

ASIAN AMERICANS OF THE EMPIRE STATE:

GROWING DIVERSITY AND COMMON NEEDS



Asian American Federation

Table of Contents

Foreword	4
Executive Summary	5
Introduction	11
Chapter 1: Statewide Demographic Change	12
Chapter 2: Regional and County Profiles	17
Suburban Counties of New York City Metro Area	18
New York City and Its Suburbs	28
Erie County & Buffalo	29
Monroe County & Rochester	37
Oneida County & Utica	45
Onondaga County & Syracuse	53
Tompkins County & Ithaca	60
Broome County & Binghamton	68
Capital Region	76
Chapter 3: Summary	90
Chapter 4: Technical Appendix	93

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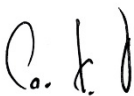
Foreword

The image of the Asian community in New York State has traditionally been tied to the ethnic neighborhoods of New York City. But increasingly Asians have been settling outside of the city. These included not only longtime residents of Asian descent but also new arrivals. Some of these new arrivals came for study or work opportunities. Others were refugees from Bhutan and Myanmar (formerly Burma) who had only begun to arrive in large numbers during the last decade.

As a consequence, the scale of diversity is one of the challenges of working in Asian communities. People who are classified as Asian by the federal government come from the largest continent, stretching from Pakistan, south to Indonesia, eastward to Japan, and north to China. Linguistically, the Census Bureau covers 31 different Asian languages, not counting many regional dialects. Economically, many working-class Asians continue to struggle to make ends meet, while the success stories of our communities receive more coverage among mainstream America.

Our report, *Asian Americans of the Empire State: Growing Diversity and Common Needs* seeks to demonstrate the diversity within this collection of individuals and also to point out common threads that link our communities together. As Asians continue to expand beyond New York City and new Asian ethnic groups discover opportunities throughout our state, government agencies and community service providers will have to change and adapt to new cultures and languages as they address community needs. Another challenge is building the organizational infrastructure where needed to address the influx of newer communities of Asians.

The Asian American Federations wishes to express thanks to the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation for their continued support to raise awareness of the importance of disaggregated data for Asian communities.



Cao K. O
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Executive Summary

Asian Americans of the Empire State: Growing Diversity and Common Needs is a detailed examination of the Asian American communities of our state. New York has seen dramatic demographic changes in the Asian American population during the last decade. The report will summarize the population changes between 2000 and 2010 Censuses for the Asian population as a whole, as well as for Asian ethnic groups. Emerging Asian communities both ethnically and geographically will be highlighted.

The report also examines the demographic and socioeconomic data for several key geographic areas: the suburban counties that are part of the New York City metro area, and the upstate counties with the largest Asian populations. Detailed statistics on Asian Americans in New York City were presented in a previous report, *Asian Americans in New York City: A Decade of Dynamic Change 2000-2010*.

Concluding the report is a discussion of several demographic and socioeconomic groups within the Asian American community: the working poor, refugees, seniors, college and university populations and well-educated professionals.

Statewide Demographic Changes

- While New York City continues to see the bulk of the numeric increase in the Asian population in New York, the proportion of Asians in New York who live in the city fell from 75 percent in 2000 to 72 percent in 2010, due to higher percentage growth in the Asian population outside the city.
- Without the growth in the Asian population, New York would have had an overall decline in population last decade.

- All counties except for Seneca and Wyoming counties saw increases in their Asian population. Fifteen counties saw Asians account for more than half of net population growth. Sixteen counties had overall population declines but growing Asian populations.
- The largest Asian group in New York City was Chinese Americans. In the suburban counties around New York City and in upstate New York, Indian Americans were the most numerous Asian group.
- Bangladeshis and Taiwanese were the fastest growing Asian groups in New York between 2000 and 2010, with both groups more than doubling in size.
- Two of the newest Asian groups to arrive in the state were Bhutanese and Burmese, growing rapidly through an influx of refugees. The vast majority have settled in cities outside of the New York City metro area.

Geographic Highlights

Suburban Counties in New York City Metro Area

- The large majority of Asian New Yorkers outside of New York City resided in the eight counties around New York City.
- Asians in this region reflected the wealth of region. Median household income and per capita income levels for Asians were similar to or higher than the general population. More than half of all Asian workers were in management, business, science, and arts professions.
- However, Asians in the region were more than twice as likely to have limited English proficiency compared with the total population.

Erie County

- Asian population growth had partially offset the overall decline in population in Erie County and Buffalo.
- Asians in Erie County were concentrated in and around Buffalo.
- Erie County had the largest Burmese population statewide, mostly concentrated in Buffalo.
- The Asian community in Erie County was the most heavily immigrant compared to the other counties examined in this report.
- Asian adults in Erie County were concentrated at both ends of the educational attainment spectrum.
 - Asian adults were more likely to have not completed high school than the general population.
 - At the other end of the spectrum, the share of Asian adults who had a college education was nearly double that of adults in general.

Monroe County

- Double digit growth in the Asian population helped to overcome population declines among other population groups in Monroe County and Rochester.
- Monroe County had the largest Laotian community in New York.
- Significant socioeconomic differences emerged between urban and suburban Asians in Monroe County. Compared to the rest of Monroe County, Asians in Rochester had:
 - higher poverty,
 - lower educational attainment among adults,
 - and lower median household income.

Oneida County

- The Asian population in Oneida County doubled in size, largely due to the influx of Burmese refugees in the last decade.
- Many of these new refugees settled in Utica and faced language, education, and job challenges as they seek to adjust to their new homes.
- Major socioeconomic differences exist between Asians living in Utica and suburban Asians, with Asians in Utica facing higher rates of poverty, lower educational attainment, and language barriers compared to their suburban counterparts.

- Asians in Oneida County had the highest poverty rates compared to Asians in all other geographic areas examined in this report.
- Asians in Oneida County had the highest percentage of adults age 25 and older who had not completed high school compared to Asians in all other geographic areas examined in this report.

Onondaga County

- The Asian population growth helped to stabilize the population in Onondaga County.
- While Asians had higher poverty rates than the general population, Asian workers also had the lowest unemployment rates in the county.
- Over one in four Asians in Onondaga County were enrolled in post-secondary education.

Tompkins County

- Nearly one in ten residents in Tompkins County was Asian, the highest share of countywide population among New York counties outside of New York City.
- Colleges and universities attracted many Asians to Tompkins County.
 - Majority of Asians in Tompkins County were enrolled in college or graduate school.

- Majority of working Asians in Tompkins County were employed in the educational services, health care and social assistance industry sector.
- Asian working-class population in Tompkins County has grown in the past decade.
 - More than half of the numeric growth in Asian population has occurred outside of Asians enrolled in post-secondary studies.
 - The poverty rate among Asians in the county was almost 36 percent.
 - Asian adults (age 25 or older) were more likely than adults in general to be without a high school diploma.
 - Asian workers were overrepresented in the food service industry sector, a traditional employer of working-class Asians.

Broome County

- While Broome County's and Binghamton's populations did not grow during the last decade, the Asian populations grew by more than 25 percent.
- Nearly two in five Asians in Broome County were enrolled in post-secondary education.

- Data on income, employment and education pointed to a major split between white-collar and working-class Asians in Broome County.
 - Asians were more likely to live in poverty in Broome County than the general population.
 - Asians as a group were both more likely to have not completed high school and to have a college education than the general population.
 - Asians were more likely to be employed in both white-collar occupations and in manufacturing and service occupations than the general population.

Capital Region

- Asians in Albany County tended to be highly educated with a majority of Asian adults having a bachelor's degree or higher.
 - Asian adults in Albany County were just as likely to have completed high school as adults in general, unlike many other counties in upstate New York.
- In Albany city, Asians had a higher poverty rate than people in general.
- The poverty rate of Asians in Rensselaer County dropped from 29 percent in 2000 to 13 percent in 2010.

- Asian households in Albany County had higher median income than households in general, while Asian households in Albany city had lower median income than all households.
- Asians in Saratoga County and Schenectady County had higher median household incomes than that of all households, but Asians in Rensselaer County had lower median household income than that of households in general.
- The unemployment rates of Asians in both Albany County and Albany city declined sharply during the last decade and ended up lower than those of the general population.
- Asian workers were underrepresented in government jobs, a key source of employment in the region.

Highlights from Demographic Groups

Working Poor

Counter to the model minority myth, Asians had higher poverty rates than the general population in counties outside of the New York metro area. But many of those in poverty were working, as the unemployment rates of Asians in those counties were largely lower than that for the general population. Much of the differences in incomes were due to the lack of education and English proficiency of many upstate Asians which limited their employment opportunities.

In most counties, Asian adults (age 25 years and older) were more likely to be without a

high school diploma than adults in general. In Oneida County in particular, almost one in three Asian adults did not graduate high school.

Within the upstate cities, the difference was even more pronounced among Asians. In Utica one half of Asian adults had no diploma and more than half of Asians lived in poverty. In Buffalo one third of adults had no diploma and 40 percent lived in poverty. In Rochester 30 percent of adults had no diploma and 30 percent lived in poverty. In Syracuse one third of adults had no diploma and one half lived in poverty. In Ithaca one quarter of adults had no diploma and almost half lived in poverty. In Binghamton more than one in four adults had no diploma and 40 percent lived in poverty.

Refugees

The United States had seen a large increase in Burmese and Bhutanese refugees entering the country during the latter half of the last decade. Some of these refugees have been resettled in several cities of New York. The 2010 Census revealed growing Burmese populations in Buffalo, Utica, and Syracuse and Bhutanese populations in Syracuse.

The Burmese and Bhutanese populations in the United States were too small in 2000 to be reported out separately. Our analysis indicates that these groups along with others in the “Other Asian” category grew by a combined rate of over 500 percent in the last decade.

These two groups are especially challenging to reach out to, as we found in our 2010

Census outreach efforts. Both refugee populations consisted mainly of ethnic minorities, for example, Nepali-speaking Bhutanese and ethnic Karens from Myanmar.

Seniors

The fastest growing age group last decade in the Asian community was seniors. With the exceptions of Tompkins County, all the counties outside of New York City saw the number of Asian seniors more than double in the last decade. Seniors in Tompkins County grew by 69 percent, more than outpacing the 18 percent growth rate of seniors in general.

Much of this growth is from a small base, but as the first wave of Asian immigrants who arrived after immigration reforms of the 1960s reach retirement age, the senior population in the Asian community will continue to grow rapidly.

College and University Populations

In several counties with large universities, undergraduate and graduate students make up a large proportion of the Asian population. More than half of all Asians in Tompkins County, and more than a quarter of all Asians in Broome, Erie, Onondaga, and Rensselaer Counties were enrolled in post-secondary education. Asian workers also were more likely to be employed in education than workers in general.

Well-Educated Professionals

Well-educated professionals are the face of the model minority myth. In many counties in the state, Asian adults were more likely

to either have a college degree or not have finished high school.

Among the counties examined in this report, more than half of adults age 25 years and older had college degrees with the exception of Schenectady County (49 percent) and Oneida County (40 percent). In all but Ulster, Rensselaer, Broome, and Oneida Counties, half or more of the Asian civilian labor force were employed in management, business, science and arts occupations.

Introduction

New York was the home to the second largest population of Asian Americans, behind only California. While the bulk of the population resided in the New York metro area, the fastest population growth and some of the newest communities were in the cities and counties in the upstate region.

The goal of this report is to provide a nuanced look at the contributions and needs of Asian communities in New York. The report will demonstrate the importance of considering the diversity among Asians. Contrary to the model minority myth, Asians range the whole spectrum, from poor to wealthy, from illiterate to well-educated. Despite these differences, a number of common concerns tie our communities together, such as the need for culturally and linguistically appropriate services, access to education, and improving job opportunities for our working poor.

The data and findings in this report also provide a resource to help our community-based organizations access and utilize publicly available data for their advocacy

and fundraising work, our leaders to make informed policy decisions, and individuals to better understand their community and neighbors, whether Asian or non-Asian.

This report summarizes the demographic changes in the Asian American population in New York during the last decade. The first chapter examines the population changes between the 2000 and 2010 Censuses, population growth by Asian ethnic groups, and the geographic distribution of Asians across the counties of New York. The second chapter examines the demographic and socioeconomic data drawn from the 2010 5-year American Community Survey for several key areas: the suburban counties that are part of the New York City metro area, and the upstate counties with the largest Asian populations. Detailed statistics on Asian Americans in New York City were presented in a previous report, *Asian Americans in New York City: A Decade of Dynamic Change 2000-2010*. This report concludes with a discussion of key demographic and socioeconomic groups to demonstrate the diversity within the Asian American community.

Chapter 1: Statewide Demographic Change

This chapter examines some statewide demographic trends in the Asian community in the state of New York. We divided the state into three broad regions for this overview: New York City, the counties outside of New York City associated with the New York City metro area (suburban counties)¹, and the upstate counties that make up the rest of New York.

The state saw gains in Asian population in all but two counties, with the bulk of the numeric increase going to New York City. However, the proportion of Asians in New York who lived in the city fell from 75 percent in 2000 to 72 percent in 2010, due to higher growth rates in the Asian population outside the city. The three regions had markedly different stories. New York City continued to draw large numbers of Asians from a

broad range of ethnic communities, lured by economic opportunity and established Asian neighborhoods. The suburban counties attracted Asian ethnic groups with a longer history of immigration to the United States and were largely better educated and economically well-off compared to Asians in other parts of the state. Upstate New York cities emerged as a nexus for Asian groups who had a history of refugee resettlement. Some of these groups were concentrated in Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica.

Changes Across Regions and Counties

While New York saw a 2 percent increase in population from 2000 to 2010, the Asian population grew by 35 percent. Without the growth in the Asian population, New York would have had an overall decline in population last decade. The total population of New York grew by 401,645 residents,

¹ New York City metro area as defined by the Office of Management and Budget as the New York CMSA.

outpaced by the growth in the Asian population which added 410,294 residents.

The vast majority of Asian New Yorkers lived in New York City. However, this share declined from 75 percent in 2000 to 72 percent in 2010. Asians living in the suburban counties of the New York City metro area were 18 percent of all Asian New Yorkers. One in ten Asian New Yorkers lived in the upstate counties. By contrast, non-Asian residents were more evenly divided with 2 in 5 residing in New York City, over 1 in 4 living in the suburban counties, and just over 1 in 3 in upstate counties.

These shifts in the geographic distribution of Asians across the state were reflected in the growth rates of Asians in each region. While the Asian population in New York City grew by 30 percent from 2000 to 2010, the Asian population in the suburban counties grew by 47 percent and by 56 percent in the upstate counties.

On a county by county basis, all counties except for Seneca and Wyoming counties saw increases in their Asian population. Seneca County had a net loss of 1 Asian resident out of 292 in 2000 and Wyoming County lost 20 Asians out of 249 in 2000.

Six counties saw Asian population growth account for more than half of net population growth in each county: Albany, Monroe, New York, Onondaga, Otsego, and Westchester Counties.

Nine counties would have seen population declines without Asian population growth last decade: Broome, Columbia, Herkimer, Kings,

Nassau, Queens, St. Lawrence, Steuben, and Wayne.

Sixteen upstate counties saw declines in overall population but increases in their Asian populations: Alleghany, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Delaware, Erie, Genesee, Hamilton, Niagara, Oneida, Orleans, Oswego, Schuyler, and Tioga Counties.

Largest Ethnic Groups by Region

The largest Asian ethnic groups varied by region. Table 1.1 shows the six largest Asian ethnic groups for each of the three regions examined. Chinese² were by far the largest group both statewide and in New York City. However, Chinese were concentrated in New York City, with 84 percent of the population residing in the city (Figure 1.1). As a result, Indians were the largest Asian ethnic group in areas outside of New York City.

While Koreans were the third largest group in New York, New York City and upstate counties, Filipinos were the third largest group in the suburban counties, with 28 percent of Filipino New Yorkers living in suburban counties.

Table 1.1: Largest Asian Ethnic Groups by Region

Ranking	New York City	Suburban Counties	Upstate Counties
1	Chinese	Indian	Indian
2	Indian	Chinese	Chinese
3	Korean	Filipino	Korean
4	Filipino	Korean	Vietnamese
5	Bangladeshi	Pakistani	Filipino
6	Pakistani	Japanese	Burmese

² Chinese in this report exclude those who identify as Taiwanese, who are described separately.

Bangladeshis were highly concentrated in New York City, with 92 percent of Bangladeshi New Yorkers living in the city. As a result, Bangladeshis were among the six largest groups only in New York City.

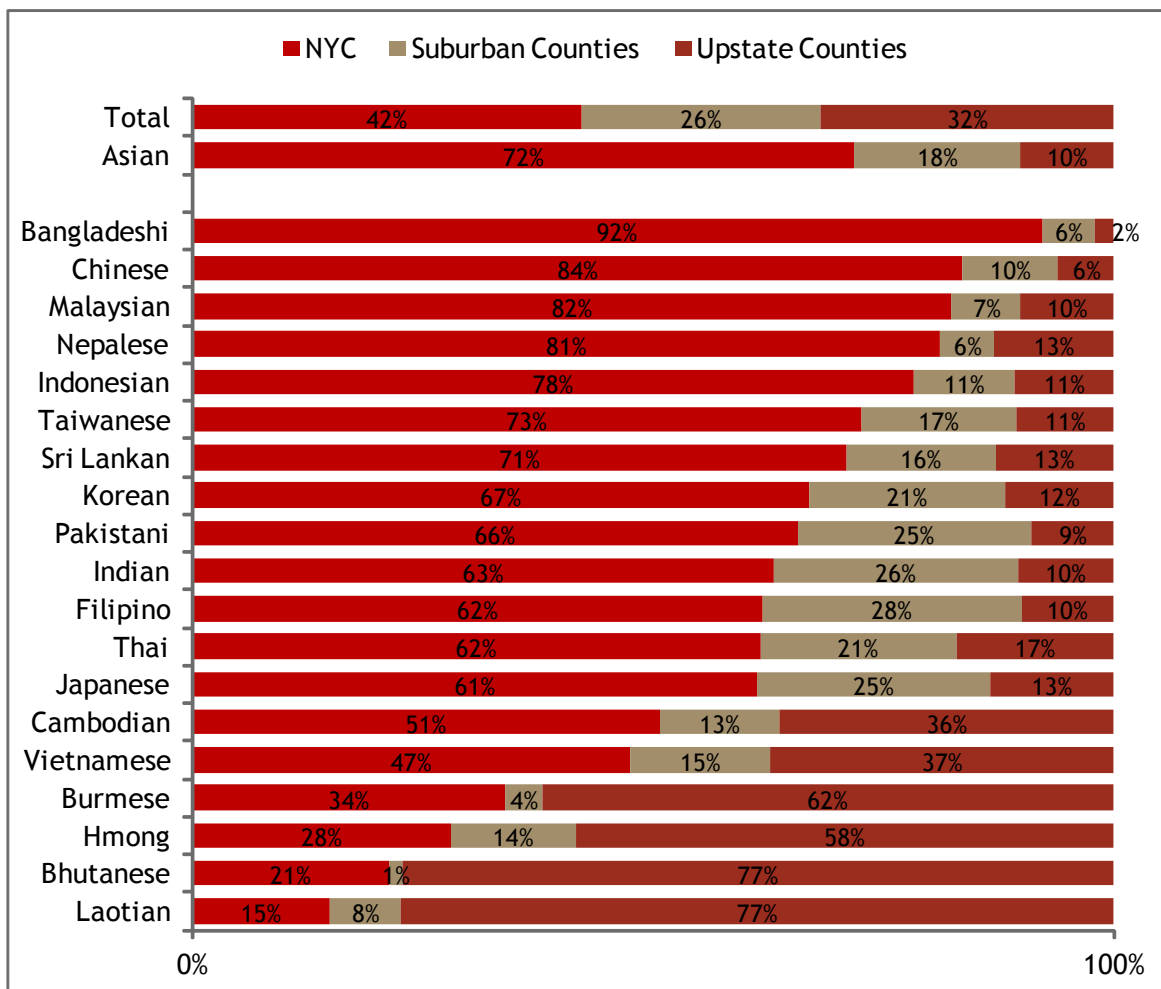
Pakistanis were concentrated in the New York Metro area with two-thirds of Pakistanis living in New York City, and one in four living in the suburban counties. Pakistanis dropped off of the top six list for upstate counties.

Several Asian groups had large portions of their population living in the upstate counties: Bhutanese, Burmese, Cambodian,

Hmong, Laotian and Vietnamese. As a consequence, Burmese and Vietnamese appeared in the list of six largest Asian groups for upstate counties. What all these groups share in common is a history of refugee-based immigration.

Over one in four of all New York residents lived in the suburban counties of the New York metro area. Only four Asian ethnic groups were close to that share: Filipinos, Indians, Japanese, and Pakistanis.

Figure 1.1: Regional Distribution of Asian Ethnic Groups



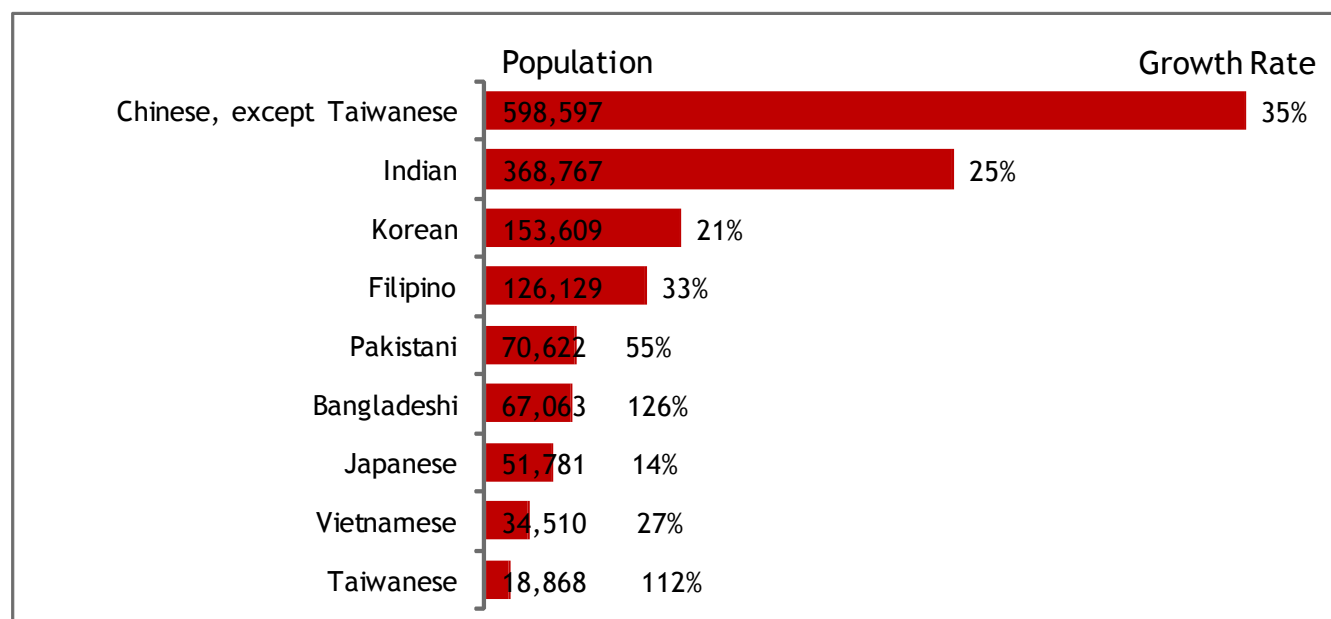
Fastest Growing Ethnic Groups

The fastest growing Asian ethnic groups statewide were Bangladeshis and Taiwanese, each group more than doubling their numbers during the last decade (Figure 1.2). New York City continued to have the largest Bangladeshi community in the United States, which continued to grow through family and diversity visa immigration. The growth in the Taiwanese population may be partially attributed to a highly publicized campaign during the Census 2010 encouraging those who emigrated from Taiwan but regarded themselves as Chinese in 2000 to mark down Taiwanese on their 2010 Census forms.

Among the largest Asian groups, Japanese and Koreans had the lowest growth rates, 14 and 21 percent respectively. The remaining groups with more than 15,000 Asians had growth rates ranging from 25 percent for Indians to 55 percent for Pakistanis.

Three Asian groups (Bhutanese, Burmese and Nepalese) were too small for the Census Bureau to report their population totals separately in 2000, so they were included in the “Other Asian” category. Combining the 2010 Census totals for those three Asian groups and the “Other Asian” category and comparing with the 2000 Census “Other Asian” category, we can see the tremendous growth in emerging Asian groups in New York. Statewide, these groups grew combined 524 percent. The upstate counties added 8,897 and New York City added 7,696 Asians in those categories. The suburban counties only added 550 Asians in the “Other Asian” category.

Figure 1.2: Population Counts and Growth Rates for Largest Asian Ethnic Group in New York State, 2010



Changes by Age Group

Across the state, Asians as a group were younger than the general population. Median age for Asians was 34.4 years and for the general population 38.0 years. Statewide, the lower median age for Asians appears to be derived from the higher percentage of working-age adults and a lower percentage of seniors in the Asian population compared with the general population.

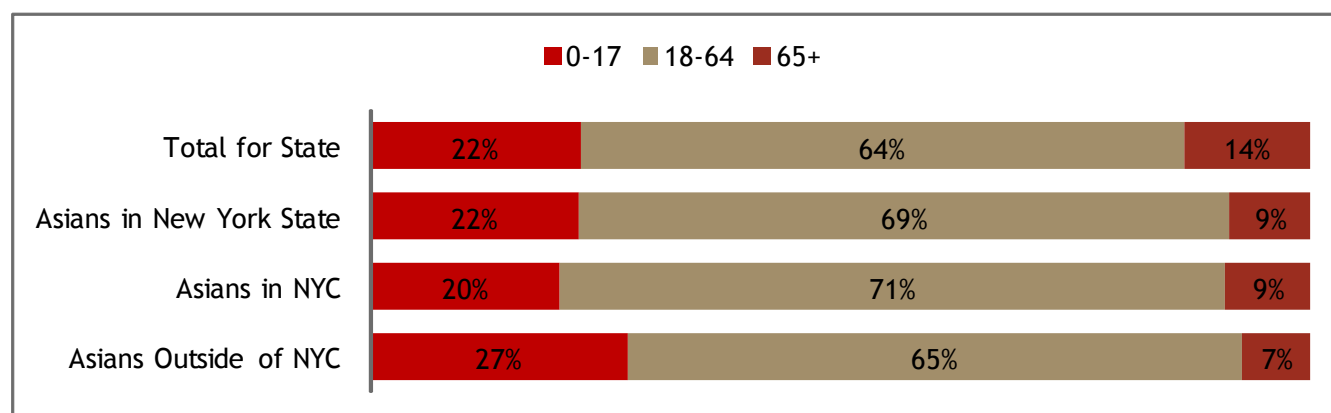
However, disaggregating by the three regions reveals that children were a larger share of the Asian community in the suburban and upstate counties of New York (Figure 1.3). In New York City, children were 20 percent of the Asian population, compared to 22 percent of the general population. In upstate counties, children were 27 percent of Asians and only 22 percent of the general population. Similarly, in the suburban counties, children were 28 percent of Asians and 24 percent of the total population.

Another difference between New York City and the rest of the state was the growth in the Asian child population. In New York City, the Asian child population only grew

by 16 percent, compared to 31 percent for the Asian working-age population. In the rest of the state, the growth in the Asian child population matched that of the Asian working-age population, both age groups growing by 53 percent in the upstate counties and by 42-43 percent in the suburban counties. The growth in the Asian child population contrasts with the statewide drop in the child population, with declines of 9 percent in the city, 11 percent in upstate counties, and 3 percent in suburban counties.

While seniors remained a smaller share of the Asian population compared to the general population, seniors were the fastest growing age group in the Asian community. Statewide, the Asian senior population grew by 75 percent. Outside of New York City, the Asian senior population more than doubled, growing by 114 percent in the upstate counties and 126 percent in the suburban counties. These growth rates far outpaced that of the general population, the highest of which was 12 percent growth among seniors in the suburban counties.

Figure 1.3: Age Group Distribution by Region, 2010



Chapter 2: Regional and County Profiles

The regional and county profiles provide an overview of demographic changes and social and economic indicators for several geographic areas of New York, outside of New York City. Our earlier report, *Asian Americans in New York City: A Decade of Dynamic Change 2000-2010*, covered a similar set of indicators for the city. Each section of this chapter will cover each geographic area in the following topics:

- Demographic changes in the total, Asians as a whole and Asian ethnic group populations
- Age distribution for Asians and the total population
- Immigrant population and naturalization rates among Asians and the population in general
- Citizen voting age population for Asians and general population
- Educational attainment for adults age 25 years and older
- Limited English proficiency (LEP) rates and languages spoken at home
- Poverty rates in general, for children and for seniors
- Median household income
- Employment statistics for workers age 16 and older covering unemployment rates, and employment by occupational and industry categories.

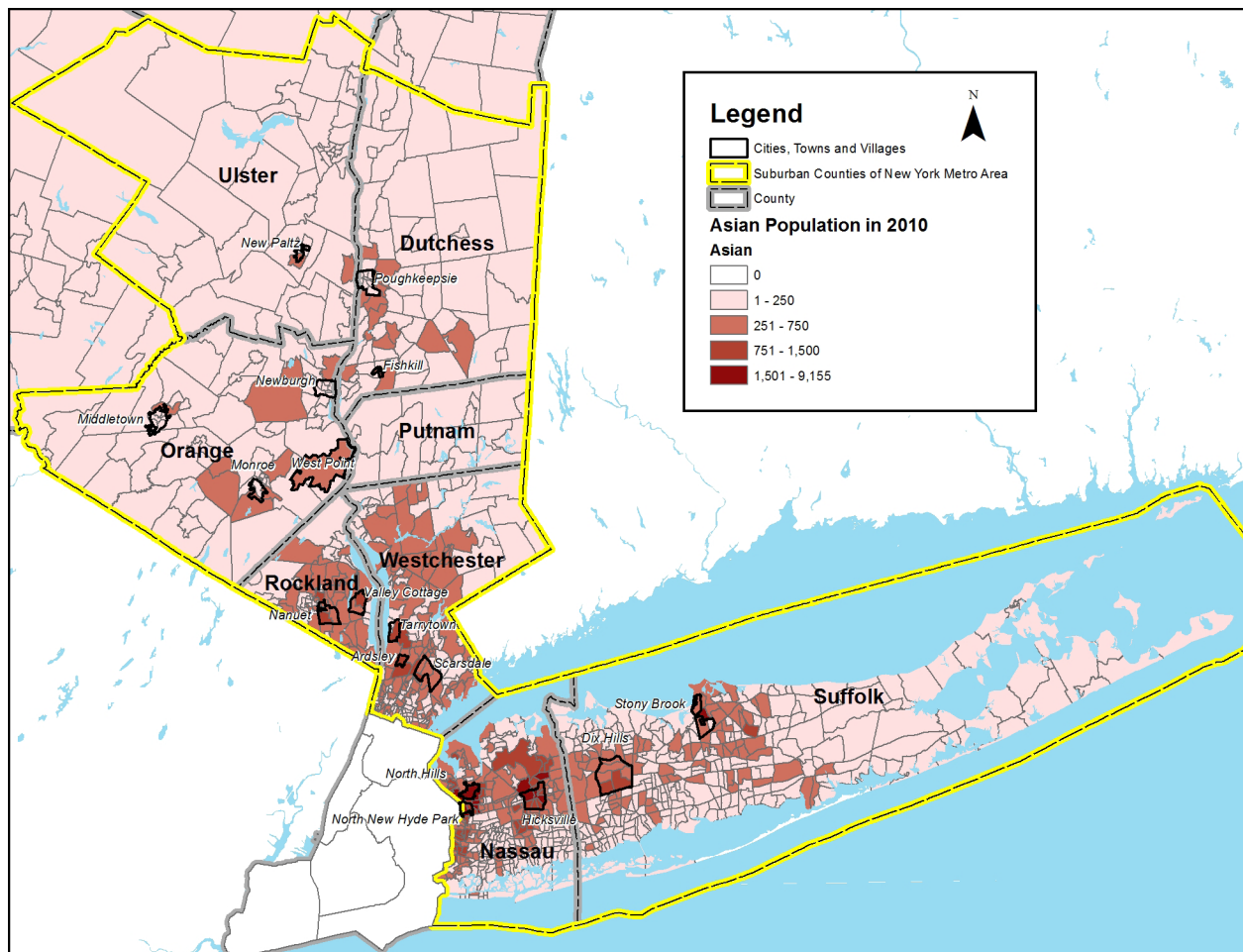
Suburban Counties of New York City Metro Area

This region includes the counties in the New York City Metro Area outside of New York City: Nassau and Suffolk Counties in Long Island, plus Westchester, Rockland, Dutchess, Orange, Ulster, and Putnam Counties north of the city.

Summary

- The large majority of Asian New Yorkers outside of New York City resided in the eight counties around New York City.
- Asians in this region reflected the wealth of region. Median household income and per capita income levels for Asians were similar to or higher than the general population in this region. More than half of all Asian workers were in management, business, science, and arts professions.
- Nevertheless, Asians in the region were more than twice as likely to have limited English proficiency compared with the total population.

Map 2.1: Asian Population by Census Tract in Suburban Counties of New York Metro Area



Demographic Changes

This region had 284,901 Asians in 2010 (Table 2.1), accounting for 64 percent of Asians in New York outside of New York City.

Asians in the region increased from 4.0 percent to 5.6 percent of total population during the last decade. While the overall regional population grew by 3.8 percent, the Asian population grew by 47 percent. The numeric increase of the Asian population accounted just under half of the total numeric increase in regional population.

Nassau County had the largest Chinese, Indian, Filipino, Korean, Pakistani, and Taiwanese populations in the state outside of New York City (Table 2.2).

Suffolk County had the largest Bangladeshi population in the state outside of New York City. Over half (55 percent) of Bangladeshis in the state outside New York City resided in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Suffolk County's Asian population surpassed that of Westchester County last decade (Table 2.1).

Westchester County had the largest Japanese population statewide beyond New York City.

Age

The median age for Asians in the suburban counties was 35.2 years of age, much lower than the 40 years of age for the general population. The fastest growing age group in

Table 2.1: Asian Population Changes in Suburban Counties

Counties	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Change
Nassau County	70,209	113,831	62%
Suffolk County	40,884	59,859	46%
Westchester County	46,687	59,734	28%
Rockland County	17,293	21,506	24%
Dutchess County	8,086	12,220	51%
Orange County	6,377	11,280	77%
Ulster County	2,735	4,029	47%
Putnam County	1,478	2,442	65%
Total	193,749	284,901	47%

Table 2.2: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Suburban Counties

	Nassau	Suffolk	Westchester	Rockland	Dutchess	Orange	Ulster	Putnam	Total
Indian	43,171	18,167	19,819	7,759	3,939	3,050	926	666	97,497
Chinese	25,716	13,502	12,423	3,154	3,188	2,206	1,039	691	61,919
Filipino	11,622	6,881	7,629	5,049	1,215	2,144	456	377	35,373
Korean	14,338	6,461	6,184	2,340	1,331	1,333	402	228	32,617
Pakistani	7,382	5,997	2,111	1,080	429	614	211	45	17,869
Japanese	2,587	1,673	6,828	410	560	486	344	189	13,077
Vietnamese	1,071	1,835	646	503	527	481	163	55	5,281
Bangladeshi	1,408	1,469	408	166	190	154	95	13	3,903
Taiwanese	1,673	550	613	101	144	51	45	15	3,192

the Asian community was seniors which grew by 126 percent, compared to 42-43 percent growth rates for children and working age adults.

Among the counties, the lowest median age for Asians was 29.8 years of age in Ulster County and the highest was 38.5 years of age in Rockland County. Only in Rockland County was the median age for Asians higher than the countywide median age (36.7 years of age for all of Rockland County). Rockland County had the lowest share of children in the Asian population while Putnam County had the highest (Figure 2.1). Orange and Ulster Counties had the lowest share of seniors in

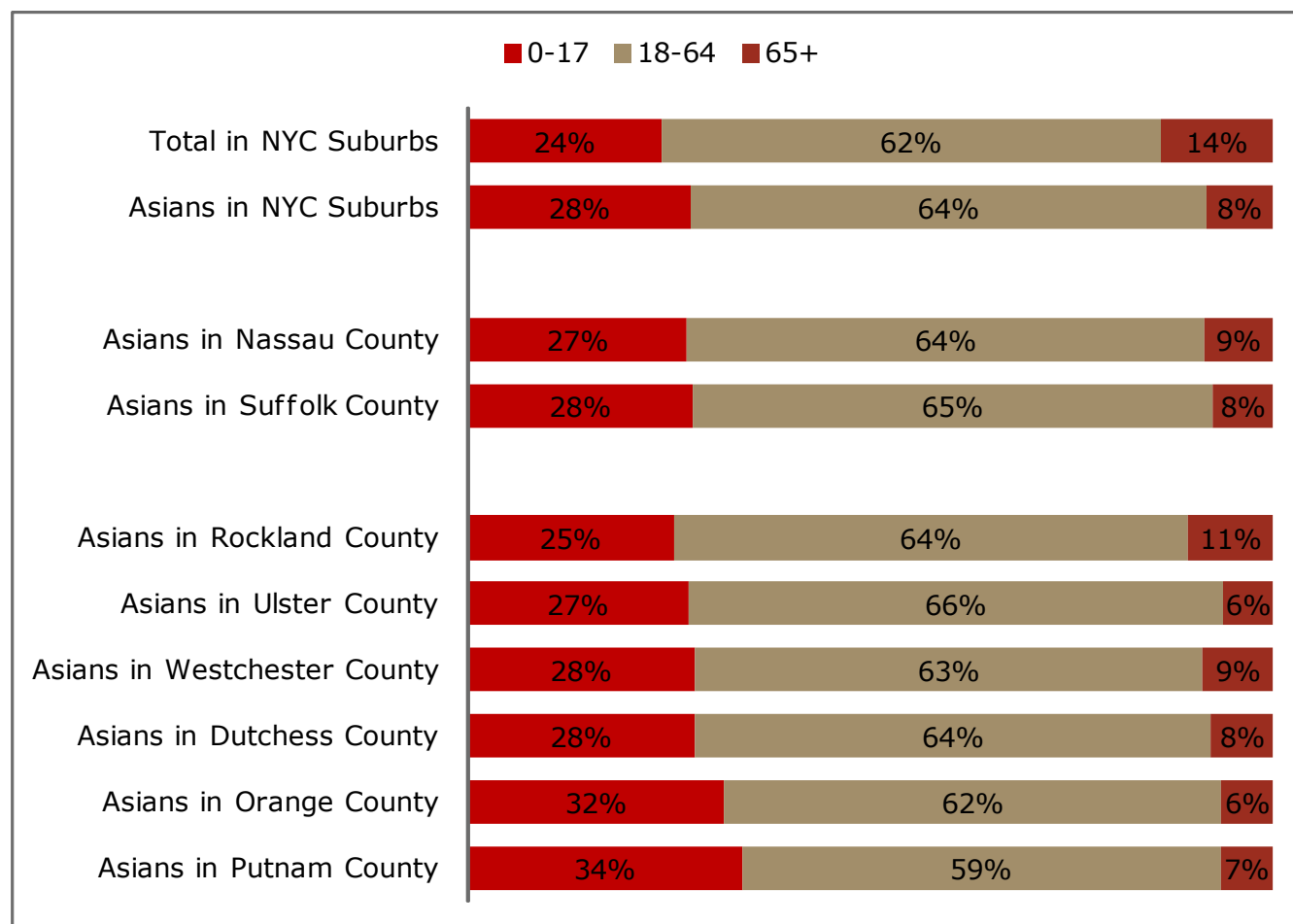
the Asian population and Rockland County had the highest.

Immigration

The majority (64 percent) of Asians in the region were foreign-born, compared to 18 percent of general population. This was down slightly from 2000, when two in three Asians were foreign-born.

In 2010, 62 percent of Asian immigrants in the region were naturalized U.S. citizens, much higher than 49 percent of Asian immigrants who were naturalized in 2000. The naturalization rate for immigrants of all races was 53 percent in 2010.

Figure 2.1: Age Group Distribution by Suburban Counties



About one in four Asian immigrants in the region entered the United States in 2000 or later, which was similar to that of immigrants of all races (Figure 2.2). In Dutchess, Westchester and Ulster Counties, around one in three Asian immigrants arrived in the last decade.

Voting Age Citizens

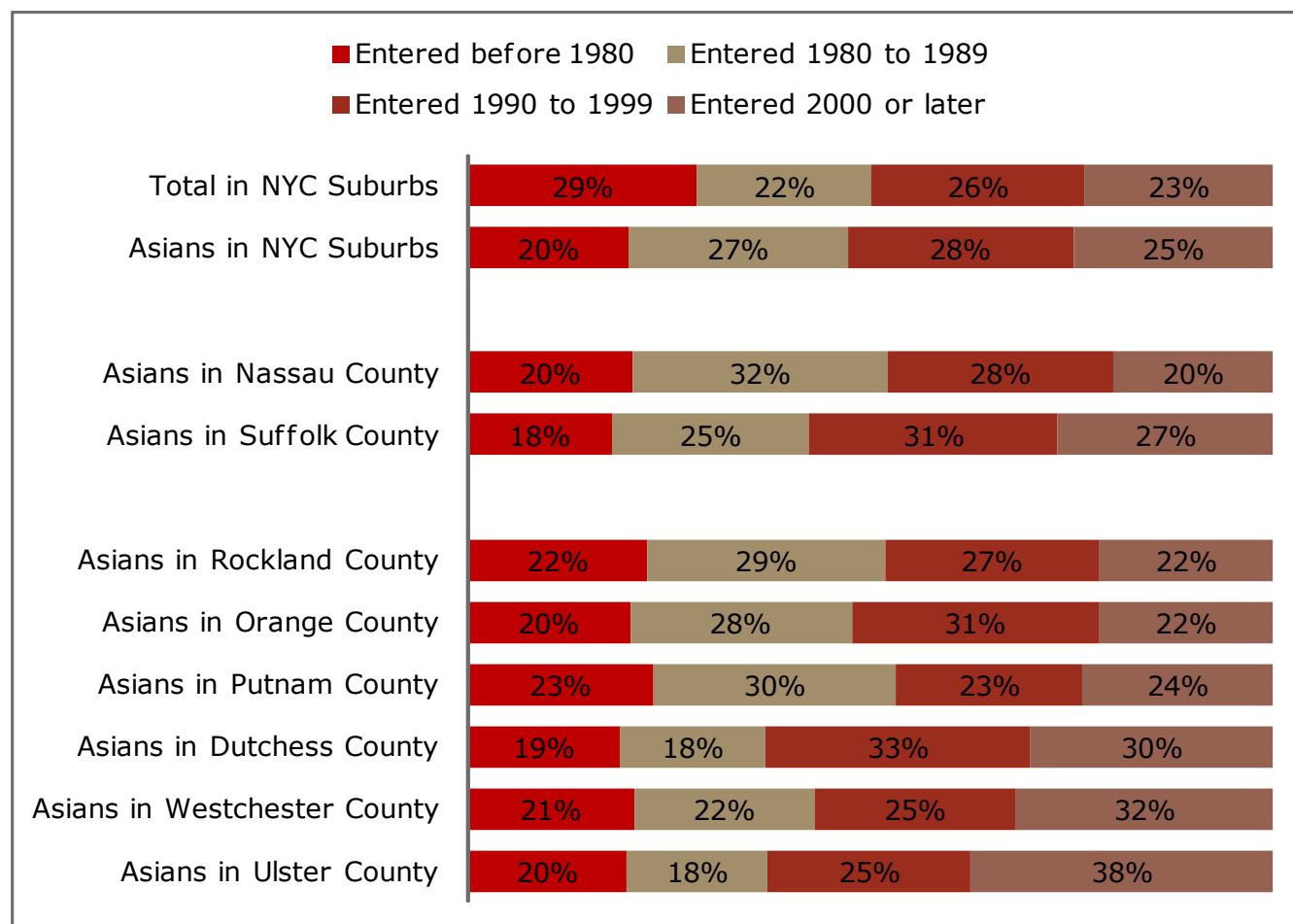
This region had 135,853 Asian voting age citizens in 2010, increasing by 68 percent from 81,036 in 2000. The growth rate of Asian voting age citizens was much higher than that of all voting age citizens in the region (3.3 percent). The share of Asians increased from

2.5 percent to 4.0 percent of total voting age citizens. The numeric increase of voting age Asian citizens accounted half of the increase of total voting age citizens (50 percent).

Asians in Nassau and Rockland Counties were just above 6 percent of the total voting age citizen population in those counties, the highest share for Asians in total voting age citizens among the suburban counties.

Asians accounted for majority of the net growth in voting age citizen population in Nassau, Westchester and Rockland Counties (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.2: Decade of Entry for Immigrants by Suburban Counties



Educational Attainment

Asian adults (age 25 years or older) in the suburban counties were better educated than adults in general. Only 9 percent of Asian adults in this region did not graduate from high school, compared to 11 percent for all adults. In addition, 62 percent of Asian adults in this region had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 37 percent of adults in general (Figure 2.4).

Ulster County had the highest percent of Asian adults without a high school degree, followed by Dutchess County and Suffolk County. Westchester and Rockland Counties had the highest share of Asian adults with a bachelor's degree or higher.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

More than one in four Asians (28 percent) in this region had limited English proficiency (LEP), compared to 9.8 percent of general population.

Asians in Ulster County had the highest LEP rate (37 percent), which was much higher than that of general population (3.9 percent).

Asians in Putnam County had the lowest LEP rate (19 percent). However, compared to that of general population (4.6 percent), a huge gap still existed.

The most common Asian languages spoken in the region in 2010 were Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, Hindi, and Urdu (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.3: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population by County

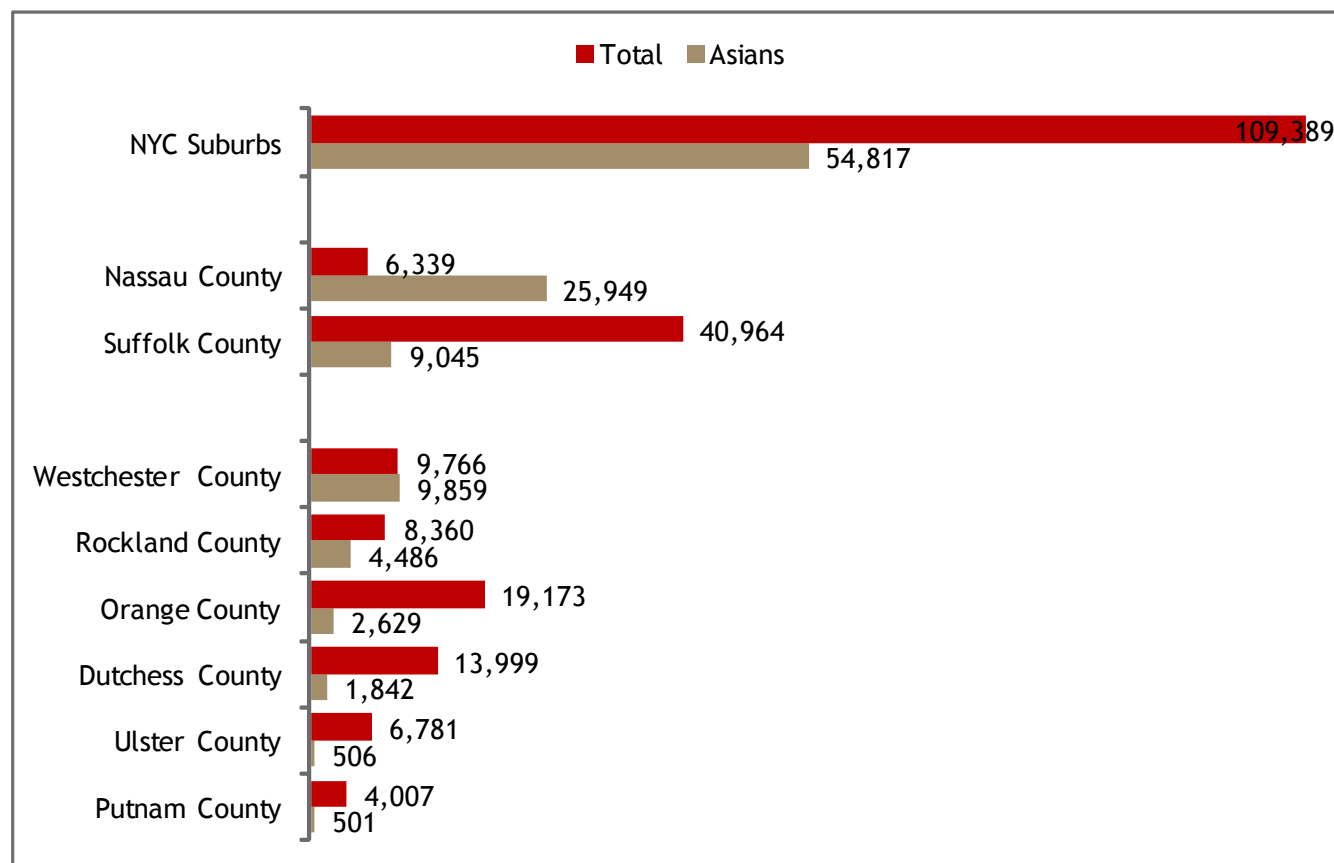
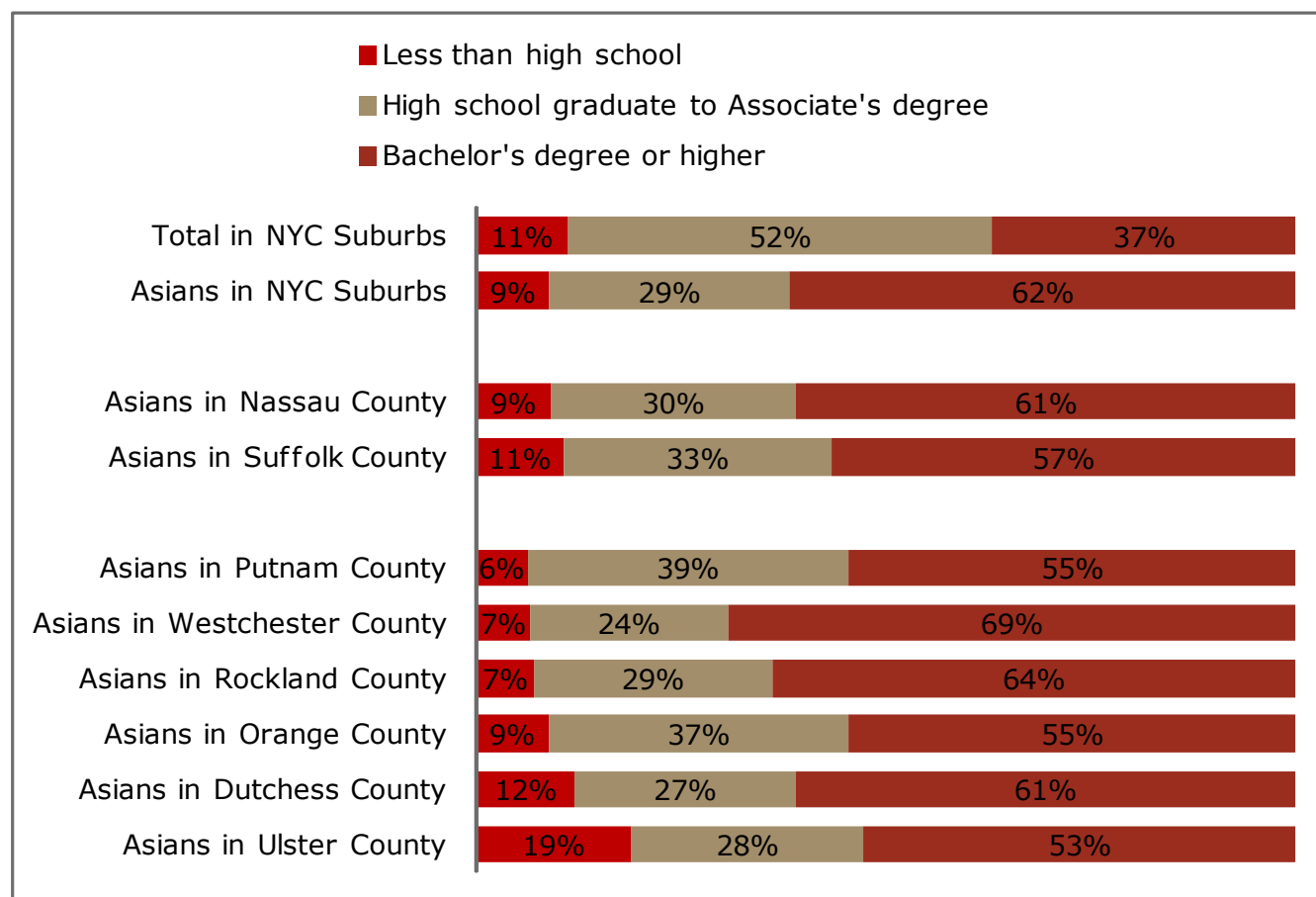


Figure 2.4: Educational Attainment in Suburban Counties



Poverty Rates

The regional poverty rates in 2010 were 5.1 percent for Asians and 7.1 percent for the general population. In 2000, Asian poverty rates were higher at 6.4 percent. Asian children also had a lower poverty rate compared to that of general population (4.7 percent versus 9.4 percent). However, the poverty rate of Asian seniors was statistically similar to that of the general population (6.9 percent versus 6.1 percent).

Asians in Rockland County had the lowest poverty rate in the region (Figure 2.6), compared to the countywide poverty rate at 11 percent. Asians in Ulster County had the highest Asian poverty rate in the region

(13 percent), compared to the countywide poverty rate of 11 percent.

Household Income

Except in Ulster County, Asians in this region had a higher median household income than that of households in general on a county-by-county basis (Figure 2.7). The median incomes of Asian and all households in Ulster County were statistically equal.

Median household income for Asians in the region was highest in Rockland County and lowest in Ulster County. The median household income for Asians statewide was \$60,099, which was surpassed by all the counties in the region except for Ulster.

Figure 2.5: Asian Languages Spoken in Suburban Counties

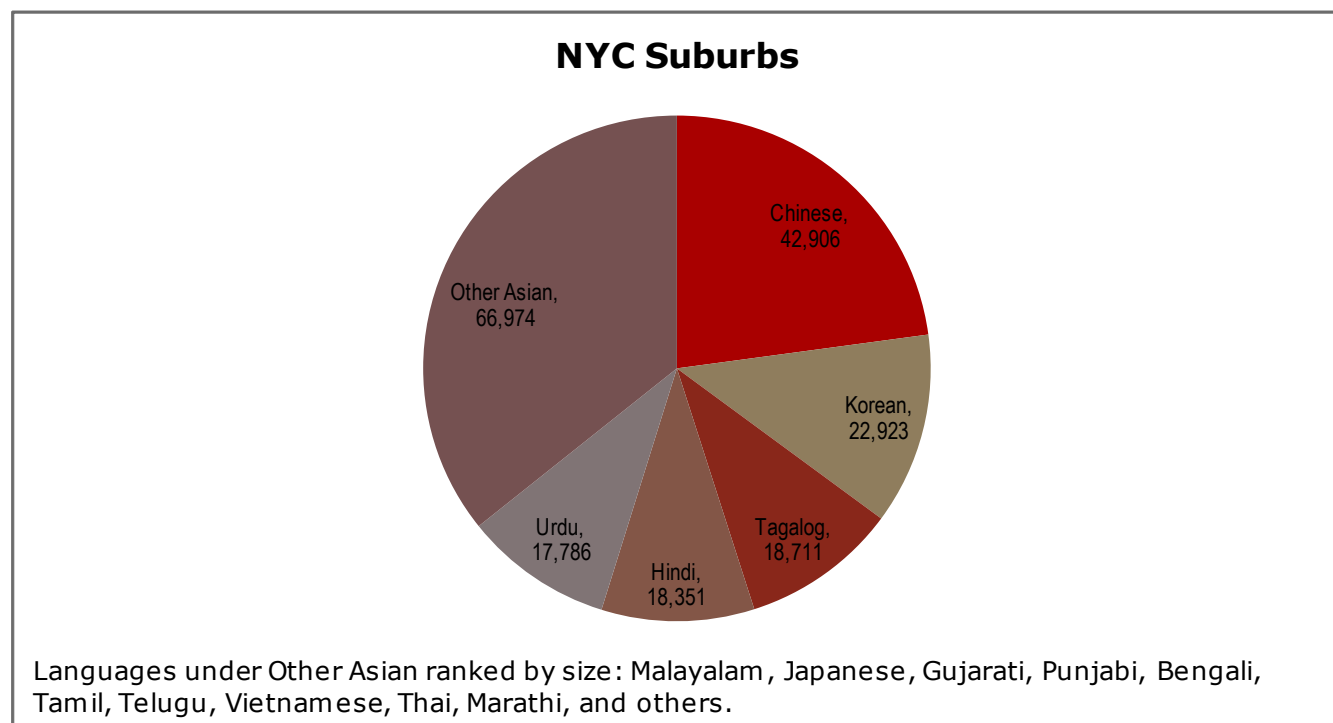
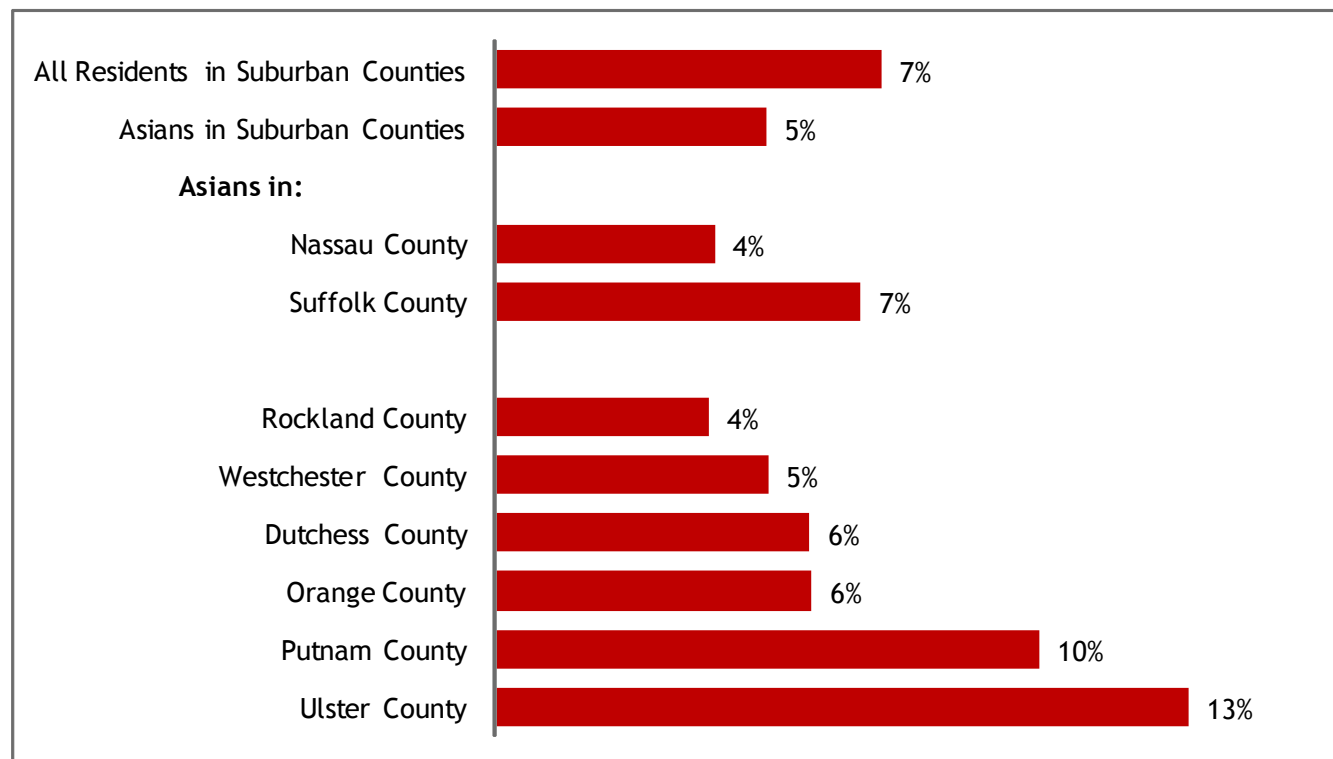


Figure 2.6: Asian Poverty Rates in Suburban Counties



Employment

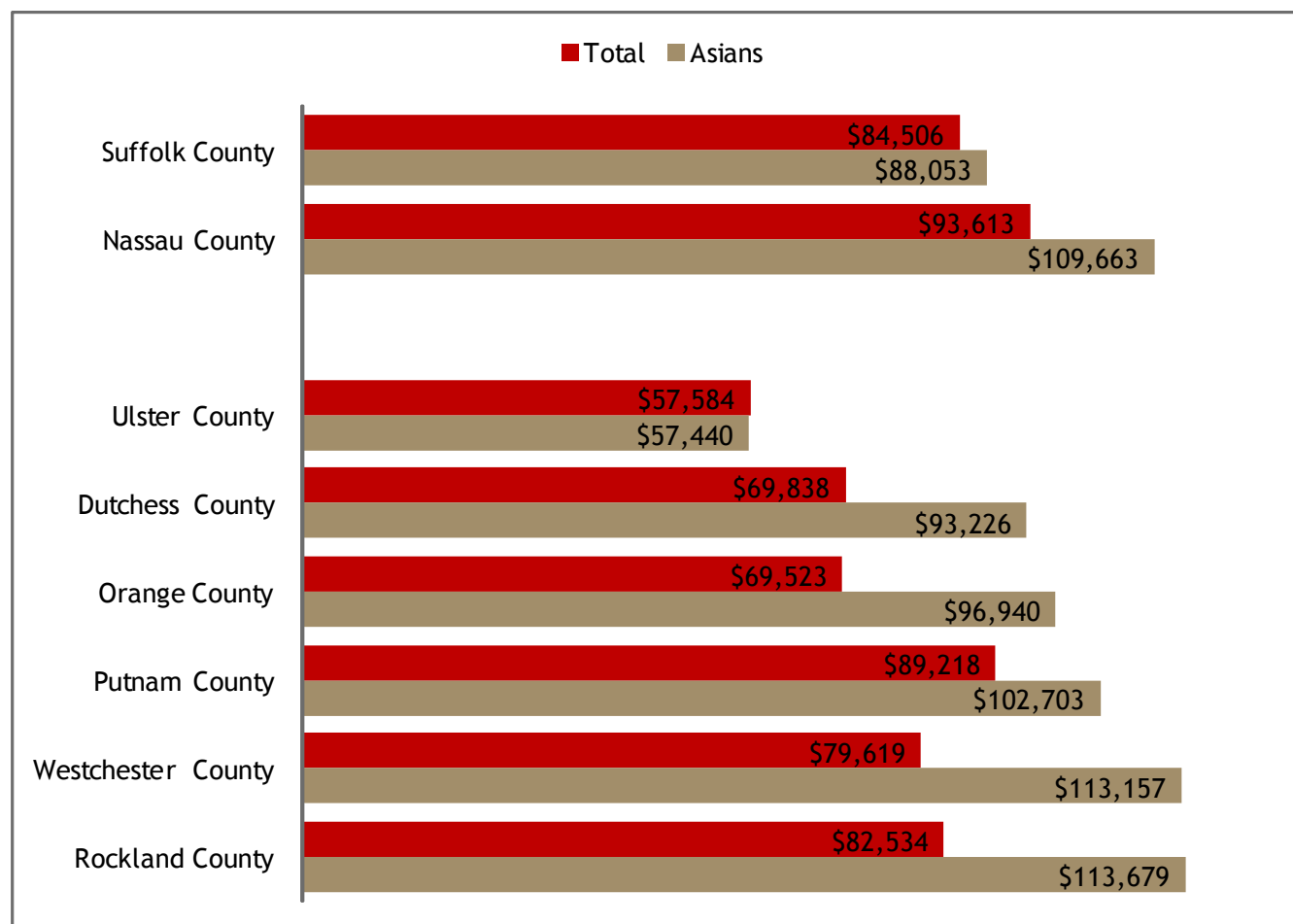
Asians and general population had very similar unemployment rates (5.8 percent and 6.0 percent respectively). Unemployment rates in 2000 were lower at 3.6 percent and 4.2 percent respectively.

More than half (56 percent) of the Asians in this region worked in management, business, science, and arts professions, and the second most popular occupational category was sales and office (24 percent). Asian workers were overrepresented in management, business, science, and arts professions and

underrepresented in the other occupational categories (Figure 2.8).

The top five industry categories for Asians in the region were educational services, health care and social assistance (29 percent), retail trade (12 percent), professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services (12 percent), finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (10 percent), and manufacturing (9 percent).

Figure 2.7: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Suburban Counties (2010 dollars)



Asian workers were most overrepresented in the manufacturing and wholesale trade industry sectors (Figure 2.9). Over 10 percent of Asian workers in Suffolk County, Rockland County, Dutchess County, and Orange County were employed in the manufacturing industry sector. Particularly, Dutchess County had the highest share of Asian workers in manufacturing (22 percent), compared to 8 percent of general population.

Asian workers in Westchester County and Rockland County were overrepresented in educational services, health care, and social assistance. About one in three Asian workers in Westchester County and 35 percent of Asian workers in Rockland County were employed in educational services, health care, and social assistance, compared to the countywide rates for all races of 27 percent and 30 percent respectively.

Figure 2.8: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Suburban Counties

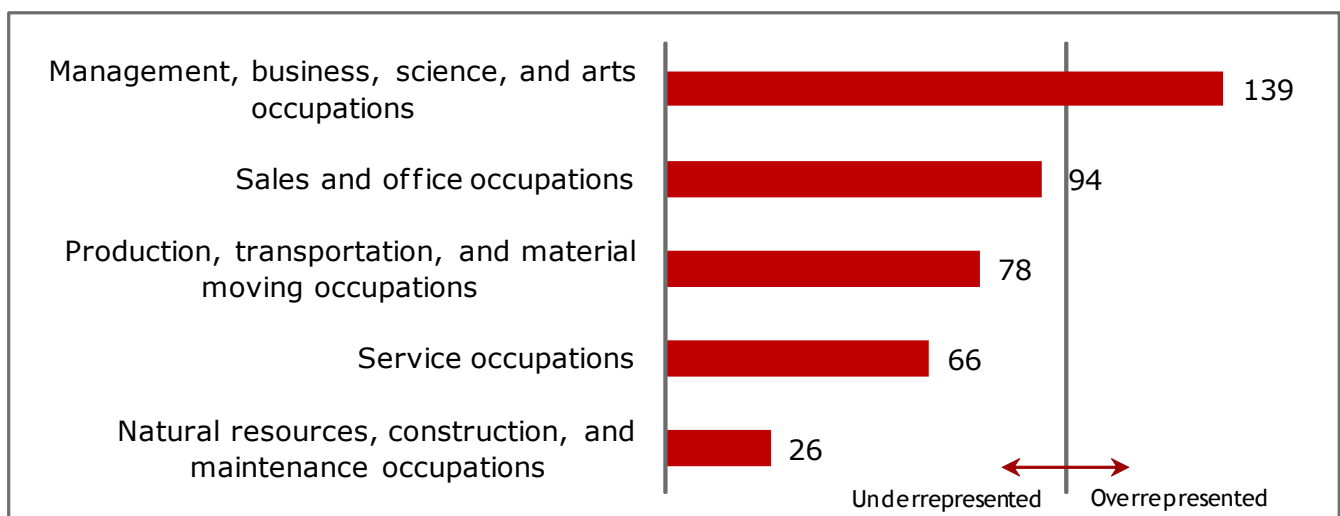
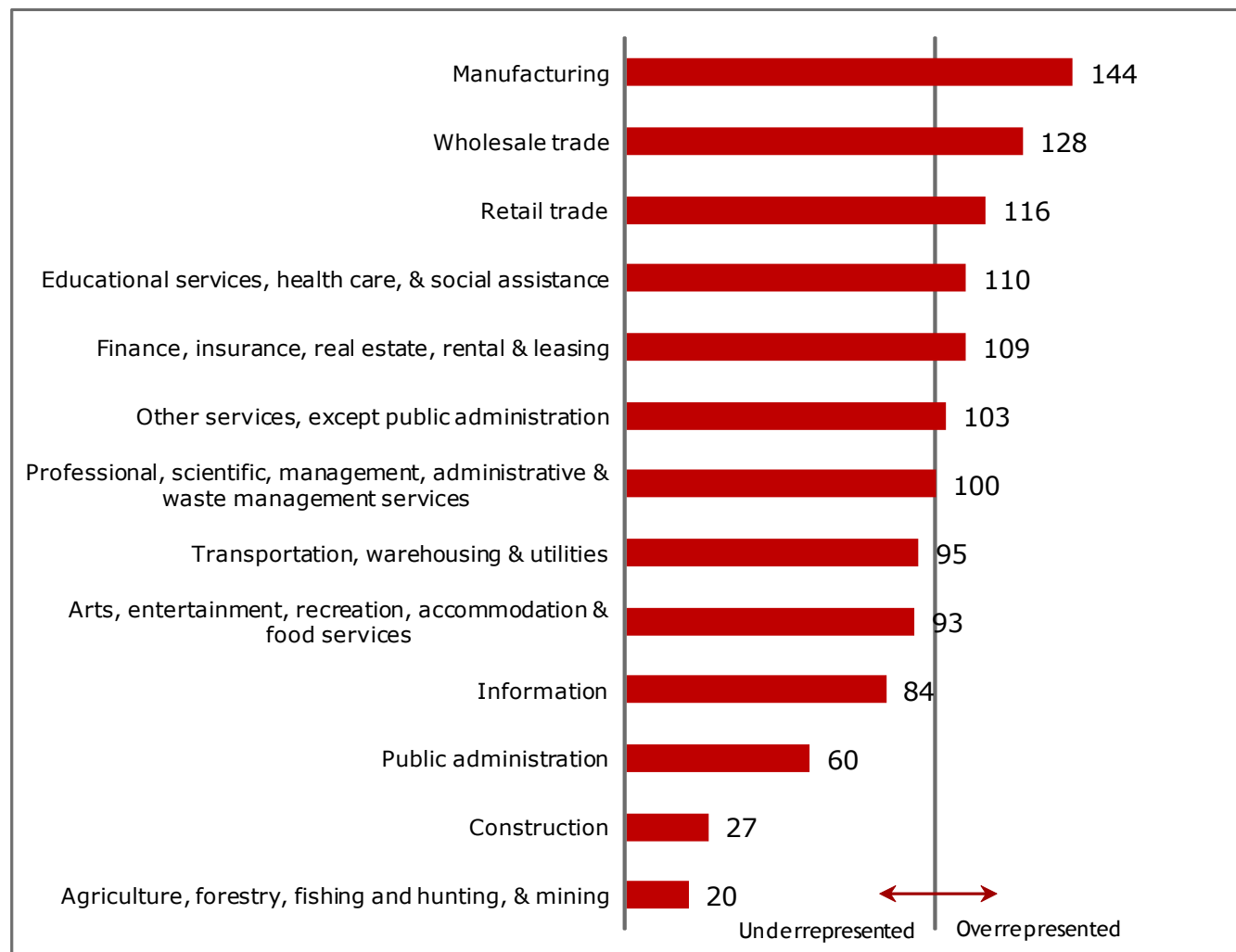


Figure 2.9: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Suburban Counties



New York City and Its Suburbs

Our previous report, *Asian Americans in New York City: A Decade of Dynamic Change 2000-2010*, detailed the demographic changes and socioeconomic status of Asians in New York City. Rather than repeating the detailed findings of that report here, we present some key statistics to show how the city and the suburban counties contrast with each other.

While Chinese were nearly half of the city's Asian residents, over one in three Asians were Indian in the suburban counties. Chinese were 22 percent of the suburban counties Asian population.

While the median age for both the city and the suburban counties were the same (35.2 years of age), children were a larger portion of the suburban counties population. Only one in five Asians in New York City were children, compared with 28 percent of Asians in the suburban counties.

Asians in the city were much more likely to be immigrants, with 71 percent foreign born, compared with only 64 percent of Asians in the suburban counties who were immigrants. Of these immigrants, just over half (53 percent) of Asians in the city were citizens, compared with 62 percent of Asian immigrants in the suburban counties.

Asians in the city were less educated than Asians in the suburban counties. While less than one in ten Asian adults age 25 years or older in the suburban counties did not have a high school diploma, one in four Asian adults in the city did not complete high school. At the other end of the educational spectrum, over 62 percent of Asian adults in the suburban counties had a bachelor's degree compared to 41 percent of Asian adults in the city.

The rate of limited English proficiency of Asians was much higher in the city than in the suburban counties. Nearly half of Asians (47 percent) in the city were limited English proficient, compared to 28 percent of Asians in the suburban counties.

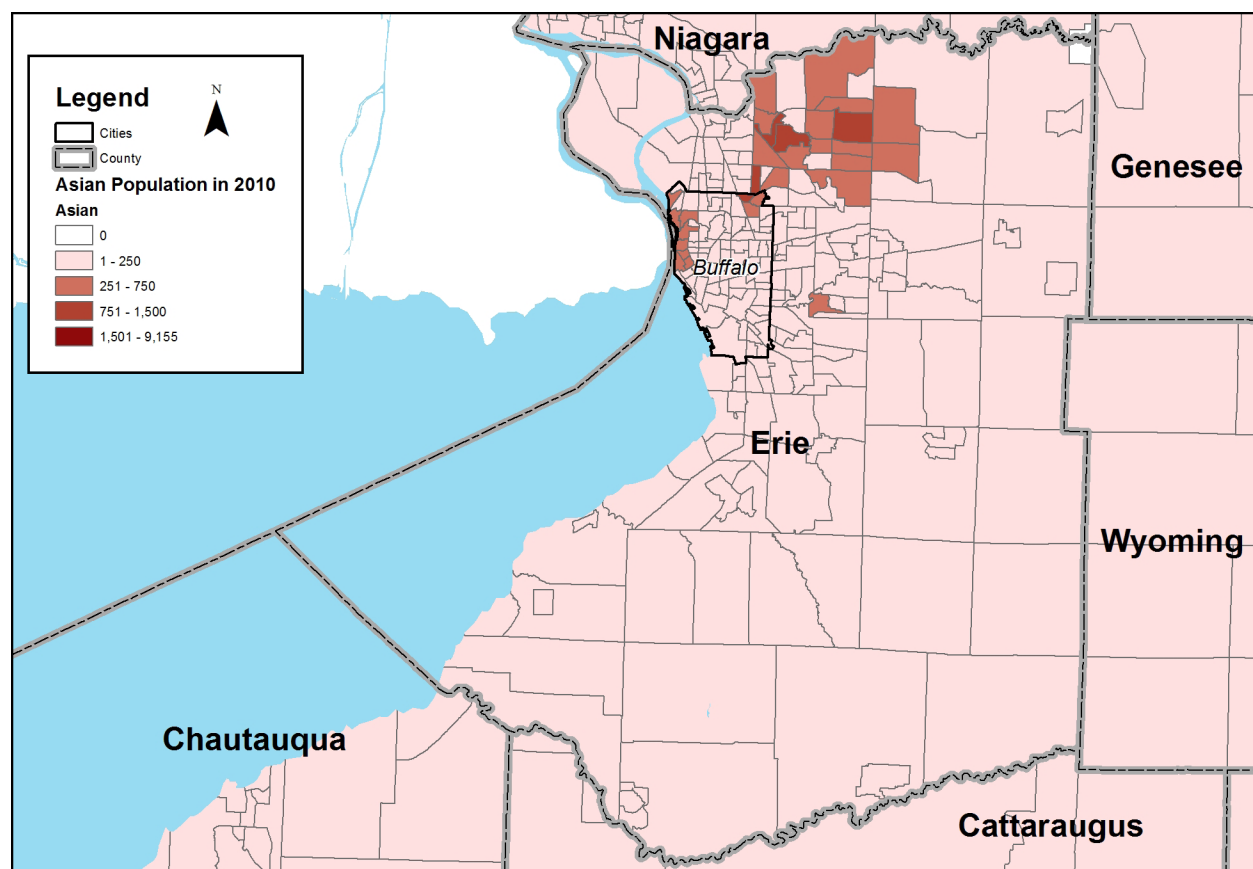
As a result, Asians in the city had more limited job opportunities. Poverty rates were higher in the city (17.8 percent versus 5.1 percent in the suburban counties). Median household incomes were lower (\$53,384 versus \$105,917). Unemployment rates were higher (7.1 percent versus 5.8 percent). A lower share of Asians were employed in the white-collar professions (management, business, science and arts occupations), with 37 percent of Asian workers in the city versus 56 percent of Asian workers in the suburban counties in those fields.

Erie County & Buffalo

Summary

- Asian population growth had partially offset the overall decline in population in Erie County and Buffalo.
- Asians in Erie County were concentrated in and around Buffalo.
- Erie County had the largest Burmese population statewide, due in large part to the recent arrival of refugees in Buffalo.
- The Asian community in Erie County was the most heavily immigrant compared to the other counties examined in this report.
- Asian adults in Erie County were concentrated at both ends of the educational attainment spectrum.
 - Asian adults were more likely to have not completed high school than the general population.
 - At the other end of the spectrum, the share of Asian adults who had a college education was nearly double that of adults in general.

Map 2.2: Asian Population by Census Tract in Erie County and Buffalo



Demographic Changes

While Erie County's overall population declined by 3.3 percent, its Asian population grew by 74 percent from 15,915 in 2000 to 27,624 in 2010.

Similarly, while Buffalo's overall population declined by 11 percent, its Asian population almost doubled in size from 4,888 in 2000 to 9,698 in 2010.

With the influx of refugees, Erie County had the largest Burmese population statewide in 2010.

Asians in Erie County were more likely to live in Buffalo than general population did. While 28 percent of county residents lived in Buffalo, 35 percent of Asians did so. Particularly, Burmese and Vietnamese were far more likely to reside in Buffalo than any other Asian groups (Table 2.3).

Age

The median age of Asians in Erie County fell from 27.3 years of age in 2000 to 26.2 years of age in 2010. Median age in all of Erie County was much higher at 40.4 years of age in 2010, up from 38 years of age in 2000. In Buffalo, median age was 24.2 years of age

for Asians and 33.2 years of age for all of Buffalo.

The drop in Asian median age was largely due to the growth in the child and college-age parts of the Asian community. The number of Asian children in Erie County grew by 76 percent from 2000 to 2010, slightly faster than the 70 percent growth in working age adult Asians. In contrast, the total child population in Erie County fell by 14 percent.

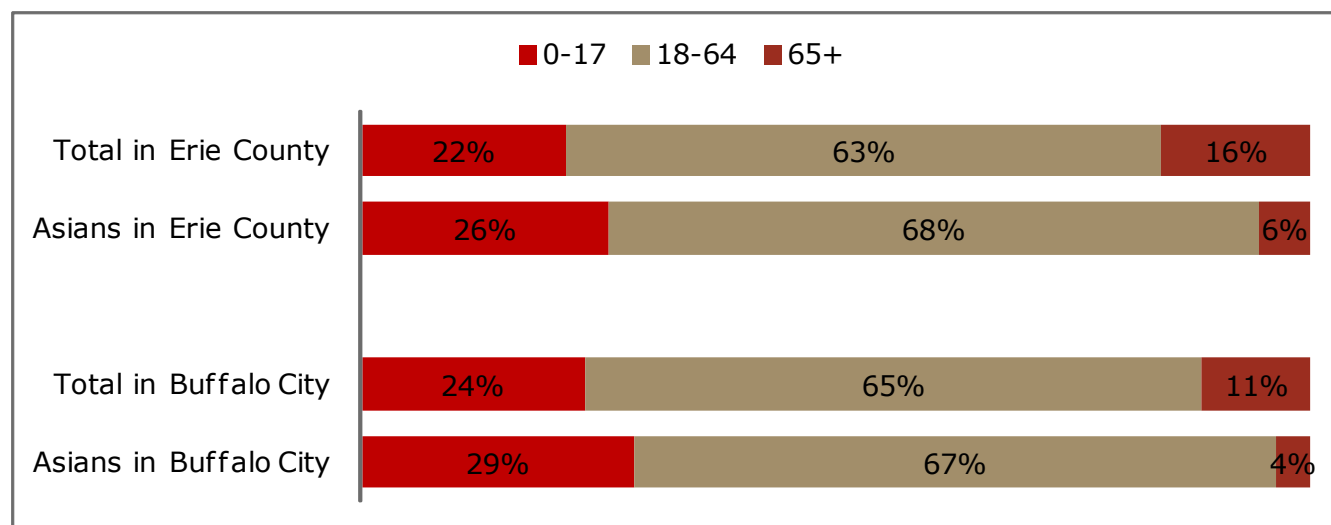
The difference between the Asian and the general median ages in Erie County and Buffalo can be traced to children and working age adults making up a larger share of the Asian population (Figure 2.10). In addition, one in four Asians in Erie County was enrolled in post-secondary education, compared to 8 percent of all Erie County residents, indicating that the working-age population skewed towards the college-age end of the age group.

Seniors were the fastest growing age group in the Asian community, with an increase of 119 percent. However, seniors were only 6 percent of the Asian community, compared with 16 percent of all of Erie County.

Table 2.3: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Erie County

Ethnic Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Living in Buffalo (2010)
Indian	4,172	7,576	25%
Chinese	3,462	5,566	19%
Korean	2,262	2,775	16%
Burmese	N/A	2,414	98%
Vietnamese	1,903	2,256	54%
Filipino	1,013	1,490	28%
Pakistani	303	1,159	31%
Japanese	905	838	29%

Figure 2.10: Age Group Distribution for Erie County and Buffalo



Immigration

Compared to the other counties examined in this report, Erie County had the highest share of immigrants (69 percent) in its Asian population. In comparison, only 6 percent of the countywide population was immigrant. Buffalo matched New York City with a 71 percent share of Asians who were immigrants.

Almost half of Asian immigrants arrived in the last decade versus one in three of all immigrants (Figure 2.11). As a consequence, many Asians in Erie County were not yet eligible to naturalize. Just under half (46 percent) of Asian immigrants in Erie County were naturalized citizens, compared to 56 percent of immigrants of all races. For Buffalo, the naturalization rate of Asian immigrants dropped to 32 percent, compared to 45 percent for all immigrants in Buffalo.

Voting Age Citizens

While Erie County's overall voting age citizen population declined by 1.4 percent, the

number of Asian voting age citizens increased by 60 percent from 6,538 in 2000 to 10,442 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 0.9 percent to 1.5 percent of all voting age citizens.

Similarly, while Buffalo's overall voting age citizen population declined by 8.2 percent, the number of Asian voting age citizens increased by 40 percent from 1,865 in 2000 to 2,605 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 0.9 percent to 1.4 percent of all voting age citizens.

Educational Attainment

Asian adults in Erie County were concentrated at the two extremes of educational attainment. About one in three Asians in Buffalo did not graduate from high school (Figure 2.13). Countywide only 17 percent of Asian adults did not have a diploma, which was still higher than that of general population.

Figure 2.11: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Erie County and Buffalo

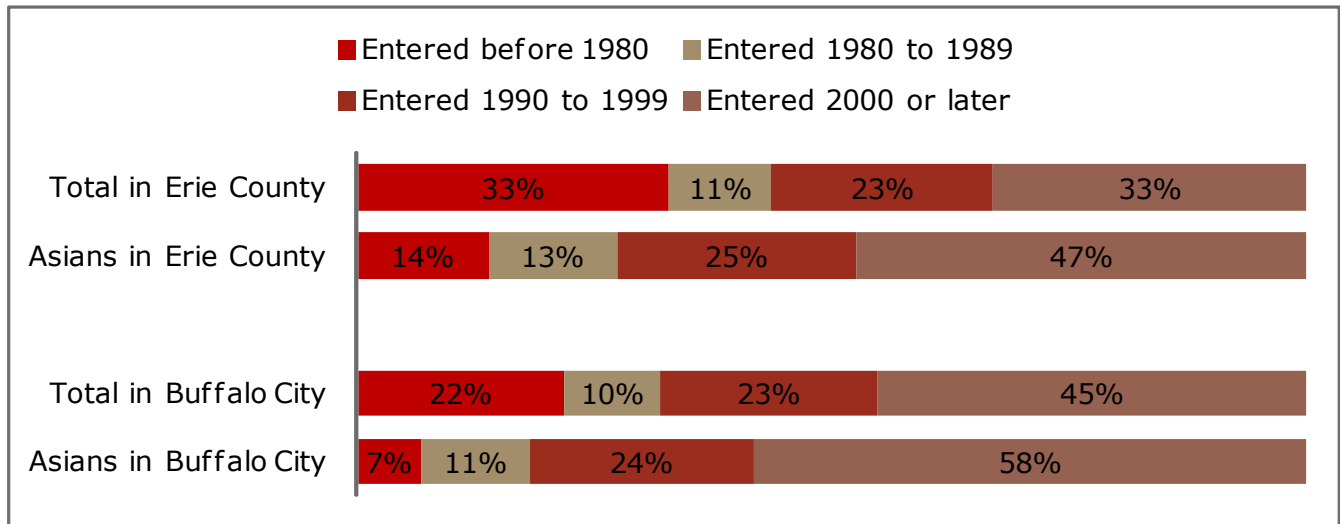


Figure 2.12: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Erie County and Buffalo

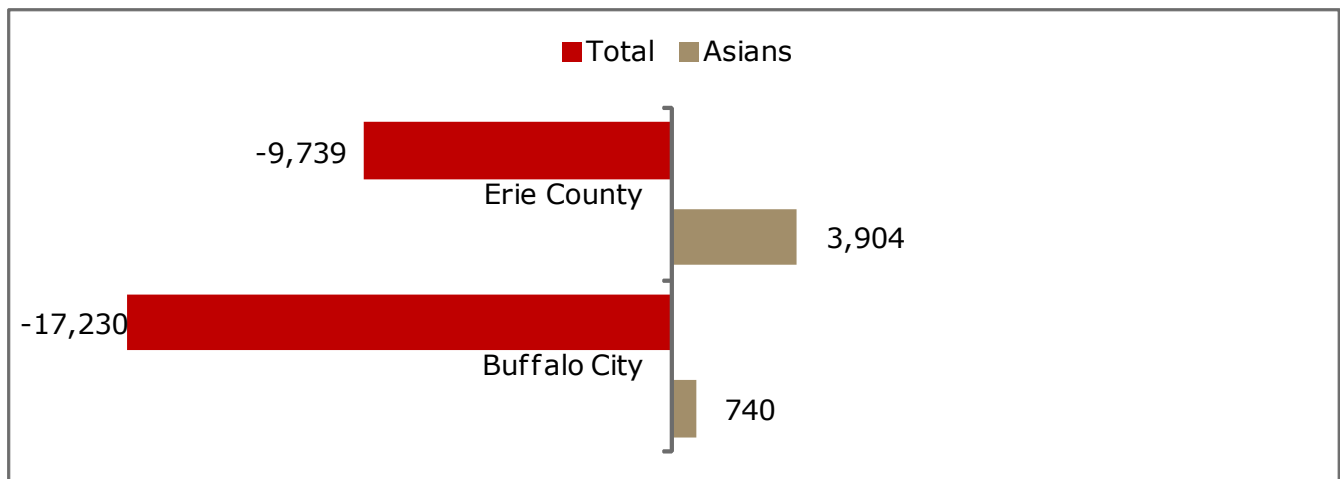
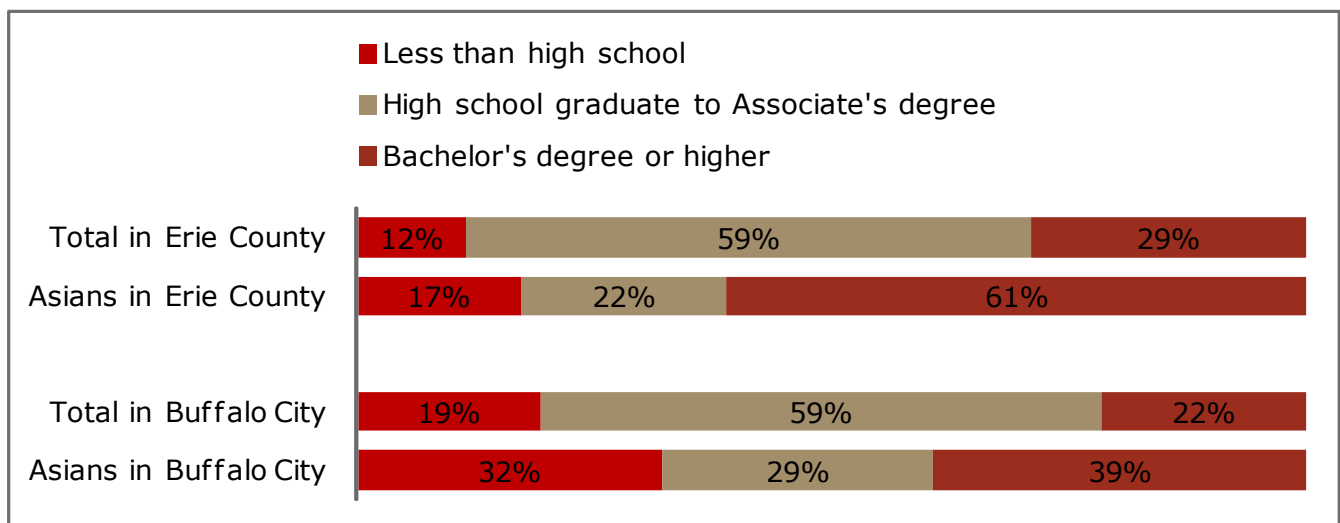


Figure 2.13: Educational Attainment in Erie County and Buffalo



At the other end, a majority of Asians in Erie County had a bachelor's degree or higher, while only 29 percent of general population had one. Similarly, Asians in Buffalo were more likely to have a bachelor's degree than the general population.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

Close to one in three (32 percent) of Asians in Erie County had limited English proficiency, and that rose to 45 percent of Asians in Buffalo. For general population, the limited English proficiency rates were only 3.4 percent countywide and 5.5 percent citywide.

The most common Asian languages spoken in Erie County in 2010 were Chinese, Hindi, Vietnamese, and Korean (Figure 2.14). As for

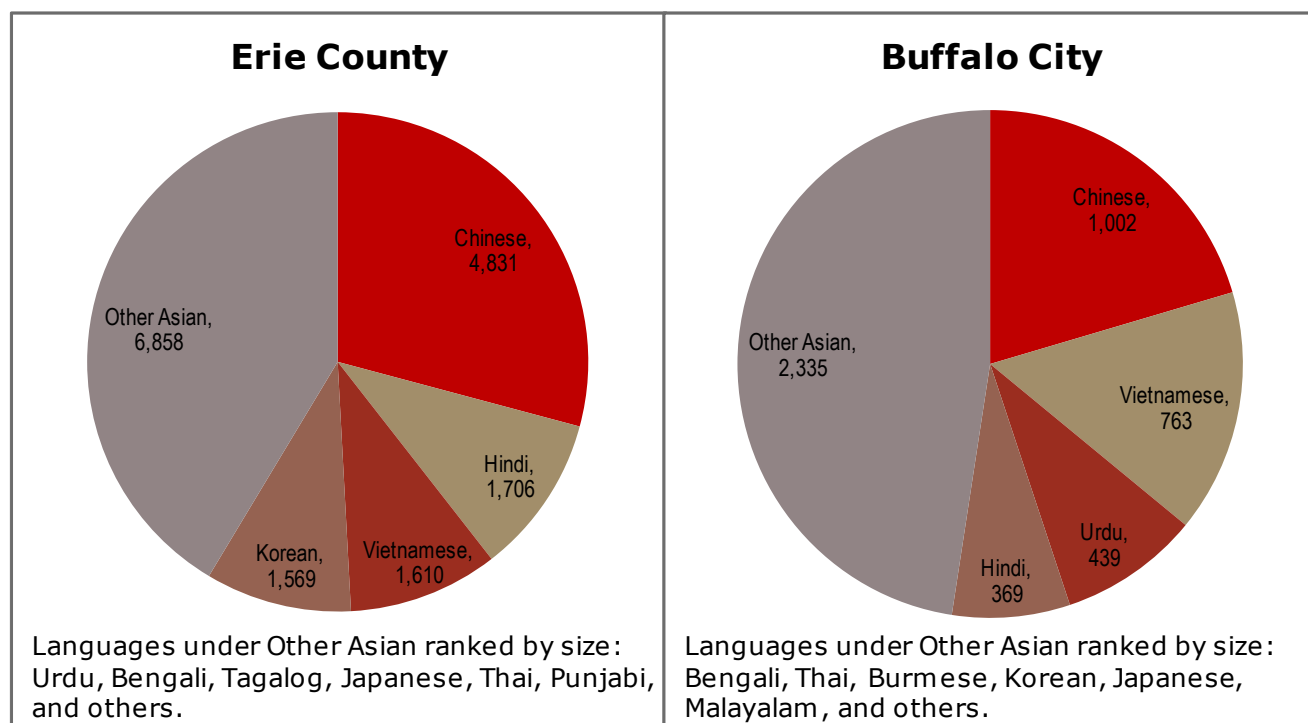
Buffalo, Chinese-speaking and Vietnamese-speaking populations were the only ones over 500 people.

Poverty

The countywide poverty rates were 24 percent for Asians and 14 percent for general population, while for Buffalo these numbers jumped to 40 percent for Asians and 30 percent for general population (Figure 2.15).

While the child poverty rate for Asian children was similar to that for children in general, poverty rates for working age adults and seniors were higher in the Asian community than in the general population.

Figure 2.14: Asian Languages Spoken in Erie County and Buffalo



Household Income

Median household income for Asians in Erie County was just below that of households countywide (Figure 2.16). Asian households in Buffalo also had a lower median income than Asian households citywide.

Employment

Asians in Buffalo had a higher unemployment rate than Asians in Erie County (11.1 percent versus 8.0 percent). For the general population, the unemployment rates were 12.4 percent citywide and 7.6 percent countywide.

Figure 2.15: Asian Poverty Rates in Erie County and Buffalo

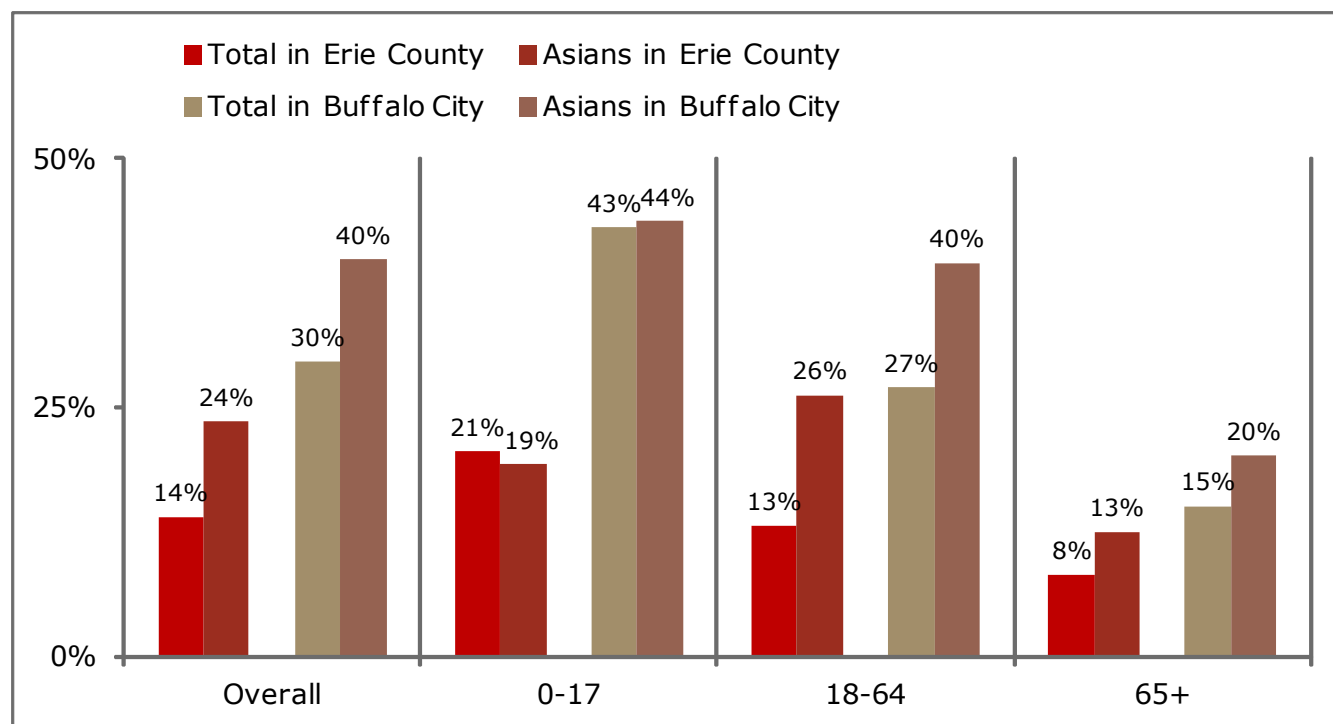
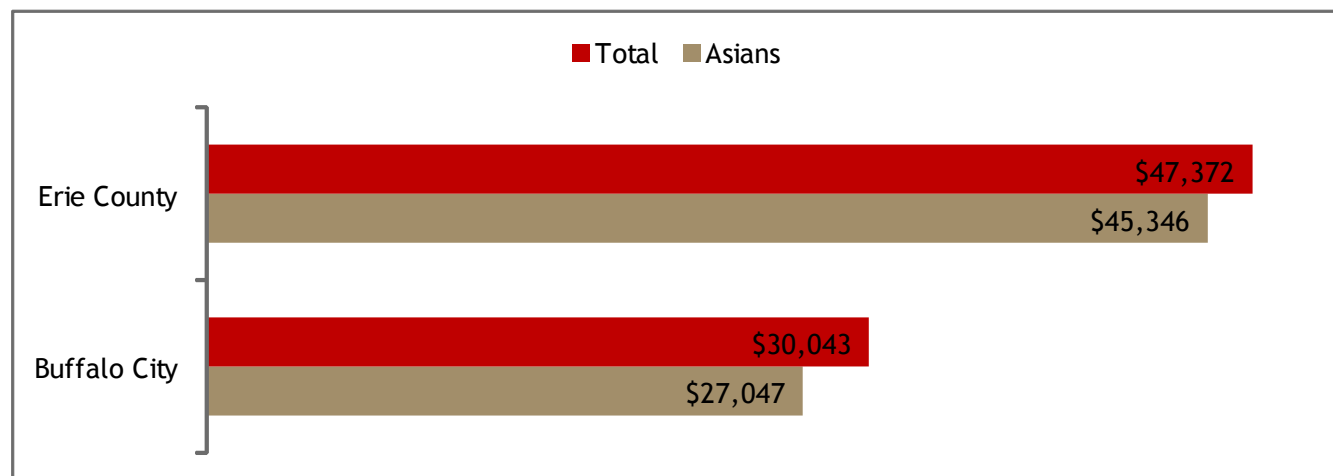


Figure 2.16: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Erie County and Buffalo (2010 dollars)



Asian workers in Erie County were also more likely to be self-employed than workers in general, with 10 percent of Asian workers self-employed compared to 7 percent of workers in general. In Buffalo, Asians were just as likely to be self-employed as workers in general.

More than half (55 percent) of Asians in Erie County worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations, followed by sales and office (19 percent) and service (16 percent). By comparison, only 37 percent of Asian workers in Buffalo were in management, business, science, and arts occupations, with 23 percent each in service occupations and sales and office occupations. Asian workers were overrepresented in management, business, science, and arts occupations and underrepresented in the other professions, with one exception: service occupations in Buffalo (Figure 2.17).

The major industry categories that employed the most Asians were educational services, health care and social assistance (37 percent); followed by professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services (11 percent); retail trade (11 percent); and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (11 percent). The top industry categories for Asians in Buffalo were educational services, health care and social assistance (33 percent) still at the top, but followed instead by arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (14 percent), manufacturing (9 percent), and

other services, except public administration¹ (9 percent).

Asian workers in Erie County were overrepresented in educational services, health care and social assistance; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services; professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services; and information sectors (Figure 2.18).

In Buffalo, Asian workers were most overrepresented in the other services sector. In both Buffalo and Erie County, Asian workers were most underrepresented in two sectors: public administration and transportation, warehousing, and utilities.

¹ Other Services industry category includes maintenance and repair, personal care, funeral, laundry, parking, and social services and social advocacy, civic, social, business, professional and similar organizations.

Figure 2.17: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Erie County and Buffalo

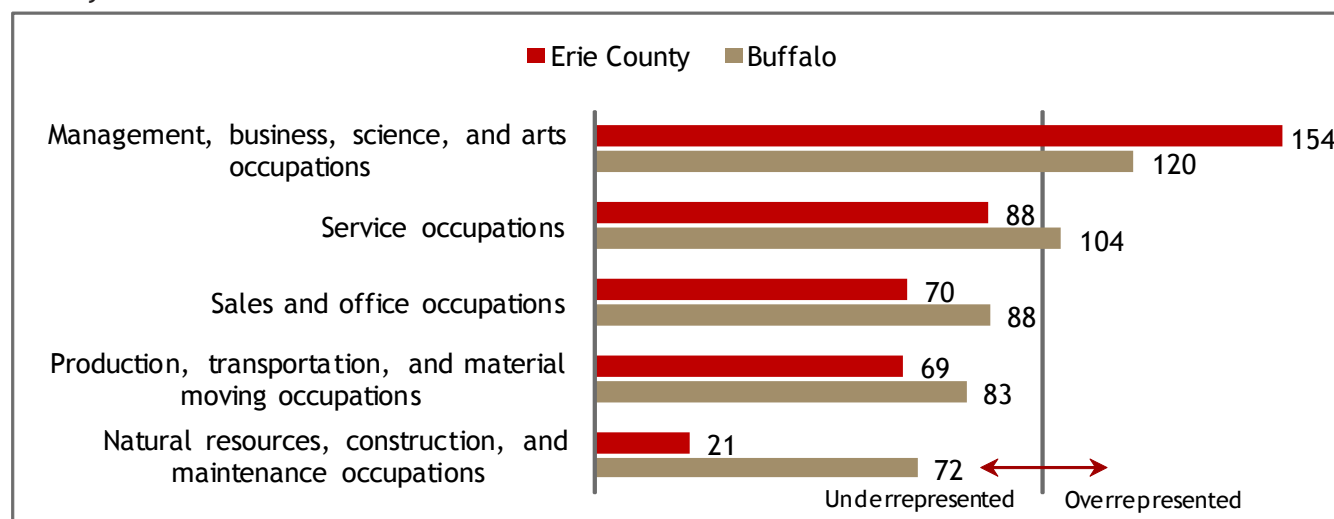
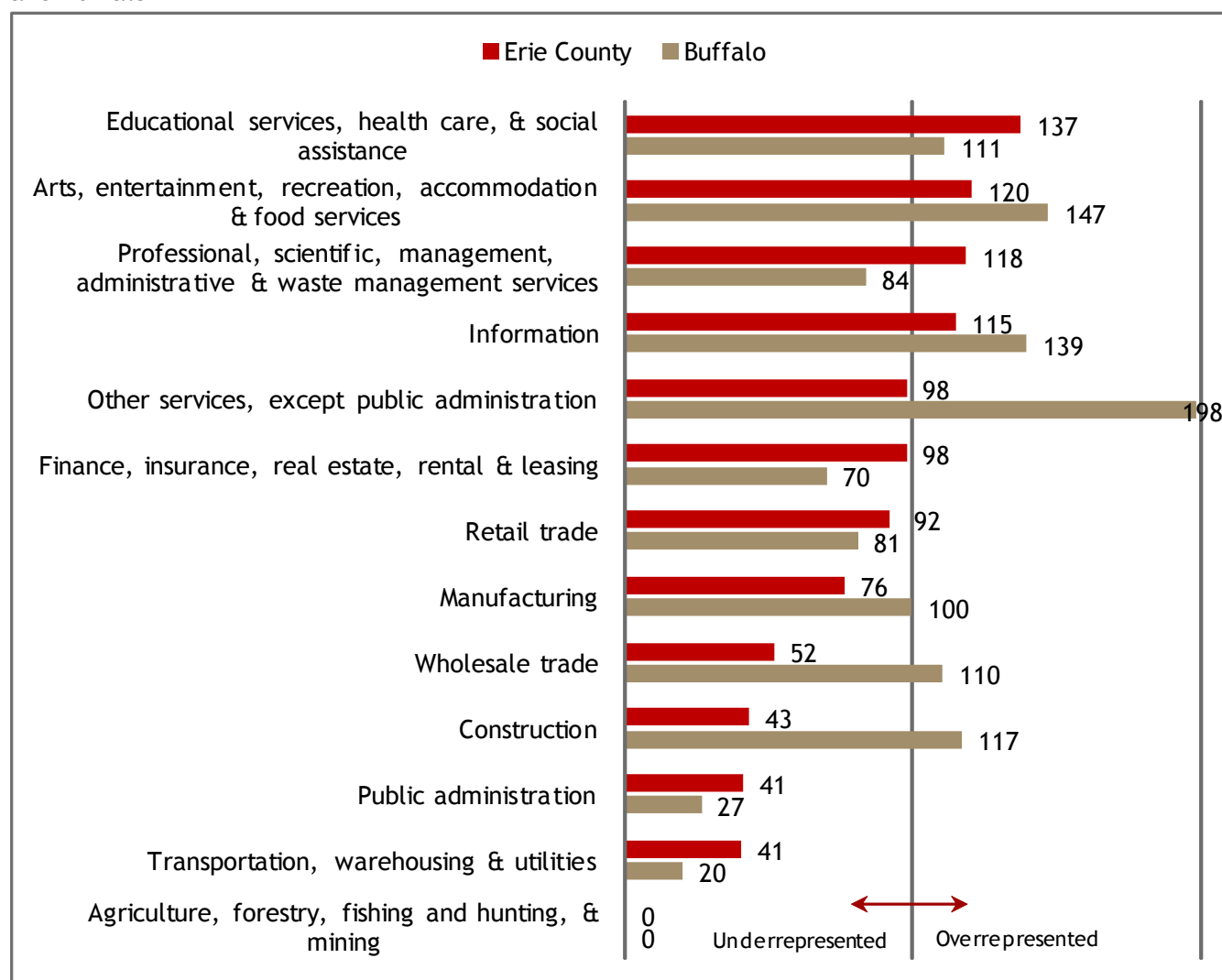


Figure 2.18: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Erie County and Buffalo

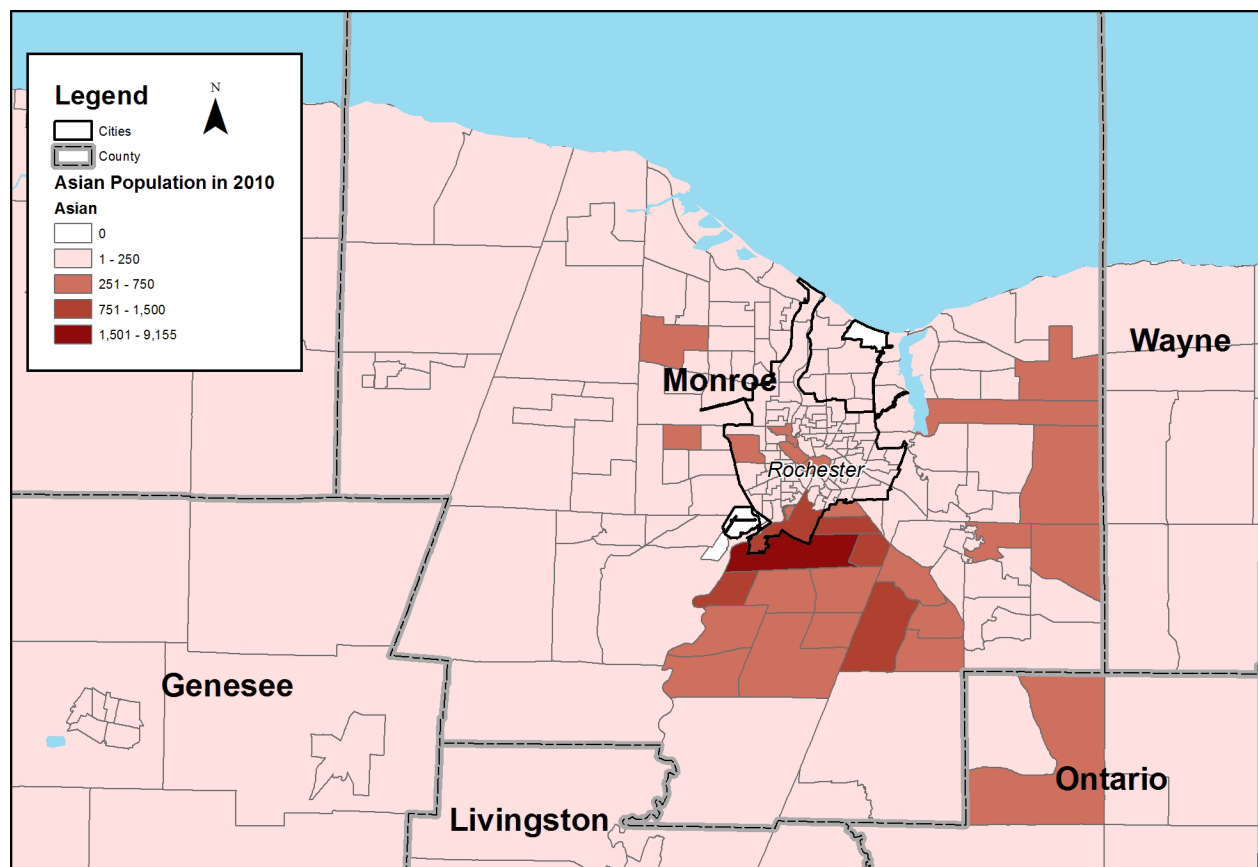


Monroe County & Rochester

Summary

- Double digit growth in the Asian population helped to overcome population declines among other population groups in Monroe County and Rochester.
- Monroe County had the largest Laotian community in New York.
- Significant socioeconomic differences emerged between urban and suburban Asians in Monroe County. Compared to the rest of Monroe County, Asians in Rochester had:
 - higher poverty,
 - lower educational attainment among adults,
 - and lower median household income.

Map 2.3: Asian Population by Census Tract in Monroe County and Rochester



Demographic Changes

While Monroe County's overall population grew by 1.2 percent, its Asian population grew by 39 percent from 20,670 in 2000 to 28,675 in 2010. Similarly, while Rochester's overall population declined by 4.2 percent, its Asian population grew by 29 percent from 5,994 in 2000 to 7,752 in 2010.

Asians of Monroe County were as likely to live in Rochester as the general population, with 27 percent of Asians residing in Rochester and 28 percent of all Monroe County residents. However, disaggregating the numbers by Asian ethnic group reveals that groups with a history of refugee-based immigration, like the Vietnamese and Laotian, were more likely to live in Rochester than in the rest of Monroe County (Table 2.4).

Age

Asians in Monroe County and Rochester were younger as a group compared with the general population. In Monroe County, median ages were 28.4 years of age for Asians and 38.5 years countywide. In Rochester, median ages were 26.5 years for Asians and 30.8 years for all of Rochester.

While countywide the total population of children dropped by 10 percent, the population of Asian children grew by 31 percent. Children were 27 percent of the Asian population and only 23 percent for all races (Figure 2.19).

Seniors were the fastest growing age group in the Asian community, with a growth rate of 101 percent between 2000 and 2010. Despite this growth, seniors remained just 6 percent of the Asian population compared with 14 percent of the total population in Monroe County.

Immigration

The majority (66 percent) of Asians in Monroe County were immigrants, compared to 69 percent of Asians statewide. More than one in three Asian immigrants in Monroe County arrived in the last decade (Figure 2.20), higher than that of Asian immigrants statewide (30 percent). More than half of Asian immigrants in Monroe County were already citizens (52 percent).

Table 2.4: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Monroe County

Ethnic Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Living in Rochester (2010)
Indian	4,962	6,938	14%
Chinese	4,601	6,499	22%
Vietnamese	2,730	3,205	33%
Korean	2,622	2,997	25%
Filipino	1,003	1,567	24%
Laotian	1,583	1,551	43%
Japanese	993	1,157	26%
Pakistani	477	951	8%

Figure 2.19: Age Group Distribution in Monroe County and Rochester

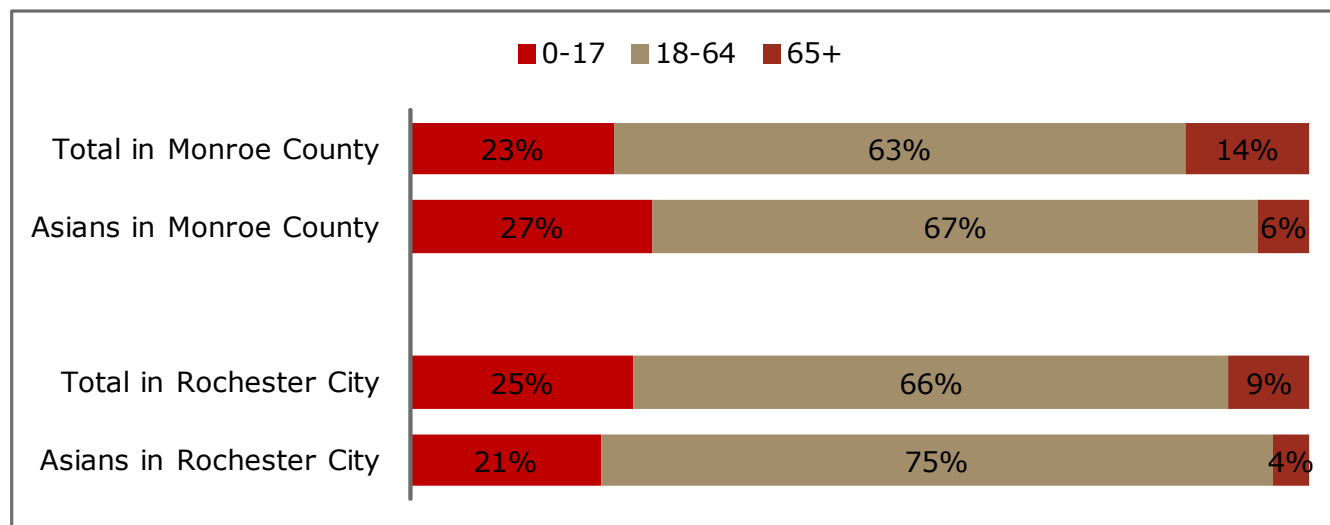
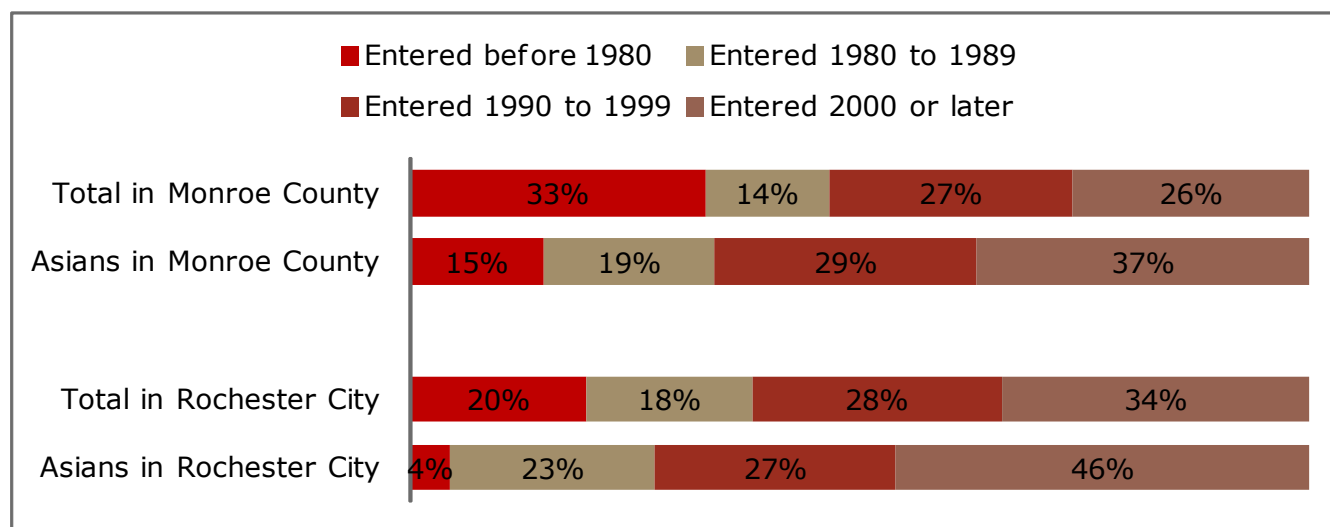


Figure 2.20: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Monroe County and Rochester



Voting Age Citizens

While Monroe County's overall voting age citizens increased by 3.4 percent, its voting age Asian citizens increased by 37 percent from 8,702 in 2000 to 11,881 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 1.7 percent to 2.2 percent of total voting age citizens.

Similarly, while Rochester's overall voting age citizens stayed the same (0.1 percent), its voting age Asian citizens increased by 17 percent from 2,658 in 2000 to 3,099 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 1.8 percent to 2.1 percent of total voting age citizens.

Figure 2.21: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Monroe County and Rochester

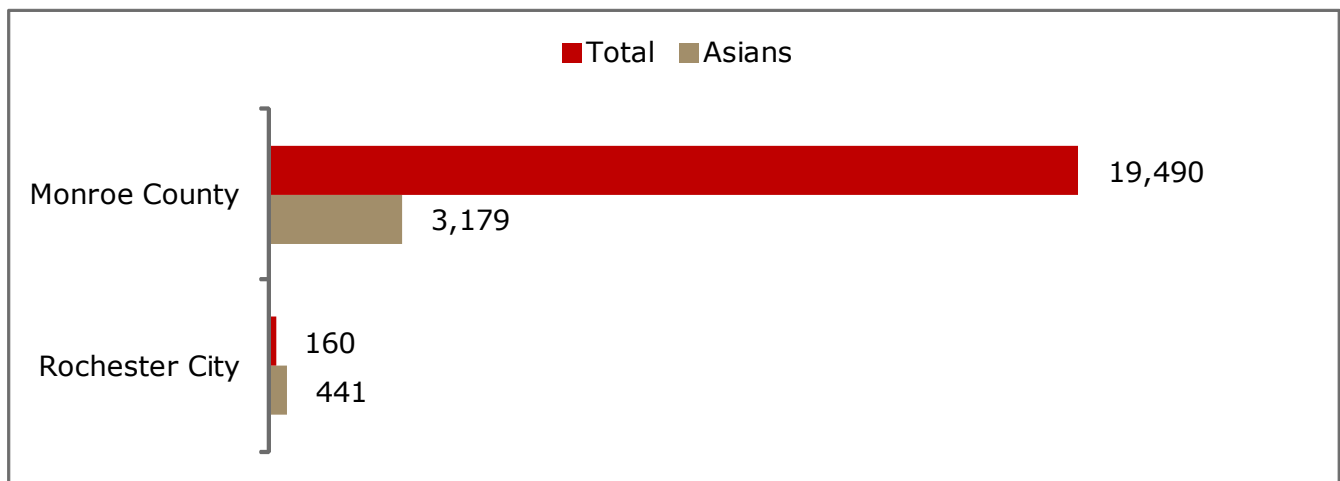
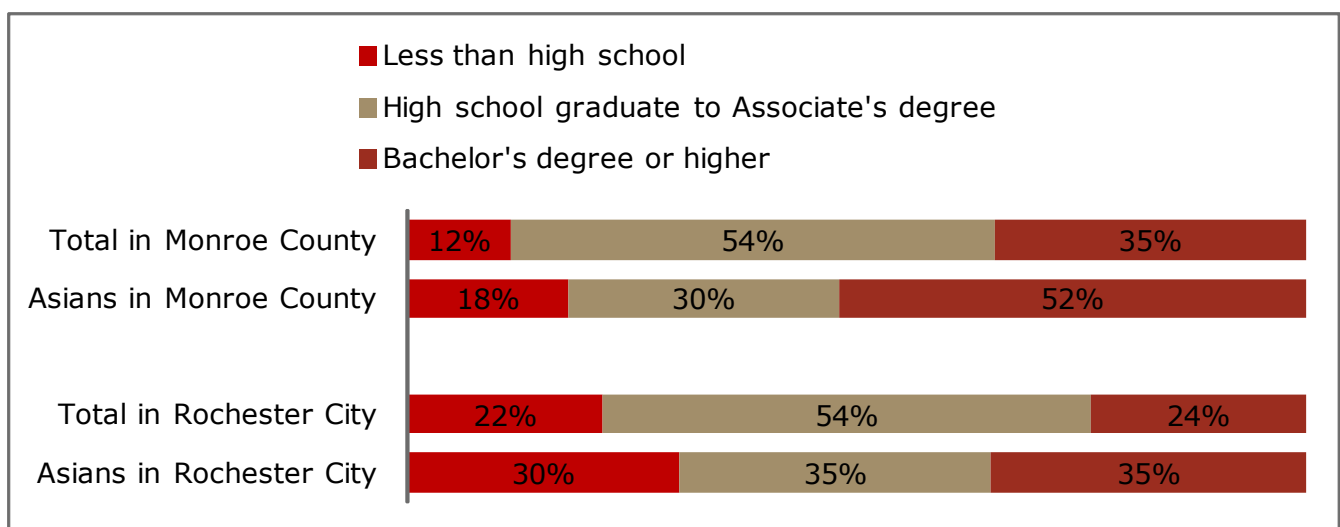


Figure 2.22: Educational Attainment in Monroe County and Rochester



Educational Attainment

Asian adults age 25 or older were more likely than adults in general to have not finished high school (Figure 2.22). The percent of Asian adults not completing high school was nearly one in three in Rochester. At the other end of the educational spectrum, the majority of Asian adults in Monroe County had a bachelor's degree.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

About one in three Asians in Monroe County had limited English proficiency, and the LEP rate for Asians in Rochester was 37 percent.

The most common Asian languages spoken in Monroe County in 2010 were Chinese, Vietnamese, Hindi, Laotian, and Korean (Figure 2.23).

Poverty

In Monroe County, Asians had a higher poverty rate than residents in general (Figure 2.24). Asians in Rochester had a higher poverty rate than Asians across Monroe County. Asian working-age adults and seniors also had higher poverty rates than their age group counterparts in general in Rochester.

Household Income

Median household incomes for Asians and the general population were equal at the county level but slightly lower for Asian households in Rochester (Figure 2.25). Monroe County was the only county examined in this report that showed a statistically significant drop in real household income for Asian Americans. In the 2000 Census, median income for Asian households in Monroe County was \$61,719 in 2010 dollars, a decrease of 17 percent.

Employment

Asians in Rochester were estimated to have higher unemployment rates than Asians countywide (8.7 percent and 6.5 percent respectively), but the difference was not statistically significant.

Half of Asians in Monroe County worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations, followed by service (18 percent) and sales and office (15 percent) occupations. Asians in Rochester were also primarily in management, business, science, and arts occupations (37 percent). But unlike Monroe County, the second largest occupational category for Asians in Rochester was production, transportation, and material moving (26 percent) occupations.

Asian workers were overrepresented in production, transportation, and material

Figure 2.23: Asian Languages Spoken in Monroe County and Rochester

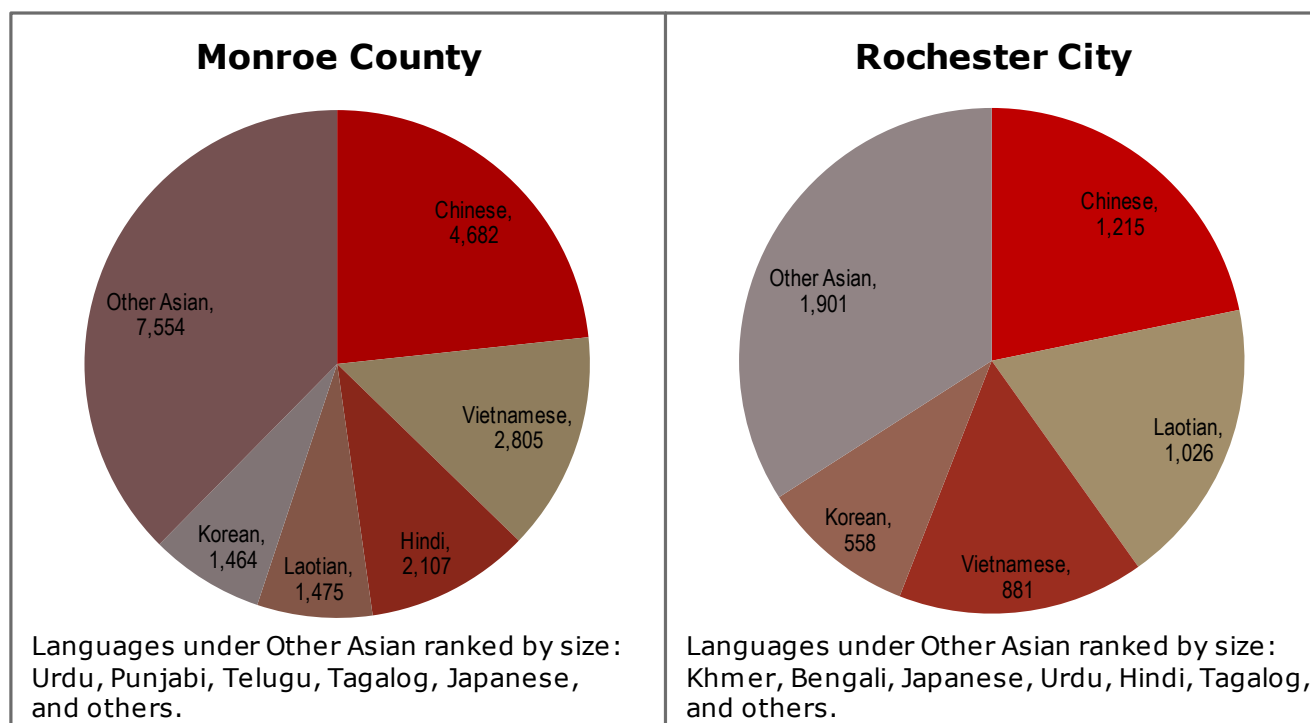


Figure 2.24: Asian Poverty Rates in Monroe County and Rochester

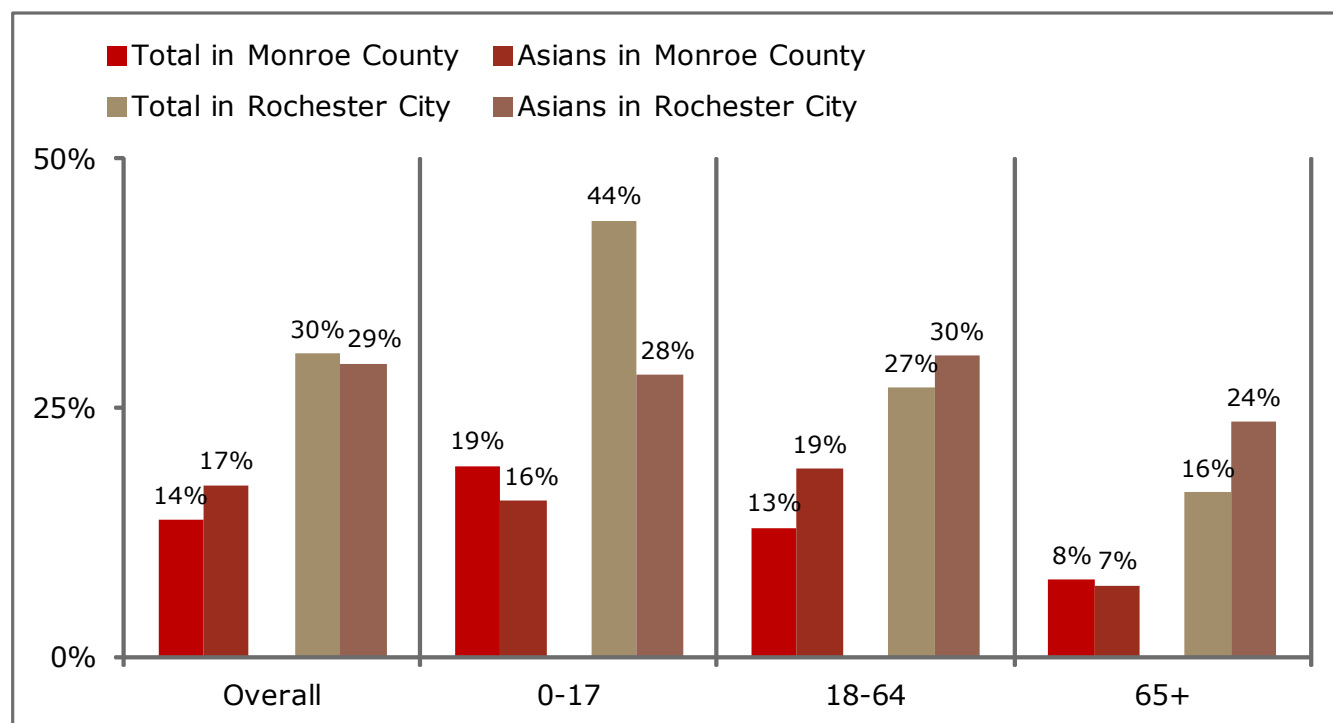
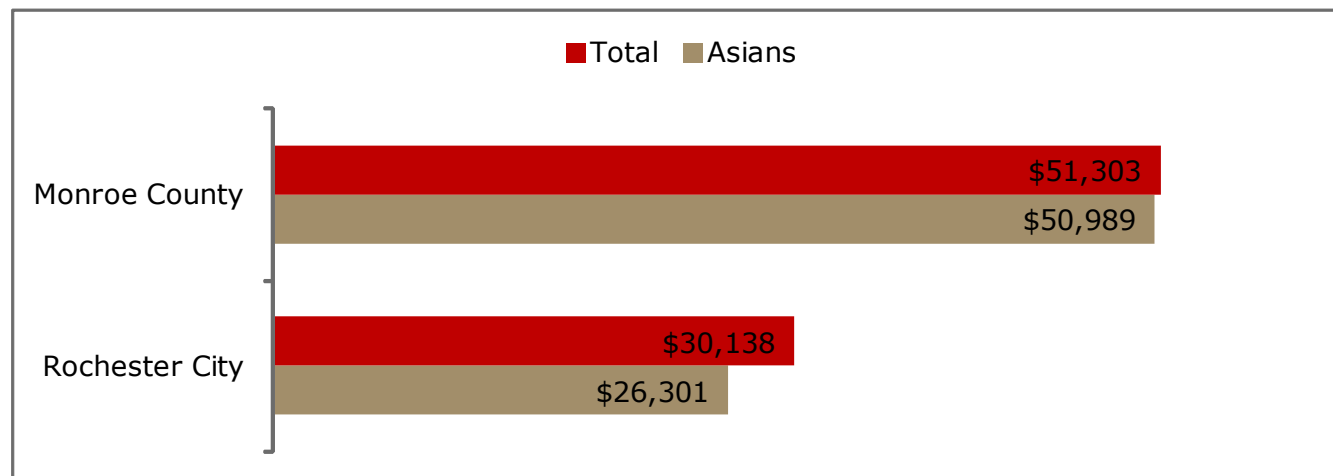


Figure 2.25: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Monroe County and Rochester (2010 dollars)



moving occupations; and management, business, science, and arts occupations in both Rochester and Monroe County (Figure 2.26). Asian workers were also overrepresented in service occupations in Monroe County, but not Rochester.

Asians in Monroe County were primarily employed in the educational services, health care and social assistance industry category (31 percent). A significant share of Asians in Monroe County was employed in manufacturing (24 percent), compared to 14 percent for all races. Asians in Rochester showed the same trend with 33 percent in educational services, health care and social assistance and 23 percent in manufacturing.

Asian workers were overrepresented in manufacturing; other services²; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services; and information industry categories (Figure 2.27). Asian workers were underrepresented in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; and wholesale trade industry categories.

² Other Services industry category includes maintenance and repair, personal care, funeral, laundry, parking, and social services and social advocacy, civic, social, business, professional and similar organizations.

Figure 2.26: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Monroe County and Rochester

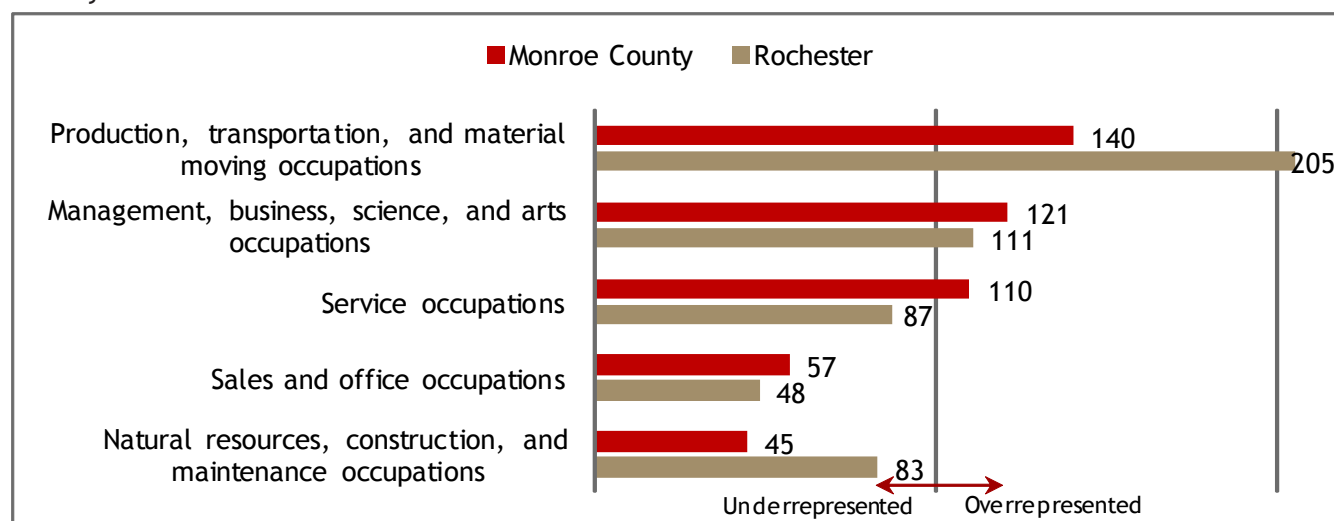
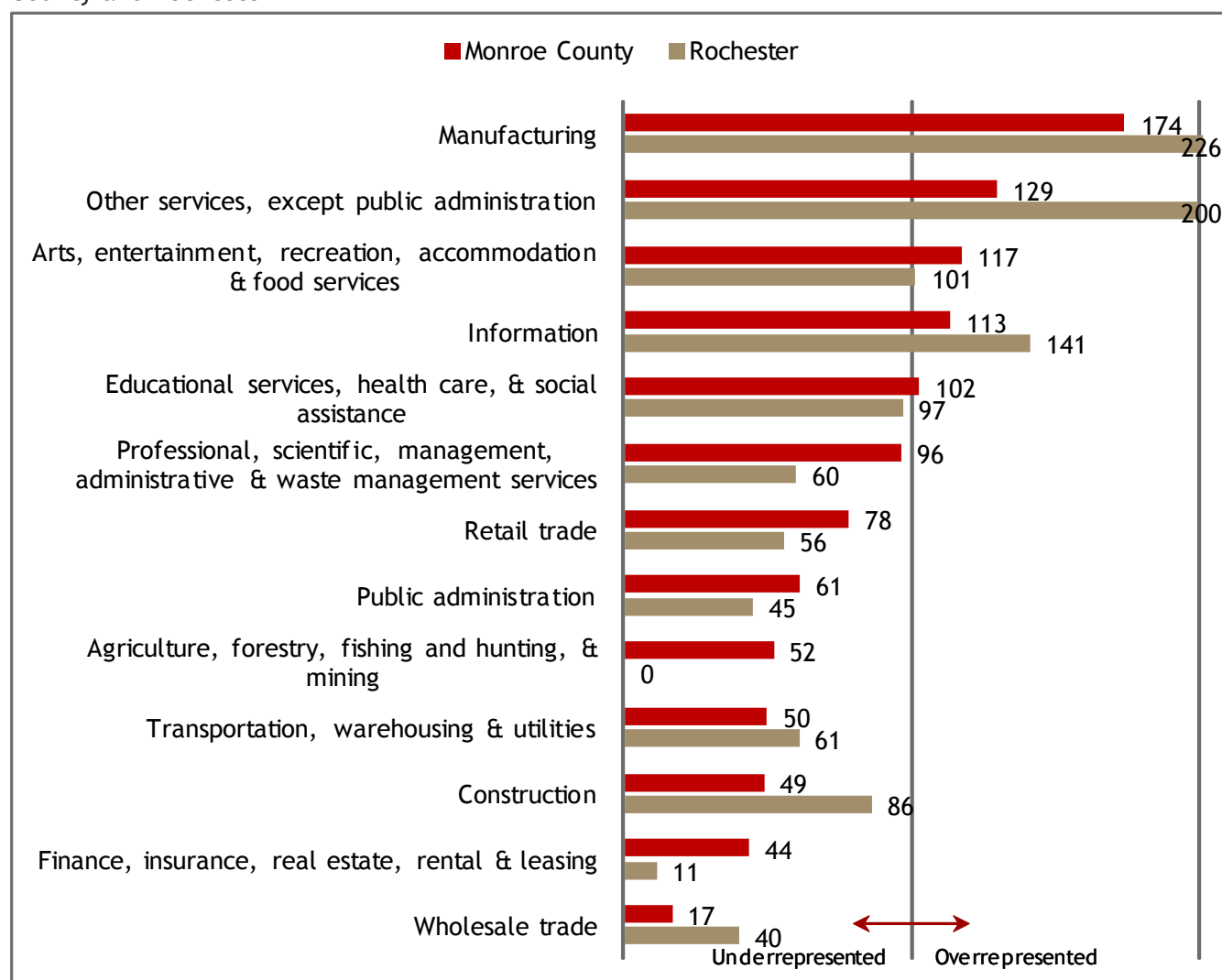


Figure 2.27: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Monroe County and Rochester

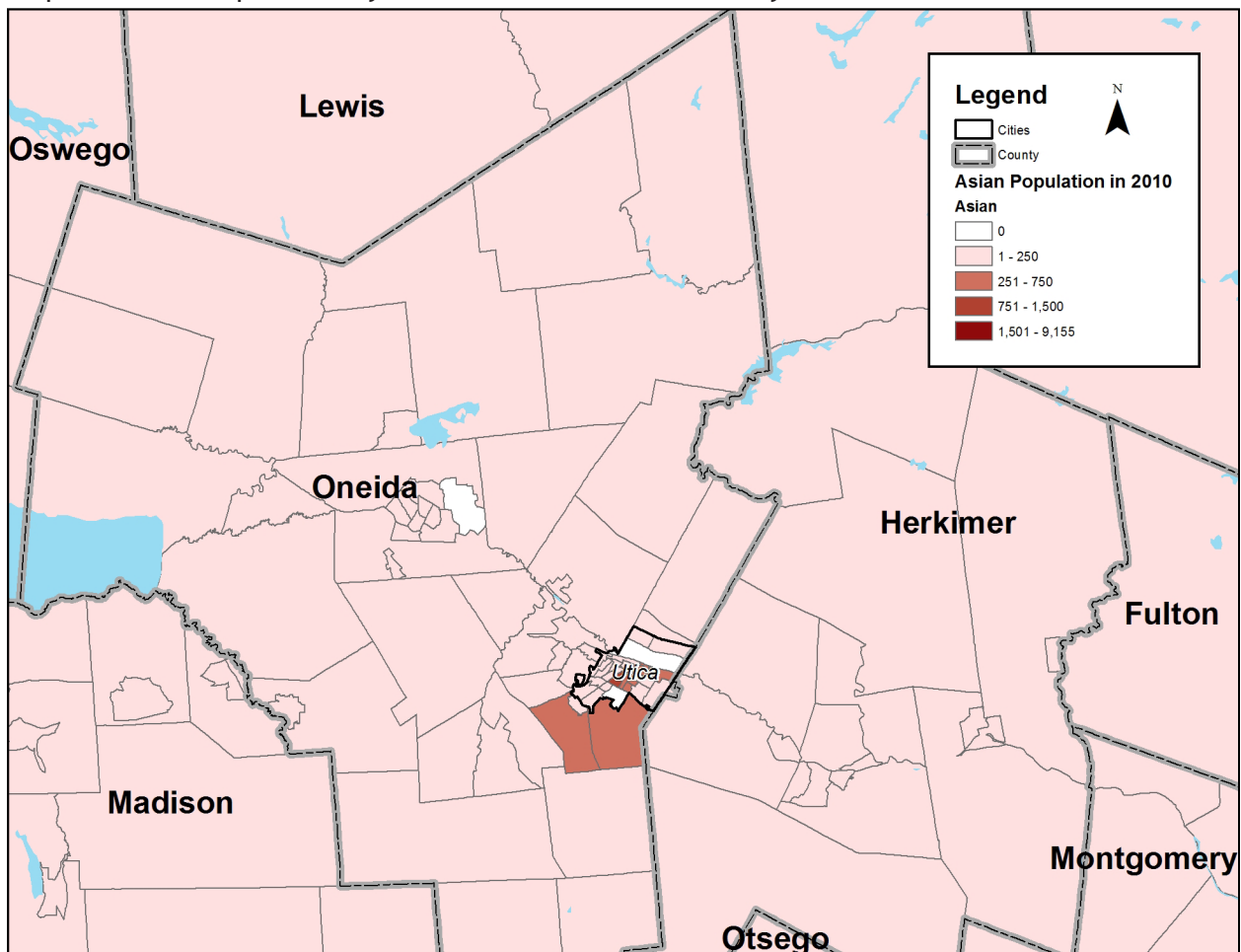


Oneida County & Utica

Summary

- The Asian population in Oneida County doubled in size, largely due to the influx of Burmese refugees in the last decade.
- Many of these new refugees settled in Utica and faced language, education, and job challenges as they seek to adjust to their new homes.
- Major socioeconomic differences exist between Asians living in Utica and suburban Asians, with Asians in Utica facing higher rates of poverty, lower educational attainment, and language barriers compared to their suburban counterparts.
- Asians in Oneida County had the highest poverty rates compared to Asians in all other geographic areas examined in this report.
- Asians in Oneida County had the highest percentage of adults age 25 and older who had not completed high school compared to Asians in all other geographic areas examined in this report.

Map 2.4: Asian Population by Census Tract in Oneida County and Utica



Demographic Changes

While Oneida County's overall population dropped by 0.3 percent, its Asian population doubled in size from 3,269 in 2000 and 7,434 in 2010. Similarly, while Utica's overall population grew by 2.6 percent, its Asian population soared by 215 percent from 1,592 in 2000 and 5,009 in 2010.

Oneida County had the second largest Burmese population statewide, due largely to refugee arrivals in the last decade.

Asians in Oneida County were much more likely to reside in Utica than general population did (67 percent versus 26 percent). Burmese and Vietnamese were the largest Asian groups residing in Oneida County and the majority of them lived in Utica.

Age

Oneida County saw a drop in the median age for Asians from 27.9 years in 2000 to 25.7 years in 2010. This was driven by the 135 percent growth in the child population in the Asian community in Oneida County, nearly matching the 149 percent growth in the senior population and overshadowing the 121 percent growth in the working age population.

By contrast, Oneida County had the second highest median age (40.8 years) for the general population among the counties examined in this report, barely edged out by Saratoga County with a median age of 40.9 years. Oneida County saw the general child population fall by 9 percent and the general senior population drop by 2 percent. As a consequence, children in general were a smaller proportion of the total population compared to children in the Asian population, while the opposite was true among seniors (Figure 2.28).

Immigration

Immigrants were the majority of the Asian population (63 percent) in Oneida County. In Utica, two in three Asians were foreign-born.

Asian immigrants in Oneida County had a similar naturalization rate to that of general population (48 percent and 49 percent respectively). The naturalization rate in Utica was slightly lower than that of general population (40 percent versus 45 percent). Asian immigrants were more likely to have arrived in the last decade than immigrants in general in Oneida County (Figure 2.29).

Table 2.5: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Oneida County

Ethnic Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Living in Utica (2010)
Burmese	N/A	2,394	96.8%
Vietnamese	960	1,147	89.1%
Indian	661	975	37.7%
Chinese	435	672	29.8%
Cambodian	79	513	93.6%

Figure 2.28: Age Group Distribution in Oneida County and Utica

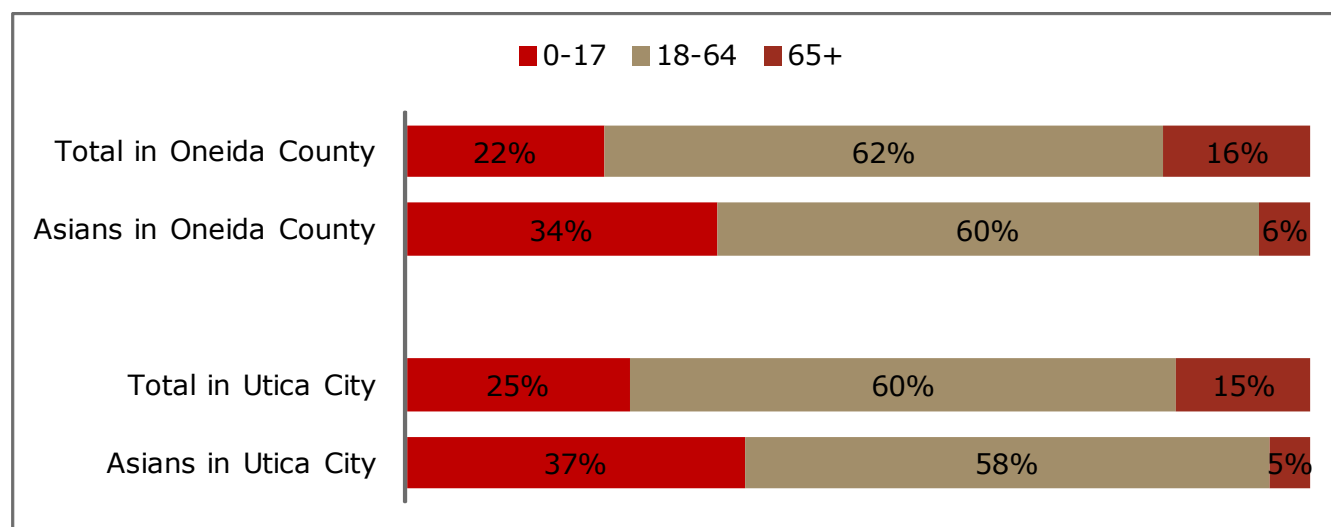
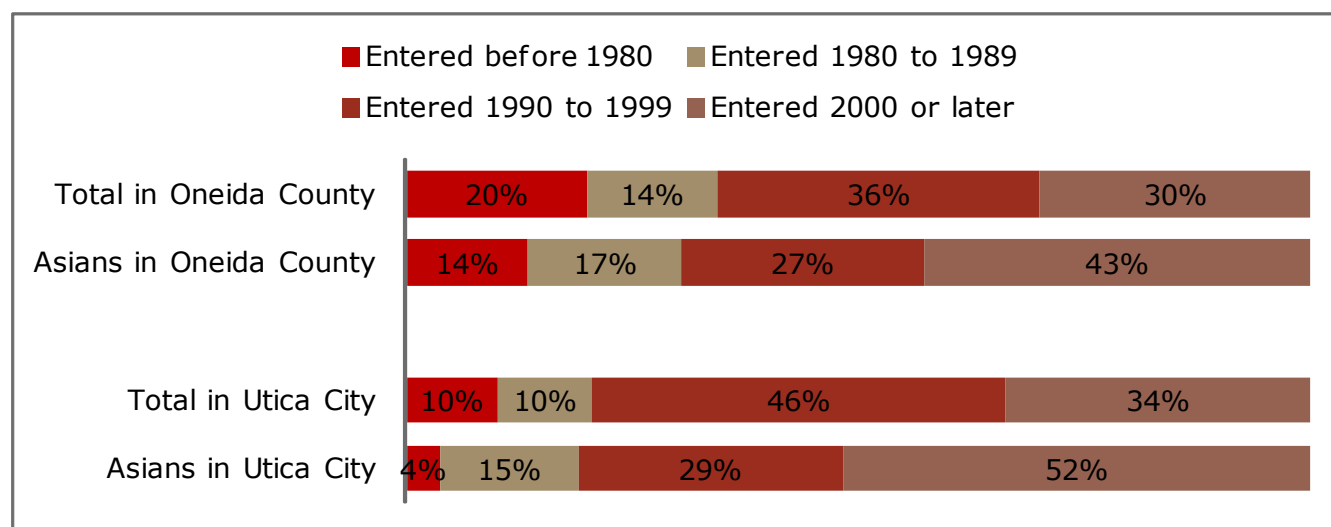


Figure 2.29: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Oneida County and Utica

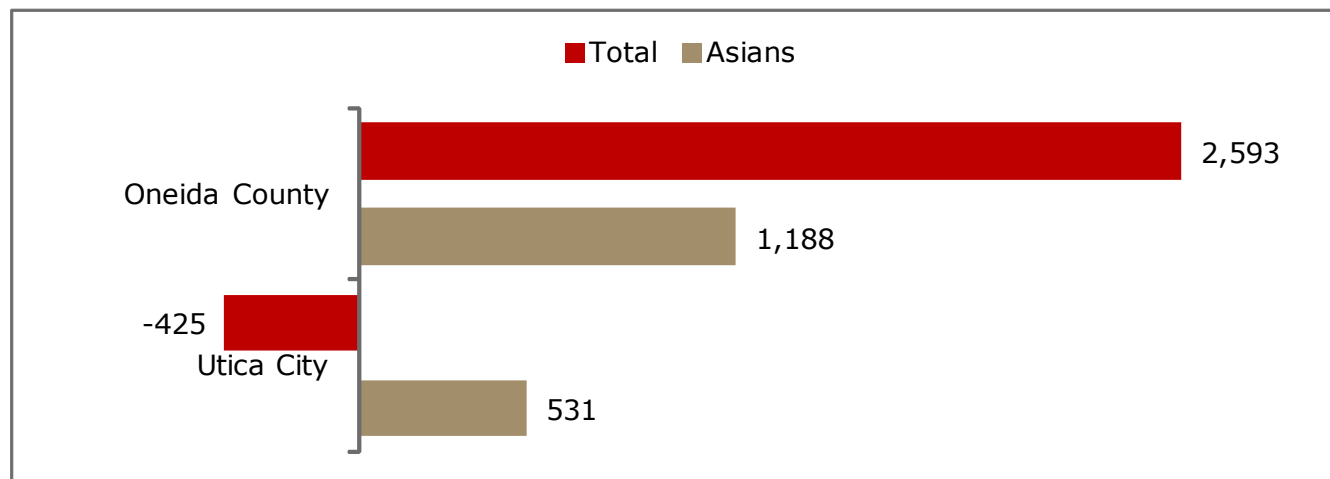


Voting Age Citizens

While Oneida County's overall voting age citizens increased by 1.5 percent, its Asian voting age citizens increased significantly by 85 percent from 1,391 in 2000 to 2,579 in 2010. The share of Asians grew from 0.8 percent to 1.5 percent of total voting age citizens.

Similarly, while Utica's overall voting age citizens declined by 1.0 percent, its Asian voting age citizens almost doubled in size from 552 in 2000 to 1,083 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 1.3 percent to 2.6 percent of total voting age citizens.

Figure 2.30: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Oneida County and Utica



Educational Attainment

In Oneida County, the percentage of Asian adults age 25 years or older who did not graduate from high school was twice the size of the percentage of adults in general who did not graduate (Figure 2.31). In Utica, the majority of Asian adults did not complete high school. In fact, one in five (21 percent) Asian adults in Oneida County never even attended high school, compared to only 5 percent of general population.

At the other end of the educational attainment spectrum, Asian adults in Oneida County were still more likely than adults in general to have a bachelor's degree or higher.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

More than half (53 percent) of Asians in Utica had limited English proficiency, compared to 36 percent of Asians in Oneida County. On the other hand, for all races, the limited English proficiency rates were 4 percent countywide and 11 percent citywide.

For seniors age 65 and over, 62 percent of Asian seniors in Oneida County and 78 percent of Asian seniors in Utica had limited English proficiency, while the rates were only 3 percent countywide and 9 percent citywide for all races. Similarly, for adults age 18-64, 41 percent of Asians in the county and 64 percent of Asians in the city had limited English proficiency, compared with 5 percent countywide and 13 percent citywide for all races. For children (ages 5 to 17), countywide limited English proficiency rates were 19 percent for Asians and 3 percent for general population. The citywide limited English proficiency rates were 29 percent for Asian children and 7 percent for children in general.

The most widely spoken Asian languages in Oneida County were Chinese, Vietnamese, and Khmer (Figure 2.32). While the top three languages were the same in Utica as in Oneida County at large, the ranking changed where Chinese dropped to third behind Vietnamese and Khmer.

Figure 2.31: Educational Attainment in Oneida County and Utica

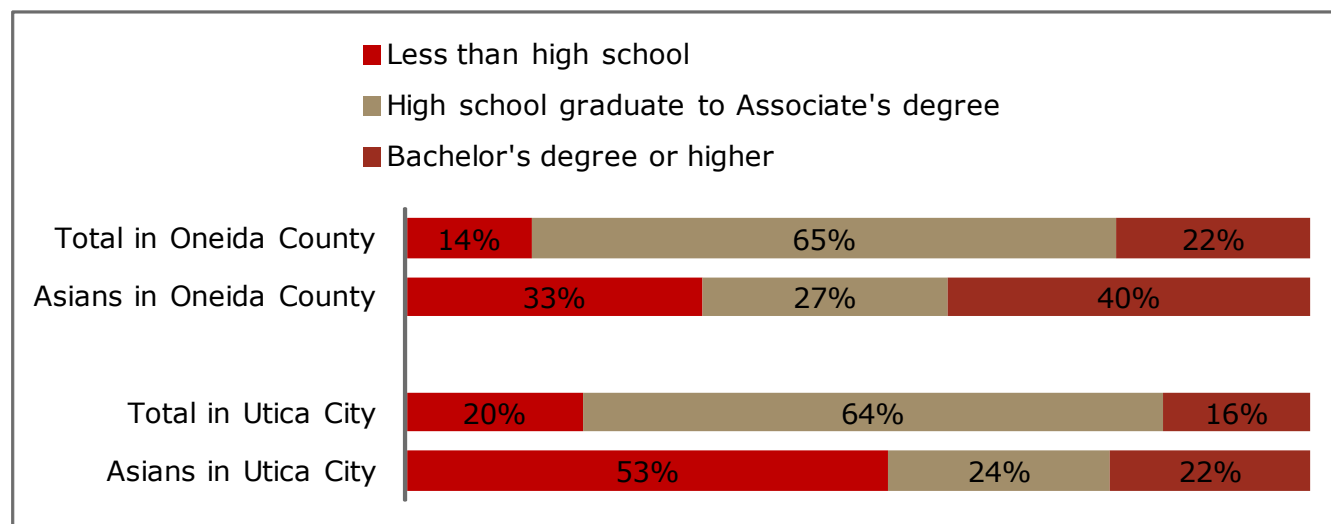
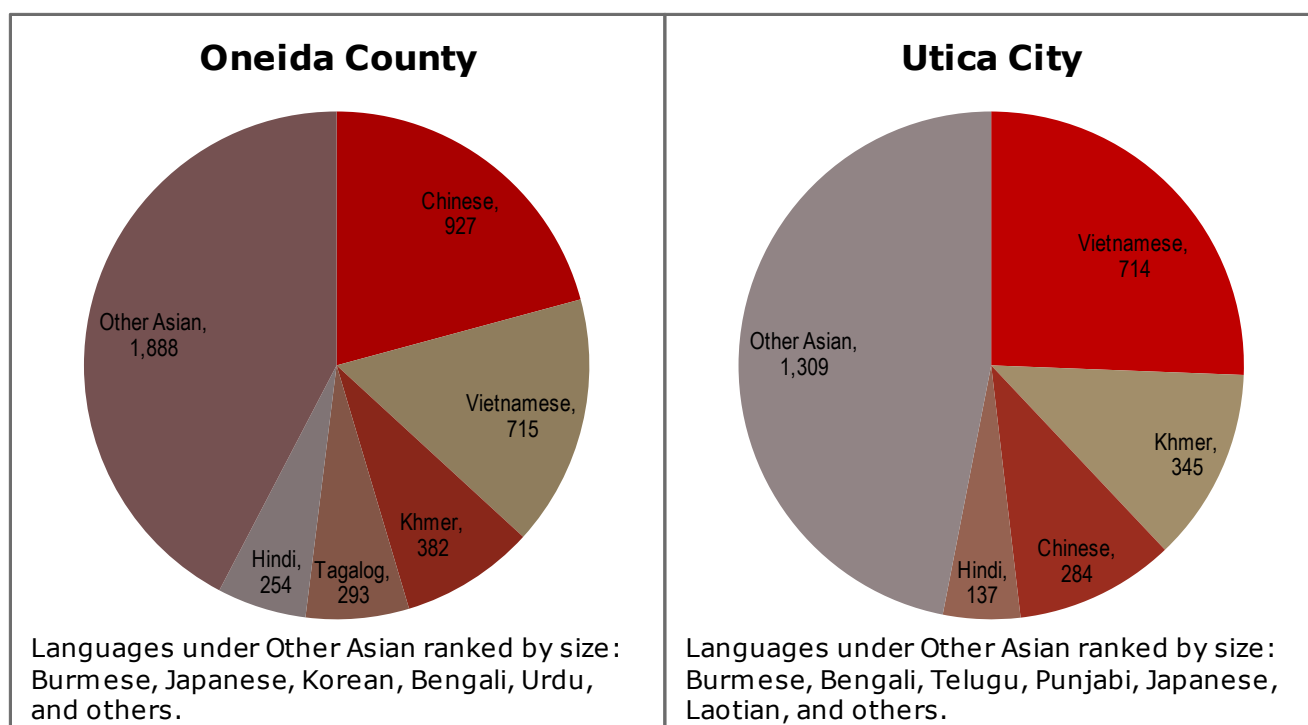


Figure 2.32: Asian Languages Spoken in Oneida County and Utica



Poverty

Asians in Oneida County had higher poverty rates than the general population by all characteristics examined in this report (Figure 2.33). More than half of Asians in Utica lived below the poverty level.

Household Income

Median income was nearly half as much for Asian households in Utica than in Oneida County (Figure 2.34). Asian households also had lower median incomes compared with the general population.

Figure 2.33: Asian Poverty Rates in Oneida County and Utica

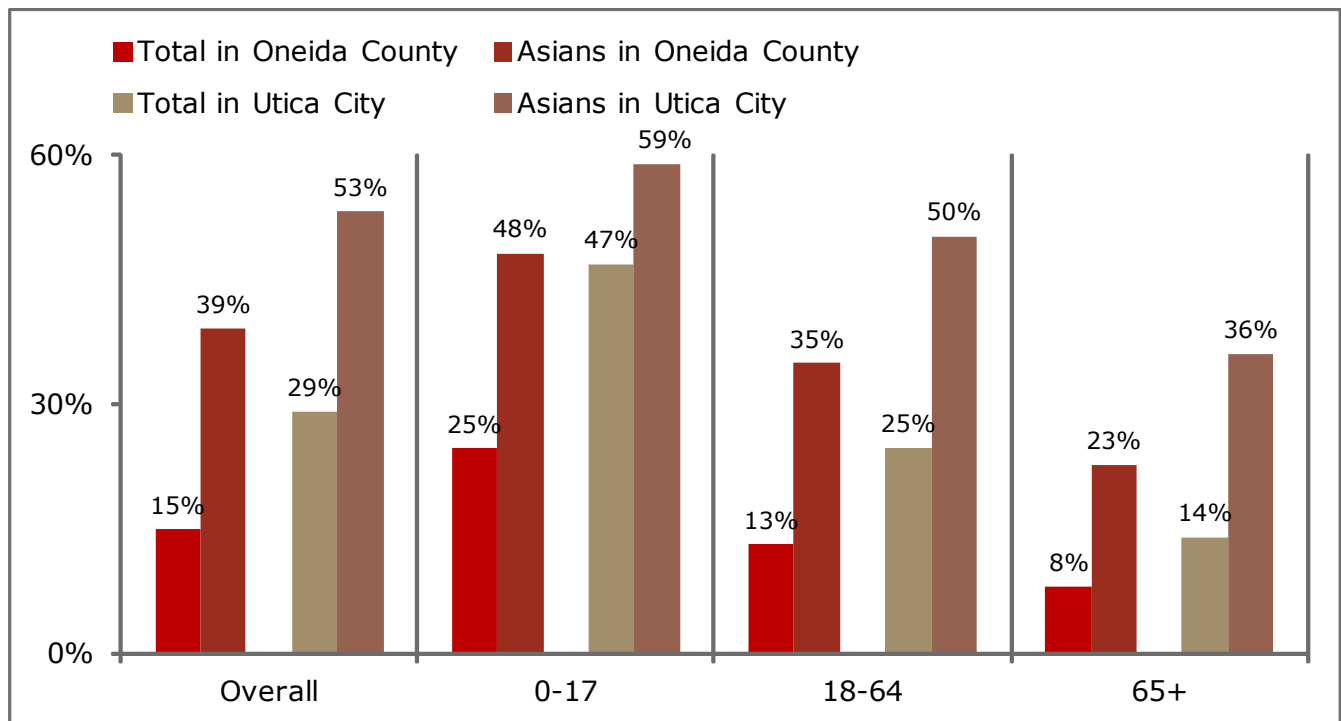
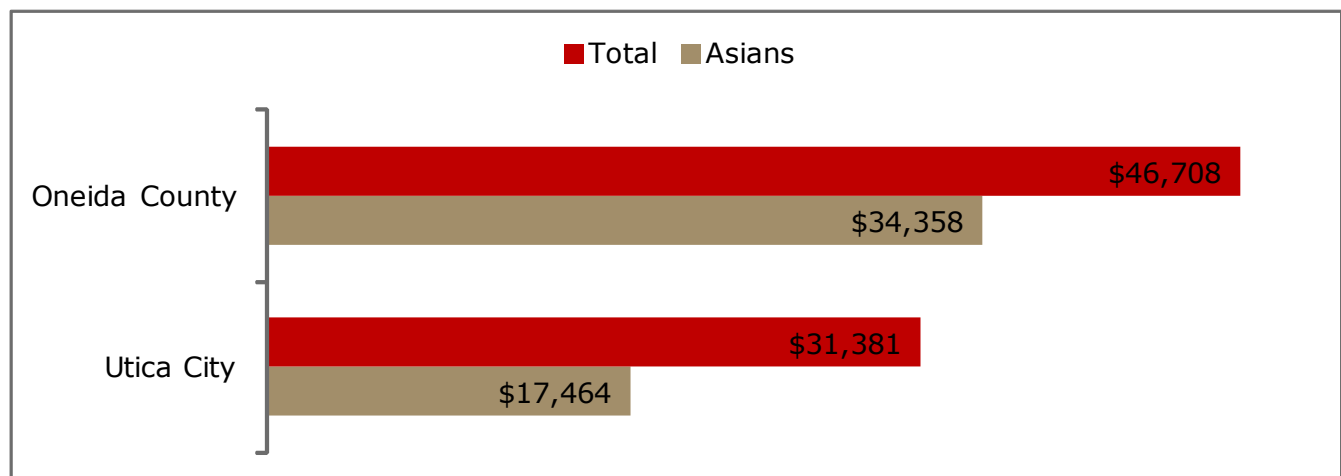


Figure 2.34: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Oneida County and Utica (2010 dollars)



Employment

Asians in Oneida County were more likely to be unemployed compared to Asians statewide and the general population in Oneida County. With 12.4 percent of Asians unemployed in Oneida County and 17.8 percent of Asians in Utica, both were much higher than that for Asians statewide (7.1 percent) and for the general population (6.8 percent countywide and 11.5 percent citywide).

Asians in Oneida County were primarily in management, business, science, and arts occupations (37 percent), service occupations (25 percent), and sales and office occupations (22 percent). Unlike Asians countywide, 40 percent of Asians in Utica worked in service occupations with another 23 percent of Asians in production, transportation, and material moving occupations.

Asian workers were overrepresented in service; and production, transportation, and material moving occupations across both Oneida County and Utica (Figure 2.35).

The major industry category that employed Asians in Oneida County as well as Utica was educational services, health care and social assistance (33 percent in Oneida County and 25 percent in Utica). A significant number of Asians were employed in manufacturing (18 percent in Oneida County and 20 percent in Utica).

Asian workers were most overrepresented in manufacturing; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services; and other services industry categories (Figure 2.36).

Figure 2.35: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Oneida County and Utica

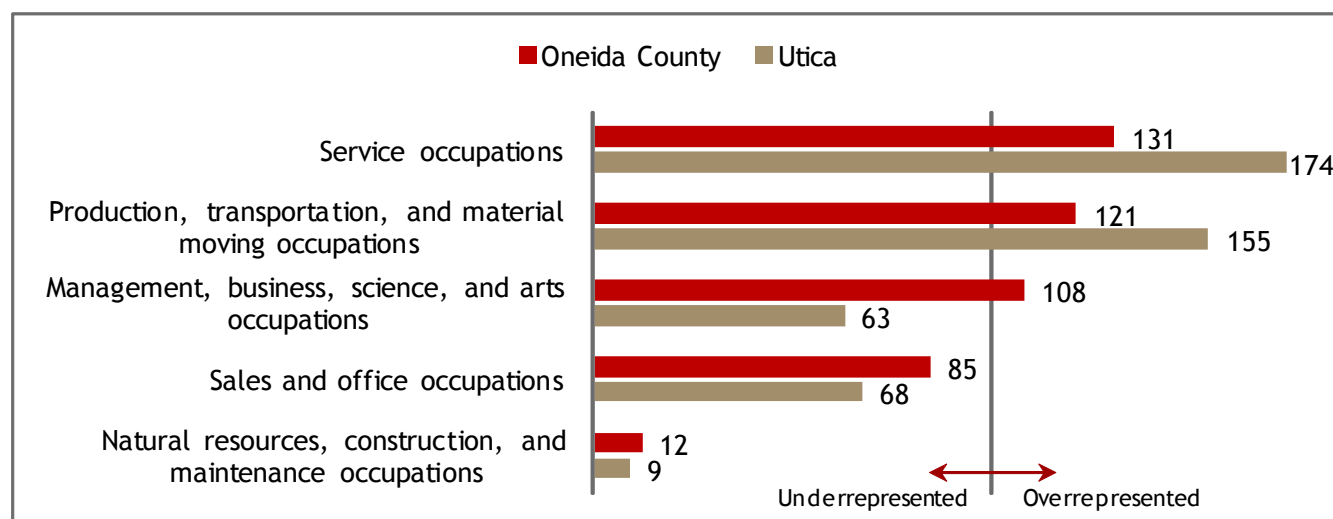
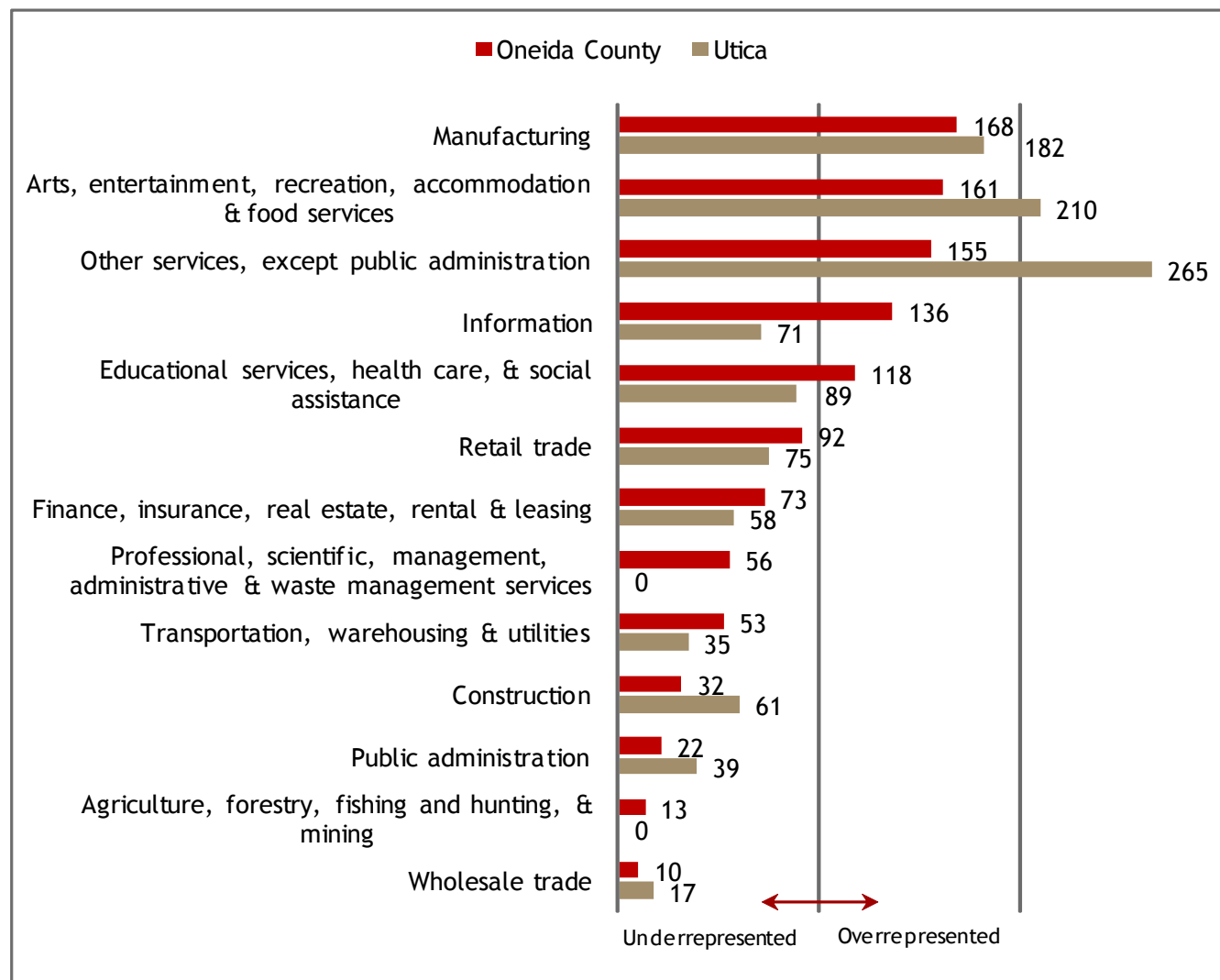


Figure 2.36: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Oneida County and Utica

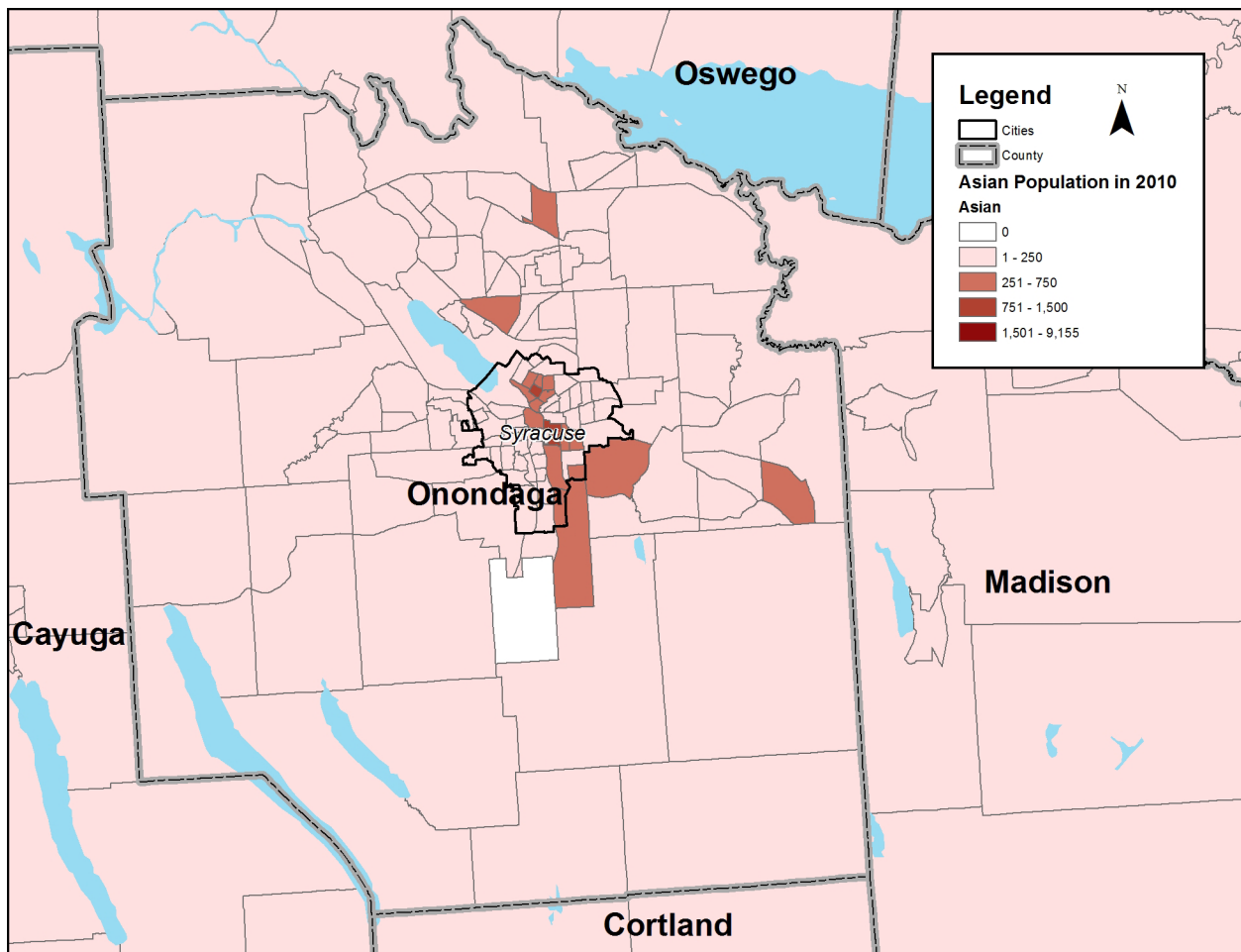


Onondaga County & Syracuse

Summary

- The Asian population growth helped to stabilize the population in Onondaga County.
- Over one in four Asians in Onondaga County were enrolled in post-secondary education.
- While Asians had higher poverty rates than the general population, Asian workers also had the lowest unemployment rates in the county, indicating that Asians were among the working poor.

Map 2.5: Asian Population by Census Tract in Onondaga County and Syracuse



Demographic Changes

While Onondaga County's overall population grew by 1.9 percent, its Asian population increased by 53 percent from 11,035 in 2000 to 16,875 in 2010. Similarly, while Syracuse's overall population declined by 1.5 percent, its Asian population grew by 61 percent from 5,625 in 2000 to 9,073 in 2010.

Syracuse had the largest Bhutanese population in New York. Outside of New York City, Onondaga County had the second largest Vietnamese population statewide.

Asians in Onondaga County were much more likely to reside in Syracuse than the general population (54 percent versus 31 percent). Almost all of the Bhutanese and Burmese populations resided in Syracuse, as well as a majority of Vietnamese and Chinese (Table 2.6).

Age

While Onondaga County saw the Asian senior population double in the last decade, the numeric increase in the number of children and college age Asians was far larger, resulting in a drop in the median age for Asians from 26.9 years of age in 2000 to 25.5 years of age in 2010.

Children made up a larger share of the Asian community than the total population in Onondaga County (Figure 2.37). Seniors were a smaller share of the Asian population.

Over one in four (26 percent) Asians in Onondaga County were enrolled in post-secondary education. In Syracuse, 41 percent of all Asians were enrolled in post-secondary education.

Immigration

In Onondaga County, 65 percent of Asians were immigrants, compared with 70 percent of Asians in Syracuse.

Over one in four Asian immigrants were citizens in Syracuse, compared to 44 percent of Asians in Onondaga County. The immigrants in general in Onondaga County had a naturalization rate of 50 percent.

Asian immigrants were more likely to have arrived in the last decade than immigrants in general (Figure 2.38). The majority of Asian immigrants in Syracuse arrived in the last decade, reflecting the recent arrivals of Bhutanese and Burmese refugees during the latter half of the decade.

Table 2.6: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Onondaga County

Ethnic Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Living in Syracuse (2010)
Chinese	2,123	3,411	51%
Indian	2,320	3,295	42%
Vietnamese	2,129	2,393	65%
Korean	1,558	2,125	44%
Burmese	N/A	1,242	98%
Filipino	809	1,094	35%
Japanese	502	559	43%
Bhutanese	N/A	516	100%

Figure 2.37: Age Group Distribution in Onondaga County and Syracuse

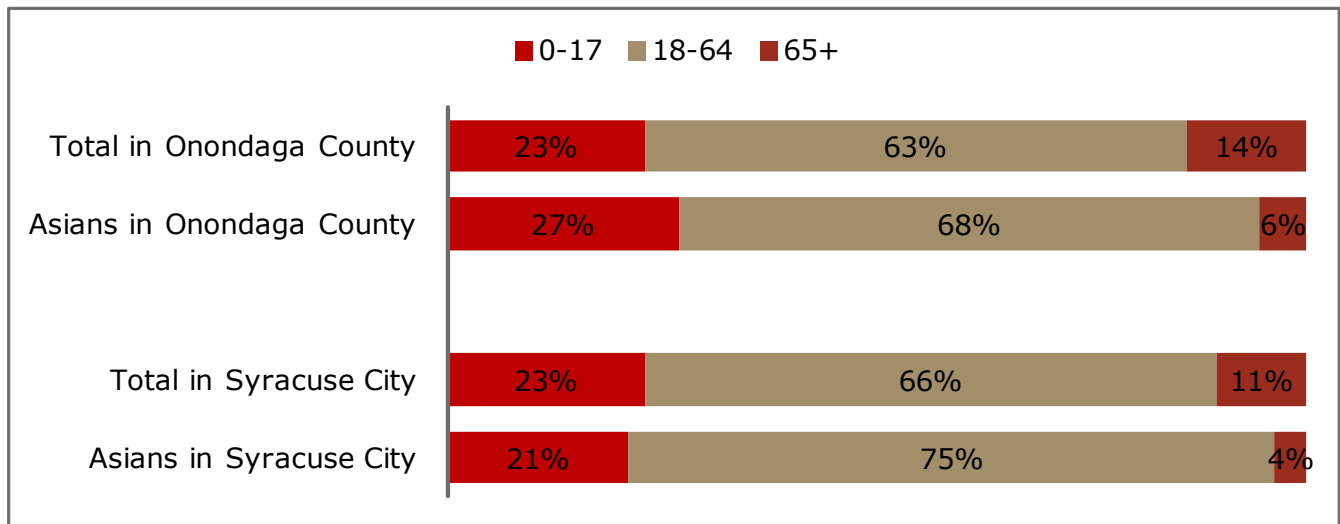
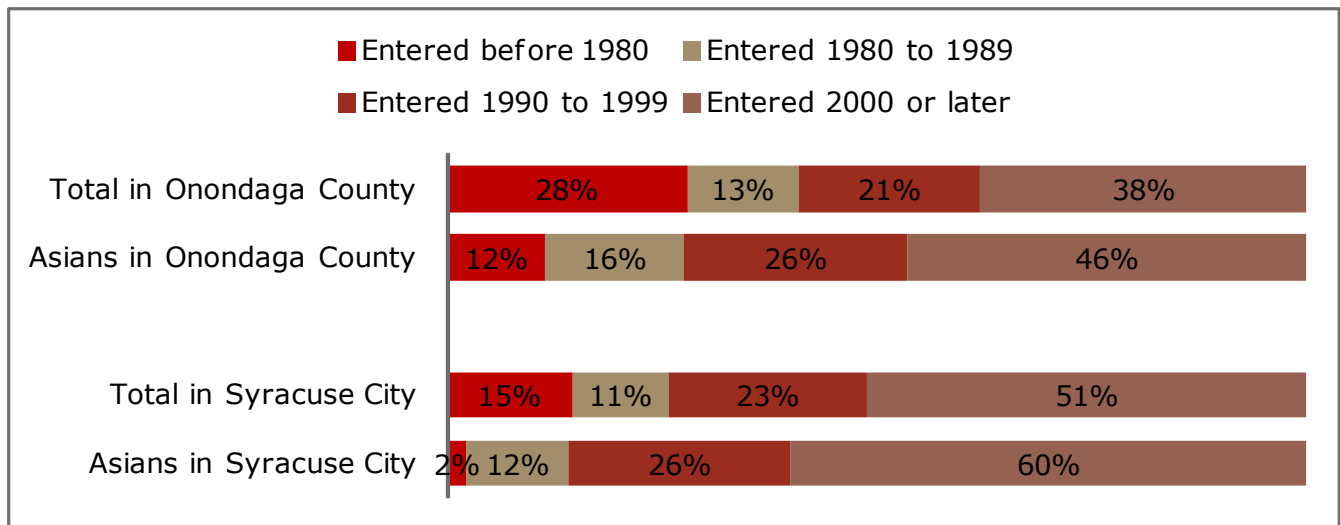


Figure 2.38: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Onondaga County and Syracuse



Voting Age Citizens

While Onondaga County's overall voting age citizens increased by 3.5 percent, its Asian voting age citizens went up by 53 percent from 4,279 in 2000 to 6,542 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 1.3 percent to 1.9 percent of total voting age citizens.

Similarly, while Syracuse's overall voting age citizens declined by 2.2 percent, its Asian voting age citizens increased by 40 percent from 1,909 in 2000 to 2,681 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 1.8 percent to 2.6 percent of total voting age citizens.

Figure 2.39: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Onondaga County and Syracuse

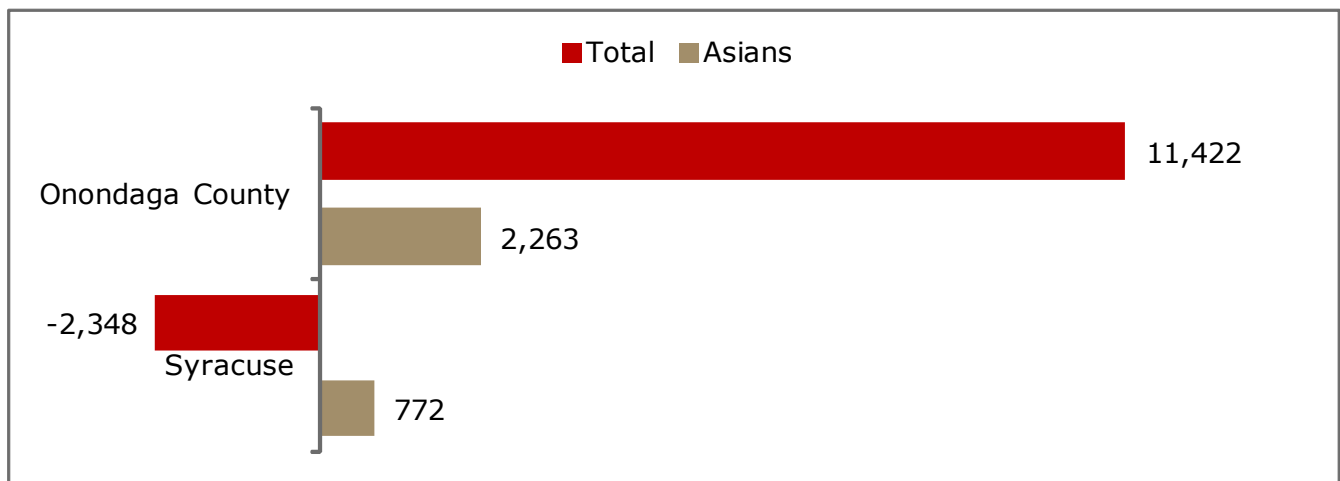
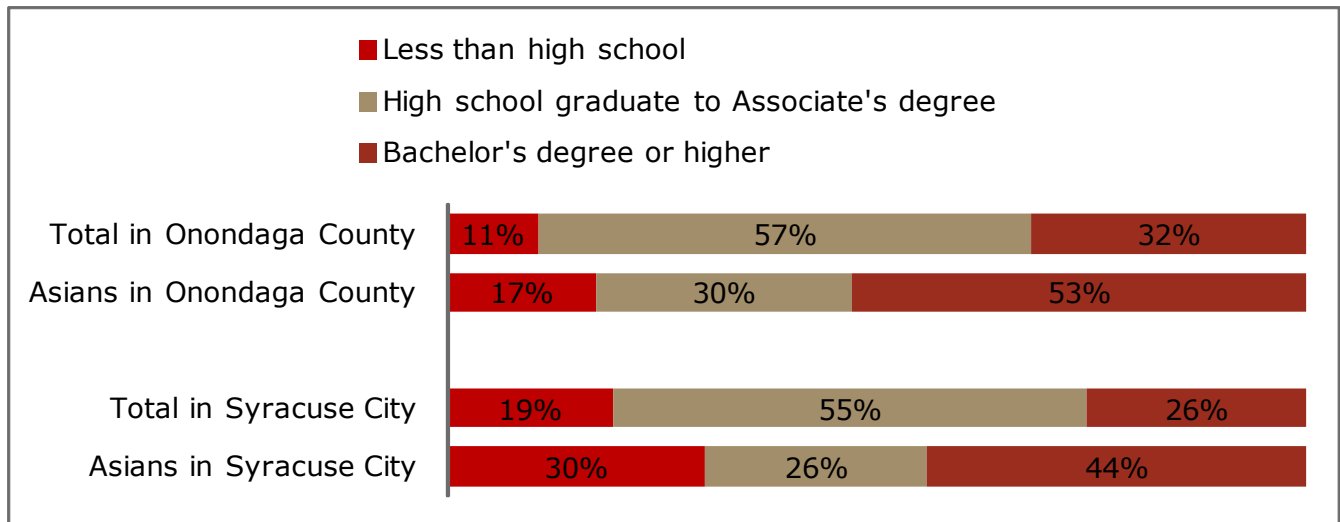


Figure 2.40: Educational Attainment in Onondaga County and Syracuse



Educational Attainment

Almost one in three of Asian adults age 25 or older in Syracuse did not graduate high school, much higher than Asians countywide (Figure 2.40). In both cases, Asian adults were more likely than adults in general not to have completed high school.

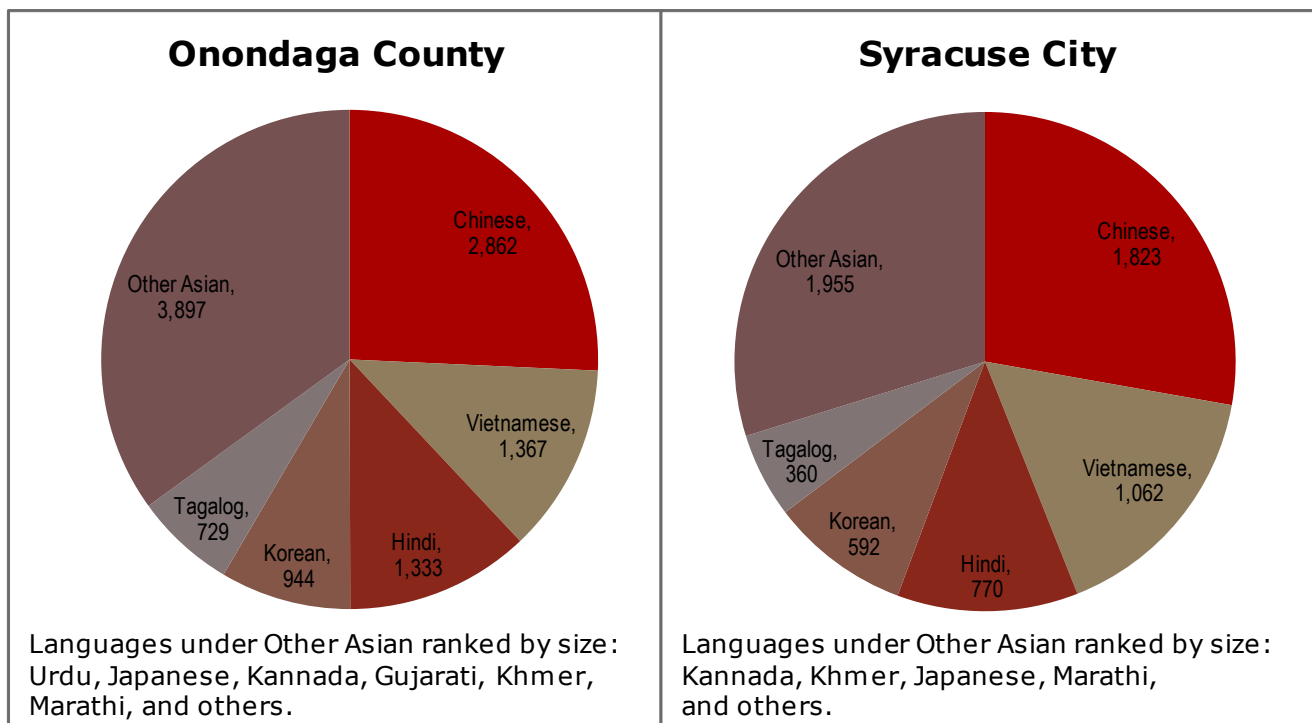
At the other end of the education spectrum, Asian adults were also more likely to have a bachelor's degree than the general adult population.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

About one in three Asians in Onondaga County had limited English proficiency, and that rose to 43 percent in Syracuse. In contrast, the limited English proficiency rates for all races were only 3.5 percent countywide and 6.5 percent citywide.

The most common Asian languages spoken in Onondaga County in 2010 were Chinese, Vietnamese, Hindi, and Korean (Figure 2.41).

Figure 2.41: Asian Languages Spoken in Onondaga County and Syracuse



Poverty

In Onondaga County, Asians had higher poverty rates compared with the general population across all age groups (Figure 2.42). Over half of Asians in Syracuse lived below the poverty level, compared to less than one-third of the general population.

Household Income

The countywide median household income for Asians was just under that for all households (Figure 2.43). However, Asian households in Syracuse had a much lower median income, compared to all households citywide.

Employment

Asian workers in Onondaga County had a similar unemployment rate with that of general population (5.7 percent and 6.4

percent respectively). The unemployment rate of Asians in Syracuse was lower (4.9 percent), while the citywide unemployment rate for all races was as high as 10.2 percent.

About half (51 percent) of Asians in Onondaga County worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations, and another 19 percent worked in service occupations. In Syracuse, lower share of Asians were in management, business, science, and arts occupations (43 percent), with higher share of Asians in service occupations (27 percent).

Asian workers were overrepresented in management, business, science, and arts; production, transportation, and material moving; and service occupations (Figure 2.44).

The industry category employing the most Asians in Onondaga County was educational services, health care and social assistance (41 percent of Asians), but only employing 29 percent of workers in general. A significant share of Asians were employed in manufacturing (15 percent). The major industry sectors for Asians in Syracuse were similar, with half (50 percent) of Asians in

educational services, health care and social assistance, and 15 percent in manufacturing.

Asian workers were overrepresented in manufacturing; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services; and educational services, health care and social assistance industry categories (Figure 2.45).

Figure 2.42: Asian Poverty Rates in Onondaga County and Syracuse

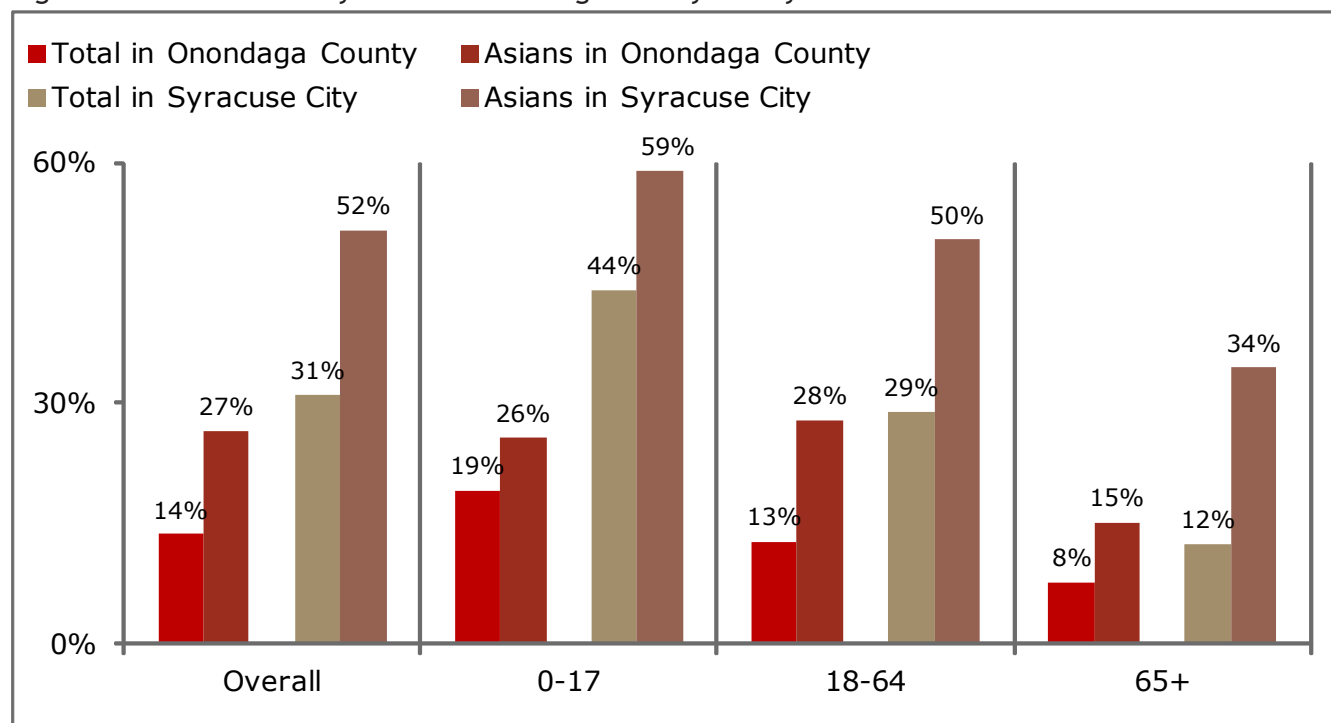


Figure 2.43: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Onondaga County and Syracuse (2010 dollars)

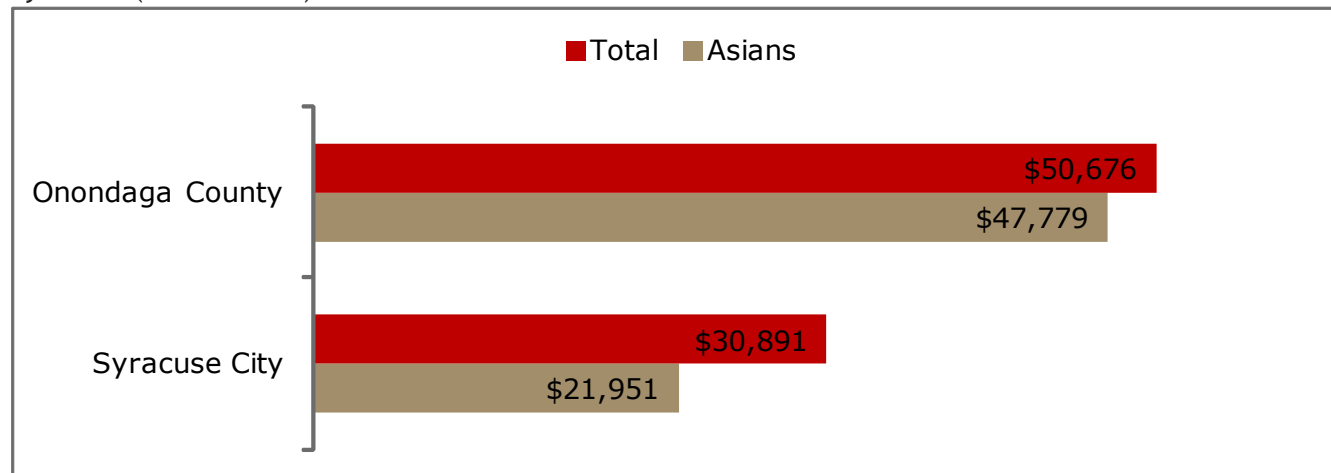


Figure 2.44: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Onondaga County and Syracuse

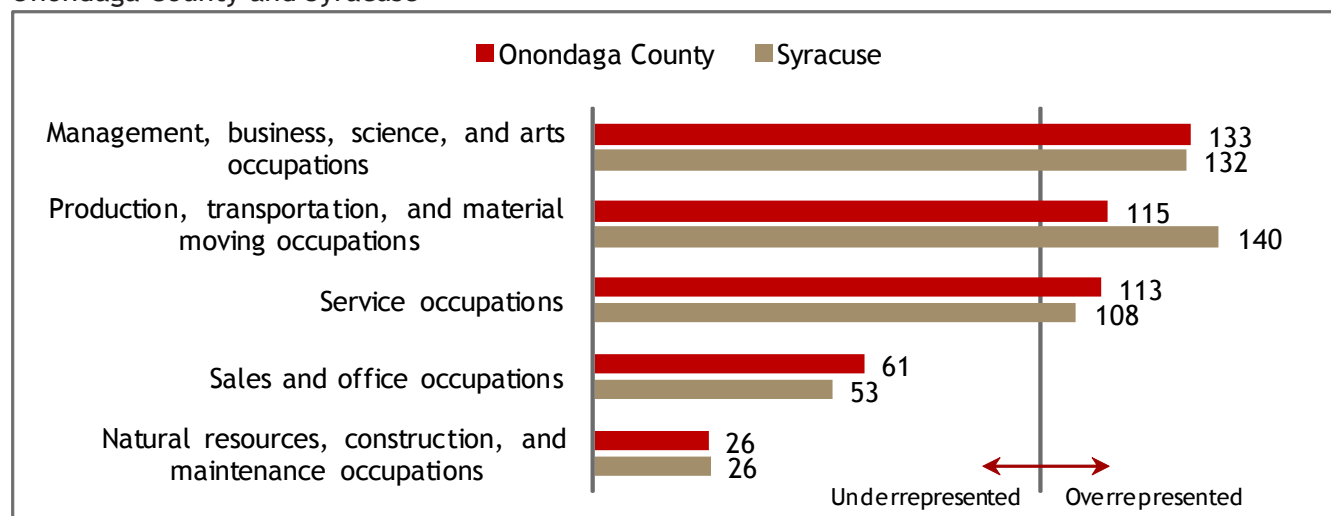
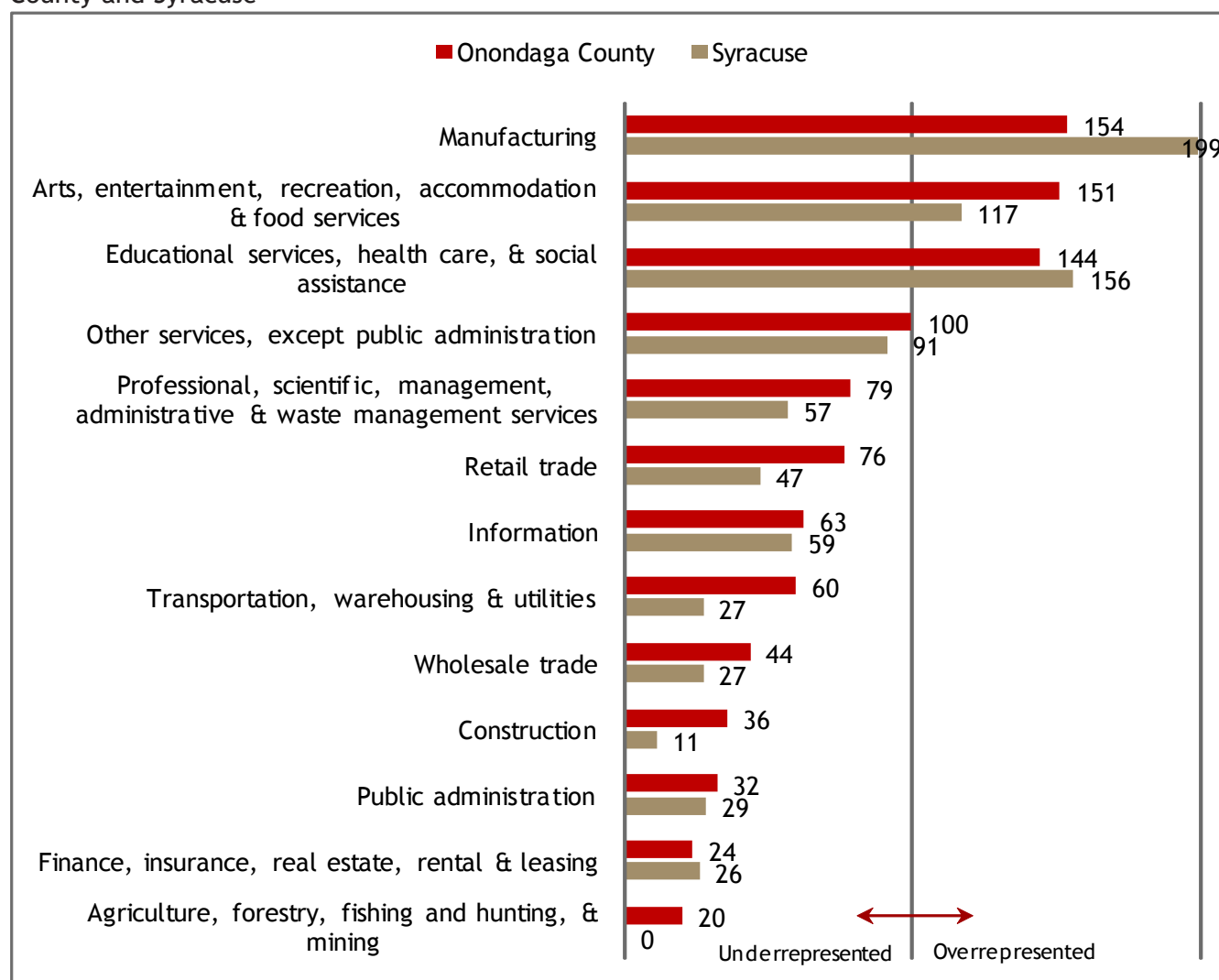


Figure 2.45: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Onondaga County and Syracuse

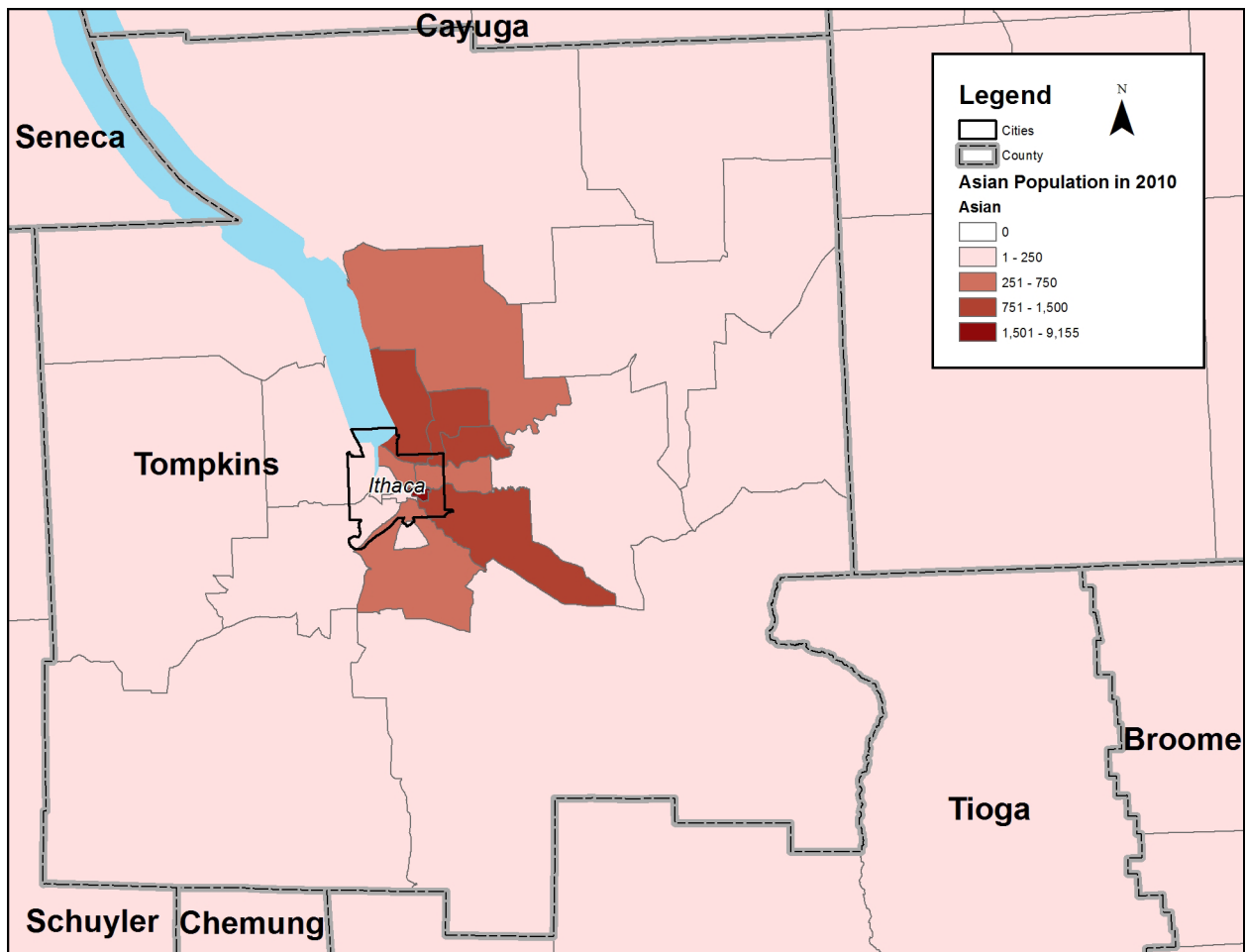


Tompkins County & Ithaca

Summary

- Nearly one in ten residents in Tompkins County was Asian, the highest share of countywide population among New York counties outside of New York City.
- Colleges and universities attracted many Asians to Tompkins County.
 - Majority of Asians in Tompkins County were enrolled as students.
- Majority of working Asians in Tompkins County were employed in the educational services, health care and social assistance industry sector.
- Asian working class population in Tompkins County has grown in the past decade.
 - More than half of the numeric growth in Asian population has occurred outside of Ithaca

Map 2.6: Asian Population by Census Tract in Tompkins County and Ithaca



enrolled in post-secondary studies.

- The poverty rate among Asians in the county was almost 36 percent.
- Asian adults (age 25 or older) were more likely than adults in general to be without a high school diploma.
- Asian workers were overrepresented in the food service industry sector, a traditional employer of working-class Asians.

Demographic Changes

While Tompkins County's overall population grew by 5.2 percent, its Asian population increased by 29 percent from 7,738 in 2000 to 9,963 in 2010. Similarly, while Ithaca's overall population grew by 2.5 percent, its Asian population increased by 23 percent from 4,428 in 2000 to 5,453 in 2010.

Asians in Tompkins County were more likely to live in Ithaca than the general population (Table 2.7).

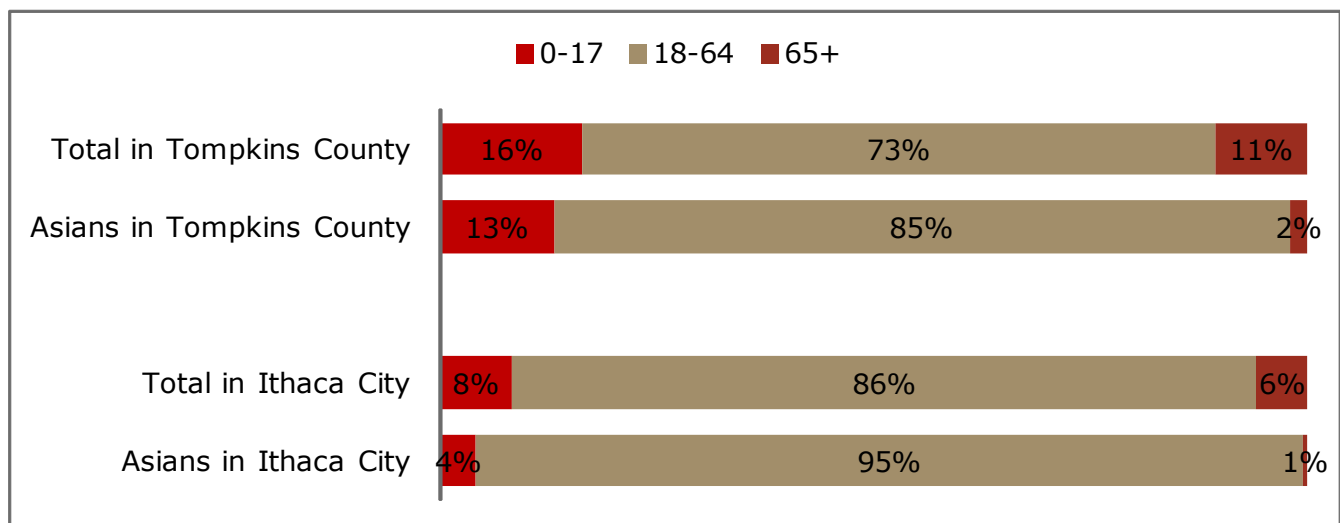
Age

Almost all of the Asian and general populations in Ithaca were working-age adults, in large part due to the college-aged population dominating both groups (Figure 2.46).

Table 2.7: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Tompkins County

Ethnic Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Living in Ithaca (2010)
Chinese	2,899	4,058	58.0%
Korean	1,166	1,861	55.5%
Indian	1,162	1,610	56.7%
Japanese	559	535	45.4%

Figure 2.46: Age Group Distribution in Tompkins County and Ithaca



A majority of the Asian population in Tompkins County and Ithaca were enrolled in post-secondary education, with 58 percent of Asians in Tompkins County and 76 percent of Asians in Ithaca enrolled in college or graduate school. Despite being the largest portion of the Asian population, Asians enrolled in post-secondary schools only contributed less than half of the total growth in the Asian population in Tompkins County. The number of Asians enrolled in post-secondary programs grew by 9 percent from 2000 to 2010 in Tompkins County, compared to the overall Asian growth rate of 29 percent.

The median age for Asians in Tompkins County barely increased from 22.1 years of age in 2000 to 22.4 years of age in 2010. Meanwhile, the median age for all of Tomkins County rose slightly from 28.5 years of age in 2000 to 29.8 years of age in 2010.

In Ithaca, the population was even more concentrated in the college age group, with

median age around 21.5 years for Asians and 22.4 years for all residents.

Immigration

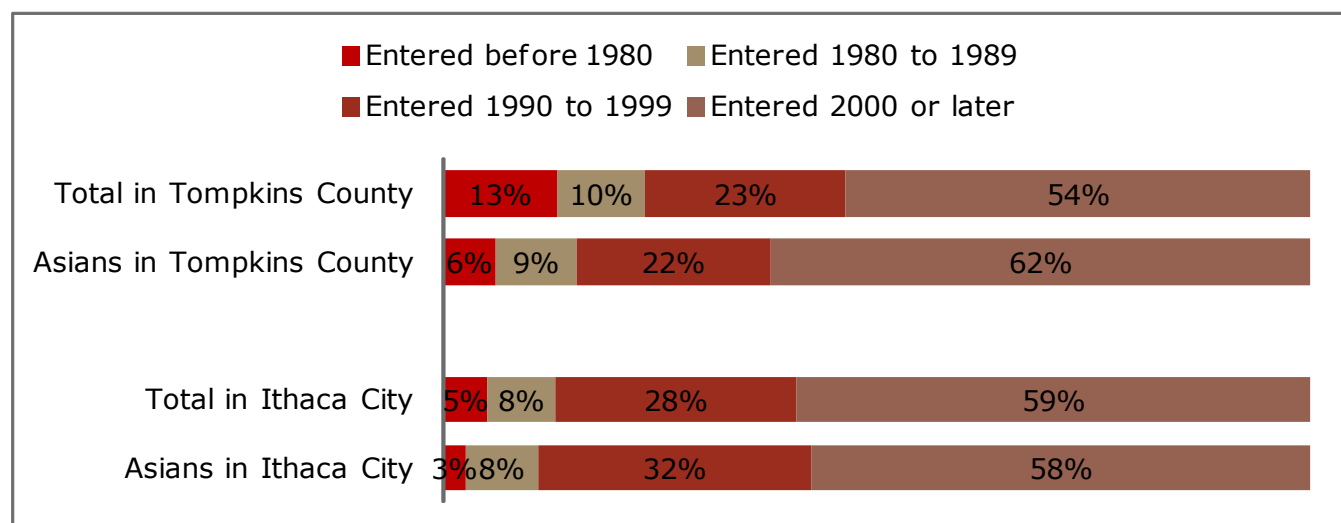
Over two in three Asians in Tompkins County were immigrants, compared to 59 percent of Asians in Ithaca.

Asians in Tompkins County had the lowest rates of naturalization among all the counties in New York examined in this report. Asians in Ithaca shared the same naturalization rate with Asians in Tompkins County (27 percent). The countywide naturalization rate for general population was slightly higher (31 percent), which might be the result of Asian immigrants more likely to have arrived more recently than immigrants in general (Figure 2.47).

Voting Age Citizens

While Tompkins County's overall voting age citizens increased by 5.8 percent, Asian voting age citizens increased by 23

Figure 2.47: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Tompkins County and Ithaca



percent from 3,186 in 2000 to 3,932 in 2010. The Asian share of the voting age citizen population increased from 4.5 percent to 5.2 percent of total voting age citizens.

Similarly, while Ithaca’s overall voting age citizens increased by 1.4 percent, the number of Asian voting age citizens increased by 10 percent from 2,301 in 2000 to 2,535 in 2010. The Asian share of the voting age citizen population increased from 10 percent to 11 percent of total voting age citizens.

Educational Attainment

About one in four Asians age 25 and older in Ithaca did not graduate high school, compared to 11 percent of Asian adults in Tompkins County (Figure 2.49). By contrast, adults age 25 and older in general were more likely to have completed high school.

Asian adults in Ithaca were less likely to have a bachelor’s degree or higher than adults in general (Figure 2.54). The opposite situation occurred in Tompkins County, where Asian

adults were more likely to have at least a bachelor’s degree.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

Asians in Ithaca had a lower limited English proficiency rate than Asians in Tompkins County did (21 percent versus 28 percent). Nevertheless, this was much higher than the limited English proficiency rates of 4.2 percent countywide and 5.9 percent citywide for all races.

The most common Asian languages spoken at home in Tompkins County in 2010 were Chinese, Korean, and Japanese (Figure 2.50).

Poverty

The countywide poverty rates were much higher for Asians than the general population (Figure 2.51). Asians and the general population shared similar poverty rates for children, but Asians had a much higher senior poverty rate than the general population.

Figure 2.48: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Tompkins County and Ithaca

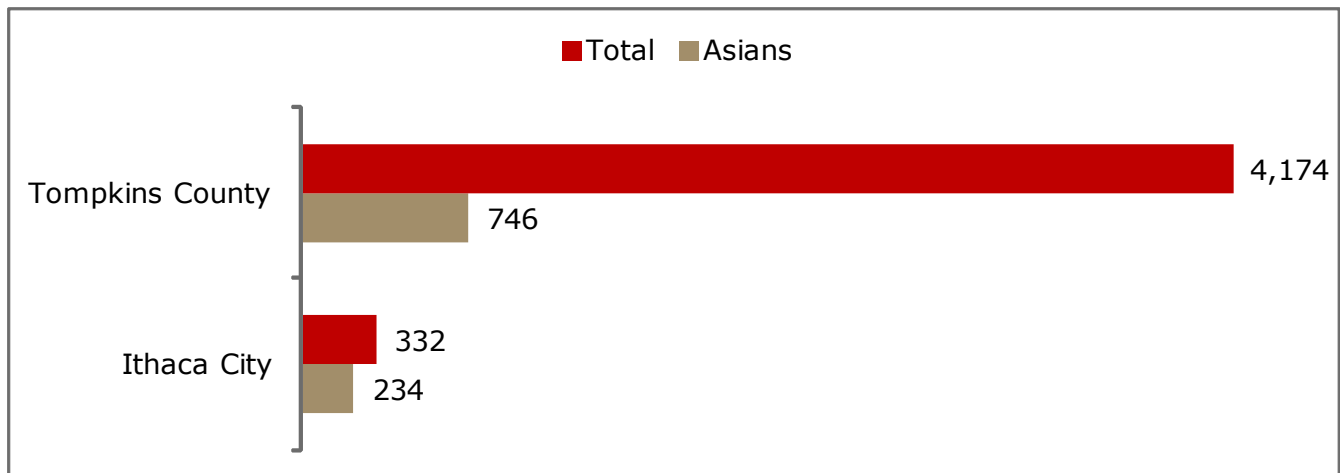


Figure 2.49: Educational Attainment in Tompkins County and Ithaca

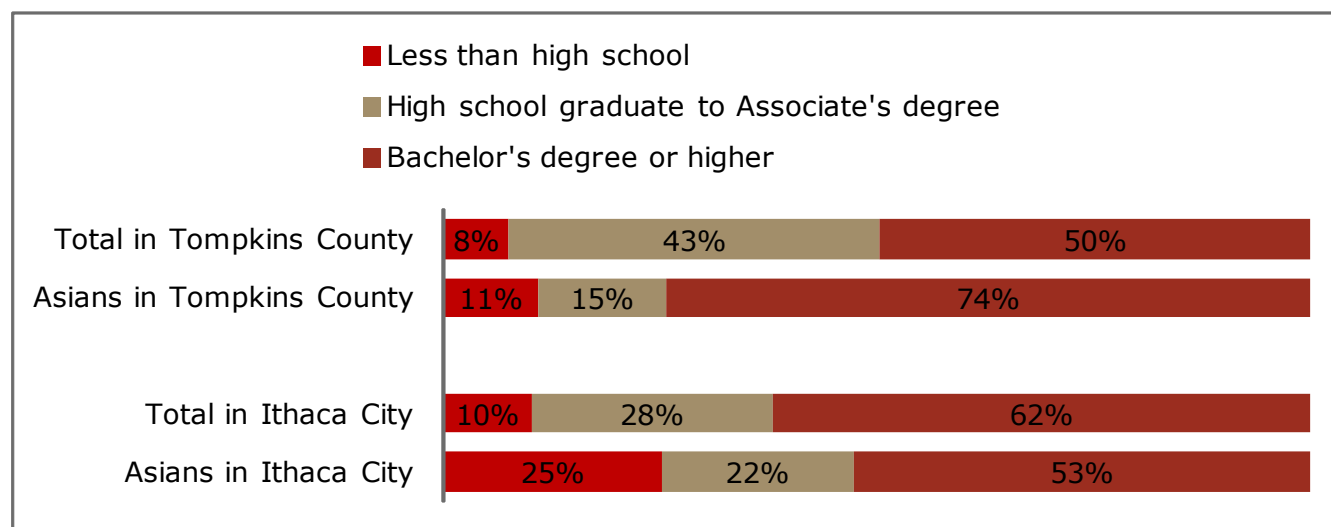
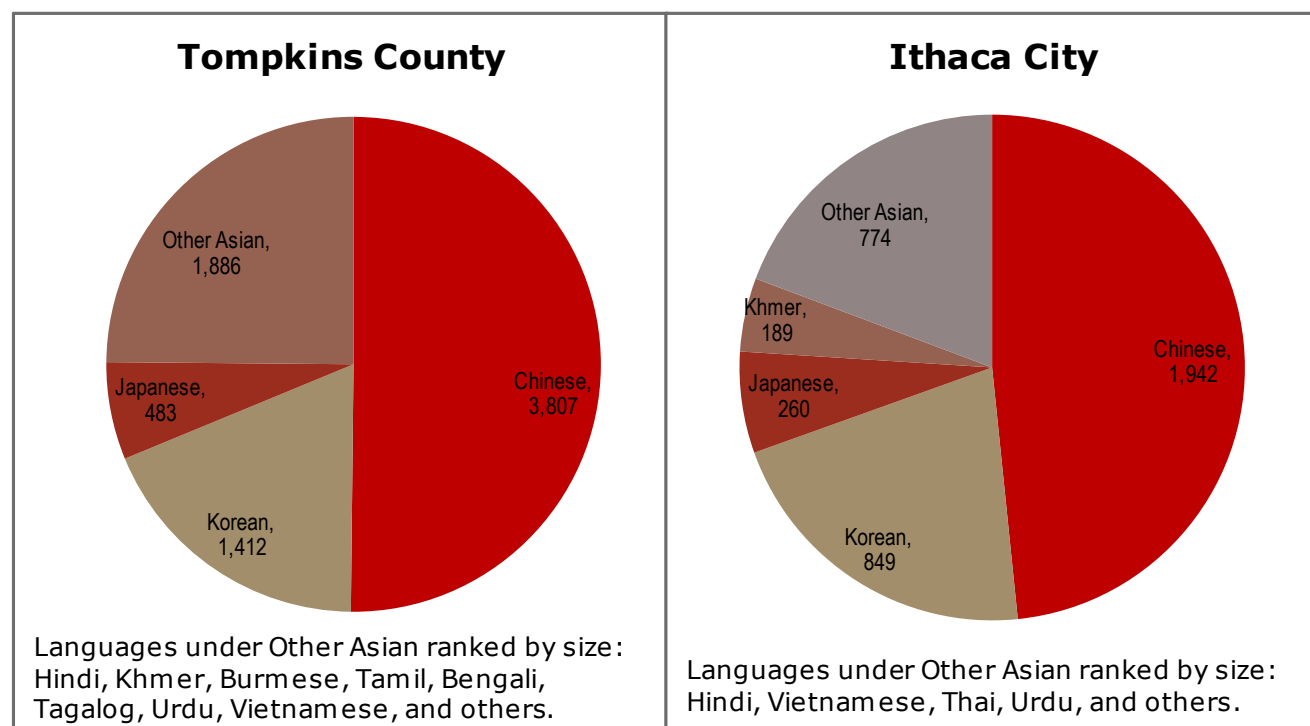


Figure 2.50: Asian Languages Spoken in Tompkins County and Ithaca



Household Income

Asians in Tompkins County and Ithaca had a much lower median household income than the general population (Figure 2.52).

Employment

Asian workers in Tompkins County and Ithaca had similar unemployment rates (5.1 percent and 5.3 percent respectively). These were slightly higher than those of the general population, which were 4.6 percent countywide and 4.2 percent citywide.

Figure 2.51: Asian Poverty Rates in Tompkins County and Ithaca

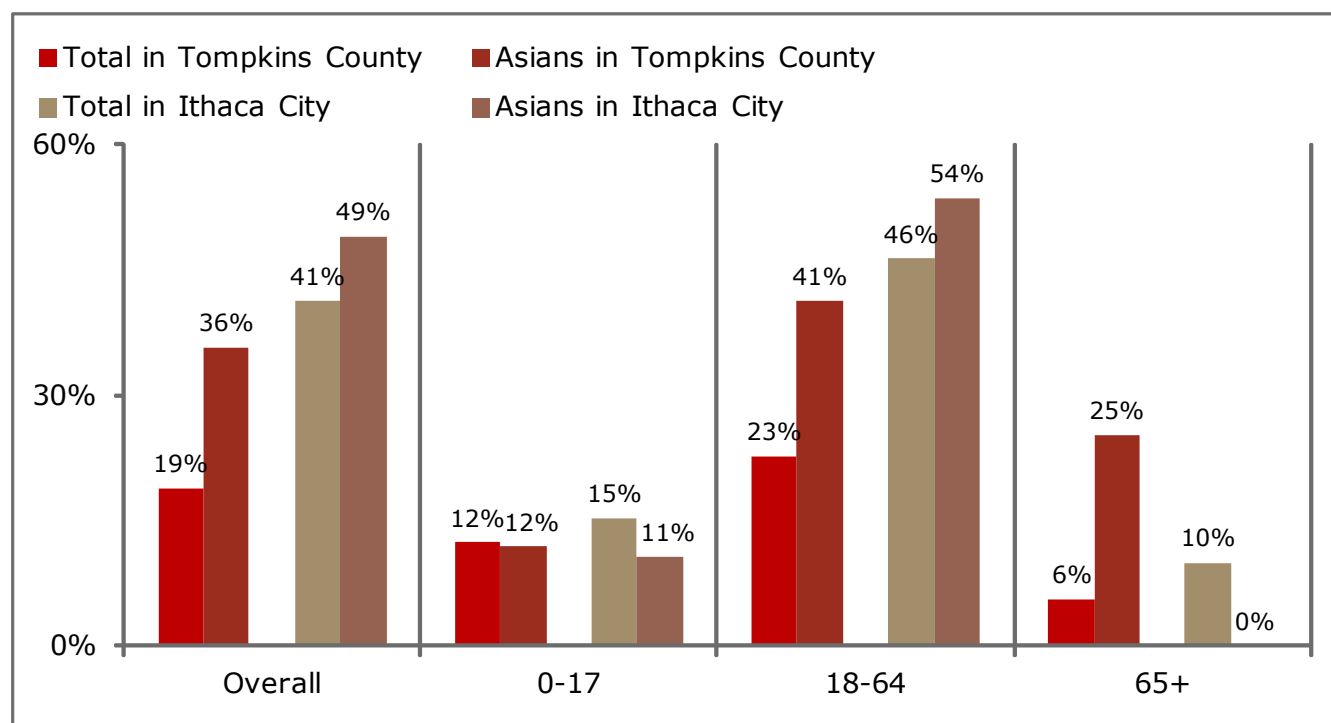
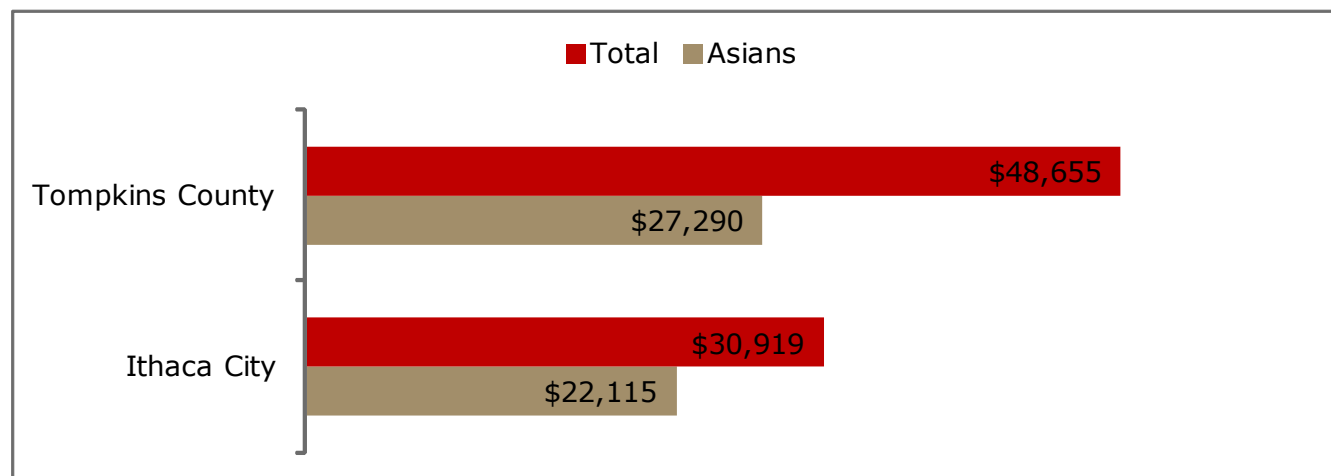


Figure 2.52: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Tompkins County and Ithaca (2010 dollars)



Over half (54 percent) of employed Asians in Tompkins County worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations, and 27 percent of Asians worked in sales and office occupations. In Ithaca, Asians were more evenly split between the top two occupational categories (39 percent and 38 percent respectively).

Asian workers in both Tompkins County and Ithaca were overrepresented in service occupations and those in Ithaca were greatly overrepresented in sales and office occupations (Figure 2.53). Asian workers in Tompkins County were slightly overrepresented in natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations.

The majority (62 percent) of Asians in Tompkins County were employed in educational services, health care and social assistance, much higher than that of the general population (48 percent). The second largest industry category for Asians in

Tompkins County was arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services (12 percent, up sharply from 8 percent of working Asians in 2000). Similarly, these two industry categories were also the top two ones in Ithaca (65 percent and 15 percent respectively).

Asian workers were overrepresented in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services; educational services, health care and social assistance; information; and finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing industry categories (Figure 2.54).

Figure 2.53: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Tompkins County and Ithaca

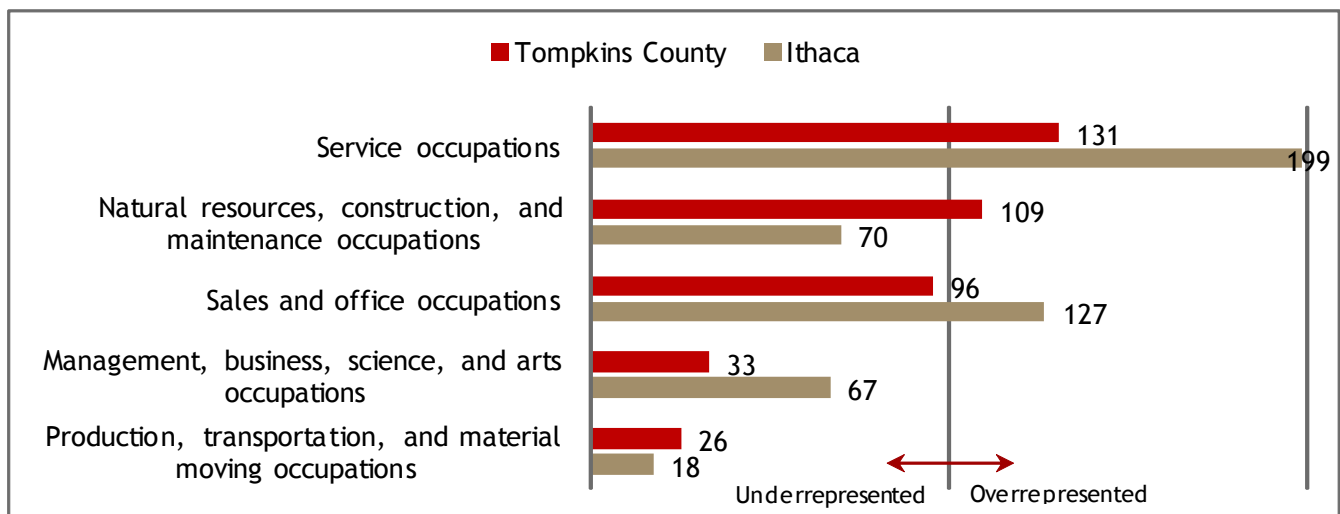
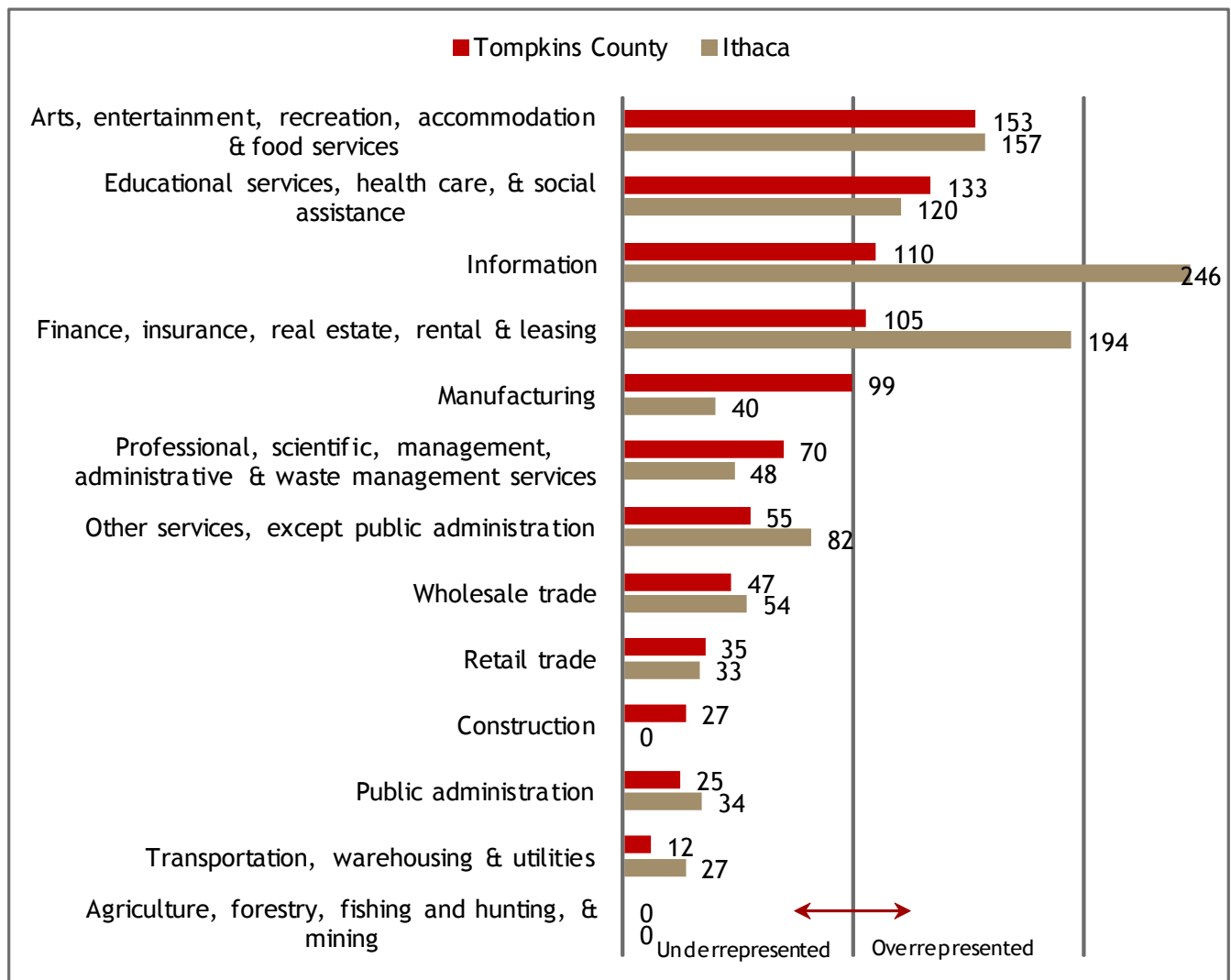


Figure 2.54: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Tompkins County and Ithaca

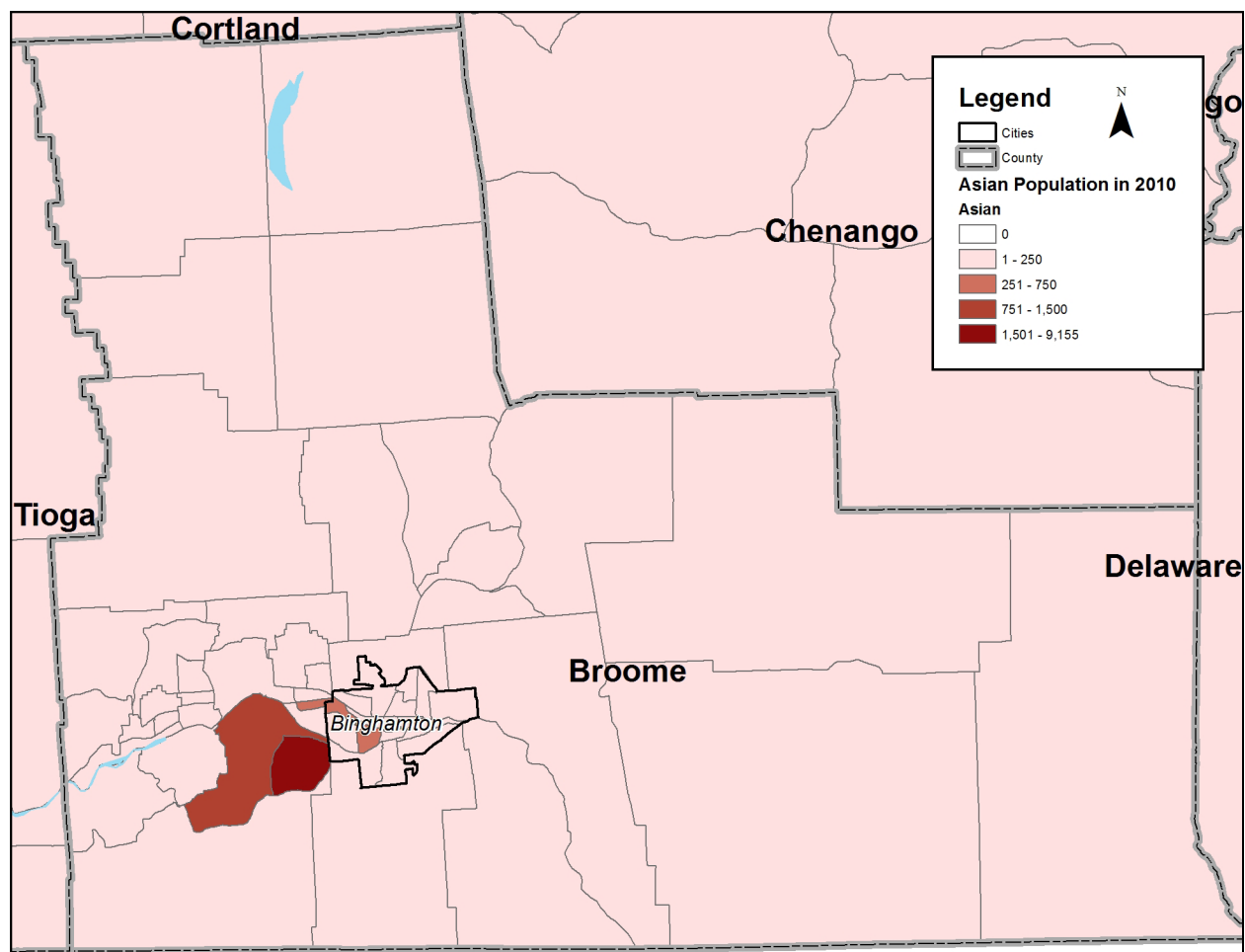


Broome County & Binghamton

Summary

- While Broome County's and Binghamton's populations did not grow during the last decade, the Asian populations grew by more than 25 percent.
- Nearly two in five Asians in Broome County were enrolled in post-secondary education.
- Data on income, employment and education points to a major split between white-collar and working class Asians in Broome County.
- Asians were more likely to live in poverty in Broome County than the general population.
- Asians as a group were both more likely to have not completed high school and to have a college education than the general population.
- Asians were more likely to be employed in both white-collar occupations and in manufacturing and service

Map 2.7: Asian Population by Census Tract in Broome County and Binghamton



occupations than workers in general.

Demographic Changes

While Broome County's overall population stayed the same, its Asian population grew by 31 percent from 6,253 in 2000 and 8,193 in 2010. Similarly, while Binghamton's overall population stayed the same, its Asian population grew by 26 percent from 1,846 in 2000 to 2,336 in 2010.

Broome County had the second largest Laotian population statewide, right after Monroe County.

Asians in Broome County were slightly more likely to live in Binghamton than general population did (29 percent versus 24 percent). Vietnamese was the only group with over half of population living in Binghamton (Table 2.8).

Age

Broome County had the largest gap in median ages between Asians and the total population among the counties examined in this report. Median age for Asians was 23.4 years compared to 40.2 years for the entire county, which points to a large concentration of college students in the Asian population.

More than one in three Asians (38 percent) in Broome County were enrolled in post-secondary education. In Binghamton, only 29 percent of Asian residents were enrolled in post-secondary education.

Just over three in four Asians were working age adults compared with 63 percent of the total population. The percent of children was nearly identical for Asians and all races. The share of seniors in the Asian population was much lower than for all races (Figure 2.55).

Immigration

Two-thirds (67 percent) of Asians in Binghamton were immigrants, compared to 62 percent of Asians in Broome County.

The naturalization rates were the same for Asians in Binghamton and Broome County (51 percent). The naturalization rate was slightly higher for all races in Broome County (57 percent). Asian immigrants were more likely to have entered the United States in the last decade than immigrants in general (Figure 2.56).

Table 2.8: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Broome County

Ethnic Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Living in Binghamton (2010)
Chinese	1,774	2,397	26%
Indian	1,142	1,683	28%
Korean	827	1,117	15%
Vietnamese	720	838	56%
Laotian	534	667	32%
Filipino	431	515	28%

Figure 2.55: Age Group Distribution in Broome County and Binghamton

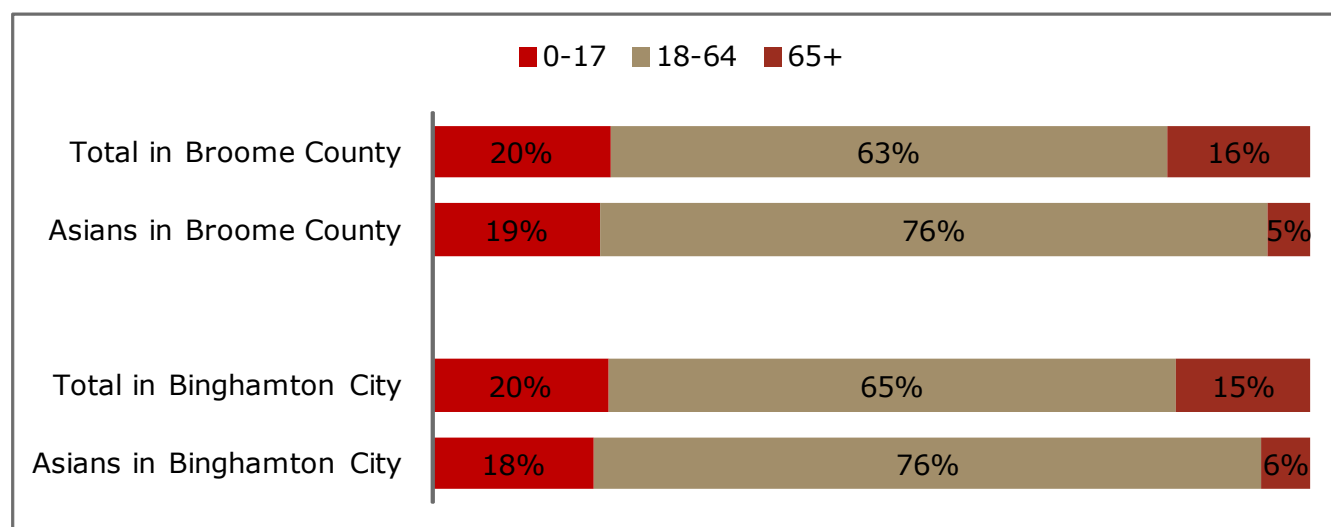
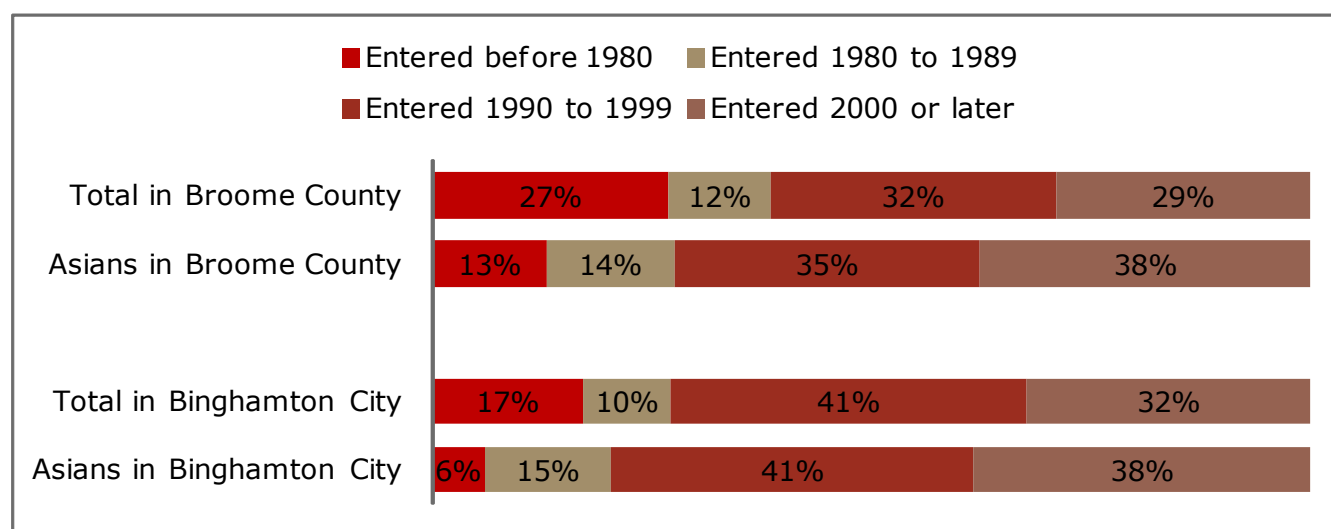


Figure 2.56: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Broome County and Binghamton

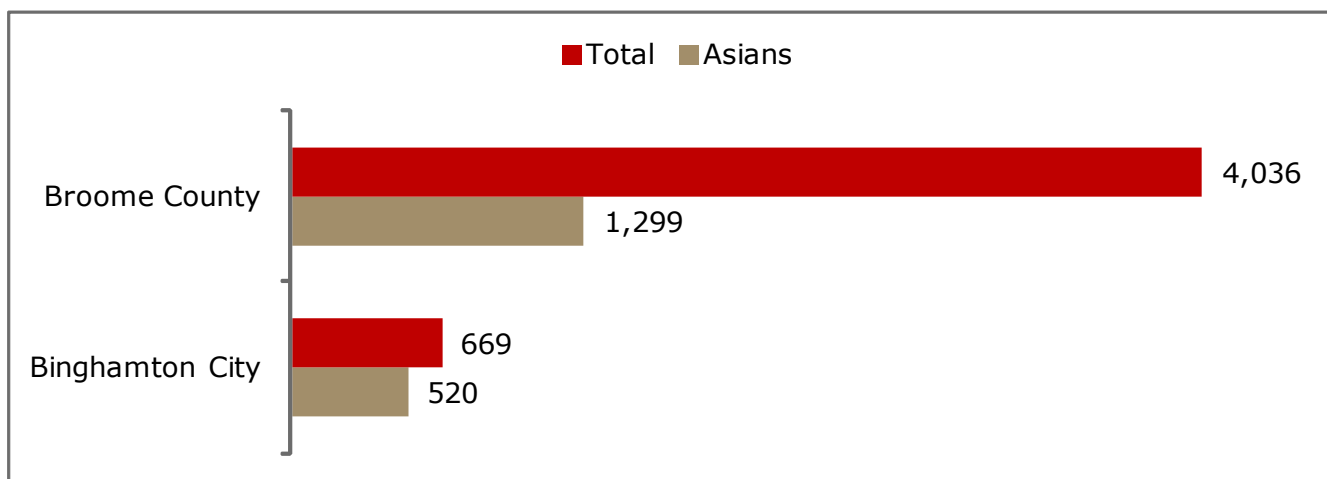


Voting Age Citizens

While Broome County's overall voting age citizens increased by 2.7 percent, its Asian voting age citizens increased by 45 percent from 2,867 in 2000 to 4,166 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 1.9 percent to 2.7 percent of total voting age citizens.

Similarly, while Binghamton's overall voting age citizens grew by 1.9 percent, its Asian voting age citizens increased by 72 percent from 725 in 2000 to 1,245 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 2.0 percent to 3.4 percent of total voting age citizens.

Figure 2.57: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Broome County and Binghamton



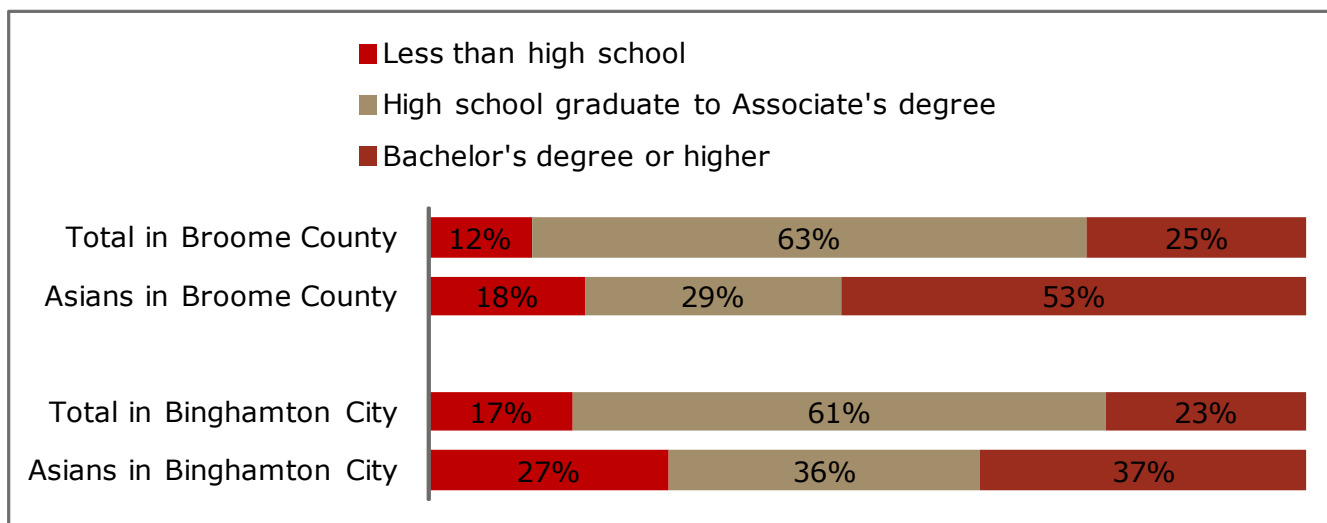
Educational Attainment

Asian adults age 25 and older were less likely to have graduated high school than adults in general in Broome County and Binghamton (Figure 2.58). At the other extreme, Asian adults were more likely to have a college degree than adults in general. In particular, over half of Asian adults in Broome County had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to one quarter of adults in general.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

Almost one in four (24 percent) of Asians in Broome County had limited English proficiency, and that rose to 31 percent of Asians in Binghamton. The limited English proficiency rates for all races were 2.6 percent countywide and 4.7 percent citywide.

Figure 2.58: Educational Attainment in Broome County and Binghamton



The most common Asian languages spoken in Broome County in 2010 were Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Laotian (Figure 2.59). The most common spoken Asian languages in Binghamton were Vietnamese, Chinese, and Laotian.

Poverty

Overall, Asians were more likely to live below the poverty level than the general population (Figure 2.60). Among the three age groups,

only among children did Asians have similar or lower poverty rates than the general population.

Household Income

Asians in Binghamton had a very similar median household income compared to households in general (Figure 2.61), while Asians in Broome County had lower median household income than all households did.

Figure 2.59: Asian Languages Spoken in Broome County and Binghamton

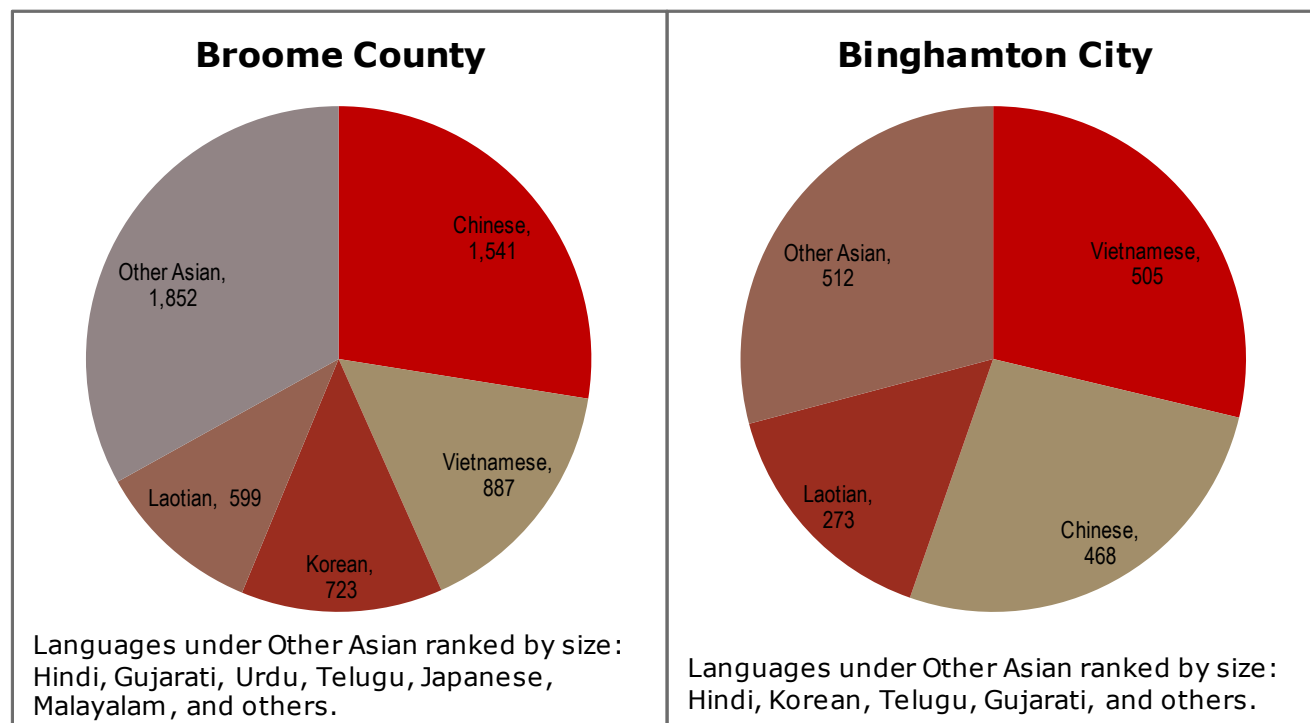


Figure 2.60: Asian Poverty Rates in Broome County and Binghamton

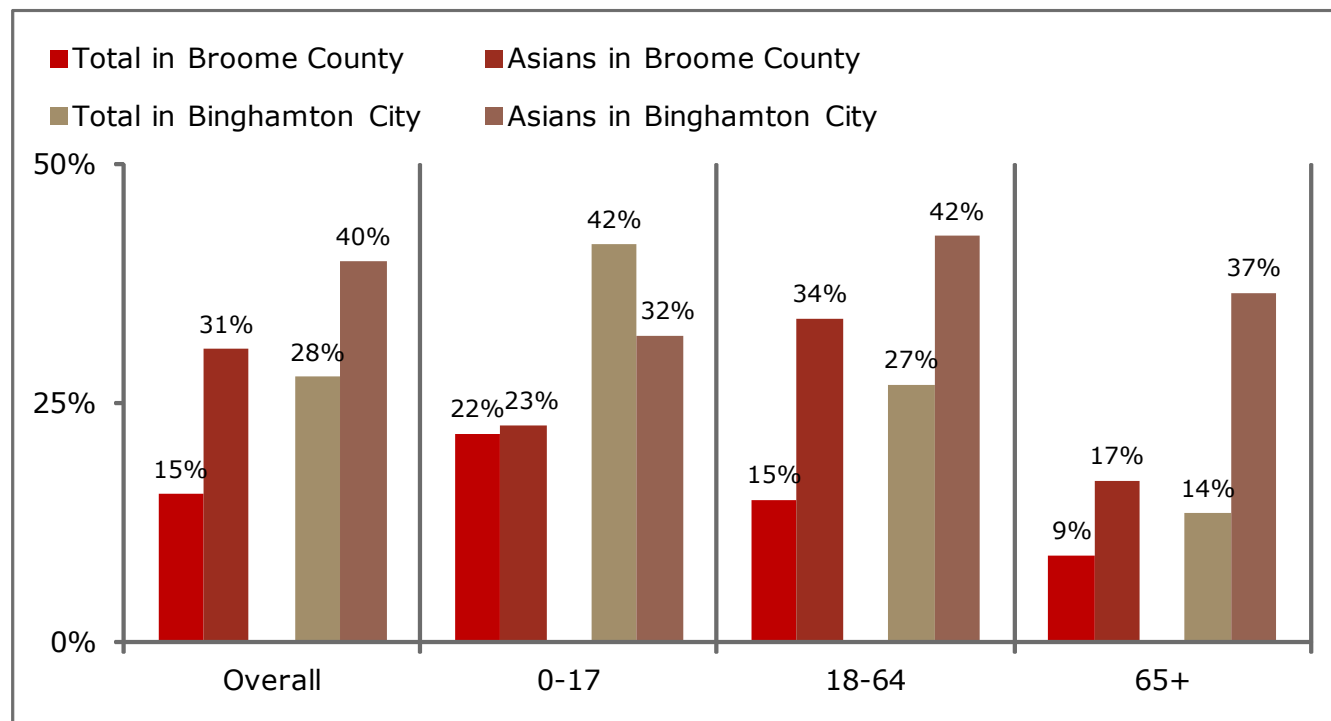
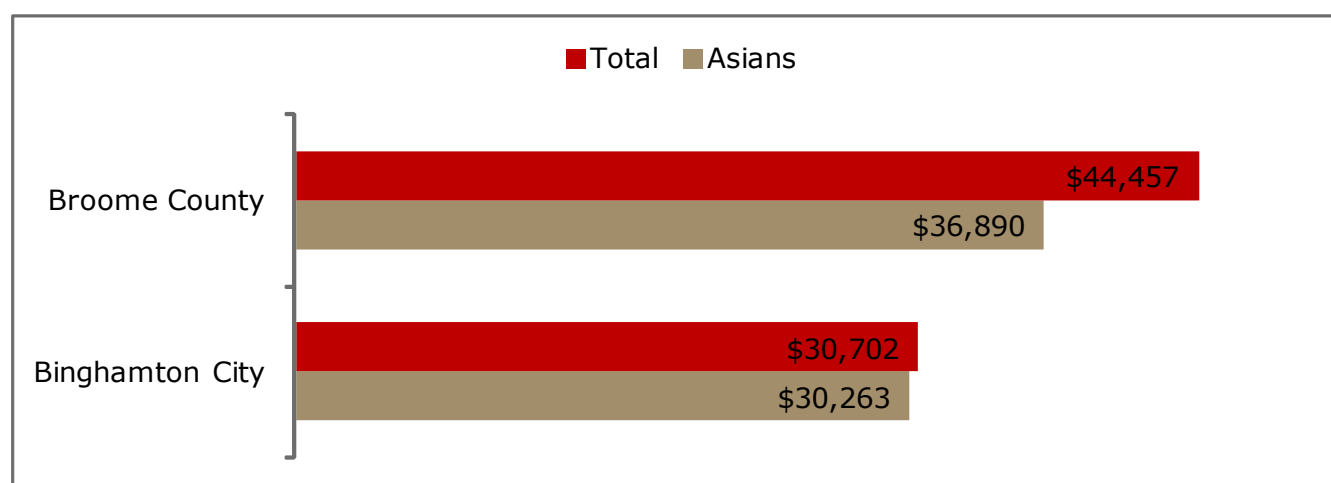


Figure 2.61: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Broome County and Binghamton (2010 dollars)



Employment

Asians in Binghamton had a very similar unemployment rate with that of the general population (8.7 percent and 9.3 percent respectively), as well as Asians in Broome County (9.0 percent). The countywide unemployment rate for all races was lower (6.8 percent).

In Broome County, 40 percent of Asian workers were employed in management, business, science, and arts occupations, with 21 percent in production, transportation, and material moving occupations. Unlike Asians countywide, a similar share of Asians in Binghamton worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations as in service occupations (34 percent and 31 percent respectively).

Asians were overrepresented in production, transportation, and material moving; management, business, science, and arts; and service occupations (Figure 2.62).

The major industry category for Asians in Broome County was educational services, health care and social assistance (34 percent). A significant number of Asians were employed in manufacturing (23 percent), compared to 13 percent of general population. Similarly in Binghamton, 24 percent of Asians were employed in educational services, health care and social assistance, with another 19 percent in manufacturing.

Asians were most overrepresented in manufacturing; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food

services; and other services³ industry categories (Figure 2.63). Also, Asians were overrepresented in educational services, health care and social assistance in Broome County and in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing; and professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services in Binghamton.

³ Other Services industry category includes maintenance and repair, personal care, funeral, laundry, parking, and social services and social advocacy, civic, social, business, professional and similar organizations.

Figure 2.62: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Broome County and Binghamton

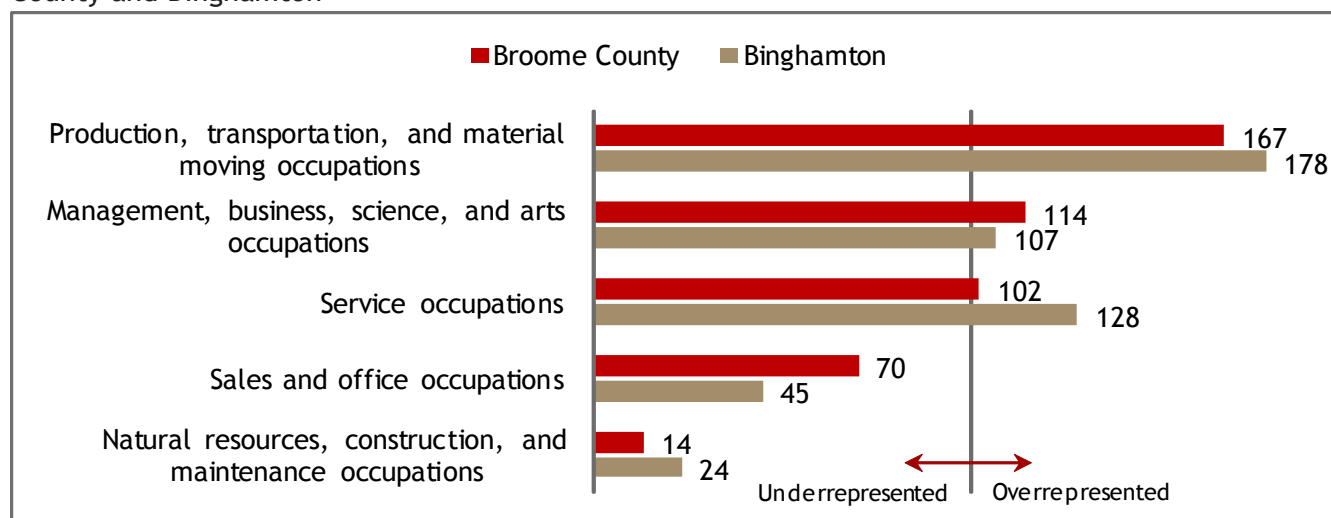
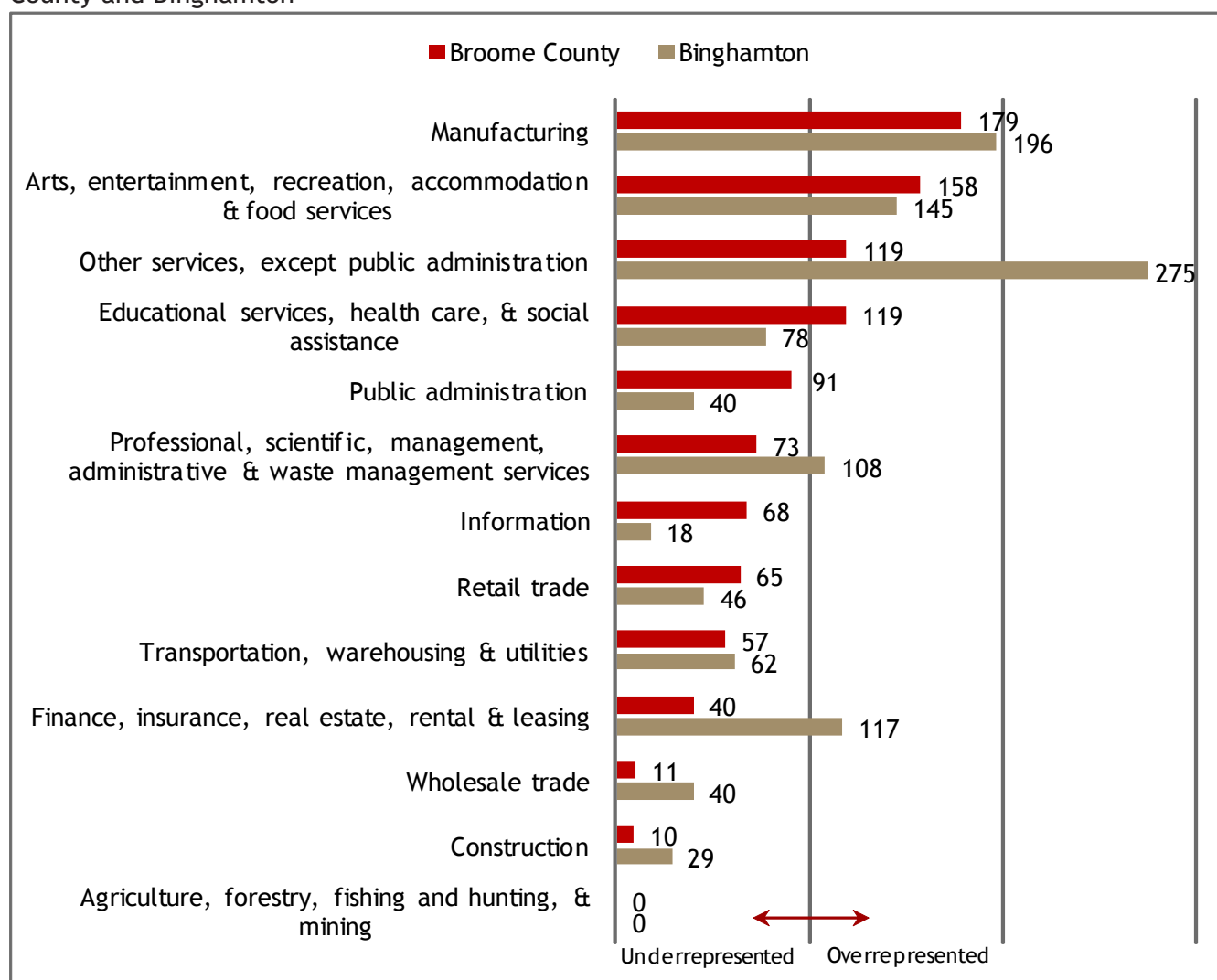


Figure 2.63: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Broome County and Binghamton

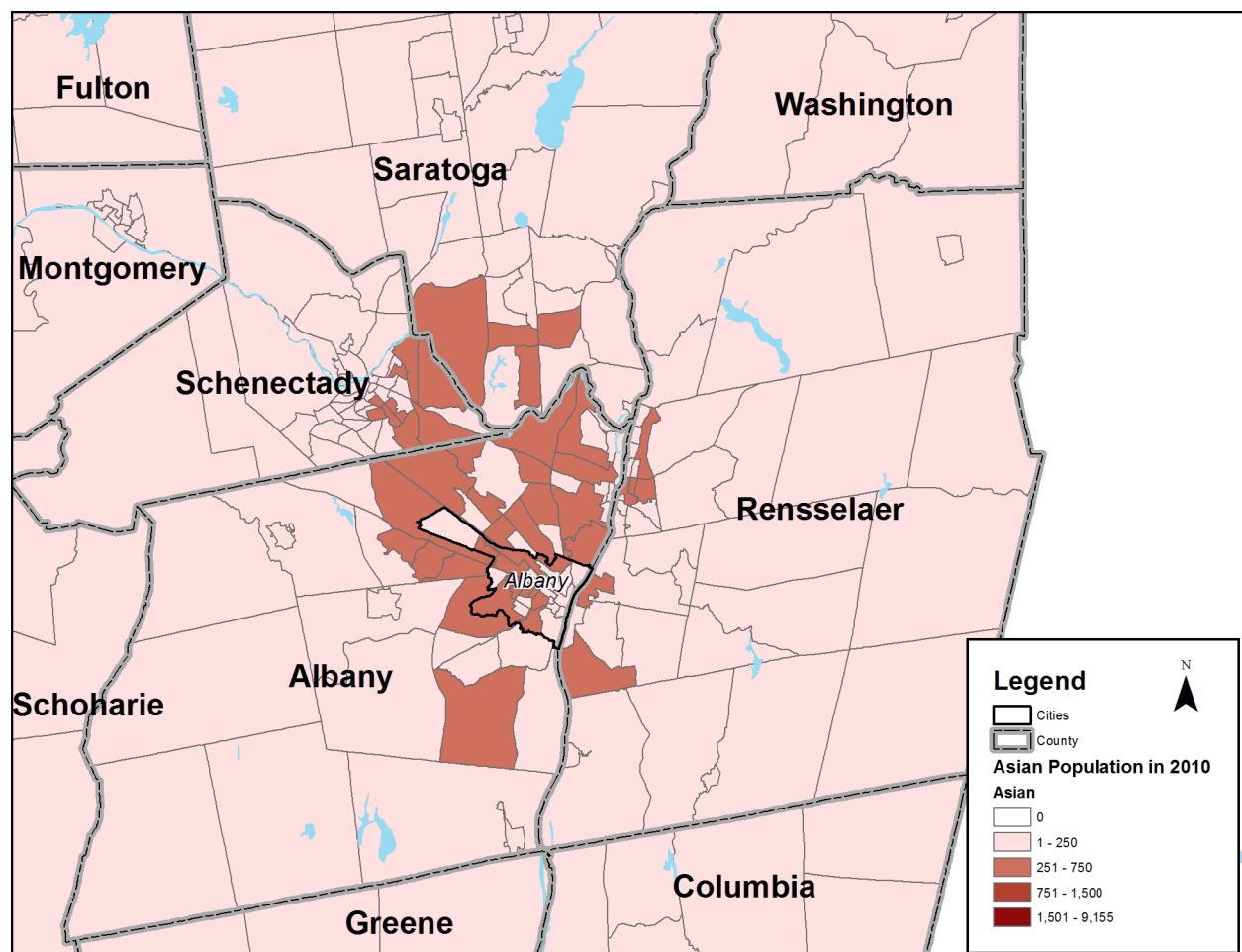


Capital Region

Summary

- Asians in Albany County tended to be highly educated with a majority of Asian adults having a bachelor's degree or higher.
 - Asian adults in Albany County were just as likely to have completed high school as adults in general, unlike many other counties in upstate New York where they were less likely to have completed high school.
- Asians in Albany city had a higher poverty rate than people in general.
- The poverty rate of Asians in Rensselaer County dropped from 29 percent in 2000 to 13 percent in 2010.
- Asian households in Albany County had higher median income than households in general, while Asian households in Albany city had lower median income than all households.

Map 2.8: Asian Population by Census Tract in Capital Region



Albany County & Albany City

Demographic Changes

While Albany County's overall population grew by 3.3 percent, its Asian population increased by 78 percent from 9,281 in 2000 to 16,511 in 2010. Similarly, while Albany city's overall population grew by 2.3 percent, its Asian population increased by 52 percent from 3,683 in 2000 to 5,588 in 2010.

Asians in Albany County were slightly more likely to live in Albany city than the general population did (40 percent versus 32 percent). Only Filipinos had over half of their population living in Albany city (Table 2.9).

Age

In Albany County, Asians had a lower median age than the general population (28.9 years and 38.5 years respectively) largely due to differences between the child and senior population. Children were a larger proportion of the Asian population compared to the total population, while the opposite was true for seniors (Figure 2.64).

- Asians in Saratoga County and Schenectady County had higher median household incomes than that of all households, but Asians in Rensselaer County had lower median household income than that of households in general.
- The unemployment rates of Asians in both Albany County and Albany city declined sharply during the last decade and ended up lower than those of the general population.
- Asian workers were underrepresented in government jobs, a key source of employment in the region.

Table 2.9: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Albany County

Ethnic Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	Percent Living in Albany (2010)
Indian	2,832	5,085	24%
Chinese	2,428	3,908	35%
Korean	1,180	1,531	28%
Pakistani	620	1,520	32%
Filipino	643	1,460	51%
Vietnamese	584	717	32%
Japanese	368	520	38%

In Albany city, the difference in median ages was less pronounced with Asian median age at 25.8 years compared to citywide median age of 30.3 years. Children were almost the same share in both communities while seniors were a smaller proportion of the Asian population.

Asian immigrants in Albany County had a lower naturalization rate than immigrants in general did (44 percent versus 52 percent), with a higher share of immigrants arriving in the last decade (Figure 2.65). In Albany city, just over one in three (35 percent) Asian immigrants had become citizens.

Immigration

In Albany city, 72 percent of Asians were immigrants, compared to 67 percent of Asians in Albany County.

Voting Age Citizens

While Albany County's overall voting age citizens increased by 3.9 percent, its Asian

Figure 2.64: Age Group Distribution in Albany County and Albany

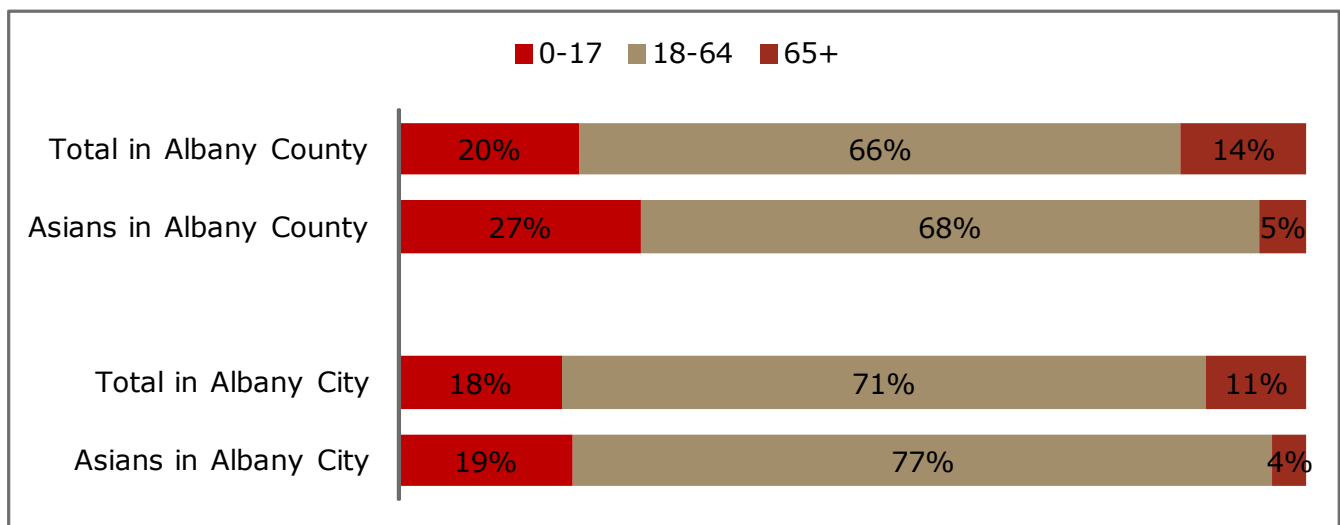
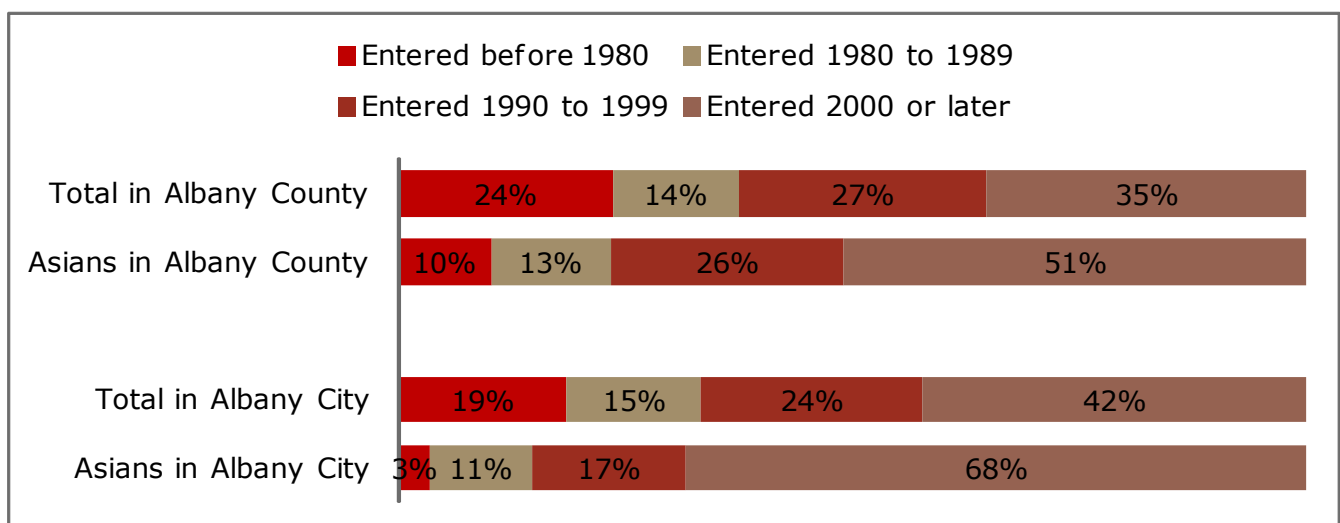


Figure 2.65: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Albany County and Albany



voting age citizens grew by 42 percent from 4,242 in 2000 to 6,026 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 1.9 percent to 2.6 percent of total voting age citizens.

Similarly, while Albany city's overall voting age citizens increased by 1.7 percent, its Asian voting age citizens grew by 16 percent from 1,832 in 2000 to 2,122 in 2010. The share of Asians increased from 2.5 percent to 2.8 percent of total voting age citizens.

Educational Attainment

Asian adults age 25 and older were about as likely not to have finished high school as adults in general (Figure 2.67). More than half of Asian adults in both the city and county had a bachelor's degree or higher, while over one in three adults in general were college-educated.

Figure 2.66: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Albany County and Albany

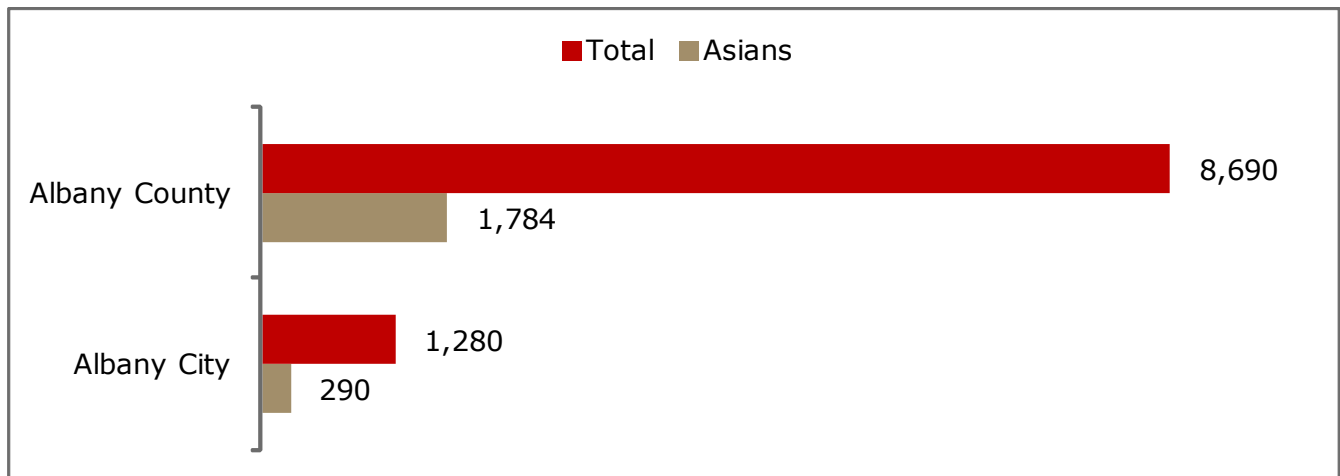
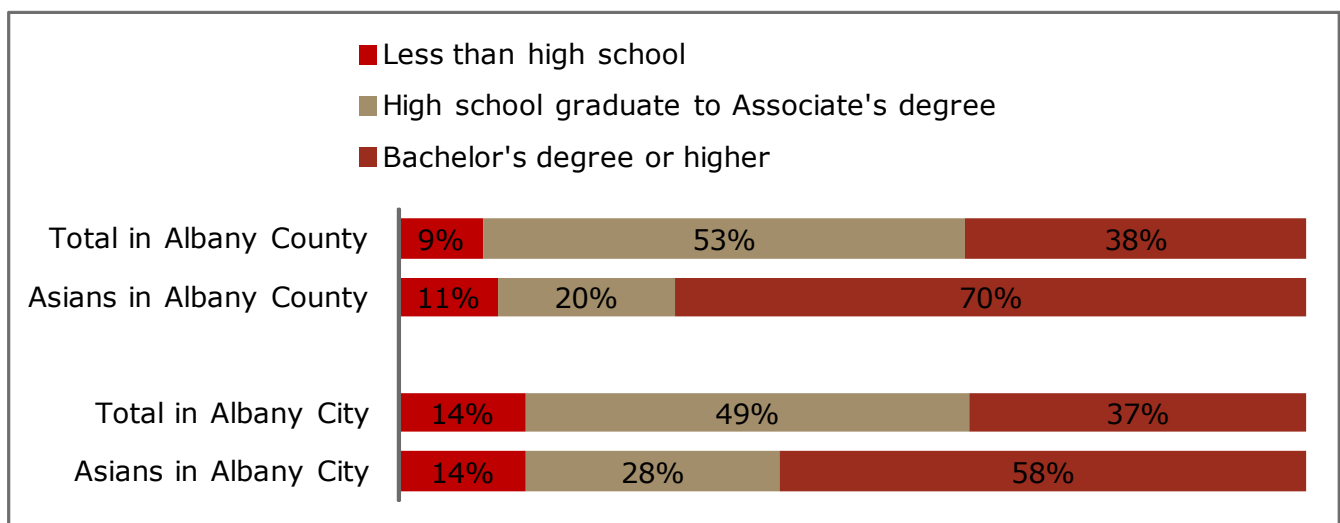


Figure 2.67: Educational Attainment in Albany County and Albany



English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

About one in three Asians in Albany city had limited English proficiency (32 percent), while the countywide rate was 29 percent for Asians. For all races, LEP rates were 5.4 percent citywide and 4.1 percent countywide.

The most common Asian languages spoken in Albany County in 2010 were Chinese, Tagalog, Hindi, and Korean (Figure 2.68). The most common Asian languages spoken in Albany city were Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, and Japanese.

Poverty

Asians were slightly more likely to live in poverty than the general population (Figure 2.69). Asian children had similar or lower poverty rates than children in general, while the poverty rates for Asian working-age adults and seniors were higher than their counterparts in the general population.

Household Income

Asian households in Albany city had a much lower median income than Asian households in Albany County (Figure 2.70). Asian households had higher median incomes compared to households countywide, but lower median incomes than citywide households.

Figure 2.68: Asian Languages Spoken in Albany County and Albany

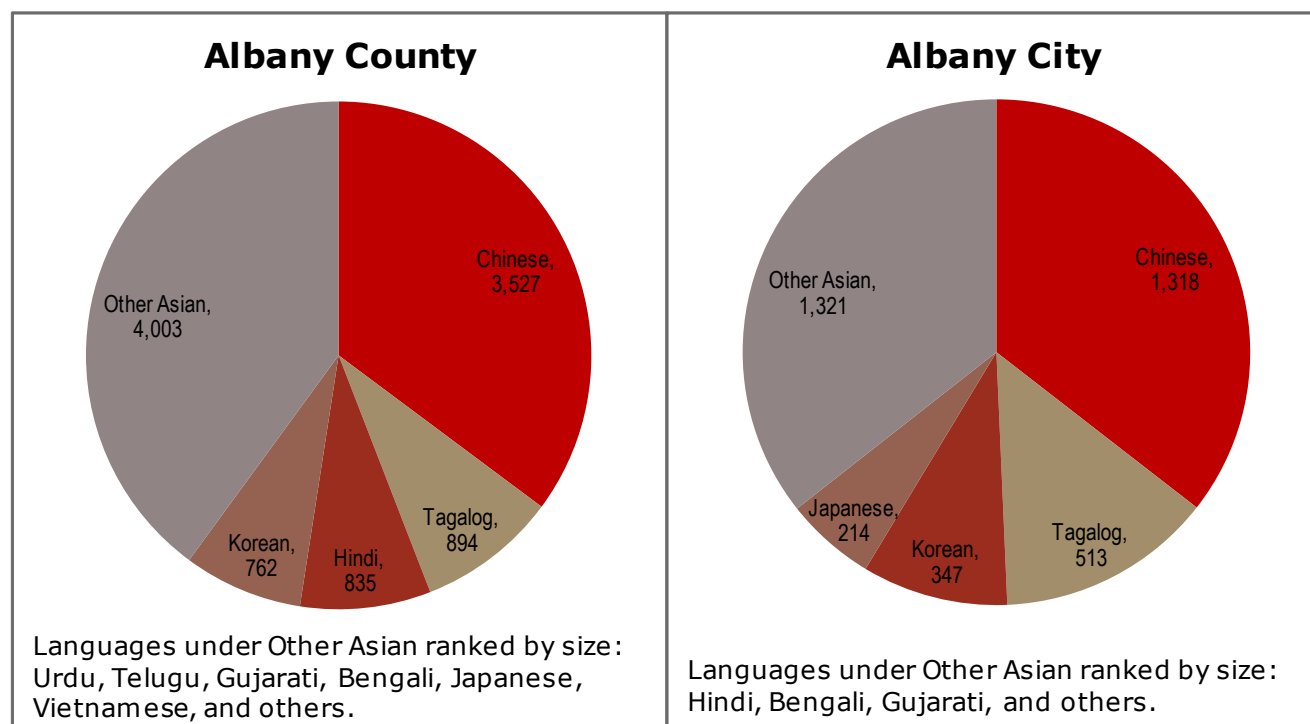


Figure 2.69: Asian Poverty Rates in Albany County and Albany

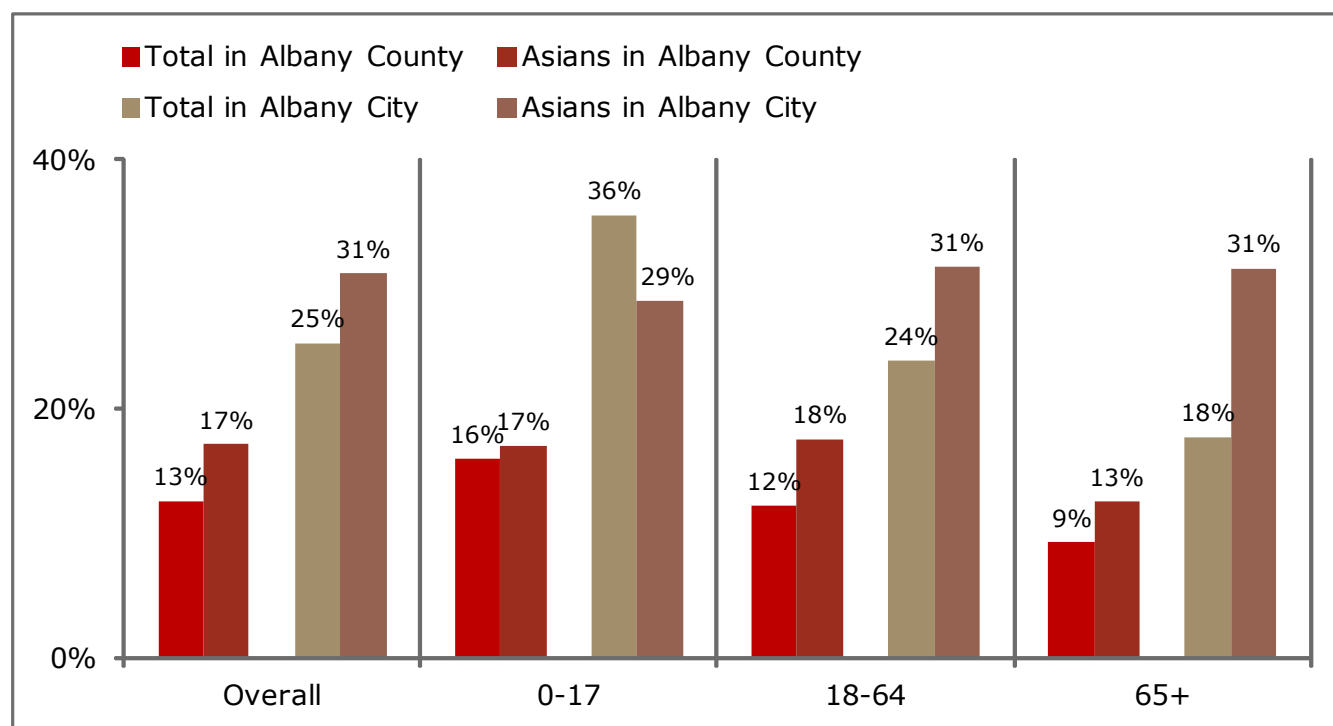
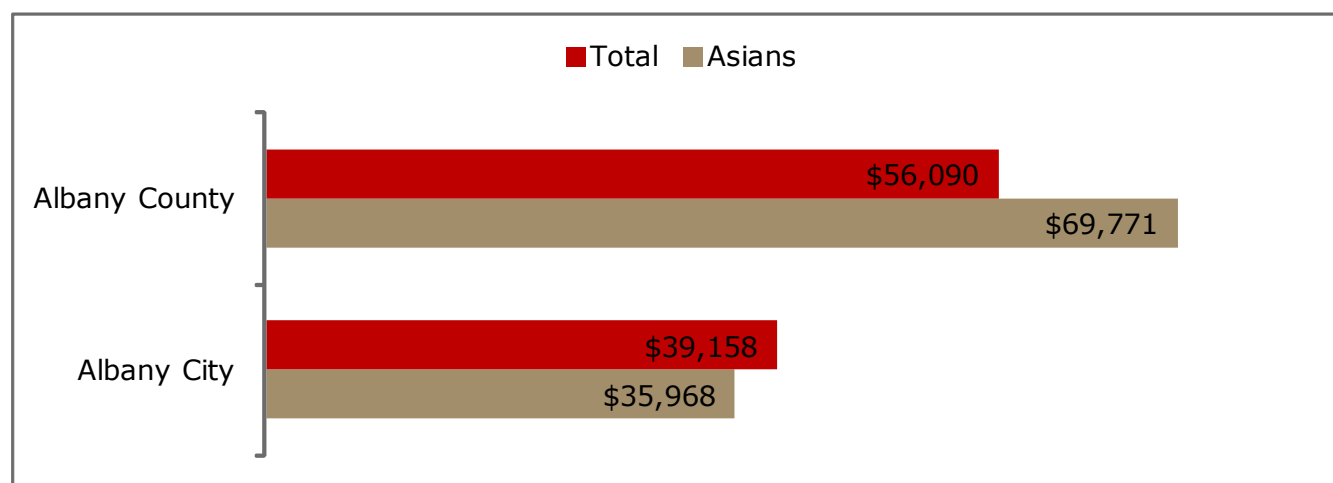


Figure 2.70: Median Household Incomes for Asian and All Households in Albany County and Albany (2010 dollars)



Employment

Asians in Albany city had a slightly lower unemployment rate than Asians in Albany County (3.1 percent versus 4.3 percent). For the general population, the unemployment rates were 8.6 percent in the city and 6.0 percent in the county.

Majority (62 percent) of Asian workers in Albany County worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations with 19 percent in sales and office occupations. Similarly, half of Asian workers in Albany city worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations, while the second most popular occupational category was sales and office (31 percent).

Asian workers were overrepresented in management, business, science, and arts occupations in both the county and the city (Figure 2.71). Asian workers were overrepresented in sales and office occupations only in Albany city.

About one in three Asians in Albany County were employed in educational services, health care and social assistance (34 percent); and the second largest industry category for Asians was professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services (16 percent). In Albany city, almost half (48 percent) of Asians were employed in educational services, health care and social assistance, with 13 percent in professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services. For the general population countywide, the top two industry categories were educational services, health

care and social assistance (28 percent) and public administration (14 percent).

Asian workers were overrepresented in professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services; and educational services, health care and social assistance industry sectors in both city and county (Figure 2.72). In Albany County, Asian workers were overrepresented in arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services; and manufacturing. Asians were underrepresented in public administration, a key source of jobs in the Capital Region.

The parity index for the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining industry category in Albany City only represented an estimated total of 19 Asian workers and is not a significant finding.

Figure 2.71: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Albany County and Albany

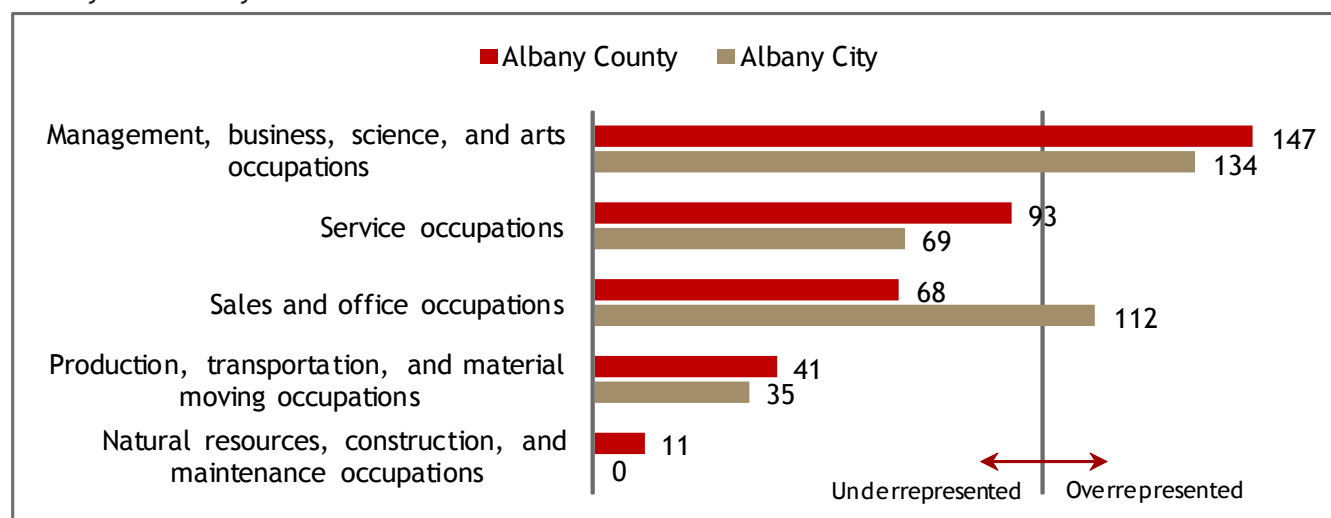
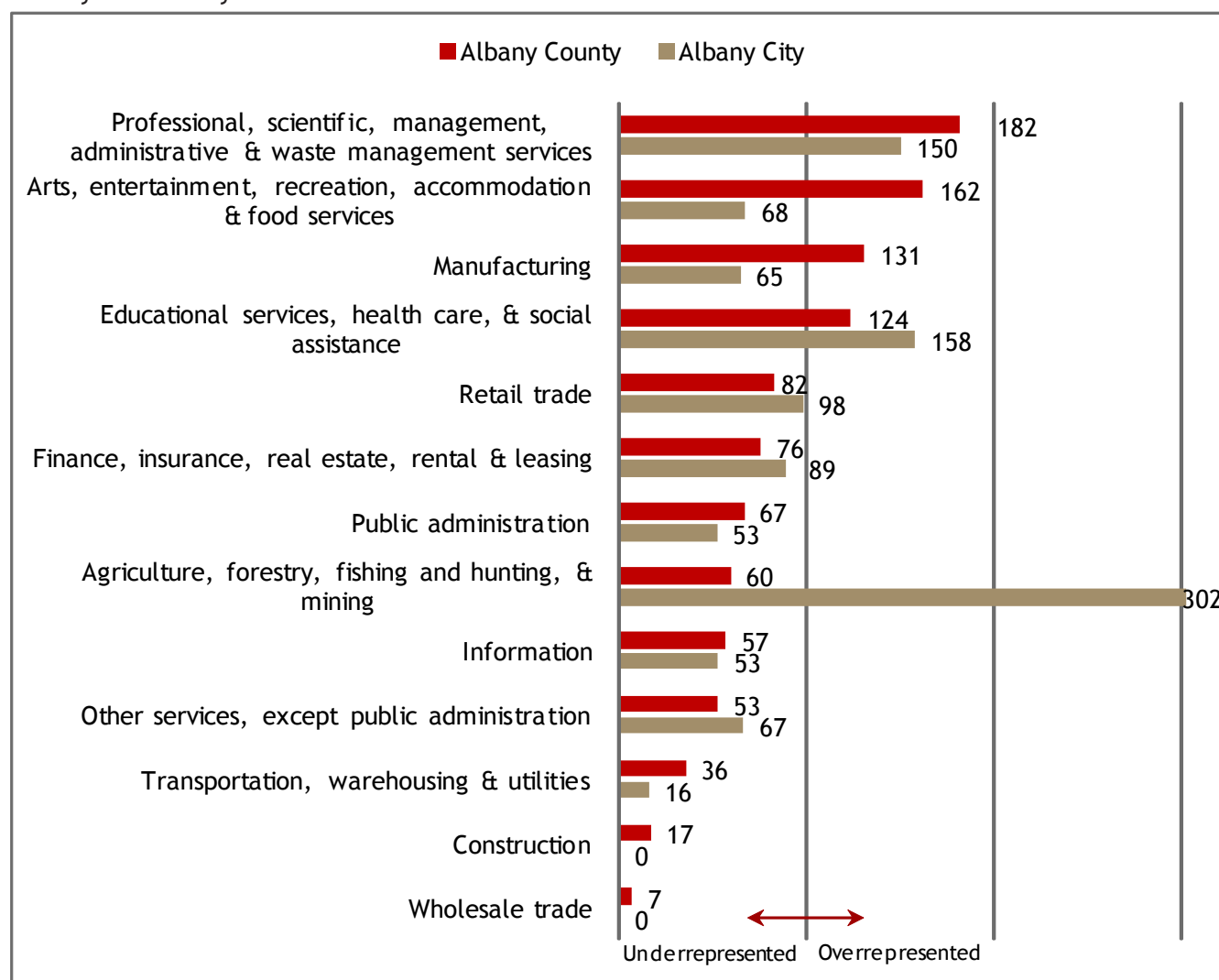


Figure 2.72: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Albany County and Albany



Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

Note: Due to small sample sizes in the American Community Survey for these three counties, much of this section will report aggregate estimates for the three counties.

Demographic Changes

While the overall populations grew by 4.5 percent in Rensselaer County, 9.5 percent in Saratoga County, and 5.6 percent in Schenectady County, their Asian populations grew by 45 percent, 98 percent, and 89 percent respectively. The total Asian population in the three counties was 15,959 in 2010, up 71 percent from 9,009 in 2000.

Indians were the largest Asian group in the three counties with the largest concentration in Schenectady County. Chinese, the second largest group, were more evenly spread among the three counties.

Age

Saratoga and Schenectady Counties had similar age distributions for Asians (Figure 2.73). In contrast, Rensselaer County had a

smaller proportion of children and a larger proportion of working age adults, largely due to college-age Asians. As a consequence, the median age for Asians in Rensselaer County was 25.2 years, lower than the 29.7 years and 31 years of age for Saratoga and Schenectady respectively.

The general population for the three counties had similar age distributions, with a smaller proportion of children and larger proportion of seniors than Asians.

Immigration

The majority of Asians in the three counties were immigrants (61 percent), while only 6 percent of all residents were immigrants. About half (52 percent) of Asian immigrants were naturalized citizens, compared to 55 percent of all immigrants.

Well over a third of Asian immigrants arrived at the last decade, a much higher share than that of immigrants in general (Figure 2.74). By contrast, almost one in three immigrants in general arrived before 1980.

Table 2.10: Population Totals by Asian Ethnic Group in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

Ethnic Group	Rensselaer County		Saratoga County		Schenectady County	
	2000 Population	2010 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population	2000 Population	2010 Population
Indian	695	1,075	688	1,338	1,447	3,182
Chinese	973	1,120	634	1,280	783	1,093
Filipino	194	380	295	500	209	368
Japanese	168	207	180	346	155	160
Korean	451	413	385	605	336	451
Pakistani	90	217	95	319	94	316
Vietnamese	100	160	83	223	135	214

Voting Age Citizens

While the overall citizen voting age population increased by 7 percent in the three counties, the Asian citizen voting age population grew by 99 percent. The total voting age Asian population in the region almost doubled in size from 3,294 in 2000 to 6,548 in 2010.

Educational Attainment

Asian adults age 25 years and older in the three-county region were more likely than adults in general to not have completed high

school (Figure 2.76). Asian adults were also much more likely to have completed college than adults in general.

English Ability and Language Spoken at Home

About one in five Asians in the three-county region had limited English proficiency, while the countywide rate was only 2.4 percent. The most common Asian languages spoken in the region in 2010 were Chinese, Urdu, Hindi, Korean, and Vietnamese (Figure 2.77).

Figure 2.73: Age Group Distribution in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

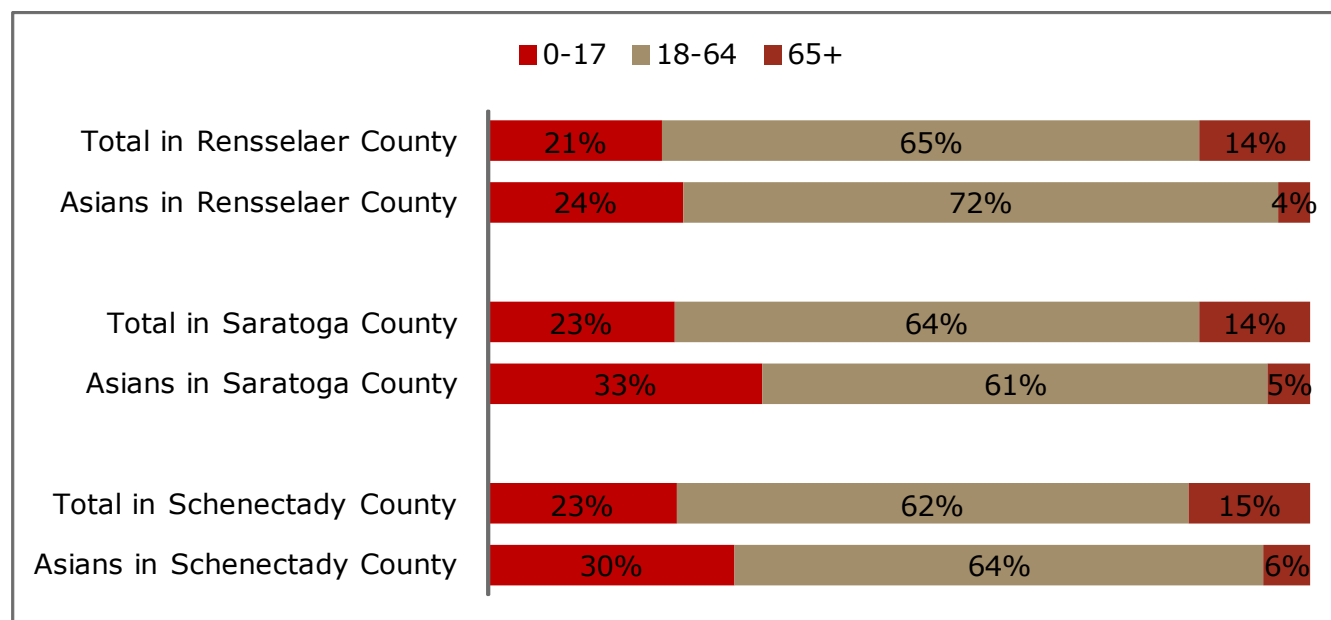


Figure 2.74: Decade of Entry for Immigrants in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

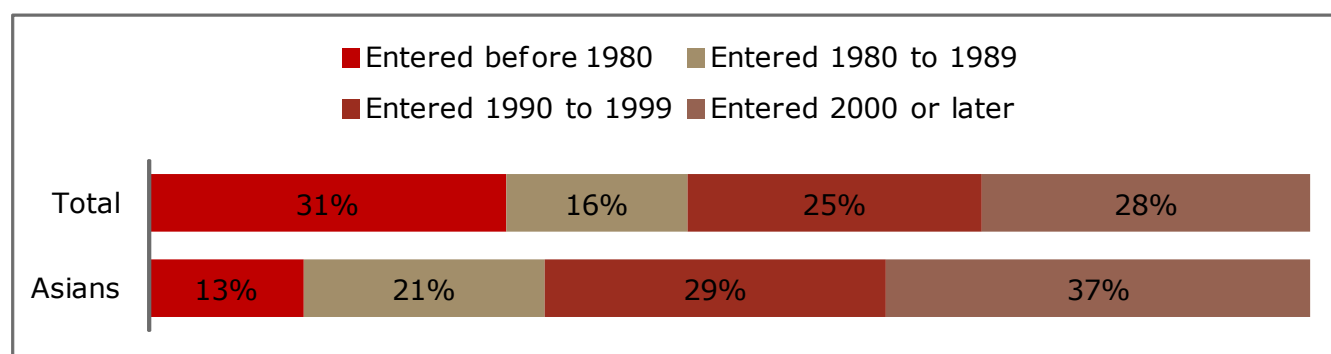


Figure 2.75: Numeric Change in Citizen Voting Age Population in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

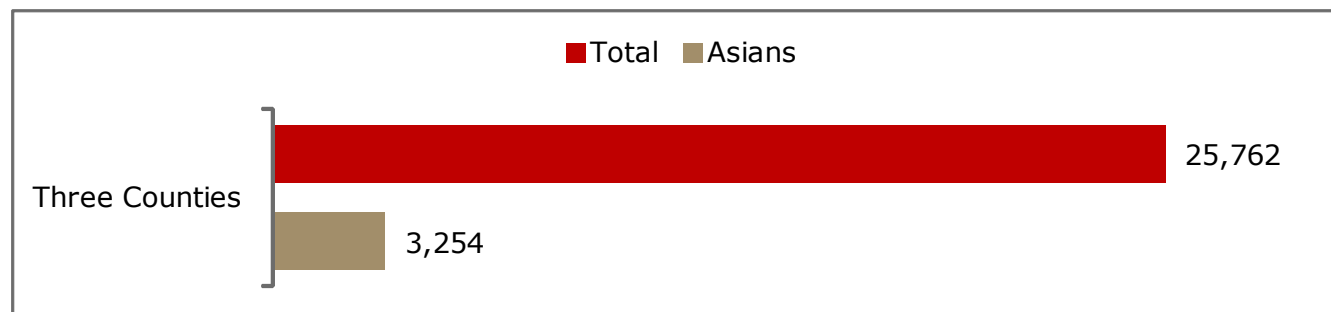
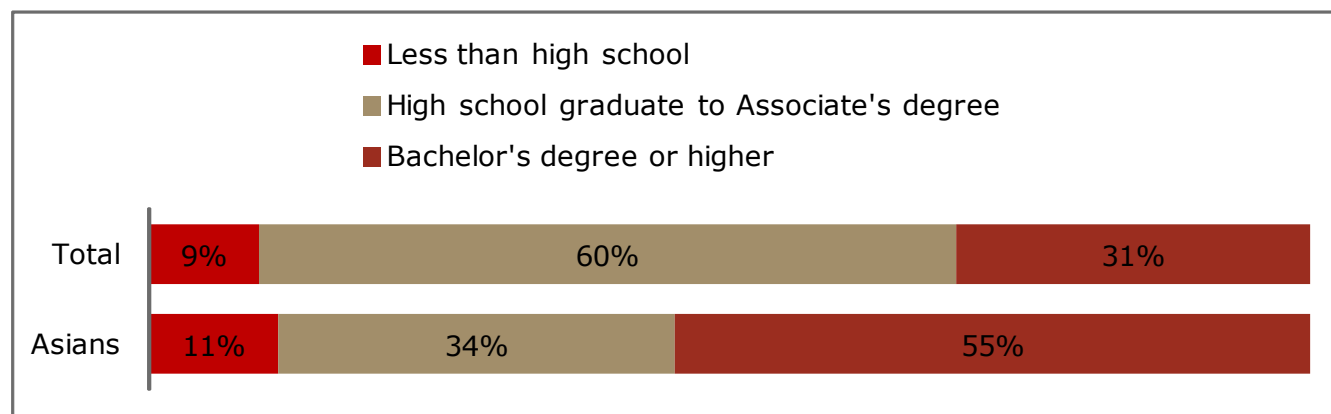


Figure 2.76: Educational Attainment in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties



Poverty

Asians in the region had a similar poverty rate overall to that of all residents (Figure 2.78). However, the poverty rates of Asian children and seniors were lower than their counterparts in the general population.

Almost half (49 percent) of Asian workers in the region worked in management, business, science, and arts occupations; 19 percent in sales and office occupations; and 17 percent worked in service occupations.

Household Income

Asian households and households in general had similar median incomes at \$59,639 and \$59,342 (in 2010 dollars) respectively.

Asian workers were overrepresented in management, business, science, and arts; and service occupations (Figure 2.79).

Employment

Asian civilian workers had an unemployment rate of 5 percent, lower than the 6 percent among all civilian workers.

The educational services, health care and social assistance industry sector employed the largest share of both the Asian and total civilian labor force (30 percent and 26 percent respectively). The professional,

Figure 2.77: Asian Languages Spoken in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

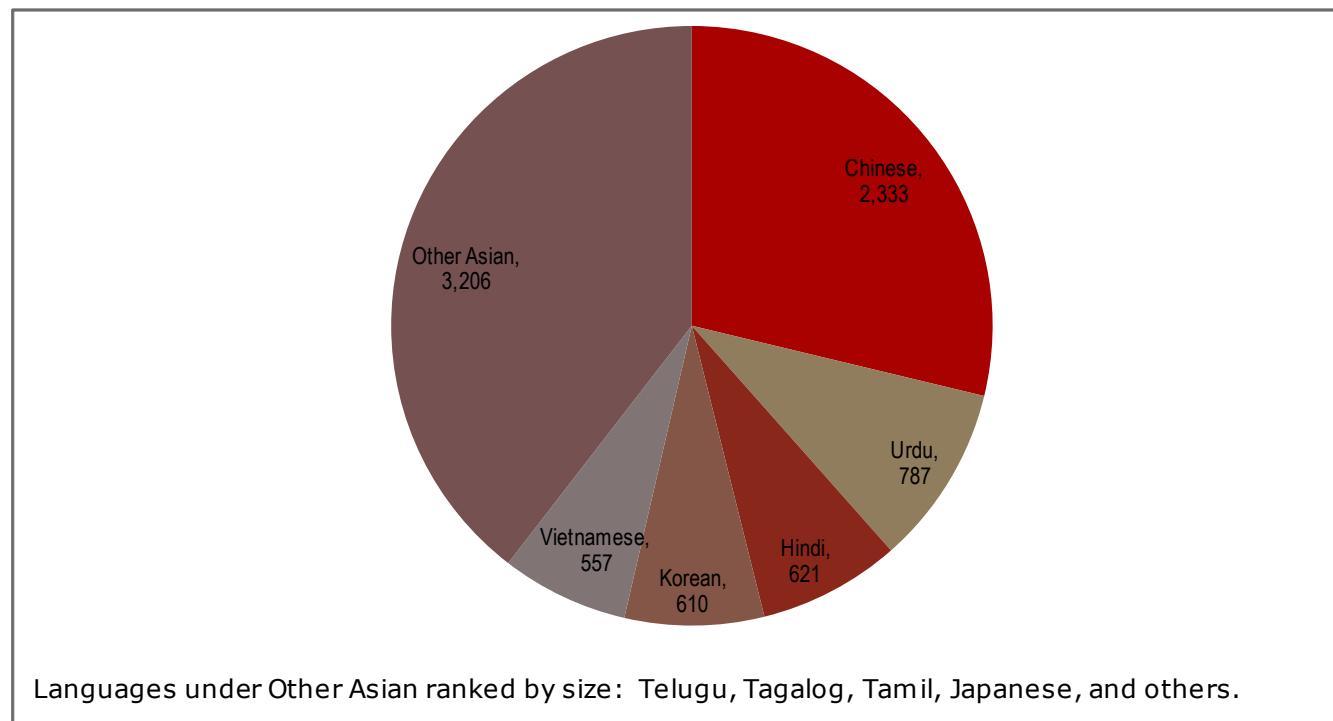
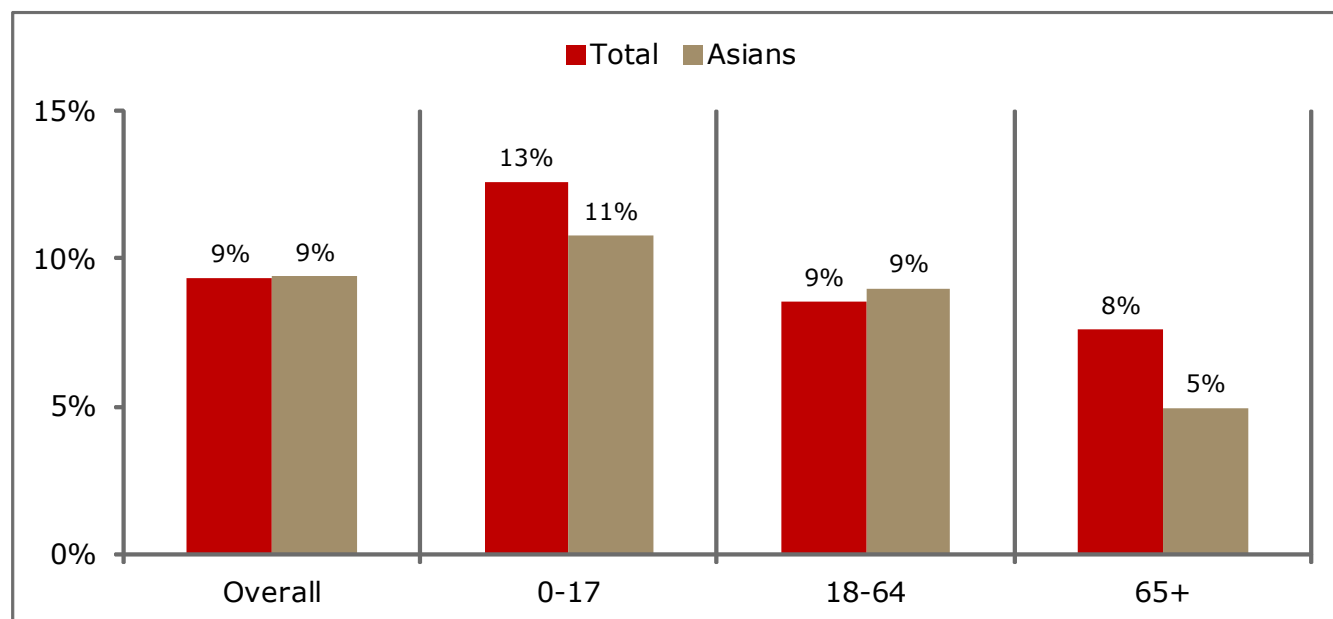


Figure 2.78: Asian Poverty Rates in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties



scientific, management, administrative and waste management services sector employed 14 percent of Asian workers, while the manufacturing sector employed 12 percent of Asian workers. In addition, retail trade; and arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services each employed one in ten Asian workers. While 9 percent of all workers in the region were employed in public administration, only 6 percent of Asian workers were employed in that sector.

Asian workers were overrepresented in the manufacturing; professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste management services; arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services; and educational services, health care and social assistance sectors in all three counties (Figure 2.80).

Figure 2.79: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Occupational Categories in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties

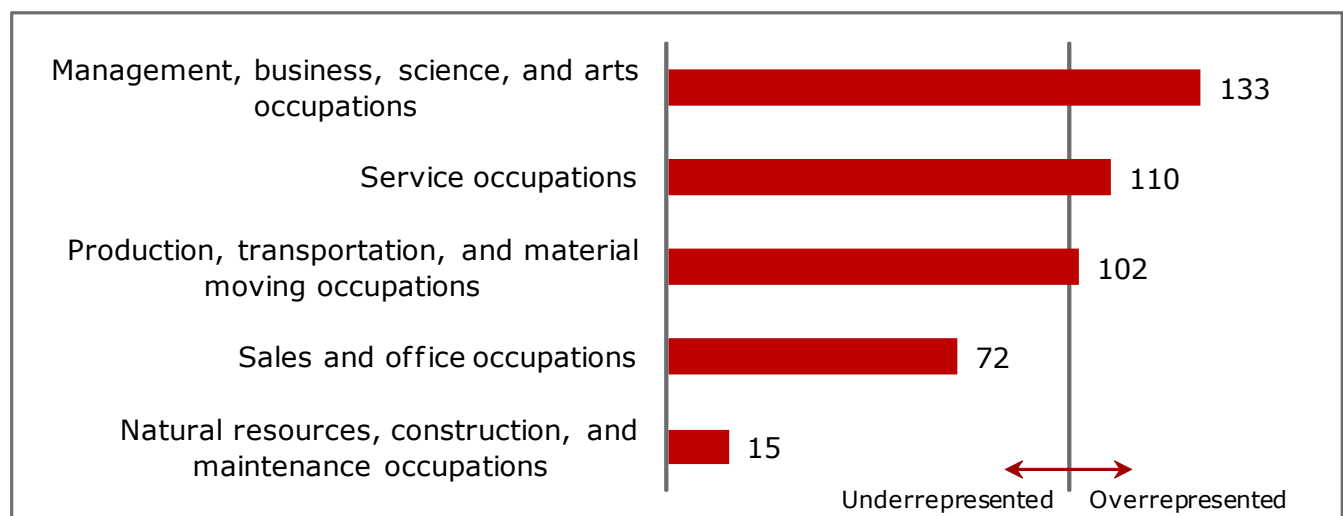
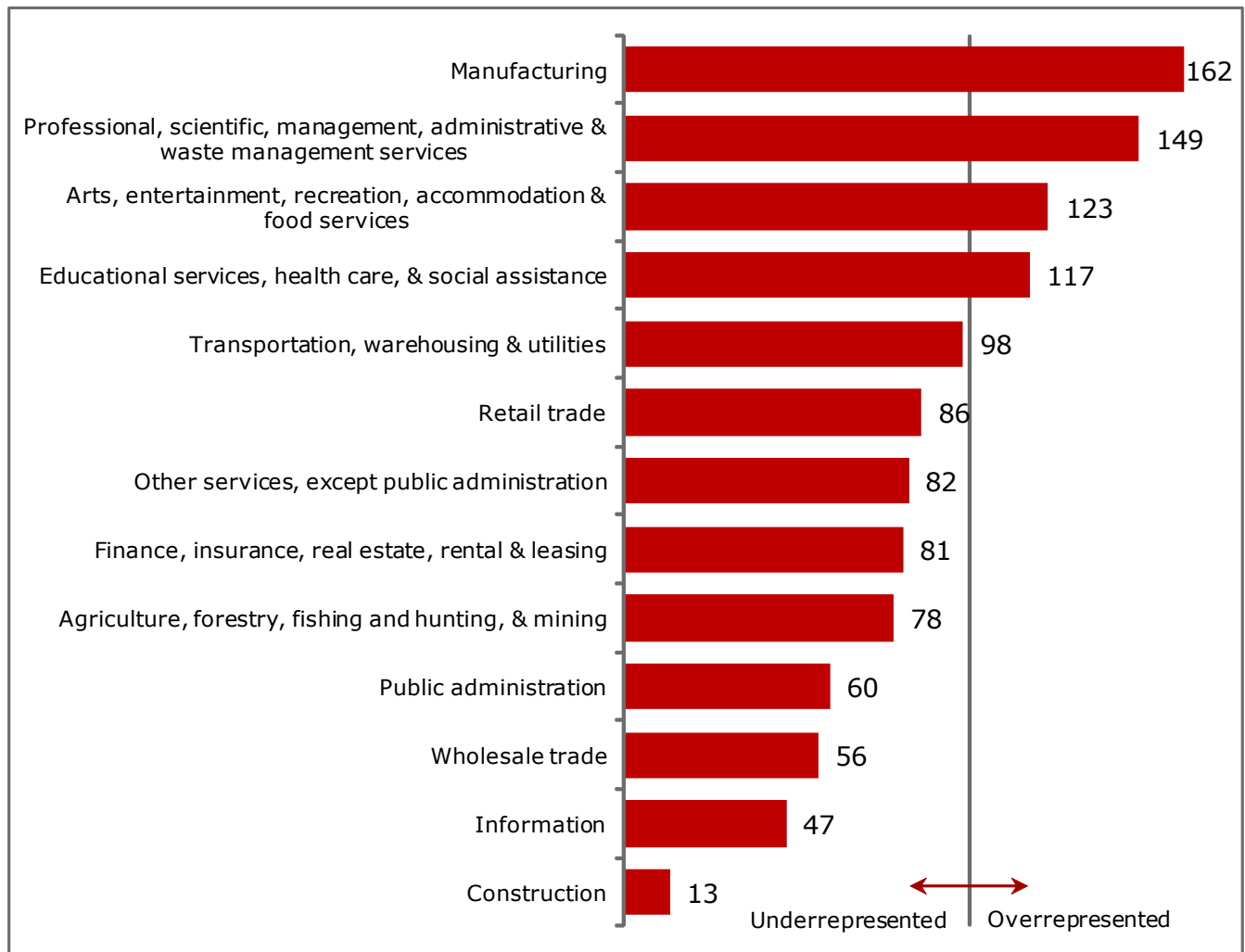


Figure 2.80: Parity Index of Asian to Non-Asian Workers by Major Industry Categories in Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties



Chapter 3: Summary

The previous chapters examined the Asian population in New York primarily through a geographic lens. However, there are some commonalities in the Asian communities across geographies that warrant highlighting.

Working-poor Asians

In the upstate counties outside of the New York metro area, Asians had higher poverty rates than the general population. Poverty rates ranged from 13.2 percent in the Capital Region to 39.1 percent in Oneida County. Poverty rates were especially high within the cities, where the majority of poor Asian New Yorkers reside (Table 3.1).

In the meantime, unemployment rates for Asians were equal to or lower than that of the general population for many counties, the only exceptions being Broome, Oneida, and Saratoga Counties. Lack of educational attainment and English ability played a major role in limiting the employment opportunities for these Asian Americans.

In the upstate counties outside of the New York metro area, Asians had high proportions of their adult (age 25 years and older) population without a high school diploma compared to the adults in general, with the exceptions of Rensselaer and Saratoga Counties in the Capital Region. In Oneida County in particular, almost one in three adults did not have a high school diploma. Within the cities, Asians were much more likely to have not completed high school than the general population, with the exception of Albany, where the rates were comparable.

Working-poor Asians also faced higher rates of limited English proficiency (LEP) than the population in general. The LEP rates for Asians ranged from 13.5 percent in Saratoga County to 36.3 percent in Oneida County. By comparison, LEP rates for the population in general ranged from 1 to 5 percent.

Within the New York metro area, we see a separation between the highly educated, working Asian professionals of the suburban

Table 3.1: Working-Poor Asians in Cities of Upstate New York

City	Poverty Rate	Unemployment Rate	No Diploma	Limited English Proficiency Rate
Utica	53%	17.8%	53%	53%
Syracuse	52%	4.9%	30%	43%
Ithaca	49%	5.3%	25%	21%
Buffalo	40%	11.1%	32%	45%
Albany	31%	3.1%	14%	32%
Rochester	29%	8.7%	30%	37%

counties and the working class Asians of New York City. This is a similar dichotomy seen around the cities upstate. Our previous reports, including *Asian Americans in New York City* and *Working But Poor* highlight the plight of the Asian working poor in the city.

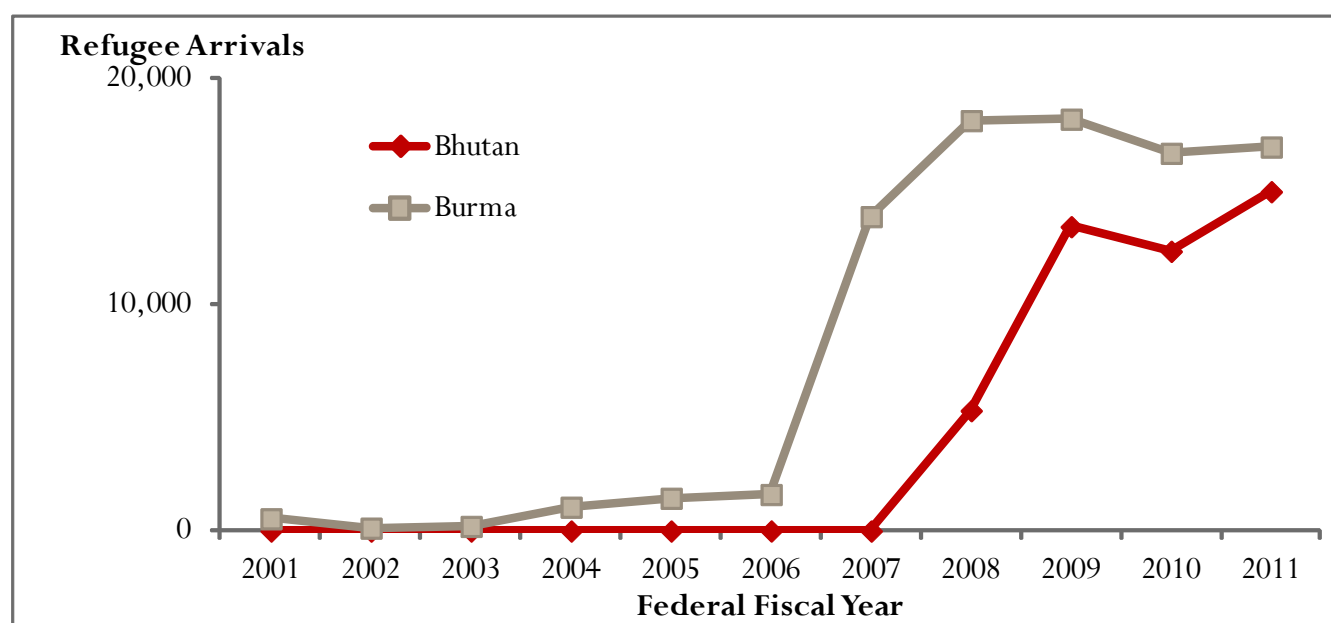
Refugees

The United States has seen a large increase in Burmese and Bhutanese refugees entering

the country during the latter half of the last decade (Figure 3.1). The number of Burmese refugee arrivals jumped after 2006. Similarly, the number of Bhutanese refugee arrivals increased sharply after 2007.

These refugees have been resettled in several cities of New York. The 2010 Census revealed growing Burmese populations in Buffalo, Utica, and Syracuse and Bhutanese populations in Syracuse.

Figure 3.1: Bhutanese and Burmese Refugee Arrivals in United States



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics: 2011*. <http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/yearbook/2011/table14d.xls>

In our 2010 Census outreach, we have found that these refugees were largely from ethnic minorities of their respective countries: Nepali-speaking Bhutanese and Karen from Burma (now Myanmar). These bring additional language and cultural challenges to providing services to these new groups.

Seniors

The fastest growing age group in the Asian community was seniors last decade. With the exceptions of Tompkins County, all the counties outside of New York City saw the number of Asian seniors more than double in the last decade. Seniors in Tompkins County grew by 69 percent, more than outpacing the 18 percent growth rate of seniors in general. In New York City, Asian seniors were the fastest growing age group as well, up 64 percent.

Much of this growth was from a small base, but as the first wave of Asian immigrants who arrived after immigration reforms of the 1960s reach retirement age, the senior population in the Asian community will continue to explode and with it demand for senior services.

College Students

In several counties, undergraduate and graduate students made up a large proportion of the total Asian population. More than half of all Asians in Tompkins County, the home of Cornell University and Ithaca College, and a quarter to more than one-third of all Asians in Broome (home to SUNY Binghamton), Erie (University at Buffalo SUNY), Onondaga (Syracuse University), and Rensselaer (RPI)

Counties were enrolled in post-secondary education.

Well-Educated Professionals

In all the counties examined in this report, Asians had higher percentages of adults age 25 and older who held a bachelor's degree or higher than the general population. In fact, more than half of Asian adults age 25 years and older had college degrees in those counties, with the exceptions of Schenectady County which just fell short with 49 percent of Asian adults with a bachelor's degree and Oneida County with 40 percent of Asian adults holding college degrees.

In all but Ulster, Rensselaer, Broome, and Oneida Counties, half or more of the Asian civilian labor force were employed in management, business, science and arts occupations, the so-called white-collar professions.

Chapter 4: Technical Appendix

Data Sources

This report relied on two main sources of data, the 2010 decennial Census and the 2006-2010 American Community Survey Selected Population Tables. Both of these data sets can be accessed through the American FactFinder website of the U.S. Census Bureau.

Parity Index of Workers in Occupations and Industries

The parity index is commonly used to compare two mutually exclusive populations, in our case, Asian and non-Asian civilian workers, to see if the populations had similar distributions across industries and occupations. A parity index was calculated for each industry or occupational category by dividing the percent of Asian workers in that particular industry by the percent of non-Asian workers in that particular industry and multiplying the result by 100.

The resulting value reflects how well represented Asian workers were relative to non-Asian workers in a particular industry or occupational category. A value of 100 represented complete parity. Values less than 100 meant Asian workers were underrepresented in an industry or occupational category. Values more than 100 meant Asian workers were overrepresented.

Appendix Table 1: Population and Immigration

Counties	2010 Census		2010 5-year American Community Survey	
	Asian Alone or in Combination		Immigrants	Naturalized Citizens
	Population	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Asian Population	Percent of Immigrants
Dutchess	12,220	4.1%	65.4%	55.2%
Nassau	113,831	8.5%	64.8%	67.8%
Orange	11,280	3.0%	55.6%	63.5%
Putnam	2,442	2.4%	61.8%	70.3%
Rockland	21,506	6.9%	64.8%	68.7%
Suffolk	59,859	4.0%	63.6%	58.1%
Ulster	4,029	2.2%	65.3%	43.2%
Westchester	59,734	6.3%	65.1%	53.8%
NYC Suburban Counties	284,901	5.6%	64.3%	61.8%
Albany	16,511	5.4%	67.3%	44.1%
Rensselaer	4,293	2.7%	64.0%	37.0%
Saratoga	5,079	2.3%	52.6%	65.8%
Schenectady	6,587	4.3%	64.7%	52.5%
Capital District	32,470	3.9%	64.0%	47.8%
Broome	8,193	4.1%	62.4%	51.2%
Erie	27,624	3.0%	68.6%	45.6%
Monroe	28,675	3.9%	65.6%	52.0%
Oneida	7,434	3.2%	62.7%	48.0%
Onondaga	16,875	3.6%	64.8%	43.6%
Tompkins	9,963	9.8%	66.9%	26.5%
New York City	1,134,919	13.9%	70.9%	53.1%
New York State	1,579,494	8.2%	69.0%	54.0%

Note: **Blue** highlighted values represent lowest value. **Red** highlighted values represent highest values.

Appendix Table 2: Education and Language

Counties	2010 5-year American Community Survey			
	No High School Diploma	College Graduate	Enrolled in Post-Secondary	Limited English Proficiency
	Percent of Age 25 years and older	Percent of Age 25 years and older	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Age 5 years and older
Dutchess	12.1%	61.1%	12.2%	31.6%
Nassau	9.1%	61.0%	8.9%	29.9%
Orange	8.8%	54.5%	11.2%	24.5%
Putnam	6.2%	54.5%	4.6%	18.7%
Rockland	7.1%	63.9%	9.8%	25.4%
Suffolk	10.7%	56.7%	13.0%	28.7%
Ulster	18.9%	52.7%	18.0%	37.3%
Westchester	6.6%	69.3%	7.3%	22.6%
NYC Suburban Counties	8.9%	61.8%	9.8%	27.6%
Albany	10.9%	69.6%	16.4%	29.0%
Rensselaer	6.4%	61.8%	32.3%	32.2%
Saratoga	7.0%	57.2%	10.9%	13.5%
Schenectady	16.9%	49.0%	8.2%	18.0%
Capital District	11.0%	62.2%	16.0%	24.6%
Broome	17.8%	53.1%	36.6%	23.7%
Erie	17.3%	61.0%	22.8%	31.7%
Monroe	18.0%	52.1%	18.2%	32.6%
Oneida	32.8%	40.2%	10.3%	36.3%
Onondaga	17.4%	52.9%	24.1%	32.7%
Tompkins	11.0%	74.4%	56.0%	27.5%
New York City	24.7%	40.8%	9.6%	46.9%
New York State	21.3%	45.6%	10.9%	41.7%

Note: Blue highlighted values represent lowest value. Red highlighted values represent highest values.

Appendix Table 3: Income and Labor

Counties	2010 5-year American Community Survey			
	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate	Unemployment	Management, business, science and arts occupations
	Dollars (2010)	Percent of Total Population	Percent of Civilian Labor Force	Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Dutchess	\$93,226	5.8%	6.4%	56.3%
Nassau	\$109,663	4.0%	6.3%	54.1%
Orange	\$96,940	5.8%	5.7%	50.4%
Putnam	\$102,703	10.0%	5.2%	51.3%
Rockland	\$113,679	3.9%	5.0%	56.9%
Suffolk	\$88,053	6.7%	5.7%	50.4%
Ulster	\$57,440	12.8%	13.0%	40.6%
Westchester	\$113,157	5.0%	4.6%	65.0%
NYC Suburban Counties		5.1%	5.8%	55.8%
Albany	\$69,771	17.1%	4.3%	62.1%
Rensselaer	\$47,935	13.4%	2.4%	47.2%
Saratoga	\$87,703	5.6%	6.9%	53.5%
Schenectady	\$63,359	9.9%	5.3%	52.2%
Capital District		13.2%	4.6%	56.7%
Broome	\$36,890	30.7%	9.0%	40.0%
Erie	\$45,346	23.6%	8.0%	55.5%
Monroe	\$50,989	17.2%	6.5%	49.5%
Oneida	\$34,358	39.1%	12.4%	37.4%
Onondaga	\$47,779	26.5%	5.7%	51.0%
Tompkins	\$27,290	35.7%	5.1%	54.3%
New York City	\$53,384	17.8%	7.5%	37.0%
New York State	\$60,099	15.8%	7.1%	42.7%

Note: **Blue** highlighted values represent lowest value. **Red** highlighted values represent highest values.

About the Asian American Federation

Mission

The Asian American Federation is a nonprofit organization that works to advance the civic voice and well-being of Asian Americans. We provide leadership to the Asian American community through philanthropy, policy research and strengthening community nonprofits.

About Us

Established in 1989, the Federation represents and works with 46 nonprofit agencies in the fields of health & human services, education, economic development, civic participation and social justice. Together, we address Asian American needs and give voice to our communities.

What We Do

- **Philanthropy:** We promote giving and volunteerism to connect resources to needs. Our Asian American Community Fund provides grants to support programs and services.
- **Research & Advocacy:** We initiate research to assess community needs, to improve service access and to inform policies. We conduct advocacy on issues affecting our communities and our agencies. Our Census Information Center expands local access to census data and publishes up-to-date demographic profiles of Asian Americans.

- **Nonprofit Support:** We provide training and assistance to help member agencies strengthen and improve their governance, management capabilities and operational infrastructure. We also help agencies access funding and facilitate partnerships and collaboration.
- **Special Initiatives:** We make targeted efforts to respond to emerging issues as well as events or circumstances that impact our communities.

Related Publications

Asian American Federation (April 2012). *Asian Americans in New York City: A Decade of Dynamic Change 2000-2010*. New York, NY.

Asian American Federation (October 2008). *Working But Poor: Asian American Poverty in New York City*. New York, NY.

Asian American Federation (June 2008). *Revitalizing Chinatown Businesses: Challenges and Opportunities*. New York, NY.

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