

Cuban and Haitian Refugees  
Miami Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area - 1980

In the six month period, April through September 1980, the Miami metropolitan area (Dade County) experienced an influx of more than 100,000 refugees -- one of the largest and most concentrated mass immigrations in recent decades. The Indochinese refugees who came to this country following the fall of the South Vietnamese government in 1975 constituted a somewhat larger group (130,000) but their destinations in the United States were scattered along the Pacific coast. However, the Cuban and Haitian refugees of 1980 had Miami as their single destination in the United States. Despite resettlement activities aimed at relocating refugees out of the Miami area, it is anticipated that most have not left Dade County and many, resettled out of the State, have moved back to the area.

By the end of 1980 it is estimated that more than 119,000 refugees (100,000 Cuban and 19,000 Haitian) will be added to the totals recorded in the 1980 census conducted on April 1. It is difficult to overstate the impact of this wave of refugees on the social, economic, and institutional framework of the Miami community -- a community which has successfully assimilated smaller waves of refugees in the past several decades. The magnitude and the rapidity of the 1980 influx poses a massive challenge to the resources of the community. Government institutions, and particularly agencies of the metropolitan government, have responded generously to the demands made on them by the immigrants. They have effectively met the immediate needs of the refugees. And the necessary review and amendment of local plans and administrative policies continues, but has been hampered by a serious lack of data about the refugees -- particularly the Haitian refugees. The purpose of this paper is to review existing data on the refugee influx and to map in a preliminary fashion some of the planning implications of this phenomenon.

Estimated Total Number of Refugees

The majority of the 1980 refugees are Cubans who availed themselves of the "Freedom Flotilla" to make the crossing between Mariel and Key West. These started arriving on April 21, 1980 and by May were arriving at a rate in excess of 20,000 a week. By December 31, 1980, 124,786 documented Cuban arrivals were reported by the Cuban/Haitian Task Force,<sup>1</sup> a special agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Almost 90 percent of these came during the first seven weeks between April 21 and June 8, 1980; only 11,000 in the last six months; none in November and seven in December. If it is assumed that 97 percent of all Cuban arrivals are documented (some small number did bypass immigration authorities in the initial rush), then the total Cuban influx is close to 130,000 persons.

---

<sup>1</sup>Cuban Haitian Task Force, Entrant Data Report, December 31, 1980, p.3.

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Estimated Total Number of Refugees .....	1
Refugee Resettlement in the Miami Area .....	2
Household and Family Characteristics .....	6
Distribution by City .....	9
Appendix .....	16

Smaller in size and less dramatic in overall impact has been the steady flow of Haitian refugees arriving directly from Haiti in disintegrating wooden boats or smuggled in at night from the Bahamas. Data on Haitian refugees are not as good as data on Cubans. While Cuban refugees had an incentive to be documented and had no fear of deportation back to Cuba, Haitians have no such assurances and have every reason to avoid being counted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). The Cuban/Haitian Task Force reports 11,525 documented Haitian refugees in the April 21 through December 31, 1980 period and approximately 3,300 prior to April 21, 1980.<sup>1</sup> These are incomplete records. INS reports that they are able to document only 40 percent of all Haitian arrivals. Assuming a 45 to 50 percent ratio, Haitian arrivals since April 21 amount to between 22,000 and 25,000. Haitian arrivals in the last two years have been estimated by INS at between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, and 1980 levels are at or above levels of previous years.

It should be noted that Haitian arrivals increased sharply in the last three weeks of October 1980, perhaps in reaction to published Bahamian government intentions to deport illegal Haitian immigrants. The number of Haitian arrivals decreased in November and December 1980, but the Cuban/Haitian Task Force projects an increased number in the coming months because of the threat of Bahamian deportation proceedings against Haitians.<sup>2</sup> In January 1981 there was an increase in the number of Haitian arrivals.<sup>2</sup> In recent months there has been an increase in plane arrivals and a decrease in boat arrivals. While there is a good deal more uncertainty about the magnitude of the Haitian as opposed to the Cuban inflow, it is reasonable to assume that the total Haitian refugee immigration for 1980 is more than 20,000 persons. It is believed to be close to 25,000 persons.

In summary, then, it appears that total refugee immigration to and through South Florida in 1980 probably amounts to more than 150,000 persons -- approximately 130,000 Cubans and approximately 25,000 Haitians.

#### Refugee Resettlement in the Miami Area

Not all of these have settled in the Miami area. There is a policy of encouraging resettlement in other parts of the United States. But the impact on South Florida and on the Miami metropolitan area in particular has been severe. Social service agencies have been overwhelmed. Food stamp offices have been swamped. Driver's licence stations have been besieged with long lines and short-tempered applicants. There has been a significant increase in the crime rate. And while official unemployment statistics have been unaffected, these do not capture the employment status of the new immigrants. There is an unquestionably tighter labor market, and the South Florida Employment and Training Consortium in October 1980 estimated 57,700 unemployed refugees in South Florida out

---

<sup>1</sup>Ibid. p. 1.

<sup>2</sup>Cuban Haitian Task Force, Entrant Data Report, January 31, 1981, p. 2.



of a refugee labor force of 77,000. When this number is added to the 50,800 unemployed persons estimated by the Census Bureau, the total unemployment rate becomes 13.0 percent instead of the officially reported 6.7 percent. An already tight rental housing market has been squeezed even tighter with vacancy rates estimated at less than 0.5 percent. Already overcrowded schools have become more overcrowded. There are no statistics to measure the severity of the impact on Miami's Cuban and Haitian households which have absorbed newly arrived relatives and friends and for whom the pressures of accommodating the refugees is a strain increasing daily.

Federal officials have attempted to relieve these pressures through the provision of assistance to local governments and through a resettlement program. Resettlements to date, however, have been highly concentrated in the Miami area. More than 50 percent of all Cuban resettlements went directly to families in the Miami area instead of going through the resettlement camps. Cuban/Haitian Task Force reports for the period ending November 30, 1980 show that almost 74 percent of the 116,369 resettled Cuban refugees located in Florida -- and the majority of these in the Miami area. These estimates are based on sponsor location and do not take into account subsequent moves. Once resettled, an immigrant refugee has the freedom of any citizen to move about the country at will. Many of those resettled in northern cities, particularly in the New Jersey/New York area, are finding their way back to Miami and reports of such return moves are beginning to emerge. Thus, the 74 percent resettlement in Florida figure is almost certainly low. When the small number of undocumented Cubans who bypassed immigration procedures entirely in the early days of the refugee influx is added to the number who have returned to the Miami area, then the Florida Cuban refugee population is probably higher than 80 percent.

There are no comparable data on the destination of Haitian resettlements. The vast majority of Haitian resettlements are handled by the Metro-Dade County Community Action Agency and it is assumed that 90 to 95 percent of these immigrants remain in the Miami area for cultural, climatic, and other reasons.

Assuming that 75 percent of the Cuban arrivals are now living in the Miami area ( $130,000 \times .75 = 97,500$ ) and that these will continue to be joined by resettled refugees making a second move back to Miami, a total of 100,000 Cuban refugees in the Miami area by December 1980 is a reasonable estimate. Assuming also that 90 percent of the Haitian arrivals remain in the Miami area ( $25,000 \times .9 = 22,500$  persons), then the total refugee population flowing into the area in 1980 amounts to approximately 122,500 persons.

Admittedly, these are imprecise figures, but they are the best that is possible with the existing data, and are sufficient to portray the magnitude of the impact of the refugees on Dade County. For any serious attempt at policy planning at the local or at the national level, more

definitive data are needed. With the real possibility of future mass migrations of population from Cuba, Haiti, and other volatile Latin American and Caribbean countries to the United States, the development of an effective refugee data collection and analysis system is an urgent priority, and one that must be addressed primarily by the federal government.

In December 1980, the U.S. Bureau of the Census in response to Congressional and Executive mandates assessed alternative methods of developing more detailed estimates of these groups. Faced with the need to refine local government development policies, and charged with the responsibility of efficiently managing the orderly growth of the County, the Metro-Dade County Planning also proceeded with an independent review of local administrative records and other sources that might provide additional demographic and socioeconomic detail.

Demographers from the Metro-Dade County Planning Department have been in contact with Census personnel in an attempt to ensure that all possible data sources are considered in the development of official estimates of the refugee population in Dade County. The Census Bureau is using data from the Cuban/Haitian Task Force and INS. Planning Department researchers have determined that the local Food Stamp records appear to offer the best (most complete) source of data on the refugee population. Food Stamp officials report approximately 43,000 units (equivalent to households) of Cuban and Haitian refugees as of October 1980. The records show 6,500 Haitian units and 36,500 Cuban units, which closely reflects the best estimates of the mix of immigrants. The use of these records requires further exploration.

Another worthwhile source of data on the intra-County distribution of the refugee population is public school enrollment data. By the end of December 1980, approximately 14,500 refugee children had been registered by the Dade County Public Schools, 13,768 Cuban children and 734 Haitian children.<sup>1</sup> Cuban/Haitian Task Force reports for November 1980 show 16,346 Cuban immigrants of school age (5 to 17 years old) and suggest that there are less than 1,000 Haitians in this age group. Of these, 9,600 Cubans and about 200 Haitians were in the 5 to 12 age group, equivalent to kindergarten through seventh grade. The public school preliminary refugee enrollment in these grades is 10,700 -- 10,200 Cubans and 500 Haitians. These are refugee students cleared by the Foreign Student Registration Center in the period April 28, 1980 through January 9, 1981. If it is assumed that the bulk of the Cuban and Haitian refugee families with children stayed in the Miami area (the Cuban/Haitian Task Force report suggests that this is the case), and that the majority of the elementary and junior high school age students were

---

<sup>1</sup>Memorandum prepared by Robert B. Little, Attendance Dept., Dade County Public Schools, Jan. 14, 1981.

registered with the public school system, then the total registered appears to be remarkably close to the estimated refugee school age population. For both Cubans and Haitians the number registered is higher than the estimated school age population and suggests that the school age refugee population has been underestimated. It also suggests that all of the refugee families with school age children remained in or returned to the Miami area. A check of the parochial school records shows only a small number of refugee enrollees as of October 1980 -- less than 100 students. Data from private schools were not readily available but it is assumed that these would have even fewer than the parochial school total.

The availability of relatively complete demographic and socioeconomic data on Cuban refugees compensates somewhat for the inadequacies of the Haitian data, since the Cubans account for more than 75 percent of the total immigrants. However, the Haitian inflow which began long before the Mariel boat-lift, has not ceased with the closing of Mariel harbor, and boat loads of Haitians still wash up on South Florida shores with some regularity. Since approximately one half of these refugees are undocumented, one can only assume that the characteristics of the documented Haitian refugees reflect those of the undocumented. This assumption underlies the analysis presented in this report.

There are some striking similarities in the characteristics of both groups of refugees.<sup>1</sup> Both groups are predominantly male -- 70 percent or more -- when a 50-50 split is more typical. The 1979 Cuban population in the United States, for example, has a male/female ratio of 51/49 respectively. Both groups consist of predominantly single adults of working age. The Cuban data show only 3.7 percent of the refugees age 65 or over; Haitians 0.2 percent over 65. Nationwide, in 1979, 11.3 percent of the Cuban population in the U.S. were age 65 or over. Only 17.8 percent of the Cuban refugees were under 18; the corresponding percentage for all Cubans in the U.S. in 1979 was 27.2 percent. Only 8.7 percent of Haitians were under 18. Both groups are predominantly adults of working age. It is believed that many of these are married with spouses and children outside the country. The South Florida Employment and Training Consortium estimates a total refugee labor force of 77,000 of whom 57,700 are unemployed.

In summary, in calendar year 1980, the year of the official recording of total population in American cities and counties, the Miami Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (Dade County) experienced an unexpected and sudden population increase of approximately 122,500 refugees.

---

<sup>1</sup>Cuban/Haitian Task Force, Entrant Data Report, October 31, 1980, for Cuban demographic data, and Entrant Data Report, January 31, 1981 for Haitian demographic data.



Approximately 100,000 Cuban refugees are estimated to have settled in the Miami area, and approximately 22,500 Haitians. And while the Cuban influx appears to have ended as abruptly as it began, there were no arrivals in November and only 7 in December 1980, it appears that the flow of Haitians may increase significantly in the coming months as the Bahamian Government launches deportation proceedings against the 25,000 to 40,000 illegal Haitians in the Bahamas.

The next section of this report develops some estimates of the household and family characteristics of the refugees, as a first step in developing housing assistance needs. The third and final section of this report will attempt to apportion the refugee population to the major cities in Dade County.

#### Household and Family Characteristics

The first step in converting the total refugee population to households is to estimate the total percentage that arrived in family groups as opposed to unrelated individuals. A study conducted by Jose I. Lasaga,<sup>1</sup> indicated that 86 percent of the Cuban refugees were in family groups. However, these interviews were conducted in a location and at a time when family groups might be expected to predominate. It is assumed that 75 percent of the total population came in family groups; the remainder are unrelated individuals.

Total refugees =	122,500
Individuals in families =	91,875 (75 percent)
Unrelated individuals =	30,625 (25 percent)

For both Cubans and Haitians an average family size of 3.58 persons is used based on 1979 reports of average Cuban family size in the U.S.<sup>2</sup> This results in 25,663 households. A 1979 distribution of Hispanic-origin families by family size was used to determine the distribution of refugee families by family size.<sup>3</sup> The distribution used was that for U.S. families of "other Spanish origin," i.e. excluding families of Mexican or Puerto Rican origin.

---

<sup>1</sup>A report on a survey (400 interviews) of refugees renewing entrance permits at the Miami U.S. Immigration Office in July and August, 1980 (mimeographed).

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 354, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1979," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1980), p. 12.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., p. 41.

Table 1:  
Estimated Distribution of Cuban and Haitian Refugee Families  
by Family Size in the Miami Metropolitan Area, 1980

Family Size	Percent of All Families	Number of Refugee Families	Cuban (80%)	Haitian (20%)
2	31.8	8,170	6,536	1,634
3	26.5	6,810	5,448	1,362
4	22.0	5,650	4,520	1,130
5	10.9	2,800	2,240	560
6	4.6	1,180	944	236
7+	4.1	1,053	842	211
Total	99.9	25,663	20,530	5,133

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 354, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1979," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1980). Haitian refugee families are assumed to be generally similar in size to Cuban refugee families and to account for 20 percent of all refugee households. (Haitians account for 18 percent of total refugee population.)

The 30,625 unrelated individuals were assumed to form approximately 15,000 households (13,250 Cuban and 1,750 Haitians). Thus the total household count is 40,663, which is close to the 43,000 household units reported by local Food Stamp offices in November 1980.

Having established the total number of families and the distribution by family size, it is important to determine the number and characteristics of families maintained by women. These families in which there is no husband present are often among the most impoverished and are of special interest to planners and policy makers at all levels of government. Husband and wife families amounted to 80 percent of all "other Spanish origin" families in the U.S. in 1979.<sup>1</sup> It is clear that there is a significantly smaller proportion of married couple families among the Cuban and Haitian refugees. Lasaga's survey of Cuban refugee families in the Miami area found that in only 58 percent of the married couple families were both husband and wife allowed to leave Cuba. He assumed that 50 percent of all refugee families are maintained by a married couple -- the remaining 50 percent are maintained by one parent or by another family member, e.g. older brother, uncle, aunt, etc. The U.S. distribution of "other Spanish origin" married couple families in 1979 by family size is used as a proxy for the size distribution of refugee married couple families.

<sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 41.



Table 2:  
Estimated Distribution of Cuban and  
Haitian Refugee Married Couple Families  
by Family Size in the Miami Metropolitan Area, 1980

Family Size	Percent of Husband and Wife All Families	Number of Husband & Wife Families	Number of Other Families
2	28.1	3,609	4,561
3	25.5	3,275	3,535
4	23.9	3,069	2,581
5	12.2	1,569	1,231
6	5.1	655	525
7+	5.1	655	398
Total	99.9	12,832	12,831

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 354, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1979," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1980).

The distribution of "other" families by family size is derived by subtracting the number of husband and wife families from the corresponding estimate of all families developed in Table 1. Families maintained by a woman, with no husband present, are then estimated by assuming that 80 percent of all "other" families are maintained by a woman (see Table 3). In the U.S. in 1979, among families of "other Spanish origin," 86 percent of the non-husband and wife families were maintained by a woman with no husband present.

Table 3:  
Estimated Distribution of Cuban and Haitian Refugee  
Non-Husband and Wife Families and Families  
Maintained by a Woman with no Husband Present,  
Miami Metropolitan Area, 1980

Family Size	Non-Husband & Wife Families	Families Maintained by a Woman, no Husband Present
2	4,561	3,649
3	3,535	2,828
4	2,581	2,065
5	1,231	985
6	525	420
7+	398	318
Total	12,831	10,265

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department and U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 354, "Persons of Spanish Origin in the United States: March 1979," (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, October 1980).

### Distribution by City

This section presents a distribution of refugee households and population to the major cities in Dade County -- Miami, Hialeah, and Miami Beach. The procedure used is to apportion family households on the basis of elementary school enrollment patterns and to apportion non-family households on the basis of the availability of living quarters and accessibility to jobs.

The close correspondence between the elementary school enrollment of refugees, as reported by the attendance department of the Dade County Public Schools, and the age profile of refugees reported by the Cuban/Haitian Task Force has already been noted. Table 4 presents the Cuban refugee enrollment in grades K through 6 as reported by the Public School's Foreign Student Registration Center for the period April through December 1980.

Table 4:  
Cuban Refugee Elementary School Enrollment  
by School Area and By City in Dade County, 1980

County/ City Area	Total	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
North	983	---	492	---	491
North Central	3,092	389	1,835	319	549
South Central	4,080	2,447	---	---	1,633
South	<u>819</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>819</u>
Total	8,974	2,836	2,327	319	3,492
Percent	100.0	31.6	25.9	3.6	38.9

Source: Dade County Public School draft report prepared by Robert B. Little, October 28, 1980.

Using the percentage distribution developed in Table 4, the Cuban refugee family households in Dade County may be distributed to the major cities as follows:

<u>County Total</u>	.....	<u>20,530 (100%)</u>
Miami	.....	6,487 ( 31.6%)
Hialeah	.....	5,317 ( 25.9%)
Miami Beach	.....	740 ( 3.6%)
Balance of County	.....	7,986 ( 38.9%)

Based on an informal assessment of the availability of low-cost rental apartment housing and rooms available in low-cost boarding houses and hotels, and taking into consideration the accessibility of jobs, it was assumed that the distribution of Cuban non-family households is as follows:

<u>County Total</u> .....	<u>13,250 (100%)</u>
Miami .....	4,637 ( 35%)
Hialeah .....	2,650 ( 20%)
Miami Beach .....	2,650 ( 20%)
Balance of County .....	3,313 ( 25%)

The distribution of all Cuban refugee households in Dade County is presented in Table 5.

Table 5:  
Cuban Refugee Households in Dade County  
by Type of Household and by City, 1980

	Total	Family Households	Non-Family Households
<u>Dade County Total</u>	<u>33,780 (100%)</u>	<u>20,530</u>	<u>13,250</u>
Miami	11,124 ( 33%)	6,487	4,637
Hialeah	7,967 ( 24%)	5,317	2,650
Miami Beach	3,390 ( 10%)	740	2,650
Balance of Dade	11,299 ( 33%)	7,986	3,313

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

The household distribution can be converted to an approximate population distribution by applying the household size figures to family (3.58 persons) and non-family (2.0 persons) households, and results in a distribution as follows:

Dade County Total .....	<u>100,000 ( 99%)</u>
Miami .....	32,500 ( 32%)
Hialeah .....	24,335 ( 24%)
Miami Beach .....	7,950 ( 8%)
Balance .....	35,215 ( 35%)

Table 6 presents the Haitian refugee enrollment in grades K through 6 as reported by the Dade County Public Schools in December 1980.



Table 6:  
Haitian Refugee Elementary School Enrollment  
by School Area and by City in Dade County, 1980

County/ City Area	Total	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
North	20	0	0	0	20
North Central	373	245	1	0	127
South Central	6	6	0	0	0
South	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7</u>
Total	406	251	1	0	154
Percent	99.7	61.8	---	---	37.9

Source: Dade County Public School tabulation prepared by Attendance Department, January 1981. City grouping by Metro-Dade County Planning Department.

Applying the percentage distribution developed in Table 6 to the estimated total Haitian refugee families in Dade results in a Haitian family household distribution as follows:

County Total	.....	5,133
Miami	.....	3,172 (61.8%)
Hialeah	.....	16 ( 0.3%)
Miami Beach	.....	--- ( 0.0%)
Balance of Dade County	.....	1,945 (37.9%)

Using the same criteria employed in the distribution of Cuban non-family households, the Haitian non-family households may be distributed as follows:

County Total	.....	1,750
Miami	.....	788 (45%)
Hialeah	.....	262 (15%)
Miami Beach	.....	350 (20%)
Balance of Dade County	.....	350 (20%)

The distribution of all Haitian refugee households in Dade County is presented in Table 7.

Table 7:  
Haitian Refugee Households in Dade County  
by Type of Household and by City, 1980

	Total	Family Households	Non-Family Households
<u>Dade County Total</u>	<u>6,883 (100%)</u>	<u>5,133</u>	<u>1,750</u>
Miami	3,960 ( 58%)	3,172	788
Hialeah	278 ( 4%)	16	262
Miami Beach	350 ( 5%)	---	350
Balance of County	2,295 ( 33%)	1,945	350

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

The household distribution can be converted to an approximate population distribution by applying the household size figure to family (3.58 persons) and non-family (2.0 persons) households, resulting in a distribution as follows:

Dade County Total .....	<u>21,876 (100%)</u>
Miami .....	12,932 ( 59%)
Hialeah .....	581 ( 3%)
Miami Beach .....	700 ( 3%)
Balance of Dade .....	7,663 ( 35%)

Tables 8 and 9 present summary distributions by city of Cuban and Haitian refugee households and population in Dade County in 1980.

Table 8:  
Cuban and Haitian Refugee Households  
in Dade County by City, 1980

	Total	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
<u>Total</u>	<u>40,663 (99%)</u>	<u>15,084 (37%)</u>	<u>8,245 (20%)</u>	<u>3,740 (9%)</u>	<u>13,594 (33%)</u>
Cuban	33,780	11,124	7,967	3,390	11,299
Haitian	6,883	3,960	278	350	2,295

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

Table 9:  
Cuban and Haitian Refugee Population  
in Dade County by City, 1980

	Total	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
<u>Total</u>	<u>121,876</u> (99%)	<u>45,432</u> (37%)	<u>24,916</u> (20%)	<u>8,650</u> (7%)	<u>42,878</u> (35%)
Cuban	100,000	32,500	24,335	7,950	35,215
Haitian	21,876	12,932	581	700	7,663

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

Table 10 presents the city distribution of total refugee households with an estimate (based on the household size distribution developed above, see Table 1) of the number of large and small households, and the proportion of small households maintained by an elderly or handicapped person. These are household categories required for the preparation of Housing Assistance Plans.

Table 10:  
Refugee Households in Dade County by City  
and by Size of Household, 1980

County/ City	Total	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
All Households	<u>40,663</u>	<u>15,084</u>	<u>8,245</u>	<u>3,740</u>	<u>13,594</u>
Large (5+)	6,033	2,264	1,246	246	2,277
Small (4)*	33,630	12,450	6,799	3,394	10,987
1 & 2 Person Elderly or Handicapped	1,000	370	200	100	330

\*Note that the estimate of small households excludes those one- and two-person households maintained by an elderly or handicapped person.

Source: Metropolitan Dade County Planning Department



Tables 11 and 12 present a similar breakdown for Black (Haitian) and Hispanic (Cuban) households. It is recognized that a substantial share of the Cuban households are Black. However, they are classified as Hispanic -- not Black -- for the purpose of this study.

Table 11:  
Black Refugee Households in Dade County  
by City and by Size of Household, 1980

	County	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
All Households	6,883	3,960	278	350	2,295
Large (5+)	1,007	622	4	---	381
Small (<5)	5,696	3,208	274	350	1,864
1 & 2 Person Elderly or Handicapped	180	130	---	---	50

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

Table 12:  
Hispanic Refugee Households in Dade County  
by City and by Size of Household, 1980

	County	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
All Households	33,780	11,124	7,967	3,390	11,299
Large (5+)	4,026	1,272	1,042	146	1,566
Small (<4)	28,934	9,552	6,765	3,164	9,453
1 & 2 Person Elderly or Handicapped	820	300	160	80	280

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

Table 13 presents a similar estimate for households maintained by a woman with no husband present -- another category required for the preparation of Housing Assistance Plans.

Table 13:  
Refugee Households Maintained by a Woman, No Husband Present  
by City and by Size of Household, Miami SMSA, 1980

County/ City	Total	Miami	Hialeah	Miami Beach	Balance of County
All Households	18,831	6,970	3,745	2,377	5,739
Large (5+)	2,154	800	430	200	724
Small ( 4)	16,677	6,170	3,315	2,177	5,015

Source: Metro-Dade County Planning Department

## Appendix

### Note:

These are the estimates prepared by the U. S. Bureau of the Census of the distribution of refugees by State in the six months following the 1980 census. These estimates are mandated by law and a more detailed set by city will be forthcoming. The estimates are much lower than the total refugee migration documented in 1980. They are for the six month period, April through September only, and do not include refugees in institutions. Cuban/Haitian Task Force reports documented total in 1980 are: 124,786 Cubans and 18,779 Haitians, for a total of 143,565. Note also that the estimates are by reported State of resettlement and make no allowance for refugees returning to the South Florida area.



Estimates of Cuban and Haitian Immigrants Who Entered the United States  
Between April 1, 1980 and October 1, 1980, by State of Residence  
For States Having 50 or More Such Entrants

State	Number (Rounded to tens)
United States	127,280
Alabama	110
Alaska	-
Arizona	150
Arkansas	290
California	4,850
Colorado	100
Connecticut	330
Delaware	-
District of Columbia	370
Florida	94,720
Georgia	480
Hawaii	-
Idaho	-
Illinois	1,730
Indiana	120
Iowa	-
Kansas	150
Kentucky	-
Louisiana	770
Maine	-
Maryland	310
Massachusetts	670
Michigan	240
Minnesota	330
Mississippi	-
Missouri	140
Montana	-
Nebraska	90
Nevada	370
New Hampshire	-
New Jersey	8,020
New Mexico	220
New York	7,990
North Carolina	60
North Dakota	-

State	Number (Rounded to tens)
Ohio	150
Oklahoma	300
Oregon	180
Pennsylvania	1,000
Rhode Island	-
South Carolina	-
South Dakota	-
Tennessee	120
Texas	1,410
Utah	80
Vermont	-
Virginia	220
Washington	70
West Virginia	-
Wisconsin	860
Wyoming	-

- Less than 50.

1/

Sum of states may not add to United States total due to independent rounding and due to the inclusion in the U.S. total of states having fewer than 50 entrants.

A description of sources and methodology is available from Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

December 16, 1980

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

CENSUS STATISTICS ON LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

By the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, I hereby determine that States, counties and local units of general purpose government have been significantly affected by major population changes within the meaning of Section 118 of Public Law 96-369 if there reside within such jurisdictions at least fifty legal immigrants from Cuba or Haiti who arrived between April 1, 1980, and September 30, 1980. Pursuant to Section 118 of Public Law 96-369 and other applicable law, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1-101. The Bureau of the Census shall designate, as of September 30, 1980, those affected States, counties, or local units of general purpose government described above and shall supply estimates of the total number of such Cuban and Haitian immigrants to the President and to all departments and agencies of the Executive Branch which administer laws which authorize benefits according to population or population characteristics. The Bureau of the Census and the Department of Commerce shall designate the estimates so supplied as official statistics.

1-102. Beginning with fiscal year 1981, all departments and agencies of the Executive Branch shall utilize the estimates furnished under Sec. 1-101 for all formulas affecting the allocation of funds in the administration of laws distributing benefits according to population or other population characteristics, unless such utilization would be contrary to law.

1-103. The Bureau of the Census shall supply the estimates required by Sec. 1-101 for States within 30 days of the issuance of this Order and shall supply all other estimates as soon as is practicable.

1-104. To the extent permitted by law, all departments and agencies of the Executive Branch shall cooperate with the Bureau of the Census in discharging the functions under this Order.

1-105. This Order shall expire when the Bureau of the Census issues 1981 population estimates.

JIMMY CARTER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

December 15, 1980.

0 0 0 0 0





380

Roger Herriot  
Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
U.S. Department of Commerce  
Washington, D.C. 20233

Dear Mr. Herriot,

This is in reference to your conversation with staff of the Metro-Dade County Planning Department on November 26, 1980. We are confident that the Census Bureau will make every effort to develop the best estimate of the magnitude of the Cuban and Haitian refugee influx since April 1, 1980.

We have to agree with you that a special census appears to be impractical, and that the most promising approach is to develop an estimate of the total number of refugees nationally, geographically distribute this estimate to the impacted local areas, and add these to the 1980 census counts. It is important that local government demographers be involved in the development of these estimates and distributions since they are familiar with local areas and can contribute to a better estimate.

We certainly welcome the opportunity for a technical exchange with your staff. Jennifer Marks of your office called Mr. Kerr of the Planning Department on December 1, 1980, and reviewed various data sources and techniques for developing the best estimate. We would like to reaffirm our willingness to work with your staff in this important project and we believe that this cooperation will result in a more accurate picture of the 1980 refugee movement to and through South Florida.

Yours sincerely,

M.R. Stierheim  
County Manager

MRS:gs

cc: Dade County  
Congressional Delegation