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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

JANUARY 31, 1984

Refugee Resettlement Program

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Social Security Administration
Office of Refugee Resettlement

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 413(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980, requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services in consultation with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, to submit a report to Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program no later than January 31 following the end of each fiscal year. This report, which covers refugee program developments from October 1, 1982 through September 30, 1983, is the seventeenth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the U.S. since 1975 -- and the third to cover an entire year of activities carried out under the comprehensive authority of the Refugee Act of 1980. It consists of a text in four parts and five accompanying appendices, and was prepared by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

PART I

Part I lists the specific reporting requirements of Section 413(a) and identifies where each requirement is discussed in the text and appendices.

PART II

Part II describes the domestic refugee resettlement programs. Highlights from each section are listed below.

Admissions

- President Reagan set a refugee admissions ceiling of 90,000 for FY 1983. However, 60,600 refugees were actually admitted, primarily because fewer refugees were processed from Southeast Asia.

- As in FY 1982, the large majority of refugees admitted in FY 1983 came from Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos -- 39,000. Of the total refugee arrivals in FY 1983, 65 percent were from East Asia, 21 percent were from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, 9 percent were from the Near East and South Asia, 4 percent were from Africa, and 1 percent were from Latin America and the Caribbean.

Initial Reception And Placement Activities

- In FY 1983, twelve private voluntary resettlement agencies and two State agencies were responsible for the reception and initial placement of refugees through cooperative agreements with the Department of State.

- During FY 1983, the Bureau for Refugee Programs in the Department of State conducted in-depth reviews of voluntary agency activities in Boston, Seattle, Los Angeles, New York, and Houston. Site visits to the State programs in Iowa and Idaho were also conducted.

Domestic Resettlement Program

- Refugee Appropriations: ORR received $585 million in FY 1983 for the costs of assisting refugees and Cuban and Haitian entrants as provided for under the Refugee Act of 1980. Of this, States received $398.7 million for the costs of providing cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, aid to unaccompanied refugee children, social services, and State and local administrative costs.

- State-Administered Program: In order to receive assistance under the refugee program, a State is required by the Refugee Act and by regulation to submit a plan which describes the nature and scope of the program and gives assurances that the program will be administered in conformity with the Act.

  -- Cash and Medical Assistance: Based on information provided by the States in Quarterly Performance Reports to ORR approximately 53.5 percent of eligible refugees who had been in the U.S. three years or less were receiving some form of cash assistance at the end of FY 1983. This compares with an approximate cash assistance utilization rate of 50 percent for September 1982 -- one year earlier.

  -- Social Services: In FY 1983, ORR provided $63 million for a broad range of social services to refugees and entrants such as English language training and employment-related services.

  -- Targeted Assistance: ORR also awarded $81.1 million in "targeted assistance" funds directed to areas where, because of factors such as unusually large refugee and entrant populations, high refugee and entrant concentrations, and high use of public assistance, there existed a specific need for supplementation of other available service resources for the refugee and entrant population. Out of these funds, ORR made available to States a total of $7 million in FY 1983 for the purpose of addressing critical unmet needs of refugees. These funds were allocated nationally on the basis of each State's proportion of time-expired, dependent, or otherwise underserved refugees.

  -- Unaccompanied Refugee Children: During FY 1983, 1,132 Southeast Asian unaccompanied minors were placed in care in the United States through two private voluntary agencies -- an 18 percent increase from the 962 children placed during the previous 12 months. States reporting the largest numbers of unaccompanied children served were New York (741) California (512), Minnesota (297), Illinois (250), and Iowa (213).

-- Program Monitoring: ORR fully implemented in FY 1983 several program monitoring activities planned in FY 1982 including: State program reporting for all States and a system of casefile reviews in the 30 most impacted counties/localities. The quarterly State program performance reporting was implemented in October 1982. Data provided by the States in these reports are being used by ORR to develop national analyses of cash and medical assistance caseloads and social services caseloads.

- Matching Grant Program: Grants totaling $3.8 million were awarded under the matching grant program in FY 1983 whereby Federal funds of up to $1,000 per refugee are provided on a matching basis for national voluntary resettlement agencies to provide assistance and services to refugees, principally East European, Soviet, Afghan, and Ethiopian refugees.

- Refugee Health: The Public Health Service continued to station public health advisors in Southeast Asia to monitor the health screening of U.S.-destined refugees; to maintain quarantine officers to inspect these refugees at the U.S. ports-of-entry; to notify State and local health agencies of the new arrivals, especially those requiring followup health care; and to administer approximately $4 million in ORR funded monies to States and local health departments for the conduct of refugee health assessments.

- Refugee Education: $16.6 million was distributed to school districts in FY 1983 to meet the special educational needs of children at the elementary and secondary levels.

- National Discretionary Projects: ORR obligated about $4 million in FY 1983 in support of projects to improve refugee resettlement operations at the national, regional, State, and community levels. Among those projects were Mainstream English Language Training and grants to Mutual Assistance Associations.

- Program Evaluation: During FY 1983, contracts were awarded for: A Study of Refugee Utilization of Public Medical Assistance; a Favorable Alternative Sites Project Evaluation; the conduct of a State-of-the Information Workshop on refugee research activities; the Annual ORR Survey of Southeast Asian Refugees. Several studies contracted in FY 1982 were completed in FY 1983; these included the Southeast Asian Refugee Self-Sufficiency Study, the Hmong Resettlement Study, the Study of the Extent and Effect of English Language Training for Refugees, the Study of Refugees and Their Local Communities, and several small studies on Refugee Adjustment.

- Data And Data System Development: Development and maintenance of ORR's computerized data system on refugees continued during FY 1983. Records were on file by the end of FY 1983 for approximately 750,000 out of a possible 865,000 refugees who have entered the U.S. since 1975.

Key Federal Activities

- Congressional Consultations on Refugee Admissions: Consultations with the Congress on refugee admissions took place in September 1983 as required by the Refugee Act of 1980. President Reagan set a world-wide refugee admissions ceiling for the U.S. at 72,000 for FY 1984.

- Reauthorization of the Refugee Act of 1980, as amended: During the Spring and Summer of 1983, the House and Senate Judiciary committees held hearings on legislation to reauthorize the Refugee Act of 1980, as amended by the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982. Neither the Senate nor the House had completed action on the reauthorizing legislation by the close of FY 1983. On November 14, however, the House passed H.R. 3729.

PART III

Part III details the characteristics of refugees resettled in the U.S. since 1975, and includes a profile of the refugees, their geographic location and patterns of movement, the current employment status of Southeast Asian refugees, and the number of refugees who adjusted their immigration status during FY 1983.

Population Profile

- Southeast Asians remain the most numerous of the recent refugee arrivals, although the number arriving in the United States declined again in FY 1983. Nearly 660,000 were in the U.S. at the end of FY 1983, and, of these, about 6 percent had been in the U.S. less than one year, and 37 percent had been in the country for three years or less.

- Vietnamese are the still the majority group among the refugees from Southeast Asia, although the proportional ethnic composition of the entering population has shifted as more refugees have come from Cambodia and Laos.

- Southeast Asian refugees live in every State and several territories of the United States. Migration to California continued to affect refugee population distribution during FY 1983, but at the same time, several Eastern States experienced significant growth due to both secondary migration and initial placements of refugees.

- About 78.2 percent of Southeast Asian refugees are residing in fourteen States. These fourteen States also had the fourteen highest Southeast Asian populations one year previously -- at the close of FY 1982. California, Texas, and Washington have held the top three positions since 1980.

Economic Adjustment

- The Fall 1983 refugee survey contracted by ORR indicated that 55 percent of the sampled Southeast Asian refugees aged 16 and over were in the labor force, as compared with 64 percent for the U.S. population as a whole. Of those, about 82 percent were actually able to find jobs, as compared with 92 percent for the U.S. population. Refugee labor force participation was thus lower than for the general U.S. population, and the unemployment rate was significantly higher.

- The kinds of jobs that refugees find in the United States generally are of lower status than those they held in their country of origin. For example, 57 percent of the employed adults sampled had held white collar jobs in their country of origin, but only 27 percent hold similar jobs in the U.S.

- The ability of Southeast Asian refugees to seek and find employment in the U.S. is the result of many factors: Condition of the labor market, demands of family life, health problems, and the decision to gain training and education prior to entering the job market.

- The major current refugee characteristic that influences successful involvement in the labor force is English language competence. As in previous surveys, English proficiency was found to have clear effects on labor force participation, on unemployment rates, and on earnings. Refugees who spoke no English had a labor force participation rate of only 25.2 percent and an unemployment rate of 36.0 percent. For refugees who spoke English fluently, their corresponding labor force participation rate was 63.2 percent, and their unemployment rate was 12.8 percent.

- An examination of the differences between refugee households who are receiving cash assistance and those not receiving cash assistance highlights the difficulties facing refugees in becoming economically self-sufficient. First, cash assistance recipient households are notably larger than non-recipient households with a greater proportion of dependent children. Second, members of such households are less likely to have strong competence in English.

- The survey data again emphasized that refugee labor force participation increases with length of residence in the U.S. just as unemployment decreases and weekly income rises.

Refugee Adjustment of Status

- In FY 1983, approximately 115,000 refugees adjusted their immigration status to that of permanent resident alien.

PART IV

Part IV highlights the issues which faced public and private participants in the refugee program in FY 1983 including: The placement of refugee arrivals into communities with high concentrations of refugees; the continuing high rate of utilization of public cash assistance by refugees; the need to coordinate and manage better the limited resources available to the refugee program; and the special needs of particular refugee groups who have not received the support services essential to adjustment to American society. Steps ORR took to address these problems during FY 1983 and activities planned for FY 1984 are discussed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Section 413(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980 requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, to submit a report to Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program not later than January 31 following the end of each fiscal year. The Refugee Act requires that the report contain:

- an updated profile of the employment and labor force statistics for refugees who have entered the United States under the Immigration and Nationality Act since May 1975 (Part III, pp. 101-112 of the report);
- a description of the extent to which refugees received the forms of assistance or services under title IV Chapter 2 (entitled "Refugee Assistance") of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980, since May 1975 (Part II, pp. 25-35);
- a description of the geographic location of refugees (Part II, pp. 7-15, and Part III, pp. 91-100);
- a summary of the results of the monitoring and evaluation of the programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services (Part II, pp. 39-42 and 75-87) and by the Department of State (which awards grants to national resettlement agencies for initial resettlement of refugees in the United States) during the fiscal year for which the report is submitted (Part III, pp. 17-19);

- a description of the activities, expenditures, and policies of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and of the activities of States, voluntary resettlement agencies, and sponsors (Part II, pp. 20-100, and Appendices C, D, E,);
- the plans of the Director of ORR for improvement of refugee resettlement (Part IV, pp. 119-125);
- evaluations of the extent to which the services provided under title IV Chapter 2 are assisting refugees in achieving economic self-sufficiency, obtaining skills in English, and achieving employment commensurate with their skills and abilities (Part II, pp. 25-30 and 78-87, and Part III, pp. 101-112);
- any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement which has been reported in the provision of services or assistance (Part II, p. 42);
- a description of any assistance provided by the Director of ORR pursuant to Section 412(e)(5) (Part II, p. 26);*
- a summary of the location and status of unaccompanied refugee children admitted to the U.S. (Part II, pp. 36-38); and

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*Section 412(e)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the ORR Director to "allow for the provision of medical assistance...to any refugee, during the one-year period after entry, who does not qualify for assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act on account of any resources or income requirement of such plan, but only if the Director determines that --

"(A) this will (i) encourage economic self-sufficiency, or (ii) avoid a significant burden on State and local governments; and

"(B) the refugee meets such alternative financial resources and income requirements as the Director shall establish."

- a summary of the information compiled and evaluation made under Section 412(a)(8) whereby the Attorney General provides the Director of ORR information supplied by refugees when they apply for adjustment of status (Part III, pp. 113-118).

In response to the reporting requirements listed above, refugee program developments from October 1, 1982, until September 30, 1983, are described in Parts II and III. Part IV looks beyond FY 1983 in discussing both the plans of the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement to improve refugee resettlement and program initiatives which continue into FY 1984. This report is the fourth prepared in accordance with the Refugee Act of 1980 -- and the seventeenth in a series of reports to Congress on Refugee Resettlement in the United States since 1975.

II. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

ADMISSIONS

The Refugee Act of 1980 defines the term "refugee" and establishes the framework for selecting refugees for admission to the United States.* In accordance with the Act, the President determines the number of refugees to be admitted to the U.S. during each fiscal year after consultations are held between Executive Branch officials and the Congress prior to the new fiscal year. The Act also gives the President authority to respond to unforeseen emergency refugee situations.

*Section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980 defines the term "refugee" to mean:

"(A) 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 who is unable or unwilling to return to, and 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, or

"(B) in such special circumstances as the President, after appropriate consultation (as defined in section 207(e) of this Act) may specify, any person who is within the country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, within the country in which such person is habitually residing, and who is persecuted or who has a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. The term 'refugee' does not include any person who ordered, incited, assisted, or othewise participated in the persecution of any person on account of race, religion, nationality membership in a particular social group, or political opinion."

As part of the consultation process for FY 1983, President Reagan established a ceiling of 90,000 refugees. However, 60,600 actually entered the United States during that period. The number of refugees admitted was lower than expected due primarily to the lower numbers of refugees processed from Southeast Asia.

Applicants for refugee admission into the United States must meet all of the following criteria:

-- The applicant must meet the definition of a refugee in the Refugee Act of 1980.

-- The applicant must be among the types of refugees determined during the consultation process to be of special humanitarian concern to the United States.

-- The applicant must be admissible under United States law.

-- The applicant must not be firmly resettled in any foreign country. (In some situations, the availability of resettlement elsewhere may also preclude the processing of applicants.)

Although a refugee may meet the above criteria, the existence of the U.S. refugee admissions program does not create an entitlement to enter the United States. The annual admissions program is a legal mechanism for admitting an applicant who is among those persons for whom the United States has a special concern, is eligible under one of those priorities applicable to his/her situation, and meets the definition of a refugee under the Act, as determined by an officer of the Immigration and

Naturalization Service. The need for resettlement, not the desire of a refugee to enter the United States, is a governing principle in the management of the United States refugee admissions program.

This section contains information on refugees who entered the United States and on persons granted asylum in the United States during FY 1983.* Particular attention is given to States of initial resettlement and to trends in refugee admissions. All tables referenced by number are located in Appendix A.

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*The procedure for granting asylum to aliens is authorized in section 208(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act: "The Attorney General shall establish a procedure for an alien physically present in the United States or at a land border or port of entry, irrespective of such alien's status, to apply for asylum, and the alien may be granted asylum in the discretion of the Attorney General if the Attorney General determines that such alien is a refugee within the meaning of section 101(a)(42)(A)".

Arrivals and Countries of Origin

In FY 1983, nearly 61,000 refugees entered the United States, as compared with 97,000 in FY 1982. This represents a decline of 37 percent. Of the total refugee arrivals in FY 1983, 65 percent were from East Asia, 21 percent were from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, 9 percent were from the Near East/South Asia, 4 percent were from Africa, and 1 percent were from Latin America and the Caribbean. The proportion from East Asia dropped from 76 percent in FY 1982, while the proportion from each of the other areas rose slightly.

During FY 1983, 2,479 persons were granted asylum in the United States. This represents a decline of 39 percent as compared with 4,045 in FY 1982, but it remains an increase over the 1,179 granted asylum in FY 1981 and the 1,104 in FY 1980.

- Southeast Asian Refugees

In FY 1983, 39,167 Southeast Asian refugees arrived in the United States, approximately 25,000 fewer than the admissions ceiling of 64,000 established during the consultation process. This was due primarily to the smaller number of refugees admitted from Southeast Asia and to the expanded length of the English language training and cultural orientation program in the Philippines. In comparison with the 72,155 refugees admitted during FY 1982, it represented a 46-percent reduction. Since the spring of 1975, the United States has admitted 659,001 refugees from Southeast Asia as of September 30, 1983 (Appendix A, Table 1). Monthly arrivals during FY 1983 averaged slightly more than 3,000, with an increasing trend toward the end of the year (Table 2).

The resettlement agencies, in cooperation with Federal officials, continued their efforts during FY 1983 to identify and develop new placement opportunities for refugees in sites without large numbers of previous refugee arrivals. As a result, the proportion of new Southeast Asian arrivals placed in California in FY 1983 was 29.0 percent, lower than the proportion of arrivals who settled in California in the years prior to FY 1982. Nearly all placements in California now represent family reunification. Other States with large refugee populations generally received a slightly smaller share of the new arrivals than in earlier years, while resettlement activity increased in a number of States with small refugee populations.

These developments meant that Oregon was replaced by Arizona at the bottom of the list of the ten States receiving the most Southeast Asian new arrivals in FY 1983. The other nine States remained the same as in FY 1982 and FY 1981, with minor changes in rank. The proportion of refugees placed in the top ten States was 68.8 percent in FY 1983 as compared with 65.4 percent in FY 1982. The top ten States in terms of Southeast Asian refugee arrivals during FY 1983 are listed below:

State	Number of New Southeast Asian Refugees	Percent
California	11,356	29.0%
Texas	4,078	10.4
New York	1,867	4.8
Massachusetts	1,742	4.4
Washington	1,693	4.3
Pennsylvania	1,365	3.5
Minnesota	1,321	3.4
Illinois	1,319	3.4
Virginia	1,149	2.9
Arizona	1,007	2.6
TOTAL	26,897	68.7%
Other States	12,270	31.3%
TOTAL	39,167	100.0%

As in previous years, Texas continued to be the State with the second highest number of new refugee arrivals from Southeast Asia, with approximately 10 percent of the total. New York and Massachusetts continued their rise as important resettlement sites, ranking third and fourth respectively. The State of Washington, which ranked third as a resettlement site during the late 1970s and through 1981, was in fifth place in FY 1983. The effort to avoid increasing the concentration of refugees in the Pacific Northwest also resulted in Oregon's share of the arrivals falling from 2.6 percent in FY 1982 to 2.0 percent in FY 1983, and meant that Oregon's rank among the States fell from tenth to thirteenth place.

Arizona and North Carolina were the locations of planned resettlement projects in FY 1983, in which two sites in Arizona received significant numbers of Vietnamese refugees, while two sites in North Carolina received groups of Cambodians. For this reason, Arizona assumed tenth place on the list of States with major roles in resettlement during FY 1983, with 2.6 percent of the arriving refugees. North Carolina was fourteenth with 1.9 percent. They were two of only four States to receive more Southeast Asian refugees in FY 1983 than in FY 1982, in view of the overall continuing drop in absolute numbers of arrivals. Maryland and Vermont also received absolute increases in their numbers compared with the previous year, while the number placed in New Hampshire declined only slightly.

A complete tabulation of the States of initial resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees arriving in FY 1983, by country of citizenship, is presented in Table 3.

In FY 1983 as in FY 1982, refugees from Vietnam comprised approximately 59 percent of the arriving Southeast Asians. The proportion from Cambodia increased again, to 34 percent in FY 1983 from 28 percent in FY 1982, while the share of refugees from Laos dropped to 7 percent. Because Vietnamese refugees were in the majority nationally, they were typically the majority group among the new arrivals in each State during FY 1983. However, one-fourth of the States received more Cambodians than Vietnamese: Alabama, Connecticut, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, and West Virginia. Some of these States had contained sites in the 1982 Khmer Cluster Project.

As noted in previous years, the arriving Southeast Asian refugee population can be described as young in the demographic sense. The median age of the arriving Vietnamese refugees was 20.6 years at the time of arrival, while the refugees from Cambodia and Laos were only 17.9 and 18.0 years of age respectively. In each nationality group, about 30 percent were children of school age. Additionally, 20 percent of the Cambodians and Lao were preschool-age children, while 9 percent of the Vietnamese were in this age group. Less than 2 percent of the Southeast Asians were age 65 or older. Numbers of men and women were about equal in the entering Cambodian and Lao populations, but among the Vietnamese, 59 percent of the arriving refugees were men. Vietnamese males outnumbered females by nearly two to one in the age group between 12 and 24.

- Eastern European and Soviet Refugees

The number of refugees arriving from the Soviet Union declined for the third straight year, as the Soviet government continued to restrict emigration. Approximately 1,400 Soviet refugees arrived in the U.S. in FY 1983, compared with nearly twice that number in FY 1982 and more than 25,000 yearly in 1979 and 1980. Since 1975, more than 100,000 Soviet refugees have been resettled in the United States.

As in past years, New York was the most common destination for Soviet refugees, with 38 percent of the total placements. California was second with 28 percent, followed by Pennsylvania (6 percent) and Massachusetts (5 percent). This geographic distribution continues the pattern of previous years. A complete listing by State of the resettlement sites of Soviet and Eastern European refugees appears in Table 4.

Refugees from the Soviet Union are the oldest of the arriving nationality groups, with a median age at the time of arrival of 41.4. Women slightly outnumbered men in the FY 1983 Soviet arrivals with 52 percent of the total, and their median age was significantly greater, at 45.2 compared with 38.1 for the men. Only about 13 percent of the Soviets were children of school age, while more than 17 percent were age 65 or older.

During FY 1983, the number of refugees from Eastern Europe was approximately 11,200, a small increase over the number resettled in FY 1982. The majority arrived from Poland (5,500) and Romania (3,800), with smaller numbers from Czechoslovakia (1,200) and Hungary (650). The number of refugees from Eastern Europe resettled since 1975 now totals about 45,000.

California and New York, in almost equal proportions, receive the largest numbers of Eastern European refugees. Together these States resettle about 40 percent of the refugees from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania. Other States that received significant numbers in FY 1983 were Illinois (particularly Poles and Romanians), Texas (Poles and Romanians), Michigan (Poles and Romanians), Massachusetts (Czechs), and Pennsylvania (Hungarians and Poles). Table 4 contains a complete listing by State of the numbers resettled of these four nationality groups.

In demographic terms, the refugees from these four Eastern European countries are rather similar to each other, but different from the Soviets. Their median ages range from 26 to 29, with only small differences in age distributions between men and women. Between 15 and 20 percent are children of school age at the time of entry, and less than 1 percent are over age 65. About 60 percent of the Eastern European refugees are males. More than half of the male refugees from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland are concentrated within the 20-34 age range, where they outnumber females of the same ages by a ratio of 1.5 or 2 to 1. The Romanian refugees are somewhat older, but their sex ratio in the 20-34 age range is similar.

- Cuban Refugees

More than 600 Cuban refugees arrived in the United States in FY 1983, a slight increase over the FY 1982 figure, but still a decline from the pattern in recent years. Since 1959, more than 800,000 Cuban refugees have been admitted in the U.S. (None of these figures includes the 125,000 Cuban "entrants" who arrived during the 1980 boatlift.)

About 77 percent of the arriving Cuban refugees settled in Florida, a larger proportion than had been the case during the past few years. New Jersey, California, Illinois, and New York absorbed most of the rest. A complete tabulation of the States of destination of the arriving Cubans is shown in Table 5.

- Ethiopian Refugees

The majority of the refugees arriving from Africa are Ethiopians. In FY 1983 nearly 2,600 Ethiopians arrived with refugee status, which represents a slight drop from FY 1982. They were more widely dispersed about the U.S. than are many refugee groups. The largest number settled in California, which received 26 percent. Significant numbers also settled in Texas (10 percent) and New York (7 percent), and five other States each received at least 100 Ethiopian refugees. Table 5 contains a complete listing of the States of arrival of this group.

On average, the Ethiopian refugees are younger than those from Eastern Europe but older than those from Southeast Asia. The median age of those arriving in FY 1983 was 23.6 years; men averaged 25.1 years while the average age of the women was 20.7 years. Sixty-five percent of the Ethiopians are men.

- Near Eastern Refugees

The largest groups of refugees arriving from the Near East during FY 1983 were from Afghanistan, with about 2,900 arrivals; Iran, with more than 900 arrivals; and Iraq, with approximately 1,600. Overall, the number of refugees from the Near East was slightly lower in FY 1983 than

in FY 1982, but higher than the levels seen in the 1980-81 period. FY 1983 saw a decline in the numbers arriving from Afghanistan and Iraq, which was partially offset by an increase in those arriving from Iran.

California was the most common destination for refugees arriving from the Near East: 32 percent of the Afghans and 46 percent of the Iranians settled there. However, the most common destination for refugees from Iraq was Michigan, where 44 percent of the Iraqis were placed. Illinois received 27 percent of the Iraqis. New York was the second most frequent destination for refugees from Afghanistan and Iran. Afghans also settled in Virginia and Iranians in Texas in significant numbers. Table 5 contains a complete tabulation by State of the initial resettlement locations of these three groups.

The refugees arriving from the Near East during FY 1983 were relatively young, although older on average than the Southeast Asians. The median age of both Afghans and Iraqis was 22, and the ages of the men and women in these groups did not differ significantly. The Iranian refugees were slightly older on average, with a median age of 26.8. Nearly 26 percent of the Afghans were children of school age, while the comparable figure was between 15 and 17 percent for the Iranians and Iraqis. Fewer than 2 percent of the Near Eastern refugees were over age 65. Men outnumbered women in all groups; but the sex ratio was fairly even in the Afghan population, which was 53 percent male, while 64 percent of the arriving Iranian refugees were men.

- Other Refugees and Asylees

During FY 1983, the number of applications for refugee status granted worldwide by INS increased to 73,645 from the FY 1982 total of 61,527.

The increase in the number of approved applications was especially noteworthy for refugees from Cambodia and Laos, although the numbers approved from these countries were still below the FY 1981 level. For Eastern Europe, the rise in the number of applications approved from Romania and some of the smaller countries was roughly offset by a decline in the number approved from Poland and the Soviet Union. Numbers approved from Africa and most Near Eastern nations declined slightly. However, 947 Iranians were granted refugee status in FY 1983 compared to none in FY 1982, and the combined number of refugees and asylees from Iran in 1983 was nearly equal to the combined number in 1982. Table 7 contains a tabulation of applications for refugee status granted by INS, by country of chargeability, under the Refugee Act of 1980 for each year from 1980 through 1983.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service approved claims for political asylum status from 2,479 persons in FY 1983, fewer than the 4,045 granted in FY 1982 but still more than in the two previous years combined. A complete listing of the countries from which persons were granted asylum during each year from FY 1980 through FY 1983 is shown in Table 8. As in the previous year, the largest number of favorable asylum rulings in FY 1983 were granted to the 1,760 Iranians. Other countries from which significant numbers of asylees came were Poland, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan.

RECEPTION AND PLACEMENT ACTIVITIES

In FY 1983, twelve private voluntary resettlement agencies and two State agencies were responsible for the reception and initial placement of refugees in the United States through cooperative agreements with the Bureau for Refugee Programs in the Department of State. Agencies received $365 for each refugee they assisted from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and $525 for each other refugee they assisted. Program participation was based on the submission of an acceptable proposal.

The Cooperative Agreements

The cooperative agreements outline the core services which the agencies are responsible for providing to the refugees, either by the agencies themselves or by other individuals or organizations who work with the agencies. The core services include:

> Pre-Arrival -- identification of individuals outside of the agency who may assist in the sponsorship process, orientation of such individuals, and development of arrangements for the refugee's travel to his or her final destination;
>
> Reception -- assistance in obtaining initial housing, furnishings, food, and clothing; and
>
> Counseling and Referral -- orientation of the refugee to the community, specifically in the areas of health, employment, and training with the primary goal of refugee self-sufficiency at the earliest possible date.

Under the agreement, the resettlement agencies were also expected to consult with public agencies in order to plan together an appropriate program of refugee resettlement.

In FY 1983, the cooperative agreements were modified to stress agency monitoring and early refugee employment and address issues of sub-contracting, local presence of a resettlement agency, and the time frame in which funds should be expended.

Evaluation and Monitoring of Reception and Placement Activities

In late FY 1982, the Bureau for Refugee Programs created the Office of Reception and Placement, whose primary responsibility is to work with the private voluntary agencies. Toward the end of FY 1982, the Office commenced a systematic monitoring of agencies' performance under the terms of the agreement by reviewing reception and placement activities in Arlington, Virginia.

In FY 1983, the monitoring program included in-depth reviews of these activities in Boston, Seattle, Los Angeles, New York, and Houston. Site visits to the State programs in Iowa and Idaho were also conducted. As a result of the Bureau's monitoring, strengths and weaknesses of agencies' programs have been identified and, where needed, corrective action recommended. (A followup visit, approximately six months after the initial review, is an important component of the monitoring process.) The cooperative agreement which, along with an agency's accepted proposal, governs reception and placement program activities, has been modified to reflect Bureau monitoring results. Changes in the agreement include improved clarity in the areas of agency responsibility to: actively promote early employment; assist all refugees in obtaining health screening upon arrival; and maintain casefile records reflecting an active involvement with refugees for a minimum 90-day period.

Other Bureau management activities with domestic program implications included:

- Representation at weekly allocations meetings of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies (ACVA) to follow placement policy implementation, to assist in providing sponsorship arrangements for refugees overseas, and to exchange information;
- Review of data on actual refugee placements to ensure sensitivity to impacted areas;
- Monthly validation of claims of newly arriving refugees; and
- Quarterly review of agencies' financial data.

Other Reception and Placement Activities

In conjunction with ORR, the Bureau funded the ACVA Refugee Resource Center. The goal of the Center was to assist national agencies to improve the quality of resettlement and the delivery of services to refugees. The Center also gathered, organized, and disseminated information and statistical data on all aspects of the resettlement program. One such effort was the compilation of the voluntary agencies' descriptions of overall reception and placement philosophies and State-by-State descriptions of their individual programs. This annual report is intended to enhance local coordination and planning.

During FY 1983 the Bureau expanded the scope of the monthly City/State Report whereby biographical and other relevant data are provided on planned refugee placements in local areas. The reports were sent to all State Refugee Coordinators, various public interest groups and

voluntary agencies. As with the activities of the Resource Center and the State-specific descriptions prepared by the agencies, the expanded City/State Report is designed to provide the domestic resettlement community the most comprehensive information possible, as soon as it is available.

DOMESTIC RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Refugee Appropriations

In FY 1983, HHS received funding under a Continuing Resolution (CR) of $585 million to operate the refugee domestic assistance program as provided for under the Refugee Act of 1980.* Congress had passed a single appropriation for the resettlement of both refugees and Cuban-Haitian entrants.

Approximately 68 percent of the CR amount, $398.7 million, was used to reimburse States for the cost of providing cash and medical assistance to eligible refugees, for aid to unaccompanied refugee children, and for State supplementary payments to refugees who qualified for supplemental security income (SSI). It also included reimbursement of State and local administrative costs related to the above activities. States also received $62.8 million under the State-administered program for providing supportive social services to refugees and entrants. These services were to help them overcome barriers to employment and eventually be less dependent on public welfare.

In FY 1983, within the scope of social services, ORR awarded $8.4 million for demonstration grants and case management systems. The demonstration grants focused on job development projects, mental health projects, and English language training projects. Funds were also used to provide technical assistance to refugee mutual assistance associations and to involve community and corporate business leadership in refugee job development and job placement. In addition funds were spent in the development of State case management systems to promote refugee employment and self-sufficiency.

A program of targeted assistance initiated in FY 1982 was continued and expanded in FY 1983 to meet the needs of refugees and entrants in

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* Both refugees and Cuban and Haitian entrants were assisted out of the $585 million total for FY 83.

heavily concentrated areas of resettlement where State and local resources proved to be insufficient. Funding for this program reached $81.1 million, out of which $40.1 million was used for refugees, $19.0 million for entrants, $4.1 million for Hmong-Highland Lao communities, and $6.9 million for supplemental funding to States to meet previously unmet critical social services needs. Also included was $6 million targeted for the provision of health care to qualified Cuban-Haitian entrants in Florida, and $5 million to the Dade County, Florida, public school system which was heavily impacted by entrant children.

Under the matching grant program, voluntary resettlement agencies were awarded $3.8 million as a match, up to $1,000 per refugee, for services in resettling non-Southeast Asian refugees, principally East European, Soviet, Afghan, and Ethiopian refugees. Funding was provided in lieu of regular State-administered cash and medical assistance and social services programs.

In the area of refugee health needs, about $6 million was obligated to provide funds for two basic activities: (1) the monitoring of health screening and immunization of refugees prior to their entry into the country and the inspection and notification procedures of all refugees at ports of entry; and (2) health assessments and referral after they have been relocated. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Public Health Service, conducted the first activity and administered the funding to State and local health departments for the second activity.

In FY 1983, $16.6 million was allocated to the Department of Education via an interagency agreement for grants to school districts which have large numbers of refugee children.

Finally, $6.1 million was obligated by the Office of Refugee Resettlement to cover the cost of administering the domestic refugee and entrant assistance programs.

Fiscal Year 1983

ORR Budget Authority and Obligations of Refugee Assistance Funds (Amounts in Thousands)

A.	Refugee Resettlement Programs	
	1. State-Administered Programs	
	a. Cash Assistance, Medical Assistance, State Administration, Unaccompanied Children, and SSI	$398,740
	b. Social Services for Refugees	53,879
	for Entrants	8,960
	Sub-total, State-Administered Program Obligations	461,579
	2. National Demonstration Projects, Special Projects, and Case Management Obligations	8,430
	3. Targeted Assistance	
	a. Refugees	40,131
	b. Entrants	18,960
	c. Hmong-Highland Lao	4,100
	d. Critical Unmet Needs	6,931
	e. Health Care for Entrants	6,000
	f. Education -- Entrant Students	5,000
	Sub-total, Targeted Assistance Obligations	81,122
	Total, Refugee Resettlement Program Obligations	551,131
B.	Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program	3,827
C.	Preventive Health: Screening and Health Services	6,031
D.	Education Assistance for Children	16,600
E.	Federal Administration	6,079
	Total, Refugee and Entrant Program Obligations	$583,668
	Lapsed Funds	1,332
Total, Refugee and Entrant Program Budget Authority and Obligations		$585,000

State-Administered Program

- Overview

Federal resettlement assistance to refugees is provided by ORR primarily through a State-administered refugee resettlement program. Refugees who meet INS status requirements and who possess appropriate INS documentation, regardless of national origin, may be eligible for assistance under the State-administered refugee resettlement program, and most refugees receive such assistance. Soviet and certain other refugees, while not excluded from the State-administered program, currently are provided resettlement assistance primarily through an alternative system of ORR matching grants to private resettlement agencies for similar purposes.

Under the Refugee Act of 1980, States have key responsibilities in planning, administering, and coordinating refugee resettlement activities. States administer the provision of cash and medical assistance and social services to refugees as well as maintaining legal responsibility for the care of unaccompanied refugee children in the State.

In order to receive assistance under the refugee program, a State is required by the Refugee Act and by regulation to submit a plan which describes the nature and scope of the program and gives assurances that the program will be administered in conformity with the Act. As a part of the plan, a State designates a State agency to be responsible for developing and administering the plan and names a refugee coordinator who will ensure the coordination of public and private refugee resettlement resources in the State.

ORR Regional Offices examined State Plan documents during FY 1982 to identify areas of deficiency. The resulting assessments were used to guide the States in amending or modifying their State plans during FY 1983.

This section describes further the components of the State-administered program -- cash and medical assistance, social services, targeted assistance, and aid to unaccompanied refugee children -- and then discusses efforts initiated within ORR to monitor these activities.

- Cash and Medical Assistance

Many working age refugees from all parts of the world are able to find employment soon after arrival in their new communities. For those who require services before taking jobs, a delay in employment may occur, during which time adequate financial support may be available through the local resettlement agency. Many refugees, however, need additional time, assistance, and training in order to be placed in a job, and the resettlement agencies are for the most part unable to fund longer term maintenance.

Refugees who are members of families with dependent children may qualify for and receive benefits under the program of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) on the same basis as citizens. Under the refugee program, the Federal Government (ORR) reimburses States for their share of AFDC payments made to refugees during the first 36 months following their initial entry into the United States. Similarly, aged, blind, and disabled refugees may be eligible for the Federal supplemental security income (SSI) program on the same basis as citizens. In States which supplement the Federal SSI payment levels, ORR bears the cost of such State supplements paid to refugees during their first 36 months. Needy refugees also are eligible to receive food stamps on the same basis as non-refugees. Refugees who qualify for Medicaid according to all applicable eligibility criteria receive medical services under that program. The State share of Medicaid costs incurred on a refugee's behalf during his or her initial 36 months in this country is reimbursed by ORR.

Needy refugees who do not qualify for cash assistance under the AFDC or SSI programs may receive special cash assistance for refugees -- termed "refugee cash assistance" (RCA) -- according to their need. In order to receive such cash assistance, refugee individuals or families must meet the income and resource eligibility standards applied in the AFDC program in the State. This assistance is available for up to 18 months after the refugee arrives in the U.S.

In all States, refugees who are eligible for RCA are also eligible for refugee medical assistance (RMA) for up to 18 months. This assistance is provided in the same manner as Medicaid is for other needy residents. Refugees may also be eligible for only medical assistance, if their income is slightly above that required for cash assistance eligibility and if they incur medical expenses which bring their net income down to the Medicaid eligibility level.*

During the second 18 months of residence in the United States, a refugee who is not eligible for AFDC, SSI, or Medicaid would have to qualify under an existing State or local general assistance (GA) program on the same basis as other residents of the locality in which he or she resides. ORR then reimburses the full costs of this assistance for a refugee's second 18 months of residence in the United States.

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*Section 412(e)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the Director of ORR to "allow for the provision of medical assistance...to any refugee, during the one-year period after entry, who does not qualify for assistance under a State plan approved under title XIX of the Social Security Act on account of any resources or income requirement of such plan, but only if the Director determines that - (A) this will (i) encourage self-sufficiency, or (ii) avoid a significant burden on State and local governments; and (B) the refugee meets such alternative financial resources and income requirements as the Director shall establish." In FY 1983, the Director of ORR utilized this authority to enable Arizona to continue an effective program of refugee medical assistance while the State, which had not previously participated in Medicaid, tests a Medicaid demonstration project.

Based on information provided by the States in their Quarterly Performance Reports to ORR, approximately 52 percent of refugees who had been in the United States three years or less were receiving some form of cash assistance at the end of FY 1983. This compares with an approximate 50-percent cash assistance utilization rate for the end of September 1982 -- one year earlier.* The following table shows cash assistance utilization among time-eligible refugees as of September 30, 1983, compared with the same information one year earlier -- in terms of absolute numbers of recipients as well as utilization rates by State.

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*These percentages are derived from the total U.S. time-eligible refugee population including refugees resettled through the matching grant program. If matching grant program refugees are not included in the population figure, the cash assistance utilization rate was approximately 54 percent as of both October 1982 and October 1983. The percentages do not include SSI recipients.

Cash Assistance Dependency Among Time-Eligible Refugees: September 30, 1982, And September 30, 1983

State	Estimated Time-Eligible Refugee Population 9/30/82 (Note A)	Total Caseload 9/30/82 (persons) (Note B)	Dependency Rate 9/30/82 (in %)	Estimated Time-Eligible Refugee Population 9/30/83 (Note A)	Total Caseload 9/30/83 (persons) (Note B)	Dependency Rate 9/30/83 (in %)
Alabama	1,453	427*	29.4	1,228	196	16.0
Arizona	2,575	653	25.4	2,165	242	11.2
Arkansas	1,525	274	18.0	1,028	107	10.4
California	147,652	121,381*	82.2	105,164	91,469 a/	88.5
Colorado	6,991	1,973	28.2	5,153	1,141	22.1
Connecticut	5,763	1,328*	23.0	4,140	635 a/e/	15.3
Delaware	219	30	13.7	85	19	22.4
District of Columbia	1,483	240	16.2	2,067	172	8.3
Florida	20,609	3,737*	18.1	7,544	1,834	24.3
Georgia	4,741	1,340	28.3	5,229	771	14.7
Hawaii	3,372	2,630	78.0	2,195	1,362	62.1
Idaho	991	232*	23.4	641	116	18.1
Illinois	22,585	9,175	40.6	13,541	5,422	40.0
Indiana	2,829	582	20.6	1,549	568 b/	36.7
Iowa	5,444	1,234	22.7	2,914	601	20.6
Kansas	6,017	3,707	61.6	4,313	2,273	52.7
Kentucky	1,900	507*	26.7	960	214 c/	22.3
Louisiana	7,160	2,418	33.8	4,597	1,337 d/	29.1
Maine	830	338*	40.7	871	232	26.5
Maryland	6,177	2,382	38.6	3,974	1,666	41.9
Massachusetts	11,700	7,064*	60.4	10,244	7,147	69.8
Michigan	8,822	3,156	35.8	5,777	2,555	44.2
Minnesota	15,246	10,263*	67.3	8,003	5,106	63.8
Mississippi	638	176	27.6	804	171	21.3
Missouri	4,226	1,548	36.6	3,181	1,342	42.2
Montana	687	74	10.8	191	43	22.5
Nebraska	1,654	556	33.6	1,043	338	32.4
Nevada	1,272	218	17.1	999	132	13.2
New Hampshire	376	86*	22.9	401	76	19.0
New Jersey	6,919	1,774*	25.6	4,409	1,278	29.0
New Mexico	2,227	776	34.8	1,094	433	39.6
New York	39,502	8,111	20.5	21,650	9,126	42.2
North Carolina	2,730	398	14.6	2,407	462	19.2
North Dakota	630	199	31.6	632	103	16.3
Ohio	7,596	2,453*	32.3	4,518	1,316 e/	29.1
Oklahoma	5,140	1,150	22.4	3,543	446	12.6
Oregon	12,840	5,988	46.6	6,378	3,251	51.3
Pennsylvania	17,368	10,050	57.9	10,227	5,828	57.0
Rhode Island	5,217	2,318*	44.4	4,178	1,051	25.2
South Carolina	1,566	311*	19.9	1,136	100	8.8
South Dakota	617	77	12.5	434	72 c/	16.6
Tennessee	3,426	308	9.0	2,460	316	12.8
Texas	27,060	6,911	25.5	23,175	3,372	14.6
Utah	5,777	1,241	21.5	3,606	820	22.7
Vermont	368	106	28.8	240	62	25.8
Virginia	13,186	5,096*	38.6	10,676	3,250 a/	30.4
Washington	20,460	9,957*	48.7	12,440	5,572	44.8
West Virginia	371	48	12.9	194	31	16.0
Wisconsin	5,759	2,898*	50.3	3,237	1,228	37.9
Wyoming	187	10	5.3	95	19	20.0
Guam	120	71	59.2	55	10	18.2
TOTAL	474,007	237,980	50.2	316,898	165,433	52.2

NOTES:

Note A

These estimates include all refugees resettled in the prior three fiscal years but exclude Cuban and Haitian entrants. State estimates include adjustments for secondary migration based on the best available data; though the estimates are shown to the last digit, they must be considered approximate. At the national level, secondary migration is not a factor and the time-eligible population is an actual count.

Note B

Caseload data are derived from the Quarterly Performance Reports (QPRs) submitted by 49 States (Alaska does not participate in the refugee program), the District of Columbia, and Guam for the fourth quarter of FY 1983 for all time-eligible refugees. Caseload data as of 9/30/82 are derived from the Quarterly Performance Reports for the fourth quarter of FY 1982 and the first quarter of FY 1983 and, as indicated by an asterisk, from additional information provided by ORR's Regional Offices. Entrants are not included in this report. SSI data, while partially available as of 9/30/83, are not included because they were not available as of 9/30/82. Based on partial reporting from the States in the QPRs of 9/30/83, 4,155 refugees were receiving SSI at the end of FY 1983. All data reported are actual numbers unless they are footnoted otherwise.

a/ Numbers of cash assistance recipients reported by CA, CT, and VA are estimated from actual cases. Actual numbers of individual recipients are not available in these States.

b/ Indiana reported the monthly average of its assistance caseload for the month of September 1983. Data as of 9/30/83 are not available.

c/ KY and SD do not report any AFDC recipients subject to ORR reimbursements.

d/ LA has not submitted the fourth QPR for FY 1983. Data reported for 6/30 are used for the computation of dependency rates.

e/ GA caseloads are not reported by CT and OH in the fourth QPR. No estimates were provided.

* See Note B, above.

Use of Cash Assistance by Nationality

In the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982, the Congress instructed ORR to compile and maintain data on the proportion of refugees receiving cash or medical assistance by nationality. A new information collection form was developed and implemented in response to this legislation. The first data collection took place in the late summer of 1983; States reported on their cash/medical assistance caseloads as of June 30, 1983. Reports cover only the ORR-reimbursable caseload.

Preliminary findings from the first data collection, with 48 states reporting, are discussed here. Reported data are presented in full in Table 11. These findings are considered tentative, since three States have been unable to report, and two major States submitted partial reports (see footnotes, Table 11). Some of the non-reporting or partially reporting States have large caseloads (California, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania) or refugee populations that are ethnically distinctive in their composition (Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania). Therefore, the findings reported here should be interpreted with caution.

A caseload of 96,433 is reported in Table 11, about half of the nationwide caseload on the reporting date. Of that caseload, approximately 51 percent were Vietnamese. Southeast Asians of all nationalities comprised 83 percent of the total caseload reported. (They were about 73 percent of the eligible population nationally at the time of reporting.) Soviet refugees comprised 4 percent of the reported caseload; this figure might be higher if reporting were complete. No other single nationality accounts for more than approximately 2 percent of the total caseload. The "other nationalities" category contains 4.5 percent of the reported caseload primarily because some States were unable to report separately on each of the nationalities listed.

- Social Services

ORR provides funding for a broad range of social services to refugees, both through States and in some cases through direct service grants. During FY 1983, as in FY 1982, ORR allocated social service funds on a formula basis. Under this formula, about $53.9 million of the social service funds were allocated directly to States according to their proportion of all refugees who arrived in the United States during the three previous fiscal years and were not resettled under a matching grant program (a description of this resettlement program is included in a later section). Funds were used to ensure that States with fewer than 500 or 1,000 refugees received a minimum of $75,000 and $100,000 in social service funds, respectively.

ORR allocated approximately $9 million on a formula basis to States which participate in the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program for the provision of social services to that population.

ORR also made available approximately $8.4 million to States and other organizations for special purposes through project grants and for developing case management systems. These are discussed later in the report.

Finally, $8.3 million was reprogrammed to ORR's cash and medical assistance budget in order to provide reimbursement to States for costs of providing such assistance to eligible refugees.

ORR policies allow a variety of relevant services to be provided to refugees in order to facilitate their general adjustment and especially to promote rapid achievement of self-sufficiency. Services which are

related directly to the latter goal are particularly emphasized by ORR and are designated as priority services. The priority services are English language training and those services specifically related to employment, such as employment counseling, job placement, and vocational training. Other allowable services include those which are contained in a State's plan under title XX of the Social Security Act, and certain services identified in ORR policy instructions to the States, such as orientation and translation.

- Targeted Assistance

In FY 1983 ORR received a total appropriation of $81.1 million for targeted assistance activities to refugees and entrants.

During FY 1983, ORR made awards to 18 States and the District of Columbia on behalf of 35 county areas for the purpose of enhancing and promoting innovative employment-related service activities for refugees. Called "targeted assistance", these funds were directed to areas where, because of factors such as unusually large refugee populations, high refugee concentrations, and high use of public assistance, there existed a specific need for supplementation of other available service resources for the refugee population. County-based targeted assistance areas were required to develop proposals which documented these needs and to propose a comprehensive local plan for addressing them in order to receive funds. A total of $40 million was distributed to targeted assistance areas containing over 200,000 refugees who were not yet self-sufficient.

Activities which were proposed under the targeted assistance program included a wide range of initiatives related to refugee employment and the general furtherance of self-sufficiency. Strongly emphasized in the program were: Job development; employer incentives such as on-site English language training, translation, and worker orientation; on-the-job training; and vocational training. Most targeted assistance grants were awarded near the end of the reporting period, and services are expected to continue through FY 1984.

ORR also awarded $18.9 million in targeted assistance funds to States participating in the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program for employment-related activities for that population. These funds were provided for

locally-developed programs in 12 county areas in five States. Projects funded through the Cuban/Haitian targeted assistance program are also expected to continue through FY 1984.

Out of the total targeted assistance funding level of $81.1 million, $4.1 million was awarded to communities with high concentrations of Hmong/Highland Lao refugees, about $6.9 million was awarded to States to meet previously unmet critical service needs of refugees, $6 million was targeted to Florida for the provision of health care to eligible entrants, and $5 million was awarded to the Dade County public school system in Florida which was heavily impacted by entrant children.

-- Critical Unmet Needs

ORR made available to States a total of $6.9 million in FY 1983 for the purpose of addressing critical unmet needs of refugees. These funds were allocated nationally on the basis of each State's proportion of time-expired, dependent, or otherwise underserved refugees. This category of funds was designed as a means of filling in service gaps to segments of the refugee population to whom previously available funds may not have been sufficiently directed. In providing these additional funds, ORR requested that each State determine the critical unmet needs which it planned to address. The purpose of the supplemental allocation was to direct additional resources to refugee and entrant clients whose lack of critical services has prevented their achieving self-sufficiency. This special initiative recognized Congressional concern for refugees who had previously been unable to participate in services due to uneven refugee demand and resource availability.

- Unaccompanied Refugee Children

Children whom the Department of State identifies overseas as unaccompanied minor refugees are introduced to the United States principally by two of the national voluntary resettlement agencies -- United States Catholic Conference (USCC) and Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS). In most instances, the children are placed in programs operated by local affiliates of the national agencies, although in a few States, most notably California, they are placed in the larger public foster care programs. Legal responsibility, including financial responsibility, is established under State law in such a way that refugee children are made eligible for the same range of child welfare services as non-refugee children in the State. ORR, through the Refugee Resettlement Program, reimburses States for costs incurred on behalf of an unaccompanied refugee child under the State's child welfare plan (under Title IV B of the Social Security Act) until the month after his or her 18th birthday or such higher age as is permitted.

In the period between October 1, 1982, and September 30, 1983, 1,132 unaccompanied Southeast Asian minor children were placed in care in the United States -- an 18 percent increase from the 962 children placed during the previous 12 months. During FY 1983, 194 children were reported to have been reunited with family, and 473 were emancipated, having reached the appropriate age under the laws of the States of their resettlement.

Since the current program began in 1979, 4,936 children were reported as having received care, with 3,407 still in care at the end of FY 1983. Some 536 have been reunited with family, and 993 have been emancipated.

In addition, about 800 unaccompanied children were placed in care in 1975 following the evacuation of Vietnam, but virtually all of these have reached majority. Of the 3,407 children in care, about 85 percent of the caseload is Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Chinese; the remaining children are mainly Cambodian, with a few Lao, Hmong, and Ethiopians.

Care for unaccompanied minor refugees is provided in 36 States, the District of Columbia, and Guam -- an increase of four over FY 1982 (Maine, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island). The largest number of children are located in New York (741), followed by California (512), Minnesota (297), Illinois (250), and Iowa (213).

A major activity during the year was a national staff development workshop sponsored jointly by USCC, LIRS, and the Office of Refugee Resettlement, with the focus on preparing the children for self-sufficient emancipation. The workshop, designed to give caseworkers and local program administrators an opportunity to share experiences, also drew nationally known authorities on care for refugee children. More than 200 persons attended. Voluntary agencies conducted a similar workshop directed principally at problems of Cambodian children.

Administrative improvements during the year included: Development of new reporting forms, which will lend themselves to computerization of records in the coming year; several State program reviews by ORR Regional Office staff; and work on a package of monitoring guidelines for implementation during FY 1984.

Individual reports received by ORR during the period indicated a limited number of problems, mainly those often associated with teen-agers. However, in general, the reports indicated that the children are doing well both in their adjustment and their preparation for self-sufficient emancipation.

- Program Monitoring

In FY 1983, ORR fully implemented several program monitoring activities planned in FY 1982 including State program reporting for all States and a system of casefile reviews in the 30 most impacted counties/localities. ORR continued its ongoing project monitoring activities, program assessments, and audits in selected States.

a) Fiscal and Program Reports

ORR has continued to use the quarterly Financial Status Report and the annual State Estimate Form. The Financial Status Report provides ORR with data on the States' use of refugee funds in all services and assistance components, as well as costs incurred by the States in the administration of the program. ORR uses these financial data to assess the level of financial support necessary for each State on a quarterly basis. Information from the State Estimate Form is used in constructing budget projections for the refugee program.

In addition, the quarterly State program performance reporting process was implemented in October 1982. Data provided by the States in these reports are being used by ORR to develop national analyses of cash and medical assistance caseloads and social services caseloads.

The data and the resulting analyses are used to provide measures of program effectiveness in the reporting State and to establish a basis for followup, both by State refugee program management staff and by ORR. In addition, of course, the data enable ORR to prepare reports on refugee program issues for submission to the Department and to the Congress. The following are examples of specific analyses currently being made:

-- Quarterly analyses of State refugee cash and medical assistance categories; quarterly increases and decreases in these caseloads and their characteristics; distribution by State of U.S. refugee caseloads; comparison of caseload distribution between the most impacted States and national totals.

-- Consolidated quarterly analyses of refugee social service programs by service category and employment status and data on outcomes -- including number of refugees completing skills training courses, job referrals, job placements, followup, and related level of cash assistance reductions due to economic self-sufficiency.

Results of the above analyses are being used by ORR to develop national program monitoring strategies; to compute refugee cash assistance and medical assistance utilization rates; and to estimate national refugee dependency rates for use in formulating refugee budget and assistance policy.

b) Management Review

Management reviews are conducted by ORR in selected States as a part of ORR's review and approval of the State submissions of State Plan amendments and as a followup on casefile review activities.

These reviews are carried out by ORR Regional staff as a means of monitoring State administration and operation of the refugee program. The reviews, taken together with results of project monitoring activities (see below), help to ensure that States are observing and correctly implementing ORR regulations and policy instructions and ORR's Statement of Goals, Priorities, and Standards.

c) Project Monitoring

As required by Federal grants management regulations, ORR oversees State monitoring of all ORR-funded, State-administered activities. ORR Regional Offices assist the States, through the review of State Plans and State procurement procedures and/or contracts, to improve or strengthen the States' monitoring strategy. In addition, ORR Regional Offices review and approve those State purchase-of-service contracts which exceed $10,000 and are awarded non-competitively.

d) Assessments

ORR instructed the States to develop statewide assessments of individual State programs and the service needs of refugees prior to the development of an annual plan for allocating social service resources. These assessments were designed to provide States with information necessary to modify or improve their service delivery strategies. ORR has also instructed the States in its Statement of Goals, Priorities, and Standards issued in August 1982 to focus on the eligibility verification aspect of the refugee cash and medical assistance programs.

e) Casefile Reviews

ORR issued Field Monitoring Guidelines to enable its Regional Offices to establish a uniform and centrally coordinated casefile review plan targeted to the 30 most impacted counties/localities throughout the country. Results of monitoring reviews are being used as a basis for ORR to proceed with a review of the States' systems for monitoring their program components.

f) Audits

Formal audits of State refugee cash assistance programs have been undertaken in California, Illinois, Florida, and Pennsylvania during FY 1983. The HHS Inspector General's Office is now planning to conduct additional audits in Minnesota, Colorado, Virginia, and Maryland. As this report is being prepared, the final results of these audits have not been issued.

Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program

Congress, responding to an Administration request, appropriated funds in fiscal year 1979 to provide assistance and services to refugees through a program of matching grants to voluntary resettlement agencies. Under this program, Federal funds of up to $1000 per refugee have been provided on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis to those national voluntary resettlement agencies which participate in the resettlement of non-Cuban, non-Southeast Asian refugees.

The matching grant program was devised to provide services to refugees which complement those services provided under the Department of State's initial reception and placement grants, and to provide an alternative to the State-administered programs funded by ORR. These matching grants may be used for the same overall range of activities which are provided under the State-administered programs for refugees: Cash and medical assistance; English language training; employment counseling, job development, and job placement; vocational and technical training and professional recertification; other services which assist in the acculturation of refugees; and administrative costs. This matching grant program, as an alternative to the State-administered programs for domestic assistance to refugees, is supported by a clear and strong legislative history under the Refugee Act of 1980 which states that it should continue where effective and efficient.

Grants totaling $3,827,239* were awarded under the matching grant program in fiscal year 1983. The agencies participating in the program, together with the Federal funds awarded to them, are listed below. The refugee population groups served include Soviets, Afghans, Poles, Czechs, Romanians, Ethiopians, and Iraqis.

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*This amount does not include $1,470,204 in carryover funding from FY 1982.

Agency	Federal Grant
American Council for Nationalities Service	$ 877,414
Council of Jewish Federations	$ 741,000*
International Rescue Committee	$ 562,000
Rav Tov	$ 71,000
Tolstoy Foundation	$ **
United States Catholic Conference	$1,575,825***
TOTAL	$3,827,239

*This amount does not include $1 million carryover funding from FY 1982.
**$300,000 was available from FY 1982 carryover funding.
***This amount does not include $170,204 carryover funding from FY 1982.

Refugee Health

Refugees often have health problems due to the conditions which exist in their country of origin or during their flight and wait for resettlement. In FY 1983 these problems were addressed by activities in the first asylum camps, during processing, and after arrival in the United States.

As in the past, medical volunteers and others contributed to the treatment of refugee health conditions in refugee camps. Public health advisors from the U.S. Public Health Service's Centers for Disease Control (CDC) were again stationed in Southeast Asia to monitor the quality of medical screening for U.S.-bound refugees. At the U.S. ports-of-entry, all refugees and their medical records were inspected by CDC quarantine officers, who also notified the appropriate State and local health departments of the arrival of these refugees.

Recognizing that the medical problems of refugees, while not constituting a public health hazard, may affect their effective resettlement and employment, ORR provided support to State and local health agencies through a $4 million interagency agreement with CDC. These funds were awarded through a grant process by the Public Health Service Regional Offices for the conduct of health assessments.

Southeast Asian refugees currently remain in refugee processing centers in Southeast Asia for four to five months for English language training and cultural orientation. Utilizing this long-term stay, the Public Health Service has implemented changes in the diagnosis and treatment of active tuberculosis overseas so that most refugees with the disease complete their treatment prior to resettlement in the U.S. (For a more detailed discussion of Public Health Service activities covering refugee health matters, see Appendix B.)

The efficacy of the programs mentioned above is attested to by the fact that approximately 660,000 Southeast Asian refugees have been resettled in the United States since 1975 without major adverse consequences to the public's health.

Refugee Education

As a result of an interagency agreement between ORR and the Department of Education during FY 1983, funding was provided for the special educational needs of refugee children who are enrolled in public and nonprofit private elementary and secondary schools. This educational program is commonly referred to as the Transition Program for Refugee Children. Under this State-administered program, funds were distributed through formula grants based on the number of eligible refugee children in the States. These grants to State educational agencies are then distributed to local educational agencies as formula-based subgrants. The formula for deciding a State's funding emphasizes the number of eligible refugee children who have been in the United States less than one year over children who have been here longer than one year because the needs of recent arrivals are usually more serious. Greater emphasis is also placed on the number of eligible children enrolled in secondary schools than on children in elementary schools because older children generally need more language support.

Activities funded through the Transition Program include: Supplemental educational services oriented toward instruction to improve English language skills; bilingual education; remedial programs; school counseling and guidance services; in-service training for educational personnel; and training for parents. Under the program, State administrative costs are limited to one percent of a State educational agency's funding allocation, and support services costs are limited to 15 percent of each local educational agency's allocation.

The following funds have been distributed:

Fiscal Year	For Use in School Year	Amount
1980	1980-81	$23,168,000
1981	1981-82	$22,268,000*
1982	1982-83	$22,700,000**
1983	1983-84	$16,600,000

Since 1981, numerous State school systems established summer educational programs for refugee children utilizing Transition Program funding. The end-result of such programming according to State officials is that refugee children are performing in school at higher levels than anticipated.

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*Although funds were appropriated in FY 1981, the actual distribution of this amount for the 1981-1982 school year did not occur until FY 1982 (that is, after September 30, 1981).

**This amount includes: $19,700,000 from FY 1982 funding, and $3 million from FY 1981 carryover. These funds were distributed prior to September 30, 1982.

National Discretionary Projects

During FY 1983, the Office of Refugee Resettlement funded a number of national projects with social service funds designated for this purpose. A total of approximately $4 million was obligated in FY 1983 in support of projects to improve refugee resettlement operations at the national, regional, State, and community levels. The activities described below address one or more of the following six priority objectives: (1) To improve the effectiveness of social services for refugees; (2) to strengthen and extend the self-help capabilities of refugee community organizations nationwide; (3) to enhance the economic self-sufficiency of refugees through business and economic development; (4) to improve the initial placement and long-term distribution of refugees in communities throughout the United States; (5) to implement case management and strengthen linkages and coordination among the providers of social services for refugees; and (6) to establish the feasibility and relative cost-effectiveness of alternative resettlement services delivery systems and methods.

- Mainstream English Language Training Projects

The purposes of the Mainstream English Language Training (MELT) demonstration projects are to test, refine, implement, and validate (1) the ORR-proposed set of English-as-a-second-language (ESL) student performance levels and test instruments, and (2) the ORR-proposed employment-focused core curriculum for domestic refugee English language training (ELT) programs. The results from each demonstration will be utilized by ORR in the formulation of standards for ORR-funded adult refugee ELT programs.

The following are seven MELT projects awarded in fiscal year 1983. All awards are for a 12-month period of performance running from September 30, 1983, through September 29, 1984. Total cost for seven projects is $543,318.

1. PROJECT PERSONA $78,736
375 Broad Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02907

Project Persona will meet the grant objectives by systematically reshaping its entire current program for approximately 100 students around the ORR core curriculum and revised Basic English Skills Test (B.E.S.T.). It will build in strong components of fact-gathering, documentation, analysis, and local/co-grantee coordination to assure outcomes of value to the long-term national-level program.

Project Persona will make use of a staff with considerable linkage experience to both overseas intensive English-as-a-second-language/-cultural orientation (IESL/CO) and employment services. It will further strengthen its capability by adding consultants of exceptional expertise in the key areas of curriculum design/analysis, B.E.S.T administration, and computerized data collection/review.

2. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF BOSTON $56,352
287 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

The International Institute of Boston (IIB) will meet the grant objectives by initially testing all new students (an estimated 850), in a framework of 9-week semesters, then tracking at least 60 students in four levels through classroom achievement, post-testing, and employment.

IIB will set up methods to measure performance outcomes for each curriculum area, will articulate minimum competency requirements for each curriculum level, and will establish standard methodology and forms for recording and analyzing data.

IIB will draw on its staff's overseas experience with IESL/CO and its domestic experience in developing and field testing the original B.E.S.T.

3. REFUGEE EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM (REEP) — $83,880

Wilson School
1601 Wilson Boulevard
Arlington, Virginia 22209

Refugee Education and Employment Program (REEP), Arlington County, VA, will meet the grant objectives by conducting a MELT demonstration in a program that serves about 450 refugees a year. REEP will test the core curriculum with all students, and will test, refine, and validate, with 50-200 students, the ORR-proposed student performance levels and test instruments. REEP will also give at least 30 hours of training to teachers on the use of the B.E.S.T. and will monitor scoring, testing conditions, and methodology.

4. NORTHWEST EDUCATIONAL COOPERATIVE (NEC) $80,110
500 S. Dwyer Avenue
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005

The purpose of the Northwest Educational Cooperative's "Tri-State MELT Demonstration Consortium," is to implement the MELT activities in the States of Illinois, Ohio, and Minnesota. NEC will coordinate training at five sites and field test the B.E.S.T., which will be administered to 200 refugee students to refine and validate the ORR-proposed student performance levels and test instruments. NEC will implement the ORR-proposed employment-focused core curriculum through adaptation of the three States' existing refugee English language training curricula. NEC will document the results of its MELT activities in a report with information and recommendations regarding the overseas training outcomes, testing, curriculum, and English proficiency levels for employment.

5. SPRING INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES $80,180
5025 Lowell Boulevard
Denver, Colorado 80221

The Spring Institute demonstration will implement the MELT activities by utilizing an umbrella approach drawing upon the strengths of the various ELT programs and experts in at least seven States to (1) enhance linkages with the IESL curriculum in the Southeast Asian camps,

(2) adapt and implement the ORR employment-focused curriculum in the seven States, and (3) test, refine, and validate the B.E.S.T.

6. SAN DIEGO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT $78,980
5350 University Avenue
San Diego, California 92105

The San Diego Community College District (SDCCD) will implement a MELT demonstration project designed to (1) test, refine, and validate the ORR proposed set of ESL student performance levels and test instruments to be administered to 200 new students, and (2) implement the ORR-proposed core curriculum at the SDCCD's three major refugee ELT programs located at Centre City, East San Diego, and Kearny Mesa Continuing Education Centers.

7. SAN FRANCISCO COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT $85,080
33 Gough Street
San Francisco, California 94103

The San Francisco Community College District will implement a MELT demonstration project to test, refine, implement, and validate (1) the ESL student performance levels, (2) the new versions of B.E.S.T., through administration to a sample of 400 refugee students, and (3) the ORR-proposed employment-focused core curriculum in its ESL and VESL programs offered at the various ELT sites within the District.

- Incentive Grants to States to Utilize Refugee Mutual Assistance Associations as Service Providers FY 1983-1984

To strengthen and extend the self-help capabilities of refugee community organizations nationwide, ORR made available a total of $917,478 to fourteen States as an incentive to encourage their contracting with refugee mutual assistance associations (MAAs) for the provision of employment services, English language training, critical mental health services, and orientation services.

The purpose of the program is threefold: First, it encourages broader participation of MAAs in the delivery of social services to refugees through integration of MAAs by States within their existing refugee service provision network; second, funds will be used to supplement funding to States which have not been able to support MAAs; and third, awards were made to States which have funded and showed continued interest in continuing to fund MAAs in fiscal year 1983. In order to be eligible for this program, States had to provide a minimum of either 6 percent of their FY 1983 refugee social services allocation to MAAs or maintain their FY 1982 level of funding to MAAs, whichever was greater.

Fourteen States received MAA Incentive grant awards. The amount received and each State's commitment to funding MAAs are as follows:

REGION	STATE	ORR AWARD	STATE COMMITMENT	TOTAL
I	Rhode Island	$ 75,000	$ 40,778	$ 115,778
I	New York	$ 75,000	176,515	251,515
I	Massachussetts	$ 75,000	100,000	175,000
III	Washington, D.C.	$ 75,000	25,000	100,000
IV	Georgia	$ 72,072	36,036	108,108
V	Illinois	$ 75,000	334,202	409,202
V	Minnesota	$ 75,000	171,700	246,700
V	Wisconsin	$ 75,000	55,430	130,430
V	Ohio	$ 75,000	44,565	119,565
VI	Oklahoma	$ 48,809	272,113	320,922
VIII	Utah	$ 66,900	73,000	139,900
VIII	South Dakota	$ 20,000	7,200	27,200
IX	Arizona	$ 35,000	35,000	70,000
X	Oregon	$ 74,697	335,000	409,697
TOTAL	14 States	$917,478	$1,706,539	$2,624,017

- Refugee Health Professional/Paraprofessional Retraining Projects

The purpose of these projects is to establish a refresher program for refugees who are health professionals/paraprofessionals but are not licensed or certified to practice in any State. Grantees will recruit and screen refugee candidates, provide up to one year of education and training, assist trainees in obtaining licensure/certification, and find employment for graduates in health care facilities serving large numbers of refugees.

The intent of this program is to improve the capacity of health care facilities serving large numbers of refugees by increasing the availability of culturally sensitive professionals/paraprofessionals who also speak refugee languages.

Six grants were awarded for a total of $608,981.

1. FEDERATION EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE SERVICE — $96,297
114 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10011

Federation Employment and Guidance Service (FEGS), in cooperation with the New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation and Coney Island Hospital, will establish a one-year pilot training program to prepare thirty foreign-trained refugee nurses for licensure as registered nurses in New York State and employment in health care facilities serving large numbers of refugees.

2. UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA $91,264
Box 85 Mayo
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

The University of Minnesota and the American Refugee Committee will co-sponsor a flexible training program for 35 refugees. Targeted are Southeast Asian refugees with prior training as nurses, nurse-midwives, and physician assistants. Sixty-one refugees have been identified as potential candidates. The refugee nurses will be retrained as Licensed Practical Nurses and the nurse-midwives retrained as physician assistants.

3. CITY OF NEW ORLEANS $111,810
1300 Perdido Street, Rm SE13
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112

The New Orleans Health Department will retrain 40 Indochinese refugees previously educated and/or employed in the medical field as Licensed Practical Nurses. The training program will be twelve months in duration and consists of 1,500 hours of classroom and clinical instruction. A special LPN licensure examination will be arranged. With the assistance of the project Advisory Board, graduates will be placed for permanent employment in health care institutions serving large numbers of refugees.

4. ASIAN COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES $109,968
310 8th Street, Suite 201
Oakland, California 94607

The Asian Community Mental Health Services will retrain 40 refugee health/mental health professionals. These include Southeast Asians, Afghans, and Ethiopians. Half of the trainees will be physicians who will be provided a clinical fellowship which will enable them to practice under California laws. Other trainees include nurses and allied health professionals/paraprofessionals.

5. UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII $85,000
KAPIOLANI COMMUNITY COLLEGE
620 Pensacola Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

The University of Hawaii/Kapiolani Community College will train 20 Southeast Asian refugees to become Licensed Practical Nurses. Students will be trained in a modified practical nursing curriculum. Refugees graduating in January 1985 will be eligible for the State practical nursing licensure examination in April 1985. Employment will be sought for graduates to serve in health care facilities serving large numbers of refugees.

6. MEDEX PROGRAM — $114,642
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON
302 Clifford
Seattle, Washington 98105

The MEDEX Program, University of Washington, will train 30 Southeast Asian refugee health workers for licensure and job placement. The training duration is one year. Training goals are for fifteen professionals and fifteen paraprofessionals. Professionals will include nurses and physician assistants; paraprofessionals will be employed as community health advocates.

- Refugee Mental Health Demonstration Projects

The purpose of this program is to provide for effective delivery of refugee mental health services through culturally relevant demonstration projects.

Three categories of projects were funded for the following activities:

1. Training in mental health problems detection and referral methods, crisis intervention, and crisis management techniques for non-professionals, including service providers and community leaders.
2. Development of one or more service delivery models for integrating refugee mental health professionals/paraprofessionals into the mainstream services system.

3. Development of mental health service models using indigenous healing practices.

Seven grants were awarded to fund eight projects in the amount of $608,269:

1. ST. ELIZABETH'S HOSPITAL OF BOSTON — $126,572
BRIGHTON MARINE PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER
INDOCHINESE PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
736 Cambridge Street
Boston, Massachusetts

St. Elizabeth's Hospital of Boston will serve as a fiscal agent for two agencies presently providing mental health services in two sections of Boston which have large concentrations of Southeast Asian refugees. The first, the Indochinese Psychiatric Clinic (IPC) of Brighton Marine Public Health Center, provides mental health services for adult refugees; the second, Metropolitan Medical Indochinese Children and Adolescent Services (MICAS), serves refugee children. This project will integrate the two agencies into a unified treatment system to serve all ages. It will provide advanced training and utilization of Southeast Asian paraprofessionals, using a training program to be developed by Boston University in conjunction with in-service and on-the-job training. The proposal also calls for a number of community workshops on mental health for refugee community leaders and American providers treating large numbers of refugees and an evaluation of the effectiveness of using Southeast Asian clinicians.

2. ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, INC. — $76,964
912 South Highland Street
Arlington, Virginia 22204

This organization seeks to strengthen the Ethiopian refugee community support system in seven targeted cities with a substantial number of Ethiopian refugees (Washington, D.C., New York, Boston, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Seattle, and Atlanta) by conducting a series of training workshops for Ethiopians such as elders, priests, MAA leaders, and refugee service providers. Service providers and community leaders will be involved in both planning for and participating in the workshops. Some of the areas that the workshops will cover are cross-cultural counseling and psychotherapy, basic diagnostic skills, and crisis intervention techniques.

Training workshops will be coordinated with local MAAs in each city.

3. AMHERST H. WILDER FOUNDATION
COMMUNITY CARE UNIT — $100,081 (two-projects)
919 Lafond Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55104

This grant consists of two separate projects. Under Project I, the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation will provide training for the "natural helpers" in refugee communities. These include MAA leaders, religious leaders, healers, clan leaders, and bilingual workers in human service programs. These helpers, in turn, assist the delivery of mental health service in the form of "network clan therapy."

Project II is subcontracted to the Community University Health Care Center (CUHCC). CUHCC plans to acquire Southeast Asian workers representing Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese, and Cambodian cultural backgrounds to provide services under the supervision of a psychiatric nurse. In addition to medication therapy and other Western-oriented treatments, "network clan therapy" will be used. The network clan therapy -- an adaptation of urban network therapy -- provides intervention with the national clan or in behalf of a member of the clan who is in crisis.

4. ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
1740 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

$45,029

This State agency will implement a statewide training project to promote recognition of mental health problems among refugee community leaders, sponsors of refugees, and behavioral health agencies. Workshops will be organized to train 28 bilingual and bicultural refugee case workers to increase their skills in mental health assessment, referral, and counseling. A handbook will be developed to summarize knowledge gained from the workshops.

5. LINDA VISTA HEALTH CARE CENTER $104,227
6973 Linda Vista Road
San Diego, California 92111

Linda Vista Health Care Center (LVHCC) will implement a program of utilizing trained refugee paraprofessional workers for mainstream mental health service delivery.

The project will design and operate a full complement of direct mental health services for about 400 Southeast Asian refugees per month and provide community outreach and education programs serving at least 50 refugees per month. An advanced on-the-job mental health training program for four paraprofessional counselors will be subcontracted with the University of California at San Diego Medical Center. An advisory board of eight ethnic-specific community representatives will strengthen mechanisms for mutual consultation with refugee leaders and experts. Paraprofessionals to be trained and integrated in the program are Vietnamese, Lao, Hmong, and Cambodian. The grantee is committed to hiring one and one-half staff persons at the completion of the project, and two other agencies will hire one worker each.

6. NATIONALITIES SERVICES OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA — $100,965
2135 Fresno Street, Suite 325
Fresno, California 93721

The goal of this project is to develop a model mental health treatment program that is culturally appropriate for Hmong refugees.

The project will implement a program integrating traditional Hmong healing practices with Western mental health services to serve 250 Hmong clients. Training will be given to traditional healers about Western concepts of health and mental health and will inform them of available Western health providers. Information will be provided to 200 Western health and mental health service providers, refugee service providers, and other local agencies involved with refugees regarding traditional Hmong health practices. A Hmong/English glossary of "Hmong Concepts of Illness and Healing" will be produced.

The service plan will include a choice of following a Hmong treatment plan, Western mental health plan, or a combination. Extensive documentation is proposed for these treatment modalities which will be available for dissemination.

7. ASIAN COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICE (ACRS) — $54,431
409 Maynard South
Seattle, Washington

The Indochinese Mental Health Project of ACRS will provide crisis intervention training to 120 Indochinese non-professionals in six communities in Idaho and Washington. A mental health system will be

established in six communities to respond to crises in the refugee community. Refugee workers will be trained to identify mental health problems, intervene in crises, and refer clients to local mental health providers. The local providers will be trained and linked with bilingual personnel and will develop procedures for working relationships.

Two additional small training programs will be implemented in response to requests by local service providers. One will train two bilingual mental health therapists from Pierce County, Washington, at the request of a major refugee social service provider, the Tacoma Community House. The second involves supplementary training in mental health diagnosis, supportive counseling techniques, and limited mental health treatment skills for six bilingual health screening staff in the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health.

- Planned Secondary Resettlement Program (PSRP)

PSRP grants are for the purpose of assisting clearly defined groups of refugees who are experiencing severe and protracted unemployment and public assistance dependency to achieve accelerated economic self-sufficiency through carefully planned relocation to communities offering favorable resettlement opportunities. Two classes of grants are available to State applicants: Planning grants and resettlement grants.

Planning grants are for the purpose of identifying and assessing prospective resettlement communities and preparing both the interested refugee population and the prospective resettlement community for the planned relocation of refugees. A primary outcome of a planning grant is a documented resettlement plan.

Resettlement grants are for the purpose of providing requisite social services and resettlement allowances for the refugees undertaking the planned resettlement. Resettlement grants are awarded on the merits of an acceptable resettlement plan.

In fiscal year 1983, the first year of the PSRP, two planning grants and one resettlement grant were awarded.

PLANNING GRANTS

1. OFFICE OF REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT — $13,220
RHODE ISLAND DEPT. OF SOCIAL AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES
600 New London Avenue
Cranston, Rhode Island 02920

The grantee will conduct a feasibility study for the planned resettlement of Hmong refugees to one or more agricultural communities in the Southeastern New England area and develop a plan for resettlement to favorable communities identified.

2. IDAHO REFUGEE SERVICE CENTER $10,453
DIVISION OF WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
State of Idaho
Boise, Idaho 83702

This project will identify and assess prospective resettlement communities in Eastern Idaho; prepare prospective refugee communities and resettlement communities for the planned relocation of refugees from impacted areas in the Pacific Northwest to Idaho; and establish the capacity of the State to receive additional refugees during fiscal year 1984.

RESETTLEMENT GRANT

REFUGEE PROGRAM OFFICE $117,000
MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

This grant is providing partial support for the FY 1984 operations of the Training Co-Manager System (Learning/Training Center) of the Hiawatha Valley Farm Cooperative Agricultural Project in Homer, MN. The Hiawatha Valley Project, a project of Church World Service and the Minnesota Council of Churches, has already resulted in the resettlement to Homer, MN, of approximately 94 Hmong who previously resided in Minneapolis - St. Paul. The project, funded from private sources to date in the amount of $1,422,950, encompasses the establishment and maintainence of an agricultural production and marketing cooperative, a permanent Hmong community on the farm site, and a training center in farm management skills for refugees from around the United States.

- Other Special Projects

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP MODEL PROJECT

IDAHO REFUGEE SERVICES CENTER — $51,105
DIVISION OF WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND WELFARE
State of Idaho
Boise, Idaho 83702

The grantee will implement, document, and evaluate a refugee training and employment project focused on the use of customized skill training with employers based in established and newly emerging sectors of the Idaho economy. The project will feature the packaging of refugee social services resources with Job Training Partnership Act training resources and extensive private sector involvement in training and employment phases.

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT: ORR AND NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION — $109,873
Hall of the States
444 North Capitol Street
Washington, D.C. 20001

This cooperative agreement for the period June 1, 1983, through January 1, 1984, implements a collaborative project titled: Accessing the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) System for Refugees. The agreement enables the two organizations to undertake planning, technical

assistance, and national level leadership activities designed to strengthen Refugee Resettlement Program organizations' and agencies' capabilities to represent refugee needs and interests before decision-making entities within the JTPA system at State and sub-State levels. The goal of this project is to afford refugees a more equitable, proportionate level of participation in JTPA training programs than was experienced under CETA.

INTERAGENCY AGREEMENT: ORR AND ACTION AGENCY

ACTION AGENCY $50,000
806 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

The purpose of this interagency agreement is to support ACTION Agency's grant to Save Cambodia, Inc., a mutual assistance association, in the amount of $125,000. The grant will permit continued operations by Save Cambodia, Inc. for a one-year period in the Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. Objectives include 350 job placements of Khmer refugees and the development and dissemination of a technical guide on how to implement the Refugee Employment Support Project model (volunteers in refugee employment services model) developed by Save Cambodia, Inc. under a grant from ACTION.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES — $50,000
REFUGEE PROGRAM
Room 100, Public Services Building
Salem, Oregon 97310

This grant enables the State to contract with the Southeast Asian Refugee Federation (SEARF) with the purpose of strengthening the management, outreach, and planning capabilities of SEARF's ongoing economic development/enterprise development program. Through ORR grant funds, additional staff will be employed and a structured series of outreach and training activities will be undertaken during FY 1984.

OVERSEAS EDUCATION FUND — $8,000
2101 L Street
Washington, D.C. 20037

In fiscal year 1982, the OEF Refugee Women in Development Project was awarded $100,000 to provide technical assistance to Hmong refugee women in business development and management for crafts cooperatives. In fiscal year 1983, an $8,000 supplement was provided to print 90 additional technical assistance packets on refugee craft cooperative business development. These materials have been field tested in Hmong communities in Philadelphia, Minnesota, Santa Ana, and Seattle. They will be disseminated to the 20 State refugee coordinators who had submitted requests, and to the Refugee Materials Center in Kansas City for future distribution.

DEMONSTRATION JOB DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

PROJECT PRIDE — $20,000
NORTHWEST EDUCATIONAL COOPERATIVE (NEC)
500 South Dwyer Avenue
Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005

A $20,000 supplement was awarded to Project PRIDE to publish and disseminate a unified package of written materials developed by three FY 1982 demonstration projects to access corporate business management for refugee job development. The supplemental funds will provide for 1,500 packets which will be available to State Coordinators, and local service providers.

FAVORABLE ALTERNATE SITES PROJECT (FASP)

STATE OF VIRGINIA — $111,050
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES
P.O. Box K-176
Richmond, Virginia

A pilot Favorable Alternate Sites Project grant was awarded to the State of Virginia to continue this program for a second year. The FASP program is designed to identify and test resettlement sites which are suitable alternatives to communities with unfavorable resettlement conditions. Funds were provided to support planned cluster placements of 470 "free-case" Khmer refugees in the Norfolk and Richmond metropolitan areas. ("Free cases" are refugees without immediate family members in the U.S.) The project includes coordinated community planning and orientation, supplemental social services, and a management information tracking system.

REFUGEE MATERIALS CENTER

REFUGEE MATERIALS CENTER — $69,000
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
324 E. 11th Street - 9th Floor
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Under a Memorandum of Agreement, ORR transferred $69,000 to the Refugee Materials Center, Department of Education, Kansas City, Missouri. The agreement allows the Center to reprint and disseminate refugee-related materials and to generally expand the services of the Center. The Center provides materials free of charge for teachers (both K-12 and adult); individuals and agencies who are providing services to refugees; and to refugees. As a result of the ORR funds, the Center was able to increase its 280 titles of materials to 475 -- in English and in the following languages: Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Hmong, Chinese, Spanish, Polish, Farsi, Russian, and Romanian.

REFUGEE RESOURCE CENTER

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF VOLUNTARY AGENCIES FOR FOREIGN SERVICE (ACVA) INC. — $76,196
200 Park Avenue, South
New York, New York 10003

This grant provided for the operation of a Refugee Resource Center in support of the Committee on Migration and Refugee Affairs of ACVA, the umbrella organization of national voluntary refugee resettlement agencies. The Resource Center, which was also funded in part by the Bureau for Refugee Programs, Department of State, in a coordinated effort

with ORR, has provided staff services and analytical capability to the Committee in the form of specific projects as well as ongoing support. The Resource Center's role has been viewed as important to the overall national resettlement effort in providing a capacity for information sharing, analysis, and coordination among the voluntary resettlement agencies and with public agencies. Specific projects have included: Collection and editing of data and production of State descriptions of the voluntary agency national organizations; research reports on costs of resettlement, private sector contributions to resettlement, the role of volunteers, sponsorship orientation, and self-help initiatives of refugees; and information materials on Amerasian children and overseas mailing procedures.

CASE MANAGEMENT DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE — $38,000
20 West 40th Street
New York, New York 10018

The American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS) was awarded $38,000 to supplement the amount of $188,000 funded in FY 1982. The purpose was to implement a case management system at the sites of three ACNS affiliates: Lawrence, MA, a small project; St. Louis, MO, an intermediate one; and Chicago, IL, a large project. The objective of case management is to contribute to refugee achievement of economic self-sufficiency at the earliest possible time. The ACNS case management

project will report on outcomes in terms of earlier employment of refugees attributable to a planned, coordinated approach to refugee resettlement which identifies refugee needs, maintains an inventory of resources available for responding to such needs, and systematically monitors refugee progress under an individually prepared development plan. The project will produce reports dealing with issues involved in instituting case management and a manual which will provide guidance for implementing a case management system.

- Technical Assistance to ORR Regional Offices

During FY 1983, the ORR Regional Offices received $600,000 to be awarded for technical assistance contracts to improve State and local responsiveness to acute social service needs and to strengthen program planning and monitoring. Each Regional Office received a base allocation of $40,000 and an additional amount of funds based on the FY 1983 social services allocations to States for services to both refugees and entrants. Among the types of contracts funded were technical assistance on job development, MAA capacity building, and mental health services.

Program Evaluation

During the reporting period, the Office of Refugee Resettlement continued its program of evaluation and research in order to: Document the characteristics of the program's implementation at the State and local levels, as well as the effects and outcomes of the program for refugees and for States and local communities and institutions; clarify the policy and operational issues of the program; understand the extent and process of refugees' social and economic adjustment; and assess qualitatively specific program services and special projects.

Descriptions of evaluation contracts awarded in FY 1983 follow:

- Study of Refugee Utilization of Public Medical Assistance, contracted for $204,000 to Systemetrics Inc., of Santa Barbara, CA, and Urban Systems Research and Engineering, Inc., of Cambridge, MA. The purpose of this study is to obtain information on the patterns of refugee utilization of public medical assistance, including type of service, frequency, cost, and condition for which assistance is sought. The study will also discuss issues related to employability, health care needs, health services delivery, and the health adjustment of this population. The study includes the States of California, New York, and Tennessee and will be based on data for calendar years 1980, 1981, and 1982, available through State Medicaid Management Information systems. The study will also compare refugee patterns of medical assistance utilization with those of the general Medicaid recipient population.

- Favorable Alternative Sites Project Evaluation, contracted in for $38,263 to Berkeley Planning Associates, Berkeley, CA. This evaluation focuses on the implementation of ORR's Favorable Alternative Sites Project (FASP) in two cities each in the States of Arizona and North Carolina. The purpose of FASP is to place free case refugees in areas which currently do not have high concentrations of refugees and which have good employment prospects for additional refugees. As an incentive to the participating communities, FASP provides additional funds for services to the incoming refugees. The evaluation will examine the process and problems encountered in implementing this project and document project outcomes. The purpose of the study is to assess the project's success in employment/self-sufficiency for refugees and in stemming secondary migration from these sites to others with higher concentrations of refugees. The study will be used to determine how to improve the ongoing implementation of FASP in other sites.

- State-of-the-Information Workshop. Four research papers were contracted in preparation for a workshop to be held in FY 1984. The contracts were awarded to Lynn August, M.P.H., ($6,025) for research on Aspects of Refugee Health; to Dr. Robert Bach ($4,815) for research on Labor Force Participation/Employment/Occupational Characteristics of Refugees; to Dr. Susan Forbes ($4,990) for research on Secondary Migration and Residency Patterns of Refugees;

and to Dr. David North ($4,875) for research on Income/Earnings Patterns for Refugees from Wages, Self-Employment, and Income Transfer Programs. The research papers are to synthesize, explicate, and extend research findings in their respective topic areas. They will bring together data which has been inadequately utilized and mesh it with data from ORR studies to present those highlights which can be stated with the most confidence. Presentations based on these research papers and on findings from other ORR evaluation contracts will be the focus of a State-of-the-Information Workshop which will have two purposes: (a) To bring the most important research findings related to refugees to the attention of policy-making representatives from those organizations with responsibility for implementing the refugee resettlement program and (b) to discuss the implications of those findings relative to current refugee resettlement policies and implementation practices.

- ORR Annual Survey of Southeast Asian Refugees, contracted for $124,477 to Opportunity Systems, Inc. (OSI), Washington, D.C. ORR has contracted with OSI since 1975 for periodic telephone surveys of Southeast Asian refugees resettled in the United States. These surveys allow quick collection of data on the progress of refugees in resettlement and include questions on income and employment, skills and language ability, and use of resettlement programs, as well as

demographic data. The results of the surveys are used to chart the progress of refugees in adjusting to life in the United States and provide the basic record of program utilization and outcomes for refugees which is essential to policy formulation, program planning, and program evaluation. (Additional information and findings are reported in section III below.)

In addition to the contracts described above, ORR made amendments to several contracts awarded in prior fiscal years and canceled the Employment Services Study contracted in FY 1982, due to a decision by the Office of Management and Budget not to support the information collection required to conduct the study effectively.

The following studies were completed in FY 1983:

- Southeast Asian Refugee Self-Sufficiency Study, contracted in FY 1981 to the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, funded jointly with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation in the Department of Health and Human Services at $652,526. The purpose of this study was to determine the

degree to which recently resettled Southeast Asian refugee households had attained economic self-sufficiency, to identify the factors that influence the achievement of economic self-sufficiency, to examine the process by which refugees become self-sufficient, and to examine the relationships among the receipt of social services, refugee demographic characteristics, and the attainment of economic self-sufficiency. The survey sample of approximately 1,400 households included Vietnamese, Sino-Vietnamese, and lowland Lao in Cook County, IL; Orange County, CA; King County, WA; Harris County, TX; and Suffolk County, MA.

The findings show that, in the aggregate, refugees are poor: 50 percent of all surveyed households fell below the poverty line compared to 15 percent of the U.S. general population. The unemployment rate among the survey population was found to be over 3 times higher than the U.S unemployment rate.

Refugees, however, do not remain in this condition. The findings show a steady progression towards economic self-sufficiency over time. While only one-third of households were above the poverty line after 1 year in the U.S., 70 percent were out of poverty after 4 years. The welfare dependency rate dropped from approximately 80 percent in the first year to 48 percent after 3 years, while the percent of households with at least one person working rose steadily from 25 percent to 70 percent in that same period.

The strongest factor affecting individual economic self-sufficiency was English ability on arrival. Regardless of differences in past occupation and education, those refugees surveyed who had arrived in the U.S. with above-average English ability were more likely to be self-sufficient than those who arrived with below-average English ability.

For households the best predictor of economic self-sufficiency was household composition with the number of employable adults in a household as the principal factor. The findings indicate that the most significant economic take-off point in the process of attaining self-sufficiency is when a second adult in the household becomes employed. Nine out of 10 two-wage-earner households were out of poverty compared to 68% of households with one wage earner. Employment of additional household members was found to be more effective in significantly increasing household income than individual job advancement.

Refugee households least likely to be self-sufficient were large nuclear families in the U.S. less than 16 months, with children under 5 and poor English skill on arrival.

Services to refugees make a difference. Refugees who had received vocational training were more likely to be employed and off cash assistance than those who had not had such training. In addition,

among all refugees currently employed, those who received vocational training had better jobs with higher wages. Refugees who reported employment service use were more likely to be employed and to live in households not receiving cash assistance than those who had not used such services. Those taking English language training (ELT) at the time of the survey had learned more English than those not in ELT. ELT appears most effective when combined with employment-related services. Two-thirds of those who received employment-related services and ELT were employed, compared to only 41 percent of those who received ELT alone.

- The Hmong Resettlement Study, contracted in FY 1982 to Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, OR; Lao Family Community, Inc., Santa Ana, CA; and the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; for $222,906. This study examined the resettlement experience of the Hmong to determine how the Hmong are faring, to identify successful resettlement experiences, and to determine ways in which current resettlement strategies can be improved with particular emphasis on the viability for Hmong communities of selected economic development projects throughout the country. The Hmong Communities examined included Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN; Fresno, CA; Portland, OR; Orange County, CA; Providence, RI; Fort Smith, AR; and Dallas/Fort Worth, TX.

The Hmong population, in July 1983, was estimated at 60,000-65,000 nationwide. Secondary migration, an important factor in Hmong resettlement, has led to a concentration of approximately one-third of this population in the Central Valley, CA, within the past 2 years. Roughly 50 percent of the Hmong population is distributed throughout 29 States outside of California. Reasons for the mass migration to the Central Valley include: Family reunification, immediate economic betterment through jobs or welfare, perceived training and educational opportunities, and the possibility of farming.

The economic status of the Hmong varies from locale to locale. Within California, only an estimated 7 percent of household heads were employed, while outside of California, employment among household heads was estimated at 50 percent. Many Hmong tend to be employed in minimum wage, unskilled, or semi-skilled positions. More Hmong men are working than women, and younger people are more likely to be working than older people. A few Hmong who have had training and education in Laos or the U.S. have skilled labor jobs or white collar jobs in the helping professions.

The primary barrier to employment identified was lack of English skills, followed by lack of job skills and training, and inadequate job search skills. Successful approaches to Hmong employment include use of bilingual supervisors and adaptation of Hmong traditional skills to the American workplace such as adapting Hmong crafting skills to leather goods and jewelry manufacturing. Employers reported high satisfaction with their Hmong workers.

For the majority of Hmong, large families and low wages combine to make it difficult to become self-sufficient. Certain segments of the Hmong population appear especially at risk for long-term dependency: Large families, families headed by widows, war injured, and youth without high school diplomas.

Factors such as the persistent pattern of large families and early marriages were identified as diminishing the chances of long-term self-sufficiency for the Hmong as they limit educational opportunity and the possibility of establishing two-income households. On the other hand, Hmong cultural patterns of strong community organization, mutual support networks, the pooling of resources, and intact families were seen as strengths that will help to improve the economic status of the Hmong in the future.

The study found that a number of self-employment enterprises have been undertaken by the Hmong. The number of such enterprises increased from 10 in 1980 to over 70 in 1983. There were approximately 30 sewing projects, 10 farming projects, 25 grocery stores, and 10 other types of businesses identified by the study. Most of these endeavors have been in existence only a short time. A preliminary assessment indicated that sewing projects currently provide only a small income for the women who participate and could be improved in terms of income generation with a shift in focus from the production of traditional crafts to a focus on sewing as a service business with emphasis on the development of marketable sewing skills.

Small gardening projects were found to be cost-effective for seasonal food and supplemental cash income, while commercial farm projects, requiring a longer-term investment, could not be expected to provide significant returns in the immediate future for a large number of refugees. Nevertheless farming and other small business activities continue to be of high interest to many Hmong as a long-term strategy for self-sufficiency.

- Study of the Extent and Effect of English Language Training for Refugees, contracted in FY 1981 to Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, Portland, OR, for $347,560. This study was in three phases.

Phase I was a mail survey of approximately 350 local service providers of English language training (ELT). Findings show that ELT is being accessed by most refugees within their first year in the U.S. and that refugees complete ELT and do not remain indefinitely enrolled. Further, the cost, approximately $2.30 per student hour in FY 1982, appears to be very modest. At the same time, the survey suggests the need for closer links with employment service providers and cash and medical assistance offices as well as more local monitoring and evaluation to measure student progress.

These general findings were confirmed in Phase II which consisted of on-site classroom observations of 23 programs in 8 geographic areas, as well as a community survey of English language competence and receipt of training in 4 geographic areas. Observers found refugees'

attendance and motivation high and teachers well qualified, but methodology lacking in innovation and teaching materials of varying quality and appropriateness. At the same time, only one-third of the refugees attending classes reported using English with native speakers outside the classroom. Based on the community survey data, refugees who arrived with the least prior instruction in English had made the most gain by attending English classes.

Phase II also provides considerable practical observations of specialized interest to teachers and administrators.

Phase III was a controlled pre- and post-testing over a six-month period of English acquisition by 400 refugees in 4 sites. Included were refugees enrolled full- and part-time in ELT, refugees employed full- and part-time -- some of whom were simultaneously enrolled in ELT -- and refugees not enrolled in ELT. Of these groups, refugees enrolled full-time in ELT programs showed the greatest gain in English.

A report summarizing the findings of all three phases of this study is available from the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

- Refugees and Their Local Communities, contracted in FY 1982 to SRI International of Menlo Park, CA for $252,863. This study focused on two key issues in refugee resettlement in the local community

context: First, the nature and dimensions of refugee impact on the localities in which they settle, and second, the nature and role -- both existing and potential -- of refugee ethnic communities in the resettlement of newly arriving refugees in the community. Methodologically, the study combined secondary analysis with multiple field visits to Orange County, San Francisco, New Orleans, Wichita (Kansas), and upstate New York (Rochester and Ithaca).

In regard to the issue of refugee impact, the study highlights the difficulties -- both real and conceptual -- that have consistently emerged in attempts to deal with this issue. SRI suggests a distinction between the actual effects that refugees have on the localities in which they settle, and the public perceptions of their so-called impact. The study indicates that refugees do have important effects, some positive and some negative, some short-term and some long-term. These effects must be analyzed separately for such areas as education, housing, employment, and community services. However, the public perception that refugees are having a negative impact does not directly derive from these actual effects.

In looking at refugee ethnic communities, SRI notes both their role in providing very concrete and tangible support to refugees, and their perhaps more important role in providing the kinds of intangible social, cultural, emotional, and even political support to their members that is virtually unavailable from other sources. The precise structure of these ethnic communities varies among the various ethnic groups, among the study's sites, and over time. While formal organizations are only one part of this ethnic community, the

study concurs with the conventional wisdom that they are the most easily utilized mechanism through which to attempt to support the overall ethnic community. The study does conclude that economic development is also a key element in the general strength of the ethnic community.

- Studies on Refugee Adjustment, contracted with seven investigators in FY 1982 to describe and analyze strategies for adjustment of refugees and refugee organizations in the United States. The total amount of these contracts was $34,222. The seven studies focused on the following subject areas: Adjustment Strategies of Cambodian Refugees; Adjustment Strategies of Lao Refugees; Adjustment Strategies of Sino-Vietnamese Refugees; Adjustment Strategies of Vietnamese Refugees; Entrepreneurship Among Southeast Asian Refugees; Ethnic Self-Help Organizations; and Social Relations in a Refugee Neighborhood. The purpose of these small contracts was to permit researchers to write up and make available information based (a) on prior research, (b) on extensive familiarity with specific refugee communities, and (c) on very limited case studies. The reports received, therefore, while offering observations and documentation on small information bases, contribute to understanding the broader issues of resettlement to which they are addressed.

Data and Data System Development

Development and maintenance of ORR's computerized data system on refugees continued during FY 1983. Information on arriving refugees is received from several sources and compiled by ORR staff. Records were on file by the end of FY 1983 for approximately 750,000 out of a possible 865,000 refugees who have entered the U.S. since 1975.

In October 1982, the Centers for Disease Control expanded their program for inspection of arriving refugees at U.S. ports of entry to include refugees from all parts of the world. This has made it possible for ORR to compile records on persons coming from Africa, Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East on the same timely basis as for those arriving from Southeast Asia. Coverage of all parts of the world has been complete since October 1982, and work is continuing to add records for earlier arrivals among the non-Southeast Asians.

Coverage of these additional refugee groups has been reflected in ORR's Monthly Data Report since November 1982 and appears in the tables in Appendix A. This report continues to be distributed to State and local officials by the State Refugee Coordinators, while ORR distributes the report directly to Federal officials and to national offices of voluntary agencies. The monthly report provides information on cumulative State populations of Southeast Asian refugees since 1975; States of destination of new refugee arrivals by month; country of birth, citizenship, age, and sex of newly arriving refugees; and the numbers of new refugee arrivals sponsored by each voluntary resettlement agency by

month. In addition, a special set of summary tabulations is produced monthly for each State and mailed to the State Refugee Coordinators for their use. In addition to the same categories of information produced for the national-level report, the State reports include a tabulation of the counties in which refugees are being placed. These reports provide a statistical profile of each State's refugees that can have numerous uses in the adminstration of the refugee program.

At the time of application to INS for permanent resident alien status, refugees provide information under Section 412(a)(8) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. This collection of information is designed to furnish an update on the progress made by refugees during the one-year waiting period between their arrival in the U.S. and their application for adjustment of status. The data collection instrument focuses on the refugees' migration within the U.S., their current household composition, education and language training before and after arrival, employment history, English language ability, and assistance received. ORR has designed procedures for coding and storing the information, in which the new information is linked with the arrival record, creating a longitudinal data file. Several thousand completed forms have been processed, and analysis of the data is under way. Some findings pertaining to the refugees who adjusted their status during FY 1983 are reported in the "Adjustment of Status" section.

KEY FEDERAL ACTIVITES

Congressional Consultations on Refugee Admissions

Consultations with the Congress on refugee admissions took place in September 1983 as required by the Refugee Act of 1980. After considering Congressional views, President Reagan signed a Presidential Declaration on October 7, 1983, setting a world-wide refugee admissions ceiling for the U.S. at 72,000 for FY 1984. This includes subceilings of 50,000 refugees for East Asia; 12,000 for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe; 6,000 for the Near East/South Asia; 3,000 for Africa; and 1,000 for Latin America/Caribbean. In addition, the President designated that an additional 5,000 refugee admissions numbers shall be made available for the adjustment to permanent residence status of aliens who have been granted asylum in the United States, since this is justified by humanitarian concerns or is otherwise in the national interest.

Reauthorization of the Refugee Act of 1980, as Amended

During the spring and summer of 1983, the House and Senate Judiciary committees held hearings on legislation to reauthorize the Refugee Act of 1980 as amended by the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982. Neither the Senate nor the House had completed action on the reauthorizing legislation by the close of FY 1983.

III. REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

POPULATION PROFILE

This section characterizes the refugees in the United States, focusing primarily on those who have entered since 1975. Information is presented on their nationality, age, sex, and geographic distribution. All tables referenced by number appear in Appendix A.

Nationality, Age, and Sex

Southeast Asians remain the most numerous of the recent refugee arrivals, although the number arriving in the United States declined again in FY 1983. By the end of the year, approximately 660,000 were in the country. At that time, only about 6 percent had been in the U.S. less than one year, and 37 percent had been in the country for three years or less. Nearly 45 percent of the Southeast Asians arrived in the U.S. in the FY 1980-1981 period.

Vietnamese are still the majority group among the refugees from Southeast Asia, although the ethnic composition of the entering population has shifted since 1975. In 1975 and the years immediately following, about 90 percent of the Southeast Asian refugees were Vietnamese. Their share of the whole has declined gradually, especially since persons from Cambodia and Laos began to arrive in larger numbers in 1980. No complete enumeration of any refugee population has been carried out since January 1981, the last annual Alien Registration undertaken by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). At that time, 72.3 percent of the Southeast Asians who registered were from Vietnam, 21.3 percent were from Laos, and 6.4 percent were from Cambodia. By the end

of FY 1983, the Vietnamese made up about 66 percent of the total, while 20.5 percent were from Laos and about 13.5 percent were from Cambodia. It is apparent that the ethnic composition of the resident Southeast Asian refugee population is well established and the overall pattern has not been greatly affected by recent arrival levels. About 38 percent of the refugees from Laos are from the highlands of that nation and are culturally distinct from the lowland Lao; this percentage dropped from 43 percent one year previously, because few highlanders arrived in FY 1983.

The age-sex composition of the Southeast Asian population in the U.S. can be ascertained by updating records created at the time of arrival in the U.S. About 56 percent of these refugees are males; 44 percent are females. The population remains young because the gradual aging of the population that arrived beginning in 1975 has been partially offset by the very young age structure of the newer arrivals. At the close of FY 1983, the median age of the resident population was 23.5, without a significant age difference between men and women. Approximately 6 percent of the refugees were preschoolers in late 1983; but this figure does not include children born in the U.S. to refugee families, so the proportion of young children in Southeast Asian families in the U.S. is undoubtedly much larger. The school age population (6-17) of refugee children is about 29 percent of the total, and an additional 19 percent are young adults aged 18-24. A total of 53 percent of the population are adults in the principal working ages (18-44). Fewer than 2 percent, or about 12,000 people, are aged 65 or older.

While the Southeast Asians predominate among refugee arrivals since 1975, the Cubans remain the largest of the refugee groups admitted since World War II. Most of them entered in the 1960's and are firmly established in the United States. Many have become citizens. Since 1975, fewer than 40,000 Cuban refugees have arrived, which is less than 5 percent of all the Cuban refugees in the country.[1/] Information on the age-sex composition of this refugee population is not available.

More than 100,000 Soviet refugees have arrived in the United States between 1975 and 1983; the peak years in this period were 1979 and 1980. Only Jews and Armenians have been permitted to emigrate by the Soviet authorities, ostensibly for reunification with their relatives in Western nations. Men and women are about equally represented in the Soviet refugee population. This is the oldest of the refugee groups: On the average Soviet refugees are in their late thirties, and approximately 15 percent are in their sixties or older.

Many other refugee groups of much smaller size have arrived in the United States since the enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980. By the end of FY 1983, the refugee populations from Afghanistan and Ethiopia were both over the 11,000 mark. Polish refugees admitted under the Refugee Act number nearly 15,000, with 85 percent of them having arrived in the last two years. Approximately 12,000 Romanian refugees have entered since April 1, 1980, along with 4,000 Czechs and lesser numbers

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1/ This discussion does not include the 125,000 Cubans designated as "entrants" who arrived during the 1980 boatlift.

from the other Eastern European nations. Nearly 6,000 Iraqi refugees have entered the United States under the Refugee Act. Exact figures on the numbers of persons granted refugee status since April 1, 1980, are presented in Table 7.

Geographic Location and Movement

Southeast Asian refugees live in every State and several territories of the United States. Large residential concentrations can be found in a number of West Coast cities and in Texas, as well as in several East Coast and Midwestern cities. Migration to California continued to affect refugee population distribution during FY 1983, but at the same time several Eastern States experienced significant growth due to both secondary migration and initial placements of refugees.

Because the INS Alien Registration of January 1981 was the most recent complete enumeration of the resident refugee population, it was the starting point for the current estimate of their geographic distribution. (These 1981 data appeared in the ORR Report to the Congress for FY 1982.) The baseline figures as of January 1981 were increased by the known resettlements of new refugees between January 1981 and September 1983, and the resulting totals were adjusted for secondary migration, using new data discussed below. The estimates of the geographic distribution of the Southeast Asian refugee population derived in this manner are presented in Table 9.

At the close of FY 1983, the fourteen States with the largest estimated concentrations of Southeast Asian refugees were:

State	Number	Percent
California	244,100	37.1%
Texas	53,600	8.1
Washington	30,400	4.6
Illinois	23,500	3.6
Pennsylvania	23,000	3.5
New York	22,700	3.4
Minnesota	21,000	3.2
Virginia	20,300	3.1
Oregon	16,200	2.5
Massachusetts	15,400	2.3
Louisiana	13,300	2.0
Florida	11,700	1.8
Colorado	10,100	1.5
Michigan	10,000	1.5
TOTAL	515,300	78.2%
Other	143,700	21.8%
TOTAL	659,000	100.0%

These fourteen States were also the top fourteen States in terms of Southeast Asian population one year previously, at the close of FY 1982. California, Texas, and Washington have held the top three positions since 1980. Only minor changes took place in the rank order of these fourteen States during FY 1983. After the top three States, the next five are within a few thousand of each other, so their relative rank means less than it did in previous years. The proportion of Southeast Asian refugees living in California is now estimated at 37.1 percent, an increase from the estimated 36.4 percent of one year earlier. Again this growth occurred through secondary migration, since California received a lower share of initial placements in FY 1983 than its share of the total population. Four other States on this list are estimated to have grown both in absolute numbers and in their proportion of the refugee population: Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, and Florida. Much of this growth can be attributed to resettlement activity, although

Massachusetts also experienced significant secondary in-migration. Texas, Washington, and Virginia grew more slowly than would have been expected, due to out-migration offsetting new arrivals, and their share of the estimated refugee population dropped accordingly; the changes were on the order of one- or two-tenths of a percentage point. Several States are estimated to have lost more people through secondary migration than they gained through initial placements: These include Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Oregon, Louisiana, and Colorado. No other States are thought to have experienced significant changes in their refugee populations through the combination of new arrivals and secondary migration.

A number of explanations for secondary migration by refugees have been suggested: Employment opportunities, the pull of an established ethnic community, more generous welfare benefits, better training opportunities, reunification with relatives, or a congenial climate.

The adjustment of State population estimates for secondary migration through September 30, 1983, has been accomplished through the use of a new data base available for the first time in FY 1983. In the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982, the Congress added specific language to the Refugee Act, directing ORR to compile and maintain data on the secondary migration of refugees within the United States. On the basis of this requirement, the Refugee State-of-Origin Report.

The method of estimating secondary migration is based on the fact that the first three digits of social security numbers are assigned geographically in blocks by State. Almost all arriving refugees apply for social security numbers immediately upon arrival in the United States, with the assistance of their sponsors. Therefore, the first

three digits of a refugee's social security number are a good indicator of his/her initial State of residence in the U.S. (The current system replaced an earlier program in which blocks of social security numbers were assigned to Southeast Asian refugees during processing before they arrived in the U.S. The block of numbers reserved for Guam was used in that program, which ended in late 1979.) If a refugee currently residing in California has a social security number assigned in Nevada, for example, the method treats that person as having moved from initial resettlement in Nevada to current residence in California.

State participating in the refugee program were required to report to ORR a summary tabulation of the first three digits of the social security numbers of the refugees currently receiving services in their programs as of June 30, 1983. The report will continue to be submitted annually. Most States chose to report tabulations of refugees participating in their cash or cash and medical assistance programs, in which the social security numbers are already part of the refugee's record. A few States were able to add information on persons receiving only social services and not covered by cash/medical reporting systems. The reports received covered slightly more than half of the refugee population of less than three years' residence in the U.S. Only one State was unable to provide the needed information in time for the preparation of the year-end FY 1983 population estimates; two States submitted reports covering only a portion of their caseloads.

Compilation of the tabulations submitted by all reporting States results in a 53x53 State (and territory) matrix, which contains information on migration from each State to every other State. In

effect, State A's report shows how many people have migrated in from other States, as well as how many people who were initially placed in State A are currently there. The reports from every other State, when combined, show how many people have left State A. The fact that the reports are based on current service populations means, of course, that coverage does not extend to all refugees who have entered since 1975. However, the bias of this method is toward refugees who have entered in the past three years, the portion of the refugee population of greatest concern to ORR. Available information also indicates that much of the secondary migration of refugees takes place during their first few years of residence in the U.S., and that the refugee population becomes relatively stabilized in its geographic distribution after an initial adjustment period. The matrix of all possible pairs of in- and out-migrations between States can be summarized into total in- and out-migration figures reported for each State, and these findings are presented in Table 10.

The Refugee State-of-Origin Reports summarized in Table 10 contained information on a total of 153, 621 refugees, nearly half of the refugee population whose residence in the U.S. was less than three years as of the reporting date. Of these refugees, 75 percent were still living in the State in which they were resettled initially. The reported interstate migrants numbered 38,506. Of this migration, 62 percent representing nearly 24,000 people was into California from other States. No other State received in-migration approaching the scale of California's. The State of Washington was the second favored destintion, attracting 1,744 people or 4.5 percent of the total reported migration.

Almost all States experienced both gains and losses through secondary migration. On balance, however, only five States (California, Massachusetts, Virginia, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin) gained net population through secondary migration. The States losing the most people through out-migration were Texas, New York, Illinois, Oregon, and Washington; but since they were among the States with the largest numbers of resettlements during the past few years, they contained large numbers of potential out-migrants. Texas experienced the largest net out-migration of any State, losing 3,433 people, and was the source of 12 percent of the reported out-migration. Examination of the detailed State-by-State matrix showed two major migration patterns: A movement into California from all other parts of the U.S., and a substantial amount of population exchange between contiguous or geographically close States. The first pattern is consistent with the historical pattern of migration by the refugees from Southeast Asia, and the second is predictable from general theories of migration.

Explanatory Note: The reported interstate migration figures shown in Table 10 were used to calculate rates of in-migration and out-migration for each State. The base population was taken to be the total resettlements in each State during the FY 1981, 1982, and 1983 period, since almost all of the reported migration pertains to this population. State A's in-migration rate was calculated by dividing its reported in-migrants by the total number of placements in all States except State A during the three-year period, while its out-migration rate was calculated by dividing the total out-migrants from State A by the total number of placements in State A during the three-year period. The migration rates calculated in this manner were then applied to the appropriate base populations, in order to calculate the revised population estimates.

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In order to correct for reporting problems in several States and as a check against the accuracy of the estimates derived as explained above, ORR compared them with the most recent alternative available data on the distribution of the refugee population -- namely, the U.S. Department of Education's refugee child count of May 1983. That enumeration of refugee children was converted into a percentage distribution by State. This was compared with the percentage distribution calculated from the tentative ORR State refugee population estimates. Where the Education percentage distribution differed from the ORR percentage distribution by more than one-tenth of one percent (0.1%), this was interpreted as an indication of secondary migration requiring an adjustment in the ORR population estimate. The adjustment was made by calculating the mean of the two percentage distributions and taking that figure as the revised State share of the total. (Example: ORR percentage 4.13%; ED percentage 4.37%; mean 4.25%, which becomes the revised ORR estimate. However, the revisions were held to no closer than 0.1% to the ED percentage. If the ORR percentage was 4.13% and the ED percentage was 4.30%, the revision was 4.20%.) The adjusted percentage was then applied to the total refugee population, yielding a revised, final State population estimate. The population estimates for 26 States were adjusted in this way. Finally, several small adjustments in estimated State refugee populations were made based on information about recent migration flows documented by local or State officials that would not have been reflected in the existing data bases. The method used does not consider deaths or emigration, which are statistically rare among this population, or births of U.S. citizen children to refugee families.

ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT

Overview

The Refugee Act of 1980 and the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982 both stress the achievement of economic self-sufficiency by refugees soon after their arrival in the United States. The achievement of economic self-sufficiency involves a balance among three elements: First, the employment potential of the refugees, including their skills, education, English language competence, health, and desire for work; second, the needs that they as individuals and members of families have for financial resources, whether for food, housing, or child-rearing; and third, the economic environment in which they settle, including the availability of jobs, housing, and other harder-to-measure resources.

Since the influx of Cuban refugees in the early 1960's, the economic adjustment of refugees to the United States has been a successful and generally rapid process. However, a variety of factors can complicate or render difficult the achievement of economic self-sufficiency by refugees. Refugees often experience significant difficulties in reaching the United States, and may arrive with a backlog of problems, such as personal health conditions, that require treatment before the refugee can effectively find work. Some refugees for reasons of age or family responsibilities cannot reasonably be expected to find work. During the last two years, the general state of the American economy has also caused problems. When jobs are not readily available, refugees -- even more than the general American population -- may be unable to find employment

quickly even if they are relatively skilled and actively seek work. Finally, household need can intervene, making the attainment of minimum wage jobs insufficient to meet the requirements posed by families that can include four or five dependent children.

In sum, while the general pattern of refugee economic adjustment remains positive, a number of aspects of the current situation, including both the characteristics of arriving refugees and the current state of the American economy, suggest that the adjustment process may be more difficult than has previously been the case.

Current Employment Status of Southeast Asian Refugees

In 1983, ORR completed its twelfth survey of a national sample of Southeast Asian refugees, with data collected by Opportunity Systems, Inc. The sample included Southeast Asian refugees arriving from 1975 through 1983, and is the most recent and comprehensive data available on the economic adjustment of these refugees. The remaining parts of this section deal with the findings of this survey, conducted in October 1983, which included 1,239 refugee households.

Results of the survey indicate a labor force participation rate of 55 percent for those in the sample aged 16 years and older as compared with 64 percent for the U.S. population as a whole. Of those in the labor force -- that is, those working or seeking work -- approximately 82 percent were employed (as compared with 92 percent for the U.S. population). Refugee labor force participation was thus lower than for the general United States population, and the unemployment rate was significantly higher.

These comparisons with the United States population are affected by the inclusion of numerous Southeast Asian refugees who have been in the country for only a short time. When employment status is considered separately by year of entry, the results indicate the relative success of earlier arrivals and the relative difficulties faced by more recent arrivals. Refugees arriving in 1983 had a labor force participation rate of 21 percent and an unemployment rate of 55 percent; those who had arrived in 1982 had a labor force participation rate of only 41 percent and an unemployment rate of 30 percent. However, refugees who had arrived before 1979 participated in the labor force more frequently than did the general United States population, although their unemployment rates were still higher than the U.S. rate of 8.2 percent.

A comparison of data from ORR's 1982 and 1983 surveys underlines how refugee labor force participation rates increase with length of residence in the United States. Twenty-five percent of 1982 arrivals were in the labor force in October 1982, but this figure rose to 41 percent in the October 1983 survey. 1981 arrivals had a labor force participation rate of 42 percent in 1982 but a rate of 47 percent in 1983. The rate for 1980 arrivals rose from 51 to 55 percent. The survey findings on refugee labor force participation thus show modest gains between 1982 and 1983. The data on unemployment rates indicate significant progress in finding and retaining jobs. In October 1982, Southeast Asian refugees had an overall unemployment rate of 24 percent; by the October 1983 survey this figure had dropped to 18 percent. The improvement in this area is particularly notable for 1982 arrivals (from 63 percent unemployment in 1982 to 30 percent in 1983), 1981 arrivals (from 41 percent in 1982 to 17 percent in 1983), and 1980 arrivals (from 32 percent in 1982 to 21 percent in 1983).

Current Employment Status of Southeast Asian Refugees

Year of Entry	Labor Force Participation		Unemployment	
	In 1982	In 1983	In 1982	In 1983
1983	—	20.7%	—	55.0%
1982	25.2%	40.9%	62.5%	30.4%
1981	41.5%	46.5%	40.7%	16.8%
1980	51.3%	55.3%	32.1%	21.1%
1979	60.2%	60.5%	19.3%	17.8%
1978	67.6%	68.2%	19.0%	19.7%
1976-7	74.3%	79.5%	9.4%	17.2%
1975	72.1%	69.7%	12.7%	12.1%
U.S. rates*	64.1%	64.1%	9.9%	8.4%

*October unadjusted figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

The kinds of jobs that refugees find in the United States generally are of lower status than those they held in their country of origin. For example, 57 percent of those employed adults sampled had held white collar jobs in their country of origin, but only 27 percent hold similar jobs in the United States. Conversely, far more Southeast Asian refugees hold blue collar or service jobs in the U.S. than they did in their countries of origin. The survey data, for example, indicate a tripling of those in service occupations and of those in semi-skilled blue collar occupations.

Current and Previous Occupational Status

Occupation	In Country of Origin	In U.S.
Professional/Managerial	13.2%	5.4%
Sales/Clerical	43.3%	21.7%
(TOTAL WHITE COLLAR)	(56.5%)	(27.1%)
Skilled	12.7%	21.5%
Semi-skilled	6.5%	19.2%
Laborers	2.2%	8.4%
(TOTAL BLUE COLLAR)	(21.4%)	(49.1%)
Service workers	6.2%	21.9%
Farmers and fishers	15.9%	1.8%

Factors Affecting Employment Status

The ability of Southeast Asian refugees to seek and find employment in the United States is the result of many factors. Some of these involve individual decisions about whether to seek work. As in previous surveys, respondents who were not in the labor force were asked why they were not seeking work. The reasons they gave varied by age and sex, but focused on the demands of family life, health problems, and the decisions to gain training and education preparatory to entering the job market.

For those under the age of 24, the pursuit of education was the overriding concern. For those between the ages of 25 and 44, family needs also became a major concern, and for those over the age of 44, health problems predominated as a reason for not seeking work.

Reasons for Not Seeking Employment

	Percent Citing:			
Age Group	Limited English	Education	Family Needs	Health
16-24	3.8%	83.0%	3.2%	3.1%
25-34	9.8%	31.5%	29.3%	4.1%
35-44	15.3%	28.6%	22.0%	7.9%
over 44	13.8%	8.9%	10.4%	28.7%

The major current refugee characteristic that influences successful involvement in the labor force is English language competence. As in previous surveys, English proficiency had clear effects on labor force participation, on unemployment rates, and on earnings. For those refugees in the sample who were fluent in English, the labor force participation and unemployment rates were similar to those for the overall United States population. Refugees who spoke no English, however, had a labor force participation rate of only 25 percent and an unemployment rate of 36 percent. Refugees who spoke a little English had a labor force participation rate of 55 percent and an unemployment rate of 23 percent.

Effects of English Language Proficiency

Ability to Speak and Understand English	Labor Force Participation	Unemployment	Average Weekly Wages
Not at all	25.2%	36.1%	$168.29
A little	55.5%	23.4%	$179.26
Well	61.8%	13.8%	$208.45
Fluently	63.2%	12.8%	$246.46

Achieving Economic Self-sufficiency

The achievement of economic self-sufficiency hinges on the mixture of refugee skills, refugee needs, and the resources available in the communities in which refugees resettle. The occupational and educational skills that refugees bring with them to the United States influence their prospects for self-sufficiency. Data from the 1983 survey indicate two modest changes in the characteristics of arriving Southeast Asian refugees since 1975: First, there is a clear drop in educational level between 1975 and later arrivals, but relative similarity in prior education among all those arriving since 1975. 1975 arrivals had received, on the average, 9.5 years of formal education. For those arriving since 1975, the average number of years of education has remained about 7.5. Second, there appears to be less English language competence at arrival among those entering the U.S. since 1977 than among

those entering during 1975-1977. However, this pattern is broken by the apparently higher English skills of 1982 and particularly 1983 arrivals. This increased English language skill may reflect the provision of ESL training in refugee processing centers overseas.

Background Characteristics by Year of Entry

Year of Entry	Average Years of Education	Percent Speaking No English	Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently
1983	7.7	29.4%	12.2%
1982	7.5	29.9%	8.5%
1981	6.8	36.8%	7.1%
1980	7.4	37.7%	9.7%
1979	7.9	37.1%	7.2%
1978	7.5	35.1%	5.5%
1976-7	7.6	25.1%	23.1%
1975	9.4	30.4%	32.1%

Note: These figures refer to characteristics of incoming refugees at time of arrival in the United States and should not be confused with the current characteristics of these refugees.

Based on the survey findings, a series of aggregate characteristics of refugees were computed separately for differing lengths of residence in the U.S. The figures (detailed in the table on p. 111) show clear and continuing trends: Over time, labor force participation increases, unemployment decreases, and weekly income rises. After three years of residence in the United States, refugees have a labor force participation rate similar to that of the general United States population, but also an unemployment rate that, at 16 percent, is well above the national average. Concurrently there is an increase in English language competence. Of those refugees in the country over 3 years, only 9 percent report no English language ability, and nearly two-thirds report the ability to speak English well or fluently. Enrollment in English language training drops over time, as does the receipt of cash assistance. One variable that does not exhibit such a trend is enrollment in other training or educational programs. Southeast Asian refugees continue to seek training and education throughout their residence in the U.S. Indeed, the data suggest that education and training may increase over time as refugees gain competence in English and more frequently and successfully participate in the labor force.

Increasing economic self-sufficiency is one part of this overall process of adjustment to the United States. But the achievement of economic self-sufficiency is more complicated. An examination of the differences between refugee households who are receiving cash assistance and those not receiving cash assistance highlights the difficulties faced in becoming economically self-sufficient. Two factors deserve particular

note: First, cash assistance recipient households are notably larger than non-recipient households, have fewer adult wage earners, and include a greater proportion of dependent children. Second, members of such households are less likely to have strong competence in English. Only one in twenty recipient households, for example, included a fluent English speaker, while one in five non-recipient households did have a fluent English speaker.

Overall, findings from ORR's 1983 survey indicate, as in previous years, that refugees face significant problems on arrival in the United States, but that over time refugees increasingly seek and find jobs, and move toward economic self-sufficiency in their new country. This most recent survey also confirms both the importance of English language competence and the frequency with which refugees seek English language training. The data also indicate that Southeast Asian refugees continue to be affected by constrictions in the U.S. economy.

Patterns in the Adjustment of Southeast Asian Refugees

Length of Residence in Months

	0-6	7-12	13-18	19-24	25-30	31-36	over 36
Labor force participation	12.0%	33.9%	42.5%	38.0%	45.4%	52.5%	63.9%
Unemployment	83.6%	47.5%	28.4%	29.8%	18.1%	17.7%	15.5%
Weekly income of employed persons	$151.50	$116.88	$153.77	$134.49	$163.50	$166.10	$223.70
Percent in English training	57.9%	53.1%	35.6%	38.5%	32.6%	35.9%	14.6%
Percent in other training or schooling	23.7%	15.9%	33.7%	35.0%	24.0%	31.7%	30.4%
Percent speaking English well or fluently*	27.6%	18.4%	37.9%	38.7%	30.1%	38.9%	62.8%
Percent speaking no English*	18.8%	20.4%	13.3%	12.4%	21.2%	19.9%	8.5%
Percent in households receiving cash assistance*	77.0%	81.3%	64.0%	61.6%	67.7%	49.4%	32.0%

Note: All except the asterisked figures refer to the population aged sixteen and over. The asterisked figures refer to the entire population.

Comparison of Recipients and Non-recipients of Cash Assistance

	Recipients	Non-recipients
Average household size	4.8	3.5
Average number of wage-earners per household	0.5	1.5
Percent of household members:		
Under the age of 6	13.2%	8.2%
Under the age of 16	38.3%	21.4%
Percent of households with at least one fluent English speaker	4.7%	19.9%

REFUGEE ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS AND CITIZENSHIP

Adjustment of Status

Most refugees in the United States become eligible to adjust their immigration status to that of permanent resident alien after a waiting period of one year in the country. This provision, section 209 of the Immigration and Nationality Act as amended by the Refugee Act of 1980, applies to refugees of all nationalities. During FY 1983, 91,280 refugees adjusted their immigration status under this provision.

In addition, laws predating the Refugee Act provide for other groups of refugees (who entered the U.S. prior to the Refugee Act becoming law) to become permanent resident aliens after waiting periods of various lengths. In FY 1983, 5,671 Southeast Asians adjusted their status under legislation pertaining specifically to them. This figure represents a 77-percent drop from the 25,134 who adjusted status under the same provision in FY 1982. In all, 225,212 Southeast Asians have become permanent resident aliens through this route since FY 1978, the first year that legislation was in effect. This represents more than two-thirds of the Southeast Asian refugees who entered before the Refugee Act of 1980 was enacted. The number of Cuban refugees adjusting status under their own legislation was 4,202 in FY 1983, a drop of 51 percent from the 8,627 of the previous year. Refugees from other nations are able to become permanent resident aliens after a two-year waiting period under P.L. 95-412, which took effect October 5, 1978. Incomplete data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service indicate that at least 14,000 persons adjusted status under that law during FY 1983.

The Refugee Act also provides for the adjustment of status of a maximum of 5,000 aliens who have been granted political asylum and who have resided in the U.S. for at least one year after that. During FY 1983, 3,617 political asylees were granted permanent resident alien status. This represents a 58-percent increase over the 2,286 such approvals in FY 1982.

Section 412(a)8 of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides that information supplied to INS by refugees at the time of their adjustment of status shall be compiled and summarized by ORR. Work to develop and refine the computer system for processing these records continued during FY 1983. The following discussion summarizes selected findings on the refugees who applied for adjustment of status in FY 1983. Of these refugees, ORR is able to report on 76,478, or approximately 84 percent of the refugees who became permanent resident aliens in FY 1983. The majority of these, 54,130, were persons aged 16 years or older; 53 percent were aged 18 to 44. The majority, 56 percent, were males.

Nearly half of these refugees arrived in the U.S. in 1981, and most of the others entered in 1980 or 1982. About 12 percent arrived before 1980. Therefore, these findings reflect the condition of the refugees after an average of two years' residence in the U.S.

Approximately 72 percent of these refugees were from Southeast Asia, which is less than their proportion of the refugees entering in FY 1981 (82.3 percent). Refugees from the Soviet Union are somewhat overrepresented in this group: 13.5 percent, compared with 8.4 percent of the FY 1981 entry cohort. The remaining 15 percent of these refugees

represent the entire spectrum of nations from which refugees have been admitted in recent years, but generally their numbers were underrepresented in this cohort of refugees adjusting their status.

The current States of residence of this refugee cohort approximate the known resettlement pattern and current distribution of the refugee population. However, some States are greatly underrepresented, which may indicate an uneven pattern of application for adjustment of status or inconsistencies in reporting. California and New York each accounted for just over 23 percent of this refugee cohort. These figures appear low for California and high for New York, but they are consistent with a high proportion of Soviet refugees in the applicant population. Other States contributing large numbers to this refugee cohort included Texas with 14 percent (which is higher than its estimated proportion of the refugee population), Massachusetts with 5 percent, and Pennsylvania and Washington State with more than 4 percent each. States from which very few refugees were present in this cohort included Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, and Virginia, which together accounted for one-half of one percent.

Because the ethnic and geographical coverage of this cohort of refugees applying for adjustment of status is not representative of the known refugee population, information on their characteristics must be interpreted with caution. However, selected information on their backgrounds and current activities is available.

The refugees aged 16 and over were asked to describe their educational background before coming to the U.S. Of the nearly 42,000 responding, 10 percent reported themselves to be college graduates, and a total of 35 percent had at least a high school diploma. At the other end of the spectrum, 43 percent had an eighth grade education or less.

Of the 31,680 refugees aged 16 or more who responded to a question on current education, 44 percent were currently attending some form of instruction, which may have included regular high school or college courses, technical or vocational training, or English language instruction. The younger refugees (those in their late teens) were most likely to be in school, but even 41 percent of those aged 25 or more reported receiving some form of current education.

Approximately 44 percent of the refugees reported themselves to be currently employed. Of those, 85 percent were working full time and 15 percent held part-time positions. No information is available on the extent to which this part-time employment represented the refugee's preference or whether it was the only choice available.

Specific current occupations were reported by 23,164 refugees. The most commonly reported category was service occupations (26.1 percent), followed by benchwork occupations (15.5 percent), professional, technical, and managerial positions (14.6 percent), clerical and sales positions (11.4 percent), structural work and related occupations (10.1 percent), and machine trades (8.9 percent). Thus, a very wide spectrum of occupations was represented. The most commonly mentioned single occupations were: Food preparation and service (10.2 percent), building

services (8.0 percent), food processing (5.7 percent), and metal machining (4.7 percent). Only 1.8 percent of the refugees were currently engaged in occupations in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.

This occupational distribution represents a significant change from that reported by the refugees as their primary occupations in their countries of origin. Prior occupations were reported by 15,981 refugees; many others who are now adults were students or not of working age before becoming refugees. The most commonly reported category was professional, technical, and managerial positions (19.5 percent), followed by occupations in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries (15.2 percent), service occupatons (13.9 percent), clerical and sales positions (11.9 percent), and benchwork occupations (8.5 percent). Among the most commonly cited single occupations were farming (11.3 percent), "protective services," which includes the military, (9.4 percent), and education (7.5 percent). In the aggregate, these figures compared with the current occupations show a substantial movement out of two occupational categories: Professional work and farming. For different reasons, both of these categories would be difficult for refugees to re-enter in the United States.

Citizenship

When refugees become permanent resident aliens, their official date of admission to the United States is established as the date on which they first arrived in the U.S. as refugees. After a waiting period of at least five years from that date, applications for naturalization are

accepted from permanent resident aliens, provided that they have resided continuously in the U.S. and met certain other requirements. The number of former refugees who have actually received citizenship lags behind the number who have become eligible at any time, since a substantial amount of time is necessary to complete the process. Data are not available on the number of naturalizations of former refugees as a distinct category of permanent resident aliens. However, the Immigration and Naturalization Service reports that in FY 1980, the first year in which the 1975 arrivals became eligible for naturalization under the standard provisions, 705 persons who had arrived in 1975 and who were born in either Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam were naturalized. Data for more recent years have not been tabulated.

IV. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN PERSPECTIVE

During the past year, private and public participants in the refugee resettlement program have focused on four major areas requiring attention: (1) The placement of refugee arrivals into communities with high concentrations of refugees; (2) the continuing high rate of utilization of public cash assistance by refugees; (3) the need to coordinate and manage better the limited resources available to the refugee program; and (4) the special needs of particular refugee groups who have not received the support services essential to adjustment to American society. The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) has taken several steps to address these problems during this fiscal year and plans more for FY 1984.

The voluntary agencies have the responsibility for placing refugee families in American communities. For many years the Federal Government determined that only general guidance to the agencies on placement practices was necessary. From 1980 to 1982, however, it became apparent that more attention should be given by both the Federal Government and the voluntary agencies to the implementation of a placement policy which would assure a more orderly process and greater involvement by State, city, and county governments.

In September 1981, the Department of State's Bureau for Refugee Programs (RP) requested the voluntary agencies to develop a list of geographic areas where non-family reunification (free) cases would not be sent and the criteria used in developing the list. This information was distributed to State refugee coordinators by the agencies in December 1981. As a result of extensive efforts of ORR, RP, and the voluntary

agencies, a formal placement policy was released in July 1982. This policy recognizes the importance of improving the quality of initial refugee placement and thereby reducing or eliminating many of the incentives for refugees to move from initial resettlement sites. In addition, refugees defined as "free cases" are not to be resettled in areas of high impact except under special circumstances. The voluntary agencies have agreed to maintain appropriate service capability in areas where they place refugees, taking into account the number and rate of arrival of refugees placed in these areas.

This placement policy also calls upon ORR -- in consultation with the resettlement agencies, RP, and State and local officials -- to identify alternative sites for refugee resettlement which are consistent with certain agreed-upon standards for resettlement. Throughout FY 1982 and FY 1983, ORR and RP worked closely with officials in a number of States and localities and with the resettlement agencies to develop a few planned resettlement projects through which groups of refugees could be resettled in areas where local conditions favored their early achievement of self-sufficiency. Four such sites were developed in FY 1982 in two States -- Arizona and North Carolina. About 1,100 refugees were placed in these sites in FY 1983. ORR is developing additional favorable alternative sites and will continue this initiative in FY 1984. Utilizing the findings from ORR's evaluation of the favorable alternative sites project (FASP), ORR will seek to improve the implementation and operation of the project in future sites. ORR also announced the availability of funding for planned secondary resettlement projects which

entail the provision of services and assistance to designated groups of refugees who face long-term unemployment in their current locality but for whom an alternate and more favorable locality can be found.

The Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982 require ORR to develop policies and strategies, in consultation with representatives of voluntary agencies and State and local governments, which "insure that a refugee is not initially placed or resettled in an area highly impacted (as determined under regulations prescribed by the Director after consultation with such agencies and governments) by the presence of refugees or comparable populations unless the refugee has a spouse, parent, sibling, son, or daughter residing in that area...." To implement the provision, ORR consulted with a number of agencies and organizations and prepared a proposed regulation establishing a definition of "highly impacted," the criteria for applying the definition, and the procedures for seeking a waiver of this definition of "impacted." A notice of proposed rule making was published in the Federal Register on December 9, 1983.

While the regulatory process is as yet incomplete, the effects of the existing placement policy and initiatives such as FASP have shifted the distribution of Southeast Asian refugee arrivals. These data have been discussed in more detail in Part II.

In order to address the continued high rates of cash assistance use among refugees, the Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982 imposed new, and strengthened existing, program requirements: (1) Employable refugee

assistance recipients are required to register for employment immediately; the previous 60-day statutory exemption was deleted on the recommendation of the Department of Health and Human Services. (2) Employable refugee assistance recipients are required to participate in an appropriate program of job or language training. (3) Immediate termination of assistance is required for refusal to participate in appropriate training or to accept an appropriate job offer. (4) States are required to notify voluntary refugee resettlement agencies whenever a refugee applies for cash or medical assistance. (5) Refugee assistance to full-time college students is prohibited except when such training is approved by a State under an individual employability plan for the refugee. (6) A voluntary agency is required to notify welfare officials whenever it is aware that a job has been offered to a refugee sponsored by that agency. The requirements of the 1982 amendments were transmitted to the States in October 1982, following their enactment.

In a broad effort to improve opportunities for refugees to become employed, ORR announced the availability of funds for refugee targeted assistance grants in FY 1983. Funds awarded under this program will support projects in FY 1984 to enhance refugee employment potential and increase the ability of refugees to find and retain jobs.

Because of the finding in the Self-Sufficiency Study that the most significant economic take-off point in the process of attaining self-sufficiency is when a second adult in the household becomes employed, ORR will also be developing initiatives during FY 1984 to focus on ways to improve the employability of a second member in refugee households.

ORR's regional offices and the States continued to work together to improve the administrative aspects of the refugee program. In January 1983, the National Governors' Association sponsored a conference on the "State Administration of the Refugee Program" which centered on the findings released in the study of the same name prepared by Berkeley Planning Associates under contract from ORR in FY 1982. The conference participants discussed the considerable variation in the program, the local conditions which constrain the operation of the program, and options which States have utilized and can utilize in the future to increase the organizational effectiveness of the program.

As a rule, coordination of resources increased as the many participants in refugee resettlement consulted both formally and informally throughout the year about the challenges facing the refugee program. These State and locally initiated efforts are expected to continue in FY 1984. In addition, ORR is sponsoring a series of regional consultations in FY 1984. These meetings will devote attention to the requirements of the Refugee Act of 1980, as amended, and to ways to better administer the program.

The Hmong/Highland Lao refugee population has experienced severe and protracted problems in attaining economic self-sufficiency. These problems include unemployment rates averaging well above those of other Southeast Asian refugees, public assistance dependency rates on average far in excess of other Southeast Asian refugee populations, and secondary and tertiary migration far greater and more frequent than that of other Southeast Asian refugee populations. These migration practices

have made it more difficult to deliver services to this community, but more importantly, each migration has disruptive effects on the Highland Lao communities left and on the communities in which migrants resettle.

To respond to the pressing needs of the Highland Lao, ORR convened an interagency work group in the Spring of 1983. The work group was tasked with (1) identifying areas of Hmong/Highland Lao resettlement for which additional assistance would be needed; (2) assessing the degree of need and the extent to which further assistance could contribute to the economic and social well-being of the Highland Lao in these communities; (3) identifying for each community specific forms of support and assistance which would most likely enhance prospects of greater economic independence; and (4) identifying strategies and approaches which might be appropriate and useful in alleviating both the social problems and economic dependence of the Hmong/Highland Lao population within the Central Valley of California, the major area of Hmong concentration resulting from secondary or tertiary migration. The workgroup was able to utilize the preliminary data and findings from the Hmong Resettlement Study to develop its recommendations. Based on the recommendations of the work group, ORR released approximately $3 million to assist 48 Highland Lao communities across the nation. ORR also awarded $1 million to Merced County, in the Central Valley of California, to assist the large concentrations of Hmong who had migrated there.

In addition to these efforts, ORR continues its commitment to strengthening the role of ethnic organizations in the resettlement

process. At the end of FY 1982, three major discretionary projects were initiated that focused on refugee Mutual Assistance Associations (MAAs). First, $117,000 was provided for technical assistance to MAAs for program planning, management, and resource development. Second, nearly $400,000 was provided for technical assistance to MAAs regarding business development and management. Third, $790,000 was provided in the form of incentive grants to the States for utilization of MAAs as service providers, particularly in areas of job orientation and development, self-sufficiency training, and emergency services. These projects continued throughout FY 1983. Another competition for incentive grants took place at the end of FY 1983, thus continuing this initiative into FY 1984. It is also expected that MAAs will be involved actively in the planned secondary resettlement projects.

APPENDIX A

TABLES

TABLE 1

Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals in the United States:
1975 through September 30, 1983

Resettled under Special Parole Program (1975)	129,792
Resettled under Humanitarian Parole Program (1975)	602
Resettled under Special Lao Program (1976)	3,466
Resettled under Expanded Parole Program (1976)	11,000
Resettled under "Boat Cases" Program as of August 1, 1977	1,883
Resettled under Indochinese Parole Programs:	
August 1, 1977--September 30, 1977	680
October 1, 1977--September 30, 1978	20,397
October 1, 1978--September 30, 1979	80,678
October 1, 1979--September 30, 1980	166,727
Resettled under Refugee Act of 1980:	
October 1, 1980--September 30, 1981	132,454
October 1, 1981--September 30, 1982	72,155
October 1, 1982--September 30, 1983	39,167
TOTAL	659,001

Prior to the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, most Southeast Asian refugees entered the United States as "parolees" (refugees) under a series of parole authorizations granted by the Attorney General under the Immigration and Nationality Act. These parole authorizations are usually identified by the terms used in this table.

TABLE 2

Refugee Arrivals in the United States by Month:
FY 1983

Month	Number of Arrivals		
	Southeast Asians	All Others	Total
October	1,356	439	1,795
November	3,080	1,655	4,735
December	2,619	1,868	4,487
January	2,637	1,199	3,836
February	2,064	1,313	3,377
March	3,001	1,920	4,921
April	3,035	1,296	4,331
May	2,970	1,830	4,800
June	4,284	2,840	7,124
July	3,345	1,536	4,881
August	4,986	2,028	7,014
September	5,790	3,571	9,361
TOTAL	39,167	21,495	60,662

FY 1983: October 1, 1982--September 30, 1983.

TABLE 3

Southeast Asian Refugee Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement:
FY 1983

State	Country of Citizenship: Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	Total
Alabama	92	6	76	174
Alaska	0	9	9	18
Arizona	250	6	751	1,007
Arkansas	16	23	71	110
California	2,733	832	7,791	11,356
Colorado	135	14	286	435
Connecticut	204	52	136	392
Delaware	0	0	2	2
District of Columbia	100	40	195	335
Florida	214	32	527	773
Georgia	286	24	432	742
Hawaii	16	51	266	333
Idaho	21	19	25	65
Illinois	554	195	570	1,319
Indiana	19	23	93	135
Iowa	90	65	115	270
Kansas	75	34	396	505
Kentucky	64	9	53	126
Louisiana	124	43	637	804
Maine	99	6	33	138
Maryland	232	45	294	571
Massachusetts	945	61	736	1,742
Michigan	34	26	241	301
Minnesota	543	128	650	1,321
Mississippi	0	0	87	87
Missouri	100	43	251	394
Montana	6	18	4	28
Nebraska	21	8	60	89
Nevada	40	17	113	170
New Hampshire	110	1	10	121
New Jersey	34	16	365	415
New Mexico	33	14	96	143
New York	710	55	1,102	1,867
North Carolina	590	8	146	744
North Dakota	19	7	8	34

State	Country of Citizenship			
	Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	Total
Ohio	378	59	212	649
Oklahoma	100	23	403	526
Oregon	201	79	488	768
Pennsylvania	604	78	683	1,365
Rhode Island	203	58	62	323
South Carolina	30	9	57	96
South Dakota	20	4	32	56
Tennessee	170	113	191	474
Texas	1,397	199	2,482	4,078
Utah	356	58	140	554
Vermont	89	0	0	89
Virginia	449	43	657	1,149
Washington	616	219	858	1,693
West Virginia	7	1	3	11
Wisconsin	62	73	130	265
Wyoming	0	0	4	4
Guam	0	0	1	1
Other	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	13,191	2,946	23,030	39,167

TABLE 4

Eastern European and Soviet Refugee Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement: FY 1983

State	Country of Citizenship					
	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	Total
Alabama	0	0	12	17	0	29
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	4	3	99	67	1	174
Arkansas	0	2	14	6	0	22
California	332	150	733	1,133	394	2,742
Colorado	16	11	46	5	5	83
Connecticut	16	60	140	54	32	302
Delaware	0	2	1	6	0	9
District of Columbia	6	9	27	22	1	65
Florida	24	15	123	52	18	232
Georgia	5	6	24	9	9	53
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	8	11	0	19
Illinois	74	34	462	467	65	1,102
Indiana	5	12	57	13	5	92
Iowa	2	0	42	0	0	44
Kansas	12	0	20	2	0	34
Kentucky	0	0	14	14	2	30
Louisiana	3	0	51	0	2	56
Maine	1	0	53	0	0	54
Maryland	20	10	82	40	15	167
Massachusetts	223	0	130	18	70	441
Michigan	20	1	248	183	16	468
Minnesota	20	19	110	40	19	208
Mississippi	2	0	5	1	0	8
Missouri	64	37	156	12	8	277
Montana	0	0	3	0	0	3
Nebraska	6	10	99	0	0	115
Nevada	1	6	92	6	1	106
New Hampshire	0	0	7	0	0	7
New Jersey	46	7	178	97	37	365
New Mexico	1	0	32	10	2	45
New York	129	102	1,047	882	528	2,688
North Carolina	1	3	64	7	3	78
North Dakota	10	8	36	17	0	71

State	Country of Citizenship					
	Czechoslovakia	Hungary	Poland	Romania	USSR	Total
Ohio	11	26	80	164	24	305
Oklahoma	5	0	31	8	0	44
Oregon	4	8	21	128	8	169
Pennsylvania	22	46	231	57	84	440
Rhode Island	0	0	20	0	7	27
South Carolina	0	4	10	5	0	19
South Dakota	4	5	36	11	0	56
Tennessee	3	0	21	0	0	24
Texas	50	17	372	157	15	611
Utah	69	0	50	10	1	130
Vermont	0	0	10	0	0	10
Virginia	5	4	106	11	0	126
Washington	15	19	235	25	7	301
West Virginia	3	0	11	1	0	15
Wisconsin	3	7	97	0	7	114
Wyoming	0	5	0	0	0	5
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,237	648	5,546	3,768	1,386	12,585

TABLE 5

Cuban, Ethiopian, and Near Eastern Refugee Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement:
FY 1983

State	Country of Citizenship					
	Cuba	Ethiopia	Afghanistan	Iran	Iraq	Total
Alabama	0	27	13	2	0	42
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	14	10	3	0	27
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	11	11
California	23	655	907	415	319	2,319
Colorado	0	35	44	10	3	92
Connecticut	0	23	19	3	5	50
Delaware	0	0	7	5	0	12
District of Columbia	0	118	57	6	0	181
Florida	482	81	28	15	1	607
Georgia	1	90	69	20	1	181
Hawaii	0	0	17	0	0	17
Idaho	0	2	0	0	0	2
Illinois	23	107	51	29	435	645
Indiana	0	1	21	0	7	29
Iowa	0	2	0	3	0	5
Kansas	0	1	28	5	0	34
Kentucky	0	16	7	0	1	24
Louisiana	4	7	6	1	0	18
Maine	0	0	90	0	0	90
Maryland	4	106	52	20	4	186
Massachusetts	0	42	10	18	10	80
Michigan	0	36	10	3	699	748
Minnesota	0	73	30	9	0	112
Mississippi	0	9	4	0	0	13
Missouri	0	111	33	9	1	154
Montana	0	0	5	0	0	5
Nebraska	0	2	38	1	1	42
Nevada	3	58	21	4	0	86
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	64	24	85	19	9	201
New Mexico	0	7	10	2	0	19
New York	22	166	593	118	19	918
North Carolina	0	10	20	5	0	35
North Dakota	0	11	0	0	2	13

State	Country of Citizenship					
	Cuba	Ethiopia	Afghanistan	Iran	Iraq	Total
Ohio	0	80	9	7	5	101
Oklahoma	0	5	3	7	0	15
Oregon	0	62	15	15	0	92
Pennsylvania	0	58	17	12	10	97
Rhode Island	0	0	1	0	0	1
South Carolina	0	3	1	1	0	5
South Dakota	0	24	12	8	2	46
Tennessee	0	21	21	7	6	55
Texas	0	250	101	95	27	473
Utah	0	0	4	9	2	15
Vermont	0	1	0	1	0	2
Virginia	0	93	352	11	25	481
Washington	0	101	25	7	0	133
West Virginia	0	1	2	0	0	3
Wisconsin	0	12	8	0	0	20
Wyoming	0	0	21	1	0	22
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	626	2,545	2,877	906	1,605	8,559

TABLE 6

Total Refugee Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement:
FY 1983

State	Total Arrivals	Percent
Alabama	247	0.4%
Alaska	20	a/
Arizona	1,208	2.0
Arkansas	143	0.2
California	16,555	27.3
Colorado	615	1.0
Connecticut	751	1.2
Delaware	24	a/
District of Columbia	584	1.0
Florida	1,612	2.7
Georgia	976	1.6
Hawaii	350	0.6
Idaho	86	0.1
Illinois	3,078	5.1
Indiana	256	0.4
Iowa	319	0.5
Kansas	573	0.9
Kentucky	180	0.3
Louisiana	881	1.5
Maine	282	0.5
Maryland	930	1.5
Massachusetts	2,298	3.8
Michigan	1,538	2.5
Minnesota	1,645	2.7
Mississippi	108	0.2
Missouri	828	1.4
Montana	36	a/
Nebraska	246	0.4
Nevada	362	0.6
New Hampshire	128	0.2
New Jersey	984	1.6
New Mexico	207	0.3
New York	5,540	9.1
North Carolina	861	1.4
North Dakota	119	0.2

State	Total Arrivals	Percent
Ohio	1,062	1.8
Oklahoma	585	1.0
Oregon	1,029	1.7
Pennsylvania	1,908	3.1
Rhode Island	351	0.6
South Carolina	122	0.2
South Dakota	161	0.3
Tennessee	553	0.9
Texas	5,162	8.5
Utah	706	1.2
Vermont	102	0.2
Virginia	1,756	2.9
Washington	2,127	3.5
West Virginia	34	a/
Wisconsin	402	0.7
Wyoming	31	a/
Guam	1	a/
TOTAL	60,662	100.0%

a/ Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 7

Applications for Refugee Status Granted by INS:
FY 1980 - FY 1983[a/]

Country of Chargeability	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	Total
Afghanistan	671	4,456	3,425	2,896	11,448
Albania	7	28	14	69	118
Angola	0	175	111	10	296
Bulgaria	62	116	140	136	454
Cambodia	8,809	38,194	6,246	22,399	75,648
China	724	324	8	29	1,085
Cuba	1,784	1,208	580	710	4,282
Cyprus	20	16	0	0	36
Czechoslovakia	502	1,251	811	1,297	3,861
Egypt	51	65	0	0	116
Ethiopia	939	3,513	4,019	2,592	11,063
Greece	178	243	0	0	421
Hong Kong	171	827	189	90	1,277
Hungary	189	441	410	656	1,696
Iran	184	358	0	947	1,489
Iraq	861	1,220	2,025	1,588	5,694
Laos	24,310	19,777	3,616	5,627	53,330
Lebanon	239	203	0	0	442
Macau	18	52	3	2	75
Malawi	0	9	9	1	19
Mozambique	0	17	6	11	34
Namibia	0	28	15	3	46
Philippines	0	4	23	42	69
Poland	387	1,995	6,599	5,820	14,801
Romania	1,549	3,075	2,982	3,991	11,597
South Africa	0	13	11	14	38
Sudan	2	13	17	0	32
Syria	309	378	40	4	731
Turkey	309	411	0	0	720
USSR	8,136	11,151	2,820	1,407	23,514
Vietnam	31,260	65,279	27,396	23,287	147,222
Yugoslavia	11	30	2	6	49
Zaire	0	14	10	11	35
All Others	132	420	0	0	552
TOTAL	81,814	155,304	61,527	73,645	372,290

a/ Approvals under P.L. 96-212, section 207, which took effect April 1, 1980. Numbers approved during a year will differ slightly from the numbers actually entering during that year.

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, unpublished tabulations.

TABLE 8

Persons Approved for Asylum from Selected Nations:
FY 1980 - FY 1983

Country of Nationality	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	Total
Afghanistan	208	201	332	53	794
Argentina	20	1	0	1	22
Bulgaria	6	4	4	1	15
Burundi	1	1	0	0	2
Cambodia	4	0	1	0	5
Cameroon	0	0	0	1	1
Chile	4	6	0	3	13
China	6	13	8	7	34
Cuba	72	7	1	5	85
Czechoslovakia	23	7	13	7	50
Egypt	1	0	1	1	3
El Salvador	0	2	74	71	147
Ethiopia	154	174	249	67	644
German Democratic Republic	0	2	0	0	2
Ghana	0	1	0	5	6
Guatemala	0	0	0	1	1
Guiana	0	1	4	0	5
Haiti	2	5	8	1	16
Honduras	0	1	0	0	1
Hungary	39	21	25	7	92
Iran	14	120	2,624	1,760	4,518
Iraq	43	37	21	4	105
Ireland	0	0	0	3	3
Jordan	0	0	1	0	1
Kenya	1	0	0	0	1
Korea	0	0	0	4	4
Laos	5	2	1	0	8
Lebanon	4	9	7	1	21
Liberia	0	0	0	8	8
Libya	3	39	23	5	70
Malawi	1	0	2	0	3
Mexico	1	0	0	0	1
Mozambique	0	0	0	1	1
Nicaragua	3	297	336	94	730
Pakistan	1	0	3	7	11
Peru	1	0	0	0	1
Philippines	19	6	4	3	32
Poland	243	90	102	261	696
Rhodesia	4	0	0	0	4
Romania	65	33	69	38	205

Country of Nationality	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	Total
Somalia	0	0	0	2	2
South Africa	25	5	7	0	37
Syria	0	0	9	13	22
Turkey	0	0	3	0	3
USSR	15	4	14	18	51
Uganda	36	10	15	5	66
Uruguay	0	0	0	2	2
Vietnam	16	10	14	10	50
Yugoslavia	8	2	2	7	19
Zaire	1	1	0	1	3
All Others	55	67	68	1	191
TOTAL	1,104	1,179	4,045	2,479	8,807

Source: Immigration and Naturalization Service, unpublished tabulations.

TABLE 9

Estimated Southeast Asian Refugee Population by State
September 30, 1982 and September 30, 1983[a/]

State	9/30/82		9/30/83	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alabama	2,200	0.4%	2,300	0.4%
Alaska	300	c/	200	c/
Arizona	3,700	0.6	4,600	0.7
Arkansas	2,900	0.5	2,900	0.4
California	225,500	36.4	244,100	37.1
Colorado	10,500	1.7	10,100	1.5
Connecticut	6,300	1.0	6,000	0.9
Delaware	300	c/	300	c/
District of Columbia	1,000	0.2	1,000	0.2
Florida	10,400	1.7	11,700	1.8
Georgia	5,500	0.9	7,800	1.2
Hawaii	5,600	0.9	6,800	1.0
Idaho	1,300	0.2	1,300	0.2
Illinois	21,700	3.5	23,500	3.6
Indiana	4,100	0.7	4,200	0.6
Iowa	8,100	1.3	8,100	1.2
Kansas	9,100	1.5	8,700	1.3
Kentucky	2,600	0.4	2,300	0.4
Louisiana	15,100	2.4	13,300	2.0
Maine	1,100	0.2	1,300	0.2
Maryland	7,600	1.2	7,300	1.1
Massachusetts	12,000	1.9	15,400	2.3
Michigan	9,500	1.5	10,000	1.5
Minnesota	21,200	3.4	21,000	3.2
Mississippi	1,400	0.2	1,500	0.2
Missouri	5,300	0.9	6,200	0.9
Montana	1,000	0.2	1,000	0.2
Nebraska	2,300	0.4	2,300	0.3
Nevada	1,800	0.3	1,900	0.3
New Hampshire	400	c/	600	c/
New Jersey	5,200	0.8	5,900	0.9
New Mexico	2,700	0.4	2,400	0.4
New York	18,300	3.0	22,700	3.4
North Carolina	4,000	0.6	4,800	0.7
North Dakota	700	0.1	800	0.1
Ohio	8,800	1.4	9,800	1.5
Oklahoma	9,100	1.5	8,500	1.3
Oregon	17,800	2.9	16,200	2.5
Pennsylvania	23,200	3.7	23,000	3.5
Rhode Island	6,000	1.0	6,200	0.9
South Carolina	2,100	0.3	2,400	0.4
South Dakota	1,000	0.2	1,000	0.2
Tennessee	4,200	0.7	4,100	0.6
Texas	50,700	8.2	53,600	8.1
Utah	7,200	1.2	7,900	1.2

State	9/30/82 Number	9/30/82 Percent	9/30/83 Number	9/30/83 Percent
Vermont	400	c/	500	c/
Virginia	19,600	3.2	20,300	3.1
Washington	29,900	4.8	30,400	4.6
West Virginia	400	c/	500	c/
Wisconsin	7,900	1.3	9,600	1.5
Wyoming	300	c/	300	c/
Guam	200	c/	200	c/
Other Territories	b/	c/	b/	c/
TOTAL	619,800	100.0%	659,000	100.0%

a/The September 1982 estimates were constructed by taking the January 1981 INS alien registration, adjusting it for underregistration, adding persons who arrived from January 1981 through September 1982, and adjusting the totals so derived for secondary migration. The September 1983 estimates were constructed similarly by using the known distribution of the population in January 1981, adding arrivals from January 1981 through September 1983, and adjusting those totals for secondary migration. Estimates of secondary migration rates were developed from data submitted by the States. Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred and may not add to totals due to rounding.

b/ Less than 50.

c/ Less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 10

Secondary Migration Data Compiled from the Refugee State-of-Origin Report: June 30, 1983[a/]

State	Non-Movers	Out-Migrants	In-Migrants	Net Migration
Alabama	91	419	43	-376
Alaska b/	0	169	0	-169
Arizona	173	595	62	-533
Arkansas	107	317	50	-267
California	66,620	1,431	23,977	22,546
Colorado	1,227	758	432	-326
Connecticut	510	388	158	-230
Delaware	23	25	5	-20
District of Columbia	198	1,154	16	-1,138
Florida	1,361	1,195	377	-818
Georgia	853	998	159	-839
Hawaii	1,516	431	184	-247
Idaho	142	201	38	-163
Illinois d/	2,924	1,991	449	-1,542
Indiana	126	337	8	-329
Iowa	832	477	154	-323
Kansas	1,060	652	389	-263
Kentucky	263	530	0	-530
Louisiana	973	639	339	-300
Maine	194	78	21	-57
Maryland	398	528	512	-16
Massachusetts	5,254	840	1,418	578
Michigan	1,829	652	391	-261
Minnesota	4,573	1,400	1,007	-393
Mississippi	95	166	104	-62
Missouri	1,465	779	245	-534
Montana	50	49	13	-36
Nebraska	236	388	41	-347
Nevada	162	217	15	-202
New Hampshire	68	63	11	-52
New Jersey	1,145	475	247	-228
New Mexico	272	527	67	-460
New York	d/	2,073	820	-1,253
North Carolina	207	421	45	-376
North Dakota	221	103	36	-67
Ohio	1,332	818	212	-606
Oklahoma	452	633	137	-496
Oregon	3,002	1,939	662	-1,277
Pennsylvania	c/	1,389	c/	-1,389
Rhode Island	740	286	540	254
South Carolina	103	292	5	-287
South Dakota	90	124	10	-114
Tennessee	263	573	31	-542
Texas	3,509	4,733	1,300	-3,433
Utah	836	860	207	-653

State	Non-Movers	Out-Migrants	In-Migrants	Net Migration
Vermont	87	37	34	-3
Virginia	2,413	934	1,364	430
Washington	5,844	1,925	1,744	-181
West Virginia	43	59	1	-58
Wisconsin	1,185	341	411	70
Wyoming	20	40	15	-25
Guam	28	1,875	0	-1,875
Other b/	0	182	0	-182
TOTAL	115,115	38,506	38,506	0

a/ This table represents a compilation of data reported by the States on Form ORR-11. The population base is refugees receiving State-administered services on 6/30/83. Persons without social security numbers were dropped from the analysis. Secondary migration is defined as residence on the reporting date in a State other than that of initial placements. With regard to a selected State, out-migrants are persons initially placed there who were living elsewhere on the reporting date, and in-migrants are persons living there on the reporting date who were initially placed elsewhere. "Non-movers" are persons who, on the reporting date, were living in their initial State of placement; it is recognized that individuals could have moved out of, and back to, their initial State between their original placement and the reporting date.

b/ Not participating in the refugee program.

c/ State did not submit a report.

d/ State was not able to report on its entire caseload.

TABLE 11

Receipt of Cash Assistance by Refugee Nationality: June 30, 1983

State	Country of Nationality											
	Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	USSR	Poland	Other East Europe	Cuba	Afghanistan	Iraq	Ethiopia	Other	Total
Alabama	53	30	88	0	0	11	10	0	0	6	0	198
Arizona	38	49	127	0	4	5	6	13	0	1	0	243
Arkansas	26	33	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145
California a/	5,630	1,970	19,244	3,012	129	417	96	390	159	165	2,686	33,898
Colorado	226	151	737	35	13	2	2	41	0	31	46	1,284
Connecticut	236	129	289	15	50	13	4	12	0	14	14	776
Delaware	1	6	19	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	29
District of Columbia	20	7	89	0	0	0	19	10	0	69	0	214
Florida b/	0	0	1,486	0	0	0	727	0	0	0	216	2,429
Georgia	260	157	325	2	1	0	33	43	0	41	1	863
Hawaii	60	509	837	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	80	1,487
Idaho	10	36	68	0	10	17	0	0	0	0	0	141
Illinois a/	522	334	982	235	215	176	0	31	414	87	59	3,055
Indiana	30	14	72	1	29	5	0	7	7	1	13	179
Iowa	156	382	211	1	23	3	0	2	0	6	0	784
Kansas	1	786	2,009	5	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	2,828
Kentucky	44	31	93	3	37	7	0	17	0	28	1	261
Louisiana c/												
Maine	133	24	20	0	14	0	0	24	0	0	0	215
Maryland	475	147	885	0	67	0	0	33	0	33	0	1,640
Massachusetts	1,676	413	1,999	113	0	119	67	6	0	30	112	4,535
Michigan	172	647	792	34	95	62	21	4	664	26	69	2,586
Minnesota	1,181	2,390	1,541	24	73	32	0	33	0	67	36	5,377
Mississippi	0	0	199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	199
Missouri b/	0	0	1,039	78	0	0	13	0	0	101	0	1,231
Montana	0	28	14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	43
Nebraska	53	11	168	0	15	1	0	46	0	0	0	294
Nevada	80	3	44	4	29	7	0	5	0	7	0	179
New Hampshire	23	6	20	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
New Jersey	66	85	860	58	61	14	89	127	1	13	20	1,394
New Mexico	19	24	90	0	7	0	3	0	0	1	3	147
New York c/												
North Carolina	100	18	102	0	9	0	0	20	0	2	93	344
North Dakota	57	17	25	0	13	10	0	0	0	13	5	140
Ohio	491	275	396	17	53	81	5	6	0	42	113	1,479
Oklahoma	69	91	403	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	8	582
Oregon d/	705	872	1,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	3,838
Pennsylvania c/												
Rhode Island	708	416	104	9	14	1	18	10	0	0	0	1,280
South Carolina	18	14	75	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	108
South Dakota	3	2	45	0	8	4	0	4	1	10	10	87
Tennessee	62	117	82	0	9	0	0	9	2	2	11	294
Texas b/	0	0	3,812	0	23	0	1	20	0	25	169	4,050
Utah	301	203	284	0	18	16	0	18	0	0	0	840

State	Cambodia	Laos	Vietnam	USSR	Poland	Other East Europe	Cuba	Afghanistan	Iraq	Ethiopia	Other	Total
Vermont	17	45	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	87
Virginia	727	106	1,873	0	0	0	2	999	9	58	3	3,777
Washington	2,496	2,605	5,216	21	229	22	16	38	0	163	49	10,855
West Virginia	2	17	21	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Wisconsin	78	1,108	345	0	0	79	128	0	0	0	126	1,864
Wyoming	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	35
Guam	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	23
TOTAL	17,025	14,308	49,161	3,667	1,265	1,106	1,260	2,016	1,257	1,043	4,325	96,433

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a/ State was not able to report on its entire caseload.

b/ State reported Southeast Asians as one category; ORR recorded them as Vietnamese.

c/ State did not submit a report.

d/ Detailed breakdown of non-Southeast Asian refugees was not available.

TABLE 12

States with Largest School Enrollments of Refugee Children: May 1983[a/]

State	Number of Children	Percent
California	35,924	31.9%
Texas	8,285	7.3
Florida	5,895	5.2
New York	5,008	4.4
Washington	4,614	4.1
Virginia	4,537	4.0
Illinois	4,449	3.9
Pennsylvania	3,491	3.1
Massachusetts	3,472	3.1
Minnesota	2,992	2.7
Colorado	2,307	2.0
Oregon	2,218	2.0
All Others	29,596	26.2
TOTAL	112,788	100.0% b/
By Levels		
Elementary	51,156	45.4%
Secondary	61,632	54.6
By Groups		
Southeast Asian children	93,877	83.2%
All other children	18,911	16.8

a/ Elementary school children are counted if they have been in the U.S. for less than two years; secondary school children if they have been in the U.S. for less than three years.

b/ Figures do not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Education.

TABLE 13

Placement and Status of Southeast Asian
Unaccompanied Minor Refugees
by State and Sponsoring Agency: a/
September 1983 b/

State	Total Placed				Remaining in Program				Left Program	
	USCC	LIRS	Other	Total	USCC	LIRS	Other	Total	Reunited	Emancipated or Independent Living, or Other
Arizona	2	0	6	8	2	0	6	8	0	0
California	0	0	594	594	0	0	512	512	34	48
Colorado	43	41	1	85	10	16	1	27	18	40
Connecticut	1	21	0	22	1	20	0	21	1	0
District of Columbia	32	35	0	67	18	20	0	38	14	15
Florida	0	0	28	28	0	0	24	24	1	3
Guam	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	27	27	0	0	13	13	1	13
Illinois	366	0	1	367	249	0	1	250	70	47
Indiana	0	0	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	1
Iowa	101	251	11	363	63	140	10	213	23	127
Kansas	12	42	0	54	5	16	4c/	25	11	18
Louisiana	39	0	0	39	28	0	0	28	0	11
Maine	0	0	11	11	0	0	11	11	0	0
Maryland	16	0	0	16	16	0	0	16	0	0
Massachusetts	8	72	0	80	8	66	0	74	1	5
Michigan	57	73	77	207	38	43	62	143	8	56
Minnesota	116	349	19	484	58	222	17	297	56	130
Mississippi	25	0	0	25	15	0	0	15	5	6
Missouri	6	4	1	11	6	4	1	11	0	0
Montana	39	0	0	39	19	0	0	19	5	15
New Hampshire	50	0	0	50	46	0	0	46	0	4
New Jersey	107	32	3	142	103	31	3	137	4	1
New Mexico	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
New York	719	203	0	922	567	174	0	741	97	84
North Carolina	2	41	0	43	0	35	0	35	2	6
North Dakota	0	27	0	27	0	23	0	23	0	4
Ohio	0	13	2	15	0	11	1	12	0	3
Oklahoma	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Oregon	256	150	21	427	125	60	15	200	84	143
Pennsylvania	17	239	0	256	14	112	3c/	129	55	72
Rhode Island	16	0	0	16	15	0	0	15	1	0
South Carolina	1	0	15	16	1	0	9	10	3	3
Utah	55	0	0	55	32	0	0	32	0	23
Vermont	35	0	0	35	25	0	0	25	1	9
Virginia	81	0	0	81	79	0	0	79	1	1
Washington State	177	88	0	265	97	53	0	150	37	78
Wisconsin	0	49	4	53	0	20	3	23	3	27
TOTAL	2,379	1,730	827	4,936	1,660	1,049	698	3,407	536	993

a/ USCC = United States Catholic Conference.
LIRS = Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.

b/ Reports received by ORR from the States as of September 1983.

c/ Moved out of State.

APPENDIX B

FEDERAL AGENCY REPORTS

BUREAU FOR REFUGEE PROGRAMS

Department of State

General

The Bureau for Refugee Programs is charged with both support for refugee relief overseas and admissions of refugees into the United States. U.S. policy is to contribute to international relief efforts for refugees in countries of first asylum and to encourage refugees, where possible, to return to their homelands once the situation which caused them to flee improves. When repatriation cannot take place, the Bureau supports resettlement in the country of first asylum or elsewhere in the region. Where none of these alternatives is possible, as generally has been the case in Southeast Asia, the United States accepts for admission refugees who are of particular concern to us. Over the past year, the Bureau has increasingly focused on relief to refugees abroad as admissions have continued to decrease. Total admissions to the United States in FY 1983 were 61,681 compared to 97,297 in FY 1982.

During the 1983 Fiscal Year worldwide refugee problems continued to be serious, persistent, and widespread, and millions of people remained in uncertain and tenuous circumstances. During the year, thousands of new refugees fled foreign intervention, civil war, and persecution and crossed international boarders in search of temporary or permanent refuge. Significant new refugee crises developed in Central America and the Near East. Meanwhile, the crises generated by earlier upheavals in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Iran, and the Indochina states stabilized but remained unresolved.

U.S. Program Worldwide

During the course of the year, the United States supported international relief programs in a number of countries including Thailand, Pakistan, Lebanon, Sudan, Uganda, Somalia, Djibouti, and Honduras. Emergency relief was provided for Palestinian refugees in the Near East. The relief program in Central America continued to expand. Of the $324 million expended by the Bureau for Refugee Programs in FY 1983, approximately $246.6 million went to relief programs and other non-admissions related costs.

Approximately $91.4 million was spent for activities related to the admission of refugees to the United States. These activities include processing and documentation (including agreements with the Joint Voluntary Agency Representatives in Southeast and South Asia, and individual voluntary agencies in Europe), overseas English language and cultural orientation training, transportation arranged through the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration, and the reception and placement grants to U.S. voluntary agencies to support initial resettlement activities. Of the total admissions program, $66.9 million was for Southeast Asian refugee admissions, while $24.5 million funded admissions of refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, South Asia and Latin America.

REFUGEE ARRIVALS IN THE UNITED STATES
FY 1983

(prepared by J. Lawrence RP/EX ext. 21315)
Report Date: November 18, 1983

AREA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	TOTAL	CONSULTATION
AFRICA	9	227	221	89	98	151	154	153	176	99	312	959*	2,648*	3,000
EAST ASIA	1,359	3,081	2,622	2,637	2,053	3,047	2,996	2,950	4,301	3,628	4,953	5,781	39,408	64,000
EASTERN EUROPE AND SOVIET UNION	405	1,357	1,361	812	1,028	1,484	957	1,134	1,474	1,042	1,079	1,359	13,492	15,000
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	0	4	0	0	6	0	11	0	57	208	340	42+	668+	2,000
NEAR EAST AND SOUTH ASIA	114	185	365	338	215	356	274	584	1,174	310	364	1,186**	5,465**	6,000
TOTAL	1,887	4,854	4,569	3,876	3,400	5,038	4,392	4,821	7,182	5,287	7,048	9,327	61,681	90,000

1907A

* AFRICA

	SEP	YEAR TO DATE
Processed in Europe:		
Ethiopians	12	185
Angolans	1	1
Mozambicans	4	4
Namibians	0	1
	17	191
Processed in Africa:		
Ethiopians	942	2,149
Mozambicans	0	7
South Africans	0	9
Namibians	0	1
Zairians	0	11
Malawis	0	1
Angolans	0	9
	942	2,457
TOTAL:	959	2,648

** NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

	SEP	YEAR TO DATE
Processed in Europe:		
Afghans	45	651
Iraqis	74	1,583
Iranians	464	947
Syrians	0	9
	583	3,190
Processed in Africa:		
Afghans	0	6
Processed in South Asia:		
Afghans	603	2,269
TOTAL:	1,186	5,465

\+ LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN:

	SEP	YEAR TO DATE
Processed in Europe:		
Cubans	10	106
Processed in Latin America:		
Cubans	32	560
Argentines	0	2
TOTAL:	42	668

DETAILED REPORT OF
REFUGEE ARRIVALS IN THE UNITED STATES
FROM THE SOVIET UNION AND EASTERN EUROPE
FY 1983

Report Date : November 18, 1983

AREA	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	TOTAL	CONSULTATION
SOVIET UNION TCP	9	69	30	28	38	37	25	22	10	6	7	5	286	-
SOVIET UNION NON-TCP	124	148	81	90	59	93	78	47	123	53	74	153	1,123	-
SUB TOTAL SOVIET UNION	133	217	111	118	97	130	103	69	133	59	81	158	1,409	-
ROMANIAN TCP	74	7	261	18	51	270	168	162	348	279	215	240	2,093	-
ROMANIAN NON-TCP	49	100	77	75	179	182	169	243	241	183	178	234	1,910	-
POLES	125	864	772	511	393	619*	389	462	572	311	418	432	5,868	-
OTHER EAST EUR.	24	169	140	90	308	283	128	198	180	210	187	295*	2,212*	-
SUB TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE	272	1,140	1,250	694	931	1,354	854	1,065	1,341	983	998	1,201	12,083	-
T O T A L	405	1,357	1,361	812	1,028	1,484	957	1,134	1,474	1,042	1,079	1,359	13,492	15,000

1907A

		SEP	YEAR TO DATE
(*)	Czechs	170	1,335
	Hungarians	112	662
	Bulgarians	16	140
	Yugoslavs	2	5
	Albanians	5	70
	TOTAL :	305	2,212

S U M M A R Y

REFUGEE ARRIVALS IN THE UNITED STATES

(prepared by J. Lawrence RP/EX ext. 21315)
Report Date : November 18, 1983

A R E A	FY-75	FY-76	FY-77	FY-78	FY-79	FY-80	FY-81	FY-82	FY-83	FY-84	FY-85	FY-86	TOTAL	R E M A R K S
AFRICA	-	-	-	-	-	955	2,119	3,326	2,648				9,048	
ASIA	135,000	15,000	7,000	20,574	76,521	163,799	131,139	73,522	39,408				661,963	
EASTERN EUROPE	1,947	1,756	1,755	2,245	3,393	5,025	6,704	10,780	12,083				45,688	
SOVIET UNION	6,211	7,450	8,191	10,688	24,449	28,444	13,444	2,756	1,409				103,042	
LATIN AMERICA	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	7,000	6,662	2,017	602	668				28,949	
NEAR EAST	-	-	-	-	-	2,231	3,829	6,369	5,465				17,894	
TOTAL	146,158	27,206	19,946	36,507	111,363	207,116	159,252	97,355	61,681				866,584	

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FISCAL YEAR 1983 OBLIGATIONS
(Dollars in Thousands)

	STATE	AID	TOTAL
Refugee Admissions			
Southeast Asia			
Volags Abroad (JVA's)	$ 9,103		$ 9,103
Transportation & Processing	24,115		24,115
Reception & Placement	21,858		21,858
English Language and Cultural Orientation Training	11,059		11,059
TOTAL	$ 66,135		$ 66,135
Other Admissions			
Volags Abroad	$ 5,665		$ 5,665
Transportation & Processing	8,884		8,884
Reception & Placement	9,991		9,991
English Language and Cultural Orientation Training	764		764
TOTAL	$ 25,304		$ 25,304
Refugee Relief			
Refugees in Southeast Asia	$ 32,745		$ 32,745
Refugees in Africa	59,761	$11,910	71,671
Refugees in Near East	94,946		94,946
Refugees in Latin America	14,000	$ 2,250	16,250
Support of Resettlement in Israel	12,500		12,500
International Organization Support	11,519		11,519
Administrative Funds	6,976		6,976
TOTAL	$232,447	$14,160	$246,607
TOTAL FOR ALL ACTIVITIES	$323,886	$14,160	$338,046

NOTE: Does not include $20,000 obligated to fund JVA in Southeast Asia that was reimbursed to State by ACTION.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Department of Justice

The Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) overseas offices have the responsibility for carrying out the INS refugee program. Those offices examine and process refugees, authorize waivers of grounds of excludability, adjudicate certain applications for permission to reapply for admission to the United States after deportation or removal, approve visa petitions of any immediate relative or preference status, except third and sixth preferences, and investigate allegations of fraud in connection with applications and petitions filed in the United States.

The INS offices abroad maintain direct and continuous liaison with the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration (ICM), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representatives, foreign government representatives, United States governmental agencies, and all voluntary agencies having offices abroad.

OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGES AFFAIRS

Department of Education

The Refugee Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-212) authorizes the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide services or make agreements with other agencies to provide services to refugees. Section 412(d)(1) of the Act addresses the educational needs of refugee children: "The Director is authorized to make grants, and enter into contracts, for payments for projects to provide special educational services (including English language training) to refugee children in elementary and secondary school where a demonstrated need has been shown."

The responsibility for providing an educational program for elementary and secondary refugee students rests with the Department of Education (ED) through an interagency agreement with ORR/HHS. This agreement provides the operating mechanism through which funds are made available for distribution under the Transition for Refugee Children.

During the school year 1983-1984, $16.6 million was made available to States to provide educational services to refugee children. These funds served 112,788 refugee children nationwide.

TRANSITION PROGRAM FOR REFUGEE CHILDREN

FY 1983

State	Amount of Award	Local Educational Agencies	Refugee Children
Alabama	$ 43,800	14	339
Alaska	Ineligible		
Arizona	91,800	29	574
Arkansas	65,100	10	475
California	5,064,600	279	35,924
Colorado	321,200	31	2,307
Connecticut	247,500	60	1,684
Delaware	12,500	6	82
District of Columbia	16,900	1	102
Florida	923,800	22	5,895
Georgia	171,300	24	1,090
Hawaii	89,300	1	705
Idaho	40,900	15	268
Illinois	742,500	State total only	4,449
Indiana	61,000	29	472
Iowa	148,000	77	1,229
Kansas	224,000	28	1,833
Kentucky	68,600	19	423
Louisiana	230,900	13	1,732
Maine	53,000	22	337
Maryland	226,300	13	1,639
Massachusetts	610,400	85	3,472
Michigan	299,900	68	2,064
Minnesota	397,600	88	2,992
Mississippi	59,200	17	396
Missouri	136,800	36	888
Montana	10,500	8	78
Nebraska	69,300	19	453
Nevada	51,200	2	317
New Hampshire	25,100	32	152
New Jersey	232,100	145	1,552
New Mexico	21,000	2	254
New York	792,400	183	5,008
North Carolina	146,300	45	921
North Dakota	19,900	22	165
Ohio	218,500	61	1,455
Oklahoma	191,000	12	1,375
Oregon	311,300	38	2,218
Pennsylvania	547,600	60	3,491
Rhode Island	339,700	17	2,103
South Carolina	43,000	13	319
South Dakota	17,400	15	122

State	Amount of Award	Local Educational Agencies	Refugee Children
Tennessee	154,100	27	1,006
Texas	1,305,100	80	8,285
Utah	187,600	16	1,433
Vermont	7,700	10	65
Virginia	656,500	49	4,537
Washington	695,200	79	4,614
West Virginia	8,000	9	64
Wisconsin	202,000	52	1,430
Wyoming	Did not apply		
TOTAL	$16,599,400		112,788

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Department of Health and Human Services

Because the Public Health Service (PHS) is charged with ensuring that aliens entering the United States do not pose a threat to the public health of the U.S populace, its activities related to refugee health included the monitoring of the health screening of U.S.-bound refugees in Southeast Asia, the inspection of these refugees at U.S. ports-of-entry, the notification of the appropriate State and local health departments of those new arrivals requiring follow-up care and the provision of domestic health assessments.

The Office of Refugee Health (ORH) in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health coordinated the activities of those PHS agencies involved with the refugee health program. The ORH worked closely with the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement, where it maintained a liaison office, in matters related to domestic health activities. PHS also worked closely with the Department of State Bureau for Refugee Programs and with the Immigration and Naturalization Service in the Department of Justice, in activities related to health screening and health conditions at the refugee camps overseas.

The PHS agency with major refugee activities in FY 1983 continued to be the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The activities of the CDC and other agencies are discussed below.

Centers for Disease Control

During FY 1983, the CDC continued its legislated responsibility of evaluating and sustaining the quality of the medical screening examinations provided to refugees seeking to resettle in the United States. The program included inspection of refugees and their medical

records at U.S. ports-of-entry and the continuation of the health data collection and dissemination system. An immunization program, including vaccination against polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, mumps, and rubella, had been in operation in Southeast Asia for refugees coming to this country since January, 1981. Over 99 percent of the refugees are currently being provided age-specific immunizations against these diseases. Over 321,650 Indochinese refugees have been immunized to date.

CDC quarantine officers continued to provide prompt and accurate notification to State and local health departments of each refugee's arrival. Quarantine officers paid particular attention to refugees with active or suspected active (Class A) tuberculosis and notified the appropriate local health departments by telephone within 24 hours of the refugee's arrival in the United States. CDC also responded to requests for assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to develop and implement effective public health measures to reduce the incidence of disease in the refugee camps in Southeast Asia.

The CDC continued to station two public health advisors in Bangkok, Thailand, to operate a regional program to evaluate the medical screening examinations provided to refugees in Southeast Asia. During FY 1983, CDC quarantine officers at the U.S. ports-of-entry inspected all of the arriving refugees, (approximately 62,300) from Southeast Asia, Eastern Europe, East Africa and the Near East. As part of the stateside follow-up, the CDC collected and disseminated copies of refugee health and immunization documentation to State and local health departments.

Mini-computers and printers at U.S. ports-of-entry were used to compile refugee health data and to print more than 2,500 different State and local health department address labels. These labels were used to address refugee medical documentation packets to health departments and to instruct the refugees to report to the appropriate health department.

A computerized disease surveillance data base of demographic and arrival data on refugees was continued in FY 1983. The CDC data base on refugee arrivals was also used by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as the primary source of arrival and destination statistics. CDC has computerized the medical screening and immunication records of the 383,650 Southeast Asian refugees entering this country since October, 1979. Beginning in October 1982, medical screening results were also computerized for 21,655 non-Indochinese refugees.

In FY 1983, a short course chemotherapy (SCC) regimen for tuberculosis was introduced in Southeast Asia for U.S.-bound Indochinese refugees. The regimen consisted of four drugs for two months, followed by three drugs for an additional four months - a total period fo six months. The decision to use an intensive chemotherapy regimen of six months duration for Indochinese refugees seemed especially appropriate, not only because it was excellent treatment, but also because the treatment duration would correspond with the time spent by most Indochinese refugees in refugee processing centers. Refugees placed on this regimen would complete treatment overseas, thereby lessening the workload experienced previously by local health departments in the U.S.

A hepatitits B surface antigen screening program was started in Southeast Asia during FY 1983. Pregnant females and unaccompanied minors were tested to determine if they were positive for hepatitis B surface antigen. Approximately 2,000 to 3,000 women and children will be tested during FY 1984 and it is expected that about 13 percent will be identified as positive. Infants born to mothers identified as hepatitis B surface antigen carriers are given hepatitis B immune globulin at birth and every three months as long as they remain under ICM medical care in Southeast Asia. Hepatitis B vaccine is offered to those foster family members who are close household contacts of unaccompanied minors identified as being hepatitis B surface antigen carriers.

The CDC continued to publish reports on refugee health problems in its Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) as a means of rapidly providing useful information to health care providers in the United States. Since 1975, 83 articles concerning refugee health conditions have been published in the MMWR.

The CDC continued to review the medical screening examinations given to refugees in Vietnam who were bound for the U.S under this Orderly Departure Program.

Domestic Health Assessments

Health assessment services again were provided to newly arrived refugees in FY 1983. The follow-up of Class A and Class B conditions identified through overseas screening continued to be the top priority for State and local health departments. Through a renewed interagency agreement with ORR, the CDC again administered the Health Program for

Refugees. The goals of the program remained: (1) to address unmet public health needs associated with refugees; and (2) to identify health problems which might impair effective resettlement, employability, and self-sufficiency, and to refer such refugees for appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

Forty-two States, the District of Columbia, and the city of Philadelphia were again awarded grants totaling $4.985 million. One grantee from FY 1982, Montana, did not apply for continuation funds. South Carolina, one of the States which had not previously participated in the program, was awarded grant funds for the first time. The eight States which did not participate in FY 1983 were Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Kentucky, Montana, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Awards were based on the number of newly arrived refugees, the relative burden created by secondary migration, program performance, and the justified need for grant support. The ten most impacted States, which resettled 65.7 percent of all arriving refugees in FY 1983, received 64.0 percent ($3.191 million) of grant funds awarded.

FY 1983 was the third year of the program's operation and the second in which most project grant areas were fully functional. The CDC continued to assist the project areas by disseminating samples of forms and translated materials, descriptions of workable systems and improved procedural alternatives which different grantees had developed. The CDC also continued to inform grantees of other possible funding sources, such as private charitable foundations with an interest in health-related activities, and provided guidance to grantees' proposals to those

foundations for obtaining the services of interpreters and outreach personnel, training bilingual refugees to interpret in community health care settings, expanding health education activities, and providing health assessments to those refugees who had arrived prior to the program's operation.

CDC personnel made site visits to 22 project areas during FY 1983 and provided technical assistance, consultation, and program support to health assessment personnel there.

By the end of FY 1983, 34 (77 percent) of the grantees were sharing usable data which again provided the status of the national program. Eighty percent of all refugees arriving in the 34 reporting areas received health assessments. Of the refugees who arrived in specific parts of these States in which grant funds had permitted the development of a coordinated program, 90.3 percent of the refugees were contacted, and 92.8 percent of them received health assessments. Among those refugees who received health assessments, 66.2 percent had one or more medical or dental health conditions identified that required treatment and/or referral for specialized diagnosis and care. Limited data and site review observations indicated that nearly 100 percent of refugees seen received required immunizations against the vaccine-preventable childhood diseases.

The identification of secondary migrants remained a challenge in FY 1983. Grantee data showed that 31.7 percent of all health assessments performed in FY 1983 were for secondary migrants, as opposed to 32.6 percent in FY 1982.

Grantees judge that between 25 and 50 percent of the secondary migrants they serve are refugees who arrived in the U.S. during FY 1983. Therefore, it could be estimated that between 85 and 90 percent of all arriving refugees in FY 1983 were given health assessments, either in their initial resettlement areas or in the States to which they promptly relocated. CDC encouraged the development of refugee health registries to permit effective tracking and reporting on the health assessments of all new refugee arrivals in those project areas which had not yet implemented procedures to systematically identify secondary migrants. CDC continued to encourage all grantees to develop networks to identify out-migrating refugees and procedures for communicating with other States on the movement of refugees who were under care for various conditions, especially those of public health concern. Significant progress was made in that endeavor and information flowed routinely as refugees out-migrated, instead of only in reponse to specific requests from receiving localities. Through computerized records on refugee arrivals, CDC provided project areas with information about secondary migrants whose initial resettlement areas were in question. This enabled the areas with those secondary migrants to identify promptly the probable location of prior health records.

HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Hansen's Disease Activities

All refugees who had been diagnosed in Southeast Asia as having Hansen's Disease, were referred to the Regional Hansen's Disease Center at Seton Memorial Hospital in Daly City, California. Each individual

patient and close family contact was examined by the Public Health Service Leprologist at the Regional Center, which served as the base line information for referral to the refugees sponsors and the physicians who would provide the case management on a continuous basis.

The Regional Hansen's Disease Center in the San Francisco area is one of nine sponsored by the Division of Hansen's Disease Programs, Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, to assure the delivery of high quality medical care and adequate diagnosis and follow-up of patients suspected of having Hansen's Disease. These Centers are located in metropolitan areas where there are high numbers of Hansen's Disease patients: Honolulu, Seattle, Los Angeles, San Diego, Phoenix, Miami, New York and Boston.

During FY 1983, thirty one refugees were admitted to the National Hansen's Disease Center in Carville, Louisiana because of complications in their treatment. Lepromatous leprosy generally requires life-long medication to ensure that the patient remains non-infectious and does not receive deformities or blindness from the disease complications.

In early summer of 1983, a Leprologist from the National Hansen's Disease Center performed a comprehensive review of the overseas screening procedures for Hansen's Disease in Southeast Asian refugee camps as part of the countinuous PHS monitoring of overseas medical screening. In general, the existing screening program was found to be satisfactory.

Community Health Centers

The Community Health Center and Migrant Health Center programs in the Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance do not collect or maintain specific data with regard to health services provided to refugees.

However, anecdotal information indicated that many of the Centers do provide primary health care to refugees in the attachment areas. Some of those Centers employed translators and used bilingual signs and notices to assist in health care delivery.

As an example, the Model Cities Health Center in St. Paul, Minnesota provided primary health care services to approximately 300 Laotian refugees resettled in the service area of that community health center.

Further community health center involvement with refugees was developed in the San Francisco and Seattle health centers.

Alcohol, Drug Aguse and Mental Health Administration

During Fiscal Year 1983, the National Institute of Mental Health, Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, in conjunction with the Office of Refugee Resettlement and the Office of Refugee Health, sponsored a series of four regional workshops aimed at addressing some of the mental health service prevention, service development, and service delivery needs of Southeast Asian refugees. Workshops were convened in northern and southern California, Illinois and Massachusetts.

Workshop objectives were:

1) To identify strategies for preventing mental illness and promoting mental health among Southeast Asian refugees.
2) To identify strategies for improving the delivery of mental health services to Southeast Asian refugees within a specific geographical area.
3) To train social service workers working with refugee populations to identify mental health problems and make appropriate referrals.

4) To sensitize State and local mental health professionals and other providers to the problems of treating refugee clients and to the methods of collaborating with bilingual workers for effective treatment.

5) To engage mental health researchers, State and local mental health professionals and other providers in a discussion of the problems involved in assessing needs and developing mental health treatment modalities for refugee clients.

Workshops were planned and convened around these objectives with participation from State and local mental health and health providers, Southeast Asian social services providers, refugee social service agencies' staff, Mutual Assistance Association leaders (MAAs), and researchers.

Proceedings from these workshops were compiled and were being prepared for publication as training and technical assistance manuals.

APPENDIX C

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY REPORTS

(The following reports by the Voluntary and State Resettlement Agencies have been prepared by the individual agencies themselves and express judgments or opinions of the individual agency reporting.)

AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR NATIONALITIES SERVICE (ACNS)

The American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS) is a national, non-profit, non-sectarian organization, concerned with issues affecting immigrants, refugees, the foreign born, and their descendants. ACNS is the national office for a network of 33 member agencies and affiliates across the country; that network, has a sixty year history of service. Although this report focuses on refugee services, ACNS and its member agencies provide extensive services to other foreign born populations.

Refugee Services

Since 1975, the ACNS network has directly assisted over 60,000 refugees or entrants from Southeast Asia, Europe, Africa, the Near East, the Caribbean and Central America to come to the United States and become contributing members of American society. In addition to serving refugees directly resettled by ACNS, member agencies have provided extensive social services, employment assistance, language training, and immigration services to large numbers of refugees sponsored by other agencies.

In 1983, ACNS resettled the following numbers of refugees:

Southeast Asian	3,918
African	434
Near Eastern	210
European	263
	4,825

Within the generic groups listed, clear trends were seen. Within the Southeast Asian population resettled by ACNS, 6.9% were Lowland Lao, 2.42% were Highland Lao peoples; 43.7% were Khmer, and 46.9% were from

Vietnam. The vast majority of the African refugees were from Ethiopia, and the majority of Europeans were Polish. The people from the Near East were predominately Afghans, with Iranians on a steady increase.

ACNS has been serving refugees and the foreign born through its network, for over 60 years. Services have been developed and tailored to meet the needs of the particular groups in an area, and staff have been hired and trained and volunteer support developed, to deliver the services in a professional manner. Member agencies and affiliates involved in the refugee program have, over the years, developed a core staff with extensive experience in working with various refugee groups. This core staff can move easily to form the base for each new program as it occurs. Within the core staff and people who are specialists in a variety of areas such as housing and employment. With each new program the Member Agency develops additional cultural and linguistic resources to work with the arriving refugee group. This arrangement has had a variety of positive effects on the provision of services. Continuity of service and resources across ethnic programs, both refugee and non-refugee, increases the potential sources of jobs, housing and other support for the refugees and the program. In many places, as a normal function of an International Institute or Nationalities Service Center, connections with local mutual assistance associations are built. Where MAA's are struggling to begin their development, II's and NSC's have often offered strong support.

Both core staff and ethnic group specific staff at all agencies, as well as volunteers, are assigned specific functions which ensure the delivery of all core services and follow-up of each refugee's needs and progress. In order to aid in resettlement planning and ensure documentation of services delivery, ACNS developed a Core Services Checklist which is utilized uniformly throughout the network. Additional uses of the Checklist are to trigger ICM travel loan collection and aid in national program planning and monitoring.

Special Projects

ACNS's experience in assisting refugees and immigrants, and its professional, community based agency network, has allowed the movement to engage in a variety of innovative and challenging refugee related projects. In FY 1983, ACNS began a project funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) to implement a three site demonstration project to test operational principles of case management. Using the capacity of the national office and the involved member agencies, the project has put in place a range of management systems, is examining the conditions for their optimal functioning, and will recommend appropriate relationships and responsibilities for the agencies and their partners on the local levels, and in state governments. A manual describing the project and its findings will be published at the end of the project.

ACNS is entering its third year of involvement in the ORR administered Matching Grant Program. The program has significantly extended the resources of the agencies to be able to focus ongoing

energies on employment development and job preparation programs geared toward quick employment, augmented by supportive services such as ESL and acculturation. Agencies have been able to rely on strong volunteer support in providing these services. In the final report on the Matching Grant Program prepared for ORR by Lewin and Associates, it was noted that "The ACNS affiliate in Cleveland stands out for its exemplary job connections with a well-established ethnic community..." This is an example of the type of network which makes the ACNS movement particularly well qualified to provide both initial and ongoing services to a wide variety of refugee populations.

Over the years, ACNS has played a significant role in other areas of refugee work both domestically and abroad. The ACNS network has worked with Cuban entrants since the Mariel Boatlift and has developed a number of innovative and successful programs to speed movement to self-sufficiency. ACNS has been involved in a number of overseas orientation and acculturation programs, and currently administers the Joint Voluntary Agency for Indonesia and Singapore.

Expanded Service Capacity

Finally, as part of its ongoing commitment to refugees and the foreign born, ACNS has affiliated with two organizations to provide further services. Public information and advocacy is provided through the United States Committee for Refugees (USCR). The American Branch of International Social Services, deals with intercountry child custody issues, child abduction, foster care and adoption, family reunion, resettlement, and medical, financial and legal matters.

AMERICAN FUND FOR CZECHOSLOVAK REFUGEES, INC.

The American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc. (AFCR) was organized in May 1948 in New York City after the communist coup d' etat with the support of the Soviet Union, when tens of thousands of Czechoslovaks, many of whom had survived Nazi concentration camps, fled and were granted asylum in Germany, Austria, Italy and France and other Western European countries. With the understanding and support of the governments of the countries of first asylum, the allied occupation military commanders, UNRRA, International Refugee Organization, and later United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 12 AFCR offices were established in Western Europe. Cooperating groups were created in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and South America. These endeavors resulted in the integration of many thousands of individuals in Western Europe and in the resettlement of many more in the United States and other countries of the free world.

In 1973 the AFCR was asked to assist in the resettlement of Indians expelled from Uganda by the Idi Amin dictatorship.

In 1975 the AFCR was present and active in Camp Pendleton, California, and in Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, helping resettle the first waves of Indochinese refugees.

Since its founding, the AFCR has served over 120,000 refugees of all ethnic backgrounds, resettled all over the world.

Since the beginning of the U.S. Indochinse refugee program in 1975, the AFCR has resettled 15,181 Indochinese refugees. In FY 1983 the following refugees were resettled by AFCR in the United States: 1,011 Indochinese (526 Vietnamese, 370 Cambodians and 115 Laotians) and 867 East Europeans (728 Czechoslovakians, 135 Poles and 4 Hungarians).

The AFCR national office is located at 1790 Broadway, Room 710, New York, New York 10019. The regional offices, which are direct extensions of the parent agency, are located in New York City, Boston, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. Each regional office is organized in a standardized manner; it maintains a regional director and the appropriate number of supportive staff in order to ensure the fulfillment of the regional responsibilities and comprehensive delivery of quality core services.

Each regional office is multi-ethnic in scope. Indochinese and East European programs have been established at all sites and will be fully functioning throughout FY 1984. The Indochinese programs carries out the resettlement of the entire range of all Indochinese ethnic groups and the East European programs concentrate mainly on Czechoslovak and Polish refugees.

The AFCR generally restricts the resettlement of refugees to those localities in which it has established regional offices. Therefore, in keeping with this policy, refugees are resettled in New York City and vicinity, Massachusetts, California, Utah, and on a limited basis in Illinois and Kentucky. A small number of East European refugees who are properly assured by individual sponsors in locations other than those listed above, are resettled there.

In addition to regional offices, the AFCR maintains two small operations in Chicago, Illinois and Bowling Green, Kentucky. In Chicago, "Nghiasinh International, Inc.", approximately 50 volunteers are involved in resettlement of 50 to 100 exclusively Vietnamese refugees during any

fiscal year. In Bowling Green, the "Western Kentucky Refugee Mutual Assistance, Inc.", in cooperation with various local churches and private sponsors, has assisted the AFCR in resettling predominantly Cambodian and Lao family reunification cases. Expected caseload in FY 1984 is about 30 refugees.

Besides the network in the United States, the AFCR maintains its European headquarters in Munich, Germany, with regional offices in Vienna, Austria; Paris, France; and Rome, Italy. With the exception of Rome, all European offices register and process East European refugees for admission to several Western countries, mainly the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. East European refugees, predominantly Czechoslovaks, are resettled in those countries with the help of local ethnic Czechoslovak organizations. During calendar year 1983, the AFCR European offices helped 453 refugees emigrate to Canada, 279 to Australia and 91 to other Western countries. Approximately 1,000 refugees were assisted in the process of local integration in the European countries of first asylum.

The AFRC resettlement program primarily utilizes the casework model in the provision of resettlement services. The AFCR's regional offices have in the past and will in the future provide, as required in the Cooperative Agreement with the Department of State, the necessary pre-arrival, reception, counseling and referral services to their refugee clients. AFCR considers itself to be the ultimate sponsor of its refugees regardless of any other sponsorship arrangement.

East European refugees are generally provided with excellent services by their sponsors who are requested to submit written commitments to support their refugees.

Self-sufficiency is stressed at the outset of the resettlement process. AFCR functions with the belief that placement of refugees in employment immediately, or as soon as possible after arrival, while simultaneously encouraging development of skills required for subsequent advancement, is the most positive approach to resettlement and the achievement of self-sufficiency for the refugee.

CHURCH WORLD SERVICE

The Immigration and Refugee Program of Church World Service has an on-going commitment to refugee resettlement--the process whereby refugees are rescued from persecution, assisted in attaining self-sufficiency and encouraged to retain their unique cultural identity. The Immigration and Refugee Program has expressed this commitment in Fiscal Year 1983 by sponsoring 5,797 refugees from around the world.

While 375 Ethiopian/Eritrean; 2,359 Southeast Asian; 1,800 Eastern European; 82 Latin American and 1,101 Near Eastern refugees came to local sponsors, Church World Service continued to work with the World Council of Churches and councils of churches and consortia around the world to alleviate the root causes of refugee movement and to aid refugees in countries of first asylum. The following are just two examples of CWS's work in this "Century of the Homeless."

Since January 1980 CWS has provided $1,850,000 in cash and material aid in support of the Pakistan Christian Council's Interchurch Aid Committee's Health and Education Program for the largest refugee population in the world today, namely 2.7 million Afghans who have taken refuge in Pakistan since the Soviet invasion.

Six hundred thousand of Africa's 2 million refugees are in Somalia where there is no Christian Council. Here, in November 1980, CWS formed a consortium with Catholic Relief Services and Lutheran World Relief. The animal husbandry, horticulture, forestry and appropriate technology programs have been supported by CWS to the extent of $1,336,877 in cash and material aid.

Here in the U.S., Church World Service is a division of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., an ecumenical gathering of Anglican, Orthodox and Protestant communions whose combined membership is around 42 million persons. The Immigration and Refugee Program coordinates the refugee resettlement work of fifteen denominations, most of whom are members of the National Council of Churches.

Church World Service generally sponsors refugees through churches and church committees, sometimes in cooperation with refugee friends, relatives and Mutual Assistance Associations. This enables refugees to benefit from both the material and spiritual support of church-based communities. A recent survey of 4,500 cases spanning FY 80 to FY 83 revealed that these sponsors contribute a median average of $4,850 in cash, goods and services, and time towards the resettlement of a single refugee case. This same survey showed that almost half (44%) of our cases are self-sufficient within six months of arrival, and the percentage of self-sufficient cases increases steadily over time.

The national denominations find church sponsors, train them and provide counseling, financial assistance and monitoring throughout the sponsorship. The national resettlement officers of these denominations form the board that makes policy and oversees the total program.

Our sponsors are assisted by Ecumenical Refugee Resettlement and Sponsorship Services (ERRSS) projects, which are located in areas of major CWS resettlement activity. These projects provide support services in such areas as sponsorship coordination, information and advocacy for refugees and conduct a variety of post-arrival services such as

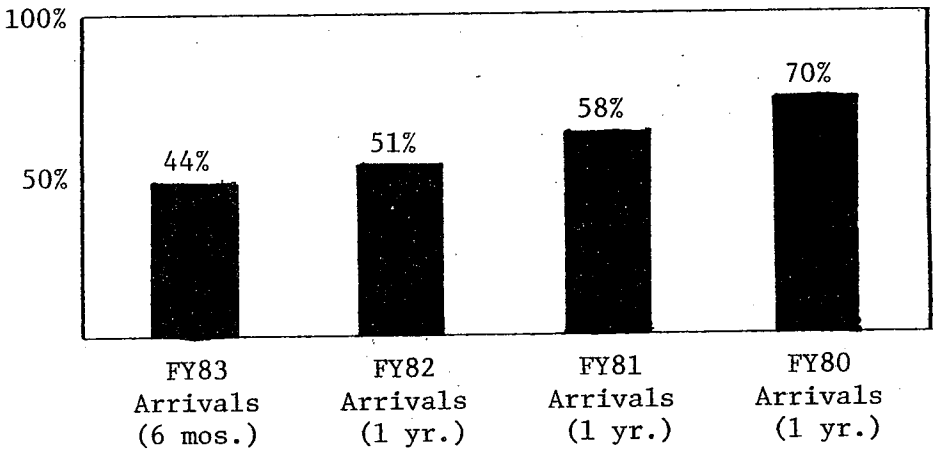
English-as-a-Second Language, job development, referral and counseling services, as well as community planning. Several innovative programs have been initiated by these projects in cooperation with local churches such as ESL-in-the-home for women and the elderly, the family-based "Let's Learn Language" program and most recently, the Hiawatha Valley Farm Cooperative in Minnesota which is combining Hmong farming expertise with modern North American techniques.

The relatively high rates of employment and low rates of public assistance use of CWS refugees over time give testimony to the general success of the resettlement program. After three years of adjustment, almost three quarters of our cases have at least one person in full-time employment--the key to self-sufficiency--and only 7% have one or more persons on full cash assistance. Even a short six months after arrival, almost half of our cases had at least one person in full-time employment and only 24% had one or more persons on full cash assistance.

Given the significant contributions made by local sponsors, the achievements of the refugees themselves in integrating into American society and the crying needs for not only emergency assistance but also resettlement of refugees from around the world, CWS urges the government to maintain its commitment to providing refuge, working in partnership with the private sector. Church World Service looks forward to continuing its role in refugees' progress from sponsorship to self-sufficiency.

REFUGEE SELF-SUFFICIENCY INCREASES OVER TIME

Percent of CWS Refugee Cases Who Were Self-sufficient as of the Fall of 1983



Source: Making It On Their Own: From Refugee Sponsorship to Self-sufficiency; A Survey on Refugee Resettlement and Adjustment by Church World Service, January, 1984.

HIAS

HIAS, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, is the refugee and migration agency of the organized Jewish community in the United States. While we have worked over the years not only with Jewish refugees, but also with almost every major refugee migration in this country, our structure and system are particularly suited to assist the migration and absorption of Jewish refugees.

Our philosophy of resettlement is an outgrowth of over one hundred years of experience in the field of refugee resettlement. In developing this philosophy, we have had the advantage of being able to work in close conjunction with an extensive network of professionalized Jewish community social service agencies across the country. This network not only provides us with expert and professionally derived information and feedback on the progress of refugee resettlement, it also gives us the opportunity to develop a philosophy of resettlement depending upon trained and professional execution of policies and practices.

In resettling both Jewish and non-Jewish clients HIAS uses the facilities provided by Jewish Federations and their direct-service agencies, such as Jewish Family Services, Jewish Vocational Services and Jewish Community Centers in almost every city across the country. In New York, we use the services of the New York Association for New Americans, funded through the United Jewish Appeal. In national resettlement efforts, we work closely with the Council of Jewish Federations, the coordinating and planning agency for Jewish Federations in the United States and Canada. In our resettlement programs, wherever possible, the

refugee becomes the responsibility of the organized Jewish community and is serviced by a team of qualified, trained professionals who have as their major priority the successful resettlement of refugees.

This program emphasizing professionalized services does not, on the other hand, fail to utilize resources such as the refugee's stateside family and volunteers. However, wherever needed the stateside family is given guidance and direction by a professional in the field of refugee resettlement. In like fashion, the volunteers are organized and trained -- again, by a professional.

In a very small percentage of our cases, the stateside relative, himself often a newcomer to the United States, is capable of assuming the major financial responsibility for the resettlement of his incoming family. Even in those cases, however, wherever possible we feel that a professional agency must stand by to alleviate any breakdown in resettlement plans.

HIAS monitors the progress of resettlement programs in individual communities very carefully, and conducts frequent nationwide seminars on resettlement. Therefore, flexibility and diversification of programming from community to community is possible. Because clients are placed by our New York office in a community of resettlement not only on the basis of relative reunion, but also on the basis of work potential and job markets, individual communities frequently develop caseloads with specific job orientations. Consequently, the types of programs developed in individual communities vary quite sharply. The differences in

programming involve not only the type and extent of English language training, but also must consider the income potential of clients, their ability to develop self-help groups, housing requirements, size of families, and many other issues.

Moreover, certain areas have readily available job placements, while other areas have high rates of unemployment, but must be utilized for resettlement because of the exigencies of relative reunion. Quite clearly, the period of maintenance and types of services offered in these varying areas differ. Because we meet with both policy makers and practitioners from across the country on a frequent and regular basis, we feel that independence and flexibility in programming is not only possible, but necessary and beneficial to the resettlement process.

The nature of the execution of our programs allows not only for diversification of programming from community to community, it also allows for an efficient utilization of experience and new information concerning refugee resettlement. Our local affiliates are capable of drawing upon not only the long-time experience of the central HIAS office, but also the professional experience of other communities and agencies in developing refugee programming. Moreover, a professional staff has the advantage of dedication, training, and disciplined concern for refugees.

Quite clearly, effective refugee resettlement requires a group of people trained in differing areas of expertise; people with abilities in vocational assessment and job finding, English language training, family counseling, legal issues, etc. All of these areas, however, must be

coordinated and brought together into a coherent program. Unless there is a central policy-making body in each community, there is a very great danger that various groups or agencies providing different specialized services may actually find themselves working at cross purposes, considering each part of the program as an end in itself, instead of as part of a total resettlement program. Therefore, while a great deal of independence must be given to an individual community, a highly coordinated effort must be developed within the community itself.

The sources and techniques of funding of resettlement programs of course, radically affect the ability of the individual community to coordinate its efforts. In the case of the Soviet Jewish resettlement program, both Federal and private funding is primarily funneled through the Jewish Federation, which can act as a central coordinating force in the community. In the case of programs for Southeast Asian refugees, on the other hand, the funding sources and recipients in the individual communities are more diversified. Therefore our affiliates are urged by the central HIAS office to work in close cooperation with their community coordination committees. The central HIAS office understands its responsibility to facilitate such community coordination.

While we have stressed that there is flexibility and diversification from community to community in the types of services offered to the refugees, there are of course, certain general guidelines upon which we and all our affiliates agree, and general agreement on the basic attitude towards resettlement. Both our placement policies and resettlement programs in general are structured around two essential elements:

Reunion with relatives whenever advisable, and dignified and appropriate employment as soon as possible. These principles can be translated basically into the twin goals of emotional and financial integration and adjustment.

By emphasizing relative reunion and the earliest possible appropriate job placement, we try to build upon the refugee's sense of independence and avoid fostering reliance on private and public institutions. Relative reunion helps this situation by shifting lines of the interdependency from a client-agency or client-government relationship, to a family relationship, which is, of course, to the client's advantage.

In terms of earliest possible appropriate job placement, we find that the vast majority of refugees have been out of work for at least a year by the time they arrive in the United States. Changes in culture, economic system, and separation from everything they know as familiar can create in the refugee a feeling of insecurity. Therefore, we find that giving priority to job placement, even if the job found is below the level indicated by the client's qualifications, is important not only for financial but for therapeutic reasons. Once the client has become socially and economically productive, he can improve his English after work, and, thereby, vocational upgrading can be considered.

Since 1975, the total number of HIAS assisted refugee arrivals to the U.S is as follows:

FY 1975	7,958
FY 1976	7,322
FY 1977	6,732
FY 1978	10,647
FY 1979	28,626
FY 1980	29,533
FY 1981	13,115
FY 1982	3,650
FY 1983	2,568

In the following table, refugees resettled in the U.S. by HIAS during FY 1983 are listed by country of origin:

USSR	1,008
Eastern Europe	184
Afghanistan	40
Ethiopia	74
Southeast Asia	1,162
Cubans	13
Syrians	3
Iranians	84

The Cubans listed in the above table were refugees processed in Costa Rica for admission to the U.S.

IDAHO STATE VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT AGENCY

The Idaho State Voluntary Resettlement Agency was developed at the recommendation of the Governor's Task Force on Refugee Resettlement in 1979. After surveying sponsors and refugees who resettled in Idaho between 1975 and 1979 and after talking with other State Coordinators of Refugee Resettlement, the Governor's Task Force concluded that there was a need for the local presence of a voluntary agency to promote and support quality resettlement in Idaho. The Idaho State Voluntary Resettlement Agency contracted with the U.S. Department of State in January 1980 to respond to this need. In February of 1983 the Idaho State Voluntary Resettlement Agency, at the Governor's recommendation, became a private, non-profit organization and is now housed in the Idaho International Institute.

During Fiscal Year 1983, the Idaho State Volag sponsored 41% of the direct placements to Idaho. (See Table 1) Other voluntary agencies contracted with the Idaho State Volag to provide core services to another 10% of the Idaho placements.

Table 1
Fiscal Year 1983
Total Number of Refugees Resettled in Idaho

Country	
Ethiopia	2
Kampuchea	10
Laos	19
Philippines	1
Poland	6
Romania	7
Thailand	1
Vietnam	17
TOTAL	63

Favorable sites for resettlement within Idaho are identified by the Volag representatives through community meetings and by data provided through the State Coordinator's Office. Factors considered when identifying favorable sites include: the local unemployment rate; the impact on and availability of public and private resources to provide support services; community attitude (measured by volunteer response, media coverage, elected officials' positions on resettlement, and incidents of racial tension); population ratio of refugee to non-refugee; welfare dependency rate of local refugees; secondary migration; and the existence of an ethnic group as a support base.

Representatives of the Idaho State Volag recruit, train and provide support services to the over 100 volunteers who annually assist in providing core services. Volunteers act as sponsors, host families, friend families or as aides in providing one of the core services. Thus volunteers can participate in resettlement efforts to various degrees, depending on their resources and time commitment. Sponsorship may be a group, family, or individual effort. Sponsorship recruitment is aimed at non-traditional groups such as fraternal organizations, civic clubs, educational institutions and youth groups.

Core services and optional services are provided in coordination with social service programs funded through the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Services. Close cooperation and coordination between the Idaho State Volag and the Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement programs accrue to the enrichment of both and the enhancement of the shared goal of refugee self-sufficiency.

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.

The International Rescue Committee celebrates its 50th Anniversary in 1983, representing half a century of continuous assistance to refugees. It was established in 1933 to help victims of Nazi persecution. Following World War II, the IRC assisted thousands of European displaced persons to begin new lives. Since that time, IRC has been involved in every major refugee crisis.

At the present time, the IRC's program is devoted both to the resettlement of refugees in the United States and to assisting refugees abroad in countries of first asylum. To this end, IRC maintains a network of resettlement offices in the United States as well as offices in Canada, Europe, Africa and Asia. Medical and relief programs to needy refugees abroad are presently in operation in Thailand, Pakistan, the Sudan, Somalia and Lebanon. In addition, IRC is supporting efforts to provide medical assistance to refugees in Costa Rica, Mexico and Honduras. IRC is also responsible for the processing of Southeast Asian refugees in Thailand who are seeking resettlement in the United States.

The largest group of refugees resettled by the IRC in recent years has been the Southeast Asian. Since the spring of 1975 through the end of 1983, IRC has resettled over 78,200 refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. In addition IRC has continued to resettle substantial numbers of refugees from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Latin America, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, and Iran.

Goals and Philosophy

The primary goal of the IRC is to ameliorate by the most effective means the desperate situations refugees find themselves in when forced to flee their country of origin. In some instances this means providing

immediate medical and relief assistance. In others, it means working towards long-range solutions to their plight, whether that be eventual return home to their native land, permanent settlement in their country of first asylum to permanent resettlement in a third country willing to accept them.

The emphasis in recent years, especially as regards Southeast Asian refugees, has been on resettlement in a third country, in particular the United States. The same has held true for refugees from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, in particular Poland. This emphasis stems largely from the objective conditions that prevail in each particular emergency. For two of the largest groups of refugees in recent history, however, Ethiopians in Somalia and the Sudan as well as Afghans in Pakistan, very few actually seek third country resettlement. Their needs are more for emergency medical and relief assistance, pending either local settlement or return to their native lands.

IRC's goal for resettling refugees in the United States is to bring about their absorption into the economic and social fabric of American life by providing housing, employment opportunities, educational support, language services, medical assistance and counseling.

Decades of first-hand experience have forged a resettlement philosophy which is rooted in the premise that most refugees are best served by rapid integration into American working life. Real self-reliance and self-sufficiency can only be attained through employment. Only in this way can refugees regain control over their own

lives and become active contributing members of society. It is with this philosophy in mind that IRC seeks, wherever possible, to avoid having refugees become dependent on public assistance.

Adhering to this philosophy continues to be increasingly difficult, it must be pointed out. This stems in great measure from the very limited funds available, other than public assistance funds, to support newly arriving refugees from the time they enter the United States until they reach a point where they are able to support themselves through employment. There are, in addition, countervailing pressures in some areas of the country, or in some specific refugee groups towards early and extended recourse to public assistance, often in connection with English language and vocational training programs. In other instances, there is evidence of refugees utilizing public assistance for only a brief period, followed by movement towards employment and self-sufficiency.

IRC Resettlement Activities

IRC's refugee resettlement program in the United States is operated through a network of 15 regional offices whose sole function is refugee resettlement. The number of refugees and the ethnic groups each office resettles are determined through on-going communications between the national headquarters and each regional office. In this way, both national resettlement policy concerns and local resettlement realities can be brought into focus. The entire Reception and Placement grant is passed through to the regional office and additional, privately raised funds are made available as well. Assistance to each refugee is determined on the basis of need and a case-by-case analysis, within programmatic and fiscal guidelines established on the national level.

Reflecting the decreased number of refugees being admitted to the United States, the IRC has been reducing the number of its regional offices and the level of staffing in the remaining offices. In 1982, the IRC resettlement office for Laotian hill-tribe refugees in Missoula, Montana were closed. The IRC office in Portland, Oregon, was closed at the end of 1983. The average number of permanent staff in each of the remaining resettlement offices is five. These offices, including the Resettlement Department of the National Headquarters, are located in Boston, Massachusetts; Washington, D.C.; Atlanta, Georgia; Houston and Dallas, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles, Orange County, San Jose and San Francisco, California; and Seattle, Washington. IRC continues to maintain offices in Union City, New Jersey; and Miami, Florida; primarily to help Cuban refugees in need of resettlement assistance.

The International Rescue Committee acts as the sponsor for the refugees it resettles. IRC provides pre-arrival services, arranges airport reception, secures temporary or permanent housing, provides household furnishings, food and clothing, and direct cash assistance. In addition, health screening, orientation and job counseling are integral parts of the services provided. IRC also strives to assure that refugees, particularly Indochinese refugees, are given appropriate medical screenings shortly after their arrival. Particular attention is devoted to TB screening and, as necessary, the assurance of follow-up treatment is required. IRC provides translators, transportation and other needed services and will cover medical costs if necessary.

All IRC offices counsel newly arriving refugees on the benefits of early employment and each office has job placement workers on staff. Contacts with local employers developed over the years are maintained. Often employers contact IRC when they have openings. In areas where there are federally or state-funded job assessment and placement programs, IRC utilizes them. At present, IRC is the fiscal agent for such federally-funded programs in New York and San Diego.

Regional resettlement offices coordinate on the local level with local forums as well as county and state advisory committees. The national office coordinates closely with the American Council of Voluntary Agencies, the National Governors' Association, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Association of Counties and other refugee-related groups.

During FY 1983, the International Rescue Committee resettled the following numbers of refugees:

Vietnamese	2,758
Cambodians	1,668
Laotians	567
Poles	474
Romanians	567
Czechoslovaks	126
Ex-Soviet Union	122
Other East Europeans	133
Iranians	450
Afghans	415
Ethiopians	241
Cubans	150
TOTAL	7,671

IOWA REFUGEE SERVICE CENTER

History

The State of Iowa's participation as a resettlement agency began in September 1975 when Iowa Governor Robert D. Ray created the Governor's Task Force for Indochinese Resettlement. Although the name was later changed to Iowa Refugee Service Center (IRSC), Iowa's program has concentrated on the resettlement of Southeast Asians. Iowa Governor Terry E. Branstad has continued the strong support of the program and under his leadership has further strengthened the "jobs first" resettlement philosophy.

IRSC has resettled about half of the approximately 8,700 Southeast Asians living in Iowa. The other half has been resettled by a combination of other resettlement agencies represented in the State.

Resettlement Activities

IRSC's primary resettlement group has been the Tai Dam, a small minority group from Laos. With minor exceptions, all of the Tai Dam in the free world have been resettled in the country of France and the State of Iowa.

As a group, the Tai Dam have done well in Iowa. More than 85 percent of the families own their homes and nearly every employable adult holds a job.

In addition to Tai Dam, IRSC has resettled Cambodian, Hmong, Lowland Lao and Vietnamese refugees during its eight years of operation.

IRSC has resettled the following numbers of Southeast Asians:

IRSC Fiscal Year 1983 Ethnic

Resettlement Totals

Cambodian	5
Lowland Lao	26
Vietnamese	11
Total for FY 1983	42

IRSC Resettlement Totals

By Fiscal Year

FY 1975-77	1,211
FY 1978	166
FY 1979	535
FY 1980	1,399
FY 1981	581
FY 1982	155
FY 1983	42
Total Resettlement	4,089

Organization

IRSC is the "single state agency" for Iowa and IRSC Director Colleen Shearer (Who is also the Director of the Iowa Department of Job Service) is the State Refugee Coordinator. As a result, IRSC receives all refugee program monies which come to Iowa through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), other than small technical assistance grants.

IRSC then contracts with other State of Iowa agencies to provide specific refugee services: The Iowa Department of Human Services administers the cash and medical assistance programs and the Iowa Department of Job Services provides job placement services through its 71 Iowa offices. In addition, IRSC funds services at the Denison, Iowa Job Corps Center, which provides skills training to youth. IRSC also works closely with the Iowa Department of Health in its role as a regulatory agency concerned with public health issues, while continuing to maintain its own network of health service providers.

IRSC operates under two Federal Government contracts. As a resettlement agency, or volag, one contract is with the U.S. Department of State to resettle refugees from Southeast Asia. IRSC provides the full range of required and suggested services in the Reception and Placement Contract. The other contract, with HHS, allows IRSC to be a service provider--to all refugees no matter which agency originally resettled them.

Resettlement Goal

The primary goal of IRSC is to assist refugees in obtaining and maintaining economic self-sufficiency. Since 1975, IRSC has worked to place refugees in jobs as soon as possible after their arrival in the U.S. IRSC stresses the importance of learning effective English but stresses English training in addition to employment, not in place of it. Working with the aid of an ACTION grant which placed VISTA Volunteers in

various Job Service offices throughout Iowa, IRSC made 1,129 job placements in FY 1983. In addition, IRSC made over 45,000 service contacts and traveled over 183,000 in-state miles in providing services in FY 1983.

Low Welfare Rate

By September 1983 only 11 percent of the 8,700 Southeast Asians in Iowa were receiving cash or medical assistance. (Iowa does not have a general assistance program.) Of the 11 percent figure, 203 people or 2.3 percent were unaccompanied refugee minors, 190 people or 2.1 percent were on Refugee Cash Assistance, 410 people or 4.7 percent were on Aid to Families with Dependent Children and 157 people or 1.8 percent were on various medical programs.

New Projects

In FY 1983 IRSC fully implemented its Job Search Assistance Program throughout Iowa, where refugees learn a full array of employment information such as how to interview for a job, how to look for a job, how to approach an employer, how to obey work rules, how to keep a job and much more. The program has been successful in teaching refugees how to help themselves in the job market and represents a life-long skill acquired by each participant.

Two new projects that started in FY 1983 include the IRSC Southeast Asian Studies Program and the IRSC In-home Homemaker and Assessment Project. The Studies Program provides for the inclusion of materials and presentations on Southeast Asians, their cultures and histories in Iowa

schools from Kindergarten through the twelfth grade. The Homemaker and Assessment Project provides for two VISTA Volunteers who visit refugees in their homes, teaching them about home cleanliness and hygiene, food storage and preparation, as well as utilization of American foods and products and nutritional materials. In addition, health and employment assessments are conducted.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE

Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service is a voluntary agency that works on behalf of five Lutheran church bodies whose membership includes 95% of all Lutherans in the United States. A department of the Division of Mission and Ministry of the Lutheran Council in the USA, it represents the interest of more than 16,700 congregations with a total of more than 8 million members. LIRS and the Lutheran network regard resettlement as a moral commitment, a voluntary effort carried out by concerned congregations and others to help refugees become self-sustaining, contributing community members as quickly as possible. The agency continues to affirm the use of congregational sponsors, but also employs a number of other models.

During fiscal year 1982 LIRS held a series of long-range planning sessions to implement its goals, mission and policies in light of reduced numbers of refugee admissions to the United States. This planning resulted in a reorganization of LIRS' national and regional structure, effective November 1, 1982. In addition to other changes, the number of regional offices was reduced from 36 to 23, and the national staff was reduced in number to the current 39.

LIRS' reorganization also included a greater emphasis on case management. In fiscal year 1983, a standardized system for managing each LIRS case was designed and implemented. This system seeks to meet individual needs, keep in mind emotional well-being, emphasize early refugee employment, coordinate with community resources efficiently, prevent duplication of services and result in long-term

self-sufficiency. It also seeks to ensure that refugees receive the 90-day core services mandated by the U.S. Department of State and that each case is documented as required by the government. In addition, the system is implemented in keeping with LIRS' policy of servicing active cases for up to two years after arrival.

The LIRS system is a three-tiered system. In general the local sponsors are the primary "case managers" who provide support for the refugees' physical needs and emotional well-being. Local sponsors provide for initial housing, food, clothing, job placement, enrollment of minors into the school system, and orientation to life in the United States. Services are most heavily concentrated during the first six months after arrival. Goals are also developed early on between the sponsor and the refugee for the attainment of self-sufficiency.

The LIRS network of regional offices around the country provide back up support. They are responsible for ensuring and documenting that all core services mandated by LIRS' contract with the Department of State are provided, and in an effective and efficient way. In so doing, the regional offices also provide a variety of support services to the local sponsors.

The national office of LIRS primarily supports and monitors regional and local case management. This includes seeing that tracking and monitoring requirements are met; providing technical assistance in such areas as job development, English as a Second Language training; providing situation-specific grants or loans to refugees; and in general, helping the local sponsors extend resources as far as possible.

In July, the national office conducted on-site visits to every regional office, as program studies to monitor compliance with LIRS procedures and policies, to collect information in a first-hand and comprehensive way, and to identify problems and offer help with solutions. This also fulfills the monitoring requirements of LIRS' contract with DOS.

LIRS has also been involved in placing refugees from specific programs that have had relatively short lead times before arrival: for example, the Orderly Departure Program, placement of mothers with Amerasian children, cases with female heads of housholds, and Ethiopians.

The LIRS system has pulled together to meet the challenge, and resettled 4,657 refugees during the fiscal year. This has brought to 62,932 the grand total resettled under Lutheran auspices since 1975. At present, LIRS is working with close to 20 different ethnic groups. The highest concentration of LIRS cases still tends to be in the "Lutheran States" of Pennsylvania and Minnesota and the "refugee state" of California. Florida, however, is the exception, receiving the highest LIRS concentration of any State.

LIRS presumes that refugees do not need special services beyond those reasonably involved in resettlement such as language and job training. As a matter of policy, the agency believes that public assistance should only be used by refugees in emergency or unusual situations, or as a temporary means of financial support until the newcomer learns a marketable trade or skill.

It is also LIRS policy to place refugees where there are existing refugee support groups in the area. However, open cases or those involving distant relatives are not placed in areas already heavily impacted with refugee populations. (Open cases are those which have no family or other contacts in the United States.)

This year LIRS participated in three Favorable Alternate Site Placement Projects of the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement in: Phoenix, Arizona, where 33 Vietnamese refugees have arrived; Tucson, Ariz., where 8 Vietnamese have arrived; and Greensboro, N.C., where 214 Khmer have arrived.

In cooperation with 19 state agencies, LIRS continues to place unaccompanied minors from Southeast Asia in foster homes. LIRS has continued to seek more refugee numbers from minors so that they can leave camps for foster home situations.

So that resources and strategies may be shared for more effective foster care, LIRS helps to fund an annual conference for the unaccompanied minors personnel in both the Lutheran and Catholic system. The largest such gathering took place this March in San Diego. Lutheran agencies also organize monthly group meetings for the foster parents and regular gatherings for the children to give moral support and help with their adjustment. Unaccompanied minors in their late teens also receive help in finding jobs.

Major LIRS activity in 1983 regarding church relationship centered on the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. In addition to integrating resettlement ministry with the ongoing work of district social ministry

committees, the Synod designated a "Refugee Concerns Sunday" for April 17, 1983, giving high visibility to refugee issues and sponsorship at national and local levels of this church body. This marks the first churchwide emphasis of its kind in the history of U.S. Lutheranism.

LIRS also played a major role in the development of the Department of State's Voluntary Contribution Survey, to substantiate an increased level of per capita grant funding and to give some idea of services rendered and needs indicated during the first year after refugee arrival. LIRS mailed 3,758 surveys in the spring of 1983, and while results have not yet been collated, it is apparent that the vast majority of responses indicate substantial private contributions to refugee resettlement.

In August, LIRS Director Ingrid Walter represented the agency at the Southeast Asian Refugee Conference in Manila and took part in the discussion on the INS' revised worldwide guidelines for overseas refugee processing.

LIRS continues to spend at considerable deficit levels while laboring to streamline its activities for more effective service.

The attached table shows refugees sponsored through LIRS by month and nationality for the fiscal year.

LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE

ARRIVALS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1983 BY MONTH AND NATIONALITY

MONTH	VIET	CAMB	LAO	AFRICAN	EUROPEAN	LATIN AMERICAN	NEAR EAST	TOTAL
Oct. '82	90	32	32	----	6	---	20	180
Nov. '82	212	58	14	10	151	---	---	445
Dec. '82	84	28	21	28	54	---	14	229
Jan. '83	116	62	25	4	24	---	8	239
Feb. '83	98	69	15	8	56	---	---	246
Nov. '83	131	101	4	15	79	4	13	347
Apr. '83	139	89	7	11	41	---	---	287
May '83	126	86	5	24	69	---	11	321
June '83	178	167	-	11	59	---	48	463
July '83	98	191	-	4	100	16	18	427
Aug. '83	238	247	19	7	68	16	--	595
Sept.'83	358	185	96	70	101	13	55	878
TOTAL	1868	1315	238	192	808	49	187	4657

THE POLISH AMERICAN IMMIGRATION AND RELIEF COMMITTEE, INC.

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc. (PAIRC) was founded after World II, in the fall of 1946, to care for the expected masses of refugees to arrive from Poland, Germany, and other parts of the world. The United States Refugee Program began in 1958 its contractual relationship with the Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee for independent operations both in the United States and in Europe.

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee is the only international Polish American Immigration service in the free world. Through its headquarters in New York City and its branch offices in Munich, Paris, Rome, Vienna, and Brussels, the Committee has aided more than 35,500 refugees, mainly Poles, but in many cases also other East European nationals.

Monsignor John J. Karpinski is the President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the PAIRC, while Janusz Krzyzanowskiis, its Executive Vice President and European Director, is responsible for the implementation of the Agency's tasks and is in charge of the day to day activities of the Agency.

The PAIRC Philosophy of Resettlement

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, Inc. is an organization dedicated to assisting refugees seeking a new life in the free world, particularly in the U.S.A., but also advises on emigration problems to other countries.

The paramount aim of PAIRC is the integration of refugees into American life and their speedy resettlement, so that the newcomers may become self-sufficient and productive members of their adopted country and not a drain on its economy.

The most effective way to reach this objective is to assist refugees in finding employment and living quarters, to direct them to the most convenient English language centers, and to provide individual counseling regarding their initial problems in the integration process, so that they may function effectively, and upgrade their skills, status, and education according to individual and local needs. When emergencies arise, the Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee assists the refugees financially as well.

After settling the refugees, PAIRC continues to provide information and counseling and to keep a followup on each case in order to help them become independent citizens in the shortest possible time.

Description of Regional and International Operations

PAIRC does not seek prospective immigrants still living in their native country. The Committee assists those refugees who have registered wth one of the local PAIRC European offices.

The processing of the prospective refugees begins in Europe and is handled by PAIRC's European representatives who aid them in presenting their cases and preparing the necessary applications and documents for the U.S. authorities. As soon as the refugees are processed for the U.S.A., the New York PAIRC headquarters prepares for their arrival by finding a suitable sponsor or by assuming the sponsorship itself. PAIRC acts as liaison between the refugee and the sponsor, advising and guiding them as to what is required. PAIRC staff's experience in dealing with refugees who arrive from Poland and its knowledge of both Polish American affairs and the situation and problems existing in Poland constitute a

unique asset in handling each case according to its individual needs. At the same time, the prospective immigrant is advised as to what to expect in the U.S. regarding living conditions and jobs and how to make resettlement as painless as possible.

Upon arrival in the U.S.A., the refugee is met at the port of entry, transported to the first lodging facility (usually a hotel), provided with initial financial assistance, helped in applying for a Social Security card and in finding living quarters and employment. If the immigrant's sponsor lives outside of New York City, PAIRC arranges for transportation to the refugee's final destination.

PAIRC's Follow up of Its Refugee Roster

Individual files are kept on all recent and past arrivals as to their address and place of work. Many keep in touch and seek additional information and special assistance on their way to becoming American citizens, so it is possible to keep these files up to date.

Although PAIRC does not promote secondary migration of refugees, it does try to assist in family reunification. Realizing full well what a traumatic experience moving to a strange and new country can be and how differently each individual adjusts, and also understanding the particular needs of each immigrant, PAIRC stresses the individual approach in handling of each case, providing help, advice, and information. The office serves as a combination labor exchange, real-estate office, and, most important, an advisory and counseling office for the new arrivals. From the first days outside of Poland until the refugees resettle in the U.S.A., they are helped and directed.

PAIRC's Cooperation with Other Agencies

The Polish American Immigration and Relief Committee, is a member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, and cooperates with state and local government agencies. Although it has expertise in handling specific needs of Polish refugees and can give more attention and understanding to these new immigrants, PAIRC always had realized the advantages of working with other organizations well experienced in handling social problems.

Because of its contacts with local public and private manpower and employment agencies, as well as Polish-American organizations and media such as the Polish American Congress, Veterans' Organizations, Medicus, Polonia Technica, and Polish Parishes, PAIRC is able even better to help the newly arrived Polish refugees.

PAIRC's Activities in Fiscal Year 1983 and Problems Which Will Face the Agency in the Coming Year

In fiscal 1983 PAIRC resettled 487 Polish refugees and one Russian. In spite of the unfavorable economic climate, 95% of the refugees resettled by PAIRC were placed on jobs. The domestic resettlement program has improved and PAIRC did not encounter any substantial problems with Medicaid in needy cases. The problem we encountered concerns delays in issuance of Social Security cards, mispelled names and long waits for replacements. In some states business firms will not employ people on the strength of Social Security receipts, and a delay of a few weeks in receiving a Social Security card translates into additional resettlement cost.

In fiscal 1984 PAIRC expects to resettle 500 Polish refugees, out of which a considerable number will consist of families with infants and small children. These families will need help from additional programs.

THE PRESIDING BISHOP'S FUND

I. MISSION OF THE PBFWR/EC*

The specific mission and task of the PBFWR/EC is to respond to the Christian imperative to minister to the hungry and thirsty, the sick and those in prison, to clothe the naked an welcome the stronger. (The gospel according St. Matthew; Chapter 25; 31-46). This is seen as integral to the overall mission of the Episcopal Church which addresses the totality of human needs, both spiritual and physical. The work of the PBFWR/EC, known as "The Fund" translates into its fourfold global ministry in relief, rehabilitation, development and refugee/migration affairs. Refugee resettlement incorporates all aspects of the Fund's work and mission and $720,000 of church dollars contributed to the Fund are now annually expended to serve refugees, including those resettled in the U.S. To the "National Level" commitment of private resources are added cash and in-kind donations on the diocesan and local parish levels of the Episcopal Church.

II. GOALS OF THE PBFWR/EC IN GLOBAL REFUGEE RESPONSE, INCLUDING U.S. RESETTLEMENT AS SPECIFIED BY THE REFUGEE AND MIGRATION COMMITTEE AND THE PRBFWR/EC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Fund's specific goals in ministry to refugees for FY 83 were:

- to proclaim the imperative of the ministry;
- to encourage the participation of the church at large in reception, placement, resettlement services and follow-up care of refugees;

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*The full legal name of the Fund is: The Presiding Bishop's Fund for World Relief of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

- to continue to make grants according to established policy and criteria for domestic and international refugee ministries;
- to monitor functions and responsibilities of assigned staff and the allocation of funds for the ministry (including the expenditures of U.S. Government-derived funds and fulfulling of contractual obligations);
- to monitor governmental actions and legislation relative to immigration matters and inform governmental units and our constituency of our concerns;
- to encourage the strengthening of local and national collaborative and ecumenical response to migrants and of existing international, ecumenical response, specially within the Anglican Communion, to resettle and minister to 2,400 refugees, migrants and displaced persons (including "entrants") during calendar year 1983.

The stated goals of the PBFWR specific to refugee placement and resettlement are to enable refugees to become self-sufficient, contributing members of the American community as soon as possible after arrival. This means enabling refugees to preserve and develop cultural, family and individual strengths while becoming employed early, even at the entry level.

III. STRUCTURE and POLICY

Directed from the NYC Episcopal Church Center, the Fund has a "lean" central central staff in the Refugee/Migration section of four officers and one legal consultant in addition to the Executive Director and the Assistant Director for Migration Affairs, three regional Field Officers,

Diocesan Refugee Coordinators and Contact Persons (DRCs) who coordinate service for both anchor relatives and parish sponsors as well as refugees at the diocesan (local) level. These DRCs are appointed by the Diocesan Bishop throughout 98 dioceses in the U.S. and Puerto Rico.

The Fund always uses the Diocesan structure of the Episcopal Church in refugee programming, enabling the work of the diocese. The Fund allocates to each diocese $250 of the per capita reception and placement grant it receives via the Bureau for Refugee Programs of the Department of State, regardless of the grant level.

The Fund augments this allocation with $100 per capita church dollars "impact aid" in designated locations for up to 1000 refugees, as well as with emergency grants upon the diocesan Bishop's request and regular grants upon submission of a proposal, signed by the Bishop, and approved by the PBFWR/EC Board through its granting process. Grants are mostly from Church dollars and those directly relating to U.S. refugee resettlement in FY 83 totalled more than $500,000.

IV. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES - FY 83

Many of the specific activities of the Fund have been described under the section II "Goals," of this report. In addition the Fund continued to encourage the development and strengthening of the local diocesan organization and structure to enable the increased participation in the refugee ministry. Also the Fund further emphasized the importance of early employment of refugees and long range fiscal planning and coordination on the part of dioceses, sponsors and refugees.

A continuing problem experienced by most of the dioceses sponsoring refugees has centered on medical coverage. Because of some States' practice of making entry level job holders ineligible for medicaid, a heavy burden is placed on the sponsor and refugee. Most sponsors cannot afford to cover large medical expenses and as a result many refugees are forced to decline entry level jobs in favor of welfare. There is a great need for an alternative to the present system of medical coverage.

Most diocesan programs are based upon volunteer participation as well as the use of professionals both on diocesan and parish staffs and those available through local programs. There is strong emphasis on the development of parish sponsorships which provide a diversity of resources for free cases and backup support for others, monitoring and support for anchor relative sponsors. In line with the Fund's basic philosophy of resettlement diocesan programs place a high priority on economic and employment development and acculturation. Where possible, local ethnic communities are incorporated in planning and service. There is a high level of cooperation with other refugee agencies and dioceses work with state and local governments and the community at large. Management and accountability of this ministry is an important aspect of the diocesan program responsibility.

The Fund, in cooperation with McNally Educational Productions Inc. of Sante Fe. NM, produced and is distributing a program for teaching English as a Second Language. The "Let's Learn Language" program is family centered and designed for use by volunteers.

The Archbishops of the global Anglican Communion adopted in October 1983, initiatives for inter-Anglican cooperation in refugee/migration concerns. These were prepared due to the Fund's enablement and involvement in refugee ministry.

During the past 43 years and having resettled over 65,000 refugees, the Episcopal Church's commitment to the refugee ministry has been firmly established. The response continues to strengthen and grow. As of September 30, 1983, 86 of 98 dioceses had appointed Diocesan Refugee Coordinators or contact persons.

Fiscal Year 1983 Arrival Summary

NATIONALITY	OPEN	REUNION	TOTAL
Eastern European			
Albanian		3 / 4	3 / 4
Bulgarian	2 / 3	3 / 4	5 / 7
Czechoslovakian	5 / 7	2 / 7	7 /14
Hungarian	4 / 8	2 / 2	6 /10
Polish	78/176	27/ 39	105/215
Romanian	40/ 63	50/ 85	90/148
TOTAL	129/257	87/141	*216/398
Near Eastern			
Afghan	5 /17	9 /32	14/ 49
Iranian		14/ 27	14/ 27
Iraqi	3 /10	16/ 42	19/ 52
TOTAL	8 /27	39/101	47/128
African			
Ethiopian	42/78	12/16	54/ 94
Namibian	1 / 1		1 / 1
South African	1 / 1	1/ 2	2 / 3
TOTAL	44/80	13/18	57/ 98
Latin-American			
Cuban		7/ 24	7/ 24
TOTAL		7/ 24	7/ 24

Indochinese Arrival Summary for Fiscal Year 1983

Chinese	1/ 2		1/ 2
Khmer	39/186	15/ 67	54/253
Laotian	5/ 11	6/ 23	11/ 34
Vietnamese	43/123	74/168	171/291
TOTAL	88/322	95/258	183/580
TOTAL OF ARRIVALS	269/686	241/542	510/1228
NON-INDOCHINESE ARRIVALS	181/364	146/284	327/648

*Cases/Individuals

TOLSTOY FOUNDATION

The Tolstoy Foundation is a non-profit, non-political and non-sectarian International Agency which counsels and provides services to refugees from all over the world. Since its founding in 1939 by Alexandra Tolstoy, youngest daughter of the renowned author and humanitarian, Leo Tolstoy, the Foundation has among others assisted Afghans, Armenians, Bulgarians, Cambodians, Circassians, Czechs, Ethiopians, Hungarians, Iraqis, Laotians, Poles, Russians, Rumanians, Tibetans and Uganda Asians. Between 1948 and 1983 the Foundation provided assistance to over 50,000 refugees and immigrants. This number does not include the many refugees who were assisted in their resettlement in Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South America. The Foundation has a European headquarters in Munich, West Germany. Offices in six European countries arrange for the resettlement of refugees or provide aid and integration service for elderly and needy exiles.

The basic approach to any Tolstoy Foundation sponsored activity is governed by an awareness that assistance should recognize human dignity and work to build a sense of self-reliance as opposed to charitable support, so that refugees can be an asset to their new environments, contributing culturally and economically to the communities in which they live.

The Foundation currently particpates in the resettlement of Southeast Asian, Soviet, Near Eastern, African and East European refugees. Resettlement services are provided through regional offices which work with local individual and group sponsors as well as private and public agencies involved in assisting refugees.

Services provided start prior to arrival of the refugee in the United States, beginning with a search for private sponsors or relatives and their orientation. They continue with the verification of medical records and reception of the refugee at point of entry and final destination in the United States. Initial support is provided for food and clothing, housing, and basic household goods and furnishings, depending on individual needs.

Orientation, training, employment counseling and placement, English language referral, school placement for children, health and other services that help integrate the refugee into his local community are arranged for or provided by regional offices.

To implement its resettlement programs the Tolstoy Foundation has six offices throughout the United States. Each office is staffed according to the needs of the Tolstoy Foundation sponsored refugees in the area. Although decreasing refugee arrivals have necessitated staff reductions in the Foundation's New York and regional offices, the various staffs still maintain the capacity to provide services in the native languages of their non-English speaking constituencies. This need is currently being met by part-time interpreter-counselors and volunteers in these offices where the caseload is too small to warrant a full-time employee. Tolstoy Foundation offices are located in New York City (headquarters), Los Angeles, California; Phoenix, Arizona; Salt Lake City, Utah; Lapeer, Michigan; and Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

TF regional offices operate under resettlement procedures and guidelines set by national headquarters. Every office provides program and status reports on a monthly basis to headquarters. Periodically,

either the Executive Director, the Director of Immigration and Resettlement, or his assistant visits the offices to monitor and advise on their resettlement efforts. Workshop-conferences are also held for staff development.

Each regional office is provided a revolving fund from which expenditures for food, rent, household items, bedding, some medical and other refugee expenses as well as office expenses are made. All expenses are accounted for by complete reports made weekly by each office, whereupon reimbursement to each revolving fund is made for expenses incurred. Complete records with receipts are kept of all expenditures and are on file wth the original at headquarters accounting office, and copies in each appropriate regional office. Expenditures for each refugee are also noted in his or her file, with running account records for each. Direct contact by phone is maintained for consultation and/or decision on matters on which the Regional Representative needs advice or approval.

Through its regional offices, the Tolstoy Foundation is able to maintain direct contact with each refugee and sponsor through each ressettlement stage. Program activity and follow-up on each case is part of a personal resettlement service.

During FY 1983 the number of refugee arrivals, as anticipated, was reduced. For TF the decrease from FY 1982 was 38%. In response to this trend towards decreasing refugee arrivals the Foundation has reduced staff in both its New York and regional offices. During the past year New York administrative and resettlement staff was cut by approximately 25%.

Similar reductions were made in regional office staffs. In addition, the Foundation closed four of its regional offices during the past year. With an experienced, leaner staff the Foundation has established management and monitoring procedures that will further resettlement opportunities for a reduced number of refugees in FY 1984.

For those refugees arriving during FY 1983, 28% of the costs of resettlement were borne by private funds of the Tolstoy Foundation. These funds come from endowments, estates and small private contributions. The Foundation regularly sends contribution mailings to past and prospective donors. It also seeks support from foundations, board members and friends. The Foundation hopes to continue previous levels of support for its resettlement programs in FY 1984.

In addition to the above-described direct financial assistance, each Tolstoy regional office relies to a varying extent on in kind or service contributions. The work of the Foundation would not be possible without this generous volunteer and community support.

During Fiscal Year 1983 the Foundation resettled the following number of refugees:

FISCAL YEAR 1983 ARRIVALS

(October 1, 1982 - September 30, 1983)

NEAR EASTERN AND AFRICAN PROGRAM

Afghan	410
Iranian	2
South Yemeni	4
TOTAL	416

EX-USSR AND EASTERN EUROPEAN PROGRAM

Armenian	42
Bulgarian	33
Czech	37
EX-USSR	48
Hungarian	51
Polish	257
Romanian	724
TOTAL	1,192

INDOCHINESE PROGRAM

Khmer	280
Laotian	56
Vietnamese	273
Sino-Khmer	10
Sino-Vietnamese	26
TOTAL	645

TOTAL ALL PROGRAMS 2,253

UNITED STATES CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

Migration and Refugee Services (MRS) of the United States Catholic Conference (USCC) provides resettlement services to refugees and immigration counseling to those in need regardless of religion, race, or nationality. The organization works in close collaboration with the International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC), an umbrella organization with affiliates serving refugees in over 50 countries of the free world.

USCC's refugee resettlement activities commenced before World War II with the resettlement of refugees from Nazi Germany. The organization has played a major role in the resettlement of every wave of refugees since that time.

Refugee resettlement is carried out by resettlement offices often associated with Catholic charities in each of the Catholic dioceses of the United States. Some dioceses currently have more than one active refugee resettlement program. The resettlement activities of more than 180 offices are coordinated through four regional offices located in Pennsylvania, Arkansas, California and Washington, D.C.

Refugees are resettled using a variety of models, depending on the circumstances of the case. In many cases, refugees are resettled through church sponsorships or through the use of volunteer resettlement aides coordinated and supported by professional diocesan staff. In the Southeast Asia program, which is primarily a family reunification movement, diocesan offices often work closely with anchor relatives, supporting them as needed with financial assistance and services.

USCC's resettlement aim is to bring refugees quickly to dignity and self-sufficiency in their new country through employment. Its program provides pre-arrival orientation both to sponsors and refugees and financial assistance and "core services" to refugees in an attempt to bring them to rapid self-sufficiency. Services usually include assistance in becoming permanent residents and, often, citizens of the United States. USCC strongly supports the current programs to provide refugees with English language training and orientation in camps abroad. The agency has found that these programs give refugees a head start in resettlement.

Refugees are placed whenever possible in areas where housing and jobs are available. Efforts are made, on the one hand, to avoid isolating refugees from their ethnic group, and on the other, not to concentrate them excessively in any area.

Through its system of regional offices USCC uses a trained corps of program specialists to monitor the effectiveness of each refugee resettlement program. These regional representatives make regular site visits to each diocesan office and report their findings to the USCC national office as well as help the local office coordinate its programs and policies with those of the appropriate State Refugee Coordinators. During 1983, regional volunteer coordinators were very active assisting local programs to increase the voluntary components of their resettlement efforts.

In FY 1983, USCC continued to provide extensive immigration assistance of all types to refugees, entrants and asylum seekers. As the political situations in Central America, Poland, Afghanistan,

Indochina and East Africa remained chaotic, the immigration counseling services worked full-time providing vital services to individuals seeking asylum and refuge.

During 1983, in cooperation with the Refugee Resettlement Office of the Archdiocese of Chicago, USCC initiated a national demonstration project to test the feasibility of providing transitional and employment services to newly arriving refugees without recourse to cash assistance. It is the objective of the project to accelerate the transition to self-sufficiency for employable refugees and to demonstrate a more time-limited and cost effective model of resettlement. The major impetus for undertaking the demonstration project was USCC's concern that increasingly high costs for domestic resettlement are resulting in restrictive U.S. policies towards refugee admissions - and this at a time when at least one country of asylum is threatening involuntary repatriation because of diminished offers of resettlement.

The project was initiated at the request of Ambassador Eugene Douglas, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, who expressed interest in USCC's contention that if voluntary agencies were given primary responsibility for providing transitional services to employable refugees domestic costs could be reduced. Under this project USCC, through the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Chicago, provides up to six months of support to USCC-sponsored refugees. Through a system of case management, the staff of Catholic Charities provide or arrange for appropriate services based on a detailed resettlement/employability plan developed for each refugee. USCC purchased a private medical insurance policy for project clients, given that in Illinois there is no medical

program for persons not receiving full public assistance. The project was originally designed to serve all refugees arriving in Chicago for a three month period beginning March 1983, but was extended to include all arrivals through September, serving a total of 431 refugees from twelve ethnic groups.

The project has received a high level of cooperation from the public sector in implementing new case management procedures. With this enhanced case management capability the Catholic Charities staff has been able to achieve an impressive job placement rate. After six months, 93% of the March arrivals were employed, and 56% of the employable refugees for the entire project period had been placed in jobs. Of major concern to those involved in refugee resettlement in Chicago was the high number of Southeast Asian refugees who were not being employed soon after arrival. State records for 1982 show that only 20% of Southeast Asian refugees had found employment within one year after arrival. Under the USCC project, 100% of the employable Southeast Asian refugees who arrived in March were employed within six months.

Although a detailed cost analysis has yet to be completed, preliminary indicators are quite favorable. Cash outlays for the first six months of the project were more than 20% less than the comparable cash outlays would have been had these refugees gone through the welfare system. It is expected that an even greater cost savings will be realized over the entire duration of the project.

USCC continued to place unaccompanied refugee minors either in family reunification or, if they were without close relatives in the United States, in diocesan foster care programs or diocesan sponsored group homes. Such programs have been instituted in more than 30 dioceses in 22 States. The vast majority of minors placed in foster care and group homes are young men between the ages of 15 and 17.

This past year was again a very active one for USCC despite the continued decline in the numbers of refugee arrivals in the U.S. during FY 1983. USCC continues to develop new strategies and seek new ways to mobilize volunteers and expand the involvement of the local community in refugee resettlement. USCC looks forward to continued growth in the scope of its work with volunteers and refugees at the community level.

Refugees Resettled by USCC - FY 1983

Southeast Asia	17,478
Africa	802
East Europe	4,255
Latin America	262
Near East	2,103

WORLD RELIEF

World Relief is the relief, development and refugee service arm of the National Association of Evangelicals, U.S.A. Headquartered in Wheaton, Illinois, it is a church-controlled, not-for-profit, humanitarian agency serving more than 500,000 churches and 20,000 missionaries throughout the world in association with the Evangelical Foreign Missions Association, the International Foreign Missions Association, and the World Evangelical Fellowship. In addition, World Relief is an active member of the American Council of Voluntary Agencies and the Association of Evangelical Relief and Development Organizations.

The Refugee Services Division of World Relief is headquartered in Congers, New York. Overall direction for the resettlement program is provided by the Associate Executive Director/Refugee Services Division. Functional management responsibilities are delegated to a senior management team comprised of a Director of Program Services, a Director of Administrative and Financial Services, and a Director of Migration and Office Services.

World Relief's resettlement activities are carried out through a nationwide network of thirteen professionally staffed offices located in the major metropolitan areas of Boston, New York, Washington, D.C., Miami, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Wheaton (Ill.), Pheonix, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and San Diego.

In FY 1983, 4600 refugees were resettled through this network. Following is a breakdown by country and number:

Country of Origin	Number Resettled
African	416
European	282
Indochinese	3,682
Near Eastern	243
Latin American	83
TOTAL	4,706

As the refugee resettlement arm of the National Association of Evangelicals, World Relief has the privilege of working hand in hand with a large network of churches, colleges, seminaries, home missions, groups and para-church organizations across the country. From the inception of its program, World Relief has relied heavily upon this network for a broad range of support services for refugees. This support has included congregational sponsorships, technical assistance, cash contributions, public relations assistance and a variety of volunteer services from individuals, families and groups. Total cash contributions to World Relief's international and domestic refugee-related programs during the five-year period of 1979-1983, have been approximately $5,000,000.

Approximately 320 churches participated in World Relief's sponsorship program during 1983. In addition to these congregational sponsorships, World Relief staff also developed approximately 46,000 hours of volunteer services and $132,000 of donated goods. A 20% increase in church and volunteer involvement will be a primary goal of the 1984 program.

World Relief's major sponsorship models are:

Congregational Sponsorships

In this model, a church congregation plays the major role in the delivery of core services. Local World Relief staff provide systematic, professional guidance to the congregation through training and orientation during the pre-arrival period, and support, counseling, and monitoring during the post-arrival period. In this model, the World Relief caseworker takes the lead in developing an employment plan for the refugee and in ensuring that each resettlement is progressing in the direction of self-sufficiency.

American Family or Small Group Sponsorships

In this model, an American family or cluster of American families serves as the focal point for the provision of core services. World Relief staff provide the same professional, systematic guidance in this approach as they do in all models.

World Relief/Refugee Family Sponsorships

This model is utilized primarily for cases in which an arriving refugee family is to be reunited with a relative in the U.S. Prior to arrival, World Relief staff work with U.S. anchor relatives to develop a resettlement plan that carefully delineates responsibilities for the delivery of core services. The degree of responsibility delegated to the anchor relative in this model is directly dependent on their resources and capabilities. Subsequent to the determination of the

anchor family's responsibility, World Relief staff work to develop supplemental volunteer and material goods support from the community to ensure that the required core services will be fully delivered. Consistent with World Relief's policy for all sponsorships, a World Relief caseworker is assigned to the family to provide the necessary professional support and direction in the resettlement process.

World Relief Local Office Sponsorships

In this model, World Relief's paid staff, supplemented by community volunteers, directly provide the core services to the refugee family.

APPENDIX D

STATE REFUGEE COORDINATORS

STATE REFUGEE COORDINATORS

REGION I/II

Connecticut
Mr. Edward Savino, State Coordinator
Dept. of Human Resources
1179 Main Street
Hartford, Conn. 06115 (203) 566-4329

Maine
Mr. David Stauffer, State Coordinator/ORR
Bureau of Resource Development
Maine Dept. of Human Services
Augusta, Maine 04330 (207) 289-2971

Massachusetts:
Mr. Daniel Lam, State Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Public Welfare
600 Washington Street - 5th Floor
Boston, MA 02111 (617) 727-8190

New Hampshire:
Ms. Susan Calegari, State Coordinator/ORR
Division of Human Resources
10 Depot Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301 (603) 271-2611

New Jersey:
Ms. Judith Jordan
State Coordinator
Commissioner's Office
Department of Human Services
CN 700 Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
(609) 292-9379

Ms. Jane Burger
Refugee Services Coordinator
Division of Youth & Family Serv.
1 South Montgomery Street
(609) 292-8395

New York:
Mr. Cesar A. Perales, Commissioner
Dept. of Social Services
40 North Pearl Street
Albany, New York 12243
(518) 474-9626
Contact: Mr. Joseph Ryu
Div. of Operations
(518-474-9629)

Mr. Bruce Bushart
N. Y. State Dept. of Soc. Svcs.
40 N. Pearl St.
Albany, N.Y. 12243
(518) 474-9626

Puerto Rico:
Office of Federal Programs Coordinator
Dept. of Social Services
P.O. Box 11398
Santurce, Puerto Rico 00910 (809) 725-4624

Rhode Island:
Mr. Cleo LaChapelle, State Coordinator/ORR
Dept. of Social & Rehabilitative Serv.
600 New London Ave.
Cranston, R.I. 02920 (401) 464-2127

Vermont:
Ms. Judith May, State Coordinator/ORR
Charlestown Road
[illegible] 05156 (802) 885-9602

REGION III

Delaware:
Ms. Janet Loper
Refugee Coordinator
Division of Social Services
Dept. of Health & Social Services
P.O. Box 309
Wilmington, Delaware 19720 (303) 421-6153

District of Columbia:
Mr. Wally Lumpkin, Acting Coordinator
Refugee Resettlement Programs
Dept. of Human Services
801 North Capitol Street, N.E. Rm 600
Washington, D.C. 20001 (202) 727-5588

Maryland:
Mr. Frank J. Bien, Coordinator
Office of Refugee Affairs
Social Services Administration
11 South Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21202 (301) 576-5261

Pennsylvania:
Mr. Walter Cohen
Secretary, Dept. of Public Welfare
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
P.O. Box 2675
Harrisburg, Penn. 17105

Contact: Mr. Carlo Baldini, Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Public Welfare
Office of Children, Youth and Families
1514 N. Second St.
Harrisburg, Penn. 17102
(717) 787-8780

Virginia:
Ms. Thelma Ware
Blair Building
Dept. of Social Services
8007 Discovery Drive
P.O. Box K-176
Richmond, VA 23288 (804) 281-9241

West Virginia
Ms. Cheryl Drua
Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Public Welfare
1900 Washington St. E.
Charleston, W. Virginia 25305 (304) 421-8290

REGION IV

Alabama:
Mr. Joel Sanders
State Refugee Coordinator, Bureau of Social Services
Dept. of Pensions & Security, 2nd Floor
64 N. Union Street
Montgomery, AL 36130 (205) 832-6505

Georgia:
Ms. Georgia Golden
State Refugee Coordinator
Division of Family & Children's Services
Office of Planning & Development/DHR
618 Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30308 (404) 894-4487

Kentucky:
Mr. Roy Butler, State Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Human Resources, Bureau for Social Insurance
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40621 (502) 564-3556

Mississippi:
Ms. Jane Lee, State Refugee Coordinator
Mississippi Dept. of Public Welfare
P.O. Box 352
Jackson, Mississippi 39205 (601) 354-0341 Ext. 221

North Carolina:
Mr. Robert B. Edmundson, Jr.
State Refugee Coordinator
Family Services Section/Dept. of Human Resources
325 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, NC 27611 (919) 733-4650

South Carolina:
Mr. Tri Huu Tran, State Refugee Coordinator
Agency for Refugee Resettlement
Division of Social Services
P.O. Box 1520
1520 Confederate Avenue
Columbia, SC 29202 (803) 758-8300

Tennessee:
Ms. Allison W. Balthrop
State Refugee Coordinator
Tennessee Dept. of Human Services
111-19 Seventh Ave., North
Nashville, TN 37203 (615) 741-5930

Florida Office of Refugee Resettlement

Florida:
Ms. Linda Berkowitz, Refugee Programs Administrator
Dept. of Health & Rehabilitative Services
1317 Winewood Blvd., Building 1, Rm 420
Tallahassee, Florida 32301 (904) 488-3791

REGION V

Coordinators	Program Managers
Illinois: Mr. Philip Hatmaker, Director Bureau of Social Services Department of Public Aid 316 South 2nd Street Springfield, Ill. 62763 (217) 785-0490	Mr. Edwin Silverman Refugee Resettlement Program Dept. of Public Aid Bureau of Social Services 624 S. Michigan Ave., 9th Floor Chicago, Illinois 60605 (312) 793-7120
Indiana: Mr. Donald L. Blinzinger Indiana Dept. Of Public Welfare 100 North Senate Indianapolis, Ind. 46204 (317) 232-4631	Mr. Harry Sykes, Coordinator of Refugee Programs Policy & Program Development Indiana Dept. of Welfare State Office Bldg. - Rm 703 141 S. Meridian St. 4th Floor Indianapolis, Ind. 46204 (317) 232-4904
Michigan: Ms. Paula Stark, Director Ofc. of Employment Development Serv. Dept. of Social Services 300 S. Capitol Avenue Lansing, Michigan 48926 (517) 373-7382	Ms. Joyce Savale Michigan Res. Asst. Off. Dept. of Social Services Michigan Plaza Bldg. Suite 462 1200 Sixth Street Detroit, Michigan 48226 (313) 256-9776
Minnesota: Ms. Jane Kretzmann Coordinator of Refugee Programs Minnesota Dept. of Public Welfare Space Center Building, 2nd Floor 444 LaFayette Road St. Paul, Minn. 55101	(612) 296-2754
Ohio: Mr. Michael M. Seidemann Bureau of Adult Services Ohio Dept. of Public Welfare 30th Floor 30 E. Broad Street Columbus, Ohio 43215	(614) 466-7884
Wisconsin: Ms. Sue Levy Wisconsin Ref. Assist. Off. Wisconsin Dept. of Health & Social Services, Rm 515 P.O. Box 7851 Madison, Wisconsin 53707	(608) 266-8354

REGION VI

Arkansas:
Ms. Ray Scott, Executive Director
Arkansas Dept. of Human Services
(Coordinator for Refugee Resettlement)
Donaghey Bldg., Suite 1300
P.O. Box 1437
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
Contact: Glendine Fincher
Manager of the Refugee Resettlement Unit
(501) 371-2434

Louisiana:
Mr. Arthur J. Dixon, Asst. Secretary
Office of Human Development
(Coordinator for Refugee Resettlement)
Dept. of Health & Human Services
1755 Florida Street
P.O. Box 44367
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804
Contact: Anna Lewis
(504) 342-6645

New Mexico:
Mr. Jasin Edwards
State Coordinator of Refugee Programs
New Mexico Human Services Department
Pera Building, Rm 104
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503
(505) 827-4036

Oklahoma:
Mr. Robert Fulton
Human Services
(Coordinator for Refugee Resettlement)
Dept. of Institutions
Social & Rehabilitative Services
P.O. Box 25352
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125
Contact: Jim Hancock
(405) 521-3431

Texas:

Regular mail	Express mail
Mr. John Townsend Assistant Commissioner for Coordination (State Coordinator for Refugee Programs) Dept. of Human Services Texas Department of Human Resources P.O. Box 2960 Austin, Texas 78769	706 Bannister Lane Room 2F-1 Austin, Texas 78704
(512) 441-3355 ext. 2055	

REGION VII/VIII

Colorado:
Ms. Laurie Bagan
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Colorado Refugee Services Program
Department of Social Services
950 Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80203

(303) FTS: 8-863-8211

Iowa
Refugee Prog. Manager: Marv Weidner
4626 S.W. 9th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

(515) FTS-8-281-5361
(515) FTS: 8-281-3119

Kansas
Mr. Phil Gutierrez
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Dept. of Social &
Rehabilitation Services
State Office Building
Topeka, Kansas 66612

(913) FTS: 8-296-3374

Missouri
Ms. Patricia Harris
Coordinator of Refugee Affairs
Division of Family Services
Special Projects
911 B Missouri Blvd.
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

(314) 751-4224

Montana:
Ms. Norma Vestre
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Dept. of Soc. and Rehabilitation Serv.
111 Sanders
Helena, Montana 59601
Refugee Program Manager: Boyce Fowler

(406) FTS: 8-587-3865
(406) 449-3865

Nebraska
Ms. Maria Diaz
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Department of Public Welfare
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509

(402) FTS: 8-864-1221 471-3121

REGION VII/VIII (continued)

North Dakota:
Ms. Shirley Dykshoorn
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Dept. of Human Services
State Capitol, 3rd Floor
New Office Wing
Bismarck, North Dakota 58505
(701) FTS: 8-783-4011 224-4809

South Dakota:
Mr. Vern Guericke
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Department of Social Services
Kneip Building
Illinois Street
Pierre, South Dakota 57501
(605) FTS: 782-7000 773-3493

Utah:
Mr. Terry Moore
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Division of Children Youth & Family
Dept. of Social Services
150 West North Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84103
(801) FTS: 8-801-533-7129

Wyoming:
Mr. Steve Vajde
Refugee Resettlement Coordinator
Department of Health and Social Services
390 Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82002
(307) FTS: 328-1110 777-6094

REGION IX

	Program Manager
Arizona: Ms. Regina Murphy Darling Office of Refugee Resettlement 40 N. Swan Rd. Suite 218 Phoenix, AZ 85711	Tucson: (602) 628-5897 Phoenix (602) 255-3826
California: Ms. Linda McMahon, Director Dept. of Social Services 744 P. Street Sacramento, Calif. 95814 (916) 445-2077	Mr. Byron A. Smith Office of Refugee Services Dept. of Social Services 744 P. Street Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 322-0894
Guam: Mr. Dennis Rodriguez, Director Dept. of Health & Social Services Government of Guam Agana, Guam 96910	011-671-734-2974
Hawaii: Mr. Franklin Y.K. Sunn, Director Dept. of Social Services & Housing State of Hawaii P.O. Box 339 Honolulu, HI 96809 808-548-6260	Contact: Judy Nakano 808-548-5902
Nevada: Mr. William La Badie Refugee Program Coordinator Dept. of Human Resources, Welfare Division 251 Jeanell Drive Carson City, NV 89710	(702) 885-4709

REGION X

Idaho:
Mr. Scott Cunningham
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Division of Welfare
Refugee Services Program
2224 Old Penitentiary Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83712 (208) 334-2693

Oregon:
Mr. Jerry Burns
Department of Human Resources
100 Public Service Building
Salem, Oregon 97310 (503) 373-7177

Washington:
Ms. Liz Dunbar
Bureau of Refugee Assistance
Department of Social & Health Services
Mail Stop 31-B
Olympia, Washington 98504 (206) 753-3086

APPENDIX E

CDC HEALTH PROGRAM FOR REFUGEES

(Project grants awarded by the U.S. Public Health Service under an interagency agreement with the Office of Refugee Resettlement)

CDC Health Program for Refugees
PROJECT GRANT AWARDS
FY 1983

REGION I

Connecticut ($44,121)	Douglas Lloyd, M.D. Connecticut Department of Human Services 79 Elm Street Hartford, CT 06115
Maine[1] ($1,499)	William S. Nersesian, M.D. Maine Department of Human Services Bureau of Health State House, Station 11 Augusta, ME 04333
Massachusetts ($75,434)	Bailus Walker, Jr., Ph.D., M.P.H. Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Public Health 600 Washington Street Boston, MA 02111
New Hampshire ($5,755)	William Webster, Business Admin. Business Office Div. of Public Health Service Health and Welfare Building Hazen Drive Concord, NH 03301
Rhode Island ($56,815)	Joseph E. Cannon, M.D. Rhode Island Department of Health 75 Davis Street Providence, RI 02908
Vermont ($3,929)	Richard A. Aronson, M.D. Medical Services Division Vermont Department of Health 115 Colchester Avenue Burlington VT 05401

REGION II

New Jersey ($82,824)	William E. Parkin, D.V.M. State Epidemiologist New Jersey State Department of Health P.O. Box 1540 John Fitch Plaza Trenton, NJ 08625
New York ($163,866)	Dale L. Morse, M.D. New York State Department of Health Tower Building, Empire State Plaza Albany, NY 12237

[1]Maine carries over prior year funds of $7,501 which applies to a total request of $9,000.

REGION III[2]

District of Columbia ($50,000)	Mr. Richard H. Hollenkamp 1875 Connecticut Avenue Room 815 Washington, D.C. 20009
Maryland ($75,000)	Edith L. Wilson, Ph.D. Department of Health and Mental Hygiene 201 W. Preston Street Baltimore, MD 21201
Pennsylvania ($65,310)	Ms. Patricia Tyson Pennsylvania Department of Health P.O. Box 90 Harrisburg, PA 17120
City of Philadelphia ($80,000)	Mr. Barry Savitz Philadelphia Health Department 500 South Broad Street Philadelphia, PA 19146
Virginia ($70,000)	James B. Kenley, M.D. Office of Mgmt. for Community Health 109 Govenor Street Richmond, VA 23219

REGION IV[3]

Alabama ($5,426)	Mr. H. E. Harrison Director, Bureau of Area Health Services Alabama Department of Public Health State Office Building, Room 305 Montgomery, AL 36130
Florida ($98,142)	Stephen H. King Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services 1323 Winewood Boulevard Tallahassee, FL 32301
Georgia ($68,778)	Keith Sikes, D.V.M. Georgia Department of Human Resources 47 Trinity Avenue, S.W. Atlanta, GA 30334

[2]Delaware and W. Virginia did not apply for FY 83 funds.
[3]Kentucky and Mississippi did not apply for FY 83 funds.

North Carolina ($37,761)	Ms. Dara L. Murphy Refugee and Migrant Health Office North Carolina Division of Health Services P. O. Box 2091 Raleigh, NC 27602
South Carolina ($26,786)	Mr. Logan Merritt Bureau of Disease Control South Carolina Dept. of Health and Environmental Control 2600 Bull Street Columbia, SC 29201
Tennessee ($45,000)	James Hatmaker Tennessee Department of Public Health R.S. Gass State Office Building Ben Allen Road Nashville, TN 37216
REGION V	
Illinois ($188,550)	Mr. William Kempiners Illinois Department of Public Health 535 Jefferson Street Springfield, IL 62761
Indiana ($27,164)	Charles L. Barrett, M.D. Director, Communicable Disease Control Indiana State Board of Health 1330 West Michigan Indianapolis, IN 46206
Michigan ($39,671)	Ms. Denise Holmes Michigan Department of Public Health 3500 North Logan Street P.O. Box 30035 Lansing, MI 48909
Minnesota ($139,817)	Andrew Dean, M.D. Director, Division of Disease Prevention Minnesota Department of Health 717 Delaware Street, S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55440

Ohio ($79,655)	Thomas J. Halpin, M.D. Chief, Bureau of Preventive Medicine Ohio Department of Health 246 North High Street Columbus, OH 43216
Wisconsin ($90,946)	Mr. Ivan E. Imm Director, Bureau of Prevention Wisconsin Department of Health One West Wilson Street Madison, WI 53701
REGION VI	
Arkansas ($58,802)	Mr. Charles W. McGraw, M.P.H. Bureau of Public Programs Arkansas Department of Health 4815 West Markham Street Little Rock, AR 72201
Louisiana ($65,193)	Charles T. Caraway, D.V.M. Director of Disease Control Louisiana Department of Health P. O. Box 60630 New Orleans, LA 70160
New Mexico ($49,418)	Randall Hays, M.D. Chief, Chronic Disease Control New Mexico Health and Environmental Department P. O. Box 968 Santa Fe, NM 87503
Oklahoma ($44,962)	Ms. Beth Darrough, Ph.D. Director, Refugee Health Program Oklahoma State Department of Health P. O. Box 53551 Oklahoma City, OK 73152
Texas ($189,453)	Ms. Eleanor R. Eisenberg Texas Department of Health 1100 West 49th Street Austin, TX 78756
REGION VII[4]	
Iowa ($69,971)	Mr. Norman L. Pawlewski Commissioner Iowa State Department of Health Lucas State Office Building Des Moines, IA 50319

[4]Nebraska did not apply for FY 83 funds.

Kansas ($55,000)	Donald E. Wilcox, M.D., M.P.H. Director, Bureau of Epidemiology Kansas Department of Health and Environment Forbes AFB, Bldg. 740 Topeka, KS 66620
Missouri[5] (-0-)	H. Denny Donnell, Jr., M.D. Missouri Department of Social Services Division of Health P. O. Box 570 Jefferson City, MO 65102
REGION VIII[6]	
Colorado ($71,247)	Richard S. Hopkins, M.D. Chief, Communicable Disease Control Colorado Department of Health 4120 East 11th Avenue Denver, CO 80220
Montana ($10,397)	Ms. Ethel Montgomery Missoula City-County Health Department 301 Alder Missoula, MT 59802
North Dakota ($9,000)	Mr. Fred F. Heer North Dakota State Department of Health State Capitol Bismarck, ND 58505
South Dakota ($12,484)	Mr. Craig Studer South Dakota State Department of Health Joe Foss Building Pierre, SD 57501
Utah ($69,690)	LaDene Larson Utah State Department of Health 150 West North Temple Salt Lake City, UT 84110

[5]Missouri carried over prior year funds which were sufficient to cover a total request of $65,579.

[6]Wyoming did not apply for FY 83 funds.

REGION IX

Arizona ($38,273)	Robert G. Harmon, M.D. Director, Division of Public Health Maricopa County Health Department P. O. Box 2111 Phoenix, AZ 85001
California ($1,193,690)	Peter Abbott, M.D. State of California Department of Health 714 P. Street, Room 1300 Sacramento, CA 95814
Hawaii ($50,231)	Charles G. Clark State of Hawaii Department of Health Director's Office P. O. Box 3378 Honolulu, HI 96801
Nevada ($48,155)	George E. Reynolds, M.D. State Health Officer Nevada State Department of Human Resources Division of Health 505 E. King Street, Room 200 Carson City, NV 89710

REGION X[7]

Idaho ($3,603)	Ms. Rosemary Shaber, R.N. North Central District Health Department 1221 F. Street Lewiston, ID 83501
Oregon ($96,996)	Mr. David M. Gurule Office of Community Health Services Oregon State Health Division P. O. Box 231 Portland, OR 97207
Washington ($135,186)	Mr. Gary Johnson Health Services Division M/S LJ-12 Olympia, WA 98504

[7]Alaska did not apply for FY 83 funds.