

Consumer Group Snapshot

Persons Who Are Refugees, Immigrants, and Repatriated Persons Settling in the Community

Consumer Category:
Special Needs



February 2007

CONSUMER GROUP: Persons who are refugees, immigrants, and repatriated persons settling in the community

THE CONSUMERS

See Attachment 1: Family of Services & Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix

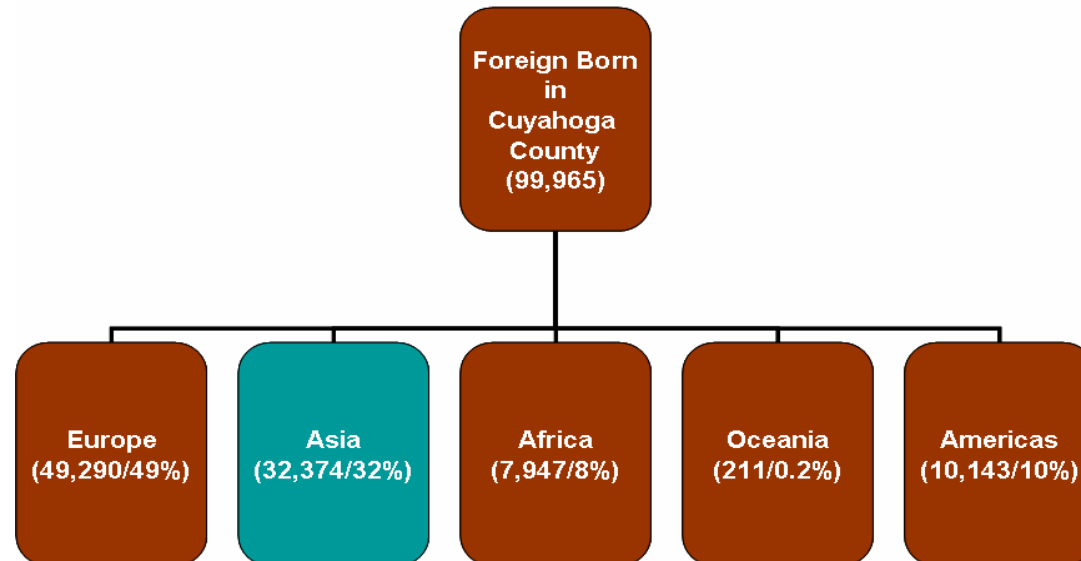
Stage One: At Risk (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)

Total Cuyahoga County population per the American Community Survey (2004): 1,361,330

7 percent of Cuyahoga County's population was foreign-born in 2004.

In 2004, there were 99,965 non-native, foreign-born individuals in Cuyahoga County. Forty-two percent were not U.S. citizens.¹ This represents 7 percent of the county's total estimated population in 2004. Close to half (49 percent) were from Europe, 32 percent from Asia, 10 percent from the Americas, and 8 percent from Africa.

Foreign Born in Cuyahoga County by Place of Birth, 2004



Source: American Community Survey, 2004

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Stage Two: In Crisis (Estimated Number/ Percent County Population)

In 2004, ninety four percent of foreign-born residents of Cuyahoga County were not citizens.

Per Wipikedia:²

“Some of the foreign-born are refugees.

In contrast to economic refugees, who generally do not gain legal admission, other classes of refugees can gain legal status through a process of seeking and receiving political asylum, either by being designated a refugee while abroad or by physically entering the United States and requesting asylee status thereafter.

“Asylum is offered as part of the United States' obligation under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees. Under these agreements, a refugee is a person who is outside his or her country of nationality (or place of habitual residence if stateless) who, owing to a fear of persecution on account of a protected ground, is unable or unwilling to avail himself of the protection of the state. Protected grounds include race, nationality, religion, political opinion and membership of a particular social group. The signatories to these agreements are obliged not to return or ‘refoul’ refugees to the place where they would face persecution.

“As of 2004, recipients of political asylum face a wait of approximately 14 years to receive permanent resident status after receiving their initial asylee status, because of an annual cap of 10,000 green cards for this class of individuals. However, in May 2005, under the terms of a proposed settlement of a class-action lawsuit, *Ngwanya v. Gonzales*, brought on behalf of asylees against the US Citizen and Immigration Services (USCIS), the government agreed to make available an additional 31,000 green cards for asylees during the period ending on September 30, 2007. This is *in addition* to the 10,000 green cards allocated for each year until then. This should speed up the green card waiting time considerably for asylees. However, the issue is rendered somewhat moot, since the enactment of the REAL ID Act of 2005 (Division B of United States Public Law 109-13 (H.R. 1268)) eliminated the cap on annual asylee green cards and currently an asylee who has continuously resided in the US for more than one year in that status has an immediately available visa number.”

“In 2004, 2,015 refugees, 1 entrant, 3 Havana parolees, and 220 asylees were provided assistance in Cuyahoga County.”³

Age by Generation

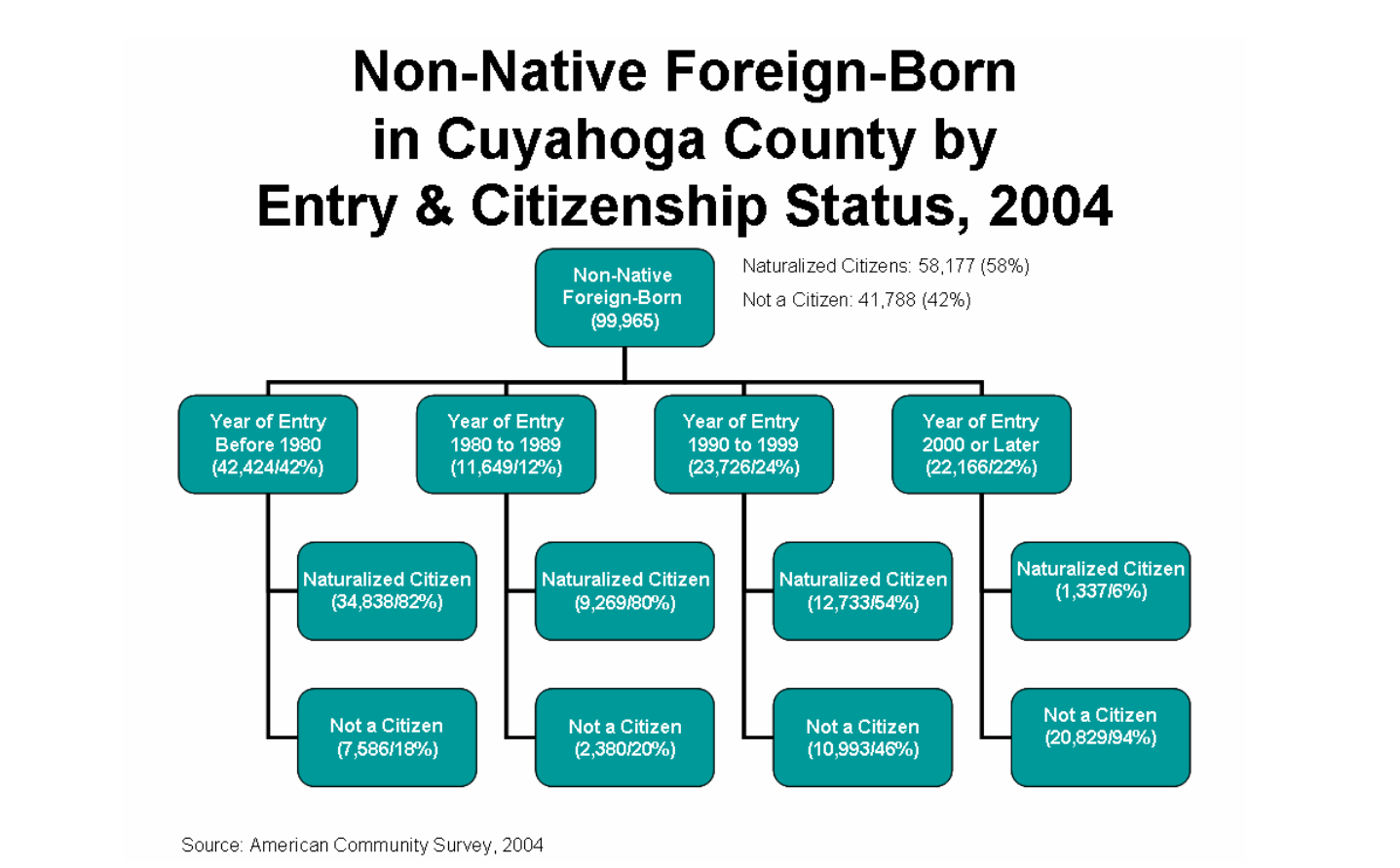
All ages

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Risk Factors

- Factors that compromise an individual’s ability to stabilize and assimilate into American society:
- Not speaking English;
 - Lack of an informal support network;
 - Fragile physical and/or mental health status;
 - Lack of appropriate job skills;
 - Lack of education;
 - Illiteracy; and
 - Lack of income and low or no net worth.

Historic Trend Line



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Cuyahoga County’s rate of growth of immigrants trails the nation.

- The 31.1 million immigrants found in the 2000 Census is unparalleled in American history. It is more than triple the 9.6 million in 1970 and more than double the 14.1 million in 1980.
- On a national level, the immigrant population is growing 7.2 times faster than the native-born population.⁴
- Although the absolute size of the national foreign-born population is at an all-time high, the foreign-born comprise just over 11 percent of the population—significantly below the 15 percent that was recorded in the early part of the century.
- In 1980, foreign-born were only 3 percent of the total county population; in 1990, 1 percent; in 2000 and 2004, 2 percent.

Net migration of foreign-born into Cuyahoga County has been slightly, but consistently decreasing.

In 2001, net migration of foreign-born into the county was 3,137 individuals; in 2004 it was 2,978 individuals.⁵

Influencing Factors Underlying Historic Trend Line (+/-)

Per Castro (2006):⁶

Both in absolute numbers and percentage of increase, the 1990s stands as the peak immigration decade, culminating an era of growth in immigration.

“Data from the US Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) allow us to look more closely at the decade and detect variations in the flow: More immigrants (9,095,417) entered the United States in the decade 1991-2000 than in any other decade in U.S. history, surpassing the previous record of 8,795,386 established from 1901 to 1910.

“The INS data also show that the immigration flow peaked in the first five years of the 1990s and dropped off significantly thereafter. From 1991 to 1995, 5,230,313 immigrants entered the United States. In contrast, during 1996-2000, the number of immigrants totalled 3,865,104, a 26-percent decrease from the previous five-year period.

***Multiple causes**

What accounts for this pattern? There probably is not a single cause. Immigration figures for the early part of the decade reflect the large number of immigrants and their dependents who legalized their status through the amnesty provisions of the Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1986. As with all immigrants, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records amnesty recipients as being admitted to the United States as of the year they attain legal residency, regardless of when they physically entered the country. The time period for

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	<p>dependents of amnesty beneficiaries to legalize their status ended in 1995. In addition, in 1996, the United States adopted some tough new immigration laws, requiring higher levels of income on the part of U.S. residents wishing to sponsor a family member under the family-based provisions of the immigration law.”</p>
<p>Life Trajectory</p>	<p>Arrive in U.S. ⇒ Have basic needs stabilized ⇒ Create linkages to the community and a support network ⇒ Gain English proficiency ⇒ Secure education/employment ⇒ Become naturalized</p>
<p>Consumer Impact Strategy</p>	<p>Facilitate the successful integration of foreign-born, including refugees into the Greater Cleveland community.</p>
<p>Future Projection</p>	<p>Per Castro (2006):⁷</p> <p><i>“It is unlikely that immigration will continue to decrease.</i></p> <p>“Will we see a continuing decrease in immigration?⁸ The data do not indicate that. Annual immigration in the 1990s bottomed out at around 650,000 in 1997 and 1998, but by 2000, the number rose to nearly 850,000.</p> <p>“The September 2001 terrorist attacks on New York and Washington, D.C. have renewed the immigration debate and given new stimulus to advocates of tighter immigration. They, for the moment, have frozen a trend toward a more liberal and bilateral approach toward immigration, especially from Mexico. The U.S. Congress has passed laws intended to bolster homeland security that will affect the rights of immigrants in the United States. However, there has been no fundamental change in immigration law or policy capable of stopping the large-scale flow of immigrants experienced over the last three decades. Negotiations with Mexico have not been suspended formally.</p> <p>“Finally, there are powerful economic, political, and demographic reasons for continuing immigration to the United States. Economically, key politically powerful industries in the United States, including agribusiness, information technology, hotels, and restaurants are highly dependent on immigrant workers. Politically, immigration is a key issue for the Hispanic community. More Hispanic citizens are voting regularly and are becoming an increasingly important factor in key electoral college states, including California, Texas, Florida, New York, and Illinois. The ‘asymmetrical bipartisanship’ that characterizes the Hispanic electorate (a majority favors the Democrats but a significant minority favors the Republicans) results in both parties bidding for the Hispanic vote. Demographically, the rapid aging of the population of the United States means fewer workers to support retirees, a trend that is mitigated to some extent by the entry into the labor force of young immigrants. Taken together, these economic, political, and demographic factors make the continuation of substantial immigration a more likely scenario for the foreseeable future than an immigration moratorium or a radical</p>

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	<p>reduction in the flow of immigrants into the United States.”</p> <p><i>“The number of immigrants is projected to stay relatively stable in numbers but to increase in percentage of overall population as the entire population of Cuyahoga County is expected to decrease.</i></p> <p>This is due in part to the growing emphasis on mid-sized regions to ‘pull’ immigrants to the region as an economic development measure (Zitiello and Herman, 2004).”</p>
<p>THE SAFETY NET: Which of the 80 safety net core services are needed to empower consumers to positively alter their life trajectory?</p>	
<p><i>Stage One:</i> At Risk</p>	<p>Immigrants and refugees by definition are all considered to be in a crisis situation.</p>
<p><i>Stage Two:</i> In Crisis</p>	<p>Primary Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Transition Facilitation <p>Supportive Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case/Care Management • Child Care • Clothing • Domestic Violence Shelters • Emergency Food • Employment Preparation • English as a Second Language • General Counseling Services (Outpatient Mental Health Facilities) • Housing Counseling • Literacy Instruction • Meals • Money Management
<p><i>Stage Three:</i> Stabilized</p>	<p>Primary Service</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Transition Facilitation <p>Supportive Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case/Care Management

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Care • Employment Preparation
Intended or Unintended Philosophy Underlying Service Delivery (i.e., assumptions about what will work)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Historic philosophy:</i> rapid “Americanization” and focused on alleviation of poverty. • <i>Current philosophy:</i> “There is a recognition that immigration takes place at the local level,” according to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (2004),¹⁰ “and acknowledgement that social work practices with immigrants, refugees, and repatriated persons required specialized knowledge and specialized adaptations of mainstream services and interventions. Culturally competent service delivery that recognizes cultural, linguistic, political, and socioeconomic barriers of these individuals. Awareness of and interventions for mental health concerns such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, as well as physical health concerns stemming from inadequate or underutilized medical services. Services offered should focus strongly on language, education, and economic well being.”
What Works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focusing on naturalization to provide gateway to full membership and political participation in U.S. society and increase access to selected rights and public benefits; • Focusing strongly on English language acquisition and literacy; • Encouraging women’s empowerment; • Protecting immigrants from predatory financial practices, and providing opportunities for asset building; • Providing robust supports for children’s public education; and • Fostering immigrant leadership and advocacy of immigrant needs and services is a leading practice to help the immigrant community empower themselves to take more control over their work and political life in the U.S.¹¹
What Doesn’t Work	<p>Per a study by The Urban Institute (2003):¹²</p> <p>“There are many barriers to naturalization. Naturalization is the gateway to citizenship for immigrants and to full membership and political participation in U.S. society. The importance of naturalization—and citizenship—has risen since the mid-1990s, when welfare and illegal immigration reform based access to public benefits and selected rights increasingly on citizenship. Even so, few public policies promote naturalization. No notice is sent to refugees and immigrants when they become eligible to naturalize. Comparatively little public funding underwrites language and civics classes to help legal immigrants pass the citizenship exam. (Indeed, changes in the test now being piloted may make it more difficult.) While the number of immigrants naturalizing increased rapidly during the 1990s, backlogs for immigration benefits are now. All told, then, at least 5 million immigrants with limited English skills are now, or will soon be, eligible to naturalize. Many in this group could benefit from</p>

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	<p>expanded language and civics instruction programs.</p> <p>“Limited English proficient persons are less heavily represented among the ‘recently naturalized’ population. Still, slightly over half of the recently naturalized, or about 600,000 naturalized citizens, have limited proficiency in English. This high percentage indicates that perfect English is not required to naturalize and that language training beyond the non-citizen population is needed.</p> <p>“Like that of the immigrant population generally, the education profile of the eligible population resembles an hourglass. Large shares of immigrants are clustered at the top and the bottom. One-quarter of the eligible fall in the bottom of the hourglass as about 1.4 million adult immigrants eligible to naturalize have less than a ninth grade education, compared with only 9 percent of the recently naturalized population. Thus, instructional systems will have to grapple not just with language, but also with literacy issues. At the top of the hourglass, 23 percent of those eligible hold a bachelor's degree or more. In contrast, 35 percent of the recently naturalized have at least a bachelor's degree.</p> <p><i>“Immigrant policy accents negative aspects of immigrants.</i> Today, immigrant policy accents service delivery—be it of language classes, job training, or welfare provisions. In this approach, immigrants are perceived as deficient, needy, and powerless.¹³ The role of organizations is to provide services for them. Immigrants enter public life largely as consumers and claimants, demanding their ‘right’ to a fair share. There are few opportunities for new Americans to develop the sense that they can contribute to the commonwealth. Within this framework, they are encouraged to compete in an arena of grievances and deficiencies. Most groups that connect people to politics are built around ideological sameness, not diversity of viewpoint, and they pose their arguments in consumer terms: What can their group get from government?”</p>
<p>Community-wide Strategies to Impact Life Trajectories</p>	<p>Per Migration Policy Institute: Building the New American Community:¹⁴</p> <p><i>“Migration, global interdependence and a knowledge-based economy are challenging local and national governments around the world to respond in meaningful ways to challenges faced by newcomers and their children, as well as obstacles confronted by local communities that struggle with the implications of cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.</i> In this dynamic context, governments and civil society are only in the early stages of developing expertise about how to achieve meaningful social, economic and cultural integration. The United States has been a world leader in creating an open society that is rich in opportunities for refugees and immigrants. The country has also benefited enormously from the contributions of newcomers for centuries. The Building the New American Community (BNAC) Initiative builds on this heritage, but it also</p>

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represented a new response to the economic and social realities that structure integration and social mobility among newcomers and long-established residents alike in the 21st century.

“The BNAC Initiative aimed to foster the successful integration of refugees and immigrants at a community level. In the absence of a national integration policy, the Initiative was also an experiment in how governments and civil society can co-operate to achieve positive integration outcomes. Coalitions to develop and experiment with integration strategies were formed in Lowell, Nashville and Portland, and assisted by a national team of policy analysts, advocates and researchers from the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Immigration Forum, the Southeast Asia Resource Action Center, The Urban Institute, and the Migration Policy Institute.

“This three-year initiative, funded primarily by the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement, focused on building relationships among organizations and institutions affiliated with the refugee/immigrant and receiving communities in order to capitalize on existing resources and opportunities, as well as to foster two-way integration. ***As such, integration is a process that involves an entire community, not just its newest members.*** It is also a long-term one built on daily two-way interactions between refugees/immigrants and members of the receiving community – in workplaces, schools, neighborhoods, places of worship, shopping malls etc. ***Integration fundamentally depends on institutions and organizations putting in place the enabling conditions that allow newcomers to achieve economic self-sufficiency and meaningful civic participation.***

“The BNAC Initiative clearly demonstrated that an integration policy for the United States that fosters meaningful interactions, social mobility and inclusion cannot adopt a ‘one size fits all’ approach. Local economic, social and political conditions influence the overall context in which newcomers build a new life, as well as the capacity of groups and organizations to play a meaningful role in assisting with settlement. In every city with a sizable newcomer community, there is a need to strike a different balance of participation and responsibility among federal, state and local governments, community-based social welfare agencies, refugee and immigrant assistance associations, and advocacy organizations. Integration is also a multi-phased process, and as such demands the sustained involvement of many kinds of organizations. Engaging the resources of several levels of government, their agencies and civil society partners is an intensive way to build social policy. However, by reflecting (and respecting) most conscientiously local conditions and needs, such a process holds the promise of utilizing opportunities and knowledge, as well as of confronting systemic barriers that influence integration outcomes among newcomers in the places where they live.

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“Distinguishing refugees from other newcomer groups contributed to intra-coalition frustrations with a situation they interpreted as a false division between newcomer groups. The trauma of displacement that many resettled refugees experienced, and which sets them apart as a group with special needs, is undeniable and should not be minimized. At the same time, within an individual newcomer group, some members may be refugees while others are not, and having different access to services and assistance can create intra-group tensions that adversely influence the integration prospects of the entire group. All newcomers face many of the same challenges, such as learning English and credential recognition, and developing programs that only address the needs and experiences of one segment of the population can detract from broad-based cohesion. The rights and obligations of undocumented immigrants are contested across the United States, but their presence and the needs of their families realistically cannot be set apart from an effort to achieve cohesive communities.”

The Jane Addams School for Democracy:¹⁵

“The nation needs contemporary versions of older ‘mediating institutions’ like Hull House in Chicago that once tied waves of immigrants to American democracy -- tapping into their rich cultural traditions and releasing their potential to help build the nation. The Jane Addams School for Democracy, located in Neighborhood House, a 100-year-old settlement on the West Side of St. Paul, has developed a community-based education and action initiative. The theme of the Jane Addams School is "everyone a learner, everyone a teacher." New immigrants and their children join with high school and college students in learning about citizenship and democracy (including preparing for the U.S. Citizenship Exam), the English language, and American culture. The work of the school has made vivid the traditions of productive citizenship that immigrants bring to this country. In the words of one Jane Addams School participant, Mai Neng Moua: ‘America is in the making. It isn't a complete picture, and whoever comes adds to it.’”

First Call for Help

Between 2000 and 2004, there were 5 requests for services for immigrants, refugees, and repatriated persons. Of these, 1 (20 percent) was unmet, meaning that there was no agency to which to refer callers. See Attachment 3: First Call for Help for more detail.

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RESOURCES																
Identified Resources 2003-04	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Identified Immigrant, Refugee, Repatriated Revenues</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">As of 5/11/06</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Community</th> <th style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">UW*</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cultural Transition Service</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$325,386</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$184,886</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$325,386</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$184,886</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">* UW revenues are included in community totals.</p> <p>NOTE: This does not include all monies for this consumer group. See Attachment 4 for details and Attachment 5 for Revenue Checklist.</p>	Identified Immigrant, Refugee, Repatriated Revenues			As of 5/11/06				Community	UW*	Cultural Transition Service	\$325,386	\$184,886	Total	\$325,386	\$184,886
Identified Immigrant, Refugee, Repatriated Revenues																
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	Community	UW*														
Cultural Transition Service	\$325,386	\$184,886														
Total	\$325,386	\$184,886														
Government Resource Trend Line	Most government expenditures on immigrants come from the state and local levels. ¹⁶ Some have been increasing.															
Future Direction of Government Funding	<p><i>Vigorous national debate has been occurring around the government's role in providing services to both legal and illegal immigrants, refugees, and repatriated persons that suggest some instability in government funding.</i></p> <p><i>With the passage of welfare reform in 1996, access to social services for legal immigrants for TANF, Medicaid, SCHIP, SSI, and Food Stamps was severely reduced.</i> Benefits to immigrants were limited to individuals having entered before 1996 or, if having arrived after 1996, they are barred for the first 5 years. Refugees, however, are able to access these government benefits. Food stamp benefits were restored in 2003 for legal immigrant children and for legal immigrants who have lived in U.S. for 5 years (National Conference of State Legislatures, 2004).¹⁷ Medicaid and Medicare cost containment measures could have further consequences for immigrants' ability to access health care. Additionally, legal and undocumented (illegal) immigrant children are entitled to public education. Efforts to increase financial assistance to enable both legal and illegal immigrants to attend secondary education have been gaining momentum, as is evidenced by the Development, Relief, and Education of Alien Minors Act (DREAM) introduced in November of 2005.</p> <p><i>A major source for funding for many other supportive services for immigrants is the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement.</i> The Refugee and Entrant Assistance Program is designed to assist states in their efforts to assimilate refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, and adults and minors who are trafficking victims, into American society as quickly and effectively as possible. The program funds state-administered transitional and medical assistance, the voluntary agency matching grant program, programs for</p>															



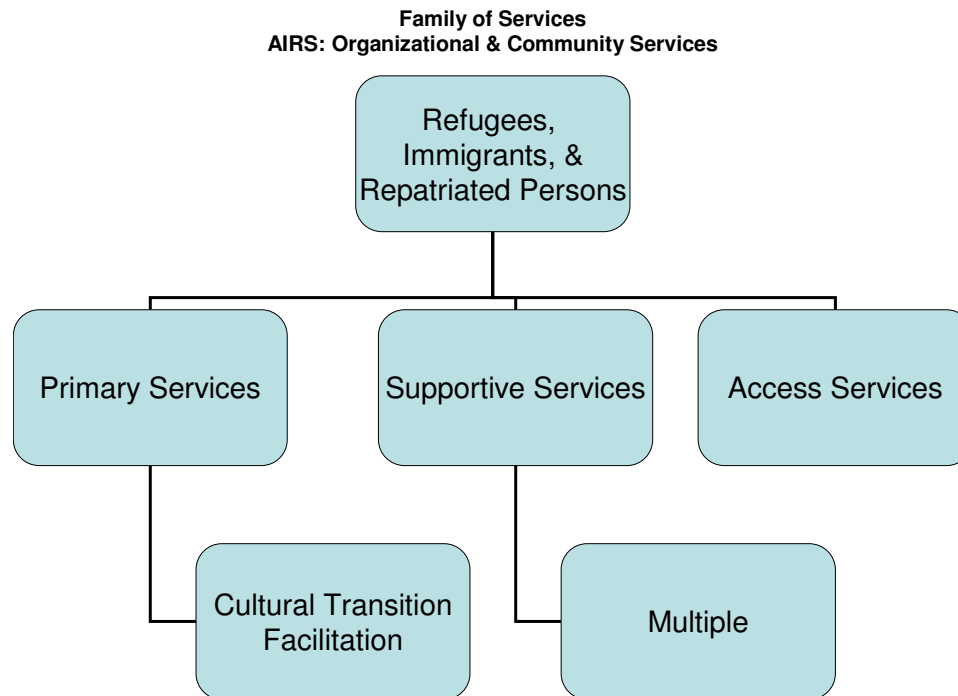
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	<p>victims of trafficking and torture, employment and social services, targeted assistance, and preventive health (Library of Congress , n.d.).¹⁸ These funds have been increasing from \$448 million in FY 2004, \$484 million in FY 2005,¹⁹ to \$576 million in FY 2006 (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, n.d.).²⁰ President Bush’s FY 2007 proposed allocation is \$651 million.</p>
<p>Return on Investment</p>	<p><i>Immigrants as a group tend to use public services at a higher rate than the native-born population, and refugees are even higher users of social services (McCarthy and Vernez, 1998).²¹ Investment in the stabilization of these individuals and families can lead to less expensive personal and societal costs associated with such issues as more severe and negative health outcomes, juvenile delinquency, and criminal activity.</i></p> <p>The National Academy of Sciences (1997) conducted a study to model costs and taxes on a longitudinal basis and take into account the future generations derived from immigrants.²² Their main conclusion was that, on average, an additional immigrant generated a positive net contribution to the country. This varied considerably according to a number of factors. In general, the younger the immigrant, the greater the net contribution because younger immigrants have longer working times in the U.S. when they pay taxes (Passel et al, 2004).²³ The more highly educated the immigrant, the greater the net contribution. Again, this result is related to income. More highly educated immigrants tend to have higher incomes and pay higher taxes.</p> <p>The balance of taxes versus costs tends to favor the federal government. More taxes are directed to the federal government than to state and local governments. On the other hand, the highest "costs" associated with immigrants tend to be for educating children and most of these costs are incurred by state and local governments. Yet, the research shows clearly the payoffs to education. Moreover, since this is the most critical factor for the integration of immigrants and their offspring, it is the most critical for the long-term health of the U.S. economy.</p> <p>According to the 1999 National Survey of America’s Families conducted by the Urban Institute, “Immigrants play a crucial role in the U.S. economy, comprising almost one in eight workers and one in four low-wage workers.²⁴ They fill critical jobs and are the backbone of many industries.” While many immigrants are low-income, “prosperous immigrant communities represent untapped markets for a wide range of businesses, including banks and retail stores, and underutilized sources of voluntarism or other forms of civic engagement,” the study notes. Many immigrants also bring advanced degrees and bilingual skills.</p>



ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Family of Services



Attachment 2: Consumer Matrix

CORE SERVICES	SUB-CONSUMER GROUPS	ESTIMATED PERSONS IN NEED			ESTIMATED UNIVERSE OF POSSIBLE CONSUMERS		
		Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households	Description	Number	% of Total Population Families Households
Cultural Transition Facilitation	Foreign-born immigrants and refugees who are not yet naturalized.	Foreign-born population US Census SF3 (P21); SF4(PCT43)	38,399	2.8% Population	An estimated 38,399 persons need cultural transition facilitation programs. Based on available information about actual consumers, approximately 2,022 persons have realized access to cultural transition facilitation programs. This leaves a net estimate of 36,377 persons who are either receiving services from unaccounted-for sources or are not receiving cultural transition facilitation services. (38,399 – 2,022 = 36,377) After conducting a thorough literature review to find a methodology to determine the number of would-be consumers, it is concluded that there is not sufficient research from which to make this estimate.	N/A	N/A

Attachment 3: First Call for Help

Persons who are refugees, immigrants, and repatriated persons settling in the community											
CORE SERVICES	TOTAL REQUESTS					%Change*	MET				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Cultural Transition Facilitation	3	0	0	0	2	(33%)	2	0	0	0	2
Total	3	0	0	0	2	(33%)	2	0	0	0	2

Persons who are refugees, immigrants, and repatriated persons settling in the community									
CORE SERVICES	UNMET					TOTALS 00-04			%
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Req.	Met	Unm.	
Cultural Transition Facilitation	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	20%
Total	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	20%

Attachment 4: Revenue Table

Cultural Transition Facilitation Revenues as of May 11, 2006					
Funder	Period	A		B	
		Identifiable Total Dollars Countywide		Total Dollars UW-Funded Agencies (Actual FY2004)	
		Amount	% of Total (A)	Amount	% of Total (B)
Total - Contributions and dues (less UW designations)			0.00%	8,367	2.20%
Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified		5,000		1,000	
Total - Foundations & Trusts		5,000	1.54%	1,000	0.26%
Total - Special Events - Growth			0.00%	7,774	2.05%
Catholic Charities Service Corporation				289	
Total - Federated Fundraising Organizations		0	0.00%	289	0.08%
County Commissioners				6,261	
Subtotal Cuyahoga County Funding Sources		0	0.00%	6,261	1.65%
Community Development Block Grant	2004	135,500			
Subtotal City of Cleveland Funding Sources		135,500	41.64%	0	0.00%
All Other Funding - Not Elsewhere Classified				96,132	
Subtotal Other Govt Funding Sources		0	0.00%	96,132	25.30%
Total - Contracts/grants from government organizations		135,500	41.64%	102,393	26.95%
Total - Membership dues under \$150				125	0.03%
Total - Investment Income				300	0.08%
Total - All Other Revenue				74,767	19.68%
Subtotal Non - UWGrCle Support		140,500	43.18%	195,015	51.33%
Total - UWGrCle designations applied to program		2,747	0.84%	2,747	0.72%
Total - UWGrCle investment committee allocation		182,139	55.98%	182,139	47.94%
Subtotal UWGrCle Support - 4001, 4701 & 4703		184,886	56.82%	184,886	48.67%
Total Support/Revenue		325,386	100%	379,901	100%

Attachment 5: Revenue Checklist

Persons who are refugees, immigrants, and repatriated persons settling in the community					
Category	Administrator of Funding				
Private Foundation	Other Private Foundations - Not Elsewhere Classified	✓			
Federal Government	Department of Health and Human Services	x			
City of Cleveland	Department of Community Development	✓			
United Way Greater Cleve	United Way of Greater Cleveland designations applied to program	✓			
United Way Greater Cleve	United Way of Greater Cleveland investment committee allocation	✓			
Cultural Transition Facilitation					
<p>✓ = Revenue was identified specifically for this core service and the amount allocated in Cuyahoga County appears in the revenue table of the core service report.</p> <p>x = Revenue was identified from these sources, but no dollar amount is available because either it was not possible to obtain data for Cuyahoga County alone, or it was not possible to obtain data specifically for this core service because funding covers multiple core services.</p>					

NOTES

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Cleveland, Ohio 44115

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