

Overview of Domestic Resettlement Through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program

Since 1975, Americans have welcomed over 3 million refugees from all over the world. Refugees have built new lives, homes and communities in towns and cities in all 50 states.

For refugees in the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program approved to be admitted to the United States, the International Organization for Migration, a State Department partner organization, arranges air travel to the United States. The Department of State works with nine domestic non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to facilitate the initial placement of refugees into U.S. communities and provide transitional assistance to each refugee or refugee family. Every week, representatives from these NGOs use information on refugees approved for admission to the United States, which is sent by U.S.-funded Resettlement Support Centers abroad, to determine where within the United States to resettle each refugee or refugee family.

In making this determination, the NGOs work to match the particular needs of each incoming refugee with the specific resources available in a local community. For instance, if a refugee has relatives in the United States, he/she is likely to be resettled near or with them. The nine NGOs, which maintain a nationwide network of 304 affiliated offices in 173 locations, also take into account factors such as language abilities in the community, and housing and labor market conditions in their areas of operation. In addition, the NGOs take into account views expressed in regular consultations with officials such as State Refugee Coordinators, State Refugee Health Coordinators, public health, school, social welfare and other service representatives. These officials are able to receive information on the resettlement program through these consultations, and basic data on refugee arrivals is also provided through the public website, www.wrapsnet.org.

As concerns support for resettled refugees, federal government funds, from the Department of State and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), supplemented by funds and in-kind contributions from private sources help to cover transitional assistance for the initial months after arrival in the United States. Additionally, representatives of the non-governmental organizations welcome refugees at the airport, find safe and affordable housing, and provide a variety of other services to promote early self-sufficiency and cultural adjustment. This includes providing basic furnishings, clothing, food, assistance in applying for social security cards, registering children in school, helping refugees learn how to access public transportation and grocery stores, arranging medical appointments, and connecting refugees with employment, English language classes, and other services. HHS also works through the states and with NGOs to provide longer-term cash and medical assistance, as well as English language, employment, and social services.

Through the collaborative effort of several components of the federal government, a range of NGOs, including faith-based NGOs, countless everyday Americans, and state and local leaders all over the country, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program has sustained decades of success in ensuring that refugees achieve their potential in the United States and become integrated members of our communities. Inquiries from state and local officials about the program and related procedures can be directed to Lawrence Bartlett, Director of Admissions in the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BartlettLE@state.gov) or to Robert Carey, Director for the Office of Refugee Resettlement in the Department of Health and Human Service's Administration for Children and Families (Robert.Carey@acf.hhs.gov).