

Cuban Immigration into Dade County:  
The Next Phase

Committee on Immigration Policy  
Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce  
May 7, 1985

## Background

In early March, 1985, Chairman Stewart P. Thomas of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce appointed an ad hoc Committee on Immigration Policy to examine the projected impact of additional Cuban immigration to Dade County and seek appropriate federal assistance.

The Committee held six informal hearings in March and April, seeking information and advice from 20 representatives of Metro-Dade County, the City of Miami, the Dade County Schools, The Public Health Trust, the University of Miami Medical School, the State Attorney and Public Defender's offices, United Way and several State of Florida agencies -- Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Division of Labor, Employment and Training and Division of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles.

In addition, the Committee met with James C. Todd, deputy principal officer of the U.S. Interests Section in the Swiss Embassy in Havana, Cuba, Allan W. Otto, associate director of Visa Services in the U.S. State Department, and Perry Rivkind, district director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. We have also met privately with other ranking government officials.

The findings and recommendations set forth in this report are based on the Committee's independent evaluation of the information provided from the above-named sources.

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## Executive Summary

For Miami and Dade County, the decade of the 1980s has brought stress, uncertainty and almost convulsive change -- but also reaffirmation of this community's remarkable humanity, resilience and vibrant spirit.

Most notably, we have struggled to absorb more than 150,000 Cubans, Haitians and others from the Caribbean and Latin America who have come here seeking political or economic refuge. In our workplaces, in our schools, in our medical clinics, we are seeking to open to them the promise of America.

But the strains are unmistakable. Few, if any, other communities in recent American history have been so severely buffeted in so short a period of time.

Nor has any American community, we would submit, responded so well to such formidable challenges.

It is against this backdrop that the citizens of Miami and Dade County now contemplate the next major phase of Cuban immigration to the United States.

As our Committee's full report makes clear in greater detail, the Agreement reached between the governments of the United States and Cuba on December 14, 1984, will bring 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban refugees and immigrants to the U.S. this year. In 1986, we believe that number will be roughly the same as 1985. Beyond 1986, it is impossible to project with any degree of confidence.

These numbers will emerge eventually from an unpredictable mix of Cuban-Americans' desires for bringing relatives from Cuba, the desire of those relatives to come, the internal politics of Cuba and of the United States, the stance of the two countries toward each other, and the volume and speed of the Mariel naturalization process, among other factors.

It is safe to assume, however, that by the end of the decade tens of thousands of new Cuban immigrants will arrive in the U.S. Based on a preliminary and unscientific sample of the first 596 immigrant applications processed in Havana, we project that 70 to 80 percent of the Cuban newcomers in 1985 and 1986 will reside in Dade County.

All of these numbers, it should be emphasized, are only educated guesses. The federal experts our Committee has interviewed -- principally knowledgeable officials from the Department of State and the Immigration and Naturalization Service -- have helped shape these estimates. But they readily admit that no one, in or out of the U.S. government, can be confident of the answers, particularly after 1986.

Whatever the number of Cubans who eventually come, they will not represent the sum of anticipated foreign immigration into Dade County in the years just ahead. In the early 1980s, non-Cuban Hispanics (e.g., Nicaraguans, Colombians, and El Salvadorans) were arriving in this community at a rapid rate, and that influx is expected to continue. In addition, an estimated 50,000 Haitian aliens now live in Dade County. If they are accorded permanent-resident status in the next few years, as seems possible, that will produce another large and expensive-to-manage influx of immigrants.

The focus of our Committee's efforts, however, is on the new Cuban immigration just now beginning.

There are two fundamental questions:

1. What will be the impact of another significant immigration of Cubans a year into Dade County, once the new phase reaches full momentum?

Despite considerable effort and research, our Committee finds no simple, unequivocal answer to that question.

Long-term, we are confident these new citizens-to-be represent a valuable asset to our community -- as their predecessors have proved so magnificently to be.

Short-term, it could be argued -- as some do -- that the annual absorption of Cuban citizens equalling roughly 1 to 1.5 percent of Dade County's present population will not be difficult.

We disagree, although it is impossible to be precise.

If Miami and Dade County had not endured the difficult, depleting history of the past five years, we would be less apprehensive.

But the truth is that our public schools, our major public hospital and a number of other public agencies have been hard hit by the huge immigration of the early 1980s. They do not have the resources to cope effectively with the needs of large numbers of new arrivals from Cuba or elsewhere in the Hemisphere.

The full impact of the new Cuban immigration will not be apparent, in our judgment, until early 1987 or even later. In the meantime, our community must prepare for the early stages of an influx that already is under way.

All of which leads to the second question:

2. What help should Miami and Dade County request from the Federal Government, whose decisions prompted this new immigration?

Our recommendations are set forth in the body of our report. But the key provisions are as follows:

- A. Continuation of the federal Targeted Assistance Program and its existing levels of financial aid -- \$6 million annually for Jackson Memorial Hospital and \$5 million annually for the Dade County Public Schools -- for fiscal 1986 and fiscal 1987. In addition, continued Targeted Assistance funding totalling \$2 million for criminal justice, \$2 million for mental health and \$1 million for day care services.

(If the fresh financial burden justifies Targeted Assistance or other federal aid in Fiscal 1988 and beyond, our experience between now and January 1, 1987, will make that clear -- and the case can be presented at that time.)

- B. White House insistence on a coordinated federal response in managing this influx from Cuba. Despite the fact that Miami and Dade County clearly will receive most of the newcomers, local officials until recently have received virtually no information from the federal government. We need -- and deserve -- all available information, and a well-coordinated, cooperative alliance between federal, state and local officials.
- C. A federal policy assuring the most rigorous screening of applicants for entry to the U.S. We must assure that criminals and the mentally ill now being returned to Cuba are not funneled back into the fresh flow of Cuban entrants into the United States. And we need to guard against other criminals -- especially those who might be disguised as political prisoners -- or those with serious health problems being allowed to slip through federal screening procedures.
- D. A federal policy aimed at ensuring that sponsors are able to protect immigrants from experiencing immediate financial problems. Congress should consider legislation requiring sponsors of all immigrants to obtain medical insurance or a membership in a health maintenance organization (HMO) for new immigrants.

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Preamble

The report which follows is about a community in transition, a community recovering but not fully recovered from an extraordinary series of events in 1980 which thus far have shaped the decade in Dade County: the Mariel boatlift, the Haitian influx, soaring drug-related crime, and a major civil disturbance. Any one of these events would stagger any city; experiencing all virtually at once was overwhelming.

In the five intervening years Miami and Dade County have made remarkable progress. Yet serious problems remain.

This report is also about a community proud of its rich ethnic diversity, its growing international flavor. In particular, the Committee readily acknowledges -- indeed celebrates -- the vast contributions Cuban Americans have made to our community over the past quarter century. They have prospered, and the community has prospered in large measure because of them.

The Committee -- as well as the community -- welcomes the prospect of family reunification under the terms of the immigration Agreement entered into late last year with the Republic of Cuba. But the new Agreement prompts genuine concern about the number of new Cubans who will arrive in Dade County, how soon they will arrive, the costs of assimilation in the early years, and who will bear those costs.

In addressing these and other related questions, the Committee has been guided not only by a concern for the quality of life of those who now live in our community but also those who would be our new neighbors.

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## The Agreement

On December 14, 1984 the United States and the Republic of Cuba executed an Agreement to "normalize immigration" between the two countries. Like other important historical events involving Cuba and the U.S. -- from the Cuban Revolution in January 1959 to the Mariel boatlift in April 1980 -- the consequences will be significant for the citizens and institutions of Dade County.

This Agreement provides:

- A. Approximately 125,000 Mariel Cubans currently in the U.S. (100,000 of whom are in Dade County) may adjust their status to lawful permanent residents and then apply for U.S. citizenship. The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) reports nearly 70,000 in Florida have registered to start the process of becoming permanent residents.
- B. Other Cuban immigrants in the U.S. who have previously become permanent residents or naturalized U.S. citizens now may file petitions for relatives still living in Cuba. A maximum of 20,000 per year can be allowed to migrate to the U.S. under this and other preference categories.
- C. Immediate relatives (spouses, minor unmarried children, and parents of U.S. citizens over 21) are subject to no numerical limitations.
- D. Political prisoners and their immediate family members -- up to a total of 3,000 -- will be allowed to leave Cuba and come to the U.S. before the end of <sup>fy</sup>1985. The number in 1986 and future years has not been established yet.

## Implications of the Agreement

Hard information about the implications of the Agreement has been in short supply even though it was completed over four months ago. Questions about how many immigrants will arrive, when they will arrive, what their demographic characteristics will be, and whether and to what extent there will be adequate federal assistance for them, are still largely unanswered.

In an attempt to answer these questions, the Committee met with local INS officials and representatives of the U.S. Department of State, including the deputy principal officer of the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, Cuba, and the associate director of Visa Services. According to these government officials:

- Approximately 125 Cuban immigrants arrived in Dade County in the past two months as a result of the normalization Agreement. (The district INS office in Miami is keeping statistics on these new immigrants and receives regular reports regarding how many visas have been issued in Havana and how many Cuban nationals arrive at Miami International Airport.)
- 596 visa applications were processed between February 22 and April 22, 1985, and of that number 70 percent (418) indicated they would take up residence in Florida, almost all in Dade County.
- Of the 418 who plan to live in Florida, 29 percent are students, 39 percent are in the work force (including numerous occupations such as drivers, mechanics, clerks, teachers, and electricians), and 38 percent are housewives, the large majority of whom are over 40 years old. There are also a small number of retired people and a few preschool children. (Details in Appendix II)

Of course, this is not a large or necessarily representative sample of the new Cuban immigrants. But it is the first demographic data which has been made available. State Department officials indicated that demographic data will continue to be compiled as the immigration process moves forward and can be shared with appropriate state and county agencies.

The start-up process, according to these government officials, has been slow, but is expected to accelerate in the second half of this year.

Based on these and other discussions, the Committee believes that a total of 15,000 to 20,000 Cuban refugees and immigrants will arrive in the U.S. by the end of December 1985. This estimated total assumes 10,000 to 15,000 preference immigrants including Cubans from third countries, 500 immediate family members of U.S. citizens and 3,000 to 4,000 political prisoners. Looking ahead to 1986, the estimated range should be roughly the same although the mix could change. Beyond 1986, it is simply impossible to project with any degree of confidence. Even the 1985 and 1986 projections are little more than educated guesses.

By the end of the decade tens of thousands of new Cuban immigrants will arrive in the U.S. Based on preliminary information and historical trends, from 70 to 80 percent of the newcomers in 1985 and 1986 will reside in Dade County.

To a considerable extent the numbers in later years -- 1987 and beyond -- will depend on how many and how soon the Mariel entrants become naturalized citizens. That process began only this year when approximately 70,000 applied in Florida with INS to become permanent residents. Once they have done so, most will be eligible to apply for U.S. citizenship because their residency status is retroactive to the time they arrived in the U.S. five years ago. Five years is the time in the country required for applying for citizenship.

INS began interviewing the Cuban entrants on April 1 and completed 300 interviews in the first month. Although the volume of interviews will be

increasing substantially, INS estimates the adjustment processing to continue for 12-18 months.

(INS is not inquiring of the entrants whether they have family members in Cuba or whether they intend to try to bring them to the U.S. after becoming a permanent resident or citizen.)

After an application is filed, INS estimates that it takes nine months to a year to become a citizen. All entrants will be required to pass an English proficiency test. In 1984, there was a 40 percent failure rate on the language test, INS reports.

Precisely what all this means for Dade County remains to be seen. More time, more experience, and more information are needed. Right now we have limited data and numerous assumptions laced with contingencies. There is also an additional volatile factor: Fidel Castro. History shows that dealing with Castro's Cuba is fraught with both risk and unpredictability. Mariel is only the latest example.

#### History of Cuban Migration to U.S.

Although it is too early to predict fully the impact of the next Cuban migration, any analysis must include a look at history over the past quarter century and especially in the last five years.

First, few American metropolitan areas have experienced a more rapid and profound transformation directly related to immigration than has Dade County. From fewer than 20,000 Cuban born residents prior to 1960, there are now estimated to be about 525,000 residing in Dade County. (But not all of Dade County's Spanish origin population is Cuban. Although Cubans represent 70 percent of the approximately 700,000 in this group, during the 1970's the non-Cuban Hispanic population was growing at an even faster rate, increasing on the average of 9,000 per year. This group composed of Colombians, Mexicans,

Puerto Ricans, Venezuelans, Nicaraguans, Argentines among others is projected to total 250,000 by 1990.)

With the help of generous federal assistance, general openness by Dade County residents and the perseverance and hard-working determination of the new Cuban refugees, the assimilation process was progressing remarkably well between 1960-1980.

The Mariel boatlift dramatically altered that course of events. With the unexpected arrival in Dade County of 100,000 new Cuban residents -- a small but significant percentage of whom were hard-core criminals or mentally ill -- and an almost simultaneous appearance of 30,000 poverty stricken Haitians (many of whom had serious health problems), the community was shell-shocked and the county's major institutions were nearly overwhelmed.

Nowhere was the impact greater than on the Dade County Public Schools, Jackson Memorial Hospital and the criminal justice and mental health systems. Resources have been stretched as never anticipated. Available funds have been exhausted.

Without this recent history, the arrival of 20,000 to 30,000 new Cuban immigrants/refugees each year for the next five to 10 years would not present overwhelming problems to this community. But this next phase of Cuban migration must be viewed in the context of what Dade County has experienced -- and continues to experience -- as a result of the events of 1980.

Superintendent of Public Schools, Leonard Britton, typified the comments of Dade's public administrators when he testified that important priorities had been postponed because funds had been diverted to meet emergency needs caused by federal immigration policies. "[We] are reaching what might best be described as a 'saturation point'", he said.

A few examples provide graphic illustration:

Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Despite some federal assistance, Jackson Memorial Hospital (JMH) suffered the loss of millions of dollars in the past five years in providing medical care for Cuban/Haitian entrants or refugees. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984, JMH's loss on services provided to Cubans and Haitians was \$7.7 million, even after receipt of \$7 million of federal aid. Although the federal government has allocated \$6 million for fiscal year 1985 for JMH, none is authorized for fiscal year 1986. Without federal funding in 1986, the cost to the community is projected to be \$15 million.

The impact of serving new Cuban and Haitian arrivals since 1980 has been staggering. This is best dramatized by the increase in obstetrical deliveries since 1979, when there were about 7,000 compared to over 11,000 in 1984. Nearly 12,000 are projected for 1985 or an increase of 63 percent since 1979. With babies born at the rate of one every 44 minutes at JMH, beds in hallways and over-crowded rooms have become the norm.

The drain on the Jackson Hospital's resources caused by U.S. immigration policy has also created serious financial problems for the University of Miami Medical School, which uses JMH as a teaching hospital. The financial crunch for the University of Miami (where the medical school makes up half the total budget) will force the University to run a deficit of \$5-7 million this year and may require it to re-examine its long-standing relationship with JMH. The impact of the new U.S.-Cuban normalization Agreement could help tip the balance in a way which would be most unfortunate for this community.

## Public Schools.

Since 1980 Dade public school system estimates it incurred approximately \$55 million in costs for providing direct supplementary instruction to refugee/entrant students. Although the school system has received over \$26.6 million in federal funds, this represents less than half the cost of such services. For 1984-85, costs of special services (e.g., English and Spanish instruction, teaching materials, and counseling) for all refugee students -- nearly 23,000 were enrolled as of March 1985 -- will be about \$10 million. Federal assistance will be approximately \$5 million for 1985. However, at this moment there is no further Congressional authorization for funding such services beyond 1985.

Looking ahead to 1985-86, the projected cost for special services for new Cuban students who are expected to begin arriving in Dade County classrooms this September, as well as for Cuban students enrolled since 1983 still requiring special services, will be over \$5 million. This conservative estimate does not include the cost of refugee/entrant students from other countries such as Nicaragua or Haiti, nor the many students who do not become fluent in English in three years (as the federal funding formula assumes), nor the large number of children of former refugees who enter kindergarten each year with limited English proficiency.

In addition, there is the impact of immigration on available classroom space. With a number of schools operating in excess of 100 percent capacity, it has been necessary to enlarge class size, use portable classrooms, and even convert storage areas and administrative offices into temporary classroom facilities.

### Criminal Justice.

County Manager Merrett Stierheim pointed out that as of the end of 1984 there were 368 Mariel entrants incarcerated in local jails. (An additional 125 inmates were reasonably thought to be Mariel entrants but could not be conclusively documented.) The annual cost of housing such prisoners is \$2-3 million per year. Related court costs are estimated at \$4 million. Yet the county has received only minimal federal reimbursement for these costs over the past four years. These prisoners, many of whom appear to be chronic criminals or at least repeat offenders, continue to drain scarce county resources and contribute to jail overcrowding. Since 1981, Dade County has been subject to a federal court order requiring that the pretrial detention center population not exceed 1,119. This has forced the County to construct temporary facilities.

### Social Services.

In 1984, the State of Florida received \$8.4 million for social services (primarily employment-related services) for entrants/refugees. However, the Reagan Administration recommended an 83 percent reduction or only \$1.4 million, in 1985 based on an estimated decrease in the eligible population. Nine other states also had at least some reduction in eligible refugees/entrants but were given increased allocations for 1985. In the case of New Jersey, a 30 percent decrease in population resulted in a 350 percent increase in funds. If this drastic cut in social service funding is not reversed, important employment services are threatened. The resulting burden will again fall on state and county government. This comes at a time when the political prisoners and their family members up to a total of 3,000 are expected to arrive before the end of 1985. Unfortunately, they were not taken into account when the 1985 budget allocations were made.

## The Continuing Impact of Mariel

Five years after Mariel it is clear that the community has survived the crisis. It is a remarkable story generally unknown outside the borders of Dade County. But it is not yet complete. The struggle goes on. And the toll has been heavy. As Merrett Stierheim noted in his February White Paper on immigration policy:

"The impact of 150,000 new residents locating in one jurisdiction within an 18-month period is equivalent to the entire population of Gary, Indiana, or Raleigh, North Carolina, or Providence, Rhode Island, locating its residents in Metropolitan Dade County."

One additional fact makes the impact even greater: Virtually none of our 150,000 new residents could speak English or knew how to function in American society. The need to supply increased and special services -- police, garbage collection, housing, transportation, education, and recreation -- continues to have a profound effect on county finances.

### Federal Funding

Without entering the debate over federal compensation, it is noteworthy that according to the county manager's White Paper, Metro-Dade County has incurred between \$41.8 and \$46.6 million in unreimbursed costs documented for services to Cuban/Haitian entrants since October, 1979.

It is also noteworthy that U.S. Senator Paula Hawkins introduced a bill (S.915) on April 18 which would appropriate \$150 million to reimburse the state of Florida for immigration-related costs over the past five years. Under the Hawkins bill, \$90 million of the total would be earmarked for local governments.

Since 1983 most of the federal funds flowing into Dade County for refugee/entrants have been received under the Targeted Assistance Program (approximately \$11 million in 1985 earmarked for health and education). The program is designed to assist in areas with high concentrations of refugees or Cuban and Haitian entrants and is based on the ratio of entrants or refugees to the total population.

\$50 million is authorized for 1985 under a continuing resolution of the Congress. However, the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) in the Health and Human Services Department has proposed elimination of the program for fiscal year 1986. The House passed a bill last year to extend Targeted Assistance at the \$50 million level. A similar bill was reported out of Senate committee but did not reach the Senate floor.

Congressman Romano Mazzoli, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees and International Law, introduced in March 1985, a virtually identical bill (H.R. 1452) to the one passed by the House last year. It would authorize \$50 million for Targeted Assistance in both 1986 and 1987.

#### Recommendations

What emerges from all this is a wariness, not of new Cuban immigrants and refugees, but of any new influx of people who will require special attention and assistance by a community whose resources have been depleted by the struggle of the past five years. And, as indicated previously, that struggle continues today.

It is therefore imperative that the new immigration Agreement be implemented and monitored with extreme care. As more information becomes available about the new arrivals -- and their needs -- over the next 12-18 months, necessary policies can be fashioned. Close cooperation between federal, state and local agencies is essential.

Based on the continuing needs of Dade County and its major institutions and anticipating the impact of the new immigration Agreement, this Committee submits the following interim recommendations:

1. Targeted Assistance funding needs to be continued by the federal government for at least two more years at a minimum level of \$50 million. From such funds, Dade County needs in 1986 at least as much as it was allocated in 1985 for schools (\$5 million), and health (\$6 million), and much-needed allocations for criminal justice programs (\$2 million), mental health programs (\$2 million) and day care services (\$1 million).

In addition, the Emergency Immigration Education Assistance Act of 1984, which authorizes up to \$500 per student for immigrant children who have been attending U.S. schools for less than three years, needs to be fully funded at the \$40 million authorization level. The appropriation level for all school districts in the U.S. is currently \$30 million. Of this total, Dade Public Schools have received about \$400,000 in 1985.

2. The White House should assemble a special high-level Federal/State/County Task Force to ensure that necessary communication and information-sharing takes place on an ongoing basis. To date the exchange of information and cooperation has been sorely lacking. There is urgent need for effective communication between key federal officials (such as INS, ORR and the State Department) and State and County administrators. Information regarding the timing and pace of entry and demographic characteristics of the new arrivals are an absolute necessity so that public and private agencies can plan adequately.

3. The federal government should utilize the most rigorous screening process to ensure that the new Cuban arrivals do not include any of the types of undesirables who so tainted the Mariel influx, or any of the recently deported Mariel criminals, or those with serious health problems. State and local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies should make their data bases available in pursuing this important objective. Special care should be taken to prevent hard core criminals from being disguised as political prisoners.
  
4. Within the framework of existing law, the federal government should ensure that sponsors are able to protect immigrants from all countries from experiencing immediate financial problems. Major medical costs are a prime concern, for example. As a matter of national policy, Congress should consider legislation requiring sponsors of immigrants to obtain medical insurance or an HMO membership for new immigrants. Such a requirement would lessen the potential impact on public hospitals such as Jackson (and the potential burden on sponsors or immigrants) in the event major medical costs are incurred.

(In response to this concern, legislation has been introduced in Florida which would certify JMH as an HMO for legal immigrants with the State of Florida and Dade County each contributing one quarter of the costs of the HMO up to \$800,000 annually and the sponsor paying the other half. The Committee endorses the principle embodied in the bill as a responsible state and local effort to help meet the health care needs of new immigrants. It is only appropriate that the federal government do its fair share in cushioning the impact on this community of its immigration policies.)

5. Family reunification should be the major priority of federal policy in determining which prospective refugee/immigrants are allowed into the U.S. In particular, Cubans in third countries who have been waiting in exile for five years or more should be given a high priority. Because of their unique circumstances they should be accorded refugee status.
  
6. At the state and local level, strong leadership is needed from private and voluntary organizations to ensure that human and institutional needs are met. An ongoing assessment of the impact of the immigration Agreement on the community is critical to the economic and social life of this county.

#### Conclusion

Assessing the impact of the next phase of Cuban migration to Dade County necessarily remains speculative. At this point there are still more questions than answers. But certain issues are clear.

Philosophically, this community endorses normal immigration with Cuba. Freedom-loving South Floridians welcome freedom-seeking Cubans, especially those with family members residing in the area.

At the same time, no one can dispute the serious resource problems the community has experienced as a result of the Mariel Boatlift and the infusion of other foreign nationals such as Haitians and Nicaraguans. There are legitimate concerns about the social and economic costs associated with the arrival of thousands of new immigrants/refugees.

Without a doubt, unless some form of continuing assistance is provided, there will be a short-term burden on the county's limited resources. This added burden could make a crucial difference in the quality of life for all residents of Dade County.

Finally, the history of Cubans in Dade County is hardly typical of normal immigration. There is no other community in America which has been the destination for up to 80 percent or more of the annual immigration from any other foreign nation. And certainly there is nothing normal about the manner in which the Mariel Cubans arrived or the fact that five years later they are now moving toward citizenship en masse.

All of these unique aspects of Cuban migration to Dade County argue for a continuing federal role in helping defray the costs required to provide for an orderly assimilation process.

What is sought is not a free ride but a fair deal from the federal government. The residents of Dade County deserve no less.

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## CUBAN IMMIGRATION

Dates: 22 February - 22 April 1985

Total Number of Immigrants: 596\*

Total Number of Immigrants to Florida: 418 = 70% of Total

### Occupational Breakdown:

		<u>% of 418</u>
Students:	122	29%
Work Force:	162	39%
Housewives:	112	27%
Retired:	10	2%
Minors:	9	2%
Others:	3	1%

Total Number of Immigrants to Other States/Territories: 178=30% of Total.

### Percentage of Total Immigrants:

New York	7%
California	7%
New Jersey	6%
Puerto Rico	2%
Arkansas, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nevada, Oregon, Texas and Tennessee -	Less than 2% each

\* This figure includes each individual processed as an immigrant. It does not include individuals within the Cuban Refugee program.

FLORIDA CUBAN IMMIGRATION - 418I. Students

Total Students to Florida: 122 = 29% of Florida Total

Breakdown by School Age Groups:

<u>Age</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
6-12 (Elementary School)	1973-79	60	49.18%
13-18 (Junior/Senior High)	1967-72	53	43.44%
19-20 (College)	1964-66	9	07.38%

Dade County:

Total Students: 118

Breakdown by School Age Groups:

<u>Age</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
6-12 (Elementary)	1973-79	59	50%
13-18 (Junior/Senior High)	1967-72	51	43%
19-20 (College)	1964-66	8	07%

Students by Cities:

Miami: (including North Miami Beach, Miami Lakes) - 84

<u>Age</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
6-12	1973-79	44	52%
13-18	1967-72	35	42%
19-20	1964-66	5	06%

Hialeah: (including Hialeah Gardens) - 29

<u>Age</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
6-12	1973-79	11	38%
13-18	1967-72	15	52%
19-20	1964-66	3	10%

(3)

Virginia Gardens: 1 Elementary  
Leisure City: 1 Elementary  
1 Junior/Senior High  
Carol City: 1 Elementary  
Opa-Locka: 1 Elementary

Students to Other Counties of Florida: 4

Boca Raton: 1 Elementary  
Princeton: 1 College  
Tampa: 2 Junior/Senior High

II. Labor Force

Florida Labor Force: 162 Individuals = 39% of Florida Total

<u>Age</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
20's	1966-75	5	3%
30's	1956-65	19	12%
40's	1946-55	54	33%
50's	1936-45	48	30%
60's	1926-35	29	18%
70's	1916-25	5	3%
80's	1906-15	2	1%
		<u>162*</u>	

(\* Only 4 of this total are not going to Dade County.)

(4)

Dade County Occupational Listing - 158 individuals

Miami (including Miami Beach, North Miami, Miami Lakes) - 120

Accountant: 2	Gardener: 1
Actor, Actress: 2	Hairdresser: 2
Artesan: 2	Illustrator: 1
Baker: 1	Manicurist: 1
Barber: 1	Mason: 4
Butcher: 1	Mechanic: 6
Carpenter: 3	Mechanical Engineer: 1
Cashier: 2	Medical Doctor: 3
Chiropodist: 1	Metal Worker: 1
Clerk: 23	Musician: 1
Computer Operator: 2	Painter: 3
Constructor: 2	Photographer: 1
Cook: 2	Plumber: 2
Copy Machine Operator: 1	Production Assistant: 1
Dental Assistant: 1	Seamstress: 1
Drawing Technician: 1	Secretary: 2
Driver: 14	Statistics Assistant: 1
Electrician: 6	Stevedore: 1
Employee: 1	Teacher: 6
Florist: 1	Technician: 3
	Turner: 2
	Textile Worker: 2
	Typist: 1
	Waiter: 1
	Welder: 2
	Worker: 1

Hialeah - 31

Clerk: 10  
Dentist: 1  
Driver: 1  
Economist: 1  
Electrician: 2  
Employee: 1  
Mechanic: 6  
Medical Doctor: 1  
Military: 1  
Stage Hand: 1  
Teacher: 1  
Telephone Repairman: 1  
Textile Mechanic: 1  
Translator: 1  
Veterinarian Assistant: 1  
Welder: 1

Carol City - 3

Driver: 1  
Electrical Engineer: 1  
Sports Instructor: 1

Princeton - 1 Painter

Virginia Gardens - 2 Office Clerks

Leisure City - 1 Accountant Assistant

Other Counties of Florida - 4 individuals

Boca Raton - 1 Librarian  
Plantation - 1 Clerk  
Tampa - 2 Clerks

III. Miscellaneous

Housewives, Retired, Minors, Other (All are going to  
Dade County except for 4 resettling in Tampa) - 134

= 32% of Florida Total

Housewives: 112\*

<u>Age</u>	<u>DOB</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of 112</u>
20's	1966-75	7	06.25%
30's	1956-65	19	16.96%
40's	1946-55	29	25.89%
50's	1936-45	28	25.00%
60's	1926-35	17	15.18%
70's	1916-25	7	06.25%
80's	1906-15	5	04.46%

Retired: 10

Minors: 9

Other: 1 unemployed male born in 1952  
1 retarded male born in 1967  
1 urgent visa case, male born in 1962  
(no employment listed)

\* Although most women did not list an occupation, it is assumed that many will seek employment in the USA.