



2014

A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS

Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and
Pacific Islanders in the South



ASIAN AMERICANS
ADVANCING
JUSTICE

ATLANTA
DALLAS
HOUSTON
MIAMI
WASHINGTON, DC



CONTENTS

Welcome	1	MIAMI METRO AREA	46
Introduction	2	Demographics	47
Executive Summary	3	Economic Contributions	49
SOUTH REGION	5	Civic Engagement	50
Demographics	6	Immigration	51
ATLANTA METRO AREA	10	Language	52
Demographics	11	Education	53
Economic Contributions	13	Income	54
Civic Engagement	14	Employment	55
Immigration	15	Housing	56
Language	16	Health	57
Education	17	WASHINGTON, DC METRO AREA	58
Income	18	Demographics	59
Employment	19	Economic Contributions	61
Housing	20	Civic Engagement	62
Health	21	Immigration	63
DALLAS METRO AREA	22	Language	64
Demographics	23	Education	65
Economic Contributions	25	Income	66
Civic Engagement	26	Employment	67
Immigration	27	Housing	68
Language	28	Health	69
Education	29	Policy Recommendations	70
Income	30	Glossary	73
Employment	31	Appendix A: Population, Population Growth	74
Housing	32	Appendix B: Selected Population Characteristics	80
Health	33	Technical Notes	85
HOUSTON METRO AREA	34		
Demographics	35		
Economic Contributions	37		
Civic Engagement	38		
Immigration	39		
Language	40		
Education	41		
Income	42		
Employment	43		
Housing	44		
Health	45		



Asian Americans Advancing Justice

Asian Americans Advancing Justice is a national affiliation of five leading organizations advocating for the civil and human rights of Asian Americans and other underserved communities to promote a fair and equitable society for all.

Advancing Justice | AAJC (Washington, DC)
 Advancing Justice | Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco)
 Advancing Justice | Atlanta
 Advancing Justice | Chicago
 Advancing Justice | Los Angeles

WELCOME

The U.S. Census Bureau defines the South as 16 states and the District of Columbia. From tourists and beaches in Florida, big oil and wide-open spaces in Texas, to the seat of the federal government in the District of Columbia, the landscape and culture of our Southern states vary greatly. This region also includes the areas that we traditionally think of as “The South,” including Georgia, a state central to the civil rights movement. The presence and contributions of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the South are often overlooked, both historically and today. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI have long histories in the South, and these communities have grown tremendously in recent decades, contributing to the diversity and vibrancy of the region.

Understanding Asian Americans and NHPI in the South means understanding the considerable social and economic diversity that exists among the ethnic groups that make up our communities. While some have achieved economic success, others still struggle to make ends meet. Yet the needs of the most disadvantaged Asian Americans and NHPI are often overlooked when policy makers base critical decisions on data that only capture the characteristics of our communities as a monolithic whole. About 30% of Asian Americans in the five cities highlighted in this report have limited English-speaking ability. While many perceive Asian Americans as universally well educated, Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian Americans have low high school graduation rates. Further, the recent economic crisis has impacted our communities: unemployment has risen at alarming levels and poverty has grown significantly in Asian American communities. A greater proportion of Asian Americans are low-income and have lower per capita income than Whites.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the South, 2014 is a much needed resource supporting growing Asian American and NHPI movements in Florida, Georgia, Texas, and the Washington, DC metropolitan region 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 provides a fuller and richer portrait of the social, economic, and political challenges and opportunities our communities face. This resource can provide content for public education efforts, better inform policy campaigns, and ensure that community leaders have key information. While one report cannot provide all the information needed to build a movement, we believe this report is a resource that Asian American and NHPI communities throughout the South will be able to use to better advocate for their communities as they reach out to local foundations and government agencies for resources and support.

This report is part of a series based on new data. Asian Americans Advancing Justice has produced a national report on the Asian American population and partnered with Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC) to produce a national report on NHPI. Advancing Justice has also published regional reports on Asian Americans and NHPI in the Midwest, California, the Northeast, and now the South. The final regional report in this series will be on the West.

We would like to thank the sponsors who made this report possible, including the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, 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 Marita Etcubañez and Anthony Bowman with Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC (coauthor), and Pamela Stephens, Christina Aujean Lee, and Dan Ichinose with Asian Americans Advancing Justice | Los Angeles (coauthor and principal researcher). Special thanks to our partners, the Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center in Washington, DC; Boat People SOS-Houston in Texas; the Center for Pan Asian Community Services in Georgia; and the National Alliance to Nurture the Aged and the Youth in Florida, who all provided critical guidance on the structure and content of this report.

All photos in this report were taken by M. Jamie Watson unless otherwise noted. Data design and layout were provided by GRAPHEK.

INTRODUCTION

Dramatic growth in the nation's Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations is occurring throughout the country. This is no less true in the South, where Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups in the region. Policy makers and service providers in these states must understand growing Asian American and NHPI communities if they are to meet the rapidly changing needs of those they serve.

The U.S. Census Bureau now reports data on 23 distinct Asian American and 19 distinct NHPI ethnic groups. While these ethnic groups often have shared experiences with immigration, language barriers, and discrimination, they also differ significantly in their educational attainment, employment, and economic status. Because of the considerable social and economic diversity among Asian Americans and NHPI, these communities can be challenging to understand and serve.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the South, 2014 is the latest in a series of reports that promote a more sophisticated understanding of Asian Americans and NHPI. Focused on the South, this report compiles the latest data on growing Asian American and NHPI communities in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Miami, and the Washington, DC metropolitan area. These areas were chosen based on the size of their Asian American and NHPI communities and the presence of local partner organizations 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 economy in the South? What are their social service needs? Are language barriers likely to affect their ability to access those services?

The report has two main 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, it compiles key measures, such as immigration, language, education, income, employment, housing, and health, in a simplified manner to make these data more accessible to community organizations, policy makers, government agencies, foundations, businesses, and other stakeholders.

Given the breadth of information included in this report, data were drawn from 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 data sources in the report include the Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, Center for Responsible Lending, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Florida Department of Education, Florida Department of Health, Georgia Department of Public Health, Georgia General Assembly's Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia, Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Education Agency, Texas Legislative Council, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Virginia Department of Education, and Virginia Department of Health.

Together these data paint a fuller, more nuanced picture of two of the country's fastest-growing and most diverse racial groups. They will help stakeholders throughout the South 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

A *Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islander in the South, 2014* provides community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and others with the latest data on the region's growing Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. The report features data on 42 ethnic groups, highlighting the social and economic diversity within Asian American and NHPI communities and promoting a better understanding of their needs. Key findings include:

Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups in the South.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the South's Asian American population grew 69% between 2000 and 2010; its NHPI population grew 66%. In comparison, the region's Latino population grew 57%. Among Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, Fijian Americans are by far the fastest growing, increasing 257% between 2000 and 2010. Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Hmong, and Sri Lankan American populations all more than doubled over the same period. Among Southern states, the Asian American population in North Carolina was the region's fastest growing, while the NHPI population in Arkansas grew fastest. As these increasingly diverse communities continue to grow, it is important that service providers and policy makers work to address their changing needs.

Asian Americans and NHPI contribute significantly to the economy through job creation, business ownership, and consumer spending.

Data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners show that there are over 70,000 Asian American-owned businesses in the Washington, DC metropolitan area that employ over 130,000 people. The 38,000 Asian American-owned businesses in Dallas generate over \$11 billion in annual revenue. Among consumers, Asian American and NHPI buying power more than doubled in Florida, Georgia, Texas, and the two states in which the Washington, DC metropolitan area resides, Maryland and Virginia. Federal, state, and local agencies should provide high-quality, language-appropriate small business training programs and services for Asian American and NHPI business owners.

Political power in Asian American and NHPI communities has grown through increased naturalization and voter participation.

Across the South, Asian Americans and NHPI have made significant gains in civic engagement. Asian American immigrants are more likely to have become citizens: data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that a majority or near majority of Asian American immigrants in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Miami, and the Washington, DC metropolitan area have naturalized. Asian American electorates in Florida, Georgia, Texas, Maryland, and Virginia are among the fastest growing. Between 2004 and 2012, the number of Asian Americans who were registered to vote in Virginia increased 136%; the number who cast ballots increased 180%. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI living in the South have yet to reach their full potential as participants in the political process. Federal, state, and local agencies and elected officials should increase their investment in community building and civic engagement efforts targeting Asian Americans and NHPI in partnership with community-based organizations. They should also facilitate the provision of written and oral assistance to voters in Asian and Pacific Island languages, and strengthen, monitor, and enforce voter protection laws.

Immigration continues to shape and fuel the growth of Asian American and NHPI communities in the South.

Roughly two-thirds of Asian Americans in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Miami, and the Washington, DC metropolitan area are foreign-born; no community in the South is more immigrant. In Washington, DC alone, there are nearly 450,000 Asian Americans and 2,400 NHPI who were born outside the United States, comprising 65% and 21% of their respective populations. Those from Asia and the Pacific Islands are becoming an increasingly large proportion of all immigrants settling in the South. Data from the Department of Homeland Security show large numbers arriving from India, Vietnam, China, the Philippines, and Pakistan. The South is also the new home for many refugees from Asian countries, principally Burma and Bhutan. Federal, state, and local governments should direct adequate resources toward the integration of growing Asian American and Pacific Islander immigrant communities. Meanwhile, Congress and the president must address the broken immigration system through comprehensive reform legislation and executive action.

Asian Americans and NHPI in the South continue to face language barriers and need language assistance to assess critical services.

As immigration continues to drive population growth, many Asian Americans and NHPI are limited English proficient (LEP) and face challenges communicating in English that limit their ability to access job opportunities, education, and basic services. Data from the American Community Survey show that 28% to 35% of Asian Americans in these five metropolitan areas are LEP. A majority of some ethnic groups are LEP, including Vietnamese

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Americans in Atlanta, Dallas, and Houston, and Burmese Americans in Dallas and the Washington, DC metropolitan area. Both Asian American seniors and youth disproportionately face language barriers. To ensure Asian Americans and NHPI equitable access to social services, federal, state, and local governments should ensure adequate funding to support outreach to LEP communities, the hiring and training of bilingual staff, and translation of materials.

The educational needs of Asian Americans and NHPI are diverse; these communities continue to have a stake in the future of public education.

Contrary to the “model minority” myth, Asian Americans and NHPI are not universally well educated. According to data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, Asian American adults are consistently less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Southeast Asians are as likely as Latinos and African Americans to have finished high school. In Atlanta and Dallas, fewer than one in five Cambodian and Laotian Americans and NHPI have a college degree. Across the region, Asian Americans and NHPI are more likely than Whites to be enrolled in public school, demonstrating the stake these communities have in the future of public education. Government, foundations, corporations, and other stakeholders should address educational disparities through increased funding to public schools in low-income and immigrant communities, supporting programs that address the linguistic and cultural barriers immigrant students face.

The economic crisis has impacted Asian American communities in the South as increasing numbers are unemployed and living below the poverty line.

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Georgia, Texas, and Virginia more than doubled between 2007 and 2012, while the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Florida and Maryland tripled over the same time period. Data from the Census Bureau reveal similar increases in the number of poor: growth in the number of Asian Americans living in poverty was the highest among all racial groups in Dallas, Houston, and Miami. Among ethnic groups, NHPI in Atlanta, Burmese Americans in Dallas, and Bangladeshi Americans in the Washington, DC metropolitan area are more likely than any racial group in their respective areas to be low income. Federal, state, and local jurisdictions should work to preserve and expand access to social safety-net programs and invest resources in culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach and education to growing immigrant communities.

Asian Americans and NHPI in the South continue to face barriers to achieving housing security.

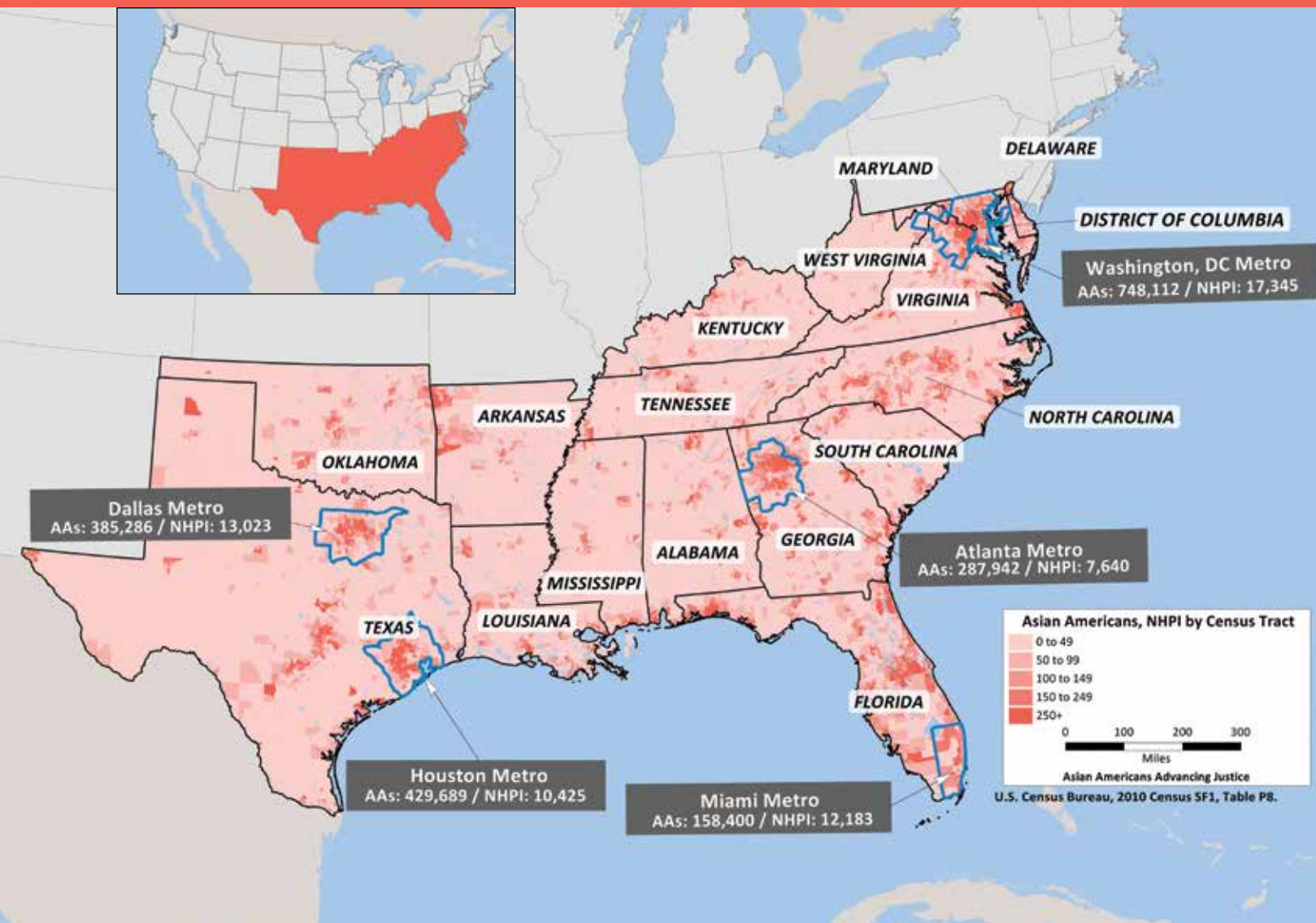
Across the South, NHPI and Asian Americans are less likely to be homeowners. Bhutanese, Burmese, and Nepalese Americans have lower rates of homeownership than all racial groups in Atlanta and Dallas. Nepalese, Burmese, and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans in Houston, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans and Native Hawaiians in Miami, and Mongolian, Samoan, Nepalese, and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans in the Washington, DC metropolitan area have the lowest homeownership rates in their respective areas. Further, many Asian Americans and NHPI face challenges in finding affordable rental housing. According to the American Community Survey, two-thirds of Pakistani Americans and nearly half of Korean Americans in the Washington, DC metropolitan area are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their incomes on rent. A majority of Vietnamese Americans in Atlanta and Miami, Korean Americans in Dallas, and Pakistani Americans in Houston are housing-cost burdened. Federal, state, and local agencies and the private sector should expand housing counseling and consumer-protection services while also expanding affordable rental housing and homeownership opportunities for families throughout the South.

Asian Americans in the South are disproportionately impacted by disease yet face barriers accessing care.

Cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of death for Asian Americans in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Miami, and the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The number of Asian American suicide deaths have increased dramatically in Georgia and Maryland. Yet in all of the metropolitan areas featured in this report, American Community Survey data show that Asian Americans are far more likely than Whites to be uninsured. In Houston, 41% of Pakistani Americans lack health insurance, a rate higher than all racial groups in that area; 41% of Korean Americans in Atlanta and 35% of Korean Americans in Dallas are uninsured. Approximately 44% of Asian Americans in Texas do not have a regular health care provider; Asian Americans in that state are less likely to have seen a doctor in the past year. In the face of these challenges, Asian Americans in the South have benefited from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA); thousands have enrolled in the federally facilitated Health Insurance Marketplace Plan. However, government agencies, community-based organizations, and those in the health industry should continue to reach out and educate Asian American and NHPI communities about the ACA, promoting access by ensuring the enforcement of its antidiscrimination provisions.

South Region INTRODUCTION

Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have a long history in the South, settling in the Gulf Coast as early as the 18th century. These communities remained relatively small until changes in U.S. immigration law in the 1960s enabled more Asian Americans and NHPI to immigrate, many attracted to the economic opportunities in technology and health care in rapidly growing cities throughout the region. As they have grown, Asian American and NHPI populations have become increasingly diverse. South Asian and Pacific Islander communities are among the fastest growing in the region; refugees from countries such as Bhutan, Burma, Indonesia, and Mongolia have arrived in recent years. Today, Asian Americans and NHPI have put down roots throughout the South and are increasingly engaged in the communities they now call home: becoming citizens, registering to vote, and going to the polls.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

South Region 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	68,706,462	60%
Black or African American	23,105,082	20%
Latino	18,227,508	16%
Asian American	3,835,242	3%
AIAN	1,712,102	1%
NHPI	195,349	0.2%
Total Population	114,555,744	100%

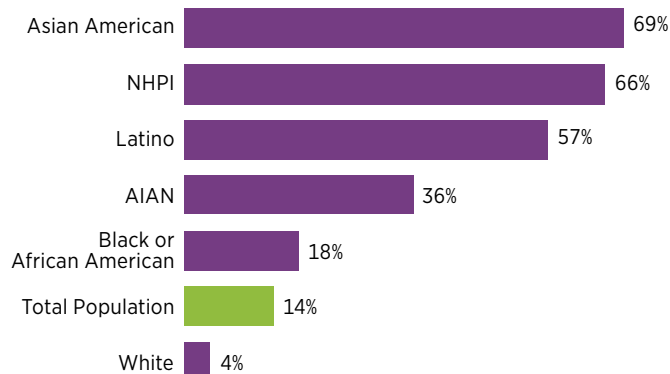
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- There are over 3.8 million Asian Americans and nearly 200,000 NHPI living in the South. Among regions, the South is home to the nation's second-largest Asian American and NHPI populations.
- Asian Americans make up 3% of the region's total population, while NHPI comprise 0.2%.
- Asian Americans and NHPI are the South's fastest-growing racial groups. Between 2000 and 2010, the region's Asian American population grew 69% while its NHPI population grew 66%.
- Asian American and NHPI populations are growing faster in the South than in any other region nationwide.

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

South Region 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

- About one in three NHPI (33%) are youth under the age of 18, a rate higher than all other racial groups in the region except Latinos (also 33%).¹
- Youth comprise 28% of the region's Asian American population, proportionately higher than average (24%).²
- Among seniors, the Asian American senior population is the fastest growing among racial groups, increasing 125% between 2000 and 2010.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF2, Table DP-1; 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.



Photo credit: Center for Pan Asian Community Services.

*Asian Americans and
NHPI are the fastest-
growing racial groups
in the South.*

AIAN: Native American(s) and Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)



South Region DEMOGRAPHICS

Asian American Population, Growth

by State, South Region 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by Population

South States	Number	Percent	Growth
Texas	1,110,666	4%	72%
Florida	573,083	3%	72%
Virginia	522,199	7%	71%
Maryland	370,044	6%	55%
Georgia	365,497	4%	83%
North Carolina	252,585	3%	85%
Tennessee	113,398	2%	65%
Louisiana	84,335	2%	31%
Oklahoma	84,170	2%	43%
South Carolina	75,674	2%	68%
Alabama	67,036	1%	70%
Kentucky	62,029	1%	67%
Arkansas	44,943	2%	77%
Delaware	33,701	4%	78%
Mississippi	32,560	1%	40%
District of Columbia	26,857	4%	50%
West Virginia	16,465	1%	39%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

- Texas has the largest Asian American population of any state in the South, totaling over 1.1 million. Asian American populations in Florida and Virginia follow in size.
- Among Southern states, Virginia (6%) and Maryland (6%) are proportionally the most Asian American.
- Between 2000 and 2010, Asian American populations in North Carolina (85%) and Georgia (83%) grew the fastest in the region.
- Texas (nearly 48,000) and Florida (nearly 40,000) have the largest NHPI populations among Southern states.
- Arkansas is proportionally more NHPI than any other state in the South (0.3%). The state also had the South's fastest-growing NHPI population; Arkansas's NHPI population more than doubled over the past decade.

NHPI Population, Growth

by State, South Region 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by Population

South States	Number	Percent	Growth
Texas	47,646	0.2%	64%
Florida	39,914	0.2%	66%
Georgia	15,577	0.2%	61%
Virginia	15,422	0.2%	54%
North Carolina	14,774	0.2%	72%
Maryland	9,826	0.2%	59%
Oklahoma	8,206	0.2%	60%
Arkansas	7,849	0.3%	151%
Tennessee	7,785	0.1%	70%
Alabama	5,914	0.1%	87%
South Carolina	5,880	0.1%	56%
Kentucky	5,111	0.1%	62%
Louisiana	4,879	0.1%	51%
Mississippi	2,776	0.1%	46%
District of Columbia	1,320	0.2%	68%
West Virginia	1,254	0.1%	41%
Delaware	1,216	0.1%	81%

MARSHALLESE AMERICANS IN ARKANSAS

Arkansas is home to the largest community of Marshallese Americans in the continental United States. After World War II, the Marshall Islands and surrounding atolls were used by the United States as a testing ground for 67 nuclear weapons and to conduct medical studies on Marshallese exposed to radiation fallout. In the mid-1980s, a Marshallese man named John Moody visited Springdale and wrote back to his village about the economic opportunities and the low cost of living. Today the Marshallese American community continues to grow, drawn by the prospect of education, health care, and jobs in the poultry industry.



South Region DEMOGRAPHICS

Population by Ethnic Group

South Region 2010

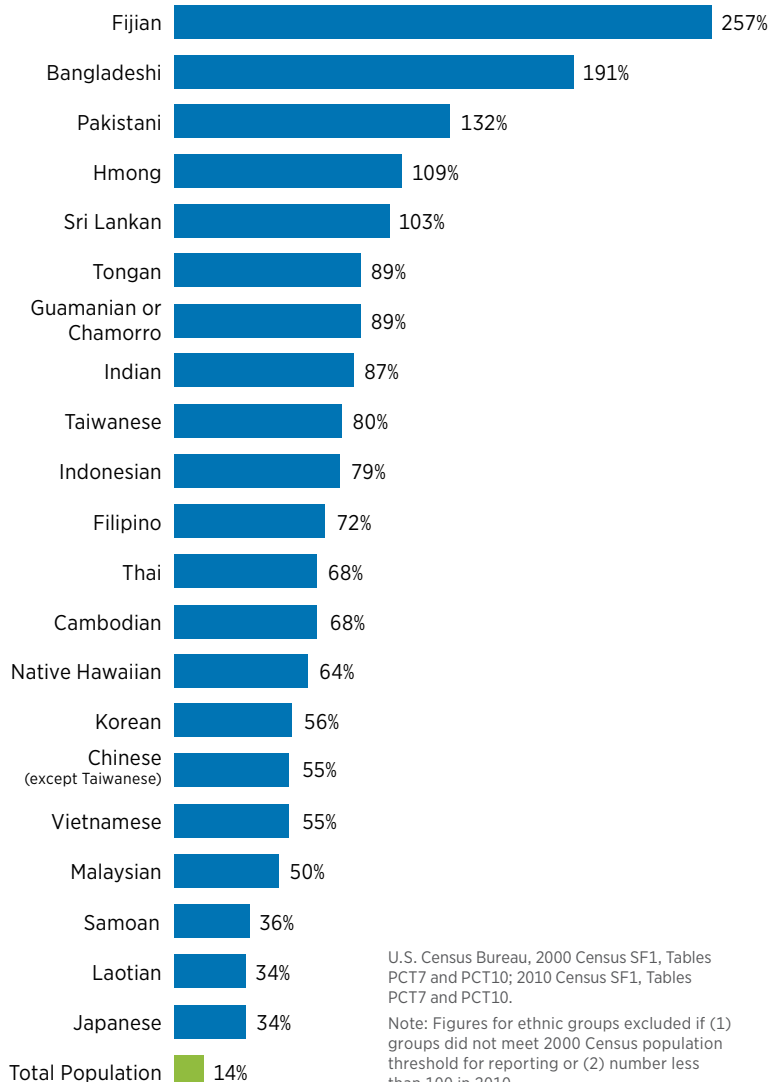
Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	932,539
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	588,862
Vietnamese	560,721
Filipino	556,404
Korean	409,601
Japanese	162,982
Pakistani	150,493
Thai	69,694
Laotian	59,981
Native Hawaiian	50,263
Cambodian	48,174
Guamanian or Chamorro	41,500
Taiwanese	41,440
Bangladeshi	33,539
Burmese	29,791
Hmong	24,335
Nepalese	22,624
Indonesian	19,383
Samoan	18,913
Sri Lankan	11,974
Marshallese	6,861
Malaysian	6,760
Bhutanese	6,482
Mongolian	4,282
Tongan	3,766
Palauan	1,538
Fijian	1,473
Singaporean	1,408
Okinawan	1,129
Pohnpeian	556
Tahitian	447
Chuukese	343
Saipanese	275
Yapese	184
Kosraean	156
Papua New Guinean	131
Carolinian	122

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 5% of Asian Americans and 34% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

South Region 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10.

Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

- Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the South with a population of over 930,000. They are followed in size by Chinese, Vietnamese, and Filipino Americans.
- Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are the largest NHPI ethnic groups in the region, with populations of over 50,000 and 41,000, respectively.
- Bangladeshi Americans are the fastest-growing Asian American ethnic group in the South, nearly tripling between 2000 and 2010. Pakistani (132%), Hmong (109%), and Sri Lankan American populations (103%) also grew substantially in the past decade.
- Fijian Americans are the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group, increasing 257% over the past decade. Tongan and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans also experienced significant growth (89%) between 2000 and 2010.



Multiracial Population

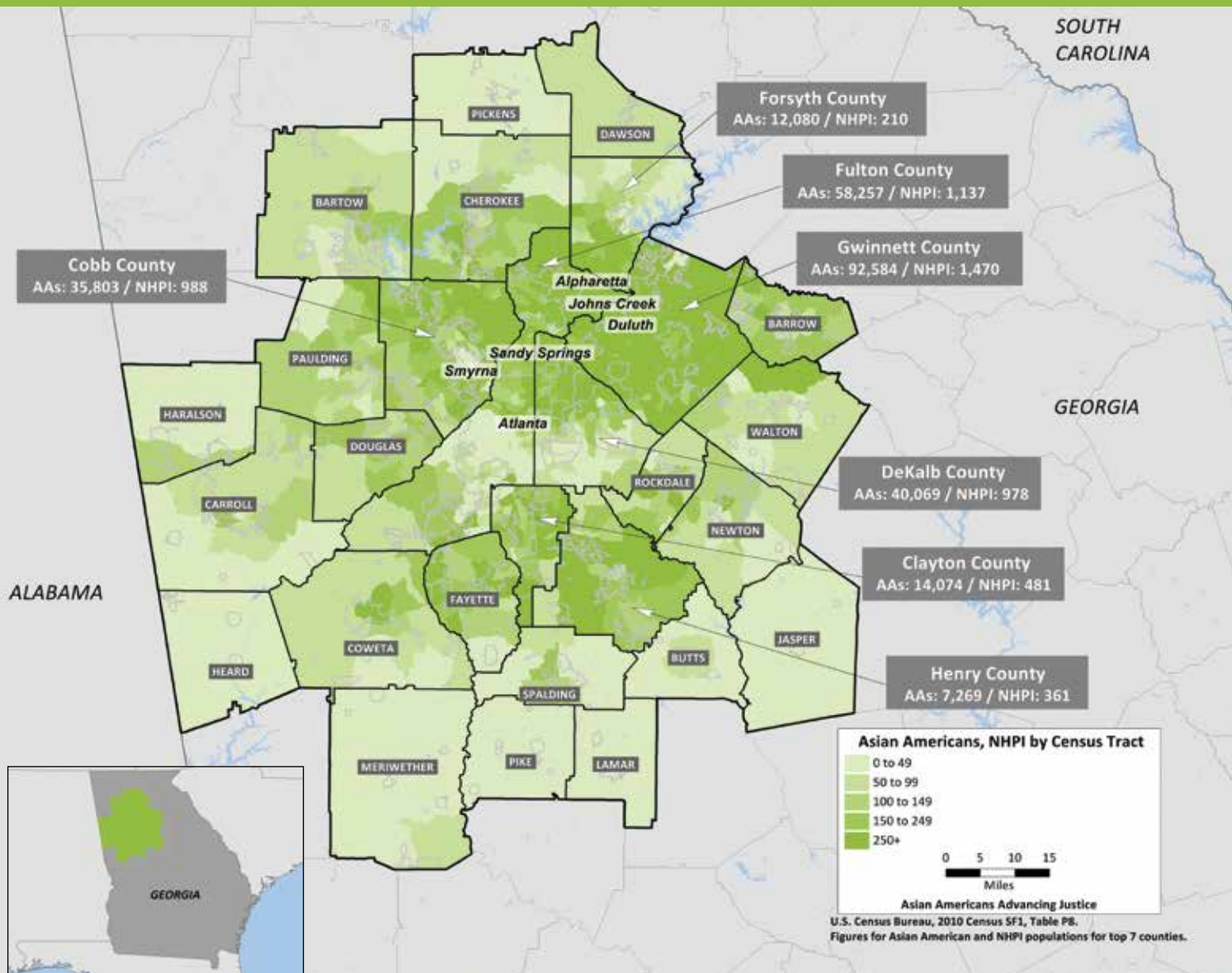
by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, South Region 2010



- The majority of NHPI (58%) in the South are multiracial, a proportion higher than any other racial group in the region.
- Asian Americans are also more likely to be multiracial. About 16% of Asian Americans are multiracial compared to just 2% of the total population.
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Native Hawaiians (64%) and Samoan Americans (48%) are the most likely to be multiracial.
- About 46% of Japanese Americans in the South are multiracial, the highest rate among Asian American ethnic groups. Large proportions of Thai (27%), Filipino (27%), and Indonesian Americans (23%) are also multiracial.

Atlanta Metro Area INTRODUCTION

One of the great meccas of the civil rights movement, the Atlanta Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) has seen the emergence of a vibrant Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) community. While Chinese laborers arrived in the state in the early 19th century, Asian American and NHPI populations did not reach a critical mass until after the 1965 Immigration Act. Atlanta's hosting of the 1996 Olympics further popularized the city as a destination for Asian immigrants. More recently, large numbers of Burmese and Bhutanese refugees have made the area their home. Today the city and surrounding areas are more diverse than ever, and Asian American and NHPI communities are helping to lead the civil rights movement of the 21st century.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Atlanta MSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	2,671,757	51%
Black or African American	1,772,569	34%
Latino	547,400	10%
Asian American	287,942	5%
AIAN	47,915	1%
NHPI	7,640	0.1%
Total Population	5,268,860	100%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

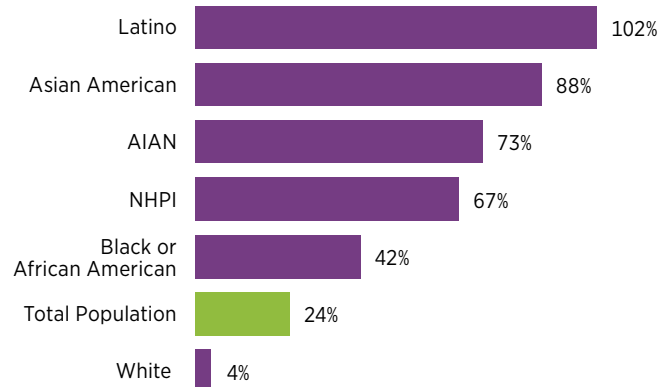
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- Nearly 290,000 Asian Americans and 7,700 NHPI live in the Atlanta MSA.
- Asian Americans make up 5% and NHPI comprise 0.1% of the Atlanta MSA's total population.
- Among counties in the MSA, Gwinnett County has the largest number of Asian Americans with nearly 93,000. Gwinnett County is also proportionally more Asian American than any other county in the MSA; the county is 11% Asian American.¹
- Gwinnett County has the largest NHPI population among counties in the MSA with nearly 1,500. The NHPI population in Gwinnett County nearly doubled between 2000 and 2010.²
- Between 2000 and 2010, the MSA's Asian American population increased 88%, growing faster than all racial groups except Latinos (102%). The NHPI population also had significant growth, increasing 67% during the same period.

AIAN: Native American(s) and Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Atlanta MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

- The Asian American population in Forsyth County grew the fastest among counties in the MSA, increasing 1,131% over the decade. Among the MSA's 28 counties, Forsyth County is now home to the sixth-largest Asian American population.³
- Nearly one in three NHPI in the MSA are youth, a proportion larger than all other racial groups except Latinos (36%). About 28% of Asian Americans are youth, a proportion higher than average (27%).⁴
- Approximately 6% of Asian Americans and 4% of NHPI are seniors.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁵ Ibid.



Photo credit: Center for Pan Asian Community Services



Population by Ethnic Group

Atlanta MSA 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	86,042
Korean	48,788
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	41,002
Vietnamese	39,320
Filipino	16,203
Japanese	9,772
Pakistani	9,685
Laotian	5,106
Cambodian	4,977
Bangladeshi	3,741
Thai	3,377
Taiwanese	3,303
Hmong	2,864
Burmese	2,448
Native Hawaiian	1,886
Indonesian	1,844
Nepalese	1,793
Bhutanese	1,693
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,332
Samoan	759
Sri Lankan	618
Malaysian	548
Fijian	117
Marshallese	70
Tongan	62

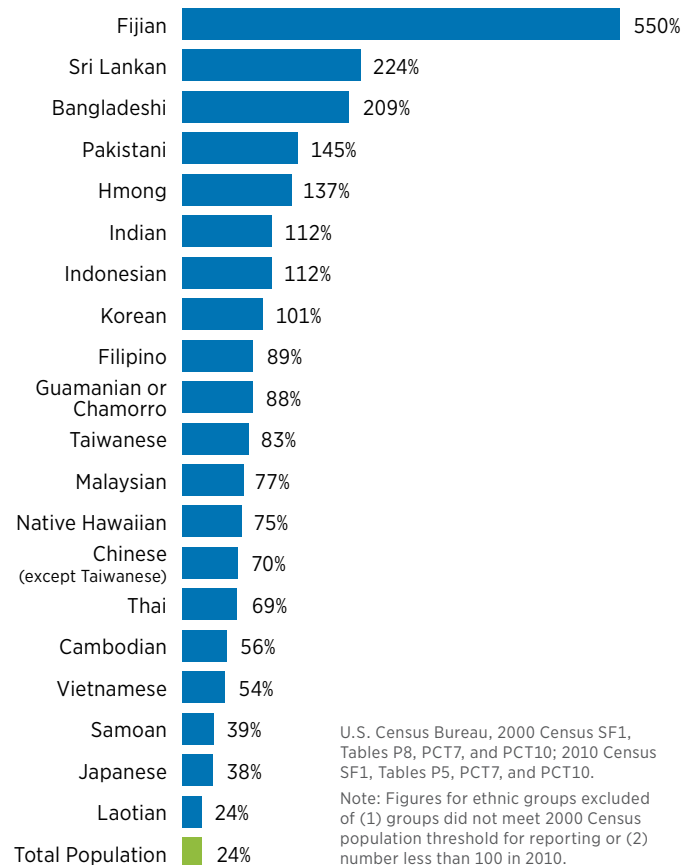
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10.

Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 4% of Asian Americans and 44% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the Atlanta MSA with a population of over 86,000. They are followed in size by Korean, Chinese, and Vietnamese Americans.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, South Asians grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010. The MSA's Sri Lankan (224%) and Bangladeshi American (209%) populations more

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Atlanta MSA 2000 to 2010



than tripled, while its Pakistani (145%) and Indian American (112%) populations more than doubled.

- The MSA's small Fijian American population grew 550% over the decade, fastest among NHPI groups. Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (88%) and Native Hawaiians (75%)—the MSA's largest NHPI ethnic groups—also grew significantly between 2000 and 2010.
- DeKalb County is home to the nation's largest Bhutanese American population.¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, more than two in five Burmese and Hmong Americans are youth, proportions higher than all racial groups in the MSA.²
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, nearly two out of five Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are youth, a proportion higher than all racial groups.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

³ Ibid.

Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	340,136	\$193,039,462,000	906,809	\$34,602,963,000
Black or African American	127,209	\$6,644,723,000	39,788	\$1,017,264,000
Asian American	35,722	\$11,246,775,000	58,364	\$1,523,220,000
Latino	25,030	\$4,809,335,000	19,046	\$550,422,000
AIAN	3,865	\$558,220,000	2,762	\$97,252,000
NHPI	648	\$38,200,000	296	\$7,024,000
Total	551,194	\$641,213,319,000	2,236,411	\$97,945,083,000

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

Note: Some business owners did not report a race. Businesses are categorized based on the race of the majority owner(s). Majority owners who report more than one race or ethnicity are counted more than once. Figures do not sum to total. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- Asian Americans own nearly 36,000 businesses and NHPI own 648 businesses in the Atlanta MSA.
- Asian American-owned businesses employ more than 58,000 people and dispense over \$1.5 billion in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese Americans own the largest number of businesses (more than 10,000), followed by Indian (nearly 8,500) and Chinese Americans (over 6,400).¹
- The top industries for Asian American-owned businesses are professional, scientific, and technical services; retail trade; and accommodation and food services.²
- Statewide, Asian Americans owned over 46,000 businesses in 2007, an increase of 72% since 2002. About 30% of these businesses were small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a proportion higher than any other racial group in Georgia.³
- Between 2000 and 2010, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Georgia grew 119% to nearly \$9.5 billion.⁴

*Asian American–
owned businesses
employ more than
58,000 people.*

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

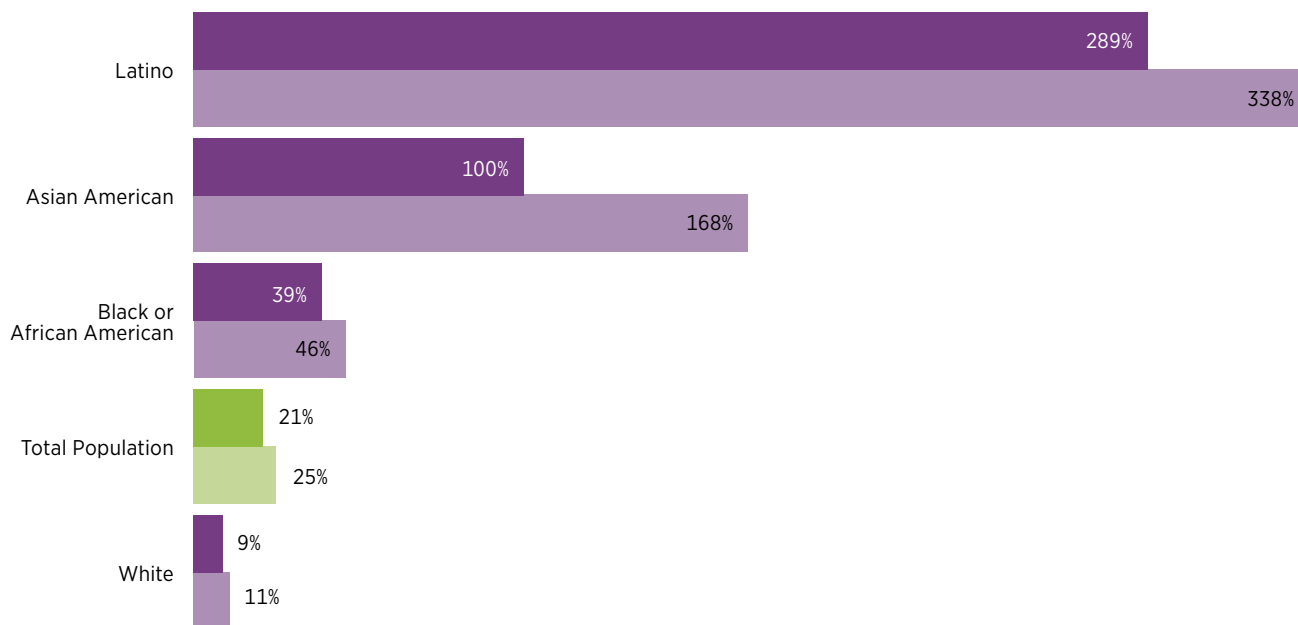
⁴ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Georgia 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- The number of Asian Americans who registered to vote and cast ballots in Georgia grew 100% and 168%, respectively, between 2004 and 2012, rates exceeded only by those of Latinos.
- In the Atlanta MSA, about 47% of Asian American immigrants are citizens, proportionally higher than average (35%). Currently there are nearly 82,000 naturalized immigrants residing in the MSA, 93% more than in 2000.¹
- The majority of Cambodian (63%), Vietnamese (60%), Filipino (57%), and Laotian American (54%) immigrants in the MSA are citizens, rates that surpass those of all racial groups.²
- More than 21,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens; 95% are of voting age.³
- Immigrants from Vietnam, India, and South Korea are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian American LPRs eligible to naturalize.⁴
- The majority of LPRs from Japan (90%), South Korea (53%), and Thailand (53%) are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens.⁵

- Asian Americans make up 25% of the voting age population in State Senate District 48, which covers portions of Gwinnett and Fulton Counties.⁶
- Three State House districts in the Atlanta MSA have voting age populations that are at least 20% Asian American. About 28% of the voting age population in State House District 50—located in Fulton County—is Asian American. In Gwinnett County, approximately 23% of the voting age population in State House District 96 and 20% of the voting age population in State House District 97 is Asian American.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

³ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as “good moral character,” knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

⁴ Ibid.

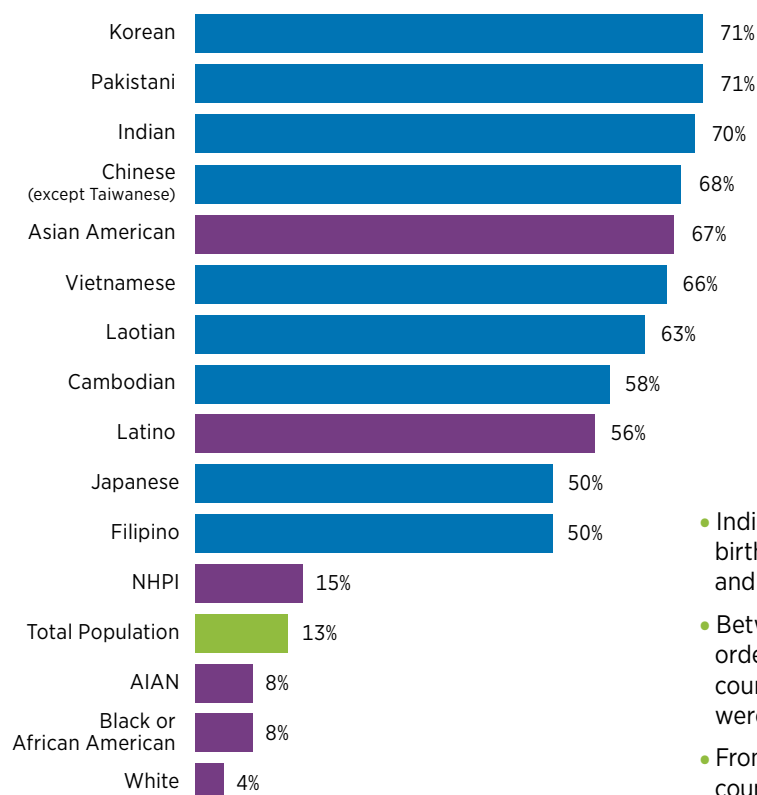
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Georgia General Assembly, Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office. 2014. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁷ Ibid.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Atlanta MSA 2006–2010



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

Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- Nearly 180,000 Asian Americans in the Atlanta MSA are immigrants.¹
- Two-thirds of the MSA's Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group. About 15% of NHPI are immigrants.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (71%), Pakistani (71%), Indian (70%), and Chinese American (68%) communities are the most foreign-born.
- About 36% of Asian American immigrants in the Atlanta MSA entered the United States in 2000 or later. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Japanese (46%) and Indian American (43%) immigrants are the most likely to have entered in 2000 or later.²
- Between 2002 and 2012, nearly 70,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status in the Atlanta MSA, making up nearly a third of all immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period.³

- India, Vietnam, and China were the top Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status between 2002 and 2012.⁴
- Between 2003 and 2013, the immigration court in Atlanta ordered the deportation of nearly 3,100 residents to Asian countries and Pacific Islands. The top receiving countries were India (654) and China (623).⁵
- From 2002 to 2012, nearly 10,000 refugees from Asian countries settled in the Atlanta MSA, making up 44% of all refugees who settled there. The vast majority came from Burma and Bhutan, or more than 4,300 and 4,100, respectively.⁶
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the Atlanta MSA. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁷ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 26,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the Atlanta MSA.⁸

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid., Table B05005.

³ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2014.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2014. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges. The Atlanta Immigration Court is also the trial court for the states of Alabama and North Carolina.

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2013.

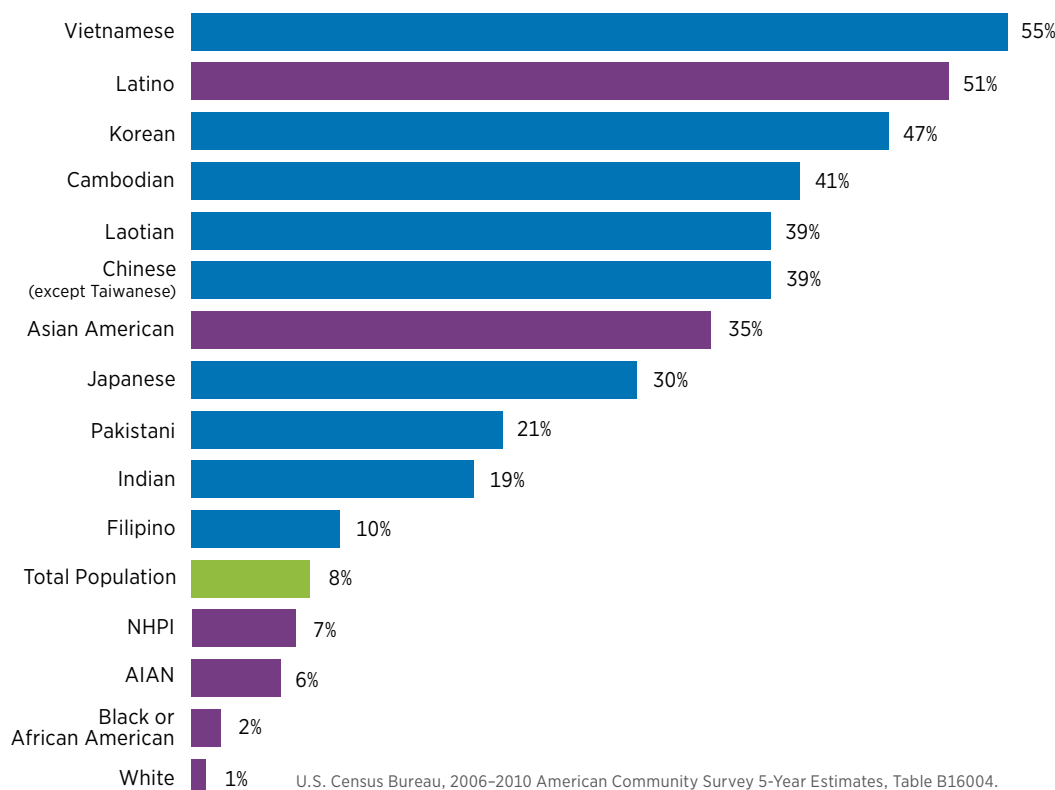
⁷ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 2% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in the Atlanta MSA.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Atlanta MSA 2006–2010



- Over 210,000 people residing in the Atlanta MSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The top five Asian languages spoken at home are Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, Hindi, and Gujarati.¹
- Four out of five Asian Americans in the MSA speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (85%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (89%), Laotian (87%), Bangladeshi (87%), Pakistani (86%), and Cambodian Americans (86%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home.²
- Nearly 83,000 Asian Americans in the Atlanta MSA are limited English proficient (LEP), 41% more than 2000. More than a third of Asian Americans are LEP, a rate higher than all other groups except Latinos (51%).³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean Americans have the largest number of LEP persons (21,000), followed closely by Vietnamese Americans (20,000).⁴
- A majority of Vietnamese Americans (55%) and a large proportion of Korean (47%), Cambodian (41%), Laotian (39%), and Chinese Americans (39%) in the MSA are LEP.
- About 19% of Korean American youth and 18% of Vietnamese American youth are LEP, rates similar to Latinos (20%).⁵
- Over two-thirds of Asian American seniors are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Vietnamese (85%), Korean (80%), and Chinese American (75%) seniors are the most likely to be LEP among Asian American ethnic groups.⁶
- Nearly a quarter of Asian American households are linguistically isolated, a rate only exceeded by Latinos (39%). Vietnamese American households (42%) are more likely to be linguistically isolated than all racial groups.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

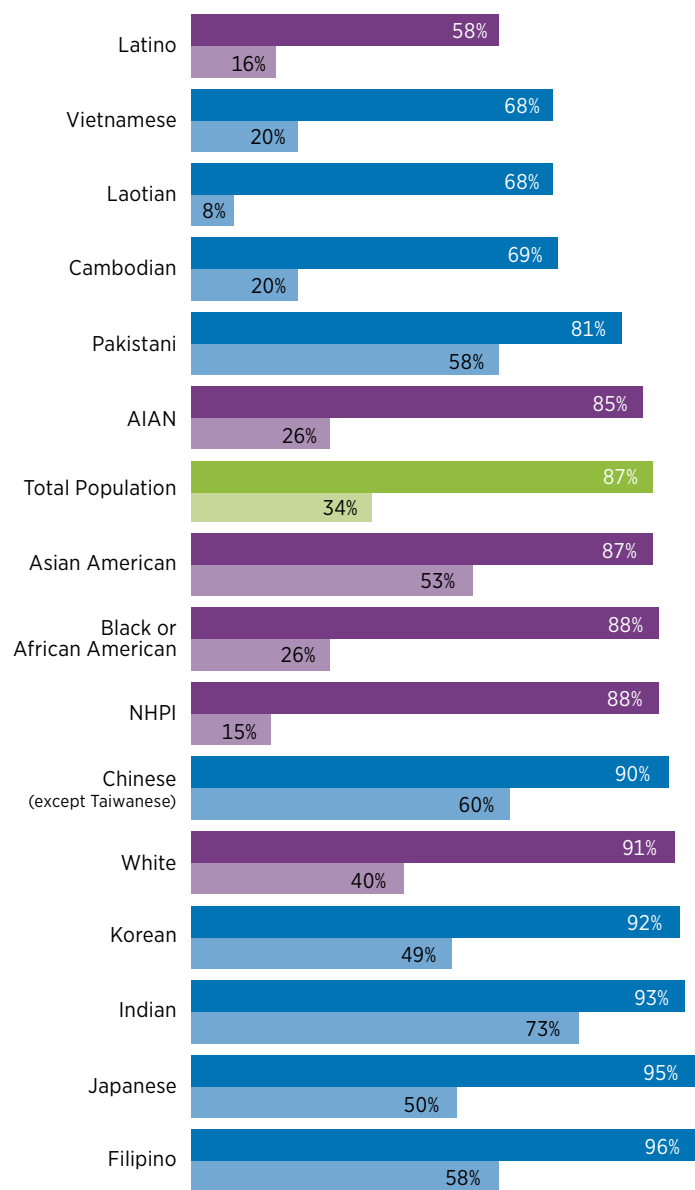
⁷ Ibid., Table B16002.

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Atlanta MSA 2006–2010,

Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher

Top: High school degree or higher Bottom: Bachelor's degree or higher



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

- In the Atlanta MSA, both Asian American (87%) and NHPI (88%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (91%) to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (68%), Laotian (68%), and Cambodian American (69%) adults are the least likely to have a high school diploma, with rates lower than all racial groups except Latinos (58%).
- Only 15% of NHPI adults have a college degree, a rate similar to Latinos (16%) and lower than all other racial groups.
- While 53% of all Asian American adults have a college degree, only 20% of Vietnamese and Cambodian American adults have college degrees, rates lower than average (34%).
- NHPI (93%) and Asian American (91%) K-12 students are more likely to be enrolled in public school than average (89%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Laotian (99%), Cambodian (97%), and Vietnamese American (96%) students are the most likely to be enrolled in public school.¹
- Only 39% of Vietnamese American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a lower proportion than all racial groups except Latinos (34%).²
- During the 2011–2012 school year, Vietnamese, Korean, and Chinese were among the top five languages spoken by English language learner students in Georgia's public schools.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14002.

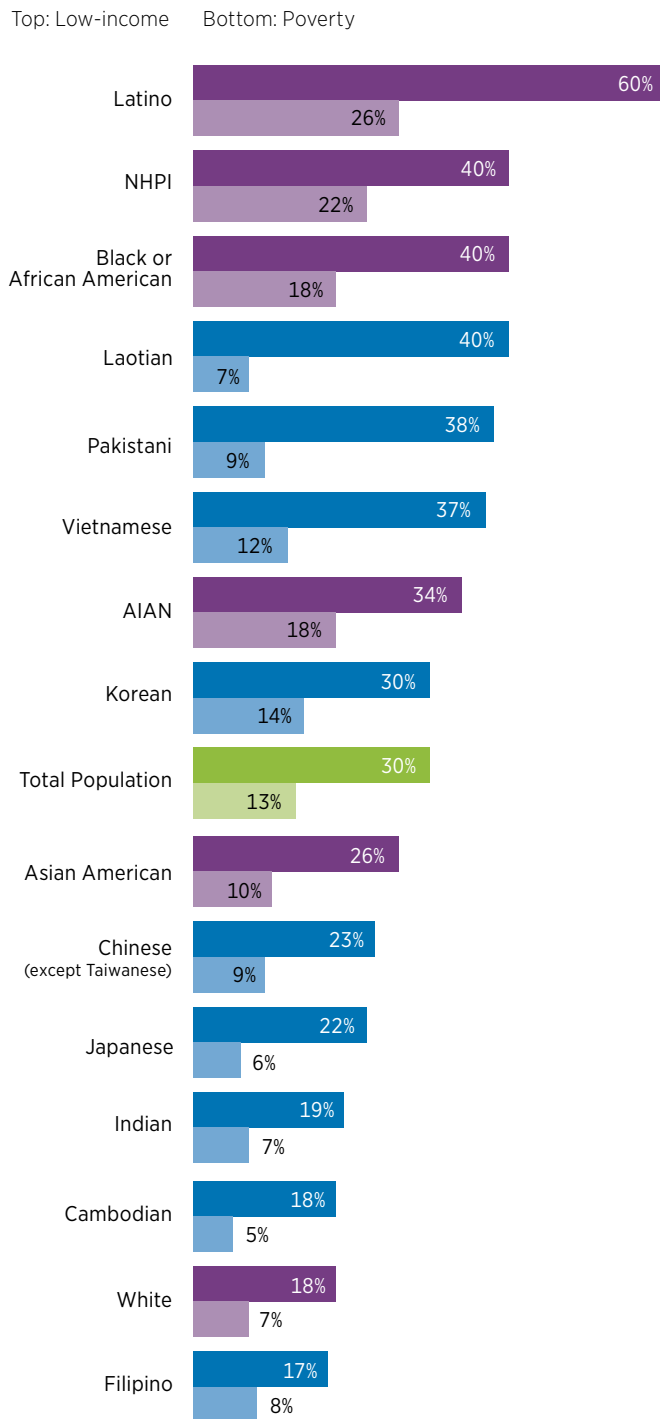
² Ibid., Table B14003.

³ U.S. Department of Education. 2013. Consolidated State Performance Report, 2011–2012.



Poverty & Low-Income

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



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

Note: The low-income are those whose incomes fall below 200% of the federal poverty threshold.

*The number of
Asian Americans
in poverty grew
168% between
2007 and 2012.*

- In the Atlanta MSA, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty grew 168% between 2007 and 2012, a rate of growth significantly higher than all other racial groups.¹
- More than 26,000 Asian Americans in the MSA live in poverty; nearly 68,000 are low-income.²
- Across multiple measures of income, both Asian Americans and NHPI in the Atlanta MSA fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans and NHPI have higher poverty rates (10% and 22% versus 7%), are more likely to be low-income (26% and 40% versus 18%), and earn less per capita (\$25,920 and \$18,854 versus \$36,939).³
- NHPI in the MSA are more likely than Blacks or African Americans to live below the poverty line and are just as likely to be low-income.⁴
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (14%) and Vietnamese Americans (12%) have the highest poverty rates; Laotian (40%), Pakistani (38%), and Vietnamese Americans (37%) are the most likely to be low-income.
- Over a quarter of NHPI women live in poverty, a rate higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (28%).⁵
- Korean (21%) and Vietnamese American (20%) seniors have among the highest rates of senior poverty.⁶
- More than one in five Vietnamese American families has three or more workers contributing to income, a higher proportion than all racial groups.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

³ Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁴ Ibid., Table C17002.

⁵ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁶ Ibid.

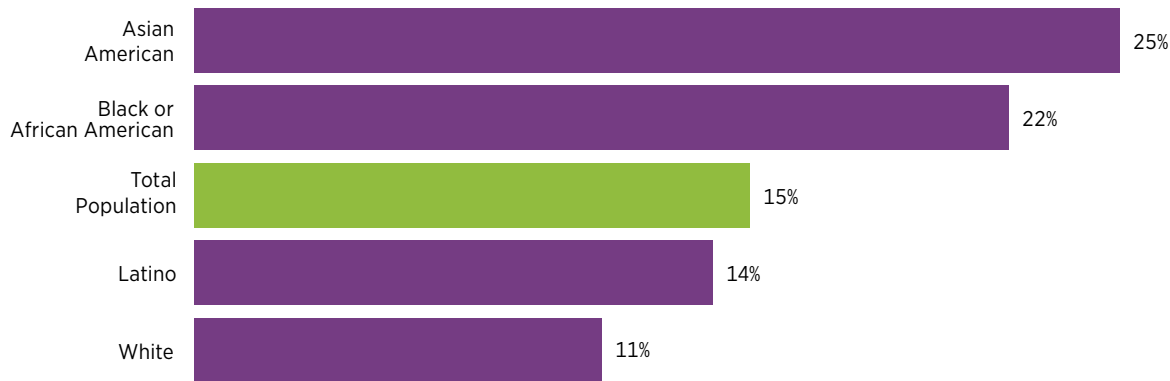
⁷ Ibid., Table B23009.



Atlanta Metro Area EMPLOYMENT

Involuntary Part-Time Workers

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Georgia 2012



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographical Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2012. Table 23.

Note: Latinos are included in all racial categories, including Whites. Data for AIAN and NHPI groups are unavailable due to small sample size.

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Georgia more than doubled (125%).¹
- One in four Asian American part-time workers statewide are involuntary part-time workers: they want to work full time but can only find part-time work. This rate is significantly higher than average (15%).²
- About 30% of Asian American workers in Georgia work more than 40 hours a week, a higher proportion than any other racial group.³
- About 33% of unemployed Asian Americans in Georgia have been out of work for a year or longer compared to 27% of Whites.⁴
- Asian Americans in the Atlanta MSA are most commonly employed in retail trade; professional, scientific, and technical services; and manufacturing.⁵
- The fastest-growing number of Asian American workers in the Atlanta MSA is employed in the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry; the number of Asian American workers employed in the industry increased 169% between 2000 and 2010. The finance and insurance (157%) and educational services industries (146%) also experienced substantial growth in the number of Asian American workers they employ.⁶
- Nearly 7 in 10 miscellaneous personal appearance workers in the MSA, which include estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. More than a quarter of software developers and applications and systems software professionals are Asian American.⁷
- Asian American workers (14%) in the Atlanta MSA are more likely to be self-employed than all other racial groups. More than a quarter of Korean American workers are self-employed.⁸

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. 2012. Table 14. Note: Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

² Ibid., Table 23.

³ Ibid., Table 22.

⁴ Ibid., Table 26.

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

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

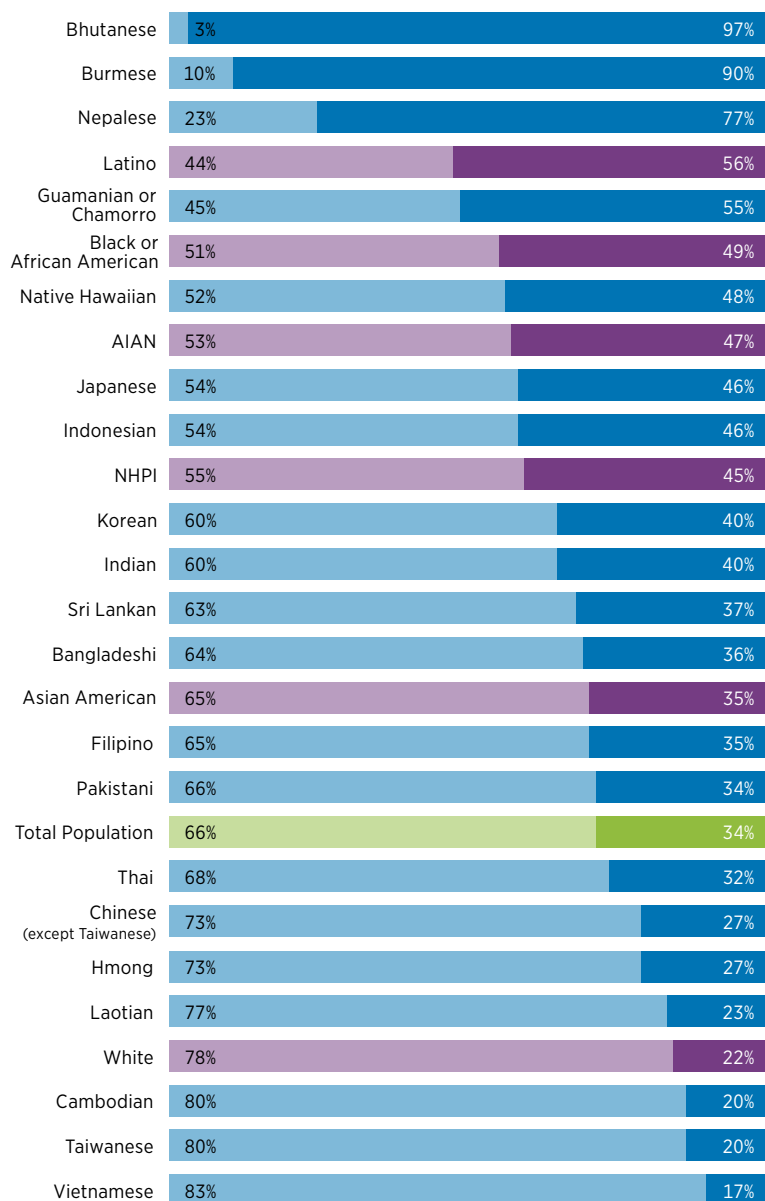
⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Atlanta MSA 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- NHPI (55%) and Asian Americans (65%) in the Atlanta MSA have below-average (66%) homeownership rates.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Bhutanese (3%), Burmese (10%), and Nepalese Americans (23%) have the lowest homeownership rates. Their rates of homeownership are lower than all racial groups in the MSA.
- Among NHPI, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (45%) have homeownership rates similar to Latinos (44%); Native Hawaiians (52%) have homeownership rates similar to Blacks or African Americans (51%).
- The majority of Vietnamese American renters (55%) in the MSA are housing-cost burdened and pay 30% or more of their incomes on rent, a rate similar to Blacks or African Americans (56%).¹
- Despite relatively high homeownership rates in their respective communities, the majority of Laotian (61%) and Vietnamese American (58%) households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs, rates higher than all racial groups.²
- Average household sizes in the MSA for Asian Americans (3.1 people per household) and NHPI (3.1) are larger than average (2.7). Hmong (5.0), Bhutanese (4.9), Burmese (4.6), Nepalese (4.2), and Cambodian Americans (4.1) have average household sizes larger than those of all racial groups.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

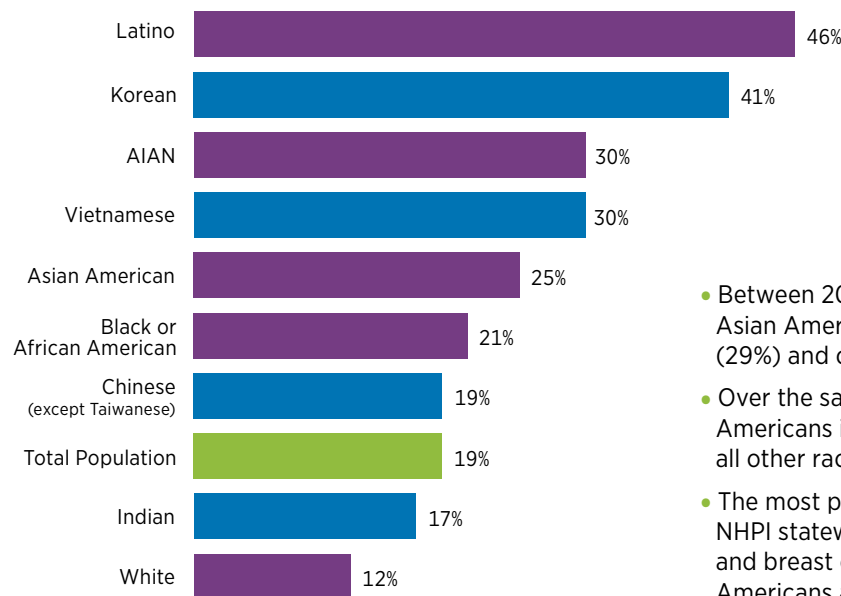
² Ibid., Table B25091.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Atlanta MSA 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Note: NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.

REFUGEE WOMEN AND ACCESS TO CARE

Sabitri is a Bhutanese refugee who struggled to support her family after government refugee resettlement assistance ended. At the Center for Pan Asian Community Services (CPACS) she was able to enroll her children in after-school programs, and her entire family had access to health care at the community clinic. During the first mammogram screening of her life, Sabitri discovered an abnormality. After successful treatment, Sabitri was able to celebrate recovery with her family, and her daughter became involved in CPACS's community health outreach programs. In many Asian American and NHPI communities where women tend to prioritize caring for their family's health first, it is important to educate women about accessing health services for themselves.

- Between 2002 and 2011, the leading causes of death for Asian Americans in the Atlanta MSA were heart disease (29%) and cancer (26%).¹
- Over the same period, suicide deaths among Asian Americans in Georgia increased 150%, a rate higher than all other racial groups.²
- The most prevalent cancers for Asian Americans and NHPI statewide are prostate (76 per 100,000 people) and breast cancer (75 per 100,000 people). For Asian Americans and NHPI, lung cancer has the highest death rate (16 per 100,000 people).³
- In 2008, Asian Americans made up a disproportionate share (18%) of tuberculosis patients statewide.⁴
- Nearly 75,000 Asian Americans in the Atlanta MSA do not have health insurance. About 25% of Asian Americans are uninsured, a rate higher than average (19%).⁵
- Over 40% of Korean Americans lack health insurance, a rate higher than all racial groups except Latinos (46%). Vietnamese Americans (30%) are also far more likely than average (19%) to be uninsured.
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has begun to address these disparities. Asian Americans make up nearly 4% of Georgia's population but comprised nearly 15% of individuals who enrolled in the federally facilitated Health Insurance Marketplace Plan statewide between 2013 and 2014. More than 33,000 Asian Americans enrolled.⁶

¹ Georgia Department of Public Health, Online Analytical Statistical Information System. 2014. "Deaths & Death Rate, by Residence."

² Ibid.

³ Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum. September 2013. "Georgia: Cancer and Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders."

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention State Profiles. 2010.

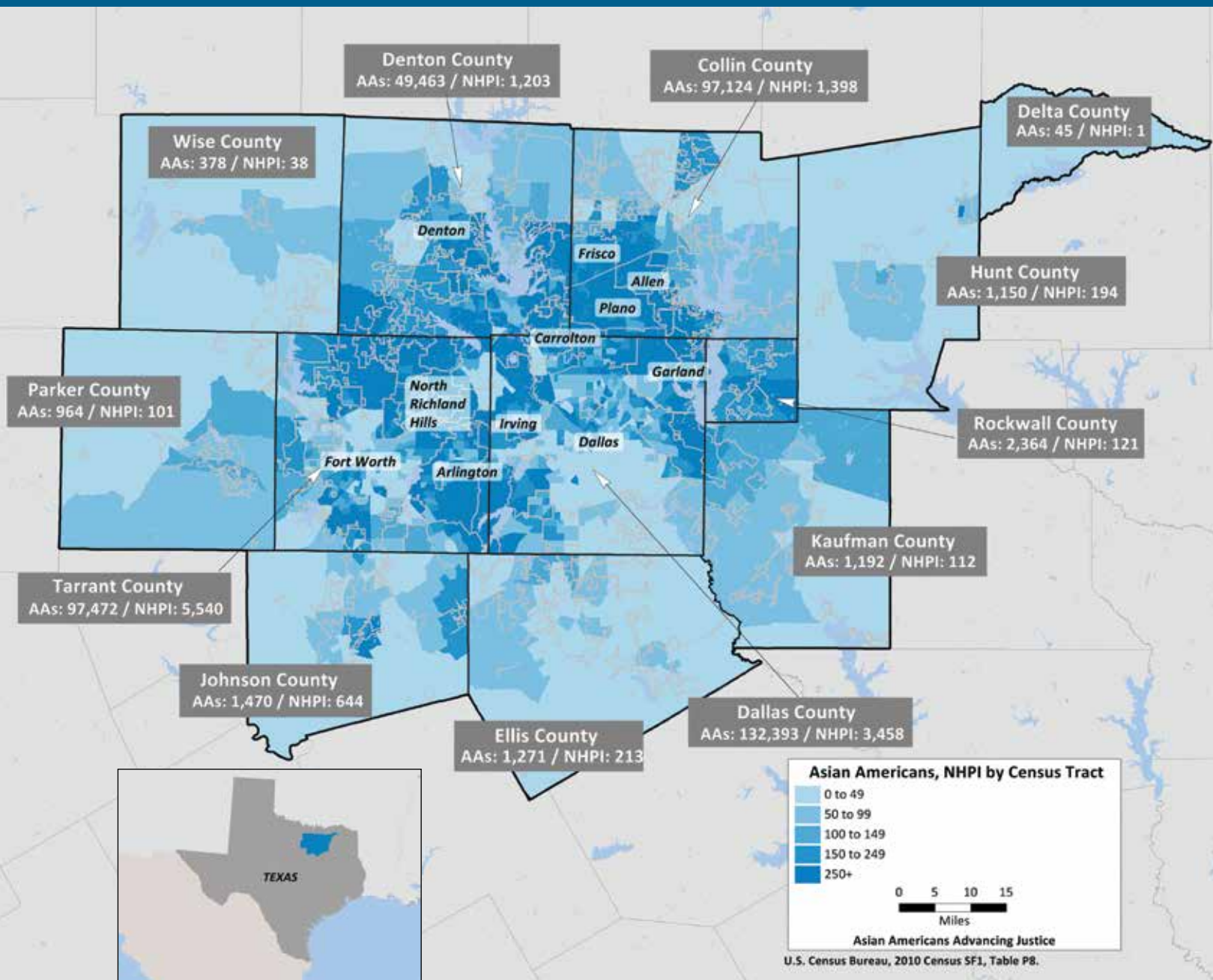
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6; Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. May 2014. "Health Insurance Marketplace: Summary Enrollment Report for the Initial Annual Open Enrollment Period." Note: Enrollment numbers are tracked between October 2013 and March 2014.

Dallas Metro Area

INTRODUCTION

The third-largest metropolis in the state of Texas, the Dallas-Fort Worth Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) has contributed to the state's rapid economic development. Since arriving in large numbers after the Immigration Act of 1965, Asian Americans have contributed to this growth. For example, the arrival of highly skilled Asian immigrants in the 1990s and 2000s was crucial to the expansion of Dallas's telecom corridor. Today, South Asians are among the fastest-growing communities in the area, and new Burmese and Nepalese American communities are becoming established. With increasing naturalization, the Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) community in Dallas will continue to make its mark on this expanding metropolis.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	3,201,677	50%
Latino	1,752,166	27%
Black or African American	1,015,660	16%
Asian American	385,286	6%
AIAN	84,291	1%
NHPI	13,023	0.2%
Total Population	6,371,773	100%

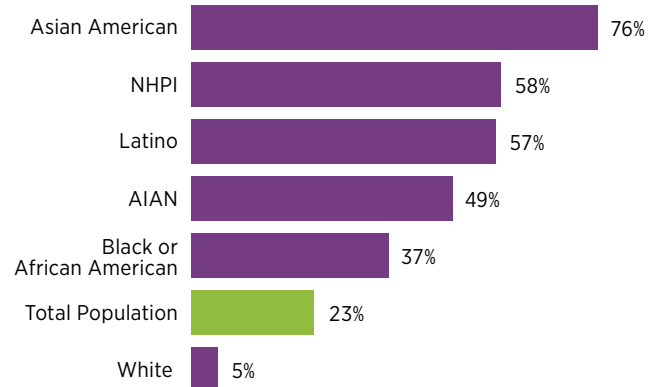
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- There are nearly 390,000 Asian Americans and over 13,000 NHPI living in the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA.
- Asian Americans make up 6% and NHPI 0.2% of the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA's total population.
- Asian Americans and NHPI were the fastest-growing racial groups in the MSA between 2000 and 2010, increasing 76% and 58% respectively.
- Among counties in the MSA, Dallas County has the largest number of Asian Americans, with over 130,000. Tarrant and Collin Counties have the next-largest populations, each with over 97,000. About 12% of Collin County's population is Asian American, the highest proportion of any county in the MSA.¹
- Between 2000 and 2010, the Asian American population in Collin County grew 161%.²

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

- Tarrant County has the largest NHPI population in the MSA (nearly 5,600); Dallas County's NHPI population (nearly 3,500) is next largest.³
- About 36% of NHPI are youth, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (38%). Approximately 29% of Asian Americans are youth, a proportion higher than average (28%).⁴
- Approximately 6% of Asian Americans and 4% of NHPI in the MSA are seniors age 65 and older.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁵ Ibid.

*Asian Americans
and NHPI are the
fastest-growing racial
groups in Dallas.*

AIAN: Native American(s) and Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)



Population by Ethnic Group

Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	108,204
Vietnamese	77,238
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	50,681
Korean	33,593
Filipino	33,206
Pakistani	18,698
Japanese	11,098
Laotian	10,074
Thai	5,924
Cambodian	5,759
Taiwanese	5,195
Nepalese	4,516
Bangladeshi	4,287
Burmese	4,272
Native Hawaiian	3,363
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,937
Tongan	1,771
Indonesian	1,554
Samoan	1,363
Sri Lankan	1,134
Bhutanese	993
Hmong	683
Malaysian	631
Marshallese	427
Fijian	142
Mongolian	115

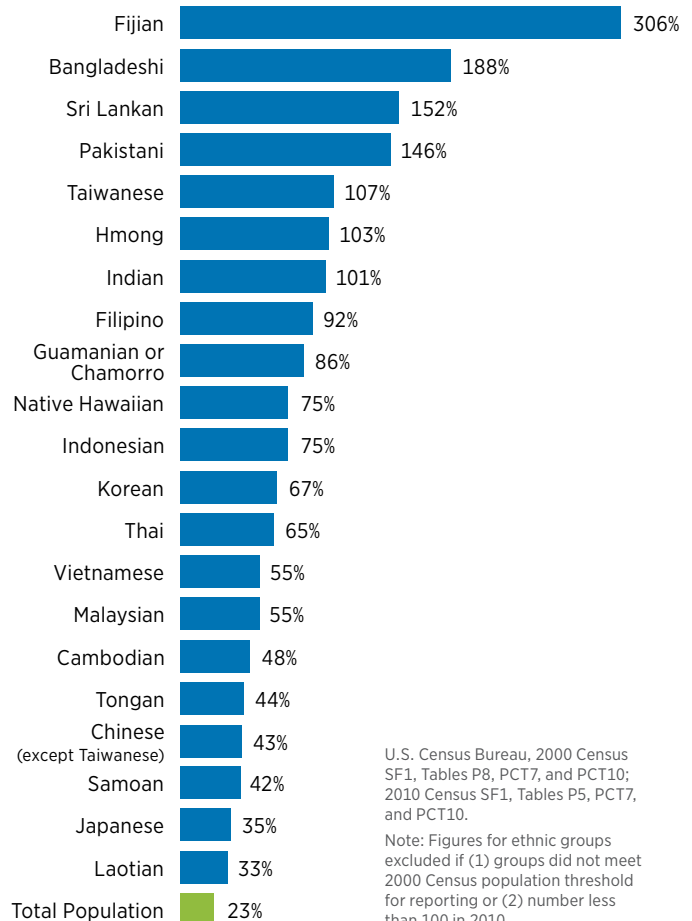
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 4% of Asian Americans and 28% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA, totaling nearly 110,000. They are followed in size by Vietnamese and Chinese Americans.
- South Asians are among the MSA's fastest-growing populations. The Bangladeshi American population grew 188% between 2000 and 2010, fastest among Asian

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10.

Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

American ethnic groups. Sri Lankan, Pakistani, and Indian Americans also had significant population growth, all more than doubling over the decade.

- Native Hawaiians are the largest NHPI ethnic group in the MSA, making up over a quarter of the NHPI population.¹
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, the MSA's small Fijian American population grew the fastest (306%) over the past decade.
- Tarrant County is home to the country's fifth-largest Laotian and Nepalese populations.²
- Nearly two in five Burmese Americans in the MSA are youth, a proportion higher than all racial groups.³
- Large proportions of Marshallese (50%), Samoan (41%), and Tongan Americans (40%) are youth.⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P6 and PCT10.

² Ibid., Table PCT7.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁴ Ibid.

Businesses

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Dallas–Fort Worth MSA 2007, *Ranked by Number of Businesses*

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	395,183	\$210,948,273,000	972,567	\$37,175,280,000
Latino	69,265	\$10,266,443,000	74,286	\$1,752,329,000
Black or African American	56,329	\$2,964,438,000	19,319	\$461,184,000
Asian American	38,092	\$11,470,291,000	63,873	\$1,797,313,000
AIAN	4,563	\$975,528,000	4,160	\$139,089,000
Total	590,523	\$734,498,465,000	2,605,660	\$116,833,816,000

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

Note: Some business owners did not report a race. Businesses are categorized based on the race of the majority owner(s). Majority owners who report more than one race or ethnicity are counted more than once. Figures do not sum to total. Some data are not reported due to suppression or large standard error. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- There are over 38,000 Asian American–owned businesses in the Dallas MSA. These businesses employ nearly 64,000 people and issue over \$11 billion in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese Americans own the largest number of businesses (over 12,000), followed by Indian Americans (over 9,000). Indian American–owned businesses employ the most people (nearly 28,000).¹
- The top industries for Asian American–owned businesses are retail trade and professional, scientific, and technical services.²
- Statewide, the number of Asian American–owned businesses grew 47% between 2002 and 2007. Nearly a quarter of Asian American–owned businesses in Texas are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a higher proportion than any other racial group statewide.³
- Asian American and NHPI buying power in Texas increased 124% between 2000 and 2010 to over \$34 billion.⁴

*Asian American–
owned businesses
employ nearly
64,000 people.*

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

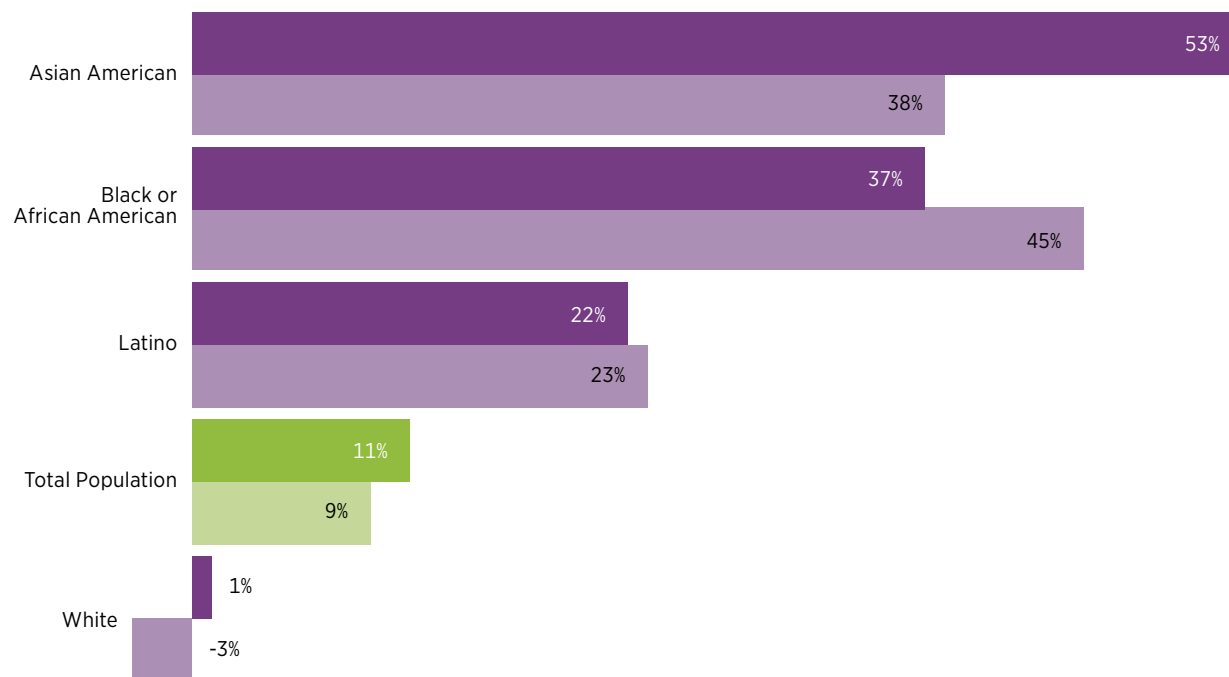
⁴ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Texas 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- Between 2004 and 2012, the number of Asian Americans in Texas who were registered to vote increased 53%, a rate higher than all other racial groups.
- During the same period, the number of Asian Americans who voted increased 38%, a rate exceeded only by Blacks or African Americans (45%).
- In the Dallas–Fort Worth MSA, 52% of Asian American immigrants and 49% of NHPI immigrants are citizens, proportions that are higher than average (30%).¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Laotian (72%), Vietnamese (68%), and Taiwanese American (65%) immigrants are the most likely to be citizens.²
- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of naturalized Asian American immigrants increased 86% to nearly 120,000. The number of naturalized immigrants grew the most among Bangladeshi (826%), Thai (192%), Indian (155%), and Pakistani Americans (141%).³
- In the MSA, over 27,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these immigrants are of voting age.⁴
- Immigrants from Vietnam, India, China, and South Korea are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian American LPRs eligible to naturalize.⁵
- The majority of Japanese immigrants (87%) are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens. Large proportions of immigrants from South Korea (51%) and Thailand (46%) are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens.⁶
- About 20% of the voting age population in Texas House of Representatives District 115—located in Dallas County—is Asian American. Approximately 19% of the voting age population in Collin County’s State House District 66 is Asian American.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁴ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as “good moral character,” knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

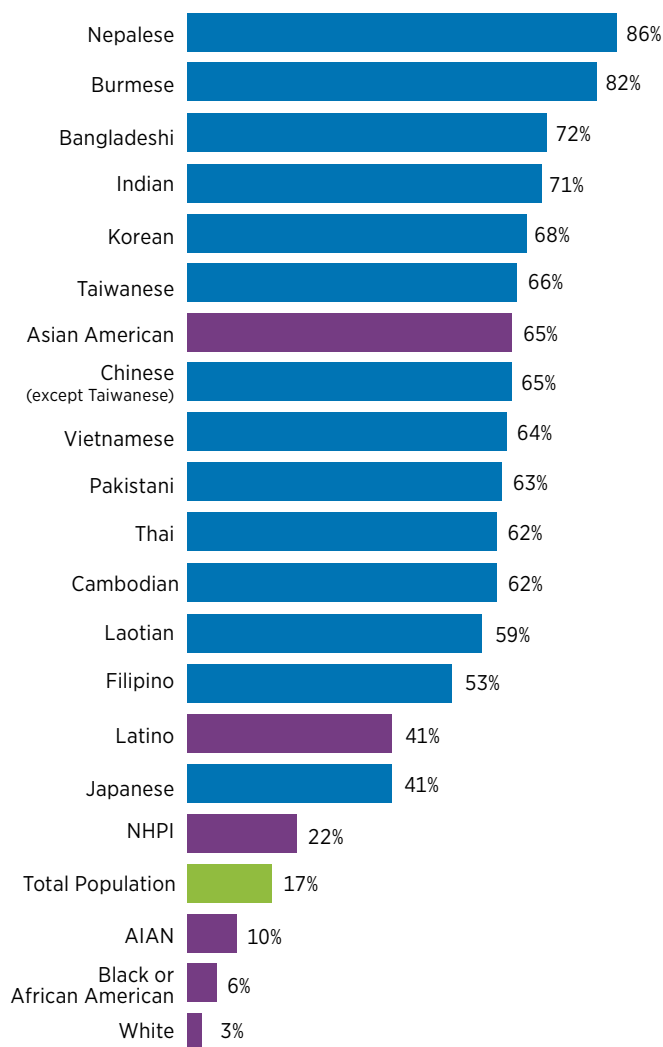
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Texas Legislative Council: Texas Redistricting. 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Dallas–Fort Worth MSA 2006–2010



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

Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- Nearly 230,000 Asian Americans and over 2,000 NHPI in the Dallas–Fort Worth MSA are immigrants.¹
- Almost two-thirds of the Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group in the area. About 22% of NHPI are foreign-born, a proportion higher than average (17%).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Nepalese (86%), Burmese (82%), Bangladeshi (72%), and Indian Americans (71%) are proportionally most foreign-born. Japanese

Americans are the only Asian American ethnic group that is majority native-born (59%).²

- About a third of Asian American immigrants and a quarter of NHPI immigrants in the MSA entered the United States in 2000 or later.³
- Approximately 93% of Burmese American immigrants and 82% of Nepalese American immigrants arrived in 2000 or later, a higher proportion than any Asian American ethnic group.⁴
- Between 2002 and 2012, over 87,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status, making up 31% of all immigrants in the MSA obtaining LPR status during that period.⁵
- India, Vietnam, China, the Philippines, and Pakistan were the top five Asian countries of birth among immigrants obtaining LPR status from 2002 to 2012. The top Pacific Island of birth was Tonga.⁶
- Nearly 10,000 refugees from Asian countries arrived over the same period, making up nearly half of all refugees that settled in the MSA. The majority of these refugees came from Burma (5,900) and Bhutan (2,600).⁷
- Between 2003 and 2013, the immigration court in Dallas ordered the deportation of more than 2,400 residents to Asian countries. The top receiving countries were Pakistan (617), Vietnam (275), and India (269).⁸
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the Dallas–Fort Worth MSA. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁹ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 30,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the MSA.¹⁰

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B05005.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2014.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2013.

⁸ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2014. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges. The Dallas Immigration Court is also the trial court for Oklahoma.

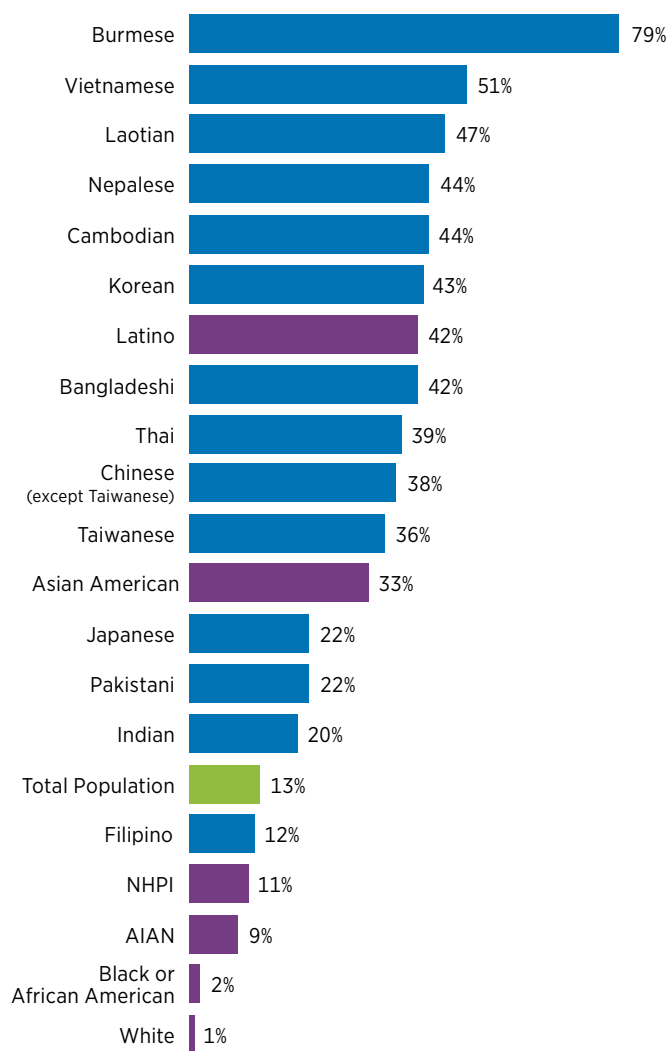
⁹ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 2% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in the Dallas–Fort Worth MSA.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2006–2010



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

- Nearly 280,000 people living in the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The most commonly spoken Asian languages are Vietnamese (almost 65,000), Chinese (more than 43,000), Korean (over 25,000), and Hindi (nearly 21,000).¹
- About 79% of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, a rate higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (82%). Among Asian Americans, Nepalese (96%), Bangladeshi (95%), Laotian (88%), Vietnamese (88%), and Pakistani Americans (85%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home.²
- Almost 110,000 Asian Americans are limited English proficient (LEP), 36% more than in 2000. About 33% of Asian Americans are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (42%).³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, a majority of Burmese (79%) and Vietnamese Americans (51%) in the MSA are LEP. Vietnamese Americans have the largest number of LEP individuals (33,000), followed by Indian and Chinese Americans (18,000 each).⁴
- About 22% of Vietnamese American youth are LEP, a rate similar to Latinos (23%) and higher than all racial groups. Approximately 19% of Thai and Laotian American youth are LEP.⁵
- More than two-thirds of Asian American seniors are LEP, a rate higher than all other racial groups. Even larger proportions of Vietnamese (87%), Chinese (79%), and Korean American (76%) seniors are LEP.⁶
- About 23% of Asian American households in the MSA are linguistically isolated, a rate second only to Latinos (31%). Vietnamese (39%) and Korean American (35%) households have rates of linguistic isolation that exceed those of all racial groups.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² Ibid., Table B16004.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., Table B16002.

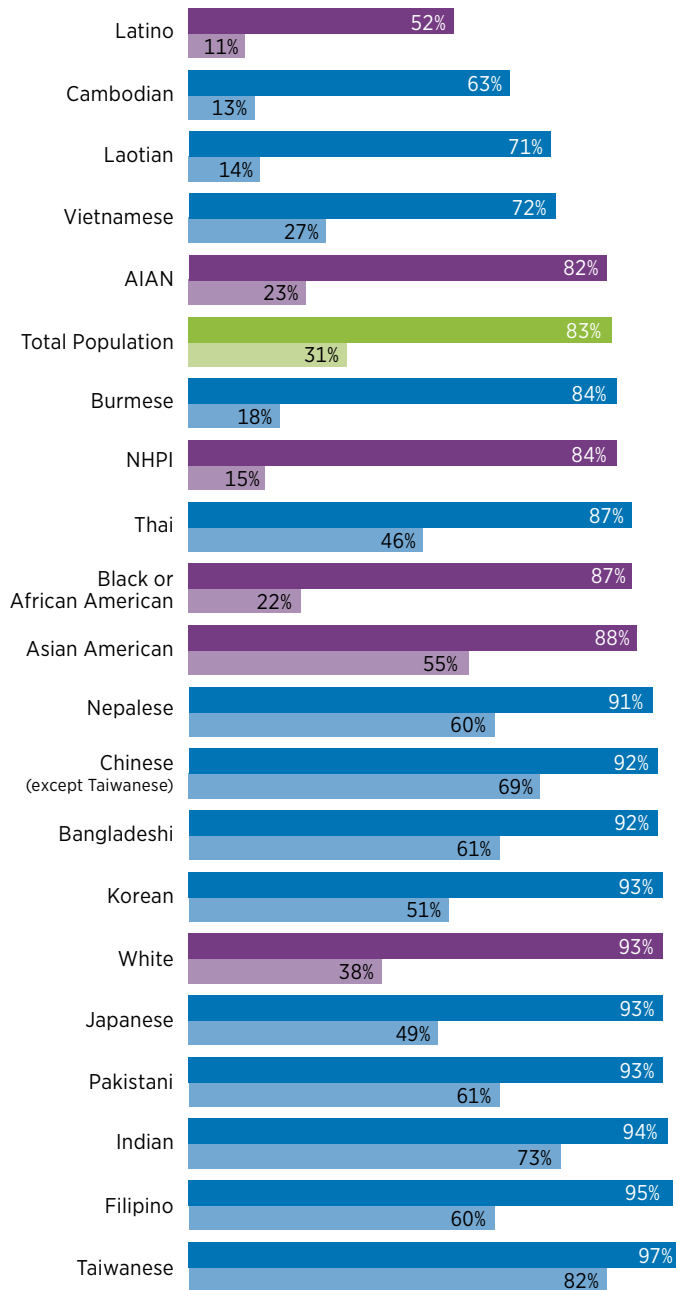




Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2006-2010,
Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher

Top: High school degree or higher Bottom: Bachelor's degree or higher



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

- In the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA, both NHPI (84%) and Asian American (88%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (93%) to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Cambodian (63%), Laotian (71%), and Vietnamese American (72%) adults are least likely to have a high school diploma or GED.
- NHPI adults are much less likely than the MSA's average adult to hold a college degree (15% versus 31%).
- While 55% of Asian American adults have a college degree, only 13% of Cambodian American adults and 14% of Laotian American adults hold college degrees, proportions similar to Latinos (11%).
- NHPI K-12 students are more likely to be enrolled in public school than average (96% versus 92%).¹
- Asian American K-12 students are more likely than Whites to be enrolled in public school (89% versus 86%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Bangladeshi (97%), Laotian (96%), and Cambodian American (96%) students have the highest rates of public school enrollment.²
- Only 35% of Vietnamese American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than average (42%).³
- In 2013, nearly 15,000 students enrolled in public schools in the MSA were English language learners (ELLs) who spoke Asian languages. The top five Asian languages spoken among ELL students were Vietnamese, Korean, Burmese, Chinese, and Urdu.⁴
- Over 14% of NHPI in Dallas County's 2008-2012 public high school cohort dropped out, a rate higher than all other racial groups.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14002.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B14003.

⁴ Texas Education Agency. 2014. "ELL Students by Language and Grade." Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

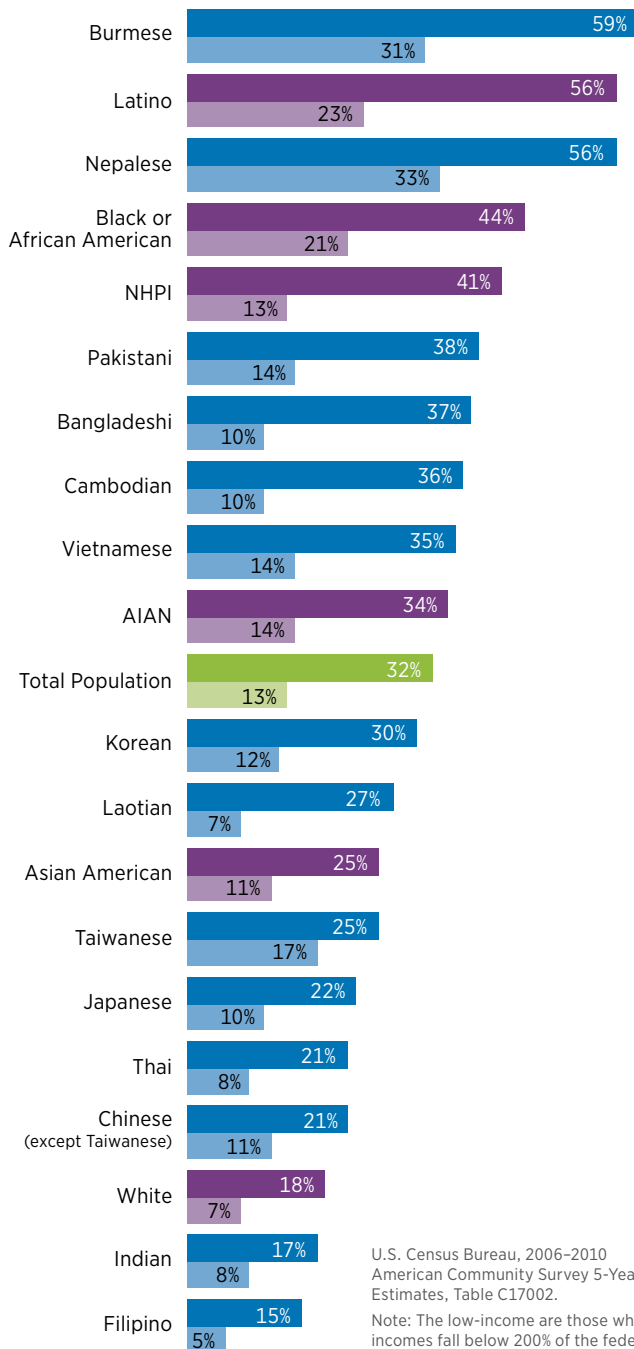
⁵ Texas Education Agency. 2014. "Four-Year Graduation and Dropout Data, Class of 2012."



Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2006–2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income

Top: Low-income Bottom: Poverty



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

Note: The low-income are those whose incomes fall below 200% of the federal poverty threshold.

- The number of Asian Americans in the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA living in poverty grew 73% between 2007 and 2012, a rate much higher than all other racial groups.¹
- More than 37,000 Asian Americans and nearly 1,300 NHPI in the MSA live below the poverty line. Nearly 88,000 Asian Americans and over 3,800 NHPI are low-income.²
- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans and NHPI in the MSA fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans and NHPI have higher poverty rates than Whites (11% and 13% versus 7%), are more likely to be low-income (25% and 41% versus 18%), and earn less per capita (\$27,799 and \$19,919 versus \$38,458).³
- Poverty rates among Nepalese (33%) and Burmese Americans (31%) are higher than all racial groups in the MSA. Nepalese (\$13,549) and Burmese Americans (\$13,715) also earn less per capita than all racial groups.⁴
- The majority of Burmese (59%) and Nepalese Americans (56%) are low-income; large proportions of Pakistani (38%), Bangladeshi (37%), Cambodian (36%), and Vietnamese Americans (35%) are also low-income.
- About 38% of Nepalese American women live in poverty, a rate much higher than all racial groups.⁵
- Asian American seniors have higher-than-average rates of senior poverty (16% versus 9%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (26%), Korean (23%), and Chinese Americans (21%) have the highest rates of senior poverty.
- One in 10 Vietnamese American households receive food stamps, a rate similar to Latinos (11%).⁶
- About 13% of Asian American families have three or more workers contributing to their income, proportionally higher than average (11%). Over one in six Vietnamese American families have three or more workers contributing to household income.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

³ Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁴ Ibid., Table B19301.

⁵ Ibid., Table B17001.

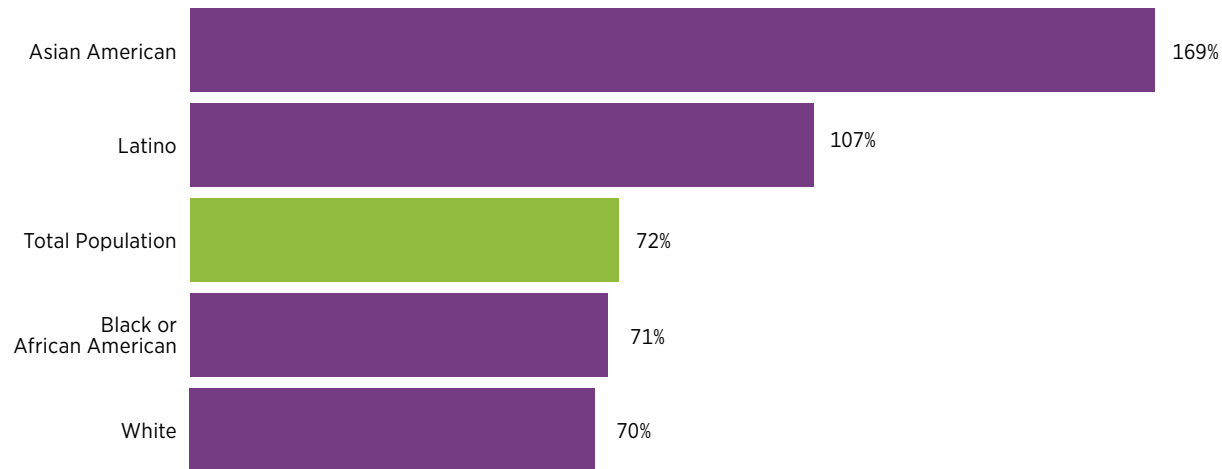
⁶ Ibid., Table B22001.

⁷ Ibid., Table B230009.



Growth in the Number of Unemployed

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Texas 2007 to 2012



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2007 and 2012, Table 14.

Note: Latinos are included in all racial categories, including Whites. Data for AIAN and NHPI groups are unavailable due to small sample size. Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Texas increased 169%, a rate higher than all other racial groups. By gender, Asian American women had the highest increase in number unemployed during that period (260%).¹
- About 43% of unemployed Asian Americans in the state have been out of work for a year or longer, a proportion higher than any other racial group. Furthermore, the average number of weeks that unemployed Asian Americans have been out of work is nearly 51 weeks, surpassing the averages of all other racial groups.²
- In the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA, the top three industries of employment for Asian Americans are manufacturing; professional, scientific and technical services; and health care and social assistance.³
- Nearly 3 in 10 Filipino American workers are employed in health care and social assistance. More than a quarter of Vietnamese American workers are employed in manufacturing, and nearly a quarter of Pakistani American workers are employed in retail.⁴
- For Asian American workers, the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industry is the fastest growing: the number of Asian American workers in this industry increased 133% between 2000 and 2010. The number of Asian American workers in finance and insurance (129%) and arts, entertainment, and recreation (114%) also increased significantly.⁵

- Two-thirds of miscellaneous personal appearance workers, which include occupations such as estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. About 36% of software developers, applications, and systems software professionals are Asian American.⁶
- Nearly a quarter of Korean American workers are self-employed, a rate higher than all racial groups. Pakistani (16%) and Vietnamese American (13%) workers are also more likely to be self-employed than average (9%).⁷

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2007 and 2012, Table 14.

² Ibid., 2012, Table 36.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

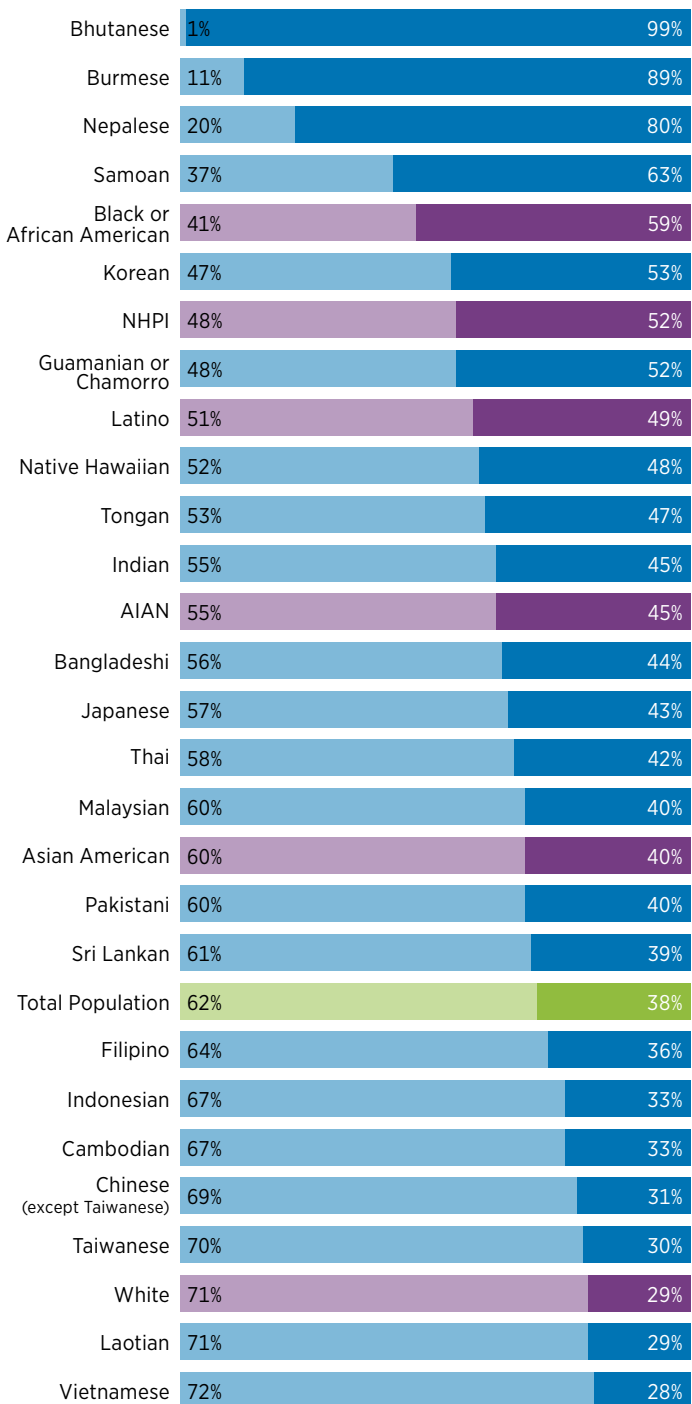
⁷ U.S. Census Bureau 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- In the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA, NHPI (48%) and Asian Americans (60%) have lower-than-average (62%) homeownership rates.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Bhutanese (1%), Burmese (11%), and Nepalese Americans (20%) are the least likely to own their own homes, with rates lower than all racial groups.
- Approximately 37% of Samoan Americans own their own homes, a rate lower than all racial groups. All of the largest NHPI groups in the MSA have lower-than-average homeownership rates.
- Despite fairly high homeownership rates, many Vietnamese (52%), Taiwanese (50%), and Laotian American (48%) households with mortgages are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs, at rates higher than all racial groups.¹
- The majority of Korean American renters (52%) are housing-cost burdened and pay 30% or more of their household incomes on rent, a rate similar to Blacks or African Americans (53%).²
- Nearly half of NHPI renters are housing-cost burdened and spend 30% or more of their household incomes on rent.³
- Average household sizes for NHPI (3.3 people per household) and Asian Americans (3.1) are larger than average (2.7).⁴
- Of NHPI groups, Tongan Americans have a larger average household size (4.9) than all racial groups. Among Asian Americans, Bhutanese (4.7) and Burmese Americans (4.4) have the largest average household size, with rates exceeding those of all racial groups.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25091.

² Ibid., Table B25070.

³ Ibid.

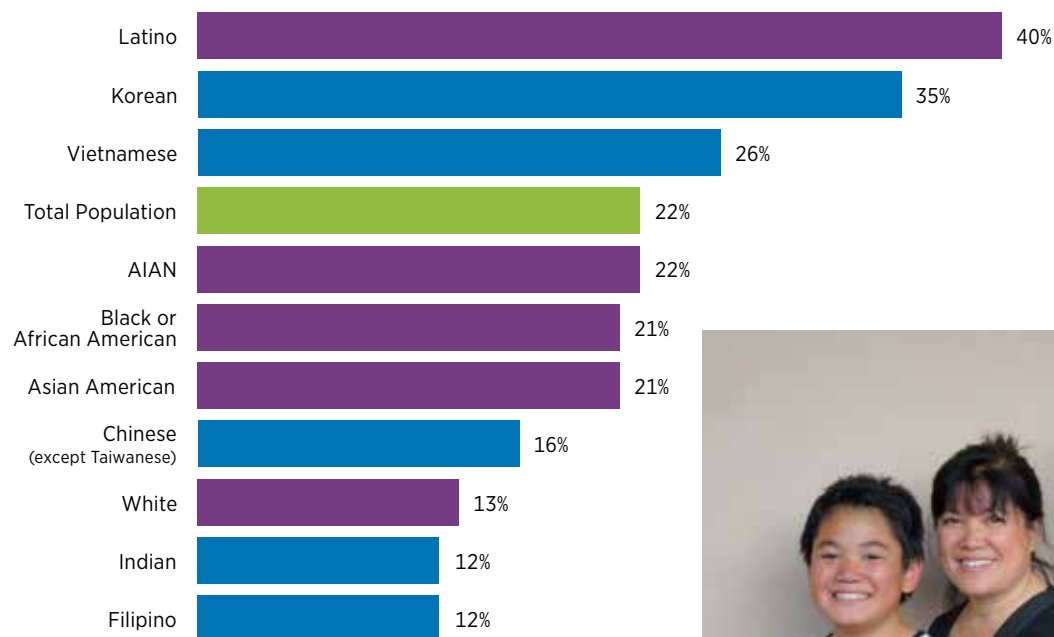
⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁵ Ibid.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Dallas-Fort Worth MSA 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Note: NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.



- From 2006 to 2012, the leading causes of death for Asian Americans in the MSA were cancer (19%), heart disease (15%), and stroke (8%). Asian Americans are the only racial group for whom cancer is the leading cause of death.¹
- While cancer is the leading cause of death for many of the largest Asian American groups in the MSA, heart disease is the leading cause for Indian Americans (23%).²
- More than 83,000 Asian Americans in the Dallas-Fort Worth MSA do not have health insurance. More than one in five Asian Americans are uninsured, the same rate as Blacks or African Americans.³
- Over a third of Korean Americans and a quarter of Vietnamese Americans lack health insurance, rates higher than all racial groups except Latinos (40%).
- In 2012, 44% of Asian Americans in Texas did not have a regular doctor, a rate higher than average (33%). Asian Americans were also less likely than average to have had a regular checkup: two in five Asian Americans had not seen a doctor in the past year (40% versus 36%).⁴
- Over a quarter (27%) of Asian Americans in Texas could not see a doctor because of cost in 2012, a rate higher than all groups, second only to Latinos (29%).⁵
- In Texas, Asian American women are less likely to have had preventive screenings for breast and cervical cancers.

In 2012, only 52% of Asian American women over 40 had had a mammogram in the previous two years, compared to 65% of the total population. Also, 58% of Asian American and NHPI women over 18 had had a Pap test in the previous three years, a rate lower than all other racial groups.⁶

- Only 28% of Asian American adults in Texas have ever been tested for HIV, a rate lower than all other racial groups.⁷
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has begun to address some of these challenges. Though Asian Americans comprise over 4% of Texas's total population, they made up over 13% of individuals who enrolled in the federally facilitated Health Insurance Marketplace Plan statewide between 2013 and 2014. More than 67,000 Asian Americans enrolled.⁸

¹ Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics. 2014.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

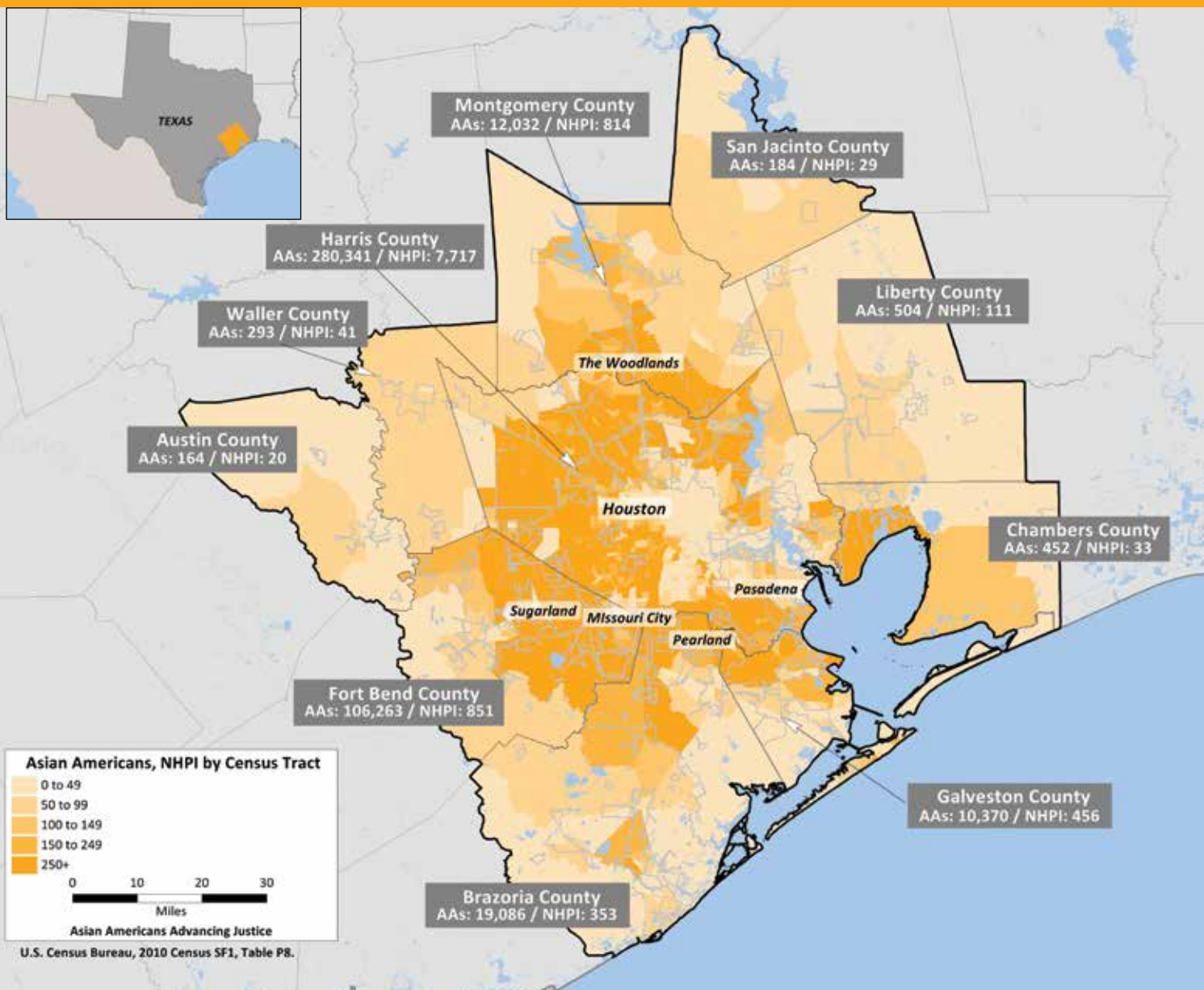
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6; Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. May 2014. "Health Insurance Marketplace: Summary Enrollment Report for the Initial Annual Open Enrollment Period." Note: Enrollment numbers are tracked between October 2013 and March 2014.

Houston Metro Area

INTRODUCTION

Asian Americans have lived in Texas since as early as 1870 when Chinese workers were brought from California to work on the railroads. In the Houston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), the Asian American population remained small until changes to U.S. immigration law in 1965 resulted in greater immigration from Asia and other parts of the world. The area's growing Asian American community became even more diverse after the fall of Saigon, when many refugees from Vietnam were resettled there. Following the oil bust of the 1980s, Asian American professionals and skilled laborers played a significant role in the area's economic diversification. More recently, Houston's Vietnamese American population grew after Hurricane Katrina in 2005, when some who sought refuge from conditions in New Orleans chose to stay. Now the largest city in Texas and the fourth largest in the United States, Houston has a rapidly expanding population and economy and continues to attract new Americans with a growing job market, low cost of living, and affordable housing.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Houston MSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	2,360,472	40%
Latino	2,099,412	35%
Black or African American	1,071,344	18%
Asian American	429,689	7%
AIAN	69,424	1%
NHPI	10,425	0.2%
Total Population	5,946,800	100%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

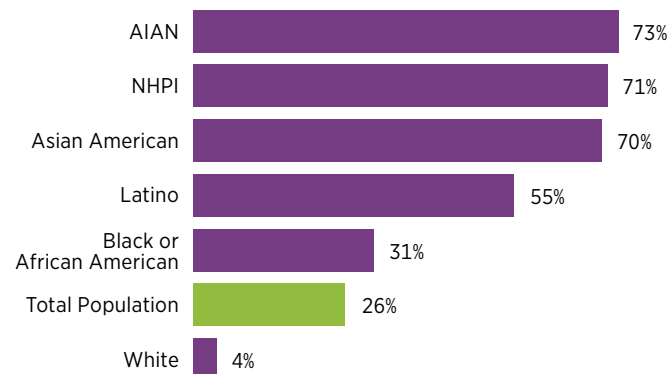
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- Nearly 430,000 Asian Americans and over 10,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) live in the Houston MSA.
- Asian Americans comprise 7% of the Houston MSA's population, while NHPI make up 0.2%.
- While Harris County has the highest number of Asian Americans (over 280,000), Fort Bend County is proportionally the most Asian American (18%).¹
- Harris County also has the highest number of NHPI across counties in the MSA (over 7,700). Nearly three-quarters of the NHPI population in the Houston MSA live in Harris County.²
- NHPI and Asian Americans are among the fastest-growing racial groups in the Houston MSA, increasing 71% and 70%, respectively, between 2000 and 2010. Their growth was only exceeded by Native Americans and Alaska Natives (73%).

AIAN: Native American(s) and Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Houston MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

- Brazoria County has the fastest-growing Asian American population among counties in the Houston MSA (242%). Fort Bend County's Asian American population, already the second largest in the MSA, grew 150% between 2000 and 2010.³
- One in three NHPI are youth under the age of 18, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (36%). Over a quarter of Asian Americans are youth.⁴
- Only 4% of NHPI and 8% of Asian Americans are seniors age 65 and over, proportions lower than average (9%).⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

² Ibid, Table P6.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁵ Ibid.

*Houston is home to
nearly 430,000 Asian
Americans and over
10,000 NHPI.*



Population by Ethnic Group

Houston MSA 2010

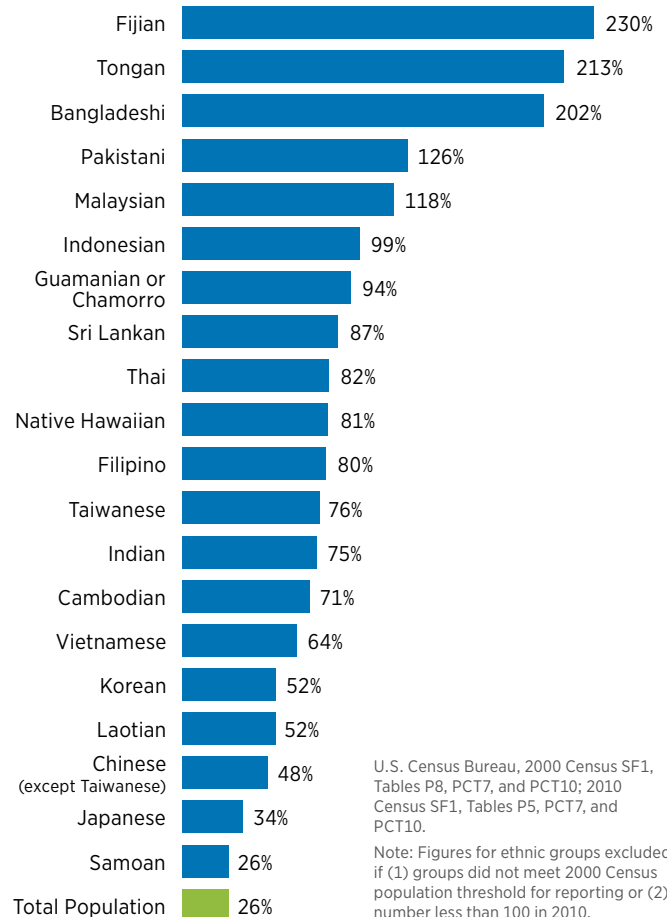
Ethnic Group	Number
Vietnamese	110,492
Indian	100,125
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	74,305
Filipino	47,926
Pakistani	32,331
Korean	18,043
Japanese	8,672
Taiwanese	7,109
Cambodian	5,383
Thai	3,977
Bangladeshi	2,987
Native Hawaiian	2,509
Laotian	2,441
Indonesian	2,268
Guamanian or Chamorro	2,028
Burmese	1,759
Nepalese	1,460
Sri Lankan	927
Malaysian	852
Samoan	835
Bhutanese	792
Singaporean	269
Tongan	213
Fijian	188
Palauan	133
Mongolian	101
Hmong	71
Marshallese	19

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.
Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 4% of Asian Americans and 42% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Vietnamese and Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic groups in the Houston MSA, with populations of over 110,000 and 100,000, respectively. They are followed in size by Chinese and Filipino Americans.
- Native Hawaiians are the largest NHPI ethnic group, followed by Guamanian or Chamorro Americans.
- The Houston MSA has the second-largest Pakistani American population and the third-largest Vietnamese American population among MSAs nationwide.¹

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Houston MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10.
Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

- Among Asian American ethnic groups, the Bangladeshi American population grew the fastest, more than tripling between 2000 and 2010. Pakistani, Malaysian, and Indonesian American populations also experienced substantial growth over the decade.
- Fijian and Tongan Americans were the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic groups in the Houston MSA, increasing 230% and 213% between 2000 and 2010.
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Tongan (52%), Samoan (40%), and Palauan Americans (38%) have larger proportions of youth than all racial groups.²
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Burmese Americans have the largest proportion of youth (38%). Taiwanese Americans have the largest proportion of seniors among Asian American ethnic groups (14%).³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

³ Ibid.



Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	280,175	\$201,706,784,000	838,933	\$33,450,220,000
Latino	104,368	\$16,493,400,000	67,404	\$2,337,248,000
Black or African American	61,439	\$3,606,183,000	32,931	\$690,911,000
Asian American	48,729	\$17,402,239,000	78,079	\$2,122,435,000
AIAN	4,375	\$1,525,795,000	—	—
NHPI	390	\$262,105,000	314	\$18,443,000
Total	521,083	\$879,154,749,000	2,310,387	\$111,897,478,000

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

Note: Some business owners did not report a race. Businesses are categorized based on the race of the majority owner(s). Majority owners who report more than one race or ethnicity are counted more than once. Figures do not sum to total. Some data are not reported due to suppression or large standard error. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- There are nearly 49,000 Asian American-owned businesses and 390 NHPI-owned businesses in the Houston MSA.
- Asian American-owned businesses employ over 78,000 people and distribute over \$2 billion in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese own the largest number of businesses (17,000) followed by Indian (11,000) and Chinese Americans (9,000).¹
- The top industries for Asian American-owned businesses are retail trade and professional, scientific, and technical services.²
- In 2007, there were over 110,000 Asian American-owned businesses statewide, an increase of 47% since 2002. Nearly a quarter of these businesses are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a higher proportion than any other racial group in Texas.³
- Asian American and NHPI buying power in Texas increased 124% between 2000 and 2010 to over \$34 billion.⁴

*Asian American and
NHPI buying power
in Texas is over
\$34 billion.*

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁴ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



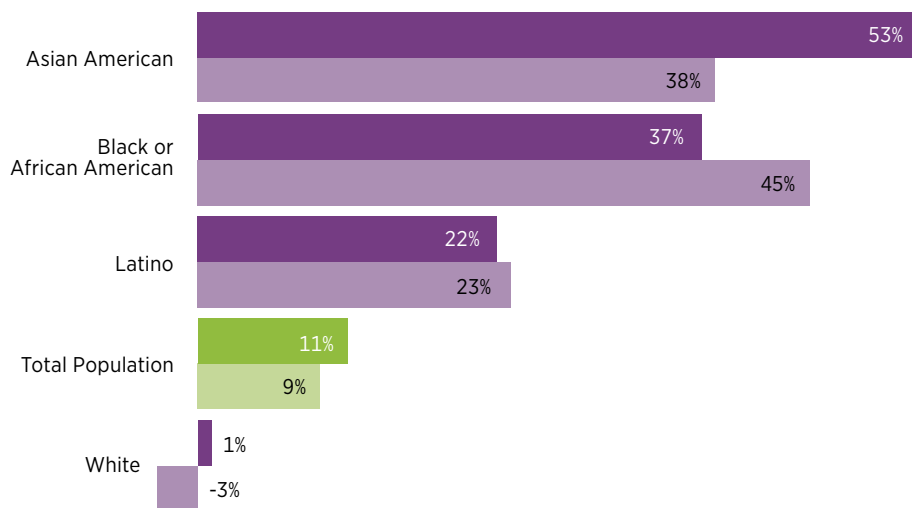
Photo credit: Boat People SOS-Houston



Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Texas 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- Between 2004 and 2012, the number of Asian Americans in Texas who were registered to vote increased 53%, a rate higher than all other racial groups.
- During the same period, the number of Asian Americans who voted increased 38%, a rate only exceeded by Blacks or African Americans (45%).
- The majority of Asian American immigrants (58%) in the Houston MSA are citizens, proportionally higher than all other racial groups. NHPI immigrants are also more likely to be citizens than average (47% versus 34%).¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Taiwanese (75%), Vietnamese (72%), Cambodian (68%), and Filipino American (61%) immigrants are most likely to be citizens. Japanese American immigrants are the least likely to be citizens (28%).²
- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of naturalized Asian American immigrants increased 71%, the highest rate across racial groups. The number of naturalized immigrants more than doubled for Pakistani (125%), Japanese (110%), and Cambodian Americans (103%).³
- In the MSA, over 32,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these immigrants are of voting age. Immigrants from India, Vietnam, and China are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian American LPRs who are eligible to naturalize.⁴
- The majority of Japanese American immigrants (87%) are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens. Large proportions of immigrants from South Korea (45%) and Thailand (44%) are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens.⁵
- Chinese and Vietnamese Americans in Harris County are covered under Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act, requiring the county to provide language assistance to voters in Chinese and Vietnamese.⁶
- Over a quarter (27%) of the voting age population in House District 26, located in Fort Bend County, is Asian American. About 21% of the voting age population in House District 149, located in Harris County is Asian American.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁴ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as “good moral character,” knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

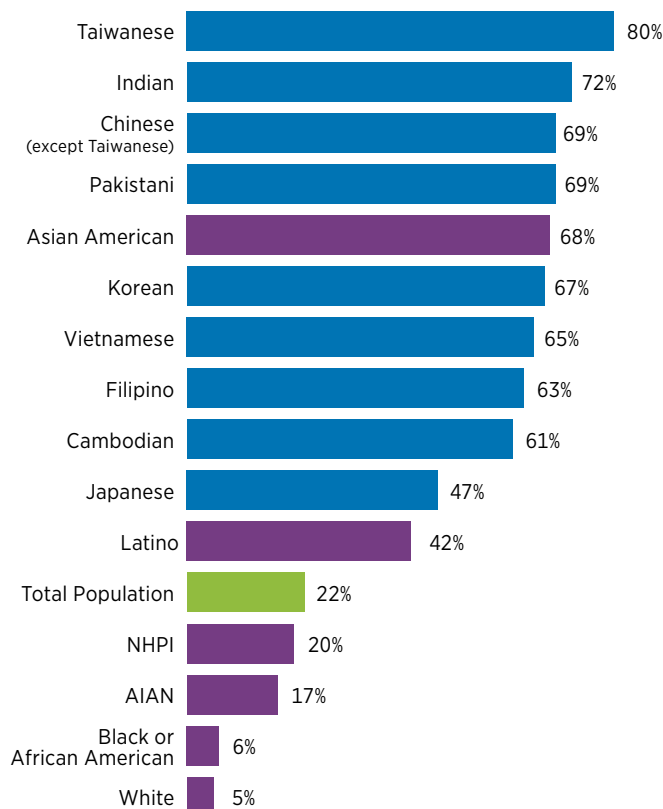
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. “Voting Rights Act Amendments of 2006. Determinations Under Section 203.” Department of Commerce 76 (198).

⁷ Texas Legislative Council: Texas Redistricting. 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Houston MSA 2006–2010



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

Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- More than 260,000 Asian Americans and over 1,200 NHPI in the Houston MSA are immigrants.¹
- Over two-thirds of the Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group in the area. About one in five NHPI are foreign-born.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Taiwanese (80%), Indian (72%), Chinese (69%), and Pakistani Americans (69%) are proportionally most foreign-born. Japanese Americans are the only Asian American ethnic group that is majority native-born: 53% were born in the United States.²
- About a third of Asian American immigrants entered the United States in 2000 or later, the same proportion as Latinos.³

- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Japanese (46%) and Indian American (39%) immigrants were the most likely to have entered the United States in 2000 or later.⁴
- From 2002 to 2012, over 99,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status in the Houston MSA, making up 30% of immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period.⁵
- The top five Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status between 2002 and 2012 were India, Vietnam, China, the Philippines, and Pakistan.⁶
- Between 2003 and 2013, immigration courts in Houston ordered the deportation of over 2,100 residents to Asian countries.⁷
- From 2002 to 2012, nearly 5,900 refugees from Asian countries settled in the MSA, making up 37% of the refugees that arrived during this period. The majority of these refugees came from Burma (2,900) and Bhutan (1,700).⁸
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the MSA. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁹ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 39,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the Houston MSA.¹⁰

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B05005.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2014.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2014. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration court for all charges.

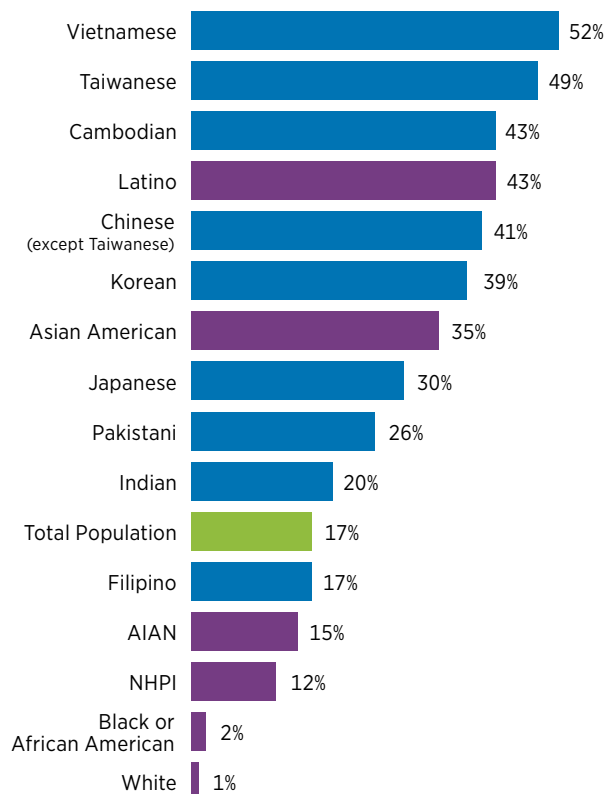
⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2013.

⁹ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 3% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in the Houston MSA.

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Houston MSA 2006–2010



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

- Over 320,000 people living in the Houston MSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The top five Asian languages spoken at home are Vietnamese, Chinese, Urdu, Tagalog, and Hindi.¹
- More than four out of five Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, the same rate as Latinos. The vast majority of Taiwanese (91%), Vietnamese (90%), and Pakistani Americans (88%), speak a language other than English at home.²
- Nearly 130,000 Asian Americans are limited English proficient (LEP), representing a growth of 39% since 2000. About 35% of Asian Americans are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (43%).³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese Americans have the highest number of LEP individuals (50,000) and are proportionally most LEP (52%). Chinese (29,000) and Indian Americans (17,000) have the next-largest LEP populations.⁴
- Taiwanese (49%), Cambodian (43%), Chinese (41%), and Korean Americans (39%) also have high rates of limited English proficiency among Asian American ethnic groups.
- Over a quarter (27%) of Vietnamese American youth are LEP, a rate higher than all racial groups.⁵
- Approximately two-thirds of Asian American seniors are LEP, a rate higher than all other racial groups. The LEP rate for Vietnamese American seniors (90%) significantly exceeds those of all racial groups. Pakistani (74%) and Chinese American (73%) seniors are also among those most likely to be LEP.⁶
- About 23% of Asian American households in the Houston MSA are linguistically isolated, a rate second only to Latinos (31%). Vietnamese (38%) and Taiwanese Americans (34%) have rates of linguistic isolation exceeding those of all racial groups.⁷



Photo credit: Boat People SOS-Houston

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

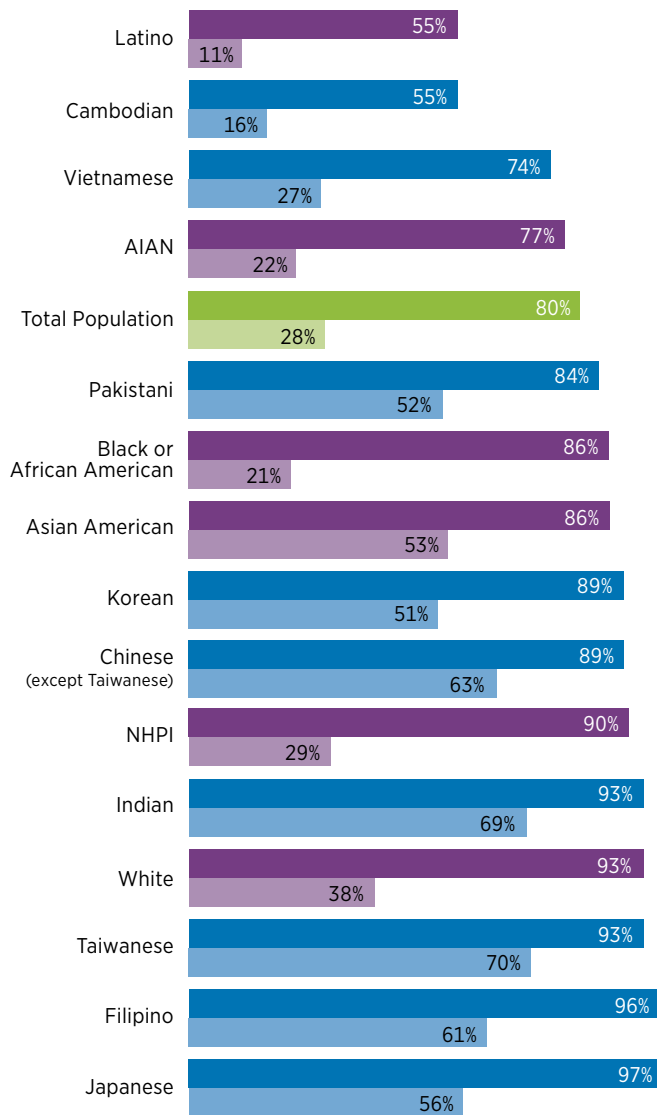
⁷ Ibid., Table B16002.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Houston MSA 2006–2010,
Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher

Top: High school degree or higher Bottom: Bachelor's degree or higher



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

- In the Houston MSA, Asian American (86%) and NHPI (90%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (93%) to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Only 55% of Cambodian American adults have a high school diploma or GED, the same rate as Latinos, and lower than all racial groups. Vietnamese Americans are also less likely than average to hold a high school diploma or GED (74% versus 80%).

- NHPI adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites to have a college degree (29% versus 38%).
- While 53% of Asian American adults have a college degree, only 16% of Cambodian Americans and 27% of Vietnamese Americans have college degrees, rates lower than average (28%).
- NHPI K–12 students are more likely to be enrolled in public school than average (98% versus 93%).¹
- Asian American K–12 students are more likely than Whites to be enrolled in public school (92% versus 88%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (97%), Cambodian (95%), Taiwanese (94%), and Pakistani American (94%) students have the highest rates of public school enrollment.²
- In 2013, over 18,000 students enrolled in Houston public schools were English language learners (ELLs) who speak Asian languages. The top five Asian languages spoken among ELL students were Vietnamese, Chinese, Urdu, Tagalog, and Hindi.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14002.

² Ibid.

³ Texas Education Agency. 2013. “ELL Students by Language and Grade.”
Note: Chinese includes Mandarin and Cantonese and other Chinese dialects.

EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR LOW- INCOME YOUTH

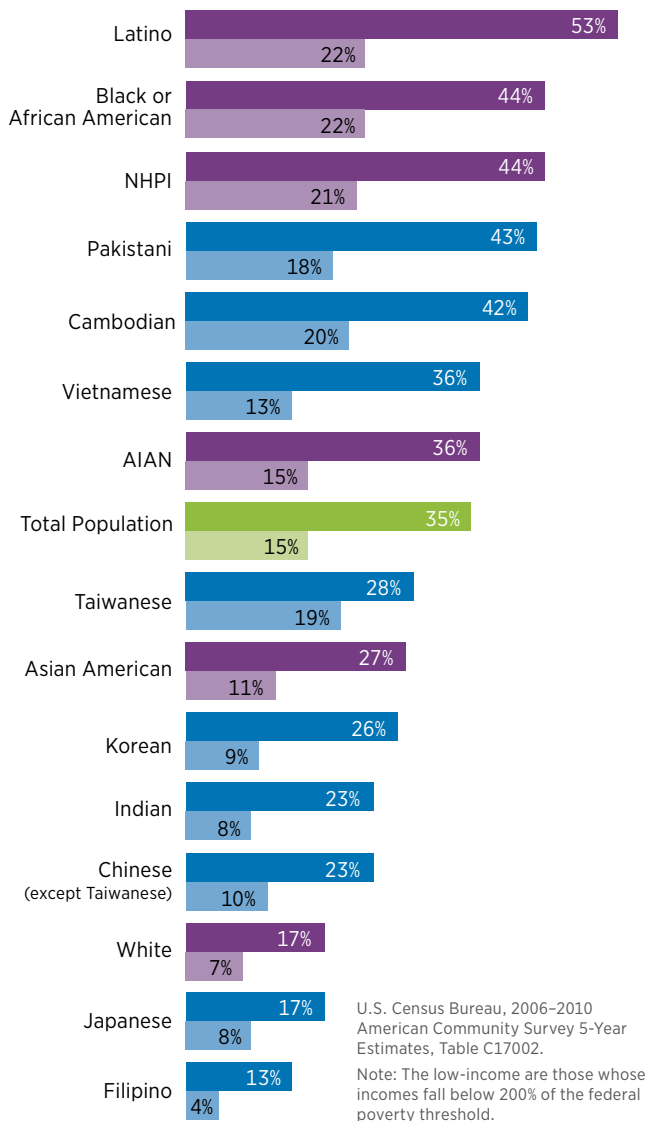
BPSOS-Houston's Digital Connectors program teaches youth valuable leadership and workforce skills by providing digital literacy and technological training, and empowering them to teach local seniors how to “digitally connect.” Youth in the program come from low-income families and generally have fewer options for pursuing higher education or employment. Graduates of the program have become more involved in community service, secured information technology internships, and gained admission into higher education programs in technology, medicine, and other growing professions.



Poverty & Low-Income

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

Top: Low-income Bottom: Poverty



- Nearly 41,000 Asian Americans and over 1,200 NHPI in the Houston MSA live below the poverty line; nearly 110,000 Asian Americans and 2,600 NHPI are low-income.¹
- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans in the Houston MSA fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans have a higher poverty rate than Whites (11% versus 7%), are more likely to be low-income (27% versus 17%), and earn less per capita income (\$28,114 versus \$41,586).²

- The number of Asian Americans in poverty grew 53% between 2007 and 2012, a rate higher than all other racial groups.³
- NHPI in the Houston MSA fare similarly to Blacks or African Americans across multiple measures of income. NHPI are just as likely to be low-income (44% each), have a similar poverty rate (21% versus 22%), and earn similarly per capita (\$20,649 versus \$19,446).⁴
- Poverty rates among Cambodian (20%), Taiwanese (19%), and Pakistani Americans (18%) approach those of Blacks or African Americans and Latinos (22% each).
- Cambodian Americans (\$16,676) earn less per capita than all racial groups except Latinos (\$14,960).⁵
- About 17% of Asian American seniors live in poverty, a rate similar to Latinos (18%).⁶
- Nearly two in five Taiwanese American seniors live in poverty, a rate higher than all racial groups. Chinese (23%) and Vietnamese Americans (22%) have senior poverty rates similar to Blacks or African Americans (21%).⁷
- About one in five Taiwanese and Pakistani American women live in poverty, rates higher than average (16%).⁸
- Approximately 11% of Vietnamese American households in the Houston MSA receive food stamps, a rate similar to Latinos (12%).⁹
- One in five Filipino and Pakistani American families have three or more workers, a rate higher than all racial groups, except NHPI (25%).¹⁰

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

² Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁵ Ibid., Table B19301.

⁶ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁷ Ibid.

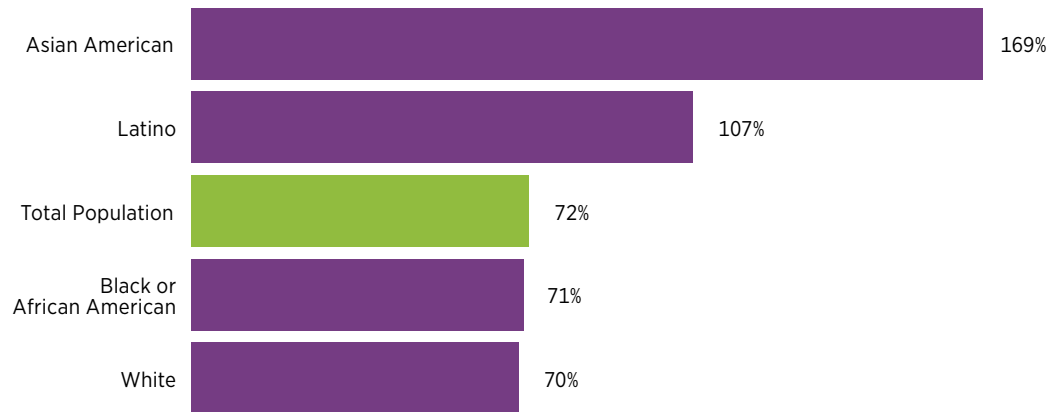
⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., Table B22001.

¹⁰ Ibid., Table B23009.



Growth in the Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, Texas 2007 to 2012



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. 2007 and 2012. Table 14.

Note: Latinos are included in all racial categories, including Whites. Data for AIAN and NHPI groups are unavailable due to small sample size. Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Texas increased 169%, a rate higher than all other racial groups. By gender, Asian American women had the highest increase in number unemployed during that period (260%).¹
- About 43% of unemployed Asian Americans have been out of work for a year or longer, a proportion higher than any other racial group. Furthermore, the average number of weeks that unemployed Asian Americans have been out of work is nearly 51 weeks, surpassing the averages of all other racial groups.²
- In the Houston MSA, 9% of Asian American women in the labor force are unemployed, a rate higher than those for women in all other racial groups except Blacks or African Americans (11%).³
- The top three industries of employment for Asian Americans are health care and social assistance, manufacturing, and retail trade.⁴
- More than two in five Filipino American workers are employed in health care and social assistance, representing the highest concentration in an industry by any group. About 36% of Pakistani American workers are employed in retail trade.⁵
- The fastest-growing industries of employment for Asian American workers are the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industry and the arts, entertainment, and recreation industry. The number of Asian American workers in these industries more than doubled between 2000 and 2010.⁶

- More than 8 in 10 miscellaneous personal appearance workers, which include occupations such as estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. Nearly half of medical and life scientists are Asian American.⁷
- Korean (20%), Cambodian (17%), and Pakistani American (15%) workers are self-employed at rates higher than all racial groups.⁸

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. 2007 and 2012. Table 14.

² Ibid., 2012. Table 36.

³ Ibid., 2012. Table 27.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

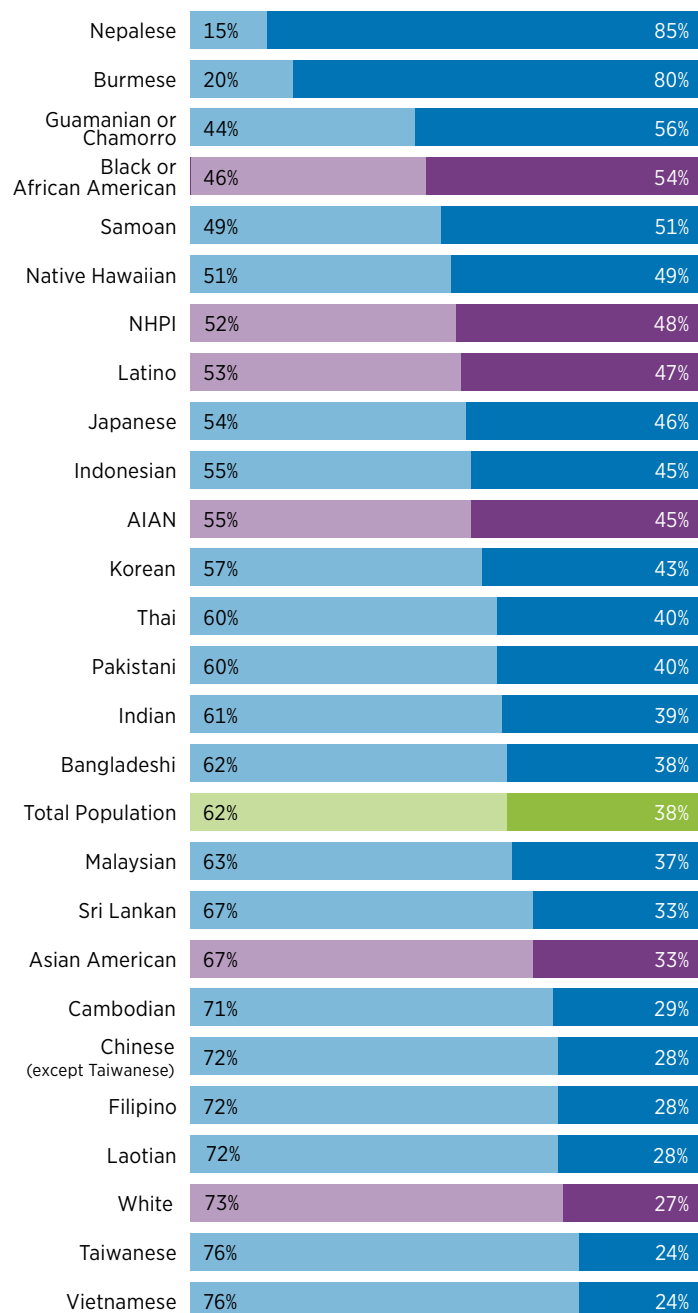
⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Houston MSA 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- NHPI in the Houston MSA have a homeownership rate similar to Latinos (52% versus 53%).
- Asian Americans are less likely to be homeowners than Whites (67% versus 73%). Nepalese (15%) and Burmese Americans (20%) are the least likely to own homes, with homeownership rates that are lower than all racial groups.
- Many NHPI ethnic groups in the Houston MSA have lower-than-average homeownership rates. Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are the least likely to own homes among NHPI ethnic groups (44%), with a homeownership rate similar to Blacks or African Americans (46%).
- Over two in five Asian American households with mortgages are housing-cost burdened and spend 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs, the same rate as Blacks or African Americans. About 17% of Asian American households with mortgages spend half of their incomes on housing costs, also the same rate as Blacks or African Americans.¹
- Most Pakistani (57%) and Vietnamese American (50%) households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs, rates higher than all racial groups.²
- The majority of Pakistani American renters (54%) are housing-cost burdened and pay 30% or more of their household incomes on rent, a rate similar to Blacks or African Americans (53%).³
- Over half of NHPI renters (52%) are housing-cost burdened and pay 30% or more of their household incomes on rent.⁴
- Average household sizes for NHPI (3.2 people per household) and Asian Americans (3.1) are larger than average (2.8). Burmese (4.0), Pakistani (3.9), and Cambodian Americans (3.7) all have average household sizes that exceed those of all racial groups.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25091.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25070.

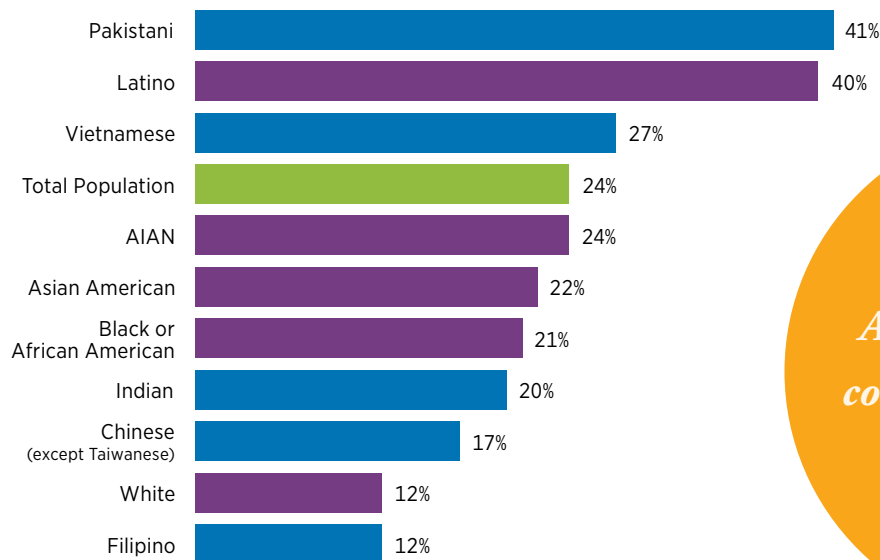
⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Houston MSA 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Note: NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.

*27% of Asian
Americans in Texas
could not see a doctor
because of cost
in 2012.*

- More than 100,000 Asian Americans in the Houston MSA do not have health insurance. Asian Americans are uninsured at a rate similar to Blacks or African Americans (22% versus 21%).¹
- Over two in five Pakistani Americans lack health insurance, a rate higher than all racial groups. Vietnamese Americans (27%) are also less likely to have health insurance than average (24%).
- In 2012, 44% of Asian Americans in Texas did not have a regular doctor, a rate higher than average (33%). Asian Americans were also less likely than average to have had a regular checkup; two in five Asian Americans had not seen a doctor in the past year (40% versus 36%).²
- Over a quarter (27%) of Asian Americans in Texas could not see a doctor because of cost in 2012, a rate higher than all groups, second only to Latinos (29%).³
- In Texas, Asian American women are less likely to have had preventive screenings for breast and cervical cancers. In 2012, only 52% of Asian American women over 40 had had a mammogram in the previous two years, compared to 65% of the total population. Only 58% of Asian American and NHPI women over 18 had had a Pap test in the previous three years, a rate lower than all other racial groups.⁴

- Only 28% of Asian American adults in Texas have ever been tested for HIV, a rate lower than all other racial groups.⁵
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has begun to address these disparities. Asian Americans comprise 4% of Texas's population but comprised nearly 13% of individuals who enrolled in the federally facilitated Health Insurance Marketplace Plan statewide between 2013 and 2014. More than 67,000 Asian Americans enrolled.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

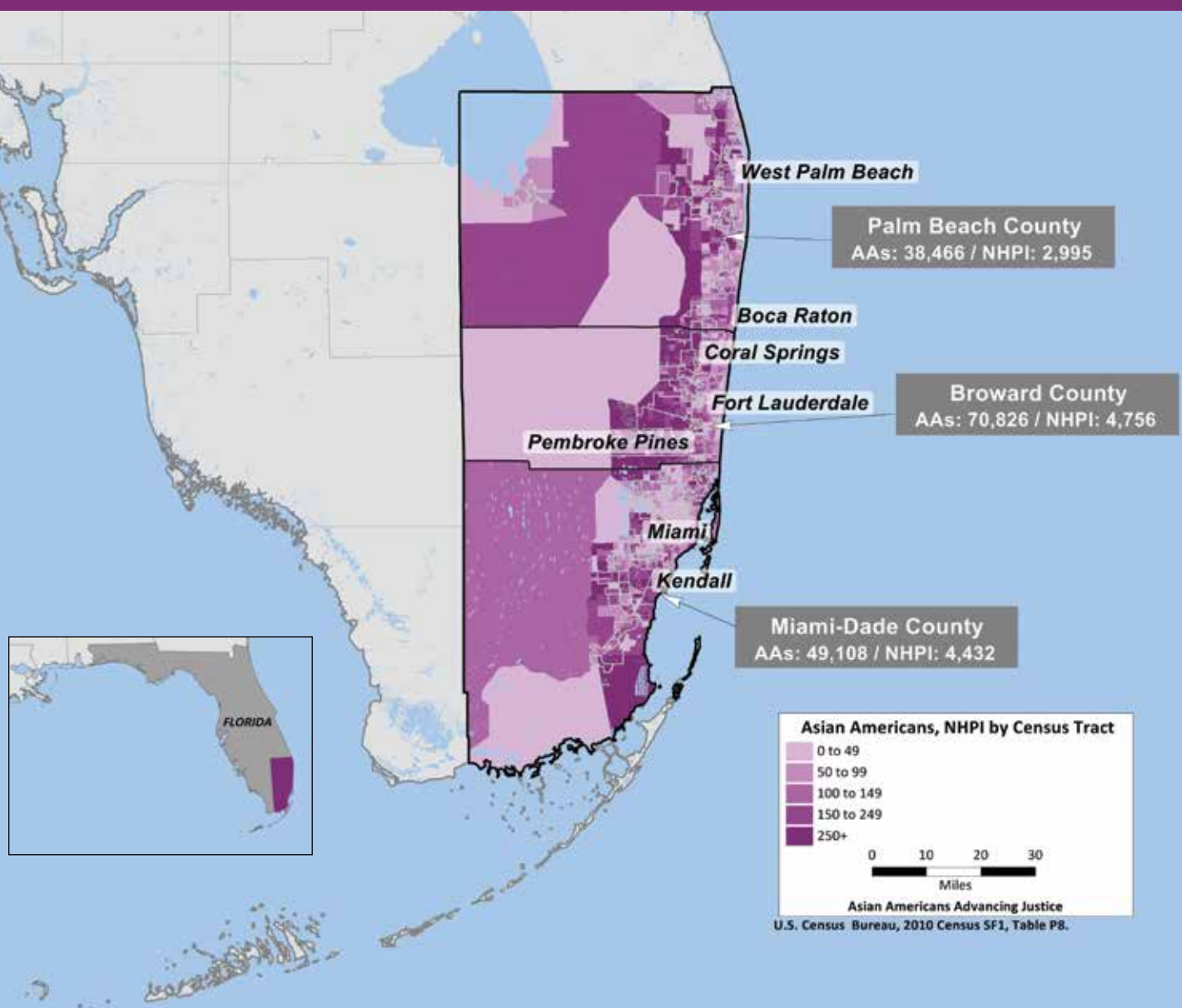
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6; Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. May 2014. "Health Insurance Marketplace: Summary Enrollment Report for the Initial Annual Open Enrollment Period." Note: Enrollment numbers are tracked between October 2013 and March 2014.

Miami Metro Area

INTRODUCTION

The Miami Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) has the fastest-growing Asian American community in Florida. Chinese immigrants, initially working on plantations, in lumber and turpentine camps, and in railroad construction, gradually established entrepreneurial niches in laundries, truck farming, small grocery stores, and restaurants by the early 20th century. The 1965 immigration reform led to a rapid increase in migration from many countries, expanding the diversity of the cultural landscape in Florida. For example, many Filipinos have come as a consequence of the 1965 immigration reform, which permitted family reunification as well as entry of people with skills needed by the United States, such as nurses, doctors, and engineers. This rapidly growing community has been nurtured by dozens of civic and cultural organizations across the state.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Miami MSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
Latino	2,312,929	42%
White	1,937,939	35%
Black or African American	1,229,929	22%
Asian American	158,400	3%
AIAN	31,685	1%
NHPI	12,183	0.2%
Total Population	5,564,635	100%

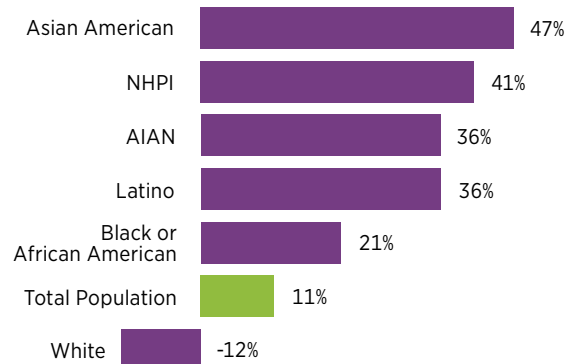
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- Nearly 160,000 Asian Americans and over 12,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) reside in the Miami MSA.
- Asian Americans make up 3% of the MSA's population, while NHPI make up 0.2%.
- Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups in the Miami MSA, increasing 47% and 41%, respectively, between 2000 and 2010.
- Broward County has the largest Asian American population of the three counties in the MSA with nearly 71,000. The Asian American population in Palm Beach County grew the

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Miami MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

fastest, increasing 81% between 2000 and 2010.¹

- Nearly a quarter of Asian Americans are youth under the age of 18, a larger proportion than average (22%). About 22% of NHPI are youth.²
- Only 8% of both the Asian American population and the NHPI population are seniors age 65 and older, proportionally lower than average (16%).³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P6; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

³ Ibid.

*Asian Americans
and NHPI are the
fastest-growing racial
groups in Miami.*

AIAN: Native American(s) and Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)



Photo credit: National Alliance to Nurture the Aged and the Youth



Population by Ethnic Group

Miami MSA 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	50,510
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	35,700
Filipino	21,535
Vietnamese	12,390
Pakistani	7,631
Korean	6,883
Japanese	5,799
Thai	3,587
Bangladeshi	3,293
Native Hawaiian	1,358
Taiwanese	1,237
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,041
Indonesian	750
Burmese	658
Laotian	609
Sri Lankan	486
Samoan	427
Cambodian	403
Nepalese	313
Malaysian	226
Tongan	85
Fijian	53
Hmong	43
Marshallese	16

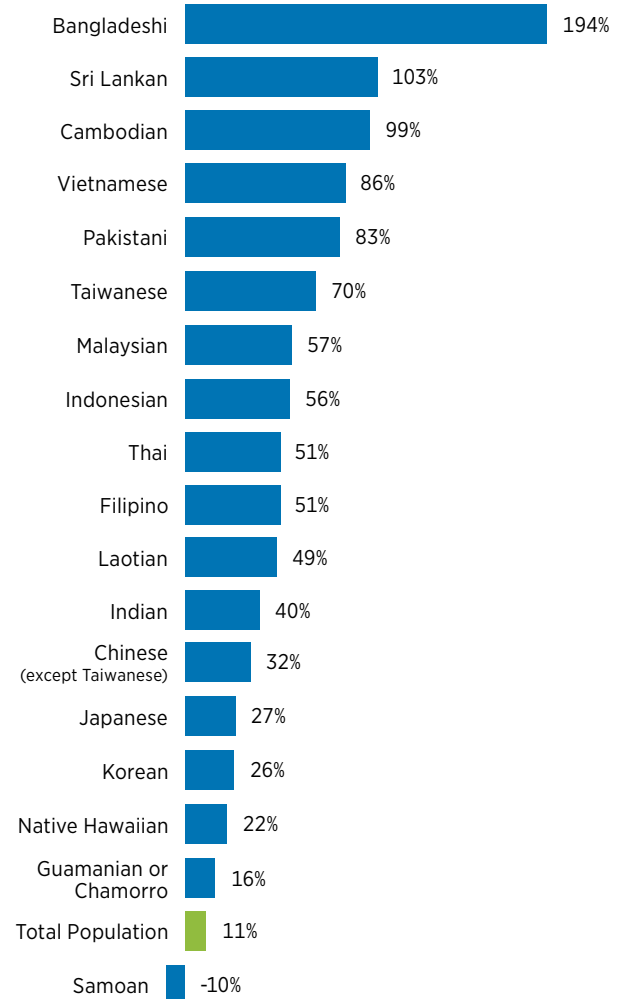
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10.

Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 7% of Asian Americans and 75% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the Miami MSA, with a population of nearly 51,000. Chinese and Filipino Americans follow in size.
- Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are the largest NHPI ethnic groups in the MSA.
- Bangladeshi Americans are the fastest-growing Asian American ethnic group, nearly tripling between 2000 and 2010. Sri Lankan (103%) and Cambodian Americans (99%) also had substantial growth over the decade.

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Miami MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10.

Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

- Growth in the Native Hawaiian (22%) and Guamanian or Chamorro American (16%) populations outpaced that of the total population (11%).
- Youth make up large proportions of the Guamanian or Chamorro (29%) and Samoan American (28%) populations.¹
- About 28% of Pakistani and Bangladeshi Americans are youth, proportions similar to Blacks or African Americans (29%).²

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table DP-1.

² Ibid.

Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	330,368	\$160,831,071,000	760,155	\$29,115,728,000
Latino	320,083	\$56,037,879,000	212,301	\$6,613,740,000
Black or African American	99,595	\$4,907,572,000	21,990	\$612,516,000
Asian American	22,676	\$6,925,844,000	35,953	\$844,672,000
AIAN	3,855	\$312,725,000	992	\$29,599,000
NHPI	752	\$26,713,000	216	\$4,949,000
Total	802,124	\$525,775,888,000	2,297,518	\$89,986,852

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

Note: Some business owners did not report a race. Businesses are categorized based on the race of the majority owner(s). Majority owners who report more than one race or ethnicity are counted more than once. Figures do not sum to total. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- There are nearly 23,000 Asian American-owned businesses and 752 NHPI-owned businesses in the Miami MSA.
- Asian American-owned businesses employ nearly 36,000 people and distribute over \$840 million in annual payroll.
- Indian Americans own the largest number of businesses among Asian American ethnic groups, followed by Chinese and Vietnamese Americans.¹
- The top industries for Asian American-owned businesses are retail trade, health care and social assistance, and accommodation and food services.²
- The number of Asian American-owned businesses in Florida grew 57% between 2002 and 2007 to nearly 65,000. About 27% of these businesses were small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a proportion higher than any other racial group in the state.³
- In Florida, Asian American and NHPI buying power grew 142% between 2000 and 2010, the fastest among racial groups in the state. In 2010, Asian American and NHPI buying power was nearly \$17 billion.⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

⁴ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.

*Asian American and
NHPI buying power
statewide was nearly
\$17 billion
in 2010.*

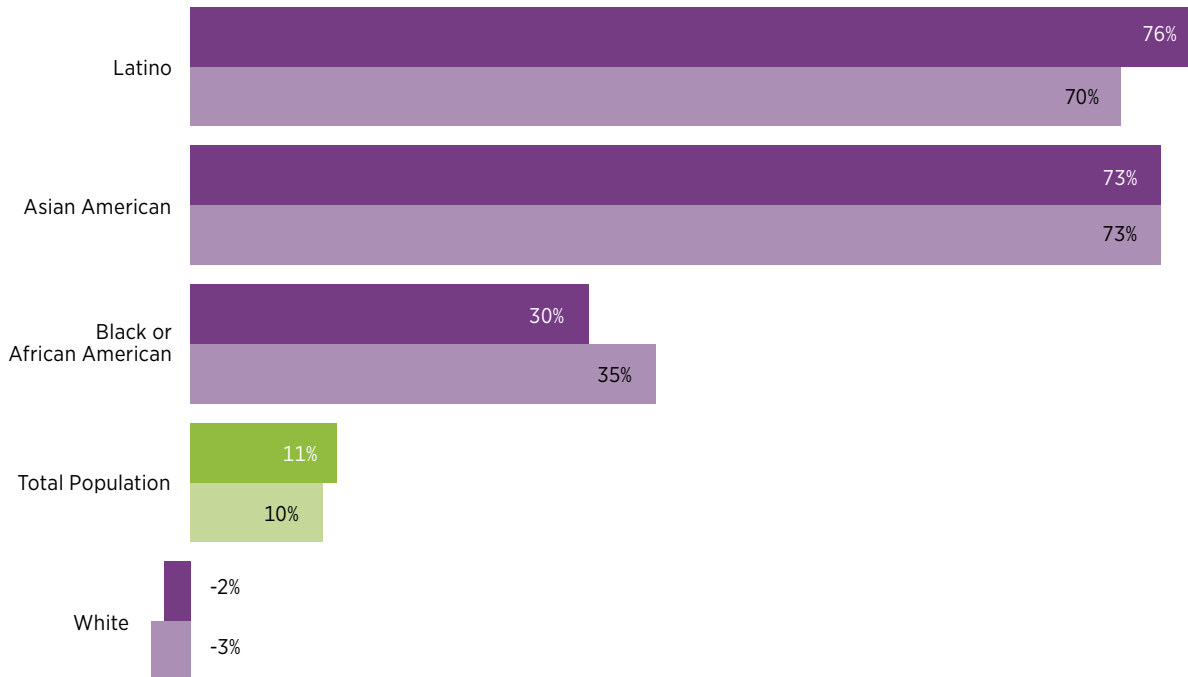




Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Florida 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- Between 2004 and 2012, the number of Asian Americans who registered to vote and cast ballots in Florida grew 73% each, rates similar to those of Latinos (76% and 70%, respectively).
- In the Miami MSA, about 59% of NHPI immigrants and 57% of Asian American immigrants are citizens, proportionally higher than all other racial groups. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (71%), Chinese (67%), and Pakistani American (60%) immigrants are the most likely to be citizens.
- Since 2000, the number of naturalized Asian American immigrants in the MSA increased 49% to over 57,000.¹
- In the Miami MSA, over 13,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these immigrants are of voting age.²

- Immigrants from India, China, and the Philippines are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian Americans LPRs eligible to naturalize.³
- The majority of Japanese American immigrants (77%) and a large proportion of immigrants from South Korea (46%) and Laos (41%) are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens.⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

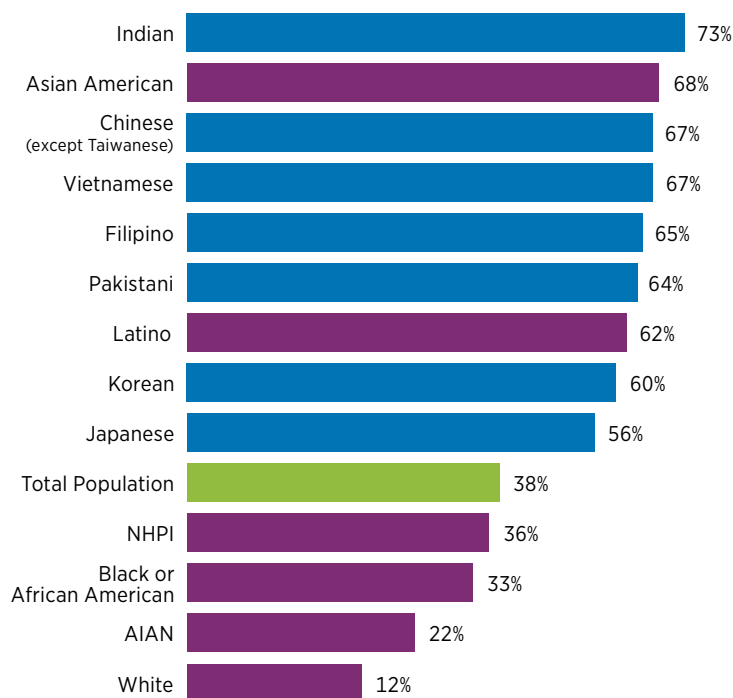
² University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as “good moral character,” knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Miami MSA 2006–2010



*Over two-thirds of
the Asian American
population in Miami
is foreign-born.*

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

Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- More than 100,000 Asian Americans and nearly 1,500 NHPI in the Miami MSA are immigrants.¹
- Over two-thirds of the Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group in the area. About 36% of NHPI are foreign-born.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Indian Americans (73%) are the most foreign-born. A majority of the largest Asian American ethnic groups in the MSA are foreign-born.
- About 31% of Asian American immigrants entered the United States in 2000 or later, a rate similar to Latinos (30%). Japanese (38%), Indian (36%), and Filipino Americans (35%) are the most likely to have entered the country in 2000 or later.²
- From 2002 to 2012, nearly 37,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status in the MSA. The top Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status were India, the Philippines, and China.³
- Between 2003 and 2013, immigration courts in Miami ordered the deportation of over 1,800 residents to Asian countries.⁴
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the Miami MSA. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁵ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 13,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the MSA.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid., Table B05005.

³ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2014.

⁴ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2014. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration court for all charges.

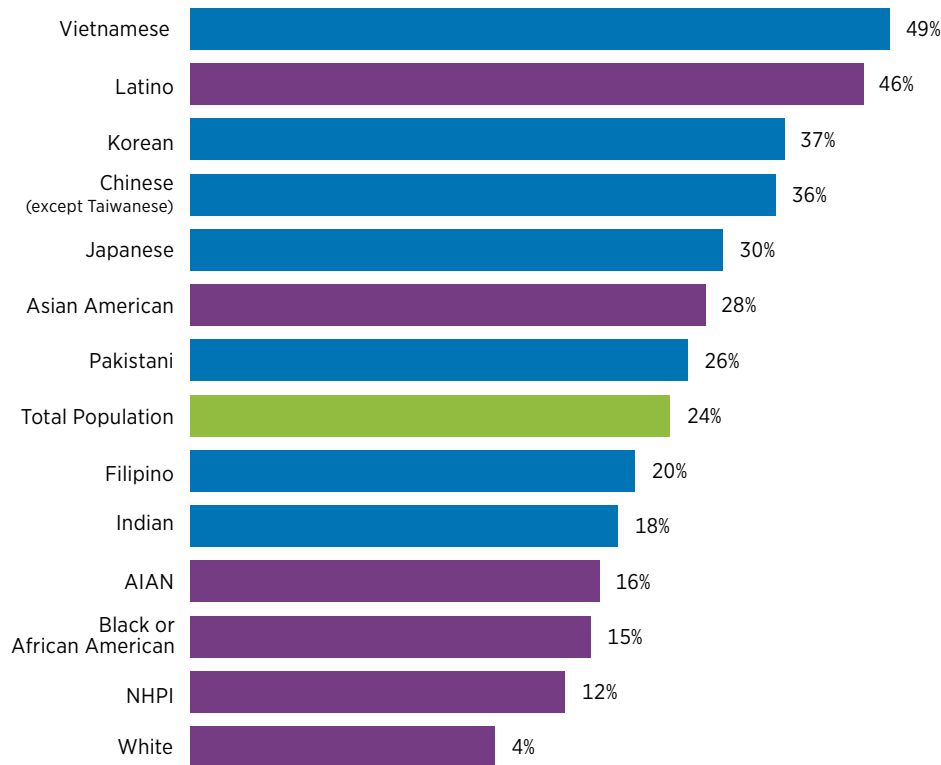
⁵ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 1% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in the Miami MSA.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Miami MSA 2006–2010



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

- More than 92,000 people residing in the Miami MSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The top five Asian languages spoken at home are Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Urdu, and Hindi.¹
- Nearly two-thirds of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than average (50%). The vast majority of Vietnamese (85%) and Pakistani Americans (84%) speak a language other than English at home.²
- Nearly 39,000 Asian Americans in the MSA are limited English proficient (LEP). Asian Americans have the fastest-growing LEP community across racial groups, having increased in number 39% since 2000.³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans have the highest number of LEP individuals (11,000) followed by Indian (8,000) and Vietnamese Americans (6,000).⁴
- Nearly half of Vietnamese Americans are LEP, a rate higher than all racial groups. Korean (37%), Chinese (36%), and Japanese Americans (30%) also have high rates of limited English proficiency.

- One in 10 Asian American youth are LEP, a rate higher than average. About 14% of Chinese American youth are LEP, the same rate as Latinos.⁵
- Nearly half of Asian American seniors are LEP, a rate higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (78%). Nearly three-quarters of Vietnamese American seniors are LEP, the highest rate among Asian American ethnic groups.⁶
- About 35% of Vietnamese American households are linguistically isolated, the same rate as Latinos. Japanese (25%), Korean (21%), and Chinese American (20%) households also have high rates of linguistic isolation.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

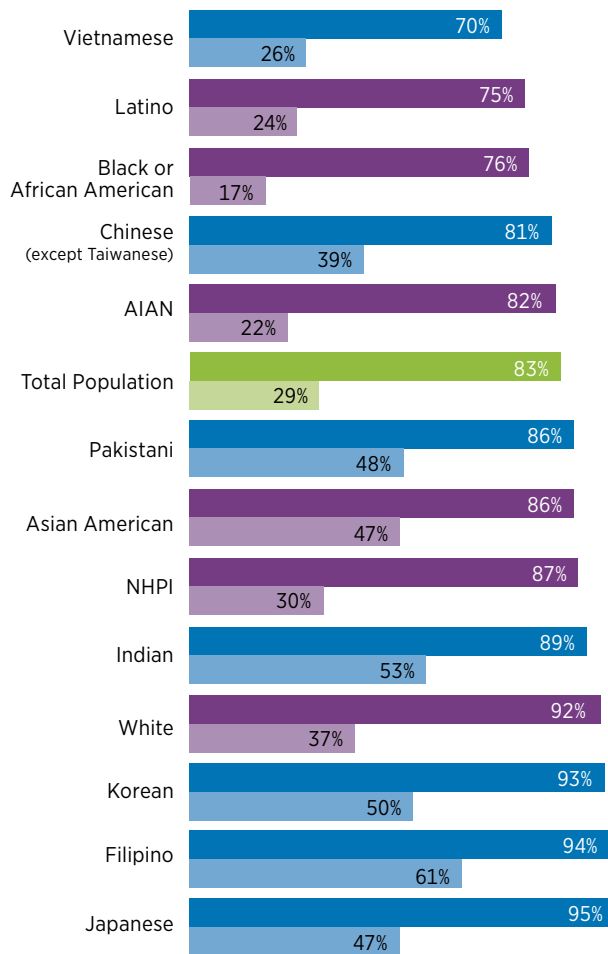
⁷ Ibid., Table B16002.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Miami MSA 2006–2010,
Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher

Top: High school degree or higher Bottom: Bachelor's degree or higher



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

- In the Miami MSA, both Asian American (86%) and NHPI (87%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (92%) to have a high school diploma or GED.
- NHPI adults are less likely than Whites to have a college degree (30% versus 37%).
- Vietnamese American adults have low educational attainment; only 70% have a high school diploma or GED, a rate lower than all racial groups. Only 26% have a college degree, a rate similar to Latinos.

SUPPORTING LIFELONG LEARNING

The mission of the National Alliance to Nurture the Aged and the Youth (NANAY) is to provide youth and seniors with the social and emotional support needed to live healthy lives. An after-school program provides high school students with academic enhancement activities and opportunities to take on leadership in community service projects. Concon, a Filipina American youth leader, organized her friends and classmates to help sort and deliver 1,000 books to youth centers serving low-income youth. She later became concerned about public health issues and spoke at a Tobacco-Free Miami-Dade community forum event held by NANAY. Concon also led the first-ever Intergenerational Leadership Forum, which was attended by more than 100 youth and elders. She now attends Harvard University.

- NHPI (87%) and Asian American (86%) K–12 students are more likely than Whites (76%) to be enrolled in public school. The vast majority of Vietnamese (95%) and Korean American (93%) K–12 students are enrolled in public school.¹
- Asian American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool at a rate significantly lower than Whites (58% versus 67%). Only 46% of Filipino American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than all racial groups.²
- During the 2011–2012 school year, Vietnamese was among the top five languages spoken by LEP students in Florida's public schools.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14002.

² Ibid., Table B14003.

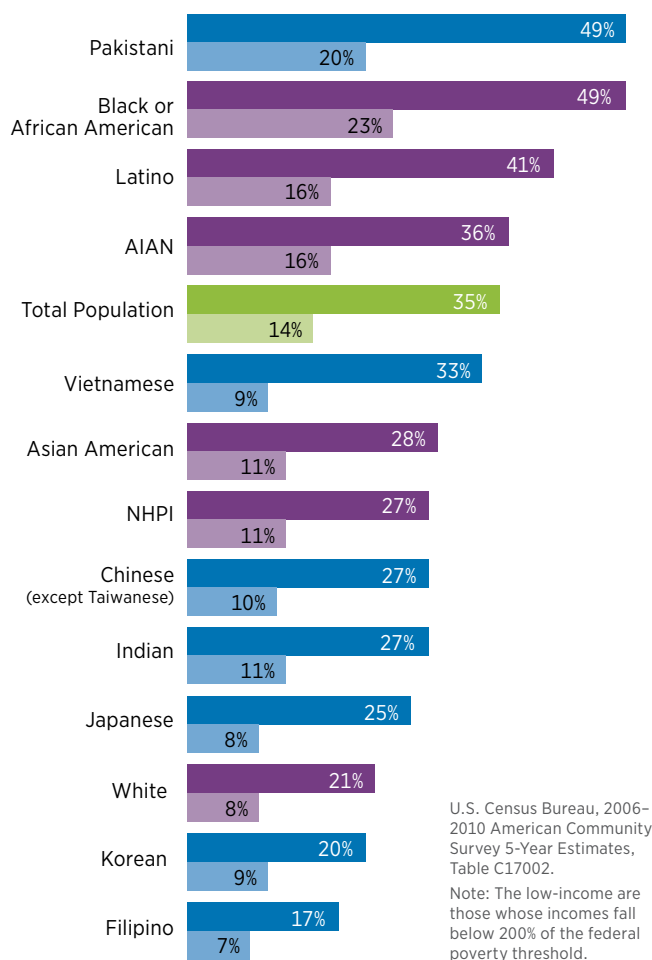
³ U.S. Department of Education. 2013. Consolidated State Performance Report, 2011–2012.



Poverty & Low-Income

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

Top: Low-income Bottom: Poverty



- Over 41,000 Asian Americans in the Miami MSA are low-income, and nearly 16,000 live below the poverty line.
- The number of Asian Americans in poverty grew 62% between 2007 and 2012, a rate higher than all other racial groups.¹
- NHPI (11%) and Asian Americans (11%) have higher poverty rates than Whites (8%). One in five Pakistani Americans live in poverty, the highest rate among Asian American ethnic groups.
- Asian Americans (28%) and NHPI (27%) are also more likely to be low-income than Whites (21%). Nearly half of Pakistani Americans are low-income, the same rate as Blacks or African Americans.
- NHPI (\$25,772) and Asian Americans (\$27,917) earn less per capita than Whites (\$40,519). Pakistani Americans earn \$19,571 per capita, less than all racial groups except Blacks or African Americans (\$16,379). Vietnamese (\$21,048) and Chinese Americans (\$24,678) also earn less per capita than average (\$27,279).²
- About 17% of Asian American families have three or more workers, proportionally higher than all other racial groups. Vietnamese (26%), Chinese (20%), and Filipino American (17%) families are the most likely to have three or more workers.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.

³ Ibid., Table B23009.



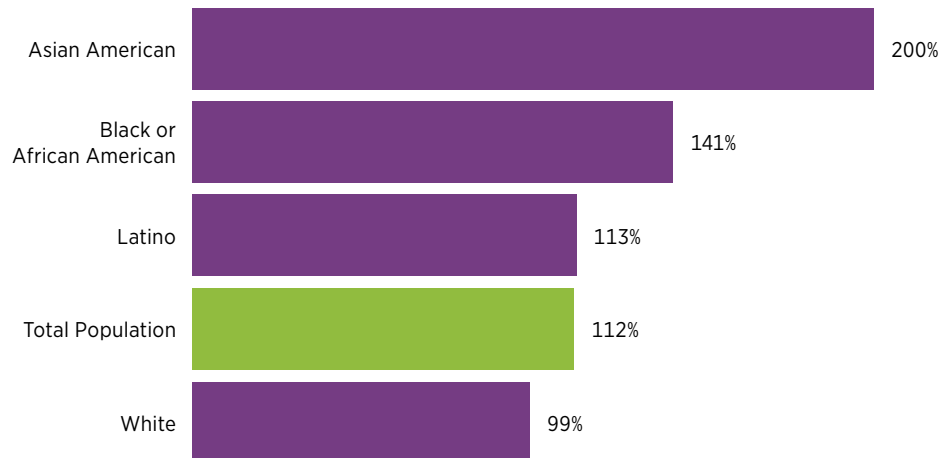
Photo credit: National Alliance to Nurture the Aged and the Youth



Miami Metro Area EMPLOYMENT

Growth in the Number of Unemployed

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Florida 2007–2012



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographical Profile of Employment and Unemployment. 2007 and 2012. Table 14.

Note: Latinos are included in all racial categories, including White. Data for AIAN and NHPi groups are unavailable due to small sample size. Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Florida tripled, increasing at a rate faster than all other racial groups. By gender, Asian American women saw the highest increase in number unemployed during that period (300%).¹
- In 2012, one in five Asian American workers in Florida worked 49 hours or more per week, a proportion that exceeds those of all other racial groups.²
- About 33% of unemployed Asian Americans in Florida are reentering the workforce, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Workforce reentrants have been employed in the past but were out of the labor force before beginning their current job search.³
- Half of unemployed Asian Americans have been out of work for a year or longer, a proportion higher than any other racial group. Furthermore, the average number of weeks that unemployed Asian Americans have been out of work is over 68 weeks, far exceeding the averages of all other racial groups.⁴
- The top employment industries for Asian Americans in the Miami MSA are health care and social assistance, retail trade, and accommodation and food services.⁵
- About 36% of Filipino American workers are employed in health care and social assistance, representing the highest concentration in an industry by an Asian American ethnic group. Approximately 28% of Pakistani Americans are employed in retail trade and 23% of Chinese American workers are employed in accommodation and food services.⁶
- Between 2000 and 2010, the fastest-growing industries of employment for Asian American workers were professional, scientific, and technical services (103%) and educational services (79%).⁷
- While Asian Americans make up about 2% of all workers in the Miami MSA, 28% of miscellaneous personal appearance workers, which include occupations such as estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. About 18% of software developers are Asian American.⁸
- About 23% of Korean Americans are self-employed, a proportion higher than all racial groups.⁹

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. 2007 and 2012. Table 14.

² Ibid. 2012. Table 22.

³ Ibid. 2012. Table 25.

⁴ Ibid. 2012. Table 26.

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

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

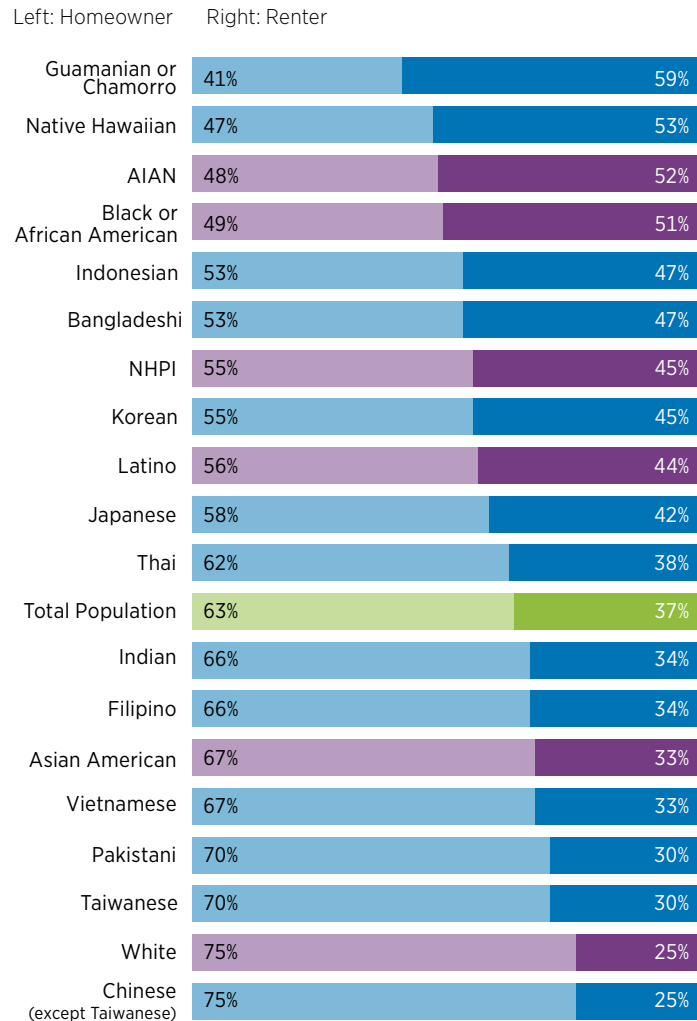
⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Miami MSA 2010



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

- NHPI in the Miami MSA have a homeownership rate similar to Latinos (55% versus 56%). Homeownership rates for Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (41%) and Native Hawaiians (47%) are lower than all racial groups.
- Asian Americans (67%) are less likely to be homeowners than Whites (75%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Indonesian (53%), Bangladeshi (53%), and Korean Americans (55%) have the lowest homeownership rates.
- The majority of Vietnamese American renters (71%) are housing-cost burdened and pay 30% or more of their household incomes on rent, a rate higher than all racial groups.¹
- Despite having relatively high homeownership rates, 71% of Pakistani American households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs, a rate higher than all racial groups. About 62% of Korean American households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs, the same rate as Latinos.²
- Average household sizes for NHPI (3.3 per household) and Asian Americans (2.9) are larger than average (2.6). Pakistani (3.8), Bangladeshi (3.7), and Vietnamese Americans (3.4) all have average household sizes that exceed those of all racial groups.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid., Table B25091.

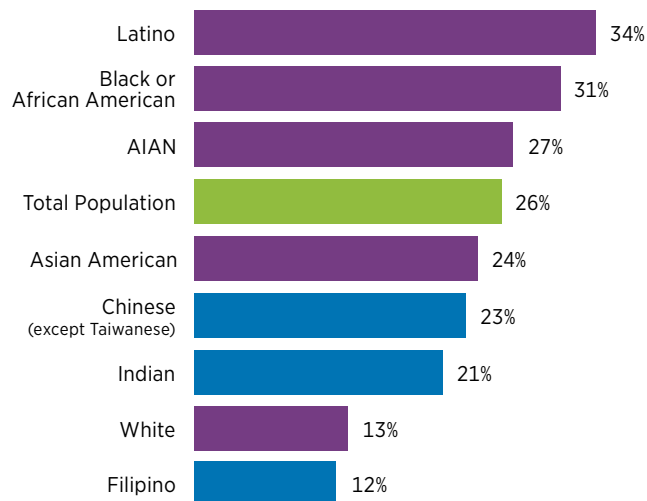
³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.





Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Miami MSA 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Note: NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.

ACCESSING MENTAL HEALTH AND OTHER SUPPORT PROGRAMS

B. is a young married woman with a six-year-old child who came to NANAY in a state of severe distress, having suffered years of emotional, verbal, and economic abuse from her husband. B. was left with a sense of hopelessness and no money. She came to talk with a social worker at NANAY who connected her to quality support programs. B. is now living a life free from abuse, has completed a degree program, and is working as a licensed practical nurse.

- From 2005 to 2012, the leading causes of death for Asian Americans in the Miami MSA were cancer (29%), heart disease (25%), and stroke (7%).¹
- Between 2005 and 2012, stroke was the fastest-growing cause of death for Asian Americans; the number of deaths from stroke increased 62% during that period.²
- Indian Americans are the only major Asian American ethnic group in the MSA for whom the largest cause of death is heart disease.
- The most common cancers for Asian Americans and NHPI in Florida are breast cancer (57 per 100,000), prostate cancer (43 per 100,000), and lung and bronchus cancer (26 per 100,000).³
- Lung and bronchus cancer (20 per 100,000), breast cancer (10 per 100,000), and liver cancer (9 per 100,000) are responsible for the most cancer-related deaths in Florida's Asian American and NHPI communities.⁴
- More than 38,000 Asian Americans in the Miami MSA do not have health insurance. Nearly a quarter of Asian Americans are uninsured, a rate higher than Whites (13%).⁵
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has begun to address these disparities. Asian Americans comprise 3% of Florida's population but comprised nearly 6% of individuals who enrolled in the federally facilitated Health Insurance Marketplace Plan statewide between 2013 and 2014. More than 34,000 Asian Americans enrolled.⁶

¹ Florida Department of Health, Florida Death Count Query System. 2014. "Resident Death Counts by Year by 50 Leading Rankable Causes of Death."

² Ibid.

³ Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum. September 2013. "Florida: Cancer and Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders."

⁴ Ibid.

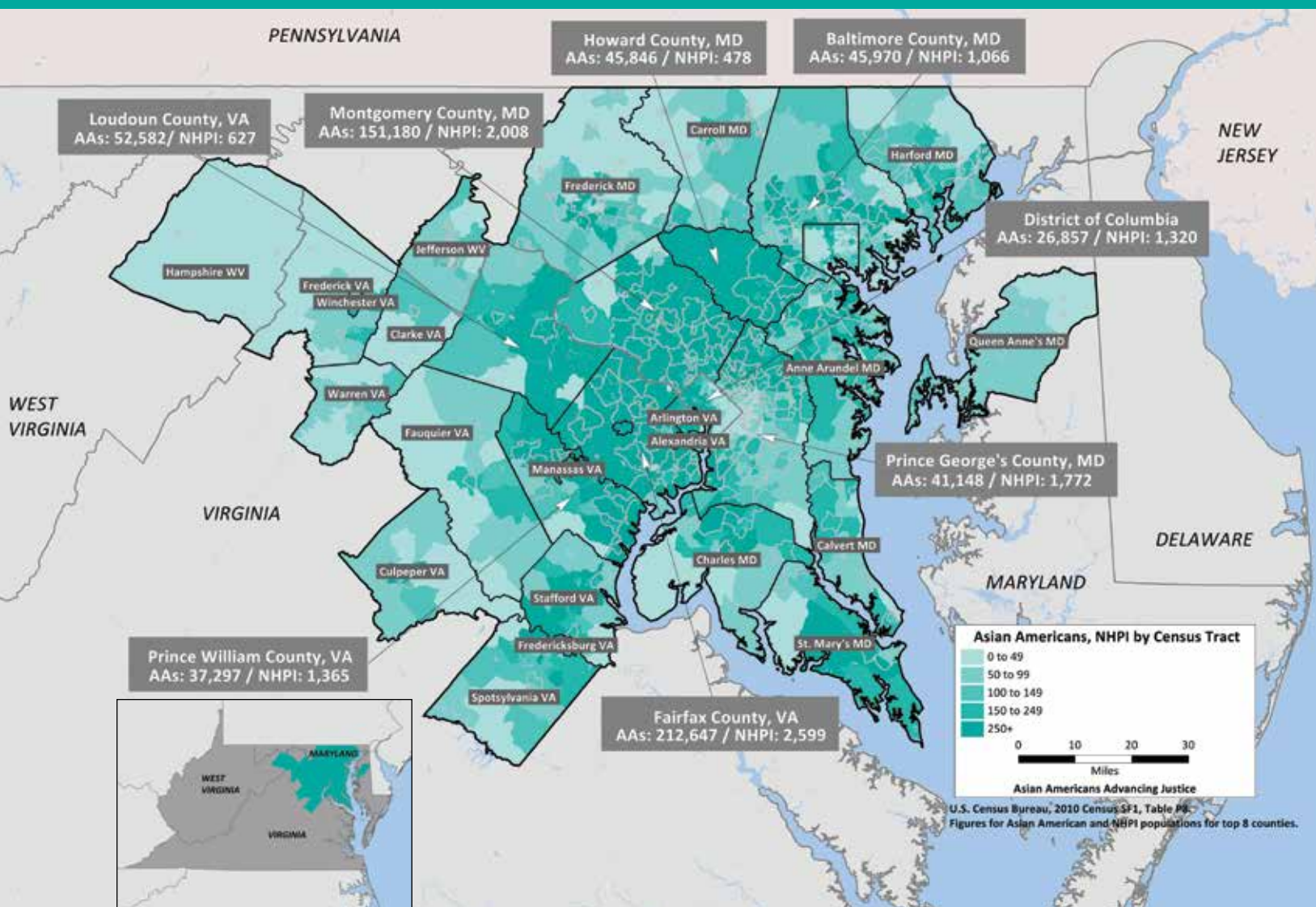
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6; Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. May 2014. "Health Insurance Marketplace: Summary Enrollment Report for the Initial Annual Open Enrollment Period." Note: Enrollment numbers are tracked between October 2013 and March 2014.

Washington, DC Metro Area

INTRODUCTION

Asian immigration to the Washington, DC Combined Statistical Area (CSA) follows patterns common in other regions. Post-World War II immigration saw a small number of Asian immigrants settle in the suburbs of Washington, DC, near universities, major research institutes, and hospitals, away from the Chinatown where earlier Chinese immigrants had built their community. The passage of the 1965 immigration reform allowed Asians to immigrate on equal footing with their European counterparts, ushering in a new era of diverse Asian immigration into this region. Most notable is the growth of the Indian American community, which comprises the largest ethnic subgroup in the area. The end of the Vietnam War in 1975 brought significant waves of Vietnamese refugees, many of whom settled in the District and migrated over time to the Falls Church area in Virginia and Montgomery County, Maryland, for economic and educational opportunities. Koreans also began migrating to this region after the 1965 immigration reform; they immigrated through family ties, employer sponsorship, and more recently as foreign students or investors. Koreans make up the third-largest subgroup within Asian Americans in this region, and significant numbers settled in Annandale in Northern Virginia and in the Baltimore region in Maryland.





Washington, DC Metro Area DEMOGRAPHICS

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Washington, DC CSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	4,560,162	53%
Black or African American	2,367,940	28%
Latino	912,129	11%
Asian American	748,112	9%
AIAN	90,288	1%
NHPI	17,345	0.2%
Total Population	8,572,971	100%

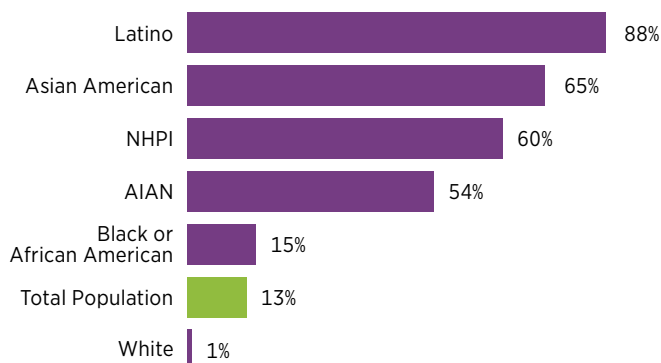
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- Nearly 750,000 Asian Americans and over 17,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) reside in the Washington, DC CSA.
- The Washington, DC CSA has the fourth-largest Asian American population of all CSAs in the United States.¹
- Asian Americans make up 9% and NHPI comprise 0.2% of the CSA's population.
- Asian Americans and NHPI are among the fastest-growing racial groups in the Washington, DC CSA, increasing 65% and 60%, respectively, between 2000 and 2010.
- There are over 210,000 Asian Americans living in Fairfax County, Virginia, which is the largest Asian American population among all of the counties in the CSA. Montgomery County, Maryland, has the second-largest Asian American population, with over 150,000.²
- Fairfax and Montgomery Counties also have the largest NHPI populations in the CSA (nearly 2,600 and over 2,000, respectively).³
- One in five residents of Fairfax County is Asian American, proportionally higher than any other county in the CSA.⁴
- The Asian American population in Loudoun County, Virginia, grew 398% between 2000 and 2010. It is now

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Washington, DC CSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

the third-largest Asian American population in the CSA.⁵

- Nearly 3 in 10 NHPI and over a quarter of Asian Americans living in the Washington, DC CSA are youth under the age of 18, proportions larger than average (24%). About 7% of Asian Americans and 5% of NHPI are seniors age 65 and older.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid, Tables P5 and P6.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.



Photo credit: Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC

AIAN: Native American(s) and Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)



Washington, DC Metro Area DEMOGRAPHICS

Population by Ethnic Group

Washington, DC CSA 2010

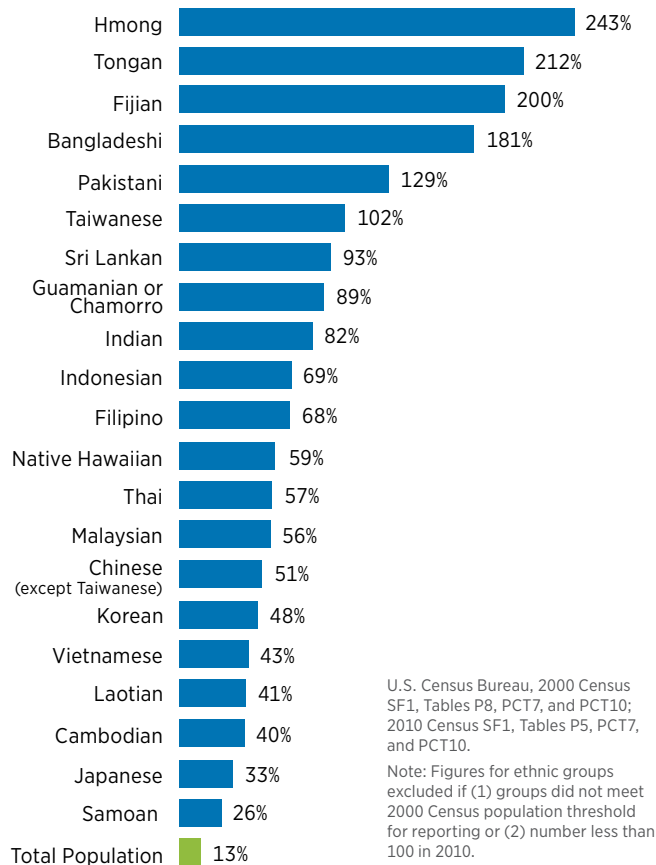
Ethnic Group	Number
Indian	178,639
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	125,553
Korean	119,438
Filipino	99,901
Vietnamese	73,187
Pakistani	39,389
Japanese	26,080
Thai	12,315
Bangladeshi	9,459
Taiwanese	8,809
Nepalese	7,532
Cambodian	7,424
Laotian	4,597
Indonesian	4,516
Burmese	4,480
Native Hawaiian	4,463
Sri Lankan	4,158
Guamanian or Chamorro	3,697
Mongolian	2,577
Samoan	1,294
Malaysian	1,165
Bhutanese	414
Singaporean	199
Hmong	182
Fijian	168
Okinawan	147
Palauan	140
Tongan	134
Marshallese	64

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.
Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 5% of Asian Americans and 42% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Indian Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the Washington, DC CSA with a population of nearly 180,000. Chinese, Korean, and Filipino Americans follow in size.
- The Washington, DC CSA has the second-largest Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Mongolian, and Pakistani American populations among CSAs nationwide.¹
- Montgomery County, Maryland, has the second-largest Sri Lankan American population across counties in the United States. Arlington County, Virginia, has the fourth-largest Mongolian American population.²

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Washington, DC CSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10.

Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

- Native Hawaiians (nearly 4,500) and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (nearly 3,700) are the largest NHPI ethnic groups in the CSA.
- Hmong Americans grew the fastest among Asian American ethnic groups, increasing 243% between 2000 and 2010. Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Taiwanese Americans also had significant growth: each group more than doubled over the decade.
- Tongan and Fijian American populations tripled between 2000 and 2010, and were the fastest growing among NHPI ethnic groups.
- Large shares of Tongan (46%), Palauan (35%), and Samoan Americans (34%) and Native Hawaiians (33%) are youth, proportions higher than all racial groups. Among Asian Americans, large proportions of Pakistani (31%) and Mongolian Americans (30%) are youth, shares similar to that of Latinos (31%).³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.



Washington, DC Metro Area ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

Businesses

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Washington, DC CSA 2007, *Ranked by Number of Businesses*

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	491,761	\$261,378,877,000	1,333,414	\$58,213,599,000
Black or African American	135,684	\$11,393,439,000	81,035	\$2,869,087,000
Asian American	70,273	\$21,628,921,000	133,270	\$4,979,508,000
Latino	50,721	\$9,379,226,000	56,297	\$2,165,513,000
AIAN	5,012	\$655,152,000	3,808	\$182,953,000
NHPI	497	\$203,514,000	1,265	\$63,996,000
Total	788,067	\$895,298,350,000	3,571,263	\$178,537,284,000

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

Note: Some business owners did not report a race. Businesses are categorized based on the race of the majority owner(s). Majority owners who report more than one race or ethnicity are counted more than once. Figures do not sum to total. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- Asian Americans own over 70,000 businesses and NHPI own almost 500 businesses in the Washington, DC CSA.
- Asian American-owned businesses employ over 130,000 people and distribute nearly \$5 billion in annual payroll.
- Indian Americans own the largest number of businesses among Asian American ethnic groups (17,000), followed by Korean (15,000) and Chinese Americans (13,000).¹
- The top industry for Asian American-owned businesses is professional, scientific, and technical services.²
- The number of Asian American-owned businesses in Maryland increased 37% between 2002 and 2007 to nearly 36,000. Nearly a quarter of these businesses are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees.³
- Asian Americans owned nearly 45,000 businesses in Virginia in 2007, an increase of 46% since 2002. About 24% of these businesses are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees.⁴
- In 2010, Asian American and NHPI buying power were over \$13 billion in Maryland and nearly \$17 billion in Virginia. Since 2000, Asian American and NHPI buying power more than doubled in each state.⁵



Photo credit: Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

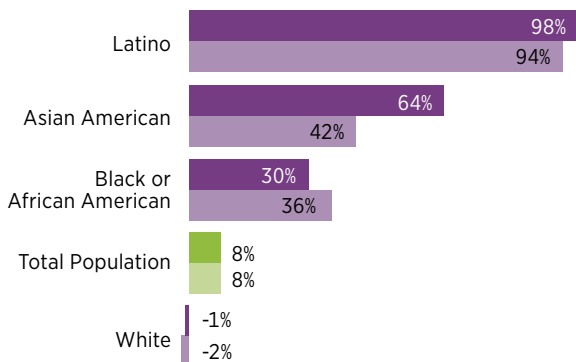
⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout by Race and Hispanic Origin, Maryland 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout

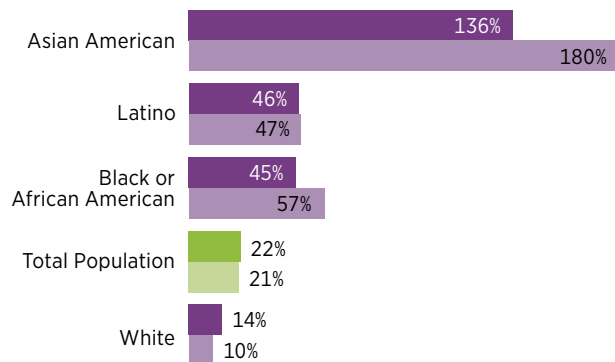


U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a;
November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- In Maryland, the number of Asian Americans who registered to vote and cast ballots grew 64% and 42%, respectively, between 2004 and 2012. Only Latinos exceeded this growth (98% and 94%, respectively).
- Between 2004 and 2012, the number of Asian Americans who registered to vote and cast ballots in Virginia increased 136% and 180%, respectively, rates significantly higher than all other racial groups.
- In the Washington, DC CSA, about 56% of Asian American immigrants and 52% of NHPi immigrants are citizens, proportionally higher than average (44%).¹
- Vietnamese (77%), Laotian (74%), Taiwanese (70%), and Cambodian American (68%) immigrants are the most likely to be citizens. Nepalese (17%) and Indonesian American (25%) immigrants are least likely to be citizens.²
- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Asian American immigrants who are citizens increased 59%.³
- Over 65,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens; 96% are of voting age. Immigrants from South Korea, India, and China are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian American LPRs who are eligible to naturalize. The majority of Japanese American immigrants (81%) and large proportions of immigrants from South Korea (47%) and Thailand (44%) are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens.⁴

Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout by Race and Hispanic Origin, Virginia 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a;
November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- About 24% of the voting age population in Maryland's House District 9B, which covers parts of Carroll and Howard Counties, is Asian American. Approximately 24% of the voting age population in House and Senate District 15, located in Montgomery County, is Asian American. One-fifth of the voting age population in House and Senate District 17, also located in Montgomery County, is Asian American.⁵
- Nine Virginia House of Delegates Districts in the Washington, DC CSA have a voting age population that is over 20% Asian American. About a quarter of the voting age populations in House District 87, located in Loudoun and Prince William Counties, and House District 37, located in Fairfax County and Fairfax City, are Asian American.⁶
- Nearly a quarter of the voting age population in Virginia's Senate District 37, located in Fairfax County, is Asian American. One-fifth of the voting age populations in Senate District 33—in Loudoun and Fairfax Counties—and Senate District 34—in Fairfax County and Fairfax City—is Asian American.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁴ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as "good moral character," knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

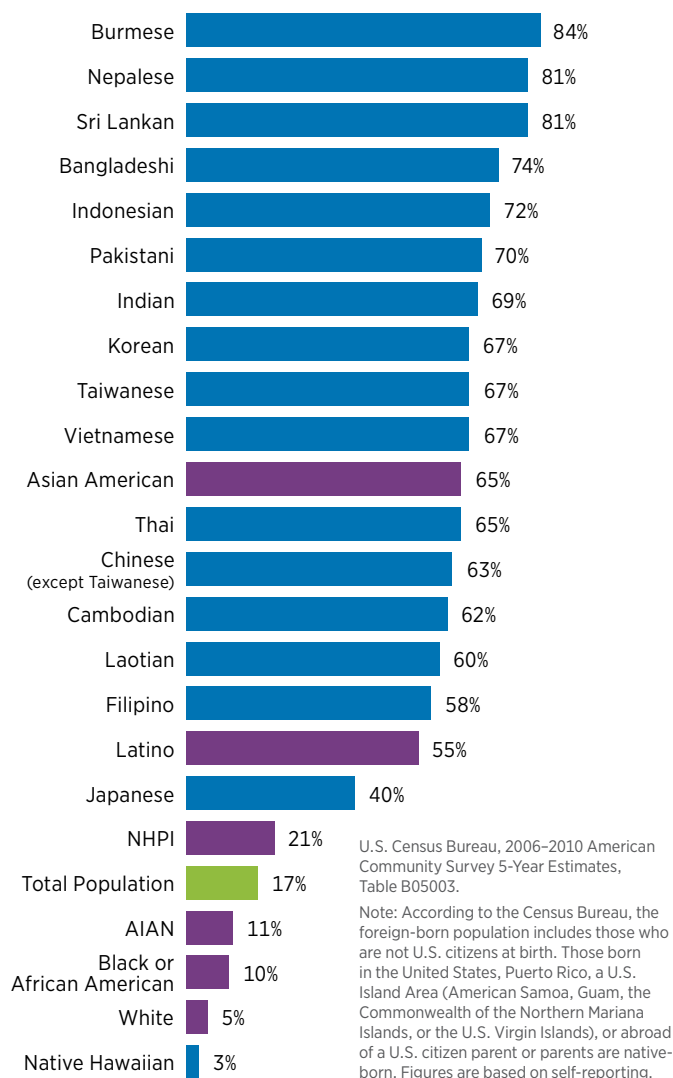
⁵ Maryland Department of Planning: Redistricting. 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁶ Commonwealth of Virginia, Division of Legislative Services: Redistricting 2010. 2014; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁷ Ibid.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Washington, DC CSA 2006–2010



- Nearly 450,000 Asian Americans and 2,400 NHPI in the Washington, DC CSA are foreign-born. The Asian American immigrant community is one of the largest in the area, second only to that of Latinos (460,000).¹
- Almost two-thirds of Asian Americans are foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group in the CSA. Nearly a third of Asian American immigrants entered the United States in 2000 or later.²
- NHPI are also more likely to be foreign-born than average (21% versus 17%).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Burmese (84%), Nepalese (81%), and Sri Lankan Americans (81%) are proportionally the most foreign-born.

- From 2002 to 2012, nearly 140,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in the Washington, DC MSA, making up nearly a third of immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period. The top Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status were India, China, and the Philippines.³
- During the same period, over 33,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status in the Baltimore MSA, making up 41% of immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period. The top Asian countries of birth were also India, China, and the Philippines.⁴
- Between 2003 and 2013, the immigration court in Arlington, Virginia, ordered the deportation of nearly 2,200 residents to Asian countries. The top receiving countries were Pakistan, Indonesia, and South Korea.⁵
- The immigration court in Baltimore, Maryland, also ordered the deportation of over 1,800 residents to Asian countries or Pacific Islands. The top receiving countries were China, Pakistan, and Indonesia.⁶
- From 2002 to 2012, nearly 4,000 refugees from Asian countries settled in the Washington, DC CSA, making up 29% of the refugee population that arrived in the decade. The vast majority of refugees came from Bhutan (1,800) and Burma (1,700).⁷
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the Washington, DC CSA. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁸ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 60,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the Washington, DC CSA.⁹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² Ibid., Tables B05003 and B05005.

³ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2014.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2014. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges. The Arlington Immigration Court is the trial court for Virginia and the District of Columbia, as well as West Virginia, Indiana, and Ohio.

⁶ Ibid. Note: The United States Immigration Court in Baltimore, Maryland, is the trial court for the state of Maryland, Delaware, and parts of Pennsylvania.

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2013.

⁸ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

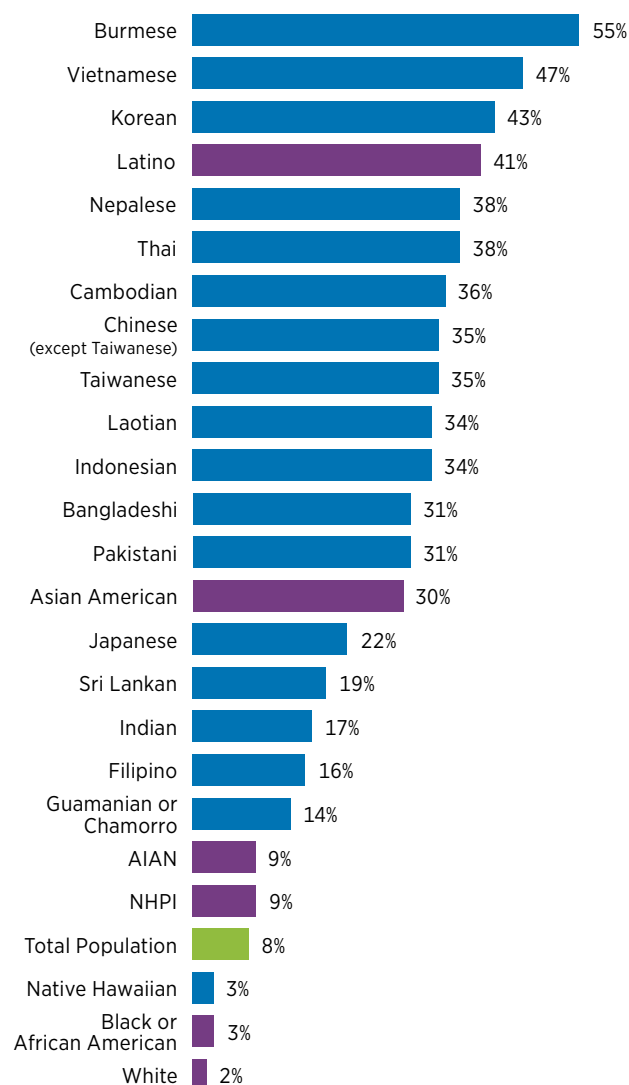
⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 5% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in the Washington, DC CSA.



Washington, DC Metro Area LANGUAGE

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Washington, DC CSA 2006–2010



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

- More than 510,000 people residing in the Washington, DC CSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. Chinese is the top Asian language spoken with over 95,000 speakers, followed by Korean, Vietnamese, and Tagalog.¹
- Three-quarters of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (79%). A vast majority of Nepalese (94%), Bangladeshi (93%), Burmese (90%), and Pakistani Americans (89%) speak a language other than English at home.²
- Nearly 3 in 10 NHPI speak a language other than English at home, a rate higher than average (20%).³
- Over 190,000 Asian Americans are limited English proficient (LEP). About 30% of Asian Americans are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (41%). The number of LEP Asian Americans increased 31% since 2000.⁴
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (46,000), Chinese (41,000), and Vietnamese Americans (32,000) have the largest LEP populations.⁵
- The majority of Burmese Americans (55%) are LEP, a rate higher than any racial group. Vietnamese (47%) and Korean Americans (43%) also have LEP rates that surpass all racial groups.
- Over one in five Vietnamese youth are LEP, a rate higher than all racial groups.⁶
- Asian American seniors (57%) are more likely than all other racial groups to be LEP. Nearly three-quarters of Vietnamese and Korean Americans are LEP.⁷
- About 19% of Asian American households in the Washington, DC CSA are linguistically isolated, a rate second only to Latinos (26%). Vietnamese (32%), Indonesian (31%), and Korean Americans (31%) have rates of linguistic isolation that exceed those of all racial groups.⁸

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

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

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., Table B16002.

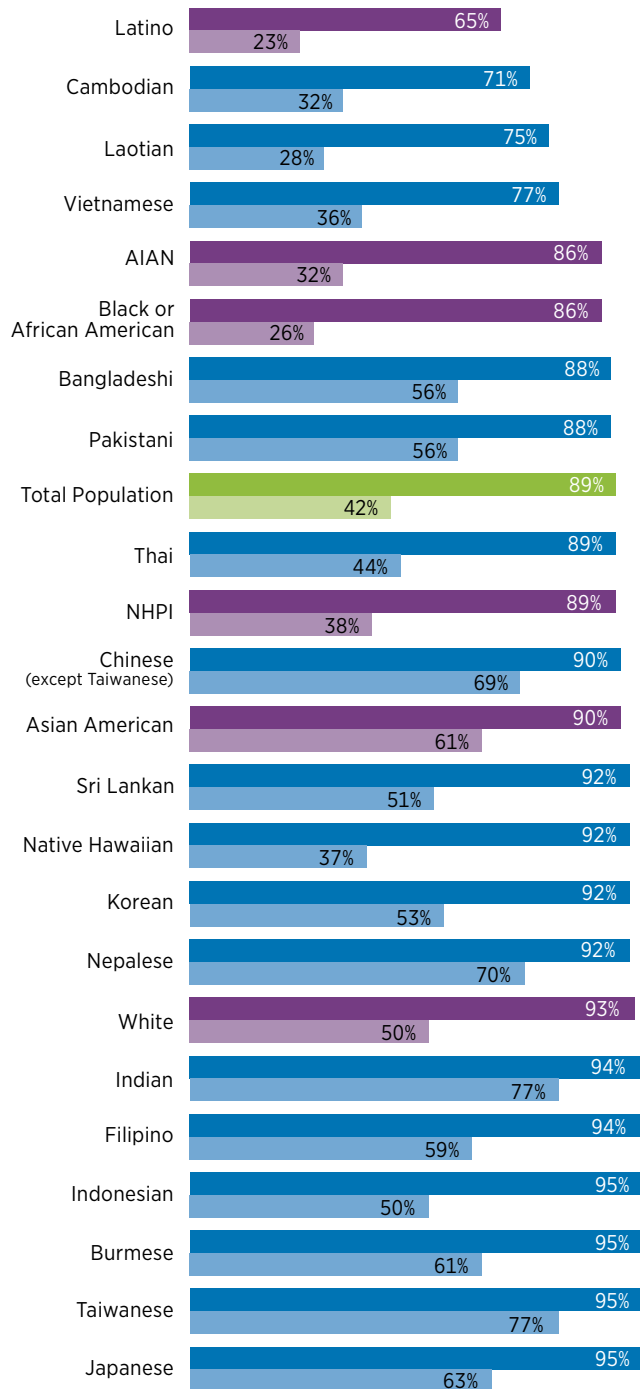


Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Washington, DC CSA 2006–2010,

Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher

Top: High school degree or higher Bottom: Bachelor's degree or higher



- In the Washington, DC CSA, NHPI (89%) and Asian American (90%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (93%) to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Cambodian (71%), Laotian (75%), and Vietnamese Americans (77%) are the least likely to have a high school diploma.
- NHPI adults are less likely than average to have a college degree (38% versus 42%).
- Only 28% of Laotian American adults have a college degree or higher, a rate similar to Blacks or African Americans (26%). Cambodian and Vietnamese American adults also have below-average rates of college attainment.
- About 44% of Filipino American and 46% of Vietnamese American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, rates lower than average (53%).¹
- Asian Americans (89%) and NHPI (87%) are more likely to be enrolled in public school than Whites (81%).²
- About 22% of Asian Americans in the 2008–2012 high school cohort in Fairfax County, Virginia, were LEP. LEP Asian Americans in this cohort were nearly 10 times more likely to have dropped out than their non-LEP counterparts.³
- During the 2011–2012 school year, Chinese and Vietnamese were among the top five languages spoken by LEP students in Maryland and Washington, DC's public schools. In Virginia, Vietnamese, Urdu, and Korean were among the top five languages spoken by LEP students.⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

² Ibid., Table B14002.

³ Virginia Department of Education. 2012. "On-Time Graduation Rate and Cohort Dropout Rate."

⁴ U.S. Department of Education. 2013. Consolidated State Performance Report, 2011–2012.

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

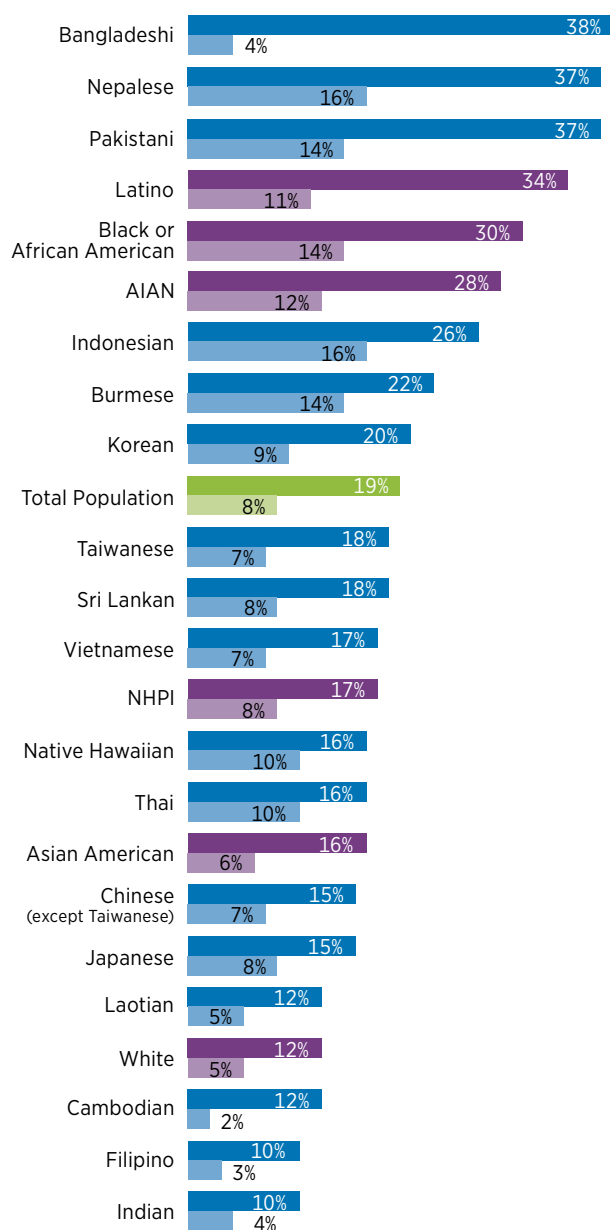


Washington, DC Metro Area INCOME

Poverty & Low-Income

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

Top: Low-income Bottom: Poverty



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

Note: The low-income are those whose incomes fall below 200% of the federal poverty threshold.

- Over 44,000 Asian Americans living in the Washington, DC CSA live in poverty. Between 2007 and 2012, the number of Asian Americans in poverty grew 61%, a rate higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (71%).¹
- Nearly 110,000 Asian Americans in the Washington, DC CSA are low-income. Asian Americans are proportionally more low-income than Whites (16% versus 12%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Bangladeshi (38%), Nepalese (37%), and Pakistani Americans (37%) are the most likely to be low-income.
- Across multiple measures of income, NHPI fare worse than Whites. Compared to Whites, a greater proportion of NHPI are low-income (17% versus 12%) and live in poverty (8% versus 5%). NHPI earn less per capita than average (\$29,987 versus \$38,762) and far less than Whites (\$48,231).²
- Asian Americans earn less per capita than average (\$34,812 versus \$38,762). Nepalese and Bangladeshi Americans earn less per capita than all racial groups (\$21,562 and \$21,741, respectively, compared to \$38,762).³
- Nearly one in five Pakistani American youth live in poverty, the same rate as Blacks or African Americans, and higher than all racial groups.⁴
- About 16% of Vietnamese and Korean American seniors live in poverty, a proportion higher than all racial groups, except NHPI (18%).⁵
- Approximately 17% of NHPI families have three or more workers contributing to income, a rate higher than average (14%).⁶
- Asian American families (16%) are also more likely than average to have three or more workers contributing to income. About 44% of Laotian American families have three or more workers, far exceeding proportions for all racial groups. Large proportions of Bangladeshi (27%), Pakistani (26%), Vietnamese (25%), and Thai American (24%) families have three or more workers.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002; 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and C17002.

³ Ibid., Table B19301.

⁴ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁵ Ibid.

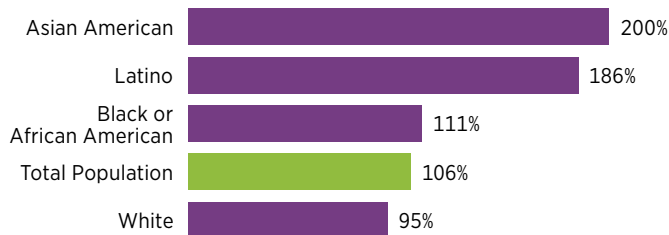
⁶ Ibid., Table B23009.

⁷ Ibid.

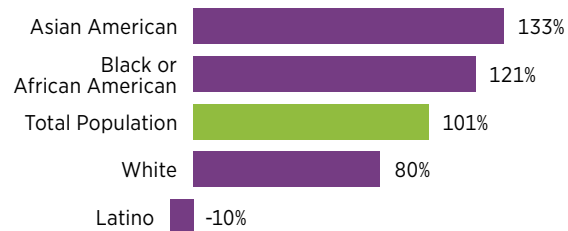


Washington, DC Metro Area EMPLOYMENT

Growth in the Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, Maryland 2007 to 2012



Growth in the Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, Virginia 2007 to 2012



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographical Profile of Employment and Unemployment. 2007 and 2012. Table 14.

Note: Latinos are included in all racial categories, including White. Data for AIAN and NHPI groups are unavailable due to small sample size. Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans tripled in Maryland and more than doubled in Virginia, increasing at rates higher than all other racial groups in each of these states.
- By gender, growth in the number of unemployed Asian American men surpassed those of all racial groups, increasing 400% in both Maryland and Virginia between 2007 and 2012.¹
- In Virginia, 43% of unemployed Asian Americans have been out of work for more than six months, the same rate as Blacks or African Americans, and higher than average (36%).²
- The top employment industries for Asian Americans in the Washington, DC CSA are professional, scientific, and technical services; health care and social assistance; and retail trade.³
- For Asian American workers, agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining was the fastest-growing industry between 2000 and 2010. The number of Asian American workers in this industry grew 249% over the decade. The number of Asian American workers in the real estate and rental and leasing industry (160%) and professional,

scientific, and technical services industry (107%) also increased significantly.⁴

- The top and fastest-growing employment industry for NHPI in the CSA is professional, scientific, and technical services.⁵
- In the Washington, DC MSA, over two-thirds of miscellaneous personal appearance workers, which include occupations such as estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. Asian Americans also comprise about 36% of medical and life scientists.⁶
- One in five Korean American workers are self-employed, a rate higher than all racial groups.⁷

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. 2007 and 2012. Table 14.

² Ibid., 2012. Table 36.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.

INDONESIAN AMERICAN WORKERS IN MARYLAND

Maryland's Indonesian American community has grown dramatically in the last decade. Many came on tourist visas to escape hardship after the Asian financial crisis of 1998, or to avoid persecution because of religion or ethnic background. There is also a growing contingent who came to the United States as domestic workers to foreign diplomats, officials of international NGOs, or wealthy business people. Because their immigration status is tied to their employment, many of these Indonesian domestic workers find themselves trapped in abusive and exploitative working conditions as modern day slaves. The Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center's Legal Assistance for Domestic Workers Project helps such workers gain independence from their employers through immigration relief as victims of human trafficking, and helps recover financial compensation in the form of back wages and damages.

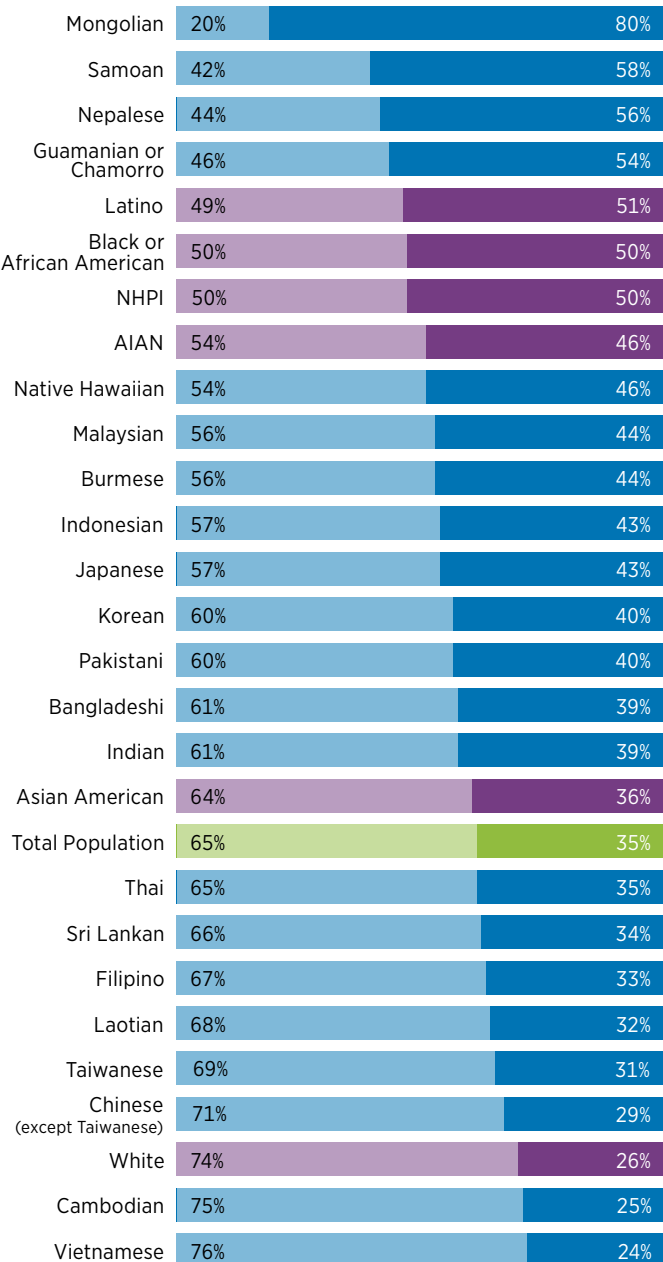


Washington, DC Metro Area HOUSING

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Washington, DC CSA 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- In the Washington, DC CSA, the homeownership rate for NHPI is 50%, a rate significantly lower than average (65%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan (42%) and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (46%) are the least likely to own a home, with homeownership rates lower than all racial groups.
- The homeownership rate for Asian Americans (64%) is significantly lower than Whites (74%).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Mongolian Americans have by far the lowest homeownership rate (20%). The homeownership rate for Nepalese Americans (44%) also falls behind all racial groups.
- About 67% of Pakistani American renters and nearly 50% of Korean American renters are housing-cost burdened and spend 30% or more of their household incomes on rent, proportionally higher than average (46%).¹
- Despite high rates of homeownership, the majority of Vietnamese Americans (52%) with mortgages are spending 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, a larger proportion than all racial groups except Latinos (57%).²
- Average household sizes for Asian Americans (3.0 people per household) and NHPI (2.9) are larger than average (2.6). Pakistani Americans (4.0) have a larger average household size than all racial groups, while the average household size for Bangladeshi Americans is the same as Latinos (3.8).³
- In 2011, 9% of Asian American homeowners in the Washington, DC MSA who originated their loans between 2004 and 2008, lost their homes to foreclosure, a rate higher than average (7%).⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid., Table B25091.

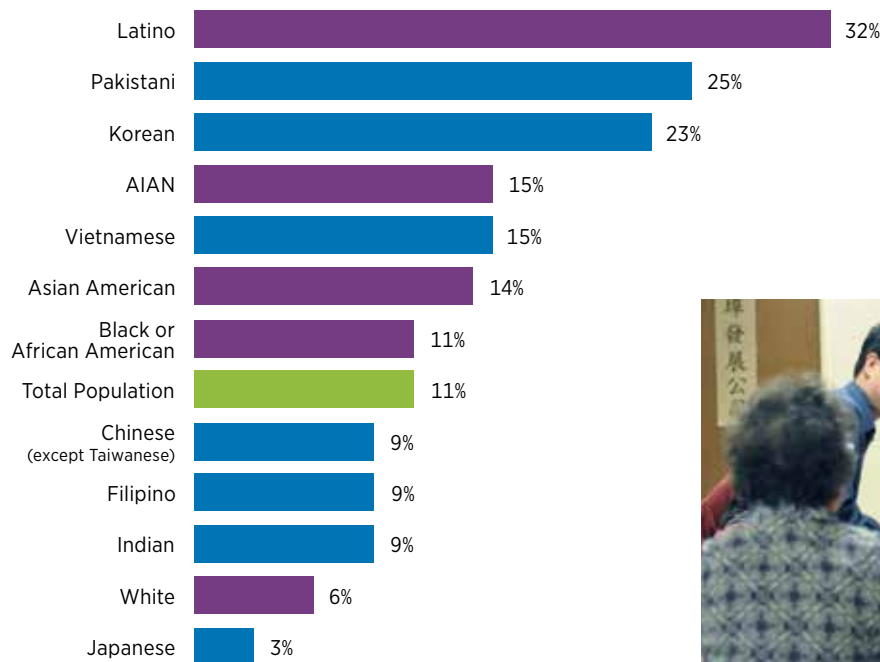
³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁴ Center for Responsible Lending. 2011. "Metropolitan Area Rates of Completed Foreclosure and Serious Delinquency, by Borrower Race and Ethnicity (2004–2008 Originations)."



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Washington, DC CSA 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Note: NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.



Photo credit: Asian Pacific American Legal Resource Center

- Between 2001 and 2010, the leading causes of death for Asian Americans and NHPI in Maryland were cancer (29%) and heart disease (22%).¹
- The number of suicide deaths among Asian Americans and NHPI in Maryland increased 120% between 2000 and 2010, higher than any other racial group.²
- In Virginia, death rates for Asian Americans are highest for cancer and heart disease (98 and 74 per 100,000 people, respectively).³
- Nearly 110,000 Asian Americans in the Washington, DC CSA lack health insurance.⁴ About 14% of Asian Americans are uninsured, a rate higher than average (11%).
- Approximately 25% of Pakistani Americans and 23% of Korean Americans are uninsured, rates higher than all racial groups except Latinos (32%).
- In 2012, nearly a quarter of Asian Americans in the CSA did not have a regular doctor, a rate higher than average (17%).⁵
- About 30% of Asian Americans had not seen a doctor in the previous year, a higher rate than average (24%). Approximately 12% of Asian Americans could not see a doctor because of cost, a rate higher than Whites (8%).⁶
- Asian American women are less likely to have had preventive screenings for breast and cervical cancers. In 2012, only two-thirds of Asian American women over 40 had had a mammogram in the previous two years, compared to three-quarters of the total population. Only 63% of Asian American women over 18 had had a Pap test in the previous three years, a rate lower than all other racial groups.⁷
- Just over a quarter of Asian American adults have ever been tested for HIV, a rate far lower than all other racial groups.⁸

¹ Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Family Health Administration. 2014. Maryland Assessment Tool for Community Health.

² Ibid.

³ Virginia Department of Health. 2014. "Virginia Health Equity Report 2012."

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁵ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Although they are the South's fastest-growing racial groups, Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations remain largely unknown and misunderstood. Asian Americans Advancing Justice and our local partners offer the following policy recommendations to help policy makers, government agencies, funders, community organizations, and others better serve Asian American and NHPI communities throughout the South.

Economic Contributions

Asian American- and NHPI-owned businesses are creating jobs for Americans throughout the South. Data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners show that Asian American-owned firms in Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Miami, and Washington, DC collectively employ hundreds of thousands of workers. Asian Americans and NHPI are also consumers with significant buying power that will continue to rise as our numbers increase.

- Support small businesses with high-quality, language-appropriate training programs and services for Asian American and NHPI business owners.
- Work with Asian American- and NHPI-serving organizations to provide linguistically and culturally appropriate banking and financial services to business owners.

Civic Engagement

Asian Americans and NHPI throughout the South are becoming more politically engaged. Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey show that a majority of Asian American immigrants in Dallas, Houston, Miami, and the Washington, DC metropolitan area have become U.S. citizens, and data from its Current Population Survey show that Asian American voter registration in Florida, Georgia, Texas, and the District of Columbia is increasing dramatically. However, Asian Americans and NHPI have yet to realize their full potential to influence the public policies that impact their communities.

- Promote civic engagement through greater investment in adult English language learning, civics courses, and naturalization assistance, partnering with community-based organizations and others who have demonstrated capacity to reach and serve Asian Americans and NHPI.
- Increase investment in voter registration and mobilization efforts targeting Asian American and NHPI communities.
- Strengthen and vigorously enforce voter protection laws and oppose policies and practices that impose additional barriers to voting, such as overly burdensome and unnecessary voter identification measures.
- 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.

- Support diverse leadership that reflects the community by encouraging Asian Americans and NHPI to run for elected office and to serve on boards, commissions, and other governmental bodies that make critical decisions that impact local communities and distribution of resources.
- Support community engagement with government agencies at all levels through listening sessions and public deliberations and by providing grants, training, and technical assistance.

Immigration

Immigration continues to transform the South. Asian American and NHPI communities are among the fastest growing in places like Atlanta, Dallas, Houston, Miami, and metropolitan Washington, DC due in large part to immigration, with South Asian communities growing disproportionately. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Asian Americans are proportionally more foreign born than any other racial group.

- Direct adequate resources toward serving the needs of growing Asian American and NHPI communities, particularly South Asians, Southeast Asians, and NHPI.
- Reform our broken immigration system in a way that does not disadvantage women or adversely impact families. Critical reforms include (1) providing a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, (2) reducing the backlogs for visas, and (3) preserving the ability of U.S. citizens to petition for close family members, including siblings, regardless of age or marital status.
- Replace federal programs such as Secure Communities and state laws like Arizona's SB1070 and Georgia's HB 87 with policies and procedures that further public safety without criminalizing or profiling immigrants.
- Engage in greater outreach and education about Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) to Asian Americans and NHPI, and expand the program so that more individuals are eligible for protection from deportation.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Language

Asian Americans and NHPI 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 28% to 35% of Asian Americans in the metropolitan areas featured in this report are limited English proficient (LEP) and experience some difficulty communicating in English. The need for language assistance will only continue to grow as the numbers of LEP Asian Americans and NHPI in the region increase.

- 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 training for all staff that serve LEP individuals, adequate funding to support the hiring of bilingual staff and translation of materials, and oversight to ensure high-quality interpretation and translation, as well as active enforcement of Title VI and Executive Order 13166.
- Increase government support of public-private partnerships that work to address the demand for adult English language learning programs.
- Continue to utilize outreach strategies for sharing information with hard-to-reach populations, including LEP communities, such as television, radio, ethnic/community newspapers, flyers, and direct outreach, and not rely only on online information dissemination, which does not reach these groups.

Education

Asian Americans and NHPI 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 and NHPI are consistently less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Southeast Asians are as likely as Latinos and African Americans to have finished high school.

- Address educational disparities in K-12 programs by investing in bilingual and multicultural curricula that cover local history and embrace Asian and NHPI languages and cultures.
- Provide outreach and education to Asian American and NHPI parents about special education, including how to recognize the need, and support parents in understanding and navigating this system.
- Adopt and enforce antidiscrimination policies and procedures, and train school staff and students on these policies. Monitor incidents of bullying, harassment, and

violence, and require school districts to publicly report hate crimes, including the type of crime and the race, ethnicity, and language of the parties involved.

- Fund community-based programs that address identity challenges experienced by young people, and increase culturally competent and linguistically accessible after-school programs to support expanded learning and social development.
- Protect and promote affirmative action programs, particularly for underrepresented groups such as Southeast Asians and NHPI. Increase funding for community colleges and vocational training to support access to higher education for immigrant youth.

Income and Employment

Like others in the region, 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 South, 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.

- Strengthen and expand access to culturally and linguistically accessible safety net programs such as public assistance and unemployment benefits, particularly since so many in our community have been hard-hit and are still recovering from the recession.
- Provide greater resources to community groups that offer job training to help families and individuals transition to self-sufficiency.
- Enforce 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.
- Remove barriers to advancement in the workplace by implementing equal opportunity and cultural sensitivity training programs and by drawing on the support of Asian American- and NHPI-serving organizations to strengthen such programs and to engage in outreach to expand the pool of candidates from our communities.
- 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.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Housing

Homeownership is a dream that has eluded many Asian Americans and NHPI in the South. Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey indicate that Asian Americans in Atlanta, Dallas, and metropolitan Washington, DC have below-average rates of homeownership, and NHPI often have homeownership rates comparable to those of Latinos and Blacks or African Americans. Both homeowners and renters struggle to find affordable housing, with many Asian Americans and NHPI spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs.

- Expand affordable rental housing and homeownership opportunities for Asian American and NHPI families throughout the South by providing greater access to capital, financing, and education about tenants' rights and the home-buying process.
- Enforce antidiscrimination laws and laws prohibiting fraud and predatory lending practices, which continue to harm immigrants and other vulnerable communities.
- Fund and expand housing counseling and consumer protection services, including those provided by community-based organizations and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Health

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. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) has created greater opportunities to access affordable health coverage for many Asian Americans and NHPI, but improvements are still needed to ensure they are able to benefit from the expanded availability of health insurance.

- Conduct culturally and linguistically appropriate education and outreach to Asian American and NHPI communities about the ACA. Access to affordable health care coverage should be made available to all, including both documented and undocumented immigrants.

- Ensure quality health care—including mental health services—for persons who are not fluent in English by removing barriers to enrollment and providing services in a linguistically and culturally appropriate manner.
- Support community-based outreach, health promotion, and prevention efforts, including services of community health workers. Maintain and expand funding for entities such as public hospitals and community health centers that serve underserved populations, including low-income individuals, LEP communities, immigrants, and rural populations.
- Broadly interpret and fully enforce the antidiscrimination provisions of the ACA.

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 mask social and economic diversity among ethnic groups, data disaggregated by ethnic group are essential to understand and serve these communities well.

- Require and fund standardized collection of race, ethnicity, and primary language data across all government agencies and in all public service sectors. Data collection is essential to track use and quality of care, document disparities, and tailor interventions.
- Ensure that research on Asian Americans and NHPI is disaggregated by ethnic group and by race.
- Oversample Asian Americans and NHPI by ethnic group and in small geographies to ensure data are accurate. Translate and administer survey instruments in Asian and Pacific Island languages and provide appropriate language assistance to respondents.

GLOSSARY

Asian countries

Including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, 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. This does not include savings or loans.

combined statistical area (CSA)

Defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a group of adjacent metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) that have social and economic ties.

death rate

The number of deaths divided by the estimated total population. Age-specific death rate is the number of deaths in a specific age group divided by the number of the population in that age group.

foreign-born

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, foreign-born includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth, including those who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization. Those born to U.S. citizen parent(s) abroad or born in American Samoa, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are native-born.

housing-cost burden

Households are considered to have a high burden when 30% or more of household income is spent on housing costs, which include rent and utilities. Households are considered to be severely burdened when 50% or more of household income is spent on housing costs.

involuntary part-time workers

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 issued an LPR card, commonly known as a "green card." One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as "good moral character," knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met.

limited English proficient (LEP)

Persons who speak English less than "very well."

linguistic isolation

Households that have no one age 14 and over who speaks English only or speaks English "very well."

low-income

People who fall below 200% of the income-to-poverty ratio, or an individual with income for the past 12 months

who is less than twice the poverty threshold (e.g., \$44,226 for a family of four with two children under age 18). This measurement is used to determine eligibility for many needs-based social services, including Social Security, Medicaid, and food stamps.

metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a core urban area of 50,000 or more population and consists of one or more counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. These areas, along with micropolitan statistical areas (those with at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population) are also referred to as "core-based statistical areas."

Pacific Islands

Including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawai'i, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

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 2010 Census Bureau poverty threshold was \$22,113 annually for a family of four with two children under the age of 18.

refugees

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.

seniors

Persons age 65 and over.

small business

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

unemployment rate

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

workforce reentrants

Persons who previously worked but were out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search.

youth

Persons under age 18.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, SOUTH REGION

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group

Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	65,927,794	66%	68,706,462	60%	4%
Black or African American	19,528,231	19%	23,105,082	20%	18%
Latino	11,586,696	12%	18,227,508	16%	57%
Asian American	2,267,094	2%	3,835,242	3%	69%
AIAN	1,259,230	1%	1,712,102	1%	36%
NHPI	117,947	0.1%	195,349	0.2%	66%
Total Population	100,236,820	100%	114,555,744	100%	14%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Indian	498,197	22%	932,539	24%	87%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	378,707	17%	588,862	15%	55%
Vietnamese	361,806	16%	560,721	15%	55%
Filipino	323,649	14%	556,404	15%	72%
Korean	262,455	12%	409,601	11%	56%
Japanese	121,997	5%	162,982	4%	34%
Pakistani	64,947	3%	150,493	4%	132%
Thai	41,423	2%	69,694	2%	68%
Laotian	44,630	2%	59,981	2%	34%
Cambodian	28,672	1%	48,174	1%	68%
Taiwanese	22,999	1%	41,440	1%	80%
Bangladeshi	11,521	1%	33,539	1%	191%
Burmese	NR	NR	29,791	1%	NR
Hmong	11,667	1%	24,335	1%	109%
Nepalese	NR	NR	22,624	1%	NR
Indonesian	10,803	0.5%	19,383	1%	79%
Sri Lankan	5,902	0.3%	11,974	0.3%	103%
Malaysian	4,505	0.2%	6,760	0.2%	50%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	6,482	0.2%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	4,282	0.1%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	1,408	0.04%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	1,129	0.03%	NR
Asian American Total	2,267,094	100%	3,835,242	100%	69%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	30,579	26%	50,263	26%	64%
Guamanian or Chamorro	21,933	19%	41,500	21%	89%
Samoan	13,947	12%	18,913	10%	36%
Marshallese	NR	NR	6,861	4%	NR
Tongan	1,989	2%	3,766	2%	89%
Palauan	NR	NR	1,538	1%	NR
Fijian	413	0.4%	1,473	1%	257%
Pohnpeian	NR	NR	556	0.3%	NR
Tahitian	NR	NR	447	0.2%	NR
Chuukese	NR	NR	343	0.2%	NR
Saipanese	NR	NR	275	0.1%	NR
Yapese	NR	NR	184	0.1%	NR
Kosraean	NR	NR	156	0.1%	NR
Papua New Guinean	NR	NR	131	0.1%	NR
Carolinian	NR	NR	122	0.1%	NR
NHPI Total	117,947	100%	195,349	100%	66%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 5% of Asian Americans and 34% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total.

NR = No Report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, ATLANTA METRO AREA

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group

Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	2,565,490	60%	2,671,757	51%	4%
Black or African American	1,244,328	29%	1,772,569	34%	42%
Latino	270,407	6%	547,400	10%	102%
Asian American	152,758	4%	287,942	5%	88%
AIAN	27,767	1%	47,915	1%	73%
NHPI	4,584	0.1%	7,640	0.1%	67%
Total Population	4,247,981	100%	5,268,860	100%	24%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Indian	40,540	27%	86,042	30%	112%
Korean	24,285	16%	48,788	17%	101%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	24,143	16%	41,002	14%	70%
Vietnamese	25,500	17%	39,320	14%	54%
Filipino	8,585	6%	16,203	6%	89%
Japanese	7,078	5%	9,772	3%	38%
Pakistani	3,956	3%	9,685	3%	145%
Laotian	4,105	3%	5,106	2%	24%
Cambodian	3,191	2%	4,977	2%	56%
Bangladeshi	1,212	1%	3,741	1%	209%
Thai	1,995	1%	3,377	1%	69%
Taiwanese	1,805	1%	3,303	1%	83%
Hmong	1,206	1%	2,864	1%	137%
Burmese	NR	NR	2,448	1%	NR
Indonesian	869	1%	1,844	1%	112%
Nepalese	NR	NR	1,793	1%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	1,693	1%	NR
Sri Lankan	191	0.1%	618	0.2%	224%
Malaysian	310	0.2%	548	0.2%	77%
Asian American Total	152,758	100%	287,942	100%	88%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	1,080	24%	1,886	25%	75%
Guamanian or Chamorro	708	15%	1,332	17%	88%
Samoaan	546	12%	759	10%	39%
Fijian	18	0.4%	117	2%	550%
Marshallese	NR	NR	70	1%	NR
Tongan	12	0.3%	62	1%	417%
NHPI Total	4,584	100%	7,640	100%	67%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 4% of Asian Americans and 44% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total.

NR = No Report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, DALLAS METRO AREA

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group

Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	3,043,394	59%	3,201,677	50%	5%
Latino	1,117,717	22%	1,752,166	27%	57%
Black or African American	740,860	14%	1,015,660	16%	37%
Asian American	218,989	4%	385,286	6%	76%
AIAN	56,417	1%	84,291	1%	49%
NHPI	8,226	0.2%	13,023	0.2%	58%
Total Population	5,161,544	100%	6,371,773	100%	23%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Indian	53,915	25%	108,204	28%	101%
Vietnamese	49,675	23%	77,238	20%	55%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	35,523	16%	50,681	13%	43%
Korean	20,122	9%	33,593	9%	67%
Filipino	17,332	8%	33,206	9%	92%
Pakistani	7,606	3%	18,698	5%	146%
Japanese	8,210	4%	11,098	3%	35%
Laotian	7,590	3%	10,074	3%	33%
Thai	3,589	2%	5,924	2%	65%
Cambodian	3,898	2%	5,759	1%	48%
Taiwanese	2,509	1%	5,195	1%	107%
Nepalese	NR	NR	4,516	1%	NR
Bangladeshi	1,490	1%	4,287	1%	188%
Burmese	NR	NR	4,272	1%	NR
Indonesian	888	0.4%	1,554	0.4%	75%
Sri Lankan	450	0.2%	1,134	0.3%	152%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	993	0.3%	NR
Hmong	337	0.2%	683	0.2%	103%
Malaysian	407	0.2%	631	0.2%	55%
Mongolian	NR	NR	115	0.03%	NR
Asian American Total	218,989	100%	385,286	100%	76%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	1,919	23%	3,363	26%	75%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,042	13%	1,937	15%	86%
Tongan	1,226	15%	1,771	14%	44%
Samoan	960	12%	1,363	10%	42%
Marshallese	NR	NR	427	3%	NR
Fijian	35	0.4%	142	1%	306%
NHPI Total	8,226	100%	13,023	100%	58%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 4% of Asian Americans and 28% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total.

NR = No Report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, HOUSTON METRO AREA

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group

Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	2,274,829	48%	2,360,472	40%	4%
Latino	1,353,477	29%	2,099,412	35%	55%
Black or African American	816,367	17%	1,071,344	18%	31%
Asian American	252,328	5%	429,689	7%	70%
AIAN	40,059	1%	69,424	1%	73%
NHPI	6,112	0.1%	10,425	0.2%	71%
Total Population	4,715,407	100%	5,946,800	100%	26%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Vietnamese	67,416	27%	110,492	26%	64%
Indian	57,191	23%	100,125	23%	75%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	50,225	20%	74,305	17%	48%
Filipino	26,641	11%	47,926	11%	80%
Pakistani	14,288	6%	32,331	8%	126%
Korean	11,846	5%	18,043	4%	52%
Japanese	6,484	3%	8,672	2%	34%
Taiwanese	4,032	2%	7,109	2%	76%
Cambodian	3,156	1%	5,383	1%	71%
Thai	2,187	1%	3,977	1%	82%
Bangladeshi	988	0.4%	2,987	1%	202%
Laotian	1,607	1%	2,441	1%	52%
Indonesian	1,138	0.5%	2,268	1%	99%
Burmese	NR	NR	1,759	0.4%	NR
Nepalese	NR	NR	1,460	0.3%	NR
Sri Lankan	496	0.2%	927	0.2%	87%
Malaysian	391	0.2%	852	0.2%	118%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	792	0.2%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	269	0.1%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	101	0.02%	NR
Hmong	11	0.004%	71	0.02%	545%
Asian American Total	252,328	100%	429,689	100%	70%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	1,387	23%	2,509	24%	81%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,043	17%	2,028	19%	94%
Samoan	662	11%	835	8%	26%
Tongan	68	1%	213	2%	213%
Fijian	57	1%	188	2%	230%
Palauan	NR	NR	133	1%	NR
Marshallese	NR	NR	19	0.2%	NR
NHPI Total	6,112	100%	10,425	100%	71%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 4% of Asian Americans and 42% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total.

NR = No Report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, MIAMI METRO AREA

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group

Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Latino	1,704,064	34%	2,312,929	42%	36%
White	2,205,930	44%	1,937,939	35%	-12%
Black or African American	1,016,211	20%	1,229,929	22%	21%
Asian American	107,689	2%	158,400	3%	47%
AIAN	23,302	0.5%	31,685	1%	36%
NHPI	8,610	0.2%	12,183	0.2%	41%
Total Population	5,007,564	100%	5,564,635	100%	11%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Indian	35,964	33%	50,510	32%	40%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	27,053	25%	35,700	23%	32%
Filipino	14,297	13%	21,535	14%	51%
Vietnamese	6,678	6%	12,390	8%	86%
Pakistani	4,162	4%	7,631	5%	83%
Korean	5,464	5%	6,883	4%	26%
Japanese	4,562	4%	5,799	4%	27%
Thai	2,372	2%	3,587	2%	51%
Bangladeshi	1,119	1%	3,293	2%	194%
Taiwanese	729	1%	1,237	1%	70%
Indonesian	481	0.4%	750	0.5%	56%
Burmese	NR	NR	658	0.4%	NR
Laotian	410	0.4%	609	0.4%	49%
Sri Lankan	486	0.5%	486	0.3%	0%
Cambodian	203	0.2%	403	0.3%	99%
Nepalese	NR	NR	313	0.2%	NR
Malaysian	144	0.1%	226	0.1%	57%
Hmong	14	0.01%	43	0.03%	207%
Asian American Total	107,689	100%	158,400	100%	47%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	1,112	13%	1,358	11%	22%
Guamanian or Chamorro	899	10%	1,041	9%	16%
Samoan	474	6%	427	4%	-10%
Tongan	38	0%	85	1%	124%
Fijian	20	0%	53	0.4%	165%
Marshallese	NR	NR	16	0.1%	NR
NHPI Total	8,610	100%	12,183	100%	41%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 7% of Asian Americans and 75% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total.

NR = No Report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

APPENDIX A POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, WASHINGTON, DC METRO AREA

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group

Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	4,535,949	60%	4,560,162	53%	1%
Black or African American	2,063,260	27%	2,367,940	28%	15%
Latino	486,238	6%	912,129	11%	88%
Asian American	454,607	6%	748,112	9%	65%
AIAN	58,478	1%	90,288	1%	54%
NHPI	10,835	0.1%	17,345	0.2%	60%
Total Population	7,572,647	100%	8,572,971	100%	13%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Indian	98,089	22%	178,639	24%	82%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	83,398	18%	125,553	17%	51%
Korean	80,616	18%	119,438	16%	48%
Filipino	59,445	13%	99,901	13%	68%
Vietnamese	51,016	11%	73,187	10%	43%
Pakistani	17,187	4%	39,389	5%	129%
Japanese	19,569	4%	26,080	3%	33%
Thai	7,850	2%	12,315	2%	57%
Bangladeshi	3,366	1%	9,459	1%	181%
Taiwanese	4,369	1%	8,809	1%	102%
Nepalese	NR	NR	7,532	1%	NR
Cambodian	5,311	1%	7,424	1%	40%
Laotian	3,261	1%	4,597	1%	41%
Indonesian	2,667	1%	4,516	1%	69%
Burmese	NR	NR	4,480	1%	NR
Sri Lankan	2,153	0.5%	4,158	1%	93%
Mongolian	NR	NR	2,577	0.3%	NR
Malaysian	745	0.2%	1,165	0.2%	56%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	414	0.1%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	199	0.03%	NR
Hmong	53	0.01%	182	0.02%	243%
Okinawan	NR	NR	147	0.02%	NR
Asian American Total	454,607	100%	748,112	100%	65%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	2,808	26%	4,463	26%	59%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,957	18%	3,697	21%	89%
Samoan	1,029	9%	1,294	7%	26%
Fijian	56	1%	168	1%	200%
Palauan	NR	NR	140	1%	NR
Tongan	43	0.4%	134	1%	212%
Marshallese	NR	NR	64	0.4%	NR
NHPI Total	10,835	100%	17,345	100%	60%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 3% of Asian Americans and 20% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total.

NR = No Report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

APPENDIX B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, ATLANTA METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Latino	44%	Latino	51%	Asian American	67%	Latino	\$14,573	Latino	26%
Black or African American	51%	Asian American	35%	Latino	56%	NHPI	\$18,854	NHPI	22%
AIAN	53%	NHPI	7%	NHPI	15%	Black or African American	\$20,641	Black or African American	18%
NHPI	55%	AIAN	6%	AIAN	8%	AIAN	\$23,708	AIAN	18%
Asian American	65%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	8%	Asian American	\$25,920	Asian American	10%
White	78%	White	1%	White	4%	White	\$36,939	White	7%
Total Population	66%	Total Population	8%	Total Population	13%	Total Population	\$28,853	Total Population	13%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Bhutanese	3%	Vietnamese	55%	Korean	71%	Laotian	\$16,156	Korean	14%
Burmese	10%	Korean	47%	Pakistani	71%	Vietnamese	\$17,053	Vietnamese	12%
Nepalese	23%	Cambodian	41%	Indian	70%	Cambodian	\$17,557	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	9%
Guamanian or Chamorro	45%	Laotian	39%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	68%	Pakistani	\$21,615	Pakistani	9%
Native Hawaiian	52%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	39%	Vietnamese	66%	Korean	\$22,187	Filipino	8%
Japanese	54%	Japanese	30%	Laotian	63%	Filipino	\$26,619	Indian	7%
Indonesian	54%	Pakistani	21%	Cambodian	58%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$28,760	Laotian	7%
Korean	60%	Indian	19%	Japanese	50%	Japanese	\$32,914	Japanese	6%
Indian	60%	Filipino	10%	Filipino	50%	Indian	\$33,074	Cambodian	5%
Sri Lankan	63%								
Bangladeshi	64%								
Filipino	65%								
Pakistani	66%								
Thai	68%								
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	73%								
Hmong	73%								
Laotian	77%								
Cambodian	80%								
Taiwanese	80%								
Vietnamese	83%								

Shaded = Faring below Whites

Bold = Faring below the area average

Blue = Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 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, DALLAS METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Black or African American	41%	Latino	42%	Asian American	65%	Latino	\$14,240	Latino	23%
NHPI	48%	Asian American	33%	Latino	41%	Black or African American	\$19,507	Black or African American	21%
Latino	51%	NHPI	11%	NHPI	22%	NHPI	\$19,919	AIAN	14%
AIAN	55%	AIAN	9%	AIAN	10%	AIAN	\$23,000	NHPI	13%
Asian American	60%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	6%	Asian American	\$27,799	Asian American	11%
White	71%	White	1%	White	3%	White	\$38,458	White	7%
Total Population	62%	Total Population	13%	Total Population	17%	Total Population	\$28,424	Total Population	13%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Bhutanese	1%	Burmese	79%	Nepalese	86%	Nepalese	\$13,549	Nepalese	33%
Burmese	11%	Vietnamese	51%	Burmese	82%	Burmese	\$13,715	Burmese	31%
Nepalese	20%	Laotian	47%	Bangladeshi	72%	Cambodian	\$17,230	Taiwanese	17%
Samoa	37%	Nepalese	44%	Indian	71%	Laotian	\$18,307	Pakistani	14%
Korean	47%	Cambodian	44%	Korean	68%	Bangladeshi	\$18,331	Vietnamese	14%
Guamanian or Chamorro	48%	Korean	43%	Taiwanese	66%	Vietnamese	\$20,941	Korean	12%
Native Hawaiian	52%	Bangladeshi	42%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	65%	Pakistani	\$22,498	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	11%
Tongan	53%	Thai	39%	Vietnamese	64%	Korean	\$23,427	Cambodian	10%
Indian	55%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	38%	Pakistani	63%	Thai	\$25,898	Bangladeshi	10%
Bangladeshi	56%	Taiwanese	36%	Thai	62%	Filipino	\$27,217	Japanese	10%
Japanese	57%	Japanese	22%	Cambodian	62%	Japanese	\$30,399	Indian	8%
Thai	58%	Pakistani	22%	Laotian	59%	Taiwanese	\$31,825	Thai	8%
Malaysian	60%	Indian	20%	Filipino	53%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$32,182	Laotian	7%
Pakistani	60%	Filipino	12%	Japanese	41%	Indian	\$34,956	Filipino	5%
Sri Lankan	61%								
Filipino	64%								
Indonesian	67%								
Cambodian	67%								
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	69%								
Taiwanese	70%								
Laotian	71%								
Vietnamese	72%								

Shaded = Faring below Whites

Bold = Faring below the area average

Blue = Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 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, HOUSTON METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Black or African American	46%	Latino	43%	Asian American	68%	Latino	\$14,960	Latino	22%
NHPI	52%	Asian American	35%	Latino	42%	Black or African American	\$19,446	Black or African American	22%
Latino	53%	AIAN	15%	NHPI	20%	NHPI	\$20,649	NHPI	21%
AIAN	55%	NHPI	12%	AIAN	17%	AIAN	\$23,022	AIAN	15%
Asian American	67%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	6%	Asian American	\$28,114	Asian American	11%
White	73%	White	1%	White	5%	White	\$41,586	White	7%
Total Population	62%	Total Population	17%	Total Population	22%	Total Population	\$27,653	Total Population	15%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Nepalese	15%	Vietnamese	52%	Taiwanese	80%	Cambodian	\$16,676	Cambodian	20%
Burmese	20%	Taiwanese	49%	Indian	72%	Vietnamese	\$21,523	Taiwanese	19%
Guamanian or Chamorro	44%	Cambodian	43%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	69%	Pakistani	\$22,056	Pakistani	18%
Samoan	49%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	41%	Pakistani	69%	Korean	\$26,874	Vietnamese	13%
Native Hawaiian	51%	Korean	39%	Korean	67%	Filipino	\$28,629	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	10%
Japanese	54%	Japanese	30%	Vietnamese	65%	Japanese	\$30,305	Korean	9%
Indonesian	55%	Pakistani	26%	Filipino	63%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$32,996	Indian	8%
Korean	57%	Indian	20%	Cambodian	61%	Indian	\$33,853	Japanese	8%
Thai	60%	Filipino	17%	Japanese	47%	Taiwanese	\$38,491	Filipino	4%
Pakistani	60%								
Indian	61%								
Bangladeshi	62%								
Malaysian	63%								
Sri Lankan	67%								
Cambodian	71%								
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	72%								
Filipino	72%								
Laotian	72%								
Taiwanese	76%								
Vietnamese	76%								

Shaded = Faring below Whites

Bold = Faring below the area average

Blue = Faring below all major racial groups

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 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, MIAMI METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
AIAN	48%	Latino	46%	Asian American	68%	Black or African American	\$16,379	Black or African American	23%
Black or African American	49%	Asian American	28%	Latino	62%	Latino	\$20,906	Latino	16%
NHPI	55%	AIAN	16%	NHPI	36%	AIAN	\$23,547	AIAN	16%
Latino	56%	Black or African American	15%	Black or African American	33%	NHPI	\$25,772	NHPI	11%
Asian American	67%	NHPI	12%	AIAN	22%	Asian American	\$27,917	Asian American	11%
White	75%	White	4%	White	12%	White	\$40,519	White	8%
Total Population	63%	Total Population	24%	Total Population	38%	Total Population	\$27,279	Total Population	14%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Guamanian or Chamorro	41%	Vietnamese	49%	Indian	73%	Pakistani	\$19,571	Pakistani	20%
Native Hawaiian	47%	Korean	37%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	67%	Vietnamese	\$21,048	Indian	11%
Indonesian	53%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	36%	Vietnamese	67%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$24,678	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	10%
Bangladeshi	53%	Japanese	30%	Filipino	65%	Japanese	\$29,100	Korean	9%
Korean	55%	Pakistani	26%	Pakistani	64%	Indian	\$30,690	Vietnamese	9%
Japanese	58%	Filipino	20%	Korean	60%	Filipino	\$33,146	Japanese	8%
Thai	62%	Indian	18%	Japanese	56%	Korean	\$38,278	Filipino	7%
Indian	66%								
Filipino	66%								
Vietnamese	67%								
Pakistani	70%								
Taiwanese	70%								
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	75%								

Shaded = Faring below Whites

Bold = Faring below the area average

Blue = Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 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, WASHINGTON, DC METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Latino	49%	Latino	41%	Asian American	65%	Latino	\$22,436	Black or African American	14%
Black or African American	50%	Asian American	30%	Latino	55%	Black or African American	\$26,948	AIAN	12%
NHPI	50%	AIAN	9%	NHPI	21%	AIAN	\$29,578	Latino	11%
AIAN	54%	NHPI	9%	AIAN	11%	NHPI	\$29,987	NHPI	8%
Asian American	64%	Black or African American	3%	Black or African American	10%	Asian American	\$34,812	Asian American	6%
White	74%	White	2%	White	5%	White	\$48,231	White	5%
Total Population	65%	Total Population	8%	Total Population	17%	Total Population	\$38,762	Total Population	8%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Mongolian	20%	Burmese	55%	Burmese	84%	Nepalese	\$21,562	Indonesian	16%
Samoa	42%	Vietnamese	47%	Nepalese	81%	Bangladeshi	\$21,741	Nepalese	16%
Nepalese	44%	Korean	43%	Sri Lankan	81%	Pakistani	\$23,641	Pakistani	14%
Guamanian or Chamorro	46%	Nepalese	38%	Bangladeshi	74%	Cambodian	\$26,136	Burmese	14%
Native Hawaiian	54%	Thai	38%	Indonesian	72%	Indonesian	\$27,820	Thai	10%
Malaysian	56%	Cambodian	36%	Pakistani	70%	Thai	\$27,888	Native Hawaiian	10%
Burmese	56%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	35%	Indian	69%	Burmese	\$28,600	Korean	9%
Indonesian	57%	Taiwanese	35%	Korean	67%	Korean	\$29,268	Sri Lankan	8%
Japanese	57%	Laotian	34%	Taiwanese	67%	Vietnamese	\$30,062	Japanese	8%
Korean	60%	Indonesian	34%	Vietnamese	67%	Native Hawaiian	\$30,681	Taiwanese	7%
Pakistani	60%	Bangladeshi	31%	Thai	65%	Laotian	\$30,937	Vietnamese	7%
Bangladeshi	61%	Pakistani	31%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	63%	Filipino	\$31,794	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	7%
Indian	61%	Japanese	22%	Cambodian	62%	Japanese	\$34,450	Laotian	5%
Thai	65%	Sri Lankan	19%	Laotian	60%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$38,937	Bangladeshi	4%
Sri Lankan	66%	Indian	17%	Filipino	58%	Sri Lankan	\$39,347	Indian	4%
Filipino	67%	Filipino	16%	Japanese	40%	Indian	\$43,444	Filipino	3%
Laotian	68%	Native Hawaiian	3%	Native Hawaiian	3%	Taiwanese	\$45,724	Cambodian	2%
Taiwanese	69%								
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	71%								
Cambodian	75%								
Vietnamese	76%								

Shaded = Faring below Whites

Bold = Faring below the area average

Blue = Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 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

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 any combination" population unless otherwise noted. Exceptions include the measurement of the White population, which is defined here as non-Latino White "alone" unless otherwise noted. Also, "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 geography. The American Community Survey also suppresses groups due to sampling sizes. To help ensure that the housing characteristics presented in the report accurately reflect an ethnic group, for the 2010 Summary File 2 tables, we include groups with 200 or more households in the geography. 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 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census; American Community Survey (ACS) 2010–2012 3-Year Estimates and 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates (selected population tables); 2002 and 2007 Survey of Business Owners, and 2004 and 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS). Other data sources in the report include the Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, Center of Responsible Lending, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Florida Department of Education, Florida Department of Health, Georgia Department of Public Health, Georgia General Assembly's Legislative and Congressional Reapportionment Office, Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia, Texas Department of State Health Services, Texas Education Agency, Texas Legislative Council, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement,

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Virginia Department of Education, and Virginia Department of Health.

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.

Geographies used in the report

Data were primarily collected as outlined below; however, due to small samples or data instability, larger levels of geography were required at times to obtain more stable estimates (such as the state level). The following are the lists of the geographies used in this report, unless otherwise noted.

WASHINGTON, DC CSA (Washington–Baltimore–Northern Virginia, DC-MD-VA-WV, Combined Statistical Area): Anne Arundel County, MD; Baltimore County, MD; Carroll County, MD; Harford County, MD; Howard County, MD; Queen Anne's County, MD; Baltimore city, MD; Culpeper County, VA; St. Mary's County, MD; Frederick County, MD; Montgomery County, MD; District of Columbia, DC; Calvert County, MD; Prince George's County, MD; Arlington County, VA; Clarke County, VA; Fairfax County, VA; Fauquier County, VA; Loudoun County, VA; Prince William County, VA; Spotsylvania County, VA; Stafford County, VA; Warren County, VA; Alexandria city, VA; Fairfax city, VA; Falls Church city, VA; Fredericksburg city, VA; Manassas city, VA; Manassas Park city, VA; Jefferson County, WV

HOUSTON MSA (Houston–Sugar Land–Baytown, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area): Austin County, TX; Brazoria County, TX; Chambers County, TX; Fort Bend County, TX; Galveston County, TX; Harris County, TX; Liberty County, TX; Montgomery County, TX; San Jacinto County, TX; Waller County, TX

DALLAS–FORT WORTH MSA (Dallas–Fort Worth–Arlington, TX, Metropolitan Statistical Area): Collin County, TX; Dallas County, TX; Delta County, TX; Denton County, TX; Ellis County, TX; Hunt County, TX; Kaufman County, TX; Rockwall County, TX; Johnson County, TX; Parker County, TX; Tarrant County, TX; Wise County, TX

ATLANTA MSA (Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Marietta, GA, Metropolitan Statistical Area): Barrow County, GA; Bartow County, GA; Butts County, GA; Carroll County, GA; Cherokee County, GA; Clayton County, GA; Cobb County, GA; Coweta County, GA; Dawson County, GA; DeKalb County, GA; Douglas County, GA; Fayette County, GA; Forsyth County, GA; Fulton County, GA; Gwinnett County, GA; Haralson County, GA; Heard County, GA; Henry County, GA; Jasper County, GA; Lamar County, GA; Meriwether County, GA; Newton County, GA; Paulding County, GA; Pickens County, GA; Pike County, GA; Rockdale County, GA; Spalding County, GA; Walton County, GA

MIAMI MSA (Miami–Fort Lauderdale–Pompano Beach, FL, Metropolitan Statistical Area): Broward County, FL; Miami-Dade County, FL; Palm Beach County, FL



CYTF



Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation



This report was made possible by the following sponsors:
The Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation,
and Bank of America.

The statements made and views expressed are solely the responsibility of the authors.