



ASIAN SERVICES IN ACTION, INC.

Needs Assessment Report

August 8, 2005

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Funded by:

The Cleveland Foundation
&
The United Way of Greater Cleveland



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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We would like to thank the United Way of Greater Cleveland and The Cleveland Foundation, for making this project possible through their funding. May Chen, MA, LPCC, IMFT, Executive Director of Asian Services In Action, Inc. and Michael Byun, MPA, Tobacco Control Manager of Asian Services In Action, Inc. were deeply involved in the process, coordinating focus group and key informant interview meetings, facilitating and taking notes in several of the discussions and participating in the planning process. We would also like to thank Cheryl Owens, MPH, Project Director of Asian Services In Action, Inc., and Soni Vyas, Project Director of Asian Services In Action, Inc., who, along with Mr. Byun, helped facilitate the strategic planning retreat; and Kitty Leung, who aided in transcribing discussions, helped to develop reports, and helped to coordinate the strategic planning retreat. For the participants in the focus groups and the key informant interviews, all of whom represented the ethnic or mainstream communities and helped build vision and create direction for Asian Services In Action, Inc., we thank you.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The community needs assessment was conducted to understand the strengths and needs of the Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations in Cuyahoga County, in order to develop a strategic plan for services that Asian Services In Action, Inc. might provide in that county. The assessment included the development and implementation of focus groups and key informant interviews whose findings described the experiences of ethnic community members in seeking and receiving social services, desired improvements as related to service provision, and information on how ASIA, Inc. can play a role in improving services for the AAPI communities. A total of seven (7) focus groups and six (6) focus interviews were conducted.

In describing the positive experiences of individuals seeking or receiving help from the mainstream or ethnic communities, the majority of respondents acknowledged the important role the faith-based organizations played in providing social services and also described the great accessibility of information regarding AAPI services and the availability of federally-funded programs. Many citizens seek help from within their own communities, as it was noted during these discussions that a great strength in the AAPI communities is the willingness to mobilize. The role of the faith-based organization is to offer support for individuals by bringing them together and also providing services from within. The participants acknowledged that there are government programs, such as Medicare, Medicaid, or the Resettlement Program, that can provide assistance for immigrants. An overarching theme of the discussions was the perception that there was strong support for community members within their own communities. One interviewee mentioned that not only did the faith-based organizations help their community members, the organizations, in turn, were also being supported by these members through offerings of money, food, or other materials.

Though the government does provide services for AAPI immigrants, some of the issues and barriers to getting these services is the lack of knowledge about the entitlement programs and the need for translation/interpretation services for those seeking aid. The problem of the English-language barrier is an underlying issue that prevents people from seeking or receiving good quality services. Though the communities are willing to provide help for their own people, there is also unwillingness for the different ethnic communities to come together and collaborate, preventing AAPIs from mobilizing effectively. Because the size of the AAPI community in the Cleveland area is so small, as compared to the population size in larger cities like Los Angeles or New York City, community members also feel as though there aren't enough services or activities available for the Cleveland AAPIs; whatever services are available also seem fragmented or lack the understanding that the communities themselves are diverse, with different needs. Several respondents also mentioned intergenerational conflicts—on one hand, the younger generations are moving away from their parents or grandparents and are unwilling or unable to take care of them; on the other hand, there is a pressure from the older generations for the younger ones to preserve cultural heritage and to fulfill high expectations.

The participants underlined the importance of addressing the language issues through English language classes and the provision of translation services. Several stressed the importance of improving the relationship between community members and the mainstream. An idea that was brought up several times was the consolidation of services under one roof—a “one-stop shop”



where diverse AAPI populations can go to receive a variety of services and information and which provides resources regarding the ethnic communities for the mainstream service providers and community members, ultimately leading to greater visibility. An important piece to consider in offering comprehensive services is the engagement of multilingual or multicultural service providers, which would improve the community's access to health care and social services.

The envisioned role of ASIA, Inc. was for the organization to become the "one-stop shop" for AAPIs to convene, receive aid and services, or be referred. The agency is believed to have the capability to bring diverse groups together through the creation of linkages with mainstream and governmental organizations and also among the community-based organizations in the ethnic communities. The establishment of additional services catering AAPI elders and youth are needed in addressing intergenerational issues, the gaps in service delivery for the AAPI elderly population, and the desire to provide mentorship with a cultural component.



NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Asian Services In Action (ASIA) Inc. is interested in building on its positive track record in serving and giving voice to the needs of the Asian ethnic groups in Summit County and the City of Cleveland by expanding its capacity to meet the needs of Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) populations in Cuyahoga County. Because of the organization's experience, the staff and the board of ASIA, have accumulated a tremendous amount of anecdotal evidence of the need for services and the geographical distribution of Asian persons in the County. However, ASIA's leadership is interested in confirming their assumptions and refining their approaches through a more structured needs assessment process and the subsequent development of a strategic plan for Cuyahoga County ASIA services.



METHODOLOGY

Four methods were used to answer key strategic questions regarding the service needs of the Asian ethnic groups in the county; how to build upon the existing strengths of the AAPI community, and Asian Services In Action, (ASIA) Inc.'s role in ensuring access to services. These questions were designed for the leadership of the organization to identify its future purposes and functions in serving the community.

The first method involved analysis and mapping of the geographical location of Asian ethnic groups in the county by place of ancestry. U.S. Census 2000 and U.S. Census 2003 were used. Geo-coding was done by neighborhood (statistical planning areas) in the City of Cleveland and by municipality.

The second method involved a literature review of secondary research that described the needs of the AAPI community nationally.

The third method, execution of focus groups within the AAPI populations, included selecting several groups that adequately represented key AAPI cultural groups, selecting a group of service providers who have worked with one or several of these groups, selecting a group of AAPI community leaders, selecting a group of AAPI youth with a multi-cultural background, selecting a group of ASIA staff, and selecting a group of parents that have enrolled their child or children in ASIA, Inc. programs.

The fourth method, execution of key informant interviews within the AAPI populations, community leaders and service providers who were unable to attend the focus groups.

Both the focus groups and the key informant interviews included discussions which revolved around the experiences of the AAPI communities in seeking and receiving help, the issues and barriers that these communities face in seeking aid, and how ASIA can better serve these communities. Our research provides insight into the following:

- Positive experiences of persons seeking and receiving help from their specific AAPI ethnic communities
- Positive experiences of persons seeking and receiving help from the community-at-large
- Barriers and difficulties for persons seeking and receiving help from their specific AAPI ethnic communities
- Barriers and difficulties for persons seeking and receiving help from the community-at-large
- Improvements and changes needed, as related to service provision in the AAPI ethnic communities and the community-at-large
- Information on desired leadership from individuals and organizations regarding the execution of improvements and changes and their specific roles
- Information regarding ASIA's role in improving and changing aspects of service provision for specific AAPI ethnic communities



Project consultants prepared the discussion guides with input from ASIA staff and its executive director. An ASIA staff member was identified and served as a project coordinator, who was responsible for identifying and making arrangements for individuals to attend the focus groups or interviews. A letter of invitation was prepared by the ASIA executive director and sent to all participants in advance to describe the purpose of the discussion, introduce the project consultants, and encourage their participation. The letter can be found in Appendix 19 of this report.

Focus Groups

Seven focus groups were conducted between January 13, 2005 and June 8, 2005:

- Faith-based Group (1/13/2005)
- ASIA, Inc. Staff Group (1/21/2005)
- Community Leaders Group (1/27/2005)
- Parent Group (1/29/2005)
- Youth Group (2/5/2005)
- Funders Group (2/17/2005)
- Services Providers Group (6/8/2005)

Key Informant Interviews

Six key informant interviews were conducted between 1/25/2005 and 6/15/2005. Interviews were conducted with the following individuals:

- Cambodian Priest (1/25/2005)
- Vietnamese Nun (1/29/2005)
- Philippine Community Service Provider (2/5/2005)
- Korean Community Leader (Date??)
- Lao English as a Second Language Instructor (4/20/2005)
- Health Clinic Nurse (6/15/2005)

Recruitment specifications were discussed for all participants at the start of the project. All participants completed a confidential agreement to release the discussion findings without the individual's name identified. This agreement can be found in Appendix 20 of this report. Ongoing evaluation was conducted as the focus discussions proceeded, to ensure the inclusion of key individuals.

Seven focus group reports and six key informant interview reports were transcribed or reported in note form. The reports that were unable to be transcribed were due to the unavailability of the taping equipment or the preference of the interviewees.

Qualitative research provides a rich source of information in generating ideas, clarifying existing experiences and assumptions, creating hypotheses, and giving direction to future scenarios. Although the discussion results were drawn from groups or individuals in the target population, they were not chosen on any statistical basis. Therefore, no statistical inferences should be drawn from the results of the discussions. Accordingly, these findings should not be projected to a broader population without quantitative verification. Many useful opinions, ideas, observations, and insights were obtained through the qualitative methods, which will, along with



METHODOLOGY

other information gathered throughout the planning process, provide beneficial information to ASIA as references for the development of strategic directions and services. This other information includes demographic and trend data reported at the local and national levels and information regarding the needs, issues, and barriers of the AAPI populations over the country, as retrieved through a national literature review.

Key findings are indicative of community desires. This research does not reflect the needs of a statistically-representative sample but deliberately-selected segments of the AAPI community.

**RESEARCH FINDINGS – DEMOGRAPHICS**

Between 1990 and 2003, the Asian American population of Cuyahoga County has generally been increasing, as reported by the U.S. Census¹. These numbers consist of 24 different ethnic Asian populations, but, in 2003, only seven represented 80% of the AAPI population in the County. These populations included Asian-born persons of India (29%), West Asia (13%), China (11%), Japan (10%), Korea (7%), Lebanon (5%), and Vietnam (5%). Rates of naturalization have decreased dramatically within the last several decades; until 1989, 90% of foreign-born Asians entering Cuyahoga County became naturalized citizens compared to 15% between 1990 and 1999 and 0% in 2000 and later. Language remains a barrier to many; in 2003, 44% of households that spoke an Asian or Pacific Islander language were linguistically-isolated².

As compared to the county as a whole, Asians have a higher median age, lower household size, and higher median household income. Data collected from 2003 showed that the median age of Asian Americans was 38.5, whereas it was 33.8 for Cuyahoga County. The average household size was 2.19 vs. 2.36 for the county and median household income \$53,705 vs. \$38,204 for Asians and Cuyahoga County, respectively. 2003 poverty and housing data for Asians as compared to the County showed that fewer of them were below poverty level (5% vs. 15%) and that more Asian households were renter-occupied (61% vs. 38%). There were also lower percentages of Asians with less than a college education than the county (13% vs. 47%) and more who received graduate-level degrees (52% vs. 11%), as shown in 2003 data.

Data from the 2000 Census illustrates that more than two-thirds of Asians in the County resided in eight municipalities: Cleveland, Lakewood, Parma, Cleveland Heights, Westlake, Strongsville, Mayfield Heights, and North Olmsted. Of these municipalities, 24% of Asians resided in the City of Cleveland, which housed (in 2000) the largest concentrations of people from major Asian ethnic groups, including: India (12% of total 2000 Cuyahoga County AAPI population), China (excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan) (39%), Philippines (30%), Vietnam (50%), Lebanon (23%), Korea (17%), and Israel (22%). These groups reside in primarily four Cleveland neighborhoods: Goodrich-Kirtland (15% of total 2000 Cuyahoga County AAPI population), University (14%), West Boulevard (8%), and Old Brooklyn (8%) See Tables and Maps in Appendices 1-16.

¹ Note that, in 2000, the U.S. Census allowed survey respondents to check that they were a combination of races. Racial data in this report is for Asian only.

² Note: this does not include households that spoke a language from the Indo-European language family, such as Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, etc.



RESEARCH FINDINGS – NATIONAL TRENDS

A literature search of national trend data yielded information on employment rates and location, health care access and attitudes towards the American health care system, needs of Asian American/Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) regarding mental health and education, and the needs of specific AAPI subgroups.

The term Asian American/Pacific Islanders (AAPI) includes more than 60 ethnic groups and sub-groups. Each represents its own variation of history, language, religion, socioeconomic status, and experience in the United States. The path of each group to the U.S. and then to assimilation and acculturation varies greatly. (The NCADI Reporter, 2003, p.1) AAPIs speak over 100 dialects and languages. One-third of AAPIs are linguistically isolated, i.e., live in households where no one over the age of 14 speaks English. The percentages are much greater among specific ethnic groups such as the Hmong, Cambodians, and Laotians. (President's Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. (ACAPI), 2001, p. 4)

Asians have been an integral part of the nation since at least the 1800s when the Chinese ventured in large numbers to California as part of the Gold Rush. But immigration came to a halt in 1882 with the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act. (Saxton, 1971 in Ong and Miller, 2002, pp. 3-4) There were subsequently waves of Japanese, Filipinos, and other Asians, but each wave was met by anti-Asian hostility and restricted to menial jobs and separate living quarters. (Chan, 1991 in Ong and Miller, 2002, p. 4) Large-scale immigration resumed after the elimination of racially biased immigration quotas in 1965. (Ong and Miller, 2002, p. 4)

AAPIs have been “missing in history”, invisible in classroom texts, and in the arts. The importance of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders as indigenous peoples and the fact that their territories were appropriated by the U.S. are little-noted. In many cases, AAPIs continue to be viewed as “aliens” with questionable loyalty to the U.S. ((ACAPI), 2001, p.5) Asian Americans are stereotyped as a “model minority”: passive, compliant, overachieving and without problems or needs. ((ACAPI), 2001, p.6) Contrary to this stereotype, U.S. Asians are actually bimodal in their socioeconomic status and demonstrates the same social, cultural, and economic vulnerability as other minority groups. (Jin, Slomka, and Blixen, 2002, p. 54)

Through a combination of increases in immigration and naturalization, the AAPI population has grown to 11 million in 2000, from 1.5 million in 1997. It is expected to grow to 20 million by 2020. (Ong and Hee, 1993; U.S. Bureau of the Census 2001, in Ong and Miller, 2002, p. 4) Many of the most disadvantaged AAPIs live in inner city enclaves, sharing the common problems of African Americans and Latinos while still having unique characteristics. (Ong and Miller, 2002, p 4) While entrepreneurialism is high among most AAPI communities, most Asian businesses are marginal and offer at best low-wage jobs. (Bonacich and Light, 1988 in Ong and Miller, 2002, p. 4)

An organizational survey of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) found that the top problem among AAPIs across the country is under-employment, which includes low wages, contingent employment and limited benefits. (Ong and Miller, 2002, p. 26) Many AAPIs work part-time or intermittently and are lacking in benefits. The deficiency in nearby employment



opportunities can pose problems, especially when coupled with the lack of access to transportation or linguistic difficulties. Language barriers, lack of familiarity with the job market, and lack of child care are the most daunting barriers to employment.

The second most severe problem for AAPIs is lack of access to quality healthcare, which is related to a lack of employer-provided health insurance and to a paucity of linguistically and culturally competent health care providers.

Financial restrictions on health care access were cited, as data shows the need for comprehensive health insurance for the national AAPI population. (The Coalition for Asian American Children and Families ((CAC&F), 2001, p. 1) This problem could be exacerbated by, or due to, low incomes and increasing poverty. Additionally, members of the community do not seek needed care for fear of losing a portion of their wages. The limited number of bilingual or bicultural providers poses several challenges, including inadequate health care provision due to the lack of a shared language and the heightening of possible mistrust in western medicine. Inadequacies in interpretation of medical terms and procedures can exacerbate this condition.

Unfortunately, there is a lack of importance placed on preventive efforts, as AAPIs tend to seek care only when they consider their conditions as serious. Knowledge about subsidized health care is limited, while many experience problems due to Medicaid eligibility.

Because of the fear of disclosure, undocumented immigrants have used underground, illegal clinics. Even documented immigrants fear threats to their residency status, application of citizenship, or the ability to later sponsor their relatives in the U.S., which discourages them from accessing health care, as they avoid having anything on record. There is a higher percentage for AAPI communities, as compared to other ethnic communities, with little or no prenatal care. This especially refers to South Asians and Koreans. (Yang, 2003)

Several diseases are more common in Asians than in the general population: lactose intolerance, nasopharyngeal carcinoma, hepatitis B and tuberculosis. The latter two conditions have been on the increase within the population. (Jin, Slomka, and Blixen, 2002, p. 50) Mental health problems among Asian patients may be masked by a negative cultural attitude that prevents many Asians from seeking professional care. (Jin, Slomka, and Blixen, 2002, p. 58) Many of these problems are rooted in the circumstances that motivated them to leave their countries.

Asian American immigrants also have issues with the child welfare system. Among all reported child welfare cases, 92 percent are ones of neglect rather than abuse. ((CAC&F), 2001, pp. 1-2) Frequently, these result from families' financial situation and lack of resources and adequate childcare, which forces parents to work long hours to support their families or bring their children to dangerous workplaces. In some cases, older siblings miss school to take care of younger children while parents work. Asian American children removed from their homes are rarely placed with Asian American foster care families except those who are placed in kinship care. Many Asian American families may not access needed services due to unfounded misconceptions of the consequences. There are linguistic obstacles and cultural differences when dealing with allegations of abuse and neglect of Asian American children. These can range from immigrant families with limited English proficiency communicating during an



investigation, using a child as an interpreter, and improper notification of the removal of a child. Asian American families may not know which child rearing practices are considered abusive or neglectful in the U.S.



RESEARCH FINDINGS – FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Summary of Focus Group and Key Informant Interview Discussions

This section is a summary of the focus group and individual discussions. It is not intended to be a detailed reporting of session proceedings. Readers who are interested in greater detail are strongly encouraged to review the selected transcription notes of the actual sessions.

The following summary provides discussion results, sorted by discussion topic for all focus group and individual discussions.

Focus Groups

- Faith-based Group (1/13/2005)
- ASIA, Inc. Staff Group (1/21/2005)
- Community Leaders Group (1/27/2005)
- Parent Group (1/29/2005)
- Youth Group (2/5/2005)
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- Services Providers Group (6/8/2005)

Positive Experiences

The positive experiences for Asian American and Pacific Islander individuals in seeking or receiving services are listed as follows. Several issues were brought up multiple times, in different groups. Faith-based organizations were and community leaders were recognized as agents dedicated to the communities they served, information regarding services provided for the AAPI communities was said to be accessible, and federally-funded programs were said to be available.

Faith-based Group (1/13/2005)

- Faith-based organizations function as resources for faith, spiritual teaching, and daily support; they also provide a sense of belonging. Communities rely on informal support: “On the whole, we aren’t doing anything big like working with policy, but we are doing things family by family, minor things.”—Church Pastor
- Availability of English classes.
- Assistance in passing vehicle licensing examinations: “We teach them about how to drive at the temple for about two or three weeks and go to the bureau to take test. After they get a license, they can find job and become more independent. So the first thing to do is get them a driver’s license and next thing to do is provide social [aid]: information about Medicaid, Medicare, and food stamps.”— Buddhist Monk
- Community resources and information are accessible. The group acknowledged that it is important to have information to become an integral part of the mainstream society.
- The American society respects human rights: “For most Asians, the mindset is not like those people in this country. In my mind, we should let them understand that in this country, we respect human rights. Most of the Asians in my mind are more submissive. We try to tolerate every unfairness...but in this country, we voice wherever we are struggling.”—Church Pastor



ASIA, Inc. Staff Group (1/21/2005)

- Asians are willing to learn the English language and are strongly motivated to get a good job.
- Trust between staff and community members is built over time: "...they trust us. So they don't turn to anyone else."—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member
- Leadership-building experiences are available for AAPI youth at Asian Services In Action, Inc.: "Youth are showing initiative to gain leadership in our program where typically you don't see that in programs in our community. I think it's a strength when youth desire being part of a program like Asian American Youth Against Tobacco in the community...a strength when they come together, when they come from different ethnic communities."—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member
- Small population (though also a barrier) is a strength, in terms of encouraging different ethnic groups to work together: "I think we're seeing some moderate success, but I would like to see more inclusion of all ethnic populations where the Southeast Asians are working alongside with Koreans and Chinese. Small population is a strength, but it is also a barrier."—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member.

Community Leaders Group (1/27/2005)

- Information-sharing programs are available; people need information.
- Second-generation Japanese immigrants are able to become fully-integrated within the mainstream community.
- Family support is the key.
- Government programs are available, such as Medicare, Medicaid, the Resettlement Program, etc.
- The City of Cleveland worked with Asians to publish the first Asian directory.
- AAPI groups have community meetings.
- AAPI community leaders are dedicated.
- Various cultural groups work together, especially when in crisis or during unusual events (though this part could be better).

Youth Group (2/5/2005)

- People in a community get together and help each other, especially in critical situations (e.g. funerals, etc.): "...from what I know of the Chinese community is pretty strong 'cause my friend's dad recently passed away. And we had to arrange a funeral and send out letters and well it's just everybody pretty much united to help out this family...giving up a lot of their time, staying with them until...eleven at night just trying to help them out and make things better. And...at the funeral, there were probably around a hundred people there. We just all came together to...help out."—AAPI Youth
- AAPIs are viewed as the model minority, which is mostly positive.
- Among the communities, there are high familial expectations and proven achievements.
- Peer groups are accessible.

Funders Group (2/17/2005)

- AAPI communities are dedicated; they take care of their own communities.

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- Leaders of AAPI communities are committed in serving (e.g. Benson Lee, Stephen Ong, Ye-Fan Glavin, etc.).
- There are proven achievements within the communities (e.g. Evergreen Residential facilities).

Services Providers Group (6/8/2005)

- Organizational linkages aid as support for service providers: "...I had folks who needed a homemaking service but did not have the personal care component that's required by PASSPORT. ...luckily I was aware of Goodrich-Gannett from before, we were able to work that out."—Social Worker
- Asian seniors are generally healthier and in better physical shape than the average senior.
- Interpretation and translation needs are frequently fulfilled by family members or other community members, which leads to the acquisition of vital services or resources for limited or non English-speaking individuals: "[These individuals] are just happy to get the assistance, so if their neighbor or somebody has to know their business, but it's going to help them increase their monthly income or something...that's OK."—Social Worker
- There are strong mobilization efforts among AAPI communities to help those members in need.

Issues and Barriers

When it comes to issues and barriers against service and information access for the AAPI population in Cuyahoga County, a wide gamut of problems were noted in the focus groups. Though the groups mentioned a strong sense of community solidarity, many of the other positive experiences that were discussed in certain focus groups had actually been perceived as non-existent in others. Again, several overlying themes were mentioned more than once; these include linguistic issues, problems in asking for aid, problems regarding the lack of collaboration between AAPI communities, lack of transportation, size and influence of the Cuyahoga County AAPI communities, intergenerational issues, and fragmented services.

Faith-based Group (1/13/2005)

- Members of the communities are unable to articulate in English or understand English: "...I find it very challenging for us to handle when minorities feel that they aren't being understood, either due to language problem or the inability to articulate. Very often I feel they are not being understood. Emotionally, this is hard to handle."—Church Pastor
- AAPIs lack a sense of belonging; they feel isolated and not a part of the society.
- There is a demand to change culturally and conceptually; youth, especially, are given little contact with their cultural heritage: "Lots of people in this country have limited tolerance of different languages in this country."—Church Pastor "...in our group, I would say that 90% of our children are intermarried and so as soon as they intermarry, they seem to have very little contact with their culture or family or group. This is something you young people will face in the future."—Community Leader
- Parents and their children must deal with intergenerational stress: "The second generation's Asians are under stress and pressure. Children are put in a spot where they either excel by being an A student or they fail to live up to the standard their parents have set for them or they have set for themselves. We probably see a great proportion of those



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parents migrating to States in their teenage years. Smoking, drinking, and driving fast are real concerns.”—Church Pastor

- Individuals are unwilling to ask for help: “I really like to get into the heads of some of the people that really need help—they probably mostly need financial help. But they do not talk about this.”—Community Leader
- There is a lack of ethnic-specific places for seniors to go to (e.g. senior centers): “...what we really need is a senior center. We as Japanese-Americans do not have a meeting place like the Chinese or Indian groups. They all seem to have some place to meet.”—Community Leader
- AAPIs lack knowledge about certain government entitlement programs (e.g. Medicare, Medicaid, the prescription drug program, Social Security Income benefits, etc.).
- AAPI groups often do not want to work together, alongside their difficulties in communicating with each other: “You know, all of us are weak in English, but we can only communicate with each other in English. If they cannot communicate, they cannot express themselves well. I try to work with my own group, who is more focused on how to educate our next generation rather than try to get our groups together. So excuse me for my pessimism.”—Church Pastor
- Different ethnic groups experience differences in issues and barriers: “Now I’m not too pessimistic, but I know that (the Pastor) had made lots of efforts in trying to get people to participate, but in my mind we are so diverse.”—Church Pastor

ASIA, Inc. Staff Group (1/21/2005)

- There is no place for community members to get information or receive assistance for multiple needs: “What I see is, with the after-school program...sometimes they’re turned into social workers. Because they’re familiar with the family. They bring all kinds of requests for assistance. And sometimes for the staff it becomes overwhelming.”—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member
- There seems to be a cultural stigma among AAPI groups: “I think maybe some of the issues are generational. Because some of the stereotypes may be perpetuated by family background. So there are challenges in educating youth and adults about the need to address the stereotype and prejudice in our communities. The issue is still in the closet.”—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member “With youth in our area, there’s a challenge in having them work together because of certain cultural stigma.”—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member
- There is a need for trained staff at community and religious organizations who can understand and offer aid to community members.
- Several immigrants are “too shy” to ask for help, perhaps because they feel ashamed to ask for help.
- Conflicts exist within the family to stay in the U.S. or go back to their country of origin: “Dentists from mainland Chinese don’t have a license to practice or the language. So there’s a lot of conflict within the family because some are wanting to go back. Dentists can’t practice because they don’t have a license so the husbands and wives fight about whether to stay or leave.”—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member
- The pre-Medicare population (aged 55-65) has difficulties receiving health insurance: “Elderly need medical services. Biggest issue is medical protection. 55-65 years



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population has the biggest concern. Mainly because of pre-existing conditions when an insurance company will decline their participation.”—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member

- There is a need for transportation for the elderly population.
- The small size of the AAPI community in Cuyahoga County means that resources are scarce, as compared to those cities like Seattle with higher proportions of AAPIs: “I don’t think I see that the small Asian population is a strength in Cleveland, unlike Seattle or Oregon.”—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member
- Many AAPI organizations do not have home offices and their services appear less professional and are often fragmented.

Community Leaders Group (1/27/2005)

- Language barriers exist, even within communities (e.g. Chinese-speaking community).
- Community members do not understand the American “system”.
- There lacks a sense of community.
- It is difficult to reach out to AAPI individuals and families.
- Several community members have low-paying jobs (e.g. they work in restaurants), and often end up ineligible for SSI or health insurance.
- Children of first generation immigrants end up moving away, taking with them a vital support; even if these children are willing to help their parents, they might not get to their parents in time.
- Several AAPIs exhibit a lack of trust towards government agencies because of previous experiences with the governments of their countries of origin.
- The City of Cleveland sees the AAPIs as one large group, and thus there is a lack of recognition of cultural diversity within the AAPI communities.
- The AAPI ethnic groups and organizations may feel territorial and thus refuse to work together.
- Geographically, the AAPI population is spread out over the country, without a local focus.
- Children lack respect and understanding of cultural heritage.
- The 2000 copies of the Asian directory that was created in conjunction with the City of Cleveland were distributed only among the mainstream community.
- There is a lack of money to fund and resources for the Restaurant Association.

Parent Group (1/29/2005)

- Linguistic issues need to be addressed.
- There is a lack of work security.
- Limited time exists in which parents are able to teach and care for their own children, because of the long working hours.
- Parents must deal with issues of youth, including tobacco use, drug use, and alcohol consumption.
- The City of Cleveland has less services available for AAPIs, as compared to other cities such as Chicago or San Francisco.
- Services available for AAPIs in Cuyahoga County seem very fragmented.
- The elderly are isolated and feel lonely, especially after their children move out and their grandchildren grow up.

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- There is a lack of transportation required for people to attend social gatherings.
- Children do not have adequate access to cultural heritage education.

Youth Group (2/5/2005)

- The mainstream society expects more from the AAPI youth “for less.”
- Different ethnic groups that originate in Asia have different needs; if all these groups were clustered into one, then perhaps needs won’t be sufficiently met, if met at all: “...different races from Asia have different needs and if we’re all clustered into one race, then not all the needs are met.”—AAPI Youth
- There is a lack of AAPI activities in the City of Cleveland: “I think the Asian community in Cleveland is very different because I don’t see a lot of events where all of the Asian communities come together...except when, once a year, they have that Asian festival down at CSU. But other than that, you don’t see a lot of...the Chinese community working with the Vietnamese or Filipinos. Everybody seems like they’re kind of doing their own thing. They don’t immigrate with, you know, each other.”—AAPI Youth
- Some Asian groups have been looked down upon (e.g. the Chinese community does not want to integrate with other ethnic communities): “Like he said, the Chinese...they don’t want to integrate with other people.”—AAPI Youth “Like how [the Chinese] don’t have a need to break down their cultural barriers, step outside their cultural zone or whatever. ...’cause if they have everything, then why go through that extra step?”—AAPI Youth
- There is no common agenda between all cultural groups: “It’s like they don’t want to trade cultural experiences and stuff with each other.”—AAPI Youth
- Intergenerational conflicts reflect a lack of interest among youth to keep their heritage, against the desires of their parents.
- Negative peer pressure can influence youths to consume alcohol or use tobacco: “Of course it’s like, the Asian parents are always like, ‘Oh, look at that kid, he does this, he does this.’ And then, pretty soon you’ll be influenced into thinking that it’s right to follow the other Asians, and if there’s a negative influence on them, then it will probably be easier for you to pick up those negative things.”—AAPI Youth
- Parents compare their children and are very close-minded.
- AAPI youth feel as though they belong neither in America nor their country of origin, which leads to a sense of isolation: “...’cause if you come here, you’re always not American enough. They keep on telling, ‘Oh he’s just Asian.’ But if I go back to the Philippines, they’ll say, ‘Oh, you’re too American.’ ...You are isolated in a way. It seems like you’re not good enough to be a part of [either one].”—AAPI Youth
- Older AAPIs are not supportive of younger AAPIs: “[Older Asians] are more conservative...don’t really like to voice out their opinions, especially out openly. Like, when [older Asians] see us, they’ll look at us differently because...we’re willing to stand up for what we believe in and say it out...loud.”—AAPI Youth

Funders Group (2/17/2005)

- AAPIs are incredibly diverse, which leads to the Foundations’ lack of understanding about the AAPI community.
- The AAPI population lacks public visibility.



RESEARCH FINDINGS-FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Services Providers Group (6/8/2005)

- Language barriers need to be addressed: "...a lot of the presentations I make, I have to do it through language barriers..."—Social Worker "So the thing is, how do we cater to the population better? ...those that actually seek out our services a lot of times...they'll come in and we'll have a hard time trying to assist them, to understand what [they're saying]...and trying to promote our services."—Neighborhood Center Service Provider
- Using family members or colleagues as interpreters or translators can be helpful at times, but ultimately confidentiality and appropriateness of interpretation or translation are crucial: "...I worry particularly when we use other residents [to interpret] about confidentiality...and also...that they're not kind of editorializing as well."—Social Worker
- Individuals are not referred to the services.
- There are not enough resources available for the AAPI population: "...the monies are tight. We dedicate resources to the greatest population..."—Mainstream Public Health Worker
- There are not enough workers and interpreters to work with the AAPI population: "My job as service coordinator is basically to link people to the services that they need...in general, service coordinators talk about...doing macro social work, not so much individual case management. I probably find that I do for case management and an average service coordinator. ...There aren't any workers or the interpretation piece that could really make the service work."—Social Worker
- Federally-funded programs are not compliant to Title VI.
- AAPIs need to be aware of federal aid earlier on and what is required to become eligible: "...she had worked in this country for more than ten years, but...she worked for an employer who paid her under the table. ...It was more than just one employer. ...it was [other] people in the community."—Social Worker
- Translated service or program brochures are not going to be helpful unless the service or program can provide support for non or limited English-speaking individuals: "...we were talking about translating brochures and that nature, but one of my students said..., 'If you translate it, how are you going to support it?'"—Neighborhood Center Service Provider
- AAPI needs are not being heard: "...this population, they don't yell out their needs like the other populations..."—Neighborhood Center Service Provider
- There are stereotypes about the AAPI cultures being promoted by the mainstream.
- First- or second-generation children are too busy or not available to help their elders.
- When service providers are aware of and can provide the help the elders need, the family intervenes and refuses help.
- AAPIs don't know what services are available until a crisis occurs.
- Social seniors have transportation needs.

Desired Improvements

In order to improve services and access to services, changes were suggested on several levels by the focus group participants. Quite a few of the suggestions were recurrent among several of the groups, including addressing the language issues, creating a "one-stop shop" where multiple generations of people and ethnic communities can come together, educating the AAPI population



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on available government and community resources, introducing the cultures to the mainstream, promoting businesses and introducing more after-school services for AAPI children.

Faith-based Group (1/13/2005)

- English classes should be offered at no price: "...some people don't attend [English language] classes because of work and the need to save money. The best thing is an open English class—free classes for the population."—Church Pastor
- AAPIs need more assistance (e.g. transportation, job search and placement, etc.) to survive: "When people are able to receive services, it helps them to build confidence and helps them to live here. Examples of these services may include naturalization aid, transportation aid, interpretation aid, and English-learning classes."—Church Pastor
- The different ethnic populations need to come together, perhaps along with other minority groups: "I think all the Asian groups in some way need to get together...before we can do anything."—Church Pastor
- Second generation AAPIs need to be exposed to their cultures.
- Youth problems ("smoking, drinking, and driving fast") need to be dealt with.

ASIA, Inc. Staff Group (1/21/2005)

- There is a need for more volunteer-based services.
- There needs to be a centralized location where AAPIs can get services ("one-stop shop") such as dental care, vision care, health care, job placement and career development services, English language services, after-school programs, legal services, housing assistance or referral services, socialization services, funeral services, homeless and battered women services and shelters, etc.
- Services should be consolidated.
- There needs to be more community support: "Wealthy Asians can give away money, but I think because ASIA (Inc.) is secular, they are having more challenges to receive money whereas religious groups can raise money pretty successfully. How can we encourage the community to support philanthropy."—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member

Community Leaders Group (1/27/2005)

- The organizations need to collaborate and communicate in order to deal with issues within their communities.
- More services and activities should be provided for the seniors, who should also have a place to go (e.g. senior center).
- Translation needs should be addressed and services should be provided.
- Fundraising efforts need to be made.
- There needs to be services for home-bound elders.
- Education and information about available government and community resources should be provided.
- Intergenerational issues and conflicts should be addressed.
- Child care assistance and tutoring should be available, as parents can work long hours.
- Businesses need to be promoted in order to provide immigrants jobs.
- ASIA, Inc. needs to work with the Restaurant Association in promoting the purchase of health insurance for the non-covered, low-income population.



Parent Group (1/29/2005)

- More after-school programming should be available for the children.
- English-language classes need to be provided.
- People need to be educated and informed about government programs and community services.
- Community activities should be arranged.
- A social service center serving multiple age groups should be created, with multiple language access.

Youth Group (2/5/2005)

- AAPI communities can get together to promote the food of their culture and throw a block party: "...it's not confrontational, everyone likes food, and then there's usually good conversation."—AAPI Youth
- The City of Cleveland can improve their Asian festival by bringing all the AAPIs together more than once a year.
- Translations need to be provided for, in order to promote the Asian American Youth Against Tobacco (AAYAT) Program, among other services ASIA has to offer: "I see more...translations ASIA needs to do to promote AAYAT and those other groups. Because we have AAYAT, but I don't know if eventually we'll have AAYAT."—AAPI Youth
- Cultural groups need to be brought together.
- Businesses can be promoted through the gathering of different ethnic groups: "...use it as an angle to promote businesses, you know, the Asian businesses? Because there's a whole bunch of different places that have kung fu, martial arts, and meditation. Bring those together."—AAPI Youth
- Different ethnic cultures need to be introduced to the mainstream community.

Funders Group (2/17/2005)

- More information needs to be available on the AAPI community.
- AAPIs need more visibility among the mainstream community; perhaps visits from funders and community organizations to various AAPI communities and programs can be arranged.
- There should be more collaboration among the AAPI community and with other organizations.

Services Providers Group (6/8/2005)

- A pool of care professionals or professionals, including home health aides, of the AAPI background can be created in order to provide better quality services for the AAPI communities.
- Home health aides need to know how to deal with the basic needs of AAPI seniors, especially because there are "different ways of doing things."
- Services need to be catered towards the people of different ethnic groups.
- When advocating for AAPIs towards service providers, solutions should also be provided because many times, these providers do not have the solutions.



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- Agencies need to make efforts to hire effective workers and educate the communities on the services available: "...you need to make a concerted effort from the top-down to hire direct-line service people who can do what is needed to be done when they interact with these people. And get your literature that goes out. Like, we've started putting it in two languages, let's make it in three or four. You know, reach the people."—Mainstream Elderly Services Provider
- Agencies need to realize that they are liable for their services, especially those that are federally-funded.
- There is a need to know what existing services are available for the AAPI community in order to figure out where the gaps are (so that they can "fill in the gaps").
- Need more opportunities for agencies to partner up and better communication among these agencies.
- There is a population of service providers who are multilingual or can provide multicultural services but there is a need to address barriers to certification. Perhaps the provision of customized training for this resource can be available to address English proficiency, the system of becoming a licensed certified health promoter, etc.: "We have people, but they have to become certified. How do you help them become certified?"—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member.
- There is a need to address issues at the national level: "The No Child Left Behind Act is now adding additional institutional barriers because...when it comes starting 2006 school year, anyone who comes into the school district to provide services has to have at least an Associate's Degree. ...a lot of organizations have been using the lay educators...to do that. So that's going to be an additional educational requirement—how do we change the system to help, to meet those needs?"—Mainstream Health Care Worker

ASIA, Inc.'s Role

Group members were also asked for their input on what they see as the role of ASIA, Inc. in addressing the needs of the AAPI communities and their service providers. Among those improvements suggested earlier, the focus group participants desired particularly to have ASIA, Inc. become the site where the different AAPI communities can convene to work on issues of visibility and advocacy and also as the "one-stop shop" site for the AAPI population to get help, services, or be referred to services available.

Faith-based Group (1/13/2005)

- ASIA, Inc. should serve to bring AAPI communities together and be, at the same time, open-minded and inclusive: "ASIA is in a very good position to bring up pan-Asian networking. It is not just a Chinese group, I believe ASIA is more open-minded to bring groups together."—Church Pastor
- ASIA should hold regular meetings and social gatherings (e.g. summer picnics) to discuss community issues and form common agendas: "My idea is...this is the American view: united we stand, divided we fall. So we are all from Asia. If possible, we invite people, all groups, and make a meeting once a month or once a year and get suggestions from each other, share our suggestions. For change, this is my idea. This is how the human mind works. In a group picture, if we look at the photo, we first find ourselves. After that, we can look at other pictures. This is the human mind. Don't look at it that way,



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look at the whole photo, look at all the people. Now we are talking about changes.”—
Buddhist Monk

- The organization should have a big vision without looking at a specific focus; that is, look at Asians as a whole and how they can work together.
- ASIA can develop a “chamber of commerce of social services.”
- The recruitment of a strong board of directors can help to back up leadership in the communities. Strong and supported leadership will help to get things done because “we don’t want to see that everyone has a hand on the steering wheel.”—Church Pastor
- ASIA can help in the enhancement of current APAF functions and activities (e.g. more frequent events, etc.).
- ASIA can promote fundraising activities and community development: “...to begin, you have to start to begin the work. Find out how to get the money and funds. After we collect the money, we then look at who needs it.”—Buddhist Monk

ASIA, Inc. Staff Group (1/21/2005)

- ASIA needs to put efforts into getting the AAPI communities to come and work together
- The organization should consider models such as Fairhill, Hill House, Jewish Community Center, etc.
- Perhaps ASIA can look into the creation of an AAPI Foundation or in fund development. The organization can also look into mobilizing the community to build its capacity: “It’s important to strengthen pre-existing resources provided by churches and other ethnic-related agencies.”—ASIA, Inc. Staff Member

Community Leaders Group (1/27/2005)

- The strong leadership of ASIA’s current executive director can bring together all the AAPI ethnic communities.
- ASIA should initiate and develop system-wide planning for the AAPI community.
- ASIA can offer its facilities for community gatherings and activities.
- They can collaborate with other organizations, including the Restaurant Association.
- ASIA can increase its support for fundraising and continue to offer vital services, such as those which increase language access and access to transportation.

Parent Group (1/29/2005)

- ASIA can be a place where all the AAPI groups can convene, serving as a bridge between many communities (not just to the mainstream).
- ASIA can provide the facility and funding for and the knowledge to develop more programs.
- ASIA should hire professional staff who are capable of advocating the communities’ needs.

Youth Group (2/5/2005)

- ASIA can promote understanding across different generations—help with the intergenerational conflicts and bring together several generations of AAPIs.



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- The organization has the ability to bring together the AAPI communities more often: “Maybe like they have the Asian festival—I think they can make that...something better, other than, you know, once a year, once every whenever.”—AAPI Youth
- ASIA can facilitate the information-sharing of community resources.
- They should promote ASIA activities: “...we need to get the word out about the organizations. I think what it has now works, except the participation. If we spread out a little more, ‘cause from what I see, it’s mostly like just people in...Cleveland, and not really in the suburbs.”—AAPI Youth

Funders Group (2/17/2005)

- ASIA can collaborate with other organizations in order to better-address the AAPI community needs.
- ASIA should initiate and develop system-wide planning for the AAPI communities.
- The organization can promote and advocate for their AAPI groups.
- ASIA needs to actively communicate with funders and keep them updated on their funding agenda.

Services Providers Group (6/8/2005)

- ASIA needs to better-communicate with the mainstream service providers on what is needed from them for the AAPI communities; perhaps ASIA can also be a referral service.
- The organization needs to develop and support opportunities for dialoguing: “...I think if we had the opportunity to sponsor the forums, or if we had some kind of big sharing day where we all came together with our stuff...”—Mainstream Health Care Worker

Key Informant Interviews

- Cambodian Priest (1/25/2005)
- Vietnamese Nun (1/29/2005)
- Philippine Community Service Provider (2/5/2005)
- Korean Community Leader (2/2005)
- Lao ESL Instructor (4/20/2005)
- Health Clinic Nurse (6/15/2005)

Positive Experiences

The individual interviews were conducted in the case that these contributors were unable to participate in the focus group discussions. Several of the individuals mentioned the strong support they or other community members had received from their own ethnic communities.

Cambodian Priest (1/25/2005)

- The refugee resettlement programs and agencies helped the community members find housing, occupations, and schools for their children; these included Jewish Family Services, International Service Center, and Catholic Charities.
- The Community Relations Board of the City of Cleveland employed Vietnamese staff members that helped the immigrants and refugees mainstream into the system: “That person was sort of like the liaison of the community and the City.”

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- Information was provided from the City and the County regarding the services available.
- There was a family reunification program which addressed the second stage of resettlement.
- The ethnic community showed support for their members.

Vietnamese Nun (1/29/2005)

- There was, 95% of the time, community appreciation and support of the Buddhist religion; they offered money, food, and materials.
- The Buddhist Temple offers the community a place to worship, education and teachings, and general support and hosts celebrations.
- Federal programs are available to help new immigrants.
- The ethnic community supported their own members.

Philippine Community Service Provider (2/5/2005)

- Members volunteer and contribute to their ethnic communities.
- Many people offer their professional services (e.g. physicians' and accountants' services and legal advice) to the Philippine community (pro bono or at a reduced cost).
- The Philippine community sponsors many social gatherings.
- Community activities are hosted in which all cultural groups are invited to participate (e.g. Asian festivals, Asian Red Cross advisory group, etc.).

Korean Community Leader (2/2005)

- Several community-based organizations are taking a strong initiative in helping the people (e.g. the Korean Women's Association organizes mammograms).
- The community provides resources and in-kind help for its members.
- Health promotion activities exist within the Korean community.
- Korean churches play a central role in providing services for its members.
- There is a use of grants and loans in order to bring services to the community.

Lao English as a Second Language Instructor (4/20/2005)

- The instructor was informed about job openings, requirements needed to be eligible for bilingual tutorial support in the schools, and about legal and tax income services available for the community by the community.
- Community members were able to receive transportation to medical services.
- The instructor was provided a directory of Lao community members in the region.

Health Clinic Nurse (6/15/2005)

- Clients have reported their satisfaction in receiving help from ASIA.
- The MetroHealth clinic is situated in mid-town (Chinatown region) and includes bilingual staff, provides comprehensive healthcare, and has received an anti-smoking grant.

Issues and Barriers



RESEARCH FINDINGS-FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

When asked about the aspects of seeking and receiving help from the ethnic and mainstream communities, the interviewees brought up, several times, their concerns about language barriers and the need to outreach to a population that does not ask for help.

Cambodian Priest (1/25/2005)

- For the second group of immigrants, they faced more than cultural differences when they came to the U.S. Unlike the first wave of immigrants, there was the problem of language and being unable to speak or understand English.
- There were many problems regarding employment; for example, individuals had little or no job security, limited income due to minimum wage, and lacked health insurance and other benefits.
- They had intergenerational conflicts: "...it began with the second generation with the children growing up. The children wanted to mainstream themselves and at the same time, the parents wanted to keep it in the old way. In addition to the problems that youngsters face growing up, they also had some kind of tribulation or conflict with their parents."
- The health care sector is lacking in culturally-sensitive services and providers: "I think that the health care could be a lot better. I see other groups such as the Koreans— compared with different groups, I think Filipinos and Koreans seem to have more access to health care, especially since they have physicians in their own community. In the Vietnamese community, we have at least one doctor who practices here and there are physicians who are interns, but they're not really serving the community."
- The fluent population eventually moved out to the suburbs.

Vietnamese Nun (1/29/2005)

- There are language barriers.
- Knowledge of public programs for the community exists but is limited.
- There are problems within the second generation; no one seems to be able to speak to this generation about drug use, alcohol consumption and sexual promiscuity.
- There are many elderly Vietnamese who need help; their children have moved away and cannot assist the elderly parents.
- The Temple is limited in their resources to do everything that is needed by the community. There exists some competition for funding with other community organizations.

Philippine Community Service Provider (2/5/2005)

- The members do not ask for help in critical situations such as abuse.
- The senior citizens are staying at home and becoming isolated, due to the lack of transportation and a place for them to convene.
- There is no resource or information available to educate individuals on community activities and programs.

Korean Community Leader (2/2005)

- Koreans feel uncomfortable with people outside their community.



RESEARCH FINDINGS-FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

- The lack of language skills and poor access to information on current events leads to social isolation and poor use of public services available.
- The highly-educated population runs its own businesses to avoid the challenges of dealing with mainstream companies.
- There is competition among Korean churches.

Lao English as a Second Language Instructor (4/20/2005)

- There has been lack of funding for the community to develop its own programs.
- There are no interpreters available when accessing mainstream services.
- There has been a lack of awareness regarding the Lao community (e.g. there is no Lao language code at the hospital to access interpretive services).
- The limited number of bilingual helpers are overworked and overused.

Health Clinic Nurse (6/15/2005)

- People come to the Clinic for more than health issues; they come with problems about immigration, family issues, poverty, etc.
- The patient volume does not justify the need for a social worker, though there is definitely a need.
- Illegal immigrants need health care but have little or no resources.

Desired Improvements

Suggested improvements to address the issues and barriers ranged from changing the access to health care to English language proficiency classes to creating better access to transportation. Each individual stressed improving the relationship between the community members and the mainstream in different ways.

Cambodian Priest (1/25/2005)

- There should be a way to help adults improve their English language skills: "...in this parish, they have to interact with Americans. I feel that sometimes in the meetings, they don't really have enough skill in English to communicate with other people, so it's been, at least in this religious organization, that there have been kind of difficult areas. So I think that if there is some way to help them improve their language skills...."
- Adults need to be educated on health issues: "You know, when you have certain symptoms; like, for a heart attack, you would know how to prevent [it]...."
- Elders and children in the community need more services.

Vietnamese Nun (1/29/2005)

- Elder care (e.g. a place for the seniors to go during the day) and care for youth (e.g. someone that understands and offers help for their school and peer issues, a place that emphasizes their cultural heritage and traditions, etc.) should be addressed.
- People need assistance in applying for government support.

Philippine Community Service Provider (2/5/2005)

- The community can use more volunteers and teamwork.
- Outreach is needed for this population, since it does not ask for help.

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RESEARCH FINDINGS-FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

- Pamphlets and information sheets regarding services and benefits available need to be mailed out to the community.
- Individuals and organizations need to use and expand their existing network to better serve the community.
- Organizations need to cooperate and work together.

Korean Community Leader (2/2005)

- Education needs to be addressed.
- English classes should be provided, in order to increase access to services and funding.
- Job training programs need to be offered to increase the quality of life.
- The community needs assistance in integrating into the mainstream community.
- Churches need to work together.
- Health Fairs can be sponsored.

Lao English as a Second Language Instructor (4/20/2005)

- There should be a center which provides Asian language classes (since the Lao youth are unable to communicate in their native language), cultural exchange, education regarding citizenship, tax services, and education in creating and maintaining a small business.
- There needs to be strong leadership within the community and improved teamwork among the Lao community members.

Health Clinic Nurse (6/15/2005)

- The AAPI community needs external monetary support.
- There should be a local Chinese Psychiatrist.
- Community members should step up to volunteer.
- There needs to be education of and better compliance with the Western regimen.
- More services, like those that ASIA, Inc. offers, should be provided.
- Transportation (lack thereof) needs to be addressed.

ASIA, Inc.'s Role

The individuals saw ASIA's role as providing services, specifically for AAPI elderly and youths. Several people mentioned the need for collaboration between ASIA and their community's other organizations—ones that provide social services to their own people (e.g. religious organizations).

Cambodian Priest (1/25/2005)

- ASIA can set up an elderly lunch program and create a senior center.

Vietnamese Nun (1/29/2005)

- ASIA can create more youth-based programs.
- The organization can assist elderly in accessing nursing homes and even provide a facility for seniors.
- ASIA can assist in language and cultural problems.
- There should be more collaboration with the Temple.
- They need to educate people on what services they offer.

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RESEARCH FINDINGS-FOCUS GROUPS AND KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Philippine Community Service Provider (2/5/2005)

- ASIA can provide strong leadership.
- They can expand their services to the AAPI community and increase the awareness of these services.
- ASIA can become a “resource center” for all programs and services available to the AAPI communities.

Korean Community Leader (2/2005)

- ASIA could lead in creating good communication between themselves and the Korean community and churches.

Lao English as a Second Language Instructor (4/20/2005)

- ASIA needs to bring the AAPI communities together, in order for them to identify the needs and problems.
- Perhaps they can form a “Mutual Asian Assistance Association”, whose purpose is not only to develop the capacity within the communities to serve their own members but provide technical assistance to access funding and resources.

Health Clinic Nurse (6/15/2005)

- ASIA can provide more volunteers and services for the population.
- They need to address the language problem.
- ASIA can train mainstream workers to better serve the AAPI community.



STRATEGIC PLANNING RETREAT

On July 23, 2005, a retreat was held at Gwinn Estates. A total of 26 ASIA Board members, leaders from the local Asian community, and mainstream health and social service providers attended. Research findings were presented and participants addressed the following questions in break-out groups:

- Which Asian populations should ASIA, Inc. target?
- Which municipalities/neighborhoods should ASIA, Inc. target?
- What is the profile of Asian populations that ASIA, Inc. should target?
- What is ASIA, Inc.'s capacity to respond to the issues of Asians in Greater Cleveland?
- Is ASIA, Inc. currently responding to any of these issues? If yes, how could it enhance its capacity?
- Should ASIA, Inc. respond to any additional issues? If yes, how?
- What services should ASIA, Inc. provide in the future?
- What should the vision be of ASIA, Inc. in Cuyahoga County?
- What should the strategic position be of ASIA, Inc. in Cuyahoga County?
- What should be the role of ASIA, Inc. in relation to other community organizations (Asian community and mainstream community) in Cuyahoga County?
- What should be the governing body and structure of ASIA, Inc. in Cuyahoga County?
- What are the resources available for ASIA, Inc. in Cuyahoga County?



SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF BREAK-OUT GROUPS FROM THE STRATEGIC PLANNING RETREAT-JULY 23, 2005

Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
Targeting populations	<p>What populations should ASIA, Inc. target?</p> <p>How should ASIA, Inc. prioritize the populations it serves?</p> <p>What is ASIA, Inc.'s relationship with mainstream service providers?</p> <p>What are the responsibilities of the AAPI communities as a whole, in terms of service provision or support?</p> <p>Are there models of effective practice elsewhere within the API community?</p>	<p>1. There is a need for more AAPI ethnic data.</p> <p>1. We should look at the resources of the population; those with low income or no access to financial resources can be prioritized.</p> <p>2. All API ethnic groups should be represented, but ASIA, Inc. should perhaps prioritize based on their needs.</p> <p>3. ASIA, Inc. should work in the communities where there is a <i>need</i>—and this is not necessarily based on or reflected by numbers.</p> <p>1. Providers don't know how to work with those populations not in the mainstream; ASIA, Inc. should help bridge the gap of mainstream service.</p> <p>2. ASIA, Inc. should act as a "gap-filler" or a "bridge."</p> <p>1. There is a need for more inclusion from all Asian groups.</p>	



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
		1. ASIA, Inc. should look at what's currently working and in which communities.	
	<p>Which municipalities/neighborhoods should ASIA, Inc. target?</p> <p>What is the geography of the coverage area of current service providers?</p>	<p>1. The agency should target the inner-city population.</p> <p>1. Most service providers serve those in the E. 55th Street area (Chinese, Taiwanese, etc.).</p>	
	<p>What specific populations, based on ethnicity, gender, immigrant status, educational status, and age, should ASIA, Inc. target, and why?</p>	<p>1. Indian and Sri Lankan males seem disinterested in their communities. There could be a lack of a role model; parents need to reinforce values. Parents are not conversing with the options that are out there; for example, at Immaculate Conception (a school), the parents of immigrant children don't know the activities that their children are participating in. The Sri Lankan community lives in Brooklyn and Strongsville areas. Their parenting style seems lackadaisical, and they are primarily working-class.</p> <p>2. New immigrants who are linguistically-isolated and need the most help should be targeted, though programs also</p>	<p>1. A lot of people in the (Cleveland) area are mainland Chinese that are limited in experience and exposure because they're from the mainland.</p> <p>2. Biggest concerns within the 55-65 years old age group. These elderly need medical services—their biggest issue is insurance. Additionally, having transportation is their first priority.</p> <p>3. Later Vietnamese immigrants and refugees have great language barriers and have not had</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	<p>Quantitative data may not be giving the full/actual picture of the situation?</p>	<p>depend on what types of services are available for them (within the agency and in the mainstream).</p> <p>3. Male Cambodian seniors in high school have a high drop-out rate. The majority of them were born outside of the United States. Linguistically, they are isolated. The Cambodian population live in Lindale and the west side of Cleveland (near the Vietnamese). Perhaps they can participate in after-school activities.</p> <p>4. The subgroup which consists of the post college-aged people (23-40 year-olds) should be targeted because they make up the bulk of the Asian immigrant population.</p> <p>5. Immigrant children need mentoring services. The children know English but don't embrace their mother tongue, leading to a communication gap between parents and their children. This is exacerbated by the fact that working parents usually have no time to</p>	<p>contact with Americans back in Vietnam. Healthcare and the abandonment by the younger generations are also problems for this group.</p> <p>4. Japanese-Americans, though many are acculturated, still have financial programs and also the need for a senior facility. Prescriptions are also a problem for some.</p> <p>5. Illegal immigrants are seeking medical help; they most likely do not have insurance nor money.</p> <p>6. Currently, the Korean community has no formal funding source. They are also more difficult to reach because they are uncomfortable with outsiders. Not having mainstream connections and</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
		<p>be with their children. Also, ethnic and gender intermixing is frowned upon.</p> <p>1. We should look at the components of the Asian immigrant population—“Asian” vs. new immigrants—because the population characteristics are not necessarily just based on the numbers. (I believe what they mean is that there could be disparities within the AAPI populations regarding the statistics brought up in the quantitative data presentation).</p>	<p>limited English proficiency creates a deeper sense of isolation and lack of access to health services, etc. Also, highly-educated Koreans end up running their own businesses because they prefer working for themselves.</p> <p>7. Lao community: leadership and community workers have low level of English proficiency; information received from mainstream about programs not passed on due to lack of availability of translators; community workers are few and overworked; community members are blamed when outcome not what people expect. Lao community lacks funding to develop its own programs; also lacks awareness in the mainstream community.</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
Service Issues	What is ASIA, Inc.'s capability for responding to the issues of Asians in Greater Cleveland?	<p>1. ASIA, Inc.'s capacity lies in its ability to network, to empower program participants (e.g. youth program participants are mobilized and empowered), its central location, and its growth potential (as ASIA, Inc. secures more funding, it is able to bring in more volunteers).</p>	<p>1. ASIA, Inc. has the facilities and the funding to provide services for AAPIs, unlike many Asian organizations.</p> <p>2. The leadership is capable of convening different AAPI organizations together.</p> <p>3. ASIA is also in the position to work with non-AAPI groups.</p>
	Is ASIA, Inc. currently responding to any of these issues? What service issues has ASIA, Inc. been effective in responding to?	<p>1. ASIA, Inc. is currently recognizing and responding to the needs of the AAPI seniors.</p> <p>2. ASIA, Inc. offers translation/interpretation services.</p>	<p>1. ASIA provides translation services and supports fundraising.</p>
	<p>Should ASIA, Inc. respond to any additional issues?</p> <p>-Long work hours</p> <p>-loss of benefits for working Asians</p> <p>-Elderly services and elder care</p>		<p>1. Parents work 12-hour days—can't learn English and can't stay at home with children</p> <p>1. People are getting paid under-the-table; leads to loss of retirement benefits and services.</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	<p>-Transportation</p> <p>-Lack of staffing</p> <p>-Language</p> <p>-Case management</p>	<p>1. One of the issues that ASIA, Inc. should address is the need for transportation for those Asians in the mid-town area. The elders need transportation assistance, which requires additional funding. There is a community responsive transit but it is primarily used by those located around Cleveland and not in the downtown area. Perhaps these seniors need better information on how to use the public transportation system (RTA). The County Board of Commissioners had provided vans for another organization.</p> <p>1. There is a lack of trained staff to address all the issues for the API communities. There is a lack of resources, time and staff (numbers) to address the community needs (e.g. language needs).</p> <p>1. In the communities,</p>	<p>1. Elders need more activities. There should be a facility for senior socialization.</p> <p>2. Fear of expenses of nursing home care. There is no Asian-specific nursing home.</p> <p>1. Organizations need to make a concerted effort from the top-down to hire direct line service people who are culturally and linguistically capable of working with the population; we have population to</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	<p>-Youth problems</p> <p>-stereotypes</p> <p>-AAPI unity within community</p> <p>-Need for more in-depth community assessment</p> <p>-compliance</p> <p>-walk-ins, referrals, and</p>	<p>there are issues of translation and limited English proficiencies that ASIA, Inc. can look into.</p> <p>1. There needs to be case management services.</p> <p>1. There seems to be a fragmentation of the API community, and, therefore, its services. Asian organizations need to come together.</p> <p>2. There is a need for agency- and community-cohesion.</p>	<p>work, but there are barriers (language, etc.) so how can they become certified?</p> <p>1. Non English-proficient AAPIs are looking to family, friends, and neighbors for translation/ interpretation— creates problems of confidentiality and editorializing.</p> <p>1. With the after-school program, sometimes the (staff) are turned into social workers because they're familiar with the family; the family brings all kinds of requests for assistance and it's difficult to turn them away.</p> <p>1. Large parental pressures, smoking, drinking, fast driving.</p> <p>2. Peer pressure</p> <p>3. Isolation from both mainstream culture and culture</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	<p>questions</p> <p>-cultural diversity in mainstream</p> <p>-small population in Cleveland</p> <p>-integration into mainstream</p> <p>What services and programs are offered around ASIA, Inc. that may supplement those offered within the agency?</p>	<p>1. ASIA, Inc. should go through another assessment phase to figure out which neighborhoods need or provide what services.</p>	<p>of origin</p> <p>1. Perception from mainstream as model minority can be advantage in getting a job but a disadvantage in that people have much higher expectations.</p> <p>1. Many AAPIs unable to speak English, so prevents different AAPI communities from talking to each other and working together.</p> <p>2. ASIA should bring communities together to identify needs and problems</p> <p>3. Asian communities don't work together; feel like there's no need, no common agenda.</p> <p>1. AAPIs don't understand or don't want to understand</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
		<p>1. As a part of the Successful Aging Initiative, the Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center's LifeLearn Program offers skills enhancement lessons for seniors.</p>	<p>issue of compliancy.</p> <p>1. Need more volunteers that can provide referrals and answer questions.</p> <p>2. Asians are not referred to mainstream services, which is why mainstream providers do not have/ have limited contact with this population.</p> <p>1. Mainstream providers have difficult time trying to respond to all the needs of the other communities (e.g. Slovenian, Lithuanian, German, Hispanic, etc.).</p> <p>1. Because of the small population of AAPIs, they are not given the attention needed, not a lot of events or services available for AAPIs</p> <p>1. Still not accepted into mainstream,</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
			and that's a problem because don't have power. Still looked down upon, even if do bring a lot to the table.
	<p>What services should ASIA, Inc. provide in the future?</p> <p>What categories of services should ASIA, Inc. offer?</p> <p>How can ASIA, Inc. more effectively work with the other agencies around it?</p> <p>-Mobilization</p> <p>-Linkages</p> <p>-Language access</p>	<p>1. Move away from direct services and provide more training and advocacy.</p> <p>1. Improve the quality of life for AAPIs.</p> <p>1. ASIA, Inc. should create linkages with other organizations. For instance, they can work with Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Center in certain capacities.</p> <p>1. They can help to translate other agencies' literature into different languages. The organization can also help to provide more education to the mainstream service providers regarding the federal mandate of translation/interpretation</p>	<p>1. ASIA, Inc. should facilitate bringing the Asian leaders together.</p> <p>1. Sponsoring dialogues and more opportunities for service providers to sit around the table and talk about what is needed.</p> <p>1. Provide language classes so that people can access all that is available to them in America.</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	<p>-Childcare support</p> <p>-Referral service and resource center</p> <p>-Cultural competence</p> <p>-information sharing</p>	<p>for federally-funded services by enhancing their advocacy efforts to enforce language access. ASIA, Inc. should call the agencies which violate the mandate to the forefront and let them know. Additionally, ASIA, Inc. can provide greater resources for mainstream organizations.</p> <p>1. ASIA, Inc. can provide classes on parenting skills (which are available at GGNC) on communicating with their child/children’s services providers (e.g. teachers) and advocating for their child/children.</p> <p>2. There needs to be a culturally-relevant childcare provider and support for childcare services for those providing care to API ethnic communities.</p> <p>1. ASIA, Inc. can act as a referral service to cultural/ethnic providers and also as a resource center (“one-stop center” or “one-stop shopping”) geared around the AAPI cultures in order for them to be known by the</p>	<p>1. “one-stop shopping”-dental, vision, health care, pharmacy, job placement and career development, job training, ESL, childcare, after-school program, legal, housing assistance or referral, community center, safe place, social gathering place, multi-generational</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	<p>-Working with AAPI businesses</p> <p>-training mainstream providers</p> <p>-finding existing services</p> <p>In what areas should ASIA, Inc. direct its internal programming?</p> <p>-Youth involvement</p> <p>-Mental health care</p> <p>-Education and Prevention</p>	<p>mainstream.</p> <p>1. ASIA, Inc. should help to make agencies become culturally-competent—by making sure to let them know that there is a need (<i>active outreach</i>). Also, ASIA, Inc. should be careful not to duplicate these services.</p> <p>1. Youth involvement through organized sports, etc. can also be encouraged through programming.</p>	<p>space, funeral services and referral, homelessness and battered women shelters (figure out which services to provide and which to refer out).</p> <p>1. AAPI communities need to share information with each other.</p> <p>1. ASIA, Inc. can help promote businesses in order to provide jobs for new immigrants.</p> <p>1. Train mainstream providers to be competent in working with AAPI communities.</p> <p>1. Need to know what the existing services are so that</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
		<p>helping them understand the concerns of the client/client's community and their background. There is a fear of government by API ethnic groups that is cultural. Also, the clients may not know their rights, and lawyers should be trained to address the basic education of law, rights, etc. that their clients may not have.</p> <p>3. ASIA, Inc. needs to develop a curriculum to give to the bar association or offer training for restaurant inspectors and lawyers to make money.</p> <p>1. The organization can help to keep people headed toward integration ethnically-involved through programming.</p>	<p>1. Form mutual assistance</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
			association for Asians to develop capacity within communities to serve their own members and keep on providing technical assistance.
ASIA's Role: Location	<p>How should ASIA, Inc. create its vision?</p> <p>Are there best practice models that ASIA, Inc. can follow?</p>	<p>1. ASIA, Inc. should start with what they have and build from there. They need to identify their goal.</p> <p>1. Board should identify/visit Jewish Community Center, GGNC, Filipino Civic Center, Indian community, or International Community Council. Perhaps it can model the Indian Community Center.</p>	<p>1. Develop big vision without looking at specific focus.</p> <p>2. Needs leadership that can stick to the vision.</p> <p>1. Fairhill is a model that brings all the elderly services together and has the elderly provide services. Jane Addams on Hull House is good model of bringing people together (settlement models). Jewish Community Center works independently from mainstream social service network to encourage refugee resettlement to become self-sustaining and so that they don't need to rely on the</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
			welfare system (churches are also working this way).
	<p>Where should ASIA, Inc. position itself within the community?</p> <p>Multi-site vs. Central office with satellites</p> <p>Summit County vs. Cuyahoga expansion</p> <p>What specific issues need to be considered in positioning ASIA, Inc.?</p> <p>What is ASIA, Inc.’s position, in relation to other API community organizations?</p> <p>Recruitment of specific AAPI populations</p>	<p>1. ASIA, Inc. should be broader than one central location (eventually multi-site or maybe central-satellite) because core population will become broader.</p> <p>2. ASIA, Inc. should have a central hub and satellite providers.</p> <p>1. Cleveland branch can start as a satellite and grow slowly and steadily towards equal status with Akron.</p> <p>1. ASIA, Inc. needs to think about transportation issues for those they serve.</p> <p>2. ASIA, Inc. can have certain programs in one location but think about how it will affect its relationship with certain groups (funders, etc.).</p> <p>3. Serve all Asians (“Asian community”).</p> <p>1. There should be one facility for all different</p>	



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	Location as a resource	<p>API communities. They can share the costs of the facility.</p> <p>1. Look to recruit the AAPI in the suburbs.</p> <p>1. Location is a resource—Cleveland’s office is in the midtown area, near the RTA.</p>	
	What is ASIA, Inc.’s role in relation to other community organizations?	1. Should be aware whether, if ASIA, Inc. doesn’t provide the services, someone or some other agency will fill the gap	1. Staff doesn’t know what exists in mainstream services.
ASIA’s Role: Governance	<p>Governing body and structure</p> <p>One combined board vs. two separate boards?</p> <p>How should advisory committees be structured?</p>	<p>1. For continuity, there should only be one board (keep it the same as it is now). This way, it will be more efficient. Still, there needs to be a Cleveland advisory council.</p> <p>1. Find people who know Cleveland. Have two advisory boards—one in Cuyahoga County and one in Summit County.</p>	
ASIA’s Role: Functions	<p>Other resources that should be considered?</p> <p>-Federal grants</p> <p>-Volunteers from other</p>	<p>1. Key in on government grants which fund certain things at certain times.</p> <p>1. Businesses, restaurants,</p>	



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
	<p>organizations and populations</p> <p>-Philanthropic efforts</p> <p>-untapped resources</p>	<p>schools, universities, college students, politicians and Board of Commissioners all can be beneficial resources for ASIA, Inc. (Through politicians, ASIA can advocate on behalf of the AAPI communities to ensure that government agencies respond and do what's required).</p> <p>2. They should create an in-kind coordinating network (of college and high school students) and fully utilize their volunteers.</p> <p>3. More elderly volunteers.</p> <p>4. ASIA, Inc. should look for free volunteers at schools, universities, from the County volunteer coalition (see Board of Commissioners).</p> <p>1. ASIA, Inc. should foster philanthropy among the AAPI communities.</p> <p>2. Perhaps ASIA, Inc. can identify a benefactor or a philanthropist and start a foundation. This person might have real estate and</p>	<p>1. Think about the creation of an Asian Foundation.</p> <p>2. How can we encourage the community to support philanthropy?</p> <p>1. Professionals who have resources and expertise but can't utilize them in any way, due to institutional</p>



Issue	Decision Issue	Recommendation from Strategic Planning Retreat	Recommendation from Focus Groups and Key Informant Interviews
		be one of the more affluent Asians.	barriers.



CONCLUSION

(refer to executive summary and proceedings)

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CENSUS TABLES

APPENDIX 1: Comparison of Asian Populations in Cuyahoga County

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

Asians by Municipalities in Cuyahoga County

U.S. Census 2000

Comparison of Asian Populations: SF1 Total Population (Long Form); SF3 Sample: SF4 Sample (Place of Birth)

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	SF1- Total Pop RACE	SF3- Total Pop RACE	SF4 - Place of Birth
Bay Village city	16,087	116	83	81
Beachwood city	12,186	391	398	606
Bedford city	14,214	154	143	160
Bedford Heights city	11,375	216	95	84
Bentleyville village	947	17	18	14
Berea city	18,970	170	113	93
Bratenahl village	1,337	10	13	13
Brecksville city	13,382	342	338	320
Broadview Heights city	15,967	480	406	397
Brook Park city	21,218	268	305	231
Brooklyn city	11,586	264	261	388
Brooklyn Heights village	1,558	11	12	8
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)				0
Chagrin Falls village	4,024	21	4	4
Cleveland city	478,403	6,444	6,878	6,213
Cleveland Heights city	49,958	1,280	1,358	1,337
Cuyahoga Heights village	599	7	2	2
East Cleveland city	27,217	61	131	164
Euclid city	52,717	493	304	336
Fairview Park city	17,572	276	342	328
Garfield Heights city	30,734	286	383	350
Gates Mills village	2,493	87	155	162
Glenwillow village	449	0	0	3
Highland Heights city	8,082	372	411	325
Highland Hills village	1,618	15	0	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	590	4	0	2
Independence city	7,109	92	88	83
Lakewood city	56,646	800	764	1,534
Linndale village	117	0	0	0
Lyndhurst city	15,279	182	173	177



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	SF1- Total Pop RACE	SF3- Total Pop RACE	SF4 - Place of Birth
Maple Heights city	26,156	452	461	371
Mayfield Heights city	19,386	123	798	1,101
Mayfield village	3,435	782	100	97
Middleburg Heights city	15,542	351	434	369
Moreland Hills village	3,298	107	151	169
Newburgh Heights village	2,389	3	0	0
North Olmsted city	34,113	936	946	1,076
North Randall village	906	9	20	24
North Royalton city	28,648	570	549	476
Oakwood village	3,667	13	6	9
Olmsted Falls city	7,962	132	113	45
Olmsted township	10,575	58	47	82
Orange village	3,236	136	113	116
Parma city	85,655	1,349	1,410	1,463
Parma Heights city	21,659	505	545	473
Pepper Pike city	6,040	251	225	380
Richmond Heights city	10,944	519	515	552
Rocky River city	20,735	276	310	436
Seven Hills city	12,080	256	306	264
Shaker Heights city	29,405	928	819	780
Solon city	21,802	1,070	1,070	889
South Euclid city	23,537	353	359	435
Strongsville city	43,858	1,406	1,470	1,135
University Heights city	14,146	240	227	187
Valley View village	2,179	15	19	20
Walton Hills village	2,400	12	24	18
Warrensville Heights city	15,109	138	191	144
Westlake city	31,719	1,332	1,354	1,264
Woodmere village	828	64	71	70
TOTAL	1,393,843	25,245	25,831	25,860



APPENDIX 2: Total Asians by Municipality

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

Total Asians by Municipalities (Sort > 1,000)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	ASIAN			
		#	% Total Asian Population (n=25,860)	% Total Municipal Population	
Cleveland city	478,403	6,213	24.0%	1%	58% Asian Population
Lakewood city	56,646	1,534	5.9%	3%	
Parma city	85,655	1,463	5.7%	2%	
Cleveland Heights city	49,958	1,337	5.2%	3%	
Westlake city	31,719	1,264	4.9%	4%	
Strongsville city	43,858	1,135	4.4%	3%	
Mayfield Heights city	19,386	1,101	4.3%	6%	
North Olmsted city	34,113	1,076	4.2%	3%	
Solon city	21,802	889	3.4%	4%	
Shaker Heights city	29,405	780	3.0%	3%	
Beachwood city	12,186	606	2.3%	5%	
Richmond Heights city	10,944	552	2.1%	5%	
North Royalton city	28,648	476	1.8%	2%	
Parma Heights city	21,659	473	1.8%	2%	
Rocky River city	20,735	436	1.7%	2%	
South Euclid city	23,537	435	1.7%	2%	
Broadview Heights city	15,967	397	1.5%	2%	
Brooklyn city	11,586	388	1.5%	3%	
Pepper Pike city	6,040	380	1.5%	6%	
Maple Heights city	26,156	371	1.4%	1%	
Middleburg Heights city	15,542	369	1.4%	2%	
Garfield Heights city	30,734	350	1.4%	1%	
Euclid city	52,717	336	1.3%	1%	
Fairview Park city	17,572	328	1.3%	2%	
Highland Heights city	8,082	325	1.3%	4%	
Brecksville city	13,382	320	1.2%	2%	
Seven Hills city	12,080	264	1.0%	2%	
Brook Park city	21,218	231	0.9%	1%	
University Heights city	14,146	187	0.7%	1%	
Lyndhurst city	15,279	177	0.7%	1%	
Moreland Hills village	3,298	169	0.7%	5%	



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	ASIAN		
		#	% Total Asian Population (n=25,860)	% Total Municipal Population
East Cleveland city	27,217	164	0.6%	1%
Gates Mills village	2,493	162	0.6%	6%
Bedford city	14,214	160	0.6%	1%
Warrensville Heights city	15,109	144	0.6%	1%
Orange village	3,236	116	0.4%	4%
Mayfield village	3,435	97	0.4%	3%
Berea city	18,970	93	0.4%	0%
Bedford Heights city	11,375	84	0.3%	1%
Independence city	7,109	83	0.3%	1%
Olmsted township	10,575	82	0.3%	1%
Bay Village city	16,087	81	0.3%	1%
Woodmere village	828	70	0.3%	8%
Olmsted Falls city	7,962	45	0.2%	1%
North Randall village	906	24	0.1%	3%
Valley View village	2,179	20	0.1%	1%
Walton Hills village	2,400	18	0.1%	1%
Bentleyville village	947	14	0.1%	1%
Bratenahl village	1,337	13	0.1%	1%
Oakwood village	3,667	9	0.0%	0%
Brooklyn Heights village	1,558	8	0.0%	1%
Chagrin Falls township	4,024	4	0.0%	0%
Glenwillow village	449	3	0.0%	1%
Hunting Valley village	590	2	0.0%	0%
Cuyahoga Heights village	599	2	0.0%	0%
Highland Hills village	1,618	0	0.0%	0%
Linndale village	117	0	0.0%	0%
Newburgh Heights village	2,389	0	0.0%	0%
TOTAL	1,393,843	25,860	100%	
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION		1.86%		



APPENDIX 3: Total Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Total Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort > 500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	ASIAN		
		#	% Total Asian Population (n=6,213)	% Total Municipal Population
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	4,295	923	14.86%	21.49%
University	9,469	895	14.41%	9.45%
West Boulevard	17,317	516	8.31%	2.98%
Old Brooklyn	34,169	510	8.21%	1.49%
Cudell	10,761	433	6.97%	4.02%
Jefferson	19,949	369	5.94%	1.85%
Buckeye-Shaker	16,063	361	5.81%	2.25%
Kamms Corners	19,545	279	4.49%	1.43%
Edgewater	8,571	276	4.44%	3.22%
Puritas-Longmead	15,200	249	4.01%	1.64%
Downtown	5,960	179	2.88%	3.00%
Detroit-Shoreway	17,382	167	2.69%	0.96%
North Collinwood	19,828	165	2.66%	0.83%
Brooklyn Centre	9,180	108	1.74%	1.18%
Stockyards	4,298	94	1.51%	2.19%
Ohio City	9,308	88	1.42%	0.95%
Tremont	8,163	85	1.37%	1.04%
Glenville	23,559	74	1.19%	0.31%
Clark-Fulton	13,363	62	1.00%	0.46%
Euclid-Green	6,413	61	0.98%	0.95%
South Broadway	21,475	57	0.92%	0.27%
Riverside	4,982	54	0.87%	1.08%
Central	12,107	43	0.69%	0.36%
St.Clair-Superior	11,410	40	0.64%	0.35%
Forest Hills	15,723	23	0.37%	0.15%
Lee-Miles	15,866	20	0.32%	0.13%
Corlett	15,384	17	0.27%	0.11%
North Broadway	9,049	14	0.23%	0.15%
Fairfax	7,352	13	0.21%	0.18%
Hough	16,359	12	0.19%	0.07%
Mt. Pleasant	23,197	12	0.19%	0.05%



NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	ASIAN		
		#	% Total Asian Population (n=6,213)	% Total Municipal Population
Woodland Hills	11,574	8	0.13%	0.07%
Union-Miles Park	15,464	6	0.10%	0.04%
Industrial Valley	1,116	0	0.00%	0.00%
Kinsman	5,842	0	0.00%	0.00%
South Collinwood	14,392	0	0.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	474,085	6,213	100%	
PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION		1.31%		



APPENDIX 4: Western Asians by Municipalities

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

Western Asians by Municipalities (Sort >500)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population – SF4

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL WESTERN ASIA
Cleveland city	478,403	6,213	1,027
Lakewood city	56,646	1,534	778
Parma city	85,655	1,463	308
Mayfield Heights city	19,386	1,101	294
North Olmsted city	34,113	1,076	281
Beachwood city	12,186	606	240
Cleveland Heights city	49,958	1,337	219
Westlake city	31,719	1,264	194
Brooklyn city	11,586	388	181
Rocky River city	20,735	436	149
South Euclid city	23,537	435	149
Richmond Heights city	10,944	552	148
Pepper Pike city	6,040	380	113
Fairview Park city	17,572	328	102
University Heights city	14,146	187	82
Brecksville city	13,382	320	77
Shaker Heights city	29,405	780	75
Broadview Heights city	15,967	397	75
Strongsville city	43,858	1,135	74
Gates Mills village	2,493	162	53
Brook Park city	21,218	231	47
Orange village	3,236	116	45
Euclid city	52,717	336	41
Moreland Hills village	3,298	169	39
Solon city	21,802	889	36
North Royalton city	28,648	476	36
Parma Heights city	21,659	473	35
Garfield Heights city	30,734	350	35
Middleburg Heights city	15,542	369	33
Bay Village city	16,087	81	33
Highland Heights city	8,082	325	30
Bedford city	14,214	160	22
Berea city	18,970	93	22
Mayfield village	3,435	97	20



MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL WESTERN ASIA
Warrensville Heights city	15,109	144	19
Seven Hills city	12,080	264	17
East Cleveland city	27,217	164	17
Olmsted township	10,575	82	16
Lyndhurst city	15,279	177	13
Olmsted Falls city	7,962	45	11
Independence city	7,109	83	9
Oakwood village	3,667	9	9
Maple Heights city	26,156	371	4
North Randall village	906	24	4
Woodmere village	828	70	3
Bentleyville village	947	14	2
Valley View village	2,179	20	1
Bedford Heights city	11,375	84	0
Walton Hills village	2,400	18	0
Bratenahl village	1,337	13	0
Brooklyn Heights village	1,558	8	0
Chagrin Falls village	4,024	4	0
Glenwillow village	449	3	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	590	2	0
Cuyahoga Heights village	599	2	0
Linndale village	117	0	0
Highland Hills village	1,618	0	0
Newburgh Heights village	2,389	0	0
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)		0	0
TOTAL	1,393,843	25,860	5,218
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			20.18%



APPENDIX 4: Western Asians by Municipalities (cont'd)
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Western Asians by Municipalities (Sort >500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey	Armenia	Other Western Asia
Cleveland city	63	194	177	361	60	84	6	82
Lakewood city	12	280	99	243	83	6	0	55
Parma city	0	14	44	192	16	8	0	34
Mayfield Heights city	37	45	5	54	8	24	0	121
North Olmsted city	6	77	69	59	30	19	0	21
Beachwood city	18	177	0	0	28	0	0	17
Cleveland Heights city	0	43	0	59	10	30	0	77
Westlake city	12	71	0	45	47	12	0	7
Brooklyn city	0	13	12	84	0	0	0	72
Rocky River city	0	3	28	69	32	5	0	12
South Euclid city	0	79	0	38	0	24	8	0
Richmond Heights city	0	0	0	51	8	0	0	89
Pepper Pike city	16	51	0	14	5	27	0	0
Fairview Park city	0	10	14	25	53	0	0	0
University Heights city	0	47	0	26	0	0	0	9
Brecksville city	0	12	0	23	34	0	0	8
Shaker Heights city	0	7	0	42	20	6	0	0
Broadview Heights city	0	0	0	54	5	7	0	9
Strongsville city	0	0	0	23	7	22	0	22
Gates Mills village	0	0	0	21	32	0	0	0
Brook Park city	0	38	0	9	0	0	0	0
Orange village	0	45	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euclid city	0	0	0	5	4	32	0	0
Moreland Hills village	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	7
Solon city	6	20	0	0	10	0	0	0
North Royalton city	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	21
Parma Heights city	14	0	0	21	0	0	0	0



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey	Armenia	Other Western Asia
Garfield Heights city	0	0	18	0	17	0	0	0
Middleburg Heights city	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	6
Bay Village city	0	5	15	9	0	4	0	0
Highland Heights city	0	0	0	10	20	0	0	0
Bedford city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Berea city	0	0	0	5	0	17	0	0
Mayfield village	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	8
Warrensville Heights city	0	5	0	5	9	0	0	0
Seven Hills city	0	0	0	6	0	5	0	6
East Cleveland city	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	4
Olmsted township	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
Lyndhurst city	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Olmsted Falls city	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independence city	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Oakwood village	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maple Heights city	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
North Randall village	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Woodmere village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bentleyville village	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Valley View village	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedford Heights city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton Hills village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bratenahl village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagrin Falls village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenwillow village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	Iraq	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey	Armenia	Other Western Asia
Cuyahoga Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linndale village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Hills village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newburgh Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	210	1,289	493	1,588	572	332	14	720
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	0.81%	4.98%	1.91%	6.14%	2.21%	1.28%	0.05%	2.78%



APPENDIX 5: Western Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Western Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort > 500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL WESTERN ASIA
West Boulevard	17,317	516	117
Cudell	10,761	433	91
University	9,469	895	89
Edgewater	8,571	276	83
Kamms Corners	19,545	279	81
North Collinwood	19,828	165	78
Old Brooklyn	34,169	510	67
Jefferson	19,949	369	63
Tremont	8,163	85	54
Brooklyn Centre	9,180	108	52
Clark-Fulton	13,363	62	49
Ohio City	9,308	88	43
Puritas-Longmead	15,200	249	35
Detroit-Shoreway	17,382	167	34
Stockyards	4,298	94	30
Buckeye-Shaker	16,063	361	23
Euclid-Green	6,413	61	14
North Broadway	9,049	14	14
St.Clair-Superior	11,410	40	6
Riverside	4,982	54	4
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	4,295	923	0
Downtown	5,960	179	0
Glenville	23,559	74	0
South Broadway	21,475	57	0
Central	12,107	43	0
Forest Hills	15,723	23	0
Lee-Miles	15,866	20	0
Corlett	15,384	17	0
Fairfax	7,352	13	0
Hough	16,359	12	0
Mt. Pleasant	23,197	12	0
Woodland Hills	11,574	8	0
Union-Miles Park	15,464	6	0
Industrial Valley	1,116	0	0



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL WESTERN ASIA
Kinsman	5,842	0	0
South Collinwood	14,392	0	0
TOTAL	474,085	6,213	1,027
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			16.53%



APPENDIX 5: Western Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (cont'd)
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Western Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort > 500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

NEIGHBORHOOD	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey	Armenia	Other Western Asia
West Boulevard	61	34	6	16	0	0	0
Cudell	33	10	12	0	0	0	6
University	9	0	52	8	9	0	11
Edgewater	0	36	29	0	8	0	10
Kamms Corners	0	0	39	36	0	0	6
North Collinwood	0	0	11	0	67	0	0
Old Brooklyn	6	13	44	0	0	0	4
Jefferson	0	8	34	0	0	0	21
Tremont	0	0	54	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn Centre	8	32	12	0	0	0	0
Clark-Fulton	17	6	10	0	0	0	9
Ohio City	20	14	0	0	0	0	9
Puritas-Longmead	6	17	6	0	0	0	6
Detroit-Shoreway	27	7	0	0	0	0	0
Stockyards	0	0	30	0	0	0	0
Buckeye-Shaker	0	0	5	0	0	6	0
Euclid-Green	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Broadway	7	0	7	0	0	0	0
St.Clair-Superior	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Riverside	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downtown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Broadway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee-Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corlett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Pleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodland Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union-Miles Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



CENSUS TABLES

NEIGHBORHOOD	Israel	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	Turkey	Armenia	Other Western Asia
Industrial Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinsman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Collinwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	194	177	361	60	84	6	82
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	3.12%	2.85%	5.81%	0.97%	1.35%	0.10%	1.32%



APPENDIX 6: Southeastern Asians by Municipality

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

South Eastern Asians by Municipality (Sort > 500)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN ASIA
Cleveland city	478,403	6,213	2,338
Parma city	85,655	1,463	308
Strongsville city	43,858	1,135	252
Lakewood city	56,646	1,534	221
North Olmsted city	34,113	1,076	194
Westlake city	31,719	1,264	185
Parma Heights city	21,659	473	176
Cleveland Heights city	49,958	1,337	161
Garfield Heights city	30,734	350	149
Rocky River city	20,735	436	137
North Royalton city	28,648	476	127
Brook Park city	21,218	231	113
Brooklyn city	11,586	388	100
Richmond Heights city	10,944	552	97
Solon city	21,802	889	89
Beachwood city	12,186	606	80
Mayfield Heights city	19,386	1,101	78
Fairview Park city	17,572	328	76
Shaker Heights city	29,405	780	74
Lyndhurst city	15,279	177	71
Broadview Heights city	15,967	397	56
Middleburg Heights city	15,542	369	55
Warrensville Heights city	15,109	144	47
South Euclid city	23,537	435	46
Euclid city	52,717	336	46
Maple Heights city	26,156	371	44
East Cleveland city	27,217	164	32
Bedford city	14,214	160	32
Bay Village city	16,087	81	28
Brecksville city	13,382	320	25
University Heights city	14,146	187	25
Olmsted Falls city	7,962	45	25
Olmsted township	10,575	82	22



MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTH EASTERN ASIA
Woodmere village	828	70	19
Pepper Pike city	6,040	380	15
Bedford Heights city	11,375	84	15
Berea city	18,970	93	13
Moreland Hills village	3,298	169	12
Gates Mills village	2,493	162	11
Highland Heights city	8,082	325	8
Seven Hills city	12,080	264	8
Brooklyn Heights village	1,558	8	8
Valley View village	2,179	20	7
Bentleyville village	947	14	7
Mayfield village	3,435	97	6
North Randall village	906	24	4
Bratenahl village	1,337	13	4
Orange village	3,236	116	0
Independence city	7,109	83	0
Walton Hills village	2,400	18	0
Oakwood village	3,667	9	0
Chagrin Falls village	4,024	4	0
Glenwillow village	449	3	0
Cuyahoga Heights village	599	2	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	590	2	0
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)		0	0
Highland Hills village	1,618	0	0
Linndale village	117	0	0
Newburgh Heights village	2,389	0	0
TOTAL	1,393,843	25,860	5,646
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			21.83%



APPENDIX 6: Southeastern Asians by Municipality

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

South Eastern Asians by Municipality (Sort > 500)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Philip-pines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other South Eastern Asia
Cleveland city	311	55	19	69	708	183	941	52
Parma city	0	0	40	4	232	11	21	0
Strongsville city	6	0	0	4	117	0	106	19
Lakewood city	0	61	0	6	76	16	62	0
North Olmsted city	24	0	0	0	98	0	72	0
Westlake city	15	0	0	0	80	0	90	0
Parma Heights city	0	14	0	0	50	0	104	8
Cleveland Heights city	0	34	0	5	39	52	18	13
Garfield Heights city	0	8	0	35	53	0	31	22
Rocky River city	0	0	0	8	21	0	108	0
North Royalton city	0	0	0	0	106	0	14	7
Brook Park city	0	0	0	5	65	0	43	0
Brooklyn city	0	0	0	0	37	0	57	6
Richmond Heights city	8	0	21	0	51	0	17	0
Solon city	13	0	0	3	40	11	22	0
Beachwood city	0	0	0	9	7	27	30	7
Mayfield Heights city	0	0	23	13	28	14	0	0
Fairview Park city	0	20	0	0	56	0	0	0
Shaker Heights city	7	0	7	0	24	6	14	16
Lyndhurst city	0	0	0	0	71	0	0	0
Broadview Heights city	0	0	0	0	48	8	0	0
Middleburg Heights city	0	0	0	0	29	0	20	6
Warrensville Heights city	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	0
South Euclid city	6	0	0	0	28	0	5	7
Euclid city	28	0	0	0	13	5	0	0
Maple Heights city	0	0	0	0	30	7	7	0
East Cleveland city	0	0	0	0	22	0	10	0
Bedford city	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
Bay Village city	0	4	0	0	11	0	13	0
Brecksville city	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0
University Heights city	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
Olmsted Falls city	16	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Olmsted township	0	0	0	0	7	0	15	0
Woodmere village	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	5
Pepper Pike city	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Philip- pines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other South Eastern Asia
Bedford Heights city	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Berea city	0	6	0	0	0	0	7	0
Moreland Hills village	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Gates Mills village	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	0
Highland Heights city	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Seven Hills city	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Brooklyn Heights village	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Valley View village	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
Bentleyville village	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0
Mayfield village	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Randall village	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Bratenahl village	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Orange village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Independence city	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walton Hills village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakwood village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagrin Falls village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenwillow village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuyahoga Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Hills village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linndale village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newburgh Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	441	212	110	175	2,325	342	1,873	168
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	1.71%	0.82%	0.43%	0.68%	8.99%	1.32%	7.24%	0.65%



**APPENDIX 7: Southeastern Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood
 Asian Services in Action, Inc.
 Southeastern Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort > 500)
 U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4**

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTHEAST ASIA
West Boulevard	17,317	516	334
Cudell	10,761	433	309
Old Brooklyn	34,169	510	280
Jefferson	19,949	369	217
Puritas-Longmead	15,200	249	186
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	4,295	923	157
Edgewater	8,571	276	125
University	9,469	895	123
Buckeye-Shaker	16,063	361	96
Detroit-Shoreway	17,382	167	75
Kamms Corners	19,545	279	60
Stockyards	4,298	94	57
Riverside	4,982	54	50
South Broadway	21,475	57	45
North Collinwood	19,828	165	41
Ohio City	9,308	88	35
Central	12,107	43	34
Downtown	5,960	179	33
Glenville	23,559	74	25
Forest Hills	15,723	23	13
Mt. Pleasant	23,197	12	12
Euclid-Green	6,413	61	8
Brooklyn Centre	9,180	108	6
St.Clair-Superior	11,410	40	6
Lee-Miles	15,866	20	6
Tremont	8,163	85	5
Clark-Fulton	13,363	62	0
Corlett	15,384	17	0
North Broadway	9,049	14	0
Fairfax	7,352	13	0
Hough	16,359	12	0
Woodland Hills	11,574	8	0



CENSUS TABLES

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTHEAST ASIA
Union-Miles Park	15,464	6	0
Industrial Valley	1,116	0	0
Kinsman	5,842	0	0
South Collinwood	14,392	0	0
TOTAL	474,085	6,213	2,338
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			37.63%



APPENDIX 7: Southeastern Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (cont'd)
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Southeastern Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort > 500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

NEIGHBORHOOD	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other South Eastern Asia
West Boulevard	85	0	0	0	67	0	182	0
Cudell	35	0	11	0	0	25	238	0
Old Brooklyn	0	3	0	4	233	6	34	0
Jefferson	52	0	8	0	9	0	148	0
Puritas-Longmead	82	0	0	0	45	25	34	0
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	0	0	0	41	92	8	16	0
Edgewater	42	0	0	0	28	0	55	0
University	0	0	0	8	18	66	22	9
Buckeye-Shaker	0	20	0	0	22	11	27	16
Detroit-Shoreway	0	0	0	0	26	0	49	0
Kamms Corners	0	0	0	0	16	0	44	0
Stockyards	0	0	0	0	24	0	33	0
Riverside	0	0	0	0	23	0	27	0
South Broadway	15	0	0	0	14	16	0	0
North Collinwood	0	0	0	0	21	0	20	0
Ohio City	0	0	0	10	25	0	0	0
Central	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	16
Downtown	0	14	0	0	7	6	0	6
Glenville	0	0	0	0	13	12	0	0
Forest Hills	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
Mt. Pleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0
Euclid-Green	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Brooklyn Centre	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
St.Clair-Superior	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Lee-Miles	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Tremont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Clark-Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corlett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Broadway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hough	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodland Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



CENSUS TABLES

NEIGHBORHOOD	Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Other South Eastern Asia
Union-Miles Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinsman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Collinwood	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	311	55	19	69	708	183	941	52
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	5.01%	0.89%	0.31%	1.11%	11.40%	2.95%	15.15%	0.84%



APPENDIX 8: South Central Asians by Municipality

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

South Central Asians by Municipality (Sort > 500)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA
Cleveland city	478,403	6,213	880
Strongsville city	43,858	1,135	599
Parma city	85,655	1,463	584
Cleveland Heights city	49,958	1,337	535
Mayfield Heights city	19,386	1,101	513
Westlake city	31,719	1,264	479
Solon city	21,802	889	418
North Olmsted city	34,113	1,076	326
Maple Heights city	26,156	371	274
Lakewood city	56,646	1,534	244
North Royalton city	28,648	476	241
Shaker Heights city	29,405	780	230
Middleburg Heights city	15,542	369	214
Broadview Heights city	15,967	397	193
Beachwood city	12,186	606	168
Pepper Pike city	6,040	380	167
Parma Heights city	21,659	473	164
Seven Hills city	12,080	264	156
Richmond Heights city	10,944	552	156
Brecksville city	13,382	320	135
Highland Heights city	8,082	325	128
Garfield Heights city	30,734	350	125
South Euclid city	23,537	435	117
Euclid city	52,717	336	106
Rocky River city	20,735	436	86
Gates Mills village	2,493	162	74
Independence city	7,109	83	65
Bedford city	14,214	160	65
Fairview Park city	17,572	328	64
Orange village	3,236	116	62
Moreland Hills village	3,298	169	60
Warrensville Heights city	15,109	144	58
Bedford Heights city	11,375	84	54



MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA
Brook Park city	21,218	231	47
Mayfield village	3,435	97	34
Lyndhurst city	15,279	177	34
Olmsted township	10,575	82	27
Woodmere village	828	70	26
University Heights city	14,146	187	24
Brooklyn city	11,586	388	21
East Cleveland city	27,217	164	16
Walton Hills village	2,400	18	14
Bay Village city	16,087	81	13
Berea city	18,970	93	13
Valley View village	2,179	20	12
North Randall village	906	24	9
Glenwillow village	449	3	3
Hunting Valley village (part)	590	2	2
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)		0	0
Highland Hills village	1,618	0	0
Linndale village	117	0	0
Newburgh Heights village	2,389	0	0
Cuyahoga Heights village	599	2	0
Chagrin Falls village	4,024	4	0
Brooklyn Heights village	1,558	8	0
Oakwood village	3,667	9	0
Bratenahl village	1,337	13	0
Bentleyville village	947	14	0
Olmsted Falls city	7,962	45	0
TOTAL	1,393,843	25,860	8,035
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			31.07%



APPENDIX 8: South Central Asians by Municipality (cont'd)

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

South Central Asians by Municipality (Sort > 500)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other South Central Asia
Cleveland city	0	26	736	33	45	40
Strongsville city	0	15	498	26	54	6
Parma city	0	0	514	7	63	0
Cleveland Heights city	0	7	418	41	0	69
Mayfield Heights city	0	0	305	89	0	119
Westlake city	0	37	365	61	16	0
Solon city	0	50	281	19	23	45
North Olmsted city	0	22	293	2	9	0
Maple Heights city	0	0	274	0	0	0
Lakewood city	0	0	129	7	99	9
North Royalton city	0	3	191	9	25	13
Shaker Heights city	0	0	159	10	8	53
Middleburg Heights city	0	11	203	0	0	0
Broadview Heights city	0	0	128	0	46	19
Beachwood city	0	0	124	37	0	7
Pepper Pike city	0	0	66	81	6	14
Parma Heights city	0	15	121	0	14	14
Seven Hills city	0	0	156	0	0	0
Richmond Heights city	0	0	150	0	0	6
Brecksville city	0	0	95	6	34	0
Highland Heights city	0	0	128	0	0	0
Garfield Heights city	0	0	105	0	20	0
South Euclid city	0	0	49	26	0	42
Euclid city	0	0	29	77	0	0
Rocky River city	0	0	49	17	0	20
Gates Mills village	0	0	74	0	0	0
Independence city	0	0	65	0	0	0
Bedford city	0	0	58	0	7	0
Fairview Park city	0	0	20	9	35	0
Orange village	0	0	47	15	0	0
Moreland Hills village	0	0	36	15	9	0



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other South Central Asia
Warrensville Heights city	0	0	20	0	38	0
Bedford Heights city	0	0	54	0	0	0
Brook Park city	0	0	47	0	0	0
Mayfield village	0	0	5	0	13	16
Lyndhurst city	0	0	34	0	0	0
Olmsted township	0	0	27	0	0	0
Woodmere village	0	0	22	0	4	0
University Heights city	0	0	19	0	0	5
Brooklyn city	0	0	21	0	0	0
East Cleveland city	0	0	0	0	0	16
Walton Hills village	0	0	14	0	0	0
Bay Village city	0	0	0	0	13	0
Berea city	0	0	13	0	0	0
Valley View village	0	0	12	0	0	0
North Randall village	0	0	9	0	0	0
Glenwillow village	0	0	0	3	0	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	0	0	0	2	0	0
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Hills village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linndale village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newburgh Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuyahoga Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagrin Falls village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakwood village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bratenahl village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bentleyville village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted Falls city	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	186	6,163	592	581	513
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	0.00%	0.72%	23.83%	2.29%	2.25%	1.98%



APPENDIX 9: South Central Asians by Neighborhood
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
South Central Asia by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort > 500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA
University	9,469	895	263
Downtown	5,960	179	112
Buckeye-Shaker	16,063	361	108
Kamms Corners	19,545	279	59
Edgewater	8,571	276	53
North Collinwood	19,828	165	39
Euclid-Green	6,413	61	39
Jefferson	19,949	369	32
Old Brooklyn	34,169	510	29
Brooklyn Centre	9,180	108	27
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	4,295	923	25
Cudell	10,761	433	14
Puritas-Longmead	15,200	249	14
Lee-Miles	15,866	20	14
Clark-Fulton	13,363	62	13
St.Clair-Superior	11,410	40	12
Ohio City	9,308	88	10
Central	12,107	43	9
Woodland Hills	11,574	8	8
West Boulevard	17,317	516	0
Detroit-Shoreway	17,382	167	0
Stockyards	4,298	94	0
Tremont	8,163	85	0
Glenville	23,559	74	0
South Broadway	21,475	57	0
Riverside	4,982	54	0
Forest Hills	15,723	23	0
Corlett	15,384	17	0
North Broadway	9,049	14	0
Fairfax	7,352	13	0
Hough	16,359	12	0
Mt. Pleasant	23,197	12	0
Union-Miles Park	15,464	6	0



CENSUS TABLES

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA
Industrial Valley	1,116	0	0
Kinsman	5,842	0	0
South Collinwood	14,392	0	0
TOTAL	474,085	6,213	880
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			14.16%



APPENDIX 9: South Central Asians by Neighborhood (cont'd)
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
South Central Asia by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort > 500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

NEIGHBORHOOD	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other South Central Asia
University	0	0	207	20	23	13
Downtown	0	0	112	0	0	0
Buckeye-Shaker	0	6	102	0	0	0
Kamms Corners	0	0	49	5	0	5
Edgewater	0	0	34	8	11	0
North Collinwood	0	0	39	0	0	0
Euclid-Green	0	0	39	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	13	0	7	12
Old Brooklyn	0	0	15	0	4	10
Brooklyn Centre	0	20	7	0	0	0
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	0	0	25	0	0	0
Cudell	0	0	14	0	0	0
Puritas-Longmead	0	0	14	0	0	0
Lee-Miles	0	0	14	0	0	0
Clark-Fulton	0	0	13	0	0	0
St.Clair-Superior	0	0	12	0	0	0
Ohio City	0	0	10	0	0	0
Central	0	0	9	0	0	0
Woodland Hills	0	0	8	0	0	0
West Boulevard	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit-Shoreway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stockyards	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tremont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenville	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Broadway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corlett	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Broadway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hough	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mt. Pleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union-Miles Park	0	0	0	0	0	0



CENSUS TABLES

NEIGHBORHOOD	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Iran	Pakistan	Other South Central Asia
Industrial Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinsman	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Collinwood	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	26	736	33	45	40
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	0.00%	0.42%	11.85%	0.53%	0.72%	0.64%

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**APPENDIX 10: Eastern Asians by Municipality**

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

Eastern Asians by Municipalities (Sort >500)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIAN	TOTAL EASTERN ASIA
Cleveland city	478,403	6,213	1,854
Cleveland Heights city	49,958	1,337	422
Shaker Heights city	29,405	780	394
Westlake city	31,719	1,264	380
Solon city	21,802	889	340
Parma city	85,655	1,463	255
Mayfield Heights city	19,386	1,101	216
Strongsville city	43,858	1,135	198
North Olmsted city	34,113	1,076	197
Lakewood city	56,646	1,534	170
Highland Heights city	8,082	325	159
Richmond Heights city	10,944	552	151
Euclid city	52,717	336	143
South Euclid city	23,537	435	123
Beachwood city	12186	606	118
East Cleveland city	27,217	164	99
Parma Heights city	21,659	473	89
Pepper Pike city	6,040	380	85
Brecksville city	13382	320	83
Seven Hills city	12,080	264	83
Broadview Heights city	15967	397	73
Brooklyn city	11586	388	73
Fairview Park city	17,572	328	69
Lyndhurst city	15,279	177	59
University Heights city	14,146	187	56
North Royalton city	28,648	476	55
Middleburg Heights city	15,542	369	51
Moreland Hills village	3,298	169	49
Berea city	18970	93	45
Maple Heights city	26,156	371	42
Garfield Heights city	30,734	350	41
Bedford city	14214	160	41
Mayfield village	3,435	97	37

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MUNICIPALITY	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIAN	TOTAL EASTERN ASIA
Rocky River city	20,735	436	32
Gates Mills village	2,493	162	24
Woodmere village	828	70	22
Brook Park city	21218	231	20
Warrensville Heights city	15,109	144	20
Olmsted township	10,575	82	17
Bedford Heights city	11375	84	15
Orange village	3,236	116	9
Independence city	7,109	83	9
Olmsted Falls city	7,962	45	9
Bratenahl village	1337	13	9
Bay Village city	16087	81	7
North Randall village	906	24	7
Bentleyville village	947	14	5
Walton Hills village	2,400	18	4
Chagrin Falls village	4,024	4	4
Cuyahoga Heights village	599	2	2
Valley View village	2,179	20	0
Oakwood village	3,667	9	0
Brooklyn Heights village	1,558	8	0
Glenwillow village	449	3	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	590	2	0
Newburgh Heights village	2,389	0	0
Highland Hills village	1,618	0	0
Linndale village	117	0	0
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)		0	0
TOTAL	1,393,843	25,860	6,465
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			25.00%



APPENDIX 10: Eastern Asians by Municipality (cont'd)

Asian Services in Action, Inc.

Eastern Asians by Municipalities (Sort >500)

U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

MUNICIPALITY	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Japan	Korea	Other Eastern Asia
Cleveland city	1,183	97	169	155	250	0
Cleveland Heights city	192	8	70	75	77	0
Shaker Heights city	175	12	11	93	103	0
Westlake city	65	7	97	38	173	0
Solon city	186	7	82	33	32	0
Parma city	89	24	19	13	110	0
Mayfield Heights city	79	17	19	64	37	0
Strongsville city	100	27	24	12	35	0
North Olmsted city	136	0	23	15	23	0
Lakewood city	71	7	26	51	15	0
Highland Heights city	75	15	53	0	16	0
Richmond Heights city	100	0	38	13	0	0
Euclid city	77	7	7	6	46	0
South Euclid city	47	26	25	19	6	0
Beachwood city	13	0	16	51	38	0
East Cleveland city	56	0	12	11	20	0
Parma Heights city	62	10	0	10	7	0
Pepper Pike city	12	0	19	0	54	0
Brecksville city	55	4	9	0	15	0
Seven Hills city	63	0	0	0	20	0
Broadview Heights city	0	0	12	0	61	0
Brooklyn city	53	0	0	0	20	0
Fairview Park city	0	5	5	7	52	0
Lyndhurst city	0	0	18	0	41	0
University Heights city	39	4	7	6	0	0
North Royalton city	3	0	14	0	38	0
Middleburg Heights city	0	27	13	0	11	0
Moreland Hills village	4	0	18	0	27	0
Berea city	0	0	0	45	0	0
Maple Heights city	0	5	0	6	31	0



CENSUS TABLES

MUNICIPALITY	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Japan	Korea	Other Eastern Asia
Garfield Heights city	20	0	0	8	13	0
Bedford city	26	0	0	15	0	0
Mayfield village	15	0	18	0	4	0
Rocky River city	3	0	20	0	9	0
Gates Mills village	16	3	0	0	5	0
Woodmere village	8	0	0	9	5	0
Brook Park city	20	0	0	0	0	0
Warrensville Heights city	8	0	0	0	12	0
Olmsted township	0	0	0	7	10	0
Bedford Heights city	0	0	0	0	15	0
Orange village	0	2	0	3	4	0
Independence city	9	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted Falls city	0	0	0	0	9	0
Bratenahl village	5	0	0	2	2	0
Bay Village city	0	0	0	7	0	0
North Randall village	0	0	0	0	7	0
Bentleyville village	0	0	0	0	5	0
Walton Hills village	0	4	0	0	0	0
Chagrin Falls village	2	0	0	2	0	0
Cuyahoga Heights village	2	0	0	0	0	0
Valley View village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakwood village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glenwillow village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hunting Valley village (part)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newburgh Heights village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Hills village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Linndale village	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagrin Falls township (Remainder of)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3,069	318	844	776	1,458	0
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	11.87%	1.23%	3.26%	3.00%	5.64%	0.00%



APPENDIX 11: Eastern Asian by Cleveland Neighborhood
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Eastern Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort >500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL EASTERN ASIA
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	4,295	923	741
University	9,469	895	420
Buckeye-Shaker	16,063	361	134
Old Brooklyn	34,169	510	127
Kamms Corners	19,545	279	68
Jefferson	19,949	369	51
Glenville	23,559	74	49
Detroit-Shoreway	17,382	167	44
Downtown	5,960	179	34
West Boulevard	17,317	516	29
Cudell	10,761	433	19
Corlett	15,384	17	17
St.Clair-Superior	11,410	40	16
Edgewater	8,571	276	15
Fairfax	7,352	13	13
Brooklyn Centre	9,180	108	12
Hough	16,359	12	12
Forest Hills	15,723	23	10
South Broadway	21,475	57	9
Tremont	8,163	85	8
North Collinwood	19,828	165	7
Stockyards	4,298	94	7
Puritas-Longmead	15,200	249	6
Union-Miles Park	15,464	6	6
Ohio City	9,308	88	0
Clark-Fulton	13,363	62	0
Euclid-Green	6,413	61	0
Riverside	4,982	54	0
Central	12,107	43	0
Lee-Miles	15,866	20	0
North Broadway	9,049	14	0
Mt. Pleasant	23,197	12	0
Woodland Hills	11,574	8	0
Industrial Valley	1,116	0	0



NEIGHBORHOOD	TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL ASIA	TOTAL EASTERN ASIA
Kinsman	5,842	0	0
South Collinwood	14,392	0	0
TOTAL	474,085	6,213	1,854
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS			29.84%



APPENDIX 11: Eastern Asian by Cleveland Neighborhood (cont'd)
Asian Services in Action, Inc.
Eastern Asians by Cleveland Neighborhood (Sort >500)
U.S. Census 2000 - Place of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population - SF4

NEIGHBORHOOD	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Japan	Korea	Other Eastern Asia
Goodrich-Kirtland Park	608	31	50	21	31	0
University	266	0	38	74	42	0
Buckeye-Shaker	110	0	4	6	14	0
Old Brooklyn	70	22	0	7	28	0
Kamms Corners	14	7	13	0	34	0
Jefferson	16	0	5	0	30	0
Glenville	13	15	0	0	21	0
Detroit-Shoreway	0	0	37	7	0	0
Downtown	16	0	0	13	5	0
West Boulevard	17	0	0	0	12	0
Cudell	10	9	0	0	0	0
Corlett	11	0	0	6	0	0
St.Clair-Superior	16	0	0	0	0	0
Edgewater	0	0	0	15	0	0
Fairfax	0	0	0	0	13	0
Brooklyn Centre	0	0	12	0	0	0
Hough	12	0	0	0	0	0
Forest Hills	0	0	10	0	0	0
South Broadway	4	5	0	0	0	0
Tremont	0	8	0	0	0	0
North Collinwood	0	0	0	0	7	0
Stockyards	0	0	0	0	7	0
Puritas-Longmead	0	0	0	0	6	0
Union-Miles Park	0	0	0	6	0	0
Ohio City	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clark-Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Euclid-Green	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee-Miles	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Broadway	0	0	0	0	0	0



NEIGHBORHOOD	China, excluding Hong Kong and Taiwan	Hong Kong	Taiwan	Japan	Korea	Other Eastern Asia
Mt. Pleasant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Woodland Hills	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kinsman	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Collinwood	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,183	97	169	155	250	0
PERCENT OF TOTAL ASIANS	19.04%	1.56%	2.72%	2.49%	4.02%	0.00%





ASIAN ORGANIZATIONS-CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Type of Organization	Agency/Organization Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Email
Communications Services	Erie Chinese Journal	P.O. Box 966	Twinsburg	44087	216-324-2959	echinesej@yahoo.com
Community and Civic Organizations	Asians & Friends Cleveland	PO Box 29031	Cleveland	44129	216-226-6080 Ext. 3	afcleland@aol.com
Community and Civic Organizations	Chinese Women Association of Cleveland	P.O. Box 391242	Solon	44136		chinesewomencleveland@yahoo.com
Community and Civic Organizations	Cleveland Chinese Senior Citizens Association	2999 Payne Avenue #210A	Cleveland	44114	216-621-7307	
Community and Civic Organizations	Japan America Society of Northeast Ohio	2999 Payne Avenue #210B	Cleveland	44114	216-694-4774	jasno@us-japan.org
Community and Civic Organizations	Korean American Association of Greater Cleveland	2999 Payne Avenue Suite 303	Cleveland	44114	216-689-2999	office@kaagc.org
Community and Civic Organizations	Organization of Chinese Americans of Greater Cleveland	1265 West 106th Street #1	Cleveland	44102	216-373-3278	president@ocagc.org
Community and Civic Organizations	Philippine American Society of Ohio	1975 West Ridgewood Drive	Cleveland	44134	440-887-7276	
Community and Civic Organizations	Vietnamese Community In Greater Cleveland, INC.	6516 Detroit Avenue Suite 15	Cleveland	44102	216-664-2319	
Community and Civic Organizations	Federation of India Community Association (Cleveland) (FICA)	12412 Cedar Road	Cleveland Heights	44106	440-572-3194	icc@fica-cleveland.org
Community and Civic Organizations	Association of Indian Physicians of Northern Ohio (AIPNO)	1627 Elbur Avenue	Lakewood	44107	216-228-1168	aipno@yahoo.com
Community and Civic Organizations	Cleveland Cultural Alliance				440-995-1985	umaganesancca@aol.com
Community and Civic Organizations	Gujarati Samaj of Cleveland				440-572-9054	jayesh@alltel.net
Community and Civic Organizations	Guru Gobind Singh Sikh Society of Cleveland	38 Tarbell Avenue	Bedford	44146	440-232-1702	
Community and Civic Organizations	Guru Nanak Foundation, Inc.				330-659-3748	
Community and Civic Organizations	Jain Society of Greater Cleveland (JSGC)				440-357-6148	jsgc9@hotmail.com
Community and Civic Organizations	Japanese Retirees Association	2198 West 104th Street	Cleveland	44102	216-631-2989	

Needs Assessment Report
August, 2005



ASIAN ORGANIZATIONS-CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Type of Organization	Agency/Organization Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Email
Community and Civic Organizations	Cleveland Contemporary Chinese Culture Association	10975 Kinsman Road	Newbury	44065	440-946-6488	ntang882003@yahoo.com
Community and Civic Organizations	Cleveland Kampuchean Community Association	7209 West Clinton Avenue	Cleveland	44102	216-281-5206	
Community and Civic Organizations	Laotian Association of Cleveland	1353 West 83rd Street	Cleveland	44102	216-651-2494	440-985-2601
Community and Civic Organizations	Phillippine American Association of Greater Cleveland	4516 West 6th Street	Cleveland	44109		
Community and Civic Organizations	Japanese American Citizens League-Cleveland Chapter	356 Manhattan Parkway	Painesville	44077		cleveland@jacl.org isf916@netzero.com
Community and Civic Organizations	City of Cleveland	6516 Detroit Avenue #15	Cleveland	44102	216-464-6118	216-621-1412
Community and Civic Organizations	On Leung Chinese Merchants Association	2150 Rockwell Avenue	Cleveland	44114		
Community and Civic Organizations	Korean Seniors Association	1420 Colony Drive	Streetsboro	44241	330-626-9783	
Community and Civic Organizations	Asian Services In Action, Inc.	3631 Perkins Avenue #2C	Cleveland	44114	216-881-0330	may.chen@asiainc-ohio.org
Festival	Cleveland St. Thyagaraja Aradhana	3447 Granton Avenue	Cleveland	44111	216-476-1604	
Health Services	Asian Plaza Health Center	2999 Payne Avenue Suite 216	Cleveland	44114	216-861-4851	ckwok@metrohealth.org
Religious Services	Chua Vien Quang Temple	5305 Franklin Boulevard	Cleveland	44102	216-631-3769	
Religious Services	Cleveland Chinese Christian Church	474 Trebisky Road	Richmond Heights	44143	216-531-2499	homanyeung@hotmail.com
Religious Services	Han Madang United Methodist Church	7800 West Pleasant Valley Road	Parma	44130	440-845-1728	hwankeeyong@yahoo.com
Religious Services	Korean American Presbyterian Church of Cleveland	9305 Midwest Avenue	Cleveland	44125	216-475-7283	
Religious Services	Korean Central Baptist Church of Cleveland	6689 Fry Road	Cleveland	44130	440-243-2233	
Religious Services	Midtown Cleveland Chinese Christian Church	3224 Payne Avenue	Cleveland	44114	216-621-1412	
Religious Services	Philippine American Church UCC	2150 Warren Road	Lakewood	44107	216-221-9956	
Religious Services	The Korean Central Presbyterian Church of Greater Cleveland	8220 Brecksville Road	Brecksville	44141	440-838-1066	



ASIAN ORGANIZATIONS-CUYAHOGA COUNTY

Type of Organization	Agency/Organization Name	Address	City	Zip	Phone	Email
Religious Services	Shiva Vishnu Temple	7733 Ridge Road P.O. Box 29508	Parma	44129	440-888-9433	
Religious Services	Swaminarayan Temple	2915 Laurel Road	Brunswick	44212	330-220-4020	
Religious Services	St. Andrew Kim Korean Catholic Church	2310 West 14th Street	Cleveland	44113	216-861-4630	
Religious Services	Cambodian American Buddhist Association	8609 Denison Avenue	Cleveland	44102	216-939-0228	
Religious Services	Quan Am Temple	11921 Bellaire Road	Cleveland	44135		
Residential Services	Asian Evergreen Housing Corporation	3843 Payne Avenue	Cleveland	44114	216-426-1363	
Social Services	Bridgeway, Inc. Asian Program	8301 Detroit Avenue	Cleveland	44102	216-281-2660	
Social Services	Catholic Charities Migration and Refugees Services Department	7800 Detroit Avenue	Cleveland	44102	216-281-7005	
Social Services	Friendship Foundation of American-Vietnamese, Inc.	1444 East Erie Avenue	Lorain	44052	440-288-4544	iahaoryan@hotmail.com



ASIA STRATEGIC PLANNING DISCUSSION GUIDE

DISCUSSION OBJECTIVES

- Understand the experiences of seeking and receiving help for the AAPI community.
- Identify the issues and barriers in seeking and receiving help for the AAPI community.
- Determine how ASIA, Inc. can be of help to better serve the AAPI community.

GREETING PARTICIPANTS

- Welcome. Thanks for coming.
- Help yourself/-selves to the refreshments.

INTRODUCTION

Welcome and thanks for coming. I'm Ye-Fan Glavin, and I'm going to be leading our discussion today about the experiences of seeking and receiving help for the Asian community and how to better understand the issues and barriers in seeking and receiving help. Your input and suggestions are very important, as they will assist ASIA, Inc. in determining how they can begin to help.

Before we begin, I have a few housekeeping items to discuss:

- As I mentioned earlier, we're trying to understand the needs of the Asian community and issues in getting adequate help so PLEASE voice your honest opinions and feel free to comment on whatever other people in the group have to say.
- There is no right or wrong answer. We want your perceptions, ideas, opinions and suggestions. Your own ideas are very important to us, since they represent many leaders and people like yourself across multiple ethnic and cultural groups.
- All I ask is that you speak up and speak one at a time. You don't have to talk (directly) to me; you can talk to or respond to other people in the group.
- Feel free to help yourself at any time to the refreshments.
- To verify our note-taking, we would like to ask your permission to tape this discussion. No individual names will be used in the report.
- We will prepare a release of information form for you to sign.
- We will conclude this session around (time).

GROUP INTRODUCTIONS (five minutes) [assistant beings to take notes]

Now, I'd like to go around the table and have you say...

- ...your name.
- ...your organization.
- ...what you associate with the Asian community.

[GO AROUND THE TABLE]

GROUP DISCUSSION [use easel]



Positive Experiences (15 to 20 minutes)

- What have been the positive experiences for people receiving help from your own Asian community?
- What have been the positive experiences for people receiving help from the community-at-large?

Identification of Issues and Barriers (15 to 20 minutes)

- What has been difficult with the help that you (or other people) have received from your own Asian community?
- What has been difficult with the help that you (or other people) have received from the community-at-large?

Desired Improvements (15 to 20 minutes)

- What are the improvements or changes that you would like to see?
- Whom in the community would you like to see take the lead on executing these changes?

Role of ASIA, Inc. (15 to 20 minutes)

- What can ASIA begin to do to help make these changes happen?

CONCLUSION (five minutes)

- Briefly summarize the key points from the discussion.
- Ask for any additional thoughts, ideas or suggestions.
- Thank the participants.



SAMPLE INTERVIEWEE INVITATION LETTER

XXXX, 2005

XXXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

Cleveland, OH 441XX

Dear XXX,

ASIA is interested in building on its positive track record in serving and giving voice to the needs of the Asian ethnic groups in Summit County and the City of Cleveland by expanding its capacity to meet the needs of Asian populations in Cuyahoga County. While there are a few concentrated pockets of Asian populations in specific geographical areas in the County, Asian persons generally reside in all areas of the community. Furthermore, access to culturally sensitive health and social services for this population is fragmented. Some services are provided by providers that target Asian populations, but are limited in the scope of services they provide. Others are provided by mainstream providers that have varying levels of insight about the diverse Asian cultures.

Because of its experience, both the staff and board of ASIA have accumulated a tremendous amount of anecdotal evidence of the need for services in confirming their assumptions and refining their approaches through a more structured needs assessment process and subsequent development of a strategic plan for Cuyahoga County ASIA services. The Cleveland Foundation has provided funding for these activities. To work with us on this project, we have commissioned the services of Dr. Ye-Fan Glavin and Dr. Marlene Stoiber, MCS Consulting Service.

One of the methods this project will use to obtain the needed answers is to conduct focus groups with community and faith based leaders in the diverse Asian communities and with funders. As a funder, you are well connected and informed about the issues in your community. ASIA is seeking your participation to achieve this understanding.

We invite you for dinner and to participate in a focus group on Thursday, February 17, 2005, 5:30PM – 7:30PM at Siam Café, 3951 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland. The broadest questions to be answered are from funders' perspective: What are the service needs of the Asian populations in Cuyahoga County? What are the barriers in seeking and receiving services? How and where should they be provided? What should ASIA's role be in addressing access to those services?

Please be so kind to reply by Monday February 14, 2005 at 216-881-0330.

We are looking forward to learning and working with you.

Sincerely,

Needs Assessment Report
August, 2005



SAMPLE INTERVIEWEE INVITATION LETTER

MAY J. CHEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT

Asian Services In Action, Inc.

FOCUS GROUP PARTICIPANT RELEASE FORM

By signing below, I, Mr./Mrs./Ms. _____ (name), authorize ASIA, Inc. to voice-record and transcribe all aspects of my participation in its focus group activities as part of its community needs assessment efforts.

I understand the materials from the focus group will be used for information and research purposes only and will not be used to generate profit or for any other commercial purposes. I have not been compensated nor will I seek compensation for any materials that were developed as part of my participation in the focus group.

I release the agency from responsibility should a third party violate the terms of this release. Furthermore, I understand that neither my name nor any of my personal identifying information will part of the final report. I am aware that, should I have any questions or comments related to my participation that I can contact May Chen, Executive Director of ASIA, Inc. by phone at 330-535-3263 or may.chen@asiainc-ohio.org.

Participant Signature

Date

ASIA, Inc. Staff

Date



RETREAT AGENDA

Asian Services In Action, Inc.
Cuyahoga County Strategic Planning Retreat
July 23, 2005

Gwinn Estates



Breakfast	Mushroom and Leek Quiche, Breakfast Sausage, Assorted Petite Muffins, Miniature Croissants, and Assorted Cut Fresh Fruit
Welcome	Erin Hookey, Board Director <i>Asian Services In Action, Inc.</i>
Overview of Research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History • Population Trends 	Marlene Stoiber, Ph.D., President MCS Consulting Service
Break-out Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting to Know ASIA's Consumers 	Group 1 (Royal Blue) Cheryl Owens, Statewide Project Director <i>Asian Services In Action, Inc.</i> Sonal Vyas, Project Director <i>Asian Services In Action, Inc.</i> Group 2 (Burgundy) Michael Byun, Tobacco Control Manager <i>Asian Services In Action, Inc.</i> Kitty Leung, Graduate Fellow <i>Asian Services In Action, Inc.</i>
Overview of Research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Needs, Issues, Barriers • Qualitative Themes I 	Ye-Fan Wang Glavin, Ph.D., Director, <i>Center for Global Health Innovation, Case Western Reserve University</i> Marlene Stoiber
Break-out Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting to Know Service Issues 	Cheryl Owens Sonal Vyas Michael Byun Kitty Leung
Lunch	<i>Potato and Leek Soup with Rolls</i> <i>Grilled Boneless Chicken Breast marinated in Apricot Mustard, Jasmine Rice with Fresh Herbs, and Sauteed Seasonal Vegetables</i> <i>Cheesecake with Strawberry Sauce and Fresh Strawberries</i>
Presentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualitative Research 	Ye-Fan Wang Glavin
Break-out Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Getting to Know ASIA's Role 	Cheryl Owens Sonal Vyas Michael Byun Kitty Leung
Closing Remarks	May Chen, Executive Director <i>Asian Services In Action, Inc.</i>