

Report to the Congress

FY 2012



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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) 2012, from October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012. It is the forty-sixth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the United States (U.S.) since FY 1975 and the thirty-second 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 76,000 for FY 2012. This included 12,000 for Africa, 18,000 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 for Refugee Resettlement (ORR) Populations Served in FY 2012

Refugees	58,238
Special Immigrant Visa Arrivals (SIVs)	4,273
Cuban/Haitians	17,761
Asylees	29,184
Victims of Trafficking	469
Unaccompanied Alien Children	14,721

Refugee Population Profile

- Near East Asia and South Asia is the largest refugee region among arrivals between FY 2007 and FY 2012. Forty-four percent of the 164,054 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. between FY 2007 and FY 2012 have fled from nations of Near East Asia and South Asia.
- Burma remained the largest country of origin among refugee arrivals between FY 2007 and FY 2012. Of the 371,100 refugees, 97,350 have fled Burma, followed by 74,327 from Iraq, 61,072 from Bhutan, 26,675 from Somalia, 23,456 came from Iran. The rest of the 88,200 refugee arrivals came from 84 other countries.

- The FY 2012 refugee arrivals included: 15,069 from Bhutan, 14,148 from Burma, 12,233 from Iraq, 4,921 from Somalia, and 1,948 refugees from Cuba. The rest of the refugee arrivals, totaling 9,919, came from 61 other countries.
- In FY 2012, Texas (5,923) received the largest number of arrivals (refugees and Amerasian immigrants), followed by California (5,174), Michigan (3,594), New York (3,528) and Pennsylvania (2,809). The remaining 37,210 refugees were placed across 44 states.

Domestic Resettlement Program

Refugee Appropriations: In FY 2012, after an across-the-board rescission, ORR received total appropriations of \$768.3 million to assist refugee populations, victims of trafficking, and unaccompanied alien children (UAC). In addition, ORR received authority to utilize \$24.6 million of carryover funding in FY 2012.

- In FY 2012, due to a sharp increase in the number of UAC referred from the Department of Homeland Security, ORR experienced a shortfall in the UAC program amounting to approximately \$98.5 million. ORR was able to accommodate this shortfall by reprogramming funds from other ORR refugee programs. This internal reprogramming was possible without loss of benefits for eligible refugees or disruption of services, due to two situations. First, the number of refugees entering the United States was significantly lower than budgeted level. Second, ORR was able to incrementally fund Social Service discretionary grants and Targeted Assistance formula and discretionary grants that are awarded late in the fiscal year.
- **Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program:** Grants and contracts to non-profit, organizations to provide shelter care services for 14,721 children totaled \$278 million (\$267 million from current year appropriations, \$6 million from prior year appropriations and \$5 million from Public Health Emergency Funds).
- **Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA):** Grants awarded to states totaled \$238.3 million for eight months of assistance.
- **Social Services:** Formula grants awarded to states and non-profit organizations (for Wilson/Fish Alternative Program states) totaled \$84.4 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 \$39.9 million.
- **Targeted Assistance:** Formula grants and discretionary grants awarded to states for counties with large numbers of refugees totaled \$28.1 million to supplement available services to assist refugees in securing employment within one year or less.

- **Voluntary Agencies Matching Grant (MG) Program:** Cooperative agreements awarded to voluntary resettlement agencies totaled \$65.3 million from current and prior year appropriations with an additional \$11.9 million in carry forward funding from FY 2011¹. Under this program, federal funds are matched by national voluntary resettlement agencies to provide employment related assistance and services to refugees, and other eligible populations.
- **Refugee Preventive Health:** Grants awarded to state and local health departments totaled \$4.7 million to support coordination and promotion refugee health.
- **Wilson/Fish Alternative Projects:** Grants awarded to 12 state-wide Wilson/Fish projects and one county-wide project totaling \$32 million in FY 2012 funds.
- **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program:** Grants awarded to non-profit and local government organizations totaled \$8.6 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 \$10.8 million to provide services to survivors of torture, including treatment, rehabilitation, and social and legal services.
- **Program Support:** ORR obligated \$19.3 million to support salary and benefits, overhead, IT support, monitoring, and other various support costs.

Economic Adjustment

- The 2012 Annual Survey of Refugees, who have been in the U.S. less than five years, indicated that 51 percent of refugees age 16 or over were employed as of December 2012, as compared with 58 percent for the U.S. population.
- The labor force participation rate was 60 percent for the sampled refugee population, as compared with 63 percent for the U.S. population. The refugee unemployment rate was 16 percent, compared with eight percent for the U.S. population.
- Approximately 58 percent of all sampled refugee households in the 2012 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.

¹ FY 2012 marked the first time the MG Program operated on a true federal FY. Previously ORR awarded MG grants on a program year basis, running from February 1 through January 31. 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, FY 2012 operations received a onetime boost with FY 2011 carry forward funding.

- 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 2012 survey was \$9.66. This represents a 2.5 percent increase from the 2011 survey.
- 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) 2012, 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.

While FY 2012 started out like most other years at ORR, a slight change in the UAC program was noticeable from the outset. Whereas in prior years, higher referrals in the spring tended to drop in the summer and early fall, in FY 2012 referrals from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) remained steady for the first few months, and then started to climb at a rate previously unseen.

In a five month period between March and July 2012, the UAC program received almost 7,200 referrals—surpassing FY 2011's total annual referrals. Conducting round the clock operations with the help of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), DHS, the Department of Defense (DOD) and ORR's providers on the ground, ORR increased its capacity in emergency and then permanent shelters to manage the increase. The program placed approximately 14,000 children for the year, more than double the number for FY 2011, and far exceeding projections for FY 2012.

The impact of this unanticipated increase in UAC referrals was primarily absorbed within the refugee program, by reprogramming existing refugee program funding. By incrementally funding FY 2012 and 2013 program expenditures across two funding years, ORR was able to cover the shortfall without loss of benefits for eligible refugees or disruption of services to any of the populations served by ORR. This was possible because overseas arrivals were far under the 76,000 ceiling authorized by the FY 2012 Presidential Determination, with final admission numbers totaling just over 58,000 refugees for the year.

Beyond the UAC program, FY 2012 also was a year in which ORR focused on refugee health. The official reorganization of the office was finalized in FY 2012, and included the addition of an Associate Deputy Director to oversee the Unaccompanied Children's and Anti-Trafficking in Persons (ATIP) programs to support the larger program structure. The reorganization also created a new Division of Refugee Health to advance ORR's health initiatives, coordinating with federal partners, state refugee coordinators and the Association of Refugee Health Coordinators to prepare the refugee resettlement network for full implementation of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) in January 2014.

During the year, ORR issued two State Letters (#12-13 and #12-09) with revised cash and medical assistance (CMA) guidelines, outlining changes and clarifications related to the

administration and coordination of refugee CMA. The second letter updated medical screening guidelines for the first time since 1995, including allowable medical screening services and further guidance related to reimbursement categories and limitations.

In addition to general health initiatives, ORR further worked to address mental health and wellness within the communities it serves. One important step was to partner with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), to try to understand what is triggering suicides in Bhutanese refugee communities. ORR continues to follow up on CDC recommendations and next steps, from an early FY 2012 CDC Epi-Aid study focusing on eleven communities in four states (Arizona, Georgia, New York and Texas). For example, several meetings with community leaders were held in FY 2012, including a workshop during the 2012 ORR National Consultation. ORR also has expanded its partnerships with Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and other agencies working on suicide prevention strategies and overall mental health post-resettlement.

In a similar vein, ORR expanded grants for the Survivors of Torture program to 29 grantees in FY 2012, also funding two national technical assistance providers. The Survivors of Torture program is open to all persons, including U.S. citizens, who have experienced torture in foreign countries. Services for Survivors of Torture programs focus on physical, psychological, social and legal services for torture survivors, as well as education and training of service providers.

Following ORR's six "Guiding Principles," the focus of the agency remained a client-centered one. In FY 2012, ORR continued to concentrate its efforts on programs designed to support the most vulnerable and often-marginalized persons: single mothers; lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans-gender (LGBT) refugees; survivors of torture and human trafficking, and unaccompanied minors.

Looking forward to FY 2013, ORR will continue to expand its focus on refugee health in preparation for the full implementation of the ACA in January 2014. Strategic resettlement placement is vital to ensuring that refugees have the access to employment, health care, and education to which they are entitled, and to ensure their successful resettlement and integration in the United States.

ORR is committed to putting refugees at the forefront of all of its programs and initiatives, to ensure that the U.S. Refugee Program upholds its humanitarian obligation to rescue and restore refugees' safety and dignity as they become valuable members of the American public.

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Administration for Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

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. The law explicitly states that the "objectives of this Act are to provide a permanent and systematic procedure for the admission to this country of refugees of special humanitarian concern to the United States, and to provide comprehensive and uniform provisions for the effective resettlement and absorption of those refugees who are admitted."

Since the passage of the Act, over three million refugees from more than 70 countries have been given safe haven in the U.S., along with the possibility of a new beginning, and freedom from persecution and displacement. The ORR's mission is to link these newly-arrived populations to key resources to maximize their potential in the U.S., 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 FY 1988, 76,397 Amerasians have been admitted to the U.S. under this provision. In FY 2012, the U.S. government admitted 77 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 2012, the U.S. government admitted 17,761 Cuban/Haitians.

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 public assistance 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 2012, ORR provided services to 29,184 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 U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (USCIS), or through posters and pamphlets available at the immigration courts. In FY 2012, the hotline received approximately 3,943 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 2012, 4,273 Iraqi and Afghan SIVs were admitted to the U.S. (3,775 and 498 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.

Initiatives, Highlights and Collaborations

Refugee Placement

Based on the National Security Council led interagency process, ORR and DOS's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) have instituted quarterly placement consultation meetings with resettlement stakeholders. Stakeholders include: resettlement agencies, state refugee coordinators, refugee health coordinators, ethnic community based organizations and ORR technical assistance providers. During the quarterly meetings, stakeholders share timely information on refugee arrivals and available relevant data and resource 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 2012, 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 100 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 2013 Consolidated Refugee Placement Decision Plans. This collaborative initiative is designed to improve the planning process in determining where refugees are initially resettled.

LGBT Technical Assistance

In FY 2012, ORR awarded the second year of funding for the training and technical assistance grant to Heartland Alliance International, LLC (HAI) for \$250,000 to continue development of the network's capacity to meet the resettlement needs of LGBT refugees and asylees through The Rainbow Welcome Initiative.

Within FY 2012, HAI conducted four three-day training sessions, presented at national conferences, launched and expanded a resource website, developed partnerships and implemented pilot projects, published a field manual, and conducted webinars and ongoing technical assistance to service providers and resettlement agencies.

Four regional trainings were conducted, introducing resettlement service providers to issues affecting the LGBT refugee/asylee community, covering fundamental terms, definitions, and concepts relevant to LGBT refugees/asylees and how core services can be tailored to meet their specific needs. Partner agencies hosted HAI on site in San Diego, Atlanta, Philadelphia, and Chicago. Participants reported greater understanding and increased confidence in working with LGBT populations, given by the many examples provided in the trainings to include sessions focusing on case management, housing and employment services, safety, mental health, legal, and potential challenges and strategies to overcome obstacles. Participants were able to take away valuable information to their organizations in identifying areas of strength and areas needing improvement, and continued capacity building of the resettlement community by conducting their own step-down trainings.

The Rainbow Welcome Initiative launched its website, www.RainbowWelcome.org, offering links to services, reports, webinars, and presentations to service providers and refugees/asylees in four languages. The site provides tools for service providers to resettle LGBT refugees and to help empower LGBT refugees/asylees to assume an active role in their resettlement by advocating for themselves and gaining access to critical services and information.

HAI published and disseminated a 65-page manual titled, “*Rainbow Response: A Practical Guide to Resettling LGBT Refugees and Asylees.*” This manual is a how-to guide for staff working with this population on issues affecting the LGBT community. The manual offers recommendations on topics such as housing, employment, health, and safety that may require special consideration upon arrival. The manual is interactive, presenting best practices, case scenarios, questions, and quizzes with concrete steps staff can take to improve identification of, and outreach and service delivery to, LGBT program participants.

HAI continues their work with three pilot sites in evaluating best practices and providing services to LGBT individuals. The Nationalities Service Center in Philadelphia, HAI’s Refugee and Immigrant Community Services in Chicago, and Church World Service in Miami have provided significant contributions to the Rainbow Welcome Initiative. Across the three sites, research, collaboration, and outreach throughout the project have enabled the programs to provide intensive case management, implement a formal system for internal and external referrals, establish relationships with LGBT organizations, host LGBT friendly social events for participants, develop additional resource guides, provide sensitization training to staff, and provide mental health services. Through this initiative, services have been provided to nearly 100 LGBT refugees/asylees through technical consultation, asylum cases, torture treatment services, technical assistance and referral, and screening/coordination to provide referrals.

In an effort to provide training to greater numbers of providers, HAI began a webinar series titled “*Strengthening Services for LGBT Refugees and Asylees.*” Each 90-minute webinar has a thematic focus with different intended audiences to cover topics relevant to LGBT refugee/asylee resettlement with trainings to be conducted in FY 2013. Additional developments include a series of three videos that will be included in an electronic resource package for resettlement agencies. The video series will touch on sensitive topics relevant to LGBT resettlement and barriers faced upon arrival.

HAI is expanding their scope of work to integrate survivors of torture treatment centers and UAC facilities into their trainings. Torture treatment centers see a larger percentage of LGBT asylees and refugees than other ORR-supported programs. Trainings will aide participants in identifying the clinical needs unique to LGBT torture survivors and understanding how interventions can be adapted to develop appropriate treatment plans. Training curriculums are being developed that also will assist UAC staff in identifying LGBT youth and provide sensitive and culturally-competent services. Trainings are scheduled to take place in the spring of 2013.

ORR Refugee Health Initiatives

In FY 2012, ORR expanded its focus on refugee health in three significant areas: changes to its structural components, nationwide training on the ACA, and updated medical screening guidelines. In November 2011, ORR announced its reorganization by publishing a Statement of Organization, Function, and Delegations of Authority that set out a new internal structure for ORR. The reorganization created the Division of Refugee Health (DRH), a new division bringing together ORR's different health-related activities under one umbrella.

DRH is responsible for providing direction for assuring that refugees are provided medical assistance and mental health services through the state-administered program and alternative programs such as the Wilson/Fish projects. The division ensures the quality of medical screening and initial medical treatment of refugees through its administration of grant programs, technical assistance and interagency agreements in support of comprehensive medical and mental health services. DRH supports coordination of services to refugees under the ACA. The division also supports mental health services to survivors of torture.

ORR also entered into an interagency agency agreement with the CDC to have a Medical Officer provide onsite expert technical assistance to ORR. The Medical Officer advises senior leadership on strategies for strengthening the continuum of care from overseas to domestic medical screening, monitoring and evaluating medical screening programs and responding to pandemic or other public health emergencies. The Medical Officer works with ORR staff members and the national resettlement network to develop programmatic capacity in refugee health matters.

One of ORR's key priorities for refugee health is facilitating full implementation of the ACA. In FY 2012, ORR hosted two national webinars and an in-person training on the expanded healthcare options under the ACA. ORR also held multiple stakeholder calls to discuss how the new law would impact refugee health by providing access to quality, affordable health insurance that extends beyond the eight months of refugee medical assistance. ORR continues to work closely with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) and the national resettlement network to ensure that refugees are integrated into the various ACA roll-out activities.

In July 2012, ORR issued revised medical screening guidelines for newly arriving refugees which supersedes the antiquated 1995 protocol for domestic medical screening. ORR engaged in a collaborative process to revise its medical screening guidelines and establish a reasonable

framework for reimbursement. ORR collaborated with its federal partners and solicited feedback from non-federal stakeholders in the development of the new guidance. By issuing this guidance, ORR established a nationwide minimum standard of care across state programs which can be used to assess the quality and cost-effectiveness of different medical screening programs.

ORR considers health and mental health services to be a key guiding principle for effective resettlement and recognizes the reciprocal relationships between good health outcomes, self-sufficiency and other social determinants of health. ORR will continue to develop partnerships that promote refugee health and integrated approach to health and human services. 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.

Domestic Resettlement Program

In FY 2012, the refugee and entrant assistance program was funded under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012 (P.L. 111-117). In addition to an appropriation of \$578.8 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 \$168.7 million for the UAC program. However, during FY 2012 ORR experienced an unprecedented, sharp rise in the number of UAC referred by DHS. In order to meet the urgent needs of the program, the Administration working with Congress, was able to reprogram funding from the Refugee Cash and Medical Assistance program (CMA), the Targeted Assistance (TA) program and the Social Services (SS) Discretionary grant program. These reprogramming actions did not result in any disruptions or reduction to these program services. During FY 2012, CMA program funding was available because the number of refugee arrivals was less than the budget level. The TA and SS funding was available because services provided in these programs are primarily forward-funded and therefore, ORR was able to incrementally fund these awards by using funding across two fiscal years. The reprogramming actions reduced the appropriated level to \$480.3 million to support refugees and other eligible populations and increased the UAC program funding to \$267 million. 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 2012 was \$768.3 million. The ORR Appropriation table below explains the FY 2012 appropriations by line-item.

Table I-1: ORR Appropriation 2012

Transitional and Medical Services	\$323,195,000
Social Services	\$124,305,000
Preventive Health	\$4,730,000
Targeted Assistance	\$28,073,000
Victims of Torture	\$11,045,000
Victims of Trafficking	\$9,775,000
Total Refugee Appropriation	\$501,123,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	\$267,211,000
Total ORR Appropriation	\$768,334,000
New budget authority only. Does not include prior year funds available for FY 2012 authorization.	

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

1. State-Administered Program

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

- *Cash and Medical Assistance*

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 these refugees.

Refugees who meet the income and resource eligibility standards of these programs but are not otherwise categorically eligible -- such as single adults, 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 2012, ORR obligated \$238.3 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 (CMA) allocations are presented in the CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations table below.

Table I-2: CMA, Social Services and Targeted Assistance Obligations 2012 (by State, in dollars)

State	CMA	Social Services	Targeted Assistance	Total
Alabama	0	115,203	0	115,203
Alaska	0	100,000	0	100,000
Arizona	9,135,000	2,414,380	1,012,664	12,562,044
Arkansas	20,000	75,000	0	95,000
California	25,400,000	7,775,287	2,609,359	35,784,646
Colorado	7,140,000	1,896,854	503,424	9,540,278
Connecticut	655,369	403,209	0	1,058,578
Delaware	125,000	75,000	0	200,000
Dist. of Col.	1,185,000	199,832	0	1,384,832
Florida	62,865,626	22,387,846	7,705,922	92,959,394
Georgia	3,870,000	2,597,818	953,995	7,421,813
Hawaii	15,000	75,000	0	90,000
Idaho	1,150,000	737,739	200,273	2,088,012
Illinois	5,765,000	2,169,796	646,190	8,580,986
Indiana	950,000	1,100,184	343,538	2,393,722
Iowa	850,000	545,883	109,194	1,505,077
Kansas	687,465	397,892	0	1,085,357
Kentucky	0	1,713,417	576,884	2,290,301
Louisiana	77,252	282,246	0	359,498
Maine	275,000	327,884	0	602,884
Maryland	11,850,000	1,470,605	471,680	13,792,285
Massachusetts	9,700,000	1,576,946	513,396	11,790,342
Michigan	8,198,036	2,824,235	925,408	11,947,679
Minnesota	3,070,000	2,543,761	571,732	6,185,493
Mississippi	725,000	75,000	-	800,000
Missouri	1,080,000	965,043	187,641	2,232,684
Montana	30,000	75,000	-	105,000
Nebraska	1,800,000	728,435	193,624	2,722,059
Nevada	0	585,318	213,901	799,219
New Hampshire	539,357	459,481	0	998,838
New Jersey	1,535,000	546,326	0	2,081,326
New Mexico	780,000	192,743	0	972,743
New York	7,320,000	3,964,297	1,396,090	12,680,387
North Carolina	2,486,000	2,074,089	431,957	4,992,046
North Dakota	1,015,000	368,205	0	1,383,205

State	CMA	Social Services	Targeted Assistance	Total
Ohio	3,085,000	1,896,854	270,077	5,251,931
Oklahoma	525,000	277,815	0	802,815
Oregon	2,685,000	903,011	386,418	3,974,429
Pennsylvania	12,100,000	2,604,907	663,309	15,368,216
Rhode Island	140,000	171,475	0	311,475
South Carolina	208,672	166,158	0	374,830
South Dakota	405,000	591,964	141,105	1,138,069
Tennessee	0	1,271,659	344,369	1,616,028
Texas	21,330,000	6,919,243	2,416,069	30,665,312
Utah	8,467,688	845,410	327,084	9,640,182
Vermont	455,000	308,831	0	763,831
Virginia	6,250,000	1,467,946	108,696	7,826,642
Washington	9,630,000	2,304,937	824,026	12,758,963
West Virginia	20,000	75,000	0	95,000
Wisconsin	2,709,197	756,349	217,557	3,683,103
Wyoming	0	0	0	0
Total	\$238,304,662	\$84,401,513	\$25,265,582	\$347,971,757

- *Social Services*

ORR provides funding for a broad range of social services to refugees, through both states and private, non-profit organizations. 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 2012, ORR obligated \$84.4 million to both state-administered and Wilson\Fish Alternative program states under the social services 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 funds employment and other services for refugees who reside in counties with 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 2012, ORR obligated \$28.1 million for targeted assistance activities for refugees and entrants. Of this amount, \$25.3 million was awarded by formula to 29 States on behalf of the 59 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.

Targeted Assistance presents the amount of funds awarded to individual counties. The amounts awarded to states under the allocation formula are provided in the CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations table.

Table I-3: Targeted Assistance 2012 (by County, in dollars)

County	State	Amount
Maricopa	AZ	776,160
Pima	AZ	236,504
Alameda	CA	139,609
Los Angeles	CA	871,061
Orange	CA	121,659
Sacramento	CA	217,059
San Diego	CA	1,067,178
Santa Clara	CA	192,793
Denver	CO	503,424
Broward	FL	295,506
Duval	FL	324,092
Hillsborough	FL	565,583
Miami-Dade	FL	5,947,680
Orange	FL	248,138
Palm Beach	FL	324,923
DeKalb	GA	718,654
Fulton	GA	235,341
Ada	ID	200,273
Cook/Kane/DuPage	IL	646,190
Marion	IN	343,538
Polk	IA	109,194
Jefferson	KY	435,613
Warren	KY	141,271
Baltimore	MD	226,699

County	State	Amount
Montgomery/Prince George's	MD	244,981
Hampden	MA	196,284
Suffolk	MA	166,700
Worcester	MA	150,412
Eaton/Ingham	MI	193,126
Kent	MI	181,159
Macomb/Oakland/Wayne	MI	551,123
Hennepin/Ramsey	MN	571,732
St. Louis	MO	187,641
Douglas	NE	193,624
Clark	NV	213,901
Erie	NY	402,207
Monroe	NY	238,831
New York City	NY	268,747
Oneida	NY	155,897
Onondaga	NY	330,408
Guilford	NC	206,588
Mecklenburg	NC	225,369
Franklin	OH	270,077
Multnomah/Clackamas	OR	386,418
Erie	PA	241,490
Lancaster	PA	185,647
Philadelphia	PA	236,172
Minnehaha	SD	141,105
Davidson	TN	344,369
Bexar	TX	227,031
Dallas/Tarrant	TX	895,991
Harris	TX	814,719
Potter	TX	205,259
Travis	TX	273,069
Davis/Salt Lake/Utah	UT	327,084
Fairfax/Arlington	VA	108,696
King/Snohomish	WA	676,605
Spokane	WA	217,557
Milwaukee	WI	147,421

County	State	Amount
Total		\$25,265,582

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, certain children with Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS), or a determination of unaccompanied status (due to post-resettlement family breakdown). Keeping with the trend of the past two years, in FY 2012 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 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/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 continued to be apparent in FY 2012. During FY 2012, 188 children with SIJS were approved to enter the program comprising 55 percent of the new cases.

In FY 2012, 342 youth entered the program, and around 1,500 youth from over 45 countries of origin were served. The top five countries of origin included: Burma, Honduras, Guatemala, Mexico and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Youth in the URM program resided in the following states in FY 2012: Arizona, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, North Dakota, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

Refer to the FY 2012 URM Program by Countries of Origin and FY 2012 URM Program by Category of Eligibility charts that display the FY 2012 URM caseload by region of origin and eligibility type.

Chart I-1: FY 2012 URM Program by Origin

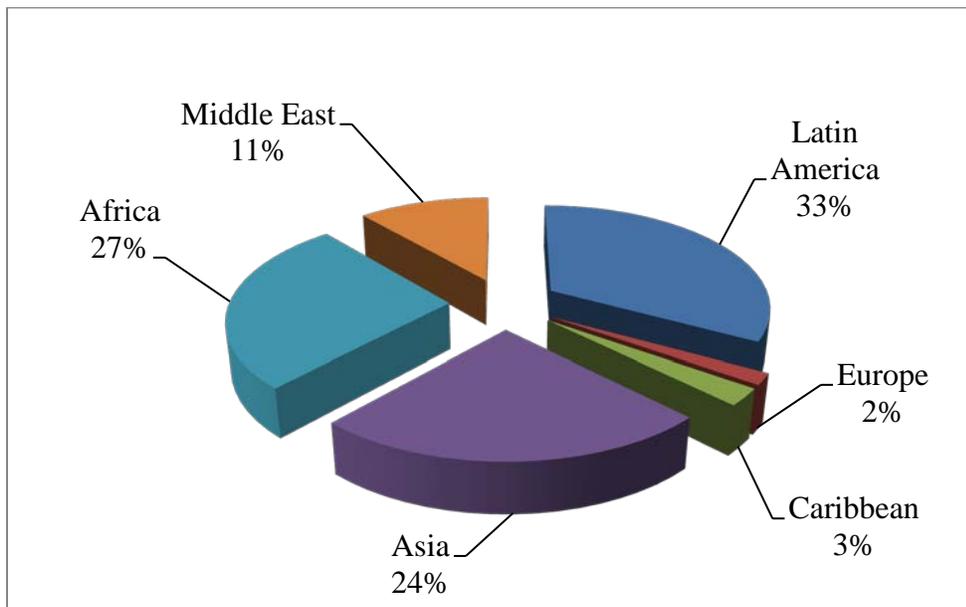
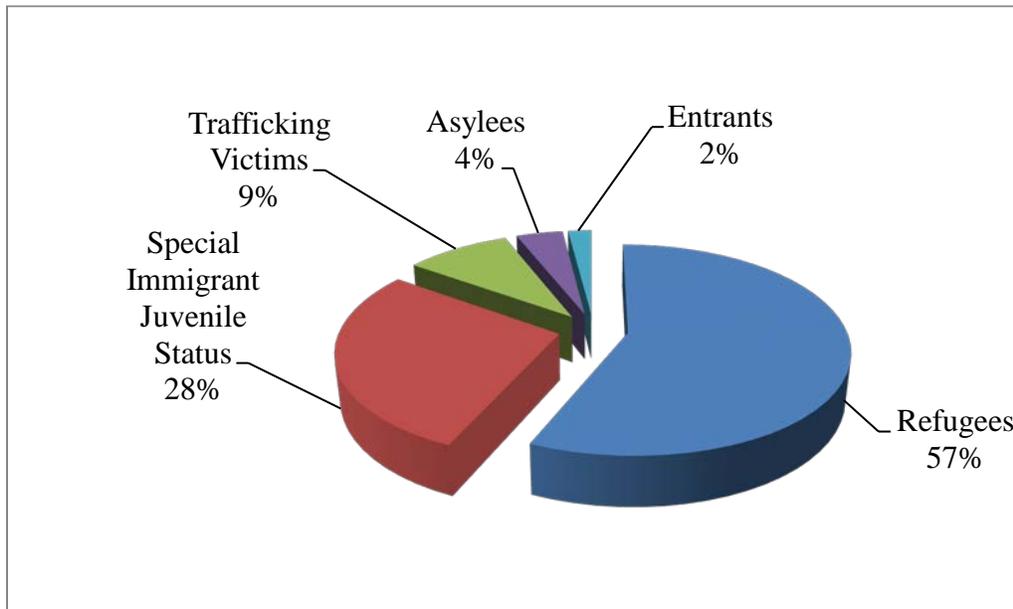


Chart I-2: FY 2012 URM Program by Category of Eligibility



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 public assistance 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 2012 budget period (9/30/2011 – 9/29/2012) for Wilson/Fish totaled \$46.3 million of which \$35.2 million was CMA funding (includes split funds from FY 2011 and FY 2012 and prior year carryover funds) and the remaining \$11.9 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 2012, 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 2012, the Wilson/Fish program entered Year 2 of a four year project period. Wilson/Fish continued to implement 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; and
 4. the state agrees to refer TANF type refugees to the Wilson/Fish agency for employability services (see chart below).

In FY 2012, ORR staff provided on-site monitoring and technical assistance to three Wilson/Fish sites (AL, KY, and TN). Findings contained in the monitoring reports for these three sites primarily focused on case file documentation, requirement for quarterly consultation with community stakeholders and translation of key documents. Some of the best practices that were identified by ORR at these three sites include: health screening and medical case management, effective coordination between the Wilson/Fish agency and the state public assistance agency, effective outreach to key community stakeholders, standardized forms used by all Wilson/Fish sub-agencies and utilization of a comprehensive statewide refugee management information system.

In FY 2012, approximately 23,381 clients received services and assistance through the Wilson/Fish program of which 15,883 received cash and medical assistance and 10,470 received employment services.

As in past years, Wilson/Fish program directors worked closely with ORR staff to establish outcome goal plans for their programs. The program goals established for FY 2012 were based on the program measures adopted for the state-administered program. For an explanation of each program measure and the outcomes for each project, see the section entitled, *Partnerships to Improve Employment and Self-Sufficiency Outcomes*. For a list of Wilson/Fish grantees, refer to Wilson/Fish Grantees table below.

Table I-4: Wilson/Fish Grantees

State/County Grantee	Wilson/Fish-CMA Funding FY-12 Budget Period	RCA Differential payment for TANF-Types	RMA Funds to Wilson/Fish Grantee	State Withdrawal from Refugee Program	Coordination of state-wide Refugee Program
Alabama – Catholic Social Services of Mobile	\$483,629	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Alaska – Catholic Social Services Anchorage	\$825,023	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Colorado – Colorado Dept. of Human Services	\$2,503,165	Yes	No	No	Yes
Idaho – Mountain States Group	\$1,958,365	Yes	No	Yes-partial (State maintains RMA oversight)	Yes
Kentucky – Catholic Charities of Louisville	\$6,978,083	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana – Catholic	\$758,129	No	No	Yes-partial (State	Yes

State/County Grantee	Wilson/Fish-CMA Funding FY-12 Budget Period	RCA Differential payment for TANF-Types	RMA Funds to Wilson/Fish Grantee	State Withdrawal from Refugee Program	Coordination of state-wide Refugee Program
Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge				maintains RMA oversight)	
Massachusetts – Massachusetts Office of Refugees and Immigrants	\$3,528,385	No	No	No	Yes
Nevada – Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	\$4,962,968	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Dakota – Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	\$1,104,857	Yes	No	Yes-partial (State maintains RMA oversight)	Yes
San Diego – Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego	\$3,585,317	No	No	No	No (CA Dept. of Social Serv.)
South Dakota – LSS of South Dakota	\$967,620	No	No	Yes-partial (State maintains RMA oversight)	Yes
Tennessee - Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	\$7,046,733	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

State/County Grantee	Wilson/Fish-CMA Funding FY-12 Budget Period	RCA Differential payment for TANF-Types	RMA Funds to Wilson/Fish Grantee	State Withdrawal from Refugee Program	Coordination of state-wide Refugee Program
Vermont – USCRI	\$539,422	No	No	No	No (VT Agency for Human Services)

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

In FY 2012, nine national voluntary agencies offered MG services totaling \$65.3 million through their network of 234 offices in 42 states. 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 \$32.6 million, or \$1 for every \$2 federal. The nine agencies receiving federal funding in FY 2012 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, 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 2012, MG services were provided to 35,166 individuals, including refugees (71 percent), Cuban/Haitian entrants (15 percent), asylees (11 percent), SIV holders (three percent), certified victims of human trafficking, and Amerasians were served through the MG. Refugees may participate in MG 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 44 percent of all arriving refugees to states offering MG chose to enroll, rates varied from 79 percent in New Hampshire to just seven percent in neighboring Maine.

ORR collects statistical reports on a trimester basis. These reports include both performance and outcome data. Program performance held steady in FY 2012. MG service providers found employment for 50 percent of all employable adults within 120 days at an average hourly wage of \$8.71. This resulted in a 55 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 refugees and Amerasians, the MG program saw increases in all immigrant categories served in FY 2012, including a 350 percent increase in enrollment of SIV holders and a 38 percent increase in enrolled victims of human trafficking. For a complete breakdown of MG enrollment by immigration status, refer to the Breakdown of Match Grant Enrollment by Immigration Status table, below.

Table I-5: Breakdown of Match Grant Enrollment by Immigration Status

Status	Total Enrolled	Percent of Total
Refugee	24,968	71.0%
Asylees	3,722	10.6%
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	5,315	15.1%
SIV	1,026	2.9%
Victim of Trafficking	135	0.4%
Amerasian	0	0.0%
Total	35,166	100.00%

The following ten tables, one for each voluntary agency, highlight performance measures for each of the nine cooperative agreement holders and the last table highlights performance for all local service provider sites serving 200 or more individuals.

Table I-5a: Church World Service

Total Federal Award: \$5,885,000 (32 local service provider sites in 18 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	1,108	2,761	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	703	1,829	62%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	94%	95%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	867	2,923	80%
Entered Employment at 120 days		833	61%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.75	
Health Benefits at 120 days		297	42%

Table I-5b: Episcopal Migration Ministries

Total Federal Award: \$5,445,000 (24 local service provider sites in 18 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	1,065	2,475	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	715	1,632	52%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	92%	92%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	1,258	3,272	68%
Entered Employment at 120 days		822	49%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.63	
Health Benefits at 120 days		346	48%

Table I-5c: Ethiopian Community Development Council

Total Federal Award: \$2,314,400 (13 local service provider sites in 12 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	490	1,052	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	296	683	57%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	91%	94%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	282	661	66%
Entered Employment at 120 days		340	42%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.80	
Health Benefits at 120 days		208	69%

Table I-5d: Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society

Total Federal Award: \$2,127,400 (12 local service provider sites in 7 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	406	967	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	224	505	62%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	96%	98%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	204	509	78%
Entered Employment at 120 days		259	54%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.68	
Health Benefits at 120 days		90	39%

Table I-5e: International Rescue Committee

Total Federal Award: \$9,339,000 (19 local service provider sites in 13 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	2,069	4,245	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	1,188	2,694	53%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	92%	94%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	1,408	3,346	67%
Entered Employment at 120 days		1,517	45%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.66	
Health Benefits at 120 days		624	53%

Table I-5f: Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service

Total Federal Award: \$9,352,200 (29 local service provider sites in 18 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	1,926	4,251	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	1,078	2,315	57%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	95%	95%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	2,577	6,048	71%
Entered Employment at 120 days		1,205	56%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.58	
Health Benefits at 120 days		459	46%

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

Total Federal Award: \$24,479,400 (68 local service provider sites in 30 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	5,701	11,748	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	2,771	5,635	50%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	91%	90%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	3,461	7,335	70%
Entered Employment at 120 days		3,478	44%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.80	
Health Benefits at 120		1,083	50%

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

Total Federal Award: \$12,091,200 (30 local service provider sites in 22 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	2,637	5,496	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	2,029	4,344	59%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	95%	96%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	2,344	5,133	72%
Entered Employment at 120 days		2,498	60%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.64	
Health Benefits at 120 days		926	45%

Table I-5i: World Relief

Total Federal Award: \$4,776,200 (15 local service provider sites in 8 states)			
Measures	Cases	Individuals	Percentage
Enrolled	929	2,171	
Self-sufficient at 120 days	573	1,372	56%
Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days	90%	92%	
Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days	656	1,674	71%
Entered Employment at 120 days		782	55%
Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days		\$8.81	
Health Benefits at 120 days		460	76%

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

GRANTEE	CITY	State	Enrolled Clients	Economic Self-Sufficiency at 120 Days	Entered Employment	Average Wage (Full-Time)	Economic Self-Sufficiency Retention at 180 Days	Economic Self-Sufficiency Overall at 180 Days
IRC	Phoenix	AZ	411	55%	45%	\$ 8.59	94%	71%
LIRS	Phoenix	AZ	239	62%	67%	\$ 9.62	89%	59%
USCCB	Phoenix	AZ	413	44%	40%	\$ 8.38	62%	69%
CWS	Phoenix	AZ	209	56%	59%	\$ 8.09	87%	71%
USCCB	Los Angeles	CA	631	31%	27%	\$ 9.28	96%	70%
USCCB	San Diego	CA	337	1%	11%	\$ 8.30	0%	45%
LIRS	Tampa	FL	577	65%	67%	\$ 8.15	93%	70%
USCCB	West Palm Beach	FL	315	49%	38%	\$ 8.59	84%	56%
LIRS	Miami	FL	414	78%	69%	\$ 8.39	97%	79%
USCCB	Orlando	FL	201	55%	44%	\$ 7.98	88%	70%
CWS	Miami	FL	543	89%	88%	\$ 8.70	100%	93%
EMM	Miami	FL	508	59%	68%	\$ 8.55	97%	77%
USCRI	Miami	FL	1414	70%	68%	\$ 8.31	100%	85%
USCCB	Miami Springs	FL	616	78%	51%	\$ 8.17	100%	88%
IRC	Miami	FL	719	35%	37%	\$ 8.70	93%	66%
WRRS	Miami	FL	236	78%	69%	\$ 8.72	95%	85%
LIRS	Atlanta	GA	378	41%	44%	\$ 8.09	97%	74%
WRRS	Stone Mountain	GA	472	59%	56%	\$ 8.78	94%	73%
EMM	Decatur	GA	155	61%	47%	\$ 8.50	96%	80%
IRC	Atlanta	GA	623	68%	49%	\$ 8.70	95%	77%
USCCB	Atlanta	GA	227	69%	63%	\$ 8.85	100%	83%
CWS	Atlanta	GA	214	61%	41%	\$ 9.66	89%	77%
USCCB	Indianapolis	IN	370	79%	54%	\$ 9.10	92%	85%
EMM	Indianapolis	IN	208	75%	65%	\$ 9.16	80%	66%

GRANTEE	CITY	State	Enrolled Clients	Economic Self-Sufficiency at 120 Days	Entered Employment	Average Wage (Full-Time)	Economic Self-Sufficiency Retention at 180 Days	Economic Self-Sufficiency Overall at 180 Days
USCCB	Louisville	KY	207	62%	37%	\$ 9.17	77%	67%
IRC	Baltimore	MD	227	89%	65%	\$ 8.89	95%	86%
USCCB	Lansing	MI	220	10%	18%	\$ 8.10	100%	44%
LIRS	Southfield	MI	369	53%	40%	\$ 8.13	100%	62%
USCRI	Dearborn	MI	302	59%	50%	\$ 8.80	99%	71%
EMM	Southfield	MI	293	52%	34%	\$ 7.87	100%	63%
USCRI	St. Louis	MO	288	54%	51%	\$ 8.57	97%	70%
USCRI	Kansas City	MO	262	54%	55%	\$ 9.35	97%	70%
USCCB	Albuquerque	NM	207	22%	39%	\$ 7.98	78%	20%
USCRI	Brooklyn	NY	275	67%	68%	\$ 10.71	99%	73%
USCRI	Albany	NY	207	50%	50%	\$ 8.69	89%	51%
USCCB	Brooklyn	NY	383	96%	91%	\$ 8.86	100%	97%
USCCB	New York	NY	330	61%	63%	\$ 9.90	95%	76%
USCCB	Cleveland	OH	253	29%	46%	\$ 8.41	97%	73%
USCRI	Philadelphia	PA	256	72%	64%	\$ 7.81	89%	70%
USCRI	Erie	PA	289	56%	52%	\$ 7.70	88%	52%
USCCB	Nashville	TN	296	53%	39%	\$ 8.66	92%	66%
WRRS	Nashville	TN	211	51%	55%	\$ 8.17	85%	62%
USCCB	Dallas	TX	420	58%	48%	\$ 8.21	87%	75%
USCCB	Fort Worth	TX	339	55%	44%	\$ 8.22	100%	91%
IRC	Dallas	TX	340	84%	59%	\$ 8.23	97%	93%
USCCB	Houston	TX	682	68%	53%	\$ 8.93	90%	85%
USCCB	San Antonio	TX	582	60%	50%	\$ 8.29	64%	92%
ECDC	Houston	TX	264	63%	43%	\$ 8.64	96%	68%
USCRI	Houston	TX	374	25%	54%	\$ 8.35	89%	72%
USCCB	Salt Lake City	UT	510	21%	21%	\$ 9.78	100%	55%
IRC	Salt Lake City	UT	210	39%	43%	\$ 8.63	99%	64%
USCCB	Arlington	VA	338	27%	35%	\$ 10.02	100%	57%
WRRS	Kent	WA	307	30%	34%	\$ 10.16	80%	48%

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 90th 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 2012 performance reported as follows:

- **Caseload** for services in FY 2012 totaled 78,738, representing a four percent decrease from FY 2011 (81,662). A caseload is defined as *the unduplicated number of active employable adults enrolled in employability services*.
- **Entered Employment** totaled 41,659 or 53 percent of the total caseload (78,738), representing three percent increase from FY 2011 (40,849 or 50 percent of total caseload of 81,662).

- **Terminations due to Earnings** totaled 10,368 or 49 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This was a three percent decrease from FY 2011 (10,972 or 52 percent).
- **Reductions due to Earnings** totaled 3,045, or 15 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This was a one percent increase from FY 2011 (3,039 or 14 percent).
- **Average Wage at Placement** for those entering full-time employment was \$9.27, a \$0.35 increase from the average wage in FY 2011 (\$8.92).
- **Employment Retention** totaled 29,850 for a retention rate of 75 percent. This was a one percent increase from FY 2011 (29,754 or 74 percent).
- **Entered Employment with Health Benefits** reached 20,430 or 62 percent of those entering full-time employment having health benefits available through their employer. This was a one percent increase from FY 2011 (19,917 or 61 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 slow recovery in the U.S. economy made finding jobs for refugees more difficult. As more native-born Americans joined the unemployed, the competition for entry-level employment, the most likely type of employment for refugees, increased. Also, with the availability of more English proficient individuals in the labor market, employers sought employees with more proficient English skills. In order to address these challenges, ORR worked in closer collaboration with states and Wilson-Fish agencies to better communicate ORR priorities and to share knowledge of promising practices that can be transferred across programs.

Twenty states exceeded their entered employment rate for FY 2012. Four states had the same entered employment rate as in FY 2011. Also, 24 states increased the termination rate of refugees terminating their cash assistance over the previous year.

Nineteen states improved their job retention rates over the previous year. Alabama and West Virginia reported a retention rate of 100 percent. Retention rates over 90 percent also were reported in the Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina and California. Also, 20 states improved the rate of refugees entering full-time employment offering health benefits.

In FY 2012, 32 states, improved their average wage from FY 2011. Twenty-one states reported higher wages than the average aggregate wage for all states (\$9.27).

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 2012 was \$1,827.74 per job placement. This represented a \$117.75 decrease from the FY 2011 average unit cost of \$1,945.49.

The following aggregate data tables summarize the FY 2011 and FY 2012 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.

Table I-6: FY 2011 and FY 2012 Performance Outcomes for All States and California Counties

All States (Aggregate)	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	81,662		78,738	
Entered Employments	40,849	50%	41,659	53%
Terminations	10,972	52%	10,368	49%
Reductions	3,039	14%	3,045	15%
Average Wage	\$8.92		\$9.27	
Retentions	29,754	74%	29,850	75%
Health Benefits	19,917	61%	20,430	62%

Arkansas	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	43		51	
Entered Employments	18	42%	17	33%
Terminations	4	67%	2	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$7.66		\$9.05	
Retentions	14	78%	22	92%
Health Benefits	0	0%	10	83%

Alabama	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	126		124	
Entered Employments	71	56%	85	85%
Terminations	12	36%	21	33%
Reductions	18	55%	25	40%
Average Wage	\$7.99		\$8.59	
Retentions	83	100%	83	100%
Health Benefits	30	49%	57	76%

Colorado	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,322		1204	
Entered Employments	928	70%	824	68%
Terminations	580	91%	488	89%
Reductions	60	9%	60	11%
Average Wage	\$9.77		\$10.00	
Retentions	819	88%	725	88%
Health Benefits	555	73%	590	86%

Alaska	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	120		161	
Entered Employments	56	47%	82	51%
Terminations	8	18%	11	15%
Reductions	25	56%	51	68%
Average Wage	\$9.27		\$9.00	
Retentions	63	84%	69	88%
Health Benefits	7	64%	33	53%

Connecticut	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	463		502	
Entered Employments	256	55%	272	54%
Terminations	16	17%	20	14%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.98		\$9.82	
Retentions	174	89%	183	55%
Health Benefits	120	51%	129	81%

Arizona	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	2,159		1,594	
Entered Employments	1,115	52%	823	52%
Terminations	306	45%	352	96%
Reductions	39	6%	13	4%
Average Wage	\$7.71		\$8.34	
Retentions	333	58%	695	79%
Health Benefits	429	49%	490	72%

Delaware	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	62		57	
Entered Employments	45	73%	36	63%
Terminations	3	50%	7	70%
Reductions	3	50%	3	30%
Average Wage	\$7.67		\$7.99	
Retentions	24	75%	29	83%
Health Benefits	23	77%	22	73%

Dist. of Columbia	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	386		506	
Entered Employments	149	39%	181	36%
Terminations	24	18%	98	60%
Reductions	16	12%	7	4%
Average Wage	\$13.13		\$10.42	
Retentions	108	89%	160	86%
Health Benefits	28	37%	48	62%

Idaho	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	429		486	
Entered Employments	314	73%	368	76%
Terminations	90	80%	118	72%
Reductions	23	20%	7	4%
Average Wage	\$8.82		\$7.85	
Retentions	292	84%	236	79%
Health Benefits	80	63%	70	31%

Florida	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	18,290		17,401	
Entered Employments	9,528	52%	8,907	51%
Terminations	3,159	94%	3,088	96%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.24		\$8.43	
Retentions	6,047	63%	5,735	63%
Health Benefits	4,461	49%	4,214	49%

Illinois	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,755		1,664	
Entered Employments	910	52%	881	53%
Terminations	241	42%	212	30%
Reductions	149	26%	156	22%
Average Wage	\$9.20		\$9.56	
Retentions	610	67%	673	76%
Health Benefits	661	82%	559	78%

Georgia	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,499		1,560	
Entered Employments	505	34%	633	41%
Terminations	50	81%	22	79%
Reductions	1	2%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.04		\$8.27	
Retentions	408	76%	452	83%
Health Benefits	470	94%	483	76%

Indiana	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,131		1,592	
Entered Employments	658	58%	1,131	71%
Terminations	131	27%	161	32%
Reductions	136	28%	127	32%
Average Wage	\$9.01		\$8.97	
Retentions	343	53%	333	56%
Health Benefits	370	62%	808	73%

Hawaii	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	29		59	
Entered Employments	29	100%	36	61%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.26		\$9.00	
Retentions	19	76%	7	64%
Health Benefits	16	94%	6	38%

Iowa	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,003		476	
Entered Employments	301	30%	260	55%
Terminations	19	50%	25	68%
Reductions	1	3%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.75		\$9.83	
Retentions	263	85%	215	81%
Health Benefits	236	88%	202	98%

Kansas	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	713		734	
Entered Employments	389	55%	369	50%
Terminations	73	47%	73	59%
Reductions	35	23%	23	19%
Average Wage	\$11.18		\$11.66	
Retentions	309	78%	319	79%
Health Benefits	167	70%	179	73%

Maryland	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	949		1,184	
Entered Employments	843	89%	1,000	84%
Terminations	523	100%	156	27%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.38		\$9.51	
Retentions	748	88%	851	89%
Health Benefits	502	79%	538	72%

Kentucky	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,930		1,819	
Entered Employments	1,007	52%	1,018	56%
Terminations	548	65%	531	62%
Reductions	198	23%	123	14%
Average Wage	\$9.12		\$9.01	
Retentions	724	77%	748	82%
Health Benefits	510	64%	608	73%

Massachusetts	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,817		1,526	
Entered Employments	1,282	71%	1,138	75%
Terminations	544	58%	423	53%
Reductions	333	35%	321	40%
Average Wage	\$9.65		\$9.95	
Retentions	1,038	84%	954	82%
Health Benefits	722	88%	575	88%

Louisiana	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	198		221	
Entered Employments	135	68%	134	61%
Terminations	93	91%	64	58%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.41		\$9.05	
Retentions	100	87%	89	80%
Health Benefits	68	58%	34	32%

Michigan	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	4,324		4,067	
Entered Employments	1,045	24%	1,325	33%
Terminations	176	27%	264	35%
Reductions	192	29%	457	60%
Average Wage	\$8.64		\$8.71	
Retentions	604	47%	1,032	83%
Health Benefits	177	35%	219	27%

Maine	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,175		1,117	
Entered Employments	496	42%	470	42%
Terminations	251	55%	257	57%
Reductions	22	5%	1	0%
Average Wage	\$9.52		\$9.40	
Retentions	122	70%	70	67%
Health Benefits	8	5%	10	8%

Minnesota	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	3,178		1,466	
Entered Employments	1,723	54%	811	55%
Terminations	263	27%	200	31%
Reductions	164	17%	150	23%
Average Wage	9.23		\$9.21	
Retentions	1,494	75%	828	69%
Health Benefits	419	36%	166	30%

Mississippi	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	37		44	
Entered Employments	37	100%	35	80%
Terminations	6	40%	7	50%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.47		\$8.31	
Retentions	8	89%	8	80%
Health Benefits	12	55%	15	54%

Nevada	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,391		1,519	
Entered Employments	530	38%	771	51%
Terminations	111	35%	124	21%
Reductions	14	4%	15	3%
Average Wage	\$10.72		\$10.19	
Retentions	272	53%	212	51%
Health Benefits	253	66%	350	60%

Missouri	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	973		934	
Entered Employments	279	29%	282	30%
Terminations	36	51%	45	75%
Reductions	17	24%	15	25%
Average Wage	\$8.68		\$8.73	
Retentions	213	87%	212	74%
Health Benefits	174	75%	194	77%

New York	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	2,827		2,437	
Entered Employments	1,421	50%	1,380	57%
Terminations	7	2%	6	2%
Reductions	354	98%	281	98%
Average Wage	\$9.39		\$10.78	
Retentions	1,105	70%	941	67%
Health Benefits	731	61%	720	68%

Montana	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	7		2	
Entered Employments	0	0%	1	50%
Terminations	0	0%	1	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$0.00		\$0.00	
Retentions	0	0%	0	0%
Health Benefits	0	0%	0	0%

New Hampshire	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	205		324	
Entered Employments	166	81%	260	80%
Terminations	60	65%	39	50%
Reductions	33	35%	39	50%
Average Wage	\$9.09		\$9.63	
Retentions	217	83%	142	88%
Health Benefits	91	88%	71	45%

Nebraska	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	603		819	
Entered Employments	412	68%	446	54%
Terminations	148	65%	220	80%
Reductions	77	34%	49	18%
Average Wage	\$10.18		\$10.21	
Retentions	272	72%	290	67%
Health Benefits	298	84%	389	95%

New Jersey	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	699		647	
Entered Employments	344	49%	184	28%
Terminations	42	30%	31	44%
Reductions	2	1%	8	11%
Average Wage	\$9.02		\$8.88	
Retentions	201	72%	71	68%
Health Benefits	160	55%	58	47%

New Mexico	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	409		359	
Entered Employments	150	37%	62	17%
Terminations	21	25%	5	16%
Reductions	1	1%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.19		\$8.30	
Retentions	64	55%	25	23%
Health Benefits	35	38%	11	32%

Oklahoma	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	324		322	
Entered Employments	167	52%	123	38%
Terminations	88	100%	87	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.98		\$9.33	
Retentions	111	93%	101	78%
Health Benefits	137	88%	92	81%

North Carolina	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,565		1,959	
Entered Employments	1,372	88%	1,553	79%
Terminations	368	87%	362	88%
Reductions	55	13%	49	12%
Average Wage	\$8.40		\$8.65	
Retentions	1,376	93%	1,357	97%
Health Benefits	1,054	86%	1,115	81%

Oregon	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,442		1,446	
Entered Employments	798	55%	782	54%
Terminations	247	77%	263	74%
Reductions	73	23%	92	26%
Average Wage	\$9.59		\$9.18	
Retentions	685	85%	649	73%
Health Benefits	418	61%	366	54%

North Dakota	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	249		385	
Entered Employments	192	77%	197	51%
Terminations	95	65%	70	42%
Reductions	28	19%	22	13%
Average Wage	\$8.63		\$8.47	
Retentions	107	97%	120	94%
Health Benefits	84	76%	106	83%

Pennsylvania	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,966		2,043	
Entered Employments	1,273	65%	1,319	65%
Terminations	398	79%	436	86%
Reductions	79	16%	40	8%
Average Wage	\$9.01		\$8.73	
Retentions	975	79%	1,020	74%
Health Benefits	682	68%	664	65%

Ohio	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,260		1,276	
Entered Employments	677	54%	593	46%
Terminations	112	27%	151	40%
Reductions	33	8%	63	17%
Average Wage	\$8.49		\$8.53	
Retentions	350	86%	277	48%
Health Benefits	280	49%	232	54%

Rhode Island	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	104		116	
Entered Employments	90	87%	86	74%
Terminations	53	88%	34	59%
Reductions	7	12%	13	22%
Average Wage	\$8.85		\$8.50	
Retentions	78	87%	76	85%
Health Benefits	32	42%	17	28%

San Diego (W/F)	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,293		1,231	
Entered Employments	351	27%	384	31%
Terminations	150	43%	163	52%
Reductions	2	1%	17	5%
Average Wage	\$8.97		\$9.12	
Retentions	241	82%	171	62%
Health Benefits	64	50%	48	33%

Texas	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	6,097		6,696	
Entered Employments	3,918	64%	5,503	82%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.86		\$8.93	
Retentions	3,524	92%	4,416	86%
Health Benefits	3,006	85%	3,570	77%

South Carolina	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	107		134	
Entered Employments	64	60%	77	57%
Terminations	2	50%	2	100%
Reductions	1	25%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.66		\$8.65	
Retentions	32	76%	70	95%
Health Benefits	24	39%	55	75%

Utah	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	620		716	
Entered Employments	504	81%	311	43%
Terminations	5	6%	0	0%
Reductions	2	3%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.77		\$8.70	
Retentions	384	87%	231	87%
Health Benefits	301	89%	192	81%

South Dakota	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	636		680	
Entered Employments	435	68%	435	64%
Terminations	223	95%	198	90%
Reductions	11	5%	21	10%
Average Wage	\$10.83		\$9.60	
Retentions	368	90%	433	80%
Health Benefits	397	96%	313	78%

Vermont	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	492		330	
Entered Employments	216	44%	177	54%
Terminations	40	83%	50	93%
Reductions	1	2%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.72		\$10.12	
Retentions	206	82%	141	84%
Health Benefits	142	73%	103	70%

Tennessee	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	616		784	
Entered Employments	417	68%	692	88%
Terminations	98	28%	115	33%
Reductions	65	19%	129	37%
Average Wage	\$8.53		\$8.90	
Retentions	325	69%	410	72%
Health Benefits	278	80%	403	77%

Virginia	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,336		1,646	
Entered Employments	1,110	83%	1,152	70%
Terminations	72	54%	133	100%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.68		\$9.88	
Retentions	963	92%	869	90%
Health Benefits	523	69%	554	72%

Washington	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	2,807		2,572	
Entered Employments	1,142	41%	1,233	48%
Terminations	578	73%	549	69%
Reductions	113	14%	90	11%
Average Wage	\$9.66		\$9.71	
Retentions	694	56%	719	70%
Health Benefits	145	22%	210	27%

West Virginia	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	3		23	
Entered Employments	2	67%	4	17%
Terminations	1	50%	1	50%
Reductions	0	0%	1	50%
Average Wage	\$8.00		\$13.00	
Retentions	2	67%	2	100%
Health Benefits	0	0%	0	0%

Wisconsin	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1,123		1,422	
Entered Employments	662	59%	726	51%
Terminations	222	84%	316	83%
Reductions	39	15%	34	9%
Average Wage	\$9.00		\$9.40	
Retentions	442	61%	500	57%
Health Benefits	290	52%	277	46%

State of California

California (Aggregate)	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	9,370		8,301	
Entered Employments	2,317	25%	2,090	25%
Terminations	675	34%	367	21%
Reductions	617	31%	543	32%
Average Wage	\$9.72		\$9.60	
Retentions	1,800	78%	1,869	92%
Health Benefits	247	22%	255	29%

California Counties

Alameda	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	365		419	
Entered Employments	177	48%	162	39%
Terminations	70	61%	31	33%
Reductions	40	35%	14	15%
Average Wage	\$9.30		\$9.44	
Retentions	96	76%	86	92%
Health Benefits	57	46%	67	59%

Fresno	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	190		45	
Entered Employments	50	26%	6	13%
Terminations	2	15%	0	0%
Reductions	3	23%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.62		\$8.00	
Retentions	17	30%	2	17%
Health Benefits	21	49%	0	0%

Los Angeles	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	3,505		3,136	
Entered Employments	1,259	36%	1,000	32%
Terminations	508	41%	186	20%
Reductions	503	41%	324	35%
Average Wage	\$10.36		\$9.54	
Retentions	968	83%	939	98%
Health Benefits	3	1%	2	1%

Merced	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	1			
Entered Employments	0	0%		
Terminations	0	0%		
Reductions	0	0%		
Average Wage	\$0.00			
Retentions	0	0%		
Health Benefits	0	0%		

*Merced County did not report outcomes for FY12

Orange	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	149		587	
Entered Employments	44	30%	43	7%
Terminations	7	17%	13	43%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$9.97		\$8.73	
Retentions	41	63%	34	79%
Health Benefits	0	0%	3	19%

San Joaquin	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	3		9	
Entered Employments	1	33%	0	0%
Terminations	0	0%	0	0%
Reductions	0	0%	0	0%
Average Wage	\$8.00		\$0.00	
Retentions	0	0%	0	0%
Health Benefits	0	0%	0	0%

Sacramento	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	912		779	
Entered Employments	398	44%	345	44%
Terminations	25	11%	38	22%
Reductions	47	21%	49	28%
Average Wage	\$9.37		\$9.28	
Retentions	389	85%	328	96%
Health Benefits	107	29%	112	36%

Santa Clara	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	277		278	
Entered Employments	168	61%	153	55%
Terminations	52	32%	77	56%
Reductions	13	8%	11	8%
Average Wage	\$9.65		\$10.67	
Retentions	151	79%	82	72%
Health Benefits	44	47%	46	65%

San Diego	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	3,414		2,686	
Entered Employments	148	4%	275	10%
Terminations	4	3%	7	3%
Reductions	0	0%	135	49%
Average Wage	\$9.08		\$9.33	
Retentions	81	51%	241	79%
Health Benefits	0	0%	8	24%

Stanislaus	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	491		305	
Entered Employments	44	9%	59	19%
Terminations	4	11%	9	30%
Reductions	9	26%	6	20%
Average Wage	\$9.70		\$9.90	
Retentions	35	78%	39	74%
Health Benefits	11	79%	14	67%

San Francisco	FY 2011		FY 2012	
Caseload	63		57	
Entered Employments	28	44%	47	82%
Terminations	3	11%	6	13%
Reductions	2	7%	4	9%
Average Wage	\$11.20		\$15.17	
Retentions	22	69%	14	93%
Health Benefits	4	22%	3	19%

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

5. Discretionary Grants

During FY 2012, 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 2012, over 24,600 participants opened accounts. Participants who completed the program during FY 2012 saved over \$2.3 million, which was matched on a dollar-to-dollar basis. Seventy-two percent of accounts opened in FY 2012 have had successful asset purchase, 20 percent are still open, and only eight percent have closed unsuccessfully---for example, the participant exited the program without making an asset purchase.

Asset Purchases. In FY 2012, participants purchased assets with a total value of over \$3 million. The assets purchased included 27 homes, 182 Microenterprise purchases, 187 post-secondary education or training purchases, and 215 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 2012, 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) and the country of origin was unknown for six percent of participants.

Among participants entering the program in FY 2012, most of the participants (95 percent) lived in suburban and urban settings. At the time of program entry, 60 percent of the participants were married, 28 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 12th grade education, 28 percent had 12th grade or equivalent (diploma or GED), and 42 percent had less than 12 years of education (for one percent, education level was not reported).

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 13 continuation and nine new IDA grantees totaling \$4.9 million. For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Individual Development Account Grantees table.

Table I-7: FY 2012 Individual Development Account Grantees

Individual Development Account FY 2012 Continuation Grantees (Final Year)

Grantee Name	City, State	Amount
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 2012 New Grantees

Grantee Name	City, State	Amount
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

Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grants

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 26 grants totaling \$4,849,282 to states to implement special employment services not covered with formula social services and/or with TAG formula grants. For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees table.

A new funding opportunity announcement was drafted and forecasted on grants.gov for awards in FY 2013.

Table I-8: FY 2012 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees

State	Amount
Arizona	\$150,000
California	\$350,000
Connecticut	\$175,000
Florida	\$250,000
Iowa	\$150,000
Idaho	\$174,282
Illinois	\$250,000
Kentucky	\$150,000
Massachusetts	\$200,000
Maryland	\$150,000
Maine	\$150,000
Michigan	\$150,000
Missouri	\$150,000
North Carolina	\$150,000
Nebraska	\$175,000

State	Amount
New Hampshire	\$150,000
New Mexico	\$150,000
New York	\$200,000
Pennsylvania	\$175,000
Rhode Island	\$150,000
South Dakota	\$150,000
Tennessee	\$150,000
Texas	\$300,000
Utah	\$150,000
Washington	\$250,000
Wisconsin	\$250,000

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 2012, ORR awarded three new grants totaling \$600,000, as detailed in the FY 2012 Technical Assistance Grantees table below.

In FY 2012, the 11 continuing technical assistance providers conducted 44 webinars, 5,983 online/phone trainings, 156 on-site trainings, and developed 228 publications.

Table I-9: FY 2012 Technical Assistance Grantees

Grantee	City, State	Amount
ICF International, Inc	Fairfax, VA	\$225,000
Welcoming America	Decatur, GA	\$175,000
Lutheran and Immigration and Refugee Services	Baltimore, MD	\$200,000

Microenterprise Development Program

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 12 new and six 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 2012, almost 4,200 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 2012, 913 businesses were assisted in new business starts, expansions of existing businesses, and strengthening or stabilization of existing businesses. More than \$5.1 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 restaurants, car repair and sales, adult day care and assistance, food stores, hairdressers and barbers, ethnic restaurants, transportation services such as taxis and limousines, and trucking.

Loan Funds: During FY 2012, businesses served by the ORR microenterprise programs obtained 932 loans totaling \$5.1 million in business financing. This represents an average loan amount of about \$5,500. Of this amount, ORR has provided \$1.3 million in loan capital, which leveraged nearly \$3.8 million (74 percent) from other lending sources, grants and personal savings.

Microenterprise as Job Creation: The above businesses have created and retained 1,067 jobs that employed other low-income refugees, often family members.

Monitoring and Evaluation: ORR staff conducted six on-site monitoring visits. The on-site monitoring visits focused on case management, verification of eligibility of clients for services, and implementation progress of projects ensuring achievability of objectives of the project. ORR staff and the Technical Assistance Service Provider also held six teleconferences among refugees to learn new knowledge and share best practices.

By commonly accepted measure of performance such as business survival rates, loan default rates, etc., the ORR-funded programs have excelled and frequently led the microenterprise field in achievement.

Table I-10: FY 2012 Microenterprise Development Program Grantees

Grantee	City, State	Amount
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

Grantee	City, State	Amount
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

Refugee Home-Based Child Care Microenterprise Development Program

In FY 2012, ORR launched the Refugee Home-Based Child Care Microenterprise Development (HBCC MED) program. Focusing on refugee women who lack the skills to obtain 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 programs such as TANF.

As shown below, the 13 HBCC MED continuation grantees have demonstrated significant results in the first year of their operations:

- 879 refugees enrolled in the projects;
- 745 refugees received training;
- 155 refugees business licenses;
- 160 refugees started their home-based child care businesses that had 1,061 child slots;
- \$208,201 received in subsidies;
- 207 refugees assisted in receiving employment, and
- 79 refugees were taken out off public assistance programs.

Table I-11: FY 2012 Home-Based Child Care Microenterprise Development Program Grantees

FY 2012 Home-Based Child Care Microenterprise Development Continuation Grantees

Grantee	City, State	Amount
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

FY 2012 Home-Based Child Care Microenterprise Development New Grantees

Grantee	City, State	Amount
World Relief Corporation of National Assoc of Evangelic	DuPage, IL	\$175,000
Southwestern Community College District	San Diego, CA	\$175,000
International Rescue Committee	San Diego, CA	\$175,000
International Institute of Boston	Manchester, NH	\$175,000
Community Relations-Social Development Commission	Milwaukee, WI	\$175,000
Lutheran Social Services in Iowa	Des Moines, IA	\$175,000
Somali Community of Greater Houston	Houston, TX	\$175,000
National Association of Child Care Resources & Referral	Baltimore, MD	\$175,000
Catholic Charities of Los Angeles	Los Angeles, CA	\$175,000
Jewish Family & Career Services of Louisville	Louisville, KY	\$175,000
Children's Forum, Inc.	Miami-Dade, FL	\$175,000
ECDC Enterprise Development Group	Arlington, VA	\$175,000
Economic and Community Development Institute	Columbus, OH	\$175,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Atlanta, GA	\$175,000
Burmese American Community Institute	Indianapolis, IN	\$134,000
Arab Community Center for Economic Development & Social Services	Dearborn, MI	\$175,000
Alliance for African Assistance	San Diego, CA	\$175,000
Catholic Charities	Albuquerque, NM	\$119,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Raleigh, NC	\$175,000
Catholic Charities of Dallas	Dallas, TX	\$175,000
Horn of Africa Services	Seattle, WA	\$175,000

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. As many refugee families have agrarian backgrounds, these programs support urban and rural gardening and/or 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.

RAPP has promoted the idea that healthy foods and good nutrition for refugee families are fundamental to the resettlement process. Historically, refugee families are 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, is critical to the overall health of refugee families. Refugee gardeners or farmers are encouraged to include familiar and healthy produce in their gardens to meet the need for locally grown fresh produce. As a result, refugees have introduced new crops to farmers markets. In some instances this has been accompanied by the distribution of recipes and/or cooking classes. RAPP provides refugees an opportunity to participate in a program that allows individuals to engage in a familiar activity, support family self-sufficiency and promote healthier lifestyles.

FY 2012 was the second year of a three-year project cycle for 14 RAPP projects. Located in fourteen different states with radically different climates and serving different refugee populations, the programs have adapted well to the challenges and opportunities within their respective communities. The successful projects continue to be dominated by some combination of strong partnerships, volunteer support and the leveraging of other resources that have allowed grantees to carry out activities beyond their respective levels of RAPP funding.

Six projects had received funding under previous RAPP awards. Generally, these programs had more advanced training and technical assistance programs; and more participants marketing produce at a bigger variety of markets, larger gardening or farming plots, higher supplemental incomes and greater client understanding of the skills necessary to become semi-independent or independent farmers.

All projects have effectively adapted to serving clients with limited English, low literacy, and cultural challenges to the complexities of agriculture in this country. Projects mostly follow the practice of getting clients to initially cultivate plots in community gardens. An area of emphasis by grantees has been teaching clients the many elements of production and marketing. Some families grew produce for their own use and to help feed friends and relatives, while others began marketing some or most of their produce. Those that are marketing their produce have leased land for farming and achieved greater sales and income. All 14 projects had clients selling produce in 2012 at venues that included farmers markets, grocery stores, and restaurants, as well as through community supported agriculture (CSA).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has been an important partner in that grantees and other organizations in the network have accessed USDA grant funds and received local support

from cooperative (university) extensions. Informal surveys of grantees have indicated that a majority of the 19 grantees since 2007 have accessed USDA funds. In addition to cooperative extension, RAPP projects have benefited from the Farm Service Agency and the National Resource Conservation Service. The websites of the USDA Know Your Farmer Know Your Food and the National Institute for Food Agriculture have links to RAPP.

RAPP also encourages greater access to healthy produce at farmers markets, in some instances through the USDA Food & Nutrition Service Programs that include the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Women's, Infants and Children (WIC). Clients of RAPP projects benefited from The Double Coupon (Voucher) program, initiated by the Wholesome Wave Foundation. Wholesome Wave's initiative also has served refugee clients in other farmers markets across the country. Farmers markets serve as an excellent venue for purchasing fresh and healthy produce and integrating refugees into the broader community.

The technical assistance cooperative agreement grantee, Institute for Social and Economic Development (ISED) Solutions, contracted with Dr. Hugh Joseph of Tufts University to provide technical assistance. Three site visits were made in 2012 and Dr. Joseph made technical assistance visits to 5 additional projects. Information sharing was coordinated via a nationwide listserv open to all interested parties. Despite having only 14 grantees, the RAPP Listserv had approximately 300 subscribers as of September 2012. This included former grantees, representatives of a wide range of community based organizations across the country and personnel from USDA. Listserv members share information on planting and production, marketing, resources and materials translated into refugee languages. By being on the listserv, non-grantees are connected to agencies that have common interests and the capacity to serve as mentors to other projects. Overall, the number of subscribers and participation on the RAPP listserv reflect the interest across the country in supporting small scale agriculture for refugee families and others.

Some examples of the impact of RAPP are as follows:

- The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has created the national New Roots Program modeled after the RAPP funded IRC projects in San Diego and Phoenix. New Roots is designed to help local IRC affiliates develop agriculture and food security programs for refugee families
- In Atlanta, Refugee Families Services supported 236 individuals in its second year of RAPP funding, through the Global Growers Network. An advanced initiative of the Global Growers Network is the training of 25 refugees as farmers on a 16 acre incubator farm;
- In Chicago, the Coalition for Limited English Speaking Elderly has converted a 1 1/3 acre neighborhood eye sore into a training and community farm with 30 refugee families growing and selling produce, and more than 100 neighborhood non-refugee families growing produce for home use on smaller tracts.
- Salt Lake County with the help of 30 volunteer groups supported 150 participants including 20 individuals on a micro training farm;
- In Phoenix, the Mayor asked IRC to manage the development of community gardens on a 15 acre downtown site. Participants include 80 refugee families. The IRC project also

has resulted in more than 30 independent farmers and an extensive training and placement program for refugees on dairy farms.

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 14 grants totaling \$1 million.

Table I-12: FY 2012 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees

Grantee	City, State	Amount
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	\$75,000

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 2012 Preferred Communities projects:

- Partnerships were formed in Durham, NC, with the Watts School of Nursing to facilitate nursing student's awareness and participation in refugee health and social adjustment. An additional partnership was established through the Durham Technical Community College Nursing School, where nurses from the program offered health and hygiene classes in the homes of designated leaders of different ethnic groups. Furthermore, the North Carolina Folic Acid Campaign agreed to send vitamins for women in the age range of 14 to 44, teaching the importance of vitamins to decrease possible birth defects in future pregnancies.
- In Dupage and Aurora, IL, refugee seniors benefited from field trips, health and nutrition classes, and a community garden in partnership with a local church. The partnership also supported programs for youth to include a weekly mentoring club, a summer writing workshop for over 40 participants, and a soccer tournament.
- In addition to medical and mental health case management, in Chicago, IL, financial case management and counseling was a crucial piece of the program as homelessness prevention funds previously offered by the City of Chicago were discontinued.
- In Phoenix, AZ, Community Integration Specialists and Intensive Case Managers identified over 100 special needs clients. Early identification of needs allowed for the use of the Refugee Medical Assistance Program to provide services for issues such as coronary disease and surgeries, kidney dialysis, Down's syndrome, and HIV/AIDS treatment.
- Medical students from the University of San Diego, along with Jewish Family Service, developed a set of eight modules (PROJECT MORE,) designed to reinforce and complement medical orientations for refugees. The content was later presented to new medical students on refugee health to support the development of culturally relevant services in the area for refugees.
- In Lexington, KY, special medical staff produced a brochure entitled "Women's health: Living in the U.S.A." Women received the brochure during their initial health orientation informing them of U.S. laws that protect them from domestic violence and advised them on health services available for women.
- A successful network of assistance was set up for a blind victim of torture in Austin, TX. The client received hospital care from the date of arrival and home health care within one week. The medical case manager also worked in conjunction with a home health aide to conduct independent skills training. Also in Austin, a client arrived with a \$40,000 emergency room bill where the medical case manager assisted in getting the bill reduced to \$1,000 with a simplified payment plan.

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 20 continuation grants, totaling \$4.2 million and nine new grants totaling \$1.9 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 all 29 grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Preferred Communities Program Grantees tables below.

Table I-13: FY 2012 Preferred Communities Program Grantees

Preferred Communities FY 2012 Continuation Grantees ending FY 2013

Grantee	Preferred Community Site	Amount
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 2012 Continuation Grantees ending FY 2014

Grantee	Preferred Community Site	Amount
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

Preferred Communities FY 2012 New Grantees ending FY 2015

Grantee	Preferred Community Site	Amount
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	Los Angeles, CA; Atlanta, GA	\$225,000
Domestic and Foreign Mission Society	Denver, CO; Grand Rapids, MI; Malden, MA	\$130,500
Church World Service	Palm Beach, FL; Greensboro, NC; Hampton Roads, VA	\$145,037
Ethiopian Community Development Center	Denver, CO; Las Vegas, NV	\$224,021
World Relief	Memphis & Nashville, TN	\$200,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Cleveland, OH; Erie, PA; Bowling Green, KY	\$225,000
International Rescue Committee	Wichita, KS	\$225,000
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	Buffalo, NY; Cleveland, OH; Philadelphia, PA	\$130,500
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	Dayton, OH; Lansing, MI	\$219,764

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 2011 with the project period of September 30, 2011 through February 28, 2013. Through these 15 projects, refugees were served through the provision of services including, but not limited to: case management, English as a second language (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.

There has been an increase in refugees arriving with significant health care needs; therefore, funded programs also have increased and/or focused on healthcare services for the recently arrived. As such, the following examples provide highlights of programs emphasizing health care advocacy and/or medical case management services. The International Institute of Rhode Island provided health advocacy services to over 400 new arrivals, secondary migrants, and asylees. Services included holistic case management, mental health services, and a strong referral network, re-engaging the Providence Community Health Centers, including ten sites offering primary care, WIC access, and recently added behavioral health services.

In Minnesota, the Amherst H. Wilder Foundation focused a portion of their project on targeted case management services in mental health, where 46 individuals were noted to have had serious

and persistent mental illnesses. With careful assessment and ongoing evaluation of client mental health needs and education about the roles of community providers, their efforts reduced client usage of emergency rooms for primary care and inpatient care for psychiatric needs by 70 percent. Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Santa Fe also implemented medical case management to their clientele, resulting in a decrease in the percentage of individuals receiving case management more than one year after arrival from 52 percent to 28 percent.

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) in Atlanta, Georgia provided a number of health services to over 1,100 refugees and interpreter support to over 1,400 to quickly and successfully integrate refugees into the region's health care system. Services included counseling and case management to those with medical and mental health needs; free healthcare workshops; home visits; healthcare access tracking; health orientations; mobile mammogram screenings, and healthcare access in the three areas of highest need: OB/GYN, dental care, and vision care. IRC implemented a second project in Salt Lake City, Utah that focused on increased health literacy skills and improved health behaviors for the Burmese while promoting psychosocial well-being through weekly learning circles, workshops, and community integration activities.

Cultural adjustment and integration services for Chin families in Lewisville, Texas were provided by Catholic Charities of Forth Worth, Inc. The program promoted health, well-being, social adjustment and integration of over 800 Chin, of which 46 percent were secondary migrants. Activities included intensive case management, health fairs, educational trainings on Chin culture to the community, and support groups. Also in Texas, the YMCA of Houston implemented a Refugee Women's Project that provided supplemental learning opportunities for women refugees to empower them with essential survival tools, create community based leaders, improve mental health, and provide ESL training and intensive case management for women with special needs.

Significant projects with a focus on employment included the following highlights: Community Refugee and Immigration Services in Columbus, Ohio provided case management, and soft skills training to over 100 refugees, with 30 refugees securing job placement. The Hmong American Partnership program provided hands-on job skills training to over 100 refugees who learned at least five industry-specific skills, participated in advanced training, and a readiness for employment project. The East African Community of Orange County provided employment support services to over 200 in Anaheim, California, with 164 placed in jobs.

(Program outcomes are through September 2012; not the entire project period)

Table I-14: FY 2012 Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program Grantees

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 22 grants totaling \$2.5 million to the following grantees with a project period of September 30, 2012 through February 28, 2014:

Grantee	City	State	Amount
Mountain States Group	Boise	ID	\$100,000
Lutheran Social Services	Denver	CO	\$150,000
Western KY Refugee Mutual Assistance Society, Inc.	Bowling Green	KY	\$100,000
Health and Hospital Corps of Marion County	Indianapolis	IN	\$100,000
Ethiopian Community Development Center	Silver Spring	MD	\$100,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Blackhawk Co.	IA	\$150,000
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Portland	OR	\$100,000
East African Community of Orange County	Anaheim	CA	\$100,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	Denver	CO	\$100,000
Nationalities Service Center	Philadelphia	PA	\$150,000
Catholic Charities Maine	Portland	ME	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse	Syracuse	NY	\$150,000
International Rescue Committee	NYC	NY	\$150,000
Asian Health Services	Oakland	CA	\$100,000
MA Office of Refugees and Immigrants	Boston	MA	\$100,000
Association for Africans Living in Vermont	Burlington	VT	\$100,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	Sioux Falls	SD	\$150,000
Alliance Health Clinic	San Diego	CA	\$100,000
International Institute of Buffalo	Buffalo	NY	\$100,000
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	Sacramento	CA	\$100,000
Refugee Resettlement and Immigration Services of Atlanta	Atlanta	GA	\$100,000
World Relief Corporation of National Association of Evangelicals	Denton and Tarrant Counties	TX	\$100,000

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. Currently, 158 refugee-led ECBOs are listed on the database developed by an ORR-funded technical assistance provider, Project for Strengthening Organizations Assisting Refugees (Project SOAR).

The diverse projects currently funded under the ECSH program include a volunteer program that matches refugees with mentors from the mainstream community; a Somali Bantu community-based organization mentoring an organization for newly arrived Bhutanese refugees; a Miami-based project that entails outreach and education via a Creole television channel for Haitian asylees; a domestic violence awareness and prevention program for Afghan refugee families; and two employment training programs for Iraqi refugees. During the course of each three-year project period, some ECBOs have demonstrated great progress and acquired considerable service capacity. 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. Several refugee community leaders were honored under the White House Champions of Change Initiative in February 2012.

Until September 2012, ORR funded a number of technical assistance providers to offer support resources for ECSH program grantees. One prominent TA provider is Project SOAR, which 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 boast 683 members. The program website typically sees about 450 visitors a month who avail themselves of online resources. Resources for ECBOs will continue to be online until September 2013 at www.ethniccommunities.org.

The ECBOs provided self-help networks and various in-house and referral services to newly arrived refugees in order to enhance their integration into mainstream communities. In addition, they conducted community outreach, coalition building, self-assessment, strategic planning, resource development, and leadership training activities for refugee adults and youth.

Monitoring activities for the program included eight on-site monitoring visits and two remote monitoring activities over a six-month period (January-June). Grantees received comprehensive monitoring reports containing corrective actions and recommendations for improvement. Some notable best practices included convening of women's support groups for Burmese refugees in Seattle, outreach to male religious leaders to promote domestic violence awareness in Afghan refugee families, and the use of youth leaders as community liaisons in high schools with significant refugee student populations in Oakland. Remote monitoring of two grantees resulted in provision of on-site technical assistance as well as a corrective action plan and reduced funding for one grantee. Grantee performance reports were received and reviewed semi-annually, which added to the oversight of the program.

In FY 2012, ORR supported 34 single and multi-site ethnic community integration projects through competitive awards totaling \$5.1 million. New awards were given to 11 applicants, with 23 grantees receiving continuing awards. For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees table below.

Table I-15: FY 2012 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees

Grantee	City	State	Amount
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	\$150,000
Chaldean and Middle Eastern Social Services	El Cajon	CA	\$200,000
Minnesota African Women's Association	Brooklyn Center	MN	\$150,000
Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston	Houston	TX	\$150,000
Ethiopian Community Development Center	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-Ft. 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	Ft. Worth	TX	\$125,000
Karen Organization of San Diego	San Diego	CA	\$114,930
Haitian Neighborhood Center	Miami	FL	\$125,000
Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services	Dearborn	MI	\$175,00
Burmese Advocacy Center Corporation	Ft. Wayne	IN	\$125,000
Helping Everyone Achieve a Livelihood	Buffalo	NY	\$175,000
Somali Bantu Association of Tucson Arizona	Tucson	AZ	\$150,000
Pan African Association	Chicago	IL	\$125,000
Somali Family Service of San Diego	San Diego	CA	\$185,000
Iraqi American Society for Peace and Friendship	Phoenix	AZ	\$200,000
Organization for Refugee and Immigrant Success	Manchester	NH	\$140,000
Global Refugee Center	Greeley	CO	\$171,000
Karen Organization of Minnesota	St. Paul	MN	\$175,000
Center for Refugees and Immigrants in Tennessee	Nashville	TN	\$150,000
Nile Sisters Development Initiative	San Diego	CA	\$125,000
Bhutanese Community of New Hampshire	Manchester	NH	\$150,000

Preventive Health

In September, 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, interpretation, information and referral, health education and orientations, assistance with follow up treatment, and collection of medical screening data were provided through preventive health funds. State Refugee Coordinators reported a total of 71,545 medical health screenings completed in FY 2012. 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 2012, the Florida Department of Health was monitored 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 2012, ORR awarded 40 grants totaling \$4.7 million. For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Refugee Preventive Health Discretionary Program Grantees table below.

Table I-16: FY 2012 Refugee Preventive Health Discretionary Program Grantees

Grantee	State	Amount
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	\$.40,000
Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services	NE	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	NV	\$100,000

Grantee	State	Amount
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services	NH	\$100,000
New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services	NJ	\$.61,212
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	\$.40,000
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

Cuban/Haitian Grants

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 13 continuation grants totaling \$19 million to service programs for Cuban/Haitian refugees and entrants. Thirteen grants were made ranging from \$100,000 to \$16.4 million. Services for each grantee include one or more of the following program categories: employment; health and mental health; adult/vocational education; refugee crime and victimization; and, citizenship and naturalization preparation course. For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees table.

Approximately 127,731 eligible Cuban/Haitian refugees had access to services through 13 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.

One on-site monitoring visit was conducted in Florida for the Cuban-Haitian discretionary grant during FY 2012, which included case file reviews, eligibility determinations, staff and client interviews, and compliance with statutory and regulatory provisions.

Table I-17: FY 2012 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees

Grantee	State	Amount
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$194,844
Florida Department of Children & Family Services	FL	\$16,734,234
Georgia Department of Human Services	GA	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Inc.	KY	\$348,355

Grantee	State	Amount
Commonwealth of Mass, Office for Refugees and Immigrant	MA	\$100,000
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	NC	\$100,000
New Jersey Department of Human Services DFD	NJ	\$200,000
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	NV	\$250,000
New York State Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	NY	\$172,567
State of Oregon	OR	\$100,000
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	PA	\$100,000
Texas Health & Human Services Commission	TX	\$500,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	VA	\$100,000

Refugee School Impact

In FY 2012, ORR awarded 37 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.

Grantees utilized a variety of practices such as school district community partnerships, continued and increased parental involvement, internal local monitoring and conference calls to enable refugee children and their parents to adjust and prosper. Sharing of best practices among partner agencies and additional technical assistance resulted in tangible and positive benefits to great number of refugee students and their parents.

ORR oversight and monitoring sought to improve discovered issues in some states such as improper documentation, low outreach and limited volunteer involvement.

For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Refugee School Impact Program Grantees table below.

Table I-18: FY 2012 Refugee School Impact Program Grantees

Grantee	State	Amount
Catholic Social Services of Alaska	AK	\$150,000
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$575,000
California Department of Social Services	CA	\$1,000,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	CO	\$430,000
State of Connecticut	CT	\$200,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	FL	\$1,000,000
Georgia Department of Human Resources	GA	\$560,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	ID	\$325,000
Illinois Department of Human Services	IL	\$600,000
Indiana Family & Social Services Administration	IN	\$316,759
Iowa Department of Human Services	IA	\$150,000

Grantee	State	Amount
Catholic Charities of Louisville, Inc.	KY	\$420,000
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	ME	\$150,000
Maryland Department of Human Services	MD	\$350,000
Massachusetts Office of Refugees & Immigrants	MA	\$420,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	MI	\$600,000
Minnesota Department of Human Services	MN	\$500,000
Missouri Department of Social Services	MO	\$320,000
Nebraska Department of Health & Human Services	NE	\$200,000
New Jersey Dept. of Human Services DFD	NJ	\$200,000
State of New Hampshire	NH	\$175,000
State of New Mexico	NM	\$150,000
New York State Dept. of Temporary & Disability Assistance	NY	\$975,000
NV State of Nevada	NV	\$150,000
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	NC	\$437,488
Lutheran Social services of North Dakota	ND	\$170,000
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	OH	\$375,000
State of Oregon	OR	\$280,000
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	PA	\$485,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	SD	\$185,753
Catholic Charities of Tennessee	TN	\$370,000
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	TX	\$1,000,000
State of Utah	UT	\$350,000
Vermont Agency of Human Services	VT	\$150,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	VA	\$400,000
State of Washington	WA	\$650,000
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	WI	\$230,000

Services to Older Refugees

In FY 2012, the Services to Older Refugee Funding Opportunity Announcement was posted on April 26, 2012, and the closing date was June 25, 2012. ORR invited applicants responsible for refugee programs to submit applications requesting funds to ensure the provision of social and supportive services to older refugees and other ORR eligible populations who are 60 and above. The applicants are mandated to establish or maintain partnership with local Aging Agencies, provide appropriate services to enhance the capacity of independent living of older refugees, develop naturalization service to assist refugee who have lost or are at risk of losing federal benefits to obtain U.S. Citizenship. In FY 2012, ORR awarded \$3.5 million to 33 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. This program brings together refugee service providers and mainstream area agencies on aging to coordinate programs for older refugees.

ORR maintains a working relationship with the HHS Administration on Aging to identify ways in which both agencies could work together more effectively at state and local levels to improve

access to services for older refugees.

For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Services to Elderly Refugees Program Grantees table, below.

Table I-19: FY 2012 Services to Elderly Refugees Program Grantees

Grantee	State	Amount
Arizona Department of Economic Security	AZ	\$100,000
State of Maine Department of Health & Human Services	ME	\$100,000
State of Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development	WI	\$100,000
Minnesota Department of Human Services	MN	\$100,000
IRCO (Oregon)	OR	\$100,000
State of Washington	WA	\$100,000
Alaska Catholic Social Services	AK	\$100,000
Iowa Department of Human Services	IA	\$100,000
Maryland Department of Human Resources	MD	\$100,000
Kentucky Catholic Charities	KY	\$100,000
California Department of Social Services	CA	\$175,000
Massachusetts Office for Refugees & Immigrants	MA	\$100,000
Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare	PA	\$100,000
State of Missouri Department of Social Services	MO	\$100,000
Texas Health & Human Services Commission	TX	\$125,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	ID	\$100,000
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	OH	\$100,000
State of Connecticut	CT	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	NV	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee	TN	\$100,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	CO	\$100,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	FL	\$175,000
Georgia Department of Human Services	GA	\$100,000
Lutheran Services of South Dakota	SD	\$100,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	MI	\$100,000
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	NE	\$100,000
New York State Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	NY	\$125,000
Vermont Agency of Human Services	VT	\$100,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	VA	\$100,000
Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	ND	\$100,000
New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services	NH	\$100,000
Illinois Department of Human Services	IL	\$100,000
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	NC	\$100,000

Services for Survivors of Torture Program

The Services for Survivors of Torture Program recognizes that many individuals residing in the U.S., including refugees, asylees, immigrants, asylum-seekers, other displaced persons, and even U.S. citizens, have experienced torture by foreign governments while on foreign soil. For this reason, treatment is provided under this program regardless of immigration status.

The purpose of the program is to provide culturally competent 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 funds organizations that provide medical, psychological, legal and/or social services. The program also funds training and technical assistance providers to help organizations appropriately identify and care for torture survivors.

The program was first authorized under the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-320) and the reauthorization was signed 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 psychiatric, psychological and physical effects of torture, in addition to social and legal services. The program values culturally competent service provision, a strength-based approach to services and client-centered treatment plans.

FY 2012 was a year of transition for the Survivor of Torture Program. Thirty grantees were at the end of their three-year grant cycle. Two new funding opportunity announcements were announced, one for direct services and one for technical assistance for funding from September 30, 2012 through September 29, 2015. This report provides a summary of accomplishments for program activities in FY 2012 and a list of organizations funded under the new funding opportunity announcement at the end of FY 2012.

In FY 2012, the Survivor of Torture grantees engaged in various program improvement efforts. Some highlighted examples include: enhancing collaborations, expanding data collection, initiating case management services, increasing clinical interventions for children or responding to clients' needs in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy.

ORR supports two national technical assistance providers: the Center for Victims of Torture, and the Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services. The Center for Victims of Torture provides technical assistance to Survivors of Torture grantees, while the Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services provides technical assistance to mainstream, immigrant, and refugee service providers that encounter survivors in their work. In FY 2012, the two technical assistance providers enhanced their collaborative efforts to conduct assessments, deliver on-site trainings and host monthly webinars on a variety of topics to strengthen the clinical skill set of those who work directly with clients. Below are a few examples of the webinar topics:

- identifying survivors of torture in partnership with mainstream providers
- incorporating cultural competence into therapeutic interventions
- addressing common medical maladies among survivors of torture
- working with especially vulnerable subpopulations (e.g., secondary migrants, lesbian,

- gay, bi-sexual and transgendered (LGBT) individuals and asylum-seekers)
- developing methodologies for improved data collection

Through these collaborative efforts, the technical assistance providers supported more consumers on a wider array of topics without duplicating efforts. This approach to technical assistance marks one of the program's accomplishments in FY 2012.

Oregon Health and Science University's efforts to expand data collection represent another programmatic accomplishment. In FY 2012, the University expanded its 17-point data set which was limited to client demographical and historical information. Through the expansion, the University began gathering clinical interventions and treatment progress in a systematic manner. Oregon Health and Science University initiated this project in response to the National Consortium of Torture Treatment Providers feedback that data collection is a potential area for improvement in the field. Creating this database is a significant accomplishment because it supports identification of evidence-based best practices in clinical interventions for survivors of torture.

The Legal Aid of Los Angeles is a third example of programmatic success in FY 2012. The Legal Aid of Los Angeles strengthened its service provision by hiring an experienced case manager to assist every client who receives legal services through the agency. The case manager identifies community resources, makes appropriate referrals and monitors the service plan to ensure strength-based and culturally competent services.

Also in FY 2012, the Center for Survivors of Torture in Dallas, Texas developed and implemented a play group for younger children and a cognitive behavioral therapy group for older children who have been identified as secondary trauma survivors. Based on the behavioral and educational indicators of the children served, these clinical interventions are a fourth key accomplishment for the Survivors of Torture program in FY 2012.

Lastly, the Bellevue/NYU program's response to the Hurricane Sandy aftermath is a notable accomplishment for FY 2012. The hurricane decimated the east coast, and impacted the three New York City Survivor of Torture grantees, two of which are hospital-based programs. Clients in the Bellevue/NYU program were physically evacuated from their location as were all of the medical and psychiatric patients who were in the hospital. The hurricane interrupted services and highlighted the need for standard protocol in locating and assessing clients after a natural or man-made disaster. The Bellevue/NYU Survivors of Torture program staff created on-the-spot procedures and successfully located and assessed clients' needs after the Hurricane Sandy. This is a remarkable program accomplishment considering that the program staff was simultaneously coping with the effects of Hurricane Sandy in their own lives.

A new three-year cycle of the Survivors of Torture grant commenced at the end of FY 2012. ORR funded 29 grantees to provide medical, psychological, legal and/or social services in 19 states. These projects are generally focused on the provision of direct services to persons who have been tortured. Later in FY 2012, ORR funded the Center for Support for Survivors of Torture to provide similar services to vulnerable populations through unsolicited, emergency funding that addressed a geographic service gap in Texas and Oklahoma.

ORR also funded two cooperative agreements to provide national technical assistance through the Center for Victims of Torture and the Gulf Coast Jewish Family & Community Services.

In summary, the ORR Survivor of Torture Program has a direct service presence in 21 states and offers nationwide technical assistance to ORR grantees and mainstream service providers. For a list of grantees, refer to the FY 2012 Survivors of Torture Program Grantees table below.

Table I-20: FY 2012 Survivors of Torture Program Grantees

Grantee	City, State	Amount
Chaldean and Middle Eastern Social Services (CMSS)	El Cajon, CA	\$200,000
Program for Torture Victims (PTV)	Los Angeles, CA	\$450,000
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles (LAFLA)	Los Angeles, CA	\$325,000
Survivors of Torture International (SOTI)	San Diego, CA	\$271,000
The Regents of the University of California, San Francisco (UCSF)	San Francisco, CA	\$325,000
Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI)	San Jose, CA	\$380,000
International Institute of Connecticut (IICONN)	Bridgeport, CT	\$200,000
Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services (GCJFCS) – <i>direct services</i>	Clearwater, FL	\$450,000
Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services (GCJFCS) – <i>technical assistance</i>	Clearwater, FL	\$350,000
University of Louisville Research Foundation	Louisville, KY	\$325,000
Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights – Marjorie Kovler Center	Chicago, IL	\$400,000
The City of Portland Health and Human Services	Portland, ME	\$360,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	Baltimore, MD (serving multiple sites)	\$450,000
Boston Medical Center Psychiatry	Boston, MA	\$450,000
Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma	Boston, MA	\$375,000
Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services (ACCESS)	Dearborn, MI	\$250,000
Wayne State University Psychiatry and Behavioral Neuroscience/Arab American Chaldean Council	Detroit, MI	\$325,000
Bethany Christian Services	Grand Rapids, MI	\$360,000
Center for Victims of Torture – <i>direct services</i>	Minneapolis, MN	\$535,000
Center for Victims of Torture – <i>technical assistance</i>	Minneapolis, MN	\$350,000
City of St. Louis Mental Health Board of Trustees	Saint Louis, MO	\$400,000
HealthRight International Programs	New York, NY	\$210,000
International Rescue Center (serves Phoenix and Tucson, AZ)	New York, NY	\$325,000
NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation/Bellevue/NYU/PSOT Program	New York, NY	\$500,000
NYC Health and Hospital Corporation/Elmhurst	Queens, NY	\$240,000

Grantee	City, State	Amount
Hospital/Libertas Center		
Oregon Health and Science University	Portland, OR	\$410,000
Nationalities Service Center	Philadelphia, PA	\$325,000
Utah Health & Human Rights Project	Salt Lake City, UT	\$325,000
Northern Virginia Family Service	Falls Church, VA	\$415,000
Behavior Therapy and Psychotherapy Center	Burlington, VT	\$220,000
Lutheran Community Services Northwest	SeaTac, WA	\$325,000

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-lawful permanent resident (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 DHS, 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.” 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 DOJ and 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 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 2012, ORR issued 366 Certification Letters to adults and 103 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 469 letters issued.

Of the victims certified in FY 2012, 37 percent were male, compared to 45 percent in FY 2011. Overall, 67 percent of all victims certified in FY 2012 were victims of labor trafficking, 25 percent were sex trafficking victims, and seven percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking. All victims of sex trafficking and 89 percent of victims of both labor and sex trafficking were female.

In comparison, 39 percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letter in FY 2012 were female compared with 60 percent in FY 2011. Twenty-five percent of child victims who received Eligibility Letters were sex trafficking victims (compared with 36 percent in FY 2011), 72 percent were labor trafficking victims (up from 57 percent in FY 2011), and three percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking (down from seven percent in FY 2011). Refer to the FY 2012 Certification and Eligibility Letters table below.

Table I-21: FY 2012 Certification and Eligibility Letters

Fiscal Year	Minors	Adults	Total
2012	103	366	469
2011	101	464	565
2010	92	449	541
2009	50	330	380
2008	31	286	317
2007	33	270	303
2006	20	214	234
2005	34	197	231
2004	16	147	163

Fiscal Year	Minors	Adults	Total
2003	6	145	151
2002	18	81	99
2001	4	194	198
TOTAL	508	3,143	3,651

In FY 2012, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 41 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands. Certified victims came from 48 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe. Refer to the Top Eight Countries of Origin of Adult Victims of Trafficking who received Certification Letters in FY 2012 and Top Five Countries of Origin of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters in FY 2012 tables below.

Table I-22: Top Eight Countries of Origin of Adult Victims of Trafficking who received Certification Letters in FY 2012

Country of Origin	Number of Victims	Percentage of Total²
Mexico	88	24
Thailand	61	17
Philippines	46	13
China	21	6
India	18	5
Honduras	15	4
El Salvador	12	3
South Korea	11	3

Table I-23: Top Five Countries of Origin of Child Victims Who Received Eligibility Letters in FY 2012

Country of Origin	Number of Victims	Percentage of Total³
Honduras	33	32
Mexico	29	28
El Salvador	15	15
Guatemala	14	14
China	5	5

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.

² Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

³ Percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Per Capita Services and Case Management. ORR has used both contracts and grants to create a network of service organizations available to assist trafficking in persons (TIP) victims. In FY 2012, ORR awarded three grants to provide comprehensive case management and support services to foreign adult and child TIP victims, their dependent foreign children, and certain family members. ORR awarded grants to the following organizations to provide services on a per capita reimbursement basis via subcontractors in certain ACF Regions:

- Heartland Human Care Services (HHCS) (ACF Regions 1, 2, and 5);
- U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI) (ACF Regions 3, 6-10); and
- Tapestri, Inc. (ACF Region 4).

ORR obligated \$4.8 million to the grants in FY 2012. USCRI, HHCS, and Tapestri provided assistance to eligible individuals through sub-awards throughout the country and in U.S. territorial possessions. During FY 2012, the three grantees sub-awarded funds to 118 agencies with the capacity to serve in 242 locations (service sites). Seventy-nine sub-awards provided services in 45 states in 96 different cities.

During FY 2012, a total of 761 individual clients⁴ received case management services through all three grants, an increase of five percent from those served by the per capita contract in the previous year. This number included 252 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 224 clients who received services after certification, and 172 family members (spouse, children, or other dependents) who received services. Included in the overall number are 113 clients who received services both before and after certification. Refer to the Individual Clients Who Received Case Management Services via Per Capita Grants in FY 2012 table below.

Table I-24: Individual Clients Who Received Case Management Services via Per Capita Grants in FY 2012

Type of Services	Number of Clients
Prior to certification (pre-certified)	252
Post-certification	224
Pre- and post-certification	113
Family derivative	172

During FY 2012, 86 percent of all clients served under the contract were adults and 14 percent were children, while 61 percent of the clients were female and 39 percent were male. Of the clients who were victims of trafficking, approximately 72 percent were subjected to labor trafficking, 21 percent to sex trafficking, and 7 percent to both sex and labor trafficking. Refer to the Breakdown of All Victims Served under the Per Capita Grants in FY 2012 table below.

⁴ This number includes eight clients who were served by two NHTVAP grantees because the clients transferred from one NHTVAP grantee to another NHTVAP grantee.

Table I-25: Breakdown of All Victims Served Under Per Capita Grants in FY 2012

Type of Victim	Number (percent)⁵
Labor Trafficking	427 (72 percent)
Sex Trafficking	122 (21 percent)
Sex and Labor Trafficking	40 (seven percent)

USCRI, HHCS, and Tapestri also provided training and technical assistance to sub-awards on service provision, case management, trauma-informed care, program management, and immigration remedies for victims of trafficking. Additionally, they provided outreach and additional training to other entities and organizations on human trafficking, HHS certification, and victim services. During FY 2012, all of the grantees provided training to 3,941 participants and technical assistance on 2,005 occasions to individuals in all the states in their regions. They also provided training and/or technical assistance to individuals in Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC). 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.

NHTRC call volume has increased substantially and remains consistently high. In FY 2012, the NHTRC received a total of 21,287 calls, a 31 percent increase from the previous FY. Refer to the Types of Calls Received by the NHTRC in FY 2012 table below.

Table I-26: Types of Calls Received by the NHTRC in FY 2012

Type of Calls to NHTRC (partial list)	Number of Calls
Crisis calls	1,003
Tips regarding possible human trafficking	2,591
Requests for general human trafficking information	3,390
Requests for training and technical assistance	817
Requests for victim care referrals	1,732

In FY 2012, the NHTRC responded to 3,476 calls about potential situations of sex trafficking, 1,145 calls about potential situations of labor trafficking, 174 calls referencing both sex and labor trafficking situations, and 233 calls where the type of trafficking was not specified by the caller. Calls referencing potential trafficking situations included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens, and Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs); adults and children; and males and females.

⁵ Percentages are rounded to nearest full percentage point.

During FY 2012, the top five states with the highest call volume were (in order by highest volume): California, Texas, Florida, New York, and Illinois, which together comprised 42 percent of the calls where the caller's state was known.

NHTRC also provides responses to tips and inquiries received by email and through an online reporting form on the NHTRC web portal. In FY 2012, the NHTRC received 1,251 emails, which included tips regarding potential trafficking (35 percent), requests for general information (23 percent), requests for training and technical assistance (12.5 percent), and requests for victim services referrals (eight percent). The NHTRC also received 896 submissions through the web portal's tip reporting system that launched in January 2012, 60 percent of which referenced potential cases of human trafficking.

In addition to responding to calls, emails, and online reports regarding potential human trafficking, the NHTRC serves as a resource for anti-trafficking information, educational materials, promising practices, specialized tools for service providers, law enforcement, and other key stakeholders, and training opportunities. In FY 2012, the NHTRC received 523,744 unique page views to its web portal at <http://www.polarisproject.org/human-trafficking/overview>, making it the most visited page on the Polaris Project site following the landing page. The second and third most visited NHTRC pages were the Human Trafficking Overview (169,162 views) and the NHTRC Home Page (107,345 views). During this period, the highest visitor rates for all pages were from California, Texas, New York, District of Columbia, and Virginia.

By the end of FY 2012, the NHTRC had received information regarding the outcomes of 741 cases, approximately 55 percent of the total cases reported by the NHTRC to law enforcement agencies and social service organizations during the year. Investigations were opened in 375 cases. In 62 of these cases potential victims of human trafficking were located, removed from the situation, and/or involved in prosecution. And in 31 cases, potential traffickers were located, charged with a crime, arrested, and/or convicted.⁶

Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking. The *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* campaign entered its ninth year in FY 2012 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 714,127 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

⁶ The NHTRC often learns of case outcomes several months after the case has been reported, and in many cases outcomes are received the following fiscal year.

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 2012, the web site logged 234,711 visitors with 356,402 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 2012, 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 11 Rescue and Restore Regional Program grants funded in FY 2012 reinforced and were strengthened by other ATIP program activities, including the victim assistance grants, the national public awareness campaign, the NHTRC, and voluntary Rescue and Restore coalitions.

Rescue & Restore Regional Program 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 2012, Regional Program grantees made initial contact with nearly 682 victims or suspected victims; this included 272 foreign nationals served directly, and 401 U.S. citizens referred to mainstream providers. (There were nine potential victims whose citizenship was unknown.) Of the 272 foreign nationals, 89 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations and 31 received ORR certification. Additionally, 11 foreign victims with whom Rescue & Restore Regional grantees interacted received ORR certification during FY 2012.

Rescue & Restore Regional Program Grants funded in FY 2012

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 11 international delegations in FY 2012. Law enforcement officers; prosecutors; nongovernmental leaders; representatives from government ministries; immigration officers; community-based organizations, and anti-trafficking leaders from 39 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 DOS consulates worldwide informing visa applicants of their employment rights once in the U.S. and how to obtain help if

needed. In FY 2012, callers from 1,017 calls to the NHTRC were identified as having learned of the NHTRC hotline number through the "Know Your Rights" pamphlet. Of those calls, five percent involved reports of potential human trafficking, crisis situations, or requests for victim services referrals.

Training and Outreach to Law Enforcement and Nongovernmental Organizations. In FY 2012, ORR offered training and technical assistance to child welfare and other state and local officials, local law enforcement, social service providers, ethnic organizations, students and academics, policy makers, and legal assistance organizations.

The ATIP Division conducted two WebEx trainings on topics related to human trafficking. More than 260 people participated in a presentation by the HHS/ACF Family Youth Services Bureau's (FYSB) Runaway and Homeless Youth Training and Technical Assistance Center on "Trauma-Informed Care and FYSB Outcomes for Runaway and Homeless Youth." Nearly 115 people participated in the DOL training on "The Wage and Hour Division: Combating Human Trafficking." The principal participants were social service providers and state and county officials.

Through the NHTRC and its Rescue & Restore Regional Program grantees, ORR expanded training opportunities throughout the country. During FY 2012, the NHTRC conducted 109 trainings/presentations and 50 phone consultations to a total audience of 7,232 people consisting of service providers in the anti-trafficking and related fields, local and federal law enforcement, government officials, health professionals, coalitions, community groups, faith-based organizations, educators, students, industry professionals, and more. As in FY 2011, the most frequently requested topic across all audiences was an introductory overview of human trafficking and information on the NHTRC. Other high interest topics included victim identification and assessment, victim services, coalition building, capacity building, local infrastructure and response protocols/processes, needs assessments, and more. The NHTRC also created eight online trainings that are available on its website at <http://www.traffickingresourcecenter.org> and sent 12 monthly newsletters on trafficking issues to its listserv of 8,375 members.

7. Unaccompanied Alien Children's Program

Pursuant to Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the custody and care of unaccompanied alien children transferred from the former Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (ORR), Division of Unaccompanied Children's Services (DUCS) in March 2003. When an unaccompanied alien minor is detained by immigration authorities, the child is placed into the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services while his or her immigration case is adjudicated. HHS provides needed medical care, food, and shelter for the children. HHS also determines if the child has been a victim of trafficking. Children are cared for in facilities run by non-profit child welfare agencies. If a child has family members in the United States who can safely provide care to the child, then HHS places the child with the family while the child's immigration case is adjudicated.

During FY 2012, ORR’s Unaccompanied Alien Children’s (UAC) program experienced a rapid, unanticipated, and unprecedented increase in UAC referrals from DHS. In a five-month period between March and July 2012, the UAC program received almost 7,200 referrals—surpassing FY 2011’s total annual referrals. Conducting 24/7 operations with partners at DHS, DOD and ORR’s providers on the ground, ORR increased capacity in emergency reception centers in Texas, including at Lackland Air Force Base and in permanent UAC funded shelters. By the end of FY 2012, the program served a total of approximately 14,000 children—more than double FY 2011, and far exceeding the 8,200 originally projected. ORR also worked with ACF’s Office of Human Services Emergency Preparedness & Response (OHSEPR), which organized three deployments of Commissioned Corps officers to Texas to assist the emergency operation as bilingual Case Management specialists. In order to meet the urgent financial needs of the program, the Administration and Congress were able to reprogram funding from the CMA program, the TA program and the SS Discretionary grant program. These reprogramming actions did not result in any disruptions or reduction to these program services. During FY 2012, CMA program funding was available because the number of refugee arrivals was less than the budget level. The TA and SS funding was available because services provided in these programs are primarily forward-funded and therefore ORR was able to incrementally fund these awards by using funding across two fiscal years.

Care and Placement. With a total operating budget of \$279.2 million in FY 2012 (including available prior year funds as well as Public Health Emergency Funds), ORR funded approximately 3,300 beds and placed 14,721 children in its various care provider programs. During FY 2012, ORR funded 43 shelters, eight transitional foster care, nine staff-secure, two therapeutic staff-secure, five secure programs, three residential treatment centers, and eight long-term foster care programs.

Table I-27: UAC Placed in Care

	FY 2011	FY 2012	% Difference
Shelter	5,743	12,401	116%
Secure	249	222	-11%
Staff Secure	397	781	97%
Therapeutic Staff Secure	35	107	206%
Transitional Foster Care	606	865	43%
LTFC	74	275	272%
RTC	16	70	338%
Total	7,120	14,721	107%

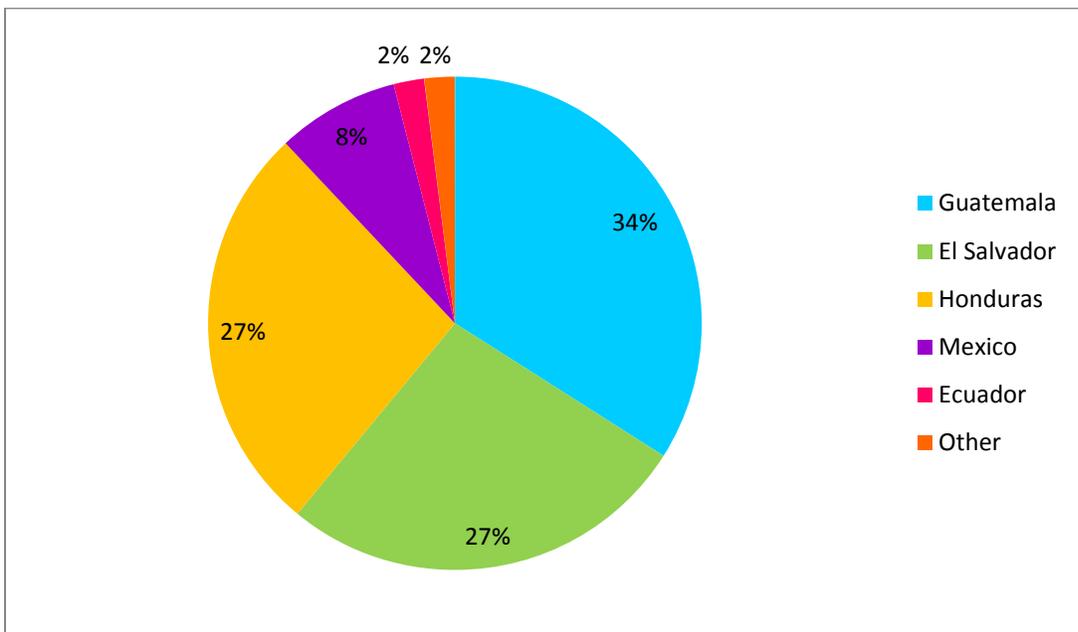
The daily average of UAC in care at any point in time during FY 2012 was 2,232; the average was 1,495 during FY 2011. The chart below depicts the daily average of UAC in care during FY 2012 and FY 2011 by month.

Chart I-3: Daily Average UAC in Care



In FY 2012, nearly all UAC were nationals of Central American countries. The chart below depicts the top five countries of origin for UAC in FY 2012.

Chart I-4: FY 2012 UAC Countries of Origin



Of the UAC placed into ORR custody in FY 2012, 77 percent were male, 23 percent were female, and 14 percent were under the age of 14. See the UAC by Gender chart and UAC by Age table below.

Chart I-5: FY 2012 UAC by Gender

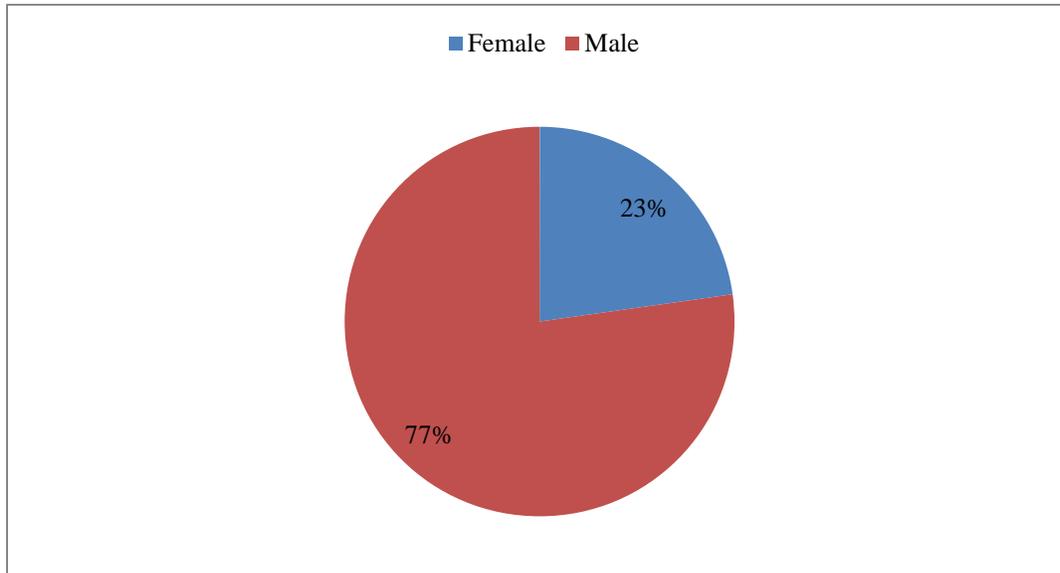


Table I-28: FY 2012 UAC by Age

Age of UAC	Total Served Admission to DCS Programs During FY 2012	Total % of Served Admission to DCS Programs During FY 2012
Under 1	44	0.30%
1	12	0.08%
2	10	0.07%
3	17	0.12%
4	14	0.10%
5	43	0.29%
6	47	0.32%
7	74	0.50%
8	116	0.79%
9	177	1.20%
10	205	1.39%
11	279	1.90%
12	428	2.91%
13	586	3.98%
14	1,094	7.43%

Age of UAC	Total Served Admission to DCS Programs During FY 2012	Total % of Served Admission to DCS Programs During FY 2012
15	2,007	13.63%
16	3,728	25.32%
17	5,495	37.33%
18	345	2.34%
Total UAC Served	14,721	100%

Program Expansion. In order to meet the unexpected influx of UAC in FY 2012, ORR increased the capacity of shelter beds. Over 1,500 permanent shelter beds were added in addition to over 700 temporary emergency reception beds. See the Shelter Capacity by State table below.

Table I-29: FY 2012 UAC Shelter Capacity by State

State Name	FY 2012 Permanent Capacity ⁷	Total % of FY2012 Capacity
Arizona	314	9.5%
California	231	7.0%
Florida	141	4.2%
Illinois	415	12.5%
Louisiana	711	21.4%
New Jersey	222	6.7%
North Carolina	119	3.6%
Oregon	31	0.9%
Texas	1,064	32.0%
Washington	74	2.2%
Total	3,322	100%

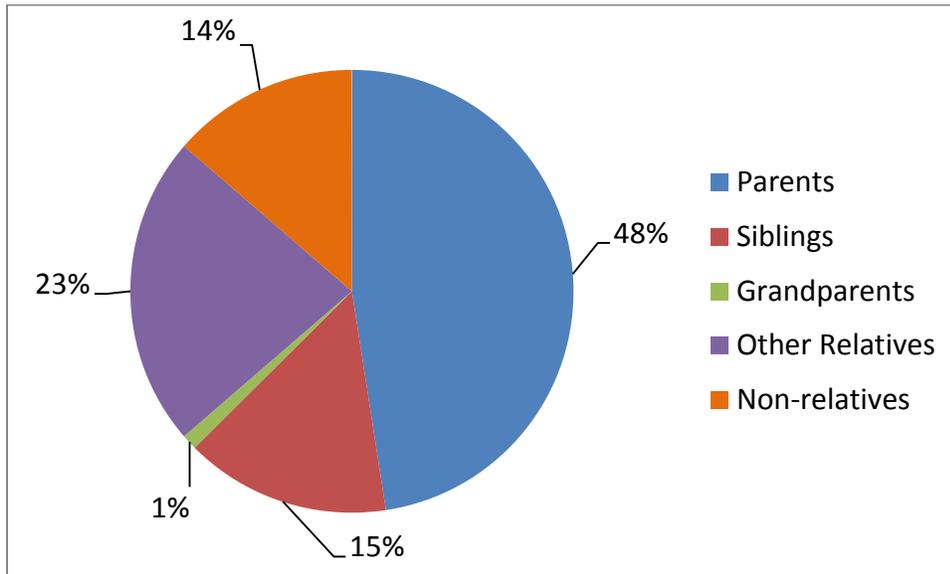
Emergency Reception Centers. To meet the demands of the FY 2012 surge, ORR created temporary Emergency Reception Centers (ERCs) between March 2012 and July 2012, to house UAC until ORR could license and staff additional permanent bed space. These sites were located in Harlingen, TX; Los Fresnos, TX; and San Antonio, TX, and provided basic mandated services to UAC referred to ORR. These UAC were either released from ORR custody to the care of a sponsor, or transferred to licensed programs as additional bed space became available.

Reunification Process. In order to meet the demands of the growing UAC population and secure the timely release of UAC pursuant to the TVPRA of 2008, ORR streamlined family reunification procedures by reducing paperwork requirements for parents/legal guardians of

⁷ In addition to the above permanent capacity, ORR supported an additional 715 temporary beds in Texas to accommodate the influx of UAC during the Spring of FY 2012.

UAC seeking sponsorship of their child; simplifying the paperwork process for all sponsors; reducing processing times of family reunification packets; revising duplicative child assessment policies; and increasing the number of grantee and federal staff dedicated to family reunification processing.

Chart I-6: FY 2012 UAC Reunification Breakdown of Sponsors



Legal Services. Through the Legal Access Project with the Vera Institute of Justice, 11,719 UAC were screened for legal relief in FY 2012. Legal services provided included legal rights orientations, legal screenings, and pro-bono attorney referral coordination. Ninety-four percent of UAC admitted to ORR custody in FY 2012 who were in ORR custody for at least 14 days received a legal rights orientation. Ninety-one percent of UAC admitted to ORR custody in FY 2012 who were in ORR custody for at least 30 days received a screening for legal relief.

Type of Relief	Unique UAC Identified
Asylum/Withholding CAT	2,102
SIJS	3,724
T-Visa	97
U-Visa	180
Other	590

Pro Bono Services. The legal service project continued a pilot program for UAC released from ORR custody to a sponsor in the Houston area. In FY 2012, 922 UAC were referred for legal services post-release.

Child Advocates. ORR continued the Child Advocates program with The Young Center based in the Chicago region, which provides independent child advocates for vulnerable UAC in ORR custody. During FY 2012, 151 UAC were assigned child advocates.

Program Achievements.

- Program placed a record high 14,721 UAC.
- Successfully operated five ERCs to accommodate the unexpected influx of UAC, including a medical facility for isolation and program within Joint Air Force Base San Antonio-Lackland.
- Awarded two emergency residential grants to house UAC.
- Successful collaboration between DHS, DOD, and HHS to provide care and placement to the influx of UAC.

Monitoring Results. In FY 2012, out of 33 grantees and four contractors, 14 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 DOS as having returned, or been brought from a foreign country, to the U.S. because of destitution, illness, war, threat of war, or a similar crisis, and are without available resources. Eligibility determination under HHS regulations is made by an authorized 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, ACF 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 HHS/ACF/ORR finds that the circumstances involved necessitate or justify the furnishing of such assistance to repatriates and their dependents beyond the 90-day limit (42 U.S. Code 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 2012, the program provided services to over 896 individuals through the non-emergency activities compared to approximately 720 individuals in FY 2011. Of the 896 individuals served in FY 2012, 569 were adults and 327 children, 70 of the 327 were unaccompanied minors. In all, 36 percent of all individuals served through the U.S. Repatriation program in FY 2012 were children. The table below provides a summary of these numbers in comparison to FY 2011 cases served through the non-emergency aspect of the program.

	FY 2011	FY 2012
Total # individuals	720	896
Children	261	327
Adults	453	569

Repatriates arrived from a total of 92 countries and resettled in approximately 48 states (including Puerto Rico). The most common departure countries included Mexico, United Kingdom, Thailand and Germany. The most common states of final destination included: California, Texas, Florida and New York. The table below provides a list of the top ten departure countries and resettlement states during FY 2011 and FY 2012.

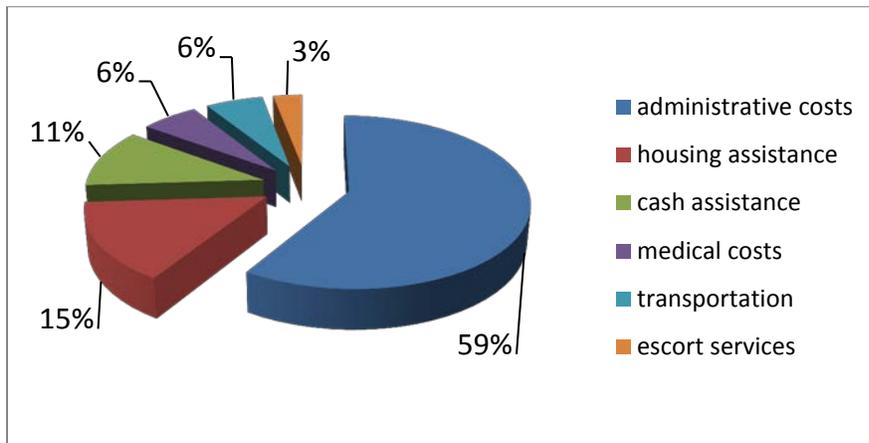
Table I-30: Top Ten Departure Countries and Resettlement States in FY 2011 and FY 2012

FY 2011			FY 2012		
Rank	State	Country	Rank	State	Country
1	California	Mexico	1	California	Mexico
2	Florida	Israel	2	Florida	Thailand
3	New York	Philippines	3	Texas	Germany
4	Texas	Germany	4	New York	United Kingdom
5	Ohio	South Korea	5	Ohio	Israel & Philippines
6	North Carolina and Arizona	Thailand	6	Illinois	China & South Korea
7	Oregon	United Kingdom	7	North Carolina	Australia, Egypt & Jamaica
8	Michigan	Australia	8	Georgia	Columbia
9	Missouri	France	9	Pennsylvania	Dominican Republic, Japan & South Africa
10	Nevada	Taiwan	10	Colorado, Indiana & Washington	Spain

Main Temporary Services Provided

The primary reason for repatriation was destitution followed by unaccompanied minor cases. In FY 2012, the average cost per case was approximately \$998. The chart below illustrates the type of services provided during FY 2012.

Chart I-7: Types of Temporary Services Provided in FY 2012



Case Planning Closure

On average, cases remained open for approximately 58 days in FY 2012, compared to 43 days in FY 2011, and 70 days in FY 2010. During FY 2012, pre-arrival planning time took on average 22 days, from the date a case was opened until the eligible repatriate arrived in the U.S., compared to 15 days in 2011, and 20 days during FY 2010.

Repatriation Loan Collection and Loan Waivers

In FY 2012, ORR received 90 requests for repatriation loans waivers. Of those, approximately 16 waivers were granted, 45 were denied and seven were deferred. The rest of the requests were either canceled by the repatriate or canceled due to unresponsiveness on the part of the repatriate. In addition, 439 cases were referred to the HHS, Program Support Center for loan collections. During FY 2012, the total amount collected and returned to the Department of the Treasury was \$240,932.

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 2007 and 2012.

Nationality of U.S. Refugee Population

For the period FY 2007 through FY 2012 refugees were admitted from five regions (refer to Table II-1: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by Region for FY 2007-2012). Near East/South Asia is the largest refugee region among recent arrivals (refer to Table II- 2: Countries by Region), totaling 44 percent of the 371,100 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. between FY 2007 and FY 2012.

Table II-1: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by Region for FY 2007-2012

Fiscal Year	Africa	East Asia*	Europe	Latin America/ Caribbean	Near East/ South Asia	Grand Total
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
2012	10,608	14,366	1,129	2,078	30,057	58,238
Grand Total	67,685	104,431	12,784	22,146	164,054	371,100
Total %	18%	28%	3%	6%	44%	100%

** Includes Amerasian Immigrants*

Table II-2: Countries by Region

Africa	East Asia	Europe	Latin America/ Caribbean	Near East/ South Asia
Angola	Burma	Albania	Argentina	Afghanistan
Benin	Cambodia	Armenia	Colombia	Algeria
Burkina Faso (U Volta)	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

Africa	East Asia	Europe	Latin America/ Caribbean	Near East/ South Asia
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				

Between FY 2007 and 2012, 164,054 refugees from Near East/South Asia fled to the U.S. The majority of refugees from Near East/South Asia were from Iraq, with 45 percent of arrivals. Bhutanese refugees made up 37 percent of admissions, while 14 percent were from Iran, 1.7 percent from Afghanistan and 0.9 from Palestine. For more details, refer to Table II-3: Summary of Admissions for Near East/South Asia for FY 2007-2012, below.

Table II-3: Summary of Admissions for Near East/South East Asia for FY 2007-2012

Country	People	Percentage
Iraq	73,836	45.007%
Bhutan	61,204	37.307%
Iran	23,465	14.303%
Afghanistan	2,790	1.701%
Palestine	1,404	0.856%
Pakistan	588	0.358%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	278	0.169%
Syria	151	0.092%
Kuwait	80	0.049%

Country	People	Percentage
Nepal	71	0.043%
Yemen	68	0.041%
Egypt	49	0.030%
Jordan	16	0.010%
Turkey	9	0.005%
Gaza Strip	7	0.004%
India	7	0.004%
Lebanon	7	0.004%
Libya	7	0.004%
Morocco	7	0.004%
Tunisia	3	0.002%
Algeria	2	0.001%
Bangladesh	2	0.001%
Israel	1	0.001%
Saudi Arabia	1	0.001%
United Arab Emirates	1	0.001%
Grand Total	164,054	100.000%

The second largest region for recent arrivals was East Asia, totaling 104,431, between FY 2007-2012. Burmese refugees made up 94 percent of refugee arrivals from East Asia, while five percent were from Vietnam, 0.4 percent from Laos, 0.3 percent from China, and 0.1 percent arrived from North Korea. For more information, refer to Table II-4: Summary of Admissions for East Asia for FY 2007-2012 below.

Table II-4: Summary of Admissions East Asia for FY 2007-2012

Country	People	Percent
Burma	98,062	93.901%
Vietnam	5,408	5.179%
Laos	458	0.439%
China	269	0.258%
Korea, North	137	0.131%
Cambodia	58	0.056%
Thailand	16	0.015%
Tibet	16	0.015%
Malaysia	6	0.006%
Indonesia	1	0.001%
Grand Total	104,431	100.000%

The third largest region for recent arrivals between FY 2007-2012 was Africa. 67,685 refugees from Africa fled to the U.S., with the majority of refugees arriving from Somalia, at 39 percent. Between FY 2007 and 2012 refugees from Burundi made up 13 percent, 13 percent came from Eritrea, 13 percent arrived from Democratic Republic of Congo and six percent came from Sudan. For more information, refer to Table II-5: Summary of Admissions for Africa for FY

2007-2012 below.

Table II-5: Summary of Admissions for Africa for FY 2007-2012

Country	People	Percent	Country	People	Percent
Somalia	26,675	39.354%	Zimbabwe	32	0.047%
Burundi	9,022	13.329%	Kenya	25	0.037%
Eritrea	8,695	12.902%	Cameroon	24	0.035%
Dem. Rep. Congo	8,724	12.889%	Guinea	17	0.025%
Sudan	3,731	5.512%	Angola	14	0.021%
Ethiopia	3,496	5.165%	Senegal	9	0.013%
Liberia	3,417	5.048%	Burkina Faso (U Volta)	7	0.010%
Congo	979	1.446%	Gabon	7	0.010%
Rwanda	882	1.303%	Ghana	6	0.009%
Central African Republic	493	0.728%	Guinea - Bissau	6	0.009%
Sierra Leone	399	0.589%	Niger	4	0.006%
Togo	298	0.440%	Djibouti	3	0.004%
Mauritania	181	0.267%	Madagascar (Malagasy Republic)	3	0.004%
Uganda	146	0.216%	Tanzania	3	0.004%
Chad	104	0.154%	Benin	2	0.003%
Nigeria	104	0.154%	Republic Of South Sudan	1	0.001%
Ivory Coast	94	0.139%	South Africa	1	0.001%
The Gambia	48	0.071%	Zambia	1	0.001%
Equatorial Guinea	32	0.047%	Grand Total	67,685	100.000%

In FY 2012, arrivals from Bhutan were at 26 percent, Burma at 24 percent, Iraq at 21 percent, and Somalia at eight percent and Cuba at three percent of overall admissions for FY 2012. For more information, refer to Table II-6: Summary of Refugee Arrivals for FY 2012 below.

Table II-6: Summary of Refugee Arrivals for FY 2012

Country	People	Percent	Country	People	Percent
Bhutan	15,069	25.877%	Korea, North	22	0.038%
Burma	14,148	24.314%	Laos	21	0.036%
Iraq	12,233	20.885%	Uganda	18	0.031%
Somalia	4,921	8.433%	Egypt	13	0.022%
Cuba	1,948	3.345%	Chad	12	0.021%
Dem. Rep. Congo	1,796	3.199%	Azerbaijan	10	0.017%
Iran	1,758	3.019%	Tibet	9	0.015%
Eritrea	1,346	2.311%	Armenia	8	0.014%

Country	People	Percent	Country	People	Percent
Sudan	1,077	1.849%	Cameroon	7	0.012%
Ethiopia	620	1.065%	Gaza Strip	7	0.012%
Afghanistan	481	0.826%	Georgia	7	0.012%
Ukraine	372	0.639%	Kazakhstan	7	0.012%
Pakistan	274	0.470%	Cambodia	6	0.010%
Moldova	255	0.438%	Libya	5	0.009%
Russia	197	0.338%	Senegal	5	0.009%
Burundi	186	0.319%	Niger	4	0.007%
Rwanda	157	0.270%	Venezuela	4	0.007%
Palestine	141	0.242%	Jordan	3	0.005%
Uzbekistan	140	0.240%	Kuwait	3	0.005%
Central African Republic	136	0.234%	Thailand	3	0.005%
Colombia	126	0.216%	Zimbabwe	3	0.005%
Congo	102	0.175%	India	2	0.003%
Vietnam	100	0.172%	Morocco	2	0.003%
Belarus	83	0.143%	Nigeria	2	0.003%
Liberia	69	0.118%	Tanzania	2	0.003%
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	55	0.094%	The Gambia	2	0.003%
Kyrgyzstan	49	0.084%	Estonia	1	0.002%
Nepal	47	0.081%	Gabon	1	0.002%
China	45	0.077%	Republic Of South Sudan	1	0.002%
Ivory Coast	33	0.057%	Saudi Arabia	1	0.002%
Syria	31	0.053%	Sierra Leone	1	0.002%
Togo	26	0.045%	South Africa	1	0.002%
Kenya	23	0.039%	Tunisia	1	0.002%
			Grand Total	58,238	100.000%

Geographic Location of Refugees

From FY 2007 through FY 2012, California received the largest number of arrivals at 12 percent, Texas resettled ten percent, New York resettled six percent, Florida resettled five percent and Michigan received five percent of overall admissions. Altogether, these five states received 38 percent of all refugee arrivals, with the remaining refugees resettled in 47 states. For more information, refer to Table II-7: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2007-2012 below.

Table II-7: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2007-2012

Country	People	Percent	Country	People	Percent
California	46,202	12.45%	Iowa	3,067	0.83%
Texas	37,222	10.03%	South Dakota	2,763	0.75%
New York	22,637	6.10%	New Hampshire	2,756	0.74%
Florida	19,972	5.38%	Nevada	2,741	0.74%
Michigan	17,455	4.70%	Connecticut	2,622	0.71%
Arizona	17,120	4.61%	North Dakota	2,448	0.66%
Georgia	15,597	4.20%	Kansas	1,854	0.50%
Washington	14,356	3.87%	Vermont	1,820	0.49%
Pennsylvania	13,508	3.64%	Louisiana	1,475	0.40%
Illinois	13,410	3.61%	Oklahoma	1,272	0.34%
North Carolina	12,915	3.48%	Maine	1,140	0.31%
Minnesota	11,203	3.02%	New Mexico	1,004	0.27%
Ohio	10,416	2.81%	Rhode Island	969	0.26%
Colorado	8,937	2.41%	Alabama	892	0.24%
Kentucky	8,630	2.33%	South Carolina	753	0.20%
Massachusetts	8,628	2.33%	Alaska	485	0.13%
Virginia	8,582	2.31%	District of Columbia	196	0.05%
Indiana	7,834	2.11%	Arkansas	83	0.02%
Tennessee	7,382	1.99%	West Virginia	67	0.02%
Missouri	6,442	1.74%	Mississippi	51	0.01%
Maryland	6,013	1.62%	Delaware	49	0.01%
Utah	5,991	1.61%	Hawaii	36	0.01%
Idaho	5,628	1.52%	Puerto Rico	22	0.01%
Oregon	4,587	1.24%	Montana	11	0.00%
Nebraska	4,278	1.15%	Missouri	0	0.00%
New Jersey	3,897	1.05%	Wyoming	0	0.00%
Wisconsin	3,682	0.99%	Grand Total	371,100	100.00%

In FY 2012, Texas received 10 percent, California received five percent, Michigan four percent, New York received four percent and Pennsylvania received three percent of refugee overall admissions. Altogether, these five states received 26 percent of all refugee arrivals, with the remaining refugees resettled in 44 states. Refer to Table II-8: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2012 below.

Table II-8: Summary of Refugee Arrivals by State for FY 2012

Country	People	Percent	Country	People	Percent
Texas	5,923	10.17%	North Dakota	555	0.95%
California	5,174	8.88%	Nevada	470	0.81%
Michigan	3,594	6.17%	Connecticut	434	0.75%
New York	3,528	6.06%	Iowa	431	0.74%
Pennsylvania	2,809	4.82%	Kansas	384	0.66%
Georgia	2,520	4.33%	New Hampshire	363	0.62%
Ohio	2,245	3.86%	Vermont	350	0.60%
Florida	2,244	3.85%	Oklahoma	299	0.51%
Arizona	2,234	3.84%	New Jersey	279	0.48%
Washington	2,164	3.72%	Maine	203	0.35%
North Carolina	2,110	3.62%	New Mexico	189	0.33%
Illinois	2,082	3.58%	Louisiana	187	0.32%
Minnesota	1,738	2.98%	Alabama	145	0.25%
Massachusetts	1,541	2.65%	South Carolina	135	0.23%
Colorado	1,458	2.50%	Rhode Island	130	0.22%
Kentucky	1,452	2.49%	Alaska	88	0.15%
Virginia	1,341	2.30%	West Virginia	19	0.03%
Maryland	1,239	2.13%	District of Columbia	14	0.02%
Tennessee	1,236	2.12%	Arkansas	10	0.02%
Indiana	1,197	2.06%	Mississippi	8	0.01%
Missouri	1,065	1.83%	Hawaii	1	0.00%
Utah	942	1.62%	Montana	1	0.00%
Idaho	817	1.40%	Delaware	0	0.00%
Wisconsin	785	1.35%	Missouri	0	0.00%
Nebraska	764	1.31%	Puerto Rico	0	0.00%
Oregon	695	1.19%	Wyoming	0	0.00%
South Dakota	646	1.11%	Grand Total	58,238	100.00%

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, including: better employment opportunities, the pull of an established ethnic community, more generous public assistance 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 2012 detailed state-by-state matrix showed several migration patterns: a strong movement in and out of Texas, Florida and California; a strong movement into Minnesota, Colorado, Ohio, Iowa, and Michigan; a strong movement out of Arizona, New York, Georgia, Washington, and Kentucky; and some population exchange between contiguous or geographically close states. In FY 2012, 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. Towards 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 their 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 have found that the economic adjustment of refugees to the U.S. has been a successful and generally rapid process. However, similar to the past several years, the 2012 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, 2007 to April 30, 2012), 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 2012, ORR completed its 46th survey of a national sample of refugees selected from the population of all refugees who arrived between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2012. 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 or four weeks before the survey and includes the employment-to-population ratio (EPR)⁸, and also referred to as the employment rate), 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 looking for a job. Data also are presented on the length of time it took refugees to gain their first job since arrival in the U.S.

Employment Status

Table II-9 presents the EPR as of December 2012 for refugees age 16 or older in the five-year population.

Table II-9: Employment Status of Refugees by Year of Arrival and Sex: 2012 Survey

Year of Arrival	Employment Rate (EPR)			Labor Force Participation Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
2012	39.4	52.6	24.1	55.2	68.8	39.5	28.6	23.5	38.9
2011	44.1	60.3	28.2	51.9	68.7	35.4	15.0	12.2	20.2
2010	48.0	61.5	34.2	57.3	70.1	44.2	16.3	12.3	22.6
2009	54.1	64.4	44.1	64.8	78.4	51.7	16.6	17.8	14.7
2008	59.3	68.3	50.8	69.2	78.3	60.8	14.4	12.7	16.4
2007	64.7	72.1	55.7	73.9	83.8	61.9	12.4	13.9	10.0
Total Sample	50.7	63.1	38.3	60.3	73.4	47.3	16.0	14.1	18.9
U.S. Rates	58.5	64.2	53.3	63.4	69.7	57.5	7.6	7.9	7.3

Note: As of December 2012. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2012. The U.S. employment rates for 2012 are from the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t01.htm>, average of 12 months in 2012.

The survey found that the overall EPR for all refugees who came to the U.S. between 2007 and

⁸The **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.

2012 was 51 percent (63 percent for males and 38 percent for females). As a point of reference, the employment rate for the U.S. population was 59 percent in 2012. The refugee employment rate increases with their length of stay in the U.S. As indicated in Table II-9, the employment rate for those who had been in the U.S. for five years (65 percent) was much higher than that among refugees who had been in the U.S. only for one year or less (39 percent). This 2012 survey revealed a 25 point difference in EPR between men and women among the refugees (63 percent versus 38 percent). By way of contrast, the overall gender difference in employment rates for the U.S. population was 11 points (64 percent versus 53 percent).

Table II-10 presents the overall labor force participation rate of 60 percent for the refugee population was slightly lower than that of the general U.S. population (63 percent).

Table II-10: Employment Status of Refugees by Survey Year and Sex (Based on Refugees Age 16 or Older)

Year Survey Administered	Employment Rate (EPR)			Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP)			Unemployment Rate		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
2012 Survey	50.7%	63.1%	38.3%	60.3%	73.4%	47.3%	16.0%	14.1%	18.9%
U.S. Rate	58.5	64.2	53.3	63.4	69.7	57.5	7.6	7.9	7.3
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

Note: As of December of each year indicated. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees 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.

In general, the labor force participation rate (LFP) for refugees increases with time in the U.S. with the exception for the 2011 arrivals, who had the lowest labor force participation rate of 52 percent. The labor force participation rate for the 2012 arrivals in this year's survey was 55 percent, but reached 74 percent for refugees who arrived in 2007. This year's survey also revealed a 26 point difference in labor force participation between men and women among the refugees (73 percent for males vs. 47 percent for females). In contrast, the overall gender difference in labor force participation rates for the U.S. population was 12 points.

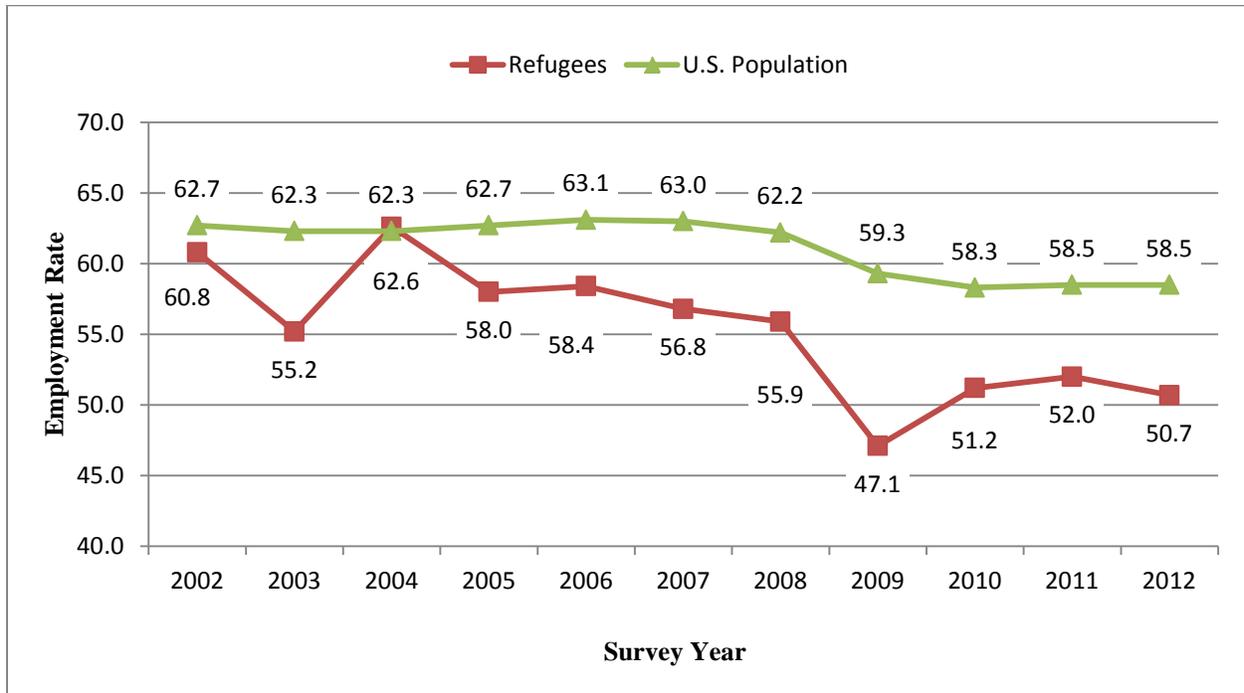
On the other hand, the unemployment rate of refugees in the 2012 survey was twice that of the general U.S. population, averaging 16 percent for refugees, compared with eight percent in the general U.S. population.

There was a five point difference in unemployment rate between women and men among the refugees (19 percent for women vs. 14 percent for men). In comparison, the overall gender

difference in unemployment rates for the general U.S. population was less than one point (eight percent for men vs. seven percent for women).

The refugee rate, on the other hand, has varied notably, declining six points from 2000 (61 percent) to 2003 (55 percent), increasing eight points from 2003 (55 percent) to 2004 (63 percent), falling 16 points from 63 percent in 2004 to 47 percent in 2009, advancing five points from 2009 (47 percent) to 2011 (52 percent), and then dropping slightly from 2011 (52 percent) to 2012 (51 percent) (Chart II-1).

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 2012 is from <http://data.bls.gov/cgi-bin/print.pl/news.release/empsit.t01.htm>, average of 12 months in 2012.

Table II-11 reveals differences between the six refugee groups⁹ in terms of their EPR, LFP, unemployment rate, and whether they worked at any point since their arrival in the U.S.

⁹The six refugee groups include refugees from the following countries or regions: Africa (Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Malta, Mozambique, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia), Eastern Europe (no country or region), Latin America (Colombia, Cuba, and Haiti), Middle East (Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Syria, Turkey, and Yemen), South/Southeast Asia (Burma, Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Nepal, and Thailand (including Amerasians)), and the former Soviet Union (Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan).

Table II-11: Employment Status of Selected Refugee Groups by Sex: 2012 Survey

Employment Measure	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
Employment Rate (EPR)	41.8%	n/a*	75.7%	32.0%	50.9%	55.0%	50.7%
Males	50.4	n/a	80.8	43.6	66.7	67.4	63.1
Females	34.3	n/a	70.6	21.0	34.5	42.2	38.3
Worked at any point since arrival	51.6	n/a	79.0	40.7	57.2	56.3	57.0
Males	65.3	n/a	84.0	55.3	71.6	69.8	69.8
Females	39.7	n/a	74.0	26.8	42.0	42.2	44.2
Labor Force Participation Rate	59.1	n/a	80.4	49.0	58.1	60.7	60.3
Males	69.3	n/a	85.4	65.5	73.1	73.5	73.4
Females	50.2	n/a	75.5	33.4	42.4	47.5	47.3
Unemployment Rate	29.2	n/a	5.9	34.8	12.3	9.4	16.0
Males	27.2	n/a	5.3	33.4	8.7	8.4	14.1
Females	31.6	n/a	6.5	37.2	18.8	11.2	18.9

Note: As of December 2012. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to refugees 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2012.

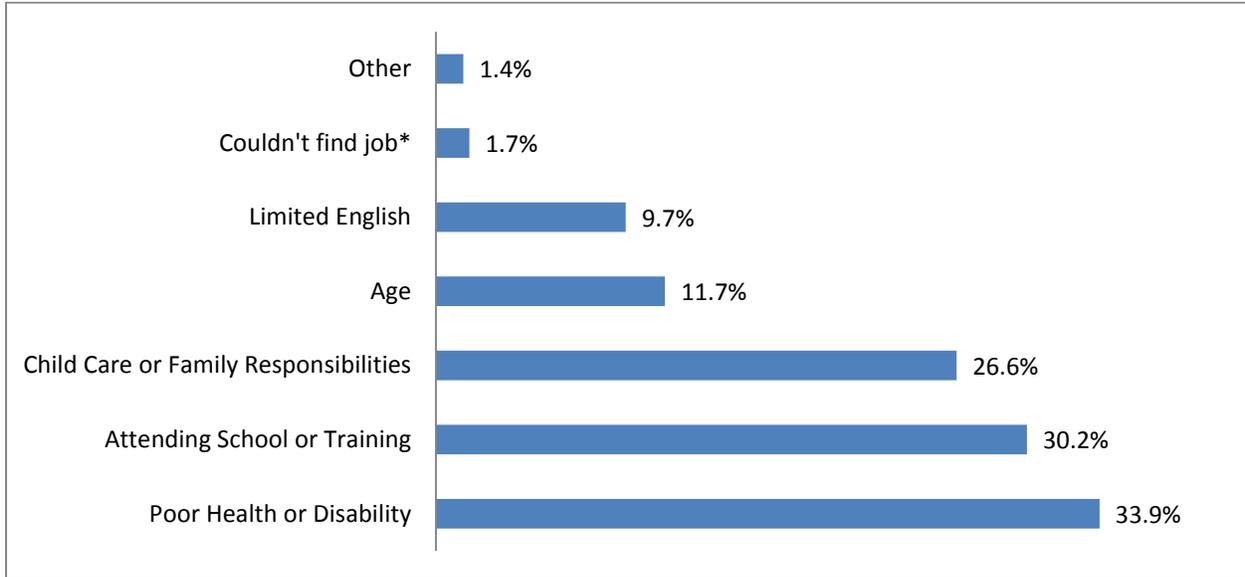
*The number of cases is too small to generate valid estimates.

Since their arrival in the U.S., 57 percent of refugees in the five-year population worked at one point. This rate was highest for refugees from Latin America (79 percent) and lowest for refugees from the Middle East (41 percent), while refugees from South/Southeast Asia (57 percent), the former Soviet Union (56 percent), and Africa (52 percent) were positioned in between. The LFP followed a similar pattern as the EPR. The LFP was highest for refugees from Latin America (80 percent) and lowest for refugees from the Middle East (49 percent), while respondents from the former Soviet Union (61 percent), Africa (59 percent), and South/Southeast Asia (58 percent) were positioned in between. The highest disparity between male and female labor force participation rates was found for respondents from the Middle East (66 percent for males vs. 33 percent for females, a gap of 32 points). A sizeable gender gap was also found among refugees from South/Southeast Asia (31 percentage points), the former Soviet Union (26 percentage points), and Africa (19 percentage points). Among all refugee groups, 73 percent of males were working or looking for work at the time of the 2012 survey, compared with 47 percent of females.

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 Chart II-2, poor health or a disability accounted for the largest proportion (34 percent); these refugees had a median age of 52 (median age not shown in the chart).

Chart II-2: Reason not looking for Work for Refugees 16 years or older



Note: Limited to refugees 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.”

Attending school or training accounted for another 30 percent, with a median age of 18. Child care and other family responsibilities accounted for the third largest proportion (27 percent), with a median age of 32. A combination of “age”, “limited English”, “couldn’t find a job”, and other reasons accounted for the remaining 25 percent.

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. (Chart II-3).

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

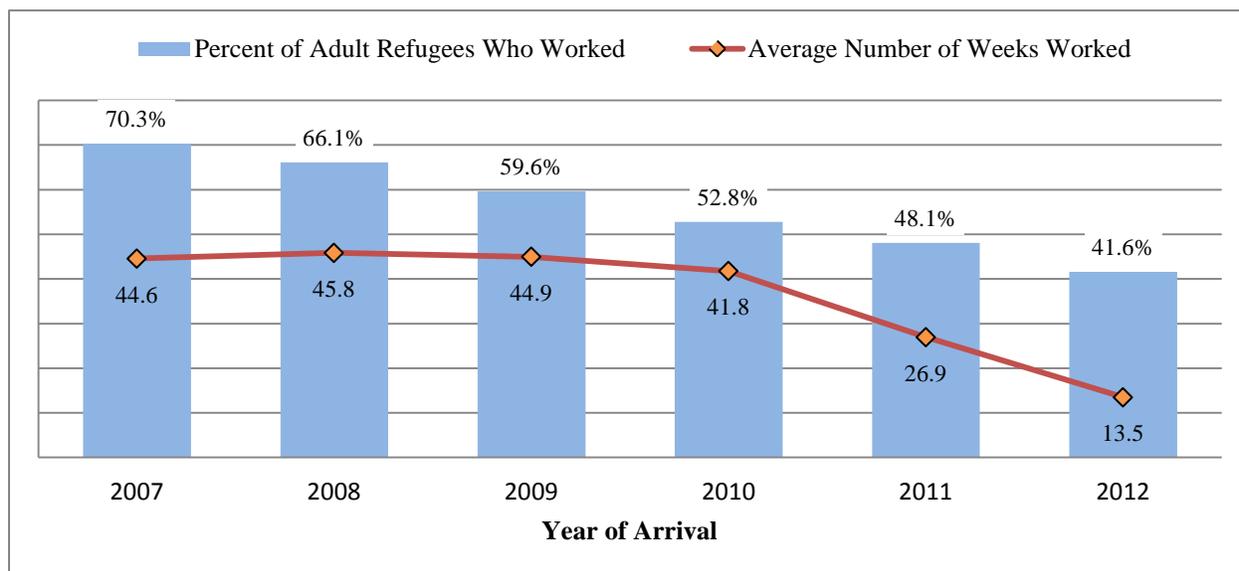


Table II-12 shows that less than half (42 percent) of the refugees who arrived in 2012 had worked in the previous year, compared with 48 percent of those who arrived in 2011.

Table II-12: Work Experience of Adult Refugees in the 2012 Survey by Year of Arrival

	Number†	Percent Distribution
Total Refugees 16 years or older	242,952	100.0
Worked last year*	135,247	55.7
50-52 weeks	67,165	27.6
Full-time**	88,526	65.5
Average weeks worked	38.2	
2012 arrivals	18,000	100.0
Worked last year	7,487	41.6
50-52 weeks	0	0.0
Full-time	4,592	61.3
Average weeks worked	13.5	
2011 arrivals	77,375	100.0
Worked last year	37,191	48.1
50-52 weeks	4,327	5.6
Full-time	24,929	67.0
Average weeks worked	26.9	
2010 arrivals	42,040	100.0
Worked last year	22,193	52.8
50-52 weeks	13,030	31.0
Full-time	13,980	63.0
Average weeks worked	41.8	
2009 arrivals	30,330	100.0

Worked last year	18,085	59.6
50-52 weeks	12,845	42.3
Full-time	11,252	62.2
Average weeks worked	44.9	
2008 arrivals	61,612	100.0
Worked last year	40,728	66.1
50-52 weeks	30,196	49.0
Full-time	26,727	65.6
Average weeks worked	45.8	
2007 arrivals	13,594	100.0
Worked last year	9,562	70.3
50-52 weeks	6,768	49.8
Full-time	7,045	73.7
Average weeks worked	44.6	

† As of December, 2012. 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, 2007 through April 30, 2012 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.

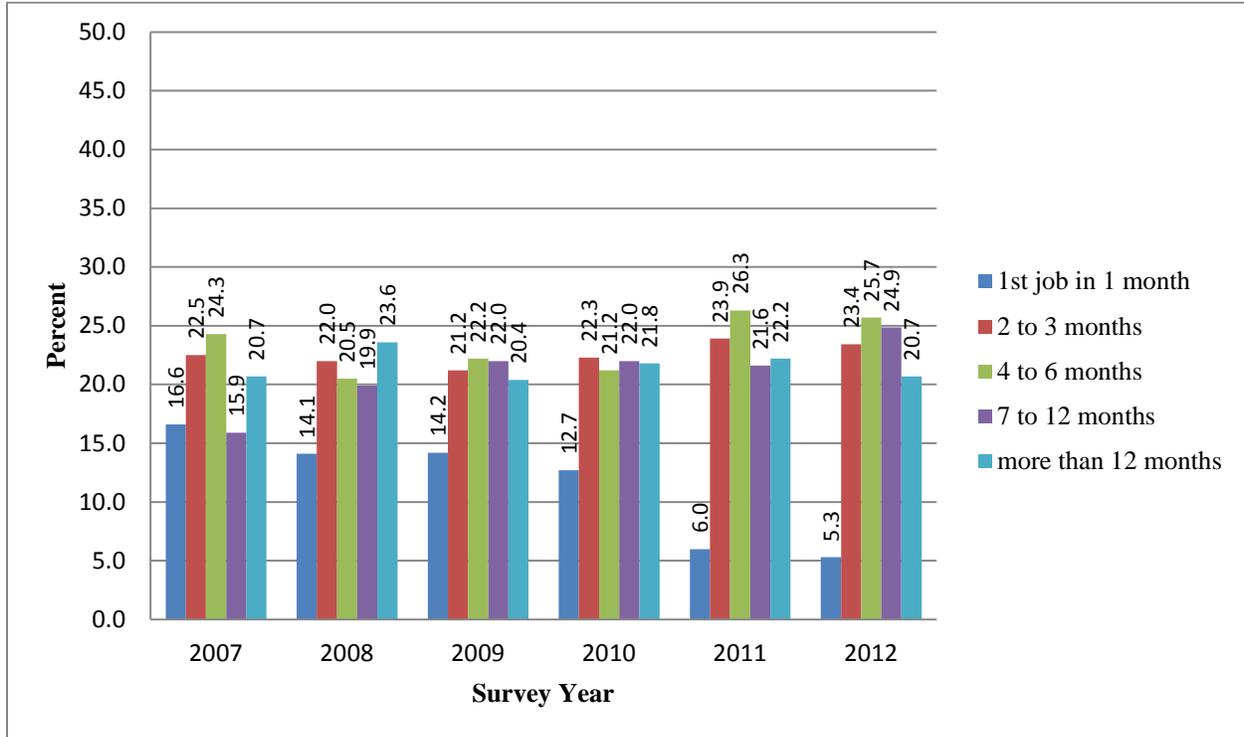
Unlike the employment status of refugees who had been in the U.S. for less than three years, refugees who arrived between 2007 and 2009 recorded somewhat higher rates of employment in the year prior to the survey, 70 percent, 66 percent, and 60 percent respectively among the 2007, 2008, and 2009 arrivals.

Refugees who had worked in the year prior to the 2012 survey averaged 38 weeks of employment during that period. The most recent (2012) arrivals averaged 14 weeks of work during the previous 12 months. In contrast, the 2011 arrivals reported an average of 27 weeks, the 2010 arrivals reported an average of 42 weeks, and the 2007 to 2009 arrivals reported an average of approximately 45 to 46 weeks of work in the year prior to the survey.

Elapsed Time to First Job

Twenty-one percent found their first job more than 12 months after arrival (Chart II-4).

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



This represents a moderate pace of adjustment to the American job market and a general decline compared with surveys since 2007. In the 2007 survey, for example, 63 percent of job placements occurred in the first six months after arrival, compared with 54 percent in 2012 (a nine point drop). The percentage taking more than a year to find first employment has remained relatively stable at approximately 20 to 24 percent.

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 2012 survey, 27 percent of refugees in the five-year population had not completed primary school at the time of arrival (Table II-13).

Table II-13: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Selected Refugee Groups

Education and Language Proficiency	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
Average Years of Education Before U.S. Entry	6.6	n/a*	12.2	10.6	6.7	11.8	8.8
Highest Degree/Certificate Before U.S. Entry							
None	53.1%	n/a	5.1%	9.5%	41.1%	3.2%	26.5%
Primary School	14.0	n/a	11.6	27.6	25.3	1.9	21.6
Training in refugee camp	0.0	n/a	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.6
Technical School	1.2	n/a	12.1	8.0	0.3	19.2	5.1
Secondary School (or High School)	18.0	n/a	28.5	22.7	21.6	55.9	24.2
University Degree (Other than Medical)	6.8	n/a	24.1	19.9	6.2	12.0	12.9
Medical Degree	0.0	n/a	2.1	1.4	0.0	2.6	0.8
Other	2.3	n/a	0.8	3.2	0.6	0.0	1.3
Attended School/University (within past 12 months)	25.2	n/a	11.9	24.1	17.3	20.0	18.5
Attendance at School or University (within past 12 months) for Degree/Certificate	25.2	n/a	10.6	24.0	13.7	20.0	16.5
High School certificate or equivalency	22.7	n/a	4.8	12.8	9.1	11.6	10.2
Associate Degree	1.2	n/a	2.8	7.8	2.7	5.2	3.9
Bachelor's Degree	0.7	n/a	1.5	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.2
Master's or Doctorate Degree	0.0	n/a	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
Professional Degree	0.5	n/a	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	0.0	n/a	1.3	0.5	0.5	2.6	0.7
Degree/Certificate Received	0.5	n/a	1.5	1.2	1.7	7.8	1.7
At Time of Arrival							
Percent Speaking no English	50.0	n/a	63.7	39.3	44.9	53.5	47.8
Percent Not Speaking English Well	25.7	n/a	18.2	31.8	37.2	40.0	31.7
Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well	20.3	n/a	3.5	22.4	13.7	1.2	13.8
At Time of Survey							
Percent Speaking no English	30.1	n/a	14.1	9.2	23.1	6.4	18.1
Percent Not Speaking English Well	25.7	n/a	44.4	27.3	39.0	36.8	36.3
Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well	44.2	n/a	41.4	63.3	37.5	56.9	45.4

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, 2007 to April 30, 2012. 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.

The average number of years of education for all arrivals was approximately nine years. The average years of education among ethnic groups ranged from a high of 12 years for the Latin American and former Soviet Union refugees to a low of seven years for both the African and South/Southeast Asian refugees. Among refugees from the former Soviet Union, only three percent of the adults reported having less than a primary-school 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, 53 percent of refugees from Africa and 41 percent of refugees from South/Southeast Asia had not completed primary school before arrival in the U.S.

Twenty-nine 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 (75 percent), followed by Latin American refugees (41 percent), then by those from the Middle East (31 percent), and South/Southeast Asia (22 percent). Only 19 percent of refugees from Africa had a secondary/high school or technical school degree or certificate.

The 2012 survey revealed that 14 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 (26 percent), followed by those from the Middle East (21 percent) and former Soviet Union (15 percent). However, these statistics on the 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.

About 17 percent of refugees surveyed in 2012 continued their education toward a degree or certificate within the 12 months prior to the survey.

The 2012 survey shows that many refugees had made solid progress in learning English. About 48 percent of the refugees in the 2012 survey reported speaking no English when they arrived in the U.S. At the time of arrival, majorities from Latin America (64 percent) and the former Soviet Union (54 percent) and half from Africa (50 percent) spoke no English, compared with 45 percent of refugees from South/Southeast Asia and 39 percent from the Middle East.

By the time of the survey interview, English fluency for refugees had improved considerably, with only 18 percent of all refugees speaking no English. Overall, about 45 percent of the five-year population spoke English well or very well at the time of the survey while another 36 percent could speak some English but not well. In addition, many other refugees could now claim fluency. Sixty-three percent of refugees from the Middle East spoke English well or very well by the time of the interview, followed by those from the former Soviet Union (57 percent), Africa (44 percent), Latin America (41 percent), and South/Southeast Asia (38 percent). Some refugees, however, had not made major progress in this important skill. By the time of the interview, 30 percent of refugees from Africa and 23 percent from South/Southeast Asia still

spoke no English¹⁰.

The ability to speak English is one of the most important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of refugees. 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 2012 survey had an EPR of 56 percent while those speaking no English had an EPR of only 31 percent. Interestingly, at the time of the 2012 survey, the EPR for refugees who spoke some English, but did not speak it well was only slightly lower than for those who spoke English well or very well (54 percent vs. 56 percent) (Table II-14).

Table II-14 – English Proficiency and Associated EPR by Year of Arrival

Year of Arrival	Percent Speaking No English (EPR)		Percent Not Speaking English Well (EPR)		Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well (EPR)	
At Time of Arrival						
2012	52.8%	(31.9%)	37.0%	(49.8%)	9.9%	(42.6%)
2011	50.4	(36.9)	38.2	(51.9)	9.9	(52.3)
2010	43.9	(44.7)	32.0	(53.6)	18.5	(49.9)
2009	52.4	(55.4)	25.2	(47.0)	13.1	(61.1)
2008	42.3	(56.3)	27.6	(58.9)	18.7	(73.6)
2007	52.5	(68.8)	20.0	(52.9)	6.0	(56.7)
Total Sample	47.8	(46.6)	31.7	(53.1)	13.8	(59.7)
At Time of Survey						
2012	27.6%	(32.8%)	41.1%	(35.6%)	31.3%	(50.4%)
2011	26.2	(26.4)	38.1	(49.2)	35.1	(51.1)
2010	16.0	(34.0)	31.6	(51.2)	52.1	(50.7)
2009	11.1	(35.2)	40.0	(55.2)	48.9	(57.4)
2008	10.2	(34.0)	32.5	(65.5)	57.2	(59.9)
2007	16.5	(43.0)	43.3	(64.6)	40.1	(73.7)
Total Sample	18.1	(30.9)	36.3	(53.9)	45.4	(55.8)

Note: As of December 2012. 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, 2007 to April 30, 2012. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

However, among the 2012 arrivals, who had been in the U.S. the shortest time, those who spoke English well or very well did have a higher EPR than did those who spoke English, but not well (50 percent vs. 36 percent) at the time of survey.

¹⁰These 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.

During the past 12 months, 33 percent of all adult refugees attended English Language Training (ELT) outside of high school (Table II-15).

Table II-15: Service Utilization by Refugee Group and Year of Arrival

Type of Service Utilization	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
ELT in High School Within the Past 12 Months	11.2%	n/a*	4.9%	10.7%	9.3%	11.6%	9.0%
ELT Outside of High School Within the Past 12 Months	41.9	n/a	7.9	33.0	40.6	42.7	32.9
Job Training Within the Past 12 Months	8.8	n/a	5.2	3.8	6.1	6.5	5.6
Currently Attending ELT Inside High School	11.2	n/a	4.9	10.7	9.3	11.6	9.0
Currently Attending ELT Outside of High School	24.1	n/a	3.8	14.9	16.9	21.1	14.7
Type of Service Utilization by Year of Arrival	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	All
ELT Inside High School Within the Past 12 Months	5.4%	8.6%	11.5%	7.4%	9.7%	8.9%	9.0%
ELT Outside of High School Within the Past 12 Months	53.9	50.7	32.2	18.0	16.7	13.3	32.9
Job Training Within the Past 12 Months	7.4	5.3	5.6	4.4	6.6	3.0	5.6
Currently Attending ELT Inside High School	5.4	8.6	11.5	7.4	9.7	8.9	9.0
Currently Attending ELT Outside of High School	22.7	21.0	17.6	6.5	7.8	9.1	14.7

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 in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2012. In order that English language training (ELT) not be confused with English high school instruction, statistics for both are given.

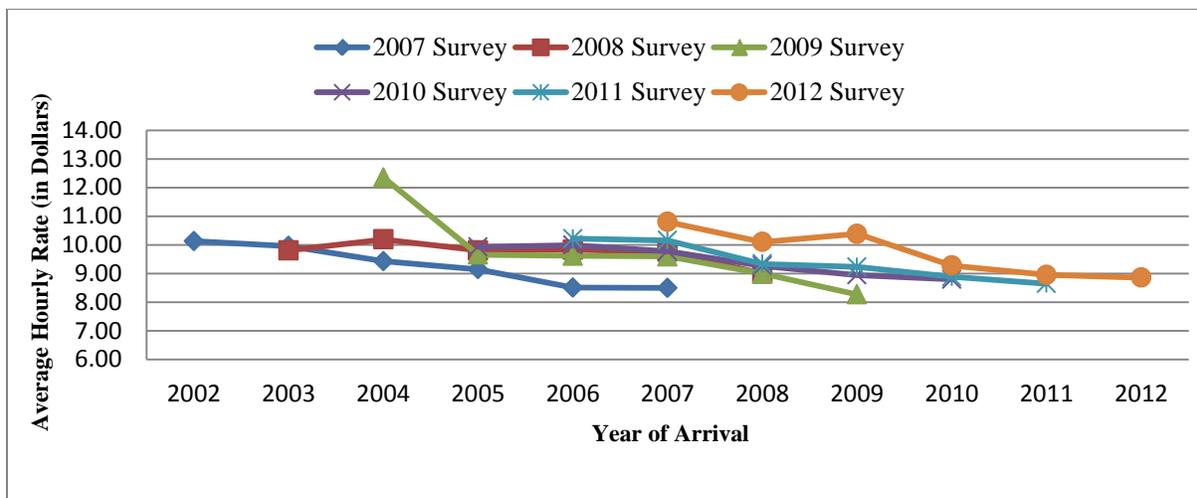
*The number of cases is too small to generate valid estimates.

The rates for the different refugee groups ranged from eight percent (Latin America) to 43 percent (former Soviet Union). For the same period, the proportion of refugees who attended job-training classes (six percent) was much less than the proportion who received ELT (24 percent) either through the high school curriculum (nine percent) or through other types of language class (15 percent). None of the refugee groups attended job training at a rate higher than nine percent.

Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance

While there are year-to-year fluctuations because of the different mix of refugee demographics and skill levels, economic self-sufficiency tends to increase with the length of residence in the U.S., most noticeably within the first two years. The earnings of employed refugees generally rise with length of residence in the U.S. (Chart II-5).

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



As shown in Table II-16, the average hourly wage was \$8.86 for the 2012 arrivals and \$10.80 for the 2007 arrivals in the 2012 survey (a 22 percent difference).

Table II-16: Average Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Self-Sufficiency by Year of Arrival

Year of Arrival	Average Hourly Wages of Employed - Current Job	Own Home or Apartment	Rent Home or Apartment	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only
2012	\$8.86	0.8%	97.2%	23.6%	58.1%	14.1%
2011	8.95	0.8	96.5	9.6	61.6	26.6
2010	9.28	2.4	94.9	7.7	30.0	60.0
2009	10.39	8.1	91.2	13.1	21.9	60.9
2008	10.10	9.6	89.9	3.6	26.4	64.9
2007	10.80	8.6	88.2	11.4	6.2	80.3
Total Sample	9.66	5.0	93.2	9.4	37.2	50.0

Note: Wage estimates 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, 2007 to April 30, 2012. All other estimates are based on household level data. Row percentages do not add up to 100 percent because data are not from the same variable.

Less than three percent of the 2010-2012 arrivals reported home ownership, but refugees who had arrived in years earlier than 2010 showed higher rates of home ownership, reaching 10 percent for 2008 arrivals.

The overall hourly wage of employed refugees at their primary job in the week prior to the 2012 survey in the five-year population was \$9.66. This represents a two 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-17).

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
2012 Survey	\$9.66	5.0%	93.2%	9.4%	37.2%	50.0%
2011 Survey	9.43	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

Note: As of December 2012, December 2011, December 2010, December 2009, December 2008, and December 2007. Earnings figures are not adjusted for inflation. Wage estimates are based on data from 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 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 surveys. All other estimates are based on household level data. Row percentages do not add up to 100 percent because data are not from the same variable.

From the 2012 survey, the overall hourly wage of employed refugees who spoke English well or very well at the time of the survey was an average of \$9.95, compared with \$9.48 for refugees who did not speak English well, and \$9.09 for refugees who did not speak English at all. Refugees who spoke English well or very well at the time of the survey accounted for 49 percent of jobs that paid over \$7.50 per hour, compared with 40 percent of refugees who did not speak English well, and 11 percent of refugees who did not speak English at all (data based on additional analyses not presented in tables).

This details the economic self-sufficiency of the five-year refugee population. According to the 2012 survey, half (50 percent) of all refugee households in the U.S. achieved economic self-sufficiency, relying only on earnings for their needs. This rate is notably lower than the self-sufficiency rates of 57 to 68 percent reported in the 2007 to 2011 surveys. An additional 37 percent in the 2012 survey had achieved partial independence, with household income a mix of earnings and public assistance, the highest rate over the past six years. The proportion of refugees who relied wholly or partially on earnings in 2012 (87 percent) was comparable to the proportion in the 2007 to 2011 surveys (81 to 86 percent). For another nine percent of refugee households in the 2012 survey, however, income consisted entirely of public assistance, five percent lower than the peak in 2009 (14 percent).

Table II-18 details several household characteristics by type of income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

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

Household Characteristics	Refugee Households with:			
	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only	Total Sample
Average Household Size	4.31	4.84	3.62	4.15
Average Number of wage earners per household*	0.00	1.45	1.50	1.29
Percent of households with at least one member:				
Under the age of 6	37.6%	40.3%	28.2%	33.9%
Under the age of 16	62.8	71.8	58.7	64.0
Fluent English Speaker **	15.3	17.0	16.0	16.3

*Data refer to refugee households who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2012. Refugee households with neither earnings nor assistance are excluded.

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

Households receiving public assistance averaged only four members and no wage earners, while those with a mix of earnings and assistance income averaged 5 members and 1.5 wage earners. Households that received no public assistance averaged four 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 (28 percent, compared with 40 percent for households with both public assistance and earnings) and under the age of 16 (59 percent, compared with 72 percent of households with both public assistance and earnings).

This table 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 similar between the households that received public assistance and those that didn't. This lack of relationship between English fluency and public assistance dependency may reflect the higher eligibility for public assistance of households with children.

Medical Coverage

Overall, about one-fifth (22 percent) of adult refugees in the 2012 survey lacked medical coverage of any kind throughout the year preceding the survey (Table II-19), an 11 point decrease from a high of 33 percent for the 2011 survey (Table II-20). This drop is reflected in the increase of medical coverage through Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA) (Table II-20).

Table II-19: Source of Medical Coverage by Refugee Group and Year of Arrival

Source of Medical Coverage** by Refugee Group	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months	10.4%	n/a*	67.8%	15.2%	10.3%	10.3%	22.1%
Medical Coverage through employer	7.5	n/a	8.3	4.9	10.0	31.8	9.2
Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)	76.6	n/a	20.7	70.4	69.7	51.0	60.5
Source of Medical Coverage** by Year of Arrival	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	All
No Medical Coverage in any of the past 12 months	0.0%	4.4%	25.8%	44.0%	32.9%	42.6%	22.1%
Medical Coverage through Employer	0.0	1.5	5.5	10.2	20.1	24.0	9.2
Medicaid or RMA	96.4	83.5	57.9	41.7	39.7	26.9	60.5

Note: As of December 2012. 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, 2007 to April 30, 2012.

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

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

Lack of medical coverage varied among the six refugee groups, with 10 percent of refugees from Africa, South/Southeast Asia, and the former Soviet Union reporting no medical coverage at any point in the past 12 months prior to the survey and over two-thirds (68 percent) of the refugees from Latin America reporting no medical coverage during the same period of time. In the 2012 survey, the proportion of refugees without coverage was 33 to 44 percent for those who had arrived between 2007 and 2009.

Table II-20: 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
No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months							
2012 Survey	10.4%	n/a*	67.8%	15.2%	10.3%	10.3%	22.1%
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

Year of Survey	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months							
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
Medical Coverage Through Employer							
2012 Survey	7.5	n/a	8.3	4.9	10.0	31.8	9.2
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
Medicaid or RMA							
2012 Survey	76.6	n/a	20.7	70.4	69.7	51.0	60.5
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

Note: As of December 2012, December 2011, December 2010, December 2009, December 2008, and December 2007. Not seasonally adjusted. Estimates are based on data from 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 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 surveys.

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

The 2012 survey revealed that only nine percent of refugee households had obtained medical coverage through an employer, a dramatic drop from the 2007 survey rate (25 percent). Refugees in the 2012 survey from the former Soviet Union were the most likely to have medical coverage through employment (32 percent).

Not surprisingly, given the dramatic decline in employment-related coverage over the past few years (a 16-point drop from 25 percent in the 2007 survey to nine percent in the 2012 survey), medical coverage through Medicaid or RMA increased 22 points from 39 percent in the 2007 survey to 61 percent in the 2012 survey. The percentages of medical coverage through Medicaid or RMA fell into two groups with a big gap, a “high” group of 51 to 77 percent and a “low” group of 21 percent, among the refugee groups.

As a result, earlier arrivals have much lower overall rates of medical coverage. None of the most recent (2012) arrivals reported that they had no coverage of any type 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. Eligibility for needs-based medical programs is not available for long, however, and the proportion of individuals not covered quickly rises as refugees exhaust their eligibility and begin employment, often without medical benefits.

Refugee Public Assistance Utilization

As in previous years, public assistance utilization varied considerably among refugee groups. Table II-21 presents public assistance utilization data on the households of the six refugee groups formed from the 2012 survey respondents.

Table II-21: 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
Cash Assistance							
Any Type of Cash Assistance	59.1%	n/a*	5.4%	67.6%	56.9%	53.2%	46.5%
TANF	39.5	n/a	3.3	38.3	21.2	32.7	22.6
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	8.6	n/a	.8	13.7	24.2	3.5	13.9
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	13.0	n/a	2.3	37.6	20.6	14.3	19.2
General Assistance (GA)	11.0	n/a	0	6.6	7.8	8.0	5.8
Non-cash Assistance							
Medicaid or RMA	76.6	n/a	20.7	70.4	69.7	51.0	60.5
SNAP	91.1	n/a	35.9	89.2	83.3	81.2	73.3
Public Housing	12.4	n/a	2.9	15.9	44.5	27.6	24.0

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, 2007 to April 30, 2012. 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.

Use of non-cash assistance was generally higher than cash assistance. This is probably because Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and housing assistance programs, though available to cash assistance households, also are available to households without children. SNAP utilization was lowest among Latin Americans (36 percent) but much higher for the other groups, reaching 91 percent among the refugees from Africa.

All refugee groups except those from the Middle East received SNAP at higher rates in 2012 than they had in 2011, with increases of seven to 13 points (Table II-22).

Table II-22: Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups by Year of Survey

Year Survey Administered	Africa	Eastern Europe	Latin America	Middle East	South/Southeast Asia	Former Soviet Union	All
Any Type of Cash Assistance							
2012 Survey	59.1%	n/a*	5.4%	67.6%	56.9%	53.2%	46.5%
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
Medicaid or RMA							
2012 Survey	76.6	n/a	20.7	70.4	69.7	51.0	60.5
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
SNAP							
2012 Survey	91.1	n/a	35.9	89.2	83.3	81.2	73.3
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
Public Housing							
2012 Survey	12.4	n/a	2.9	15.9	44.5	27.6	24.0
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

Note: Estimates are based on data collected from refugee households of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 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.

In the 2012 survey, 24 percent of refugee households reported that they received housing assistance, twice as high as the 2010 survey (12 percent) but lower than the 2009 survey (32 percent) (Table II-22). Housing assistance varied by refugee group as low as three percent for Latin American refugees and as high as 45 percent for refugees from South/Southeast Asia in the 2012 survey. In the same period, other refugee groups averaged use of housing assistance between 12 and 28 percent. Former Soviet Union refugee households had the highest public housing utilization rates in the 2009 survey, South/Southeast Asian in the 2011 survey, and Middle Eastern in the 2007 survey.

Employment and Public Assistance Utilization Rates by State

The 2012 survey also reported public assistance utilization and employment rate by state of residence. Table II-23 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.

Table II-23: Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and Public assistance Dependency for Top Ten States

State	Percent of Individuals (vs. Households) on Public assistance						
	Arrivals* Individuals	EPR Individuals	TANF Households	RCA Households	SSI Households	GA Households	Total** Households
Florida	14.3%	73.0%	4.3%	1.8%	2.6%	1.0%	7.7%
California	8.2	29.5	55.2	17.1	31.7	9.0	80.7
Pennsylvania	7.4	45.8	35.0	17.9	32.5	0.5	65.8
Texas	6.6	52.5	11.6	32.6	14.0	10.0	55.0
Michigan	6.5	38.2	34.5	23.9	23.7	6.1	61.9
New York	6.2	41.3	32.6	24.8	21.7	12.3	70.9
Washington	4.7	48.7	38.0	21.4	18.2	5.3	63.5
Georgia	4.1	43.1	16.1	17.8	36.0	1.3	58.4
Virginia	3.8	64.4	30.0	13.7	27.6	0.0	50.7
Minnesota	3.3	35.9	19.1	8.0	3.4	15.4	36.6
Other States	34.9	50.2	20.4	12.3	23.8	7.4	48.8
All States	100.0	50.7	22.6	13.9	19.2	5.8	46.5

* Weighted estimates of refugees or entrants who arrived in the United States during the period from May 1, 2007 through April 30, 2012 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 TANF, RCA, SSI and/or GA.

Note: As of December 2012. 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 TANF, some GA utilization may reflect TANF utilization.** For data on public assistance utilization by household, see Table 14. Due to the small number of responding households in each state, except for the top two, estimates about the use of public assistance are subject to a large sampling error.

Table II-23 presents data on the estimated percentage of individual refugees who resided in each of the top ten states in number of refugees before the 2012 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 (73 percent), public assistance utilization among refugee households was low (8 percent); in states with a low refugee employment rate like California (30 percent), public assistance utilization among refugee households was high (81 percent).

However, some states showed a high EPR and a high rate of public assistance utilization. For example Virginia (64 percent) and Texas (53 percent) scored not only relatively high EPRs but also relatively high public assistance utilization rates—51 percent and 55 percent, respectively. Some other states had a low EPR and a low rate of public assistance utilization, such as Minnesota (36 percent for EPR and 37 percent for public assistance utilization).

Conclusion

In summary, findings from ORR's 2012 survey indicate that refugees continue to face difficulties attaining self-sufficiency following arrival in the United States and the rate of economic self-sufficiency, relying only on earnings for their needs, was notably lower in the 2012 survey than in the 2007 to 2011 surveys. However, the 2012 data also show continued progress of most refugee households toward self-sufficiency, tied to factors such as education and English proficiency. Until 2000, surveys seemed to describe refugees' consistent progression, reflected by their employment rates, fast at first and some plateau before soaring, toward integration with the American mainstream.

While the 2012 survey indicates that this type of integration and success continues to a great extent, the survey also reflects the struggles by many refugee groups, particularly in the face of the enormous barriers to work. The 2012 refugee LPR was a moderate 60 percent, ten points lower than the peak rate recorded in 2000, and the 2012 public assistance utilization rate was relatively high among certain groups such as refugees from Africa and the Middle East. The 2012 survey shows that the educational achievement of the five-year population prior to arrival in the U.S. was lower than that in the 2010 and 2011 surveys. In the 2012 survey, the proportion of refugees who spoke no English at the time of the 2012 survey (18 percent) was higher than that at the time of the 2011 survey (11 percent). This might have contributed to the slight drop of employment rate from 52 percent in 2011 to 51 percent in 2012 (although an increase from 47 percent in the 2009 survey). Refugee utilization of cash assistance, Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), and SNAP was higher in 2012 than in 2011.

The average wage of refugees was \$9.66 in 2012, \$0.23 higher than that in 2011. Although the earnings of employed refugees generally rise with length of residence in the U.S., their average wage does remain very low, especially compared to the average wage for the overall U.S. population, which was \$19.81 in December 2012.¹¹ Also of concern is the decline in employer-related health benefits: in 2007, a quarter of the respondents could claim such coverage; in the 2012, that claim was reduced to nine percent.

Even with all the barriers and obstacles detailed 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. Though the 2012 refugee employment rate was 51 percent, it still reflected a four point increase from the 47 percent in 2009.

¹¹ Average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls, seasonally adjusted. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retrieved March 15, 2013, from: <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t24.htm>.

Technical Note: The ORR Annual Survey, with interviews conducted by Avar Consulting, Inc. in the fall of 2012, is the 44th 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 2012 survey, 2,521 households were contacted and 1,563 households completed the interview. Refugees who had been included in the 2011 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, 2011 through April 30, 2012. Of the 1,501 re-interview cases from the 2012 sample, 1,035 were contacted and interviewed, and 10 were contacted, but refused to be interviewed. The remaining 456 re-interview cases could not be traced in time to be interviewed. Of the 1,022 new sample cases, 528 were contacted and interviewed, 6 were contacted but refused to cooperate, and the remaining 488 could not be traced in time to be interviewed. The resulting responses were then weighted to adjust for the effect of differential sampling rates and response rates across refugee cohorts and ethnic groups.

The overall response rate of the 2012 Survey was 62 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 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 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 81,648.

Economic Adjustment

In 2012, ORR completed its fourth annual survey of a random sample of Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009. 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 (EPR¹²), also referred to as the employment rate), the labor force participation rate (LFP),¹³ 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 looking for a job 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 presents the reported EPR over time for Iraqi refugee survey respondents age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009.

¹² 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.

¹³ 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 III-1: Employment Status of the Iraqi Refugee 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
2012									
Iraqi Panel	39.1%	55.1%	25.1%	50.5%	69.4%	34.1%	22.6%	20.6%	26.3%
U.S. Rate	58.5	64.2	53.3	63.4	69.7	57.5	7.6	7.9	7.3
2011									
Iraqi Panel	35.9	50.5	23.1	52.3	67.5	38.8	32.5	26.7	41.2
U.S. Rate	58.5	64.1	53.2	63.8	70.2	57.7	8.3	8.8	7.7
2010									
Iraqi Panel	31.1	43.8	19.7	54.4	68.1	42.2	42.8	35.7	53.2
U.S. Rate	58.3	63.3	53.5	64.1	70.4	58.2	9.1	10.2	8.0
2009									
Iraqi Panel	29.8	42.3	18.8	55.7	70.9	42.2	46.4	40.2	55.4
U.S. Rate	59.3	64.5	54.4	65.4	72.0	59.2	9.3	10.3	8.1

Note: As of December 2012, 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 to April 30, 2009. The U.S. employment rates for 2012 are from <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/empst.t01.htm>, average of 12 months in 2012.

The survey found that the overall EPR for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group in the 2012 survey¹⁴ was 39 percent (55 percent for males and 25 percent for females), a steady increase in the overall rate from 36 percent in the 2011 survey, 31 percent in the 2010 survey and 30 percent in the 2009 survey.

As a point of further reference, the EPR for the general U.S. population was 59 percent in 2012, about 20 percentage points higher than that of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group (39 percent). The U.S. male population EPR was nine percentage points higher than the rate for Iraqi males who arrived in the U.S. in 2007–2009 (64 percent vs. 55 percent), while the rate for Iraqi females who arrived in the U.S. in 2007–2009 was 28 points below the rate for all U.S. women (25 percent vs. 53 percent). The difference between the male and female EPR’s among the same group of Iraqi refugees (30 percentage points) also was much larger than the gap between male and female EPR’s in the general U.S. population (11 points).

This table also contains data on the LFP for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees 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 2012, the overall labor force participation rate for

¹⁴All the 2011 survey estimates presented in this section are based on a panel of 217 Iraqi refugee households (1,016 individuals) interviewed in the 2012 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 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group was about 51 percent, nearly 12 percentage points higher than their employment rate (39 percent). This difference between EPR and LFP indicates that at the time of the survey a substantial portion of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi arrivals were not working but were looking for work. This overall LFP rate was about 12 percentage points lower than the LFP for the general U.S. population (63 percent).

The overall unemployment rate for the 2007–2009 Iraqi refugee group was 23percent in the 2012 survey, about three times higher than that of the general U.S. population (eight percent) in 2012, but a steady decrease from previous survey years among the same group of Iraqi refugees (from 33 percent in the 2011 survey, 43 percent in the 2010 survey, and 46 percent in the 2009 survey).In addition, compared to previous survey years, there was a much smaller gender difference in the unemployment rate within the 2007–2009 Iraqi refugee group in 2012, mainly because of a substantial decrease of the unemployment rate of female Iraqi refugees.

Table III-2 further demonstrates the gender gap in the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee groups across the four employment measures of EPR, LFP, employment at any point since coming to the U.S., and unemployment rate.

Table III-2: Employment Status of the Iraqi Refugee Panel by Sex

Employment Measure	Male	Female	All
Employment Rate (EPR)	55.1%	25.1%	39.1%
Worked at any point since arrival	67.5	38.3	51.8
Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP)	69.4	34.1	50.5
Unemployment Rate	20.6	26.3	22.6

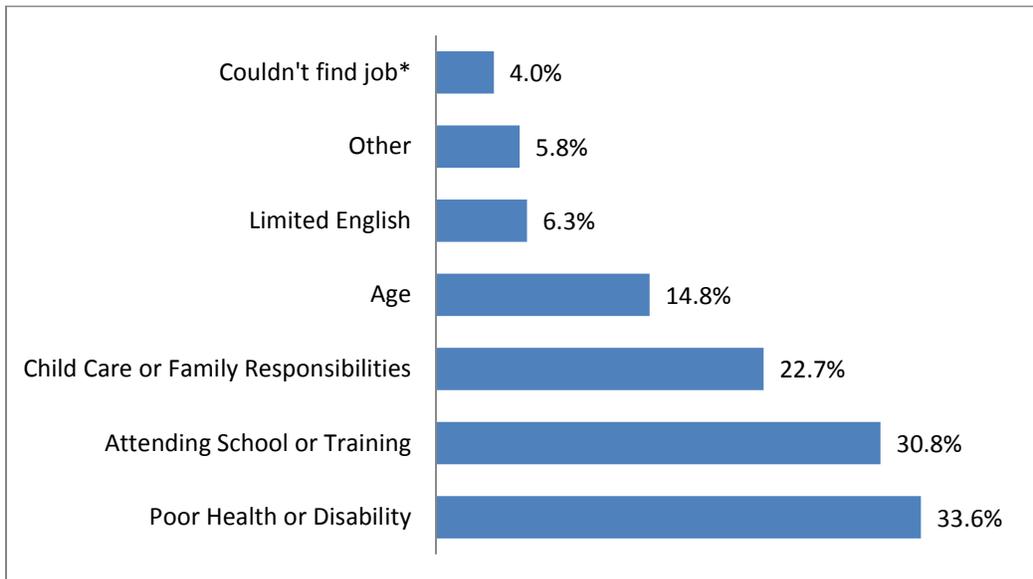
Note: As of December 2012. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2009.

While approximately two-thirds (68 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee males in the 2012 survey had worked at any point since arrival in the U.S., only about a two-fifths (38 percent) of the 2007–2009 Iraqi refugee females had done so.

Reasons for Not Looking for Work

The 2012 survey also asked the unemployed refugees of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi panel who were age 16 or older and were not looking for employment during the last four weeks before the survey why they were not looking for jobs (Chart III-1).

Chart III-1: Reason not Looking for Work for the Iraqi Refuge Panel Age 16 or Older



Note: Limited to Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to 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.

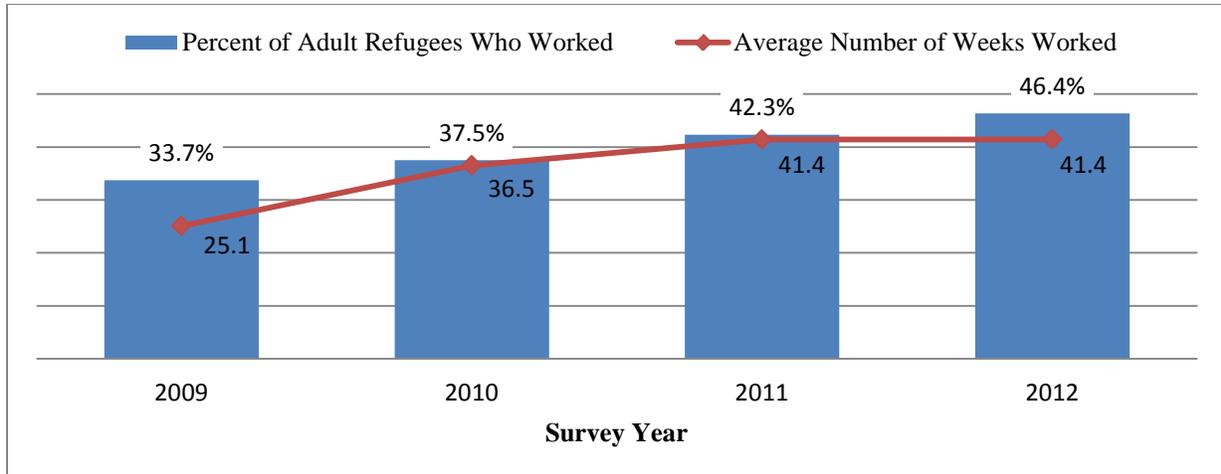
* “Couldn’t find a job” represents response categories “Believes no work available” and “Couldn’t find a job.”

Poor health or a disability accounted for the largest proportion (34 percent), followed by attending school or training (31 percent), childcare or family responsibilities (23 percent), and age (15 percent). A combination of “limited English,” “couldn’t find a job,” and other reasons accounted for the remaining 16 percent.

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 the usual number of hours worked in a week. As with employment status, the proportion of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees with some work experience in the past four years tends to increase with length of time in the U.S. (Chart III-2).

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 to April 30, 2009.

Table III-3 shows that the work experience of the 2007 to 2009 adult Iraqi refugee group improved steadily over the past four years.

Table III-3: Work Experience of the Iraqi Refugee Panel by Survey Year (16 years or Older)

	2012 Survey	2011 Survey	2010 Survey	2009 Survey
Worked last year*	46.4%	42.3%	37.5%	33.7%
Worked 50-52 weeks	28.9%	28.0%	17.8%	6.9%
Worked Full-time**	40.5%	41.1%	35.2%	33.1%
Average weeks worked	41.4	41.4	36.5	25.1

Note: As of December 2012, 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 to 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.

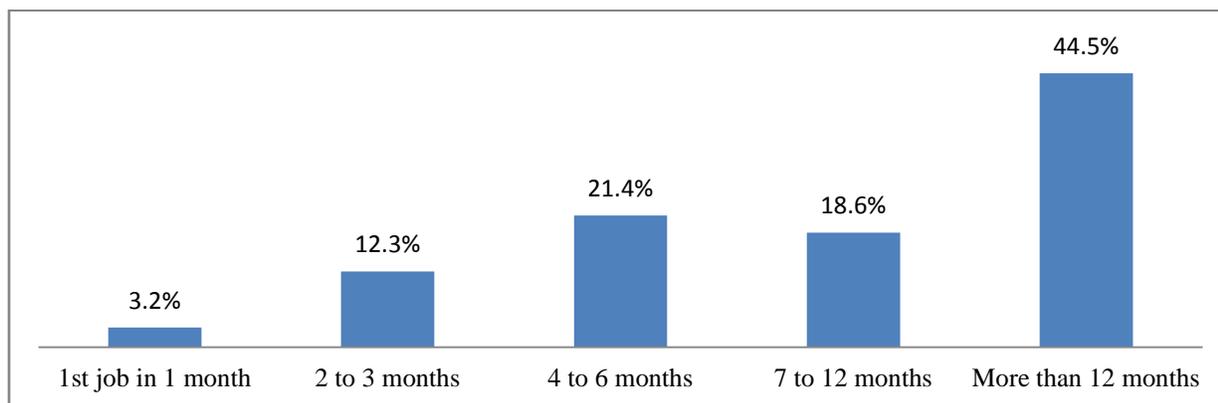
Specifically, 46 percent of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group had worked at some point in the year prior to the 2012 survey. This represents an increase of about 12 percentage points since 2009 (34 percent). Nearly three-tenths (29 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 adult Iraqi refugee group in the 2012 survey claimed to have worked 50 to 52 weeks during the previous year. This is a 22 point boost from seven percent in the 2009 survey. The average number of weeks the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi

refugee group worked was 41 weeks in the 2012 survey, the same as that in the 2011 survey, but an increase of 16 weeks from an average of 25 weeks in the 2009 survey.

Elapsed Time to First Job

As shown in Chart III-3, the 2012 survey indicates that of those who have worked at all since coming to the U.S., approximately two-fifths (37 percent) found jobs within six months of arrival, while 19 percent took seven to 12 months, and another 45 percent took more than one year¹⁵.

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 to April 30, 2009

Factors Affecting Employment

As indicated in Table III-4 below, among the 2007 to 2009 adult Iraqi refugees, the average number of years of education before coming to the U.S. was 11 years.

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

Education and Language Proficiency	
Average Years of Education Before U.S. Entry	11.0
Highest Degree/Certificate Before U.S. Entry	
None	10.9%
Primary School	28.7
Training in refugee camp	0.8
Technical School	12.1
Secondary School (or High School)	24.9
University Degree (Other than Medical)	19.7
Medical Degree	2.4
Other	0.6
Attended School/University (within past 12 months)	31.6%

¹⁵Self-reported data subject to recall errors over time.

Attendance at School or University (within past 12 months) for Degree/Certificate	31.3%
High School certificate or equivalency	12.1
Associate Degree	11.0
Bachelor's Degree	7.1
Master's or Doctorate Degree	0.3
Professional Degree	0.3
Other	0.3
Degree/Certificate Received	4.3%
English Proficiency at Time of Arrival	
Percent Speaking no English	32.1%
Percent Not Speaking English Well	34.4
Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well	25.4
English Proficiency at Time of Survey	
Percent Speaking no English	8.1%
Percent Not Speaking English Well	19.1
Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well	72.8

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

A large majority (89 percent) of them had received some form of education prior to arrival in the U.S.¹⁶ The largest proportion (29 percent) indicated that they had completed primary school, and 25 percent indicated having completed a secondary school education or obtained a high school diploma. One-fifth (20 percent) reported receiving a degree from a non-medical university and 12 percent had completed a course of study at a technical school. The smallest percentages were of groups who reported that they had completed a medical degree (two percent), had undergone training in a refugee camp (one percent), or had received some other form of education (one percent). Over one-tenth (11 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group who were surveyed in 2012 had not completed primary school before coming to the U.S.

The 2012 survey reveals that 32 percent of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees were not able to speak English at all when they arrived in the U.S., but this was reduced to eight percent by the time of the survey interview. In the meantime, the proportion of those who could only speak some English (not well) also decreased by 15 percentage points from 34 percent at the time of arrival in the U.S. to 19 percent by the time they were surveyed in 2012. The proportion of those who could speak English well or very well increased by 48 percentage points from 25 percent upon arrival in the U.S. to 73 percent by the time of the 2012 survey¹⁷.

The ability to speak English appears to be one of the important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of Iraqi refugees (Table III-5).

¹⁶ 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 Iraq and the U.S.

¹⁷ These proportions were 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 group. What appears to be “fluent” English to someone with a different native language might not be as fluent to a native English speaker.

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

Year of Survey	Percent Speaking No English (EPR)		Percent Not Speaking English Well (EPR)		Percent Speaking English Well or Very Well (EPR)	
At Time of Arrival						
2012 Survey	32.1%	(27.6%)	34.4%	(40.5%)	25.4%	(56.9%)
2011 Survey	32.8	(27.5)	33.5	(36.0)	24.2	(53.6)
2010 Survey	34.0	(20.7)	35.8	(32.1)	26.0	(44.6)
2009 Survey	34.6	(20.2)	35.6	(25.2)	29.3	(47.3)
At Time of Survey						
2012 Survey	8.1%	(3.9%)	19.1%	(23.2%)	72.8%	(47.1%)
2011 Survey	9.3	(7.1)	23.3	(27.9)	67.1	(42.8)
2010 Survey	9.8	(6.4)	31.9	(25.4)	57.4	(38.9)
2009 Survey	12.3	(15.4)	31.3	(22.0)	56.4	(37.4)

Note: As of December 2012, 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 to April 30, 2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

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 the employment gap between them grew somewhat over time. For example, the 2012 survey shows that the EPR of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees who spoke no English at the time of arrival was 28 percent, compared with 41 percent among those who spoke some English but did not speak it well (a gap of 13 points), and 57 percent among those who thought that they could speak English well or very well upon arrival (a gap of 29 points). By the time of the 2012 survey interview, the gap increased to 19 points between those who spoke no English (four percent EPR) and those who did not speak English well (23 percent EPR) and to 43 points between those who spoke no English (four percent EPR) and those who thought that they could speak English well or very well (47 percent EPR).

In light of the importance of English for self-sufficiency, during the 12 months prior to the 2012 survey, 22 percent of the 2007 to 2009 adult Iraqi refugees attended English language training (ELT) outside of high school (Table III-6).

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

Type of Service Utilization	2012 Survey	2011 Survey	2010 Survey	2009 Survey
ELT in High School Within the Past 12 Months	7.2%	13.4%	10.6%	10.6%
ELT Outside of High School Within the Past 12 Months	21.6	30.9	35.9	46.2
Job Training Within the Past 12 Months	1.6	3.8	2.1	1.0
Currently Attending ELT in High School	7.2	13.4	10.6	10.6
Currently Attending ELT Outside of High School	10.0	16.7	20.9	26.5

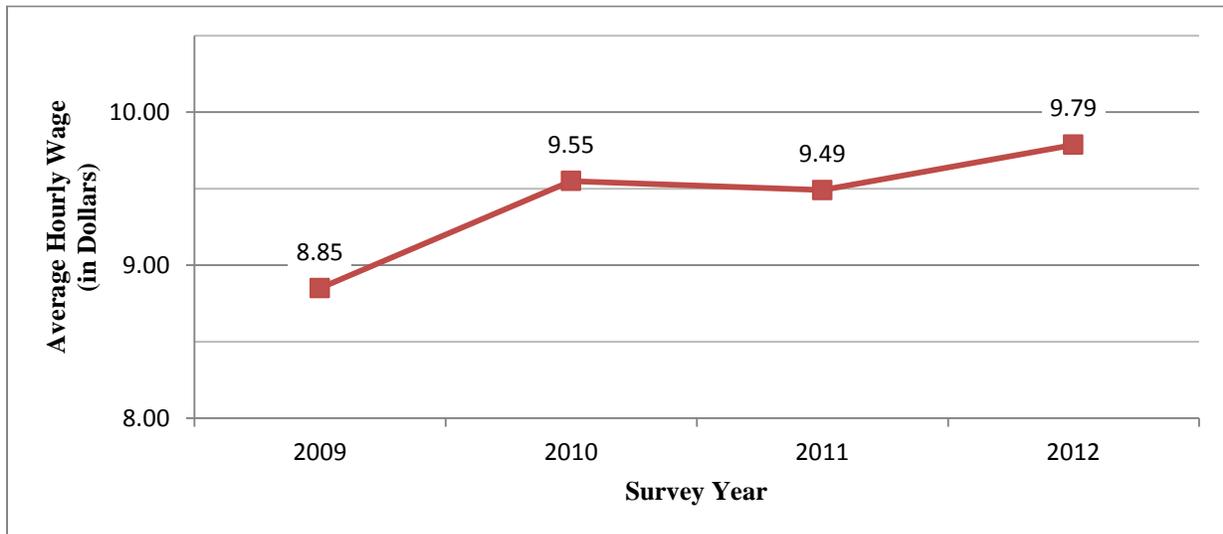
Note: Data refer to Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2009. In order that English language training (ELT) not to be confused with English high school instruction, statistics for both are given.

However, this rate was lower than the rates of 31-46 percent in the 2009 to 2011 surveys. Since the majority (73 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group reported that they could speak English well or very well by the time of 2012 survey (Table III-5), there seemed to be less need for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees to learn English in or outside high school or through job training after staying in the U.S. for three to five years.

Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance

As shown in Chart III-4, the average hourly wage for the employed 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees increased over time, most noticeably within the first two years.

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 to April 30, 2009.

The average hourly wage for this group increased \$0.94 from \$8.85 in the 2009 survey to \$9.79 in the 2012 survey.

Table III-7 details the economic self-sufficiency of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees by survey year.

Table III-7: Iraqi Refugees' Average Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Public Assistance by Survey Year*

Survey Year	Average Hourly Wages of Employed	Own Home or Apartment	Rent Home or Apartment	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only
2012 Survey	\$9.79	7.4%	92.2%	15.6%	41.9%	40.6%
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 2012, December 2011, December 2010, and December 2009. Earnings figures are not adjusted for inflation. Wage estimates are based on data from Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2009 and were interviewed as a part of the 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2009 surveys. All other estimates are based on household level data. Row percentages do not add up to 100 percent because data are not from the same variable.

It reveals that economic self-sufficiency of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees seemed to increase with the length of residence in the U.S.

Although 92 percent of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households resided in a rented home or apartment as reported in the 2012 survey, the proportion of Iraqi refugee households in this group who reported home ownership appeared to increase with length of residence in the U.S.,

from one percent in the 2009 survey to seven percent in the 2012 survey.

This table also shows that economic self-sufficiency among the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees improved during the first three survey years, but then became stagnant from 2011 to 2012. Approximately two fifths (41 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households in the 2012 survey had achieved economic self-sufficiency, relying only on earnings for their needs, higher than 38 percent in the 2010 survey and 13 percent in the 2009 survey, but same as that in the 2011 survey (41 percent). Complete reliance on public assistance fell from 31 percent in 2009 to 15 percent in 2011, but then increased to 16 percent in the 2012 survey. Utilization of a mixture of public assistance and earnings did not change from 2011 to 2012 (both 42 percent), even though the percentages dropped from 55 percent in the 2009 survey to 37 percent in the 2010 survey.

Table III-8 below presents several household characteristics by type of income.

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

Household Characteristics	Refugee Households with:			
	Public Assistance Only	Both Public Assistance and Earnings	Earnings Only	Total Sample
Average Household Size	4.16	5.22	4.35	4.69
Average Number of Wage Earners per Household*	0.00	1.43	1.44	1.19
Percent of households with at least one member:				
Under the Age of 6	32.7%	29.1%	29.5%	30.2%
Under the Age of 16	59.0	75.2	68.6	70.0
Fluent English Speaker **	17.3	42.9	56.8	44.2

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

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

The 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households in the 2012 survey sustained only by public assistance average about four members with no wage earners. The 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households that had a mix of public assistance and earnings income in 2012 averaged five household members and one wage earner. The 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households those were independent of public assistance averaged four members with one wage earner in 2012. Households dependent on public assistance (relying on public assistance only) tended to have higher percentages of children under the age of six (33 percent) than those replying on both public assistance and earnings (29 percent) and those independent of public assistance (30 percent). Again, English proficiency is a more important factor affecting economic self-efficiency. More than half of the earnings-only households (57 percent) had at least one member

who could speak English very well at the time of the 2012 survey, compared with 43 percent of households relying on both public assistance and earnings, and 17 percent of households relying only on public assistance.

Medical Coverage

The proportion of the 2007 to 2009 adult Iraqi refugees with no medical coverage of any kind throughout the year prior to survey administration increased from four percent in the 2009 survey to 16 percent in the 2010 survey, and then to 22 percent in the 2011 survey. This rate in the 2012 survey (21.3 percent) was almost the same as that in the 2011 survey (21.6 percent) (Table III-9).

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

Source of Medical Coverage	2012 Survey	2011 Survey	2010 Survey	2009 Survey
No Medical Coverage in any of the Past 12 Months	21.3%	21.6%	16.4%	4.1%
Medical Coverage Through Employer	10.1	6.6	5.0	1.9
Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)	60.8	62.3	70.2	89.4

Note: As of December 2012, December 2011, December 2010, and December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Estimates are based on data from Iraqi refugees age 16 or older who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30 and were interviewed as a part of the 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2009 surveys.

The proportion of the 2007–2009 adult Iraqi refugees receiving medical coverage from either their own employers or employers of their family members increased over time, from two percent in the 2009 survey, to five percent in the 2010 survey, to seven percent in the 2011 survey, and then to 10 percent in the 2012 survey.

There was a continuous decrease in Medicaid or RMA coverage for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees between 2009 and 2012. In 2009, 89 percent of 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees had Medicaid or RMA coverage, but this percentage decreased to 70 percent in the 2010 survey, to 62 percent in the 2011 survey, and then to 61 percent in the 2012 survey.

*Public Assistance Utilization*¹⁸

Table III-10 presents cash and non-cash public assistance utilization data on Iraqi refugees who arrived between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009.

¹⁸ 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 “public assistance” 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 public assistance 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.

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

Type of Public Assistance	2012 Survey	2011 Survey	2010 Survey	2009 Survey
Cash Assistance				
Any Type of Cash Assistance	57.6%	57.1%	55.4%	86.1%
TANF	24.5	23.8	10.0	2.0
Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA)	6.8	13.3	30.1	52.8
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	36.3	33.4	21.6	23.2
General Assistance (GA)	5.2	0.3	3.5	25.5
Non-cash Assistance				
Medicaid or RMA	60.8	62.3	70.2	89.4
SNAP	82.1	81.3	86.2	95.1
Public Housing	14.8	9.9	8.6	6.1

Note: Estimates are based on data collected from Iraqi refugee households who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2009 and were interviewed as a part of the 2012, 2011, 2010, and 2009 surveys. Medicaid and RMA data refer to Iraqi adult refugees age 16 or older. All other data refer to Iraqi refugee households and not individuals. Many Iraqi refugee households receive more than one type of assistance.

The rates of receipt of any type of cash assistance in the 12 months before the survey dropped substantially from 86 percent in the 2009 survey to 55 percent in the 2010 survey, and then slightly increased to 58 percent in the 2012 survey for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees.

While Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) decreased over time, from 53 percent in the 2009 survey to seven percent in the 2012 survey, Supplemental Security Income (SSI) became the most frequently used source of cash assistance (36 percent) for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group in the 2012 survey. This rate is much higher than the proportions in the 2010 (22 percent) and 2009 (23 percent) surveys.

The utilization rate for Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) grew over time from two percent in the 2009 survey to 25 percent in the 2012 survey, and became the second most common source of cash assistance for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees in the 2012 survey. The utilization rate for General Assistance dropped 25 points from 26 percent in the 2009 survey to less than one percent in the 2011 survey, and then increased to five percent in the 2012 survey.

A large majority (82 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households received SNAP as non-cash assistance in the year prior to the 2012 survey. This rate was similar to 81 percent in the 2011 survey, but five points lower than 86 percent in the 2010 survey and 13 points less than 95 percent in the 2009 survey among the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees.

More than half (61 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households received Medicaid or RMA in the year before the 2012 survey, similar to that in the 2011 survey, but a decrease from 70 percent in the 2010 survey and 89 percent in the 2009 survey among the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee group.

The rate of living in public housing increased over time from six percent in the 2009 survey to 15 percent in the 2012 survey among the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugee households.

Employment and Public Assistance Utilization Rates by State

The 2012 survey also reported the public assistance utilization and EPR by state of residence. Table III-11 shows the reported employment and utilization rates for various types of assistance in the states where most of the Iraqi refugees resettled, as well as the nation as a whole. The 2012 survey indicated that almost half (46 percent) of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees resided in California (29 percent) and Michigan (17 percent), and the remaining 54 percent were settled in other states.

Table III-11: Iraqi Refugee Panel Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and Public Assistance Dependency for Top Two States

Percent of Iraqi Individuals and Households							
State	Arrivals* Individuals	EPR Individuals	TANF Households	RCA Households	SSI Households	GA Households	Total** Households
California	29.1%	32.1%	44.2%	11.9%	49.7%	7.9%	86.1%
Michigan	17.4	37.1	22.8	9.9	34.9	5.4	62.9
Other States	53.5	44.0	13.6	2.6	28.9	3.5	38.8
All States	100.0	39.1	24.5	6.8	36.3	5.2	57.6

* Weighted estimates of Iraqi refugees who arrived in the U.S. during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2009 based on the survey data; and may be deviant from the actual records.

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

Note: As of December 2012. 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 who arrived in the United States during the period from May 1, 2007 to April 30, 2009. **Because some refugees have difficulty distinguishing between GA and TANF, some GA utilization may reflect TANF utilization.** For data on public assistance utilization by household, see Table 10. 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.

Among the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees in the 2012 Survey, the public assistance utilization rate in California and Michigan tended to be low where the EPR was high and vice versa. Overall, the EPR for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees averaged 39 percent, while public assistance utilization averaged 58 percent in the 2012 survey. Of the top two states in Iraqi refugee population, California had the lower EPR (32 percent) and the higher public assistance dependency rate (86 percent) for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees in the 2012 survey. The EPR of the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees in Michigan was 37 percent versus a 63 percent public assistance utilization rate in the 2012 survey. SSI (36 percent) was the main sources of cash assistance for the 2007 to 2009 Iraqi refugees across all the states, followed by TANF (25 percent) in the 2012 survey.

Conclusion

Overall, the employment findings from ORR's 2012 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 remained unchanged from the previous year; poor health and education are the major reasons why some Iraqi refugees are not searching for employment. An increase in the average hourly wage to \$9.79 from \$9.49 in 2011 may have been contributed to 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 2012 survey, with 73 percent reporting proficiency in English.

Iraqi households have made a dramatic shift towards self-sufficiency. The 2012 survey indicates that the percentage of self-sufficient (earnings-only) Iraqi households more than tripled compared to 2009 levels (41 percent vs. 13 percent) and the proportion of households that rely solely on public assistance shrank from 31 percent in 2009 to 16 percent in 2012. However, Iraqi households lag behind their counterparts in the general refugee population (50 percent) in terms of self-sufficiency although the speed of their progress is undeniable. Utilization rates for cash assistance, TANF, SSI, SNAP, and Medicaid/RMA remained steady from 2011 to 2012 while the RCA utilization rate dropped from 13 percent in 2011 to seven percent in 2012. Only the utilization of General Assistance and public housing assistance has increased.

Iraqi refugees continue to have some advantages over the general refugee population, especially in the area of language: upon entry to the United States, they have a higher rate of English-language familiarity or proficiency than the general refugee population (25 percent vs. 14 percent) and also report a higher rate of current English familiarity or proficiency over the general refugee group (73 percent vs. 45 percent) at the time of the 2012 survey.

Another advantage of Iraqi refugees is the tendency to have more education than refugees in the general population: 85.5 percent of Iraqi refugees vs. 67.8 percent of other refugees have received some formal schooling prior to their entry into the U.S. Prior to entering the U.S., Iraqi refugees are more likely to have received a degree from a technical school, a non-medical university, or medical school than the general refugee population (34 percent vs. 19 percent).

While Iraqi refugees utilize cash assistance, TANF, SSI, and SNAP at a higher rate than their counterparts in the general refugee population, their utilization of RCA and public housing are considerably lower than those in the general refugee population. They should be well-positioned toward economic self-sufficiency due to relative familiarity with the English language and higher education level.

Iraqi Panel Technical Note: The Iraqi panel, with interviews conducted by Avar Consulting, Inc. in the fall of 2012, 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 and 2012, 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 (Jordan, Palestine, and Turkey), all had Iraqi citizenship. Although respondents from Iraq have been traditionally included in the Annual Survey of Refugees, this is the fourth 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 2012 survey, a total of 336 Iraqi refugee households who arrived in the U.S. between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009 were included in the sample and 217 of them were interviewed (a response rate of 65 percent). Of the remaining 119 cases, 4 refused to be interviewed and the remaining 115 could not be traced in time to be interviewed.

Appendix A: Outside Resources

Federal Partners

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

Resettlement Agencies

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

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