



2013

A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS

Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the Northeast



ASIAN AMERICANS
ADVANCING
JUSTICE

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA



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Asian Americans Advancing Justice

In summer of 2013, the members of Asian American Center for Advancing Justice (Asian American Institute in Chicago, Asian American Justice Center in DC, Asian Law Caucus in San Francisco, and Asian Pacific American Legal Center in Los Angeles) launched Asian Americans Advancing Justice to serve our communities better and become as effective as possible in addressing the human and civil rights issues faced by Asian Americans and other vulnerable and underserved communities.



Asian American Federation

The Asian American Federation is a nonprofit umbrella organization that works to advance the civic voice and well-being of Asian Americans. We provide leadership to the community through philanthropy, policy research, and strengthening community nonprofits. Established in 1989, the Federation funds, serves, and advocates on behalf of more than 40 member agencies from the New York City metropolitan area in the fields of health and human services, education, economic development, civic participation, and social justice.



WELCOME

Our cities in the Northeast have long been immigrant gateways. Today those whose families have been in the United States for generations are joined by the newly arrived from throughout the world. As the region continues to experience dramatic demographic shifts, Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities remain among its fastest growing and most diverse.

Understanding Asian Americans and NHPI in the Northeast means understanding the considerable social and economic diversity that exists among the ethnic groups that make up our communities. While we continue to make significant contributions to the economy and develop increased political power, many in our communities struggle to make ends meet in the face of economic recession, their prospects for recovery limited by educational disparities and language barriers. 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.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the Northeast, 2013 is a much-needed resource supporting growing Asian American and NHPI movements in places like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia with the latest data on the region's diverse communities. While some reports on Asian Americans and NHPI paint a simplistically glossy picture, this report aims to provide a richer portrait of the social, economic, and political challenges and opportunities our communities face in the Northeast. A resource such as this report can catalyze public education opportunities, better inform policy campaigns, and provide the content for leadership training for our communities. While one report cannot do all of this important movement-building work, we see this as a resource that Asian American and NHPI communities throughout the Northeast can use to better advocate with their local foundations and government agencies for resources and support.

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

We would like to thank the sponsors who made this report possible, including the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, 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 (co-author), and Pamela Stephens and Dan Ichinose with Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles (co-author and principal researcher). Special thanks to our lead organization in the region, the Asian American Federation in New York, and our partners Asian Americans United in Pennsylvania and the Boston Chinatown Neighborhood Center in Massachusetts, who provided critical guidance on the content of this report.

All photos in the report were taken by M. Jamie Watson unless otherwise noted.

INTRODUCTION

Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations are growing dramatically throughout the country. This is no less true in the Northeast, where Asian Americans and NHPI are among the fastest-growing racial groups in the region. Policy makers and service providers in states throughout the Northeast 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 can differ significantly in their educational attainment, employment, and economic status. Because of the considerable social and economic diversity among Asian Americans and NHPI, they can be challenging communities to understand and serve.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the Northeast, 2013 is the fifth in a series of reports that attempt to promote a more sophisticated understanding of Asian Americans and NHPI and their needs. Focused on the Northeast, the report compiles the latest data on growing Asian American and NHPI communities in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. These areas were chosen based on the size of their Asian American and NHPI communities and the presence of community partners with the capacity to use the information to pursue change. 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 Asians as distinct ethnic groups. Providing these data makes these needs easier to understand and address.

Second, it attempts to make these data more accessible to community organizations, policy makers, government agencies, foundations, businesses, and other stakeholders. It does this by compiling key measures of well-being drawn from a variety of government and academic sources in a single publication and presenting these data in a simplified manner, accessible to those outside academia.

Given the breadth of information included in this report, it draws on numerous sources. Much of the data come from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the Decennial Census, American Community Survey, Survey of Business Owners, and Current Population Survey. Other sources include the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia, the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Boston Public Health Commission, New York City Department of Education, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the City of Philadelphia Department of Public Health.

Together these data paint a fuller, more nuanced picture of two of the country's fastest-growing and most diverse racial groups, and will help stakeholders throughout the Northeast 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 Islanders in the Northeast, 2013* provides community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and others with the latest data on the Northeast's growing Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. The report features data on 30 ethnic groups, highlighting the social and economic diversity within Asian American and NHPI communities and promoting a better understanding of their needs. Some key findings are the following:

Asian Americans and NHPI are two of the Northeast's fastest-growing racial groups.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the Northeast's Asian American population grew 45% between 2000 and 2010; its NHPI population grew 29%. Asian Americans are the fastest-growing racial group in the region; growth in NHPI was exceeded only by Native Americans and Alaska Natives (AIAN) and Latinos. Among Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, Bangladeshi Americans are by far the fastest growing. They are followed by Indonesian, Sri Lankan, and Tongan Americans. While the majority of Asian Americans and NHPI in the region live in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, newer communities are being established throughout the region. 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 Asian American-owned businesses in the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) alone employed over 290,000 people and dispensed more than \$10 billion in annual payroll. Throughout the region, Asian American-owned businesses are disproportionately small businesses. Asian American and NHPI buying power grew at among the fastest rates in the region, more than doubling in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. 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.

Asian American immigrants in the Northeast are more likely to have become citizens: data from the U.S. Census Bureau show that nearly half of Asian American immigrants in Boston and Philadelphia have naturalized. Across the region, growth in the number of Asian Americans registered to vote and casting ballots has outpaced that of the total population. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI living in the Northeast 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 in Asian American and NHPI communities. They should also facilitate the provision of written and oral assistance to voters in Asian and Pacific Island languages and vigorously monitor and enforce voter protection laws.

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

The majority of Asian Americans in the Northeast are foreign-born; no community is more immigrant. In the New York MSA alone, there are nearly 1.4 million Asian Americans and 5,000 NHPI born outside the United States, comprising 70% and 42% of their respective populations. Those from Asia and the Pacific Islands are becoming an increasingly large proportion of all immigrants settling in the Northeast; data from the Department of Homeland Security show the ongoing influx of legal permanent residents from China, India, and Vietnam throughout the region. Federal, state, and local governments should direct adequate resources toward the integration of growing Asian American and NHPI immigrant communities. Meanwhile, Congress and the President must comprehensively address the broken immigration system.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

As immigration continues to spur the growth of Asian Americans and NHPI in the Northeast, many 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 Asian Americans have among the highest rates of limited English proficiency across the Northeast. A majority of some ethnic groups in the region are LEP, including Vietnamese Americans in Boston; Chinese, Nepalese, and Bangladeshi Americans in New York; and Chinese and Vietnamese Americans in Philadelphia. 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 the hiring 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. Southeast Asians in Boston and Philadelphia have rates of educational attainment similar to those of Blacks or African Americans and Latinos. In the New York MSA, the area’s large Chinese American population is among those least likely to hold a high school degree. Across the region, Asian Americans and NHPI are among those most likely 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 Northeast 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 Massachusetts doubled between 2007 and 2011; the number in Philadelphia quadrupled over the same period. Data from the Census Bureau reveal similar increases in poverty: between 2007 and 2011, the number of Asian Americans living below the poverty line grew 52% in Philadelphia and 32% in the New York MSA. Among ethnic groups, Vietnamese Americans in Boston, Bangladeshi Americans in the New York MSA, and Cambodian Americans in Philadelphia are facing particular economic challenges having the highest rates of poverty in their respective areas. 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 Northeast continue to face barriers to achieving housing security.

Across the Northeast, NHPI and Asian Americans are less likely to be homeowners. The disparity is largest in Boston, where homeownership rates for NHPI and Asian Americans are 23% and 25%, respectively; in contrast, 34% of all Bostonians own homes. Some communities face particular challenges in finding affordable rental housing. According to the American Community Survey, 37% of Bangladeshi American households in the New York MSA, 34% of Cambodian American households in Philadelphia, and 32% of Vietnamese American households in Boston are severely rent burdened, spending 50% or more of their incomes on rent. Federal, state, and local agencies and the private sector should expand affordable housing and homeownership opportunities for families throughout the Northeast.

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

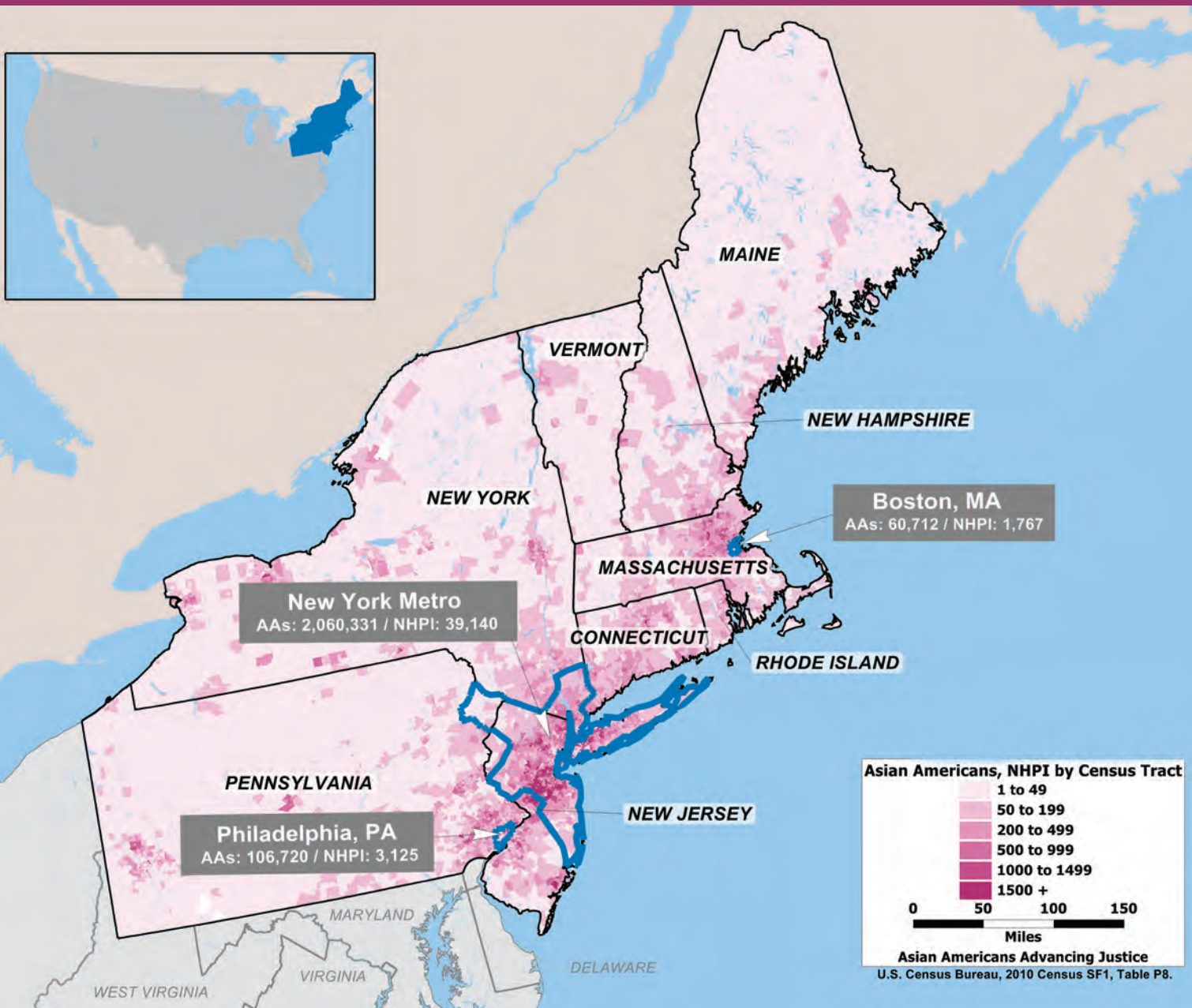
Asian Americans in the Northeast face a variety of health disparities such as high rates of diabetes, high incidence of liver and bile duct cancers, and high rates of tuberculosis and hepatitis B. At the same time, American Community Survey data show that Asian Americans in Philadelphia are uninsured at rates nearly twice that of Whites. In the New York MSA, NHPI and Asian Americans are also less likely to be insured. Asian Americans in Boston are less likely to have a regular health care provider and are the least likely of all racial groups to have had a regular checkup. Government agencies, community-based organizations, and those in the health industry should reach out to and educate Asian American and NHPI communities about the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act so they can benefit from the expanded availability of health insurance.

Northeast Region

INTRODUCTION

While Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities in the Northeast are diverse and complex, there are ties that bind those in cities like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Many of these communities were established over a century ago by immigrants who created vibrant ethnic enclaves. Over time they experienced dramatic growth and became more diverse, evolving with the arrival of new immigrants from Southeast Asia, South Asia, and throughout Asia and the Pacific Islands. They became geographically dispersed, settling throughout the region and creating community in and beyond urban centers.

Today there are over 3.4 million Asian Americans and over 82,000 NHPI living in the Northeast. Asian Americans remain the region's fastest-growing racial group.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Northeast Region 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	38,008,094	69%
Black or African American	7,187,488	13%
Latino	6,991,969	13%
Asian American	3,428,624	6%
AIAN	505,490	1%
NHPI	82,373	0.1%
Total Population	55,317,240	100%

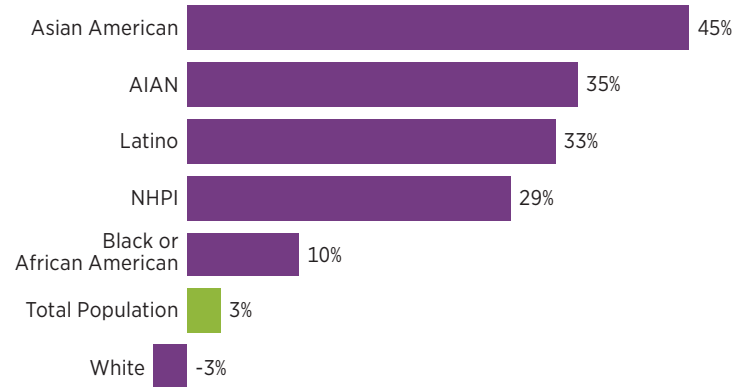
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

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 3.4 million Asian Americans and over 82,000 NHPI residing in the Northeast.
- Asian Americans comprise 6% of the region's total population, while NHPI make up 0.1%.
- Between 2000 and 2010, Asian American and NHPI populations grew 45% and 29%, respectively. While Asian Americans were the fastest-growing racial group in the Northeast over the decade, the region's White population decreased 3%.

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Northeast Region 2000 to 2010



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

- Youth under the age of 18 comprise 26% of the NHPI population and 25% of the Asian American population, proportionally higher than average (22%).¹
- About 8% of Asian Americans and 7% of NHPI are seniors age 65 and older, proportionally lower than average (14%).²

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

² Ibid.



*Asian Americans
are the fastest-growing
racial group in the
Northeast.*

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



Asian American Population, Growth

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

Northeast States	Number	Percent	Growth
New York	1,579,494	8%	35%
New Jersey	795,163	9%	52%
Pennsylvania	402,587	3%	62%
Massachusetts	394,211	6%	49%
Connecticut	157,088	4%	65%
Rhode Island	36,763	3%	30%
New Hampshire	34,522	3%	80%
Maine	18,333	1%	55%
Vermont	10,463	2%	58%

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

- New York has the largest Asian American population of any state in the Northeast totaling nearly 1.6 million. About 46% of the Asian American population in the region lives in the state of New York. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts have Asian American populations that follow in size.¹
- New Jersey is proportionally more Asian American than any other state in the Northeast region (9%).
- Between 2000 and 2010, the Asian American population in New Hampshire grew the fastest of any state in the region (80%), followed by Connecticut (65%) and Pennsylvania (62%).

NHPI Population, Growth

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

Northeast States	Number	Percent	Growth
New York	36,423	0.2%	27%
New Jersey	12,999	0.1%	29%
Pennsylvania	12,424	0.1%	41%
Massachusetts	10,257	0.2%	18%
Connecticut	5,397	0.2%	32%
Rhode Island	2,260	0.2%	27%
New Hampshire	1,160	0.1%	49%
Maine	988	0.1%	25%
Vermont	465	0.1%	51%

- New York also has the largest NHPI population of any state in the Northeast, numbering over 36,000 and comprising 44% of the regional NHPI population.
- Growth in the NHPI populations of Vermont (51%), New Hampshire (49%), and Pennsylvania (41%) outpaced that of the NHPI population nationwide (40%).²

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.





Northeast Region DEMOGRAPHICS

Population by Ethnic Group

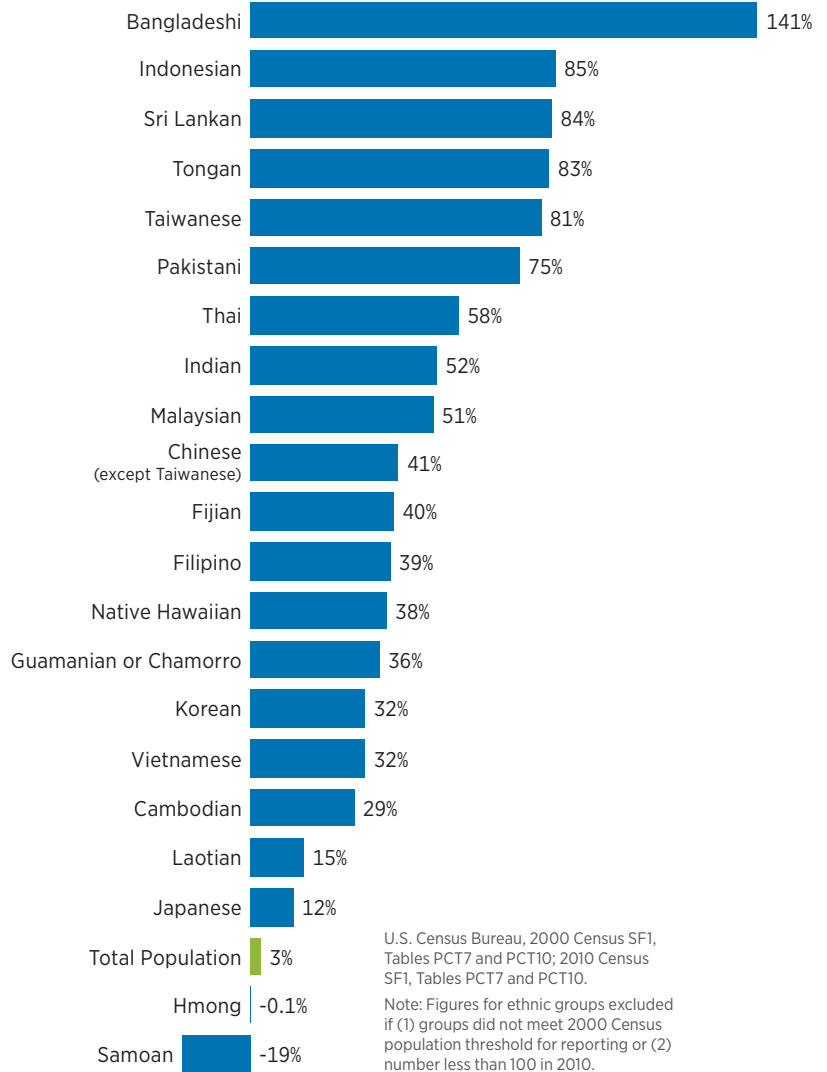
Northeast Region 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	1,020,721
Indian	948,553
Korean	350,727
Filipino	332,457
Vietnamese	168,988
Pakistani	124,812
Japanese	111,071
Bangladeshi	84,991
Cambodian	61,207
Taiwanese	40,473
Thai	28,284
Laotian	21,564
Burmese	17,394
Indonesian	15,787
Nepalese	15,019
Native Hawaiian	14,304
Sri Lankan	12,100
Guamanian or Chamorro	9,196
Malaysian	6,633
Bhutanese	4,835
Samoan	4,620
Hmong	3,755
Mongolian	2,300
Singaporean	1,054
Fijian	637
Tongan	403
Okinawan	332
Palauan	229
Marshallese	182
Tahitian	152

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

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Northeast Region 2000 to 2010

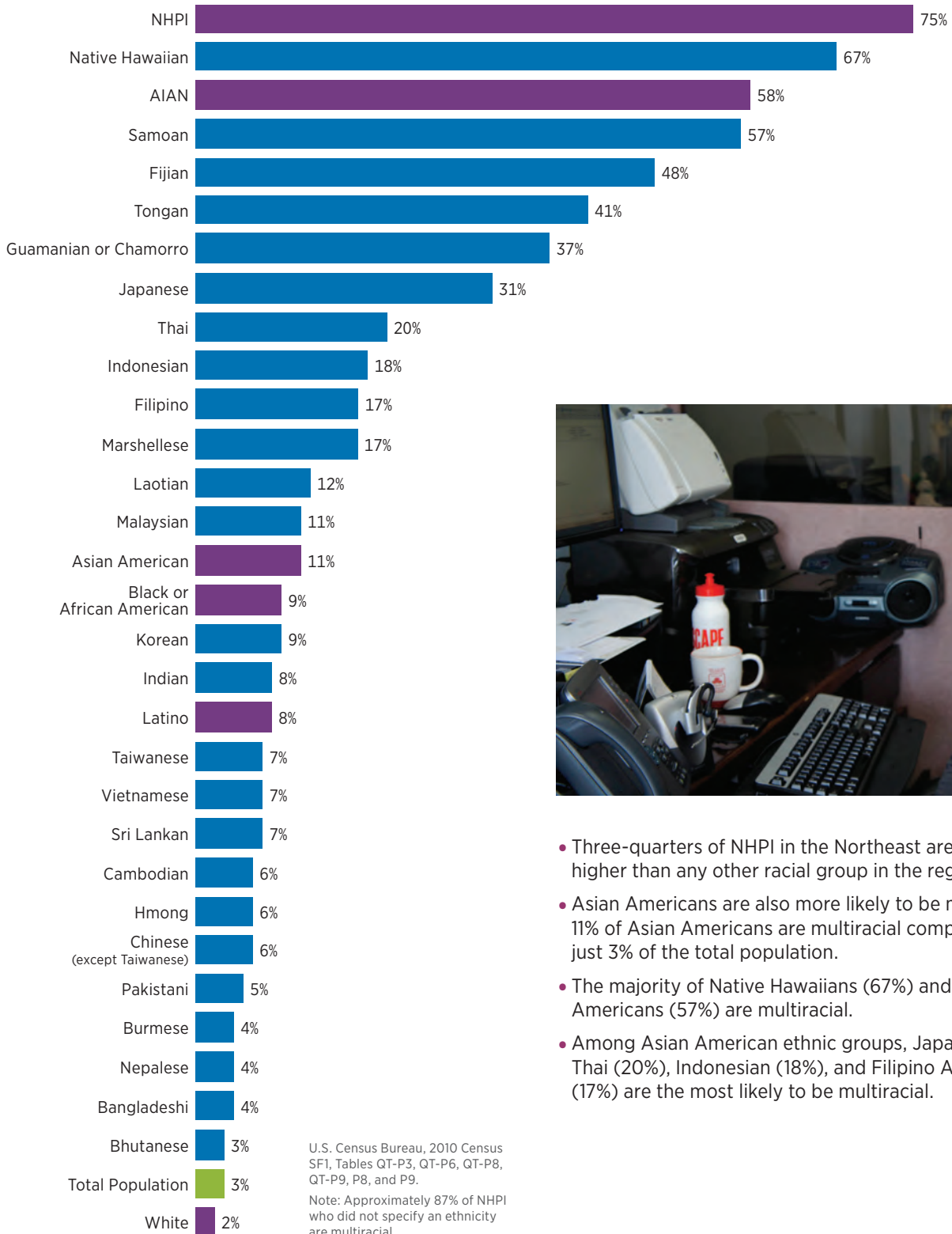


- The largest Asian American ethnic group in the Northeast is Chinese Americans with a population of over one million. They are followed in size by Indian, Korean, and Filipino Americans.
- Native Hawaiians are the largest NHPI ethnic group in the Northeast with over 14,000 living in the region.
- As the fastest-growing Asian American ethnic group in the Northeast, the Bangladeshi American population more than doubled between 2000 and 2010. Indonesian (85%), Sri Lankan (84%), Taiwanese (81%), and Pakistani Americans (75%) also experienced significant growth.
- Tongan Americans were the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group, increasing by 83% in the past decade.



Multiracial Population

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

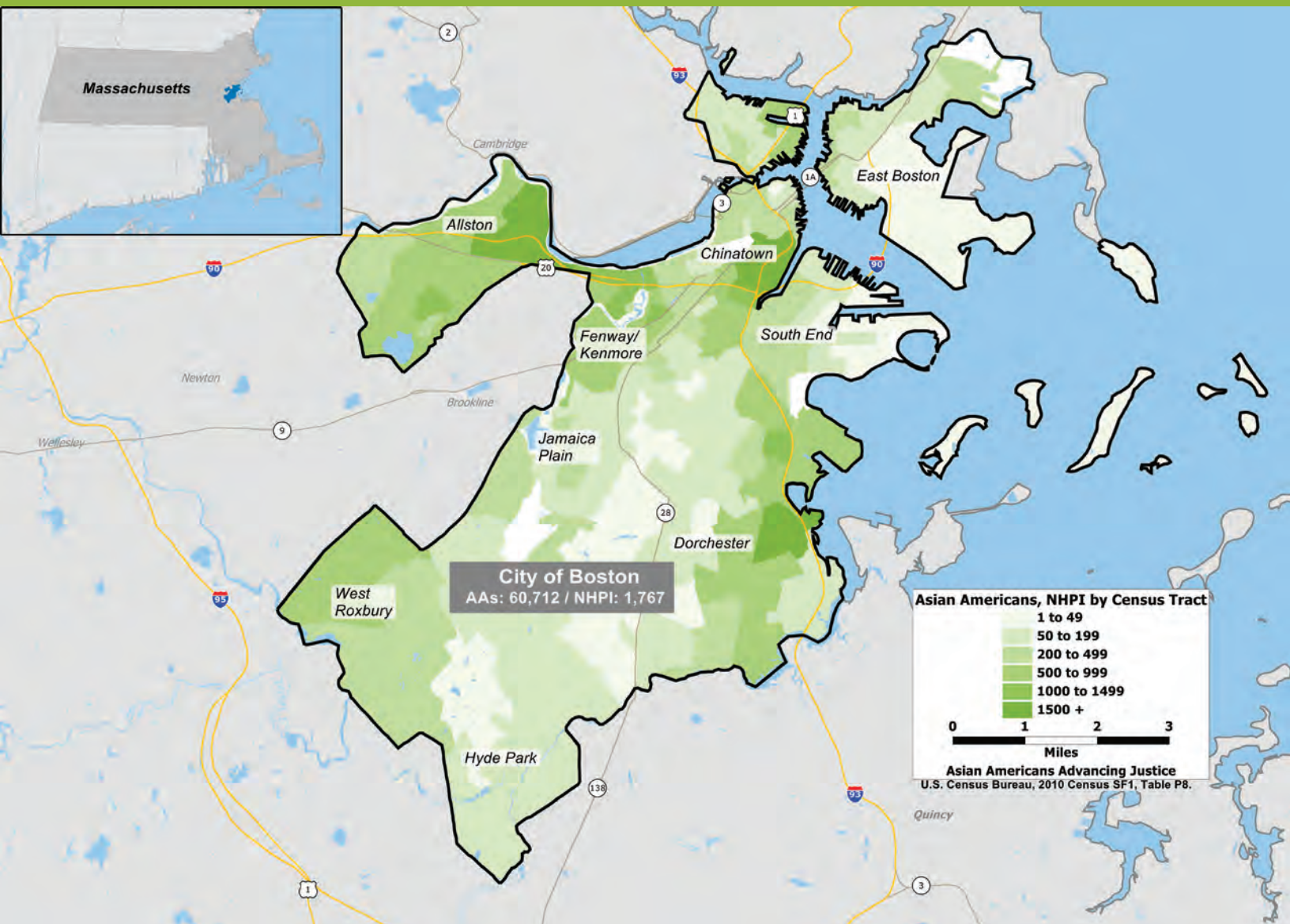


- Three-quarters of NHPI in the Northeast are multiracial, higher than any other racial group in the region.
- Asian Americans are also more likely to be multiracial: 11% of Asian Americans are multiracial compared to just 3% of the total population.
- The majority of Native Hawaiians (67%) and Samoan Americans (57%) are multiracial.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Japanese (31%), Thai (20%), Indonesian (18%), and Filipino Americans (17%) are the most likely to be multiracial.

City of Boston INTRODUCTION

The history of Asian Americans in Boston can be traced to a laborers' tent city erected in 1870, which eventually grew to become the 40-acre neighborhood now called Chinatown. The community has been remade many times and is still evolving. Educated East Asian immigrants came in large numbers in the 1960s and 1970s to pursue opportunities in the area's world-class universities and hospitals, creating a stark contrast between their professional and largely suburban community and the working-class Chinese immigrants of Chinatown. Refugee resettlement in the 1980s established growing enclaves of Southeast Asians, including a large Vietnamese American community in the Boston neighborhood of Dorchester and Cambodian American communities in nearby Lowell, Revere, and Lynn. The 1990s saw greater numbers of Asian Americans in working-class exurbs like Quincy and Malden.

Today Asian Americans are growing their influence, seeking elected office and turning out voters, advocating at the state level for bilingual ballots, and putting pressure on government and the private sector to work with our communities to ensure our most vulnerable members are not left behind.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Boston 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	290,312	47%
Black or African American	163,629	26%
Latino	107,917	17%
Asian American	60,712	10%
AIAN	6,529	1%
NHPI	1,767	0.3%
Total Population	617,594	100%

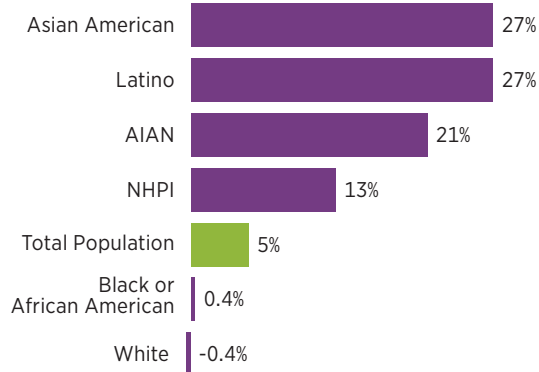
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

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.

- The city of Boston has nearly 61,000 Asian Americans and 1,800 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI).
- Asian Americans comprise 10% of Boston's population, while NHPI make up 0.3%.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the Asian American population increased 27%, and along with Latinos had the fastest rate of growth among racial groups citywide.
- The NHPI population grew 13% over the decade, outpacing citywide growth (5%).
- The proportion of NHPI who are youth is higher than average (22% versus 17%), while the proportion who are seniors is lower than average (7% versus 10%).¹
- Approximately 14% of Asian Americans citywide are youth, while 9% are seniors.²

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Boston 2000 to 2010



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

POPULATION, GROWTH IN CITIES NEAR BOSTON

Nearby Boston, the cities of Quincy (25%), Lowell (21%), and Malden (21%) are disproportionately Asian American. Asian American populations in Quincy and Lowell are particularly large with nearly 23,000 living in each city; those in Quincy (65%) and Malden (51%) are experiencing significant growth.³

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

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.



Photo credit: Boston Chinatown Neighborhood Center



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



Population by Ethnic Group

Boston 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	25,921
Vietnamese	11,670
Indian	8,489
Korean	4,540
Filipino	2,500
Japanese	2,376
Taiwanese	976
Thai	762
Cambodian	745
Pakistani	659
Bangladeshi	343
Indonesian	218
Nepalese	215
Native Hawaiian	180
Laotian	130
Burmese	124
Malaysian	124
Guamanian or Chamorro	124
Sri Lankan	95
Samoan	71
Bhutanese	24
Hmong	15
Fijian	5
Tongan	4
Marshallese	1

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

- The largest Asian American ethnic group in Boston is Chinese Americans, totaling nearly 26,000 and growing at a rate outpacing that of the total population between 2000 and 2010 (27% versus 5%). They are followed in size by Vietnamese, Indian, and Korean Americans.¹
- Between 2000 and 2010, the city's Taiwanese American population more than doubled. Pakistani (69%), Thai (68%), Korean (65%), and Indian Americans (65%) also saw significant population growth during the same period.²
- Among NHPi ethnic groups, the Guamanian or Chamorro American population grew the fastest, increasing 44% in the past decade.³
- About 26% of Cambodian Americans, 24% of Vietnamese Americans, and 23% of Bangladeshi Americans are youth, proportionally higher than average (17%).⁴
- About 16% of Chinese Americans are seniors, a higher proportion than any other racial or ethnic group in the city.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table PCT7; 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table PCT7; 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

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

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7.

ASIAN AMERICAN ETHNIC GROUPS IN CITIES NEAR BOSTON

Lowell, Massachusetts, is home to the country's second largest Cambodian American population (14,470); there are 3,899 Cambodian Americans living in Lynn. Outside the city of Boston, large Vietnamese American populations can be found in Worcester (5,759) and Quincy (3,297), while large Chinese American populations reside in Quincy (14,979) and Malden (6,926).⁶



Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	33,048	\$28,485,580,000	137,626	\$7,217,561,000
Black or African American	5,739	\$427,611,000	2,790	\$79,718,000
Asian American	3,947	\$1,278,788,000	8,902	\$208,172,000
Latino	3,589	\$283,446,000	1,568	\$52,271,000
Total	49,667	\$163,405,628,000	555,416	\$38,237,342,000

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.

- In 2007, Asian Americans owned nearly 4,000 businesses in the city of Boston. The number of Asian American-owned businesses increased 43% since 2002.¹
- Asian American-owned businesses employ over 8,900 people, issuing nearly \$210 million in payroll.
- Statewide, 23% of the 27,000 Asian American-owned businesses are small businesses.²
- The top three industries for Asian American-owned businesses in Boston are professional, scientific, and technical services; accommodation and food services; and retail trade.³
- Chinese Americans own about 35% of Asian American-owned businesses, followed by Vietnamese (25%) and Indian Americans (14%).⁴
- In 2010, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Massachusetts was nearly \$14 billion, more than doubling since 2000.⁵

*Statewide, 23%
of Asian American-
owned businesses are
small businesses.*

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

³ Ibid., Table SB0700CSA01.

⁴ Ibid.

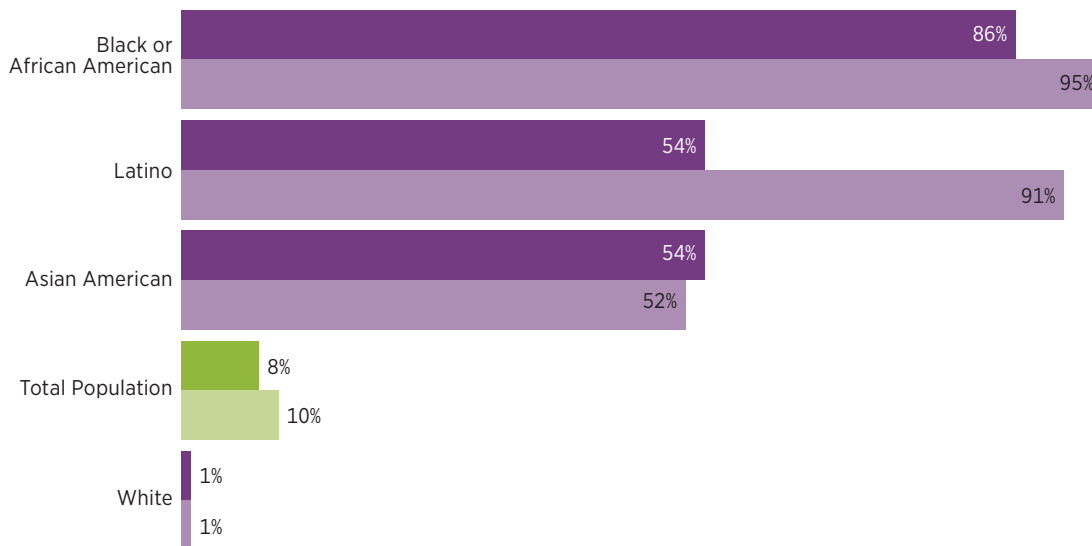
⁵ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Massachusetts 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.

- Asian American voter registration in Massachusetts increased 54% between the 2004 and 2012 November elections, a rate far exceeding the average increase of 8%.
- The number of Asian Americans who voted also increased significantly more than average during that same period (52% versus 10%).
- Nearly half of Asian American immigrants in Boston are citizens, proportionally higher than average. Between 2000 and 2010, the number of immigrants who are citizens increased 32%, outpacing the rate of the total population (28%).¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (66%) and Chinese American (53%) immigrants are most likely to be citizens, while Indian American immigrants are least likely to be citizens (31%).²
- In the Boston Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), over 29,000 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.³
- Immigrants from China, India, and Vietnam are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian American LPRs eligible to naturalize.⁴
- Nearly 9 in 10 LPRs from Japan and about 3 in 5 LPRs from South Korea are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens.⁵

IMMIGRANTS WHO ARE U.S. CITIZENS IN CITIES NEAR BOSTON

The majority of Asian American immigrants in the cities of Lynn (64%), Lowell (59%), and Quincy (52%) are citizens.⁶

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

² U.S. Census Bureau, 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.

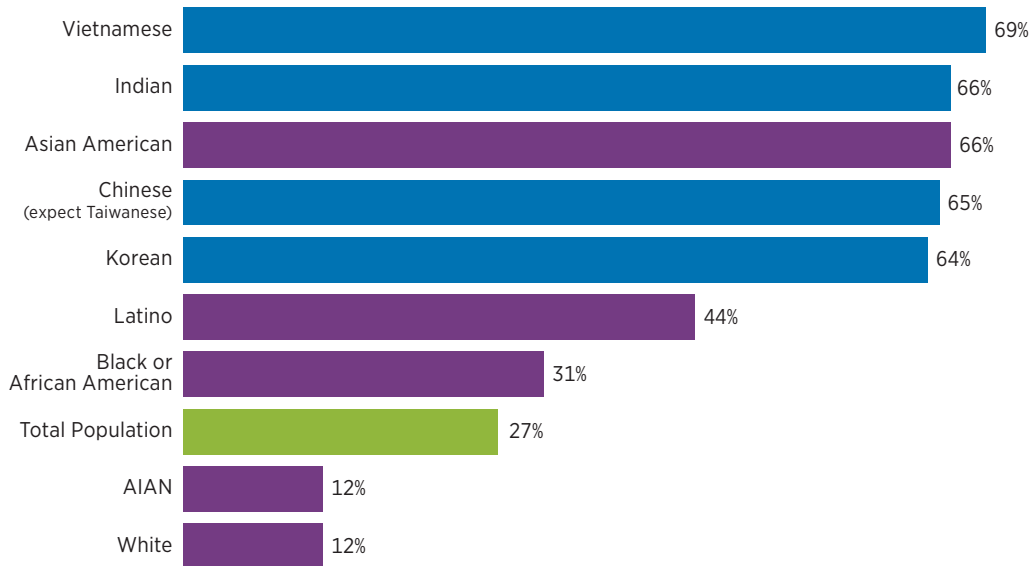
⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Boston 2006–2010



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

- There are nearly 38,000 Asian American immigrants living in Boston.¹
- Nearly two-thirds of the Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group in the city. About 69% of Vietnamese Americans in Boston are foreign-born, the highest among Asian American ethnic groups.
- From 2002 to 2012, over 14,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status in Suffolk County, making up 19% of immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period. In comparison, 26% of all immigrants countywide were born in the Caribbean and 19% were born in Latin America.²
- The top Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status between 2002 and 2012 were China, Vietnam, and India.³
- Despite a 7% decrease in the total number of people obtaining LPR status between 2002 and 2012, the number of LPRs who were born in China increased 52%.⁴
- Nearly 2,900 residents whose cases were being handled in Massachusetts courts were ordered deported to Asian countries between 2002 and 2012. The majority were deported to Indonesia (33%) and China (18%).⁵
- Between 2002 and 2012, 809 refugees from Asian countries settled in the city of Boston. The majority of refugees came from Burma, Vietnam, and Bhutan.⁶

ASIAN AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS IN LOWELL

There are over 13,000 Asian American immigrants in Lowell, Massachusetts; nearly two-thirds of them are Cambodian American. Over three in five Asian Americans in Lowell are foreign-born.⁷

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

² U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2013. Note: The Dominican Republic and Cuba are counted as Caribbean countries rather than Latin American countries.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2013. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.

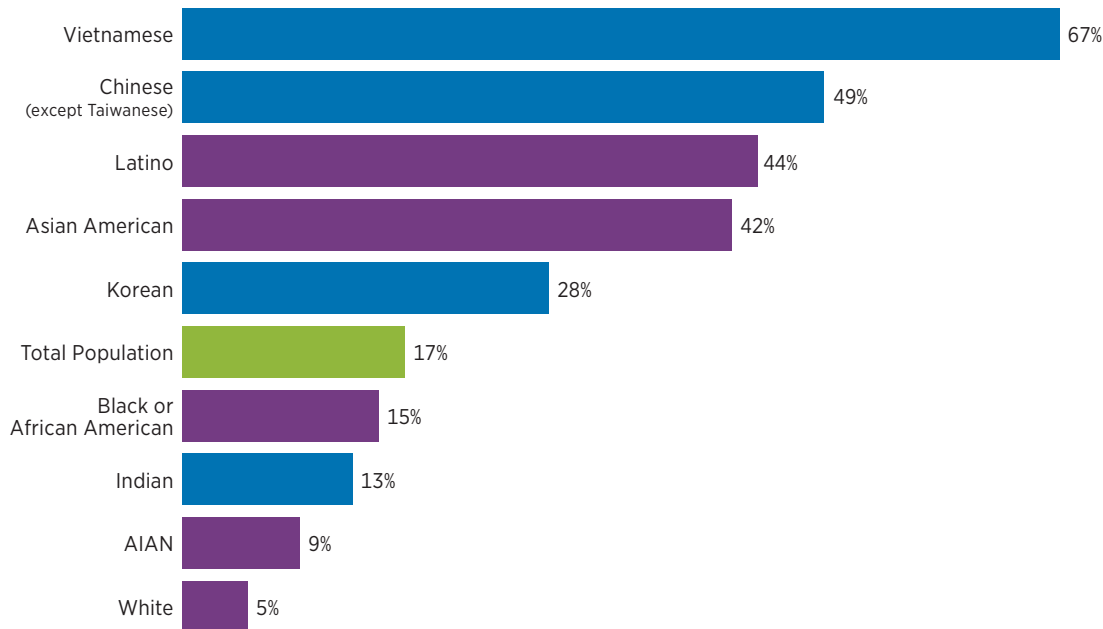
⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2013.

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



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Boston 2006–2010



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

- Nearly 45,000 Bostonians speak an Asian or Pacific Island language at home.¹
- Chinese is by far the top Asian language spoken at home, followed by Vietnamese, Korean, Hindi, and Japanese.²
- Nearly 23,000 Asian Americans in Boston are limited English proficient (LEP). About 42% of Asian Americans citywide are LEP, a proportion similar to that of Latinos (44%).³
- Asian American youth are more likely to be LEP than youth of any other racial group (29%).⁴
- Two-thirds of Vietnamese Americans are LEP, or just over 6,500. The vast majority of Vietnamese American seniors are LEP (96%). Vietnamese American youth are more likely to be LEP than any other racial or ethnic group (43%).⁵
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans have the largest number of LEP people: nearly 13,000.⁶

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY IN CITIES NEAR BOSTON

The majority of Asian Americans in Worcester and Malden are LEP (55% and 54%, respectively). Rates of limited English proficiency are particularly high for Chinese and Vietnamese Americans in these cities. In Worcester, 71% of Vietnamese Americans and 63% of Chinese Americans are LEP. In Malden, 65% of Chinese Americans and 60% of Vietnamese Americans are LEP.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

² Ibid. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

³ Ibid., Table B16004.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

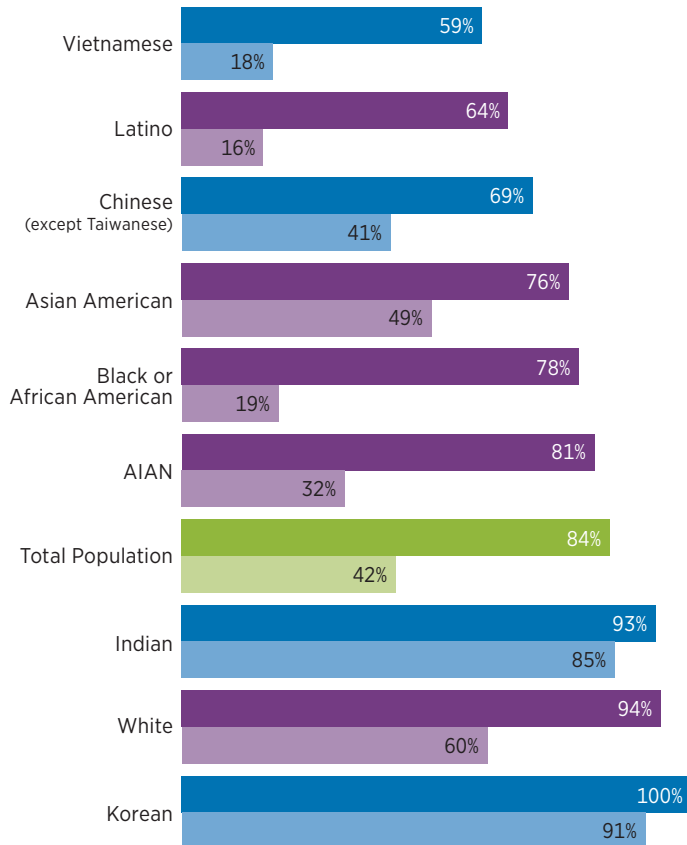
⁷ Ibid.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Boston 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.

CAMBODIAN EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN LOWELL

Cambodian American adults age 25 and older in Lowell have low educational attainment: only 54% have a high school diploma or GED, lower than all racial groups. Only 16% of Cambodian American adults have a college degree, a rate similar to Latinos (12%), and lower than all other racial groups.¹

ENGAGING PARENTS FOR ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

While children should be able to attend a quality school in their own neighborhood, school quality can differ greatly, with those in working class and immigrant communities often facing challenges. In 2012, the Boston School Committee moved to redesign how students are assigned to schools. To ensure all children have access to a high-quality education regardless of where they live, community groups and residents from Chinatown worked with parents across the city to voice their concerns to the district. Their efforts resulted in the creation of the School Quality Working Group, a body of parents, community leaders, and others who advise the Boston School Committee and Superintendent on issues related to school quality and choice.

- About 76% of Asian American adults age 25 years or older in Boston have a high school diploma or GED, proportionally lower than average (84%) and similar to Blacks or African Americans (78%).
- Vietnamese (59%) and Chinese American (69%) adults are less likely to have a high school diploma or GED than average (84%).
- While Asian American adults are more likely than average to have a college degree, only 18% of Vietnamese American adults are college graduates, a rate similar to Latinos (16%) and Blacks or African Americans (19%).
- Asian American K–12 students are more likely than average to be enrolled in public school (90% versus 84%). The vast majority of Vietnamese (97%) and Chinese American (94%) students are enrolled in public school. In comparison, only 58% of White K–12 students are enrolled in public school.²
- Asian American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool at a rate significantly lower than Whites (61% versus 74%).³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.

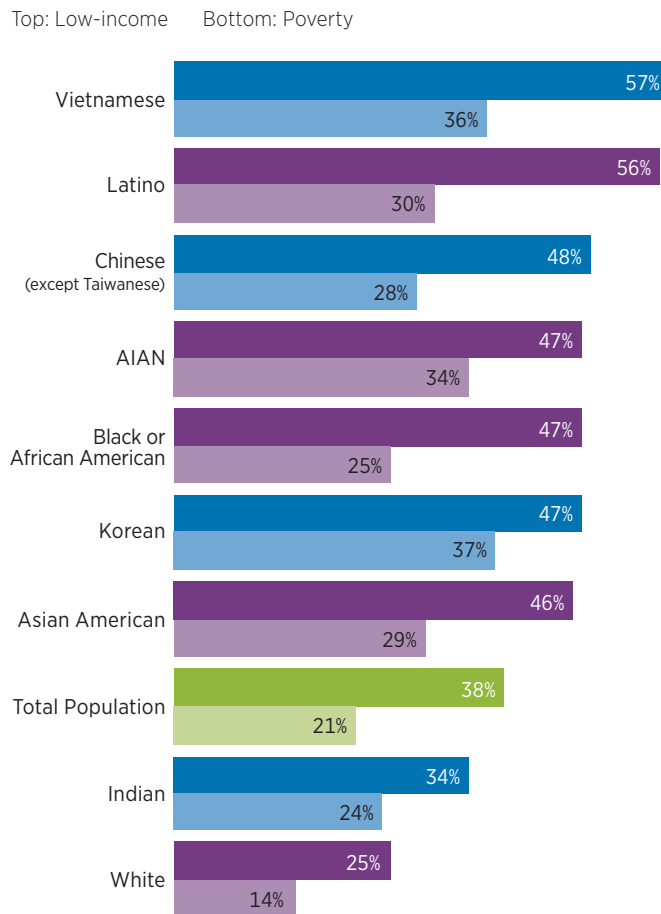
² Ibid., Table B14002.

³ Ibid., Table B14003.



Poverty & Low-Income

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



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

29% of Asian Americans in Boston live in poverty.

- Approximately 29% of Asian Americans live in poverty, a rate much higher than average (21%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, rates of poverty are highest for Korean (37%) and Vietnamese Americans (36%).
- Over 46% of Asian Americans are low-income, a rate similar to that of Blacks or African Americans (47%). Among ethnic groups, 57% of Vietnamese Americans in Boston are low-income, a rate similar to Latinos (56%). A near majority of Chinese (48%) and Korean Americans (47%) are low-income with rates similar to that of Blacks or African Americans (47%).
- Asian American per capita income is significantly lower than that of the total population (\$25,170 versus \$31,856). The per capita income for Vietnamese Americans is \$14,150, substantially lower than all other racial and ethnic groups.¹
- Two out of five Vietnamese American youth live in poverty, the same rate as Latino youth and among the highest rates across racial and ethnic groups.²
- About 41% of Asian American seniors residing in Boston live in poverty, more than double the citywide rate of senior poverty (20%). Nearly half of Vietnamese American seniors live in poverty.³
- Vietnamese American households receive public assistance income at a higher rate than average (11% versus 4%).⁴ About 33% of Vietnamese American households receive food stamps, a rate similar to that of Latinos (31%) and among the highest across racial and ethnic groups.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.

² Ibid., Table B17001.

³ Ibid.

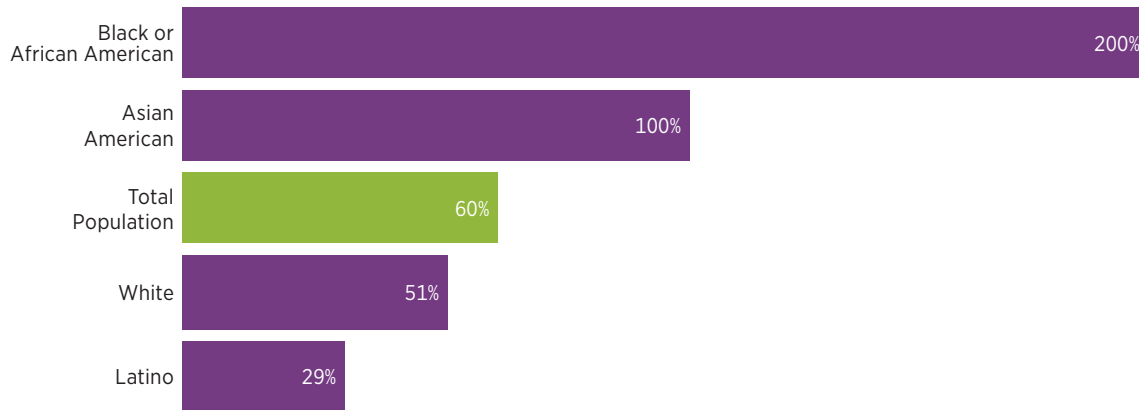
⁴ Ibid., Table B19057.

⁵ Ibid., Table B22001.



Growth in the Number Unemployed

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Massachusetts 2007 to 2011



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Table 14. 2007 and 2011.

Note: Latinos are included in all racial categories, including White. Data for AIAN and NHPH 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 2011, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Massachusetts doubled, increasing at a rate higher than all other racial groups except Blacks or African Americans. Unemployment among Asian American men more than tripled, increasing 250% between 2007 and 2011.¹
- In 2011, nearly 8% of Asian Americans in Boston were unemployed, higher than the unemployment rate for Asian Americans statewide (5%).²
- The top employment industries for Asian Americans are health care and social assistance; educational services; and professional, scientific, and technical services.³
- Among ethnic groups, the top employment industry for Chinese Americans in Boston is accommodation and food services; for Vietnamese Americans it is manufacturing.⁴

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Table 14. 2007 and 2011.

² Ibid., Tables 14 and 27. 2011.

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

⁴ Ibid.

CREATING EMPLOYMENT OPTIONS FOR IMMIGRANT WOMEN

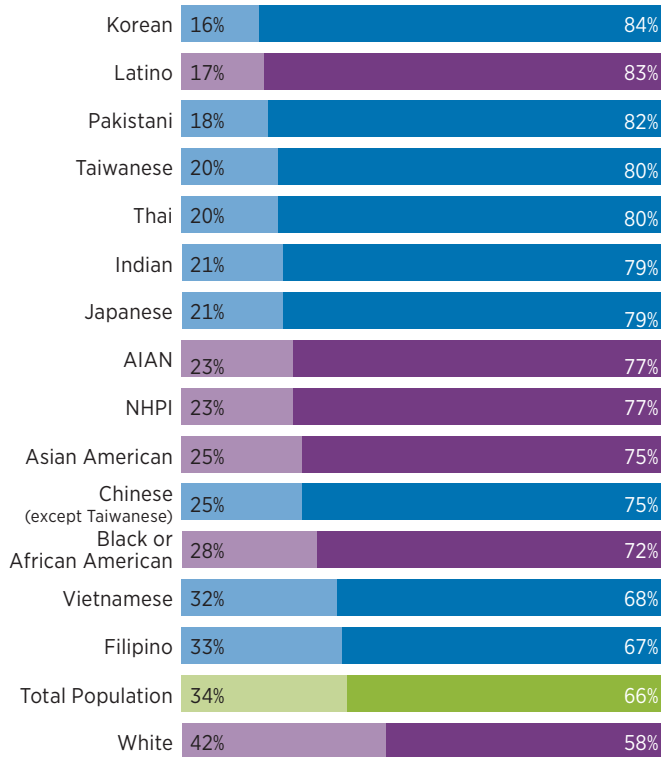
In 1992, the Boston Chinatown Neighborhood Center (BCNC) started the Family Child Care (FCC) program to address two challenges: (1) the limited career options available to recent immigrants, especially women, and (2) the prevalence of unlicensed and potentially unsafe child care among Chinatown families. Through this program, BCNC trains Chinese-speaking immigrant women to run high-quality, fully licensed home-based child care businesses, currently supporting 59 licensed providers. Although many Chinese and non-Chinese families across the state qualify for state child care assistance, the funding for many programs that ease the burden of poverty were cut due to state budget shortfalls. The FCC program not only increases the supply of affordable child care to working families but engages low-income LEP women in a career path that can generate a living wage in the midst of a tough economy.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Boston 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- NHPI and Asian Americans in Boston have lower homeownership rates than average: about 23% of NHPI and 25% of Asian Americans are homeowners, compared to 34% of the total population and 42% of Whites.
- Korean Americans have lower homeownership rates than any racial or ethnic group citywide (16%). Pakistani (18%), Taiwanese (20%), Thai (20%), Indian (21%), and Japanese Americans (21%) also have low homeownership rates.
- The average NHPI household in Boston has 3 people, a larger household size than any other racial group.¹
- Asian Americans have an average household size of 2.4, similar to the citywide average (2.3). The average household size for Vietnamese Americans is 3.5 people, higher than any other racial or ethnic group.²

64% of Vietnamese American renters lack affordable housing.

- Nearly half of Asian American renters in Boston are struggling to find affordable housing and are spending 30% or more of their household income on rent.³
- About 64% of Vietnamese American renters spend 30% or more of their household income on rent, a higher rate than any racial or ethnic group. About a third of Korean and Vietnamese American renters are severely rent burdened, spending at least half of their income on rent.⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

² Ibid.

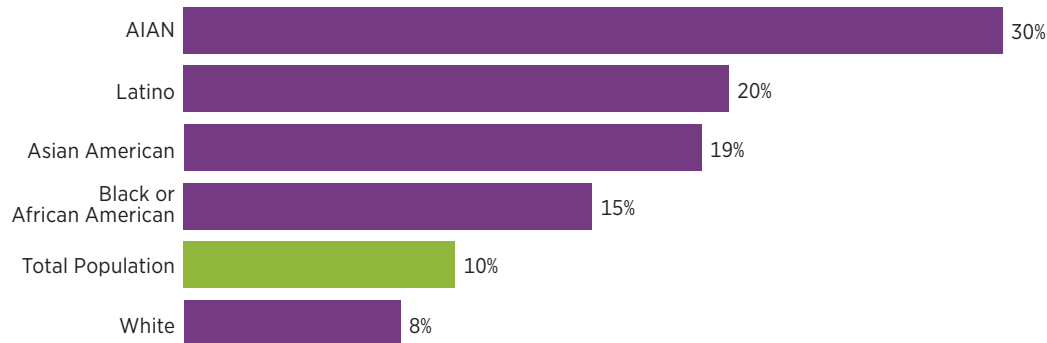
³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

⁴ Ibid.



Population with No Regular Doctor

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Boston 2012



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

- In 2012, 19% of Asian Americans reported not having a regular doctor, a rate higher than average (10%). About 27% of Asian Americans in the Boston MSA reported not having seen a doctor in the past year, also higher than average (21%).¹
- About 31% of Asian Americans in Boston have public health insurance coverage, a rate higher than Whites (20%).²
- In 2010, the leading causes of death for Asian Americans in Boston were cancer and heart disease.³
- From 2005 to 2009, 24% of Asian American cancer deaths in Massachusetts were from bronchus and lung cancer.⁴
- Asian Americans had the highest proportion of cancer deaths from liver and bile duct cancer (13%), with a rate over four times that of the total population (3%).⁵
- In the Boston MSA, Asian American women over 40 are less likely than average to have had a mammogram in the past two years (71% versus 80%). Asian American women over 18 are the least likely of all racial groups to have had a regular Pap test (64%).⁶
- The prevalence of gestational diabetes among Asian American women in 2010 was nearly 9%, higher than average (5%). Indian (11%), Chinese (9%), and Vietnamese American (8%) women all had a higher-than-average prevalence of gestational diabetes.⁷



¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

³ Boston Public Health Commission. *Health of Boston 2012–2013: A Neighborhood Focus*. 2013.

⁴ Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Information, Statistics, Research, and Evaluation. 2012.

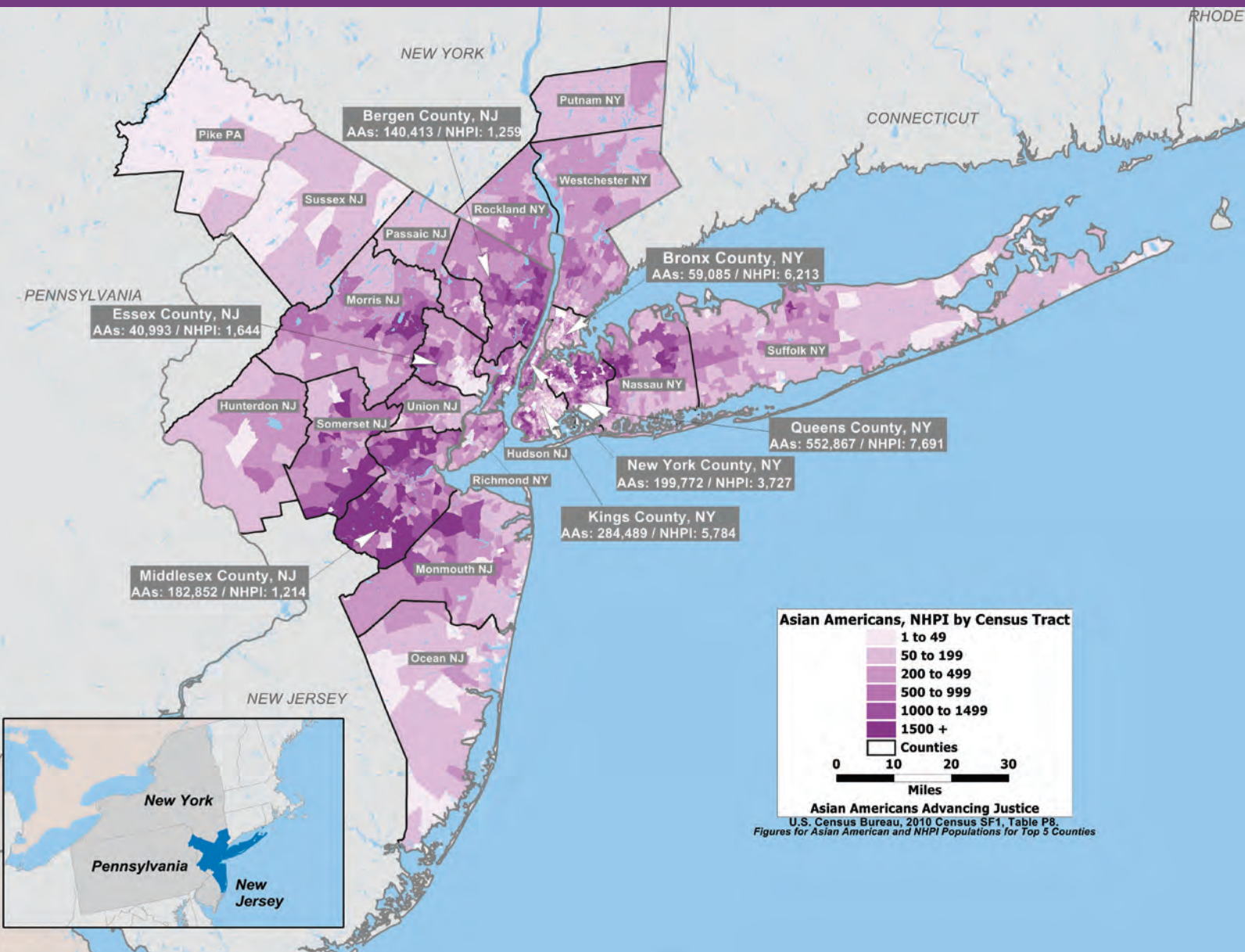
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factors Surveillance System. 2012.

⁷ Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Health Information, Statistics, Research and Evaluation. 2013.

New York Metro Area INTRODUCTION

Asian American communities in the New York Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) have a long and hard-fought history. Discriminatory immigration policies originally limited Asian Americans to an isolated community in Manhattan's Chinatown, one of the oldest in the United States. With the immigration reforms of the 1960s came rapid growth and increasing diversity. The metropolitan area is now home to the largest South Asian population in the country and the fifth-largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) population. While New York City has been a traditional entryway for immigrants to the United States, this growth fueled the emergence of ethnoburbs in surrounding areas, now the first stop for many new immigrants from Asia. Many have sprouted in New Jersey, including Korean American communities in Bergen County, Bangladeshi American communities in Patterson County, and Chinese American communities in Edison County. As Asian American communities take firmer root in their neighborhoods, their residents have become more actively engaged in civic life. This increasing engagement has resulted in Asian American candidates winning historic elections at the local, state, and federal levels, including citywide office in New York City and the state's 6th Congressional District in Queens.





New York Metro Area DEMOGRAPHICS

Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

New York MSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

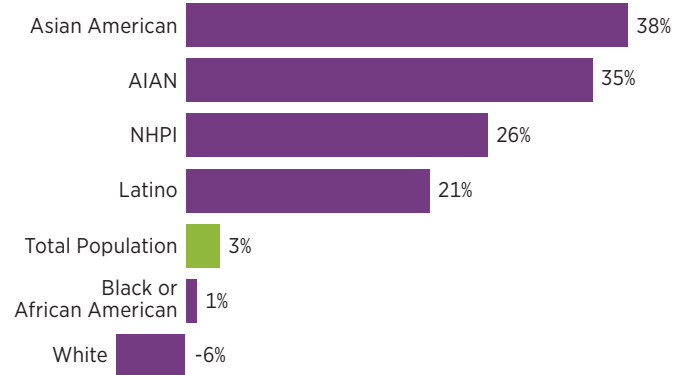
Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	9,233,812	49%
Latino	4,327,560	23%
Black or African American	3,606,188	19%
Asian American	2,060,331	11%
AIAN	193,775	1%
NHPI	39,140	0.2%
Total Population	18,897,109	100%

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.

- The New York MSA has nearly 2.1 million Asian Americans and over 39,000 NHPI.
- The New York MSA has the second-largest Asian American population and fifth-largest NHPI population of all of the MSAs in the United States.¹
- Asian Americans make up 11% and NHPI comprise 0.2% of the population in the New York MSA.
- Asian Americans are the fastest-growing racial group in the New York MSA, increasing 38% between 2000 and 2010. NHPI are also among the fastest-growing groups in the MSA, increasing 26% during the same period.
- A quarter of the population in Queens County is Asian American, proportionally higher than any other county in the MSA. Queens also has the highest number of Asian Americans, with over 550,000.²

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

New York MSA 2000 to 2010



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

- The largest numbers of NHPI in the MSA reside in Queens, Bronx, and Kings Counties. These counties are among those proportionally most NHPI as well. Across all counties Bergen County, New Jersey, had the fastest growth in NHPI population, increasing 88% between 2000 and 2010.³
- Similar to the total population, 23% of NHPI and Asian Americans are youth. About 8% of NHPI and 9% of Asian Americans are seniors, proportionally lower than average (13%).⁴

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

² Ibid., Tables P5 and 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.



Photo credit: Asian American Federation

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



Population by Ethnic Group

New York MSA 2010

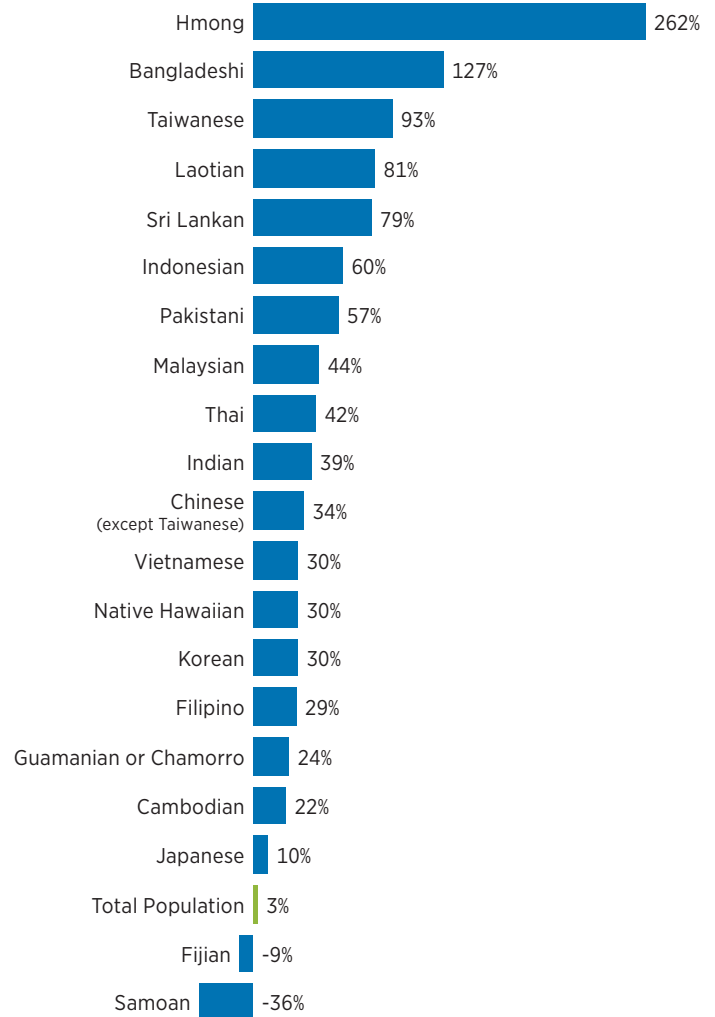
Ethnic Group	Number
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	671,282
Indian	590,992
Korean	221,705
Filipino	217,349
Pakistani	86,301
Bangladeshi	71,072
Japanese	59,103
Vietnamese	33,329
Taiwanese	25,573
Thai	12,342
Sri Lankan	7,543
Nepalese	7,382
Indonesian	7,257
Burmese	5,126
Native Hawaiian	4,489
Malaysian	4,161
Cambodian	3,488
Guamanian or Chamorro	3,415
Laotian	1,425
Samoaan	1,388
Mongolian	1,030
Singaporean	533
Bhutanese	498
Fijian	310
Hmong	181
Tongan	91
Marshallese	34

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

- The largest Asian American ethnic group in the New York MSA is Chinese Americans, numbering over 670,000. They are followed in size by Indian, Korean, and Filipino Americans.
- The New York MSA's sixth-largest Asian American ethnic group, Bangladeshi Americans more than doubled between 2000 and 2010, increasing 127%.

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

New York 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.

- Hmong (262%), Taiwanese (93%), Laotian (81%), and Sri Lankan Americans (79%) also had among the highest rates of growth over the decade.
- Native Hawaiians were the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group, increasing 30% since 2000.
- About 32% of Pakistani Americans and 29% of Bangladeshi Americans are youth, proportions exceeding those of any other racial and ethnic group in the MSA.¹

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



Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	1,300,729	\$750,457,507,000	3,177,490	\$147,263,979,000
Latino	242,939	\$25,749,028,000	118,258	\$3,663,319,000
Asian American	240,323	\$73,192,835,000	292,114	\$10,069,211,000
Black or African American	233,988	\$14,409,532,000	75,593	\$1,944,867,000
AIAN	13,145	\$1,019,020,000	5,326	\$222,939,000
NHPI	1,893	—	—	—
Total	2,042,272	\$2,635,284,362,000	7,770,502	\$469,615,917,000

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.

- There are over 240,000 Asian American-owned businesses and nearly 1,900 NHPI-owned businesses in the New York MSA.
- Asian American-owned businesses employ over 290,000 people and distribute over \$10 billion in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans own the largest number of businesses (94,000) followed by Indian (64,000) and Korean Americans (34,000).¹
- About 31% of the nearly 68,000 Asian American-owned businesses in New Jersey are small businesses, proportionally higher than any other racial group in the state. Over one in five of the nearly 200,000 Asian American-owned businesses in the state of New York are small businesses.²
- Between 2000 and 2010, Asian American and NHPI buying power in the state of New York grew 97% to over \$54 billion, increasing faster than any other racial group in the state.³
- Buying power for Asian Americans and NHPI in New Jersey was nearly \$34 billion in 2010, having increased 109% since 2000.⁴

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

² Ibid., Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

³ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. "The Multicultural Economy 2010." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.

⁴ Ibid.

PROVIDING RELIEF AFTER SUPERSTORM SANDY

In the fall of 2012, Superstorm Sandy had a devastating effect on the people of the New York Metro Area. With almost 90,000 Asian Americans living in flooded areas and untold numbers affected economically because of the closure of businesses and transportation links, the Asian American Federation coordinated assistance to community groups serving impacted areas. Meetings between the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and community leaders helped identify challenges many New Yorkers faced applying for assistance, including cultural barriers. The Federation distributed almost \$17,000 directly to residents for immediate necessities and worked with private foundations to ensure the inclusion of Asian American organizations in the distribution of relief funds. Undoubtedly the most important lesson learned from Sandy was the importance of creating new communication networks that include places of worship, civic and family associations, schools, and local businesses.

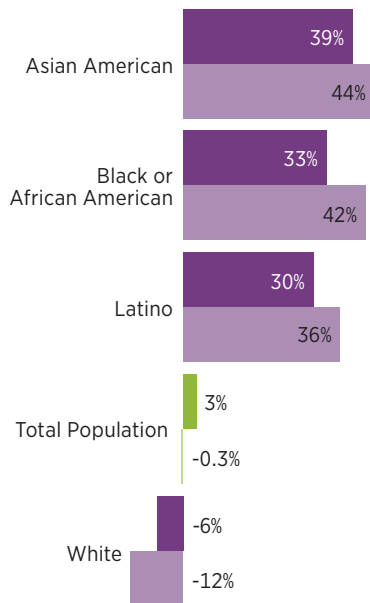


Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

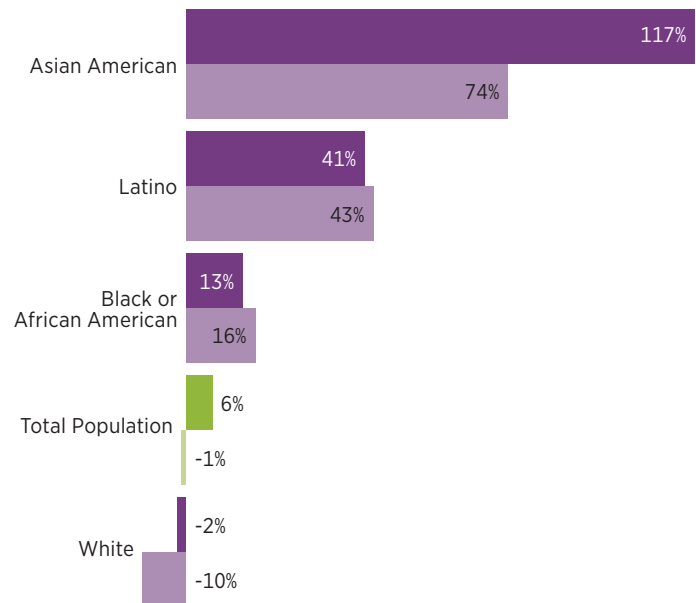
by Race and Hispanic Origin

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

New York State 2004 to 2012,
Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration



New Jersey 2004 to 2012,
Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration



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 New York State eligible to register to vote, registered to vote, and casting ballots grew 41%, 39%, and 44%, respectively, increases greater than all other racial groups.¹
- Between 2004 and 2012, the number of Asian Americans in New Jersey eligible to register to vote, registered to vote, and casting ballots increased 95%, 117%, and 74%, respectively, rates significantly higher than all other racial groups.²
- In the state of New York, six Senate districts have a voting age population that is at least 20% Asian American. Senate District 16, located in Queens, has a majority Asian American voting age population (54%).³
- Thirteen Assembly districts in New York State have a voting age population that is at least 20% Asian American. Assembly Districts 25 and 40, both located in Queens, have majority Asian American voting age populations (52% and 63%, respectively).⁴
- In the New York MSA, over 230,000 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 China, India, South Korea, and the Philippines are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian American LPRs eligible to naturalize.⁵

ASIAN AMERICAN VOTING POWER IN NEW YORK CITY

Large waves of immigration, rapid population growth, and increasing naturalization have boosted the citizen voting age population in New York City's Asian American community by 53%.⁶ In 11 of 51 city council districts, more than one in five residents are Asian American. Asian Americans will play an important role in electing the city's new leaders, becoming an important swing vote in many key races.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

² Ibid.

³ The New York State Legislative Task Force on Demographic Research and Reapportionment. 2012.

⁴ Ibid.

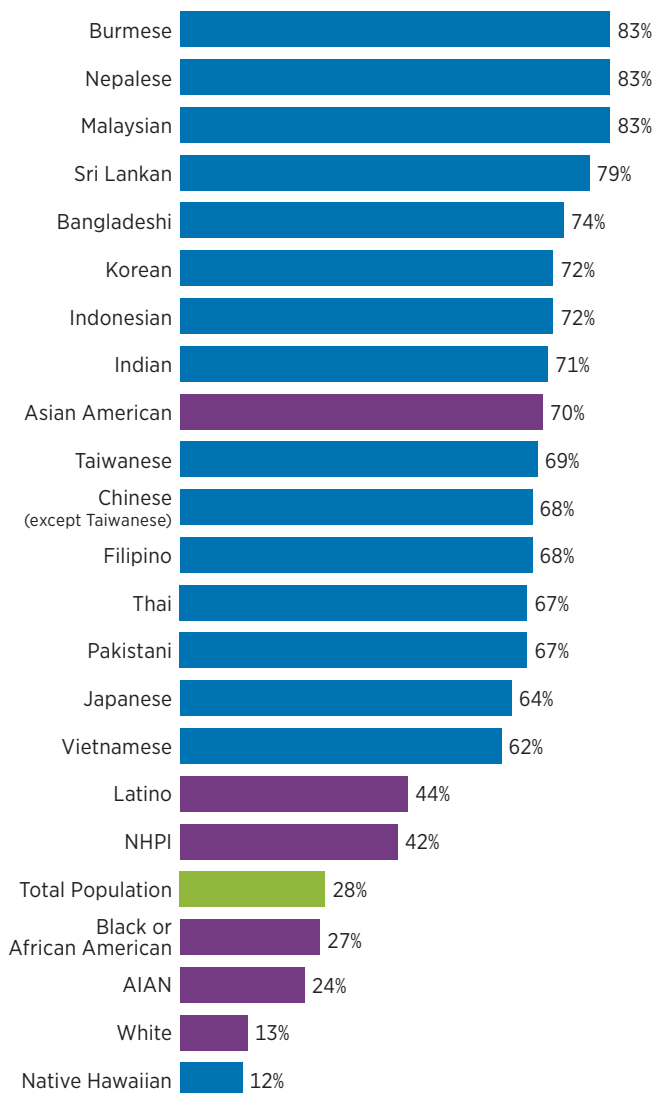
⁵ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as "good moral character," knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.



Foreign-Born

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



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

- Nearly 1.4 million Asian Americans and over 5,000 NHPI in the New York MSA are foreign-born. The Asian American community is home to one of the largest foreign-born populations in the area, second only to Latinos. Furthermore, 7 out of 10 Asian Americans are foreign-born, making Asian Americans proportionately more foreign-born than any other racial group in the MSA.¹
- NHPI are also more likely to be foreign-born than average (42% versus 28%).
- Burmese, Nepalese, and Malaysian Americans are proportionally the most foreign-born of Asian American ethnic groups (83% each). Approximately 79% of Sri Lankan Americans and 74% of Bangladeshi Americans are foreign-born.
- From 2002 to 2012, over 600,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status in the New York MSA, making up 31% of immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period. The majority of LPRs from Asian countries and Pacific Islands residing in the MSA, over 370,000 people, settled in New York City.²
- The top five Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status between 2002 and 2012 were China, India, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Pakistan.³
- Between 2002 and 2012, courts in New York State ordered to deport over 27,000 residents to Asian countries or Pacific Islands, comprising 27% of all deportees.⁴
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the New York MSA. However, about 1.3 million immigrants from Asia were undocumented in the United States in 2011,⁵ and about 14% of the country's foreign-born Asian American population lives in the New York MSA.⁶ Based on these numbers, there may be at least 180,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the New York MSA.

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

² Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2013.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Syracuse University. Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2013. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.

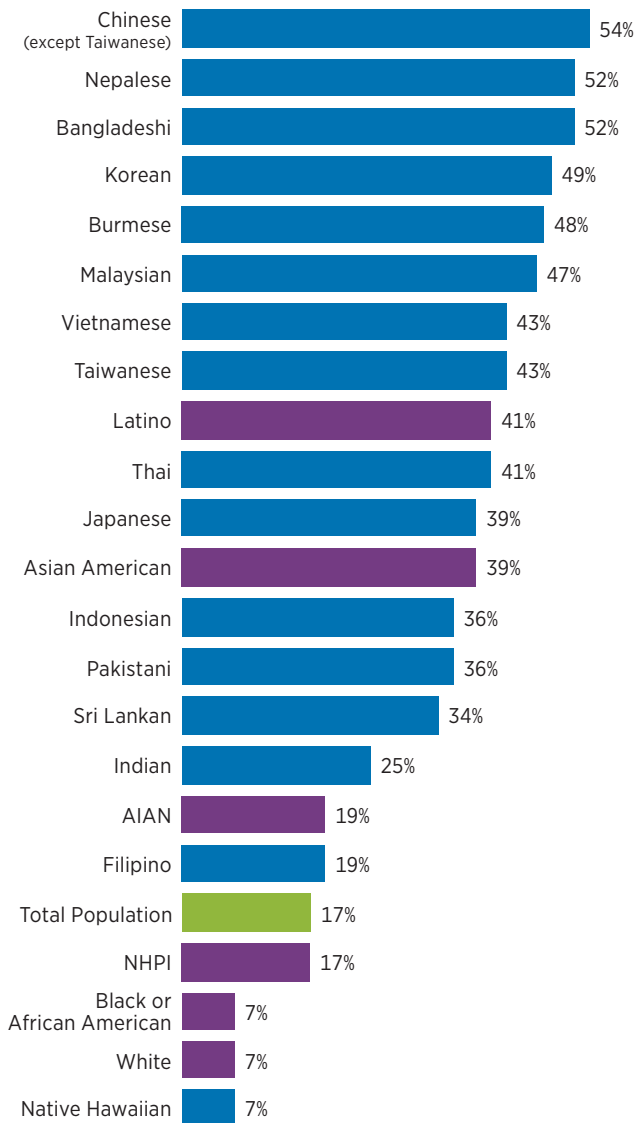
⁵ Hoefler, Michael, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan Baker. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates. March 2012.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

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



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

- Nearly 1.5 million people residing in the New York MSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. Chinese is the top Asian language spoken with over half a million speakers, followed by Korean, Tagalog, Hindi, and Urdu.¹
- Four out of five Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home. Bangladeshi (95%), Nepalese (92%), Pakistani (91%), and Burmese Americans (90%) are the most likely to speak a language other than English at home.²
- Nearly 710,000 Asian Americans are limited English proficient (LEP). About 39% of Asian Americans are LEP, a proportion higher than all other groups except Latinos (41%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans have the highest number of LEP (over 330,000), followed by Indian (over 130,000) and Korean Americans (nearly 95,000).³
- The majority of Chinese (54%), Nepalese (52%), and Bangladeshi Americans (52%) are LEP. Korean (49%), Burmese (48%), and Malaysian Americans (47%) also have high rates of limited English proficiency.
- The number of LEP Sri Lankan Americans more than doubled between 2000 and 2010. The Indonesian American LEP population also grew significantly (83%).⁴
- Chinese (24%) and Bangladeshi American (22%) youth have the highest rates of limited English proficiency across all racial and ethnic groups.⁵
- Among Asian American ethnic groups Bangladeshi (85%), Chinese (84%), Korean (83%), and Taiwanese American (82%) seniors are the most likely to be LEP.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² Ibid., 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.

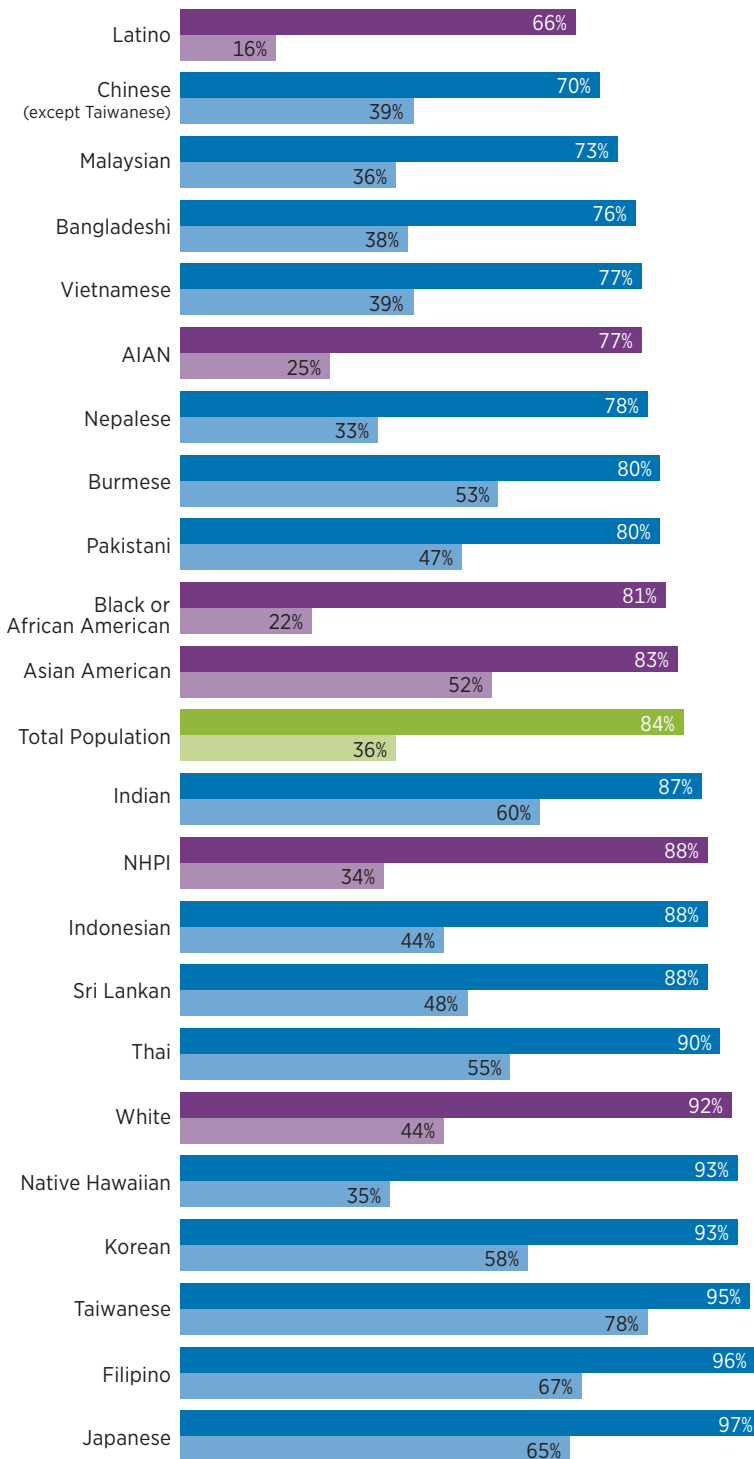
⁶ Ibid.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, New York 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



- Asian American adults age 25 years and older are less likely than average to hold a high school diploma or GED (83% compared to 84%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese (70%), Malaysian (73%), Bangladeshi (76%), Vietnamese (77%), and Nepalese Americans (78%) are the least likely to have a high school diploma.
- NHPI adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites to have a college degree (34% versus 44%).
- While just over half of Asian American adults in the New York MSA have a college degree, Nepalese and Malaysian Americans are among those least likely to have a college degree (33% and 36%, respectively).
- NHPI and Asian American K-12 students are more likely to be enrolled in public school than average (92% and 89% versus 85%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Bangladeshi (97%) and Chinese American (93%) students have the highest rates of public school enrollment.¹
- Asian American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are less likely to be enrolled in preschool than average (57% versus 63%). Only 39% of both Pakistani and Bangladeshi American 3- and 4-year-olds are enrolled in preschool, rates lower than all other racial and ethnic groups.²
- In the 2010–2011 school year, over 31,000 students in New York City public schools were English language learners (ELLs) who spoke Asian languages. The top five Asian languages spoken among ELL students were Chinese (14%), Bengali (4%), Urdu (2%), Punjabi (0.6%), and Korean (0.6%).³

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

² Ibid., Table B14003.

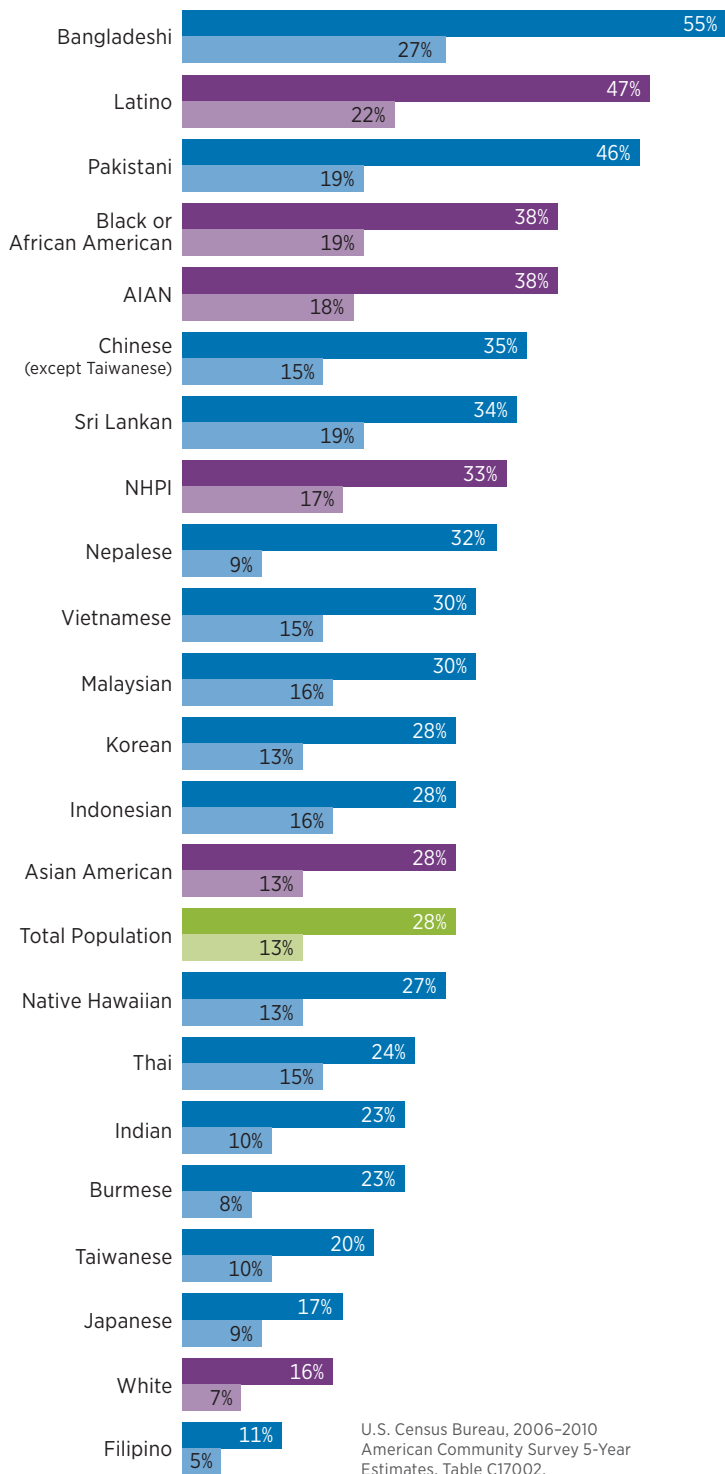
³ New York City Department of Education. Spring 2011. *The 2010–11 Demographics of New York City's English Language Learners*.



Poverty & Low-Income

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

Top: Low-income Bottom: Poverty



- Over 240,000 Asian Americans and nearly 2,000 NHPI in the New York MSA live below the poverty line; over 540,000 Asian Americans and nearly 3,900 NHPI are low-income.¹
- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans in the New York MSA fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans are proportionally more low-income than Whites (28% versus 16%), have a higher rate of poverty (13% versus 7%), and have a lower per capita income (\$31,469 versus \$46,652). The number of Asian Americans in poverty grew 32% between 2007 and 2011, higher than all other racial groups except Native Americans and Alaska Natives (AIAN, 71%).²
- NHPI also fare worse than Whites: NHPI are more likely to be low-income (33% versus 16%) and live in poverty (17% versus 7%). The per capita income for NHPI is significantly lower than that of the total population (\$26,817 versus \$34,591).³
- Across multiple measures of income, Bangladeshi Americans fare worse than any other racial or ethnic group in the MSA: 55% are low-income, 27% live in poverty, and their per capita income is \$14,403.⁴
- Poverty rates among Pakistani and Sri Lankan Americans are comparable to that of Blacks or African Americans (19% each).
- Pakistani Americans are low-income at rates similar to Latinos (46% versus 47%). Approximately 35% of Chinese Americans, 34% of Sri Lankan Americans, and 32% of Nepalese Americans are low-income.
- The rate of Bangladeshi American youth in poverty (37%) exceeds that of all other racial and ethnic groups. Over a quarter of Pakistani American youth live in poverty (26%).⁵
- Among seniors, Chinese (26%) and Korean Americans (25%) have among the highest rates of poverty, similar to Latinos (24%).⁶

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

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and C17002; 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁶ Ibid.



New York Metro Area EMPLOYMENT

Average Number of Weeks Unemployed

by Race and Hispanic Origin, New York State 2011



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Table 36. 2011. 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 a job in the previous four weeks.

- Between 2007 and 2011, the number of unemployed Asian Americans increased 80% in New Jersey and 48% in New York State.¹
- In the state of New York, unemployed Asian Americans are out of work an average of 43 weeks, higher than the overall average (40 weeks).
- About 39% of unemployed Asian Americans in New Jersey are reentrants to the workforce, a higher proportion than any other racial group. Workforce reentrants have been employed in the past but were out of the labor force before beginning their current job search.²
- The top three industries of employment for Asian Americans are health care and social assistance; professional, scientific, and technical services; and retail trade.³
- Nearly two in five Filipino American workers are employed in accommodation and food services, representing the highest concentration in an industry by any group. Over a fifth of Bangladeshi and Pakistani American workers are employed in retail trade.⁴
- While about 10% of workers living in the New York MSA are Asian American, Asian Americans comprise about 26% of science, engineering, and computer professionals and 20% of health care practitioner professionals.⁵
- Asian Americans are also highly concentrated in other fields: 40% of sewing machine operators and 34% of chefs and head cooks are Asian American.⁶

¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Tables 14 and 27. 2007 and 2011.

² Ibid., Table 25. 2011.

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

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁶ Ibid.



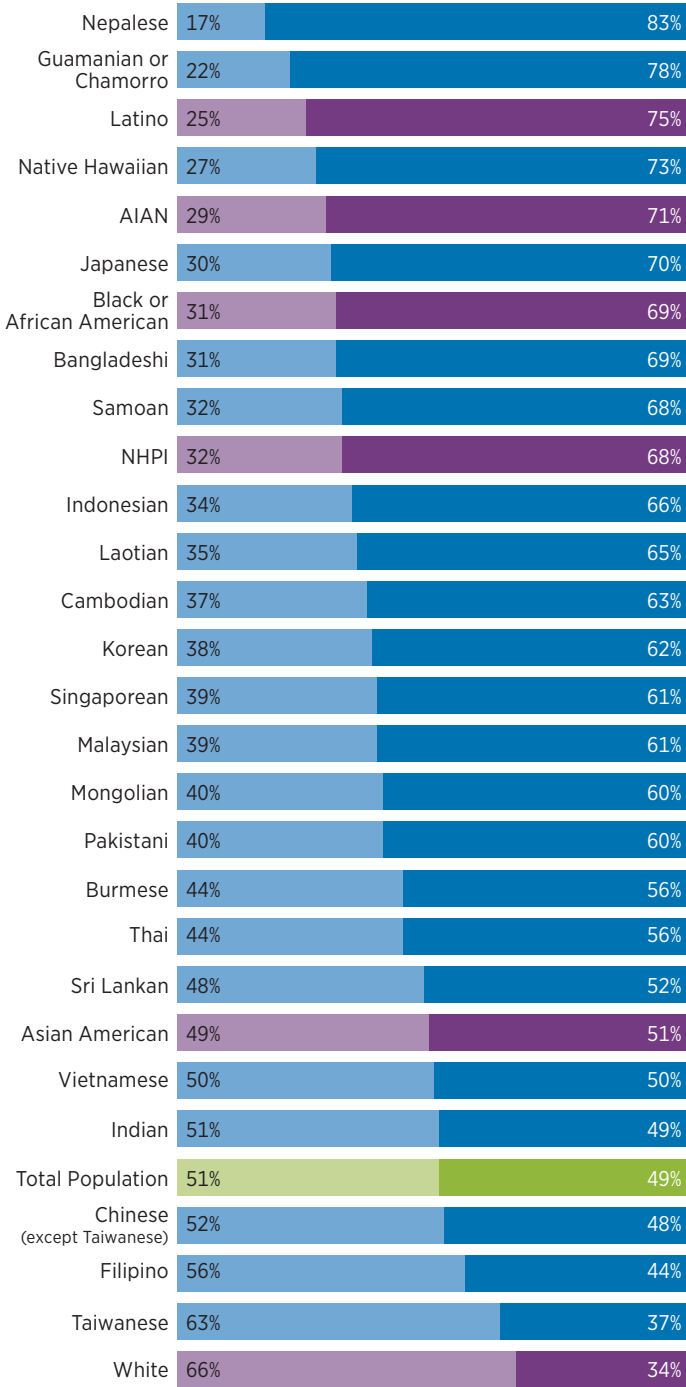


New York Metro Area HOUSING

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, New York MSA 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

64% of Bangladeshi American renters lack affordable housing.

- NHPI and Asian Americans in the New York MSA are less likely to be homeowners than average (32% and 49%, versus 51%).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Nepalese Americans are the least likely to own homes, with a homeownership rate lower than all other racial and ethnic groups (17%). Japanese (30%) and Bangladeshi Americans (31%) have low homeownership rates that are similar to that of Blacks or African Americans (31%).
- Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (22%) and Native Hawaiians (27%) are among those least likely to own their own home.
- About 64% of Bangladeshi American renters are struggling to find affordable housing and are spending 30% or more of their household income on rent, or are rent burdened. Korean and Pakistani American renters have rates of rent burden comparable to that of Latinos (55% each).¹
- About 37% of Bangladeshi American renters spend half or more of their household income on rent, a rate higher than all other racial and ethnic groups. Korean (31%), Pakistani (30%), and Vietnamese American (29%) renters are among those most likely to spend half or more of their income on rent with rates similar to that of Latinos (30%).²
- Bangladeshi (35%) and Pakistani American (30%) households are overcrowded at rates higher than all other racial and ethnic groups.³

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

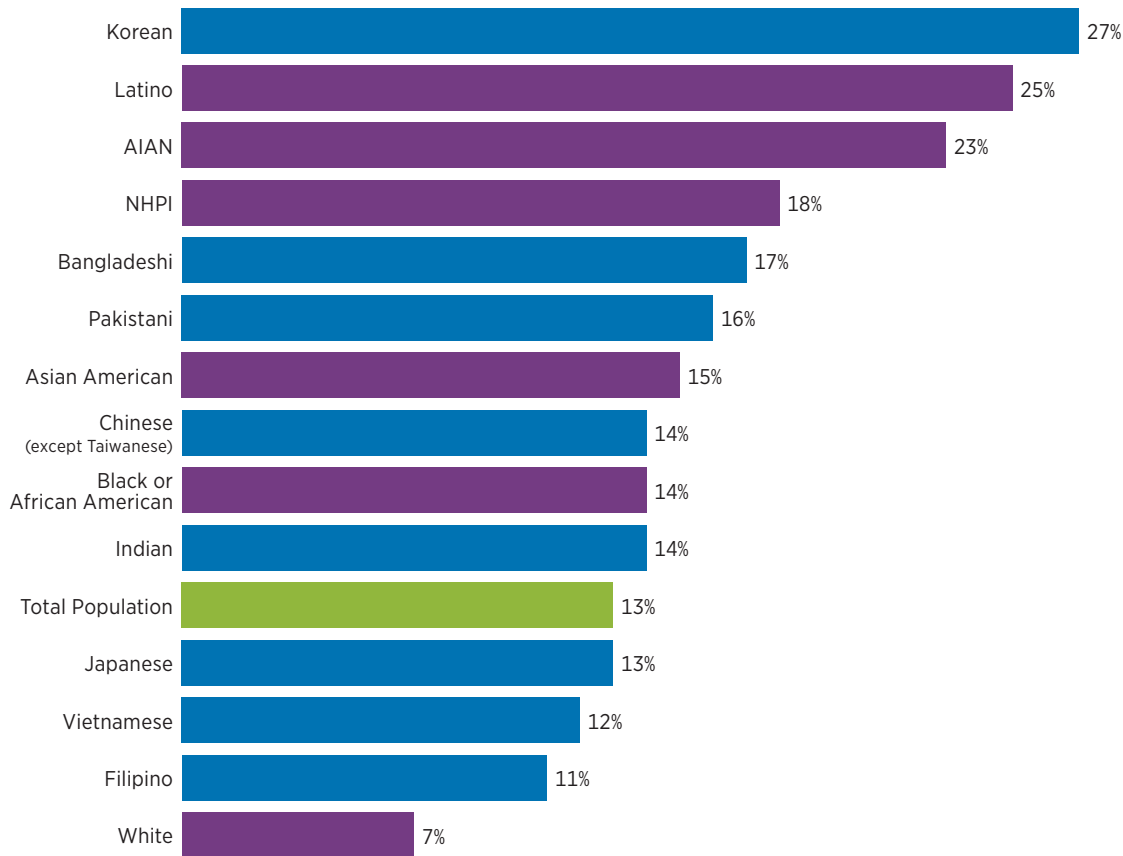
² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25014.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, New York MSA 2009–2011



U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- Asian Americans in the New York MSA are uninsured at a rate higher than that of the total population (15% versus 13%).
- Over a quarter of Korean Americans are uninsured, higher than any other racial or ethnic group in the area.
- In 2011, the leading cause of death for Asian Americans and NHPI in New York City was cancer, accounting for 30% of all deaths, followed by heart disease (26%). Asian Americans and NHPI are the only racial group for which cancer is the leading cause of death.¹
- In 2011, suicide accounted for 5% of all premature deaths among Asian Americans and NHPI in New York City, a higher proportion than any other racial group.²
- Asian American women in the New York MSA are screened for cervical cancer at significantly lower rates than average: in 2012 only 54% of Asian American women reported having had a Pap test in the past three years, while 75% of all women reported having been screened.³
- Asian Americans in New York City are twice as likely to have diabetes as Whites (13% versus 6%).⁴

¹ New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Bureau of Vital Statistics. 2013.

² Ibid.

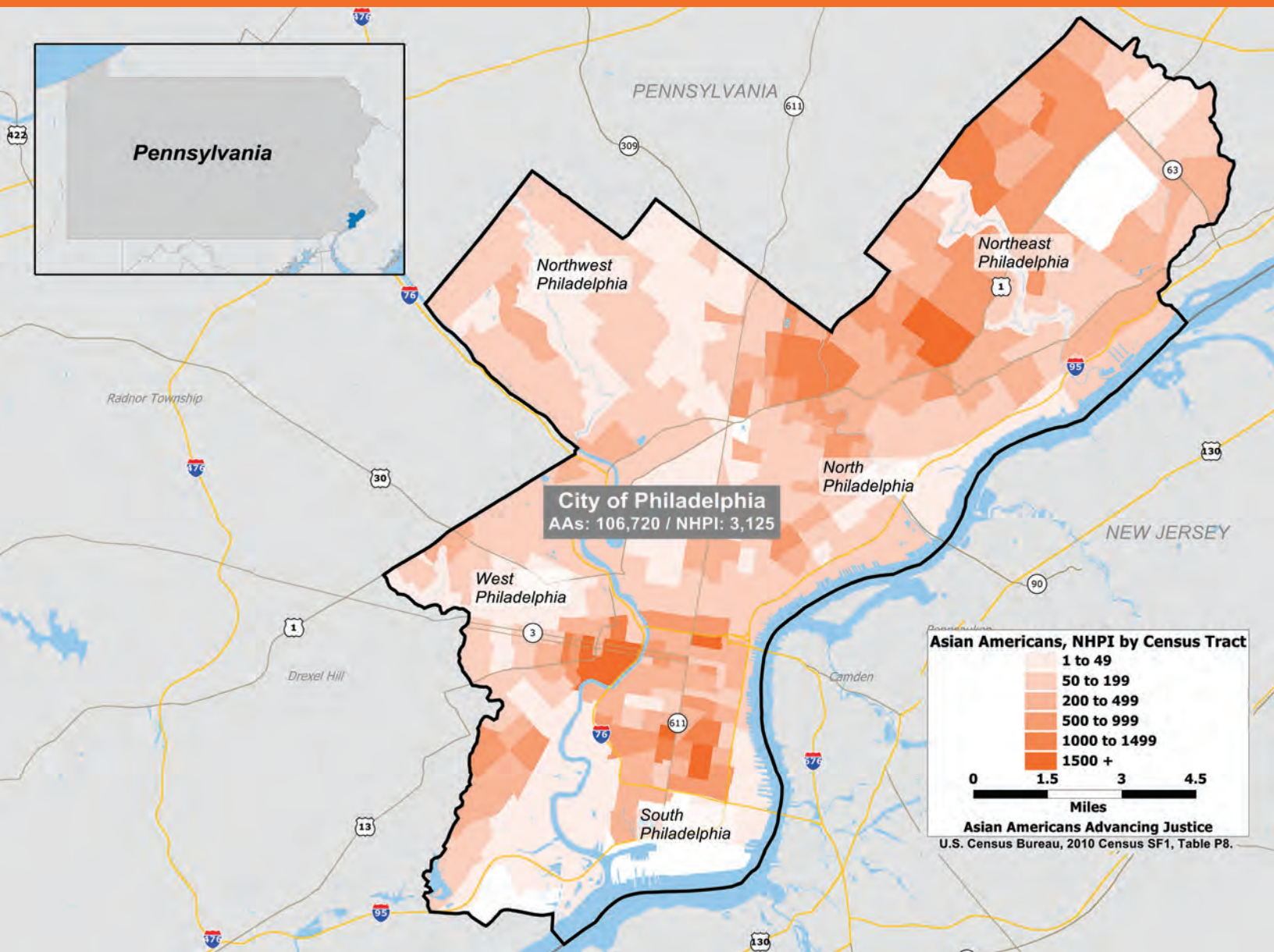
³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Epi Data Brief." 2013.

City of Philadelphia

INTRODUCTION

Philadelphia's racial dynamics have historically been defined in terms of Black and White. But the role that Asian Americans and Latinos—especially immigrants and refugees—are playing in the (re)making of this deindustrialized city became undeniable with the release of 2010 Census data. After five decades of losing population, Philadelphia grew. The rise in Asian American and Latino populations offset the shrinking population of White residents and halted Philadelphia's population decline. Asian Americans and Latinos are revitalizing declining commercial corridors, repopulating neighborhoods, and enrolling in public schools. New immigrants are reinvigorating Chinatown, a 150-year-old community still fighting off repeated threats to its existence. Changes in immigration law resulted in new migration patterns that have expanded and diversified Asian American communities. In the 1970s, '80s, and '90s, thousands of Southeast Asian refugees were displaced from their homelands by war and resettled into some of Philadelphia's most distressed neighborhoods. Newer refugees, asylum seekers, and immigrants are now making some of these same neighborhoods their home.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Philadelphia 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
Black or African American	686,870	45%
White	562,585	37%
Latino	187,611	12%
Asian American	106,720	7%
AIAN	17,495	1%
NHPI	3,125	0.2%
Total Population	1,526,006	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.

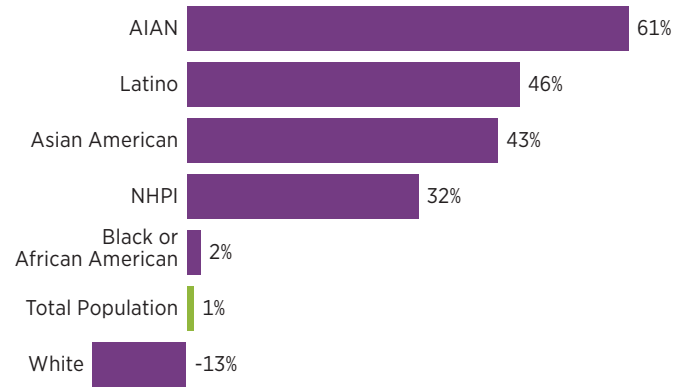
- The city of Philadelphia has nearly 110,000 Asian Americans and over 3,100 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI).
- Asian Americans comprise 7% of the population while NHPI make up 0.2%.
- About 27% of Pennsylvania’s Asian American population and 25% of its NHPI population live in the city of Philadelphia.¹
- Between 2000 and 2010, both Asian American and NHPI populations grew significantly, increasing 43% and 32%, respectively. In contrast, the city’s total population grew just 1% over the same period.
- In Philadelphia, about 25% of NHPI are youth, proportionally higher than average (23%). Youth comprise 21% of the Asian American population.²

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

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

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Philadelphia 2000 to 2010



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

*Population growth
in Philadelphia has been
driven by communities
of color.*

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



Population by Ethnic Group

Philadelphia 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	32,773
Indian	20,809
Vietnamese	16,268
Cambodian	9,912
Korean	7,074
Filipino	6,849
Pakistani	2,683
Indonesian	2,222
Japanese	1,956
Laotian	1,350
Bangladeshi	978
Taiwanese	736
Thai	627
Native Hawaiian	538
Burmese	388
Guamanian or Chamorro	272
Nepalese	220
Samoan	198
Mongolian	178
Sri Lankan	172
Malaysian	130
Hmong	83
Bhutanese	51
Fijian	14
Tongan	9

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



Photo credit: Asian Americans United

- The largest Asian American ethnic group in Philadelphia is Chinese Americans with a population of nearly 33,000. They are followed in size by Indian, Vietnamese, and Cambodian Americans.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, the Bangladeshi American population grew the fastest, more than quadrupling between 2000 and 2010. Indonesian (270%), Sri Lankan (161%), and Pakistani Americans (145%) also saw substantial growth during that time.¹
- The three largest Asian American ethnic groups have also had significant growth, outpacing that of the total population (1%): the Chinese American population grew 71%, the Indian American population grew 47%, and the Vietnamese American population grew 25%.²
- Guamanian or Chamorro American (55%) and Native Hawaiian (40%) populations grew the fastest among NHPI ethnic groups.³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, 37% of Burmese Americans, 33% of Cambodian Americans, and 31% of Bangladeshi Americans are youth. Youth make up a higher proportion of the Burmese American population than of any other racial or ethnic group in the city.⁴
- Seniors make up 11% of the Korean American population and 10% of the Filipino American population, proportionally highest among Asian American ethnic groups.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table PCT7; 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table PCT7; 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT7.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

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

⁵ Ibid.

Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	50,416	\$30,155,494,000	177,471	\$6,978,000,000
Black or African American	19,835	\$1,255,413,000	7,757	\$236,853,000
Asian American	8,494	\$2,068,234,000	11,805	\$247,319,000
Latino	6,877	\$405,691,000	2,608	\$56,746,000
AIAN	551	—	—	—
Total	88,140	\$139,547,777,000	576,631	\$26,717,495,000

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.

- In 2007, Asian Americans owned nearly 8,500 businesses in the city of Philadelphia. The number of Asian American-owned firms increased 34% since 2002.¹
- Asian American-owned businesses employ nearly 12,000 people and dispense nearly \$250 million in payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans own the most businesses (over 2,800 or 33%), Korean American-owned businesses employ the most people (nearly 3,600), and Indian American-owned businesses dispense the most payroll (nearly \$99 million).²
- The top three industries for Asian American-owned businesses are accommodation and food services; retail trade; and professional, scientific, and technical services.³
- Statewide, Asian Americans own over 31,000 businesses, 29% of which are small businesses. About 56% of the people employed by Asian American-owned businesses are employed in small businesses.⁴
- In 2010, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Pennsylvania was over \$12 billion, more than doubling since 2000.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid., Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

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

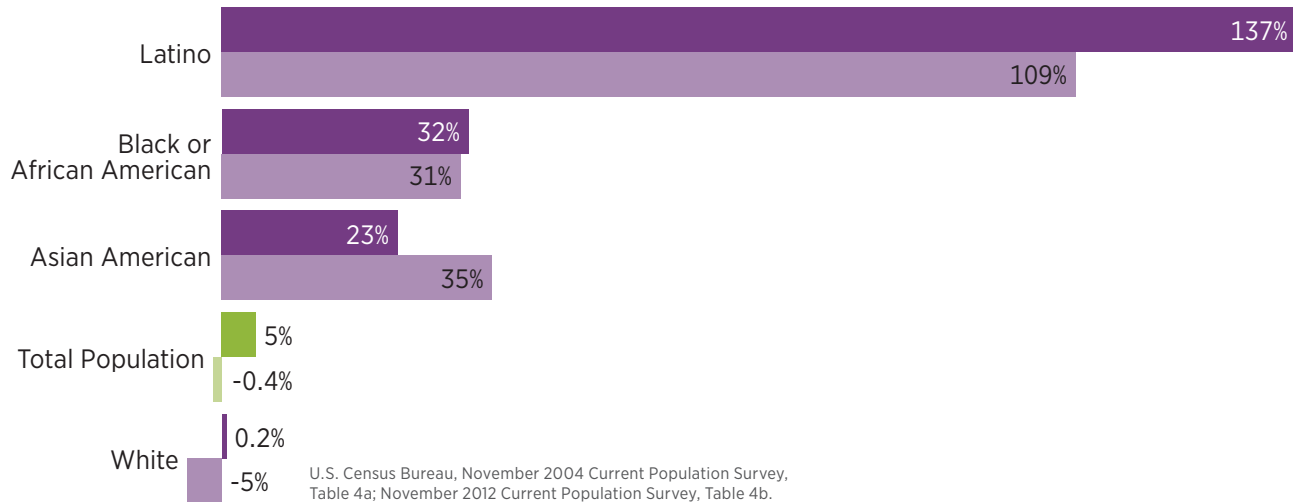




Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

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

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



- Between the 2004 and 2012 elections, the number of Asian Americans who voted in Pennsylvania increased 35%, more than all other racial groups except Latinos (109%). During the same period, growth in the number of Asian Americans registered to vote increased 23%, an increase much higher than average (5%).
- About 49% of Philadelphia's Asian American immigrant population are citizens, proportionally higher than average (46%).¹
- The majority of Filipino (70%), Korean (61%), and Vietnamese American (60%) immigrants are citizens. The number of foreign-born Indian American citizens more than doubled between 2000 and 2010.²
- In the Philadelphia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), over 31,000 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% of these immigrants are of voting age.³
- LPRs from India, China, and South Korea are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian American LPRs eligible to naturalize.⁴

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

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 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.

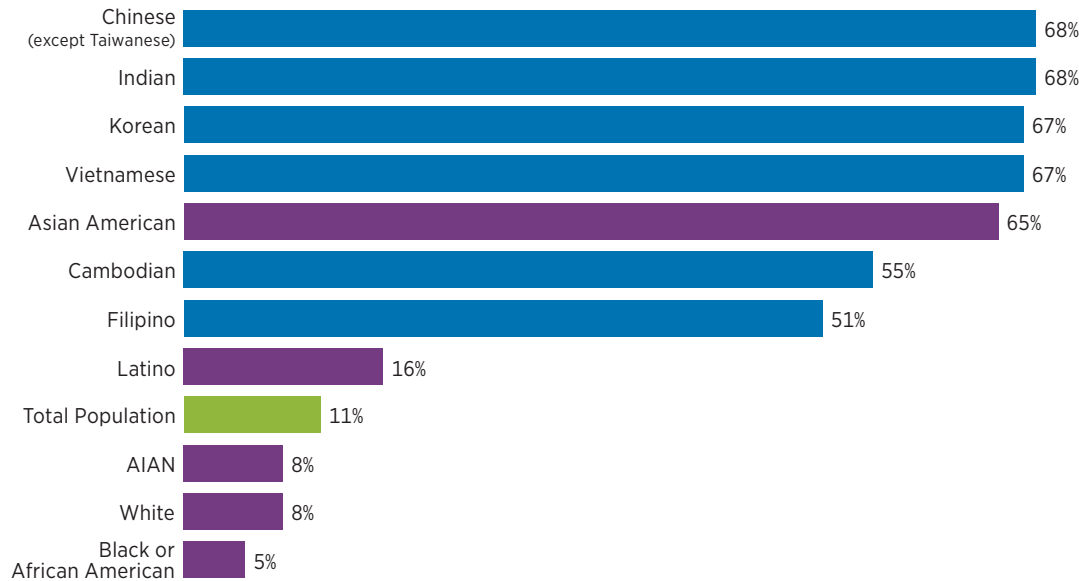
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT BEYOND THE POLLS

Asian Americans and NHPI contribute to Philadelphia's vibrant civic life and engage in democracy beyond voting. Emerging Bangladeshi American community group Moder Patchala built a community school to teach students basic academic skills and parents how to advocate for their children. In the more established Cambodian American community, the One Love Movement has organized to oppose the deportation of Southeast Asian refugees and advocate for just immigration policies. Asian Americans United develops youth leaders to work collectively to build community. The youth-initiated Mid-Autumn Festival is now an 18-year-old tradition that annually engages hundreds of youth in reclaiming culture and celebrating community.



Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Philadelphia 2006–2010



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

- There are over 64,000 foreign-born Asian Americans residing in Philadelphia.¹
- Nearly two-thirds of the Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group.
- All of the largest Asian American ethnic groups are majority foreign-born with rates exceeding those of all other racial groups. Over two-thirds of Chinese, Indian, Korean, and Vietnamese Americans are foreign-born.
- From 2002 to 2012, over 24,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained LPR status in Philadelphia, comprising 34% of immigrants obtaining LPR status during that time. More LPRs were born in Asia and the Pacific Islands than any other region.²
- The top Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status between 2002 and 2012 were China, Vietnam, and India. During that time, the number of LPRs who were born in China doubled.³
- Pennsylvania courts ordered over 5,200 people deported to Asian countries between 2002 and 2012. Indonesia was the top receiving country with nearly 2,400 deportees, followed by China with over 1,000.⁴
- Between 2002 and 2012, nearly 1,900 refugees from Asian countries settled in Philadelphia. The majority of refugees came from Bhutan and Burma.⁵



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

² Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2013.

³ Ibid.

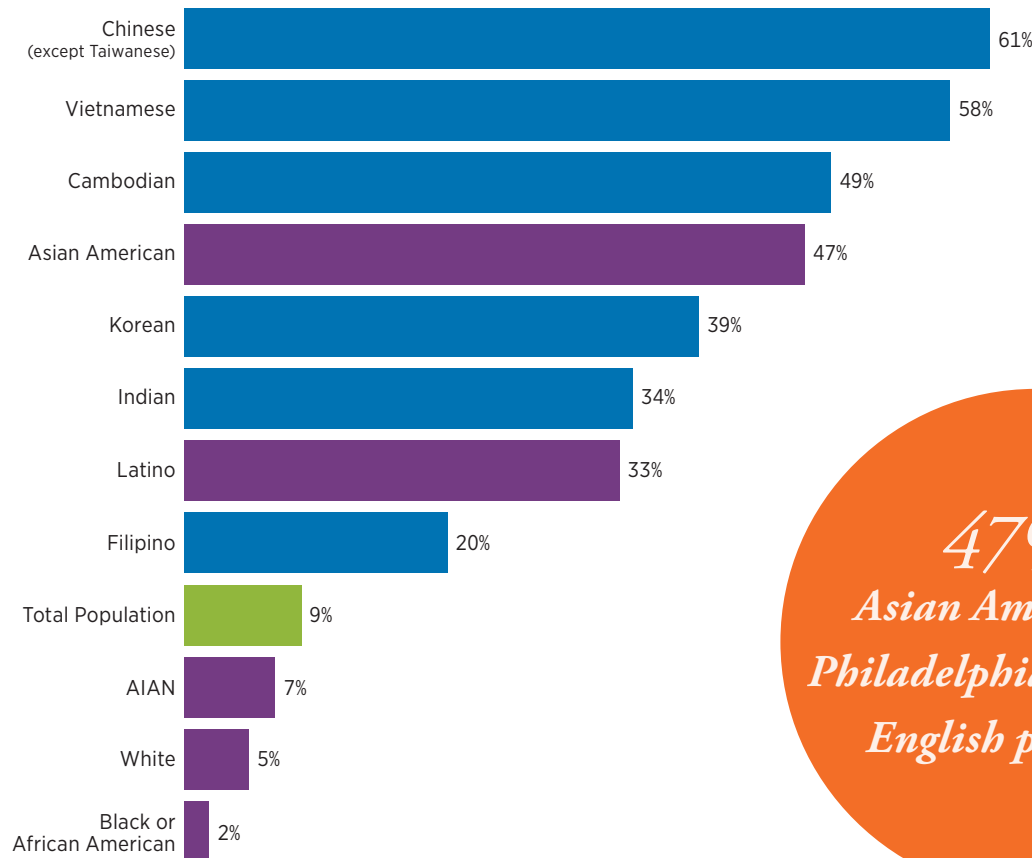
⁴ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2013. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2013.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Philadelphia 2006–2010



47% of Asian Americans in Philadelphia are limited English proficient.

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

- Over 76,000 Philadelphians speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The top Asian languages spoken at home are Chinese, Vietnamese, Khmer, Korean, and Gujarati.¹
- About 82% of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, higher than any other racial group. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (88%) and Chinese Americans (87%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home.²
- Over 43,000 Asian Americans are limited English proficient (LEP). About 47% of Asian Americans are LEP, proportionally higher than all other racial groups in the city.³
- Chinese (61%) and Vietnamese Americans (58%) have significantly higher rates of limited English proficiency than all other racial and ethnic groups. There are over 16,000 LEP Chinese Americans and 8,700 LEP Vietnamese Americans.⁴
- Indian Americans have seen the most substantial growth in the number of LEP between 2000 and 2010, increasing 95% to over 7,600.⁵
- Over a quarter of Asian American youth are LEP, a rate higher than any other racial group. About 37% of Chinese American youth are LEP.⁶
- Over four in five Asian American seniors in Philadelphia are LEP, proportionally higher than any other racial group. Chinese (87%) and Vietnamese American (85%) seniors have the highest rates of limited English proficiency among Asian American ethnic groups.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² Ibid., Table B16004.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

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

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

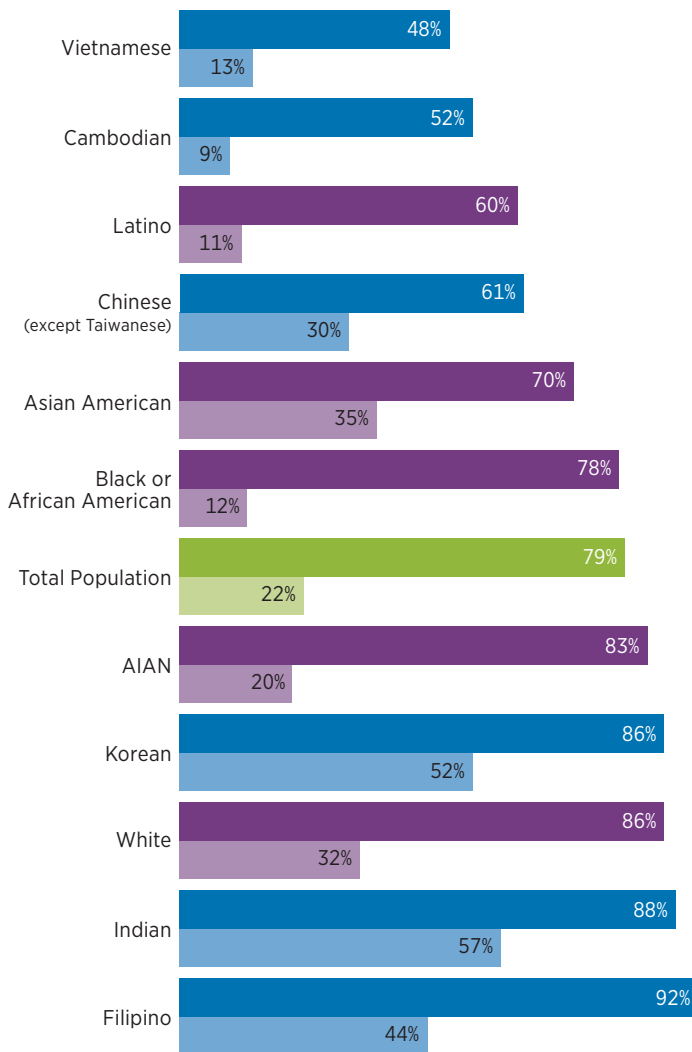
⁷ Ibid.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Philadelphia 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.

ADDRESSING BIAS AND HARASSMENT IN SCHOOLS

While the number of immigrant students in Philadelphia public schools has increased, resources supporting language access, bilingual staffing, and bilingual programs have plummeted. Bullying and racial harassment have become central concerns. In 2010, following a mass student boycott, the U.S. Department of Justice entered into a groundbreaking settlement with the school district, addressing issues like antibias training, reporting, and language access. This settlement has been a model for similar settlements nationwide holding schools accountable for addressing bias violence and harassment.

- Seven out of 10 Asian American adults age 25 years or older in Philadelphia have a high school diploma or GED, proportionally lower than average (79%).
- Vietnamese (48%) and Cambodian American (52%) adults are less likely to have a high school diploma or GED than all other racial and ethnic groups.
- While Asian American adults are more likely than other racial groups to have a college degree, only 9% of Cambodian and 13% of Vietnamese Americans are college graduates, rates similar to those of Latinos (11%) and Blacks or African Americans (12%).
- Compared to all K-12 students in the city (80%), Asian American K-12 students are more likely to be enrolled in public school (84%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, 95% of Cambodian American students are enrolled in public school, a rate higher than all other racial and ethnic groups.¹
- Safety at school is a concern for Philadelphia students: according to Youth Risk Behavior Survey data, 19% of Asian American students rarely or never feel safe at school, compared to 14% of Whites. Furthermore, 52% of Asian Americans students agree or strongly agree that bullying is a problem at their school, compared to 49% of Whites.²

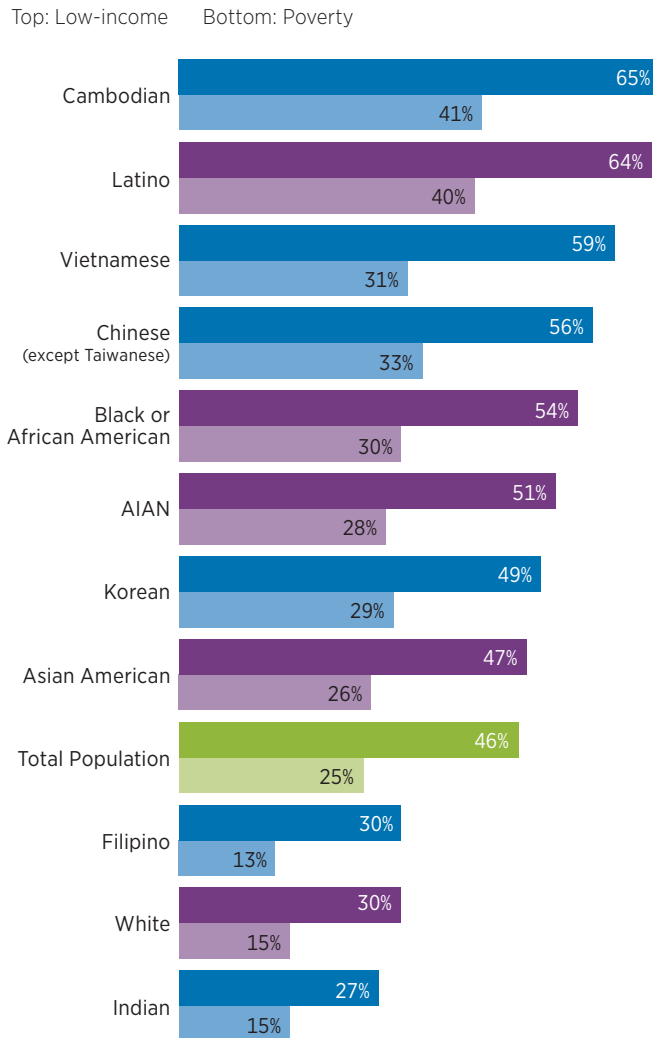
¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14002.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System. 2011.



Poverty & Low-Income

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



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

- Over one in four Asian Americans in Philadelphia live in poverty, a rate significantly higher than that of Whites (15%). About 41% of Cambodian Americans in Philadelphia live in poverty, a rate similar to Latinos (40%). Additionally, 33% of Chinese Americans and 31% of Vietnamese Americans live in poverty, rates similar to that of Blacks or African Americans (30%).
- The number of Asian Americans living in poverty grew 52% between 2007 and 2011, about double the rate of the population as a whole, and a greater increase than all other racial groups.¹
- About 47% of Asian Americans are low-income, a rate much higher than that of Whites (30%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Cambodian (65%), Vietnamese (59%), and Chinese Americans (56%) in Philadelphia are majority low-income with rates exceeding the average (46%).
- Asian Americans have a lower per capita income than Whites (\$18,430 versus \$30,150). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Cambodian Americans have the lowest per capita income of all racial and ethnic groups (\$10,356). The per capita income for Vietnamese Americans is \$13,747, similar to that of Latinos (\$12,214).²
- About 52% of Cambodian American youth live in poverty, a rate among the highest across racial and ethnic groups, surpassing the citywide youth poverty rate of 35%.³
- About 30% of Asian American seniors live in poverty, a rate higher than average (18%). Korean American seniors have the highest rate of poverty (44%) across all racial and ethnic groups. Chinese and Vietnamese American senior poverty rates are also among the highest (39% and 38%, respectively).⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

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

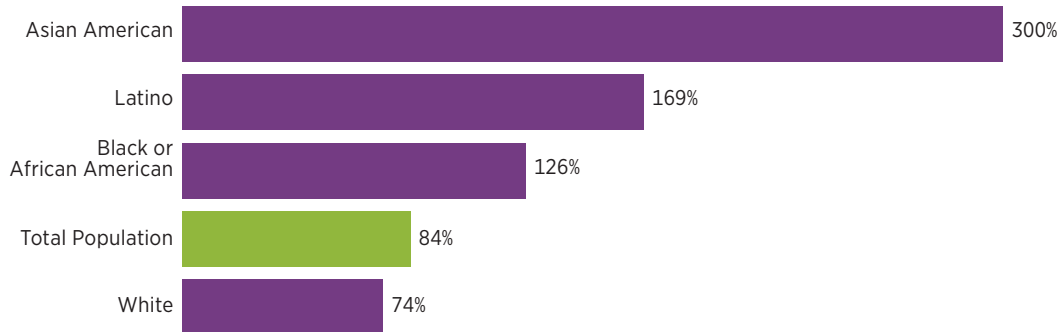
³ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁴ Ibid.



Growth in the Number Unemployed

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Pennsylvania 2007 to 2011



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Table 14. 2007 and 2011. 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 a job in the previous four weeks.

- The number of unemployed Asian Americans in Pennsylvania quadrupled between 2007 and 2011, an increase higher than all other racial groups statewide. By gender, Asian American men saw the highest increase in number unemployed during that period: 700%.¹
- The rate of Asian American unemployment statewide was 11% in 2011, higher than average (8%). Asian American unemployment was also higher than average in Philadelphia with a rate of 17% compared to 12% citywide.²
- About 44% of unemployed Asian Americans in Pennsylvania are reentering the workforce, a higher proportion than average (24%). Workforce reentrants have been employed in the past but were out of the labor force before beginning their current job search.³
- In Pennsylvania, the average time unemployed Asian American workers are out of work is nearly 46 weeks, higher than the average for any other racial group.⁴
- Nearly 13% of Asian American part-time workers statewide are involuntary part-time workers: they want to work full time but could only find part-time work; this rate is higher than average (10%).⁵
- The top employment industries for Asian Americans living in Philadelphia are manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade.⁶
- Nearly half of the Asian Americans in accommodation and food services are Chinese American. While health care and social assistance is the top employment industry for Indian, Korean, and Filipino Americans, the dominant employment industry for Cambodian and Vietnamese Americans is manufacturing.⁷



¹ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, Table 14. 2007 and 2011.

² Ibid., Tables 14 and 27. 2011.

³ Ibid., Table 25. 2011.

⁴ Ibid., Table 26. 2011.

⁵ Ibid., Table 23. 2011.

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

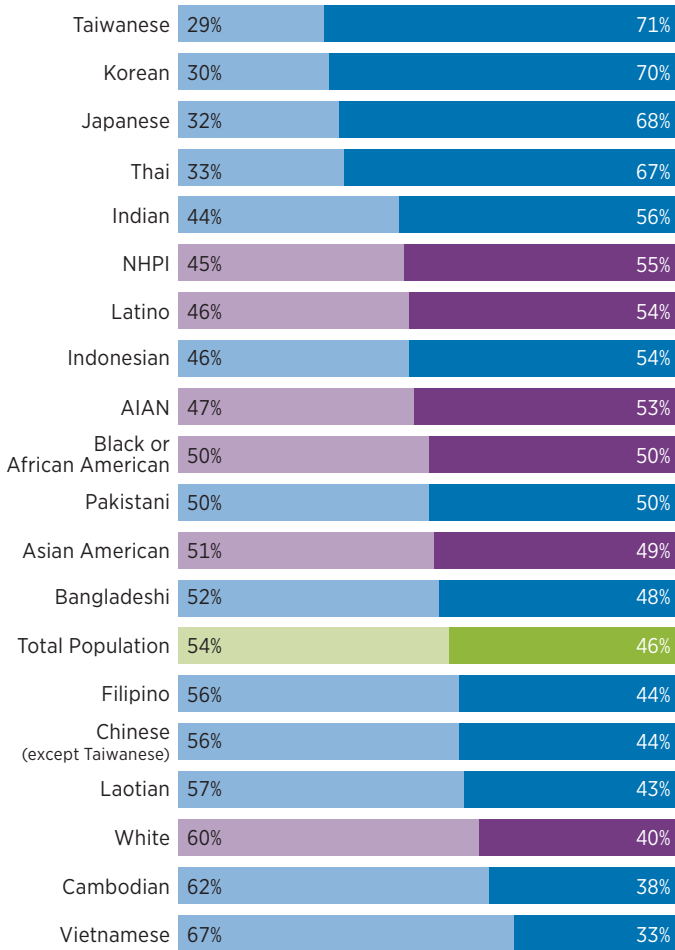
⁷ Ibid.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Philadelphia 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

The majority of Cambodian and Vietnamese American renters lack affordable housing.

- NHPI and Asian Americans in Philadelphia are less likely to be homeowners than average, with homeownership rates of 45% and 51% compared to the citywide rate of 54%.
- Taiwanese (29%), Korean (30%), Japanese (32%), and Thai Americans (33%) have the lowest homeownership rates among Asian American ethnic groups.
- Despite high homeownership rates, the majority of Vietnamese (60%) and Cambodian American (51%) households with mortgages are spending 30% or more of their household income on housing costs. Over a third of Vietnamese American households with mortgages spend at least half of their household incomes on housing costs.¹
- Furthermore, the majority of Cambodian (55%) and Vietnamese American (53%) renters are struggling to find affordable housing and are paying 30% or more of their household incomes on rent. Over a third of Cambodian American renters are severely rent burdened, spending 50% or more of their income on rent.²
- Both NHPI and Asian Americans have average household sizes of 2.9 people per household, higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (3.2 people per household).³
- Average household sizes for Bangladeshi (4.4), Cambodian (4.1), and Burmese Americans (3.9) exceed those of all other racial and ethnic groups.⁴

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

² Ibid., Table B25070.

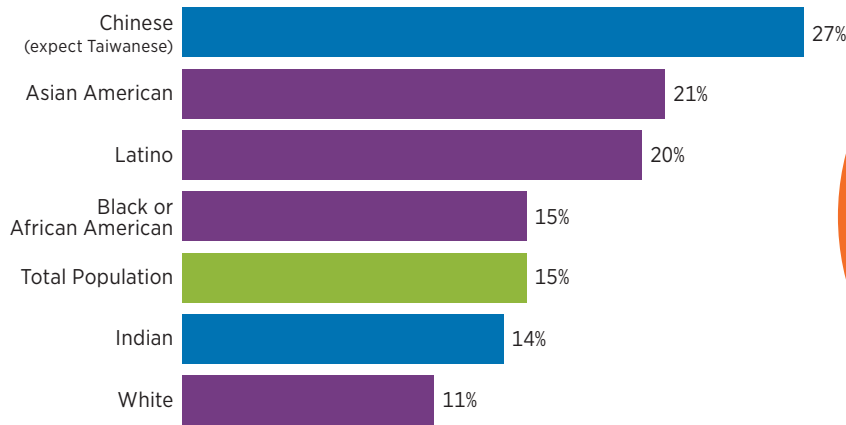
³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁴ Ibid.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Philadelphia 2009–2011



U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.



- About 21% of Asian Americans in Philadelphia are uninsured, a rate higher than the total population (15%) and similar to that of Latinos (20%).
- Over a quarter of Chinese Americans are uninsured, higher than all other racial and ethnic groups citywide.
- In 2010, the leading causes of death for Asian Americans in Philadelphia were cancer and heart disease. Asian Americans are the only racial group in Philadelphia for whom cancer is the leading cause of death.¹
- In Pennsylvania, 29% of tuberculosis patients were Asian American, a share higher than any other racial group except Blacks or African Americans (36%).²
- In 2012, about 37% of Asian Americans in the Philadelphia MSA reported not having had a routine checkup in the past year, higher than average (27%).³
- About 15% of Asian Americans in the Philadelphia MSA do not have a regular doctor compared to 13% of the total population.⁴
- Asian American women in the Philadelphia MSA are less likely to have been screened for cervical cancer than average: 59% of Asian American women over 18 have had a Pap test in the past three years compared to 77% of the total population.⁵

¹ City of Philadelphia Department of Public Health, 2010 Vital Statistics Report.

² Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention State Profiles. 2010.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.



POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Despite being two of the region's fastest-growing racial groups, diverse Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations in the Northeast remain largely misunderstood. Asian Americans Advancing Justice offers the following policy recommendations to help policy makers, government agencies, funders, community organizations, and others better serve Asian American and NHPI communities throughout the Northeast.

Data Collection and Analysis

As evident throughout this report, data collected and reported on only by race mask dramatic social and economic disparities among Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups. As a result, many of the most disadvantaged in our communities find their needs not only unmet but unrecognized. Data disaggregated by ethnic group are critical for the development of sound policy and effective service delivery to Asian Americans and NHPI.

- Ensure that research on Asian Americans and NHPI produced by both governmental and nongovernmental entities is disaggregated by ethnic group as well as 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 survey respondents.
- Enact state and local legislation requiring government agencies to collect the disaggregated data necessary to assess needs among diverse Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, improve delivery of linguistically and culturally appropriate services, deploy limited resources strategically, and measure the effectiveness of programs meant to help Asian Americans and NHPI. Laws enacted in California can serve as models for other jurisdictions.

Hate Crimes and Anti-Asian Bias

The Northeast is home to vibrant Asian American and NHPI communities, including those of diverse religious backgrounds and large lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) populations. Hate crimes and racial tensions have deeply impacted Asian Americans and NHPI throughout the region. South Asians—especially those belonging to Sikh, Muslim, and Hindu communities—have been subject to an escalation of hate crimes in the aftermath of 9/11. School-aged youth face racial harassment and anti-immigrant bias. More than half of Asian American students in Philadelphia believe bullying is a serious problem and almost one in five reports “rarely or never” feeling safe in school.

- Improve law enforcement investigations of hate crime and hate incidents through effective officer training and language access policies that enable limited-English-speaking victims to report problems.

- End the NYPD's surveillance program targeting Muslims. Programs that target specific religious and national-origin groups constitute religious and racial profiling.
- Promote antibias and antiharassment training for school administrators and staff, expanding victim services and support and restorative justice practices. Require school districts to annually report hate crimes.
- Strengthen successful models of intergroup relations among both youth and adults, including community-based efforts that prevent and respond to hate crimes and hate incidents.

Business Development

Asian American- and NHPI-owned businesses are creating jobs throughout the Northeast. Disproportionately small businesses, Asian American-owned firms in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania employ thousands and issue millions of dollars in payroll. These businesses help bolster the tax bases of their respective metropolitan areas and are playing a key role in revitalizing neighborhoods and commercial corridors. Many of these small businesses exist as a response to limited employment and training opportunities; many rely on informal networks for training and access to capital.

- Provide high quality, language-appropriate small business 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 Asian American and NHPI business owners.
- Work with community-based organizations to create training and employment opportunities so that current residents can take advantage of new jobs that result from redevelopment.
- Partner with and assist Asian American small businesses that are struggling to deal with crime and violence; these businesses also need help complying with licensing, health and safety regulations, and other ordinances.
- Include Asian Americans and NHPI in equal opportunity and minority contracting programs based on their underrepresentation in critical sectors.

Civic Engagement

Asian Americans and NHPI throughout the Northeast are becoming more politically engaged. Data from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey show that Asian American voter registration and turnout in Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania are increasing dramatically. Greater civic engagement in our communities has meant greater political influence. In Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, Asian American and NHPI communities have worked to save their Chinatowns, build and strengthen newer ethnic enclaves, assert their rights to participate in all aspects of civic life, and transform public policy.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 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.
- Facilitate both pre-election outreach to Asian American and NHPI voters and the provision of written and oral assistance to voters in Asian and Pacific Islander languages required under the federal Voting Rights Act.
- Vigorously enforce and monitor voter protection laws and oppose policies and practices that impose additional barriers to voting, such as voter identification laws.
- Increase investment in community building and civic engagement in Asian American and NHPI communities, supporting community education on engaging in political campaigns and the political process, including statewide and local redistricting.

Immigration

Immigration continues to transform the Northeast. Asian American and NHPI communities are among the fastest growing in places like Boston, New York, and Philadelphia due in large part to immigration, with South Asians among the fastest-growing ethnic groups. 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 and Southeast Asians. Address limitations on refugees' access to social services, which are often their only means of support.
- Terminate programs that authorize, mandate, or engage local or state police in enforcing immigration laws and that grant U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement access to local police databases. These programs divert scarce municipal resources and undermine safety in communities by increasing immigrants' fear and distrust of police.
- End mandatory detention and deportation, allow individuals with criminal histories to challenge their detention and deportation in court, and expand the use of community-based alternatives to detention.
- Restore judicial discretion in immigration courts so that judges can take an individual's circumstances into consideration.
- Narrow the definition of "aggravated felony" and end the retroactive application of immigration laws that increase the number and types of offenses that subject immigrants to detention and deportation.

- Comprehensively address the broken immigration system by reducing the backlogs for visas, providing a roadmap to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, and providing resources to support legalization and immigrant integration programs.

Language

Asian Americans face language barriers that impact their ability to access critical services, like health care and police protection. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, approximately 47% of Asian Americans in Philadelphia are limited English proficient (LEP); roughly 40% of Asian Americans in both Boston and New York are LEP.

- Enforce Title VI requirements and Executive Order 13166, ensuring adequate funding for bilingual staff and the translation of materials so Asian Americans and NHPI can equitably access social services like health care, workforce development programs, after-school programs, and programs for seniors.
- Increase government investment in basic adult English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) programs, including support for public-private partnerships and workplace programs that make English language learning programs accessible to working adults.

Education

The "model minority" myth continues to render invisible barriers to equitable and safe access to education that many Asian Americans and NHPI face. While some are well educated, many have not completed high school. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Asian Americans are consistently less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree. In some communities, only a small percent hold college degrees: 18% of Vietnamese Americans in Boston, 13% of Vietnamese Americans in Philadelphia, and 9% of Cambodian Americans in Philadelphia are college graduates. Because Asian American and NHPI students are more likely to attend public schools, special attention must be paid to language access and support services.

- Address funding inequities between public schools and educational disparities within them, supporting programs that alleviate the linguistic and cultural barriers many Asian American and NHPI students face. Collect and utilize data disaggregated by ethnic group to identify and better serve the most vulnerable.
- Promote bilingual programs and multicultural, antiracist curricula that embrace Asian American and NHPI languages and cultures; programs should include language access training for staff in and outside the classroom.
- Demand the U.S. Department of Education increase its reviews and enforcement of language access compliance.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adopt and enforce antibias and antiharassment policies and procedures at the school-district level; train school staff and students on these policies. Monitor incidents of bias harassment and violence and require districts to publicly report hate crimes disaggregated by type of crime and by race, ethnicity, and language.
- Promote programs that support the engagement of parents and community members from underrepresented communities, including their participation in developing language access and antibias policies in schools.
- Uphold and strengthen affirmative action programs at institutions of higher education, particularly for underrepresented groups such as Southeast Asians and NHPI.

Income and Employment

Compared to Whites, Asian Americans have lower per capita incomes, a higher poverty rate, and a greater proportion who are low-income. Some Asian American ethnic groups have poverty rates comparable to those of Latinos and African Americans. Like others in the Northeast, Asian Americans and NHPI have been impacted by the recent economic crisis. Unemployment has risen; the number of unemployed Asian Americans grew 300% in Pennsylvania, 100% in Massachusetts, 80% in New Jersey, and 40% in New York.

- Preserve and strengthen social safety-net programs that serve as lifelines to the most vulnerable; invest resources in community-specific outreach and education to improve access by underserved groups.
- Invest greater public funding in the vigorous enforcement of labor laws, especially in low-wage industries where wage theft and health and safety violations are rampant.
- Implement equal opportunity and cultural sensitivity training programs to remove barriers to advancement in government, private sector, and nonprofit workplaces.

Housing

Homeownership is a dream that has eluded many Asian Americans and NHPI in the Northeast. Asian Americans and NHPI have below-average rates of homeownership in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Among some groups, a majority of renters struggle to find affordable housing, paying 30% or more of their income on rent. Bangladeshi, Korean, Pakistani, and Vietnamese American renters in New York are among those most likely to spend half or more of their household income on rent.

- Expand affordable housing and homeownership opportunities for Asian American and NHPI families throughout the Northeast. Explore strategies such as Housing Trust Funds, Community Land Trusts, and Land Banks to promote the creation and maintenance of affordable housing for working class families, seniors, and people with disabilities.

- Engage community members and stakeholders in developing policies that support economic opportunity while maintaining housing stability for recent immigrant and low-income families. Both private management companies and local housing agencies should engage in this type of collaboration.
- Develop a process through which illegally converted housing could be brought into compliance, increasing the stock of safe and affordable housing.
- Vigorously enforce laws prohibiting fraudulent 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

Asian Americans in New York and Philadelphia are disproportionately uninsured. Over a quarter of Korean Americans in New York are without health insurance, a rate higher than any other racial or ethnic group in the area. About 31% of Asian Americans in Boston have public health insurance, a rate higher than Whites. Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention show that Asian Americans in Boston and Philadelphia are less likely to have had a regular checkup than other racial groups.

- Conduct culturally and linguistically appropriate education and outreach to Asian American and NHPI communities about the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act so individuals in these communities can benefit from the expanded availability of health insurance.
- Adopt best practices that have been effective in Massachusetts, where individuals have been required to have basic health insurance coverage since 2006; community-based social service organizations and community-based health providers there actively engage in outreach and support enrollment, serving as a model for other parts of the country.
- 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.
- Maintain and improve public health facilities as a safety net for many who will fall through the cracks of the new system established under the Affordable Care Act; these include recent immigrants and those who live in states like Pennsylvania that have refused the expansion of Medicaid.
- Broadly interpret and fully enforce the antidiscrimination provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act.

GLOSSARY

Asian countries

Defined as 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.

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 age 5 and older who speak English less than "very well."

low-income

Determined as people who fall below 200% of the income-to-poverty ratio, or an individual with income for the past 12 months that is less than twice the poverty threshold (e.g., \$44,226 for a family of four with two children under the age of 18). This measurement is used to determine eligibility for many needs-based social services, including Social Security, Medicaid, and food stamps.

Pacific Islands

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

per capita income

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

poverty

A measure of income relative to the federal poverty threshold (the poverty line). Adjusted for family size, the 2010 Census Bureau poverty threshold was \$22,113 annually for a family of four with two children under age 18.

refugees

People who moved to the United States to escape persecution in their country of origin and applied for admission while living outside of the United States.

renter 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 rent burdened when 50% or more of household income is spent on housing costs.

small business

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

seniors

Persons age 65 and over.

unemployment rate

The percent 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, NORTHEAST REGION

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	39,327,262	73%	38,008,094	69%	-3%
Black or African American	6,556,909	12%	7,187,488	13%	10%
Latino	5,254,087	10%	6,991,969	13%	33%
Asian American	2,368,297	4%	3,428,624	6%	45%
AIAN	374,035	1%	505,490	1%	35%
NHPI	63,907	0.1%	82,373	0.1%	29%
Total Population	53,594,378	100%	55,317,240	100%	3%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	725,598	31%	1,020,721	30%	41%
Indian	625,089	26%	948,553	28%	52%
Korean	264,738	11%	350,727	10%	32%
Filipino	239,327	10%	332,457	10%	39%
Vietnamese	127,657	5%	168,988	5%	32%
Pakistani	71,488	3%	124,812	4%	75%
Japanese	98,737	4%	111,071	3%	12%
Bangladeshi	35,238	1%	84,991	2%	141%
Cambodian	47,561	2%	61,207	2%	29%
Taiwanese	22,341	1%	40,473	1%	81%
Thai	17,899	1%	28,284	1%	58%
Laotian	18,824	1%	21,564	1%	15%
Burmese	NR	NR	17,394	1%	NR
Indonesian	8,544	0.4%	15,787	0.5%	85%
Nepalese	NR	NR	15,019	0.4%	NR
Sri Lankan	6,578	0.3%	12,100	0.4%	84%
Malaysian	4,391	0.2%	6,633	0.2%	51%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	4,835	0.1%	NR
Hmong	3,759	0.2%	3,755	0.1%	-0.1%
Mongolian	NR	NR	2,300	0.1%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	1,054	0.03%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	332	0.01%	NR
Asian American Total	2,368,297	100%	3,428,624	100%	45%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	10,343	16%	14,304	17%	38%
Guamanian or Chamorro	6,750	11%	9,196	11%	36%
Samoan	5,735	9%	4,620	6%	-19%
Fijian	455	1%	637	1%	40%
Tongan	220	0.3%	403	0.5%	83%
Palauan	NR	NR	229	0.3%	NR
Marshallese	NR	NR	182	0.2%	NR
Tahitian	NR	NR	152	0.2%	NR
NHPI Total	63,907	100%	82,373	100%	29%

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 64% 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, BOSTON

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	291,561	49%	290,312	47%	-0.4%
Black or African American	163,006	28%	163,629	26%	0.4%
Latino	85,089	14%	107,917	17%	27%
Asian American	47,634	8%	60,712	10%	27%
AIAN	5,384	1%	6,529	1%	21%
NHPI	1,565	0.3%	1,767	0.3%	13%
Total Population	589,141	100%	617,594	100%	5%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	20,370	43%	25,921	43%	27%
Vietnamese	11,376	24%	11,670	19%	3%
Indian	5,154	11%	8,489	14%	65%
Korean	2,753	6%	4,540	7%	65%
Filipino	1,835	4%	2,500	4%	36%
Japanese	2,817	6%	2,376	4%	-16%
Taiwanese	430	1%	976	2%	127%
Thai	454	1%	762	1%	68%
Cambodian	651	1%	745	1%	14%
Pakistani	390	1%	659	1%	69%
Bangladeshi	113	0.2%	343	1%	204%
Indonesian	255	1%	218	0.4%	-15%
Nepalese	NR	NR	215	0.4%	NR
Laotian	149	0.3%	130	0.2%	-13%
Malaysian	79	0.2%	124	0.2%	57%
Burmese	NR	NR	124	0.2%	NR
Sri Lankan	80	0.2%	95	0.2%	19%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	24	0.04%	NR
Hmong	10	0.02%	15	0.02%	50%
Asian American Total	47,634	100%	60,712	100%	27%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	164	10%	180	10%	10%
Guamanian or Chamorro	86	5%	124	7%	44%
Samoaan	121	8%	71	4%	-41%
Fijian	2	0.1%	5	0.3%	150%
Tongan	4	0.3%	4	0.2%	0%
Marshallese	NR	NR	1	0.1%	NR
NHPI Total	1,565	100%	1,767	100%	13%

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 3% of Asian Americans and 78% 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, NEW YORK METRO AREA

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	9,792,375	53%	9,233,812	49%	-6%
Latino	3,566,577	19%	4,327,560	23%	21%
Black or African American	3,558,640	19%	3,606,188	19%	1%
Asian American	1,496,549	8%	2,060,331	11%	38%
AIAN	144,047	1%	193,775	1%	35%
NHPI	31,104	0.2%	39,140	0.2%	26%
Total Population	18,323,002	100%	18,897,109	100%	3%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	502,228	34%	671,282	33%	34%
Indian	425,312	28%	590,992	29%	39%
Korean	170,946	11%	221,705	11%	30%
Filipino	168,207	11%	217,349	11%	29%
Pakistani	55,051	4%	86,301	4%	57%
Bangladeshi	31,325	2%	71,072	3%	127%
Japanese	53,637	4%	59,103	3%	10%
Vietnamese	25,547	2%	33,329	2%	30%
Taiwanese	13,264	1%	25,573	1%	93%
Thai	8,683	1%	12,342	1%	42%
Sri Lankan	4,220	0.3%	7,543	0.4%	79%
Nepalese	NR	NR	7,382	0.4%	NR
Indonesian	4,537	0.3%	7,257	0.4%	60%
Burmese	NR	NR	5,126	0.2%	NR
Malaysian	2,898	0.2%	4,161	0.2%	44%
Cambodian	2,848	0.2%	3,488	0.2%	22%
Laotian	787	0.1%	1,425	0.1%	81%
Mongolian	NR	NR	1,030	0.05%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	533	0.03%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	498	0.02%	NR
Hmong	50	0.003%	181	0.01%	262%
Asian American Total	1,496,549	100%	2,060,331	100%	38%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	3,449	11%	4,489	11%	30%
Guamanian or Chamorro	2,759	9%	3,415	9%	24%
Samoan	2,177	7%	1,388	4%	-36%
Fijian	341	1%	310	1%	-9%
Tongan	37	0.1%	91	0.2%	146%
Marshallese	NR	NR	34	0.1%	NR
NHPI Total	31,104	100%	39,140	100%	26%

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 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, PHILADELPHIA

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Black or African American	672,162	44%	686,870	45%	2%
White	644,395	42%	562,585	37%	-13%
Latino	128,928	8%	187,611	12%	46%
Asian American	74,435	5%	106,720	7%	43%
AIAN	10,835	1%	17,495	1%	61%
NHPI	2,359	0.2%	3,125	0.2%	32%
Total Population	1,517,550	100%	1,526,006	100%	1%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	19,205	26%	32,773	31%	71%
Indian	14,191	19%	20,809	19%	47%
Vietnamese	12,968	17%	16,268	15%	25%
Cambodian	7,761	10%	9,912	9%	28%
Korean	7,059	9%	7,074	7%	0.2%
Filipino	5,232	7%	6,849	6%	31%
Pakistani	1,096	1%	2,683	3%	145%
Indonesian	601	1%	2,222	2%	270%
Japanese	1,695	2%	1,956	2%	15%
Laotian	1,123	2%	1,350	1%	20%
Bangladeshi	209	0.3%	978	1%	368%
Taiwanese	467	1%	736	1%	58%
Thai	401	1%	627	1%	56%
Burmese	NR	NR	388	0.4%	NR
Nepalese	NR	NR	220	0.2%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	178	0.2%	NR
Sri Lankan	66	0.1%	172	0.2%	161%
Malaysian	101	0.1%	130	0.1%	29%
Hmong	140	0.2%	83	0.1%	-41%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	51	0.05%	NR
Asian American Total	74,435	100%	106,720	100%	43%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	384	16%	538	17%	40%
Guamanian or Chamorro	176	7%	272	9%	55%
Samoan	214	9%	198	6%	-7%
Fijian	3	0.1%	14	0.4%	367%
Tongan	4	0.2%	9	0.3%	125%
Marshallese	NR	NR	0	0%	NR
NHPI Total	2,359	100%	3,125	100%	32%

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 67% 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, BOSTON

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Latino	17%	Latino	44%	Asian American	66%	Latino	\$16,723	Latino	64%	AIAN	34%
AIAN	23%	Asian American	42%	Latino	44%	Black or African American	\$19,222	Asian American	76%	Latino	30%
NHPI	23%	Black or African American	15%	Black or African American	31%	AIAN	\$21,166	Black or African American	78%	Asian American	29%
Asian American	25%	AIAN	9%	AIAN	12%	Asian American	\$25,170	AIAN	81%	Black or African American	25%
Black or African American	28%	White	5%	White	12%	White	\$45,164	White	94%	White	14%
White	42%	Total Population	17%	Total Population	27%	Total Population	\$31,856	Total Population	84%	Total Population	21%
Total Population	34%										

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Korean	16%	Vietnamese	67%	Vietnamese	69%	Vietnamese	\$14,150	Vietnamese	59%	Korean	37%
Pakistani	18%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	49%	Indian	66%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$22,364	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	69%	Vietnamese	36%
Taiwanese	20%	Korean	28%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	65%	Korean	\$28,995	Indian	93%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	28%
Thai	20%	Indian	13%	Korean	64%	Indian	\$43,072	Korean	100%	Indian	24%
Indian	21%										
Japanese	21%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	25%										
Vietnamese	32%										
Filipino	33%										

Shaded - Faring below Whites

Bold - Faring below the area average

Blue - Faring below all major racial and ethnic 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, NEW YORK METRO AREA

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Latino	25%	Latino	41%	Asian American	70%	Latino	\$18,415	Latino	66%	Latino	22%
AIAN	29%	Asian American	39%	Latino	44%	Black or African American	\$22,025	AIAN	77%	Black or African American	19%
Black or African American	31%	AIAN	19%	NHPI	42%	AIAN	\$23,131	Black or African American	81%	AIAN	18%
NHPI	32%	NHPI	17%	Black or African American	27%	NHPI	\$26,817	Asian American	83%	NHPI	17%
Asian American	49%	Black or African American	7%	AIAN	24%	Asian American	\$31,469	NHPI	88%	Asian American	13%
White	66%	White	7%	White	13%	White	\$46,652	White	92%	White	7%
Total Population	51%	Total Population	17%	Total Population	28%	Total Population	\$34,591	Total Population	84%	Total Population	13%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Nepalese	17%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	54%	Burmese	83%	Bangladeshi	\$14,403	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	70%	Bangladeshi	27%
Guamanian or Chamorro	22%	Nepalese	52%	Nepalese	83%	Pakistani	\$21,171	Malaysian	73%	Pakistani	19%
Native Hawaiian	27%	Bangladeshi	52%	Malaysian	83%	Nepalese	\$22,245	Bangladeshi	76%	Sri Lankan	19%
Japanese	30%	Korean	49%	Sri Lankan	79%	Indonesian	\$23,477	Vietnamese	77%	Malaysian	16%
Bangladeshi	31%	Burmese	48%	Bangladeshi	74%	Malaysian	\$25,004	Nepalese	78%	Indonesian	16%
Samoan	32%	Malaysian	47%	Korean	72%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$28,402	Burmese	80%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	15%
Indonesian	34%	Vietnamese	43%	Indonesian	72%	Burmese	\$28,477	Pakistani	80%	Thai	15%
Laotian	35%	Taiwanese	43%	Indian	71%	Vietnamese	\$29,678	Indian	87%	Vietnamese	15%
Cambodian	37%	Thai	41%	Taiwanese	69%	Thai	\$29,969	Indonesian	88%	Native Hawaiian	13%
Korean	38%	Japanese	39%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	68%	Sri Lankan	\$30,847	Sri Lankan	88%	Korean	13%
Singaporean	39%	Indonesian	36%	Filipino	68%	Korean	\$31,454	Thai	90%	Indian	10%
Malaysian	39%	Pakistani	36%	Thai	67%	Native Hawaiian	\$31,716	Native Hawaiian	93%	Taiwanese	10%
Mongolian	40%	Sri Lankan	34%	Pakistani	67%	Indian	\$35,128	Korean	93%	Japanese	9%
Pakistani	40%	Indian	25%	Japanese	64%	Filipino	\$35,633	Taiwanese	95%	Nepalese	9%
Burmese	44%	Filipino	19%	Vietnamese	62%	Taiwanese	\$42,186	Filipino	96%	Burmese	8%
Thai	44%	Native Hawaiian	7%	Native Hawaiian	12%	Japanese	\$42,812	Japanese	97%	Filipino	5%
Sri Lankan	48%										
Vietnamese	50%										
Indian	51%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	52%										
Filipino	56%										
Taiwanese	63%										

Shaded - Faring below Whites
Bold - Faring below the area average
Blue - Faring below all major racial and ethnic 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, PHILADELPHIA

Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
NHPI	45%	Asian American	47%	Asian American	65%	Latino	\$12,214	Latino	60%	Latino	40%
Latino	46%	Latino	33%	Latino	16%	Black or African American	\$16,032	Asian American	70%	Black or African American	30%
AIAN	47%	AIAN	7%	AIAN	8%	AIAN	\$16,694	Black or African American	78%	AIAN	28%
Black or African American	50%	White	5%	White	8%	Asian American	\$18,430	AIAN	83%	Asian American	26%
Asian American	51%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	5%	White	\$30,150	White	86%	White	15%
White	60%	Total Population	9%	Total Population	11%	Total Population	\$21,117	Total Population	79%	Total Population	25%
Total Population	54%										

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Taiwanese	29%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	61%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	68%	Cambodian	\$10,356	Vietnamese	48%	Cambodian	41%
Korean	30%	Vietnamese	58%	Indian	68%	Vietnamese	\$13,747	Cambodian	52%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	33%
Japanese	32%	Cambodian	49%	Korean	67%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$16,222	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	61%	Vietnamese	31%
Thai	33%	Korean	39%	Vietnamese	67%	Filipino	\$23,654	Korean	86%	Korean	29%
Indian	44%	Indian	34%	Cambodian	55%	Indian	\$23,991	Indian	88%	Indian	15%
Indonesian	46%	Filipino	20%	Filipino	51%	Korean	\$24,260	Filipino	92%	Filipino	13%
Pakistani	50%										
Bangladeshi	52%										
Filipino	56%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	56%										
Laotian	57%										
Cambodian	62%										
Vietnamese	67%										

Shaded - Faring below Whites

Bold - Faring below the area average

Blue - Faring below all major racial and ethnic 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 people 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 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) 2007 and 2011 1-Year Estimates, 2009–2011 3-Year Estimates, and 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates; 2002 and 2007 Survey of Business Owners, and 2004 and 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS). Other data in the report include data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, Selig

Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia, the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Boston Public Health Commission, New York City Department of Education, New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, and the City of Philadelphia Department of Public 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 and 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 metropolitan statistical area or state level). The following are the lists of the geographies used in this report, unless otherwise noted.

BOSTON: Boston city, Massachusetts

BOSTON MSA (Boston–Cambridge–Quincy, MA-NH Metropolitan Statistical Area): Essex County, MA; Middlesex County, MA; Norfolk County, MA; Plymouth County, MA; Suffolk County, MA; Rockingham County, NH; Strafford County, NH

NEW YORK MSA (New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area): Bergen County, NJ; Essex County, NJ; Hudson County, NJ; Hunterdon County, NJ; Middlesex County, NJ; Morris County, NJ; Ocean County, NJ; Passaic County, NJ; Somerset County, NJ; Sussex County, NJ; Union County, NJ; Bronx County, NY; Kings County, NY; Nassau County, NY; New York County, NY; Putnam County, NY; Queens County, NY; Richmond County, NY; Rockland County, NY; Suffolk County, NY; Westchester County, NY; Pike County, PA

PHILADELPHIA: Philadelphia city/county, Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA MSA (Philadelphia–Camden–Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metropolitan Statistical Area): New Castle County, DE; Cecil County, MD; Burlington County, NJ; Camden County, NJ; Gloucester County, NJ; Salem County, NJ; Bucks County, PA; Chester County, PA; Delaware County, PA; Montgomery County, PA; Philadelphia County, PA

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