

VII. APPENDIX

Appendix A

Modified Model for Community Development

The following model for community development in transnational communities has been adapted from Gittell and Vidal's initial model for general community development (1998, pp.23-24). The adaptations have come from a variety of fields that deal with transnationalism, immigrants, or ethnic agencies. Italicized portions are additions or modifications to the initial model and questions to be asked of the model in the case study analysis are in bold.

- **Program or Organizational and Implementation Attributes**
 - Geographic and population target- **Is the target population transnational, immigrants, Latinos, a combination of the three, or something else entirely? Does the organization have a connection to any communities abroad?**
 - Mission and goals or strategic focus – **Does the organization try to practice holistic CD or only certain elements of CD, i.e. housing, workforce development? Does the organization seek to solve individual problems or to improve the community as a whole?** (Holley, 2003)
 - Leadership and Capacity – **Where does the organizations leadership come from? How is leadership organized? Are leaders transnational, naturalized Latino, a combination, something else entirely? What are their backgrounds, qualifications, experience, education? What is their stake in the community?**
 - Staff capacity and orientation – **How is staff hired/recruited? What are their educational levels, experience? What is their stake in the community?**
 - Professional training
 - Prior experience
 - Ability to work and conduct programs in bilingual setting (Negi & Furman, 2009)

- **Intermediate Outcomes (enhancement of commitment, capacity, and control)**
 - Resident commitment
 - Interests in and loyalty to community – **Does community of origin take precedence? Is the population transient?**
 - Relationships among residents (i.e. levels of trust and cooperation)
 - Levels of participation/reciprocal relationships – **Do citizens play an active role in the community? The organization? In what ways do they participate?** (Holley, 2003 and Dewees and Velazquez, 2000)
 - Resident capacity
 - Leadership – **How do residents take on leadership roles? What residents take leadership roles?** (Dewees and Velzaquez, 2000)
 - Activities and “spin-offs” – **What programs does the organization participate in? Why does it participate in these programs? Are there modifications to these programs for transnational residents?**

- Flexibility of programs – **How do programs adapt for a population that may be transient? Not speak English? Participate actively in another country?** (Negi & Furman, 2009)
 - Channel for remittances and/or political participation – **Does the organization assist the community in sending remittances? Provide an avenue for political participation in this country and/or the country of origin?** (Cordero-Guzman & Quiroz- Beccera, 2008 and MALDEF, 2007)*
 - Network capacity-
 - Bridge with non-transnational community (non-transnational Latino community of particular importance) (Zabin & Escala, 2002)
 - Public sector, nonprofit, private sector, religious organizations, HTAs/TMOs – **Does organization have connections with other organizations? Connections with organizations in the country(ies) of origin?** (Holley, 2003 and Cordero-Guzman et al, 2008)
 - Advocate for transnational population – **Does the organization advocate in the community for the transnational population?** (Theodore & Martin, 2007 and Cordero-Guzman et al, 2008)
- **Long-Term Measurable Outcomes**
 - Employment and business development opportunities – **Does organization communicate with local business/employers? What is the nature of this relationship?** (Flora, Flora, & Tapp, 2000)
 - More established and unified community
 - Neighborhood organization(s), political participation, citizenship, community participation
- **Local Context**
 - Socioeconomic conditions – **How do local socioeconomic conditions influence the organization? Funding? Programs? Resident participation?**
 - Trust and cooperation among residents and with local officials and government – **How do residents view local officials (police, city workers, local politicians, etc.)?** (Flora, Flora, & Tapp, 2000 and Holley, 2003)
 - City policies – **Is the area accustomed to immigrants? Does it have ordinances or programs tailored for immigrants?**
 - Level and quality of community development activities – **What other similar organizations exist? What services do they provide?**
 - Competency and capacity of community-based organizations (e.g. CDCs)
- **External Agents**
 - Federal agencies and programs – **Does the organization participate in any federal programs or with federal agencies? What is the nature of this relationship?**
 - State agencies and programs – **Does the organization participate in any state programs or with state agencies? What is the nature of this relationship?**

- National and regional intermediaries – **Does the organization cooperate with any of the major intermediaries (LISC, Enterprise, Neighborworks, etc.)?**

Appendix B: Table linking data collected to modified model for community development to overall research objective

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	<i>Program or Organizational and Implementation Attributes</i>	
	<i>Geographic and population target: Is the target population transnational, immigrants, Latinos, combination or other?</i>	
	<i>Mission and goals: does the organization try to practice holistic or issue based community development? How does the transnational nature of residents affect the mission?</i>	
	<i>Leadership and capacity: Where does leadership come from, how is it organized? What is the background of the leadership? Their stake in the community?</i>	
	<i>Staff capacity and organization: How is staff hired/recruited? What are their educational levels, experiences, etc. (ability to work bi-lingual)? Stake in the community?</i>	
	Intermediate Outcomes	
	<i>Resident commitment</i>	
	Interests and loyalty to community: Does community of origin take precedence? Is the population transient?	
	Relationships among residents: levels of trust and cooperation	
Levels of participation: do citizens play an active role in the community? The organization? In what ways do they participate?		

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Intermediate Outcomes Continued	
	<i>Resident Capacity</i>	
	Leadership: How do residents take on leadership roles? What residents take on leadership roles?	
	Activities and “spin-offs” and flexibility of programs: What programs does the organization participate in? How do programs adapt for a population that may be transient? Not speak English? Participate actively in another country?	
	Channel for remittances, political participation, and contact with country/community of origin: Does the organization assist with this contact/connection?	
	<i>Network Capacity</i>	
	Bridge with the non-transnational/non-Hispanic/Latino community	
	Public sector, nonprofit sector, private sector, religious organizations, HTAs/TMOs: Does organization have connections with any of these organizations? Organizations abroad?	
Advocate for transnational populations: Does organization advocate in the broader community for transnational/immigrant population?		

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Long-Term Measurable Outcomes	
	<i>Employment and business development opportunities: Does organization communicate with local businesses/employers? What is the nature of this relationship?</i>	
	<i>More established and unified community</i>	
	Neighborhood organizations, political participation, citizenship, community participation	
	Local Context	
	<i>Socioeconomic conditions: How do local socioeconomic conditions influence the organization, funding, programs, resident participation?</i>	
	<i>Trust and cooperation among residents and with local officials: How do residents view local officials and vice versa?</i>	
	<i>City policies: Is the area accustomed to immigrants? Does it have ordinances or programs tailored for immigrants?</i>	
<i>Level and quality of community development activities: What other similar organizations exist? What services do they provide?</i>		

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	External Agents	
	<i>Federal/state agencies and programs:</i> Does the agency participate in federal/state programs? With federal/state agencies? What is the nature of these relations?	
	<i>National and regional intermediaries:</i> Does the organization participate with any national intermediaries (LISC, ENTERPRISE, etc.)	

Table 1.5

Appendix C: Marshalltown, IA

Table linking data collected to modified model for community development to overall research objective for a case study of Marshalltown, Iowa

Legend

MN - Newspaper article relating to Marshalltown, IA

MI - Interview relating to Marshalltown, IA

MA- Academic work relating to Marshalltown, IA

MR- Report or plan relating to Marshalltown, IA

MM- Meeting minutes, agendas, and memos relating to Marshalltown, IA

MW- Website relating to Marshalltown, IA

MD- Other data relating to Marshalltown, IA

Note: Names in personal interviews have been changed to protect identities

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	<i>Program or Organizational and Implementation Attributes</i>	
	Geographic and population target: Is the target population transnational, immigrants, Hispanics, combination or other?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-2, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-2, MR-4, MR-5, MR-7, MW-1, MW-2
	Mission and goals: does the organization try to practice holistic or issue based community development? How does the transnational nature of residents affect the mission?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-2, MR-3, MR-4, MR-5, MW-1, MW-2
	Leadership and capacity: Where does leadership come from, how is it organized? What is the background of the leadership? Their stake in the community?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-2, MA-3, MR-4, MR-5, MR-6, MW-1
	Staff capacity and organization: How is staff hired/recruited? What are their educational levels, experiences, etc. (ability to work bi-lingual)? Stake in the community?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-2, MR-5, MW-2
	Intermediate Outcomes	
	<i>Resident commitment</i>	
	Interests and loyalty to community: Does community of origin take precedence? Is the population transient?	MN-1, MN-3, MN-4, MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-7
	Relationships among residents: levels of trust and cooperation	MN-3, MI-2, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-4, MR-6, MR-7
Levels of participation: do citizens play an active role in the community? The organization? In what ways do they participate?	MN-3, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-7	

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Intermediate Outcomes Continued	
	<i>Resident Capacity</i>	
	Leadership: How do residents take on leadership roles? What residents take on leadership roles?	MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-7, MM-1
	Activities and “spin-offs” and flexibility of programs: What programs does the organization participate in? How do programs adapt for a population that may be transient? Not speak English? Participate actively in another country?	MI-1, MI-2,, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-2, MR-3, MM-2, MW-1, MW-2
	Channel for remittances, political participation, and contact with country/community of origin: Does the organization assist with this contact/connection?	MI-1, MI-2,MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-7, MW-1, MW-2
	<i>Network Capacity</i>	
	Bridge with the non-transnational/non-Hispanic/Latino community	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-2, MR-4, MR-6, MR-7, MM-1, MW-2
	Public sector, nonprofit sector, private sector, religious organizations, HTAs/TMOs: Does organization have connections with any of these organizations? Organizations abroad?	MI-1, MI-2,MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-2, MR-6, MR-7, MW-2
Advocate for transnational populations: Does organization advocate in the broader community for transnational/immigrant population?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-2, MM-1, MM-2, MW-2	

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Long-Term Measurable Outcomes	
	<i>Employment and business development opportunities:</i> Does organization communicate with local businesses/employers? What is the nature of this relationship?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-2, MR-1, MR-2, MR-4, MR-7, MW-2
	<i>More established and unified community</i>	
	Neighborhood organizations, political participation, citizenship, community participation	MN-3, MN-4, MI-1, MI-3, MA-2, MR-1, MR-2, MR-4, MR-7, MM-1, MW-2
	Local Context	
	<i>Socioeconomic conditions:</i> How do local socioeconomic conditions influence the organization, funding, programs, resident participation?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-1, MR-3, MR-4, MR-7, MW-1, MD-1
	<i>Trust and cooperation among residents and with local officials:</i> How do residents view local officials and vice versa?	MN-1, MN-2, MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-4, MR-7, MM-1
	<i>City policies:</i> Is the area accustomed to immigrants? Does it have ordinances or programs tailored for immigrants?	MN-1, MN-3, MN-4, MN-5, MI-1, MI-2, MA-1, MA-2, MA-3, MR-1, MR-3, MR-4, MR-6, MR-7, MM-1, MM-2, MW-1, MD-1
	<i>Level and quality of community development activities:</i> What other similar organizations exist? What services do they provide?	MI-1, MI-2, MI-3, MA-1, MA-2, MR-1, MR-2, MR-6, MW-2

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	External Agents	
	<i>Federal/state agencies and programs:</i> Does the agency participate in federal/state programs? With federal/state agencies? What is the nature of these relations?	MN-1, MN-2, MN-5, MI-1, MI-2, MA-2, MR-1, MR-2, MM-2, MW-1, MW-2
	<i>National and regional intermediaries:</i> Does the organization participate with any national intermediaries (LISC, ENTERPRISE, etc.)	

Table 2.1

News articles relating to Marshalltown, Iowa

MN-1

Immigration dominates the Iowa Vote

Star Tribune – Minneapolis, MN

Author: Bob Von Sternberg

Date: Dec. 28, 2007

Start Page:

Section: NEWS

Summary: Iowa was at the forefront of the immigration debate as Iowa's Hispanic population has greatly increased. In the 1990's Marshalltown's Hispanic population grew tenfold. Feelings are mixed on the Hispanic population in Marshalltown and most say the relationship is harmonious though a raid on the Swift plant has made immigrants "fearful". All of this added up to Marshalltown being an important stop by presidential candidates in 2008. St. Mary's Parish worker Castillo closed the article saying, "I wish people would stop discriminating against people who are just trying to help their families at home in other countries".

Significance: Not necessarily a strong transnational dimension but article shows that immigration is an important (even nationally so) issue in Marshalltown. While not totally divisive there is fear among immigrants and some resentment among residents. Last quote in the article really shows that there is definitely an important transnational link.

MN-2

2 Iowa towns offer different perspectives on immigration raids; both want feds to alter policy

The Examiner- San Francisco, CA

Author: Nigel Duara

Date: June 20, 2009

Associated Press

Summary: Mayor Gene Beach says that the raid hurt efforts to integrate Latinos but most residents, "have little sympathy for the 92 illegal immigrants arrested in Marshalltown." Marshalltown residents agree that immigrants take messy, bad jobs that others will not take. Some in Marshalltown think that it is the communities in the US that end up paying the price. Agreed that the raids tear families apart and that something better needs to happen in regards to the raids.

Significance: Article shows that despite all the goodwill efforts in Marshalltown there are definitely tensions between Hispanic and the larger community. At the same time, some locals still appreciate and want the immigrants in their town. It seems unanimous that immigrants and locals alike think that ICE handles the raids poorly.

MN-3

Immigration transforms face of nation's heartland

Rocky Mountain News

Author: M.E. Sprengelmeyer

Date: June 16, 2007

Summary: Article begins with a description of a packed dance hall and a quinceañera, mixing Mexican culture with the United States. Article describes demographic changes in Marshalltown in the past 10-15 years. Marshalltown is representative of the US with a Hispanic population of

12.6 percent. ICE raid caused tensions to rise. Residents think that things are slowly changing—signs in Spanish are not a problem anymore. Hispanics and whites in school co-exist but don't mix. *Marshall County passed an ordinance that all local government interactions must occur in English.*

Significance: Marshalltown is representative of many places in rural America, quick change and difficulty by some residents in dealing with this change. Change appears to be occurring peacefully at the moment. Things like the English ordinance and causes people to say things like this, “We see unattractive poor white girls hooking up with a guy from Mexico so he can stay here”.

MN-4

Immigration wars squeeze Iowa town

USA Today

Author: Sharon Cohen (AP)

Date: August 1st, 2007

Summary: Marshalltown can't openly harbor illegal immigrants but they can't thrive without them. Marshalltown now has soccer teams, bi-lingual signs, and Spanish masses. Professor Mark Grey took Marshalltown community leaders to Villachuato, Mexico to see WHY people come illegally to Marshalltown.

Significance: Again, it seems there are mixed reactions to Hispanic immigrants. Locals and officials must respect laws but don't want to deny some longtime residents (albeit illegal ones) the right to work and the right to stay together with their family. The idea of one family member being illegal and being sent home while the rest of the family stays is a strong transnational dimension. Also, parents being natives of Mexico and their children US citizens is a difficult transnational dimension as well.

MN-5

Local leaders decry immigration bill

Times Republican

Author: Ken Black

Date: April 23rd, 2008

Summary: Iowa Senate bill 2416 penalizes workers who misclassify full employees as independent contractors. They do this to avoid wage laws and make it easier to hire illegal immigrants. Marshalltown legislators voted against the bill saying it was a federal issue.

Significance: Shows the power Swift has in Marshalltown. Legislators don't want to support a bill making it harder to hire illegal immigrants. Illegal immigrants promote transnational ties in some ways.

MN-6

Deal reached with feds to temporarily keep 83 detainees in Iowa

Des Moines Register

Author: Grant Schulte

Date: May 17th, 2008

Summary: Some Marshalltown detainees were taken to Georgia after the raid, given attorneys, and deprived of their right to a vigorous defense.

Interviews relating to Marshalltown, Iowa

MI-1

What: Interview with Kristin Anderson

Who: Iowa Workforce Development

When: March 16th, 2010

Where: Iowa Workforce Development Building, Des Moines, IA

Why: To understand how New Iowan Centers operate on a general level and how they serve the immigrants of Iowa and to get preliminary information on the New Iowan Center in Marshalltown

Summary:

Background

- Recruited to New Iowan project
- Started with Workforce development and promoted into current position
- Previous to time with IWD did cultural and diversity competency and training for various businesses and governments
- *Background in cultural and diversity training is logical for someone tasked with setting up a program to welcome people unaccustomed to the culture of Iowa and also to help Iowan become accustomed to new immigrants*

New Iowan Center Background and Information

- Started as two New Iowan Centers 10 years ago with funding from the State of Iowa
- Expanded with a Department of Labor grant
 - Now works mostly with federal funding (Wagner-Peyser)
- Initial new Iowan Centers relied on existing infrastructure and service providers within communities
- New Iowan Centers have staff that is bi-lingual, often from the community, and hopefully have some type of cultural and diversity competency
 - No way to replace coming from within the Hispanic/Latino community
- Each new Iowan Center has an advisory board made up of local leaders and community members
- New Iowan center sites are sites that have requested the services of a New Iowan Center, the NIC's are there to fill in the gaps
 - NIC's are designed to provide services as requested by communities, each NIC is unique to community needs
 - NIC's also provide services
- There are no requirements to receive services, just be new to Iowa
 - Even "newness" to Iowa is a flexible standard
- NICs consider concentration of populations when locating centers

Hispanic/Latino Immigrants

- NIC's serve primarily Hispanic/Latino immigrants (though not limited to this demographic)
- Major disruptions (raids) in the Hispanic community in Iowa
 - Hard to establish that you are welcoming newcomers with these raids
 - Postville may never recover, Marshalltown has done well after their raid

- Dealing effectively with Hispanic/Latino/immigrant populations is heavily dependent on how much communities welcome and make opportunities available to newcomers
 - Not just business opportunities but political inclusion
- Dealing with transient issues not an issue for NICs, they will operate totally on the individual's timetable
- NICs network with all kinds of organizations: nonprofits, churches, governments, chambers of commerce etc.
 - Believes that small business owners and entrepreneurs among the Hispanic community don't get emphasized enough
 - Network is crucial as it is a must to move into any community
- NICs use the three pronged approach helping individuals, employers, and communities
 - Often times (90 percent) the struggles of newcomers are simple misunderstandings and the NICs can help smooth these out
 - The idea is to make people more comfortable with each other

Marshalltown

- Believes Marshalltown to be a leader in welcoming immigrants
- Thinks that Marshalltown has struggled but overcome adversity
 - Efforts in literacy, business incorporation, medical issues and education are areas where they have been a leader
 - New Iowan Centers and immigrant integration are part of a process
- People coming to Marshalltown are looking for work so the NIC is often the first stop for immigrants to Marshalltown

Significance/Conclusion: Overall, the NICs appear to be a top notch program customized to each individual community in Iowa. While they are not designated to serve immigrants that is one of the larger demographics that they serve and their focus on cultural competency and bi-lingual services is very helpful to that end. Also, the NICs three pronged approach is definitely unique in the way it deals not just with immigrants but with the community and employers as well.

Possible bias and other issues: As the one who created the New Iowan Centers there is certainly an interest by the subject of promoting their success and their reach. That being said, the New Iowan Centers do appear to be a very innovative program and the subject also gives a somewhat objective yet expert view on the immigrant situation in Marshalltown.

MI-2

What: Interview with Mary Adams

Who: Marshalltown Housing and Community Development

When: March 15th, 2010

Where: The Marshalltown Municipal Building. Marshalltown, IA

Why: To understand how Marshalltown's Housing and Community Development programs adjust to interact with the growing Hispanic and immigrant community in Marshalltown

Summary:

Background and Staff

- Staff is generally local (Central Iowa, Midwest)
- Some staff has been bi-lingual in the past
 - Planner is taking Spanish with the Rosetta Stone
 - It is difficult to find bi-lingual staff
- *Does not have specific experience working with immigrant or Hispanic community*

Mission

- Division works frequently with the public and quality and consistency are key especially when dealing with codes and enforcement
 - MHCD has more public interaction than other departments, even goes into people's homes

Programs

HUD Lead Hazard

- Funding disbursed to rehab houses with lead paint
 - Flyer is in English and Spanish
 - Program rehabs lots of entry level housing
 - Program is performed for many Hispanic families
 - There can be communication struggles with Hispanic families administering this program
 - Word of mouth has been best method of advertising for this program once people realize it is safe and it can benefit them

Nuisance

- All notices go out in Spanish and in English
- There is a "Cleaniac" brochure in English and Spanish discussing nuisance abatement
- It is known that codes, permits, etc. very well might not exist in the countries where immigrants are coming from
 - Also, there is a different relationship with government officials and police in immigrants' countries of origin

Section 8

- Marshalltown Housing and CD Administers Section 8 vouchers for three counties
 - At first a Hispanic household will have a few males living together and they exceed the income minimum

- A section 8 voucher can be administered to a house that has members with non-qualifying immigration status but it will be prorated, this extra paperwork deters some Hispanics
- There is some degree of a trust and fear factor which may deter some Hispanics from Section 8
- *There has definitely been an effort to accommodate Hispanics through the various programs within Housing and Community Development; availability of Spanish documents and translation is most prevalent but there is a cognizance of cultural differences as well*

Hispanic Community in Marshalltown

- Hispanic community in Marshalltown is spread throughout but the highest concentrations are just north of the central businesses district
- Word of mouth and personal contact are the best ways to deal with the Hispanic community
 - The Hispanic community will not necessarily respond to sitting on committees and being emailed agendas
- Says that Hispanic businesses are key to the success of the downtown, they have kept downtown from going under
 - Trying to bridge the gap between Anglo and Hispanic businesses, reciprocal relationship is needed
- Hispanic population is more stable than it was 15 years; the number of Hispanic businesses reflects this though there are issues with continuity and transience in the schools
- Notes a realtor and a Catholic nun as two of the most prominent leaders (at least that she works with) in the Hispanic community

General Community

- Like any community Marshalltown is not perfect
- Has a fully bi-lingual elementary school (Woodbury)
- At first there was an outcry when the Hy-Vee put up signs in Spanish, now everything is in Spanish and English
- The larger community realized that the Hispanic community was not going away so they decided to embrace it
- Networking is noted as being important for sharing information and those with bi-lingual skills
- Mentions New Iowan Center and that she would like to see it be more active and present
- Marshalltown seems to have responded relatively well to the recent Swift raid- this is reflective of a fairly strong and well integrated immigrant and local community
- Chamber of Commerce goes to DC every year and discusses immigration
 - Does not push an agenda on immigration but does discuss that there needs to be a resolution
- Thinks that as a community, Marshalltown has tried hard to welcome newcomers and to effectively deal with the problems and roadblocks that might sometimes accompany them

Significance/Conclusion: While her department does not necessarily make alterations for transnational relations they definitely make alterations to accommodate and serve the Hispanic community. Generally, it seems that Marshalltown sees their immigrant population as an opportunity but nonetheless there are setbacks and issues from time to time. The issue of trust and communicating effectively with a Hispanic and immigrant population came out as being particularly important.

Possible bias and other issues: The subject does not necessarily directly provide services to immigrants but her department does. Not being a member of the immigrant community may give the subject a degree of objectivity but also may make her lacking in expertise in some areas. In general, the subject seemed to be very well informed and knowledgeable about the community and did not appear to really play up or down play any relevant issues.

MI-3

What: Interview with Susan Mason and Andrea Ester

Who: Marshalltown New Iowan Center

When: March 16th, 2010

Where: Iowa Workforce Development Building, Marshalltown, IA

Why: To understand how the Marshalltown New Iowan Center operates and serves the immigrant community of Marshalltown, IA

Summary:

Background

- Coordinator has a degree in anthropology with focus on Native American and Latin American studies
 - Worked in IWD for a number of years before someone recommended her to the NIC position ala her interests
 - She is a Native American and is multi-lingual (Spanish, English, some French)
- Staff member was a New Iowan herself (2007 came from California), started with a community agency and simply applied to the job when it opened

Programs

- The majority of services provided are job searches
 - Navigating websites
 - Resume building
- Service provision is guided by community needs; individuals, employers, and community
 - Ideally advisory board would guide service provision but generally face-to-face contact with community members drives the services that are provided
- The NIC also provides information to Newcomers/immigrants on a variety of community agencies
 - This is especially important as the economy has pushed people to need these services
- Services are provided in English, Spanish, and French to a degree
- At the NIC they believe it is helpful when immigrants return home then come back to the US because it means they will come back to the NIC for services
- Civic involvement is not necessarily pushed at the NIC; most who come into the office are very focused on finding employment
 - Information is given in regards to civic involvement
 - Sometimes volunteering is suggested as a way for a person to work towards a full-time job with an organization

Hispanic/Latino/Immigrant Community

- Immigrants see a support system in the NIC
 - It takes time to build trust with this community
 - Speaking the same language and understanding the Latino community helps the NIC bolster large numbers with this community

- It is “very common” for Latinos to have ongoing ties with their country of origin (this is always dependent on the individual situation)
 - Most Hispanic/Latino immigrants come here to better their economic situation at home
 - Many immigrants leave families at home
 - Many immigrants send money and keep close communication
 - Immigrants visit home whenever possible at certain times of the year for various holidays and religious events
 - These visits home will sometimes be at the expense of the immigrant’s job, these trips home are important enough for an immigrant to lose their job (must take care to not look at this through “American Eyes”)
 - Many immigrants call home frequently
- Coordinator chose not to comment on how well Marshalltown has dealt with the influx of immigrants to their community
- Important to be present in the immigrant community, need to be recognized outside of the NIC office
 - This is important for trust building

Other

- Networking is key as many organizations can have reciprocal relationships with the NIC
 - These networks are best built through personal contacts
 - Important for different organizations to know that they all have a common goal of serving the community
- At current, relationships with the Community College are strained
- More formal relationships (community college, employers, etc.) seem to take longer to build

Significance/Conclusion: The NIC does not directly provide a large package of services but this may be a result of the fact that they only provide the services the community requires of them. They are definitely important as a source of job information for the immigrant community and transnational ties definitely play a role in the immigrant community and how services are provided to it. Also, it seems that networking is key and that face-to-face contact is the best way to do business for the NIC in Marshalltown.

Possible bias and other issues: The subjects in this interview seemed a little hesitant to talk with me but they did not seem particularly biased. They seemed to really give only information they were very confident in giving. I don’t think any information was withheld but some expansion in some areas would have added to the depth of the interview.

Academic articles and research relating to Marshalltown, Iowa

MA-1

What: *Unofficial Sister Cities: Meatpacking Labor Migration Between Villachuato, Mexico and Marshalltown, Iowa*

Who: Mark A. Grey and Anne C. Woodrick for “Human Organization” Vol. 61 No. 4

When: 2002

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: To discuss the relationship between the Hispanic and Mexican immigrants of Marshalltown, IA and Villachuato, Mexico where most of these immigrants come from

Summary:

- Marshalltown Swift plant would shut down without workers from Villachuato, Mexico
 - Villachuato would suffer without employment from the Swift plant
- Marshalltown is a “new destination” community for Latino immigrants
- Structural change in meatpacking and exodus of young whites from Marshalltown caused need for Mexican (or other) labor
- “Push pull” theory of labor migration puts migrants from Villachuato into Marshalltown
 - Economic hardships, poverty, no land, no education all push migrants from Mexico. The lure of jobs, better education, more money, healthcare etc. pull migrants to the U.S.
- Transnational Connections: Family connections to Villachuato; padrinos, meeting in California for weddings and baseball, annual fiesta, and yearly collections to support projects in Villachuato
- Villachuatans eat together in Swift cafeteria
- During Villachuato’s yearly festival at Holy Week many workers quit or take Family/Medical leave
- Swift workers using wages to improve home village
- *Comite de la hobra parroquial de Villachuato* uses fund drive to improve Villachuato:
 - Flyers and personal contacts advertise fund drive
 - During last holy week, *mayor domos* and major fundraisers actually resided in Iowa- do not necessarily have to return home
- Luther Ministry and Father John started outreach and CD with Villachuatan community in Marshalltown
- Marshalltown Diversity Committee formed in 1996 as an outgrowth of Hispanic Task Force
 - Mission: “To strengthen the community of Marshalltown by recognizing and embracing diversity”
 - Comprised of citizens, local officials, chamber of commerce, churches, etc.
 - Helped Marshalltown work through the aftermath of a 1996 raid
 - Decided there was a distinction between illegal and legal but either way, human rights needed to be watched

- While there is a distinction between legal and illegal immigrants this is irrelevant among Latino workforce and community- one cannot survive without the other
- 2001-2002 Professor Mark Grey took 8 leaders from Marshalltown to Villachuato, Mexico; prior to this none of these officials knew of the connection!!!
 - This definitely had an effect on these leaders
- High wages at Swift and Villachuato connection has made for a consistent stream of workers between Mexico and Iowa
- This link started through migration but has become formal as many Mexicans in Iowa achieve legal status
- Many workers think more and more people will not return to Mexico but will settle in Iowa

Significance/Conclusion: This article highlights the transnational tie between Villachuato, Mexico and Marshalltown. The Swift plant needs the workers from this town and this town relies on the workers in Iowa for community development projects. Marshalltown's ministry and diversity committee along with academics have helped leaders understand this transnational tie and the new Hispanic population better.

MA-2

What: *It's All Right to Celebrate: Latino Immigration into Marshalltown, Iowa* (Draft Report)

Who: David Griffith for "Towards a New Pluralism: new immigration into rural America" a project funded by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with Aguirre International

When: 2004

Where: Marshalltown, Iowa (author works from East Carolina University, Greenville, NC)

Why: A report covering how Marshalltown, IA has dealt with an influx of immigrants over the past fifteen years from local nonprofits and foundations to local government and police. Based off of extensive surveys and interviews in Marshalltown, IA

- Latino immigrants began coming to Marshalltown, IA in the late 1980's; mostly young single men to work in meatpacking- community viewed them with suspicion and mistrust
- As this demographic changed community groups and churches began doing more outreach
- Marshalltown natives have visited Villachuato, Mexico (where Marshalltown immigrants come from) including mayor, police chief, and others
- Churches were some of the 1st service providers
- Outside urban areas Iowa has little experience with integration
- Immigrants (Mexico and Central America) are an important source of workers for Iowa
- 2001 numbers place about 12%-15% of Marshalltown's population as Hispanic immigrants
- Immigrants largely come from Villachuato, Mexico to work in Marshalltown's meatpacking industry
- St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lutheran Church, New Iowan's Program, and Woodbury Elementary's ESL program add up to Marshalltown receiving immigrants a little bit different (better)
- Villachuato is a sending city and an unofficial "sister" city- real and important ties and communication between the two
- Housing remains an issue for Hispanics in Marshalltown, often houses are converted to apartments and there is often overcrowding
- Young members of Latino families speak English amongst one and other but Spanish with parents; youth appear to be integrating
- At the Swift plant, the union representative (originally an illegal Argentinean immigrant) helps workers with legal problems, translations, home buying etc.- **he is a CD worker**
- Immigrants want their children schooled but do not necessarily try to learn English themselves
- General low level of community service use by immigrants- especially those provided by the government
- Marshalltown is unique in the lengths it goes to integrate immigrants
 - Police informational video
 - Civic leaders visit to Mexico

- Continued relations with Villachuato and high turnover at Swift will likely continue high infusions of workers from Mexico and fuel an ongoing relationship with Villachuato

Significance/Conclusion: Discusses the very real and strong relationship between Marshalltown and Villachuato, Mexico. This is very much a transnational issue as those who migrate to Marshalltown support the development of Villachuato and send money and other support. Discusses the lengths that Marshalltown as a community (education, police, and religious) has gone to change the way they provide services and really reach out to immigrants. While Marshalltown does an excellent job of integrating workers high turnover rates at Swift require continued infusion of new labor and the transnational tie with Villachuato will not likely end soon.

MA-3

What: *Preparing The Way: Hispanic Ministry And Community Transformation in Marshalltown, Iowa*

Who: Anne C. Woodrick for “*Urban Anthropology*,” Vol. 35 No. 2-3

When: 2006

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: To discuss the creation and evolution of the Hispanic ministry in Marshalltown, IA, the services it provides and its relationship with the local community

Summary:

- Lutheran Reverend John Allen started a Hispanic ministry in Marshalltown, IA as Latinos wanted to celebrate mass in Spanish in the early 1990’s
- 1989 to now Marshalltown now has 6,000 Hispanics, bi-lingual school programs, pastel homes, Mexican storefronts and quinceañeras
- “Marshalltown, Iowa is recognized as one of the unusually successful U.S. towns in its accommodation of recent Latino immigrants” (p. 268)
- Much of Marshalltown’s CD activity comes through connections with the Hispanic ministry, both Lutheran and Catholic
- In many ways the church is the main CD group or the main conduit to other groups
- Immigration is redistributing in the US away from the big six states
- The undocumented population in Iowa is between 55,000-85,000 (Passel) pg. 271
- Changes in demographics aren’t about sheer numbers of people but about percentages and amount of change
- Immigrants to Iowa are coming from Mexico AND other US states
- Villachuato , Mexico is Marshalltown’s “sister city” in Mexico
- New Hispanic migrants feel out of place – soccer was more of unifier than the church initially
- Those interviewed said adjustment was easy in places like Texas and CA where everyone speaks Spanish and there is a network already set up
- New immigrants feel alone, isolated, don’t speak the language, are disoriented (p. 276)
- “If one hopes to understand others, then one needs to know their language” - Reverend Allen (pg. 277)
- Hispanic Concerns Task Force- initial group to address issues in regards to the new immigrant population
- Reverend Allen ignored traditional congregation for the new one and paid the price- he needed to achieve balance between accommodating immigrants but not forcing change or ignoring longtime residents.
- “Class and Culture” need to be addressed with current residents as the new, lower class immigrants might cause a confusing image for the city in regards to these issues
- Eventually congregation became larger and peacefully switched to St. Mary’s Catholic church when a new priest arrived

- St. Mary's and the Elim Lutheran were essentially what started CD for immigrants in Marshalltown
- Diversity Committee was an outgrowth of the Hispanic Task Force which combined with churches to address concerns and provide CD help- while the Committee tried to include Latinos attendance was poor
- Lack of Latino leadership has always been issue in Marshalltown
- August 2003 Latinos en Accion was formed for Hispanic leadership in Marshalltown
 - Promotes awareness and works directly with community organizations
- Overall, there have been bumps in the road and discrimination

Significance/Conclusion: The church in Marshalltown appears to be a main community development agent for a number of reasons. The church is often more trusted than other service providers and to a degree, religion is something that requires less integration. Marshalltown's Hispanic ministry and the various things it does are crucial to community development. Additionally, keeping up religious tradition is a key transnational link for many Hispanic immigrants.

Reports and plans relating to Marshalltown, IA

MR-1

What: *Assisting Newcomers through Employment and Support Services: An Evaluation of the New Americans Centers Demonstration Project in Arkansas and Iowa* (interim report)

Who: Robin Koralek and Joanne Parnes of the Urban Institute on behalf of the US Department of Labor

When: 2008

Where: New American Centers in Arkansas and Iowa

Why: To assess the goals and effectiveness of the Department of Labor demonstration project with the New American Centers in Arkansas and Iowa

Executive Summary

- New American's Centers Demonstration project is a 3 year project funded by the U.S. Department of Labor in high immigrant population area
- The purposes of the grant are to “promote stability and rapid employment with living wages for those individuals or family members who are without work or are in need of new work, speed the transition of new immigrants into the communities which they live, assist employers, and enhance the economic development opportunities of these communities”
- 3 pronged approach focused on participants (newcomers/immigrants), employers, and the community
- Iowa NIC's place large emphasis on employment and job placement
- Participants receive direct assistance or referrals to a wide variety of services
 - Some of these services are: child care, clothing, food, housing, health care, translation and interpretation, employment, education and training (including ESL and civics education), legal and civil rights issues, immigration services, tax preparation and banking and financial services
- Programs focus on outreach within the community which is one way to make them sustainable
- NAC's had a generally positive impact on communities in Iowa and Arkansas
- *NIC's or NAC's are an all encompassing immigrant program that aim to not only help immigrants but also the communities where immigrants migrate to*

Project Goals

- Aims to help newcomers establish themselves while also aiding the local economy
- Overall goals include:
 - “Increasing income
 - Achieving self-sufficiency
 - Gaining English proficiency
 - Building awareness of civic laws and institutions and promoting civic participation, and availing themselves of services for which they are eligible
 - Meet employers' staffing needs and help them adapt to an increasingly diverse workforce by providing cultural diversity and awareness education

- Offering language skills training, and advising on immigration and legal issues
- NACs attempt to educate the community on diversity issues and perform extensive outreach in surrounding areas to ensure that potential participants, potential employers, and the larger community are aware of NAC services as well
- Familiarize NAC staff with available community resources”

Community context

- NACs are often located in a workforce development one stop building
- NACs often located in communities that have been particularly receptive to immigrants
- Staff have flexibility to design programs to meet the community needs

Networks

- “NACs in both Arkansas and Iowa have established extensive partner networks that include both public and private organizations such as health care providers, adult education providers, banks, colleges and schools, employers, and local government agencies”
- “These organizations serve as a place to refer participants and collaborate with NAC staff on special projects and initiatives”
- “These partners also see NACs as a resource for their customers or employees. Partner agencies refer individuals to NACs for assistance, and employers tap into the services for assistance addressing cultural and language barriers within their workforce”

Staff

- All Iowa NIC staff are employed by Iowa Workforce Development
- All NAC staff are bi-lingual

Services

- “Services are generally available to any individual or family, community organization, or employer who seeks them out”
 - “There are no eligibility requirements, nor is there any formal assessment process. Services and referrals are provided on a case-by-case basis according to individual needs and requests”
 - Because there are not requirements there is not usually follow up on referrals
 - Documentation is not required

Summary/Significance: While this report does not touch on any transnational issues it shows a fairly comprehensive approach to immigrant integration and development. Between the extensive networking, community outreach, bi-lingual staff, and generally holistic approach this is a fairly unique and seemingly innovative approach. It should be noted that this report went specifically into how many and what services were provided in each location but Marshalltown was not included because there were staffing issues at the time of the report.

MR-2

What: *Assisting Newcomers through Employment and Support Services: An Evaluation of the New Americans Centers Demonstration Project in Arkansas and Iowa* (PowerPoint Presentation) by

Who: Robin Koralek of the Urban Institute to the “The California Symposium on Poverty”.

When: October, 15th 2009

Where: Sacramento, CA

Why: To discuss the programs and their effectiveness included in the New American Centers of Arkansas and Iowa

Summary:

- Marshalltown’s NAC run through Iowa Workforce Development which operates it at all levels from oversight, to fiscal and programmatic agent, to local program operation
- Keys: community trust, word of mouth advertising
- Staff needs to be bilingual and skilled in networking with other organizations
- Most who use program are recent immigrants
- Service delivery for participants
 - “Increasing income
 - Achieving self-sufficiency
 - Gaining English proficiency
 - Building awareness of civic laws and institutions
 - **Promoting civic participation**
 - Accessing needed services
 - **Translation and interpretation services**
 - Employment assistance (job search, resumes, applications, interviewing)
 - **Civics education (education, immigration, law enforcement, cultural issues, taxes, local services) TRANSNATIONAL**
 - ESL classes
 - Other education and training
 - Legal and civil rights assistance
 - Computer and internet access and other services”
- No eligibility requirement (i.e. can be illegal)
- No formal assessment process
- Employers
 - “Meeting staffing needs
 - Adapting to increasingly diverse workforce”
- Community
 - “Educating on diversity issues
 - Conducting general outreach”

Significance/Conclusion: This report summarizes the services and their effectiveness of New American Centers in Iowa and Arkansas. It does not specifically cover Marshalltown's NIC but it does give a good context and a lot of background information on New American Centers and how they operate.

MR-3

What: Marshalltown 2015: Comprehensive Guide Plan for the City of Marshalltown, Iowa and Marshalltown Housing Code

Who: Adopted by City Council (Comprehensive Plan)

When: 9/25/1995 (Comprehensive Plan), 2001 (Housing code)

Where: Marshalltown, Iowa

Why: A comprehensive plan to guide future growth and development in Marshalltown, Iowa

Summary:

▪ **Sec. 1: Introduction**

- Plan is old (15 yrs) and not particularly thorough
- Current context of plan discusses how meatpacking salaries bottomed out in the late 1980's and how some companies turned to hiring lower waged workers from *Mexico and Texas* (pg. 6).

▪ **Sec. 2: Community Vision**

- In "A City moving together" discusses that a goal of the City is to "embrace of ethnic diversity"
- Increase in emigrant labor has caused increase in large numbers of single men living in one house or apartment
 - Also increased the demand for soccer fields for adult recreation. *As early as 1995 Marshalltown was acknowledging their immigrant population*

▪ **Sec. 5 Housing and Revitalization**

- Housing market is very tight and Marshalltown residents can't afford to live there anymore
- Lack of diversity in housing and a very old code prevents the creation of new and varied housing options- *an issue for the immigrants groups moving*

Marshalltown Housing Code, 2001

Summary/Significance: Has extensive listings of what makes a unit considered "substandard" including toilet, kitchen, space, heat/AC, electric etc. A fairly standard housing code. Does not pick up or expand anywhere about the comprehensive plan which discusses multiple young men living in one unit.

MR-4

What: The Marshalltown City Center Plan

Who: RDG Planning and Design and the City of Marshalltown

When: June 2006

Where: Marshalltown, IA (Downtown/Central Business District)

Why: A plan for the market based redevelopment of downtown Marshalltown, IA.

Summary:

A Profile of Marshalltown

- Marshalltown lost population due to death and out-migration in the 1980's (-6.5 percent)
- Marshalltown started regaining population from 1990-2000 (3.3 percent)

Hispanic Profile/Importance

- 2000 population showed and in migration of young children and young adults (age 30-34)
 - Is this the result of Hispanic/immigrant in-migration?
- 28.6 percent of downtown residents are Hispanic compared to 12.6 percent of City residents (2000 data)
 - This number is likely slightly undercounted
 - Hispanic population lives primarily on the north side of town
 - 78 percent of Hispanic population is under 34 years old
 - "Without Hispanic immigrants, the city's population would have decreased by 2,000 residents during the 1990's"
 - "Without migration, Marshalltown's non-Hispanic population have naturally increased (based on birth and deaths) by only five people between 1990-2000"
 - "Marshalltown's Hispanic residents generally reside in larger households and are more likely to live with non-relatives than the overall population" – *What are the CD implications from this statistic?*
- *"Marshalltown's changing population base and increasing diversity present important opportunities for its downtown. While rapid changes in ethnic composition can create challenges in a community, ethnic diversity can help produce an economic opportunity or downtown Marshalltown, by generating demand for new types of housing and retail businesses. Projected population growth in Marshalltown over the next 20 years also bodes well for downtown development. This plan strongly considers these factors in its strategic improvement program for the district"*

Community Input

- Input for the plan was from survey results of business owners and input of a task force – *no discussion on the ethnic/racial makeup of this task force or of those surveyed*
- Cultural diversity listed 4 times as an asset to downtown
- Ethnic/cultural division listed 6 times as a weakness to downtown
- Focus groups were held to get additional input, these focus groups included members of the Latino community

- *Among many other conclusions public input decided that a key issue for downtown was that “Incorporating civic and cultural facilities into downtown and bridging ethnic divisions”*

Existing Conditions and Opportunities

Market Analysis

Development Concept

Implementation

Significance/Conclusion: In the community profile it is made clear that the Hispanic population in Marshalltown is growing through migration, that this population is young and that this population is highly concentrated in the downtown. It is also clear that it is because of this influx of Hispanic immigrants that Marshalltown has grown as a community in the past decade and that this community is important to any downtown development plan. The need for bridging ethnic and cultural gaps is explicitly stated however the development concept and implementation do not necessarily have strategies that reflect this issue. However, this is not to say the plan ignores the issue but it may be addressed more subtly or it is an issue that may be out of the hands of the plan (i.e. a plan cannot force Hispanic businesses to move into downtown, etc.).

MR-5

What: 2008 Annual Report: Marshalltown Housing and Community Development Department

Who: Michelle Spohnheimer, Housing and Community Development Director

When: 2008

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: Summarizes and analyzes the various services which the Marshalltown Department of Housing and Community Development offered to residents in 2008 with facts and figures about amount services provided

Summary:

Mission

- “To provide quality service and accurate information to all residents of Marshalltown
- To provide value added customer service to our customers and co-workers
- To keep an open mind to suggestions and opportunities for improvement which will benefit the community
- To educate and inform the community on City Codes and requirements
- To participate in local, regional, and national organizations in order to enhance individual, professional, and community development skills
- To create and maintain a safe and clean community for the citizens and visitors of Marshalltown through the enforcement of City codes”
- *None of these mission items explicitly discuss immigrants or Hispanics but all of them would likely require modification to effectively address the immigrant and Hispanic population (i.e. to provide quality service and education provide Spanish translations)*

Significance/Conclusion: This report does not make any specific reference to the immigrant or Hispanic population as it is mostly statistics about numbers of services. It would interesting to see how the nuisance violations and property maintenance sections are broken down within the Hispanic community as property maintenance is a cultural issue that an immigrant may not immediately alter when moving to the United States. Additionally, it would be interesting to see how Section 8 and HUD programs are broken down within the Hispanic community.

MR-6

What: City of Marshalltown, Iowa Goal Setting Report

Who: Mayor, City Council, City Staff, and Jeff Schott of University of Iowa Institute of Public Affairs

When: February 5th, 2008

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: To conduct and document a goal setting session for elected officials in Marshalltown, IA.

Summary:

Introduction

- Marshalltown agreed to have the Institute of Public Affairs assist with a goal setting session for public officials, this includes:
 - A questionnaire to identify accomplishments, concerns, trends, possible new initiatives, and suggestions for organizational effectiveness
 - Conducting a goal setting session
 - A final report of the previous two points

Goal Setting and Work Session

- Goal setting session included City Council, the mayor, and a number of other public officials

Major Accomplishments

- “Listening to Hispanic community concerns”
- *Only one major accomplishment explicitly related to the Hispanic community*

Issues, Concerns, Trends and Opportunities

- “Immigration and influx of Hispanics”
- “Lack of Bi-lingual skills in city workforce”
- “Police relationship problems with Hispanics”
- “Property maintenance”
- “Low population growth”
- “Relationship with Swift and Company”
- *Some of these issues are directly related to immigration and some are offshoots of immigration*

On-Going Priorities

- “Nuisance Abatement/ Property Maintenance Code Enforcement”

Priority Projects, Programs, Policies and Initiatives

- Those involved in the goal setting session ranked 5 projects/policies/initiatives as priorities
- *None of the five projects discussed directly mention the Hispanic and immigrant population but they all would indirectly affect this population especially the implementation of a bus service study*

Significant Initiates or Programs Considered

- “Focus on getting all persons counted in next census”

Final Comments

- Recommended that the City make an Action Plan based on the goals and issues discussed

Significance/Conclusion: This session and report bring to the fore that the Hispanic community and the service of this community is definitely a concern for the elected officials of Marshalltown. Additionally, aside from where it is explicitly mentioned in this document there might be a variety of other secondary issues and goals which also relate to the Hispanic and immigrant community.

MR-7

What: Marshalltown Hispanic Business Development Project: A United Business Community for a Better Future (power point presentation)

Who: Max Cardenas for the Marshalltown Chamber of Commerce

When: 2006

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: To understand the nature of Hispanic businesses in Marshalltown, IA and to establish a Hispanic Business Association to be associated with the Marshalltown Chamber of Commerce

Summary:

Marshalltown's Hispanic Population

- 2004 estimates 4,800 people/ 12.2 percent of the population
- Migration for packing plants and other low-skill low-wage jobs
 - “Steady movement to other sectors”

Vision and Mission

- Unified business community
- “Hispanic Small Business owners make significant social and economic contributions to the greater Marshalltown community”
- Wants Marshalltown to be national model for Hispanic small business integration
- Development and integration of Hispanic small businesses and creation of Hispanic business association to operate in tandem with the Chamber of Commerce

Findings

- 42 registered Hispanic businesses; 55 total Hispanic businesses
- Retail services including money transfer, tax service and translation constitutes largest number of businesses; followed by auto repair, restaurants and grocery stores
- Of 18 businesses surveyed 6 owners were from Jalisco, Mexico and only one business owner was not from Mexico
 - 6 of 18 surveyed were rejected for loans and none developed a business plan before start-up
 - Half advertise in English
 - 11,802 total clients per month (of 12 businesses)
 - 65 employees (of 18 businesses)
- 16 of 18 businesses think it is important to support Anglo business, all think it is important to support Latino business
- 17 of 18 businesses donated money or services to the community

Lessons Learned

- Be very honest when doing outreach, “under promise and over deliver”
 - There is a lot of mistrust
- Learn about business practices in client’s home country as there are differences across the different regions of Mexico

- Conduct follow-up visits, personal contact is critical
- “Traditional means of advertising in writing and internet do not generally work”

Significance/Conclusion: It is clear that Marshalltown (or at least the Chamber of Commerce) sees the importance if not the opportunity of working with and helping promote small business within the Hispanic community. Small business owners are an important part of leadership and a good conduit to the Hispanic community. The survey results and lessons learned are important in that business practices like being honest, personal contact, non-traditional advertising and the lack of trust within the Hispanic community all translate almost directly into community development efforts.

**Meeting minutes, agendas, and memos relating to Marshalltown, Iowa
MM-1**

What: Marshalltown Human Rights Commission Meeting Minutes

Who: Marshalltown Human Rights Commission

When: November 25th, 2008

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: Old and new business of the Marshalltown Human Rights Commission

Significance/Conclusion: In New Business the Commission discussed the need for 1-3 added members. They wanted these members to be from a diverse cross section of the community including the Latino community. A number of Latinos mentioned as possible contacts as well as Stephanie Snow of Iowa Workforce Development. Shows that diversity and inclusion of voices from the Latino Community are on the agenda of various boards and commissions in Marshalltown.

MM-2

What: Memorandum to City Council and Mayor Regarding Assistance to Displaced Residents of the Starlite mobile home park

Who: Michelle Spohnheimer, Housing and Community Development Director

When: June 4th, 2008

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: To discuss options for families displaced by a development at this mobile home park.

Summary:

- A developer's agreement for Iowa Avenue West would cause the displacement of residents of the Starlite mobile home park. The City Council wanted to see assistance provided to these residents and between the owner of the park and the city and other partners it was evident that assistance could be provided through Section 8 vouchers, property/apartment listings and assistance with security deposits. In discussing the requirements for Section 8 Vouchers there was a special note of citizenship requirements an immigration status. The following issues were covered:
 - Need SS card, photo ID's for adults and all other immigration documents (permanent resident card of I-94 for refugees)
 - Household must have at least one member with eligible immigration status to qualify
 - If households have multiple members without eligible immigration status they may not qualify

Significance/Conclusion: The discussion of immigration status in this memorandum brings forth the fact that immigrants are a part of Marshalltown and the Starlite mobile home park. Immigration has made it necessary for city documents and programs to include things like residency status when discussing issues like relocation as a result of development.

Websites relation to Marshalltown, Iowa

MW-1

What: Website for Marshalltown Housing and Community Development Department

Who: Michelle Spohnheimer, Housing and Community Development Director

When: website analyzed 3/12/2010

Where: Marshalltown, IA

Why: Summarizes and analyzes the various services which the Marshalltown Department of Housing and Community Development offers residents of Marshalltown

Summary:

Mission and Vision

- No specific mission and vision on website

Programs

HUD Programs

- HUD Section 8 Rental Assistance Program
 - Provides Housing Choice Voucher Program (Section 8) to 3 counties and the City of Marshalltown
- HUD Section 8 Home Ownership Program
 - In accordance with HUD and the Section 8 Program Marshalltown Housing and CD also provides homeownership assistance for qualified candidates
- In Accordance with HUD Housing and CD has an Administrative and Agency plan outlining how Section 8 assistance is provided and the goals for the program
- There is a variety of information for Landlords considering or currently participating in the Section 8 program
- Marshalltown has a Resident Advisory board and a Public Housing Agency Governing Board, these two boards oversee the Section 8 Program
- HUD Lead Hazard Control Grant
- *None of the information on HUD programs appears to be in Spanish*

Zoning Administration

Security Deposit/First Month's Rent Assistance

Rental Housing Inspections

Nuisance Abatement/Code Enforcement

- Outlines the process for filing a nuisance/code violation complaint
- Provides City's property maintenance code and information on how to prevent code violations
- "Cleaniac" brochure provided in both English and Spanish discussing some of the most common code violations (weeds, trash, junk, dilapidated buildings, etc.)

- *Different cultural standards on property maintenance and upkeep is a common issue among immigrant populations and the provision of the “Cleaniac” brochure is helpful to this end*

Building Administration/Inspections

State Lead Program (Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program)

Property Maintenance

Fair Housing Forum

- Iowa Civil Rights Commission in partnership with the City of Marshalltown provided a Fair Housing Forum to discuss that housing cannot be denied based on: National Origin, Sex, Race, Gender identity, Disability (physical and mental), Familial Status (presence of children in the home), Religion, Color, Sexual Orientation
- Brochure for this Forum provided in both English and Spanish
- *Fair housing is certainly an issue among Hispanic and immigrant populations for a variety of so advertisement of this event in Spanish is a must*

Conclusion/Significance: The website for the Marshalltown Housing and Community Development Department does not specifically reference accommodations or targeted services for Hispanics or immigrants though this is not their role. The site does provide some documents in Spanish however one must navigate the site using English to get to the eventual document in Spanish which is fine for owners, businesses, and residents that speak English and want to post the signs but problematic for non-English speakers.

MW-2

What: Website for New Iowans Centers

www.iowaworkforcedevelopment.org/centers/newiowan

Who: Bureau Chief: Barbara Bobb, Marshalltown Program Coordinator: Stephanie Snow

When: website analyzed 2/15/2010

Where: Iowa (multiple locations) focus on Marshalltown, IA office

Why: About the various programs and services which Iowa Workforce Development offers for those new to the state of Iowa

Summary:

Mission:

- “Iowa Workforce Development has established New Iowan Centers to offer workforce development services to persons who have recently moved to Iowa and are seeking employment. The centers are designed to support workers, businesses, and communities with information, community service referrals, job placement, **translations, language training, and resettlement assistance, as well as technical and legal assistance concerning forms and documentation.** Through public-private partnerships, the New Iowan Centers provide one-stop workforce development services for new Iowans”

Programs/Services Available

Education

Focus: To educate individuals and corporate members of the community on issues related to immigration, workforce development, cultural diversity, small business programs, economic development assistance, and referral.

Individuals

- “IWD trainings on interview techniques
- Information on job search
- Information on civic/community participation
- Information on the immigration process
- Résumé assistance
- Assist people with immigration, civil and worker's rights
- ESL: through partnership with Eastern Iowa Community College and WIT College
- Educational improvement through EICC and WIT programming”

Employers

- “Cultural diversity in the workplace
- Training for new employees (in Spanish)
- Employers/Employees rights
- Alien labor regulations
- In conjunction with other agencies: assistance to recruit & manage human relations most effectively. Work Keys. Alien labor relations”

Community

- “Public meetings - INS issues
- Housing - for people new to Iowa
- Job placement
- Computer Access
- Relocation
- Referrals
- Community directory (information about the community to assist those involved in relocation and make the decision to move to this area, school system, transportation, services, etc.) “

Job Placement

Focus: To coordinate efforts between people searching for employment and available openings within the community workforce.

Individuals

- “Computer access for internet search
- Iowa Bank to match their needs
- Referral to IWD office, area temporary agencies”

Employers

- “Match potential qualified employees
- Marketing to generate potential employment opportunities
- Retention programming
- Management development programming”

Immigration Assistance

“Focus: To assist and update individuals and corporations with immigration issues: forms, TPS, EAD, new laws and regulations, etc”

Individuals

- “USCIS forms available
- Work Authorization Documents
- TPS Workers
- Referral to appropriate agencies to fill out USCIS application or to USCIS attorneys in complicated cases.
- Referrals to citizenship classes”

Employers

- “Updates on USCIS laws and regulations (work related issues)
- Alien Labor Relations
- Compliance with the I-9 requirements
- USCIS hiring regulations
- Statewide referrals”

Community

- “Public meetings to discuss new regulations or to hear public concerns
- Info about new USCIS procedures”

Other Services Provided By The New Iowan Centers

- “Translations
- Interpretation
- Outreach
- Emergency referrals
- Need-directed Programming
- Resource Center (computers with access to the internet and word processors)”

Forms and Publications

- A number of relevant forms and links for those new to Iowa and those seeking unemployment
- Many translated documents

Information on Misclassification Program

- Many Iowa employers misclassify workers as independent contractors to pay them less
- Iowa has task force to educate and stop the problem
- Misclassification occurs often so workers can pay illegals or immigrants less as “independent contractors ”

Foreign Labor Certification

- Explains how employers can hire foreign workers
- Summary covers all the major details, documents, etc. needed to hire foreign workers (with links)

Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers Program

- Explains a law to protect migrant and seasonal farm workers
- Explains these workers rights and what farms need to do to utilize their services

Conclusions/Significance: While NIC programs and services do not hit directly on transnational relationships almost everything they offer has issues relevant to immigrants and transnationals. This program differs in that it also works with employers and the local community to bridge the gap between immigrants and the communities where they live.

Other data relating to Marshalltown, Iowa

MD-1

US Census Data and Map, Census 1990/2000/2008 (www.census.gov)

Marshall County					
	1990	2000	2008	Change: 1990-2000	Change: 2000-2008
Population	38,276	39,311	39,224	2.7%	-0.2%
Hispanic Population	292	3,523	5,470	1106.5%	55.3%
Percent of Population that is Hispanic	1%	9%	14%	x	X
Foreign Born Population From Latin America	x	2,075	x	x	X
Mexican Foreign Born Population	x	1,917	x	x	X
Median Income	\$28,333	\$38,268	\$45,382	35.1%	18.6%
Median Hispanic Income		\$29,982	\$34,590		15.4%

Table 2.2

Marshalltown					
	1990	2000	2008	Change: 1990-2000	Change: 2000-2008
Population	25,178	26,009	26,192	3.3%	0.7%
Hispanic Population	248	3,265	5,037	1216.5%	54.3%
Percent of Population that is Hispanic	1%	13%	19%	x	x
Foreign Born Population From Latin America	x	1,980	x	x	x
Mexican Foreign Born Population	x	1,849	x	x	x
Income	\$27,325	\$35,688	\$41,772	30.6%	17.0%
Hispanic Income		\$29,871	\$34,922		16.9%

Table 2.3

Marshall County, Iowa Hispanic Population 2000

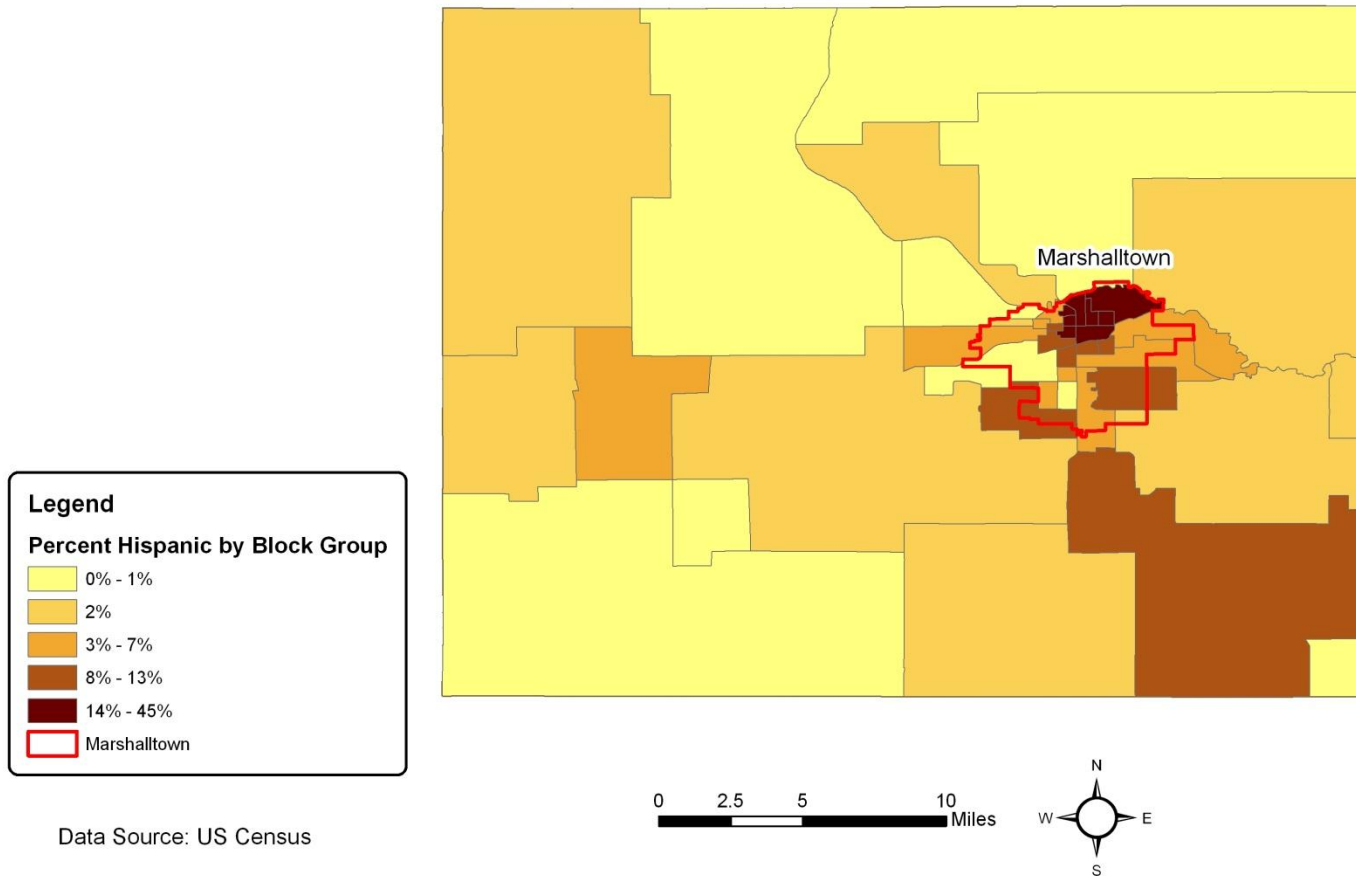


Figure 2.1

Appendix D: Greenville County, South Carolina

Table linking data collected to modified model for community development to overall research objective for a case study of Greenville County, South Carolina

Legend

GN - Newspaper article relating to Greenville, SC
GI - Interview relating to Greenville, SC
GA- Academic work relating to Greenville, SC
GR- Report or plan relating to Greenville, SC
GM- Meeting minutes, agendas, and memos relating to Greenville, SC
GO- Direct observation relating to Greenville, SC
GW- Website relating to Greenville, SC
GD- Other data relating to Greenville, SC

Note: Names in personal interviews have been changed to protect identities

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	<i>Program or Organizational and Implementation Attributes</i>	
	Geographic and population target: Is the target population transnational, immigrants, Hispanics, combination or other?	GN-2, GI-1, GI-2, GI-5, GI-6, GI-7, GA-1, GR-2, GR-3, GR-4, GM-1, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4, GW-1, GW-2, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
	Mission and goals: does the organization try to practice holistic or issue based community development? How does the transnational nature of residents affect the mission?	GN-2, GN-7, GN-8, GN-11, GI-1, GI-2, GI-5, GI-6, GI-7, GR-2, GR-4, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GW-1, GW-2, GW-4, GW-6
	Leadership and capacity: Where does leadership come from, how is it organized? What is the background of the leadership? Their stake in the community?	GN-2, GN-5, GN-11, GI-4, GI-1, GI-2, GI-3, GI-6, GO-2, GO-4, GW-4
	Staff capacity and organization: How is staff hired/recruited? What are their educational levels, experiences, etc. (ability to work bi-lingual)? Stake in the community?	GN-13, GI-1, GI-2, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GO-1, GO-2, GW-4
	Intermediate Outcomes	
	<i>Resident commitment</i>	
	Interests and loyalty to community: Does community of origin take precedence? Is the population transient?	GN-7, GN-11, GI-1, GI-2, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GA-1, GO-1, GO-4, GW-1
	Relationships among residents: levels of trust and cooperation	GN-4, GN-11, GI-1, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GR-6, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GW-1
Levels of participation: do citizens play an active role in the community? The organization? In what ways do they participate?	GN-4, GN-6, GN-10, GN-11, GN-14, GI-1, GI-2, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4, GW-1	

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Intermediate Outcomes Continued	
	<i>Resident Capacity</i>	
	Leadership: How do residents take on leadership roles? What residents take on leadership roles?	GN-4, GN-11, GI-3, GI-5, GI-7, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4
	Activities and “spin-offs” and flexibility of programs: What programs does the organization participate in? How do programs adapt for a population that may be transient? Not speak English? Participate actively in another country?	GN-7, GN-8, GN-12, GN-13, GN-14, GN-15, GN-16, GI-1, GI-2, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-6, GI-7, GR-2, GR-4, GM-1, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4, GO-5, GW-1, GW-2, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
	Channel for remittances, political participation, and contact with country/community of origin: Does the organization assist with this contact/connection?	GI-1, GI-2, GI-5, GI-6, GI-7, GA-1
	<i>Network Capacity</i>	
	Bridge with the non-transnational/non-Hispanic/Latino community	GN-2, GN-11, GN-16, GI-1, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GR-4, GR-7, GM-1, GO-3, GO-4, GW-4, GW-6
	Public sector, nonprofit sector, private sector, religious organizations, HTAs/TMOs: Does organization have connections with any of these organizations? Organizations abroad?	GI-1, GI-2, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-6, GI-7, GR-3, GR-7, GM-1, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4, GW-3, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6
	Advocate for transnational populations: Does organization advocate in the broader community for transnational/immigrant population?	GN-4, GN-7, GN-11, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GR-6, GR-7, GM-1, GO-1, GO-4, GW-4, GW-6

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Long-Term Measurable Outcomes	
	<i>Employment and business development opportunities: Does organization communicate with local businesses/employers? What is the nature of this relationship?</i>	GN-10, GI-1, GI-2, GI-6, GR-4, GR-7, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3
	<i>More established and unified community</i>	
	Neighborhood organizations, political participation, citizenship, community participation	GN-1, GN-11, GN-14, GI-1, GI-2, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GA-1, GR-4, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4, GO-5
	Local Context	
	<i>Socioeconomic conditions: How do local socioeconomic conditions influence the organization, funding, programs, resident participation?</i>	GN-10, GI-5, GA-1, GR-1, GR-2, GR-3, GR-4, GR-5, GR-7, GO-4, GO-5, GW-4, GW-5, GW-6, GD-1
	<i>Trust and cooperation among residents and with local officials: How do residents view local officials and vice versa?</i>	GN-1, GN-6, GN-7, GN-11, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GM-1, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4, GW-4
	<i>City policies: Is the area accustomed to immigrants? Does it have ordinances or programs tailored for immigrants?</i>	GN-4, GN-10, GN-11, GN-12, GN-13, GN-15, GN-16, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-7, GA-1, GR-1, GR-2, GR-3, GR-4, GR-5, GR-6, GR-7, GO-4, GD-1
<i>Level and quality of community development activities: What other similar organizations exist? What services do they provide?</i>	GN-2, GN-7, GN-13, GI-2, GI-3, GI-4, GI-5, GI-6, GI-7, GR-3, GR-4, GR-7, GM-1, GO-1, GO-2, GO-3, GO-4	

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	External Agents	
	<i>Federal/state agencies and programs: Does the agency participate in federal/state programs? With federal/state agencies? What is the nature of these relations?</i>	GN-2, GN-7, GN-8 , GI-2, GI-4, GI-5, GI-6, GR-2, GO-1, GO-3, GO-4, GO-5, GW-2, GW-4
	<i>National and regional intermediaries: Does the organization participate with any national intermediaries (LISC, ENTERPRISE, etc.)</i>	

Table 3.1

Newspaper articles relating to Greenville, South Carolina

GN-1

Hispanics' fears over census could keep up to \$1 billion from the state

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Ben Szobody

Date: Feb. 19, 2010

Start Page: Online

Section: NEWS

Summary: The US Census is using extra methods to get Hispanics counted in South Carolina. Between \$500 million and \$1 billion in Census aid hinges on getting more people, many of them Hispanics, counted in SC this year. A lot of the undercounted population is undocumented workers who fear deportation or are afraid from their lack of education. Unique workers and radio show host, Marta Lucia, are trying to get Hispanics counted. State employee Tracy Semenza uses "social" and "ultra simple" tools, "listening, answering questions, bleeding off the mistrust and fear undocumented workers have of federal government. Also, educated Hispanics fear Census as it has insidious uses in the countries they come from (like Venezuela). Bi-lo has more Hispanics registered than the Census did in 2000. Those promoting the Census are confident more Hispanics will be counted in 2010.

Significance: The Hispanic population, especially undocumented workers has importance to the general populace with the 2010 census as far as money and politics. Unique methods are being used to count this population. This population's lack of education, their fears and ideas they bring with them from other countries might make them fear the Census. However, workers are using one on one communication and a variety of techniques to get the Hispanic population counted in 2010.

GN-2

Upstate Hispanic aid group names board

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Richard E. Walton

Date: Feb. 14, 2010

Start Page: Online

Section: NEWS

Summary: The Alliance for the Collaboration with the Hispanic Community (ACCH) has formed a board with 13 members. ACCH formed about five years and it fills in the gaps in services for the Hispanic Community. Board comes from diverse parts of the community. Almost 200 members, not all of them Hispanic. ACCH now has space in McCalister Square. ACCH really came together when the Hispanic community rallied together after the raid of the poultry plant in 2008. ACCH has applied for nonprofit (501 c 3) status.

Significance: Shows that the Hispanic community and the groups that serve them are becoming part of the mainstream news. The article is good advertising and good press for ACCH. Also mentions connections with those outside the Hispanic community. All of this shows ACCH coming into its own as an agency.

GN-3

Black enrollment falls in Greenville; Hispanics fuel growth
The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Ron Barnett

Date: Oct 22, 2009

Start Page: 1A and 11A

Section: NEWS

Summary: Black enrollment in Greenville schools continues to drop and white enrollment has leveled off, Hispanic enrollment has gone from 5,750 in 2006 to 7,525 in 2009 (Greenville County School District). Poverty in black community thought to be at the heart of the decline. Three Greenville County schools have white students outnumbered by both black and Hispanic students.

Significance: Hispanics becoming the primary minority showing up in the schools. Will these children of immigrants have the same transnational ties as their parents?

GN-4

Immigration issue stalls county business license plan
The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Ben Szobody

Date: Apr 13, 2009

Start Page: 1A and 5A

Section: NEWS

Summary: Hispanic business owners in Greenville opposed a proposal to require all county businesses to registers because it would require they say they do not hire illegal immigrants. Wilfredo Leon (Latino Newspaper) says this, “goes beyond the new state law, may not be constitutional and amounts to intimidation of the Latino community...”. 500 opposition letters delivered to Councilwoman Gilstrap (Western area of Greenville County).

Significance: Shows some unity in the Greenville Hispanic community, at least the business community. Wilfredo Leon appears to be an important player. Appears Hispanics do have at least some political clout with Gilstrap. Clear that immigrants are present or else this would not have been an issue.

GN-5

Local Hispanic chamber to air its concerns in D.C.
The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Angelia Davis

Date: Feb 20, 2009

Start Page: 1B

Section: BUSINESS

Summary: South Carolina Hispanic Chamber of Congress to send representatives to Washington. The Chamber will have representatives from the Upstate, including state Chamber president Evelyn Lugo. This is the 1st appearance by Upstate Hispanic leaders. Participants will meet with congressmen and senators to discuss a number of issues.

Significance: Growing power of Hispanic business leaders in the Upstate, State, and nation.

GN-6

Preliminary census mapping begins in March
The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Jenny Munro

Date: Feb 17, 2009

Start Page: n/a

Section: BUSINESS

Summary: State could gain another congressional seat with this census. 2010 Census is ten questions. “none [questions] that intrude into a respondent’s personal life”. Blacks, Hispanics, and gated communities are hard to count groups.

Significance: 2010 Census is going to have a much greater focus on Latino/Hispanics especially in SC if they stand to gain a congressional seat.

GN-7

Workers' arrests lead to tangle of challenges
The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: E. Richard Walton

Date: Nov 2, 2008

Start Page: n/a

Section: NEWS

Summary: October 2008 raid in Greenville left many issues. Many workers may be deported leaving family members, homes, cars, etc. Volunteers are trying to manage this situation. Workers are not usually allowed to stay. Churches are providing emotional and financial support to workers and their families. Most of the 230 workers were Guatemalan. ACCH was helping those affected by the raid with food and money. One issue is husband and wife workers who may be illegal but have legal children.

Significance: How to balance a life transnationally when one or many members of a family are deported? How does one manage belongings, houses, cars etc in these cases? How do community groups deal with these cases? How do they deal with these workers who have legal children?

GN-8

Groups organize to offer help to detained poultry workers
The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: E. Richard Walton

Date: Oct 12, 2008

Start Page: n/a

Section: NEWS

Summary: ACCH is trying to provide a safety net for the families of the workers affected in the Columbia Farms poultry processing plant raid. The raid came in early October of 2008 after a 10 month investigation with 400 immigration agents. Amy E. Shelley with Allen C. Ladd PC is helping and other lawyers that may help are from the American Immigration Lawyers Association, ACLU, and South Carolina Legal Services (pro bono or “low” bono). Catholic Charities and St. Francis Episcopal are also helping workers families.

Significance: Shows legal aid is definitely something important for transnationals but this aid is also expensive. There is some unity in the Hispanic community (but is this only in times of crisis?). Church groups are one of the strongest CD providers for the immigrant community.

GN-9

Child labor law reviewed after raid

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Eric Connor

Date: Oct 10, 2008

Start Page: 1A, 3A

Section: NEWS

Summary: After a raid of Columbia Farms, six of those detained were juveniles. 825 copies of I-9 Forms used to verify immigration status were taken. 94 percent of these forms were falsified.

Significance: While not directly related to transnational living, documentation is certainly a concern for immigrants.

GN-10

Hallmark Square shopping center plans to expand

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Angelia Davis

Date: Oct 8, 2008

Start Page: B1

Section: BUSINESS

Summary: A 12,000 sq. ft. two story section is being added to Hallmark Square (White Horse Rd. in Berea). Hallmark Square has a variety of businesses that cater to the Spanish speaking population. Leases in Hallmark Square include a Hispanic market, pizzeria, and beauty supply store. 13.4 percent of Berea's population was Hispanic in 2000. Between 2000 and 2007 Berea grew while much of the county lost population.

Significance: Berea appears to be at the center of Hispanic growth in Greenville County. Hallmark square is the center of this with many of the transnational links; food, remittances, phone cards, packages, culture etc. Just how significant is this shopping center as a transnational center? *How do CD workers utilize Hallmark Square?*

GN-11

Latinos face barriers, leaders say

The Greenville Journal- Greenville, SC

Author: April M. Silvaggio

Date: August, 2008

Start Page:

Section: Community

Summary: Greenville Forward hosted a Momentum discussion with 25 civic leaders about problems of inclusion with the Hispanic community in Greenville. Since 1990, Greenville's Latino population has exploded. According to Adela Mendoza a major challenge for Latinos is maintaining values, "from their own culture and heritage". There is resentment among locals who see Hispanics using "free" services and then sending money home. Christian leaders are

being called upon to help bridge the gap between the Hispanic community and the local community. A task force is the next step says Russell Stall of Greenville Forward.

Significance: This article hits on a number of transnational issues from maintaining values and cultures from the country of origin; to sending remittances to not understanding education and health care in the US. While the Greenville Journal is not always known for its quality reporting this article hits on some underlying tensions in the Upstate and also on the misunderstandings on all sides of the discussions. This article also hits on the need for the community to get together on many levels to erase this misunderstanding.

GN-12

*****Schools to reach out to Hispanic parents

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Lorando D. Lockhart

Date: Jul 14, 2008

Start Page: A.2

Section: A Section

Summary: There are often misunderstandings because of language and culture between Hispanic parents, teachers, and administrators. Seven Greenville County Schools are offering English for Parents Program- teach to read in English and Spanish. Mexico has free public education but books and uniforms are expensive. Leaders are searching for common vocabulary among parents and educators.

Significance: *Cultural differences carried from the country of origin* are affecting the way Hispanic (Mexican) parents deal with the school system in the US. Hispanic parents often think kids can miss school for days at a time and don't realize that if their child can't pay certain fees, they can still go to school.

GN-13

State has fastest-growing Hispanic population in U.S.

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Anna Simon

Date: May 2, 2008

Start Page: A.1

Section: Front

Summary: SC leads the nation in 2007 in percentage increase of its Hispanic population. This increases demand for bilingual services from the classroom to the ER. 21 teachers from Spain are teaching in 11 SC school districts. Greenville County Schools', "English for Speakers of Other Languages" has grown from less than 500 students 10 years ago to more than 5,000 students today. Greenville Hospital System is also seeking bilingual employees.

Significance: Article states how this adds richness and culture but can breed fear and intolerance as well. There is much discussion of bi-lingual employees and the need for Spanish services but nothing about cultural adjustment or dealing with transnational issues

GN-14

Cinco de Mayo celebrates spirit of Mexican people

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Cheryl P Allen

Date: May 2, 2008

Start Page: D.1

Section: Family

Summary: Cinco de Mayo celebration at the Civic Center in Berea. Adela Mendoza discusses her formal celebrations in Mexico when she lived in Veracruz and discusses how American parties are more fun and festive. Cinco de Mayo emphasizes community festivities, not something at home. Cinco de Mayo is bigger in the US than in Mexico.

Significance: Celebrations in the US are a way for immigrants to tie back with their Mexican culture and be proud of it and it is also easier to share with people in the US as they already kind of celebrate it. This also acts as a way for the Hispanic community to come together.

GN-15

Vizcaya to play up community

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Angelia Davis

Date: Apr 19, 2008

Start Page: B.1

Section: BUSINESS

Summary: New Vizcaya development to include shops and ball fields embracing all cultures. Development is 100 acres behind Wal-Mart on White Horse Rd. in Greenville and it contains indoor soccer field. Six years ago this was very focused on Berea's Hispanic population. The indoor soccer fields are an important part for this Hispanic population.

Significance: The Hispanic population is important as a force in the development market and they are marketing to them with indoor soccer fields. This is somewhat transnational as soccer is a connection with the country of origin.

GN-16

Police willing to pay for bilingual skills

The Greenville News - Greenville, S.C.

Author: Nan Lundeen

Date: Feb 4, 2008

Start Page: A.2

Section: A Section

Summary: Only 4 of 179 police officers in Greenville speak Spanish fluently and 12 of 390 sworn deputies in the County Sheriff's office are bi-lingual. 3 Spanish speaking Hispanic officers and 4 non-Hispanic Spanish speakers work in the 55 officer Greer office. This is becoming an issue when police need to communicate during life and death situations. Greer is offering for its officers to take classes at Greenville Tech. Also, if language is used incorrectly it can cause resentment.

Significance: Obviously it is difficult to build community when those sworn to serve and protect cannot communicate with a large percentage of the population. Also, immigrants already

have a distrust for police because of notions from the country of origin. Language confusion can intensify this distrust.

Interviews relating to Greenville, South Carolina

GI-1

What: Interview with Erin Smith

Who: International Center of the Upstate

When: Interview on February 18th, 2010

Where: Greenville, SC (City Hall- ICU office)

Why: To gain understanding of ICU practices and how they may relate to my research

Summary:

Background

- Spanish and international studies major, Masters in Spanish
- Grew up with international students as her mother worked at a museum home at the local university
- Radio DJ at a Spanish language station in college
- Credits her family with her passion for all things international
- *This job simply seems to be a logical next step for her given her background and long running involvement with international peoples and cultures*

ICU Mission and Vision

- “Promote culture, diversity and understanding”
- Promote the Upstate as an international hub
- Link the international community with the local community***

Staff and Leadership

- Only two paid staff, mostly interns and volunteers
- Board comes from all sectors of society (GHS diversity worker, business, etc.); most board members have a personal or professional interest in international issues

Programs

- Membership is \$40 dollars a year
 - Membership gains one entrance to most events and language clubs
- Relocation assistance (Costs money)
 - Assist with banks, SS #, driver’s licenses
 - Basic skills: find grocery stores, library, etc.
 - Seminars about credit cards (ideas of credit very different in other countries)
 - Filing taxes, immigration law etc.
 - Currently Michelin is the only corporation that has every international employee go to ICU for relocation assistance
- Language classes teach a variety of languages; intensive English included (costs money)
 - Language clubs are an important way for people to practice their English and are included
- *Programs cost money and are rather limited; they seem as though they are generally mostly accessible to better educated and wealthier immigrants*

International Community

- At current, many Michelin employees are from Mexico, locations seem to change from year to year, also currently many Asians in Greenville
- Not much of a sense of community before internationals join ICU - this is a major benefit of the ICU
 - Women's club forms a strong community for the spouses of international businessmen
- Internationals do maintain relationships with home country, she is uncertain as to what to degree
- Thinks it's difficult maintaining loyalty between two places, you do kind of exist in both and outside of both places
 - She thinks the Upstate definitely gains the loyalty of internationals/immigrants as opposed to certain other locales
- ICU is "interfacing" with a lot of local international leaders; they may provide leadership to other sectors of international community
- ICU does encourage civic involvement among its members though most aren't involved prior to the ICU
 - ICU can help internationals/immigrants get their feet wet with civic involvement

Local Community and the ICU

- A very important part of the ICU is giving the local community a way to experience other cultures
- ICU is liaison between the international community and local community
- ICU has an official relationship with Michelin and by the nature of her job, she interacts frequently with other nonprofits on an informal basis
 - This network helps to provide a variety of services to the international community
 - ICU also has a number of corporate memberships that help fund the ICU and get discounted services in return
- There is not much of connection with local government but the ICU is working with City/County on Census efforts
 - Many countries have government subsidized versions of the ICU, internationals often complain that they have to pay a fee for these type of services in the Upstate
- *Seems one of the most important aspects of the ICU is that it helps make the local community aware of the various cultures residing within it*

Significance/Conclusion: Not a lot of explicitly transnational behaviors discussed. Subject's background seems important in bringing her into contact with the immigrant community. In general, the ICU seems more focused on serving international business people and the higher socio-economic stratus of the immigrant community as their services cost money and they have links with local businesses. That being said, the ICU could provide a good place for the more educated and wealthier sectors of the international community to hone their leadership skills to lead the rest of the immigrant community. Also, as has been discussed, the ICU provides a

valuable service in that they can act as a voice for the international community within the already established local community. Also, maybe most importantly, the ICU can help bring greater understanding of international cultures and diversity to the local community.

Bias and other Issues: No strong bias except that ICU's services lean towards the business community and their services are for all international residents in the Upstate. As the subject is not an immigrant, an international, or originally from the Upstate, she may bring a degree of objectivity to her comments. In general, she does not seem to have a particular agenda except to foster cultural understanding and promote the Upstate as an international center.

GI-2

What: Interview with Martha Jones

Who: Counselor/Case Manager Safe Harbor

When: Interview on March 10th 2010

Where: Greenville, SC (YWCA multi-purpose room)

Why: To gain an understanding of how a counselor at Safe Harbor alters their services to serve and immigrant and Hispanic population and to see how the organization as a whole might alter their operations to serve an immigrant and Hispanic population.

Summary:

Background

- Subject is herself an immigrant from Argentina
- Has always been active with the immigrant community ever since she moved to the US
 - Used to interpret for a friend's father who was a restaurant owner
 - Has volunteered in a number of capacities in the Hispanic community
- Educational background in sociology and international relations
 - Master's thesis on remittance behavior of Mexicans in the Upstate
- Found job at Safe Harbor through a connection with AHAM
- *Subject is an immigrant herself and has taken an active role with the immigrant population from volunteering to researching it academically*

Safe Harbor Mission and Vision

- Exists to serve victims of domestic violence through providing shelter, legal advocacy, counseling and outreach
- Shelters in Greenville and Anderson and services in Oconee and Pickens as well
- No requirements for services except that client be a victim of domestic violence
 - Citizenship and legal status is not an issue

Staff and Leadership

- Of twenty five staff members five are minorities,
 - Staff very diverse in terms of age but educations are very similar
- No information on board

Programs

Shelter

- Safe Harbor provides physical shelter, referral services and counseling for victims of domestic abuse
- Many Hispanic women are not yet ready to leave their homes because of strong family ties
- As a case manager the subject tries to help clients achieve goals but must consider that client may not be documented
- Between phone and shelter about 5-10 percent of those served are Hispanic

- Domestic violence is an issue in the Hispanic community but lack of knowledge of programs that help, fear of not having documentation and a male dominated Hispanic society prevent people from coming in for services
- Bi-lingual services provided at the shelter
- One particular client would not leave her home because her mother in the home country depended on the remittances she was sending

Community Counseling

- Provides counseling via the phone for those who do not want or need the services of the shelter
- Safe Harbor is trying to open a bi-lingual section of the community counseling program

Legal Advocacy

- Provides order of protection and other services for victims of domestic abuse

Megan Project/Outreach

- Outreach for the prevention of domestic violence
- Subject also does her own outreach attending various events like “Community Outreach Festival” and being a part of different organizations
- *Overall there is definitely an effect on how services are provided to immigrants from how referrals are done to situations where transnational activities directly affect the provision of services. At current, Safe Harbor definitely makes provisions for the Hispanic/immigrant community but until they have this included in the community counseling program it will be difficult to really serve them as they are hesitant to leave their physical homes.*

Hispanic Community

- Clients are not very civically involved because of education, fear of their documentation status, and general isolation of those that are domestically abused
 - Civic involvement is encouraged as part of services provided to clients as it provides a positive environment for these clients
- Hispanic community is very family centered
- Hispanic community does have lack of knowledge of programs and has fears over their documentation status

Networking

- Sees networking as very important, “Crucial” to Safe Harbor and the agencies they work with
- Safe Harbor has a mix of formal and informal relationships which are very important as referrals (jobs, housing, legal services, etc.) are part of their service package
- Safe Harbor designates one day to educate various organizations on domestic violence and to network with these organizations

- Why is networking important - "...it's important why? Because usually, one agency cannot provide, cannot serve all the needs."
- *Networking appears to be very important for a client base that has very diverse needs. The better the network the more effective the subject can be. As discussed, there are many special issues for Hispanic clients so an even more refined network is necessary to serve them.*

Significance/Conclusion: Safe Harbor is a very specific agency that provides services to a very specific demographic. They do make special alterations and some very directly transnational alterations for their Hispanic clients. While they do serve the Hispanic community they would like to continually network with this community and its service providers and be able to serve this community better because while many Hispanic may not use Safe Harbor, this does not mean domestic violence is not an issue in that community.

Bias and other Issues: Subject is herself an immigrant so while her comments lend experience they can also provide some bias in that aspect. Also, subject has only been with the agency for 3 months so her experience there is limited and her comments have to be taken as such.

Additionally, in an unrelated coincidence the subject has done research which directly relates to transnational issues in a Master's Thesis study of Mexican remittance behavior in the Upstate.

GI-3

What: Interview with Jack Monroe

Who: Greenville Forward

When: Interview on March 2nd, 2010

Where: Greenville, SC (Greenville Forward's office)

Why: To gain an understanding of Greenville Forward relations with the Hispanic community in Greenville. In particular this interview aims to see the Hispanic community through a larger lens and to see how various nonprofits and different agencies work together to serve this community.

Summary:

Personal Background

- Subject was initially involved with the *Vision 2025* process on some different task forces
- Subject involved with PULSE and met Executive Director Russell Stall through mutual contacts
- Subject was there when Greenville Forward came into being and even before

Greenville Forward Background and Programs

- Greenville Forward came out of *Vision 2025*
 - Greenville Forward is a nonprofit formed to carry out the visions and goals set forth in *Vision 2025*
 - GF is in place to constantly check the pulse of the community and to make sure change is occurring and the visions are moving forward
- Whereas previous visions had been about bricks and mortar and visible progress, *Vision 2025* is focused on much less tangible and more quality of life type issues for Greenville County
- *Vision 2025* had a strong focus around diversity and inclusion
 - One of the first task forces formed was a Latino/Hispanic task force because it was realized that this was the fastest growing population Greenville County
- Everything done at GF is tested against, “is this something that involves the future of Greenville, is this something that moves Greenville Forward”
 - If negatives are highlighted how can a positive light be shed on them?
- GF's board is extremely diverse from age, to race, socio-economic class, on down the line – GF's board is inclusive
- GF is at the point where they are going to be providing consistent programs and tangible offerings
- Momentum series is a way to bring people from various sectors of the community together and to get conversations started
 - Hopefully these conversations continue after the initial meeting
 - It is also hoped that these various discussions start to hit on some touchy and sensitive issues that often don't get talked about – Momentum could be a good place to discuss immigration
 - How do these conversations continue on to action?

- *Programs do not necessarily serve the immigrant/Hispanic community but they do aim to raise discussion about the Hispanic community and what issues they have and they help different members of the Hispanic community be heard in the larger community*

International Vision

- This was one of the first task forces that was reenergized with the creation of Greenville Forward
- Greenville forward wants to build an International Center
 - Physical structure where you can go and take classes, learn about other cultures, etc.
 - There will be a museum component and it will showcase international business but it will be much more than business
- Greenville Forward wants to explore the international diversity in the community outside of business
- It is key to get different parts of the international community to talk about what they are doing and not necessarily meld but to at least share best practices and schedules and information
- Educate the general population on Greenville's international aspects (outside of business)
- *Form a salad bowl and not a melting pot in Greenville and maintain the uniqueness of different cultures but have them all work towards something great*

Inclusion Vision

- "...we also realized that there was a huge barrier between, between leadership of Greenville and the leadership in those [Hispanic/Latino] specific communities" (Largely from trust)
- Not just making sure diversity is there but making sure everyone at the table has a voice
- Trust is one important barrier to inclusion but so are perceived barriers like culture, religion, ethnicity, language and also the history of the Upstate
- GF/ACCH are working on a Latino's User guide in Spanish and English with information about going to the DMV and working with Duke Power, etc.
- GF does series like Momentum and Unnatural Causes which bring the larger community together to talk about a variety of issues related to the Hispanic population
- *Overall GF wants to break down barriers and not totally mix all communities so each neighborhood is totally heterogeneous but so that everyone has an equal voice at the table*

The Hispanic Community

- This Hispanic community is the fastest growing segment in Greenville
- ACCH came into being in tandem with Greenville Forward; they have gotten to grow together
- Churches are where leadership from the Hispanic community comes from or where it starts at least

- This is common for all communities in Greenville and in the Upstate
- Leaders are also coming from businesses and business owners - sometimes these leaders do not know they are leaders
 - These leaders are starting to become more confident and gain a sense of place
- In the past there have been leaders that were Hispanic but not Hispanic leaders
- ACCH is coming to the forefront in the Hispanic community, especially in regards to civic engagement
 - It is much more than a place to share stories
 - ACCH is a way to share resources and to connect with other organizations both inside and outside of the Hispanic community
 - ACCH disseminates information across communities in a clean, clear and positive way
- Believes that the unity of the Hispanic Community is pretty strong
- There is some divisiveness in the Hispanic community but this not person to person, more on a group to group level (maybe among nationalities?)

The Hispanic Community within the Greater Greenville Community

- In general, different community groups and organizations see the quickly growing Hispanic community as a positive thing
 - These organizations (arts, economic development, nonprofit, etc.) see this group as an opportunity; whether it be through arts (Sado at Warehouse theatre) or something else
 - Obviously some see it as negative thing but these groups or individuals are a minority
- There is a huge issue of **trust** between the Hispanic community and the greater Greenville community whether it be government, media or something else
 - The idea is to either work long and hard for this trust (any misstep sets you back) or to identify leaders in these communities and help them serve as the conduit
 - Trust is also difficult as members of this community are not from here and even if they are citizens, they are worried about the laws and just want to keep quiet
 - Trust can improve but it will always be an issue
- GF and ACCH help serve as conduits between the Hispanic Community and local government
- BK does not believe local government has done enough to reach out to the Hispanic community
 - Local government has looked very much the same in Greenville for a long time
- Agrees that their report says that Greenville should target the Hispanic community as it is very concentrated but agrees that it is not being targeted effectively

- Improving trust and inclusion for the Hispanic community can bring a better quality of life for the community as a whole
- *Generally, the Greater Greenville Community sees the growth in the Hispanic community as a positive thing but issues of trust still need to be conquered and much work needs to be done*

Significance/Conclusion: Greenville Forward does not provide direct services to immigrants or transnationals but they are working to improve Greenville County as a whole and some of their major issues are diversity, inclusion and an international vision. That being said, they have looked at the rapidly growing Hispanic population since their beginnings and are seeking ways to involve and include it by identifying its leaders and helping them connect with the community at large. That being said, they do not want the Hispanic community (or any community) to blend away but rather to keep their uniqueness and still have access to the same quality of life as everyone else. Greenville Forward works with other nonprofits and government to include the Hispanic community and to push discussions both inside and outside of the Hispanic community about issues they have and where they want to be in the future. GF does not seem to be particularly slanted or biased and is very non-political. They have very ambitious goals and many of these goals do not have tangible measures. However, if this organization does have buy-in and continues on its current path, it could figure to be very important to the future of the Hispanic community within the Greater Greenville community.

Bias and other issues: While the subject works with the immigrant community he is not an immigrant himself so in that sense he provides a more objective view but he also admittedly does not understand some of the nuances of working with the Hispanic and Latino community. Additionally, the visions and goals set forward by Greenville Forward are all excellent and based off of lots of community input but as always, one has to be aware that not everyone in Greenville will champion these visions as their own.

GI-4

What: Interview with Jennifer Williams and Tina Martin

Who: Alliance for the Collaboration of the Hispanic Community (ACCH)

When: Interview on March 25th, 2010

Where: Greenville, SC (Berea HS)

Why: To gain an understanding of how ACCH programs and services affect and relate to the immigrant and Hispanic community in Greenville County, SC

Summary:

Background

- JW had previously worked for Goodwill and started attending ACCH under that capacity as a way to network
 - Is a Mexican immigrant herself
 - Started attending every meeting then started taking notes and took an administrative/leadership role at ACCH
 - Worked briefly as St. Francis' Hispanic Outreach Coordinator
- TM is an immigration lawyer who joined ACCH about one year before the raid for networking purposes
- ACCH was formed by a Lutheran minister about 5 years ago as a way for those serving the Hispanic community in Greenville to network with one and other
 - Adela switched to being in charge of ACCH in about 2007-2008
 - The ICE raid in 2008 solidified the need for ACCH to become a nonprofit, have bylaws, a board, etc.

Staff and Leadership

- ACCH has no paid staff members and is run entirely on a volunteer basis
- ACCH does have a 13 member board made up mostly of those from the Hispanic community but also some from outside the Hispanic community

Mission/Goals and Programs

- Common interest among ACCH members of serving the Hispanic community
- Does not provide direct services, exists for networking and referrals
- ACCH is a bridge
 - Stop gap for services to Hispanics
 - Bridge to the community at large
- Provides a directory of service providers that are not just phone numbers but phone numbers of agencies that are interested in working with the Hispanic community
 - Before ACCH there was no comprehensive guide of this kind
- ACCH serves as the Latino task force for Greenville Forward
- There is a need for ACCH to BALANCE services so that they can serve all parts of the Hispanic community
 - It is difficult to figure out what immigrants want, there need to be more focus groups, research, etc.

Hispanics in Greenville

- #1 issue is that Hispanics need a safe place to go for help

- This place needs to be staffed by those who are culturally and linguistically competent
- Not all Hispanics have the same issues, cultural values, language, literacy, education, etc.
 - Guatemalans in Greenville almost all come from one or two villages in Guatemala, do not speak English or Spanish and have markedly different cultural values
- To serve people in South Carolina everything depends on relationships
- New Hispanic immigrants do not trust police or local officials as a result of:
 - Being undocumented
 - Extremely corrupt officials in their countries of origin
 - New immigrants are totally immobilized with fear which eventually dissipates but it is a cycle between wanting to staying and returning to their country of origin
- Deportation causes transnationalism to a degree
- Often times very tiny layers in immigrant culture cause a need for the adjustment for services

On the 2008 Raid

- October 7th 2008, ICE raided Columbia Farms poultry processing plant
 - Most of those detained in the raid were Guatemalans from 1 or 2 rural villages
 - Did not speak English or Spanish
- Mexican and Guatemalan consulates came to Greenville directly after the raid
 - AM thinks these consulates need to do more
- Raid left many families without food, clothing and some primary care givers
- Raid helped Catholic and Presbyterian churches unite
- After the raid Catholic Charities managed \$30-40 k in donations
- Raid saw a unification in the Hispanic community (or at least the Hispanic professional community)
 - Raid was empowering for Hispanic professionals
 - Raid helped Hispanic professionals realize that their cultural and linguistic skills were very important especially in relation with English speaking professionals
 - English speaking members of ACCH gained a lot of respect for the Spanish speaking members
 - Also, respect among Spanish speakers for the English speakers who really want to help even if they are linguistically and culturally less adept
- After the raid ACCH did not know what to do
 - Eventually held an informational meeting for families
 - Formed committees (legal, counseling, education, food, etc.) to help the families of those that were deported
 - Chose 1 contact to talk with the media
 - Had a series of community meetings

Significance/Conclusion: In general, ACCH is an agency that is dedicated to networking so that agencies can fill in the gaps in services to the Hispanic community. ACCH is possibly the pre-eminent agency in Greenville serving the Hispanic community. ACCH has been in existence since about 2005 but really solidified and started its process to become a nonprofit after the 2008 raid of the Columbia Farms poultry plant. ACCH is a group of linguistically and culturally competent people but even then, there are many layers and differences among groups in the

Hispanic community that even “insiders” need to be constantly aware of when serving this community.

Possible bias and other issues: Both of those interviewed seemed to be providing information to the best of their knowledge and seemed to be consciously trying to account for the fact that they could give opinions but much of what they said should not be taken as fact. These subjects were definitely two of the subjects with the strongest stake in the Hispanic community and they also appear to be very strong advocates for this community.

GI-5

What: Interview with Will Jackson

Who: Greenville County Human Relations Commission

When: Interview on February 18th, 2010

Where: Greenville, SC (County Square- Greenville County Human Relations Commission Office)

Why: To gain understanding of the Human Relations Commission and their work with immigrant and Hispanic community and how it may relate to my work.

Summary:

Background

- Has worked with Human Relations Commission for past 5-6 years
- City and County hired him because of a lack of diverse people to serve a diverse population
- Hispanic and immigrant and has kept a good pulse on the evolution of the Hispanic community in Greenville
- Worked with Catholic Charities in Fair Housing Law
- Catholic Charities and Human Relations share a goal of trying, “to close the gap of misconceptions and misunderstanding that have existed for some years and continue to exist today with the different populations that we have in our community”
- *He is an immigrant himself and still maintains ties with his family in Chile. His work in community development and fair housing has lead him to his current role with the Greenville County Human Relations Commission*

Programs

- Key Program is focused on developing homeownership
 - Serves anyone but lower income brackets receive most assistance
 - Only limitations to program are through income levels as far as receiving monetary assistance
- Programs are connected with City of Greenville and GCRA
- Major push of the Human Relations Commission is financial education
 - This is a real shortcoming of society, lack of financial education among many sectors of society
 - One can't be a responsible citizen without a good grip on their finances
- Programs focus on lower to middle income sectors of society but strong emphasis on the Hispanic sector of society
- He and other staff members work as team to do bi-lingual counseling
- *Programs do not serve Hispanics or immigrants in particular but they are an important area of focus. Programs have become bilingual and do make accordance for varying cultures. Very clear though that the idea is not to alter programs for Hispanics or immigrant but to help these people understand how to participate in these programs and work peacefully and successfully in our society.*

Hispanic/Immigrant Community in Greenville

- Programs do not focus solely on Hispanics or immigrants but it is an area of emphasis
- Greenville has large Mexican population, likely the largest of the Hispanic populations
- Colombian and Central American follow the Mexican population in size
- In total there is a “mixed-bag” Hispanic population in Greenville
 - This mix requires different views and approaches in dealing with them; they have immigrated with different backgrounds, educations, etc.
- In counseling and interacting with Hispanics and people from various groups the most important thing he has learned is, “...to simply make them aware coming in that we are not all the same and that we are different, that we say things different and may look different”
- Remittances are not discussed in financial counseling sessions, focus is on local banking institutions
- Communities of different Hispanics together, Mexican, Colombian, etc., you will find this anywhere with any number of groups
- Most immigrants continue to have a strong bond with their home country
 - 1st generation is the strongest, then 2nd and diluted from there
 - These ties vary by the individual, some are more in tune with home countries than other
- Thinks loyalty should be to wherever you work and live but you do not have to totally cut ties with wherever you came from
 - He thinks loyalty is stronger among those who are documented and who have gone through the legal channels as they gain appreciation for what it means to be a US.. citizen through this process
 - There are certainly large portions of the immigrant population that do not build a strong loyalty to the U.S.; he believes this to be the undocumented portion
- Promotes civic involvement every day among those he serves
 - It is a “key component” of our society
 - This civic involvement is not the same in other countries and he believes that is why our country is so great and so generous
- *Definitely has a solid grasp on the Hispanic/Immigrant community in Greenville. This community does appear to be transnational but seems to vary by the individual. There is definitely a break down in this community by national ties and at times regions within a given nation.*

Networking

- Greenville County Human Relations has great connectivity with a number of agencies at a number of levels
 - City, County, Legal, Education, Federal, State, etc.

- These connections are conserved and brought forth to those they serve
- “Keeping ourselves in the hole is not the way” – must maintain and expand the existing network

Significance/Conclusion: He did hit directly on a number of transnational issues. He does not seem to make specific alterations to service provision based on transnational ties of those he serves but does try to get those he serves to understand that some of these varying backgrounds cause differences but these are only minor. He is very up front that while the Hispanic community is being served it is only part of the community he serves. Education (in this case financial) seems to be a key to helping the Hispanic (and other) community. Civic involvement and connections among organizations seems to be the keys to the betterment of the Hispanic and other communities.

Bias and other issues: As an immigrant himself the subject does have “insider” status. Also, the subject has a number of strong opinions on immigration issues though he was very open about what was totally an opinion and when he was making conjectures without specific data to back it up. Bias aside, the subject has been in Greenville for a long time and seen the immigrant and Hispanic population really evolve and change has been part of that evolution giving a point of view and expertise that is almost unparalleled. The subject is heavily involved in the Hispanic community far beyond his primary profession. This gives him a number of different lenses with which to view the Hispanic and immigrant community in Greenville.

GI-6

What: Interview with Danielle Brown

Who: Greenville County Redevelopment Authority

When: Interview on March 9th, 2010

Where: Greenville, SC (County Square- GCRA office)

Why: To gain understanding of how GCRA's programs and services affect and relate to the immigrant and Hispanic community in Greenville County, SC.

Summary:

Background

- Subject worked previously as a planner in New Jersey
- Has been with the GCRA for five years

GCRA Mission and Vision

- Mission stems from the dispersal of HOME and CDBG funds and as directed by HUD to benefit low and moderate income families via housing construction and community development activities

Staff and Leadership

- Very diverse staff from planners to engineers to contractors
 - This type of staff is necessary because GCRA does a wide variety of projects
- Very diverse board, members from all sectors of society

Programs

- GCRA's main sources of funding are HOME funds and CDBG funds from the federal government
 - Generally, GCRA services apply to anyone within the low to moderate income category who is a U.S. citizen or legal resident
 - A select few programs that GCRA funds do not have citizenship qualifications (for example anyone who walks into the Greenville free clinics can be served)
 - GCRA does not target or provide services specifically based on race or ethnicity
- CDBG funds community service programs throughout the county in certain communities and unincorporated areas
 - These funds can go to local governments, parks and recreation divisions, nonprofits, etc.; these are called Public Service programs
 - These programs can provide funding to food banks, health care, and a number of other services
 - Example: GCRA supports the Center for Community Services (CSC) which provides education, health care referrals and a number of other services to people across Greenville County – CSC serves a large number of Hispanic clients

- While CSC serves clients across the county it is in Simpsonville so it is conceivable that many clients do not realistically have the transportation available to use their services
- CDBG and HOME funds usually do not exclusively fund one program and often multiple funding sources are needed to complete projects and fund initiatives
 - For example: Currently GCRA is working with SCDOT, the EPA, DHEC, the county transportation committee, and a number of other partners on its projects
 - GCRA makes certain that it distributes funds equitably throughout the county
- While GCRA does not specifically target based on race or ethnicity they do provide advertising in Spanish in flyers and on the radio. Subject was very explicit that the income was really the only factor designating the target population of programs
- Public Service programs are the area through which GCRA indirectly serves the Hispanic community as the nonprofits (like CSC) and municipalities they fund then serve the Hispanic community
- GCRA checks the service records of those they fund to check and see that they are truly serving a cross section of society (race, class, gender, etc.)

Small Business/Revolving Loan Program

- With special CDBG funds from the stimulus GCRA is operating a small business program and revolving loan program
 - Program is aimed at promoting small businesses and maintaining and creating employment
- Last fall GCRA did a number of training sessions and 2 businesses have completed this class
- Subject mentioned twice that she hopes to contact the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in regards to this program in an effort to bring this service to the Hispanic Community

Consolidated Plan

- Currently in the process of writing a Consolidated Plan for the next five years
- Have sent newsletters out to all the neighborhoods
 - No specific efforts have been made to target the Hispanic population in regards to public input for the Consolidated Plan

Networking and Relationships

- GCRA's main funding is from HUD so they are always responsible to them for CDBG and HOME funds
 - Programs generally set-up to reflect the goals of HUD
- GCRA networks with and funds a variety of nonprofits and governments who provide services and do a variety of projects
- GCRA works collaboratively with Greenville County Human Relations especially in relation to the Hispanic community and relies on Human Relations to do bi-lingual activities for them

- *GCRA depends heavily on a variety of networks. They have a large amount of money and their network's role is to help disburse these funds across the county and serve as many different kinds of low and moderated income people as possible*

Significance/Conclusion: GCRA as directed by HUD, their major source of funding, does not target a specific race or ethnicity rather only those of low or moderate income. GCRA uses an extended network to serve its clients and it is through various nonprofits and local governments that GCRA has the ability to serve the Hispanic and immigrant population. GCRA is making some efforts to advertise in Spanish and within the Hispanic community however it seems problematic that they did not make any specific effort within their Consolidated Planning process to target the Hispanic and immigrant community.

Bias and Other Issues: Since it is not GCRA's directive to serve one community or another it may seem that GCRA does not serve the Hispanic community. However, it should be noted that while GCRA has a responsibility to serve a variety of different communities it is through their partner agencies that the Hispanic and immigrant community is served.

GI-7

What: Interview with Jean Thomas

Who: Greenville Technical College ESL Program

When: Interview on February 19th, 2010

Where: Greenville, SC (Greenville Technical College)

Why: To gain an understanding of Greenville Tech's ESL program and other related services they provide to the Hispanic and immigrant community and how this may relate to my research

Summary:

Background

- Is an immigrant herself,
- Her parents never really learned English; she watched them struggle with night school and working two jobs
- She attributes part of her interest in ESL to her parents' struggles
- Got a degree in English then a masters in ESL
- Came to Greenville from New Jersey- this was a shock
 - 15 years ago there was the black community and the white community in Greenville
 - No Hispanic culture to speak of, no connection with her Hispanic culture
 - Not much of a structured ESL system
- Started in ESL as a volunteer with Greenville Literacy
- By the time she left Greenville literacy (in 3 years) Hispanic students outnumbered all others
- *Her own immigrant experience and her parents' struggle with the English language seems to have helped to spur her into the ESL field. She also seems to love ESL students and really cares about teaching*

Programs

- Greenville Tech is part of the ESL Consortium with Greenville Literacy and Lifelong Learning
 - This consortium aims to prevent duplication of services
 - Serves beginner level to advanced
- Greenville Tech. has ten courses and about 200 seats in those classes
 - Greenville Tech. serves intermediate to high level students
- Classes taught exclusively in English
- Classes cost money and only documented persons may enroll
- *Classes are directed toward advanced students and they cost money and require documentation, these things may be prohibitive to some immigrant and transnationals*

Hispanic/Immigrant Students

- ESL students have a real necessity to learn English right away
 - ESL students need to gain employment, get driver's license, teach kids etc.

- ESL students are more motivated /committed than other students
- ESL students are a needier population (services, basic needs, etc.)
- Most of her students are highly educated in their native country (doctors, nurses, etc.)
- Students are very connected with their home country
 - Maintain family ties
 - Many students go home for summer/Christmas enrollment tanks
 - Many send money to help their families
- Other differences
 - Students are extremely grateful
 - In Latin America teachers become part of the family, this becomes the case with her and her students
- *ESL students appear to be different than average college students; they have a real necessity to learn English. Students do appear connected with their home country and certain adjustments or realizations are necessary to teach this population.*

Hispanic/Immigrant Community

- There is a Mexican community, a Colombian community, a Guatemalan community, not a real sense of Hispanic community
- AHAM is bringing together lots of Hispanics for the Hispanic festival
- Lots of misunderstanding/misconceptions about Hispanics and their differences among the local community
- Not a lot of civic involvement among students (many work multiple jobs)
- Students do have huge soccer clubs as brought over from their previous country
 - These clubs act as social networks
 - Not sure how they break down, likely by country (Mexico, Colombia, etc.)
- *There does not appear to be one unified Hispanic community although individual ones do appear to some degree, there is some growth in the Hispanic “community” though*

Networking

- In addition to a teacher, she is also somewhat of social worker for her students
 - Believes her networking capacity is invaluable in this respect
- She does not provide them with extra services but she has many connections to provide her students with services
 - These services can be real estate agent who speaks Spanish, lawyers, doctors, etc.
- Greenville Tech. has a memorandum of agreement with ACCH which she thinks is beneficial to both parties
- Believes that ACCH really came together after the raid (maybe not in interview but discussed)***
- *Networking appears to be a very important aspect of her work as a teacher and her informal role as a social worker. Also, formal networking with ACCH seems mutually beneficial to ACCH and Greenville Tech.*

Significance/Conclusion: The subject appears to have gotten into the ESL field because of past life experiences. Classes are for documented immigrants who appear to have previously high levels of education. Many of the students participate in transnational activities but the subject does not necessarily change her teaching style for this. However, the subject does say that there needs to be a realization of teaching to these different cultures.

Bias and other issues: The subject is an immigrant herself so while she has insider status she also carries some bias about how immigration affects community development efforts. The subject has also been in Greenville since before the rapid increase in the Hispanic population so has been able to witness this growth from the beginning to the present. The subject is heavily involved in the Hispanic community far beyond her primary profession. This gives her a number of different lenses with which to view the Hispanic and immigrant community in Greenville.

Academic articles and research relating to Greenville, South Carolina

GA-1

What: *Remittance Behavior among Mexican Immigrants in Northwestern South Carolina* – (A Master's thesis)

Who: Julieta Barcagioni for the Center for International Studies of Ohio University

When: June 2008

Where: Northwestern South Carolina and Ohio University

Why: To understand Mexican migrants' remittance behavior in Northwestern South Carolina based on the New Economic Labor Market theory

Summary:

Background Information

- South Carolina is part of the “new Latino south” – states that presented the highest rate of population growth in the country
- About 60 percent of Hispanics in SC are Mexican
- Most Mexicans in SC arrive directly from Mexico and therefore have less of a network which makes adaption more difficult
- Latino immigrants in SC send about \$2,600 per year, mostly from small stores (tiendas)- this places SC 11th in the country as far as per person remittance amount
- Between 40-70 percent of Mexicans in SC remit money home
 - Most of these Mexicans do not have bank accounts because they do not have the proper documents to obtain one

Study Results and Information

- 101 adults were surveyed and 12 were interviewed, interviews and surveys were conducted in Spanish and they were advised of any issues in Spanish
- Remitters (87 percent of everyone interviewed) have lived in the US for an average of about nine years, 80 percent have parents in Mexico, 25 percent have a spouse in Mexico, 99 percent call Mexico once a month, 46 percent once a week
- Length of stay in the US has an inverse relationship with propensity to remit
- Immediate relatives in country of origin positively affects likelihood of remitting
- Income has a marginal positive relationship with the propensity to remit
- The household is central in Mexican remitting behavior
 - Immediate relatives and the level of their need in the country of origin has a strong effect on remitting behavior
- Temporary migrants (target earners) come to US for a specific purpose, do not adapt, spend almost no money and then return home when they have made enough money; they keep in constant contact with their country of origin
- Settled migrants stay in the US, work here, open business, and become economically and socially integrated
 - However, settled migrants still maintain ties with the country of origin, send money and continue to make trips home

- All migrants in the study had strong sense of duty to their families in Mexico – “even after decades of settlement in the destination”
- 83 percent of interviewees use money transfer companies to send money
 - Attributed to Mexican immigrants’ “lack of knowledge and experience with banks and financial institutions, as well as their lack of proper documentation to open bank accounts in the United States”
 - Top three transfer companies are Pronto, Sigue, and Giromex

Significance of Study

- Remittances and the behavior associated with them react to real life risks and circumstances
- Financial illiteracy and lack of documentation leads to transmitting money without using standard banks
- Increasing remittances through official channels does not take into consideration certain characteristics of the Mexican population
 - Distrust and lack of knowledge in regards to banking and financial institutions
 - Low levels of financial literacy and education
 - Migrants in the US lack the proper documentation to open bank accounts
- Mexicans in the US feel isolated because of language abilities and shortness of stay, they also feel victim to frequent discrimination
- Migration and remittances are vital to the survival of migrants and their families

Significance/Conclusion: This article directly addresses one of the key transnational issues, remittances and remittance behavior. While the article does not address remittances and their affect on community development efforts it does characterize Mexican remitters in the Upstate of South Carolina. Some key issues among this population that would relate to community development are their low levels of education, lack of financial literacy, lack of proper documentation, and a certain degree of transience. While these things may be lacking, the articles shows that there is solid evidence of a very strong a real connection between Mexican migrants and in the Upstate and their families and friends in Mexico.

Reports and plans relating to Greenville, South Carolina

GR-1

What: Greenville County Comprehensive Plan: Imagine Greenville County, Tomorrow's Vision Today (Draft)

Who: Greenville County

When:

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: A comprehensive plan to guide growth and development in Greenville County, SC

Summary

- Pg. 21 discusses that since 2000, Hispanic population in Greenville County has increased 122 percent
- Mentions public meeting at Berea High School with 65 attendees- this is a heavily Hispanic area
- Mentions public meeting at Blue Ridge HS with 50 attendees- another heavily Hispanic area
- Nothing about community meetings or informational sessions in Spanish
- Citizen committee members did not seem to include any Hispanic names at first glance
- Priority investment area 3 (pg. 81) includes a heavily Hispanic area
- Partner agencies do not list any specifically Hispanic or immigrant focused agencies
- Demographics do include statistics on foreign born, language spoke at home, year entered the US and others relevant statistics- no discussion of any of this

Significance/Conclusion: It appears that the immigrant and Hispanic community has been generally left out of the Comprehensive Plan save a few brief mentions when discussing demographics. It is difficult to say that Hispanic/immigrant groups were left out of the process but solely from the documentation provided, it appears this could be the case. However, it should be noted that a comprehensive plan is not necessarily a place to address community development in the immigrant/Hispanic community.

GR-2

What: County of Greenville, Consolidated Plan Program 2005-2009

Who: Executive Director: Martin L. Livingston, Jr.

When: 2005-2010

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: Produced by Greenville County Redevelopment Authority to guide HUD funded activities for a five year period within Greenville County. Specifically, planning for the services and activities with those in Greenville County of low to moderate income.

Summary:

Public Participation

- Meetings took place in heavily Hispanic areas in Greenville County (Greer)
- *No mention of reaching out to specific communities or using 2nd languages in public participation*

Demographics

- 47 percent of Hispanics in Plan area don't have high school education
- 26 percent of Hispanics in Plan area (largest % in Greenville) live below the federal poverty level
- Hispanics are the largest increase in Plan area in the last decade - 410 percent!
- Hispanics are the least educated and poorest group in Plan area
- Discusses where minority concentrations occur in Plan area but not what type of concentrations these are
- States that Berea has a 48 percent minority concentration

Housing Needs

- Extensive discussion of different type of housing issues but no discussion of how these issues break down by race
- No discussion of overcrowding with Hispanic households

Housing Market Analysis

- Similar to housing needs.

Goals and Strategies:

- Doesn't say anything about different cultures, languages or immigrants
- Fair housing section doesn't mention bi-lingual services.

Networking

- Discusses networking with agencies that provide services to immigrants and Hispanics (Catholic Charities and Safer Harbor among others)

Significance/Conclusion: There is a discussion of the rapidly growing Hispanic community and its poverty levels and educational issues. Otherwise, there is little to no discussion of the Hispanic/immigrant community or of culturally diverse ways of dealing with their problems. Not necessarily a criticism as some of these things may be outside of GCRA's scope.

GR-3

What: Analysis of Impediments to Fair and Affordable Housing Choice

Who: Greenville County Human Relations Commission Sharon Smathers (Executive Director), Ken Pudjak (Commission Chair), Cyd Brown (Research Analyst), Samantha Stoney (Research Assistant), and Leanne Irwin (Research Assistant) and many partner agencies

When: 2005

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: To identify impediments to fair and affordable housing choice in Greenville County and suggest recommendations to combat those impediments

Summary:

Executive Summary

- Discuss rise in the Hispanic population in Greenville and need for cultural education, and diversity and language training- especially in the housing industry

Methodology

- Does not discuss cultural or language alterations in methodology which is especially important in survey and interview methodology
- Fair housing definitions emphasize that national origin is not to be a discriminating factor for housing

Fair Housing Agencies and Activities

- Agencies and organizations section does not mention any that specifically or exclusively deal with Hispanics/immigrants

Previous Impediments

- Language/culture not mentioned in previous impediments but many of the factors applied to other minorities and low income groups apply to immigrants

Community Profile

- In race/ethnicity section it is discussed that from 1990-2000 371% increase in Hispanic population and that it is by far the fastest growing ethnic group
- Maps show this population concentrated in West-Central (Berea) Greenville County
- 26.1 percent of Hispanics are below the poverty in GC
- Hispanics not included in ownership by race (maybe b/c Census doesn't tabulate)
- In state of SC Hispanic workforce is exploding but 70 percent are illiterate in native language- EDUCATION IS NEEDED
- 47 percent of Hispanic residents in GC have no high school diploma, there is a strong need for education and literacy programs

Neighborhood Surveys

- Homeownership among Hispanics in GC higher than African Americans but lower than whites
- More Hispanics live in homes than African Americans but less than whites
- Say it is important for local resources to expand to serve the Hispanic population in GC, 75 percent of agencies surveyed serve less than 10 Hispanics per month, 2 agencies reported serving more than 30 percent
- Over the last year 5 agencies reported 0-90 percent increase in service to Hispanics

Interviews of Relevant CD agencies in GC

- Language barriers with immigrants to the Upstate were recognized as a barrier to fair housing
- Issues when dealing with landlords and property management

HMDA Data

- Hispanic loan denials were primarily for credit or “other” reasons, “other” reasons seem to be on the rise
- Home repair loans had the highest denial levels for Hispanics
- Hispanics were denied at comparable rates to African Americans (usually a little lower) but whites were denied far less than both of these groups

2005 Impediments & Recommendations

- **Cultural Awareness and Diversity Training-** recommend cultural, diversity and language training to decrease discrimination- particularly with the housing industry listed as a priority area
- Poverty for Hispanics and blacks is very high, an issue with increase rent and land costs
- Cultural Barriers: again, Hispanic populations growing fast and these immigrants increasingly face discrimination
- Recommendations:
 - “Encourage other departments and agencies who do not offer bilingual services to consider this option for their clientele”
 - “Continue the use of cultural events and mass media to reach Hispanic communities”
 - “Provide diversity/cultural sensitivity training to landlords, property managers, mortgage brokers, and other members of the housing industry”

Significance/Conclusion: The Hispanic population with the African-American population in Greenville has more fair housing issues than other communities in Greenville. It is apparent that Greenville County Human Relations has recognized this issue and the growing population of Hispanics. Also, it appears that Greenville County Human Relations is making changes to accommodate how their department serves this population.

GR-4

What: *Greenville Forward Vision 2025* – A set of visions in 15 areas such as demographics, SWOT analysis and a number of other pieces

Who: Greenville Forward and a variety of different stakeholders across society in Greenville County

When: Visioning process began in 2003

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: To build off the success of *Greenville 2005: The Journey Forward* to continue to help Greenville grow and succeed and become a better community over the next 15-20 years.

Summary:

About:

- A set of visions in 15 different areas to help Greenville grow and continue to progress
 - These visions achieved through a number of brainstorming sessions, focus groups and other public meetings
 - "The visioning process was not intended to achieve consensus. The intent was to generate ideas and discussion"
 - Spawned from initial plan leading up to 1993 - 1993 plan did not mention anything about Hispanics, immigrants, or diversity

SWOT Analysis

- A weakness is distrust of the city within the county council as well as other smaller districts and providers
- An opportunity is to eliminate the "us versus them" mentality
- Another possible threat is racial instability

2025 Demographics

- Population will be more ethnically and racially diverse, especially with the growth of the Latino/Hispanic population
- There will be a global workforce

Report Card (progress so far)

- ICU is working hard to inform people about the international community and it is "vibrant"

Education Vision

- In students achieving their potential, eradicate gaps in performance based on race
- Students and teachers have access to multi-cultural experiences and foreign language instruction

Inclusion Vision

- It is an asset, the diversity of cultures and peoples and languages in the Upstate
- Minorities compete with each other and with the majority for employment and other opportunities
- Issues go beyond language and culture to "old guard" and "new guard" type issues
- "In 2025, Greenville County public and private sector leaders and residents welcome and integrate all its residents into a unified community whose diverse members and populations have full equality"

- Secondary schools teach at least 2 languages other than English
- There is a foreign language in all primary schools and preschools

International Visions

- “By 2025 Greenville has established an International Center noted for its exceptional architecture and which is home to various international cultural programs and exhibits and adjacent to a cluster of governmental and business related offices involved with international trade and investment. The International Center serves as a coordinating entity to promote international cultural programs in the area. Further, the Center works with the business community and Chambers of Commerce in activities to showcase the area’s business resources involved in international trade”

Economic Development

- One objective is to ensure that services are available to help displaced workers and recent immigrants find jobs
- Work to improve trust between city and county officials
- Share information, strategies, and be inclusive across agencies and levels of government
- Newcomers as assets – encourage them to participate in local community and economy
 - Connect to and strengthen networks for Greenville’s professional and entrepreneurial newcomers and international residents to tap into their expertise and diverse backgrounds.
 - Ensure that a broad range of services is in place to meet the needs of recent immigrants to adjust and become part of the local community and economy.
 - Develop a culture of embracing diversity.

Task List

- Uniquely diverse and international community
- Greet visitors as they disembark at GSP
- Greenville schools celebrate diversity week
- K-12 will have a diversity program
 - Set of Modules called “Living with Other Cultures”
- Secondary schools all have at least 2 foreign languages
- Foreign language program in all primary and preschools
- Host a Latino summit
 - Get Latino buy-in
- Author a “Latino Guide to Greenville”
 - “Blueprint” for how to get things done – DMV, power, etc.
- Greenville County establishes a settling-in center for new internationals
 - Is this not the ICU?
- International Center will have outreach programs beyond the city limits of Greenville

Managing and Respecting Diversity

- Diversity has existed for some time but is just now becoming addressed
 - Greenville is one of two cities in the state with language translation services
 - Greenville Literacy Council is nationally recognized for its ESL course
- Preserve and protect culture as unique but still help cooperative efforts that benefit the whole community

- Teacher certification requires diversity training, how to teach and respond to diverse students and staff
- Increase minority enrollment at Greenville Tech.
- Any group is free to form business and community groups
- Private business, community and public school educational opportunities available to non-English speakers
- Reducing high school drop out for minority students was important
- Broader education for Hispanics was relatively unimportant

Action Plans

- Broader education for all of those who speak English as a second language
- Education for all populations in the political process
- A leadership institute on diversity and cultural competence will be established

Government

- Housing patterns so diverse that minority districts are impossible to draw
- Consolidation and collaboration, integrate immigrants into the community and the middle class

Significance/Conclusion: This is an enormous plan and set of visions which certainly has a number of implications for the Hispanic/Immigrant/Transnational community. While there are some directly related transnational issues this plan is also important in the way it addresses bridging the gap between the Hispanic/immigrant community and broader communities. Some of these goals and objectives are excellent but they are also ambitious. This set of visions will only affect the Hispanic/immigrant community so far as policy makers and relevant citizens act upon them.

GR-5

What: Understanding Greenville: A Profile of a Changing Community. Race, Ethnicity and Origin and Internationalism

Who: Greenville Forward

When:

Where: Greater Greenville, SC

Why: Two reports relating to the minority and foreign born population in the Greater Greenville area explaining its relevance to Greenville now and in the future.

Summary:

Race, Ethnicity, and Origin

- Greenville is “whiter” than the state as a whole
- African American are currently the largest minority in Greenville
- Hispanics are by far the fastest growing minority in Greenville
 - The foreign born population is exploding in Greenville along with the Hispanic population
 - 25,000 people in Greenville speak a language other than English at home
 - Projections show that the Hispanic population in Greenville will have grown by 246% from 2001-2030
 - The Hispanic population can be effectively targeted as it is highly concentrated – *is it being effectively targeted though?*
 - 20 percent of the Hispanic population lives within a five mile radius
 - Since 1998 study, births to Hispanic women have more than doubled in Greenville County

Internationalism

- In 2000, about 18,000 foreign born residents in Greenville County
 - More than half of these are from Latin America
 - 70.4 percent of foreign born not naturalized citizens

Significance/Conclusion: There is large growth in the foreign born and Hispanic community in Greenville. This community looks as though it will continue to grow and will remain relatively concentrated. *These statistics are important to note but are changes being made to services and policy to accommodate such changes?*

GR-6

What: Race Matters: a study of inclusion, tolerance, and diversity in Greenville County

Who: Greenville Forward and a variety of public and nonprofit partner agencies

When: 2007

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: A survey and analysis of racial issues in Greenville County, SC.

Summary:

Purpose:

- “To sponsor community events that create awareness, provide information and highlight the commonalities of the community, which will foster positive interaction, open dialogue that will transcend racial boundaries, build bridges of mutual respect inclusive of race, class and culture.
- The interaction of people and thought will allow all cultures an opportunity to participate in our continuing community effort to embrace a diverse and global market of interdependency of government, industries, and community.”

Objectives:

- “Provide a view of the racial, cultural, economic, and religious perceptions of Greenville in the view of residents of Greenville”
- “Explore sources of diversity tensions in the community and develop solutions to these tensions”
- “Develop ways to help understand, articulate, and accept differences among us”
- “Create a venue and vehicle for further dialogue”

Findings:

- Some surveys distributed to Hispanic Community by Greenville County Human Relations
 - 34 of these surveys returned
- 31 percent of “other” races say race relations are poor or not very good
- 47 percent of respondents say race relations between whites and Hispanics are poor or not very good
- 49 percent of respondents say race relations between blacks and Hispanics are not very good

Significance/Conclusion: This survey was not done at an academic level and there is no data on the methodology. The number of Hispanic surveys returned amounts to 4 percent of the total surveys, 1/3 the 12-13 percent of the population that Hispanics constitute. About half of those surveyed find that relations between whites and Hispanics and blacks and Hispanics are not good. While this survey might not be statistically perfect there is probably truth to its findings.

GR-7

What: Our Community's Impact Agenda: What Matters Most to Greenville County

Who: United Way of Greenville County and Community Partners

When: 2003

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: To create an agenda for Greenville's nonprofits, charities, and the United Way to direct efforts towards the community's most urgent needs.

Summary:

Introduction and Background

- The Five areas which the Impact Agenda focuses on are
 1. Nurturing our Youngest Children
 2. Fostering Successful School Age Children and youth
 3. Increasing Economic Self-Sufficiency
 4. Promoting a Healthy Community
 5. Helping People in Crisis
- Needs assessed by a survey of 1,800 residents, focus groups and committee work
- Factors to success of Impact Agenda
 - Community must embrace the Impact Agenda
 - Collaboration is a must
 - Public policy and collective action must be an integral part of the process
 - Commitment to measurement and evaluation
 - Continued planning and development of strategic actions
 - Issues are not weighted equally
 - Funding and resources must be focused
 - Communication is key!
- The Impact Agenda is coordinated with *Vision 2025*

Increasing Economic Self-Sufficiency

- In 2000, 26.2 percent of the Hispanic population lived in poverty, up from 11.3 percent in 1990
 - By 2010, aim to bring the poverty level in the Hispanic population to 24 percent and by 2020 to 21.2 percent
- Per capita Hispanic income is 58 percent of overall Greenville County per capita income
 - By 2010 increase this to 63 percent and by 2020 increase this to 70 percent
 - Decrease unemployment in the Hispanic population to 4 percent in 2010 and 2.5 percent in 2020
- Homeownership among Hispanics is 44.7 percent
 - Increase homeownership to 48 percent in 2010 and 53 percent in 2020

Methodology

- Of 432 agent/client surveys completed 58 were completed in Spanish and 13 percent of those survey were of Hispanic origin

Significance/Conclusion: While report is not directed at the Hispanic community and does not reference any specific transnational tendencies it does show that the Hispanic population in Greenville is starting to be taken note of in reports and agendas for the future. Additionally, the report does mention that there is an increasing amount of nonprofits (13 percent) serving Hispanics in Greenville County.

Meeting minutes, agendas, and memos relating Greenville, South Carolina GM-1

What: Membership Meeting Minutes

Who: ACCH (Alliance for Collaboration with the Hispanic Community)

Where: Greenville YWCA

When: November 11th, 2009

Why: To discuss issues, events, programs, etc. related to the Hispanic community in Greenville, SC

Summary:

- Presentation by South Carolina Immigrant Victims Network (SCIVN)
 - Partnership of a number of agencies (Catholic Charities, SC Legal Services, ACCH, and many others) to serve immigrant victims of crimes by providing culturally and linguistically sensitive services and providing direct legal assistance
 - Provides direct service, technical assistance and referral services
 - SC lacks the infrastructure to deal with crimes against immigrants
 - SCIVN can help agencies educate law enforcement agencies and others about crimes against immigrants
 - Adela Mendoza and Tricia Ravenhorst are both members of SCIVN and ACCH
- Habitat for Humanity seeks a board member from the Latino Community
- VITA provides free tax service and needs help informing the Latino community
 - VITA and the IRS do not inquire about immigration status
- National Call for immigration reform
 - Events around the country to reform immigration law and practices
- Diversity Leadership Institute
 - Leadership program, provides excellent networking opportunity
- Greenville Chamber of Commerce
 - Wants to meet with ACCH to talk about Latinos in Greenville
- Club Z in Home Tutoring Services
 - Looking for tutors, Spanish speakers encouraged to apply
 - 80 percent of students are Latino

Summary/Conclusion: These meeting minutes reflect a strong degree of networking among the Hispanic community and while there are not explicitly transnational issues mentioned there are number of secondary transnational issues like language and cultural carryover that affect how immigrants interact with laws and law enforcement in the US.

Direct Observations related to Greenville, South Carolina

GO-1

What: Membership Meeting

Who: ACCH (Alliance for Collaboration with the Hispanic Community)

Where: Greenville YWCA

When: December 9th, 2009

Why: To discuss issues, events, programs, etc. related to the Hispanic community in Greenville, SC

Summary:

- Approximately 20 people in attendance
- Adela Mendoza gave introductions and greetings
- Speaker for the meeting was Jada Charley of SC Legal Services (<http://www.sclegal.org/jadacharley@sclegal.org>) and she discussed the services that SC Legal Services provides
 - Family court
 - Custody cases
 - Fiscal Cruelty
 - Housing
 - Represent in foreclosure
 - Defend in foreclosure
 - Section 8 and public housing issues
 - Landlord and tenant court (issues other than not paying rent)
 - Consumer Law
 - Payday lenders***
 - Chapter 7 bankruptcy- debt discharge
 - Education
 - Suspension
 - Special education cases
 - Public Services
 - Food stamps
 - TANF (FI)
 - Unemployment
 - Elderly Services
 - Taxes
 - Disputes with IRS
 - Power of attorney
 - As you could be deported or detained at any time- give power of attorney and guardianship to someone in the US
 - Also healthcare power of attorney
 - Every service provided also provided to non-English speakers through in person translators or phone translation services
 - All services accessible to limited English speakers

- Legal Services also provides community education to any number of organizations and groups
- CANNOT REPRESENT UNDOCUMENTED WORKERS UNLESS THE Y ARE VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE (DOCUMENT CASES OF DOMESTIC ABUSE WITH THE POLICE)
- There was discussion about contacting in Spanish and other languages
- RE: Domestic Violence- Contact Jada, Amy S., Adela, or Tricia - if they can't help they will refer you to someone that can
- Research Lorraine Stiffle- Illegally providing services to migrants in Spartanburg- asked group members to discuss with clients if any of them had used her, said ICE would not actively pursue these clients but can't 100 guarantee that nothing would happen to them if they gave testimony about Stiffle . Also, if these people do need a real attorney Amy S. or Adela could help maybe.
<http://www.goupstate.com/article/20091209/ARTICLES/912091026/1083/ARTICLES?Title=Lyman-woman-charged-with-husband-in-scam>
- In regards to ACCH membership, membership now will simply require that a form is filled out
- ACCH now has an office in McAlister Square
- English classes at Greenville Tech
 - at Greenville tech SS # required, Wendy Anthony says that SS # not required for English classes at International Center of the Upstate
- Pablo Guerra: bi-lingual rehabilitation coach helps those willing and able to work who may have diabetes, depression, etc.
 - People must have Green Card, Citizenship, or other documentation and be 16 or older
- US Census in February- get out to your organizations that Census is important and that it is not connected to ICE
- Olivia D. (Greenville Hospital System) needs a entry point into the Mexican community to discuss posadas in Mexican homes- these are recreations of Mary and Joseph's search for a place to birth the baby Jesus- TN

Significance/Conclusion: The importance of networking was very important at this meeting. The specific transnational issues of management of one's estate in the U.S. when they are out of the country and Mexican posadas at Christmas played an important role in this meeting.

GO-2

What: Membership Meeting

Who: ACCH (Alliance for Collaboration with the Hispanic Community)

Where: Greenville YWCA

When: January 13th, 2010

Why: To discuss issues, events, programs, etc. related to the Hispanic community in Greenville, SC

Summary:

- Latino Newspaper says it will put out a list of organizations that are helping in Haiti along with contacts and ways to get involved
- Catalina Solis of the Red Cross
 - CPR in Spanish
 - Discussed Donations in Haiti (Transnational Aspect- concern for other countries?)
- Olivia de Castro (GHS)
 - Minority Health Summit- 2,000 people attended last year
 - Wants to increase Hispanic participation
 - Daylong summit on various medical topics, many sessions in Spanish
 - Topic this year is diabetes
- SC Legal Services- hiring a new bi-lingual secretary
- Events (Simpsonville, YMCA)
 - Domingo Latino
 - Cultural Fridays
 - Homework assistance Mon./Wed. and Educational Session for parents
- Select Health and GHS have **split** - outreach on both sides with Latino Community to help those clients that are affected by this

Board Report for 2009 (By Alfred Middleton)

- On the board there have been disagreements, especially as a bunch of Latinos trying to work together
- Community needs ACCH
- All papers in to IRS to become a 501 © 3
- Interim board adopted by-laws and is a member organization
- Members- Commitment to improving the life of the Hispanic Community

Census

- Goal is to get the 10 question form filled out
- SC 49th lowest state in return rate, this affects schools , roads and hospitals
- Poverty level - get Hispanics involved!
- Does not ask SS#, bank information or legal status
 - Fear in Hispanic Community about someone coming to your door asking for information
- Census available in Spanish at library and in local census offices

- Census wants to hire workers who can speak Spanish and are already known among the community

Significance/Conclusion: No specific transnational issues at hand but the importance of the Census was certainly apparent. The census effort seems to represent a real coming together of the different organizations that serve the Hispanic population in Greenville.

GO-3

What: Membership Meeting

Who: ACCH (Alliance for Collaboration with the Hispanic Community)

Where: McCalister Square multi-purpose room, Greenville, SC

When: February 17th, 2010

Why: To discuss issues, events, programs, etc. related to the Hispanic community in Greenville, SC

Summary:

- About 20-30 people in attendance, mostly Hispanic
- 4 reporters in the audience from the Greenville News, Greenville Journal, and Latino
 - There seems to be a greater number of reporters than in initial meetings.
- 13 members of ACCH board of directors named and recognized
- US Census Presented
 - Not asking SS#, bank info., license etc. – this means there will be nothing about documentation or citizenship status
 - All libraries, community centers and Greenville Literacy will have census forms and assistance will be given in filling out forms
 - Forms not sent in Spanish but can be requested
 - Race is asked on form and is for voting rights and to have more bi-lingual speakers etc.
 - All data is **not** shared, only for statistical purposes- schools roads etc.
 - ICE, immigration, police, courts, etc- Do NOT have access to Census information
 - Census Jobs, \$13.25 per/hours, can take test in English and Spanish – visa, green card, SS# required to take the test
 - Spanish surveys done by phone on an individual basis
 - Some pastors in Greenville have been working against Census
 - Pablo Guerra – We live in a generous country where immigrants can go to school, get food stamps, get Medicaid- participate in the Census!
 - In our countries foreigners have no rights to such services
- Lissette Treanor announces registration dates for Greenville Tech. ESL classes
- AHAM announces Hispanic scholarship information, males or females can apply for scholarships, \$25,000 is available this year
- SC Immigrant Victim Network will have statewide meeting in Columbia
- Health Minority Summit will be in February, needs a strong Hispanic turnout
 - Going to talk about diabetes at the summit
 - Changes to GHS Hispanic track, more interpretation, more classes
- Early Language Fun
 - Build language and literacy at a young age, in Spanish and English

Significance/Conclusion: Again, Census came out as being a very important issue. A large number of reporters attended the meeting reflecting the growing importance and notoriety of ACCH and the Hispanic community in Greenville.

GO-4

What: Membership Meeting

Who: ACCH (Alliance for Collaboration with the Hispanic Community)

Where: Greenville YWCA

When: March 10th, 2010

Why: To discuss issues, events, programs, etc. related to the Hispanic community in Greenville, SC

Summary:

- ACCH is now a 501©3
 - ACCH can receive money now and apply for grants under tax exempt status
 - ACCH is now is a now a formal and legitimate organization and is in the process of learning to operate as an organization and as a board- the 501©3 status represents a real legitimization and solidification of the status of the Hispanic community in Greenville
- GHS has asked for ACCH to help encourage and promote the Minority Health Summit
 - Health summit will have men's sessions and women's sessions with male and female doctors so people will be comfortable asking questions
 - All workshops will be in English but Spanish translators will be available
 - GHS wants to double last year's Hispanic turnout from 300 to 600 participants
 - GHS will give ACCH \$2,500 dollars for their help
 - GHS wants 30 bi-lingual volunteers for the event
 - GHS and ACCH want to make sure different races/communities/ethnicities mingle with the Hispanic community at the minority health summit
- Census
 - There will be an event at Hallmark Plaza (Los Garcia) a major Hispanic shopping center in Berea
 - Census will also be attending a Colombian event and will be going to the Flea Market, Berea High School, and McAlister Square providing information and documents in Spanish
- Greenville Tech.
 - Registration for ESL classes is beginning - messages and questions can be asked in Spanish or English
- Reading by 8
 - Upcoming literacy events but not in Spanish
- AHAM
 - Scholarships for Hispanic graduating seniors for their first year of college will be awarded soon
- Rape Crisis and Child Abuse Center
 - Only one bi-lingual counselor at the Rape Crisis center

- Community Outreach Festival

- Community Outreach Festival at Hunter's Park Apartments in Berea, totally free will have music and food, in its 5th year
- Partnered with Safe Kids program
- Wants to be a very inclusive festival
- Festival's location in Berea helps it target the Hispanic community
- Jada Charley-Legal Services
 - Offers tax services to groups that are ESL
- Auto Insurance Issue
 - It is illegal to sell auto insurance to people in SC without SC licenses. Fines and revocation of license plates ensues for those in penalty. A large insurer has decided to stop insuring anyone without a SC license. This is going to result in a lot of uninsured drivers and higher cost for everyone.
 - This is an issue for the Hispanic community and everyone else. Many Hispanics have already broken the law to come here and they are not going to stop driving and go home because they don't have insurance
- United Way
 - Doing a community survey on teenage pregnancy
 - ACCH wants to prove that teen pregnancy is an issue in the Hispanic community
 - Also wants to find out what Hispanic community thinks/knows about teen pregnancy

Summary/Significance: Today's meeting included three different organizations asking for volunteers who spoke English and Spanish, the demand for Spanish speaking volunteers is very high. Also, a number of issues at the meeting reflected that ACCH is really trying to encourage the Hispanic community to mix with the Greater Greenville community.

GO-5

What: FDIC MoneySmart Class, Module 5 (Pay Yourself First) and Module 6 (Keep it Safe)

When: January 28th, 2010

Where: Greenville County, SC

Who: Greenville County Human Relations

Why: To teach community members about a variety of issues related to fiscal responsibility

Summary:

Module 5 (Pay Yourself First)

- Alfred Middleton had discussion with students in the class in Spanish
- Low attendance, only 8 students- 3/8 were Hispanic
- Course booklet available in Spanish
- One man translated to Spanish for his wife for the entire class (
- Different ways to save money: prioritize spending, compare stores when shopping, coupons (How do coupons apply to those that don't speak English)
 - When buying a car or mortgage, shop around for financing, you can always bargain
 - 1 extra payment per year on the principle of your mortgage (on a 30 year) will cut the mortgage down by 7 years (Immigrants had difficult time understanding the mortgage discussion)
- Not what you make, what you do with your money
- Differentiate between want and need

Module 6 (Keep it Safe)

- Protect your money with FDIC
- As far as settling disputes, it may be best not to settle some debts that are very old
- Greenville County Human Relations was pulling credit for class members- How does this work when they don't have SS#?
- Once credit pulled they will do one on one counseling classes
- Wanted class members to see them if they were using payday lenders
- Immigrants in class seemed relatively well to do
- Taught class how to deal with stolen/lost credit cards – Is this a transition for those who have a country where there is no remedy for stolen goods?
- Put a copy of everything in your wallet in a folder, don't sign your credit card

Significance/Conclusion: Overall, not too many transnational references. Low Hispanic attendance for the class made this less relevant. Very good information for immigrants (or anyone) and lots of the information would likely be new to immigrants. Overall, it seemed like the people in attendance were moderately well-off and had some education.

Websites relating to Greenville, South Carolina

GW-1

What: Website for AHAM Hispanic American Women's Association (501 c 3)

<http://www.ahamsc.org/>

Who: President: Sandra Yudice, Vice-President: Lucila Foster

When: 1998-President, website analyzed 2/14/2010

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: Programs, services, and other information about the Hispanic American Women's Association Commission

Summary:

Mission:

- "The Hispanic-American Women's Association (AHAM) has been formed with the purpose of uniting the Spanish speaking community of the Upstate of South Carolina, to organize activities that allow us to enjoy our language, culture and folklore, and to raise money to provide educational opportunities for students of Hispanic origin through scholarships"

Education

- Provide yearly scholarships to Hispanics going to college
- Support and partner with Graduate Greenville to increase high school graduation in Greenville

Meetings

- Monthly meetings with various speakers on related topics or for professional development

Membership

- "Our membership consists of women of Hispanic descent and other cultural backgrounds who speak Spanish and love the Hispanic culture, reside in the Upstate SC, and enjoy cultural, educational, volunteer and social activities. Our adjunct members are not from Hispanic descent but speak Spanish or want to learn or practice Spanish and enjoy our culture too! "
- Very much centered on Spanish language and culture

Scholarship

- Candidates must be of Hispanic descent from Spanish-speaking countries and have legal status in the USA – This can be prohibitive to some immigrants
- In 2010 \$25 k in scholarships from \$5 k to \$2,500 dollars
- Scholarships and education are the major focus of AHAM
- "Education has been at the forefront of AHAM's efforts since its foundation. The organization believes that education is the key component in breaking down barriers, opening opportunities for success, and improving the lives of both the Hispanic youth and the overall communities of the Upstate of South Carolina"

Significance/Conclusion: Simple website and relatively narrowly focused organization. Website exists in Spanish and English. Nothing hits specifically on transnationalism but very much about language and cultural exchange and events are about maintaining customs from the country of origin. Scholarship is very good for bringing higher education to the Hispanic community. Overall good organization but seems geared toward the higher end, educated, better off sector of the Hispanic community. However, providing higher education to Hispanics is certainly good for leadership in the Hispanic community. Not much on the site about connections with other organizations or services.

GW-2

What: Website for the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority

<http://www.greenvillegov.com/redevelopment/>

Who: Executive Director: Martin L. Livingston, Jr.

When: 1974 - present, website analyzed 2/14/2010

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: Programs, services, and other information about the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority

Summary:

Mission:

- “The mission of the Greenville County Redevelopment Authority is to improve the quality of life for low and moderate income citizens of Greenville County through improved affordable housing and revitalization of the physical, social and economic infrastructure necessary to the well-being of communities”

Programs:

- “Providing safe, decent, affordable housing for low and moderate income citizens. Its mission is to improve the quality of life for low and moderate income citizens of Greenville County through improved affordable housing and revitalization of the physical, social and economic infrastructure necessary to the well-being of communities”
- “Partnerships and federal funding (Community Development Block Grant, HOME) the GCRA has improved affordable housing and revitalized neighborhoods all across Greenville County, including the small cities of Fountain Inn, Greer, Mauldin, Simpsonville, and Travelers Rest”
- Programs essentially try to provide affordable housing for those of low to moderate income levels

Significance/Conclusion: Organization designated to providing housing through a number of state and federal grants to low to moderate income residents of Greenville County. There is nothing explicitly relating to transnational practices. One document is available in Spanish but nothing much about cultural diversity, different languages, or the immigrant population. Overall this website has very little information.

GW-3

What: Website for Greenville Forward <http://www.greenvilleforward.com/>

Who: Executive Director Russell Stall, Program Director Brock Koonce, and Marketing and Communications Director Kate Hoffler. Board Composed of a variety of community leaders from public, nonprofit and private sectors.

When: 2006- present, website assessed 27th February, 2010

Where: Greenville, SC and Upstate

Why: Provides information on mission, vision, services, news, events, programs, and many other resources in regards to Greenville Forward

Summary:

Mission:

- Help Greenville achieve the bold and comprehensive plan set out in *Vision 2025*
 - Measure progress and share with the community
 - Be the community contact for *Vision 2025*
 - Identify and develop young talent in Greenville
 - Cultivate these young leaders and help them to network
 - Help non-profit and community organizations meet goals
 - Help avoid duplication efforts between these organizations
 - Serve as an avenue for these groups to network
 - Support projects that help achieve Vision 2025 initiatives

Programs:

Momentum

- Monthly dialogue about various topics of interest to the Greater Greenville community from issues of development to business to education and more
 - In 2008 hosted a Momentum session with 25 civic leaders focusing on the Latino population and the issues facing them

Forward Thinking

- A thought provoking blog with topics of interest to Greenville

Reports and Studies

- A variety of reports on issues such as population growth, demographic change, health, education, and any number of other topics (Vision 2025 and Race Matters assessed individually)

Get Engaged

- Links to a number of local agencies, volunteer opportunities and local boards
 - Also a number of links to various leadership and professional development agencies

Other

- Greenville Forward also has an active Facebook page with a number of Fans
- Greenville Forward hosts a number of other events and activities covering a wide variety of topics

- Helped partner to host “Unnatural Causes” series which included one event on “Becoming American” about Latino health in the USA

Conclusion/Significance: Greenville Forward is a group with a very broad scope. They do not deal directly with Hispanic immigrants or provide services for this group but many of their reports and their vision do include issues closely related to Hispanic immigrants. They also work with many of the nonprofits, local governments, and community leaders that are directly involved with Hispanic immigrants. This is a group very much directed at helping various sectors of society, government, and the nonprofit sector network effectively and work towards a common goal.

GW-4

What: Website for the Greenville County Human Relations Commission - http://www.greenvillegov.org/Human_Relations/

Who: Executive Director: Sharon Smathers, Fair Housing Initiative Coordinator and bi-lingual counselor: Giovanni Ordonez, Key Program Coordinator and bi-lingual counselor Alfred Middleton

When: 1972 - present, website analyzed 2/13/2010

Where: Greenville County, SC

Why: Programs, services, and other information about the Greenville County Human Relations Commission

Summary:

Mission:

- "To improve the quality of life in the County of Greenville by promoting positive community relations and equal opportunity"

Programs:

Foreclosure prevention

- Offers foreclosure counseling and variety of links and information about refinancing and preventing foreclosure

Help in Housing

- Provides an affordable housing database for Greenville County
- Also provides information for landlords who want to list their affordable housing
- Provides links and brochures with information about affordable housing

Homebuyer Education (Key program)

- Collaborate with local professionals to educate first time home buyers
- Qualifies these 1st time homebuyers for down payment assistance
- Pre, ongoing, and post credit counseling
- Applications in English and Spanish

Housing Counseling

- Counsels those considering reverse mortgages, facing foreclosure and those at risk of predatory lending
- Immigrants at high risk for predatory lending

Fair Housing

- Staff is trained to accept, investigate, and refer for enforcement where a person's fair housing opportunities are discriminated against
- Also mediates and initiates issues dealing the ADA

Reverse Mortgages

- HUD requires that anyone considering a reverse mortgage is counseled in the ramifications and possible issues

Mediation

- Accepts complaints and does mediations in workplace incidents and landlord tenants issues
- Also mediates those discriminated in education, housing, public accommodation and community disputes

Police Relations

- Mediates disputes and discrimination complaints between citizens and law enforcement
- Information on Law and You in Spanish

Links

- Page provides link to a variety of local service providers as well as state and federal agencies dealing with housing, mortgages, foreclosure etc.

“La Ley y Tu”

- Basic information about the law and the police and related issues in Spanish
- Explains people’s rights and the police’s function
- Possible transnational behavior drawn from interactions with police in home country

Significance/Conclusion: The Human Relations Commission does not necessarily have things directly related to transnational behaviors but many of their programs could be related to transnational issues. Many of the documents are in Spanish and there is much on this website about multicultural understanding. Also, two of the employees are bilingual and at least one is an immigrant.

GW-5

What: Website for Greenville Technical College English as a Second Language Coordinator
<http://www.dvagtc.com/esl/>

Who: Program Coordinator: Lissette Treanor, Department Head: Toi Graham

When: website analyzed 2/14/2010

Where: Greenville, SC (multiple locations)

Why: About the various ESL courses offered through Greenville Tech. as well as some links and referrals for those who might be using ESL courses

Summary:

Program

- ESL classes at high-intermediate to advanced levels in Listening/Speaking, Grammar, Pronunciation, Reading and Writing
- Part of a consortium that serves all levels of ESL learners
- Classes are 15 weeks and meet at various times, \$183 per credit hour for county residents up to \$334 per credit hour for out of state/international students
- Must prove residence or right to be in U.S. with ID and documentation
- Registration information in Spanish and English

Other

- Links to other local Hispanic organizations (ICU, AHAM, etc.)
- Links for transportation, schools, ID, daycare and job training/placement (many of the links are broken)
- Consortium includes Greenville Literacy Association and Greenville County Schools Lifelong Learning
 - All Consortium classes require some type of fee even if nominal

Significance/Conclusion: Very basic site about English classes offered to intermediate to advanced level students. Costs and proof of citizenship could be prohibitive to many immigrants. The site does connect with other agencies and provides links to services which many immigrants might need. However, the fact that these connections are all via the internet is possibly an issue for immigrants without access to computers. There is nothing specific about transnational issues on the website but some of the linked stories and articles refer to immigrants learning English and facilitating their new life in the United States.

GW-6

What: Website for the International Center of the Upstate

<http://www.internationalupstate.org/index.html>

Who: “The International Center of the Upstate (ICU) is a non-profit organization devoted to promoting cross-cultural understanding among local and international residents of Upstate South Carolina.” Executive Director: Wendy Anthony, Board Chairman: Kinneil Coltman

When: 1998-present, website analyzed 2/13/2010

Where: Greenville, SC and Upstate

Why: Provides information on mission, vision, services, news, events, programs, and many other resources

Summary:

Mission:

- “To welcome people of all nations into this region to gain knowledge, establish friendships and share their culture and talents;
- To provide information, programs and services to benefit and promote residents and international businesses in our region;
- To foster cultural diversity and harmony in our growing community”
- Definitely addresses validity of the home country, seems to have a focus on business
- “The ICU provides a wide range of programs and services that support and promote the image of the Upstate as an important hub for international investment and trade”

Vision:

- “...to be the leading international organization in the Upstate for services, resources, and information for individuals and businesses with global interests and activities, and to be an advocate for international cultural diversity and harmony in our community”

Staff:

- 2 paid staff members
- Board of directors
- 80 plus volunteers
- Very small staff but with lots of international experience and bi-lingual

Partners:

- Business partnerships seems to be a key aspect of ICU
- Sponsorship also seems to be very important
- Only 5 nonprofit partner organizations
- Small network with not a lot of CD type organizations

Membership:

- ICU membership cost money, \$40 for individual, \$60 for a family
- Membership gives access to:

- “eligibility for language classes
- access to Spanish/English Discussion Clubs
- participation in the Upstate’s international community
- membership in the ICU's International Business Group (Upstate Global Professionals level and above only) “
- Membership definitely seems to bring some benefits and would help people nurture transnational ties, membership fees may exclude all but the high end immigrants

Information for Newcomers:

- *General information:* time zones, exchange rate, newspaper translation, etc. (Newspaper link is TN)
- *Ethnic organizations:* links to ethnic organizations
- *Hospitals and health care:* listing of local hospitals and healthcare providers
- *Immigration:* Link to us immigration services
- *Regional groceries:* list of ethnic grocers – DOES NOT LIST HALLMARK SQUARE in BEREA
- *Language training:* list of places in Upstate that provide ESL and foreign language training
- *Real estate:* lists a number of real estate agents, some who deal in foreign languages
- *Religion:* religious listings
- *Schools and education:* links for education providers
- *Taxes and DMV:* information on how to pay taxes, buy cars and use the DMV as a noncitizen
- Lots of good information and links for immigrants however heavily reliant on the internet and necessary documentation- prohibitive for those of lower income and questionable immigration status

Language Classes:

- Foreign language classes in 8 week sessions
 - Most classes are \$40 dollars
 - Beginner English is \$310 and meets twice a week
- Informal and supportive setting
- Also have English and Spanish conversation classes
- Necessity for immigrants but again, **COST** is an issue for sure,
- Language classes do not require documentation or ID- just cash- good for undocumented workers

Country Contacts:

- Individual personal contacts by country
 - Includes Mexico, Panama and Colombia
 - Seem lacking in Central American contacts
- International group contacts include contacts for various international groups

- ACCH, AHAM, and other Hispanic Outreach groups included with contact information – SOME OF THE LINKS BROKEN
- Seem to have built a good network of organizations though lack of internet access for many immigrants would nullify this benefit

Relocation Program:

- Offers a relocation program in various languages (Spanish included)
- Services offered in counseling sessions
 - Obtaining: SS #, Drivers license, bank accounts, IRS pin #, medical facilities
 - Finding: housing, transportation, internet from public facilities
- Cost: \$45 per hour plus transportation
- Available to businesses and individuals
- Available in full and half day sessions
- Excellent program providing many of the necessities immigrants need but again, cost is extremely prohibitive in this case
- Is there any way to prorate or deliver services pro bono

Significance/Conclusion: Overall good organization that provides many services and referrals for immigrants but most of these services cost money or require internet access and would be prohibitive to many immigrants. No direct mention of transnational ties but the whole idea of fostering culture and language through various events and relationships pays heed to the transnational nature of immigrants. Site is only in English, not in Spanish or any other language- not even certain sections.

Other data relating to Greenville, South Carolina

GD-1

Census data and Map, Census 1990/2000/2008 (www.census.gov)

Greenville County, SC					
	1990	2000	2008	Change: 1990-2000	Change: 2000-2008
Population	320,167	379,616	427,074	19%	13%
Hispanic Population	3,028	14,283	28,854	372%	102%
Percent of Population that is Hispanic	1%	4%	7%	x	x
Foreign Born Population from Latin America	x	9,008	17,408	x	93%
Mexican Foreign Born Population	x	4,726	8,948	x	89%
Median Income	\$29,088	\$41,149	\$47,408	41%	15%
Median Hispanic Income	x	\$30,593	\$33,087	x	x

Table 3.2

Berea, SC					
	1990	2000	2008	Change: 1990-2000	Change: 2000-2008
Population	13,535	14,158	x	5%	x
Hispanic Population	371	1,902	x	413%	x
Percent of Population that is Hispanic	3%	13%	x	x	x
Foreign Born Population from Latin America	x	1,383	x	x	x
Mexican Foreign Born Population	x	641	x	x	x
Median Income	\$27,075	\$32,670	x	21%	x
Median Hispanic Income	x	\$22,250	x	x	x

Table 3.3

Greer, SC					
	1990	2000	2008	Change: 1990-2000	Change: 2000-2008
Population	10,322	16,843	x	63%	x
Hispanic Population	80	1,377	x	1621%	x
Percent of Population that is Hispanic	1%	8%	x	x	x
Foreign Born Population from Latin America	x	1,038	x	x	x
Mexican Foreign Born Population	x	776	x	x	x
Median Income	\$18,049	\$33,140	x	84%	x
Median Hispanic Income	x	\$23,894	x	x	x

Table 3.4

Greenville County, SC Hispanic Population 2000

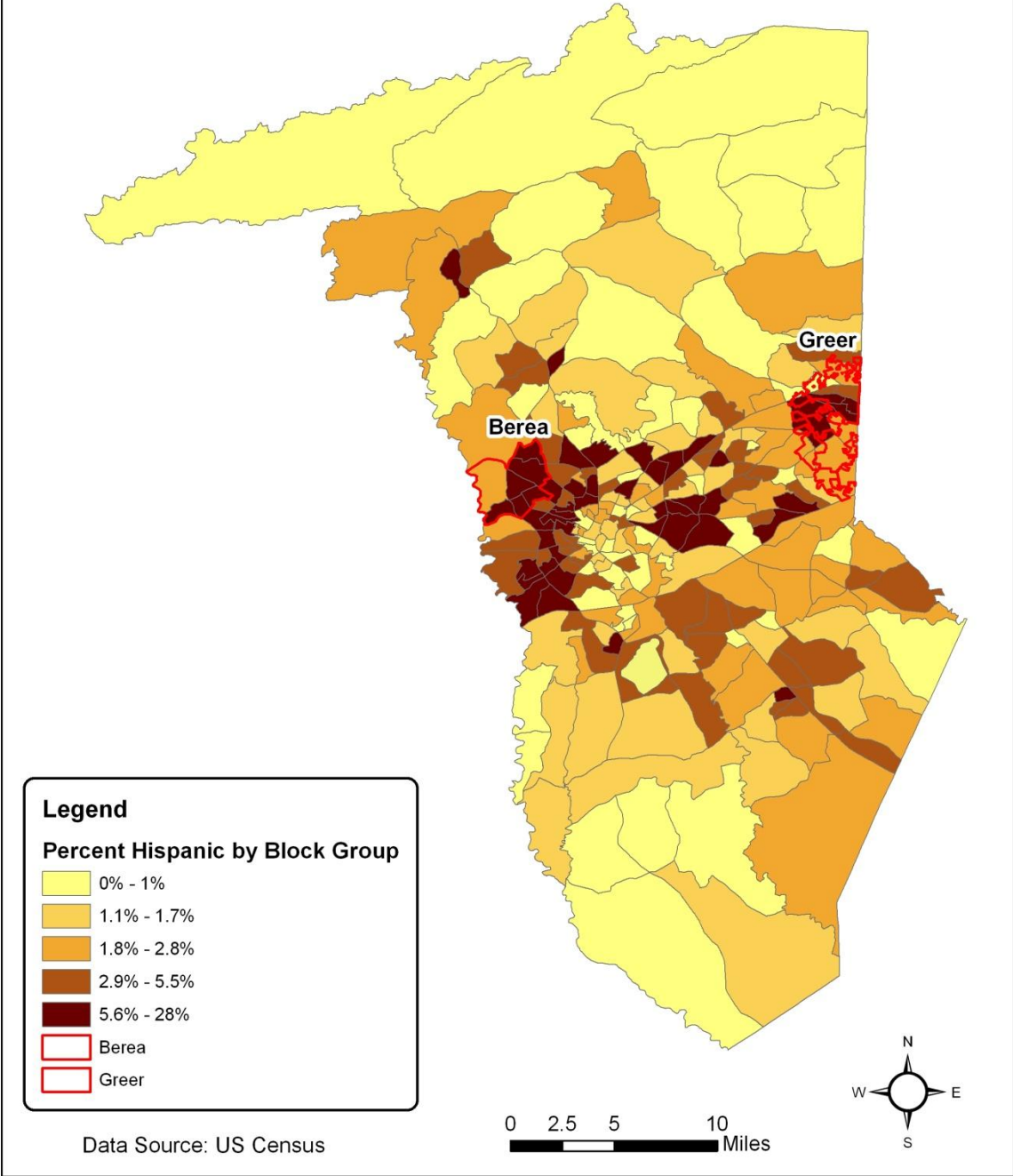


Figure 3.1

Appendix E: The Pilsen Neighborhood - Chicago, IL

Table linking data collected to modified model for community development to overall research objective for a case study of the Pilsen Neighborhood in Chicago, Illinois

PN- Newspaper article relating to Pilsen, Chicago

PA- Academic work relating to Pilsen, Chicago

PR- Report or plan relating to Pilsen, Chicago

PW- Website relating to Pilsen, Chicago

PD- Other data relating to Pilsen, Chicago

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	<i>Program or Organizational and Implementation Attributes</i>	
	Geographic and population target: Is the target population transnational, immigrants, Hispanics, combination or other?	PR-1, PR-2, PR-3, PW-1, PW-2, PW-3, PW-4
	Mission and goals: does the organization try to practice holistic or issue based community development? How does the transnational nature of residents affect the mission?	PR-1, PR-3, PW-1, PW-2, PW-3, PW-4,
	Leadership and capacity: Where does leadership come from, how is it organized? What is the background of the leadership? Their stake in the community?	PW-2, PW-3,
	Staff capacity and organization: How is staff hired/recruited? What are their educational levels, experiences, etc. (ability to work bi-lingual)? Stake in the community?	PW-2, PW-3,
	Intermediate Outcomes	
	<i>Resident commitment</i>	
	Interests and loyalty to community: Does community of origin take precedence? Is the population transient?	PN-1, PR-1, PR-3, PW-1, PW-2, PW-3
	Relationships among residents: levels of trust and cooperation	PR-3, PW-1,
Levels of participation: do citizens play an active role in the community? The organization? In what ways do they participate?	PN-2, PR-1, PW-2, PW-3	

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Intermediate Outcomes Continued	
	<i>Resident Capacity</i>	
	Leadership: How do residents take on leadership roles? What residents take on leadership roles?	PN-2, PW-2, PW-3
	Activities and “spin-offs” and flexibility of programs: What programs does the organization participate in? How do programs adapt for a population that may be transient? Not speak English? Participate actively in another country?	PN-3, PR-1, PR-2, PR-3, PW-2, PW-3, PW-4
	Channel for remittances, political participation, and contact with country/community of origin: Does the organization assist with this contact/connection?	PA-1, PW-2, PW-3
	<i>Network Capacity</i>	
	Bridge with the non-transnational/non-Hispanic/Latino community	PW-4, PN-3
	Public sector, nonprofit sector, private sector, religious organizations, HTAs/TMOs: Does organization have connections with any of these organizations? Organizations abroad?	PN-3, PR-1, PR-3, PW-2, PW-3, PW-4
	Advocate for transnational populations: Does organization advocate in the broader community for transnational/immigrant population?	PN-2, PN-3 PR-1, PR-2, PW-2, PW-3

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	Long-Term Measurable Outcomes	
	<i>Employment and business development opportunities:</i> Does organization communicate with local businesses/employers? What is the nature of this relationship?	PR-1, PR-3, PW-1, PW-2, PW-3, PW-4
	<i>More established and unified community</i>	
	Neighborhood organizations, political participation, citizenship, community participation	PN-2, PN-3, PR-1, PR-3, PW-1, PW-2, PW-3, PW-4
	Local Context	
	<i>Socioeconomic conditions:</i> How do local socioeconomic conditions influence the organization, funding, programs, resident participation?	PA-1, PR-3, PW-1, PW-4
	<i>Trust and cooperation among residents and with local officials:</i> How do residents view local officials and vice versa?	PN-1, PN-2,
	<i>City policies:</i> Is the area accustomed to immigrants? Does it have ordinances or programs tailored for immigrants?	PN-1, PN-2, PR-1, PR-2, PR-3, PW-1, PW-4
<i>Level and quality of community development activities:</i> What other similar organizations exist? What services do they provide?	PN-1, PN-2, PA-1, PR-1, PR-2, PW-1, PW-2, PW-4, PW-4	

Objective	Questions from Model	Data collected
Investigate community development in transnational communities in the United States to formulate a set of best practice principles to be used by transnational communities and relevant organizations for guiding community development	External Agents	
	<i>Federal/state agencies and programs:</i> Does the agency participate in federal/state programs? With federal/state agencies? What is the nature of these relations?	PW-2,
	<i>National and regional intermediaries:</i> Does the organization participate with any national intermediaries (LISC, ENTERPRISE, etc.)	PW-1, PW-3

Table 4.1

Newspaper articles relating to the Pilsen Neighborhood, Chicago, Illinois

PN-1

Not by price alone: despite lower fees and government support, banks still lag behind in Latino remittance market

Medill Reports Chicago - Chicago, IL

Author: Katherine Glover

Date: April 12th, 2007

Start Page: Online

Section: NEWS

Summary: Many mainstream banks in Chicago have made attempts at breaking into the Mexican remittance market but have not been particularly successful with only 10-15 percent of remittances going through banks. Those who send remittances are emotionally tied to these transfers and reliability, not necessarily price of transfer, is often the top priority. For this reason, many Latinos distrust using banks to send remittances because banks in their country of origin are not reliable. Also, an issue is pick-up location in Mexico which has banks primarily in urban areas. A number of banks in Pilsen, including Pan American bank have started remittance programs. Pan American has been fairly successful whereas other banks with poor pick-up locations in Mexico have been less successful. Additionally, using banks can cause fear for undocumented migrants though many banks now accept foreign identification.

Significance: As remittances are one of the most notable transnational ties it is important that many are not sent by banks but rather through money transfer services. The issue of remittances is of value to community development as using banks is more reliable and cheaper for a Hispanic population that already has limited funds. Additionally, banks are an important aspect of community development and by them allowing foreign identification and taking steps to alter their services for immigrants; they can more effectively play their role in community development in the Latino community in Chicago and Pilsen.

PN-2

Immigrant groups working to make it cheaper to wire money home

Medill Reports Chicago - Chicago, IL

Author: Satta Sarmah

Date: Oct. 2nd, 2007

Start Page: Online

Section: NEWS

Summary: The piece starts with a human interest story on a woman in Pilsen who sends money monthly to her mother in Mexico using a money transfer service. This one woman is representative of large number of residents in Pilsen who use money transfer services to send money home. 158 immigrant groups including some in Chicago and Pilsen have decided to boycott Western Union for charging exorbitant rates on transfers and not reinvesting any of the profits in immigrant communities in the US or in receiving communities in Mexico. In Pilsen, many had started using other services long before the boycott.

Significance: This article shows the strong transnational ties among residents in Pilsen as well as sense of community and civic engagement as represented by the boycott and immigrants groups becoming actively involved in the boycott.

PN-3

Suit filed over wire transfers: Immigrants group says Ariz. official's crackdown on 'coyotes' also seized innocent people's money

The Arizona Republic - Arizona

Author: Dennis Wagner

Date: Oct. 19th, 2006

Start Page: Online

Section: NEWS

Summary: A suit was filed against Arizona Attorney General by the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (ICIRR) in cooperation with Instituto del Progreso (IDPL) for seizing wire transfers ostensibly thought to be related to 'coyotes'. The suit was filed as ICIRR believes most of these funds were simple money transfers made by immigrants to relatives and friends.

Significance: While the transfers discussed in this article were not transnational (they were sent to Arizona) they were sent by immigrants. This suit was also filed by Chicago immigrants' rights organizations which represent a high level advocacy for the immigrant population in Chicago as well as a willingness of the Chicago immigrant community to take action when they feel their rights have been violated.

**Academic articles and research relating to the Pilsen Neighborhood, Chicago, IL
PA- 1**

What: Latino Research ND – Emerging Markets and Financial Services in the Latino Community: Problems and Strategies

Who: The Institute of Latino Studies at the University of Notre Dame

When: Vol. 3, No. 1, February 2006

Where: South Bend, IN

Why: Provides a study of financial issues in the Chicago area based on the Chicago Area Latino Survey

Summary:

- Many Chicago area Latinos use check services and many are unbanked
- “The most successful strategy for building new banking relationships may be to provide services for remittances”
 - Remittances sent by Latinos in Chicago are focused in the first generation
 - Of those in the US for 0-11 years, 68 percent remit money home
 - Of those in the US for 12+ years, 44 percent remit money home
- Remittances in Chicago primarily involve cash transfers to Mexico
 - Of those in the US for 12 plus year 99 percent are from Mexico
- When remittance senders become aware of new options and technologies they will be willing to entertain these options

Significance/Conclusion: It is obvious that many Latinos in Chicago, especially first generation, remit money home and use money transfer services to do this. However, these remitters would consider more reliable and inexpensive options if they knew they were available. One cannot draw direct conclusions on Pilsen from this work but it seems the situation in Pilsen would have some similarities to the general remittance situation in Chicago as Pilsen is often referred to as the hub for Hispanic life in Chicago.

**Reports and plans relating to the Pilsen Neighborhood, Chicago, Illinois
PR-1**

What: Transformation: The Resurrection Project – 2007 Annual Report

Who: The Resurrection Project

When: 2007

Where: Pilsen, Chicago

Why: Provides a report of how the Resurrection Project works to carry out its mission

Summary:

Affordable housing

- In 2007 TRP continued building affordable rental housing and homes for homeownership as well as serving as property managers
- Provided workshops on financial literacy and foreclosure counseling

Leadership

- Lobbied for license certificates in Illinois
- Conducted know your rights workshops in regards to immigration reform

Other

- Continued working with the Instituto del Latino progress and promoting the economic success of Latino families
- Held citizenship classes and helped legal residents become citizens
- Trained 50 volunteers with the New Americans Initiative
- Continued cultural activities with a strong focus on Mexican culture

Significance/Conclusion: A very brief report of TRP's work in 2007. There is not much information regarding transnational practices but it is clear that TRP does maintain a strong focus on immigration issues and helping to develop the Latino and immigrant community within Pilsen and Chicago.

PR-2

What: Growth: The Resurrection Project – 2008 Annual Report

Who: The Resurrection Project

When: 2008

Where: Pilsen, Chicago

Why: Provides a report of how the Resurrection Project works to carry out its mission

Summary:**Cultivating Affordable Neighborhoods**

- TRP continued efforts at building and managing affordable rental and homeownership opportunities for residents of Pilsen

Cultivating Family Assets

- TRP continued providing financial literacy classes
- TRP expanded to serve the Latino populations of the suburbs
- TRP initiated Mujer Avanzado for single Latino mothers to aid them with asset development, self-empowerment, leadership, wealth creation, and career path development

Cultivating New Leadership

- TRP has continued local and national lobbying for immigration reform
- TRP partnered with New Americans Initiative to provide immigration assistance
- A one-on-one listening campaign was organized to listen to constituents on a variety of issues including but not limited to immigration

Cultivating Our Future

- Continued promoting athletic and cultural events as well as healthy living programs and events

Significance/Conclusion: It appears that TRP was very active in 2008 in continuing to help develop the community of Pilsen and its Hispanic/Latino population. It continues to maintain the importance of Latino culture in its programs and serving immigrants also remains an important component of TRP services.

PR-3

What: Quality of Life Plan - Pilsen: A Center of Mexican Life

Who: The Pilsen Planning Committee in cooperation with LISC, TRP, Pilsen Neighbors Community Council, 18th Street Development Corporation, and Alivio Medical Center

When: 2006

Where: Pilsen, Chicago

Why: Provides a plan to maintain and improve the quality of life in Pilsen, Chicago through a number of different initiatives as carried out by residents and groups of Pilsen

Summary:

Community

- Neighborhood has been the center of Mexican life in Chicago since the 1950's
- 18th Street is lined with shops where Spanish is the 1st language spoken
- The neighborhood is starting to thrive but culture must be preserved
- The best future for the community is one that includes the Mexican culture of the past
- Pilsen has always been home to immigrants and is one of the oldest communities in Chicago
- Churches, business, and other entities show a strong reflection of Mexican culture through their events and products
- Pilsen Planning wants to come together to build a stronger, "Mexican-oriented community" via:
 - Housing – keeping it affordable to residents of the neighborhood
 - Neighborhood economy- develop small business and job training programs
 - Family-oriented- improve programs for safety and social support
 - Image- "Pilsen is the premier center of Mexican culture in Metropolitan Chicago"
 - Focus on enhancing 18th Street as a Mexican shopping district
 - Educational opportunity-raise achievement and raise enrollment
- *The plan is explicit in saying that Mexican culture and not Mexican-American culture is what it wants to preserve*

Vision

- "Members of the Pilsen neighborhood will work together to build and preserve a strong, safe, healthy, mixed-income Mexican community for families, while enhancing the character and history of Pilsen"
 - This will be achieved by:
 - Housing
 - Neighborhood economy
 - Family-oriented
 - Image
 - Educational opportunity

Housing

Neighborhood Economy

- Plan aims to develop 18th Street as “premier Mexican shopping district for local residents and visitor”
- Plan aims to promote job training opportunities regardless of immigration status
- Plan aims to help Mexican-oriented companies grow and attract new companies as well promoting Mexican food companies

Family-Oriented

- Plan aims to help TRP aid churches to coordinate events and prevent overlap
- Plan aims to add school-based programs to bring in adults and children, this could include ESL and immigrant support
- Plan aims to help local agencies coordinate services
- Plan aims to, “expand support to immigrants through coordinated programming and a local resources booklet”
 - Booklet will be in Spanish and English
 - The booklet will emphasize services available to undocumented immigrants and try to assuage their fears

Image

- Plan wants to create “identity” streets including 18th Street as a Mexican retail district
- Plan aims to restore murals to preserve heritage and culture
- Plan aims to create “Mexican-style” public spaces
 - This will be “pursued aggressively”
- Plan aims to support cultural events celebrating Mexican holidays/events and to make these accessible to the 1.6 million Latinos in the Chicago Metro area
- Plan aims to support street vendors who are a common sight in Mexico
- *The plan’s image section relates directly to preserving and creating an image of Mexico in the United States*

Education

- Plans aims to include computer training for parents and ESL for parents
- Plan aims to create a neighborhood wide program for schools that teaches about Mexico and issues relevant to Mexican-Americans and Latinos in Chicago

Significance/Conclusion: This plan has a strong and clear emphasis on preserving and enhancing the Mexican culture of Pilsen. The plan is fairly explicit in saying Mexican culture and **not** Mexican-American culture. Many of the aspects of the plan involve immigrant assistance and incorporation as well directly inserting aspects of Mexican culture into the neighborhood in everything from physical structure to educational programs.

Websites relating to the Pilsen Neighborhood, Chicago, Illinois

PW-1

What: Website for LISC New Communities Program – Pilsen (Lower West Side)

<http://www.newcommunities.org/communities/pilsen/>

Who: LISC (Local Initiatives Support Corporation) Chicago and partner agency The Resurrection Project

When: 2006- present Website assessed March, 19th 2010

Where: Pilsen, Chicago (Lower West Side)

Why: Provides information on the mission, vision, services, news, events, programs, and many other resources in regards to the LISC New Communities Program in Pilsen

Summary:

About the Community

- Immigrant port-of-entry for 130 years
 - Primary gateway for Mexican-Americans in Chicago
 - 89 percent Latino and 37 percent non-citizen
- Population of about 44,000
 - 45 percent of households earn lower than area median income
 - Property values and rents have risen and working class Mexican-Americans report difficulty finding affordable housing
- At a 2003 visioning session decided that education is improving, gang activity is down, and retail opportunities have improved
- At the same visioning session residents expressed desire for, “a mixed-income, predominantly Mexican community with a strong cultural identity and faith and values that will be “vibrant, colorful, folkloric, beautiful” and serve as the cultural center of the Mexican population in the Midwest”

John McCarron Article

- Historic heart of Chicago’s Mexican-American community
- Pilsen is not “bursting at the seams” with new immigrants and is not a hotbed of activists
- New *Quality of Life Plan* is a balance between maintaining cultural integrity while still developing economically
- Residents do not want to be reactive anymore and the various groups in the neighborhood want to work together
- The Resurrection Project is key in bringing together all the voices of the neighborhood
 - 300 affordable dwellings and 140 new homes built
 - 21 percent of new multi-unit projects to be set aside at affordable prices
- New Communities Program goes beyond housing with education, economic development and immigrant integration also included
 - The Instituto del Progreso Latino will serve as a partner to LISC and TRP to provide assistance to new immigrants in Pilsen
 - All of these initiatives depend on planners and community leaders really working to carry out the implementation of the plans they have laid

The Resurrection Project

- Mission is , “To build relationships and challenge people to act on their faith and values, creating healthy communities through organizing, education and community development”
- Vision for the future is, “To create the cornerstone of a new, mixed income, predominantly Mexican community with strong cultural identity, faith and values that will be "vibrant, colorful, folkloric, beautiful" and serve as the cultural center of the Mexican population in the Midwest”
- Has built a number of different affordable housing developments
- Published 2000 *Quality of Life Plan* for Pilsen

LISC Data

- Much of Pilsen was below \$16,409 per capita income in 1999
- Pilsens’s total population and Hispanic population leveled from 1990-2000

Other

- The Resurrection Project won “Community Strategy Award” for the Pilsen *Quality of Life* Planning Process
 - This brought together more than 20 organizers from throughout the community
 - 5 task forces meet monthly to carry out the *Quality of Life Plan*

Significance/Conclusion: LISC’s New Communities Program in partnership with The Resurrection Project and other agencies has developed a very clear plan for Pilsen. This plan includes many of the standard issues relevant for community development but also focuses on Pilsen being a center of Mexican-American life in Chicago and in the Midwest.

PW-2

What: Website for Instituto del Progreso Latino <http://www.idpl.org/>

Who: President and CEO Juan Salgado

When: 1977-present, website assessed March 19th, 2010

Where: Pilsen, Chicago

Why: Provides information on the mission, vision, services, news, events, programs, and many other resources in regards to the Instituto del Progreso Latino

Summary:

Mission

- “Our mission is to contribute to the fullest development of Latino immigrants and their families through education, training and employment that fosters full participation in the changing United States society while preserving cultural identity and dignity”
 - “Instituto’s vision is to drive the movement of immigrant integration by stimulating the economy with highly skilled and educated workers. Instituto believes that real change can be achieved by investing in human capital and in our next generation of leaders”
 - Education is at the heart of IDPL’s programs

History of IDPL

- Started as a church based organization in 1977 aiming to help immigrants gain the education necessary to obtain quality employment
- IDPL has evolved into a leading organization that serves over 14,000 families annually

Board and Staff

- Board is from varied sectors of society (business, education, community members, etc.), both men and women but they appear to be primarily Hispanic
 - State that the board members have a strong commitment to the Latino community
- A large staff and student advisory committee, these also appear to be primarily Hispanics
 - Explicit that the staff is bi-lingual

Networks

- Lists an extensive network of partner agencies from government agencies to foundations and nonprofits
 - Many of these agencies are also dedicated to serving the Hispanic community of Pilsen

Programs

Workforce Development

- A number of programs try to foster a highly-skilled, bi-lingual workforce and connect this workforce with a variety of industries from manufacturing to health care

Adult Education

- IDPL offers ESL, GED in Spanish, Spanish Literacy, and support to help parents tutor their children
 - These educational programs rely on a number of partnerships

- These programs cater very much to a Spanish speaking immigrant population

Youth Development/Education

- Aims to help local youth make the transition to college and also provides positive after school programs
- Rudy Lozano Leadership Academy helps provide Pilsen youth with a way to become the community's future leaders
 - Teaches students civic involvement, social justice, and how to question policy

Citizenship Preparation

- Through partnerships the IDPL offers civics courses, ESL, citizenship test preparation, and legal aid to help immigrants become active and productive US citizens

Significance/Conclusion: Instituto del Progreso Latino is an organization focused on education of immigrants and Hispanics and helping them become productive members of society and citizens of the US. This organization is very much focused on helping immigrants and their services are all bi-lingual. While this organization definitely seeks to serve Hispanics and immigrants it is curious that their site is only in English.

PW-3

What: Website for The Resurrection Project <http://www.resurrectionproject.org/home.aspx>

Who: Executive Director Raul Raymundo and NCP staff Alavaro R. Obregon

When: 1990- present, website assessed March 19th, 2010

Where: Pilsen, Chicago

Why: Provides information on mission, vision, services, news, events, programs, and many other resources in regards to the Resurrection Project

Summary:

Mission:

- “Our mission is to build relationships and challenge people to act on their faith and values, creating healthy communities through organizing, education and community development”

Staff

- Not much information on board and staff though it appears to be primarily Hispanic/Latino

History and Future

- 20 years ago six community parishes donated money to start an organization which would combat blight, violence, and neglect
- Began by cleaning streets and closing violent bars
- Also started doing work in building affordable housing and various financial services
- In partner with the LISC New Communities Program initiated the Pilsen Planning Committee and the *Quality of Life Plan*

Affordable Housing

- TRP has developed 200 housing units and is working on 100+ unit development at the moment
- Also provides affordable rental and student housing opportunities
- Site also lists a number of events and human interest stories which help bring the numbers to life

Education

- Mujer Avanzado is a program to aid single Latino mothers in Chicago
- Elev8 is a partnership program to improve academic support and provide holistic family social services
- La Casa is an affordable residence hall for students attending local colleges

Financial Services

- TRP offers a variety of financial services from homeownership workshops to credit counseling and education on predatory lending
 - Partners with NCLR (National Council for La Raza) with many of their homeownership programs

Health and Safety

- An initial victory for TRP was getting Sanitation to clean Pilsen's streets, now a variety of health and wellness projects are part of TRP projects
- The Mexican General Consulate had a health event at in Pilsen's Zocalo plaza

New Communities Program

- 5 year effort with 14 neighborhoods that espouses comprehensive community organizing and planning
- *Quality of Life Plan* is TRP's base documents for this program, it has six focus areas:
 - Housing
 - Neighborhood Economy
 - Family-oriented community
 - Image
 - Education

Leadership Development and Community Engagement

- Social Ministry Action and Reflection Teams (SMART) are used to foster leadership in the community
- TRP holds voter registration drives
- New Americans Initiative works with partner agencies to help immigrants become US citizens
- TRP is also active in pushing legislation for immigration reforms and rights

Economic Revitalization

- TRP provides child care to help working parents
- El Zocalo is a central gathering space in Mexico City which TRP plans to duplicate as social and commercial center in Pilsen

Community and Culture

- TRP hosts and supports a variety of artistic and cultural activities for the neighborhood, many of them relating to the neighborhoods Mexican heritage (Day of the Dead, Mole cook-off, etc.)

Volunteer and Invest

- TRP also makes a call for volunteers and investors to support their array of programs

Significance/Conclusion: While TRP makes reference to various aspects of the neighborhood's Mexican culture it is not explicit throughout the website. In fact, the website does not have a Spanish option. However, while there may not be many explicit references to Mexican and Hispanic culture in TRP's literature, it is implicit that any organization operating in Pilsen (90 percent Hispanic) is by its nature Hispanic. TRP appears to be nearly a full service community development agency addressing everything from housing and education to culture. They also

have strong partner networks with LISC and the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights.

PW-4

What: Website for UIC Neighborhoods Initiative (UIC-NI)

Who: University of Illinois Chicago Great Cities Institute

When: 1995-present, website assessed March 19th, 2010

Where: Pilsen, Chicago

Why: Provides information on Pilsen neighborhood and how UIC-NI operates in the neighborhood

Summary:

Location

- UICNI's is bounded by 16th street, Western Ave., and the Chicago River
- Pilsen has been an immigrant port of entry for decades with Hispanics starting to move in during the 1950's and becoming the predominant ethnic group by the 1960's

Demographics

- Pilsen is Chicago's largest Mexican community
 - In 1998 Pilsen was 93.5 percent Latino, mostly of Mexican heritage
 - Median age is 18, the youngest in any Chicago community
 - 1/3 of the children of Pilsen live below the poverty level

Commerce and Industry

- Pilsen has few factories throughout but most are along the river
- Pilsen has as "strong entrepreneurial bent" and a "village economy"
 - Most Pilsen residents shop weekly in the neighborhood
- Pilsen also has a strong muralist movement with a number of murals on building walls

Education and Unemployment

- 70 percent of Pilsen adults have not completed 9th grade
- Many have limited English skills, no marketable job skills, and not much understanding of how to get by in Chicago
 - Many children start out behind in school
- 65 percent of children in Pilsen drop out of school

Social Organization

- Community with large network of social and community organizations from nonprofits to churches to schools
- There is a strong resident commitment to rebuilding Pilsen

Conclusion/Results

- UIC-NI has been working with the two neighborhoods since 1995
- Sixty faculty members and 100 students have worked on over 100 projects with a variety of community partners
 - The Resurrection Project is one UIC-NI's partner organizations
 - A goal of UIC-NI is "to spin off successful projects to stand on their own" which has happened in some cases

Significance/Conclusion: Pilsen is clearly not a community without problems but it appears that citizens are committed to fixing these problems through a variety of programs with a number

of partner organizations. There are not specific references to transnational issues or even Hispanic/Latino issues but it may be that these are assumed that all issues in Pilsen are inherently Hispanic based on demography.

Other data relating to the Pilsen Neighborhood, Chicago, IL
PD-1

Map, Census 2000 and http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/supp_info/gis_data.html

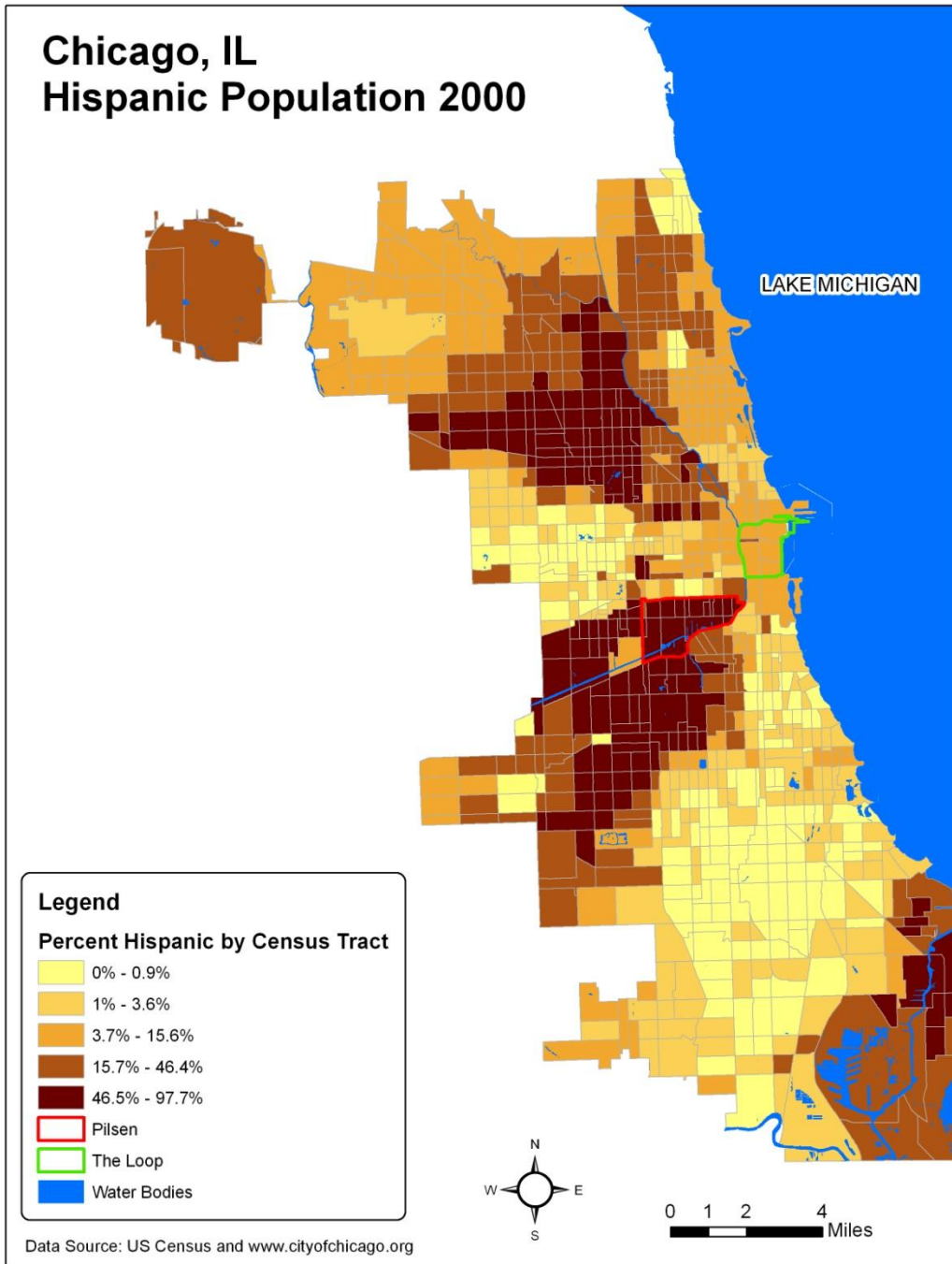


Figure 4.1

Appendix F: Sample Interview Questions

These are the general questions asked during interviews in this study. These questions were altered slightly depending on the organization the individual worked for and the location. Follow up questions, especially in relation to transnational issues were often asked.

- 1.) What is your name?
- 2.) What is the name of your organization?
- 3.) What is your position with the organization?
- 4.) What is your background? Education? Travel? Previous work experience? Are you an immigrant? How did you come to this position? How did you come to working with the international community?
- 5.) Is your organization; Public, nonprofit, for profit? Something else?
- 6.) How is your organization funded?
- 7.) Will you describe the organization generally? Mission? Vision?
- 8.) Will you briefly describe your staff and your board? What types of backgrounds do the people on your board have?
- 9.) How do you see your organization's within the immigrant/international community of Greenville/Marshalltown? Broadly, and in more specific ways also?
- 10.) What services do you provide your clients? Will you explain these programs a little more in depth please?
- 11.) Are there any requirements to receive your services? If yes, what are they and why are they in place?
- 12.) Do you provide services in more than one language? If so, what language(s)?
- 13.) Who is your target population generally? Geography? Demography? How does this population vary by program? If this is different, why is this?
- 14.) How did you come to this target population?
- 15.) Where are the immigrants/international residents you serve from? Specific area? How long have they been here? Are they permanent residents or transient? Do you have more residents that are from one area?
- 16.) Will you describe your clients? Education? Employment type? Single? Male/Female?

- 17.) Is there a sense of a community in the residents you serve? Geographic? Ethnic? Nationality? Religious? Other?
- 18.) Is there a sense of loyalty to the local community in those (immigrants) you serve? If yes, how would you describe this and is there any trade off between local loyalty and loyalty to one's home country?
- 19.) How do residents interact with one and other? Do they trust one and other?
- 20.) Do those you serve have ongoing relationships with their country of origin? If so can you explain?
- 21.) Do your clients remit money home? Belong to a hometown association/club? Call home? Visit home? Have family at home? What are the implications of this on the services you provide?
- 22.) When you discuss finances with those you serve, do you discuss; remittances, phone cards, sending packages home?
- 23.) Do those you serve belong to any neighborhood/civic/religious organizations?
- 24.) If yes to 23, what is the nature of those organizations?
- 25.) Does your organization facilitate or support any specific cultural activities or event? If yes, will you please explain? Are these open to the public or only members?
- 26.) Does your organization encourage civic involvement among members and those it serves? Locally, statewide, national? If yes, in what ways?
- 27.) Does your organization have ties with communities abroad? If so, what is the nature of these ties?
- 28.) Does your organization work cooperatively with other nonprofits, government agencies, churches?
- 29.) If yes to 28, what is the nature of this relationship? Is it formal? Informal?
- 30.) What is the importance of networking and collaborating with other agencies, nonprofits, etc. for your organization?
- 31.) Does your organization work with any agencies on a broader scale, state, national? Government or non-government? If so, can you explain the nature of this relationship?