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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

IMMIGRANT SERVICES CENTER
COMMISSION ON MANPOWER AND FULL EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF HAWAII



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IMMIGRANTS

IN HAWAII

1976

JANUARY 1977

IMMIGRANT SERVICES CENTER
COMMISSION ON MANPOWER AND FULL EMPLOYMENT

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE COMMISSION ON MANPOWER AND FULL EMPLOYMENT
STATE IMMIGRANT SERVICES CENTER



George R. Ariyoshi
Governor

William C. Kea
Commission Chairman

George K. Ikeda
Executive Secretary

Bienvenido Junasa
Center Director

The Honorable George R. Ariyoshi
Governor, State of Hawaii
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Governor Ariyoshi:

I have the honor of submitting the second annual report of the State Immigrant Services Center. In its first annual report entitled Immigrants in Hawaii 1965-1975, the Commission traced the rapid growth of foreign immigration to Hawaii since the liberalization of the Immigration Act in 1965. This report focuses on the activities of the various agencies, both public and private, which have been developed to assist the immigrants in adjusting to our community. It also contains the recommendations of the Commission regarding the facilitation of the acculturation process.

Since the Commission's initial involvement with the problem of immigrants in 1969 when it sponsored the Governor's Conference on Immigration, it has been our position that government and the community share an equal responsibility to respond to immigrant needs in order to ensure the maintenance of a high quality of life for all residents of this State. We have sought to accomplish this objective through coordination, planning, conducting of research and seeking federal grants to assist all agencies to develop better services for immigrants. In this effort, we have appreciated the encouragement we have received from the Administration and the Legislature and look forward to your continued support.

Aloha Pumehana.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. C. Kea".

William C. Kea
Chairman

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OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

Background

The Immigration Act of 1965, which was enacted to eliminate the inequities of the then current immigration law, reflected major changes in U.S. immigration policy. The most significant features of the law were abolishment of the national origin system, the reuniting of families, provisions for the entry of professional workers and labor certification requirements based on the need for skilled and unskilled workers in the United States. A new seven preference system was established for the Eastern Hemisphere whereby immigration was limited to 170,000 with no more than 20,000 visas allotted to any one country. A limit of 120,000 was set for the Western Hemisphere. Transition to the new system was effected over a period of 31 months and by July 1968, conversion to the preference system was completed.

The 1965 Act produced dramatic changes in the U.S. immigration pattern, resulting in a larger number of immigrants, especially from Asia and Oceania. In 1965, only one of every 14 immigrants was Asian; by 1975, that proportion had risen to one in three.

Hawaii's Immigration Trends

Size. Immigration to Hawaii as well as the U.S. has increased steadily since 1965. Historically, Hawaii has been a popular destination for peoples from the Pacific Basin because of its multi-ethnic population and central location and the 1965 Act facilitated the movement of more Asians who have made Hawaii their home. Table 1 shows that a total of 42,275 immigrants were admitted to Hawaii between 1970 and 1975, representing a disproportionately large share of new residents. In 1975, for example, Hawaii received 8.7 immigrants per thousand civilian population, the highest ratio in the Nation and 4.8 times the national average. (See Table 2 and Appendix A.)

Table 1. IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO HAWAII BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH,
REPORTING HAWAII AS THEIR STATE OF INTENDED RESIDENCE, 1970-1975

Year Ended June 30	Total	Canada		China and Taiwan		Korea		Japan and Ryukyu Islands		Philippines		Other Countries	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1970-1975	42,275	478	1.1	2,525	6.0	5,940	14.1	2,970	7.0	23,404	55.4	6,958	16.5
1970 ^a	9,013	90	1.0	423	4.7	596	6.6	363	4.0	6,426	71.3	1,115	12.4
1971	6,055	81	1.3	271	4.5	568	9.4	409	6.8	3,704	61.2	1,022	16.9
1972	6,765	92	1.4	392	5.8	868	12.8	603	8.9	3,764	55.6	1,046	15.5
1973	6,881	64	0.9	455	6.6	1,305	19.0	544	7.9	3,179	46.2	1,334	19.4
1974	6,549	64	1.0	429	6.6	1,127	17.2	464	7.1	3,418	52.2	1,047	16.0
1975 ^b	7,012	87	1.2	555	7.9	1,476	21.0	587	8.4	2,913	41.5	1,394	19.9

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^aThe official 1970 tabulations, shown here, are thought by some authorities to have overstated the actual numbers by several thousands.

^bIncludes 196 Vietnamese admitted under regular programs but excludes approximately 2,000 Vietnam refugees still in parole status.

Source: DPED Statistical Report 112, "Hawaii's In-Migrants, 1975," April 17, 1976 (Table 13).

Table 2. STATES RECEIVING MORE THAN THE U.S.
 AVERAGE IMMIGRATION IN FY-1975 PER
 ESTIMATED POPULATION ON JULY 1, 1975

<u>Rank</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Preference Rate 1975</u>	<u>Immigrants Per 1,000 Civilian Population</u>
-	U.S. Total	1.00	1.83
1	Hawaii	4.79	8.70
2	New York	2.62	4.78
3	California	2.18	3.98
4	District of Columbia	2.00	3.60
5	New Jersey	1.95	3.56
6	Florida	1.52	2.77
7	Rhode Island	1.25	2.31
8	Massachusetts	1.23	2.25
9	Illinois	1.22	2.23
10	Texas	1.09	1.98
11	Arizona	1.07	1.95
12	Connecticut	1.04	1.91

Sources: Provisional estimates of July 1, 1975 civilian population from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Estimates and Projections (Estimates of the Population by States: July 1, 1974 and 1975, Advance Report), Series P-25, No. 615, November 1975; and immigration data from 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, Table 12, p. 56.

As a result of accumulated immigration, the number of aliens in Hawaii totaled 65,339 in fiscal year 1975, 91 percent of whom were permanent residents. As shown in Figure 1, aliens comprised 8.2 percent of Hawaii's civilian population in fiscal year 1975, a larger proportion than any other state in the Nation and substantially larger (3.7 times) than the national average of 2.2 percent. Filipino aliens comprised more than half of the total permanent alien residents in Hawaii due to the large numbers currently immigrating and a large number of older, long-term residents who, for personal reasons, do not wish to relinquish their Philippines citizenship. The Japanese alien group, the second largest alien group in Hawaii, is primarily composed of older, long-term

Figure 1. STATES WITH MORE THAN THE U.S. AVERAGE PROPORTION OF ALIENS PER ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION IN FY-1975

State	Population (Thousand)		Aliens Per 100 Civilian Population
	Civilian	Aliens	
U.S. Total	211,445	4,714.0	2.2
Hawaii	806	65.3	8.2
California	20,896	1,129.7	5.4
Florida	8,265	371.1	4.5
New York	18,094	794.5	4.4
New Jersey	7,289	269.4	3.7
Rhode Island	923	30.2	3.4
Connecticut	3,081	99.0	3.2
Massachusetts	5,814	177.0	3.1
Arizona	2,197	60.1	2.7
Texas	12,083	327.7	2.7
Illinois	11,107	286.6	2.6

Sources: Provisional estimates of July 1, 1975 civilian population from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections (Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1974 and 1975, Advance Report), Series P-25, No. 615, November 1975; and immigration data from 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, Table 36, p. 113.

residents since the number of immigrants from Japan has not been large in recent years. It can be expected that the proportion of Japanese and Filipino aliens will decrease as the elderly, long-term resident aliens, who probably will not apply for U.S. citizenship, pass away. Since there were comparable numbers of Korean aliens (4,334) in 1975 and immigrants arriving between 1972 and 1975 (4,776) who were not yet eligible to apply for citizenship, it can be concluded that Korean aliens, the third largest alien group in Hawaii, is composed almost entirely of new immigrants unlike the Japanese and Filipino alien groups.

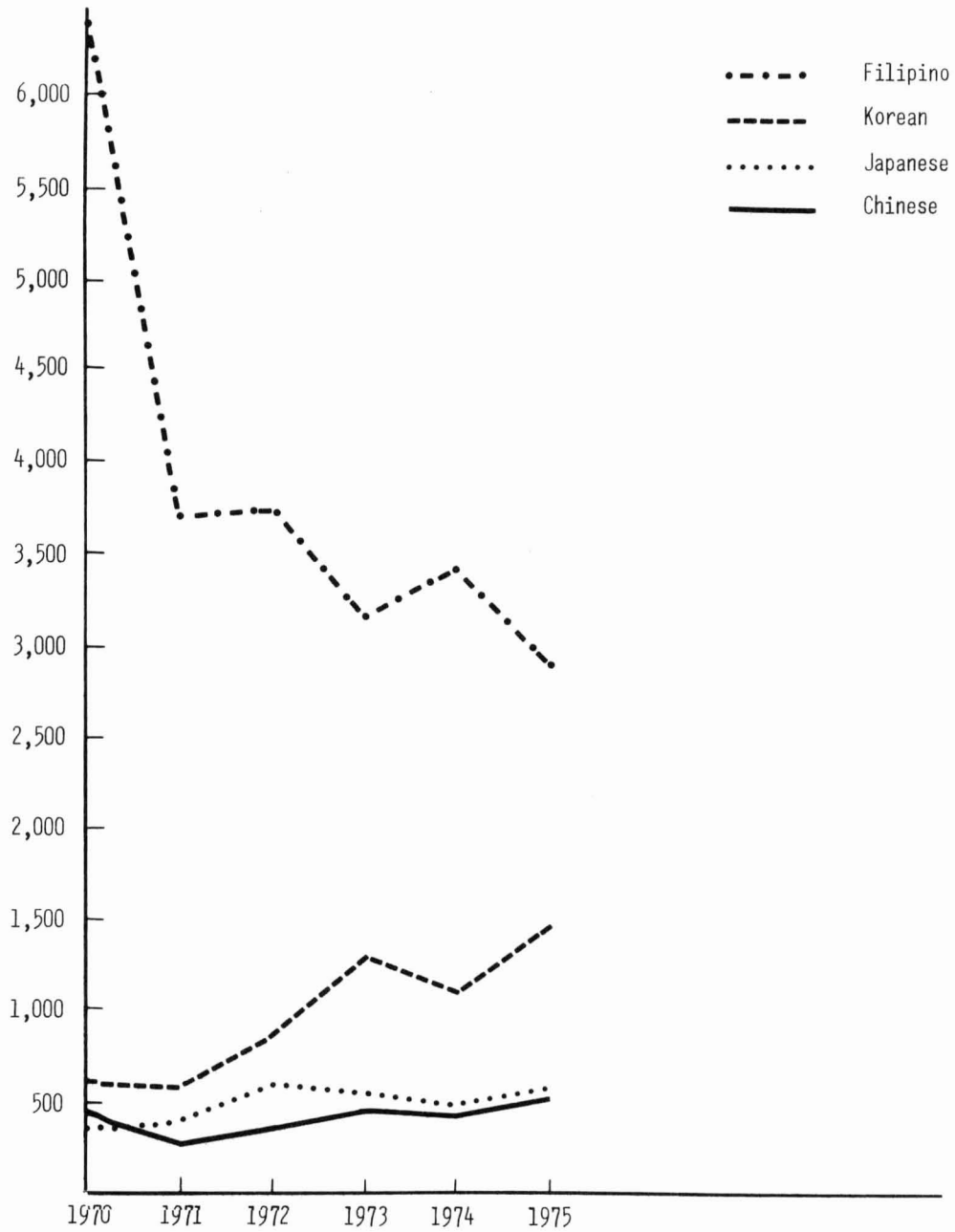
Table 3. ALIENS IN HAWAII WHO REPORTED UNDER THE ALIEN ADDRESS PROGRAM BY SELECTED NATIONALITIES, FY-1975

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Grand Total	65,339	100.0
Other than Permanent Residents	6,000	9.2
Total Permanent Residents	59,339	90.8
Canada	(1,448)	
China & Taiwan	(2,301)	
Japan	(12,611)	
Korea	(4,334)	
Philippines	(30,463)	
United Kingdom	(1,824)	
All Other	(6,358)	

Source: 1975 INS Annual Report, Table 35, p. 112.

Ethnic Composition. Filipinos who have been the largest single immigrant group since separate data on Filipino immigration to Hawaii was first collected in 1961, averaged more than half of all immigrants admitted between 1970 and 1975. (See Table 1 and Figure 2.) The size of the Filipino immigrant population has increased by such a large degree that Filipinos comprised 51.3 percent of the total permanent resident aliens in Hawaii in 1975. Although Hawaii's share of all Filipino immigrants admitted to the U.S. has been decreasing over the years, Hawaii

Figure 2. ASIAN IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII, FISCAL YEARS 1970-1975



continues to receive a large proportion (9.2 percent in 1975), second only to California which received 39.2 percent. Because immigration patterns show that new immigrants settle in areas where a similar ethnic community already exists, it is reasonable to conclude that Filipino immigration to Hawaii will continue at a high level.

Figure 2 shows that Korean immigrants have been the second largest group entering Hawaii since 1970 and their rate of increase has been higher than any other Asian group. Between 1970 and 1975, the number of Korean immigrants settling in Hawaii more than doubled. Since the total number of Koreans immigrating to the U.S. has been increasing steadily and Hawaii receives a relatively constant portion, Korean immigration to Hawaii can be expected to remain high.

The next largest groups are composed of Japanese and Chinese/Taiwanese immigrants, respectively. Although immigration from Japan, Mainland China and Taiwan fluctuated during the past six years, immigration is not likely to deviate substantially from the annual average immigration for each country (495 for Japan and 421 for China/Taiwan) in the near future.

Indo-Chinese refugees are not included in the total number of immigrants admitted during 1975 since they are on parole status, but they experience the same types of problems as other immigrants. Because of the group's large size (2,000 in 1975) and sudden arrival, and the absence of an established ethnic community in Hawaii, their impact on the socio-economic structure in Hawaii has been and will continue to be significant. However, immigration from Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia is not expected to continue at the 1975 level.

Residence. Most of the immigrants from China, Japan, Korea and Vietnam come from urban centers of their homeland but Samoans and some Filipinos and Lao (especially the Hmong, a mountain tribe), have primarily rural backgrounds. However, almost all immigrants admitted to

Table 4. IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO HAWAII BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH
AND RURAL AND URBAN AREA AND CITY
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1975

	<u>All Countries</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Hong Kong</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>All Other</u>
Less than 2,500 Inhabitants (Rural)	3	-	-	-	1	1	-
2,500-99,999 Inhabitants (Urban)	2,040	42	63	17	258	1,320	340
Honolulu (City)	4,917	45	486	173	1,211	1,567	1,435
City not reported	52	-	5	2	6	25	14
State Total	7,012	87	555	192	1,476	2,913	1,789

Source: 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 12A, p. 58.

Hawaii in 1975 settled in urban areas with a major concentration in Honolulu. Table 4 shows that 70 percent of all immigrants who were admitted during 1975 resided in Honolulu, a larger proportion compared to those who arrived during 1974 (66 percent). More than 80 percent of all immigrants from China, Hong Kong, and Korea and slightly more than 50 percent of the Canadians and Filipinos resided in Honolulu. Reports from agencies providing services to immigrants report a concentration of Indo-Chinese immigrants in Windward Oahu. Data on the residence pattern of Japanese and Samoan immigrants arriving in 1975 is not available but it can be expected that they, too, are concentrated in Honolulu.

Problems of Hawaii's Immigrants

The problems of immigrants have been documented in the report Immigrants in Hawaii, 1965-1975 and in mini-reports on Korean and Lao immigrants which are included in the appendix of this report. They indicate that some of the problems immigrants experience upon arrival are similar to those which Hawaii's residents face: the lack of low cost, adequate housing, the high cost of living and, in recent years, high unemployment. But because immigrants are hampered by language and cultural differences, they have probably been less successful in coping with their problems, especially unemployment, making their overall adjustment more difficult.

ACTIVITIES

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ACTIVITIES

This part of the report summarizes the activities of the State Immigrant Services Center (SISC) for the calendar year 1976 and is organized according to the objectives stated in Act 150, Session Laws of Hawaii 1975 (Section 202-5, HRS). The last objective, involving recommendations, will be covered in a separate section.

OBJECTIVE 1: ASSIST AND COORDINATE THE EFFORTS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES IN PROVIDING SERVICES TO IMMIGRANTS AND NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESIDENTS.

Summer Grants-In-Aid Program

The SISC Summer Mini-Grant Program was created out of savings from the regular SISC budget. Public and private agencies submitted mini-grant proposals to the SISC for review by the State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment. The Commission approved grants for the following summer programs:

- Honolulu School District. The Honolulu School District received \$900 to reimburse parents of immigrant students for bus transportation to and from summer school. A total of 164 immigrant students and their 76 parents or guardians benefited from the program. The tuition-free program which was conducted at Jefferson Elementary School included basic English, adjustment to multi-cultural Hawaii, and other educational and recreational activities.
- Catholic Social Service. Catholic Social Service received \$800 to provide a summer acculturation program at St. Ann's Parish in Kaneohe to give immigrant and local youths in the Windward area an opportunity to socialize and to appreciate cultural differences. A total of 93 youths (54 immigrant and 39 local) aged 5 to 15, participated in the program that

included games, arts and crafts, music, values clarification, and excursions. The program reported (and the finale show seemed to verify) that the youths got to know each other well, greeted each other in six languages, and learned the songs of the various cultures represented.

- Leeward YWCA. The Leeward YWCA received \$770 to provide a summer program for 97 immigrant and local youngsters between the ages of 6 and 15. The program included singing, folk-dancing, arts and crafts, sports and games, letter writing, rap sessions, educational tours and field trips, hiking and swimming, and a one-day camp at Haleiwa Beach Park. The Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii supported the local youths' participation in the program with a grant of \$400.
- Cosmopolitan Social Service Agency. The Cosmopolitan Social Service Agency received \$770 to provide an acculturation and orientation program for immigrants in the Kalihi-Palama area. The program, which operates at Kalihi Union Church, gave immigrants knowledge and understanding of opportunities and available services in the areas of health, education, housing, employment, the justice system and legal services, and immigration and naturalization. There were six meetings during which resource people addressed the group. An average of 50 participants, most of whom were newly arrived immigrants from the Philippines, attended each session.
- Susannah Wesley Community Center. The Susannah Wesley Community Center received \$737 to provide geographical, educational and cultural tours for immigrant families during the summer. These tours included the City of Honolulu, the island of Oahu, Sea Life Park, and the Polynesian Cultural Center; 263 separate individuals benefited from one or more of these tours. The tours gave the immigrants a chance to socialize in a positive atmosphere and for many, it was their first visit to the sites. Although there were language barriers, there was considerable

sharing and evaluation questionnaires indicated that the tours were well-appreciated.

- Maryknoll Sisters. The Maryknoll Sisters received \$260 to provide an interim English As A Second Language (ESL) course for 15 immigrants/refugees at St. Ann's Parish in Kaneohe. These individuals were registered in regular Adult Education classes, but would have been without classes during the summer months. The interim ESL course filled this gap, enabling the immigrants/refugees to maintain their interest and further develop English proficiency. The role playing of common real-life situations was emphasized, and simple tests of listening, reading and writing skills showed that most students had improved considerably. Five found jobs and one moved to Honolulu; nine completed the course.
- East Honolulu YWCA. The East Honolulu YWCA received \$610 to provide a summer program for immigrant children which included English classes, arts and crafts, excursions, a camp, and a penny carnival and talent show. The program reported success in meeting its objectives of increasing fluency in speaking English, improving English grammar, increasing the ability to follow directions in English, increasing knowledge of local colloquialisms and slang, increasing knowledge of the local peer subculture, and providing a social/recreational outlet. The program was coordinated with the DOE summer program for immigrants and served 47 immigrant youths from the Hawaii Kai area who were unable to attend the DOE program at Jefferson School. The Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii also supported the program with \$1,000 for scholarship money.
- Operation Manong. Operation Manong received \$650 to provide a summer program for 270 immigrant youths enrolled at Dole, Kalakaua, Kalihi Waena, Kapalama, and Likelike Schools. The youths participated in arts and crafts, educational activities (science, English, mathematics), singing, dancing, sports, field trips, swimming, junior olympics, camping, and a talent

show; the average attendance was about 192. Support for the program was also provided by University of Hawaii students, City and County Summer Employment Youths, and the Health and Community Services Council of Hawaii.

- Department of Health and Cosmopolitan Social Service Agency. The Department of Health and the Cosmopolitan Social Service Agency were funded \$750 to produce parent-child communication materials in Ilocano, Korean, and Vietnamese. The Children's Mental Health Services Branch had been involved in training sessions for immigrant parents on parent-child communication, but the materials used were in English and the parents expressed the desire to have such materials printed in their native tongue. The Cosmopolitan Social Service Agency served as the host for the training sessions and as the disbursing agent, and the Children's Mental Health Services Branch provided all the materials to be printed and handled all technical aspects of the project.
- Youth Services Center, Office of the Mayor, County of Kauai. The Youth Services Center of Kauai received \$570 to operate an immigrant youth outreach project July 15, 1976 to August 26, 1976. The project drew 22 immigrant youths into the Youth Services Center and Summer Fun activities which were previously shunned by immigrants because of their predominantly local composition. The result has been increased mutual understanding between local and immigrant youths. Of the total immigrant youths enrolled in the project, 17 were active, and the average daily attendance of immigrant youths was 12. Twenty-five specific activities including a variety of sports, arts and crafts, excursions and a picnic were completed.

Proposed Grants-In-Aid Program (City and County of Honolulu Funds)

An agreement was reached on October 27, 1976 between the City and County of Honolulu and the State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment

by which the City would release \$117,854 to the Commission to provide immigrant services. The Commission subcontracted, through the SISC, with agencies to provide these services between October 1, 1976 and June 30, 1977. Project proposals were solicited, and the following projects have been approved by the Commission to date:

- Palama Interchurch Council. The Palama Interchurch Council is the operating agency for the following three programs which were awarded grants:
 1. The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center (KPISC) provides information and referral and direct services in the areas of employment, housing, and health, and others as requested by the recipient immigrant population. The approved budget of \$26,263 will be used primarily for operating costs and contractual services.
 2. LEAA Immigrant Program will be providing counseling and information services for immigrant youth in the McKinley High School complex. The \$4,500 requested will be used as part of a ten percent match for a State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency (SLEPA) grant of \$55,000. The program previously received \$1,000 from the McInerny Foundation as a non-profit matching fund and the sum of \$4,500 was required to assure program continuation.
 3. The TELCO Tutorial Project will utilize \$5,000 to continue tutorial services to immigrant students in grades K-6 in the Kalihi-Palama area. The \$5,000 will be used specifically for program activities. The State contribution for this program is \$18,754.

- Central School District, DOE. The Central District will provide bilingual community outreach and tutorial services to immigrant students at Kunia and Helemano Elementary Schools. The \$7,443 will be used to pay the salaries of three part-time bilingual outreach aides who will assist the schools in developing communication with parents, implementing a parent education program, improving relations between immigrant and local families, strengthening parent-child relationships, and providing tutorial reading services for identified students.
- Leeward School District, DOE. The Leeward District received \$11,000 to implement a Pre-Placement Orientation Project for immigrant students. The project is organized as a self-contained class at Waipahu Intermediate School with intensive academic emphasis to prepare the students for entry into the mainstream of regular classes as well as bilingual instruction to complement the Department of Education's TESOL Program. It also offers support services designed to involve students in school/community activities.
- Catholic Social Service. Catholic Social Service's Windward Immigrant Project provides immigrants in the Windward area from Waimanalo to Laie with information, referral, and orientation services similar to those provided by KPISC in Honolulu proper and the Leeward Immigrant Center in Leeward Oahu. The project is a continuing activity previously funded by Community Development Block Grant funds and provides services which were not previously available to immigrants in Windward Oahu. The approved funding request was \$22,000.
- Leeward YWCA. The Leeward Immigrant Center provides immigrants in Leeward Oahu with information and referral services in addition to special educational and cultural activities designed to assist immigrants in their overall adjustment to a new environment. The requested \$10,000 will enable the expansion of services in Leeward Oahu and

the extension of services to Central Oahu, which has no regular immigrant services at the present time. More specifically, these monies will support three half-time workers to service an additional 190 individuals and provide eight additional acculturation activities. The YWCA is providing \$21,749 of its funds to maintain the core or ongoing operations of the Leeward Immigrant Center.

- Office of the Governor - Indo-Chinese Refugee Employment Project. A consortium of agencies - Catholic Social Service, Department of Education, Department of Social Services and Housing, the Progressive Neighborhoods Program (including the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center), Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese Volunteer Assistance, Inc. (VIVA) formerly known as Vietnamese Immigrant Volunteer Assistance, and the State Immigrant Services Center - has initiated a project to provide training and placement services to 300 Indo-Chinese refugees. To date, the project has received two grants totaling \$287,667 from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare and three State Comprehensive Employment and Training (SCET) program positions from the State. The \$5,000 allocated by the SISC replaced the KPISC commitment to compensate for deficiencies in the original budget when it was expected that the City and County appropriations would be contracted to KPISC. The refugee project is based on Oahu; the monies cover mileage, salary supplements for SCET positions, and miscellaneous operating expenses. The complete project is described in greater detail under Objective 3.
- Susannah Wesley Community Center - Coordinated Youth Services. The Coordinated Youth Services Project is located at Susannah Wesley Community Center and is coordinated with the recreational activities of the Kalihi YMCA and Operation Manong. It will serve 300 immigrant and Samoan youth as well as 300 local youth in activities designed to reduce barriers between them and lead to successful integration of immigrant youth

in the community. Susannah Wesley will provide in-kind administrative support services while a total of \$15,354 is being used to support program activities such as camps, tournaments, arts and crafts classes, clubs, social events, and cultural excursions. The project is a continuation of a successful Community Development Block Grant project which operated in FY 1975-76 with a budget of approximately \$20,000.

OBJECTIVE 2: PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE VARIED SERVICES AVAILABLE IN HAWAII AND REFER THE IMMIGRANTS TO APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.

Kalihi-Palama Interagency Council for Immigrant Services

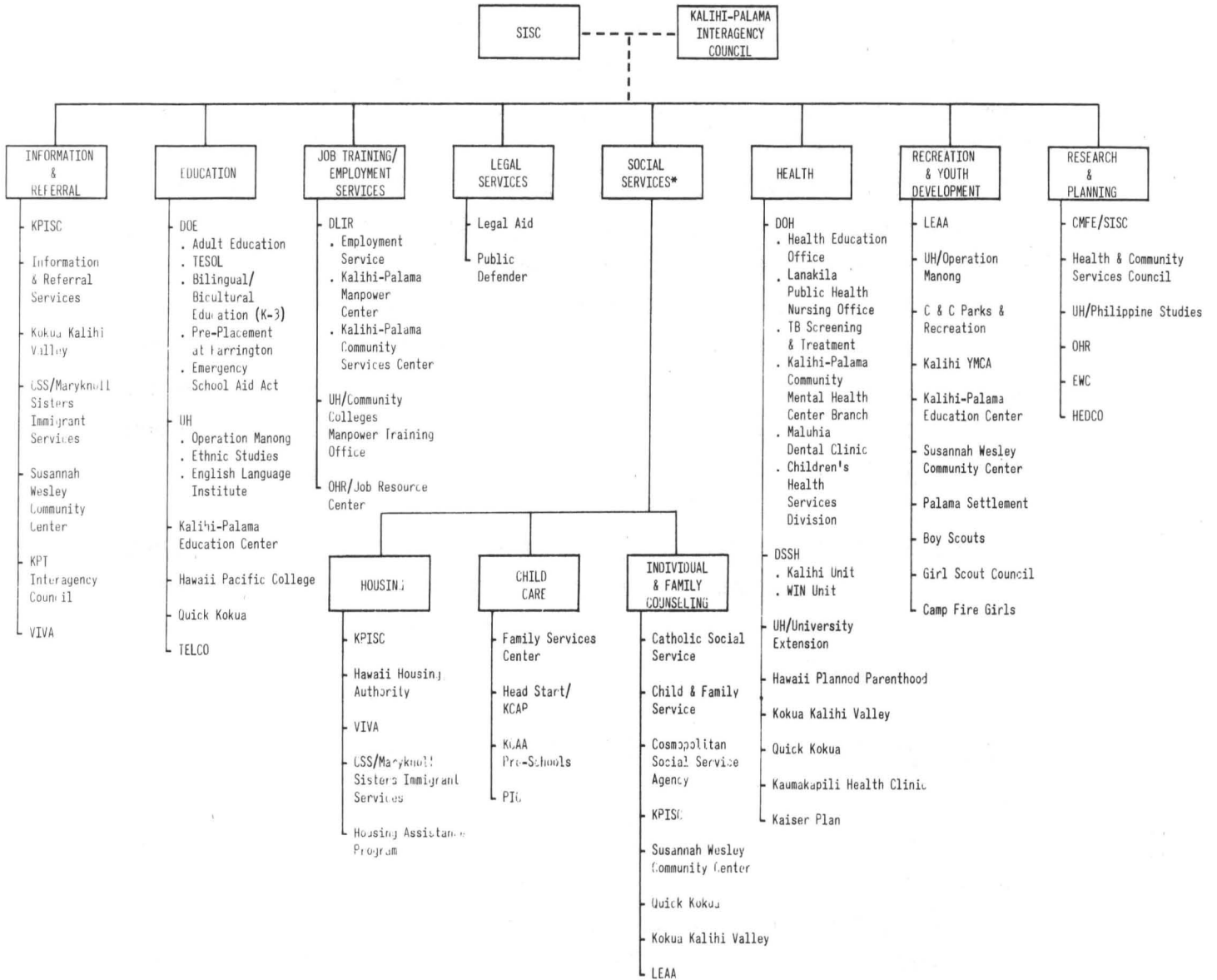
The Kalihi-Palama Interagency Council for Immigrant Services, Inc., petitioned for and received a charter of incorporation as a non-profit corporation from the State Department of Regulatory Agencies in November, 1974. The address of its office is 1117 Kaili Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96819.

The Council was formed to serve as a clearinghouse of information; to plan, coordinate and share resources; and to serve as an advocate for immigrant residents of Kalihi-Palama. The Council has functioned in this manner since its incorporation to the present time.

Coordination Chart - Immigrant Services

Because many immigrants coming to Hawaii initially settle in the Kalihi-Palama area, the SISC worked with the Kalihi-Palama Interagency Council to update and clarify services being provided to immigrants in the Kalihi-Palama area. A chart (see page 23) listing the agencies which provide major services to immigrants in Kalihi-Palama by type of service was developed. Agencies providing services to immigrants outside the Kalihi-Palama area or only incidental services to immigrants within the Kalihi-Palama area were not included. For data gathering purposes, the boundaries of Kalihi-Palama were identified as follows: from Liliha Street to Middle Street and from School Street (but including Kalihi Valley) to the sea.

COORDINATION CHART - IMMIGRANT SERVICES IN KALIHI-PALAMA AREA



*SISC Note: This category does not include public assistance services which are provided by DSSH.

Survey of Services

A questionnaire was sent out to gather detailed, up-to-date information from the agencies on the chart. The response was good, although a few agencies did not respond or could not supply the requested information because their data collection systems did not indicate whether a person was an immigrant or a non-immigrant. One possible use of this information might be to update the 1974 Directory of Immigrant Services published by the Kalihi-Palama Interagency for Immigrant Services in October, 1974. It was also hoped that this information would lead agencies to identify duplication or gaps in service. Some duplication might be necessary or justified if the number of clients to be serviced or the geographic area is large enough. There might also be important differences in emphasis or focus within a service category.

OBJECTIVE 3: PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN COUNSELING, ACCULTURATION PROGRAMS, OUTREACH AND OTHER SUPPORT SERVICES NECESSARY FOR IMMIGRANTS TO BECOME ECONOMICALLY PRODUCTIVE AND SOCIALLY ADJUSTED.

Demonstration Project for the Employable Indo-Chinese Refugees - July, 1976.

A consortium of private and public agencies was organized in April, 1976, under the auspices of the Office of the Governor to implement a coordinated program which would improve the employment potential of adult Indo-Chinese refugees with family responsibilities. This program was later called the Demonstration Project for the Employable Indo-Chinese Refugees. The members of the consortium were Catholic Social Service, the Department of Education, the Department of Social Services and Housing, the Progressive Neighborhoods Program (including the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center), VIVA, and the SISC.

The above agencies and others had been independently servicing the approximately 3,000 Indo-Chinese refugees who settled in Hawaii. In

addition, with the exception of VIVA, the consortium agencies had been servicing all immigrant groups over the years as part of their regular programs and in many cases through special immigrant projects.

The common experiences of the consortium agencies confirmed that the problems and needs of the Indo-Chinese refugees were similar to those of other immigrant groups, but the extent of their problems was more severe because of their massive, sudden emigration. Before the consortium of agencies was formed and began its planning and grant application process, the services successfully provided to refugees by individual agencies consisted of locating housing and sponsors, health screening and emergency health care, and social services. However, employment remained a major obstacle to the refugees' economic and psychological adjustment to Hawaii.

Community workers identified employment as the greatest problem facing Indo-Chinese refugees. Either the refugees didn't have a skill which was marketable in Hawaii, or if they had a marketable skill, their language handicaps put them in an unfavorable position; in many cases, it was a combination of both aspects of the problem. Their problem is compounded by the state of the economy and employers' tendency to employ people with backgrounds similar to their own.

The objective of the consortium was to focus on 300 Indo-Chinese refugees who were the heads of their respective households and who would seem to be employable in specific skill areas after concentrated English/vocational skill training for approximately six months to one year. If these heads of households were not employed in the near future, then their children might drop out of school in order to help support the family or develop behavioral problems out of frustration over their family's economic and social plight. This negative sequence could delay, for one or more generations, the successful adjustment of the Indo-Chinese group and could result in a greater overall cost to the rest of the community. On the other hand, if the 300 heads of household were

employed, this would have a positive effect on their families and the community.

The project has been in operation since July, 1976, and will run for one year altogether. Aside from the usual difficulties in getting a project like this functioning smoothly, the project has been making progress. Financial support for the project has come from the member agencies of the consortium through in-kind and/or monetary contributions, from the State of Hawaii through the assignment of three SCET positions to the project, and from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through a grant of \$106,184. An evaluation design has been built into the project and a final evaluation will be forwarded to HEW upon completion of the project.

Expanded Indo-Chinese Refugee Project - October, 1976

The same consortium described above submitted an application to HEW for additional monies to service 360 Indo-Chinese refugees who, for a variety of reasons, could not be included in the original Demonstration Project for the Employable Indo-Chinese Refugees. These additional refugees were to be unemployed or underemployed adults, like the 300 refugees in the original project, but they would in most cases be less employable than the original group of refugees. The refugees participating in the expanded project include four distinct groups:

1. Lao who have been entering Hawaii steadily but were not here when the target group was determined for the initial program. As many of these refugees came from rural, mountainous regions in Laos, they would have greater language, employment and acculturation problems as a whole than the Vietnamese refugees from the Saigon area;
2. Other hard-to-employ Indo-Chinese refugees who were not included on the list for the initial program because the

emphasis then was on getting the most employable refugees placed first;

3. Single Indo-Chinese refugees who were not included on the initial list because of the emphasis on placing refugees with family responsibilities to maximize the project's impact on the total refugee community; and
4. Employable Indo-Chinese who could not be included in the original program because the consortium felt 300 was the maximum number of refugees for a beginning effort. After the program became operational, the consortium decided that more refugees could benefit from the program.

The major advantage of this second consortium proposal was the opportunity to service the additional refugees through the original project thereby eliminating the necessity of developing another administrative structure. The approach with the additional group of refugees remained the same; the consortium anticipates that the six to 12 months English/vocational skill training program will lead to successful job placement. An important difference in the expanded project is a greater emphasis on on-the-job training which will compensate for the fewer skills possessed by the new group than the original group and to offset a decrease in job opportunities after the 300 most employable refugees are placed.

This expansion proposal was approved by HEW, and the project has been granted \$181,483 to operate the expansion project October, 1976 through September 30, 1976. Evaluation of the expansion part of the project will be consolidated with the evaluation of the original project.

OBJECTIVE 4: ENCOURAGE LOCAL AND ETHNIC GROUPS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS TO DEVELOP PROGRAMS FOR IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

Big Island Contacts

State Immigrant Services Center staff members visited the island of Hawaii in June, 1976, to coordinate with and encourage the development of immigrant services and programs on that island. Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA), Title I, Bilingual Vocational Training, and other funding possibilities for Big Island programs were discussed with members of the Big Island Committee on Immigrant Services.

The Immigrant Services Worker under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) office on the Big Island mentioned two problems for Big Island programs: the lack of funds to run programs and the need to have the names of immigrants prior to their arrival on the Big Island to better service them. It was suggested by a Committee member that the Immigrant Services Worker sit on the ESAA Policy Board as a step towards coordinating programs and funding. The Director of the SISC suggested that the Immigrant Services Worker pursue the second problem with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Following the meeting, SISC staff had the opportunity to discuss further with the Immigrant Services Worker the problems of immigrants on the Big Island and coordination between the two offices to facilitate the development of immigrant services. The SISC staff received an orientation to the entire LEAA operation.

Maui Contacts

The SISC staff met with representatives of the Maui Youth Services Center, which is located in Puunene and provides services to both local and immigrant youths. The Youth Services staff described their program in detail and summarized the other programs and services available to immigrants on Maui, Molokai, and Lanai. The Director of the SISC

outlined program and funding developments in the area of immigrant services and suggested that the Youth Services staff pursue joint efforts with ESAA programs.

The SISC staff then met individually with County officials and members of the Maui Committee on Immigrant Services. Although all the Committee members indicated continued interest in services to immigrants, they indicated that the Committee had not been functioning for some time. The SISC staff also met with the Mayor, who summarized his administration's past and present efforts to provide services to immigrants. The Mayor seemed very enthusiastic about continuing to provide services to immigrants on Maui and agreed to activate the Maui Committee on Immigrant Services, perhaps with a new membership appointed by him.

Korean Immigrant Workers Association, Inc. (KIWA)

KIWA was formed in December, 1975, to provide planning, coordination, and creative social services for Korean immigrants to facilitate their adjustment in becoming socially and economically productive members of the community.

The initial meeting in November, 1975, which led to the official organization of KIWA, was coordinated and led by the Program for Local Service (PLS) worker assigned to the SISC. This individual has remained active in the organization even after his temporary assignment to SISC was completed. The Director of the SISC supported the formation of KIWA and attended the initial meeting, encouraging Korean workers to share their common concerns to maximize their individual potentials in serving the immigrants.

Cosmopolitan Social Service Agency (CSSA)

The Cosmopolitan Social Service Agency (CSSA), located at 2214 North King Street in Kalihi, was incorporated by the State Department of Regulatory Agencies in October of 1975. The State Immigrant Services Center encouraged the formation of the CSSA when a group of immigrants

associated with the Kalihi Union Church described what they considered to be a gap in existing services and presented a plan to fill that gap. CSSA intended to focus on bilingual family counseling, especially parent-child communication problems and training. It was felt that other agencies providing similar services were not providing this particular approach or were not reaching all the immigrants who needed this service.

The SISC later provided a mini-grant to CSSA for a summer acculturation and orientation program and a joint mini-grant with the Children's Mental Health Services Branch of the Department of Health to provide bilingual training materials for its parent-child communication training. (For further details, see page 18.)

OBJECTIVE 5: COMPILE INFORMATION CONCERNING IMMIGRANTS AND CONDUCT OR CONTRACT FOR STUDIES ON PROBLEMS FACED BY THEM.

Korean Immigrants in Hawaii: A Study of Their Status 1971-1975

The SISC assigned its Korean PLS worker, Mr. Tae Yong Cho, to conduct a study on the problems of Korean immigrants based on client records of 510 Korean households serviced by Catholic Social Service, the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Kokua Kalihi Valley, the Susannah Wesley Community Center. The report, which is appended to this report (see Appendix B), includes information on intended permanent residence, age, age groups, size of family, educational attainment, area of residence, occupation before immigration, and major problems. The section on major problems covers employment and communication, education, health and housing, and legal problems and family relationships.

Lao Refugee Report

A joint report on the Lao refugees in Hawaii was completed in December, 1976 by Mr. Lytong Lysongtseng, a PLS worker who was assigned to the SISC and Dr. Hirobumi Uno, Executive Director of VIVA. The data sources for this report were the clients and client records of VIVA.

A summary of the report (see Appendix C), which was done by the SISC staff, includes background on the refugees' situation, demographic data on Lao refugees resettled in Hawaii, and information on problems encountered in Hawaii.

OBJECTIVE 6: GATHER AND DEVELOP INFORMATION TO AID THE PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANT AND HIS SPONSOR IN COMPLYING WITH U.S. IMMIGRATION AND RELATED LAWS, AND TO DEVELOP A SUITABLE ORIENTATION PROGRAM FOR THE IMMIGRANT UPON REACHING HAWAII.

Development of the Naturalization Process

The Director of the SISC was asked by the Hawaii Bicentennial Commission to write an article entitled "Development of the Naturalization Process in the United States" which would be published in The Encyclopedia of Hawaii by the University Press in 1976.

The article introduces the naturalization process, describing the different types of naturalization. The article then goes on to describe the historical development of the naturalization process, the basic requirements for naturalization, and ineligible persons. Appendix D contains a summary of the above article dealing with the historical development of the naturalization process.

OBJECTIVE 7: SERVE AS LIAISON ON IMMIGRATION MATTERS OF BROAD COMMUNITY CONCERN, AS WELL AS INDIVIDUAL PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRANTS.

Speaking Engagements

The Center's Director participated in conference workshops and forums regarding the immigration process and immigrant's problems in Hawaii. Among them were The International Longshore Workmen's Union, East Honolulu Rotary Club, Honolulu Kiwanis Club, Honolulu Jaycee, Department of Education ESAA State Conference, PLS Indo-Chinese Refugee Workshop, U.H. Ethnic Studies Program, U.H. Department of Political Science, U.H. College of Education, Leeward Community College, the East-West

Center Conferences on Bilingual Education Program and East-West Center Conference on the Migrants and the City.

Publications

The Center Director also contributed two articles for the Encyclopedia of Hawaii's People (a Bicentennial publication), "Filipinos in Hawaii" and the "Historical Development of the Naturalization Process in the United States."

Membership in Advisory Councils

The Center Director was appointed to sit on the following bodies: State Comprehensive Health Planning Council; State Advisory Council for Title IV, Elementary School Education Act (ESEA); State Advisory Council for Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA); State Advisory Council for Bilingual/Bicultural Program; KPISC Advisory Board; and Chairman, Consortium Project for Indo-Chinese Refugees.

Individual Assistance

The Center staff is certified by the U.S. Department of Justice to represent immigrants in their dealings with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. A number of individuals referred to the Center were assisted in presenting their case to the local immigration office.

Facilitate Inclusion of Research/Demonstration Projects at DOE

The SISC was able to facilitate the transfer of the KPISC Pre-Placement Orientation Project to the Department of Education ESAA Program for the 1976-77 school year, and the establishment of the Leeward Pre-Placement Orientation Project at Waipahu Intermediate School and the Central District tutorial services for immigrants at Helemano Elementary and Kunia Elementary Schools.

Technical Input to State Response to Immigration Matters

The Center submitted or presented testimony to the Subcommittee of Education and Labor, U.S. Congress in support of the "Gateway Cities Bill" introduced by former U.S. Congresswoman Patsy Mink; to the Subcommittee on Census and Population, U.S. Congress, in support of including Pacific/Asian concerns in the 1980 U.S. census; to various Senate and House committees of the State Legislature on legislation pertaining to immigrants in Hawaii; and served as liaison between HEW Region IX and the Governor's Office on the Indo-Chinese Refugee Program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

EDUCATION

1. Pre-Placement Orientation Program

Many immigrant students from Pacific and Asian countries come to Hawaii with English language deficiencies which handicap them in their regular class work and their social interaction with local students. In 1975-76, a Pilot Pre-Placement Orientation Project was established at the Farrington High School complex (which includes Dole and Kalakaua Intermediate Schools) with federal funding to provide intensive preparation to immigrant students prior to placement in regular classes. Principals and teachers of the participating schools have indicated that the project has facilitated classroom and peer interactions resulting in a favorable impact on both immigrant and local students. The program is presently being continued with federal Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA) funds.

Recommendation: The Department of Education evaluate the Pre-Placement Orientation Program with the objective of expanding the program to other schools with high immigrant student enrollments. On the basis of such evaluations, any further expansion should continue to utilize federal funding sources such as the Emergency School Aid Act or other compensatory education funds.

2. Value Clarification

Studies suggest that some immigrant students have difficulty identifying with American middle-class values taught in school and have not adapted well to the American educational system which emphasizes self-reliance, resourcefulness and independence. For example, while individual initiative is considered a major value

in Hawaii and the United States, cooperative endeavors have been more highly valued in the country of origin of many immigrant students and have posed as a barrier in the learning process. Other cultural differences may lead teachers and peers to make invalid conclusions about immigrant students' abilities.

Recommendation: The Department of Education is encouraged to incorporate the concept of cultural pluralism in all curriculum areas.

3. Coordination of Immigrant Programs

In a 1975 Preliminary Issue Paper on the TESOL Program, the Department of Education indicated a need for a State policy to define a school age immigrant in need of assistance as well as a need for control and coordination of all programs and projects servicing school age immigrants to prevent duplication of efforts and inequitable distribution of efforts among schools and districts. It further raised a concern that existing programs and projects do not necessarily work toward agreed upon objectives or within identified guidelines and are not coordinated except at the school level. This need for coordination was cited in the 1975 immigrant services report and continues to be an area which deserves attention.

Recommendation: The Department of Education consider the coordination of special services for immigrant students in one office within its structure.

EMPLOYMENT

1. Manpower Training for Immigrants

Both in Hawaii and the Mainland U.S., the labor force has been growing at a faster rate than employment opportunities due to economic and social factors. The current labor market situation allows employers to be more selective of the people they hire and

they tend to employ people with similar backgrounds as themselves. It is estimated that 34 percent of those immigrants who chose Hawaii as their intended residence were ready to enter the labor market upon their arrival. Because many immigrants lack local work experience, have difficulty communicating in English, have different cultural customs and/or have unmarketable skills, they are at a double disadvantage in the local labor market. The 1975 study entitled, An Analysis of the Impact of Immigration on State Services, conducted by the U.H. Center for Governmental Development, indicated that immigrants filing at the State Employment Service are generally young with good potential for training and education for more productive jobs.

Recommendation: The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations consider immigrants as a special target group under CETA and other federal programs intended for the unemployed in the State.

2. Intensive Labor Study

The effect of recent immigration on Hawaii's labor market has not been studied in detail to date, yet its impact is considered to be significant. The employment patterns of immigrants and their contribution to the socioeconomic structure of the State need to be examined in detail if the State is to maximize its human resources and balance its labor force with employment opportunities.

Recommendation: The Department of Labor and Industrial Relations seek research grants to initiate a study of immigrant workers with the financial assistance and cooperation of the U.S. Department of Labor.

HEALTH

1. Bilingual Health Aides

Since 1974, the Department of Health has employed VISTA

Bilingual Health Aides through federal funding to provide communication linkages between providers of health services and immigrant groups. In September 1976, the health services provided were reduced as federal funding ended. Since then, the Department of Health has been able to continue the services of only seven bilingual health aides.

Recommendation: The Department of Health seek additional funding to maintain the number of bilingual health aides to adequately provide necessary communication linkages between providers of health services and immigrant clientele.

2. Preventive Programs

The high cost of medical services and the cultural propensity of immigrants not to seek immediate medical help have often resulted in unnecessary illness and serious financial difficulty for immigrants. Although health services are delivered by public and private agencies, the mandate for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of communicable diseases is placed under the responsibility of the Department of Health.

Recommendation: The Department of Health, with the assistance of the U.S. Public Health Service, explore ways of maximizing its services in instituting early detection and treatment of infectious diseases.

3. Support for Free-Standing Clinics

Free-standing health clinics operating with volunteer medical professionals, such as the Kookia-Kalihi Valley Clinic and the Kaumakapili Church Clinic have been heavily utilized by immigrants and other low-income residents in these areas. However, the clinics are run on a very limited budget and increased financial support is necessary to maintain their services.

Recommendation: The Department of Health assist these free-standing voluntary health clinics to find more stable financial resources to maintain the level of services sought by immigrants and other low-income residents in these areas.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

1. Increased Federal Financial Support

The laws which govern or regulate the entry of immigrants into the United States are set at the federal level, but the costs of providing services to them are borne disproportionately by states such as Hawaii where there is a high concentration of recent immigrants in relation to total population. While no special funds or programs are set aside specifically for immigrants, they are eligible for assistance under different general categories such as for the disadvantaged, unemployed, or minority groups.

Recommendation: The federal government provide increased funding for social, health, and other services for which recent immigrants will be eligible in order to reduce the burdens on states having more immigrants per total population than the national average.

2. Extension of Indo-Chinese Migration Act of 1975

The Indo-Chinese Migration Act of 1975 under which the federal government assumed all costs for assistance to Indo-Chinese refugees, will terminate in September, 1977. Thereafter, all financial assistance provided to refugees resident in the United States will be borne by state and local governments despite the continuing economic recession and high unemployment rate.

Recommendation: The federal government consider extending the Indo-Chinese Migration Act of 1975 for another two years to assure continuation of financial assistance until economic conditions improve.

APPENDIX

Table 1. ALIEN POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES BY STATE OF RESIDENCE

State	1970	1975	CHANGE		Percent of Total Increase
			Number	Percent	
U.S. Total	4,247,377	4,714,005	+466,628	+11.0	100.0
Alabama	6,179	8,608	+2,429	+39.3	0.5
Alaska	3,626	4,384	+758	+20.9	0.2
Arizona	49,303	60,143	+10,840	+22.0	2.3
Arkansas	2,568	3,895	+1,327	+51.7	0.3
California	981,842	1,129,706	+147,864	+15.1	31.7
Colorado	22,936	29,203	+6,267	+27.3	1.3
Connecticut	109,349	99,009	-10,340	-9.5	-
Delaware	5,910	6,084	+174	+2.9	.*
District of Columbia	18,394	13,867	-4,527	-24.6	-
Florida	290,237	371,114	+80,877	+27.9	17.3
Georgia	17,234	21,725	+4,491	+26.1	1.0
Hawaii	53,003	65,339	+12,336	+23.3	2.6
Idaho	4,942	5,761	+819	+16.6	0.2
Illinois	263,935	286,581	+22,646	+8.6	4.9
Indiana	30,262	32,187	+1,925	+6.4	0.4
Iowa	11,012	11,862	+850	+7.7	0.2
Kansas	11,860	12,866	+1,006	+8.5	0.2
Kentucky	7,472	8,823	+1,351	+18.1	0.3
Louisiana	23,207	23,882	+675	+2.9	0.1
Maine	20,414	14,946	-5,468	-26.8	-
Maryland	48,023	59,562	+11,539	+24.0	2.5
Massachusetts	168,516	176,955	+8,439	+5.0	1.8
Michigan	145,740	140,311	-5,429	-3.7	-
Minnesota	22,291	22,821	+530	+2.4	0.1
Mississippi	3,620	5,131	+1,511	+41.7	0.3
Missouri	23,828	22,859	-969	-4.1	-
Montana	3,858	3,819	-39	-1.0	-
Nebraska	6,451	7,867	+1,416	+22.0	0.3
Nevada	9,171	12,705	+3,534	+38.5	0.8
New Hampshire	13,087	12,618	-469	-3.6	-
New Jersey	232,967	269,379	+36,412	+15.6	7.8
New Mexico	14,989	17,291	+2,302	+15.4	0.5
New York	820,578	794,508	-26,070	-3.2	-
North Carolina	13,678	19,829	+6,151	+45.0	1.3
North Dakota	2,404	2,828	+424	+17.6	0.1
Ohio	97,929	90,488	-7,441	-7.6	-
Oklahoma	9,964	11,700	+1,736	+17.4	0.4
Oregon	24,237	27,461	+3,224	+13.3	0.7
Pennsylvania	109,970	107,781	-2,189	-2.0	-
Rhode Island	26,314	30,164	+3,850	+14.6	0.8
South Carolina	7,941	10,879	+2,938	+37.0	0.6
South Dakota	1,464	1,817	+353	+24.1	0.1
Tennessee	8,524	11,345	+2,821	+33.1	0.6
Texas	257,876	327,668	+69,792	+27.1	15.0
Utah	12,788	13,099	+311	+2.4	0.7
Vermont	8,160	7,105	-1,055	-12.9	-
Virginia	30,805	42,625	+11,820	+38.4	2.5
Washington	63,248	63,577	+329	+0.5	0.1
West Virginia	5,615	5,679	+64	+1.1	.*
Wisconsin	34,868	32,342	-2,526	-7.2	-
Wyoming	2,097	2,605	+508	+24.2	0.1
All Other	82,691	149,202	+66,511	+80.4	14.3

*Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Table 36, p. 113.

TABLE 2. IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY STATE OF INTENDED PERMANENT RESIDENCE

State	Civilian Population 7/1/75 (Thousands)		Immigration FY-1975		1975 Preference Rate	Immigration FY-1970 - 1975
	Number	%	Number	%		
U.S. Total	211,445	100.00	386,194	100.00	1.00	2,309,607
Alabama	3,590	1.70	751	0.19	0.11	4,778
Alaska	326	0.15	357	0.09	0.60	1,850
Arizona	2,197	1.04	4,274	1.11	1.07	23,780
Arkansas	2,106	1.00	457	0.12	0.12	2,365
California	20,896	9.88	83,184	21.54	2.18	479,321
Colorado	2,488	1.18	2,547	.66	0.56	12,430
Connecticut	3,081	1.46	5,872	1.52	1.04	42,296
Delaware	574	0.27	463	.12	0.44	2,889
District of Columbia	708	0.33	2,549	.66	2.00	18,156
Florida	8,265	3.91	22,921	5.94	1.52	112,814
Georgia	4,877	2.31	2,341	.61	0.26	11,444
Hawaii	806	0.38	7,012	1.82	4.79	42,275
Idaho	814	0.39	402	.10	0.26	2,800
Illinois	11,107	5.25	24,684	6.39	1.22	144,762
Indiana	5,302	2.51	2,394	.62	0.25	14,574
Iowa	2,869	1.36	1,045	.27	0.20	6,012
Kansas	2,240	1.06	1,214	.31	0.29	6,698
Kentucky	3,361	1.59	811	.21	0.13	5,145
Louisiana	3,753	1.77	1,897	.49	0.28	10,781
Maine	1,049	0.50	650	.17	0.34	5,481
Maryland	4,051	1.92	6,478	1.68	0.88	37,638
Massachusetts	5,814	2.75	13,102	3.39	1.23	82,339
Michigan	9,143	4.32	8,908	2.31	0.53	58,032
Minnesota	3,923	1.86	2,273	.59	0.32	12,894
Mississippi	2,323	1.10	492	.13	0.12	2,929
Missouri	4,738	2.24	2,192	.57	0.25	14,533
Montana	742	0.35	306	.08	0.23	1,904
Nebraska	1,535	0.73	655	.17	0.23	3,950
Nevada	584	0.28	1,065	.28	1.00	5,446
New Hampshire	813	0.38	376	.10	0.26	3,755
New Jersey	7,289	3.45	25,980	6.73	1.95	147,198
New Mexico	1,131	0.53	1,218	.32	0.60	7,459
New York	18,094	8.56	86,492	22.40	2.62	552,318
North Carolina	5,349	2.53	1,793	.46	0.18	10,435
North Dakota	622	0.29	323	.08	0.28	1,778
Ohio	10,744	5.08	6,147	1.59	0.31	43,241
Oklahoma	2,684	1.27	951	.25	0.20	5,646
Oregon	2,286	1.08	1,837	.48	0.44	9,960
Pennsylvania	11,816	5.59	8,641	2.24	0.40	56,395
Rhode Island	923	0.44	2,128	.55	1.25	15,140
South Carolina	2,748	1.30	1,021	.26	0.20	5,398
South Dakota	677	0.32	196	.05	0.16	1,085
Tennessee	4,166	1.97	1,142	.30	0.15	6,659
Texas	12,083	5.71	23,972	6.21	1.09	141,665
Utah	1,202	0.57	836	.22	0.39	5,493
Vermont	471	0.22	286	.07	0.32	2,155
Virginia	4,816	2.28	5,126	1.33	0.58	25,604
Washington	3,491	1.65	4,519	1.17	0.71	23,290
West Virginia	1,802	0.85	503	.13	0.15	3,195
Wisconsin	4,605	2.18	2,099	.54	0.25	12,885
Wyoming	370	0.17	166	.04	0.24	1,155
All Other	-	-	9,146	2.37	-	57,382

Sources: Provisional estimates of July 1, 1975 civilian population from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections (Estimates of the Population of States: July 1, 1974 and 1975, Advance Report), Series P-25, No. 615, November 1975; and immigration data from 1975 Annual Report: Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, Table 12, p. 56.

APPENDIX B

KOREAN IMMIGRANTS IN HAWAII:
A STUDY OF THEIR STATUS
1971 - 1975

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INTRODUCTION

The Korean immigrant population in Hawaii has increased steadily since the 1965 revision of the U.S. Immigration Law and the growth has been especially rapid since 1972. To gain an understanding of the situation confronting Korean immigrants, this study of agency statistics on Koreans immigrating to Hawaii between 1971 and 1975 was undertaken by the State Immigrant Services Center of the Commission on Manpower and Full Employment. Hopefully, the knowledge acquired from this study will aid program planning and improve the delivery of services to immigrants from Korea and elsewhere.

Data Source

The source of the data used in this report was the client records of 510 Korean households from the Catholic Social Service, the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Kokuakalihi Valley, and the Susannah Wesley Community Center between 1971 and 1975. Thus, the sample population is not statistically representative of the entire Korean immigrant population arriving in Hawaii during that period. It is improper to assume that the problems and characteristics of all Korean immigrants in Hawaii are reflected in the data. Because data were limited to basic biographical information recorded by the agencies such as age, sex, family size, educational background, former occupation and major problems, the researcher was not able to fully describe the characteristics and problems of Korean immigrants. Records on 562 Korean households were available, but 52 (9.3 percent) were excluded from the report because of insufficient data. Of the remaining 510 households, 97 head of households (19 percent) were interviewed by telephone to confirm the accuracy of the data in the records.

It is probable that a small percentage of the Korean immigrants used the services of more than one immigrant services agency. The estimated percentage of duplication of services is less than five percent.

The compilation and preparation of this report was the primary responsibility of Mr. Tae Yong Cho, PLS Researcher on the staff of the State Immigrant Services Center, with the assistance of the research staff of the State Commission on Manpower and Full Employment.

FINDINGS

Intended Permanent Residence

During the period from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975, the number of Korean immigrants claiming Hawaii as their state of intended permanent residence was 1,476 persons. This number was about five times greater than the number in 1969 and accounts for 21 percent of all immigrants claiming Hawaii as their state of intended permanent residence in 1975. There appears to be a consistent trend of increasingly larger numbers of Korean immigrants settling in Hawaii. (See Table I.)

TABLE I

KOREAN IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO HAWAII
AS THEIR STATE OF INTENDED PERMANENT RESIDENCE, 1969 - 1975

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Total Number of Immigrants</u>	<u>Number of Korean Workers</u>	<u>Korean Immigrants to Total Immigrants</u>
1969	5,199	284	5.5
1970	9,013	596	6.6
1971	6,055	568	9.4
1972	6,765	868	12.8
1973	6,881	1,305	19.0
1974	6,549	1,127	17.2
1975	7,012	1,476	21.0
Total	47,474	6,224	13.1

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report for 1969 - 1974 and unpublished data for 1975.

Sex

Among the 1,778 persons who reported their sex, 875 (49.2 percent) were male and 903 (50.8 percent) were female. The sex distribution of recent immigrants is almost balanced. (See Table II.)

TABLE II
MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SEX

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	1,778	100.0
Male	875	49.2
Female	903	50.8

Age

The statistics of the age distribution for recent Korean immigrants show that a large proportion are children and middle-age adults. Children under 18 years of age numbered 785 (44.2 percent). (See Table III.) Other surveys¹ reveal that the percentage of Korean immigrants under 18 years of age who recently arrived in Hawaii has declined from 49 percent in 1973, and 55 percent in 1974, to 44 percent in 1975. However, children and young adults under 24 years of age accounted for 50.7 percent of the total sample. Persons over 65 years of age numbered 46 or about 2.6 percent.

TABLE III
MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	1,778	100.1
Under 18	785	44.2
18-24	115	6.5
25-34	313	17.6
35-44	314	17.7
45-54	132	7.4
55-64	73	4.1
Over 65	46	2.6

¹The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Report on Korean Immigrants Served by KPISC, September 1973 to March

Age Groups

Immigrants may be categorized into three age groups according to degree of potential participation in the civilian labor force. At this time no data are available to identify the exact number of Korean immigrants who are participants in the civilian labor force.

While children and youth under 18 years of age accounted for 44.2 percent of the sample, about 86 percent of the Korean immigrants were 44 years of age or below. Persons over 45 years of age accounted for the balance (14 percent).

Other surveys² reveal that the percentage of Korean immigrants recently arriving in Hawaii who are 65 years of age and older has remained relatively constant.³ However, if a person is considered to be more economically productive and socially active between the age of 25 and 54 years, about 42.7 percent of the Korean immigrants arriving in Hawaii and registering at the four immigrant services agencies are in this category. Thus, almost half of the Korean immigrant population is arriving in Hawaii during their most productive years. This is significant for the community in terms of their social and economic impact. However, the large proportion of Korean immigrants who are under 18 years of age places

1974, and The Korean Immigrant in Hawaii, 1970 - 1974, A Study of Their Problems, May 1975, by Kay Hong and Myongsup Shin of KPISC.

²The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Report on Korean Immigrants Served by KPISC, p. 6, September 1973 to March 1974.

³Although not substantiated by statistics which are available, the researcher's experience as a community worker indicates that the number of Korean immigrants in this age group is increasing. Because a large number of Koreans who immigrated under the liberalized Immigration Act of 1965 now qualify for citizenship and permanent residence and are able to sponsor their parents under the exempt category, the older age group is expected to be large.

a burden on the parents who are supporting children who are not economically self-sufficient. The cost of raising a child is high and the presence of more than one child and the close spacing of children may also contribute to the financial burden on a family.

Size of Family

A total of 510 Korean households recently immigrating to Hawaii were classified by size. (See Table IV.) A large proportion, 40 percent of the households, had four to five members. This level is nearly equal to that reported in another study conducted in 1974.

An important variation in the proportion of new single person families is occurring. The proportion of this category has increased by more than six times from three percent in 1974 to 20 percent in 1975. One interpretation for this characteristic is that more family-related problems such as divorce and separation of family members have resulted from being exposed to a different type of society.

The number of households with eight or more members has declined from ten percent in 1974 to two percent in 1975, and the number of households with six to seven persons has also declined from 16 percent in 1974 to 13 percent in 1975.

The trend of a reduction in the number of the members in a household may allow more economic and social mobility than having a few families with a large number of members.

TABLE IV

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Number of Persons in Household</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	510	100.0
1	101	19.8
2-3	127	24.9
4-5	206	40.4
6-7	65	12.7
8 or More	11	2.2

Educational Attainment

Compulsory education to grade six in the Republic of Korea has substantially reduced illiteracy and is reflected in the data of Korean immigrants newly arrived in Hawaii. (See Table V.) The statistics show that heads of households who have recently immigrated from Korea have a high level of education. About 24 percent of the head of households received more than a high school education. The majority (68.6 percent) received at least one year of high school education. About 31 percent of Korean household heads had received education ranging from one to nine years.

TABLE V
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

<u>Year in School</u>	<u>Number of Household Heads</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	510	100.0
1-9 Below High School	160	31.4
10-12 High School	226	44.3
13-16 College	118	23.1
Over 16 (Graduate)	6	1.2

Area of Residence

Generally, the area where a Korean immigrant resides is considered to be an indicator of economic status. For example, the Kalihi-Palama area is considered to be a low-income residential area, while Makiki is a middle-income area and Hawaii Kai is a high middle-income area. (See Table VI.)

Of the 510 heads of households served by the four immigrant services agencies, about 42 percent were living in the Kalihi-Palama area and 35 percent living in the middle-income area of Kaimuki and Makiki; less than one percent were living in the Hawaii Kai area.

It appears that at least 36 percent of recently arrived Korean immigrants are living in the middle or upper middle-income areas. This may indicate the degree of economic progress experienced by these immigrants.

TABLE VI

HOUSEHOLDS BY AREA OF RESIDENCE

<u>Area</u>	<u>Economic Status</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	-	510	100.0
Kalihi-Palama	Low	213	41.8
Kaimuki	Middle	52	10.2
Makiki		128	25.1
Hawaii Kai	High Middle	3	0.6
Kaneohe, Kailua	Other	79	15.5
Waipahu, Wahiawa, Pearl City, Other		35	6.8

Occupation Before Immigration

Approximately 36 percent of the heads of households were professional and technical workers in Korea, and another 43 percent were employed in other white-collar jobs. (See Table VII.)

Because of the lack of information, no relation can be made between the former occupation of the heads of households and their present occupation in Hawaii. However, it is apparent that many Korean immigrants had attained relatively high levels of pay⁴ and skill in their native country prior to immigration.

⁴At current official monetary exchange rates, one U.S. dollar is equivalent to 490 Korean Won. Although the salary and wage scale in Korea is different from that of Hawaii, the purchasing power of U.S. currency is considerably greater in Korea. For example, in Korea a luxury three-bedroom condominium is valued at 16,000,000 Won which is \$34,000 while the market price in Honolulu is about more than \$80,000. In another example, a high quality men's suit costs about 65,000 Won or \$132 in Korea but more than \$250 in Honolulu. Good dinners in Korea cost 1,300 Won or \$2.65 but over \$10 in Honolulu.

TABLE VII

OCCUPATION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS
BEFORE IMMIGRATION

<u>Classification</u>	<u>Number of Household Heads</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Total	510	100.0
Professional	50	9.8
Technical	132	25.9
White-Collar	109	21.4
Sales Worker	110	21.6
Laborer, All	38	7.4
None	71	13.9

MAJOR PROBLEMS

Cultural Shock

First, immigrants uprooted and transported to a foreign country experience "cultural shock." The major symptoms of cultural shock are disorientation, insecurity, economic instability and confusion of values, standards of behavior and personal beliefs. The recent Korean immigrant has not been spared. This survey reports a listing of these major problems and some reasons for their presence and degree of severity.

The 510 heads of households of Korean immigrant family groups reported two major problems which are shown in Table VIII.

Employment and Communication

About 27 percent reported that having difficulty finding employment commensurate to that held in Korea was the worst problem. Inability to communicate in the English language was rated the second major problem.

These two problems of employment and communication are related and have consistently been considered by Korean immigrants as the most difficult aspects of becoming acculturated to a foreign society.⁵ The experience of the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center has supported this statement since its establishment in 1973.

Generally, the first year in Hawaii is the most difficult period for Korean immigrants to find suitable employment. Language barriers and various legal barriers such as licensing requirements have restricted many Koreans, especially those with professional and technical skills, from seeking jobs similar to their former occupations while in Korea.

⁵From discussions with Korean immigrants, the staff of KPISC and community workers of the Korean community.

TABLE VIII

PROBLEMS OF KOREAN HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS
BY SOURCE AND RANK* OF MAJOR PROBLEMS

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Problem</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	Employment	279	27.4
2	Communication	245	24.0
3	Education	117	11.5
4	Health	103	10.1
5	Housing	94	9.2
6	Finance	93	9.1
7	Other (Incl. Legal)	49	4.8
8	Family Relation	40	3.9
	Total	1,020	100.0

*The question on the record sheet provided for two responses.

The resultant loss of income, status and motivation have had repercussions on the Korean family. Financial insecurity or insufficient income affects the psychological, physical and emotional health of the individual. Some examples of these problems are seen in the lower standard of living, educational problems and family instability.

Education

Surprisingly, education was ranked as the third most serious problem of the Korean immigrant families. According to the statistics⁶ released by McKinley High School, 25 cases or 50 percent of the total suspensions during the 1975 school year consisted of Korean immigrant students. Almost a third (an equal number of males and females) of the 150 Korean immigrant students attending McKinley High School engage in

⁶McKinley High School, oral presentation by Vice-Principal Matthew Kaonahi on May 14, 1976 at a meeting of parents of Korean students. The Korean Times, p. 5, May 20, 1976.

prohibited activities such as cutting class, dropping out of school and otherwise violate school regulations.

According to the community workers of the four immigrant services agencies, teachers in the Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) program and acculturation counselors at the public,⁷ intermediate, and high schools named the two major causes of educational problems of Korean immigrant youth as communication barriers and the lack of guidance.

The inability to communicate in the English language is the fundamental educational problem creating other problems or inhibiting remedial action. Most of the Korean students lack versatility in conversational English and are unable to keep up with their peers in classwork and studies. Those least skilled in the English language suffer from being misunderstood, confused, and from feelings of uncertainty and inadequacy. Frustration, a negative outlook, and avoidance of these circumstances cause many students to lose interest in education and the social life revolving around school activities. Eventually, cutting class, dropping out from school, and violating school regulations occur.

Guidance from parents and guardians to assist Korean youths in adjusting to the educational system in Hawaii is lacking. According to a survey⁸ conducted in 1974, Korean immigrants stated that the primary motive for immigrating to America was to improve their children's education. If all indications are accurate, the Korean immigrant family is no longer able to devote time to the pursuit of higher education or to supervise the studies and behavior of their children. The apparent change in attitude toward education prior to immigration and subsequent to arrival point out an underlying economic problem.

⁷Public intermediate school; Stevenson, Washington, Kala-kaua and Dole. Public high school; McKinley, Farrington, and Roosevelt.

⁸The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Report on Korean Immigrants Served by KPISC, September 1973 to March 1974.

The high cost of living in Hawaii has forced many parents to work longer hours at different jobs with less pay than they received in Korea. Many housewives who had not worked while living in Korea must now hold a job. Thus, the parents and especially the mothers who traditionally provide supervision and guidance to the children by stressing and rewarding good grades, good behavior habits and high standards of moral conduct are not able to give as much assistance to their children in Hawaii. Many students who find school authorities in Hawaii lax by Korean standards have not made a satisfactory adjustment.

Health and Housing

Comparison with other surveys⁹ shows that housing and health problems have decreased in urgency in relation to employment, communication, and educational problems. Perhaps these problems have eased or, at least, have not increased in severity. This may be an indication of the degree of adaptation to a foreign culture experienced by Korean immigrants.

Legal Problems and Family Relationships

An area of increasing concern is a rise in problems relating to family instability, family size, and legal problems. The growing trend toward nuclear and single family households may be caused by the changes of status between husbands and wives within the family.

The rising number of working wives among Korean immigrants has also added stress to family relationships because the economic status of the working wife contributing to the maintenance of the household conflicts with traditional Korean family relations in which the father is the absolute decision-maker in home affairs.

⁹Ibid.

SOURCES OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Report for 1969 to 1974 and unpublished records.

Records for 1971 to 1975 from the Catholic Social Service, the Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Kokua-Kalihi Valley, and the Susannah Wesley Community Center.

The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, Report on Korean Immigrants Served by KPISC, September 1973 to March 1974.

The Kalihi-Palama Immigrant Service Center, The Korean Immigrants in Hawaii, 1970 - 1974, A Study of Their Problems, May 1975, by Kay Hong and Myongsup Shin.

The Korean Times, p. 5, May 20, 1975.

1965 - 1975, Immigrants in Hawaii, State of Hawaii, Commission on Manpower and Full Employment and State Immigrant Services Center.

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Tae Yong Cho
July 1976

APPENDIX C

LAO REFUGEES IN HAWAII:
A STUDY OF THEIR STATUS
1976

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INTRODUCTION

Because the massive emigration of Lao was unplanned and sudden, their impact on the receiving countries, including the U.S., has been significant. To facilitate their adjustment in Hawaii through effective program planning and delivery of service, the SISC felt that it was necessary to collect information on their characteristics and problems. It is hoped that the information contained in this summary report will serve this purpose.

This summary report, a joint effort of the SISC and VIVA, is based on the clients and client records of the Lao refugees under the sponsorship of Vietnamese and Indo-Chinese Volunteer Assistance, Inc. (VIVA). The data was compiled in November 1976 and it should be pointed out that changes may have occurred since that time. A more detailed report has been prepared by VIVA and is available through that agency. Special recognition is due to Dr. Hirobumi Uno, VIVA Director, and Mr. Lytong Lysongtseng, SISC Lao worker, who compiled the statistics for this report.

BACKGROUND

In early 1975, prior to and during the collapse of the U.S.-supported Lao government, many Lao who had been employed by the U.S. in Laos as civil servants and indirectly as soldiers in the Lao irregular army fled their country by crossing the Mekong River into Thailand. In the latter part of 1975, the Thai government identified 53,000 refugees in Thailand: 38,000 Lao; 13,000 Cambodians; and 2,000 Vietnamese.

Upon entering Thailand, the Lao were placed in a refugee camp. By 1975, 33,000 Lao were quartered at either Nan or Nongkai. The Thai government, unable to deal with the massive number of refugees and caught in a diplomatic dilemma, decided that the refugees could stay in Thailand "temporarily." In the meantime, both the Thai government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees contributed funds to feed, clothe, and shelter the refugees. However, the funds available were not sufficient to provide adequate housing, medical care, or food. The food ration was 50 cents per person per day.¹

In March 1976, the U.S. government made a formal commitment to expand its immigration parole program to include an additional 11,000 Indo-Chinese, including 7,804 Lao. Lao refugees started entering Hawaii during February 1976 and by the end of November 1976, 451 refugees or 5.8 percent of the total number of the Lao refugees admitted to the U.S. had entered Hawaii. The Catholic Social Service sponsored the resettlement of 27 households comprised of 79 individuals and VIVA sponsored 76 households of 372 individuals.

¹"Aftermath of War: Humanitarian Problems of Southeast Asia," a staff report prepared for the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 94th Congress, Second Session, May 17, 1976. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1976.

SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Ethnic Groups

Of the 38,000 Lao refugees who escaped to Thailand, 90 percent were Hmong tribespeople,² and the remainder were Thaidam and Ethnic Lao. During the Indo-Chinese conflict, 70 percent of General Vang Pao's 75,000-man irregular army were from the Hmong tribe. Therefore, it is not surprising to find a large proportion of Hmongs among the Lao refugees in Thailand and the United States. The Hmong comprise 80 percent of VIVA's Lao caseload.

Differentiation of the Ethnic Lao and the Hmong was done through analysis of names. Generally, the Hmong surnames and first names are monosyllabic; those of the Ethnic Lao are polysyllabic. Each ethnic group has their own distinct language and culture.

Age and Sex

According to Table 1, 58 percent of the Lao refugees are males. Comparison of the 15-18 years age group by sex indicates that the proportion of males is more than double that of females. The clan structure is patriarchal and the data here suggests that male relatives were given priority in entering the United States.

The proportion of females 50 years and older is double that of males. This may be a result of the many years of war in Laos where large numbers of the male population were killed.

Over half (56 percent) of the Lao refugees are below age 18. Roughly a third (61 females and 86 males) are in the age range 18 to 50, which constitutes the bulk of employable persons.

²Although the Hmong were a minority group among the Lao peoples, they made up a significant majority of General Vang Pao's irregular army which supported the United States. Mr. Xeuvang Vangyi, a nephew to General Pao and currently an employee of the Governor's Office of the State of Hawaii, estimates that 70 percent of General Pao's 75,000-man army were Hmong mountain tribesmen. This probably accounts for the large proportion of Hmongs among the Lao refugees in Thailand.

Table 1. LAO REFUGEES BY AGE AND SEX

Age (Years)	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-5	37	17.0	35	22.2	72	19.1
5-15	59	27.1	41	26.0	100	26.6
15-18	29	13.3	9	5.7	38	10.1
18-25	47	21.6	29	18.3	76	20.2
25-50	39	17.9	32	20.2	71	18.9
50+	7	3.1	12	7.6	19	5.1
Total	218	100.0	158	100.0	376*	100.0
Percent of Total		58		42		100.0

*This total does not include four unborn children.

Household Size

According to the statistics in Table 2, the mean size of the Lao household here is 5.0 persons. Both the Ethnic Lao and Hmong cultures value having many children - the Ethnic Lao depend on the children for support in old age, and the Hmong simply consider children to be a blessing.³ The war and adjustment to Hawaii may change these customs in the future.

³Yang Dao, "The Hmong of Laos in the Vanguard of Development," January 13, 1976, p. 62.

Table 2. HOUSEHOLD SIZE

<u>Number in Household</u>	<u>Number of Households</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
1	7	7
2	8	16
3	7	21
4	13	52
5	11	55
6	9	54
7	9	63
8	6	48
9	2	18
10	-	-
11	2	22
12	2	24
Total	76	380*

*Includes eight babies born here in Hawaii.

Household Type

The nuclear family is composed of a man, his wife, and their children, if any. The extended family includes a variety of situations: a man, his wife, and relatives; a woman with nephews and nieces; or a man, his brothers, and cousins.

The extended family accounts for almost half of the households. This is consistent with the Hmong emphasis or value placed on the group, clan,⁴ or family over the individual.⁴

⁴Ibid., p. 24.

Table 3. TYPES OF LAO HOUSEHOLDS

Number in Household	Type			Total
	Single Person	Nuclear Family	Extended Family	
1	7	-	-	7
2	-	4	4	8
3+	-	28	33	61
Total	7	32	37	76
Percent	9	42	49	100

Educational Attainment

Table 4 shows that Lao males have had more educational opportunities than the females; that is, 91 percent of all male heads of household had some formal education in contrast to 44 percent of the wives and female heads of household. However, the Lao refugees as a whole do not have a high level of educational attainment. Until recently, most Lao youngsters did not have a chance to attend school because of continued warfare. Because of a limited number of classrooms and teachers, about 70 percent of the school-age children never received any kind of schooling.

Table 4. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF LAO MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD AND WIVES/FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

Education	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
None	6	9	34	56
Primary	33	50	23	38
Secondary	21	32	4	6
College	6	9	-	-
Total	66	100	61	100

Sponsorship

In contrast to the case of Vietnamese refugees where sponsorship by private individuals was high because of the move from resettlement camps in the United States, sponsorship by private individuals has been low for the Lao refugees. (See Table 5.) It is thought that this may have been due to the depletion of resources in the community as well as adverse reaction to new immigrants in the face of economic retrenchment in Hawaii.

Table 5. SPONSORSHIP OF LAO REFUGEES BY HOUSEHOLD

<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	9	12
No	67	88
Total	76	100

Financial Situation

During the eight to 18 months spent in refugee camps in Thailand, Lao refugees received assistance from the United Nations and the Thai government. The data in Table 6 shows their need for continued assistance, although it is hoped that the Lao refugee will soon be self-sufficient. The possibility of financial independence through the pooling of household income looks promising.

Seven out of the nine refugee households not receiving public assistance had applied but were declared ineligible on a policy interpretation by Department of Social Services and Housing. Clarification of the status of those refugee households has resulted in their eligibility and they will be receiving public assistance. This means that roughly 86 percent of the households are receiving a combination of cash assistance, medical assistance and food stamps.

Table 6. RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE BY LAO HOUSEHOLDS

<u>Type of Public Assistance</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Medical Assistance Only	3	4
Cash Only	1	1
Food Stamps Only	1	1
Supplemental Security	-	-
Medical Assistance/Cash Assistance	-	-
Food Stamps/Medical Assistance	4	5
Cash Assistance/Medical Assistance/ Food Stamps	58	76
None	9	12
Total	76	100

PROBLEM AREAS

Employment

Of the 66 male household heads, 24 or 36 percent were employed. However, records show that most of them are earning minimum wage. Their occupations and hourly wage range are as follows:

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number Employed</u>	<u>Hourly Wage Range</u>
Automotive	2	\$2.40 - 2.50
Government	3	\$3.45 - 4.98
Restaurant	8	\$2.45 - 3.75
Construction	1	\$2.50
Farming, Gardening	4	\$2.40 - 4.19
Training, Medical	1	\$2.40
Training, Accounting	1	\$2.40
Self-Employed	2	Unknown
Security Guard	1	\$2.40
Warehouseman	1	\$2.40
Total	24	

As of November 1976, none of the 61 wives or female heads of household were employed, although 11 were looking for work. It is expected that their traditional role and limited education will be major barriers to employment.

Child care responsibilities seem to be a major factor in discouraging women from seeking employment.

Of the 28 other household members aged 17-65 years, 25 are unemployed. Most of them are not seeking employment because they are either enrolled in training/educational programs or too old to find a job.

Data seem to indicate that employment is a function of time, with incoming families expending a large amount of time and effort establishing their households, clearing medical screening, and getting accustomed to the city. Table 7 shows that two-thirds of the heads of households who arrived during the earliest months are now working. The Lao place a high value on work, but many feel the need to improve their skills before they become employable.

Table 7. EMPLOYED HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD BY DATE OF ARRIVAL IN HAWAII, FEBRUARY 1976 - OCTOBER 1976

<u>Date of Arrival</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Employed</u>	<u>Percent Employed</u>
Feb.-April	21	14	67
May - July	16	6	38
August - Oct.	39	4	10
Total	76	24	32

English Language Skills

A higher proportion of men have better command of spoken and written English than the women. (See Table 8.) This follows logically as the Lao men are generally the negotiators with the outside world and invariably have much more formal education than the women. Although the men, as negotiators, are able to speak from four to six languages or dialects, the English language skills of more than two-thirds were rated poor.

Study of the 24 heads of household who are employed reveals that more than a third were poor in their use of English. This indicates that language skill per se is not the sole factor in finding employment and opens the possibilities of group placements, where one who can speak good English acts as an interpreter for those who cannot, and finding jobs which require the minimum of communication.

Table 8. ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS OF LAO MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD AND WIVES/FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Good	22	33	1	2
Poor	44	67	60	98
Total	66	100	61	100

Housing

Finding adequate housing for refugees has been a major problem because of the high demand for housing in Hawaii and the large size of the refugee households. (See Table 9.) Many of the refugees have not been able to find the type of home in which they are comfortable at an affordable price. The desire to be close to relatives (the clan), difficulties in finding suitable playmates for the children, and problems of communicating with neighbors have tended to affect the refugees' judgement on the adequacy of housing. Based on the numerous requests for housing changes, it appears that the Lao refugees have made a substantial number of moves.

Table 9. ADEQUACY OF HOUSING FOR LAO REFUGEES

<u>Housing</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Adequate	36	47
Inadequate	40	53
Total	76	100

Health

The large majority (85 percent) of the male heads of household see their health as being good. (See Table 10.) For the nine males with "not good" perceptions: two mentioned high blood pressure, two had the feeling of being tired all the time, three had pains in the back and neck, one had a skin rash, and one was without sight in one eye.

Table 10. PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS OF LAO
MALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Health Status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Excellent	30	45
Good	27	40
Not Good	9	15
Poor	-	-
Total	66	100

Like the male heads of household, the large majority (86 percent) of the wives and female heads of household see their health as being good. (See Table 11.) For the nine females with perceptions of "not good" health: two reported eye trouble with one eye going blind, two had pneumonia, one had frequent headaches, one complained of feeling weak all the time, one mentioned chronic pains in the lower abdomen since arrival, one coughed all the time, and for the last, no specific information was given.

Discussions of the above findings with the doctor who served almost all of the Lao refugees indicates that the perceptions or findings may be an understatement of the medical needs.

Table 11. PERCEIVED HEALTH STATUS OF LAO WIVES
AND FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

<u>Health Status</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Excellent	20	33
Good	32	53
Not Good	9	14
Poor	-	-
Total	61	100

Legal Status of Children

Table 12 indicates that there are 40 Lao children under 18 years of age, who, though physically in Hawaii, do not exist legally. Their parents are either deceased or living in Laos or Thailand. There is a procedure set up through Family Court to establish legal status for these children.

Table 12. LAO CHILDREN IN NEED OF LEGAL STATUS

<u>No. of Children Per Household</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Individuals</u>
1	7	7
2	4	8
3	2	6
4	3	12
7	1	7
Total	17	40

Acculturation

The problems of inadequate housing and household equipment, inadequate communication skills, lack of marketable skills, and lack of income - all of which arise in a new and strange environment - could cause the refugees to give up hope. The refugees might withdraw from the world around them, closing the door and locking themselves in the house all day long without making contact with anyone.

The fact that the adjustments of four out of five households were rated as being good or excellent indicates that withdrawal from society is not occurring to any large extent. (See Table 13.)

One area where difficulty in adjustment is anticipated, however, is the switch the Lao women will have to make from their traditional role to one in American society. The lack of formal education and English language skills are pronounced among the women and will intensify their acculturation problems.

Table 13. PERCEIVED ADJUSTMENT OF LAO REFUGEES

<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Excellent	4	5
Good	56	74
Not Good	7	9
Poor	9	12
Total	76	100

APPENDIX D

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATURALIZATION PROCESS IN THE UNITED STATES

Constitutional Mandate

The United States Constitution, as originally adopted, empowered Congress to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, but it was not until 1868 that a definition of a citizen of the United States was incorporated in the Constitution as the Fourteenth Amendment. In the absence of a constitutional mandate, the common law rule of jus soli was applicable which provided that persons born in the United States generally acquired United States citizenship at birth. The Fourteenth Amendment provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States and of the State where they reside.

Statutory Provisions

The initial federal naturalization law was enacted by the first Congress of the United States on March 26, 1790. Subsequent legislation culminated in the Act of April 14, 1802 which established the general requirements for naturalization that still are substantially applicable, including five years' residency, good moral character, an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the presence of witnesses. The naturalization process was entrusted to federal courts and to designated state courts.

The system continued to operate for more than one hundred years with no significant change and had developed serious problems largely because of lack of federal control. There was no uniform procedure in the practices of naturalization courts, in the records being kept, in the nature of proof required, and in the care exercised by court officials in assuring adherence to the requirements fixed by law. As a result, fraud became widespread and naturalization fell into disrepute. Many courts habitually naturalized large groups of aliens on the eve of a political election without serious inquiry whether legal requirements had been met.¹

¹Nationality Manual, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1944, p. 6006.

To correct abuses, Congress enacted on June 29, 1906 a law which formulated the fundamental procedural safeguards in naturalization that are generally still in effect. The administrative supervision of naturalization was vested in a Federal agency, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, although the courts still retained the power to grant or deny citizenship. Uniform fees and naturalization forms were prescribed and each petitioner for naturalization who arrived in the United States after June 29, 1906 was required to obtain and attach to his petition an official certificate of his lawful arrival.

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1940 consolidated and revised existing laws following a comprehensive study of a committee representing the Departments of State, Justice, and Labor appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The latest complete revision of existing nationality laws was enacted on June 27, 1952. The provisions for naturalization of spouses of United States citizens were made uniform. Petitioners for naturalization are required to establish an ability to read, write and speak the English language, unless physically disqualified or unless otherwise exempted by reason of age and residence in the United States. The declaration of intent to become a citizen is no longer a prerequisite for naturalization. The act removed all discriminatory barriers to naturalization and specifically provides that the right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race or sex or because such person is married.

Legislation Affecting Racial Groups

Between the enactment of the earliest naturalization law in 1790 until 1952, Congress restricted eligibility for naturalization to members of designated racial groups. Except for individuals who are qualified under certain statutory exemptions, naturalization within one racial group was restricted to the following:

1. White Persons. Act of March 26, 1790.
2. Persons of African Nativity or Descent. Act of July 14, 1870.
3. Chinese. Act of May 6, 1882 repealed by Act of December 17, 1943.
4. Hawaiians. Act of April 30, 1900.

5. Noncitizen Indians. Act of June 2, 1924.
6. Descendants of Races Indigenous to the Continents of North or South America or Adjacent Islands. Act of July 2, 1946.
7. Persons Born in United States Territories and Other Possessions.
 - a. Persons Born in Puerto Rico. Nationality Act of 1940.
 - b. Persons Born in Guam. Act of August 1, 1950.
 - c. Persons Born in the Virgin Islands. Act of February 25, 1927.
 - d. Persons Born in the Canal Zone or the Republic of Panama. Act of August 4, 1937.
 - e. Persons in American Samoa and Swain's Island.
8. Persons of Filipino Descent.

The Act of July 2, 1946 extended the right to become a naturalized citizen to Filipino persons or persons of Filipino descent.
9. Persons of India. Act of July 2, 1946.
10. Decided Cases as of 1944 by Naturalization Courts Reflecting Racial Groups.²
 - a. Declared racially eligible for naturalization: Afghans, Africans, American Indians, Arabians, Armenians, natives of Asia Minor, Egyptians, Eskimos, Kurds, natives of Iraq, Mexicans, Parsis (or Parsees), natives of India, Persians, Syrians, Tartars, Turks.
 - b. Declared Racially Ineligible for Naturalization: Burmese, Japanese, Koreans, Malaysians, Maoris, natives of New Zealand, Polynesians, natives of Tahiti, Samoans.

²Ibid., p. 7006.1.

11. Elimination of Remaining Barriers.

On June 27, 1952, Congress adopted the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, which eliminated the remaining discrimination in the United States naturalization law. The Act specifically provides that the right of a person to become a naturalized citizen of the United States shall not be denied or abridged because of race or sex or because such person is married. Since then, the United States naturalization laws became equally applicable to all races and to both men and women.

