



2012



Asian American Center for
Advancing Justice

A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS

Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and
Pacific Islanders in the Midwest

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN LEGAL CENTER			ASIAN AMERICAN JUSTICE CENTER
ASIAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE			ASIAN LAW CAUCUS

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Asian American Center for Advancing Justice

The Asian American Center for Advancing Justice (Advancing Justice) is a leading Asian American civil rights and social justice organization comprising four equal and independent affiliates: the Asian American Justice Center (AAJC), Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), Asian American Institute (AAI), and Asian Law Caucus (ALC). Its mission is to promote a fair and equitable society for all by working for civil and human rights and empowering Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) and other underserved communities.

Each affiliate's staff has valuable expertise and deep experience. AAJC is one of the nation's leading experts on issues of importance to the Asian American community and has enacted a sweeping range of programs on critical national concerns. APALC is the nation's largest legal organization addressing the needs of Asian Americans and NHPI by advocating for civil rights, providing legal services and education, and building coalitions. AAI is the Midwest's leading pan-Asian organization dedicated to empowering the Asian American community through advocacy, research, education, and coalition building. ALC is the oldest legal organization in the country defending the civil rights of Asian American and NHPI communities and focuses on the needs of low-income, immigrant, and underserved communities.

While well known in their individual spheres for their work and expertise, the affiliates of Advancing Justice have come together to build a stronger, more cohesive regional and national civil and human rights infrastructure for the Asian American community. We use our resources to provide valuable information to the community, work to address more issues in more places, impact a greater number of public debates, and help the voices of Asian Americans, NHPI, and other marginalized and underserved communities be heard.

WELCOME

For many Americans, mention of the Midwest evokes images of endless miles of cornfields, the towering office buildings of Chicago, or neat suburban lawns. Rarely are those images populated with the faces of Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, or Latinos alongside Whites and African Americans. Yet throughout the Midwest, unique patterns of immigration have brought a wealth of racial and cultural diversity to the heartland of America. For Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) immigrants, the Midwest represents opportunity and, in the case of refugees, safety from the oppressive political regimes from which they flee.

As our communities grow, Asian Americans and NHPI are making significant contributions to the economy and developing greater political power. But the struggle to raise our collective visibility and participation in all facets of American democracy continues. At the same time, our population is incredibly diverse. With parts of the community thriving, those who face difficulties seem invisible. Many Asian Americans continue to face language barriers and struggle economically, while those who have achieved economic and professional success face more pernicious barriers to achieving corporate and political leadership positions. In the Midwest, the ongoing recession has fueled more racism and fear but has seen Asian American and NHPI communities rising to the challenge of deeper engagement in civic life.

At this time of both challenge and opportunity, the members of the Asian American Center for Advancing Justice (Advancing Justice) have come together to provide this report. *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the Midwest, 2012* is a much needed resource supporting growing Asian American and NHPI movements in states such as Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin with concrete and up-to-date data and policy recommendations. While some reports on Asian Americans and NHPI paint a simplistically glossy picture, this report aims to provide a fuller and richer portrait of the social, economic, and political

challenges and opportunities our communities face in the Midwest. A resource such as this report can catalyze public education opportunities, better inform policy campaigns, and provide the content for leadership training targeting our communities. While one report cannot do all of this important movement-building work, we see this as a resource that Asian American and NHPI communities throughout the Midwest can use to better advocate with their local foundations and government agencies for resources and support.

This report is part of a series based on new data and will be followed by regional reports on Asian American and NHPI communities in California, the West, the South, and the Northeast. Additional reports are also planned, including one focused on the NHPI community and a report on the economic contributions of Asian Americans and NHPI.

We would like to thank the sponsors who made this report possible, including the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, the Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation, and Bank of America.

We would also like to thank the Advancing Justice staff who contributed to this report, including Kathleen Fernicola, Tuyet Le, and Rekha Radhakrishnan at the Asian American Institute (co-author); Marita Etcubanez, Olivia Chow, Jacinta Ma, and Leonie Campbell-Williams at the Asian American Justice Center (co-author); and Christina Lee, Joanna Lee, Dan Ichinose, and Rachanee Srisavasdi at the Asian Pacific American Legal Center (co-author and principal researcher). Special thanks to our partners, South Asian American Policy and Research Institute in Illinois; American Citizens for Justice in Michigan; Hmong American Partnership/Hmong National Development in Minnesota; Asian Services in Action, Inc. in Ohio; and the Wisconsin United Coalition of Mutual Assistance Associations, who provided critical guidance on the structure and content of this report.



INTRODUCTION

Dramatic growth in the nation's Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations is occurring throughout the country. In states like California, New York, and Hawai'i, large Asian American and NHPI communities established around the turn of the century continue to grow. In other states, smaller Asian American and NHPI communities are growing at even faster rates. Indeed, rates of Asian American and NHPI population growth in the Midwest exceed those in California, New York, and Hawai'i. Policy makers and service providers in states like Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin must understand emerging Asian American and NHPI communities if they are to meet the rapidly changing needs of those they serve.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the Midwest, 2012 is the third in an ongoing series of reports that attempt to promote a more sophisticated understanding of Asian Americans and NHPI and their needs. Focused on the Midwest, the report compiles the latest data on growing Asian American and NHPI communities in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul), and the state of Wisconsin. These areas were chosen based on the size of their Asian American and NHPI communities and the presence of community partners with the capacity to use the information to pursue change. How large have Asian American and NHPI communities grown over the past decade? How have they contributed to the Midwest economy? What are their social service needs? Are language barriers likely to affect their ability to access those services?

The report has two primary goals.

First, it provides disaggregated data on discrete Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups where available. Given considerable social and economic diversity among Asian Americans and NHPI, data aggregated by racial group often mask the needs of the most vulnerable in our communities. For example, lower poverty rates among Asian Americans as a racial group cause many to overlook higher poverty rates among Southeast Asian Americans as distinct ethnic groups. Providing these data makes these needs easier to understand and address.

Second, this report attempts to make data on immigration, language, education, income, employment, housing, and health more accessible to community organizations, policy makers, government agencies, foundations, businesses, and other stakeholders. It does this by compiling key measures of well-being drawn from a variety of government and academic sources in a single publication and presenting these data in a simplified manner accessible to those outside the university.

Given the breadth of information included in this report, it draws on numerous sources. Much of the data come from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the 2010 Census, American Community Survey, Survey of Business Owners, and Current Population Survey. Other sources include the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Illinois State Board of Education, Michigan Department of Community Health, Minnesota Department of Health, Ohio Department of Health, Wisconsin Office of Health Informatics, Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia, and the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University.

Together these data paint a fuller, more nuanced picture of one of the country's fastest growing and most diverse racial groups. They will help stakeholders throughout the Midwest better respond to and serve our community of contrasts.

The statements and recommendations expressed in this report are solely the responsibility of the authors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To promote better public policy in the face of rapid demographic change, *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the Midwest, 2012* provides community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and others with the latest data on the Midwest's growing Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. The report features data on discrete ethnic groups to advance a better understanding of the considerable social and economic diversity, assets, and compelling needs within these communities. Highlights include the following:

[Asian Americans and NHPI are two of the Midwest's fastest growing racial groups.](#)

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Midwest's Asian American population grew 47% between 2000 and 2010, while its NHPI population grew 37%. These rates of growth were exceeded only by the Latino population, which grew 49% over the same period. Among ethnic groups, South Asians are among the Midwest's fastest growing, with Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, and Indian American populations growing at high rates. In many of the large metropolitan areas included in this report, growth in the Asian American and NHPI population is occurring both where large communities already exist and in surrounding areas where newer communities are becoming established. Policy makers and service providers in both urban and suburban areas throughout the Midwest should increasingly consider Asian American and NHPI communities in program planning to better address the changing needs of those they serve.

[Asian Americans and NHPI in the Midwest help create jobs and promote economic growth.](#)

Asian American-owned businesses throughout the Midwest employ more people and issue more in payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except Whites. Data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners show that Asian Americans employed more than 100,000 people and paid more than \$3.2 billion in wages in Illinois alone. Given the role Asian American- and NHPI-owned businesses play in improving the Midwest's economy, federal, state, and local agencies tasked with assisting small business owners should take steps to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate training and services.

[Asian Americans and NHPI in the Midwest are becoming increasingly engaged through citizenship and voter registration.](#)

Among immigrants in the Midwest, Asian Americans are more likely to have become U.S. citizens; data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey show that a majority in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, the Twin Cities, and Wisconsin have naturalized. More Asian Americans are registering to vote; data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey show that Asian American voter registration is increasing dramatically in states like Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI in the Midwest have yet to reach their full potential as participants in the political process. Foundations, political parties, candidates, and other stakeholders should invest in greater voter registration and mobilization efforts targeting Asian American and NHPI communities, while local election officials should provide written and oral assistance to voters in Asian and NHPI languages where needed.

[Immigration continues to shape Asian American and NHPI communities in the Midwest.](#)

No other racial group in the Midwest is proportionally more immigrant than Asian Americans. In all of the metropolitan areas included in this report, more than half of Asian Americans were born outside the United States. According to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, immigration from Asian countries to the Midwest continues, with those born in India making up the largest number of new legal permanent residents. While Congress and the President should pursue comprehensive immigration reform at the federal level, states and local jurisdictions throughout the Midwest should adopt policies that prevent the racial profiling and persecution of immigrants by local law enforcement.

[Increasing numbers of Asian Americans in the Midwest face language barriers.](#)

As immigration from Asian countries to the Midwest continues, the numbers of limited English proficient (LEP) Asian Americans have increased. According to the American Community Survey, roughly 30% of Asian Americans in the large metropolitan areas included in this report are LEP and face some challenge communicating in English that is likely to impact their ability to access employment and basic services like health care and police protection. Federal, state, and local jurisdictions should promote English language acquisition through adequately funded English language learning (ELL) programs, while ensuring access to critical social services through culturally and linguistically appropriate assistance.

The educational attainment of Asian Americans in the Midwest is mixed.

Contrary to stereotypes, Asian Americans in the Midwest are not universally well educated. Data from the American Community Survey show that Asian Americans are less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree in each of the five areas featured in this report and, in the Twin Cities and Wisconsin, hold high school degrees at rates similar to African Americans. Educational attainment also varies widely among Asian American ethnic groups, with Southeast Asians among the least likely to hold high school and bachelor's degrees. Affirmative action programs in education remain a necessary tool to promote equal opportunity and should include NHPI and disadvantaged Asian American ethnic groups like Southeast Asians.

The number of Asian American poor in the Midwest is increasing.

The recent economic crisis has had an impact on communities throughout the Midwest. Since 2000, the number of Asian Americans living below the poverty line increased in large metropolitan areas throughout the region, as much as 57% in Detroit. According to the American Community Survey, Asian American per capita incomes in these areas consistently fall below those of Whites, with the poverty rates of certain Asian American ethnic groups (e.g., Pakistani Americans in Chicago, Bangladeshi Americans in Detroit, Hmong Americans in the Twin Cities, and Laotian Americans in Wisconsin) comparable to those of African Americans and Latinos. Federal, state, and local jurisdictions should work to strengthen and expand access to safety net programs and ensure that these public assistance programs are culturally and linguistically accessible.

The number of unemployed Asian Americans in the Midwest is increasing dramatically.

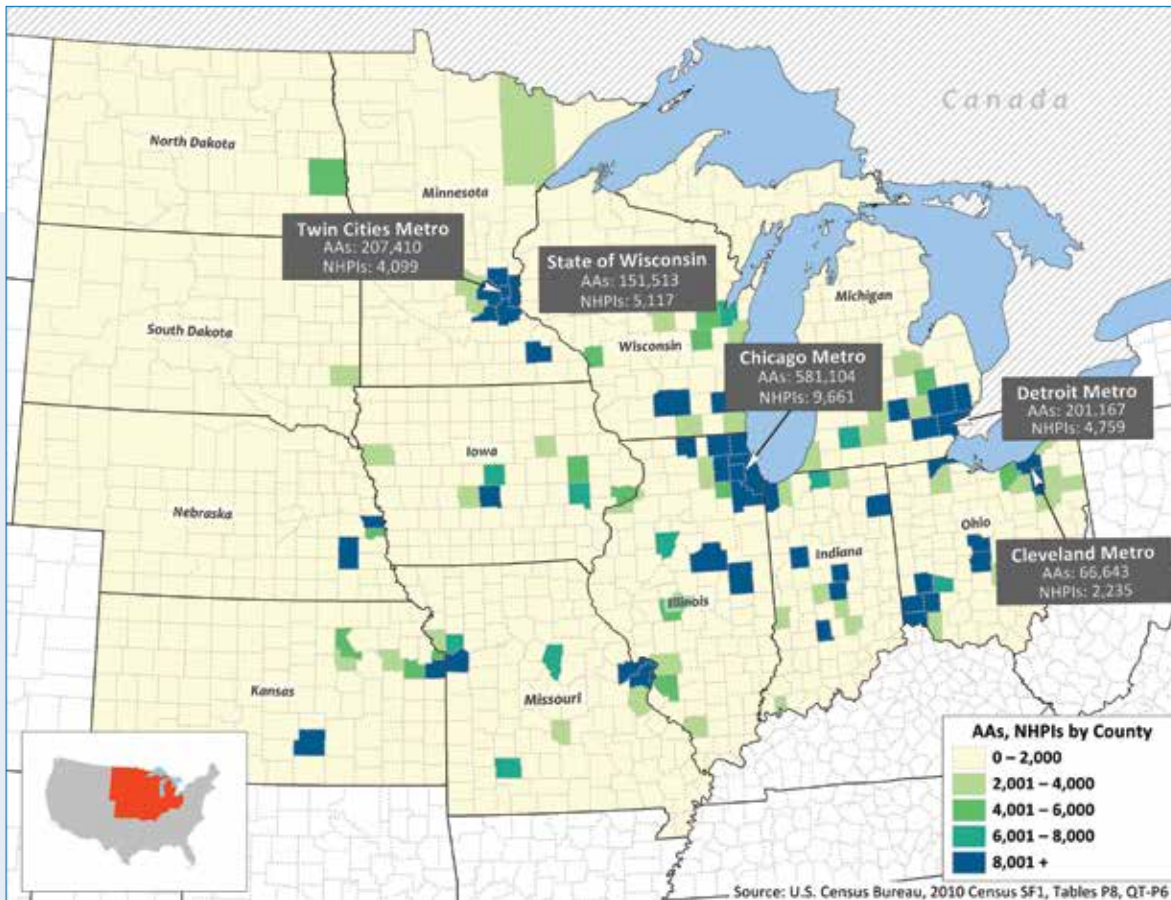
Dramatic increases in the number of unemployed Asian Americans in the Midwest have driven up the number of Asian American poor. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that between 2007 and 2010 the number of unemployed Asian Americans grew 200% in Illinois, 350% in Ohio, 267% in Michigan, 200% in Minnesota, and 100% in Wisconsin. Rates of growth in the number of Asian American unemployed in each area outpace those of any other racial group except African Americans in Wisconsin. Unemployment benefits, job training, and other workforce development programs for both the unemployed and underemployed should be expanded, and these services should be provided in a manner that is culturally and linguistically appropriate.

Asian Americans in the Midwest have below average rates of homeownership.

American Community Survey data show that, in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, the Twin Cities, and Wisconsin, Asian Americans and NHPI are significantly less likely than Whites to own their homes. Burmese Americans, many of whom are recently arrived refugees, have the lowest rates of homeownership of any racial or ethnic group in the region. Federal, state, and local housing initiatives to expand affordable housing and homeownership opportunities for Asian Americans and NHPI are needed.

Asian Americans in the Midwest are disproportionately uninsured.

According to the American Community Survey, Asian Americans and NHPI throughout the Midwest are less likely than Whites to have health insurance. Among ethnic groups, 24% of Pakistani and 20% of Korean Americans in Illinois, 14% of Korean Americans in Michigan, 14% of Vietnamese and 12% of Hmong Americans in Minnesota, and 13% of Hmong in Wisconsin are uninsured. Survey data from the Centers for Disease Control available for Illinois and Minnesota show that Asian Americans were more likely than Whites to not have seen a doctor in the past year due to cost. Congress and the President should work to make health care coverage affordable and accessible to all Americans.



The U.S. Census Bureau defines the Midwest region as including the following 12 states: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin

MIDWEST REGION INTRODUCTION

Since the first Chinese railroad workers settled in Chicago in the late 19th century, the Midwest has been a popular destination for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI). Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, waves of Korean and Filipino immigrants landed in urban centers and far-flung suburbs, while Hmong, Laotians, and Cambodians were welcomed as refugees by vast networks of churches and government service agencies as they sought safety and freedom for their families and children. More recently, South Asian immigrants and Bhutanese and Burmese refugees have come to the heartland, seeking opportunity like many before them. Over time, this settlement has created both large communities and small clusters of Asian Americans and NHPI stores, temples, churches, and schools scattered across the Midwest. While there are social and economic differences between ethnic groups, Asian American and NHPI communities in the region have coalesced around shared experiences and common struggles.

THERE ARE OVER 2 MILLION ASIAN AMERICANS LIVING IN THE MIDWEST.

Demographics (Population)

Population

by Race and Hispanic Origin,
Midwest Region 2010, *Ranked by Population*

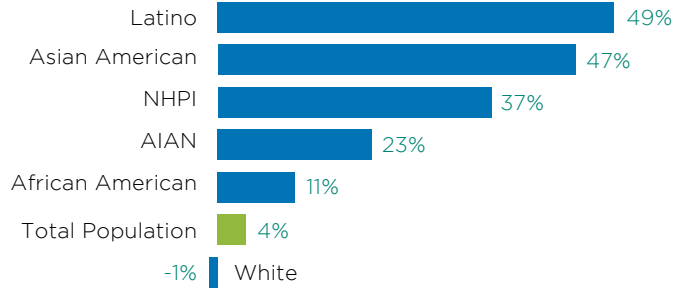
Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	52,096,633	78%
African American	7,594,486	11%
Latino	4,661,678	7%
Asian American	2,053,971	3%
AIAN	879,438	1%
NHPI	75,733	0.1%
Total	66,927,001	100%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.
Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multirace combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin except for White, which is single race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total. Major races and ethnic groups ranked by Midwest Region percentage.

- There are over 2 million Asian Americans and nearly 76,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) living in the Midwest.
- Asian Americans make up 3% and NHPI make up about 0.1% of the region's total population.

Population Growth

by Race and Hispanic Origin,
Midwest Region 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P6 and QT-P9; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.

- Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) grew 47% and 37% respectively between 2000 and 2010.
- While the Midwest's White population decreased by 1% over the past decade, Asian American and NHPI populations experienced significant growth, following only that of the Latino population.



AIAN: Native American and Alaskan Natives
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

Demographics (Geographic Distribution)

Asian American Population, Growth by State, Midwest Region 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Midwest States	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Illinois	668,694	5%	41%
Michigan	289,607	3%	39%
Minnesota	247,132	5%	52%
Ohio	238,292	2%	49%
Wisconsin	151,513	3%	47%
Indiana	126,750	2%	74%
Missouri	123,571	2%	62%
Kansas	83,930	3%	50%
Iowa	64,512	2%	50%
Nebraska	40,561	2%	51%
South Dakota	10,216	1%	70%
North Dakota	9,193	1%	85%

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Population, Growth by State, Midwest Region 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Midwest States	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Illinois	13,546	0.11%	14%
Missouri	11,296	0.19%	70%
Ohio	10,525	0.09%	51%
Michigan	9,348	0.09%	29%
Indiana	6,385	0.10%	46%
Minnesota	6,206	0.12%	6%
Wisconsin	5,117	0.09%	19%
Kansas	4,938	0.17%	58%
Iowa	3,847	0.13%	75%
Nebraska	2,823	0.15%	63%
South Dakota	920	0.11%	66%
North Dakota	782	0.12%	65%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

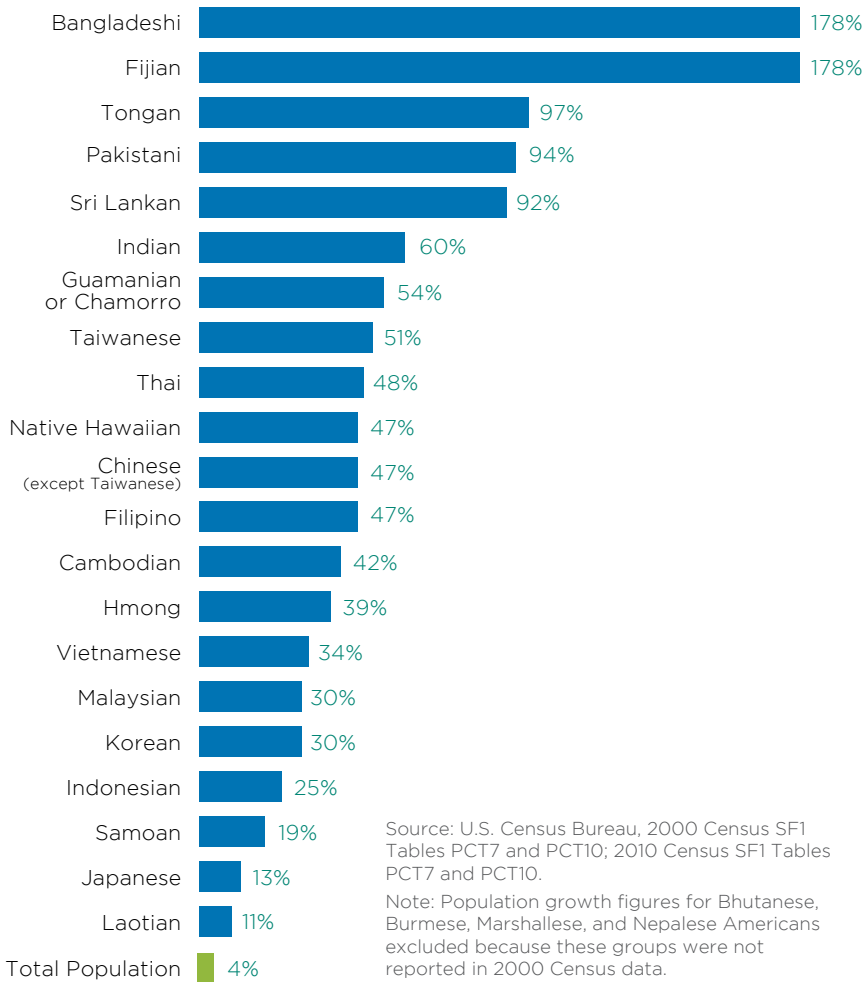
- Illinois has the Midwest’s largest Asian American population by far, numbering nearly 670,000 in 2010. Asian Americans in Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio follow in size.
- Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio have the region’s largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations. Among Midwest states, Missouri experienced the second fastest growth in NHPI population (70%) between 2000 and 2010.
- Asian American populations in a majority of Midwest states grew faster than those in both the United States as a whole (46%) and California (34%), home to the country’s largest Asian American population.



Demographics (Ethnic Groups)

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Midwest Region 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1 Tables PCT7 and PCT10.
 Note: Population growth figures for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese Americans excluded because these groups were not reported in 2000 Census data.

- The region’s fastest growing Asian American ethnic groups are South Asian. The Bangladeshi American population more than doubled in size between 2000 and 2010. The region also experienced growth in its Fijian and Tongan American populations. The Fijian American population increased by 178% over the decade, the same rate of growth as Bangladeshi Americans.
- Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the Midwest, numbering nearly 520,000. They are followed in size by Chinese and Filipino Americans. Native Hawaiian Americans are the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic group, with nearly 22,000 in the Midwest.

Population

by Ethnic Group, Midwest Region 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	518,985
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	339,212
Filipino	286,480
Korean	201,138
Vietnamese	158,265
Hmong	126,713
Japanese	103,975
Pakistani	65,523
Laotian	46,740
Thai	31,679
Cambodian	27,252
Burmese	25,243
Native Hawaiian	21,837
Taiwanese	20,641
Bangladeshi	14,952
Guamanian or Chamorro	11,729
Samoa	9,495
Nepalese	8,424
Indonesian	7,659
Sri Lankan	5,946
Malaysian	4,477
Bhutanese	3,207
Marshallese	1,148
Tongan	890
Fijian	642

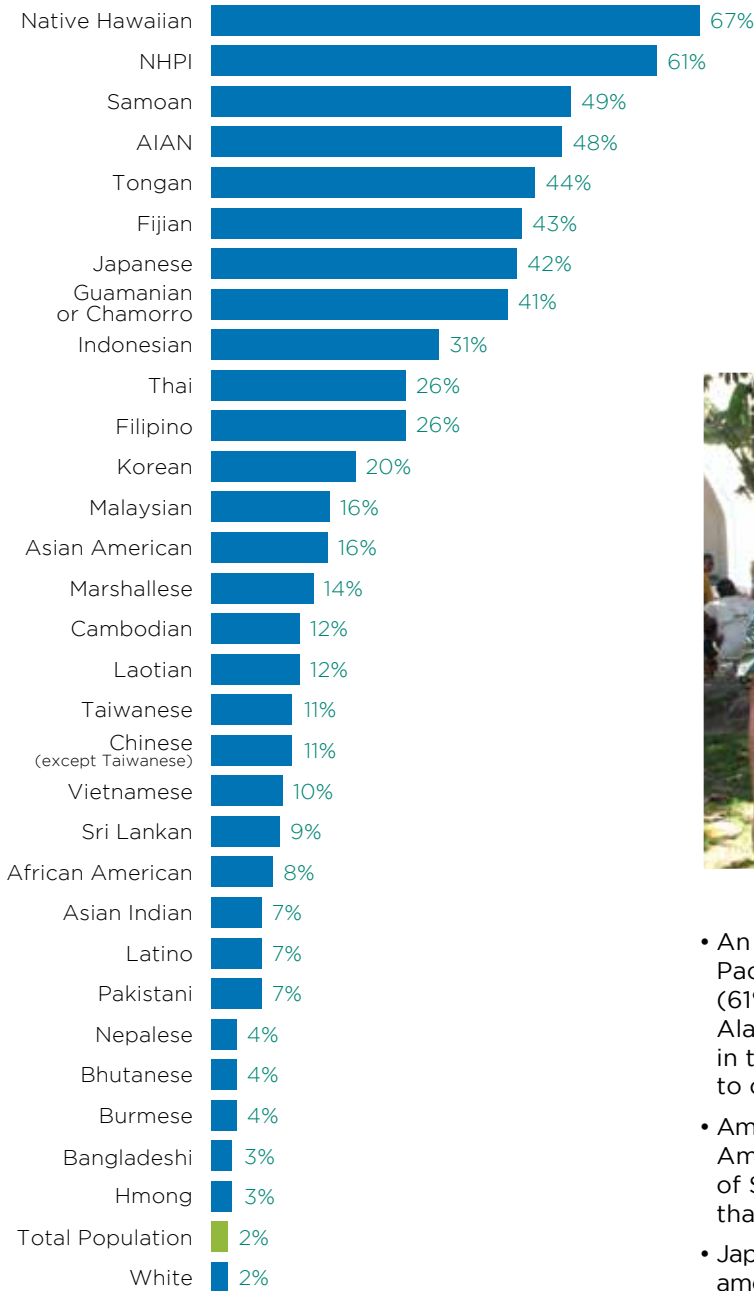
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables PCT7 and PCT10.

Midwest Region

Demographics (Multiracial Population)

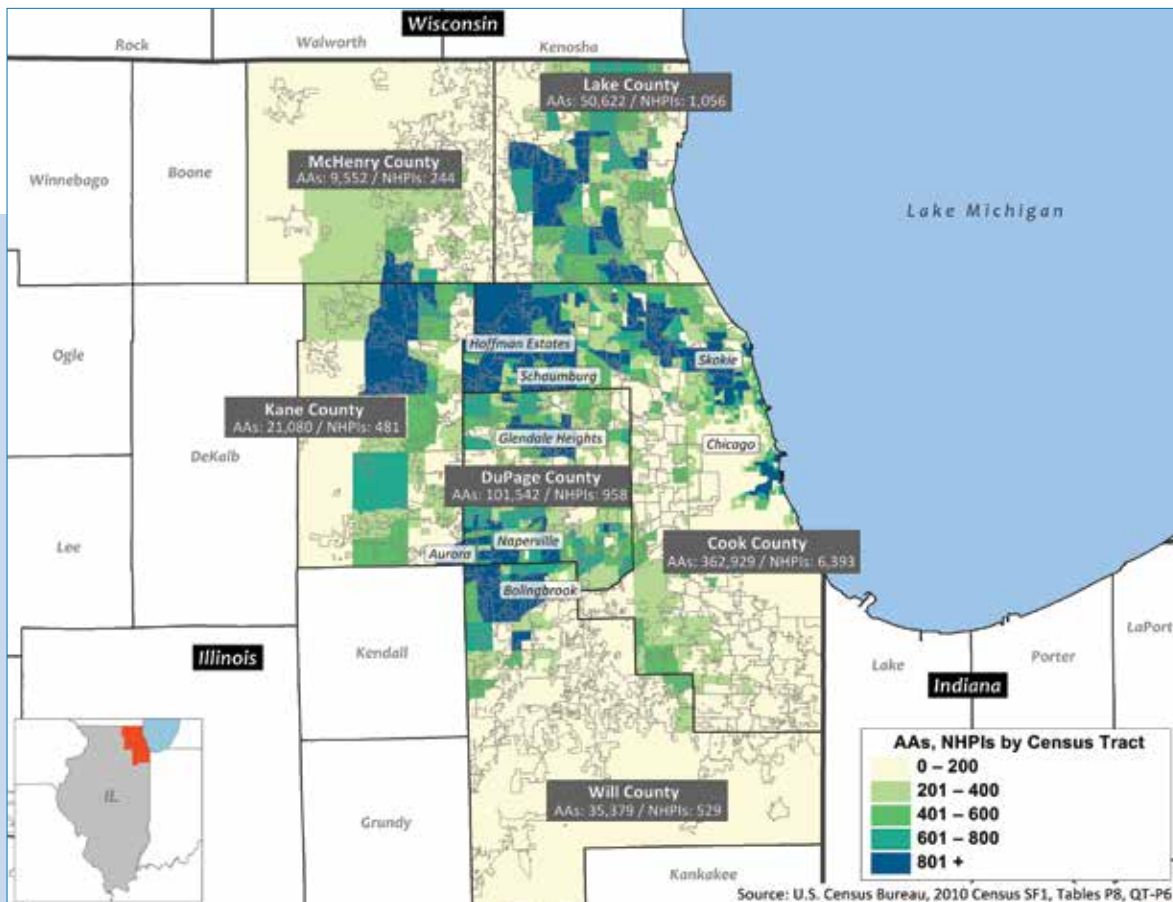
Percent of Population That Is Multiracial

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Midwest Region 2010



- An overwhelming majority of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the Midwest are multiracial (61%). Approximately 48% of Native American and Alaskan Natives (AIAN) and 16% of Asian Americans in the region are also of more than one race, compared to only 2% of Whites.
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, a majority of Native Hawaiian Americans (67%) are multiracial. Approximately 49% of Samoan and 44% of Tongan Americans are of more than one race.
- Japanese Americans are most likely to be multiracial among Asian American ethnic groups. Approximately 42% of Japanese Americans are of more than one race, followed by 31% of Indonesian and 26% of Thai Americans.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, and QT-P9.



Unless otherwise noted, the Chicago area includes the following six counties: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will.

CHICAGO METRO AREA INTRODUCTION

As the largest metropolitan area in the Midwest and the third largest populated city in the United States (after New York and Los Angeles), Chicago has a diverse Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) population. Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino Americans began residing in Chicago as early as the late 1800s. After the 1965 Immigration and Nationality Act, the area’s Asian American and NHPI population increased dramatically, with large numbers of Koreans, South Asians, and Southeast Asians joining the ethnically diverse city. Soon after, small shops and restaurants began to densely sprout along the now famous corridors of Lawrence and Devon Avenues, filled with Korean and South Asian shopkeepers and residents. Community-based organizations also began to emerge and develop, responding to the social and economic needs of linguistically diverse communities. By 2010, there were more than 580,000 Asian Americans and nearly 9,700 NHPI in the greater Chicagoland area, with recent growth fueled by the increasing numbers of South Asian immigrants coming to the city. Today roughly 28% of the Midwest’s Asian American population and 13% of the region’s NHPI call Chicago home.

87%
OF ILLINOIS’S
ASIAN AMERICAN
POPULATION LIVE
IN THE CHICAGO
METROPOLITAN
AREA.¹

¹Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 SF1 Table QT-P6.

Demographics (Population)

Population, Growth

by County, Chicago Metro Area 2010, Ordered by County

Chicago Metro Area Six-County Region	Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010	Number	%	% Growth 200 to 2010
Cook County	362,929	7%	26%	6,393	0.12%	-5%
DuPage County	101,542	11%	32%	958	0.10%	30%
Kane County	21,080	4%	141%	481	0.09%	45%
Lake County	50,622	7%	77%	1,056	0.15%	25%
McHenry County	9,552	3%	110%	244	0.08%	68%
Will County	35,379	5%	172%	529	0.08%	39%
Total Population	581,104	7%	39%	9,661	0.12%	6%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

- There are more than 580,000 Asian Americans and close to 9,700 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the Chicago area.
- Asian Americans were among the area’s fastest growing racial groups from 2000 to 2010, with a rate of growth second only to Native American and Alaskan Natives (AIAN) (39% and 42%, respectively).²
- Cook County is home to the largest Asian American and NHPI populations in the Chicago area by far, with over 360,000 Asian Americans and nearly 6,400 NHPI.
- While the majority of Asian Americans and NHPI in the Chicago area reside in Cook County, the

Asian American population more than doubled in Will, Kane, and McHenry Counties between 2000 and 2010. The NHPI population grew the fastest in McHenry County.

- Nearly three out of four NHPI (73%) in the Chicago area are multiracial, a rate that far exceeds any other racial group. Approximately 11% of Asian Americans are also of more than one race, compared to only 2% of the area’s total population.³

² Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

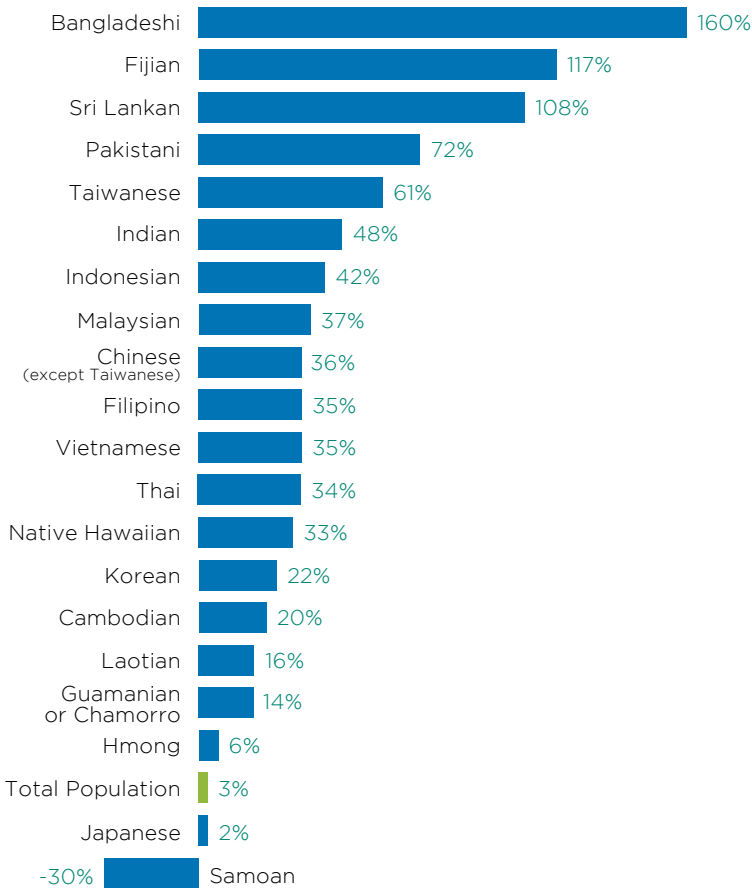


AIAN: Native American and Alaskan Natives
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

Demographics (Ethnic Groups)

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Chicago Metro Area 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth figures for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese Americans excluded because these groups were not reported in 2000 Census data. Also, groups with fewer than 100 in 2010 are not included in the chart.

- The fastest growing Asian American ethnic groups in the Chicago area are South Asian. Bangladeshi and Sri Lankan American populations in Chicago doubled in size between 2000 and 2010. The fastest growing NHPI ethnic group is Fijian Americans, doubling in size over the past decade.
- More than 180,000 in number, Indian Americans are the Chicago area's largest Asian American ethnic group. They are followed in size by Filipino and Chinese Americans. Native Hawaiians are the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) ethnic group, with nearly 2,300 in the area.

Population

by Ethnic Group, Chicago Metro Area 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	180,198
Filipino	125,234
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	97,538
Korean	59,171
Pakistani	30,766
Japanese	23,768
Vietnamese	23,380
Thai	7,899
Taiwanese	5,383
Laotian	4,552
Cambodian	3,938
Native Hawaiian	2,255
Burmese	1,961
Bangladeshi	1,805
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,310
Indonesian	1,267
Nepalese	1,111
Sri Lankan	1,070
Samoan	771
Malaysian	662
Bhutanese	513
Hmong	499
Fijian	100
Tongan	57
Marshallese	30

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Economic Contributions

Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Ethnic Group	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	850,476	\$461,714,260	2,246,943	\$85,287,384
African American	106,626	\$6,840,718	45,295	\$1,375,287
Asian American	59,367	\$18,485,950	102,991	\$3,223,116
Latino	56,567	\$10,337,194	77,449	\$2,103,708
AIAN	5,391	\$690,412	4,420	\$108,716
NHPI	569	\$31,590	277	\$7,469
Total	1,123,817	\$1,473,210,665	5,302,469	\$233,661,304

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Table SB0700CSA01.

Note: Race and ethnic categories do not sum to total because Latino (Hispanic) is treated as an ethnic category that overlaps with racial categories.

- In 2007, Asian Americans owned more than 59,000 businesses throughout the state of Illinois. Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) owned almost 570 businesses statewide.
- Asian Americans employed more than 100,000 Americans statewide and paid out more than \$3.2 billion in payroll. Asian American businesses employed more persons and dispensed more payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except Whites.
- Asian American and NHPI buying power nearly doubled between 2000 and 2010, growing 89% over a decade. Growth in Asian American and NHPI buying power surpassed those of Native Americans, African Americans, and Whites over the same period.⁴
- Although an overwhelming majority of all businesses are small businesses, Asian American businesses are the only businesses in Illinois where a majority or near majority of revenue, employees, and payroll come from small businesses.⁵
- Asian American businesses are primarily in professional and service industries, including health care and social assistance; professional, scientific, and technical services; and retail trade. For all businesses, professional, scientific, and technical services; construction; and health care and social assistance are the top industries.⁶



⁴ Note: Asian American and NHPI data are not available separately. All races include Hispanic origin.

Source: Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." *Selig Center for Economic Growth: The University of Georgia*.

⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

⁶ Ibid., Table SB0700CSA01.

Civic Engagement

Percent of Voting Age Population That Is Asian American

by Illinois State House of Representatives District, Chicago Metro Area 2012

State House District	Location	% Asian American
16	Skokie, Lincolnwood	26%
2	Chicago (includes Chinatown)	23%
15	Niles, Morton Grove, Chicago	21%
44	Streamwood, Hanover Park, Hoffman Estates	18%
17	Glenview, Wilmette, Skokie	17%



Source: Illinois House Redistricting Committee.

LANGUAGE ASSISTANCE HELPS TO EMPOWER VOTERS

Jagriti Chander, an entrepreneur who helped implement Hindi language assistance in the city of Chicago, explained that “voter turnout is high in many parts of India, and many Indian Americans are interested in voicing their opinion here in the United States. Language assistance empowers these individuals and is a great indication of progress for our community.” Many multilingual community members are willing to help with translation and interpretation. “There is a lot of talent in the community that can be leveraged,” explained Ms. Chander.

- Among immigrants in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander immigrants are the most likely to be U.S. citizens (65%). While approximately 45% of all immigrants in the Chicago MSA are U.S. citizens, a majority of Asian American immigrants (58%) have naturalized. Among Asian Americans, more than 70% of Laotian, Taiwanese, and Vietnamese American immigrants are citizens.⁷
- Over 65,000 Asian immigrants who came to the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to become citizens in Illinois. More than 96% are voting

age, with the largest numbers from China, India, and the Philippines.⁸

- Asian American voter registration in Illinois increased 53% between 2000 and 2008, the highest increase in registration among all race groups.⁹
- Approximately one-quarter of those old enough to vote in Illinois House of Representatives Districts 16 and 2 are Asian American, while close to one in five voting-age persons in House Districts 15, 44, and 17 are Asian American.
- Chinese and Indian Americans in Cook County are covered under Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act, requiring the county to provide language assistance to voters in Chinese and Hindi. One of two counties in the Midwest required to provide language assistance to Asian American voters, Cook County has seen dramatic growth in its South Asian population over the past decade, triggering assistance to Indian American voters after the 2010 Census.¹⁰

⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁸ Source: Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. University of Southern California.

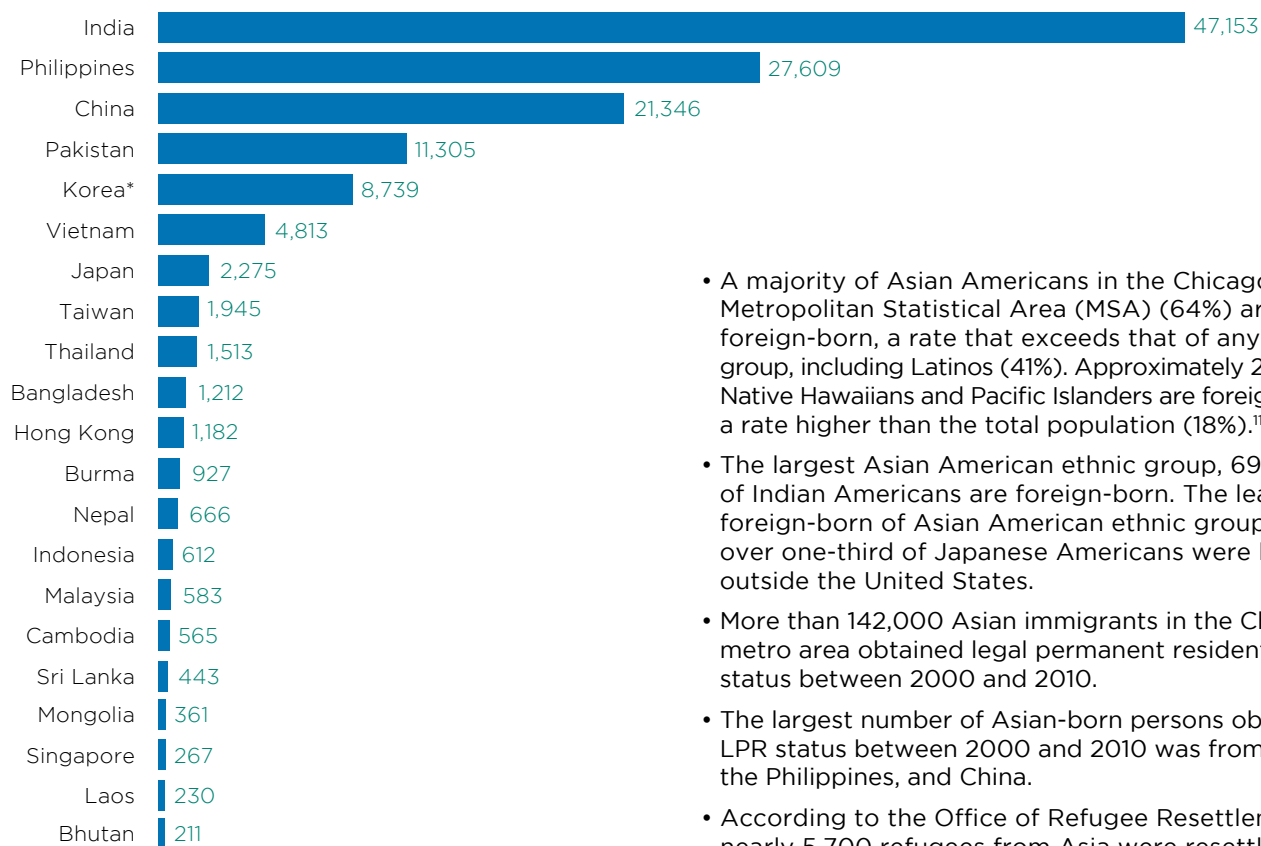
LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services). Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize once she or he has held that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as “good moral character” and basic English literacy, must also be met.

⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, November 2000 and 2008 Current Population Survey, Tables 4A (2000) and 4B (2008).

¹⁰ Source: Bureau of the Census. 2011. “Voting Rights Act Amendments of 2006, Determinations Under Section 203.” *Department of Commerce* 76 (198).

Chicago Metro Area Immigration

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by Asian Country of Birth, Chicago Metro Area 2000-2010



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Immigration Statistics.

* Includes both North and South Korea.

Note: Presented countries only include those with more than 50 people. Although data from other countries and islands are collected by DHS, they are not presented because of data suppression (American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu).

- A majority of Asian Americans in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) (64%) are foreign-born, a rate that exceeds that of any racial group, including Latinos (41%). Approximately 29% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are foreign-born, a rate higher than the total population (18%).¹¹
- The largest Asian American ethnic group, 69% of Indian Americans are foreign-born. The least foreign-born of Asian American ethnic groups, over one-third of Japanese Americans were born outside the United States.
- More than 142,000 Asian immigrants in the Chicago metro area obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 2000 and 2010.
- The largest number of Asian-born persons obtaining LPR status between 2000 and 2010 was from India, the Philippines, and China.
- According to the Office of Refugee Resettlement, nearly 5,700 refugees from Asia were resettled in Illinois between 2001 and 2011. The majority came from Burma and Bhutan.¹²

¹¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

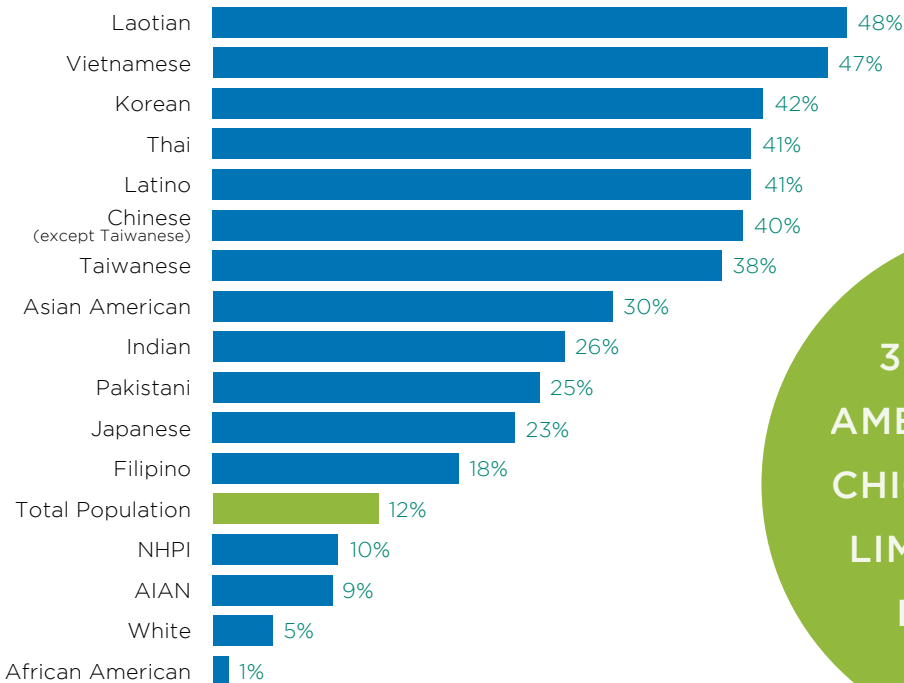
¹² Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

A DREAM DEFERRED

John arrived here at the age of 12 with his mother and sister in hopes of receiving a better education. He received good grades and made many friends. Yet because John is undocumented, colleges and universities would not allow him to attend without appropriate documentation. John put his dream of becoming a computer programmer on hold. He is now in his 20s. Reform of current immigration laws is John's only hope for obtaining legal status and continuing his education. John and many people in his situation continue to push for passage of the DREAM Act, which would create a path to citizenship for individuals who were brought to the United States when they were young, help them graduate high school or obtain a GED, and then go on to college or military service.

Chicago Metro Area Language

Percent of Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Chicago MSA 2006-2010



30% OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE CHICAGO MSA ARE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

- Over three-fourths of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home. Among Asian American groups, more than 80% of Pakistani, Laotian, Indian, and Vietnamese Americans speak a language other than English at home.¹³
- The top five Asian languages spoken in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) are Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, Urdu, and Gujarati.¹⁴
- Nearly 158,000 Asian Americans in the Chicago MSA are limited English proficient (LEP), a 20% increase since 2000. Though a small population, the number of Laotian Americans who are LEP almost doubled between 2000 and 2010 (82%).¹⁵
- Overall, about 30% of Asian Americans in the Chicago MSA are LEP. However, many Asian

American ethnic groups have higher rates of limited English proficiency; a near majority of Laotian (48%) and Vietnamese (47%) Americans are LEP.

- Over 57% of Asian American seniors in the Chicago MSA are LEP. Among Asian Americans, over three-fourths of Korean and Chinese American seniors are LEP.¹⁶

¹³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

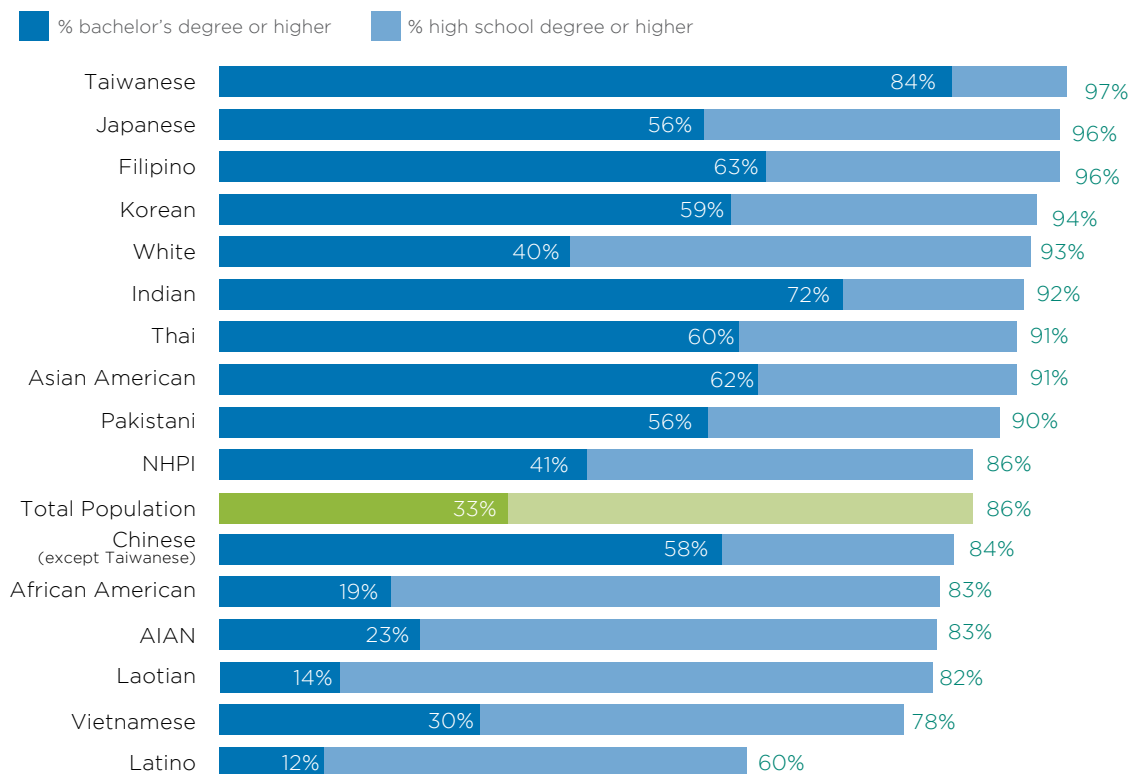
¹⁴ Ibid., Table B16001.

¹⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF 4 Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates B16004.

¹⁶ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

Chicago Metro Area Education

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Chicago MSA 2006-2010, Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B15002.

- Asian Americans in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree but more likely to have graduated from college.
- Southeast Asian groups have the lowest educational attainment among Asian Americans. Laotian and Vietnamese Americans in the Chicago MSA 25 years and older are less likely than African Americans to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Census data demonstrate gender disparities in educational attainment by ethnic group. Vietnamese American men are more likely than woman to hold a high school degree, while Indian American men are more likely than women to hold a bachelor's degree.¹⁷
- The number of Asian American and Pacific Islander English language learner (ELL) students enrolled in Illinois public schools increased 21% between 2000 and 2010. The most commonly spoken Asian languages in Illinois public schools were Urdu, Tagalog, Gujarati, Korean, and Vietnamese, while the fastest growing languages were Nepali, Burmese, and Tamil (India).¹⁸



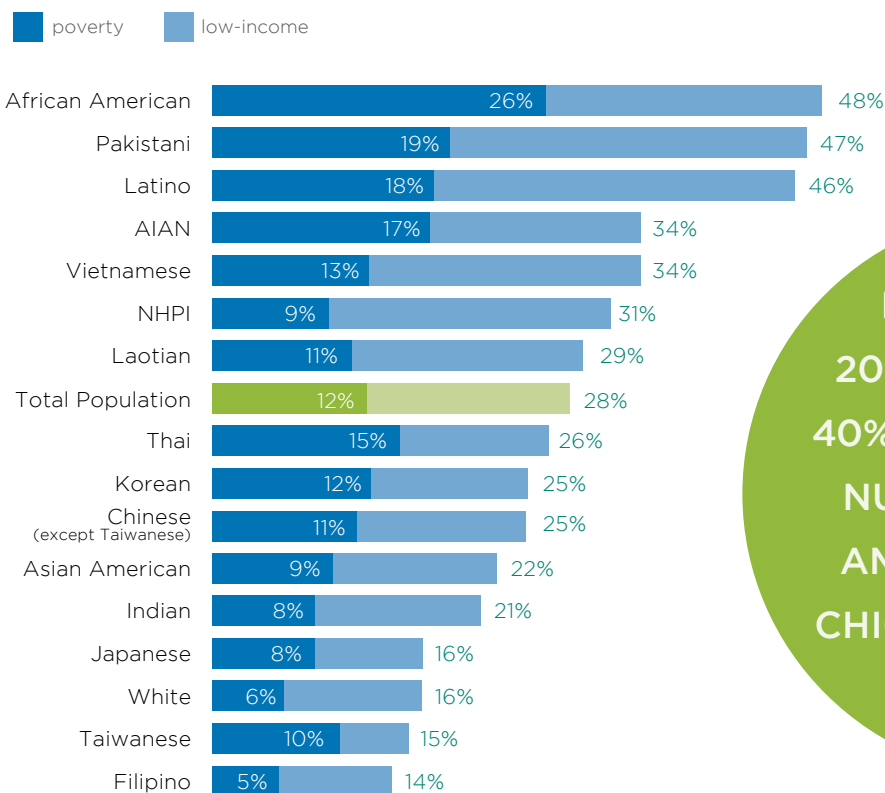
¹⁷ Ibid., Table B15002.

¹⁸ Source: Ruiz, Jesse H., and Christopher A. Koch. 2011. "Bilingual Education Programs and English Language Learners in Illinois: SY 2010 Statistical Report." *Illinois State Board of Education*.
Gidwitz, Ronald J., and Glenn W. McGee. 2000. "Transitional Bilingual Education and Transition Program of Instruction Evaluation Report: Fiscal Year 2000." *Illinois State Board of Education*.

Chicago Metro Area Income

Poverty and Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Chicago MSA 2006-2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income



FROM 2000 TO 2010, THERE WAS A 40% INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE CHICAGO MSA LIVING IN POVERTY.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Tables B17001 and C17002.

- From 2000 to 2010, there was a 40% increase in the number of Asian Americans living in poverty in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), a growth rate higher than all other racial groups.¹⁹
- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans have a higher poverty rate than Whites (9% and 6%, respectively)²⁰, a greater proportion who are low-income (22% and 16%, respectively)²¹, and a lower per capita income (\$30,806 and \$39,471, respectively).²²
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, poverty rates vary. Almost one in five Pakistani Americans lives below the federal poverty line, followed by 15% of Thai and 13% of Vietnamese Americans. On the other hand, only 5% of Filipino Americans in the Chicago MSA are poor.²³
- One in four Korean American seniors and one in five Chinese American seniors in the Chicago MSA live below the poverty line, the highest rates of poverty among all seniors.²⁴
- Nearly half of Pakistani Americans (47%) are low-income, a rate similar to African Americans (48%). Vietnamese (34%) and Laotian (29%) Americans are also more likely to be low-income.²⁵
- Among Asian American ethnic groups in the Chicago MSA, Laotian Americans (\$19,160) have the lowest per capita income, an amount similar to African Americans (\$18,636).²⁶

¹⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT142; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B17001.

²⁰ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B17001.

²¹ Ibid., Table C17002.

²² Ibid., Table B19301.

²³ Ibid., Table B17001.

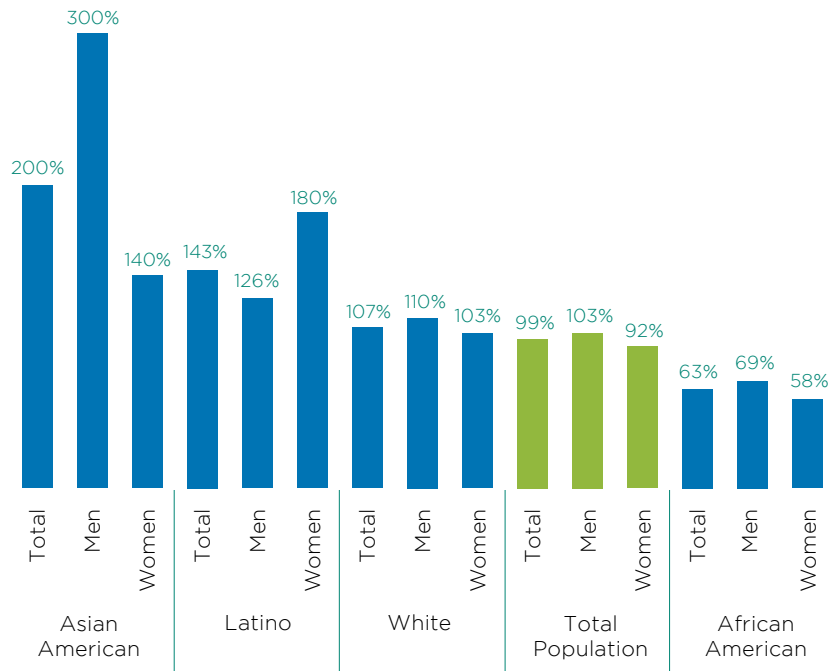
²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Ibid., Table C17002.

²⁶ Ibid., Table B19301.

Chicago Metro Area Employment

Percent Change in Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007 to 2010, *Ranked in Order of Percent of Race*



**BETWEEN
2007 AND 2010
THE NUMBER OF
UNEMPLOYED
ASIAN AMERICANS
IN ILLINOIS
GREW 200%.**

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. Table: "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age." Data unavailable for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans due to small sample size. All races include Hispanic origin.

- Between 2007 and 2010 the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Illinois grew by 200%, the largest increase of any racial group. Rising Asian American unemployment was driven largely by growing numbers of unemployed Asian American men, who saw a 300% increase in just three years. The unemployment rate of Asian Americans in 2010 was 8%, with higher rates among Asian American women (10%).
- Asian Americans and Latinos shared the highest percentage of involuntary part-time workers statewide in 2010 (15%). One measure of underemployment, involuntary part-time workers are employees who would want to work full time but could only find part-time work.²⁷
- Asian Americans in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area are more likely to be employed in

health care and social assistance; manufacturing; and professional, scientific, and technical services industries. The top three industries for Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders are health care and social assistance; retail; and manufacturing.²⁸

- About 43% of Laotian Americans worked in manufacturing, the most concentrated employment of any ethnic group in one industry. Filipino Americans followed with 38% in health care and social assistance, while 24% of Vietnamese Americans were employed in manufacturing.

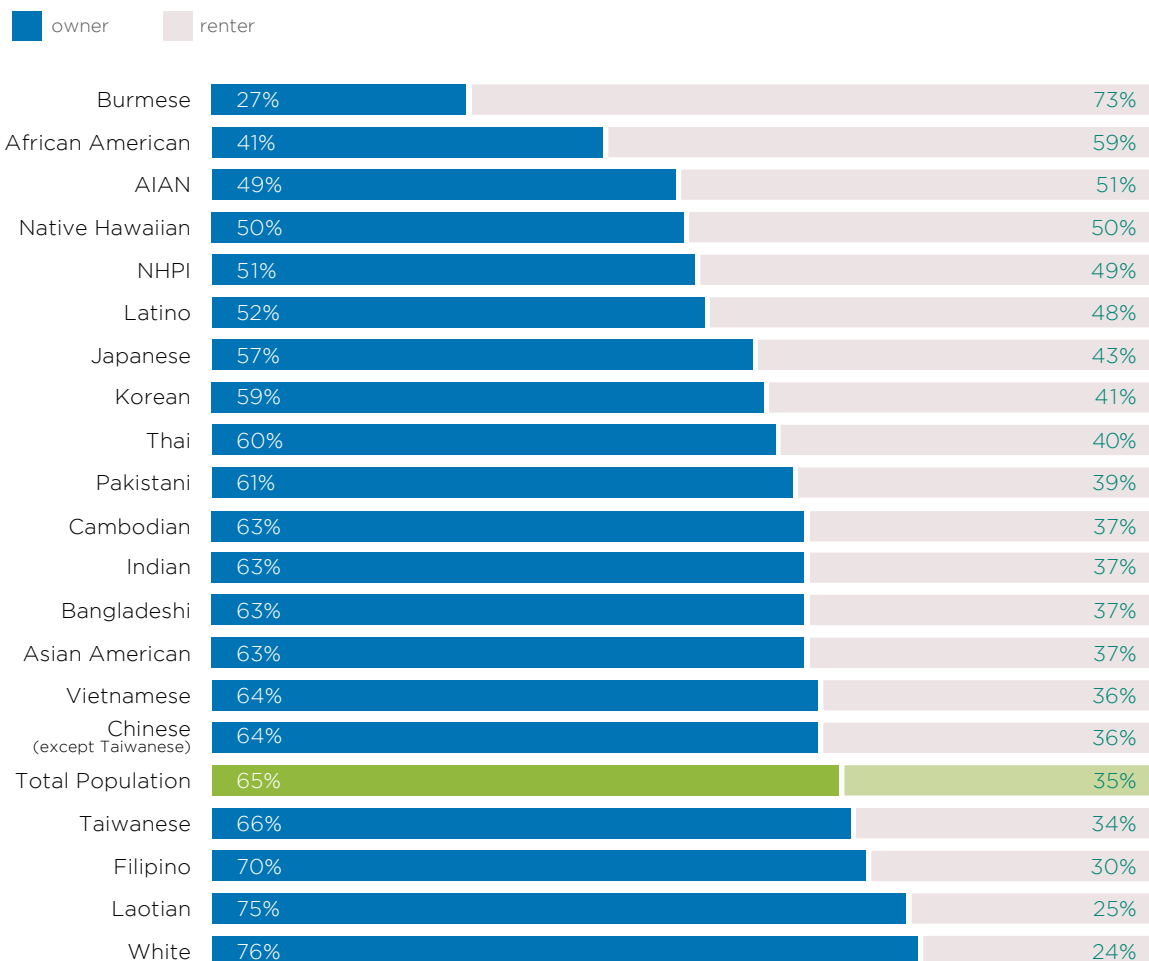
²⁷ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile. Table: "States: persons at work 1 to 34 hours by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, usual full- or part-time status, and reason for working less than 35 hours, 2010 annual average." All races include Hispanic origin.

²⁸ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

Chicago Metro Area Housing

Percent Homeowners vs. Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Chicago Metro Area 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.

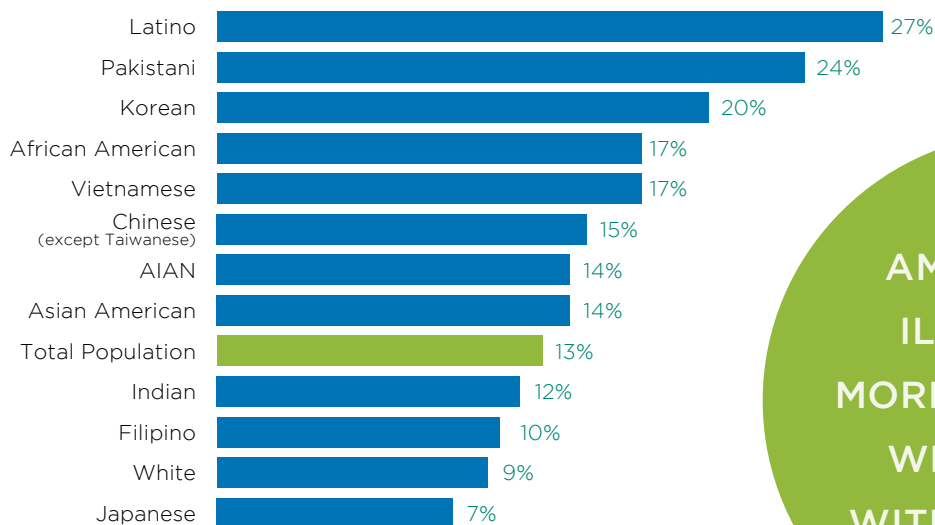
- Asian Americans in the Chicago area have below average rates of homeownership. In 2010, about 63% of Asian Americans owned their home, compared to 76% of Whites.
- Just over half of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) own their homes (51%), a rate similar to Latinos (52%).
- While 75% of Laotian, 70% of Filipino, and 66% of Taiwanese Americans in Chicago own their homes, only one-fourth of Burmese Americans are homeowners.

- Asian Americans have the second highest average household size, following Latinos (2.95 and 3.82, respectively). NHPI follow Asian Americans with an average household size of 2.92.²⁹
- Pakistani Americans have the highest average household size among Asian Americans at 3.75.

²⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

Chicago Metro Area Health

Percent Uninsured by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Illinois 2008-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates Table S0201.

ACS 3-Year Estimates suppress data for groups with populations fewer than 20,000; thus, data are not available for several Asian American and all Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups.

**ASIAN
AMERICANS IN
ILLINOIS ARE
MORE LIKELY THAN
WHITES TO BE
WITHOUT HEALTH
INSURANCE.**

- Asian Americans in Illinois are more likely than Whites to be without health insurance (14% and 9%, respectively). Among Asian American ethnic groups, almost one in four Pakistani Americans and one in five Korean Americans statewide are uninsured, rates that approach that of Latinos (27%).
- About 13% of Asian Americans could not see a doctor in the past year because of cost, a rate higher than among Whites and the total population (7% and 10%, respectively).³⁰
- Pregnant Korean and Vietnamese American women in the Chicago metro area are more likely than Whites to have had either late prenatal care (in the third trimester) or gone without it entirely (4% and 6% compared to 1%).³¹
- Cancer is the leading cause of death for Asian Americans in the Chicago metro area. Indian and Japanese Americans are the only Asian American ethnic groups for whom heart disease is the leading cause of death (25% and 28%).³²

- About 13% of Asian Americans were diagnosed with diabetes, compared to 11% of Whites.³³
- In 2008, 3% of Korean Americans died from suicide, the highest percentage among all groups in Illinois except Native American or Alaskan Natives (AIAN).³⁴ When asked how often they received the social and emotional support needed, Asian Americans were most likely among racial groups to indicate rarely or never getting support (6% and 17%).³⁵

³⁰ Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. 2010.

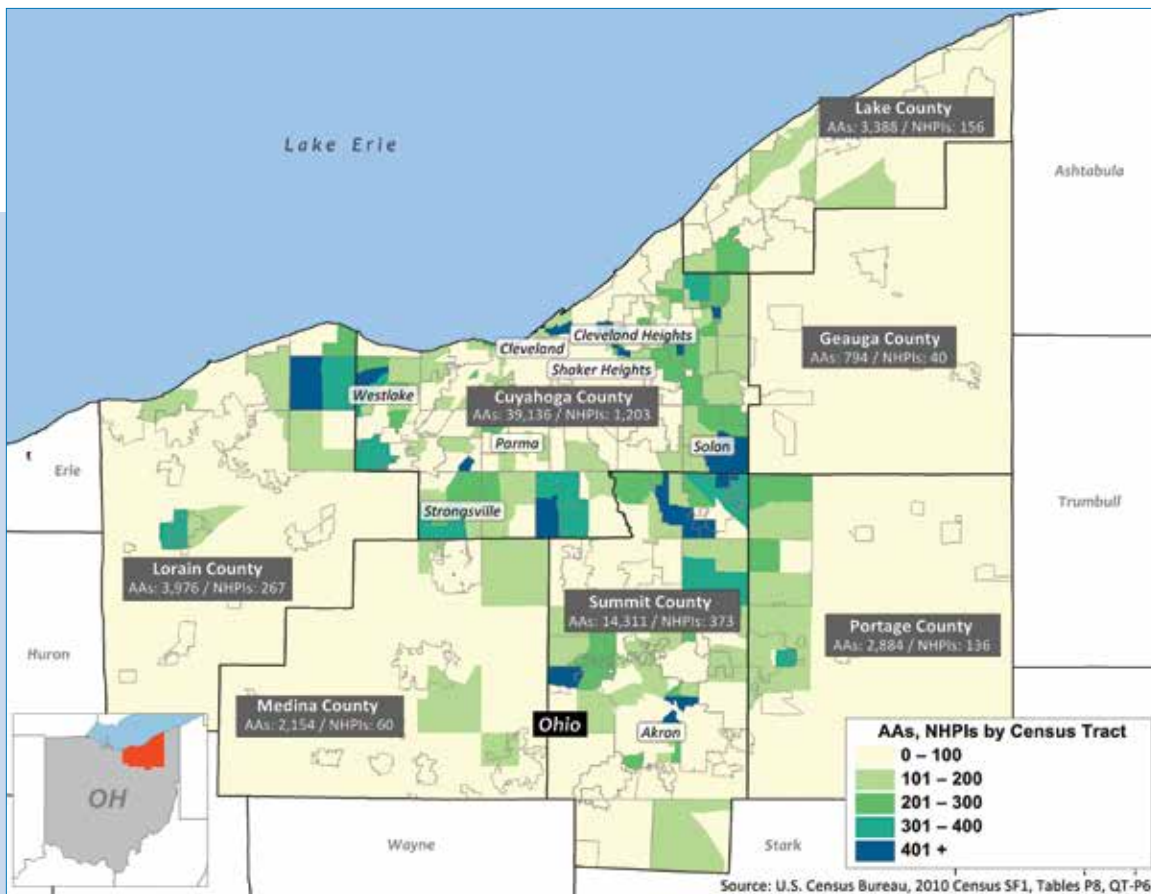
³¹ Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

³² Ibid.

³³ Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. 2010.

³⁴ Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics.

³⁵ Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. 2010.



Unless otherwise noted, the Cleveland area includes the following seven counties: Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Portage, and Summit.

CLEVELAND METRO AREA INTRODUCTION

Ohio has been home to Asian Americans since the mid-19th century, when Chinese Americans—many of whom were born in the United States—left the West Coast in search of greater opportunity.³⁶ Despite exclusionary laws preventing Asian Americans from obtaining citizenship, a number of Chinese Americans from Ohio even fought in the Civil War in the late 19th century. Cleveland’s Asian American population has grown significantly since the 1960s, with large numbers of Filipino and Korean immigrants adding to the city’s diversity. After the Vietnam War, Southeast Asian refugees settled in the area, followed by more recent waves of refugees from Burma and Bhutan. Today nearly 67,000 Asian Americans and over 2,200 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders live in the Cleveland metropolitan area; large numbers also live in Columbus and Cincinnati.

28% OF OHIO’S ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION LIVE IN THE CLEVELAND METROPOLITAN AREA.³⁷

³⁶ Ohio History Central, www.ohiohistorycentral.org/entry.php?rec=3304.

³⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 SF1 Table QT-P6.

Demographics (Population)

Population, Growth

by County, Cleveland Metro Area 2010, Ordered by County

Cleveland Metro Area Seven-County Region	Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Cuyahoga County	39,136	3%	32%	1,203	0.09%	19%
Geauga County	794	1%	45%	40	0.04%	-18%
Lake County	3,388	1%	35%	156	0.07%	68%
Lorain County	3,976	1%	69%	267	0.09%	41%
Medina County	2,154	1%	77%	60	0.03%	7%
Portage County	2,884	2%	84%	136	0.08%	162%
Summit County	14,311	3%	59%	373	0.07%	25%
Total Population	66,643	2%	42%	2,235	0.08%	28%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

- There are nearly 67,000 Asian Americans and over 2,200 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the Cleveland metro area.
- Asian Americans were the area’s fastest growing racial group between 2000 and 2010, increasing 42% over the decade. Their growth was followed by Latinos (39%) and NHPI (28%).³⁸
- The majority of Asian American and NHPI communities live in Cuyahoga County. However, Portage County experienced the largest growth in both populations between 2000 and 2010.
- NHPI are the most multiracial (74%) of any racial group in Cleveland. Asian Americans are also disproportionately multiracial (18%); by comparison, only 2% of the Cleveland metro area’s total population is of more than one race.³⁹

ASIAN AMERICANS
ARE THE CLEVELAND
METRO AREA'S
FASTEST GROWING
RACIAL GROUP.

³⁸ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

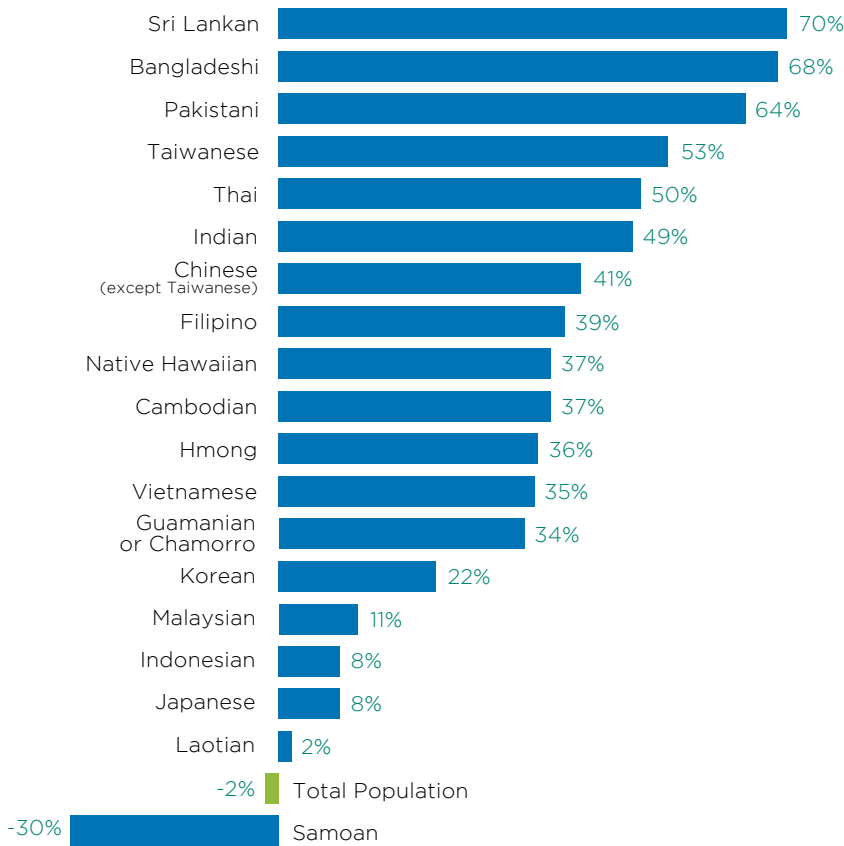
³⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

AIAN: Native American and Alaskan Natives
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

Demographics (Ethnic Groups)

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Cleveland Metro Area 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth figures for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese Americans excluded because these groups were not reported in 2000 Census data. Also, groups with fewer than 100 in 2010 are not included in the chart.

- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Sri Lankan, Bangladeshi, and Pakistani American populations grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010.
- Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in Cleveland, numbering close to 21,000 and comprising almost one-third of the area's Asian American population. Native Hawaiians are the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) group, making up 29% of the area's NHPI population.
- The four largest Asian American ethnic groups, Indian, Chinese, Filipino, and Korean Americans, comprise 74% of the area's Asian American population.

Population

by Ethnic Group, Cleveland Metro Area 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	20,733
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	14,768
Filipino	8,215
Korean	5,336
Vietnamese	4,082
Japanese	3,474
Pakistani	1,117
Burmese	899
Thai	880
Cambodian	842
Taiwanese	839
Laotian	833
Native Hawaiian	651
Bhutanese	634
Hmong	465
Nepalese	399
Guamanian or Chamorro	325
Indonesian	285
Bangladeshi	224
Sri Lankan	219
Samoan	144
Malaysian	103
Tongan	24
Fijian	10
Marshallese	7

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Economic Contributions

Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Ohio 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Ethnic Group	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	781,252	\$367,596,552	2,052,126	\$64,661,080
African American	52,136	\$4,690,810	33,298	\$807,569
Asian American	18,198	\$6,756,316	51,478	\$1,371,005
Latino	9,722	\$2,258,522	11,562	\$371,084
AIAN	2,989	\$577,542	4,273	\$102,551
Total	897,939	\$1,114,157,240	4,715,363	\$174,383,216

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables SB0700CSA01.

Note: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data are not presented because data are suppressed. Race and ethnic categories do not sum to total because Latino (Hispanic) is treated as an ethnic category that overlaps with racial categories.

- In 2007, Asian Americans owned over 18,000 businesses in Ohio.
- Approximately 34% of Asian American businesses statewide had paid employees, employing more than 51,000 Americans and distributing nearly \$1.4 billion in payroll. These businesses employed more persons and issued more payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except Whites.
- Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) buying power nearly doubled between 2000 and 2010, growing 80%. These groups had the second highest growth in buying power over the decade, following Latinos.⁴⁰
- Almost half of employees working for Asian American-owned businesses are employed by small businesses, a rate similar to Latinos.⁴¹
- Asian American businesses in Ohio are most concentrated in three industries: health care and social assistance; accommodation and food services; and professional, scientific, and technical services. For all businesses statewide, the leading industries are construction; professional, scientific, and technical services; and retail trade.⁴²

**ASIAN
AMERICAN-OWNED
BUSINESSES EMPLOY
MORE PERSONS
STATEWIDE THAN
BUSINESSES OWNED
BY ANY OTHER RACIAL
GROUP EXCEPT
WHITES.**

⁴⁰ Note: Asian American and NHPI data are not available separately. All races include Hispanic Origin.

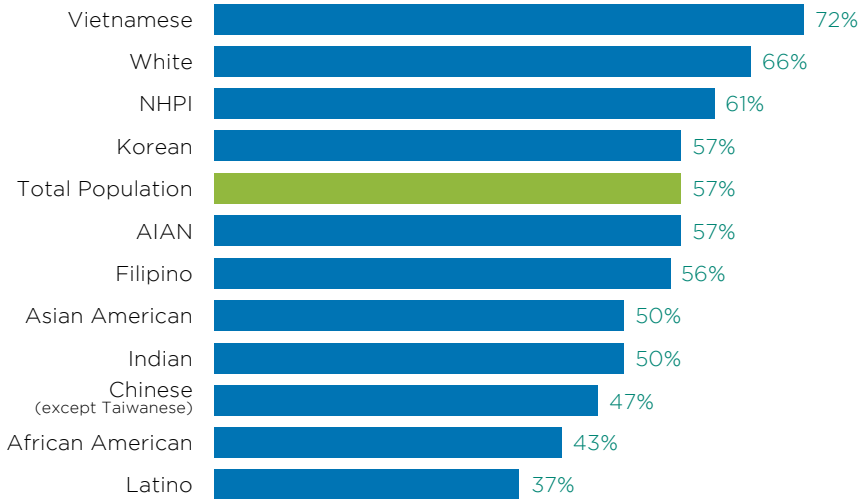
Source: Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." *Selig Center for Economic Growth, The University of Georgia*.

⁴¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

⁴² Ibid., Tables SB0700CSA01.

Civic Engagement

Foreign Born Who Naturalized by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Cleveland CSA 2006-2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Table B05003.

- In the Cleveland Combined Statistical Area (CSA), only half of Asian American immigrants (50%) are citizens of the United States. In contrast, 57% of all immigrants in the CSA are U.S. citizens. However, more than 72% of Vietnamese American immigrants are citizens, followed by 57% of Korean and 56% of Filipino American immigrants. Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander immigrants have rates of citizenship that are similar to White immigrants (61% and 66%, respectively).
- Over 21,000 Asian immigrants in Ohio who entered the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to become citizens. Legal permanent residents from India, China, the Philippines, and South Korea comprise most of the Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize. Over 95% of these are of voting age.⁴³
- In 2008, there were over 67,000 Asian American registered voters in Ohio.⁴⁴

⁴³ Source: Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services). Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as “good moral character” and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data only includes top 13 Asian countries of origin.

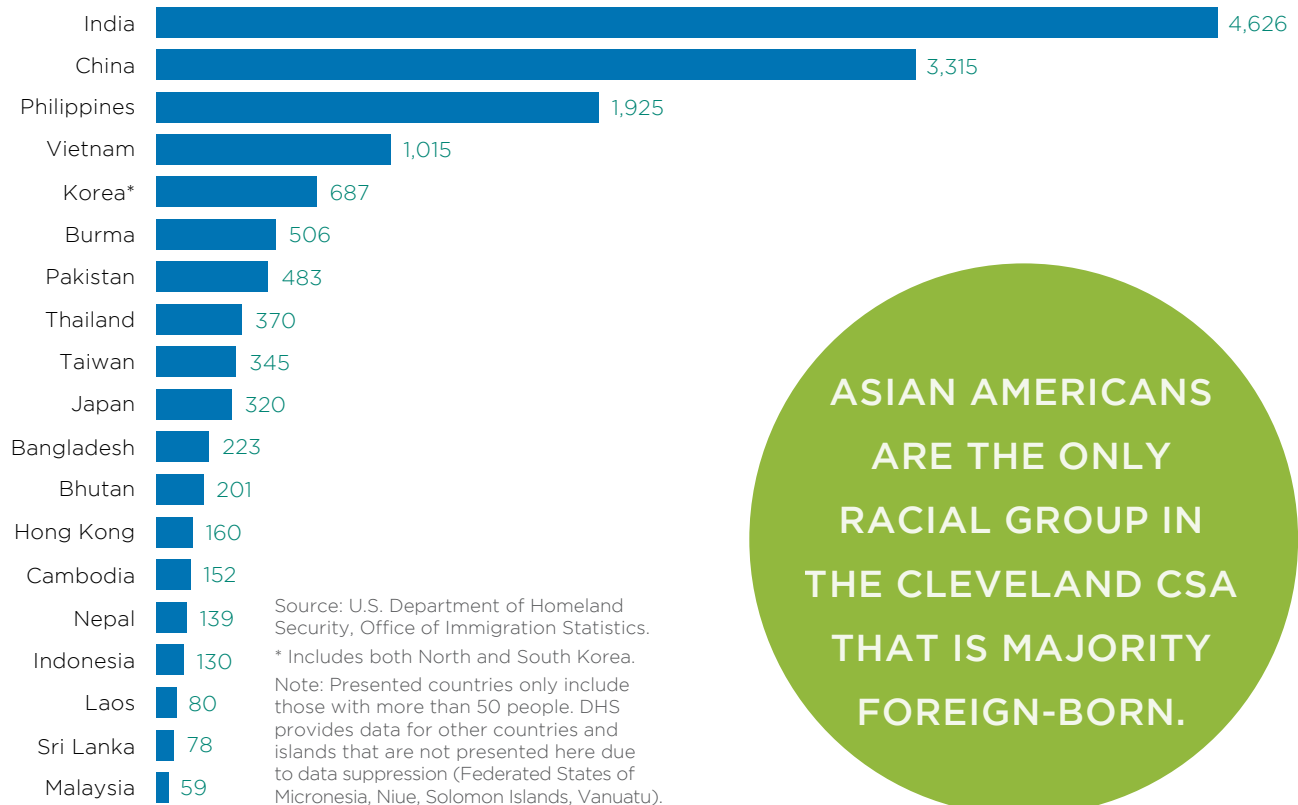
⁴⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008 Current Population Survey, November Supplement. Table 4B: “Reported Voting and Registration of the Voting-Age Population, by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, for States: November 2008.”

FIRST AAPI LEGISLATIVE DAY HELD IN OHIO

In June 2010, nearly 400 Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders gathered in the Statehouse in Columbus for the first-ever AAPI Legislative Day. They came together from across the state to understand their collective power and the importance of political engagement. Now living in Cleveland, participants Tulasha Bhujel and Buddhi Darnal are refugees, having spent nearly 20 years in refugee camps in Nepal after fleeing an oppressive regime in Bhutan. When they participated in Legislative Day, Tulasha and Buddhi had been in the United States for only one year. They communicated through an interpreter about the challenges they faced here—the inability to speak English, a lack of work and training, not having health insurance, and the difficulty of surviving on food stamps.

Cleveland Metro Area Immigration

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by Asian Country of Birth, Cleveland Metro Area 2000-2010



ASIAN AMERICANS
ARE THE ONLY
RACIAL GROUP IN
THE CLEVELAND CSA
THAT IS MAJORITY
FOREIGN-BORN.

- Asian Americans are the only racial group in the Cleveland Combined Statistical Area that is majority foreign-born (64%). Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) (23%) and Latinos (16%) are the second and third most immigrant racial groups. Approximately 69% of Indian Americans, the largest Asian American ethnic group in Cleveland, are foreign-born.⁴⁵
- Almost 15,000 Asian Americans and NHPI in Cleveland obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 2000 and 2010; most came from India, China, and the Philippines. Among Asian countries, immigrants from Burma were the sixth largest group obtaining LPR status.
- More than 4,000 Asian refugees entered Ohio between 2001 and 2011; most were from Bhutan and Burma.⁴⁶

- Between 2001 and 2011, over 560 Ohio residents were deported to Asian countries. Most of those who were deported were sent to China, India, and Pakistan.⁴⁷ Understanding which communities are impacted by deportation is critical to providing them the legal assistance they require.

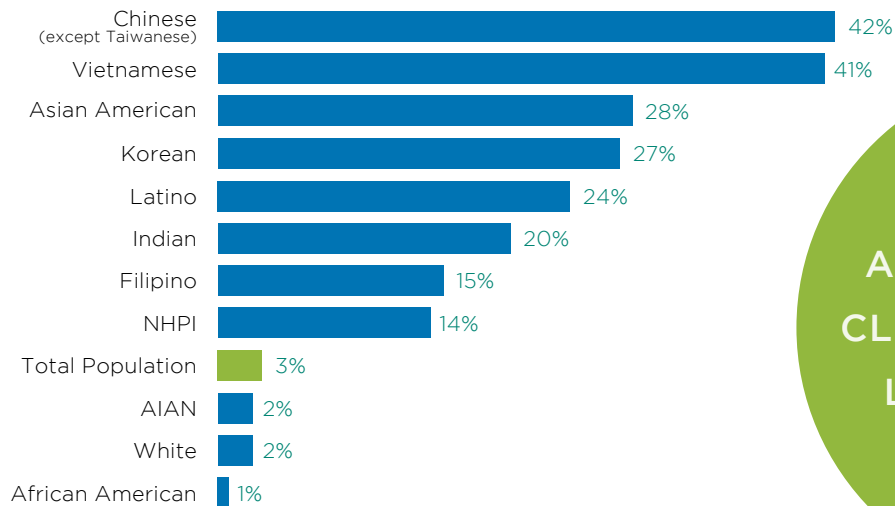
⁴⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

⁴⁶ Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

⁴⁷ Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges. Source: Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), Syracuse University.

Cleveland Metro Area Language

Percent of Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Cleveland CSA 2006-2010



28% OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE CLEVELAND CSA ARE LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

- Approximately 69% of Asian Americans in the Cleveland Combined Statistical Area (CSA) speak a language other than English at home, a rate higher than any other racial group. Among Asian Americans, about three out of four Indian, Chinese, and Vietnamese Americans speak a language other than English at home.⁴⁸
- The top five Asian languages spoken in the Cleveland CSA are Chinese, Hindi, Tagalog, Vietnamese, and Korean.⁴⁹
- Over 16,000 Asian Americans were limited English proficient (LEP) in 2010, a 20% increase since 2000 and the largest increase of any racial group. The number of Thai Americans in the Cleveland CSA who are LEP nearly doubled between 2000 and 2010 (97%).⁵⁰

- Approximately 28% of Asian Americans are LEP, slightly higher than the rate of limited English proficiency among Latinos (24%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean Americans have the highest rates of limited English proficiency.
- Over 45% of Asian American seniors are LEP.⁵¹

⁴⁸ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

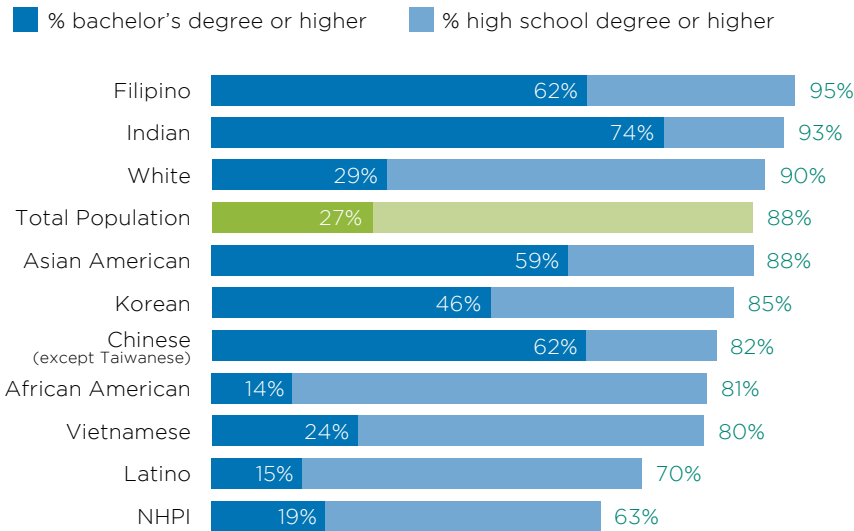
⁴⁹ Ibid., Table B16001.

⁵⁰ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

⁵¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

Cleveland Metro Area Education

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Cleveland CSA 2006-2010, *Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B15002.

- Asian Americans in the Cleveland Combined Statistical Area (CSA) 25 years and older are less likely than Whites to hold a high school diploma or GED but more likely to have graduated from college.
- The educational attainment of Asian Americans varies widely among Asian ethnic groups. Vietnamese Americans 25 years and older have the lowest educational attainment, with a lower percentage holding high school degrees than African American adults.
- Korean American women are less likely than men to hold a high school or college degree. Indian

American men are more likely than women to hold a college degree.⁵²

- During the 2010-2011 school year, Chinese, Vietnamese, Punjabi, Hmong, and Korean were the top five Asian languages spoken by K-12 English language learner students in the Cleveland metro public school system.⁵³

⁵² Ibid., Table B15002.

⁵³ Source: Ohio Department of Education, Lau Resource Center.

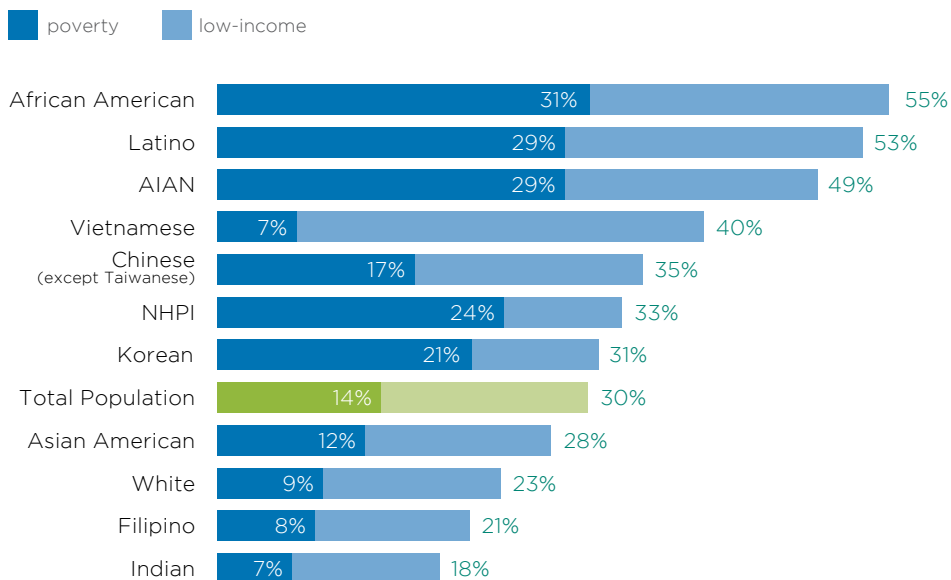


Cleveland Metro Area

Income

Poverty and Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Cleveland CSA 2006-2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Tables B17001 and C17002.

- From 2000 to 2010, there was a 29% increase in the number of Asian Americans in poverty, a rate of growth higher than the total population.⁵⁴
- Asian Americans fare worse than Whites across multiple measures of income. Asian Americans have a higher poverty rate than Whites (12% compared to 9%)⁵⁵, and a greater proportion are low-income (28% compared to 23%).⁵⁶ Asian American per capita income also falls below that of Whites (\$27,734 compared to \$29,626).⁵⁷
- One in five Korean Americans in the Cleveland Combined Statistical Area (CSA) lives below the federal poverty line, followed by 17% of Chinese Americans.⁵⁸
- Approximately 10% of Asian American seniors live in poverty, a rate higher than White seniors (7%).⁵⁹

- About 40% of Vietnamese are low-income, the highest rate among Asian American ethnic groups.⁶⁰
- The per capita incomes of Korean, Vietnamese, Filipino, and Chinese Americans fall below that of the total population.⁶¹

⁵⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT142; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

⁵⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

⁵⁶ Ibid., Table C17002.

⁵⁷ Ibid., Table B19301.

⁵⁸ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁵⁹ Ibid.

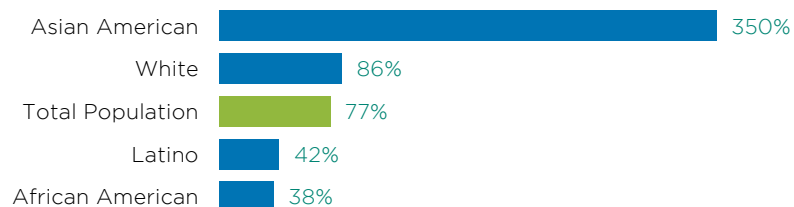
⁶⁰ Ibid., Table C17002.

⁶¹ Ibid., Table B19301.

Cleveland Metro Area Employment

Percent Change in Number of Unemployed

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Ohio 2007 to 2010, Ranked in Order of Percent of Race



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

Table: "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age."

Also, BLS uses Current Population Survey for its data and definition of unemployment (or people who do not have a job and are actively looking for a job in the past four weeks and available for work or waiting to hear back from a job from which they got laid off). This definition does not include people who are without jobs and haven't actively sought after a job.

Data unavailable for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans, by gender due to small sample size. All races include Hispanic origin.

- From 2007 to 2010, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Ohio grew by 350%, an increase significantly larger than any other racial group in the state. In 2010, about 12% of Asian Americans were unemployed, a rate higher than Whites (9%). Asian American women had a much higher rate of unemployment than men (16% versus 8%).
- In the Cleveland Combined Statistical Area, Asian Americans work mostly in the manufacturing; health care and social assistance; and educational services industries. Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders work most often in the following sectors: manufacturing, administrative and support and waste management services, and educational services.⁶²
- Many Filipino and Vietnamese Americans are employed in the same industries as other workers in the same ethnic group. About 38% of Filipino Americans work in the health care and social assistance industry, while one in three Vietnamese Americans works in manufacturing.

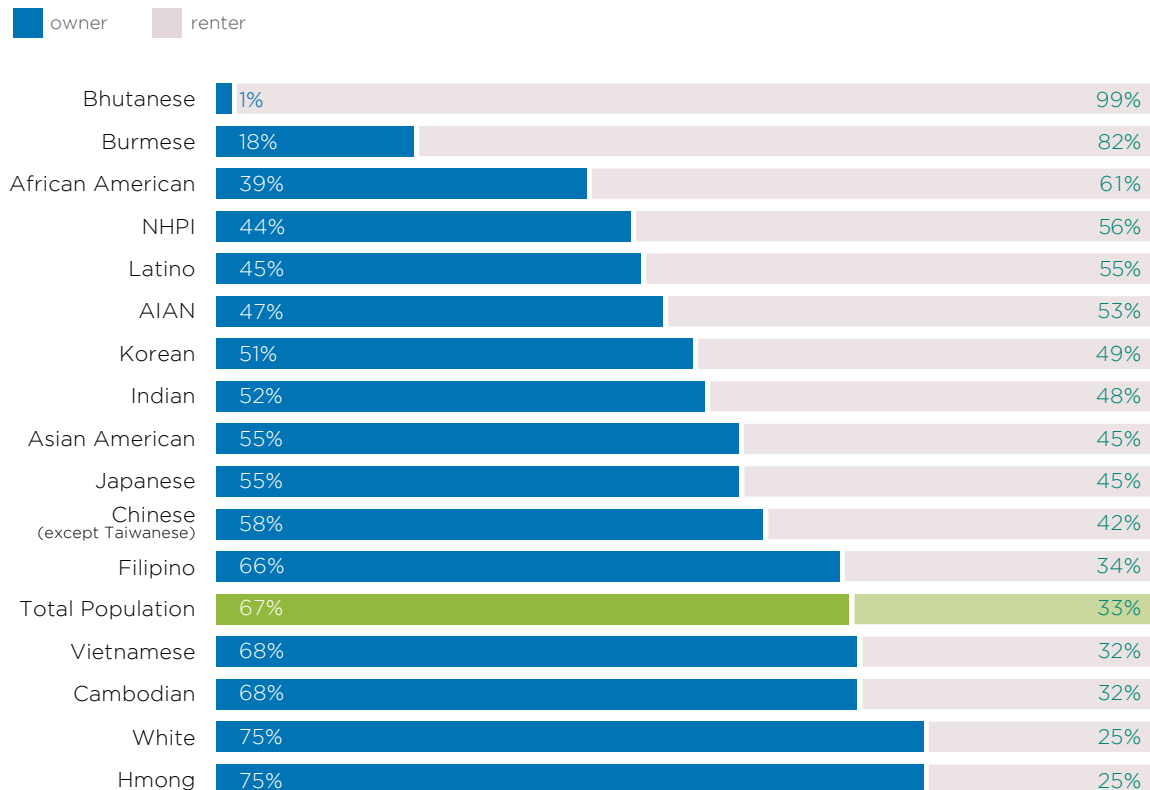
FROM 2007 TO
2010, THE NUMBER
OF UNEMPLOYED
ASIAN AMERICANS
IN OHIO GREW
BY 350%.

⁶²Ibid., Table C24030.

Cleveland Metro Area Housing

Percent Homeowners vs. Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Cleveland Metro Area 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.

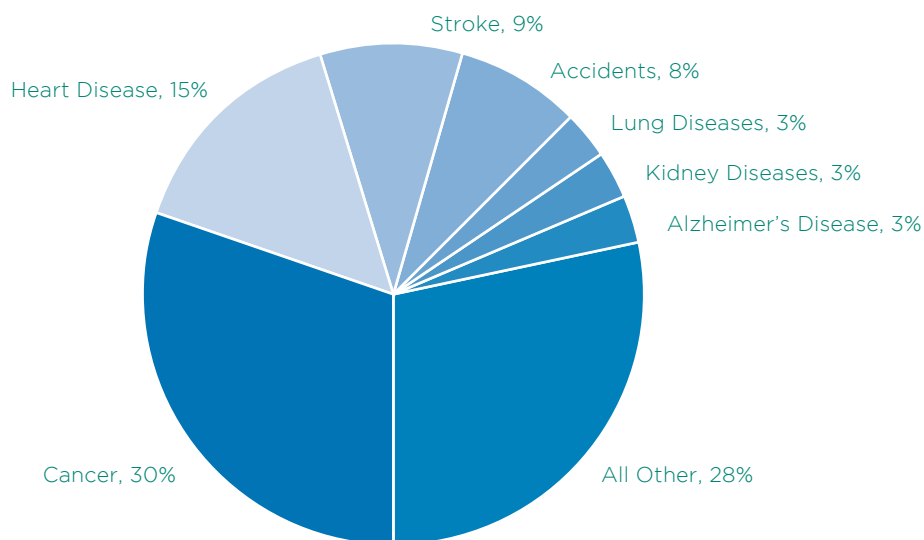
- About 55% of Asian Americans own their homes, while 45% rent. Asian Americans have lower rates of homeownership than Whites (75%).
- Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have similar homeownership rates as Latinos (45%). Less than a majority of NHPI own their homes (44%); 56% rent their homes.
- Less than one-fifth of Burmese Americans and only 1% of Bhutanese Americans own their homes. In contrast, more than 65% of Filipino, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Hmong Americans own their homes.
- NHPI have the second highest average household size after Latinos (2.65 versus 2.91); Asian Americans have an average household size of 2.74.

- Household size varies considerably among Asian American ethnic groups. Hmong Americans have the largest average household size of any Asian American ethnic group, more than double that of all households in Cleveland (5.15 compared to 2.39). Many refugee groups also have large households; Bhutanese, Burmese, and Cambodian Americans average 4.50, 4.39, and 3.58 persons per household, respectively.⁶³

⁶³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

Cleveland Metro Area
Health

Leading Causes of Death for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders
 Ohio 2010



Source: Ohio Department of Health.

- Cancer is by far the leading cause of death among Asian Americans. While 30% of Asian American deaths in 2010 were attributable to cancer, only 23% of all deaths statewide were.
- Asian Americans are slightly less likely to have health insurance than Whites in Ohio. A higher percentage of Chinese Americans did not have health insurance than all Ohioans between 2008 and 2010.⁶⁴
- In 2008, almost one-third of Asian Americans were dissatisfied with the quality of their health care, compared to only 22% of Whites.⁶⁵
- Only 60% of Asian Americans in Ohio report usually receiving care at a doctor's office, compared to 73% of Whites. Of those who had health insurance, 12% of Asian Americans did not have a consistent health care provider, compared to 8% of Whites.⁶⁶
- Although Asian Americans comprise 2% of the state's population, they make up 19% of all tuberculosis cases, a rate higher than Latinos.⁶⁷

- According to a 2005 survey, about 14% of Koreans and 11% of Vietnamese Americans smoke, the highest rates among Asian American ethnic groups. Conversely, only 4% of Chinese and Filipino Americans smoke.⁶⁸

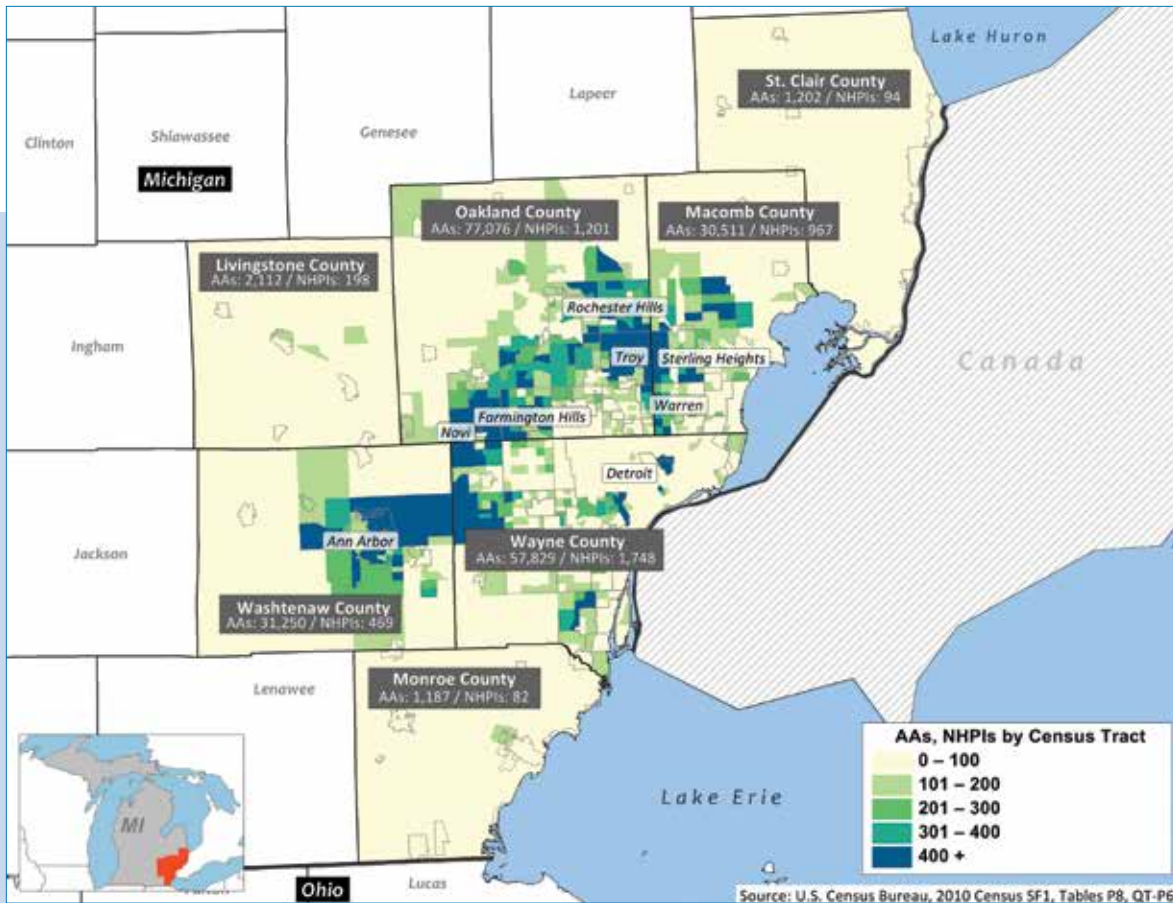
⁶⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table B27001.

⁶⁵ Source: Malat, Jennifer, and Jeffrey Timberlake. 2009. "Racial and Ethnic Inequality in Health Care Access and Quality in Ohio." *Ohio Family Health Survey*.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention State Profiles. 2010. "Ohio - 2010 Profile." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

⁶⁸ Source: Katsuyama, Ronald M. 2005. "Report on the Asian American Youth Against Tobacco (AAYAT) Adult Tobacco Survey." *Asian Services in Action and Ohio Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Foundation*.



Unless otherwise noted, the Detroit area includes the following seven counties: Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Washtenaw, and Wayne.

DETROIT METRO AREA INTRODUCTION

As the heart of America's auto industry, Detroit has attracted Asian Americans and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) immigrants with manufacturing jobs since the late 19th century. In the 1930s, Asian immigrants also moved to the region to open small businesses like laundries. The 1982 murder of Vincent Chin in Detroit and the fight to bring his killers to justice led Asian Americans throughout the country to organize and protest for the first time, giving rise to the Asian American civil rights movement. Today, in addition to the automotive industry, high-tech and health care industries draw Asian Americans to the area, many through Michigan's universities. While Detroit has faced considerable challenges resulting from the recent economic downturn, Asian Americans continue to make the area their home and contribute to its revitalization. There are now over 200,000 Asian Americans and nearly 4,800 NHPI living in the Detroit metropolitan area.

69% OF MICHIGAN'S ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION LIVE IN THE DETROIT METROPOLITAN AREA.⁶⁹

⁶⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 SF1 Table QT-P6.

Demographics (Population)

Population, Growth

by County, Detroit Metro Area 2010, Ordered by County

Detroit Metro Area Seven-County Region	Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Livingston County	2,112	1%	72%	198	0.11%	90%
Macomb County	30,511	4%	54%	967	0.11%	87%
Monroe County	1,187	1%	30%	82	0.05%	148%
Oakland County	77,076	6%	41%	1,201	0.10%	40%
St. Clair County	1,202	1%	30%	94	0.06%	40%
Washtenaw County	31,250	9%	38%	469	0.14%	22%
Wayne County	57,829	3%	33%	1,748	0.10%	5%
Total Population	201,167	4%	40%	4,759	0.10%	31%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

- In the Detroit metro area, there are more than 200,000 Asian Americans and nearly 4,800 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI).
- Asian Americans grew by 40% between 2000 and 2010, a rate faster than any other racial group in the area. Detroit’s NHPI population is also growing quickly, increasing 31% over the decade.⁷⁰
- Oakland County has the largest Asian American population in the Detroit metro area; however, Livingston and Macomb Counties experienced the largest growth in Asian American population from 2000 to 2010. The largest NHPI population lives in Wayne County, but the number of NHPI in Oakland County has grown 40% since 2000.
- More than three out of four NHPI are of more than one race (77%), the highest of any racial group. Native Americans and Alaskan Natives and Asian Americans are also disproportionately multiracial (66% and 16%, respectively).⁷¹

⁷⁰ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

⁷¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

THE ARAB AMERICAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

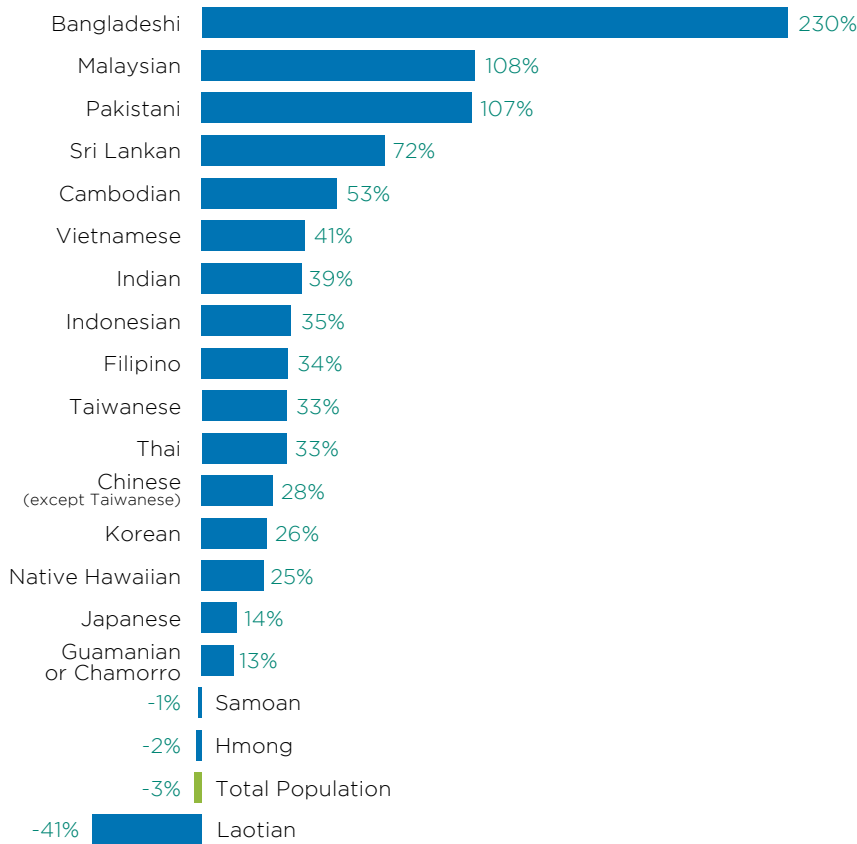
Detroit is home to one of the largest concentrations of Arabs outside the Middle East. As with other communities, many were recruited to the area to work in the auto industry. Nearby Dearborn, where approximately one in three individuals have Middle Eastern ancestry, is home to the Arab American National Museum, the first and only museum in the United States dedicated to Arab American history and culture. As noted on the museum’s website, “Arab Americans have enriched the economic, political and cultural landscape of American life. By bringing the voices and faces of Arab Americans to mainstream audiences, we continue our commitment to dispel misperceptions about Arab Americans and other minorities.”

AIAN: Native American and Alaskan Natives
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

Demographics (Ethnic Groups)

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Detroit Metro Area 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth figures for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese Americans excluded because these groups were not reported in 2000 Census data. Also, groups with fewer than 100 in 2010 are not included in the chart.

- Between 2000 and 2010, Bangladeshi, Malaysian, and Pakistani American populations more than doubled in size.
- Indian Americans are by far the area’s largest Asian American ethnic group, with more than 67,000 living in the Detroit metro area in 2010. Chinese and Filipino Americans follow in number. Native Hawaiians are the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic group, numbering nearly 1,200.

Population

by Ethnic Group, Detroit Metro Area 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	67,481
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	33,214
Filipino	22,558
Korean	17,441
Japanese	12,191
Pakistani	9,206
Bangladeshi	8,375
Vietnamese	8,004
Hmong	4,218
Taiwanese	2,584
Thai	1,670
Native Hawaiian	1,163
Laotian	872
Sri Lankan	633
Cambodian	598
Indonesian	508
Guamanian or Chamorro	479
Nepalese	447
Samoan	379
Malaysian	318
Burmese	101
Tongan	33
Fijian	23
Marshallese	16
Bhutanese	0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Economic Contributions

Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Michigan 2007, *Ranked by Number of Businesses*

Race and Ethnic Group	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	673,544	\$280,173,423	1,584,378	\$53,155,557
African American	72,554	\$4,694,384	30,874	\$911,235
Asian American	21,589	\$7,740,865	66,293	\$2,106,826
Latino	10,770	\$3,876,360	18,508	\$631,751
AIAN	6,079	\$754,576	5,160	\$163,017
NHPI	487	\$281,022	1,046	\$37,820
Total	816,972	\$858,127,515	3,514,254	\$138,635,304

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables SB0700CSA01.

Note: Race and ethnic categories do not sum to total because Latino (Hispanic) is treated as an ethnic category that overlaps with racial categories.

- In 2007, Asian Americans owned nearly 22,000 businesses.
- Asian American businesses employed more than 66,000 Americans, paying more than \$2.1 billion in payroll. These businesses employed more people and dispensed more payroll than businesses owned by any other group except Whites.
- Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander buying power nearly doubled between 2000 and 2010, increasing 74% over the decade. The growth in these groups' buying power also surpassed those of Native Americans, African Americans, and Whites over the same period.⁷²
- Asian American-owned businesses in Michigan are more likely to be small businesses compared to other groups. The majority of those employed in Chinese American-owned companies work in small businesses.⁷³
- Asian American-owned companies do business primarily in professional and service industries, including health care and social assistance; professional, scientific, and technical services; and retail trade. While the top industry for all businesses statewide is construction, professional, scientific, and technical services and health care and social assistance industries are also prominent.⁷⁴

**ASIAN
AMERICAN-OWNED
BUSINESSES EMPLOY
MORE PERSONS
STATEWIDE THAN
BUSINESSES OWNED
BY ANY OTHER RACIAL
GROUP EXCEPT
WHITES.**

⁷² Asian Americans and NHPI data are not available separately. All races include Hispanic origin.

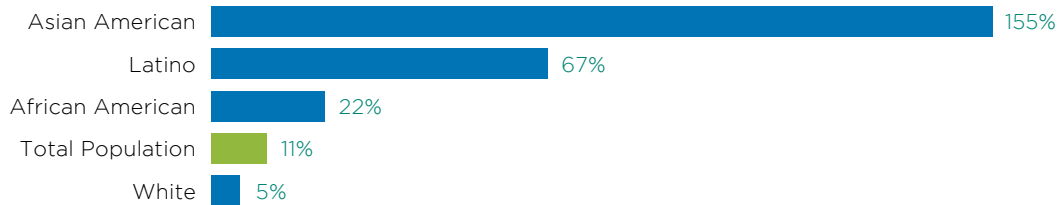
Source: Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." *Selig Center for Economic Growth, The University of Georgia*.

⁷³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

⁷⁴ Ibid., Table SB0700CSA01.

Civic Engagement

Growth in Voter Registration by Race, Michigan 2000 to 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, November 2000 and 2008 Current Population Survey Tables 4A (2000) and 4B (2008).

- In the Detroit Combined Statistical Area, about 72% of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander and 48% of Asian American immigrants are U.S. citizens. Among Asian American ethnic groups, 69% of Vietnamese, 65% of Hmong, and 63% of Filipino American immigrants are U.S. citizens. In contrast, only 13% of Japanese American immigrants are citizens.⁷⁵
- In Michigan, over 30,000 Asian immigrants who came to the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to become citizens. Legal permanent residents from India, South Korea, China, and the Philippines are the largest groups of Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize.⁷⁶
- Voter registration among Asian Americans in Michigan increased 155% between 2000 and 2008, a rate of growth higher than any other racial group.
- Because of the increase in Bangladeshi American population in Wayne County's Hamtramck city, the federal government now requires the city to provide language assistance to Bangladeshi

American voters.⁷⁷ Hamtramck city is the only place in the United States required to offer Bengali language assistance to voters under Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act and the only place in Michigan required to offer language assistance to Asian American voters under federal law.⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

⁷⁶ Source: Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services).

Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as "good moral character" and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data only includes the top 13 Asian countries of origin.

⁷⁷ Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act requires jurisdictions to provide language assistance in regions where a significant proportion of the voting-age population is limited English proficient.

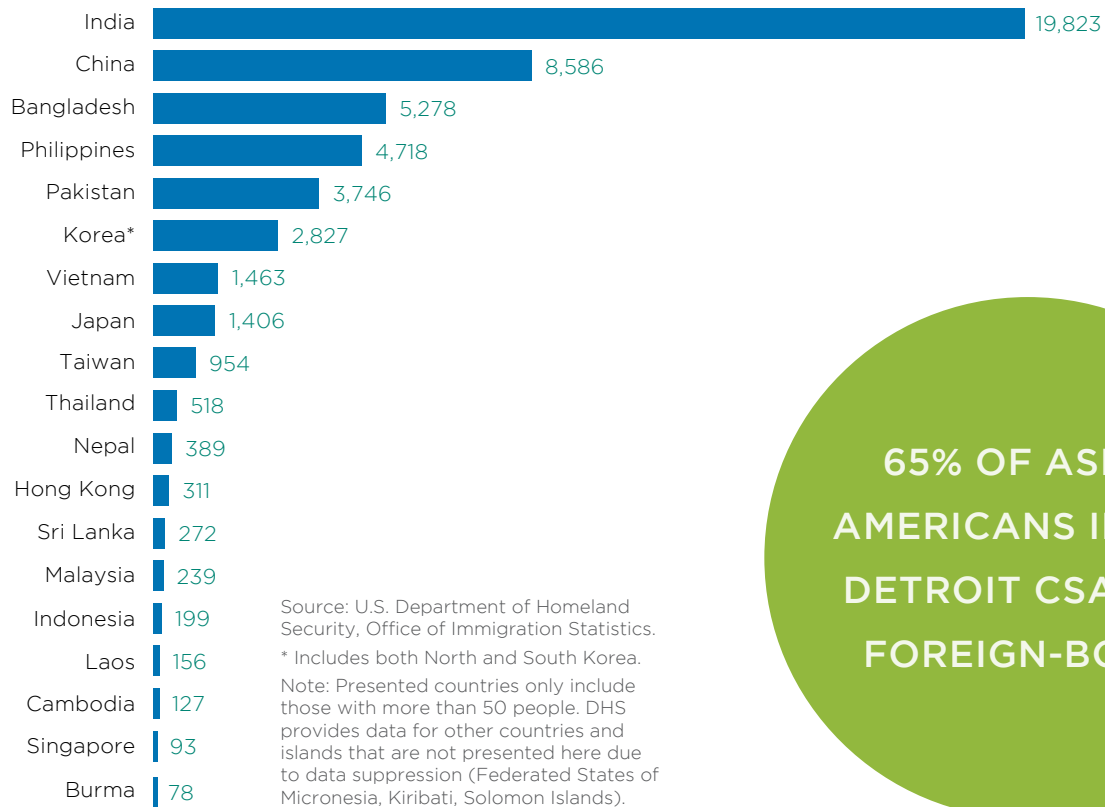
⁷⁸ Bureau of the Census. 2011. "Voting Rights Act Amendments of 2006, Determinations Under Section 203." *Department of Commerce* 76 (198).

STANDING UP TO XENOPHOBIC POLITICAL RHETORIC

On Super Bowl Sunday 2012, Pete Hoekstra, candidate for U.S. Senate, aired a campaign advertisement targeting incumbent Senator Debbie Stabenow. The ad featured a young Asian woman wearing a "coolie" hat, riding a bicycle through rice fields, and speaking in broken English to thank "Debbie-spend-it-now" for borrowing money and helping to bring American jobs to China. APIAVote-Michigan immediately issued a statement opposing the use of these stereotypical images and organized a coalition of more than 25 state and local organizations to launch the "Respect America, Respect Michigan" candidate pledge, asking all federal candidates in the state to pledge to run respectful campaigns devoid of harmful racial or ethnic stereotypes or xenophobic messages.

Detroit Metro Area Immigration

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by Asian Country of Birth, Detroit Metro Area 2000-2010



65% OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE DETROIT CSA ARE FOREIGN-BORN.

- A majority of Asian Americans in the Detroit Combined Statistical Area (CSA) (65%) are foreign-born. In comparison, 26% of Latinos were born abroad. Only 7% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are foreign born, a rate slightly lower than the total population (8%).⁷⁹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, almost 76% of Bangladeshi Americans living in the Detroit CSA are foreign-born, the highest rate of any group. In contrast, 41% of Hmong Americans are foreign-born, the lowest among Asian Americans.
- More than 51,000 persons from Asia and the Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 2000 and 2010.
- Among Asian Americans, Indian, Chinese, and Bangladeshi Americans had the largest number obtaining LPR status statewide between 2000 and 2010.
- Between 2001 and 2011, more than 4,000 Asian refugees arrived in Michigan. The majority came from Burma, followed by Bhutan.⁸⁰
- Over that same period, Michigan deported nearly 550 immigrants to China, the largest amount of deportations to an Asian country. Other Asian countries that received large numbers of deportees include India, Pakistan, and the Philippines.⁸¹ Understanding which communities are impacted by deportation is critical to providing them the legal assistance they require.

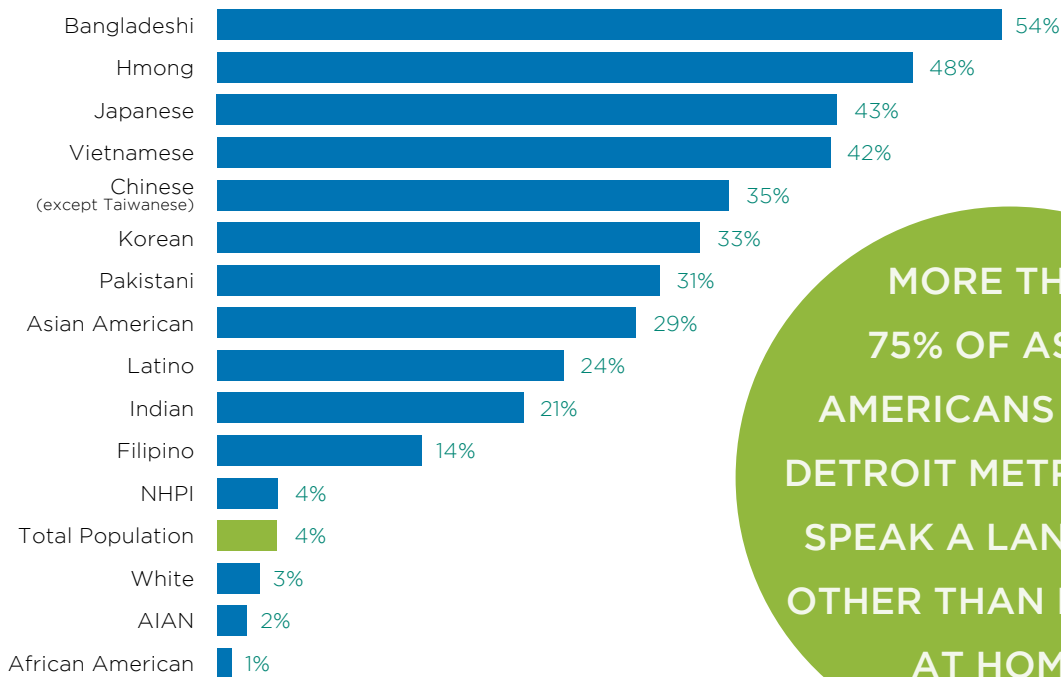
⁷⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

⁸⁰ Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

⁸¹ Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.
Source: Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, Syracuse University.

Detroit Metro Area Language

Percent of Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Detroit CSA 2006-2010



**MORE THAN
75% OF ASIAN
AMERICANS IN THE
DETROIT METRO AREA
SPEAK A LANGUAGE
OTHER THAN ENGLISH
AT HOME.**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

- More than 75% of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, a rate higher than any other racial group. Most Bangladeshi and Hmong Americans speak a language other than English at home (96% and 95%, respectively).⁸²
- The top five Asian languages spoken in the Detroit Combined Statistical Area (CSA) are Chinese, Hindi, Tagalog, Japanese, and Korean.⁸³
- More than 52,000 Asian Americans were limited English proficient (LEP) in 2010, a 22% increase from 2000. The number of LEP Asian Americans increased faster than any other racial group in the Detroit CSA over the past decade.⁸⁴
- About 29% of Asian Americans are LEP, a rate slightly higher than Latinos (24%). Among Asian American groups, over 54% of Bangladeshi Americans are LEP.
- A majority of Asian American seniors in the Detroit CSA are LEP (52%); two-thirds of Chinese American seniors are LEP.⁸⁵

⁸² Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

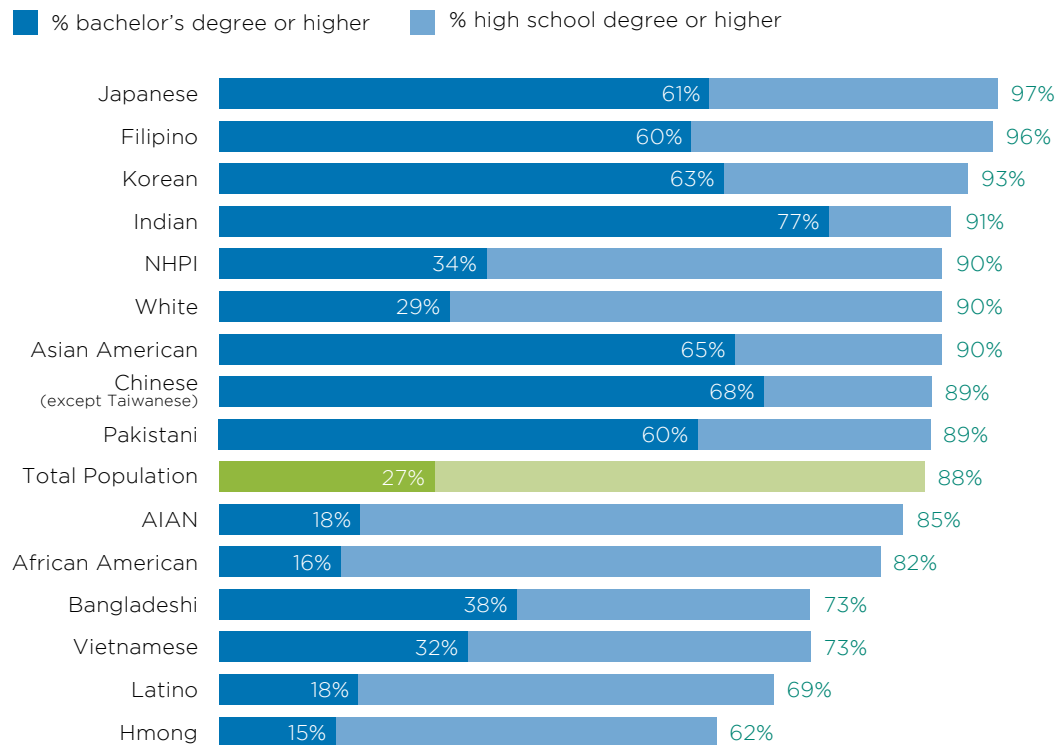
⁸³ Ibid., Table B16001.

⁸⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

⁸⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

Detroit Metro Area Education

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Detroit CSA 2006-2010, *Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B15002.

- Educational attainment varies widely among Asian American ethnic groups in the Detroit area. While some are among the most educated, Hmong, Vietnamese, and Bangladeshi Americans 25 years and older are among those least likely to hold a high school degree, with only 62%, 73%, and 73% having graduated high school, respectively. In comparison, 69% of Latinos and 82% of African Americans 25 years and older hold a high school degree.
- Bangladeshi, Vietnamese, and Pakistani American women are less likely than men in the same ethnic group to hold a high school diploma or GED. Korean, Indian, and Japanese American women are less likely than men in the same ethnic group to hold college degrees.⁸⁶
- During the 2009-2010 school year, Bengali and Chinese were among the top five languages spoken by limited English proficient students in Michigan's public schools; only five years earlier in the 2005-2006 school year, neither fell in the top five.⁸⁷



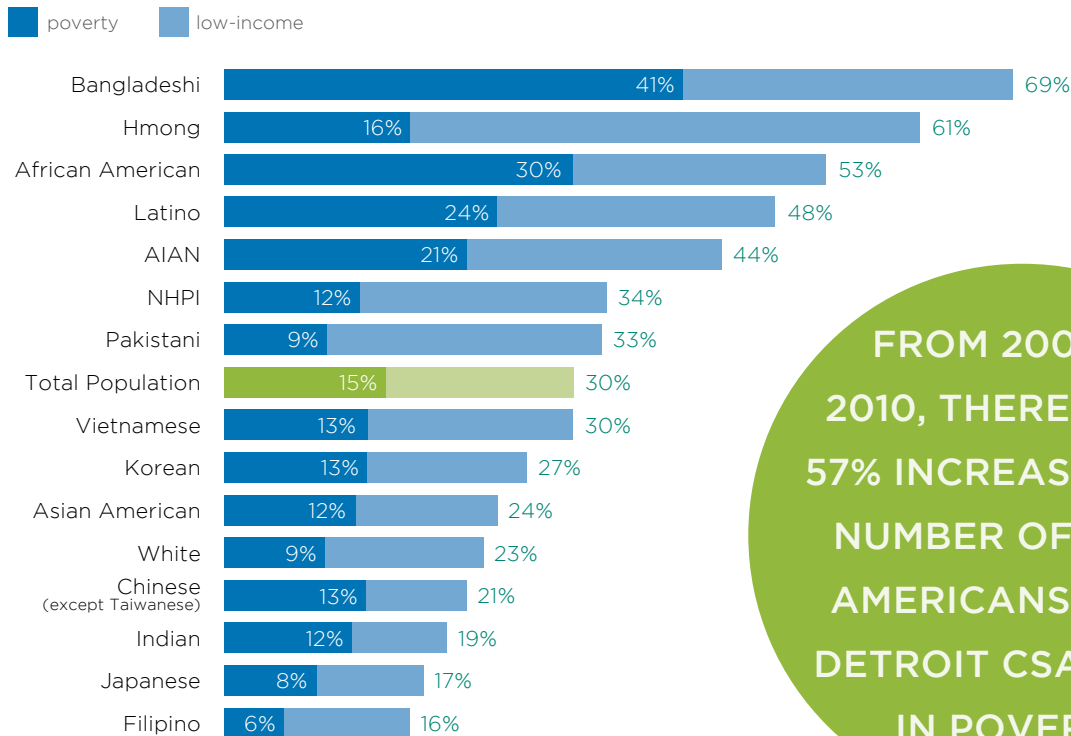
⁸⁶ Ibid., Table B15002.

⁸⁷ Source: U.S. Department of Education. 2010 and 2006. "Consolidated State Performance Report: Parts I and II for State Formula Grant Programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act as amended by the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001."

Detroit Metro Area Income

Poverty and Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Detroit CSA 2006-2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Tables B17001 and C17002.

FROM 2000 TO 2010, THERE WAS A 57% INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE DETROIT CSA LIVING IN POVERTY.

- From 2000 to 2010, there was a 57% increase in the number of Asian Americans living in poverty, a growth rate higher than that of every racial group in the Detroit Combined Statistical Area (CSA) except Latinos.⁸⁸
- Asian Americans are more likely than Whites to live below the poverty line; approximately 12% of Asian Americans in the Detroit CSA are poor, compared to 9% of Whites.⁸⁹ Asian Americans are slightly more likely to be low-income (24%) compared to 23% of Whites.⁹⁰ Asian Americans have a per capita income of \$30,513 compared to Whites with a per capita income of \$30,764.⁹¹
- Poverty rates vary considerably among Asian American ethnic groups. Bangladeshi Americans have the highest poverty rate (41%) of any racial or ethnic group in the Detroit CSA, exceeding that of both African Americans and Latinos. In contrast, only 6% of Filipino and 8% of Japanese Americans have incomes that fall below the federal poverty line.⁹²
- Among Asian Americans, 21% of Chinese and 18% of Korean American seniors are poor, rates that are considerably higher than White seniors (7%).⁹³
- Bangladeshi and Hmong Americans are more likely than any other racial or ethnic group in the Detroit CSA to be low-income; 69% of Bangladeshi and 61% of Hmong Americans are low-income. Although Hmong Americans have a lower poverty rate than African Americans, Latinos, and Native American and Alaskan Natives (AIAN), a higher proportion of their population is low-income.⁹⁴
- Per capita incomes for Bangladeshi (\$11,117) and Hmong (\$11,523) Americans fall below those of any other racial group in the Detroit CSA.⁹⁵

⁸⁸ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT142; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

⁸⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

⁹⁰ Ibid., Table C17002.

⁹¹ Ibid., Table B19301.

⁹² Ibid., Table B17001.

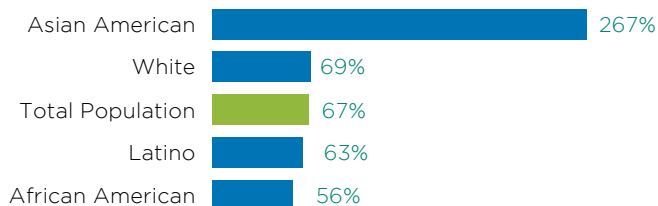
⁹³ Ibid.

⁹⁴ Ibid., Table C17002.

⁹⁵ Ibid., Table B19301.

Detroit Metro Area Employment

Percent Change in Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, Michigan 2007 to 2010, *Ranked in Order of Percent of Race*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

Table: "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age."

Also, BLS uses Current Population Survey for its data and definition of unemployment (or people who do not have a job and are actively looking for a job in the past four weeks and available for work or waiting to hear back from a job from which they got laid off from). This definition does not include people who are without jobs and haven't actively sought after a job.

Data unavailable for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans due to small sample size. All races include Hispanic origin.

THE NUMBER OF
UNEMPLOYED ASIAN
AMERICANS IN
MICHIGAN INCREASED
267% BETWEEN 2007
AND 2010.

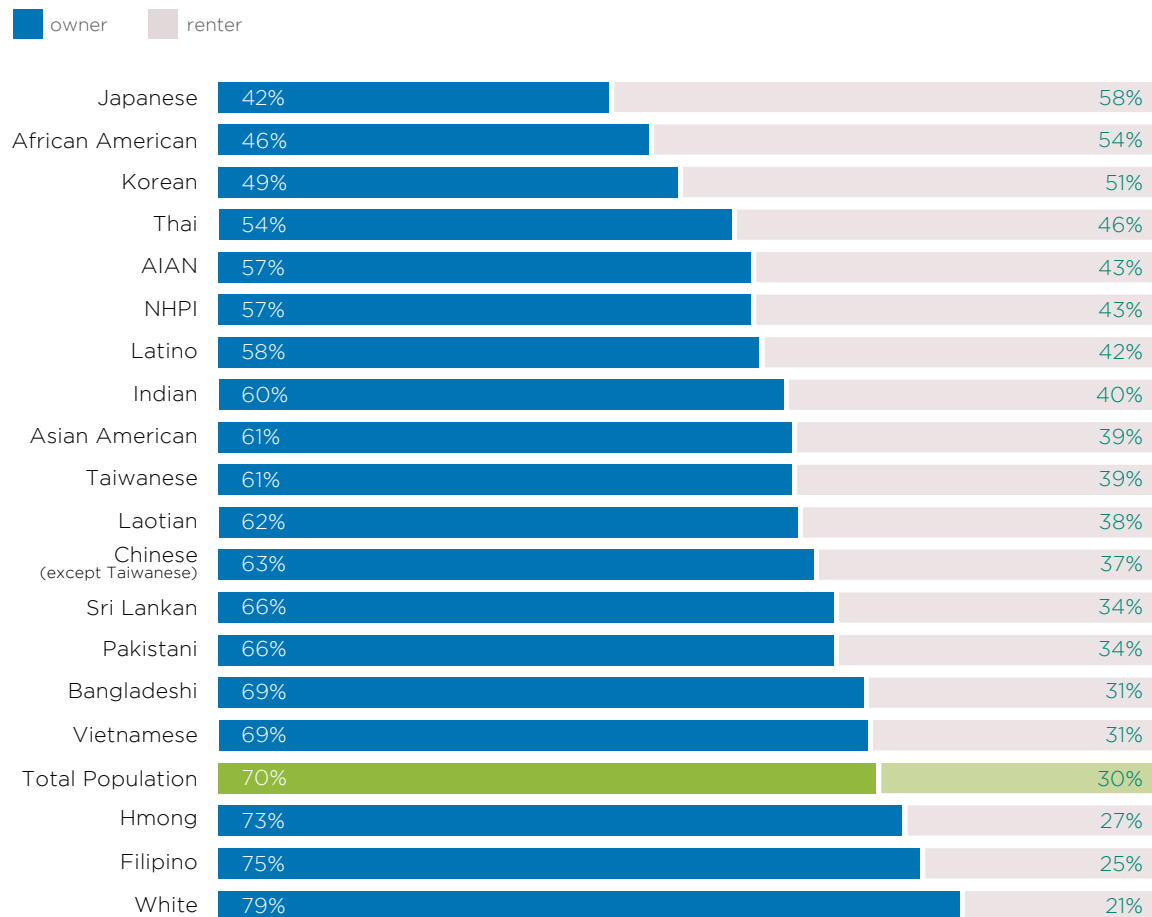
- The number of unemployed Asian Americans in Michigan increased by an astounding 267% between 2007 and 2010, easily the highest increase of any racial group. In 2010, about 8% of Asian Americans were unemployed.
- In the Detroit Combined Statistical Area (CSA), Asian Americans primarily work in the manufacturing; health care and social assistance; and professional, scientific, and technical services industries. Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders work in manufacturing; health care and social assistance; and retail trade industries, an industry profile that mirrors that of the total population.⁹⁶
- While Asian Americans are more likely to be employed in the manufacturing industry, Filipino and Pakistani Americans are more likely to be employed in the health care and social assistance industry.
- Many Filipino and Hmong Americans in the Detroit CSA are employed in the same industries as other workers in the same ethnic group. About 42% of Filipino Americans work in the health care and social assistance industry; the manufacturing industry employs 40% of Hmong Americans.

⁹⁶ Ibid., Table C24030.

Detroit Metro Area Housing

Percent Homeowners vs. Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Detroit Metro Area 2010



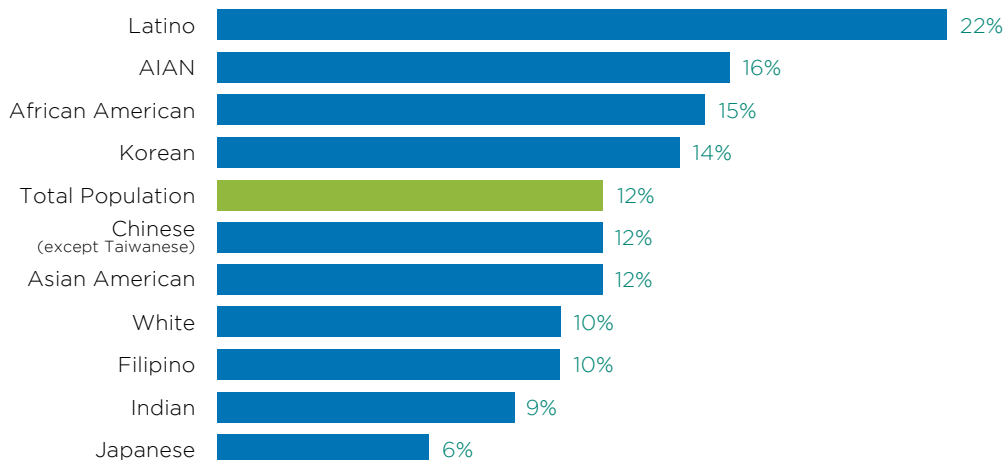
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.

- Asian Americans in the Detroit area have below average rates of homeownership. Approximately 61% of Asian Americans are homeowners, compared to 79% of Whites.
- Similar to Native American and Alaskan Natives (AIAN) and Latinos, about 57% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) own their homes; 43% rent their homes.
- Rates of homeownership among a majority of Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups fall below the Detroit metro average. While 75% of Filipino and 73% of Hmong Americans own homes, only 49% of Korean and 42% of Japanese Americans are homeowners.
- NHPI have the second largest average household size (3.05) in the Detroit metro area, following Latinos (3.16). Asian Americans also have large households, with an average household size of 3.04.⁹⁷
- Hmong Americans have by far the largest average household size (5.21), more than twice the average for households in the Detroit metro area. Bangladeshi and Pakistani Americans also have large households, averaging more than four people per household.

⁹⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

Detroit Metro Area Health

Percent Uninsured by Racial, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Michigan 2008-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates Table S0201.

ACS 3-Year Estimates suppress data for groups with populations fewer than 20,000; thus, data are not available for several Asian American and all Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups.

- Asian Americans are more likely than Whites statewide to be without health insurance (12% versus 10%, respectively). Among Asian American groups, an estimated 14% of Korean Americans were uninsured, compared to 12% of Michigan's total population.
- With rates similar to African American women, pregnant Vietnamese women in the Detroit area are more likely than Whites to receive little or no prenatal care (9% compared to 4%).⁹⁸
- Between 2005 and 2009, Asian Americans in the Detroit metro area were the only racial group in which cancer was the leading cause of death; 27% of Asian American deaths were caused by cancer, while 24% resulted from heart disease.⁹⁹
- Indian Americans are the only Asian American ethnic group where heart disease is the leading cause of death; 28% die from heart disease, while 18% die from cancer.¹⁰⁰
- In Michigan, Asian Americans comprised 23% of tuberculosis cases in 2008, a share greater than Latinos.¹⁰¹
- A greater percentage of Asian American deaths were attributable to suicide than any other racial group. Among Asian American ethnic groups, 4% of Chinese and 3% of Korean American deaths were due to suicide; the highest among groups. In comparison, only 1% of all deaths in the Detroit area were attributable to suicide.¹⁰²

**ASIAN AMERICANS
ARE THE ONLY RACIAL
GROUP IN THE DETROIT
METRO AREA FOR WHOM
CANCER IS THE LEADING
CAUSE OF DEATH.**

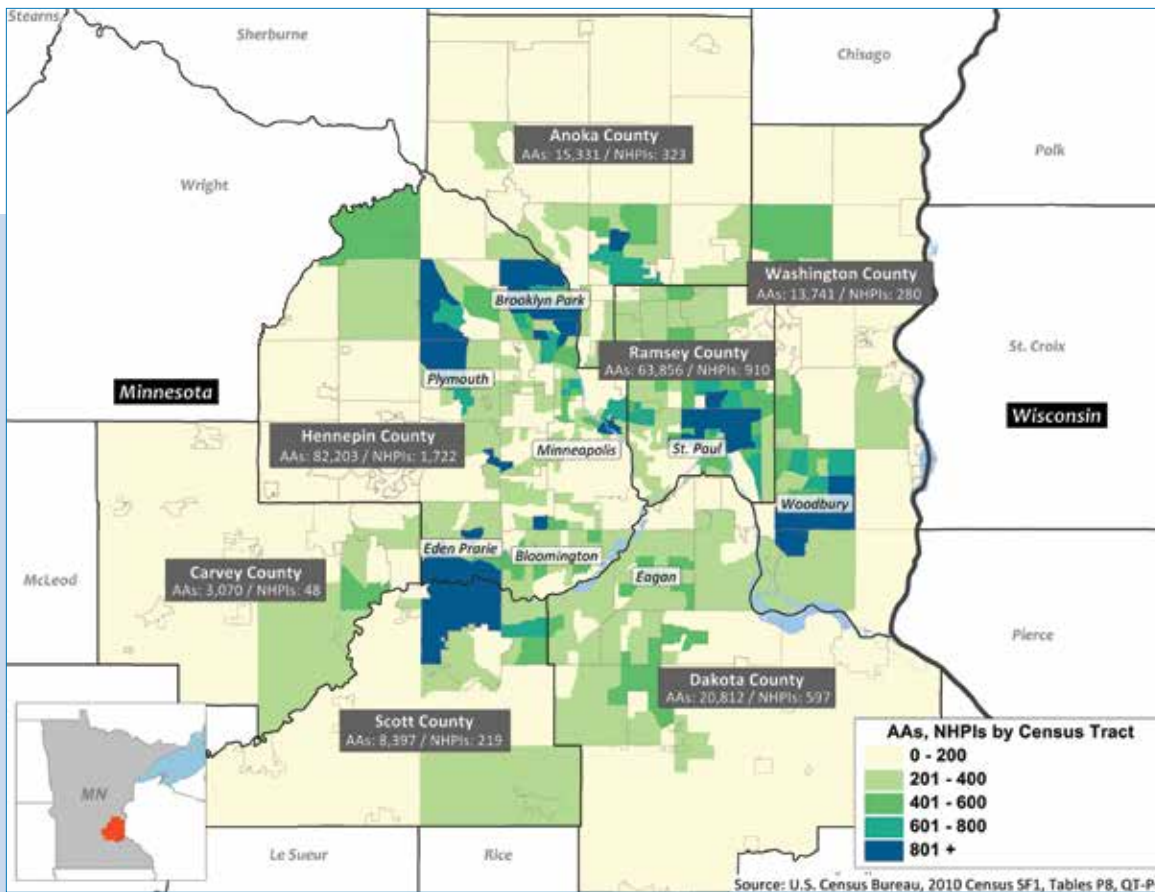
⁹⁸ Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention State Profiles. 2010. "Michigan - 2010 Profile." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

¹⁰² Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics.



Unless otherwise noted, the Twin Cities (Minneapolis-St. Paul) area includes the following seven counties: Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington.

TWIN CITIES METRO AREA INTRODUCTION

Asian Americans began coming to the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area as early as the 19th century to work on railroads. At the time, the Asian American community comprised mostly Chinese American and other East Asian immigrants. With the Vietnam War, a large number of Southeast Asian refugees, including a significant number of Hmong, came to the Twin Cities through direct and secondary migration. More recently, a second large influx of Hmong refugees, arriving in the mid 2000s after the Wak Tham Krabok temple's refugee camp closed in Thailand, were followed by a new wave of refugees from Burma and Bhutan. There are now more than 207,000 Asian Americans and nearly 4,100 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders living in the Twin Cities area.

83% OF MINNESOTA'S ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION LIVE IN THE TWIN CITIES METROPOLITAN AREA.¹⁰³

¹⁰³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 SF1 Table QT-P6.

Demographics (Population)

Population, Growth

by County, Twin Cities Metro Area 2010, Ordered by County

Twin Cities Metro Area Seven-County Region	Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Anoka County	15,331	5%	143%	323	0.10%	37%
Carver County	3,070	3%	144%	48	0.05%	41%
Dakota County	20,812	5%	71%	597	0.15%	41%
Hennepin County	82,203	7%	36%	1,722	0.15%	0%
Ramsey County	63,856	13%	30%	910	0.18%	-41%
Scott County	8,397	6%	271%	219	0.17%	170%
Washington County	13,741	6%	170%	280	0.12%	63%
Total Population	207,410	7%	52%	4,099	0.14%	-2%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

- Over 207,000 Asian Americans and nearly 4,100 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) live in the Twin Cities area.
- Over the past decade, the area’s Asian American population grew by 52%, a rate similar to African Americans.¹⁰⁴
- Although Hennepin and Ramsey Counties are home to the largest number of Asian Americans and NHPI in the Twin Cities area, Scott County has experienced the fastest growth in Asian American and NHPI populations since 2000.
- NHPI are more multiracial than any other racial group in the Twin Cities area; nearly 70% are of more than one race. African Americans and Asian Americans are also disproportionately multiracial (14% and 12%).¹⁰⁵



¹⁰⁴ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

¹⁰⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

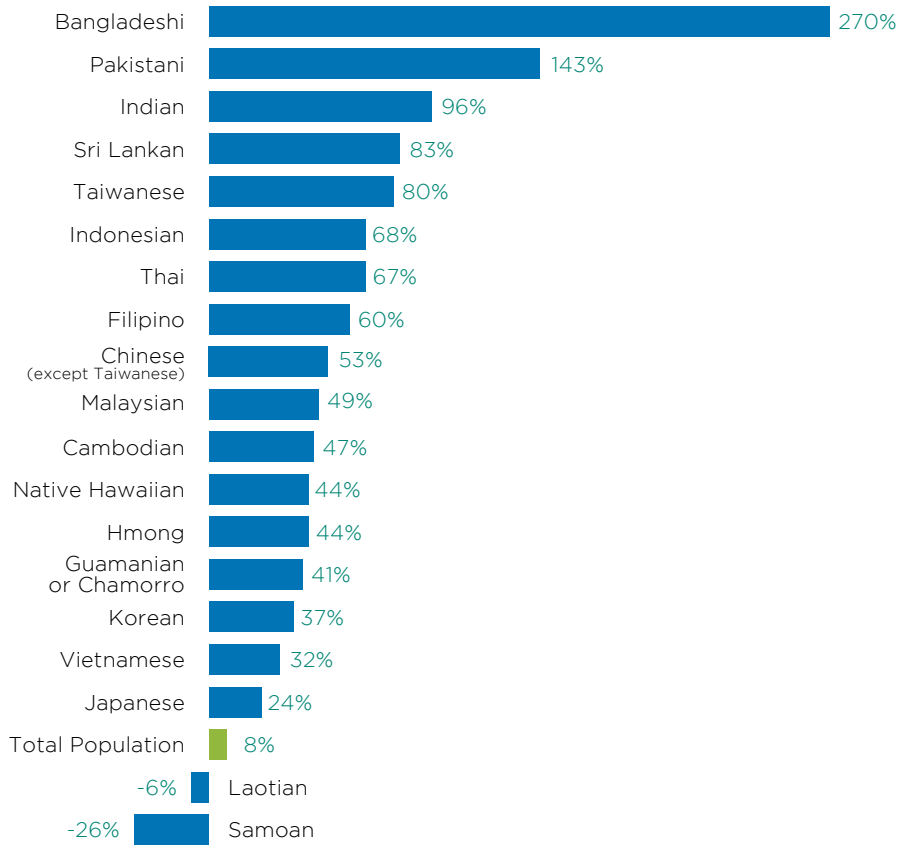
OVER
207,000 ASIAN
AMERICANS LIVE
IN THE TWIN CITIES
METRO AREA.

AIAN: Native American and Alaskan Natives
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

Demographics (Ethnic Groups)

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Twin Cities Metro Area 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth figures for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese Americans excluded because these groups were not reported in 2000 Census data. Also, groups with fewer than 100 in 2010 are not included in the chart.

- Hmong Americans are by far the largest Asian American ethnic group in the Twin Cities area. They are followed in size by Indian, Chinese, and Vietnamese Americans. Among NHPI ethnic groups, Native Hawaiians are the largest group.
- Bangladeshi and Pakistani American populations more than doubled in size since 2000.

Population

by Ethnic Group, Twin Cities Metro Area 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Hmong	63,290
Indian	33,126
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	23,543
Vietnamese	22,746
Korean	15,710
Filipino	11,189
Laotian	8,222
Cambodian	7,168
Japanese	5,962
Burmese	3,277
Pakistani	2,374
Thai	1,888
Native Hawaiian	1,184
Taiwanese	1,153
Nepalese	764
Sri Lankan	764
Bangladeshi	696
Indonesian	547
Samoan	392
Guamanian or Chamorro	386
Malaysian	335
Bhutanese	283
Tongan	84
Fijian	45
Marshallese	21

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Economic Contributions

Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Minnesota 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Ethnic Group	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	443,844	\$212,767,329	1,061,780	\$35,994,084
African American	12,454	\$917,611	10,476	\$258,122
Asian American	11,371	\$2,356,867	16,950	\$431,083
Latino	5,002	\$1,609,830	5,970	\$198,855
AIAN	2,890	\$538,135	4,180	\$135,308
Total	496,657	\$597,102,937	2,381,498	\$100,357,049

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Table SB0700CSA01.

Note: NHPI data are not presented because data are suppressed. Note: Race and ethnic categories do not sum to total because Latino (Hispanic) is treated as an ethnic category that overlaps with racial categories.

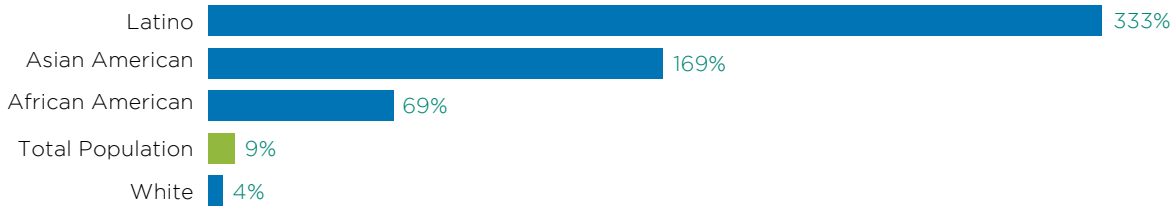
- In 2007, Asian Americans owned more than 11,000 businesses in Minnesota.
- Asian American businesses employed nearly 17,000 Americans, paying more than \$430 million in payroll. These businesses employed more people and dispensed more payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except Whites.
- Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander buying power more than doubled between 2000 and 2010, a growth that surpassed all other groups except Latinos.¹⁰⁶
- A majority of those employed in Asian American-owned businesses (54%) work in a small business. Nearly all employees working in Vietnamese-owned firms statewide (91%) work in a small business.¹⁰⁷
- The top three industries for Asian American businesses are professional, scientific, and technical services; health care and social assistance; and accommodation and food services.¹⁰⁸

**ASIAN
AMERICAN-OWNED
BUSINESSES EMPLOY
MORE PERSONS
STATEWIDE THAN
BUSINESSES OWNED
BY ANY OTHER RACIAL
GROUP EXCEPT
WHITES.**

¹⁰⁶ Note: Asian American and NHPI data are not available separately. All races include Hispanic origin. Source: Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." *Selig Center for Economic Growth, The University of Georgia*.
¹⁰⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.
¹⁰⁸ Ibid., Table SB0700CSA01.

Twin Cities Metro Area
Civic Engagement

Growth in Voter Registration
 by Race, Minnesota 2000 to 2008



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, November 2000 and 2008 Current Population Survey Tables 4A (2000) and 4B (2008).

- In the Minneapolis–St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), a majority of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander and Asian American immigrants are citizens (61% and 57%, respectively), the highest rates among racial groups. In comparison, 44% of all immigrants in the MSA are citizens. Approximately 77% of Vietnamese, 75% of Korean, 72% of Laotian, and 69% of Cambodian American immigrants are citizens.¹⁰⁹
- About 22,000 Asian immigrants who came to the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to become citizens in Minnesota; the largest numbers are from Thailand, South Korea, Laos, and China. Over 96% of these residents are also of voting age.¹¹⁰

- Asian American voter registration grew 169% between 2000 and 2008, the second highest increase among racial groups statewide.

¹⁰⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

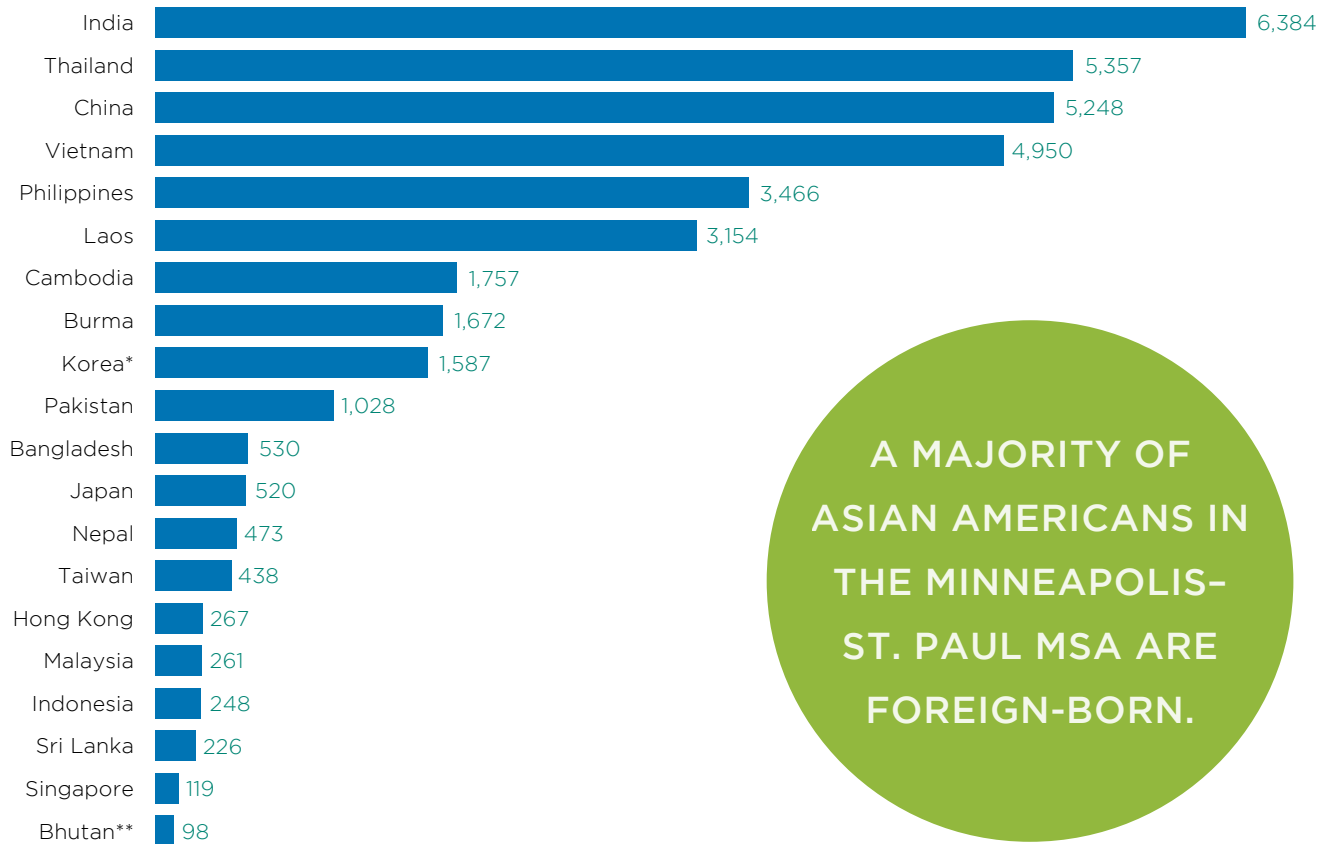
¹¹⁰ Source: Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services). Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as “good moral character” and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data only includes top 13 Asian countries of origin.



**ASIAN AMERICAN
 VOTER REGISTRATION
 IN MINNESOTA GREW
 169% BETWEEN 2000
 AND 2008.**

Twin Cities Metro Area Immigration

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by Asian Country of Birth, Twin Cities Metro Area 2000-2010



A MAJORITY OF
ASIAN AMERICANS IN
THE MINNEAPOLIS-
ST. PAUL MSA ARE
FOREIGN-BORN.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

* Includes both North and South Korea.

** Actual figure may vary by one person due to data suppression.

Note: Presented countries only include those with more than 50 people. DHS provides data for other countries and islands that are not presented here due to data suppression (American Samoa, French Polynesia, and Maldives).

- A majority of Asian Americans in the Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area are foreign-born (57%). In contrast, 15% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are foreign-born, a rate lower than African Americans (23%) but higher than the total population (9%).¹¹¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, almost three-fourths of Indian Americans in the area are foreign-born. One-third of Japanese Americans are foreign-born, the lowest rate among Asian Americans.
- Nearly 38,000 persons in the Twin Cities area from Asia and the Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 2000 and 2010.
- Most immigrants who obtained LPR status between 2000 and 2010 came from India, Thailand, and China.
- From 2000 to 2010, the greatest numbers of refugees entering Minnesota were Hmong from Laos. More recently, the state has seen an increase in both Burmese and Bhutanese refugees.¹¹²

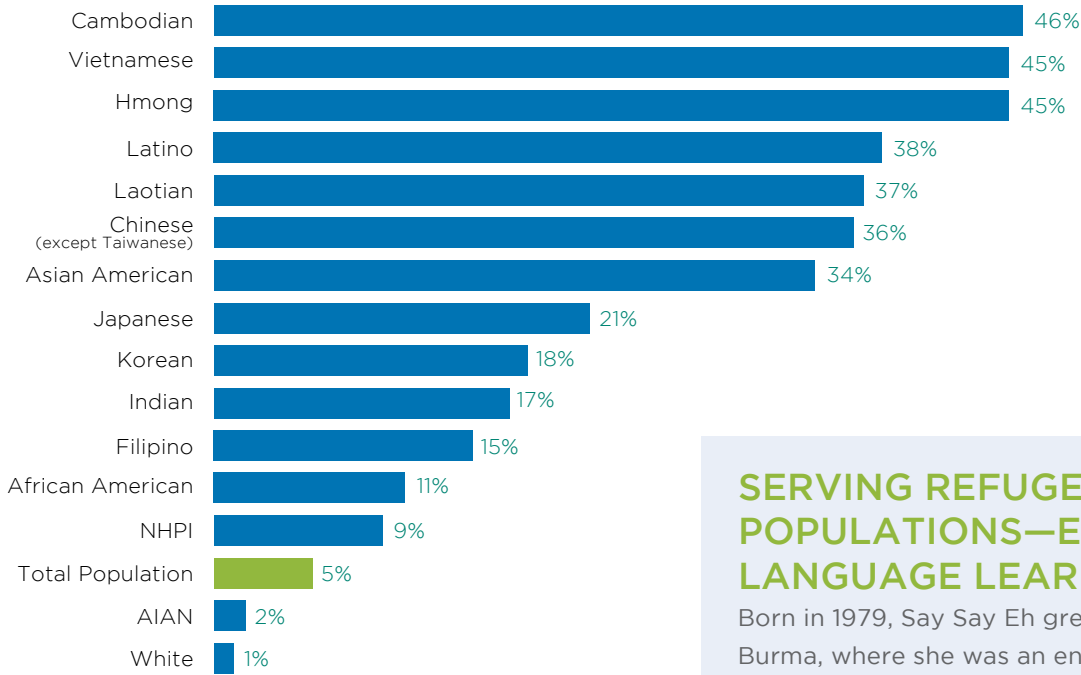
¹¹¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

¹¹² Source: Minnesota Dept. of Health - Refugee Program.

Twin Cities Metro Area
Language

Percent of Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age and Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Minneapolis MSA 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

- Over three-fourths of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, a rate higher than any other racial group. Over 80% of Hmong, Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Laotian Americans speak a language other than English at home.¹¹³
- The top five Asian languages spoken in the Minneapolis Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) are Hmong, Vietnamese, Chinese, Laotian, and Hindi.¹¹⁴
- Almost 60,000 Asian Americans were limited English proficient (LEP) in 2010, a 14% increase from 2000.
- Just over one-third of Asian Americans are LEP, a rate similar to Latinos. Southeast Asian American ethnic groups, including Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Hmong Americans, have the highest rates of limited English proficiency in the Twin Cities.
- Two-thirds of all Asian American seniors in the Minneapolis MSA are LEP; almost all (93%) Hmong American seniors are LEP.¹¹⁵

SERVING REFUGEE POPULATIONS—ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING

Born in 1979, Say Say Eh grew up in Hpa’an, Burma, where she was an enthusiastic high school student. The Burmese military junta was particularly suspicious of students, especially if, like Say Say, they were of the Karen ethnic group. The central government and military often closed her school and finally shut it down. Say Say fled with some members of her family to the Bae Klock refugee camp in Thailand. Say Say eventually immigrated to the United States with only her daughter. She studied English through Hmong American Partnership’s Adult Basic Education program and became an advanced speaker in two years. Say Say wants to continue to improve her English and make money to support members of her family who remain in the Thai refugee camp.

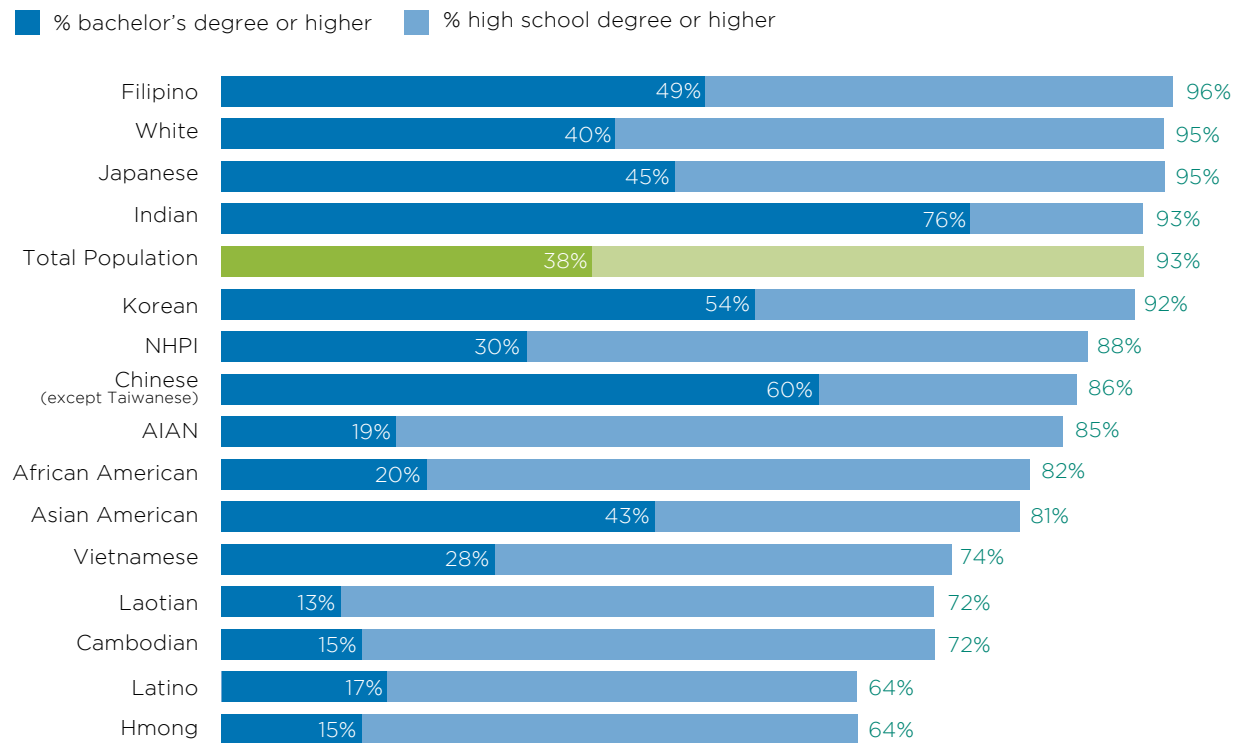
¹¹³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

¹¹⁴ Ibid., Table B16001.

¹¹⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

Twin Cities Metro Area Education

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Minneapolis MSA 2006-2010, *Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B15002.

- Asian Americans in the Minneapolis–St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) 25 years and older are less likely than Whites and African Americans to hold a high school diploma or GED but more likely than both groups to have graduated from college.
- The educational attainment of Asian Americans in the Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA 25 years and older varies widely among ethnic groups. Southeast Asian American ethnic groups, including Hmong, Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese Americans, are less likely than African Americans to hold a high school degree. Hmong Americans are less likely than Latinos to have earned a bachelor's degree.
- Cambodian and Hmong American women are less likely than men to hold a high school degree. Filipino, Japanese, and Indian American women are much less likely than men to hold a college degree.¹¹⁶
- Cambodian, Hmong, and Vietnamese American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are less likely

than Whites to be enrolled in preschool. In contrast, almost 70% of Chinese American children of the same age attend preschool.¹¹⁷

- During the 2009–2010 school year, Hmong was the most common Asian language spoken at home by students in Twin Cities area public schools. Over one-quarter of all students, over 20,000, who primarily spoke a language other than English at home spoke Hmong. Between the 2000 and 2010 school years, the fastest growing languages spoken at home were Burmese, Cutchi (India), and Cebuano (Philippines).¹¹⁸

¹¹⁶ Ibid., Table B15002.

¹¹⁷ Note: Children who are three or four years old who are enrolled in school are categorized as preschool students. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B14001.

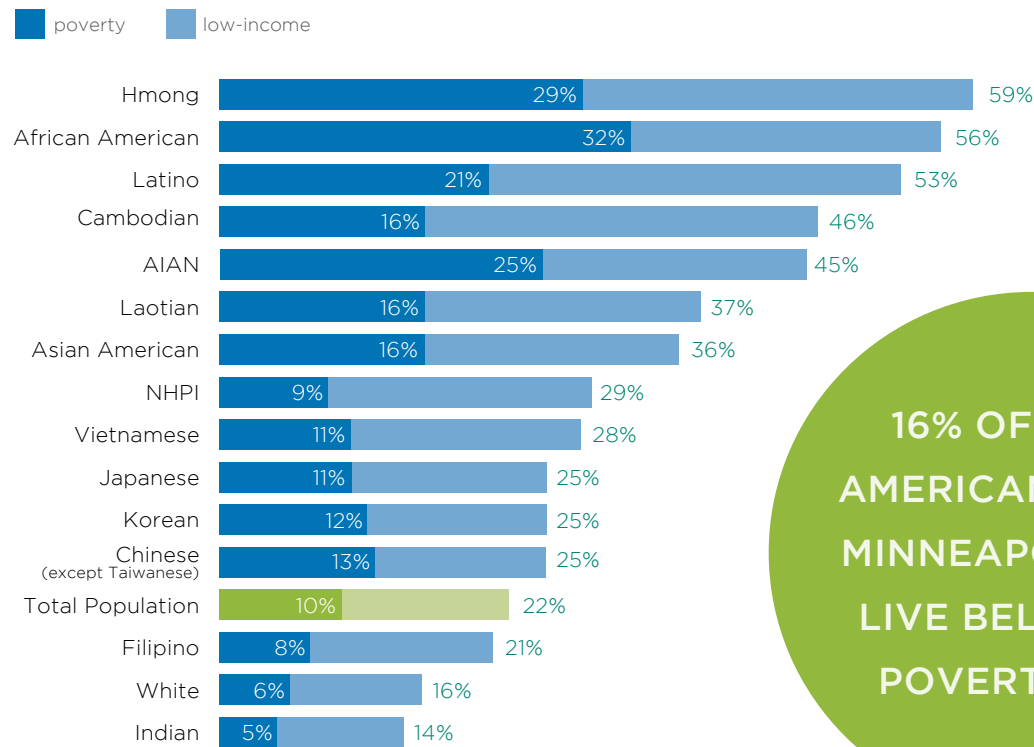
¹¹⁸ Source: Minnesota Department of Education, 1999–2010 and 2009–2010 school years.

Twin Cities Metro Area

Income

Poverty and Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Minneapolis MSA 2006-2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income



16% OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN THE MINNEAPOLIS MSA LIVE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Tables B17001 and C17002.

- From 2000 to 2010, there was a 28% increase in the number of Asian Americans living in poverty in the Minneapolis–St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA).¹¹⁹
- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans in the Twin Cities fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans have higher poverty rates (16% compared to 6%)¹²⁰ and a greater proportion who are low-income (36% compared to 16%).¹²¹ Asian American per capita income also falls below that of Whites (\$21,460 compared to \$36,834).¹²²
- Approximately 29% of Hmong Americans in the MSA live below the poverty line, a rate higher than all other racial and ethnic groups except African Americans (32%). Laotian and Cambodian Americans also have high poverty rates (16% each). In contrast, only 5% of Indian and 8% of Filipino Americans live below the poverty line.¹²³
- About one in four Hmong American seniors and one in five Vietnamese American seniors in the Twin Cities live in poverty. In contrast, the average poverty rate for seniors is 7%.¹²⁴
- Hmong Americans are more likely than any other racial or ethnic group in the MSA to be low-income; 59% are low-income, compared to 56% of African Americans and 53% of Latinos.¹²⁵
- Hmong Americans also have the lowest per capita income in the Twin Cities (\$11,709).¹²⁶

¹¹⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT142; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

¹²⁰ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

¹²¹ Ibid., Table C17002.

¹²² Ibid., Table B19301.

¹²³ Ibid., Table B17001.

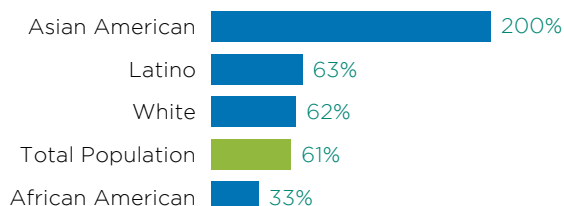
¹²⁴ Ibid.

¹²⁵ Ibid., Table C17002.

¹²⁶ Ibid., Table B19301.

Twin Cities Metro Area Employment

Percent Change in Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, Minnesota 2007 to 2010, *Ranked in Order of Percent of Race*



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

Table: "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age." Data unavailable for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans due to small sample size. All races include Hispanic origin.

- From 2007 to 2010, the number of Asian Americans who were unemployed in Minnesota grew 200%, the largest increase of any racial group. In 2010, about 12% of Asian American statewide were unemployed, a rate almost twice that of Whites (6%).
- Approximately 20% of Asian American and Latino workers in Minnesota are working part time involuntarily; in comparison, only 9% of White workers are involuntarily part time. One measure of underemployment, involuntary part-time workers are employees who would want to work full time but could only find part-time work.¹²⁷
- In the Minneapolis–St. Paul Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), most Asian Americans are employed in the manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade industries. Approximately one in four Asian Americans works in manufacturing.
- Among young adults in the Minneapolis–St. Paul MSA, Asian Americans had unemployment rates that exceeded the total population, Latinos, and Whites.¹²⁸

¹²⁷ Note: All races include Hispanic origin.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile. 2010.
Table: "States: persons at work 1 to 34 hours by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, usual full- or part-time status, and reason for working less than 35 hours, 2010 annual average."

¹²⁸ Note: Young adults are defined as those between 20 and 24 years of age.

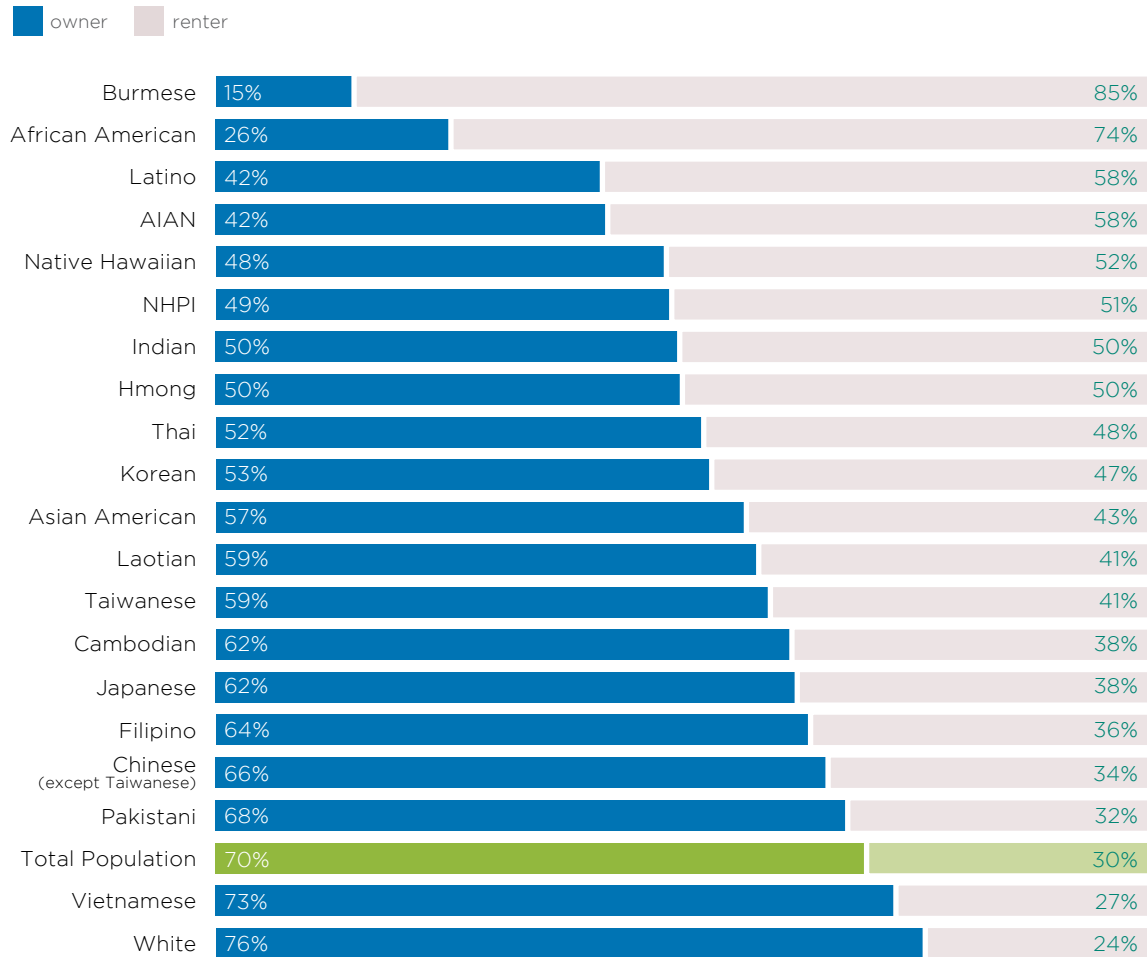
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B23001.

SERVING REFUGEE POPULATIONS—EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

One of many ethnic Karen families who have recently arrived to Minnesota, Paw Hter Lah and Su Play Lah lived in a refugee camp in Thailand for seven years before they were allowed to come to the United States. Paw and Su immediately found that their lack of education and work skills prevented them from finding stable employment and applied for assistance from the Minnesota Family Investment Program (MFIP). They enrolled in functional work English classes to build their language skills. After a couple of months, with the help of his employment counselor at Hmong American Partnership, Paw was offered a job. As a result of hard work and a great support system, Paw and his family now live independently, no longer receive MFIP support, and recently welcomed their second child. The adjustment has been fast and many barriers remain, but Paw is happy to be in the United States and working to support his family.

Twin Cities Metro Area
Housing

Percent Homeowners vs. Renters
 by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Minneapolis MSA 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.

- Asian Americans in the Twin Cities metro area have below average rates of homeownership. About 57% of Asian Americans own homes, compared to 76% of Whites.
- Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have homeownership rates (49%) similar to Latinos and Native American and Alaskan Natives (AIAN) (42%). A majority of NHPI (51%) rent their homes.
- While more than two-thirds of Chinese, Pakistani, and Vietnamese Americans own their homes, only 15% of Burmese Americans are homeowners, a rate lower than all other racial and ethnic groups in the Twin Cities metro area.

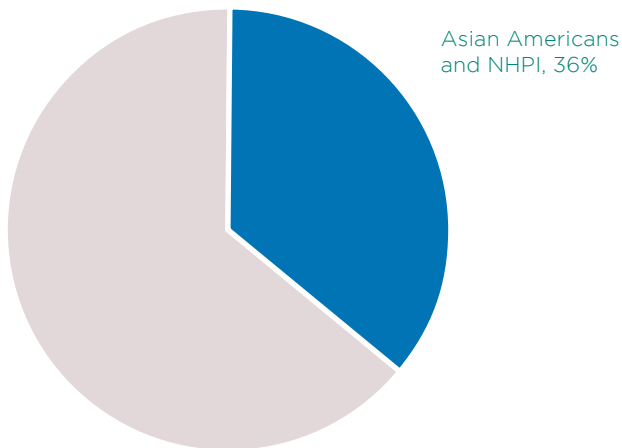
- Asian Americans have the second largest average household size, following Latinos (3.48 versus 3.60, respectively). The average size of NHPI households (2.95) is the area's third largest. Both Hmong and Burmese Americans have large households, with average household sizes (5.27 and 5.23, respectively) more than twice that of the Twin Cities area as a whole (2.50).¹²⁹
- In 2010, 25% of homes foreclosed upon on the East Side of St. Paul belonged to Hmong homeowners.¹³⁰

¹²⁹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

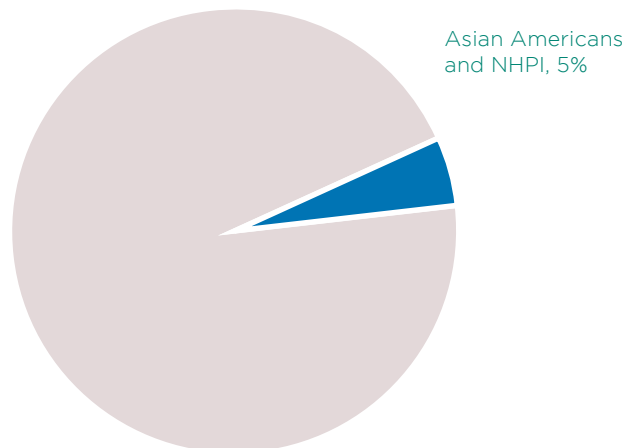
¹³⁰ Source: Hmong American Partnership and City of Saint Paul.

Twin Cities Metro Area Health

Percent of Hepatitis B Cases by Race, Minnesota 2009



Percent of Total Population, by Race, Minnesota 2010



Source: National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention Table 3.4 "Reported cases of laboratory-confirmed, chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection", by sex, race/ethnicity, age group, and case criteria — Emerging Infections Program (EIP) Enhanced Viral Hepatitis Surveillance, 2009"; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

- Asian Americans are less likely than Whites to have health insurance; 10% of Asian Americans in Minnesota are uninsured, compared to 7% of Whites. Among Asian American ethnic groups, 14% of Vietnamese Americans statewide are uninsured, a rate similar to African Americans. About 12% of Hmong Americans do not have health insurance, a rate higher than the state population.¹³¹
- Approximately 13% of Asian Americans in Minnesota could not see a doctor in the past year because of cost, a rate that exceeds that of Whites (8%).¹³²
- Asian Americans are more likely to have never been tested for HIV (68%) compared to Latinos (51%) and African Americans (39%).¹³³
- Cancer is the leading cause of death for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in Minnesota.¹³⁴ Between 2002 and 2006, Asian Americans and NHPI were four times more likely to have liver cancer and twice as likely to have stomach cancer as Whites; both have lower survival rates compared to other forms of cancer. Asian American and NHPI women in Minnesota also had cervical cancer rates twice that of White women.¹³⁵
- Although Asian Americans and NHPI comprise roughly 5% of the state's total population, they make up more than a third (36%) of chronic hepatitis B virus cases.¹³⁶ Refugees from Southeast and East Asia also had the highest rate of hepatitis B infection among all refugees; they made up 67% of all refugees infected with hepatitis B in 2010.¹³⁷
- Asian Americans comprised 23% of all tuberculosis cases statewide in 2010, a share greater than both Latinos and Whites.¹³⁸ Southeast and East Asian refugees comprised 36% of all refugee arrivals who were infected with tuberculosis; 21% of Southeast and East Asian refugees entering Minnesota were diagnosed with the disease.¹³⁹

¹³¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates Table S0201.

¹³² CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2010.

¹³³ Ibid.

¹³⁴ Minnesota Center for Health Statistics. 2010. "2010 Minnesota Health Statistics Annual Summary, General Mortality." *Minnesota Department of Health*.

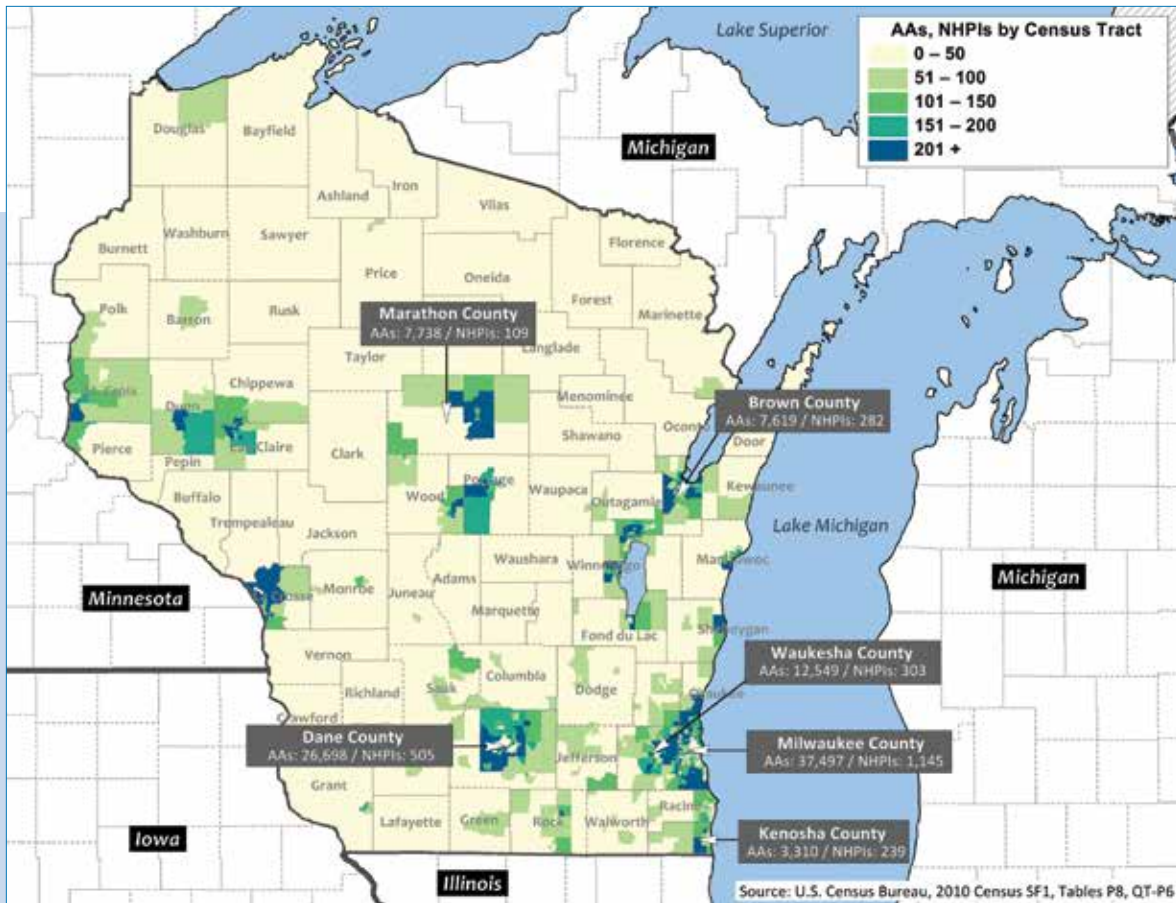
¹³⁵ Source: 2010 MN Cancer Surveillance System. "Cancer in Minnesota, 1988-2006." *Minnesota Department of Health*.

¹³⁶ NCHHSTP Viral Hepatitis Stats and Surveillance, 2009.

¹³⁷ Refugee Health Program, Minnesota Department of Health.

¹³⁸ NCHHSTP State Profiles, 2010. "Minnesota - 2010 Profile." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*.

¹³⁹ Refugee Health Program, Minnesota Department of Health.



WISCONSIN INTRODUCTION

The Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) population in Wisconsin grew dramatically in the late 20th century as the state became home to large numbers of Southeast Asian refugees after the Vietnam War. With many resettlement agencies providing critical services to refugees, Wisconsin now has the third largest population of Hmong Americans in the United States, as well as prominent Vietnamese and Laotian American communities. There are currently nearly 152,000 Asian Americans and 5,000 NHPI statewide. Hmong Americans comprise approximately 32% of Wisconsin's Asian American population, with large numbers of Indian, Chinese, Filipino, and Korean Americans also living in the state. While there are sizable concentrations of Asian Americans in Milwaukee and Madison, there also large numbers in other parts of the state, including Waukesha, Marathon, and Brown Counties.

THERE ARE
NEARLY 152,000
ASIAN AMERICANS
LIVING IN THE STATE
OF WISCONSIN.

Demographics (Population)

Population, Growth

by Top Five Counties, Wisconsin 2010, Ranked by Population

Wisconsin Top Five Counties	Asian American			Wisconsin Top Five Counties	NHPI		
	Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010		Number	%	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Milwaukee County	37,497	4%	35%	Milwaukee County	1,145	0.1%	7%
Dane County	26,698	6%	60%	Dane County	505	0.1%	24%
Waukesha County	12,549	3%	100%	Waukesha County	303	0.1%	45%
Marathon County	7,738	6%	27%	Brown County	282	0.1%	45%
Brown County	7,619	3%	38%	Kenosha County	239	0.1%	87%
Total Population	151,513	3%	47%	Total Population	5,117	0.1%	19%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

- There are nearly 152,000 Asian Americans and 5,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in Wisconsin.
- Asian Americans were one of the fastest growing groups between 2000 and 2010, their rate of population growth over the decade second only to Latinos statewide (47% versus 74%). NHPI grew 19% over the same period.¹⁴⁰
- While Milwaukee County is home to the largest Asian American and NHPI populations in Wisconsin, communities in other counties grew at faster rates. The Asian American population in Waukesha County doubled between 2000 and 2010, while the NHPI population in Kenosha County grew by 87%.

- Among racial groups statewide, NHPI are most likely to be multiracial; 64% are of more than one race. Native American and Alaskan Natives and Asian Americans are also disproportionately multiracial (37% and 15%, respectively).¹⁴¹

¹⁴⁰ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

¹⁴¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3 and QT-P6.

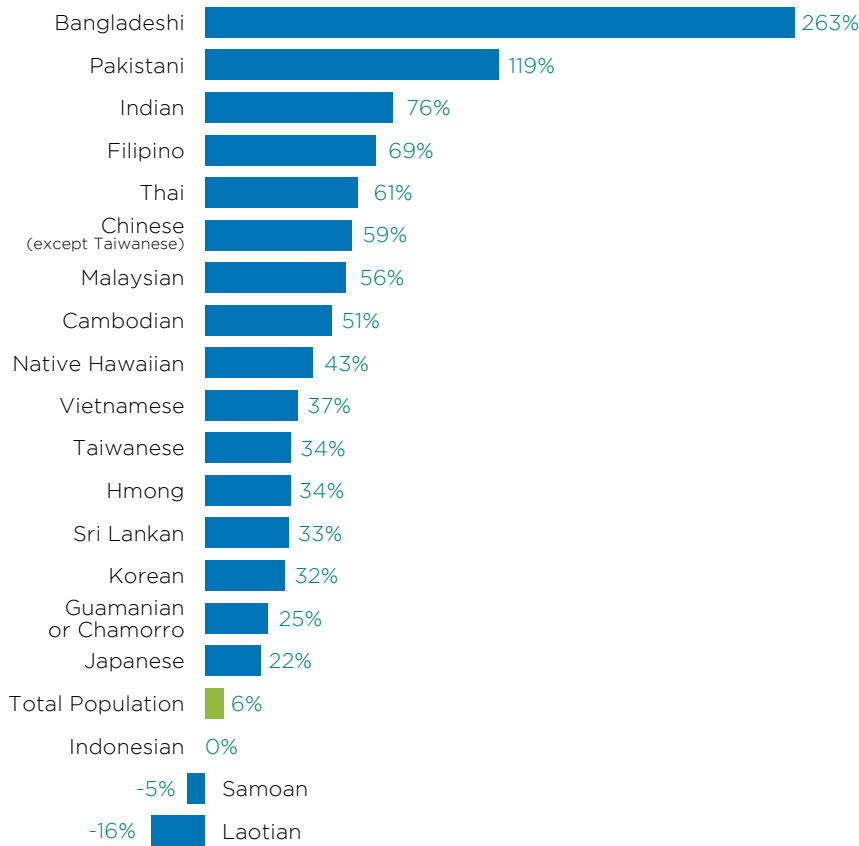


AIAN: Native American and Alaskan Natives
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander

Demographics (Ethnic Groups)

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth figures for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese Americans excluded because these groups were not reported in 2000 Census data. Also, groups with fewer than 100 in 2010 are not included in the chart.

- Hmong Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in Wisconsin, almost double the size of Indian Americans. Native Hawaiians are the largest NHPI ethnic group.
- Between 2000 and 2010, South Asians were among the fastest growing Asian American ethnic groups. Bangladeshi and Pakistani American populations doubled in size over the decade.

Population

by Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Hmong	49,240
Indian	25,998
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	20,056
Filipino	13,158
Korean	10,949
Vietnamese	6,191
Japanese	5,967
Laotian	4,562
Pakistani	2,984
Thai	2,050
Native Hawaiian	1,638
Cambodian	1,294
Burmese	1,197
Taiwanese	1,036
Guamanian or Chamorro	716
Indonesian	629
Nepalese	500
Samoan	458
Malaysian	338
Sri Lankan	307
Bangladeshi	283
Mongolian	258
Tongan	55
Fijian	43
Marshallese	25
Bhutanese	2

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8, QT-P9; SF2 Table DP1.

Economic Contributions

Business Owners

By Race and Hispanic Origin, Wisconsin 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Ethnic Group	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	387,603	\$213,765,832	1,199,579	\$38,354,854
African American	11,276	\$980,741	13,003	\$227,492
Asian American	6,785	\$2,330,310	15,808	\$469,628
Latino	5,619	\$2,421,160	10,901	\$368,817
AIAN	2,641	\$348,282	2,220	\$59,032
Total	433,797	\$562,795,472	2,449,996	\$90,656,912

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables SB0700CSA01.

Note: NHPI data are not presented because data are suppressed. Race and ethnic categories do not sum to total because Latino (Hispanic) is treated as an ethnic category that overlaps with racial categories.

- Asian Americans owned nearly 6,800 businesses statewide in 2007.
- Asian American businesses in Wisconsin employ nearly 16,000 Americans, paying out almost \$470 million in payroll. These businesses employ more persons and distribute more payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except Whites.
- Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) buying power doubled between 2000 and 2010, an increase that surpassed those of Native Americans, African Americans, and Whites over the same period.¹⁴²
- Asian American small businesses generate jobs for Wisconsin's economy. A majority of those employed in Asian American-owned businesses work in small businesses.¹⁴³
- Most Asian American-owned businesses are concentrated in three industries: retail trade; professional, scientific, and technical services; and health care and social assistance.¹⁴⁴

¹⁴² Note: Asian American and NHPI data are not available separately. All races include Hispanic Origin.

Source: Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." *Selig Center for Economic Growth, The University of Georgia*.

¹⁴³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

¹⁴⁴ Ibid., Table SB0700CSA01

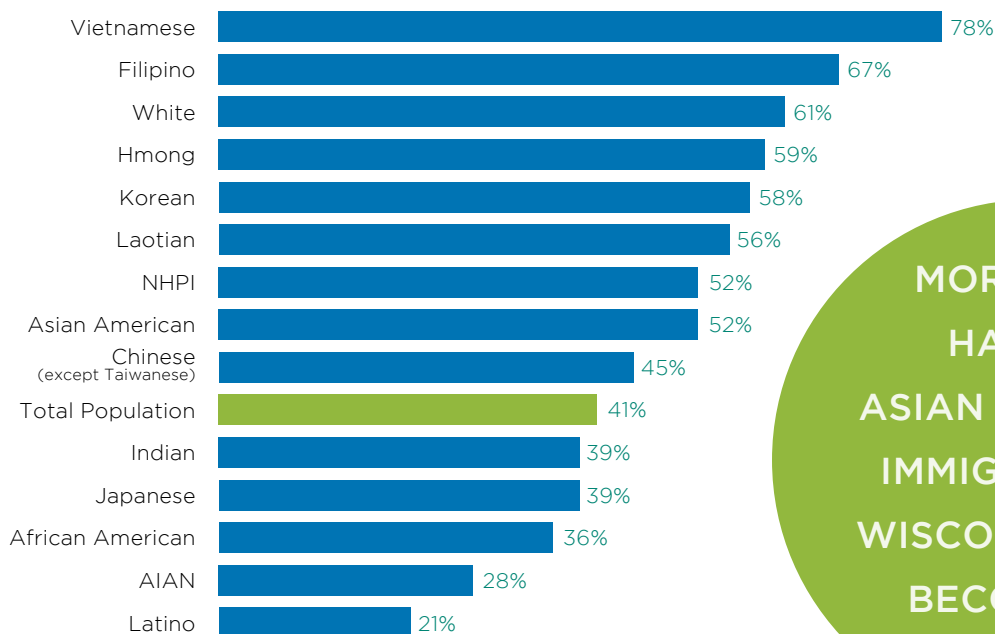
WISCONSIN UNITED COALITION OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE ASSOCIATIONS, INC.

Mutual assistance associations address the unique cultural needs of refugee populations, and provide a range of services, including translation and interpretation, case management, and support services in areas key to resettlement in a new country, such as housing, English language instruction, and job training. The Wisconsin United Coalition of Mutual Assistance Associations, Inc. is an umbrella association for 13 mutual assistance associations across the state. WUCMAA was incorporated in 1986 to mobilize resources and support state-wide programs that support refugees and their families in achieving self-sufficiency. WUCMAA continues to provide services and now also focuses on policy issues, resource development and mobilization, training and development, and advocacy.

Wisconsin Civic Engagement

Foreign Born Who Naturalized

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2006-2010



**MORE THAN
HALF OF
ASIAN AMERICAN
IMMIGRANTS IN
WISCONSIN HAVE
BECOME U.S.
CITIZENS.**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

- Among Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) immigrants in Wisconsin, more than half (52%) are U.S. citizens, a rate higher than that of the total foreign-born population statewide (41%).
- While 78% of Vietnamese and 67% of Filipino American immigrants are U.S. citizens, only 39% of Japanese American immigrants are.¹⁴⁵

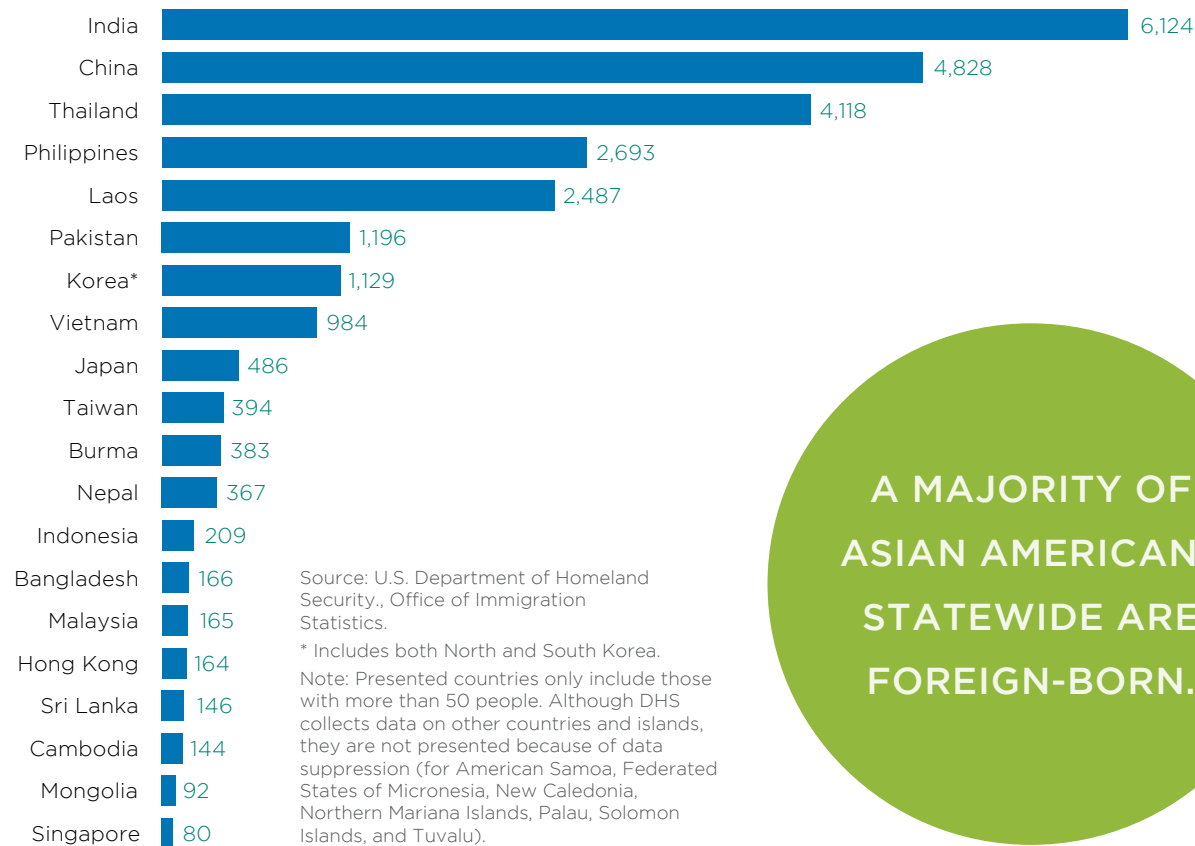
- Almost 14,000 Asian immigrants who came to the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to become citizens in Wisconsin. Most are from Thailand, China, Laos, and India. Over 96% are of voting age.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

¹⁴⁶ Source: Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services).
Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as "good moral character" and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data only includes top 13 Asian countries of origin.

Wisconsin Immigration

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status by Asian Country of Birth, Wisconsin 2000-2010



A MAJORITY OF
ASIAN AMERICANS
STATEWIDE ARE
FOREIGN-BORN.

- In Wisconsin, more than half of Asian Americans (53%) are foreign-born, the highest rate among racial groups. Approximately 34% of Latinos and 13% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders statewide are born outside the United States.¹⁴⁷
- Among Asian American ethnic groups in Wisconsin, 69% of Indian, 64% of Chinese, and 57% of Korean Americans are immigrants, compared to 29% of Japanese Americans.
- More than 26,000 immigrants statewide from Asia and the Pacific Islands became legal permanent residents (LPR) between 2000 and 2010.
- Among immigrants from Asia and the Pacific Islands receiving LPR status between 2000 and 2010, most came from India, China, and Thailand.
- Between 2001 and 2011, there were more than 3,300 refugees from Laos who arrived in Wisconsin, the highest number from any country. The vast majority of these refugees were Hmong. More recently, refugees from Burma and Thailand have arrived in large numbers, many Karen.¹⁴⁸

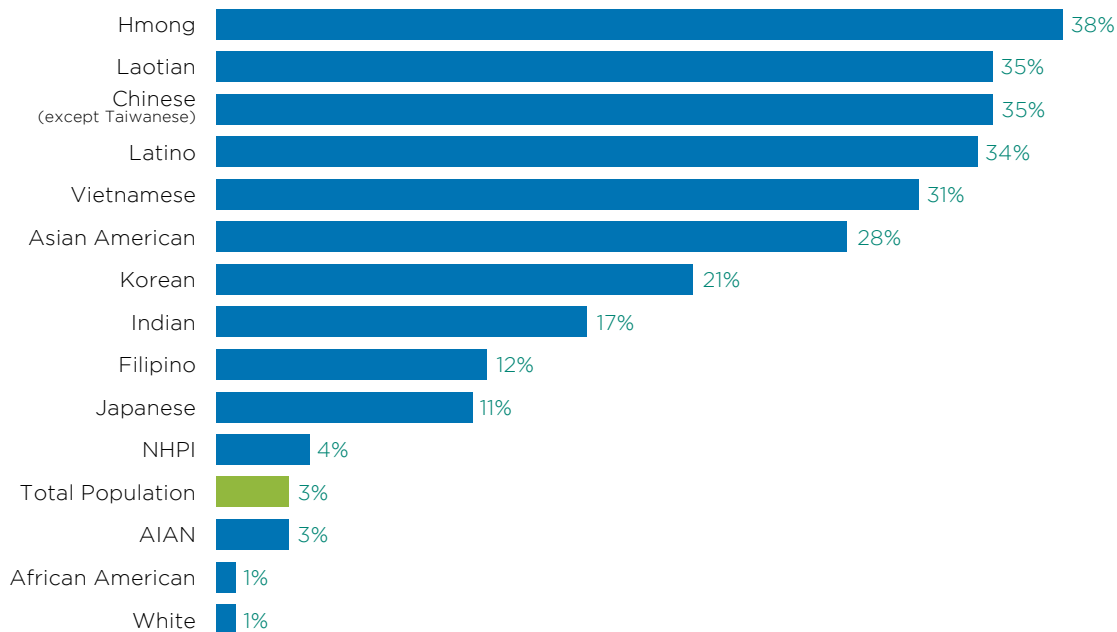
¹⁴⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B05003.

¹⁴⁸ Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

Wisconsin Language

Percent of Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age and Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2006-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

- Asian Americans are more likely than any other racial group in Wisconsin to speak a language other than English at home. Over three-fourths of Hmong, Laotian, and Indian Americans speak a language other than English at home.¹⁴⁹
- The top five Asian languages spoken in the state are Hmong, Chinese, Laotian, Korean, and Tagalog.¹⁵⁰
- More than 35,000 Asian Americans in Wisconsin are limited English proficient (LEP). The number of Filipino Americans who are LEP statewide nearly doubled between 2000 and 2010 (87%).¹⁵¹
- About 28% of Asian Americans statewide are LEP. Hmong, Laotian, and Chinese Americans have rates of limited English proficiency higher than any other racial or ethnic group.
- Asian American seniors have higher rates of limited English proficiency than Latino seniors (58% versus 41%). Nearly all Hmong American seniors in Wisconsin (93%) are LEP.¹⁵²

¹⁴⁹Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

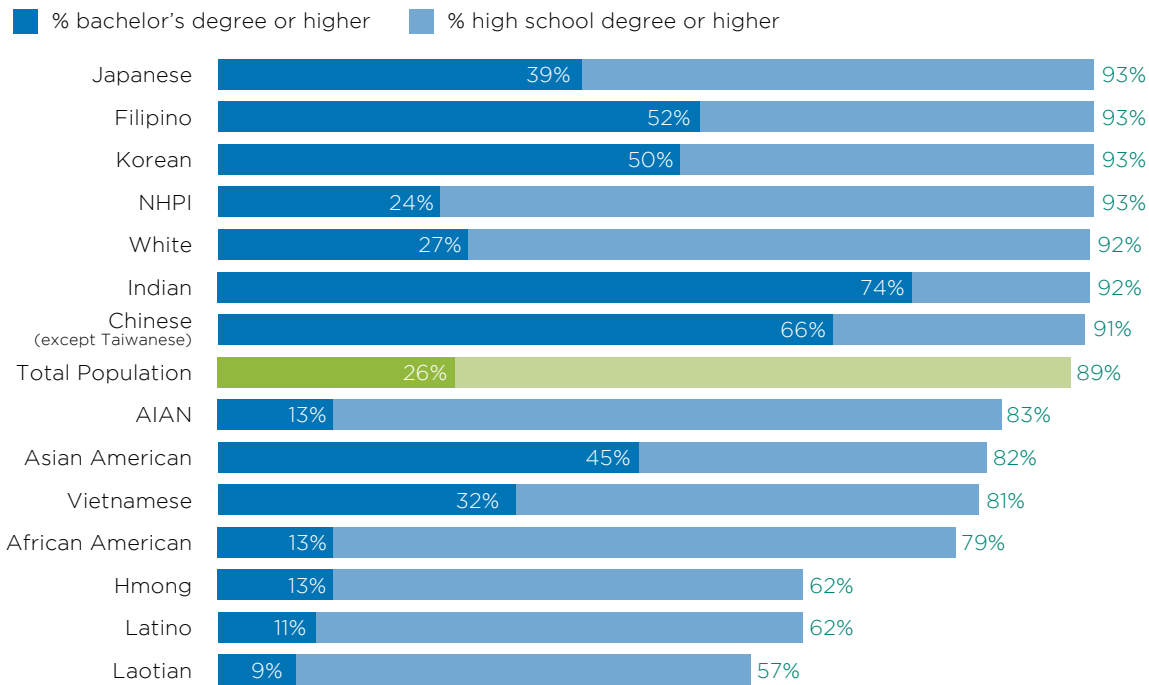
¹⁵⁰Ibid., Table B16001.

¹⁵¹Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B16004.

¹⁵²Ibid.

Wisconsin Education

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2006-2010, Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B15002.

- Asian Americans in Wisconsin 25 years and older are less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree but more likely to have graduated from college.
- The educational attainment of Asian Americans 25 years and older varies widely among Asian American ethnic groups. Laotian and Hmong Americans have the lowest educational attainment and are less likely than African Americans to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Hmong American women are much less likely than men to hold a high school degree, while Filipino American women are much less likely than men to hold a college degree.¹⁵³
- In Wisconsin K-12 public schools, the most commonly spoken Asian languages are Hmong, Mandarin, Lao, Vietnamese, and Korean. Telugu

(India), Khmer, and Hindi were the fastest growing Asian languages spoken in schools between 2000 and 2010. Hmong is the most commonly spoken of any language.¹⁵⁴

- Three-quarters of Hmong American three- and four-year-olds are not enrolled in preschool, compared with 57% of White children.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵³ Ibid., Table B15002.

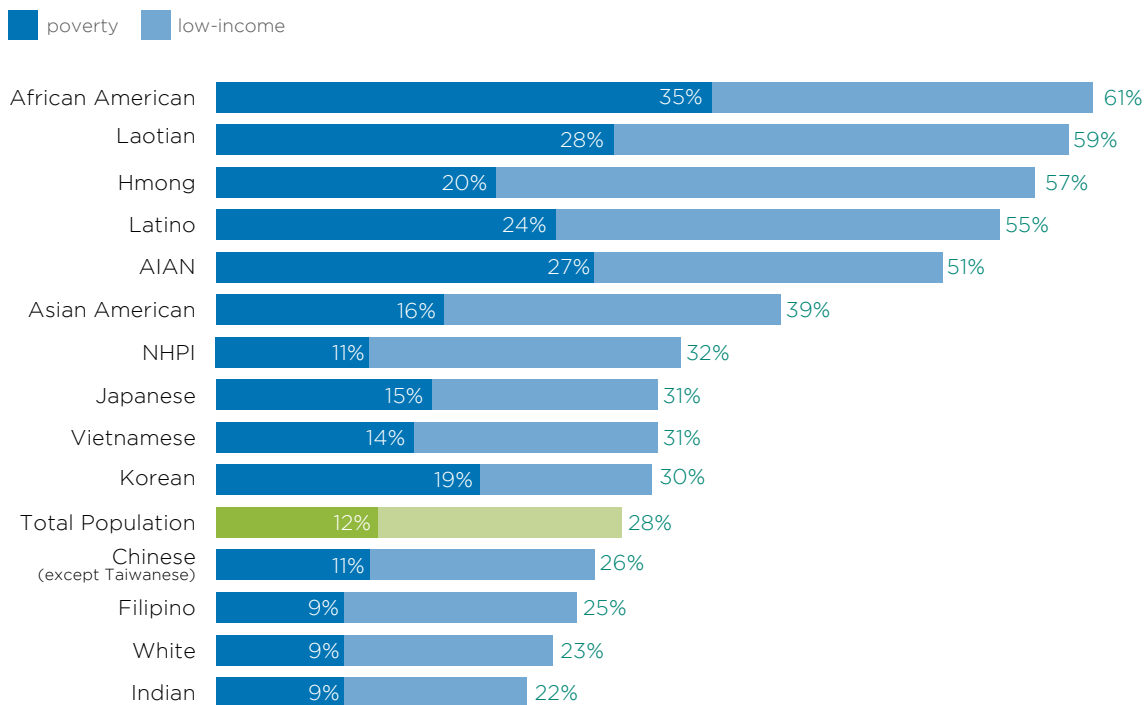
¹⁵⁴ Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. 2000 and 2010. Census of Limited-English Proficient Pupils in Wisconsin by Language.

¹⁵⁵ Note: Children who are three or four years old who are enrolled in school are categorized as preschool students. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B14001.

Wisconsin Income

Poverty and Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2006-2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Tables B17001 and C17002.

- The number of Asian Americans in Wisconsin living in poverty grew by 24% between 2000 and 2010.¹⁵⁶
- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans statewide fare worse than Whites. A higher percentage of Asian Americans live in poverty (16% versus 9%)¹⁵⁷ and are low-income (39% versus 23%)¹⁵⁸ compared to Whites. Asian American per capita income also falls below that of Whites (\$20,928 versus \$28,841).¹⁵⁹
- Poverty rates vary considerably among Asian American ethnic groups. Approximately 28% of Laotian Americans live in poverty, a rate lower than African Americans (35%) but higher than Latinos (24%). About one in five Hmong and Korean Americans lives below the poverty line.¹⁶⁰
- About one in five Asian American seniors statewide lives in poverty, a rate much higher than the total senior population (8%). One in four Hmong American seniors is poor.¹⁶¹
- More than half of Laotian and Hmong Americans in Wisconsin are low-income. Laotian and Hmong Americans also have the lowest per capita incomes (\$10,957 and \$11,419, respectively) of any racial or ethnic group statewide.¹⁶²

¹⁵⁶ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4 Table PCT142; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

¹⁵⁷ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates Table B17001.

¹⁵⁸ Ibid., Table C17002.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid., Table B19301.

¹⁶⁰ Ibid., Table B17001.

¹⁶¹ Ibid., Table C17002.

¹⁶² Ibid., Table B19301.

Employment

Percent Change in Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, Wisconsin 2007 to 2010, Ranked in Order of Percent of Race



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

Table: "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age."

Data unavailable for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders and Native Americans, by gender due to small sample size. All races include Hispanic origin.

FROM 2007 TO 2010, THE NUMBER OF ASIAN AMERICANS IN WISCONSIN WHO WERE UNEMPLOYED DOUBLED.

- From 2007 to 2010, the number of Asian Americans in Wisconsin who were unemployed doubled, a growth rate higher than all racial groups except African Americans. In 2010, about 11% of Asian Americans were unemployed, a rate higher than Whites (8%). Asian American men had a slightly higher unemployment rate than women (12% versus 10%).
- By industry, about one-fourth of Asian Americans statewide work in manufacturing, 14% in health care and social assistance, and 11% in educational services. Among Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders, one in five works in health care and social assistance, 13% work in retail trade, and 12% work in manufacturing.¹⁶³
- A high proportion of Laotian (48%) and Hmong Americans (43%) are employed in the manufacturing industry.
- Among young adults in Wisconsin between the ages of 20 and 24, 12% of Asian Americans are unemployed, a rate similar to Latinos. Both groups have higher unemployment rates than Whites (9%).¹⁶⁴

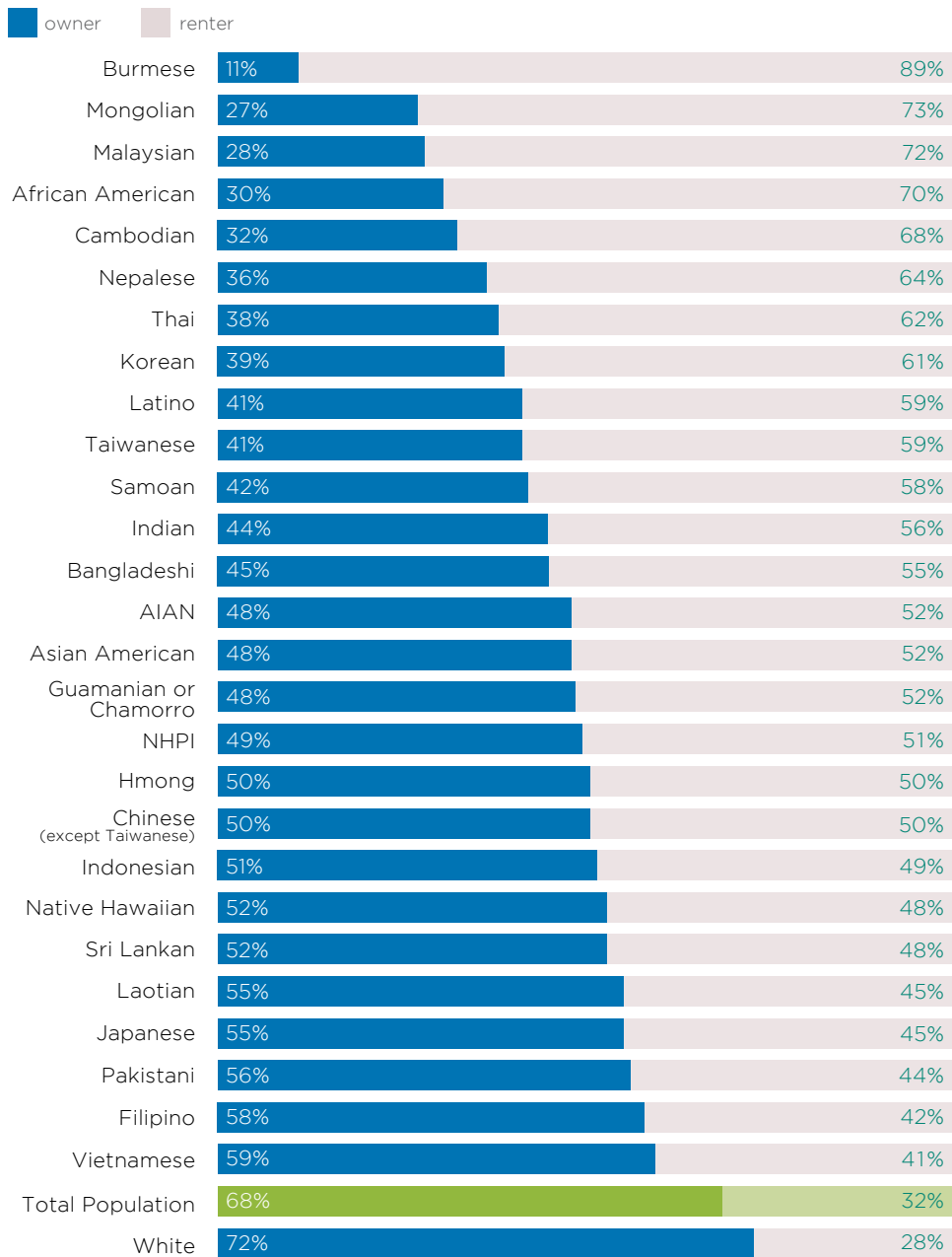


¹⁶³ Ibid., Table C24030.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid., Table B23001.

Wisconsin Housing

Percent Homeowners vs. Renters by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2010



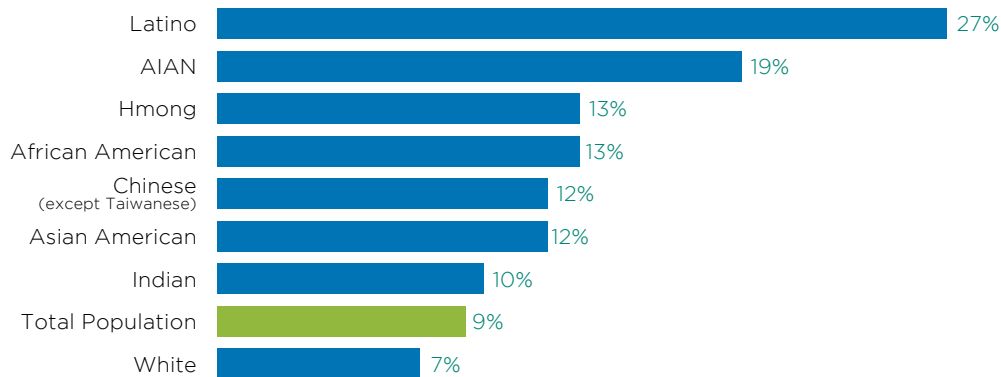
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.

- Asian Americans and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in Wisconsin have below average rates of homeownership. Less than half of Asian Americans (48%) and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (49%) statewide own their homes, compared to 72% of Whites.
- Less than a third of Cambodian, Malaysian, Mongolian, and Burmese Americans statewide own their homes. Only 11% of Burmese Americans are homeowners.

- Asian Americans and Latinos have the highest average household sizes among racial groups in Wisconsin (3.29 and 3.43, respectively). The average size of Hmong and Burmese American households (4.97 and 4.64, respectively) is almost twice the average size of all households statewide (2.43).¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁵ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT5.

Percent Uninsured by Racial, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin 2008-2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates Table S0201.

ACS 3-Year Estimates suppresses data for groups with populations fewer than 20,000; thus, data are not available for several Asian American and all Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups.

- Heart disease is the leading cause of death for all racial groups in Wisconsin, including Asian Americans. Korean and Vietnamese Americans are the only Asian American ethnic groups more likely to die from cancer; 35% of Korean and 28% of Vietnamese American deaths statewide are attributable to the disease.
- Asian Americans in Wisconsin are more likely than other racial groups to die from suicide. Approximately 18% of Korean American deaths are attributable to suicide, the highest rate of any racial or ethnic group; suicide is the third leading cause of death among Korean Americans statewide. Suicide was the fourth leading cause of death among Hmong Americans; 4% of Hmong American deaths were suicide related.¹⁶⁶
- In 2005, Asian Americans made up 27% of hepatitis B virus infections statewide, a share greater than any other racial group.¹⁶⁷
- In 2008, Asian Americans comprised 34% of all tuberculosis cases, the highest share among racial groups.¹⁶⁸
- Asian Americans are least likely among racial groups to have had a cholesterol screening. Approximately 51% of Asian Americans have had the screening, compared to 74% of Whites.¹⁶⁹
- Pregnant Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) women are more likely than Whites to receive little or no prenatal care. Among Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups statewide, Hmong, Cambodian, and Laotian Americans have among the least access to prenatal care.¹⁷⁰
- In Wisconsin, Asian Americans are more likely than Whites to be uninsured (12% versus 7%, respectively). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Hmong Americans are the least likely to be insured; 13% of Hmong Americans statewide are uninsured, the same rate as African Americans.

¹⁶⁶ Source: Wisconsin Office of Health Informatics Vital Records.

¹⁶⁷ Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Hepatitis B Program, Division of Public Health.

¹⁶⁸ Source: NCHHSTP State Profiles, 2010. "Wisconsin - 2010 Profile." *Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*.

¹⁶⁹ Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services. "Minority Health Report, 2001-2005."

¹⁷⁰ Source: Wisconsin Office of Health Informatics Vital Records.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

How can government agencies, community organizations, and others better serve Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities in the Midwest? Given considerable social and economic diversity among Asian Americans and NHPI, as well as the myriad of administrative and legislative differences among states, the following policy recommendations serve as a starting point for improving the delivery of services to two of the Midwest's fastest growing racial groups.

ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Asian American- and NHPI-owned businesses are creating jobs for Americans throughout the Midwest. Data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners show that Asian American-owned firms in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, the Twin Cities, and Wisconsin employ more people and issue more in payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except Whites. Disproportionate numbers of those firms are small businesses.

- Government entities established to support small businesses should provide high quality, language-appropriate training programs and services for Asian American and NHPI business owners.
- Banks and other private equity firms should work with Asian American- and NHPI-serving organizations to provide linguistically and culturally appropriate services to Asian American and NHPI business owners.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Asian Americans and NHPI throughout the Midwest are becoming more politically engaged. Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey show that a majority of Asian American immigrants in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, the Twin Cities, and Wisconsin have become U.S. citizens, and data from its Current Population Survey show that Asian American voter registration in several Midwest states is increasing dramatically. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI have not realized their full potential to influence the public policies that impact their communities.

- Government, foundations, and corporations should promote civic engagement through greater investment in adult English language learning, civics courses, and naturalization assistance. The effectiveness of these programs should be improved by assessing how well resources are being deployed to Asian American and NHPI communities, and by partnering with community-based organizations and others who have demonstrated capacity to reach and serve them.
- Foundations, political parties, candidates, and other stakeholders should increase their investment in voter registration and mobilization efforts targeting Asian American and NHPI communities in the Midwest.

- Federal, state, and local agencies and elected officials should guarantee equal access to voting by vigorously enforcing voter protection laws and opposing policies and practices that impose additional barriers to voting, such as overly burdensome and unnecessary voter identification measures.
- The Department of Justice and state and local voting officials must work with Asian American and NHPI community-based organizations and leaders to ensure compliance with Sections 203 and 208 of the federal Voting Rights Act, which facilitate the provision of assistance to voters in Asian and Pacific Islander languages.

IMMIGRATION

Immigration continues to transform the Midwest. Asian American and NHPI communities are among the fastest growing in places like Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, the Twin Cities, and Wisconsin due in large part to immigration, with South Asians accounting for a disproportionate share of Asian American population growth. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Asian Americans are proportionally more foreign born than any other racial group.

- Federal, state, and local governments and private foundations should reexamine whether adequate resources are being directed toward serving the needs of growing Asian American and NHPI communities, particularly South Asians, Southeast Asians, and NHPI.
- Congress and the President need to address every aspect of the broken immigration system, preferably through comprehensive reform. Congress should (1) provide a roadmap to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, including immigrant youth who have lived in the United States for much of their lives, and (2) reduce the backlogs for visas.
- Federal programs such as Secure Communities and state laws like Arizona's SB1070 and Indiana's SB590 must be replaced by policies and procedures that further public safety without persecuting immigrants who have not committed any crime.
- To improve access to legal representation in the immigration system, states should provide funding that increases the number of Asian American and NHPI community-based organizations in the Midwest with Bureau of Immigration Appeals (BIA) accreditation.

LANGUAGE

Asian Americans face language barriers that impact their ability to access critical services, like health care and police protection. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, approximately 30% of Asian Americans in metropolitan areas throughout the Midwest are limited English proficient (LEP) and experience some difficulty communicating in English. With ongoing immigration, the number of LEP Asian Americans in the Midwest is increasing.

- Federal, state, and local agencies—and entities receiving government funding—should implement effective policies addressing the linguistic and cultural barriers Asian Americans and NHPI face in accessing social services, including health care, workforce development programs, after-school programs, and programs for seniors. This includes ensuring adequate funding to support the hiring of bilingual staff and translation of materials, as well as actively enforcing Title VI requirements and Executive Order 13166.
- Government should support public-private partnerships that work to address the demand for adult English language learning programs.

EDUCATION

Asian Americans in the Midwest are not “model minorities” in the educational arena. While some are well educated, many have not completed high school. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Asian Americans are consistently less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Southeast Asians have levels of educational attainment similar to Latinos and African Americans.

- Government, corporations, foundations, and other stakeholders should improve K-12 programs by better addressing the linguistic and cultural barriers students face.
- Government and school administrators should invest in bilingual curricula that embrace Asian and NHPI languages and cultures.
- Institutions of higher education should protect and promote affirmative action programs, particularly for underrepresented groups such as Southeast Asians and NHPI.

INCOME & EMPLOYMENT

Like others in the Midwest, Asian Americans and NHPI have been impacted by the recent economic crisis. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the number of unemployed Asian Americans has increased dramatically in states throughout the Midwest, while data from the Census Bureau show corresponding increases in the number of Asian Americans living in poverty. Some Asian American ethnic groups have poverty rates comparable to those of Latinos and African Americans.

- Federal, state, and local governments need to strengthen and expand access to culturally and linguistically accessible public assistance and unemployment benefits programs, particularly during times of recession when needs are especially acute.
- Federal, state, and local agencies need to ensure vigorous enforcement of labor laws and collective bargaining rights, including antidiscrimination provisions and protections against retaliation for workers who assert their rights. Enforcement must extend to workers regardless of immigration status and ensure that all workers are protected.
- Corporations, government agencies, academic institutions, law firms, and other employers should work with Asian American- and NHPI-serving organizations to implement equal opportunity and cultural sensitivity training programs to remove barriers to advancement in the workplace.
- Federal, state, and local agencies should include Asian Americans and NHPI in equal opportunity programs based on their underrepresentation in critical sectors. Asian Americans and NHPI face ongoing discrimination and should be included in minority contracting programs, allowing them to compete for government contracts and jobs on an equal footing.

HOUSING

Homeownership is a dream that has eluded many Asian Americans and NHPI in the Midwest. Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey indicate that Asian Americans have below average rates of homeownership in Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, the Twin Cities, and Wisconsin. Approximately 17% of Asian Americans living in the Twin Cities who took out home loans between 2004 and 2008 experienced foreclosure, a rate much higher than average for the metropolitan area.

- Federal, state, and local agencies and private companies should expand affordable housing and homeownership opportunities for Asian American and NHPI families throughout the Midwest.
- Federal, state, and local government should vigorously enforce laws prohibiting fraud and predatory lending practices, which continue to harm immigrants and other vulnerable communities.
- As the foreclosure crisis continues, federal, state, and local government need to fund and expand housing counseling and consumer protection services, including those provided by community-based organizations and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

HEALTH

Asian Americans in the Midwest are disproportionately uninsured. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Asian Americans throughout the region are less likely than Whites to have health insurance, with several Asian American ethnic groups among those least likely to be insured. In Illinois and Minnesota, data from the Centers for Disease Control show that Asian Americans are more likely than others to not have seen a doctor in the past year due to cost.

- Government agencies, community-based organizations, and those in the health industry should outreach to and educate Asian American and NHPI communities about the Patient Protection Affordable Care Act so they can benefit from the expanded availability of health insurance. Affordable health care coverage should be made available to all U.S. residents, regardless of immigration status.

- The federal government and courts should broadly interpret and fully enforce the antidiscrimination provisions of the Patient Protection Affordable Care Act.
- Those in the health care industry and federal, state, and local government need to ensure quality health care for persons who are not fluent in English by removing barriers to enrollment and providing services in a linguistically and culturally appropriate manner.

DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH

Data on growing Asian American and NHPI communities are critical to developing informed public policy. Because data on Asian Americans and NHPI as racial groups often masks social and economic diversity among ethnic groups, data disaggregated by ethnic group are particularly important to understanding and serving these communities.

- Research produced by both governmental and nongovernmental entities must include data on Asian Americans and NHPI both as racial groups and disaggregated by ethnic group.
- Survey research by both governmental and nongovernmental entities should oversample Asian Americans and NHPI by ethnic group and in small geographies, translate and administer survey instruments in Asian and Pacific Islander languages, and provide appropriate language assistance to respondents.

GLOSSARY

Asian countries

Defined as including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

buying power

An individual's total personal income that is available for spending, after taxes. Does not include savings or loans.

involuntary part-time workers

Defined as employees who would want to work full time but could only find part-time work; this is one measure of underemployment.

legal permanent resident (LPR)

A person who has immigrated legally but is not an American citizen. This person has been admitted to the United States as an immigrant and holds a green card. An LPR resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as "good moral character" and basic English literacy, must also be met.

limited English proficient

Persons who speak English less than "very well."

little or no prenatal care

Defined as mothers who initiate prenatal care in the third trimester or who have never received prenatal care.

low-income

Determined as people who fall below 200% of the income-to-poverty ratio, or an individual with income for the past 12 months that is less than twice the poverty threshold. This measurement is used to determine eligibility for many needs-based social services, including social security, Medicaid, and food stamps.

overcrowded housing

Occupied units are generally considered crowded if they have more than one person per room.

Pacific Islands

Defined as including American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Guam, Hawai'i, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

per capita income

The mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group in the past 12 months. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population of that group.

poverty

A measure of income relative to the federal poverty threshold (the poverty line). Adjusted for family size, the 2009 Census Bureau poverty threshold was \$21,954 annually for a family of four.

refugees and asylees

People who moved to the United States to escape persecution in their country of origin. *Refugees* are those who applied for admission while living outside the United States. *Asylees* are those who applied at either a port of entry or while residing in the United States.

small business

According to the U.S. Small Business Administration, businesses with fewer than 20 employees are the smallest firms.

unemployment rate

The percent of civilians 16 years of age or older who have been actively looking for work over the past four weeks but have yet to find a job.

Appendix A

Population, Population Growth by Race and Ethnic Group, Midwest Region

Race and Ethnicity, Midwest Region

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White, Not Hispanic	52,386,131	81%	52,096,633	78%	-1%
African American	6,838,669	11%	7,594,486	11%	11%
Latino	3,124,532	5%	4,661,678	7%	49%
Asian American	1,392,938	2%	2,053,971	3%	47%
American Indian Alaska Native	714,792	1%	879,438	1%	23%
NHPI	55,364	0.1%	75,733	0.1%	37%
Total	64,392,776	100%	66,927,001	100%	4%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA Total	Number	% of AA Total	
Asian Indian	323,802	23%	518,985	25%	60%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	230,890	17%	339,212	17%	47%
Filipino	195,430	14%	286,480	14%	47%
Korean	154,806	11%	201,138	10%	30%
Vietnamese	118,374	8%	158,265	8%	34%
Hmong	91,034	7%	126,713	6%	39%
Japanese	92,369	7%	103,975	5%	13%
Pakistani	33,857	2%	65,523	3%	94%
Laotian	42,099	3%	46,740	2%	11%
Thai	21,377	2%	31,679	2%	48%
Cambodian	19,218	1%	27,252	1%	42%
Burmese	NR	NR	25,243	1%	NR
Taiwanese	13,644	1%	20,641	1%	51%
Bangladeshi	5,375	0.4%	14,952	1%	178%
Nepalese	NR	NR	8,424	0.4%	NR
Indonesian	6,149	0.4%	7,659	0.4%	25%
Sri Lankan	3,103	0.2%	5,946	0.3%	92%
Malaysian	3,444	0.2%	4,477	0.2%	30%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	3,207	0.2%	NR
Asian American Total	1,392,938	100%	2,053,971	100%	47%

NHPI Ethnic Group	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of PI Total	Number	% of PI Total	
Native Hawaiian	14,822	27%	21,837	29%	47%
Guamanian or Chamorro	7,639	14%	11,729	15%	54%
Samoan	7,980	14%	9,495	13%	19%
Marshallese	NR	NR	1,148	2%	NR
Tongan	452	1%	890	1%	97%
Fijian	231	0.4%	642	1%	178%
NHPI Total	55,364	100%	75,733	100%	37%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, QT-P9.

Note: NR = No report. Ethnic group was not reported in 2000 Census.

Appendix A

Population, Population Growth by Race and Ethnic Group, Chicago Metro Area

Race and Ethnicity, Chicago Metro Area

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White, Not Hispanic	4,638,582	57%	4,401,401	53%	-5%
Latino	1,405,116	17%	1,805,711	22%	29%
African American	1,596,789	20%	1,552,655	19%	-3%
Asian American	419,410	5%	581,104	7%	39%
American Indian Alaska Native	48,449	1%	68,815	1%	42%
NHPI	9,140	0%	9,661	0.1%	6%
Total	8,091,720	100%	8,316,650	100%	3%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA Total	Number	% of AA Total	
Indian	121,624	29%	180,198	31%	48%
Filipino	92,463	22%	125,234	22%	35%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	71,881	17%	97,538	17%	36%
Korean	48,407	12%	59,171	10%	22%
Pakistani	17,908	4%	30,766	5%	72%
Japanese	23,231	6%	23,768	4%	2%
Vietnamese	17,269	4%	23,380	4%	35%
Thai	5,900	1%	7,899	1%	34%
Taiwanese	3,335	1%	5,383	1%	61%
Laotian	3,921	1%	4,552	1%	16%
Cambodian	3,282	1%	3,938	1%	20%
Burmese	NR	NR	1,961	0.3%	NR
Bangladeshi	695	0.2%	1,805	0.3%	160%
Indonesian	890	0.2%	1,267	0.2%	42%
Nepalese	NR	NR	1,111	0.2%	NR
Sri Lankan	515	0.1%	1,070	0.2%	108%
Malaysian	482	0.1%	662	0.1%	37%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	513	0.1%	NR
Hmong	471	0.1%	499	0.1%	6%
Asian American Total	419,410	100%	581,104	100%	39%

NHPI Ethnic Group	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of PI Total	Number	% of PI Total	
Native Hawaiian	1,696	19%	2,255	23%	33%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,147	13%	1,310	14%	14%
Samoan	1,102	12%	771	8%	-30%
Fijian	46	1%	100	1%	117%
Tongan	26	0.3%	57	1%	119%
Marshallese	NR	NR	30	NR	NR
NHPI Total	9,140	100%	9,661	100%	6%

Ibid.

Note: NR = No report. Ethnic group was not reported in 2000 Census.

Appendix A

Population, Population Growth by Race and Ethnic Group, Cleveland Metro Area

Race and Ethnicity, Cleveland Metro Area

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White, Not Hispanic	2,195,621	77%	2,069,225	74%	-6%
African American	508,930	18%	533,687	19%	5%
Latino	78,444	3%	108,866	4%	39%
Asian American	46,796	2%	66,643	2%	42%
American Indian Alaska Native	17,477	1%	19,802	1%	13%
NHPI	1,748	0%	2,235	0%	28%
Total	2,843,103	100%	2,780,440	100%	-2%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA Total	Number	% of AA Total	
Indian	13,949	30%	20,733	31%	49%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	10,443	22%	14,768	22%	41%
Filipino	5,900	13%	8,215	12%	39%
Korean	4,384	9%	5,336	8%	22%
Vietnamese	3,022	6%	4,082	6%	35%
Japanese	3,207	7%	3,474	5%	8%
Pakistani	681	1%	1,117	2%	64%
Burmese	NR	NR	899	1%	NR
Thai	588	1%	880	1%	50%
Cambodian	616	1%	842	1%	37%
Taiwanese	547	1%	839	1%	53%
Laotian	819	2%	833	1%	2%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	634	1%	NR
Hmong	343	1%	465	1%	36%
Nepalese	NR	NR	399	1%	NR
Indonesian	263	1%	285	0.4%	8%
Bangladeshi	133	0.3%	224	0.3%	68%
Sri Lankan	129	0.3%	219	0.3%	70%
Malaysian	93	0.2%	103	0.2%	11%
Asian American Total	46,796	100%	66,643	100%	42%

NHPI Ethnic Group	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of PI Total	Number	% of PI Total	
Native Hawaiian	474	27%	651	29%	37%
Guamanian or Chamorro	243	14%	325	15%	34%
Samoan	206	12%	144	6%	-30%
Tongan	15	1%	24	1%	60%
Fijian	2	0%	10	0%	400%
Marshallese	NR	NR	7	0%	NR
NHPI Total	1,748	100%	2,235	100%	28%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, QT-P9.

Note: NR = No report. Ethnic group was not reported in 2000 Census.

Appendix A

Population, Population Growth by Race and Ethnic Group, Detroit Metro Area

Race and Ethnicity, Detroit Metro Area

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White, Not Hispanic	3,410,105	71%	3,223,281	69%	-5%
African American	1,088,800	23%	1,076,700	23%	-1%
Asian American	143,838	3%	201,167	4%	40%
Latino	136,136	3%	182,970	4%	34%
American Indian Alaska Native	43,844	1%	47,955	1%	9%
NHPI	3,623	0.1%	4,759	0.1%	31%
Total	4,833,493	100%	4,704,743	100%	-3%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA Total	Number	% of AA Total	
Indian	48,428	34%	67,481	34%	39%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	25,999	18%	33,214	17%	28%
Filipino	16,850	12%	22,558	11%	34%
Korean	13,897	10%	17,441	9%	26%
Japanese	10,708	7%	12,191	6%	14%
Pakistani	4,458	3%	9,206	5%	107%
Bangladeshi	2,535	2%	8,375	4%	230%
Vietnamese	5,693	4%	8,004	4%	41%
Hmong	4,301	3%	4,218	2%	-2%
Taiwanese	1,936	1%	2,584	1%	33%
Thai	1,252	1%	1,670	1%	33%
Laotian	1,470	1%	872	0.4%	-41%
Sri Lankan	368	0.3%	633	0.3%	72%
Cambodian	390	0.3%	598	0.3%	53%
Indonesian	377	0.3%	508	0.3%	35%
Nepalese	NR	NR	447	0.2%	NR
Malaysian	153	0.1%	318	0.2%	108%
Burmese	NR	NR	101	0.1%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	0	0%	NR
Asian American Total	143,838	100%	201,167	100%	40%

NHPI Ethnic Group	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of PI Total	Number	% of PI Total	
Native Hawaiian	933	26%	1,163	24%	25%
Guamanian or Chamorro	425	12%	479	10%	13%
Samoan	383	11%	379	8%	-1%
Tongan	16	0.4%	33	1%	106%
Fijian	5	0.1%	23	0.5%	360%
Marshallese	NR	NR	16	0.3%	NR
NHPI Total	3,623	100%	4,759	100%	31%

Ibid.

Note: NR = No report. Ethnic group was not reported in 2000 Census.

Appendix A

Population, Population Growth by Race and Ethnic Group, Twin Cities Metro Area

Race and Ethnicity, Twin Cities Metro Area

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White, Not Hispanic	2,197,626	83%	2,173,218	76%	-1%
African American	182,668	7%	279,060	10%	53%
Asian American	136,718	5%	207,410	7%	52%
Latino	95,902	4%	167,558	6%	75%
American Indian Alaska Native	35,566	1%	44,308	2%	25%
NHPI	4,193	0.2%	4,099	0.1%	-2%
Total	2,642,056	100%	2,849,567	100%	8%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA Total	Number	% of AA Total	
Hmong	43,948	32%	63,290	31%	44%
Indian	16,887	12%	33,126	16%	96%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	15,397	11%	23,543	11%	53%
Vietnamese	17,205	13%	22,746	11%	32%
Korean	11,491	8%	15,710	8%	37%
Filipino	6,991	5%	11,189	5%	60%
Laotian	8,752	6%	8,222	4%	-6%
Cambodian	4,880	4%	7,168	3%	47%
Japanese	4,789	4%	5,962	3%	24%
Burmese	NR	NR	3,277	2%	NR
Pakistani	975	1%	2,374	1%	143%
Thai	1,129	1%	1,888	1%	67%
Taiwanese	640	0.5%	1,153	1%	80%
Nepalese	NR	NR	764	0.4%	NR
Sri Lankan	418	0.3%	764	0.4%	83%
Bangladeshi	188	0.1%	696	0.3%	270%
Indonesian	325	0.2%	547	0.3%	68%
Malaysian	225	0.2%	335	0.2%	49%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	283	0.1%	NR
Asian American Total	136,718	100%	207,410	100%	52%

NHPI Ethnic Group	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of PI Total	Number	% of PI Total	
Native Hawaiian	821	20%	1,184	29%	44%
Samoan	527	13%	392	10%	-26%
Guamanian or Chamorro	273	7%	386	9%	41%
Tongan	66	2%	84	2%	27%
Fijian	11	0.3%	45	1%	309%
Marshallese	NR	NR	21	1%	NR
NHPI Total	4,193	100%	4,099	100%	-2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, QT-P9.

Note: NR = No report. Ethnic group was not reported in 2000 Census.

Appendix A

Population, Population Growth by Race and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin State

Race and Ethnicity, Wisconsin State

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White, Not Hispanic	4,681,630	87%	4,738,411	83%	1%
African American	326,506	6%	403,527	7%	24%
Latino	192,921	4%	336,056	6%	74%
Asian American	102,768	2%	151,513	3%	47%
American Indian Alaska Native	69,386	1%	86,228	2%	24%
NHPI	4,310	0.1%	5,117	0.1%	19%
Total	5,363,675	100%	5,686,986	100%	6%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA Total	Number	% of AA Total	
Hmong	36,809	36%	49,240	32%	34%
Indian	14,800	14%	25,998	17%	76%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	12,612	12%	20,056	13%	59%
Filipino	7,807	8%	13,158	9%	69%
Korean	8,316	8%	10,949	7%	32%
Vietnamese	4,505	4%	6,191	4%	37%
Japanese	4,884	5%	5,967	4%	22%
Laotian	5,405	5%	4,562	3%	-16%
Pakistani	1,365	1%	2,984	2%	119%
Thai	1,273	1%	2,050	1%	61%
Cambodian	856	1%	1,294	1%	51%
Burmese	NR	NR	1,197	1%	NR
Taiwanese	773	1%	1,036	1%	34%
Indonesian	632	1%	629	0.4%	-0.5
Nepalese	NR	NR	500	0.3%	NR
Malaysian	216	0.2%	338	0.2%	56%
Sri Lankan	230	0.2%	307	0.2%	33%
Bangladeshi	78	0.1%	283	0.2%	263%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	2	0%	NR
Asian American Total	102,768	100%	151,513	100%	47%

NHPI Ethnic Group	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of PI Total	Number	% of PI Total	
Native Hawaiian	1,143	27%	1,638	32%	43%
Guamanian or Chamorro	573	13%	716	14%	25%
Samoan	483	11%	458	9%	-5%
Tongan	20	0.5%	55	1%	175%
Fijian	8	0.2%	43	1%	438%
Marshallese	NR	NR	25	0.5%	NR
NHPI Total	4,310	100%	5,117	100%	19%

Ibid.

Note: NR = No report. Ethnic group was not reported in 2000 Census.

Appendix B

Selected Population Characteristics by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Chicago

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership	LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 African American 41%	1 Latino 41%	1 Asian American 64%	1 Latino \$15,722	1 Latino 60%	1 African American 26%					
2 AIAN 49%	2 Asian American 30%	2 Latino 41%	2 African American \$18,636	2 AIAN 83%	2 Latino 18%					
3 NHPI 51%	3 NHPI 10%	3 NHPI 29%	3 AIAN \$21,947	3 African American 83%	3 AIAN 17%					
4 Latino 52%	4 AIAN 9%	4 AIAN 11%	4 NHPI \$28,827	4 NHPI 86%	4 NHPI 9%					
5 Asian American 63%	5 White 5%	5 White 9%	5 Asian American \$30,806	5 Asian American 91%	5 Asian American 9%					
6 White 76%	6 African American 1%	6 African American 3%	6 White \$39,471	6 White 93%	6 White 6%					
Total Population 65%	Total Population 12%	Total Population 18%	Total Population \$30,453	Total Population 86%	Total Population 12%					

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership	LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 Burmese 27%	1 Laotian 48%	1 Indian 69%	1 Laotian \$19,160	1 Vietnamese 78%	1 Pakistani 19%					
2 Native Hawaiian 50%	2 Vietnamese 47%	2 Taiwanese 66%	2 Pakistani \$20,914	2 Laotian 82%	2 Thai 15%					
3 Japanese 57%	3 Korean 42%	3 Pakistani 65%	3 Vietnamese \$21,714	3 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 84%	3 Vietnamese 13%					
4 Korean 59%	4 Thai 41%	4 Korean 65%	4 Thai \$26,409	4 Pakistani 90%	4 Korean 12%					
5 Thai 60%	5 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 40%	5 Thai 63%	5 Korean \$29,007	5 Thai 91%	5 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 11%					
6 Pakistani 61%	6 Taiwanese 38%	6 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 63%	6 Filipino \$30,290	6 Indian 92%	6 Laotian 11%					
7 Cambodian 63%	7 Indian 26%	7 Vietnamese 63%	7 Chinese (except Taiwanese) \$31,457	7 Korean 94%	7 Taiwanese 10%					
8 Indian 63%	8 Pakistani 25%	8 Filipino 61%	8 Indian (except Taiwanese) \$33,920	8 Filipino 96%	8 Indian 8%					
9 Bangladeshi 63%	9 Japanese 23%	9 Laotian 56%	9 Japanese \$34,625	9 Japanese 96%	9 Japanese 8%					
10 Vietnamese 64%	10 Filipino 18%	10 Japanese 36%	10 Taiwanese \$39,703	10 Taiwanese 97%	10 Filipino 5%					
11 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 64%										
12 Taiwanese 66%										
13 Filipino 70%										
14 Laotian 75%										

 = Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites

 = Faring below major racial and ethnic groups

= Faring below the area average

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. The geography for the Chicago metro area is defined as the following counties in Illinois: Cook County, DuPage County, Kane County, Lake County, McHenry County, and Will County. Because the sample size is larger in the decennial file, more ethnic groups have greater data stability.

For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. The geography for Chicago is defined as the Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area due to the smaller sample size. Also, fewer ethnic groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

Appendix B

Selected Population Characteristics by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Cleveland

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership	LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 African American 39%	1 Asian American 28%	1 Asian American 64%	1 Latino \$15,122	1 NHPI 63%	1 African American 31%					
2 NHPI 44%	2 Latino 24%	2 NHPI 23%	2 African American \$15,771	2 Latino 70%	2 Latino 29%					
3 Latino 45%	3 NHPI 14%	3 Latino 16%	3 AIAN \$16,182	3 African American 81%	3 AIAN 29%					
4 AIAN 47%	4 AIAN 2%	4 White 4%	4 NHPI \$23,041	4 AIAN 82%	4 NHPI 24%					
5 Asian American 55%	5 White 2%	5 AIAN 2%	5 Asian American \$27,734	5 Asian American 88%	5 Asian American 12%					
6 White 75%	6 African American 1%	6 African American 1%	6 White \$29,626	6 White 90%	6 White 9%					
Total Population 67%	Total Population 3%	Total Population 5%	Total Population \$26,505	Total Population 88%	Total Population 14%					

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership	LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 Bhutanese 1%	1 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 42%	1 Indian 69%	1 Korean \$18,283	1 Vietnamese 80%	1 Korean 21%					
2 Burmese 18%	2 Vietnamese 41%	2 Vietnamese 68%	2 Vietnamese \$19,776	2 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 82%	2 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 17%					
3 Korean 51%	3 Korean 27%	3 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 67%	3 Filipino \$24,351	3 Korean 85%	3 Filipino 8%					
4 Indian 52%	4 Indian 20%	4 Korean 59%	4 Chinese (except Taiwanese) \$24,715	4 Indian 93%	4 Vietnamese 7%					
5 Japanese 55%	5 Filipino 15%	5 Filipino 54%	5 Indian \$38,376	5 Filipino 95%	5 Indian 7%					
6 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 58%										
7 Filipino 66%										
8 Vietnamese 68%										
9 Cambodian 68%										
10 Hmong 75%										

■ = Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites

Boxed = Faring below major racial and ethnic groups

Bold = Faring below the area average

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. The geography for the Cleveland metro area is defined as the following counties in Ohio: Cuyahoga County, Geauga County, Lake County, Lorain County, Medina County, Portage County, and Summit County. Because the sample size is larger in the decennial file, more ethnic groups have greater data stability.

For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. The geography for Cleveland is defined as the Cleveland-Akron-Elyria, OH Combined Statistical Area due to the smaller sample size. Also, fewer ethnic groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

Appendix B

Selected Population Characteristics by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Detroit

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 African American	46%	1 Asian American	29%	1 Asian American	65%	1 Latino	\$16,598	1 Latino	69%	1 African American	30%
2 NHPI	57%	2 Latino	24%	2 Latino	26%	2 African American	\$17,191	2 African American	82%	2 Latino	24%
3 AIAN	57%	3 NHPI	4%	3 NHPI	7%	3 AIAN	\$19,776	3 AIAN	85%	3 AIAN	21%
4 Latino	58%	4 White	3%	4 White	6%	4 NHPI	\$23,544	4 Asian American	90%	4 NHPI	12%
5 Asian American	61%	5 AIAN	2%	5 AIAN	3%	5 Asian American	\$30,513	5 White	90%	5 Asian American	12%
6 White	79%	6 African American	1%	6 African American	2%	6 White	\$30,764	6 NHPI	90%	6 White	9%
Total Population	70%	Total Population	4%	Total Population	8%	Total Population	\$27,169	Total Population	88%	Total Population	15%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 Japanese	42%	1 Bangladeshi	54%	1 Bangladeshi	76%	1 Bangladeshi	\$11,117	1 Hmong	62%	1 Bangladeshi	41%
2 Korean	49%	2 Hmong	48%	2 Indian	69%	2 Hmong	\$11,523	2 Vietnamese	73%	2 Hmong	16%
3 Thai	54%	3 Japanese	43%	3 Korean	68%	3 Vietnamese	\$23,463	3 Bangladeshi	73%	3 Korean	13%
4 Indian	60%	4 Vietnamese	42%	4 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	66%	4 Pakistani	\$23,533	4 Pakistani	89%	4 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	13%
5 Taiwanese	61%	5 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	35%	5 Pakistani	65%	5 Korean	\$24,312	5 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	89%	5 Vietnamese	13%
6 Laotian	62%	6 Korean	33%	6 Japanese	60%	6 Filipino	\$28,429	6 Indian	91%	6 Indian	12%
7 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	63%	7 Pakistani	31%	7 Vietnamese	57%	7 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$32,964	7 Korean	93%	7 Pakistani	9%
8 Sri Lankan	66%	8 Indian	21%	8 Filipino	55%	8 Indian	\$35,527	8 Filipino	96%	8 Japanese	8%
9 Pakistani	66%	9 Filipino	14%	9 Hmong	41%	9 Japanese	\$35,854	9 Japanese	97%	9 Filipino	6%
10 Bangladeshi	69%										
11 Vietnamese	69%										
12 Hmong	73%										
13 Filipino	75%										

■ = Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites

Boxed = Faring below major racial and ethnic groups

Bold = Faring below the area average

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. The geography for the Detroit metro area is defined as the following counties in Michigan: Livingston County, Macomb County, Monroe County, Oakland County, St. Clair County, Washtenaw County, and Wayne County. Because the sample size is larger in the decennial file, more ethnic groups have greater data stability.

For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. The geography for Detroit is defined as the Detroit-Warren-Flint, MI Combined Statistical Area due to the smaller sample size. Also, fewer ethnic groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

Appendix B

Selected Population Characteristics by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Twin Cities

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership	LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 African American 26%	1 Latino 38%	1 Asian American 57%	1 African American \$14,873	1 Latino 64%	1 African American 32%					
2 Latino 42%	2 Asian American 34%	2 Latino 43%	2 Latino \$15,224	2 Asian American 81%	2 AIAN 25%					
3 AIAN 42%	3 African American 11%	3 African American 23%	3 AIAN \$18,369	3 African American 82%	3 Latino 21%					
4 NHPI 49%	4 NHPI 9%	4 NHPI 15%	4 NHPI \$20,905	4 AIAN 85%	4 Asian American 16%					
5 Asian American 57%	5 AIAN 2%	5 AIAN 3%	5 Asian American \$21,460	5 NHPI 88%	5 NHPI 9%					
6 White 76%	6 White 1%	6 White 2%	6 White \$36,834	6 White 95%	6 White 6%					
Total Population 70%	Total Population 5%	Total Population 9%	Total Population \$32,852	Total Population 93%	Total Population 10%					

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership	LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 Burmese 15%	1 Cambodian 46%	1 Indian 73%	1 Hmong \$11,709	1 Hmong 64%	1 Hmong 29%					
2 Native Hawaiian 48%	2 Vietnamese 45%	2 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 65%	2 Cambodian \$15,515	2 Cambodian 72%	2 Cambodian 16%					
3 Indian 50%	3 Hmong 45%	3 Korean 63%	3 Laotian \$16,235	3 Laotian 72%	3 Laotian 16%					
4 Hmong 50%	4 Laotian 37%	4 Vietnamese 61%	4 Korean \$20,961	4 Vietnamese 74%	4 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 13%					
5 Thai 52%	5 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 36%	5 Cambodian 54%	5 Vietnamese \$22,028	5 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 86%	5 Korean 12%					
6 Korean 53%	6 Japanese 21%	6 Laotian 51%	6 Filipino \$24,689	6 Korean 92%	6 Japanese 11%					
7 Laotian 59%	7 Korean 18%	7 Filipino 47%	7 Japanese \$27,519	7 Indian 93%	7 Vietnamese 11%					
8 Taiwanese 59%	8 Indian 17%	8 Hmong 45%	8 Chinese (except Taiwanese) \$27,859	8 Japanese 95%	8 Filipino 8%					
9 Cambodian 62%	9 Filipino 15%	9 Japanese 34%	9 Indian \$36,249	9 Filipino 96%	9 Indian 5%					
10 Japanese 62%										
11 Filipino 64%										
12 Chinese (except Taiwanese) 66%										
13 Pakistani 68%										
14 Vietnamese 73%										

■ = Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites

Boxed = Faring below major racial and ethnic groups

Bold = Faring below the area average

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. The geography for the Twin Cities metro area is defined as the following counties in Minnesota: Anoka County, Carver County, Dakota County, Hennepin County, Ramsey County, Scott County, and Washington County. Because the sample size is larger in the decennial file, more ethnic groups have greater data stability.

For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. The geography for the Twin Cities is defined as the Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area due to the smaller sample size. Also, fewer ethnic groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

Appendix B

Selected Population Characteristics by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Wisconsin

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 African American	30%	1 Latino	34%	1 Asian American	53%	1 African American	\$13,281	1 Latino	62%	1 African American	35%
2 Latino	41%	2 Asian American	28%	2 Latino	34%	2 Latino	\$13,670	2 African American	79%	2 AIAN	27%
3 Asian American	48%	3 NHPI	4%	3 NHPI	13%	3 AIAN	\$15,881	3 Asian American	82%	3 Latino	24%
4 AIAN	48%	4 AIAN	3%	4 African American	3%	4 NHPI	\$20,172	4 AIAN	83%	4 Asian American	16%
5 NHPI	49%	5 African American	1%	5 AIAN	2%	5 Asian American	\$20,928	5 White	92%	5 NHPI	11%
6 White	72%	6 White	1%	6 White	1%	6 White	\$28,841	6 NHPI	93%	6 White	9%
Total Population	68%	Total Population	3%	Total Population	5%	Total Population	\$26,624	Total Population	89%	Total Population	12%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		LEP		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-YEAR B16004		ACS 5-YEAR B05003		ACS 5-YEAR B19301		ACS 5-YEAR B15002		ACS 5-YEAR B17001	
1 Burmese	11%	1 Hmong	38%	1 Indian	69%	1 Laotian	\$10,957	1 Laotian	57%	1 Laotian	28%
2 Mongolian	27%	2 Laotian	35%	2 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	64%	2 Hmong	\$11,419	2 Hmong	62%	2 Hmong	20%
3 Malaysian	28%	3 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	35%	3 Korean	57%	3 Korean	\$19,309	3 Vietnamese	81%	3 Korean	19%
4 Cambodian	32%	4 Vietnamese	31%	4 Laotian	51%	4 Vietnamese	\$20,753	4 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	91%	4 Japanese	15%
5 Nepalese	36%	5 Korean	21%	5 Vietnamese	48%	5 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$24,285	5 Indian	92%	5 Vietnamese	14%
6 Thai	38%	6 Indian	17%	6 Filipino	46%	6 Japanese	\$25,432	6 Korean	93%	6 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	11%
7 Korean	39%	7 Filipino	12%	7 Hmong	45%	7 Filipino	\$25,600	7 Filipino	93%	7 Indian	9%
8 Taiwanese	41%	8 Japanese	11%	8 Japanese	29%	8 Indian	\$37,995	8 Japanese	93%	8 Filipino	9%
9 Samoan	42%										
10 Indian	44%										
11 Bangladeshi	45%										
12 Guamanian or Chamorro	48%										
13 Hmong	50%										
14 Chinese (except Taiwanese)	50%										
15 Indonesian	51%										
16 Native Hawaiian	52%										
17 Sri Lankan	52%										
18 Laotian	55%										
19 Japanese	55%										
20 Pakistani	56%										
21 Filipino	58%										
22 Vietnamese	59%										

 = Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites

 = Faring below major racial and ethnic groups

= Faring below the area average

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. Fewer ethnic groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

TECHNICAL NOTES (DATA)

Measuring the characteristics of racial and ethnic groups

Since 2000, the United States Census Bureau has allowed those responding to its questionnaires to report one or more racial or ethnic backgrounds. While this better reflects America's diversity and improves data available on multiracial populations, it complicates the use of data on racial and ethnic groups.

Data on race are generally available from the Census Bureau in two forms, for those of a single racial background (referred to as "alone"), with multiracial people captured in an independent category, and for those of either single or multiple racial backgrounds (referred to as "alone or in combination with one or more other races"). Similarly, data on ethnic groups are generally available as "alone" or "alone or in any combination." In this report, population, population growth, and population characteristics by racial and ethnic group are measured for the "alone or in combination" population unless otherwise noted. Exceptions include the measurement of the White population, which is defined here as non-Hispanic White "alone," unless otherwise noted. Latino is used consistently to refer to Hispanics or Latinos.

While the 2010 Census Summary File 1 includes counts of the population and housing units, some ethnic groups are suppressed in other Census Bureau products. For example, the 2010 Census Summary File 2 suppresses groups with fewer than 100 persons in a geographic area; the American Community Survey also suppresses groups due to sampling sizes. To help ensure that the population characteristics presented in the report accurately reflect an ethnic group, the report only includes groups with more than 90% of the group represented per characteristic. For example, if data exists on homeownership for more than 90% of the Filipino American population in Detroit, the report includes this characteristic for Filipino Americans. For the 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates from the American Community Survey, only groups with more than 4,000 people in the geography were included due to data stability.

Sources of data used in this report

Most of the data included in this report are drawn from the United States Census Bureau, including the 2010 Census, American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 5-Year Estimates, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, and 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS). Other data in the report include the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement; Center for the Study of Immigration Integration of the University of Southern California; Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse of Syracuse University; Bureau of Labor Statistics; National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention (NCHHSTP); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data; Illinois Department of Public Health's Center for Health Statistics; Ohio Department of Education's Lau Resource Center; Michigan Department of Community Health's Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics; Minnesota Department of Education; Minnesota Cancer Surveillance System; Minnesota Department of Health's Refugee Health Program; Wisconsin Family Health Survey; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction; and Wisconsin Office of Health Informatics Vital Records. Various reports are also cited. Where data on population characteristics are available from multiple sources, data from ACS were preferred given its inclusion of disaggregated data by Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander ethnic groups.

TECHNICAL NOTES (GEOGRAPHIES)

Geographies used in the report

Most of the data for each state included in this report are county-level data aggregated to the metro area (except for Wisconsin). Due to small samples or data stability, larger levels of geography were required to obtain more stable estimates (such as the CSA, MSA, or state level). The following are the list of geographies larger than the county-level used in this report, unless otherwise noted in the report:

Chicago Metro Area

Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in Illinois.

Chicago MSA

(Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area)

Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL Metropolitan Division
Cook County, Dekalb County, DuPage County,
Grundy County, Kane County, Kendall County,
McHenry County, Will County

Gary, IN Metropolitan Division
Jasper County, Lake County, Newton
County, Porter County

Lake-Kenosha, WI Metropolitan Division
Kenosha County (WI), Lake County (IL)

Cleveland Metro Area

Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain, Medina,
Portage, and Summit Counties in Ohio.

Cleveland CSA

(Cleveland-Akron-Elyria, OH Combined Statistical Area)

Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metropolitan
Statistical Area (MSA):

Cuyahoga County, Geauga County, Lake
County, Lorain County, Medina County

Ashtabula County
Portage County
Summit County

Detroit Metro Area

Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St Clair,
Washtenaw and Wayne Counties in Michigan.

Detroit CSA

(Detroit-Warren-Flint, MI Combined Statistical Area)

Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI Metropolitan
Statistical Area (MSA):

Lapeer County, Livingston County,
Macomb County, Oakland County, St. Clair
County, Wayne County

Genesee County

Monroe County

Washtenaw County

Twin Cities Metro Area

Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey,
Scott, and Washington Counties in Minnesota.

Twin Cities MSA

(Minneapolis-St-Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI
Metropolitan Statistical Area)

Anoka County, Carver County, Chisago County,
Dakota County, Hennepin County, Isanti County,
Ramsey County, Scott County, Sherburne
County, Washington County, Wright County,
St Croix County (WI), Pierce County (WI)

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