# Report to the Congress FY 2009

## 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 FY 2009, from October 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009. It is the forty-third in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement in the U.S. since FY 1975 and the twenty-ninth to cover an entire year of activities carried out under the comprehensive authority of the Refugee Act of 1980.

## Key Federal Activities

- **Congressional Consultations:** Following consultations with Congress, the President set a worldwide refugee admission ceiling at 80,000 for FY 2009. This included 12,000 for Africa, 20,500 for East Asia, 2,500 for Europe and Central Asia, 5,500 for Latin America and the Caribbean, and 39,500 for the Near Asia and South Asia.

## Admissions

- The U.S. admitted 74,654 refugees, including 52 Amerasian immigrants, in FY 2009. An additional 11,997 Cubans and 192 Haitian nationals were admitted as entrants and 2,657 Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants (SIVs – a newly eligible population) for a total of 89,500 arrivals.

- Arrivals from Iraq (18,709 refugees, as well as 1,764 SIVs) comprised the largest admission group, followed by Burma (18,272), Cuba refugees and entrants (16,797), Bhutan (13,317), Iran (5,374), and Somalia (4,170).

- Florida received the largest number of arrivals (15,331), followed by California (11,776), Texas (8,876), New York (4,654), Arizona (4,492), and Michigan (3,609).

## Domestic Resettlement Program

- **Refugee Appropriations:** In FY 2009, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) received an appropriation of $715.4 million to assist refugee populations, victims of trafficking, survivors of torture and unaccompanied alien children. From this appropriated level, a total of $643.3 million was obligated--$628.4 million for assistance/services and $14.9 million for technical assistance and program support. The unobligated balance of $72 million was carried over for obligation during FY 2010.

*Transitional and Medical Services*

- **Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA)** for refugees was provided from grants totaling $194.5 million awarded to states for maintenance during the first eight months after arrival.

- **Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program:** ORR awarded cooperative agreements totaling $59.9 million during FY 2009. Under this program, federal funds are matched by national voluntary resettlement agencies to provide employment related assistance and services to refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, asylees, special immigrant visa holders, victims of trafficking, and Amerasians.

- **Wilson/Fish Alternative Projects:** In FY 2009, ORR awarded $23 million in CMA to continue operations in 11 state-wide Wilson/Fish projects (Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Vermont) and one county-wide project (San Diego County, CA).

*Social Services*

- In FY 2009, ORR provided $85 million in formula grants to states and non-profit organizations (for Wilson/Fish Alternative Program states) for a broad range of services for refugees, such as English language and employment-related training.

- In FY 2009, ORR provided $65.5 million in competitive discretionary grants to private and non-profit agencies to address current, critical issues facing refugees and other eligible populations. These grants included Cuban/Haitian support, School Impact support, support to emerging populations and other self-sufficiency and targeted initiatives.

- **Preventive Health:** ORR provided funds to state and local health departments for refugee health assessments. Obligations for these activities and technical assistance support amounted to approximately $4.7 million in FY 2009.

- **Targeted Assistance:** In FY 2009, ORR provided $48.6 million in targeted assistance funds to supplement available services in areas with large concentrations of refugees and entrants. Of the $48.6 million provided, $43.7 million was issued via formula grants and $4.9 million was issued via discretionary grants.

- **Survivors of Torture Program:** In FY 2009, ORR awarded $10.6 million in funds to non-profit organizations that provided services to survivors of torture, including treatment, rehabilitation, and social and legal services.

- **Anti-Trafficking in Persons Program:** In FY 2009, ORR provided $8 million in funds to organizations to assist victims of human trafficking in becoming certified and accessing benefits to the same extent as refugees.

- **Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) program:** In FY 2009, ORR provided funding of $128.6 million for the UAC program.

## Refugee Population Profile

- Southeast Asians remain the largest group admitted since ORR established its arrival database in 1983. Nearly 700,000 of the 2,362,123 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. since 1983 have fled from nations of Southeast Asia, including 76,031 Amerasian immigrant arrivals. Nearly 530,000 refugees from the former Soviet Union arrived in the U.S. between 1983 and 2009.

- Other refugees who have arrived in substantial numbers since the enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980 include Afghans, Cubans, Ethiopians, Iranians, Iraqis, Poles, Romanians, Somalis, Liberians, Sudanese, and citizens of the republics of the former Yugoslavia.

## Economic Adjustment

- The 2009 Annual Survey of Refugees who have been in the U.S. less than five years indicated that 47 percent of refugees age 16 or over were employed as of December 2009, as compared with 59 percent for the U.S. population.

- The labor force participation rate was 65 percent for the sampled refugee population, the same as that of the U.S. population. The refugee unemployment rate was 27 percent, compared with nine percent for the U.S. population.

- Approximately 57 percent of all sampled refugee households in the 2009 survey were entirely self-sufficient (subsisted on earnings alone).

- Approximately nine percent of refugees in the five-year sample population received medical coverage through an employer, while 58 percent received benefits from Medicaid. About eight percent of the sample population had no medical coverage in any of the previous 12 months.

- Approximately 38 percent of respondents received some type of cash assistance in the twelve months prior to the survey. The most common form of cash assistance was Supplemental Security Income, received by about 13 percent of refugee households. About 70 percent of refugee households received food stamps, and 32 percent received housing assistance.

- The average hourly wage of employed refugees in the five-year survey population was $12.30. This represents a three percent increase in real (inflation-adjusted) wages from the overall average rate in the 2005 survey ($8.80; $9.70 adjusted), but a 13 percent drop from

the 2002 survey year where respondents reported an adjusted overall hourly wage of $9.37 ($11.21 adjusted for inflation).[1]

- On average, refugees in the five-year sample population had nine years of education before arrival in the U.S. The average number of years of education was the highest for the refugees from Latin America (13 years), while the lowest was for refugees from Africa (seven years). About 15 percent of refugees reported they spoke English well or fluently upon arrival, but 52 percent spoke no English at all. At the time of the survey, however, 22 percent spoke no English, and 40 percent spoke English well or fluently.

## Trafficking

- In FY 2009, ORR issued 330 certification letters to adults and 50 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 380 letters issued. Additionally, ORR issued one "Interim Assistance Letter" to a child who later received an Eligibility Letter.

- ORR has issued a total of 2,076 letters during the first nine years of the program. Of the victims certified in FY 2009, 47 percent were male, 82 percent were victims of labor trafficking, 15 percent were exploited through sex trafficking, and three percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking.

## Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

- ORR placed 6,644 unaccompanied alien children (UAC) in its various housing facilities during FY 2009, a decrease from FY 2008. The program averaged approximately 1,220 children in care at any point in time. ORR funded capacity for approximately 1,600 beds daily during FY 2009.

[1] The average hourly wage for all production and non-supervisory workers on private non-farm payrolls in the U.S. was $18.40 in December 2009. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Director's Message .....1

**I. Refugee Resettlement Program.....4**

Admissions.....4
Amerasians.....6
Cuban and Haitian Entrants .....6
Asylees.....7
Special Immigrants .....8
Reception and Placement.....8
Other Categories Eligible for ORR Assistance and Services .....8
Domestic Resettlement Program.....9
State-Administered Program.....10
- Cash and Medical Assistance.....10
- Social Services .....12
- Targeted Assistance .....13
- Unaccompanied Minors .....14

Public/Private Partnerships .....17
Wilson/Fish Alternative Program .....17
Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program.....20
Partnerships to Improve Employment and Self-Sufficiency Outcomes .....25
Discretionary Grants .....38
- Individual Development Account Program .....38
- Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grants.....40
- Technical Assistance.....42
- Microenterprise Development Program.....43
- Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program.....45
- Preferred Communities Program .....46
- Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program .....48
- Ethnic Community Self-Help Program.....49
- Refugee Healthy Marriage Program .....50
- Refugee Health Initiatives.....51
- Cuban/Haitian Grants.....53
- Refugee School Impact .....53
- Services to Older Refugees.....55
- Services for Survivors of Torture Program.....58

Victims of Trafficking .....60
Unaccompanied Alien Children.....75
U.S. Repatriation Program.....81

**II. Refugees in the United States.....83**

Nationality of U.S. Refugee Population .....83
Geographic Location of Refugees .....84
Secondary Migration.....84

Economic Adjustment.....85
Gauges of Economic Adjustment .....… 85
Employment Status…….....87
Reasons for Not Looking for Work .....93
Work Experience in the Previous Year.....93
Elapsed Time to First Job .....95
Factors Affecting Employment.....96
Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance.....101
Medical Coverage .....104
Refugee Cash Assistance Utilization .....106
Employment and Cash Assistance Utilization Rates by State .....109
Conclusion.....111

**III. Iraqi Resettlement in the United States.....113**

Economic Adjustment.....113
Employment Status .....113
Reasons for Not Looking for Work .....116
Elapsed Time to First Job .....117
Factors Affecting Employment.....117
Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance.....121
Medical Coverage .....123
Cash and Non-Cash Utilization .....123
Employment and Cash Assistance Utilization Rates by State .....124
Conclusion..... 125

**Appendix A: Tables**

Table 1: Arrivals by Country of Origin ..... A-1
Table 2: Arrivals by Country of Origin and State of Initial Resettlement (FY 83-09)...
.....A-3
Table 3: Arrivals by Country of Origin and State of Initial Resettlement (FY 09).....
.....A-10
Table 4: Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement…….....A-15

**Appendix B: Federal Agency Reports**

Department of State .....B-1
Department of Homeland Security .....B-1
Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration.....B-2

**Appendix C: Resettlement Agency Reports**

Church World Service.....C-1
Episcopal Migration Ministries.....C-2

Ethiopian Community Development Council.....C-3
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.....C-4
International Rescue Committee.....C-4
Iowa Department of Human Services.....C-5
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.....C-7
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants.....C-8
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops / Migration & Refugee Services.....C-9
World Relief……...C-10

**Appendix D: State Refugee Coordinators**

Contacts..... D-1

## 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, and victims of human trafficking – 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 full participants in American society. In 2009, ORR served thousands of vulnerable people through its various grants and services, administered at the state government level and via non-profit organizations.

In FY 2009, 74,654 refugees resettled in the U.S., compared with 60,192 refugees in FY 2008. An additional 11,997 Cuban and 192 Haitian nationals were admitted as entrants, as well as 2,657 Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant visa holders. Of the 89,500 total arrivals, refugees from Iraq (18,709 refugees, as well as 1,764 SIVs) comprised the largest admission group, followed by Burma (18,272), Cuba refugees and entrants (16,797), Bhutan (13,317), Iran (5,374), and Somalia (4,170). Florida received the largest number of arrivals (15,331), followed by California (11,776), Texas (8,876), New York (4,654), Arizona (4,492), and Michigan (3,609).

ORR provided eight months of cash and medical assistance for all eligible, newly arriving refugees during FY 2009, as well as funding for through formula and discretionary grants for social services to help refugee populations for up to five years after their arrival.

ORR is proud of its accomplishments in 2009. Several ORR programs are highlighted below:

ORR tracked state and county performance in FY 2009 for outcome measures related to refugee economic self-sufficiency. In FY 2009, the caseload of 91,957, which included employable adults resettled in previous years, increased by 21 percent over FY 2008 (76,032). Sixty-nine percent of refugees who found employment were still employed 90 days later, a seven percent decrease from FY 2008. Sixty-one percent of full-time job placements offered health insurance, a two percent decrease from FY 2008. The rate of job placements was 40 percent, compared to 49 percent in FY 2008.

ORR's Matching Grant Program (MG) operates through nine national voluntary agencies and their networks of approximately 210 offices in 43 states and the District of Columbia. The objective of the program is to guide enrolled cases toward economic self-sufficiency within four to six months of program eligibility. In program year (PY) 2009, 28,444 refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, asylees, special immigrant visa holders, certified victims of human trafficking, and Amerasians enrolled in the MG Program with $59.9 million in funding from ORR. In spite of challenging economic conditions, MG service providers successfully employed 47 percent of all employable adults within 120 days of eligibility. This resulted in a 52 percent self-sufficiency rate at day 120 and a 67 percent self-sufficiency rate at day 180. The MG program also attained an average full-time hourly wage of $8.65.

ORR's Microenterprise Program helped recently arrived refugees who possessed few personal assets and who lacked credit history to start, expand, or sustain a small business. ORR funded 18

grantees nationwide for a total of $4 million to help refugees start various businesses, including ethnic restaurants, daycare programs, taxicab and limo services, and cleaning companies. In FY 2009, about 10,800 refugees were served in the Microenterprise Program. Of those served, 6,723 were new business starts, 1,291 were expansions of existing businesses, and 2,767 represented strengthening or stabilization of existing businesses. The above businesses created 9,077 jobs for other low-income refugees.

Through its network of caretakers, ORR's Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program continued to offer specialized foster care and case management, designed to meet the special needs of unaccompanied refugee, asylee, Cuban and Haitian entrant, and trafficked children, and to help them develop appropriate social skills to enter adulthood. In FY 2009, 946 youth were served in this program.

In FY 2009, ORR's Unaccompanied Alien Children's (UAC) Program continued to provide care and placement for unaccompanied alien children who left their home countries for a variety of reasons to include to rejoin family already in the U.S., to escape abusive relationships or violence in their home country, or to find work to support their families in their home country. Most of the children in ORR's custody and care were from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador. The majority of children were cared for through a network of ORR-funded facilities, most of which are located close to areas where immigration officials apprehend large numbers of UACs. With an operating budget of $132.6 million in FY 2009, ORR funded approximately 1,600 beds on a daily basis and provided care for 6,644 children over the course of the year in its various housing facilities during FY 2009, a decrease of 8 percent from FY 2008. An average of approximately 1,292 children were in care at any point in time.

ORR's Services for Survivors of Torture Program provided medical, social, legal, and mental health services to enable torture survivors to regain their health and independence, and rebuild productive lives in the U.S. In FY 2009, 27 programs providing direct services were funded in 16 states along with two national technical assistance providers. Through these programs, approximately 5,000 torture survivors were served from 94 countries. Top countries of origin included Iraq, Ethiopia, Somalia, Cameroon, Bosnia, Cambodia, Guatemala, Iran, Congo (DRC), Eritrea and Afghanistan.

In FY 2009, ORR issued 330 certification letters to adult victims of human trafficking and 50 eligibility letters to child victims of human trafficking, for a total of 380 victims. Additionally, ORR issued one "Interim Assistance Letter" to a child who later received an Eligibility Letter. The 18 street outreach grantees identified approximately 1,111 potential victims of human trafficking, while three intermediary organization contractors made contact with nearly 404 potential victims. The 18 Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program grantees made contact with 264 victims, or suspected victims, in their work by fostering connections between ORR's Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign and local awareness building and service provision. In addition, 393 pre-certified victims, 450 certified victims, and 81 derivative family members also received services through a per capita contract that makes financial support available to organizations throughout the country that provide services to victims.

In other areas of its operations, ORR:

- Continued its support of efforts that foster integration through refugee self-help. In FY 2009, ORR awarded 32 discretionary grants for a total of approximately $5.8 million to organizations through its Ethnic Community Self-Help Program;

- Awarded $3.8 million in Healthy Marriage grants to promote stable marriages and family life, and to prevent family conflict and divorce;

- Awarded $38.9 million in CMA and special service funds to continue operations of Wilson/Fish projects throughout 11 states and one county; and,

- Provided $19 million for service programs for Cuban and Haitian entrants and refugees, particularly to localities where their arrival numbers in recent years have increased.

ORR's FY 2010 goals include:

- Ensuring that all ORR programs provide for the safety and well-being of children;

- Identifying and addressing changing needs of a diverse refugee population;

- Focusing on the importance of integration, self-sufficiency, and civic responsibility of all incoming populations;

- Continuing to improve the quality of care, family reunification, and foster care services provided to unaccompanied alien children and unaccompanied refugee minors;

- Continuing to expand efforts to increase the number of persons identified, certified, and served as victims of human trafficking; and,

- Continuing to develop relationships and foster greater collaboration with Federal partners to enhance the availability of services.

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

# I. REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

## Admissions

To be admitted to the United States as a refugee, an individual must be determined by an officer of the Citizenship and Immigration Services of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to meet the definition of refugee as defined in the Immigration and Nationality Act and the Refugee Act of 1980. He or she also must be determined to be of special humanitarian concern to the U.S., be admissible under U.S. law, and not be firmly resettled in another country. Special humanitarian concern generally applies to refugees with relatives residing in the U.S., refugees whose status as refugees has occurred as a result of their association with the U.S., and refugees who have a close tie to the U.S. because of education here or employment by the U.S. government. In addition, the U.S. admits a share of refugees determined by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to be in need of resettlement in a third country outside the region from which they have fled.

The ceiling for the number of refugees to be admitted each year is determined by the President after consultation between the Executive Branch and the Congress. The President has authority to respond beyond the ceiling in cases of emergencies. The **Ceilings and Admissions** table shows the arrivals and ceilings from FY 1983 to FY 2009.

**Ceilings and Admissions (1983 to 2009)**

| Year | Ceiling | Admissions | % of Ceiling |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | 80,000 | 74,654 | 93.3 |
| 2008 | 80,000 | 60,192 | 75.2 |
| 2007 | 70,000 | 48,281 | 69.0 |
| 2006 | 70,000 | 41,279 | 59.0 |
| 2005 | 70,000 | 53,813 | 77.1 |
| 2004 | 70,000 | 52,858 | 75.6 |
| 2003 | 70,000 | 28,117 | 40.2 |
| 2002 | 70,000 | 27,070 | 38.7 |
| 2001 | 80,000 | 68,388 | 85.4 |
| 2000 | 90,000 | 72,519 | 80.5 |
| 1999 | 91,000 | 85,014 | 93.4 |
| 1998 | 83,000 | 76,750 | 92.5 |
| 1997 | 78,000 | 76,456 | 98.0 |
| 1996 | 90,000 | 75,755 | 84.1 |
| 1995 | 112,000 | 99,553 | 88.8 |
| 1994 | 121,000 | 112,065 | 92.6 |
| 1993 | 132,000 | 119,050 | 90.2 |
| 1992 | 142,000 | 131,749 | 92.8 |
| 1991 | 131,000 | 113,980 | 87.0 |
| 1990 | 125,000 | 122,935 | 98.3 |

| Year | Ceiling | Admissions | % of Ceiling |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1989 | 116,500 | 106,932 | 91.8 |
| 1988 | 87,500 | 76,930 | 87.8 |
| 1987 | 70,000 | 58,863 | 84.1 |
| 1986 | 67,000 | 60,559 | 90.4 |
| 1985 | 70,000 | 67,166 | 96.0 |
| 1984 | 72,000 | 70,604 | 98.1 |
| 1983 | 90,000 | 60,040 | 66.7 |

**Source:** Reallocated ceilings from Department of State (except for FY 1989 in which the reallocated ceiling was revised from 94,000 to 116,500). Admissions based on ORR data system, which commenced in 1983. Data on arrivals not available prior to the establishment of the refugee database in 1983. Does not include entrants.

For FY 2009, the President determined the refugee ceiling at 80,000 refugees. During the fiscal year, 74,654 refugees (including 52 Amerasians) and 12,189 Cuban and Haitian entrants were admitted to the U.S. In addition, 2,657 Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrants (SIVs – a newly eligible population) also were admitted.

Arrivals from Iraq (18,709 refugees, as well as 1,764 SIVs) comprised the largest admission group, followed by Burma (18,272), Cuba refugees and entrants (16,797), Bhutan (13,317), Iran (5,374), and Somalia (4,170).

| FY 2009 Arrivals by Country | |
|---|---|
| **Country** | **Admissions** |
| Iraq | 20,473 |
| Burma | 18,272 |
| Cuba | 16,797 |
| Bhutan | 13,317 |
| Iran | 5,374 |
| Somalia | 4,170 |
| **Total** | **78,403** |

After several years of robust admissions (with a high of almost 8,500 in FY 2005), arrivals from Laos remained very low (nine). Laotian arrivals in past years consisted largely of Hmong tribesmen who had been confined for long periods in refugee camps where schooling and job training were spotty, and few refugees achieved even a primary school degree. Not surprisingly, their lack of marketable skills has translated into difficulty in finding employment and achieving self-sufficiency. The Hmong need an intensive level of services for a prolonged period of time.

Comparison of the countries of origin of this year's arrivals with those of a decade earlier illustrates the wide swings and abrupt reversals in the refugee program due to changing country conditions and the U.S. Refugee Programs responsiveness to those emerging refugee situations.

In FY 1995, the arrivals from Cuba reached 37,037, nearly double the arrivals this year. In FY 1994, refugees from the former republics of the Soviet Union reached 35,509, with a significant decline in the FY 2009 total (2,022), followed by Vietnam with 1,539 (only 52 including Amerasians).

The former republic of Yugoslavia also has exhibited great variability. It sent only six refugees to the U.S. in FY 1990, but reached as high as 38,620 in FY 1999 before sinking to zero in FY 2009. Somali admissions reveal similar variability. In FY 1994, 3,508 Somalis fled to the U.S. Admissions reached 6,022 in FY 2000 before plunging to 242 in FY 2002, swelling to 6,958 in FY 2007, and declining to 4,170 in FY 2009.

In FY 2009, Florida received the largest number of arrivals (15,331), followed by California (11,776), Texas (8,876), New York (4,654), Arizona (4,492), and Michigan (3,609). This represents a slight change since FY 2008 where Michigan led Arizona.

**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 as refugees. Since FY 1988, 76,160 Vietnamese have been admitted to the U.S. under this provision. In the peak year for this population (1992), over 17,000 youths and family members arrived in the U.S. In FY 2009, Amerasian admissions numbered only 52. Associated tables in Appendix A of this report provide refugee, Amerasian, and entrant arrival numbers by country of origin and state of initial resettlement for the period FY 1983 through FY 2009.

**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 unterminated 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 are known as Havana Parolees and are eligible for ORR-funded benefits and services in states that have a Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program. FY 2009 saw the lowest number of entrant arrivals since 1997, and the fourth smallest number since 1991.

| Entrant Arrivals (1991 to 2009) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Cuba** | **Haiti** | **Total** |
| 2009 | 11,997 | 192 | 12,189 |
| 2008 | 19,117 | 253 | 19,370 |
| 2007 | 17,294 | 147 | 17,441 |
| 2006 | 16,645 | 55 | 16,690 |
| 2005 | 15,745 | 144 | 15,885 |
| 2004 | 26,235 | 326 | 26,559 |
| 2003 | 10,205 | 993 | 11,198 |
| 2002 | 18,001 | 867 | 18,868 |
| 2001 | 14,499 | 1,451 | 15,950 |
| 2000 | 17,871 | 1,570 | 19,441 |
| 1999 | 20,728 | 1,270 | 21,998 |
| 1998 | 13,492 | 590 | 14,082 |
| 1997 | 5,284 | 42 | 5,326 |
| 1996 | 16,985 | 346 | 17,331 |
| 1995 | 31,195 | 1,035 | 32,230 |
| 1994 | 12,785 | 1,579 | 14,364 |
| 1993 | 3,452 | 700 | 4,152 |
| 1992 | 2,539 | 10,385 | 12,924 |
| 1991 | 696 | 395 | 1,091 |
| Does not include Cuban and Haitian arrivals with refugee status. | | | |

**Asylees**

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

In 1996, Congress revised federal welfare programs to use date of admission, rather than date of physical entry, as the important issue in determining an alien's legal status. Accordingly, ORR now uses the date that asylum is granted as the initial date of eligibility for ORR-funded services and benefits. In FY 2009, the U.S. government granted asylum to 22,119 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 seventeen languages. Asylees are informed of the hotline number either in their letter of grant of asylum from USCIS, or through posters and pamphlets available at the immigration courts. Last year, the hotline received approximately 4,300 calls from asylees.

**Special Immigrants**

Starting on December 26, 2007, pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008, 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 passage of National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 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 2009, 2,657 Iraqi and Afghan SIVs were admitted to the U.S. (1,764 and 893 respectively).

**Reception and Placement**

Most eligible persons for ORR's program benefits and services are refugees resettled through the Department of State's refugee allocation system under the annual ceiling for refugee admissions. Upon arrival, refugees are provided initial services through a program of grants, called *reception and placement cooperative agreements*, made by the Department of State to qualifying agencies. In FY 2009, the following agencies participated: Church World Service, Episcopal Migration Ministries, Ethiopian Community Development Council, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Iowa Department of Human Services/BRS Organization, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, and World Relief.

These grantee agencies are responsible for providing initial "nesting" services covering basic food, clothing, shelter, orientation, and referral for the first 30 days. In FY 2009, the agencies received a per capita amount of $850 from the State Department for this purpose. After this period, refugees who still need assistance are eligible for cash and medical benefits provided under ORR's domestic assistance program. For more information on these agencies and their activities, see Appendix C.

**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 are also 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 may also receive benefits in the same manner and to the same extent as refugees if they reside in a state with an approved Cuban/Haitian Entrant Program. In addition, certain persons deemed to be victims of a severe form of trafficking, though not legally admitted as refugees, are eligible for ORR-funded benefits to the same extent as refugees.

**Domestic Resettlement Program**

In FY 2009, the refugee and entrant assistance program was funded under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-161). In addition to this appropriation of $489.6 million, Congress gave ORR permission to spend prior year unexpended funds. Congress also included $9.8 million for the Victims of Trafficking program and $10.8 million for the Services for Survivors of Torture program. Finally, Congress appropriated an additional $205.1 million for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program. The activities and benefits of this program are explained more fully in the *Unaccompanied Alien Children Program* section. The inclusion of the UAC appropriation brought the total ORR appropriation to $715.4 million. The **ORR Appropriation** table explains the FY 2009 appropriations by line-item.

| **ORR Appropriation (2009)** | |
|---|---|
| Transitional and Medical Services | $282,348,000 |
| Social Services | 154,005,000 |
| Preventive Health | 4,748,000 |
| Targeted Assistance | 48,590,000 |
| Victims of Torture | 10,817,000 |
| Victims of Trafficking | 9,814,000 |
| **Total Refugee Appropriation** | **523,030,000** |
| Unaccompanied Alien Children Program | 205,120,000 |
| **Total ORR Appropriation** | **715,442,000** |

New budget authority only. Does not include prior year funds available for FY 2009 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*

Refugees generally enter the U.S. without income or assets with which to support themselves during their first few months. Families with children under 18 are eligible for the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. Refugees who are aged, blind, or disabled may receive assistance from the federally-administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program. Refugees eligible for these programs may be enrolled in the Medicaid program which provides medical assistance to low-income individuals and families. Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA) is provided to refugees and other eligible populations that are categorically ineligible for TANF. Other eligible populations include Cuban/Haitian entrants, asylees, victims of trafficking and Special Immigrant Visas (SIVs).

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

In FY 2009, ORR obligated $245.3 million to reimburse states for their full costs for the RCA and RMA programs and associated state administrative costs. Cash and medical assistance (CMA) allocations are presented on the **CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations** table below.

**CMA** (a/)**, Social Services** (b/)**, and Targeted Assistance** (c/) **Obligations (2009)**
(by State)

| State | CMA | Social Services | Targeted Assistance | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama d/ | - | $142,296 | - | $142,296 |
| Alaska d/ | - | 83,253 | - | 83,253 |
| Arizona | 8,936,199 | 2,449,791 | 1,600,025 | 13,986,015 |
| Arkansas | 20,000 | 75,000 | - | 95,000 |

| State | CMA | Social Services | Targeted Assistance | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California e/ | 22,822,031 | 10,402,573 | 4,963,981 | 42,920,110 |
| Colorado f/ | 2,675,921 | 1,293,118 | 527,709 | 6,496,748 |
| Connecticut | 490,863 | 431,869 | - | 1,122,732 |
| Delaware | 158,993 | 75,000 | - | 233,993 |
| Dist.of Columbia | 1,287,146 | 165,064 | - | 1,527,210 |
| Florida | 49,681,601 | 25,124,907 | 16,123,902 | 98,930,410 |
| Georgia | 5,078,049 | 1,935,230 | 1,004,721 | 8,518,000 |
| Hawaii | 50,000 | 75,000 | - | 125,000 |
| Idaho d/ | 1,756,840 | 807,887 | 371,498 | 3,436,225 |
| Illinois | 5,456,734 | 1,853,410 | 1,005,683 | 10,213,782 |
| Indiana | 1,603,158 | 1,258,611 | 262,824 | 3,324,593 |
| Iowa | 765,107 | 523,295 | 283,295 | 1,872,644 |
| Kansas | 390,000 | 214,512 | - | 704,512 |
| Kentucky d/ | - | 1,405,176 | 689,003 | 2.094,179 |
| Louisiana | 127,323 | 172,179 | - | 299,502 |
| Maine | 287,200 | 299,534 | - | 636,734 |
| Maryland | 6,980,639 | 1,265,726 | 800,150 | 10,461,219 |
| Massachusetts f/ | 2,789,524 | 1,235,488 | 621,407 | 6,819,408 |
| Michigan | 12,878,257 | 1,894,320 | 395,404 | 17,380,276 |
| Minnesota | 6,389,908 | 3,902,477 | 2,634,422 | 14,926,807 |
| Mississippi | 589,035 | 75,000 | - | 1.165,035 |
| Missouri | 827,756 | 850,221 | 329,732 | 2,107,709 |
| Montana | 60,922 | 75,000 | - | 135,922 |
| Nebraska | 265,000 | 590,530 | - | 1,173,836 |
| Nevada d/ | - | 768,756 | 493,362 | 1,262,118 |
| New Hampshire | 983,830 | 332,262 | 140,411 | 1,556,503 |
| New Jersey | 1,055,000 | 899,669 | - | 2,354,669 |
| New Mexico | 764,403 | 186,408 | - | 1,350,811 |
| New York | 5,462,796 | 4,648,821 | 2,955,774 | 15,567,391 |
| North Carolina | 1,647,698 | 1,931,673 | 671,279 | 4,650,650 |
| North Dakota f/ | 700,000 | 281,035 | 151,952 | 1,506,400 |
| Ohio | 5,037,805 | 1,961,912 | 746,706 | 7,746,423 |
| Oklahoma | 598,520 | 175,024 | - | 1,005,544 |
| Oregon | 1,800,000 | 961,923 | 909,923 | 3,971,846 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,896,003 | 1,554,943 | 477,425 | 8,928,371 |
| Rhode Island | 114,631 | 133,403 | - | 268,034 |
| South Carolina | 310,000 | 110,635 | - | 384,710 |
| South Dakota d/ | 546,125 | 334,752 | 175,995 | 1,091,872 |
| Tennessee | 5,708,421 | 889,708 | 339,487 | 7,353,640 |
| Texas | 16,357,342 | 4,962,229 | 2,338,213 | 31,692,850 |
| Utah | 2,575,000 | 917,100 | 565,353 | 5,628,100 |

| State | CMA | Social Services | Targeted Assistance | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vermont g/ | 335,000 | 240,125 | - | 575,125 |
| Virginia | 3,327,220 | 1,636,763 | 538,837 | 6,433,619 |
| Washington | 9,788,667 | 2,751,299 | 1,335,827 | 10,435,981 |
| West Virginia | 10,000 | 75,000 | - | 85,000 |
| Wisconsin | 1,785,000 | 520,093 | 276,700 | 2,581,793 |
| Wyoming | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **194,528,000** | **85,000,000 e/** | **43,731,000** | **374,034,478** |

a/ Cash/Medical/Administrative (CMA) includes Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA), Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), aid to unaccompanied refugee minors (URM), and State administrative expenses. Includes prior year surplus funds as well as FY 2009 appropriated funds.

b/ Includes funds for privately administered Wilson/Fish programs.

c/ Includes funds for privately administered Wilson/Fish programs.

d/ A private non-profit agency operates a State-wide Wilson/Fish program.

e/ A private non-profit agency operates a Wilson/Fish program in the County of San Diego in California. The Wilson/Fish project received $2,154,722 in Social Services formula funding in FY 2008.

f/ The state refugee program operates a state-wide Wilson/Fish program.

g/ A private non-profit agency operates a state-wide Wilson/Fish program for cash assistance only. The state refugee program administers the Social Services formula award.

- *Social Services*

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

Formula obligations varied according to each state's proportion of total refugee and entrant arrivals during the previous three fiscal years. States with small refugee populations received a minimum of $75,000 in social service funds. In FY 2009, of total social service funds, ORR obligated $85 million to states under the state-administered formula program.

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

- *Targeted Assistance*

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

In FY 2009, ORR obligated $48.6 million for targeted assistance activities for refugees and entrants. Of this, $43.7 million was awarded by formula to 30 states on behalf of the 57 counties eligible for targeted assistance grants. Funds not allocated in the formula program were reserved for communities in the form of discretionary grants through the Targeted Assistance Discretionary Program. A discussion of these discretionary awards may be found in the ***Discretionary Grants*** section. The **Targeted Assistance** table presents the amount of funds awarded to individual counties. The amounts awarded to states under the allocation formula are provided on the **CMA, Social Services, and Targeted Assistance Obligations** table.

| **Targeted Assistance (2009)** (by County/City) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maricopa | AZ | $1,232,374 |
| Pima County | AZ | 367,651 |
| Los Angeles | CA | 2,276,525 |
| Sacramento | CA | 908,275 |
| San Diego | CA | 1,053,907 |
| Fresno | CA | 352,402 |
| Santa Clara | CA | 372,872 |
| City of Denver | CO | 527,709 |
| Broward | FL | 844,664 |
| Collier | FL | 344,433 |
| Miami-Dade | FL | 12,176,596 |
| Duval | FL | 422,057 |
| Hillsborough | FL | 865,409 |
| Orange | FL | 659,739 |
| Palm Beach | FL | 811,004 |
| DeKalb | GA | 1,004,721 |
| Ada | ID | 371,498 |
| Cook/Kane/DuPage | IL | 1,005,683 |
| Allen | IN | 262,824 |
| Polk | IA | 283,295 |
| Jefferson | KY | 689,003 |
| Baltimore | MD | 332,600 |
| Montgomery/Prince George's | MD | 502,979 |
| Hampden | MA | 266,808 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Suffolk | MA | 354,599 |
| Ingham | MI | 206,220 |
| Kent | MI | 189,184 |
| Hennepin/Ramsey | MN | 2,389,047 |
| Anoka | MN | 139,449 |
| Olmsted | MN | 105,926 |
| City of St. Louis | MO | 329,732 |
| Clark | NV | 493,362 |
| Merrimack | NH | 140,411 |
| Erie | NY | 492,349 |
| Monroe | NY | 314,131 |
| New York City | NY | 1,400,675 |
| Oneida | NY | 280,822 |
| Onondaga | NY | 437,719 |
| Guilford | NC | 331,518 |
| Mecklenburg | NC | 339,761 |
| Cass | ND | 151,952 |
| Franklin | OH | 746,706 |
| Multnomah/Clackamas | OR | 909,923 |
| City of Philadelphia | PA | 297,446 |
| Lancaster | PA | 179,979 |
| Minnehaha | SD | 175,995 |
| Davidson | TN | 339,487 |
| Dallas/Tarrant | TX | 1,025,330 |
| Potter | TX | 170,636 |
| Harris | TX | 1,142,247 |
| Davis/Salt Lake | UT | 565,353 |
| Fairfax/Arlington/Alexandria | VA | 268,594 |
| City of Charlottesville | VA | 124,199 |
| City of Richmond | VA | 146,044 |
| King/Snohomish | WA | 1,137,988 |
| Spokane | WA | 197,839 |
| City of Milwaukee | WI | 276,700 |
| **Total** | | **$43,731,000** |

- *Unaccompanied Minors*

ORR continued its support of care for unaccompanied refugee minors (URM) in the U.S. The majority of these children are identified in countries of first asylum as requiring foster care upon their arrival in this country. A smaller percentage become reclassified as unaccompanied refugee minors after their arrival in the U.S., following a determination of eligible status (such as asylee, victim of a severe form of human trafficking, Cuban/Haitian entrant or certain children with SIJS) or a determination of unaccompanied status (due to post-resettlement family breakdown). Two national voluntary agencies—the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)

and the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS)—place unaccompanied refugee minors in licensed child welfare programs operated by their local Catholic Charities and Lutheran Social Service affiliate agencies. ORR works with states on implementation and oversight of the program; states contract with the identified child welfare agencies, which provide services to unaccompanied refugee minors.

Each minor in the care of this program is eligible for the same range of child welfare benefits as non-refugee children. Where possible, the child is placed with an affiliated agency of USCCB and LIRS 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 eighteenth birthday or such higher age as is permitted under the state's Plan under Title IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act. Allowable services through the URM program include:

- Appropriate and least restrictive placement
- Family tracing and reunification, where possible
- Health care
- Mental health care
- Social adjustment
- English language training
- Education and vocational training
- Career planning and employment
- Preparation for independent living and social integration
- Preservation of heritage: ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic

By the end of FY 2000, only 199 refugee youth remained in the program. As a result, programs in 24 states had been phased out.

FY 2001 saw an increased need for the program. More than 3,800 Sudanese youth from the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya arrived in the U.S. to begin a new life. These youth—dubbed the Lost Boys of Sudan due to their mass exodus from the war in Sudan—ranged in ages from 11 to 27. Almost 500 of these youth had not attained the age of 18 and were placed in the unaccompanied minor program.

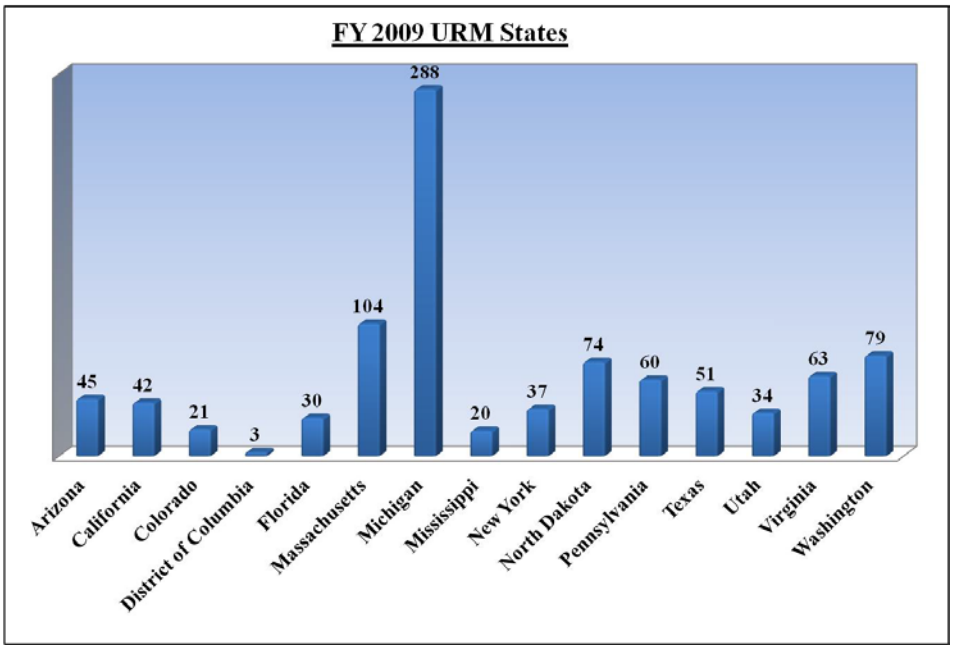
On March 23, 2009 the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2008 went into effect. The TVPRA made a new group of children eligible for placement and services in the URM program. Certain children with Special Immigrant Juvenile Status (SIJS) are now eligible for URM program. These children have been determined to be

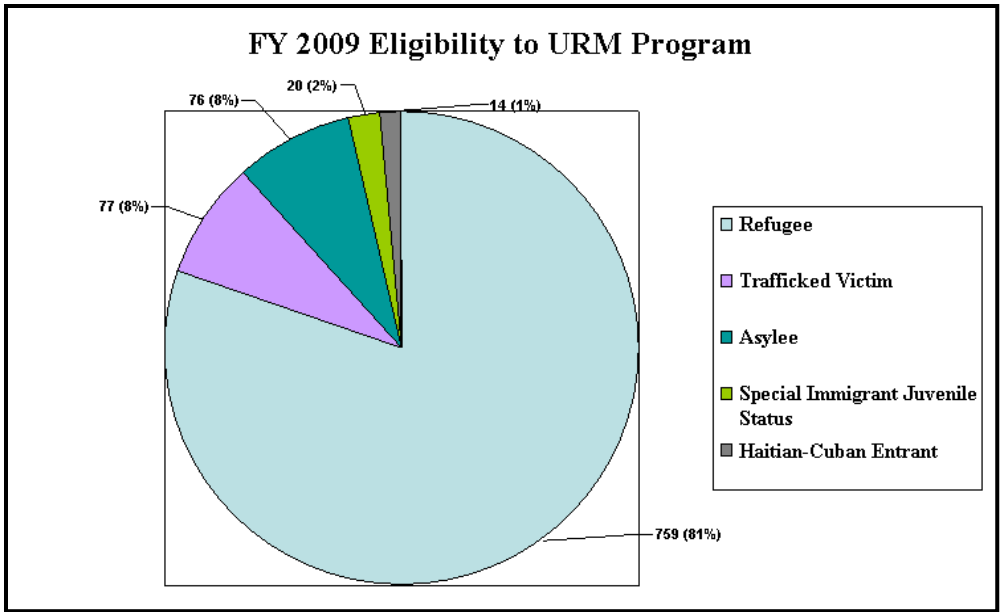
abused, abandoned or neglected and lack appropriate caregivers in the United States. ORR saw the number of referrals to the URM program increase as a result of the TVPRA. In FY 2009, 20 children with SIJS were reclassified into the URM program.

In FY 2009, 298 youth entered the program, and 946 youth from 42 countries of origin were served. The top countries of origin—represented by ten or more children in care—include: Sudan, Liberia, Honduras, Haiti, Somalia, Afghanistan, Burma, Guatemala, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mexico, China, and Rwanda. Of the youth who were served in the program, 60 percent were male and 40 percent were female.

Unaccompanied refugee minors resided in the following states in FY 2009: Arizona, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

Below are charts that map out the placement of the URM minors as well as demographic and eligibility type.






## 2. Public/ Private Partnerships

In March 2000, ORR published a final rule which amended the requirements governing refugee cash assistance. The final rule offered states flexibility and choice in how refugee cash assistance and services could be delivered to refugees not eligible for Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) or Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

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

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

## 3. Wilson/Fish Alternative Program

The Wilson/Fish amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act, contained in the *FY 1985 Continuing Resolution on Appropriations*, directed the Secretary of the Department of Health

and Human Services to develop alternatives to the traditional state-administered refugee resettlement program for the purpose of:

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

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

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

No additional funding was appropriated for Wilson/Fish projects; funds are drawn from regular cash/medical/administration (CMA) and social services formula allocations. Funding for the FY 2009 budget period for Wilson/Fish totaled $30.5 million of which $23 million was CMA funding and the remaining $7.5 million was issued through formula social services grants.

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 2009, ORR funded 12 Wilson/Fish programs which operate throughout the following 11 states and one county: Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, 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.

- Three Wilson/Fish programs (CO, MA and ND) are administered by the state, but their service delivery methods differ from traditional state-administered programs.
- Eight programs are administered by private agencies— Catholic Social Services of Mobile (AL); Catholic Social Services of Anchorage (Alaska); Mountain States Group (Idaho); Catholic Charities of Louisville (Kentucky); Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge (Louisiana); Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada (NV); Lutheran Social

Services of South Dakota (South Dakota), and; Catholic Charities of San Diego (San Diego County, California).

- In Vermont, cash assistance and case management are administered by a private non-profit agency while employment and other social services are administered by the state.

In FY 2009, approximately 25,348 clients received services and assistance through the Wilson/Fish program of which 19,237 received cash and medical assistance and 12,334 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 2009 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*.

| **Wilson/Fish Grantees** | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **State/County Grantee** | **RCA for TANF-Types** | **RMA Funds to W/F Grantee** | **Social Services Funds to W/F Grantee** |
| Alabama – Catholic Social Services of Mobile | No | Yes | Yes |
| Alaska – Catholic Social Services Anchorage | No | Yes | Yes |
| Colorado – Colorado Dept. of Human Services | Yes | No | Yes |
| Idaho – Mountain States Group | Yes | No | Yes |
| Kentucky – Catholic Charities of Louisville | No | Yes | Yes |
| Louisiana – Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge | No | No | Yes |
| Massachusetts – Massachusetts | No | No | Yes |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Office of Refugees and Immigrants | | | |
| Nevada – Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada | No | Yes | Yes |
| North Dakota – North Dakota Department of Human Services | Yes | No | Yes |
| San Diego – Catholic Charities | Yes | No | Yes |
| South Dakota – Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota | Yes | No | Yes |
| Vermont – USCRI | Yes | No | No |

## 4. Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program

ORR's Matching Grant Program (MG) is provided through cooperative agreements totaling $59.9 million with nine national voluntary agencies and their networks of approximately 210 offices in 43 states and the District of Columbia. The objective of the program is to guide enrolled cases toward economic self-sufficiency within four to six months of program eligibility, so that they do not need to seek public cash assistance in the long term. In Program Year (PY) 2009, 28,444 refugees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, asylees, special immigrant visa holders, certified victims of human trafficking, and Amerasians were served through the MG---1,172 of the enrollees were served solely with private (non-federal) funding raised by the grantees. Highlights from each of the nine cooperative agreement holders are included in this section of the report.

The Matching Grant Program continued to perform relatively well in PY 2009, even as the nation as a whole traversed a challenging economic period. MG service providers successfully employed 47 percent of all employable adults in 120 days, resulting in self-sufficiency rates for all program participates of 52 percent at day 120 and 67 percent at day 180. The MG program participants also attained an average hourly full-time wage of $8.65 and an extremely low 120-day out-migration rate (participants who leave the program due to relocation) of four percent.

Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) holders from Iraq and Afghanistan continued to avail themselves to the services of the MG program with 733 enrollments. This represents a nearly 200 percent increase from 2008 when this population became eligible for ORR services. For a complete breakdown of MG enrollment by immigration status, see the chart below.

| PY 2009 MG Enrollment by Immigration Status | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Total Enrolled** | **Percent of Total** |
| Refugee | 22,541 | 79.25% |
| Asylees | 2,229 | 7.84% |
| Cuban/Haitian Entrant | 2,898 | 10.19% |
| SIV | 733 | 2.58% |
| Victim of Trafficking | 40 | 0.14% |
| Amerasian | 2 | 0.00% |
| Other | 1 | 0.00% |
| **Total** | **28,444** | **100.00%** |

**Church World Service (CWS)** received $4,837,800 to enroll 2,199 participants. CWS served 2,240 clients, including the provision of MG services to 41 clients through private resources. CWS operated 20 enrollment sites in 17 states. Although several sites showed increases in the 180 day participant self-sufficiency performance reports (specifically Denver, CO–89 percent to 100 percent; Durham, NC–71 percent to 72 percent; Lancaster, PA–73 percent to 79 percent, and; Houston, TX–71 percent to 79 percent) and the average full-time wage increased to $8.52, the overall 180 day self-sufficiency rate for all enrolled individuals dropped from 86 percent in PY 2009 to 78 percent. The program saw overall percentage rates drops in other areas, also. For example, fewer participants entered employment and health benefits were given to 12 percent less individuals as compared to PY 2008. CWS is responding to these challenges with innovations in employer outreach, increased participant job-readiness training, and staff restructuring and training.

| CHURCH WORLD SERVICE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 915 | 2,240 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 501 | 1,233 | 60.3% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 94.8% | 95.3% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 662 | 1,697 | 78% |
| Entered Employment | | 622 | 66% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.52 | |
| Health Benefits | | 182 | 35.7% |

**Episcopal Migration Ministries (EMM)** received $3,346,200 to enroll 1,521 participants. EMM enrolled 1,544 clients into the MG program, including the provision of Matching Grant services to 23 clients through private resources. The majority of populations enrolled in descending order are as follows: Burmese, Iraqi, Cuban, and Bhutanese.

In PY 2009, MG coordinators and job developers at EMM were creative in developing relationships with new employers and engaging new community partners in order to provide services to their clients. The strategies employed by affiliate staff resulted in programmatic successes in the face of continued economic challenges. For example, sites in Denver, Miami, and New Bern surpassed national averages for PY 2009 at both the 120$^{th}$ and 180$^{th}$ days. The

majority of program sites added new employment training opportunities to their curriculums in order to increase clients' marketable skills in an increasingly competitive job search environment. These trainings also serve to enhance client resumes.

| EPISCOPAL MIGRATION MINISTRIES | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 540 | 1,544 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 276 | 743 | 52.43% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 94.37% | 93.05% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 384 | 1,050 | 68.% |
| Entered Employment | | 326 | 57.4% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.60 | |
| Health Benefits | | 122 | 51.05% |

**Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC)** received $1,482,800 to enroll 674 participants in PY 2009. ECDC enrolled 674 clients at program sites, including 663 refugees, seven asylees, and four SIVs.

Despite the downturn of the economy, ECDC's PY 2009 overall outcomes for both 120- and 180-days were relatively good—45.16 percent individuals became self-sufficient in 120 days and 74 percent individuals became self-sufficient in 180 days. However, for some of the sites, the economy continues to have an impact. It was difficult to secure jobs for most of the newly arrived within the first 120 days in places such as Phoenix, AZ; Denver, CO, and; Las Vegas, NV. In some instances, even those who were employed were laid off before reaching 180 days.

| ETHIOPIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 284 | 674 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 94 | 252 | 45.2% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 98.23% | 98.78% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 145 | 432 | 74% |
| Entered Employment | | 109 | 31.2% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.48 | |
| Health Benefits | | 72 | 67.3% |

**Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)** received $1,518,000 to enroll 690 participants in PY 2009. HIAS enrolled 701 clients into the program including the provision of Matching Grant services to 11 clients through private resources. Twenty-nine of the enrollees were asylees with the remainder being refugees. The populations enrolled in descending order are as follows: Burmese, Bhutanese, Iranian, Iraqi, and the former Soviet Union.

HIAS operates MG program sites in 12 cities, including Columbus, OH; Philadelphia, PA, and; Pittsburgh, PA. These three second-year sites are among their fastest growing free case sites and have achieved very good self-sufficiency rates. Low-performing sites (those performing 15 percent below the national average) in PY 2009 were Tucson, AZ; Los Angeles, CA, and; Seattle, WA for 120-day rates, and Los Angeles, CA; San Jose, CA; Baltimore, MD, and;

Seattle, WA for 180-day rates. Tucson and Seattle will not be participating in the HIAS MG Program in 2010 and Baltimore has not enrolled new MG clients since PY 2008.

| HEBREW IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 305 | 701 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 184 | 407 | 60.2% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 94.77% | 92.54% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 185 | 410 | 61.0% |
| Entered Employment | | 236 | 60.4% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $9.19 | |
| Health Benefits | | 108 | 69.7% |

**International Rescue Committee (IRC)** received $8,705,400 to enroll 3,957 participants in PY 2009. Sixteen IRC sites participated in the program and met the enrollment goal of 3,835 new Matching Grant clients. Forty-seven ethnicities were served through the IRC Matching Grant program, with Burma, Bhutan and Iraq providing the greatest numbers of enrollments. Of note, IRC served 15 certified victims of human trafficking, 3,326 Refugees, 139 SIVs, 129 Asylees and 348 Cuban Haitian Entrants.

The IRC network has been especially hard hit by ongoing economic challenges with the 120-day Matching Grant self-sufficiency rates falling from 74 percent in the first quarter of FY 2008 to 51 percent for the same period in FY 2009. IRC reports that it now takes staff approximately twice the amount of time to place a refugee into a job.

| INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 1,676 | 3,957 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 704 | 1,715 | 47.0% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 93% | 93% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 944 | 2,340 | 65% |
| Entered Employment at 120 days | | 876 | 37.6% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.53 | |
| Health Benefits | | 364 | 53% |

**Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services (LIRS)** received $7,715,400 to enroll 3,507 participants in PY 2009. The LIRS operated MG programs at 32 affiliate locations and met their goal of enrolling 3,507 clients. Out of 46 total ethnicities enrolled, Burmese, Iraqi, Bhutanese, and Cuban represented 60 percent of the total enrollments. Challenging economic conditions continued to impact the performance of LIRS affiliates with Matching Grant clients. About half of clients needed to remain in the program beyond the 120th day in order to secure employment. In response, several LIRS affiliates hired additional staff to focus on MG activities and increased the amount of time and detail devoted to the initial MG interview and orientation, clarifying program requirements and giving examples of possible jobs that might be available. Affiliates also have intensified job training efforts.

| LUTHERAN IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEE SERVICE | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 1,414 | 3,507 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 606 | 1,565 | 51.9% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 95.0% | 94.4% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 898 | 2,191 | 65.1% |
| Entered Employment at 120 days | | 694 | 45.0% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.92 | |
| Health Benefits | | 288 | 55.28% |

**United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)** received $18,066,400 to enroll 8,212 participants in PY 2009. This represents 30 percent of the Matching Grant program and makes USCCB by far the largest of the of nine MG cooperative agreement holders. USCCB served 9,301 MG enrollees at 62 sites nationwide---1,089 of these participants were served entirely with non-federal resources. Program participants represented almost 100 different nationalities and ethnic groups. Economic challenges persisted in PY 2009 and for those cases reaching 120 days from arrival/eligibility during the year, 49 percent were self-sufficient through employment at day 120, more than 35 percent of clients were designated "Remaining In Program" at day 120. Of the cases at day 180, roughly 55 percent were self-sufficient through employment. This yields an overall outcome of 65 percent self-sufficiency at day 180 for those clients who reached day 180 during the 2009 program. Of note, 28 of the 62 USCCB program sites have contributed more than double the minimum amount of agency cash required of agencies participating in the Matching Grant program.

| UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 3,860 | 9,301 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 1,871 | 4,354 | 48.1% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 90.53% | 90.48% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 2,741 | 6,523 | 65.0% |
| Entered Employment at 120 days | | 2,234 | 42.2% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.62 | |
| Health Benefits | | 972 | 51.65% |

**U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)** received $10,419,200 to enroll 4,736 participants in PY 2009. Actual enrollments totaled 4,741 at 23 sites, including 2,718 refugees, 431 asylees, 20 victims of trafficking, 1,428 Cuban/Haitian entrants, and 145 special immigrant visa holders. USCRI exceeded its enrollment goal by five individuals using non-federal funds. Of the 72 nationalities represented in USCRI's MG caseload, Cubans predominate, accounting for 37 percent of all enrollments.

USCRI placed 49 percent of employable clients in the MG program into full-time jobs within 120 days after arrival. At day 120, 58 percent of clients were economically self-sufficient. At day 180, 72 percent of clients were economically self-sufficient. At 120 days, 43 percent of clients who entered full-time jobs had health benefits available, and the average hourly full-time wage was $8.73.

| U.S. COMMITTEE FOR REFUGEES AND IMMIGRANTS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 2,262 | 4,741 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 1,298 | 2,776 | 58% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 97% | 96% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 1,836 | 3,989 | 72% |
| Entered Employment at 120 days | | 1,563 | 54.1% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.73 | |
| Health Benefits | | 612 | 43% |

**World Relief (WR)** received $3,907,200 to enroll 1,776 participants in PY 2009. A total of 1,779 clients were enrolled in World Relief's Matching Grant Program during PY 2009 including three clients served entirely with non-federal funds. Thirteen affiliate offices participated in World Relief's Matching Grant program, with the two largest programs in Atlanta, GA, and Miami, FL. In PY 2009, non-refugee clients made up approximately 10 percent (185 total clients) of World Relief's Matching Grant program caseload—this figure is slightly up from last year's total. Of the non-refugees clients served during PY 2009, nine were asylees, 112 Cuban parolees, and 64 were Afghani and Iraqi holders of special immigrant visas.

A major challenge faced across WR's affiliate network was the affect the economy had on early employment, which reflected in decreased outcomes from the previous years. In PY 2009, affiliates reported that it took, on average, between 5-6 months to find employment for refugee clients. Many of the companies that had faithfully hired refugees in the past closed, had significant layoffs, or hiring freezes. Fewer turnovers and an increase in people looking for employment were also factors.

| WORLD RELIEF | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Measures** | **Cases** | **Individuals** | **Percentage** |
| Enrolled | 666 | 1,779 | |
| Self-sufficient 120 days | 301 | 801 | 57.3% |
| Self-sufficiency retention at 180 days | 89.74% | 90.32% | |
| Overall self-sufficiency at 180 days | 447 | 1,189 | 61.0% |
| Entered Employment at 120 days | | 420 | 57.9% |
| Average FT Hourly Wage at 120 days | | $8.40 | |
| Health Benefits | | 272 | 83.18% |

**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. The methodology for calculating the aggregate average wage for the nation and California counties was improved**.** The new methodology replaces the previous calculation of taking the mean of the average wages with a weighted average that accounts for the differences in total number of full-time entered employments between states and California counties**.**

- **Job Retentions**, defined as the number of persons working for wages (in any unsubsidized job) on the 90$^{th}$ day after initial placement. This measure refers to the number of refugees who are employed 90 days after initial employment, regardless of how many jobs they enter during the reporting period. This is a measure of continued employment in the labor market, not retention of a specific job.

- **Entered Employment with Health Benefits**, defined as a full-time job with health benefits, offered within six months of employment, regardless of whether the refugee actually accepts the coverage offered.

ORR tracked state and county performance throughout the year, with FY 2009 performance reported as follows:

- **Caseload** for services in FY 2009 totaled 91,957, representing a 21 percent increase from FY 2008 (76,032).

- **Entered Employment** totaled 36,856, or 40 percent of the total caseload (91,957), representing an almost nine percent decrease from FY 2008 (36,894 or 49 percent of total caseload of 76,032).

- **Terminations due to Earnings** totaled 10,240 or 52 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This is an eight percent increase from FY 2008 (8,235 or 44 percent).

- **Reductions due to Earnings** totaled 2,284, or 12 percent of those entering employment who had received cash assistance. This is a one percent increase from FY 2008 (1,984 or 11 percent).

- **Average Wage at Placement** for those entering full-time employment was $9.02, a $0.20 increase from the average wage in FY 2008 ($8.82).

- **Employment Retention** totaled 25,670 for a retention rate of 69 percent. This is a seven percent decrease from FY 2008 (26,013 or 76 percent).

- **Entered Employment with Health Benefits** reached 17,660 or 61 percent of those entering full-time employment having health benefits available through their employer. This is a two percent decrease from FY 2008 (19,942 or 63 percent).

In FY 2009, the caseload (91,957) increased by 21 percent over FY 2008 (76,032). A caseload is defined as *the unduplicated number of active employable adults enrolled in employability services*. Sixty-nine percent of refugees who found employment were still employed 90 days later, a seven percent decrease from FY 2008. Sixty-one percent of full-time job placements offered health insurance, representing a two percent decrease from FY 2008. The rate of job placements was 40 percent, compared to 49 percent in FY 2008. The changing demographics of the U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program present new challenges and many populations require extended employment services in order to enter the U.S. labor market and integrate into U.S. society. In addition, the declining U.S. economy made finding jobs for refugees more difficult. As more native-born Americans joined the unemployed, the competition for entry-level employment, the most likely type of employment for refugees, increased. Also, with the availability of more English proficient individuals in the labor market, employers sought employees with more proficient English skills. In order to address these challenges, ORR worked in closer collaboration with states and Wilson-Fish (W/F) agencies to better communicate ORR priorities and to share knowledge of promising practices that can be transferred across programs.

Seventeen states exceeded their entered employment rate from FY 2009. One state had the same entered employment rate as FY 2008. Also, nineteen states and three California counties increased the rate of refugees terminating their cash assistance due to earnings over the previous year and Maryland, and Oklahoma reported a termination rate of 100 percent.

Twenty-two states and four California counties improved their job retention rates over the previous year. Hawaii reported a retention rate of 100 percent. Retention rates over 90 percent were reported in the Alabama, North Carolina, San Diego W/F program, Rhode Island, Alaska, South Dakota, Washington, North Dakota, District of Columbia, and Delaware. Also, sixteen states and three California counties improved the rate of refugees entering full–time employment offering health benefits.

In FY 2009, 25 states, six California counties and the San Diego W/F program improved their average wage from FY 2008. Twenty-five states, eight California counties and the San Diego Wilson/Fish program reported higher wages than the average aggregate wage for all states ($9.02); Alaska ($9.23); California ($9.32); Colorado ($10.13); Connecticut ($9.21); Delaware

($9.42); District of Columbia ($9.30); Georgia ($10.24); Idaho ($9.60); Illinois ($9.41); Iowa ($10.23); Kansas ($11.20); Maryland ($9.31); Massachusetts ($10.13); Minnesota ($9.10); Missouri ($9.06); Montana ($10.00); Nebraska ($9.48); Nevada ($9.04); New Hampshire ($9.72); New Jersey ($10.52); Oregon ($9.04); South Dakota ($11.43); Vermont ($9.55); Virginia ($10.06); Washington ($9.41); California counties of Alameda ($9.36); Los Angeles ($9.57); Orange ($10.45); Sacramento ($9.20); San Diego ($10.00); San Francisco ($12.75); Santa Clara ($9.67); Yolo ($9.82) and the San Diego W/F program ($9.55).

ORR also tracked the cost per job placement in each state and California county. 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 2009 was $2,760.39 per job placement. This represented a $193.53 decrease from FY 2008 average unit cost of $2,953.92.

The following pages summarize the FY 2008 and FY 2009 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.

| All States (Aggregate) | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 68,999 | | 91,957 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 36,805 | 53% | 36,856 | 40% |
| **Terminations** | 10,978 | 60% | 10,242 | 52% |
| **Reductions** | 1,847 | 10% | 2,284 | 12% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.29 | | $9.02 | |
| **Retentions** | 27,601 | 73% | 25,670 | 69% |
| **Health Benefits** | 19,522 | 63% | 17,660 | 61% |

| Alabama | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 124 | | 158 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 98 | 79% | 104 | 66% |
| **Terminations** | 26 | 46% | 19 | 35% |
| **Reductions** | 13 | 23% | 27 | 49% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.30 | | $7.80 | |
| **Retentions** | 82 | 100% | 127 | 94% |
| **Health Benefits** | 66 | 70% | 62 | 67% |

| Alaska | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 166 | | 156 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 65 | 39% | 66 | 42% |
| **Terminations** | 24 | 51% | 14 | 25% |
| **Reductions** | 23 | 49% | 35 | 63% |
| **Average Wage** | $10.57 | | 9.23 | |
| **Retentions** | 55 | 85% | 60 | 90% |
| **Health Benefits** | 21 | 41% | 11 | 20% |

| Arizona | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 753 | | 2,589 | |
| Entered Employments | 544 | 72% | 858 | 33% |
| Terminations | 35 | 13% | 213 | 33% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $7.90 | | $7.17 | |
| Retentions | 214 | 37% | 562 | 63% |
| Health Benefits | 319 | 60% | 407 | 62% |

| Arkansas | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 3 | | 23 | |
| Entered Employments | 0 | 0% | 8 | 35% |
| Terminations | 0 | 0% | 2 | 33% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 2 | 33% |
| Average Wage | $0.00 | | $8.00 | |
| Retentions | 0 | 0% | 4 | 50% |
| Health Benefits | 0 | 0% | 3 | 50% |

| Colorado | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 907 | | 1,358 | |
| Entered Employments | 444 | 49% | 527 | 39% |
| Terminations | 343 | 99% | 416 | 97% |
| Reductions | 5 | 1% | 14 | 3% |
| Average Wage | $10.07 | | $10.13 | |
| Retentions | 365 | 85% | 455 | 87% |
| Health Benefits | 365 | 88% | 383 | 83% |

| Connecticut | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 184 | | 273 | |
| Entered Employments | 177 | 96% | 154 | 56% |
| Terminations | 18 | 43% | 12 | 38% |
| Reductions | 1 | 2% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $9.54 | | $9.21 | |
| Retentions | 169 | 85% | 145 | 84% |
| Health Benefits | 110 | 74% | 80 | 73% |

| Delaware | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 70 | | 61 | |
| Entered Employments | 35 | 50% | 24 | 39% |
| Terminations | 5 | 63% | 8 | 89% |
| Reductions | 3 | 38% | 1 | 11% |
| Average Wage | $9.48 | | $9.42 | |
| Retentions | 12 | 63% | 19 | 95% |
| Health Benefits | 1 | 9% | 10 | 63% |

| Dist. of Columbia | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 216 | | 352 | |
| Entered Employments | 102 | 47% | 131 | 37% |
| Terminations | 68 | 75% | 97 | 84% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 12 | 10% |
| Average Wage | $10.47 | | $9.30 | |
| Retentions | 73 | 76% | 111 | 93% |
| Health Benefits | 23 | 32% | 31 | 35% |

| Florida | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 27,793 | | 28,225 | |
| Entered Employments | 11,817 | 43% | 10,468 | 37% |
| Terminations | 2,389 | 49% | 3,179 | 79% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $8.41 | | $8.48 | |
| Retentions | 8,563 | 73% | 7,300 | 67% |
| Health Benefits | 5,939 | 56% | 5,086 | 57% |

| Georgia | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,364 | | 1,496 | |
| Entered Employments | 615 | 45% | 366 | 24% |
| Terminations | 9 | 17% | 49 | 62% |
| Reductions | 4 | 8% | 17 | 22% |
| Average Wage | $8.71 | | $10.24 | |
| Retentions | 554 | 84% | 426 | 86% |
| Health Benefits | 595 | 98% | 305 | 86% |

| Hawaii | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 7 | | 20 | |
| Entered Employments | 7 | 100% | 12 | 60% |
| Terminations | 1 | 100% | 0 | 0% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $7.45 | | $7.50 | |
| Retentions | 1 | 14% | 5 | 100% |
| Health Benefits | 4 | 100% | 5 | 50% |

| Iowa | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 441 | | 552 | |
| Entered Employments | 285 | 65% | 358 | 65 |
| Terminations | 65 | 68% | 57 | 41% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 3 | 2% |
| Average Wage | $9.04 | | $10.23 | |
| Retentions | 228 | 87% | 314 | 89% |
| Health Benefits | 231 | 92% | 334 | 99% |

| Idaho | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 328 | | 491 | |
| Entered Employments | 240 | 73% | 270 | 55% |
| Terminations | 106 | 92% | 164 | 71% |
| Reductions | 2 | 2% | 8 | 3% |
| Average Wage | $8.77 | | $9.60 | |
| Retentions | 197 | 84% | 197 | 84% |
| Health Benefits | 129 | 75% | 80 | 43% |

| Kansas | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 441 | | 577 | |
| Entered Employments | 285 | 65% | 372 | 64 |
| Terminations | 65 | 68% | 112 | 78% |
| Reductions | 9 | 17% | 27 | 19% |
| Average Wage | $8.26 | | $11.20 | |
| Retentions | 75 | 81% | 259 | 86% |
| Health Benefits | 54 | 68% | 286 | 88% |

| Illinois | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,321 | | 1,842 | |
| Entered Employments | 795 | 60% | 911 | 49% |
| Terminations | 274 | 47% | 269 | 44% |
| Reductions | 126 | 22% | 150 | 25% |
| Average Wage | $9.23 | | $9.41 | |
| Retentions | 482 | 59% | 411 | 49% |
| Health Benefits | 641 | 89% | 530 | 71% |

| Kentucky | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,219 | | 1,627 | |
| Entered Employments | 646 | 53% | 782 | 48% |
| Terminations | 463 | 82% | 450 | 64% |
| Reductions | 37 | 17% | 185 | 26% |
| Average Wage | $9.08 | | $8.85 | |
| Retentions | 565 | 85% | 485 | 72% |
| Health Benefits | 547 | 89% | 382 | 63% |

| Indiana | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,182 | | 1,862 | |
| Entered Employments | 348 | 29% | 907 | 49% |
| Terminations | 85 | 40% | 381 | 65% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $8.83 | | $8.82 | |
| Retentions | 138 | 40% | 448 | 55% |
| Health Benefits | 69 | 20% | 480 | 56% |

| Louisiana | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 267 | | 194 | |
| Entered Employments | 193 | 72% | 136 | 70% |
| Terminations | 50 | 29% | 89 | 78% |
| Reductions | 27 | 16% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $7.92 | | $8.34 | |
| Retentions | 89 | 79% | 55 | 51% |
| Health Benefits | 80 | 51% | 53 | 43% |

| Maine | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 267 | | 357 | |
| Entered Employments | 141 | 53% | 197 | 55% |
| Terminations | 0 | 0%* | 1 | 1% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 3 | 2% |
| Average Wage | $8.92 | | $8.97 | |
| Retentions | 34 | 15% | 64 | 29% |
| Health Benefits | 57 | 53% | 69 | 43% |

*Maine did not have data for this submission

| Maryland | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,082 | | 1,074 | |
| Entered Employments | 736 | 68% | 648 | 60% |
| Terminations | 369 | 100% | 364 | 100% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $9.39 | | $9.31 | |
| Retentions | 705 | 87% | 624 | 83% |
| Health Benefits | 500 | 81% | 422 | 79% |

| Massachusetts | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,149 | | 1,569 | |
| Entered Employments | 884 | 77% | 877 | 56% |
| Terminations | 397 | 59% | 369 | 58% |
| Reductions | 264 | 0% | 243 | 38% |
| Average Wage | $10.71 | | $10.13 | |
| Retentions | 671 | 84% | 656 | 74% |
| Health Benefits | 533 | 88% | 511 | 94% |

| Michigan | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 2,457 | | 3,011 | |
| Entered Employments | 517 | 21% | 727 | 24% |
| Terminations | 122 | 29% | 150 | 23% |
| Reductions | 91 | 22% | 69 | 11% |
| Average Wage | $8.35 | | $8.38 | |
| Retentions | 300 | 59% | 179 | 27% |
| Health Benefits | 180 | 59% | 165 | 71% |

| Minnesota | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 3,121 | | 2,643 | |
| Entered Employments | 1,900 | 61% | 1,419 | 54% |
| Terminations | 250 | 21% | 244 | 31% |
| Reductions | 114 | 9% | 225 | 28% |
| Average Wage | $8.98 | | $9.10 | |
| Retentions | 809 | 74% | 1,313 | 72% |
| Health Benefits | 530 | 37% | 403 | 43% |

| Mississippi | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 24 | | 33 | |
| Entered Employments | 2 | 8% | 27 | 82% |
| Terminations | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $8.50 | | $8.35 | |
| Retentions | 11 | 100% | 7 | 70% |
| Health Benefits | 2 | 100% | 8 | 67% |

| Missouri | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 649 | | 491 | |
| Entered Employments | 240 | 37% | 287 | 58% |
| Terminations | 34 | 63% | 64 | 93% |
| Reductions | 20 | 37% | 2 | 3% |
| Average Wage | $8.55 | | $9.06 | |
| Retentions | 225 | 78% | 206 | 74% |
| Health Benefits | 181 | 82% | 181 | 75% |

| Montana | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 30 | | 16 | |
| Entered Employments | 9 | 30% | 7 | 44% |
| Terminations | 3 | 100% | 4 | 67% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 2 | 33% |
| Average Wage | $10.10 | | $10.00 | |
| Retentions | 7 | 78% | 5 | 71% |
| Health Benefits | 0 | 0% | 1 | 14% |

| Nebraska | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 254 | | 380 | |
| Entered Employments | 145 | 57% | 168 | 44% |
| Terminations | 100 | 86% | 75 | 82% |
| Reductions | 16 | 14%% | 16 | 18% |
| Average Wage | $10.65 | | $9.48 | |
| Retentions | 99 | 68% | 62 | 68% |
| Health Benefits | 134 | 94% | 117 | 76% |

| Nevada | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,332 | | 1,420 | |
| Entered Employments | 1,041 | 78% | 420 | 30% |
| Terminations | 259 | 52% | 176 | 62% |
| Reductions | 41 | 8% | 15 | 5% |
| Average Wage | $9.54 | | $9.04 | |
| Retentions | 496 | 67% | 282 | 69% |
| Health Benefits | 674 | 77% | 160 | 59% |

| New Hampshire | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 175 | | 231 | |
| Entered Employments | 123 | 70% | 96 | 42% |
| Terminations | 13 | 81% | 38 | 69% |
| Reductions | 3 | 19% | 17 | 31% |
| Average Wage | $8.36 | | $9.72 | |
| Retentions | 79 | 90% | 96 | 69% |
| Health Benefits | 105 | 100% | 41 | 57% |

| New Jersey | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 785 | | 873 | |
| Entered Employments | 255 | 32% | 441 | 51% |
| Terminations | 9 | 38% | 36 | 17% |
| Reductions | 2 | 8% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $10.52 | | $10.52 | |
| Retentions | 199 | 78% | 201 | 56% |
| Health Benefits | 212 | 95% | 313 | 85% |

| New Mexico | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 386 | | 319 | |
| Entered Employments | 196 | 51% | 148 | 46% |
| Terminations | 8 | 100% | 17 | 81% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 2 | 10% |
| Average Wage | $8.26 | | $8.21 | |
| Retentions | 0* | 83% | 117 | 77% |
| Health Benefits | 154 | 86% | 59 | 48% |

*Due to ORR performance reporting changes, New Mexico did not enter data for the number of refugees who retained employment.

| New York | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 2,437 | | 2,905 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 1,280 | 53% | 1,216 | 42% |
| **Terminations** | 13 | 4% | 7 | 2% |
| **Reductions** | 316 | 96% | 263 | 89% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.74 | | $8.76 | |
| **Retentions** | 1,055 | 65% | 914 | 71% |
| **Health Benefits** | 743 | 64% | 607 | 55% |

| North Carolina | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 903 | | 970 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 835 | 92% | 904 | 93% |
| **Terminations** | 264 | 92% | 295 | 88% |
| **Reductions** | 24 | 8% | 41 | 12% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.45 | | $8.35 | |
| **Retentions** | 707 | 96% | 753 | 90% |
| **Health Benefits** | 751 | 96% | 656 | 82% |

| North Dakota | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 216 | | 331 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 83 | 38% | 150 | 45% |
| **Terminations** | 34 | 41% | 71 | 50% |
| **Reductions** | 18 | 22% | 9 | 6% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.55 | | $8.31 | |
| **Retentions** | 52 | 80% | 92 | 92% |
| **Health Benefits** | 72 | 91% | 97 | 83% |

| Ohio | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 2,974 | | 2,202 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 587 | 20% | 873 | 40% |
| **Terminations** | 41 | 10% | 53 | 13% |
| **Reductions** | 14 | 3% | 23 | 6% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.63 | | $8.16 | |
| **Retentions** | 450 | 68% | 285 | 23% |
| **Health Benefits** | 350 | 66% | 42 | 11% |

| Oklahoma | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 422 | | 496 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 145 | 34% | 141 | 28% |
| **Terminations** | 91 | 100% | 103 | 100% |
| **Reductions** | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.16 | | $8.31 | |
| **Retentions** | 53 | 53% | 55 | 31% |
| **Health Benefits** | 81 | 86% | 81 | 63% |

| Oregon | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 2,032 | | 2,165 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 1,016 | 50% | 889 | 41% |
| **Terminations** | 388 | 83% | 295 | 81% |
| **Reductions** | 77 | 17% | 70 | 19% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.29 | | $9.04 | |
| **Retentions** | 941 | 92% | 772 | 82% |
| **Health Benefits** | 617 | 66% | 412 | 59% |

| Pennsylvania | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 1,173 | | 1,573 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 723 | 62% | 921 | 59% |
| **Terminations** | 165 | 78% | 261 | 61% |
| **Reductions** | 36 | 17% | 82 | 19% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.58 | | $8.38 | |
| **Retentions** | 732 | 78% | 660 | 71% |
| **Health Benefits** | 451 | 74% | 548 | 73% |

| Rhode Island | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 54 | | 58 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 54 | 100% | 58 | 100% |
| **Terminations** | 19 | 68% | 16 | 52% |
| **Reductions** | 9 | 32% | 15 | 48% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.12 | | $8.75 | |
| **Retentions** | 53 | 91% | 55 | 95% |
| **Health Benefits** | 25 | 76% | 33 | 100% |

| San Diego (W/F) | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 2,182 | | 4,046 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 450 | 21% | 565 | 14% |
| **Terminations** | 237 | 53% | 234 | 41% |
| **Reductions** | 22 | 5% | 35 | 6% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.28 | | $9.55 | |
| **Retentions** | 320 | 94% | 403 | 93% |
| **Health Benefits** | 93 | 38% | 56 | 21% |

*FY 2009 is the fifth year that ORR has reported the Wilson/Fish Alternative program in San Diego County as a separate program. Because this is a program separate from the California state program, the outcomes reported here are not included in the California state results.

| South Carolina | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 93 | | 93 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 50 | 54% | 85 | 91% |
| **Terminations** | 3 | 23% | 13 | 100% |
| **Reductions** | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.00 | | $7.58 | |
| **Retentions** | 26 | 62% | 40 | 65% |
| **Health Benefits** | 32 | 84% | 30 | 38% |

| South Dakota | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 406 | | 473 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 301 | 74% | 289 | 61% |
| **Terminations** | 132 | 91% | 154 | 94% |
| **Reductions** | 13 | 9% | 9 | 6% |
| **Average Wage** | $10.29 | | $11.43 | |
| **Retentions** | 237 | 81% | 279 | 90% |
| **Health Benefits** | 245 | 96% | 273 | 100% |

| Tennessee | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 189 | | 1,528 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 99 | 52% | 419 | 27% |
| **Terminations** | 14 | 29% | 41 | 16% |
| **Reductions** | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Average Wage** | $7.92 | | $8.16 | |
| **Retentions** | 0* | 65% | 281 | 75% |
| **Health Benefits** | 75 | 79% | 259 | 69% |

*Due to ORR performance reporting changes, Tennessee did not submit data regarding the number of refugees who retained employment.

| Texas | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 3,155 | | 4,807 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 3,028 | 96% | 2,560 | 53% |
| **Terminations** | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Reductions** | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.63 | | $8.74 | |
| **Retentions** | 2,183 | 92% | 1,673 | 68% |
| **Health Benefits** | 1,680 | 68% | 1,897 | 83% |

| Utah | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 1,044 | | 1,044 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 678 | 65% | 469 | 45% |
| **Terminations** | 49 | 20% | 63 | 51% |
| **Reductions** | 107 | 44% | 0 | 0% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.41 | | $8.49 | |
| **Retentions** | 560 | 86% | 437 | 80% |
| **Health Benefits** | 332 | 56% | 233 | 61% |

| Vermont | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 212 | | 577 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 92 | 43% | 276 | 48% |
| **Terminations** | 61 | 100% | 104 | 68% |
| **Reductions** | 0 | 0% | 9 | 6% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.38 | | $9.55 | |
| **Retentions** | 75 | 93% | 155 | 66% |
| **Health Benefits** | 42 | 51% | 67 | 32% |

| Virginia | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 934 | | 1,567 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 859 | 92% | 989 | 63% |
| **Terminations** | 147 | 91% | 80 | 58% |
| **Reductions** | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.35 | | $10.06 | |
| **Retentions** | 0* | 0% | 619 | 66% |
| **Health Benefits** | 608 | 87% | 472 | 71% |

*Due to reporting complications, Virginia could not provide retention data.

| Washington | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 2,751 | | 3,447 | |
| **Entered Employment** | 1,078 | 39% | 979 | 28% |
| **Terminations** | 365 | 55% | 305 | 48% |
| **Reductions** | 47 | 7% | 33 | 5% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.55 | | $9.41 | |
| **Retentions** | 748 | 82% | 606 | 94% |
| **Health Benefits** | 253 | 30% | 82 | 13% |

| West Virginia | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 6 | | 13 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 0 | 0% | 2 | 15% |
| **Terminations** | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| **Reductions** | 0 | 0% | 1 | 100% |
| **Average Wage** | $8.00 | | $7.50 | |
| **Retentions** | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% |
| **Health Benefits** | 0 | 0% | 2 | 100% |

| Wisconsin | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Caseload** | 1,391 | | 1,309 | |
| **Entered Employments** | 606 | 44% | 702 | 54% |
| **Terminations** | 204 | 97% | 236 | 90% |
| **Reductions** | 4 | 2% | 12 | 5% |
| **Average Wage** | $9.24 | | $8.87 | |
| **Retentions** | 428 | 90% | 593 | 81% |
| **Health Benefits** | 432 | 75% | 358 | 55% |

*Wyoming is currently the only state without a refugee resettlement program.

## State of California

| California (Aggregate) | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 5,173 | | 8,080 | |
| Entered Employments | 2,243 | 43% | 2,453 | 30% |
| Terminations | 443 | 27% | 840 | 41% |
| Reductions | 496 | 30% | 607 | 30% |
| Average Wage | $9.25 | | $9.32 | |
| Retentions | 1,876 | 80% | 1,802 | 77% |
| Health Benefits | 604 | 38% | 477 | 37% |

## California Counties

| Alameda | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 142 | | 486 | |
| Entered Employments | 72 | 51% | 143 | 29% |
| Terminations | 30 | 83% | 70 | 71% |
| Reductions | 6 | 17% | 29 | 29% |
| Average Wage | $9.69 | | $9.36 | |
| Retentions | 45 | 63% | 106 | 79% |
| Health Benefits | 53 | 76% | 71 | 62% |

| Fresno | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 446 | | 499 | |
| Entered Employments | 307 | 69% | 122 | 24% |
| Terminations | 11 | 9% | 2 | 5% |
| Reductions | 69 | 57% | 23 | 58% |
| Average Wage | $8.00 | | $8.35 | |
| Retentions | 162 | 67% | 111 | 66% |
| Health Benefits | 172 | 59% | 60 | 52% |

| Los Angeles | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,485 | | 3,592 | |
| Entered Employments | 515 | 35% | 1,129 | 31% |
| Terminations | 231 | 47% | 622 | 56% |
| Reductions | 242 | 49% | 369 | 33% |
| Average Wage | $9.40 | | $9.57 | |
| Retentions | 609 | 98% | 752 | 79% |
| Health Benefits | 4 | 3% | 2 | 1% |

| Merced | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 126 | | 90 | |
| Entered Employments | 36 | 29% | 17 | 19% |
| Terminations | 1 | 4% | 0 | 0% |
| Reductions | 9 | 35% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $8.00 | | $8.00 | |
| Retentions | 21 | 50% | 2 | 7% |
| Health Benefits | 16 | 50% | 3 | 23% |

| Orange | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 184 | | 237 | |
| Entered Employments | 74 | 40% | 64 | 27% |
| Terminations | 15 | 21% | 20 | 38% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $8.51 | | 10.45 | |
| Retentions | 66 | 83% | 66 | 84% |
| Health Benefits | 18 | 38% | 6 | 17% |

| San Joaquin | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 170 | | 99 | |
| Entered Employments | 65 | 38% | 19 | 19% |
| Terminations | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $8.56 | | $8.09 | |
| Retentions | 39 | 46% | 1 | 5% |
| Health Benefits | 3 | 5% | 0 | 0% |

| Sacramento | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 1,582 | | 1299 | |
| Entered Employments | 798 | 50% | 615 | 47% |
| Terminations | 49 | 10% | 38 | 10% |
| Reductions | 77 | 16% | 63 | 17% |
| Average Wage | $9.80 | | 9.20 | |
| Retentions | 678 | 81% | 520 | 83% |
| Health Benefits | 205 | 28% | 234 | 42% |

| San Diego | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 583 | | 1158 | |
| Entered Employments | 85 | 15% | 83 | 7% |
| Terminations | 17 | 20% | 2 | 2% |
| Reductions | 68 | 80% | 75 | 90% |
| Average Wage | $7.81 | | $10.00 | |
| Retentions | 40 | 37% | 72 | 76% |
| Health Benefits | 34 | 77% | 1 | 3% |

| San Francisco | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 35 | | 78 | |
| Entered Employments | 15 | 43% | 19 | 24% |
| Terminations | 3 | 20% | 1 | 5% |
| Reductions | 12 | 80% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $11.31 | | 12.57 | |
| Retentions | 10 | 100% | | 88% |
| Health Benefits | 1 | 17% | | 38% |

| Santa Clara | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 248 | | 372 | |
| Entered Employments | 159 | 64% | 186 | 50% |
| Terminations | 59 | 43% | 62 | 35% |
| Reductions | 13 | 10% | 48 | 27% |
| Average Wage | $9.32 | | 9.67 | |
| Retentions | 115 | 83% | 148 | 81 |
| Health Benefits | 98 | 81% | 95 | 95% |

| Stanislaus | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 0 | | 0 | |
| Entered Employments | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Terminations | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $0.00 | | $0.00 | |
| Retentions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Health Benefits | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |

| Yolo | FY 2008 | | FY 2009 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caseload | 172 | | 170 | |
| Entered Employments | 117 | 68% | 56 | 33% |
| Terminations | 27 | 23% | 23 | 41% |
| Reductions | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Average Wage | $11.44 | | $9.82 | |
| Retentions | 91 | 88% | 17 | 26% |
| Health Benefits | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |

Note: Stanislaus County has not yet implemented RSS Services, so there will be no entries for FY 2008 or FY 2009.

## Discretionary Grants

During FY 2009, ORR continued to fund a wide range of discretionary grants targeting individuals and communities with special needs. Unlike formula social service programs, these funds are awarded competitively and may provide services to refugees who have been in the U.S. for more than 60 months.

### *Individual Development Account Program*

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

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

The IDA grantees provide basic financial training which is intended to assist refugees in understanding the American financial system. Topics that are covered can include credit ratings, checking and savings accounts, investments, bank usage, and interest rates. The IDA grantees also provide training focused on the specific savings goals. The specialized training ensures that refugees receive appropriate information on purchasing and managing their asset purchases. For example, grantees provide training on how to purchase a home or how to develop a business plan for a Microenterprise.

ORR has funded IDA programs in FY 1999, FY 2000, FY 2002, FY 2005, and FY 2007. All grants from the first four cycles have ended. For FY 2005 and FY 2007, programs were funded at a 5-year cycle.

*Account Activity*. From the beginning of the program in FY 1999 through the end of FY 2009, over 21,500 participants opened accounts with 3,173 participants opened since FY 2005. Participants who completed the program between 1999 and September 2008 saved over $38 million, which was matched by $59 million. Twenty-nine percent of accounts have had successful asset purchase, 63 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*. Since 2005, with only 29 percent of clients completing the program, participants have already purchased assets with a total value of over $33 million. The assets purchased included 209 homes, 402 Microenterprise purchases, 102 Post-secondary education or training purchases, and 153 vehicles.

*Participant Characteristics*. Participants in the IDA programs came to the U.S. from all over the world. Among participants entering the program in FY 2005 or later, most came from Africa (43 percent), while Asians (23 percent) were the next largest group, followed by participants from Eastern Europe or the Former Soviet Union (12 percent), the Middle East (nine percent), Latin America (six percent) and for seven percent the country of origin was unknown.

IDA participant households varied in important ways. Among participants entering the program in FY 2005 or later, most of the participants (94 percent) lived in urban settings. At the time of program entry, 55 percent of the participants were married, 33 percent were single, and 11 percent were widowed, separated or divorced (for one percent, marital status was unknown). Men continued to enroll as participants at a slightly higher rate than women, representing 60 percent of the total participants.

IDA participant resources also varied. Most were employed, full-time or more (69 percent), part-time (21 percent), working and in school (two percent), and employment status was not reported for four percent. About 20 percent had monthly incomes of less than $1,000, 54 percent had between $1,000 and $1,999, 18 percent had between $2,000 and $2,999, and six percent had $3,000 or more. In terms of education, 33 percent had more than a 12$^{th}$ grade education, 32 percent had 12$^{th}$ grade or equivalent (diploma or GED), and 35 percent had less than 12 years of education (for one percent, education level was not reported).

In FY 2009, ORR awarded 22 IDA grant continuations totaling $4,628,191.

Continuation grants awarded in FY 2009 to the following programs with cycles that will end on September 29, 2010 are:

- Lao Family Community Development, Inc., Oakland, CA, $200,000
- World Relief DuPage, Wheaton, IL, $235,000
- ISED Ventures, Des Moines, IA, $235,000
- Jewish Family & Vocational Services, Inc., Louisville, KY, $230,000
- International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, $180,000
- New York Association for New Americans, New York, NY, $300,000
- Women's Opportunities Resource Center, Philadelphia, PA, $235,000
- Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Nashville, TN, $194,392.

Continuation grants awarded in FY 2009 to the following programs with cycles that will end on September 29, 2012 are:

- Catholic Charities of Santa Clara County, San Jose, CA, $204,000
- Western Kentucky Refugee Mutual Assistance Society, Inc., Bowling Green, KY, $150,000
- Economic and Community Development Institute, Columbus, OH, $230,000
- Maine Department of Health and Human Services, Augusta, ME, $207,901
- Catholic Charities, Diocese of Camden, Inc., Camden, NJ, $225,000
- Diocese of Olympia, Seattle, WA, $205,000
- ECDC Enterprise Development Group, Arlington, VA, $280,000
- Mountain States Group, Boise, ID, $201,018
- United Way, Inc., Los Angeles, CA, $240,000
- Neighborhood Assets, Spokane, WA, $50,000
- International Rescue Committee-Phoenix, New York, NY, $230,000
- Alliance for Multicultural Community Service Inc., Houston, TX, $203,500
- Catholic Charities, Diocese of St. Petersburg, Inc., St. Petersburg, FL, $200,000
- Cambodian Mutual Assistance Association of Greater Lowell, Inc., Lowell, MA, $192,380

*Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grants*

In FY 2009, ORR awarded 17 grants totaling $4,859,000 to states to implement special employment services not implemented with formula social services or with TAG formula grants.

- Arizona ($215,000) will address the needs of refugees in Pima County who experience particular difficultly achieving self-sufficiency. The purpose is for refugees to gain employment through social adjustment services, vocational training, ELT, and supportive services.
- Connecticut ($175,000) will assist low-and pre-literate homebound women in obtaining skills for employment, through a collaborative effort of a wide spectrum of community-based organizations.

- Florida ($450,000) will provide interpretation/translation, community outreach, employment counseling, and case management.

- Idaho ($183,376) will address the employment needs of refugees in the Twin Falls area. Services will include ELT with special emphasis on low literacy learners, employment services including job upgrades, and support services.

- Illinois ($250,000) will implement a parenting and domestic violence prevention program, ESL classes for adults and for children after school, and electronic assembly training classes.

- Iowa ($100,000) will provide bilingual/bicultural services to enhance continued high achievement in job placement and welfare reduction in Des Moines and Waterloo.

- Massachusetts ($335,000) will provide employment services and support to 120 targeted refugees in larger families who are largely underserved through existing refugee specific and mainstream employment services by virtue of their multiple barriers to employment.

- Michigan ($200,000) will provide provide employment services for Bosnian and Iraqi refugees who have been in the United States over five years, are underemployed, and reside in Wayne, Oakland, and Macomb Counties. Services will include intensive case management, intensive job placement, intensive job retention and intensive job upgrade.

- Minnesota ($319,000) will provide community services for the deaf, academic English Language Training (ELT) for medical career advancement, nursing assistant training, ELT exchange programs for youth, and community orientation for Somalis.

- Missouri ($150,315) will provide pre-literate refugee women in St. Louis and Kansas City with employment and supportive services.

- Nebraska ($124,000) will serve approximately 850 refugees. They will receive cultural orientation to the world of work, employment specific ESL classes, and case management assistance to secure, retain, and improve employment.

- New York ($345,844) will facilitate better integration in the workforce of New York state refugees with physical and/or developmental disabilities, primarily through on-the-job training, targeted job development and support services.

- Pennsylvania ($175,000) will address special employment needs of refugee women and secondary migrants in two distinct geographical areas – Central and Western Pennsylvania.

- South Dakota ($105,000), a Wilson/Fish agency, Lutheran Social Services, is the only provider in the state. They intend to serve pre-literate women and the elderly (for citizenship services), and do job upgrades for six months for higher-skilled refugees who are working but barely self-sufficient.

- Texas ($781,465) will provide specialized training, employment and psychosocial support services targeted to women and particular refugee populations including literacy training for the pre-literate caseload.

- Washington ($350,000) will support the Refugee Special Employment Needs (RSEN), a partnership that addresses pre-employment, employment and post-employment needs of refugees through job readiness skills training, incentives and job coaching.

- Wisconsin ($600,000) will provide employment training, microenterprise development, case management, parenting assistance, tutoring and ESL after school for at-risk youth, mental health assessment, case management, counseling/referral, family violence prevention, and intervention services.

*Technical Assistance*

ORR supports the work of its grantees and other refugee service providers through 10 technical assistance cooperative agreements with organizations qualified to provide expertise in fields central to refugee resettlement. ORR's intent through this technical assistance support is to equip refugee-serving agencies with the best help for continuous improvement in programs, in their capacity to serve refugees, and in their impact on refugee lives and economic independence.

In September 2009, ORR newly awarded the following technical assistance cooperative agreements:

- Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc ($270,000), to operate an asylee hotline that provides outreach and service access to individuals granted asylum. Multilingual operators are available to speak with asylees who may be uncertain about where to receive benefits and services.

- U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Bridging Refugee Youth and Children Services ($350,000), to provide technical assistance activities to support service providers for refugee children, youth, and their families. BRYCS provides one-on-one consultations, training and conference presentations, and access to the only website focused specifically on migration and child welfare.

- The International Rescue Committee ($150,000), to provide technical assistance, including site visits, workshops, and telephone and e-mail consultations to ethnic community-based organizations serving refugees. IRC's technical assistance focuses on resource development, financial management, board training, and capacity building so that organizations can improve the vital services they provide to refugees.

- Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service/Refugee Works ($448,684), to provide technical assistance to address refugee employment needs. Refugee Works presents at conferences across the country and also holds a number of workshops specific to state and agency needs.

- ISED Solutions, Inc. ($270,000), to provide technical assistance to microenterprise development, individual development account, and refugee agriculture partnership grantees. ISED's technical assistance includes site visits, workshops, and telephone and e-mail consultations.

- ISED Solutions, Inc. ($250,000), to provide support to ORR Director's Special Initiatives in a number of areas, including the Wilson/Fish Program, the Preferred Communities Program, and the Integration Initiative.

- The Cultural Orientation Resource (COR) Center at the Center for Applied Linguistics ($200,000), offers technical assistance on refugee and other ORR-eligible groups, their integration challenges, and their extended orientation needs.

- Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc. ($200,000), offers training and technical assistance to Ethnic-Based Organizations (ECBOs) and/or to Mutual Assistance Association (MAAs).

- The Spring Institute for Intercultural Learning ($250,000) to provide English language training and technical assistance to ORR refugee service providers.

- Southeast Asia Resource Action Center Inc. ($200,000), to provide training and technical assistance to Burmese and Bhutanese communities around the country.

*Microenterprise Development Program*

In FY 2009, ORR awarded six new and 12 continuation grants in the microenterprise program. The total funds awarded to develop and administer microenterprise programs were $4,000,000. ORR also awarded one grant to provide technical assistance to ORR microenterprise grantees.

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

Since the program's inception in September, ORR has awarded grants to 68 agencies. The program currently operates in 15 states across the country. The agencies are located in both rural and urban settings, and in areas with both high and low concentrations of refugees.

*Refugees Served*: In FY 2009, more than 2,500 refugees were served in the microenterprise program. These services included business training, pre-loan and post-loan technical assistance, providing financing to start, expand, or strengthen a business.

*Client Businesses*: In FY 2009, 701 businesses were assisted under the program. Of these, 269 were new business starts, 76 were expansions of existing businesses, and 356 represented strengthening or stabilization of existing businesses. The types of businesses helped are as diverse as the people who operated them. They include day care, pizza places, car repair and sales, adult day care and assistance, food stores, hairdressers and barbers.

*Loan Funds*: During FY 2009, businesses served by the ORR microenterprise programs obtained 372 loans totaling $2,497,413 in business financing. This represents an average loan amount of $6,713. Of this amount, ORR has provided $1,136,302 in loan capital, which leveraged $1,361,111 (54.5 percent) from other lending sources, grants and individual development accounts.

The above businesses have created 781 jobs that were provided to other low-income refugees, mostly family members.

ORR awarded the following continuation grants in FY 2009:

- International Rescue Committee, Phoenix, AZ, $240,000
- Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, Fresno, CA, $241,340
- Opening Doors, Inc., Sacramento, CA, $250,000
- International Rescue Committee, San Diego, CA, $270,000
- Refugee Women's Network, Decatur, GA, $200,000
- Mountain States Group, Inc., Boise, ID, $200,000
- Coastal Enterprises, Inc., Wiscasset, ME, $200,000
- International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, $249,930
- Business Outreach Center Network, Inc., Brooklyn, NY, $230,000
- Community Center Development for New Americans, Inc., New York, NY, $300,000
- Neighborhood Assets, Spokane, WA, $194,307
- Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency Team (WESST), Albuquerque, NM, $200,000
- National Alliance of Vietnamese American Service 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, Petersburg, FL, $200,000
- Diocese of Olympia, Seattle, WA, $200,000
- State of Massachusetts, Boston, MA, $250,000

*Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program*

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

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

Three-year grant awards totaling $900,000 were issued to 10 grantees in FY 2008. A two-year contract for technical assistance was secured with the Institute for Social and Economic Development (ISED) in FY 2008 at a cost of $100,000 per year.

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

An MOU between U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has resulted in additional financial and technical support for refugee agricultural projects in rural and urban areas. The MOU also has helped foster within USDA the recognition of refugees as a viable group of new farmers in this country.

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

ORR awarded the following RAPP grants in FY 2009:

- International Rescue Committee, Phoenix, AZ, $118,750
- International Rescue Committee, San Diego, CA, $64,799

- Mountain States Group, Boise, ID, $101,194
- Catholic Charities, Kansas City, KS, $106,999
- Catholic Charities, Louisville, KY, $95,684
- Massachusetts Office of Refugees and Immigrants, Boston, MA, $93,518
- United Hmong Association of North Carolina, Hickory, NC, $102,360
- International Institute of New Hampshire, Manchester, NH, $80,072
- Mercy Enterprise Corporation NW, Portland, OR, $41,667
- Association of Africans Living in Vermont, Burlington, VT, $94,957

- *Preferred Communities Program*

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

In FY 2009, ORR awarded continuation grants, totaling $2,316,101 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.

- Church World Service, $250,000, Preferred Community Sites: Grand Rapids, MI; Phoenix, AZ; Amarillo, TX, and; Richmond, VA
- Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $294,628; Preferred Community Sites: Minneapolis, MN; Syracuse, NY; New Bern, NC; Knoxville, TN, and; Houston, TX
- Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, $280,000; Preferred Community Sites: Tucson, AZ; Atlanta, GA; West Springfield, MA; Concord, NH, and; Syracuse, NY
- International Rescue Committee, $130,000, Preferred Community Site: Abilene, TX
- International Rescue Committee, $243,082, Preferred Community Site: Boise, ID
- Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, $300,000, Preferred Community Sites: Lancaster, PA; Minneapolis, MN; Milwaukee, WI, and; Houston, TX

- Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc., $150,000, Preferred Community Sites: Greensboro, NC; Chicago, IL; Phoenix, AZ, and; Omaha, NE

- U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, $150,000, Preferred Community Sites: Akron, OH; Albany, NY; Buffalo, NY, and; Bowling Green, KY

- U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, $220,000, Preferred Community Sites: Supporting the Successful Integration of Burundian Refugees Project – Nationwide

- U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, $218,391, Preferred Community Sites: Bridgeport, CT; Philadelphia, PA; Raleigh, NC, and; Twin Falls, ID

- U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, $80,000, Preferred Community Site: Dearborn, MI

In FY 2009, ORR awarded $2,800,000 to national voluntary agencies to support the resettlement of newly arriving refugees in communities where they will have the best opportunities for integration and support for populations who have special needs.

- Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the PECUSA, $103,626, Preferred Community Sites: Wilmington, NC

- Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the PECUSA, $230,297, Preferred Community Sites: Tucson, AZ; Boise, ID; Louisville and Lexington, KY, and; Buffalo, NY

- Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc., $298,960, Preferred Community Sites: Denver, CO, and; Las Vegas, NV

- International Rescue Committee, $174,872, Preferred Community Site: Charlottesville, VA

- International Rescue Committee, $298,458, Preferred Community Site: Tucson, AZ

- Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, $299,994, Preferred Community Sites: Tucson, AZ; San Diego, CA; Springfield, MA; Buffalo, NY: Charlotte, NC, and; Columbus, OH

- Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, $299,942, Preferred Community Sites: Cleveland. OH; Pittsburgh, PA, and; Philadelphia, PA

- Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, $300,000, Preferred Community Sites: Greeley, CO; Orlando, FL; St. Cloud, MN, and; Madison, WI

- Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, $252,456, Preferred Community Sites: Denver, CO; Utica, NY, and; Lancaster, PA

- U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, $241,454, Preferred Community Sites: Phoenix,

AZ, and; Jacksonville (St. Augustine), FL

- World Relief Corporation, $299,941, Preferred Community Sites: Modesto, CA; Durham, NC; Moline, IL, and; High Point, NC

- *Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees Program*

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

In FY 2009, under the Standing Announcement for Supplemental Services for Recently Arrived Refugees, ORR awarded 15 grants totaling $4,800,000 to the following:

- Catholic Charities Diocese of Camden, Inc., $194,850, Greater Atlantic City, NJ
- Catholic Family Service, Inc., $339,489, Amarillo, Cactus, Dumas, TX
- Catholic Charities Maine, $384,116, Portland, Lewiston, ME
- Community Refugee and Immigration Services, $202,919, Columbus, OH
- Great Brook Valley Health Center, Inc., $121,000, Worcester, MA
- International Rescue Committee, $300,222, San Diego, CA
- International Rescue Committee, $350,460, New York , NY
- Lutheran Social Services of Michigan, $500,000, Metro Detroit, MI
- Mountain States Group, Inc., $451,468, Boise, ID
- Pan-African Association, $310,000, Chicago, IL
- Refugee Resettlement and Immigration Services of Atlanta, $416,840, Metro Atlanta, GA
- Refugee Women’s Alliance, $494,402, Seattle, WA
- Rochester General Hospital, $268,994, Rochester, NY
- St. Joseph Community Health Foundation, $363,130, Fort Wayne, IN
- Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, $102,110, Madison, WI

- *Ethnic Community Self-Help Program*

  In FY 2009, ORR supported 32 single and multi-site ethnic community integration projects through competitive awards totaling $5,028,696. The host organizations provided self-help networks, and various in-house and referral services to enhance refugee integration. In addition, they conducted community outreach, coalition building, self-assessment, strategic planning, resource development, and leadership training activities. The active grantee organizations for FY 2009 are listed below.

  - The Southern Sudanese American Association, $100,000, AK
  - Boat People, SOS, Inc., $100,000, AL
  - Somali Bantu Association of Tucson, $197,688, AZ
  - Horn of Africa Community in North America, $135,000, CA
  - California Health Collaborative, $141,682, CA
  - Lao Family Community Development Inc., $198,154, CA
  - Merced Lao Family Community Inc., $183,381, CA
  - Merced Lao Family Community Inc., $180,891, CA
  - Colorado African Organization, $197,308, CO
  - ISED Solutions, $121,764, DC
  - Refugee Family Services, $154,430, GA
  - Pan African Association, $177,555, IL
  - Catholic Charities of Louisville, $196,267, KY
  - State of Maine Dept. of Health and Human Services, $168,059, ME
  - Center for Prevention of Hate Violence, $184,719, ME
  - Minnesota African Women's Association, Inc., $123,758, MN
  - Women's Initiative for Self-Empowerment, $168,370, MN
  - Karen Community of Minnesota, $169,000, MN

- Montagnard Human Rights Organization, $181,390, NC
- Asian Community & Cultural Center, $125,000, NE
- Southern New Hampshire Services, $118,420, NH
- The International Rescue Committee, $199,962, NY
- Sauti Yetu Center for African Women, Inc., $107,590, NY
- Sauti Yetu Center for African Women, Inc., $152,056, NY
- Mohawk Valley Resource Center for Refugees, Inc., $79,226, NY
- US Together, Inc., $141,572, OH
- IRCO-Immigrant & Refugee Community Organization, $200,000, OR
- Center for Refugees and Immigrants of Tennessee, $195,608, TN
- Somali Bantu Association of San Antonio, $174,345, TX
- Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston, $125, 695, TX
- Association of Africans Living in Vermont, $165,531, VT
- Pan African Community Association, $166,824, WI

*Refugee Healthy Marriage Program*

In FY 2009, ORR continued its commitment to promoting policies and programs that help strengthen the strong, positive family relationships that refugees have brought with them to the United States. The Refugee Healthy Marriage Program (RHMP) helps provide opportunities for refugees to strengthen their marriages by providing marriage education.

It is believed that refugee couples face unique difficulties because of their flight from persecution and long periods of insecurity. ORR funds marriage education in order to help refugees cope with these difficulties. This group of grantees provides marriage education workshops to refugee couples in order to enhance and promote healthy relationships by providing the skills, tools, knowledge and support necessary to create and sustain healthy marriages. Since the inception of the program in FY 2006, 44,476 refugees have attended family courses or workshops.

In FY 2009, ORR funded the following grants:

- Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc., $830,000, NY

- Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Inc., $400,000, NY
- United States Committee for Refugees & Immigrants, $780,000, VA
- Jewish Family & Career Services, $309,930, GA
- Lao Family Community Development, $250,000, CA
- Boat People SOS, $250,000, VA
- The Cambodian Family, $250,000, CA
- Alliance for Multicultural Community Services, $250,000, TX
- Jewish Child & Family Services, $247,785, IL
- Catholic Charities of Hartford, $250,000, CT

*Refugee Health Initiatives*

- *Preventive Health*

In FY 2009, ORR provided continuation funding through the Preventive Health Discretionary grant program to 34 states, awarding grants totaling $4,748,000. Through this program, ORR promotes outreach and access for newly arrived refugees to receive medical screenings and health assessments. Health assessments help to identify conditions that may be a threat to public health and that may be an impediment to refugees achieving self-sufficiency.

In some states, interpretation, follow-up treatment, and informational services also were provided through the preventive health funds. State Refugee Coordinators reported a total of 73,080 medical health screenings completed in FY 2009.

- *Technical Assistance: Refugee Mental Health*

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

resettlement communities was learned. SAMHSA developed a fact sheet for local resettlement communities on suicide prevention services.

- *ORR Refugee Health Team*

ORR convenes a Refugee Health Team of ORR and SAMHSA staff to address the health and mental health needs of refugees to achieve a holistic program. Examples of several health prevention and response activities are listed below:

- In FY 2009, the RMHP continued ongoing activities related to ORR's national refugee health promotion and disease prevention initiative. The initiative known as *"Points of Wellness, Partnering for Refugee Health and Wellbeing,"* established to help organizations become involved with health promotion and disease prevention activities and programs, continued to work with refugee communities. In particular, RMHP conducted several state, regional and national training workshops, conference calls and webinars on the topic of refugee public mental health.

- A collaborative effort with the grantee Mercy Housing, Inc., the CDC, the Coalition for Environmentally Safe Communities, State Refugee Coordinators, Refugee Health Coordinators and State Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs created an awareness and action campaign on lead poisoning for refugees and refugee case workers and healthy homes advocates.

- Again, in FY 2009 ORR Health Team also partnered with the ORR Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program to promote initiatives to enhance the supply and quality of food for arriving refugee communities.

- ORR joined with the DHHS Office on Disabilities to enhance access for disabled refugees to the disability services in their new U.S. communities.

- ORR partnered with the DHHS Office on Civil Rights to plan for a video presentation on the civil rights in seeking health care for limited English speakers such as refugees.

- *ORR Refugee Medical Screening Work Group*

In FY 2009, ORR in close partnership with the Centers for Disease Control's Division for Global Migration & Quarantine (DGMQ) continued the Work Group to develop guidelines to improve programs of medical screening for arriving refugees and other eligible populations. The Work Group membership includes the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration and from DHHS: DGMQ, SAMHSA and ORR. State refugee programs are represented by officials from California, Colorado, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada and Utah.

*Cuban/Haitian Grants*

In FY 2009, ORR awarded $19 million for service programs for Cuban/Haitian refugees and

entrants. Twelve grants were made ranging from $100,000 to $16,425,681. Services for each grantee include one or more of the following program categories: employment; health and mental health; refugee crime and victimization, and; adult/vocational education.

The following states received grants under this program:

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

*Refugee School Impact*

In FY 2009, ORR awarded 35 grants totaling $15,000,000 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. The following states and nonprofit groups received grants under this program:

- Arizona Dept. of Economic Security, $500,000, AZ
- California Dept. of Social Services, $1,700,000, CA
- Colorado Dept of Human Services, $137,000, CO
- State of Connecticut, $187,500, CT

- Florida Department of Education, $2,375,000, FL
- Georgia Department of Human Resources, $500,000, GA
- Mountain States Group, Inc., $137,500, ID
- Illinois Department of Human Services, $500,000, IL
- Indiana Family and Social Services Administration, $125,000, IN
- Iowa Dept. of Human Services, $137,500, IA
- Catholic Charities of Kentucky, $250,000, KY
- Maine Dept. of Health and Human Services, $137,500, ME
- Mass. Office for Refugees and Immigrants, $287,500, MA
- Michigan Dept. of Human Services, $437,500, MI
- Minnesota Dept of Human Services, $1,031,250, MN
- Department of Social Services of Missouri, $318,750, MO
- Nebraska Dept of health and Human Services, $125,000, NE
- State of Nevada, $137,500, NV
- State of New Hampshire, $125,000, NH
- New Jersey Division of Family Development, $137,500, NJ
- New Mexico Human Services Dept., $125,000, NM
- New York State Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance, $1,250,000, NY
- North Carolina Dept. of Health and Human Services, $218,750, NC
- North Dakota Dept of Human Services, $137,500, ND
- Ohio Dept. of Job and Family Services, $225,000, OH
- Oregon Department of Education, $312,500, OR
- Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, $375,000, PA
- Lutheran Social Services of SD, $181,250, SD

- Tennessee Department of Human Services, $125,000, TN
- Texas Health and Human Services Commission, $900,000, TX
- State of Utah, $218,750, UT
- State of Vermont, $125,000, VT
- Virginia Dept of Social Services, $225,000, VA
- State of Washington, $1,156,250, WA
- Wisconsin Dept of Public Instruction, $137,500, WI

*Services to Older Refugees*

In FY 2009, ORR continued support for older refugees with a new discretionary grant program. This program brings together refugee service providers and mainstream area agencies on aging to coordinate programs for older refugees. In FY 2009, ORR awarded $3,500,000 to 21 states to establish or expand working relationships with state and area agencies on aging to ensure that older refugees are linked to local community mainstream aging programs.

- Alaska ($116,500) Catholic Social Services, as an alternative state program, provides services in three different sites in the state to prevent older refugees' from losing SSI benefits through citizenship, and to facilitate access to senior services and enrichment programs through educational seminars and field trips.

- Arizona ($100,000) Department of Economic Security covers a wide range of services from English language and citizenship preparation classes to the adaptation of mainstream services to provide linguistically and culturally appropriate elder services by developing other community resources for this population.

- California ($263,125) Department of Social Services provides funding to nine counties to expand working relationships of county refugee service provider agencies and local community area agencies on aging to link seniors with mainstream social and supportive services.

- Connecticut ($116,400) Department of Social Services serves older refugees in four of the state's poorest cities, in conjunction with area agencies on aging, to outreach and encourage eligible clients' participation in community forum programs with a focus on access to health and social services, and transportation as well as naturalization classes.

- Idaho ($145,061) Mountain States Group, Inc. utilizes grant funds to establish a coordinator position with the local area agency on aging, expand the Senior Companions program, offer specialized ESL and citizenship preparation, and supplement case management capacity at resettlement agencies for long-term, wrap-around services for

older refugees.

- Illinois ($320,447) Department of Human Services supports coalitions among resettlement agencies and Older Americans Act (OAA) services and eight community-based organizations to assist older refugees achieve civic engagement and citizenship.

- Iowa ($113,500) Department of Human Services awards funds to area agencies on aging to provide a service linkage to older refugees that supports their living independently.

- Kentucky ($133,940) Catholic Charities, as an alternative state program, works with other resettlement agencies to provide transportation to and from ESL and Civics classes which include opportunities for guest speakers to help increase older refugees' knowledge of community resources and quality of life.

- Maine ($213,515) Department of Health and Human Services awards funds to Catholic Charities of Maine to assist older refugees in improving their ability to function independently with the community and have access to social, health, education and economic services that enhance the quality of life.

- Maryland ($109,186) Department of Human Resources provides English language proficiency screening, referral and instruction in English literacy and citizenship education through trained volunteers.

- Massachusetts ($215,000) Office for Refugees and Immigrants foster coordination of services between refugee organizations and area agencies on aging to link older refugees to mainstream aging services and programs through: culturally and linguistically appropriate social and supportive services; increased access to community services; and opportunities to enhance independent living, including senior employment opportunities.

- Minnesota ($227,254) Department of Human Services' approach is grounded in the need-based service framework developed by the Wilder Foundation in St. Paul to address older adults' quality of life: housing, safety, nutrition, access to needed services, financial security, human support, autonomy and choice.

- Missouri ($150,000) Department of Social Services seeks to assist independent aging for older refugees by improving access to area agency on aging and other mainstream services, providing tailored services to target their special needs, and supporting their access to citizenship toward ensuring long-term stability.

- North Carolina ($165,744) Department of Health and Human Services works to improve relationships with local agencies on aging in two areas of the state and one resettlement agency in a third area to ensure that older refugees are informed about mainstream aging services.

- Ohio ($175,328) Department of Job and Family Services provides services in two counties to assist older refugees to adjust to a new environment and culture, to apply for and receive benefits and services, to meet requirements for continued benefits (e.g.,

naturalization), and to achieve and maintain a good quality of life.

- Oregon ($120,000) Department of Human Services conducts an assessment of older refugees' needs, provides referral to mainstream and other community services, and facilitates informational meetings that promote nutritional food and wellness. Services are targeted to homebound seniors and those living in nursing homes.

- Pennsylvania ($100,000) Department of Public Welfare works with local resettlement agencies and ethnic community-based organizations to support outreach and services to older refugees to assist them in achieving citizenship and to access basic services available to all elderly individuals.

- Texas ($300,000) Health and Human Services Commission provides intensive social and supportive services to older refugees in three major resettlement sites in the state. The programs comprises outreach to and collaboration with state and local agencies on aging and with local refugee social services providers to integrate culturally appropriate activities that meet the needs of a multiethnic aging community, and citizenship services to assist older refugees at risk of losing public benefits.

- Utah ($100,000) Department of Workforce Services coordinates with the UCARE contracted project to identify and assist older refugees in accessing existing aging services and citizenship services. The project conducts outreach to refugees who have lost, or are at risk of losing, SSI benefits due to lacking citizenship; coordinates case management services to this population while assisting their access to citizenship services; conducts need assessment related to medical conditions to identify those requiring health waivers in the citizenship application process; increased English instruction access; and seeks to connect older refugees to existing aging services to improve quality of life, extend independent living and reduce social isolation.

- Washington ($100,000) Department of Social and Health Services implemented a Strategic Plan for Refugee Elders in the first year of the grant and has since developed an Abridged Guide to Aging Resources as a quick reference directory designed for refugee and Community-Based Organization (CBO) staff use, and created a short video that takes prospective citizenship students on a visual tour of the USCIS naturalization process at the regional processing center. The video is posted on the state's website, on the websites of city and county libraries and interested literacy organization websites.

- Wisconsin ($215,000) Department of Workforce Development provides linguistically and culturally appropriate case management services with essential medical and social translation services, transportation, and citizenship advocacy and assistance.

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.

*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, other displaced persons, and U.S. citizens, have experienced torture by foreign governments. Treatment is provided regardless of immigration status.

The purpose of the program is to provide services to torture survivors in order to restore their dignity, identity and well-being. It also is to conduct training for healthcare, psychological, social and legal service providers to provide appropriate services and care to torture survivors.

The program provides torture survivors with the rehabilitative services that enable them to become productive community members. Through grantees working with diverse populations, services to survivors are provided, including diagnosis and treatment for the psychological and physical effects of torture, social and legal services, and research and training.

The program was first authorized under The Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-320; 22 U.S.C. 2152) and was reauthorized in 2005 by Public Law 109-165.

In FY 2009, ORR funded 27 projects in 16 states: California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Vermont and Virginia. These projects, which serve approximately 5,000 to 6,000 victims of torture annually, are focused on the provision of direct services to persons who have been tortured or to the family members or other close persons who have witnessed the torture.

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

In FY 2009, these projects began the first year of a three-year project period.

- Center for Victims of Torture, City of Minneapolis, $500,000, Minneapolis MN
- Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services, $375,000, Clearwater, FL
- Advocates for Survivors of Torture and Trauma, $395,000, Baltimore, MD
- Asian Americans for Community Involvement, $380,000, San Jose, CA
- Behavior Therapy and Psychotherapy Center, $220,000, Burlington, VT
- Bellevue/NYC Health and Hospitals Corporation, $535,000, New York City, NY
- Bethany Christian Services, $360,000, Grand Rapids, MI

- Boat People SOS, $225,000, Falls Church, VA
- Boston Medical Center Corporation, $475,000, Boston, MA
- Center for Survivors of Torture, $315,000, Dallas, TX
- Center for Victims of Torture, $535,000, Minneapolis, MN
- Chaldean and Middle Eastern Social Services, $240,000, El Cajon, CA
- City of Portland, $360,000, Portland, ME
- City of St. Louis Mental Health Board of Trustees, $475,000, St. Louis, MO
- Gulf Coast Jewish Family Services, $475,000, Clearwater, FL
- Healthright International, $210,000, New York City, NY
- Heartland Alliance for Human Needs & Human Rights, $435,000, Chicago, IL
- HHC Elmhurst Hospital Center, $240,000, Elmhurst, NY
- International Rescue Committee, $330,000, Phoenix and Tucson, AZ
- Khmer Health Advocates, $225,000, West Hartford, CT
- Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles, $330,000, Los Angeles, CA
- Lowell Community Health Center, $260,000, Lowell, MA
- Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, $380,000, (multi sites)
- Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma, $380,000, Boston, MA
- Northern Virginia Family Service, $415,000, Falls Church, VA
- Oregon Health and Science University, $400,000, Portland, OR
- Program for Torture Victims, $475,000, Los Angeles, CA
- TIDES Center, $330,000, Salt Lake City, UT
- Wayne State University/Arab American Chaldean Council, $360,000, Detroit, MI

**Victims of Trafficking**

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act (P.L. 106-386) designates the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (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. ORR's Victims of Trafficking program facilitates certifications and also supports other anti-trafficking activities, including raising public awareness in the United States regarding human trafficking.

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

- Issues certifications to non-U.S. citizen, non-Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) adult victims of human trafficking who are willing to assist in the investigation and prosecution of a trafficking crime, or who is unable to cooperate due to physical or psychological trauma, and have received Continued Presence or made a bona fide application for a T Visa that was not denied;

- Issues Interim Assistance and Eligibility Letters to non-U.S. citizen, non-LPR child (minor) victims of human trafficking;

- Provides services and case management to foreign victims of trafficking through a network of service providers across the United States;

- Administers a national public awareness campaign designed to rescue and restore victims of trafficking to safety;

- Builds capacity at the regional level through the award of discretionary grants and contracts throughout the country and the establishment of regional anti-trafficking coalitions, and;

- Builds capacity nationally through training and technical assistance and operation of the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC).

In FY 2009, HHS' Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program continued to promote greater local responsibility for anti-trafficking efforts. The Rescue and Restore Regional Program employed an intermediary model to conduct public awareness, outreach, identification, and service activities for victims of human trafficking. The Rescue and Restore Regional Program reinforces and is strengthened by other anti-trafficking program activities, including street outreach grants, a per capita services contract, the national public awareness campaign, the NHTRC, and voluntary Rescue and Restore coalitions.

*Program Updates*. The William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA 2008) made several changes and enhancements to protection and safety assessments for unaccompanied alien children in the United States at the time of apprehension as well as during temporary placement and repatriation. The TVPRA 2008 also gave the Secretary of HHS new authority to provide interim assistance to non-U.S. citizen, non-Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) children (under 18) who may have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking

in persons and to train federal personnel and state and local officials to improve identification and protection of trafficking victims.

Under the TVPRA 2008 the Secretary of HHS has "exclusive authority" to determine if a child is eligible, on an interim basis, for assistance available under federal law to foreign child victims of trafficking. This provision authorizes the Secretary of HHS to make a foreign child in the United States eligible for interim assistance (i.e., the same benefits available to refugee children) when there is credible information that the child may have been subjected to a severe form of trafficking in persons. Interim assistance may last up to 120 days. During this interim period, the HHS Secretary, after consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security and nongovernmental organizations with expertise on victims of trafficking, is required to determine eligibility for long-term assistance for child victims of trafficking.

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

*Certifications and Letters of Eligibility*. The TVPA authorizes the "certification" of adult victims to receive certain federally funded benefits and services, such as cash assistance, medical care, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP formerly "food stamps"), and housing. Though not required to receive certification, a child who is found to be a trafficking victim receives an "Eligibility Letter" from HHS to obtain the same types of benefits and services.

On March 28, 2001, the Secretary of HHS delegated the authority to conduct human trafficking victim certification activities to the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, who in turn re-delegated this authority on April 18, 2002, to the Director of ORR. In FY 2009, ORR issued 330 certification letters to adults and 50 Eligibility Letters to children, for a total of 380 letters issued. Additionally, ORR issued one "Interim Assistance Letter" to a child who later received an Eligibility Letter.

Of the victims certified in FY 2009, 47 percent were male, compared to 45 percent in FY 2008, 30 percent in FY 2007, and six percent in FY 2006. Overall, 82 percent of all victims certified in FY 2009 were victims of labor trafficking, 15 percent were exploited through sex trafficking, and three percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking.

In comparison, 66 percent of minor victims who received Eligibility Letters in FY 2009 were female. Thirty-eight percent of minor victims who received Eligibility Letters were victims of sex trafficking, 56 percent were victims of labor trafficking, and six percent were victims of both labor and sex trafficking.

| Fiscal Year | Minors | Adults | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | 50 | 330 | **380** |
| 2008 | 31 | 286 | **317** |
| 2007 | 33 | 270 | **303** |
| 2006 | 20 | 214 | **234** |
| 2005 | 34 | 197 | **231** |
| 2004 | 16 | 147 | **163** |
| 2003 | 6 | 145 | **151** |
| 2002 | 18 | 81 | **99** |
| 2001 | 4 | 194 | **198** |
| **TOTAL** | 212 | 1864 | **2076** |

In FY 2009, Certification and Eligibility letters were provided to victims or their representatives in 29 states, the District of Columbia, and Saipan. Certified victims came from 47 countries in the Americas, Asia, Africa, and Europe. The following list depicts the top seven countries of origin, the number of certified adult victims from those countries, and the percentage of the total from each:

| Country of Origin | # of victims | % of total |
|---|---|---|
| Thailand | 86 | 26 |
| Mexico | 44 | 13 |
| Philippines | 35 | 11 |
| Haiti | 21 | 6 |
| India | 20 | 6 |
| Guatemala | 18 | 5 |
| Dominican Republic | 10 | 3 |

Certification should not be equated with victim identification. HHS grantees and contractors work with trafficking victims at every stage of the victim identification process, from initial contact with suspected victims who might not be ready to work with law enforcement or fully relate their experiences to service providers, to helping certified victims rebuild their lives with the help of the federally funded benefits. Language barriers, safety concerns, psychological and physical trauma present significant barriers to victims coming forward. Once they do, these individuals rely on highly trained social service providers, attorneys, and law enforcement agents to help them navigate through the certification process. Still other foreign-born victims may elect to return to their country of origin without seeking any benefits in the U.S. HHS provides victims identified by its non-governmental partners with an array of services that will assist them in the pursuit of certification, should they choose to cooperate with law enforcement and receive the full benefits available to them under the TVPA.

*Per Capita Services and Case Management*. ORR has used both contracts and grants to create a network of service organizations available to assist victims of a severe form of trafficking. In FY 2009, ORR continued a contract with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) to provide comprehensive case management and support services to foreign victims of human trafficking. Through this contract, ORR streamlined support services to help victims gain access to shelter and job training, and provided a mechanism for victims to receive vital emergency services prior to receiving certification.

USCCB provided these services to pre-certified and certified victims on a per capita reimbursement basis via subcontractors throughout the country and in U.S. territorial possessions. During FY 2009, USCCB subcontracted with 31 new agencies and ended the fiscal year with 101 subcontracted agencies and capacity to serve victims in 123 locations. Subcontractors provided services in 35 states in 99 different locations during FY 2009.

During FY 2009, a total of 793 individual clients received case management services through a per capita services contract, an increase of 39 percent over the previous year. This number included 393 clients who received services before certification (pre-certified), 450 clients who received services after certification, and 81 family members (spouse, children, or other dependents) who received services. Included in these numbers are 131 clients who received service both before and after certification. Eighty-two percent of the trafficked clients served by the contract were labor trafficking victims, 13 percent were victims of sex trafficking, and five percent were victims of both sex and labor trafficking. During FY 2009, 92 percent of all clients served under the contract were adults and eight percent were children, while 57 percent of the clients were male and 43 percent were female.

Under the Per Capita contract, USCCB also provided training and technical assistance to subcontractors on service provision, case management, and program management. Additionally, USCCB provided outreach and additional training to other entities and organizations on human trafficking, operations of the contract, and victim services. During FY 2009, the contract provided training to 1,428 participants and technical assistance to 1,486 individuals in 41 states and 83 locations.

*Service Provision.* Unaccompanied alien children (those without a parent or legal guardian in the United States who is willing or able to provide care) who are victims of trafficking may be referred to ORR's Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program. The URM program establishes legal responsibility for these children, under state law, to ensure that unaccompanied alien children (UAC) receive the full range of assistance, care, and services available to all foster children in the state; a legal authority is designated to act in place of the child's unavailable parent(s). Safe reunification of children with their parents or other appropriate adult relatives is encouraged. Additionally, children within the unaccompanied alien children program are screened for potential trafficking concerns and, where credible information is found, assessed for eligibility for benefits, including referral to the URM program, and referred to federal law enforcement for possible investigation of the case. In many cases, pro bono attorneys also refer the children for a trafficking eligibility letter.

*Child Protection Team.* In FY 2009, ORR provided specialized victim-identification and victim-care training to ORR UAC shelter staff, working to increase ORR's capacity to conduct thorough, timely victim screening and crisis care. During FY 2009 ORR conducted six on-site training workshops on victim identification and victim care to ORR shelter staff in Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey, Virginia, and Washington. The workshops trained direct-care staff on the federal definition of human trafficking; overcoming barriers to identifying child victims; accessing benefits and services for victims; and, providing specialized care and safety planning for trafficked children. As a result, ORR care providers tripled the number of UAC children identified as victims of trafficking compared to FY 2008, and 25 trafficked children identified by ORR were placed in the URM program.

The ORR Child Protection Specialists also provided specialized victim identification and victim care training to multidisciplinary teams serving child trafficking victims identified in the community (i.e., not in Federal custody) on such areas as service to child victims of trafficking as well as the development and integration of a comprehensive child welfare response to child trafficking in State and regional agency protocols. During FY 2009, targeted outreach was conducted to child welfare officials and providers advising child welfare officials in California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Texas.

ORR's Child Protection Specialists provide case coordination for child trafficking victims brought to ORR's attention and play a key role in facilitating the issuance of all Eligibility Letters, conducting foster care referrals to the URM program where appropriate, and conducting family reunification and safe return and reintegration referrals to the International Organization for Migration's trafficking program. Additionally they provide guidance on special considerations for trafficking victims placed in URM programs around the country, such as safety planning, victim rights in criminal prosecutions, referrals to immigration legal services, and emancipation issues.

ORR created and posted on its website a new fact sheet that outlines the process of obtaining an Eligibility Letter for child victims, and also designed a Request for Assistance for Child Victims of Trafficking form. This enhanced focus on the special needs of child trafficking victims has improved interagency communication on children's cases and facilitated an increase in the number of child trafficking victims referred to ORR for eligibility for services.

The TVPRA 2008 provides that "Not later than 24 hours after a Federal, state, or local official discovers that a person who is under 18 years of age may be a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, the official shall notify DHHS to facilitate the provision of interim assistance" (TVPA, Section 107(b)(1)(G), or 22 U.S.C. 7105 (b)(1)(G)). Accordingly, ORR designed a reporting mechanism for federal, state, or local officials to notify ORR Child Protection Specialists when they are made aware of an alien child who may be a victim of trafficking. The mechanism has facilitated linkages between ORR Child Protection Specialists and Federal law enforcement agencies in San Francisco, Calif.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Phoenix, AZ; Milwaukee, WI; Atlanta, GA; Miami, FL; New York, NY; Baltimore, MD; Fairfax, VA, and; Washington, DC.

*Office of Refugee Resettlement Associate Director for Child Welfare*. ORR's Associate Director for Child Welfare oversees and promotes child welfare practices in ORR's child-serving programs, including efforts to increase identification of child trafficking victims and improve capacity to care for unaccompanied alien children. In FY 2009, the Associate Director conducted multiple briefings, trainings, and presentations to HHS stakeholders and incorporated the issue of child trafficking, both foreign and domestic trafficking, in this outreach. Additionally, the Associate Director provides regular case consultation to ORR's Child Protection Team.

*Interagency Coordination*. During FY 2009, HHS, DHS, and DOJ convened three meetings of an Interagency Coordination Minor Victims Working Group, which is designed to improve interagency policies, procedures, and communication regarding minor victims.

ORR also continues to participate in the Innocence Lost Working Group, chaired by the Innocence Lost National Initiative to coordinate prevention, education, and response to commercial sexual exploitation of children in the U.S. In FY 2009, the working group identified and/or drafted materials for user-specific toolkits on prevention and education, targeted at law enforcement, child welfare, and parents.

*National Human Trafficking Resource Center*. Funded through the TTASP grant, the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) is a 24/7 trafficking victim referral crisis line for both adults and children in the United States regardless of nationality or immigration status. The NHTRC also is a premier source for anti-trafficking educational materials, promising practices, and training opportunities. Since the Polaris Project became responsible for the NHTRC, the Resource Center's call volume has increased substantially and remains consistently high. NHTRC also provides 24/7 responses to email tips and inquiries.

In FY 2009, the NHTRC received a total of 7,257 calls, including 49 crisis calls, 1,019 tips regarding possible human trafficking incidents, 697 requests for victim care referrals, 1,758 calls seeking general human trafficking information, and 286 requests for training and technical assistance. Calls referencing potential trafficking situations included the trafficking of foreign nationals, U.S. citizens and LPRs – both adults and children. In FY 2009, the NHTRC fielded 192 calls about potential situations of labor trafficking and 511 calls about potential situations involving sex trafficking.

During FY 2009, the majority of NHTRC calls originated in Texas, California, Florida, New York, and Washington, DC. The NHTRC conducted 91 percent of calls in English and eight percent of calls in Spanish. Other callers included those speaking Korean, Mandarin Chinese, Vietnamese, French, Russian, Persian, Turkish, Arabic, French Creole, Farsi, Amharic, and Panjabi who received translation services via NHTRC interpreters or through a private contractor, Certified Languages International.

One of NHTRC's central functions is to facilitate timely referrals to appropriate law enforcement and social services entities. Of the 300 calls that required law enforcement referrals, NHTRC reported callers' information to DOJ's Human Trafficking Prosecution Unit, DHS/ICE Investigations Headquarters, the Innocence Lost Task Force, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Of the 697 calls requiring social services referrals in FY 2009, the

NHTRC connected callers with organizations providing a variety of specifically requested services, including emergency shelter, mental health care, substance abuse treatment, employment services, ESL/language training, and general case management.

The NHTRC also responds to email inquiries. In FY 2009, the NHTRC received 704 emails providing tips or requesting general information, training and technical assistance, or victim care referrals.

In FY 2009, the NHTRC launched its web portal, *www.traffickingresourcecenter.org*, as another avenue to contact the NHTRC and to receive valuable information on human trafficking in the United States.

*Campaign to Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking*. The *Rescue & Restore Victims of Human Trafficking* public awareness campaign entered its sixth year in FY 2009 through continuing the efforts of Rescue and Restore coalitions consisting of volunteer and dedicated social service providers, local government officials, health care professionals, leaders of faith-based and ethnic organizations, and law enforcement personnel. The goal of the coalitions is to increase the number of trafficking victims who are identified, assisted in leaving the circumstances of their servitude, and connected to qualified service agencies and to the HHS certification process so that they can receive the benefits and services for which they are eligible. Along with identifying and assisting victims, coalition members use the Rescue and Restore campaign messages to educate the general public about human trafficking.

During FY 2009, ORR distributed over 514,818 pieces of original, branded Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking public awareness campaign materials publicizing the NHTRC. These materials included posters, brochures, fact sheets, and cards with tips on identifying victims in eight languages: English, Spanish, Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, and Russian. In FY 2009, the web site logged 157,910 unique visitors, an increase of nearly 33 percent over FY 2008, with nearly a million page views.

*HHS In-Reach Campaign*. Formally launched in FY 2007, ORR continued the HHS In-Reach Campaign in FY 2009 to educate the HHS community on the issue of human trafficking and to increase HHS' agency-wide response to modern-day slavery. The goals of the In-Reach Campaign are to increase domestic and foreign trafficking victim identification and service provision in the United States; to encourage and improve collaboration within HHS programs so that HHS is a better resource for victims as well as for federal staff, grantees, and contractors serving them; and to map, strengthen, and streamline HHS service provision for domestic and foreign trafficking victims.

In FY 2009, the HHS Office of Women's Health (OWH) hosted ORR staff to provide training to headquarters and regional staff on human trafficking and identify ways in which all OWH programming can incorporate trafficking into their campaigns, programs, and training efforts. As part of those efforts, ORR staff provided cross-sector TIP training to the directors of Advancing System Improvements to Support Targets for Healthy People 2010 (ASIST2010), increasing the program's capacity to recognize and address the impact of trafficking within the various public health systems and collaborative partnerships.

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) Bureau of Primary Care (BPC) works closely with migrant agricultural workers, a population with a high vulnerability to labor and sex trafficking. In-Reach training provided to the HRSA staff resulted in a presentation at the Latino Behavioral Health Institute in Los Angeles, CA, thus increasing partnership with non-traditional anti-trafficking stakeholders, as well as presentations to BPC grantees at the three regional Migrant Farmworker Health Forums across the United States on identifying and serving victims of human trafficking.

Meetings during FY 2009 with the Family Violence Prevention and Services Program were held to increase awareness and overlap of human trafficking and forced marriage, specifically involving minors, and to discuss the trafficking of women often first identified when they utilize services at domestic violence shelters.

*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. ORR requires the recipients of its funding who are intermediary contractors and regional grantees to sub-award at least 60 percent of these funds to create anti-trafficking networks and bring more advocates and service providers into the Rescue and Restore anti-trafficking movement. ORR also provided financial assistance to existing programs of direct outreach and services to populations among which victims of human trafficking could be found in order to support and expand these programs' capacity to identify, serve, and seek certification for trafficking victims in their communities.

*Intermediaries.* During FY 2009, ORR-funded "intermediary" contract organizations continued to foster connections between the Rescue and Restore national campaign and local awareness-building and service provision. These intermediaries served as the focal points for regional public awareness campaign activities, encouraging a cohesive, collaborative approach in the fight against modern-day slavery. Each Rescue and Restore intermediary oversaw and built the capacity of local anti-trafficking networks.

Intermediaries track interactions with vulnerable persons, chronicling the slow-building relationships of trust that often result in certification and, where possible, prosecution of a trafficker. In FY 2009, intermediaries made initial contact with at least 404 victims or suspected victims, including 132 foreign nationals, 269 U.S. citizens, and three persons whose citizenship could not be determined. Of the 132 foreign nationals with whom intermediaries interacted, over 75 percent (99) were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigation. Additionally, 19 foreign victims with whom intermediaries interacted received certification during FY 2009.

Examples of the work of the Rescue and Restore intermediaries in FY 2009 include Immigrant Rights Advocacy Center, Inc. (IRAC), in conjunction with local partners throughout the state of Florida, built partnerships with foreign country consulate offices in Miami and hosted numerous outreach events during such large, high-profile events as the Florida Tomato Growers Conference, a Major League Baseball game at Tropicana Field, and Super Bowl XLIII in Tampa. As a result of these partnerships, IRAC saw an increase in the identification of victims and additional leads were referred to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) officials in Miami, Orlando, and Ft. Myers, the Florida Department of Law Enforcement (FDLE), Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office, and the Clearwater Police Department. IRAC also saw an increase in

leads and referrals to ICE and FDLE in Orlando following the start-up of an unfunded Rescue and Restore Coalition/Task Force in the Orlando area.

Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition operated the Unity Coalition (BSCC), a collection of efforts covering all of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego Counties and impacting diverse communities throughout all of Southern California, including migrant Latino communities, day-laborers, union workers, at-risk youth, previously exploited youth, and the Vietnamese, Filipino, Jewish, and Chinese communities. BSCC achieved great success in developing relationships with shop owners and managers in high-crime and prostitution districts, as well as developing emergency-response protocols with almost every law enforcement agency in San Diego County. BSCC also signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the California Child Welfare Services (CWS) agency in January 2009. The MOU is the first of its kind in the nation and provides a framework for BSCC and CWS to collaborate to identify and assist child victims of human trafficking, regardless of the child's nationality. As part of this new collaboration, BSCC provided a three-day training for San Bernardino County CWS that focused on child trafficking, child sexual tourism, child pornography, and prostitution, which was attended by approximately 80 people from all over southern California, including CWS, the District Attorney's office, and probation officers.

The FY 2009 Rescue and Restore intermediaries include the following:

- Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition, San Diego, CA
- Immigrants Rights Advocacy Center, Bonita Springs, FL
- Practical Strategies, Milwaukee, WI

*Rescue and Restore Regional Program*. Like the intermediary contractors, Rescue and Restore Victims of Human Trafficking Regional Program grantees sub-award 60 percent of the funds they receive to local organizations whose efforts to identify TIP victims they manage and develop. In FY 2009, Rescue and Restore Regional grantees made initial contact with 202 foreign citizens. Of the 202 foreign citizens, 73 were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations. Additionally, 18 foreign victims with whom Rescue and Restore Regional grantees interacted received Certification during FY 2009.

Examples of the work of ORR's 18 Rescue and Restore Regional Program awardees include Legal Aid of North Carolina (LANC), in conjunction with The Carolina Women's Center at University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and The North Carolina Justice Academy (NCJA), announced that the Joint In-Service Training Committee at the NCJA accepted their proposal to include human trafficking as one of the departmental "topics of choice" for law enforcement in-service training during 2011. All law enforcement agents in North Carolina are required to complete in-service trainings each year and almost 95 percent of law enforcement officers choose the recommended topics of choice provided by the Joint In-Service Training Committee. LANC and its sub-grantees also performed extensive outreach and public awareness-raising activities, including presentations across the state and distribution of DHHS anti-trafficking information materials at truck stops and ethnic stores in strategically targeted areas. Sub-grantee World Relief coordinated the Stop Child Trafficking Now Walk in Greensboro on September

26th that had 150-200 people participate and garnered media coverage on TV, newspaper, and radio.

The Kentucky Rescue & Restore Regional program, administered by Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Louisville, has fostered a close partnership with the Lexington Police Department that has proven to be important in providing training and educational opportunities for both police officers and community members. During FY 2009, Kentucky Rescue & Restore provided 120 trainings to more than 3,100 people, including human trafficking in-service training to more than 500 officers of the Lexington Police Department. In December 2008, Kentucky Rescue & Restore and sub-grantee KASAP (the Kentucky Association of Sexual Assault Programs) integrated human trafficking as part of KASAP's annual Ending Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Conference. Nationally known speakers conducted trafficking-specific training enabling participants to identify the nexus between human trafficking, sexual assault, and domestic violence.

The Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services (SEN) provides training and technical assistance throughout Birmingham, AL, and Orlando, FL, conducting outreach and public awareness activities regarding human trafficking. In FY 2009, SEN and its sub-grantees in Alabama and Florida designed and conducted community-wide training events to discuss safe practice instruction for outreach professionals as well as a broader discussion of how communities can best respond to the threat of human trafficking and crimes of exploitation against children. The successful training events have resulted in a marked increase in outreach contacts, resource identification, and cooperative opportunities, and expanded community efforts to identify likely areas of domestic victim trafficking.

In September 2009, Houston Rescue and Restore Coalition (HRRC) conducted its third annual Human Trafficking Awareness week that included an awareness bus tour that provided a first-hand view of the red flags of human trafficking throughout Houston's streets and ended with an outreach effort with YWAM (Youth with a Mission) who feed and clothe the homeless population in Houston – a population that HRRC has identified as at risk for human trafficking.

In FY 2009, ORR awarded the following Rescue and Restore Regional Programs:

- Houston Rescue and Restore, Houston, TX
- Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Louisville, KY
- Colorado Legal Services, Denver, CO
- Catholic Social Services Archdiocese of Philadelphia, PA
- Legal Aid of North Carolina, Raleigh, NC
- Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services, FL and AL
- Illinois Department of Human Services, IL

- Practical Strategies, Milwaukee, WI
- International Rescue Committee, Seattle, WA
- Free For Life Ministries, Franklin, TN
- Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, CA
- Justice Resource Institute, Boston, MA
- Contra Costa County, CA
- Church United for Community Development, Baton Rouge, LA
- Curators of the University of Missouri, Columbia, MO
- Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles, CA
- Civil Society, St. Paul, MN
- Fresno County Economic Opportunities Commission, CA

*Training, Technical Assistance and Strategic Planning (*TTASP) Grant. In FY 2009, ORR continued funding for the Training, Technical Assistance and Strategic Planning (TTASP) grant to Polaris Project, Inc., a leading anti-trafficking NGO. During FY 2009, the TTASP grant provided over 192 training and technical assistance consultations to more than 300 organizations, educating more than 6,600 audience members, including public health officials, social service providers, ethnic organizations, government agents, and law enforcement. Consultations focused on issues including victim identification, victim care and case management, outreach strategies, NGO-law enforcement collaboration, and the role of civil society in U.S. federal anti-trafficking initiatives.

The TTASP Program also conducts material reviews of information sources for reference, research, and assistance to the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC). During FY 2009, the TTASP Program conducted 27 reviews of training materials, trafficking assessment tools, and outreach materials.

*Street Outreach Grants*. In FY 2009, programming was completed for the 18 organizations conducting street outreach services to help identify victims of trafficking among populations they already serve. The grants received final funding at the end of FY 2008 to support direct, person-to-person contact, information sharing, counseling, and other communication between agents of the grant recipient and members of a specified target population. Grantees included public, private for-profit (although HHS funds may not be paid as profit), and private nonprofit organizations, including community- and faith-based organizations. Some of the vulnerable populations to whom grantees provided outreach were homeless, runaway, and at-risk youth;

women and girls exploited through commercial sex; migrant farm workers, and; women forced to work in beauty parlors and nail salons.

Because the organizations were already engaged in outreach to specified vulnerable populations, these grantees were able to capitalize on their existing expertise working with these populations and the accompanying trust that has been built. Suspected victims were identified through a variety of means, including mobile feeding programs that target immigrant populations, single women's shelters, known areas of street prostitution, and youth centers. Additionally, street outreach grantees provided training on identifying trafficking victims to local law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations, faith-based organizations, and health providers.

Like intermediary contractors and Regional Program grantees, Street Outreach grantees tracked interactions with vulnerable persons and chronicled the slow-building relationships of trust that often result in certification and, as possible, prosecution of a trafficker. The numbers of suspected or confirmed victims included both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals.

In FY 2009, Street Outreach grantees made initial contact with 375 foreign citizens. Of the 375 foreign citizens with whom street outreach grantees interacted, approximately 51 percent (191) were referred to law enforcement for possible case investigations. Additionally, four foreign victims with whom Street Outreach grantees interacted received certification during FY 2009.

Examples of the work of the Street Outreach grantees in FY 2009 include a unique outreach approach that was created by grantee, Tapestri in Atlanta, GA. Tapestri conducted outreach within various ethnic communities. During FY 2009, Tapestri conducted interviews with survivors of human trafficking to establish what other forms of outreach were needed to reach individuals trapped in difficult trafficking situations. By continually improving the outreach focus and facilitating dialogues within each community group, Tapestri developed a community-based "best practices" approach for culturally appropriate outreach materials and dissemination methods. The tailored outreach resulted in increased call volume to Tapestri, including calls related to domestic violence and sexual assault.

In order to increase awareness of labor trafficking among local authorities and officials in Minnesota, Breaking Free conceived and implemented an initiative dedicated to building awareness and knowledge about labor trafficking throughout the state. The initiative successfully engaged both local and state-wide organizations not previously engaged in combating human trafficking and provided them the necessary tools to identify and respond to issues of labor trafficking.

The following are the 18 Street Outreach organizations.

- Alternatives for Girls, Detroit, MI
- Breaking Free, St. Paul, MN
- Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Camden, NJ
- Catholic Charities Community Services, Phoenix, AZ

- Center for Social Advocacy, San Diego, CA
- Coalition to Abolish Slavery and Trafficking, Los Angeles, CA
- Farmworker Legal Services of New York, Rochester, NY
- Girls Educational and Mentoring Services, New York City, NY
- International Rescue Committee, Phoenix, AZ
- Mosaic Family Services, Dallas, TX
- Polaris Project, NJ
- Positive Options, Referrals and Alternatives, Springfield, IL
- SAGE Project, San Francisco, CA
- Salvation Army, Chicago, IL
- Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services, Birmingham, AL
- Southeastern Network of Youth and Family Services, Bonita Springs, FL
- Tapestri, Tucker, GA
- Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Weslaco, TX

*International Outreach.* ORR hosted 17 international delegations in FY 2009. Law enforcement agents, non-governmental leaders, officials from health and social service ministries, medical personnel, immigration officers, and other anti-trafficking leaders from around the globe received briefings from ORR on HHS's efforts to combat human trafficking and assist victims in the U.S. Officials represented agencies and organizations in 58 countries: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kuwait, Laos, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Turkey, United Kingdom, and Zambia

At the request of the municipal police from Tijuana, Mexico, ORR's intermediary contractor Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (BSCC) conducted a training event in February 2009 in San Diego for 22 policemen from the Tijuana Police Department, with the participation of agents from Customs and Boarder Protection (CBP) and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The training enabled BSCC, the U.S. Attorney's Office, and representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) field office to provide training on identifying cross-boarder options for sheltering victims of trafficking, ensuring protection of women in shelters, and providing emergency response, outreach, and crisis intervention.

*Training and Outreach to Law Enforcement and Nongovernmental Organizations*. Training and technical assistance in FY 2009 was offered to public health officials, local law enforcement officials, social service providers, ethnic organizations, and legal assistance organizations throughout the United States. ORR conducted child-focused trainings in FY 2009 at the National Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect; the Department of Education's Office of Schools and Drug Control National Conference; the Department of Justice's (DOJ) National Advocacy Center; the Annual Conference of the Association of Administrators of the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children; the Freedom Network USA Annual Conference; the East Coast, Midwest, and Western Migrant Stream Forums, and; the Migration and Child Welfare National Network Conference, as well as to other audiences. Additionally, ORR provided specialty training to USCCB's subcontractors under the Per Capita Services contract and briefings to new ICE Victim Assistance Coordinators on ORR children's services as well as working with child protective services. Further, ORR conducted a training session on "Special Considerations for Child Victims of Trafficking" at the DOJ Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) March 2009 Discretionary Grantee Training in Washington, DC, and served on the panel "Serving Child Victims of Trafficking" at the August 2009 DOJ Office of Legal Education Innocence Lost Training Seminar in Columbia, SC.

Intermediary contractor Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition (BSCC) in southern California hosted an all-day training, entitled "Meeting of the Minds," for over 180 attendees to discuss how technology is being used to recruit, sell, and exploit victims of trafficking, especially women and girls. Numerous attendees formed working-groups and have continued to collaborate after the training on various topics such as victim services, trainings in the educational system, and the need to educate the community about legislation/laws related to human trafficking.

Rescue and Restore webinar training events were attended by 746 national, regional, and grassroots organizations, law enforcement representatives, and service providers. Webinar training topics during FY 2009 included how to start safe shelters for trafficking victims, how to conduct human trafficking outreach among immigrant populations, best practices on community partnership development and collaborative efforts, and requesting assistance for child victims of trafficking, including special issues to consider when responding to trafficked children.

*Trafficking Studies*. During FY 2009, the HHS Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (ASPE), with assistance from ORR, finalized a study of HHS programs serving human trafficking victims developed to identify how HHS programs are currently addressing the needs of victims of human trafficking, including domestic victims (i.e., citizens and lawful

permanent residents), with a priority focus on domestic youth. The project was designed to provide information to help HHS design and implement effective programs and services that help trafficking victims overcome the trauma and injuries they have suffered, regain their dignity, and become self-sufficient. Components to the study included a comprehensive review of relevant literature, studies or data (published or unpublished) related to providing services to victims of human trafficking (including domestic victims); nine site visits to geographic areas (e.g., counties) containing at least one federally funded program currently assisting victims of human trafficking; at least three brief reports highlighting interesting, innovative, and/or effective experiences, knowledge, or information resulting from one or more of the site visits; and a final report providing a synthesis of all information obtained under the study.

**Unaccompanied Alien Children Program**

Pursuant to Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the custody and care of unaccompanied alien children (UAC) was transferred from the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to ORR in March 2003. With an operating budget of $132.6 million in FY 2009, ORR funded approximately 1,600 beds on a daily basis and cared for 6,644 children over the course of the year.

In FY 2009, ORR continued its focus on developing a full continuum of care for UAC. This now includes over 32 shelter care programs, group homes, and transitional foster care, in addition to four staff-secure programs of which three offer specialized therapeutic care, seven secure programs with innovative programming, and residential treatment centers for children with psychiatric and mental health needs.

When the UAC program transitioned from the INS to ORR in early 2003, approximately one-third of the UAC in its care were housed in secure county or local juvenile detention centers. In FY 2004, as an alternative to local juvenile detention centers, ORR developed additional staff-secure (medium secure) beds to house UAC with serious behavioral concerns, minor flight risk, or non-violent, non-assaultive criminal histories. ORR reduced the number of secure detention facilities on contract and focused on ensuring that only youth with violent or repeated juvenile offenses are placed in a secure detention setting. However, due to DHS' FY 2009 initiative to increase the arrest and removal of aliens with criminal backgrounds, ORR placed ten percent of all unaccompanied alien children in ORR custody in secure or staff-secure care provider programs, compared to eight percent in FY 2008.

Pursuant to the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (TVPRA) which was implemented on March 23, 2009, ORR must review the placement of any UAC in secure detention within 30 days from such placement. Starting in FY 2009, ORR began a pilot project in collaboration with the Vera Institute for Justice to develop and implement a screening process (known as the Further Assessment Swift Track or FAST) to assist with this 30-day review. The FAST tool examines dangers to UAC, dangers to the community, and the UAC's flight risk when deciding whether to transfer the UAC to a less restrictive setting.

*Enhanced Services*. As more youth in ORR's custody demonstrated psychiatric and behavioral disorders as the result of exposure to traumatic events, ORR decided in FY 2009 to focus on improving mental health services. Dr. Jose Hidalgo, a well-known child psychiatrist, in collaboration with the Latino Health Initiative and Boston Pediatric Hospital developed a two-year project to train ORR-funded care provider staff on the fundamentals of identifying child traumatic stress. The Trauma Initiative consists of specialized needs assessment tools and corresponding interventions for UAC, provision of ongoing technical assistance, and recommendations for policy and procedures related to trauma and mental health issues. Moreover, the Trauma Initiative provides care provider staff with strategies and techniques to assist them with vicarious trauma, which results from working day in and day out with UAC. The successful implementation of these strategies has proven beneficial to care provider programs, decreasing staff turnover as a result of burn-out, enhancing staff expertise, and improving overall the services to UAC.

An increasing number of UAC with serious and persistent mental health symptoms and emotional disorders require the intensive supervision, treatment, and structure of a residential treatment center (RTC). In FY 2009, ORR contracted with two RTCs to provide individualized, intensive mental health treatment to UAC with severe emotional disturbances. These RTCs also dedicate case managers to work towards family reunification and release services, while at the same time providing family counseling sessions and visitation with family and friends. In FY 2009, ORR provided RTC services to 30 UAC, compared with 14 UAC in FY 2008. As an increasing number of UAC in ORR custody have exhibited complex mental health needs, ORR expanded overall capacity from ten available RTC placements in FY 2008 to 27 available placements in FY 2009. ORR also expanded the continuum of therapeutic services to meet the varying severity of mental health needs. ORR now provides less restrictive therapeutic staff-secure placements and a model continuum of mental health services in Florida, with access to RTC, psychiatric inpatient hospitalization, and smaller shelter settings.

Serving victims of human trafficking continued to be a priority for ORR in FY 2009. ORR conducted six on-site training workshops at care provider programs in Arizona, Illinois, New Jersey, Virginia, and Washington. With a focus on training direct-care staff, these workshops taught participants the federal definition of human trafficking; how to overcome barriers to identifying child victims; how to access benefits and services for victims; and, how to provide specialized care and safety planning for trafficked children. As a result of these targeted workshops, ORR care providers increased by 300 percent the number of UAC they identified as victims of trafficking in FY 2009, compared to the number identified in FY 2008.

An important component of ORR's continuum of care model for UAC in custody includes long-term foster care, especially for youth who are expected to win immigration relief and do not have identified family or sponsors who could care for them or who have needs that would be best served in a community setting. While in foster care, UAC are provided access to mental health services, legal services, and independent living skills to prepare them for emancipation when they turn 18 years old. UAC in foster care attend public school and access community-based services. The ORR long-term foster care network expanded in FY 2009 to provide services to UAC in ten states, with an emphasis on developing foster care programs where UAC can access a continuum of care options from ORR providers. ORR offers placements in different types of settings, including traditional and therapeutic foster care, and group home placements. There was a significant increase in the number of specialized placements available to UAC in FY 2009, such as therapeutic foster care. In FY 2009, 160 UAC were placed in long term foster care.

The UAC program also works closely with ORR's Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program, which serves Cuban and Haitian children, victims of severe forms of trafficking, and children who have been granted asylum. In FY 2009, the TVPRA of 2008 was implemented, which authorizes minors who are granted special immigrant juvenile status to access services through the URM program. As a result, 54 UAC were referred to the URM program in FY 2009, 20 of who are youth with special immigrant juvenile status. The remaining 34 UAC referred to the URM program were identified victims of trafficking, asylees, and/or Cuban/Haitian entrants.

*Release and Reunification*. In its goal to ensure a safe and prompt release of UAC to relatives or other eligible sponsors living in the United States, ORR implemented more comprehensive background check procedures on all sponsors. All UAC sponsors must complete a fingerprint

background check, which is accomplished through a network of digital fingerprint sites at various locations across the country with support from HHS' security partners. In addition to fingerprint checks for criminal history, ORR completes immigration checks and a criminal history public record check on all sponsors. ORR reviews release recommendations from its care provider program staff and LIRS Field Coordinators. ORR also consults with juvenile justice authorities and the Department of Homeland Security's Immigration and Customs Enforcement, as appropriate, to ensure that a prompt and safe reunification takes place. In FY 2009, ORR began including a child welfare check in its background check procedure for cases of special concern and for those sponsors undergoing a home suitability assessment. In FY 2009, 52 percent of all UAC in ORR custody were released to sponsors.

Through a contract with Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS), ORR funds a field coordination program to make third party release recommendations. LIRS Field Coordinators review family reunification requests and make preliminary recommendations to ORR as to whether the child's potential sponsor is a viable, appropriate reunification option. The field coordinators regularly staff the children's cases, meet with children, review available case information, and develop recommendations for safe release.

*Home Study Assessments*. ORR also completed home study assessments on select sponsors. This is accomplished through agreements with the U.S. Conference for Catholic Bishops (USCCB) and LIRS, two voluntary agencies with a nationwide network of affiliate social service agencies. ORR requires home study assessments on sponsors if there is any question of a safety risk to the child, family or community to where the child is released. In addition, in FY 2009, ORR began requiring home studies for the release circumstances listed below per the TVPRA of 2008. ORR implemented screening tools and assessments to ensure that UAC and sponsors meeting the mandatory home study criteria were referred for home study services.

- A UAC has been identified as a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons
- A UAC is a special needs child with a disability as defined in section 3 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(2)
- A UAC has been a victim of physical or sexual abuse under circumstances that indicate that the UAC's health or welfare has been significantly harmed or threatened
- A potential sponsor that clearly presents a risk of abuse, maltreatment, exploitation, or trafficking to the child based on all available objective evidence

The home study assessment assesses the sponsor family unit, evaluates the potential sponsor's ability to meet the child's needs, and educates and prepares the potential sponsor for reunification with the child. The home study assessment consists of background checks on all adults living in the home of the potential sponsor; interviews with the sponsor family unit, child's family, and child; and, a home visit.

In FY 2009, ORR increased security measures by conducting child abuse and neglect checks on sponsors undergoing a home study. After implementation of the TVPRA of 2008, children released after receiving a home study assessment received follow-up services for the duration of removal proceedings or until the child's 18$^{th}$ birthday, whichever comes first. In cases where there are no known safety risks, but additional assistance is needed to connect the child and sponsor to appropriate resources post-release, children received "follow-up only" services for a

six-month period or until the child's 18th birthday, whichever comes first. In FY 2009, ORR completed a total of 520 home suitability assessments and "follow-up only" services cases, compared to 261 in FY 2008.

*A Field Presence*. In FY 2009, ORR maintained a field presence with its Federal Field Specialists. A total of ten Federal Field Specialists and two Federal Field Specialist Supervisors are located in Chicago, Harlingen/Brownsville, El Paso, Houston, San Antonio, Miami, Los Angeles, and Phoenix. These field employees serve as local federal liaisons for the UAC program, performed inherently federal functions, and coordinate efforts between the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice's Executive Office for Immigration Review, ORR and other state and local agencies involved with UAC issues. They also conduct weekly site visits to care provider programs in their local region. In FY 2009, Federal Field Specialists processed 3,550 family reunifications.

**Daily Average of Minors in Care Per Month**
**(Number of UAC)**
**FY 2004 – 2009**

| Month | FY 2004 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| OCT | 443 | 761 | 1,105 | 1,138 | 1,316 | 1,445 |
| NOV | 454 | 720 | 991 | 1,116 | 1,155 | 1,264 |
| DEC | 467 | 648 | 883 | 1,113 | 952 | 1,145 |
| JAN | 461 | 586 | 829 | 1,043 | 848 | 1,055 |
| FEB | 560 | 642 | 909 | 1,090 | 917 | 1,126 |
| MAR | 608 | 730 | 963 | 1,179 | 1,119 | 1,172 |
| APR | 653 | 782 | 1,048 | 1,268 | 1,281 | 1,248 |
| MAY | 752 | 910 | 1,135 | 1,343 | 1,399 | 1,353 |
| JUN | 806 | 974 | 1,141 | 1,466 | 1,429 | 1,316 |
| JUL | 812 | 1,021 | 1,025 | 1,537 | 1,361 | 1,420 |
| AUG | 847 | 1,113 | 1,029 | 1,569 | 1,374 | 1,444 |
| SEP | 823 | 1,151 | 1,134 | 1,488 | 1,483 | 1,518 |

*Tracking and Management System*. In FY 2009, ORR continued to refine its web-based Tracking and Management System (TMS) which tracks children from initial placement by ORR to release or return to the home country. The system currently encompasses the family reunification process and captures performance measurement data. During FY 2009, the reunification process functions on TMS were further enhanced and users were able to collect data on such specialized information as specific consent requests for UAC applying for special immigrant juvenile status.

*Medical Services*. In FY 2009, ORR continued to provide medical services to UAC through an inter-agency agreement with the U.S. Veterans Administration for reimbursement to medical providers. A registered nurse from the U.S. Public Health Service facilitates review of medical treatment requests for approval or denial. In FY 2009, 89 percent of UAC received medical

services within 48 hours of initial placement at an ORR-funded care provider program. ORR spent $12.1 million on medical services in FY 2009.

*Legal Services*. The Vera Institute for Justice pilot project on access to legal services and pro bono attorney capacity building ended in FY 2009. A comprehensive report with recommendations was provided to ORR. In mid-FY 2009, ORR solicited a new contract, which was awarded to Vera. The new contract for the Legal Access Project began August 1, 2009. Through the Legal Access Project, the Vera Institute subcontracts with 11 legal service providers in geographic areas where there are ORR-funded care provider programs. Vera also works with three additional subcontractors including the Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc. (CLINIC), and Kids in Need of Defense (KIND) to work with UAC post-release, and the Immigrant Child Advocacy Project (ICAP) to coordinate the services of child advocates.

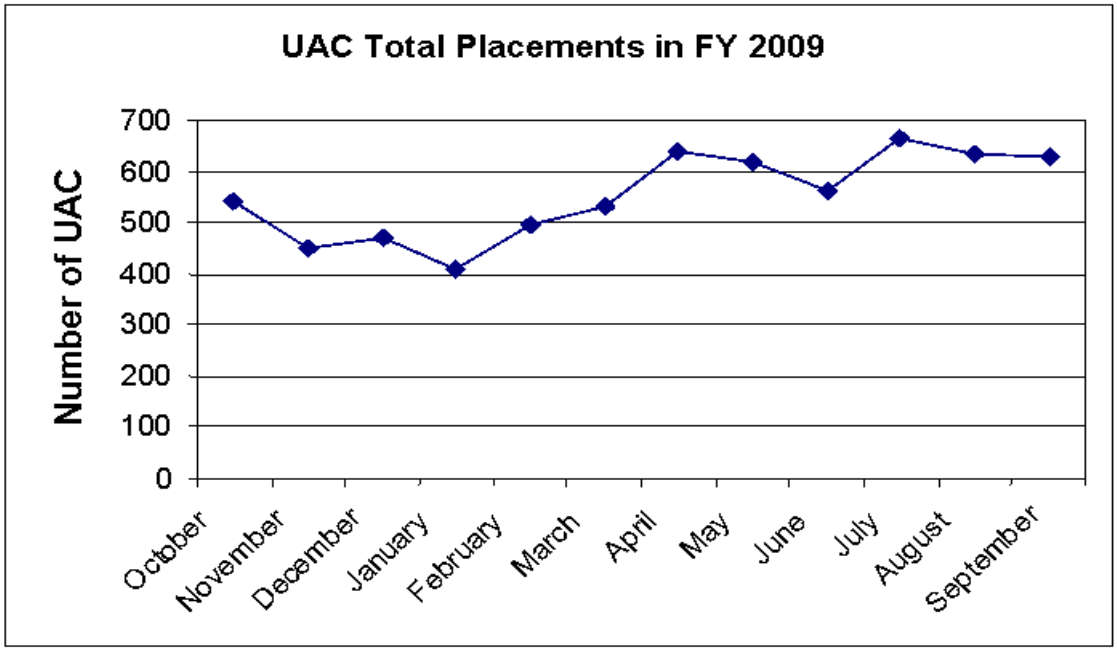
Legal Access Project subcontractors provide "Know Your Rights" presentations and individualized legal screenings. They also help to prepare children for court and conduct friend of the court appearances. Subcontractors conduct outreach to the legal community to recruit, mentor and retain pro bono attorneys, and refer and match children with pro bono attorneys. In FY 2009, Vera subcontractors served 5,301 UAC in ORR custody, and matched 430 released UAC with pro-bono attorneys. Vera provides technical assistance to the subcontractors including training, annual site-visits, an annual conference, and on-site training programs. In addition, Vera launched initiatives to provide legal orientations to UAC sponsors in select locations and to develop and implement a Secure Detention Technical Assistance project (referenced above).

*Child Advocates.* ORR continued the Immigrant Child Advocacy Project (ICAP), which provides independent Child Advocates (similar to guardian ad litems) for vulnerable UAC in ORR custody. ICAP, which is based at the University of Chicago Law School, has created a model for appointment of child advocates to individual children. ICAP attorneys, who have experience in immigration law and child welfare, assign trained child advocates to unaccompanied alien children. The child advocates, bilingual and often bicultural, are law students, graduate social work students, teachers, social workers, and retired attorneys. Child advocates are overseen by ICAP attorneys, who provide intensive supervision and direct advocacy on behalf of the children. ICAP attorneys develop best interest recommendations which are submitted to children's attorneys, Immigration Judges, asylum officers and decision-makers within ORR and the Department of Homeland Security.

For six years, ICAP has been assigning child advocates for UAC in ORR custody in Chicago. The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA), which was enacted in FY 2009, provides the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) the authority to appoint child advocates to UAC. Given the needs of the children in ORR custody, and the authority granted to HHS by the TVPRA, the project continued to expand capacity to provide more children with advocates. In FY 2009, ICAP began efforts to initiate a small pilot program in Harlingen and Brownsville, Texas. In addition, ICAP is overseeing the work of trained individual volunteer child advocates in a few select locations where ORR has received requests for child advocates from ORR stakeholders. In FY 2009, ICAP assigned a total of 70 child advocates to vulnerable UAC.

| Number of UAC Case Admissions (FY 2008 and FY 2009) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Type** | **Total Placements** | | **Percentage Change: FY08 to FY 2009** |
| | **FY 2008** | **FY 2009** | |
| Shelter | 5,794 | 5075 | -12% |
| Transitional Foster Care | 748 | 714 | -5% |
| Staff-Secure | 298 | 339 | 14% |
| Secure | 249 | 320 | 29% |
| DUCS Funded Foster Care | 108 | 156 | 44% |
| Residential Treatment | 14 | 8 / (30) * | 114% |
| Therapeutic Staff Secure | 0 | 32 | 0% |
| **Total** | 7,211 | 6,644 | -8% |

*The figure of eight reflects the number of children who were directly referred to the Residential Treatment Centers for care and placement. The figure of 30 placements at Residential Treatment Centers includes both UAC directly placed at the RTC and UAC who remained placed at another provider program while at the RTC.



**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 a loan to cover for necessary temporary services upon their arrival to the United States.

The U.S. Repatriation Program (Program) was established in 1935 under Section 1113 of the Social Security Act (Assistance for U.S. Citizens Returned from Foreign Countries), to provide temporary assistance to U.S. citizens and their dependents who have been identified by the Department of State (DOS) as having returned, or been brought from a foreign country, to the U.S. because of destitution, illness (which included intellectual and developmental disabilities), war, threat of war, or a similar crisis, and are without available resources. Upon arrival in the U.S., services for repatriates are the responsibility of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS). The Secretary has delegated these responsibilities to ORR. ORR holds a cooperative agreement with International Social Services-USA Branch (ISS) and service agreements with the states and some territories to assist in the coordination of services during emergencies and non-emergencies. Eligibility determination under DHHS regulations is made by an authorized ORR staff upon DOS referral.

The Program contains four different activities. Two of these are characterized by ongoing caseloads with individual repatriations under 45 CFR 212 and the assistance provided to repatriates with mental illness, which under 45 CFR 211 are defined as individuals who have been legally adjudged insane, found under 24 U.S.C. 321. The other two activities are contingency components regarding emergency and group repatriation responsibility assigned under Section 1113 of the Social Security Act and Executive Order (E.O.) 12656 (as amended). Operationally, these activities involve different kinds of preparation, resources and execution. However, the core program policies and administrative procedures are essentially the same for each.

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

In the event of a massive evacuation from overseas, ORR is the lead federal agency responsible for the coordination and provision of temporary services within the U.S. to all non-combatant evacuees returned from a foreign country. While ORR is responsible for the National Emergency Repatriation planning, coordination and implementation, through ORR agreements, the states and local government carry out the operational responsibility for the reception, temporary care, and onward transportation of the non-combatant evacuees. Whenever necessary, ACF/ORR works with various support federal agencies (e.g. DOD, ASPR, DHS, FEMA) to assist, through mission assignments, with the provision of temporary services.

*Program Statistics.* In FY 2009, a total of 356 repatriation cases were opened. This includes repatriation services to 488 individuals, 25 of whom did not repatriate due to their cases being cancelled. Of the 488 individuals, 322 were adults, 166 were children and 37 of the 166 of children were unaccompanied children. The 37 children are twice the number of unaccompanied minors in FY 2008. In all, 34 percent of all individuals served through the U.S. Repatriation program in FY 2009 were children. The average age of adults was 45 years with a range of 18 to 86. The average age of children was nine years with a range of zero to 17. There were 356 *opened* cases: 141 were resettlement cases, 166 were fare share, and 14 were both fare share and resettlement. Twenty-three cases were opened, but later cancelled (approximately six percent). Fare Shares are HHS eligible repatriation cases in need of only transportation assistance from port of entry to final destination within the U.S. Through agreement, DOS on behalf of HHS, will assist with booking of the repatriate/s' onward transportation in the U.S. Contingent upon availability of funds, ORR will reimburse DOS for actual and reasonable costs associated to the U.S. travel portion of the eligible repatriate.

Repatriates arrived from a total of 78 countries. They were resettled to a total of 48 states (including Puerto Rico). The most common departure countries included Mexico, Israel, Egypt, Germany, and the Philippines. The most common states of final destination included California, Florida, New York, and Texas.

*Reasons for repatriation.* The primary reason for repatriation was a lack of funds. Although many repatriates received a range of services, the caseworkers usually recorded the *primary* services provided for each case. These services included: local escorts (10), shelter (140), food (16), and medical assistance (113), financial (198), travel (183). Medical assistance consists of wheelchair (five), ambulance (eight), hospital (41) and medical costs (59).

*Case planning.* On average, it took 22 days from the date the case was opened until arrival in the U.S. with a range of one to 235 days. During the waiting period, case planning and coordination occurred among involved agencies (e.g. ORR, DOS, ISS, federal agencies, states and non-governmental organizations).

*Case closure.* On average, for all cases opened during the contract year, it took 67 days from date of opening cases to date of closing cases with a range of one to 90 days. The rate of closure went down a little more from FY 2008, which was 68 days. The amount of time to case closure has significantly decreased since FY 2007, which was 88 days.

*Repatriation Costs.* The average cost per case was $736. The average cost for resettlement assistance was $942, and the average cost for administrative services was $800. Of course, these costs varied widely with the highest cost being $16,058 and the lowest being $6.00.

The number one cost for repatriates was hospitalizations followed by rent and cash assistance. In FY 2009, there were 24 repayment waivers granted. There were 191 cases referred to PSC for collection. Collection rates continue to be in the five to six percent range, this is due to repatriates' lack of resources.

## 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 since 1983.

### Nationality of U.S. Refugee Population

Southeast Asians remain the largest refugee group among arrivals since 1985.[2] Thirty-one percent of the 2,362,123 refugees who have arrived in the U.S. since the ORR refugee database was created in 1983 have fled from nations of Southeast Asia (refer to Table 1, Appendix A).[3] Prior to 1983, the proportion was much higher, as evidenced by supplementary admission data supplied by the Department of State. According to Department of State Refugee Processing Center data, the proportion of refugees who arrived since 1975 that fled from Asia is 49 percent (refer to Table II-1, this section).

Vietnamese is the majority refugee group from Southeast Asia, although the ethnic composition of the entering population has become more diverse over time. About 135,000 Southeast Asians fled to America at the time of the collapse of the Saigon government in 1975. Over the next four years, large numbers of boat people escaped Southeast Asia and were admitted to the U.S. The majority of these arrivals were Vietnamese. The Vietnamese share has declined gradually, as refugees from Cambodia and Laos began to arrive in larger numbers in 1980.

For the period FY 1983 through FY 2009, Vietnamese refugees made up 66 percent of refugee arrivals from Southeast Asia, while 18 percent were from Laos, ten percent were from Cambodia, four percent from Burma, and one percent arrived from Thailand. FY 2009 saw a particular growth in the number and proportion of refugees arriving from Burma (18,272, up from 12,852 in FY 2008, 9,776 in FY 2007 and 1,323 in FY 2006). Close to 80 percent of Burmese arrivals since 1983 arrived in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

More recently, refugees from outside of Southeast Asia have arrived in larger numbers. Between FY 1988 and FY 1999, refugees arriving from the former Soviet Union surpassed refugees arriving from Vietnam every year except FY 1991. Since FY 1995, refugees from the former Soviet Union and Vietnam were surpassed by refugees and entrants arriving from Cuba. From FY 1998, refugees from the former Yugoslavia eclipsed all other refugee groups. This trend continued until FY 2002, when entrants from Cuba increased again and refugee arrivals from Africa began to dominate arrivals. In FY 2007, refugees from Africa comprised 29 percent of total refugee arrivals and arrivals from Cuba (refugees and entrants) comprised 25 percent.

In FY 2009, however, the composition of arriving populations changed dramatically, with arrivals from Iraq (23 percent) and Burma (20 percent) on par with the proportion of arrivals from Cuba (19 percent, including refugees and entrants). In addition, over 15 percent of arrivals were from Bhutan, compared with no arrivals from that country in previous years. Arrivals from Africa in FY 2009 totaled 26 percent, with 39 percent from East Asia.

[2] Southeast Asian refugees include refugees with the countries of origin of Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.
[3] Refugee arrivals from Table 1 of Appendix A include entrants from Cuba.

## Geographic Location of Refugees

From FY 1983 through FY 2009, California received the largest number of arrivals at 467,856 (20 percent). Florida, with its large number of Cuban/Haitian entrants recorded 364,598 refugees and entrants (15 percent); New York had 263,937 (11 percent); followed by Texas with 125,997 (five percent), and; Washington state with 99,352 (four percent). Altogether, these five states received 55 percent of all refugee and entrant arrivals since 1983.

Southeast Asian refugees have settled in every state of the U.S. (refer to Table 2, Appendix A). More Southeast Asians initially resettled in California than any other state between FY 1983 and FY 2009 (36 percent).

California, New York, and Florida have resettled the greatest number of refugees to date (refer to Table 2, Appendix A). California received the most refugees from FY 1983 through FY 1994; since FY 1995, Florida has resettled the largest number of refugees every year but FY 1997, when New York resettled the most refugees.

## Secondary Migration

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

The Refugee Assistance Amendments of 1982 amended the Refugee Act of 1980 (Section 412(a)(3)) and directed ORR to compile and maintain data on the secondary migration of refugees within the United States. In response to this directive, ORR has 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. The matrix of all possible pairs of in- and out-migration between states can be summarized into total in- and out-migration figures reported for each state. Examination of the detailed state-by-state matrix showed several migration patterns: a strong movement in and out of California; a strong movement into Florida, Minnesota, Ohio, and Washington; a strong movement out of New York and Texas; and some population exchange between contiguous or geographically close states. In FY 2009, almost every state experienced both gains and losses through secondary migration.

## Economic Adjustment

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

Past refugee surveys 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 FY 2009 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, in particular the increase in the proportion of refugees with lower levels of education and literacy. Nevertheless, the employment information retrieved from this year's refugee population survey tells a complex story about the economic success of refugees in the five-year population, compared to the broader U.S. population. Survey respondents achieved a level of economic achievement only marginally lower than the population of the U.S., as evidenced by their employment rates and labor force participation rates, which may indicate that integration into the mainstream of the U.S. economy is proceeding steadily. However, unemployment rates for refugees in the sample are significantly higher than those of the general population, indicating that economic adjustment continues to be challenging for refugee populations.

## Gauges of Economic Adjustment

Recently, ORR completed its 43rd survey of a national sample of refugee populations (Refugees, Amerasians, and Entrants) selected from the population of all refugees who arrived between May 1, 2004 and April 30, 2009. The survey collected basic demographic information, such as age and country of origin, level of education, English language training, job training, labor force participation, work experience and barriers to employment, for each adult member of the household. Other data were collected by family unit, including housing, income, and welfare utilization data.

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

| Table II-1: Summary of Refugee Admissions for FY 1975-FY 1999 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year** | **Africa** | **East Asia** | **East. Europe** | **Soviet Union** | **Latin Amer.** | **N. East Asia** |
| **1975** | 0 | 135,000 | 1,947 | 6,211 | 3,000 | 0 |
| **1976** | 0 | 15,000 | 1,756 | 7,450 | 3,000 | 0 |
| **1977** | 0 | 7,000 | 1,755 | 8,191 | 3,000 | 0 |
| **1978** | 0 | 20,574 | 2,245 | 10,688 | 3,000 | 0 |
| **1979** | 0 | 76,521 | 3,393 | 24,449 | 7,000 | 0 |
| **1980** | 955 | 163,799 | 5,025 | 28,444 | 6,662 | 2,231 |
| **1981** | 2,119 | 131,139 | 6,704 | 13,444 | 2,017 | 3,829 |
| **1982** | 3,412 | 73,755 | 11,109 | 2,760 | 580 | 6,480 |
| **1983** | 2,645 | 39,245 | 11,867 | 1,342 | 691 | 5,428 |
| **1984** | 2,749 | 51,978 | 10,096 | 721 | 150 | 4,699 |
| **1985** | 1,951 | 49,962 | 9,233 | 623 | 151 | 5,784 |
| **1986** | 1,322 | 45,482 | 8,503 | 799 | 131 | 5,909 |
| **1987** | 1,990 | 40,099 | 8,396 | 3,699 | 323 | 10,021 |
| **1988** | 1,593 | 35,371 | 7,510 | 20,411 | 2,497 | 8,368 |
| **1989** | 1,902 | 45,722 | 8,752 | 39,602 | 2,604 | 6,938 |
| **1990** | 3,453 | 51,598 | 6,094 | 50,628 | 2,305 | 4,979 |
| **1991** | 4,420 | 53,522 | 6,837 | 39,226 | 2,253 | 5,342 |
| **1992** | 5,470 | 51,899 | 2,915 | 61,397 | 3,065 | 6,903 |
| **1993** | 6,967 | 49,817 | 2,582 | 48,773 | 4,071 | 6,987 |
| **1994** | 5,860 | 43,564 | 7,707 | 43,854 | 6,156 | 5,840 |
| **1995** | 4,827 | 36,987 | 10,070 | 35,951 | 7,629 | 4,510 |
| **1996** | 7,604 | 19,321 | 12,145 | 29,816 | 3,550 | 3,967 |
| **1997** | 6,065 | 8,594 | 21,401 | 27,331 | 2,996 | 4,101 |
| **1998** | 6,887 | 10,854 | 30,842 | 23,557 | 1,627 | 3,313 |
| **1999** | 13,043 | 10,206 | 24,497 | 17,410 | 2,110 | 4,098 |

| Year | Africa | East Asia | East. Europe | Soviet Union | Latin Amer. | N. East Asia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2000** | 17,561 | 4,561 | 22,561 | 15,103 | 3,232 | 10,129 |
| **2001** | 19,021 | 3,725 | 15,777 | 15,748 | 2,973 | 12,060 |
| **2002** | 2,548 | 3,525 | 5,439 | 9,963 | 1,933 | 3,702 |
| **2003** | 10,717 | 1,724 | 2,525 | 8,744 | 452 | 4,260 |
| **2004** | 29,125 | 8,079 | 489 | 8,765 | 3,556 | 2,854 |
| **2005** | 20,749 | 12,071 | 11,316 | - | 6,700 | 2,977 |
| **2006** | 18,182 | 5,659 | 10,456 | - | 3,264 | 3,718 |
| **2007** | 17,482 | 15,643 | 4,561 | - | 2,976 | 7,619 |
| **2008** | 8,935 | 19,489 | 2,343 | - | 4,277 | 25,147 |
| **2009** | 22,963 | 34,550 | 12 | - | 4,860 | 78 |
| **Total** | **252,517** | **1,376,035** | **298,860** | **605,100** | **104,790** | **182,272** |

**Note:** This chart does not include an additional 8,214 refugees admitted between FY 1988 and FY 1993 under the Private Sector Initiative (PSI) or the 14,161 Kosovar refugees admitted in FY 1999. Numbers listed above for Latin America exclude Cuban and Haitian entrants. Beginning with FY 2005, the Department of State reports refugee totals from the republics of the former Soviet Union as part of the Eastern European category. **Source:** Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, U.S Department of State. Totals do not correlate directly with ORR database.

## Employment Status

Table II-2 presents the Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) or employment rate as of December 2009 for refugees 16 and older in the five-year survey population. The survey found that the overall EPR for all survey respondents who came to the U.S. between FY 2004 and FY 2009 was 47 percent (56 percent for males and 39 percent for females). As a point of reference, the employment rate for the U.S. population was 59 percent as of December 2009.[4] The overall respondent EPR for FY 2009 was substantially lower than the FY 2008 rate of 56 percent; men in particular saw a decline in their participation rate, from 63 percent in FY 2008 to 56 percent in FY 2009. The refugee respondent employment rate increases with length of stay in the U.S. As indicated in Table II-2, the employment rate was low (31 percent) for recent arrivals (FY 2009 arrivals), but much higher (52 percent) for well-established refugee respondents (FY 2004 arrivals).

The overall labor force participation rate for survey respondents was very similar to that of the general population. On the other hand, the unemployment rate of refugees was notably higher than that of the general population, averaging 27 percent in the FY 2009 survey (up from 15 percent in

[4] The **Employment-to-Population Ration (EPR)**, also called the employment rate, is the ratio of the number of individuals age 16 or over who are employed (full- or part-time) to the total number of individuals in the population who are age 16 or over, expressed as a percentage.

the FY 2008 survey), compared to nine percent in the general U.S. population (up from seven percent the prior year). This average is heavily weighted by the particularly high unemployment rates (51 percent) of the respondents that arrived in FY 2009; the unemployment rate for the FY 2008 cohort was much lower, at 31 percent.

**TABLE II-2 – Employment Status of Refugees by Year of Arrival and Sex: FY 2009 Survey**

| Year of Arrival | Employment Rate (EPR) | | | Labor Force Participation Rate | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| 2009 | 31.3 | 37.6% | 25.2% | 63.4 | 70.2% | 56.7% | 50.6% | 46.4 | 55.6% |
| 2008 | 44.7 | 54.5 | 35.3 | 64.5 | 72.5 | 56.9 | 30.8 | 24.9 | 38.0 |
| 2007 | 55.1 | 63.6 | 45.2 | 67.8 | 77.6 | 56.6 | 18.8 | 18.0 | 20.1 |
| 2006 | 51.3 | 57.8 | 44.6 | 62.9 | 72.1 | 53.5 | 18.5 | 19.8 | 16.7 |
| 2005 | 49.4 | 56.1 | 42.2 | 62.9 | 68.7 | 56.8 | 21.5 | 18.3 | 25.6 |
| 2004 | 51.7 | 61.1 | 42.6 | 65.7 | 75.1 | 56.5 | 21.3 | 18.7 | 24.6 |
| Total Sample | 47.1 | 55.7 | 38.5 | 64.6 | 72.8 | 56.4 | 27.0 | 23.4 | 31.8 |
| U.S. Rates | 59.3 | 64.5 | 54.4 | 65.4 | 72.0 | 59.2 | 9.3 | 10.3 | 8.1 |

**Note:** As of December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and older in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2004-2009.

Economic conditions in the U.S. as a whole influence the ability of refugees to find employment, and these conditions have varied in the past decade. Table II-3 describes the history of U.S. and refugee participation in the labor force for surveys conducted since FY 1993, the year that the Annual Survey was expanded to include refugees from all regions of the world. During this time, the national employment rate varied little, with the 2009 U.S. employment rate (59 percent) slightly less than the FY 1993 rate and the peak rate (64 percent) recorded in FY 2000. The refugee employment rate, on the other hand, has not tracked the U.S. rate. In the FY 1993 survey, refugee employment (33 percent) was barely more than half the U.S. rate (62 percent). Over the next six years, the reported refugee rate soared 34 percentage points, while the U.S. rate climbed only two percentage points to 64 percent. In the FY 1999 survey, the refugee employment rate exceeded the U.S. rate by three percentage points.

After FY 1999, however, the economy began to soften. The overall U.S. rate has declined three percentage points from the FY 2000 peak, but has not fluctuated dramatically. The reported FY 2009 refugee employment rate is the lowest it has been since the FY 1995 survey, falling behind the national rate by 12 points.

Table II-3 also contains data on the labor force participation rate (LFP) for refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population. This rate is closely related to the employment rate, except it includes individuals looking for work as well as those currently employed. As of December 2009, the overall LFP for the five-year refugee sample population was 65 percent, was approximately one point off of the U.S. rate. Refugee males in the survey (73 percent) sought or found work at a higher rate than refugee females (56 percent).[5] The FY 2009 survey refugee labor force participation rate (65 percent) held steady at about 64 percent for the past few years, but is still several points lower than in the FY 2004 survey (69 percent). During this time, the overall U.S. participation rate was virtually unchanged (around 66 percent). While the unemployment rate of the U.S. population rose dramatically from FY 2004 (6 percent) to FY 2009 (9 percent), the unemployment rate among the refugee respondents increased even more (from 6 percent to 27 percent).

Nevertheless, as with the employment rate and independent of economic conditions, the labor force participation rate for refugees appears to generally increase with time spent in the U.S., with 62.9 percent of refugees who arrived in 2005 participating in the labor force, compared with 63.4 percent of refugees who arrived in FY 2009. This year's survey revealed a 16 percent difference in labor force participation between men and women among all refugees in the five-year sample population (73 percent versus 56 percent). This tracks with the overall gender difference in labor force participation rates for the U.S. population, 13 points.

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

**Table II-3 – Employment Status of Refugees by Survey Year and Sex**
(Based on Refugees Age 16 and Older)

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

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

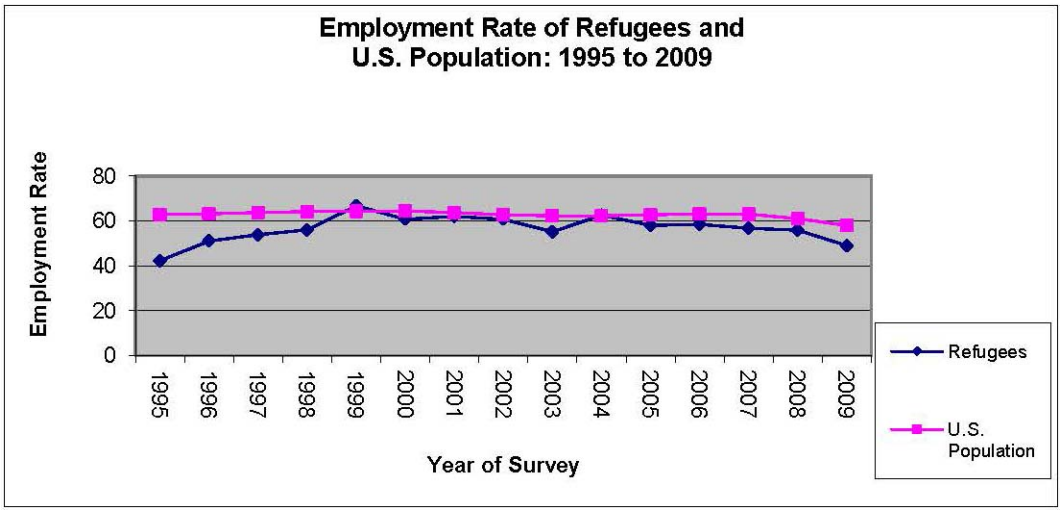



**Figure 1.** Employment Rate of Refugees and U.S. population: 1995 to 2009
(Figures for refugees are for those in the survey sample in the years shown. Employment status is as of the week prior to the survey.)

Table II-4 reveals significant differences between the six refugee groups in terms of their EPR, labor force participation rate, and unemployment rate. The EPR for the six refugee groups ranged from a high of 66 percent for survey respondents from Latin America to a low of 29 percent for survey respondents from the Middle East.[6]

Refugee respondents from Latin America had the highest employment rate in FY 2009 (66 percent), followed by those from the former Soviet Union (54 percent), East Asia (48 percent), Africa (38 percent), and the Middle East (29 percent). Although both groups, Middle Eastern and Latin American refugees, reported a decline in employment rate, Middle Eastern rate plunged more than 24 points compared to FY 2008. The largest gender difference in employment rate in the 2009 survey was found among the East Asian (37 percent for females vs. 57 percent for males) and Latin American refugees (57 percent for females vs. 76 percent for males) while the smallest difference was among male and female refugees from Africa (45 percent for males vs. 32 percent for females).

The reported labor force participation rate (LPR) of the survey sample followed a similar pattern as the EPR, but was slightly lower (65 percent) than the analogous participation rates in the FY 2008 survey (66 percent). The LFP was fairly high for refugee respondents from Latin America (79 percent). The Middle East (58 percent) was the lowest, while respondents from the former Soviet Union (65 percent), Africa (62 percent), and East Asia (61 percent) were in between. The highest disparity between male and female participation rates was found for respondents from the Middle East (69 percent for males, 48 percent for females, a gap of 21 points).

---

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

Overall, the unemployment rate of refugee respondents in the five-year population was higher than the recorded rate for the U.S. as a whole (27 percent vs. nine percent). The rate for refugee males (23 percent) was higher than the recorded rate for all males in the U.S. (10 percent), but the unemployment rate for refugee females (32 percent) was considerably higher than that of all U.S. females (eight percent).

In this year's survey, the unemployment rate was highest for refugee respondents from the Middle East (50 percent), Africa (38 percent), East Asia (21 percent), followed by Latin America (16 percent) and the former Soviet Union (16 percent). While the unemployment rates were almost equal among the male and female refugees from the former Soviet Union (16 percent for males vs. 16 percent for females), the gap between males and females was quite large for those from Latin America (10 percent for males vs. 23 percent for females), the Middle East (46 percent for males vs. 55 percent for females), East Asia (17 percent for males vs. 27 percent for females), and Africa (35 percent for males vs. 43 percent for females). This gender gap was one of the factors that contributed to the relatively high overall reported unemployment rates in these groups.

**TABLE II-4 – Employment Status of Selected Refugee Groups by Sex: FY 2009 Refugee Survey**

| Employment Measure | Africa | Eastern Europe | Latin America | Middle East | East Asia | Soviet Union | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Employment Rate (EPR) | 38.3% | --* | 66.2% | 29.1% | 47.5% | 54.4% | 47.1% |
| -Males | 44.5 | --* | 75.5 | 37.3 | 57.6 | 62.2 | 55.7 |
| -Females | 31.5 | --* | 56.7 | 21.5 | 37.3 | 47.0 | 38.5 |
| Worked at any point since arrival | 57.8 | --* | 70.4 | 35.9 | 53.5 | 67.9 | 56.4 |
| -Males | 62.6 | --* | 79.1 | 47.9 | 64.5 | 75.2 | 65.6 |
| -Females | 52.6 | --* | 61.4 | 24.6 | 42.3 | 61.1 | 47.2 |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 62.0 | --* | 79.1 | 58.2 | 60.5 | 64.7 | 64.6 |
| -Males | 68.1 | --* | 84.2 | 69.0 | 69.7 | 74.4 | 72.8 |
| -Females | 55.4 | --* | 73.8 | 48.0 | 51.2 | 55.5 | 56.4 |
| Unemployment Rate | 38.3 | --* | 16.2 | 49.9 | 21.4 | 16.0 | 27.0 |
| -Males | 34.6 | --* | 10.3 | 45.9 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 23.4 |
| -Females | 43.2 | --* | 23.2 | 55.3 | 27.1 | 15.5 | 31.8 |

**Note**: As of December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2004-2009. *Insufficient data from the Eastern European region.

## Reasons for Not Looking for Work

The survey also asked refugees age 16 and over who were not employed why they were not looking for employment (refer to Figure 2). Attending school accounted for the largest proportion (35 percent), with an associated median age of 18 years. Child Care/Other Family Responsibilities accounted for the second largest proportion (23 percent), with an associated median age of 33. Furthermore, of those citing Child Care/Other Family Responsibilities, 73 percent were under the age of 40, and 95 percent were female. Poor health accounted for another 20 percent, with an associated median age of 53. Limited English accounted for 18 percent of those in the survey who reported not looking for work, with an associated median age of 48. About four percent of refugees surveyed reported an inability to find a job, with an associated median age of 44.

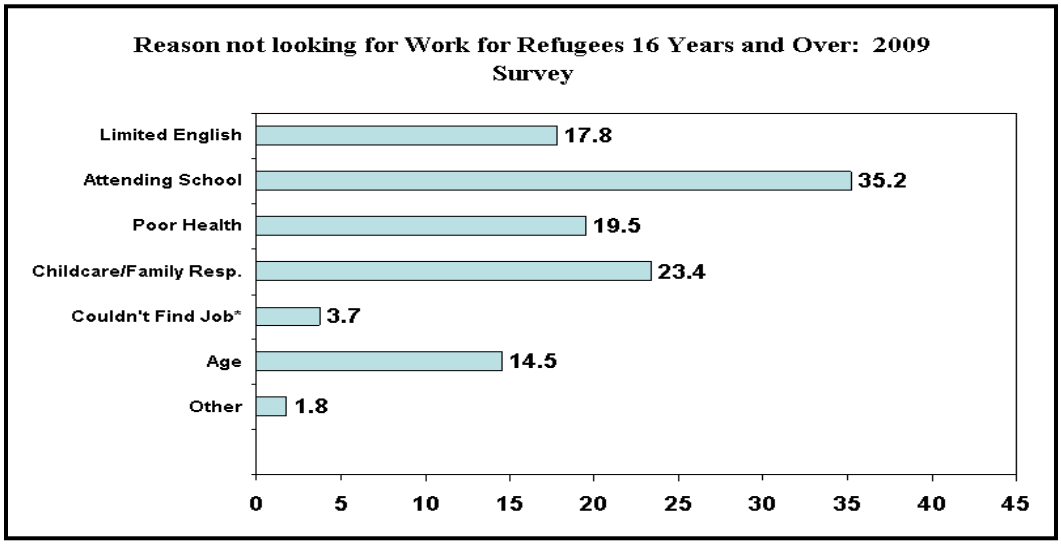



**Figure 2.** Reason not looking for Work for refugees 16 years and over: 2009 Survey.
(Chart note: Limited to refugees who did not work in previous year and are not looking for work at the time of the survey.) *(Chart note: "Couldn't find job" represents response categories "Believes no work available" and "couldn't find job." As respondents may choose more than one reason for not looking for work, the percentages for all responses total more than 100%)

## Work Experience in the Previous Year

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

As with employment status, the proportion of refugees with some work experience in the past year tends to increase with length of time in the U.S. Table II-5 shows that less than half (48.5 percent) of the survey respondents who arrived in FY 2008 had worked in the year before the survey, compared with 61.4 percent of those who arrived in FY 2007. Refugee respondents who arrived in FY 2006 and FY 2004 recorded somewhat high rates of employment in the year prior to the survey, 76 percent and 72.4 percent.

Refugees who worked in the year prior to the FY 2009 survey averaged 41 weeks of employment during that period (refer to Table II-5). This is consistent with findings from the previous surveys. Workers reported an average of 41 weeks of work in the FY 2007 survey, 42 weeks of work in the FY 2006 survey, and 43 weeks in the FY 2005 survey.

The most recent arrivals averaged 14.6 weeks of work during the previous 12 months. In contrast, the FY 2008 arrivals reported an average 28.1 weeks, FY 2007 arrivals averaged 43.5 weeks and the FY 2006 arrivals averaged of 45.4 weeks worked.

**Table II-5: Work Experience of Adult Refugees in the FY 2009 Survey By Year of Arrival**

| | Number † | Percent Distribution |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Refugees 16 years and older** | 2,270 | 100.0 |
| Worked* | 1,207 | 53.1 |
| 50-52 weeks | 537 | 23.6 |
| Full-time | 741 | 61.4** |
| Average weeks worked | 37.9 | |
| 2009 arrivals | 197 | 100.0 |
| Worked | 63 | 32.0 |
| 50-52 weeks | 1 | 0.7 |
| Full-time | 23 | 35.8** |
| Average weeks worked | 14.6 | |
| 2008 arrivals | 924 | 100.0 |
| Worked | 448 | 48.5 |
| 50-52 weeks | 71 | 7.7 |
| Full-time | 213 | 47.5** |
| Average weeks worked | 28.1 | |
| 2007 arrivals | 286 | 100.0 |
| Worked | 176 | 61.4 |
| 50-52 weeks | 107 | 37.4 |
| Full-time | 131 | 74.5** |
| Average weeks worked | 43.5 | |
| 2006 arrivals | 242 | 100.0 |
| Worked | 146 | 60.5 |
| 50-52 weeks | 106 | 43.8 |
| Full-time | 111 | 76.0** |
| Average weeks worked | 45.4 | |
| 2005 arrivals | 308 | 100.0 |
| Worked | 185 | 59.9 |
| 50-52 weeks | 123 | 39.9 |
| Full-time | 127 | 68.7** |
| Average weeks worked | 44.1 | |
| 2004 arrivals | 313 | 100.0 |
| Worked | 189 | 60.4 |
| 50-52 weeks | 128 | 41.0 |
| Full-time | 137 | 72.4** |
| Average weeks worked | 44.4 | |

† Weighted number of the sample. *Refugees who worked in the year prior to the survey. **Among refugees who worked in the previous year. ***As of December 2009.

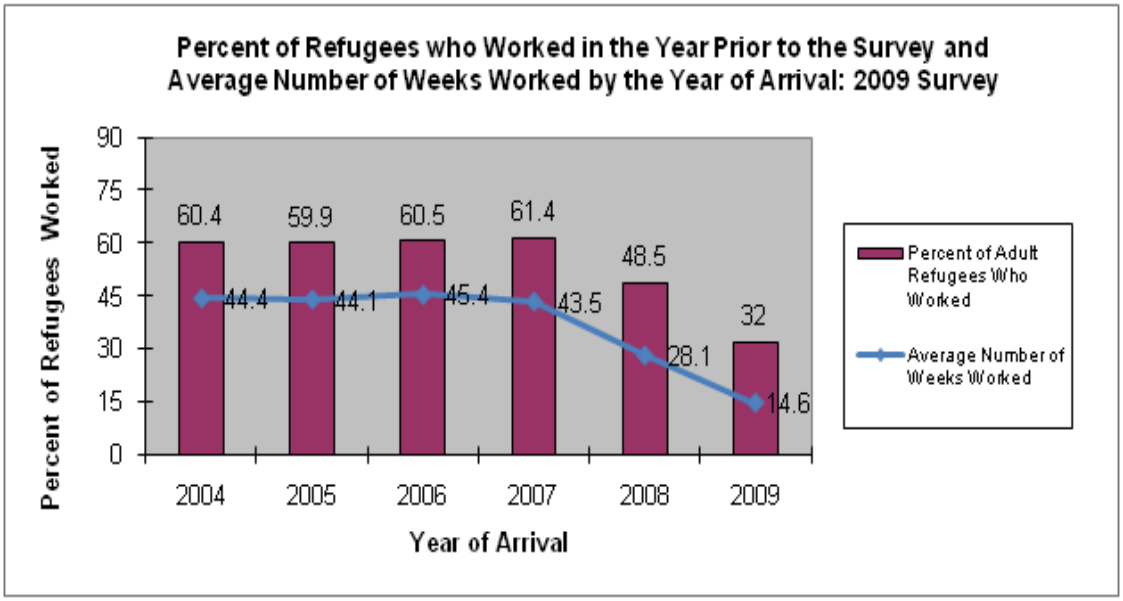



**Figure 3**. Percent of Adult Refugees who worked in the year prior to the survey and the average number of weeks worked: 2009 Survey.

## Elapsed Time to First Job

How soon do refugees find work after coming to the U.S.? The FY 2009 survey indicates that of those respondents who have worked any amount since coming to the U.S. (53 percent of refugees 16 years old and over in the survey), 14 percent found work within one month of arrival, another 21 percent within the first three months, another 22 percent between three to six months, and another 22 percent between seven and 12 months after arrival. More than 20 percent found their first job more than 12 months after arrival (refer to Figure 4).

This represents a general improvement compared to surveys from several years ago. In the FY 1999 survey, only 43 percent of job placements occurred in the first six months after arrival, compared with 58 percent in the FY 2009 sample (this is a decline from the FY 2007 survey, when 67 percent found jobs within six months). The percentage taking more than a year to find first employment has similarly declined over the past decade. In the FY 2009 survey, only 20 percent of respondents had not found their first job within 12 months of arrival (up from 19 percent in the FY 2005 survey). This compares with the longer time needed in FY 2003, when 19 percent of job placements occurred after the first twelve months.

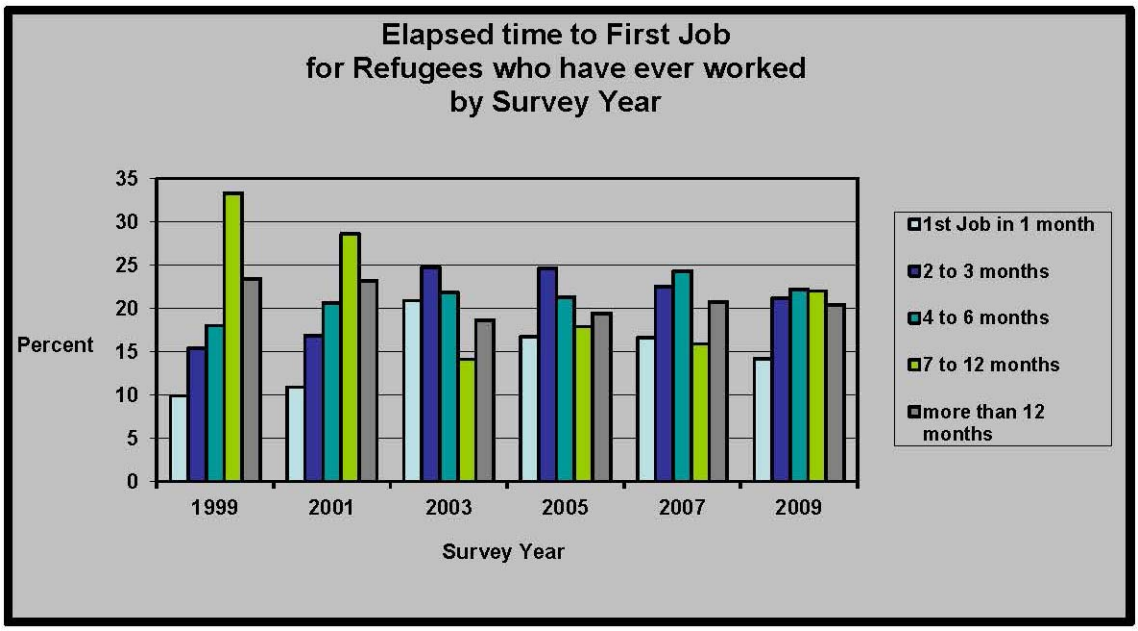



**Figure 4.** Elapsed Time to First Job for Refugees since coming to the U.S., by Survey Year.

## 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 and jobs 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 FY 2004 survey, 14 percent of refugees in the five-year population had not earned a degree, even from primary school, at the time of arrival. In the FY 2009 survey (Table II-6), the proportion of respondents without a primary school degree (grades one through eight) had increased substantially to 22 percent and the average number of years of education for all arrivals was nine years. The average years of education among ethnic groups ranged from a high of 13 years for the Latin American population to a low of seven for the African and East Asian populations. Among refugees from the former Soviet Union and Latin America, only three and five percent respectively of the adult refugees in the survey sample had failed to complete primary grades.

The educational achievement of two ethnic groups was noticeably weaker than average in this survey year. Refugees from Africa in the five-year survey population and 37 percent of East Asian refugees had less than a primary school education at the time of arrival. The very low educational achievement of the East Asian refugee group was driven by the Hmong group from Laos who came to the U.S. between May 2004 and April 2005. On average, the educational background of Hmong

survey respondents consisted of only about two years of education, compared with nine years for all other refugee groups. Nearly three quarters (73 percent) of Hmong adults surveyed had not finished primary school compared to 21 percent of the non-Hmong refugees in the survey. Only eight percent of the Hmong survey respondents reported educational achievement higher than primary school at the time of arrival compared to 59 percent among non-Hmong refugee survey respondents. These data reflect the extremely difficult conditions and very poor educational opportunities available to this group due to their confinement in refugee camps for a long period of time.

More than 46 percent of refugees in the five-year sample population had completed a secondary or technical school degree or higher. About 73 percent of refugee respondents from Latin America had completed a secondary or technical school degree or higher, compared with 64 percent of those from the Middle East and 55 percent of those from the former Soviet Union. Refugees from Africa (26 percent) and East Asia (27 percent) were least likely to have completed a secondary or technical school degree or higher.

The FY 2004 survey revealed that 14 percent of refugee respondents had earned a college or university degree (including a medical degree) prior to arrival in the U.S. By the time of the FY 2009 survey, this proportion had slipped to 13 percent (up from nine in the FY 2008 survey). Refugees from the Middle East claimed the largest proportion of refugees with advanced degrees (24 percent). Just about 20 percent of refugees surveyed in FY 2008 continued their education toward a degree after arrival in the U.S.

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

**TABLE II-6: Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Selected Refugee Groups:**
**FY 2009 Survey**

| **Education and Language Proficiency** | **Africa** | **Eastern Europe** | **Latin America** | **Middle East** | **East Asia** | **Soviet Union** | **All** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Years of Education before U.S. | 7.0 | --* | 12.5 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 10.1 | 9.3 |
| **Highest Degree before U.S.** | | | | | | | |
| None | 37.3 % | --* | 4.8% | 13.7% | 37.0% | 2.6% | 22.0% |
| Primary School | 18.8 | --* | 10.0 | 20.9 | 23.1 | 18.4 | 18.7 |
| Training in Refugee Camp | 0.0 | --* | 0.4 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Technical School | 1.7 | --* | 14.2 | 8.7 | 1.7 | 13.1 | 6.9 |
| Secondary School (or High School) | 19.1 | --* | 36.1 | 31.8 | 19.4 | 32.7 | 26.6 |
| University | 4.0 | --* | 18.3 | 22.4 | 5.9 | 6.4 | 11.0 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Medical Degree | 0.3 | --* | 3.2 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Other | 0.8 | --* | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 0.7 |
| Attended School/University (since U.S.) | 31.5 | --* | 12.7 | 19.7 | 15.7 | 24.1 | 19.9 |
| High School | 20.5 | --* | 4.9 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 11.1 | 11.9 |
| Associates Degree | 3.6 | --* | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 2.6 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 5.5 | --* | 0.6 | 6.1 | 0.6 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Master's/Doctorate | 0.2 | --* | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Professional Degree | 0.0 | --* | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Other | 0.0 | --* | 4.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Degree Received | 2.5 | --* | 4.8 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| **At Time of Arrival** | | | | | | | |
| Percent Speaking no English | 44.0 | --* | 68.3 | 37.3 | 46.1 | 58.5 | 52.2 |
| Percent Not Speaking English Well | 24.5 | --* | 17.0 | 30.6 | 25.8 | 16.9 | 23.5 |
| Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently | 16.2 | --* | 3.8 | 31.1 | 17.2 | 2.9 | 14.9 |
| **At Time of Survey** | | | | | | | |
| Percent Speaking no English | 10.9 | --* | 43.7 | 12.6 | 22.2 | 13.3 | 21.5 |
| Percent Not Speaking English Well | 33.1 | --* | 37.2 | 36.7 | 36.5 | 43.1 | 36.9 |
| Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently | 52.1 | --* | 17.5 | 50.3 | 40.7 | 42.3 | 40.1 |

* Insufficient data for data analysis. **Note:** Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2004-2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. Professional degree refers to a law degree or medical degree.

The FY 2009 survey shows that many refugees had made solid progress in learning English once they arrived in the U.S. More than 52 percent of the refugees in the FY 2009 survey reported speaking no English when they arrived in the U.S. (virtually the same in the FY 2008 survey) (Table II-6). At the time of arrival, majorities from Latin America (68 percent), the former Soviet Union (59 percent), and East Asia (46 percent) spoke no English. Only 37 percent of refugee respondents from the Middle East spoke no English at the time of arrival (this is, however, an increase from 30 percent in the FY 2007 survey). Of the African refugees, 44 percent spoke no English at the time of arrival. The higher relative English proficiency among African and Middle Eastern refugees stems from the recent increased flow of refugees from English-speaking African nations (such as Liberia), as well as refugees from Iraq and Bhutan who may have higher levels of education than those in previous years.

English fluency improved considerably by the time of the survey interview, with only 22 percent of all refugees speaking no English (also a considerable increase from 13 percent in the FY 2008

survey). About 52 percent of refugees from Africa spoke fluently by the time of the interview, followed closely by those from the Middle East (50). Overall, about 40 percent of respondents spoke English fluently at the time of the survey (a 10 point drop from 51 percent in the FY 2008 survey).

Some refugees, however, had failed to make significant progress in this important skill. By the time of the interview, 44 percent of refugee respondents from Latin America still spoke no English, followed by 22 percent from East Asia (up from 18 in the FY 2008 survey), the former Soviet Union (13 percent), Africa (11 percent), and the Middle East (13 percent). Latin American refugees may have continued as monolingual speakers because a large portion of Cuban refugees and entrants reside in south Florida, where English fluency is not always required for employment.

**Table II-7 – English Proficiency and Associated EPR by Year of Arrival: FY 2009 Survey**

| Year of Arrival | Percent Speaking No English (EPR) | Percent Not Speaking English Well (EPR) | Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently (EPR) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **At Time of Arrival** | | | |
| 2009 | 53.5 (24.3) | 26.3 (31.6) | 19.7 (50.8) |
| 2008 | 47.3 (35.1) | 28.7 (51.1) | 21.8 (56.7) |
| 2007 | 42.4 (60.3) | 27.4 (55.8) | 12.1 (49.4) |
| 2006 | 61.9 (54.6) | 13.7 (43.3) | 5.5 (45.7) |
| 2005 | 54.4 (53.2) | 16.6 (47.7) | 4.9 (76.3) |
| 2004 | 50.6 (53.4) | 17.1 (54.1) | 11.4 (51.9) |
| Total Sample | 50.2 (44.6) | 23.5 (49.4) | 14.9 (55.2) |
| **At Time of Survey** | | | |
| 2009 | 37.0 (24.6) | 33.9 (27.7) | 28.6 (44.9) |
| 2008 | 22.9 (35.9) | 36.8 (41.9) | 40.0 (52.6) |
| 2007 | 20.6 (59.2) | 38.7 (62.6) | 36.1 (49.2) |
| 2006 | 18.0 (53.1) | 41.5 (60.6) | 37.4 (42.4) |
| 2005 | 18.2 (47.5) | 36.5 (58.3) | 43.5 (40.7) |
| 2004 | 14.3 (37.4) | 34.5 (52.0) | 50.0 (55.6) |
| Total Sample | 21.5 (40.0) | 36.9 (49.2) | 40.1 (49.5) |

**Note:** As of December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2004-2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

The ability to speak English is one of the most important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of refugees (refer to Table II-7). Slightly more than 40 percent of all refugees indicated that they spoke English well or fluently (at the time of the FY 2009 survey). Another 37 percent indicated that they did not speak English well, while 22 percent reported that they spoke no English at all (up from 13 percent in the FY 2008 survey).

There was a significant difference in the employment rate among refugees with different levels of English fluency. Historically, most refugees improve their English proficiency over time. Those who do not are the least likely to be employed. Those speaking English well or fluently at the time of the survey had an EPR of 50 percent while those speaking no English had an EPR of only 40 percent. Interestingly, there was almost no difference in the EPR for those respondents who spoke English fluently and those who did not speak it well (50 percent vs. 49 percent); it appears that there may be some threshold minimal level of proficiency that correlates with higher employment rates.

During the past 12 months, 34 percent of all adult refugees attended English Language Training (ELT) outside of high school (Table II-8). The attendance rates for the different refugee groups ranged from 21 percent (Latin America) to 43 percent (Middle East). For the same period, the proportion of refugee respondents who have attended job-training classes (six percent) lags far behind ELT. Seven and a half percent of East Asian refugee respondents attended job training since arrival, while none of the other refugee respondents attended job training at a rate higher than seven percent (respondents from the Middle East and Africa).

**TABLE II-8 – Service Utilization by Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival**

| Type of Service Utilization by Region | Africa | Eastern Europe | Latin America | Middle East | East Asia | Former Soviet Union | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELT since arrival Inside High School | 14.0% | --* | 2.0% | 8.1% | 7.0% | 8.4% | 7.7% |
| ELT since arrival Outside of High School | 36.0 | --* | 21.2 | 43.1 | 38.8 | 29.3 | 34.3 |
| Job training since arrival | 6.5 | --* | 3.8 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 5.6 |
| Currently attending ELT Inside High School | 14.0 | --* | 2.0 | 8.1 | 7.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 |
| Currently attending ELT Outside of High School | 21.2 | --* | 13.6 | 24.5 | 25.9 | 17.5 | 21.2 |
| **Type of Service Utilization by Year of Arrival** | **2009** | **2008** | **2007** | **2006** | **2005** | **2004** | **All** |
| ELT since arrival Inside High School | 4.7% | 9.5% | 6.0% | 5.8% | 5.9% | 9.0% | 7.7% |
| ELT since arrival Outside of High School | 42.8 | 46.5 | 31.2 | 19.2 | 21.0 | 20.5 | 34.3 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Job training since arrival | 9.2 | 7.7 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 3.9 | 5.6 |
| Currently attending ELT Inside High School | 4.7 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 9.0 | 7.7 |
| Currently attending ELT Outside of High School | 29.5 | 27.7 | 18.4 | 12.7 | 11.0 | 16.1 | 21.2 |

*Insufficient data for analysis. **Note:** Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees on all nationalities who arrived in the years 2004-2009. In order that English language training (ELT) not be confused with English high school instruction, statistics for both populations are given.

## Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance

While there are year-to-year fluctuations because of the different mix of refugee demographics and skill levels, economic self-sufficiency tends to increase with the length of residence in the U.S., most noticeably within the first two years (Table II-9 and Figure 5). The earnings of employed refugees generally rise with length of residence in the U.S. The average hourly wage was $8.30 for the FY 2009 arrivals in the survey and $12.30 for the 2004 arrivals (and $9.60 for the 2007 arrivals). The overall hourly wage of employed refugees in the five-year survey population was $9.70 (up from $9.66, inflation-adjusted, in the 2007 survey). This represents a two percent increase in real (inflation-adjusted) wages from the overall average rate in the FY 2005 survey ($8.80; $9.70 adjusted) but a 13 percent drop from the 2002 survey year, where respondents reported an adjusted overall hourly wage of $9.37.

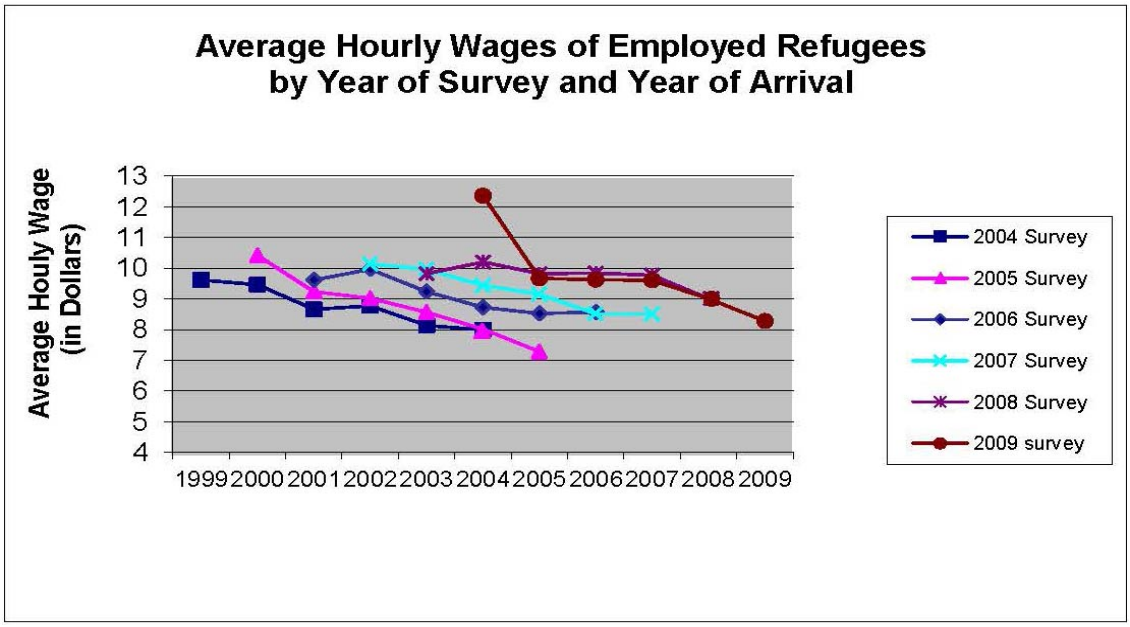



**Figure 5**. Average Hourly Wages of Employed Refugees by Year of Survey and Year of Arrival.

| TABLE II-9 – Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Self-Sufficiency by Year of Arrival: FY 2009 Survey | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year of Arrival** | **Hourly Wages of Employed -Current Job** | **Own Home or Apt.** | **Rent Home or Apt.** | **Public Assistance Only** | **Public Assistance and Earnings** | **Earnings Only** |
| **2009** | $8.3 | 4.0% | 82.5% | 30.0% | 26.5% | 33.3% |
| **2008** | 9.0 | 5.6 | 90.3 | 16.7 | 36.7 | 42.1 |
| **2007** | 9.6 | 3.2 | 91.3 | 4.0 | 13.2 | 75.5 |
| **2006** | 9.6 | 7.9 | 84.5 | 6.6 | 12.2 | 74.1 |
| **2005** | 9.7 | 11.2 | 85.9 | 8.0 | 16.9 | 74.0 |
| **2004** | 12.3 | 12.2 | 84.8 | 11.7 | 18.4 | 66.4 |
| **Total** | **9.7** | **7.0** | **87.7** | **13.5** | **24.8** | **56.6** |

**Note:** Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2004-2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

Another way of looking at these earnings data is to follow a cohort of refugees who arrived in the same year over a period of time. For example, the average hourly wage for FY 2004 arrivals was $8.01 in the 2005 survey, $8.72 in the FY 2006 survey, $9.43 in the 2007 survey, $10.19 in the FY 2008 survey and, $12.30 in the 2009 survey (figures are not adjusted for inflation). The average hourly wage for the 2004 arrivals increased steadily over time, from $8.01 in the 2005 survey to $12.30 in the 2009 survey.

There appears to be a positive relationship between English proficiency and average hourly wage at the time of the survey. From the FY 2009 survey, the overall hourly wage of employed refugees who spoke English well or fluently at the time of the survey was an average of $10.27, compared to $9.17 for refugees who did not speak English well, and $9.20 for refugees who did not speak English at all. Upon closer examination, refugees who spoke English well or fluently at the time of the survey accounted for 44 percent of the refugees who were paid $7.25 per hour or more, compared to 38 percent of refugees who did not speak English well, and 18 percent of refugees who did not speak English at all.

Table II-10 details the economic self-sufficiency of the five-year sample population. According to the FY 2009 survey, 57 percent of all refugee households in the U.S. achieved economic self-sufficiency, relying only on earnings for their needs. This is a decrease from the FY 2007 and 2008 surveys, when 65 percent and 66 percent, respectively, of respondents were self-sufficient, and is significantly lower than the self-sufficiency rates reported in FY 2004 (71 percent) and FY 2005 (69 percent). An additional 25 percent (up from 20 percent in the FY 2008 survey) had achieved partial independence, with household income a mix of earnings and public assistance. For another 14 percent of refugee households, however, cash income in 2009

consisted entirely of public assistance. The FY 2009 survey findings regarding the Public Assistance Only category reflect an increase from the FY 2005 survey (nine percent), FY 2006 survey (11 percent), and FY 2007 survey (10 percent).

Hourly wages, homeownership, and self-sufficiency for the most recent six surveys also are outlined in Table II-10. Overall, seven percent of refugees interviewed in the FY 2009 survey reported homeownership, down substantially lower from 17 percent in FY 2006 and 16 percent in FY 2007. Homeownership appears to increase with the length of stay in the United States; more than a tenth (12 percent) of the refugee respondents who entered the United States in FY 2004 reported homeownership (Table II-9), compared with four percent of FY 2009 arrivals and six percent of FY 2008 arrivals.

Table II-11 details several types of household characteristics by type of income. Households in the FY 2009 survey receiving only public assistance average 3.79 members and no wage earners, while those with a mix of earnings and assistance income average 4.87 members and 1.39 wage earners. Households that receive no public assistance generally contained 1.53 wage-earners. It is noteworthy that the Public Assistance Only category had the smallest percentage of households with children under the age of six (27 percent, compared with 34 percent for the earnings only households). There appears to be a negative correlation between the number of households with children and the number of households utilizing public assistance only. This negative correlation may be due to the high proportion of Public Assistance Only households that consist of aged refugees receiving Supplemental Security Income. Public assistance was defined as those receiving refugee cash assistance, TANF or SSI.

Only 17 percent of these households in the FY 2009 survey contained one or more persons fluent in English. In contrast, about 35 percent of households with a mix of earnings and assistance reported at least one fluent English speaker. Approximately 19 percent of households that lived on their earnings only reported at least one fluent English speaker. Again, the relationship between English language proficiency and income seems to suggest that refugees are more likely to be self-sufficient when they are proficient in English.

**TABLE II-10 – Average Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Public Assistance by Survey Year**

| Year of Survey | Average Hourly Wages of Employed | Own Home or Apt. | Rent Home or Apt. | Public Assistance Only | Public Assistance and Earnings | Earnings Only |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **2009** | $9.7 | 7.0% | 87.7% | 13.5% | 24.8% | 56.6% |
| **2008** | 9.9 | 11.7 | 85.7 | 8.7 | 20.1 | 66.3 |
| **2007** | 9.3 | 15.5 | 82.9 | 10.1 | 21.8 | 64.5 |
| **2006** | 9.1 | 17.3 | 78.0 | 10.7 | 23.1 | 62.0 |
| **2005** | 8.8 | 20.2 | 78.4 | 9.0 | 17.9 | 68.5 |
| **2004** | 8.9 | 17.4 | 79.4 | 7.4 | 18.2 | 71.0 |

**Note:** As of December 2009, December 2008, December 2007, October 2006, October 2005, October 2004. Earnings figures are not adjusted for inflation. Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, and 2004 surveys.

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

| Household Characteristics | Public Assistance Only | Both Public Assistance and Earnings | Earnings Only | Total Sample |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Household Size | 3.79 | 4.87 | 4.29 | 4.30 |
| Average Number of wage earners per household* | 0.0 | 1.39 | 1.53 | 1.21 |
| **Percent of households with at least one member:** | | | | |
| Under the age of 6 | 27.4% | 34.8% | 34.1% | 32.8% |
| Under the age of 16 | 54.0 | 66.1 | 63.2 | 62.1 |
| Fluent English Speaker ** | 20.0 | 35.1 | 18.8 | 22.5 |

*Data refer to refugee households of refugees who arrived in the years 2004-2009. Refugee households with neither earnings nor assistance are excluded. ** English fluency at time of the survey.

## Medical Coverage

Overall, 19 percent of adult refugees in the FY 2009 survey lacked medical coverage of any kind throughout the year preceding the survey (Table II-12). This is down slightly from 23 percent in the FY 2008 survey. Lack of medical coverage varied widely among the six refugee groups, with six percent of Middle Eastern refugee respondents reporting no medical coverage at any point in the past 12 months, compared with 51 percent of the respondents from Latin America reporting no medical coverage during the same period of time.

The FY 2009 survey revealed that only nine percent of refugee families had obtained medical coverage through an employer, a decrease from the rate found in the FY 2008 survey (20 percent). This continues a trend which has seen employment-related coverage decrease dramatically by more than half over the past five years, from 22 percent in the FY 2002 survey (this had dropped dramatically to 11 percent in the FY 2006 survey). Refugees in the FY 2009 survey from the former Soviet Union were the most likely to have medical coverage through employment (18 percent), followed by Latin American refugees (14 percent), refugees from Africa (11 percent), refugees from East Asia (five percent), and Middle East refugees (three percent). Interestingly, though the EPRs for the various groups varied from 29 percent (Middle East) to 66 percent (Latin America), the percentage of refugees receiving health coverage through an employer did not vary much (with the exception of those from East Asia, who had a lower rate of coverage despite an EPR close to the mean for the whole respondent population).

Medical coverage through Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance continues to increase. Public medical coverage of refugees increased from 31 to 58 percent between FY 2004 and FY 2009, with a slight drop to 39 percent in the FY 2007 survey. Medical coverage through Medicaid or RMA varied widely between refugee groups. Coverage was highest for refugees from the Middle

East (83 percent), East Asia (72 percent), Africa (54 percent), and the former Soviet Union (45 percent), and lowest for Latin America (25 percent). In general, medical coverage through employment appeared to increase with time in the U.S., and medical coverage through government aid programs declines with time in the U.S. This is illustrated by the FY 2009 survey (see Table II-12), where the rate of coverage through an employer increased from one percent for FY 2009 arrivals to 17 percent for FY 2004 arrivals.

While FY 2009 arrivals reported a very high utilization rate for Medicaid and RMA in their first year (77 percent), this rate declined steadily for refugees who arrived in previous years, with utilization declining to 45 percent for FY 2004 arrivals demonstrating greater reliance on employer based coverage for those in the country for a longer period of time. Only eight percent of the most recent (2009) arrivals reported no coverage of any type during the past year; the majority of arrivals had access to coverage due to their eligibility for the Medicaid and Refugee Medical Assistance programs which cover almost all refugees during the early months after arrival. Eligibility for refugee medical assistance is not available for long, however, and the number of individuals not covered quickly rises as refugees exhaust their eligibility and begin employment, often without medical benefits. In the FY 2009 survey, the number of refugees without coverage exceeded 30 percent for groups arriving in 2007 and earlier years.

**TABLE II-12 – Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups and for Year of Arrival: FY 2009 Survey**

| Source of Medical Coverage | Africa | Eastern Europe | Latin America | Middle East | East Asia | Former Soviet Union | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No Medical Coverage in any of past 12 months | 12.2% | n/a* | 50.6% | 5.7% | 6.9% | 28.3% | 19.2% |
| Medical Coverage through employer | 11.3 | n/a | 14.0 | 2.5 | 4.9 | 18.1 | 9.2 |
| Medicaid or RMA | 54.4 | n/a | 24.5 | 82.7 | 72.4 | 45.1 | 57.7 |
| **Source of Medical Coverage by Year of Arrival** | **2009** | **2008** | **2007** | **2006** | **2005** | **2004** | **All** |
| No Medical Coverage in any of the past 12 months | 7.6% | 8.2% | 30.3 % | 41.0% | 27.1% | 24.2% | 19.2% |
| Medical Coverage through Employer | 0.7 | 2.5 | 13.1 | 11.3 | 22.0 | 17.0 | 9.2 |
| Medicaid or RMA | 76.6 | 77.7 | 32.2 | 30.3 | 43.6 | 45.2 | 57.7 |

**Note:** As of December 2008. Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2003-2008.

| TABLE II-13 – Source of Medical Coverage for Selected Refugee Groups by Year of Survey | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Year of Survey** | **Africa** | **Eastern Europe** | **Latin America** | **Middle East** | **East Asia** | **Former Soviet Union** | **All** |
| **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 |
| 2006 Survey | 16.9 | 7.3 | 33.5 | 15.6 | 18.9 | 13.2 | 20.4 |
| 2005 Survey | 16.6 | 12.8 | 35.0 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 16.4 | 21.5 |
| 2004 Survey | 11.8 | 17.3 | 40.4 | 21.3 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 17.9 |
| **Medical Coverage Through Employer** | | | | | | | |
| 2009 Survey | 11.3% | n/a | 14.0% | 2.5% | 4.9% | 18.1% | 9.2% |
| 2008 Survey | 21.8 | n/a | 21.5 | 16.6 | 12.2 | 21.0 | 20.2 |
| 2007 Survey | 21.6 | 64.2 | 31.0 | 23.4 | 14.8 | 22.1 | 24.6 |
| 2006 Survey | 22.7 | 33.3 | 22.4 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 20.4 | 21.1 |
| 2005 Survey | 23.2 | 50.1 | 20.8 | 10.1 | 16.0 | 17.2 | 21.5 |
| 2004 Survey | 46.5 | 56.6 | 15.1 | 18.1 | 43.7 | 13.5 | 33.1 |
| **Medicaid or RMA** | | | | | | | |
| 2009 Survey | 54.4% | n/a | 24.5% | 82.7% | 72.4% | 45.1% | 57.7% |
| 2008 Survey | 50.9 | n/a | 22.6 | 60.9 | 52.6 | 43.3 | 44.2 |
| 2007 Survey | 51.7 | 26.3 | 23.6 | 46.8 | 36.4 | 40.9 | 39.1 |
| 2006 Survey | 49.4 | 21.1 | 26.9 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 63.4 | 44.0 |
| 2005 Survey | 46.5 | 13.8 | 27.3 | 41.4 | 56.7 | 46.3 | 39.3 |
| 2004 Survey | 25.8 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 48.7 | 44.7 | 53.3 | 31.3 |

## Refugee Cash Assistance Utilization

As in previous years, cash assistance utilization varied considerably among refugee groups. Table II-14 presents cash assistance utilization data on the households of the six refugee groups formed from the FY 2009 survey respondents.

Use of non-cash assistance was generally higher than cash assistance, probably because Medicaid, SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program), and housing assistance programs, though available to cash assistance households, also are available more broadly to households without children. Almost three-quarters (70 percent) of the refugee households surveyed in FY 2009 reported receiving food stamps in the previous 12 months, and 58 percent accessed Medicaid or RMA (up from 44 in the FY 2008 survey). Food stamp utilization was lowest among the Latin American respondents (40 percent) but was consistently higher for other groups, with the highest utilization rates for Middle Eastern refugees (93 percent), refugees from East Asia (85 percent), African refugees (77 percent), and refugees from the former Soviet Union (65 percent).

In the FY 2009 survey, 32 percent of refugee households reported that they received housing

assistance, up from the FY 2008 survey but significantly higher than surveys prior to FY 2006. Housing assistance for refugee groups varied dramatically by group—as low as 12 percent for Middle Eastern Refugees and as high as 64 percent for refugees from the former Soviet Union. Other groups of respondents averaged use of housing assistance of between 25 and 36 percent.

Table II-14 also reveals that 38 percent of refugee households surveyed in FY 2009 had received some kind of cash assistance in at least one of the previous 12 months (up from 29 in the FY 2008 survey and 32 percent in the FY 2007 survey). Overall, receipt of any cash assistance was highest for FY 2009 survey respondents from the Middle East (84 percent), Africa (37 percent), East Asia (36 percent), and the former Soviet Union (25 percent), and lowest for Latin America (18 percent).[7]

About eight percent of all refugee households had received TANF in the 12 months prior to the FY 2009 survey, slightly higher than the seven and a half percent rate reported in the FY 2008 survey. Utilization of TANF ranged from 11 percent for refugees from Africa to a low three percent for refugees from the former Soviet Union.[8] Almost 14 percent of sampled households received RCA in 2009, up from nine in the 2008 survey. The RCA participation rate ranged from a low of two percent for respondents from the former Soviet Union to a high of 39 percent for those from the Middle East.

Just fewer than 13 percent of the refugee households surveyed had at least one household member who had received Supplemental Security Income (SSI) in the 12 months prior to the survey, which is similar to that of FY 2008 and 10 points lower than FY 1998, probably due to the decrease in arrivals from the former Soviet Union. Utilization of SSI varies largely in relation to the number of refugees over age 65, and refugee families from the former Soviet Union have historically included aged and retired household members who are eligible for SSI.

Refugee households surveyed in FY 2009 from the Middle East (22 percent) and the former Soviet Union (17 percent) were found to utilize SSI most often. In the FY 2009 survey, four percent of the refugees who came from Middle East in the past five years were aged 65 or over, compared with three percent of the refugees from the former Soviet Union, three percent from Latin America, three percent from Africa and three percent from Southeast Asia. Here the sample size of Eastern European refugees is too small to generate a comparative percentage. The median age for the six refugee groups (16 years of age and older) ranged from a low of 29 years for Africa to 38 years for Latin America.

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

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

General Assistance (GA, also called General Relief or Home Relief in some states) is a form of cash assistance funded entirely with state or local funds. It generally provides assistance to single persons, childless couples, and families with children that are not eligible for TANF. In general, reported use of this type of assistance was very low. The FY 2009 survey reported that about eight percent of refugee households received some form of GA during the past twelve months. Refugees from the Middle East showed the highest utilization rate (26 percent) followed by those from Africa (four percent). A very small number of refugees from Latin America did utilize this type of assistance at all.

The relationship between employment (Table II-4) and receipt of welfare (cash assistance, Table II-14) varied across refugee groups. Refugees from Latin America showed very low welfare utilization and fairly high EPR (18 percent vs. 66 percent). Other groups had EPRs between 29 and 55 percent, and their use of assistance ranged from 25 percent to 84 percent.

**TABLE II-14 – Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups: FY 2009 Survey**

| Type of Public Assistance | **Africa** | **Eastern Europe** | **Latin America** | **Middle East** | **East Asia** | **Former Soviet Union** | **All** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Cash Assistance** | | | | | | | |
| Any Type of Cash Assistance | 37.0% | n/a* | 18.1% | 84.0% | 35.8% | 24.8% | 38.3% |
| AFDC/TANF | 10.9 | n/a | 8.9 | 10.6 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 8.4 |
| RCA | 10.9 | n/a | 7.3 | 38.7 | 10.2 | 2.0 | 13.5 |
| SSI | 13.0 | n/a | 2.1 | 21.8 | 15.7 | 17.2 | 12.7 |
| General Assistance | 4.4 | n/a | 0.4 | 26.4 | 6.1 | 2.8 | 7.4 |
| **Non-cash Assistance** | | | | | | | |
| Medicaid or RMA | 54.4 | n/a | 24.5 | 82.7 | 72.4 | 45.1 | 57.7 |
| SNAP (Food Stamps) | 76.5 | n/a | 40.1 | 93.1 | 85.3 | 64.5 | 70.2 |
| Housing | 31.0 | n/a | 36.3 | 11.9 | 25.4 | 63.9 | 31.6 |

**Note:** Data refers to refugee households in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the years 2004-2009. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 and over. All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. Many households receive more than one type of assistance.

**TABLE II-15 – Public Assistance Utilization of Selected Refugee Groups by Year of Survey: FY 2009 Survey**

| Year Survey Administered | Africa | Eastern Europe | Latin America | Middle East | East Asia | Former Soviet Union | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Any Type of Cash Assistance** | | | | | | | |
| 2009 Survey | 37.0% | n/a* | 18.1% | 84.0% | 35.8% | 24.8% | 38.3% |
| 2008 Survey | 30.3 | n/a | 16.8 | 45.1 | 36.3 | 29.8 | 28.8 |
| 2007 Survey | 29.0 | 28.2 | 22.1 | 47.8 | 59.4 | 36.2 | 31.9 |
| 2006 Survey | 24.4 | 19.1 | 26.9 | 50.1 | 53.1 | 46.7 | 33.7 |
| 2005 Survey | 22.1 | 18.9 | 16.0 | 44.1 | 34.7 | 41.8 | 26.8 |
| 2004 Survey | 25.5 | 16.8 | 8.4 | 48.7 | 26.5 | 44.1 | 25.6 |
| **Medicaid or RMA** | | | | | | | |
| 2009 Survey | 54.4% | n/a | 24.5% | 82.7% | 72.4% | 45.1% | 57.7% |
| 2008 Survey | 50.9 | n/a | 22.6 | 60.9 | 52.6 | 43.3 | 44.2 |
| 2007 Survey | 51.7 | 26.3 | 23.6 | 46.8 | 36.4 | 40.9 | 39.1 |
| 2006 Survey | 49.4 | 21.1 | 26.9 | 47.9 | 52.1 | 63.4 | 44.0 |
| 2005 Survey | 46.5 | 13.8 | 27.3 | 41.4 | 56.7 | 46.3 | 39.3 |
| 2004 Survey | 25.8 | 17.4 | 19.2 | 48.7 | 44.7 | 53.3 | 31.3 |
| **Food Stamps** | | | | | | | |
| 2009 Survey | 76.5% | n/a | 40.1% | 93.1% | 85.3% | 64.5% | 70.2% |
| 2008 Survey | 56.1 | n/a | 33.2 | 60.7 | 52.3 | 59.6 | 50.4 |
| 2007 Survey | 57.5 | 18.4 | 37.1 | 34.8 | 60.9 | 58.1 | 49.3 |
| 2006 Survey | 55.7 | 14.7 | 48.3 | 56.0 | 78.5 | 61.1 | 54.9 |
| 2005 Survey | 60.7 | 25.4 | 45.2 | 53.5 | 65.6 | 58.8 | 52.7 |
| 2004 Survey | 39.6 | 19.4 | 32.9 | 51.0 | 56.2 | 61.0 | 40.6 |
| **Public Housing** | | | | | | | |
| 2009 Survey | 31.0% | n/a | 36.3% | 11.9% | 25.4% | 63.9% | 31.6% |
| 2008 Survey | 38.8 | n/a | 8.6 | 29.6 | 21.6 | 21.4 | 24.4 |
| 2007 Survey | 38.4 | 27.7 | 4.5 | 56.8 | 33.1 | 25.1 | 25.0 |
| 2006 Survey | 24.9 | 25.0 | 10.8 | 20.6 | 25.2 | 25.3 | 20.5 |
| 2005 Survey | 15.7 | 2.2 | 6.6 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 16.3 | 11.4 |
| 2004 Survey | 26.6 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 16.6 | 5.5 | 11.9 | 12.3 |
| 2003 Survey | 24.8 | 6.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 51.6 | 27.5 | 14.9 |

**Note:** Data refer to refugee households in the five-year sample population consisting of Amerasians, Entrants, and Refugees of all nationalities who were interviewed as a part of the 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, and 2004 surveys. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 and over. All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. Many households received more than one type of assistance. *The number of cases is too small to generate valid estimates.

## Employment and Cash Assistance Utilization Rates by State

The FY 2009 survey also reported welfare utilization and employment rate by state of residence. Table II-16 shows the EPR and utilization rates for various types of welfare for the top ten states with the largest number of refugees, as well as the nation as a whole. Table II-16 presents data on the number of individual refugees who resettled in each of the ten states, the EPR of refugees in the survey sample, and the reported welfare utilization by surveyed households. The EPR was generally high where cash assistance utilization was low and vice versa. Specifically, in states with

a high refugee employment rate like Florida (65 percent), Texas (52 percent), and North Carolina (58 percent) cash assistance utilization among refugee households was low, at 18, 19, and 33 percent, respectively.

However, some states showed a high EPR and a high rate of cash assistance utilization. Pennsylvania (53 percent) had not only a relatively high EPR, but also relatively high assistance utilization rate – 46 percent (10 points higher than the utilization rate in Pennsylvania in the FY 2008 survey of 36 percent). Washington had a similar trend, with EPR of 49 percent and utilization rate of 41 percent.

Washington, California, New York and Pennsylvania showed the highest proportion of TANF utilization (18, 12, and 8 percent, respectively). Georgia (26 percent), North Carolina (22 percent), and California (21 percent) showed the highest rate of RCA utilization.

Pennsylvania, followed by Georgia, New York, and California, showed the highest rate of SSI utilization (27, 25, and 19 percent, respectively). Reported use of General Assistance was generally low, with the exception of California (38 percent) followed by Minnesota (nine percent). The variations amongst states can be attributed to many factors including the health of the overall labor market, family make-up, age and general skill level of the arriving refugee populations.

**TABLE II-16 – Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and Welfare Receipt for Top Ten States: FY 2009 Survey**

**Percent of Individuals (vs. Households) on Welfare**

| State | Arrivals* Indiv. | EPR Individuals | AFDC/ TANF Households | RCA Households | SSI Households | GA Households | Total** Households |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Florida** | (557) | 64.8% | 7.5% | 8.4% | 3.0% | 0.5% | 18.0 % |
| **California** | (390) | 29.5 | 12.4 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 37.5 | 80.3 |
| **Texas** | (224) | 52.0 | 4.7 | 11.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 18.9 |
| **Washington** | (220) | 49.4 | 17.8 | 4.0 | 16.0 | 3.5 | 41.2 |
| **New York** | (182) | 40.2 | 8.2 | 4.5 | 19.3 | 4.6 | 34.5 |
| **Arizona** | (160) | 30.7 | 6.6 | 15.3 | 17.3 | 8.6 | 39.2 |
| **Pennsylvania** | (137) | 53.3 | 8.7 | 6.1 | 27.3 | 7.0 | 46.1 |
| **Minnesota** | (131) | 45.6 | 0.4 | 7.6 | 12.1 | 9.1 | 28.3 |
| **N. Carolina** | (124) | 57.6 | 3.7 | 22.4 | 14.1 | 0.0 | 33.2 |
| **Georgia** | (108) | 43.8 | 3.3 | 26.1 | 25.4 | 0.0 | 51.5 |
| **Other States** | (1,236) | 44.0 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 15.0 | 5.2 | 42.4 |
| **All States** | (3,468) | 47.1 | 8.4 | 13.5 | 12.7 | 7.4 | 38.3 |

*The State arrival figures are weighted sample total of individuals for the 2009 survey.
**The column totals represent percent of individual households who received any combination of AFDC, RCA, SSI and/or GA.

**Note:** As of December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Welfare utilization refers to receipt of public assistance in at least one of the past twelve months. The listed utilization rate for each type of public assistance is in terms of individual households in which one or more persons (including minor children received such aid in the five-year sample population residing in that State. **Because some refugees have difficulty distinguishing between GA and AFDC/TANF, some GA utilization may reflect AFDC/TANF utilization.** For data on welfare utilization by household, see Table 14. 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.

## Conclusion

In summary, findings from ORR's FY 2009 survey indicate that refugees faced difficulties attaining self-sufficiency following arrival in the United States due to the economic downturn. In previous years, ORR reported that the data appeared to describe a process where refugees readily accepted entry level employment and moved relatively quickly toward economic self-sufficiency in their new country. Data also showed continued progress of most refugee households toward self-sufficiency, tied to factors such as education, English proficiency, and such characteristics as age at time of arrival and family support. Until FY 2005, surveys seemed to describe a consistent process of advancement, slow at first, and halting for some, but sustained, nevertheless, toward integration with the American mainstream.

The FY 2009 survey data indicate that this type of integration and success continues to a great extent, which is particularly impressive given the highest level of unemployment in decades. As in the FY 2007 and FY 2008 surveys, general labor force participation was moderate, while welfare utilization was relatively high (particularly among certain groups). The FY 2009 survey indicates that the educational achievement of the five-year population prior to arrival in the U.S. remains low, though there was a slightly greater percentage that had finished high school or a college degree upon arrival, at least compared to the FY 2008 survey. A small proportion of arriving refugees in the survey spoke English fluently upon arrival and a much higher proportion spoke no English at all. This has translated into lower labor force participation, as measured by the employment rate, which has retreated from 63 percent in the FY 2004 survey to 47 percent in the FY 2009 survey (a continued drop from 56 percent in the FY 2008 survey). There was one positive sign, however: the proportion who spoke no English at the time of the 2009 survey (29 percent) declined significantly since the FY 2008 survey (40 percent).

Also, the wages earned by refugees surveyed reported only a slight decline this year from the previous year ($9.90). This year the average wage of the refugees surveyed ($9.70) was about seven percent higher than the FY 2006 survey average wage. The average wage does remain very low, however, especially compared to the average wage for the overall U.S. population, which was $18.62 in December 2009.[9] Also of concern, is the decline in employer-related health benefits: five years ago, one-fifth of respondents could claim such coverage; in the FY 2009 survey, less than one-tenth could make that claim.

Even with all the barriers and obstacles detailed above, refugees are entering the work force at a fairly high rate and still have employment and labor force participation rates not dramatically lower than the general U.S. population (in fact, the labor force participation rate was almost identical in the FY 2009 survey). Though the employment rate of the current five-year population has retreated to 47 percent this year, it had never reached a level that high until the FY 1995 survey. Refugee food stamp utilization is high, but there is no evidence of sustained welfare dependency developing among arriving refugee groups. The longer refugees in the survey sample were in the U.S., the lower their use of public assistance. Each survey since the inception of the program has documented that refugee family economic adjustment improves the longer a family lives in the U.S., and we expect this trend to continue in the future.

[9] Average hourly wage of production and non-supervisory workers on private non-farm payrolls. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

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

For the 2009 survey, a total of 1,489 households were successfully contacted and interviewed, which yielded an overall response rate of 59.6 percent, an increase over the 2008 survey response rate of 50.3 percent (total households interviewed includes the special Iraqi population, 1,144 without the Iraqi population). Refugees included in the 2009 survey sample who had not yet resided in the U.S. for five years were contacted again for re-interview along with a new sample of refugees, Amerasians, and entrants who had arrived between May 1, 2008 and April 30, 2009. Of the 997 re-interview households (those that had been surveyed in prior surveys) in the 2009 sample, 748 were contacted and interviewed, and 27 were contacted but refused to be interviewed (a response rate of 75 percent for re-interview households). The remaining 222 re-interview households could not be traced in time to be interviewed. Of the 832 (number excludes the special Iraqi population) new sample households, 396 were contacted and interviewed, another 2 were contacted, but refused to cooperate, and the remaining 434 could not be traced in time to be interviewed even after the replacement households were used (a response rate of 45 percent for new sample households). The resulting responses were then weighted according to year of entry and ethnic category.

Of the 222 re-interview households that could not be traced in time to be interviewed, 133 had wrong or disconnected phone numbers and one had moved back to their native country. We did not receive any reports of deceased refugees. The corresponding households were thus treated as out of scope and excluded from the denominator in calculating the response rate. Of the 434 new interview households that could not be traced in time to be interviewed, 382 households had wrong or disconnected phone numbers. No telephone numbers could be found for the remaining households due to limited background even after the replacement households were used.

# III. IRAQI RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) is an inter-agency effort involving a number of governmental and non-governmental partners, both overseas and domestically, whose mission is to resettle refugees in the United States. The U.S. Department of State's (DOS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) has overall management responsibility for the USRAP and has the lead in proposing admissions numbers and processing priorities. Part of the humanitarian mission of the USRAP is to provide resettlement opportunities to especially vulnerable Iraqi refugees. Since large-scale Iraqi refugee processing was announced in February 2007, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and DOS have worked cooperatively to increase the number of Iraqi refugees admitted to the United States. The number of refugees that have arrived in the US since these efforts began in FY 2007 through FY 2009 is 34,269.*

## Economic Adjustment

In FY 2009, ORR completed its first 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 household income, housing, and welfare utilization data.

To evaluate the economic progress of this subset of refugees, ORR used several measures of employment effort frequently used by economists. The first group of measures relates to employment status in the week before the survey and includes the employment-to-population ratio (EPR), the labor force participation rate, and the unemployment rate. In addition, data on work experience over the past year and typical number of hours worked per week were analyzed, as well as reasons for not working. Data also are presented 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 employment rate (EPR) as of December 2009 for Iraqi refugee survey respondents age 16 and over.[10] The survey found that the overall EPR for the Iraqi refugees in the FY 2009 survey was 30 percent (42 percent for males and 19 percent for females).

Table III-1 also contains data on labor force participation (LFP) rate for refugees age 16 and over. This rate is closely related to the employment rate, except it includes individuals looking for work as well as those currently employed. In December 2009, the overall labor force participation rate for the Iraqi cohort (56 percent was twenty five percentage points higher than their employment rate (30 percent). This overall LFP rate is nine points lower than that of the overall refugee population (65 percent), and 10 points lower than non-refugee U.S. population (65 percent). This relatively

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

[10] All statistics presented in this section are from a sample of 345 Iraqi refugees interviewed in the 2009 survey, who were part of a group of 652 Iraqi refugees sampled from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System in 2009 (see Iraqi Survey Technical Note). The discussion of the economic adjustment of this population is therefore based on a half of the number of individuals (response rate of 52.9 percent) and may not be generalizable to the whole population of Iraqi refugees resettled between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009 (even after statistical adjustment to account for selection bias in the response rate).

high LFP indicates that a substantial portion of Iraqi arrivals are not working but are looking for work.[11]

The overall unemployment rate for the Iraqi respondent group was 46 percent in this year's survey., There also was a large (15 point) gender difference in the Iraqi refugee group: the males had an unemployment rate of 40 percent, compared to 55 percent for females.

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

**Table III-1 – Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Gender: FY 2009 Survey (Based on Refugees Age 16 and Older)**

| | Employment Rate (EPR) | | | Labor Force Participation Rate | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female |
| **Iraqi** | 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 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived in the years 2007-2009.
*Insufficient data.
+ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Series Reports. Series ID: EPR - LNS12300000, LNS12300001, LNS12300002; LFPR -LNS11300000, LNS11300001, LNS11300002; UR - LNS14000000, LNS14000001, LNS14000002

Table III-2 shows that 34 percent of the Iraqi cohort had worked at some point in the previous year in the U.S., approximately one third (33 percent) of which had a full-time job. About seven percent of the adult Iraqi population in the FY 2009 survey claimed to have worked at least 50 weeks during the previous year. The average number of weeks Iraqi respondents worked was 25 weeks, almost 13 fewer weeks of employment compared to other refugees who worked an average of 38 weeks in FY 2009. Table III-3 further demonstrates the gender gap in the Iraqi cohort across the four employment measures such as EPR, LFP, and employment at any point since coming to the U.S., and unemployment rate. While two-fifths (42 percent) of Iraqi males in the FY 2009 survey had worked at any point since arrival in the U.S., only about a one-fifth (19 percent) of Iraqi females had done so.

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

**Table III-2 Work Experience of Adult Iraqi Refugees: FY 2009 Survey**

| | Number | Percent Distribution |
|---|---|---|
| Total Refugees 16 years and older | 1907 | 100.0 |
| Worked* | 643 | 33.7 |
| 50-52 weeks | 131 | 6.9 |
| Full-time | 213 | 33.1** |
| Average weeks worked | 25.1 | |

***Refugees who worked in the year prior to the survey.**
****Among refugees who worked in the previous year.**
As of December 2009.

**TABLE III-3 – Employment Status of Iraqi Refugees by Gender: FY 2009 Survey**

| Employment Measure | All |
|---|---|
| Employment Rate (EPR) | 29.8% |
| -Males | 42.3 |
| -Females | 18.8 |
| Worked at any point since arrival | 34.8 |
| -Males | 49.1 |
| -Females | 22.2 |
| Labor Force Participation Rate | 55.7 |
| -Males | 70.9 |
| -Females | 42.2 |
| Unemployment Rate | 46.4 |
| -Males | 40.2 |
| -Females | 55.4 |

**Note**: As of December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived in the years 2007-2009.

## Reasons for Not Looking for Work

The FY 2009 survey also asked the unemployed Iraqi refugee respondents aged 16 and older why they were not looking for employment (See Figure 6). Poor health accounted for the largest proportion (35 percent), followed very closely by attending school (32 percent). One-fourth of the Iraqi refugees cited childcare/family responsibility (24 percent), and one-fifth stated limited English (19 percent) contributed to not looking for employment. Age accounted for about 15 percent of cases, while only three percent reported an inability to find a job.

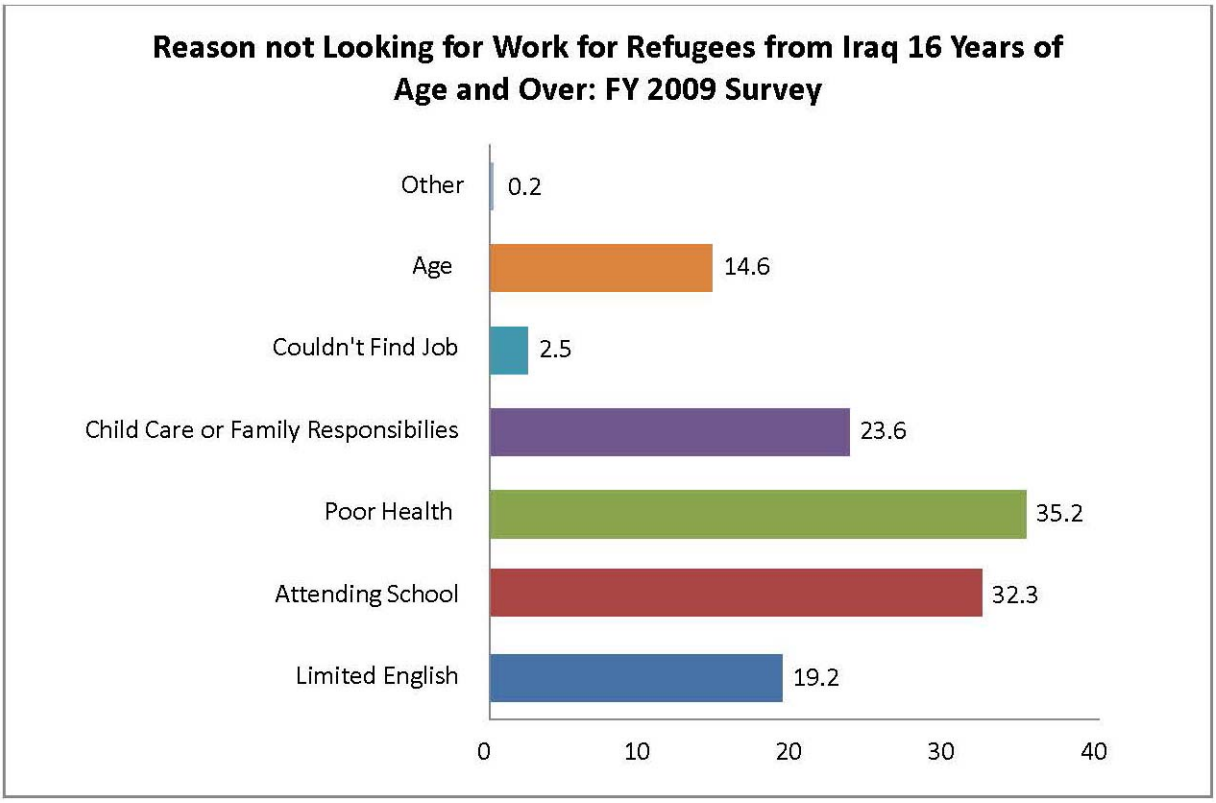



**Figure 6**. Reason not looking for Work for refugees from Iraq 16 years and over: FY 2009 Survey. (Chart note: Limited to refugees who did not work in previous year and are not looking for work at the time of the survey. * "Couldn't find job" represents response categories "Believes no work available" and "couldn't find job". Because respondents may choose more than one reason for not looking for work, the percentages for all responses total more than 100%.)

## Elapsed Time to First Job

How soon do Iraqi refugees find work after coming to the U.S.? As shown in Figure 7, the FY 2009 survey indicates that of those who have worked at all since coming to the U.S., (35 percent of the Iraqi refugees 16 years of age or older), five percent found work within one month of arrival, an additional 23 percent after two to three months, 29 percent within four to six months, (so that 56 percent of Iraqi respondents found jobs within 6 months of arrival), while another 37 percent took seven to 12 months and seven percent took more than a year.

## Factors Affecting Employment

Among the adult Iraqi refugees in the survey, the average number of years of education before coming to the U.S. was 11 years (refer to Table III-4). A large majority (89 percent) of the Iraqi refugees surveyed in FY 2009 had received some form of education prior to arrival in the U.S.[12] The largest percentage (26 percent) indicated that they had attended primary school, and a one quarter (25 percent) indicated having completed a secondary school education. One-fifth (20 percent) reported receiving a degree from a non-medical university and 14 percent of the Iraqi group had completed a course of study at a technical school. The smallest percentage 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. Approximately one-tenth (11 percent) of the Iraqi respondents who were surveyed in FY 2009 never had any formal education before coming to the U.S.

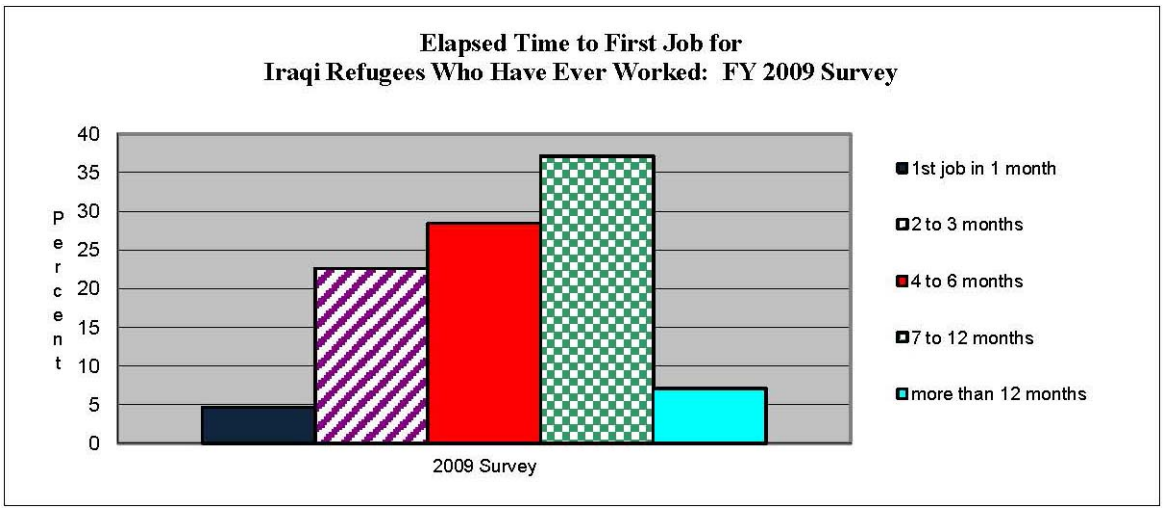



**Figure 7**. Elapsed Time to First Job for Iraqi Refugees who have ever worked

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

The FY 2009 survey shows (refer to Table III-4) that 18 percent of the Iraqi respondents had attended some kind of school in the U.S. since arrival, and 18 percent of them reported attending for a degree or certificate This rate is comparable to the 20 percent of other refugees who reported attending school in pursuit of a degree or certificate. Among those who were seeking a degree or certificate, five percent were enrolled to pursue a Bachelor's degree, three percent for an Associates degree, one percent for a Master's degree, and less than one percent for other degree types. Less than one percent reported having received the degree by the time of the interview.

The FY 2009 survey reveals that 35 percent of the Iraqi refugees sampled were not able to speak English at all when they arrived in the U.S. (refer to Table III-4), but this was reduced to 12 percent by the time of the survey interview. In the meantime, the proportion of those who could speak some English (not well) at the time of their arrival in the U.S. decreased slightly from 36 percent to 31 percent by the time they were surveyed. Similarly, the proportion of those who could speak English well or fluently significantly increased, almost doubling from 29 percent upon arrival in the U.S. to 56 percent by the time of the survey.

The ability to speak English appears to be one of the more important factors influencing the economic self-sufficiency of refugees (refer to Table III-5). Historically, most refugees improve their English language proficiency over time, and those who do not are the least likely to be employed. The survey found that the 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.

**TABLE III-4 – Education and English Proficiency Characteristics of Iraqi Refugees: FY 2009 Survey**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Average Years of Education before U.S.** | 11.2 |
| **Highest Degree before U.S.** | |
| None | 11.2% |
| Primary School | 26.0 |
| Training in Refugee Camp | 1.0 |
| Technical School | 14.2 |
| Secondary School (or High School) | 24.7 |
| University Degree (Other than Medical) | 20.1 |
| Medical Degree | 2.1 |
| Other | 0.4 |
| **Attended School/University (since U.S.)** | 18.0% |
| **Attendance School/University (since U.S.) for degree/certificate** | 17.6% |

| | |
|---|---|
| High School | 9.0% |
| Associates Degree | 2.5 |
| Bachelor's Degree | 4.6 |
| Master's/Doctorate | 0.8 |
| Professional Degree | 0.4 |
| Other | 0.1 |
| **Degree Received** | 0.2% |
| **English at Time of Arrival** | |
| Percent Speaking no English | 34.6% |
| Percent Not Speaking English Well | 35.6 |
| Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently | 29.3 |
| **English at Time of Survey** | |
| Percent Speaking no English | 12.3% |
| Percent Not Speaking English Well | 31.2 |
| Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently | 56.3 |

**Note:** Data refer to Iraqi Refugees 16 and older. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics. Professional degree refers to a law degree or medical degree.

The employment rate of respondents who spoke no English at the time of arrival was 20 percent, compared to 25 percent among those who did not speak English well, a gap of 5 percent. By the time of the FY 2009 survey interview, this gap increased to seven points (15 percent EPR for those who spoke no English versus 22 percent for those who do not speak English well).

However, it must be noted that other variables than language fluency, particularly the declining U.S. economy, may have impacted the change in EPR of Iraqi refugees who were familiar with and fluent in English as evidenced by the decreased employment in both groups. The EPR of those who did not speak English well at the time of arrival had decreased about three points by the time of survey (25 percent vs. 22 percent). The EPR of those who spoke English well at the time of the arrival was almost half and had decreased to little more than a third (47 percent vs. 37 percent) at the time of the survey.

**Table III-5 – Iraqi Refugees' English Proficiency and Associated EPR: FY 2009 Survey**

| Percent Speaking No English (EPR) | Percent Not Speaking English Well (EPR) | Percent Speaking English Well or Fluently (EPR) |
|---|---|---|
| **At the time of arrival** | | |
| 34.6 (20.2) | 35.6 (25.2) | 29.3 (47.3) |
| **At the time of survey** | | |
| 12.3 (15.4) | 31.3 (22.0) | 56.4 (37.4) |

**Note:** As of December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived mostly in the years 2007-2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

In light of the importance of English for self-sufficiency, Iraqi respondents have made significant efforts to learn English (Table III-6). During the 12 months prior to the survey, almost half (46 percent) of the adult Iraqi refugees in the sample attended English Language Training (ELT) outside of high school. This rate is more than ten points higher than the proportion of other refugees who attended ELT outside of high school in the previous year (34 percent). One-tenth (11 percent) attended ELT inside a high school, a slightly higher percentage than other refugees (eight percent). For the same period, the proportion of refugees who attended job-training classes since arrival (one percent) lagged far behind those in ELT.

About 37 percent of the adult Iraqi refugees were currently attending language instruction at the time of the survey, either through high school curriculum (11 percent) or through other types of language class (27 percent) at the time of the survey. This rate is again somewhat higher when compared to the proportion of other refugees who reported currently attending language instruction at the time of survey, 29 percent overall (eight percent inside high school and 21 percent outside of high school).

**TABLE III-6 – Service Utilization by Iraqi Refugees: FY 2009 Survey**

| Type of Service Utilization | Percent |
|---|---|
| ELT since arrival Inside High School | 10.6% |
| ELT since arrival Outside of High School | 46.2 |
| Job training since arrival | 1.0 |
| Currently attending ELT Inside High School | 10.6 |
| Currently attending ELT Outside of High School | 26.5 |

**Note:** Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived mostly in the years 2007-2009. In order that English language training (ELT) not be confused with English high school instruction, statistics for both populations are given.

## Earnings and Utilization of Public Assistance

Table III-7 details the economic self-sufficiency of Iraqi refugees in FY 2009. According to the FY 2009 survey, the average hourly wage of Iraqi refugees was $8.80. About 13 percent of Iraqi households surveyed had achieved economic self-sufficiency, and an additional 55 percent had achieved partial independence, with household income a mix of earnings and public assistance. However, nearly a one-third (31 percent) of the Iraqi households surveyed were sustained entirely by public assistance, more than two times than the average of other refugee groups (14 percent).

**TABLE III-7 – Iraqi Refugees' Hourly Wages, Home Ownership, and Self-Sufficiency: FY 2009 Survey**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hourly Wages of Employed- Current Job** | $8.80 |
| **Own Home or Apartment** | 0.9% |
| **Rent Home or Apartment** | 98.0 |
| **Cash Assistance Only** | 31.0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Both Cash Assistance and Earnings** | 55.1 |
| **Earnings Only** | 12.5 |

**Note:** Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived mostly in the years 2007-2009. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

Table III-8 presents several household characteristics by type of income. Households in the FY 2009 survey sustained by only public assistance average about four members with no wage earners. Households that have a mix of earnings and public assistance income average almost five household members and 1.27 wage earners. Households that were independent of public assistance averaged almost five members with 1.35 wage earners. The partially self-sufficient and self-sufficient households in the survey tended to be younger on average, as they had the highest rates both in the categories of having at least one member under the age of 16 (72 percent and 79 percent, respectively) and having at least one member under the age of six (34 percent and 35 percent, respectively).

**Table III-8 –Characteristics of Iraqi Refugee Households By Type of Income: FY 2009 Survey**

| Household Characteristics | Public Assistance Only | Both Public Assistance and Earnings | Earnings Only | Total Sample |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Average Household Size | 4.47 | 4.69 | 4.70 | 4.63 |
| Average Number of wage earners per household* | 0 | 1.27 | 1.35 | 0.87 |
| **Percent of households with at least one member:** | | | | |
| Under the age of 6 | 40.2% | 33.7% | 34.9% | 35.9% |
| Under the age of 16 | 69.2 | 71.6 | 79.1 | 71.9 |
| Fluent English Speaker** | 13.1 | 32.1 | 41.9 | 27.2 |

*Data refers to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived mostly in the years 2007-2009. Refugee households with neither earnings nor assistance are excluded.

** Data refer to those who speak English "very well" at time of the survey.

## Medical Coverage

Nine-tenths (89 percent) of the adult Iraqi refugees received medical coverage in the year prior to the survey. However, only two percent of them received medical coverage from either their own employers or employers of their family members. Most of the Iraqi refugees surveyed (89 percent) were under the coverage of Medicaid or RMA during the 12 months preceding the survey. Only four percent reported no medical coverage of any kind throughout the year (refer to Table III-9).

**Table III-9 – Source of Medical Coverage for Iraqi Refugees: FY 2009 Survey**

| Source of Medical Coverage | Percent |
|---|---|
| No Medical Coverage in Any of Past 12 Months | 4.1% |
| Medical Coverage Though Employer | 1.9 |
| Medicaid or RMA | 89.4 |

**Note:** As of December 2009. Data refer to refugees 16 and over in the sample population who arrived mostly in the years 2007-2009.

## Cash and Non-Cash Assistance Utilization[13]

Table III-10 presents cash and non-cash welfare utilization data on Iraqi refugees. Over 86 percent of the Iraqi households received cash assistance in the 12 months prior to the survey, two and a quarter times more than the 38 percent of other refugees surveyed in FY 2009 who received cash assistance. RCA was the major source of cash assistance (53 percent), followed by SSI (23 percent). Only a small group of Iraqi households surveyed reported receiving assistance from AFDC/TANF (two percent). Nearly all Iraqi households received different types of non-cash assistance in the previous year such as food stamps (95 percent) and a large majority received Medicaid or RMA (89 percent). A small percentage lived in public housing (six percent).

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

**TABLE III-10 – Public Assistance Utilization of Iraqi Refugees: FY 2009 Survey**

| Type of Assistance | Percent |
|---|---|
| **Cash Assistance** | |
| Any Type of Cash Assistance | 86.1% |
| AFDC/TANF | 2.0 |
| RCA | 52.8 |
| SSI | 23.2 |
| General Assistance | 25.5 |
| **Non-cash Assistance** | |
| Medicaid or RMA | 89.4% |
| Food Stamps | 95.1 |
| Public Housing | 6.1 |

**Note:** Data refers to refugees in the sample population who arrived mostly in the years 2007-2009. Medicaid and RMA data refer to adult refugees age 16 and over. All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. The percentages may not add up to 100 as one household could more than one type of assistance.

## Employment and Cash Assistance Utilization Rates by State

The FY 2009 survey also reported welfare utilization and employment rate by state of residence. Table III-11 shows the reported EPR and utilization rates for various types of assistance in the states where most of the Iraqi refugees in the special population were resettled. Almost half (49 percent) of the refugees in the special Iraqi population were settled in California (30 percent) and Michigan (19 percent). Another 21 percent of Iraqi refugees were settled in Illinois (six percent), Texas (six percent), Arizona (five percent), and Massachusetts (four percent). About nine percent of Iraqi refugees were settled in Virginia (three percent), Ohio (two percent), New York (two percent) and Washington state (two percent). The remaining 20 percent were settled in other states.

In the general refugee population, the assistance utilization tends to be low where the EPR is high and vice versa. A similar pattern was manifested among Iraqi refugees in the 2009 Survey. The overall EPR for the general refugee population was 47 percent and the assistance utilization rate was 38 percent. Overall, the EPR for the Iraqi refugees averaged 30 percent, while welfare utilization averaged 86 percent. Between the top two states, California had the lower EPR 20 percent) and highest assistance utilization rate (95 percent) for the Iraqi refugees. It was followed by Michigan

30 percent EPR vs. 85 percent assistance utilization. RCA (53 percent) was the main sources of cash assistance for the Iraqi refugees across all the states, followed by General Assistance (26 percent) and SSI (23 percent).

**TABLE III-11– Iraqi Refugees Employment-to-Population Ratio (EPR) and Assistance Receipt for Top Ten States: FY 2009 Survey**

| | | | Percent of Individuals (vs. Households) on Welfare | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State** | **Arrivals* Indiv.** | **EPR Indiv.** | **AFDC/ TANF Household** | **RCA Household** | **SSI Household** | **GA Household** | **Total** Household** |
| California | (879) | 19.7 % | 2.0% | 65.0 % | 32.0 % | 24.0 % | 95.0 % |
| Michigan | (577) | 29.9 | 0.0 | 49.3 | 21.1 | 31.0 | 84.5 |
| Illinois | (190) | 45.6 | 0.0 | 63.6 | 18.2 | 18.2 | 86.4 |
| Texas | (183) | 49.1 | 0.0 | 47.8 | 17.4 | 26.1 | 82.6 |
| Arizona | (143) | 26.2 | 0.0 | 38.9 | 27.8 | 33.3 | 83.3 |
| Massachusetts | (120) | 41.7 | 7.7 | 61.5 | 23.1 | 7.7 | 84.6 |
| Virginia | (97) | n/a | 18.2 | 27.3 | 27.3 | 0.0 | 72.7 |
| Ohio | (69) | 16.7 | 0.0 | 62.5 | 0.0 | 37.5 | 100 |
| New York | (57) | 22.2 | 0.0 | 60.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 80.0 |
| Washington | (55) | 41.2 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 100 |
| Other States | (598) | 34.0 | 2.9 | 42.6 | 16.2 | 26.5 | 76.5 |
| All States | (2967) | 29.8 | 2.0 | 52.8 | 23.2 | 25.5 | 86.1 |

*The State arrival figures are weighted sample total of individuals for the 2009 survey.
**The column totals represent percent of individual households who received any combination of AFDC, RCA, SSI and/or GA.

**Note:** As of December 2009. Not seasonally adjusted. Welfare utilization refers to receipt of public assistance in at least one of the past twelve months. The listed utilization rate for each type of public assistance is in terms of individual households in which one or more persons (including minor children received such aid in the five-year sample population residing in that State. **Because some refugees have difficulty distinguishing between GA and AFDC/TANF, some GA utilization may reflect AFDC/TANF utilization.** For data on welfare utilization by household, see Table 14. 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.

## Conclusion

Overall, the findings from ORR's FY 2009 survey of Iraqi refugees who arrived between FY 2007 and FY 2009 indicate that: Iraqi refugees utilize some public assistance programs at a higher rate than their counterparts in the general refugee population; fewer female Iraqi refugees participate in the labor force than their counterparts in the general refugee population and male Iraqi refugees; Iraqi refugees have more English-language ability upon arrival in the U.S. and at the time of the survey; and prior to arrival they tend to have completed higher levels of education than the general refugee population.

The cash assistance utilization rate for this group is more than twice the rate for the general refugee population (86 percent vs. 38 percent). The use of food stamps (95 percent) and Medicaid/RMA (89.4 percent) is very high; however, the use of public housing is very low (six percent) at only one-fifth the rate of public housing utilization for the general refugee population (32 percent).

The labor force participation rate of male Iraqi refugees was comparable to the overall male U.S. population in FY 2009 (71 percent vs. 72 percent); however, the labor force participation rate for female Iraqi refugees lagged behind the rate for their U.S. counterparts (42 percent vs. 59 percent). When compared to their counterparts, the labor force participation rate of Iraqi males is slightly behind male refugees in the general population (71 vs. 73), but the gap in labor participation of Iraqi females to other refugee females is much larger (42 percent vs. 56 percent).

Iraqi refugees do seem to have some advantages over the general refugee population, specifically in the area of language. Upon entry to the United States, they have a higher rate of English-language familiarity or proficiency than the general refugee population (65 percent vs. 38 percent) and also report a higher rate of current English familiarity or proficiency over that group (88 percent vs. 77 percent). Iraqi refugees also are more likely than other refugees to participate in an English language training instruction (57 percent vs. 42 percent).

Another advantage of Iraqi refugees is the tendency to have more education than refugees in the general population: 89 percent of Iraqi refugees vs. 78 percent of other refugees have received some formal schooling. Prior to entering the U.S., Iraqi refugees are more than two and a half times more likely to have received a degree from a technical school, a non-medical university, or medical school than the general refugee population (36 percent vs. 13 percent).

While their use of some public assistance is relatively high, refugees from Iraq seemed to be well-positioned toward economic self-sufficiency due to their relative familiarity with the English-language and better than average education level.

**Iraqi Survey Technical Note:** The Iraqi survey, with interviews conducted by DB Consulting Group, Inc. in the fall of 2009, is a subset of the Annual Survey of Refugees conducted by ORR since 1975. Although respondents from Iraq have traditionally been included in the Annual Survey of Refugees, this is the first time that this population has been targeted in an effort to track their adjustment to resettlement in the U.S.

In FY 2009, a one-time random sampling of Iraqi refugee who arrived between May 1, 2007 and April 30, 2009 was drawn from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Data System. ORR's contractor, DB Consulting Group, Inc. then contacted each family by a letter written in Arabic. If the person sampled was a child, an adult living in the same household was interviewed. Interviews were conducted by telephone in the refugee's native language. The questionnaire and interview procedures used with this population were the same as the ones employed in the Annual Survey of Refugees. It should also be stated that while a very small percentage of the refugees in the Iraqi refugee population were born in countries other than Iraq (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Yemen, and Somalia), all had Iraqi citizenship.

The original sample of Iraqi refugees was 652. For the FY 2009 survey, 345 of the 652 of the Iraqi refugees in the sample were contacted and interviewed (a response rate of 53 percent.) of the remaining 307 cases, two refused to be interviewed and the remaining 305 could not be traced in time to be interviewed.

# Appendix A

## Tables

**Table 1**
**Arrivals by Country of Origin**
**FY 1983 - 2009**

| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN | FY 83 - 04 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 83 - 09 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AFGHANISTAN (B) | 31,465 | 809 | 639 | 418 | 534 | 328 | 34,193 |
| AFGHANISTAN (SIV - C) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 392 | 893 | 1,293 |
| ALBANIA | 3,660 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3,663 |
| ANGOLA | 373 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 422 |
| BHUTAN | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 5,244 | 13,317 | 8,564 |
| BULGARIA | 1,974 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,974 |
| BURMA | 3,528 | 1,447 | 1,323 | 9,776 | 12,852 | 18,272 | 47,198 |
| BURUNDI | 951 | 217 | 469 | 4,525 | 2,875 | 754 | 9,791 |
| CAMBODIA | 71,472 | 9 | 9 | 17 | 8 | 13 | 71,528 |
| CHINA | 203 | 13 | 21 | 26 | 49 | 54 | 366 |
| COLOMBIA | 722 | 318 | 113 | 53 | 93 | 54 | 1,353 |
| CONGO | 171 | 43 | 63 | 197 | 193 | 288 | 955 |
| CUBA (Entrant) (E) | 201,760 | 15,950 | 22,890 | 17,708 | 19,691 | 11,997 | 289,996 |
| CUBA (D) | 53,785 | 6,359 | 3,142 | 2,923 | 4,177 | 4,800 | 75,186 |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | 7,537 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7,537 |
| DEM.REP.CONGO | 3,376 | 416 | 397 | 841 | 715 | 1,132 | 6,877 |
| ERITREA | 452 | 321 | 525 | 945 | 249 | 1,488 | 3,980 |
| ETHIOPIA | 36,312 | 1,675 | 1,262 | 1,043 | 296 | 403 | 40,991 |
| HAITI (Entrant) (G) | 23,513 | 1,621 | 1,327 | 782 | 529 | 192 | 27,964 |
| HAITI (F) | 6,834 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,842 |
| HUNGARY | 5,124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,124 |
| IRAN | 62,131 | 1,848 | 2,785 | 5,474 | 5,257 | 5,374 | 82,869 |
| IRAQ (H) | 41,761 | 186 | 189 | 1,605 | 13,755 | 18,709 | 76,205 |
| IRAQ (SIV) (I) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 623 | 1,764 | 2,480 |
| IVORY COAST | 49 | 15 | 32 | 44 | 62 | 17 | 219 |
| KENYA | 857 | 282 | 55 | 8 | 7 | 18 | 1,227 |
| LAOS | 119,499 | 8,487 | 815 | 98 | 42 | 9 | 128,950 |
| LIBERIA | 23,254 | 4,221 | 2,366 | 1,576 | 959 | 373 | 32,749 |
| LIBYA | 362 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 365 |
| MAURITANIA | 212 | 3 | 82 | 62 | 26 | 15 | 400 |
| NICARAGUA | 1,536 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,536 |
| NIGERIA | 1,288 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 74 | 3 | 1,420 |
| PAKISTAN-KARACHI | 72 | 9 | 20 | 30 | 101 | 69 | 301 |
| POLAND | 28,806 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28,806 |
| ROMANIA | 34,665 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 34,670 |
| RWANDA | 1,305 | 184 | 110 | 210 | 117 | 111 | 2,037 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 6,737 | 878 | 448 | 163 | 98 | 53 | 8,377 |
| SOMALIA | 54,841 | 10,106 | 10,330 | 6,958 | 2,510 | 4,170 | 88,915 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 249 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 249 |
| SUDAN | 24,210 | 2,197 | 1,845 | 698 | 373 | 672 | 29,995 |
| SYRIA | 87 | 12 | 30 | 20 | 28 | 42 | 219 |
| THAILAND (J) | 143 | 28 | 304 | 4,059 | 5,279 | 18 | 9,831 |
| THE GAMBIA | 116 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 154 |
| TOGO | 1,071 | 74 | 17 | 40 | 203 | 14 | 1,419 |
| UGANDA | 402 | 10 | 14 | 37 | 38 | 7 | 508 |
| USSR (K) | 495,589 | 11,272 | 10,452 | 4,583 | 2,390 | 2,022 | 526,308 |
| UNKNOWN | 512 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 522 |
| VIETNAM | 388,123 | 2,009 | 3,002 | 1,487 | 1,107 | 1,487 | 397,215 |
| VIETNAM (Amerasian) | 75,820 | 75 | 129 | 64 | 84 | 52 | 76,224 |
| YUGOSLAVIA (L) | 168,829 | 143 | 28 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 169,003 |
| OTHER/UNKNOWN (M) | 1,692 | 101 | 223 | 253 | 393 | 491 | 3,153 |
| **Total** | **1,987,430** | **71,384** | **65,495** | **66,872** | **81,442** | **89,500** | **2,362,123** |

a/ The numbers in this table have been adjusted since the FY 2007 Annual Report due to verification of data in the Refugee Arrivals Data System

b/ Includes Afghan refugees only

c/ Includes Afghan Special Immigrant visa holders eligible for refugee benefits pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2007

d/ Includes Cubans with humanitarian parolee status prior to FY 1992

e/ Includes Cubans with humanitarian parolee status since 1992 or Havana parolee status since 1995

f/ Includes Haitians with humanitarian parolee status prior to FY 1992

g/ Includes Haitians with humanitarian parolee status since 1992

h/ Includes Iraqi refugees and Iraqi Kurds granted asylum status

i/ Includes Iraqi Special Immigrant visa holders eligible for refugee benefits pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2007 and the Defense Authorization Act of 2008

j/ Most refugees from Thailand in FY 2007 and 2008 are originally of Burmese origin

k/ Includes refugees from the former republics of the Soviet Union

l/ Includes refugees from the former republics of Yugoslavia

m/ Includes countries with fewer than 200 cumulative arrivals, as well as cases with an unknown country of origin

**Table 1**
**Arrivals by Country of Origin**
**and State of Initial Resettlement**
**FY 1983 - 2009**

| | AFGHAN. | AFGHAN. (SIV) | ALBANIA | ANGOLA | BHUTAN | BULGARIA | BURMA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 50 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| ALASKA | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 1 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 1,566 | 29 | 27 | 71 | 1,210 | 176 | 2,040 |
| ARKANSAS | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| CALIFORNIA | 9,918 | 380 | 177 | 13 | 687 | 515 | 1,806 |
| COLORADO | 529 | 41 | 14 | 0 | 832 | 21 | 1,012 |
| CONNECTICUT | 299 | 9 | 185 | 8 | 5 | 45 | 324 |
| DELAWARE | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 378 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 20 | 24 |
| FLORIDA | 715 | 21 | 260 | 23 | 314 | 113 | 1,550 |
| GEORGIA | 1,363 | 22 | 11 | 10 | 1,541 | 4 | 1,916 |
| GUAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HAWAII | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 55 |
| IDAHO | 631 | 14 | 32 | 0 | 483 | 57 | 536 |
| ILLINOIS | 656 | 10 | 201 | 25 | 544 | 91 | 1,788 |
| INDIANA | 225 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 4,381 |
| IOWA | 120 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 245 | 0 | 551 |
| KANSAS | 158 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 136 | 0 | 343 |
| KENTUCKY | 117 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 473 | 3 | 1,158 |
| LOUISIANA | 197 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 179 |
| MAINE | 359 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 33 |
| MARYLAND | 571 | 21 | 95 | 19 | 363 | 39 | 962 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 530 | 1 | 246 | 0 | 501 | 13 | 686 |
| MICHIGAN | 391 | 5 | 485 | 11 | 431 | 59 | 1,373 |
| MINNESOTA | 197 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 162 | 8 | 1,793 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| MISSOURI | 1,028 | 58 | 103 | 19 | 243 | 65 | 682 |
| MONTANA | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| NEBRASKA | 412 | 20 | 4 | 1 | 54 | 0 | 997 |
| NEVADA | 208 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 107 | 7 | 110 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 110 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 724 | 0 | 17 |
| NEW JERSEY | 733 | 7 | 219 | 7 | 214 | 41 | 926 |
| NEW MEXICO | 127 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 3 |
| NEW YORK | 4,354 | 116 | 1,134 | 26 | 1,500 | 342 | 5,177 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 166 | 27 | 2 | 6 | 542 | 5 | 2,690 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 69 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 321 | 2 | 28 |
| OHIO | 165 | 1 | 26 | 0 | 763 | 8 | 833 |
| OKLAHOMA | 78 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 341 |
| OREGON | 344 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 209 | 10 | 449 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 609 | 14 | 73 | 44 | 1,008 | 49 | 1,141 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 2 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 20 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 38 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 174 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 116 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 141 | 15 | 110 |
| TENNESSEE | 368 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 392 | 0 | 775 |
| TEXAS | 1,727 | 83 | 51 | 47 | 2,049 | 39 | 6,238 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UTAH | 255 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 426 | 11 | 818 |
| VERMONT | 31 | 1 | 34 | 0 | 288 | 27 | 84 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 3,263 | 254 | 39 | 18 | 634 | 19 | 829 |
| WASHINGTON | 725 | 21 | 56 | 0 | 894 | 66 | 1,383 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 11 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 |
| WISCONSIN | 121 | 7 | 35 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 826 |
| WYOMING | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **34,193** | **1,293** | **3,663** | **422** | **18,564** | **1,974** | **47,198** |

**Table 2 (Cont.)**

| | BURUNDI | CAMBODIA | CHINA | COLOMBIA | CONGO | CUBA | CUBA (Entrant) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 52 | 291 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 279 | 188 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 821 | 661 | 14 | 104 | 70 | 1,582 | 2,495 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 |
| CALIFORNIA | 200 | 18,634 | 91 | 80 | 19 | 1,725 | 2,088 |
| COLORADO | 200 | 685 | 5 | 44 | 8 | 276 | 37 |
| CONNECTICUT | 100 | 1,173 | 0 | 23 | 37 | 434 | 440 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 11 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 0 | 371 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 71 | 29 |
| FLORIDA | 186 | 1,142 | 2 | 254 | 8 | 48,342 | 245,277 |
| GEORGIA | 544 | 1,799 | 10 | 77 | 34 | 648 | 926 |
| GUAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 75 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| IDAHO | 308 | 276 | 1 | 55 | 20 | 105 | 14 |
| ILLINOIS | 450 | 3,008 | 17 | 45 | 65 | 894 | 820 |
| INDIANA | 0 | 227 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 95 | 62 |
| IOWA | 256 | 582 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 24 | 10 |
| KANSAS | 31 | 452 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 38 |
| KENTUCKY | 322 | 454 | 1 | 32 | 41 | 1,047 | 4,898 |
| LOUISIANA | 44 | 561 | 6 | 0 | 24 | 576 | 736 |
| MAINE | 14 | 739 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 65 | 4 |
| MARYLAND | 62 | 1,111 | 5 | 8 | 46 | 556 | 237 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 264 | 5,715 | 7 | 20 | 14 | 165 | 276 |
| MICHIGAN | 304 | 206 | 1 | 0 | 23 | 599 | 2,374 |
| MINNESOTA | 12 | 2,659 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 51 | 49 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 54 |
| MISSOURI | 214 | 789 | 3 | 56 | 32 | 1,225 | 148 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| NEBRASKA | 95 | 167 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 223 | 59 |
| NEVADA | 47 | 127 | 0 | 8 | 23 | 1,995 | 4,501 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 207 | 340 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| NEW JERSEY | 36 | 310 | 7 | 74 | 0 | 4,143 | 3,971 |
| NEW MEXICO | 54 | 278 | 0 | 5 | 14 | 1,535 | 2,431 |
| NEW YORK | 495 | 3,168 | 118 | 48 | 85 | 1,392 | 4,934 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 205 | 1,566 | 5 | 47 | 30 | 803 | 316 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 171 | 144 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 159 | 4 |
| OHIO | 321 | 1,705 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 52 | 96 |
| OKLAHOMA | 1 | 489 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 34 |
| OREGON | 110 | 976 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 124 | 1,936 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 241 | 3,155 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 615 | 1,613 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 247 | 604 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 108 | 1,305 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 17 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 107 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 63 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 185 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 59 | 6 |
| TENNESSEE | 503 | 1,317 | 1 | 15 | 16 | 708 | 425 |
| TEXAS | 1,612 | 5,337 | 15 | 242 | 207 | 2,954 | 6,189 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 31 |
| UTAH | 266 | 1,781 | 0 | 5 | 17 | 413 | 14 |
| VERMONT | 106 | 223 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 8 | 0 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 425 | 2,238 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 388 | 1,343 |
| WASHINGTON | 200 | 4,858 | 9 | 43 | 5 | 515 | 118 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| WISCONSIN | 19 | 212 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 46 |
| WYOMING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **9,791** | **71,528** | **366** | **1,353** | **955** | **75,186** | **289,996** |

**Table 2 (Cont.)**

| | CZECH REPUBLIC | DEM. REP. CONGO | ERITREA | ETHIOPIA | HAITI (Entrant) | HAITI | HUNGARY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 5 | 17 | 5 | 73 | 24 | 85 | 3 |
| ALASKA | 2 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 40 | 471 | 277 | 965 | 35 | 81 | 66 |
| ARKANSAS | 8 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| CALIFORNIA | 1,715 | 296 | 239 | 7,430 | 211 | 125 | 799 |
| COLORADO | 131 | 199 | 184 | 1,000 | 11 | 75 | 36 |
| CONNECTICUT | 120 | 69 | 35 | 193 | 113 | 195 | 442 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 30 | 3 | 2 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 37 | 137 | 27 | 1,350 | 2 | 58 | 134 |
| FLORIDA | 219 | 104 | 80 | 847 | 24,203 | 1,462 | 230 |
| GEORGIA | 75 | 344 | 315 | 2,720 | 73 | 34 | 111 |
| GUAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HAWAII | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| IDAHO | 293 | 246 | 37 | 49 | 0 | 116 | 23 |
| ILLINOIS | 323 | 217 | 214 | 1,636 | 72 | 81 | 137 |
| INDIANA | 37 | 61 | 43 | 154 | 2 | 33 | 22 |
| IOWA | 13 | 153 | 53 | 214 | 0 | 20 | 54 |
| KANSAS | 12 | 12 | 28 | 53 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| KENTUCKY | 0 | 418 | 3 | 112 | 18 | 44 | 0 |
| LOUISIANA | 16 | 102 | 8 | 60 | 61 | 37 | 1 |
| MAINE | 26 | 105 | 4 | 146 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| MARYLAND | 145 | 234 | 128 | 1,838 | 99 | 209 | 76 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 963 | 111 | 68 | 704 | 805 | 422 | 79 |
| MICHIGAN | 111 | 88 | 22 | 496 | 49 | 289 | 72 |
| MINNESOTA | 49 | 75 | 89 | 5,065 | 2 | 55 | 67 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 11 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 21 | 12 | 2 |
| MISSOURI | 216 | 151 | 153 | 1,097 | 10 | 384 | 147 |
| MONTANA | 7 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEBRASKA | 68 | 33 | 6 | 41 | 0 | 6 | 10 |
| NEVADA | 14 | 62 | 212 | 561 | 21 | 0 | 15 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 93 | 85 | 4 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| NEW JERSEY | 238 | 54 | 42 | 462 | 519 | 732 | 172 |
| NEW MEXICO | 13 | 31 | 2 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| NEW YORK | 781 | 470 | 162 | 1,716 | 1,150 | 836 | 715 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 41 | 161 | 72 | 255 | 19 | 33 | 36 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 105 | 57 | 1 | 116 | 3 | 97 | 45 |
| OHIO | 115 | 99 | 88 | 887 | 40 | 9 | 187 |
| OKLAHOMA | 10 | 9 | 36 | 45 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| OREGON | 32 | 66 | 14 | 586 | 98 | 62 | 25 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 204 | 85 | 114 | 902 | 128 | 360 | 253 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 14 | 43 | 47 | 18 | 2 | 239 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 69 | 119 | 131 | 741 | 0 | 0 | 83 |
| TENNESSEE | 38 | 160 | 42 | 503 | 22 | 225 | 15 |
| TEXAS | 242 | 1,112 | 482 | 4,153 | 34 | 225 | 117 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 3 |
| UTAH | 310 | 158 | 76 | 104 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| VERMONT | 306 | 92 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 38 | 241 | 187 | 1,262 | 49 | 178 | 59 |
| WASHINGTON | 196 | 92 | 244 | 2,230 | 2 | 247 | 551 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 8 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| WISCONSIN | 26 | 39 | 1 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| WYOMING | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| **TOTAL** | **7,537** | **6,877** | **3,980** | **40,991** | **27,964** | **6,842** | **5,124** |

**Table 2 (Cont.)**

| | IRAN | IRAQ | IRAQ (SIV) | IVORY COAST | KENYA | LAOS | LIBERIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 56 | 263 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 271 | 62 |
| ALASKA | 55 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 0 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 1,253 | 4,752 | 115 | 14 | 78 | 417 | 1,160 |
| ARKANSAS | 26 | 43 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 460 | 0 |
| CALIFORNIA | 52,432 | 13,538 | 297 | 8 | 52 | 55,680 | 957 |
| COLORADO | 481 | 842 | 94 | 6 | 69 | 1,472 | 275 |
| CONNECTICUT | 427 | 554 | 37 | 3 | 12 | 995 | 281 |
| DELAWARE | 30 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 120 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 240 | 826 | 17 | 0 | 1 | 420 | 114 |
| FLORIDA | 997 | 1,261 | 70 | 7 | 1 | 833 | 630 |
| GEORGIA | 1,344 | 2,178 | 36 | 3 | 27 | 1,168 | 1,166 |
| GUAM | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HAWAII | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 581 | 0 |
| IDAHO | 251 | 838 | 26 | 1 | 61 | 238 | 82 |
| ILLINOIS | 1,750 | 5,591 | 88 | 18 | 27 | 2,256 | 979 |
| INDIANA | 150 | 275 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 194 | 269 |
| IOWA | 55 | 463 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 1,854 | 414 |
| KANSAS | 172 | 252 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 902 | 53 |
| KENTUCKY | 127 | 1,327 | 28 | 8 | 57 | 272 | 334 |
| LOUISIANA | 95 | 240 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 723 | 206 |
| MAINE | 241 | 67 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 13 |
| MARYLAND | 1,967 | 716 | 48 | 6 | 23 | 373 | 1,383 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 558 | 1,498 | 25 | 3 | 3 | 1,600 | 1,035 |
| MICHIGAN | 453 | 13,098 | 211 | 6 | 69 | 2,174 | 545 |
| MINNESOTA | 216 | 332 | 5 | 6 | 41 | 18,571 | 3,399 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 18 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 2 |
| MISSOURI | 524 | 1,988 | 62 | 7 | 55 | 659 | 509 |
| MONTANA | 1 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 1 |
| NEBRASKA | 97 | 1,105 | 37 | 0 | 1 | 299 | 71 |
| NEVADA | 688 | 289 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 158 | 72 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 68 | 349 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 85 | 277 |
| NEW JERSEY | 612 | 472 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 168 | 1,967 |
| NEW MEXICO | 145 | 304 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 220 | 52 |
| NEW YORK | 6,546 | 2,187 | 57 | 23 | 157 | 1,285 | 4,405 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 368 | 516 | 95 | 8 | 1 | 1,267 | 700 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 72 | 910 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 37 | 241 |
| OHIO | 346 | 1,081 | 44 | 1 | 4 | 1,442 | 525 |
| OKLAHOMA | 269 | 102 | 23 | 1 | 0 | 472 | 90 |
| OREGON | 381 | 508 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1,468 | 142 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 393 | 2,037 | 65 | 17 | 0 | 1,158 | 4,354 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 35 | 80 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 1,392 | 1,593 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 83 | 143 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 102 | 33 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 55 | 259 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 65 | 159 |
| TENNESSEE | 832 | 2,984 | 130 | 1 | 43 | 1,480 | 417 |
| TEXAS | 4,137 | 6,097 | 432 | 19 | 212 | 3,790 | 2,111 |
| UNKNOWN | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| UTAH | 767 | 1,160 | 25 | 1 | 131 | 572 | 249 |
| VERMONT | 17 | 169 | 2 | 0 | 29 | 19 | 8 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 1,501 | 2,387 | 184 | 3 | 13 | 898 | 900 |
| WASHINGTON | 1,396 | 1,852 | 73 | 10 | 16 | 3,867 | 245 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 15 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| WISCONSIN | 105 | 221 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 16,150 | 141 |
| WYOMING | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **82,869** | **76,205** | **2,480** | **219** | **1,227** | **128,950** | **32,749** |

**Table 2 (Cont.)**

| | LIBYA | MAURITANIA | NICARAGUA | NIGERIA | PAKISTAN | POLAND | ROMANIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 36 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 32 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ARIZONA | 17 | 23 | 55 | 80 | 1 | 255 | 1,198 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 10 |
| CALIFORNIA | 52 | 4 | 269 | 16 | 26 | 3,589 | 8,590 |
| COLORADO | 0 | 46 | 16 | 21 | 0 | 212 | 113 |
| CONNECTICUT | 0 | 0 | 27 | 16 | 0 | 1,122 | 738 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 12 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 15 | 0 | 19 | 20 | 0 | 191 | 81 |
| FLORIDA | 33 | 32 | 648 | 6 | 3 | 724 | 1,084 |
| GEORGIA | 5 | 34 | 7 | 210 | 28 | 151 | 374 |
| GUAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| IDAHO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 320 | 389 |
| ILLINOIS | 16 | 19 | 21 | 124 | 23 | 3,566 | 4,543 |
| INDIANA | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 188 | 126 |
| IOWA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 86 | 0 | 175 | 120 |
| KANSAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 36 | 32 |
| KENTUCKY | 12 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 29 | 66 |
| LOUISIANA | 0 | 0 | 54 | 23 | 0 | 83 | 23 |
| MAINE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 383 | 95 |
| MARYLAND | 0 | 32 | 31 | 17 | 2 | 676 | 366 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 0 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 779 | 191 |
| MICHIGAN | 14 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2,033 | 2,136 |
| MINNESOTA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 284 | 236 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 7 |
| MISSOURI | 17 | 35 | 3 | 155 | 1 | 626 | 553 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 7 |
| NEBRASKA | 25 | 10 | 0 | 32 | 3 | 188 | 36 |
| NEVADA | 17 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 1 | 159 | 44 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 0 | 0 | 1 | 61 | 1 | 31 | 501 |
| NEW JERSEY | 2 | 0 | 59 | 12 | 11 | 1,624 | 746 |
| NEW MEXICO | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 34 |
| NEW YORK | 28 | 78 | 41 | 92 | 18 | 5,444 | 5,532 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 4 | 215 | 117 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 109 | 138 |
| OHIO | 7 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 231 | 980 |
| OKLAHOMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 60 |
| OREGON | 9 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 101 | 1,375 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1,407 | 969 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 89 | 35 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 20 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 8 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 2 | 160 | 168 |
| TENNESSEE | 14 | 0 | 23 | 52 | 23 | 159 | 156 |
| TEXAS | 42 | 51 | 88 | 194 | 55 | 1,313 | 1,235 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 7 |
| UTAH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36 | 5 | 358 | 66 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 34 | 182 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 9 | 4 | 20 | 52 | 70 | 220 | 157 |
| WASHINGTON | 22 | 6 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 933 | 902 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 9 |
| WISCONSIN | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 198 | 40 |
| WYOMING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **365** | **400** | **1,536** | **1,420** | **301** | **28,806** | **34,670** |

**Table 2 (Cont.)**

| | RWANDA | SIERRA LEONE | SOMALIA | SOUTH AFRICA | SUDAN | SYRIA | THAILAND |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 11 | 5 | 79 | 0 | 95 | 1 | 0 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 65 | 234 | 3,435 | 10 | 1,887 | 4 | 469 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CALIFORNIA | 58 | 312 | 7,399 | 30 | 1,225 | 39 | 561 |
| COLORADO | 72 | 41 | 1,366 | 0 | 628 | 0 | 321 |
| CONNECTICUT | 44 | 90 | 782 | 9 | 278 | 0 | 196 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 31 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 12 | 115 | 763 | 33 | 222 | 1 | 0 |
| FLORIDA | 40 | 141 | 397 | 9 | 683 | 0 | 208 |
| GEORGIA | 101 | 297 | 6,273 | 10 | 1,297 | 14 | 358 |
| GUAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDAHO | 35 | 5 | 474 | 0 | 183 | 2 | 136 |
| ILLINOIS | 110 | 220 | 2,091 | 4 | 879 | 12 | 436 |
| INDIANA | 14 | 37 | 425 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 592 |
| IOWA | 41 | 85 | 675 | 7 | 1,613 | 1 | 117 |
| KANSAS | 4 | 5 | 354 | 0 | 202 | 1 | 53 |
| KENTUCKY | 29 | 46 | 1,327 | 1 | 407 | 1 | 337 |
| LOUISIANA | 12 | 11 | 300 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 6 |
| MAINE | 18 | 1 | 880 | 9 | 661 | 0 | 1 |
| MARYLAND | 45 | 1,439 | 1,356 | 19 | 450 | 2 | 7 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 36 | 263 | 2,932 | 2 | 525 | 8 | 124 |
| MICHIGAN | 50 | 104 | 1,572 | 9 | 846 | 15 | 66 |
| MINNESOTA | 10 | 342 | 15,982 | 5 | 936 | 0 | 526 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| MISSOURI | 40 | 110 | 2,468 | 15 | 675 | 1 | 117 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| NEBRASKA | 3 | 17 | 330 | 3 | 1,145 | 2 | 284 |
| NEVADA | 16 | 14 | 339 | 1 | 204 | 0 | 14 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 78 | 54 | 549 | 0 | 573 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW JERSEY | 23 | 603 | 170 | 3 | 208 | 1 | 206 |
| NEW MEXICO | 1 | 15 | 75 | 0 | 34 | 34 | 0 |
| NEW YORK | 189 | 1,288 | 3,994 | 15 | 1,652 | 28 | 1,267 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 52 | 136 | 1,239 | 7 | 508 | 0 | 639 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 19 | 35 | 863 | 0 | 582 | 2 | 0 |
| OHIO | 115 | 299 | 5,840 | 6 | 290 | 2 | 225 |
| OKLAHOMA | 0 | 7 | 75 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 25 |
| OREGON | 9 | 7 | 1,295 | 4 | 79 | 0 | 113 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 96 | 452 | 1,164 | 12 | 859 | 3 | 288 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 27 | 4 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 12 | 146 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 36 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 31 | 6 | 679 | 4 | 989 | 1 | 0 |
| TENNESSEE | 108 | 62 | 2,748 | 0 | 1,623 | 5 | 108 |
| TEXAS | 280 | 521 | 6,057 | 5 | 3,840 | 23 | 1,026 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UTAH | 33 | 50 | 1,791 | 0 | 1,017 | 2 | 303 |
| VERMONT | 17 | 0 | 406 | 0 | 129 | 0 | 28 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 47 | 752 | 5,094 | 5 | 1,174 | 1 | 159 |
| WASHINGTON | 33 | 69 | 3,936 | 12 | 733 | 11 | 234 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WISCONSIN | 13 | 38 | 643 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 241 |
| WYOMING | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TOTAL** | **2,037** | **8,377** | **88,915** | **249** | **29,995** | **219** | **9,831** |

**Table 2 (Cont.)**

| | TOGO | UGANDA | UNION OF SOVIET | VIETNAM | VIETNAM (Amerasian) | YUGOSLAV | OTHERS | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 8 | 1 | 378 | 1,410 | 988 | 378 | 5 | 5,197 |
| ALASKA | 8 | 0 | 411 | 186 | 57 | 89 | 0 | 1,157 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ARIZONA | 138 | 19 | 2,913 | 6,626 | 2,135 | 7,717 | 194 | 48,065 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 0 | 40 | 1,002 | 97 | 31 | 0 | 1,919 |
| CALIFORNIA | 37 | 105 | 102,783 | 148,138 | 14,992 | 8,316 | 426 | 467,079 |
| COLORADO | 4 | 0 | 6,557 | 4,725 | 819 | 2,293 | 51 | 25,864 |
| CONNECTICUT | 22 | 2 | 5,116 | 2,497 | 818 | 3,701 | 79 | 22,095 |
| DELAWARE | 4 | 0 | 221 | 119 | 2 | 66 | 1 | 782 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 7 | 45 | 142 | 3,520 | 2,529 | 646 | 86 | 12,751 |
| FLORIDA | 69 | 14 | 7,639 | 10,136 | 2,278 | 11,141 | 203 | 364,639 |
| GEORGIA | 66 | 13 | 5,841 | 14,347 | 3,870 | 7,842 | 142 | 59,779 |
| GUAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 38 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 61 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 0 | 30 | 2,650 | 640 | 0 | 1 | 4,111 |
| IDAHO | 37 | 0 | 1,966 | 994 | 109 | 3,324 | 20 | 12,792 |
| ILLINOIS | 97 | 5 | 23,908 | 7,567 | 1,709 | 15,605 | 224 | 83,182 |
| INDIANA | 0 | 5 | 2,025 | 1,336 | 132 | 1,962 | 32 | 13,275 |
| IOWA | 39 | 3 | 516 | 4,631 | 1,649 | 6,715 | 51 | 21,648 |
| KANSAS | 1 | 19 | 1,136 | 5,660 | 770 | 288 | 11 | 11,274 |
| KENTUCKY | 45 | 2 | 2,002 | 2,658 | 1,104 | 5,428 | 62 | 24,885 |
| LOUISIANA | 23 | 0 | 97 | 6,770 | 1,302 | 966 | 7 | 13,818 |
| MAINE | 30 | 14 | 502 | 254 | 299 | 542 | 14 | 5,650 |
| MARYLAND | 10 | 7 | 10,636 | 4,939 | 1,340 | 1,088 | 140 | 33,942 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 29 | 5 | 23,979 | 13,020 | 1,873 | 3,242 | 87 | 63,434 |
| MICHIGAN | 19 | 0 | 7,148 | 4,919 | 1,428 | 8,405 | 109 | 52,825 |
| MINNESOTA | 69 | 7 | 8,577 | 6,412 | 1,019 | 2,588 | 58 | 70,011 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 0 | 0 | 34 | 1,001 | 94 | 37 | 1 | 1,525 |
| MISSOURI | 18 | 16 | 4,099 | 5,638 | 2,178 | 10,550 | 121 | 38,063 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 547 | 82 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 987 |
| NEBRASKA | 13 | 3 | 1,310 | 3,454 | 1,044 | 1,075 | 19 | 12,825 |
| NEVADA | 2 | 8 | 80 | 1,192 | 67 | 1,526 | 31 | 13,015 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 40 | 0 | 597 | 1,167 | 74 | 2,027 | 52 | 8,276 |
| NEW JERSEY | 0 | 18 | 11,951 | 5,898 | 1,221 | 2,815 | 65 | 41,783 |
| NEW MEXICO | 5 | 0 | 119 | 1,442 | 512 | 185 | 42 | 7,856 |
| NEW YORK | 92 | 47 | 168,170 | 13,482 | 5,045 | 14,462 | 317 | 264,660 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 13 | 15 | 2,849 | 8,480 | 1,861 | 2,624 | 65 | 28,831 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 12 | 11 | 413 | 426 | 506 | 2,034 | 39 | 7,805 |
| OHIO | 0 | 3 | 13,931 | 3,056 | 402 | 3,626 | 31 | 37,922 |
| OKLAHOMA | 0 | 0 | 482 | 4,105 | 727 | 152 | 16 | 7,812 |
| OREGON | 23 | 13 | 18,219 | 6,569 | 1,379 | 1,596 | 24 | 38,402 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 17 | 33 | 23,918 | 9,546 | 2,846 | 5,038 | 111 | 65,421 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 863 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 4 | 0 | 1,999 | 330 | 31 | 53 | 7 | 7,697 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 0 | 714 | 885 | 62 | 122 | 11 | 2,859 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 0 | 5 | 842 | 237 | 172 | 907 | 51 | 6,638 |
| TENNESSEE | 31 | 9 | 1,632 | 3,588 | 1,270 | 2,246 | 99 | 25,387 |
| TEXAS | 222 | 24 | 5,085 | 38,555 | 7,541 | 9,507 | 382 | 125,999 |
| UNKNOWN | 0 | 0 | 35 | 14 | 7 | 0 | 91 | 227 |
| UTAH | 28 | 2 | 1,906 | 2,910 | 960 | 3,998 | 13 | 21,055 |
| VERMONT | 26 | 0 | 493 | 415 | 645 | 1,773 | 0 | 5,647 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 | 122 |
| VIRGINIA | 92 | 9 | 3,451 | 10,829 | 1,669 | 3,573 | 97 | 44,903 |
| WASHINGTON | 19 | 26 | 45,711 | 18,324 | 3,680 | 4,695 | 8 | 99,291 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 14 | 76 | 157 | 37 | 10 | 445 |
| WISCONSIN | 0 | 0 | 3,092 | 924 | 83 | 1,934 | 4 | 25,415 |
| WYOMING | 0 | 0 | 52 | 29 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 156 |
| **TOTAL** | **1,419** | **508** | **526,308** | **397,215** | **76,224** | **169,003** | **3,829** | 2,362,123 |

a/ The numbers in this table have been adjusted - e/ Includes Cubans with humanitarian parolee status since 1992 or Havana parolee status since 1995 - i/ Includes Iraqi Special Immigrant visa holders
b/ Includes Afghan refugees only - f/ Includes Haitians with humanitarian parolee status prior to FY 1992 - j/ Most refugees from Thailand in FY 2007 and 2008 are originally of Burmese origin
c/ Includes Afghan Special Immigrant visa holders - g/ Includes Haitians with humanitarian parolee status since 1992 - k/ Includes refugees from the former republics of the Soviet Union
d/ Includes Cubans with humanitarian parolee status prior to FY 1992 - h/ Includes Iraqi refugees and Iraqi Kurds granted asylum status - l/ Includes refugees from the former republics of Yugoslavia
m/ Includes countries with fewer than 300 cumulative arrivals, as well as cases with an unknown country of origin

**Table 3**
**Arrivals by Country of Origin**
**and State of Initial Resettlement**
**FY 2009**

| | AFGHAN. | AFGHAN. (SIV) | BHUTAN | BURMA | BURUNDI | CENTRAL AFRICA | CHINA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 39 | 19 | 919 | 900 | 67 | 0 | 4 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALIFORNIA | 49 | 237 | 432 | 450 | 29 | 0 | 7 |
| COLORADO | 1 | 38 | 586 | 410 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| CONNECTICUT | 1 | 8 | 5 | 75 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 0 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FLORIDA | 9 | 18 | 205 | 553 | 10 | 6 | 0 |
| GEORGIA | 18 | 20 | 992 | 875 | 25 | 10 | 5 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDAHO | 54 | 13 | 310 | 233 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| ILLINOIS | 6 | 5 | 399 | 596 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| INDIANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,144 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| IOWA | 0 | 6 | 210 | 289 | 21 | 0 | 2 |
| KANSAS | 0 | 6 | 85 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KENTUCKY | 0 | 1 | 383 | 584 | 49 | 0 | 1 |
| LOUISIANA | 1 | 14 | 0 | 108 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| MAINE | 0 | 2 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MARYLAND | 0 | 11 | 192 | 253 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 0 | 1 | 389 | 358 | 33 | 2 | 2 |
| MICHIGAN | 0 | 5 | 337 | 591 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| MINNESOTA | 0 | 1 | 101 | 370 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 8 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISSOURI | 6 | 38 | 164 | 344 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEBRASKA | 0 | 15 | 54 | 525 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| NEVADA | 2 | 5 | 85 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 0 | 0 | 452 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW JERSEY | 1 | 3 | 183 | 507 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW MEXICO | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW YORK | 13 | 98 | 1,103 | 1,696 | 56 | 0 | 20 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 2 | 22 | 404 | 885 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 3 | 0 | 202 | 25 | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| OHIO | 0 | 1 | 500 | 277 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| OKLAHOMA | 4 | 3 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OREGON | 9 | 8 | 130 | 102 | 4 | 11 | 0 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 30 | 11 | 780 | 456 | 26 | 0 | 0 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 0 | 29 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 0 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 1 | 6 | 4 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 0 | 2 | 104 | 110 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| TENNESSEE | 0 | 4 | 329 | 356 | 45 | 9 | 0 |
| TEXAS | 16 | 57 | 1,620 | 3,086 | 136 | 1 | 4 |
| UTAH | 0 | 1 | 286 | 360 | 11 | 6 | 0 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 1 | 157 | 41 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 42 | 183 | 514 | 280 | 21 | 0 | 0 |
| WASHINGTON | 13 | 17 | 592 | 655 | 17 | 0 | 1 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WISCONSIN | 0 | 6 | 10 | 338 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **328** | **893** | **13,317** | **18,272** | **754** | **59** | **54** |

**Table 3 (Cont.)**

| | COLOMBIA | CONGO | CUBA (Entrant) | CUBA | DEM. REP. CONGO | ERITREA | ETHIOPIA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 2 | 22 | 69 | 151 | 88 | 154 | 17 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALIFORNIA | 2 | 11 | 41 | 61 | 52 | 66 | 10 |
| COLORADO | 0 | 3 | 5 | 21 | 23 | 71 | 31 |
| CONNECTICUT | 0 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| FLORIDA | 4 | 4 | 10,887 | 2,920 | 1 | 32 | 9 |
| GEORGIA | 18 | 18 | 36 | 116 | 66 | 104 | 37 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDAHO | 15 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 70 | 16 | 4 |
| ILLINOIS | 0 | 7 | 4 | 19 | 28 | 56 | 13 |
| INDIANA | 0 | 0 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| IOWA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 40 | 3 |
| KANSAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| KENTUCKY | 0 | 6 | 145 | 126 | 71 | 0 | 12 |
| LOUISIANA | 0 | 15 | 6 | 60 | 19 | 5 | 2 |
| MAINE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| MARYLAND | 0 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 46 | 51 | 4 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 0 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 8 | 11 |
| MICHIGAN | 0 | 2 | 24 | 32 | 20 | 6 | 6 |
| MINNESOTA | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISSOURI | 0 | 0 | 5 | 130 | 12 | 49 | 7 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEBRASKA | 0 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 7 | 3 | 9 |
| NEVADA | 0 | 2 | 116 | 179 | 29 | 51 | 10 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
| NEW JERSEY | 4 | 0 | 77 | 193 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| NEW MEXICO | 0 | 8 | 19 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW YORK | 0 | 31 | 105 | 50 | 99 | 77 | 7 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 1 | 5 | 21 | 75 | 63 | 18 | 10 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| OHIO | 0 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 24 | 34 | 4 |
| OKLAHOMA | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| OREGON | 0 | 5 | 37 | 3 | 19 | 10 | 6 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 0 | 4 | 46 | 46 | 6 | 50 | 15 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 14 | 5 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 33 | 44 | 2 |
| TENNESSEE | 0 | 4 | 7 | 39 | 17 | 30 | 3 |
| TEXAS | 3 | 82 | 251 | 323 | 192 | 207 | 60 |
| UTAH | 0 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 27 | 40 | 5 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 1 | 2 | 30 | 38 | 6 | 78 | 41 |
| WASHINGTON | 4 | 5 | 3 | 45 | 8 | 97 | 18 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WISCONSIN | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Total** | **54** | **288** | **11,997** | **4,790** | **1,132** | **1,488** | **403** |

**Table 3 (Cont.)**

| | HAITI (Entrant) | IRAN | IRAQ | IRAQ (SIV) | JORDAN | KENYA | LEBANON |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 0 | 0 | 86 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ARIZONA | 1 | 71 | 1,310 | 83 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALIFORNIA | 0 | 4,239 | 4,318 | 220 | 5 | 1 | 12 |
| COLORADO | 0 | 13 | 199 | 54 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| CONNECTICUT | 0 | 13 | 160 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 0 | 1 | 46 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FLORIDA | 181 | 37 | 261 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GEORGIA | 0 | 90 | 342 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IDAHO | 0 | 25 | 256 | 22 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| ILLINOIS | 0 | 66 | 1,154 | 77 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| INDIANA | 0 | 4 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IOWA | 0 | 0 | 98 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| KANSAS | 0 | 0 | 55 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| KENTUCKY | 0 | 1 | 318 | 21 | 2 | 0 | 8 |
| LOUISIANA | 0 | 1 | 61 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| MAINE | 0 | 10 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MARYLAND | 0 | 55 | 180 | 33 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 7 | 7 | 552 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| MICHIGAN | 0 | 7 | 2,283 | 80 | 7 | 1 | 2 |
| MINNESOTA | 0 | 9 | 97 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISSOURI | 0 | 10 | 345 | 51 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEBRASKA | 0 | 1 | 23 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| NEVADA | 0 | 44 | 112 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 0 | 0 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW JERSEY | 0 | 6 | 118 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW MEXICO | 0 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| NEW YORK | 1 | 62 | 488 | 38 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 0 | 16 | 133 | 82 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 0 | 1 | 107 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OHIO | 0 | 18 | 342 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| OKLAHOMA | 0 | 4 | 31 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| OREGON | 0 | 9 | 122 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 1 | 9 | 375 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 3 | 31 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 2 | 31 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 0 | 0 | 49 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TENNESSEE | 0 | 36 | 376 | 108 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| TEXAS | 0 | 285 | 1,306 | 355 | 6 | 1 | 10 |
| UTAH | 0 | 48 | 252 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 0 | 27 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 0 | 81 | 551 | 124 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| WASHINGTON | 1 | 78 | 239 | 48 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WISCONSIN | 0 | 0 | 116 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total** | **192** | **5,374** | **17,180** | **1,764** | **53** | **18** | **59** |

**Table 3 (Cont.)**

| | LIBERIA | PAKISTAN | RWANDA | SIERRA LEONE | SOMALIA | SUDAN | UNION OF SOVIET |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 7 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 30 | 3 |
| ARIZONA | 23 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 345 | 40 | 19 |
| ARKANSAS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CALIFORNIA | 16 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 101 | 11 | 441 |
| COLORADO | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 220 | 14 | 47 |
| CONNECTICUT | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 2 | 3 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FLORIDA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 37 |
| GEORGIA | 22 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 272 | 75 | 19 |
| HAWAII | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| IDAHO | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 | 9 | 35 |
| ILLINOIS | 27 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 47 |
| INDIANA | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| IOWA | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 116 | 27 | 0 |
| KANSAS | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 7 | 0 |
| KENTUCKY | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 79 | 17 | 11 |
| LOUISIANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| MAINE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 154 | 7 | 0 |
| MARYLAND | 7 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 30 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 4 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 80 | 16 | 83 |
| MICHIGAN | 4 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 103 | 7 | 10 |
| MINNESOTA | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 11 | 117 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| MISSOURI | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 167 | 25 | 4 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEBRASKA | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 30 | 44 | 4 |
| NEVADA | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |
| NEW JERSEY | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 17 |
| NEW MEXICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| NEW YORK | 23 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 321 | 83 | 142 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 18 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 70 | 24 | 64 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 45 | 7 | 0 |
| OHIO | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 235 | 17 | 57 |
| OKLAHOMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 15 |
| OREGON | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 2 | 138 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 39 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 69 | 47 | 121 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 22 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 12 | 2 |
| TENNESSEE | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 205 | 16 | 14 |
| TEXAS | 32 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 355 | 35 | 13 |
| UTAH | 5 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 180 | 2 | 0 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 2 | 0 |
| VIRGINIA | 3 | 27 | 10 | 0 | 64 | 19 | 8 |
| WASHINGTON | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 142 | 17 | 491 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WISCONSIN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 6 | 1 |
| **Total** | **373** | **69** | **111** | **53** | **4,170** | **672** | **2,022** |

**Table 3 (Cont.)**

| | VIETNAM | VIETNAM (Amerasian) | YEMEN | Unknown & Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 196 |
| ALASKA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 118 |
| ARIZONA | 41 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 4,492 |
| ARKANSAS | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| CALIFORNIA | 358 | 4 | 1 | 57 | 11,619 |
| COLORADO | 27 | 0 | 0 | 23 | 1,832 |
| CONNECTICUT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 392 |
| DELAWARE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 70 |
| FLORIDA | 39 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15,321 |
| GEORGIA | 56 | 2 | 0 | 36 | 3,358 |
| HAWAII | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| IDAHO | 6 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 1,214 |
| ILLINOIS | 30 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 2,647 |
| INDIANA | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1,252 |
| IOWA | 28 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 921 |
| KANSAS | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 371 |
| KENTUCKY | 17 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1,889 |
| LOUISIANA | 33 | 13 | 0 | 3 | 412 |
| MAINE | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 261 |
| MARYLAND | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 949 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 36 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 1,702 |
| MICHIGAN | 7 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 3,584 |
| MINNESOTA | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1,001 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| MISSOURI | 20 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 1,427 |
| MONTANA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| NEBRASKA | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 887 |
| NEVADA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 712 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 567 |
| NEW JERSEY | 25 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1,194 |
| NEW MEXICO | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 184 |
| NEW YORK | 22 | 1 | 47 | 30 | 4,654 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 277 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 2,522 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 449 |
| OHIO | 17 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,631 |
| OKLAHOMA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 194 |
| OREGON | 14 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 752 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 35 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2,259 |
| PUERTO RICO | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 168 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 155 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 539 |
| TENNESSEE | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1,611 |
| TEXAS | 166 | 17 | 0 | 41 | 8,876 |
| UTAH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1,291 |
| VERMONT | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 335 |
| VIRGINIA | 18 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 2,179 |
| WASHINGTON | 71 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2,650 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| WISCONSIN | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 536 |
| **Total** | **1,487** | **52** | **52** | **431** | **89,500** |

a/ Includes Afghan refugees only - h/ Most refugees from Thailand in FY 2007 and 2008 are originally of Burmese origin
b/ Includes Afghan Special Immigrant visa holders eligible for refugee benefits pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2007
c/ Includes Cubans with humanitarian parolee status prior to FY 1992 - i/ Includes refugees from the former republics of the Soviet Union
d/ Includes Cubans with humanitarian parolee status since 1992 or Havana parolee status since 1995
e/ Includes Haitians with humanitarian parolee status since 1992 - j/ Includes countries with fewer than 50 arrivals in FY 2008, as well as cases with an unknown county of origin
f/ Includes Iraqi refugees and Iraqi Kurds granted asylum status
g/ Includes Iraqi Special Immigrant visa holders eligible for refugee benefits pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2007 and the Defense Authorization Act of 2008

**Table 4**
**Arrivals by State of Initial Resettlement**
**FY 1983 - 2009**

| | FY 83 - 04 | FY 2005 | FY 2006 | FY 2007 | FY 2008 | FY 2009 | FY 83- 09 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALABAMA | 4,503 | 107 | 59 | 141 | 188 | 196 | 5,194 |
| ALASKA | 847 | 80 | 26 | 31 | 55 | 118 | 1,157 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ARIZONA | 34,372 | 2,007 | 1,833 | 2,177 | 3,212 | 4,492 | 48,093 |
| ARKANSAS | 1,855 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 15 | 34 | 1,926 |
| CALIFORNIA | 426,821 | 7,542 | 5,230 | 6,748 | 9,739 | 11,619 | 467,699 |
| COLORADO | 20,074 | 901 | 813 | 957 | 1,307 | 1,832 | 25,884 |
| CONNECTICUT | 19,959 | 528 | 319 | 505 | 390 | 392 | 22,093 |
| DELAWARE | 729 | 18 | 2 | 22 | 3 | 8 | 782 |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA | 12,458 | 46 | 74 | 33 | 44 | 70 | 12,725 |
| FLORIDA | 264,330 | 20,330 | 24,062 | 18,732 | 21,813 | 15,321 | 364,588 |
| GEORGIA | 48,842 | 1,945 | 1,532 | 1,720 | 2,404 | 3,358 | 59,801 |
| GUAM | 56 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 |
| HAWAII | 4,046 | 25 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 4,115 |
| IDAHO | 8,688 | 534 | 547 | 782 | 1,029 | 1,214 | 12,794 |
| ILLINOIS | 73,433 | 1,479 | 1,247 | 1,900 | 2,465 | 2,647 | 83,171 |
| INDIANA | 8,207 | 495 | 367 | 1,426 | 1,535 | 1,252 | 13,282 |
| IOWA | 18,945 | 365 | 358 | 448 | 598 | 921 | 21,635 |
| KANSAS | 10,103 | 154 | 150 | 156 | 342 | 371 | 11,276 |
| KENTUCKY | 18,045 | 1,078 | 1,117 | 1,254 | 1,502 | 1,889 | 24,885 |
| LOUISIANA | 12,660 | 221 | 150 | 190 | 190 | 412 | 13,823 |
| MAINE | 4,909 | 151 | 143 | 118 | 61 | 261 | 5,643 |
| MARYLAND | 30,024 | 742 | 679 | 646 | 893 | 949 | 33,933 |
| MASSACHUSETTS | 57,451 | 1,367 | 909 | 855 | 1,156 | 1,702 | 63,440 |
| MICHIGAN | 42,699 | 933 | 738 | 1,415 | 3,436 | 3,584 | 52,805 |
| MINNESOTA | 53,520 | 6,357 | 4,578 | 3,200 | 1,336 | 1,001 | 69,992 |
| MISSISSIPPI | 1,477 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 24 | 1,525 |
| MISSOURI | 33,186 | 991 | 565 | 843 | 1,040 | 1,427 | 38,052 |
| MONTANA | 970 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 987 |
| NEBRASKA | 10,274 | 228 | 301 | 494 | 663 | 887 | 12,847 |
| NEVADA | 9,651 | 654 | 629 | 614 | 750 | 712 | 13,010 |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE | 6,365 | 313 | 271 | 250 | 521 | 567 | 8,287 |
| NEW JERSEY | 37,300 | 877 | 735 | 753 | 910 | 1,194 | 41,769 |
| NEW MEXICO | 6,964 | 131 | 164 | 166 | 220 | 184 | 7,829 |
| NEW YORK | 247,005 | 2,781 | 2,567 | 3,146 | 3,784 | 4,654 | 263,937 |
| NORTH CAROLINA | 19,740 | 1,286 | 1,275 | 1,831 | 2,327 | 2,522 | 28,981 |
| NORTH DAKOTA | 6,329 | 228 | 185 | 204 | 410 | 449 | 7,805 |
| OHIO | 29,853 | 1,563 | 1,944 | 1,574 | 1,361 | 1,631 | 37,926 |
| OKLAHOMA | 7,000 | 136 | 99 | 165 | 218 | 194 | 7,812 |
| OREGON | 33,881 | 1,114 | 1,103 | 793 | 781 | 752 | 38,424 |
| PENNSYLVANIA | 57,002 | 1,621 | 1,353 | 1,321 | 1,850 | 2,259 | 65,406 |
| PUERTO RICO | 766 | 17 | 23 | 15 | 23 | 19 | 863 |
| RHODE ISLAND | 6,857 | 284 | 133 | 139 | 136 | 168 | 7,717 |
| SOUTH CAROLINA | 2,273 | 109 | 83 | 106 | 128 | 155 | 2,854 |
| SOUTH DAKOTA | 5,151 | 214 | 184 | 224 | 324 | 539 | 6,636 |
| TENNESSEE | 20,263 | 872 | 761 | 978 | 903 | 1,611 | 25,388 |
| TEXAS | 99,779 | 3,505 | 3,212 | 4,883 | 5,741 | 8,876 | 125,996 |
| UNKNOWN | 193 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 193 |
| UTAH | 16,575 | 753 | 672 | 927 | 925 | 1,291 | 21,143 |
| VERMONT | 4,510 | 182 | 165 | 147 | 329 | 335 | 5,668 |
| VIRGIN ISLANDS | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| VIRGINIA | 37,216 | 1,389 | 1,257 | 1,211 | 1,645 | 2,179 | 44,897 |
| WASHINGTON | 86,870 | 2,852 | 2,466 | 2,227 | 2,287 | 2,650 | 99,352 |
| WEST VIRGINIA | 401 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 23 | 435 |
| WISCONSIN | 21,846 | 1,851 | 401 | 374 | 418 | 536 | 25,426 |
| WYOMING | 156 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 156 |
| **Total** | **1,987,430** | **71,384** | **65,495** | **66,872** | **81,442** | **89,500** | **2,362,123** |

a/ The numbers in this table have been adjusted since the FY 2007 Annual Report due to verification of data in the Refugee Arrivals Data System

# Appendix B

## Federal Agency Reports

## Department of State

*Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration*

The United States leads the world in providing assistance to refugees and victims of conflict. The U.S. resettles about one-half of the refugees referred by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for resettlement each year. The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) has primary responsibility for formulating U.S. policies on these issues and for administering U.S. refugee assistance and admissions programs overseas.

Of the 74,654 refugees admitted to the U.S. in FY 2009 the largest number came from Near East/South Asia (38,280) and East Asia (19,850). As in previous years, the President authorized in-country processing in the former Soviet Union, Vietnam, Iraqis associated with the United States Government, and Cuba for persons who would qualify, as refugees were they outside their country of origin. In addition, the U.S. offered resettlement to refugees outside their country of origin who were deemed to be of "special humanitarian concern" to the U.S. A number of particularly vulnerable groups, including persecuted religious and ethnic minorities, were determined to be of special concern to the U.S. and given priority processing.

## Department of Homeland Security

*United States Citizenship and Immigration Services*

Two components of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) play a role in the admission of refugees to the United States. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has responsibility for interviewing and adjudicating applications for refugee status overseas and for making the final determination regarding an applicant's eligibility for refugee resettlement in the United States. USCIS domestic offices process subsequent applications for refugees including adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident and naturalization. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) screens arriving refugees for admission at the port of entry.

In FY 2009, USCIS conducted over 110,000 refugee classification interviews in more than 79 different countries. In FY 2009, 74,654 refugees from 66 countries were admitted to the United States.

In addition to processing refugees overseas, USCIS also adjudicates asylum applications filed by asylum seekers who are already present in the U.S. In FY 2009, USCIS asylum officers completed 33,867 cases, approving 10,071. The countries with the greatest number of asylum approvals were: People's Republic of China (25%), Ethiopia (6%), Haiti (5%), Nepal (4%), and Iraq (4%).

Information about USCIS and the processing of refugee and asylum cases can be found on the internet at www.uscis.gov.

## Department of Health and Human Services

*Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration*

The Refugee Mental Health Program (RMHP) is located in the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Since 1995, through an Intra-Agency Agreement (IAA), ORR has funded the RMHP to provide refugee mental health consultation and technical assistance to federal, state, or local agencies. The IAA funds one full-time public health advisor for 2009.

The objectives of the RMHP are to: 1) facilitate collaboration among refugee service providers, including refugee ethnic organizations, and public and private mental health providers, organizations and systems; 2) provide technical assistance and consultation on refugee mental and behavioral health and well-being; 3) support ORR in monitoring, performance measurement and technical assistance to ORR grantees that provide services to refugees who are survivors of psychic trauma and/or torture, and; 4) respond to emergencies of refugee admissions and other unique refugee-related assignments from the Office of the Director, ORR, such as Kosovar refugees processed at Ft. Dix in 1999, refugees dislocated in U.S. by disasters, and populations with high prevalence of torture survivors.

Specific RMHP services and activities include:

- On-site and distance consultation and technical assistance concerning issues related to health and well-being of refugees, asylees and those persons who have endured psychic trauma and/or torture.

- Refugee community assessments, program development and dissemination of technical assistance documents.

- Workshops and training programs for resettlement staff and mainstream personnel.

- Monitoring, technical assistance and evaluation of torture treatment centers.

- Special missions as assigned by the director, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

In FY 2009, RMHP continued ongoing activities related to ORR's national refugee health promotion and disease prevention initiative. The initiative known as *"Points of Wellness, Partnering for Refugee Health and Wellbeing"* was established to help organizations become involved with health promotion and disease prevention activities and programs within refugee communities. In particular, RMHP conducted several state, regional and national training workshops and webinars on the topic of refugee public mental health. Additionally, RMHP maintained the refugee health listserv, which was first established in FY 2005 for the purpose of sharing refugee health information and updates. The listserv may be accessed at http://list.nih.gov and browse for REFUGEEHEALTH-L.

# Appendix C

## Resettlement Agency Reports

**Church World Service**

Church World Service (CWS) was founded in 1946 as the relief, development, and refugee assistance ministry of 36 Protestant, Orthodox, and Anglican communions in the United States. Working in partnership with indigenous organizations in more than 80 countries, CWS works worldwide to meet human needs and foster self-reliance. Within the United States, Church World Service responds to natural and man-made disasters, resettles refugees, promotes fair national and international policies, provides educational resources, and offers opportunities to join a people-to-people network of local and global caring.

The Immigration and Refugee Program (IRP) is the largest program of Church World Service, Inc. (CWS). CWS/IRP is unique among voluntary agencies in that seven national Protestant denominations partner with the organization in its resettlement activities. This unique relationship provides an extended network of support that benefits CWS clients, as the church co-sponsorship model utilized by the agency mobilizes congregations to provide additional private resources that assist refugees in their transition into the U.S. Local congregations frequently offer assistance in the form of material donations, social adjustment services, transportation, emergency funds, help with housing, and thousands of hours in volunteer time. On the national level, CWS/IRP's denominations are involved in designing program and policy through their participation in the Immigration and Refugee Program Committee (IRPCOM). IRPCOM is composed of representatives from each of the following communions: American Baptist Churches USA; the United Methodist Church; Presbyterian Church USA; Christian Church (Disciples of Christ); Christian Reformed Church; Reformed church of America; and the United Church of Christ.

CWS/IRP operates through a national network of 23 affiliates, seven sub-offices and four field offices located in 21 states. Affiliate partners are independent, ecumenical, community-based non-profit organizations that organize sponsorships, secure community resources and deliver refugee services as part of their commitment to CWS/IRP refugees resettled in their respective areas. They range in size and scope from refugee service units of local interfaith councils to large multi-service agencies that provide wide-ranging services to many segments of the refugee, asylee and immigrant population(s). Through CWS/IRP and the national denominations' involvement in a broad range of refugee and immigrant issues, the affiliate network is able to gain perspective on the context of their work, ensure strong community involvement in resettlement activities, and link refugees with resources to address needs beyond the initial resettlement period and services required by the Matching Grant Guidelines with the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and the Cooperative Agreement with Department of State/BPRM.

In FY 2009, CWS/IRP resettled 6,602 refugees and Special Immigrant Visa-holders through its affiliate network. Additionally, CWS/IRP assisted with the primary and secondary resettlement of 10,806 Cuban and Haitian clients.

| FY 2009 Arrivals (CWS) | |
|---|---|
| **Region:** | **Cases/Individuals:** |
| Africa | 475 / 962 |
| Europe / Central Asia | 41 / 115 |
| Latin America | 119 / 276 |
| Near East | 1,658 / 3,371 |
| East Asia | 741 /1,692 |
| Special Immigrant Visa holder from Iraq and Afghanistan | 94 / 186 |
| **TOTAL** | **3,128 / 6,602** |

| FY 2009 Cuban and Haitian Entrants (CWS) | |
|---|---|
| **Region:** | **Entrants:** |
| Cuba | 10,806 |
| Haiti | 0 |
| TOTAL | 10,806 |

In addition to the work carried out through the affiliate network, CWS/IRP administers the Overseas Processing Entity in Nairobi, Kenya through a contractual relationship with Department of State/Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration. In FY 2009, CWS/IRP continued its activities under the Durable Solutions for the Displaced Persons Program, with programs addressing an array of needs for displaced persons in Chile, Thailand, Afghanistan, South Africa, and Pakistan. CWS/IRP also maintained its partnership with Jesuit Refugee Service/USA to operate the Religious Services Program, which offers access to religious services and counsel for detainees in eight of the Department of Homeland Security's Service Processing Centers. Further, CWS/IRP's Legal Program added a full-time immigration attorney and paralegal. The program expanded the number of CWS/IRP affiliates providing immigration legal services, offering training sessions, assistance with Bureau of Immigration Appeals accreditation and recognition, and ongoing technical assistance on issues related to establishing, maintaining, and strengthening immigration legal services. The Legal Program has also taken a role locally in encouraging and assisting eligible Haitians to apply for Temporary Protective Status.

**Episcopal Migration Ministries**

Episcopal Migration Ministries (EMM), a program of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, responds to refugees, immigrants and displaced persons both domestically and internationally. EMM operates a national resettlement program through a network of 35 affiliate offices in 29 dioceses of the Episcopal Church that agree to organize parish sponsorships and community resources as part of their commitment to ensure the provision of reception and placement services to refugees. Programs range in size and scope from multi-service centers in major urban areas to smaller diocesan programs and refugee ministry units of state councils of churches.

While EMM is fortunate to benefit from substantial private support from the Episcopal Church, EMM believes that the hallmark of the Matching Grant program is the involvement of local communities and the resources they bring in the form of cash and in-kind assistance. In this regard, EMM affiliate sites regularly exceed the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (ORR) total match requirement.

In FY 2009, EMM resettled 4,792 refugees from the following regions:

| FY 2009 Resettlement (EMM) | |
|---|---|
| **Europe and Central Asia** (Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan) | 74 |
| **Africa** (Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan) | 723 |
| **Near East and South Asia** (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan) | 2,642 |
| **East Asia** (Burma, Vietnam) | 1,069 |
| **Latin America** (Colombia, Cuba) | 284 |
| **TOTAL** | **4,792** |

EMM enrolled approximately 28 percent of its annual refugee caseload in the ORR-funded Matching Grant program, with asylees, parolees, and victims of trafficking comprising the remainder of program enrollments. Several EMM sites with substantial resettlement potential have enhanced their resettlement capacity with ORR preferred community grants, utilizing the funds towards community outreach, extended medical and mental health case management, and extended cultural adjustment.

EMM links the Episcopal Church with the worldwide Anglican Communion in responding to refugee crises internationally and represents the Church in advancing the need for safe and humane treatment of all forcibly displaced persons. EMM, through its office for Church Relations and Outreach, promotes active parish involvement in sponsoring or otherwise assisting refugees and marginalized immigrants.

For further information, contact Episcopal Migration Ministries, 815 Second Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

**Ethiopian Community Development Council**

Headquartered in Arlington, Virginia, the Ethiopian Community Development Council, Inc. (ECDC) is a non-profit community-based organization, which since 1983 has been dedicated to helping refugees achieve successful resettlement in their new homeland; and to providing cultural, educational and socio-economic development programs in the refugee and immigrant community. Through information and educational programs and services, ECDC generates public awareness about the needs of uprooted people around the world, with a focus on Africa; and to enhance appreciation for the contributions that refugee newcomers make to the United States. ECDC also conducts humanitarian and educational development programs in Ethiopia.

ECDC's network of resettlement affiliates included nine independent, community-based organizations and two ECDC branch offices that resettle refugees around the country. During FY 2009, ECDC's affiliates resettled 3,874 refugees, including 822 from Africa. Matching Grant programs were conducted by affiliates in Chicago, Denver, Greensboro, Houston, Las Vegas, Omaha, Phoenix, and San Diego. Four affiliate sites received ORR funding support through the Preferred Communities program, which enabled them to offer enhanced employment and orientation services, driver's education, ESL, youth programs; and increase their resource development capacities.

ECDC's African Resource Initiative (ARI) program provided information and resource development support to over 60 existing and emerging African community-based organizations (ACBOs) across the United States, most of which were established by former refugees who experienced first-hand the difficulties of adjusting to a new culture; benefited from available public and private support systems; and now extend similar assistance to those just embarking on a life-changing journey they know so well. In addition, ECDC conducted a session following the national conference for ACBO leaders to learn how to strengthen organizational program outcomes. As part of its efforts in public education and awareness building on African refugees and immigrants, ARI publishes a bimonthly e-Newsletter, the *African Refugee NETWORK*, and daily e-Highlights about African refugees and immigrants.

Designed to increase understanding about African refugee issues, ECDC conducts an annual national conference that attracts 200 participants, including local, state and federal government officials, voluntary agencies, non-profit organizations, African community-based organizations, service providers, policymakers, African refugees and immigrants, as well as others interested in African refugee issues. Conference sessions focus on enhancing the knowledge and skills of service providers and ACBOs to more effectively meet the needs of refugees as they become self-sufficient, contributing members of American society; and to strengthen the capacity of newcomer communities to achieve healthy and fulfilling lives in their new homeland. ECDC's 15th national conference, *The Future of African Refugees: A Time for New Thinking*, was held in Arlington, Virginia, May 4-6, 2009.

**Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society**

The Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS) is the national and worldwide arm of the organized American Jewish community for the rescue, relocation and resettlement of refugees and migrants. HIAS works closely with Jewish Federations, Jewish Family Service and Jewish Vocational Service agencies across the nation to maintain an extensive cooperative network committed to providing the broadest possible spectrum of professionally staffed resettlement services.

All HIAS affiliates receive Reception and Placement grant funds to assist in meeting the needs of refugees in their initial phase of resettlement. Many HIAS affiliates also elect to supplement these services with private funding and other resources, enabling them to participate in the ORR Voluntary Agency Matching Grant Program as a way of further enhancing their ability to assist refugees to attain economic and social self-sufficiency. Several HIAS sites have also been

awarded ORR Preferred Communities funding to help HIAS diversify its caseload, an effort that has resulted in an increasingly large proportion of HIAS's refugee arrivals being from populations other than the former Soviet Union and Iran. In addition, HIAS has received funding from ORR to oversee marriage education activities conducted by a number of affiliates and to provide technical assistance to other ORR grantees.

HIAS World Headquarters is located at 333 Seventh Avenue (16th Floor), New York, NY 10001-5005. The HIAS website may be found at http://www.hias.org.

HIAS and its member agencies resettled 2,306 refugees and 41 Special Immigrant Visa holders (SIV's) in FY 2009, which consisted of 718 Iraqis, 462 Iranians, 379 Burmese, 306 Bhutanese, 215 refugees from the former Soviet Union, 163 Africans, 54 Vietnamese or other Southeast Asians, 46 Yemenis, and 4 Cubans.

## International Rescue Committee

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) responds to the world's worst humanitarian crises and helps people to survive and rebuild their lives. Founded in 1933 at the request of Albert Einstein, the IRC offers lifesaving care and life-changing assistance to refugees forced to flee from war or disaster. At work today in over 40 countries and in 22 U.S. cities, the IRC restores safety, dignity and hope to millions who are uprooted and struggling to endure. The IRC leads the way from harm to home.

IRC resettles refugees in 22 cities throughout the U.S. Aside from its core resettlement services, IRC provides numerous enhanced programs. These include employment programs, services for refugees with special needs, financial literacy, English language training, school-readiness and after school programs, and other services designed to assist refugees to move rapidly towards self-sufficiency.

During FY 2009, the IRC resettled 11,547 refugees. Of this number, 1,224 were from Africa, 2,340 were from East Asia, 90 were from Eastern Europe, 718 were from Latin America, 6,963 were from Near East, 147 were from South Asia and 65 were from Former Soviet Union.

## Iowa Department of Human Services

*Bureau of Refugee Services' Mission*

The State of Iowa's refugee resettlement program has been in existence since 1975, as a part of state government and representing the people of Iowa.

The Bureau of Refugee Services' mission is to offer a home and a future for victims of persecution while helping them become self-sufficient. This enriches the state through the sharing of talents, skills and culture.

Originally, the Bureau's interest was Indochinese refugee resettlement. As the refugees being admitted into the U.S. have become more diverse so have the refugees being resettled in Iowa. Currently Burmese are the largest single group being resettled by the Bureau.

*BRS Organization*

The Bureau's refugee services model is based upon a team environment encompassing: skills training, job development and placement, case management, core reception and placement activities, social adjustment and administration.

In February of 2003, the Bureau initiated activities in the Assessment, Training and Placement Center. The Center is producing the desired results and is, via skills training and targeted job prep, placement and retention activities, giving clients a much better start in their new jobs as well as the increased ability to succeed in their employment situations.

Iowa's resettlement model is unique. The Bureau of Refugee Services' initial involvement with many refugee clients is via the Department of State Reception and Placement program, the only state with this designation. Because the Bureau is also the designated state agency for post reception and placement services funding from ORR the Bureau is able to provide an unbroken continuum of services for clients resettled by the Bureau as well as on-going services for secondary migrants and other refugees and asylees beyond their resettlement and Match Grant periods.

Iowa's Bureau of Refugee Services conducts initial resettlement efforts as well as providing post resettlement services from its headquarters located in Des Moines, Iowa. Social services and employment services are concentrated in the Greater Des Moines Metropolitan area and 100 percent of all refugees resettled in Iowa were resettled in the Des Moines Metro area.

*Resettlement Efforts*

A continuing philosophy that refugees need to become self-sufficient as quickly as possible is core to resettlement for the Bureau.

Emphasis is on early placement of refugees in jobs as this promotes economic independence, generates tax income and helps local economies. Use of welfare-type assistance is discouraged, except in emergency situations or as temporary support which leads to self-sufficiency. For more information contact the Bureau at 401 SW 7th, Suite N, Des Moines, IA 50309 or on the internet at www.dhs.state.ia.us.

| FY 2009 Resettlement (BRS) | |
|---|---|
| **Ethnicity:** | **Resettled:** |
| Bhutanese | 144 |
| Burmese | 202 |
| Burundi | 1 |
| Chinese | 2 |
| Eritrea | 21 |
| Iraqi | 34 |
| Somali | 1 |
| Sudanese | 12 |
| Vietnamese | 9 |
| **TOTAL** | 426 |

| FY 1975-2009 Resettlement (BRS) | |
|---|---|
| Afghan | 16 |
| Benin | 2 |
| Bosnian | 3,184 |
| Bhutanese | 179 |
| Burmese | 560 |
| Burundi | 9 |
| Cambodian | 368 |
| Chinese | 2 |
| Congolese | 3 |
| Eritrea | 21 |
| Ethiopian | 2 |
| Hmong | 452 |
| Iraqi | 44 |
| Kosovar | 72 |
| Lao | 1,895 |
| Liberian | 139 |
| Sierra Leone | 7 |
| Somali | 9 |
| Sudanese | 411 |
| Tai Dam | 2,375 |
| Vietnamese | 3,840 |
| Other | 62 |
| **TOTAL** | 13,652 |

**Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service**

Since 1939, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS) has worked to create welcoming communities for newcomers—immigrants and refugees who have been forced to leave their homes and begin anew. LIRS help people seeking safety from persecution in their home countries and reunite families torn apart by conflict. LIRS resettle refugees. LIRS is responsible for protecting vulnerable children who arrive alone in the United States and advocate for compassion and justice for all migrants.

In FY 2009, LIRS resettled a total of 10,129 refugees -- 5,009 from the Near East and South Asia; 2,726 from East Asia; 1,487 from Africa; 488 from Latin America and 419 from Europe and Central Asia. Local LIRS affiliates in 19 communities across the country participated in the Matching Grant program in 2009, assisting a total of 3,507 refugees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, asylees, and certified victims of trafficking to seek economic self-sufficiency without accessing public cash assistance. Eleven LIRS affiliates were Preferred Community sites, providing specialized services to strengthen their communities' capacity to welcome refugees and enhance their ability to serve these newcomers. Eight affiliates provided Women's Empowerment services to support women's social and economic integration.

LIRS administers RefugeeWorks, the national refugee employment training and technical assistance program, which trained over 1,243 refugee employment professionals in 23 trainings through its Employment Training Institutes, state and national conferences, and individualized technical assistance in FY 2009. RefugeeWorks hosted the first ever national conference for refugee professional recertification and two professional networking events in Baltimore, MD and Detroit, MI which inspired new initiatives by refugees and organizations including Upwardly Global, World Education Services, Migration Policy Institute, the network of Welcome Back Centers and the creation of a new recertification website. RefugeeWorks' publications include a bi-monthly e-newsletter and a print newsletter that reach over 1,100 subscribers and 2,000 readers, respectively, as well as guides on for recertification for refugees who are engineers, teachers, physicians, nurses, and pharmacists.

LIRS oversees the Detained Torture Survivors (DTS) Legal Support Network for legal service providers supporting the most vulnerable torture survivors seeking refuge in the United States: those held in immigration detention. During FY 2009 the DTS Network successfully identified and provided legal assistance to more than 230 torture survivors caught up in the immigration detention system. As access to adequate legal services is a torture survivor's hope for refuge in the United States and protection from bring returned to the torturing country, survivors consistently report legal services as among their most essential needs. Due to their history of past torture and trauma, the clients the network assists are at a high risk of retraumatization through the immigration detention experience itself. While the network's primary focus is to connect survivors with legal representation as they seek to pursue claims for asylum or other immigration benefits, it also works to obtain release from detention so that survivors may access social services in community settings, and to improve conditions for those who remain in detention.

LIRS's services to unaccompanied refugee and migrating children continued to expand in 2009. LIRS's Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) program provided specialized foster care services to resettled refugee youth through its national network of 10 affiliate foster care programs. Since 2002 the affiliate programs expanded their capacity to care for unaccompanied minor victims of human trafficking. In FY 2009, LIRS placed 135 unaccompanied refugee children, 13 child trafficking victims, five asylee kids, and 15 unaccompanied children who obtained Special Immigrant Juvenile Status.

Since 2003, LIRS has expanded services to unaccompanied migrant children in the custody of ORR/DUCS. Through the Safe Haven program LIRS assessed approximately 4,494 of the 6,645 total unaccompanied children placed in ORR shelters in 2009, and completed 3,625 family reunification recommendations. LIRS worked with local foster care programs to continue culturally and linguistically appropriate services for 97 unaccompanied children, including 51 new placements, in the custody of ORR/DUCS, and provided specialized family reunification assessment and post-reunification services for 279 children. LIRS also provided digital fingerprinting services as part of background checks of 2,230 potential sponsors for these children.

For more information contact Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service at 700 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21230 or www.lirs.org

**U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants**

The U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI) is a non-profit refugee resettlement, immigrant service, public education and advocacy organization.

In the United States, USCRI has served the needs of refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants through a network of nearly 50 community-based partner agencies since 1911. The USCRI network is multicultural and multilingual; representing more than 65 language groups, and is able to deal sensitively with the ethnic and cultural diversity of the clients it serves. USCRI collaborates with the Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Homeland Security, Citizenship and Immigration Services, to provide resettlement assistance, cultural orientation, employment placement, language instruction, health and nutrition outreach and training, services to undocumented immigrant children, relationship training, services for clients with special needs, legal services, citizenship services and capacity building. During FY 2009, USCRI resettled 7,166 refugees from around the world.

Internationally, USCRI has worked in human rights research, rights-based advocacy, monitoring and capacity building. USCRI is a Private Voluntary Organization registered with the United States Agency of International Development (USAID), a UNHCR operating partner and the recipient of United Nations funding for its work on emergency relief in Haiti. USCRI has been the Overseas Processing Entity for projects in Singapore, Indonesia, Costa Rica, and Saudi Arabia and has also operated emergency processing operations in Guam and Ft. Dix, NJ, to

facilitate the admission of evacuees from Iraq and Kosovo. USCRI has administered overseas programs serving women, youth and children in Croatia and Rwanda and has published the *World Refugee Survey* – a comprehensive compilation of refugee statistics worldwide – for the past 50 years.

For more information contact USCRI headquarters at 2231 Crystal Drive, Suite 350, Arlington, VA 22202 (703-310-1130) www.refugees.org.

| FY 2009 Resettlement (USCRI) | |
|---|---|
| **Region:** | **Resettled:** |
| Africa | 808 |
| Europe and Central Asia | 92 |
| East Asia | 1,934 |
| Western Hemisphere | 585 |
| Near East and South Asia | 3,747 |
| **TOTAL** | **7,166** |

**United States Conference of Catholic Bishops / Migration & Refugee Services**

The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) is the public policy and social action agency of the Roman Catholic bishops in the United States. Migration & Refugee Services (MRS) is the lead office responsible for developing USCCB policies at the international and national levels that address the needs and conditions of immigrants, refugees, survivors of trafficking, unaccompanied minors and others on the move.

*Refugee Resettlement*

In conjunction with federal partners and local Catholic dioceses, USCCB/MRS has helped refugees admitted to the U.S. resettle into caring and supportive communities around the country since 1920. USCCB/MRS resettles nearly one third of the refugees coming to the U.S. each year through over 100 local diocesan offices, and assists these service providers through funding, training, consultation, technical assistance and monitoring. The USCCB Committee on Migration conducts fact-finding missions to learn first-hand the issues and needs of refugees around the world and makes recommendations for durable solutions, which may include resettlement in a third country.

In FY 2009, USCCB/MRS resettled 22,417 refugees from 44 countries, the largest numbers from Iraq, Burma, Bhutan, Cuba, Somalia, and Eritrea. The regional breakdowns are as follows:

| FY 2009 Resettlement (USCCB/MRS) | |
|---|---|
| **Contact:** | **Resettled:** |
| Africa | 2,779 |
| East Asia | 6,145 |
| Eastern Europe | 239 |
| Latin America | 1,842 |
| Near East | 11,412 |
| **TOTAL** | **22,417** |
| **U.S. Total Arrivals** | **76,984** |
| **Of 60,192 total arrivals** | **29%** |

USCCB/MRS through 63 participating diocesan resettlement programs in 30 states served 9,300 refugees, asylees, and entrants through ORR's Matching Grant program during Program Year 2009, achieving self-sufficiency through early employment for two-thirds of them by their 180th day from arrival/eligibility and with most clients placed in jobs which offer health benefits. More than $9 million in documented private contributions to the ORR program were generated by these diocesan Match Grant programs. These contributions exceeded the 50 precent-of-federal-funds requirement and doubled the cash match performance standard.

Additionally, USCCB/MRS, through the Preferred Communities Program, provides enhanced services to newly arrived refugees who have significant opportunity for economic self-sufficiency and integration into their new communities or for those in need of more intensive case management services.

*Cuban and Haitian Services*

For over twenty years, USCCB/MRS has been one of two voluntary agencies that has resettled and provided services to newly arriving Cuban and Haitian Entrants. These services are provided through partnerships with eleven diocesan programs in the USCCB/MRS refugee resettlement network. The USCCB/MRS Cuban/Haitian Program in Miami resettles Cubans and Haitians who are released from federal custody, including unaccompanied minors, Cubans who are paroled into the U.S. directly from Cuba, and Cuban Medical Personnel and their family members. In FY 2009, USCCB/MRS assisted 11,064 Cuban and Haitian Entrants.

*Children and Families*

USCCB/MRS is one of two national voluntary agencies that serve unaccompanied minors in specialized refugee foster care placements and family reunification. With the technical expertise in its Safe Passages programs, USCCB/MRS provides community-based care for children in federal custody, assessments and follow-up services for children and their families, and assists the U.S. government in the reunification of children with their families. In FY 2009, USCCB/MRS's thirteen foster care Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) sites assisted 142 arrivals, which included asylees, Cuban Haitians, Special Immigrant Juvenile Visas, refugee family breakdown cases, survivors of trafficking, and overseas cases. Additionally these foster care sites, through the Safe Passages, ORR/DUCS program, served 58 unaccompanied alien

children, 36 of which were new cases. Additionally, our family reunification programs provided home studies for 121 minors and follow up services to 192 minors in FY 2009.

USCCB/MRS operates as ORR's designated Technical Assistance provider for refugee child welfare through the BRYCS Program (Bridging Refugee Youth and Children's Services; www.brycs.org). BRYCS supports service providers working with refugee children, youth and families through consultations (524 in FY 2009), presentations and trainings (20 in FY 2009), the development of publications (16 in FY 2009) and the dissemination of resources through a Web site and Clearinghouse (over 320,000 resources downloaded in FY 2009). BRYCS also provides technical assistance to ORR-funded Refugee School Impact Grantees to help facilitate the integration of refugee children into U.S. schools and to ORR/DUCS-funded care provider programs in order to reduce the risk of child maltreatment of unaccompanied, undocumented youth while they are in federal custody. In FY 2009, BRYCS was honored by the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children with an award or Advancement of Cultural Competency in Child Maltreatment Prevention and Intervention.

*Survivors of Human Trafficking*

Since 2002, USCCB/MRS has led efforts to combat the modern-day slave trade of human trafficking by increasing public awareness, engaging in federal advocacy efforts, providing assistance to survivors, and providing training and technical assistance across the U.S., its territories as well as internationally to service providers, law enforcement, local governments, and community groups.

Since 2006, USCCB/MRS has administered ORR's per capita services contract to provide comprehensive case management for foreign national survivors of human trafficking. In that time, 1,731 survivors and 400 eligible family members have been served through partnerships with local service providers. Fifty-six percent of the survivors have been male, and 72 percent of the cases enrolled have been labor trafficking. Ninety-seven percent of the survivors enrolled in the program have been adults. USCCB/MRS also places trafficked children into culturally and linguistically appropriate foster care and monitors their care and well being.

*Migrants*

USCCB/MRS also assists local churches and specialized ethnic apostolate respond to the pastoral needs of immigrants, refugees, migrants, and others on the move, aiding in the development and nurturing of a welcoming and supportive Church in the United States. Beyond the provision of services to migrant populations, USCCB/MRS also engages in educational and advocacy efforts around these groups. Educational activities focus primarily on the Catholic population on the issues affecting migrant communities, particularly during specific periods throughout the year, including *National Migration Week* (January of every year), *World Refugee Day*, and *Human Trafficking Awareness Day*. The Justice for Immigrants Campaign, a bishops' sponsored program housed at USCCB/MRS, advocates on behalf of immigrant communities through grassroots mobilization.

**World Relief**

World Relief (WR) exists to empower the local church to serve the most vulnerable. Formed as the War Relief Commission in 1944 by the National Association of Evangelicals (NAE), the organization became World Relief when it expanded services beyond World War II victims. Today, World Relief works in more than 20 nations on four continents with a focus on economic development, AIDS prevention and care, maternal and child health, child development, disaster response, refugee resettlement, anti-trafficking and immigrant services.

In the U.S., World Relief resettles refugees in 22 locations through the Reception and Placement (R&P) program, funded by the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). Since the inception of the program in 1979, World Relief has resettled over 230,000 refugees including 7,264 in FY 2009.

In addition to the R&P program, World Relief's U.S. field offices implement a variety of programs serving the local refugee and immigrant population, including employment services, ESL classes, immigration legal services, life skills training, and youth programs. In FY 2009, 16 affiliate offices received ORR funding to participate in the Matching Grant program, and eight in the Preferred Communities program. One World Relief office had ORR funding for the Refugee Individual Development Accounts (IDA) program. World Relief also maintains a national sub-contract with the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) under their ORR-funded program to assist trafficking victims throughout the United States.

Partnership with local churches is a primary focus of all World Relief programs. Field offices have built a large network of churches, colleges, seminaries, community-based organizations, and individual volunteers. Together, these partnerships provide a broad range of support and services for refugees and immigrants; including cash contributions, temporary housing, donated goods, and a variety of professional and non-professional volunteer services. In FT 2009, World Relief's refugee arrivals were from the following regions:

| **FY 2009 Resettlement (World Relief)** | |
|---|---|
| **Region:** | **Resettled:** |
| East Asia | 2,299 |
| Africa | 630 |
| Europe | 685 |
| Near East/South Asia | 3,094 |
| Latin America | 556 |
| **TOTAL** | **7,264** |

For more information contact World Relief headquarters at 7 East Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Maryland, 21202, or on the internet at www.worldrelief.org.

**Note:** According to 45 CFR 87.1 (d), A religious organization that participates in the Department-funded programs or services will retain its independence from Federal, State, and local government, but may not use direct financial assistance from the Department to support any inherently religious activities, such as worship, religious instruction, or proselytization.

# Appendix D

## State Refugee Coordinators

**Alabama**

Ms. Jana Curran
Refugee and Resettlement Director
Catholic Social Services
Refugee Resettlement Program
406 Government Street
Mobile, Alabama 36602
Tel: (251) 432-2727 Fax: (251) 432-2927
E-mail: jcurran2@cssrrp.org

**Alaska**

Ms. Karen Ferguson
State Refugee Coordinator
Catholic Social Services
3710 East 20th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Tel: (907) 222-7376 Fax: (907) 258-1091
E-mail: kferguson@cssalaska.org

**Arizona**

Mr. Charles Shipman
State Refugee Coordinator
Dept. of Economic Security
Community Services Administration
P.O. Box 6123 - Site Code 086Z
Phoenix, Arizona 85005
Tel: (602) 542-6611 Fax: (602) 542-6400
E-mail: cshipman@azdes.gov

**Arkansas**

Ms. Carolyn Jackson
State Refugee Coordinator
Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 1437, Slot #S-333
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203-1437
Tel: (501) 682-8182 Fax: (501) 682-1597
E-mail: Carolyn.J.Jackson@arkansas.gov

**California**

Ms. Thuan Nguyen, Chief
Refugee programs Bureau
Department of Social Services
744 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814
Tel: (916) 654-4356 Fax: (916) 654-7187
E-mail: Thuan.Nguyen@dss.ca.gov

Mr. John A. Wagner, Director
Department of Social Services
744 P Street, MS 17-11
Sacramento, California 95814
Tel: (916) 657-2598 Fax: (916) 654-6021
E-mail: John.Wagner@dss.ca.gov

**Colorado**

Mr. Paul Stein
State Refugee Coordinator
Department of Human Services
Colorado Refugee Services Program
789 Sherman, Suite 440
Denver, Colorado 80203
Tel: (303) 863-8211 Fax: (303) 863-0838
E-mail: paul.stein@state.co.us

**Connecticut**

Mr. David Frascarelli
State Refugee Coordinator
Department of Social Services
25 Sigourney Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06106
Tel: (860) 424-5387 Fax: (860) 424-4957
E-mail: david.frascarelli@po.state.ct.us

**Delaware**

Mr. Thomas Hall
State Refugee Coordinator
Division of Social Services
Lewis Building
1901 North DuPont Highway
New Castle, Delaware 19720
Tel: (302) 255-9605 Fax: (302) 255-4425
E-mail: thomas.hall@state.de.us

**District of Columbia**

Ms. Debra Crawford
State Refugee Coordinator
Office of Refugee Resettlement
Department of Human Services
2146 24th Place, N.E.
Washington, DC 20024
Tel: (202) 541-3953 Fax: (202) 529-4365
E-mail: debra.crawford@dc.gov

**Florida**

Mr. Hiram A. Ruiz
Director of Refugee Services
Department of Children and Families
401 NW 2nd Ave., Suite N-1007
Miami, Florida 33128
Tel: (305) 377-5562 Fax: (305) 377-5770
E-mail: hiram_ruiz@dcf.state.fl.us

**Georgia**

Mr. Michael Singleton
State Refugee Coordinator
DHR/DFCS Community Services Section
OFI Suit 21-402
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3142
Tel: (404) 657-3428 Fax: (404) 463-8046
E-mail: msingleton@dhr.state.ga.us

**Hawaii**

Mr. Daniel Young
Acting State Refugee Coordinator
Office of Community Services
830 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Tel: (808) 586-8675 Fax: (808) 586-8685
E-mail: daniel.n.young@hawaii.gov

**Idaho**

Mr. Jan Reeves
Director
Idaho Office for Refugees
1607 W. Jefferson Street
Boise, Idaho 83702
Tel: (208) 336-4222 Fax: (208) 331-0267
E-mail: jreeves@idahorefugees.org

**Illinois**

Dr. Edwin Silverman
State Refugee Coordinator
Department of Human Services
401 South Clinton, 7th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60607
Tel: (312) 793-7120 Fax: (312) 793-2281
E-mail: dhsd6024@dhs.state.il.us

**Indiana**

Mr. Matthew Schomburg
State Refugee Coordinator
Division of Family Resources
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration
FSSA Noble County Office
702 Goodwin Place, Suite A
Kendallville, Indiana 46755
Tel: (260) 599-0120 Fax: (317) 233-0828
E-mail: matthew.schomburg@fssa.in.gov

**Iowa**

Mr. John Wilken
Chief, Bureau for Refugee Services
Iowa Department of Human Services
1200 University Avenue, Suite D
Des Moines, Iowa 50314-2330
Tel: (515) 283-7904 Fax: (515) 283-9160
E-mail: jwilken@dhs.state.ia.us

**Kansas**

Mr. Lewis Kimsey
State Refugee Coordinator
LIEAP/GA Manager
Social & Rehabilitation Services
915 SW Harrison, DSOB, 681-W
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1570
Tel: (785) 296-0147 Fax: (785) 296-0146
E-mail: lak@srskansas.org

**Kentucky**

Ms. Becky Jordan
Wilson/Fish Coordinator
Catholic Charities of Louisville
2911 South Fourth Street
Louisville, Kentucky 40208
Tel. (502) 636-9263 Fax: (502) 637-9780
E-mail: bjordan@archlou.org

**Louisiana**

Ms. Kristi Hackney
State Refugee Coordinator
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Baton Rouge
P.O. Box 4213
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821-4213
Tel: (225) 346-0660 Fax: (225) 346-0020
E-mail: khackney@ccdiobr.org

**Maine**

Ms. Catherine S. Yomoah
State Refugee Coordinator
Department of Health & Human Services
Office of Immig. and Multicultural Affairs
47 Independence Drive
Greenlaw Building, 3rd Floor – SHS11
Augusta, Maine 04333-0011
Tel: (207) 287-5737 Fax: (207) 287- 4057
E-mail: Catherine.Yomoah@maine.gov

**Maryland**

Mr. Edward Lin
State Refugee Coordinator
Maryland Office of New Americans
Department of Human Resources
Saratoga State Center
311 West Saratoga Street, Room 222
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
Tel: (410) 767-7514 Fax: (410) 333-0244
E-mail: elin@dhr.state.md.us

**Massachusetts**

Mr. Richard Chacon
Director
Office for Refugees and Immigrants
18 Tremont Street, Suite 600
Boston, Massachusetts 02108
Tel: (617) 727-7888 Fax: (617) 727-1822
E-mail: richard.chacon@state.ma.us

**Michigan**

Mr. Alan Horn
Refugee Program Director
Office of Adult Services
Michigan Family Independence Agency
235 S. Grand Avenue, Suite 501
P.O. Box 30037
Lansing, Michigan 48909
Tel: (517) 241-7819 Fax: (517) 241-7826
E-mail: horna@michigan.gov

**Minnesota**

Mr. Gus Avenido
State Refugee Coordinator
Minnesota Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 64962
St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0962
Tel: (651) 431-3837 Fax: (651) 431-7483
E-mail: gus.avenido@state.mn.us

**Mississippi**

Ms. Lorraine Hunter
State Refugee Coordinator
Family and Children Services
Department of Human Services
750 N. State Street, Room 243
Jackson, Mississippi 39202
Tel: (601) 359-4585 Fax: (601) 359-2390
E-mail: Lorraine.Hunter@mdhs.ms.gov

**Missouri**

Ms. Loretta Mosley
Refugee State Coordinator
Division of Family Services
Refugee Resettlement Program
P.O. Box 2320
Jefferson City, MO 65102-2320
Tel: (573) 526-0678 Fax: (573) 526-5592
E-mail: Loretta.Mosley@dss.mo.gov

**Montana**

Mr. Carol W. Carpenter
State Refugee Coordinator
Division of Human and Community Services
P.O. Box 202952
Helena, Montana 59620
Tel: (406) 444-5902 Fax: (406) 329-1240
E-mail: ccarpenter@mt.gov

**Nebraska**

Ms. Karen Parde
Program Coordinator
DHHS
Division of Children and Family Services
301 Centennial Mall South, Box 95026
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
Tel: (402) 471-9346 Fax: (402) 471-9597
E-mail: karen.parde@nebraska.gov

**Nevada**

Ms. Carisa Lopez-Ramirez
Nevada State Refugee Coordinator
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada
1511 N. Las Vegas Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Tel: (702) 387-2266 Fax: (702) 436-1579
E-mail: cramirez@catholiccharities.com

Monsignor Patrick Leary
Executive Director
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada
1501 N. Las Vegas Blvd.
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
Tel: (702) 385-2662 Fax: (702) 384-0677
E-mail: pleary@catholiccharities.com

**New Hampshire**

Ms. Barbara Seebart
State Refugee Coordinator
Governor's Office of Energy and Planning
57 Regional Drive, Suite 3
Concord, New Hampshire 03301-8519
Tel: (603) 271-6361 Fax: (603) 271-2615
E-mail: barbara.seabart@nh.gov

**New Jersey**

Ms. Margaret Milliner
State Refugee Coordinator
Refugee and Immigrant Services
Office of Refugee and Immigrant Services
NJ Div. of Family Dev. County Operations
P.O. Box 716
Trenton, New Jersey 08625
Tel: (609) 631-4534 Fax: (609) 631-4541
E-mail: Margaret.Milliner@dhs.state.nj.us

**New Mexico**

Mr. Howard Spiegelman
State Refugee Coordinator
Human Services Department
Income Support Division
P.O. Box 2348
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2348
Tel: (505) 827-7759 Fax: (505) 827-7227
E-mail: howardm.spiegelman@state.nm.us

**New York**

Ms. Dorothy Wheeler
State Refugee Coordinator
Bureau of Refugee and Immigration Affairs
NYS Temporary & Disability Assistance
40 North Pearl Street
Albany, New York 12243
Tel: (518) 402-3098 Fax: (518) 402-3029
E-mail: Dorothy.Wheeler@OTDA.state.ny.us

**North Carolina**

Ms. Marlene Myers
State Refugee Coordinator
Family Services Section
Department of Human Resources
325 North Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603
Tel: (919) 733-4650 Fax: (919) 715-0023
E-mail: Marlene.Myers@ncmail.net

**North Dakota**

Mr. Sinisa Milovanovic
State Refugee Coordinator
Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota
1325 11th Street South
Fargo, North Dakota 58103
Tel: (701) 235-7341 Fax: (701) 235-7359
E-mail: sinisa@lssnd.org

**Ohio**

Ms. Evelyn Bissonnette
State Refugee Coordinator
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
Office of Family Stability
P.O. Box 182709
50 W. Town Street, 6th Floor
Columbus, Ohio 43218-2709
Tel: (614) 752-0650 Fax: (614) 728-0761
E-mail: Evelyn.bissonnette@jfs.ohio.gov

**Oklahoma**

Ms. Melanie Silva
Refugee Program Manager
Family Support Service Division
P.O. Box 25352
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125
Tel: (405) 521-4402 Fax: (405) 521-4158
E-mail: melanie.silva@okdhs.org

**Oregon**

Ms. Rhonda Prodzinski
State Refugee Coordinator
Child Care & Refugee Programs Manager
Department of Human Services
500 Summer Street NE, E-48
Salem, Oregon 97301
Tel: (503) 945-6108 Fax: (503) 373-7032
E-mail: Rhonda.prodzinski@state.or.us

**Pennsylvania**

Ms. Norm-Anne Rothermel
State Refugee Coordinator
Pa. Refugee Resettlement Program
900 North 6th Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102
Tel: (717) 787-8608 Fax: (717) 705-5189
E-mail: nrothermel@state.pa.us

**Rhode Island**

Ms. Gail Dunphy
State Refugee Coordinator
Department of Human Services
Contract Management
600 New London Avenue
Cranston, Rhode Island 02920
Tel: (401) 462-3375 Fax: (401) 462-2975
E-mail: gdunphy@gw.dhs.state.ri.us

**South Carolina**

Ms. Dorothy Addison
State Refugee Coordinator
Refugee Resettlement Program
SCDSS
P.O. Box 1520
Columbia, South Carolina 29202-1520
Tel: (803) 898-0989 Fax: (803) 898-7156
E-mail: dorothy.addison@dss.sc.gov

**South Dakota**

Ms. Donna Magnuson
Director
Refugee and Immigration Programs
Lutheran Social Services
1609 W. 11th Street
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104
Tel: (605) 731-2002 Fax: (605) 731-2029
E-mail: dmagnus@lsssd.org

**Tennessee**

Ms. Holly Johnson
State Refugee Coordinator
Tennessee Office for Refugees
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.
21 White Bridge Road, Suite 201
Nashville, Tennessee 37209-9956
Tel: (615) 352-9520 Fax: (615) 352-0701
E-mail: hjohnson@cctenn.org

**Texas**

Ms. Caitriona Lyons
State Refugee Coordinator
Texas Health and Human Services Commission
Office of Family Services
909 W. 45th Street, HHSC/Mail Code 2010
Austin, Texas 78751
Tel: (512) 206-5076 Fax: (512) 206-5041
E-mail: caitriona.lyons@hhsc.state.tx.us

Mr. Jeff Johnson
Manager, Family & Community Services
Texas Health and Human Services Comm.
Office of Family Services
909 W. 45th Street, HHSC/Mail Code 2010
Austin, Texas 78711-2668
Tel: (512) 206-5076 Fax: (512) 438-3884
E-mail: jeff.johnson@hhsc.state.tx.us

**Utah**

Mr. Gerald Brown
Director, Refugee Services
Utah Department of Workforce Services
140 East 300 South, 5th Floor
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111
Tel: (801)526-9787 Fax: (801) 526-9789
E-mail: geraldbrown@utah.gov

**Vermont**

Ms. Denise Lamoureux
State Refugee Coordinator
Agency of Human Services Planning Division
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, Vermont 05671-0203
Tel: (802) 241-2229 Fax: (802) 241-4461
E-mail: Denise.Lamoureux@ahs.stat.vt.us

**Virginia**

Ms. Kathy Cooper
State Refugee Coordinator
Virginia Department of Social Services
Office of Newcomer Services
7 North 8th street, 3rd Floor
Richmond, Virginia 23219-3301
Tel: (804) 726-7927 Fax: (804) 726-7127
E-mail: Kathy.Cooper@dss.state.va.us

**Washington**

Mr. Tom Medina
Acting State Refugee Coordinator
Department of Social and Health Services
Office of Refugee and Immigrant Assistance
P.O. Box 45470
Olympia, Washington 98504-5470
Tel: (360) 725-4636 Fax: (360) 413-3493
E-mail: medintr@dshs.wa.gov