

What is a Refugee?

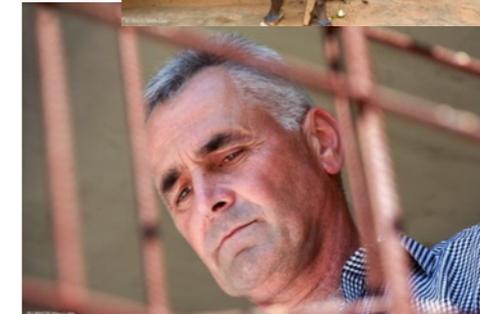
A refugee is an individual forced to leave his/her country of origin based upon persecution or fear of persecution due to:

- race;
 - religion;
 - nationality;
 - or membership in a particular group or political party.
-
- Refugees are granted legal status of “refugee” by U.S Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).



What is a Refugee?

- ✓ Refugees
- ✓ Asylees
 - Meet refugee persecution requirements; present in the US or seek admission at a port of entry
- ✓ Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URMs)
 - children identified overseas who are eligible for resettlement, but do not have a parent or a relative available to provide for their long-term care
- ✓ Cuban/Haitian Parolees
 - a discretionary authority that allows for the temporary entry into the US for urgent humanitarian reasons or for significant public benefit (medical; family reunification; civil/criminal court proceedings; other emergent requests)
- ✓ Special Immigrant Visas (SIVs)
 - certain Iraqis and Afghans who have worked as translators or interpreters, or who were employed by, or on behalf of, the US government
- ✓ Victims of Human Trafficking (VOTs)
 - victims of certain crimes who have suffered mental or physical abuse and are helpful to law enforcement or government officials in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity
- ✓ Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJs)
 - under the age of 21; abused, neglected, or abandoned by one or both parents
- ✓ Secondary Migrants

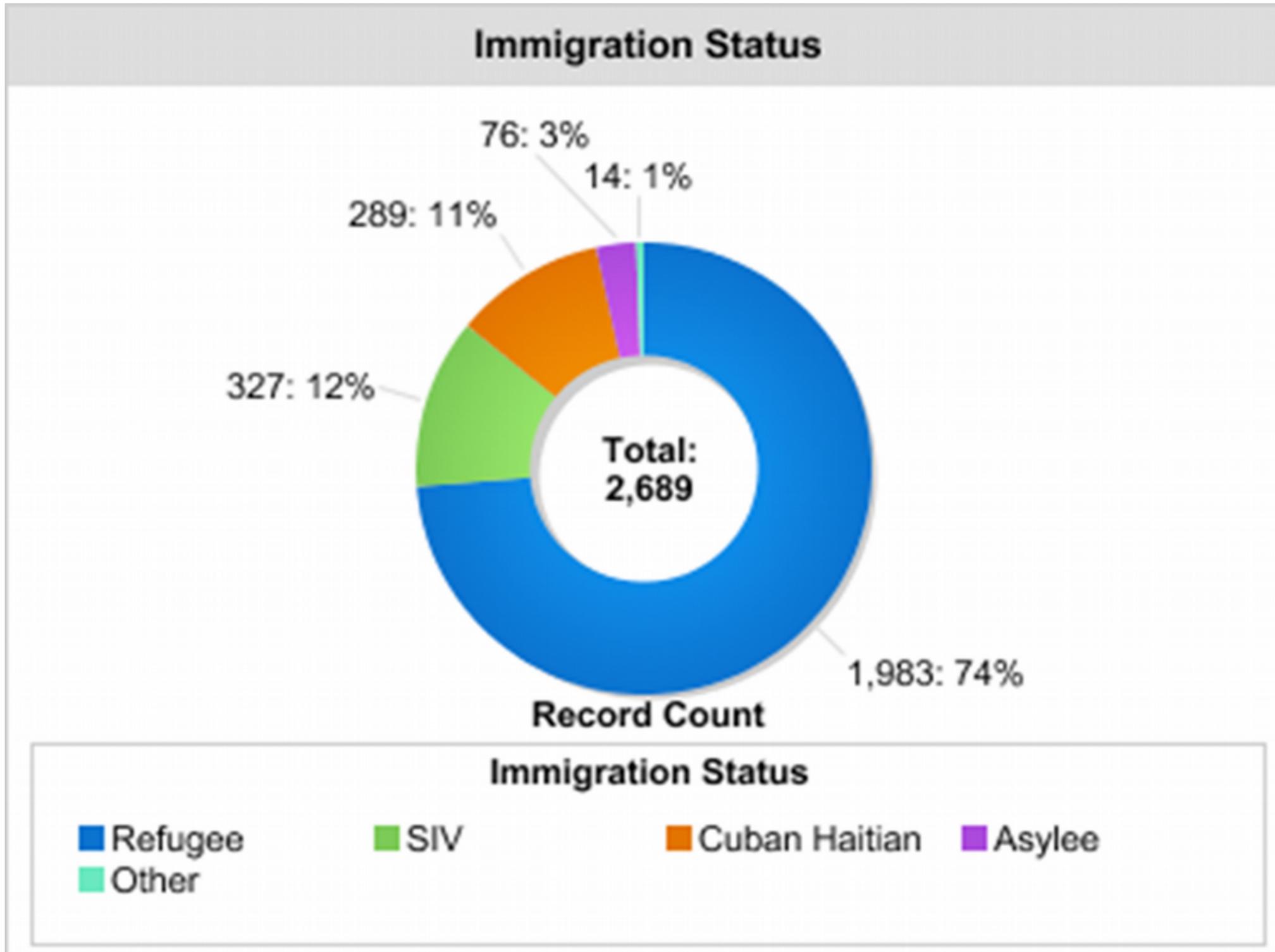


Path to Refugee Resettlement

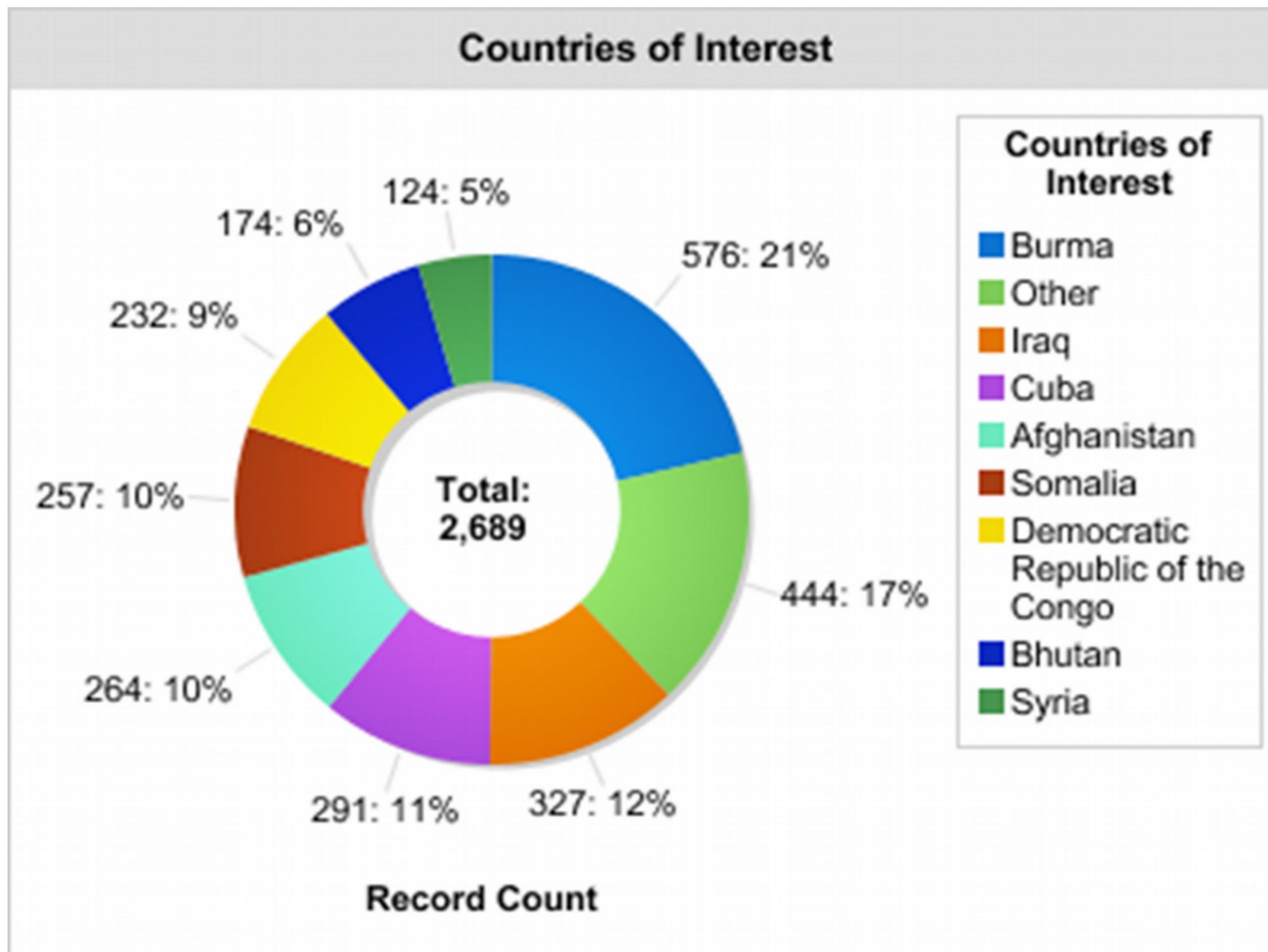
1 Register with U.N. **2** Interview with U.N. **3** Get refugee status from U.N. **4** Get referral to the United States **5** Interview with State Dept. **6** First background check **7** Possible higher-level background check **8** Another background check **9** Fingerprint screenings #1 **10** #2 **11** and #3 **12** Review by U.S. immigration **13** Possible new review **14** Homeland Security in-person review and **15** approval **16** Contagious disease screening **17** Cultural orientation **18** Resettlement agency match **19** Multi-agency security check **20** Final security check at airport

Source: https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/01/29/us/refugee-vetting-process.html?_r=0

Refugees in Colorado FFY2016

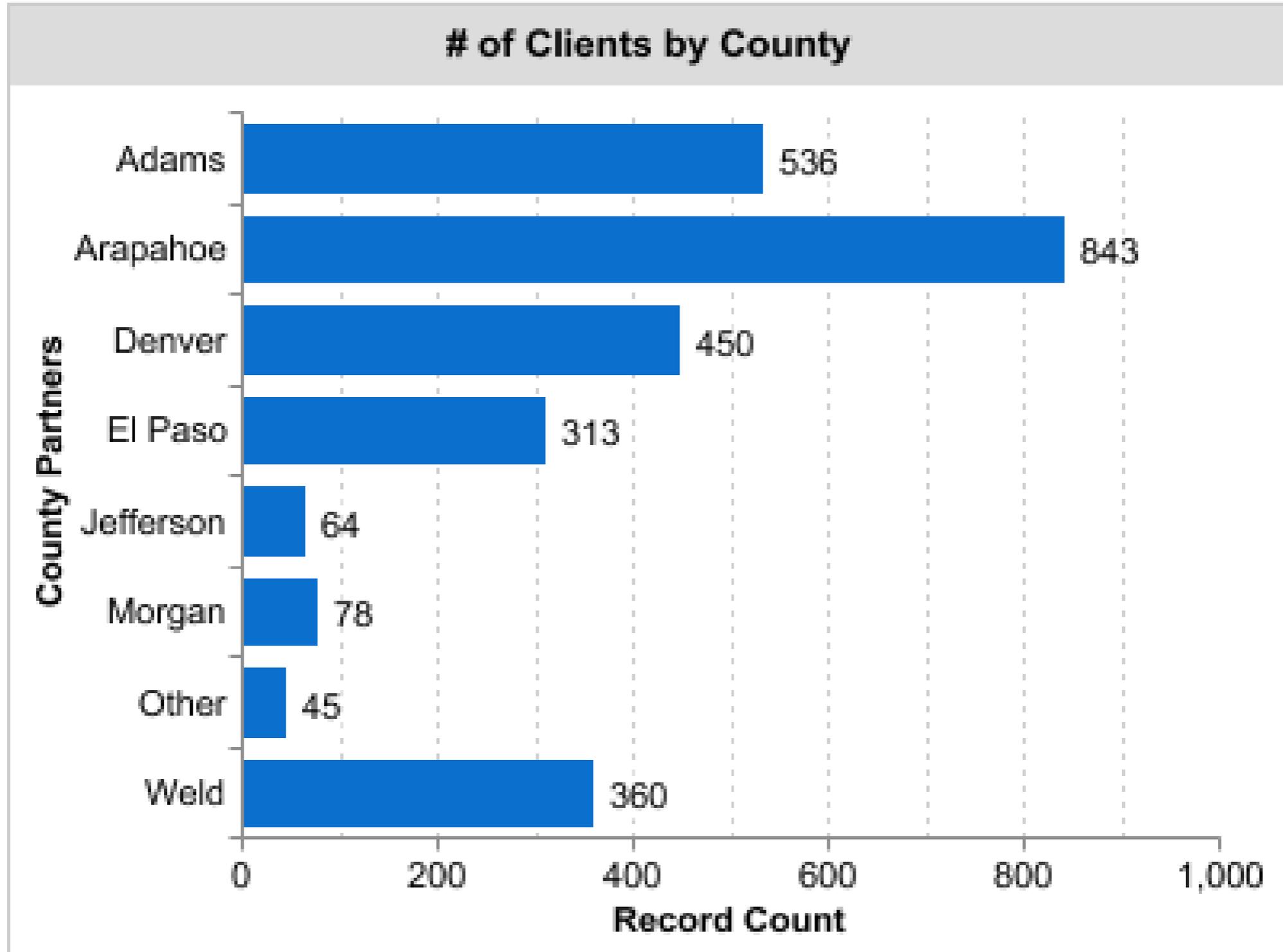


Refugees in Colorado FFY2016



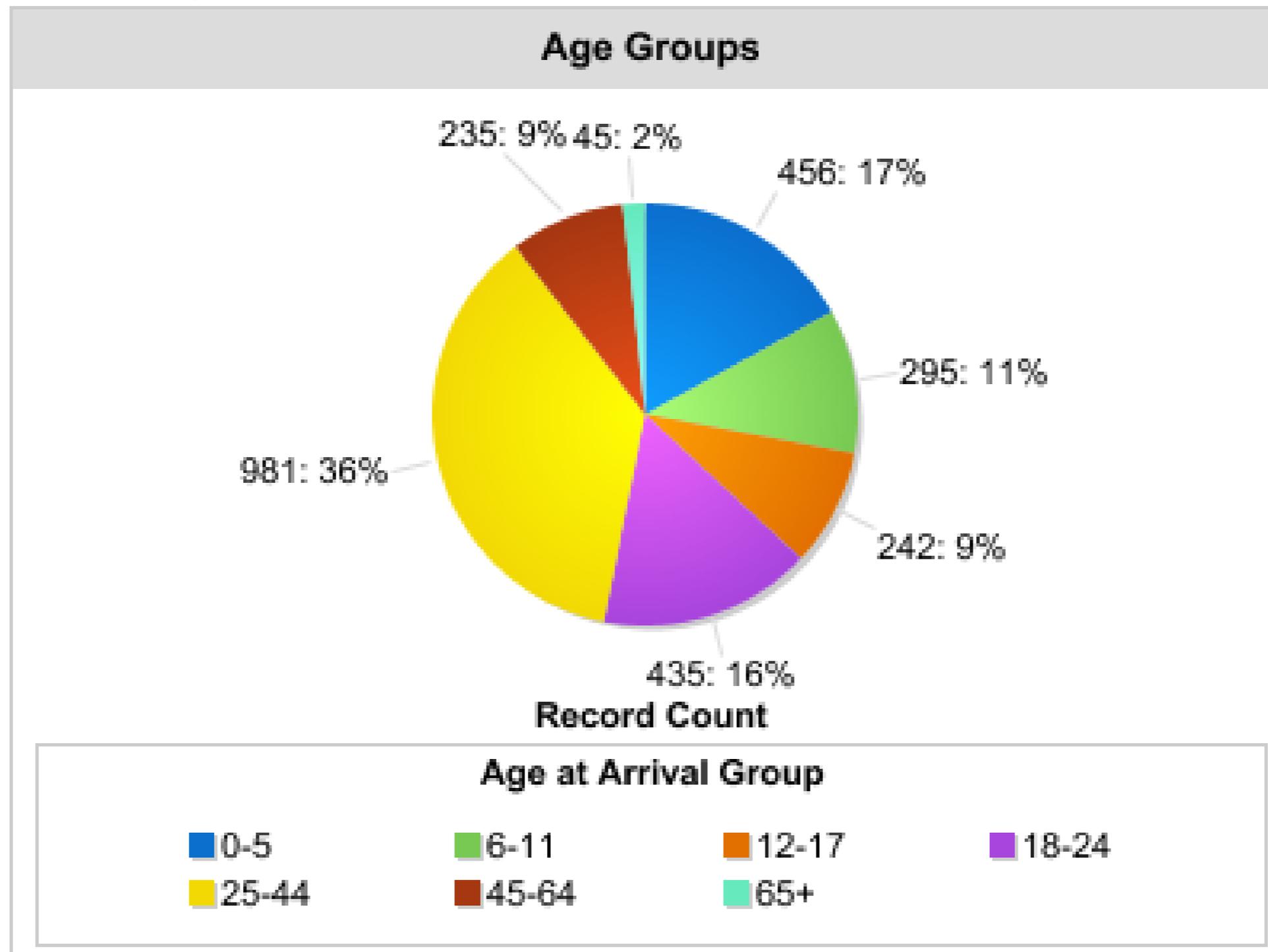
Remainder from:
 Eritrea (97), Ethiopia (86), Central African Republic (67), Ukraine (48), Burundi (31), Iran (23), Sudan (21), Belarus (15), Peru (7), Nepal (6), Pakistan (6), Congo (5), Mexico (5), Cote d'Ivoire (3), Moldova (3), Thailand (3), and others from China, Colombia, El Salvador, Honduras, Rwanda, Uganda, Chile, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Liberia, Mali, North Korea, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Yemen

Refugees in Colorado FFY2016

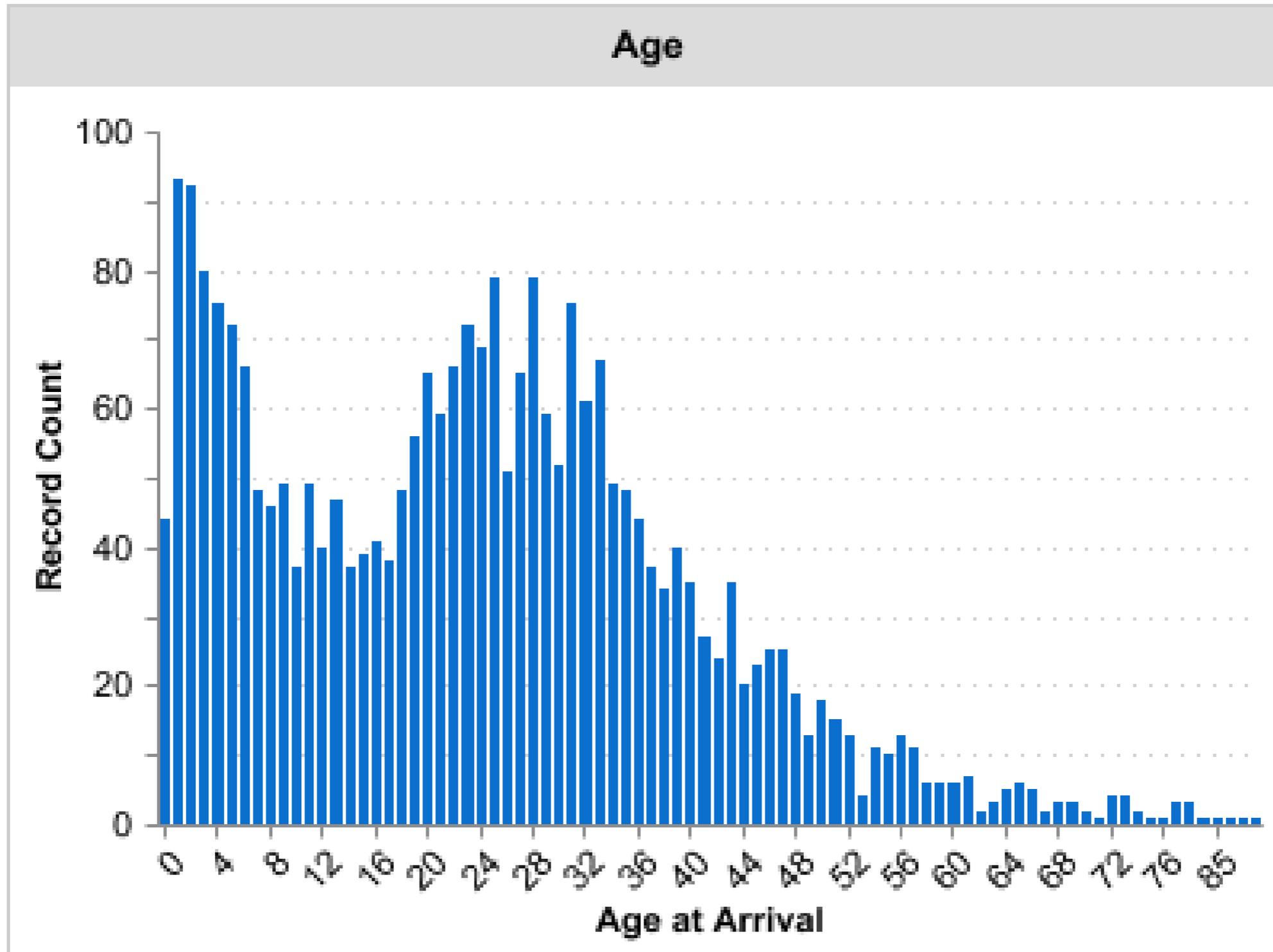


Refugees in Colorado

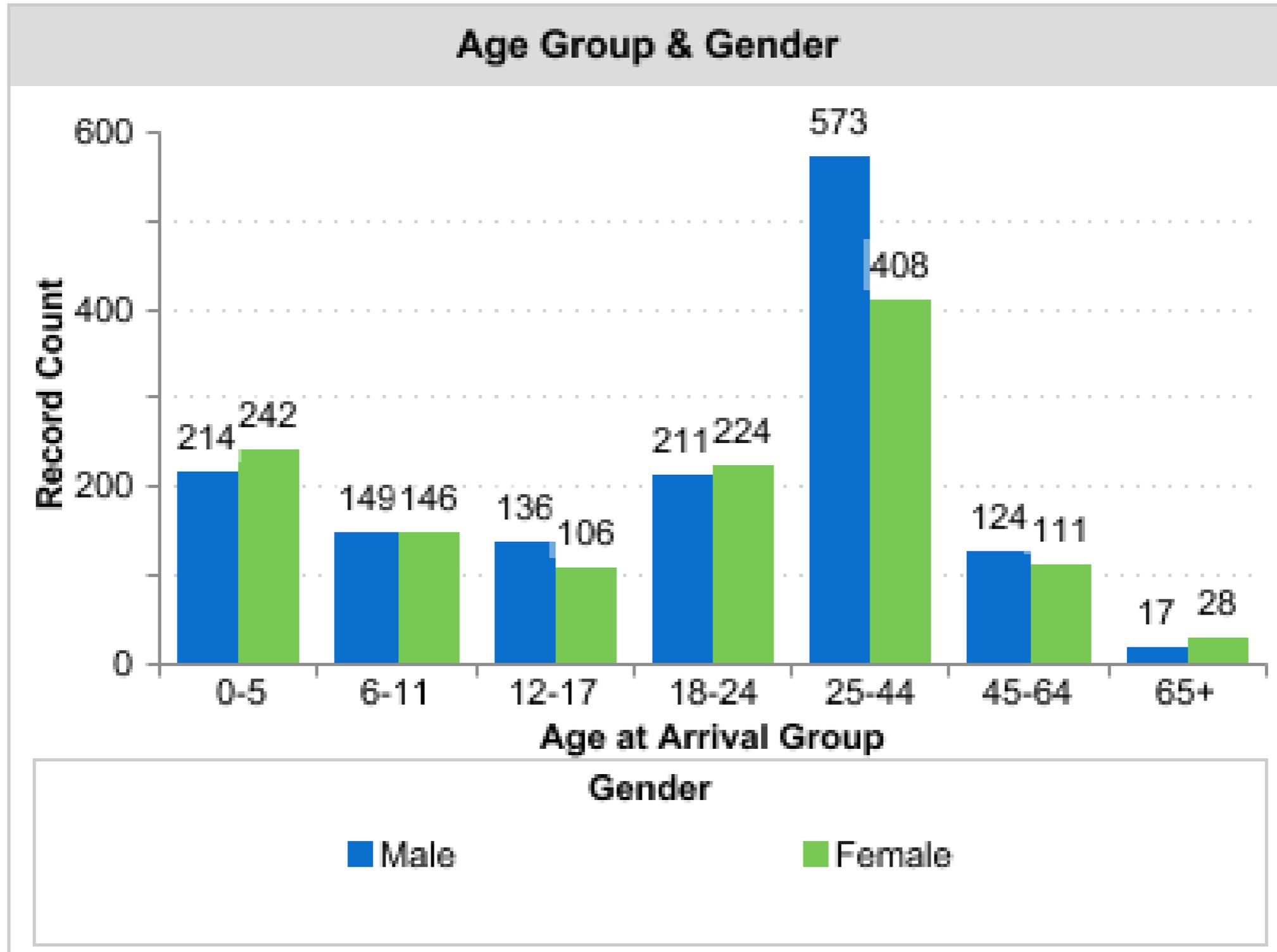
FFY2016



Refugees in Colorado FFY2016

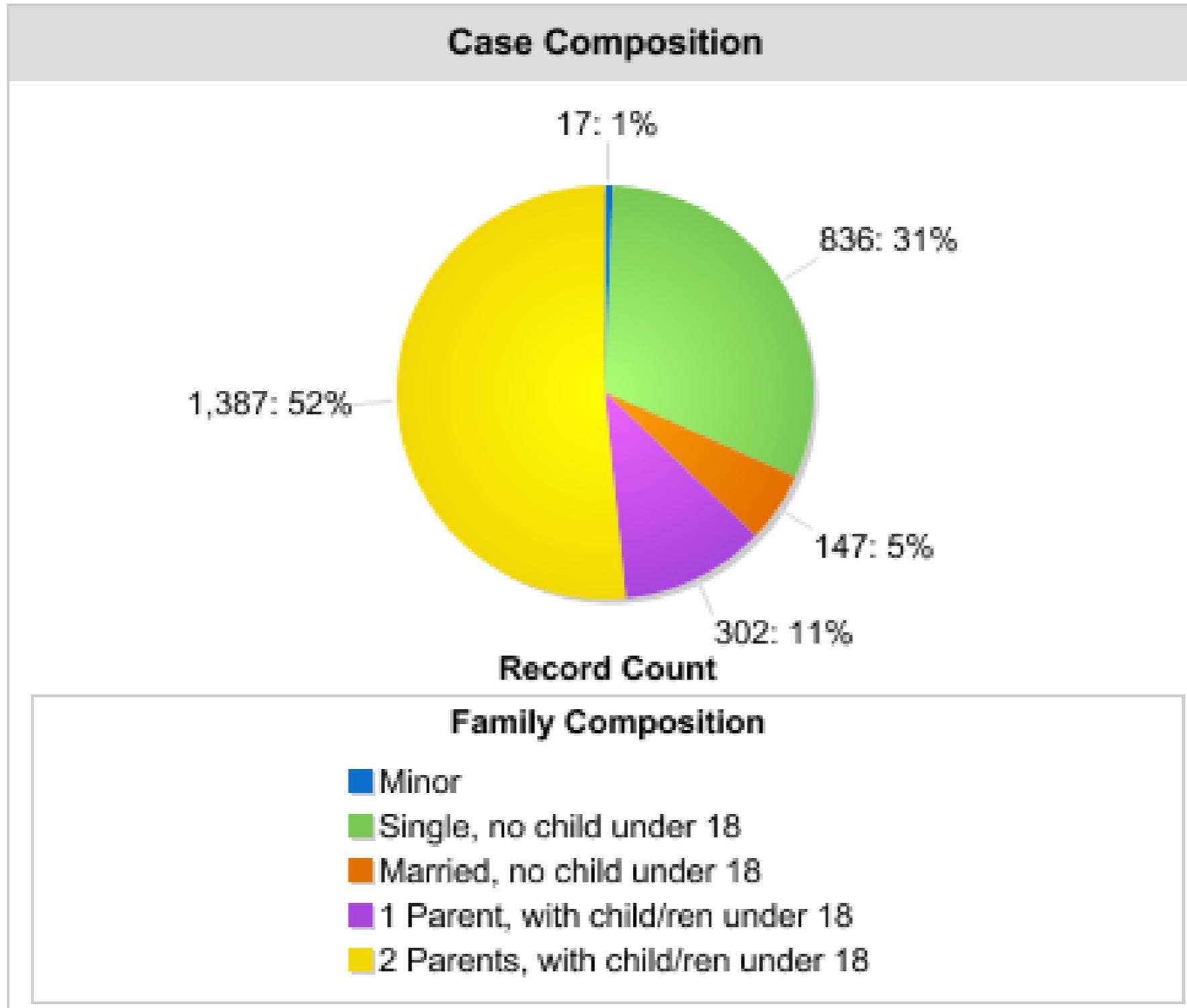


Refugees in Colorado FFY2016



Refugees in Colorado

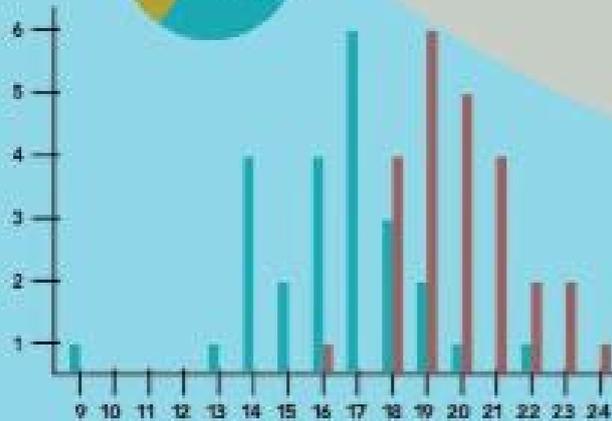
FFY2016



25 YOUTH | 14 COUNTRIES | 1 INCREDIBLE CONSULTATION

Information presented in this graphic was collected from 25 refugee youth leaders participating in the 2016 U.S. Refugee Youth Consultations. This event was part of the Global Refugee Youth Consultations which are occurring all over the globe.

Gender



■ Age at Arrival
■ Current Age

“ There was no place for you to grow inside the camp, and you thought you'd have a better place here, but when you got here there was still that struggle, you still felt like you were inside the camp, because you were different, you speak differently, and your hopes, dreams, and advancements... you can't really take advantage of what you have, because you still feel like you're confined.”

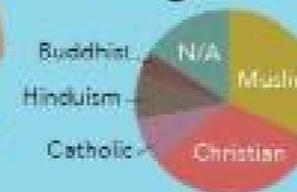
—Depesh



Country of Origin

- Burma
- Bhutan
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Ethiopia
- Eritrea
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Iraq
- Mexico
- Nepal
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Somalia
- Sudan

Religion



My Experience as a Refugee or Asylee Prior to Arriving in the U.S.

- 49%** were separated from their families for 4 months to 16 years, with one youth still separated
- 40%** lived in a refugee camp
- 42%** were not able to attend school for 3 months to 15 years
- 34%** lived in more than two countries prior to the U.S.
- 23%** were internally displaced
- 20%** fled their homes without their parents/guardians
- 8 years**—average time between fleeing home and resettlement, with some youth living their entire childhood as a refugee

My Experience After Resettling in the U.S. I currently live with...

- 45%** biological parent(s)
- 24%** foster parent(s) from the Unaccompanied Refugee Minor (URM) Program
- 16%** extended relatives/family friends
- 15%** adult siblings



Top Challenges I Face...

- English Language Skills
- Discrimination & Bullying
- Education
- Cultural Adjustment

*Additional challenges include financial, housing, employment difficulties

“ People tell us that U.S. is heaven, but it's not a heaven for us as an immigrant. I went through a lot of stuff that I will never forget. It makes me strong. I have good intentions, for me, my family and other people. I want to make a difference.”

—Jimmy



Bridging Refugee Youth & Children's Services (BRYCS),
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops, Migration and Refugee Services
3211 Fourth Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017
Toll Free: 1-888-572-6500 | Email: info@brycs.org | Website: www.brycs.org



Bridging Refugee Youth & Children's Services



Overseas Refugee Medical Screening

Medical Assessment of US-Bound Refugees**

Visa Medical Examination

- 6 months before departure
- All refugees
- Screening for inadmissible health-related conditions



Pre-Departure Medical Screening

- 3 weeks before departure
- Refugees with Class B1 TB*

* Class B1 TB refers to TB fully treated by directly observed therapy, or abnormal chest x-ray with negative sputum smears and cultures, or extrapulmonary TB



Fit to Fly Pre-Embarkation Checks

- 24 to 48 hours before departure
- All refugees
- Screening for lice
- Presumptive treatment of intestinal parasites

Domestic Refugee Medical Screening

- All newly arrived refugees receive a medical screening within 90 days of their arrival to:
 - √ Ensure follow-up of Class A & B health conditions identified overseas
 - √ Identify persons with diseases of potential public health importance
 - √ Identify personal health conditions that adversely impact effective resettlement (e.g. job placement, language training, or school attendance)

Domestic Refugee Medical Screening

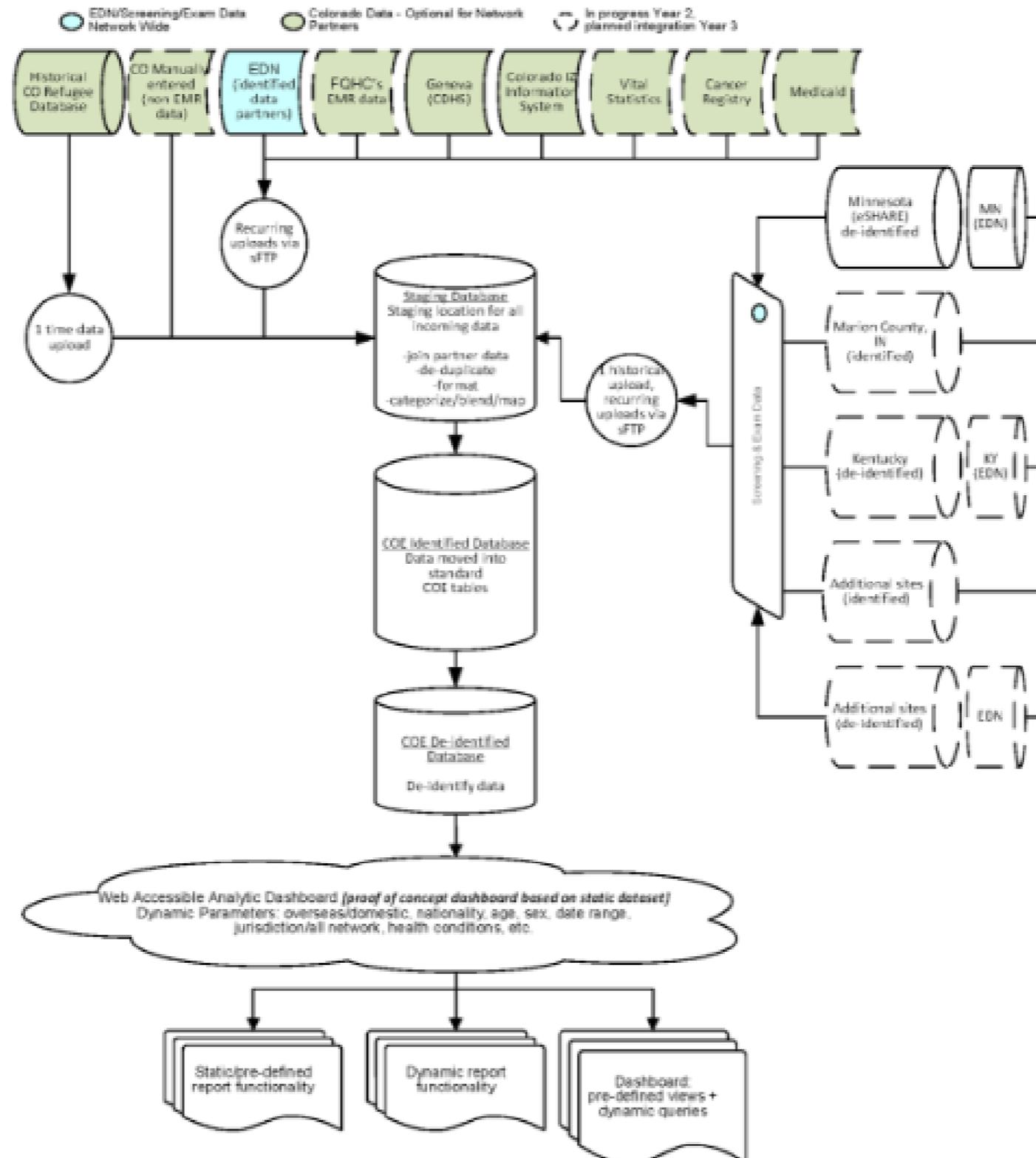
- Screening (with in-person interpretation):
 - ✓ Health (“head to toe”)
 - ✓ Vital signs
 - ✓ Lab testing: TB, HIV, Hepatitis B/C, lead, and parasite
 - ✓ Pregnancy status
 - ✓ Physical examination
 - ✓ Mental health assessment
 - ✓ Immunizations
 - ✓ Referrals for follow-up care and treatment
 - ✓ Education

Domestic Refugee Medical Screening Contacts

- State Refugee Health Coordinator - Carol Tumaylle
Email: carol.tumaylle@state.co.us / Phone: 303-863-8217
- Four screening sites - coordinators
 - Colorado Springs - Peak Vista - Patty - Patty.Nyquist-Heise@peakvista.org
 - Metro area - Denver Health - Betsy - betsy.ruckard@dhha.org
 - Metro area - MCPN - Chelsea - chelsea.primak@mcpn.org
 - Greeley - Sunrise - Erma - egonzalez1.sunrise@nocoha.org
- Resettlement agencies - coordinators
 - African Community Center
 - Sandra (Health Coordinator) - sandra@acc-den.org
 - International Rescue Committee
 - Roop (Health Coordinator) - roop.wazir@rescue.org
 - Assani (Health Aide) - Assani.Kabamba@rescue.org
 - Lutheran Family Services
 - Som (Denver) - som.baral@lfsrm.org
 - Ryan (Greeley) - ryan.gray@lfsrm.org
 - Andrew (Colorado Springs) - andrew.byrd@lfsrm.org

Refugee Health Data - The Near Future!

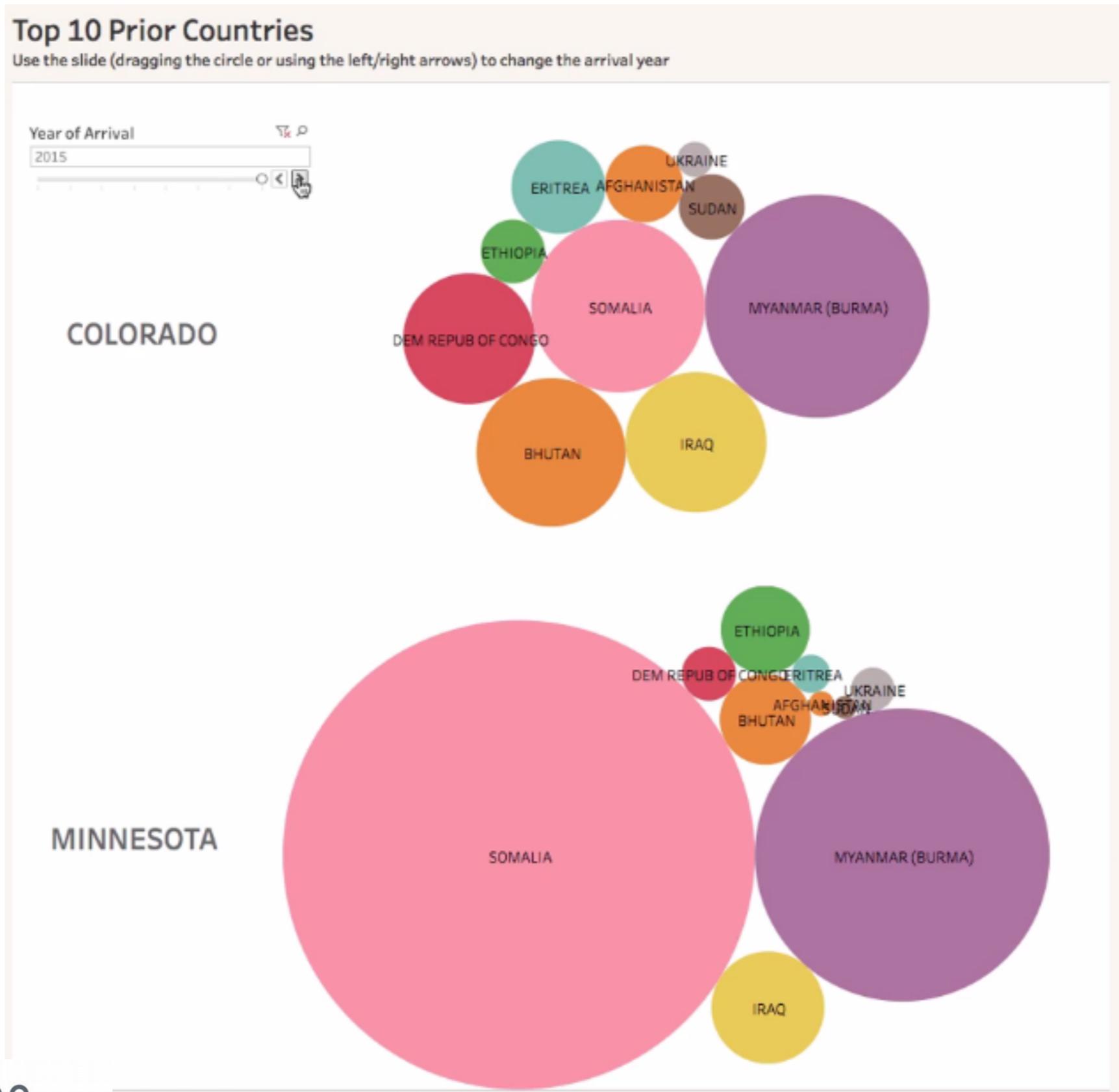
Centers of Excellence Data Warehouse: Year 3 Planning



Approach to accepting data into the data warehouse will be inclusive. The goal is to accept sites where they are, as long as they meet the minimum requirements* for inclusion. Data manipulation and formatting will be part of a standard process within the data center before data are pooled.

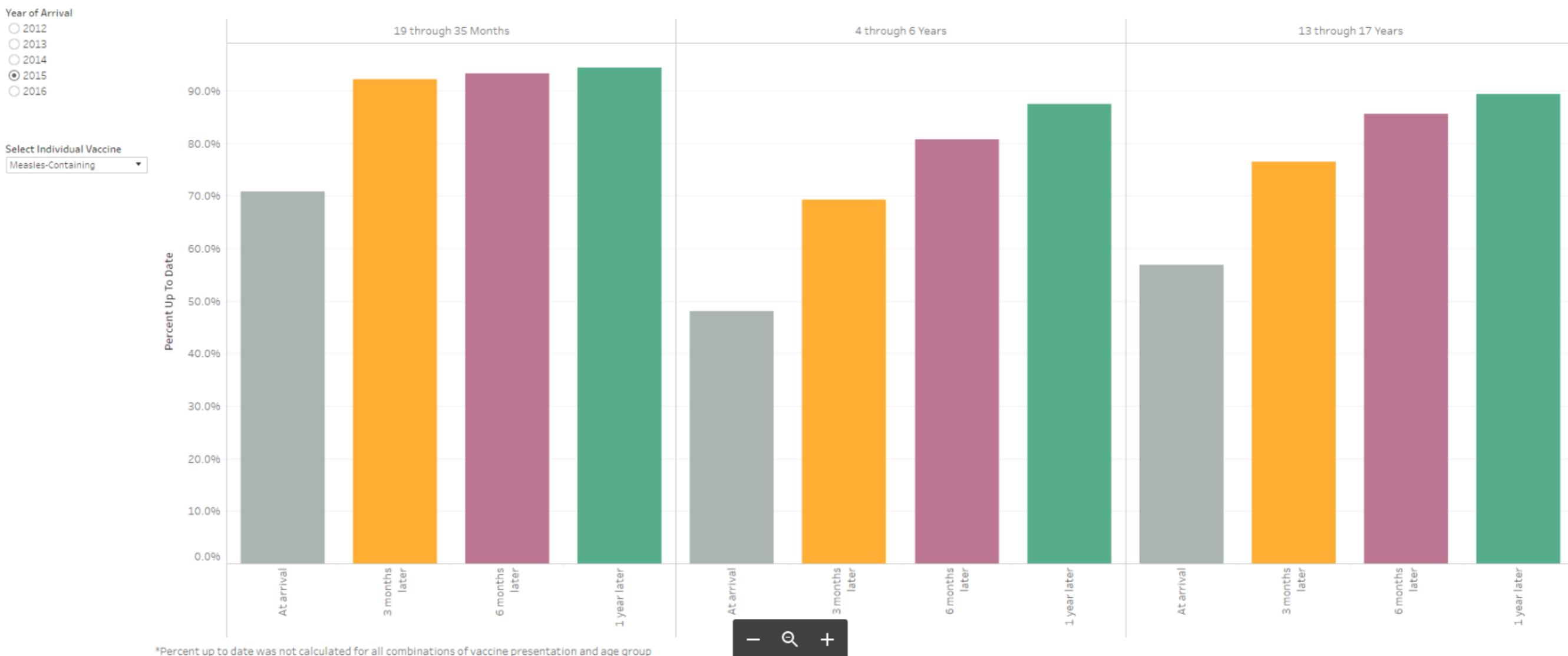
Centers for Excellence in Refugee Health is supported by 1U50CL000475-01 from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Refugee Health Data - The Near Future!



Refugee Health Data - The Near Future!

Proportion of Refugees Up To Date for **Measles-Containing Vaccine** by Age Group* and Timeframe



*Percent up to date was not calculated for all combinations of vaccine presentation and age group



Refugee Health Data - The Near Future!

Conditions Identified* at Screening and Beyond: CO Refugees

Condition Identified	Year of Arrival					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
AIDS						
Bacterium (organism)						
Chlamydia trachomatis infection						
Giardiasis						
Gonorrhea						
Lead poisoning						
Life form of parasite (organism)						
LTBI						
Lyme disease						
Streptococcus pyogenes infection (disorder)						
Syphilis (disorder)						
Viral hepatitis type A (immunity)						
Viral hepatitis type B (disorder)						
Viral hepatitis type B (immunity)						
Viral hepatitis type C (disorder)						

State-specific dashboard examples

Welcome to the Refugee Health Program in Colorado! Below are a few highlights and different ways to display and get to know our data.

Let's dig a little deeper into the data using this story point, and learn more about who is coming from where in our refugee population.

On average, between 2009 and 2015, 94% of refugees were screened, and of those, more than 85% were screened within 90 days. Note that data from 2016 and 2017 are not complete.

We can see the proportion of pediatric refugees who are up to date on a select vaccine series increasing at subsequent post-arrival timeframes.

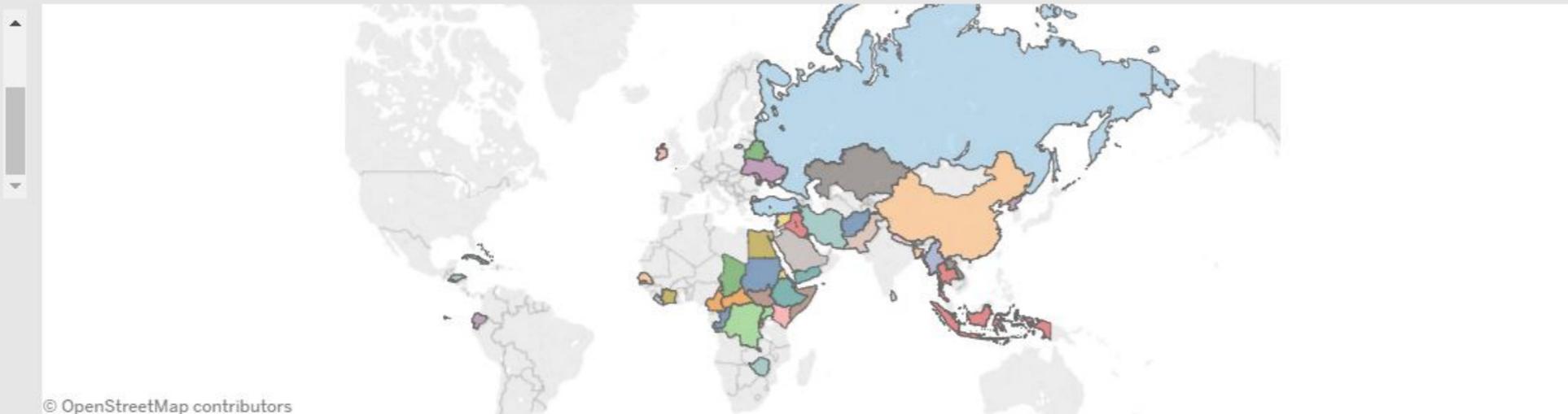
Because of this unique population, in addition to looking at series completion rates, we also looked at individual vaccine components for completion.

Immigrant status, language(s) spoken, and age group breakdown by year and prior country of residence

Select a year of arrival, then a prior country on the map to learn more...

FY Arrival

- FY 2012
- FY 2013
- FY 2014
- FY 2015
- FY 2016
- FY 2017



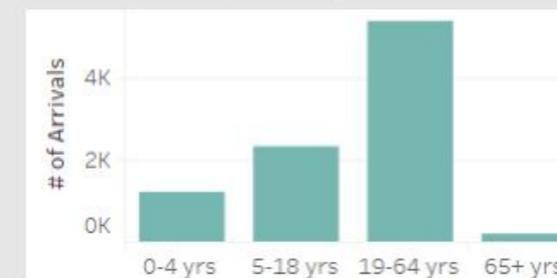
Immigrant Status



Language(s)

Language(s)	# of Arrivals
Arabic	1,829
Nepali	1,381
Somali	936
Burmese	871
Karen	513
Null	445

Arrivals Per Age Group



Refugee Health Resources

- Children's fever medication dosage
- Living with chronic pain
- Contraception options hand out
- Coping with stress
- Medicaid basics
- Primary care vs. urgent care vs. ER
- Healthy lifestyle tips
- Pregnancy information
- Latent TB information
- Smoking cessation
- Sleep hygiene
- Pharmacy and prescriptions
- Stress' impact on health
- Walk-in clinics
- What to bring to your WIC appointment
- Intro to behavioral health
- Privacy practices statement
- Patients' rights and responsibilities
- Behavioral health crises
- How to make an appointment

Available in: Burmese, Arabic, Nepali, Somali, Swahili, Kinyarwanda, Farsi, Spanish, Russian, and Amharic

Refugee Health Resources

■ CDC Refugee Health Profiles

- <http://www.cdc.gov/immigrantrefugeehealth/profiles/>
- Bhutanese, Burmese, Congolese, Iraqi, Syria, Central American Minors (Guatemalan, Honduran, Salvadoran)

■ Other resources!

Carol Tumaylle, MPH
State Refugee Health Coordinator
Colorado Refugee Services Program
Email: carol.tumaylle@state.co.us
Phone: 303-863-8217