

To: Professor Jihye Jung
From: 220007102
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Re: Migration Resettlement Program

Main Point

Beginning in the year of 2021, states in the United States began implementing laws focused on transgendered youth. Some of these laws declared transgendered students unable to perform in school sanctioned sports, and soon followed laws regarding health care practices for those who were wishing to transition. Due to these new restrictions, individuals and families who require these services are now faced with not only the inability to receive proper care, but are also now at risk of a report being made against them. A solution some families and individuals have partaken in, is to uproot their life and migrate to new states. However, some families face financial hardship after the migration, as relocation costs dwindle any savings they may have had. The United States is not a stranger to resettlement programs, as we have seen them operate for quite some time. Can a new program be added to assist those migrating internally?

Background

It is noted as a root reason of migrations for those seeking asylum are susceptible to experiencing violence in their own country of origin (Shaw and Verghese, 2022). There have been multiple migration patterns in the United States history involving mostly economic influence. However, rates of internal migration have been thought to decrease as there has been “general increase in the cost of moving or a decrease in the incentive for or the benefit to relocation” (Molloy, Smith, and Wozniak, 2011).

Evidence

According to Ramirez (2022), out of 35,000 LGBTQ, more than half of youth who identify as transgender and nonbinary have thought about suicide. “Debates about laws restricting transgender rights had negatively affected their mental health (Ramirez, 2022). In turn, “transgender migrants frequently experience homelessness and live in poverty” (Shaw and Verghese, 2022). The United States has programs in place that assist with resettlement of refugees from other countries. In fact, “in the first wave of refugee migration, for instance, six states, and several private agencies participated in resettlement (Wright, 1981). From this, the number of state participation has expanded.

Conclusion and Implementation

A suggestion is to create a new program catered to internal migration within the United States. As previously stated, those individuals and families who are leaving their home state due to prohibition of services may fall into homelessness and poverty. While we do currently have resettlement programs in place, primarily catered to those who are seeking asylum and refuge from outer countries, it is witnessed with their capabilities that a migration program is plausible. As stated by Wright (1981), there were contracts in place between federal entities and agencies to accommodate and supplement the programs. A review of these programs to determine efficacy, best practices, and policies and procedures should be conducted to determine if these variables can be transferable for a strategic plan execution of the migration resettlement program.

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