

**Chapter 1 : US States With The Largest Relative Asian American Populations - racedaydvl.com**

*U.S. Census Bureau We the People: Asians in the United States 1 This report provides a portrait of the Asian population in the United States and discusses the eleven largest detailed Asian groups at.*

According to the United States Census, the Asian population grew faster than any other racial or ethnic group in the United States between and Most of these states are located in the Western or Pacific US. This slow growth is likely due to the fact that, while Massachusetts continues to attract top intellectuals and researchers from across the US and a large numbers of immigrants, there is a concurrent steady emigration out of the state towards southern and western regions of the US because of high housing costs, weather, and traffic. One of the prominent groups to grow in Maryland was Asian Americans. This group registered an increase of The relatively fast population growth in Northern Virginia can be attributed to the strong economy over the first half of the decade, which attracted a growing workforce from both around the country and around the world. This demographic nominally grew from 32, to 50, In the census, Filipinos were the largest defined Asian group living in Alaska. In the midth Century, Filipinos worked on whaling ships and, later, on the telecommunications cable-laying ships. Although most of the Asian American population resided in the New York City Metro area, the fastest population growth, and some of the newest communities, were observed in the cities and counties in the upstate region. The state was home to 1,, Asian Americans in , an increase of Two of the newest Asian groups to arrive in the state were Burmese and Bhutanese, growing rapidly through an influx of refugees. The majority of these newcomers have settled in cities outside of the New York City Metro area. Specifically, the Census showed growing Burmese populations in Buffalo, Utica, and Syracuse, and flourishing Bhutanese populations in Syracuse. The state had , Asians in , compared to , in the year This is an increase of This was the fastest growth in the Asian American population in any state in the US between the years and These counties had Asian alone or in combination as percent of total population figures of Asian Americans have had a significant population in Nevada since the California Gold Rush in the s, which brought thousands of Chinese miners to Washoe County. The city has remained an attractive destination for immigrants from Latin America and South Asia alike, as they come seeking jobs in the hospitality and gaming industries, along with farming and construction opportunities. Between and , the population of Asian Americans grew in the state by This growth has been fueled by a large number of overseas immigrants who have found a home in New Jersey, and are thereafter having children at a higher rate than the native population of New Jersey in general. Generally, New Jersey has always served as an immigration gateway. A hundred years ago, it served as such for European immigrants, while today it carries on the legacy for Asians and Latinos. It also has the largest absolute population of Asian Americans of any US state. Furthermore, Fremont is at 9th and Sacramento is at the 12th place in such figures. This growth was also below the national growth rate of In , there were a dozen lawmakers of Asian and Pacific Islander background in the California Legislature, which was itself a record. These early migrants have tended to stay, although some returned to their home countries. There has also been recent immigration to Hawaii from more ethnic Asian groups, including the Thai, Indonesian, and Vietnamese peoples. Filipinos, like most other East Asian immigrants to Hawaii, worked on the sugar plantations in some of the largest numbers. In , Filipinos surpassed Japanese as the largest Asian ethnic group in Hawaii. At the time of the census, they were the third largest ethnic group in the islands. Today, Hawaii boasts of a whopping , Asian Americans, which amounts to about This page was last updated on April 25,

*Asian Americans are Americans of Asian descent. The term refers to a panethnic group that includes diverse populations, which have ancestral origins in East Asia, South Asia, or Southeast Asia, as defined by the U.S. Census Bureau.*

While the media focus was usually on the outstanding success in school or business of these Asian Americans, their remarkable achievements were often matched by young Asian immigrants for whom English was a second language. Part of the success story has been the old-world ethics of their parents, who often left their Asian homes without any material possessions and who had to work hard to achieve their goals. Beyond their common struggles for success in an alien world, the various Asian American ethnic groups should not be lumped together as if they were homogeneous. Their cultures are distinct, and each of these ethnic groups came to the United States under widely varying circumstances. Asian Americans vary as much as Norwegians differ from Spaniards or the English from the French and Italians, though all are Europeans. The real success story of Asian Americans is epitomized in their overall pursuit of excellence. The median family income of Asian Americans exceeds that of the general population by several thousand dollars. An exception is emigrants from Southeast Asia, refugees from the Vietnam War who only began coming to America after the war ended in Asian American children of high school age generally outscore other students on the Scholastic Aptitude Test SAT , and their overall grades are higher. They make up a disproportionately large segment of student bodies in the most prominent colleges and universities. There were complaints that discriminatory quotas were being applied against these students, however, as a higher percentage of high school graduates sought entrance to the top schools. Japanese Americans in college today are the second and third generations of their families born in the United States. Chinese Americans in college today range from individuals whose families have lived in the United States for five generations to the children of educated urban Chinese newcomers. These individuals are American by birth, outlook, training, and philosophy, and are influenced only peripherally by ancestral traditions. This is not wholly true of the offspring of recent arrivals in the United States. Many are strongly influenced by the ancient legacy of their parents, whose traditions emphasize family solidarity, discipline, hard work, and schooling. A traditional emphasis on hard work and the willingness to undertake the most menial jobs to get ahead are perhaps the most obvious characteristics of the more recent immigrants. It is often the case that all adult family members work, while the children go to school. Asian American immigrants usually move into the economy through small business enterprises--for example, newsstands, grocery stores, motels, and restaurants. In New York City, for instance, Korean Americans operate more than half of the small family-owned grocery stores. Those Asian Americans whose families have been living in the United States for several generations resent being singled out and stereotyped as part of a superminority. They feel that their achievements are only comparable to what other immigrant groups have done in the past. They are also aware that they have often had to work harder to overcome the hurdles of racism and ethnic discrimination. Even after six generations American citizens of Asian descent are still identified as Asian Americans, and they believe that they are not fully accepted as Americans. Americans of European descent are usually referred to as Americans after a single generation, while Americans with an African background have only recently chosen to be called African Americans. This represented a sharp increase from the , who were accounted for in The statistics published by the Bureau of the Census for gave a total of 3., Asians, including Pacific islanders, which represented 1. Emigration from Europe began in the 17th century but from Asia not until the 19th. The total emigration from the Far East consistently remained below the number of European arrivals, with one exception. There was substantial immigration to Hawaii, which was not a state until mainly to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations. Hawaii thus became a stepping-stone for many Asians to the American mainland. Today, Hawaii is the only state whose population has its roots mainly in Asia. Apart from this exception, the total Asian immigration to the United States never approached the nearly 33 million people who arrived from European nations between and One reason for the smaller number of Asians was the discriminatory legislation passed by the United States Congress and several of the

states. According to the Naturalization Act of 1802, only free, white immigrants could gain citizenship through naturalization procedures. Although the provisions of this law were set aside in favor of African Americans who were former slaves and their descendants, Asians were still excluded. Several Western states also passed discriminatory legislation against Chinese, Japanese, and other Asian immigrants, which severely limited their rights. The phrase aliens ineligible to citizenship was used in what were called antialien land laws to deny Asians the right to own property. These laws, passed in the early 1800s, had the effect of dooming Asian immigrant farmers to lives as farm laborers, sharecroppers, or tenant farmers. The Immigration Act of 1882, which became known as the Asian Exclusion Act and the National Origins Act, prohibited the entry into the United States for permanent residence of all persons whose national origin sprang from nations within what was called the Asia Pacific Triangle. The act halted the immigration of all Asians and was deeply resented by the affected countries because it maintained that their people were undesirable because of race. The law was modified during World War II, after some embarrassment to the United States, to provide immigration quotas for China and the Philippines, which were allies of the United States against Japan. Under vigorous lobbying by the Japanese American Citizens League, Congress passed the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, also known as the McCarran-Walter Act, which eliminated race as a consideration in both immigration and naturalization. This was a significant piece of legislation in that it recognized Asians other than Chinese and Filipinos as being worthy of immigrating to the United States. It established only minimal quotas for them, however. From Southeast Asia came about 1 million refugees after the Vietnam War ended in 1975, and five years later the number increased to more than 2 million. Further legislation after the war had created an immigration system that aided family reunification and created preferences for immigrants with good educational backgrounds. More than half of the Asian Americans were living on the West coast by the late 1980s. California, with 35 percent, had the largest Asian population. Chinese Americans The first Chinese immigrant arrived in 1791, according to United States government records. Fewer than 1,000 arrived during the next 27 years. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 drew the first significant number of Chinese. They came to do menial work for the growing population of gold seekers. By 1850 there were about 25,000 Chinese in California. By 1860 the total had climbed to 100,000, and most lived in the Far West. Many thousands more of the Chinese who came to America returned home after a few years. Nearly all of the early Chinese immigrants were young, poorly educated males from Guangdong Kwangtung Province. They came from a war-torn country where job opportunities were few. Many of them planned to work in the United States only until they could return home with a modest nest egg. When the Chinese first arrived in California, they were regarded as welcome additions to a very small work force. Later, when anti-Chinese agitation was at its height, it was also for economic reasons that they were persecuted. The Chinese performed every type of menial job that was available. They worked in the gold mines, the lumber industry, the fisheries and canneries, and as migrant farm laborers. Some of them opened laundries, and within a few decades there were Chinese laundries in many American cities. The laundry business was a service for which there was a demand and one that required no capital or skills to start. The early immigrants, however, should be remembered for their heroic efforts in the building of the transcontinental railroad. The Central Pacific Railroad employed about 15,000 Chinese. By the time the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869, the population of the Far West--especially in California--had increased dramatically. The overwhelmingly white labor force, made up largely of first-generation European immigrants, soon found itself in competition with thousands of unemployed Chinese rail workers. Only a year earlier on July 28, Congress had ratified the Burlingame Treaty--a document that allowed the free and unlimited migration of Chinese but excluded them from naturalization. Even before the treaty became law, however, anti-Chinese feeling was being stirred up throughout the West. American citizens regarded the immigrants as serious competition for jobs. Two other factors prompted an upsurge in anti-Chinese sentiment. The first was the increase in Chinese immigration after 1860. The second was the depression that started in 1873. Adding fuel to an already dangerous situation was the use of Chinese workers as strikebreakers in different parts of the United States and the attempts to replace the freed black slaves with Chinese laborers on Southern plantations. Throughout the West organizations were formed to stop emigration from the Far East. In some cities there were anti-Chinese riots. Finally Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882. It effectively ended the immigration of Chinese laborers. Afterwards the number of

Chinese in the United States gradually decreased as many of the immigrants returned home or went to more hospitable places. Very few Chinese women had come to the United States to join the young Chinese men. Since Asians were forbidden by law to marry whites, there was little opportunity to have families and there were few children to replace the aging Chinese population. The Geary Act of extended the exclusion policy. By this time the total number of Chinese in the United States had dropped to fewer than 62, With China as a wartime ally in fighting Japan, the exclusion act became a national embarrassment. In Congress repealed the law and granted naturalization rights to foreign-born Chinese. The Chinese normally settled in communities of their peers, as did most other immigrant groups. They created small Chinatowns in which they opened their own stores and restaurants, built temples, and formed societies. The most useful of the early associations were the Chinese Six Companies--family or clan organizations that helped immigrants to get established. The Chinese Six Companies also served American employers as employment bureaus to hire workers. Somewhat better known beyond the Chinatowns were their tongs. These started out as benevolent protective associations, much like the Chinese Six Companies, but they were rooted in secret Chinese societies in Asia. In California the tongs developed into criminal gangs, each of which staked out its own territory. Feuds between these gangs, popularly called tong wars by outside observers, began during the s and lasted until the s. Some Chinatowns experienced a renewal of urban gang problems in the s. This situation was related less to tongs than to the disillusionment felt by young unemployed immigrants toward the lack of economic opportunity. Japanese Americans In the first group of Japanese laborers arrived in Hawaii. A year later the first Japanese settlement on the American mainland was founded:

**Chapter 3 : Meet the Fastest-Growing Multicultural Segment in the U.S.: Asian-Americans**

*Migration from Asia to the United States rose dramatically with passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which removed national-origin quotas established in barring immigration from Asian and Arab countries and sharply limiting arrivals from Africa and eastern and southern Europe.*

This new edition of our report on Asian Americans provides data on 14 smaller Asian origin groups with population counts below , in the Census, along with detailed data on the economic and demographic characteristics of adults in nine of these groups. Our original report contained survey and Census data on all Asian Americans as well as specific information on the six largest Asian origin groups. Asian Americans are the highest-income, best-educated and fastest-growing racial group in the United States. They are more satisfied than the general public with their lives, finances and the direction of the country, and they place more value than other Americans do on marriage, parenthood, hard work and career success, according to a comprehensive new nationwide survey by the Pew Research Center. A century ago, most Asian Americans were low-skilled, low-wage laborers crowded into ethnic enclaves and targets of official discrimination. Today they are the most likely of any major racial or ethnic group in America to live in mixed neighborhoods and to marry across racial lines. Asians recently passed Hispanics as the largest group of new immigrants to the United States. The educational credentials of these recent arrivals are striking. This is double the share among recent non-Asian arrivals, and almost surely makes the recent Asian arrivals the most highly educated cohort of immigrants in U. Compared with the educational attainment of the population in their country of origin, recent Asian immigrants also stand out as a select group. Recent Asian immigrants are also about three times as likely as recent immigrants from other parts of the world to receive their green cardsâ€”or permanent resident statusâ€”on the basis of employer rather than family sponsorship though family reunification remains the most common legal gateway to the U. The modern immigration wave from Asia is nearly a half century old and has pushed the total population of Asian Americansâ€”foreign born and U. S born, adults and childrenâ€”to a record Asian Americans trace their roots to any of dozens of countries in the Far East, Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent. Each country of origin subgroup has its own unique history, culture, language, religious beliefs, economic and demographic traits, social and political values, and pathways into America. But despite often sizable subgroup differences, Asian Americans are distinctive as a whole, especially when compared with all U. According to the Pew Research Center survey of a nationally representative sample of 3, Asian Americans, conducted by telephone from Jan. They also stand out for their strong emphasis on family. Their living arrangements align with these values. They are more likely than the general public to live in multi-generational family households. Asian Americans have a pervasive belief in the rewards of hard work. By their own lights, Asian Americans sometimes go overboard in stressing hard work. The immigration wave from Asia has occurred at a time when the largest sending countries have experienced dramatic gains in their standards of living. But few Asian immigrants are looking over their shoulders with regret. And by lopsided margins, Asian Americans say the U. Respondents rated their country of origin as being superior on just one of seven measures tested in the surveyâ€”strength of family ties. The survey was conducted only among Asian Americans currently living in the U. As is the case with all immigration waves, a portion of those who came to the U. However, return migration rates are estimated to be lower for immigrants from Asia than for other immigrants, and naturalization ratesâ€”that is, the share of eligible immigrants who become U. For more details, see Chapter 1. Asians in the U. For example, adults living in China are more satisfied with the way things are going in their country than Chinese Americans are with the way things are going in the United States. By contrast, the publics of India and Japan have a more downbeat view of the way things are going in their countries than their counterpart groups do about the U. Across the board, however, U. Asians are more likely than Asians in Asia to say their standard of living is better than that of their parents at a similar stage of life. Asians also exceed Asians in their belief that hard work leads to success in life. And while many U. Asians say that Asian-American parents place too much pressure on their children to do well in school, even more Chinese and Japanese say this about parents in their countries. For more details on these

and other cross-national comparisons, see Chapter 4. For example, Indian Americans lead all other groups by a significant margin in their levels of income and education. Seven-in-ten Indian-American adults ages 25 and older have a college degree, compared with about half of Americans of Korean, Chinese, Filipino and Japanese ancestry, and about a quarter of Vietnamese Americans. More than seven-in-ten Japanese and two-thirds of Filipinos live in the West, compared with fewer than half of Chinese, Vietnamese and Koreans, and only about a quarter of Indians. The religious identities of Asian Americans are quite varied. According to the Pew Research survey, about half of Chinese are unaffiliated, most Filipinos are Catholic, about half of Indians are Hindu, most Koreans are Protestant and a plurality of Vietnamese are Buddhist. Among Japanese Americans, no one group is dominant: There are subgroup differences in social and cultural realms as well. Japanese and Filipino Americans are the most accepting of interracial and intergroup marriage; Koreans, Vietnamese and Indians are less comfortable. Koreans are the most likely to say discrimination against their group is a major problem, and they are the least likely to say that their group gets along very well with other racial and ethnic groups in the U. In contrast, Filipinos have the most upbeat view of intergroup relations in the U. The Japanese are the only group that is majority U. Their pathways into the U. The Vietnamese are the only major subgroup to have come to the U. Asian Americans have varying degrees of attachment to relatives in their home countries—likely reflecting differences in the timing and circumstances of their immigration. They have different naturalization rates. Fully three-quarters of the foreign-born Vietnamese are naturalized U. History Asian immigrants first came to the U. They endured generations of officially sanctioned racial prejudice—including regulations that prohibited the immigration of Asian women; the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which barred all new immigration from China; the Immigration Act of 1892 and the National Origins Act of 1924, which extended the immigration ban to include virtually all of Asia; and the forced relocation and internment of about 120,000 Japanese Americans after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941. Large-scale immigration from Asia did not take off until the passage of the landmark Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. Over the decades, this modern wave of immigrants from Asia has increasingly become more skilled and educated. Today, recent arrivals from Asia are nearly twice as likely as those who came three decades ago to have a college degree, and many go into high-paying fields such as science, engineering, medicine and finance. This evolution has been spurred by changes in U. These trends have raised the education levels of immigrants of all races in recent years, but Asian immigrants exceed other race and ethnic groups in the share who are either college students or college graduates. It is not yet possible to make any full intergenerational accounting of the modern Asian-American immigration wave; the immigrants themselves are still by far the dominant group and the second generation has only recently begun to come into adulthood in significant numbers. Among all second-generation Asians, the median age is just 17; in other words, about half are still children. But on the basis of the evidence so far, this immigrant generation has set a bar of success that will be a challenge for the next generation to surpass. The two groups also have similar shares in poverty and homeownership rates. Not surprisingly, when it comes to language fluency, there are significant differences between the native- and foreign-born adults. Family formation patterns are also quite different. Among adults, the median age is 30, versus 44 for the foreign born. There are also differences between the native born and foreign born in the share of recent mothers who are unmarried. Even as births to single mothers have become more widespread in recent decades, Pew Research surveys find that a sizable majority of Americans believe this growing phenomenon has been bad for society. About one-in-five Asian Americans say they have personally been treated unfairly in the past year because they are Asian, and one-in-ten say they have been called an offensive name. Older adults are less likely than young and middle-aged adults to report negative personal experience with bias. Of those who do say it makes a difference, a slightly higher share say that members of their group are helped rather than hurt by their race. Those with less education are more prone than those with more education to say that being an Asian American is an advantage. Group Relations Overall, more than eight-in-ten Asian Americans say their group gets along either very or pretty well with whites; roughly seven-in-ten say the same about relations with Hispanics and just over six-in-ten say that about their relations with blacks. In several cities across the country, there has been a history of tension between Koreans and blacks, often arising from friction between Korean shopkeepers and black customers in predominantly black

neighborhoods. Asian-American newlyweds are more likely than any other major racial or ethnic group to be intermarried. There are notable gender differences. Asian women are twice as likely as Asian men to marry out. Among blacks, the gender pattern runs the other way—men are more than twice as likely as women to marry out. Among whites and Hispanics, there are no differences by gender. Among Asian-American newlyweds, Japanese have the highest rate of intermarriage and Indians have the lowest. More than half of recent Japanese newlyweds married a non-Asian; among recent Indian newlyweds, just one-in-eight did. Today, however, Asian Americans are much more likely than any other racial group to live in a racially mixed neighborhood. This comparison should be treated with caution: Each of the other groups is more numerous than Asians, thereby creating larger potential pools for racial enclaves. Identity Despite high levels of residential integration and out-marriage, many Asian Americans continue to feel a degree of cultural separation from other Americans. Not surprisingly, these feelings are highly correlated with nativity and duration of time in the U. In these identity preferences, Asian Americans are similar to Hispanics, the other group that has been driving the modern immigration wave. Hispanics are more likely to identify themselves using their country of origin than to identify as a Hispanic or as an American. Recent immigrants, however, tend to be somewhat less upbeat in these assessments than are immigrants who came before. By contrast, only about a third of all Americans say they are doing much better than their parents at a similar stage of life. There are only minor differences between Asian Americans and the general public in their expectations about the upward mobility of their children. On this measure, there are sizable differences among U. About a third of Koreans and Indians feel this way, as do one-in-four Chinese and Filipinos, and just one-in-five Japanese. Political and Social Attitudes Compared with the general public, Asian Americans are more likely to support an activist government and less likely to identify as Republicans. While they differ on the role of government, Asian Americans are close to the public in their opinions about two key social issues. The survey was conducted in all 50 states, including Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia.

**Chapter 4 : ASIAN AMERICANS**

*Asian-American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month: May A host of statistical information on the Asian and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population groups.*

Asians have been in the U. The history of Asians in the U. Eventually, Filipino sailors were the first to settle in the U. Later around , to make up for the shortage of slaves from Africa, the British and Spanish brought over slaves or "coolies" from China, India, and the Philippines to islands in the Caribbean, Peru, Ecuador, and other countries in South America. However, the first large-scale immigration of Asians into the U. Around that time and as you may remember from your history classes, gold was discovered in America. Lured by tales and dreams of making it rich on "Gold Mountain" which became the Chinese nickname for California , The Gold Rush was one of the pull factors that led many Chinese to come to the U. Most of these early Chinese workers were from the Guangdong also called Canton province in China. However, there were also push factors that drove many to want to leave China. The most important factor was economic hardship due to the growing British dominance over China, after Britain defeated China in the Opium War of While in California, Chinese miners experienced their first taste of discrimination in the form of the Foreign Miner Tax. This was supposed to be collected from every foreign miner but in reality, it was only collected from the Chinese, despite the multitude of miners from European countries there as well. When some Chinese miners objected and refused to pay the unfair tax, they were physically attacked and even murdered. As a result, many murders went unsolved as many murderers went free. As portrayed in the excellent PBS documentary *Becoming American - The Chinese Experience* , the Chinese also worked as small time merchants, gardeners, domestics, laundry workers, farmers, and starting in , as railroad workers on the famous Transcontinental Railroad project. The project pitted the Union Pacific working westward from Nebraska and the Central Pacific working eastward from Sacramento against each other for each mile of railroad track laid. At its peak, 9, to 12, Chinese worked for the Central Pacific in some of the dirtiest and most dangerous jobs different sources have different estimates on exact numbers. Although there are no official records, some sources claim that up to 1, Chinese died during the project as a result of avalanches and explosive accidents as they carved their way through the Sierra Mountains other sources claim much lower numbers of casualties. The Chinese workers actually went on strike for a few days and demanded that they get paid the same amount as the other ethnic groups. Officials of the Central Pacific were able to end the strike and force the Chinese workers back to work by cutting off their food supply and starving them into submission. The project was completed on May 10, and a famous ceremony was staged where the two railroad lines met in Promontory Summit, Utah about 20 miles north of Promontory Point. You might have seen the famous photograph where everybody posed in front of two train engines facing each other. Although a handful of Chinese workers were allowed to participate in the final ceremony and a small group were personally congratulated by Stanford Leland and his partners who financed the project, perhaps not too shocking, the Chinese workers were forbidden from appearing in the famous photograph of the ceremony, even though without their work and their lives, the project may never have been completed. The Emergence of an American People: The speeches congratulated European immigrant workers for their labor but never mentioned the Chinese. Instead, Chinese men were summarily fired and forced to walk the long distance back to San Francisco -- forbidden to ride on the railroad they built. After they returned to California, the Chinese increasingly became the targets of racial attacks and discriminatory legislation because their labor was no longer needed and Whites began seeing them as an economic threat. This anti-Chinese movement, which was accompanied by numerous anti-Chinese riots, lynchings, and murders including Tacoma, Washington and most famously at Rock Springs, Wyoming , culminated with the Chinese Exclusion Act of This act barred virtually all immigration from China and prevented all Chinese already in the U. For the first time in U. The First Chinatowns Because they were forbidden from owning land, intermarrying with Whites, owning homes, working in many occupations, getting an education, and living in certain parts of the city or entire cities, the Chinese basically had no other choice but to retreat into their own isolated communities as a matter of survival. These first Chinatowns at least allowed them to make a living

among themselves. This is where the stereotypical image of Chinese restaurants and laundry shops, Japanese gardeners and produce stands, and Korean grocery stores began. The point is that these did not begin out of any natural or instinctual desire on the part of Asian workers, but as a response to prejudice, exclusion, and institutional discrimination -- a situation that still continues in many respects today. Nonetheless, even in the face of this hostile anti-Chinese climate, Chinese Americans fought for not only their rights, but also for their dignity and self-respect. Although they were forbidden to become citizens and therefore to vote, they consistently challenged their unequal treatment and unjust laws directed at them by filing thousands of lawsuits at the local, state, and federal levels. Even though much of their efforts would be unsuccessful, the actions demonstrated that above all else, they wanted to become Americans and be treated just like any other American. Rather than accepting the demeaning stereotype of them as perpetual foreigners, Chinese Americans showed that they wanted to assimilate into American society and contribute to its growth, prosperity, and culture. [The Landscape of Asian America. Related Articles and Blog Posts.](#)

**Chapter 5 : A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans in the United States | Asian Americans Advancing**

*The demographics of Asian Americans describe a heterogeneous group of people in the United States who trace their ancestry to one or more Asian countries.. Manilamen began to reside in Louisiana as the first Asian Americans to live in the continental in the United States.*

According to Census Bureau data, the number of US native and foreign-born Asian residents rose 56 percent from the Census to the American Community Survey one year release. This is calculated by comparing estimates based on interviews with residents who have classified themselves as a single race and Asian. In the last two censuses, respondents have been asked to designate their race, with the option of selecting more than one "combinations". For simplicity, this analysis uses "one race" rather than "combination" data for Asians and African-Americans as well as all data for Hispanics or Latinos. Overall Population Growth Rates: Asian population growth was also more than three times that of African-Americans, at 15 percent. The growth in Hispanics was 19 million, from a population of 35 million to population of 54 million. The Asian population grew 5. The African-American population increased somewhat less slowly, at 5. The Census Bureau projects a continuation of similar trends. Between and , the Asian population one-race is expected to increase percent to This is more than four times the projected national growth rate over the period. The Hispanic population is projected to grow at a slightly lower rate, at 88 percent with a population of million. The African-American population would continue with the slowest growth of ethnic minorities, adding 40 percent and reaching 16 million by Figures 1 and 2 , although they will grow faster than the Non-Hispanic White population, which is expected to decline by five percent. Census Bureau Definition of Asian Asia is by far the largest continent both in the land area and population. It includes three of the four most populous nations in the world, China, India, and Indonesia the United States is the third most populous. As a result, the census definition covers a broad area from the western border of Pakistan, through India, and Bangladesh along with Southeast Asia, China, the Philippines, Japan and Korea. Distribution of Asian Origins China, According to the American community survey for , was the origin to the highest number of Asians in the United States, at approximately 24 percent. The Indian subcontinent has the second largest number at approximately 20 percent including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. The Philippines represents approximately 17 percent of the Asian population, while Vietnam has approximately 11 percent, Korea nine percent, and Japan five percent. Another 15 percent are classified as "other Asian," indicating origins in one of the other areas of Asia, such as Indonesia or Thailand Figure 3. Some of these might also be Chinese by ethnicity. Between and , the largest numeric growth was among Indian subcontinent and "other Asian" origins, both at 90 percent. Chinese origins increased 56 percent, while the Japanese population fell slightly minus 0. Population Concentrations The Asian population is unusually concentrated. The 10 states with the largest Asian population account for nearly three-quarters of the total Figure 4. California had the largest Asian population, with approximately one-third of the Asian population in the United States. This is more than three times the Asian population living in second-ranked New York, with 1. Texas ranks third in Asian population, with 1. California has more Indian subcontinent, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and other Asian residents than any other state. Hawaii has the second most people with Japanese and Philippine origins. Texas is second in Vietnamese origins and New Jersey ranks second in Indian subcontinental origins. In each of the 10 most Asian states, the group trails Hispanics Comparisons In some states, Asians are already the second largest racial minority, behind Latinos. In three nearby states, Asians are approximately double or more the African-American population, including Washington, Oregon, Utah, Idaho, and Montana. In one state, Hawaii, Asians represent the largest minority. Hawaii has , Asian residents, which is nearly 4 times the Hispanic population and more than 17 times the African-American population. Asians represent the second largest minority in 10 states. Wendell Cox is principal of Demographia, an international public policy and demographics firm. He was appointed to the Amtrak Reform Council to fill the unexpired term of Governor Christine Todd Whitman and has served as a visiting professor at the Conservatoire National des Arts et Metiers, a national university in Paris.

## Chapter 6 : Key facts about Asian Americans

*The U.S. Asian population is diverse. A record 20 million Asian Americans trace their roots to more than 20 countries in East and Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent, each with unique histories, cultures, languages and other characteristics. The 19 largest origin groups together account for.*

Chinese includes those identifying as Taiwanese. Based on mixed-race and mixed-group populations, regardless of Hispanic origin. There is some overlap between groups due to individuals identifying with multiple Asian groups. See methodology for more detail. Population estimates from U. Asian population was born in another country. Yet, when and how Asian immigrants arrived in the U. Looking forward, Asians are projected to become the largest immigrant group in the country, surpassing Hispanics in More Asian immigrants have arrived in the U. They include new arrivals from China and India, two of the top three countries of origin along with Mexico , with many looking to study , work or reunite with family. Other Asian immigrants have come to the U. Unauthorized immigrants from four nations in Asia were among the top 15 origin groups for unauthorized immigrants – India , , China , , the Philippines , and Korea , Asian population overall does well on measures of economic well-being compared with the U. But these overall figures hide differences among Asian origin groups. Four groups have household incomes well below the median household income for all Americans: Asians overall were also less likely than the general U. But again, there are large differences between Asian subgroups. Eight of the 19 Asian groups analyzed had poverty rates higher than the U. These shares vary widely by Asian origin group. Households headed by some Asian groups have homeownership rates well below the U. Nevertheless, homeownership is on the rise among Asian Americans. Seven-in-ten Asians in the U. Multigenerational families are households that include two or more adult generations or one that includes both grandparents and grandchildren. Aside from Hawaii, where U. See full methodology here.

**Chapter 7 : Demographics of Asian Americans - Wikipedia**

*A look at the long history of Asian Americans and its role in shaping US identity. The essay also looks at the push-pull factors that have helped define demographic trends in the United States to present day and also covers some darker periods of American history, including the Congressional.*

Five images of the Filipino settlement at Saint Malo, Louisiana As Asian Americans originate from many different countries, each population has its own unique immigration history. Many settled and married Hawaiian women. Most Chinese, Korean and Japanese immigrants in Hawaii arrived in the 19th century as laborers to work on sugar plantations. By , the number of Chinese immigrants in San Francisco had jumped to more than 20, Ineligibility for citizenship prevented Asian immigrants from accessing a variety of rights such as voting. United States and United States v. Bhagat Singh Thind , the Supreme Court upheld the racial qualification for citizenship and ruled that Asians were not "white persons. Wong Kim Ark Although the absolute numbers of Asian immigrants were small compared to that of immigrants from other regions, much of it was concentrated in the West, and the increase caused some nativist sentiment known as the " yellow peril ". Congress passed restrictive legislation prohibiting nearly all Chinese immigration in the s. Immigration rapidly increased following the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of as well as the influx of refugees from conflicts occurring in Southeast Asia such as the Vietnam War. Asian American immigrants have a significant percentage of individuals who have already achieved professional status, a first among immigration groups. Asian American movement The Asian American movement refers to a pan-Asian movement in the United States in which Americans of Asian descent came together to fight against their shared oppression and to organize for recognition and advancement of their shared cause during the s to the early s. William Wei described the movement as "rooted in a past history of oppression and a present struggle for liberation. For a more comprehensive list, see List of Asian Americans. Arts and entertainment[ edit ] See also: Asian-American literature Asian Americans have been involved in the entertainment industry since the first half of the 19th century, when Chang and Eng Bunker the original "Siamese Twins" became naturalized citizens. More recently, young Asian American comedians and film-makers have found an outlet on YouTube allowing them to gain a strong and loyal fanbase among their fellow Asian Americans. T and Tina in , and as recent as Fresh Off the Boat in Please expand the section to include this information. Further details may exist on the talk page. August When Asian Americans were largely excluded from labor markets in the 19th century, they started their own businesses. They have started convenience and grocery stores, professional offices such as medical and law practices, laundries, restaurants, beauty-related ventures, hi-tech companies, and many other kinds of enterprises, becoming very successful and influential in American society. They have dramatically expanded their involvement across the American economy. In , Asian Americans own 1. An Wang founded Wang Laboratories in June Amar Bose founded the Bose Corporation in Jerry Yang co-founded Yahoo! Government and politics[ edit ] Main article: Asian Americans in government and politics Asian Americans have a high level of political incorporation in terms of their actual voting population. Since , Asian Americans have been active at the national level and have had multiple officeholders at local, state, and national levels. The highest ranked Asian American in the legislature was Senator and President pro tempore Daniel Inouye , who died in office in ; by order of precedence the highest ranked Asian American in office is currently Secretary of Transportation Elaine Chao. With higher proportions and densities of Asian American populations, Hawaii has most consistently sent Asian Americans to the Senate, and Hawaii and California have most consistently sent Asian Americans to the House of Representatives. Carol Lin is perhaps best known for being the first to break the news of on CNN. Fareed Zakaria , a naturalized Indian-born immigrant, is a prominent journalist and author specializing in international affairs. John Yang won a Peabody Award.

**Chapter 8 : Asian Americans - Wikipedia**

*The 10 states with the largest Asian population account for nearly three-quarters of the total (Figure 4). California had*

*the largest Asian population, with approximately one-third of the Asian population in the United States.*

**Chapter 9 : The First Asian Americans : Asian-Nation :: Asian American History, Demographics, & Issues**

*Asian Americans in the United States is the second in an ongoing series of reports that attempt to promote a bet-ter understanding of Asian.*