Refugees in Michigan

The United States has been a leader in welcoming refugees who seek safety from persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Following World War II, the U.S. began welcoming refugees and over time the system has evolved to have a strong infrastructure centered on public-private partnerships. Communities across the U.S. have recognized the important economic and social benefits of resettling refugees. Michigan residents have played a vital role in the resettlement program and refugees have positively contributed to Michigan communities. In 2016, organizations and communities across Michigan welcomed 5% of refugees arriving in the U.S. In 2016, Michigan welcomed 4,258 refugees, 380 unaccompanied refugee minors, and 227 unaccompanied children who were released to the care and custody of sponsors.

Services Available to Refugees in Michigan

In addition to programming to support refugees when they first arrive to the U.S., the federal government provides monetary aid through grants to the state, Voluntary Agencies, and other refugee aid organizations for community and short-term refugee support. The Michigan Refugee Assistance Program is administered by the Michigan Department of Human Services. Primary program services include cash and medical assistance, access to English language classes, and vocational and employment assistance. Discretionary grants are also awarded to private agencies for various other self-sufficiency programs.

Refugees Make Michigan Strong

Miguel Abrahantes grew up a Catholic in Cuba where he and his family were forced to practice their religion in secret for fear of punishment by the government. In 2000 after completing an engineering doctorate degree in Argentina he got on a plane to Miami and sought asylum. He was then resettled as a refugee in Michigan with the help of Bethany Christian Services. He took a job working on an assembly line at night and studied English in the morning. Within a year, he had earned a research position at Indiana University. A year later he returned to Michigan and began teaching at Davenport University. In 2004 he accepted a position at Hope College teaching electronics engineering and doing a part-time research project for NASA, where he was developing a mobility system for robots for planet exploration called a Tetwalker. Miguel, became a naturalized citizen, continued to practice Catholicism and met his wife at a Catholic spiritual retreat in 2003. They have two children together, a son and a daughter.

Where are most refugees in Michigan from?

Burma
Syria
Somalia
Iraq

Local Refugee Resettlement Offices and Affiliates in Michigan

- CWS, Bethany Christian Services Refugee Resettlement Program, Grand Rapids
- HIAS, Jewish Family Services of Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor
- LIRS, Bethany Christian Services, Madison Heights (URM)
- LIRS, Bethany Christian Services, Grand Rapids (URM)
- LIRS, Bethany Christian Services, Traverse City (URM)
- LIRS, Samaritas, Troy
- LIRS, Samaritas, Lansing (URM)
- LIRS, Samaritas, Madison Heights (URM)
- LIRS, Samaritas, Traverse City (URM)
- LIRS, Samaritas, Grand Rapids (URM)
- LIRS, Samaritas, Battle Creek (URM)
- USCCB, Catholic Charities of South East Michigan, Clinton Township
- USCCB, St. Vincent Catholic Charities Refugee Services, Lansing
- USCCB, Bethany Christian Services, Grand Rapids (URM)
- USCCB, Bethany Christian Services, Kalamazoo (URM)
- USCCB, Remote Placement Michigan

“While these large cities do host a significant portion of the refugees who are admitted into the U.S., smaller cities like Grand Rapids, Michigan, also have a reputation for welcoming those who have been forced from their homelands.”

- “Recognizing the Refugee Among Us” in The Rapidian
In addition to these agencies, many ethnic community-based organizations (ECBOs) exist throughout the state to help various refugee communities integrate and succeed in their new homes. These organizations are run by refugees to aid in the resettlement of fellow refugees by providing a variety of direct services, increasing civic participation, and preserve the community’s cultural identity and history.