

Technical Report for the State and Regional Profiles on the Asian American Population and Asset-building Trends

This Technical Report is a supplement to the state and regional narrative reports prepared for the Ford Foundation’s Building Economic Security Over a Lifetime (BESOL) Initiative by the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Asian American Studies Center in May 2013. Both the Narrative Report and Technical Report are available for download at: www.aasc.ucla.edu/besol. The Technical Report is divided into three sections: (1) Methodology, (2) Definitions, and (3) Data Tables and Charts.

Section 1: Methodology

The Methodology section describes how the data was organized and analyzed in both the Technical and Narrative Reports. This section includes the following subsections: Data Sources and Limitations, Geography, Data for Charts and Tables, and Data for Narrative Report.

Data Sources and Limitations

For both the Narrative Report and Technical Report, the three main data sources are the U.S. Census decennial enumeration in 2000 and 2010 and the 2007-2009 3-Year American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS replaced the long-form in the decennial census that was used to collect detailed demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the population. Unlike the long-form decennial census which surveyed the population every ten years, the ACS conducts a series of monthly surveys, which are then compiled on an annual basis.

The ACS surveys about 2.5% of the population annually or 7.5% over 3 years. The ACS is comprised of three different data files: ACS 1-Year Estimates; ACS 3-Year Estimates; and ACS 5-Year Estimates. A sample size of 7.5% for 3-Year ACS is small and still subject to sampling error. Despite the small sample size, the 3-Year ACS was selected mainly because it provides disaggregated data for Asian subgroups whose estimated population sizes are above 20,000 persons. Therefore, not all Asian subgroups data are available. Please refer to Table 1 below for a detailed list of data sources.

Table 1: Data Sources

Variable	Source
Race/Ethnicity	2000 Decennial Census (SF-1), Table: P001, PCT005 and PCT007
	2010 Decennial Census (SF-1), Table: P1, PCT5 and PCT7
	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Nativity	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables C05003 (B, D, H, I)
Poverty	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 (B, D, H, I)
Median Household Income	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables B19013 (B, D, H, I)
Homeownership	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Educational Attainment	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Limited English Proficiency (LEP) by Nativity	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables B16005 (B, D, H, I)
Housing Cost Burden	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Social Security Income	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Cash Public Assistance	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Retirement Income	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Per Capita Income	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 (B, D, H, I)
Average Household Size	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Median Home Value	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables S0201
Very Low-Income Households	2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimates, Tables B19001, B19013 (B, D, H, I), S0201

Geography

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is a geographic entity defined by the Office of Management of Budget (OMB) for purposes of collecting, tabulating, and publishing federal data. In order for an area to be designated an MSA, the area has to have at least one urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more and a contiguous area of relatively high population density. The adjacent communities must also be highly integrated both socially and economically with the urban core.

Each MSA consists of at least one or more counties, and includes the county containing the urban core, as well as adjacent counties. New areas are usually added annually, and definitions of existing areas are updated only after each decennial census. Where boundary changes were made during the decade, the 2000 data were adjusted to match 2010 boundaries.

MSAs were selected based upon two criteria. First, the MSA must be located in a state where the Ford BESOL Initiative asset-building coalitions exist. Second, the MSA had a population threshold where single-race Asians made up more than three percent of the total population according to the 2010 Census Summary File 1 data. However, data for Asian subgroups was still subject to data availability. According to the 2010 Census, Asian Americans are approximately six percent of the total U.S. population. Hence, the population threshold of three percent (half of six percent) was selected as the minimum and representative enough of a sample. The detailed breakdowns are provided in Table 2 below.¹

Table 2: Selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and their Component Counties

2000	2010
Los Angeles-Riverside-Orange County, CA	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA
Los Angeles County	Los Angeles County
Orange County	Orange County
San Bernardino County	
Ventura County	
Riverside County	
Fresno, CA	Fresno, CA
Fresno County	Fresno County
Madera County	
San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA
Alameda County	Alameda County
Contra Costa County	Contra Costa County
Marin County	Marin County
Napa County	San Francisco County
San Francisco County	San Mateo County
San Mateo County	
Santa Clara County	
Santa Cruz County	
Solano County	
Sonoma County	
Sacramento-Yolo, CA	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA
El Dorado County	El Dorado County
Placer County	Placer County
Sacramento County	Sacramento County
Yolo County	Yolo County

¹"Historical Metropolitan Area Definitions" retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/population/metro/files/lists/historical/99mfips.txt> on July 10, 2012.

Table 2: Selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and their Component Counties (continued)

2000	2010
Stockton-Lodi, CA	Stockton, CA
San Joaquin County	San Joaquin County
San Diego, CA	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA
San Diego County	San Diego County
Chicago-Gary-Kenosha, IL-IN-WI	Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI,
Cook County, IL	Cook County, IL
DeKalb County, IL	DeKalb County, IL
DuPage County, IL	DuPage County, IL
Grundy County, IL	Grundy County, IL
Kane County, IL	Kane County, IL
Kankakee County, IL	Kendall County, IL
Kendall County, IL	Lake County, IL
Lake County, IL	Will County, IL
McHenry County, IL	McHenry County, IL
Will County, IL	Jasper County, IN
Lake County, IN	Lake County, IN
Porter County, IN	Newton County, IN
Kenosha County, WI	Porter County, IN
	Kenosha County, WI
Oklahoma City, OK	Oklahoma City, OK
Canadian County	Canadian County
Cleveland County	Cleveland County
Logan County	Grady County
McClain County	Lincoln County
Oklahoma County	Logan County
Pottawatomie County	McClain County
	Oklahoma County
Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX
Brazoria County	Austin County
Chambers County	Brazoria County
Fort Bend County	Chambers County
Galveston County	Fort Bend County
Harris County	Galveston County
Liberty County	Harris County
Montgomery County	Liberty County
Waller County	Montgomery County
	San Jacinto County
	Waller County
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX
Collin County	Collin County
Dallas County	Dallas County
Denton County	Delta County
Ellis County	Denton County
Henderson County	Ellis County

Table 2: Selected Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) and their Component Counties (continued)

2000	2010
Dallas-Fort Worth, TX (continued)	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX (continued)
Hood County	Hunt County
Hunt County	Johnson County
Johnson County	Kaufman County
Kaufman County	Parker County
Parker County	Rockwall County
Rockwall County	Tarrant County
Tarrant County	Wise County
Austin-San Marcos, TX	Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX
Bastrop County	Bastrop County
Caldwell County	Caldwell County
Hays County	Hays County
Travis County	Travis County
Williamson County	Williamson County
Jacksonville, FL	Jacksonville, FL
Clay County	Baker County
Duval County	Clay County
Nassau County	Duval County
St. Johns County	Nassau County
	St. Johns County
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL
Hernando County	Hernando County
Hillsborough County	Hillsborough County
Pasco County	Pasco County
Pinellas County	Pinellas County
2000	2010
Orlando, FL	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL
Lake County	Lake County
Orange County	Orange County
Osceola County	Osceola County
Seminole County	Seminole County
New Orleans, LA MSA	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA
Orleans Parish	Jefferson Parish
Plaquemines Parish	Orleans Parish
St. Bernard Parish	Plaquemines Parish
St. Charles Parish	St. Bernard Parish
St. James Parish	St. Charles Parish
St. John the Baptist Parish	St. John the Baptist Parish
St. Tammany Parish	St. Tammany Parish

Data for Charts and Tables

Data charts and tables for the states and MSAs are provided for Population and five other indicators. These five indicators are: Nativity, Language, Education, Economic Status, and Housing Trends. A listing, as well as the actual data charts and tables, are located under Section three of this Technical Report.

In the state and regional narrative series of reports, population data for Asian Americans and Asian ethnic subgroups are included for both the “Alone” and “Alone or in combination” categories in 2000 and 2010 for States and MSAs as seen below in see Table 3. The “Alone” category for other major racial groups is also reported at the state level. Population data was available for 19 Asian ethnic subgroups², in addition to two other categories—“Other, Asian specified” and “Other Asian, not specified.” For MSAs that have changed boundaries from 2000 to 2010, we use the boundary definition adopted in 2010 to calculate the total Asian American population size in 2000, so that the data from 2000 and 2010 are comparable (see Table 2).

Table 3: Population Data by States and MSAs

Population	States		MSAs	
	Alone	Alone or in combination	Alone	Alone or in combination
Total Asian Population	X	X	X	X
Asian Ethnic Subgroups	X	X	X	X
American Indian and Alaska Native	X	-	-	-
African American	X	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino	X	-	-	-
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	X	-	-	-
Non-Hispanic Whites	X	-	-	-
Total Population	X	X	-	-

For the other socioeconomic indicators of Nativity, Language, Education, Economic Status, and Housing Trends, Asian Americans were compared to major racial groups including American Indian and Alaska Native (only in the Oklahoma report), African American, Hispanic or Latino, Non-Hispanic Whites (NHW), and total population at the state level. The Alone race categories were used to give a more precise comparison. People who identified themselves of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

At the MSA level, Asian ethnic subgroups were compared amongst each other, with Asian Americans as a whole, NHW and total population. The “Alone or in combination” categories were used due to the small population size of Asian subgroups. The only exception was for NHW where the numbers reported were for “NHW Alone” only, since it was used as a benchmark for comparison as seen in Table 4.

Table 4: Socioeconomic Indicators Data by States and MSAs

Other Indicators	States		MSAs	
	Alone	Alone or in combination	Alone	Alone or in combination
Total Asian Population	X	-	-	X
Asian Ethnic Subgroups	-	-	-	X
American Indian and Alaska Native³	X	-	-	-
African American	X	-	-	-
Hispanic or Latino⁴	X	-	-	-
Non-Hispanic Whites	X	-	X	-
Total Population³	X	X	X	X

² Population data was available for the following Asian ethnic subgroups: Asian Indian, Bangladeshi, Bhutanese, Burmese, Cambodian, Chinese (except Taiwanese), Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Malaysian, Nepalese, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Thai, and Vietnamese.

³ Data on American Indians and Alaska Natives are only included in the Oklahoma report.

⁴ Some data are for total households or homeowners depending on the indicators.

The data for the 19 Asian ethnic subgroups for the socioeconomic indicators were not available for certain MSAs due to data suppression. The socioeconomic data availability for Asian ethnic subgroups for certain states and MSAs are listed in Table 5.

Table 5: Socioeconomic Data Availability for Asian Ethnic Subgroups

States	MSAs	Asian Ethnic Subgroups
Texas	Austin	Asian Indian
	Dallas	Asian Indian
		Chinese
		Chinese (except Taiwanese)
		Filipino
		Korean
		Vietnamese
	Houston	Asian Indian
		Chinese
		Chinese (except Taiwanese)
		Filipino
		Pakistani
		Vietnamese
Florida	Jacksonville	Filipinos
	Orlando	Asian Indians
	Tampa	Asian Indians
Alabama	No MSAs	No subgroup data
Louisiana	New Orleans	No subgroup data
Mississippi	No MSAs	No subgroup data
California	Fresno	Hmong
		Filipinos
		Asian Indian
		Vietnamese
		Korean
		Chinese
		Chinese (except Taiwanese)
		Filipino
		Japanese
	San Francisco	Asian Indian
		Chinese
		Chinese (except Taiwanese)
		Filipino
		Japanese
		Korean
	Sacramento	Asian Indian
		Chinese
		Chinese (except Taiwanese)

Table 5: Socioeconomic Data Availability for Asian Ethnic Subgroups (continued)

	Sacramento (continued)	Filipino
		Hmong
		Japanese
		Vietnamese
	Los Angeles	Asian Indian
		Cambodian
		Chinese
		Chinese (except Taiwanese)
		Taiwanese
		Filipino
		Japanese
		Korean
		Thai
		Vietnamese
Illinois	Chicago	Filipino
		Japanese
		Pakistani
		Asian Indian
		Chinese
		Chinese (except Taiwanese)
		Korean
		Vietnamese
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	No subgroup data

Data for Narrative Report

In this section, we describe how the data analysis was conducted in the Narrative Report. For population, we identified the top three Asian ethnic subgroups with the largest population size and percent population growth using the “Alone or in combination” category. For the population and socioeconomic indicators, numbers were rounded to the nearest thousand for population size, income, and home value.

For the state analysis on nativity and language, data were compared among Asian Americans, Latinos, and the Total Population. For the state and MSA analysis on Education, Income, and Homeownership, data were reported by comparing Asian Americans, NHW, and Total Population as seen in Table 6. In some cases, a MSA had data available for only one Asian ethnic subgroup, resulting in a limited comparison. For MSAs with data available for two or more Asian ethnic subgroups, the largest and smallest subgroups were compared. Sometimes, the demographic numbers or percentages were similar for one or more Asian ethnic groups at the top and bottom. Thus, the subgroups were included in the comparison.

Table 6: Racial/Ethnic Group Comparisons covered in Narrative Report

Socioeconomic Indicators	Total Population	NHW	Hispanic or Latinos
Nativity	X	-	X (statewide only)
Language	X	-	X (statewide only)
Education	X	X	-
Economic Status	X	X	-
Housing Trends	X	X	-

Section 2: Definitions

In this second section of the Technical Report, key terms are defined in order of appearance in the Narrative Report.

Race and Ethnicity: Starting with the 2000 Decennial Census, individuals were able to self-identify and report more than one race for the first time. The option to self-report was continued in the 2010 Decennial Census. Thus, there are results for both single race as well as multiple-race responses. "Race Alone" categories corresponds to respondents who only marked one race group and no other race category (e.g. Asian Alone). The "Race Alone or In Combination" category corresponds to respondents who marked more than one race. For example, a person who indicated that she was of Asian and African-American background would be included in the Asian Alone or in combination count, as well as in the African American or in combination count.

Asian American: The ancestry question is asked for every person in the American Community Survey, regardless of age, place of birth, Hispanic origin, or race. It represents the Asian American community who has origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent.

American Indian or Alaska Native: A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America) and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

South Asians: South Asians include the following Asian ethnic subgroups: Asian Indian, Bangladeshi, Nepalese, Pakistani, and Sri Lankan. Other groups may also be considered South Asians. For a history of South Asian population census classifications, please refer to: <http://www.sscnet.ucla.edu/history/faculty/henryyu/APACHP/teacher/research/koshy.htm>

Southeast Asians: According to geographic location, Southeast Asians include the following Asian ethnic subgroups: Burmese, Cambodian, Filipino, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Malaysian and Thai. Other groups may also be considered Southeast Asians. According to the Southeast Asia Action Research Center, Southeast Asians are persons from Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Please refer to: <http://www.seasite.niu.edu/lao/seastatprofilemay04.pdf>

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: Native Hawaiians are the indigenous Polynesian people of the Hawaiian Islands or their descendants. Pacific Islanders are the natives of any of the Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian islands of Oceania. . It includes people who indicate their race as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," and "Other Pacific Islander."

Native-born: The native-born population includes anyone who self-identified as a U.S. citizen or U.S. national at birth. Respondents born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or a U.S. Island Area (U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or the Northern Mariana), or abroad of at least one U.S. citizen parent, are also included in the native-born population.

Foreign-born: The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen at birth, including those who became U.S. citizens through naturalization, legal permanent residents, temporary migrants, humanitarian migrants, and undocumented migrants.

Limited English Proficient (LEP): Respondents of the American Community Survey who reported speaking a language other than English were asked to indicate their English-speaking ability based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all." LEP refers to any individual age 5 years and older who speaks English less than "Very Well." The data represents a person's perception of their own English-speaking ability.

Educational Attainment: Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual completed. The American Community Survey reports educational attainment data for only those 25 years and older. Typically, respondents in this age group are assumed to have achieved lifetime educational goals. Individuals 25 years and older are grouped into the following educational attainment categories: Less than High school graduate; High school graduate or GED or alternative equivalency; Some College or Associate's degree; Bachelor's degree; and Graduate or professional degree.

Income: "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own nonfarm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Median Household Income: Median household income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and other having incomes below the median. Income of households includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Median household income is the most widely used and accepted measure of income by statisticians. However, it could be misleading as a measure, because it does not adjust for differences in household size. Asian Americans tend to have larger than average household sizes compared to other racial/ethnic groups, which could lead to a higher median household income since more wage earners are contributing to the overall household income. Analytically, per capita income is a more realistic measure of wealth than household income.

Per Capita Income: Per capita income is the personal or individual income earned per person, rather than for an entire household. On average, Asian American households are larger compared with other racial groups. Hence, per capita income is a better measure in estimating the wealth or the overall economic status of Asian Americans in comparison to other racial groups.

Very Low Income Household (VLI): VLI households are defined as households with incomes less than 50 percent of the geographic area median household income. The proportion of each household income category that fell into the VLI category (all, none, or some interpolated fraction where the cutoff is within the VLI category) was tabulated using the household income data from 2007-2009 3-Year ACS. Within all income brackets with a maximum that was less than the threshold for VLI, a process of linear interpolation was used to create a factor, in order to estimate the fraction of households that were within the income bracket and fell into the cut-off category.

$$\text{Factor} = \frac{[\text{VLI DEFINING}] - [\text{LOWEND}]}{[\text{HIGHEND}] - [\text{LOWEND}]}$$

This factor was then used to weight the figures for households in this bracket, and summed with the totals from the lower brackets to create the estimate figure for VLI households for each race.

$$\text{VLI Households} = [\text{BRACKET 1}] + [\text{BRACKET 2}] \dots (\text{Factor} \times [\text{BRACKET X}])$$

Table 7: Median Household Income and Very Low Income Cutoff for Selected States

States	Median Household Income	Very Low Income Cutoff
Alabama	\$41,458	\$20,729
California	\$60,422	\$30,211
Florida	\$47,051	\$23,526
Illinois	\$55,095	\$27,548
Louisiana	\$42,438	\$21,219
Mississippi	\$37,034	\$18,517
Oklahoma	\$42,358	\$21,179
Texas	\$48,765	\$24,383

Data Source: 2007-2009 ACS 3-Year Estimate, Table B19013

Average Household Size: Average household size is a measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders). This includes the householder, occupants related to the householder, lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

Household size plays a significant factor in estimating wealth because household incomes are calculated by the income generated by all members of a household. If a household has multiple wage-earners contributing to the overall household income, the likelihood is greater for that household income to be larger. On average, Asian American households are larger compared to other racial groups. This may be a reflection of larger and extended families, or the necessity for multiple family members to work and contribute to housing costs, or the inability of individual family members to afford to establish their own households.

Poverty Rate: The most common measure of poverty in the U.S. is whether or not an individual's income falls below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In 2009, the average FPL threshold was set at \$10,956 for an individual and \$21,954 for a family of four. Although annually adjusted for inflation, the FPL does not account for geographic differences in the cost of living and therefore, in a relatively expensive area such as Los Angeles, the FPL most likely underestimates the size of those living in poverty.

The poverty rate was calculated by dividing the number of individuals with incomes below the FPL by the total population for whom poverty status was determined. The federal poverty thresholds definition excludes people in: institutional group quarters (such as prisons, shelters, or nursing homes), military barracks, college dormitories, living situations without conventional housing (and who are not in shelters) and unrelated individuals under age 15 years (such as foster children).

Cash Public Assistance: Public assistance includes cash public assistance payments low-income people receive, such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC, ADC), temporary assistance to needy families (TANF), general assistance, and emergency assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care services (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as food stamps.

Social Security Income: Social Security income includes Social Security pensions and survivor benefits, permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

Retirement Income: Retirement income includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or federal, state, or local government, and the U.S. military; (2) disability income from companies or unions, federal, state, or local government, and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA, Keogh, or 401(k) plans. This does not include Social Security income.

Homeownership Rate: Homeownership rate is the percentage of occupied housing units that are owner-occupied. A housing unit is owner-occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit, even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Median Home Value: The value of a home is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value of the property (house and lot) and one-half above the median.

Homeowners Housing Cost Burden: Homeowners paying 30% or more of household income on selected monthly owner costs are considered "cost burdened." Selected monthly owner costs are the sum of debt payments (e.g. mortgage or home equity loans), real estate taxes, insurance, utility, fuel, and condominium fees. Homeowners who are considered cost burdened may be more likely to lose their homes because they may have difficulty affording monthly payments and paying for other necessities of life.

Section 3: Data Tables and Charts

In this Section of the Technical Report, data tables and charts are provided on the state and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) level. There are six types of indicators:

1. Population – includes population composition and percent growth.
2. Nativity – includes data on the foreign-born population.
3. Language – includes data on Limited English Proficiency (LEP) for the total population, foreign-born population, and native-born population.
4. Education – includes educational attainment data regarding population having earned less than a high school diploma, with a Bachelor’s degree, and with a graduate or professional degree
5. Economic Status – includes data on median income, Very Low-Income, per capita income, average household size, poverty rates, and other public and private income sources (specifically, cash public assistance, Social Security income, and retirement income)
6. Housing Trends– includes data on homeownership, median home values, and homeowner housing cost burden.

For additional information and major demographic findings, please refer to the state and regional narrative reports on the Asian American population and asset-building trends. These reports were prepared for the Ford Foundation’s Building Economic Security Over a Lifetime Initiative by the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Asian American Studies Center in May 2013. To download both the Narrative Report and Technical Report, please see: www.aasc.ucla.edu/besol.

FIGURES AND TABLES

PART I ILLINOIS

- Table 1.1 Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2000-2010 13
- Table 1.2 Population by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Illinois 2000-2010 13
- Figure 1.1 Percent Population Growth by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Illinois 2000-2010 14
- Table 1.3 Nativity by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 15
- Figure 1.2 Foreign-Born Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 15
- Table 1.4 Limited English Proficient (LEP) Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009.. 16
- Figure 1.3 Percent of Population who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 16
- Table 1.5 Educational Attainment by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 17
- Table 1.6 Median Household Income, Per Capita Income and Average Household Size by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 17
- Figure 1.4 Educational Attainment by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 17
- Table 1.7 Very Low Income (VLI) Households by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 18
- Figure 1.5 Per Capita Income and Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 18
- Table 1.8 Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 18
- Figure 1.6 Proportion of Very Low Income Households by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 ... 19
- Table 1.9 Other Public and Private Income Sources by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 19
- Figure 1.7 Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 20
- Figure 1.8 Percent of the Population who are Homeowners vs. Renters by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 20
- Figure 1.9 Median Home Value by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 21
- Figure 1.10 Percent of Homeowners Paying more than 30% of Income for Housing by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009 21

PART II Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL METRO AREA

Table 2.1 Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Chicago IL MSA, 2000-2010	22
Table 2.2 Population by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2000-2010	22
Figure 2.1 Percent Population Growth by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2000-2010	23
Table 2.3 Nativity by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	24
Figure 2.2 Foreign-Born Population by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009 ...	24
Figure 2.3 Percent of Population who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	25
Table 2.4 Educational Attainment by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	26
Figure 2.4 Educational Attainment by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	26
Table 2.5 Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Household Size by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	27
Figure 2.5 Per Capita Income and Median Household Income by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	27
Figure 2.6 Poverty Rates by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	28
Table 2.6 Other Public and Private Income Sources by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	28
Figure 2.7 Percent of the Population who are Homeowners vs. Renters by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	29
Figure 2.8 Median Home Value by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009	29
Figure 2.9 Percent of Homeowners Paying more than 30% of Income for Housing by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009.....	30

FIGURES AND TABLES

PART I ILLINOIS

Table 1.1 Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2000-2010

	2000		2010		% Change (2000-2010)
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
American Indian and Alaska Native	31,006	0.2%	43,963	0.3%	42%
Asian	423,603	3%	586,934	5%	39%
Black or African American	1,876,875	15%	1,866,414	15%	-1%
Hispanic or Latino	1,530,262	12%	2,027,578	16%	32%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4,610	0.04%	4,050	0.03%	-12%
Non-Hispanic White	8,424,140	68%	8,167,753	64%	-3%
Total Population	12,419,293	100%	12,830,632	100%	3%

Note: All numbers are for the race alone category. Hispanics can be of any race.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses

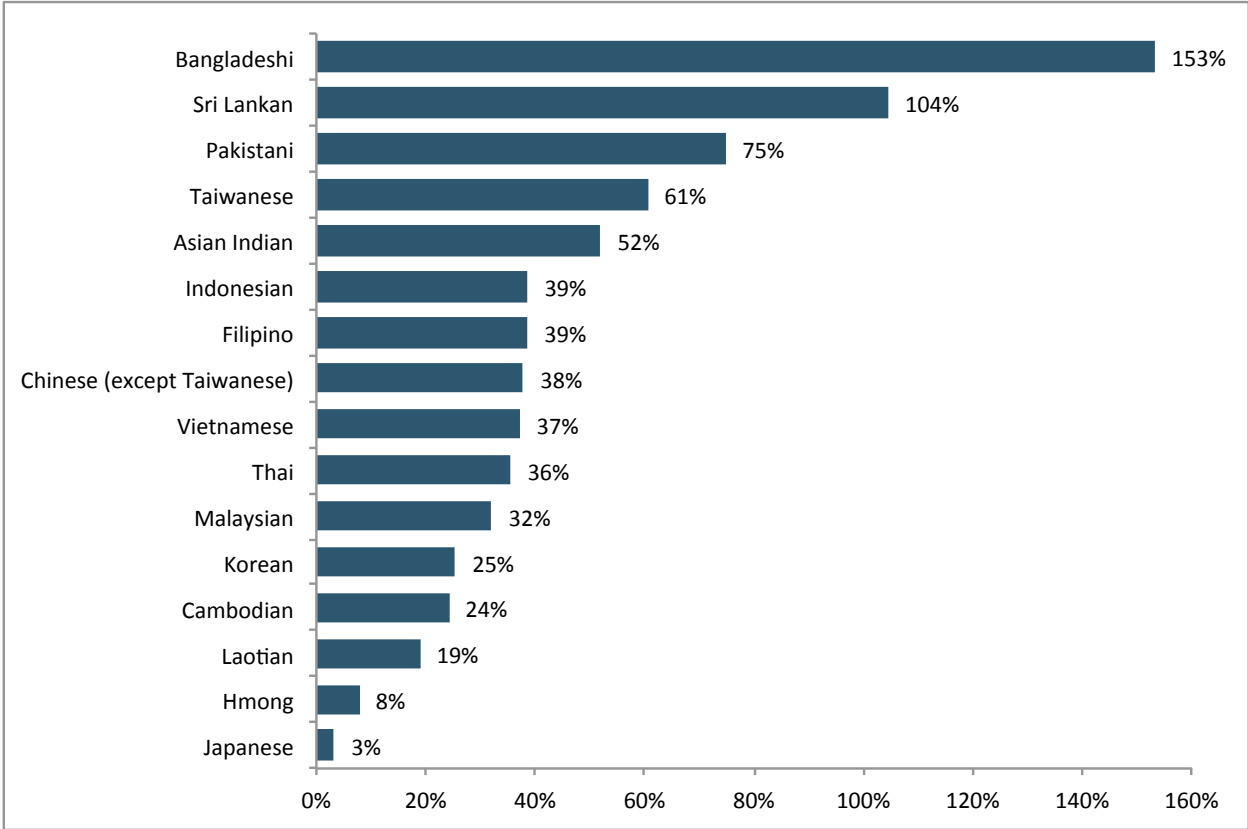
Table 1.2 Population by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Illinois 2000-2010

	Asian Alone					Asian Alone or in Combination				
	2000		2010		% Change (2000-2010)	2000		2010		% Change (2000-2010)
	Number	% of Total Asian	Number	% of Total Asian		Number	% of Total Asian	Number	% of Total Asian	
Asian Indian	124,723	30%	188,328	33%	51%	133,978	28%	203,669	30%	52%
Bangladeshi	668	0.2%	1,895	0.3%	184%	825	0.2%	2,088	0.3%	153%
Bhutanese	-	-	467	0.1%	-	-	-	559	0.1%	-
Burmese	-	-	2,675	0.5%	-	-	-	2,950	0.4%	-
Cambodian	2,879	1%	3,526	1%	22%	3,516	1%	4,366	1%	24%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	73,298	18%	98,269	17%	34%	81,919	17%	112,951	17%	38%
Filipino	86,298	21%	114,724	20%	33%	100,338	21%	139,090	20%	39%
Hmong	485	0.1%	572	0.1%	18%	604	0.1%	651	0.1%	8%
Indonesian	767	0.2%	1,144	0.2%	49%	1,201	0.2%	1,665	0.2%	39%
Japanese	20,379	5%	17,542	3%	-14%	27,702	6%	28,623	4%	3%
Korean	51,453	12%	61,469	11%	19%	56,021	12%	70,263	10%	25%
Laotian	5,235	1%	5,822	1%	11%	5,973	1%	7,102	1%	19%
Malaysian	455	0.1%	635	0.1%	40%	711	0.1%	939	0.1%	32%
Nepalese	-	-	1,277	0.2%	-	-	-	1,459	0.2%	-
Pakistani	15,103	4%	29,646	5%	96%	18,881	4%	33,000	5%	75%
Sri Lankan	549	0.1%	1,148	0.2%	109%	646	0.1%	1,320	0.2%	104%
Taiwanese	3,427	1%	5,600	1%	63%	4,176	1%	6,705	1%	61%
Thai	5,833	1%	7,430	1%	27%	7,231	2%	9,800	1%	36%
Vietnamese	19,101	5%	25,036	4%	31%	21,212	4%	29,101	4%	37%
Other Asian, specified	767	0.2%	2,130	0.4%	178%	1,381	0.3%	2,579	0.4%	87%
Other Asian, not specified	6,045	1%	7,451	1%	23%	15,330	3%	23,824	3%	55%
Total Asian	417,465	100%	576,786	100%	38%	481,645	100%	682,704	100%	42%

The 2010 Census was the first time Bhutanese, Burmese, and Nepalese population totals were reported in decennial tabulations.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses

Figure 1.1 Percent Population Growth by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Illinois 2000-2010



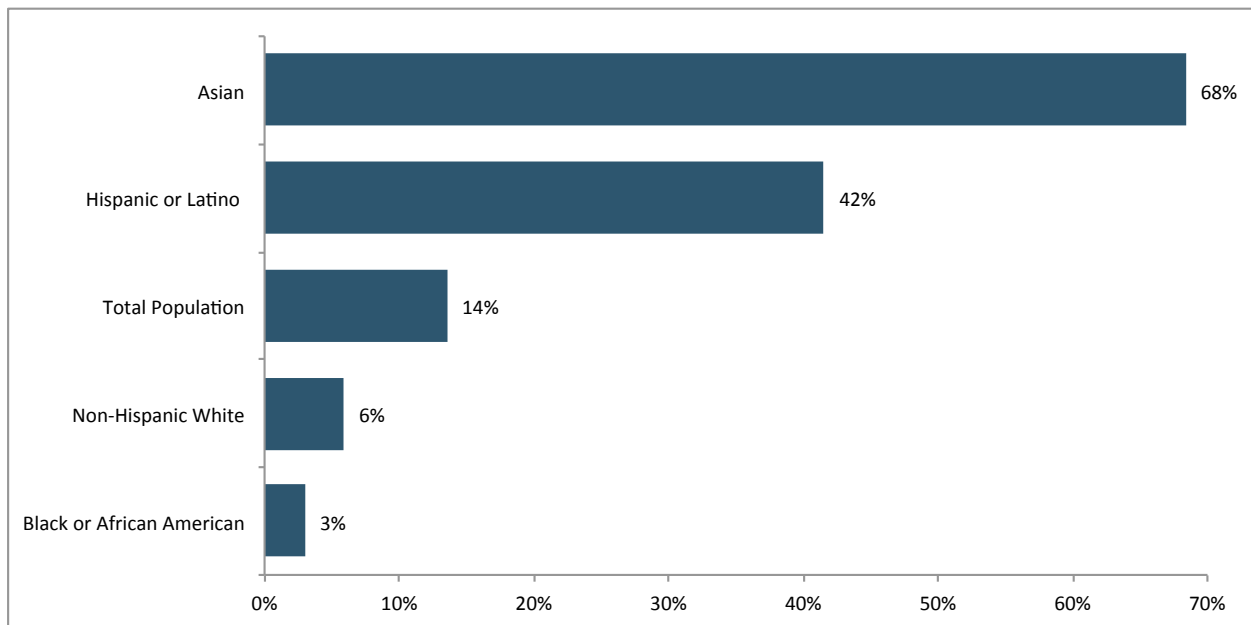
Note: Population growth percentages are for the Asian alone or in combination population.
Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses

Table 1.3 Nativity by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009

	Native-Born		Foreign-Born		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Asian	174,666	32%	377,915	68%	552,581
Black or African American	1,816,268	97%	56,552	3%	1,872,820
Hispanic or Latino	1,122,078	58%	797,041	42%	1,919,119
Non-Hispanic White	7,829,416	94%	491,974	6%	8,321,390
Total Population	11,106,550	86%	1,737,709	14%	12,844,259

Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.2 Foreign-Born Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



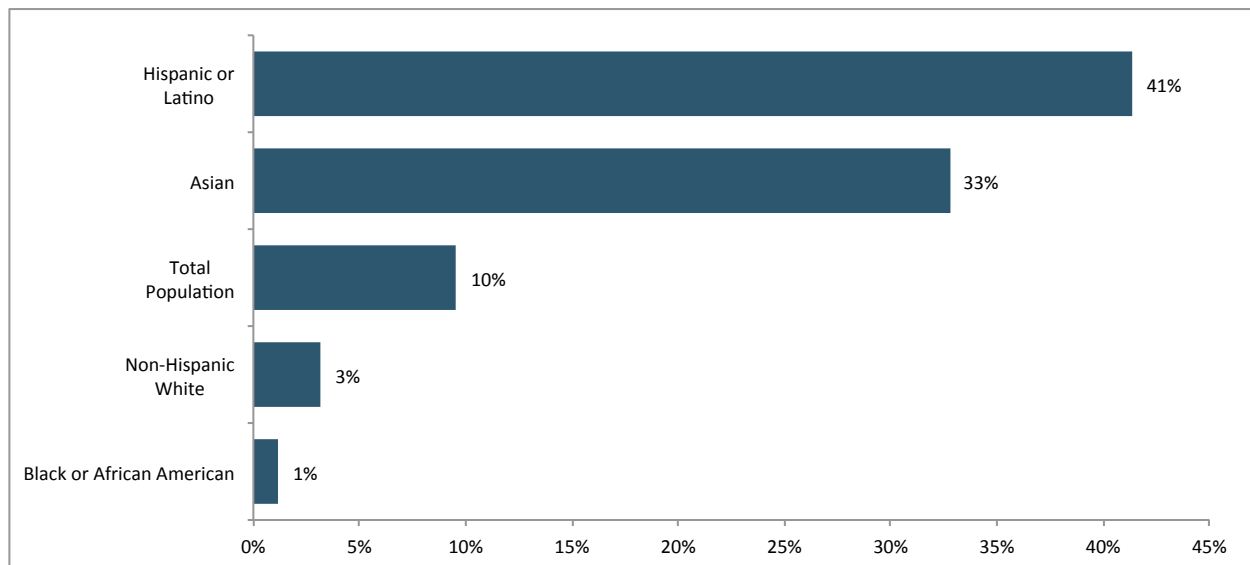
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 1.4 Limited English Proficient (LEP) Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic White	Total Population
Total	511,455	1,733,924	1,697,150	7,863,445	11,953,083
Speak English Less Than “Very Well”	167,573	20,830	701,996	251,610	1,146,000
% LEP	33%	1%	41%	3%	10%
Native-Born	138,052	1,678,071	903,826	7,374,008	10,226,981
Speak English Less Than “Very Well”	11,477	7,173	131,796	40,856	192,118
% Native-Born LEP	8%	0.4%	15%	0.6%	2%
Foreign-Born	373,403	55,853	793,324	489,437	1,726,102
Speak English Less Than “Very Well”	156,096	13,657	570,200	210,754	953,882
% Foreign-Born LEP	42%	24%	72%	43%	55%

Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.3 Percent of Population who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 1.5 Educational Attainment by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009

	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Asian	10%	12%	17%	36%	25%
Black or African American	19%	29%	34%	12%	7%
Hispanic or Latino	41%	29%	19%	8%	4%
Non-Hispanic White	9%	29%	29%	21%	13%
Total Population	14%	28%	28%	19%	11%

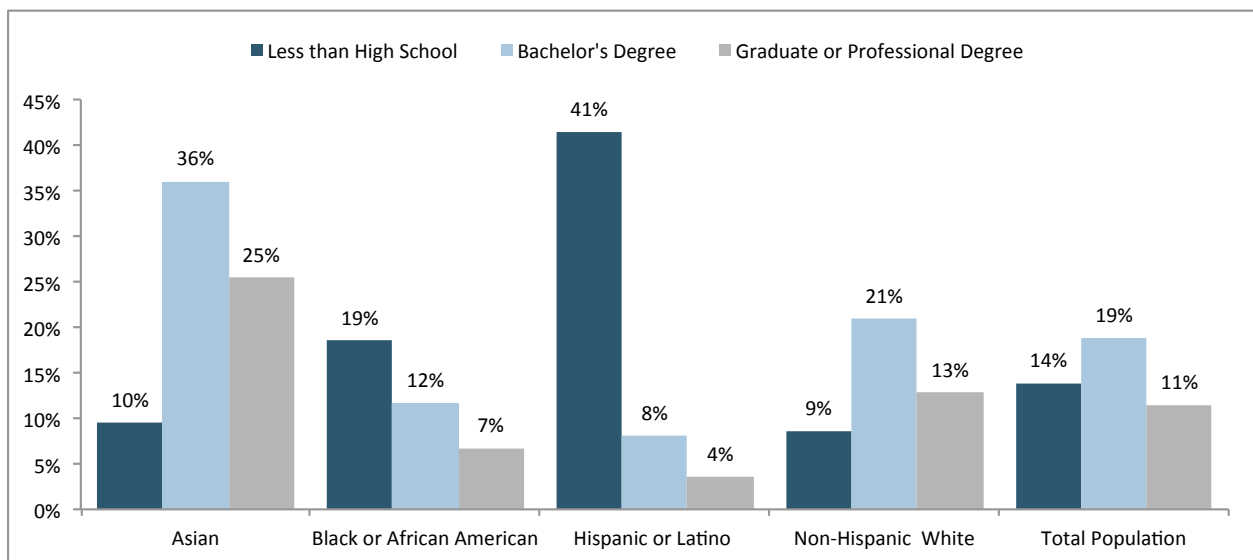
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 1.6 Median Household Income, Per Capita Income and Average Household Size by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009

	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Average Household Size
Asian	\$73,659	\$31,107	3.0
Black or African American	\$33,903	\$17,935	2.7
Hispanic or Latino	\$46,962	\$15,556	3.7
Non-Hispanic White	\$60,611	\$34,114	2.4
Total Population	\$55,095	\$28,612	2.6

Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.4 Educational Attainment by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



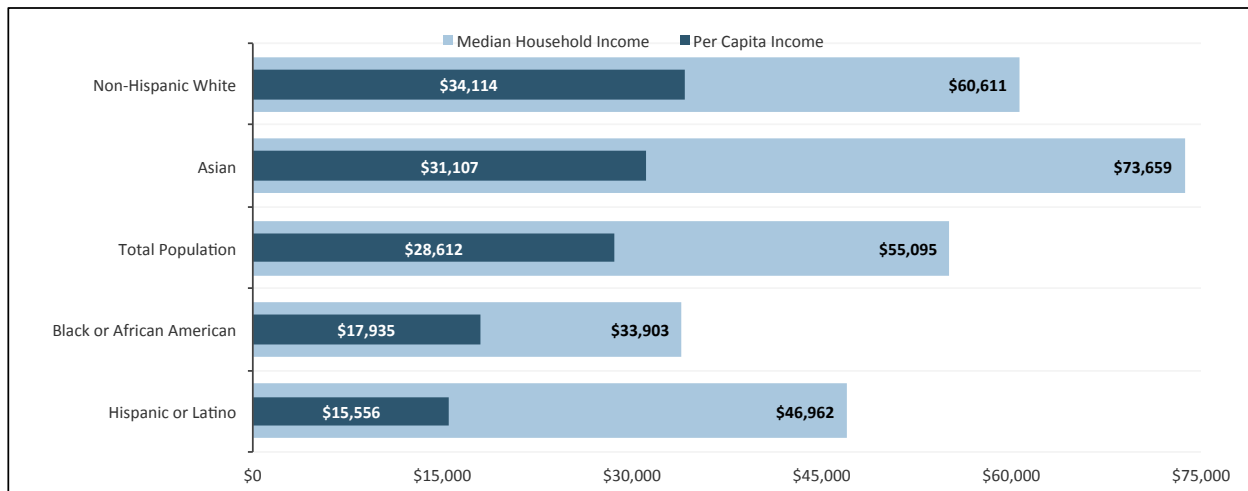
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 1.7 Very Low Income (VLI) Households by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009

	Asian	Black or African American	Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic White	Total Population
Total Households	177,182	659,665	481,958	3,404,679	4,766,343
Total VLI Households	33,161	280,366	126,475	726,390	1,178,929
% VLI Households	19%	43%	26%	21%	25%

Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.5 Per Capita Income and Median Household Income by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

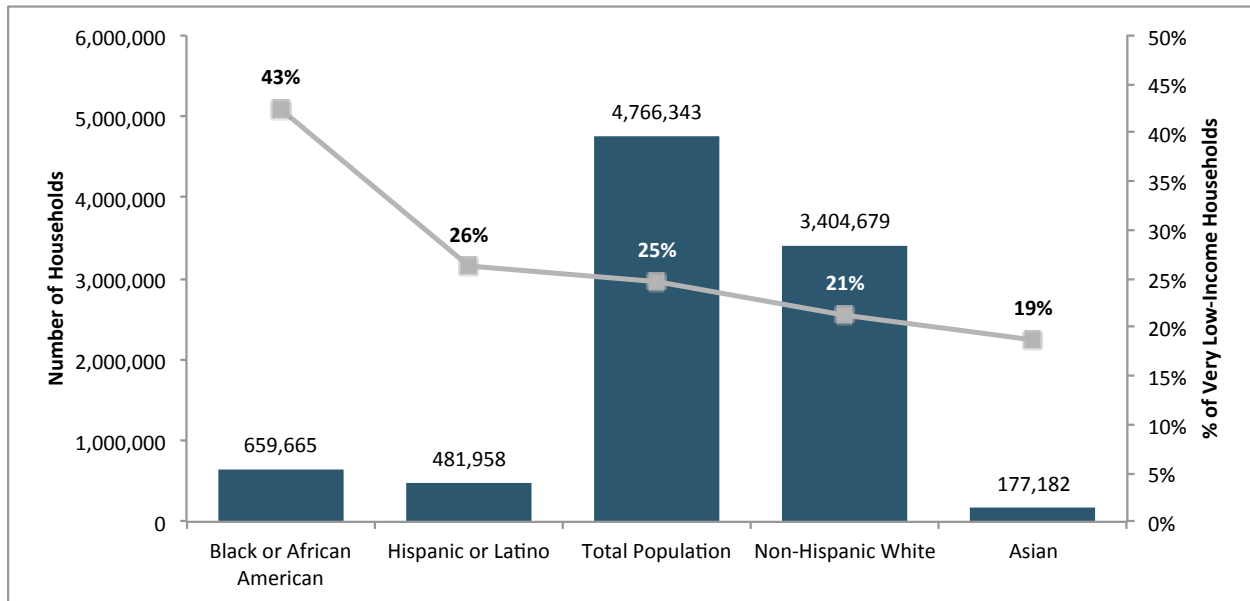
Table 1.8 Poverty by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009

	Population Below Poverty Level		Total Population*
	Number	% of Total Population	
Asian	51,520	10%	541,029
Black or African American	503,275	28%	1,797,435
Hispanic or Latino	339,151	18%	1,889,138
Non-Hispanic White	652,107	8%	8,108,897
Total Population	1,573,399	13%	12,509,976

Note: Total population for whom poverty status is determined.

Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.6 Proportion of Very Low Income Households by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



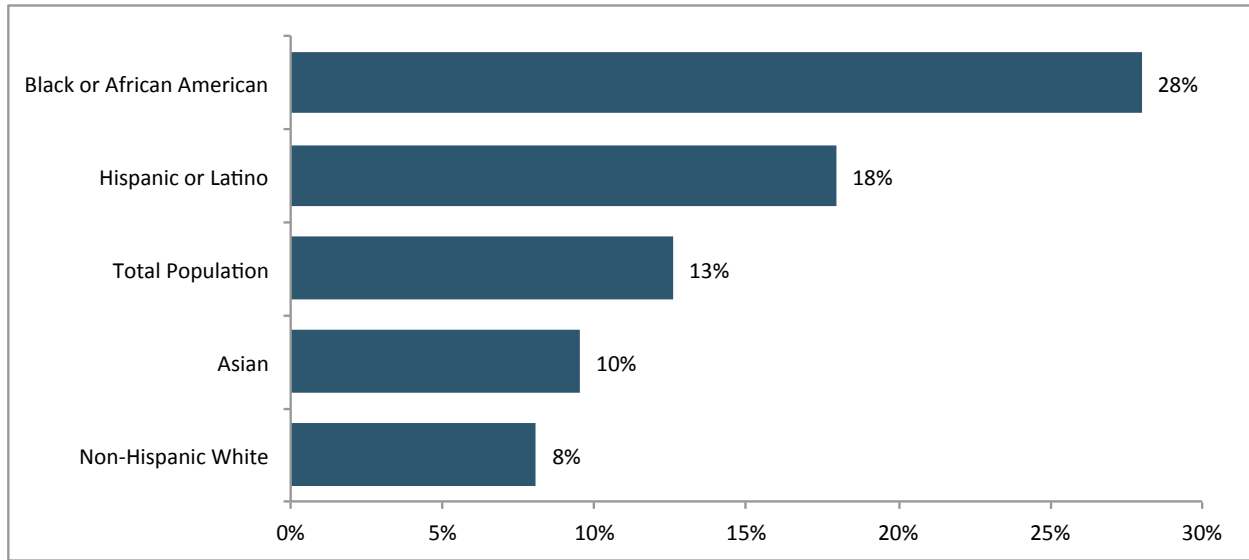
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 1.9 Other Public and Private Income Sources by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009

	Social Security Income	Cash Public Assistance Income	Retirement Income
Asian	13%	2%	6%
Black or African American	24%	5%	15%
Hispanic or Latino	12%	2%	6%
Non-Hispanic White	28%	1%	19%
Total Population	25%	2%	16%

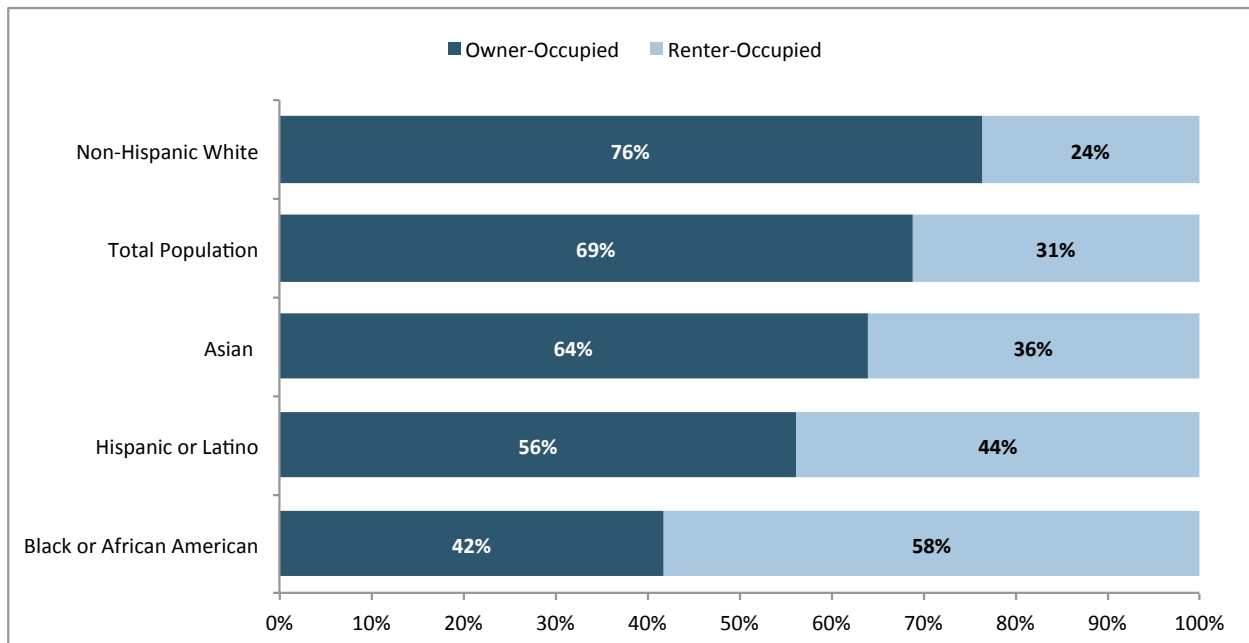
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.7 Poverty Rates by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



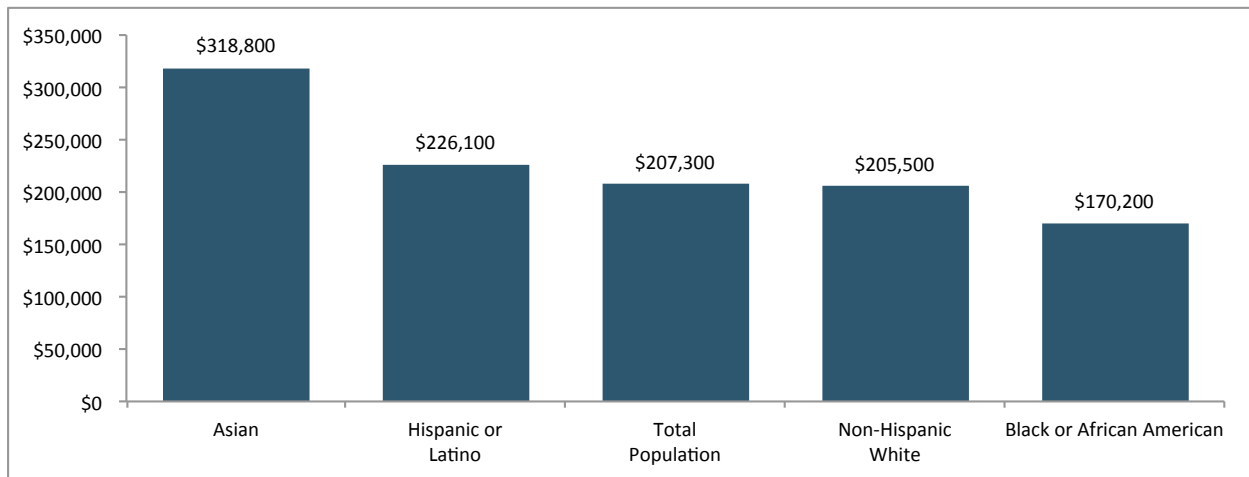
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.8 Percent of the Population who are Homeowners vs. Renters by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



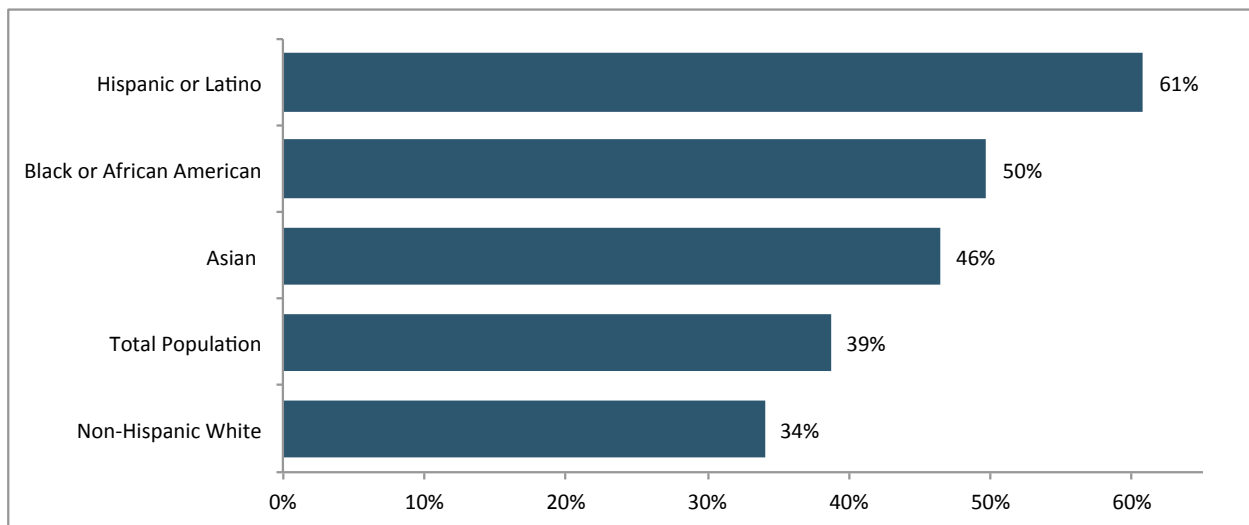
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.9 Median Home Value by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 1.10 Percent of Homeowners Paying more than 30% of Income for Housing by Race and Hispanic Origin, Illinois 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

PART II Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL METRO AREA

Table 2.1 Population by Race and Hispanic Origin, Chicago IL MSA, 2000-2010

	2000		2010		% Change (2000-2010)
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
American Indian and Alaska Native	24,279	0.3%	33,479	0.4%	38%
Asian	388,204	4%	522,101	6%	34%
Black or African American	1,691,682	19%	1,501,516	17%	-11%
Hispanic or Latino	1,494,703	16%	1,838,352	21%	23%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3,826	0.04%	2,715	0.03%	-29%
Non-Hispanic White	5,397,499	59%	4,614,908	54%	-14%
Total Population	9,098,316	100%	8,586,609	100%	-6%

Note: All numbers are for the race alone category. Hispanics can be of any race.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses

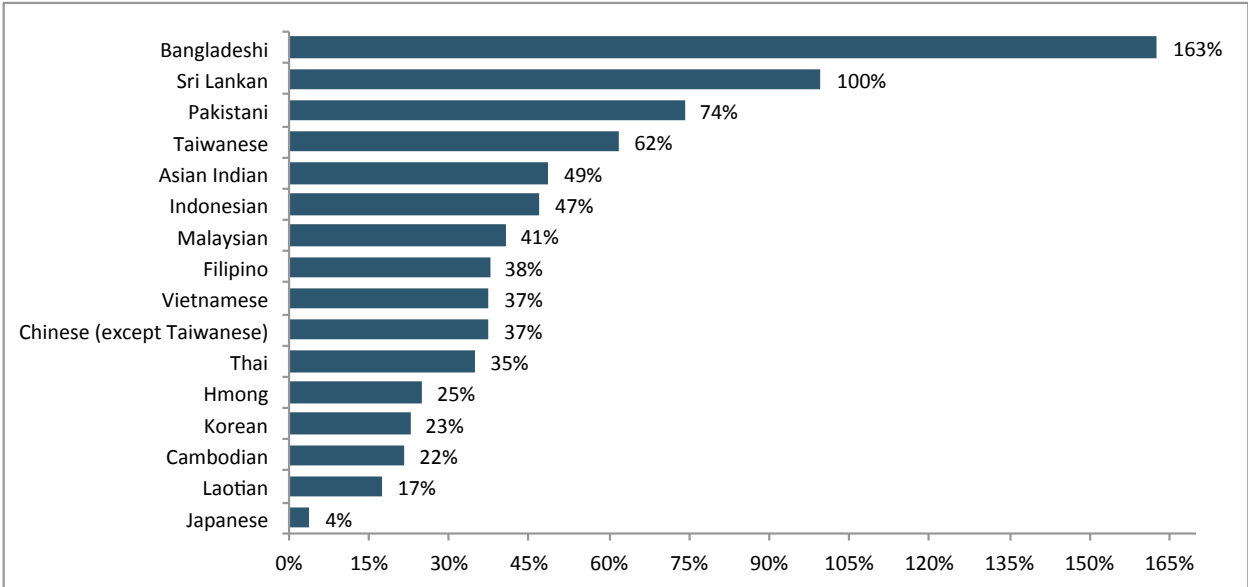
Table 2.2 Population by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2000-2010

	Asian Alone					Asian Alone or in Combination				
	2000		2010		% Change (2000-2010)	2000		2010		% Change (2000-2010)
	Number	% of Total Asian	Number	% of Total Asian		Number	% of Total Asian	Number	% of Total Asian	
Asian Indian	111,172	31%	171,901	33%	55%	124,965	28%	185,774	30%	49%
Bangladeshi	548	0.2%	1,698	0.3%	210%	712	0.2%	1,870	0.3%	163%
Bhutanese	-	-	430	0.1%	-	-	-	513	0.1%	-
Burmese	-	-	1,781	0.3%	-	-	-	1,987	0.3%	-
Cambodian	2,588	1%	3,349	1%	29%	3,364	1%	4,089	1%	22%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	61,361	17%	87,860	17%	43%	73,483	17%	100,987	16%	37%
Filipino	75,644	21%	109,423	21%	45%	95,087	22%	130,781	21%	38%
Hmong	381	0.1%	544	0.1%	43%	495	0.1%	618	0.1%	25%
Indonesian	557	0.2%	937	0.2%	68%	930	0.2%	1,367	0.2%	47%
Japanese	16,447	5%	15,660	3%	-5%	24,036	5%	24,936	4%	4%
Korean	42,120	12%	54,135	10%	29%	49,906	11%	61,229	10%	23%
Laotian	3,540	1%	3,942	1%	11%	4,054	1%	4,762	1%	17%
Malaysian	279	0.1%	456	0.1%	63%	506	0.1%	711	0.1%	41%
Nepalese	-	-	1,000	0.2%	-	-	-	1,145	0.2%	-
Pakistani	14,236	4%	28,557	5%	101%	18,258	4%	31,782	5%	74%
Sri Lankan	444	0.1%	957	0.2%	116%	558	0.1%	1,114	0.2%	100%
Taiwanese	2,580	1%	4,588	1%	78%	3,419	1%	5,532	1%	62%
Thai	4,814	1%	6,480	1%	35%	6,200	1%	8,361	1%	35%
Vietnamese	15,643	4%	21,363	4%	37%	17,894	4%	24,602	4%	37%
Other Asian	551	0.2%	1,984	0.4%	260%	1,047	0.2%	2,363	0.4%	126%
Other Asian, not specified	4,943	1%	6,430	1%	30%	13,589	3%	21,198	3%	56%
Total Asian	357,848	100%	523,475	100%	46%	438,503	100%	615,721	100%	40%

The 2010 Census was the first time Bhutanese, Burmese, and Nepalese population totals were reported in decennial tabulations.

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses

Figure 2.1 Percent Population Growth by Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2000-2010



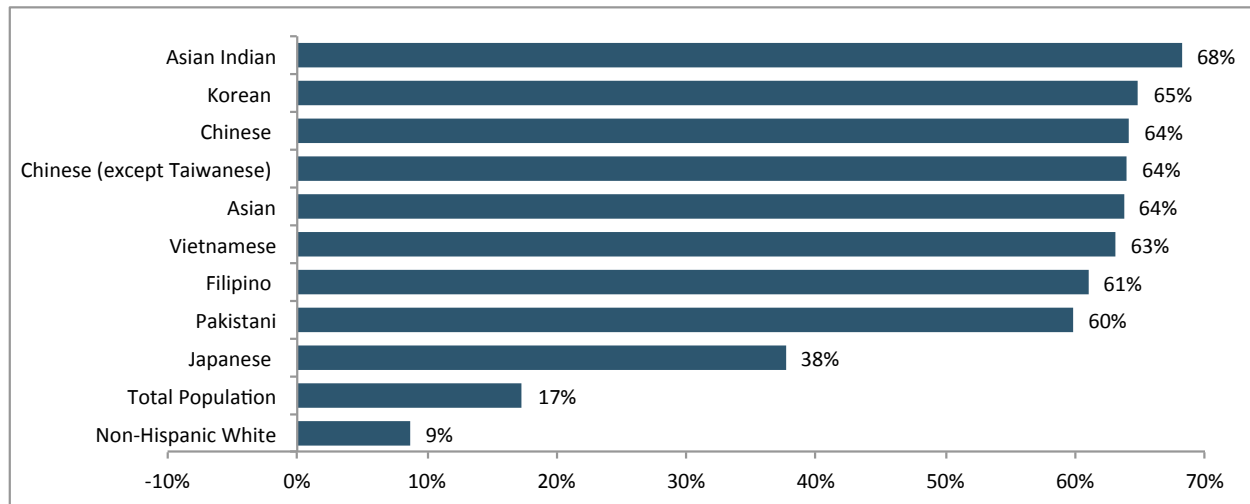
Note: Population growth percentages are for the Asian alone or in combination population.
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses

Table 2.3 Nativity by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009

	Native-Born		Foreign-Born		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Total Population	7,870,590	83%	1,645,457	17%	9,516,047
Non-Hispanic White	4,891,771	91%	467,473	9%	5,359,244
Asian	199,142	36%	349,546	64%	548,688
Asian Indian	55,307	32%	118,537	68%	173,844
Chinese	35,500	36%	63,503	64%	99,003
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	34,647	36%	61,483	64%	96,130
Filipino	47,743	39%	74,577	61%	122,320
Japanese	15,559	62%	9,389	38%	24,948
Korean	21,198	35%	39,137	65%	60,335
Pakistani	9,207	40%	13,702	60%	22,909
Vietnamese	8,929	37%	15,256	63%	24,185

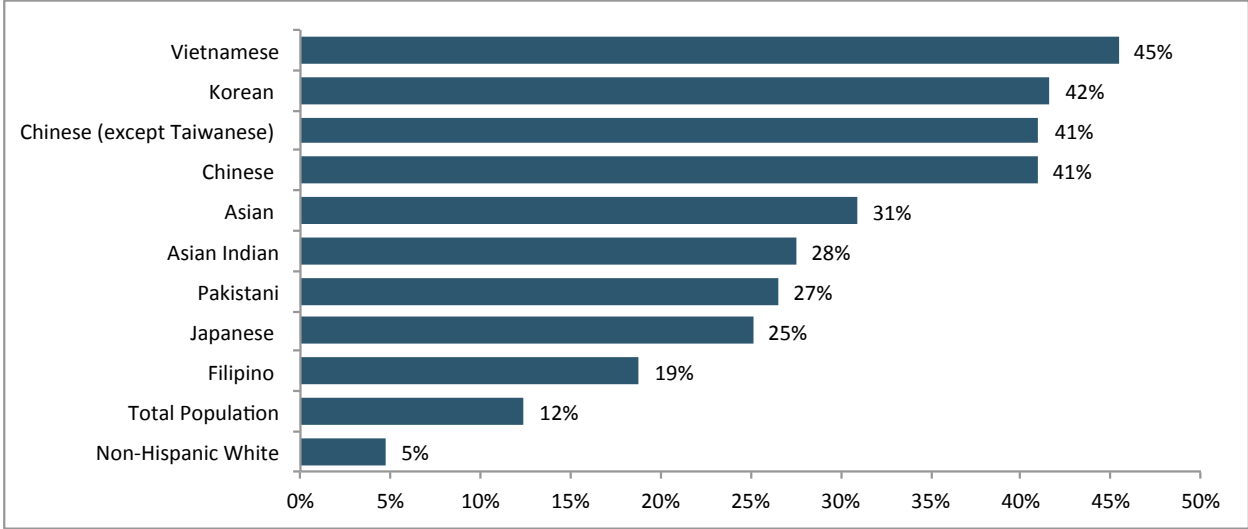
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 2.2 Foreign-Born Population by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 2.3 Percent of Population who are Limited English Proficient (LEP) by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



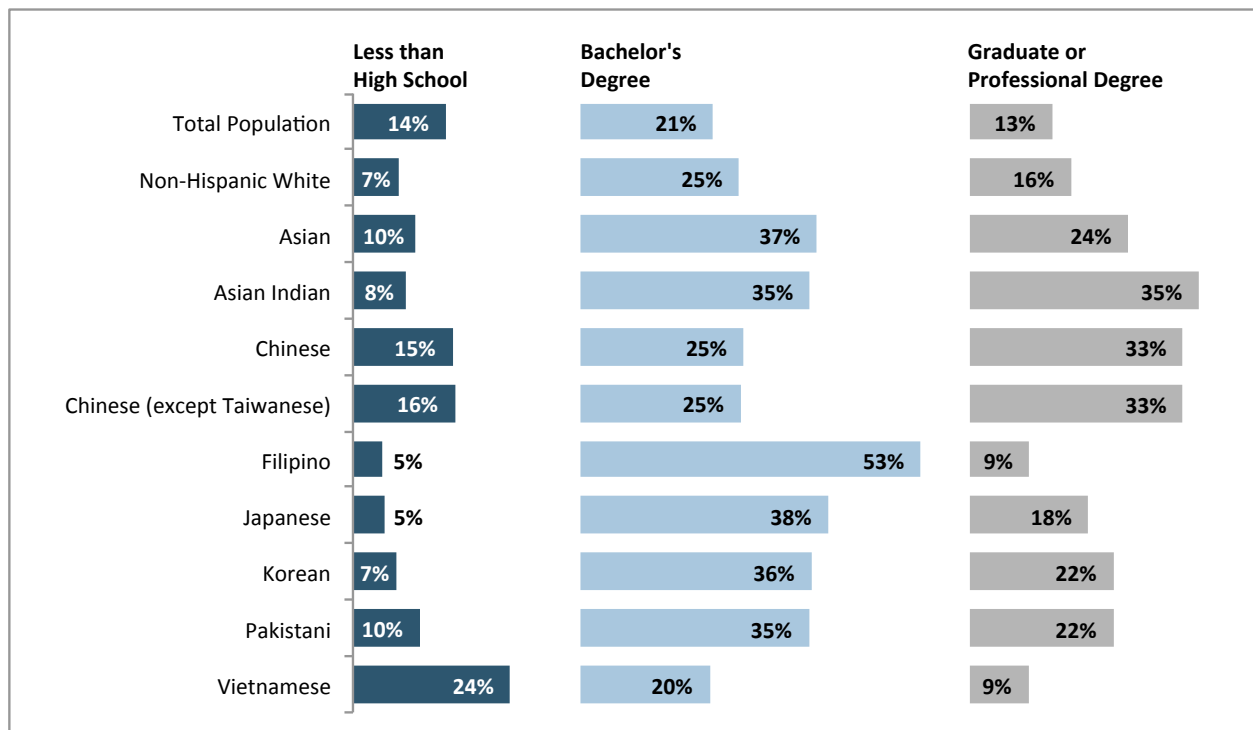
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 2.4 Educational Attainment by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009

	Less than High School	High School Graduate	Some College or Associate's Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Professional Degree
Total Population	14%	26%	27%	21%	13%
Non-Hispanic White	7%	25%	27%	25%	16%
Asian	10%	12%	18%	37%	24%
Asian Indian	8%	9%	12%	35%	35%
Chinese	15%	15%	12%	25%	33%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	16%	15%	12%	25%	33%
Filipino	5%	8%	26%	53%	9%
Japanese	5%	15%	24%	38%	18%
Korean	7%	17%	18%	36%	22%
Pakistani	10%	12%	20%	35%	22%
Vietnamese	24%	25%	22%	20%	9%

Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 2.4 Educational Attainment by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



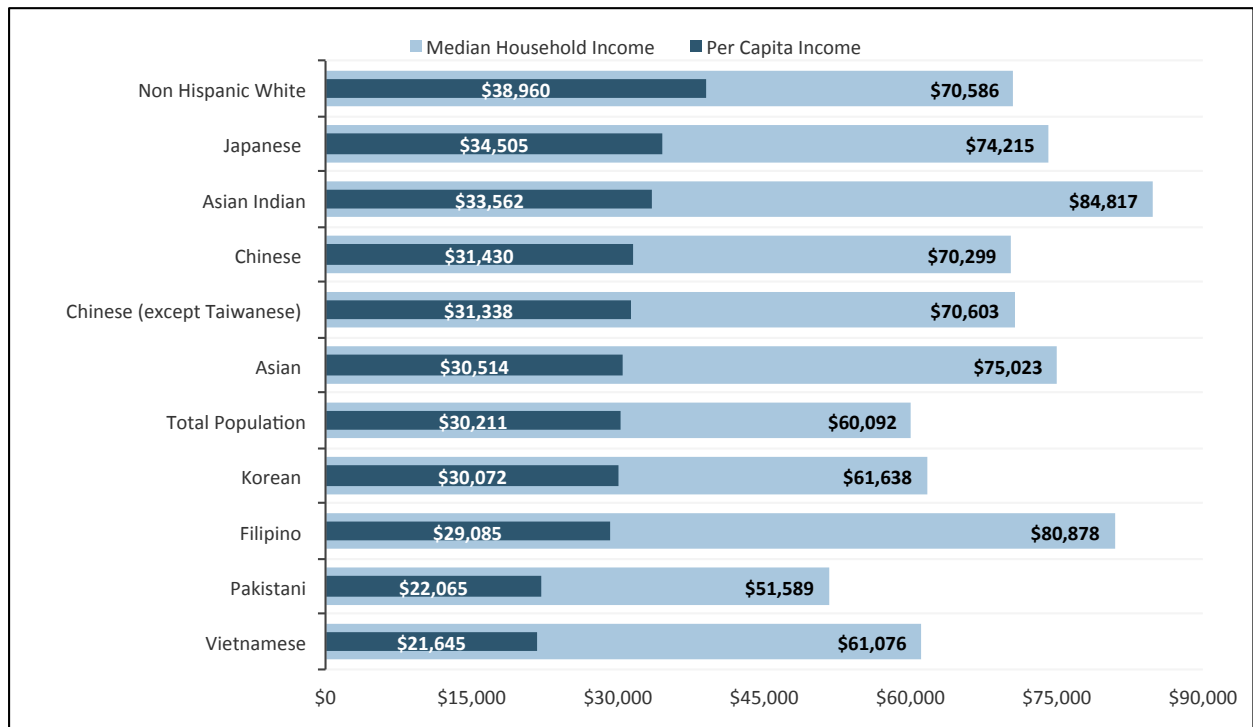
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 2.5 Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Household Size by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009

	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Average Household Size
Total Population	\$60,092	\$30,211	2.7
Non Hispanic White	\$70,586	\$38,960	2.5
Asian	\$75,023	\$30,514	3.0
Asian Indian	\$84,817	\$33,562	3.2
Chinese	\$70,299	\$31,430	2.8
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$70,603	\$31,338	2.8
Filipino	\$80,878	\$29,085	3.2
Japanese	\$74,215	\$34,505	2.4
Korean	\$61,638	\$30,072	2.7
Pakistani	\$51,589	\$22,065	3.8
Vietnamese	\$61,076	\$21,645	3.3

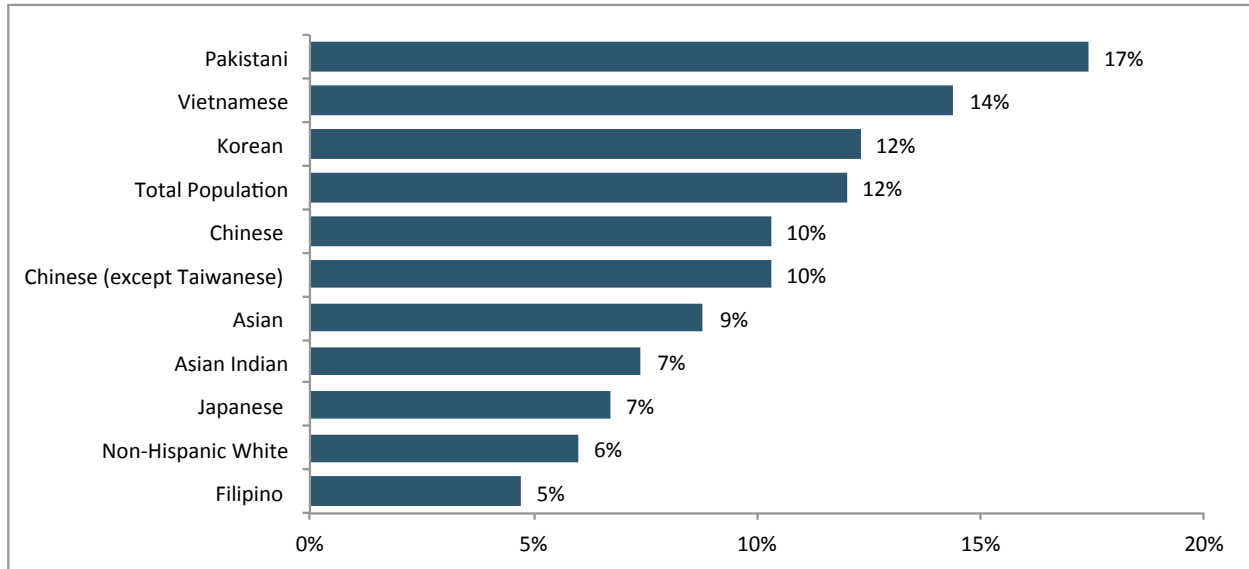
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 2.5 Per Capita Income and Median Household Income by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates

Figure 2.6 Poverty Rates by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



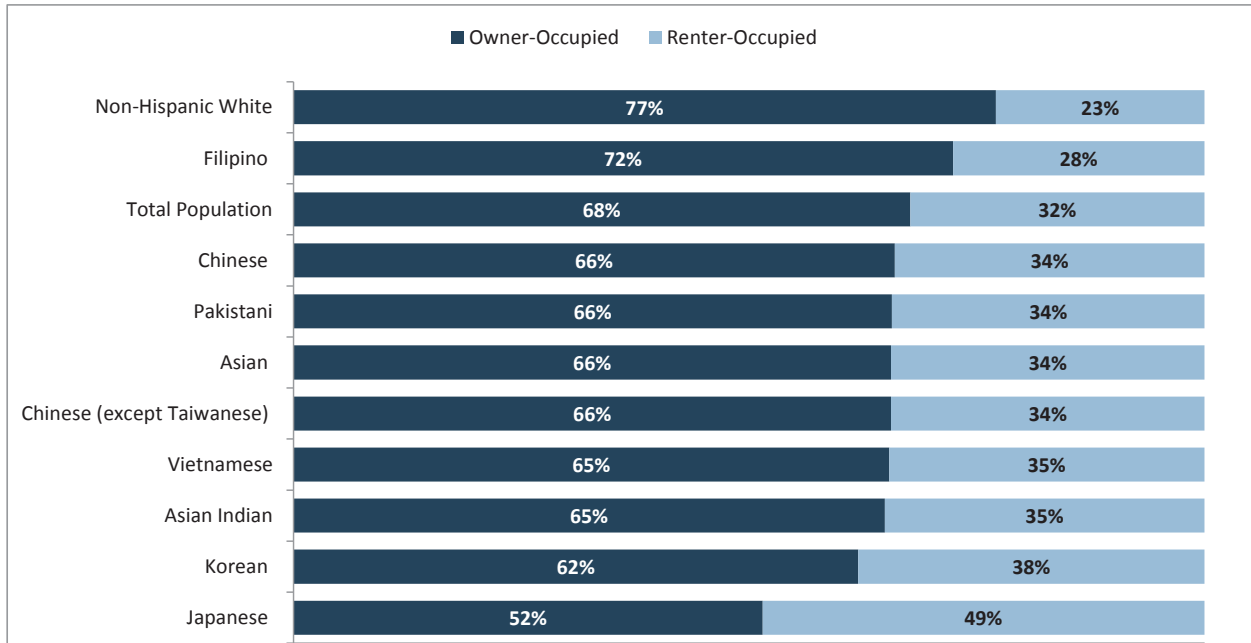
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Table 2.6 Other Public and Private Income Sources by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009

	Social Security Income	Cash Public Assistance Income	Retirement Income
Total Population	23%	2%	15%
Non-Hispanic White	26%	1%	17%
Asian	14%	2%	6%
Asian Indian	10%	1%	4%
Chinese	14%	2%	5%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	14%	2%	5%
Filipino	18%	1%	10%
Japanese	16%	-	8%
Korean	18%	2%	5%
Pakistani	7%	2%	5%
Vietnamese	14%	4%	4%

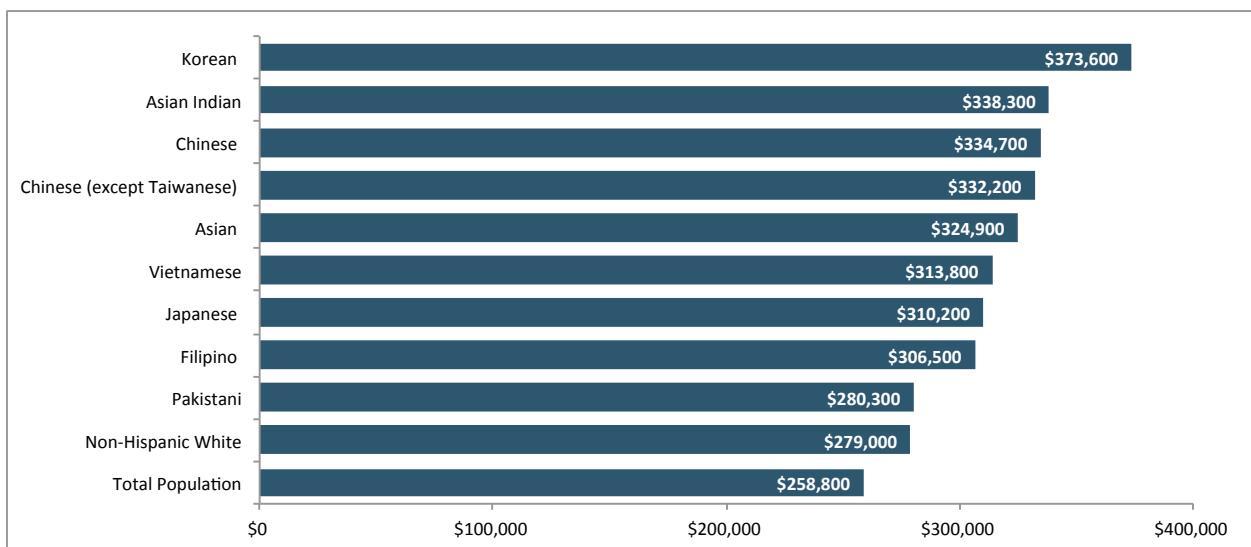
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 2.7 Percent of the Population who are Homeowners vs. Renters by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



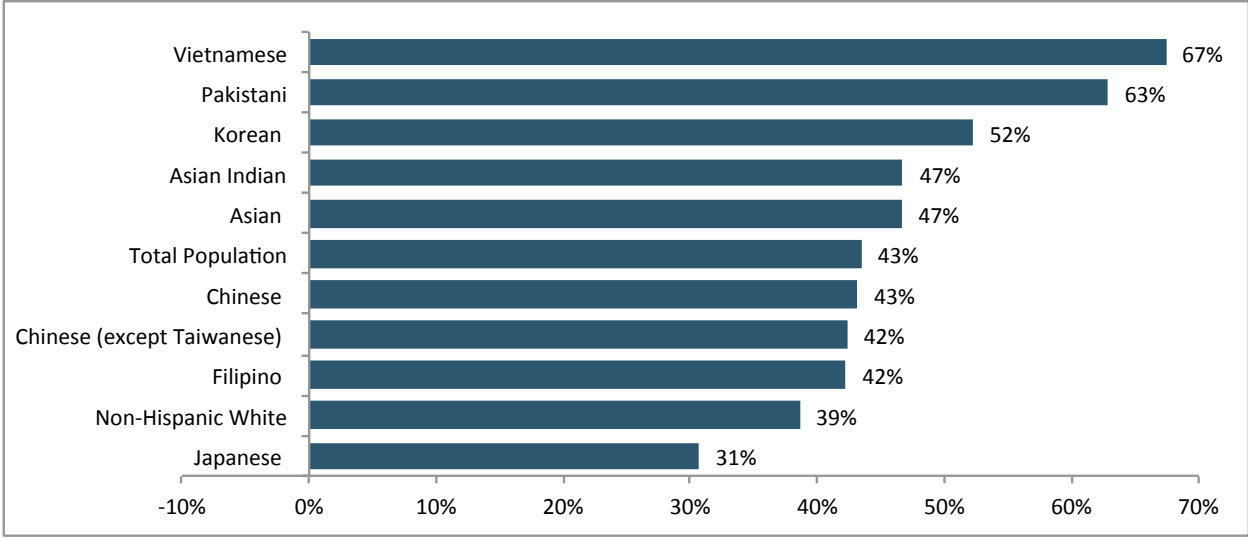
Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 2.8 Median Home Value by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.

Figure 2.9 Percent of Homeowners Paying more than 30% of Income for Housing by Race and Asian Ethnic Subgroups, Chicago IL MSA, 2007-2009



Data Source: 2007-2009 American Community Survey, 3-Year Estimates.