

# Report to the Congress

FY 2010



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## Office of Refugee Resettlement

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Administration for Children and Families  
Office of Refugee Resettlement



## Executive Summary

The Refugee Act of 1980 (Section 413(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act) requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit an annual report to Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program. This report covers refugee program developments in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010. It is the forty-fourth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the United States (U.S.) since FY 1975 and the thirtieth to cover an entire year of activities carried out under the comprehensive authority of the Refugee Act of 1980.

## Key Federal Activities

- **Congressional Consultations:** Following consultations with Congress, the President set a worldwide refugee admission ceiling at 80,000 for FY 2010. This included 15,500 for Africa, 18,000 for East Asia, 2,500 for Europe, 5,500 for Latin America and the Caribbean, 38,000 for the Near Asia and South Asia and 500 for unallocated reserve.

## Admissions

- In FY 2010, the U.S. admitted 73,311 refugees, including 18 Amerasian immigrants.
- Arrivals from Iraq 18,016 comprised the largest admission group, followed by Burma (16,693), Bhutan (12,363), Somalia (4,884) and Cuba (4,818).
- California (8,577) received the largest number of arrivals in FY 2010 (refugees and Amerasian immigrants), followed by Texas (7,920), New York (4,559), Florida (4,216) and Arizona (3,400).
- Additional populations eligible for Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) benefits in FY 2010:
  1. Cuban (20,203) and Haitian (993) nationals (total: 21,196)
  2. Iraqi (2,269) and Afghan (436) Special Immigrants (total: 2,705)
  3. Asylees (20,782)
  4. Victims of trafficking (541)
  5. Unaccompanied Alien Children (8,287)

## Domestic Resettlement Program

- **Refugee Appropriations:** In FY 2010, ORR received an appropriation of \$730.8 million to assist refugee populations, victims of trafficking, and unaccompanied alien children.

- **Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA):** Grants awarded to states totaled \$214.3 million for eight months of assistance.
- **Social Services:** Formula grants awarded to states and non-profit organizations (for Wilson/Fish Alternative Program states) totaled \$84.8 million for a broad range of services for refugees, such as English language and employment related training.
- **Targeted Assistance:** Grants awarded to states for counties with large numbers of refugees totaled \$48.6 million to supplement available services designed to secure employment for refugees within one year or less.
- **Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program:** Cooperative agreements awarded to voluntary resettlement agencies totaled \$65.3million. Under this program, federal funds are matched by national voluntary resettlement agencies to provide employment related assistance and services to refugees, and other eligible populations.
- **Refugee Preventive Health:** Grants awarded to state and local health departments totaled \$4.7 million to support coordination and promotion refugee health.
- **Wilson/Fish Alternative Projects:** Grants awarded to 12 state-wide Wilson/Fish projects and one county-wide project totaled \$39.5 million in CMA and Social Services.
- **Cuban/Haitian Initiative:** Grants awarded to public and private non-profit agencies to increase services to Cuban/Haitian refugees and entrants in the areas of access to health, mental health, crime prevention, employment and vocational/education totaled \$19 million.
- **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program: Grants and contracts** awarded to non-profit and for-profit organizations totaled \$8 million to organizations to identify and assist victims of human trafficking in becoming certified and accessing benefits to the same extent as refugees.
- **Survivors of Torture Program:** Grants to non-profit organizations totaled \$10.9 million to provide services to survivors of torture, including treatment, rehabilitation, and social and legal services.
- **Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program:** Grants and contracts to non-profit organizations to provide shelter care services for 8,287 children totaled \$152 million.

### Refugee Population Profile

- Africa remains the largest refugee region among arrivals between FY 2001 and FY 2010. Twenty-eight percent of the 529,773 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. between FY 2001 and FY 2010 have fled from nations of Africa.

- Burma remains the largest country of origin among refugee arrivals between FY 2001 and FY 2010. 71,920 have fled Burma, followed by 59,835 from Somalia, 55,979 from Iraq, 36,577 from Iran and 34,371 came from Cuba.

### **Economic Adjustment**

- The 2010 Annual Survey of Refugees who have been in the U.S. less than five years indicated that 58 percent of refugees age 16 or over were employed as of December 2010, as compared with 47 percent for the U.S. population.
- The labor force participation rate was 67 percent for the sampled refugee population, the same as that of the U.S. population. The refugee unemployment rate was 21 percent, compared with nine percent for the U.S. population.
- Approximately 68 percent of all sampled refugee households in the 2010 survey were entirely self-sufficient (subsisted on earnings alone). About 16 percent lived on a combination of public assistance and earned income; another 10 percent received only public assistance.
- Approximately 10 percent of refugees in the five-year sample population received medical coverage through an employer, while 49 percent received benefits from Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance. About 12 percent of the sample population had no medical coverage in any of the previous 12 months.
- Approximately 26 percent of respondents received some type of cash assistance in the 12 months prior to the survey. About 63 percent of refugee households received food stamps, and 32 percent received housing assistance.
- The wages earned by refugees surveyed in FY 2010 reported only a \$ .20 decline this year from the previous year (\$9.70). This year the average wage of the refugees surveyed (\$9.50) was about \$1.00 higher than the 2005 survey average wage.
- More than 51 percent of refugees in the five-year sample population had completed a secondary or technical school degree or higher prior to coming to the U.S. The average number of years of education was the highest for the refugees from Latin America (13 years), while the lowest was for refugees from Africa (seven years).
- About 40 percent of refugees reported they spoke English well or fluently upon arrival, but 58 percent spoke no English at all. At the time of the survey, however, only 17 percent spoke no English, and 42 percent spoke English well or fluently.

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## Director's Message

The Office of Refugee Resettlement's (ORR) commitment to helping refugees and other vulnerable populations – including asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, unaccompanied refugee minors, victims of torture, unaccompanied alien children, victims of human trafficking, and repatriated U.S. citizens– remains as strong as ever. ORR understands that refugees have inherent capabilities and it strives to provide the benefits and services necessary to help refugees and other vulnerable populations become self-sufficient and integrated members of American society. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2010, ORR served thousands of vulnerable populations through its various grants and services, administered at the state government level and via non-profit organizations, within an extensive public-private partnership network.

In FY 2010, ORR implemented a number of new initiatives and programs to improve its response and strengthen existing programs and practices. Foremost among them was the release of ORR's Six Guiding Principles, outlining ORR's approach to service. These guidelines inform ORR's commitment to the populations it serves, and the partners with which it works.

- **Appropriate Placement and Services.** Appropriate placement and services are essential to successful resettlement. ORR increased interagency coordination with the U.S. Department of States (DOS) to share timely information on refugee arrivals and available relevant data and resources and to assist DOS with initial refugee placement locations, where there are appropriate services and resettlement conditions. Appropriate placement and services from the onset is seen as a preventative measure against the challenges brought by secondary migration.
- **Client-Centered Case Management.** Resettlement services must be client-centered and responsive to the individual needs of the refugees. The resettlement program is most effective if it assesses the diverse strengths, needs and goals of each person. By increasing case management, ORR will ensure that refugees are receiving the hands-on care that is critical to their chances of success.
- **Newly Arriving Refugees.** ORR front-loads resettlement services so that refugees are empowered through early employment, reach self-sufficiency as soon as possible and become active, contributing participants in their communities.
- **Health and Mental Health Services.** Refugee health and mental health play an integral role in the resettlement process. It is critical for refugees to receive expanded health screenings overseas so that we have better information on the types and level of care they will need upon arrival in the United States, and ensure that refugees are aware of and have access to the benefits of the new health care reform laws. ORR is collaborating with federal partners on these efforts.
- **Outreach.** Outreach across all levels of government, the private sector, and non-profit, faith-based, and ethnic community-based organizations is paramount to cultivating productive relationships between the refugee resettlement community, our partners, and the public at large.
- **Data Informed Decision-Making.** ORR plans to increase the use of technology to develop data-informed programs and to improve knowledge and communication amongst all stakeholders. ORR intends to develop a data system that can track initial placements,

secondary migration, resettlement services rendered, and performance indicators; automate some case management functions; and interface with ORR's many data sources.

ORR's Coordinated Placement Program became another key initiative in FY 2010, stemming from a series of National Security Staff (NSS)-led interagency meetings between the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)/ORR and Department of State/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). ORR and PRM instituted quarterly placement consultation meetings with a range of resettlement stakeholders, including resettlement agencies, State Refugee Coordinators, Refugee Health Coordinators, Ethnic Community Based Organizations and ORR technical assistance providers to share timely information on refugee arrivals and available relevant data and resources to assist DOS with initial placement decisions. This collaborative approach was designed to enhance and inform subsequent resettlement services, and meet the needs of refugees more effectively while promoting their self-sufficiency and successful integration in the United States.

Two of ORR's programs warrant special mention: the Microenterprise Development (MED) and Individual Development Accounts (IDA) programs. Modeled after mainstream small-scale lending and matched savings programs, ORR's MED and IDA programs are notable not only for their successes in helping newly-arrived refugees open and manage their own businesses (nearly 1,000 in FY 2010), or pursue higher education and home ownership opportunities (assets valued at more than \$40 million purchased since 2005), but also in the much lower default and higher completion rates than those seen in the mainstream counterpart programs. Even more impressively, refugees enrolled in ORR's MED and IDA programs have used these savings to leverage millions of dollars in additional resources, expanding businesses and opening the door to higher levels of success and self-sufficiency—all within the first few years after resettlement.

ORR's programs and eligible populations expanded in several unanticipated ways in FY 2010, beginning with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-118), which extended Afghan and Iraqi Special Immigrants' eligibility period for ORR benefits and services to the same extent and time period as refugees. This change gave Afghan and Iraqi Special Immigrants access beyond the eight month mark, to up to five years for certain ORR Refugee Social Services (RSS), and for services under ORR discretionary grants as available.

In FY 2010, ORR also began serving a newly eligible group of youth – those who have a Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS). The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) made certain youth (those granted SIJS by the Department of Homeland Security) eligible for the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program. Certain youth are granted SIJS if they are found to have been abused, abandoned or neglected by one or both parents, and reunification with the parents was not deemed viable. Through its network of caretakers, ORR offered specialized foster care to unaccompanied refugee minors, designed to meet their special needs and to help them develop social skills to enter adulthood.

Finally, in one of the most complex emergency evacuation responses in recent U.S. history, ORR's Repatriation program provided assistance to approximately 28,000 U.S. citizens and others repatriated from Haiti, following the catastrophic earthquake in January 2010. From

January 14 through February 20, 2010, ORR worked with state partners in Florida, New Jersey, South Carolina and Maryland to provide services to repatriates who arrived on one of 835 flights during the 38-day period. In addition, ORR released to prospective adoptive parents approximately 700 unaccompanied Haitian children whose adoptions had not been completed in Haiti prior to their evacuation to the U.S.

Overall, in FY 2010, the Office of Refugee Resettlement reaffirmed its commitment to being an effective bridge linking newly-arrived refugees with mainstream and specialized services, with special emphasis on expanding the network's access to external funding and support. In just one example of this push to help diversify our partners' portfolios, ORR established effective partnerships with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and private organizations that have resulted in nine out of ten former Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program (RAPP) grantees and other network agencies receiving USDA assistance or other grants. These grants included local-funded support for refugees to improve production in community gardens or on small-scale farms, sell produce, access healthy and familiar foods, and better adjust to their communities—contributing to the overall health and well-being of refugee families in ways that far exceed the simple output of their gardens. In April 2010, First Lady Michelle Obama visited a RAPP-funded garden in San Diego, and remarked, “This is a model for the nation, a model for the world.”

In this vein, ORR's vision for FY 2011 is centered on programs designed to support the most vulnerable and often-marginalized refugees. These programs include targeted services for lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans-gender (LGBT) refugees, and the expansion of ORR's Microenterprise Development Program to offer a Home-Based Child Care training program, to lead refugee mothers in career paths that ensure family self-sufficiency, culturally-appropriate and competent child care for themselves and other refugee families in their communities, and the development of a solid and transferrable skill set for small business management.

These programs reflect the changing needs of incoming refugee populations, and feedback ORR has received from its partners and stakeholders across the country. They also are indicative of ORR's commitment to client-centered programming, to ensure that the U.S. refugee program is responsive and accountable to the needs of its stakeholders.

This is the goal for the program as a whole; the six Guiding Principles are the first step in that direction.

Eskinder Negash  
Director  
Office of Refugee Resettlement  
Administration for Children and Families  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

## **I. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM**

The Refugee Act of 1980, which established the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), is most notable for enshrining into law the United States' commitment to humanitarian relief through resettlement of persons fleeing persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. It further set the standard for refugee resettlement programs worldwide, explicitly stating that the "objectives of this Act are to provide a permanent and systematic procedure for the admission to this country of refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States, and to provide comprehensive and uniform provisions for the effective resettlement and absorption of those refugees who are admitted."

Since the passage of the Act, over three million refugees from more than 70 countries have been given safe haven in the United States, along with the possibility of a new beginning, and freedom from persecution and displacement. The Office of Refugee Resettlement's mission is to link these newly-arrived populations to key resources to maximize their potential in the United States, and to become integrated and successful members of American society.

### **Amerasians**

The admission numbers for refugees included in this chapter include individuals admitted under the Amerasian Homecoming Act of 1988.

Amerasians are children born in Vietnam to Vietnamese mothers and American fathers and are admitted as immigrants, rather than refugees; however, these youths and their immediate relatives are entitled to the same ORR-funded services and benefits. Since FY 1988, 76,160 Vietnamese have been admitted to the U.S. under this provision. In the peak year for this population (1992), over 17,000 youths and family members arrived in the U.S. In FY 2010, the U.S. government admitted 18 Amerasians.

### **Cuban and Haitian Entrants**

Congress created the Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program under Title V of the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. The law provides for a program of reimbursement to participating States for cash and medical assistance to Cuban and Haitian entrants under the same conditions and to the same extent as such assistance and services for refugees under the refugee program. The first recipients of the new program were the approximately 125,000 Cubans who fled the Castro regime in the Mariel boatlift of 1980.

By law, an entrant, for the purposes of ORR-funded benefits, is a Cuban or Haitian national who is (a) paroled into the U.S., (b) in unexpired exclusion or deportation proceedings, or (c) an applicant for asylum.

Under the terms of a bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Cuba, up to 20,000 Cuban immigrants are allowed to enter the U.S. directly from Cuba annually. These individuals include

Havana Parolees who are eligible for ORR-funded benefits and services in States that have a Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program. In FY 2010 the U.S. government admitted 21,196 Cuban/Haitian refugees and entrants.

## **Asylees**

On June 15, 2000, ORR published State Letter 00-12, which revised its policy on program eligibility for persons granted asylum. Section 412(e) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides a refugee with benefits beginning with the first month in which the refugee has entered the U.S. In the past, an asylee's arrival date was considered his entry date for the purposes of program eligibility. The months of eligibility for assistance (currently eight) would then begin on this date. It could precede by months or even years the date that the individual was granted asylum. Because of the time it normally takes for an individual to apply for asylum and to proceed through the immigration process, this interpretation of "entry" prohibited even individuals who applied for asylum immediately upon arrival from accessing refugee cash assistance and refugee medical assistance.

In 1996, Congress revised federal welfare programs to use date of admission, rather than date of physical entry, as the important issue in determining an alien's legal status. Accordingly, ORR now uses the date that asylum is granted as the initial date of eligibility for ORR-funded services and benefits. In FY 2010, the U.S. government granted asylum to 20,782 persons.

ORR funds the "Asylum Hotline" which enables asylees to find resettlement resources in their respective area of residence. The hotline has interpreters capable of speaking 17 languages. Asylees are informed of the hotline number either in their letter of grant of asylum from USCIS, or through posters and pamphlets available at the immigration courts. Last year, the hotline received approximately 3,876 calls from asylees.

## **Special Immigrants**

Starting on December 26, 2007, pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161), Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants (SIVs) became eligible for refugee benefits and services for up to six months; up to 500 principal applicants could be admitted to the U.S. each year. With the signing into law of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (P.L. 110-181) on January 28, 2008, the ceiling for potential Iraqi SIV admissions grew to 5,000 principal applicants, and Iraqi SIVs became eligible for benefits and services for up to eight months. On December 19, 2009, Iraqi and Afghan SIVs became eligible for the same benefits and services as refugees and for the same time period as refugees. In FY 2010, 2,705 Iraqi and Afghan SIVs were admitted to the U.S. (2,269 and 436 respectively).

## **Other Categories Eligible for ORR Assistance and Services**

All persons admitted as refugees or granted asylum while in the U.S. are eligible for refugee benefits. Certain other persons admitted to the U.S. or granted status under other immigration categories also are eligible for refugee benefits. Amerasians from Vietnam and their accompanying family members, though admitted to the U.S. as immigrants, are entitled to the same social services and assistance benefits as refugees. Certain nationals of Cuba and Haiti, such as public interest parolees, asylum applicants, and those in removal proceedings also may receive benefits in the same manner and to the same extent as refugees if they reside in a state with an approved Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program. In addition, certain persons deemed to be victims of a severe form of trafficking, though not legally admitted as refugees, are eligible for ORR-funded benefits to the same extent as refugees.

### **Domestic Resettlement Program**

In FY 2010, the refugee and entrant assistance program was funded under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-117). In addition to an appropriation of \$560.6 million, Congress gave ORR permission to spend prior year unexpended funds. Congress also included \$9.8 million for the Victims of Trafficking program and \$11.1 million for the Services for Survivors of Torture program. Finally, Congress appropriated \$149.3 million for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program. The activities and benefits of this program are explained more fully in the *Unaccompanied Alien Children Program* section. The inclusion of the UAC appropriation brought the total ORR appropriation to \$730.8 million. The [ORR Appropriation](#) table explains the FY 2010 appropriations by line-item.

The domestic refugee resettlement program consists of four separate resettlement approaches: (1) the state-administered program, (2) the Public/Private Partnership program, (3) the Wilson/Fish program, and (4) the Matching Grant program.

#### **1. State-Administered Program**

Federal resettlement assistance to refugees is provided primarily through the state-administered refugee resettlement program. States provide transitional cash and medical assistance and social services, as well as maintain legal responsibility for the care of unaccompanied refugee children.

- *Cash and Medical Assistance*

Refugees generally enter the U.S. without income or assets with which to support themselves during their first few months. Families with children under 18 are eligible for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Refugees who are aged, blind, or disabled may receive assistance from the federally-administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. Refugees eligible for these programs may be enrolled in the Medicaid program which provides medical assistance to low-income individuals and families.

Refugees who meet the income and resource eligibility standards of these two cash assistance programs, but are not otherwise categorically eligible -- such as singles, childless couples, and two-parent families in certain States -- may receive benefits under the special Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) programs. Eligibility for these special programs is restricted to the first eight months in the U.S. except for asylees, for whom the eligibility period begins the month that asylum is granted. ORR does not reimburse States for the costs of the TANF, SSI, and Medicaid programs for assistance provided to refugees.

In FY 2010, ORR obligated \$265,290 million to reimburse states for their full costs for the RCA and RMA programs and associated state administrative costs. Cash and medical assistance allocations are presented on the [CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations](#) table.

- *Social Services*

ORR provides funding for a broad range of social services to refugees, both through states and direct service grants. With these funds, states provide services to help refugees obtain employment and achieve economic self-sufficiency and social adjustment as quickly as possible. After deducting funds used to support programs of special interest to Congress, ORR, as in previous fiscal years, allocated 85 percent of the remaining social service funds on a formula basis. Social services are provided only to refugees who have resided in the U.S. for fewer than 60 months.

Formula obligations varied according to each state's proportion of total refugee and entrant arrivals during the previous two fiscal years. States with small refugee populations received a minimum of \$75,000 in social service funds. In FY 2010, of total social service funds, ORR obligated \$85 million to states under the state-administered formula program.

In addition to these funds, ORR obligated social service funds to a variety of discretionary programs. A discussion of these discretionary awards may be found in the *Discretionary Grants* section.

- *Targeted Assistance*

The targeted assistance program funds employment and other services for refugees and entrants who reside in high need areas. These areas are defined as counties with unusually large refugee and entrant populations, high refugee or entrant concentrations in relation to the overall population, or high use of public assistance. Such counties need supplementation of other available service resources to help the local refugee or entrant population obtain employment with less than one year's participation in the program.

In FY 2010, ORR obligated \$48.6 million for targeted assistance activities for refugees and entrants. Of this, \$43.7 million was awarded by formula to 30 States on behalf of the 57 counties eligible for targeted assistance grants. Funds not allocated in the formula program were reserved

for communities in the form of discretionary grants through the Targeted Assistance Discretionary Program. A discussion of these discretionary awards may be found in the *Discretionary Grants* section. The [Targeted Assistance](#) table presents the amount of funds awarded to individual counties. The amounts awarded to states under the allocation formula are provided on the [CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations](#) table.

- *Unaccompanied Refugee Minors*

ORR continued its support of care for unaccompanied refugee minors (URM) in the United States. Historically, the majority of these children have been identified in countries of first asylum as requiring foster care upon their arrival in this country, with a smaller percentage being approved by ORR to enter the URM program after their arrival in the United States, following a determination of eligible status (such as asylee, victim of a severe form of human trafficking, Cuban/Haitian entrant or certain children with Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) or a determination of unaccompanied status (due to post-resettlement family breakdown). In FY 2010, for the first time, ORR approved more children to enter the URM program after arrival in the United States than were identified overseas as requiring foster care.

Children in the URM program are placed with licensed child welfare programs and are eligible for the same range of child welfare benefits as non-refugee children. ORR works with states on implementation and oversight of the program; states contract with the local child welfare agencies, which provide services to unaccompanied refugee minors. Where possible, children are placed in an area with nearby families of the same ethnic background. Depending on their individual needs, the minors are placed in home foster care, group care, independent living, therapeutic foster care or residential treatment. Foster parents must be licensed by their state or county child welfare provider and receive on-going training in child welfare matters. Foster parents come from a diversity of ethnic and linguistic backgrounds, and they receive special training on the adjustment needs of refugee youth. ORR reimburses costs incurred on behalf of each child until the month after his or her eighteenth birthday or such higher age as is permitted under the State's Plan under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, including some independent living services and benefits.

Allowable services through the URM program include:

- Appropriate and least restrictive placement,
- Family tracing and reunification, where possible,
- Health care,
- Mental health care,
- Assistance with social adjustment,
- English language training,

- Education and vocational training,
- Career planning and employment,
- Preparation for independent living and social integration, and
- Preservation of ethnic and religious heritage.

On March 23, 2009 the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008 (P.L. 110-457) went into effect, making certain children with Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) eligible for placement and services in the URM program. Eligible children have been determined to be abused, abandoned or neglected; were in ORR's UAC program or receiving services as Cuban or Haitian entrants when such a determination was made; and lack appropriate caregivers in the United States. In FY 2009, 20 children with SIJS were approved to enter the URM program. The TVPRA's significant impact on the URM program was felt in FY 2010, when 141 children with SIJS were approved to enter the program, or 34 percent of new cases.

In FY 2010, 410 youth entered the program, and 1,278 youth from over 45 countries of origin were served. The five top countries of origin included: Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, Honduras, Sudan and Guatemala. Of the youth served in the program, 61 percent were male and 39 percent were female.

Unaccompanied refugee minors resided in the following States in FY 2010: Arizona, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, North Dakota, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

Refer to [Chart I-1: FY 2010 URM Program Origin](#) and [Chart I-2: FY 2010 URM Program Population](#) for the charts that display the FY 2010 URM caseload by region of origin and eligibility type.

## **2. Public/Private Partnerships**

ORR regulations governing refugee cash assistance offer states flexibility and choice in how refugee cash assistance and services could be delivered to refugees not eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

States have the option of entering into a partnership with local resettlement agencies to administer the program through a public/private RCA program. The partnerships facilitate the successful resettlement of refugees by integrating cash assistance with resettlement services and ongoing case management. Through these public/private RCA programs, states are permitted to include employment incentives that support the refugee program's goal of family self-sufficiency and social adjustment in the shortest possible time after arrival. To be eligible for the public/private RCA program, a refugee must meet the income eligibility standard jointly

established by the state and local resettlement agencies in the state. The goal of the public/private partnership is to promote more effective and better quality resettlement services through linkages between the initial placement of refugees and the refugee cash assistance program.

Five states have been approved to operate public/private partnerships: Maryland, Texas, Oregon, Oklahoma, and Minnesota. States and local resettlement agencies are encouraged to look at different approaches and to be creative in designing a program that will help refugees to establish a sound economic foundation during the eight-month RCA period.

### **3. Wilson/Fish Alternative Program**

The Wilson/Fish amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act directed the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to develop alternatives to the traditional state-administered refugee resettlement program for the purpose of:

- Increasing refugee self-sufficiency;
- Avoiding welfare dependency; and
- Increasing coordination among service providers and resettlement agencies.

The Wilson/Fish authority allows projects to establish or maintain a refugee program in a state where the state is not participating in the refugee program or is withdrawing from all or a portion of the program.

The Wilson/Fish authority also provides public or private non-profit agencies the opportunity to develop new approaches for the provision of cash and medical assistance, social services, and case management.

No additional funding was appropriated for Wilson/Fish projects; funds are drawn from regular cash/medical/administration (CMA) and social services formula allocations. Funding for the FY 2010 budget period for Wilson/Fish totaled \$39.5 million of which \$30.6 million was CMA funding and the remaining \$8.9 million was through formula social services.

Wilson/Fish alternative projects typically contain several of the following elements:

- Creation of a “front-loaded” service system which provides intensive services to refugees in the early months after arrival with an emphasis on early employment.
- Integration of case management, cash assistance, and employment services generally under a single agency that is culturally and linguistically equipped to work with refugees.

- Innovative strategies for the provision of cash assistance, through incentives, bonuses and income disregards which are tied directly to the achievement of employment goals outlined in the client self-sufficiency plan.

In FY 2010, ORR funded 13 Wilson/Fish programs which operate in the following 12 states and one county: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and San Diego County, CA. Each program is unique in its structure and operation, but all work to fill the role of a typical state-administered refugee assistance program. Tennessee, administered by Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc., became the 13<sup>th</sup> Wilson/Fish site on September 30, 2010. This agency had been operating as the Tennessee State replacement agency since June 30, 2008, when the State withdrew from the refugee program.

- Three Wilson/Fish programs (CO, MA and ND) are administered by the state, but their service delivery methods differ from traditional state-administered programs.
- Nine programs are administered by private agencies — Catholic Social Services of Mobile (AL); Catholic Social Services of Anchorage (AK); Mountain States Group (ID); Catholic Charities of Louisville (KY); Catholic Community Services of Baton Rouge (LA); Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada (NV); Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota (SD), Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc. (TN); and Catholic Charities of San Diego (San Diego County, CA).
- In Vermont, cash assistance and case management are administered by a private non-profit agency while employment and other social services are administered by the state.

In FY 2010, approximately 31,618 clients received services and assistance through the Wilson/Fish program of which 19,585 received cash and medical assistance and 13,108 received employment services.

As in past years, Wilson/Fish Program Directors worked closely with ORR staff to establish outcome goal plans for their programs. The program goals established for FY 2010 were based on the program measures adopted for the State-administered program. For an explanation of each program measure and the outcomes for each project, see the section entitled, [Partnerships to Improve Employment and Self-Sufficiency Outcomes](#). For a list of Wilson/Fish grantees, refer to [Table I-4: Wilson/Fish Grantees](#).

#### **4. Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program**

ORR's Matching Grant Program (MG) is provided through cooperative agreements totaling \$65.3 million with nine national voluntary agencies and their networks of approximately 237 offices in 43 states and the District of Columbia. The objective of the program is to guide enrolled cases toward economic self-sufficiency within four to six months of program eligibility, without accessing public cash assistance. In Program Year (PY) 2010, 29,677 refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, asylees, special immigrant visa holders, certified victims of human

trafficking, and Amerasians were served through the MG. Highlights from each of the nine cooperative agreement holders are included in this section of the report.

The MG's performance improved slightly in PY 2010, even as the nation as a whole traversed a challenging economic period. The MG service providers successfully employed 49 percent of all employable adults in 120 days, resulting in a 54 percent self-sufficiency rate at day 120 and 68 percent self-sufficiency rate at day 180. The MG program also attained an average hourly full-time wage of \$8.88 and an extremely low 120-day out-migration rate (participants who leave the program due to relocation) of four percent.

With the exception of Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) holders and Amerasians, the MG program saw substantial increases in all immigrant categories served in PY 2010, including a 33 percent increase in enrollment of victims of human trafficking. For a complete breakdown of MG enrollment by immigration status, see the chart below. Refer to [Table I-5: PY 2009 MG Enrollment by Immigration Status](#).

**Church World Service (CWS)** received \$5,526,400 to enroll 2,512 participants. CWS served 2,522 individuals, including the provision of MG services to an additional 10 clients through private resources. CWS operated 28 enrollment sites in 17 states. Although six sites exceeded 80 percent at 180 day participant self-sufficiency (specifically Denver—83 percent, Miami 93 percent, Minneapolis 80 percent, Greensboro 84 percent, Richmond 89 percent, and Harrisonburg, VA 82 percent) the overall 180 day self-sufficiency rate for all enrolled individuals dropped from 78 percent in PY 2009 to 71 percent. The number of employed individuals with access to health benefits increased to 43 percent from 36 percent and the average wage of those employed increased to \$8.79 from \$8.52. The network has continued to respond to these challenges with innovations in employer outreach, increased participant job-readiness training, and staff restructuring and training. Refer to [Table I-5a: Church World Service](#).

**Episcopal Migration Ministries (EMM)** received \$4,237,200 to enroll 1,926 participants. Matching Grant Program services were offered at 26 locations in 18 states with the largest program sites being Miami (301 enrollments), Indianapolis (204 enrollments), Decatur GA (165 enrollments), and Southfield MI (156 enrollments). The majority of populations enrolled were refugees (88 percent), followed by Cuban entrants (10 percent).

In PY 2010, MG coordinators and job developers at EMM have been creative in developing relationships with new employers and engaging new community partners in order to provide services to their MG participants. The strategies employed by affiliate staff continue to produce programmatic successes in the face of prolonged economic challenges. For example, 14 of the 26 MG service sites met or exceeded the national self-sufficiency average at day 180. The network's self-sufficiency average increased to 55 percent from 52 percent at 120 days and from 68 percent to 69 percent at day 180. Program sites continued to increase clients' marketable skills through the addition of employment training to their curriculums. Refer to [Table I-5b: Episcopal Migration Ministries](#).

**Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC)** received \$2,057,000 to enroll 935 participants in PY 2010. ECDC enrolled 935 individuals at program sites, including 900 refugees, 34 asylees, and 1 Cuban/Haitian entrant.

The economic downturn continued to impact ECDC's PY 2010 outcomes with 68 percent individuals self-sufficient in 180 days, a drop of six percent from PY 2009. However, self-sufficiency performance increased by five percent at day 120 to 50 percent. The ECDC network also saw improvements in the percentage of those employed at 120 days (up five percent) and their average wage (up \$0.52). For some of the local sites, the economy continued to have a huge impact. For example, it was still very difficult to achieve self-sufficiency in places such as Phoenix, Denver, Chicago, and Las Vegas. Refer to [Table I-5c: Ethiopian Community Development Council](#).

**Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)** received \$1,564,200 to enroll 711 participants in PY 2010. HIAS enrolled 689 clients into the program including 641 refugees, 42 asylees and 6 special immigrant visa holders.

HIAS operated MG program service sites in 10 cities, down from 12 in PY 2009. As the economy began to recover in many locations, the HIAS network saw considerable improvement in all but the health benefits performance measure. For example, self-sufficiency at 120 and 180 days increased by 9 and 10 percent respectively. The percent employed increased by seven points and their average wage was up by \$0.75. Refer to [Table I-5d: Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society](#).

**International Rescue Committee (IRC)** received \$9,134,400 to enroll 4,152 participants in PY 2010. Nineteen IRC sites in 11 states provided MG services. These sites served a diverse group composed of 3,391 refugees, 276 asylees, 390 Cuban/Haitian entrants, 88 special immigrant visa holders, and two victims of human trafficking.

The IRC network began to recover from the ongoing economic challenges with the 120-day Matching Grant self-sufficiency rate improving to 58 percent from 47 percent in FY 2009. The percentage of those employable finding employment by day 120 increased to 46 percent from 38 percent in PY 2009. Other performance measures stabilized. IRC reported that it took staff approximately twice the amount of time to place a refugee into a job compared to years past. Refer to [Table I-5e: International Rescue Committee](#).

**Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services (LIRS)** received \$7,939,800 to enroll 3,609 participants in PY 2010. LIRS operated MG programs at 31 affiliate locations in 19 states. Those newly enrolled included 419 Cuban/Haitian entrants and 137 asylees in addition to 2,878 refugees. Challenging economic conditions continued to impact the performance of LIRS affiliates with performance outcomes holding steady or improving only slightly from PY 2009. Refer to [Table I-5f: Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service](#).

**United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)** received \$18,959,600 to enroll 8,618 participants in PY 2010. This represents 30 percent of the Matching Grant program and made USCCB by far the largest of the of nine MG cooperative agreement holders. USCCB served

8,944 MG enrollees at 73 sites nationwide--326 of those enrolled were served entirely with non-federal resources. USCCB operates a highly diverse program serving 1,413 asylees, 547 Cuban/Haitian entrants, 290 special immigrant visa holders, and 23 victims of human trafficking. Economic challenges persisted in PY 2010 and for those cases reaching 120 days from arrival/eligibility during the year, 48 percent were self-sufficient through employment; at day 180, 67 percent were self-sufficient through employment. These performance measures are equal or slightly improved from PY 2009. Refer to [Table I-5g: United States Conference of Catholic Bishops](#).

**U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)** received \$11,490,600 to enroll 5,223 participants in PY 2010. Actual enrollments totaled 5,210 at 25 sites in 18 states, including 3,191 refugees, 429 asylees, 25 victims of trafficking, 1,442 Cuban/Haitian entrants, and 123 special immigrant visa holders.

USCRI's MG Program stabilized in PY 2010. The network placed 49 percent of employable individuals into full-time jobs within 120 days after arrival. At day 120, 59 percent of participants were economically self-sufficient. At day 180, 72 percent of clients were economically self-sufficient. At 120 days, 40 percent of individuals who secured employment had access to health benefits, and the average hourly full-time wage was \$9.14, an increase of \$0.41 over PY 2009. Refer to [Table I-5h: U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants](#).

**World Relief (WR)** received \$4,400,000 to enroll 2,000 participants in PY 2010. A total of 2,005 individuals were enrolled in World Relief's Matching Grant Program during PY 2010 including 51 special immigrant visa holders, 137 Cuban/Haitian entrants, 12 asylees, and 1,805 refugees. Seventeen World Relief field offices participated in the Matching Grant program. Atlanta, the largest site in the network, accounted for 22 percent of all enrollments.

The World Relief network was successful in discovering new employers in spite of poor economic conditions and increased its 180 day self sufficiency to 70 percent from 61 percent reported in PY 2009. Other performance measures have stabilized or slightly improved from PY 2009. Refer to [Table I-5i: World Relief](#).

### **Partnerships to Improve Employment and Self-Sufficiency Outcomes**

States and counties are required to establish annual outcome goals aimed at continuous improvement in the following six outcome measures:

- **Entered Employment**, defined as the entry of an active employment services participant into unsubsidized full or part time employment. This measure refers to the unduplicated number of refugees who enter employment at any time within the reporting period, regardless of how many jobs they enter during the reporting period.
- **Terminations Due to Earnings**, defined as the closing of a cash assistance case due to earned income from employment in an amount that exceeds the state's eligibility standard for

the case based on family size, rendering the case over-income for cash assistance. For those clients enrolled in TANF rather than ORR-funded cash assistance programs, the cash assistance termination decision would be based on whether or not the earned income is in an amount “predicted to exceed” the state’s TANF payment income standard. This measure is calculated using as the denominator the total number of refugees receiving cash assistance who entered employment.

- **Reductions Due to Earnings**, defined as a reduction in the amount of cash assistance that a case receives as a result of earned income. As with the cash assistance termination rate noted above, the cash assistance reduction rate is computed using as the denominator the total number of individuals receiving cash assistance who entered employment.
- **Average Wage at Employment**, calculated as the sum of the hourly wages for the full time placements divided by the total number of individuals placed in employment. The methodology for calculating the aggregate average wage for the nation and California counties was improved. The new methodology replaced the previous calculation of taking the mean of the average wages with a weighted average that accounts for the differences in total number of full-time entered, employments between states and California counties.
- **Job Retentions**, defined as the number of persons working for wages (in any unsubsidized job) on the 90<sup>th</sup> day after initial placement. This measure refers to the number of refugees who are employed 90 days after initial employment, regardless of how many jobs they enter during the reporting period. This is a measure of continued employment in the labor market, not retention of a specific job.
- **Entered Employment with Health Benefits**, defined as a full-time job with health benefits, offered within six months of employment, regardless of whether the refugee actually accepts the coverage offered.

ORR tracked state and county performance throughout the year, with FY 2010 performance reported as follows:

- **Caseload** for services in FY 2010 totaled 95,661, representing a four percent increase from FY 2009 (91,957).
- **Entered Employment** totaled 40,302, or 42 percent of the total caseload (95,661), representing a two percent increase from FY 2009 (36,856 or 40 percent of total caseload of 91,957).
- **Terminations due to Earnings** totaled 10,828 or 49 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This was a three percent decrease from FY 2009 (10,240 or 52 percent).
- **Reductions due to Earnings** totaled 2,869, or 13 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This was a one percent increase from FY 2009 (2,284 or 12 percent).

- **Average Wage at Placement** for those entering full-time employment was \$9.08, a \$0.06 increase from the average wage in FY 2009 (\$ 9.02).
- **Employment Retention** totaled 27,459 for a retention rate of 73 percent. This was a four percent increase from FY 2009 (25,670 or 69 percent).
- **Entered Employment with Health Benefits** reached 18,602 or 60 percent of those entering full-time employment having health benefits available through their employer. This was a one percent decrease from FY 2009 (17,660 or 61 percent).

In FY 2010, the caseload (95,661) increased by four percent over FY 2009 (91,957). A caseload is defined as *the unduplicated number of active employable adults enrolled in employability services*. Seventy-three percent of refugees who found employment were still employed 90 days later, a four percent increase from FY 2009. Sixty percent of full-time job placements offered health insurance, representing a one percent decrease from FY 2009. The rate of job placements was 42 percent, compared to 40 percent in FY 2009. The changing demographics of the U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program present new challenges and many populations require extended employment services in order to enter the U.S. labor market and integrate into U.S. society. In addition, the declining U.S. economy made finding jobs for refugees more difficult. As more native-born Americans joined the unemployed, the competition for entry-level employment, the most likely type of employment for refugees, increased. Also, with the availability of more English proficient individuals in the labor market, employers sought employees with more proficient English skills. In order to address these challenges, ORR worked in closer collaboration with states and Wilson-Fish agencies to better communicate ORR priorities and to share knowledge of promising practices that can be transferred across programs.

Twenty-seven states exceeded their entered employment rate from FY 2010. Four states had the same entered employment rate as FY 2009. Also, 24 states and six California counties increased the termination rate of refugees terminating their cash assistance over the previous year, and Montana, Maryland, South Carolina and Oklahoma reported a termination rate of 100 percent.

Twenty-eight states and four California counties improved their job retention rates over the previous year. Retention rates over 90 percent were reported in the Alabama, North Carolina, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Alaska, North Dakota Oklahoma, and District of Columbia. Also, twenty-one states improved the rate of refugees entering full-time employment offering health benefits.

In FY 2010, 29 states, three California counties and the San Diego Wilson/Fish program improved their average wage from FY 2009. Twenty states, five California counties and the San Diego Wilson/Fish program reported higher wages than the average aggregate wage for all States (\$9.08); California (\$9.38); Colorado (\$10.06); Connecticut (\$9.47); District of Columbia (\$11.26); Iowa (\$9.75); Kansas (\$11.88); Maine (\$9.15); Maryland (\$9.33); Massachusetts (\$10.24); Minnesota (\$9.19); Montana (\$10.78); Nebraska (\$10.49); Nevada (\$ 9.95); New Jersey (\$9.55); Oregon (\$9.50); South Dakota (\$10.61); Utah (\$9.13; Vermont (\$ 9.40); Virginia (\$9.74); Washington (\$9.62); California counties of Alameda (\$9.33); Los Angeles (\$9.89);

Sacramento (\$9.29); San Francisco (\$11.06); Santa Clara (\$9.46); and the San Diego Wilson/Fish program (\$9.83).

ORR also tracked the cost per job placement in each state and California counties. This measure is the ratio of the total funds used by the state for employment services divided by the number of refugees entering employment during the fiscal year. The average unit cost for all states in FY 2010 was \$2,201.92 per job placement. This represented a \$558.47 decrease from the FY 2009 average unit cost of \$ 2,760.39.

The aggregate data tables in Appendix A summarize the [FY 2009 and FY 2010 performance outcomes for all states and California counties](#). The caseload presented for each state and county consists of the number of refugees with whom a service provider had regular and direct involvement during the fiscal year in planned employability related activities for the purpose of assisting the refugee to find or retain employment. For job retentions, each goal and outcome is expressed as a percent of the total number of refugees who entered employment during the fiscal year. Terminations and reductions are described as a percent of the total number of refugees receiving cash assistance who entered employment. Health benefits availability is presented as a percentage of the total number of refugees who entered full time employment.

### **Discretionary Grants**

During FY 2010, ORR continued to fund a wide range of discretionary grants targeting individuals and communities with special needs. Unlike formula social service programs, these funds are awarded competitively and may provide services to refugees who have been in the U.S. for more than 60 months.

#### *Individual Development Account Program*

Individual development accounts (IDA) are matched savings accounts available for the purchase of specific assets. Under the IDA program the matching funds, together with the refugee's own savings, are available for purchasing one (or more) of four savings goals: home purchase; microenterprise capitalization; post-secondary education or training, and; purchase of an automobile if necessary for employment or educational purposes. The purchase of a computer in support of a refugee's education or micro-business also is allowed.

Under the ORR-funded program, grantees provide matched savings accounts to refugees who have an earned income, whose annual income is less than 200 percent of the poverty level and whose assets, exclusive of a personal residence and one vehicle, are less than \$10,000. Grantees provide matches of up to \$1 for every \$1 deposited by a refugee in a savings account. The total match amount provided may not exceed \$2,000 for individuals or \$4,000 for households. Upon enrolling in an IDA program, a refugee signs a savings plan agreement which specifies the savings goal, the match rate, and the amount the refugee will save each month.

The IDA grantees provide basic financial training which is intended to assist refugees in understanding the American financial system. Topics that are covered can include credit ratings, checking and savings accounts, investments, bank usage, and interest rates. The IDA grantees

also provide training focused on the specific savings goals. The specialized training ensures that refugees receive appropriate information on purchasing and managing their asset purchases. For example, grantees provide training on how to purchase a home or how to develop a business plan for a Microenterprise.

*Account Activity.* From the beginning of the program in FY 1999 through the end of FY 2010, over 23,500 participants opened accounts. Participants who completed the program between 1999 and September 2008 saved over \$44 million, which was matched on a dollar-to-dollar basis. Thirty-two percent of accounts had successful asset purchase, 62 percent are still open, and only six percent closed unsuccessfully---for example, the participant exited the program without making an asset purchase.

*Asset Purchases.* Since 2005, with only 32 percent of clients completing the program thus far, participants have already purchased assets with a total value of over \$40 million. The assets purchased included 275 homes, 489 Microenterprise purchases, 203 post-secondary education or training purchases, and 343 vehicles.

*Participant Characteristics.* Participants in the IDA programs came to the U.S. from all over the world. Among participants entering the program in FY 2005 or later, most came from Africa (41 percent), while Asians (26 percent) were the next largest group, followed by participants from Eastern Europe or the Former Soviet Union (12 percent), the Middle East (nine percent), Latin America (six percent) and for seven percent the country of origin was unknown.

IDA participant households varied in important ways. Among participants entering the program in FY 2005 or later, most of the participants (95 percent) lived in urban settings. At the time of program entry, 55 percent of the participants were married, 33 percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed, separated or divorced (for one percent, marital status was unknown). Men continued to enroll as participants at a slightly higher rate than women, representing 60 percent of the total participants.

IDA participant resources also varied. Most were employed, full-time or more (67 percent), part-time (23 percent), working and in school (six percent), and employment status was not reported for four percent. About 20 percent had monthly incomes of less than \$1,000, 53 percent had between \$1,000 and \$1,999, 19 percent had between \$2,000 and \$2,999, and six percent had \$3,000 or more. In terms of education, 32 percent had more than a 12<sup>th</sup> grade education, 33 percent had 12<sup>th</sup> grade or equivalent (diploma or GED), and 35 percent had less than 12 years of education (for one percent, education level was not reported).

In FY 2010, ORR awarded 13 IDA grant continuations and nine new grant awards totaling \$4,754,720. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-6: FY 2010 Individual Development Account Grantees](#).

### *Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grants*

In FY 2010, ORR awarded 17 continuation grants totaling \$4,859,000 to states to implement special employment services not implemented with formula social services or with TAG formula grants. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-7: FY 2010 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees](#).

### *Technical Assistance*

ORR supports the work of its grantees and other refugee service providers through 10 technical assistance cooperative agreements with organizations qualified to provide expertise in fields central to refugee resettlement. ORR's intent through this technical assistance support is to equip refugee-serving agencies with the best help for continuous improvement in programs, in their capacity to serve refugees, and in their impact on refugee lives and economic independence. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-8: FY 2010 Technical Assistance Grantees](#).

### *Microenterprise Development Program*

In FY 2010, ORR awarded 18 continuation grants in the microenterprise program. The total funds awarded to develop and administer microenterprise programs were \$4 million. ORR also awarded one grant to provide technical assistance to ORR microenterprise grantees.

The Microenterprise Development projects are intended for recently arrived refugees on public assistance, refugees who possess few personal assets and refugees who lack a credit history and score that meets commercial lending standards. The projects also are intended for refugees who have been in the U.S. for several years and wish to supplement salaried income. Microenterprise projects typically include components of training and technical assistance in business skills and business management, credit assistance, and funds for administration and revolving loan and loan loss reserve funds.

Currently, the Microenterprise Development Program operates in 15 states across the country. The agencies are located in both rural and urban settings, and in areas with both high and low concentrations of refugees.

*Refugees Served:* In FY 2010, more than 3,000 refugees were served in the microenterprise program. These services included business training, pre-loan and post-loan technical assistance, and providing financing to start, expand or strengthen a business.

*Client Businesses:* In FY 2010, 948 businesses were assisted under the program. Of these, 291 were new business starts, 526 were expansions of existing businesses, and 127 represented strengthening or stabilization of existing businesses. The types of businesses helped are as diverse as the people who operated them. They include day care, pizza places, car repair and sales, adult day care and assistance, food stores, hairdressers and barbers.

*Loan Funds:* During FY 2010, businesses served by the ORR microenterprise programs obtained 558 loans totaling more than \$4.6 million in business financing. This represents an average loan

amount of \$8,272. Of this amount, ORR provided \$1,363,029 in loan capital, which leveraged \$3,252,771 (70.47 percent) from other lending sources, grants and personal savings.

The above businesses created 743 jobs that employed other low-income refugees, often family members.

By commonly accepted measures of performance, such as business survival rates, and loan default rates, the ORR-funded programs excelled and frequently led the microenterprise field in achievement. For example, in FY 2010, the default rate for the ORR-funded program was three percent compared to four percent, 8.85 percent and 12 percent for CDFI, ACCION, and SBA respectively. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-9: FY 2010 Microenterprise Development Program Grantees](#).

#### *Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program*

The Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program (RAPP) through public and private partnerships provides agricultural and food related resources and technical information to refugee families that are consistent with their agrarian backgrounds, and results in rural and urban farming projects that supports increased incomes, access to quality and familiar foods, better physical and mental health, and integration into this society.

To support the establishment of rural and urban farming and gardening projects, technical assistance and monitoring have focused on the areas of production, accessing land, financing, marketing, establishing partnerships and the impact of culture and language. Corollary to refugee families growing familiar and healthier foods has been the additional emphasis on nutrition education and improved access to USDA Food & Nutrition Service programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Women, Infants, and Children, and Seniors Coupons. Under the leadership and support of the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service, the use of farmers markets for accessing fresh produce and as a market outlet for refugee farmers has been promoted.

The last year of the ten continuation awards, totaling \$900,000, began in FY 2010. Also, in FY 2010, the Institute for Social and Economic Development (ISED) completed the final year of a two-year contract for technical assistance, totaling \$100,000 per year.

The RAPP network and the number of organizations impacted are much greater than the 10 grantees. ISED operates the RAPP Listserv with 160 subscribers. Communications and responses to inquiries and technical assistance or information requests are facilitated through the Listserv.

An MOU between HHS and USDA resulted in additional financial and technical support for refugee agricultural projects in rural and urban areas. The MOU also helped foster within USDA the recognition of refugees as a viable group of new farmers in the U.S.

The result of RAPP has been a growing number of community based organizations engaged in gardening or farming because of the interest of refugee families and the positive impact on their

income, nutrition, health and adjustment. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-10: FY 2010 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees](#).

#### *Preferred Communities Program*

The Preferred Communities Program supports the resettlement of newly arriving refugees with the best opportunities for their self-sufficiency and integration into new communities, and supports refugees with special needs that require more intensive case management, culturally and linguistically appropriate linkages and coordination with other service providers to improve their access to services.

In FY 2010, ORR awarded 14 continuation grants, totaling \$3,411,703 and 11 new grants totaling \$2,987,429 to national voluntary agencies to support the resettlement of newly arriving refugees in communities where they will have the best opportunities for integration, and to provide support for populations that have special needs. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-11: FY 2010 Preferred Communities Program Grantees](#).

#### *Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program*

The Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program provides services to newly arriving refugees or sudden and unexpected large secondary migration of refugees where communities are not sufficiently prepared in terms of linguistic or culturally appropriate services.

In February 2010, under the Standing Announcement for Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees, ORR awarded 14 grants totaling \$2,630,037. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-12: FY 2010 Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program Grantees](#).

#### *Ethnic Community Self-Help Program*

In FY 2010, ORR supported 29 single and multi-site ethnic community integration projects through competitive awards totaling \$4,685,008. The host organizations provided self-help networks, and various in-house and referral services to enhance refugee integration. In addition, they conducted community outreach, coalition building, self-assessment, strategic planning, resource development, and leadership training activities. Nine new grants were awarded in FY 2010. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-13: FY 2010 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees](#).

#### *Refugee Healthy Marriage Program*

In FY 2010, ORR awarded 10 continuation grants totaling \$3,817,715 to support the Refugee Healthy Marriage Program (RHMP). ORR continued its commitment to promoting policies and programs that help strengthen the strong, positive family relationships that refugees have brought with them to the United States. The RHMP helps provide opportunities for refugees to strengthen their marriages through marriage education programs.

Refugee couples face unique difficulties because of their flight from persecution and long periods of insecurity. ORR funds marriage education grantees to help refugees cope with these difficulties. The grantees provide marriage education workshops to refugee couples in order to enhance and promote healthy relationships by providing the skills, tools, knowledge and support necessary to create and sustain healthy marriages. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-14: FY 2010 Refugee Healthy Marriage Program Grantees](#).

#### *Refugee Health Initiatives*

- *Preventive Health*

In FY 2010, ORR provided continuation funding through the Preventive Health Discretionary grant program to 34 states, awarding grants totaling \$4,748,000. Through this program, ORR promotes outreach and access for newly arrived refugees to receive medical screenings and health assessments. Health assessments help to identify conditions that may be a threat to public health and that may be an impediment to refugees achieving self-sufficiency.

In some states, interpretation, follow-up treatment, and informational services also were provided through the preventive health funds. State Refugee Coordinators reported a total of 78,966 medical health screenings completed in FY 2010. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-15: FY 2010 Preventive Health Discretionary Program Grantees](#).

- *Technical Assistance: Refugee Mental Health*

Technical assistance for mental health activities for refugees is available to U.S. resettlement communities under an intra-agency agreement with the Refugee Mental Health Program (RMHP) at the Center for Mental Health Services within HHS' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Under this agreement, one full-time public health mental health professional provides technical assistance and consultation to federal and state agencies, voluntary resettlement agencies, community-based organizations, and local communities on the mental/behavioral health and well-being of refugee populations, torture survivors, and victims of human trafficking. Other activities include presentations at refugee-related conferences, facilitation of collaboration among refugee service providers and public and private mental health providers, organizations and systems, and response to emergencies of refugee admissions and other unique refugee-related assignments from ORR.

#### *ORR Refugee Health Team*

ORR recognizes that refugee health is an integral aspect of successful resettlement and is committed to facilitating refugees' access to health care. In FY 2010, ORR engaged in several health initiatives in partnership with local, state and federal partners. Below is a summary of the activities ORR engaged in to promote health equity among refugee communities.

- ORR, in partnership with HHS Office for Civil Rights, developed training materials for the field on meaningful language access according to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of

1964. This partnership resulted in the production of a training video which is now posted on the ACF YouTube channel.

- ORR collaborated with HHS Office on Disability to educate the refugee resettlement network on how to improve services to refugees with physical disabilities. Through this collaboration, ORR added critical updates to a training manual. The updates comport with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- ORR awarded funds to create the first-ever training and technical assistance provider dedicated to refugee health and mental health. This effort supports refugee service providers and mainstream public health providers at the local level. The training and technical assistance resource serves as a clearinghouse on refugee health issues and provides targeted training opportunities through webinars, case studies, knowledge briefs, literature reviews, one-on-one consultations with service providers and outreach materials on public health in major refugee languages.
- ORR hosted a national conference to consult with state officials, nonprofit organizations, community-based organizations and others involved in the refugee resettlement process. ORR engaged stakeholders, including refugees, in a dialogue session to establish priorities around refugee health. Input from stakeholders focused on developing a stronger continuum of care between overseas and domestic medical screening, providing standard guidelines for domestic medical screening and the importance of medically trained interpreters and translators to facilitate access to health care.

### *Cuban/Haitian Grants*

In FY 2010, ORR awarded \$19 million for service programs for Cuban/Haitian refugees and entrants. Twelve grants were made ranging from \$100,000 to \$16,425,681 million. Services for each grantee include one or more of the following program categories: employment; health and mental health; refugee crime and victimization, and; adult/vocational education. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-16: FY 2010 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees](#).

### *Refugee School Impact*

In FY 2010, ORR awarded 36 grants totaling \$15 million to state governments and nonprofit groups to assist local school systems impacted by significant numbers of refugee children. These grants provide support for supplementary instruction to refugee students, fostering parent/school partnership and assistance to teachers and other school staff to improve their understanding of refugee children and their families to support their adjustment in the school setting. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-17: FY 2010 Refugee School Impact Program Grantees](#).

### *Services to Older Refugees*

In FY 2010, ORR continued support for older refugees with a discretionary grant program. This program brings together refugee service providers and mainstream area agencies on aging to coordinate programs for older refugees. In FY 2010, ORR awarded \$3.5 million to 21 states to establish or expand working relationships with state and area agencies on aging to ensure that older refugees are linked to local community mainstream aging programs.

ORR maintains a working relationship with the HHS Administration on Aging to identify ways in which both agencies could work together more effectively at state and local levels to improve access to services for older refugees. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-18: FY 2010 Services to Elderly Refugees Program Grantees](#).

### *Services for Survivors of Torture Program*

The Services for Survivors of Torture Program recognizes that many individuals residing in the U.S., including refugees, asylees, immigrants, asylum-seekers, other displaced persons, and U.S. citizens, have experienced torture by foreign governments. Treatment is provided regardless of immigration status.

The purpose of the program is to provide services to torture survivors in order to restore their dignity, identity, and well-being and therefore enable them to become productive community members. The program also funds training for healthcare, psychological, social and legal service providers on how to appropriately provide care and services to torture survivors.

The program was first authorized under the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-320) and was last reauthorized in January 2006 under P.L. 109-165.

Through grantees that work with diverse populations, the Services to Survivors of Torture Program enables survivors to receive services that include diagnosis and treatment for the psychological and physical effects of torture and social and legal services. In FY 2010, ORR funded 28 grantees for work in 18 states: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Virginia. These projects focused on the provision of direct services to persons who were tortured or, to family members or other close persons who have a complaint or condition that is related to the torture experience of the primary survivor.

In addition, ORR funded two cooperative agreements to provide national technical assistance. The Center for Victims of Torture provides technical assistance to the programs providing specialized services to torture survivors. Gulf Coast Jewish Family & Community Services provides training and technical assistance to mainstream, immigrant, and refugee service providers that encounter survivors in their work.

In FY 2010, these projects began the second year of their three-year project period. For a list of grantees, refer to [Table I-19: FY 2010 Survivors of Torture Program Grantees](#).

## **Victims of Trafficking**

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), (P.L. 106-386), designates HHS as the agency responsible for helping foreign trafficking victims become eligible to receive benefits and services so they can rebuild their lives safely in the United States.

Through ORR, HHS performs the following activities under the TVPA:

- Issues certifications to foreign adult victims of human trafficking who are willing to assist in the investigation and prosecution of a trafficking crime, or who are unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma, and have received Continued Presence or made a bona fide application for a T visa that was not denied;
- Issues Interim Assistance and Eligibility Letters to non-U.S. citizen, non-LPR victims of human trafficking under 18 years of age;
- Provides case management and referrals for services to foreign victims of trafficking through a network of service providers across the United States;
- Administers a national public awareness campaign designed to rescue and restore victims of trafficking to safety;
- Builds capacity at the regional level through the award of discretionary grants and contracts throughout the country and the establishment of regional anti-trafficking coalitions; and
- Builds capacity nationally through training and technical assistance and operation of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC).

### *Program Updates*

*Certifications and Letters of Eligibility.* Section 107(b)(1)(E) of the TVPA, as amended, states that the Secretary of HHS, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, may certify an adult victim of a severe form of trafficking who: (1) is willing to assist in every reasonable way in the investigation and prosecution of severe forms of TIP, or who is unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma; and (2) has made a bona fide application for a visa under Section 101(a)(15)(T) of the Immigration and Nationality Act that has not been denied; or is a person whose continued presence in the U.S. the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security is ensuring in order to effectuate prosecution of traffickers in persons.

The TVPA authorizes the “certification” of alien adult victims to receive certain federally funded benefits and services, such as cash assistance, medical care, SNAP, and housing. ORR notifies

an adult victim of trafficking of his or her eligibility for benefits and services by means of a “Certification Letter.” Although not required to receive HHS certification, an alien child (that is, a minor) who is found to be a trafficking victim receives an “Eligibility Letter” from HHS to obtain the same types of benefits and services.

Through the TVPRA of 2008, the U.S. Congress gave the HHS Secretary new authority to provide interim assistance to alien children who may have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking in persons. Under this law, the HHS Secretary has “exclusive authority” to determine if a child is eligible, on an interim basis, for assistance available under Federal law to foreign child victims of trafficking. This provision authorizes the HHS Secretary to make a foreign child in the U.S. eligible for interim assistance (*i.e.*, the same benefits available to refugee children) when there is credible information that the child may have been subjected to a severe form of TIP. HHS does this through issuance of an “Interim Assistance Letter” addressed to the child. HHS is required to notify the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) of interim assistance determinations. Interim assistance is usually for 90 days but could last up to 120 days. During this period, the HHS Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney General, the DHS Secretary, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with expertise on victims of trafficking, is required to determine eligibility for long-term assistance for child victims of trafficking. The Secretary of HHS delegated the authority to conduct human trafficking victim certification activities and child eligibility determinations to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, who in turn delegated this authority to the Director of ORR. The ORR Anti-Trafficking in Persons Division (ATIP) administers the certification and child eligibility process, oversees the public awareness campaign, and monitors anti-trafficking grants and contracts.

In FY 2010, ORR issued 449 certification letters to adults and 92 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 541 letters issued. Additionally, ORR issued 12 Interim Assistance Letters to children, seven of whom later received Eligibility Letters.

Of the victims certified in FY 2010, 55 percent were male, compared to 47 percent in FY 2009, 45 percent in FY 2008, and 30 percent in FY 2007 and six percent in FY 2006. Overall, 78 percent of all victims certified in FY 2010 were victims of labor trafficking, 12 percent were exploited through sex trafficking, and ten percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking. All victims of sex trafficking and all victims of both labor and sex trafficking were female.

In comparison, 59 percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2010 were female compared with 66 percent in FY 2009. Twenty-nine percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters were victims of sex trafficking (compared with 38 percent in FY 2009), 62 percent were victims of labor trafficking (up from 56 percent), and nine percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking (up from six percent). Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-20: FY 2010 Certification and Eligibility Letters](#).

In FY 2010, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 35 states, the District of Columbia, and Saipan. Certified victims came from 47 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe. Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-21: Top Nine Countries of Origin of Adult Victims of Trafficking Who Received Certification Letters in FY 2010](#) and

[Table I-22: Top Five Countries of Origin of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters in FY 2010.](#)

Certification should not be equated with victim identification. Factors such as language, safety concerns, and psychological and physical trauma present significant barriers to victims coming forward. Still other foreign-born victims may elect to return to their country of origin without seeking any benefits in the U.S.

*Per Capita Services and Case Management.* ORR used both contracts and grants to create a network of service organizations available to assist victims of a severe form of trafficking. In FY 2010, ORR continued a contract with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to provide comprehensive case management and support services to foreign adult and child victims of human trafficking. Through this contract, ORR streamlined support services to help victims gain access to shelter and job training, and provided a mechanism for victims to receive vital emergency services prior to receiving certification.

USCCB provided these services to pre-certified and certified victims on a per capita reimbursement basis via subcontractors throughout the country and in U.S. territorial possessions. During FY 2010, USCCB subcontracted with 17 new agencies and ended the fiscal year with 111 subcontracted agencies and capacity to serve victims in 133 locations. Subcontractors provided services in 35 states in 73 different locations during FY 2010.

During FY 2010, a total of 1,027 individual clients received case management services through a per capita services contract, an increase of 29.5 percent over the previous year. This number included 333 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 347 clients who received services after certification, and 147 family members (spouse, children, or other dependents) who received services. Included in the overall number are 200 clients who received services both before and after certification. Refer to [Table I-23: Individual Clients Who Received Case Management Services via Per Capita Contract.](#)

During FY 2010, 90 percent of all clients served under the contract were adults and 10 percent were children, while 57 percent of the clients were male and 43 percent were female. Refer to [Table I-24: Breakdown of Clients Served under Per Capita Contract.](#)

The per capita contract also provided training and technical assistance to subcontractors on service provision, case management, program management, criminal justice and immigration processes, and mental health. Additionally, the contract provided outreach and additional training to other entities and organizations on human trafficking, operations of the contract, and victim services. During FY 2010, the contract provided training to 1,950 participants and technical assistance to 2,160 individuals in 43 states and 108 locations.

*National Human Trafficking Resource Center.* In September 2010, ORR awarded a three-year grant to Polaris Project, an anti-trafficking NGO, to operate the NHTRC. The NHTRC is a dedicated, toll-free, U.S. national telephone hotline (1-888-373-7888) that provides emergency assistance 24 hours a day, seven days a week, every day of the year for both adults and children. The NHTRC provides service referrals for victims, passes on tips to law enforcement agents, and

provides information and training on human trafficking. Polaris Project also operates the NHTRC web portal, <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>, an online source of resources designed to build the capacity of the anti-trafficking field.

Since providing responsibility for the NHTRC to the Polaris Project, the Resource Center's call volume increased substantially and remains consistently high. In FY 2010, the NHTRC received a total of 11,381 calls, a 57 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-25: Types of Calls Received by the NHTRC](#).

Calls referencing potential trafficking situations included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens and LPRs – both adults and children. In FY 2010, the NHTRC fielded 247 calls about potential situations of labor trafficking and 618 calls about potential situations involving sex trafficking, 33 calls referencing cases involving both sex and labor trafficking situations, and 75 calls where the type of trafficking was not specified by the caller.

During FY 2010, the top five states with the highest call volume were (in order by highest volume) California, Texas, Florida, Illinois, and New York, together comprising 48 percent of the calls where the caller's state was known.

NHTRC also provides 24/7 responses to email tips and inquiries. In FY 2010, NHTRC received 753 emails, which included tips regarding potential trafficking (20 percent), requests for general information (41 percent), requests for training and technical assistance (19 percent), and requests for victim care referrals (7 percent).

In addition to responding to calls and e-mails regarding potential trafficking, NHTRC is a premier source for anti-trafficking educational materials, promising practices, and training opportunities. In FY 2010, the NHTRC received 17,247 unique visitors to its web portal, <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>. The most visited sections were the Online Resources and the Types of Training sections. California, Florida, Texas, New York, and Washington D.C. were the five states with the highest visitor rates.

NHTRC received information regarding the outcomes of 249 cases, approximately 39 percent of the total cases reported by NHTRC to law enforcement agencies and service organizations. Investigations were opened in 77 cases; in 29 cases potential victims of human trafficking were located, removed from the trafficking situation, and/or received services. In seven cases, potential traffickers were located, charged with a crime, arrested, and/or convicted.

*Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking.* The *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign entered its seventh year in FY 2010 through continuing the efforts of Rescue and Restore coalitions consisting of volunteers and dedicated social service providers, local government officials, health care professionals, leaders of faith-based and ethnic organizations, and law enforcement personnel. The goal of the coalitions is to increase the number of trafficking victims who are identified, assisted in leaving the circumstances of their servitude, and connected to qualified service agencies and to the HHS certification process so that they can receive the benefits and services for which they are eligible.

Along with identifying and assisting victims, coalition members use the Rescue and Restore campaign messages to educate the general public about human trafficking.

ORR distributed approximately 720,733 pieces of original, branded *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC, a 40 percent increase over FY 2009. These materials included posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims in eight languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Russian. The materials can be viewed and ordered at no cost on the HHS web site: <http://www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking>, which is incorporated into all campaign materials. In FY 2010, the web site logged 203,826 unique visitors, an increase of nearly 29 percent over FY 2009, with nearly 348,000 visits logged.

*Building Anti-Trafficking Capacity at the Regional Level.* Building capacity to identify and serve victims at the regional level is the heart of the Rescue and Restore campaign. In FY 2010, ORR's Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program continued to promote greater local responsibility for anti-trafficking efforts. The Rescue and Restore Regional Program employed an intermediary model to conduct public awareness, outreach, and identification activities for victims of human trafficking. The 18 Rescue and Restore Regional Program grants reinforced and were strengthened by other ATIP program activities, including the per capita services contract, the national public awareness campaign, the NHTRC, and voluntary Rescue and Restore coalitions.

These regional grants are intended to create anti-trafficking networks and bring more advocates and service providers into the Rescue and Restore anti-trafficking movement. To this end, HHS requires Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees to sub-award at least 60 percent of grant funds to existing programs of direct outreach and services to populations among which victims of human trafficking could be found in order to support and expand these programs' capacity to identify, serve, and seek certification for trafficking victims in their communities.

Rescue and Restore Regional grantees work with victims of any nationality, so the numbers of suspected and confirmed victims they assist include U.S. citizens and foreign nationals. In FY 2010, Rescue and Restore Regional grantees made initial contact with nearly 697 victims or suspected victims, including 398 foreign nationals and 260 U.S. citizens. Of the 398 foreign citizens, 71 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 21 received certification. Additionally, 49 foreign victims with whom Rescue and Restore Regional grantees interacted received certification during FY 2010.

*International Outreach.* ORR hosted 21 international delegations in FY 2010. Law enforcement officers; public prosecutors; nongovernmental leaders; representatives from health, welfare, social service, foreign affairs, human rights, and other government ministries; immigration officers; attorneys; judges; media correspondents, members of parliament, and other anti-trafficking leaders from around the globe received briefings from HHS's ATIP division staff on HHS's efforts to combat human trafficking and assist victims in the U.S. Officials represented agencies and organizations in 61 countries. In addition, the Director of ORR met with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings.

DOS, HHS, DHS, DOJ, and the U.S. Department of Labor formed a partnership with civil society to produce a “Know Your Rights” brochure distributed by consulates worldwide informing visa applicants of their employment rights once in the U.S. and how to obtain help if needed. In FY 2010, callers on 624 calls to NHTRC were identified as having learned of the NHTRC hotline number through this brochure. Of those calls, 8.5 percent involved reports of potential trafficking, crisis situations, or service referrals requests.

*Training and Outreach to Law Enforcement and Nongovernmental Organizations.* In FY 2010, ORR offered training and technical assistance to public health officials, local law enforcement officials, social service providers, ethnic organizations, and legal assistance organizations. A representative from the HHS Office for Civil Rights spoke on a panel entitled “Intersecting Epidemics: HIV, Violence Against Women and Human Trafficking” at the National Bar Association’s 2010 Healthcare Law Summit. In September 2010, two work groups within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)—the Violence against Women Workgroup (of the Division of Violence Prevention) and the CDC-wide Health and Human Rights Workgroup—sponsored a day-long symposium entitled “A Symposium on Human Trafficking: The Role of Public Health.” The symposium, attended by over 100 CDC staff, provided a foundational overview of the issue of human trafficking in the U.S.—particularly sex trafficking—and served as a forum for exploring the public health implications of human trafficking; research and data collection on human trafficking; current responses to human trafficking; and the potential role of the public health sector in the prevention of human trafficking. As part of Public Service Recognition Week events held on the National Mall in May 2010, ATIP hosted an information booth to distribute informational materials and educate attendees about the Federal government’s efforts to combat human trafficking. HHS staff served as a guest presenter as part of a multi-day course on human trafficking at Georgetown University’s Center for Continuing and Professional Education.

ORR conducted child-focused trainings in FY 2010 to affiliates of Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS) affiliates, presenting on special considerations in identifying and serving child trafficking victims; at the Human Trafficking and Exploitation of Children in the U.S. conference sponsored by Loyola University in Chicago, Illinois, which was attended by immigration attorneys, health and social service providers, Federal law enforcement, and child welfare representatives; and at the annual ORR Consultation, which was attended by refugees, State Refugee Coordinators and health coordinators, service organizations, and ethnic self-help organizations. ORR/ATIP Child Protection Specialists also participated at the Annual Conference on Unaccompanied Immigrant Children, sharing information on ORR’s role in identifying and assisting child victims.

The ATIP Division in ORR conducted four WebEx trainings on a variety of topics related to human trafficking. Nearly 350 people participated in Shared Hope International’s training on “Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: How to Identify and Respond to America’s Prostituted Youth,” and over 260 people participated in ACF’s Family and Youth Services Bureau’s training on “Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs: Resources for Conducting Outreach and Providing Services to Trafficked Children and Youth.” The Thai Community Development Center in Los Angeles discussed engaging non-traditional community partners in assisting victims of

trafficking, leveraging ethnic and community resources, and fostering self-sufficiency among clients, and the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops presented on “The Emerging Outcomes of the Per Capita Services Program for Survivors of Human Trafficking.” Participants included social service providers, federal and local law enforcement, academic researchers, state officials, and representatives from international entities.

Through the NHTRC and its Rescue and Restore regional program grantees, ORR expanded training opportunities throughout the country. During FY 2010, the NHTRC conducted 103 trainings and presentations and 30 phone consultations to a total audience of 5,291 people. The most frequently requested topic regardless of audience type was an introductory overview of human trafficking, demonstrating a continued need for basic human trafficking knowledge and awareness. Other areas of high interest included the commercial sexual exploitation of children, national human trafficking trends and networks, and trafficking trends specific to a particular state or location. Government agencies, task forces, anti-trafficking organizations, and related service providers also frequently requested assistance developing local capacity and referral protocols to better respond to cases of trafficking and provide services to victims in their local area.

**Unaccompanied Alien Children Program**

*Care and Placement*

With a total operating budget of \$166,300,000 in FY 2010 (including available prior year funds), ORR funded approximately 2,046 beds and placed 8,287 children (this number does not include Haitian orphan parolees) in its various shelter care provider programs. During FY2010, ORR funded 34 shelter, four transitional foster care, six staff-secure, two therapeutic staff-secure, six secure programs (one of which has therapeutic care available), and two residential treatment center care programs.

In FY10, nearly all UAC were nationals of Central American countries. The chart below depicts the top six countries of origin for UAC in FY10.

<b>FY 2010 UAC Countries of Origin</b>	
ECUADOR	3%
EL SALVADOR	26%
GUATEMALA	24%
HONDURAS	16%
HAITIAN	9%
MEXICO	18%
OTHER	4%

Of the UAC placed into ORR custody in FY10, 71 percent were males and 29 percent were females.

*Haitian Orphans.* In response to the devastating Haitian earthquake in January 2010, DHS granted humanitarian parole to Haitian orphans in the process of being adopted by American families. From January through March 2010, ORR staff worked alongside DHS/Customs and Border Patrol agents at the Miami International airport and the Sanford, Florida airport to welcome the orphans and their escorts and then to process them for reunification with their prospective adoptive parents. As a result of this emergency operation, 697 Haitian orphans were temporarily in ORR custody. The vast majority of the Haitian orphans were eventually released to adoptive families.

#### *Enhanced Services*

*Least Restrictive Placement.* In order to ensure that UAC with delinquency backgrounds, violent offenses, serious behavioral concerns, and/or escape risks are placed in the least restrictive environment, ORR developed a pilot project in collaboration with the Vera Institute of Justice in FY 2009, using a decision matrix tool to identify the least restrictive placement for a UAC. In FY2010, the decision matrix tool was updated considering the outcome of the pilot and the process was implemented nationwide.

*Trauma Initiative.* ORR initiated a three-year project beginning in FY 2008 that focused on a targeted approach to improving the mental health of children in its care in collaboration with the Latino Health Initiative and Boston Pediatric Hospital. Evaluation of the project has demonstrated that the immigrant youth who participated in the initiative improved their behavior while in care, and exhibited increased self control and cooperation with staff and peers.

*Residential Treatment Centers (RTC) and Mental Health.* An increasing number of UAC have complex mental health needs, and require the intensive supervision, treatment and structure that an RTC program can offer. ORR has therefore expanded its overall capacity from 10 RTC placements at one RTC in FY 2008, to 27 placements at two contracted RTCs in FY 2009, and then to 46 RTC placements in FY 2010.

*Trafficking.* Serving victims of human trafficking continued to be a priority for ORR in FY 2010. ORR conducted fifteen on-site training workshops at care provider programs which taught participants how to identify child victims of trafficking, access benefits and services for victims, and provide specialized care and safety planning for trafficked children. Additionally, ORR fully implemented screening of all UAC with family reunification options for trafficking concerns which resulted in identifying approximately 216 children who were referred to ORR's Anti-Trafficking in Persons division for trafficking victim eligibility letters.

*Legal Services.* Through the Legal Access Project with the Vera Institute of Justice, 7,014 UAC received legal services in FY10. Legal services provided included legal rights orientations, legal screenings, and pro-bono attorney referral coordination.

*Child Advocates.* ORR continued the Immigrant Child Advocacy Project (ICAP) based in the Chicago region, which provides independent Child Advocates for vulnerable UAC in ORR custody. During FY 2010, 150 UAC were assigned Child Advocates, a substantial increase from the 70 made during FY 2009.

### *Release and Reunification*

*Family Reunification.* In FY 2010, 65 percent of all UAC in ORR custody were released to suitable relative sponsors.

*Third-Party Case Coordination.* The contract for field coordination services to provide third party recommendations on family reunification and release expired at the end of FY 2010. In FY 2010, ORR issued a solicitation for a new (field) case coordination contract to start in FY 2011, to continue (field) case coordination services.

*Home Studies and Follow-up Services.* In FY 2010, ORR added five ORR-funded residential care provider grantees to the roster of home study providers to expand these services. ORR requires home studies on sponsors if there is any concern of a safety risk to the child or others if the child is released and/or if the case requires a mandatory home study under the TVPRA of 2008. In cases where there are no known safety risks, but additional assistance is needed to connect the child and sponsor to appropriate resources after reunification, children receive “follow-up only” services. During FY 2010, ORR conducted 463 home studies, and 229 “follow-up only” services cases.

### *Litigation*

*SIJ Specific Consent and the Perez-Olano Settlement Agreement.* In 2010, the parties to the *Perez-Olano* lawsuit reached a settlement requiring ORR to adhere to specific timelines on the acknowledging, processing, and response to specific consent requests. ORR implemented protocol for providing notices to UAC and processing specific consent requests that conformed to the settlement’s requirements. During FY 2010, ORR received and processed 32 specific consent requests in accordance with the requirements.

### *Field Operations*

In FY 2010, ORR maintained a field presence with one or two local federal field specialists in the majority of regions. Each federal field specialist covered an average of 105 cases at a time, making final decisions regarding the care, placement, and release of UAC.

## **U.S. Repatriation Program**

The U.S. Repatriation Program is committed to helping eligible U.S. citizens and their dependents repatriated from overseas by providing them with temporary assistance repayable to the U.S. Government.

The U.S. Repatriation Program (program) was established in 1935 under Section 1113 of the Social Security Act (Assistance for U.S. Citizens Returned from Foreign Countries), to provide temporary assistance to U.S. citizens and their dependents who have been identified by DOS as having returned, or been brought from a foreign country, to the U.S. because of destitution,

illness, war, threat of war, or a similar crisis, and are without available resources. Eligibility determination under HHS regulations is made by an authorized ORR staff once a DOS referral is received. Upon arrival in the U.S., services for repatriates are the responsibility of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The Secretary has delegated these responsibilities to ORR. ORR holds a cooperative agreement with International Social Services-USA Branch (ISS) and service agreements with the states and some territories to assist in the coordination of services during emergencies and non-emergencies. ORR reimburses states for all expenses associated to the provision of temporary services during emergencies and non-emergencies.

The program manages two major activities, emergencies and non-emergencies. The ongoing routine arrivals of individual repatriates and the repatriation of individuals with mentally illness together constitute the program non-emergency activities. Emergency activities cover group repatriations, evacuations of 50-500 individuals, and emergency repatriations, evacuations of 500 or more individuals. Operationally, these activities involve different kinds of preparation, resources and implementation. However, the core program policies and administrative procedures are essentially the same.

Temporary assistance, which is defined as cash payment, medical care (including counseling), temporary shelter, transportation, and other goods and services necessary for the health or welfare of individuals is given to eligible individuals in the form of a loan and must be repaid to the U.S. Government. Temporary assistance is available to eligible individuals for up-to 90-days. Certain temporary assistance may be furnished beyond the 90-day period if HHS/ACF/ORR finds that the circumstances involved necessitate or justify the furnishing of such assistance to repatriates and their dependents beyond the 90 day limit (42 United States Code (U.S.C.) 1313). In addition, under the program legislation, eligible individuals can apply for debt waivers and deferrals. Appropriate procedures are followed to make this determination.

In the event of a massive evacuation from overseas, ORR is the lead federal agency responsible for the coordination and provision of temporary services within the U.S. to all non-combatant evacuees returned from a foreign country. ORR is responsible for the planning, coordination and implementation of the National Emergency Repatriation Plan. States and other support agencies (e.g. federal and non-federal) assist ORR in carrying out the operational responsibility during and after an emergency evacuation from overseas.

### *Haiti Emergency Repatriation*

On January 14, 2010, ORR embarked on one of the most complex emergency evacuation responses in recent U.S. history. During the Haiti Emergency Repatriation (HER), ORR worked in collaboration with the states of New Jersey, South Carolina, Florida, and Maryland to assist individuals evacuated from Haiti. During the 38-day operation, over 28,000 individuals were evacuated from Haiti – the vast majority of whom were U.S. citizens. ORR opened various Emergency Repatriation Centers (ERC) in the states of New Jersey, South Carolina, Florida, and Maryland to provide massive assistance to those in need. Assistance included but was not limited to onward travel to final destinations, cash loans, toiletries, lodging, children, disabled, and elderly services, food, counseling services, and medical care. These individuals arrived on 835 flights into seven authorized ERC at military and international airports. During HER, ORR

also provided assistance and support to the evacuation of approximately 284 critically ill individuals and the care of approximately 700 unaccompanied Haitian children.

To assist with the repatriation of U.S. citizens, on January 26, 2010, the U.S. Congress passed legislation raising the \$1 million cap on repatriation funding to \$25 million.

### *Program Statistics*

In FY 2010, approximately 28,609 individuals received assistance through the Program, including both emergency and non-emergency repatriations. For the non-emergency activities of the Program, 609 individuals were referred for services. From this number, 453 were adults and 156 children, 21 of the 156 were unaccompanied minors. Repatriates arrived from a total of 66 countries and resettled in approximately 48 states (including Puerto Rico). The most common departure countries included Haiti, Mexico, Israel, Philippines, and Germany. The most common states of final destination included California, Florida, New York, and Texas.

### *Main Temporary Services Provided*

The primary reason for non-emergency repatriation was destitution and medical illness, including mental illness. Although many repatriates received a range of services, the caseworkers usually recorded the primary services provided per case. These services included: escorts services (three percent), transportation (four percent), shelter (17 percent), and medical assistance (nin percent), cash assistance (11 percent), administrative and other costs (56 percent). The number one cost for repatriates was case management and service coordination, followed by rent, cash assistance, and hospitalizations. During FY 2010, ORR granted 14 extensions for temporary services beyond the 90-day period due to the repatriate's eligibility for extensions as established under Program regulations. Refer to Appendix A: [Chart I-3: Types of Temporary Services Provided in FY 2010](#).

### *Case Closure*

On average, for non-emergency cases opened during this fiscal year, it took approximately 70 days from the date a case was opened until it was closed.

### *Repatriation Loan Collection and Loan Waivers*

In FY 2010, ORR received 22 requests for waivers of repatriation loans. After an investigation to confirm their financial resources, 10 waivers were granted. There were 255 cases referred to our collection agency, Program Support Center, for collection totaling \$120,244. The average collection rate for FY 2010 was approximately five percent. Collected amounts go to the Department of Treasury.

## II. REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

This section characterizes the refugee, Amerasian, and entrant population (hereafter, referred to as refugees unless noted otherwise) in the U.S., focusing primarily on those who have entered between FY 2001-2010.

### Nationality of U.S. Refugee Population

For the period FY 2001 through FY 2010 refugees were admitted from six regions (refer to [Table II-1: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by region for FY 2001-2010](#)). Africa remained the largest refugee region among recent arrivals (refer to [Table II- 2: Countries by Region](#)), totaling 28 percent of the 529,773 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. since FY 2001.

Somalia with 40 percent of arrivals (refer to [Chart II-1: Summary of Admissions for Africa for FY 2001-2010](#)) is the majority refugee group from Africa. Liberian refugees made up 16 percent of admissions, while 13 percent were from Sudan, eight from Ethiopia and seven from Burundi, although the ethnic composition of the entering population became more diverse over time. Between FY 2001 and 2010, 149,659 African populations fled to the U.S.

The second largest region for recent arrivals is Near East/South Asia (refer to [Chart II-2: Summary of Admissions for Near East/South Asia for FY 2001-2010](#)) totaling 136,300, between FY 2001-2010. For the period of FY 2001 through FY 2010, Iraqi refugees made up 41 percent of refugee arrivals from Near East/South Asia, while 27 percent were from Iran, 23 percent were from Bhutan, eight percent from Afghanistan, and one percent arrived from Palestine.

More recently, refugees from the East Asia region arrived in larger numbers (refer to [Chart II-3: Summary of Admissions for East Asia for FY 2001-2010](#)). About 108,000 refugees from East Asia fled to the U.S. between FY 2001-2010. Refugees arriving from Burma were the majority group with 67 percent. Between FY 2001-2010 refugees from Vietnam made up 18 percent, while 15 percent came from Laos, and one quarter of a percent arrived from China.

In FY 2010, the composition of arriving populations (refer to [Chart II-4: Summary of Refugee Arrivals for FY 2010](#)) did not change as dramatically as it did in FY 2009. Arrivals from Iraq were at 25 percent, Burma at 23 percent, Bhutan at 17 percent, Somalia at seven percent and Cuba at seven percent of overall admissions for FY 2010.

## **Geographic Location of Refugees**

From FY 2001 through FY 2010, California received the largest number of arrivals at 14 percent, Texas resettled eight percent, New York resettled seven percent, Florida resettle six percent and Minnesota received six percent of overall admissions. Altogether, these five states received 41 percent of all refugee arrivals (refer to [Chart II-5: Summary of Refugee Arrivals for FY 2001-2010](#)).

In FY 2010, California received 12 percent, Texas received 11 percent, New York six percent, Florida received six percent and Arizona received five percent of refugee overall admissions (refer to [Chart II-6: Summary of Refugee Arrivals for FY 2010](#)).

## **Secondary Migration**

The Reception and Placement program ensures that refugees arrive in communities with sufficient resources to meet their immediate needs and a caseworker to assist them with resettlement and orientation. Refugees need not stay in the community of initial resettlement, and many leave to build a new life elsewhere. A number of explanations for secondary migration by refugees have been suggested: better employment opportunities, the pull of an established ethnic community, more generous welfare benefits, better training opportunities, reunification with relatives, or a more congenial climate.

The Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982 amended the Refugee Act of 1980 (Section 412(a)(3)) directs ORR to compile and maintain data on the secondary migration of refugees within the United States. In response to this directive, ORR developed a database for determining secondary migration from electronic files submitted by states. Each name submitted is checked against other states and against the most recent summary of arrivals. Arrivals that do not have refugee status or whose arrival did not occur in the 36-month period prior to the beginning of the fiscal year were deleted from the rolls.

Analysis of the summary totals indicates that much of the secondary migration of refugees takes place during their first few years after arrival and that the refugee population becomes relatively stabilized in its geographic distribution after an initial adjustment period. Examination of FY 2010 detailed state-by-state matrix showed several migration patterns: a strong movement in and out of California, Florida and Texas; a strong movement into Indiana and Minnesota; a strong movement out of Arizona and Georgia; and some population exchange between contiguous or geographically close states. In FY 2010, almost every state experienced both gains and losses through secondary migration.

## **Economic Adjustment**

Economic self-sufficiency is as important to refugees as adapting to their new homeland's social rhythms. Toward that end, the Refugee Act of 1980 and the Refugee Assistance Amendments enacted in 1982 and 1986 stress the achievement of employment and economic self-sufficiency by refugees as soon as possible after their arrival in the United States. This involves a balance among three elements: (1) the employment potential of refugees, including their education, skills, English language competence, and health; (2) their need for financial resources, food, housing, or childcare; and (3) the economic environment in which they settle, including the availability of jobs, housing, and other local resources.

Past refugee surveys found that the economic adjustment of refugees to the U.S. was a successful and generally rapid process. However, similar to the past several years, the 2010 process of refugee economic adjustment appears to have met with some difficulty, most likely due to the slow economic recovery as well as changes in the composition of the arriving refugee populations, in particular the increase in the proportion of refugees with lower levels of education and literacy. Nevertheless, the employment information retrieved from this year's refugee population survey tells a complex story about the economic success of refugees in the five-year population, compared to the broader U.S. population. Survey respondents achieved a level of economic achievement only marginally lower than the population of the U.S., as evidenced by their employment rates and labor force participation rates, which may indicate that integration into the mainstream of the U.S. economy is proceeding steadily. However, unemployment rates for refugees in the sample are significantly higher than those of the general population, indicating that economic adjustment continues to be challenging for refugee populations.

## **Gauges of Economic Adjustment**

Recently, ORR completed its 44<sup>th</sup> survey of a national sample of refugee populations (Refugees, Amerasians, and Entrants) selected from the population of all refugees who arrived between May 1, 2005 and April 30, 2010. The survey collected basic demographic information, such as age and country of origin, level of education, English language training, job training, labor force participation, work experience and barriers to employment, for each adult member of the household. Other data were collected by family unit, including housing, income, and public assistance utilization data.

To evaluate the economic progress of refugees, ORR relied on several measures of employment activity employed by economists. The first group of measures relates to employment status in the week before the survey and includes the employment-to-population ratio (or EPR), the labor force participation rate (LFP), and the unemployment rate. In addition, data on work experience over the past year and number of hours worked per week were analyzed, as well as reasons for not working. Data also are presented on the length of time it took refugees to gain their first job since arrival in the U.S.

## Employment Status

Table II-3 (refer to [Table II-3: Employment Status of Refugees by Year of Arrival and Sex: 2010 Survey](#)) presents the Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) or employment rate as of December 2010 for refugees 16 and older in the five-year survey population. The survey found that the overall EPR for all survey respondents who came to the U.S. between 2005 and 2010 was 51.2 percent (58.2 percent for males and 44.1 percent for females). As a point of reference, the employment rate for the U.S. population was 58.3 percent as of December 2010.<sup>1</sup> The overall respondent EPR for 2010 was somewhat higher than the 2009 rate of 47.1 percent; women in particular saw an increase in their participation rate, from 38.5 percent in 2009 to 44.1 percent in 2010. The refugee respondent employment rate increases with length of stay in the U.S. As indicated in Table II-3, the employment rate was low (30.9 percent) for recent arrivals (2010 arrivals), but much higher (56.1 percent) for well-established refugee respondents (2005 arrivals).

The overall labor force participation rate for survey respondents was approximately one point off of the general population (64.1), averaging 65.7 percent. On the other hand, the unemployment rate of refugees was substantially higher than that of the general population, at 22.1 percent in the 2010 survey (but down from 27 percent in the 2009 survey), compared to 9.1 percent in the general U.S. population. This average is heavily weighted by the particularly high unemployment rates (52.7 percent) of the respondents that arrived in 2010; the unemployment rate for the 2008 cohort was much lower, at 25.7 percent.

Economic conditions in the U.S. as a whole influence the ability of refugees to find employment, and these conditions have varied in the past decade. Table II-4 (refer to [Table II-4: Employment Status of Refugees by Survey Year and Sex](#)), describes the history of U.S. and refugee participation in the labor force for surveys conducted since FY 1993, the year that the Annual Survey was expanded to include refugees from all regions of the world. During this time, the national employment rate varied little, with the 2010 U.S. employment rate (58.3 percent) slightly less than the 1993 rate and the peak rate (64.4 percent) recorded in 2000. The refugee employment rate, on the other hand, has not followed the U.S. rate. In the 1993 survey, refugee employment (32.5 percent) was barely more than half the U.S. rate (62 percent). Over the next six years, the reported refugee rate soared 34 percentage points, while the U.S. rate climbed only two percentage points to 64 percent. In the 1999 survey, the refugee employment rate exceeded the U.S. rate by three percentage points.

After 1999, however, the economy began to soften. The overall U.S. rate has declined six percentage points from the 2000 peak, but has not fluctuated dramatically from year to year. However, the refugee rate has been much more volatile, advancing seven points from 2003 (55.2 percent) to 2004 (62.6 percent) and regressing five points from 62.6 percent in 2004 to 58.0 percent in 2005. The reported 2010 refugee employment rate, although four points higher than the previous year fell behind the national rate by seven points.

Table II-4 also contains data on the labor force participation rate (LFP) for refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population. This rate is closely related to the employment rate, except it

<sup>1</sup> The **Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR)**, also called the employment rate, is the ratio of the number of individuals age 16 or over who are employed (full- or part-time) to the total number of individuals in the population who are age 16 or over, expressed as a percentage.

includes individuals looking for work as well as those currently employed. As of December 2010, the overall LFP for the five-year refugee sample population was 65.7 percent, and was approximately one and a half points higher than the U.S. rate. The Refugee LFP rate had not surpassed the U.S. rate since 2004. Refugee males in the survey (73.2 percent) sought or found work at a higher rate than refugee females (58.1 percent).<sup>2</sup> The 2010 survey refugee labor force participation rate (65.7) mirrors the 2008 survey but the two years show significant differences in labor force participation between refugee males and females. From 2003 to 2010, the overall U.S. participation rate varied by one percentage point. While the unemployment rate of the U.S. population rose dramatically from 2005 (5.1 percent) to 2010 (9.1 percent), the unemployment rate among the refugee respondents increased even more (from 6.8 percent to 22.1 percent).

Nevertheless, as with the employment rate and independent of economic conditions, the labor force participation rate for refugees appears to generally increase with time spent in the U.S., with 74.6 percent of refugees who arrived in 2006 participating in the labor force, compared with 65.5 percent of refugees who arrived in 2010. This year’s survey revealed a 15 percent difference in labor force participation between men and women among all refugees in the five-year sample population (75.8 percent versus 55.2 percent).

Table II-5 (refer to [Table II-5: Employment Status of Selected Refugee Groups by Gender: 2010 Refugee Survey](#)) reveals significant differences between the six refugee groups in terms of their EPR, labor force participation rate, and unemployment rate. The EPR for the six refugee groups ranged from a high of 76.3 percent for survey respondents from Latin America to a low of 28.7 percent for survey respondents from the Middle East.<sup>3</sup>

Refugee respondents from Latin America sustained the highest employment rate in 2010 (76.3 percent), followed by those from East Asia (53.8 percent), the Former Soviet Union (50.8 percent), Africa (46.1 percent), and the Middle East (28.7 percent). Similar to last year’s findings, the Middle East refugee population’s employment rate continues to decline (down to 28.7). The largest gender difference in employment rate in the 2010 survey was found among the East Asian (43 percent for females vs. 64.7 percent for males) and Latin American refugees (69.5 percent for females vs. 82.7 percent for males) while the smallest difference was among male and female refugees from Africa (46.6 percent for females vs. 45.6 percent for males).

The reported labor force participation rate (LPR) of the survey sample followed a similar pattern as the EPR, but was slightly higher (65.7 percent) than the analogous participation rates in the 2009 survey (64.6 percent). The LFP was fairly high for refugee respondents from Latin America (84.5 percent). The Middle East (55.2 percent) was the lowest, while respondents from East Asia (63.8

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<sup>2</sup> The labor force consists of adults age 16 or over looking for work as well as those with jobs. The labor force participation rate is the ratio of the total number of persons in the labor force divided by the total number of persons in the population who are age 16 or over, expressed as a percentage.

<sup>3</sup> The six refugee groups are derived from the following countries or regions: Africa (Cameroon, Burundi, Djibouti, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, and Zaire), Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, and the former Yugoslavia), Latin America (Cuba, Haiti, Colombia and Ecuador), the Middle East (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Pakistan, and Libya), the former Soviet Union (Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan), and East Asia (Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam (including Amerasians)).

percent), Africa (63.1 percent), and the former Soviet Union (61.1 percent) were in between. The highest disparity between male and female participation rates was found for respondents from the Middle East (66.3 percent for males, 44.7 percent for females, a gap of 21.6 points).

Overall, the unemployment rate of refugee respondents in the five-year population was higher than the recorded rate for the U.S. as a whole (22.1 percent vs. 9.1 percent). The rate for refugee males (20.5 percent) was higher than the recorded rate for all males in the U.S. (10.2 percent), but the unemployment rate for refugee females (24.2 percent) was notably higher than that of all U.S. females (eight percent).

In this year's survey, the unemployment rate was highest for refugee respondents from the Middle East (47.9 percent), Africa (27 percent), the former Soviet Union (16.8 percent), East Asia (15.7 percent), and followed by Latin America (9.6 percent). While the unemployment rates were almost equal among the male and female refugees from the Africa (27.2 percent for males vs. 26.8 percent for females), the gap between males and females was somewhat large for those from Latin American (6.7 percent for males vs. 13.1 percent for females), the Middle East (45.4 percent for males vs. 51.4 percent for females), East Asia (13 percent for males vs. 19.5 percent for females), and the former Soviet Union (15.1 percent for males vs. 18.2 percent for females). This gender gap was one of the factors that contributed to the relatively high overall reported unemployment rates in these groups.

### **Reasons for Not Looking for Work**

The survey also asked refugees age 16 and over who were not employed why they were not looking for employment (refer to [Chart II-7: Reason Not Looking for Work for Refugees 16 Years and Over](#)). Attending school accounted for the largest proportion (38.5 percent). This has been a trend for the past 10 survey years. Child Care/Family Responsibilities accounted for the second largest proportion (22.3 percent) followed by poor health at 19.2 percent. Limited English accounted for 13.2 percent of those in the survey who reported not looking for work (down from 17.8 percent in previous years). Approximately 15 percent of those interviewed cited age as their reason for not looking for work.

### **Work Experience in the Previous Year**

A gauge of economic adjustment that reflects a longer time frame than *employment status* (which only relates to employment during the week prior to the survey) is work experience, which measures not only the number of weeks worked in the past year, but the usual number of hours worked in a week.

As with employment status, the proportion of refugees with some work experience in the past year tends to increase with length of time in the U.S. Table II-6 (refer to [Table II-6: Work Experience of Adult Refugees in the 2010 Survey by Year of Arrival](#)) shows that a third (30.9 percent) of the survey respondents who arrived in 2010 had worked in the year before the survey, a low number when compared to those who arrived earlier. Refugee respondents who arrived in 2006 and 2007 recorded somewhat high rates of employment in the year prior to the survey, 72.5 percent and 63.5 percent.

Refugees who worked in the year prior to the 2010 survey averaged 43.6 weeks of employment during that period (refer to [Table II-6](#)). This is consistent with findings from the previous surveys. Workers reported an average of 37.9 weeks of work in the 2009 survey, 41.1 weeks of work in the 2008 survey, and 40.9 weeks in the 2007 survey. The most recent (2010) arrivals averaged 16.9 weeks of work during the previous 12 months. In contrast, those who arrived between 2005 and 2007 reported an average of about 46 weeks.

### **Elapsed Time to First Job**

How soon do refugees find work after coming to the U.S.? The survey indicates that of those respondents who arrive in 2010 who have worked at all since coming to the U.S. (30.9 percent of refugees 16 years old and over in the survey), 12.7 percent found work within one month of arrival, another 22.3 percent within the first three months, another 21.2 percent within six months, and another 22 percent between seven and 12 months after arrival. About 23 percent found their first job more than 12 months after arrival (refer to [Chart II-9: Elapsed Time to First Job for Refugees Who Have Ever Worked by Survey Year](#)). This represents a moderate pace of adjustment to the American job market, and a general improvement compared to surveys from several years ago.

In 2000, only about 19 percent of job placements occurred in the first six months after arrival, compared with 56.2 percent in the 2010 sample (this is a decline from the 2007 survey, when 67.4 percent found jobs within six months). The percentage taking more than a year to find first employment has increased from last year (to about 23 percent). In the 2009 survey, 20.4 percent of respondents had not found their first job within 12 months of arrival (up from 19.4 percent in the 2005 survey).

### *Factors Affecting Employment*

Achieving economic self-sufficiency depends on the employment prospects of adult refugees, which hinges on a mixture of factors including transferable skills, family size and composition (e.g., number of dependents to support), job opportunities, and the resources available in the communities in which refugees resettle. The occupational and educational skills that refugees bring with them to the U.S. also influence their prospects for self-sufficiency, as can cultural factors.

In the 2004 survey, 13.6 percent of refugees in the five-year population had not earned a degree, even from primary school, at the time of arrival. In the 2010 survey (refer to [Table II-7: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Selected Refugee Groups](#)), the proportion of respondents without a primary school degree had declined from a high 22 percent in 2009 to 17.7 percent. The average number of years of education for all arrivals was 9.8 years (a slight difference from 9.3 in 2009). The average years of education among ethnic groups ranged from a high of 12.6 years for the Latin American population to a low of 7.2 for the African and East Asian populations.

The educational achievement of two ethnic groups was noticeably weaker than average in this survey year. A high 33.5 percent of refugees from Africa in the five-year survey population had less than a primary school education at the time of arrival, while 32.2 percent of respondents from East Asia had similar levels of education. These figures are similar to those in previous reports. The

very low educational achievement of the East Asian refugee group was driven by the Hmong group from Laos who will remain in the survey for two additional years.

More than 50.7 percent of refugees in the five-year sample population had completed a secondary or technical school degree or higher prior to coming to the U.S. About 73.1 percent of refugee respondents from Latin America had completed a secondary or technical school degree or higher, compared with 63.7 percent of those from the Middle East (who had a high unemployment rate) and 56.1 percent of those from the former Soviet Union. Refugees from Africa (25 percent) and East Asia (30.5 percent) ranked significantly lower than the other groups.

The 2005 survey revealed that 11.5 percent of refugee respondents had earned a college or university degree (including a medical degree) prior to arrival in the U.S. By the time of the 2010 survey, this proportion had climbed to 16 percent. Latin America claimed the largest proportion of refugees with advanced degrees (26.2 percent), a category maintained by Middle Eastern refugees for the past decade. Almost 20 percent of refugees surveyed in 2010 continued their education toward a degree after arrival in the U.S.

It should be noted that even though the survey asks about years of schooling and the highest degree obtained prior to coming to the U.S., the correlation between years of schooling and degrees or certifications among different countries is not necessarily the same. Consequently, some rate of caution is necessary when interpreting education statistics.

The 2010 survey shows that many refugees had made solid progress in learning English. Just about 47 percent of the refugees reported speaking no English when they arrived in the U.S. (a few points down from the 2009 survey) ([Table II-7](#)). At the time of arrival, majorities from Latin America (66.2 percent) and the former Soviet Union (57.5 percent), spoke no English. Refugees from Africa, East Asia and the Middle East share a similar statistic of 35.5, 38.4, and 39.5 respectively. The higher relative English proficiency among African and Middle Eastern refugees stems from the recent increased flow of refugees from English-speaking African nations (such as Liberia), as well as refugees from Iraq and Bhutan who may have higher levels of education than those in years past.

English fluency improved considerably by the time of the survey interview, with only 16.6 percent of all refugees speaking no English (also a considerable decrease from 21.5 percent in the 2009 survey). About 58 percent of refugees from Africa spoke fluently by the time of the interview, followed closely by those from the Middle East (55.5). Overall, 42.4 percent of respondents spoke English fluently at the time of the survey (consistent with last year, but a decline from 50.8 percent in the 2008 survey).

Some refugees, however, had failed to make significant progress in this important skill. By the time of the interview, 21.1 percent of refugee respondents from East Asia still spoke no English. Although 19.6 percent of Latin American refugees spoke no English at the time of the survey, there was still marked improvement from 66.2 percent speaking no English at their time of arrival. The former Soviet Union (16.4 percent), Africa (10.4 percent), and the Middle East (11.9 percent) followed with lower percentages. Latin American refugees may have continued as monolingual speakers because a large portion of Cuban refugees and entrants reside in south Florida, where

English fluency is not always required for employment.

The ability to speak English is one of the most important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of refugees (refer to [Table II-8: English Proficiency and Associated EPR by Year of Arrival](#)). About 42 percent of all refugees indicated that they spoke English well or fluently (at the time of the 2010 survey). Another 39.8 percent indicated that they did not speak English well, while 16.6 percent reported that they spoke no English at all (down from 21.5 percent in the 2009 survey).

There was a significant difference in the employment rate among refugees with different levels of English fluency. Historically, most refugees improve their English proficiency over time. Those who do not are the least likely to be employed. Those speaking English well or fluently at the time of the survey had an EPR of 52.2 percent while those speaking no English had an EPR of 40.4 percent (more than 10 percent less). Interestingly, there was subtle difference in the EPR for those respondents who spoke English fluently and those who did not speak it well (52.2 percent vs. 55.2 percent); those who did not speak English well had the higher rate.

During the past 12 months, 26.7 percent of all adult refugees attended English Language Training (ELT) outside of high school (almost a 10 percent drop from last year). The attendance rates for the different refugee groups ranged from 15.2 percent (Latin America) to 44.5 percent (Middle East). For the same period, the proportion of refugee respondents who have attended job-training classes (4.6 percent) is far less than ELT ([Table II-9: Service Utilization by Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival](#)). Of these, East Asian (7.4 percent) and African (8.1) refugees accounted for the majority of those seeking job training since arrival. The other refugee groups attended job training at a rate not higher than 3.5 percent.

### **Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance**

While there are year-to-year fluctuations because of the different mix of refugee demographics and skill levels, economic self-sufficiency tends to increase with the length of residence in the U.S., most noticeably within the first two years ([Table II-10: Hourly Wages, Home Ownership and Self-Sufficiency by Year of Arrival](#) and [Chart II-10: Average Hourly Wages of Employed Refugees by Year of Survey and Year of Arrival](#)). The earnings of employed refugees generally rise with length of residence in the U.S. The average hourly wage was \$8.80 for the 2010 arrivals in the survey and \$10.00 for the 2006 arrivals (\$9.90 for the 2005 arrivals).

An alternative view of these earnings data is to follow a cohort of refugees who arrived in the same year over a period of time. For example, the average hourly wage for 2005 arrivals was \$8.52 in the 2006 survey, \$9.15 in the 2007 survey, \$10.19 in the 2008 survey, \$9.66 in the 2009 survey and \$9.93 in the 2010 survey (none of these figures adjusted for inflation). The data clearly indicated that the average hourly wage for the 2005 arrivals increased steadily over time, from \$8.15 in the 2007 survey to \$9.93 in the 2009 survey.

[Table II-10](#) details the economic self-sufficiency of the five-year sample population. According to the 2010 survey, 67.8 percent of all refugee households in the U.S. achieved economic self-sufficiency, relying only on earnings for their needs. This is an increase from the 2009 survey

(56.6), but consistent with years prior (2008 – 66.3 percent and 2007 – 64.5). Another 16.2 percent (down from 24.8 percent in the 2009 survey due to more reliance on earning only) had achieved partial independence, with household income a mix of earnings and public assistance. About 10 percent of refugee households consisted entirely of public assistance. The 2010 survey findings regarding the Public Assistance Only category shows a decrease from the 2009 survey (13.5 percent) but an increase from 2008 (8.7 percent).

Hourly wages, homeownership, and self-sufficiency for the most recent six surveys also are outlined in [Table II-10](#). Overall, nine percent of refugees interviewed in the 2010 survey reported homeownership, a drop from 20.2 percent in 2005 and 17.3 percent in 2006. Homeownership appears to increase with the length of stay in the United States with the exception of this survey year. Twenty-three percent of those who reported homeownership arrived in 2010. Previous years prove length of stay leads to increased homeownership (2005 arrivals at 18.9 percent to 2009 arrivals at 6.4 percent).

[Table II-11: Characteristics of Households by Type of Income](#) details several types of household characteristics by type of income. Households in the 2010 survey receiving only public assistance average 3.88 members and no wage earners, while those with a mix of earnings and assistance income average 5.20 members and 1.32 wage earners. Households that receive no public assistance generally contained 1.51 wage-earners. It is noteworthy that the Public Assistance Only category trailed the mixed earnings group for highest percentage of households with children under the age of six (27.4 percent, compared with 34.1 percent for the earnings only households). There appears to be some similarities between the number of households with children and the number of households utilizing public assistance only. The slight difference in findings may be due to the high proportion of Public Assistance Only households that consist of aged refugees receiving Supplemental Security Income.

English language proficiency was lowest in welfare dependent households in the survey. Only 16.1 percent of these households in the 2010 survey contained one or more persons fluent in English. In high contrast, about 29.1 percent of households with a mix of earnings and assistance reported at least one fluent English speaker. Just over 14.7 percent of households that lived on their earnings only reported at least one fluent English speaker. Again, the relationship between English language proficiency and income seems to suggest that refugees are more likely to be self-sufficient when they are proficient in English.

### **Medical Coverage**

In general, 29.8 percent of adult refugees in the 2010 survey lacked medical coverage of any kind throughout the year preceding the survey (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-12: Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival](#) and [Table II-13: Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups by Year of Survey](#) ). This is an increase from the 19.2 percent in the 2009 survey. Lack of medical coverage varied widely among the six refugee groups, with 11.1 percent of Middle Eastern refugee respondents reporting no medical coverage at any point in the past 12 months, compared with 55.5 percent of the respondents from Latin America reporting no medical coverage during the same period of time.

The 2010 survey revealed that only 10.3 percent of refugee families obtained medical coverage through an employer, a decrease from the rate found in the 2008 survey (20.2 percent). This continues a trend which saw employment-related coverage decrease dramatically by more than half over the past six years, from 22 percent in the 2002 survey (this dropped to 11.3 percent in the 2006 survey). Refugees in the 2010 survey from the former Soviet Union ranked the highest for having medical coverage through employment (20.8 percent), followed by African refugees (15.2 percent). The remaining groups had lower numbers with East Asia at 9.3 percent, Latin American refugees at 8.2 percent and refugees from the Middle East at 5.1. Interestingly, though the EPRs for the various groups varied from 28.7 percent (Middle East) to 76.3 percent (Latin America), the percentage of refugees receiving health coverage through an employer did not correspond. Although Latin American refugees had by far the highest EPR, they ranked amongst the lowest for having employer-provided health insurance.

Medical coverage through Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) continues to increase. Public medical coverage of refugees increased from 39.9 to 48.6 percent between 2005 and 2010. The 2009 survey reported the highest percentage of Medicaid or RMA recipients at 57.7 percent. Medical coverage through Medicaid or RMA varied widely between refugee groups. Coverage was highest for refugees from the Middle East (73.2 percent), dropping to 53 percent for African refugees. Refugees from East Asia and Africa and the former Soviet Union were similar (46.6 percent and 40.5 percent, respectively). Latin American refugees (26.2 percent) have had the lowest percentile for some time. In general, medical coverage through employment appeared to increase with time in the U.S., and medical coverage through government aid programs declines with time in the U.S. This data is demonstrated in [Table II-12](#), which indicates that 2010 arrivals were not covered through an employer and 21.6 percent of 2005 arrivals were covered through an employer.

While 2010 arrivals reported a very high rate for Medicaid and RMA coverage in their first year (85.4 percent, up from 76.6 percent for new arrivals in the 2009 survey), this rate declined steadily for refugees who arrived in previous years, with utilization declining to 41.9 percent for 2005 arrivals. Just over 10 percent of the most recent (2010) arrivals reported no coverage of any type during the past year, due to their eligibility for the Medicaid and Refugee Medical Assistance programs which cover almost all refugees during the early months after arrival. Eligibility for needs-based medical programs is not available for long, however, and the number of individuals not covered quickly rises as refugees exhaust their eligibility and begin employment, often without medical benefits. In the 2010 survey, the number of refugees without coverage exceeded more than 40 percent for groups arriving in 2006.

### **Refugee Public Assistance Utilization**

As in previous years, public assistance utilization varied widely among refugee groups. [Table II-14: Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups](#) presents data on the households of the six refugee groups formed from the 2010 survey respondents.

Use of non-cash assistance was generally higher than cash assistance, probably because Medicaid, SNAP, and housing assistance programs, though available to cash assistance households, also are available more broadly to households without children. Almost two-thirds (62.6 percent) of the refugee households surveyed in 2010 reported receiving assistance through SNAP in the previous

12 months, and 48.6 percent accessed Medicaid or RMA (down from 57.5 in the 2009 survey). SNAP utilization was lowest among the Latin American respondents (36.2 percent) but was consistently higher for other groups, with the highest utilization rates for Middle Eastern refugees (82 percent), refugees from East Asia (75 percent), former Soviet Union refugees (71 percent), and African refugees from (32.6 percent).

In the 2010 survey, 12 percent of refugee households reported that they received housing assistance, showing a difference from the 2009 survey (31.6 percent) from the 2009 survey but lower than surveys prior to 2006 and almost matching 2005. Housing assistance for refugee groups varied dramatically by group—as low as 2.7 percent for Latin American refugees and as high as 32.6 percent for refugees from Africa. Other groups of respondents averaged use of housing assistance of between 11 and 17 percent.

[Table II-14](#) also reveals that 26.4 percent of refugee households surveyed in 2010 received some kind of cash assistance in at least one of the previous 12 months (down from 38.3 in the 2009 survey and 28.8 percent in the 2008 survey). Overall, receipt of any cash assistance was highest for 2010 survey respondents from the Middle East (60.7 percent). The former Soviet Union was a far second at 34.1 percent, followed by Africa (22.5 percent), East Asia (19.7 percent), and lowest, Latin America (5.9 percent).<sup>4</sup>

About seven percent of all refugee households received TANF in the 12 months prior to the 2010 survey, slightly lower than the rate reported in the 2009 survey (8.4 percent). Utilization of TANF ranged from a low of 2.6 percent by former Soviet Union respondents to 14.2 percent by those in from the Middle East.<sup>5</sup> Almost 9 percent of sampled households received RCA in 2010, down about a point from the 2009 survey. The RCA participation rate ranged from less than a percent for respondents from Latin America to a high of 23.4 percent for those from the Middle East.

Fewer than 12 percent of the refugee households surveyed had at least one household member who had received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in the 12 months prior to the survey, which is similar to that of 2009. SSI use varies largely in relation to the number of refugees over age 65, and refugee families from the former Soviet Union have historically included aged and retired household members who are eligible for SSI.

Refugee households surveyed in 2010 from the Middle East (25.9 percent) and the former Soviet Union (22.2 percent) were found to use SSI most often. In the 2010 survey, 4.7 percent of the refugees who came from Middle East in the past five years were aged 65 or over, similar to four

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<sup>4</sup> Caution must be exercised when reviewing refugee declarations of public assistance utilization. These are self-reported data and the questions asked are subject to wide variation in interpretation by the respondent. The surveys are conducted in the refugee’s native language, and certain technical terms which distinguish types of income do not translate well into foreign languages. Refugees readily admit to receiving “welfare” or “assistance”, but they are frequently confused about the correct category. Past surveys have found that refugee households are very accurate in reporting Supplemental Security Income (SSI) because their claims are handled by the Social Security Administration. However, RCA, TANF, and GA cases are all handled by the local county welfare office and are not clearly distinguished from each other by the refugee family. Over the years, we have noted that many refugees claim RCA many years after arrival even though the program is confined to the first eight months in the U.S., claim receipt of TANF even though they have no children, or claim receipt of general relief even though they reside in States that do not provide such assistance, such as Florida or Texas.

<sup>5</sup> **The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** program was created by Congress in 1996 to provide cash assistance to needy families with children, replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

percent of the refugees from the former Soviet Union, and 4.9 percent from Latin America. The Southeast Asian refugee group had about 2 percent. Here the sample size of European and African refugees is too small to generate comparative percentage. The median age for the six refugee groups (16 years of age and older) ranged from a low of 16 years for Africa to 35 years for Latin America.

General Assistance (GA, also called General Relief or Home Relief in some states) is a form of cash assistance funded entirely with state or local funds. It generally provides assistance to single persons, childless couples, and families with children that are not eligible for TANF. In general, reported use of this type of assistance was very low. The 2010 survey reported that just over two percent of refugee households received some form of GA during the past twelve months. Refugees from the Middle East showed the highest utilization rate (7.8 percent) followed by those from Africa (2.9 percent). Refugees from Latin America did not use this type of assistance at all.

The relationship between employment ([Table II-4](#)) and receipt of public assistance (cash assistance, [Table II-14](#)) varied across refugee groups. Refugees from Latin America showed very low public assistance utilization and fairly high EPR (5.9 percent vs. 76.3 percent). Other groups had EPRs between 29 and 55 percent, and their use of assistance ranged from 28 percent to 54 percent.

### **Employment and Public Assistance Utilization Rates by State**

The 2010 survey also reported public assistance utilization and employment rate by State of residence. [Table II-16: Employment-to-Population Ratio \(EPR\) and Welfare Dependency for Top Ten States](#) shows the EPR and utilization rates for various types of public assistance for the top ten states with the largest number of refugees, as well as the nation as a whole. [Table II-16](#) presents data on the number of individual refugees who resettled in each of the ten states, the EPR of refugees in the survey sample, and the reported public assistance utilization by surveyed households. The EPR was generally high where public assistance utilization was low and vice versa. Specifically, in states with a high refugee employment rate like Florida (74.8 percent) and Pennsylvania (53.2 percent), public assistance utilization among refugee households was low, at 5.2 and 5.7 percent, respectively.

However, some states showed a high EPR and a high rate of public assistance utilization, i.e., Virginia's EPR is 46.6 with a public assistance utility rate of 37.1. Virginia's public assistance utilization rate was higher than all other states, even those with higher EPRs. All other states had similar statistics between EPR and assistance utilization.

Outside for Virginia (having the highest AFDC/TANF utilization rate of 37.1), California was second with 15.2 percent.

California (25.2 percent, followed by New York (18.9 percent) and Arizona (18.8 percent), showed the highest rate of SSI use. Reported use of General Assistance was generally low, again, with the exception of California (10.1 percent).

## Conclusion

In summary, findings from ORR's 2010 survey indicated that refugees continue to face difficulties attaining self-sufficiency following arrival in the United States. In previous years, ORR reported that the data appeared to describe a process where refugees readily accepted entry level employment and moved relatively quickly toward economic self-sufficiency in their new country. Data also showed continued progress of most refugee households toward self-sufficiency, tied to factors such as education, English proficiency, and such characteristics as age at time of arrival and family support. Until 2005, surveys seemed to describe consistent progression, slow at first and some plateau, but sustained, nevertheless, toward integration with the American mainstream.

While the 2010 survey data indicated that this type of integration and success continues to a great extent, particularly in the face of the enormous barriers to work faced by many refugee populations, the survey also reflected these populations' struggles. As in the 2008 and 2009 surveys, general labor force participation was moderate, while public assistance utilization was relatively high (particularly among certain groups). The 2010 survey indicated that the educational achievement of the five-year population prior to arrival in the U.S. remains low, though there was a slightly greater percentage that had finished high school or a college degree upon arrival, at least compared to previous surveys. The requirements for completing a technical or university degree differ between countries and at times do not transfer completely to the United States, thereby, preventing refugees from working in their field of study. In 2010, a small portion of the refugees spoke English fluently upon arrival and about half spoke no English at all. This translated into lower labor force participation, as measured by the employment rate, a slight reduction from 58 percent in the 2005 survey to 51.2 percent in the 2010 survey (although an increase from 47.1 percent in the 2009 survey). There was one positive sign, however: the proportion who spoke no English at the time of the 2010 survey (16.6 percent) declined significantly since the 2009 survey (28.6 percent).

Also, the wages earned by refugees surveyed reported only a \$.20 decline this year from the previous year (\$9.70). This year the average wage of the refugees surveyed (\$9.50) was about \$1.00 higher than the 2005 survey average wage. The average wage does remain very low, however, especially compared to the average wage for the overall U.S. population, which was \$18.80 in December 2009.<sup>6</sup> Also of concern is the decline in employer-related health benefits: five years ago, more than a fifth of the respondents could claim such coverage; in the 2010 survey, that claim is reduced to a tenth.

Even with all the barriers and obstacles detailed above, refugees are entering the work force at a fairly high rate and still have employment and labor force participation rates not dramatically lower than the general U.S. population (in fact, the labor force participation rate was almost identical in the 2010 survey). Though the employment rate of the current five-year population is 51.2 percent this year, it is still higher than the 2009 EPR of 47.1 percent. Refugee SNAP utilization is high, but there is no evidence of sustained public assistance dependency developing among arriving refugee

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<sup>6</sup> Average hourly wage of production and non-supervisory workers on private non-farm payrolls. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Average last modified on January 15, 2010.

groups. The longer refugees in the survey sample were in the U.S., the lower their use of public assistance. Each survey since the inception of the program has documented that refugee family economic adjustment improves the longer a family lives in the U.S., and we expect this trend to continue in the future.

**Technical Note:** The ORR Annual Survey, with interviews conducted by DB Consulting Group, Inc. in the fall of 2009, is the 43<sup>rd</sup> in a series conducted since 1975. Until 1993, the survey was limited to Southeast Asian refugees. A random sample of refugees and entrants was selected from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System. ORR's contractor, DB Consulting Group, Inc. contacted the family by a letter in English and a second letter in the refugee's native language. If the person sampled was a child, an adult living in the same household was interviewed. Interviews were conducted by telephone in the refugee's native language. The questionnaire and interview procedures were essentially the same between the 1981 survey and the 1992 survey, except that beginning in 1985 the sample was expanded to a five-year population consisting of refugees from Southeast Asia who had arrived over the most recent five years.

In 1993, the survey was expanded beyond the Southeast Asian refugee population to include refugee, Amerasian, and entrant arrivals from all regions of the world. Each year a random sample of new arrivals is identified and interviewed. In addition, refugees who had been included in the previous year's survey--but had not resided in the U.S. for more than five years--are again contacted and interviewed for the new survey. Thus, the survey continuously tracks the progress of a randomly selected sample of refugees over their initial five years in this country. This permits comparison of refugees arriving in different years, as well as provides information on the relative influence of experiential and environmental factors on refugee progress toward self-sufficiency across five years.

For the 2010 survey, a total of 1547 households were successfully contacted and interviewed, which yielded an overall response rate of 61.88 percent, an increase over the 2009 survey response rate of 59.6 percent (total households interviewed includes the special Iraqi population). Refugees included in the 2010 survey sample who had not yet resided in the U.S. for five years were contacted again for re-interview along with a new sample of refugees, Amerasians, and entrants who had arrived between May 1, 2009 and April 30, 2010. Of the 1290 re-interview households (those that had been surveyed in prior surveys) in the 2010 sample, 1075 were contacted and interviewed, and 10 were contacted but refused to be interviewed (a response rate of 83.3 percent for re-interview households). The remaining 205 re-interview households could not be traced in time to be interviewed. Of the 442 (number excludes the special Iraqi population) new sample households, 263 were contacted and interviewed, another 6 were contacted, but refused to cooperate, and the remaining 179 could not be traced in time to be interviewed even after the replacement households were used (a response rate of 60 percent for new sample households). The resulting responses were then weighted according to year of entry and ethnic category.

### III. IRAQI RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) is an inter-agency effort involving a number of governmental and non-governmental partners, both overseas and domestically, whose mission is to resettle refugees in the United States. The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) has overall management responsibility for the USRAP and has the lead in proposing admissions numbers and processing priorities. Part of the humanitarian mission of the USRAP is to provide resettlement opportunities to especially vulnerable Iraqi refugees. Since large-scale Iraqi refugee processing was announced in February 2007, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and State have worked cooperatively to increase the number of Iraqi refugees admitted to the United States. The number of Iraqi refugees that have arrived in the US since these efforts began in 2007 is 19,910 (as of Feb. 4, 2009).\*

#### Economic Adjustment

In 2010, ORR completed its second annual survey of a random sample of Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2010. The survey collected basic demographic information such as age, education, English language fluency, job training, labor force participation, work experience, and barriers to employment of each adult member in the household of the selected person. The survey also collected household income, housing, and public assistance utilization data.

To evaluate the economic progress of this subset of refugees, ORR used several measures of employment effort that are frequently used by economists. The first group of measures relates to the refugee's employment status for the week prior to participating in the survey and includes the employment-to-population ratio (EPR), the labor force participation rate, and the unemployment rate. In addition, data on work experience over the past year and typical number of hours worked per week were analyzed, as well as reasons for not working. Also presented are data on the length of time from arrival in the U.S. to first employment and self-sufficiency.

#### Employment Status

Table III-1 (refer to [Table III-1: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Survey Year and Sex](#)) presents the reported employment rate (EPR) as of December 2010 for Iraqi refugee survey respondents age 16 and over.<sup>7</sup> The survey found that the overall EPR for the Iraqi refugees in the 2010 survey was 31.1 percent (43.8 percent for males and 19.7 percent for females). These employment rates have increased since 2009. There was a 1.5 percent increase for males and .9 percent for females. However, employment for this group did not increase at the same rate as refugees in the general population. The general population saw a 2.5 percent increase for males and 5.6 percent for females. The Iraqi refugees surveyed as a whole experienced a lower employment than the general refugee population surveyed in 2010 (51.2 percent). The 2010 employment rates of

\* Source: excerpts from "Fact Sheet: Iraqi Refugee Processing," U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. <http://www.uscis.gov>

<sup>7</sup> All statistics presented in this section are from a sample of 476 Iraqi refugees interviewed in the 2010 survey, who were part of a group of 841 Iraqi refugees sampled from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System in 2010 (see Iraqi Survey Technical Note). The discussion of the economic adjustment of this population is therefore based on a half of the number of individuals (response rate of 56.6 percent) and may not be generalizable to the whole population of Iraqi refugees resettled between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2010 (even after statistical adjustment to account for selection bias in the response rate).

both males (43.8 percent) and females (19.7 percent) of the Iraqi population were significantly behind their counterpart's rates in the overall refugee population and especially for females (58.2 percent for male and 44.1 percent for female).<sup>8</sup> Within the Iraqi survey cohort, the gap between male and female employment rate (24 points) is larger than that of the general refugee population (14 points).

As a point of further analysis, the employment rate for the U.S. population was 58.3 percent in 2010, 63.3 percent for males and 53.5 percent for females. Whereas approximately three in five males in the general U.S. population were employed in 2010, only two in five male Iraqi refugees were employed. One in three females in the general U.S. population was employed in 2010 compared to one in five female Iraqi refugees. While the rates of employment for female and male Iraqi refugees have increased from 2009, the data suggests that Iraqi women may be experiencing more difficulty in finding and maintaining employment than their counterparts in the general refugee and U.S. populations.

[Table III-1](#) also contains data on labor force participation (LFP) rate for refugees age 16 and over. This rate is closely related to the employment rate, except it includes individuals looking for work as well as those currently employed. In December 2010, the overall labor force participation rate for the Iraqi cohort decreased slightly from 55.7 percent in 2009 to 54.4 percent in 2010. This overall LFP rate is eleven points lower than that of the overall refugee population (65.7 percent), and 9.7 points lower than U.S. population (64.1 percent). This relatively high LFP indicates that a substantial portion of Iraqi arrivals are not working but are looking for work.<sup>9</sup>

The unemployment rate for the entire Iraqi respondent group was 42.8 percent in this survey, down from 46.4 percent in 2009. Still this rate of the unemployment is more than double than for the general refugee population, which had an unemployment rate of 22.1 percent. When compared the 9.1 percent unemployment rate for the general U.S. population, an Iraqi refugee was more than four times as likely to be unemployed. In 2010, the unemployment rate for male Iraqi refugees decreased by 4.5 percent from 2009. There also was a decrease in unemployment for female Iraqi refugees by a smaller percentage, 2.2 percent. There also was a large gap in unemployment difference (17.5 points) in the Iraqi refugee group. Iraqi males experienced a 35.7 percent rate of unemployment compared to 53.2 percent for females. This gap is less pronounced in the general U.S. population (2.2 points) where males experienced 10.2 percent unemployment compared to 8.0 for females in 2010.

The emerging trend appears to be that the Iraqi group is making small gains in obtaining employment, but their rate of employment continues to be below that of the general refugee and US populations. Female Iraqi refugees continue to enter the work force at a far lower rate than other refugees and the U.S. population as a whole. More than half of female Iraqi refugees are unemployed compared to one in four females in the general refugee population and less than one in ten females in the general U.S. population.

<sup>8</sup> The **Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR)**, also called the **employment rate**, is the ratio of the number of individuals age 16 or over who are employed (full- or part-time) to the total number of individuals in the population who are age 16 or over, expressed as a percentage.

<sup>9</sup> The **labor force** consists of adults age 16 or over looking for work as well as those with jobs. The **labor force participation rate** is the ratio of the total number of persons in the labor force divided by the total number of persons in the population who are age 16 or over, expressed as a percentage.

Table III-2 (refer to [Table III-2: Work Experience of Iraqi Refugees by Year of Arrival](#)) displays the work experience of the Iraqi refugees who are 16 years of age or older. In 2010, 37.5 percent of Iraqi refugees worked at some point in the previous year, and 35.2 percent of those workers were employed full-time. This represents an increase from 2009 when 33.7 percent of Iraqi refugees had worked at some point in the previous year, and 33.1 percent of those worked full-time. In 2010, 17.8 percent of the Iraqi refugee population reported to have worked at least 50 weeks during the previous year, which is more than double the rate in 2009 (6.9 percent in 2009). The average number of weeks Iraqi respondents worked was 35.2 weeks, an increase from 25.1 weeks in 2009.

As is to be expected, the length of residency in the U.S. has a positive effect on the number of weeks worked and the refugee's ability to obtain full-time employment. For Iraqi refugees who arrived in 2010 and worked, 24 percent worked full-time compared to 32.5 percent of 2009 arrivals, 36.4 percent of 2008 arrivals, and 35.7 percent of 2007 arrivals. Among those refugees who worked in 2010, the average number of weeks worked for 2010 arrivals was 12.2, compared to 31.5 weeks for 2009 arrivals, 38.1 weeks for 2008 arrivals, and 45.8 weeks for 2007 arrivals.

Table III-3 (refer to [Table III-3: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Sex](#)) further demonstrates the gender difference in the Iraqi cohort across four employment measures: EPR, LFP, working since arrival in the U.S., and unemployment rate. More than half (53.5 percent) of Iraqi males in the 2010 survey had worked at any point since arrival in the U.S., compared to only a one-quarter (25.0 percent) of female Iraqi refugees. Despite this gender gap, it must be noted that there was an increase from 2009 for female refugees. In 2009, only 22.2 percent of female Iraqi refugees had reported working at some point since their arrival. There was a decrease in the overall labor force rate to 54.4 percent (down from 55.7 percent in 2009) that is attributed to a decrease for males to 68.1 percent from 70.9 percent in 2009. The labor force rate for female Iraqi refugees remained unchanged at 42.2 percent from 2009 to 2010.

### **Reasons for Not Looking for Work**

The 2010 survey also asked unemployed Iraqi refugees (aged 16 and older) reasons for not seeking employment (See [Chart III-1](#)). Poor health accounted for the largest proportion (32.7 percent), followed very closely by attending school (31.6 percent). One-fourth of the Iraqi refugees cited childcare/family responsibility (25.5 percent), and more than one in ten stated limited English (13.8 percent) as the reason why employment is not being sought. Age accounted for 13.4 percent of cases, while 9.3 percent reported an inability to find a job.

It is worthwhile to note that the ranking order for reasons not looking for work in 2010 is identical to the ranking order in 2009. There were, however, some decreases and increases in each category. Poor health decreased by 2.5 percent, attending school decreased by .7 percent. The percentage of refugees citing childcare/family responsibilities increased by 1.9 percent. There was a significant 5.4 percent decrease in the category of Limited English, and a 1.2 percentage decrease in the Age category. The largest change occurred in the Couldn't Find Job category, increasing 6.8 percent from 2009.

## Elapsed Time to First Job

How soon do Iraqi refugees find work after coming to the U.S.? As shown in [Chart III-2](#), the 2010 survey indicates that of those who have worked at any time since coming to the U.S., (38.5 percent of Iraqi refugees 16 years of age or older), seven percent found work within one month of arrival, 20.2 percent after two to three months, 24.7 percent from four to six months, (so that 51.9 percent of Iraqi respondents found jobs within six months of arrival), while another 28.5 percent from seven to 12 months and 19.6 percent found employment after more than a year.

## Factors Affecting Employment

Among the adult Iraqi refugees in the survey, the average number of years of education before coming to the U.S. was 11 (refer to [Table III-4: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Iraqi Refugees](#)). Nearly nine in ten (89.2 percent) of the Iraqi refugees surveyed in 2010 had received some form of education prior to arrival in the U.S.<sup>10</sup> About one quarter (26.5 percent) of the Iraqi refugees reported having attended primary school, and 24.4 percent reported having completed a secondary school education. One-fifth (20.6 percent) reported receiving a degree from a non-medical university and roughly one-tenth (11.3 percent) of the Iraqi group had completed a course of study at a technical school. The smallest percentage were groups who reported having completed a medical degree (1.6 percent), receiving training in a refugee camp (.8 percent), or some other form of education (.3 percent). Approximately one-tenth (10.8 percent) of the Iraqi respondents who were surveyed in 2010 had no formal education before coming to the U.S.

Nearly one-fifth (18.6 percent) of Iraqis surveyed continued their education upon arrival in the U.S. This rate is comparable to the 19 percent of refugees in the general population who reported attending school in pursuit of a degree or certificate. More than one-tenth (11.5 percent) of Iraqi refugees are pursuing a high school diploma, 4.0 percent for an Associate's degree, 1.8 percent for a Bachelor's degree, 0.4 percent for a Master's degree, and 0.1 percent for other degree types. Only 1.2 percent reported having received the degree by the time of the interview.

The 2010 survey reveals that 34 percent of the Iraqi refugees sampled were not able to speak any English when they arrived in the U.S. (refer to [Table III-4](#)), but this was reduced to 9.8 percent by the time of the survey interview. The proportion of those who could speak some English (not well) at the time of their arrival in the U.S. decreased slightly from 35.8 percent to 31.9 percent by the time they were surveyed. Similarly, the proportion of those who could speak English well or fluently significantly increased, almost doubling from 26 percent upon arrival in the U.S. to 57.4 percent by the time of the survey.

The ability to speak English appears to be one of the more important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of refugees (refer to [Table III-5](#)). Historically, most refugees improve their English language proficiency over time, and those who do not are the least likely to be employed. The survey results continue to report that the Iraqi respondents who spoke no English

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<sup>10</sup> It should be noted that even though the survey asks about years of schooling and the highest degree obtained prior to coming to the U.S., the correlation between years of schooling and degrees or certifications among different countries is not necessarily the same. Consequently, some degree of caution is necessary when interpreting education statistics.

continued to lag behind those who could speak some English on measures of economic self-sufficiency.

On the average, one-third (34 percent) of Iraqi refugees who arrived from 2007 to 2010 spoke no English at the time of arrival. Almost half of Iraqi refugees (48.1 percent) who arrived in 2010 reported speaking no English when they arrived. This was the highest percentage of non-English speakers for all Iraqis refugees who have arrived since 2007. In 2009, the percentage who spoke no English was significantly lower at 36.3 percent; 32 percent of 2008 arrivals, and 35.4 percent of 2007 arrivals spoke no English.

By the time of survey, Iraqi refugees had made considerable progress in learning the English language. At the time of the survey, only about one in ten Iraqi refugees surveyed still could not speak any English (9.8 percent). Again, the highest percentage of current (as of December 2010) non-English speakers was in the 2010 arrival group at 21.2 percent. For Iraqis who arrived in previous years, the rate of non-English speakers was significantly lower: 12.1 percent of 2009 arrivals, 8.2 percent of 2008 arrivals and only 10.6 percent of 2007 arrivals spoke no English.

In light of the important relationship of English literacy to self-sufficiency, Iraqi respondents have made significant efforts to learn English ([Table III-6](#)). During the 12 months prior to the survey, one in three (35.9 percent) of the adult Iraqi refugees in the sample attended English Language Training (ELT) outside of high school. Although, this represents a drop in the rate from the previous year's survey (46.2 percent in 2009), the rate of Iraqi utilization of ELT is higher than other refugees (26.7 percent). One-tenth (10.6 percent) attended ELT inside a high school, a slightly higher percentage than refugees in the general population (8.5 percent). Although the overall rate is very low, the percentage of Iraqi refugees who attended job training classes since arrival has doubled from the previous year to 2.1 percent (one percent in 2009).

Almost one in three Iraqi refugees (31.5 percent) reported attending language instruction at the time of the survey, either through high school curriculum (10.6 percent) or through other types of language class (20.9 percent) at the time of the survey. This rate is somewhat higher compared to the one in four (24.2 percent) refugees in the general population who reported attending language instruction at the time of the survey (8.5 percent inside high school and 15.7 percent outside of high school).

### **Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance**

Table III-7 (refer to [Table III-7: Iraqi Refugees' Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Self-Sufficiency by Year of Arrival](#)) details the economic self-sufficiency of Iraqi refugees in 2010. According to the 2010 survey, the average hourly wage of Iraqi refugees was \$9.52. In 2009, only 12.5 percent of Iraqi households had achieved self-sufficiency. In 2010, this rate tripled with more than one-third (37.9 percent) of Iraqi households subsisting on earnings alone. An additional 36.6 percent had achieved partial independence, with household income a mix of earnings and public assistance. The percentage of Iraqi households relying solely on public assistance shrank to 18.8 percent in 2010 from 31.0 percent in 2009. While 18.8 percent is still almost twice the rate in the general refugee population (10.9 percent), the dramatic shift towards self-sufficiency is undeniable.

Table III-8 (refer to [Table III-8: Characteristics of Iraqi Households by Type of Income](#)) presents several household characteristics by type of income. Households in the 2010 survey sustained by only public assistance average almost five household members (4.6) with no wage earners. Households that have a mix of earnings and public assistance income average almost five members (4.6) and 1.21 wage earners. Households that were independent of public assistance averaged just over four members (4.2) with 1.2 wage earners.

English language proficiency was lowest in households receiving only public assistance in the survey. About one in four (25.5 percent) households that rely solely on public assistance report having at least one member fluent in English. Only 29.1 percent of households with a mix of earnings and assistance reported at least one fluent household member compared to 40.4 percent of earnings-only households. Again, the relationship between English language proficiency and income seems to suggest that refugees are more likely to be self-sufficient when they are proficient in English.

### Medical Coverage

Seven out of ten (70.2 percent) adult Iraqi refugees received Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance in the year prior to the survey. Five percent (5.0 percent) reported receiving medical coverage from either their own employers or employers of their family members. It appears that the longer a refugee resides in the US, the more likely he or she will be insured through an employer. Of the respondents who arrived in 2010, none reported having medical insurance through an employer, compared to 2.3 percent for 2009 arrivals, 5.7 percent for 2008 arrivals, and 10.6 percent for 2007 arrivals. Over sixteen percent (16.4 percent) reported no medical coverage of any kind throughout the year (refer to [Table III-9: Source of Medical Coverage for Iraqi Refugee Group by Year of Arrival](#)).

### Public Assistance Utilization<sup>11</sup>

Table III-10 (refer to [Table III-10: Public Assistance Utilization by Iraqi Refugee Group](#)) presents cash and non-cash public assistance utilization data on Iraqi refugees. In 2010, 55.4 percent of Iraqi households received cash assistance in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is a significant decrease from 2009, when 86.1 percent of Iraqi households reported receiving this type of assistance. RCA is the most utilized source of cash assistance (30.1 percent), followed by SSI (21.6 percent). A small group of Iraqi households surveyed reported receiving assistance from TANF (10 percent) and General Assistance (3.5 percent).

A large majority of Iraqi households received SNAP (86.2 percent) and Medicaid or RMA (70.2 percent). The 2010 data represents a shift in the utilization levels from 2009, when SNAP and Medicaid or RMA were received by 95.1 percent and 89.4 percent of Iraqi households

<sup>11</sup> Caution must be exercised when reviewing refugee declarations of public assistance utilization. These are self-reported data and the questions asked are subject to wide variation in interpretation by the respondent. The surveys are conducted in the refugee's native language, and certain technical terms which distinguish types of income do not translate well into foreign languages. Refugees readily admit to receiving "welfare" or "assistance", but they are frequently confused about the correct category. Past surveys have found that refugee households are very accurate in reporting Supplemental Security Income (SSI) because their claims are handled by the Social Security Administration. However, RCA, TANF, and GA cases are all handled by the local county welfare office and are not clearly distinguished from each other by the refugee family. Over the years, we have noted that many refugees claim RCA many years after arrival even though the program is confined to the first eight months in the U.S., claim receipt of TANF even though they have no children, or claim receipt of general relief even though they reside in States that do not provide such assistance, such as Florida or Texas.

respectively. In 2010, 8.6 percent of Iraqi refugees utilized housing assistance, an increase from 2009 levels (6.1 percent).

### **Employment and Public Assistance Utilization Rates by State**

The 2010 survey also collected data regarding public assistance utilization and employment rate by the refugee's State of residence. Table III-11 (refer to [Table III-11: Iraqi Employment-to-Population Ratio \(EPR\) and Public Assistance Utilization for Top Ten States](#)) shows the reported EPR and utilization rates for various types of public assistance in the states where most of the Iraqi refugees resettled, as well as the nation as a whole. The top three states in which Iraqis settled are California (37.2 percent), Michigan (15.1 percent) and Arizona (8.2 percent). Another 21.1 percent of Iraqi refugees were settled in Texas and Illinois (both 4.9 percent), Massachusetts (3.4 percent), Virginia (3 percent), and Tennessee (1.6 percent), Pennsylvania (1.6 percent) and Washington (1.6 percent). The remaining 18.3 percent were settled in other states.

The overall EPR for the Iraqi population is 31.1 percent with a public assistance utilization of 55.4 percent (compared to 51.2 percent versus 26.4 percent in the general refugee population). California, where most Iraqis had settled, had the lowest EPR (22.2 percent) and second highest public assistance utilization rate (72.9 percent). Iraqis residing in Tennessee had the second lowest EPR rate at 24.2 percent and lowest welfare rate at 25.8 percent. On average three in ten Iraqi refugees received RCA (30.1 percent), followed by SSI (21.6 percent), TANF (10 percent), and General Assistance (3.5 percent).

### **Conclusion**

Overall, the employment findings from ORR's 2010 survey of Iraqi refugees show: employment rate for Iraqi men and women increased slightly, although the gains were greater for men; the disparity between employment rates between Iraqi men and women is greater than in the general refugee and U.S. population; full-time and long-term employment for Iraqi refugees increased; poor health and education are the major reasons why some Iraqi refugees are not searching for employment. An increase in the average hourly wage to \$9.52 from \$8.80 in 2009 may have been contributed to improvements in English ability.

Iraqi refugees made significant gains in acquisition of the English language. Iraqis who arrived in 2010 entrants are most likely to be non-English speakers when compared to their 2007, 2008, and 2009 counterparts. However, the fluency rate for the overall population doubled from arrival to the time of the survey, with over half of all Iraqi refugees reporting proficiency in English. Iraqi refugees are more likely to be enrolled in English training classes than their counterparts in the general refugee population.

Iraqi households made a dramatic shift towards self-sufficiency. In 2010, the percentage of self-sufficient Iraqi households tripled compared to 2009 levels and the number of households that rely solely on public assistance shrank from 31.0 percent in 2009 to 18.8 percent in 2010. Iraqi households lag behind their counterparts in the general refugee population (67.8 earnings-only households); however, the speed of their progress is undeniable. Overall utilization rates for cash assistance, RCA, SSI, General Assistance, SNAP and Medicaid/RMA dropped in 2010. Only TANF and public housing assistance increased.

Iraqi refugees' utilization of Medicaid/RMA insurance decreased while insurance through employers increased. However, the percentage of uninsured refugees increased four-fold from 2009 to 16.4 percent in 2010, suggesting that refugees who are no longer eligible for the temporary coverage of RMA were unable to find alternate sources of medical insurance.

Iraqi refugees continue to have some advantages over the general refugee population, specifically in the area of language. Upon entry to the United States, they have a higher rate of English-language familiarity or proficiency than the general refugee population (26 percent vs. 15 percent) and also report a higher rate of current English familiarity or proficiency over that group (57.4 percent vs. 42.4 percent). Iraqi refugees are more likely than other refugees to participate in English language training instruction (31.5 percent vs. 24.2).

Another advantage of Iraqi refugees is the tendency to have more education than refugees in the general population: 85.5 percent of Iraqi refugees vs. 67.8 percent of other refugees have received some formal schooling. Prior to entering the U.S., Iraqi refugees are more likely to have received a degree from a technical school, a non-medical university, or medical school than the general refugee population (33.5 percent vs. 23.4 percent).

While Iraqi refugees utilize public assistance at a higher rate (except housing) than their counterparts in the general refugee population, they continue to be well-positioned toward economic self-sufficiency due to relative familiarity with the English language, higher education level and rapid pace towards self-sufficiency.

**Iraqi Survey Technical Note:** The Iraqi survey, with interviews conducted by DB Consulting Group, Inc. in the fall of 2010, is a subset of the Annual Survey of Refugees conducted by ORR since 1975. Although respondents from Iraq have traditionally been included in the Annual Survey of Refugees, this is the second year that this population has been targeted in an effort to track their adjustment to resettlement in the U.S.

In 2010, a random sampling of Iraqi refugee who arrived between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2010 was drawn from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System. ORR's contractor, DB Consulting Group, Inc. then contacted each family by a letter written in Arabic. If the person sampled was a child, an adult living in the same household was interviewed. Interviews were conducted by telephone in the refugee's native language. The questionnaire and interview procedures used with this population were the same as the ones employed in the Annual Survey of Refugees. It should also be stated that while a very small percentage of the refugees in the Iraqi refugee population were born in countries other than Iraq (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Yemen, and Somalia), all had Iraqi citizenship.

The 2010 original sample of Iraqi refugees N=841. For the 2010 survey, 476 of the 841 of the Iraqi refugees in the sample were contacted and interviewed (a response rate of 56.6 percent.) of the remaining 365 cases, seven refused to be interviewed, three were deceased, and three had moved abroad by the time of the interview, and the remaining 352 could not be traced in time to be interviewed.

**Appendix A: Section I - Tables & Charts**

**FY 2009 and FY 2010 Performance Outcomes for All States and California Counties**

All States (Aggregate)	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	91,957		95,661	
Entered Employments	36,856	40%	40,302	42%
Terminations	10,242	52%	10,828	49%
Reductions	2,284	12%	2,869	13%
Average Wage	\$9.02		\$9.08	
Retentions	25,670	70%	27,459	73%
Health Benefits	17,660	61%	18,602	60%

Arkansas	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	23		28	
Entered Employments	8	35%	8	29%
Terminations	2	33%	0	0%
Reductions	2	33%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.00		\$8.25	
Retentions	4	50%	16	89%
Health Benefits	3	50%	4	57%

Alabama	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	158		159	
Entered Employments	104	66%	120	75%
Terminations	19	35%	11	21%
Reductions	27	49%	41	77%
Average Wage	\$7.80		\$7.89	
Retentions	127	94%	100	90%
Health Benefits	62	67%	55	51%

Colorado	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,358		1,271	
Entered Employments	527	39%	604	48%
Terminations	416	97%	405	90%
Reductions	14	3%	44	10%
Average Wage	\$10.13		\$10.06	
Retentions	455	87%	464	86%
Health Benefits	383	83%	413	78%

Alaska	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	156		150	
Entered Employments	66	42%	69	46%
Terminations	14	25%	19	33%
Reductions	35	63%	29	51%
Average Wage	\$9.23		\$8.71	
Retentions	60	90%	58	95%
Health Benefits	11	20%	17	61%

Connecticut	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	273		446	
Entered Employments	154	56%	221	50%
Terminations	12	38%	36	41%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.21		\$9.47	
Retentions	145	84%	123	64%
Health Benefits	80	73%	149	82%

Arizona	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	2,589		1,900	
Entered Employments	858	33%	763	40%
Terminations	213	33%	270	53%
Reductions	0	0%	4	1%
Average Wage	\$7.17		\$7.45	
Retentions	562	63%	580	74%
Health Benefits	407	62%	200	34%

Delaware	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	61		78	
Entered Employments	24	39%	34	44%
Terminations	8	89%	8	89%
Reductions	1	11%	1	11%
Average Wage	\$9.42		\$8.38	
Retentions	19	95%	29	88%
Health Benefits	10	63%	25	89%

Dist. of Columbia	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	352		273	
Entered Employments	131	37%	140	51%
Terminations	97	84%	19	16%
Reductions	12	10%	13	11%
Average Wage	\$9.30		\$11.26	
Retentions	111	93%	145	92%
Health Benefits	31	35%	68	52%

Idaho	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	491		592	
Entered Employments	270	55%	391	66%
Terminations	164	71%	186	63%
Reductions	8	3%	10	3%
Average Wage	\$9.60		\$8.93	
Retentions	197	84%	275	79%
Health Benefits	80	43%	39	22%

Florida	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	28,225		26,199	
Entered Employments	10,468	37%	10,377	40%
Terminations	3,179	79%	2,844	78%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.48		\$8.35	
Retentions	7,300	67%	6,582	66%
Health Benefits	5,086	57%	4,392	50%

Illinois	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,842		2,116	
Entered Employments	911	49%	1,098	52%
Terminations	269	44%	401	48%
Reductions	150	25%	223	27%
Average Wage	\$9.41		\$8.75	
Retentions	411	49%	732	58%
Health Benefits	530	71%	646	65%

Georgia	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,496		1,434	
Entered Employments	366	24%	489	34%
Terminations	49	62%	197	94%
Reductions	17	22%	6	3%
Average Wage	\$10.24		\$8.32	
Retentions	426	86%	354	81%
Health Benefits	305	86%	402	82%

Indiana	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,862		1,588	
Entered Employments	907	49%	771	49%
Terminations	381	65%	53	9%
Reductions	0	0%	15	3%
Average Wage	\$8.82		\$9.05	
Retentions	448	55%	482	63%
Health Benefits	480	56%	300	41%

Hawaii	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	20		38	
Entered Employments	12	60%	35	92%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$7.50		\$8.13	
Retentions	5	100%	24	67%
Health Benefits	5	50%	5	38%

Iowa	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	552		526	
Entered Employments	358	65%	352	67%
Terminations	57	41%	77	53%
Reductions	3	2%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$10.23		\$9.75	
Retentions	314	89%	328	94%
Health Benefits	334	99%	287	95%

Kansas	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	577		702	
Entered Employments	372	64%	424	60%
Terminations	112	78%	66	65%
Reductions	27	19%	30	30%
Average Wage	\$11.20		\$11.88	
Retentions	259	86%	293	79%
Health Benefits	286	88%	329	97%

Kentucky	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,627		1,928	
Entered Employments	782	48%	947	49%
Terminations	450	64%	503	57%
Reductions	185	26%	280	32%
Average Wage	\$8.85		\$8.79	
Retentions	485	72%	742	82%
Health Benefits	382	63%	412	57%

Massachusetts	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,569		1,853	
Entered Employments	877	56%	1,093	59%
Terminations	369	58%	575	64%
Reductions	243	38%	275	31%
Average Wage	\$10.13		\$10.24	
Retentions	656	74%	850	84%
Health Benefits	511	94%	601	89%

Louisiana	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	194		248	
Entered Employments	136	70%	170	69%
Terminations	89	78%	87	60%
Reductions	0	0%	12	8%
Average Wage	\$8.34		\$8.25	
Retentions	55	51%	75	56%
Health Benefits	53	43%	85	59%

Michigan	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	3,011		2,763	
Entered Employments	727	24%	547	20%
Terminations	150	23%	159	39%
Reductions	69	11%	89	22%
Average Wage	\$8.38		\$7.94	
Retentions	179	27%	332	57%
Health Benefits	165	71%	143	56%

Maine	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	357		1,165	
Entered Employments	197	55%	558	48%
Terminations	1	1%	249	48%
Reductions	3	2%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.97		\$9.15	
Retentions	64	29%	161	33%
Health Benefits	69	43%	16	10%

Minnesota	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	2,643		3,471	
Entered Employments	1,419	54%	1,695	49%
Terminations	244	31%	234	26%
Reductions	225	28%	227	26%
Average Wage	\$9.10		\$9.19	
Retentions	1,313	72%	1,194	91%
Health Benefits	403	43%	500	46%

Maryland	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,074		852	
Entered Employments	648	60%	692	81%
Terminations	364	100%	553	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.31		\$9.33	
Retentions	624	83%	581	88%
Health Benefits	422	79%	409	75%

Mississippi	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	33		15	
Entered Employments	27	82%	7	47%
Terminations	0	0%	2	40%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.35		\$8.35	
Retentions	7	70%	9	82%
Health Benefits	8	67%	4	100%

Missouri	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	491		836	
Entered Employments	287	58%	385	46%
Terminations	64	93%	107	69%
Reductions	2	3%	54	35%
Average Wage	\$9.06		\$8.92	
Retentions	206	74%	250	72%
Health Benefits	181	75%	237	76%

Montana	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	16		12	
Entered Employments	7	44%	8	67%
Terminations	4	67%	3	100%
Reductions	2	33%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$10.00		\$10.78	
Retentions	5	71%	4	50%
Health Benefits	1	14%	1	14%

New Hampshire	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	231		370	
Entered Employments	96	42%	319	86%
Terminations	38	69%	127	73%
Reductions	17	31%	47	27%
Average Wage	\$9.72		\$8.91	
Retentions	96	69%	250	95%
Health Benefits	41	57%	135	58%

Nebraska	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	380		422	
Entered Employments	168	44%	222	53%
Terminations	75	82%	56	41%
Reductions	16	18%	82	59%
Average Wage	\$9.48		\$10.49	
Retentions	62	68%	104	79%
Health Benefits	117	76%	179	91%

New Jersey	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	873		928	
Entered Employments	441	51%	377	41%
Terminations	36	17%	43	18%
Reductions	0	0%	6	3%
Average Wage	\$10.52		\$9.55	
Retentions	201	56%	168	71%
Health Benefits	313	85%	252	80%

Nevada	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,420		1,590	
Entered Employments	420	30%	651	41%
Terminations	176	62%	212	48%
Reductions	15	5%	27	6%
Average Wage	\$9.04		\$9.95	
Retentions	282	69%	396	59%
Health Benefits	160	59%	322	68

New Mexico	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	319		510	
Entered Employments	148	46%	178	35%
Terminations	17	81%	6	17%
Reductions	2	10%	3	9%
Average Wage	\$8.21		\$8.48	
Retentions	117	77%	117	79%
Health Benefits	59	48%	41	37%

New York	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	2,905		2,452	
Entered Employments	1,216	42%	1,253	51%
Terminations	7	2%	6	2%
Reductions	263	89%	332	98%
Average Wage	\$8.76		\$8.97	
Retentions	914	71%	830	68%
Health Benefits	607	55%	649	62%

North Carolina	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	970		1,228	
Entered Employments	904	93%	1,157	94%
Terminations	295	88%	360	85%
Reductions	41	12%	62	15%
Average Wage	\$8.35		\$8.33	
Retentions	753	90%	1,072	92%
Health Benefits	656	82%	833	82%

North Dakota	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	331		402	
Entered Employments	150	45%	166	41%
Terminations	71	50%	92	58%
Reductions	9	50%	15	9%
Average Wage	\$8.31		\$8.91	
Retentions	92	23%	93	90%
Health Benefits	97	11%	44	55%

Pennsylvania	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,573		1,838	
Entered Employments	921	59%	1,083	59%
Terminations	261	61%	436	79%
Reductions	82	19%	74	13%
Average Wage	\$8.38		\$8.85	
Retentions	660	71%	991	82%
Health Benefits	548	73%	601	72%

Ohio	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	2,202		1,284	
Entered Employments	873	40%	503	39%
Terminations	53	13%	97	28%
Reductions	23	6%	69	20%
Average Wage	\$8.16		\$8.06	
Retentions	285	23%	325	82%
Health Benefits	42	11%	230	64%

Rhode Island	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	58		92	
Entered Employments	58	100%	80	87%
Terminations	16	52%	38	56%
Reductions	15	48%	30	44%
Average Wage	\$8.5		\$8.44	
Retentions	55	95%	62	80%
Health Benefits	33	100%	47	96%

Oklahoma	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	496		318	
Entered Employments	141	28%	85	27%
Terminations	103	100%	33	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.31		\$8.70	
Retentions	55	31%	99	94%
Health Benefits	81	63%	55	71%

San Diego (W/F)	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	4,046		2,743	
Entered Employments	565	14%	376	14%
Terminations	234	41%	198	53%
Reductions	35	6%	23	6%
Average Wage	\$9.55		\$9.83	
Retentions	403	93%	99	70%
Health Benefits	56	21%	66	42%

Oregon	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	2,165		2,294	
Entered Employments	889	41%	941	41%
Terminations	295	81%	352	82%
Reductions	70	19%	75	18%
Average Wage	\$9.04		\$9.50	
Retentions	772	82%	777	82%
Health Benefits	412	59%	463	63%

South Carolina	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	93		109	
Entered Employments	85	91%	61	56%
Terminations	13	100%	4	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$7.58		\$7.62	
Retentions	40	65%	49	72%
Health Benefits	30	38%	32	58%

South Dakota	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	473		529	
Entered Employments	289	61%	331	63%
Terminations	154	94%	210	91%
Reductions	9	6%	21	9%
Average Wage	\$11.43		\$10.61	
Retentions	279	90%	245	79%
Health Benefits	273	100%	272	92%

Tennessee	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,528		1,060	
Entered Employments	419	27%	749	71%
Terminations	41	16%	109	23%
Reductions	0	0%	94	20%
Average Wage	\$8.16		\$8.79	
Retentions	281	75%	468	67%
Health Benefits	259	69%	460	69%

Virginia	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,567		1,719	
Entered Employments	989	63%	1,227	71%
Terminations	80	58%	117	65%
Reductions	0	0%	63	35%
Average Wage	\$10.06		\$9.74	
Retentions	619	66%	593	51%
Health Benefits	472	71%	593	67%

Texas	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	4,807		7,703	
Entered Employments	2,560	53%	3,513	46%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.74		\$8.79	
Retentions	1,673	68%	2,778	82%
Health Benefits	1,897	83%	2,498	79%

Washington	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	3,447		3,165	
Entered Employments	979	28%	748	24%
Terminations	305	48%	356	72%
Reductions	33	5%	64	13%
Average Wage	\$9.41		\$9.62	
Retentions	606	94%	292	55%
Health Benefits	82	13%	59	13%

Utah	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,044		1,066	
Entered Employments	469	45%	523	49%
Terminations	63	51%	26	29%
Reductions	0	0%	25	28%
Average Wage	\$8.49		\$9.13	
Retentions	437	80%	359	83%
Health Benefits	233	61%	290	67%

West Virginia	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	13		15	
Entered Employments	2	15%	12	80%
Terminations	0	0%	7	64%
Reductions	1	100%	3	27%
Average Wage	\$7.50		\$8.38	
Retentions	1	50%	3	25%
Health Benefits	2	100%	7	88%

Vermont	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	577		582	
Entered Employments	276	48%	252	43%
Terminations	104	68%	130	85%
Reductions	9	6%	2	1%
Average Wage	\$9.55		\$9.40	
Retentions	155	66%	197	67%
Health Benefits	67	32%	145	68%

Wisconsin	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,309		1,273	
Entered Employments	702	54%	707	56%
Terminations	236	90%	266	86%
Reductions	12	5%	26	8%
Average Wage	\$8.87		\$9.00	
Retentions	593	81%	387	85%
Health Benefits	358	55%	231	37%

State of California

California (Aggregate)	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	8,080		11,326	
Entered Employments	2,453	30%	2,590	23%
Terminations	840	41%	474	22%
Reductions	607	30%	373	17%
Average Wage	\$9.32		\$9.38	
Retentions	1,802	77%	1,922	82%
Health Benefits	477	37%	359	28%

California Counties

Alameda	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	486		510	
Entered Employments	143	29%	234	46%
Terminations	70	71%	77	53%
Reductions	29	29%	52	36%
Average Wage	\$9.36		\$9.33	
Retentions	106	79%	96	65%
Health Benefits	71	62%	80	54%

Fresno	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	499		361	
Entered Employments	122	24%	115	32%
Terminations	2	5%	12	19%
Reductions	23	58%	10	16%
Average Wage	\$8.35		\$8.52	
Retentions	111	66%	70	50%
Health Benefits	60	52%	55	51%

Los Angeles	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	3,592		4,626	
Entered Employments	1,129	31%	1,334	29%
Terminations	622	56%	236	18%
Reductions	369	33%	216	17%
Average Wage	\$9.57		\$9.89	
Retentions	752	79%	1,094	89%
Health Benefits	2	1%	6	2%

Merced	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	90		35	
Entered Employments	17	19%	10	29%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	2	20%
Average Wage	\$8.00		\$8.00	
Retentions	2	7%	2	18%
Health Benefits	3	23%	0	0%

Orange	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	237		264	
Entered Employments	64	27%	102	39%
Terminations	20	38%	18	22%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$10.45		\$8.60	
Retentions	66	84%	65	78%
Health Benefits	6	17%	8	14%

Sacramento	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,299		1,150	
Entered Employments	615	47%	458	40%
Terminations	38	10%	32	12%
Reductions	63	17%	43	17%
Average Wage	\$9.20		\$9.29	
Retentions	520	82%	367	81%
Health Benefits	234	42%	152	34%

San Diego	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	1,158		3,726	
Entered Employments	83	7%	79	2%
Terminations	2	2%	2	3%
Reductions	75	90%	40	51%
Average Wage	\$10.00		\$8.66	
Retentions	72	76%	50	83%
Health Benefits	1	3%	1	4%

San Francisco	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	78		77	
Entered Employments	19	24%	32	42%
Terminations	1	5%	4	13%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$12.57		\$11.06	
Retentions	7	88%	9	90%
Health Benefits	5	38%	2	13%

San Joaquin	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	99		41	
Entered Employments	19	19%	14	34%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.09		\$8.09	
Retentions	1	5%	0	0%
Health Benefits	0	0%	0	0%

Santa Clara	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	372		329	
Entered Employments	186	50%	200	61%
Terminations	62	35%	93	47%
Reductions	48	27%	10	5%
Average Wage	\$9.67		\$9.46	
Retentions	148	81%	169	88%
Health Benefits	95	95%	55	50%

Stanislaus	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	0		207	
Entered Employments	0	0%	12	6%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$0.00		\$0.00	
Retentions	0	0%	0	0%
Health Benefits	0	0%	0	0%

*\* Note: Wyoming does not participate in the refugee resettlement program.*

**Table I-1: ORR Appropriation (2010)**

Transitional and Medical Services	\$353,281,000
Social Services	\$154,005,000
Preventive Health	\$4,748,000
Targeted Assistance	\$48,590,000
Victims of Torture	\$11,088,000
Victims of Trafficking	\$9,814,000
<b>Total Refugee Appropriation</b>	<b>\$581,526,000</b>
Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	\$149,291,000
<b>Total ORR Appropriation</b>	<b>\$730,817,000</b>
New budget authority only. Does not include prior year funds available for FY 2010 authorization.	

**Table I-2: Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA), Social Services and Targeted Assistance Obligations (2010) (by State)**

State	CMA	Social Services	Targeted Assistance	Total
Alabama	-	\$163,000	-	\$163,000
Alaska	-	100,000	-	100,000
Arizona	11,264,000	3,236,000	2,389,000	16,889,000
Arkansas	20,000	75,000	-	95,000
California	28,249,000	11,807,000	6,987,000	47,043,000
Colorado	4,962,000	1,617,000	747,000	7,326,000
Connecticut	1,045,000	378,000	-	1,423,000
Delaware	50,000	75,000	-	125,000
Dist. of Col.	425,000	199,000	-	624,000
Florida	61,587,000	19,067,000	12,641,000	93,295,000
Georgia	7,260,000	2,421,000	1,307,000	10,988,000
Hawaii	20,000	75,000	-	95,000
Idaho	2,130,000	901,000	527,000	3,558,000
Illinois	9,019,000	2,203,000	1,304,000	12,526,000
Indiana	965,000	1,456,000	341,000	2,762,000
Iowa	1,147,000	786,000	452,000	2,385,000
Kansas	405,000	379,000	-	784,000
Kentucky	-	1,476,000	665,000	2,141,000
Louisiana	143,000	252,000	-	395,000
Maine	520,000	275,000	-	795,000
Maryland	10,156,000	1,376,000	853,000	12,385,000
Massachusetts	7,565,000	1,453,000	613,000	9,631,000
Michigan	16,001,000	3,065,000	295,000	19,361,000
Minnesota	5,650,000	1,687,000	658,000	7,995,000
Mississippi	1,475,000	75,000	-	1,550,000
Missouri	1,296,000	1,073,000	361,000	2,730,000
Montana	20,000	75,000	-	95,000
Nebraska	1,657,000	689,000	-	2,346,000
Nevada	-	695,000	469,000	1,164,000
New Hampshire	755,000	479,000	164,000	1,398,000
New Jersey	1,552,000	966,000	-	2,518,000
New Mexico	1,240,000	184,000	-	1,424,000
New York	6,100,000	4,724,000	3,260,000	14,084,000
North Carolina	3,107,000	2,057,000	905,000	6,069,000
North Dakota	1,073,000	385,000	217,000	1,675,000
Ohio	5,600,000	1,512,000	496,000	7,608,000
Oklahoma	775,000	250,000	-	1,025,000
Oregon	2,465,000	737,000	570,000	3,772,000

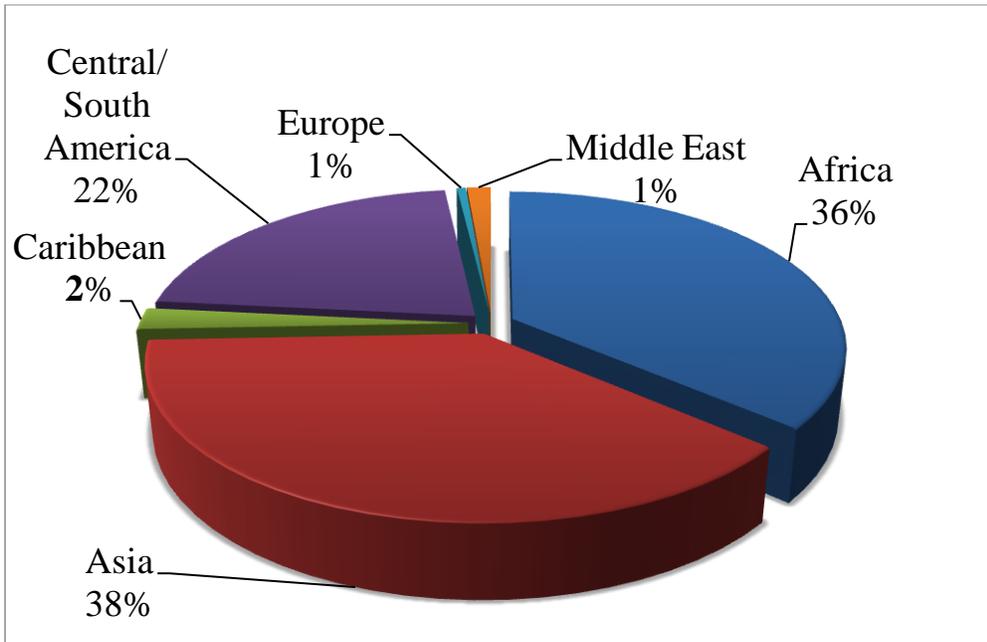
State	CMA	Social Services	Targeted Assistance	Total
Pennsylvania	7,900,000	1,818,000	490,000	10,208,000
Rhode Island	131,000	134,000	-	265,000
South Carolina	270,000	138,000	-	408,000
South Dakota	430,000	464,000	259,000	1,153,000
Tennessee	5,600,000	1,105,000	501,000	7,206,000
Texas	30,500,000	6,797,000	3,397,000	40,694,000
Utah	5,959,000	989,000	683,000	7,631,000
Vermont	317,000	316,000	-	633,000
Virginia	6,750,000	1,771,000	598,000	9,119,000
Washington	9,692,000	2,299,000	1,317,000	13,308,000
West Virginia	33,000	75,000	-	108,000
Wisconsin	2,010,000	458,000	265,000	2,733,000
Wyoming	-	-	-	-
	<b>265,290,000</b>	<b>84,787,000</b>	<b>43,731,000</b>	<b>393,808,000</b>

**Table I-3: Targeted Assistance (2010) (by County)**

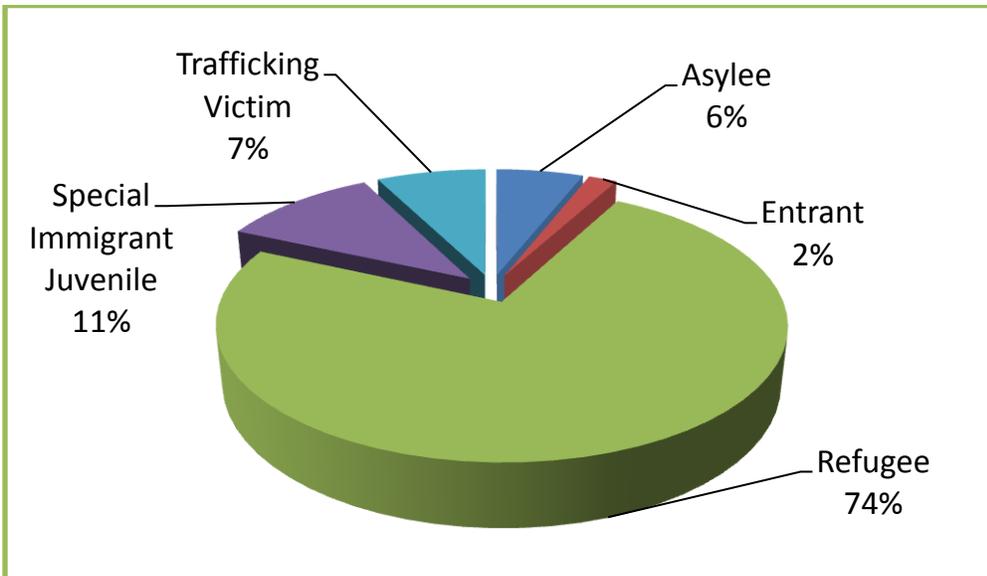
City	State	Amount
Maricopa	AZ	\$1,810,368
Pima County	AZ	578,672
Los Angeles	CA	3,606,718
Sacramento	CA	395,837
San Diego	CA	2,384,469
Fresno	CA	51,803
Santa Clara	CA	548,199
City of Denver	CO	747,489
Broward	FL	703,609
Collier	FL	240,123
Miami-Dade	FL	9,359,915
Duval	FL	553,684
Hillsborough	FL	679,840
Orange	FL	457,696
Palm Beach	FL	645,711
DeKalb	GA	1,307,268
Ada	ID	527,478
Cook/Kane/DuPage	IL	1,304,220
Allen	IN	340,987
Polk	IA	451,906
Jefferson	KY	665,213
Baltimore	MD	321,789
Montgomery/Prince George's	MD	531,135
Hampden	MA	265,720
Suffolk	MA	347,691

Ingham	MI	65,211
Kent	MI	229,762
Hennepin/Ramsey	MN	582,328
Anoka	MN	42,052
Olmsted	MN	33,215
City of St. Louis	MO	361,098
Clark	NV	468,666
Merrimack	NH	163,942
Erie	NY	717,017
Monroe	NY	397,361
New York City	NY	1,254,855
Oneida	NY	282,784
Onondaga	NY	607,925
Guilford	NC	508,585
Mecklenburg	NC	396,142
Cass	ND	217,269
Franklin	OH	496,091
Multnomah/Clackamas	OR	570,139
City of Philadelphia	PA	287,660
Lancaster	PA	202,032
Minnehaha	SD	258,711
Davidson	TN	500,662
Dallas/Tarrant	TX	1,640,331
Potter	TX	287,965
Harris	TX	1,468,772
Davis/Salt Lake	UT	682,887
Fairfax/Arlington/Alexandria	VA	331,540
City of Charlottesville	VA	122,499
City of Richmond	VA	143,525
King/Snohomish	WA	1,056,175
Spokane	WA	260,844
City of Milwaukee	WI	265,415
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$43,731,000</b>

**Chart I-1: FY 2010 Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) Program Origin**



**Chart I-2: FY 2010 URM Program Population**



**Table I-4: Wilson/Fish Grantees**

State/County Grantee	RCA for TANF-Types	RMA Funds to Wilson/Fish Grantee	Social Services Funds to Wilson/Fish Grantee
Alabama – Catholic Social Services of Mobile	No	Yes	Yes
Alaska – Catholic Social Services Anchorage	No	Yes	Yes
Colorado – Colorado Dept. of Human Services	Yes	No	Yes
Idaho – Mountain States Group	Yes	No	Yes
Kentucky – Catholic Charities of Louisville	No	Yes	Yes
Louisiana – Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge	No	No	Yes
Massachusetts – Massachusetts Office of Refugees and Immigrants	No	No	Yes
Nevada – Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota – North Dakota Department of Human Services	Yes	No	Yes
San Diego – Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego	Yes 1/	No	Yes
Tennessee - Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc. 2/	No	Yes	Yes

South Dakota – LSS of South Dakota	Yes	No	Yes
Vermont – USCRI	Yes	No	No

1/Beginning February 1, 2010, all TANF type refugees were referred to the County Calworks (TANF) program for cash assistance and was no longer provided through Wilson/Fish

2/ Began operations under the Wilson/Fish program on September 30, 2010.

**Table I-5: PY 2009 Matching Grant (MG) Enrollment by Immigration Status**

Status	Total Enrolled	Percent of Total
Refugee	23,203	78.2%
Asylees	2,448	8.2%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	3,383	11.4%
SIV	590	2.0%
Victim of Trafficking	53	0.2%
Amerasian	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,677</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table I-5a: Church World Service**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	1,015	2,532	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	534	1,325	58%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	94%	94%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	578	1515	71%
Entered Employment at 120 days		619	60%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.79	
Health Benefits at 120 days		238	43%

**Table I-5b: Episcopal Migration Ministries**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	655	1,759	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	320	861	55%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	94%	94%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	372	1,015	69%
Entered Employment at 120 days		381	51%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.56	
Health Benefits at 120 days		144	47%

**Table I-5c: Ethiopian Community Development Council**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	450	935	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	180	401	50%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	97%	95%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	210	445	68%
Entered Employment at 120 days		202	36%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$9.00	
Health Benefits at 120 days		139	75%

**Table I-5d: Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	305	689	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	209	450	69%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	96%	97%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	219	469	71%
Entered Employment at 120 days		249	67%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$9.94	
Health Benefits at 120 days		105	55%

**Table I-5e: International Rescue Committee**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	1,779	4,149	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	881	2,176	58%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	92%	93%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	941	2,421	66%
Entered Employment at 120 days		1,102	46%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.67	
Health Benefits at 120 days		489	55%

**Table 1-5f: Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	1,459	3,442	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	706	1,686	52%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	95%	95%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	879	2,204	67%
Entered Employment at 120 days		787	46%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.90	
Health Benefits at 120 days		343	53%

**Table I-5g: United States Conference of Catholic Bishops**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	3,957	8,944	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	1,847	4,110	48%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	92%	92%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	2,332	5,746	67%
Entered Employment at 120 days		2,261	44%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.83	
Health Benefits at 120		851	45%

**Table I-5h: U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	2,422	5,210	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	1,218	2,658	59%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	96%	96%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	1,462	3,218	72%
Entered Employment at 120 days		1,492	54 %
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$9.14	
Health Benefits at 120 days		536	40%

**Table I-5i: World Relief**

Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	746	2,005	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	412	1,101	58%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	88%	89%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	400	1,099	70%
Entered Employment at 120 days		553	55%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.71	
Health Benefits at 120 days		355	84%

**Table I-6: FY 2010 Individual Development Account Grantees**

Individual Development Account FY 2010 Continuation Grantees

<b>Grantee Name</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Alliance for Multicultural Community Service, Inc.	Houston, TX	\$203,500
Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association of Greater Lowell, Inc.	Lowell, MA	\$143,000
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County	San Jose, CA	\$204,000
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Camden, Inc.	Camden, NJ	\$225,000
Catholic Charities, Diocese of St. Petersburg, Inc.	St. Petersburg, FL	\$200,000
Diocese of Olympia	Seattle, WA	\$205,000
ECDC Enterprise Development Group	Arlington, VA	\$280,000
Economic and Community Development Institute	Columbus, OH	\$230,000
International Rescue Committee-Phoenix	New York, NY	\$230,000
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Augusta, ME	\$207,901
Mountain States Group	Boise, ID	\$201,018
Neighborhood Assets	Spokane, WA	\$150,000
Western Kentucky Refugee Mutual Assistance Society, Inc.	Bowling Green, KY	\$150,000

Individual Development Account FY 2010 New Grantees

<b>Grantee Name</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Alliance for African Assistance	San Diego, CA	\$251,804
Ethiopian Community Development Center	Arlington, VA	\$224,000
Fund for the City of New York	New York, NY	\$280,000
Indiana Housing and Community Development Authority	Indianapolis, IN	\$200,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	Sioux Falls, SD	\$269,964
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	Los Angeles, CA	\$270,000
Refugee Resettlement and Immigration Services of Atlanta	Atlanta, GA	\$270,000
Spring Institute for Intercultural Learning	Denver, CO	\$270,000
World Relief Corp. of National Association of Evangelicals	Baltimore, MD	\$219,333

**Table I-7: FY 2010 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Grant Award Amount</b>
Arizona	\$215,000
Connecticut	\$175,000
Florida	\$450,000

Idaho	\$183,376
Illinois	\$250,000
Iowa	\$100,000
Massachusetts	\$335,000
Michigan	\$200,000
Minnesota	\$319,000
Missouri	\$150,315
Nebraska	\$124,000
New York	\$345,844
Pennsylvania	\$175,000
South Dakota	\$105,000
Texas	\$781,465
Washington	\$350,000
Wisconsin	\$600,000

**Table I-8: FY 2010 Technical Assistance Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc	Washington, DC	\$270,000
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Bridging Refugee Youth and Children Services	Washington, DC	\$350,000
The International Rescue Committee	New York, NY	\$150,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service/Refugee Works	Baltimore, MD	\$250,000
ISED solutions, Inc.	Washington, DC	\$270,000
ISED Solutions, Inc.	Washington, DC	\$250,000
The Cultural Orientation Resource (COR) Center at the Center for Applied Linguistics	Washington, DC	\$200,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc.	Arlington, VA	\$350,000
The Spring Institute for Intercultural Learning	Denver, CO	\$250,000
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center Inc.	Washington, DC	\$200,000
The Massachusetts Department of Public Health	Boston, MA	\$500,000

**Table I-9: FY 2010 Microenterprise Development Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
International Rescue Committee	Phoenix, AZ	\$240,000
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission	Fresno, CA	\$241,340
Opening Doors, Inc.	Sacramento, CA	\$250,000
International Rescue Committee	San Diego, CA	\$270,000
Refugee Women’s Network	Decatur, GA	\$200,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	Boise, ID	\$200,000
Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	Wiscasset, ME	\$200,000
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	\$249,930
Business Outreach Center Network, Inc.	Brooklyn, NY	\$230,000
Community Center Development for New Americans, Inc.	New York, NY	\$300,000
Neighborhood Assets	Spokane, WA	\$194,307
Women’s Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST)	Albuquerque, NM	\$200,000
National Alliance of Vietnamese American Services Agencies (NAVASA)	New Orleans, LA	\$200,000
Boat People SOS, Inc.	Montgomery County, MD	\$150,693
Jewish Family and Vocational Services, Inc.	Louisville, KY	\$203,730
Catholic Charities, Diocese of St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg, FL	\$200,000
Diocese of Olympia	Seattle, WA	\$200,000
State of Massachusetts	Boston, MA	\$250,000

**Table I-10: FY 2010 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
International Rescue Committee	Phoenix, AZ	\$118,750
International Rescue Committee	San Diego, CA	\$64,799
Mountain States Group	Boise, ID	\$101,194
Catholic Charities	Kansas City, KS	\$106,999
Catholic Charities	Louisville, KY	\$95,684
Massachusetts Office of Refugees and Immigrants	Boston, MA	\$93,518
United Hmong Association of North Carolina	Hickory, NC	\$102,360
International Institute of New Hampshire	Manchester, NH	\$80,072
Mercy Enterprise Corporation NW	Portland, OR	\$41,667
Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Burlington, VT	\$94,957

**Table I-11: FY 2010 Preferred Communities Program Grantees**

Preferred Communities FY 2010 Continuation Grantees

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Preferred Community Site</b>	<b>Amount</b>
International Rescue Committee	Boise, ID	\$243,082
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the PECUSA	Indianapolis, IN; Minneapolis, MN; Syracuse, NY; New Bern, NC; Houston, TX	\$288,621
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Dearborn, MI	\$80,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc.	Las Vegas, NV; Denver, CO	\$298,960
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the PECUSA	Wilmington, NC	\$103,626
International Rescue Committee	Tucson, AZ	\$298,458
World Relief Corporation	Durham, NC; High Point, NC; Modesto, CA; Moline, IL	\$299,941
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the PECUSA	Tucson, AZ; Boise, ID; Louisville, KY; Lexington, KY; Buffalo, NY	\$230,297
International Rescue Committee	Charlottesville, VA	\$174,872
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	Atlanta, GA; Fort Worth, TX	\$241,454
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services	Greely, CO; Orlando, FL; St. Cloud, MN; Madison, WI	\$300,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	San Diego, CA; Springfield, MA; Buffalo, NY; Charlotte, NC; Columbus, OH	\$299,994
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Cleveland, OH; Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA	\$299,942
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services	Lancaster, PA; Denver, CO; Utica, NY	\$252,456

Preferred Communities FY 2010 New Grantees

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Preferred Community Site</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Church World Service	Phoenix, AZ; Chicago, IL; Minneapolis, MN; Columbus, OH; Durham, NC	\$250,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council	San Diego, CA; Washington, DC; Houston, TX; Milwaukee, WI; Clearwater, FL	\$299,700
Ethiopian Community Development Council	Phoenix, AZ; Chicago, IL; Omaha, NE; Greensboro, NC	\$299,740
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Clearwater, FL; Ann Arbor, MI; East Orange, NJ	\$296,787
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Atlanta, GA; Seattle, WA	\$197,037
International Rescue Committee	San Diego, CA	\$295,741

International Rescue Committee	Baltimore, MD; Silver Spring, MD	\$184,737
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Albany, NY; DeBry/Bridgeport, CT; Des Moines, IA; Manchester, NH; Providence, RI	\$300,000
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Akron, OH; Kansas City, MO; Owensboro, KY; Raleigh, NC, Twin Falls, ID	\$300,000
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	Chicago, IL; Minneapolis, MN; Sacramento, CA; Treasure Valley, ID	\$263,687
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	DuPage/Aurora, IL; Fort Worth, TX; Richland (Tri-Cities), WA	\$300,000

**Table I-12: FY 2010 Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Site City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Catholic Charities, Diocese of San Antonio	San Antonio, TX	\$200,000
Catholic Charities Health and Human Services	Cleveland, OH	\$200,000
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Dearborn, MI; Akron, OH; Albany, NY	\$250,000
International Rescue Committee	Phoenix, AZ	\$200,000
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Dillon, SC	\$200,000
Horn of Africa Community of North America	San Diego, CA	\$200,000
International Rescue Committee	Abilene, TX	\$200,000
Refugee Resettlement and Immigration Services	Atlanta, GA	\$200,000
International Institute of Buffalo	Buffalo, NY	\$200,000
Church World Service	Lancaster, PA	\$100,000
Community Refugee and Immigrant Services, Inc.	Columbus, OH	\$200,000
International Institute of St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	\$150,000
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	Fort Worth, TX	\$230,037
Catholic Charities of Diocese of Washington	Washington, DC	\$100,000

**Table I-13: FY 2010 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
ISED Solutions	Washington, DC	\$121,764
Sauti Yetu Center for African Women	New York, NY	\$107,590
Us Together, Inc.	Columbus, OH	\$141,572
Women's Initiative for Self-Empowerment (WISE)	St. Paul, MN	\$163,370
Somali Bantu Association of San Antonio	San Antonio, TX	\$171,345
Maine Dept of Health and Human Services	Augusta, ME	\$168,059
Montagnard Human Rights Organization	Raleigh, NC	\$181,391
Merced Lao Family Community, Inc.	Merced, CA	\$180,891
Merced Lao Family Community, Inc.	Merced, CA	\$183,831
Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston	Houston, TX	\$125,695
Minnesota African Women's Association, Inc.	Brooklyn Center, MN	\$123,758
Refugee Family Services, Inc	Stone Mountain, GA	\$154,430
Colorado African Organization	Denver, CO	\$197,308
Center for Refugees and Immigrants of Tennessee	Nashville, TN	\$195,608
Horn of Africa Community in North America	San Diego, CA	\$125,000
The Southern Sudanese American Association	Anchorage, AK	\$100,000
Asian Community & Cultural Center, Inc.	Lincoln, NE	\$125,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Inc	Louisville, KY	\$196,267
Pan-African Association	Chicago, IL	\$177,555
The International Rescue Committee (DC-MD)	New York, NY	\$199,962
IRCO-Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization	Portland, OR	\$200,000
Pan-African Community Association	Milwaukee, WI	\$166,824
Southern New Hampshire Services	Manchester, NH	\$118,420
Association of Africans Living in Vermont, Inc	Burlington, VT	\$165,531
Karen Community of Minnesota	St. Paul, MN	\$169,000
Somali Bantu Association of Tucson Arizona	Tucson, AZ	\$197,688
Boat People SOS	Bayou La Batre, AL	\$100,000
Center for Preventing Hate	Portland, ME	\$184,719
California Health Collaborative (Butte County)	Fresno, CA	\$141,682
Lao Family Community Development Inc	Oakland, CA	\$198,154
Sauti Yetu Center for African Women, Inc.	NYC, NY	\$152,056
Mohawk Valley Resource Center for Refugees, Inc	Utica, NY	\$79,226

**Table I-14: FY 2010 Refugee Healthy Marriage Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Alliance for Multicultural Community Services	Houston, TX	\$250,000
Boat People SOS	Falls Church, VA	\$250,000
Catholic Charities Inc. – Archdiocese of Hartford	Hartford, CT	\$250,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc. (HIAS)	New York, NY	\$830,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc. (HIAS)	New York, NY	\$400,000
Jewish Child and Family Services	Chicago, IL	\$247,785
Jewish Family & Career Services, Inc.	Atlanta, GA	\$309,930
Lao Family Community Development	Oakland, CA	\$250,000
The Cambodian Family	Santa Ana, CA	\$250,000
US Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Arlington, VA	\$780,000

**Table I-15: FY 2010 Preventive Health Discretionary Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Catholic Social Services of Alabama	AL	\$60,000
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$165,000
California Department of Health Services	CA	\$500,000
Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment	CO	\$95,000
District of Columbia	DC	\$50,000
State of Florida Department of Health	FL	\$620,000
Georgia State Refugee Health Program	GA	\$148,500
North Central District Health Program	ID	\$66,000
Illinois Department of Public Health	IL	\$75,000
Indiana State Department of Health	IN	\$156,250
Iowa Department of Public Health	IA	\$132,000
Kansas Department of Health & Environment	KS	\$57,200
Catholic Charities of Louisville	KY	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Archdiocese of New Orleans	LA	\$90,000
Maryland Department of Health & Mental Hygiene	MD	\$112,500
Massachusetts Office of Refugees & Immigrants	MA	\$200,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	MI	\$211,481
Minnesota Department of Health	MN	\$155,729
State of Missouri	MO	\$82,500
Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services	NE	\$75,600
State of New Hampshire Office of Energy & Planning	NH	\$85,000
New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services	NJ	\$50,000
New Mexico Department of Health	NM	\$50,000
New York State Department of Health	NY	\$207,478
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	NC	\$100,000
North Dakota Department of Human Services	ND	\$66,000
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	OH	\$193,500
Multnomah County Health Department	OR	\$120,000
State of Rhode Island & Providence Plantation	RI	\$50,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	SD	\$75,000
Texas Department of State Health Services	TX	\$223,262
Virginia Department of Health	VA	\$75,000
Washington State Department of Social & Health Services	WA	\$200,000
Department of Workforce Development	WI	\$100,000

**Table I-16: FY 2010 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$325,172
Florida Department of Children & Family Services	FL	\$16,425,681
Georgia Department of Human Services	GA	\$225,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	KY	\$380,154
Massachusetts Office for Refugee & Immigrants	MA	\$195,000
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	NV	\$195,362
New York State Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	NY	\$225,000
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	NC	\$126,664
State of Oregon	OR	\$225,000
Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare	PA	\$100,000
Texas Health & Human Services Commission	TX	\$444,419
Virginia Department of Social Services	VA	\$132,548

**Table I-17: FY 2010 Refugee School Impact Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$500,000
California Department of Social Services	CA	\$1,700,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	CO	\$137,000
State of Connecticut	CT	\$187,500
Florida Department of Education	FL	\$2,375,000
Georgia Department of Human Resources	GA	\$500,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	ID	\$137,500
Illinois Department of Human Services	IL	\$500,000
Indiana Family & Social Services Administration	IN	\$125,000
Iowa Department of Human Services	IA	\$137,500
Catholic Charities of Kentucky	KY	\$250,000
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	ME	\$137,500
Massachusetts Office of Refugees & Immigrants	MA	\$287,500
Michigan Department of Human Services	MI	\$437,500
Minnesota Department of Human Services	MN	\$1,031,250
Department of Social Services of Missouri	MO	\$318,750
Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services	NE	\$125,000
State of Nevada	NV	\$137,500
State of New Hampshire	NH	\$125,000
New Jersey Division of Family Development	NJ	\$137,500
New Mexico Human Services Department	MN	\$125,000
New York State Office of Temporary & Disability	NY	\$1,250,000
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	NC	\$218,750
North Dakota Department of Human Services	ND	\$137,500
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	OH	\$225,000
Oregon Department of Education	OR	\$312,500
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	PA	\$375,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	SD	\$181,250
Tennessee Department of Human Services	TN	\$125,000
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	TX	\$900,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	VA	\$225,000
State of Washington	WA	\$1,156,250
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	WI	\$137,500

**Table I-18: FY 2010 Services to Elderly Refugees Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$100,000
State of Maine Department of Health & Human Services	ME	\$213,515
State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development	WI	\$215,000
Minnesota Department of Human Services	MN	\$227,254
State of Oregon	OR	\$120,000
State of Washington	WA	\$100,000
Alaska Catholic Social Services	AK	\$116,500
Iowa Department of Human Services	IA	\$113,500
Maryland Department of Human Resources	MD	\$109,186
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	NC	\$165,744
Kentucky Catholic Charities	KY	\$133,940
California Department of Social Services	CA	\$263,125
State of Utah	UT	\$100,000
Illinois Department of Human Services	IL	\$320,447
Massachusetts Office for Refugees & Immigrants	MA	\$215,000
Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare	PA	\$100,000
State of Missouri Department of Social Services	MO	\$150,000
Texas Health & Human Services Commission	TX	\$300,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	ID	\$145,061
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	OH	\$175,328
State of Connecticut	CT	\$116,400

**Table I-19: FY 2010 Survivors of Torture Program Grantees**

## Survivors of Torture Program FY 2010 Grantees

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
The Center for Victims of Torture (TTA)	Minneapolis, MN	\$500,000
Gulf Coast Jewish Family & Community Services	Clearwater, FL	\$387,000
Advocates for Survivors of Torture and Trauma	Baltimore, MD	\$395,000
Asian Americans for Community Involvement	San Jose, CA	\$380,000
Behavior Therapy and Psychotherapy Center	Burlington, VT	\$220,000
Bethany Christian Services	Grand Rapids, MI	\$360,000
Boat People SOS, Inc.	Falls Church, VA	\$225,000
Boston Medical Center Corporation	Boston, MA	\$475,000
Center for Survivors of Torture	Dallas, TX (serving TX and Oklahoma)	\$315,000
Chaldean and Middle-Eastern Social Services, Inc.	El Cajon, CA	\$240,000
City of Portland	Portland, ME	\$360,000
City of St. Louis Mental Health Board of Trustees	St. Louis, MO	\$475,000
Gulf Coast Jewish Family & Community Services	Clearwater, FL	\$475,000
HealthRight International	New York, NY	\$210,000
Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights	Chicago, IL	\$435,000
HHC Elmhurst Hospital Center	Elmhurst, NY	\$240,000
International Rescue Committee	Phoenix and Tucson, AZ	\$330,000
Khmer Health Advocates	West Hartford, CT	\$225,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	\$330,000
Lowell Community Health Center	Lowell, MA	\$260,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	Baltimore, MD (serving multiple sites)	\$380,000
Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma	Boston, MA	\$375,000
NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation/Bellevue	New York, NY	\$535,000
Northern Virginia Family Service	Falls Church, VA	\$415,000
Oregon Health and Science University	Portland, OR	\$400,000
Program for Torture Victims	Los Angeles, CA	\$475,000
Utah Health & Human Rights Project	Salt Lake City, UT	\$330,000
Wayne State University/Arab American Chaldean Council	Detroit, MI	\$360,000

## Survivors of Torture Unsolicited, Emergency-Funded Grantee

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Survivors of Torture, International	San Diego, CA	\$271,000

**Table I-20: FY 2010 Certification and Eligibility Letters**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Minors</b>	<b>Adults</b>	<b>Total</b>
2010	92	449	<b>541</b>
2009	50	330	<b>380</b>
2008	31	286	<b>317</b>
2007	33	270	<b>303</b>
2006	20	214	<b>234</b>
2005	34	197	<b>231</b>
2004	16	147	<b>163</b>
2003	6	145	<b>151</b>
2002	18	81	<b>99</b>
2001	4	194	<b>198</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	304	2313	<b>2617</b>

**Table I-21: Top Nine Countries of Origin of Adult Victims of Trafficking Who Received Certification Letters in FY 2010**

<b>Country of Origin</b>	<b># of victims</b>	<b>% of total</b>
Thailand	95	21
India	90	20
Mexico	46	10
Philippines	37	8
Haiti	31	7
Honduras	24	5
El Salvador	19	4
Dominican Republic	16	4
Guatemala	13	3

**Table I-22: Top Five Countries of Origin of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters in FY 2010**

Country of Origin	# of victims	% of total <sup>12</sup>
Mexico	30	33
Honduras	27	30
Guatemala	12	13
El Salvador	9	10
China	8	9

**Table I-23: Individual Clients Who Received Case Management Services via Per Capita Contract**

Type of Services	Number of Clients
Prior to certification (pre-certified)	333
Post-certification	347
Pre- and post-certification	200

**Table I-24: Breakdown of All Victims Served Under Per Capita Contract**

Type of Victim	Number (percent) <sup>13</sup>
Labor Trafficking	713 (81 percent)
Sex Trafficking	84 (9.5 percent)
Sex and Labor Trafficking	83 (9.5 percent)

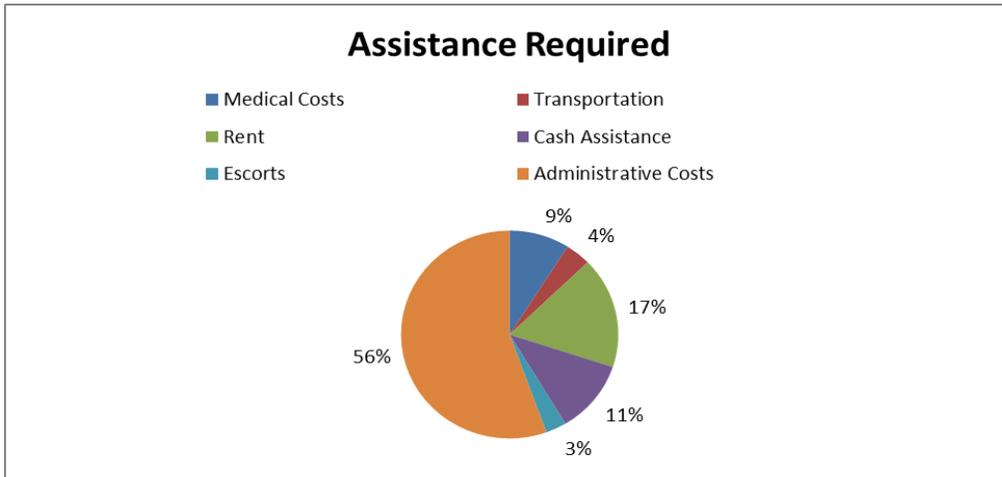
**Table I-25: Types of Calls Received by the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC)**

Type of Calls to NHTRC (partial list)	Number of Calls
Crisis calls	121
Tips regarding possible human trafficking	1,173
Requests for general human trafficking information	2,078
Requests for training and technical assistance	382
Requests for victim care referrals	911

<sup>12</sup> Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>13</sup> Percentages are rounded to nearest full percentage point.

**Chart I-3: Types of Temporary Services Provided in FY 2010**



**Appendix B: Section II - Tables & Charts**

**Table II-1: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by Region for FY 2001-2010**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Former Soviet Union</b>	<b>Latin America/ Caribbean</b>	<b>Near East/South Asia</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2001</b>	19,025	4,163	15,794	15,978	2,975	11,956	69,891
<b>2002</b>	2,551	3,512	5,459	9,969	1,934	3,706	27,131
<b>2003</b>	10,715	1,724	2,506	8,744	455	4,260	28,404
<b>2004</b>	29,104	8,084	489	8,765	3,577	2,854	52,873
<b>2005</b>	20,745	12,076	11,316	0	6,699	2,977	53,813
<b>2006</b>	18,126	5,659	10,456	0	3,264	3,718	41,223
<b>2007</b>	17,483	15,643	4,560	0	2,976	7,620	48,282
<b>2008</b>	8,935	19,489	2,343	0	4,277	25,147	60,191
<b>2009</b>	9,670	19,850	1,997	0	4,857	38,280	74,654
<b>2010</b>	13,305	17,716	1,526	0	4,982	35,782	73,311
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,659</b>	<b>107,916</b>	<b>56,446</b>	<b>43,456</b>	<b>35,996</b>	<b>136,300</b>	<b>529,773</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<p><i>* Includes Amerasian Immigrants</i></p> <p><i>*Source: Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S Department of State.</i></p> <p><i>*Beginning with FY 2005, the Department of State reports refugee totals from the republics of the former Soviet Union as part of the Eastern European category.</i></p>							

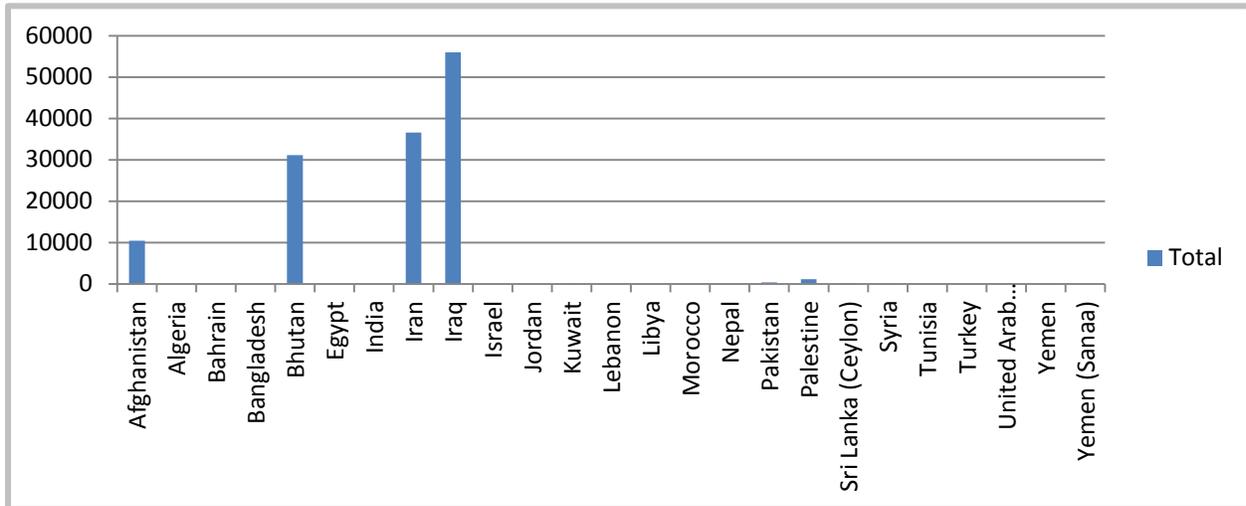
**Table II-2: Countries by Region**

Africa	East Asia	Europe	Former Soviet Union	Latin America/ Caribbean	Near East/ South Asia
Angola	Burma	Albania	Armenia	Argentina	Afghanistan
Benin	Cambodia	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Colombia	Algeria
Burkina Faso (U Volta)	China	Azerbaijan	Belarus	Costa Rica	Bahrain
Burundi	Indonesia	Belarus	Estonia	Cuba	Bangladesh
Cameroon	Korea, North	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Ecuador	Bhutan
Central African Republic	Laos	Croatia	Kazakhstan	Haiti	Egypt
Chad	Malaysia	Estonia	Kyrgyzstan	Honduras	India
Congo	Philippines	France	Latvia	Venezuela	Iran
Dem. Rep. Congo	Thailand	Georgia	Lithuania		Iraq
Djibouti	Tibet	Germany	Moldova		Israel
Equatorial Guinea	Vietnam	Greece	Russia		Jordan
Eritrea		Kazakhstan	Tajikistan		Kuwait
Ethiopia		Kyrgyzstan	Turkmenistan		Lebanon
Gabon		Latvia	Ukraine		Libya
Gambia		Lithuania	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		Morocco
Ghana		Macedonia	Uzbekistan		Nepal
Guinea		Moldova			Pakistan
Guinea - Bissau		Montenegro			Palestine
Ivory Coast		Poland			Sri Lanka (Ceylon)
Kenya		Russia			Syria
Liberia		Serbia			Tunisia
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)		Slovakia			Turkey
Mauritania		Slovenia			United Arab Emirates
Namibia		Tajikistan			Yemen
Niger		Turkmenistan			Yemen (Sanaa)
Nigeria		Ukraine			
Reunion		Uzbekistan			
Rwanda		Yugoslavia			
Senegal					
Sierra Leone					
Somalia					
Sudan					
Tanzania					
Togo					
Uganda					
Zambia					
Zimbabwe					

**Chart II-1: Summary of Admissions for Africa for FY 2001-2010**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>%</b>
Angola	137	0.09%	Kenya	40	0.03%
Benin	5	0.00%	Liberia	23,964	16.01%
Burkina Faso (UVolta)	7	0.00%	Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	4	0.00%
Burundi	9,869	6.59%	Mauritania	477	0.32%
Cameroon	70	0.05%	Namibia	5	0.00%
Central African Republic	224	0.15%	Niger	1	0.00%
Chad	84	0.06%	Nigeria	331	0.22%
Congo	1,088	0.73%	Reunion	1	0.00%
Dem. Rep. Congo	7,904	5.28%	Rwanda	1,300	0.87%
Djibouti	23	0.02%	Senegal	13	0.01%
Equatorial Guinea	71	0.05%	Sierra Leone	6,262	4.18%
Eritrea	6,498	4.34%	Somalia	59,835	39.98%
Ethiopia	11,428	7.64%	Sudan	18,854	12.60%
Gabon	3	0.00%	Tanzania	3	0.00%
Gambia	62	0.04%	Togo	734	0.49%
Ghana	30	0.02%	Uganda	171	0.11%
Guinea	23	0.02%	Zambia	2	0.00%
Guinea - Bissau	2	0.00%	Zimbabwe	44	0.03%
Ivory Coast	90	0.06%			
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>149,659</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Chart II-2: Summary of Admissions for Near East/South Asia for FY 2001-2010**



Country	People	%
Afghanistan	10,459	7.67%
Algeria	40	0.03%
Bahrain	3	0.00%
Bangladesh	5	0.00%
Bhutan	31,138	22.85%
Egypt	59	0.04%
India	2	0.00%
Iran	36,577	26.84%
Iraq	55,979	41.07%
Israel	6	0.00%
Jordan	10	0.01%
Kuwait	92	0.07%
Lebanon	21	0.02%
Libya	6	0.00%
Morocco	7	0.01%
Nepal	16	0.01%
Pakistan	321	0.24%
Palestine	1,127	0.83%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	175	0.13%
Syria	140	0.10%
Tunisia	11	0.01%
Turkey	9	0.01%
United Arab Emirates	1	0.00%
Yemen	94	0.07%
Yemen (Sanaa)	2	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>136,300</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

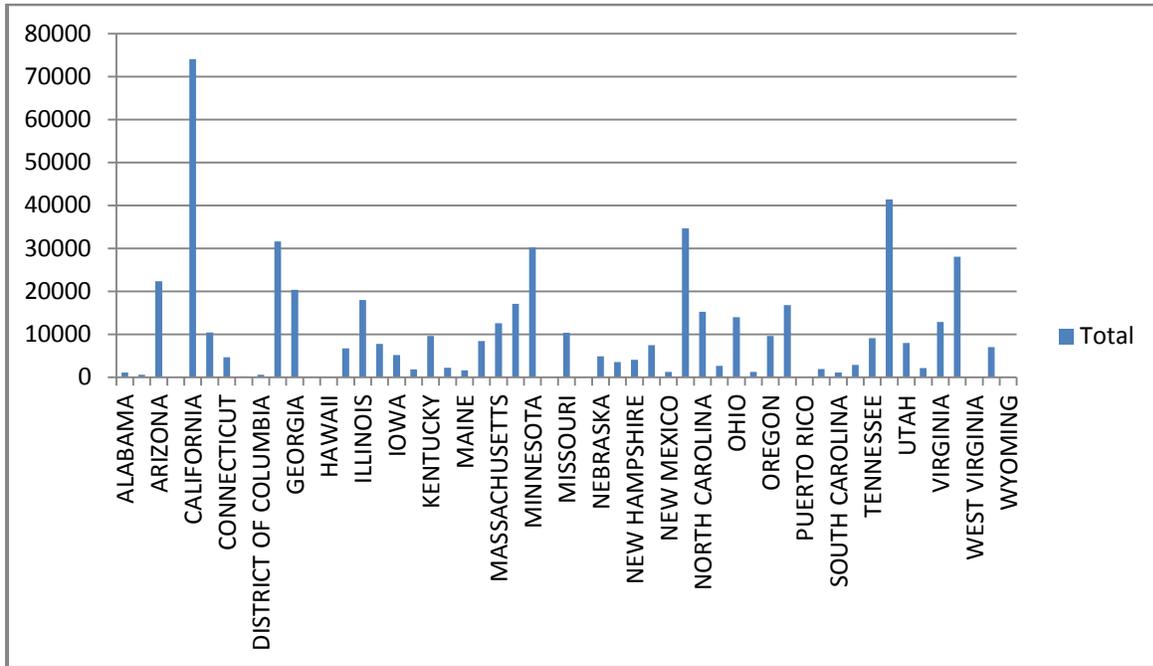
**Chart II-3: Summary of Admissions for East Asia for FY 2001-2010**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>%</b>
Burma	71,920	66.64%
Cambodia	102	0.09%
China	266	0.25%
Indonesia	60	0.06%
Korea, North	101	0.09%
Laos	15,632	14.49%
Malaysia	7	0.01%
Philippines	1	0.00%
Thailand	18	0.02%
Tibet	7	0.01%
Vietnam	19,802	18.35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>107,916</b>	<b>100%</b>

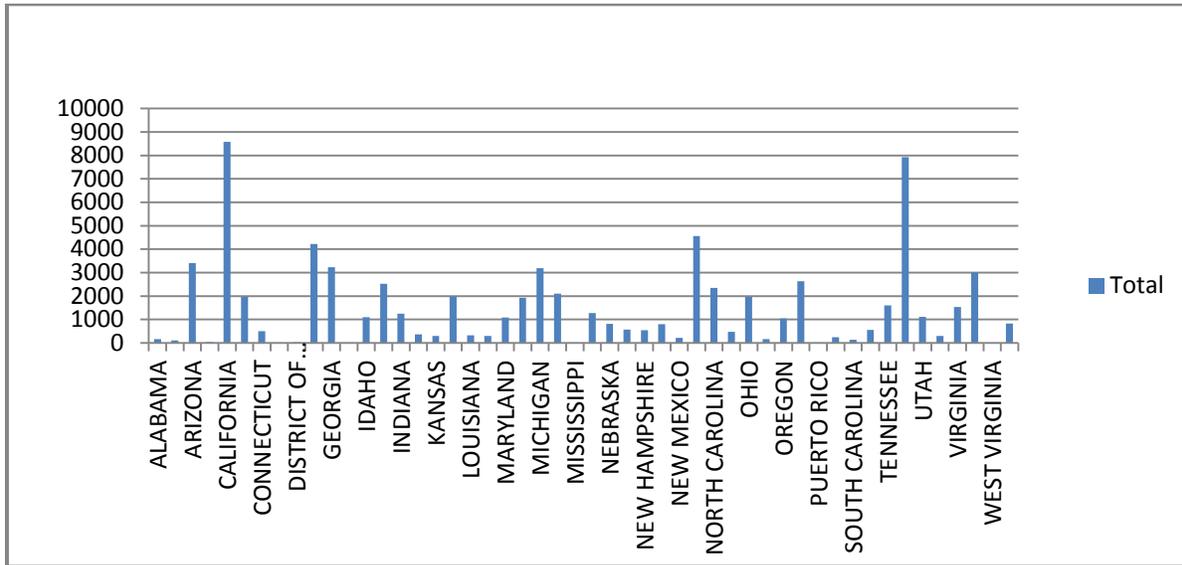
**Chart II-4: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by Country for FY 2010**

Country	People	%	Country	People	%
Afghanistan	515	0.70%	Kuwait	40	0.05%
Algeria	2	0.00%	Kyrgyzstan	27	0.04%
Armenia	1	0.00%	Laos	36	0.05%
Azerbaijan	18	0.02%	Lebanon	2	0.00%
Bangladesh	2	0.00%	Liberia	244	0.33%
Belarus	103	0.14%	Libya	1	0.00%
Benin	1	0.00%	Lithuania	4	0.01%
Bhutan	12,363	16.86%	Malaysia	2	0.00%
Burkina Faso (U Volta)	1	0.00%	Mauritania	74	0.10%
Burma	16,693	22.77%	Moldova	356	0.49%
Burundi	530	0.72%	Morocco	1	0.00%
Cambodia	9	0.01%	Nigeria	2	0.00%
Cameroon	6	0.01%	Pakistan	59	0.08%
Central African Republic	45	0.06%	Palestine	1,053	1.44%
Chad	28	0.04%	Russia	326	0.44%
China	72	0.10%	Rwanda	230	0.31%
Colombia	123	0.17%	Senegal	2	0.00%
Congo	154	0.21%	Sierra Leone	54	0.07%
Cuba	4,818	6.57%	Somalia	4,884	6.66%
Dem. Rep. Congo	3,174	4.33%	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	118	0.16%
Egypt	15	0.02%	Sudan	558	0.76%
Equatorial Guinea	9	0.01%	Syria	25	0.03%
Eritrea	2,570	3.51%	Tajikistan	3	0.00%
Ethiopia	668	0.91%	Thailand	5	0.01%
Gabon	2	0.00%	Togo	9	0.01%
Gambia	10	0.01%	Tunisia	1	0.00%
Georgia	4	0.01%	Turkey	3	0.00%
Guinea	9	0.01%	Turkmenistan	4	0.01%
Haiti	18	0.02%	Uganda	30	0.04%
Honduras	20	0.03%	Ukraine	449	0.61%
Iran	3,543	4.83%	United Arab Emirates	1	0.00%
Iraq	18,016	24.57%	Uzbekistan	185	0.25%
Ivory Coast	4	0.01%	Venezuela	3	0.00%
Jordan	7	0.01%	Vietnam	891	1.22%
Kazakhstan	46	0.06%	Yemen	15	0.02%
Korea, North	8	0.01%	Zimbabwe	7	0.01%
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>73,311</b>	<b>86.76%</b>

**Chart II-5: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2001-2010**



**Chart II-6: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2010**



State	People	%	State	People	%
Alabama	159	0.22%	Montana	0	0.00%
Alaska	112	0.15%	Nebraska	818	1.12%
Arizona	3,400	4.64%	Nevada	562	0.77%
Arkansas	34	0.05%	New Hampshire	546	0.74%
California	8,577	11.70%	New Jersey	795	1.08%
Colorado	1,969	2.69%	New Mexico	214	0.29%
Connecticut	506	0.69%	New York	4,559	6.22%
Delaware	6	0.01%	North Carolina	2,342	3.19%
District of Columbia	25	0.03%	North Dakota	473	0.65%
Florida	4,216	5.75%	Ohio	1,966	2.68%
Georgia	3,224	4.40%	Oklahoma	158	0.22%
Hawaii	1	0.00%	Oregon	1,045	1.43%
Idaho	1,092	1.49%	Pennsylvania	2,632	3.59%
Illinois	2,529	3.45%	Puerto Rico	5	0.01%
Indiana	1,250	1.71%	Rhode Island	243	0.33%
Iowa	359	0.49%	South Carolina	132	0.18%
Kansas	297	0.41%	South Dakota	555	0.76%
Kentucky	1,974	2.69%	Tennessee	1,605	2.19%
Louisiana	321	0.44%	Texas	7,920	10.80%
Maine	303	0.41%	Utah	1,108	1.51%
Maryland	1,084	1.48%	Vermont	301	0.41%
Massachusetts	1,931	2.63%	Virginia	1,535	2.09%
Michigan	3,192	4.35%	Washington	3,004	4.10%
Minnesota	2,103	2.87%	West Virginia	13	0.02%
Mississippi	8	0.01%	Wisconsin	832	1.13%
Missouri	1,276	1.74%	Wyoming	0	0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>73,311</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table II-3: Employment Status of Refugees by Year of Arrival and Sex: 2010 Survey**

Year of Arrival	Employment Rate (EPR)			Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
2010	30.9%	41.6%	20.4%	65.5%	75.8%	55.2%	52.7%	45.1%	63.1%
2009	47.2	57.0	38.2	64.4	75.2	54.6	26.8	24.2	30.0
2008	47.3	53.0	41.7	63.6	69.6	57.9	25.7	23.9	27.8
2007	59.4	68.3	49.8	67.5	77.3	56.8	12.0	11.7	12.4
2006	65.3	72.6	57.2	74.6	81.5	67.0	12.5	10.9	14.7
2005	56.1	57.8	53.9	64.8	68.9	59.4	13.4	16.2	9.2
Total Sample	51.2	58.2	44.1	65.7	73.2	58.1	22.1	20.5	24.2
U.S. Rates	58.3	63.3	53.5	64.1	70.4	58.2	9.1	10.2	8.0

**Note:** As of December 2010. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010.

**Table II-4: Employment Status of Refugees by Survey Year and Sex (Based on Refugees Age 16 and Older)**

Year Survey Administered	Employment Rate (EPR)			Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
2010 Survey	51.2	58.2	44.1	65.7	73.2	58.1	22.1	20.5	24.2
U.S. Rate	58.3	63.3	53.5	64.1	70.4	58.2	9.1	10.2	8.0
2009 Survey	47.1	55.7	38.5	64.6	72.8	56.4	27.0	23.4	31.8
U.S. Rate	59.3	64.5	54.4	65.4	72.0	59.2	9.3	10.3	8.1
2008 Survey	55.9	63.3	48.2	65.7	72.8	41.5	15.0	13.1	17.6
U.S. Rate	61.0	66.7	55.7	65.7	72.4	59.5	7.2	7.9	6.4
2007 Survey	56.8	63.7	50.2	64.0	70.5	57.6	11.2	9.8	12.9
U.S. Rate	63.1	70.1	56.6	66.2	73.5	59.3	4.6	4.6	4.6
2006 Survey	58.4	69.2	48.1	64.0	73.8	54.6	8.7	6.3	11.9
U.S. Rate	63.1	70.1	56.6	66.2	73.5	59.3	4.6	4.6	4.6
2005 Survey	58.0	68.1	48.3	64.7	74.5	55.4	6.8	6.3	7.1
U.S. Rate	62.7	69.6	56.2	66.0	73.3	59.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
2004 Survey	62.6	70.8	52.5	69.3	77.1	59.9	6.7	6.2	7.4
U.S. Rate	62.3	69.2	56.0	66.0	73.3	59.2	5.5	5.4	5.6
2003 Survey	55.2	64.0	45.3	61.0	69.1	51.8	5.7	5.1	6.4
U.S. Rate	62.3	68.9	56.1	65.7	72.8	59.2	6.0	6.3	5.7
2002 Survey	60.8	65.6	55.2	67.1	72.3	61.3	6.4	6.8	6.1
U.S. Rate	62.7	69.7	56.3	67.8	74.8	61.3	5.8	5.9	5.6
2001 Survey	62.0	67.7	56.3	66.6	72.7	60.5	6.9	6.9	7.0
U.S. Rate	63.7	70.9	57.0	67.6	74.9	60.9	4.7	4.8	4.7
2000 Survey	60.8	72.6	62.7	70.1	74.9	65.1	3.3	3.0	3.7
U.S. Rate	64.4	71.9	57.5	67.2	76.6	60.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
1999 Survey	66.8	72.3	61.1	68.9	74.4	63.3	3.1	2.8	3.5
U.S. Rate	64.3	71.6	57.4	67.1	76.7	60.7	4.2	4.1	4.3
1998 Survey	56.0	62.7	49.4	59.1	65.9	52.3	5.2	4.9	5.6
U.S. Rate	64.1	71.6	57.1	67.1	76.8	60.4	4.5	4.4	4.6
1997 Survey	53.9	62.9	45.1	58.3	67.1	49.5	7.5	6.3	9.0
U.S. Rate	63.8	71.3	56.8	67.1	77.0	60.5	4.9	4.9	5.0
1996 Survey	51.1	58.8	43.3	57.5	65.7	49.2	11.2	10.6	12.0
U.S. Rate	63.2	70.9	56.0	66.8	76.8	59.9	5.4	5.4	5.4
1995 Survey	42.3	49.5	35.1	49.8	57.4	42.1	15.1	14.0	16.6
U.S. Rate	62.9	70.8	55.6	66.6	76.7	59.4	5.6	5.6	5.6
1994 Survey	35.5	41.2	29.8	43.6	50.7	36.5	18.8	18.9	18.6
U.S. Rate	62.5	70.4	55.3	66.6	76.8	59.3	6.1	6.2	6.0
1993 Survey	32.5	37.3	27.7	35.4	41.2	29.7	8.4	9.5	6.9
U.S. Rate	61.7	70.0	54.1	66.3	77.3	58.5	6.9	7.2	6.6

**Note:** As of December of each year indicated. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the survey for each year indicated. U.S. rates are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

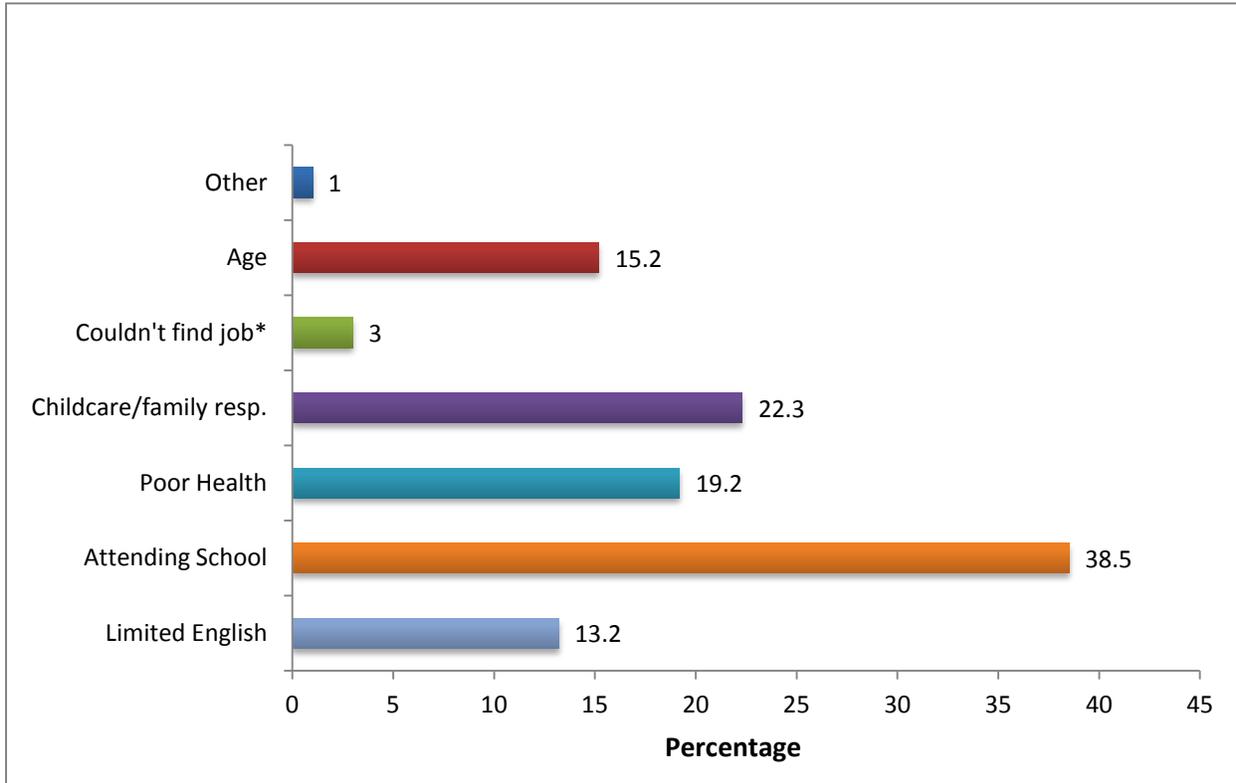
**Table II-5: Employment Status of Selected Refugee Groups by Gender: 2010 Refugee Survey**

Employment Measure	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	East Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
Employment Rate (EPR)	46.1%	--*	76.3%	28.7%	53.8%	50.8%	51.2%
-Males	45.6	--*	82.7	36.2	64.7	55.5	58.2
-Females	46.6	--*	69.5	21.7	43.0	46.4	44.1
Worked at any point since arrival	59.1	--*	80.8	34.4	60.2	64.8	58.9
-Males	59.3	--*	86.2	44.1	70.2	70.8	66.2
-Females	58.8	--*	74.9	25.2	50.4	59.1	51.3
Labor Force Participation Rate	63.1	--*	84.5	55.2	63.8	61.1	65.7
-Males	62.7	--*	88.6	66.3	74.4	67.8	73.2
-Females	63.7	--*	80.0	44.7	53.4	54.6	58.1
Unemployment Rate	27.0	--*	9.6	47.9	15.7	16.8	22.1
-Males	27.2	--*	6.7	45.4	13.0	18.2	20.5
-Females	26.8	--*	13.1	51.4	19.5	15.1	24.2

**Note:** As of December 2010. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010. \*Not enough data for this region.

Note: Figures for Refugees are for those in the survey sample in the years shown. Employment status is as of the week prior to the survey. The U.S. employment rate is from [http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/servlet/SurveyOutputServlet?data\\_tool=latest\\_numbers&series\\_id=LNS12300000](http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/servlet/SurveyOutputServlet?data_tool=latest_numbers&series_id=LNS12300000), average of 12 months in 2010.

**Chart II-7: Reason Not Looking for Work for Refugees 16 Years and Over**



**Chart II-7.** Note: Limited to refugees who did not work in previous year and are not looking for work at the time of the survey. \* “Couldn’t find job” represents response categories “Believes no work available” and “Couldn’t find job.”

**Table II-6: Work Experience of Adult Refugees in the 2010 Survey by Year of Arrival**

	Number†	Percent Distribution
Total Refugees 16 years and older	1758	100.0
Worked*	990	56.3
50-52 weeks	629	35.8
Full-time	669	67.6**
Average weeks worked	43.6	
2010 arrivals	74	100.0
Worked	23	30.9
50-52 weeks	0	0.0
Full-time	15	67.2**
Average weeks worked	16.9	
2009 arrivals	329	100.0
Worked	162	49.3
50-52 weeks	57	17.2
Full-time	90	55.7**
Average weeks worked	35.5	
2008 arrivals	719	100.0
Worked	387	53.8
50-52 weeks	259	36.0
Full-time	241	62.3**
Average weeks worked	44.6	
2007 arrivals	241	100.0
Worked	153	63.5
50-52 weeks	110	45.4
Full-time	99	64.9**
Average weeks worked	45.8	
2006 arrivals	193	100.0
Worked	140	72.5
50-52 weeks	109	56.2
Full-time	107	76.7**
Average weeks worked	47.9	
2005 arrivals	201	100.0
Worked	125	62.1
50-52 weeks	95	47.1
Full-time	99	79.4**
Average weeks worked	47.5	

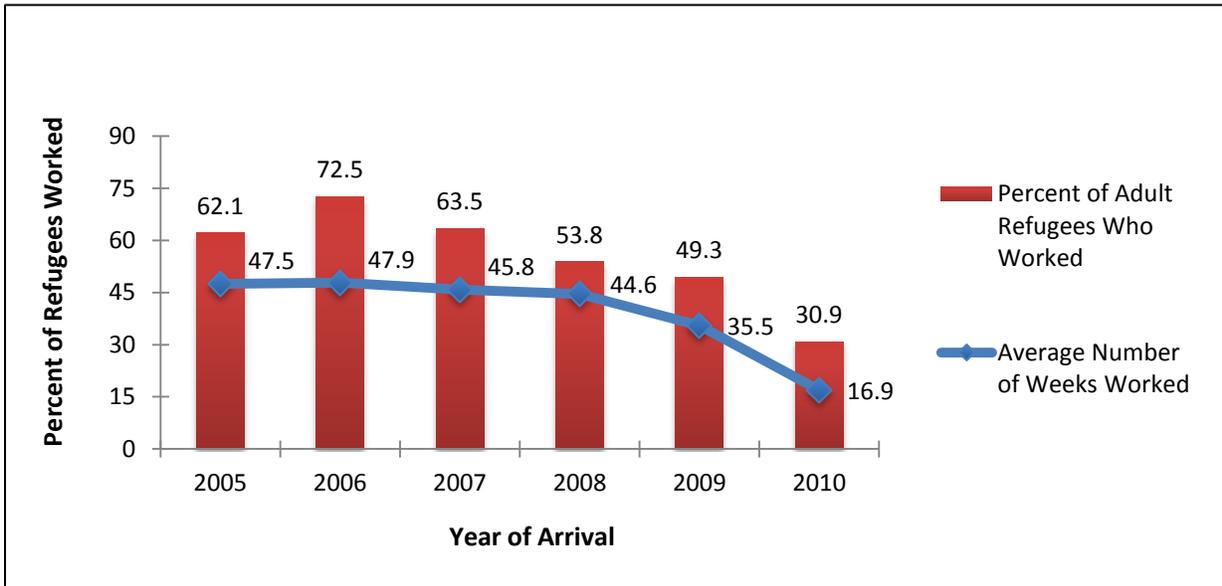
† Weighted number of the sample.

\*Refugees who worked in the year prior to the survey.

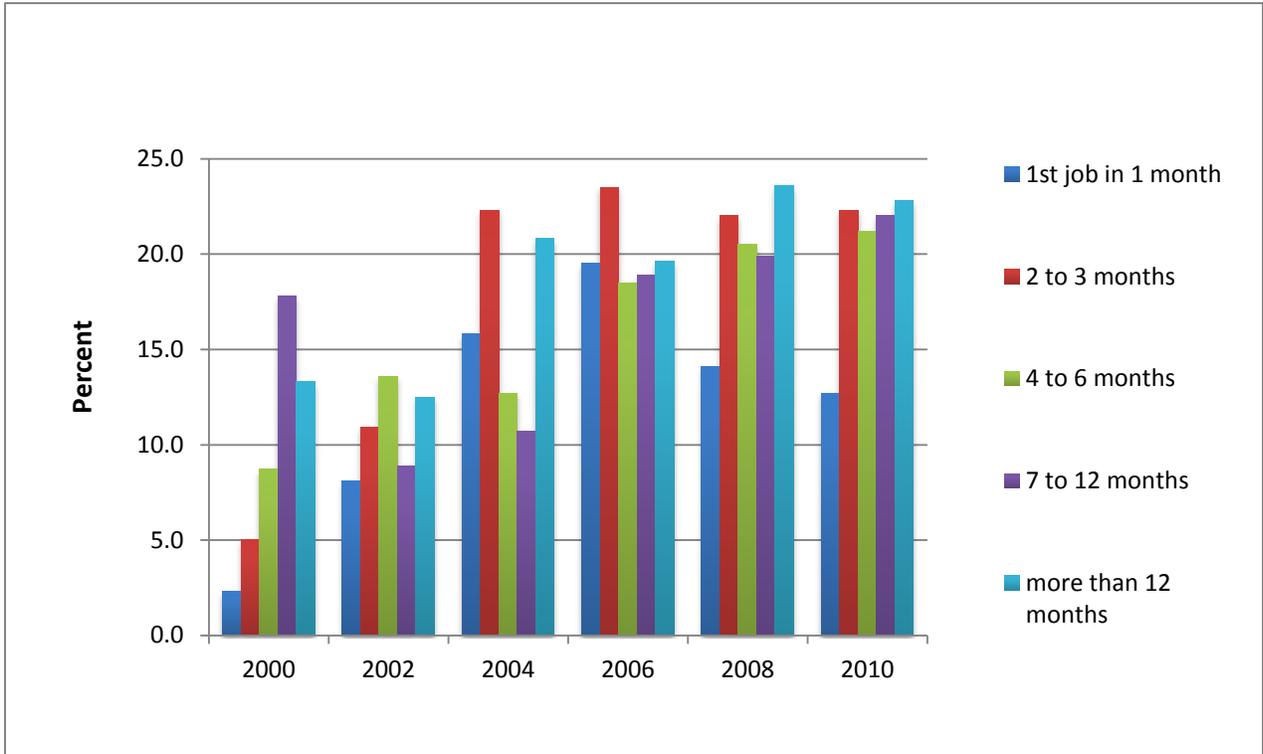
\*\*Among refugees who worked in the previous year.

As of December, 2010.

**Chart II-8: Percent of Refugees who Worked in the Year Prior to the Survey and Average Number of Weeks Worked by Year of Arrival: 2010 Survey**



**Chart II-9: Elapsed Time to First Job for Refugees Who Have Ever Worked by Survey Year**



**Table II-7: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Selected Refugee Groups**

<b>Education and Language Proficiency</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Latin America</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>Former Soviet Union</b>	<b>All</b>
Average Years of Education before U.S.	7.2	12.6	11.1	7.2	10.0	9.8
<b>Highest Degree before U.S.</b>						
None	33.5%	5.7%	10.2%	32.2%	6.6%	17.7%
Primary School	15.6	7.1	19.5	21.4	14.4	16.2
Training in Refugee Camp	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.9
Technical School	1.2	12.9	12.1	1.2	14.2	8.2
Secondary School (or High School)	16.4	34.0	27.5	21.1	32.5	26.5
University Degree (Other than Medical)	5.6	23.2	21.7	7.6	6.3	14.0
Medical Degree	0.6	2.4	2.0	0.0	1.0	1.2
Other	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.8
Attended School/University (since U.S.)	36.9	6.0	21.9	17.8	27.1	19.8
<b>Attendance School/University (since U.S.) for degree/certificate</b>						
High School	23.2	1.7	12.1	10.6	9.9	10.5
Associates Degree	6.1	0.6	7.0	3.9	13.6	5.5
Bachelor's Degree	3.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	2.8	1.7
Master's/Doctorate	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Professional Degree	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3
Degree Received	2.3	1.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	1.5
<b>At Time of Arrival</b>						
Percent Speaking no English	35.5	66.2	39.5	38.4	57.5	46.9
Percent Not Speaking English Well	34.6	16.6	29.6	25.7	16.0	24.5
Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently	10.5	3.9	26.3	21.2	3.6	15.0
<b>At Time of Survey</b>						
Percent Speaking no English	10.4	19.6	11.9	21.1	16.4	16.6
Percent Not Speaking English Well	30.4	53.8	32.5	37.0	44.8	39.8
Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently	58.4	26.1	55.5	39.4	36.9	42.4

**Note:** Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. Professional degree refers to a law degree or medical degree.

**Table II-8: English Proficiency and Associated Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) by Year of Arrival**

<b>Year of Arrival</b>	<b>Percent Speaking No English (EPR)</b>	<b>Percent Not Speaking English Well (EPR)</b>	<b>Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently (EPR)</b>
<b>At Time of Arrival</b>			
2010	54.4 (27.5)	21.2(27.7)	23.0 (39.3)
2009	52.4 (45.1)	26.0 (44.2)	16.4(58.6)
2008	42.4 (40.0)	26.3(48.4)	21.1(61.7)
2007	42.1 (63.7)	28.5 (56.2)	8.5(63.6)
2006	59.3 (68.2)	11.3 (60.1)	6.1 (63.0)
2005	45.5 (56.7)	24.4 (54.7)	3.9 (44.9)
Total Sample	46.9 (49.1)	24.5 (49.4)	15.0 (59.3)
<b>At Time of Survey</b>			
2010	25.1 (35.5)	40.6 (22.0)	34.3 (38.1)
2009	21.5 (35.5)	44.4 (49.3)	32.4 (52.0)
2008	17.5 (37.0)	34.8 (49.6)	46.6 (49.4)
2007	13.5 (60.4)	43.9 (61.0)	41.8 (57.3)
2006	12.3 (55.1)	42.9 (73.6)	42.3 (63.8)
2005	9.7 (33.0)	42.0 (68.1)	47.7 (51.0)
Total Sample	16.6 (40.4)	39.8 (55.2)	42.4 (52.2)

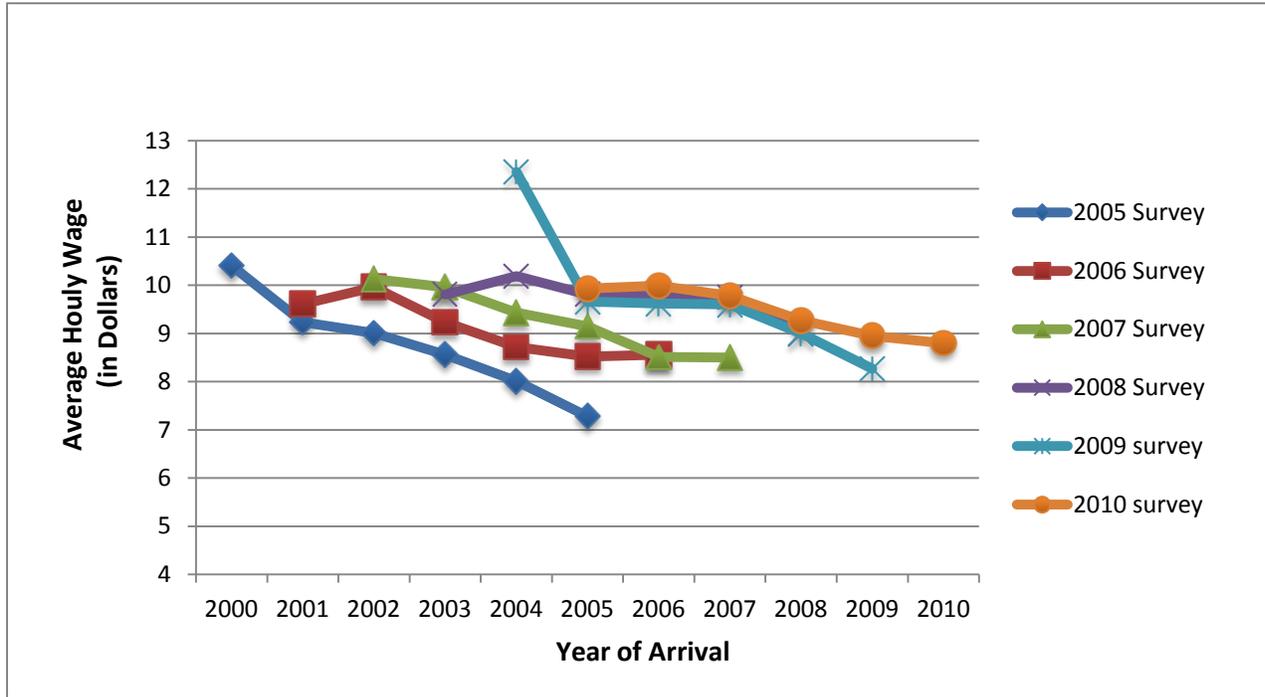
**Note:** As of December 2010 Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

**Table II-9: Service Utilization by Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival**

Type of Service Utilization	Africa	Latin America	Middle East	East Asia	Former Soviet Union	All	
ELT since arrival Inside High School	18.4%	2.3%	9.1%	9.5%	6.0%	8.5%	
ELT since arrival Outside of High School	27.0	15.2	44.5	25.1	16.4	26.7	
Job training since arrival	8.1	3.5	2.3	7.4	1.8	4.6	
Currently attending ELT Inside High School	18.4	2.3	9.1	9.5	6.0	8.5	
Currently attending ELT Outside of High School	14.6	10.4	27.2	12.6	10.8	15.7	
Type of Service Utilization by Year of Arrival	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	All
ELT since arrival Inside High School	5.4%	5.0%	10.3%	10.8%	4.2%	9.9%	8.5%
ELT since arrival Outside of High School	44.0	39.8	29.8	19.6	18.6	4.4	26.7
Job training since arrival	1.8	5.0	6.4	4.0	1.5	2.4	4.6
Currently attending ELT Inside High School	5.4	5.0	10.3	10.8	4.2	9.9	8.5
Currently attending ELT Outside of High School	29.7	24.6	17.0	11.0	8.1	4.4	15.7

**Note:** Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees on all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010. In order that English language training (ELT) not be confused with English high school instruction, statistics for both populations are given.

**Chart II-10: Average Hourly Wages of Employed Refugees by Year of Survey and Year of Arrival**



**Table II-10: Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Self-Sufficiency by Year of Arrival**

Year of Arrival	Hourly Wages of Employed - Current Job	Own Home or Apartment	Rent Home or Apartment	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only
2010	\$8.8	23.4%	67.2%	38.3%	19.7%	33.3%
2009	9.0	6.4	88.3	21.9	11.9	61.2
2008	9.3	5.9	89.0	6.7	20.8	65.0
2007	9.8	6.4	90.2	4.5	10.3	79.7
2006	10.0	12.6	83.6	3.4	7.3	84.5
2005	9.9	18.9	79.1	2.0	24.3	71.8
Total Sample	9.5	9.0	86.4	10.2	16.2	67.8

**Note:** Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

**Table II-11: Characteristics of Households by Type of Income**

Household Characteristics	Refugee Households with:			Total Sample
	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only	
Average Household Size	3.88	5.20	3.57	3.87
Average Number of wage earners per household*	0.0	1.32	1.51	1.24
<b>Percent of households with at least one member:</b>				
Under the age of 6	38.7%	42.8%	25.0%	29.3%
Under the age of 16	48.1	67.2	54.7	55.4
Fluent English Speaker **	16.1	29.1	14.7	16.9

\*Data refer to refugee households of refugees who arrived in the years 2005-2010. Refugee households with neither earnings nor assistance are excluded.

\*\* English fluency at time of the survey.

**Table II-12: Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival**

Source of Medical Coverage	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	East Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months	24.4%	n/a*	55.5%	11.1%	32.2%	22.0%	29.8%
Medical Coverage through employer	15.2	n/a	8.2	5.1	9.3	20.8	10.3
Medicaid or RMA	53.0	n/a	26.2	73.2	46.6	40.5	48.6
Source of Medical Coverage by Year of Arrival	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	All
No Medical Coverage in any of the past 12 months	10.5%	30.5%	26.6 %	37.3 %	40.4%	27.7%	29.8%
Medical Coverage through Employer	0.0	2.6	7.7	13.8	21.3	21.6	10.3
Medicaid or RMA	85.4	57.2	50.6	43.6	25.6	41.9	48.6

**Note:** As of December 2010. Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010.

**Table II-13: Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups by Year of Survey**

Year of Survey	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	East Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
<b>No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months</b>							
2010 Survey	24.4%	n/a*	55.5%	11.1%	32.2%	22.0%	29.8%
2009 Survey	12.2	n/a	50.6	5.7	6.9	28.3	19.2
2008 Survey	13.0	n/a	44.1	21.7	21.2	19.0	22.9
2007 Survey	17.0	6.6	40.0	29.7	20.8	19.5	24.6
2006 Survey	16.9	7.3	33.5	15.6	18.9	13.2	20.4
2005 Survey	16.6	12.8	35.0	18.2	19.5	16.4	21.5
<b>Medical Coverage through Employer</b>							
2010 Survey	15.2%	n/a*	8.2%	5.1%	9.3%	20.8%	10.3%
2009 Survey	11.3	n/a	14.0	2.5	4.9	18.1	9.2
2008 Survey	21.8	n/a	21.5	16.6	12.2	21.0	20.2
2007 Survey	21.6	64.2	31.0	23.4	14.8	22.1	24.6
2006 Survey	22.7	33.3	22.4	14.2	12.3	20.4	21.1
2005 Survey	23.2	50.1	20.8	10.1	16.0	17.2	21.5
<b>Medicaid or RMA</b>							
2010 Survey	53.0%	n/a*	26.2%	73.2%	46.6%	40.5%	48.6%
2009 Survey	54.4	n/a	24.5	82.7	72.4	45.1	57.7
2008 Survey	50.9	n/a	22.6	60.9	52.6	43.3	44.2
2007 Survey	51.7	26.3	23.6	46.8	36.4	40.9	39.1
2006 Survey	49.4	21.1	26.9	47.9	52.1	63.4	44.0
2005 Survey	46.5	13.8	27.3	41.4	56.7	46.3	39.3

**Note:** As of October 2010, October 2009, October 2008, October 2007, October 2006, and October 2005. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, and 2005 surveys.

\* The number of cases is too small to generate valid estimates.

**Table II-14: Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups**

Type of Public Assistance	Africa	Latin America	Middle East	East Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
<b>Cash Assistance</b>						
Any Type of Cash Assistance	22.5%	5.9%	60.7%	19.7%	34.1%	26.4%
TANF	9.3	4.9	14.2	4.3	2.6	7.1
RCA	12.2	0.7	23.4	1.9	9.4	8.5
SSI	2.4	0.3	25.9	13.8	22.2	11.6
General Assistance	2.9	0.0	7.8	1.4	0.4	2.4
<b>Non-cash Assistance</b>						
Medicaid or RMA	53.0	26.2	73.2	46.6	40.5	48.6
SNAP	68.9	36.2	82.0	75.0	71.0	62.6
Housing	32.6	2.7	11.2	12.1	16.9	12.0

**Note:** Data refer to refugee households in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2005-2010. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 and over. All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. Many households receive more than one type of assistance.

\* The number of cases is too small to generate valid estimates.

**Table II-15: Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups by Year of Survey**

<b>Year Survey Administered</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>Latin America</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>Former Soviet Union</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Any Type of Cash Assistance</b>							
2010 Survey	22.5%	n/a*	5.9%	60.7%	19.7%	34.1%	26.4%
2009 Survey	37.0	n/a	18.1	84.0	35.8	24.8	38.3
2008 Survey	30.3	n/a	16.8	45.1	36.3	29.8	28.8
<b>Medicaid or RMA</b>							
2010 Survey	53.0%	n/a	26.2%	73.2%	46.6%	40.5%	48.6%
2009 Survey	54.4	n/a	24.5	82.7	72.4	45.1	57.7
2008 Survey	50.9	n/a	22.6	60.9	52.6	43.3	44.2
<b>Food Stamps</b>							
2010 Survey	68.9%	n/a	36.2%	82.0%	75.0%	71.0%	62.6%
2009 Survey	76.5	n/a	40.1	93.1	85.3	64.5	70.2
2008 Survey	56.1	n/a	33.2	60.7	52.3	59.6	50.4
<b>Public Housing</b>							
2010 Survey	32.6%	n/a	2.7%	11.2%	12.1%	16.9%	12.0%
2009 Survey	31.0	n/a	36.3	11.9	25.4	63.9	31.6
2008 Survey	38.8	n/a	8.6	29.6	21.6	21.4	24.4

**Note:** Data refer to refugee households in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2010, 2009, 2008, 2006, and 2005 surveys. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 and over. All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. Many households received more than one type of assistance.

\* The number of cases is too small to generate valid estimates.

**Table II-16: Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and Public Assistance Utilization for Top Ten States**

Percent of Individuals (vs. Households) on Public Assistance							
State	Arrivals* Individuals	EPR Individuals	TANF Households	RCA Households	SSI Households	GA Households	Total** Households
Florida	(444)	74.8 %	5.2%	0.7 %	0.9 %	0.0 %	6.8 %
California	(274)	27.2	15.2	22.8	25.2	10.1	69.9
New York	(198)	48.8	3.3	11.2	18.9	2.2	33.1
Washington	(185)	43.0	12.3	15.8	13.4	4.8	40.9
Texas	(162)	49.6	0.0	7.3	10.0	2.9	17.3
Arizona	(107)	39.8	0.0	1.1	18.8	0.0	19.9
Virginia	(101)	46.6	37.1	14.8	16.2	7.8	56.9
Ohio	(100)	42.5	14.2	27.6	10.6	6.0	44.2
Michigan	(100)	38.6	6.1	27.0	10.9	2.4	40.6
Pennsylvania	(97)	53.2	5.7	7.2	8.2	1.7	21.1
Other States	(773)	51.0	4.6	6.5	16.6	1.3	25.0
All States	(2541)	51.2	7.1	8.5	11.6	2.4	26.4

\*The State arrival figures are weighted sample total of individuals for the 2010 survey.

\*\*The column totals represent percent of individual households who received any combination of TANF, RCA, SSI and/or GA.

**Note:** As of December 2010. Not seasonally adjusted. Public assistance utilization refers to receipt of public assistance in at least one of the past twelve months. The listed utilization rate for each type of public assistance is in terms of individual households in which one or more persons (including minor children received such aid in the five-year sample population residing in that State. **Because some refugees have difficulty distinguishing between GA and TANF, some GA utilization may reflect TANF utilization.** For data on public assistance utilization by household, see Table 14. Due to the small number of households in each state, except for the top three, estimates about the use of public assistance are subject to a considerable sampling error.

**Appendix C: Section III – Tables & Charts**

**Table III-1: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Survey Year and Sex**

<b>Table III-1: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Survey Year and Sex (Based on Refugees Age 16 and Older)</b>									
<b>Year Survey Administered</b>	<b>Employment Rate (EPR)</b>			<b>Labor Force Participation Rate</b>			<b>Unemployment Rate</b>		
	<b>All</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>All</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
2010 Survey	31.1%	43.8%	19.7%	54.4%	68.1%	42.2%	42.8%	35.7%	53.2%
U.S. Rate	58.3	63.3	53.5	64.1	70.4	58.2	9.1	10.2	8.0
2009 Survey	29.8	42.3	18.8	55.7	70.9	42.2	46.4	40.2	55.4
U.S. Rate	59.3	64.5	54.4	65.4	72.0	59.2	9.3	10.3	8.1

**Note:** As of December of 2010. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population. U.S. rates are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table III-2: Work Experience of Iraqi Refugees by Year of Arrival**

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent Distribution</b>
<b>Total Refugees 16 years and older</b>	2469	100.0
Worked*	925	37.5
50-52 weeks	439	17.8
Full-time	326	35.2**
Average weeks worked	36.5	
<b>2010 arrivals</b>	109	100.0
Worked	25	23.1
50-52 weeks	0	0.0
Full-time	6	24.0**
Average weeks worked	12.2	
<b>2009 arrivals</b>	578	100.0
Worked	212	36.6
50-52 weeks	77	13.3
Full-time	69	32.5**
Average weeks worked	31.5	
<b>2008 arrivals</b>	1587	100.0
Worked	604	38.1
50-52 weeks	303	19.1
Full-time	220	36.4**
Average weeks worked	38.1	
<b>2007 arrivals</b>	194	100.0
Worked	84	43.5
50-52 weeks	59	30.4
Full-time	30	35.7**
Average weeks worked	45.8	
*Refugees who worked in the year prior to the survey.		
**Among refugees who worked in the previous year. As of December 2010.		

**Table III-3: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Sex**

<b>Employment Measure</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Employment Rate (EPR)</b>	31.1%
-Males	43.8
-Females	19.7
<b>Worked at any point since arrival</b>	38.5
-Males	53.5
-Females	25.0
<b>Labor Force Participation Rate</b>	54.4
-Males	68.1
-Females	42.2
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	42.8
-Males	35.7
-Females	53.2

**Note:** As of December 2010. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived in the years 2007-2010.

**Chart III-1: Reasons Not Looking for Work for Refugee from Iraq, 16 Years and Over**

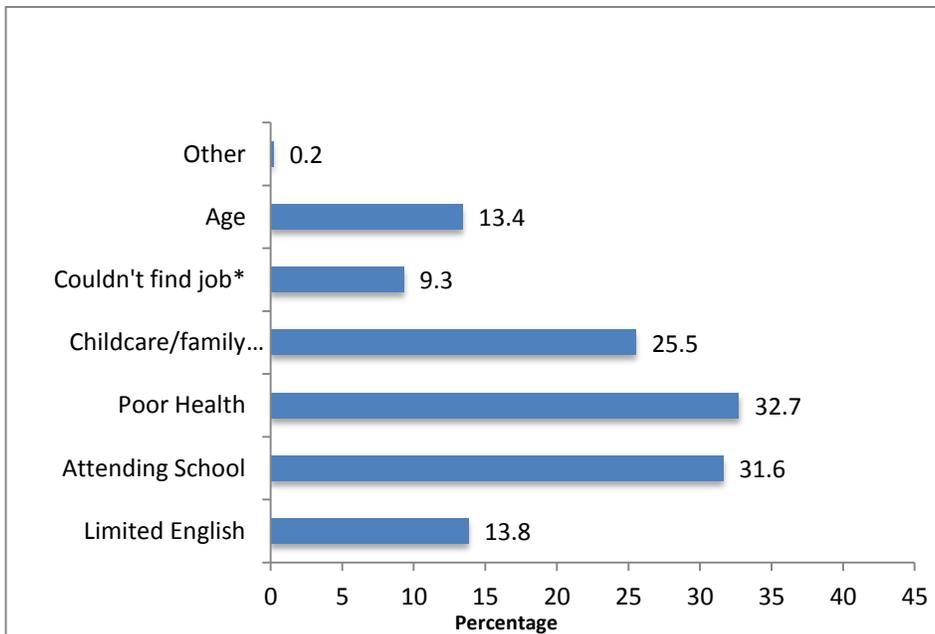
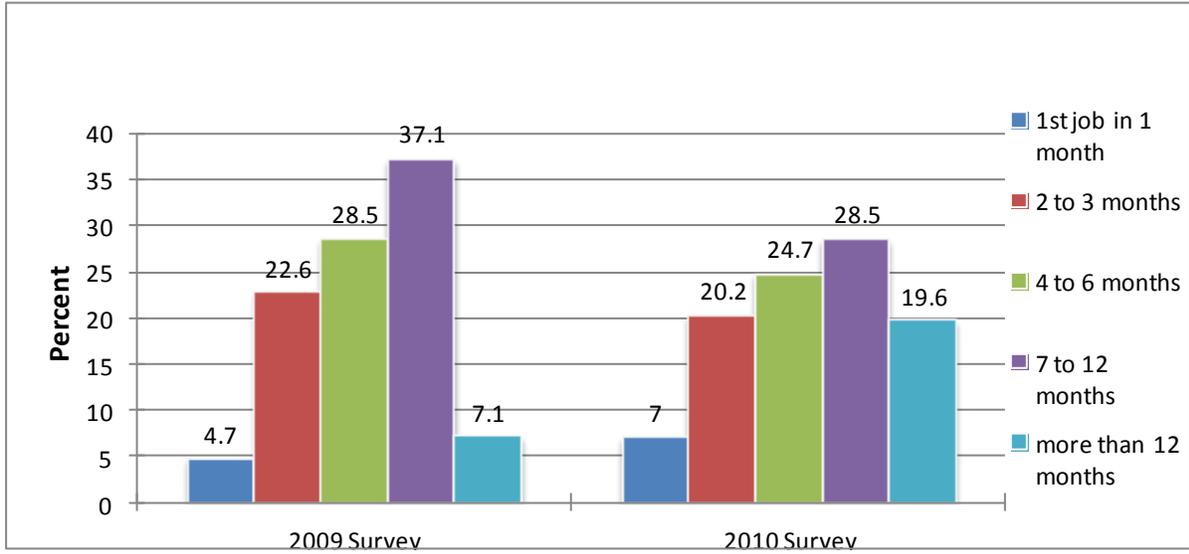


Chart III-1: Note: Limited to refugee who did not work in previous year and are not looking for work at the time of the survey. \* “Couldn’t find job” represents response categories “Believes no work available” and “couldn’t find job.”

**Chart III-2: Elapsed Time to First Job For Iraqi Refugees Who Have Ever Worked by Survey Year**



**Table III-4: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Iraqi Refugee Groups**

<b>Average Years of Education before arriving in U.S.</b>	11.0
<b>Highest Degree Before arriving in the U.S.</b>	
None	10.8%
Primary School	26.5
Training in Refugee Camp	.8
Technical School	11.3
Secondary School (or High School)	24.4
University Degree (Other than Medical)	20.6
Medical Degree	1.6
Other	0.3
<b>Attended School/University (since arrival in U.S.)</b>	18.6%
<b>Attendance School/University (since arrival in U.S.) for degree/certificate</b>	18.1%
High School	11.5%
Associates Degree	4.0
Bachelor’s Degree	1.8
Master’s/Doctorate	0.4
Professional Degree	0.2
Other	0.1
<b>Degree Received</b>	1.2%
<b>English at Time of Arrival</b>	
Percent Speaking no English	34.0%
Percent Not Speaking English Well	35.8
Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently	26.0
<b>English at Time of Survey</b>	
Percent Speaking no English	9.8%
Percent Not Speaking English Well	31.9
Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently	57.4
<b>Note:</b> Data refer to Iraqi Refugees 16 and older who arrived in the years 2007-2010. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics. Professional degree refers to a law degree or medical degree.	

**Table III-5: Iraqi Refugees English Proficiency and Associated EPR by Year of Arrival**

	<b>Percent Speaking No English (EPR)</b>	<b>Percent Not Speaking English Well (EPR)</b>	<b>Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently (EPR)</b>
<b>At Time of Arrival (listed by year of arrival)</b>			
2010	48.1 (16.0)	34.6 (22.2)	17.3 (44.4)
2009	36.3 (20.9)	37.4 (39.2)	25.2 (37.0)
2008	32.0 (20.8)	35.5 (30.1)	26.9 (46.7)
2007	35.4 (22.8)	34.8 (32.1)	25.5 (48.8)
Total Sample	34.0 (20.7)	35.8 (32.1)	26.0 (44.6)
<b>At Time of Survey (listed by year of arrival)</b>			
2010	21.2 (9.1)	44.2 (26.1)	34.6 (27.8)
2009	12.1 (8.3)	35.4 (33.1)	52.5 (37.6)
2008	8.2 (4.9)	31.1 (22.9)	59.9 (39.2)
2007	10.6 (5.9)	21.7 (17.1)	65.2 (42.9)
Total Sample	9.8 (6.4)	31.9 (25.4)	57.4 (38.9)
<b>Note:</b> As of December 2010. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived in the years 2007-2010. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.			

**Table III-6: Service Utilization of Iraqi Refugee Group by Year of Arrival**

<b>Type of Service Utilization by Year of Arrival</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>All</b>
ELT since arrival Inside High School	7.7%	5.7%	12.9 %	7.5%	10.6%
ELT since arrival Outside of High School	42.3	44.7	33.5	25.5	35.9
Job training since arrival	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.2	2.1
Currently attending ELT Inside High School	7.7	5.7	12.9	7.5	10.6
Currently attending ELT Outside of High School	23.1	26.9	19.2	16.1	20.9
<b>Note:</b> Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived in the years 2007-2010. To differentiate between English language training (ELT) and English high school instruction, statistics for both populations are given.					

**Table III-7: Iraqi Refugees’ Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Self-Sufficiency by Year of Arrival**

<b>Year of Arrival</b>	<b>Hourly Wages of Employed - Current Job</b>	<b>Own Home or Apartment</b>	<b>Rent Home or Apartment</b>	<b>Public Assistance Only</b>	<b>Both Public Assistance and Earnings</b>	<b>Earnings Only</b>
2010	9.52	5.3	94.7	36.8	52.6	0.0
2009	9.66	2.9	96.4	20.1	41.2	34.0
2008	9.52	1.6	97.5	17.7	33.6	41.7
2007	9.39	3.8	96.2	11.5	36.5	44.2
Total Sample	9.55	2.3	97.0	18.8	36.6	37.9

**Note:** Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived in the years 2007-2010. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

**Table III-8: Characteristics of Iraqi Households by Type of Income**

<b>Household Characteristics</b>	<b>Public Assistance Only</b>	<b>Both Public Assistance and Earnings</b>	<b>Earnings Only</b>	<b>Total Sample</b>
Average Household Size	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.39
Average Number of wage earners per household	0.0	1.21	1.20	0.90
<b>Percent of households with at least one member:</b>				
Under the age of 6	34.5%	32.8%	32.3%	33.0%
Under the age of 16	66.9	68.0	63.2	66.0
Fluent English Speaker **	25.5	28.6	40.4	31.8

\*Data refer to refugee households of refugees who arrived in the years 2007-2010. Refugee households with neither earnings nor assistance are excluded.  
 \*\* English fluency at time of the survey.

**Table III-9: Source of Medical Coverage for Iraqi Refugee Group by Year of Arrival**

Source of Medical Coverage by Year of Arrival	2010	2009	2008	2007	All
No Medical Coverage in any of the past 12 months	1.9%	12%	19.1%	15.5 %	16.4%
Medical Coverage through Employer	0.0	2.3	5.7	10.6	5.0
Medicaid or RMA	90.4	74.3	67.3	70.2	70.2

**Note:** As of December 2010. Data refer to refugees 16 and over population who arrived in the years 2007-2010.

**Table III-10: Public Assistance Utilization by Iraqi Refugee Group**

Type of Public Assistance	All
<b>Cash Assistance</b>	
Any Type of Cash Assistance	55.4%
TANF	10.0
RCA	30.1
SSI	21.6
General Assistance	3.5
<b>Non-cash Assistance</b>	
Medicaid or RMA	70.2
SNAP	86.2
Housing	8.6

Note: Data refer to refugee households in the sample population who arrived in the years 2007-2010. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 and over. All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. The percentages may not add up to 100 as one household could receive more than one type of assistance.

**Table III-11: Iraqi Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and Public Assistance Utilization for Top Ten States**

Percent of Individuals (vs. Households) on Public Assistance							
State	Arrivals* Individuals	EPR Individuals	TANF Households	RCA Households	SSI Households	GA Households	Total** Households
California	(1364)	22.2 %	16.7%	41.2 %	25.9 %	2.0 %	72.9 %
Michigan	(556)	34.9	8.2	31.5	19.8	2.1	53.3
Arizona	(302)	25.6	1.9	22.3	22.3	0.0	38.7
Texas	(181)	52.6	0.0	10.6	24.7	0.0	31.8
Illinois	(180)	40.5	0.0	17.8	20.7	17.8	45.9
Massachusetts	(125)	39.0	12.9	39.5	10.7	0.0	52.4
Virginia	(113)	49.1	9.9	19.1	18.4	4.3	41.7
Tennessee	(59)	24.2	0.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	25.8
Pennsylvania	(59)	51.3	0.0	33.3	11.1	0.0	44.4
Washington	(58)	42.6	30.4	17.8	33.5	6.8	79.6
Other States	(671)	35.3	6.1	21.6	16.5	5.9	42.0
All States	(3666)	31.1	10.0	30.1	21.6	3.5	55.4

\*The State arrival figures are weighted sample total of individuals for the 2010 survey.  
 \*\*The column totals represent percent of individual households who received any combination of TANF, RCA, SSI and/or GA.

**Note:** As of December 2010. Not seasonally adjusted. Public assistance utilization refers to receipt of public assistance in at least one of the past twelve months. The listed utilization rate for each type of public assistance is in terms of individual households in which one or more persons (including minor children) received such aid in the sample population residing in that state. **Because some refugees have difficulty distinguishing between GA and TANF, some GA utilization may reflect TANF utilization.** For data on public assistance utilization by household, see Table III-10. Due to the small number of households in each state, except for the top three, estimates about the use of public assistance are subject to a considerable sampling error.

## **Appendix D: Outside Resources**

## Federal Partners

Agency	Web Site Address
U.S. Department of State	<a href="http://www.state.gov/">http://www.state.gov/</a>
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	<a href="http://www.dhs.gov/index.shtm">http://www.dhs.gov/index.shtm</a>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	<a href="http://www.samhsa.gov/">http://www.samhsa.gov/</a>

## Resettlement Agencies

Agency	Web Site Address
Church World Services	<a href="http://www.churchworldservice.org/site/PageServer">http://www.churchworldservice.org/site/PageServer</a>
Episcopal Migration Ministries	<a href="http://www.episcopalchurch.org/emm/">http://www.episcopalchurch.org/emm/</a>
Ethiopian Community Development Council	<a href="http://ecdcinternational.org/">http://ecdcinternational.org/</a>
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	<a href="http://www.hias.org/">http://www.hias.org/</a>
International Rescue Committee	<a href="http://www.rescue.org/">http://www.rescue.org/</a>
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	<a href="http://www.lirs.org/site/c.nhLPJ0PMKuG/b.5537769/k.BFCA/Home.htm">http://www.lirs.org/site/c.nhLPJ0PMKuG/b.5537769/k.BFCA/Home.htm</a>
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	<a href="http://refugees.org/">http://refugees.org/</a>
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops/Migration & Refugee Services	<a href="http://www.usccb.org/">http://www.usccb.org/</a>
World Relief	<a href="http://worldrelief.org/">http://worldrelief.org/</a>

## State Refugee Coordinators

State	Name of Coordinator	Email Address
AK	Karen Ferguson	<a href="mailto:KFerguson@cssalaska.org">KFerguson@cssalaska.org</a>
AL	Jana Curran	<a href="mailto:jcurran2@cssrrp.org">jcurran2@cssrrp.org</a>
AR	Carolyn Jackson	<a href="mailto:carolyn.j.jackson@arkansas.gov">carolyn.j.jackson@arkansas.gov</a>
AZ	Charles Shipman	<a href="mailto:cshipman@azdes.gov">cshipman@azdes.gov</a>
CA	Thuan Nguyen	<a href="mailto:Thuan.Nguyen@dss.ca.gov">Thuan.Nguyen@dss.ca.gov</a>
CA/SD	Mike McKay	<a href="mailto:MMckay@ccdsd.org">MMckay@ccdsd.org</a>
CO	Paul Stein	<a href="mailto:paul.stein@state.co.us">paul.stein@state.co.us</a>
CT	David Frascarelli	<a href="mailto:david.frascarelli@po.state.ct.us">david.frascarelli@po.state.ct.us</a>
DC	Debra Crawford	<a href="mailto:debra.crawford@dc.gov">debra.crawford@dc.gov</a>
DE	Thomas Hall	<a href="mailto:thomas.hall@state.de.us">thomas.hall@state.de.us</a>
FL	Hiram Ruiz	<a href="mailto:hiram_ruiz@dcf.state.fl.us">hiram_ruiz@dcf.state.fl.us</a>
GA	Michael Singleton	<a href="mailto:msingleton@dhr.state.ga.us">msingleton@dhr.state.ga.us</a>
HI	Daniel Young	<a href="mailto:Daniel.N.Young@hawaii.gov">Daniel.N.Young@hawaii.gov</a>
IA	John Wilken	<a href="mailto:JWILKEN@dhs.state.ia.us">JWILKEN@dhs.state.ia.us</a>

ID	Jan Reeves	<a href="mailto:jreeves@IdahoRefugees.org">jreeves@IdahoRefugees.org</a>
IL	Ed Silverman	<a href="mailto:Edwin.Silverman@Illinois.gov">Edwin.Silverman@Illinois.gov</a>
IN	Mathew Schomburg	<a href="mailto:Matthew.Schomburg@fssa.IN.gov">Matthew.Schomburg@fssa.IN.gov</a>
KS	Lewis Kimsey	<a href="mailto:lak@srs.ks.gov">lak@srs.ks.gov</a>
KY	Becky Jordan	<a href="mailto:bjordan@archlou.org">bjordan@archlou.org</a>
LA	Kristi Hackney	<a href="mailto:khackney@ccdibr.org">khackney@ccdibr.org</a>
MA	Richard Chacon	<a href="mailto:richard.chacon@state.ma.us">richard.chacon@state.ma.us</a>
MD	Edward Lin	<a href="mailto:elin@dhr.state.md.us">elin@dhr.state.md.us</a>
ME	Catherine Yomoah	<a href="mailto:catherine.yomoah@maine.gov">catherine.yomoah@maine.gov</a>
MI	Alan Horn	<a href="mailto:horna@michigan.gov">horna@michigan.gov</a>
MN	Gus Avenido	<a href="mailto:gus.avenido@state.mn.us">gus.avenido@state.mn.us</a>
MO	Loretta Mosley	<a href="mailto:Loretta.Mosley@dss.mo.gov">Loretta.Mosley@dss.mo.gov</a>
MS	Lorraine Hunter	<a href="mailto:Lorraine.Hunter@mdhs.ms.gov">Lorraine.Hunter@mdhs.ms.gov</a>
MT	Carol Carpenter	<a href="mailto:ccarpenter@mt.gov">ccarpenter@mt.gov</a>
NC	Marlene Myers	<a href="mailto:Marlene.Myers@ncmail.net">Marlene.Myers@ncmail.net</a>
ND	Dean Sturn	<a href="mailto:drsturn@nd.gov">drsturn@nd.gov</a>
NE	Karen Parde	<a href="mailto:karen.parde@nebraska.gov">karen.parde@nebraska.gov</a>
NH	Barbara Seebart	<a href="mailto:barbara.seebart@dhhs.state.nh.us">barbara.seebart@dhhs.state.nh.us</a>
NJ	Margaret Millner	<a href="mailto:Margaret.Milliner@dhs.state.nj.us">Margaret.Milliner@dhs.state.nj.us</a>
NM	Howard Spiegelman	<a href="mailto:howardm.spiegelman@state.nm.us">howardm.spiegelman@state.nm.us</a>
NV	Carissa Ramirez	<a href="mailto:Cramirez@catholiccharities.com">Cramirez@catholiccharities.com</a>
NY	Dorothy Wheeler	<a href="mailto:Dorothy.Wheeler@otda.state.ny.us">Dorothy.Wheeler@otda.state.ny.us</a>
OH	Evelyn Bissonnette	<a href="mailto:evelyn.bissonnette@jfs.ohio.gov">evelyn.bissonnette@jfs.ohio.gov</a>
OK	Melanie Silva	<a href="mailto:melanie.silva@okdhs.org">melanie.silva@okdhs.org</a>
OR	Rhonda Prozonski	<a href="mailto:Rhonda.prodzenski@state.or.us">Rhonda.prodzenski@state.or.us</a>
PA	Norm Ann Rothermel	<a href="mailto:nrothermel@pa.gov">nrothermel@pa.gov</a>
RI	Gail Dunphy	<a href="mailto:gdunphy@dhs.ri.gov">gdunphy@dhs.ri.gov</a>
SC	Dorothy Addison	<a href="mailto:Dorothy.Addison@dss.sc.gov">Dorothy.Addison@dss.sc.gov</a>
SD	Donna Magnuson	<a href="mailto:dmagnus@Lsssd.org">dmagnus@Lsssd.org</a>
TN	Holly Johnson	<a href="mailto:HJohnson@cctenn.org">HJohnson@cctenn.org</a>
TX	Caitriona Lyons	<a href="mailto:caitriona.lyons@hhsc.state.tx.us">caitriona.lyons@hhsc.state.tx.us</a>
UT	Gerald Brown	<a href="mailto:geraldbrown@utah.gov">geraldbrown@utah.gov</a>
VA	Kathy Cooper	<a href="mailto:kathy.cooper@dss.virginia.gov">kathy.cooper@dss.virginia.gov</a>
VT	Denise Lamoureux	<a href="mailto:Denise.Lamoureux@ahs.state.vt.us">Denise.Lamoureux@ahs.state.vt.us</a>
WA	Tom Medina	<a href="mailto:Medintr@dshs.wa.gov">Medintr@dshs.wa.gov</a>
WI	Germaine Mayhew	<a href="mailto:germaine.mayhew@wisconsin.gov">germaine.mayhew@wisconsin.gov</a>
WV	Monica Hamilton	<a href="mailto:Monica.A.Hamilton@wv.gov">Monica.A.Hamilton@wv.gov</a>