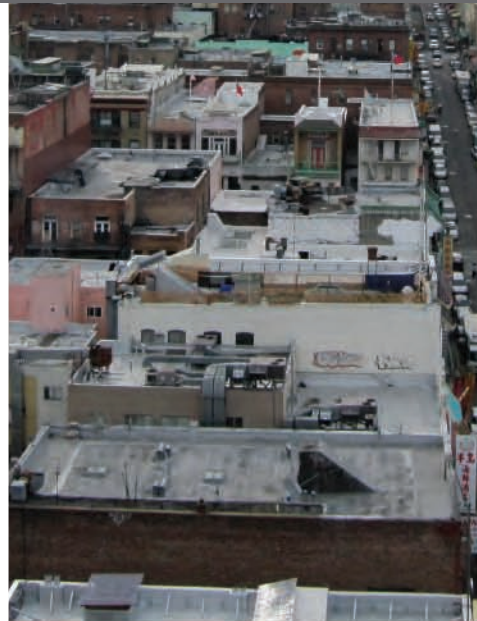national **CAPACD**

national coalition for
asian pacific american
community
development

SPOTLIGHT:
Asian American
& Pacific Islander Poverty

June 2013

Cover photos clockwise from top left.

1) NP Hotel, International District Seattle, courtesy of Interim Community Development Association
2) View from the International Hotel, Chinatown San Francisco, courtesy of Chinatown Community Development Center
3) HAPI Fresh Organic Farm, Medina Ohio, courtesy of Asian Services in Action
4) Ribbon cutting at Menlo Family Apartments, Koreatown Los Angeles, courtesy of Little Tokyo Service Center Community Development Corporation
5) Palm Village Senior Housing, Sun Valley Los Angeles, courtesy of Thai Community Development Corporation
6) Ping Yuen Mural by Darryl Mar, Chinatown San Francisco
7) Native Hawaiian homestead
8) Save our Businesses and Jobs Rally, Little Mekong, St. Paul, courtesy of Asian Economic Development Association
9) South Asian community advocates at New York's Asian Pacific American City Advocacy day, courtesy of Chhaya Community Development Corporation

Spotlight on Asian American and Pacific Islander Poverty

A Demographic Profile

Josh Ishimatsu, Director of Capacity Building and Research
National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development (National CAPACD)

JUNE 2013

ABOUT NATIONAL CAPACD

The National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development (National CAPACD) is a national advocacy organization dedicated to addressing the housing, community and economic development needs of diverse and growing AAPI communities. National CAPACD's member-based network includes more than 100 community-based organizations and individuals, including community development corporations, preservation agencies, community-based social service providers, and advocacy agencies. Our members are in 17 states, implementing innovative affordable housing, social service, community development and community organizing strategies to improve the well-being of low-income AAPIs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

national **CAPACD**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With the recent attention to Asians in the United States as a relatively economically successful population (e.g., the recently released The Rise of Asian Americans, Pew Research Center, 2012), it is easy to overlook the nearly **two million** Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs collectively—AAs for the category of Asian Americans and NHPIs for the subcategory of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders) who live in poverty. This report is an attempt to focus attention on people in need and to broaden the conversation about what it means to be AAPI in America.

Findings Part I — An Overview of AAPI Poverty

Population Growth/Nativity

- *AAPI poor are one of the fastest growing poverty populations in the wake of the Recession.* From 2007 to 2011, the number of AAPI poor increased by more than half a million, representing an increase of 38% (37% increase for AAs in poverty and a 60% increase for NHOPIs in poverty). The general poverty population grew by 27%. The only other racial/ethnic group with a larger percentage increase was Hispanic, with a 42% increase.

- *Dramatic increases in AAPI poverty have not been reflected in the poverty rate.* Despite an increase of over 50% in the number of AAPIs living in poverty from 2000, the AAPI poverty rate has changed little from 2000 (12.8% in 2000, 13.1% in 2011). Large increases in the numbers of AAPI poor have been accompanied by large increases in the overall AAPI population base, including large numbers of highly skilled, highly educated immigrants.

- *The AAPI poverty population is increasingly native born.* Almost 60% of the net increase in AAPI poverty was in the native born segment of the population. The proportion of native born poverty is higher for NHPIs than for AAs; however, for both populations, the rate of increase and the net numeric increase was higher for native born poor than for immigrant poor. This is in contrast to the AAPI non-poor population—particularly for AA non-poor—where immigration accounts for the majority of net population growth.

Ethnicity

- *The ethnic composition of AAPI poverty is diverse.* The US Census shows significant numbers of poor people from over two dozen AAPI sub-populations.

- *The ethnic mix of the AAPI poverty population changed only slightly from 2000.* Measured against the entire AAPI poverty population, no single sub-population's share increased or decreased more than 2%.

National-Level Geographic Distribution and Political Representation

- *AAPI poor are concentrated in the Western United States.* Over 40% of all poor AAs and over 75% of all poor NHPIs are in the Western Region (regions as defined by the US Census), with the highest populations in the Pacific sub-region (consists of California, Hawaii, Washington, Oregon and Alaska). AAs have a secondary concentration in the Northeast (almost 25% of the AA poor population). NHPIs have a secondary concentration in the South (over 15% of the NHPI poor population).

- *From 2000 to 2010, AAPI poverty has increased in every region of the country except for NHPIs in the Northeast, with some of the largest increases in the South.* In the South, AA poverty populations grew by over 50% and NHPIs by over 100%.

national **CAPACD**

- *AAPI poor are concentrated in Congressional Districts in the West and in New York.* Of the 25 Congressional Districts (per the 111th Congress) with the highest numbers of AA poor, 21 are in California or New York. The Congressional Districts with the most poor NHPIs are in Hawaii (both districts), Utah (2 of the 3 Utah districts), California and Washington.

Other Demographic Traits

- *Age Profile:* Compared to the age profile of the general poverty population, the AA poor population is older with higher rates of senior poverty while the NHPI poor population is younger, with higher rates of children in poverty;

- *Household Formation:* Correlated with their respective age profiles, the AA poor population has a lower rate of family household formation and households with fewer children per household, while the NHPI population has a higher rate of family household formation with more children per household;

- *Employment:* Poor AAPIs, with slight variation by ethnicity and by household type, generally have slightly higher rates of unemployment and underemployment than the general poverty population;

- *Language:* AAPIs, particularly AAs, have high rates of households where a language other than English is spoken at home and high rates of people who speak English "less than very well."

Findings Part II — A Metropolitan Analysis of the Geography of AAPI Poverty

Metro-Level Concentration

- *AAPIs in poverty are more concentrated in a limited number of metropolitan areas than any other racial/ethnic poverty population.* The top 10 largest metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) in terms of AA poor population contain over 50% of the entire population of AA poor. The top 10 largest MSAs in terms of NHPI poor population contain over 55% of all NHPI poor. By comparison, the top 10 largest populations in terms of overall poor population contain only 25% of the nation's poor population.

- *Poor AAPIs are disproportionately concentrated in metro areas with the highest housing costs.* Almost 50% of all poor AAPIs (47% for poor AAs, 40% for poor NHPIs) live in the 20 most expensive real estate markets in the country. 17% of the general poverty population lives in the 20 most expensive housing markets.

Neighborhood-Level Concentration

- *Relative to each ethnic group's respective national concentrations, AAPI poor are more concentrated at the neighborhood level than almost any other racial/ethnic group.* Relative to each ethnic groups' national populations -- i.e., as a measure of skewness against a projected normal distribution, poor NHPIs are more concentrated at a neighborhood level than any racial/ethnic group. By the same measure, poor AAs are relatively concentrated at a neighborhood level greater than all other ethnic groups except American Indians and Alaska Natives and NHPIs.

- *AAPI poor tend to live in mixed-race/multi-cultural neighborhoods.* While most poor people (over 55%) live in majority non-Hispanic White neighborhoods, most AAPI poor (57% for AAs, 62% for NHPIs) live in "majority minority" neighborhoods where a minority group — or a mix of minority groups — compose more than 50% of the population. For AAs living in these neighborhoods, more than half (over 54%) live in neighborhoods where no single racial/ethnic group is more than 50% of the population. They are next most likely to live in a majority AA neighborhood, followed closely by a Hispanic majority neighborhood. Most poor NHPIs living in a majority minority neighborhood live in a no-majority neighborhood (65%), followed by a Hispanic majority neighborhood, followed by an AA majority neighborhood.

national **CAPACD**

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) Types

- *In some MSAs, poor AAPIs are clustered near other AAPIs.* Of the 153 MSAs with more than 1,000 poor AAPIs, approximately 58% of all poor AAs live in MSAs where poor AAs tend to be clustered around other AAs. Approximately 34% of all poor NHPIs live in MSAs where NHPIs tend to be clustered around other NHPIs. By size of AAPI poverty population, the largest MSAs in this category are New York City, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Thirty five MSAs have this characteristic (26 for AAs, 9 for NHPIs) and represent a large proportion of the AAPI poor population.

- *Poor AAPIs also have secondary clustering around other poor people.* Approximately 25% of all poor AAs live in MSAs where poor AAs tend to be clustered around other poor people (there is some overlap with the MSA type described directly above) and approximately 33% of all NHPIs live in MSAs where poor NHPIs are clustered around other poor people (some overlap with the high concentration NHPI clustering described above). By AAPI poverty, the largest MSAs in this category are Philadelphia and Detroit. There are a larger number of MSAs in this category (67 for AAs, 58 for NHPIs) but the total number of poor AAPIs in these MSAs is smaller than those in the above category.

- *In some MSAs, poor AAPIs show diffuse residential patterns.* Approximately 26% of all poor AAs and 32% of all poor NHPIs live in MSAs where fewer poor AAPIs live in identifiable clusters. For AAs, the majority of this population is in the South. For NHPIs, 49% of this population is in California with the next largest concentration (13%) in Utah. By AAPI poverty, the largest MSAs in this category are Houston, Dallas, Washington DC and Atlanta. There are the most MSAs in this category (74 for AAs, 92 for NHPIs), but the total number of poor AAPIs in this MSA type is less than the first category.

Recommendations

- *Growing Need:* There is a growing need for attention and resources to serve AAPI poor.

- *Geographic Approach:* Neighborhood-based AND regional approaches are both legitimate strategies to serve the AAPI poor.

- *Diversity:* A multicultural, multi-ethnic, multi-racial approach is important.

- *Housing Costs:* Lowering housing costs is particularly important for poor AAPIs.

- *Age Profile:* Seniors and youth are both high need segments of the AAPI population, depending partially upon the specific AAPI ethnic group.

- *High Concentrations:* High concentrations of poor AAPIs in a limited number of geographies, meaning that a large proportion of the population can be served with focused resources.

- *Local Empowerment, Local Solutions:* Because the AAPI poverty population is diverse in so many different ways (diversity of ethnicities, languages, cultures, family structure, how and when a family/ancestors came to this country, different residential patterns in different regions of the country), there are no "one size fits all" solutions. Local communities know best how to define and implement their own solutions and should be empowered and resourced to do so.

- *Network Building:* Networks should be supported in a way in which local institutions are respected, while also creating economies of scale to share information, and strengthen joint advocacy and education of policymakers.

- *Capacity Building:* Capacity building is critical to building new, local, community-based infrastructure that will serve as the foundation for stronger regional and national institutions.

national **CAPACD**

INTRODUCTION

With the recent attention to Asians in America as a relatively economically successful population (e.g., the recently released The Rise of Asian Americans, Pew Research Center, 2012), it is easy to overlook the nearly 2.0 million Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs collectively — AAs for the subcategory of Asian Americans and NHOPIs for the subcategory of Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders) who live in poverty. This report is a demographic overview of the AAPIs living in poverty and is an attempt to focus attention on people in need and to broaden the conversation about what it means to be AAPI in America.

The AAPI poverty population is diverse in many different ways (diversity of ethnicities, languages, cultures, family structure, how and when a family/ancestors came to this country, etc.) and is heavily concentrated in the most diverse neighborhoods in the largest urban/metropolitan areas of country, particularly in the Pacific region. AAPI poverty is increasing across the entire country, with the highest rates of growth in the South and in the interior West. In the Pacific area and in other metro areas where there is a longer history of AAPI communities (e.g., New York and Chicago), poor AAPIs tend to live in identifiable concentrations (i.e., are residentially concentrated at the neighborhood level). However, populations tend to be more spread out across metro regions in some of the places with the highest growth rates (particularly in the South).

Making generalizations about this diverse set of communities is difficult. Making policy recommendations (other than to point out the obvious need for more resources and more attention) and devising unified/universal/one-size-fits-all strategies for serving these communities is similarly difficult. Therefore, we believe that poor AAPI communities should define their own aspirations and build their own solutions — their own community-based services, institutions and infrastructure. We should also seek opportunities to build linkages between communities — to learn from each other, to form a common agenda, to build scale and efficiency to serve people across a network of local communities — but only when it can be respectful of and balanced with local empowerment and self-determination.

national **CAPACD**

REPORT OVERVIEW

This report is broken into 4 major parts, with the following findings (or "DataPoints") by part:

Part I — An Overview of AAPI Poverty

DataPoints:

- AAPI poor are one of the fastest growing poverty populations in the wake of the Recession;

- Dramatic increases in AAPI poverty have not been reflected in the poverty rate;

- The AAPI poverty population is increasingly native born;

- The ethnic composition of AAPI poverty is diverse, with only slight changes from 2000;

- AAPI poor are concentrated in the Western United States;

- From 2000 to 2010, AAPI poverty has increased in every region of the country except for NHOPIs in the Northeast, with some of the largest increases in the South;

- AAPI poor are concentrated in Congressional Districts in the West and in New York;

- Generally, the AA poor population is older with higher rates of senior poverty while the NHOPI poor population is younger, with higher rates of children in poverty;

- Generally, the AA poor population has a lower rate of family household formation and households with fewer children per household while the NHOPI population has a higher rate of family household formation with more children per household;

- Poor AAPI's, with slight variation by ethnicity and by household type, generally have slightly higher rates of unemployment and underemployment than the general poverty population;

- AAPIs have high rates of households where a language other than English is spoken at home and high rates of people who speak English "less than very well."

Part II — A Metropolitan Analysis of the Geography of AAPI Poverty

DataPoints:

- AAPIs in poverty are more concentrated in a limited number of metropolitan areas than any other racial/ethnic poverty population;

- Poor AAPIs are disproportionately concentrated in metro areas with the highest housing costs;

- Relative to their national population, poor NHOPIs are more concentrated at a neighborhood level than any other racial/ethnic poverty population and poor AAs are more concentrated than any other population except NHOPIs and American Indian and Alaskan Natives (AIANs);

- AAPI poor tend to live in mixed-race/multi-cultural neighborhoods;

- AAPI poor tend to live in metro areas where they are clustered with other AAPIs;

- There are also significant populations of AAPI poor in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) where poor AAPIs are more clustered around the general poor population and also in MSAs where poor AAPIs generally do not live near other AAPIs or other poor (i.e., are more diffuse throughout the region);

- AAPI poor residential patterns are more like non-poor AAPI residential patterns than they are like the residential patterns of any other racial/ethnic poor population;

- AAPI poor are less likely to live in extreme poverty neighborhoods than all other racial/ethnic poor populations except Non-Hispanic White poor;

- Geographic concentration of AAPIs living in extreme poverty neighborhoods does not correlate with the population of poor AAPIs within a MSA.

Part III — Implications from the Data for Serving AAPI Poor Communities

Recommendations

Growing Need: There is a growing need for attention and resources to serve AAPI poor;

Geographic Approach: Neighborhood-based AND regional approaches are both legitimate strategies to serve the AAPI poor;

Diversity: A multicultural, multi-ethnic, multi-racial approach is important;

Housing Costs: Lowering housing costs is particularly important for poor AAPIs;

Age Profile: Seniors AND youth are both high need segments of the AAPI population, depending partially upon the AAPI sub-population;

High Concentrations: Leveraging high concentrations of poor AAPIs in a limited number of geographies means that a large proportion of the population can be served with focused resources;

Network Building: Local institutions should be linked in a way in which local empowerment is not diminished but there still can be economies of scale created;

Capacity Building: Capacity-building is key to building new, local, community-based infrastructure that will serve as the foundation for stronger regional and national institutions.

Notes/Appendix

national **CAPACD**

PART I — AN OVERVIEW OF AAPI POVERTY

Population Growth

- *DataPoint: The AAPI Poverty Population is among the fastest growing poverty populations in the wake of the recession.*

In the wake of the recent recession all ethnic groups experienced dramatic increases in populations living under the poverty line and, in general, not enough attention has been paid to these increases in poverty. In particular, AAPI populations have experienced recent, dramatic increases in the poverty population per chart below. These increases are in sharp contrast to the perception that, as the model minority, AAPIs have been doing well in recent years.

POPULATION	ESTIMATE OF PERSONS LIVING BELOW POVERTY IN 2007	ESTIMATE OF PERSONS LIVING BELOW POVERTY IN 2011	PERCENT INCREASE
US Total	38,052,247	48,452,035	27%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	17,403,517	21,122,952	21%
Black Alone	8,806,842	10,543,367	20%
Native American Alone	576,041	724,528	26%
Hispanic	9,216,100	13,126,374	42%
AAPI Combined	1,442,243	1,994,137	38%
AA Alone	1,376,079	1,888,398	37%
NHOPI Alone	66,164	105,739	60%

Note: US Recession from 12/07 to 6/09 per National Bureau of Economic Research, Poverty data from 2007 and 2011 US Census (ACS 1-year).

- *DataPoint: Dramatic numeric increases in the AAPI Poverty Population have not been reflected in increases in the poverty rate.*

That the AAPI poverty rate has not increased from 2000 as substantially as other groups' rates bolsters the perception that poverty is not significant for AAPIs. Since the baseline AAPI population is increasing so rapidly and because this population increase is in significant part due to immigration of highly educated professionals (please see further discussion of AAPI nativity/immigration in DataPoints below), the large increases in the number of AAPI poor have not been correspondingly accompanied by large increases in AAPI poverty rates.

POPULATION	2000 POVERTY RATE	2006-2010 AGGREGATE POVERTY RATE	2011 POVERTY RATE	2000 TO 2011 PERCENT INCREASE NO. OF PEOPLE BELOW POVERTY
US Total	12.4%	13.8%	15.9%	43%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	8.1%	9.6%	11.0%	37%
Black Alone	24.9%	25.3%	28.1%	29%
Native American Alone	25.7%	26.4%	29.5%	19%
Hispanic	22.6%	22.4%	25.8%	68%
AAPI Combined	12.8%	11.5%	13.1%	51%
AA Alone	12.6%	11.3%	12.8%	50%
NHOPI Alone	17.7%	16.5%	21.5%	64%

Note: 2000 Data from 2000 Decennial Census, SF3; 2011 Data from 2011 ACS 1-year.

national **CAPACD**

The AAPI poverty rate barely changed from 2000 to 2011 despite dramatic numeric increases in AAPI poverty, which demonstrates that the poverty rate is a poor indicator of the relative state of AAPI poverty/economic well-being, particularly when there is a large annual influx of highly educated, highly skilled immigrants (see directly below).

Nativity

• *DataPoint: The AAPI Poverty Population is increasingly native born.*

Over half (i.e., 58%) of the net increase in AAPI poverty population was due to a net increase in the number of native born poor. That is, the population of native born AAPI people in poverty is growing faster than the population of foreign born AAPIs in poverty. This is in contrast to the AAPI non-poverty population, where a slight majority of the net population increase is from immigration, as opposed to being from native born.

While the AAPI population as a whole and the AAPI poverty population include a higher rate of Foreign Born people than the general US populations, the AAPI population is increasingly native born. And despite high rates of immigration, the native born segments of the AAPI population (both the general population and the population in poverty) are growing faster than the foreign born segments. This is in contrast to the general US population where the foreign born population is growing at a higher rate than the native born population.

POPULATION	PERCENT INCREASE IN FOREIGN BORN POPULATION FROM 2000 TO 2010	PERCENT INCREASE IN NATIVE BORN POPULATION FROM 2000 TO 2010	PERCENT NATIVE BORN OF TOTAL POPULATION IN INCREASE
US Total	24%	6%	66%
AAPI General			
AA	30%	47%	48%
NHOPI	-14%	19%	119%
US Poverty Population	17%	21%	87%
AAPI: AA Poverty	14%	36%	57%
AAPI: NHOPI Poverty	-15%	6%	390%

Note: 2000 Data from 2000 Decennial Census, SF4.

However, the majority of AA non-poor population growth was due to immigration. That the increase in AAPI poverty would mostly be home grown despite the fact that immigration still is the largest growth factor for the AA general population (i.e., the non-poor combined with the poor), is consistent with general trends in AA immigration, where so many Asian immigrants are highly educated and highly skilled. For example, in 2011, there were over 90,000 H1-B visas issued to people coming from Asia.

national **CAPACD**

Ethnicity

• DataPoint: The ethnic composition of AAPI Poverty is diverse.

Because AAPIs are an ethnically diverse community, the composition of people in poverty is also diverse but with a wide spread of poverty rates among ethnicities.

POPULATION	PERCENT TOTAL POPULATION OF ALL AAPIS	PERCENT OF ALL AAPIS IN POVERTY	2006-2010 AGGREGATE POVERTY RATE
AAPI: AA	94%	93%	11.2%
AAPI: NHOPI	7%	7%	14.7%
Asian Indian	17%	13%	8.5%
Bangladeshi	1%	1%	21.1%
Cambodian	1%	3%	18.8%
Chinese (non-Taiwanese)	20%	24%	12.2%
Chinese Taiwanese	1%	1%	13.6%
Filipino	18%	11%	6.4%
Hmong	1%	3%	27.0%
Indonesian	1%	1%	13.6%
Japanese	7%	6%	8.4%
Korean	9%	12%	13.9%
Laotian	1%	2%	13.8%
Malaysian	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	13.1%
Pakistani	2%	3%	16.0%
Sri Lankan	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	10.4%
Thai	1%	2%	14.5%
Vietnamese	9%	12%	13.9%
Native Hawaiian	7%	3%	12.5%
Samoan	1%	1%	16.2%
Tongan	Less than 1%	1%	18.9%
Guamanian/Chamorro	1%	1%	13.0%
Fijian	Less than 1%	Less than 1%	5.3%

Notes: Ethnicity and Poverty Data from 2010 ACS 5-year; %s do not add to 100% because numbers include people who belong to more than 1 ethnic group (i.e., the racial/ethnic categories include people who may fit into multiple categories); Change in populations calculated with 2000 and 2010 Decennial Censuses (SF2).

In terms of absolute numbers of people in poverty, the ethnic groups with the most people in poverty are Chinese (449,356), Asian Indian (246,399), Vietnamese (233,739), Korean (222,097) and Filipino (206,258). In terms of Poverty Rate, the communities with the highest concentrations of poverty are Hmong (27.0%), Bangladeshi (21.1%), Tongan (18.9%), Cambodian (18.8%) and Samoan (16.2%).

national **CAPACD**

• *DataPoint: The ethnic composition of AAPI Poverty changed only slightly from 2000.*

The overall ethnic composition of the AAPI poverty population was relatively stable between 2000 and 2010, with less than +/- 2% total change in the total share of the population by any given racial/ethnic category.

POPULATION	PERCENT CHANGE IN # OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY FROM 2000	CHANGE IN POVERTY RATE FROM 2000	CHANGE IN SHARE OF AAPI POVERTY FROM 2000
AAPI: AA	21%	-1.5%	1.3%
AAPI: NHOPI	1%	-1.9%	-1.3%
Asian Indian	31%	-1.9%	1.1%
Bangladeshi	64%	-1.7%	0.3%
Cambodian	-18%	-10.4%	-1.2%
Chinese (non-Taiwanese)	29%	-0.8%	1.8%
Chinese Taiwanese	-25%	-1.6%	-0.5%
Filipino	26%	-0.5%	0.6%
Hmong	-8%	-10.6%	-1.0%
Indonesian	10%	9.6%	-0.1%
Japanese	5%	-0.8%	-0.8%
Korean	31%	-0.3%	1.0%
Laotian	-13%	-5.3%	-0.6%
Malaysian	-20%	-7.9%	-0.1%
Pakistani	38%	-1.7%	0.4%
Sri Lankan	66%	0.0%	0.3%
Thai	60%	0.4%	0.4%
Vietnamese	22%	-2.1%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian	4%	-2.1%	-0.4%
Samoan	-1%	-3.6%	-0.3%
Tongan	37%	-0.3%	0.1%
Guamanian/Chamorro	25%	-0.6%	0.0%
Melanesian	19%	-5.4%	0.0%
Fijian	16%	-5.6%	0.0%

Note: Because the above data is from the 2010 5-year ACS (averages data from 2006-2010), the changes in aggregate numbers of people in poverty and the changes in Poverty Rate from 2000 do not adequately reflect the impact of the 2007-09 Recession.

The ethnic categories with the largest numeric net gains in the numbers of people living in poverty were:
Chinese (non-Taiwanese): +100,954; Asian Indian: +57,644; Korean: +52,715; Vietnamese: +42,746; Filipino: +42,367

The ethnic categories which saw net losses in the number of people in poverty were: Cambodian: -11,148; Chinese Taiwanese: -5,434; Hmong: -5,366; Laotian: -4,769; Malaysian: -779; Samoan: -177

While the changes within individual categories may have been large relative to the individual categories, these changes did not have large impacts on the overall mix of ethnicities within the poverty population. That being said, with a number of small changes in the aggregate, the poverty population became slightly more Asian and slightly less PI. Among the population of Asian ethnicities, the poverty population became slightly more East Asian and South Asian and slightly less Southeast Asian.

national **CAPACD**

National-Level Geographic Distribution

NOTE: Please see Part II: Metro/Regional Analysis for more about the geographic distribution of poor AAPIs.

• *DataPoint: AAPI Poor are concentrated in the Western States.*

Per Regional and sub-regional Divisions as defined by the US Census, AAs in poverty are highly concentrated (38% of all poor AAs) in the Pacific Division of the Western Region with a secondary concentration (20% of all poor AAs) in the Mid-Atlantic States in the North Eastern Region.

US CENSUS REGION	REGIONAL DIVISION	AAS (ALONE) IN POVERTY	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AA ALONE POVERTY POPULATION
West	Pacific	594,744	37.6%
	Mountain	64,893	4.1%
	TOTAL West	659,637	41.7%
Northeast	Mid-Atlantic	312,835	19.8%
	New England	64,853	4.1%
	TOTAL Northeast	377,688	23.9%
South	South Atlantic	170,704	10.8%
	West South Central	129,966	8.2%
	East South Central	25,895	1.6%
	TOTAL South	326,565	20.7%
Midwest	East North Central	149,081	9.4%
	West North Central	67,534	4.3%
	TOTAL Midwest	216,615	13.7%

Note: Please see Appendix for a further breakdown by States within Regions.

This distribution is in contrast to the national distribution of the poor, with over 40% of the total poverty population living in the South, including 38% of all poor non-Hispanic Whites and over 56% of all poor African Americans.

NHOPIs in poverty are also primarily concentrated (64% of all poor NHOPIs) in the Pacific States of the Western Region with a secondary concentration (11% of all poor NHOPIs) in the Mountain States of the Western Region.

US CENSUS REGION	REGIONAL DIVISION	NHOPIS (ALONE) IN POVERTY	PERCENT OF NATIONAL NHOPI ALONE POVERTY POPULATION
West	Pacific	50,483	64.1%
	Mountain	8,962	11.4%
	TOTAL West	59,445	75.5%
South	West South Central	6,578	8.4%
	South Atlantic	4,983	6.3%
	East South Central	1,235	1.6%
	TOTAL South	12,796	16.3%
Midwest	West North Central	2,368	3.0%
	East North Central	1,833	2.3%
	TOTAL Midwest	4,201	5.3%
Northeast	Mid-Atlantic	1,742	2.2%
	New England	528	0.7%
	TOTAL Northeast	2,270	2.9%

• *DataPoint: From 2000 to 2010, AAPI Poverty has increased in every region of the country except for NHOPIs in the Northeast.*

national **CAPACD**

• *DataPoint: The largest numerical and percentage increase for AA poverty was in the South; The largest numerical increase for NHOPI poverty was in the West, with the largest percentage increase (and second largest numerical increase) in the South.*

By US Census Region and Division, the changes in AA and NHOPI poverty populations are as follows:

US CENSUS REGION	REGIONAL DIVISION	2000 AA ALONE POVERTY POPULATION	2000 TO 2010 INCREASE (NUMBER)	2000 TO 2010 INCREASE (PERCENT)
South	South Atlantic	110,502	60,202	54.5%
	W-S Central	86,442	43,524	50.4%
	East South Central	17,546	8,349	47.6%
	TOTAL South	214,490	112,075	52.3%
Northeast	Mid-Atlantic	245,498	67,337	27.4%
	New England	51,634	13,219	25.6%
	TOTAL Northeast	297,132	80,556	27.1%
Midwest	E-N Central	100,314	48,767	48.6%
	W-N Central	49,191	18,343	37.3%
	TOTAL Midwest	149,505	67,110	44.9%
West	Pacific	557,410	37,334	6.7%
	Mountain	38,700	26,193	67.7%
	TOTAL West	596,110	63,527	10.7%

US CENSUS REGION	REGIONAL DIVISION	2000 NHOPI ALONE POVERTY POPULATION	2000 TO 2010 INCREASE (NUMBER)	2000 TO 2010 INCREASE (PERCENT)
West	Pacific	46,248	4,235	9.2%
	Mountain	5,047	3,915	77.6%
	TOTAL West	51,295	8,150	15.9%
South	W-S Central	3,018	3,560	118.0%
	South Atlantic	2,530	2,453	97.0%
	East South Central	730	505	69.2%
	TOTAL South	6,278	6,518	103.8%
Midwest	W-N Central	992	1,376	138.7%
	E-N Central	1,754	79	4.5%
	TOTAL Midwest	2,746	1,455	53.0%
Northeast	Mid-Atlantic	3,040	-1,298	-42.7%
	New England	771	-243	-31.5%
	TOTAL Northeast	3,811	-1,541	-40.4%

national **CAPACD**

National-Level Political Representation

• *DataPoint: The Congressional Districts with the highest levels AAPI poverty are concentrated in the West and in New York.*

Because AAPI poverty is geographically concentrated, political representation of AAPI poverty communities is similarly geographically concentrated. For the U.S. Congressional Districts (Census Data available for the 111th Congress), of the 25 Congressional Districts with the highest number of Asians in poverty, 60% are in California and 84% are in either California or New York, with the entire top 10 from either California or New York. The only other Congressional Districts in the top 25 are in Hawaii (Honolulu), Minnesota (St. Paul), Texas (Houston) and Washington (Seattle). For NHOPIs in poverty, there are only sample sizes large enough in 7 Congressional Districts to make estimates of population. Of these 7 Districts, two are in Hawaii, two are in Utah, one is in Washington and two are in California.

DISTRICT	REPRESENTATIVE IN 2010 (111TH CONGRESS)	NUMBER OF AAS (ALONE) BELOW POVERTY	AA (ALONE) POVERTY RATE
NY-5	Gary Ackerman (D)	38,770	17.0%
NY-12	Nydia Velazquez (D)	36,656	30.0%
CA-5	Doris Matsui (D)	31,303	26.5%
CA-8	Nancy Pelosi (D)	28,386	13.4%
CA-29	Adam Schiff (D)	24,830	13.9%
CA-9	Barbara Lee (D)	23,763	20.3%
NY-8	Jerrold Nadler (D)	22,161	19.8%
CA-32	Judy Chu (D)	22,150	15.3%
CA-16	Zoe Lofgren (D)	19,867	10.4%
NY-7	Joseph Crowley (R)	19,244	18.9%
HI-1	Charles Djou (R)	19,229	5.6%
MN-4	Betty McCollum (D)	18,007	29.6%
CA-48	John Campbell (R)	17,544	13.3%
TX-9	Al Green (D)	17,482	22.0%
CA-47	Loretta Sanchez (D)	17,047	15.5%
CA-15	Mike Honda (D)	17,039	6.7%
CA-53	Susan Davis (D)	17,010	29.8%
CA-18	Dennis Cardoza (D)	16,978	25.2%
CA-31	Xavier Becerra (D)	16,465	18.7%
CA-40	Ed Royce (R)	16,386	11.3%
NY-6	Gregory Meeks (D)	15,943	17.9%
CA-13	Pete Stark (D)	15,901	6.5%
NY-9	Anthony Weiner (D)	15,644	13.4%
CA-46	Dana Rohrabacher (R)	15,541	12.1%
WA-7	Jim McDermott (D)	15,286	14.9%
District	Representative in 2010 (111th Congress)	Number of NHOPIs (Alone) Below Poverty	NHOPI (Alone) Poverty Rate
HI-2	Mazie Hirono (D)	17,304	19.8%
HI-1	Charles Djou (R)	6,522	14.4%
UT-3	Jason Chaffetz (R)	2,913	18.6%
WA-9	Adam Smith (D)	2,101	20.6%
UT-2	Jim Matheson (D)	2,014	30.5%
CA-14	Anna Eshoo (D)	1,511	18.7%
CA-5	Doris Matsui (D)	1,364	22.8%

Note: All Poverty Data from 2010 ACS 1-year; NHOPI only uses top 7 most populated Congressional Districts because not enough districts had populations above the sampling margin of error.

national **CAPACD**

Of the above Congressional Districts, only 6 of 32 seats were held by Republicans, reflecting a larger national trend for poor AAPIs to live in Democratic districts/States. By state, as classified by electoral college votes in the 2004 and 2008 Presidential elections, poor AAPIs are concentrated in "blue" states more than any other racial/ethnic poverty population:

POPULATION	NUMBER /PERCENT POVERTY POPULATION IN RED STATES (VOTED BUSH IN 2004, MCCAIN IN 2008)	NUMBER /PERCENT POVERTY POPULATION IN BLUE STATES (VOTED KERRY IN 2004, OBAMA IN 2008)	NUMBER /PERCENT POVERTY POPULATION IN SWING STATES (VOTED BUSH IN 2004, OBAMA IN 2008)
General Poverty Population	14,640,509 35.8%	17,571,702 42.9%	8,705,302 21.3%
White alone, Non-hispanic	6,513,772 35.5%	7,479,462 40.8%	4,341,603 23.7%
Black alone	3,733,234 40.7%	3,322,338 36.2%	2,124,489 23.1%
Native American	324,552 51.4%	180,706 28.6%	126,356 20.0%
Hispanic	3,558,540 34.0%	5,136,273 49.1%	1,776,177 17.0%
AAPI: AA Alone	258,354 16.3%	1,138,767 72.1%	183,384 11.6%
AAPI: NHOPI Alone	18,304 23.3%	53,365 68.7%	7,043 8.9%

Age Profile

- *DataPoint: Asian American seniors have a high poverty rate;*

- *DataPoint: Asian Americans generally have low child poverty rates;*

- *DataPoint: NHOPIs have a high child poverty rate;*

- *Data Point: NHOPIs have a senior poverty rate at the national average.*

Compared to the General Population, AAs have a lower child poverty rate and a lower poverty rate for working age adults but a higher poverty rate for seniors. While NHOPIs have higher poverty rates for children and working age adults but a lower poverty rate for seniors.

POPULATION	CHILD POVERTY RATE (UNDER 18)	WORKING AGE ADULT (18-64) POVERTY RATE	SENIOR (65 AND OLDER) POVERTY RATE
US Total	19.2%	12.6%	10.5%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	11.3%	9.5%	8.1%
Black Alone or in Combination	34.4%	21.2%	24.7%
Native American Alone or in Combination	28.7%	21.2%	19.1%
Hispanic	29.2%	18.8%	23.3%
AAPI: AA	11.1%	11.0%	14.4%
AAPI : NHOPI	22.6%	13.3%	10.1%

- *DataPoint: The age profile for Asian Americans in Poverty skews older while the age profile for NHOPIs skews younger.*

national **CAPACD**

The above differences in poverty rates (DataPoints in section directly above) correlate with the age profile of the population in poverty where Asian Americans have a relatively lower percentage of the Asian American poverty population being children and a higher proportion of the poverty population being working age adults and seniors. In contrast, the NHOPI population has relatively higher concentrations of child poverty and the lowest proportion of seniors in poverty of any major ethnic group.

POPULATION	PERCENT PEOPLE IN POVERTY UNDER 18	PERCENT PEOPLE IN POVERTY AGED 18-64	PERCENT PEOPLE IN POVERTY SENIORS (65 AND OLDER)
US Total	34%	57%	9%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	25%	63%	12%
Black Alone or in Combination	43%	51%	7%
Native American Alone or in Combination	39%	56%	5%
Hispanic	45%	51%	5%
AAPI: AA	26%	65%	9%
AAPI: NHOPI	43%	54%	3%

Family Structure

• *DataPoint: Poor Asian Americans have a lower rate of people in family households and of family households with related children;*

• *DataPoint: Poor NHOPIs have a higher rate of people in family households and a higher rate of families with related children.*

According to the US Census, a family household is defined as a householder (a person in whose name the housing unit is owned, being bought or rented) and one or more persons living in the same household who is related to the householder by birth, adoption or marriage. As displayed in the table directly below, the majority of people in poverty live in family households, with a slightly lower rate than the national average of family households in the Asian American poverty population and a slightly higher rate of family households in the NHOPI population.

POPULATION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY NOT IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS	% OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
US Total	11,176,552	29,740,961	73%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	7,179,927	11,154,910	61%
Black Alone or in Combination	2,009,366	7,785,943	79%
Native American Alone or in Combination	238,461	831,079	78%
Hispanic	1,286,086	9,184,904	88%
AAPI: AA	544,891	1,230,017	69%
AAPI: NHOPI	25,376	113,750	82%

Of Family Households in poverty, Asian Americans have a lower rate of families with children (defined as people under the age of 18) than the national average and NHOPIs have a higher rate of families with children.

national CAPACD

POPULATION	NUMBER OF FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY	PEOPLE IN POVERTY PER FAMILY HOUSEHOLD	PERCENT FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18
US Total	7,685,345	3.9	78%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	3,316,775	3.4	71%
Black Alone or in Combination	1,938,199	4.0	84%
Native American Alone or in Combination	202,127	4.1	82%
Hispanic	2,005,814	4.6	87%
AAPI: AA	305,411	4.0	66%
AAPI: NHOPI	22,851	5.0	85%

The data on AAPI family household formation correlates with the age profiles (please see Age Profile DataPoints, directly above) of the respective communities — i.e., AAs are generally older, with fewer children so there are fewer family households and a lower proportion of families with children.

• *DataPoint: Poor AAPIs have high rates of married couple family households.*

Both Asian Americans and NHOPIs have a higher rate of married couple family households than the general population.

POPULATION	MARRIED COUPLE FAMILIES (PERCENT FAMILY TYPE FOR FAMILIES ABOVE POVERTY)	MALE-HEADED FAMILY HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT FAMILY TYPE FOR FAMILIES ABOVE POVERTY)	FEMALE-HEADED FAMILY HOUSEHOLD (PERCENT FAMILY TYPE FOR FAMILIES ABOVE POVERTY)
US Total	36% (79%)	10% (6%)	54% (15%)
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	42% (84%)	10% (5%)	48% (11%)
Black Alone or in Combination	15% (53%)	9% (9%)	76% (38%)
Native American Alone or in Combination	29% (66%)	13% (11%)	58% (23%)
Hispanic	42% (69%)	10% (12%)	48% (19%)
AAPI: AA	60% (83%)	9% (6%)	31% (11%)
AAPI: NHOPI	40% (71%)	11% (10%)	49% (19%)

national CAPACD

Employment

• *DataPoint: AAPIs in poverty have high rates of unemployment or underemployment across all household types.*

Not surprisingly, poverty correlates strongly with householders without jobs or with only partial employment. Across all household types, all racial categories show low rates of full-time employment but with Hispanics having relatively higher rates of full-time employment.

MARRIED COUPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY BY POPULATION	AT LEAST ONE SPOUSE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	AT LEAST ONE SPOUSE PEMPLOYED PART-TIME, NEITHER SPOUSE EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	NEITHER SPOUSE WORKED IN PAST 12 MONTHS
General	31%	38%	31%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	23%	38%	39%
Black Alone or in Combination	26%	38%	37%
Native American Alone or in Combination	24%	43%	33%
Hispanic	45%	38%	17%
AAPI: AA	29%	37%	34%
AAPI: NHOPI	37%	36%	27%

SINGLE PERSON-HEADED FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS IN POVERTY BY POPULATION	HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	HOUSEHOLDER EMPLOYED PART-TIME OR PARTIAL YEAR	HOUSEHOLDER DID NOT WORK IN PAST 12 MONTHS
General	16%	42%	42%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	13%	45%	44%
Black Alone or in Combination	16%	40%	45%
Native American Alone or in Combination	12%	41%	47%
Hispanic	21%	40%	38%
AAPI: AA	14%	40%	46%
AAPI: NHOPI	18%	43%	39%

PERSONS IN POVERTY NOT IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS BY POPULATION	INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYED FULL-TIME	INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYED PART-TIME OR PARTIAL YEAR	INDIVIDUAL DID NOT WORK IN PAST 12 MONTHS
General	5%	38%	57%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	5%	40%	55%
Black Alone or in Combination	4%	30%	65%
Native American Alone or in Combination	4%	37%	59%
Hispanic	8%	39%	53%
AAPI: AA	4%	39%	57%
AAPI: NHOPI	5%	41%	54%

national **CAPACD**

Language

• *DataPoint: AAPIs have high rates of households where a language other than English is spoken at home and high rates of people who speak English "less than very well."*

While language spoken at home and skill at speaking English were not available specifically for the AAPI poverty populations, one can project from general population data that AAPIs in poverty likely also are more comfortable in languages other than English.

POPULATION	LANGUAGE SPOKEN OTHER THAN ENGLISH AT HOME	SPEAK ENGLISH "LESS THAN VERY WELL"
General	17.9%	8.1%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	6.0%	1.9%
Black Alone or in Combination	7.0%	2.5%
Native American Alone or in Combination	28.2%	10.3%
Hispanic	78.6%	40.6%
AAPI: AA Alone	79.0%	39.5%
AAPI: NHOPI Alone	43.8%	14.5%

national CAPACD

PART II — A METROPOLITAN ANALYSIS OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF AAPI POVERTY

Metro-Level Concentration

• *DataPoint: AAPIs in poverty are the most geographically concentrated and most metropolitan of all poverty populations.*

As William Frey at the Brookings Institute has noted, Asian Americans are more concentrated in large metropolitan areas than any other racial group. Asian American poor are similarly concentrated. One third of all poor Asian Americans live in only three MSAs: Los Angeles, New York, and San Francisco. More than half of all Asian American poor are located in just ten MSAs. The only poverty population that is more concentrated is NHOPI.

POPULATION (IN POVERTY)	TOP TEN MSAS WITH THE MOST PEOPLE IN POVERTY, BY POPULATION	PERCENT OF POPULATION OF TOP 10 MSAS OF TOTAL NATIONAL POPULATION OF SPECIFIED RACE/ ETHNICITY IN POVERTY	COMBINED POVERTY RATE FOR TOP 10 MSAS, BY SPECIFIED RACE/ ETHNICITY
US Total	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, Dallas, Miami, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Detroit, Riverside	25.0%	13.4%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Dallas, Phoenix, Pittsburg, Tampa	14.8%	7.2%
Black Alone or in Combination	New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Detroit, Philadelphia, Miami, Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles, Washington	31.8%	21.2%
Native American Alone or in Combination	Phoenix, Gallup, Show Low, Farmington, Lumberton, Albuquerque, Tulsa, Los Angeles, Tucson, Flagstaff	22.6%	28.1%
Hispanic	Los Angeles, New York, Houston, Dallas, Miami, Riverside, Chicago, Phoenix, McAllen, San Antonio	43.6%	20.8%
AAPI: AA	New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, San Jose, Houston, Sacramento, Philadelphia, Boston, Seattle	50.1%	11.0%
AAPI: NHOPI	Honolulu, Los Angeles, Hilo, Seattle, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Kahului, San Diego, Fayetteville, Las Vegas	55.2%	17.0%

• *DataPoint: Poor AAPIs are disproportionately concentrated in the Metro Areas with the highest housing costs.*

Compounding the problems of living in poverty, poor AAPIs tend to live in the hottest and most expensive regional housing markets. All of the top 5 most expensive housing markets according to the National Association of Realtors are included in the top 5 largest centers for AAPI poverty. And, of the top-twenty most-expensive markets, only 3 markets are not part of a larger regional market (as defined by MSA) that includes large concentrations of AAPI poverty.

national **CAPACD**

MOST EXPENSIVE HOUSING MARKETS ACCORDING TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS Q1 2012 DATA FOR SINGLE FAMILY HOME SALES	INCLUDED IN MSA	RANK OF MSA BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION	MEDIAN HOME PRICE, Q1 2012 (IN $ THOUSANDS)
1. Honolulu, HI	Honolulu	AA #15, NHOPI #1	616.7
2. San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	San Jose	AA #5, NHOPI #22	535.5
3. Anaheim-Santa Ana-Irvine, CA	Los Angeles	AA #2, NHOPI #2	484.9
4. San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	San Francisco	AA #3, NHOPI #5	448.0
5. New York-Wayne-White Plains, NY-NJ	New York	AA #1, NHOPI #23	411.7
6. NY: Nassau-Suffolk, NY	New York	AA #1, NHOPI #23	374.0
7. Boulder, CO	Boulder	AA #159, NHOPI NA	373.9
8. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA	San Diego	AA #12, NHOPI #8	359.5
9. Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT	Bridgeport	AA #75, NHOPI NA	334.0
10. NY: Newark-Union, NJ-PA	New York	AA #1, NHOPI #23	326.0
11. Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	Washington	AA #14, NHOPI #31	311.6
12. Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	Boston	AA #9, NHOPI #46	311.5
13. NY: Edison, NJ	New York	AA #1, NHOPI #23	292.4
14. Barnstable Town, MA	Barnstable Town	AA #288, NHOPI NA	291.7
15. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	Los Angeles	AA #2, NHOPI #2	281.4
16. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	Seattle	AA #10, NHOPI #4	265.4
17. Burlington-South Burlington, VT	Burlington	AA NA, NHOPI NA	246.2
18. Denver-Aurora, CO	Denver	AA #27, NHOPI #30	226.4
19. Atlantic City, NJ	Atlantic City	AA #83, NHOPI NA	220.6
20. Baltimore-Towson, MD	Baltimore	AA #25, NHOPI #69	218.1

Almost 50% of all AAPIs in poverty live in the 20 most expensive real estate markets in the country. No other poverty population is so significantly concentrated in these most expensive real estate markets:

POPULATION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY IN TOP 20 MOST EXPENSIVE REAL ESTATE MARKETS (BY MSA)	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN POVERTY
General	7,030,890	17.2%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	1,991,468	10.9%
Black Alone	1,369,987	14.9%
Native American Alone	39,933	6.3%
Hispanic	2,808,892	26.8%
AAPI Combined	775,752	46.7%
Asian Alone	742,892	47.0%
NHOPI Alone	32,860	40.0%

national CAPACD

The concentration of AAPIs in expensive housing markets is just as stark when New York and Los Angeles MSAs are removed from the data – New York and Los Angeles are the two largest MSAs in the country and are large and diverse housing markets and, by their nature, contain significant populations of all populations in poverty.

POPULATION	NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN POVERTY IN TOP 20 MOST EXPENSIVE REAL ESTATE MARKETS (BY MSA) LESS NEW YORK AND LOS ANGELES	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION IN POVERTY
General	2,871,116	7.0%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	1,066,826	5.8%
Black Alone	576,426	6.3%
Native American Alone	25,004	4.0%
Hispanic	808,316	7.7%
AAPI Combined	338,704	20.4%
AA Alone	311,548	19.7%
NHOPI Alone	27,156	33.1%

Neighborhood-Level Concentration

• *DataPoint: Relative to their national concentration, poor NHOPIs are more concentrated at a neighborhood level than all other racial/ethnic groups; Poor AAs are more concentrated than all other racial/ethnic Groups except NHOPIs and AIANs.*

In the Pew The Rise of Asian Americans report, the authors portray Asian Americans as the most integrated, least concentrated ethnic group, stating that:

> *Asian Americans were once highly concentrated into residential enclaves, exemplified by the establishment of "Chinatowns" and other Asian communities in cities across the country. Today, however, Asian Americans are much more likely than any other racial group to live in a racially mixed neighborhood. Just 11% currently live in a census tract in which Asian Americans are a majority.10 The comparable figures are 41% for blacks, 43% for Hispanics and 90% for whites. (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.) (p.14)*

The Pew report authors parenthetically reveal the flaw in their analysis. There are roughly 73,000 Census Tracts in the US, with an average population of approximately 4,000 per tract. Looking at how many Census Tracts are the majority of a given population is akin to identifying which census tracts have over 2,000 members of the given population. Given that whites, blacks and Hispanics have many times the populations of AAs, a normal (i.e., completely random) distribution of people across all census tracts would yield far fewer instances where the AA population of a census tract exceeded 2,000. It would be completely expected — or normal, in the conventional use of the word — for a population of 14 Million distributed across 73,000+ slots to have far few instances where there was 2,000 or more in a tract than a base population of 196 million. That is, it is not particularly revealing to say that Asian Americans are the majority of fewer Census Tracts than other populations with significantly larger population bases. A sharper analysis of concentration would look at the actual distribution of populations vis a vis their aggregate national numbers vs. the expected distribution. That is, a deeper analysis of concentrations of populations should have some reference to the concentration relative to the national population and to an expected normal distribution. For concentrations of poverty populations by race/ethnicity, For concentrations of poverty populations by race/ethnicity,

national CAPACD

CATEGORY	NORMAL DISTRIBUTION [INCREMENTAL]	GENERAL POVERTY	NON-HISPANIC WHITE ALONE IN POVERTY	BLACK ALONE IN POVERTY	AIAN ALONE IN POVERTY	HISPANIC ALONE IN POVERTY	AA ALONE IN POVERTY	NHOPI ALONE IN POVERTY
Mean Population by Census Tract (all census tracts)	NA	560.1	251.0	125.7	8.6	143.3	21.6	1.1
Standard Deviation	NA	503.2	265.7	273.6	67.1	318.5	74.0	14.6
Population in Tracts with Total Populations of the Mean minus 1 Standard Deviation or less	16% [16%]	29% [29%]	26%	10%	2%	12%	5% [5%]	0% [0%]
Population in Tracts with Total populations of the Mean or less	50% [34%]	63% [34%]	62%	35%	33%	38%	32% [27%]	7% [7%]
Population in Tracts with the Mean plus 1 Standard Deviation or less	84% [34%]	83% [20%]	81%	56%	47%	58%	52% [20%]	17% [10%]
Population in Tracts with the Mean plus 2 Standard Deviations or less	98% [14%]	92% [9%]	91%	71%	56%	72%	65% [13%]	24% [7%]
Population in Tracts with the Mean plus 3 Standard Deviations or less	100% [2%]	96% [4%]	95%	82%	61%	82%	74% [9%]	31% [7%]
Population in Tracts with the Mean plus 4 Standard Deviations or less	100% [0.1%]	98% [2%]	97%	90%	65%	89%	80% [6%]	37% [6%]
Population in Tracts with the Mean plus 5 Standard Deviations or less	100% [0.1%]	100% [2%]	100%	100%	100%	100%	100% [20%]	100% [63%]

The chart and above table show that Non-Hispanic White poor follow a distribution closer to the general poor population and closer to a normal distribution (i.e., a bell curve) where over 80% of a population is found in clusters less than the mean plus 1 standard deviation. A greater proportion of minority poor, however, are concentrated in neighborhoods where the population is significantly higher than the mean, with AAs, AIANs and NHOPIs being the most concentrated in high population neighborhoods.

Relative to each groups' national populations, poor AAs are less spread out across the country and are concentrated at a greater relative proportion and in a fewer number of neighborhoods than any group except AIANs and NHOPIs. Poor NHOPIs are the most concentrated of any racial/ethnic group. Using this general analysis, National CAPACD has developed a "Relative Poverty Concentration Index":

CATEGORY	GENERAL POVERTY POPULATION	NON-HISPANIC WHITE ALONE IN POVERTY	BLACK ALONE IN POVERTY	AIAN ALONE IN POVERTY	HISPANIC ALONE IN POVERTY	AA ALONE IN POVERTY	NHOPI ALONE IN POVERTY
Percent of National Population Scaled to Proportional Density of the General Poverty Population	1.00	1.00	1.86	6.43	1.93	3.50	46.57

Note: Please see appendix for more details on the calculation of this index, as well as alternative measures also showing high concentrations of AAPI poverty relative to the size of the national population.

In proportion to each community's national numbers, the Relative Poverty Concentration Index shows that poor AAs are over 3 times more concentrated than poor Non-Hispanic Whites and that poor NHOPIs are over 40 times more concentrated than the general population.

national **CAPACD**

- *DataPoint: AAPI poor live in diverse, multiracial/multicultural neighborhoods: most AAPI poor live in majority minority neighborhoods and most of these majority minority neighborhoods have no single racial/ethnic majority population.*

While the majority of all poor people live in majority white neighborhoods, most poor AAPIs live in majority minority neighborhoods.

POVERTY POPULATION	% IN MAJORITY WHITE NEIGHBORHOODS	% IN MAJORITY "MINORITY" NEIGHBORHOODS
General	55.8%	44.2%
AAPI: AA Alone	42.7%	57.3%
AAPI: NHOPI Alone	38.0%	62.0%

Further, most poor AAPIs who live in majority minority neighborhoods, live in neighborhoods where no single racial/ethnic group represents a majority of the total population. That is, for poor AAs who live in majority minority neighborhoods, they are most likely to live in a mixed/multicultural neighborhood with no single population as the majority. They are next most likely to live in an AA majority neighborhood, followed closely by a Hispanic majority neighborhood. For poor NHOPIs in majority minority neighborhoods, they are most likely to live in neighborhoods with no majority, then neighborhoods with a Hispanic majority, then neighborhoods with an Asian majority.

NEIGHBORHOOD TYPE	% OF AA POOR (OF AA POOR LIVING IN MAJORITY MINORITY NEIGHBORHOODS)	% OF NHOPI POOR (OF NHOPI POOR LIVING IN MAJORITY MINORITY NEIGHBORHOODS)
No-Majority Neighborhood	54.4%	64.6%
Black Majority	6.3%	3.2%
AIAN Majority	0.1%	0.6%
Hispanic Majority	19.5%	16.5%
AAPI: Asian Majority	19.7%	12.2%
AAPI: NHOPI Majority	0.0%	2.9%

MSA Types

- *DataPoint: Poor AAPIs tend to live in Metro Areas where poor AAPIs are clustered near other AAPIs, with secondary clustering around other poor people;*

- *DataPoint: However, there is significant variation between poor AAPIs residential patterns between MSAs;*

- *DataPoint: Significant numbers of poor AAPIs live in MSAs where they are diffuse across the region.*

We analyzed every MSA with over 1,000 total AAPIs living in poverty, accounting for 153 total MSAs and over 1.53 Million AAPIs in poverty (i.e., over 92% of the total population). Please see Part III of this report for summaries of demographic/economic information for the MSAs with the 20 largest AA poverty populations and the 15 largest NHOPI poverty populations and every MSA that has top 25 populations for both AA and NHOPI poor. Please see the Notes/Appendix section for a listing of all 153 MSAs analyzed.

Within each MSA, the living patterns of poor AAPIs were examined relative to both other AAPIs and the general poverty population. Given these variables, there could be 4 possible patterns/tendencies observed within a metro region:

- Poor AAs/NHOPIs could tend to live near other AAs/NHOPIs;

- Poor AAs/NHOPIs could tend to live near other poor populations;

- Poor AAs/NHOPIs could tend to live NOT near other AAs/NHOPIs or other poor populations;

- Poor AAs/NHOPIs could tend to live near other AAs/NHOPIs AND other poor populations.

national CAPACD

For AAs, per these 4 potential residential patterns, the 153 MSAs studied break down per the following:

CATEGORY	MAJORITY OF MSA'S AA POOR LIVE IN HIGH CONCENTRATION AA NEIGHBORHOODS*	MAJORITY OF MSA'S AA POOR LIVE IN POOR NEIGHBORHOODS	POOR AAS DIFFUSE	MAJORITY OF MSA'S AA POOR LIVE IN POOR NEIGHBORHOODS AND IN AA NEIGHBORHOODS
Largest Metro Areas in This Category	New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco	Philadelphia, Detroit	Houston, Washington, Dallas, Atlanta, Miami	Boston, San Diego, Minneapolis, Sacramento
Defining Characteristics	Over 50% of AA Poor in the MSA live in Census tracts with 15%+ of AA general population (See Notes)	Over 50% of Poor AAs in the MSA live in Census tracts with Poverty Rate of 20%+	Majority of Poor AAs do not live in AA Neighborhoods or in Poor Neighborhoods	Over 50% of Poor AAs in AA Neighborhoods and in Poor Neighborhoods
Typical Characteristics of MSA	MSA % AA is greater than Nat'l rate; MSA general Poverty Rate is lower than Nat'l Rate	MSA AA Poverty Rate is higher than Nat'l rate; For larger MSAs, MSA central city has high poverty; MSA AA general % is low (typically lower than nat'l rate)	Low MSA AA Poverty Rate, Low MSA AA%	High AA Poverty Rates; Higher concentrations of SE Asian Communities (esp., Hmong, Cambodian and Laotian)
Geography	Mostly in the Pacific Division of the Western Region: 9 of the 12 MSAs in this category have Pacific coastline or are in the SF Bay Area	These MSAs tend to be in the Northeast (33% of AA poor population in this category) and the Mid-West (28%)	54% of the AA poor population in this category lives in the South	With San Diego and 3 MSAs in the CA Central Valley (Sacramento, Fresno, Stockton), CA accounts for 52% of the population of this category
Total Number of MSAs in this Category	12	53	74	14
Total number of AA Poor living in these MSAs	715,941	197,523	418,657	198,080
Percent of AA Poor in these MSAs	45.3%	12.5%	26.5%	12.5%

*Please see Notes/Appendix for explanation of "High Concentration AA Neighborhood"

There are only 26 MSAs (of 153 total) where the majority of poor AAs live in high concentration AA neighborhoods (including those MSAs where the majority of poor AAs also live in high poverty neighborhoods). However, these 26 MSAs account for the majority (~58%) of all AA poor. Of these 26 MSAs, 14 are in the Pacific Division of the Western Region, with 8 in California. These 8 CA MSAs house over 430,000 poor AAs — more than 27% of the total national AA population.

There are also 67 MSAs where the majority of poor AAs live in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty (including those MSAs where the majority of AA poor also live in high concentration AA neighborhoods). These 67 MSAs contain almost 400,000 poor AAs, or about 25% of the total national population of poor AAs. These MSAs are located throughout the country but with significantly larger populations in the West (34% of the AA poor population within the category), Northeast (28% of the category) and Midwest (24% of the category) than in the South (14%).

In approximately half of all MSAs analyzed (i.e., 74 of 153), there are fewer identifiable concentrations/clusters of AA poor around other AAs and other poor people. These MSAs account for only 27% of the entire national population of poor AAPIs, but still represent a large number of (over 418,000) people living under the poverty line. The majority of the population living in this category of MSAs is in the South, with approximately 19% living in 4 Texas MSAs.

national CAPACD

The NHOPI poverty population is distributed per the following:

CATEGORY	MAJORITY OF MSA'S NHOPI POOR LIVE IN HIGH CONCENTRATION NHOPI NEIGHBORHOODS*	MAJORITY OF MSA'S NHOPI POOR LIVE IN POOR NEIGHBORHOODS	POOR NHOPIS DIFFUSE	MAJORITY OF MSA'S NHOPI POOR LIVE IN POOR NEIGHBORHOODS AND IN NHOPI NEIGHBORHOODS
Largest Metro Areas in This Category	Honolulu	Seattle, Sacramento, Portland	Los Angeles, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, San Diego, Las Vegas	Hilo, Fayetteville
Defining Characteristics	Over 50% of NHOPI Poor in the MSA live in Census tracts with 5%+ of NHOPI general population (See Notes)	Over 50% of Poor NHOPIs in the MSA live in Census tracts with Poverty Rate of 20%+	Majority of Poor NHOPIs do not live in NHOPI Neighborhoods or in Poor Neighborhoods	Over 50% of Poor NHOPIs in NHOPI Neighborhoods and in Poor Neighborhoods
Typical Characteristics of MSA	Over 9% NHOPI; Native Hawaiians largest NHOPI ethnic group	Relatively diverse mix of NHOPI ethnic groups; NHOPI poverty generally higher than national average	Relatively diverse mix of different NHOPI ethnic groups; NHOPI unemployment generally lower than national average	Typically have 1 ethnic group that accounts for over 30% of total NHOPI population
Geography	All 3 MSAs in Hawaii	72% of population, including the top 6 MSAs by NHOPI poor population within the category, are in the West	71% of population in the West, including 8 of the top 10 MSAs within the category	3 MSAs in Pacific/West, 3 MSAs in South, but with 75% of population in the West
Total Number of MSAs in this Category	3	52	92 (but includes 33 MSAs with 0 poor NHOPIs)	6
Total number of NHOPI Poor living in these MSAs	17,968	17,083	25,229	9,046
Percent of NHOPI Poor in these MSAs	22.8%	21.7%	32.1%	11.5%

*Please see Notes/Appendix for explanation of "High Concentration NHOPI Neighborhood"

The majority of NHOPI poor live either in neighborhoods with high concentrations of NHOPIs, in neighborhoods with high concentrations of poverty or in neighborhoods with both high concentrations of NHOPI and high concentrations of poverty. Of the 9 MSAs where NHOPI poor live in high concentration NHOPI neighborhoods, 4 are in Hawaii with 29% of the Nation's NHOPI poor population and 84% of the NHOPI poor living in these 9 MSAs. Including the Hawaiian MSAs, 6 of the 9 MSAs are in the Pacific Division of the Western Region, with 92% of the total NHOPI poor population in this category. Of the 58 MSAs where the majority of NHOPI poor live in high concentration poverty neighborhoods, 20 of the MSAs are in the West and account for 73% of the population within the category.

In over 60% of all the MSAs analyzed (i.e., 92 of 153 MSAs), the majority of NHOPIs under the poverty line do not live in high concentration NHOPI neighborhoods or in high poverty neighborhoods. NHOPI poor within this category only account for 32% of the entire national population of NHOPI poor. Though 71% of the population in this category live in Western Regional MSAs, none of these MSAs are in Hawaii. California houses approximately 49% of the population in this category. The next largest single state populations within this category are in Utah (Salt Lake City and Provo MSAs), with 13% of the population in this category.

Similarity/Segregation

Residential patterns for AAPIs under poverty were analyzed against a variety of characteristics/factors including poverty status and race/ethnicity, using the Massey and Denton Categorization (1993, p. 20, University of Delaware) of the Index of Dissimilarity (where a score of 0-0.30 is Low Segregation between 2 populations; 0.30-0.60 is Medium; and 0.60-1.00 is High). We make the following findings:

• *DataPoint: AAPI Poor residential patterns are more similar to Non-poor AAPIs than to any other racial/ethnic category and poverty status.*

national CAPACD

- *DataPoint: However, AAPI Poor and Non-poor are more dissimilar to each other than the Poor/Non-poor of any other racial/ethnic category.*

As a baseline, general populations of different racial/ethnic categories show high degrees of dissimilarity when compared against each other.

CATEGORY	NH WHITE	BLACK	AIAN	HISPANIC	AA	NHOPI
NH White	—	0.67	0.70	0.63	0.62	0.90
Black	0.67	—	0.82	0.66	0.73	0.93
AIAN	0.70	0.82	—	0.71	0.90	0.90
Hispanic	0.63	0.66	0.71	—	0.62	0.87
AA	0.62	0.73	0.81	0.62	—	0.82
NHOPI	0.90	0.93	0.90	0.87	0.82	—

These levels of dissimilarity are more or less mirrored when comparing the residential distribution of non-poor by race/ethnicity:

CATEGORY	NH WHITE NON-POOR	BLACK NON-POOR	AIAN NON-POOR	HISPANIC NON-POOR	AA NON-POOR	NHOPI NON-POOR
NH White Non-poor	—	0.67	0.71	0.63	0.62	0.91
Black Non-poor	0.67	—	0.83	0.68	0.73	0.94
AIAN Non-poor	0.71	0.83	—	0.73	0.81	0.91
Hispanic Non-poor	0.63	0.68	0.73	—	0.61	0.88
AA Non-poor	0.62	0.73	0.81	0.61	—	0.83
NHOPI Non-poor	0.91	0.94	0.91	0.88	0.83	—

In contrast, the levels of dissimilarity between poor populations by racial/ethnic category is markedly higher than the dissimilarity between the general and non-poor populations. That is, people in poverty are more segregated from other racial/ethnic groups in poverty than are the non-poor.

CATEGORY	NH WHITE POOR	BLACK POOR	AIAN POOR	HISPANIC POOR	AA POOR	NHOPI POOR
NH White Poor	—	0.73	0.84	0.71	0.79	0.97
Black Poor	0.73	—	0.91	0.73	0.84	0.98
AIAN Poor	0.84	0.91	—	0.84	0.92	0.97
Hispanic Poor	0.71	0.73	0.84	—	0.78	0.97
AA Poor	0.79	0.84	0.92	0.78	—	0.94
NHOPI Poor	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.97	0.94	—

When dissimilarity between the poor and non-poor of each race/ethnicity is compared with the dissimilarity between non-poor populations, residential distribution for all populations — including AAs and NHOPIs — are more similar within their own ethnic/racial categories than across racial/ethnic lines but with the same poverty status. However, we note that AAPIs have the highest degrees of dissimilarity between poor and non-poor within racial/ethnic categories.

CATEGORY	V. NON-POOR OF SAME RACE/ETHNICITY	V. MOST SIMILAR CATEGORY OF RACIAL/ETHNIC POOR	MOST SIMILAR RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP
NH White Poor	0.34	0.71	Hispanic
Black Poor	0.40	0.73	Hispanic; NH White
AIAN Poor	0.57	0.84	Hispanic; NH White
Hispanic Poor	0.38	0.71	NH White
AA Poor	0.58	0.78	Hispanic
NHOPI Poor	0.79	0.94	Asian American

national CAPACD

Per the data directly above, race and ethnicity seem more important to residential differentiation than does poverty status. However, poverty status still does play a role in that the geographic distribution of poor vs. non-poor consistently yields a higher dissimilarity index, regardless of race:

CATEGORY	V. GENERAL POOR POPULATION	V. GENERAL NON-POOR POPULATION	V. NH WHITE POOR	V. NH WHITE NON-POOR
NH White Poor	0.34	0.37	—	0.34
Black Poor	0.53	0.69	0.73	0.78
AIAN Poor	0.82	0.86	0.84	0.87
Hispanic Poor	0.50	0.64	0.71	0.74
AA Poor	0.73	0.75	0.79	0.80
NHOPI Poor	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.98

On a MSA level, residential dissimilarity for AAPIs follows the general national tendency for AAPI poor to live in patterns most similar to non-poor AAPIs but with the following exceptions:

- MSAs where AA Poverty Residential Patterns are More Like the General Poor Population's: San Francisco, San Jose, San Diego, Fresno, and Phoenix.

- MSAs where AA Poverty Residential Patterns are more like the People of Color Poverty Population's: San Jose, Sacramento, Honolulu, Minneapolis and Stockton.

- MSAs where NHOPI Poverty Residential Patterns are More Like the General Poor Population's: Honolulu, Hilo, Salt Lake City, Kahului, Phoenix and Stockton.

CATEGORY/GEOGRAPHY (NATIONAL/MSA)	V. NON-POOR OF SAME RACE/ETHNICITY	V. GENERAL POOR POPULATION	V. POOR PEOPLE OF COLOR POVERTY	V. NON-HISPANIC WHITE NON-POOR
AA Poor				
National Level	0.58	0.73	0.73	0.80
New York	0.51	0.63	0.66	0.77
Los Angeles	0.42	0.57	0.60	0.66
San Francisco	0.47	0.44	0.46	0.63
Chicago	0.60	0.74	0.78	0.74
San Jose	0.40	0.37	0.37	0.59
Houston	0.53	0.67	0.68	0.73
Sacramento	0.50	0.47	0.40	0.70
Philadelphia	0.67	0.68	0.70	0.81
Boston	0.55	0.57	0.56	0.76
Dallas	0.59	0.70	0.71	0.73
Seattle	0.59	0.65	0.67	0.68
San Diego	0.56	0.56	0.58	0.65
Washington	0.59	0.65	0.67	0.68
Honolulu	0.39	0.33	0.29	0.58
Minneapolis	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.80
Riverside	0.60	0.62	0.63	0.67
Atlanta	0.55	0.70	0.71	0.73
Fresno	0.54	0.49	0.51	0.65
Phoenix	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.76
Detroit	0.72	0.80	0.83	0.82
Stockton	0.53	0.47	0.46	0.67
Portland	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.62
Las Vegas	0.54	0.60	0.65	0.59
NHOPI Poor				
National Level	0.79	0.97	0.97	0.98
Honolulu	0.56	0.45	0.61	0.76
Los Angeles	0.92	0.96	0.97	0.98
Hilo	0.47	0.25	0.41	0.50
Seattle	0.92	0.98	0.99	0.99
San Francisco	0.88	0.90	0.93	0.95
Salt Lake City	0.75	0.73	0.82	0.86
Kahului	0.51	0.40	0.56	0.66
San Diego	0.87	0.91	0.94	0.96
Fayetteville	0.59	0.85	0.86	0.89
Las Vegas	0.89	0.91	0.92	0.93
Sacramento	0.79	0.83	0.92	0.94
Portland	0.83	0.91	0.94	0.94
Phoenix	0.97	0.96	0.97	0.98
Salem	0.62	0.87	0.90	0.89
Riverside	0.90	0.96	0.96	0.96
Houston	0.94	0.98	0.99	0.99
Stockton	0.92	0.84	0.88	0.91
San Jose	0.95	0.96	0.97	0.98
New York	0.95	0.98	0.99	1.00
Dallas	0.86	0.99	0.99	0.99

Extreme Poverty Neighborhoods

Alan Berube identifies extreme poverty neighborhoods as census tracts where the poverty rate exceeds 40%. Nationwide, over 5 Million poor people live in extreme poverty neighborhoods — or approximately 12% of the entire poverty population.

- *DataPoint: Poor AAPIs are less likely to live in extreme poverty neighborhoods than all other racial/ethnic categories except Non-Hispanic White.*

Per table below, approximately 10% of poor AAPIs live in extreme poverty neighborhoods as compared to 22% of poor blacks, 14% of poor Hispanics and 7% of poor whites.

POPULATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS	TOTAL POVERTY RATE IN THESE EXTREME POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS	PERCENT OF TOTAL POVERTY POPULATION
US Total	5,068,506	48.9%	12.4%
White Alone, Non-Hispanic	1,213,748	44.5%	6.6%
Black Alone	2,024,032	51.3%	22.0%
Native American Alone	108,094	49.6%	17.1%
Hispanic	1,508,471	49.4%	14.4%
AAPI: AA Alone	170,119	50.7%	10.8%
AAPI: NHOPI Alone	6,358	47.6%	8.1%

- *DataPoint: Geographic Concentration of poor AAPIs living in extreme poverty neighborhoods does not correlate with the population of poor AAPIs within an MSA.*

MSA	RANK/POPULATION OF AA POOR LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS	RANK/POPULATION OF AA POOR LIVING IN MSA
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area	1. 16,522	2. 200,764
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	2. 13,302	1. 230,580
Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	3. 10,683	13. 30,398
Fresno, CA Metro Area	4. 7,289	18. 18,778
Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI Metro Area	5. 5,305	19. 15,779
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	6. 4,824	3. 83,705
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metro Area	7. 4,409	9. 36,585
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	8. 3,672	8. 37,475
College Station-Bryan, TX Metro Area	9. 3,170	59. 3,576
Champaign-Urbana, IL Metro Area	10. 3,146	45. 4,394

MSA	RANK/POPULATION OF NHOPI POOR LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY NEIGHBORHOODS	RANK/POPULATION OF NHOPI POOR LIVING IN MSA
Honolulu, HI Metro Area	1. 1,870	1. 15,288
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	2. 517	5. 3,347
Hilo, HI Micro Area	3. 365	3. 4,841
Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ Metro Area	4. 267	13. 1.318
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area	5. 250	4. 4,755
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area	6. 235	2. 5,046
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metro Area	7. 184	26. 472
Kansas City, MO-KS Metro Area	8. 183	29. 388
Stockton, CA Metro Area	9. 179	20. 751
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX Metro Area	10. 177	16. 1,005

national **CAPACD**

PART III — IMPLICATIONS FOR SERVING POOR AAPI COMMUNITIES

Based upon the DataPoints described above, we make the following observations/recommendations about serving poor AAPIs:

The Growing Need for Specific Attention to AAPI Poverty

• *Relevant DataPoints: AAPI Poverty Population is among the fastest growing in the wake of the Recession. From 2000 to 2010, AAPI Poverty has increased in every region of the country except for NHOPIs in the Northeast. The ethnic composition of AAPI Poverty is diverse. AAPIs have high rates of households where a language other than English is spoken at home and high rates of people who speak English "less than very well."*

Despite an influx of relatively well-off immigrants, AAPI poverty is increasing rapidly and is increasing across the country. But because so many AAPIs have been/continue to be successful in this country, the needs of the disadvantaged AAPIs are often overlooked. National and local policymakers generally do not think of the specific needs of the AAPI poor when designing and implementing programs and policies to address poor and low-income communities — this is particularly true in regions without historically large communities of AAPIs but where AAPI poverty is increasing the fastest today. Due to this oversight and because AAPI communities are so culturally and linguistically diverse, many communities have acute and specific needs (particularly in terms of language and culturally appropriate outreach and service delivery) that are disproportionately underserved, even relative to other underserved and impoverished communities.

All poor people are underserved, some communities even more so. The bottom line for poor AAPIs, however, is that more services and programs need to be available in language and in a culturally competent manner. Despite population growth of AAPI poor — attributable more to homegrown poverty than to immigrants — and the related trend that AAPI poor is decreasingly foreign born, the AAPI poor population consists of a higher proportion of foreign born people than any other race/ethnicity (including the Hispanic population). The best people/institutions to reach this underserved portion of our communities are community-based organizations that have language and cultural capacity and established relationships/reputation within the community.

Regional AND Neighborhood-based Approaches

• *Relevant DataPoints: Poor AAPIs tend to live in Metro Areas where poor AAPIs are clustered near other AAPIs, with secondary clustering around other poor people. However, there is significant variation between poor AAPIs residential patterns between MSAs, and significant numbers of poor AAPIs live in MSAs where they are diffuse across the region. Relative to their national concentration, poor NHOPIs are more concentrated at a neighborhood level than all other racial/ethnic Groups; AAs are more concentrated than all other racial/ethnic groups except NHOPIs and AIANs. AAPI poor residential patterns are more similar to non-poor AAPIs than to any other racial/ethnic category and poverty status.*

Within Metro Regions, in areas with high AAPI concentrations, poor AAPIs tend to live in neighborhoods with other AAPIs (e.g., San Francisco, San Jose, Honolulu MSAs). In areas with high AAPI poverty concentrations, poor AAPIs tend to live in neighborhoods with other poor people (e.g., Philadelphia, Detroit MSAs) . In areas with high concentrations of both AAPIs and poor AAPIs, there are concentrations of AAPIs in both AAPI neighborhoods and in poor neighborhoods (e.g., Sacramento, Minneapolis MSAs). In areas with neither high concentrations of AAPIs nor high AAPI poverty rates, poor AAPIs tend to be diffuse within the region (e.g., Houston, Washington DC, Atlanta MSAs). These tendencies seem to happen regardless of the absolute numbers of AAPI poor in an area. For example, there are more AA poor in the Washington DC, Dallas and Houston MSAs than in the Honolulu MSA, however, there are more poor AAs who live in AA neighborhoods in Honolulu. This correlates with the higher proportion of AAs living in the Honolulu region even though

national **CAPACD**

the absolute number of total AAPIs are comparable. It makes sense on a nearly tautologically obvious level: in a region where there are higher concentrations of AAPIs (i.e., where there are more, higher concentration AAPI neighborhoods), poor AAPIs are more likely to live in neighborhoods that have higher concentrations of AAPIs. But these residential patterns seem to support a number of less obvious conclusions: AAPIs will live in AAPI neighborhoods if there is the opportunity, but this opportunity is likely also weighed against other factors like schools, market availability, price, proximity to employment, etc. Preference to live near other AAPIs (greater access to specialty goods, services in language, churches, community institutions, etc.) may not dominate among these factors but it is almost certainly in the mix. Likewise, when there is little opportunity to live in an AAPI neighborhood, millions of AAPIs have voted with their feet and demonstrated that they will live in non-AAPI neighborhoods. Taken together, these tendencies suggest that AAPIs are likely not victims of systemic segregation (though more subtle segregation and individualized cases of discrimination are still possible) nor are likely practitioners of large-scale, aggressive self-segregation. However, the data do suggest that, where there is a critical "mass" (though more apt metaphor is a critical concentration), AAPIs will manifest a preference or tendency to live with other AAPIs. The data also suggest that the recent media noise about the disappearance of inner-city concentrations of AAPIs (e.g., Chinatowns) has been exaggerated.

Regardless of cause or any inferred set of preferences, there are some metro regions where poor mostly live in AAPI neighborhoods, some where they mostly live in poor neighborhoods and some where they are more diffuse across the region. This means that, depending upon the dynamics of a specific region, neighborhood-based and regional-based approaches are both appropriate in outreaching to and serving poor AAPIs. In major metropolitan regions such as San Francisco, New York and Los Angeles, where there are large numbers of poor AAPIs clustered into neighborhoods, a neighborhood-based approach is not only sustainable, but also likely the best way to efficiently reach large numbers of a target population. Chinatown Community Development Center in San Francisco is an example of a thriving National CAPACD member organization that is intensely neighborhood-based. In metro regions like Houston and Atlanta where AAPIs are more diffuse and not clustered in easily identifiable residential patterns, it is likely more appropriate to have a more regional model for outreach and service to poor and low-income AAPIs. The Center for Pan Asian Community Services in Atlanta is an example of a member organization that takes a more regional approach.

Cross-Racial/Ethnic Programmatic and Policy Agendas

• *Relevant DataPoints: AAPI poor live in diverse, multiracial/multicultural Neighborhoods. Most AAPI poor live in majority minority neighborhoods and most of these majority minority neighborhoods have no single racial/ethnic majority population. AAPI poor and non-poor are more dissimilar to each other than the poor/non-poor of any other racial/ethnic category.*

Despite different residential patterns in different regions, all poor AAPIs live in diverse neighborhoods that are within diverse regions. The core set of community development programs and policies that benefit/affect poor AAPIs also impact their neighbors. Therefore, there are opportunities to build multi-racial and multi-ethnic coalitions around community development issues at neighborhood, regional and national levels. The Little Tokyo Service Center CDC in Los Angeles is an example of a member organization that has been at the center of a variety of different cross-ethnic and cross-racial collaborations/campaigns at both neighborhood and regional levels. At National CAPACD, we work closely with a number of different national coalitions/institutions around community development programs and policy advocacy. Partners include the National Council of La Raza, National Urban League, National Association of Latino Community Asset Builders, the National Alliance of Community Economic Development Associations and the National Low Income Housing Coalition.

Housing is a Particularly Important Issue

• *Relevant DataPoint: Poor AAPIs are disproportionately concentrated in the metro areas with the highest housing costs.*

Poor AAPIs have disproportionately high housing costs and low homeownership rates. This means that availability of affordable rental and homeownership opportunities as well as homeownership and rental housing counseling should be important components of comprehensively serving poor AAPIs.

Seniors and Children/Youth

• *Relevant DataPoints: Asian American Seniors have a High Poverty Rate. Asian Americans generally have low child poverty rates. NHOPIs have a high child poverty rate and a senior poverty rate at the national average. The age profile for Asian Americans in poverty skews older than the general poverty population while the age profile for NHOPIs skews younger.*

Generally, most poor AAPI communities have a higher proportion of senior citizens than the general poor population and higher poverty rates within our elder communities. It is therefore appropriate that many AAPI CBOs have some form of senior-targeted programming. However, in a broader lesson about the AAPI amalgamation, specific communities have different needs and circumstances. For example, Hmong, Cambodian Americans, most Pacific Islanders ethnicities, etc. have higher proportions of youth (see Appendix for age profiles by AAPI community) and significantly higher rates of child/youth poverty than the general public. Again, depending upon the specifics of the community, different CBOs should appropriately have different sets of priorities in terms of serving different segments of their communities.

Leveraging Concentration in a Limited Number of Regions

• *Relevant DataPoint: AAPIs in poverty are the most geographically concentrated and most metropolitan of all poverty populations.*

Because AAPI poor are not distributed evenly throughout the country (i.e., are concentrated in a smaller number of metropolitan regions than any other racial/ethnic poverty population), it is relatively easy to leverage service to a high number and proportion of AAPI poor through concentrating resources in a smaller number of metro areas. These metro areas can be where new best practices are developed, can/should be hot spots for new policy/thought leaders for AAPI poverty policy nationwide.

Capacity Building

• *Relevant DataPoints: From 2000 to 2010, AAPI poverty has increased in every region of the country except for NHOPIs in the Northeast. The largest numerical and percentage increase for AA poverty was in the South. The largest numerical increase for NHOPI poverty was in the West, with the largest percentage increase (and second largest numerical increase) in the South.*

While poor AAPIs are generally concentrated in the metropolitan areas where there have been historic concentrations of AAPIs (i.e., the largest MSAs in the Pacific Regional Division and in the Northeast), AAPI poverty is growing fastest in places where AAPIs do not have as long a history. In these newer growth centers, poor and low-income AAPIs do not have the same community infrastructure to support them. Local governments and local charitable institutions do not have the same awareness of the issues of AAPI poor. In these new growth centers (as well as in emerging, newer immigrant communities more generally), capacity building across a variety of levels and sectors (public, private foundations, CBOs) is desperately needed.

national **CAPACD**

Local Self-Determination and Linking Local Efforts into a National Network

- *Relevant DataPoints: The ethnic composition of AAPI poverty is diverse, etc. AAPI poor live in diverse, multiracial/ multicultural neighborhoods. There is significant variation between poor AAPIs residential patterns between MSAs.*

The AAPI poverty population is diverse in many different ways (diversity of ethnicities, languages, cultures, family structure, how and when a family/ancestors came to this country, etc.) and is heavily concentrated in the most diverse and multicultural neighborhoods and regions. From region to region, there are big differences in patterns of residential living, age profiles, mixes of ethnicities and sub-groups, poverty rates, etc. Making generalizations about this diverse set of communities is difficult. Making policy recommendations (other than to point out the obvious need for more resources and more attention) and devising unified/universal/one-size-fits-all strategies for serving these communities is similarly difficult. Therefore, we believe that poor AAPI communities should define their own aspirations and build their own solutions — their own community-based services, institutions and infrastructures. We should also seek opportunities to build linkages between communities — to learn from each other, to form a common agenda, to build scale and efficiency to serve people across a network of local communities — but only when it can be respectful of and balanced with local empowerment and self-determination. Communities should build from their own base of local knowledge and experience and then share resources and learn from other similarly situated communities both within regions and across the nation.

Next Steps

In the coming year, National CAPACD would like to convene member organizations from key metropolitan regions to have a more robust discussion about the key findings of this report and its programmatic and public policy implications. We would use the convenings to develop a more specific inventory of best practices and a more robust policy advocacy agenda to address the needs of poor and low-income AAPIs. Particular attention would be paid to multicultural and multi-ethnic approaches. Over the next few years, the best practices would be made available to our entire network as well as capacity building to help implement the best practices (as appropriate to the specific needs and geography of the individual communities). The policy agenda would shape our ongoing advocacy campaigns as well as our national-level coalitional work.

national **CAPACD**

NOTES/APPENDIXES

General Notes

Unless otherwise noted, all data is gathered from the US Census 2010 5-Year ACS, with additional analysis/processing by author.

This report uses the US Census definition of Poverty and uses "Poor" as an alternative adjective and noun to refer to individuals/households/etc. below the Poverty Line. The term "poor" is not fully inclusive of all people who are low-income/economically disadvantaged.

The term "AAPI" encompasses at least two distinct communities/US Census racial categories: Asian Americans (AAs) and Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPIs). In this report, we have tried to be consistent in using AAPI to refer to both categories at once and to specifically identify sub-groups as appropriate.

In the data tables above, AAPI/AA/NHOPI "Alone" is used to refer to the Census "Single Race" category and AAPI/AA/NHOPI is used to refer to the Census "Alone or in combination" category which contains both single race and multi-racial individuals. Outside of the data tables (i.e., in the text narrative), AAPI/AA/NHOPI can mean either "alone" or "alone or in combination" depending upon which data table is being referenced.

In the publicly available online census data, the "alone or in combination" category cross-tabulated with poverty was not available to the census tract level or for ACS 1-year datasets. Therefore, in general, this report uses "alone or in combination" numbers for national level data analysis (that used the 2000 decennial census or the 2010 5-year data tables) and "alone" numbers for smaller units of geography or for annual trending data that used 1-year ACS data tables. We also used AAPI/AA/NHOPI "alone" data for the unit of analysis for overall for MSA-level poverty and the broader racial/ethnic categories that were used to analyze neighborhood level concentration. This was intended to make the poverty population racial/ethnic breakdown and population growth analysis to be scalable from the neighborhood to the national level.

However, use of the Census single race data is problematic because it undercounts the total AAPI population, diminishes some of the diversity within our communities and erases a whole segment of the population. Against erasure, here are the national level numbers for AAPI "alone or in combination" poverty population:

POPULATION	2006-2010 ANNUALIZED PEOPLE IN POVERTY	2006-2010 POVERTY RATE	2000 PEOPLE IN POVERTY	2000 POVERTY RATE
AA: Alone	1,580,505	11.3%	1,257,237	12.6%
AA: Alone or Combo	1,774,908	11.2%	1,467,413	12.6%
Multi-racial	194,403	9.9%	210,176	12.8%
NHOPI: Alone	78,712	16.5%	64,558	17.7%
NHOPI: Alone or Combo	139,126	14.7%	137,533	16.6%
NHOPI: Multi-racial	60,414	12.9%	72,975	15.7%

national **CAPACD**

Notes/Additional Information for Part I — Overview

Nativity

Nativity by Sub-populations:

POVERTY POPULATION BY ETHNICITY	NATIVE BORN	FOREIGN BORN, NATURALIZED	FOREIGN BORN, NOT A CITIZEN
AAPI: Asian	37.1%	24.8%	38.1%
AAPI: NHOPI	14.7%	81.7%	3.4%
Asian Indian	31.5%	23.7%	44.9%
Bangladeshi	26.6%	29.5%	44.0%
Cambodian	54.8%	21.4%	23.8%
Chinese (non-Taiwanese)	31.3%	27.9%	40.8%
Chinese Taiwanese	26.0%	25.4%	48.6%
Filipino	55.7%	21.2%	23.1%
Hmong	55.0%	19.5%	25.4%
Indonesian	29.1%	9.0%	62.0%
Japanese	59.3%	8.2%	32.4%
Korean	28.0%	24.2%	47.8%
Laotian	53.5%	22.3%	24.2%
Malaysian	21.3%	6.6%	72.1%
Pakistani	36.5%	30.2%	33.2%
Sri Lankan	16.2%	17.6%	66.3%
Thai	36.2%	14.8%	49.0%
Vietnamese	36.5%	35.8%	27.6%
Native Hawaiian	12.5%	98.3%	0.5%
Samoan	16.2%	89.0%	3.7%
Tongan	18.9%	63.8%	7.5%
Guamanian/Chamorro	13.0%	91.3%	2.3%
Fijian	5.3%	47.1%	20.3%

national **CAPACD**

Ethnicity

2000 to 2010 Change in Population in Poverty by Ethnicity:

POVERTY POPULATION BY ETHNICITY	2010 POPULATION	2000 POPULATION	CHANGE IN POPULATION IN POVERTY FROM 2000-2010
AAPI: Asian	1,774,908	1,467,413	307,495
AAPI: NHOPI	139,126	137,533	1,593
Asian Indian	246,399	188,755	57,644
Bangladeshi	21,284	12,953	8,331
Cambodian	50,022	61,170	(11,148)
Chinese (non-Taiwanese)	449,356	348,402	100,954
Chinese Taiwanese	16,587	22,021	(5,434)
Filipino	206,258	163,891	42,367
Hmong	63,553	68,919	(5,366)
Indonesian	12,334	11,254	1,080
Japanese	109,339	103,916	5,423
Korean	222,097	169,382	52,715
Laotian	32,337	37,106	(4,769)
Malaysian	3,110	3,889	(779)
Pakistani	50,473	36,598	13,875
Sri Lankan	4,010	2,419	1,591
Thai	33,136	20,709	12,427
Vietnamese	233,739	190,993	42,746
Native Hawaiian	59,191	56,724	2,467
Samoan	24,333	24,510	(177)
Tongan	9,562	6,982	2,580
Guamanian/Chamorro	14,858	11,931	2,927
Fijian	1,776	1,529	247

Note: 2000 Data is Decennial Census SF4.

national **CAPACD**

National-level Geographic Distribution

AA Poverty Population by State/Region:

REGION/DIVISION (RANK FOR AA POVERTY)	STATE (RANK FOR AA POVERTY)	AAS IN POVERTY (2010)	AA POVERTY RATE (2010)
West (1): Pacific (1)	California (1)	492,797	10.5%
	Washington (6)	47,972	10.6%
	Hawaii (11)	32,657	6.3%
	Oregon (20)	17,843	13.4%
	Alaska (38)	3,475	9.7%
	TOTAL Pacific	594,744	10.2%
West (1):Mountain (7)	Arizona (18)	20,291	12.4%
	Nevada (22)	14,216	7.8%
	Colorado (23)	14,174	10.8%
	Utah (29)	8,911	17.1%
	New Mexico (40)	2,959	10.9%
	Idaho (41)	2,796	15.9%
	Montana (50)	955	16.5%
	Wyoming (51)	591	15.2%
	TOTAL Mountain	64,893	11.1%
	TOTAL West	659,637	10.3%
Northeast (2): Mid-Atlantic (2)	New York (2)	219,762	16.1%
	Pennsylvania (7)	47,256	14.7%
	New Jersey (8)	45,817	6.6%
	TOTAL Mid-Atlantic	312,835	13.2%
Northeast (2):New England (8)	Massachusetts (9)	44,393	13.8%
	Connecticut (26)	9,498	7.6%
	Rhode Island (34)	5,031	17.2%
	New Hampshire (43)	2,523	9.4%
	Maine (45)	2,120	16.7%
	Vermont (48)	1,288	18.9%
	TOTAL New England	64,853	12.4%
	TOTAL Northeast	377,688	13.0%
South (3): South Atlantic (3)	Florida (5)	50,729	11.5%
	Georgia (13)	31,905	11.0%
	Virginia (14)	31,516	7.7%
	North Carolina (15)	24,238	12.8%
	Maryland (17)	21,047	7.0%
	South Carolina (35)	4,601	8.8%
	District of Columbia (42)	2,695	14.4%
	Delaware (44)	2,181	7.9%
	West Virginia (46)	1,792	16.5%
	TOTAL South Atlantic	170,704	9.8%

national **CAPACD**

REGION/DIVISION (RANK FOR AA POVERTY)	STATE (RANK FOR AA POVERTY)	AAS IN POVERTY (2010)	AA POVERTY RATE (2010)
South (3): West South Central (5)	Texas (3)	106,190	11.9%
	Louisiana (25)	10,676	16.2%
	Oklahoma (28)	9,020	15.0%
	Arkansas (37)	4,080	12.5%
	TOTAL W-S Central	129,966	12.3%
South (3): East South Central (9)	Tennessee (27)	9,235	10.8%
	Alabama (31)	6,806	13.6%
	Kentucky (33)	5,735	12.9%
	Mississippi (36)	4,119	17.1%
	TOTAL E-S Central	25,895	12.7%
	TOTAL South	326,565	10.9%
	Mississippi (36)	4,119	17.1%
	TOTAL E-S Central	25,895	12.7%
	TOTAL South	326,565	10.9%
Midwest (4): East North Central (4)	Illinois (4)	57,424	10.2%
	Michigan (12)	32,408	13.7%
	Ohio (16)	21,960	12.1%
	Wisconsin (19)	20,250	16.9%
	Indiana (21)	17,039	18.5%
	TOTAL E-N Central	149,081	12.5%
Midwest (4): West North Central (6)	Minnesota (10)	33,805	16.9%
	Missouri (24)	12,996	14.5%
	Kansas (30)	8,348	13.0%
	Iowa (32)	6,553	13.6%
	Nebraska (39)	3,426	11.9%
	North Dakota (47)	1,447	25.3%
	South Dakota (49)	959	14.3%
	TOTAL W-N Central	67,534	15.3%
	TOTAL Midwest	216,615	13.3%

NHOPI Poverty Population by State/Region:

REGION/DIVISION (RANK)	STATE (RANK)	NHOPIS IN POVERTY (2010)	NHOPI POVERTY RATE (2010)
West (1): Pacific (1)	Hawaii (1)	22,809	18.2%
	California (2)	16,898	12.3%
	Washington (3)	6,529	18.6%
	Oregon (6)	3,100	26.5%
	Alaska (12)	1,147	18.5%
	TOTAL Pacific	50,483	16.0%
West (1): Mountain (2)	Utah (4)	4,117	17.7%
	Nevada (7)	2,058	13.6%
	Arizona (10)	1,621	14.5%
	Colorado (19)	652	11.7%
	Idaho (27)	347	15.9%
	New Mexico (38)	98	9.5%
	Wyoming (44)	40	18.8%
	Montana (45)	29	5.1%
	TOTAL Mountain	8,962	15.1%
	TOTAL West	59,445	16.0%
South (2): West South Central (3)	Texas (5)	3,203	17.6%
	Arkansas (9)	1,799	43.9%
	Oklahoma (11)	1,251	33.8%
	Louisiana (28)	325	24.5%
	TOTAL W-S Central	6,578	24.0%
South (2): South Atlantic (4)	Florida (8)	1,826	17.4%
	Georgia (13)	1,113	24.3%
	North Carolina (17)	686	14.0%
	Virginia (18)	664	12.5%
	South Carolina (25)	367	19.4%
	Maryland (30)	303	11.0%
	District of Columbia (46)	18	5.7%
	Delaware (49)	6	1.3%
	West Virginia (50)	0	0.0%
	TOTAL South Atlantic	4,983	16.0%
South (2): East-South Central (8)	Kentucky (22)	443	18.3%
	Tennessee (24)	408	14.0%
	Alabama (31)	302	17.5%
	Mississippi (41)	82	13.4%
	TOTAL E-S Central	1,235	16.1%
	TOTAL South	12,796	19.3%

national **CAPACD**

REGION/DIVISION (RANK)	STATE (RANK)	NHOPIS IN POVERTY (2010)	NHOPI POVERTY RATE (2010)
Midwest (3): West North Central (5)	Missouri (14)	999	20.6%
	Nebraska (21)	539	46.8%
	Iowa (26)	364	40.4%
	Minnesota (32)	294	14.0%
	Kansas (37)	118	7.7%
	North Dakota (43)	54	12.5%
	South Dakota (50)	0	0.0%
	TOTAL W-N Central	2,368	21.1%
Midwest (3): East North Central (6)	Michigan (20)	548	21.3%
	Ohio (23)	430	21.8%
	Illinois (29)	324	10.4%
	Wisconsin (33)	266	17.5%
	Indiana (34)	265	18.3%
	TOTAL E-N Central	1,833	17.2%
	TOTAL Midwest	4,201	19.2%
Northeast (4): Mid Atlantic (7)	Pennsylvania (15)	751	27.7%
	New York (16)	745	14.8%
	New Jersey (35)	246	11.0%
	TOTAL Mid-Atlantic	1,742	17.5%
Northeast (4): New England (9)	Massachusetts (36)	242	12.5%
	Maine (38)	99	24.7%
	Connecticut (40	91	7.3%
	Rhode Island (42)	75	22.7%
	New Hampshire (47)	11	4.0%
	Vermont (48)	10	14.1%
	TOTAL New England	528	12.4%
	TOTAL Northeast	2,270	15.9%
	TOTAL Northeast	2,270	15.9%

2000 to 2010 Change in AA Poverty Population by State/Region:

REGION/ DIVISION	STATE	AAS IN POVERTY (2010)	AAS IN POVERTY (2000)	2000 TO 2010 NUMBER CHANGE	2000 TO 2010 PERCENT CHANGE
West: Pacific	California	492,797	466,431	26,366	5.7%
	Washington	47,972	40,409	7,563	18.7%
	Hawaii	32,657	35,399	-2,742	-7.7%
	Oregon	17,843	12,095	5,748	47.5%
	Alaska	3,475	3,076	399	13.0%
	TOTAL Pacific	594,744	557,410	37,334	6.7%
West: Mountain	Arizona	20,291	11,042	9,249	83.8%
	Nevada	14,216	7,293	6,923	94.9%
	Colorado	14,174	10,213	3,961	38.8%
	Utah	8,911	5,415	3,496	64.6%
	New Mexico	2,959	2,421	538	22.2%
	Idaho	2,796	1,153	1,643	142.5%
	Montana	955	853	102	12.0%
	Wyoming	591	310	281	90.6%
	TOTAL Mountain	64,893	38,700	26,193	67.7%
	TOTAL West	659,637	596,110	63,527	10.7%
Northeast: Mid-Atlantic	New York	219,762	178,217	41,545	23.3%
	Pennsylvania	47,256	34,806	12,450	35.8%
	New Jersey	45,817	32,475	13,342	41.1%
	TOTAL Mid-Atlantic	312,835	245,498	67,337	27.4%
Northeast: New England	Massachusetts	44,393	36,588	7,805	21.3%
	Connecticut	9,498	6,679	2,819	42.2%
	Rhode Island	5,031	4,772	259	5.4%
	NH	2,523	1,458	1,065	73.0%
	Maine	2,120	1,492	628	42.1%
	Vermont	1,288	645	643	99.7%
	TOTAL New England	64,853	51,634	13,219	25.6%
	TOTAL Northeast	377,688	297,132	80,556	27.1%
South: S. Atlantic	Florida	50,729	31,860	18,869	59.2%
	Georgia	31,905	17,054	14,851	87.1%
	Virginia	31,516	23,027	8,489	36.9%
	North Carolina	24,238	10,912	13,326	122.1%
	Maryland	21,047	17,130	3,917	22.9%
	South Carolina	4,601	4,408	193	4.4%
	DC	2,695	3,098	-403	-13.0%
	Delaware	2,181	1,389	792	57.0%
	West Virginia	1,792	1,624	168	10.3%
	TOTAL South Atlantic	170,704	110,502	60,202	54.5%

national **CAPACD**

REGION/ DIVISION	STATE	AAS IN POVERTY (2010)	AAS IN POVERTY (2000)	2000 TO 2010 NUMBER CHANGE	2000 TO 2010 PERCENT CHANGE
South: W-S Central	Texas	106,190	65,048	41,142	63.2%
	Louisiana	10,676	11,251	-575	-5.1%
	Oklahoma	9,020	7,646	1,374	18.0%
	Arkansas	4,080	2,497	1,583	63.4%
	TOTAL W-S Central	129,966	86,442	43,524	50.4%
South: E-S Central	Tennessee	9,235	6,615	2,620	39.6%
	Alabama	6,806	4,461	2,345	52.6%
	Kentucky	5,735	3,430	2,305	67.2%
	Mississippi	4,119	3,040	1,079	35.5%
	TOTAL E-S Central	25,895	17,546	8,349	47.6%
	TOTAL South	326,565	214,490	112,075	52.3%
Midwest: E-N Central	Illinois	57,424	39,930	17,494	43.8%
	Michigan	32,408	19,125	13,283	69.5%
	Ohio	21,960	16,558	5,402	32.6%
	Wisconsin	20,250	16,119	4,131	25.6%
	Indiana	17,039	8,582	8,457	98.5%
	TOTAL E-N Central	149,081	100,314	48,767	48.6%
Midwest: W-N Central	Minnesota	33,805	25,887	7,918	30.6%
	Missouri	12,996	8,537	4,459	52.2%
	Kansas	8,348	6,392	1,956	30.6%
	Iowa	6,553	4,755	1,798	37.8%
	Nebraska	3,426	2,626	800	30.5%
	North Dakota	1,447	464	983	211.9%
	South Dakota	959	530	429	80.9%
	TOTAL W-N Central	67,534	49,191	18,343	37.3%
	TOTAL Midwest	216,615	149,505	67,110	44.9%

Additional Source: 2000 Decennial Census, SF4.

national CAPACD

2000 to 2010 Change in NHOPI Poverty Population by State/Region:

REGION/ DIVISION	STATE	NHOPIS IN POVERTY (2010)	NHOPIS IN POVERTY (2000)	2000 TO 2010 NUMBER CHANGE	2000 TO 2010 PERCENT CHANGE
West: Pacific	Hawaii	22,809	23,609	-800	-3.4%
	California	16,898	17,484	-586	-3.4%
	Washington	6,529	3,266	3,263	99.9%
	Oregon	3,100	1,350	1,750	129.6%
	Alaska	1,147	539	608	112.8%
	TOTAL Pacific	50,483	46,248	4,235	9.2%
West: Mountain	Utah	4,117	2,190	1,927	88.0%
	Nevada	2,058	908	1,150	126.7%
	Arizona	1,621	966	655	67.8%
	Colorado	652	537	115	21.4%
	Idaho	347	242	105	43.4%
	New Mexico	98	144	-46	-31.9%
	Wyoming	40	0	40	NA
	Montana	29	60	-31	-51.7%
	TOTAL Mountain	8,962	5,047	3,915	77.6%
	TOTAL West	59,445	51,295	8,150	15.9%
South: W-S Central	Texas	3,203	1,931	1,272	65.9%
	Arkansas	1,799	482	1,317	273.2%
	Oklahoma	1,251	293	958	327.0%
	Louisiana	325	312	13	4.2%
	TOTAL W-S Central	6,578	3,018	3,560	118.0%
South: S. Atlantic	Florida	1,826	1,131	695	61.5%
	Georgia	1,113	574	539	93.9%
	North Carolina	686	491	195	39.7%
	Virginia	664	0	664	NA
	South Carolina	367	212	155	73.1%
	Maryland	303	57	246	431.6%
	DC	18	0	18	NA
	Delaware	6	13	-7	-53.8%
	West Virginia	0	52	-52	-100.0%
	TOTAL South Atlantic	4,983	2,530	2,453	97.0%
South: E-S Central	Kentucky	443	193	250	129.5%
	Tennessee	408	293	115	39.2%
	Alabama	302	191	111	58.1%
	Mississippi	82	53	29	54.7%
	TOTAL E-S Central	1,235	730	505	69.2%
	TOTAL South	12,796	6,278	6,518	103.8%

national CAPACD

REGION/ DIVISION	STATE	NHOPIS IN POVERTY (2010)	NHOPIS IN POVERTY (2000)	2000 TO 2010 NUMBER CHANGE	2000 TO 2010 PERCENT CHANGE
Midwest: W-N Central	Missouri	999	428	571	133.4%
	Nebraska	539	76	463	609.2%
	Iowa	364	154	210	136.4%
	Minnesota	294	180	114	63.3%
	Kansas	118	154	-36	-23.4%
	North Dakota	54	0	54	NA
	South Dakota	0	0	0	NA
	TOTAL W-N Central	2,368	992	1,376	138.7%
Midwest: E-N Central	Michigan	548	392	156	39.8%
	Ohio	430	464	-34	-7.3%
	Illinois	324	456	-132	-28.9%
	Wisconsin	266	159	107	67.3%
	Indiana	265	283	-18	-6.4%
	TOTAL E-N Central	1,833	1754	79	4.5%
	TOTAL Midwest	4,201	2746	1,455	53.0%
Northeast: Mid-Atlantic	Pennsylvania	751	667	84	12.6%
	New York	745	1,951	-1,206	-61.8%
	New Jersey	246	422	-176	-41.7%
	TOTAL Mid-Atlantic	1,742	3040	-1,298	-42.7%
Northeast: New England	Massachusetts	242	395	-153	-38.7%
	Maine	99	18	81	450.0%
	Connecticut	91	187	-96	-51.3%
	Rhode Island	75	171	-96	-56.1%
	NH	11	0	11	NA
	Vermont	10	0	10	NA
	TOTAL New England	528	771	-243	-31.5%
	TOTAL Northeast	2,270	3811	-1,541	-40.4%

Additional Source: 2000 Decennial Census, SF4.

national **CAPACD**

Political Representation

Comparative concentration of poverty within congressional districts:

POPULATION	TOP 10 CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS (111TH CONGRESS), NUMBER OF POPULATION IN POVERTY	NUMBER OF POPULATION IN POVERTY, TOP 10 DISTRICTS (PERCENT OF NATIONAL TOTAL OF POPULATION IN POVERTY)	AGGREGATE POVERTY RATE OF SPECIFIED POPULATION IN TOP 10 DISTRICTS
US Total	NY-16, AZ-4, TX-28, CA-20, TX-15, TX-27, PN-1, TX-18, MS-2, TX-18	2,185,027 (4.7%)	30.8%
White Alone, Non-hispanic	KY-5, TN-1, MT-1, TN-4, OR-4, OH-18, WV-3, VA-9, KY-6, MO-8	1,151,611 (5.6%)	16.7%
Black Alone	MS-2, AL-7, FL-23, SC-6, IL-1, MI-14, TN-9, GA-2, FL-3	1,228,776 (12.2%)	34.8%
Native American	AZ-1, NM-3, SD-1, OK-2, AK-1, MT-1, NC-7, AZ-7, ND-1, NM-2	274,016 (39.1%)	35.4%
Hispanic	TX-28, TX-15, CA-20, NY-16, TX-27, AZ-4, TX-16, TX-29, TX-23, CA-34	1,770,862 (14.4%)	32.5%
AAPI: Asian Alone	NY-5, NY-12, CA-5, CA-8, CA-29, CA-9, NY-8, CA-32, CA-16, NY-7	267,130 (14.8%)	17.5%
AAPI: NHOPI Alone	HI-2, HI-1, UT-3, WA-9, UT-2, CA-14, CA-5	33,729 (36.4%)	18.8%

Note: All Poverty Data from 2010 ACS 1-year; NHOPI only uses top 7 most populated Congressional Districts because not enough districts had populations above the sampling error.

national **CAPACD**

Age Profile

Age Profile by Sub-Populations:

POVERTY POPULATION BY ETHNICITY	PERCENT PEOPLE IN POVERTY UNDER 18	PERCENT PEOPLE IN POVERTY AGED 18-64	PERCENT PEOPLE IN POVERTY SENIORS (65 AND OLDER)
AAPI: Asian	26%	65%	9%
AAPI: NHOPI	43%	54%	3%
Asian Indian	23%	71%	6%
Bangladeshi	38%	60%	2%
Cambodian	39%	56%	5%
Chinese (non-Taiwanese)	20%	66%	14%
Chinese Taiwanese	12%	79%	9%
Filipino	29%	61%	10%
Hmong	54%	44%	2%
Indonesian	23%	73%	4%
Japanese	19%	70%	11%
Korean	21%	67%	12%
Laotian	39%	55%	6%
Malaysian	18%	81%	2%
Pakistani	41%	57%	2%
Sri Lankan	20%	73%	7%
Thai	27%	71%	2%
Vietnamese	30%	61%	9%
Native Hawaiian	29%	67%	5%
Samoan	41%	57%	3%
Tongan	42%	51%	6%
Guamanian/Chamorro	39%	59%	2%
Fijian	30%	68%	2%

national **CAPACD**

Notes/Additional Information from Part II — Metropolitan Analysis

Neighborhood Level Concentration

Further Breakdown of Neighborhood Concentration Relative to National Concentration:

CATEGORY	GENERAL POVERTY POPULATION	NON-HISPANIC WHITE ALONE IN POVERTY	BLACK ALONE IN POVERTY	AIAN ALONE IN POVERTY	HISPANIC IN POVERTY	AA ALONE IN POVERTY	NHOPI ALONE IN POVERTY
Inhabit Total Number of Census Tracts	71,741	68,489	38,160	11,146	44,061	20,582	1,535
Avg. Group Poverty Population per Inhabited Census Tract	570.4	267.7	240.6	56.7	237.6	76.8	51.3
Poverty Rate for Selected Population in Selected Tracts	13.9%	9.6%	27.3%	39.0%	24.4%	16.4%	39.1%
Overall Poverty Rate for Selected Tracts	13.9%	13.5%	17.5%	18.5%	16.0%	14.8%	17.9%
Non-Hispanic White	64.7%	66.6%	54.7%	61.8%	57.4%	55.9%	50.2%
Black	12.5%	11.3%	21.0%	10.0%	12.6%	11.3%	8.8%
AIAN	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	3.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.8%
Hispanic	15.7%	15.0%	17.5%	19.3%	22.2%	19.6%	21.1%
AA	4.7%	4.6%	4.5%	3.6%	5.1%	10.2%	11.2%
NHOPI	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	2.8%
Mean Poverty Population of Inhabited Tract as a percent of the National Population	0.0014%	0.0014%	0.0026%	0.0090%	0.0027%	0.0049%	0.0652%
Percent of National Population Scaled to Proportional Density of the General Poverty Population	1.00	1.00	1.86	6.43	1.93	3.50	46.57

Alternatively, the relative concentration of AAPI poor into a smaller number of neighborhoods could be expressed in terms of each population's distribution in comparison to a normal distribution.

Another measure showing the concentration of AAPI poor into relatively high density neighborhoods would be the "skewness" (or variation from a normal distribution, with higher values corresponding to higher concentrations in high population neighborhoods) of the distribution of each population:

CATEGORY	GENERAL POVERTY POPULATION	NON-HISPANIC WHITE ALONE IN POVERTY	BLACK ALONE IN POVERTY	AIAN ALONE IN POVERTY	HISPANIC IN POVERTY	AA ALONE IN POVERTY	NHOPI ALONE IN POVERTY
Skewness	2.01	2.94	3.69	23.85	4.53	10.20	28.26

All of these methods support the idea that poor AAPIs are disproportionately concentrated in high concentration neighborhoods (high concentration as defined relative to a population's overall numbers).

MSA Types

Explanation of "High Concentration AAPI Neighborhoods"

The High Concentration AAPI Neighborhoods were determined by adding the national % concentration of the racial/ethnic group to 3 standard deviations of the mean. The standard deviation was determined using MSAs and census tracts as the base data set to determine the standard deviation. For both AAs and NHOPIs, the universe of MSAs yielded a higher standard deviation, and, as such, was used to create the definition of what is a "high concentration" for AAPIs.

national CAPACD

POPULATION	PERCENT OF NATIONAL POPULATION	STANDARD DEVIATION FROM MEAN FOR MSA POPULATION	NATIONAL RATE PLUS 3 STANDARD DEVIATIONS FROM THE MEAN	PERCENT OF POVERTY POPULATION LIVING IN CENSUS TRACTS WITH HIGHER THAN NAT'L RATE PLUS 3 STANDARD DEVIATIONS
White Alone, Non-hispanic	64.7%	17.3%	NA (higher than 100%)	0.0%
Black Alone	12.5%	13.2%	52.0%	47.7%
Native American	0.8%	4.3%	13.7%	41.8%
Hispanic	15.7%	17.8%	69.1%	32.4%
AAPI: Asian Alone	4.7%	3.0%	13.6%	51.4%
AAPI: NHOPI alone	0.2%	0.7%	2.2%	68.9%

Using a base rate of 13.6% for AAs and 2.2% for NHOPIs, the numbers were rounded up to the next 5% increment — i.e., 15% for AAs and 5% for NHOPIs.

In some segregation studies (primarily comparing white and black populations), neighborhoods are identified as High Concentration Minority (or equivalent) when the minority population exceeds 50%. In our use of 15% and 5% as "high concentrations" for AA and NHOPI populations respectively, we note that the African American population plus 3 standard deviations from the mean is 52% and roughly 48% of all African Americans live in Census tracts with concentrations of higher than 52%. In comparison, 48.2% AAs live in tracts with 15%+ of AA Population and 44.5% NHOPIs living in tracts with 5%+ NHOPI Population — numbers that are fairly comparable to the spatial distribution of the African American population. Further, given a normal, random distribution (i.e., a Bell Curve) a population should have very low occurrences of concentrations above the mean plus 3 standard deviations. We therefore feel that, relative to their national concentrations, 15% and 5% are supportable high concentrations for AA and NHOPI populations, respectively.

national **CAPACD**

153 MSAs with 1,000+ Poor AAPIs

RANK BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION (POP.)	RANK BY AA POVERTY POP.	RANK BY NHOPI POVERTY POP.	MSA	AAPI TOTAL POVERTY POP.	PERCENT POOR AAS IN HIGH AA NEIGHBORHOODS (N'HOODS)	PERCENT POOR AAS IN POOR N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN HIGH NHOPI N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN POOR N'HOODS
1	1	23	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metro Area	231,238	69.0%	45.5%	0.0%	57.4%
2	2	2	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA Metro Area	205,810	74.1%	34.1%	15.6%	43.8%
3	3	5	San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA Metro Area	87,052	85.9%	33.7%	37.6%	42.8%
4	4	44	Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI Metro Area	50,111	51.4%	31.3%	0.0%	69.9%
5	15	1	Honolulu, HI Metro Area	41,942	97.0%	25.8%	93.3%	48.5%
6	10	4	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA Metro Area	41,137	56.7%	34.3%	36.5%	61.5%
7	5	22	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA Metro Area	39,863	89.7%	18.2%	0.0%	17.9%
8	6	16	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX Metro Area	39,769	45.9%	40.3%	38.8%	44.8%
9	7	11	Sacramento—Arden-Arcade—Roseville, CA Metro Area	39,321	73.2%	57.7%	22.9%	64.8%
10	8	46	Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD Metro Area	37,711	40.8%	54.3%	0.0%	59.7%
11	9	58	Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metro Area	36,755	58.6%	50.4%	0.0%	28.2%
12	11	24	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Metro Area	35,634	30.2%	35.5%	46.7%	54.0%
13	12	8	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA Metro Area	33,830	56.1%	51.2%	45.4%	41.2%
14	14	32	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV Metro Area	30,714	49.4%	13.3%	0.0%	5.0%
15	13	69	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI Metro Area	30,544	57.5%	63.1%	0.0%	48.6%
16	16	15	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Metro Area	26,406	23.3%	30.7%	34.4%	57.8%
17	17	26	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA Metro Area	25,000	39.1%	27.0%	0.0%	48.5%
18	18	50	Fresno, CA Metro Area	18,992	51.3%	74.8%	0.0%	79.0%
19	20	13	Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ Metro Area	16,316	12.7%	40.3%	40.4%	81.9%
20	19	93	Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI Metro Area	15,860	41.3%	54.0%	0.0%	8.6%
21	21	20	Stockton, CA Metro Area	15,739	73.3%	59.9%	0.0%	64.3%
22	23	12	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA Metro Area	14,641	23.4%	30.8%	28.4%	61.1%
23	22	67	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL Metro Area	14,238	2.9%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%
24	24	10	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV Metro Area	13,372	33.8%	14.8%	19.4%	34.1%
25	25	116	Baltimore-Towson, MD Metro Area	10,510	26.1%	35.3%	0.0%	28.1%

national **CAPACD**

RANK BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION (POP.)	RANK BY AA POVERTY POP.	RANK BY NHOPI POVERTY POP.	MSA	AAPI TOTAL POVERTY POP.	PERCENT POOR AAS IN HIGH AA NEIGHBORHOODS (N'HOODS)	PERCENT POOR AAS IN POOR N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN HIGH NHOPI N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN POOR N'HOODS
26	26	98	Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX Metro Area	10,489	35.0%	52.7%	0.0%	78.5%
27	27	31	Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO Metro Area	9,516	4.8%	39.4%	49.9%	72.5%
28	28	37	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL Metro Area	8,760	12.2%	39.1%	0.0%	64.9%
29	67	3	Hilo, HI Micro Area	8,027	91.0%	39.1%	98.0%	51.1%
30	29	27	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL Metro Area	7,848	3.4%	21.8%	0.0%	31.4%
31	38	6	Salt Lake City, UT Metro Area	7,639	11.7%	33.0%	32.7%	19.9%
32	30	66	Columbus, OH Metro Area	6,884	16.7%	51.2%	0.0%	71.6%
33	31	76	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA Metro Area	6,735	10.3%	63.5%	0.0%	59.7%
34	32	226	St. Louis, MO-IL Metro Area	6,408	3.3%	40.4%	0.0%	100.0%
35	33	140	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI Metro Area	6,067	28.5%	66.8%	0.0%	67.4%
36	34	309	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Metro Area	5,530	27.6%	59.8%		
37	35	310	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC Metro Area	5,492	7.3%	46.6%		
38	36	65	Pittsburgh, PA Metro Area	5,372	27.3%	46.4%	0.0%	42.5%
39	40	29	Kansas City, MO-KS Metro Area	5,334	2.9%	40.6%	47.2%	54.4%
40	37	86	Jacksonville, FL Metro Area	5,296	4.3%	34.5%	0.0%	0.0%
41	39	48	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX Metro Area	5,227	6.0%	49.7%	0.0%	88.3%
42	43	47	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Metro Area	4,817	30.1%	49.3%	90.6%	100.0%
43	42	112	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN Metro Area	4,666	27.6%	47.0%	0.0%	100.0%
44	41	311	Ann Arbor, MI Metro Area	4,609	65.3%	75.3%		
45	44	216	Madison, WI Metro Area	4,466	32.7%	64.8%	0.0%	100.0%
46	46	127	Lansing-East Lansing, MI Metro Area	4,394	29.4%	80.5%	0.0%	100.0%
47	45	312	Champaign-Urbana, IL Metro Area	4,394	69.7%	80.7%		
48	50	72	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC Metro Area	4,329	5.8%	21.5%	0.0%	0.0%
49	48	106	Richmond, VA Metro Area	4,325	31.3%	39.1%	0.0%	0.0%
50	47	219	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH Metro Area	4,312	17.6%	41.3%	0.0%	100.0%

national CAPACD

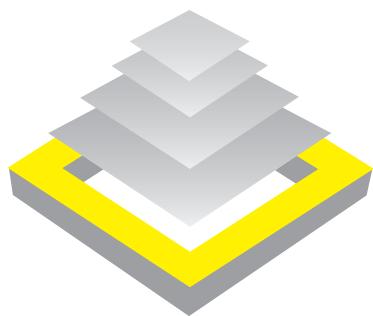| RANK BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION (POP.)	RANK BY AA POVERTY POP.	RANK BY NHOPI POVERTY POP.	MSA	AAPI TOTAL POVERTY POP.	PERCENT POOR AAS IN HIGH AA NEIGHBORHOODS (N'HOODS)	PERCENT POOR AAS IN POOR N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN HIGH NHOPI N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN POOR N'HOODS
51	51	70	Greensboro-High Point, NC Metro Area	4,265	6.9%	55.6%	0.0%	100.0%
52	52	40	Oklahoma City, OK Metro Area	4,259	6.5%	42.4%	0.0%	16.9%
53	49	227	Rochester, NY Metro Area	4,228	24.8%	60.8%	0.0%	0.0%
54	53	73	Bakersfield-Delano, CA Metro Area	3,984	33.2%	52.8%	0.0%	52.1%
55	57	81	Tucson, AZ Metro Area	3,874	0.0%	59.4%	0.0%	46.9%
56	56	107	Gainesville, FL Metro Area	3,837	38.5%	87.3%	0.0%	100.0%
57	54	189	Lafayette, IN Metro Area	3,811	46.5%	85.7%	0.0%	100.0%
58	58	141	Syracuse, NY Metro Area	3,799	19.1%	77.5%	0.0%	100.0%
59	55	313	Merced, CA Metro Area	3,783	34.2%	54.3%		
60	111	7	Kahului-Wailuku, HI Micro Area	3,769	87.2%	7.5%	97.1%	30.5%
61	62	42	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA Metro Area	3,757	7.0%	57.5%	0.0%	46.8%
62	64	41	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA Metro Area	3,597	61.8%	20.3%	0.0%	22.8%
63	59	249	College Station-Bryan, TX Metro Area	3,587	54.9%	99.6%	0.0%	0.0%
64	60	314	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC Metro Area	3,560	25.1%	31.5%		
65	69	33	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN Metro Area	3,528	15.8%	47.5%	34.6%	60.9%
66	70	34	Modesto, CA Metro Area	3,499	1.6%	36.7%	0.0%	48.1%
67	61	315	Worcester, MA Metro Area	3,495	17.3%	48.1%		
68	79	17	Anchorage, AK Metro Area	3,461	33.6%	35.4%	34.5%	29.9%
69	63	91	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY Metro Area	3,436	15.7%	31.8%	0.0%	0.0%
70	68	53	Yuba City, CA Metro Area	3,366	44.3%	39.6%	0.0%	70.7%
71	65	155	Raleigh-Cary, NC Metro Area	3,320	21.7%	40.4%	0.0%	67.6%
72	66	271	Bloomington, IN Metro Area	3,216	44.2%	85.2%	0.0%	100.0%
73	71	136	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA Metro Area	3,194	8.0%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%
74	72	89	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT Metro Area	3,188	8.3%	36.5%	0.0%	0.0%
75	75	60	Chico, CA Metro Area	3,093	33.5%	87.7%	0.0%	58.0%

RANK BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION (POP.)	RANK BY AA POVERTY POP.	RANK BY NHOPI POVERTY POP.	MSA	AAPI TOTAL POVERTY POP.	PERCENT POOR AAS IN HIGH AA NEIGHBORHOODS (N'HOODS)	PERCENT POOR AAS IN POOR N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN HIGH NHOPI N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN POOR N'HOODS
76	73	316	Springfield, MA Metro Area	3,034	10.8%	64.6%		
77	90	19	Provo-Orem, UT Metro Area	2,997	0.0%	59.9%	27.7%	17.8%
78	134	9	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Metro Area	2,964	0.0%	62.0%	86.5%	58.0%
79	74	317	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Metro Area	2,946	8.5%	17.7%		
80	77	63	Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro—Franklin, TN Metro Area	2,941	1.9%	53.5%	0.0%	29.1%
81	76	318	Wichita, KS Metro Area	2,838	35.6%	38.5%		
82	81	71	Memphis, TN-MS-AR Metro Area	2,623	4.8%	31.2%	0.0%	83.6%
83	84	43	Tulsa, OK Metro Area	2,593	0.0%	32.0%	52.6%	64.9%
84	78	319	New Haven-Milford, CT Metro Area	2,590	25.2%	27.1%		
85	100	18	Spokane, WA Metro Area	2,544	0.0%	46.3%	70.3%	67.5%
86	80	320	Ithaca, NY Metro Area	2,478	88.4%	76.4%		
87	82	321	Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ Metro Area	2,475	56.1%	60.2%		
88	88	56	Eugene-Springfield, OR Metro Area	2,458	0.0%	68.8%	0.0%	47.1%
89	83	322	Akron, OH Metro Area	2,451	7.7%	77.0%		
90	87	108	Visalia-Porterville, CA Metro Area	2,363	0.0%	47.8%	0.0%	93.0%
91	85	175	Utica-Rome, NY Metro Area	2,350	53.1%	86.7%	0.0%	0.0%
92	86	323	Baton Rouge, LA Metro Area	2,310	6.7%	69.3%		
93	89	163	State College, PA Metro Area	2,298	41.1%	92.5%	0.0%	0.0%
94	97	30	Reno-Sparks, NV Metro Area	2,178	11.2%	49.1%	0.0%	77.5%
95	91	120	Salinas, CA Metro Area	2,162	25.3%	14.4%	9.7%	0.0%
96	93	64	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA Metro Area	2,107	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	0.0%
97	150	14	Salem, OR Metro Area	2,075	0.0%	64.9%	69.8%	66.9%
98	92	230	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX Metro Area	1,987	17.8%	65.1%	0.0%	100.0%
99	94	324	Binghamton, NY Metro Area	1,930	7.3%	50.9%		
100	95	142	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN Metro Area	1,910	22.9%	38.6%	0.0%	52.2%

RANK BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION (POP.)	RANK BY AA POVERTY POP.	RANK BY NHOPI POVERTY POP.	MSA	AAPI TOTAL POVERTY POP.	PERCENT POOR AAS IN HIGH AA NEIGHBORHOODS (N'HOODS)	PERCENT POOR AAS IN POOR N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN HIGH NHOPI N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN POOR N'HOODS
101	103	49	Boise City-Nampa, ID Metro Area	1,875	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	0.0%
102	96	138	Albuquerque, NM Metro Area	1,854	0.0%	62.0%	0.0%	100.0%
103	110	38	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Metro Area	1,805	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	26.7%
104	98	325	Mobile, AL Metro Area	1,754	12.8%	42.1%		
105	126	28	Kapaa, HI Micro Area	1,725	100.0%	0.0%	77.7%	0.0%
106	99	326	Athens-Clarke County, GA Metro Area	1,690	45.5%	82.6%		
107	152	21	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX Metro Area	1,676	0.0%	12.2%	21.4%	42.2%
108	113	57	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC Metro Area	1,675	14.7%	50.9%	0.0%	0.0%
109	101	327	Wausau, WI Metro Area	1,670	84.1%	20.4%		
110	102	328	Tallahassee, FL Metro Area	1,664	0.0%	84.9%		
111	105	235	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI Metro Area	1,650	3.2%	33.5%	0.0%	0.0%
112	108	114	Colorado Springs, CO Metro Area	1,646	0.0%	33.7%	0.0%	100.0%
113	109	92	Olympia, WA Metro Area	1,642	0.0%	21.7%	0.0%	0.0%
114	104	329	Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA Metro Area	1,642	37.5%	100.0%		
115	106	237	Lexington-Fayette, KY Metro Area	1,640	7.8%	47.1%	0.0%	100.0%
116	107	330	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC Metro Area	1,585	0.0%	12.8%		
117	119	52	Lincoln, NE Metro Area	1,582	18.2%	65.5%	0.0%	0.0%
118	114	102	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA Metro Area	1,560	0.0%	74.4%	0.0%	31.5%
119	112	170	Pullman, WA Micro Area	1,541	66.7%	82.1%	0.0%	100.0%
120	127	45	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL Metro Area	1,524	11.2%	26.6%	39.4%	44.3%
121	115	133	Trenton-Ewing, NJ Metro Area	1,507	47.3%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%
122	117	190	Charlottesville, VA Metro Area	1,465	51.8%	75.8%	0.0%	0.0%
123	116	331	Ames, IA Metro Area	1,456	3.8%	54.8%		
124	118	332	Iowa City, IA Metro Area	1,416	22.0%	86.4%		
125	123	103	Lancaster, PA Metro Area	1,401	0.0%	19.4%	0.0%	0.0%

national CAPACD

RANK BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION (POP.)	RANK BY AA POVERTY POP.	RANK BY NHOPI POVERTY POP.	MSA	AAPI TOTAL POVERTY POP.	PERCENT POOR AAS IN HIGH AA NEIGHBORHOODS (N'HOODS)	PERCENT POOR AAS IN POOR N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN HIGH NHOPI N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN POOR N'HOODS
126	120	333	Fort Wayne, IN Metro Area	1,375	0.0%	42.6%		
127	133	68	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI Metro Area	1,371	0.0%	61.2%	0.0%	93.9%
128	121	334	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA Metro Area	1,361	14.1%	41.7%		
129	122	242	Toledo, OH Metro Area	1,348	0.0%	53.7%	0.0%	0.0%
130	124	183	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME Metro Area	1,343	0.0%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%
131	125	335	Lawrence, KS Metro Area	1,306	12.7%	76.8%		
132	129	159	Bellingham, WA Metro Area	1,303	0.0%	52.6%	0.0%	27.8%
133	130	154	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ Metro Area	1,295	0.0%	24.0%	0.0%	100.0%
134	128	203	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL Metro Area	1,290	0.0%	23.3%	0.0%	100.0%
135	131	146	Amarillo, TX Metro Area	1,281	40.5%	80.8%	0.0%	0.0%
136	132	144	Corvallis, OR Metro Area	1,270	0.0%	78.4%	0.0%	100.0%
137	137	132	Lubbock, TX Metro Area	1,251	46.7%	70.1%	0.0%	100.0%
138	144	55	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Metro Area	1,230	27.2%	12.9%	0.0%	46.9%
139	140	100	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA Metro Area	1,218	0.0%	22.4%	0.0%	0.0%
140	138	238	Eau Claire, WI Metro Area	1,208	0.0%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%
141	135	336	Columbia, MO Metro Area	1,204	32.6%	70.6%		
142	136	305	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA Metro Area	1,203	4.1%	23.2%	0.0%	100.0%
143	139	152	El Paso, TX Metro Area	1,199	0.0%	51.7%	0.0%	100.0%
144	157	51	Fayetteville, NC Metro Area	1,097	0.0%	17.8%	0.0%	94.4%
145	149	104	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO Metro Area	1,074	13.1%	54.4%	0.0%	34.2%
146	141	337	Knoxville, TN Metro Area	1,073	0.0%	50.4%		
147	146	171	Springfield, MO Metro Area	1,060	0.0%	79.5%	0.0%	80.6%
148	142	338	La Crosse, WI-MN Metro Area	1,053	0.0%	34.5%		
149	159	59	North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL Metro Area	1,052	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%
150	143	339	Birmingham-Hoover, AL Metro Area	1,052	2.6%	38.2%		

national CAPACD

RANK BY AAPI POVERTY POPULATION (POP.)	RANK BY AA POVERTY POP.	RANK BY NHOPI POVERTY POP.	MSA	AAPI TOTAL POVERTY POP.	PERCENT POOR AAS IN HIGH AA NEIGHBORHOODS (N'HOODS)	PERCENT POOR AAS IN POOR N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN HIGH NHOPI N'HOODS	PERCENT POOR NHOPIS IN POOR N'HOODS
151	147	228	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY Metro Area	1,038	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%
152	145	340	Dayton, OH Metro Area	1,036	0.0%	22.8%		
153	148	341	Stillwater, OK Micro Area	1,016	25.9%	93.8%		

national **CAPACD**

national **CAPACD**

national coalition for
asian pacific american
community
development

National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development

1628 16th Street, NW – 4th Floor

Washington, DC 20009

Tel: 202-223-2442

Fax: 202-223-4144

Website: www.nationalcapacd.org

national **CAPACD**