



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

SCRCOG MEETING NOTICE & AGENDA

April 22, 2015 – 10:00 A.M.

**Location: 127 Washington Avenue, 4th Floor West
North Haven, CT 06473**

Full agenda materials can be found at our website – www.scrkog.org

1. Call to Order and Introductions – *First Selectman Michael Freda, Chairman*
2. **Presentation: Introducing CCM's New Executive Director-** *Joseph DeLong, Executive Director, CCM*
3. **Presentation: Understanding the Impact of Immigration in Greater New Haven—***Mary Buchanan, DataHaven; Christina Ciociola, Vice President of Grant making and Strategy, and Matthew Higbee, Research and Communications Officer, The Community Foundation of Greater New Haven* Attached
4. Adoption of 3/25/15 SCRCOG Minutes – *Mayor Benjamin Blake, Secretary* Pages 3-5
5. Treasurer's Report for month ending 3/31/15 – *Mayor Toni Harp, Treasurer* Pages 6, 7
6. Transportation Committee Report – *Mayor William Dickinson, Chairman* Pages 8-24
 - a. Adopt Resolution to approve 2015-2018 TIP Amendment Five Pages 16, 17
 - b. Ozone Air Quality Conformity Resolution Pages 18, 19
 - c. PM 2.5 Air Quality Conformity Resolution Pages 20, 21
 - d. Resolution to Update Long Range Transportation Plan 2015-2040 Pages 22, 23
 - e. CMAQ Program Priorities Resolution Page 24
7. Nominating Committee Report on Filling Vacancies on Executive Committee and Personnel Sub-Committee—*First Selectman James Cosgrove*
8. Report from Capitol Region Purchasing Council—Indefinite Quantity Construction Services (ezIQ)—*Jennifer March-Wackers, Municipal Services Manager, Hedy Ayers, Special Project Manager, CRCOG*
9. Congressional Report – *Louis Mangini, Aide to Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro; Riju Das, Aide to Senator Richard Blumenthal; Evan Johnson, Aide to Senator Christopher Murphy*
10. State Legislative Report – *Ron Thomas, CCM*
11. SCRCOG Executive Director's Report – *Carl Amento, Executive Director*
12. REX Development Report – *Ginny Kozłowski, REX Development*

The agenda and attachments for this meeting are available on our website at www.scrkog.org. Please contact SCRCOG at (203) 234-7555 for a copy of agenda in a language other than English. Auxiliary aids/services and limited English proficiency translators will be provided with two week's notice.

La Agenda y Adjuntos para esta reunión están disponibles en nuestro sitio web en www.scrkog.org. Favor en contactar con SCRCOG al (203) 234-7555 para obtener una copia de la Agenda en un idioma distinto al Inglés. Ayudas/servicios auxiliares e intérpretes para personas de Dominio Limitado del Inglés serán proporcionados con dos semanas de aviso.

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13. DESPP/ DEMHS Report – <i>John B. Field, Jr., Region 2 Coordinator</i>	Pages 25, 26
14. CT Mattress Recycling Program— <i>Justine Fallon, Northeast Coordinator, Mattress Recycling Council</i>	Page 28
15. RPC Action Table for April	Page 29
16. Regional Cooperation /Other Business	
17. Adjournment	

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SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

TO: **SCRCOG Board**
FROM: **Mayor Benjamin Blake, Secretary**
DATE: **April 14, 2015**
SUBJECT: **SCRCOG Minutes of March 25, 2015**

Present:

Bethany	First Selectwoman Derrylyn Gorski
East Haven	Mayor Joseph Maturo
Hamden	Mayor Scott Jackson – <i>Immediate Past Chairman</i>
Guilford	First Selectman Joseph Mazza
Madison	First Selectman Fillmore McPherson – <i>Vice Chairman</i>
Meriden	Larry Kendzior, <i>proxy for Mayor Manuel Santos</i>
Milford	Mayor Benjamin Blake – <i>Secretary</i>
New Haven	Mayor Toni Harp- <i>Treasurer</i>
North Branford	Michael Paulhus, <i>proxy for Mayor Anthony Candelora</i>
North Haven	First Selectman Michael Freda – <i>Chairman</i>
Wallingford	Mayor William Dickinson
West Haven	John Lewis, <i>proxy for Mayor Edward O'Brien</i>
Woodbridge	Betsy Yagla, <i>proxy for First Selectwoman Ellen Scalettar</i>

SCRCOG Staff Carl Amento – ***Executive Director***, Stephen Dudley, Albert Ruggiero, Eugene Livshits,
Christopher Rappa, Alana Keegan (intern)

Guests: Denise Merrill, *Secretary of the State*; Kevin Bronson, *Office of the Secretary of the State*; State Senator Leonard Fasano; Brian Dooley, *New England GeoSystems, LLC*; Timothy Larson, Diane Jackson and John Picard, *Tweed New Haven Airport*; Miriam Brody, *Hamden-North Haven League of Women Voters*; Mary Bigelow, *Greater New Haven Transit District*; Ginny Kozlowski and Barbara Malmberg, *REX Development*; Lou Mangini, *Office of U.S. Rep. Rosa DeLauro*; Evan Johnson, *Office of U.S. Senator Christopher Murphy*; Riju Das, *Office of Congresswoman Rosa DeLauro*; Ron Thomas, *CCM*; Theresa Ranciato-Viele, *CT Rises*; Lori Vitagliano, *Regional Water Authority*; Thomas Cariglio, *United Illuminating*; Christine McGuire, *The Kennedy Center*; Matthew Nemerson, *City of New Haven*; Nan Birdwhistell, *Murtha Cullina*; Mark Zaretsky, *New Haven Register*

1. **Call to order and Introductions -**

Chairman Michael Freda called the meeting to order at 10:10 a.m. All present introduced themselves.

2. **Presentation: Secretary of the State's Update -**

Secretary of the State Denise Merrill discussed proposed changes to state law governing Registrars of Voters.

3. **Presentation: General Assembly Report-**

State Senator Leonard Fasano, 34th District, Senate Minority Leader distributed, and reviewed the contents of a booklet entitled "Prioritize Progress- A Plan to Address Long-Term Transportation Needs in Connecticut" presented by the CT Senate and House Republican Caucuses.

4. **Group Photo on the Occasion of Mayor Jackson's Last SCRCOG meeting**

Chairman Freda thanked Mayor Jackson for his service and support of SCRCOG and the region.

5. **Adoption of February 25, 2015 SCRCOG meeting minutes -**

Mayor Blake presented the minutes as shown on Pages 3-5 of the agenda packet. Mayor Blake moved that the minutes be approved. Mayor Maturo seconded the motion. It was approved by all

6. **Treasurer's Report for month ending February 28, 2015 -**

Mayor Harp presented the Treasurer's Report which was included in the agenda packet at pages 6-7. The balance sheet shows that we have \$729,015 in cash and investments and \$364,843 due from CT DOT for transportation planning. Expenses seemed appropriate for the month. Mayor Harp moved for acceptance of the Treasurer's Report. Mayor Jackson seconded the motion, which carried unanimously.

7. **Resolution Endorsing Increased State Operating Subsidy for Tweed New Haven Airport-**

Mayor Maturo moved to add to the agenda the Resolution involving Tweed New Haven Airport. The Resolution was distributed to the members for their review. Mayor Harp seconded the motion. The vote was unanimous to add this item to the agenda. Tim Larson, Executive Director of the Airport, Diane Jackson, Airport Manager and John Picard, Chairman of the Airport Authority all spoke in favor of the Resolution. Mayor Maturo moved for approval of the Resolution. First Selectman McPherson seconded, and the motion passed unanimously.

8. **Transportation Committee Report -**

Mayor Dickinson presented the Transportation Committee Report contained on pages 8-18 of the agenda packet. Mayor Dickinson moved for approval of 2015-2018 TIP Amendment Four found on pages 17-18 of the agenda packet. First Selectman McPherson seconded the motion. The motion was approved unanimously. Mayor Dickinson then moved for approval of the Draft FY2016 and FY2017 UPWP which was an attachment to the agenda packet. First Selectman Mazza seconded the motion. It was approved unanimously.

9. **Adopt Resolution Authorizing Executive Director to Negotiate and Execute Consultant Agreement related to the Hurricane Sandy Coastal Resiliency Planning Grant**

First Selectman Mazza moved for adoption of the Resolution contained on page 19 of the agenda packet. Mayor Harp seconded. It passed unanimously.

10. **Approval of Recommended Portfolio Changes to SCRCOG Retirement Fund**

Mayor Jackson moved for approval of the recommended portfolio changes contained on pages 20-21 of the agenda packet. First Selectwoman Gorski seconded. The motion was approved unanimously.

11. **Congressional Report -**

Lou Mangini from Representative DeLauro's Office reported on the federal workforce program Platform2Employment. Riju Das from Senator Blumenthal's Office reported that the Senator was supporting the State's application for the National Disaster Resilience Competition. Evan Johnson from Senator Murphy's Office reported that the Senator was working on legislation to address the problem of the "School-to-prison pipeline". Senator Murphy will be in Connecticut next week.

12. **State Legislative Report-**

Ron Thomas of CCM reported on legislative proposals for 3 tiers of reimbursement to municipalities for state and college PILOT properties, a statewide mill rate for motor vehicles, regional revenue sharing, and ½% sales tax shared with municipalities.

13. **Demonstration: SCRCOG's Regional GIS Project-**

A description of this grant-funded project is on page 22 of the agenda packet. Brian Dooley demonstrated the capabilities of the new Regional GIS Project on a video screen.

14. **SCRCOG Executive Director's Report -**

Executive Director Amento solicited appointments from the mayors and first selectmen to a Regional Recreational Trails Committee. He distributed a flyer about the Regional Plan Association's Workshop on "Revitalization Through Resilience" on April 9th in Milford. Amento also distributed a flyer about the NAACP Annual Freedom Fund Dinner on May 14th. SCRCOG will be receiving the NAACP's Community Partner Award for its collaboration with the NAACP (and Workforce Alliance and DataHaven) on the study "How Transportation Problems Keep People Out of the Workforce in Greater New Haven". Executive Director Amento introduced Christine McGuire, who was recently hired through The Kennedy Center as the Mobility Manager for our region. She will be coordinating transportation programs for the elderly and persons with disabilities pursuant to a grant SCRCOG obtained.

15. **REX Development Report-**

REX Executive Director Ginny Kozlowski reviewed the report she distributed to the mayors and first selectmen.

16. **DESPP/ DEMHS Report-**

John Field was unable to attend the meeting, but he sent a written report which was contained in the agenda packet at pages 23-24.

17. **CT Rises Report-**

Theresa Ranciato-Viele explained the work of her long-term disaster recovery agency.

18. **RPC Action Table for March-**

The RPC Action Table for March was reviewed.

19. **Regional Cooperation/ Other Business -**

None.

20. **Adjournment -**

Mayor Maturo moved for adjournment. First Selectman Mazza seconded the motion and all approved. The meeting adjourned at 12:07 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mayor Benjamin Blake, Secretary

BALANCE SHEET - March, 2015

ASSETS	
Cash and Investments	
First Niagara Bank	287,420
Connecticut Short-Term Investment Fund - SCRCOG	155,663
Start Bank	100,485
Total Cash and Investments	543,568
Accounts Receivable	
Municipal Dues - FY 14/15	15,000
Connecticut Department of Transportation	499,194
CTDOT - New Freedoms	22,862
Connecticut Office of Policy & Management	205,000
RPA - Sustainable Communities	269
OPM - RPI Grants	29,595
National Fish & Wildlife	6,174
Amount for Accrued Leave	12,581
Pre-Paid Expense & Other Receivables	16,247
Total Accounts Receivable	806,920
Property and Equipment	
COG Equipment	25,536
Total Property & Equipment	25,536
TOTAL ASSETS	1,376,025

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	8,621
Deferred Revenue - Municipal	38,525
Deferred Revenue - GIA	102,500
LOTICIP - Administrative Funds	231,102
RPI Grant - GIS Project	0
Nutmeg Network - Installation	5,540
Total Current Liabilities	386,288
Fund Balance	
Fund Balance - July 1, 2014	731,598
Amount for Accrued Leave	12,581
Investment in Equipment	25,536
Change in Fund Balance	220,022
Fund Balance - March, 2015	989,737
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	1,376,025

Statement of Resources and Expenditures - March, 2015

Resources	FY 15 Budget	Month of Mar, 2015	To Date
Municipal Contribution	154,100	12,842	115,575
ConnDOT - Transportation Planning			
U.S. Dept of Transportation - FY14/15	704,465	119,423	519,420
U.S. Dept of Transportation - Carryover	652,182	0	0
U.S. Dept of Transportation - Mobility Manger	81,180	5,720	18,289
Connecticut Dept of Transportation - FY14/15	85,012	14,928	64,928
Connecticut Dept of Transp - Carryover	81,523	0	0
Connecticut Dept of Transp - LOTCIP	232,320	160	1,218
Connecticut Dept of Transp - Mobility Manager	20,295	1,430	4,572
Connecticut Office of Policy & Management			
Regional Planning	410,000	34,167	307,500
RPI Grant - GIS Project	240,301	17,081	107,992
Nutmeg Network	29,300	0	23,760
Coastal Resilience Planning Grant			
NFWF - Coastal Resilience Planning Grant	700,000	2,806	6,174
Interest	1,000	31	245
TOTAL	3,391,678	208,587	1,169,673

Expenses	FY 15 Budget	Month of Mar, 2015	To Date
Total Labor - Salaries & Benefits	692,193		485,701
Salaries		35,810	347,682
Fringe Benefits		21,038	138,018
Travel	13,659	432	4,932
Data Process	77,300	2,103	5,603
General Operations	186,179		120,271
Rent		8,770	77,753
Postage & Telephone		466	2,680
Office Supplies		140	865
Equipment Maintenance		1,241	11,804
Publications		0	1,941
Insurance & Professional Services		0	12,619
Meeting Expenses & Advertising		2,105	10,615
Miscellaneous & Equipment Use		0	336
Transportation Consultants	890,000	97,041	205,783
Mobility Management - Kennedy Center	91,328	5,953	19,917
Other Consultants	467,235	12,000	108,603
Contingencies	440,032	0	0
Reserve for Coastal Resilience Planning Grant - FY 16	533,752	0	0
TOTAL	3,391,678	187,409	930,894

South Central Regional Council of Governments
2015-2018 TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
Amendment Number 5

Project	0014-0174	2000-042	Rt 740: Brookwood Dr to Williams Rd Realignment
Changes	Amendment 5 moves project to FY16		
Reason	Action is necessary based on update project schedule		
Project	0014-0177	2011-A21-1	Replace Bridge 02675 over Sybil Creek
Changes	Amendment 5 moves project to FY16		
Reason	Action is necessary based on update project schedule		
Project	0059-0157	2011-A21-2	Replace Bridge 02677 over Stream
Changes	Amendment 5 moves project to FY17		
Reason	Action is necessary based on update project schedule		
Project	0092-0531	1999-009	I-95/I-91/Rt 34 Interchange Reconstruction E
Changes	Amendment 5 reduces NHPP funding and eliminates STPA funding for FY15.		
Reason	Action is necessary as funding is not required		
Project	0092-0532	1999-002	I-95: Quinipiac River Bridge Construction B
Changes	Amendment 5 eliminates FY15 Funding		
Reason	Action is necessary as funding is not required		
Project	0100-0175	2010-A7-2	Sackett Point Bridge Replacement
Changes	Amendment 5 moves CON to FY17		
Reason	Action is necessary based on update project schedule		
Project	0171-0375	2013-A14-2	Replace VMS: I-91, 84, 384, CT2, 5, 15, 20
Changes	Amendment 5 moves funding to FY16 and increases amount		
Reason	Action is necessary based on update project schedule and revised estimate		

South Central Regional Council of Governments
FFY2015-FFY2018 Transportation Improvement Program
Amendment 5

State Project 0014-0174

SCRCOG # 2000-042

Municipality Branford

Proposed

Project Name Rt 740: Brookwood Dr to Williams Rd Realignment

Description Realign between Brookwood Dr. and Williams Rd; addressing very difficult grade and geometry for this link between US1 and Route 80.

Current TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
STPA	CON	Federal	4,640				
		State	1,160				
Total Cost	\$5,800	0	5,800	0	0	0	0

Proposed TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
STPA	CON	Federal		4,640			
		State		1,160			
TIP Funds	\$5,800	0	0	5,800	0	0	0

Amendment Notes

CN moved to post-FY05 by FY03 TIP Amend 2 due to financial constraint. Introduced to 07 TIP with CON funding in 2008. FY07 TIP Amend 13 adds AC entry, Moves funds to FFY09 and increases funds. FY07 TIP Amend 16 moves AC Entry to FFY09. FY07 TIP Amend 19 increases cost 18%. Region instructed to update TIP. FY10 TIP Amend 12 moves this project into the current TIP. FY10 TIP Amend 20 moves funds to FY2012. FY15 TIP Amend 5 moves project to FY16

South Central Regional Council of Governments
FFY2015-FFY2018 Transportation Improvement Program
Amendment 5

State Project 0014-0177

SCRCOG # 2011-A21-1

Municipality Branford

Proposed

Project Name Replace Bridge 02675 over Sybil Creek

Description Project for the Replacement of Bridge 02675 which carries Rte 146 over Sybil Creek. Only ROW phase at this time

Current TIP Funding (In Thousands)								
Funding	Phase		Prior	2015	2016	2017	2018	FYI
STPNH	ROW	Federal		66				
		State		16				
STPA	CON	Federal		2,240				
		State		560				
Total Cost	\$2,882		0	2,882	0	0	0	0
Proposed TIP Funding (In Thousands)								
Funding	Phase		Prior	2015	2016	2017	2018	FYI
STPNH	ROW	Federal		66				
		State		16				
STPA-BRX	CON	Federal			2,240			
		State			560			
TIP Funds	\$2,882		0	82	2,800	0	0	0

Amendment Notes

FY10 TIP Amend 21 introduces new project. FY12 TIP Amendment 5 increases ROW funds. FY12 Amend 10 moves ROW to FY13. FY12 TIP Amend 14 changes STPA to STPNH FY15 TIP Amend 5 moves project to FY16

South Central Regional Council of Governments
FFY2015-FFY2018 Transportation Improvement Program
Amendment 5

State Project 0059-0157

SCRCOG # 2011-A21-2

Municipality Guilford

Proposed

Project Name Replace Bridge 02677 over Stream

Description Project for the Replacement of Bridge 02677 which carries Rte 146 over an unnamed Stream.

Current TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>		<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
STPA-BRX	CON	Federal		1,920				
		State		480				
Total Cost	\$2,400		0	2,400	0	0	0	0

Proposed TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>		<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
STPA-BRX	CON	Federal				1,920		
		State				480		
TIP Funds	\$2,400		0	0	0	2,400	0	0

Amendment Notes

FY10 TIP Amend 21 introduces new project. FY12 TIP Amend 14 moves ROW to FY13 and replaces STPA with STPNH. FY15 TIP Amend 5 moves project to FY16

South Central Regional Council of Governments
FFY2015-FFY2018 Transportation Improvement Program
Amendment 5

State Project 0092-0531

SCRCOG # 1999-009

Municipality New Haven

Proposed

Project Name I-95/I-91/Rt 34 Interchange Reconstruction E

Description Reconstruct I-95/I-91/Rt 34 interchange to accommodate new 10-lane Quinnipiac River Bridge and reconfigure nb I-95 to Rt 34 ramp as a "right hand take off". Post-FY05 CN with Surface Transportation Program statewide and National Highway System support.

Current TIP Funding (In Thousands)							
<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
NHPP	CON AC-Entry		0				
	Federal		58,796				
	State		6,533				
NHPP-BRX	Federal	9,770					
	State	1,086					
STPA	Federal	28,570	2,000				
	State	7,143	222				
Total Cost	\$114,120	46,569	67,551	0	0	0	0
Proposed TIP Funding (In Thousands)							
<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
NHPP	CON AC-Entry		0				
	Federal		52,391				
	State		5,821				
NHPP-BRX	Federal	9,770					
	State	1,086					
STPA	Federal	28,570					
	State	7,143					
TIP Funds	\$104,781	46,569	58,212	0	0	0	0

Amendment Notes

FY10 TIP amend 5 adds NHS funds and adjusts \$ as project is ready to be advertised FY10 TIP Amend 9 moves funds from FFY11 to FFY10 FY10 TIP Amend 18 increases STPA funds for FY11 and add IMD funds. FY10 TIP Amend 23 reduces NHS funds for FY12. FY12 TIP Amend 4 adds I-M to FY12. FY12 TIP Amend 7 increases NHS for FY 12. FY12 TIP Amend 11 Adjusts Funds FY12 TIP Amend 13 increases STPA for FY13 FY12 TIP Amend 14 increases NHPP funds. FY12 TIP Amend 16 changes I-M to NHPP-BRX. FY15 TIP Amend 5 reduces NHPP funding and STPA funding for FY15

South Central Regional Council of Governments
FFY2015-FFY2018 Transportation Improvement Program
Amendment 5

State Project 0092-0532

SCRCOG # 1999-002

Municipality New Haven

Proposed

Project Name I-95: Quinnipiac River Bridge Construction B

Description Construct a new 10-lane bridge across New Haven Harbor between Route 34/I-91 interchange and Stiles Street

Current TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>		<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
BRXZ	CON	Federal	23,370					
		State	3,492					
NHPP-BRX		Federal		39,674				
		State		5,928				
STPA-BRX	AC-Entry			0				
		Federal		4,000				
		State		598				
Total Cost	\$77,062		26,862	50,200	0	0	0	0

Proposed TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>		<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
BRXZ	CON	Federal	23,370					
		State	3,492					
TIP Funds	\$26,862		26,862	0	0	0	0	0

Amendment Notes

FY07TIP Amendment 1 accurately displayed Q Bridge project FY07 TIP Amendment 4 moves 52.7M from FFY 05,06 into FFY07. FY07 TIP Amend 5 moves IMD & SEC117 Funds From FY05 TIP into FY07 TIP. FY07 TIP Amend 9 reduces funds as 92-613, 92-617 are added to TIP as breakout projects. The project cost is decreased FY07 TIP Amend 11 redistributes funds as breakout Projects # 092-618 is added to the TIP Project cost is increased. FY07 TIP Amend 14 NCIIP funds moved to #92-618. FY07 TIP Amend 23 shifts all unobligated funds from FFY08 to FFY09 as project is ADV 2/4/09. Bridge funds increased by \$60M for FFY10. Project moved into FY10 TIP FY10 TIP Amend 6 increases FFY10 funds & Decreases FFY11 Funds. FY10 TIP moves BRXZ funds from FY12 to FY11. FY12 TIP includes ongoing project. FY12 TIP Amend 4 add BRXZ to FY12. FY12 TIP Amend 6 moves BRXZ funds from 14 to 12 and replaces state Bonds funds with BRXZ funds. FY12 TIP Amend 7 increases BRX for FY12 .FY12 TIP Amend 14 replaces BRX with NHPP in FY13. FY15 TIP Amend 5 eliminates FY15 Funding

South Central Regional Council of Governments
FFY2015-FFY2018 Transportation Improvement Program
Amendment 5

State Project 0100-0175

SCRCOG # 2010-A7-2

Municipality North Haven

Proposed

Project Name Sackett Point Bridge Replacement

Description Reconstruction of Sackett Point road /bridge over Quinnipiac River. Including widening and realignment of the approaches from Universal Dr to Republic Dr.

Current TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
STPNH	ROW	Federal	320				
		Local	40				
		State	40				
	CON	Federal		10,400			
		Local		1,300			
		State		1,300			
Total Cost	\$13,400	0	400	13,000	0	0	0

Proposed TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
STPNH	ROW	Federal	320				
		Local	40				
		State	40				
	CON	Federal			10,400		
		Local			1,300		
		State			1,300		
TIP Funds	\$13,400	0	400	0	13,000	0	0

Amendment Notes

FY10 TIP Amend 7 introduces new project. FY12 TIP includes ongoing project FY12 TIP Amend 12 moves funds to FY13. FY12 TIP Amend 18 moves schedule out 1 year FY15 TIP Amend 5 moves CON to FY17

South Central Regional Council of Governments
FFY2015-FFY2018 Transportation Improvement Program
Amendment 5

State Project 0171-0375

SCRCOG # 2013-A14-2

Municipality District 1

Proposed

Project Name Replace VMS: I-91, 84, 384, CT2, 5, 15, 20

Description Project to replace existing variable message signs using existing structures on major roadways serving District 1.

Current TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>		<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
CMAQ	PD	Federal	137					
	FD	Federal		319				
	CON	Federal		6,500				
Total Cost	\$6,956		137	6,819	0	0	0	0

Proposed TIP Funding (In Thousands)

<i>Funding</i>	<i>Phase</i>		<i>Prior</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>FYI</i>
CMAQ	PD	Federal	137					
	FD	Federal		319				
	CON	Federal			7,600			
TIP Funds	\$8,056		137	319	7,600	0	0	0

Amendment Notes

FY12 TIP Amend 14 introduces new project. FY15 TIP Amend 5 moves funding to FY16 and increases amount



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

Resolution

Fiscal Year 2015-Fiscal Year 2018 Transportation Improvement Program Amendment Five

- Whereas:*** U.S. Department of Transportation “Metropolitan Planning Regulations” (23 *CFR* 450) prescribe that each metropolitan planning organization maintain a financially constrained multi-modal transportation improvement program consistent with a *State Implementation Plan for Air Quality (SIP)* conforming to both U.S. Environmental Protection Administration-established air quality guidelines and *SIP*-established mobile source emissions budgets; and
- Whereas:*** The Council, per 23 *CFR* 450.324 and in cooperation with the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT) and public transit operators and relying upon financial constraints offered by ConnDOT, adopted a *Fiscal Year 2015-Fiscal Year 2018 Transportation Improvement Program* on October 22, 2014, after finding the *Program* conforming per U.S. Environmental Protection Administration (U.S. EPA) final conformity rule (40 *CFR* 51 and 93) and relevant Connecticut Department of Transportation air quality conformity determinations: *Air Quality Conformity Reports: Fiscal Year 2015-2018 Transportation Improvement Program* and the Region’s *Long-Range Transportation Plans—2011 to 2040, (April, 2011)*; and
- Whereas:*** The Council, on *October 22, 2014*, indicated that periodic *Program* adjustment or amendment was possible; and
- Whereas:*** Projects referenced in the *Program* amendment (below) are consistent with the region’s long-range transportation plan (*South Central Regional Long Range Transportation Plan—2011 to 2040, (April, 2011)*); and
- Whereas:*** Council *Public Participation Guidelines: Transportation Planning* have been observed during the development of the proposed *Program* amendment (below); and
- Whereas:*** By agreement between the Council and the Connecticut Department of Transportation, public involvement activities carried out by the South Central Regional Council of Governments in response to U.S. Department of Transportation metropolitan planning requirements are intended to satisfy the requirements associated with development of a *Statewide Transportation Improvement Program* and/or its amendment; and
- Whereas:*** Council of Governments’ review of transportation goals, projects and opportunities may result in further adjustment or amendment of the *Program*.



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
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Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

Resolution

***Fiscal Year 2015-Fiscal Year 2018 Transportation Improvement Program Amendment Five
(continued)***

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved By the Council of Governments:

The *Program Amendment Five* shall be transmitted to the Connecticut Department of Transportation, for inclusion in the *State Transportation Improvement Program*

The undersigned duly qualified and acting Secretary of the South Central Regional Council of Governments certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted at a legally convened meeting of the South Central Regional Council of Governments on **April 22, 2015**

Date: **April 22, 2015**

By: _____
Mayor Benjamin Blake, *Secretary*
South Central Regional Council of Governments



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

RESOLUTION ON CONFORMITY WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT

OZONE

WHEREAS,

The South Central Regional Council of Governments (SCRCOG) is required to submit an Air Quality Conformity Statement to the US Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in accordance with the final conformity rule promulgated by EPA (40 CFR 51 and 93) when adopting an annual Transportation Improvement Program or when effecting a significant revision of the Regions Transportation Plan; and

WHEREAS,

Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) states that conformity of transportation plans and programs will be demonstrated if:

1. the plans and programs are consistent with recent estimates of mobile source emissions;
2. the plans and programs provide for the expeditious implementation of certain transportation control measures;
3. the plans and programs contribute to annual emissions reductions consistent with the Clean Air Act of 1977, as amended; and

WHEREAS,

It is the opinion of the South Central Regional Council of Governments (SCRCOG) that the plans and programs approved today, April 22, 2015 and submitted to FHWA and EPA conform to the requirements of Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) as interpreted by EPA (40 CFR 51 and 93); and

WHEREAS,

The State of Connecticut has elected to assess conformity in the Connecticut portion of the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT Ozone Moderate Nonattainment area (Fairfield, New Haven and Middlesex Counties) and the Connecticut Department of Transportation has jointly assessed the impact of all transportation plans and programs in these Nonattainment areas (Ozone Air Quality Conformity Report March 2015); and



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

WHEREAS,

The Connecticut Department of Transportation's assessment (above) has found that plans and programs jointly meet mobile source emission's guidelines advanced by EPA pursuant to Section 7506 (3) (A).

Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the South Central Regional Council of Governments

That the South Central Regional Council of Governments (SCRCOG) finds that the Long Range Plan (April, 2015) and the FFY 2015-2018 TIP and all Amendments conform to air quality requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Administration (40 CFR 51 and 93), related U.S. Department of Transportation guidelines (23 CFR 450) and with Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) and hereby approves the existing March 2015 Ozone Air Quality Conformity Determination.

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned duly qualified and acting Secretary of the South Central Council of Governments certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted at a legally convened meeting of the South Central Council of Governments (SCRCOG) on April 22, 2015.

Date: **April 22, 2015**

By: _____
Mayor Benjamin Blake, *Secretary*
South Central Regional Council of Governments



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

RESOLUTION ON CONFORMITY WITH THE CLEAN AIR ACT

PM 2.5

WHEREAS,

The South Central Council of Governments (SCRCOG) is required to submit an Air Quality Conformity Statement to the US Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in accordance with the final conformity rule promulgated by EPA (40 CFR 51 and 93) when adopting an annual Transportation Improvement Program or when effecting a significant revision of the Regions Transportation Plan; and

WHEREAS,

Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) states that conformity of transportation plans and programs will be demonstrated if:

1. the plans and programs are consistent with recent estimates of mobile source emissions;
2. the plans and programs provide for the expeditious implementation of certain transportation control measures;
3. the plans and programs contribute to annual emissions reductions consistent with the Clean Air Act of 1977, as amended; and

WHEREAS,

It is the opinion of the South Central Regional Council of Governments (SCRCOG) that the plans and programs approved on April 22, 2015 and submitted to FHWA and EPA conform to the requirements of Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) as interpreted by EPA (40 CFR 51 and 93); and

WHEREAS,

The Connecticut portion of the New York – Northern New Jersey – Long Island, NY-NJ-CT area is designated a PM 2.5 attainment/maintenance area; and

WHEREAS,

The State of Connecticut has elected to jointly assess conformity in all PM 2.5 nonattainment areas in Connecticut (Fairfield County and New Haven County) and



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
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Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

WHEREAS,

The results of the required emissions analysis performed by the Connecticut Department of Transportation on the Regional Long Range Plan (April 2015) and the FFY 2015-2018 TIP and all Amendments show that the implementation of the projects contained therein will result in emissions of PM_{2.5} in each analysis year that are less than the emissions of the baseline year; and

Now, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

That the South Central Council of Governments (SCRCOG) finds that the Regional Long Range Plan (April 2015) and the FFY 2015-2018 TIP and all Amendments conform to air quality requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Administration (40 CFR 51 and 93), related U.S. Department of Transportation guidelines (23 CFR 450) and with Title 42, Section 7506 (3) (A) and hereby approves the August 2014 PM_{2.5} Conformity Determination.

CERTIFICATE

The undersigned duly qualified and acting Secretary of the South Central Regional Council of Governments (SCRCOG) certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted at a legally convened meeting of the South Central Regional Council of Governments on April 22, 2015.

Date: April 22, 2015.

By: _____
Mayor Benjamin Blake, *Secretary*
South Central Regional Council of Governments



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

Resolution

South Central Regional Long Range Transportation Plan, 2015-2040

Whereas:

The South Central Regional Council of Governments has, per 23 CFR 450, reviewed its Long Range Transportation Plan (South Central Regional Long Range Transportation Plan 2011-2040, May 2011) through the January-May 2015 period: and,

Whereas:

The Long Range Transportation Plan review process for this minor update has conformed to relevant U.S. Department of Transportation regulations including those of 23 CFR 450 and 49 CFR 613 (transportation planning); and,

Whereas:

The Long Range Transportation Plan review process for this minor update has been accomplished in accord with the South Central Regional Council of Governments "Public Participation Guidelines" (December 6, 2005); and,

Whereas:

The Long Range Transportation Plan review process has included air quality assessments conducted by the Connecticut Department of Transportation; and,

Whereas:

The Connecticut Department of Transportation has notified the Region of air quality conformity, in accord with EPA guidelines, for the draft Plan; and,

Whereas:

The South Central Regional Council of Governments has, by two resolutions, approved air quality conformity for the Plan for ozone and PM_{2.5}; and,

Whereas:

The review process has resulted in a financially constrained South Central Regional Long Range Transportation Plan 2015-2040, April 14, 2015; and,

Whereas:

The draft Plan, April 14, 2015, distinguishes needs that lie beyond financial constraints from proposals that are within the financial constraints;



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

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Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

South Central Regional Long Range Transportation Plan, 2015-2040(continued)

Now There Be It Resolved by the South Central Regional Council of Governments:

That the South Central Regional Council of Governments hereby adopts the South Central Regional Long Range Transportation Plan, 2015-2040, April 14, 2015 as the Region's long range transportation plan.

Certificate

The undersigned duly qualified and acting Secretary of the South Central Regional Council of Governments certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted at a legally convened meeting of the South Central Regional Council of Governments on April 22, 2015

Date: **April 22, 2015**

By:

Mayor Benjamin Blake, *Secretary*
South Central Regional Council of Governments



SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

Planning for Our Region's Future

Bethany Branford East Haven Guilford Hamden Madison Meriden Milford
New Haven North Branford North Haven Orange Wallingford West Haven Woodbridge

Carl J. Amento, Executive Director

Resolution

CMAQ (Congestion Mitigation/ Air Quality) Application Priorities

- Whereas:*** CMAQ funds are apportioned to the State of Connecticut under federal transportation programs (MAP-21 and continuing resolutions); and
- Whereas:*** The Connecticut Department of Transportation has invited regions to develop funding proposals and suggest funding priorities for continued program; and
- Whereas:*** The region has solicited candidate applications from its member municipalities; and
- Whereas:*** The applications have been reviewed by the Transportation Committee and a suggested ranking has been forwarded to the Council for action;

Now Therefore, Be It Resolved That the South Central Regional Council of Governments

Suggests that the Connecticut Department of Transportation consider the following South Central Connecticut CMAQ priorities when structuring a statewide program:

1. City of Meriden – Upgrade of city traffic signals
2. City of Milford – Bike Lockers at Train Station
3. City of New Haven – Traffic Signal modernization at Ela T. Grasso Blvd. and MLK /Legion, and RT. 34 (EB/WB) and Sherman Avenue

Certificate

The undersigned duly qualified and acting Secretary of the South Central Regional Council of Governments certifies that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of a resolution adopted at a legally convened meeting of the South Central Regional Council of Governments on April 22, 2015.

Date: **April 22, 2015**

By: _____
Mayor Benjamin Blake, *Secretary*
South Central Regional Council of Governments



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF EMERGENCY SERVICES & PUBLIC PROTECTION
DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & HOMELAND SECURITY



DEMHS Region 2

John B. Field Jr., Emergency Management Area Coordinator

Re: April 2015 COG Report

The Region 2 Regional Emergency Planning Team (REPT) will be holding a functional exercise on April 25, 2015 in Durham. The Exercise planning Committee will finalize preparation and plans on April 23rd. This Exercise will utilize many of the local, regional and state assets available. City/Town officials are welcome to observe. Please feel free to contact the DEMHS Region 2 Office for further details.

CT DEMHS Radiological Emergency Preparedness (REP) Unit and Dominion Nuclear continue to host Millstone exercises over the next couple of months. The first few exercises will be internal evaluations of Millstones operations and response. During these exercises CT's State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC) and Regional Offices will test communications with Millstone. On June 25 2015 the City of New Haven will host a Host Community Functional Exercise and evaluate its responsibilities as a "Host Community" during a Millstone Event.

CT DEMHS continues to work with FEMA on Presidential Declarations for the January 26-28 Snowstorm. Currently three (3) counties have received Presidential Declarations; New London, Tolland and Windham. FEMA has provided DEMHS and New Haven County cities/towns additional time to submit Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) for the event. We continue to work with New Haven County cities/towns collecting data and are hopeful New Haven County will receive a Presidential Declaration also. FEMA has created a Field Operations Center (FOC) in Vermont for all of the New England states. A small number of FEMA employees will locate with DEMHS to assist cities/towns.

CT DEMHS regional offices continue to collect All Hazard School Emergency plans in accordance State Regulations. School systems are required to include community emergency responders in their planning process. Emergency response training and evaluation of the plan are also required. We are encouraging local emergency management officials to work with their school planners to ensure all communities are aware of the expected response within these plans. Any questions can be forwarded to the Region 2 Office for referral.

DEMHS Grants Unit continues to work on closing out the 2012/2013 EMPG. With a June 1st deadline for reimbursement documents we are working hard to collect all documentation. It is imperative communities submit the documentation timely so that they do not lose their allocated 2012/2013 EMPG funding. We are also actively acquiring delinquent 2013/2014 EMPG applications and issuing designated sub-grants to assure we adhere to current deadlines. 2014/2015 EMPG applications have not been forwarded at this time, it is anticipated they will be coming out shortly. All communities will be notified when applications are available. Please do not hesitate to contact the DEMS Region 2 Office for assistance if needed.

25 Sigourney Street, 6th floor, Hartford, CT 06106
Phone: 860.256.0800 / Fax: 860.256.0815
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DEMHS is working with local EMDs updating the Local Emergency Operations Plan (LEOP) process. Each community has received and provided an opportunity to participate in a survey which will assist DEMHS in the process. Each DEMHS region has selected two (2) local EMDs to serve on the committee creating the revisions to the process. Additional updates will be provided as the committee continues to work on the update/revisions.

Bill Austin, longtime CT CERT Chairman has stepped down from his position. DEMHS Administration is reviewing the current status of CT CERT and will be assigning co-chairs to replace him. A review of all CT CERT activity is under review. DEMHS Region 2 will continue to advise of any status modifications.

Region 2 personnel continue to provide assistance as needed. Please do not hesitate to contact the Region 2 Office at any time.

Respectfully submitted:

John B. Field Jr.
DEMHS Region 2
Emergency Management Area Coordinator
P.O. Box 2794
1111 Country Club Road
Middletown, CT 06457
(860)685-8105 Office
(860)685-8366 Fax
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In 2013, Connecticut enacted Public Act 13-42, which requires the mattress industry to create a recycling program for mattresses and box springs used & discarded in the state.



Connecticut Mattress Recycling Program for Municipalities

The new law does **not** require municipalities that collect used mattresses from their residents to recycle them. Municipalities may **voluntarily participate** in the program, thereby giving their residents access to a free recycling service for mattresses and box springs.



Want to be a collection site?
Complete our online survey at
mattressrecyclingcouncil.org

The Mattress Recycling Council (MRC) is a non-profit organization established by the mattress industry to plan and manage the Connecticut mattress recycling program.

Beginning May 1 2015, retailers and other businesses selling mattresses will collect a \$9 recycling fee on each mattress and box spring that is sold to a Connecticut consumer. These fees will be remitted to MRC and used to recycle mattresses.

Benefits of Participating

Participating municipalities no longer incur mattress recycling costs.

MRC uses the collected recycling fees to pay for the transportation and recycling of the mattresses.

Recycling mattresses conserves natural resources and benefits the environment. Program participants divert mattresses from waste-to-energy facilities and landfills and allow materials like fiber, foam, steel and wood to be reused.

What MRC Provides

- Collection containers at your site
- Transportation from your site to the contracted recycler
- Mattress recycling services

Participation Requirements

- Provide a secure site for the collection container
- Keep mattresses dry and segregated
- Pack mattresses efficiently to maximize container capacity
- Complete required paperwork to track outgoing shipments

Which items are accepted and not accepted by the program?

Most mattresses and box springs discarded by Connecticut residents or collected in curbside bulky waste pickup are eligible for the program.

We are unable to accept:

- Severely damaged, wet, twisted, frozen or soiled mattresses or box springs
- Items infested with bed bugs
- Mattress pads or toppers
- Sleeping bags
- Pillows
- Car beds
- Juvenile products such as carriages, baskets, bassinets, dressing tables, strollers, and playpens or their pads
- Infant carriers, lounge pads, or crib bumpers
- Water beds or camping air mattresses
- Fold-out sofa beds
- Futons and furniture



Justine Fallon
Northeast Program Coordinator
jfallon@mattressrecyclingcouncil.org
Phone: (860) 904-0981

www.mattressrecyclingcouncil.org

SOUTH CENTRAL CONNECTICUT
Regional Planning Commission

April 2015 Action Table

Ref. #	Received	Description	Adjacent RPC Towns	Abridged RPC Action
2.1	3/4/2015	<i>Town of Woodbridge: Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendment to Section 3.14.1 - Removal of limitation on gross floor area of a gas station building that can be used to sell convenience items</i>	Bethany, Hamden, New Haven, Orange	By resolution, the RPC has determined that the Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendment does not appear to cause any negative inter-municipal impacts to the towns in the South Central Region nor do there appear to be any impacts to the habitat or ecosystem of the Long Island Sound.
2.2	3/13/2015	<i>Town of Hamden: Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendment to add subsection 668.2.h – Institutional Master Plan</i>	Bethany, New Haven, North Haven, Wallingford, Woodbridge	By resolution, the RPC has determined that the Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendment does not appear to cause any negative inter-municipal impacts to the towns in the South Central Region nor do there appear to be any impacts to the habitat or ecosystem of the Long Island Sound.
2.3	3/16/2015	<i>Town of Hamden: Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendment to Section 670.5 – Temporary Moratorium on the Issuance of Zoning Permits for Student Housing</i>	Bethany, New Haven, North Haven, Wallingford, Woodbridge	By resolution, the RPC has determined that the Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendment does not appear to cause any negative inter-municipal impacts to the towns in the South Central Region nor do there appear to be any impacts to the habitat or ecosystem of the Long Island Sound.
2.4	3/10/2015	<i>Town of Clinton: Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendments pertaining to Indoor Commercial Recreational Type A</i>	Madison	By resolution, the RPC has determined that the Proposed Zoning Regulation Amendments do not appear to cause any negative inter-municipal impacts to the towns in the South Central Region nor do there appear to be any impacts to the habitat or ecosystem of the Long Island Sound.



The Community Foundation *for* Greater New Haven

Imagine.

Inform.

Invest.

Inspire.

Working together to build a stronger community — now and forever.

Understanding the Impact of Immigration in Greater New Haven



Mary Buchanan and Mark Abraham

JANUARY 2015



The Community Foundation
for Greater New Haven

DATAHAVEN

*“Immigrants are
giving The American
Dream life again.”*

—Anonymous

Table of Contents

04	INTRODUCTION Why is it important to understand immigration?
06	DATA PROFILE Who are the immigrants living in Greater New Haven and Connecticut?
10	A CHANGING POPULATION How does immigration impact local population change and diversity?
12	COMMUNITY IMPACT In what ways does immigration strengthen our neighborhoods and schools?
16	ECONOMIC IMPACT What role does immigration serve in the local economy?
18	REFERENCES AND NOTES
20	NEXT STEPS How can our region fully take advantage of the opportunities brought by immigrants, and create the conditions that they and their families desire in order to achieve their full potential here?

About this Report

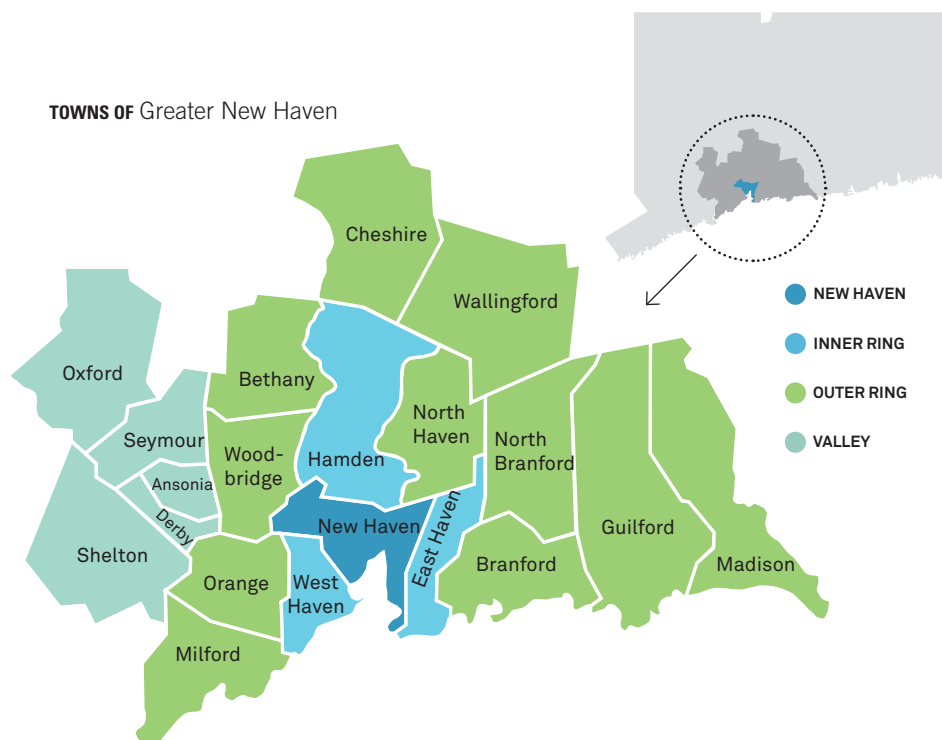
Understanding the Impact of Immigration in Greater New Haven explores how immigration impacts the development of both Greater New Haven and Connecticut. We use data collected by federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as information generated locally by DataHaven and The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven. The report was written by Mary Buchanan and Mark Abraham of DataHaven, with assistance from staff at The Community Foundation, and should not be interpreted to represent the official views of DataHaven or The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven. We recommend the following citation: Buchanan, Mary, and Mark Abraham. *Understanding the Impact of Immigration in Greater New Haven*. New Haven: The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven, 2015.

Executive Summary:

- **1 in 8 residents of Greater New Haven is foreign-born**, originating from countries in all world regions. About half of all immigrants are naturalized US citizens; the other half are legal permanent residents, legal temporary residents, or undocumented immigrants.
- While the native-born population in Greater New Haven has barely increased since 2000, immigrants settling in the area have caused rapid population growth, making New Haven **the fastest-growing city in Connecticut** over this period.
- **Immigrants make Greater New Haven a resilient and diverse community.** They contribute millions of dollars in property taxes to municipal governments. Foreign-born people are more likely to own a small business than native-born Americans, and naturalized citizens are more likely to own homes than native-born people. Students of Greater New Haven public schools speak over 100 languages at home.
- Foreign-born people in Greater New Haven are **more likely to be employed** than native-born people. Among immigrants, there are more than twice as many high-skilled workers as low-skilled in the region.
- Although immigration is a complex issue, the Greater New Haven community widely agrees that foreign-born people contribute to the **economic, cultural, and social well-being of the region.**

Geography of Study

Although this report focuses primarily on immigration to Greater New Haven and the City of New Haven, we compare data from four geographic areas to demonstrate important trends. *Understanding the Impact of Immigration in Greater New Haven* analyzes figures for the United States, Connecticut, Greater New Haven,¹ and the City of New Haven. We select the information in each section based on availability and significance of indicators. For example, where data are unavailable specifically for Greater New Haven, we sometimes use state-level data; in other cases, we present neighborhood-level statistics. Except where specified differently, all Census data are taken from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, which contain the most recent Census data at a town-level.



¹ In this report, we define Greater New Haven as inclusive of the following 20 towns: New Haven; East Haven, Hamden, and West Haven (the Inner Ring); Bethany, Branford, Cheshire, Guilford, Madison, Milford, North Branford, North Haven, Orange, Wallingford, and Woodbridge (the Outer Ring); and Ansonia, Derby, Oxford, Seymour, and Shelton (the Valley).

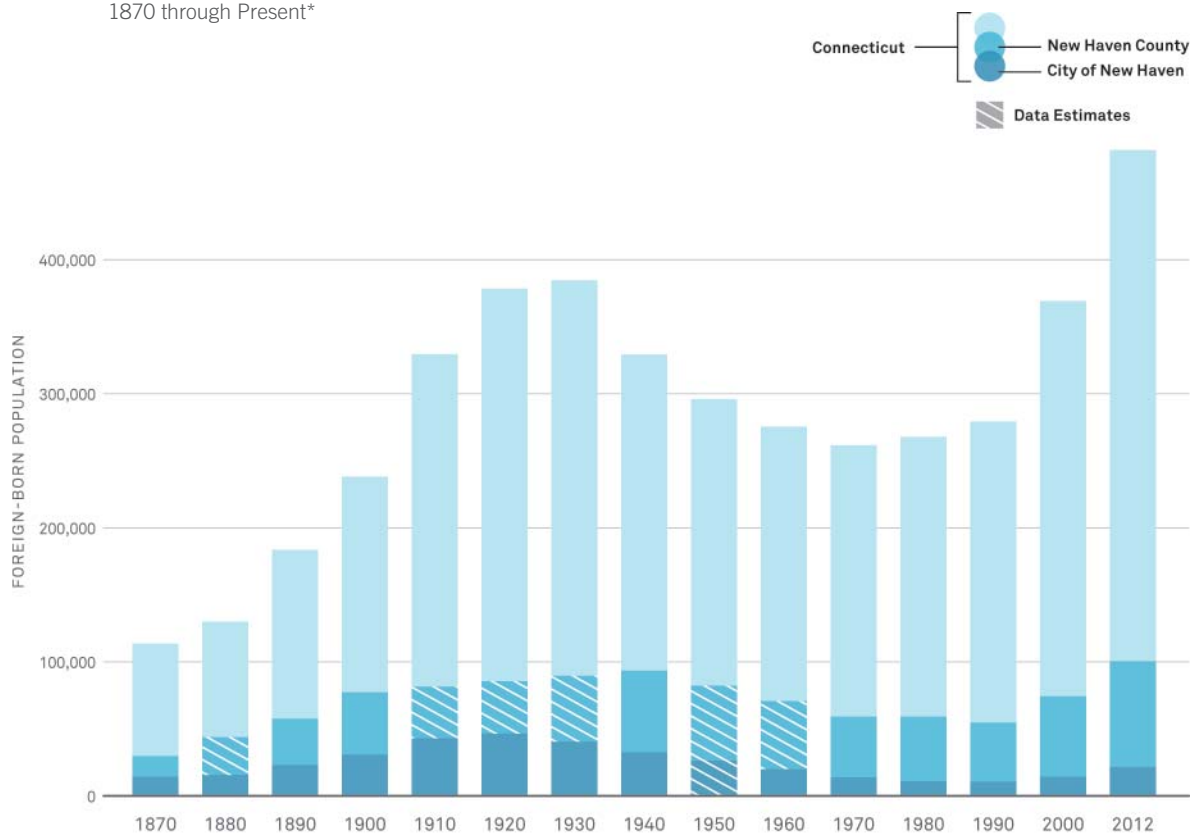
Introduction

Since Europeans first settled in the area in the early 1600s, foreign-born people have transformed our population, diversified our heritage and culture, and grown our economy. Presently a wave of immigration brings over a million foreign-born people to the United States every year—including thousands to Greater New Haven. The Community Foundation *for* Greater New Haven offers this report to help the general public, policymakers, and local leaders understand the impact of immigration on the area. Combining public data, local interviews, and field work related to immigration, this report is intended to inform discussions and community action.

HISTORICAL IMMIGRATION IN CONNECTICUT

Throughout our history, and especially around the turn of the twentieth century, great surges of European immigrants contributed to rapid population growth in New Haven and other Connecticut cities. However, the Great Depression, World War II, and immigration policy that limited incoming immigrants to quotas based on their origin constricted immigration during the mid-twentieth century. In 1965, a rewriting of immigration policy reversed two established nationwide trends: the dwindling number of foreign-born persons since the 1930s and the overwhelmingly Anglo-European ancestry of immigrants. Since the national policy took effect, New Haven and its surrounding suburbs have welcomed thousands of immigrants from around the world, closely mirroring the diversifying and expanding foreign-born population nationwide.

FIG. 01 Connecticut Foreign-born Population
1870 through Present*



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 1870 to 2008-2012 Census data available at [census.gov](https://www.census.gov).

* DataHaven estimated County and City foreign-born populations for decades for which Census data were unavailable. The diagonal lines indicate estimate years.

97 percent of respondents said that the issue of immigration is very or somewhat important to Connecticut.

Only **31 percent** of respondents thought they understood immigration policy extremely or fairly well.

- Respondents were united in the belief that immigration is important; however, many admitted that they were not well informed about the issue. We hope *Understanding the Impact of Immigration in Greater New Haven* will narrow the knowledge gap.
- Opinion was divided on the local impact of immigration. The majority of respondents commended immigrants for the diversity, investments, innovations they add to our society. However, some believed that immigrants, especially when they arrive without legal authorization, can be disruptive to our economy, traditional culture, and school system. A few interpreted that immigrants have little significant influence on Connecticut, or responded that since they have relatively few immigrant neighbors, they believed that immigration has little observable impact on their neighborhood.

“There are lots of different kinds of immigration—different skill levels and different backgrounds, different countries of origin, etc. As far as I can tell, they all help the culture and economy of Connecticut.”

—Anonymous

“Uncontrolled, illegal immigration is a bad thing. This is a source of crime... and a drain on State, Municipal, and Social services.”

—Anonymous

86 percent of respondents said that Connecticut is very or somewhat welcoming to immigrants.

PERCEPTIONS OF IMMIGRATION: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven explored local public opinion on immigration by interviewing key stakeholders and administering an online survey to its constituents. Questions were based on previous national surveys on immigration¹ and will help inform the design of the 2015 Connecticut Wellbeing Survey. Refer to page 19 for a discussion of survey methodology and additional results.

- Most survey participants agreed that our region is fairly welcoming to its foreign-born population. Many respondents noted that local policies, assisting agencies, and the attitudes of residents contribute to a more hospitable atmosphere in New Haven than in surrounding towns or cities.



Definitions

- **FOREIGN-BORN or IMMIGRANT:** Any person living in the United States who was not an American citizen at birth. This refers to anyone born outside of the United States to non-American parents, including naturalized citizens, legal non-citizen residents, and undocumented immigrants.
- **NATIVE-BORN:** Any person living in the United States who was either born in the US or born abroad to at least one American parent. Puerto Rico, Guam, and U.S. Island Areas are US territories and considered to be part of the country. Therefore, persons born in these areas are native-born. All native-born people are American citizens.
- **NATURALIZED CITIZEN:** Any foreign-born person who earns American citizenship through the naturalization process, in which he fulfills the requirements for citizenship established by the US government.
- **NON-CITIZEN:** Any foreign-born person living in the United States who is not a naturalized citizen. This includes those who are authorized to live in the US, either permanently or temporarily, as well as those who are not legal residents of the country. In Connecticut less than half of non-citizens are undocumented immigrants.
- **UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANT or UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANT:** Sometimes referred to as illegal immigrant. Any non-citizen who is not a legal resident of the United States.
- **REFUGEE and ASYLEE:** A refugee leaves his country for another because he is persecuted or fears persecution due to race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a social group. An asylee meets the definition of a refugee but is already in the US when he applies for asylum status. Refugees and asylees have legal status in the United States.
- **ORIGIN:** Or place of birth. The world region or country in which an immigrant was born.

Data Profile

Compare the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics for the following groups, across four geographic regions.²

TOTAL POPULATION

- Approximately 1 in every 8 Americans and 1 in 8 Greater New Haven residents is an immigrant.
- Immigrants are more racially diverse than the native-born population. In Greater New Haven, more than 1 in 3 people who identify as Asian or Hispanic are foreign born, versus 1 in 17 people who identify as white.
- A smaller percent of immigrants are under 18 years, compared to native-born people.
- On average, immigrants have lower annual individual incomesⁱⁱ than native-born people and are less likely to have earned a high school degree. But immigrants in Greater New Haven are also more likely to have earned a bachelor's degree, indicating a distinction between high-skill and low-skill immigrants. See page 16 for more information.

16 percent of respondents correctly answered that 87 percent of Connecticut residents in 2012 were native-born. **75 percent** of respondents thought that between 65 to 85 percent of Connecticut's population in 2012 was native-born.

FIG. 02 General Characteristics

Total Population, 2008-2012

DEMOGRAPHICS

	UNITED STATES			CONNECTICUT			GREATER NEW HAVEN			CITY OF NEW HAVEN		
	Total	Native-born	Foreign-born	Total	NB	FB	Total	NB	FB	Total	NB	FB
Total population	309,138,711	269,354,406	39,784,305	3,572,213	3,090,333	481,880	638,627	563,957	74,670	129,898	108,251	21,647
Percent of total	—	87%	13%	—	87%	14%	—	88%	12%	—	83%	17%
Percent change since 2000	10%	8%	28%	5%	2%	30%	4%	1%	37%	5%	-1%	51%
Non-Hispanic White ¹	64%	70%	19%	71%	77%	37%	71%	75%	35%	32%	35%	20%
Black or African American	13%	13%	8%	10%	9%	15%	12%	12%	12%	35%	38%	18%
Asian	5%	2%	25%	4%	1%	21%	4%	1%	26%	5%	1%	22%
Hispanic or Latino	16%	12%	47%	13%	11%	26%	12%	10%	26%	26%	24%	39%
Under 18 years	24%	26%	7%	23%	25%	7%	22%	24%	7%	23%	26%	6%
18 to 44 years	37%	35%	50%	35%	33%	48%	36%	34%	51%	48%	45%	66%
45 to 64 years	26%	26%	30%	28%	28%	31%	28%	28%	28%	20%	20%	19%
65 years and over	13%	13%	13%	14%	14%	14%	15%	15%	14%	9%	9%	8%
With health insurance ²	85%	88%	67%	91%	94%	76%	92%	94%	77%	86%	91%	63%
Average family size (people)	3.21	3.09	3.81	3.12	3.07	3.39	—	—	—	3.25	3.22	3.35

INCOME

Population 15 years and over	248,042,237	210,154,835	37,887,402	2,911,421	2,454,318	457,103	527,623	456,483	71,140	105,579	84,894	20,685
Income below \$25,000	41%	41%	43%	36%	35%	38%	36%	36%	37%	48%	49%	45%
Income at least \$75,000	11%	11%	10%	17%	17%	14%	16%	16%	15%	8%	8%	8%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Population 25 years and over	204,336,017	170,748,250	33,587,767	2,431,340	2,023,497	407,843	436,029	373,112	62,917	79,149	61,926	17,223
Less than HS diploma	14%	11%	32%	11%	9%	21%	10%	9%	19%	20%	18%	25%
Bachelor's degree or higher	29%	29%	28%	36%	37%	33%	37%	36%	40%	33%	30%	41%

FAMILY AND POVERTY

	UNITED STATES	CONNECTICUT	GREATER NEW HAVEN	CITY OF NEW HAVEN
Population under 18 years	73,979,859	812,212	132,801	29,493
Living with 2 parents	66%	69%	68%	38%
1 or more foreign-born parents	24%	23%	21%	24%
1 or more foreign-born parents and living with 2 parents	18%	18%	16%	15%
Under 18 years, poverty status determined ³	70,458,032	783,752	132,801	27,699
Living under the poverty level	20%	13%	14%	36%
Living under the poverty level and 1 or more foreign-born parents	6%	3%	3%	7%

- About 1 in 4 children nationally and locally has at least one foreign-born parent. Children with at least one foreign-born parent are somewhat more likely to be living in poverty, except in the City of New Haven, where native-born children are more likely to live in poverty.

SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2000 and 2008-2012 Census data, available at census.gov.

¹ Percentages do not total 100. Some ACS race categories are not displayed. Further, "Hispanic or Latino" indicates ethnicity, while "Non-Hispanic White," "Black or African American," and "Asian" indicate race. Respondents who identified as Hispanic or Latino in ethnicity and Black or African American or Asian in race are counted twice. The same applies for race and ethnicity indicators of the foreign-born population in Figure 3.

² Percent with health insurance of the "uninstitutionalized population" for each population group. The "uninstitutionalized population" is the civilian population who are not inmates in institutions and who are not on active duty in the Armed forces. The same applies for the "with health insurance" indicator of the foreign-born population in Figure 3.

³ The US Census Bureau determines poverty status for those not residing as inmates in institutions; living in college dormitories; or under age 15 and not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to a Census reference person. The same applies for the "poverty status determined" indicator of the foreign-born population in Figure 3.

² DataHaven analyzed these data for other towns and geographies in Connecticut. Contact us for more information.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION

- In Greater New Haven, there are slightly more non-citizens (including those who are authorized to live in the United States as well as those who are not legal residents) than naturalized citizens.
- Naturalized citizens demonstrate higher socioeconomic characteristics than non-citizens. They are less likely to live in poverty, and they are much more likely to have health insurance.
- Only about 1 in 10 naturalized citizens entered the US after 2000. On average, naturalized citizens are more than ten years older than non-citizens.
- Naturalized citizens are more likely to have been born in Europe or Asia, compared to non-citizens who are most likely to have been born in the Caribbean or in Central or South America.

FIG. 03 Immigrant Characteristics
Foreign-born Population, 2008-2012

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

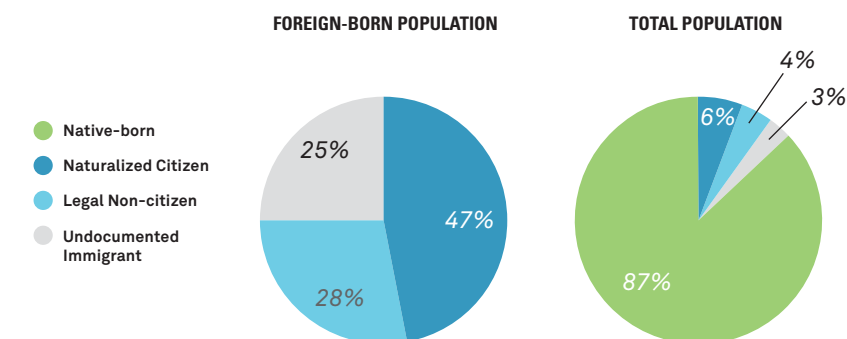
	UNITED STATES			CONNECTICUT			GREATER NEW HAVEN			CITY OF NEW HAVEN		
	Foreign-born Total	Naturalized Citizen	Non-citizen	Total	Nat. Cit.	Non-cit.	Total	Nat. Cit.	Non-cit.	Total	Nat. Cit.	Non-cit.
Total foreign-born population	39,784,305	17,639,207	22,145,098	481,880	226,263	255,617	74,670	34,869	39,801	21,647	5,594	16,053
Percent of total foreign-born	—	44%	56%	—	47%	53%	—	47%	53%	—	26%	74%
Percent change since 2000	28%	41%	19%	30%	26%	35%	37%	29%	45%	51%	18%	67%
Non-Hispanic White	19%	25%	14%	37%	46%	29%	35%	47%	25%	20%	29%	16%
Black or African American	8%	9%	7%	15%	16%	14%	12%	12%	11%	18%	28%	15%
Asian	25%	32%	19%	21%	21%	20%	26%	24%	27%	22%	23%	21%
Hispanic or Latino	47%	32%	59%	26%	17%	35%	26%	15%	35%	39%	17%	47%
Median age (years)	41.5	49.6	35.8	42.4	50.2	35.9	42.2	49.3	37.2	33.8	47.2	31.8
Living in poverty	18%	11%	24%	12%	7%	16%	12%	6%	17%	21%	14%	23%
With health insurance	67%	84%	53%	76%	91%	63%	77%	92%	64%	63%	89%	54%
Average family size (people)	3.81	3.66	3.98	3.39	3.32	3.49	—	—	—	3.35	3.18	3.44
Population 25 years and over	33,587,767	16,229,218	17,358,549	407,843	205,973	201,870	—	—	—	17,223	4,894	12,329
Bachelor's degree or higher	28%	34%	32%	33%	35%	31%	—	—	—	41%	49%	38%

IMMIGRANT CHARACTERISTICS

	UNITED STATES			CONNECTICUT			GREATER NEW HAVEN			CITY OF NEW HAVEN		
	Foreign-born Total	Naturalized Citizen	Non-citizen	Total	Nat. Cit.	Non-cit.	Total	Nat. Cit.	Non-cit.	Total	Nat. Cit.	Non-cit.
Total foreign-born population	39,784,305	17,639,207	22,145,098	481,880	226,263	255,617	74,670	34,869	39,801	21,647	5,594	16,053
Entered the US after 2000	34%	11%	53%	36%	11%	59%	38%	9%	64%	56%	11%	72%
Entered the US before 1990	39%	63%	20%	39%	63%	17%	37%	62%	16%	21%	58%	8%
Origin, Europe	12%	17%	8%	28%	37%	20%	28%	39%	19%	14%	25%	11%
Asia	29%	37%	22%	23%	24%	22%	29%	28%	30%	24%	27%	23%
Central America & Caribbean	46%	32%	57%	26%	21%	31%	22%	14%	29%	41%	31%	45%
South America	7%	7%	7%	15%	11%	19%	13%	11%	14%	13%	9%	14%
Canada & other areas	7%	7%	7%	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	9%	7%

SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2000 and 2008-2012 Census data, available at census.gov

FIG. 04 Connecticut Population Estimates
By Immigrant Status, 2008-2012



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2008-2012 Census data available at census.gov and Pew Research Center 2010 estimates available at pewhispanic.org.

Population figure for Connecticut undocumented immigrants based on Pew Research Center 2010 estimate that undocumented immigrants are 3.4 percent of total Connecticut population.

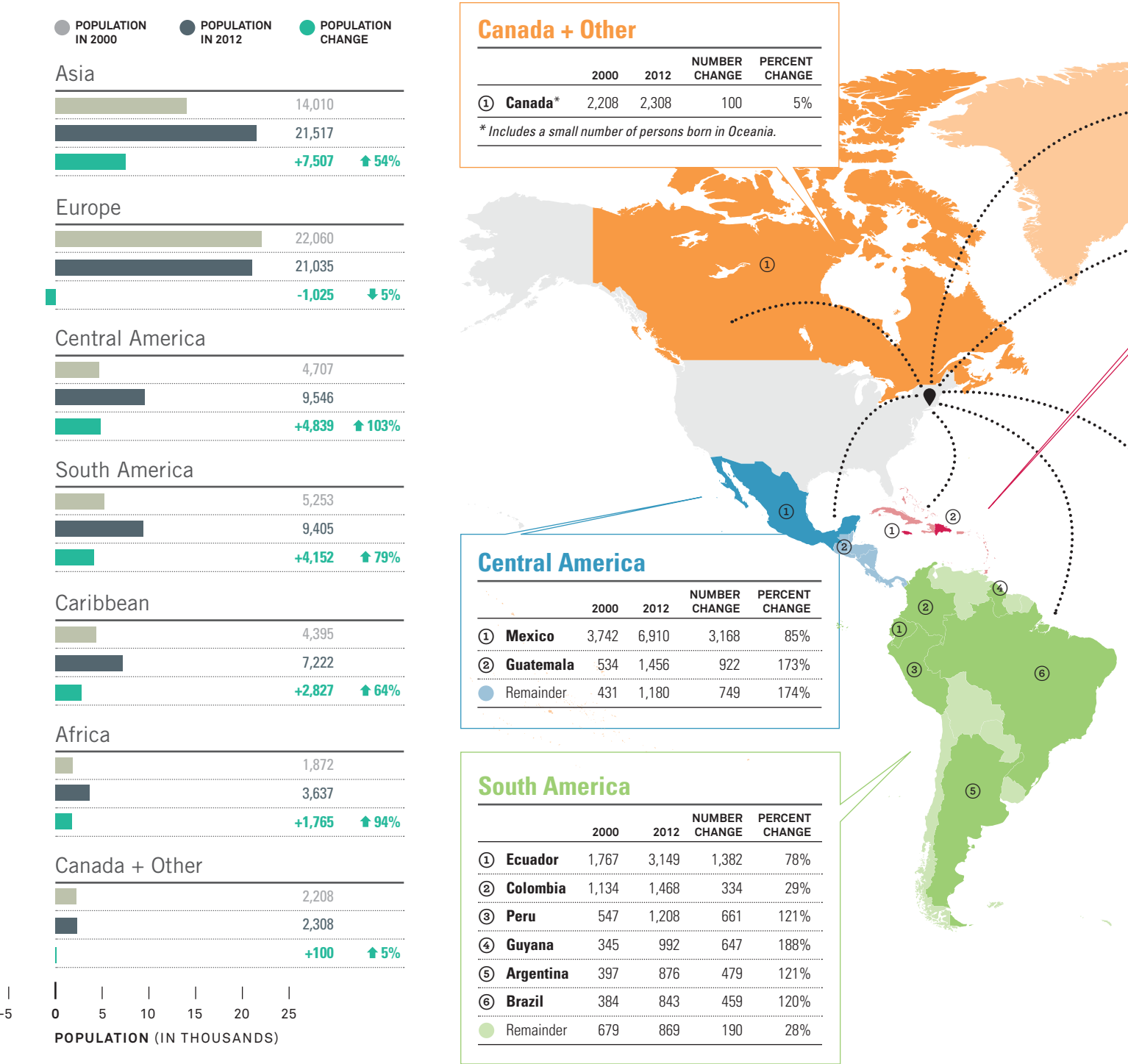
- There is no exact population figure for undocumented immigrants, although the vast majority is counted within Census population totals. The American Community Survey undercounts the undocumented immigrant population by roughly 10 to 20 percent. Therefore, population figures for non-citizens in this report do not reflect the uncounted undocumented immigrant population.ⁱⁱⁱ
- In 2013 there were an estimated 11.3 million undocumented immigrants living in the United States, or about 3.6 percent of the population.^{iv} DataHaven estimates that 14,430 undocumented immigrants live in Greater New Haven.^v

12 percent of respondents correctly answered that about 3.4 percent of Connecticut residents are undocumented immigrants.^{vi} The remaining **88 percent** of participants guessed that undocumented immigrants represent from 6 to 35 percent of Connecticut's total population.

FIG. 05 Greater New Haven's Immigrant Population

Change from 2000 through 2012, by country and region of birth

Greater New Haven is attracting immigrants from a wide range of countries throughout the world, with the greatest increases in numerical terms attributable to immigration from Mexico, India, China, Jamaica, and Ecuador. Populations from places such as Guyana, Guatemala, the Dominican Republic, Thailand, and Middle and East Africa appear to be growing most rapidly in proportion to the size of previously-existing immigrant communities from those areas. Due to the imprecision of Census estimates, specific countries or regions of origin are only identified in this graphic if the population living in Greater New Haven from that country or region was estimated to be at least 700 persons.³



Caribbean

	2000	2012	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
① Jamaica	2,068	3,600	1,532	74%
② Dominican Republic	641	1,687	1,046	163%
● Remainder	1,686	1,935	249	15%

Europe

	2000	2012	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
① Italy	5,013	3,990	-1,023	-20%
② Poland	3,359	3,397	38	1%
③ United Kingdom	2,428	2,460	32	1%
④ Portugal	1,553	1,648	95	6%
⑤ Germany	2,068	1,473	-595	-29%
⑥ Russia	1,058	1,317	259	24%
● Remainder	6,581	6,750	169	3%

Africa*

	2000	2012	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
① West African countries†	943	1,300	357	38%
② North African countries‡	364	851	487	134%
● Remainder	565	1,486	921	163%

* Although Greater New Haven does not have more than 700 residents from a single country in Africa, many African immigrant communities in our region are rapidly growing.

† West Africa includes Benin^a, Burkina Faso^b, Cape Verde^c, Gambia^d, Ghana^e, Guinea^f, Guinea-Bissau^g, Ivory Coast^h, Liberiaⁱ, Mali^j, Mauritania^k, Niger^l, Nigeria^m, Senegalⁿ, Sierra Leone^o, St Helena^p, and Togo^q.

‡ North Africa includes Algeria^a, Egypt^b, Libya^c, Morocco^d, Sudan^e, Tunisia^f, and Western Sahara^g.

Asia

	2000	2012	NUMBER CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
① China	3,394	5,686	2,292	68%
② India	2,878	5,607	2,729	95%
③ Korea	1,454	1,763	309	21%
④ Philippines	948	1,501	553	58%
⑤ Vietnam	814	916	102	13%
⑥ Thailand	222	812	590	266%
⑦ Pakistan	680	782	102	15%
⑧ Turkey	569	735	166	29%
● Remainder	3,051	3,715	664	22%

A Changing Population

GREATER NEW HAVEN: IMMIGRATION AND POPULATION CHANGE

Because of immigration, the places where we live and work are experiencing a significant net growth in population. The foreign-born populations in Greater New Haven and the City of New Haven have steadily risen since 2000, but at the same time, the native-born populations have stagnated. Learn more about the importance of population growth on page 16.

- From 2000 to 2012, Greater New Haven's population as a whole increased by more than 27,000 people. Of that growth, about 75 percent (20,165) were foreign-born residents. About half of immigrants in Greater New Haven are naturalized citizens.
- Within the region, 12 percent of residents (18,025 people) in the Inner Ring suburbs and 9 percent of residents (23,967 people) in the Outer Ring suburbs are foreign-born (see page 3 for geographic definitions). In the five towns that comprise the Valley region, 11 percent of residents (11,031 people) are foreign-born. Of immigrants living in the Valley, about 62 percent are naturalized citizens.
- Over the same time period, the City of New Haven experienced a net influx of 6,272 people, making it the fastest-growing city or town in Connecticut. Over this time, it lost 1,025 native-born residents but gained 7,297 foreign-born residents—many concentrated within the neighborhoods highlighted below. Currently, an estimated 17 percent of residents (21,647 people) are foreign-born—more than double the figures reported in the 1990 Census. About 25 percent of immigrants in New Haven are naturalized citizens.

CITY OF NEW HAVEN: NEIGHBORHOOD POPULATION GROWTH, 1970-2012

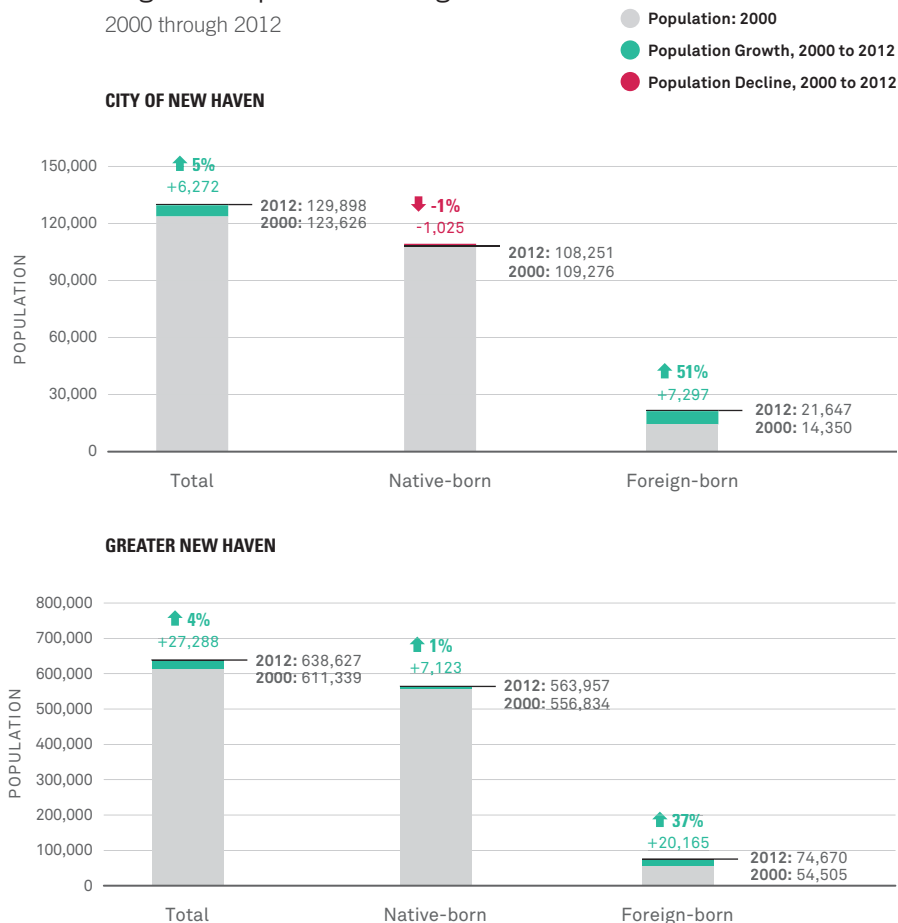
Over the past several decades, the impact of immigration has been particularly felt within the City of New Haven's rebounding neighborhoods.

- From 1970 to 1990, the foreign-born population in most New Haven neighborhoods remained flat or declined, and these neighborhoods suffered from overall population decline—similar to other central city neighborhoods in post-industrial cities.
- Since 1990, the foreign-born population in many city neighborhoods has rebounded sharply, particularly in areas such as Edgewood, West River, Fair Haven, and the Hill. These areas have seen a large influx of population and business overall.

"I live in Fair Haven, which boasts a healthy immigrant population that lives there, owns real estate, brings culture, and owns and operates businesses."

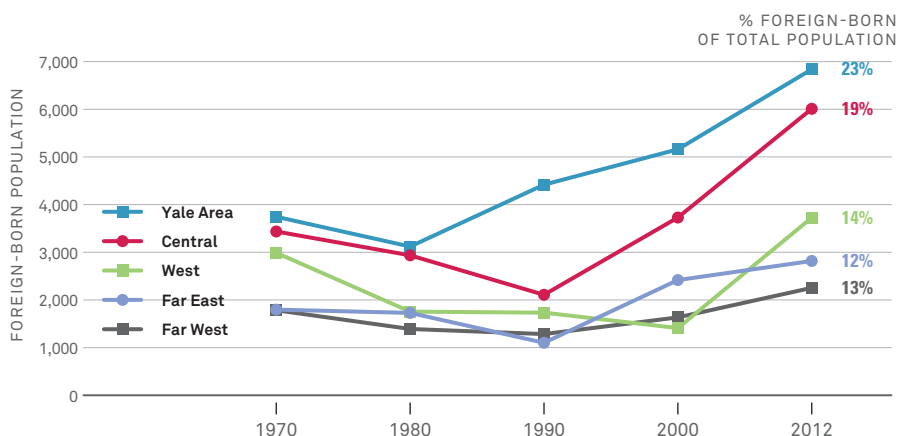
—Anonymous

FIG. 06 Regional Population Change
2000 through 2012



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2008-2012 Census data, available at census.gov.

FIG. 07 New Haven Foreign-born Population, by Neighborhood Group
1970 through 2012



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 1970 to 2008-2012 Tract-level Census data provided by Neighborhood Change Database 1970-2000 and census.gov.

Yale Area includes Downtown/Dwight, East Rock, Wooster Square. **Central** is Hill and Fair Haven. **West** is composed of Dixwell, Newhallville, Beaver Hills, Edgewood, and West River. **Far East** is East Shore, Annex, Fair Haven Heights, and Quinnipiac Meadows. **Far West** includes Westville, Amity, and West Rock.

CONNECTICUT: SHIFTING DIVERSITY

With each decade, the composition of Connecticut's immigrant population has dramatically changed, mirroring trends in the US, Greater New Haven, and the City of New Haven. The Connecticut foreign-born population indicates the increasing diversity of immigration to our area, when examined by decade of arrival in the US.

- **In size:**

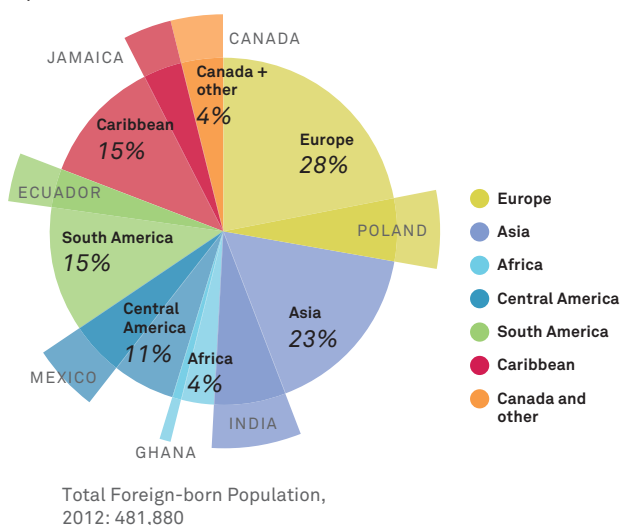
- More than 35 percent entered the US in 2000 or later.
- About 39 percent entered the US at any time before 1990.

- **In diversity:**

- 78 percent of Connecticut's immigrant population that entered the US before 1960 was born in Europe. Among immigrants who arrived at this time, less than 4 percent came each from Asia, Africa, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.
- Among Connecticut's immigrant population entering the US since 2000, only 15 percent are Europeans. 29 percent were born in Asia, and 19 percent come from South America.

FIG. 08 Connecticut Foreign-born Population, by Origin and Period of Arrival
2008-2012

TOTAL, BY ORIGIN



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2008-2012 Census PUMS, available at census.gov.

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS

The population of undocumented immigrants in the United States peaked in 2007 to an estimated 12 million, but has since declined to approximately 11.3 million in 2013.^{vii} The number of undocumented immigrants living in Greater New Haven is quite small relative to the total population (see Figure 4 on page 7).

Nationally, the majority of undocumented immigrants (62 percent) are long-term residents of ten years or longer. Like the foreign born population as a whole, most undocumented immigrant adults are employed, comprising a disproportionately large share of the labor force relative to their overall size.^{viii}

Many people ask why undocumented immigrants would not wait in line to immigrate through legal channels. The path to legal permanent residency is complicated, and most undocumented immigrants are either excluded from this process altogether or would be on a waiting list that lasts from ten years to many decades.^{ix}

In the absence of Federal Immigration reform, the state and region have worked locally to integrate undocumented residents. At the state level, legislation approved driver's licenses and in-state tuition rates to public colleges and universities for this population. At the municipal level, New Haven created the Elm City ID card, a system that provides legal identification for undocumented residents and that has been replicated in at least nine other cities including New York and San Francisco.

BY PERIOD OF ARRIVAL

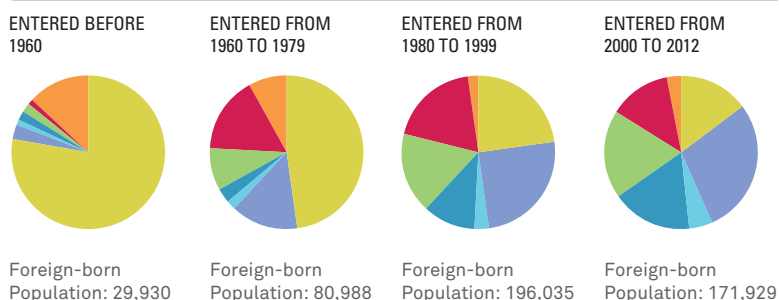
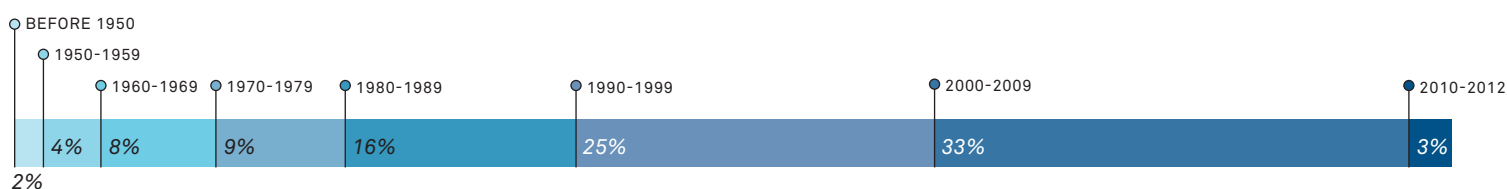


FIG. 09 Connecticut Foreign-born Population, by Period of Arrival
2008-2012



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2008-2012 Census PUMS, available at census.gov.

Community Impact

The foreign-born population is also rising at the neighborhood level. Immigrants make our communities more resilient by participating in local real estate, culture, and business.

“I live in an immigrant neighborhood... [Immigrants] are homeowners, renters, small business owners, customers, students, parents, etc. They give our neighborhood its identity as one of the most diverse neighborhoods in the state.”—Anonymous

REAL ESTATE

Owning a home indicates financial and social investment in the community. Homeowners pay property taxes, which support the local government and school system. They are also more likely than renters to engage in civic life by joining community organizations or voting in local elections.^x

- In general, naturalized US citizens have higher rates of homeownership than native-born people.
- Although native-born people are more likely to own homes than foreign-born people overall, including naturalized and non-citizens, the gap between the two groups has narrowed over the past decade.
- Lower rates of homeownership among non-citizens are in part due to their shorter length of residency in the US; however, immigrant renters represent “a large reservoir of potential future homeownership demand.”^{xi}

Foreign-born residents often revitalize neighborhoods that are otherwise experiencing population loss, occupying housing units as homeowners or as renters. In older cities and suburbs, a lower neighborhood vacancy rate can have local benefits, including lower crime rates, higher property values, and fewer maintenance costs to local government.^{xii}

“[Immigrants] provide economic stimulation to marginalized neighborhoods in New Haven... Hispanic immigrants are ‘saving’ neighborhoods like Fair Haven in New Haven from economic decay and crime.”

—Mr. David Casagrande, New Haven native

CULTURE

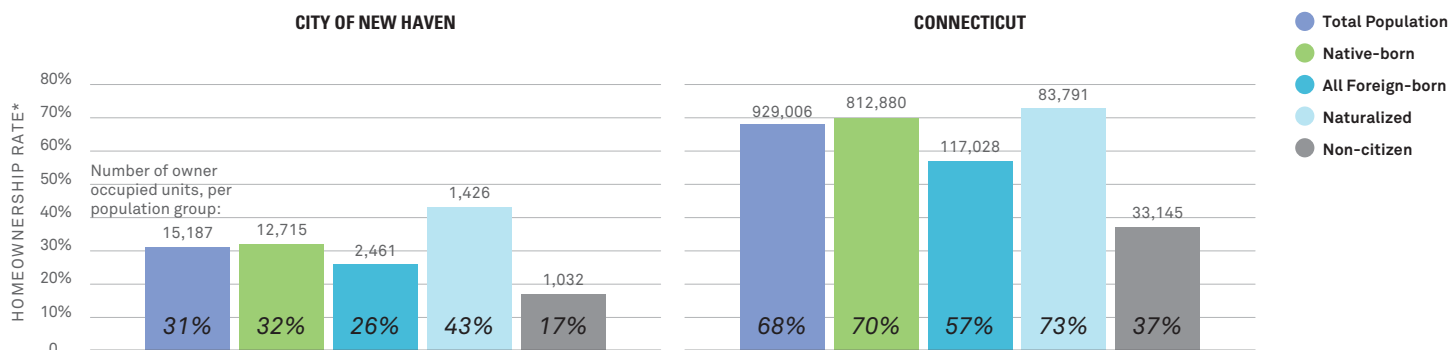
Immigration brings with it foreign traditions that enrich American culture. Foreign-born influence shapes many local cultural elements, including cuisine, music, art, dance, language, and literature. In addition to owning businesses, immigrants in Greater New Haven establish institutes, found organizations, and sponsor or participate in festivals that serve as cultural outlets for the entire community. The following are just some of the heritage-focused groups and events in Greater New Haven:

- Afro-American Cultural Center at Yale
- Annual Italian Festival Celebration, New Haven
- Annual Shoreline Jewish Festival
- Arte, Inc
- Connecticut Irish American Historical Society
- East Rock Institute (formerly Korea Institute)
- Ethnic Heritage Center
- Greater New Haven St. Patrick's Day Parade
- International Festival of Arts & Ideas
- Jewish Community Center of Greater New Haven
- JUNTA for Progressive Action
- Knights of Columbus
- Yale-China Association
- Yale Muslim Student Association
- Yale University Hillel

76 percent of survey respondents said increased diversity due to immigration helps the existing culture in Connecticut.

“[Immigrants] rich cultural heritage enriches our community with festivals, music, and dance.”—Anonymous

FIG. 10 Home Ownership and Immigrant Status
2008-2012



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2008-2012 Census data, available at census.gov.

* Percentage of all householders in each group who are homeowners.

LOCAL BUSINESS

Local small businesses improve neighborhood vitality and walkability, brightening the streetscape and offering services to residents and visitors. Immigrants sustain the small business sector. Nationwide, they represent 18 percent of all small business owners, despite making up just 13 percent of the total population.^{xiii} Foreign-born owned businesses may offer unique products that are otherwise unavailable, and they are paramount in establishing a neighborhood's reputation for cultural diversity. To read about how immigrant businesses impact the economy, go to page 16.

"Immigrants within my community have opened up businesses which make my neighborhood feel like home." —Anonymous

Study Area: Ninth Square

From July to August 2014, DataHaven surveyed New Haven businesses located on Chapel Street between Church and State and on Orange Street between Court and George.

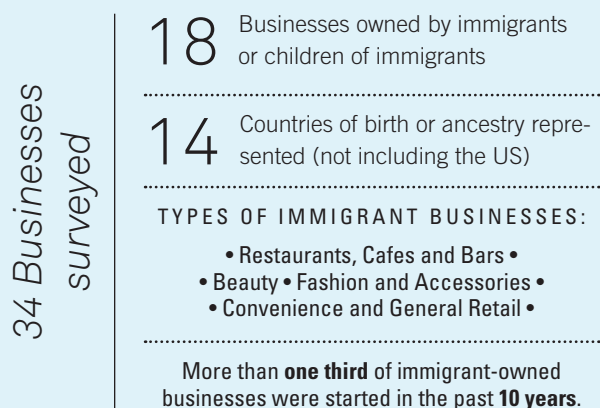
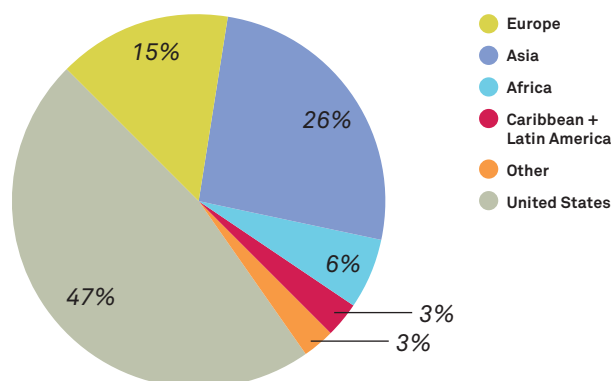


FIG. 11 Origin of Small Business Owners in the Ninth Square
Summer 2014



SOURCE: Summer 2014 DataHaven survey of Ninth Square businesses.

Foreign Ancestry totals include the ancestry of children of immigrants who were born in the United States.



A Closer Look: New Haven's Ninth Square

Downtown New Haven is the vibrant center of our region. The lively atmosphere is fueled by small businesses, such as those in the Ninth Square. An area that frequently hosts cultural events and late-night activities, the Ninth Square is home to many foreign-born owned businesses. The Ninth Square is just one example of where immigration brings variety and energy to Greater New Haven through commerce; throughout the region immigrant-owned restaurants, shops, and businesses flourish.



Why did you choose to open your business in New Haven?



Mr. Kwadwo Aday, Owner of Aday Fine Art Academy
[of Ghanaian origin]

"There is much kindness and camaraderie between business owners... We all want each other to do well. New Haven is a nurturing community for the arts—visual, culinary, musical—there is culture here to find."



Mr. Prasad Chirnomula, Owner of Thali Restaurant
[from India]

"A cosmopolitan city, a dining destination. A university town with different ethnicities, students, faculty and visitors and tourists. A city that helps bring business to local businesses."

EDUCATION

LOCAL SCHOOLS

The immigrant community influences area schools. In 2012, 24 percent of children in the City of New Haven and 21 percent in Greater New Haven had at least one foreign-born parent. In 2013, 25 percent of students in New Haven Public Schools and 13 percent of students in all Greater New Haven public schools spoke a language besides English at home.^{xv} In the region, the non-English student body is rising even as the number of English-speaking students slows, sustaining public school enrollment.

Immigrants and children of immigrants modify the ethnic, racial, and social composition of schools. The variety exposes all students to different values and experiences, which prepare them to work in diverse environments and live with tolerance later in life.^{xv} In a study of a diverse suburban Boston school district, students said that they were highly comfortable interacting with members of other racial and ethnic groups and discussing social issues. They also said that school diversity improved their ability to work effectively with others from different backgrounds.^{xvi}

Language education has grown with the immigrant community.

Schools are required to provide English language education to all students whose English skills inhibit their general education (English language learners). Bilingual classes, English tutoring, and transitory teaching methods facilitate English acquisition, though these programs can be costly to provide. But the increase in language diversity can benefit native English speakers as well. Some Connecticut schools, including John C. Daniels School in New Haven, offer dual language programs, in which all students take half of their classes in English and half in another language. Further, students fluent in other languages help English speakers to acquire language skills through foreign language exposure.

In general, the immigrant community highly values education; for many foreign-born people, education was a central reason for immigration. A nation-wide study showed that 97 percent of children of immigrants believed that education was “critical” to their future in the US. The same report noted that parents of English language learners are invested in their children’s education, attending parent-teacher conferences, encouraging strong work ethic and good behavior, and participating in parent organizations.^{xvii}

“[Immigration] teaches our kids that the US way is not the only way to think about the world. Diversity teaches tolerance, enriches classrooms, and helps reduce fear of things ‘foreign.’” —Anonymous

“A diversity of classmates... prepares [our kids] for work in the globalized world. It can be a challenge... when the parents don’t speak English, but most immigrants are eager to participate as best they can.” —Anonymous

HIGHER EDUCATION

84 percent of respondents believed that immigrants in Connecticut contribute a lot or contribute some to innovations in technology, businesses, health, science, and art.

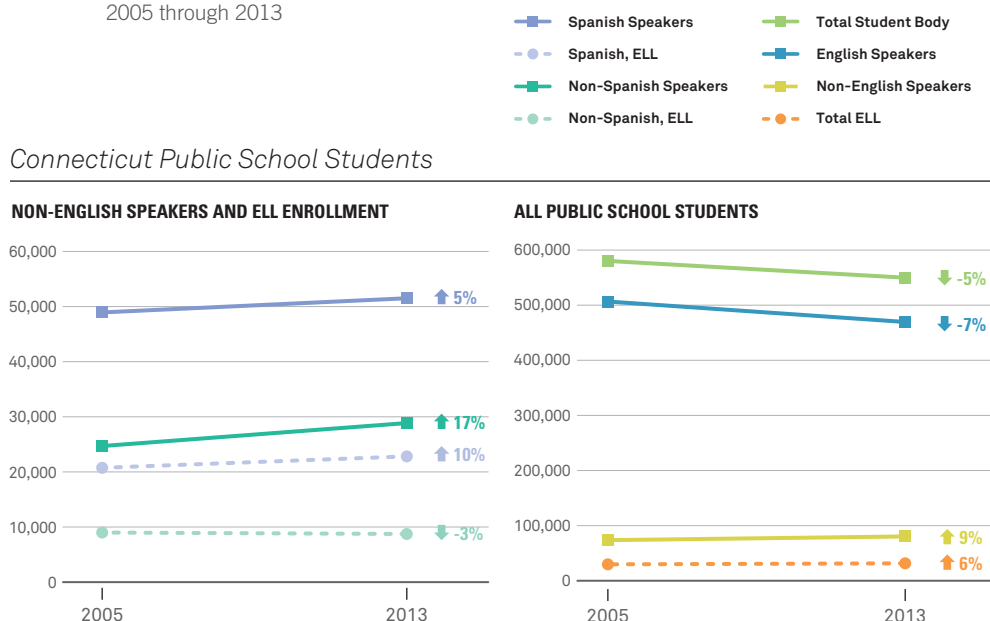
Institutes of higher learning in Greater New Haven⁴ attracted over 3,800 students from abroad over the 2012-13 academic year.^{xviii} International affiliates at universities bring important cultural, intellectual, and professional contributions to their schools and the community at large.

Financial assistance for higher education is available to foreign-born students who are New Haven residents, regardless of immigration status, through the New Haven Promise scholarship program. Supported by New Haven Public Schools, The Community Foundation for Greater New Haven, and Yale University, New Haven Promise provides scholarships that pay up to full tuition at public colleges or universities for New Haven Public School graduates who have met minimum academic, attendance, and community service requirements.

“The more brains & viewpoints the more likely Connecticut is to increase innovation and efficiency.” —Anonymous

⁴ Greater New Haven institutes included in this study are Albertus Magnus College, Gateway Community College, Quinnipiac University, Southern Connecticut State University, University of New Haven, and Yale University.

FIG. 12 Public School Students: Primary Language and ELL Enrollment
2005 through 2013



Connecticut Language Profile—

Number of Languages Spoken

NON-ENGLISH

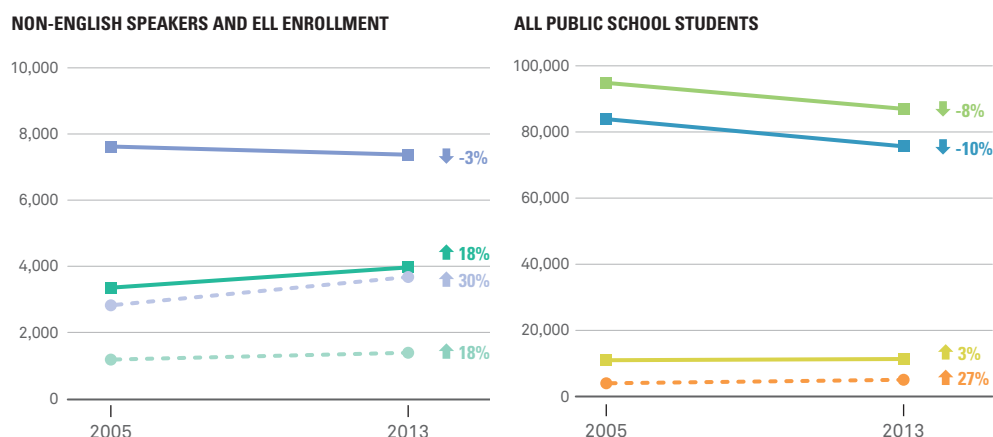
• 2005	158
• 2013	176
• Percent change	11%

Most Spoken Primary Languages

NON-ENGLISH, BY NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2013

• Spanish	51,510
• Portuguese	2,994
• Polish	2,273
• Mandarin	2,198
• Creole-Haitian	1,800

Greater New Haven Public School Students



Greater New Haven Language Profile—

Number of Languages Spoken

NON-ENGLISH

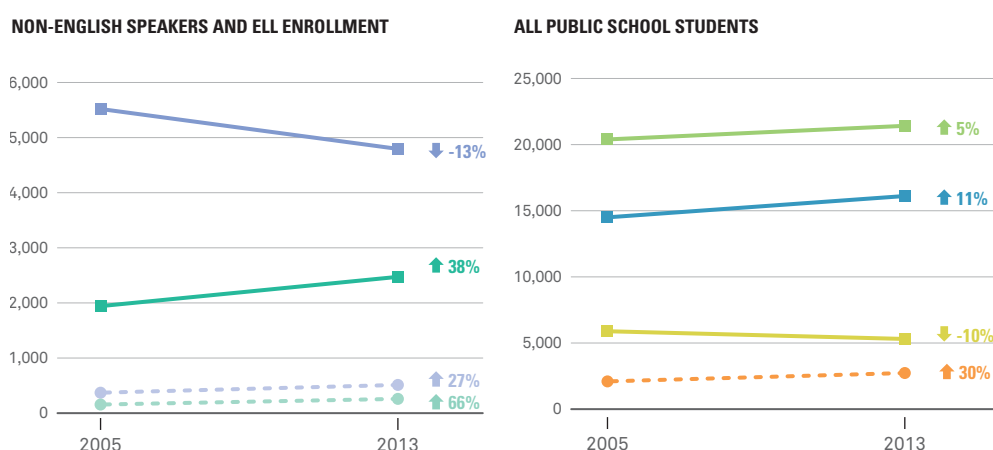
• 2005	100
• 2013	112
• Percent change	12%

Most Spoken Primary Languages

NON-ENGLISH, BY NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2013

• Spanish	7,373
• Mandarin	453
• Arabic	442
• Urdu	252
• Polish	227

City of New Haven Public School Students



City of New Haven Language Profile—

Number of Languages Spoken

NON-ENGLISH

• 2005	50
• 2013	59
• Percent change	18%

Most Spoken Primary Languages

NON-ENGLISH, BY NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS, 2013

• Spanish	4,795
• Arabic	131
• Mandarin	59
• French	57
• Swahili	28

SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of Connecticut State Department of Education data, 2005-2013.

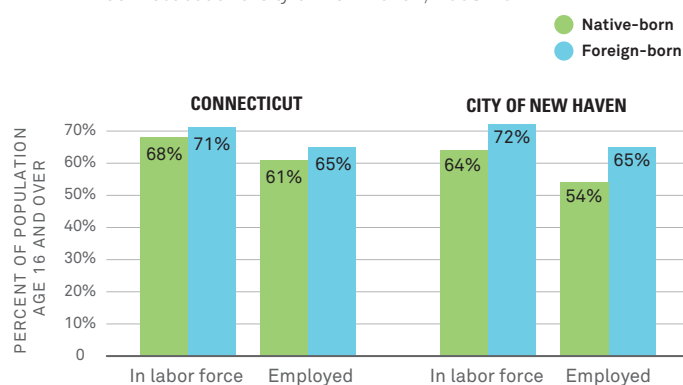
Economic Impact

LABOR FORCE

Population growth supplies the labor force⁵ with workers. Labor force expansion helps the economy, causing it to increase productivity and output.^{xi} Greater New Haven and the City of New Haven have experienced net growth in population due to immigration. Further, immigrants are more likely to be in the labor force and to be employed than native-born citizens. In 2012 in the City of New Haven, 72 percent of foreign-born people and 64 percent of native-born people ages 16 and over were in the labor force; 65 percent of immigrants and 54 percent of native citizens were employed.

FIG. 13 Labor Force Participation

Connecticut and City of New Haven, 2008-2012



SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of 2008-2012 Census data, available at census.gov.

The immigrant labor force is multi-skilled, and each skill group is essential to the economy. High-skilled work requires advanced knowledge, often technical or abstract and resulting from higher education. High-skilled, foreign-born workers contribute to the technical, biomedical, financial, and academic fields. Low-skilled work is labor-intensive and does not generally require advanced education or specific skills. These jobs—in construction, manufacturing, agriculture, and service sectors—are usually low-paying but are vital to keeping businesses in operation. High-skilled and low-skilled immigrants expand the labor force in the industries in which they work, creating job and wage growth for all workers, including and foreign-born laborers.^x

The immigrant population of Greater New Haven is highly-skilled, compared to other areas. Using methodology from a Brookings Institution study,^{xi} DataHaven determined that in Greater New Haven, there are more than twice as many high-skilled as low-skilled immigrants. In the City of New Haven, there are more than three high-skilled for every two low-skilled foreign workers. In the United States as a whole, there is slightly less than one high-skilled for every low-skilled immigrant worker.

67 percent of respondents said immigration helps Connecticut's economy.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Foreign-born residents contribute to the economy in a number of ways in addition to employment. They pay income, property, and sales tax to local, state, and federal governments. Immigrants are consumers whose living expenses and other purchases support small business and larger corporations. Further, they link the local economy to their home economies, potentially increasing trade and creating new markets for domestic businesses.

Like other immigrants, undocumented immigrants also pay sales and excise taxes, as well as property taxes either directly on their homes or indirectly as renters. At least half are paying income taxes despite lacking legal status. Some estimates show that allowing undocumented immigrants to work legally in the United States would increase state and local tax revenues in Connecticut by 28 million dollars annually.^{xxii}

FIG. 14 Selected Economic Contributions

Foreign-born Population, 2012

	CONNECTICUT	GREATER NEW HAVEN	CITY OF NEW HAVEN
Income Tax¹			
Federal income tax	\$905,630,021	—	—
State income tax	\$730,963,353	—	—
Property Tax²			
Property tax	\$609,010,989	—	—
Educational Expenses			
Net educational expenses	\$339,937,000	\$141,243,000	\$92,157,000
Net Tuition and Fees	55%	57%	59%
Net Living expenses ³ including dependents	45%	43%	41%
Jobs created or supported	3,875	1,854	1,504

SOURCE: DataHaven Analysis of 2008-2012 Census PUMS, available at Census.gov and 2011-2012 NAFLA data, available at nafla.org.

¹ The calculations reported for income taxes assume all married couples filed taxes together. If all married couples filed taxes separately, the estimate for total taxes collected would be \$1,291,639,910 in federal income tax and \$786,154,630 in state income tax.

² The total estimate of property taxes paid in Connecticut divided by the ACS 2008-2012 estimate of homeowners who are foreign-born.

³ Assumes students and their dependents live in the same geographic area where they attend school.

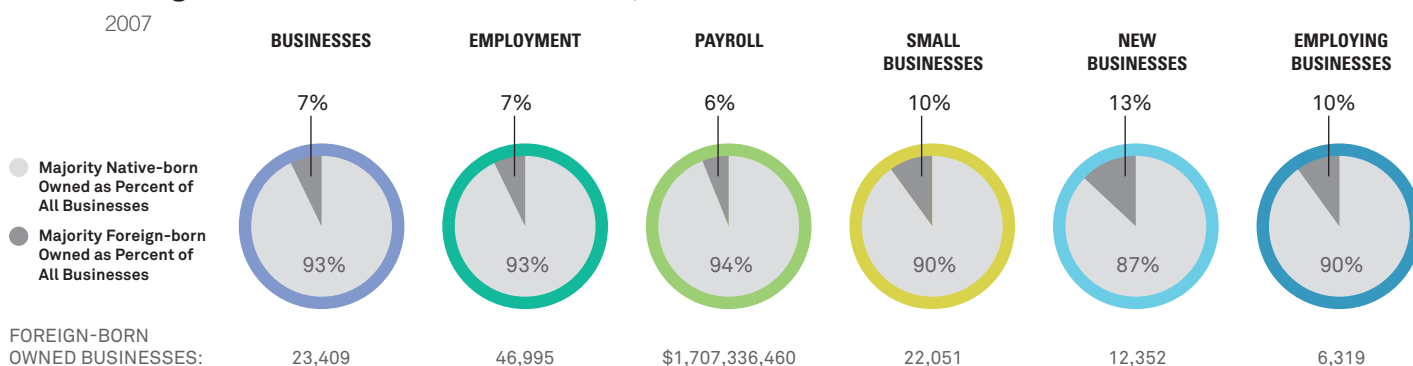
"Low-skilled does not equate to low-importance. Low-skilled workers support the economy by helping businesses run. Even if they are sending most of their wages to their families, they are... supporting local businesses in some way just by living." —Ms. Wendy Garcia, New Haven resident

IMMIGRANT-OWNED BUSINESS

According to the Survey of Business Owners, there were 23,409 immigrant-owned businesses,⁶ or 7 percent of all businesses, in Connecticut in 2007. These businesses collectively employed nearly 47,000 full and part-time workers, paid \$1.7 billion in salaries, and earned nearly \$17 billion in annual receipts.

⁵ The Census definition of the labor force is all people ages 16 and over who were employed, or who are able to work and actively looked for work during the last 4 weeks.

⁶ The Census Bureau defines Immigrant-owned businesses as those with majority foreign-born ownership, where 51 percent or more of the business is owned by a foreign-born person or persons.

FIG. 15 Immigrant-owned Business Contributions, Share of all Connecticut Businesses

SOURCE: DataHaven analysis of Census 2007 Survey of Business Owners PUMS, available at census.gov.

Many immigrant businesses have characteristics that support economic vitality. Nationwide, small businesses employ about half of the private workforce and earn about half of the nonfarm private GDP. Further, they provide the local market with diversity of goods and services. Immigrant business owners in Connecticut are more likely to operate independent small businesses⁷ than native-born owners: in 2007, 94 percent of immigrant-owned firms were independent small businesses, compared to 68 percent of all native born-owned businesses. New businesses propel job growth and innovation^{xiii}, and immigrants are more likely to start a business than native citizens. Fifty-three percent of foreign-born owned businesses were new (established between 2000 and 2007), compared to 28 percent of native-born owned businesses. Immigrant-owned businesses were also more likely to be employers: 27 percent of foreign-born compared to 20 percent of native born-owned businesses provided jobs.^{xiv}

81 percent of respondents said immigrant-owned businesses were very or somewhat important to the economy of their town or city.

HEALTH CARE

Through their contributions in the form of payroll taxes, immigrants contribute tens of billions of dollars more to the U.S. health care system than they take out in the form of benefits. This is in part because they are less likely to, or in some cases unable to, collect on available health benefits when compared to native-born residents. For example, in 2009, immigrants made 15 percent of all contributions to the national Medicare Trust Fund, which supports Medicare payments to hospitals and institutions, but were responsible for only 8 percent of its expenditures.^{xv}

At a national level, researchers have found that immigrants live longer, have healthier babies, and have far fewer mental health issues than native-born residents of the United States.^{xvi} Depending on their socioeconomic status and other factors, many immigrants living in Greater New Haven face the same barriers to achieving their full health potential that impact our communities more broadly—

including a lack of health insurance or affordable care, literacy-related barriers, or gaps in access to physical activity, nutritious food, and healthy home and work environments.

WORKING IN THE US AS AN IMMIGRANT

To work legally in the United States, immigrants must get permission from the federal government. Long-term residents may obtain legal permanent residency (also known as a green card) or naturalized citizenship, both of which allow immigrants to live and work permanently in the US. Those who desire short-term or temporary employment must apply for work visas according to their skill level and desired type of work. Work visas are limited in each category, and not all who apply are granted visas. The demand for work visas, especially for low-skilled work, is significantly greater than the supply. International students at American schools can work part-time or full-time for a limited period under the conditions of their student visas.

Immigrants may be limited in their work opportunities compared to native-born people, even taking into account legal status, skill level, and origin. Some positions, such as most government work, require

68 percent thought economic opportunities available to immigrants in their town or city were “fair” or “poor.”

84 percent thought obtaining the correct visa for employment in the US was “very difficult” or “somewhat difficult.”

“The economic opportunities vary widely depending on the background of the immigrants... For people with little or no formal education in the US, the economic opportunities are much more limited.”

—Anonymous

⁷ In this study, an independent small business is defined as a firm employing less than 500 workers and not operating as a franchise.

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THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION *for* GREATER NEW HAVEN 2014 IMMIGRATION SURVEY

Methodology:

The Community Foundation *for* Greater New Haven's constituents were invited to complete the survey, either online or on the telephone. The survey collection period was from August 28 to September 11, 2014.

579 respondents in the Greater New Haven Area:

- **33 percent male and 65 percent female**
- **7 percent of Hispanic or Latino origin**
- **8 percent foreign-born**



Refer to cfgnh.org/immigrationsurvey for the full survey questionnaire.

ADDITIONAL RESULTS:

Respondents were divided on the impact of immigration on the school system. **35 percent** said immigration helped; **28 percent** said it hurt; and **36 percent** were unsure of the impact. While many respondents referenced the benefits of immigration discussed earlier, others recognized some negative effects to the school system: increased education costs, due to growing student bodies and required service provision for ELL students; lower overall standardized test scores among ELL students; and lack of involvement of parents in school life due to communication and cultural barriers.

Respondents were unsure about the impact of immigration on public safety. **9 percent** said immigration made their town safer, **14 percent** said less safe, and **77 percent** were not sure or thought immigration had no impact. According to research, foreign-born people, including undocumented immigrants, are less likely to commit crime than native-born people.^{xxix} In California, for example, American men have an incarceration rate 2.5 times higher than foreign-born men.^{xxx} The same study notes that legal immigrants are screened for criminal history before being admitted and likely are not prone to criminal behavior, at least before arrival in the US. Undocumented immigrants tend not to participate in criminal activity, because an encounter with officials could lead to their deportation. On the other hand, some survey respondents noted that undocumented immigrants are targeted victims of crime because they tend to avoid law enforcement and therefore may not report incidents.

73 percent of respondents said they were mostly dissatisfied with immigration policy in the United States. The results of another survey question suggest why respondents were dissatisfied: regarding resources such as legal assistance, language services, health, and educational opportunities, **17 percent** thought Connecticut immigrants receive too much support from the government, while **53 percent** thought they do not receive enough support.

89 percent of respondents thought that obtaining legal permanent residency in the US was very or somewhat difficult. Most commonly, immigrants are sponsored for green cards through family, jobs, or refugee or asylee status, although immigrants can file for legal permanent residency without these connections.^{xxxi} Residents may apply for naturalization after a minimum of five years of legal permanent residency (or three years if their spouse is a US citizen). The naturalization process takes at minimum six months to a year.^{xxxii}



The Community Foundation
for Greater New Haven

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www.cfgnh.org

Our community's future...
What inspires you?

Strategies for Improvement

The Community Foundation believes that recent immigrants are critical assets and is committed to the ongoing work of making Greater New Haven a welcoming community. Helping immigrants thrive and fully participate in the community is in everyone's interest. Work that removes barriers to full social, economic, and civic participation of immigrants not only helps them reach their individual potentials, but also brings the benefits of economic growth and cultural diversity to the community as a whole. Building on its long history of supporting organizations working with immigrants and their families, The Community Foundation is making immigrant integration a strategic focus with the goal that immigrants in Greater New Haven, including undocumented, will achieve greater civic and economic participation and success thereby becoming more fully integrated members of a more welcoming community.

We hope that this report inspires you to join us in recognizing and supporting the contribution of immigrants to Greater New Haven.

Here are a few suggestions of how you can learn more, share your thoughts, and take action:

- 1) Share this report with others in person and on social media.
- 2) Share your thoughts about the topic and this report at www.cfgnh.org/immigrationsurvey.
- 3) Learn more about federal, state and local policies on immigration here: www.immigrationpolicy.org.
- 4) Learn about and give to local nonprofits that provide assistance with legal processes, job placement, literacy training, school registration, and other services that help immigrants at www.giveGreater.org.[®]