Consonant cluster reduction (CCR) is a frequently analyzed pattern of English, occurring in every variety and varying notably with linguistic and social factors. CCR occurs when speakers do not produce one or more consonants in a word-final cluster. Over the decades, scholars have noted several points by which CCR patterns indicate social situation, as well as functional linguistic differences, between varieties. Two of these - following phonetic environment and clusters, morphemic makeup - form the foci of this study. This study is a preliminary analysis of CCR in a subset of 9 participants from a study of Sgaw Karen-speakers in Chapel Hill and Carrboro, NC, filling a gap in the literature about refugees’ CCR. No association was found between CCR and either following phonetic environment or clusters, morphemic makeup (p=.36, .59), data most closely resembling creolized English varieties. Further research could show whether length of residency and age of resettlement impact rates of CCR among refugees.