

# Report to the Congress

**FY 2011**



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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) 2011, from October 1, 2010 through September 30, 2011. It is the forty-fifth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the United States (U.S.) since FY 1975 and the thirty-first 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 2011. This included 15,000 for Africa, 19,000 for East Asia, 2,000 for Europe, 5,500 for Latin America and the Caribbean, 35,500 for the Near East Asia and South Asia and 3,000 for unallocated reserve.

### *Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) Populations Served in FY 2011*

Refugees	56,424
Special Immigrant Visa Arrivals (SIVs)	1,259
Cuban/Haitians	23,671
Asylees	24,546
Victims of Trafficking	564
Unaccompanied Alien Children	7,120

## Refugee Population Profile

- Near East Asia and South Asia is the largest refugee region among arrivals between FY 2006 and FY 2011. Thirty nine percent of the 354,141 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. between FY 2006 and FY 2011 have fled from nations of Near East Asia and South Asia.
- Burma remained the largest country of origin among refugee arrivals between FY 2006 and FY 2011. Of the 354,141 refugees arrivals in this time period, 84,814 have fled Burma,

followed by 62,296 from Iraq, 46,006 from Bhutan, 32,050 from Somalia, and 24,503 came from Iran. The rest of refugee arrivals, totaling 104,472, came from 102 other countries.

- Arrivals from Cuba (22,814 entrants as well as 2,920 refugees) comprised the largest admission group in FY 2011, followed by Burma (16,901), Bhutan refugees (14,882), Iraq (9,415 refugees as well as 859 SIVs), and Somalia (3,148). There were 40 Amerasian arrivals, and the rest of the refugee FY 2011 arrivals, totaling 9,158, came from 60 other countries.
- In FY 2011, Texas (5,636) received the largest number of arrivals (refugees and Amerasian immigrants), followed by California (4,987), New York (3,529), Pennsylvania (2,972), Florida (2,906), and the rest of the refugee arrivals came from 43 states.

### **Domestic Resettlement Program**

- **Refugee Appropriations:** In FY 2011, after an across-the-board rescission, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) received an appropriation of \$729.5 million to assist refugee populations, victims of trafficking, and unaccompanied alien children. A total of \$707.1 million was obligated in FY 2011 and \$22.4 million was carried forward into FY 2012.
- **Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA):** Grants awarded to states totaled \$234.6 million for eight months of assistance.
- **Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program:** Cooperative agreements awarded to voluntary resettlement agencies totaled \$78.1 million (\$65.3 million from current year appropriations and the balance from prior year appropriations). 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.
- **Wilson/Fish Alternative Projects:** Grants awarded to 13 Wilson/Fish projects, 12 state-wide projects and one county-wide project, totaled \$32 million in Cash and Medical Assistance.
- **Social Services:** Formula grants awarded to states and non-profit organizations (for Wilson/Fish Alternative Program states) totaled \$84.7 million for a broad range of services for refugees, such as English language training and employment services. Discretionary grants awarded on a competitive basis to public and private, non-profit agencies to address critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations totaled \$69 million.
- **Targeted Assistance:** Formula and discretionary grants awarded to states for counties with large numbers of refugees totaled \$48.5 million to supplement available services to assist refugees in securing employment within one year or less.

- **Refugee Preventive Health:** Grants awarded to state and local health departments totaled \$4.9 million to support coordination and promotion refugee health.
- **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program:** Grants and contracts awarded to non-profit and local government organizations totaled \$8.2 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 7,120 children totaled \$167 million (\$136 million from current year appropriation and the balance from prior year appropriations).
- **Program Support:** ORR obligated \$13 million to support salary and benefits, overhead, IT support, monitoring, and other various supports costs.

## **Economic Adjustment**

- The 2011 Annual Survey of Refugees who have been in the U.S. less than five years indicated that 52 percent of refugees age 16 or over were employed as of December 2011, as compared with 59 percent for the U.S. population.
- The labor force participation rate was 63 percent for the sampled refugee population, as compared with 64 percent for the U.S. population. The refugee unemployment rate was 18 percent, compared with eight percent for the U.S. population.
- Approximately 58 percent of all sampled refugee households in the 2011 survey were entirely self-sufficient (subsisted on earnings alone). About 28 percent lived on a combination of public assistance and earned income; another nine percent received only public assistance.
- Approximately eight percent of refugees in the five-year sample population received medical coverage through an employer, while 48 percent received benefits from Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance. About 40 percent of the sample population had no medical coverage in any of the previous 12 months.
- Approximately 39 percent of respondents received some type of cash assistance in the twelve months prior to the survey. About 61 percent of refugee households received assistance through Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and 24 percent received housing assistance.

- The overall hourly wage of employed refugees in the five-year population in the 2011 survey was \$9.43. This represents a five percent drop from the 2010 survey, when respondents reported an overall hourly wage of \$9.90 in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation).
- More than 34 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 and South/Southeast Asia (eight years).
- About 54 percent of refugees reported they spoke English well or fluently upon arrival, but 45 percent spoke no English at all. At the time of the survey, however, only 17 percent spoke no English, and 64 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 (UAC), 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) 2011, 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.

ORR's goal in releasing the "Six Guiding Principles" last year was to re-think the agency's approach to resettlement services, and to ensure they are appropriate and responsive to the needs to the people it serves. In FY 2011, ORR focused its efforts on programs designed to support the most vulnerable and often-marginalized refugees: single mothers, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans-gender (LGBT) refugees.

Recognizing that refugee mothers are often excluded from traditional employment and microenterprise programming, ORR launched a new initiative in FY 2011 to provide professional development and technical support to refugees who want to develop home-based child care centers, under the new Microenterprise Development Home-Based Child Care Program. ORR provided \$2.25 million in grant funding to 13 agencies, designed to train refugee women to develop business plans, acquire business licenses, meet federal and state licensing requirements for operating a family child care business (e.g. provide meals and snacks according to established nutrition standards, and develop an appropriate child care curriculum). This program further leads refugee mothers toward career paths that ensure family self-sufficiency; 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.

In June 2011, the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) awarded a grant for the first-ever resource center to support the resettlement of LGBT refugees. Following consultations with LGBT advocacy organizations to solicit issues specific to LGBT refugees and identify current gaps in services, ORR awarded a \$250,000 grant to Heartland Alliance of Chicago to create a training and technical assistance center to support all organizations aiding refugees, and inform decisions about where refugees resettle in the context of available resources and supportive communities especially for LGBT refugees. The Rainbow Welcome Initiative has since produced a range of training materials and guides for service providers, including the establishment of pilot training projects in Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Diego for service providers, and continues to work with resettlement agencies and UAC service providers to create a safe space for LGBT refugees and UACs.

These two programs reflect the changing needs of incoming refugee populations, and feedback ORR has received from its partners and stakeholders across the country. They are also 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 newly arriving refugees and its stakeholders.

In November 2010, ACF and ORR leadership joined the State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) on the first ever joint site visits to overseas programs in Amman, Jordan and the Dadaab refugee camp in Kenya, the largest refugee camp in the world. Meeting with organizations instrumental in resettlement efforts around the world, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the International Organization for Migration and national voluntary agencies, the delegation observed programs covering resettlement processing, cultural orientation and health care for refugees. This visit marked the first time that an ACF delegation traveled overseas to a refugee camp. In August 2011, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Secretary Kathleen Sebelius traveled to a Resettlement Transit Center in Langata, Kenya and met with refugees awaiting departure to the United States, providing advice on what they could expect upon arrival to their soon-to-be new homes in states as varied as Texas, Alaska, and Maine.

In other efforts to improve the initial refugee placement process and ensure the successful resettlement of refugees, ORR and PRM have embarked on a new process for enhancing refugee placement. Based on a National Security Council led interagency process, the first quarterly refugee placement consultation with resettlement stakeholders was convened in February 2011, with subsequent meetings held each quarter thereafter. These meetings are a key mechanism for sharing information with stakeholders on prospective and current refugee populations slated for resettlement, including matters affecting arrivals as well as those impacting refugees' access to services and benefits in cities across the country. In addition, ORR provided resource information and data to assist PRM in their FY 2011 and FY 2012 Consolidated Refugee Placement Plans.

Looking forward to FY 2012, ORR plans to expand its focus on refugee health, especially as the nation gears up for implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) on January 1, 2014. Through collaborations with the CDC, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), ORR technical assistance providers and other key partners, ORR is committed to putting refugee health and well-being at the forefront of its efforts. In this way, we will ensure that the U.S. Refugee Program upholds our humanitarian obligation to rescue and restore refugees' safety and dignity as they become valuable members of the American public.

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## **I. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM**

The Refugee Act of 1980, established the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), and outlined 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. As the law explicitly states 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. ORR'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.

### **Eligible Populations**

#### *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 fiscal year (FY) 1988, 76,320 Amerasians have been admitted to the U.S. under this provision. In FY 2011, the U.S. government admitted 40 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 2011, the U.S. government admitted 23,671 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 2011, ORR provided services to 24,546 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 the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), or through posters and pamphlets available at the immigration courts. Last year, the hotline received approximately 3,498 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 2011, 1,259 Iraqi and Afghan SIVs were admitted to the U.S. (859 and 400 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.

For the purposes of the report, the term “refugee” may encompass all applicable populations served by ORR to also include Cuban/Haitian Entrants, Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS), and victims of human trafficking, unless otherwise stated.

## **Initiatives, Highlights and Collaborations**

### *Refugee Placement*

Based on the National Security Council (NSC) led interagency process, the ORR and PRM have instituted quarterly placement consultation meetings with resettlement stakeholders. The stakeholders include: resettlement agencies, state refugee coordinators, refugee health coordinators, ethnic community-based organizations and ORR technical assistance providers. During the meetings, stakeholders share timely information on refugee arrivals and available relevant data and resources to facilitate the initial placement of refugees and enhance subsequent resettlement services. The overall goal for all parties involved is to effectively meet the needs of refugees while promoting their self-sufficiency and successful integration in the United States after arrival.

In FY 2011, ORR and PRM co-hosted three quarterly placement consultations. ORR and PRM shared information on new arrival numbers, overseas pipeline and populations, ORR funding opportunities, refugee employment outcomes, and mainstream services available to refugees. Over a hundred representatives from resettlement agencies, state refugee coordinators, refugee health coordinators, ORR ethnic community self-help program grantees, and ORR technical assistance grantees participated in each meeting. In addition, ORR provided resource information and data to assist PRM in their FY 2012 Consolidated Refugee Placement Decision Plans. This collaborative initiative is designed to improve the planning process in determining where refugees are initially resettled.

### *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 2011, ORR engaged in the following health initiatives in collaboration with local, state and federal partners to promote health equity among refugee communities.

- ORR convened quarterly consultation meetings with the Association of Refugee Health Coordinators (ARHC). ARHC is a national membership organization of state and local Refugee Health Coordinators. ARHC’s aim is to promote and facilitate effective health services for refugees. The quarterly consultation meetings are an opportunity for ARHC to identify priority agenda items for the group and engage in discussion about how to improve refugee health programs.

- ORR awarded \$500,000 to the Refugee and Immigrant Health Program, Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) as the first technical assistance provider dedicated to activities that improve refugee health and emotional well-being through the Refugee Health Technical Assistance Center (RHTAC). MDPH developed RHTAC in partnership with Children’s Hospital Boston, Center for Applied Linguistics, Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture and Sauti Yetu Center for African Women. In FY 2011, RHTAC launched a web-based portal for one-stop information on refugee health, hosted several webinars and workshops, facilitated suicide prevention training for refugees community leaders using the Question, Persuade and Refer model, and supported an epidemiological investigation on suicides in refugee communities. ([www.refugeehealthta.org](http://www.refugeehealthta.org)).
- ORR established an internal refugee health team to explore policies, funding, service-gaps and other programmatic aspects of the domestic refugee health program. Team members included a cross-section of ORR’s divisions and various professional backgrounds such as public health, social work and public policy.

## **Domestic Resettlement Program**

In FY 2011, the refugee and entrant assistance program was funded under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2011 (P.L. 111-117). In addition to an appropriation of \$559.6 million, to support refugees and other eligible populations, 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 \$149.1 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 total ORR enacted appropriation for FY 2011 was \$729.5 million. The [ORR Appropriation](#) table in Appendix A explains the FY 2011 appropriations by line-item.

The domestic refugee resettlement program consists of five separate resettlement approaches: (1) the State-Administered Programs, (2) the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program, (3) the Alternative Programs, (4) Outcomes, and (5) Discretionary Grant Programs.

### **1. State-Administered Programs**

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*

Most refugees 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. ORR does not reimburse states for the costs of the TANF, SSI, and Medicaid programs for assistance provided to refugees.

Refugees who meet the income and resource eligibility standards of these but are not otherwise categorically eligible -- such as singles, childless couples, and two-parent families in certain states -- may receive benefits under the Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) programs. Eligibility for RCA and RMA is restricted to the first eight months a refugee is in the U.S. For asylees, the eligibility period begins the month that asylum is granted.

In FY 2011, ORR obligated \$234.6 million to reimburse states for their costs for the RCA and RMA programs, associated state administration costs, and costs for services for unaccompanied refugee minors. Cash and Medical Assistance allocations are presented in Appendix A: [Table I-2: CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations](#).

- *Social Services*

ORR provides funding for a broad range of social services to refugees, through both states and direct service grants. With these funds, states provide services to help refugees obtain employment and achieve economic self-sufficiency and social integration as quickly as possible. After deducting funds used to support programs of special interest to Congress, ORR allocates approximately 55 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 vary each year according to each state's proportion of total refugee arrivals during the previous two fiscal years. States with small refugee populations receive a minimum floor amount between \$75,000 and \$100,000, depending on the size of the population. In FY 2011, ORR obligated \$84.7 million to states under the state-administered formula program.

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

- *Targeted Assistance*

The targeted assistance program (TAG) funds employment and other services for refugees who reside in counties with unusually large refugee populations. The targeted assistance program provides such counties with supplementation of other available service resources to help the local refugee population obtain employment with less than one year's participation in the program.

In FY 2011, ORR obligated \$48.5 million for targeted assistance activities for refugees and entrants. Of this amount, \$43.6 million was awarded by formula to 29 states on behalf of the 58 counties eligible for targeted assistance grants. Funds not allocated in the formula program were

awarded to states through the Targeted Assistance Discretionary Program. A discussion of these discretionary awards may be found in the *Discretionary Grants* section.

[Table I-3: Targeted Assistance](#) in Appendix A presents the amount of funds awarded to individual counties. The amounts awarded to states under the allocation formula are provided in Appendix A: [Table I-2: CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations](#).

## **2. 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. Eligible status may include: asylee, victim of a severe form of human trafficking, Cuban/Haitian entrant or certain children with SIJS or a determination of unaccompanied status due to post-resettlement family breakdown. Keeping with the trend of FY 2010, in FY 2011 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, Section 235(d)(4) of 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. The TVPRA's significant impact on the URM program was felt in FY 2011, when 144 children with SIJS were approved to enter the program, or 45 percent of new cases.

In FY 2011, 317 youth entered the program, and 1,419 youth from over 50 countries of origin were served. The six top countries of origin included: Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico and Sudan. 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 2011: Arizona, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, North Dakota, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

Refer to Appendix A: [Chart I-1: FY 2011 URM Program Origin](#) and [Chart I-2: FY 2011 URM Program Population](#) for the charts that display the FY 2011 URM caseload by region of origin and eligibility type.

### **3. Alternative Programs**

- *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 TANF or 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.

- *Wilson/Fish Alternative Program*

The Wilson/Fish amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act directed the Secretary of HHS 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 2011 budget period for Wilson/Fish totaled \$42.5 million of which \$32 million was CMA funding and the remaining \$10.9 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 2011, 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.

- Two Wilson/Fish programs (CO and MA) are administered by the state, but their service delivery methods differ from traditional state-administered programs.
- Ten 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); Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota (ND), Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada (NV); Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota (SD), Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc. (TN); and Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego (San Diego County, CA).
- In Vermont, refugee cash assistance and case management are administered by a private non-profit agency (USCRI) while employment and other social services are administered by the state which then sub-contracts these services to the Wilson/Fish agency. The state also administers refugee medical assistance.

In FY 2011, the Wilson/Fish program began a new four year project period by implementing two new program components: enhanced case management (ECM) for refugees with special needs and RCA differential payment for TANF-type refugees.

- ECM funds are generated from RCA savings from clients who receive less than the maximum RCA amount during the eight month time eligibility due to earnings from employment. Wilson/Fish agencies have the option of utilizing 50 percent of the RCA savings generated in FY 2011 (Year 1 of the project period) for ECM in FY 2012.
- The RCA differential payment for TANF-type refugees has four requirements:
  1. The state TANF rate is lower than the ORR payment rate listed in the ORR regulations at 45 CFR 400.60;
  2. The state provides the full amount of TANF funding for each eligible refugee;
  3. The state disregards the differential payment for the purpose of determining financial eligibility for TANF and Medicaid;
  4. The state agrees to refer TANF type refugees to the Wilson/Fish agency for employability services (see [Table I-4: Wilson/Fish Grantees](#)).

In FY 2011, ORR staff provided on-site monitoring and technical assistance to four Wilson/Fish sites (AK, ID, LA and ND). The corrective actions contained in the monitoring reports for these four sites primarily focused on case file documentation, translation of key documents, and commencement of RCA benefits. Some of the best practices that were identified by ORR at these four sites include: effective coordination between the Wilson/Fish agency and the state welfare agency, regional employment coordination amongst the resettlement agencies, effective outreach

to key community stakeholders and utilization of a comprehensive statewide refugee management information system.

In FY 2011, approximately 23,239 clients received services and assistance through the Wilson/Fish program of which 14,704 received cash and medical assistance and 10,619 received employment services as well.

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 2011 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](#) in Appendix A. For a list of Wilson/Fish grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-4: Wilson/Fish Grantees](#).

- *Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program*

The Voluntary Agencies Matching Grant Program (MG) was created in 1979 as an intensive case management program with the objective to fast track new arrivals toward economic self-sufficiency within four to six months (120 – 180 days) of program eligibility, without accessing public cash assistance. Enrollment in MG is available to all ORR-eligible populations meeting minimum employability requirements to the extent funding is available. However, clients must be enrolled within 31 days of becoming eligible to ensure adequate services are provided and self-sufficiency is achieved and maintained within the period of eligibility.

The program requires the following client services: case management, employment services, maintenance assistance, and cash allowance. The MG program is part of the overall refugee resettlement program in each state where it operates. The MG program is designed to work in concert with the DOS Reception and Placement (R&P) program for refugees, and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cuban & Haitian Entrant R&P program. Thus, competition for funding under the MG program is open only to those voluntary agencies that already provide R&P services through a cooperative agreement with the DOS or DHS. Congress confirmed this approach to the program in the 1986 Refugee Assistance Extension Act.

In FY 2011, nine national voluntary agencies offered MG services in 43 states through their networks of approximately 237 offices, with FY 2011 federal funding totaling \$65 million<sup>1</sup>. As a demonstration of community support, grantees were required to match the federal grant with cash and in-kind contributions of goods and services totaling at least \$39 million, or \$1 for every \$2 federal. The nine agencies receiving federal funding in FY 2011 were: Church World Service/Immigration and Refugee Program, New York, NY; Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A., New York, NY; Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc./Refugee Resettlement Program, Arlington, VA; HIAS, Inc. (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society)/Refugee and Immigrant Services, New York, NY; International Rescue Committee/Resettlement, New York, NY; Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service,

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<sup>1</sup> ORR initially awarded the program year 2010 grants to run from February 1, 2010 through January 31, 2011. In early 2011, it was determined that FY operation would be more advantageous to the federal government and the program's grantees. As a result, the program year 2010 grants were extended through September 2011 and supplemented with additional funds to ensure the continuity of services.

Baltimore, MD; U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Washington, DC; U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Arlington, VA; and World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals/Refugee & Immigration Programs, Baltimore, MD.

In FY 2011, 26,147 refugees (74 percent of all enrollments), 5,532 Cuban/Haitian entrants (16 percent), 3,445 asylees (ten percent), 292 special immigrant visa holders, and 98 certified victims of human trafficking were served through the MG. Refugees may participate in the MG program instead of accessing public cash assistance. Therefore, usage often depends on how favorable the state TANF rates and eligibility factors are for ORR populations. For instance, while 47 percent of all refugees arriving in states offering MG chose to enroll, rates varied from 96 percent in South Carolina to just three percent in North Dakota.

ORR collects statistical reports on a trimester basis. These reports include both performance and outcome data. MG service providers found employment for 51 percent of all employable adults within 120 days at an average hourly wage of \$8.97. This resulted in a 56 percent self-sufficiency rate for all enrolled individuals at day 120. By day 180, 71 percent of those enrolled in the program were determined to be self-sufficient. Just four percent of those enrolled left the program prior to day 120 due to out-migration (participants who leave the program due to relocation).

With the exception of SIV holders and Amerasians, the MG program saw substantial increases in all immigrant categories served in FY 2011, including an 85 percent increase in enrollment of victims of human trafficking. For a complete breakdown of MG enrollment by immigration status, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-5: Breakdown of Match Grant Enrollment by Immigration Status](#).

The tables found in Appendix A: [Table I-5a-i](#) highlight performance measures for each of the nine cooperative agreement holders and Appendix A: [Table I-5j](#) and [Table I-5k](#) highlights from all local service provider sites serving 200 or more individuals.

#### 4. Outcomes

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

States and counties have been required since 1996 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.

- **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.

### *Performance Summary*

ORR tracked state and county performance throughout the year, with FY 2011 performance reported as follows:

- **Caseload** for services in FY 2011 totaled 81,662, representing a 15 percent decrease from FY 2010 (95,661). A caseload is defined as the unduplicated number of active employable adults enrolled in employability services.
- **Entered Employment** totaled 40,849 or 50 percent of the total caseload, representing an eight percent increase from FY 2010 (40,302 or 42 percent of total caseload).
- **Terminations due to Earnings** totaled 10,972 or 52 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This was a three percent increase from FY 2010 (10,828 or 49 percent).
- **Reductions due to Earnings** totaled 3,039, or 14 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This was a one percent increase from FY 2010 (2,869 or 13 percent).
- **Average Wage at Placement** for those entering full-time employment was \$8.92, a \$0.16 decrease from the average wage in FY 2010 (\$9.08).
- **Employment Retention**, refugees who found employment were still employed 90 days

later, totaled 29,754 for a retention rate of 74 percent. This was a one percent increase from FY 2010 (27,459 or 73 percent).

- **Entered Employment with Health Benefits** reached 19,917 or 61 percent of those entering full-time employment having health benefits available through their employer. This was a one percent increase from FY 2010 (18,602 or 60 percent).

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.

Thirty-four states exceeded their entered employment rate for FY 2011. Rhode Island had the same entered employment rate as FY 2010. Also, 21 states increased the termination rate of refugees terminating their cash assistance over the previous year.

Twenty-seven states improved their job retention rates over the previous year. Alabama reported a retention rate of 100 percent. Retention rates over 90 percent were reported in the Virginia, South Dakota, Texas, North Dakota, North Carolina, and Oklahoma. Also, 23 states improved the rate of refugees entering full-time employment offering health benefits.

In FY 2011, 28 states, improved their average wage from FY 2010. Twenty-seven states and the San Diego Wilson/Fish program reported higher wages than the average aggregate wage for all states (\$8.92).

ORR also tracked the cost per job placement. 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 2011 was \$1,945.49 per job placement. This represented a \$67.84 decrease from the FY 2010 average unit cost of \$2,013.

The aggregate data tables in Appendix A summarize the [FY 2010 and FY 2011 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.

## 5. Discretionary Grants

During FY 2011, 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 (five years).

### *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 match \$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 2011, over 24,150 participants opened accounts. Participants who completed the program during FY 2011 saved over \$2.2 million, which was matched on a dollar-to-dollar basis. Sixty-four percent (788) of accounts have had successful asset purchase, 33 percent (260) are still open, and only three percent (24) have closed unsuccessfully---for example, the participant exited the program without making an asset purchase.

*Asset Purchases.* In FY 2011, participants purchased assets with a total value of over \$2.1 million. The assets purchased included 38 homes, 215 Microenterprise purchases, 141 post-secondary education or training purchases, and 184 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 2011, most came from Africa (38 percent), while Asians (27 percent) were the next largest group, followed by participants from

Eastern Europe or the Former Soviet Union (14 percent), the Middle East (nine percent), Latin America (six percent). The country of origin was unknown for six percent of participants.

Among participants entering the program in FY 2011, most of the participants (95 percent) lived in suburban and urban settings. At the time of program entry, 61 percent of the participants were married, 29 percent were single, and 9 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 59 percent of the total participants.

IDA participant resources also varied. Most were employed either full-time or more (59 percent), or part-time (29 percent). Six percent were working and in school, and the employment status was not reported for six 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, 29 percent had more than a 12<sup>th</sup> grade education, 28 percent had 12<sup>th</sup> grade or equivalent (diploma or GED), and 42 percent had less than 12 years of education. For one percent, the education level was not reported.

In FY 2011, ORR awarded 22 IDA grant continuations totaling \$4.9 million. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-6: FY 2011 Individual Development Account Grantees](#).

#### *Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grants*

In FY 2011, ORR awarded 26 grants to states totaling \$4.9 million to implement special employment services not covered with formula social services and/or with TAG formula grants.

In FY 2011, Targeted Assistance Discretionary (TAG-D) services were monitored on-site in Florida, since Florida has the largest number of refugees in the country. The monitoring visit included case files reviews, eligibility determinations, interviews with staff and clients, and examination of compliance with statutory and regulatory provisions. In the same year, TAG-D services were also reviewed along with Wilson/Fish-CMA, Formula Social Services and Formula Targeted Assistance during an on-site monitoring visit in Idaho. This monitoring visit included case file review, interviews with staff, clients and employers.

For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-7: FY 2011 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees](#).

#### *Technical Assistance*

ORR supports the work of its grantees and other refugee service providers through 11 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. In FY 2011, ORR awarded 11 grants totaling \$3 million. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-8: FY 2011 Technical Assistance Grantees](#).

In FY 2011, the 11 technical assistance organizations provided 70 webinars, 1,033 online/phone trainings, 233 on-site trainings, and developed 410 publications.

### *Microenterprise Development Program*

In FY 2011, ORR awarded 18 continuation grants in the Microenterprise Development (MED) program. These grantees were funded at \$4 million. ORR also awarded one grant to provide technical assistance to ORR microenterprise grantees.

The Microenterprise Development projects are intended to assist 1) recently arrived refugees in owning and managing a small business, and 2) refugee serving organizations in starting and/or expanding their capacities to provide microenterprise services to refugees. As new arrivals, these refugees possess few personal assets and lack a credit history and score to meet 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.

The MED program grantees operated 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 2011, almost 4,400 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 2011, 619 businesses were assisted in new business starts, expansions of existing businesses, and strengthening or stabilization of existing businesses. More than \$4.4 million was invested in refugee businesses. The types of businesses helped were as diverse as the people who operated them. They included day care, pizza places, car repair and sales, adult day care and assistance, food stores, hairdressers and barbers.

*Loan Funds:* During FY 2011, businesses served by the ORR microenterprise programs obtained 619 loans totaling \$4,448,226 in business financing. This represents an average loan amount of \$7,186. Of this amount, ORR provided \$1,362,911 in loan capital, which leveraged \$3,085,316 (69.4 percent) from other lending sources, grants and personal savings.

*Microenterprise as Job Creation:* The above businesses created 1,129 jobs that employed other low-income refugees, often family members. Although the businesses are typically small with an average loan size of \$7,186, they have created almost two jobs per loan, not counting the owner of the business.

*Monitoring and Evaluation:* six on-site monitoring visits were conducted focusing on case management, verification of eligibility of clients for services, and implementation progress of projects ensuring achievability of objectives of the project. Also, held six teleconferences among refugees to learn new knowledge and share best practices.

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. Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-9a: FY 2011 Microenterprise Development Program Grantees](#).

### *Home-Based Child Care Microenterprise Development Program*

In FY 2011, ORR launched the Home-Based Child Care Microenterprise Development (HBCC MED) program. Focusing on refugee women who lack the skills to obtain a job in a highly competitive job market, the main objective of this program is to assist newly arrived refugees in becoming economically self-sufficient by becoming licensed home-based child care providers in their communities and neighborhoods. Another goal of the project is to assist refugee women in getting employment because they can afford to send their children to home-based child care services in their communities and neighborhoods. It is expected that the projects will assist many refugees in becoming economically self-sufficient and taking them out of public assistance such as TANF. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-9b: FY 2011 Home-based Childcare Microenterprise Development Grantees](#).

### *Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program*

The Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program (RAPP) provides agricultural and food related resources and technical information to local refugee serving agencies through public and private partnerships. Since many refugee families have agrarian backgrounds, these programs support rural and urban farming projects that increase refugee incomes, provide access to quality and familiar foods, foster better physical and mental health and integration into their communities, and provide a starting point for some to become independent farmers.

FY 2011 was the first year of a three-year grant cycle for 14 RAPP projects. Located in 14 different states with radically different climates and serving different refugee populations, the programs adapted well to the challenges and opportunities within their respective communities. Projects were dominated by strong partnerships and the leveraging of other resources that allowed grantees to carry out activities beyond their respective levels of RAPP funding.

Eight of the 14 grantees had not previously received either RAPP or RRI (Refugee Rural Initiative—a RAPP precursor program) funding. The six projects with previous awards had more advanced programs and served as models for the newer projects. The advanced projects generally had more sophisticated training and technical assistance programs, more participants marketing produce at a bigger variety of markets, larger gardening or farming plots, higher supplemental incomes and greater client understanding and skills necessary for them to become semi-independent or independent farmers.

Following are some of the outcomes from the 14 grantees:

- The total participant numbers were 886 families with 1,682 individuals.

- Grantees trained 578 home gardeners – 241 market gardeners and 79 beginning farmers.
- Grantees sponsored 45 community gardens, nine gardens in housing complexes, 18 incubator training farms and 12 independent farms.
- In aggregate, produce was marketed at 43 farmers market, 34 restaurants and through four community supported agriculture venues.
- Thirteen grantees utilized the services of volunteers with the aggregated value of volunteer support estimated at \$159,371.
- All grantees had partnership with 135 total partnerships, in aggregate. Six grantees had U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) agencies as partners.
- Nine grantees participated in marketing incentive programs, eight accepted SNAP clients, and four served WIC clients.

Five grantees were monitored that resulted in findings for improvement that including increasing the number of topics and hours for training participants, adding land for cultivation and the average plot size per individual, improving the client assessment process for entering the program, establishing more market options and improving the management of case files.

A part-time technical assistance person was provided under a separate technical assistance cooperative agreement with ISED Solutions. Technical support and joint monitoring visits were core components under this cooperative agreement. The agreement also provided a nationwide listserv open to interested parties. The RAPP listserv had approximately 240 subscribers as of September 2011.

RAPP promoted the idea that healthy foods and good nutrition for refugee families are fundamental to the resettlement process. Refugee families have been mostly resettled in “food deserts,” low-income areas without easy access to fresh and healthy produce. Many refugee families arrive here with health concerns because of poor nutrition from living in refugee camps or other unstable conditions for protracted periods of time. Access to familiar and healthy foods, whether through gardening or local markets, has been viewed as critical to the overall health of refugees. Refugee gardeners or farmers are encouraged to include familiar and healthy produce in their gardens to meet the need for locally grown fresh produce.

RAPP also encourages greater access to healthy produce at farmers markets, in some instances through the USDA Food & Nutrition Programs that included Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). The Double Coupon (Voucher) Program, initiated by the Wholesome Wave Foundation in 2008 as the then RAPP grantee, San Diego International Rescue Committee, benefited clients at grantee sites and at other markets that served refugee populations. Under The Double Coupon program, SNAP, WIC and/or Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Programs benefits (up to a certain dollar amount) were doubled at participating farmers markets resulting in healthy produce being more affordable. Without exception, projects have recognized the connection between agriculture and better food, nutrition, and physical and mental health. Farmers markets also served as an excellent venue for better integrating refugees into the broader community.

Grantees used a client centered case management approach to providing services. Training and technical assistance focused on connecting the value chain elements of production, marketing, land access and financing.

Project sustainability was emphasized as an important program goal, meaning that ORR expected these programs to continue after ORR funding had concluded. To this end information was provided on funding opportunities, particularly within the USDA. Several current and previous grantees have had success in accessing funding and program support from both USDA national and local affiliated agencies. Foundations and private organizational support was obtained because the goals of RAPP were consistent with the broader movement in this country that has emphasized accessibility and consumption of better foods as contributors to healthier lives.

In FY 2011 ORR awarded 14 grants totaling \$1 million. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-10: FY 2011 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees](#).

### *Preferred Communities Program*

The purpose of the Preferred Communities Program is to support the resettlement of newly arriving refugees with the best opportunities for their self-sufficiency and integration into new communities; to support the development of the national voluntary agencies' capacity to address refugee cases with special or unique needs that require more intensive case management; and to develop new capacity and provide resources for national voluntary agencies to cover the costs of changing community placements so that refugees, including those with special or unique needs, are placed in a particular site where they will have the best chance for integration.

The wide focus of the intensive case management provides the newly arriving refugees with health conditions the most optimal opportunities to manage tasks such as how to schedule a medical appointment, how to get a job in the U.S., and how to take local public transportation, while cultural orientation classes covered topics like the expectations in America on single mothers and how parents can successfully work with their children's schools.

Preferred Communities grants provide intensive medical case management services to clients increasing the capacity of affiliate staff to respond to critical health emergencies. Preferred Communities grants not only provide the basic requirements of resettlement but also specialized services that are intended to offer refugees greater opportunities for economic independence and integration.

Listed below are examples of assistance provided to refugees through the FY 2011 Preferred Communities projects:

- Assisted newly arriving refugees with the local transportation system through the Bus Buddy refugee volunteer program.
- Twenty Burmese, Iraqi, and Bhutanese women participated in English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) classes, during which the women had the opportunity to teach each other crafting skills.
- Through the Medical Resources Specialist (MRS), support was provided to a client from Somalia who underwent a total knee arthroplasty to correct a bone fusion. The MRS

coordinated appointments, surgery, and ongoing rehabilitation treatment. The MRS continued to assist with the client's physiotherapy and doctor's appointments.

- Buffalo, NY site worked with family members of disabled refugees to locate institutions specializing in day care programs for disabled clients, thus allowing other family members to pursue economic self-sufficiency.
- In Tucson, the MRS assisted an elderly man from Bhutan who is suffering from gastric cancer. The MS coordinated and scheduled appointments for the client with the primary care provider, an oncologist, and the University Medical Center in Tucson, AZ.
- Conducted group and individual sessions in Columbus, OH for parents of disabled children on accessing medical transportation and necessary equipment.
- Launched a pilot mentoring program matching refugees with professional backgrounds and English proficiency with American counterparts in their fields.

The Bhutanese refugees have become a community within the larger community. They are learning English, finding jobs, working in the community garden, and supporting each other. The increasingly strong collaboration with service providers and co-sponsors is one of the most positive aspects of the Madison, WI site.

In FY 2011, ORR awarded 22 continuation grants, totaling \$5.8 million and nine new grants totaling \$1.2 million 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 Appendix A: [Table I-11: FY 2011 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.

The Supplemental Services program funded 15 grant projects in FY 2010 with the project period of September 30, 2010 through February 28, 2012. Through these 15 projects, over 9,000 refugees were served through the provision of services including, but not limited to: case management, ESL training, employment services, health and mental health services, cultural orientations, financial management, and additional supportive services. The Supplemental Services projects contributed significantly to the needs of the newly arriving refugees seeking assistance, as well as the organizations that served them, with projects surpassing the minimum requirement of service to at least 100 refugees per project.

USCRI implemented two projects supporting the needs of secondary migrants. The Burundian Secondary Migration Support Program focused on an influx of Burundian refugees in Dillon, South Carolina, a rural town far from resettlement services where over 300 refugees received assistance in a range of services consisting of case management, employment, driver's education, financial assistance, life skills, and housing through the project. The Secondary Migration to

Stability Program was implemented in the three sites of Akron, Ohio; Albany, New York; and Detroit, Michigan focusing on case management and financial services to those who relocated from their original resettlement area within 12-months of arrival. The program served 227 individuals during its 17-month project period with a concentration on the arriving Bhutanese, Burmese, and Iraqi populations.

The International Institute of Buffalo delivered self-identified supplemental services to nearly 3,000 refugees, tailoring a leadership program for refugee leaders through participatory self-development. The program created a five-part DVD orientation series facilitated by community leadership. The series aided in training 100 refugees on topics such as pharmacy, housing, employment, health, and transportation to assist refugees during resettlement. The Refugee Resettlement and Immigration Services of Atlanta assisted 1,295 refugees with medical case management linking those with significant medical needs or disabilities with adequate medical services. Counseling services, health care system access, intensive case management and removal of vocational barriers aided in the success of this program.

In Texas, three programs represented the range of diversified activities offered through Supplemental Services. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Abilene implemented a social adjustment and cultural orientation workshop series while also focusing on the needs of Bhutanese and Congolese women through a targeted cultural adjustment and home visit program. In-home training sessions, home visits, and intensive cultural orientation provided needed resources to 329 refugees. World Relief and several partners in the Denton and Tarrant counties provided a wealth of services to 1,300 refugees in vocational training, driver's license training, ESL, and case management services. This program introduced refugees to community college, healthcare services, and employment opportunities. In San Antonio, Catholic Charities provided a series of services primarily for the Burmese population to develop leadership, meet educational needs and address basic core needs of the population. Over 500 Burmese were supported through these services. These are just a few examples of the diversified activities integrated in the Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees program that assists refugees nationwide.

In FY 2011, ORR awarded an additional 15 grants totaling \$2.2 million with a project period of September 30, 2011 through February 28, 2013. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A:

[Table I-12: FY 2011 Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program Grantees.](#)

### *Ethnic Community Self-Help Program*

The objective of the Ethnic Community Self-Help (ECSH) Program is to strengthen organized ethnic community-based organizations (ECBOs) comprised of refugee populations. Many refugees who arrived in this country have traditionally formed self-help groups to help their members, foster long-term community growth, and assist community members in finding jobs and housing, learning English, and accessing health and social services. Through this grant program, ORR supports the development of more integrated, diversified, and self-sustaining

refugee ECBOs in order to enhance their capacity to provide ongoing support and services to refugees in a culturally competent manner. In FY 2011, there were 158 refugee-led ECBOs listed on the database developed by an ORR-funded technical assistance provider, Project for Strengthening Organizations Assisting Refugees (Project SOAR).

The diverse projects funded under the ECSH program include a volunteer program that matches refugees with mentors from the mainstream community; a home-based childcare provider training program for Somali refugee women; a domestic violence awareness and prevention program for Afghan refugees; a leadership and advocacy training program for African refugee women related to health issues such as female genital cutting; and an employment training program for Iraqi refugees. In the course of the three-year project periods, some ECBOs have evolved considerably from their early days. One such ORR grantee went from being a small, volunteer-based group to a fully-staffed organization that won recognition from the Minnesota Charities Review Council Accountability Standards. The director of another ORR grantee agency was recognized and nominated for a Diane von Furstenberg People's Voice Award for the "woman who inspires you most."

Throughout the project tenure, ECSH program grantees receive support from ORR's contracted technical assistance providers including Project SOAR, ECDC, and SEARAC. Project SOAR maintains a listserv, publishes a newsletter, convenes an annual workshop for grantees, conducts online webinars on topics related to nonprofit management and refugee issues, and provides onsite technical assistance to grantees. The program listserv is open to non-grantees as well and had 683 members, in FY 2011. The program website [www.ethniccommunities.org](http://www.ethniccommunities.org) typically receives about 450 visitors a month.

In FY 2011, ORR supported 39 single and multi-site ethnic community integration projects through competitive awards totaling \$6.1 million. The grantee 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 for refugee adult and youth leaders. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-13: FY 2011 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees](#).

### *Preventive Health*

In FY 2011, ORR provided funding through the Refugee Preventive Health Discretionary grant program to 40 states. Through this program, ORR promotes outreach and access for newly arrived refugees to receive medical screenings and health assessments within 90 days of entry into the U.S. 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 many states preventive health funds provided interpretation, information and referral, health education and orientations, assistance with follow up treatment, and collection of medical screening data. State refugee coordinators reported a total of 77,115 medical health screenings completed in FY 2011. On-going communication with state partners indicates health support services offered

through the preventive health program increases medical screening rates. States continue to do outreach to ensure newly arriving refugees are screened and assessed.

In FY 2011, ORR monitored the Florida Department of Health and included case file reviews, eligibility determinations, staff and client interviews, on-site visits to health screening clinics, and compliance with statutory and regulatory provisions. Florida has the largest number of refugee arrivals in the nation and one of the highest Refugee Preventive Health grant awards.

In FY 2011, ORR awarded 40 grants totaling \$4.9 million. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-14: FY 2011 Refugee Preventive Health Discretionary Program Grantees](#).

#### *Cuban/Haitian Grants*

In FY 2011, ORR awarded 12 continuation grants to states totaling \$19 million to service programs for Cuban/Haitian refugees and entrants. Twelve grants were made ranging from \$100,000 to \$16.4 million. Approximately 118,184 eligible Cuban/Haitian refugees had access to services through 12 states that were awarded Cuban-Haitian discretionary funds in one of more of the following areas: employment; hospitals and health and mental health care programs; adult and vocational education; refugee crime or victimization; and citizenship and naturalization preparation services. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-15: FY 2011 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees](#).

ORR conducted two on-site monitoring visits in Florida and North Carolina for the Cuban-Haitian discretionary grant during FY 2011, which included case file reviews, eligibility determinations, staff and client interviews, and compliance with statutory and regulatory provisions.

#### *Refugee School Impact*

In FY 2011, 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.

Through district community partnerships, continued and increased parental involvement, internal local monitoring, conference calls and best practices sharing among partner agencies and technical assistance, ORR-funded agencies brought about tangible and positive benefits to great number of refugee students and their parents.

For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-16: FY 2011 Refugee School Impact Program Grantees](#).

### *Services to Older Refugees*

In FY 2011, 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 2011, 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 for Community Living/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-17: FY 2011 Services to Elderly Refugees Program Grantees](#).

The Services to Older Refugees program in North Carolina was monitored in FY 2011. One best practice noted was that the state was able to find additional funding outside ORR to supplement services. The Kentucky Services to Older Refugees program was also monitored in the same year. The findings show that it was a well managed and well-structured program which supported ESL curriculum that met the needs of elderly refugees of varying education skills. This program managed successful citizenship classes with good outcomes, leveraging a highly dedicated and qualified volunteer base.

### *Services for Survivors of Torture Program*

The Services for Survivors of Torture Program recognize 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 2011, ORR awarded \$10.9 million to 28 grantees for work in 17 states: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, 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 2011, these projects began the second year of their three-year project period. For a list of grantees, refer to Appendix A: [Table I-18: FY 2011 Survivors of Torture Program Grantees](#).

## **6. 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 and certain family members through a network of service providers across the United States;
- Administers a national public awareness campaign designed to rescue and restore victims of trafficking;
- Builds capacity at the regional level through the award of discretionary grants in different regions and the establishment of regional anti-trafficking coalitions throughout the country; and
- Builds capacity nationally through training and technical assistance and the operation of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC).

*Certifications and Letters of Eligibility.* Section 107(b) of the TVPA, as amended, authorizes the Secretary of HHS, after consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to certify alien adult victims of severe forms of human trafficking to receive certain federally funded benefits and services to the same extent as a refugee. These can include cash assistance, medical care, 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.

In 2008, the U.S. Congress gave the HHS Secretary new authority to provide interim assistance to alien children who may have been subjected to severe forms of trafficking in persons. 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. HHS is required to notify the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Secretary of 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 DOJ and DHS, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) with expertise on victims of trafficking, is required to determine eligibility for long-term assistance for the child. 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 Division of Anti-Trafficking in Persons (ATIP) administers the certification and child eligibility process, oversees the public awareness campaign, and monitors anti-trafficking grants and contracts.

In FY 2011, ORR issued 463 Certification Letters to adults and 101 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 564 letters issued.

Of the victims certified in FY 2011, 45 percent were male, compared to 55 percent in FY 2010. Overall, 75 percent of all victims certified in FY 2011 were victims of labor trafficking, 19 percent were exploited through sex trafficking, and six percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking. Ninety-five percent of victims of sex trafficking and all victims of both labor and sex trafficking were female.

In comparison, 40 percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2011 were male compared with 41 percent in FY 2010. Thirty-six percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters were victims of sex trafficking (compared with 29 percent in FY 2010), 57 percent were victims of labor trafficking (down from 62 percent), and seven percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking (down from nine percent). Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-19: FY 2011 Certification and Eligibility Letters](#).

In FY 2011, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 38 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Certified victims came from 55 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe. Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-20: Top Ten Countries of Origin of Adult Victims of Trafficking who received Certification Letters in FY 2011](#) and [Table I-21: Top Six Countries of Origin of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters in FY 2011](#).

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 2011, 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. ORR obligated \$1.9 million to the contract in FY 2011.

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 2011, USCCB subcontracted with 122 agencies. Eighty-three subcontractors provided services in 35 states in 135 different locations (cities).

During FY 2011, a total of 729 individual clients received case management services through the per capita services contract, a decrease of 29 percent from the previous year. This number included 273 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 248 clients who received services after certification, and 93 clients who received services both before and after certification. The total number of clients also includes 115 family members (spouse, children, or other dependents) who received services. Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-22: Individual Clients Who Received Case Management Services via Per Capita Contract](#).

During FY 2011, 89 percent of all clients served under the contract were adults and 11 percent were children, while 57 percent of the clients were female and 43 percent were male. Of the clients who were victims of trafficking, approximately 75 percent were subjected to labor trafficking, 17 percent to sex trafficking, and eight percent to both sex and labor trafficking. Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-23: Breakdown of All Victims Served under the 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 2011, the contract provided training to 802 participants and technical assistance to 1,863 individuals in 42 states and 123 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 2011, the NHTRC received

a total of 16,244 calls, a 43 percent increase from the previous fiscal year. Refer to Appendix A: [Table I-24: Types of Calls Received by the NHTRC in FY 2011](#).

Calls referencing potential trafficking situations included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents – both adults and children. In FY 2011, the NHTRC fielded 345 calls about potential situations of labor trafficking and 1,134 calls about potential situations involving sex trafficking, 21 calls referencing cases involving both sex and labor trafficking situations, and 86 calls where the type of trafficking was not specified by the caller.

During FY 2011, the top five states with the highest call volume were (in order by highest volume) California, Texas, Florida, New York and Illinois, together comprising 45 percent of the calls, where the caller's state was known.

NHTRC also provides 24/7 responses to email tips and inquiries. In FY 2011, NHTRC received 733 emails, which included tips regarding potential trafficking (14 percent), requests for general information (47 percent), requests for training and technical assistance (22 percent), and requests for victim care referrals (eight 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 2011, the NHTRC received 66,755 unique page views to its web portal, at <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/overview>. The second and third most visited NHTRC pages were the NHTRC Home Page (30,903 unique page views) and Sex Trafficking in the United States (29,081 unique page views). During this period, the highest visitor rates for all pages were from California, Washington, D.C., New York, Texas, and Virginia.

NHTRC received information regarding the outcomes of 337 cases, approximately 41 percent of the total cases reported by NHTRC to law enforcement agencies and service organizations. Investigations were opened in 171 cases; in 31 cases potential victims of human trafficking were located, removed from the trafficking situation, and/or received services. In ten 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* campaign entered its eighth year in FY 2011 through continuing the efforts of regional 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, where applicable, 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 772,328 pieces of original, branded *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC. 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 2011, the web site logged 245,735 visitors with 399,368 visits.

*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 2011, ORR's Rescue & 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 ending in FY 2011 and the 11 new grants funded in FY 2011 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.

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 2011, Rescue and Restore regional grantees made initial contact with nearly 667 victims or suspected victims, including 322 foreign nationals and 336 U.S. citizens. (There were nine potential victims whose citizenship was unknown.) Of the 398 foreign citizens, 36 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 17 received certification. Additionally, 18 foreign victims with whom Rescue and Restore regional grantees interacted received certification during FY 2011.

### **Rescue and Restore Regional Program Grants ending in FY 2011**

Houston Rescue and Restore, Houston, TX  
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Louisville, KY  
Colorado Legal Services, Denver, CO  
Covenant House of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA  
Legal Aid of North Carolina, Raleigh, NC  
Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services, FL and AL  
Illinois Department of Human Services, IL  
Practical Strategies, Milwaukee, WI  
International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA  
Free For Life Ministries, Franklin, TN  
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, CA  
Justice Resource Institute, Boston, MA  
Contra Costa County, CA  
Church United for Community Development, Baton Rouge, LA  
Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO  
Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles, CA  
Civil Society, St. Paul, MN  
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, Fresno, CA

## **Rescue and Restore Regional Program Grants beginning in FY 2011**

Colorado Legal Services, Denver, CO  
Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, Fresno, CA  
Healing Place Serve, Baton Rouge, LA  
Houston Rescue and Restore Coalition, Houston, TX  
International Institute of St. Louis, St. Louis, MO  
International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA  
Mosaic Family Services, Dallas, TX  
Pacific Gateway Center, Honolulu, HI  
Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, Sacramento, CA  
Safe Horizon, Inc., New York, NY  
SAGE Project, Inc., San Francisco, CA

*International Outreach.* ORR hosted 20 international delegations in FY 2011. Law enforcement officers; public prosecutors; nongovernmental leaders; representatives from government ministries; immigration officers; media correspondents, and anti-trafficking leaders from 54 countries received briefings from HHS's ATIP division staff on HHS's efforts to combat human trafficking and assist victims in the U.S.

DOS, HHS, DHS, DOJ, and U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) 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 2011, the NHTRC identified 1,282 callers as having learned of the NHTRC hotline number through this brochure. Of those calls, 7.5 percent involved reports of potential trafficking, crisis situations, or service referrals requests.

*Training and Outreach to Law Enforcement and Nongovernmental Organizations.* In FY 2011, ORR offered training and technical assistance to public health officials, state refugee resettlement offices and other state officials, local law enforcement officials, prosecutors, state and federal legislators, social service providers, ethnic organizations, academics, policy makers, diplomats, and legal assistance organizations.

The ATIP Division in ORR conducted five WebEx trainings on a variety of topics related to human trafficking. More than 250 people participated in a presentation by USCIS on "How T and U Visas Can Assist Trafficking Victims," and over 200 people attended the trainings "Enhancing Resiliency Among Trafficking Victims" by the Trauma Resource Institute and "Reducing Demand for Commercial Sex" by San Francisco-based anti-trafficking organization Standing Against Global Exploitation Project (SAGE). Nearly 150 people participated in the training "Engaging Volunteers in Anti-Trafficking Outreach" and joined in a discussion with the Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center on "How to Assist American Indian Sex Trafficking Victims." Participants included social service providers, federal and local law enforcement, academics, and state and local officials.

Through the NHTRC and its Rescue and Restore Regional Program grantees, ORR expanded training opportunities throughout the country. During FY 2011, the NHTRC conducted 132 trainings and presentations and 75 phone consultations to a total audience of 13,851 people. The most frequently requested topic regardless of audience type was an introductory overview of

human trafficking and information on the NHTRC, demonstrating a continued need for basic human trafficking knowledge and awareness. Other areas of high interest included capacity building, victim identification, and information on how to get involved. 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. The NHTRC also created nine online trainings that are available on its website, <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org>, and it sent 12 monthly newsletters on trafficking issues to its listserv of 5,522 members.

## 7. Unaccompanied Alien Children’s Program

*Care and Placement.* With a total operating budget of \$180.5 million in FY 2011 (including available prior year funds), ORR funded approximately 1,865 beds and placed 7,120 children in its various care provider programs. During FY 2011, ORR funded 25 shelter, seven transitional foster care, eight staff-secure, two therapeutic staff-secure, four secure programs, three residential treatment center care, and eight long term foster care programs.

The daily average of UAC in care at any point in time during FY 2011 was 1,495 (the average was 1,561 during FY 2010). For the daily average of UAC in care during FY 2011 and FY 2010 by month, refer to Appendix A: [Chart I-3: FY 2011 Daily Average UAC in Care](#).

In FY 2011, nearly all UAC were nationals of Central American countries. Refer to Appendix A: [Chart I-4: FY 2011 Top Five UAC Countries of Origin](#).

Of the UAC placed into ORR custody in FY 2011, 77 percent were male, 23 percent were female, and 17 percent were under the age of 14.

*Release and Reunification.* In FY 2011, the average length of stay for UAC was 72 days. As illustrated in Appendix A: [Chart I-5: FY 2011 UAC Reunification Breakdown of Sponsors](#), 54 percent of UAC were reunited with their parents.

*Legal Services.* Through the Legal Access Project with the Vera Institute of Justice 6,103 UAC were screened for legal relief in FY 2011. Legal services provided included legal rights orientations, legal screenings, and pro-bono attorney referral coordination.

Type of Relief	Unique UAC Identified
Asylum/Withholding CAT	785
SIJS	1,449
T-Visa	42
U-Visa	124
Other	188

*Pro Bono Services.* The legal service project developed and implemented a direct representation pilot program for UAC in ORR care in the Houston, TX area, as well as UAC released from

custody to a sponsor in the Houston area. In FY 2011, 6,991 UAC were referred for pro bono services in ORR custody and 1,376 were referred for post-release services.

*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 2011, 174 UAC were assigned child advocates, a substantial increase from the 150 made during FY 2010.

*Program Achievements.* In FY 2011, ORR provided care to 7,120 children referred by DHS. ORR awarded five new post-release services grants totaling almost \$5 million to provide follow-up and wrap around services to UAC discharged from ORR custody. In addition, ORR awarded 14 new grants for residential care of UAC totaling over \$50 million. Awards were made to organizations providing services nationwide including Virginia, Texas, California, Florida and Arizona.

*Monitoring Results.* In FY 2011, out of 31 grantees and four contractors, 12 monitoring visits were conducted for the UAC program. The findings for improvement included case file management, delivery and documentation of services, documentation of Significant Incident Reports, and consistent auditing of records.

## **8. 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 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 the 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 the HHS regulations is made by an authorized staff from ORR once a DOS referral is received. Upon arrival in the U.S., services for repatriates are the responsibility of ORR. ORR holds a cooperative agreement with International Social Services-USA Branch (ISS-USA) and service agreements with the states and some territories to assist in the coordination of services during emergencies and non-emergencies. In addition, ACF regional office staffs provide support during emergency repatriations. Contingent upon available resources, ORR reimburses states for all reasonable expenses associated to the provision of temporary services during emergency and non-emergency activities.

The program manages two major activities, emergencies and non-emergencies. Operationally, these program activities involve different kinds of preparation, resources, and implementation. However, the core program policies and administrative procedures are essentially the same. The ongoing routine arrivals of individual repatriates and the repatriations of mentally ill persons together constitute the program non-emergency activities. Emergency activities are characterized by contingency events such as civil unrest, war, treat of war or similar crisis, natural disasters,

among other things. Depending on the type of event, number of evacuees, and resources available, ORR provides services utilizing one of the following mechanisms: group repatriations, evacuations of 50-500 individuals, and emergency repatriations, evacuations of 500 or more individuals

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 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.

*Program Statistics*

In FY 2011, the program provided services to over 720 individuals through the non-emergency activities compared to approximately 609 individuals in FY 2010. From the 720 individuals served in FY 2011, 459 were adults and 261 children, 41 of the 261 were unaccompanied minors. In all, 36 percent of all individuals served through the U.S. Repatriation program in FY 2011 were children. The table below provides a summary of these numbers in comparison to FY 2010 cases served through the non-emergency aspect of the Program.

	<b>FY10</b>	<b>FY11</b>
Total # individuals	720	609
Children	261	156
Adults	459	453

Repatriates arrived from a total of 84 countries and resettled in approximately 48 states (including Puerto Rico). The most common departure countries included Mexico, United Kingdom, Israel and Germany. The most common states of final destination included: California, Texas, Florida and New York. In Appendix A, [Table I-25](#) provides a list of the top ten departure countries and resettlement states during FY 2010 and FY 2011.

### *Main Temporary Services Provided*

The primary reason for repatriation was destitution followed by unaccompanied minor cases. In FY 2011, the average cost per case was approximately \$1,527. There were a 14 high cost cases which costs were much higher. Although many repatriates received a range of services, the caseworkers usually recorded the *primary* services provided per case. The number one cost was case management and service coordination, followed by medical cost, housing, and escort services. Following is a breakdown of cost: administrative costs (36 percent), medical costs (20 percent), housing assistance (19 percent), escorts (12 percent), cash assistance (11 percent) and transportation (two percent). Refer to Appendix A: [Chart I-6: Types of Temporary Services Provided in FY 2011](#).

### *Case Planning Closure*

On average, for cases opened during FY 2011, it took approximately 43 days to close a case, compared to 70 days in FY 2010. Pre-arrival planning time in FY 2011 took on average 15 days from the date a case was opened until the eligible repatriate arrived in the U.S. During FY 2010, the average pre-arrival planning was 20 days.

### *Repatriation Loan Collection and Loan Waivers*

In FY 2011, ORR received 190 requests for repatriation loans waivers. From those requests and after following established internal procedures, approximately 22 waivers were granted, 115 were denied, 13 deferred. The rest of the requests were either canceled by the repatriate or canceled due to unresponsiveness from the repatriate. In addition, 494 cases were referred to the program financial management agency, program support center for collection of their loans. During FY 2011, the average collection rate was 9.85 percent. Funds collected are returned 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 2006-2011.

### Nationality of U.S. Refugee Population

For the period FY 2006 through FY 2011 refugees were admitted from five regions (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-1: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by Region for FY 2006-2011](#)). Near East/South Asia is the largest refugee region among recent arrivals (refer to Appendix B: [Table II- 2: Countries by Region](#)), totaling 39 percent of the 354,141 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. since FY 2006.

Between FY 2006 and 2011, 137,715 refugees from Near East/South Asia fled to the U.S. The majority of the refugees from Near East/South Asia came from Iraq, with 45 percent of arrivals (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-3: Summary of Admissions for Near East/South Asia for FY 2006-2011](#)). Bhutanese refugees made up 33 percent of admissions, while 18 percent were from Iran, two from Afghanistan and one from Israel.

The second largest region for recent arrivals is East Asia (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-4: Summary of Admissions for East Asia for FY 2006-2011](#)), totaling 95,724, between FY 2006-2011. For the period of FY 2006 through FY 2011, Burmese refugees made up 89 percent of refugee arrivals from East Asia, while nine percent were from Vietnam, one percent from Laos, 0.3 percent from China, and 0.1 percent arrived from North Korea.

The third largest region for recent arrivals is Africa (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-5: Summary of Admissions for Africa for FY 2006-2011](#)). 75,259 refugees from Africa fled to the U.S. between FY 2006-2011. Refugees arriving from Somalia were the majority group with 43 percent. Between FY 2006-2011 refugees from Burundi made up 12 percent, while 11 percent came from Eritrea, and ten percent arrived from Democratic Republic of Congo.

In FY 2011, the composition of arriving populations (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-6: Summary of Refugee Arrivals for FY 2011](#)) did not change as dramatically as it did in FY 2009. Arrivals from Burma were at 30 percent, Bhutan at 27 percent, Iraq at 17 percent, Somalia at six percent and Cuba at five percent of overall admissions for FY 2011.

## **Geographic Location of Refugees**

From FY 2006 through FY 2011, California received the largest number of arrivals at 13 percent, Texas resettled ten percent, New York resettled six percent, Florida resettled six percent and Arizona received five percent of overall admissions. Altogether, these five states received forty percent of all refugee arrivals (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-7: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2006-2011](#)).

In FY 2011, Texas received ten percent, California received nine percent, New York six percent, Pennsylvania received five percent and Florida received five percent of refugee overall admissions (refer to Appendix B: [Table II-8: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2011](#)).

## **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 2011 detailed state-by-state matrix showed several migration patterns: a strong movement in and out of Texas; a strong movement into Minnesota, Florida, Colorado, Ohio; a strong movement out of Arizona, California, New York and Georgia; and some population exchange between contiguous or geographically close states. In FY 2011, almost every state experienced both gains and losses through secondary migration.

## **Employment and Labor Force Statistics within Five-Fiscal-Year Period**

### *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) the needs that they as individuals and members of families have for financial resources, whether for 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 2011 process of refugee economic adjustment appears to have met with some difficulty, most likely due to the downturn in the economy as well as changes in the composition of the arriving refugee populations. 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 (May 1, 2006 – April 30, 2011), compared with 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 are much higher than those of the general population, indicating that economic adjustment continues to be challenging for refugee populations.

### *Gauges of Economic Adjustment*

In 2011, ORR completed its 45th survey of a national sample of refugees selected from the population of all refugees who arrived between May 1, 2006 and April 30, 2011. The survey collected basic demographic information, such as age, 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 used 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 are also presented on the length of time it took refugees to gain their first job since arrival in the U.S.

## *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 2011 survey, 18 percent of refugees in the five-year population had not completed primary school at the time of arrival (Refer to Appendix B: [Table II-9: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Selected Refugee Groups](#)). The average number of years of education for all arrivals was approximately ten years. The average years of education among ethnic groups ranged from a high of 13 years for the Latin American refugees to a low of eight years for both the African and South/Southeast Asian refugees. Among refugees from the former Soviet Union and Latin America, only four percent of the adult refugees reported having no education before coming to the U.S.

The educational achievement of two ethnic groups was noticeably lower than average in this survey year. In the five-year refugee population, 43 percent of refugees from Africa and 38 percent of refugees from South/Southeast Asia had not completed primary education before arrival in the U.S.

Only 34 percent of refugees in the five-year population had completed a secondary/high school or technical school degree. Refugees from the former Soviet Union had the highest proportion with this level of education (55 percent), followed by Latin American refugees (46 percent), then by those from the Middle East (31 percent), and Africa (28 percent). Only 22 percent from South/Southeast Asia could report a secondary/high school or technical school degree.

The 2011 survey revealed that 16 percent of the refugees had earned a college or university degree (including a medical degree) prior to arrival in the U.S. Refugees from Latin American claimed the largest proportion with higher education (24 percent), followed by those from the Middle East (21 percent). About 17 percent of refugees surveyed in 2011 continued their education toward a degree after arrival in the U.S.

These statistics on level of education completed before arrival in the U.S. should be interpreted with caution because of differences between the educational systems of other countries and the U.S.

The 2011 survey shows that many refugees had made solid progress in learning English. About 45 percent of the refugees in the 2011 survey reported speaking no English when they arrived in the U.S. (Table II-9). At the time of arrival, majorities from Latin America (66 percent) and the former Soviet Union (56 percent) spoke no English, compared with 36 percent of refugees from South/Southeast Asia and the Middle East and 32 percent from Africa.

English fluency improved considerably by the time of the survey interview, with only 11 percent of all refugees speaking no English. In addition, many other refugees could now claim fluency.

Sixty-four percent of refugees from Africa and the Middle East spoke English fluently by the time of the interview, followed by those from the former Soviet Union (62 percent), South/Southeast Asia (52 percent), and Latin America (35 percent). Overall, about 53 percent of the five-year population spoke English fluently at the time of the survey while another 35 percent could speak some English but not well. By the time of the interview, 14 percent of refugees from South/Southeast Asia and Latin America still spoke no English.

The ability to speak English is one of the most important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of refugees. (Refer to Appendix B: [Table II-10: English Proficiency and Associated EPR by Year of Arrival](#)). There was a sizable 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 very well at the time of the 2011 survey had an employment-to-population ration (EPR) <sup>2</sup>of 52 percent while those speaking no English had an EPR of only 36 percent. At the time of the 2011 survey, the EPR for those refugees who did not speak English well was higher than those who spoke English fluently (57 percent vs. 52 percent) (Table II-10); it appears that there may be some threshold minimal level of proficiency that correlates with higher employment rates.

During the past 12 months of the survey period 2011, 29 percent of all adult refugees attended English Language Training (ELT) outside of high school (Table II-11). The rates for the different refugee groups ranged from 4 percent (Latin America) to 42 percent (Africa). For the same period, the proportion of refugees who attended job-training classes (four percent) was much less than the proportion who received ELT (38 percent) either through high school curriculum (nine percent) or through other types of language class (29 percent). None of the refugee groups attended job training at a rate higher than eight percent.

### *Employment Status*

[Table II-12](#) in Appendix B presents the employment rate (EPR) as of December 2011 for refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population. The survey found there was an overall EPR of 52 percent for all refugees who came to the U.S. between 2006 and 2011. This varied by gender, with an overall EPR of 62 percent for males and 42 percent for females. As a point of reference, the EPR for the U.S. population was 59 percent in 2011. The refugee employment rate increases with their length of stay in the U.S. As indicated in Table II-12, the employment rate rose from 40 percent among refugees who arrived in the U.S. in 2011 to 68 percent among those who have been in the U.S. since 2006. The 2011 survey revealed a 20-point difference in EPR between men and women among the refugees (62 percent versus 42 percent). By way of contrast, the overall gender difference in employment rates for the U.S. population was 11 points (64 percent for males versus 53 percent for females).

The overall labor force participation rate (LFP) of 63 percent for the refugee population was similar to the general U.S. population (64 percent). As with the employment rate and independent of economic conditions, the LFP for refugees increases with time in the U.S. The

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<sup>2</sup>The **Employment-to-Population Ration (EPR)**, also called the employment rate, is the ratio of the number of individuals age 16 or older who are employed (full- or part-time) to the total number of individuals in the population who are age 16 or older, expressed as a percentage.

LFP for the 2011 arrivals in this year's survey was 55 percent, for example, but reached 77 percent for refugees who arrived in 2006. The 2011 survey also revealed a 20-point difference in labor force participation between men and women among the refugees (73 percent versus 53 percent, respectively). In contrast, the overall gender difference in the LFP for the U.S. population was 12 points (70 percent for males versus 58 percent for females).

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-13](#) in Appendix B describes the history of U.S. and refugee participation in the labor force for surveys conducted since 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 2011 U.S. employment rate (59 percent) slightly less than the 1993 rate (62 percent) and the peak rate (64 percent) recorded in 1997–2001. The refugee employment rate, on the other hand, has not tracked the U.S. rate. In the 1993 survey, the refugee employment rate (33 percent) was barely more than half the U.S. rate (62 percent). Over the next six years, the refugee rate soared 34 percentage points and reached to 67 percent in 1999, 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 about five percentage points from the 2000 peak (64 percent) to 2011 (59 percent), but has not fluctuated dramatically. The refugee rate, on the other hand, has been much more volatile, declining six points from 2000 (61 percent) to 2003 (55 percent), increasing 8 points from 2003 (55 percent) to 2004 (63 percent), falling 16 points from 63 percent in 2004 to 47 percent in 2009, and then advancing five points from 2009 (47 percent) to 2011 (52 percent) (Chart II-1).

Table II-12 also contains data on the LFP for refugees 16 or older in the five-year population.<sup>3</sup> This rate is closely related to the employment rate, except that it includes individuals looking for work as well as those currently employed. In December 2011, the overall LFP for the five-year refugee population was 63 percent, similar to the overall U.S. rate (64 percent). Refugee males (73 percent) sought or found work at a much higher rate than refugee females (53 percent). The 2011 survey refugee labor force participation rate (63 percent) was seven points lower than the peak rate (70 percent) recorded in 2000. At the same time, the overall U.S. participation rate was unchanged (64 percent) in the 2010 and 2011 surveys, even though it had dropped four points (from 68 percent) since 2001.

While the unemployment rate of the U.S. population rose dramatically from 1999–2000 (four percent) to 2009–2010 (nine percent) before dropping slightly in 2011 (to eight percent), the unemployment rate among the refugee respondents increased even more (from three percent in 1999–2000 to 18 percent in 2011). However, the unemployment rate among the refugee population dropped nine points from 27 percent in 2009 to 18 percent in 2011, while at the same time, the unemployment rate of the U.S. overall population decreased only about one percentage point (from nine percent in 2009 to eight percent in 2011).

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<sup>3</sup>The **labor force** consists of adults age 16 or older 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 older, expressed as a percentage.

[Table II-14](#) in Appendix B reveals differences between the six refugee groups<sup>4</sup> in terms of their employment rate (EPR), LFP, unemployment rate, and whether they worked at any point since their arrival in the U.S. The EPR for the six refugee groups ranged from a high of 82 percent for refugees from Latin America to a low of 30 percent for refugees from the Middle East. Refugee respondents from Latin America sustained the highest employment rate in 2011 (82 percent), followed by those from South/Southeast Asia (53 percent), the former Soviet Union (49 percent), Africa (43 percent), and the Middle East (30 percent). The largest gender difference in employment rate in the 2011 survey was found among the African refugees (57 percent for males vs. 22 percent for females, a gap of 35 points) while the smallest difference was among male and female refugees from Latin America (85 percent for males vs. 78 percent for females, or a gap of seven points). A sizable gender gap was also found among refugees from the Middle East (44 percent for males vs. 17 percent for females, a gap of 27 points) and South/Southeast Asia (65 percent for males vs. 41 percent for females, a gap of 24 points).

Prior to the 2011 survey, 59 percent of refugees in the five-year population worked at one point since their arrival in the U.S. This “ever worked” rate was highest for refugees from Latin America (82 percent) and lowest for refugees from the Middle East (37 percent), while refugees from South/Southeast Asia (63 percent), Africa (61 percent), and the former Soviet Union (58 percent) were positioned in between. The highest disparity between male and female rates of “ever worked” in the U.S. since arrival was found for refugees from Africa (86 percent for males vs. 28 percent for females, a gap of 58 points). A substantial gender gap was also found among refugees from the Middle East (28 percentage points), South/Southeast Asia (25 percentage points), and the former Soviet Union (15 percentage points) (Table II-14).

On the other hand, the unemployment rate of refugees was notably higher than that of the general U.S. population, averaging 18 percent in the 2011 survey, compared with eight percent in the general U.S. population. This average is heavily weighted by the particularly high unemployment rates of respondents who arrived in 2011 (28 percent) and of those who arrived in 2010 (24 percent); the unemployment rate for the 2009 or earlier cohorts was much lower, at 18 percent or less.

There was a six-point difference in unemployment rate between women and men among the refugees (21 percent for women vs. 15 percent for men). In comparison, the overall gender difference in unemployment rates for the general U.S. population was only one point (eight percent for women vs. nine percent for men), but higher for men than for women.

The LFP followed a similar pattern as the EPR. The LFP was highest for refugees from Latin America (83 percent) and lowest for refugees from the Middle East (50 percent), while respondents from the former Soviet Union (67 percent), South/Southeast Asia (61 percent), and Africa (60 percent) were positioned in between. The highest disparity between male and female labor force participation rates was found for respondents from Africa (76 percent for males vs.

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<sup>4</sup>The six refugee groups are derived from the following countries or regions: Africa (Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Rwanda, South Africa, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda), Eastern Europe (Montenegro), Latin America (Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, and Haiti), Middle East (Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen), South/Southeast Asia (Burma, Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand (including Amerasians), and the former Soviet Union (Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Ukraine, former USSR, and Uzbekistan).

36 percent for females, a gap of 40 points). A sizeable gender gap was also found among refugees from the Middle East (25 percentage points), South/Southeast Asia (22 percentage points), and the former Soviet Union (21 percentage points). Among all refugee groups, 73 percent of males were working or looking for work at the time of the 2011 survey, compared with 53 percent of females (Appendix B: [Table II-14: Employment Status of Selected Refugee Groups by Gender](#)).

Overall, the unemployment rate of refugees in the five-year population was higher than the recorded rate for the U.S. as a whole (18 percent vs. eight percent). The rate for refugee males (15 percent) was higher than the recorded rate for all males in the U.S. (nine percent), and the unemployment rate for refugee females (21 percent) was considerably higher than that of all U.S. females (nine percent) ([Table II-13](#)).

In this year's survey (Table II-14), the unemployment rate was highest for refugees from the Middle East (40 percent), followed by Africa (29 percent), the former Soviet Union (26 percent), South/Southeast Asia (13 percent), and Latin America (2 percent). While the unemployment rates were almost equal among the male and female refugees from Latin America (one percent for males vs. three percent for females), the unemployment rate gap between males and females was substantial among refugees from the Middle East (31 percent for males vs. 55 percent for females, a gap of 24 points), Africa (26 percent for males vs. 39 percent for females, a gap of 13 points), and South/Southeast Asia (10 percent for males vs. 17 percent for females, a gap of seven points). Among refugees from the former Soviet Union, women actually had a lower unemployment rate than males (31 percent for males vs. 20 percent for females, a gap of 11 points). This large gender gap was one of the factors that contributed to the relatively high overall unemployment rates in South/Southeast Asia refugees. However, for other groups, despite the gender gap, the relatively high overall unemployment rates were related to the high unemployment rates among both genders.

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

The survey also asked refugees age 16 or older who were not employed in the previous year and were not looking for work at the time of survey why they were not looking for employment. As shown in Appendix B: [Chart II-2](#), attending school accounted for the largest proportion (34 percent), with an associated median age of 18. Poor health accounted for another 27 percent, with an associated median age of 51. Child care and other family responsibilities accounted for the third largest proportion (26 percent), with an associated median age of 34. A combination of "age", "limited English" and "couldn't find a job" accounted for an additional 24 percent.

Furthermore, of those citing child care and other family responsibilities as a reason for not working, 75 percent were under the age of 40, and 92 percent were female. Limited English accounted for 10 percent with an associated median age of 45. Discouraged workers (persons who believed no work was available or who indicated they could not find a job) made up a very small fraction of refugees who did not work and who did not look for a job, with only three percent of respondents selecting this reason.

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

A gauge of economic adjustment that shows 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 also 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. (Appendix B: [Chart II-3](#)). [Table II-15](#) in Appendix B shows that less than half (42 percent) of the refugees who arrived in 2011 had worked in the previous year, compared with 45 percent of those who arrived in 2010. Unlike the employment status of refugees who had been in the U.S. for less than three years, refugees who arrived in 2006-2008 recorded somewhat higher rates of employment in the year prior to the survey, 70 percent, 68 percent, and 62 percent respectively among the 2006, 2007, and 2008 arrivals.

Refugees who had worked in the year prior to the 2011 survey averaged 40 weeks of employment during that period ([Table II-15](#)). The most recent (2011) arrivals averaged 16 weeks of work during the previous 12 months. In contrast, the 2010 arrivals reported an average of 29 weeks and the 2007 and 2006 arrivals reported an average of 46 weeks.

### *Elapsed Time to First Job*

How soon did refugees find work after coming to the U.S.? The 2011 survey indicated that of those who had worked at all since coming to the U.S. (about 41 percent of refugees 16 years old or older in the survey), six percent found work within one month of arrival, 24 percent within the first three months, 26 percent within four to six months, and another 22 percent within seven to 12 months after arrival. Twenty-two percent found their first job more than 12 months after arrival (Appendix B: [Chart II-4](#)).

This represents a moderate pace of adjustment to the American job market and a general decline compared with surveys since 2003. In the 2003 survey, for example, 67 percent of job placements occurred in the first six months after arrival, compared with 56 percent in 2011 (an 11-point drop). The percentage taking more than a year to find first employment has remained relatively stable at approximately 20 percent ([Chart II-4](#)).

## **Assistance and Services Utilized**

### *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. The earnings of employed refugees generally rise with length of residence in the U.S. (Appendix B: [Table II-16: Hourly Wages, Home Ownership and Self-Sufficiency by Year of Arrival](#) and [Chart II-5: Average Hourly Wages of Employed Refugees by Year of Survey and Year of Arrival](#)).

The average hourly wage was \$8.65 for the 2011 arrivals and \$10.22 for the 2006 arrivals in the 2011 survey (an 18-percent difference). As shown in [Table II-16](#), the overall hourly wage of employed refugees in the five-year population in the 2011 survey was \$9.43. This represents a five

percent drop from the 2008 survey, when respondents reported an overall hourly wage of \$9.90 in current dollars (not adjusted for inflation) (Table II-16).

Another way of looking at these earnings data is to follow refugees who arrived in the same year over time. For example, the average hourly wage for 2007 arrivals was \$9.14 in the 2007 survey, \$9.98 in the 2008 survey, \$9.51 in the 2009 survey, \$9.84 in the 2010 survey, and \$10.09 in the 2011 survey. The data clearly indicate that the average hourly wage for the 2007 arrivals increased steadily over time, from \$9.14 in the 2007 survey to \$10.09 in the 2011 survey.

From the 2011 survey, the overall hourly wage of employed refugees who spoke English well or fluently at the time of the survey was an average of \$9.57, compared with \$9.37 for refugees who did not speak English well, and \$8.95 for refugees who did not speak English at all. Refugees who spoke English well or fluently at the time of the survey accounted for 50 percent of jobs that paid over \$7.50 per hour, compared with 41 percent of refugees who did not speak English well, and 8 percent of refugees who did not speak English at all.

Table II-16 also shows that overall, five percent of the refugees interviewed in the 2011 survey reported home ownership. Less than three percent of the 2011, 2010, and 2009 arrivals reported home ownership, but refugees who had arrived in years earlier than 2009 showed higher rates of home ownership, reaching 18 percent for 2006 arrivals.

[Table II-17](#) in Appendix B details the economic self-sufficiency of the five-year refugee population. According to the 2011 survey, 58 percent of all refugee households in the U.S. achieved economic self-sufficiency, relying only on earnings for their needs. This is consistent with that of the 2009 survey, when 57 percent of the respondents were self-sufficient, and is significantly lower than the self-sufficiency rates reported in 2010 (68 percent), 2008 (66 percent), 2007 (65 percent), and 2006 (62 percent) surveys. An additional 28 percent in the 2011 survey had achieved partial independence, with household income a mix of earnings and public assistance, the highest rate over the past six years. For another 10 percent of refugee households in the 2011 survey, however, income consisted entirely of public assistance, four percent lower than the peak in 2009 (14 percent).

Hourly wages, home ownership, and self-sufficiency for the most recent five surveys are also contained in Table II-17. Overall, five percent of refugees interviewed in the 2011 survey reported home ownership, the lowest rate over the past six years.

[Table II-18](#) in Appendix B details several types of household characteristics by type of income. Households receiving public assistance only average 4.4 members and no wage earners, while those with a mix of earnings and assistance income average 5.3 members and 1.5 wage earners. Households that receive no public assistance average 3.4 members and 1.5 wage earners.

It is noteworthy that households depending entirely on earnings had the smallest percentage with children under the age of six (23 percent, compared with 48 percent for households with earnings and public assistance) and under the age of 16 (51 percent, compared with 72 percent of households with earnings and public assistance).

Table II-18 also indicates that English fluency, measured by the presence of at least one household member speaking English very well at the time of the survey, was lowest within

households receiving no public assistance and highest among those with income from both public assistance and earnings. English fluency in households receiving public assistance may reflect the presence of larger numbers of children learning English in school or able to acquire English fluency more easily than adult wage-earners, and the higher eligibility for public assistance of households with such children.

### *Refugee Public Assistance Utilization*

As in previous years, public assistance utilization varied considerably among refugee groups (Appendix B, [Table II-19: Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups](#)). 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, are also available more broadly to households without children. Approximately three-fifths (61 percent) of the refugee households surveyed in 2011 reported receiving assistance through SNAP in the previous 12 months (Table II-19). This compares with the percentages of 63, 70, 50, 49, and 55 reported in the 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 surveys respectively (Table II-19). SNAP utilization was lowest among Latin Americans (23 percent) but much higher for the other groups, reaching 88 percent among the refugees from the Middle East. The Middle Eastern and South/Southeast Asian refugees received assistance through SNAP at much higher rates in 2009–2011 than they had in 2006–2008, while Latin American refugees were fairly consistent in their relatively low utilization of assistance through SNAP, compared with the utilization rates of other regional groups.

In the 2011 survey, 24 percent of refugee households reported that they received housing assistance, twice higher than the 2010 survey (12 percent) but lower than the 2009 survey (32 percent) (Table II-20). Housing assistance varied by refugee group—as low as three percent for Latin American Refugees and as high as 66 percent for refugees from South/Southeast Asia in the 2011 survey. In the same period, other refugee groups averaged use of housing assistance between 15 and 19 percent.

Table II-19 also reveals that 38 percent of refugee households surveyed in 2011 received some kind of cash assistance in at least one of the previous 12 months (an increase of 12 points from 26 percent in the 2010 survey (Table II-20). Overall, receipt of any cash assistance was highest for 2011 survey respondents from the Middle East (70 percent), Africa (56 percent), South/Southeast Asia (49 percent), and the former Soviet Union (31percent), and lowest for Latin America (3 percent).<sup>5</sup>

About 18 percent of all refugee households had received TANF in the 12 months prior to the

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<sup>5</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 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 households. 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.

2011 survey (Table II-19), higher than the seven percent rate reported in the 2010 survey. Utilization of TANF ranged from 40 percent for refugees from Africa to a low three percent for refugees from Latin America<sup>6</sup>. Twelve percent of sampled households in the 2011 survey received Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), up from nine percent in the 2010 survey. The RCA participation rate ranged from a low of zero percent for refugees from Latin America to a high of 20 percent for those from the Middle East and South/Southeast Asia (Table II-19).

About 15 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 2011 survey, which is 3 points higher than 2010 (12 percent). Refugee households surveyed in 2011 from the Middle East (30 percent), the former Soviet Union (21 percent), and South/Southeast Asia (20 percent) received SSI most often. SSI use varied largely in relation to the number of refugees over age 65. In the 2011 survey, five percent of the refugees who came from the former Soviet Union in the past five years were aged 65 or over, compared with three percent of the refugees from the Middle East, three percent from Latin America, two percent from South/Southeast Asia and less than one percent from Africa. Here the sample size of European refugees is too small to generate comparative percentage. The median age for the six refugee groups (16 years of age or older) ranged from a low of 32 years for Africa and South/Southeast Asia to 40 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, use of this type of assistance was very low. The 2011 survey reported that about one percent of refugee households received some form of GA during the past twelve months. Refugees from South/Southeast Asia showed the highest utilization rate (four percent) followed by those from the Middle East and Africa (one percent). Refugees from Latin America and the former Soviet Union did not use this type of assistance at all (zero percent) (Table II-20).

The relationship between employment (Table II-14) and receipt of cash assistance (Table II-18) varied across refugee groups. Refugees from Latin America showed very low cash assistance utilization and fairly high EPR (3 percent vs. 82 percent). Other groups had EPRs between 30 (for the Middle East) and 53 percent (for South/Southeast Asia) (Table II-14), and their use of cash assistance ranged from 31 percent to 70 percent (Table II-18). It is noteworthy that the cash assistance utilization rates for the South/Southeast Asian and African refugee households were much higher in the 2011 survey (49 percent and 56 percent respectively) than in the 2010 survey (20 percent and 23 percent respectively).

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

The 2011 survey also reported public assistance utilization and employment rate by State of residence. In Appendix B, [Table II-21: 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 ten states with the most refugees, as well as the nation-wide.

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<sup>6</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.

Table II-21 presents data on the estimated number of individual refugees who resided in each of the top ten states before the 2011 survey, their EPR, and the public assistance utilization by 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 (80 percent), public assistance utilization among refugee households was low (four percent).

However, some states showed a high EPR and a high rate of public assistance utilization. For example Massachusetts (74 percent), Texas (54 percent), Pennsylvania (51 percent), and Washington (49 percent) scored not only relatively high EPRs but also relatively high public assistance utilization rates—35 percent, 51 percent, 44 percent, and 50 percent, respectively.

California, New York, Michigan, Washington, and Pennsylvania showed the highest proportions of TANF use (50, 47, 41, 26, and 22 percent, respectively) while Texas (24 percent), California (21 percent), Washington (20 percent), and New York (17 percent) showed the highest rates of RCA use.

Arizona, followed by California and Massachusetts, showed the highest rate of SSI use (29, 28, and 27 percent, respectively). Reported use of General Assistance was generally low (three percent or lower) for all the states.

## **Medical Coverage**

Overall, one third (33 percent) of adult refugees in the 2011 survey lacked medical coverage of any kind throughout the year preceding the survey (Refer to Appendix B: [Table II-22: Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival](#)), an increase from a low of 19 percent for the 2009 survey (Appendix B: [Table II-23](#)). Lack of medical coverage varied widely among the six refugee groups, with 17 percent of the Middle Eastern refugees reporting no medical coverage at any point in the past 12 months and over three fourths (76 percent) of the refugees from Latin America reporting no medical coverage during the same period of time (Table II-22).

The 2011 survey revealed that only eight percent of refugee households had obtained medical coverage through an employer, a dramatic drop from the rate found in the 2007 survey (25 percent) (Table II-23). Refugees in the 2011 survey from the former Soviet Union and South/Southeast Asia were the most likely to have medical coverage through employment (14 percent). All the other refugee groups fared much worse, with none exceeding seven percent and coverage for refugees from the Middle East at only four percent (Table II-22, Table II-23).

While the EPRs for the various groups varied from 30 percent (the Middle East) to 82 percent (Latin America) (Table II-14), the percentage of refugees receiving health coverage through an employer did not vary as much. Although refugees from Latin America had the highest EPR (82 percent), only five percent of them received insurance coverage through their employers. This suggests that although refugees from Latin America were employed, they most likely were not eligible or had not been extended medical benefits through their employers.

Not surprisingly, given the dramatic decline in employment-related coverage over the past few

years, medical coverage through Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) increased from 39 percent in the 2007 survey to 58 percent in the 2009 survey, then decreased to 48 percent in the 2010 and 2011 surveys (Table II-22). The percentages of medical coverage through Medicaid or RMA fell into two groups with a big gap, a “high” group of 51-70 percent and a “low” group of 15-23 percent, among the refugee groups. Coverage in the 2011 survey was highest for refugees from the Middle East (70 percent), South/Southeast Asia (59 percent), and Africa (51 percent), and lowest for those from the former Soviet Union (23 percent) and Latin America (15 percent) (Table II-21). In general, medical coverage through government aid programs declines with time in the U.S. This is illustrated by the 2011 survey (Table II-22), where the rate of coverage through Medicaid or RMA decreased from 87 percent for 2011 arrivals to 17 percent for 2006 arrivals (a 70-point drop). However, medical coverage through employment does not increase at the same rate over time in the U.S. For example, in the 2011 survey, the rate of coverage through employers was 2 percent for 2010 arrivals, 16 percent for 2008 arrivals, and 6 percent for 2006 arrivals (Table II-21).

As a result, earlier arrivals have much lower overall rates of medical coverage. All of the 2011 arrivals reported that they had some type of medical coverage during the past year, due to their eligibility for the Medicaid and RMA programs that cover almost all refugees during the early months after arrival. In the 2011 survey, the number of refugees without coverage exceeded 35 percent for groups arriving in 2008–2009 and 50 percent for those who arrived in 2006–2007.

## **Conclusion**

The survey represents the progress made by many refugee groups, despite some of the challenges in obtaining employment. The 2011 refugee labor force participation rate was 55 percent, one percent lower than in 2010. The 2011 public assistance utilization rate was relatively high among certain groups of refugees such as these from the Middle East, Africa, and South/Southeast Asia. The 2011 survey shows that the average years of education (10 years) of the five-year refugee population prior to arrival in the U.S. remained the same as that in the 2010 survey. In 2011, the proportion of refugees who could speak English fluently at the time of the survey (27 percent) was lower than that at the time of the 2010 survey (48 percent). However, this decrease did not downscale the employment rate. Refugee utilization of cash assistance and public housing was higher in 2011 than in 2010. Even with the challenges discussed above, refugees are entering the work force at a fairly high rate and continue to maintain an employment rate that is not dramatically lower than that of the general U.S. population.

**Technical Note:** The ORR Annual Survey, with interviews conducted by Avar Consulting, Inc. in the fall of 2011, is the 45th in a series conducted since 1975. Until 1993, the survey was limited to Southeast Asian refugees. A random sample was selected from the ORR Refugee Data File. ORR’s contractor 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 have 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 a comparison of refugees arriving in different years, as well as the relative influence of experiential and environmental factors on refugee progress toward self-sufficiency across five years.

For the 2011 survey, 2,514 households were contacted and 1,534 households completed the interview. Refugees included in the 2010 survey – but had not resided in the U.S. for more than five years – were again contacted and interviewed along with a new sample of refugees, Amerasians, and entrants who had arrived during the period from May 1, 2010 through April 30, 2011. Of the 1,509 re-interview cases from the 2011 sample, 954 were contacted and interviewed, and 37 were contacted, but refused to be interviewed. The remaining 518 re-interview cases could not be traced in time to be interviewed. Of the 1,005 new sample cases, 580 were contacted and interviewed, another 22 were contacted but refused to cooperate, and the remaining 403 could not be traced in time to be interviewed. The resulting responses were then weighted to adjust for differential sampling rates and response rates across refugee cohorts and ethnic groups.

The overall response rate of the 2011 Survey was 61 percent.

### 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 (DOS) 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 DOS 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 U.S. since these efforts began in 2007 is 66,221.

#### Economic Adjustment

In 2011, ORR completed its third annual survey of a random sample of Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009 (hereafter "panel"). 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 of the household of the selected person. The survey also collected information about 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 frequently used by economists. The first group of measures relates to employment status in the week before 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, typical number of hours worked per week, and reasons for not working are analyzed. Data also are presented in this report on the length of time from arrival in the U.S. to first employment and self-sufficiency.

#### Employment Status

Table III-1 (refer to Appendix C: [Table III-1: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Survey Year and Sex](#)) presents the reported employment rates (EPR)<sup>7</sup> over time for panel members age 16 or older. The survey found that the overall EPR for the panel in the 2011 survey<sup>8</sup> was 36 percent (51 percent for males and 23 percent for females), a steady increase from 31 percent in the 2010 survey and 30 percent in the 2009 survey.

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<sup>7</sup> The **Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR)**, also called the employment rate, is the ratio of the number of individuals age 16 or older who are employed (full- or part-time) to the total number of individuals in the population who are age 16 or older, expressed as a percentage.

<sup>8</sup>All the 2011 survey estimates presented in this section are based on a panel of 289 Iraqi refugee households (1,353 individuals) interviewed in the 2011 survey, who were part of a sample of 432 Iraqi refugee households who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009 and were selected from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System (see Iraqi Panel Technical Note). The discussion of the economic adjustment of this panel is therefore based on a small number of respondents and may not be accurately generalized to the whole population of Iraqi refugees (even after statistical adjustment to account for selection bias and non-responses).

The difference in EPRs between males and females on the panel, 28 percentage points, was much larger than the 11-point gap between male and female EPRs in the general population (Table III-1).

Table III-1 also contains data on the labor force participation (LFP) rate for panel members age 16 or older. This rate is closely related to the employment rate, except that it includes individuals looking for work as well as those currently employed. In December 2011, panel LFP in comparison to the LFP for comparable groups in the overall U.S. population were as follows:

- 52 percent for all panel members age 16 or older,
  - 16 points higher than their employment rate of 36 percent and
  - 12 points lower than the LFP for the general U.S. population rate of 64 percent;
- 68 percent for panel males,
  - 17 points higher than their employment rate of 51 percent but
  - only two points lower than the general U.S. male rate of 70 percent;
- 39 percent for panel females,
  - 16 points higher than their employment rate of 23 percent but
  - 19 points below the general U.S. female rate of 58 percent.

The differences between EPR and LFP indicate that a substantial portion of the panel arrivals, about one in six, are not working but are looking for work.<sup>9</sup>

“Unemployment” refers to the difference between looking for work and actually working. As shown in Table III-1, this was high among the panel of Iraqi refugees.

- The overall unemployment rate for the panel was 33 percent in 2011.
- The panel unemployment rate was four times that of the general U.S. population (33 vs. eight percent).
- There was a large gender difference in the panel: the female unemployment rate of 41 was 14 points higher than the male rate of 27 percent.

The overall pattern appears to be that the panel, especially the females, was finding work and joining the work force at a far lower rate than the U.S. population as a whole.

[Table III-2](#) in Appendix C further demonstrates the gender gap in the panel across the four employment measures. While approximately three-fifths of the panel males in the 2011 survey had worked at any point since arrival in the U.S., only about a three-tenths of the panel females had done so.

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<sup>9</sup> The **labor force** consists of adult’s age 16 or older 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 16 or older, expressed as a percentage.

## Reasons for Not Looking for Work

The 2011 survey also asked the unemployed refugees of the panel who were 16 or older why they were not looking for employment (Appendix C: [Chart III-1](#)). The reasons given, in order of frequency, were:

- Attending school or training (37 percent);
- Poor health (32 percent);
- Child care or family responsibility (21 percent);
- Age (15 percent);
- Limited English (eight percent); and
- Inability to find a job (three percent).

## Work Experience in the Previous Year

A measure of economic adjustment over a longer time period than *employment status* (which only relates to employment during the week prior to the survey) is work experience—the number of weeks worked in the past year and the usual number of hours worked in a week. As with employment status, the proportion of the panel with some work experience in the past three years tends to increase with length of time in the U.S. (Appendix C: [Chart III-2](#)).

[Table III-3](#) in Appendix C shows that 42 percent of the panel had worked at some point in the year before the 2011 survey, an increase of four percentage points since 2010, and eight points since 2009.

Approximately two-fifths of the panel who had worked in the previous year had a full-time job (35 hours or more per week). The rate of full-time employment increased annually over the past three years for the panel, from

- 33 percent in the 2009 survey, to
- 35 percent in the 2010 survey, and then to
- 41 percent in the 2011 survey.

Of the panel adults in the 2011 survey, 28 percent claimed to have worked 50 to 52 weeks during the previous year. This is a 10-point increase from 18 percent in the 2010 survey, and a 21-point boost from seven percent in the 2009 survey.

The average number of weeks the panel worked grew over time, from

- 25 weeks in the 2009 survey, to
- 37 weeks in the 2010 survey (an increase of 12 weeks), and then to
- 41 weeks in the 2011 survey.

## Elapsed Time to First Job

How soon did the panel adult find work after coming to the U.S.? As shown in Appendix C: [Chart III-3](#), the 2011 survey indicates that of those who have worked at all since coming to the U.S., 39 percent found jobs within six months of arrival. Specifically,

- five percent found jobs within one month;
- 15 percent found jobs after two or three months;
- 20 percent took four to six months;
- 23 percent took seven to 12 months; and
- 38 percent took more than a year<sup>10</sup>.

## Factors Affecting Employment

As indicated in Appendix C: [Table III-4](#), the average panel adult had 11 years of education before coming to the U.S. Only 11 percent had no education before arrival in the U.S.<sup>11</sup>

- The largest proportion (27 percent) had attended primary school,
- 24 percent had completed secondary school,
- 21 percent had a non-medical university degree, and
- 13 percent had completed a course of study at a technical school.

Only a few panel refugees had

- Completed a medical degree (two percent),
- Undergone training in a refugee camp (one percent), or
- Received some other forms of education (less than one percent).

Table III-4 also shows that 27 percent of the panel had attended schools or universities (not counting English language training or job-training classes) in the U.S. within the 12 months before the 2011 survey, and almost all of them (26 percent of the panel age 16 or older) reported attending schools or universities to obtain a degree or certificate. Among the panel members 16 years or older,

- eight percent were pursuing an associate degree;
- three percent were studying for a bachelor's degree;
- two percent were working on a master's, doctorate, or professional (e.g., MD, LLB, DDS) degree; and
- two percent had received the degree by the time of the interview.

The 2011 survey also asked the Iraqi panel to rate their knowledge of English (Table III-4).<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup>Self-reported data subject to recall errors over time.

<sup>11</sup> These statistics on level of education completed before arrival in the U.S. should be interpreted with caution because of differences between the educational systems of the countries from which the panel members came from and the U.S.

<sup>12</sup> These proportions are based on self-reported data by the Iraqi refugees or members of their households and might overstate English proficiency among the 2007–2009 Iraqi refugee groups. What appears to be “fluent” English to someone with a different native language might not be as fluent to a native English speaker.

- One third was not able to speak English at all when they arrived in the U.S.
- Only nine percent could not speak English by the time of the survey interview.
- The proportion of those who could only speak some English (not well) fell from 34 percent at the time of entry to the U.S. in 2007–2009 to 23 percent by the time they were surveyed in 2011.
- The proportion who could speak English well or very well increased from 24 percent upon arrival in the U.S. to 67 percent by the time of the 2011 survey.

The ability to speak English appears to be one of the important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of Iraqi refugees (Appendix C: [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 found that Iraqi respondents who spoke no English continued to lag behind those who could speak some English on measures of economic self-sufficiency and that the employment gap between them grew somewhat over time.

The 2011 survey shows that the 2011 employment rate was

- 28 percent among those who did not speak English at all at the time of arrival,
- 36 percent among those had been able to speak some English upon arrival, and
- 54 percent among those who thought that they could speak English well or very well upon arrival.

In comparison to current English ability in 2011, rather than to English ability upon arrival, the 2011 employment rate was

- Only seven percent among those who did not speak English at all at the time of the survey;
- 28 percent among those who could then speak English, but not well; and
- 43 percent among those reporting that they could currently speak English well or very well.

In light of the importance of English for self-sufficiency, the Iraqis resettled in the U.S. have made efforts to learn English (Appendix C: [Table III-6](#)). During the 12 months prior to the 2011 survey,

- 31 percent of the adults in the panel had attended English Language Training (ELT) outside of high school, lower than 46 percent in 2009 and 36 percent in 2010; and
- 13 percent of those age 16 or older received ELT in 2011 as part of their high school education, about the same as the 11 percent in 2009 and 2010.

In addition to studying English, some Iraqi refugee panel members have attended job-training classes:

- Four percent had attended job-training classes within the 12 months before the 2011 survey;
- Attendance at job training was
  - one percent in 2009,
  - two percent in 2010, and

- four percent in 2011.

As shown in Table III-6, 30 percent of the panel adults were currently attending English language training, either because they were high school students (13 percent) or through other types of language class (17 percent) at the time of the 2011 survey. This rate decreased over the survey years (37 percent in 2009, 32 percent in 2010, and 30 percent in 2011) as this panel of refugees stayed longer in the U.S.

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

The average hourly wage for the employed panel increased over time, most noticeably within the first year (Appendix C: [Chart III-4](#)). Panel adults had

- An average hourly wage of \$8.85 in the 2009 survey;
- An average hourly wage of \$9.55 in the 2010 survey; and
- An average hourly wage of \$9.49 in the 2011 survey.

[Table III-7](#) in Appendix C details the economic self-sufficiency of the panel by survey year. The economic self-sufficiency of the panel increased with length of residence in the U.S.

Although 93 percent of the panel households resided in a rented home or apartment in 2011 (Table III-7), the proportion of the panel households reporting home ownership increased with length of residence in the U.S.

- one percent of the panel owned homes in the 2009 survey;
- two percent owned homes in the 2010 survey; and
- five percent owned homes in the 2011 survey.

Other measures of economic self-sufficiency also grew over time:

- 41 percent of the panel households in the 2011 survey were relying only on earnings for their needs, compared with 38 percent in 2010 and 13 percent in 2009;
- Complete reliance on public assistance fell from 31 percent in 2009 to 19 percent in 2010 and 15 percent in 2011;
- 55 percent of the panel depended on a mixture of public assistance and earnings in 2009, 37 percent in 2010, and 42 percent in 2011.

In 2011, family size and number of wage earners among the Iraqi refugee panel varied by source of income (Appendix C: [Table III-8](#)):

- Panel households sustained only by public assistance averaged 4.4 members with no wage earners;
- Panel households with a mix of earnings and public assistance income averaged 5.3 household members and 1.3 wage earners; and

- Panel households independent of public assistance averaged 4.2 members with 1.4 wage earners.

Partially self-sufficient households (those relying on both public assistance and earnings) and households relying only on public assistance had slightly more school-age children than households not relying on public assistance at all.

- The proportion of households with children under 16 was
  - 74 percent in partially self-sufficient households, compared with
  - 70 percent of completely dependent households and
  - 67 percent of independent households.
- However, the percentage of pre-school children (under six) was virtually the same regardless of self-sufficiency level:
  - 31 percent in partially self-sufficient households,
  - 30 percent in completely dependent households, and
  - 29 percent in completely independent households.

Lack of English proficiency was also associated with lack of economic self-sufficiency:

- 50 percent of the earnings-only households had at least one member who could speak English very well, compared with
- 36 percent of households relying on both public assistance and earnings, and
- 29 percent of households relying only on public assistance.

## Medical Coverage

Because of expiration of eligibility for Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), the proportion of the panel adults with no medical coverage of any kind throughout the year before the survey increased over time ([Table III-9](#)).

- In 2011, 22 percent of the panel adults lacked medical coverage of any kind throughout the preceding year.
- This lack of coverage had increased six points since 2010.
- The rate was an 18-point increase from four percent in the 2009 survey.

The proportion of the panel adult receiving medical coverage from either their own employers or employers of their family members increased slightly over time.

- two percent had employer medical coverage in the 2009 survey;
- five percent had employer coverage in the 2010 survey;
- seven percent had employer coverage in the 2011 survey.

However, these small increases did not offset the much larger decrease in Medicaid and RMA coverage, from 89 percent in 2009 to 62 percent in 2011.

## Public Assistance Utilization

[Table III-10](#) in Appendix C presents data on the panel's utilization of cash and non-cash.<sup>13</sup> Overall, the rates of receipt of any type of cash or non-cash assistance except public housing decreased over time for the panel.

- Over half (57 percent) of the panel households received at least one type of cash assistance in the 12 months before the 2011 survey.
- The 2011 rate is slightly higher than the rate of 55 percent in the 2010 survey.
- The 2011 rate is 29 points lower than the rate of 86 percent in the 2009 survey.

Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) decreased over time from

- 53 percent in the 2009 survey, to
- 30 percent in the 2010 survey, and
- 13 percent in the 2011 survey.

Other features of the use of various kinds of public assistance in [Table III-10](#) by Iraqi refugees in the survey panel include:

- Supplemental Security Income (SSI) became the most frequently used source of cash assistance (33 percent) for the panel in the 2011 survey, higher than the proportions in 2010 (22 percent) and 2009 (23 percent).
- Aid to Families with Dependent Children or Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (AFDC/TANF) (24 percent) was the second most common source of cash assistance for the panel in the 2011 survey. This rate was
  - almost 2.5 times the rate in the 2010 survey (10 percent), and
  - 12 times the rate in the 2009 survey (two percent).
- Less than one percent of the panel reported receiving General Assistance (GA) in the 2011 survey. This rate was
  - three points lower than the proportion in the 2010 survey (four percent), and
  - 25 points lower than that in the 2009 survey (26 percent).
- Food stamps were received by 81 percent of the panel households in the year before the 2011 survey, a rate that was
  - five points lower than the 86 percent in the 2010 survey, and
  - 14 points less than the 95 percent in the 2009 survey among the panel.
- More than half (61 percent) of the panel households received Medicaid or RMA in the

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<sup>13</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.

year before the 2011 survey, a decrease from 70 percent in the 2010 survey, and 89 percent in the 2009 survey among the panel.

Only a small percentage of the panel households lived in public housing in the year prior to the survey, but the rate did increase slightly over the three years that the panel was surveyed (Table III-10):

- 10 percent lived in public housing in 2011;
- nine percent lived in public housing in 2010;
- six percent lived in public housing in 2009.

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

The 2011 survey also reported public assistance utilization and employment rate (EPR) by state of residence. [Table III-11](#) in Appendix C shows the reported employment and utilization rates for various types of welfare in the states where most of the Iraqi refugees had resettled, as well as the nation as a whole. In 2011, almost half of the panel resided in either California (32 percent) or Michigan (17 percent).

Among the panel in the 2011 survey, public assistance utilization tends to be low in states in which Iraqi refugee EPR is high, and vice versa. Overall, EPR for the panel was 36 percent, while overall public assistance utilization was 57 percent. But in the top two states,

- California's panel members had a lower EPR (27 percent) and a overall higher public assistance utilization rate (81 percent);
- Michigan's panel members had a higher EPR (42 percent) and a lower public assistance utilization rate (67 percent);
- Reported utilization of two public assistance programs—AFDC/TANF and SSI—was also higher in California than in Michigan or in other states;
- Utilization of RCA was higher in Michigan than in California, and higher in both states than in other states;
- No panel households reported any support from general assistance except in California, where the rate was only one percent, producing a national rate of only 0.3 percent.

SSI (33 percent) was the most frequent source of cash assistance for the entire panel, followed by AFDC/TANF (24 percent) and RCA (13 percent) in the 2011 survey.

## Conclusion

Overall, the employment findings from ORR's 2011 survey of the selected Iraqi refugees show: employment rate for Iraqi men and women have been increasing steadily, although the gains were greater for men; the disparity between employment rates between Iraqi men and women is greater than in the general U.S. population. Full-time and long-term employment for Iraqi refugees increased from the previous survey years. Attending school or training are the major reasons why some Iraqi refugees are not searching for employment. There was a slight decrease in the average hourly wage to \$9.49 from \$9.55 in 2010 despite of the increased work experience and improvements in English ability.

Iraqi refugees have made significant gains in acquisition of the English language. Their English fluency rate for the overall population nearly tripled from arrival to the time of the 2011 survey, with 67 percent reporting proficiency in English.

Iraqi households have made a dramatic shift toward self-sufficiency. The 2011 survey indicates that the percentage of self-sufficient (earnings-only) Iraqi households increased comparing to 2010 (41 percent vs. 38 percent). The proportion of households that rely solely on public assistance dropped from 19 percent in 2010 to 15 percent in 2011. Although utilization rates for cash assistance, AFDC/TANF, SSI, and public housing assistance increased from 2010 to 2011, the RCA, GA, Medicaid/RMA, and food stamps utilization decreased.

Iraqi refugees have higher levels of education than refugees in the general population: 88 percent of Iraqi refugees vs. 70 percent of other refugees have received some formal schooling prior to their entry into the U.S. Before entering the U.S., Iraqi refugees are more likely to receive a degree from a technical school, a non-medical university, or medical school than the general refugee population (60 percent vs. 51 percent). With these advantages, the Iraqi refugees should be well-positioned toward economic self-sufficiency.

**Iraqi Panel Technical Note:** The Iraqi panel, with interviews conducted by Avar Consulting, Inc. in the fall of 2011, is a subset of the Annual Survey of Refugees funded by ORR. In FY 2009, a one-time random sample of Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009 was drawn from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System. ORR's contractors, DB Consulting Group, Inc. in 2009 and 2010, and Avar Consulting, Inc. in 2011, 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 (Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, and Turkey), all had Iraqi citizenship. Although respondents from Iraq have been traditionally included in the Annual Survey of Refugees, this is the third time that this Iraqi refugee panel who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009 has been targeted in an effort to track their adjustment to resettlement in the U.S.

In the 2011 survey, a total of 432 Iraqi refugee households who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009 were included in the sample and 289 of them were interviewed (a response rate of 67 percent). Of the remaining 143 cases, six refused to be interviewed and the remaining 137 could not be traced in time to be interviewed.

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

## FY 2010 and FY 2011 Performance Outcomes for All States and California Counties

All States (Aggregate)	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	95,661		81,662	
Entered Employments	40,302	42%	40,849	50%
Terminations	10,828	49%	10,972	52%
Reductions	2,869	13%	3,039	14%
Average Wage	\$9.08		\$8.92	
Retentions	27,459	73%	29,754	74%
Health Benefits	18,602	60%	19,917	61%

Arkansas	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	28		43	
Entered Employments	8	29%	18	42%
Terminations	0	0%	4	67%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.25		\$7.66	
Retentions	16	89%	14	78%
Health Benefits	4	57%	0	0%

Alabama	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	159		126	
Entered Employments	120	75%	71	56%
Terminations	11	21%	12	36%
Reductions	41	77%	18	55%
Average Wage	\$7.89		\$7.99	
Retentions	100	90%	83	100%
Health Benefits	55	51%	30	49%

Colorado	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,271		1,322	
Entered Employments	604	48%	928	70%
Terminations	405	90%	580	91%
Reductions	44	10%	60	9%
Average Wage	\$10.06		\$9.77	
Retentions	464	86%	819	88%
Health Benefits	413	78%	555	73%

Alaska	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	150		120	
Entered Employments	69	46%	56	47%
Terminations	19	33%	8	18%
Reductions	29	51%	25	56%
Average Wage	\$8.71		\$9.27	
Retentions	58	95%	63	84%
Health Benefits	17	61%	7	64%

Connecticut	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	446		463	
Entered Employments	221	50%	256	55%
Terminations	36	41%	16	17%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.47		\$8.98	
Retentions	123	64%	174	89%
Health Benefits	149	82%	120	51%

Arizona	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,900		2,159	
Entered Employments	763	40%	1,115	52%
Terminations	270	53%	306	45%
Reductions	4	1%	39	6%
Average Wage	\$7.45		\$7.71	
Retentions	580	74%	333	58%
Health Benefits	200	34%	429	49%

Delaware	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	78		62	
Entered Employments	34	44%	45	73%
Terminations	8	89%	3	50%
Reductions	1	11%	3	50%
Average Wage	\$8.38		\$7.67	
Retentions	29	88%	24	75%
Health Benefits	25	89%	23	77%

Dist. of Columbia	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	273		386	
Entered Employments	140	51%	149	39%
Terminations	19	16%	24	18%
Reductions	13	11%	16	12%
Average Wage	\$11.26		\$13.13	
Retentions	145	92%	108	89%
Health Benefits	68	52%	28	37%

Idaho	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	592		429	
Entered Employments	391	66%	314	73%
Terminations	186	63%	90	80%
Reductions	10	3%	23	20%
Average Wage	\$8.93		\$8.82	
Retentions	275	79%	292	84%
Health Benefits	39	22%	80	63%

Florida	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	26,199		18,290	
Entered Employments	10,377	40%	9,528	52%
Terminations	2,844	78%	3,159	94%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.35		\$8.24	
Retentions	6,582	66%	6,047	63%
Health Benefits	4,392	50%	4,461	49%

Illinois	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	2,116		1,755	
Entered Employments	1,098	52%	910	52%
Terminations	401	48%	241	42%
Reductions	223	27%	149	26%
Average Wage	\$8.75		\$9.20	
Retentions	732	58%	610	67%
Health Benefits	646	65%	661	82%

Georgia	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,434		1,499	
Entered Employments	489	34%	505	34%
Terminations	197	94%	50	81%
Reductions	6	3%	1	2%
Average Wage	\$8.32		\$8.04	
Retentions	354	81%	408	76%
Health Benefits	402	82%	470	94%

Indiana	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,588		1,131	
Entered Employments	771	49%	658	58%
Terminations	53	9%	131	27%
Reductions	15	3%	136	28%
Average Wage	\$9.05		\$9.01	
Retentions	482	63%	343	53%
Health Benefits	300	41%	370	62%

Hawaii	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	38		29	
Entered Employments	35	92%	29	100%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.13		\$8.26	
Retentions	24	67%	19	76%
Health Benefits	5	38%	16	94%

Iowa	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	526		1,003	
Entered Employments	352	67%	301	30%
Terminations	77	53%	19	50%
Reductions	0	0%	1	3%
Average Wage	\$9.75		\$9.75	
Retentions	328	94%	263	85%
Health Benefits	287	95%	236	88%

Kansas	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	702		713	
Entered Employments	424	60%	389	55%
Terminations	66	65%	73	47%
Reductions	30	30%	35	23%
Average Wage	\$11.88		\$11.18	
Retentions	293	79%	309	78%
Health Benefits	329	97%	167	70%

Maryland	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	852		949	
Entered Employments	692	81%	843	89%
Terminations	553	100%	523	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.33		\$9.38	
Retentions	581	88%	748	88%
Health Benefits	409	75%	502	79%

Kentucky	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,928		1,930	
Entered Employments	947	49%	1,007	52%
Terminations	503	57%	548	65%
Reductions	280	32%	198	23%
Average Wage	\$8.79		\$9.12	
Retentions	742	82%	724	77%
Health Benefits	412	57%	510	64%

Massachusetts	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,853		1,817	
Entered Employments	1,093	59%	1,282	71%
Terminations	575	64%	544	58%
Reductions	275	31%	333	35%
Average Wage	\$10.24		\$9.65	
Retentions	850	84%	1,038	84%
Health Benefits	601	89%	722	88%

Louisiana	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	248		198	
Entered Employments	170	69%	135	68%
Terminations	87	60%	93	91%
Reductions	12	8%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.25		\$8.41	
Retentions	75	56%	100	87%
Health Benefits	85	59%	68	58%

Michigan	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	2,763		4,324	
Entered Employments	547	20%	1,045	24%
Terminations	159	39%	176	27%
Reductions	89	22%	192	29%
Average Wage	\$7.94		\$8.64	
Retentions	332	57%	604	47%
Health Benefits	143	56%	177	35%

Maine	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,165		1,175	
Entered Employments	558	48%	496	42%
Terminations	249	48%	251	55%
Reductions	0	0%	22	5%
Average Wage	\$9.15		\$9.52	
Retentions	161	33%	122	70%
Health Benefits	16	10%	8	5%

Minnesota	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	3,471		3,178	
Entered Employments	1,695	49%	1,723	54%
Terminations	234	26%	263	27%
Reductions	227	26%	164	17%
Average Wage	\$9.19		9.23	
Retentions	1,194	91%	1,494	75%
Health Benefits	500	46%	419	36%

Mississippi	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	15		37	
Entered Employments	7	47%	37	100%
Terminations	2	40%	6	40%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.35		\$8.47	
Retentions	9	82%	8	89%
Health Benefits	4	100%	12	55%

Nevada	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,590		1,391	
Entered Employments	651	41%	530	38%
Terminations	212	48%	111	35%
Reductions	27	6%	14	4%
Average Wage	\$9.95		\$10.72	
Retentions	396	59%	272	53%
Health Benefits	322	68	253	66%

Missouri	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	836		973	
Entered Employments	385	46%	279	29%
Terminations	107	69%	36	51%
Reductions	54	35%	17	24%
Average Wage	\$8.92		\$8.68	
Retentions	250	72%	213	87%
Health Benefits	237	76%	174	75%

New York	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	2,452		2,827	
Entered Employments	1,253	51%	1,421	50%
Terminations	6	2%	7	2%
Reductions	332	98%	354	98%
Average Wage	\$8.97		\$9.39	
Retentions	830	68%	1,105	70%
Health Benefits	649	62%	731	61%

Montana	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	12		7	
Entered Employments	8	67%	0	0%
Terminations	3	100%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$10.78		\$0.00	
Retentions	4	50%	0	0%
Health Benefits	1	14%	0	0%

New Hampshire	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	370		205	
Entered Employments	319	86%	166	81%
Terminations	127	73%	60	65%
Reductions	47	27%	33	35%
Average Wage	\$8.91		\$9.09	
Retentions	250	95%	217	83%
Health Benefits	135	58%	91	88%

Nebraska	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	422		603	
Entered Employments	222	53%	412	68%
Terminations	56	41%	148	65%
Reductions	82	59%	77	34%
Average Wage	\$10.49		\$10.18	
Retentions	104	79%	272	72%
Health Benefits	179	91%	298	84

New Jersey	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	928		699	
Entered Employments	377	41%	344	49%
Terminations	43	18%	42	30%
Reductions	6	3%	2	1%
Average Wage	\$9.55		\$9.02	
Retentions	168	71%	201	72%
Health Benefits	252	80%	160	55%

New Mexico	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	510		409	
Entered Employments	178	35%	150	37%
Terminations	6	17%	21	25%
Reductions	3	9%	1	1%
Average Wage	\$8.48		\$8.19	
Retentions	117	79%	64	55%
Health Benefits	41	37%	35	38%

Oklahoma	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	318		324	
Entered Employments	85	27%	167	52%
Terminations	33	100%	88	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.70		\$8.98	
Retentions	99	94%	111	93%
Health Benefits	55	71%	137	88%

North Carolina	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,228		1,565	
Entered Employments	1,157	94%	1,372	88%
Terminations	360	85%	368	87%
Reductions	62	15%	55	13%
Average Wage	\$8.33		\$8.40	
Retentions	1,072	92%	1,376	93%
Health Benefits	833	82%	1,054	86%

Oregon	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	2,294		1,442	
Entered Employments	941	41%	798	55%
Terminations	352	82%	247	77%
Reductions	75	18%	73	23%
Average Wage	\$9.50		\$9.59	
Retentions	777	82%	685	85%
Health Benefits	463	63%	418	61%

North Dakota	FY 2009		FY 2010	
Caseload	402		249	
Entered Employments	166	41%	192	77%
Terminations	92	58%	95	65%
Reductions	15	9%	28	19%
Average Wage	\$8.91		\$8.63	
Retentions	93	90%	107	97%
Health Benefits	44	55%	84	76%

Pennsylvania	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,838		1,966	
Entered Employments	1,083	59%	1,273	65%
Terminations	436	79%	398	79%
Reductions	74	13%	79	16%
Average Wage	\$8.85		\$9.01	
Retentions	991	82%	975	79%
Health Benefits	601	72%	682	68%

Ohio	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,284		1,260	
Entered Employments	503	39%	677	54%
Terminations	97	28%	112	27%
Reductions	69	20%	33	8%
Average Wage	\$8.06		\$8.49	
Retentions	325	82%	350	86%
Health Benefits	230	64%	280	49%

Rhode Island	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	92		104	
Entered Employments	80	87%	90	87%
Terminations	38	56%	53	88%
Reductions	30	44%	7	12%
Average Wage	\$8.44		\$8.85	
Retentions	62	80%	78	87%
Health Benefits	47	96%	32	42%

San Diego (W/F)	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	2,743		1,293	
Entered Employments	376	14%	351	27%
Terminations	198	53%	150	43%
Reductions	23	6%	2	1%
Average Wage	\$9.83		\$8.97	
Retentions	99	70%	241	82%
Health Benefits	66	42%	64	50%

Texas	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	7,703		6,097	
Entered Employments	3513	46%	3,918	64%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.79		\$8.86	
Retentions	2,778	82%	3,524	92%
Health Benefits	2,498	79%	3,006	85%

South Carolina	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	109		107	
Entered Employments	61	56%	64	60%
Terminations	4	100%	2	50%
Reductions	0	0%	1	25%
Average Wage	\$7.62		\$8.66	
Retentions	49	72%	32	76%
Health Benefits	32	58%	24	39%

Utah	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,066		620	
Entered Employments	523	49%	504	81%
Terminations	26	29%	5	6%
Reductions	25	28%	2	3%
Average Wage	\$9.13		\$8.77	
Retentions	359	83%	384	87%
Health Benefits	290	67%	301	89%

South Dakota	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	529		636	
Entered Employments	331	63%	435	68%
Terminations	210	91%	223	95%
Reductions	21	9%	11	5%
Average Wage	\$10.61		\$10.83	
Retentions	245	79%	368	90%
Health Benefits	272	92%	397	96%

Vermont	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	582		492	
Entered Employments	252	43%	216	44%
Terminations	130	85%	40	83%
Reductions	2	1%	1	2%
Average Wage	\$9.40		\$9.72	
Retentions	197	67%	206	82%
Health Benefits	145	68%	142	73%

Tennessee	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,060		616	
Entered Employments	749	71%	417	68%
Terminations	109	23%	98	28%
Reductions	94	20%	65	19%
Average Wage	\$8.79		\$8.53	
Retentions	468	67%	325	69%
Health Benefits	460	69%	278	80%

Virginia	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,719		1,336	
Entered Employments	1,227	71%	1,110	83%
Terminations	117	65%	72	54%
Reductions	63	35%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.74		\$9.68	
Retentions	593	51%	963	92%
Health Benefits	593	67%	523	69%

Washington	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	3,165		2,807	
Entered Employments	748	24%	1,142	41%
Terminations	356	72%	578	73%
Reductions	64	13%	113	14%
Average Wage	\$9.62		\$9.66	
Retentions	292	55%	694	56%
Health Benefits	59	13%	145	22%

West Virginia	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	15		3	
Entered Employments	12	80%	2	67%
Terminations	7	64%	1	50%
Reductions	3	27%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.38		\$8.00	
Retentions	3	25%	2	67%
Health Benefits	7	88%	0	0%

Wisconsin	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,273		1,123	
Entered Employments	707	56%	662	59%
Terminations	266	86%	222	84%
Reductions	26	8%	39	15%
Average Wage	\$9.00		\$9.00	
Retentions	387	85%	442	61%
Health Benefits	231	37%	290	52%

State of California

California (Aggregate)	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	11,326		9,370	
Entered Employments	2,590	23%	2,317	25%
Terminations	474	22%	675	34%
Reductions	373	17%	617	31%
Average Wage	\$9.38		\$9.72	
Retentions	1,922	82%	1,800	78%
Health Benefits	359	28%	247	22%

California Counties

Alameda	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	510		365	
Entered Employments	234	46%	177	48%
Terminations	77	53%	70	61%
Reductions	52	36%	40	35%
Average Wage	\$9.33		\$9.30	
Retentions	96	65%	96	76%
Health Benefits	80	54%	57	46%

Fresno	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	361		190	
Entered Employments	115	32%	50	26%
Terminations	12	19%	2	15%
Reductions	10	16%	3	23%
Average Wage	\$8.52		\$8.62	
Retentions	70	50%	17	30%
Health Benefits	55	51%	21	49%

Los Angeles	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	4,626		3,505	
Entered Employments	1,334	29%	1,259	36%
Terminations	236	18%	508	41%
Reductions	216	17%	503	41%
Average Wage	\$9.89		\$10.36	
Retentions	1,094	89%	968	83%
Health Benefits	6	2%	3	1%

Merced	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	35		1	
Entered Employments	10	29%	0	0%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	2	20%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.00		\$0.00	
Retentions	2	18%	0	0%
Health Benefits	0	0%	0	0%

Orange	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	264		149	
Entered Employments	102	39%	44	30%
Terminations	18	22%	7	17%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.60		\$9.97	
Retentions	65	78%	41	63%
Health Benefits	8	14%	0	0%

San Joaquin	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	41		3	
Entered Employments	14	34%	1	33%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.09		\$8.00	
Retentions	0	0%	0	0%
Health Benefits	0	0%	0	0%

Sacramento	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	1,150		912	
Entered Employments	458	40%	398	44%
Terminations	32	12%	25	11%
Reductions	43	17%	47	21%
Average Wage	\$9.29		\$9.37	
Retentions	367	81%	389	85%
Health Benefits	152	34%	107	29%

Santa Clara	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	329		277	
Entered Employments	200	61%	168	61%
Terminations	93	47%	52	32%
Reductions	10	5%	13	8%
Average Wage	\$9.46		\$9.65	
Retentions	169	88%	151	79%
Health Benefits	55	50%	44	47%

San Diego	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	3,726		3,414	
Entered Employments	79	2%	148	4%
Terminations	2	3%	4	3%
Reductions	40	51%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.66		\$9.08	
Retentions	50	83%	81	51%
Health Benefits	1	4%	0	0%

Stanislaus	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	207		491	
Entered Employments	12	6%	44	9%
Terminations	0	0%	4	11%
Reductions	0	0%	9	26%
Average Wage	\$0.00		\$9.70	
Retentions	0	0%	35	78%
Health Benefits	0	0%	11	79%

San Francisco	FY 2010		FY 2011	
Caseload	77		63	
Entered Employments	32	42%	28	44%
Terminations	4	13%	3	11%
Reductions	0	0%	2	7%
Average Wage	\$11.06		\$11.20	
Retentions	9	90%	22	69%
Health Benefits	2	13%	4	22%

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

**Table I-1: ORR Appropriation (2011)**

Transitional and Medical Services	\$352,625,000
Social Services	\$153,697,000
Preventive Health	\$4,739,000
Targeted Assistance	\$48,493,000
Victims of Torture	\$11,066,000
Victims of Trafficking	\$9,794,000
<b>Total Refugee Appropriation</b>	<b>\$580,414,000</b>
Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	\$149,052,000
<b>Total ORR Appropriation</b>	<b>\$729,466,000</b>
New budget authority only. Does not include prior year funds available for FY 2011 authorization.	

**Table I-2: CMA, Social Services and Targeted Assistance Obligations (2011) (by State)**

<b>State</b>	<b>CMA</b>	<b>Social Services</b>	<b>Targeted Assistance</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Alabama</b>	-	140,934	-	140,934
<b>Alaska</b>	-	100,000	-	100,000
<b>Arizona</b>	8,600,000	3,050,583	2,176,430	13,827,013
<b>Arkansas</b>	10,000	75,000	-	85,000
<b>California</b>	26,000,000	10,001,006	5,767,249	41,768,255
<b>Colorado</b>	7,280,000	1,894,684	837,796	10,012,480
<b>Connecticut</b>	745,000	356,192	-	1,101,192
<b>Delaware</b>	12,000	75,000	-	87,000
<b>Dist. of Col.</b>	265,000	202,262	-	467,262
<b>Florida</b>	56,800,000	20,468,960	11,912,229	89,181,189
<b>Georgia</b>	5,450,000	2,652,963	1,632,980	9,735,943
<b>Hawaii</b>	10,000	77,726	-	87,726
<b>Idaho</b>	1,465,000	833,417	424,028	2,722,445
<b>Illinois</b>	7,300,000	2,152,182	1,118,991	10,571,173
<b>Indiana</b>	295,000	1,101,475	523,984	1,920,459
<b>Iowa</b>	950,000	601,100	327,490	1,878,590
<b>Kansas</b>	645,000	380,561	-	1,025,561
<b>Kentucky</b>	-	1,687,954	989,573	2,677,527
<b>Louisiana</b>	15,000	266,434	-	281,434
<b>Maine</b>	.335,000	339,540	-	.674,540
<b>Maryland</b>	11,700,000	1,243,627	642,091	13,585,718
<b>Massachusetts</b>	8,500,000	1,567,328	862,259	10,929,587
<b>Michigan</b>	10,600,000	2,830,450	1,702,423	15,132,873
<b>Minnesota</b>	1,400,000	2,085,980	697,331	4,183,311
<b>Mississippi</b>	1,000,000	75,000	-	1,075,000
<b>Missouri</b>	1,190,000	1,098,632	340,906	2,629,538
<b>Montana</b>	5,000	75,000	-	80,000
<b>Nebraska</b>	2,070,000	679,487	321,703	3,071,190
<b>Nevada</b>	-	568,202	381,677	949,879
<b>New Hampshire</b>	590,000	448,794	-	1,038,794
<b>New Jersey</b>	1,900,000	762,341	-	2,662,341
<b>New Mexico</b>	585,000	170,989	-	755,989
<b>New York</b>	8,600,000	4,325,484	2,401,333	15,326,817
<b>North Carolina</b>	3,161,539	1,930,425	767,564	5,859,528
<b>North Dakota</b>	1,200,000	354,974	-	1,554,974
<b>Ohio</b>	3,600,000	1,808,986	446,386	5,855,372
<b>Oklahoma</b>	640,000	207,136	-	847,136
<b>Oregon</b>	2,250,000	827,325	585,011	3,662,336
<b>Pennsylvania</b>	8,800,000	2,007,999	869,361	11,677,360
<b>Rhode Island</b>	105,000	164,896	-	269,896

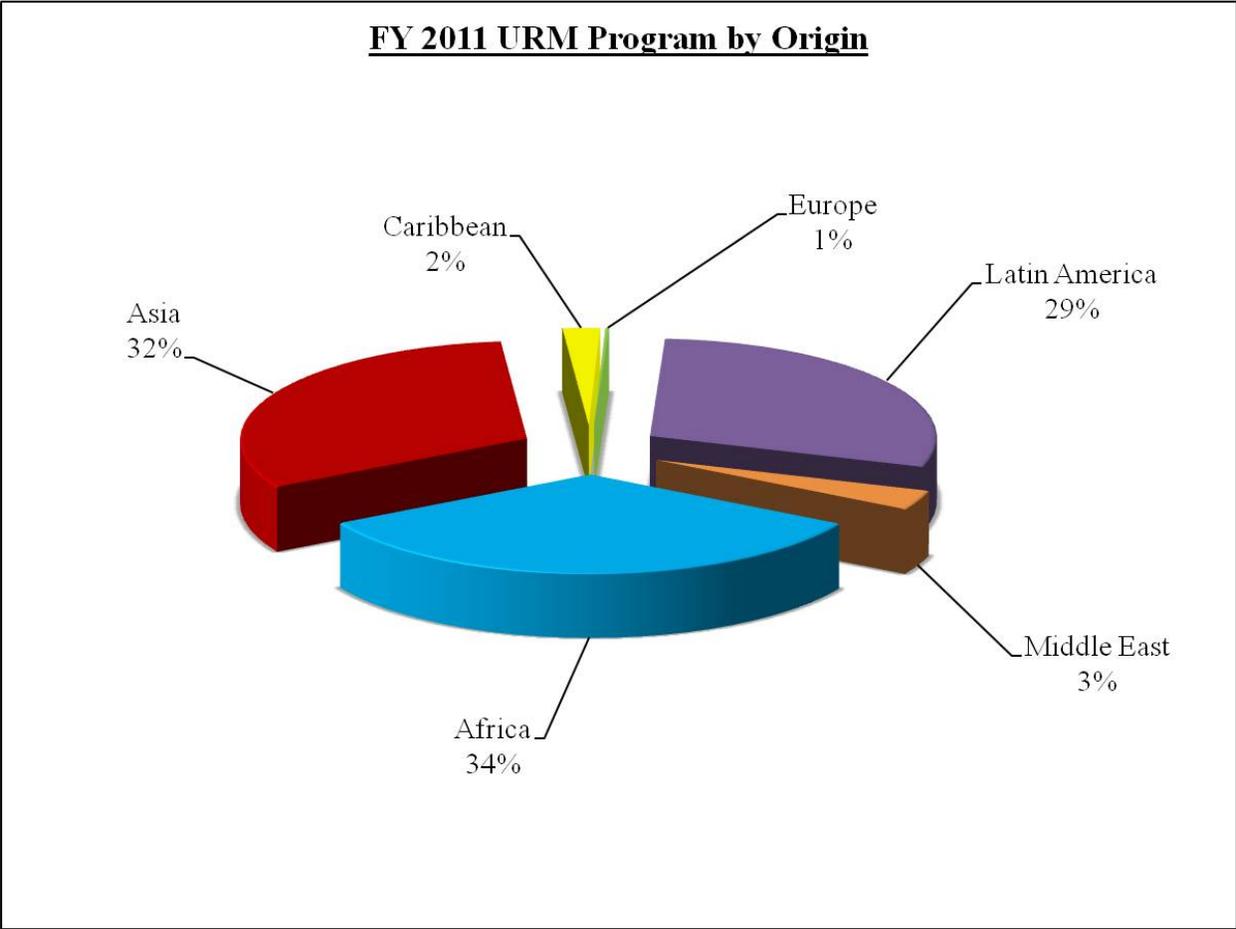
<b>South Carolina</b>	275,000	119,408	-	394,408
<b>South Dakota</b>	335,000	490,221	268,042	1,093,263
<b>Tennessee</b>	-	1,318,765	588,956	1,907,721
<b>Texas</b>	27,300,000	7,294,025	4,475,438	39,069,463
<b>Utah</b>	7,400,000	940,640	633,411	8,974,051
<b>Vermont</b>	415,000	267,246	-	682,246
<b>Virginia</b>	4,800,000	1,619,721	261,203	6,680,924
<b>Washington</b>	8,500,000	2,335,355	1,372,040	12,207,395
<b>West Virginia</b>	55,000	75,000	-	130,000
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1,390,000	579,574	315,653	2,285,227
<b>Wyoming</b>	-	-	-	-
	<b>234,543,539</b>	<b>84,730,983</b>	<b>43,643,538</b>	<b>362,918,060</b>

**Table I-3: Targeted Assistance (2011) (by County)**

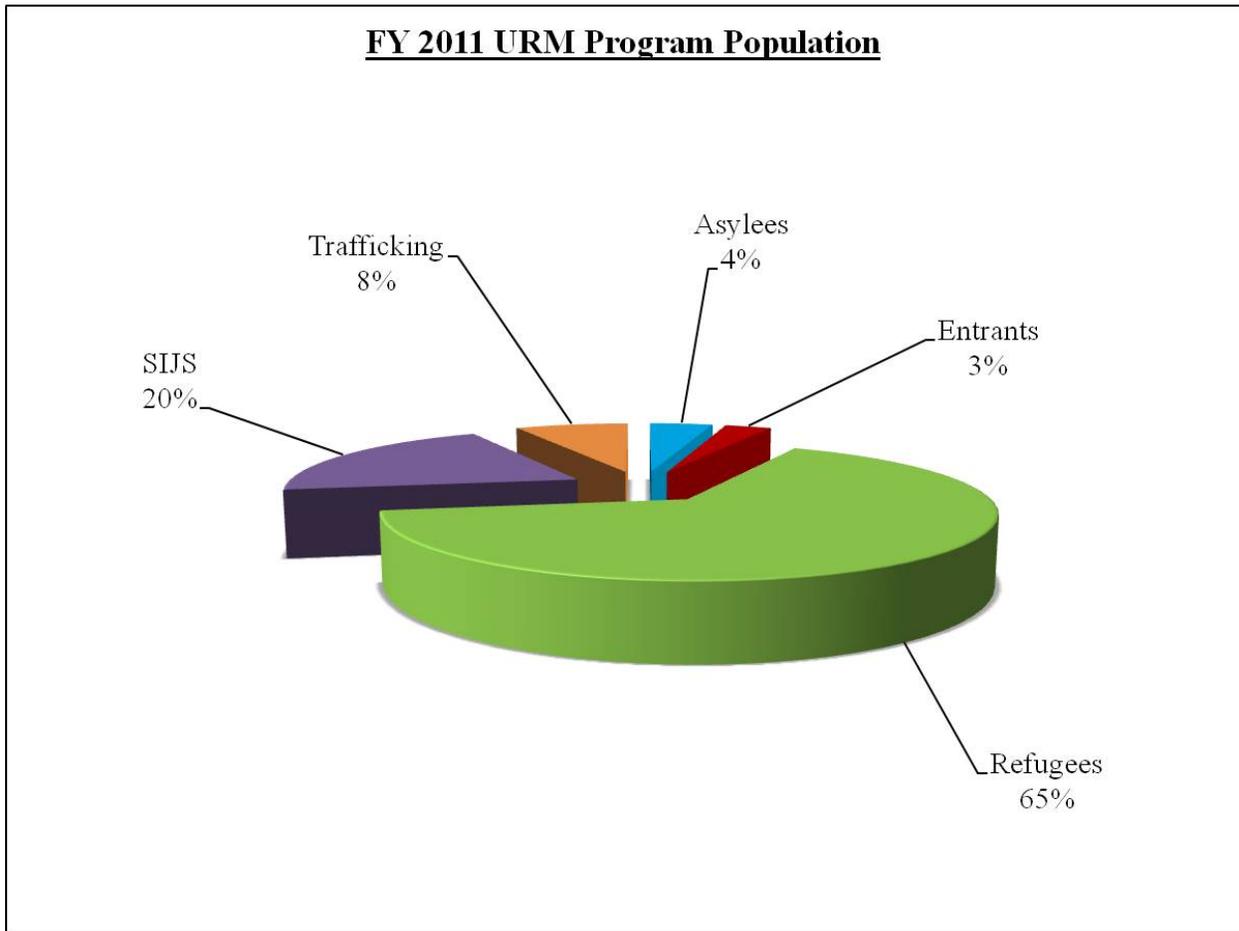
<b>County</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Maricopa	AZ	1,657,443
Pima	AZ	518,987
Alameda	CA	252,260
Los Angeles	CA	2,183,269
Orange	CA	257,257
Sacramento	CA	389,569
San Diego	CA	2,297,430
Santa Clara	CA	387,464
Denver	CO	837,796
Broward	FL	471,376
Duval	FL	556,076
Hillsborough	FL	853,053
Miami-Dade	FL	9,166,834
Orange	FL	367,210
Palm Beach	FL	497,680
DeKalb	GA	1,273,924
Fulton	GA	359,056
Ada	ID	424,028
Cook/Kane/DuPage	IL	1,118,991
Marion	IN	523,984
Polk	IA	327,490
Jefferson	KY	710,483
Warren	KY	279,090
Baltimore	MD	303,027
Montgomery/Prince George's	MD	339,064
Hampden	MA	296,714
Suffolk	MA	304,342
Worcester	MA	261,203
Eaton/Ingham	MI	340,379

Kent	MI	288,823
Macomb/Oakland/Wayne	MI	1,073,221
Hennepin/Ramsey	MN	697,331
St. Louis	MO	340,906
Douglas	NE	321,703
Clark	NV	381,677
Erie	NY	739,418
Monroe	NY	374,838
New York City	NY	684,442
Onondaga	NY	602,635
Guilford	NC	411,928
Mecklenburg	NC	355,636
Franklin	OH	446,386
Multnomah/Clackamas	OR	585,011
Erie	PA	296,188
Lancaster	PA	239,107
Philadelphia	PA	334,066
Minnehaha	SD	268,042
Davidson	TN	588,956
Bexar	TX	481,634
Dallas/Tarrant	TX	1,667,702
Harris	TX	1,531,445
Potter	TX	332,488
Travis	TX	462,169
Davis/Salt Lake/Utah	UT	633,411
Fairfax/Arlington	VA	261,203
King/Snohomish	WA	1,112,941
Spokane	WA	259,099
Milwaukee	WI	315,653
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$43,643,538</b>

**Chart I-1: FY 2011 URM Program Origin**



**Chart I-2: FY 2011 URM Program Population**



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

<b>State/County Grantee</b>	<b>WF-CMA Funding FY-11 Budget Period</b>	<b>RCA Differential payment for TANF-Types</b>	<b>RMA Funds to Wilson/Fish Grantee</b>	<b>State Withdrawal from Refugee Program</b>	<b>Coordination of State-wide Refugee Program</b>
Alabama – Catholic Social Services of Mobile	\$415,435	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska – Catholic Social Services Anchorage	\$638,865	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado – Colorado Dept. of Human Services	\$2,799,426	Yes	No	No	Yes
Idaho – Mountain States Group	\$1,757,790	Yes	No	Yes-partial (State maintains RMA oversight)	Yes
Kentucky – Catholic Charities of Louisville	\$5,712,123	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana – Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge	\$678,895	No	No	Yes-partial (State maintains RMA oversight)	Yes
Massachusetts – Massachusetts Office of Refugees and Immigrants	\$4,192,431	No	No	No	Yes

Nevada – Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	\$3,753,348	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota – Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	\$794,714	Yes	No	Yes-partial (State maintains RMA oversight)	Yes
San Diego – Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego	\$3,388,295	No	No	No	No (CA Dept. of Social Serv.)
South Dakota – LSS of South Dakota	\$706,666	No	No	Yes-partial (State maintains RMA oversight)	Yes
Tennessee - Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	\$6,095,654	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Vermont – USCRI	\$642,795	No	No	No	No (VT Agency for Human Services)

**Table I-5: Breakdown of Match Grant 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**

<b>Total Federal Award: \$6,413,000 (30 local service provider sites in 18 states)</b>			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	1,147	2,915	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	612	1,521	60%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	93%	94%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	743	1911	72%
Entered Employment at 120 days		732	60%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.88	
Health Benefits at 120 days		283	43%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$3,951,200 (27 local service provider sites in 18 states)</b>			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	700	1,796	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	320	831	56%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	90%	90%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	417	1,154	68%
Entered Employment at 120 days		381	48%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.48	
Health Benefits at 120 days		142	49%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$2,470,600 (13 local service provider sites in 12 states)</b>			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	523	1,123	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	180	448	47%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	94%	93%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	210	594	64%
Entered Employment at 120 days		230	35%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$9.10	
Health Benefits at 120 days		150	76%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$1,421,200 (12 local service provider sites in 6 states)</b>			
<b>Measures</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Enrolled	276	646	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	188	460	76%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	96%	97%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	231	521	75%
Entered Employment at 120 days		228	65%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$9.65	
Health Benefits at 120 days		105	58%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$11,640,200 (19 local service provider sites in 12 states)</b>			
<b>Measures</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Enrolled	2,309	5,291	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	1,011	2,438	56%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	93%	94%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	1,302	3,206	75%
Entered Employment at 120 days		1,317	47%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.93	
Health Benefits at 120 days		567	54%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$8,129,200 (32 local service provider sites in 20 states)</b>			
<b>Measures</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Enrolled	1,598	3,695	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	735	1,727	53%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	94%	95%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	995	2,475	71%
Entered Employment at 120 days		824	48%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$9.11	
Health Benefits at 120 days		394	56%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$22,820,600 (70 local service provider sites in 29 states)</b>			
<b>Measures</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Enrolled	4,798	10,373	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	2,157	4,623	52%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	94%	94%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	2,759	6,402	70%
Entered Employment at 120 days		2,618	48%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.84	
Health Benefits at 120		1,083	50%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$11,490,600 (28 local service provider sites in 21 states)</b>			
<b>Measures</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Enrolled	3,335	7,231	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	1,542	3,237	60%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	95%	95%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	1,757	3,812	72%
Entered Employment at 120 days		1,870	59%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.89	
Health Benefits at 120 days		704	43%

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

<b>Total Federal Award: \$5,372,400 (16 local service provider sites in 10 states)</b>			
<b>Measures</b>	<b>Cases</b>	<b>Individuals</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Enrolled	976	2,442	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	473	1,177	55%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	85%	85%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	515	1,376	68%
Entered Employment at 120 days		641	56%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.95	
Health Benefits at 120 days		418	85%

**Table I-5j: Highlights of All Local Service Providers with More Than 200 Enrollments**

GRANTEE	CITY	Enrolled Clients	State	Economic Self-Sufficiency at 120 Days	Entered Employment	Economic Self-Sufficiency Retention at 180 Days	Economic Self-Sufficiency Overall at 180 Days	Average Wage (Full-Time)
USCRI	Miami	2300	FL	70%	69%	100%	85%	\$ 7.99
IRC	Miami	1051	FL	46%	41%	95%	81%	\$ 9.06
IRC	Atlanta	682	GA	62%	57%	97%	86%	\$ 8.17
CWS	Miami	671	FL	89%	89%	100%	93%	\$ 8.31
USCCB	Miami Springs	657	FL	70%	55%	96%	78%	\$ 7.92
LIRS	Tampa	556	FL	47%	52%	96%	61%	\$ 7.92
WR	Stone Mountain	551	GA	49%	46%	97%	71%	\$ 8.61
USCCB	Houston	510	TX	66%	58%	94%	87%	\$ 8.43
USCCB	Los Angeles	498	CA	27%	24%	96%	61%	\$ 10.06
IRC	Phoenix	493	AZ	58%	44%	91%	72%	\$ 8.09
LIRS	Atlanta	448	GA	46%	40%	98%	82%	\$ 8.90
USCCB	Brooklyn	437	NY	92%	89%	94%	85%	\$ 9.20
IRC	Dallas	414	TX	74%	49%	93%	92%	\$ 8.19
USCCB	Phoenix	385	AZ	35%	33%	91%	66%	\$ 7.85
LIRS	Miami	372	FL	61%	44%	98%	78%	\$ 8.06
USCCB	Fort Worth	360	TX	74%	56%	96%	92%	\$ 8.28
USCRI	Brooklyn	360	NY	67%	64%	95%	67%	\$ 10.14
USCRI	Kansas City	356	MO	68%	54%	100%	92%	\$ 9.83
USCRI	Houston	354	TX	34%	49%	79%	61%	\$ 8.44
USCCB	San Antonio	345	TX	47%	41%	88%	72%	\$ 7.95
USCRI	Philadelphia	344	PA	61%	58%	92%	69%	\$ 7.98
USCRI	Erie	341	PA	57%	56%	80%	52%	\$ 7.53
ECDC	Houston	318	TX	74%	52%	95%	81%	\$ 8.44
USCCB	Salt Lake City	312	UT	30%	34%	82%	66%	\$ 8.72
IRC	Salt Lake City	310	UT	31%	31%	93%	55%	\$ 8.80
USCCB	Indianapolis	308	IN	50%	46%	90%	67%	\$ 8.85
EMM	Miami	306	FL	69%	69%	96%	84%	\$ 7.90
USCCB	New York	302	NY	80%	70%	99%	90%	\$ 9.13
USCCB	Nashville	298	TN	31%	28%	93%	54%	\$ 8.69
IRC	Baltimore	297	MD	77%	60%	100%	88%	\$ 9.20
USCCB	Dallas	292	TX	68%	45%	98%	90%	\$ 8.39
USCRI	Dearborn	284	MI	61%	49%	95%	73%	\$ 8.70
WR	Nashville	280	TN	48%	36%	66%	51%	\$ 8.16
USCRI	St. Louis	279	MO	64%	53%	96%	75%	\$ 8.57
WR	Kent	275	WA	29%	34%	55%	51%	\$ 9.64
IRC	San Francisco	265	CA	36%	46%	90%	53%	\$ 10.02
USCRI	Jersey City	255	NJ	30%	22%	85%	39%	\$ 8.53
WR	Miami	246	FL	85%	75%	88%	85%	\$ 8.45
USCCB	San Diego	243	CA	25%	53%	100%	54%	\$ 7.76
USCRI	Raleigh	231	NC	43%	70%	97%	73%	\$ 8.80
USCCB	San Jose	230	CA	15%	16%	79%	29%	\$ 8.61

IRC	Tucson	229	AZ	42%	39%	82%	57%	\$ 7.62
USCCB	Atlanta	226	GA	61%	58%	98%	88%	\$ 8.69
IRC	Seattle	222	WA	74%	54%	98%	69%	\$ 9.17
USCRI	Albany	222	NY	65%	63%	100%	81%	\$ 8.77
CWS	Indianapolis	214	IN	50%	49%	95%	70%	\$ 8.62
USCCB	Cleveland	214	OH	31%	51%	87%	37%	\$ 7.97
USCCB	Amarillo	213	TX	45%	36%	99%	78%	\$ 11.96
WR	Fort Worth	210	TX	75%	68%	91%	86%	\$ 8.32
CWS	Phoenix	209	AZ	50%	53%	83%	57%	\$ 7.89
USCCB	Syracuse	208	NY	57%	60%	93%	53%	\$ 8.18
EMM	Indianapolis	207	IN	60%	46%	83%	63%	\$ 8.79
USCCB	West Palm Beach	205	FL	54%	45%	92%	54%	\$ 8.44
LIRS	Denver	204	CO	58%	49%	83%	54%	\$ 8.74
USCCB	Rochester	203	NY	35%	29%	100%	55%	\$ 8.28
IRC	Silver Spring	202	MD	39%	53%	97%	63%	\$ 8.35
LIRS	Southfield	201	MI	29%	24%	100%	62%	\$ 7.96
USCCB	Lansing	201	MI	15%	18%	73%	29%	\$ 8.90
LIRS	Phoenix	200	AZ	47%	52%	86%	53%	\$ 7.88

**Table I-5k: Highlights of Five States: Colorado, Florida, Minnesota, Texas and Massachusetts**

**Fiscal Year 2011**

State	Economic Self-Sufficiency at 120 Days	Employable Employed	Economic Self-Sufficiency Retention at 180 Day	Economic Self-Sufficiency Overall at 180 Day	Average Wage (Full-Time)
Colorado	51%	39%	92%	68%	8.87
Florida	64%	59%	97%	79%	8.19
Minnesota	45%	31%	78%	63%	8.40
Texas	60%	52%	94%	80%	8.95
Massachusetts	45%	47%	84%	53%	9.39
<b>FY 2011 NATIONAL</b>	56%	51%	94%	71%	8.97

**Fiscal Year 2010**

State	Economic Self-Sufficiency at 120 Day	Employable Employed	Economic Self-Sufficiency Retention at 180 Day	Economic Self-Sufficiency Overall at 180 <sup>th</sup> Day	Average Wage (Full-Time)
Colorado	58%	41%	96%	64%	8.84
Florida	61%	54%	96%	75%	8.04
Minnesota	40%	35%	95%	62%	8.25
Texas	51%	40%	94%	76%	8.24
Massachusetts	38%	38%	89%	46%	7.84
<b>FY 2010 NATIONAL</b>	52%	47%	94%	68%	8.77

**Table I-6: FY 2011 Individual Development Account Grantees**

## Individual Development Account FY 2011 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 2011 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 2011 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees**

<b>State</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Arizona	9/29/2012	\$150,000
California	9/29/2012	\$350,000
Connecticut	9/29/2012	\$175,000
Florida	9/29/2012	\$250,000
Iowa	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Idaho	9/29/2012	\$174,282
Illinois	9/29/2012	\$250,000
Kentucky	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Massachusetts	9/29/2012	\$200,000
Maryland	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Maine	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Michigan	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Missouri	9/29/2012	\$150,000
North Carolina	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Nevada	9/29/2012	\$175,000
New Hampshire	9/29/2012	\$150,000
New Mexico	9/29/2012	\$150,000
New York	9/29/2012	\$200,000
Pennsylvania	9/29/2012	\$175,000
Rhode Island	9/29/2012	\$150,000
South Dakota	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Tennessee	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Texas	9/29/2012	\$300,000
Utah	9/29/2012	\$150,000
Washington	9/29/2012	\$250,000
Wisconsin	9/29/2012	\$250,000

**Table I-8: FY 2011 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-9a: FY 2011 Microenterprise Development Program Grantees**

Regular 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-9b: FY 2011 Home-Based Childcare Microenterprise Development Program Grantees**

Home-Based Childcare Microenterprise Development Program Grantees

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	\$175,000
Immigrants and Refugee Community Organization	Portland, OR	\$175,000
Mountain States Group	Boise, ID	\$175,000
Catholic Charities, Inc., Diocese of Hartford	Hartford, CT	\$175,000
Diocese of Olympia	Seattle, WA	\$175,000
Resources for Child Caring	St. Paul, MN	\$175,000
Lansing, Diocese of	Lansing, MI	\$175,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	Sioux Falls	\$175,000
Community Action of Northeast Indiana	Fort Wayne, IN	\$134,000
Women's Opportunities Resource Center	Philadelphia, PA	\$165,000
International Institute of Boston	Boston, MA	\$175,000
International Institute of Los Angeles	Los Angeles	\$175,000
International Rescue Committee	Phoenix, AZ	\$175,000

**Table I-10: FY 2011 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Alliance for Multicultural Services	Houston, TX	\$85,000
Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Burlington, VT	\$60,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Louisville, KY	\$65,000
Coalition of Limited English Speaking Elderly	Chicago, IL	\$80,000
Cultivating Community	Portland, ME	\$50,000
International Institute of Boston	Manchester, NH	\$70,000
International Institute of St. Louis	St. Louis, MO	\$80,000
International Rescue Committee	Phoenix, AZ	\$70,000
Lutheran Social Services	Worcester, MA	\$85,000
Mountain States Group	Boise, ID	\$70,000
Orange County Partnership for Young Children	Chapel Hill, NC	\$77,000
Refugee Family Services, Inc.	Stone Mountain, GA	\$85,000
Salt Lake County	Salt Lake City, UT	\$85,000
St. Joseph Community Health Foundation	Fort Wayne, IN	\$75,999

**Table I-11: FY 2011 Preferred Communities Program Grantees**

Preferred Communities FY 2011 Continuation Grantees ending FY 2012

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Preferred Community Site</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	Lancaster, PA; Denver, CO; Utica, PA	\$252,456
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	Ft. Collins & Loveland, CO; St. Cloud, MN; Orlando, FL; Madison, WI	\$300,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Cleveland, OH; Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA	\$299,942
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	San Diego, CA; Springfield, MA; Buffalo NY; Charlotte, NC; Columbus, OH	\$299,994
International Rescue Committee	Charlottesville, VA	\$174,872
International Rescue Committee	Tucson, AZ	\$298,458
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	Durham, NC; High Point, NC; Modesto, CA; Moline, IL	\$299,941
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	Atlanta, GA; Ft. Worth, TX	\$241,454
Domestic and Foreign Mission Society	Tucson, AZ; Boise, ID; Louisville & Lexington, KY; Buffalo, NY	\$230,297
Domestic and Foreign Mission Society	Wilmington, NC	\$103,626
Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc.		\$298,960

Preferred Communities FY 2011 Continuation Grantees ending FY 2013

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Preferred Community Site</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc.	Phoenix, AZ; Chicago, IL; Omaha, NE; Greensboro, NC	\$299,740
Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc.	San Diego, CA; Denver, CO; Houston, TX; Milwaukee, WI; Clearwater, FL	\$299,700
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Albany, NY; Derby/Bridgeport, CT; Erie, PA; Manchester, NY; Providence, RI	\$300,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Owensboro, KY; Raleigh, NC; Twin Falls, ID	\$300,000
Church World Service	Phoenix, AZ; Chicago, IL; Durham, NC; Minneapolis, MN; Columbus, OH	\$250,000
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	DuPage and Aurora, IL; Fort Worth, TX; Tri-Cities, WA	\$300,000
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	Chicago, IL; Minneapolis, MN; Sacramento, CA; Treasure Valley, ID	\$263,687
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc	Atlanta, GA; Seattle, WA	\$197,037

Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc	Clearwater, FL; Ann Arbor, MI; East Orange, NJ	\$296,787
International Rescue Committee	Baltimore, MD; Silver Spring, MD	\$184,737
International Rescue Committee	San Diego, CA	\$295,741

Preferred Communities FY 2011 New Grantees ending FY 2014

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>Preferred Community Site</b>	<b>Amount</b>
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	Phoenix, AZ	\$100,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Philadelphia, PA; Pittsburgh, PA; St. Paul, MN	\$150,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council	Jamaica Plain, MA; Worcester, MA; Nashville, TN	\$150,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	New York, NY; Walnut Creek, CA	\$200,000
International Rescue Committee	Seattle, WA	\$100,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	Albuquerque, NM; Savannah, GA	\$125,000
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	Columbus, OH	\$100,000
Church World Service	Sacramento, CA; Concord, NH; Rochester, NY; Knoxville, TN	\$150,000
Domestic and Foreign Mission Society	Houston, TX; Austin, TX; Minneapolis, MN; Indianapolis, IN; New Haven, CT	\$150,000

**Table I-12: FY 2011 Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
International Institute of Rhode Island	Providence, RI	\$150,000
Refugee Federation Service Center	Seattle, WA	\$150,000
Hmong American Partnership	St. Paul, MN	\$150,000
Community Refugee and Immigration Services, Inc.	Columbus, OH	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe	Albuquerque, NM	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Inc., Kentucky	Louisville, KY	\$125,000
Amherst Wilder Foundation	St. Paul, MN	\$150,000
International Rescue Committee	Atlanta, GA	\$200,000
Catholic Charities Maine	Portland, ME	\$150,000
International Rescue Committee	Salt Lake City, UT	\$125,000
East African Community of Orange County	Anaheim, CA	\$150,000
Catholic Charities Diocese of Forth Worth, Inc., Texas	Lewisville, TX	\$150,000
Catholic Family Service	Amarillo, TX	\$150,000
YMCA	Houston, TX	\$150,000
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	Green Bay/Milwaukee, WI	\$150,000

**Table I-13: FY 2011 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee Name</b>	<b>City, State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston (SBCGH)	Houston, TX	\$150,000
Ethiopian Development Council	Arlington, VA	\$175,000
Ukrainian Community Center of Washington	Renton, WA	\$125,000
Tucson International Alliance of Refugee Communities	Tucson, AZ	\$100,000
Nashville International Center for Empowerment	Nashville, TN	\$175,000
Organization of Bhutanese Society Dallas Fort Worth	Dallas, TX	\$130,000
Refugee Family Services	Stone Mountain, GA	\$175,000
Colorado African Organization	Denver, CO	\$150,000
Iraqi Mutual Aid Society	Chicago, IL	\$120,000
African Social and Immigrant Services	Eules, TX	\$150,000
Karen Foundation of San Diego	San Diego, CA	\$114,930
Haitian Neighborhood Center Sant La	Miami, FL	\$125,000
Arab American Community Center for Economic and Social Services	Dearborn, MI	\$175,000
Burmese Advocacy Center Corporation	Fort Wayne, IN	\$125,000
Union of Pan Asian Communities	San Diego, CA	\$200,000
Nonprofit Assistance Center	Seattle , WA	\$150,000
Women's Initiative for Self Empowerment	St. Paul, MN	\$200,000
Pan African Association	Chicago, IL	\$150,000
East African Community of Orange County	Anaheim, CA	\$121,565
East Bay Agency for Children	Oakland, CA	\$100,000
Somali Family Care Network	Fairfax, VA	\$200,000
Chaldean and Middle Eastern Social Services	El Cajon, CA	\$200,000
Minnesota African Women's Association, Inc.	Minneapolis, MN	\$150,000
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	\$135,000
Asian Community and Cultural Center	Lincoln, NE	\$125,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Inc.	Louisville, KY	\$196,267
Pan African Association	Chicago, IL	\$177,555
The International Rescue Committee	New York, NY	\$199,962
Immigrant and 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	Burlington, VT	\$165,531
Karen Organization of Minnesota	St. Paul, MN	\$169,000
Somali Bantu Association of Tucson Arizona	Tucson, AZ	\$197,688
Lao Family Community Development, Inc.	Oakland, CA	\$198,154
Sauti Yetu	New York, NY	\$152,056
Mohawk Valley Resource Center for Refugees, Inc.	Utica, NY	\$79,226

**Table I-14: FY 2011 Preventive Health Discretionary Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Catholic Social Services of Mobile	AL	\$100,000
Catholic Social Services of Alaska	AK	\$100,000
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$150,000
California Department of Public Health	CA	\$150,000
Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment	CO	\$150,000
Connecticut Department of Public Health-TB Control Program	CT	\$100,000
State of Florida Department of Health	FL	\$175,000
Georgia State Refugee Health Program	GA	\$152,790
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	ID	\$100,000
Illinois Department of Public Health	IL	\$133,542
Indiana State Department of Health	IN	\$150,000
Iowa Department of Public Health	IA	\$100,000
Kansas Department of Health & Environment	KS	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	KY	\$150,000
Catholic Charities of Archdiocese of Baton Rouge	LA	\$90,000
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	ME	\$100,000
Maryland Department of Health& Mental Hygiene	MD	\$112,020
Common Wealth of Massachusetts Office of Refugees & Immigrants	MA	\$150,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	MI	\$150,000
Minnesota Department of Health	MN	\$150,000
State of Missouri Department of Health and Human Services	MO	\$100,000
Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services	NE	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	NV	\$100,000
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services	NH	\$100,000
New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services	NJ	\$100,000
New Mexico Department of Health	NM	\$100,000
New York State Department of Health	NY	\$175,000
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	NC	\$150,000
Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	ND	\$100,000
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	OH	\$150,000
Multnomah County Health Department	OR	\$100,000
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	PA	\$125,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	SD	\$100,000
Tennessee Catholic Charities	TN	\$138,303
Texas Department of State Health Services	TX	\$150,000
Utah Department of Health	UT	\$111,848
Vermont Department of Health	VT	\$100,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	VA	\$125,000
Washington State Department of Social & Health Services	WA	\$150,000
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	WI	\$100,000

**Table I-15: FY 2011 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-16: FY 2011 Refugee School Impact Program Grantees**

<b>Grantee</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Catholic Social Services of Alaska	AK	\$150,000
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$573,241
California Department of Social Services	CA	\$950,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	CO	\$450,000
State of Connecticut	CT	\$275,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	FL	\$1,000,000
Georgia Department of Human Resources	GA	\$550,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	ID	\$350,000
Illinois Department of Human Services	IL	\$650,000
Indiana Family & Social Services Administration	IN	\$316,759
Iowa Department of Human Services	IA	\$208,241
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Inc.	KY	\$375,000
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	ME	\$150,000
Maryland Department of Human Services	MD	\$275,000
Massachusetts Office of Refugees & Immigrants	MA	\$400,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	MI	\$600,000
Minnesota Department of Human Services	MN	\$800,000
Missouri Department of Social Services	MO	\$150,000
Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services	NE	\$225,000
State of Nevada	NV	\$150,000
State of New Hampshire	NH	\$175,000
State of New Mexico	NM	\$150,000
New York State Dept. of Temporary & Disability Assistance	NY	\$850,000
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	NC	\$380,000
Lutheran Social services of North Dakota	ND	\$175,000
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	OH	\$550,000
State of Oregon	OR	\$266,759
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	PA	\$425,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	SD	\$275,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee	TN	\$375,000
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	TX	\$900,000
State of Utah	UT	\$400,000
Vermont Agency of Human Services	VT	\$150,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	VA	\$400,000
State of Washington	WA	\$700,000
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	WI	\$230,000

**Table I-17: FY 2011 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-18: FY 2011 Survivors of Torture Program Grantees**

## Survivors of Torture Program Direct Services FY 2011 Grantees

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

Survivors of Torture Program Technical Assistance FY 2011 Grantees

Grantee	City, State	Amount
Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services, Inc.	Clearwater, FL	\$375,000
The Center for Victims of Torture	Minneapolis, MN	\$500,000

**Table I-19: FY 2011 Certification and Eligibility Letters**

Fiscal Year	Minors	Adults	Total
2011	101	464	<b>565</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>	405	2777	<b>3182</b>

**Table I-20: Top Ten Countries of Origin of Adult Victims of Trafficking who received Certification Letters in FY 2011**

Country of Origin	Number of Victims	Percentage of Total <sup>14</sup>
Philippines	119	26
Mexico	86	19
Thailand	34	7
India	28	6
Honduras	24	5
Indonesia	21	5
Guatemala	17	4
El Salvador	14	3
Republic of South Korea	10	2
Peru	10	2

<sup>14</sup> Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table I-21: Top Six Countries of Origin of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters in FY 2011**

Country of Origin	Number of Victims	Percentage of Total <sup>15</sup>
Mexico	41	41
Guatemala	17	17
El Salvador	13	13
Honduras	11	11
Cambodia	5	5
China	5	5

**Table I-22: Individual Clients Who Received Case Management Services via Per Capita Contract in FY 11**

Type of Services	Number of Clients
Prior to certification (pre-certified)	273
Post-certification	248
Pre- and post-certification	93
Family derivative	115

**Table I-23: Breakdown of All Victims Served Under Per Capita Contract**

Type of Victim	Number (percent) <sup>16</sup>
Labor Trafficking	460 (75 percent)
Sex Trafficking	106 (17 percent)
Sex and Labor Trafficking	48 (8 percent)

**Table I-24: Types of Calls Received by the NHTRC in FY 2011**

Type of Calls to NHTRC (partial list)	Number of Calls
Crisis calls	516
Tips regarding possible human trafficking	1,790
Requests for general human trafficking information	3,176
Requests for training and technical assistance	645
Requests for victim care referrals	1,412

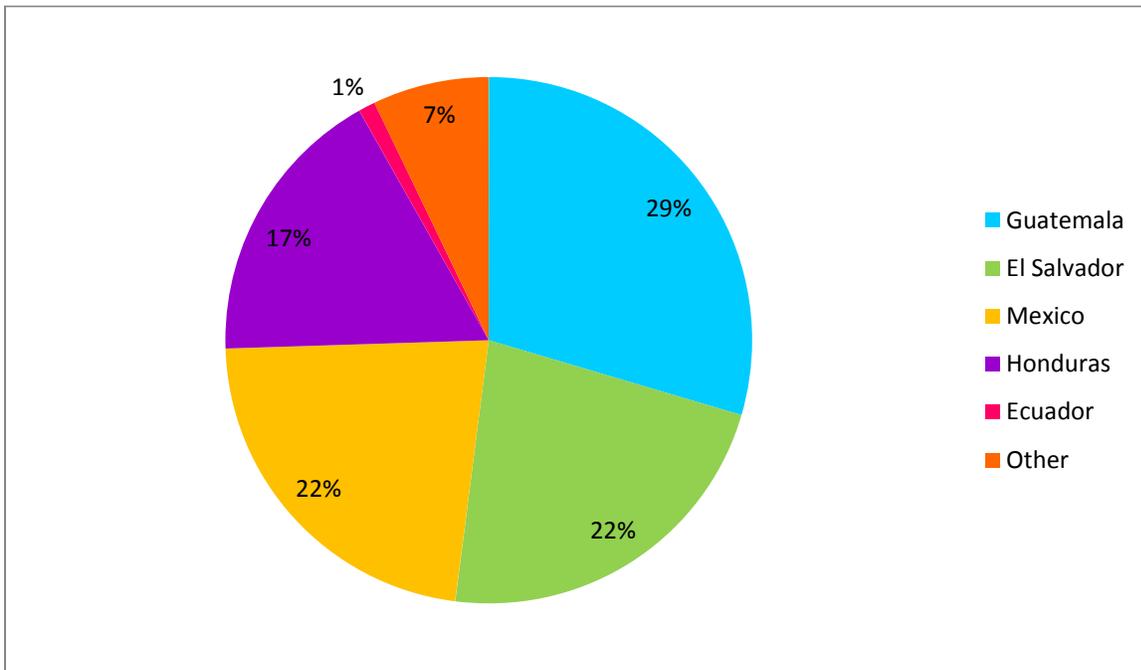
<sup>15</sup> Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

<sup>16</sup> Percentages are rounded to nearest full percentage point.

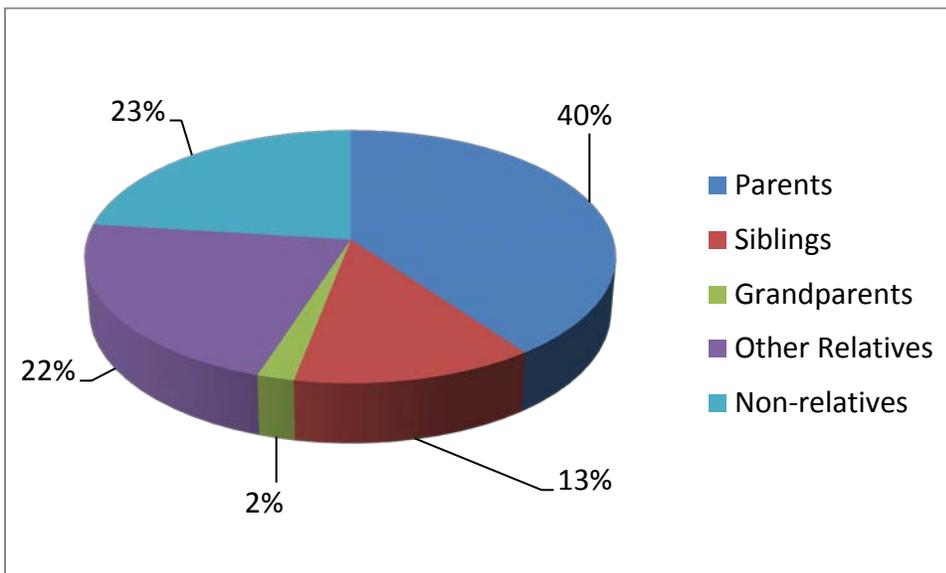
**Chart I-3: FY 2011 Daily Average UAC in Care**



**Chart I-4: FY 2011 Top Five UAC Countries of Origin**



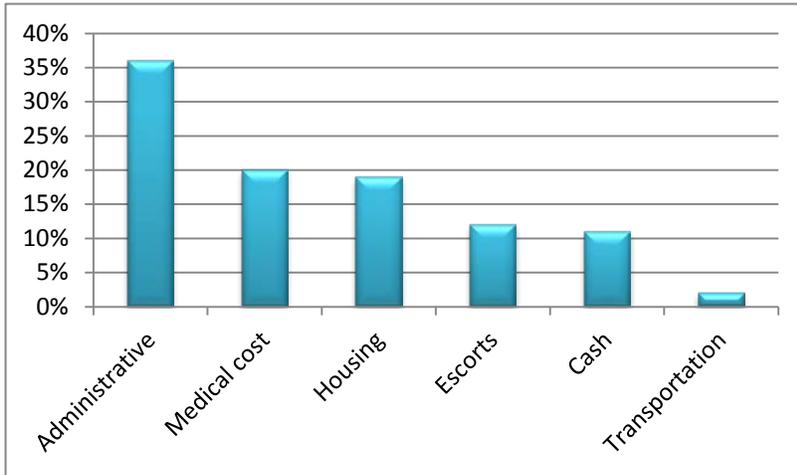
**Chart I-5: FY 2011 UAC Reunification Breakdown of Sponsors**



**Table I-25: Top Ten Resettlement States and Departure Countries in FY 2010 and FY 2011  
– U.S. Repatriation Program**

FY10			FY11		
Rank	State	Country	Rank	State	Country
1	California	Mexico	1	California	Mexico
2	Texas	United Kingdom	2	Florida	Israel
3	Florida	Israel	3	New York	Philippines
4	New York	Germany	4	Texas	Germany
5	Arizona	Australia	5	Ohio	South Korea
6	North Carolina	Egypt & Thailand	6	North Carolina and Arizona	Thailand
7	Ohio	South Korea	7	Oregon	United Kingdom
8	Oregon	China and Honduras	8	Michigan	Australia
9	Pennsylvania	Japan & United Arab Emirates-	9	Missouri	France
10	Michigan, Oklahoma & Virginia-	Ireland & Spain-	10	Nevada	Taiwan

**Chart I-6: Types of Temporary Services Provided in FY 2011**



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

**Table II-1: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by Region for FY 2006-2011**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Latin America/ Caribbean</b>	<b>Near East/ South Asia</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>
2006	18,182	5,659	10,456	3,264	3,718	41,279
2007	17,482	15,643	4,561	2,976	7,619	48,281
2008	8,935	19,489	2,343	4,277	25,148	60,192
2009	9,670	19,850	1,997	4,857	38,280	74,654
2010	13,305	17,716	1,526	4,982	35,782	73,311
2011	7,685	17,367	1,228	2,976	27,168	56,424
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>75,259</b>	<b>95,724</b>	<b>22,111</b>	<b>23,332</b>	<b>137,715</b>	<b>354,141</b>
<b>Total %</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>100%</b>

*\* Includes Amerasian Immigrants*

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

<b>Africa</b>	<b>East Asia</b>	<b>Europe</b>	<b>Latin America/ Caribbean</b>	<b>Near East/ South Asia</b>
Angola	Burma	Albania	Argentina	Afghanistan
Benin	Cambodia	Armenia	Colombia	Algeria
Burkina Faso (UVolta)	China	Azerbaijan	Costa Rica	Bahrain
Burundi	Indonesia	Belarus	Cuba	Bangladesh
Cameroon	Korea, North	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Ecuador	Bhutan
Central African Republic	Laos	Croatia	Haiti	Egypt
Chad	Malaysia	Estonia	Honduras	India
Congo	Philippines	France	Venezuela	Iran
Dem. Rep. Congo	Thailand	Georgia		Iraq
Djibouti	Tibet	Germany		Israel
Equatorial Guinea	Vietnam	Greece		Jordan
Eritrea		Kazakhstan		Kuwait
Ethiopia		Kyrgyzstan		Lebanon
Gabon		Latvia		Libya
Gambia		Lithuania		Morocco
Ghana		Macedonia		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				

**Table II-3: Summary of Admissions for Near East/South East Asia for FY 2006-2011**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Iraq	62,286	45.228%
Bhutan	46,006	33.407%
Iran	24,501	17.791%
Afghanistan	2,959	2.149%
Israel	725	0.526%
Pakistan	334	0.243%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	229	0.166%
Syria	143	0.104%
Burma	133	0.097%
West Bank	84	0.061%
Kuwait	82	0.060%
Yemen	70	0.051%
Egypt	34	0.025%
Nepal	30	0.022%
Jordan	17	0.012%
Lebanon	15	0.011%
India	12	0.009%
Gaza Strip	10	0.007%
Turkey	9	0.007%
Yemen (Sanaa)	7	0.005%
Morocco	5	0.004%
Bangladesh	4	0.003%
Iceland	4	0.003%
Algeria	3	0.002%
Palestine	3	0.002%
Libya	2	0.001%
Tunisia	2	0.001%
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2	0.001%
United Arab Emirates	2	0.001%
Antigua	1	0.001%
Belgium	1	0.001%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137,715</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

**Table II-4: Summary of Admissions East Asia for FY 2006-2011**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Burma	85514	89.334%
Vietnam	8476	8.855%
Laos	1267	1.324%
China	245	0.256%
Korea, North	124	0.130%
Cambodia	61	0.064%
Thailand	13	0.014%
Indonesia	11	0.011%
Tibet	7	0.007%
Malaysia	6	0.006%
<b>Total</b>	<b>95724</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

**Table II-5: Summary of Admissions for Africa for FY 2006-2011**

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Somalia	32,083	42.630%
Burundi	9,302	12.360%
Eritrea	7,925	10.530%
Dem. Rep. Congo	7,266	9.655%
Liberia	5,750	7.640%
Sudan	4,502	5.982%
Ethiopia	4,147	5.510%
Congo	943	1.253%
Rwanda	837	1.112%
Sierra Leone	837	1.112%
Central African Republic	380	0.505%
Togo	290	0.385%
Mauritania	269	0.357%
Uganda	148	0.197%
Nigeria	117	0.155%
Chad	96	0.128%
Ivory Coast	84	0.112%
The Gambia	52	0.069%
Cameroon	46	0.061%

<b>Country</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Equatorial Guinea	43	0.057%
Zimbabwe	42	0.056%
Angola	27	0.036%
Guinea	17	0.023%
Ghana	13	0.017%
Burkina Faso (U Volta)	7	0.009%
Kenya	7	0.009%
Gabon	6	0.008%
Guinea - Bissau	6	0.008%
Senegal	6	0.008%
Djibouti	3	0.004%
Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	3	0.004%
Benin	2	0.003%
Niger	1	0.001%
Tanzania	1	0.001%
Zambia	1	0.001%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,259</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

**Table II-6: Summary of Refugee Arrivals for FY 2011**

Country	People	Percent
Burma	16,972	30.079%
Bhutan	14,999	26.583%
Iraq	9,388	16.638%
Somalia	3,161	5.602%
Cuba	2,920	5.175%
Eritrea	2032	3.601%
Iran	2032	3.601%
Dem. Rep. Congo	977	1.732%
Ethiopia	560	0.992%
Afghanistan	428	0.759%
Ukraine	428	0.759%
Sudan	334	0.592%
Moldova	331	0.587%
Laos	211	0.374%
Central African Republic	182	0.323%
Russia	165	0.292%
Palestine	136	0.241%
Liberia	121	0.214%
Vietnam	119	0.211%
Burundi	110	0.195%
Uzbekistan	96	0.170%
Rwanda	74	0.131%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	69	0.122%
Belarus	66	0.117%
Pakistan	54	0.096%
Kazakhstan	53	0.094%
Colombia	46	0.082%
Kyrgyzstan	30	0.053%
Syria	29	0.051%
China	28	0.050%
Sierra Leone	28	0.050%
Congo	27	0.048%
Chad	25	0.044%
Korea, North	23	0.041%
Georgia	20	0.035%

Country	People	Percent
Azerbaijan	16	0.028%
Armenia	15	0.027%
Nepal	10	0.018%
Uganda	10	0.018%
Zimbabwe	8	0.014%
Ivory Coast	7	0.012%
The Gambia	7	0.012%
Egypt	6	0.011%
Cambodia	5	0.009%
Guatemala	5	0.009%
Honduras	5	0.009%
India	5	0.009%
Kuwait	5	0.009%
Togo	5	0.009%
Guinea - Bissau	4	0.007%
Latvia	4	0.007%
Malaysia	4	0.007%
Thailand	4	0.007%
Gabon	3	0.005%
Jordan	3	0.005%
Mauritania	3	0.005%
Angola	2	0.004%
Lebanon	2	0.004%
Turkmenistan	2	0.004%
Ghana	1	0.002%
Guinea	1	0.002%
Indonesia	1	0.002%
Kenya	1	0.002%
Libya	1	0.002%
Netherlands	1	0.002%
Nigeria	1	0.002%
Senegal	1	0.002%
Sweden	1	0.002%
Tunisia	1	0.002%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

**Table II-7: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2006-2011**

Country	People	Percent
California	46,218	13.051%
Texas	34,069	9.620%
New York	21,419	6.048%
Florida	20,313	5.736%
Arizona	16,544	4.672%
Washington	14,652	4.137%
Georgia	14,516	4.099%
Michigan	14,508	4.097%
Minnesota	14,043	3.965%
Illinois	12,557	3.546%
North Carolina	12,049	3.402%
Pennsylvania	11,984	3.384%
Ohio	10,114	2.856%
Virginia	8,352	2.358%
Colorado	8,289	2.341%
Massachusetts	7,944	2.243%
Kentucky	7,883	2.226%
Indiana	7,004	1.978%
Tennessee	6,870	1.940%
Missouri	5,933	1.675%
Utah	5,720	1.615%
Maryland	5,449	1.539%
Idaho	5,358	1.513%
Oregon	4,874	1.376%
New Jersey	4,179	1.180%
Nebraska	3,815	1.077%
Wisconsin	3,298	0.931%

Country	People	Percent
Iowa	2,994	0.845%
New Hampshire	2,664	0.752%
Connecticut	2,504	0.707%
Nevada	2,473	0.698%
South Dakota	2,301	0.650%
North Dakota	2,078	0.587%
Vermont	1,635	0.462%
Kansas	1,619	0.457%
Louisiana	1,415	0.400%
Maine	1,079	0.305%
Oklahoma	1,071	0.302%
Rhode Island	971	0.274%
New Mexico	910	0.257%
Alabama	804	0.227%
South Carolina	698	0.197%
Alaska	421	0.119%
District of Columbia	256	0.072%
Arkansas	74	0.021%
Delaware	51	0.014%
Mississippi	48	0.014%
West Virginia	48	0.014%
Hawaii	40	0.011%
Puerto Rico	23	0.006%
Montana	10	0.003%
<b>Total</b>	<b>354,141</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

**Table II-8: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2011**

<b>State</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Texas	5,636	9.989%
California	4,987	8.838%
New York	3,529	6.254%
Pennsylvania	2,972	5.267%
Florida	2,906	5.150%
Georgia	2,636	4.672%
Michigan	2,588	4.587%
Arizona	2,168	3.842%
Washington	2,137	3.787%
North Carolina	2,128	3.771%
Illinois	1,937	3.433%
Minnesota	1,841	3.263%
Ohio	1,691	2.997%
Colorado	1,557	2.759%
Massachusetts	1,548	2.744%
Kentucky	1,368	2.425%
Virginia	1,333	2.362%
Maryland	1,283	2.274%
Tennessee	1,241	2.199%
Indiana	1,191	2.111%
Missouri	941	1.668%
Utah	838	1.485%
Oregon	763	1.352%
Wisconsin	760	1.347%
Nebraska	738	1.308%

<b>State</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Idaho	730	1.294%
New Hampshire	517	0.916%
South Dakota	490	0.868%
Connecticut	447	0.792%
New Jersey	383	0.679%
North Dakota	362	0.642%
Vermont	361	0.640%
Iowa	331	0.587%
Kansas	327	0.580%
Nevada	325	0.576%
Oklahoma	273	0.484%
Louisiana	271	0.480%
Maine	197	0.349%
Rhode Island	157	0.278%
New Mexico	155	0.275%
South Carolina	142	0.252%
Alabama	89	0.158%
Alaska	87	0.154%
District of Columbia	33	0.058%
Delaware	16	0.028%
West Virginia	9	0.016%
Arkansas	3	0.005%
Mississippi	2	0.004%
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

**Table II-9: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Selected Refugee Groups**

<b>Education and Language Proficiency</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>Latin America</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>	<b>Former Soviet Union</b>	<b>All</b>
Average Years of Education Before U.S. Entry	7.5	11.0	12.6	10.8	7.5	10.8	10.0
<b>Highest Degree Before U.S. Entry</b>							
None	43.1%	n/a*	3.9%	9.3%	37.5%	3.6%	18.2%
Primary School	16.6	n/a	9.6	25.3	22.2	7.9	18.6
Training in Refugee Camp	0.0	n/a	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
Technical School	0.0	n/a	14.7	7.9	0.4	13.8	7.3
Secondary School (or High School)	27.9	n/a	31.3	23.2	21.3	41.2	26.3
University Degree (Other than Medical)	4.9	n/a	21.5	20.0	7.6	7.1	14.6
Medical Degree	0.0	n/a	2.5	1.3	0.0	1.6	1.2
Other	0.0	n/a	0.6	1.4	0.7	3.1	1.1
<b>Attended School/University (Since U.S. Entry)</b>	21.7	n/a	8.3	23.3	24.8	36.7	21.1
<b>Attendance at School or University (Since U.S. Entry) for Degree/Certificate</b>							
High School	7.7	n/a	3.2	12.2	8.5	17.4	9.0
Associates Degree	7.0	n/a	1.1	6.7	3.6	2.3	4.0
Bachelor's Degree	3.2	n/a	0.4	1.5	2.7	3.0	1.8
Master's/Doctorate	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.5	0.3	3.5	0.5
Professional Degree	0.0	n/a	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Other	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Degree Received</b>	0.0	n/a	1.7	3.1	3.3	5.7	2.8
<b>At Time of Arrival</b>							
Percent Speaking no English	31.7	n/a	65.8	35.6	36.2	56.4	44.7
Percent Not Speaking English Well	42.0	n/a	15.5	31.1	33.5	20.9	27.8
Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently	19.9	n/a	3.3	22.8	19.9	1.5	15.2
<b>At Time of Survey</b>							
Percent Speaking no English	10.0	n/a	13.8	9.0	13.5	5.7	11.4
Percent Not Speaking English Well	25.4	n/a	49.7	27.2	34.0	31.9	35.1
Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently	63.8	n/a	35.4	63.6	51.9	62.4	52.9

*Note: Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. Professional degree refers to a law degree or medical degree.*

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

<sup>1</sup>These proportions were based on self-reported data by the refugees or members of their households and might overstate English proficiency among the refugee groups. What appears to be "fluent" English to someone with a different native language might not be as fluent to a native English speaker.



**Table II-10: English Proficiency and Associated 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>			
2011	55.7% (35.2%)	37.1% (44.1%)	5.4% (60.1%)
2010	41.8 (33.7)	35.9 (44.3)	18.3 (51.6)
2009	51.7 (52.5)	24.3 (49.0)	14.9 (46.6)
2008	38.2 (52.0)	25.7 (60.0)	20.1 (72.6)
2007	41.5 (74.5)	28.0 (46.2)	6.5 (48.3)
2006	63.3 (77.1)	11.9 (66.2)	2.7 (59.3)
Total Sample	44.2 (53.0)	27.5 (51.1)	15.1 (60.7)
<b>At Time of Survey</b>			
2011	26.5% (33.6%)	45.0% (37.4%)	26.5% (51.3%)
2010	17.9 (33.9)	34.0 (38.5)	47.4 (44.7)
2009	8.4 (47.5)	40.8 (57.9)	49.9 (43.9)
2008	8.8 (28.4)	31.5 (61.6)	58.1 (55.7)
2007	8.4 (47.1)	36.0 (70.9)	53.0 (53.4)
2006	6.5 (41.8)	32.1 (80.8)	58.7 (64.1)
Total Sample	11.3 (35.8)	34.8 (57.2)	52.4 (51.9)

*Note: As of December 2011. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.*

**Table II-11: Service Utilization by Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival**

<b>Type of Service Utilization</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>Latin America</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>South /Southeast Asia</b>	<b>Former Soviet Union</b>	<b>All</b>
ELT in High School Within the Past 12 Months	5.4%	n/a*	2.9%	13.2%	12.5%	0.0%	9.0%
ELT Outside of High School Within the Past 12 Months	42.0	n/a	4.3	40.6	35.5	29.0	29.2
Job Training Within the Past 12 Months	7.6	n/a	0.0	3.5	7.1	6.8	4.3
Currently Attending ELT Inside High School	5.4	n/a	2.9	13.2	12.5	0.0	9.0
Currently Attending ELT Outside of High School	22.4	n/a	3.5	26.3	15.2	15.6	16.1
<b>Type of Service Utilization by Year of Arrival</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>All</b>
ELT Inside High School Within the Past 12 Months	3.6%	8.7%	7.5%	11.5%	10.5%	0.6%	9.0%
ELT Outside of High School Within the Past 12 Months	52.1	48.9	26.7	22.0	22.0	10.6	29.2
Job Training Within the Past 12 Months	5.2	3.9	2.7	5.8	3.0	3.5	4.3
Currently Attending ELT Inside High School	3.6	8.7	7.5	11.5	10.5	0.6	9.0
Currently Attending ELT Outside of High School	24.5	24.3	20.9	12.6	10.7	2.7	16.1

*Note: Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees on all nationalities who arrived during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011. In order that English language training (ELT) not be confused with English high school instruction, statistics for both populations are given.*

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

**Table II-12: Employment Status of Refugees by Year of Arrival and Gender**

Year of Arrival	Employment Rate (EPR)			Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
2011	39.8%	54.4%	23.7%	55.2%	72.0%	36.9%	28.0%	24.4%	35.7%
2010	40.7	53.5	27.8	53.7	67.1	40.3	24.2	20.2	30.9
2009	49.9	59.8	41.5	60.1	68.9	52.6	16.9	13.3	21.0
2008	55.2	64.5	46.2	65.3	73.2	57.8	15.5	11.8	20.0
2007	60.0	68.0	50.2	72.8	82.4	60.9	17.6	17.5	17.6
2006	67.7	73.0	62.1	76.7	83.8	69.1	11.7	12.9	10.0
Total Sample	52.0	62.0	42.0	63.3	73.3	53.3	17.8	15.4	21.2
U.S. Rates	58.5	64.1	53.2	63.8	70.2	57.7	8.3	8.8	7.7

*Note:* As of December 2011. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011. The U.S. employment rate for 2011 is from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm>, average of 12 months in 2011.

*Note:* Figures for Refugees are based on the survey sample in the years shown. Employment status is as of the week prior to the survey. Not seasonally adjusted. The U.S. employment rate for 2011 is from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm>, average of 12 months in 2011.

**Table II-13: Employment Status of Refugees by Survey Year and Gender**

Year Survey Administered	Employment Rate (EPR)			Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
2011 Survey	52.0%	62.0%	42.0%	63.3%	73.3%	53.3%	17.8%	15.4%	21.2%
U.S. Rate	58.5	64.1	53.2	63.8	70.2	57.7	8.3	8.8	7.7
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

*Note:* As of December of each year indicated. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year 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.

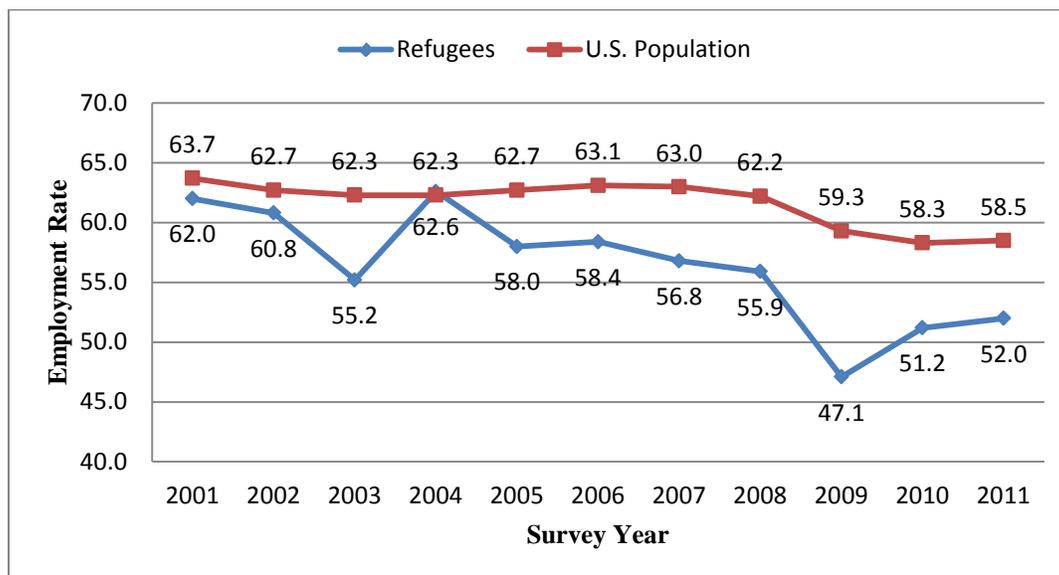
**Table II-14: Employment Status of Selected Refugee Groups by Gender**

Employment Measure	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
Employment Rate (EPR)	42.7%	n/a*	81.6%	29.9%	52.8%	49.2%	52.0%
Males	56.8	n/a	84.7	43.6	64.7	53.4	62.0
Females	21.9	n/a	78.3	17.1	41.0	45.1	42.0
Worked at any point since arrival	61.4	n/a	81.6	37.2	62.6	58.0	59.0
Males	86.0	n/a	84.6	51.6	75.1	65.5	70.5
Females	28.0	n/a	78.4	23.7	50.2	50.7	47.6
Labor Force Participation Rate	60.0	n/a	83.2	50.0	60.5	66.6	63.3
Males	76.3	n/a	85.9	62.9	71.6	77.1	73.3
Females	35.8	n/a	80.4	37.9	49.5	56.4	53.3
Unemployment Rate	28.8	n/a	1.9	40.2	12.7	26.1	17.8
Males	25.6	n/a	1.3	30.7	9.6	30.6	15.4
Females	38.9	n/a	2.6	55.0	17.1	20.0	21.2

*Note: As of December 2011. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011.*

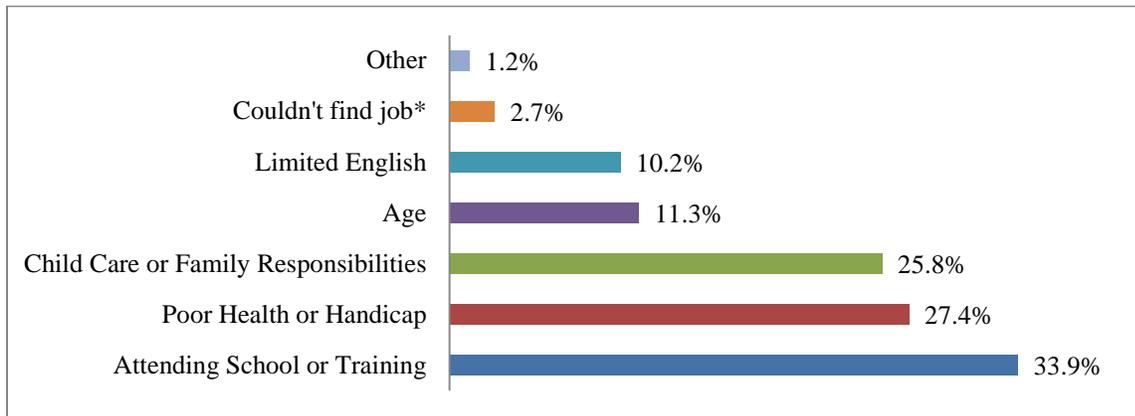
\* The number of cases is too small to generate valid estimates.

**Chart II-1: Employment Rate of Refugees and U.S. Population by Survey Year**



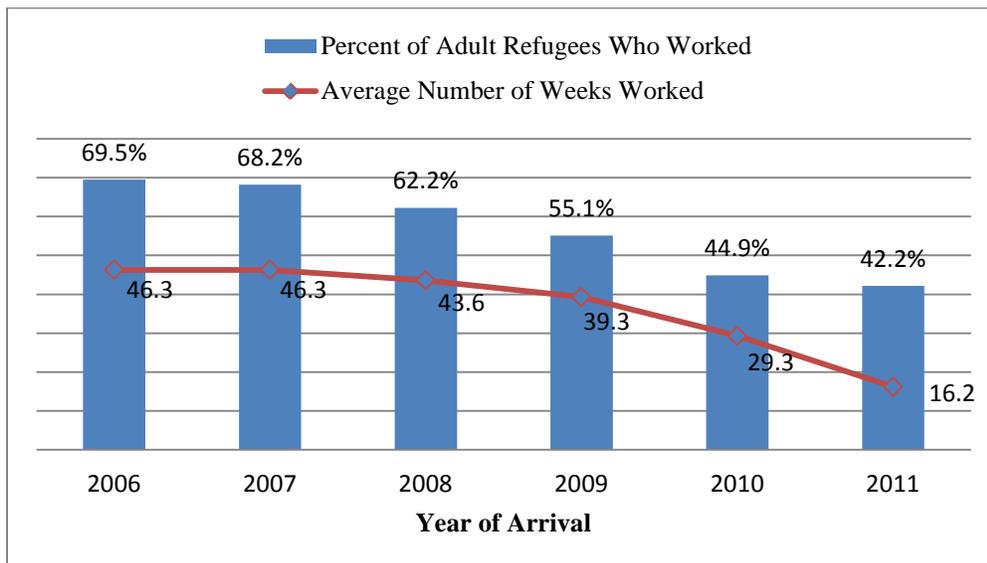
*Note: Figures for Refugees are based on the survey sample in the years shown. Employment status is as of the week prior to the survey. Not seasonally adjusted. The U.S. employment rate for 2011 is from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm>, average of 12 months in 2011.*

**Chart II-2: Reason Not Looking for Work for Refugees 16 Years and Over**

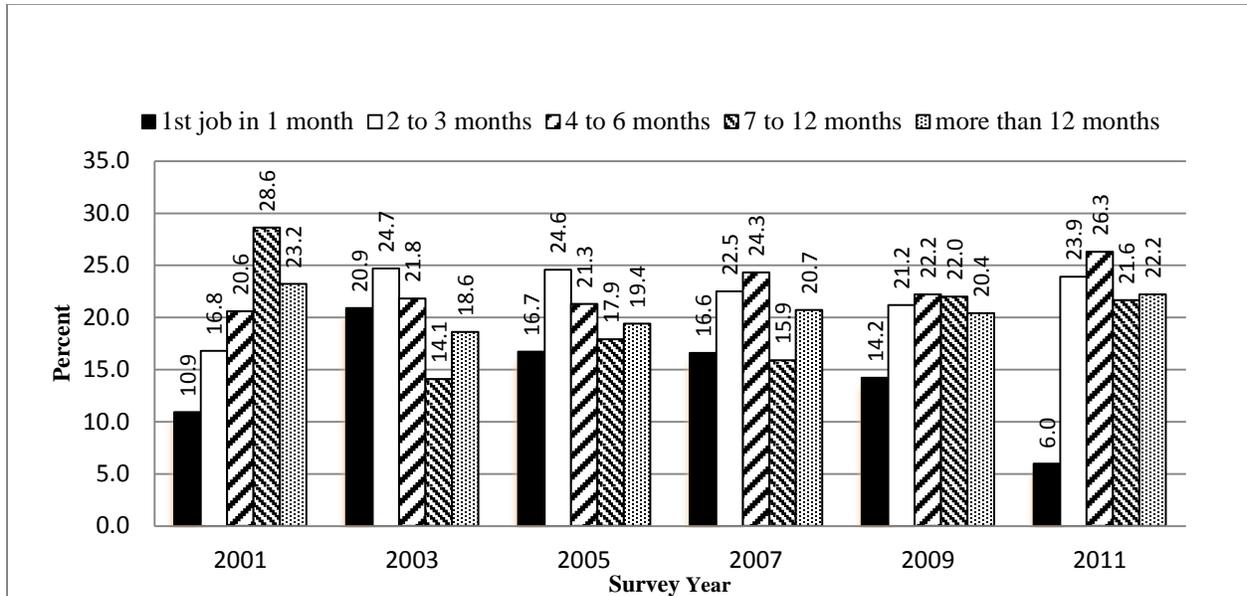


**Chart II-2.** Note: Limited to refugees who did not work in previous year and are not looking for work at the time of the survey. \* “Couldn’t find job” represents response categories “Believes no work available” and “Couldn’t find job.”

**Chart II-3: Percentage of Refugees who Worked in the Year Prior to the Survey and Average Number of Weeks Worked by Year of Arrival**



**Chart II-4: Elapsed Time to First Job for Refugees Who Have Ever Worked by Survey Year**



**Table II-15: Work Experience of Adult Refugees in the 2011 Survey by Year of Arrival**

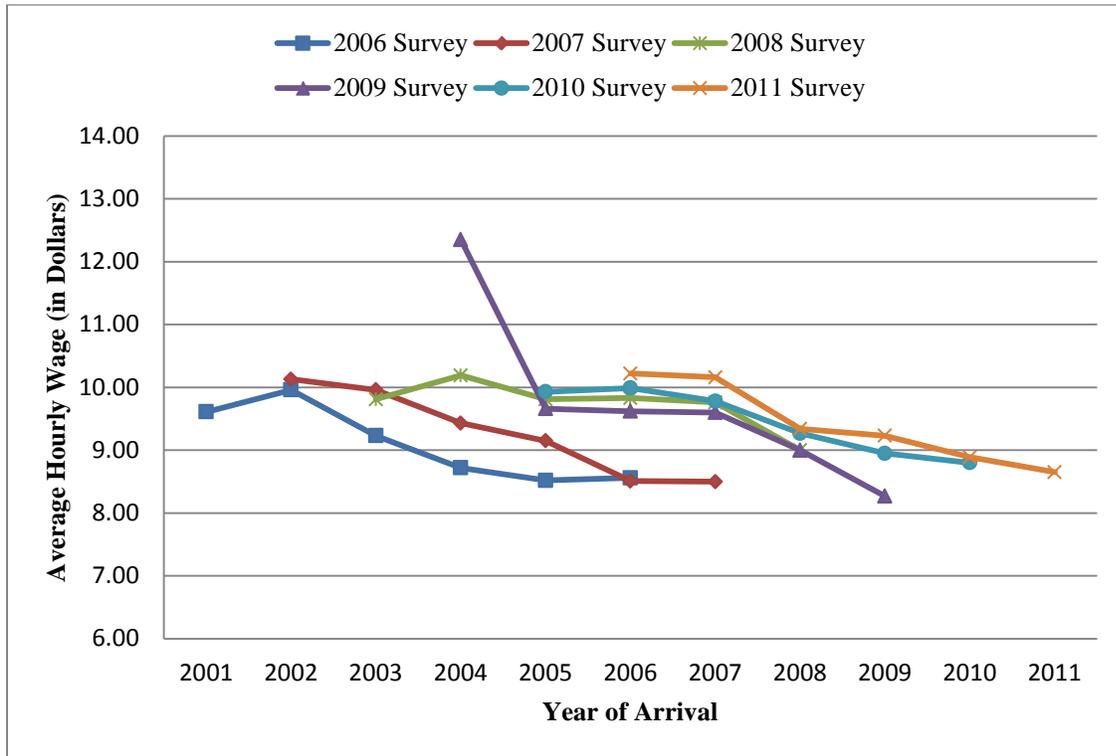
	Number†	Percent Distribution
Total Refugees 16 years or older	304,641	100.0%
Worked last year*	175,792	57.7
50-52 weeks	101,690	33.4
Full-time**	116,661	66.4
Average weeks worked	40.4	
2011 arrivals	11,451	100.0%
Worked last year	4,810	42.0
50-52 weeks	0	0.0
Full-time	2,364	49.1
Average weeks worked	16.2	
2010 arrivals	69,736	100.0%
Worked last year	31,299	44.9
50-52 weeks	6,517	9.3
Full-time	18,757	59.9
Average weeks worked	29.3	
2009 arrivals	50,060	100.0%
Worked last year	27,561	55.1
50-52 weeks	14,864	29.7
Full-time	17,984	65.3
Average weeks worked	39.3	
2008 arrivals	107,835	100.0%
Worked last year	67,114	62.2
50-52 weeks	46,431	43.1
Full-time	45,380	67.6
Average weeks worked	43.6	
2007 arrivals	43,238	100.0%
Worked last year	29,485	68.2
50-52 weeks	22,598	52.3
Full-time	19,964	67.7
Average weeks worked	46.3	
2006 arrivals	22,321	100.0%
Worked last year	15,522	69.5
50-52 weeks	11,280	50.5
Full-time	12,212	78.7
Average weeks worked	46.3	

† As of December, 2011. The numbers were weighted estimates of the population total of refugees or entrants who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011 based on the survey data; and may be deviant from the actual records.

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

\*\* Worked 35 hours or more per week among refugees who worked in the previous year.

**Chart II-5: Average Hourly Wages of Employed Refugees by Year of Survey and Year of Arrival**



**Table II-16: 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
2011	\$8.65	2.5%	86.2%	22.4%	47.5%	28.4%
2010	8.88	2.3	94.3	14.2	50.0	30.1
2009	9.23	1.0	96.5	12.7	26.8	55.6
2008	9.34	6.0	93.9	6.7	23.9	65.9
2007	10.16	5.6	91.5	5.3	9.5	82.8
2006	10.22	17.6	77.6	6.0	7.7	84.0
Total Sample	9.43	4.9	92.6	9.9	27.9	58.3

*Note: Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.*

**Table II-17: Average Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Public Assistance by Survey Year**

Year of Survey	Average Hourly Wages of Employed	Own Home or Apartment	Rent Home or Apartment	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only
2011 Survey	\$9.40	4.9%	92.6%	9.9%	27.9%	58.3%
2010 Survey	9.50	9.0	86.4	10.2	16.2	67.8
2009 Survey	9.70	7.0	87.7	13.5	24.8	56.6
2008 Survey	9.90	11.7	85.7	8.7	20.1	66.3
2007 Survey	9.30	15.5	82.9	10.1	21.8	64.5
2006 Survey	9.10	17.3	78.0	10.7	23.1	62.0

*Note: As of December 2011, December 2010, December 2009, December 2008, December 2007, and December 2006. Earnings figures are not adjusted for inflation. Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 surveys.*

\* Row percentages do not add up to 100 percent because data are not from the same variable.

**Table II-18: Characteristics of Households by Type of Income**

<b>Household Characteristics</b>	<b>Refugee Households with:</b>			
	<b>Public Assistance Only</b>	<b>Both Public Assistance and Earnings</b>	<b>Earnings Only</b>	<b>Total Sample</b>
Average Household Size	4.37	5.27	3.42	4.04
Average Number of wage earners per household*	0.00	1.47	1.50	1.29
<b>Percent of households with at least one member:</b>				
Under the age of 6	37.0%	47.5%	22.5%	31.4%
Under the age of 16	65.4	72.2	50.6	58.4
Fluent English Speaker **	24.5	29.1	21.0	23.8

\*Data refer to refugee households who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011. Refugee households with neither earnings nor assistance are excluded.

\*\* Speaking English very well at time of the survey.

**Table II-19: Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups**

Type of Public Assistance	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
<b>Cash Assistance</b>							
Any Type of Cash Assistance	55.6%	n/a*	2.7%	70.2%	49.2%	30.6%	37.8%
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)/Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	39.5	n/a	2.7	36.2	17.1	5.1	17.8
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	16.1	n/a	0.0	20.3	19.5	8.2	12.0
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	3.3	n/a	0.0	29.6	20.3	21.4	14.8
General Assistance (GA)	0.7	n/a	0.0	1.3	3.5	0.0	1.3
<b>Non-cash Assistance</b>							
Medicaid or RMA	51.1	n/a	15.2	70.1	59.2	23.4	48.4
Food Stamps	82.4	n/a	23.3	87.8	75.9	71.5	61.0
Public Housing	15.6	n/a	3.1	14.8	65.6	19.0	24.2

*Note: Data refer to refugee households in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 or older. 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-20: 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>South/Southeast Asia</b>	<b>Former Soviet Union</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Any Type of Cash Assistance</b>							
2011 Survey	55.6%	n/a*	2.7%	70.2%	49.2%	30.6%	37.8%
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
2007 Survey	29.0	28.2	22.1	47.8	59.4	36.2	31.9
2006 Survey	24.4	19.1	26.9	50.1	53.1	46.7	33.7
<b>Medicaid or RMA</b>							
2011 Survey	51.1	n/a	15.2	70.1	59.2	23.4	48.4
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
<b>Food Stamps</b>							
2011 Survey	82.4	n/a	23.3	87.8	75.9	71.5	61.0
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
2007 Survey	57.5	18.4	37.1	34.8	60.9	58.1	49.3
2006 Survey	55.7	14.7	48.3	56.0	78.5	61.1	54.9
<b>Public Housing</b>							
2011 Survey	15.6	n/a	3.1	14.8	65.6	19.0	24.2
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
2007 Survey	38.4	27.7	4.5	56.8	33.1	25.1	25.0
2006 Survey	24.9	25.0	10.8	20.6	25.2	25.3	20.5

*Note: Data refer to refugee households of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 surveys. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 or older. 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-21: Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and Welfare Dependency for Top Ten States**

State	Percent of Individuals (vs. Households) on Welfare						
	Arrivals* Individuals	EPR Individuals	AFDC/TANF Households	RCA Households	SSI Households	GA Households	Total** Households
Florida	(82,957)	80.3%	3.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	3.5%
California	(56,083)	28.0	50.0	21.1	28.2	3.1	84.8
Michigan	(28,130)	35.0	41.1	15.2	23.6	2.9	63.4
New York	(25,223)	35.3	46.7	16.8	16.4	0.0	73.7
Texas	(24,303)	53.5	7.5	24.3	25.5	3.2	50.9
Pennsylvania	(24,259)	51.0	21.6	15.1	17.0	2.7	43.6
Washington	(22,948)	48.7	25.9	20.4	19.9	1.2	49.7
Arizona	(17,384)	32.8	7.6	15.2	28.8	0.7	45.8
Massachusetts	(16,251)	74.0	7.9	11.6	27.4	0.0	35.3
Ohio	(14,250)	38.8	11.0	12.9	22.3	2.3	42.0
Other States	(127,327)	48.8	12.8	15.6	17.3	1.2	38.5
All States	(439,115)	52.0	17.8	12.0	14.8	1.3	37.8

\* The numbers were weighted estimates of the population total of refugees or entrants who arrived in the United States during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011 based on the survey data; and may be deviant from the actual records.

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

*Note: As of December 2011. 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 population residing in that State. Because some refugees have difficulty distinguishing between GA and AFDC/TANF, some GA utilization may reflect AFDC/TANF utilization. For data on public assistance utilization by household, see Table 14. Due to the small number of responding households in each state, except for the top three, estimates about the use of public assistance are subject to a large sampling error.*

**Table II-22: Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival**

<b>Source of Medical Coverage**</b>	<b>Africa</b>	<b>Eastern Europe</b>	<b>Latin America</b>	<b>Middle East</b>	<b>South/Southeast Asia</b>	<b>Former Soviet Union</b>	<b>All</b>
No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months	29.2%	n/a*	75.5%	17.0%	19.7%	18.9%	32.9%
Medical Coverage through employer	6.4	n/a	4.8	4.0	13.7	14.3	8.3
Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)	51.1	n/a	15.2	70.1	59.2	23.4	48.4
<b>Source of Medical Coverage** by Year of Arrival</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>All</b>
No Medical Coverage in any of the past 12 months	0.0%	7.5%	45.5%	35.6%	52.3%	51.2%	32.9%
Medical Coverage through Employer	0.0	2.3	3.0	15.5	9.5	5.5	8.3
Medicaid or RMA	86.8	80.5	44.4	40.4	26.8	17.0	48.4

*Note: As of December 2011. Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2006 through April 30, 2011.*

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

\*\* Percentages for other government health care and other insurance not presented.

**Table II-23: Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups by Year of Survey**

Year of Survey	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
<b>No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months</b>							
2011 Survey	29.2%	n/a*	75.5%	17.0%	19.7%	18.9%	32.9%
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
<b>Medical Coverage Through Employer</b>							
2011 Survey	6.4	n/a	4.8	4.0	13.7	14.3	8.3
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
<b>Medicaid or RMA</b>							
2011 Survey	51.1	n/a	15.2	70.1	59.2	23.4	48.4
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

*Note: As of December 2011, December 2010, December 2009, December 2008, December 2007, and December 2006. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, and 2006 surveys.*

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

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

**Table III-1: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees Panel and U.S. Population by Survey Year and Gender**

(Age 16 or Older)									
Survey Year	Employment Rate (EPR)			Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>2011</b>									
<b>Iraqi Panel</b>	35.9%	50.5%	23.1%	52.3%	67.5%	38.8%	32.5%	26.7%	41.2%
<b>U.S. Rate</b>	58.5	64.1	53.2	63.8	70.2	57.7	8.3	8.8	7.7
<b>2010</b>									
<b>Iraqi Panel</b>	31.1	43.8	19.7	54.4	68.1	42.2	42.8	35.7	53.2
<b>U.S. Rate</b>	58.3	63.3	53.5	64.1	70.4	58.2	9.1	10.2	8.0
<b>2009</b>									
<b>Iraqi Panel</b>	29.8	42.3	18.8	55.7	70.9	42.2	46.4	40.2	55.4
<b>U.S. Rate</b>	59.3	64.5	54.4	65.4	72.0	59.2	9.3	10.3	8.1

*Note:* As of December 2011, December 2010, and December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. The U.S. employment rate for 2011 is from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t01.htm>, average of 12 months in 2011.

**Table III-2: Employment Status of Iraqi Refugee Panel by Gender: 2011 Survey**

Employment Measure	Male	Female	All
Employment Rate (EPR)	50.5%	23.1%	35.9%
Worked at any point since arrival	59.4	29.1	43.4
Labor Force Participation Rate	67.5	38.8	52.3
Unemployment Rate	26.7	41.2	32.5

*Note:* As of December 2011. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009.

**Table III-3: Work Experience of the Iraqi Refugee Panel by Survey Year**

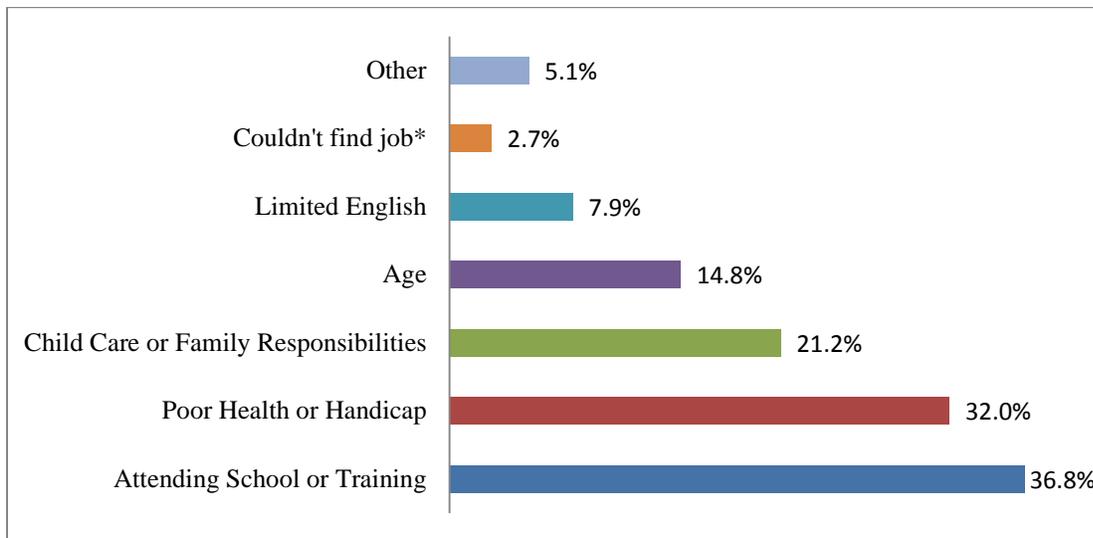
	2011 Survey	2010 Survey	2009 Survey
<b>Worked last year*</b>	42.3%	37.5%	33.7%
<b>Worked 50-52 weeks</b>	28.0%	17.8%	6.9%
<b>Worked Full-time**</b>	41.1%	35.2%	33.1%
<b>Average weeks worked</b>	41.4	36.5	25.1

*Note:* As of December 2011, December 2010, and December 2009. Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009.

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

\*\* Worked 35 hours or more per week among refugees who worked in the previous year.

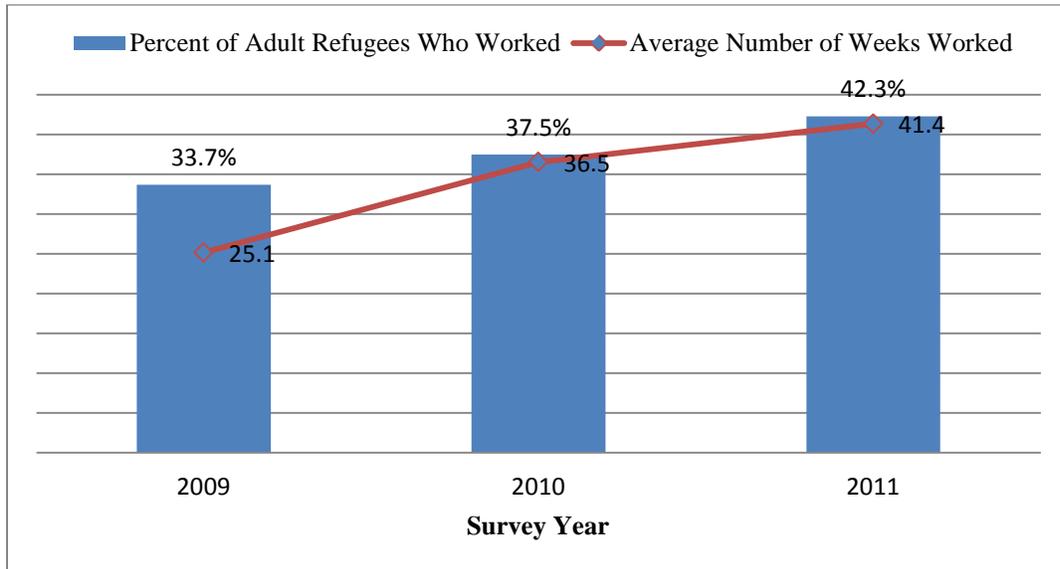
**Chart III-1: Reasons Not Looking for Work for the Iraqi Refugee Panel Age 16 or Older**



*Note:* Limited to Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009 and who did not work in the week prior to the survey and were not looking for work in the month prior to the survey.

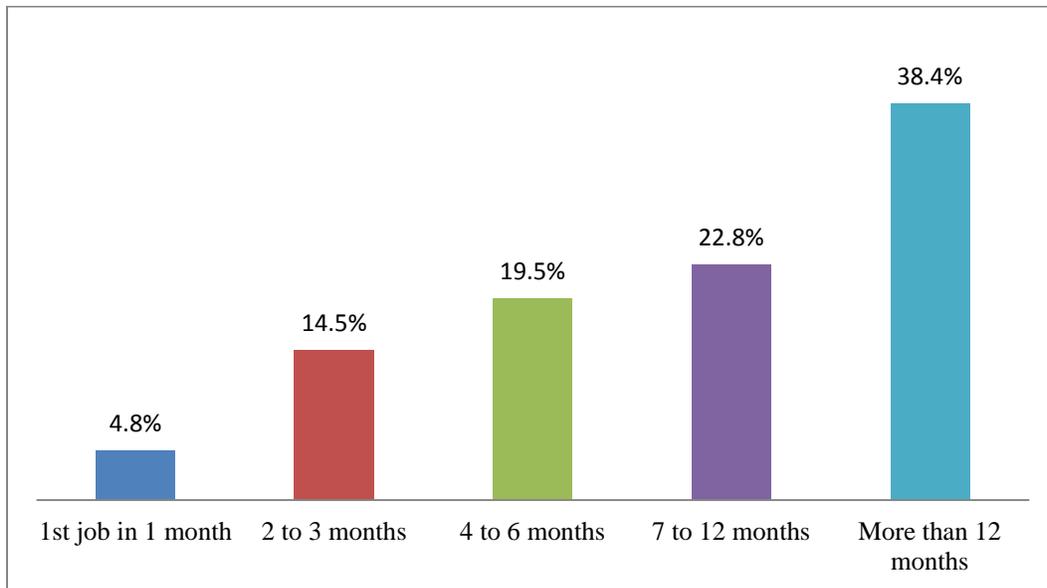
\* “Couldn’t find job” represents response categories “Believes no work available” and “Couldn’t find a job.”

**Chart III-2: Percentage of Iraqi Refugees who Worked in the Year Prior to the Survey and Average Number of Weeks Worked by Survey Year**



*Note:* Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009.

**Chart III-3: Elapsed Time to First Job for the Iraqi Refugee Panel who Have Ever Worked**



*Note:* Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009.

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

<b>Average Years of Education Before U.S. Entry</b>	11.1
<b>Highest Degree Before U.S. Entry</b>	
None	10.6%
Primary School	27.1
Training in Refugee Camp	0.9
Technical School	12.8
Secondary School (or High School)	24.0
University Degree (Other than Medical)	20.7
Medical Degree	2.1
Other	0.4
<b>Attended School/University (Since U.S. Entry)</b>	26.9
<b>Attendance in School/University (Since U.S. Entry) for Degree/Certificate</b>	26.1
High School	13.5
Associates Degree	8.0
Bachelor's Degree	3.2
Master's/Doctorate	0.6
Professional Degree	0.9
Other	0.0
<b>Degree Received</b>	2.3
<b>At Time of Arrival</b>	
Percent Speaking no English	32.8
Percent Not Speaking English Well	33.5
Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well	24.2
<b>At Time of Survey</b>	
Percent Speaking no English	9.3
Percent Not Speaking English Well	23.3
Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well	67.1

*Note:* Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. Professional degree refers to a law degree or medical degree.

**Table III-5: Iraqi Refugees' English Proficiency and Associated EPR by Survey Year**

<b>Year of Survey</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>			
<b>2011 Survey</b>	32.8% (27.5%)	33.5% (36.0%)	24.2% (53.6%)
<b>2010 Survey</b>	34.0 (20.7)	35.8 (32.1)	26.0 (44.6)
<b>2009 Survey</b>	34.6 (20.2)	35.6 (25.2)	29.3 (47.3)
<b>At Time of Survey</b>			
<b>2011 Survey</b>	9.3% (7.1%)	23.3% (27.9%)	67.1% (42.8%)
<b>2010 Survey</b>	9.8 (6.4)	31.9 (25.4)	57.4 (38.9)
<b>2009 Survey</b>	12.3 (15.4)	31.3 (22.0)	56.4 (37.4)

*Note:* As of December 2011, December 2010, and December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

**Table III-6: Iraqi Refugee Panel Service Utilization by Survey Year**

<b>Type of Service Utilization</b>	<b>2011 Survey</b>	<b>2010 Survey</b>	<b>2009 Survey</b>
ELT in High School Within the Past 12 Months	13.4%	10.6%	10.6%
ELT Outside of High School Within the Past 12 Months	30.9	35.9	46.2
Job Training Within the Past 12 Months	3.8	2.1	1.0
Currently Attending ELT in High School	13.4	10.6	10.6
Currently Attending ELT Outside of High School	16.7	20.9	26.5

*Note:* Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. In order that English language training (ELT) not to be confused with English high school instruction, statistics for both populations are given.

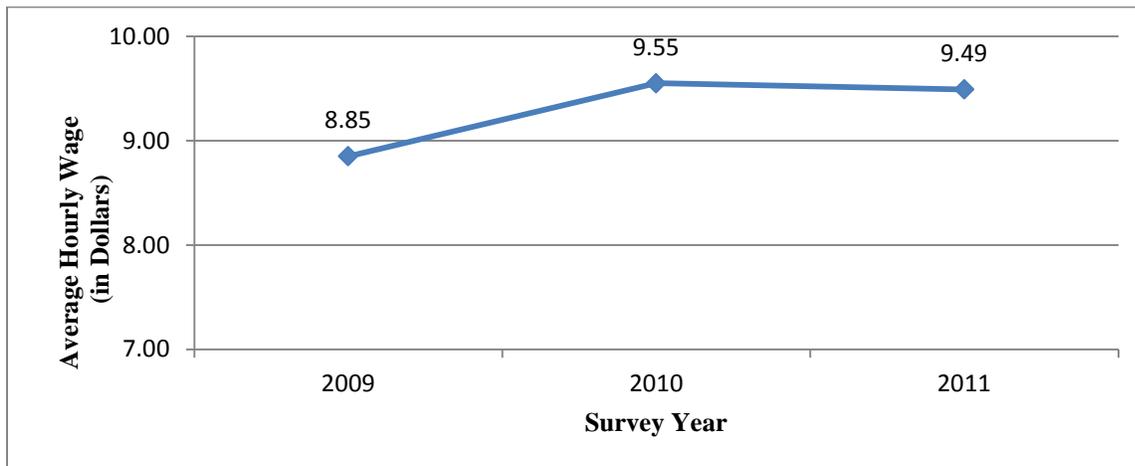
**Table III-7: Iraqi Refugees' Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Self-Sufficiency by Survey Year**

Survey Year	Hourly Wages of Employed - Current Job	Own Home or Apartment	Rent Home or Apartment	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only
2011 Survey	\$9.49	5.2%	93.1%	14.9%	42.2%	41.2%
2010 Survey	9.55	2.3	97.0	18.8	36.6	37.9
2009 Survey	8.85	0.9	98.0	31.0	55.1	12.5

*Note:* As of December 2011, December 2010, and December 2009. Earnings figures are not adjusted for inflation. Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

\* Row percentages do not add up to 100 percent because data are not from the same variable.

**Chart III-4: Average Hourly Wages of Employed Refugees of the Iraqi Panel by Survey Year**



*Note:* Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009.

**Table III-8: Characteristics of Iraqi 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	4.35	5.30	4.19	4.69
Average Number of Wage Earners per Household*	0.00	1.28	1.36	1.10
<b>Percent of households with at least one member:</b>				
Under the Age of 6	29.8%	31.2%	28.8%	29.8%
Under the Age of 16	70.2	73.8	67.4	70.3
Fluent English Speaker **	28.8	35.5	50.4	40.4

\*Data refer to refugee households of Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. Iraqi refugee households with neither earnings nor assistance are excluded.

\*\* Speaking English very well at the time of the survey.

**Table III-9: Source of Medical Coverage for the Iraqi Refugee Panel by Survey Year**

Source of Medical Coverage by Year of Survey	2011 Survey	2010 Survey	2009 Survey
<b>No Medical Coverage in any of the Past 12 Months</b>	21.6%	16.4%	4.1%
<b>Medical Coverage Through Employer</b>	6.6	5.0	1.9
<b>Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)</b>	62.3	70.2	89.4

*Note:* As of December 2011, December 2010, and December 2009. Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009.

**Table III-10: Public Assistance Utilization of the Iraqi Refugee Panel by Survey Year**

Type of Public Assistance	2011 Survey	2010 Survey	2009 Survey
<b>Cash Assistance</b>			
Any Type of Cash Assistance	57.1%	55.4%	86.1%
Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC)/Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	23.8	10.0	2.0
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	13.3	30.1	52.8
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	33.4	21.6	23.2
General Assistance (GA)	0.3	3.5	25.5
<b>Non-cash Assistance</b>			
Medicaid or RMA	61.4	70.2	89.4
Food Stamps	81.3	86.2	95.1
Public Housing	9.9	8.6	6.1

*Note:* Data refer to refugee households who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 or older. All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. Many households receive more than one type of assistance.

**Table III-11: Iraqi Refugee Panel Employment-to-Population Ration (EPR) and Welfare Dependency for Top Ten States**

State	Percent of Iraqi Individuals and Households						
	Arrivals* Individuals	EPR Individuals	AFDC/TANF Households	RCA Households	SSI Households	GA Households	Total** Households
<b>California</b>	32.0%	27.1%	43.3%	17.0%	40.5%	1.0%	80.8%
<b>Michigan</b>	17.0	41.7	22.4	22.4	36.0	0.0	66.8
<b>Other States</b>	51.0	39.1	11.6	7.6	27.8	0.0	38.2
<b>All States</b>	100.0	35.9	23.8	13.3	33.4	0.3	57.1

\* The state arrival data refer to Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009.

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

*Note:* As of December 2011. 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 Iraqi refugee population residing in that state that arrived in the United States during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2009. **Because some refugees have difficulty distinguishing between GA and AFDC/TANF, some GA utilization may reflect AFDC/TANF utilization.** For data on public assistance utilization by household, see Table 11. Due to the small number of households in each state, except for the top two, 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://ecdinternational.org/">http://ecdinternational.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>

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