

CENTRAL AMERICAN REFUGEE & ASYLUM SEEKERS IN FLORIDA

Pre - WWII 🖱️

People fleeing political violence and religious persecution were not prioritized in the U.S., as they were seen as unable to contribute to the economy and less likely to adapt to the culture.

1967 🖱️

The U.S. signed the UN Protocol in response to the subsequent displacement of 7 million Europeans. This prohibited returning a refugee to a country where their freedom would be threatened.

1980s 🖱️

The U.S. immigration system was used to push a political agenda as migrants fleeing countries hostile to the U.S. were more likely to be considered for asylum.



El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala are ranked in the top 5 most violent countries in the world. 🖱️

Those fleeing gang violence in these countries, which specifically targets children and women, don't fit into the U.S.'s standards of what constitutes an asylee under U.S. asylum law.

Florida's refugee program is the largest in the nation, receiving more than **27,000** refugees, asylees, and Cuban/Haitian entrants each year. 🖱️

86%

of asylum applicants in 2018 were rejected by immigration judges in Miami. 🖱️

This is the highest denial rate since 2001.

Whether asylum is granted is often based on the judge and not the situation itself. This unpredictability can mean life or death for those returned. 🖱️

The Central American Resource Center provides humanitarian aid and support services to Central American refugees in the U.S. Find out more. 🖱️