

ASIAN AMERICANS
IN CONNECTICUT
CENSUS 2000

RACE, ETHNICITY,
HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY



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ASIAN AMERICANS IN CONNECTICUT

CENSUS 2000

RACE, ETHNICITY, HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY

By

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Data Source: U.S. Census 2000

Maps by Paul Fernald

Series Editor: Bandana Purkayastha, Ph.D.

**Asian American Studies Institute
University of Connecticut**

FOREWORD

Dear Reader,

In pursuit of its mission to document the history and current state of the Asian American community in Connecticut, the University of Connecticut's Asian American Studies Institute is pleased to present this sophisticated and authoritative demographic report. It is a follow-up to *ASIANS IN CONNECTICUT: A DEMOGRAPHIC FACT BOOK (Volume I)*, which was based on the 1990 Census. Its authors are two doctoral candidates in the Department of Sociology, Debarashmi Mitra and Anjana Narayan, who worked with series editor Dr. Bandana Purkayastha, Assistant Professor of Asian American Studies and Sociology. The third volume in this series on the Asian American presence in Connecticut, this report is based on a vast amount of data gleaned from the currently available data from the Census 2000 and the data generously shared by Dr. John Logan of SUNY Albany, from the Lewis Mumford Center. In setting the stage for this timely study, the authors define what is meant by "Asian Americans" and present a comparison between the 1990 and 2000 Census as it pertains to Connecticut's Asian American community. Next they turn to the objective of the report, its organization, and its limitations. The authors offer rich chapters, each with impressive empirical strength, on "Race and Ethnicity", "Household and Family" and "Racial Composition and Poverty Profiles in Metropolitan Area Schools". The report's analysis highlights a number of important points, among them the rapid growth of the Asian American community, particularly Asian Indians. The core of this report is an impressive number of superbly crafted tables, maps, figures and connected explanatory essays. Thanks to their skillful reading of the Census data and other sources, their impressive mastery of wealth of data from primary and secondary sources, the authors have made an invaluable contribution of Asian American studies. In so doing, the authors have produced a work that will be worthy of interest to both specialists and generalists. This study and the forthcoming supplements will contribute to the body of research on ethnicity, gender, family and the history of the State of Connecticut. I have no doubt that the depth of their research will also vitalize studies on Asian Americans and cause scholars and students to rethink class and ethnic identities and the cultural hierarchies within which they have been constructed.

Please share this publication with your friends and colleagues. Those interested in obtaining copies of this as well as other publications can place their orders by calling (860) 486-4751.

Cordially,

Roger N. Buckley

Director, Asian American Studies Institute

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Summary	5
Race and Ethnicity	
I. Population by Race in Connecticut	7-11
II. Asian American Ethnic Groups in Connecticut	13-20
III. Population Under 18 for the Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Connecticut	21-24
Household and Family	
I. Asian American Households in Connecticut	25-30
II. Asian American Families in Connecticut	31-32
III. Living Arrangement of Asian Americans by Group Quarters	33
Racial Composition and Poverty Profiles in Metropolitan Area Schools	
I. Ethnic and Racial Composition in Schools	35-38
II. Poor (%) in the Schools in Metropolitan Statistical Areas	39-42
Appendices	
Appendix 1. Asian American Population (%)- Regional Distribution: 2000	43
Appendix 2. Asian American Population in U.S. 2000	43
Appendix 3. Asian American Population (%)- State-wise Distribution: 2000	43-44
Appendix 4. Ten Largest Places in Total Population and in Asian American Population: 2000	45
Appendix 5. Ten Places with Highest Percentage of Asian American Population	45
Appendix 6. Asian American Population by Detailed Group: 2000	46
Appendix 7. English Language Proficiency of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders	47

Appendix 8. Sex by Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population 16 Years and Over – Asian American : 2000	47-50
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Appendix 9. Poverty Status in the Past 12 months by Age - Asian Americans	50
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Glossary	51-56
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References	57
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List of Figures

Figure 1. Population by Race in Connecticut	7
Figure 2. Asian American Population in Connecticut, Combination of Races	8
Figure 3. Asian American Population, Two or More Races	9
Figure 4. Asian American Population, Three or More Races	9
Figure 5. Asian American Population, Four or More Races	10
Figure 6. Asian American Population, Five or More Races	10
Figure 7. Asian Americans with Ethnic Group Affiliation for Connecticut (Selected Groups)	11
Figure 8. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for Connecticut	13
Figure 9. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for Fairfield County, CT	14
Figure 10. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for Hartford County, CT	14
Figure 11. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for New Haven County, CT	15
Figure 12. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for Litchfield County, CT	15
Figure 13. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for Middlesex County, CT	16
Figure 14. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for New London County, CT	16
Figure 15. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for Tolland County, CT	17
Figure 16. Asian Americans by Ethnicity for Windham County, CT	17
Figure 17. Asian Americans by Cities- Danbury, PMSA	18
Figure 18. Asian Americans by Cities- Hartford, PMSA	18
Figure 19. Asian Americans by Cities- New Haven, PMSA	19
Figure 20. Asian Americans by Cities- New London, PMSA	19

Figure 21. Asian Americans by Cities- Stamford-Norwalk, PMSA	20
Figure 22. Asian Americans by Cities- Waterbury, PMSA	20
Figure 23. Bridgeport, PMSA	21
Figure 24. Danbury, PMSA	21
Figure 25. Hartford, MSA	22
Figure 26. New Haven-Meriden, PMSA	22
Figure 27. New London-Norwich, RI MSA	23
Figure 28. Stamford-Norwalk, PMSA	23
Figure 29. Waterbury, PMSA	24
Figure 30. Multiracial Population Under Age 18 in Connecticut	24
Figure 31. Household Type by Household Size-Asian Americans	25
Figure 32. Race of Householder in Connecticut	26
Figure 33. Asian American Population in Occupied Housing Units by Tenure	27
Figure 34. Tenure by Race of Householder in Connecticut	28
Figure 35. Tenure by Age of Householder –Asian Americans	29
Figure 36. Tenure by Household Size-Asian Americans	29
Figure 37. Non-Relatives by Household Type-Asian Americans	30
Figure 38. Asian American Families in Connecticut	31
Figure 39. Group Quarters by Sex by Age-Asian Americans	33
Figure 40. Bridgeport, PMSA	35
Figure 41. Danbury, PMSA	35
Figure 42. Hartford, MSA	36
Figure 43. New Haven-Meriden, PMSA	36
Figure 44. New London-Norwich, RI MSA	37
Figure 45. Stamford-Norwalk, PMSA	37
Figure 46. Waterbury, PMSA	38
Figure 47. Bridgeport, PMSA	39
Figure 48. Danbury, PMSA	40
Figure 49. Hartford, MSA	40
Figure 50. New Haven-Meriden, PMSA	41
Figure 51. New London-Norwich, RI MSA	41

Figure 52. Stamford-Norwalk, PMSA	42
Figure 53. Waterbury, PMSA	42

List of Tables

Table 1. Comparison of Asian Americans (%) by Ethnic Groups Across PMSAs	20
Table 2. Asian American Children by Age Group in Connecticut	21
Table 3. Asian American Children by Age Group in U.S.	21
Table 4. Race of Householder in Connecticut	26
Table 5. Non Relatives by Family (Selected Groups), Connecticut	30
Table 6. Asian American Children Under Age 18 by Family Type in Connecticut	32
Table 7. Family Type and Ages of Children for Whites, African American and Hispanic or Latino in Connecticut	32

List of Maps

Connecticut Counties and Metropolitan Areas	59
Map 1. Asian American Ethnic Groups, Connecticut Counties 1990/2000	61
Map 2. Asian American Ethnic Groups, Connecticut Towns 2000	63
Map 3. Asian American Population Under 18, Connecticut Metropolitan Areas 1990/2000	65

INTRODUCTION

Who are Asian Americans?

There is a lack of clear definition of who comprises “Asian Americans”. Asian Americans are interestingly viewed as a “model minority” referring to a homogeneous group with a relatively higher socio-economic status as compared to other minority ethnic groups in the United States. However, it is important to indicate right at the outset that contemporary Asian Americans are an extremely heterogeneous group of people whose ancestry can be traced to different countries in East, Southeast, and South Asia. Since the Census definition of Asian or Asian American has changed over the years, exactly who belongs to this pan ethno-racial group has changed through the 19th and 20th centuries. For instance, in 1990, the United States Census Bureau used the broad term ‘Asian and Pacific Islanders’ in its population count which includes Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Guamanians, etc. Researchers, on the other hand, often used the term “Asian Americans” to emphasize groups of Asian ancestry in the United States. This trend has been recognized by the 2000 Census, which distinguishes “Asians” from “Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders”. This document focuses on the following detailed Asian and ethnic categories as reported in the Census 2000 - Asian Indian, Bangladeshi American, Cambodian American, Chinese American except Taiwanese, Filipino American, Hmong American, Indonesian American, Japanese American, Korean American, Laotian American, Malaysian American, Pakistani American, Sri Lankan American, Taiwanese American, Thai American, Vietnamese American and other Asian Americans.

Asian Americans: 1990 and 2000

Between 1990 and 2000, the Asian American population has nearly doubled from 7.2 million to 12.3 million. The same trend can be noticed with regard to the Asian American share to the total US population, which increased from 2.9 % to 4.4%.

A comparison between the 1990 and 2000 Census indicates that the Chinese Americans are the largest group constituting 22.6 % and 22.3% respectively of the total Asian American population. The second prominent Asian American group is the Filipino Americans who made up 19.3 % of the Asian American population in 1990 and 2000.

Asian Indians comprise the third largest and the fastest growing Asian American group and have grown 133% over the last decade.

Asian Americans in Connecticut

The primary objective of this document is to present information on Asian Americans in Census 2000 for the state of Connecticut. Like the US, Connecticut has a large proportion of Chinese and Filipino Americans. It has, however, a much larger proportion of Asian Indians. The Asian American population is widely dispersed all over the state.

In general, Asian Americans in Connecticut include people who have been here for generations as well as recent immigrants. A large number are educated, professionally trained, and fairly affluent. The Asian Indians are among the most affluent ethnic group in Connecticut. The average family income for Connecticut's Asian Indian population is the highest among other Asian American ethnic groups with the Japanese Americans not far behind. The Cambodian Americans have the lowest average family income in Connecticut. (Radhakrishnan, 1999)

Organization of the Report

Given the ethnic, cultural, and economic diversity of Asian Americans, this report begins with a demographic profile. It features an overview and analysis of the latest data released on Asian Americans by the United States Census Bureau in 2002. Although this report focuses on Asian Americans in the State of Connecticut, we have also highlighted significant information on Asian Americans in the United States. An important focus of the report also includes demographic changes that have occurred between the Census periods of 1990 and 2000.

The report is organized into the following sections:

Race and Ethnicity

- I. Population by Race in Connecticut
- II. Asian American Ethnic Groups in Connecticut
- III. Population Under 18 for the Metropolitan Statistical Areas in Connecticut

Household and Family

- I. Asian American Households in Connecticut
- II. Asian American Families in Connecticut
- III. Living Arrangement of Asian Americans by Group Quarters

Racial composition and Poverty Profiles in Metropolitan Area Schools

- I. Ethnic and Racial Composition in Schools
- II. Poor (%) in the schools in Metropolitan Statistical Areas of Connecticut

Limitations of the Report

This report does not present data on income, employment, ethnic entrepreneurship, poverty, higher education, health, political participation, Asian Americans in media, gender, criminal activity, ancestry, citizenship, disability, educational attainment, income, industry, language spoken at home, marital status, migration, occupation, place of birth, and place of work.

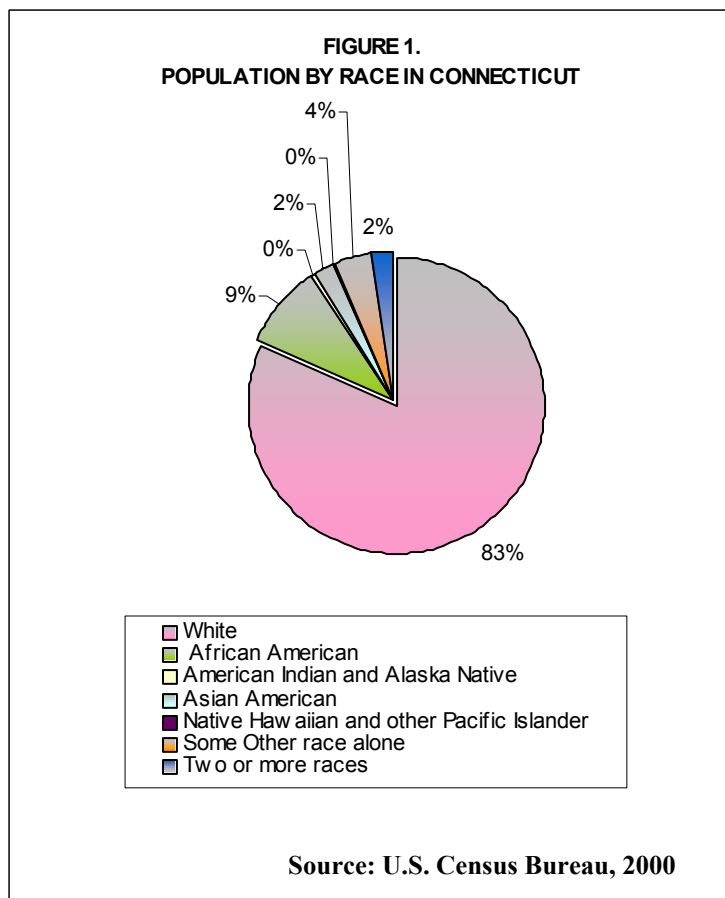
While some of the data on the above are available for Asian American ethnic groups in the US, the data on the State of Connecticut is yet to be released. However, we intend to update the report as soon as the State-wide Census Data for 2000 is available. We hope this report will give the reader an insight into the multifaceted character of this fast growing population segment in Connecticut.

SUMMARY

- Asian Indians (29%) are the largest Asian American group in Connecticut followed by Chinese Americans (23%) and Filipino Americans (9%).
- Asian Indians, Chinese Americans and Filipino Americans together account for 61% of the total Asian American population in Connecticut.
- The total Asian American category has increased in 1990 from 50,698 to 83,789 in 2000.
- Fairfield County has the largest share (35%) of Asian American population. Hartford has the second largest (25%) and Windham County has the smallest proportion (1%) of Asian American population in Connecticut.
- Asian Indian population has increased in all the 8 counties between 1990 and 2000.
- Japanese American population has decreased in all the counties of Connecticut.
- Asian Indian is the largest ethnic group in all the Metropolitan areas in Connecticut except New Haven and New London, where Chinese Americans are the majority.
- The Asian American population under 18 is 21,372, which constitutes 2.5% of the total under-18 population (841,688) in Connecticut.
- Mansfield town ranks 1st with 7.5% Asian American population under age 18.
- Among the Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) and the Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in Connecticut, the population under age 18 in Stamford-Norwalk and Waterbury has nearly doubled.
- In 1990, Asian American and Pacific Islanders made up 1% of the total householders in Connecticut, whereas Asian Americans alone comprise 2% of the total householders in Census 2000 in Connecticut.
- Out of the total Asian American households in Connecticut, 74% are family households, whereas 26% are non-family households.
- In Connecticut, 56% of the Asian Americans population live in owner occupied households, whereas 44% are in renter occupied households.

- 44% Asian American nonrelatives are housemates or roommates, roomer or boarder, who live in family households.
- Majority (86%) of Asian American families are married - couple families.
- 5% are Asian American families with male householders with no wife present, whereas 9% are female householders with no husband present.
- The highest percent (90.1%) of Asian American children live in married couple families whereas the lowest (9.1%) of Asian American children, live in single-parent families.
- The majority of the Asian American population is noninstitutionalized.
- Hartford MSA has the largest number (3%) of all races of Asian American children in public schools in 2000, whereas Waterbury PMSA has the least number (2%) of all races.
- The percentage of poor in the schools attended by Asian Americans in all the 7 PMSAs and MSAs is lower than the percentage of poor for non-Hispanic African American and Hispanics.

I. RACE AND ETHNICITY: Population by Race in Connecticut



The race data collected in Census 2000 include six major categories:

- White
- African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian American
- Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander
- Some other race alone.

The last category was included in Census 2000 for respondents unable to identify with the other five race categories. (See Glossary)

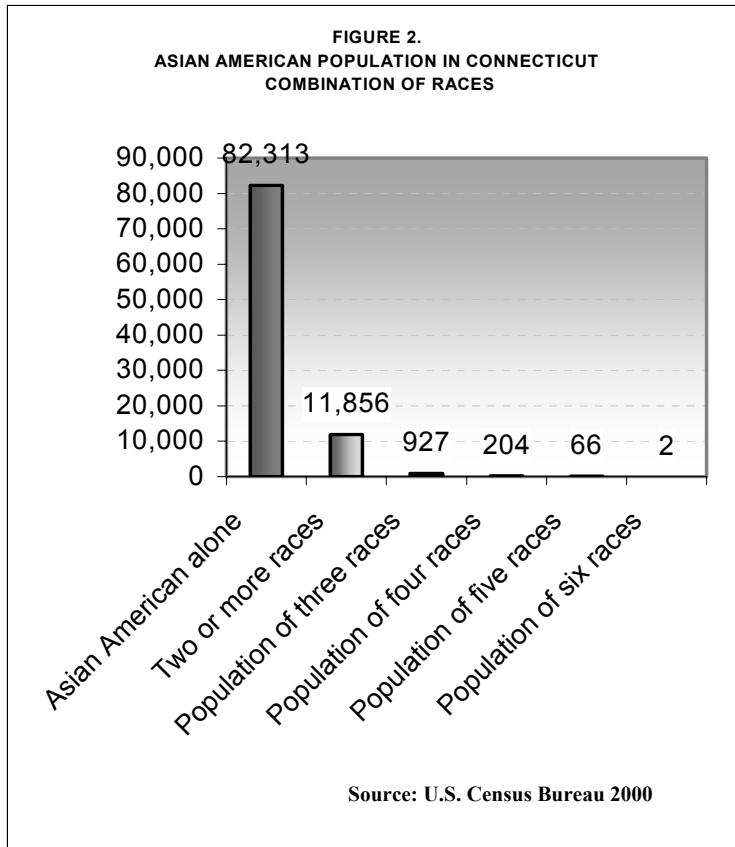
The Census 2000 also consists of a category, *Two or more races*, for individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories.

Figure 1 shows that the number of respondents who identified as *White* is 83% (2,780,355)*. Approximately 9% (309,843)** identified as *African Americans*. The number of respondents reported as *American Indian and Alaska Native* and *Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander* is negligible approximating to 0% (9,639 and 1,366 respectively). The percentage of respondents who reported only *Asian American* is 2% (82,313) of the total population in Connecticut. Of the total United States population, 3.6% (10.2 million) are reported as Asian Americans.

A comparison between the 1990 and 2000 Census indicates that the share of Asian American population in the total population in Connecticut remains unchanged at 2%. This is despite the change introduced in Census 2000, which separates Asian Americans from Pacific Islanders.

* *White Population in Census 1990 contributed 87% of the total State population.*

** *Black population in Census 1990 was 8% of the total population in Connecticut.*



The racial categories of the earlier U.S. censuses made it extremely difficult to capture the diversity of any specific race. The same has been addressed by Census 2000.

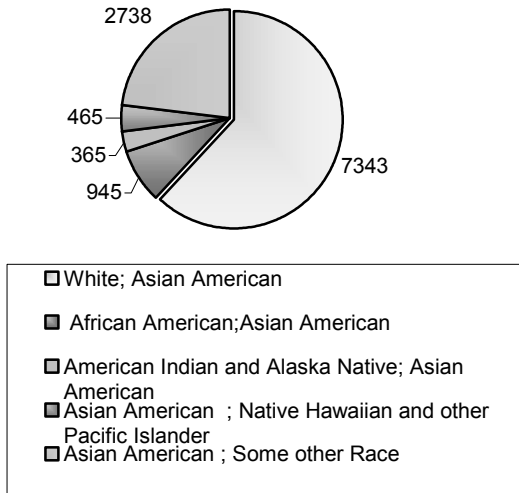
The data collected by the Census 2000 on race can be divided into two broad categories, based on race *alone*, and race *in combination*. People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the race *alone* population. Individuals who reported more than one of the six races are referred to as the race *in combination* population.

In keeping with the above categorization, the Asian American population in Census 2000 is the total number of people who identified entirely or partially as Asians.

Figure 2 shows respondents reporting Asian Americans *alone* constitute 87% (11,856) of the total Asian American population in Connecticut. Asian Americans *in combination* with *Two or more races* or *Three or more races* contribute to 12% and 1% respectively. As presented in Figure 2 Asian Americans who reported *in combination* with more than three races are very few in Connecticut.

There has been an increase in the census figures of the Asian American population in the United States between 1990 and 2000 due to these changes on the question on race in Census 2000.

FIGURE 3. ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION TWO OR MORE RACES

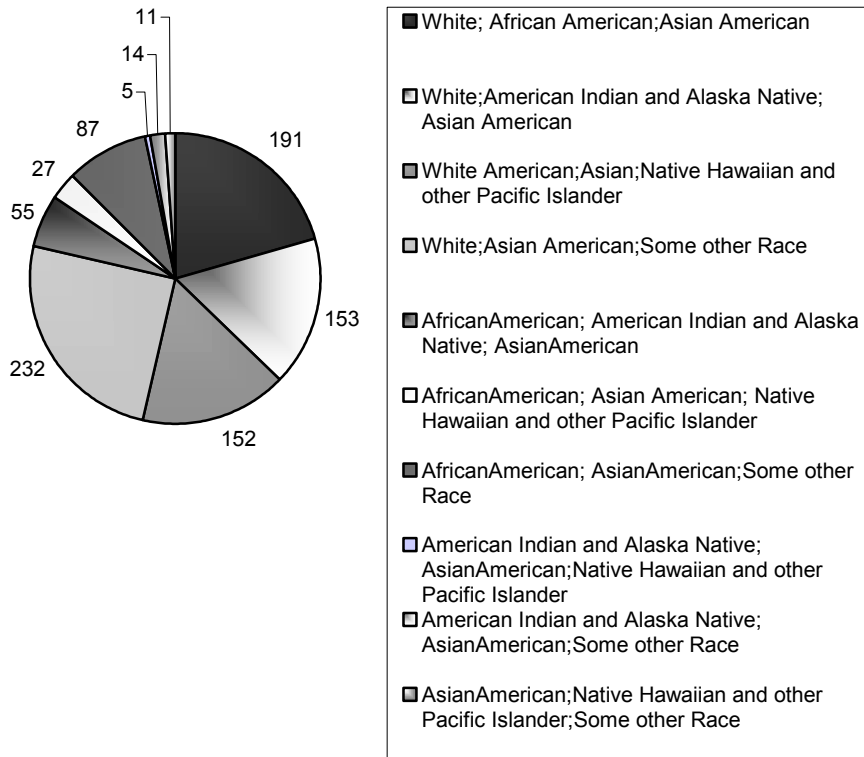


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Of the total U.S. Population, 10.2 million people reported as only Asian American. An additional 1.7 million reported as Asian American *in combination**. The most common combinations were Asian American and White (52%), “Asian American *and* some other race” (15%), “Asian American *and* Native Hawaiian *and* other Pacific Islander” (8.4%), and “Asian American *and* African American” (6.4%). (Barnes and Bennett, 2000)

Similarly in Connecticut (Figure 3) the most common combination is “Asian American *and* White” (62%) followed by “Asian American *and* some other race” (23%), “Asian American *and* African American” (8%), “Asian American *and* Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander” (4%), “Asian American *and* American Indian and Alaska Native” (3%).

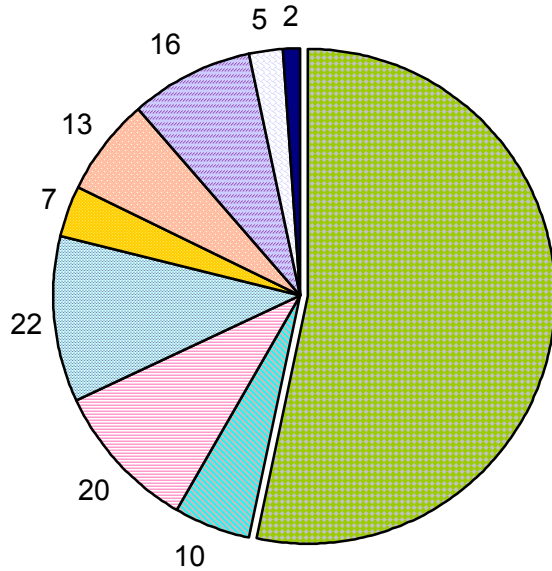
FIGURE 4. ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION THREE OR MORE RACES



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

For other combinations of races refer to Figures 4, 5, and 6.

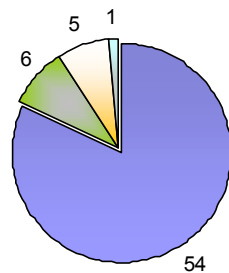
FIGURE 5. ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION FOUR OR MORE RACES



- White; African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American
- White; African American; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White; African American; Asian American; Some other Race
- White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Some other Race
- White; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; Some other Race
- African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Some other race
- African American; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; Some other race

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

FIGURE 6. ASIAN AMERICAN POPULATION IN CONNECTICUT FIVE OR MORE RACES

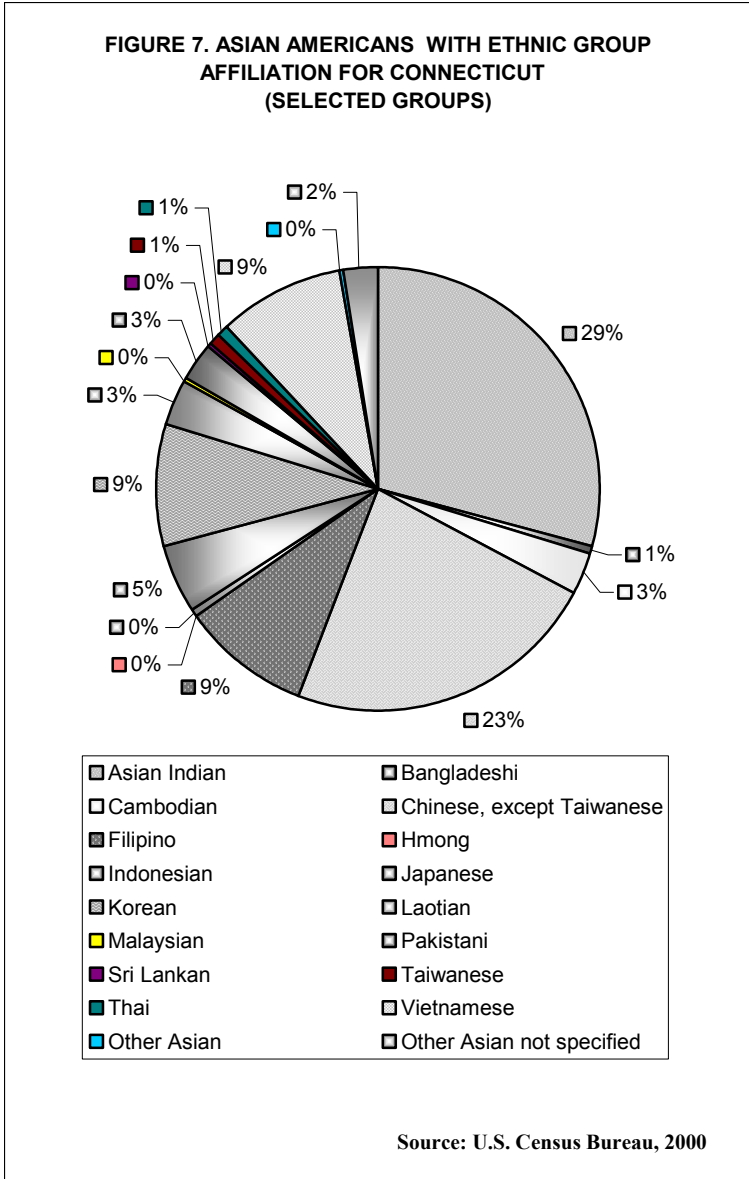


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

- White; African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander
- White; African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Some other race
- White; African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; Some other race
- African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian American; Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; Some other race

Only 2 respondents in Connecticut reported in the category of six-races combination.

Among the various Asian American groups in U.S., Japanese were most likely to be **in combination with one or more other race, whereas Vietnamese were least likely to be **in combination**. (Barnes and Bennett 2000)*



According to Census 2000, Chinese Americans made up the largest Asian American group (2.7 million *alone* or *in combination*) in the U.S. Asian Indians (1.9 million *alone* or *in combination*) and Filipino Americans (1.7 million *alone* or *in combination*) were the next two largest groups.

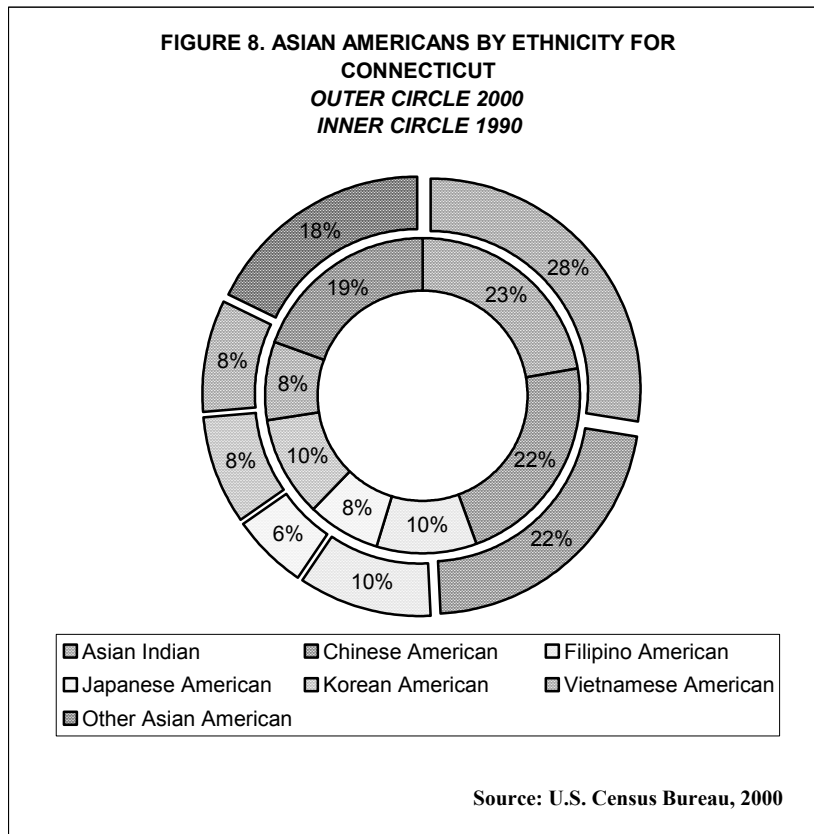
In comparison, Asian Indians (24,208) are the largest Asian American group in Connecticut (Figure 7) followed by Chinese Americans (19,304) and Filipino Americans (7,825).

Asian Indians, Chinese Americans and Filipino Americans together account for 61% of the total Asian American population in Connecticut. In the U.S. these three largest groups account for 58% of the Asian American population.

All the censuses prior to 2000 had six response categories for Asians: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean and Vietnamese. Census 2000, however, added a separate response category, “Other Asian” which provided respondents the opportunity to indicate specific ethnicities. Resultantly, Census 2000 recognizes smaller Asian American ethnic groups such as Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan, Pakistani, Indonesian, Malaysian, and Taiwanese.

Barnes and Bennett (2000) note that the first United States decennial Census in 1790 collected data on race but no distinction was made for people of Asian descent. Data have been collected on the Chinese population since the 1860 census and on the Japanese population since the 1870 census. The racial classification was expanded in the 1910 census to obtain separate figures on other groups such as Filipinos and Koreans. However data on these other groups were collected on an intermittent basis through the 1970 census.

II. RACE AND ETHNICITY: Asian American Ethnic Groups in Connecticut

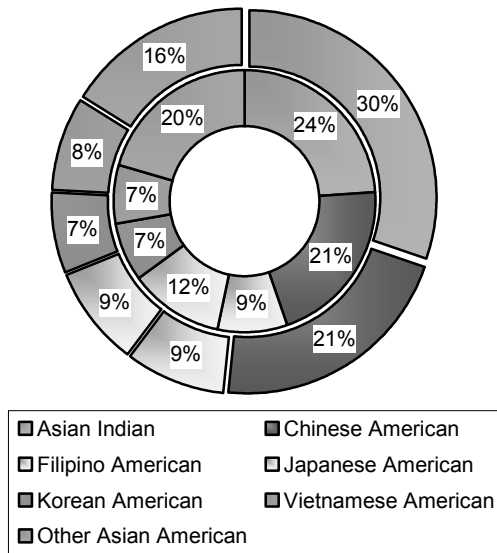


	1990	2000
Asian Indian	11,112	26,654
Chinese	11,082	21,216
Filipino	5,160	10,019
Japanese	3,811	5,767
Korean	5,126	8,110
Vietnamese	4,085	8,271
Other Asian	9,679	17,291

The Asian American population has increased in Connecticut between 1990 and 2000. The total Asian American category tallied in 1990 was 50,698 and the number reported for 2000 is 83,789. There has been a significant growth in the Asian Indian population in Connecticut, which increased from 11,755 in 1990 to 26,654 (alone or *in combination*) in 2000 (Figure 8). The Chinese Americans and Filipino Americans have experienced considerable growth numerically, however, their share of the total population in Connecticut has remain unchanged.

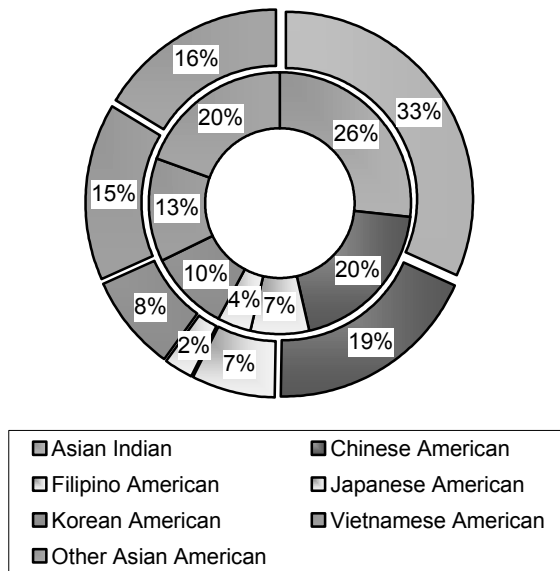
Over the years Asian Americans have achieved considerable visibility in Connecticut. The census projects that the Asian American population in Connecticut will increase to 134,000 in 2015. With regard to the Asian American population in the U.S., demographers project that they could be as large as 20 million by 2020. (Fong, 1998)

FIGURE 9. ASIAN AMERICANS BY ETHNICITY FOR FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

FIGURE 10. ASIAN AMERICANS IN HARTFORD COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990



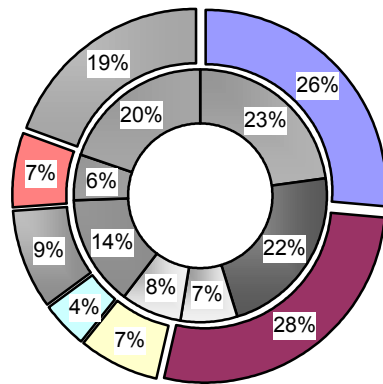
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

	1990	2000
Asian Indian	4,118	8,663
Chinese American	3,579	6,152
Filipino American	1,466	2,502
Japanese American	1,986	2,448
Korean American	1,239	1,998
Vietnamese American	1,278	2,293
Other Asian	3,516	4,633

The distribution of the Asian American population in Connecticut varies across counties. According to Census 2000, Fairfield County has the largest share (35%) of Asian Americans. Hartford has the second largest (25%) Asian American population followed by New Haven (23%). Windham County has the smallest share (1%) of the Asian American population in Connecticut.

	1990	2000
Asian Indian	3,520	6,601
Chinese American	2,596	3,825
Filipino American	953	1,543
Japanese American	555	483
Korean American	1,323	1,730
Vietnamese American	1,674	3,175
Other Asian American	2,582	3,418

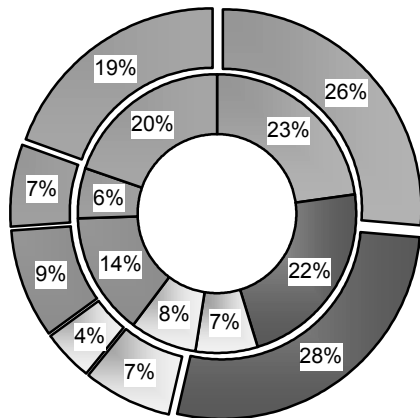
**FIGURE 11. ASIAN AMERICANS BY ETHNICITY FOR LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990**



- Asian Indian
- Chinese American
- Filipino American
- Japanese American
- Korean American
- Vietnamese American
- Other Asian American

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

**FIGURE 12. ASIAN AMERICANS BY ETHNICITY FOR MIDDLESEX COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990**



- Asian Indian
- Chinese American
- Filipino American
- Japanese American
- Korean American
- Vietnamese American
- Other Asian American

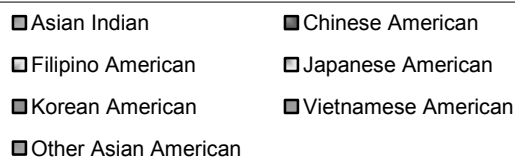
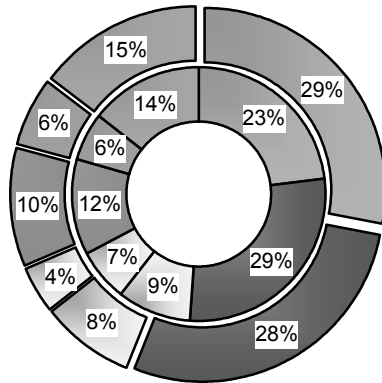
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

	1990	2000
Asian Indian American	230	454
Chinese American	269	444
Filipino American	156	263
Japanese American	72	83
Korean American	365	314
Vietnamese American	97	248
Other Asian American	195	331

A comparison between the 1990 and 2000 census indicates that there has not been a substantial change in the distribution of the Asian American population across counties. Only New Haven (20% in 1990 to 23% in 2000) and Tolland counties (6% in 1990 to 4% in 2000) have experienced a change in the concentration of the Asian American population.

	1990	2000
Asian Indian	346	641
Chinese American	337	658
Filipino American	110	173
Japanese American	118	100
Korean American	212	216
Vietnamese American	91	163
Other Asian American	297	468

**FIGURE 13. ASIAN AMERICANS BY ETHNICITY FOR
NEW HAVEN COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990**

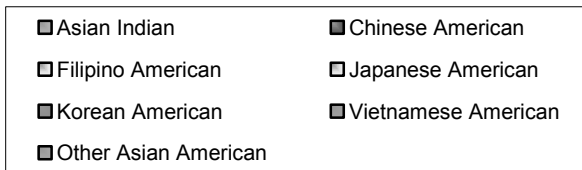
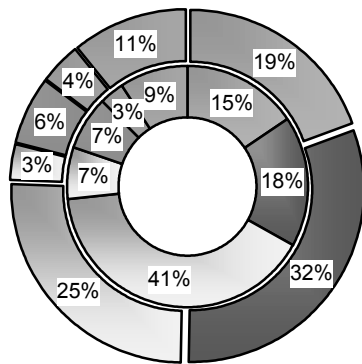


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

	1990	2000
Asian Indian	2,395	5,389
Chinese American	2,917	5,409
Filipino American	979	1,610
Japanese American	684	786
Korean American	1,282	1,999
Vietnamese American	626	1,183
Other Asian American	1,502	2,844

An analysis of Asian American ethnic groups by county (Figures 9-16) reveals that the Asian Indian population has increased in all the 8 counties between 1990 and 2000. The same trend can be noticed with Chinese Americans, whose population has increased in all counties except Hartford and New Haven. New London has the largest concentration of Filipino Americans in the state.

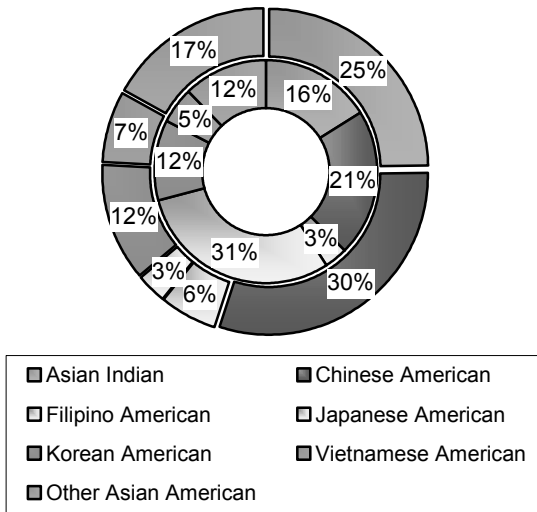
**FIGURE 14. ASIAN AMERICANS BY ETHNICITY FOR
NEW LONDON COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

	1990	2000
Asian Indian	501	987
Chinese American	576	1,567
Filipino American	1,300	1,286
Japanese American	246	168
Korean American	239	318
Vietnamese American	109	206
Other Asian American	296	543

FIGURE 15. ASIAN AMERICANS BY ETHNICITY FOR TOLLAND COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990

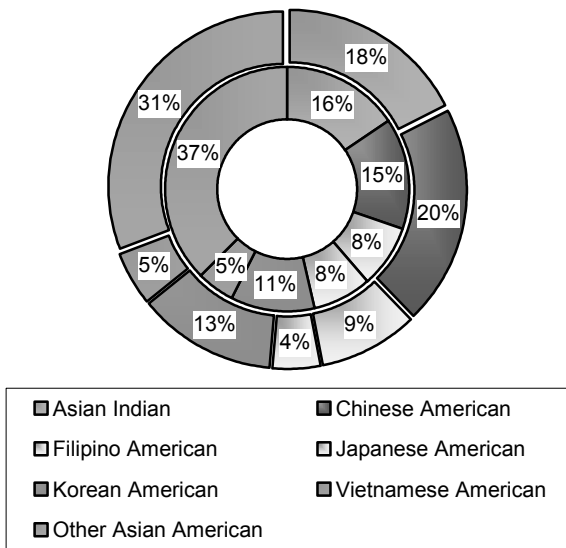


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

	1990	2000
Asian Indian	531	768
Chinese American	700	932
Filipino American	135	184
Japanese American	983	88
Korean American	385	372
Vietnamese American	174	224
Other Asian American	396	522

In the last decade, however, there has been a drastic reduction in the Filipino American population in New London, from 41% in 1990 to 25% in 2000.

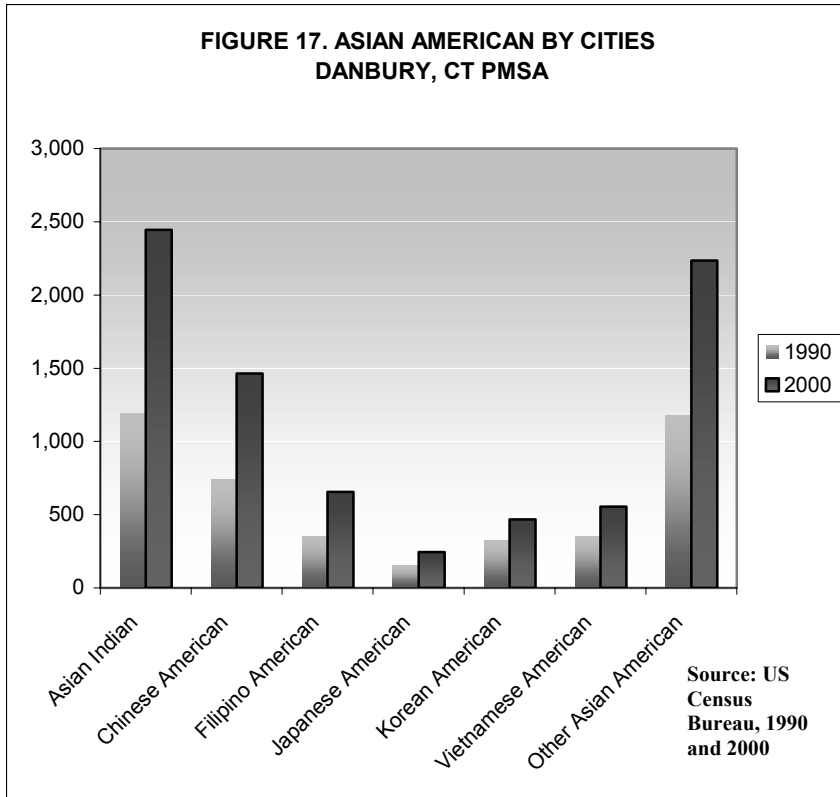
FIGURE 16. ASIAN AMERICANS BY ETHNICITY FOR WINDHAM COUNTY, CT
OUTER CIRCLE 2000
INNER CIRCLE 1990



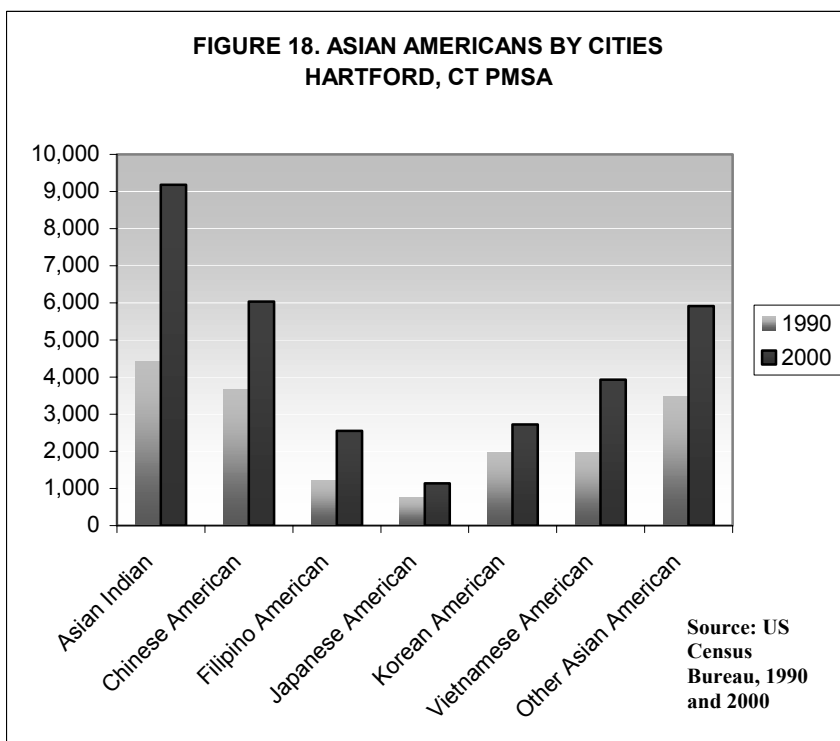
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

It must also be noted that the Japanese American population has decreased in all the counties of Connecticut. The most visible change has occurred in Tolland County, where the Japanese American population decreased from 31% in 1990 to 8% in 2000.

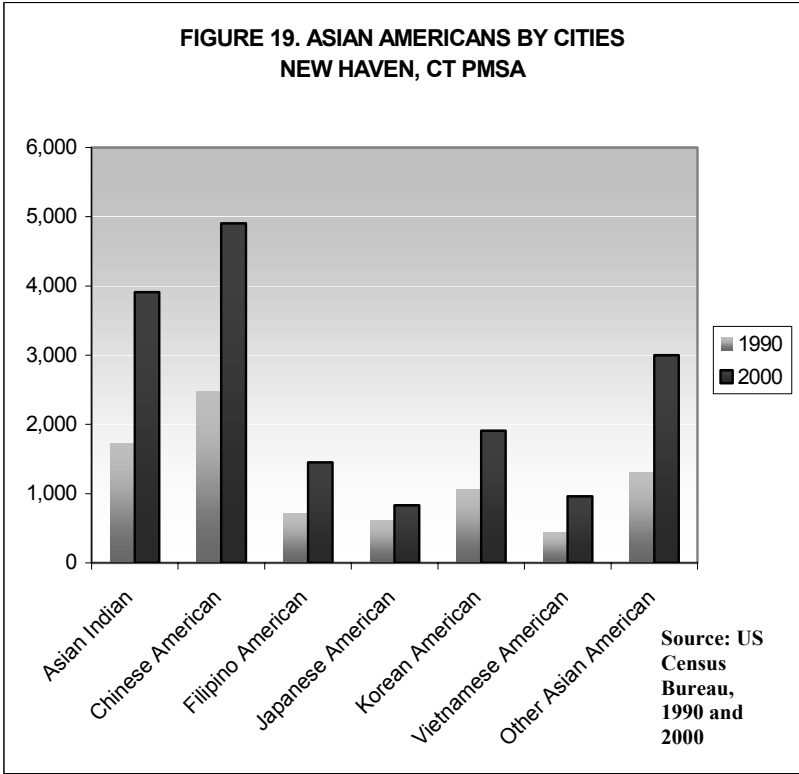
	1990	2000
Asian Indian	114	159
Chinese American	108	185
Filipino American	61	82
Japanese American	57	40
Korean American	81	117
Vietnamese American	36	46
Other Asian American	274	279



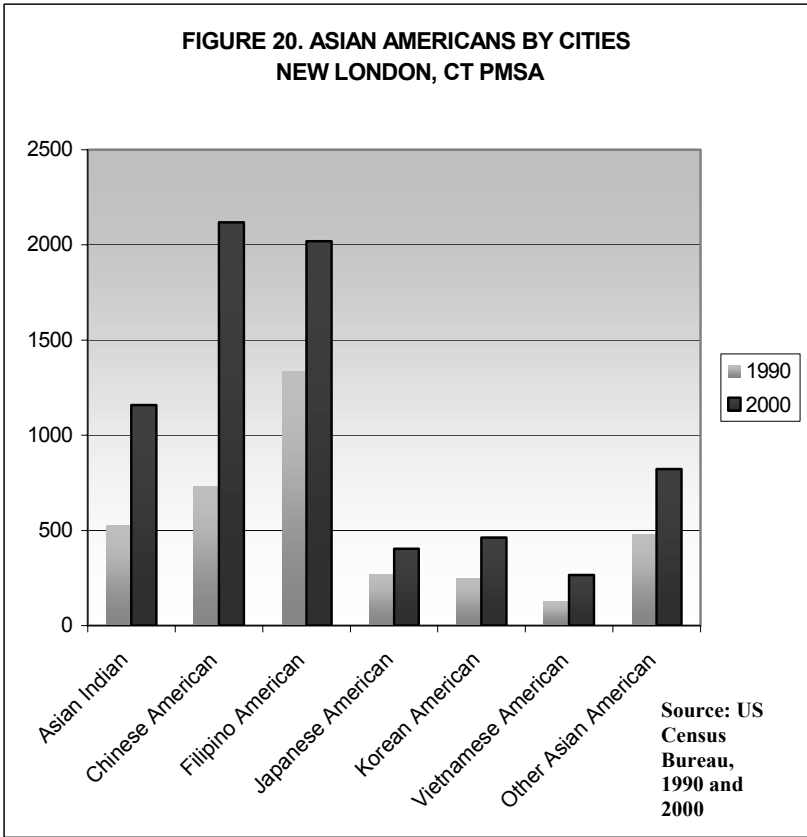
Asian Indian (Refer to Figure 17-22) is the largest ethnic group in all the Metropolitan areas in Connecticut except New Haven and New London, where the Chinese Americans are in the majority. In New London, the Chinese American population has increased from 20% in 1990 to 29% in 2000. Whereas in New Haven the Chinese American population has decreased by 1% from 1990 to 2000, from 29% to 28%.



The Korean American population in Hartford City has increased from 11% in 1990 to 19% in 2000. In all other metropolitan areas, the Korean population has either decreased or remained unchanged, similar to trends observed in the counties in relation to Japanese Americans.



Cities, namely Danbury, Hartford, New Haven, New London and Stamford-Norwalk in Connecticut have also witnessed a decline in the percent-distribution of the Japanese American population. There has been a marginal increase in the Japanese American population in Bridgeport, from 3% in 1990 to 5% in 2000, and Waterbury, from 4% in 1990 to 6% in 2000.



The data shows that the Vietnamese American population is largely concentrated in Bridgeport (13% in 2000). Stamford-Norwalk has the least number of Vietnamese Americans (3% in 2000).

Danbury has the highest “Other Asian American” groups (28% in 2000).

The metropolitan regions with the largest Asian population in the United States in Census 2000 are Los Angeles (11% of the national total), New York (8%), and The Bay Area in Northern California, which includes San Francisco, Oakland, and San Jose (11%).

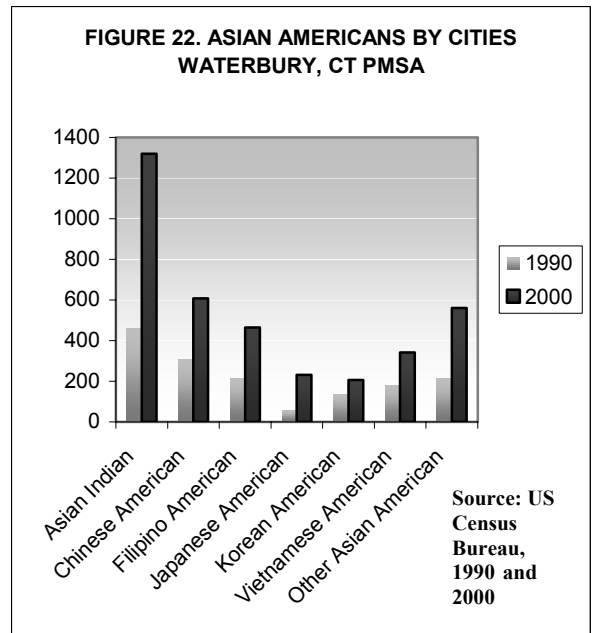
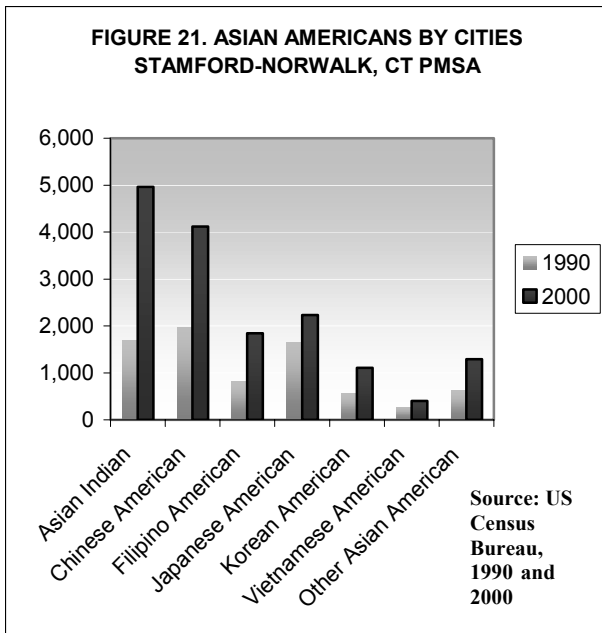
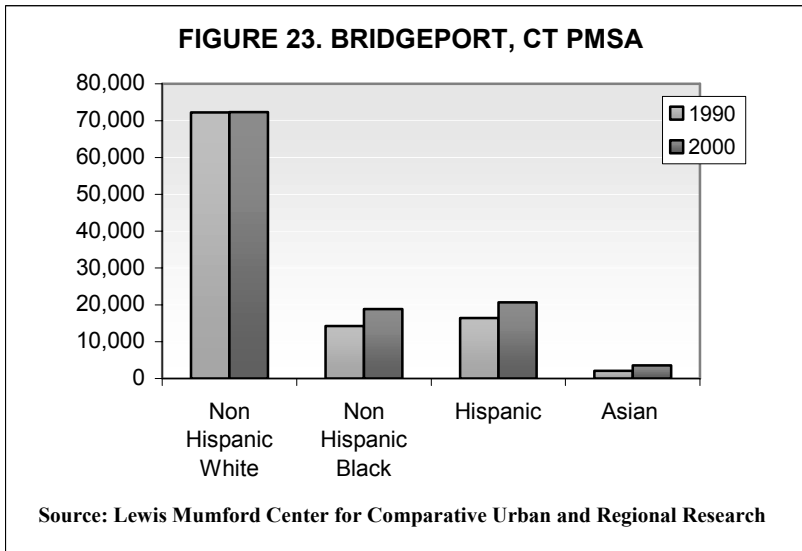


Table 1. Comparison of Asian Americans by Ethnic Groups Across PMSA (1990-2000)

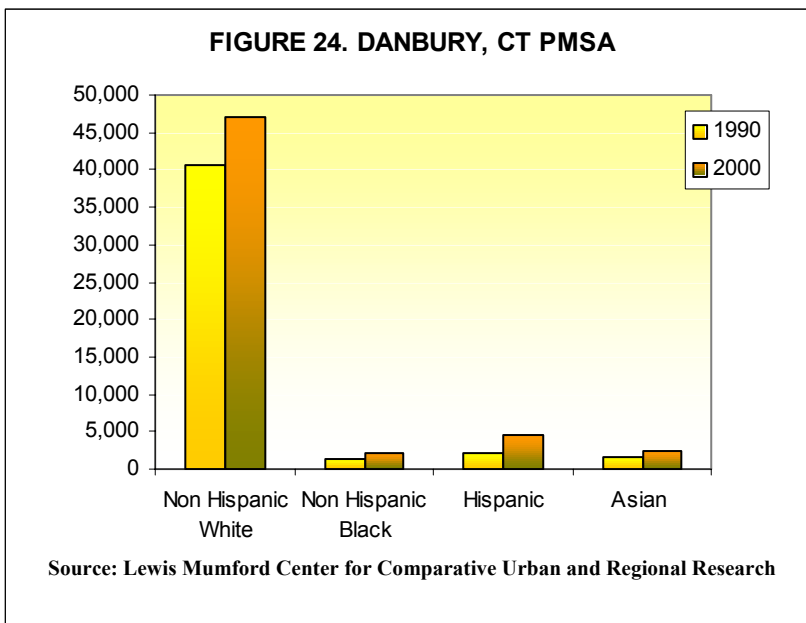
	BRIDGEPORT		DANBURY		HARTFORD		NEW HAVEN	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Asian Indian	25%	27%	28%	30%	26%	29%	21%	23%
Chinese American	17%	16%	17%	18%	21%	19%	29%	28%
Filipino American	6%	7%	8%	8%	7%	8%	9%	9%
Japanese American	3%	5%	4%	3%	4%	4%	7%	5%
Korean American	8%	8%	8%	6%	11%	19%	13%	11%
Vietnamese American	10%	13%	8%	7%	11%	12%	5%	6%
Other Asian American	31%	24%	27%	28%	20%	19%	16%	18%

	NEW LONDON		STAMFORD-NORWALK		WATERBURY	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Asian Indian	14%	16%	22%	30%	29%	36%
Chinese American	20%	29%	26%	26%	19%	16%
Filipino American	36%	28%	11%	12%	14%	12%
Japanese American	7%	6%	22%	14%	4%	6%
Korean American	7%	6%	7%	7%	9%	6%
Vietnamese American	3%	4%	4%	3%	11%	9%
Other Asian American	13%	11%	8%	8%	14%	15%

III. RACE AND ETHNICITY: Population Under 18 for the Metropolitan Statistical Areas, CT



Whites make up 75.2% of the total population under 18 in Connecticut. Among the Non-White population under 18, the African American and the American Indian and Alaska Native constitute 11.8% and 0.3%, respectively.



	Total Population Under 18
1990	105,438
2000	116,875

The Asian American population under 18 is 21,372,* which constitutes 2.5% of the total under 18 population in Connecticut (841,688).

Table 2. ASIAN AMERICAN CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP IN CONNECTICUT

Under 5 years	6923 (32%)
5 to 9 years	5806 (27%)
10 to 14 years	5475 (26%)
15 to 17 years	3168 (15%)

Source: KIDS Census Data Online, www. aecf.org

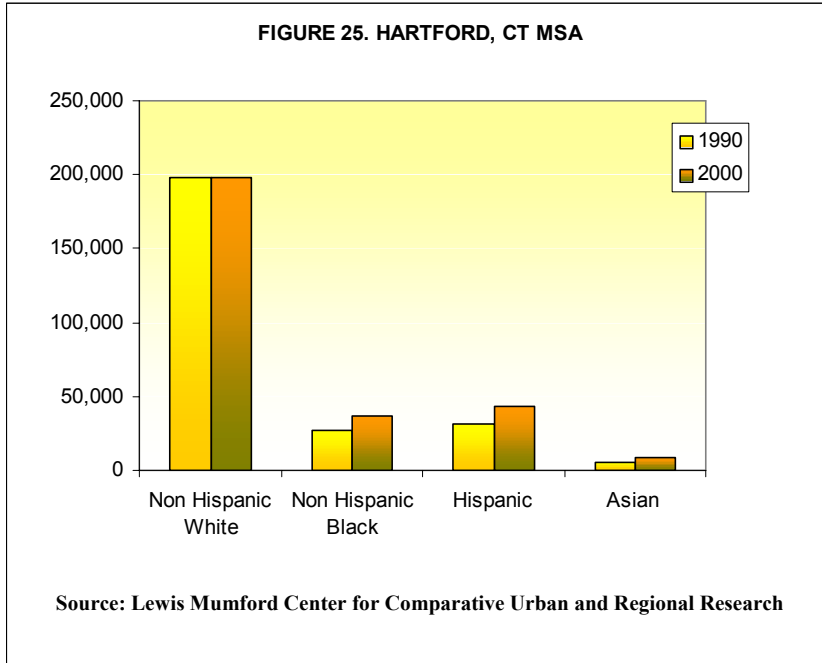
Table 3. ASIAN AMERICAN CHILDREN BY AGE GROUP IN USA

Under 5 years	670,406(27%)
5 to 9 years	680,536 (28%)
10 to 14 years	684, 525 (28%)
15 to 17 years	429,532 (17%)

Source: KIDS Census Data Online, www. aecf.org

	Total Population Under 18
1990	45,523
2000	56,822

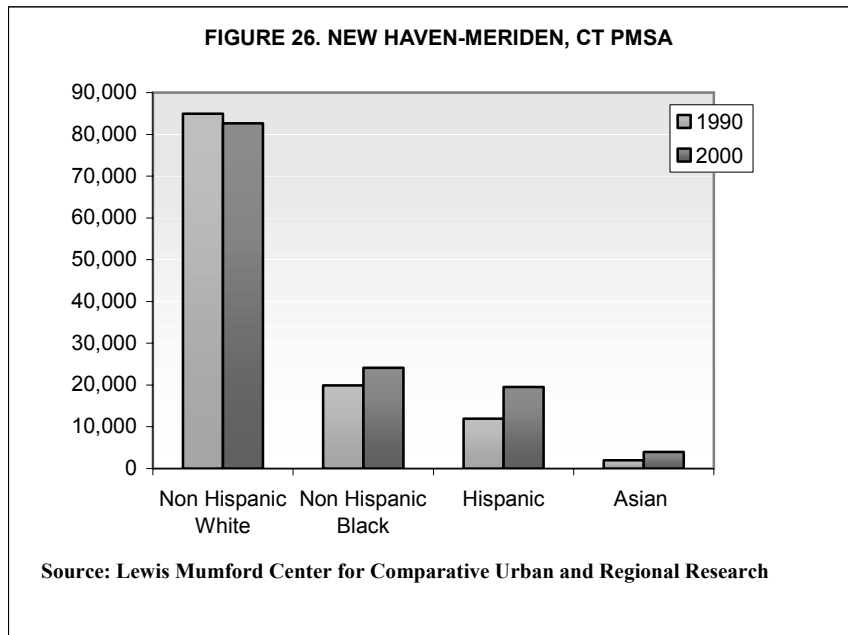
* Connecticut ranks 16 in percent of Asian American population under age 18. Hawaii ranks 1st (29.9%) followed by California (9.5%) and New Jersey (6.0%). Among New England towns, Monhegan, ME ranks first at 25% for population under age 18, while Mansfield, CT ranked 19th and Danbury, CT ranked 20th. (Kids Count Census Online, www. aecf.org)



	Total Population Under 18
1990	261,463
2000	288,183

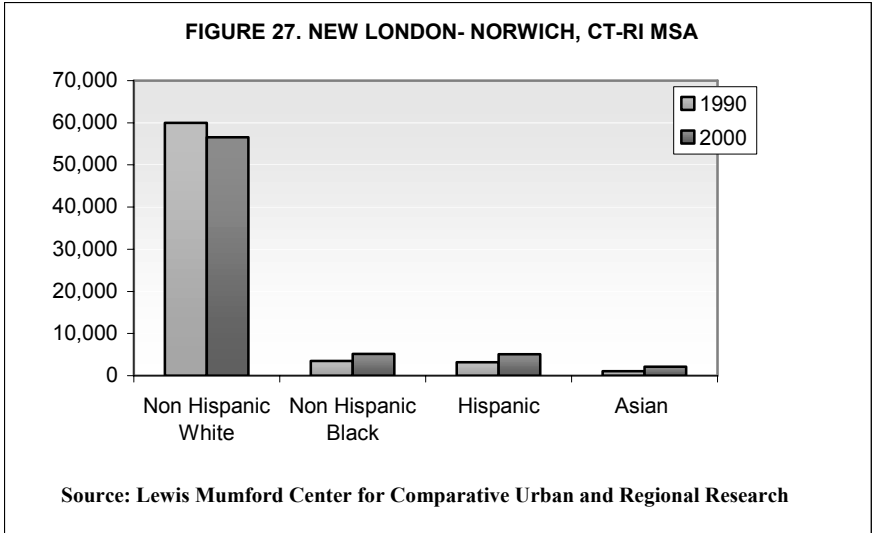
Among Connecticut towns, Mansfield ranks 1st with 7.5% of the Asian American population under age 18 followed by Danbury, Greenwich (6.4%), West Hartford (6.2%), and Woodbridge with 5.4%.

The data presented in figures 23-28 is for metropolitan regions, which includes “metropolitan statistical area” (MSA) or “primary metropolitan statistical area” (PMSA). They comprise a central city (or sometimes two or more central cities) and the surrounding suburbs.



The figures here are for the under age 18 population, classified into categories of non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and Asian.

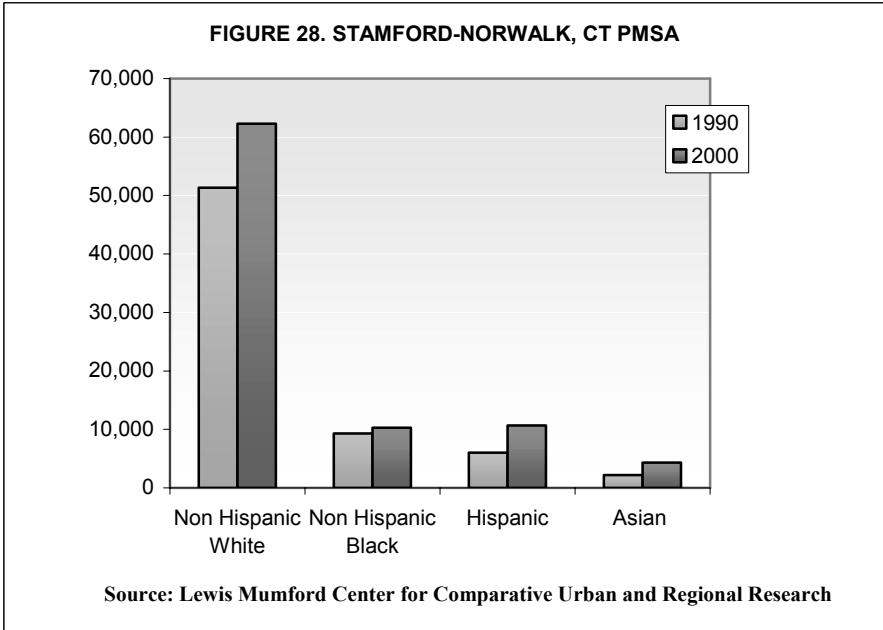
	Total Population Under 18
1990	119,269
2000	131,349



	Total Population Under 18
1990	68,294
2000	70,685

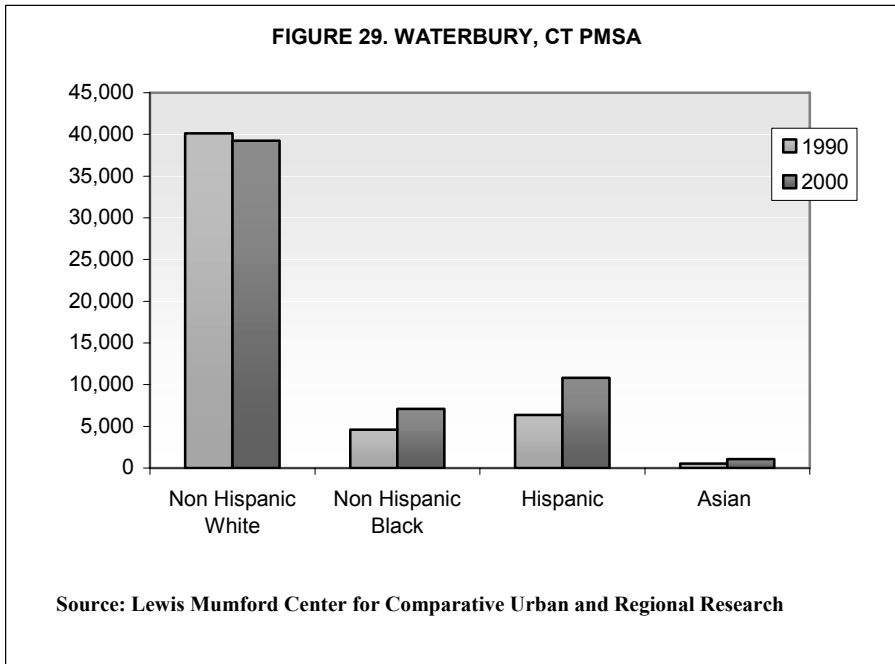
The figures show, there has been an increase in the Asian American population under age 18 between 1990 and 2000 in all the MSA and PMSA in Connecticut.

The population under age 18 in Stamford-Norwalk (2,198 in 1990 to 4,310 in 2000) and Waterbury (532 in 1990 to 1,070 in 2000) has nearly doubled. Waterbury still has the least number of Asian Americans under age 18, while Hartford (MSA) has the largest number with 8,455 according to Census 2000.



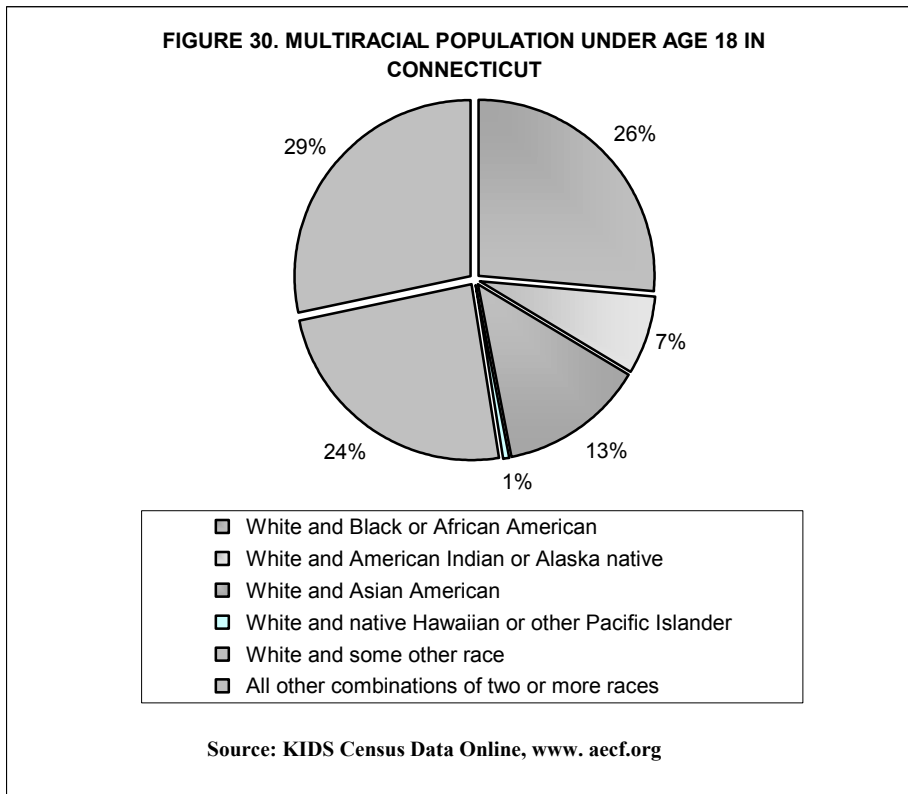
	Total Population Under 18
1990	69,118
2000	88,246

The second largest (4,310) Asian American population under age 18 is in Stamford-Norwalk (PMSA), followed by New Haven-Meriden (3,994) and Bridgeport (3,533).



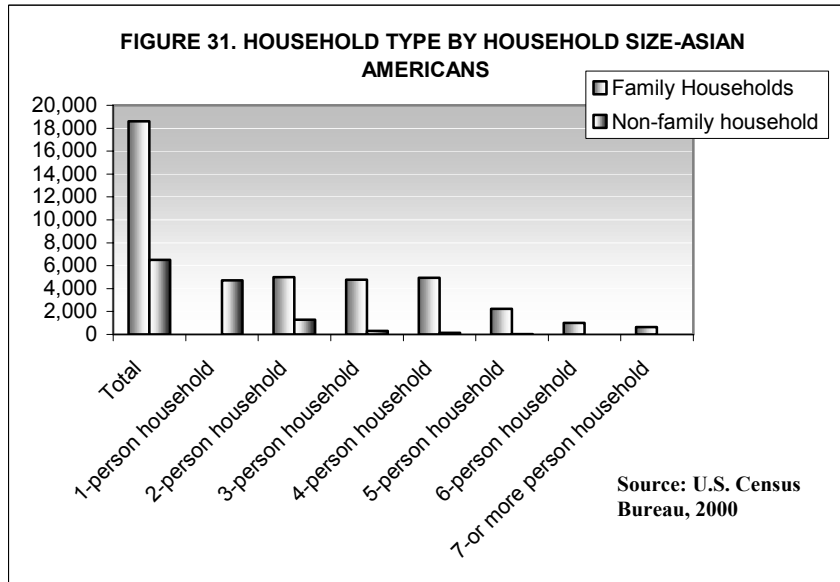
	Total Population Under 18
1990	51,888
2000	59,060

Figure 30 shows the combination of races for the population under age 18 in Connecticut. Asian American and White make up 13 % (4,044) of the total (74,848) multiracial population. African American and White constitute 26% (8,052) of the population under age 18. White and “Some Other Race” and “All Other Combinations of Two or More Races” together make up for 53% (16,094) of the total multiracial population under age 18 in Connecticut*.



**The total multiracial population under age 18 in the U.S. is 2,856,886. The number of White and Asian Americans in the U.S. is 445,082. White and “Some Other Race” and all other combinations of two or more races have a population of 1,465,342 under age 18. (KIDS Census Data Online, www. Aecf.org)*

I. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY: Asian American Households in Connecticut



Average household size -USA (Asian Americans)	3.11
Average household size -Connecticut	2.53
Average household size - Connecticut (Asian Americans)	3.00
<i>Census 2000 (SF 1)</i>	

Total households –USA (Asian Americans)	:3,130,263
Total households –Connecticut	:1,301,670
Total households- Connecticut (Asian Americans)*	:25,100
<i>Census 2000 (SF 1)</i>	

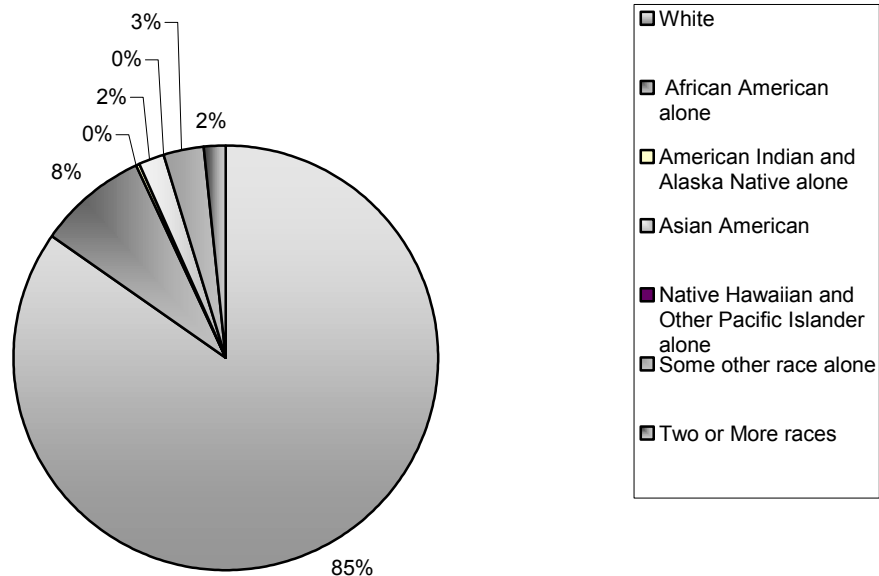
Population in households – USA (Asian Americans)	9,725,483
Population in households - Connecticut	3,297,626
Population in households - Connecticut (Asian Americans)	75,391
<i>Census 2000 (SF 1)</i>	

According to the Census, a **household** includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. Figure 31 depicts the **household type** by **household size** among Asian Americans in Connecticut. The Census distinguishes between two types of householders: a family householder involves *householders living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption* and a non-family householder is a *householder living alone or with non-relatives only*. Household size in the Census is defined as *the total number of people who live in a housing unit*.

Out of the 25,100 Asian American households in Connecticut, 18,594 (74%) are family households, whereas 6,506(26%) are non-family households. Within the family households, 27% live in 2-person households and 26% each in 2 and 3-person households. In the non-family households, a majority (72%) live in 1-person households and 20% live in 2-person households.

*The total number of households for the White population in Connecticut is 1,103,650 (Family households-740,355, Non-family households-363,295). The total number of households for the African American population in Connecticut is 106,398 (Family households-72,370, Non-family households-34,028). The total number of households for the Hispanic or Latino population in Connecticut is 90,660 (Family households-70,074 Non-family households-20, 586). (Census 2000)

FIGURE 32. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN CONNECTICUT



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

A **householder** is defined by the Census Bureau as *the person, or one of the people in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.* (Refer to Glossary)

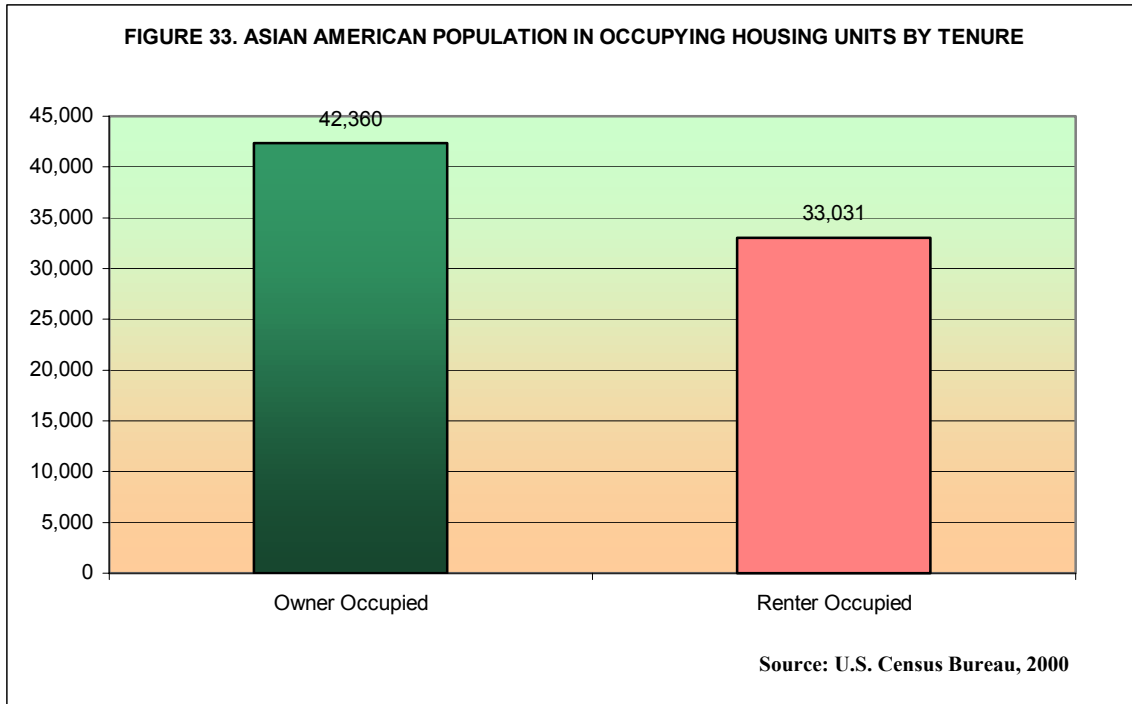
In 1990, Asian American and Pacific Islanders made up 1% (13,558) of the total householders in Connecticut, whereas in Census 2000 Asian American alone comprise 2% (25,100) of the total householders in Connecticut.

The total number of Asian American householders is 3,130,263 (3%) in the United States. In 1990 the total number of Asian and Pacific Islanders was 2,013,735 (13%).

Table 4. RACE OF HOUSEHOLDER IN CONNECTICUT (1990)

White	1,096,812 (90%)
African American	90,882 (7%)
American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut	2,383 (0%)
Asian American and Pacific Islander	13,558 (1%)
Other Race	261,884 (2%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000



Average Household Size of Occupied Housing Units by Tenure-Asian Americans, Connecticut

Total	:3.00
Owner Occupied	:3.51
Renter Occupied	:2.53

Census 2000 (SF 1)

Average Household Size of Occupied Housing Units by Tenure-Asian Americans, USA

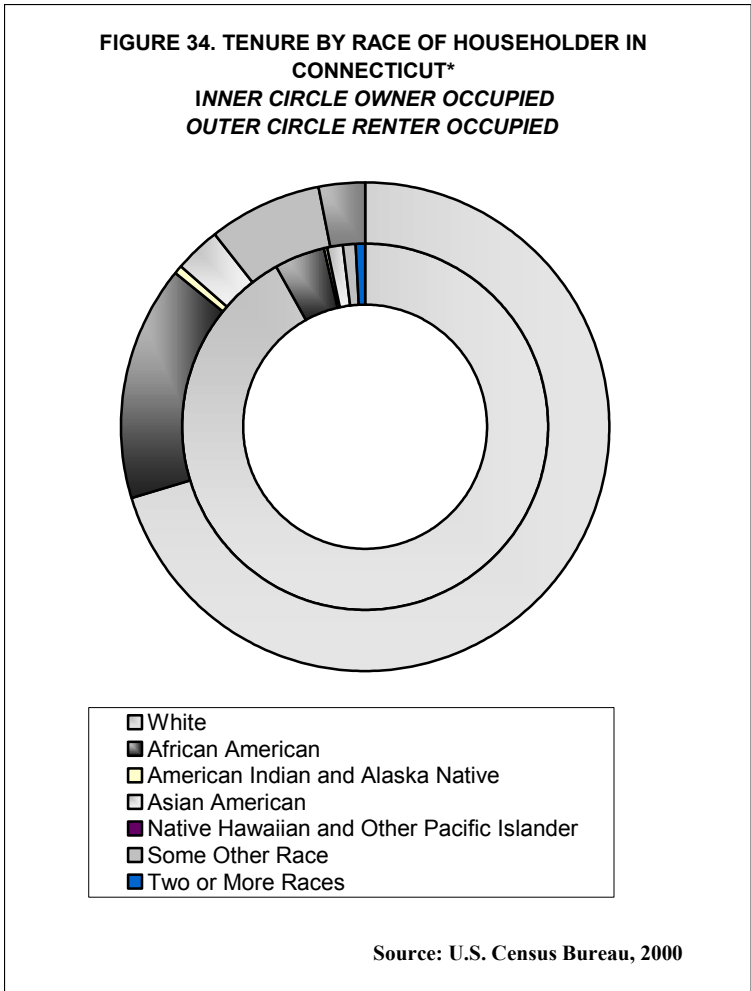
Total	:3.11
Owner Occupied	:3.49
Renter Occupied	:2.67

Census 2000 (SF 1)

As defined by the Census Bureau, **tenure** refers to the distinction between owner occupied and renter occupied housing units. A housing unit is **owner occupied** if the owner or the co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. On the other hand, a **renter occupied** household refers to the housing units, which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash or occupied without payment of cash rent.

As can be seen in figure 33, in Connecticut, * 56%(42,360) of the Asian Americans population live in the owner occupied households, whereas 44%(33,031) are in renter occupied households.

**The total population in occupied housing units by tenure for Whites in Connecticut is 2,720,523 (owner occupied 77% and renter occupied 23%). The total population in occupied housing units by tenure for African Americans in Connecticut is 289,905 (owner occupied 41% and renter occupied 59%). The total population in occupied housing units by tenure for Hispanics or Latino in Connecticut is 296,712 (owner occupied 30% and renter occupied 70%). (Census Bureau, 2000)*



Total number of Asian American householder in USA
 Owner Occupied: 1,672,460
 Renter Occupied: 1,457,803
Census 2000 (SF 1)

According to Census 2000, 1% (12,066) of owner occupied householders in Connecticut are Asian Americans. They make up 3% (13,034) of the renter occupied householders. The comparable figures for Asian Americans in the U.S. are 1% and 4%.

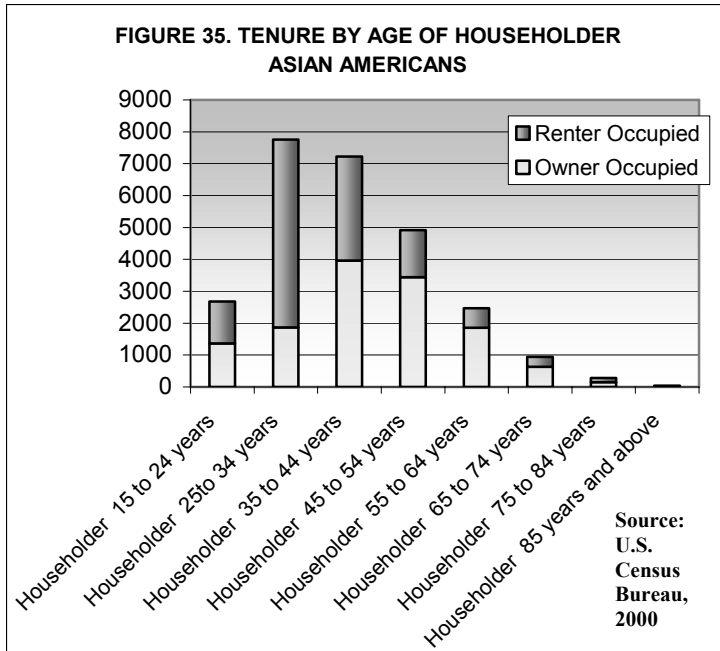
* (The table below is in reference to Figure 34)

	Owner Occupied	Renter Occupied
White	799,951	303,699
African American	38,784	67,614
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,450	1,832
Asian American	12,066	13,034
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	148	192
Some Other Race	9,181	32,631
Two or More Races	8,149	12,939

Whites constitute the majority (93%) among the owner occupied householders followed by African Americans at 4%.

Similarly, Whites continue to be the majority (70%) among renter occupied householders in Connecticut. African Americans make up 16% of the renter occupied householders.

In the 1990 census, Asian Americans together with Pacific Islanders made up 1% of the owner occupied householders, and 2% of renter occupied householders in Connecticut.



As can be seen in Figure 35, there is a variation between renter occupied and owner occupied Asian American householder across various age groups.

Out of the 7,757 Asian American householders in the age group of 25-34 years, 5,886 (76%) are in renter occupied household units. And the remaining 1,871 (24%) are in owner occupied housing units. In the age group of 15-24, 136 (9%) have owner occupied housing units.

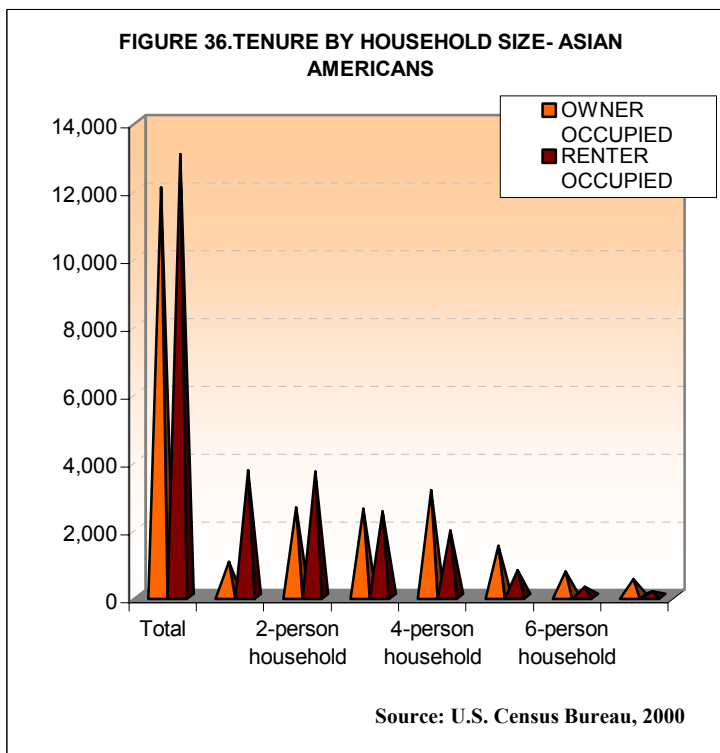
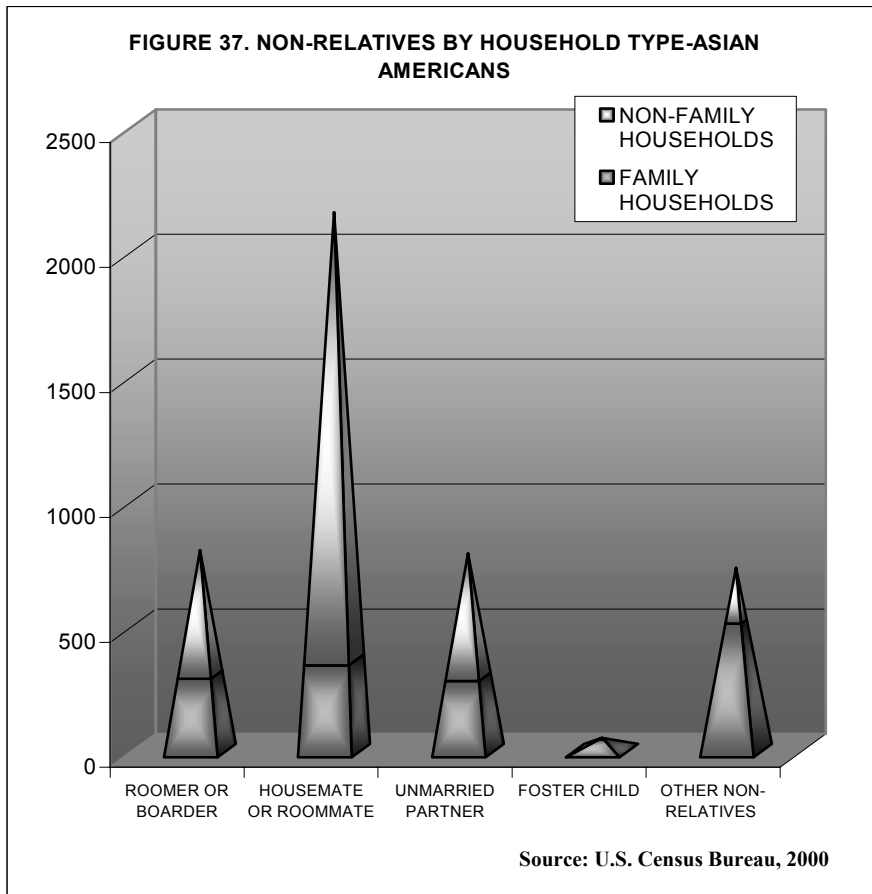


Figure 36 indicates that a total no of 13,034(52%) Asian American households are renter occupied. The comparative figure for owner occupied Asian American household is 12,066 (48%). In the 1-person household category, there is striking difference between households that are renter occupied 3,719 (79%) and owner occupied. 1,012 (21%).

The opposite trend can be noticed in the 4-person household category. 3,132 (62%) households are owner occupied whereas 1,935 (38%) households are renter occupied. However, the difference between the owner and renter occupied households in the 3-person category is marginal.



Non relatives as defined by the census refers to *any household member, which includes foster children living in the housing unit but not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.*

As, evident in figure 37, majority of the Asian American nonrelatives are housemates or roommates - 44% (668), roomer or boarder and housemate or roommate who live in family households, whereas 77% (2,290) housemate or roommate alone live in non-family households.

Further, 19% (296) of unmarried partners live in family households and 16% (494) live in non family households. Out of the total 51 foster children, 46(3%) live in Asian American family households and 5 are in non-family households.

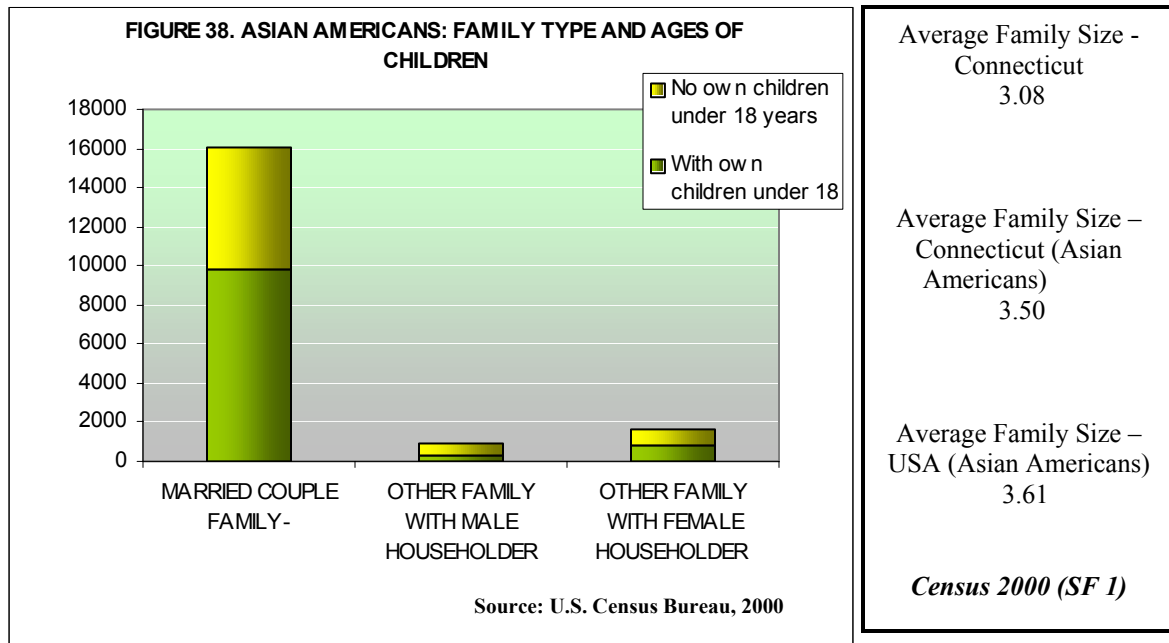
Comparative figures for other races are given in Table 5.

Table 5. Non relatives by Family Size

(Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000)

	White		African American		Hispanic or Latino	
	Family	Non-family	Family	Non-family	Family	Non-family
Roomer/Boarder	15%	11%	10%	15%	13%	17%
Housemate or Roommate	14%	35%	11%	31%	18%	37%
Unmarried Partner	44%	44%	50%	37%	43%	30%
Foster Child	4%	0%	11%	3%	6%	2%
Other non relatives	23%	10%	18%	14%	20%	14%

II. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY: Asian American Families in Connecticut



The Census Bureau classifies families into two types: “**married-couple family**” and “**other family**”. (Refer to Glossary)

Figure 38 shows that the majority 16,022 (86%) of Asian American families are married-couple families. Of the remaining 14% of Asian American families, 5% (964) are families with male householders with no wife present, whereas 9% (1,608) are female householders with no husband present.

61% (9,841) of married couple families have own children under age 18, whereas 39% (6,181) have no own children under age 18. Out of the total number of other family with male householder, 33% (316) have own children and 67% (648) have no own children under age 18. The comparative figures for other families with female householder are 54% (866) and 46% (742) for own children under age 18 and no own children under age 18 respectively. For details of family of own children under age 18 see Table 6.

Table 6. Asian American Children Under Age 18 by Family Type in Connecticut

	Under 6 years	Under 6 and 6 –17 years	6-17 years	Total
Married couple family	3,217 (33%)	1,870 (19%)	4,754 (48%)	9841
Other family with male householder	71 (22%)	49 (16%)	196 (62%)	316
Other family with female householder	192 (22%)	110 (13%)	564 (65%)	866

Source: U.S.
Census Bureau,
2000

There is a striking difference with regard to Asian American families with own children under age 18. A majority of the families (89%) with own children under age 18 are married couple families, whereas 3% are the families with male householders, and 8% are female-headed families. Comparative figures for other races are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Family Type and Ages of Children for Whites, African American and Hispanic or Latino in Connecticut

	White	African American	Hispanic or Latino
Married Couple family	603,024 (81%)	32,017 (44%)	36,689 (52%)
Other family with male householder	35,476 (5%)	5,835 (8%)	6,821 (10%)
Other family with female householder	101,855 (41%)	34,518 (48%)	26,564 (38%)
Total	740,355	72,370	70,074

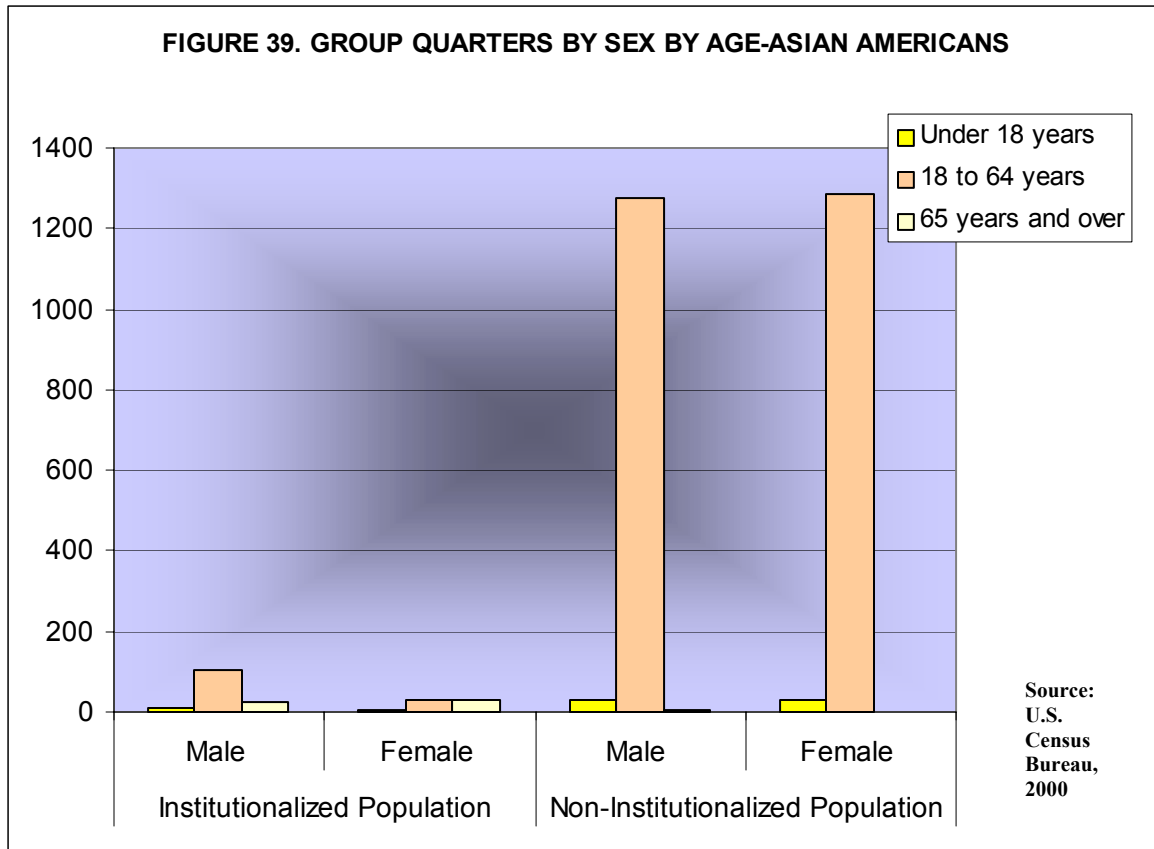
Source: U.S.
Census
Bureau, 2000

Compared to families with own children under age 18 of all other races, the highest percent (90.1%) of Asian American children live in married couple families, whereas the lowest, 9.1% of Asian American children live in single-parent families. (Kids Census Data Online, www.aecf.org)

Total No. of Families - Connecticut 881,170
Total No. of Families – Connecticut (Asian Americans) 18,594
Total No. of Families – U.S. (Asian Americans) 2,330,655
<i>Census 2000 (SF 1)</i>

Total Population in Families - Connecticut 2,716,631
Total Population in Families - Connecticut (Asian Americans) 65,113
Total Population in Families - U.S. (Asian Americans) 8,403,634
<i>Census 2000 (SF 1)</i>

III. HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY: Living Arrangements of Asian Americans by Group Quarters

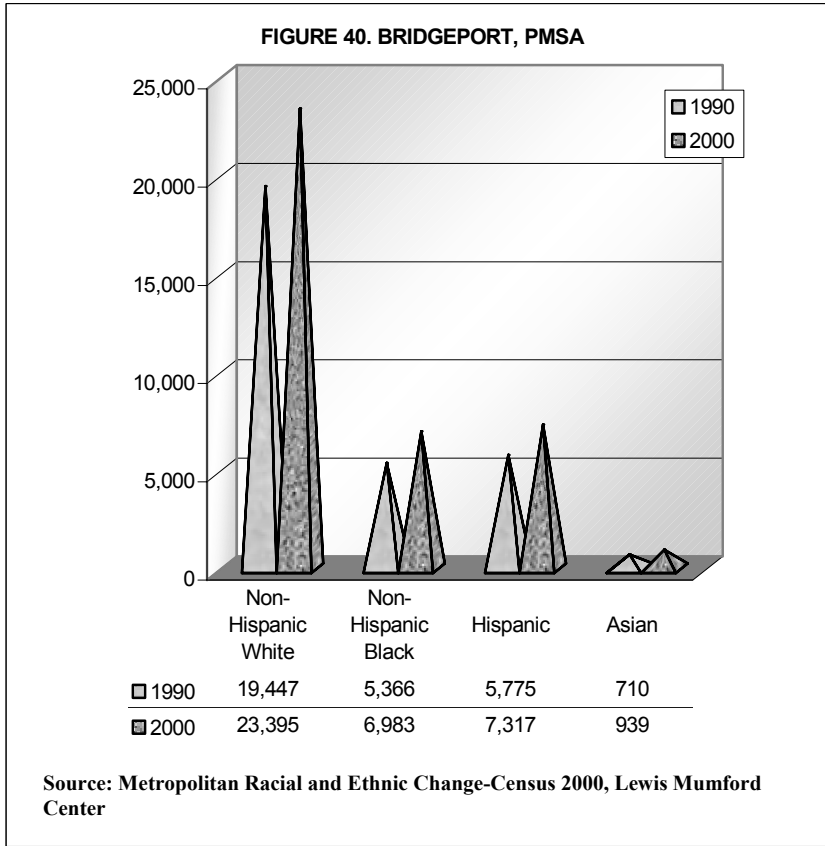


The Census Bureau defines **group quarters** as *all persons not living in households*. The group quarters can be categorized as Institutionalized persons and other persons in group quarters/ “noninstitutionalized group quarters”. (Refer to Glossary)

The majority of the Asian American group quarter population is noninstitutionalized. (Male-1,306, female-1,317). Among the total number of institutionalized population (204), 138 are males and 66 are females.

With regard to children under age 18, 17 live in institutionalized group quarters and 61 live in noninstitutionalized group quarters. (Kids Census Online, www.aecf.org)

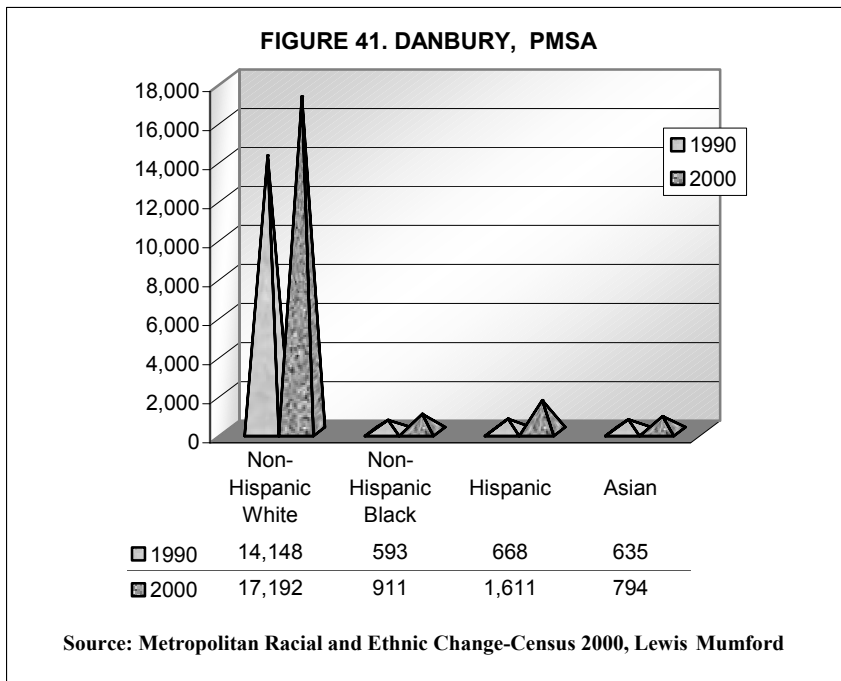
I. RACIAL COMPOSITION AND POVERTY PROFILES IN METROPOLITAN AREA SCHOOLS: Ethnic and Racial Composition in Schools



The data in Figure 40-46 represents the ethnic and racial composition of schools in MSAs and PMSAs in Connecticut.

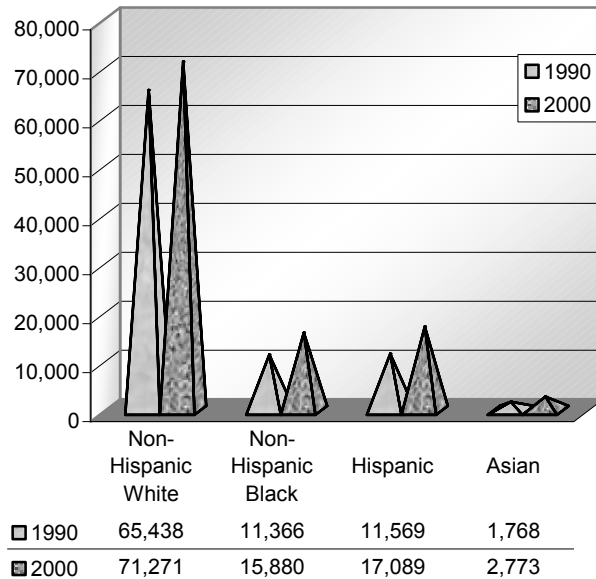
Hartford MSA has the largest number (2,773, and 3% of all races) of Asian American children in public schools in 2000, whereas Waterbury PMSA has the least number (328, and 2% of all races).

A similar trend was noticed in 1990. Hartford had the largest (1768, and 2% of all races) Asian American children in public schools.



With regard to the diversity experienced in school, an average White child in the U.S. attends a school that is over 78% White. Only 9% of other children in the schools are African Americans, 8% Hispanic, and 3% Asian American. (Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

FIGURE 42. HARTFORD, CT MSA

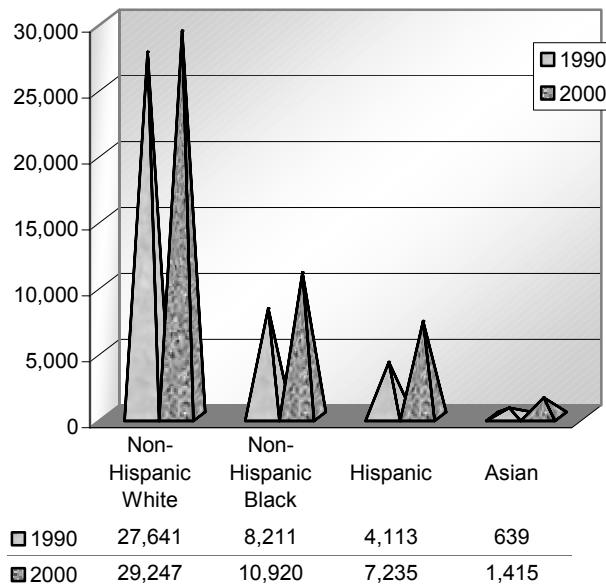


Source: Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change-Census 2000, Lewis Mumford Center

The Waterbury PMSA reported the least number of Asian American children (159, and 1% of all the races).

Stamford-Norwalk (675 in 1990 to 1300 in 2000) and New Haven Meriden (639 in 1990 to 1415 in 2000) have witnessed a two-fold increase in Asian American children in schools in the last decade.

FIGURE 43. NEW HAVEN-MERIDEN, CT PMSA

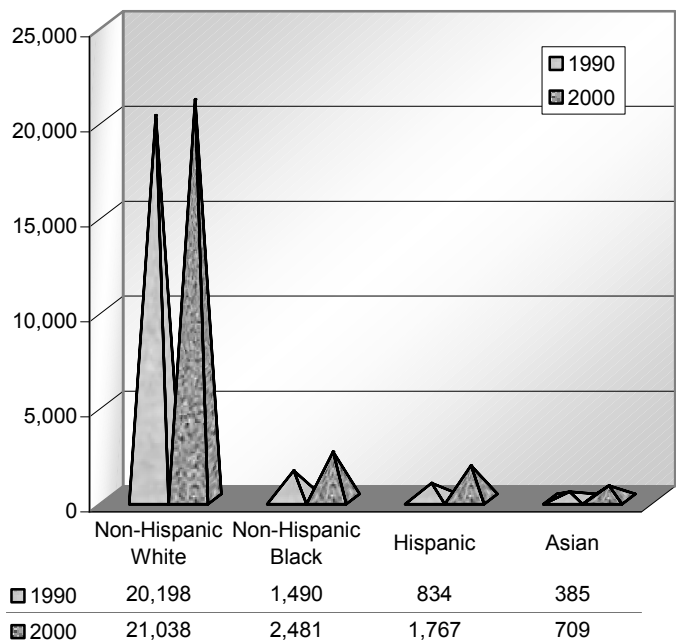


Source: Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change-Census 2000, Lewis Mumford Center

The average African American child's school is more than half African American (57%). Asian Americans despite being only 4% of the elementary population are in schools that average 19% Asians.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

FIGURE 44. NEW LONDON-NORWICH, CT-RI MSA

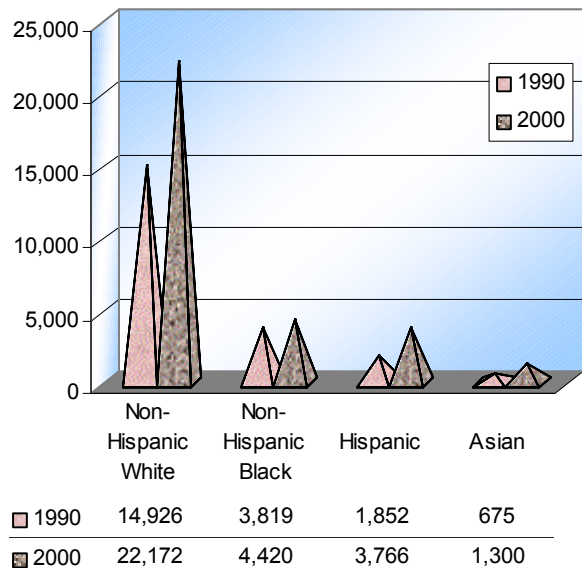


Source: Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change-Census 2000, Lewis Mumford Center

Based on a Census 2000 twelve monthly sample survey, the estimated figure for the Asian American population three years and over enrolled in schools is 32%, whereas 68% is the estimate for non-enrollment.

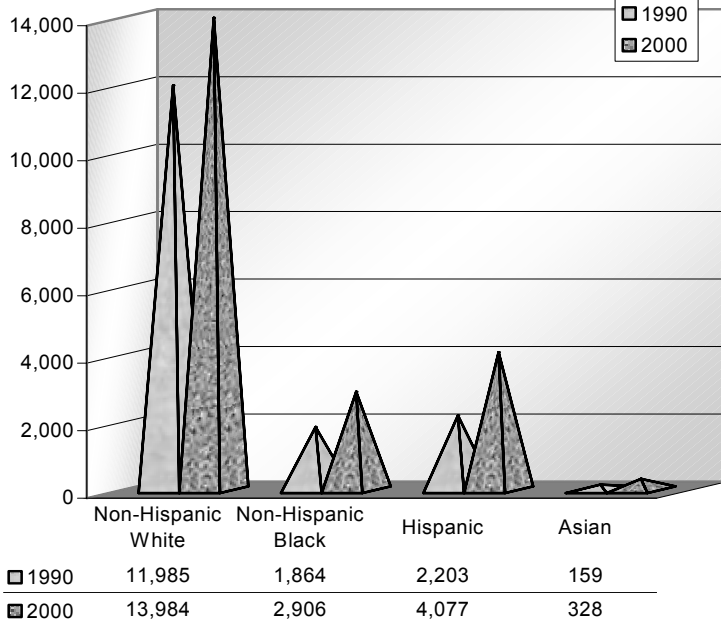
Among the Asian Americans enrolled in school in the U.S., 10% are enrolled in Nursery schools & Kindergarten, and 35% are enrolled in grade 1 to grade 8. With regard to enrollment in grade 9 to grade 12 and college or graduate schools, the estimate is 19% and 36%, respectively.

FIGURE 45. STAMFORD-NORWALK, CT PMSA



Source: Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change-Census 2000, Lewis Mumford Center

FIGURE 46. WATERBURY, CT PMSA



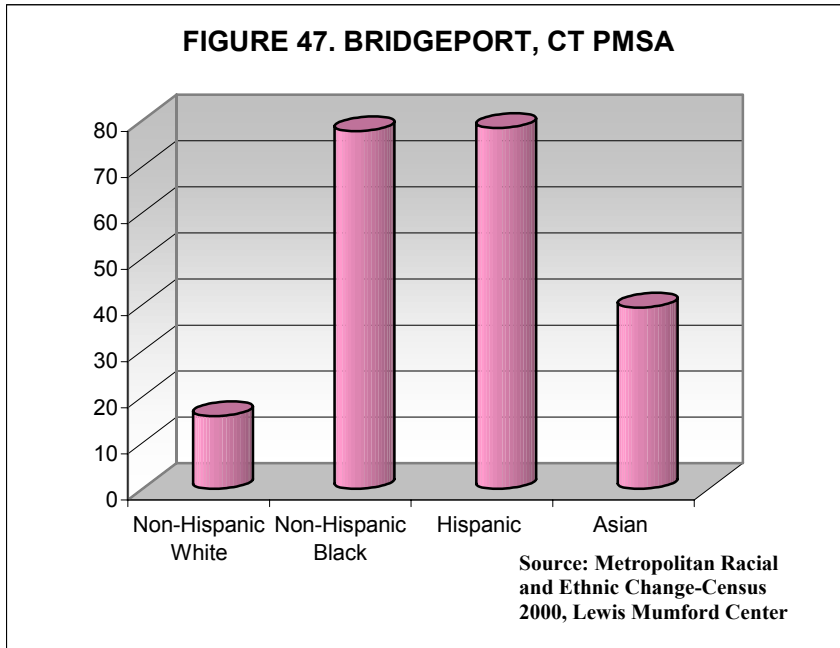
Source: Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change-Census 2000, Lewis Mumford

San Francisco, CA, Minneapolis - St. Paul, MN-WI, and New York, NY are the top three Metropolitan regions with the largest number of Asian American elementary school children.

Between 1990 and 2000, the number of Asian elementary school children has grown marginally, rising less than the total Asian population of all ages.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

II. RACIAL COMPOSITION AND POVERTY PROFILES IN METROPOLITAN AREA SCHOOLS: Poor (%) in the School of the Average Group Members for PMSA & MSA, CT



In Bridgeport, the average non-poor child is in a school that is 84.3% non-poor. The average poor child's school is 76.8% poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

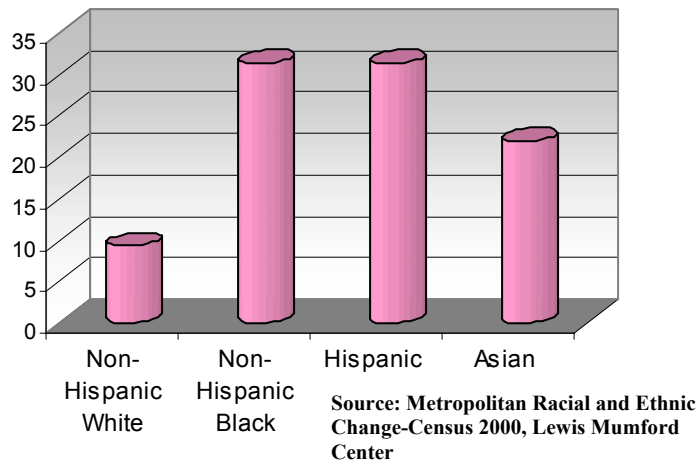
This section focuses on the percentage of poor in the schools, attended by various racial groups in Connecticut.

The percentage of poor in the schools attended by Asian Americans in all the 7 PMSA and MSA is lower than the percentage poor for Hispanics and non-Hispanic African Americans.

In Connecticut, both Bridgeport and Waterbury have the highest percentage of poor in the schools attended by Asian Americans, at 39.4% and 39.3% respectively. Stamford-Norwalk has the lowest percentage poor (18.3%) in the schools attended by the Asian American children, followed by Hartford at 22.5%.

Figures 48-55 show that the schools attended by children of various races have dissimilar percentages of poverty.

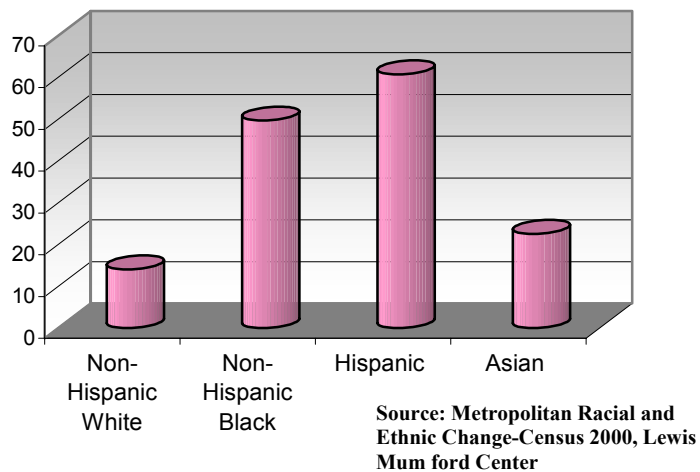
FIGURE 48. DANBURY, CT PMSA



In Danbury, the average non-poor child is in a school that is 90.1% non-poor. The average poor child's school is 30.4 % poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

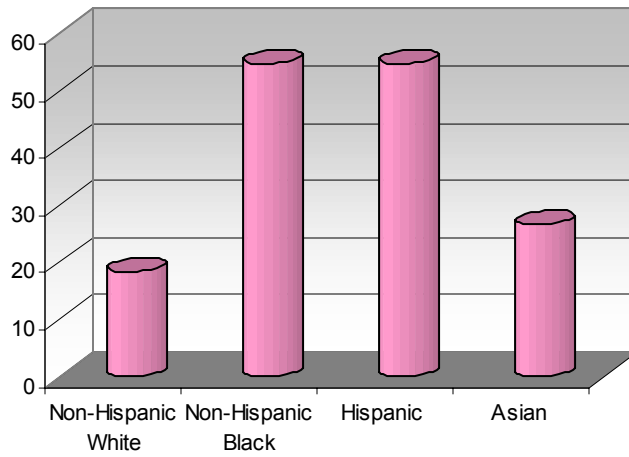
FIGURE 49. HARTFORD, CT MSA



In Hartford, the average non-poor child is in a school that is 83.4% non-poor. The average poor child's school is 52.7% poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

FIGURE 50. NEW HAVEN-MERIDEN, CT PMSA

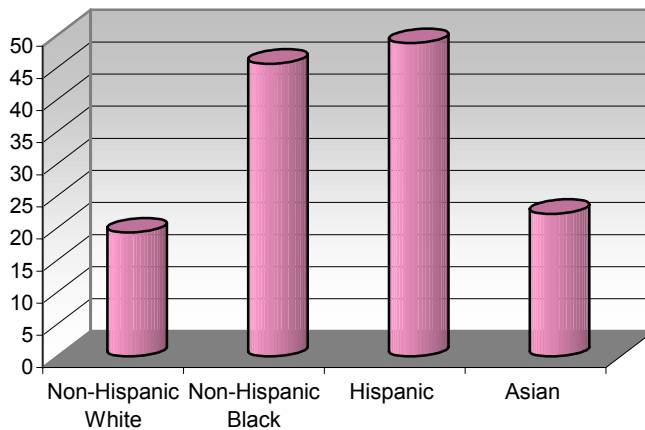


Source: Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change-Census 2000, Lewis Mumford

In New Haven- Meriden, the average non-poor child is in a school that is 77.3% non-poor. The average poor child's school is 52.1% poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

FIGURE 51. NEW LONDON-NORWICH, CT-RI MSA



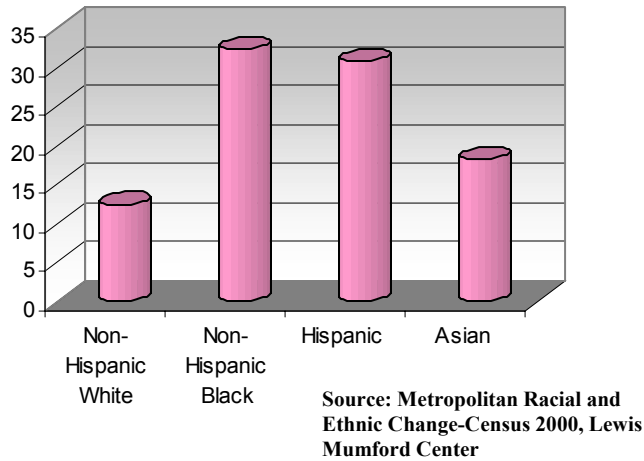
Source: Metropolitan Racial and Ethnic Change-Census 2000, Lewis Mumford Center

In New London-Norwich, the average non-poor child is in a school that is 81.8% non-poor. The average poor child's school is 39.2% poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

Of the 905,000 children in CT, 9% or 79,000 are living in poverty. CT ranks 8th among 50 States and the District of Columbia at combating childhood poverty. (The Children's Partnership : www.childrenspartnership.org)

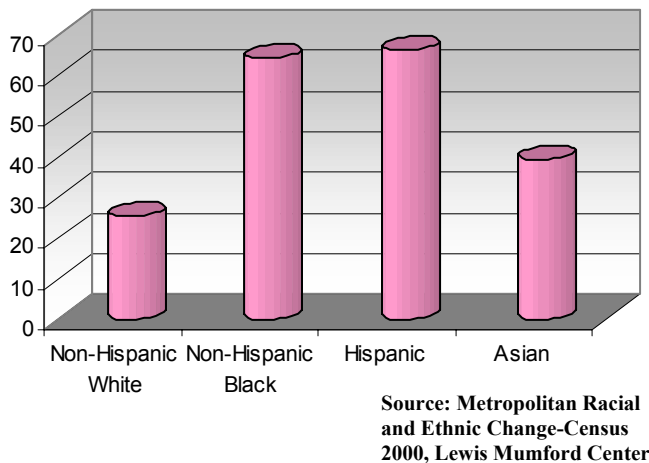
FIGURE 52. STAMFORD-NORWALK, CT PMSA



In Stamford-Norwalk, the average non-poor child is in a school that is 86.1% non-poor. The average poor child's school is 32.2% poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

FIGURE 53. WATERBURY, CT PMSA



In Waterbury, the average non-poor child is in a school that is 75.6 % non-poor. The average poor child's school is 60.4% poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

As reported in this section, the different levels of poverty in schools affect the quality of education imparted in these schools. This has a specific impact on the performance of children belonging to minority groups.

In the U.S., White students are in schools that are 30% poor, African American students are in schools that are 65% poor, Hispanics students are in schools that are 66% poor, and Asian American students are in schools that are 42% poor.

(Lewis Mumford Center, University at Albany)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Asian American Population (%) – Regional Distribution: 2000

	Asian American Alone	Asian American Alone or in combination
North East	20.7	19.9
Mid West	11.7	11.7
South	18.8	19.1
West	48.8	49.3

Appendix 2. Asian American Population in the U.S.: 2000

Alone & in combinations	Number
Asian American alone or in combination with one or more other races	11,808,828
Asian American alone	10,242,998
Asian American in combination with one or more other races	1,655,830
Asian American: White	868,395
Asian American: Some other race	249,108
Asian American: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islanders	138,802
Asian American: African American	106,702
Asian American: All other combinations	292,743

Appendix 3. Asian American Population (%) – State-wide Distribution: 2000

State	1990	2000	
	Asian American <i>% of total population</i>	Asian American Alone <i>% of total population</i>	Asian American alone or in combination <i>% of total population</i>
Alabama	0.5	0.7	0.9
Alaska	3.2	4.2	5.2
Arizona	1.4	1.8	2.3
Arkansas	0.5	0.8	1.0
California	9.2	10.9	12.3
Colorado	1.7	2.2	2.8
Connecticut	1.5	2.4	2.8
Delaware	1.3	2.1	2.4

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

District of Columbia	1.8	2.7	3.1
Florida	1.2	1.7	2.1
Georgia	1.1	2.1	2.4
Hawaii	47.2	41.6	58.0
Idaho	0.8	0.9	1.3
Illinois	2.5	3.4	3.8
Indiana	0.7	1.0	1.2
Iowa	0.9	1.3	1.5
Kansas	1.2	1.7	2.1
Kentucky	0.5	0.7	0.9
Louisiana	1.0	1.2	1.4
Maine	0.5	0.7	0.9
Maryland	2.9	4.2	4.5
Massachusetts	2.4	3.8	4.2
Michigan	1.5	1.8	2.1
Minnesota	1.8	2.9	3.3
Mississippi	0.5	0.7	0.8
Missouri	0.8	1.1	1.4
Montana	0.5	0.5	0.8
Nebraska	0.8	1.3	1.6
Nevada	2.9	4.5	5.6
New Hampshire	0.8	1.3	1.6
New Jersey	3.5	5.7	6.2
New Mexico	0.9	1.1	1.5
New York	3.8	5.5	6.2
North Carolina	0.8	1.4	1.7
North Dakota	0.5	0.6	0.8
Ohio	0.8	1.2	1.4
Oklahoma	1.0	1.4	1.7
Oregon	2.3	3.0	3.7
Pennsylvania	1.1	1.8	2.0
Rhode Island	1.8	2.3	2.7
South Carolina	0.6	0.9	1.1
South Dakota	0.4	0.6	0.8
Tennessee	0.6	1.0	1.2
Texas	1.8	2.7	3.1
Utah	1.5	1.7	2.2
Vermont	0.6	0.9	1.1
Virginia	2.5	3.7	4.3
Washington	4.0	5.5	6.7
West Virginia	0.4	0.5	0.7
Wisconsin	1.1	1.7	1.9
Wyoming	0.6	0.6	0.8
Puerto Rico	*	0.2	0.5

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Appendix 4. Ten Largest Places in Total Population and in Asian American Population: 2000

Place	Total Population	Asian American alone	Asian American alone or in combination
New York, NY	1	1	1
Los Angeles, CA	2	2	2
Chicago, IL	3	7	7
Houston, TX	4	8	8
Philadelphia, PA	5	11	12
Phoenix, AZ	6	34	30
San Diego, CA	7	6	6
Dallas, TX	8	27	27
San Antonio, TX	9	48	42
Detroit, MI	10	94	84
San Jose, CA	11	3	3
San Francisco, CA	13	4	4
Seattle, WA	24	10	9
Honolulu, HI	46	5	5
Fremont, CA	85	9	10

Appendix 5. Ten Places with Highest Percentage of Asian American Population (100,000 or more population)

Place	Asian American alone or in combination	Asian American alone
Honolulu, HI	67.7	55.9
Daly City, CA	53.6	50.7
Fremont, CA	39.8	37.0
Sunnyvale, CA	34.2	32.3
San Francisco, CA	32.6	30.8
Irvine, CA	32.3	29.8
Garden Grove, CA	32.2	30.9
Santa Clara, CA	31.4	29.3
Torrance, CA	31.1	28.6
San Jose, CA	28.8	26.9

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Appendix 6. Asian American Population by Detailed Group: 2000

Detailed Group	Asian American Alone		Asian American in combination with one or more other races	
	One Asian American group reported*	Two or more Asian American groups reported	One Asian American group reported	Two or more Asian American groups reported
Total	10,019,405	223,593	1,516,841	138,989
Asian Indian	1,678,765	40,013	165,437	15,384
Bangladeshi	41,280	5,625	9,655	852
Bhutanese	183	9	17	3
Burmese	13,159	1461	1,837	263
Cambodian	171,037	11,832	20,830	1,453
Chinese except Taiwanese	2,314,537	130,826	201,688	87,790
Filipino	1,850,314	57,811	385,236	71,454
Hmong	169,428	5,284	11,153	445
Indo-Chinese	113	55	23	8
Indonesian	39,757	4,429	17,256	1,631
Iwo Jiman	15	3	60	
Japanese	796,700	55,537	241,200	55,486
Korean	1,076,872	22,550	114,211	14,794
Laotian	168,707	10,396	17,914	1,186
Malaysian	10,690	4,339	2,837	700
Maldivian	27	2	22	
Nepalese	7,858	351	1,128	62
Okinawan	3,513	2,625	2,816	1,654
Pakistani	153,533	11,095	37,587	2,094
Singaporean	1,437	580	307	70
Sri Lankan	20,145	1,219	2,966	257
Taiwanese	118,048	14,096	11,394	1,257
Thai	112,989	7,929	27,170	2,195
Vietnamese	1,122,528	47,144	48,639	5,425
Other Asian, not specified	146,870	19,576	195,449	7,535

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Appendix 7. English Language Proficiency of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders

United States	Estimate
Total:	
5 to 17 years:	
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	1,212,386
Speak English "very well"	839,833
Speak English "well"	246,477
Speak English "not well"	112,565
Speak English "not at all"	13,511
18 to 64 years:	
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	5,045,658
Speak English "very well"	2,451,619
Speak English "well"	1,465,938
Speak English "not well"	913,995
Speak English "not at all"	214,106
65 years and over:	
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages:	606,417
Speak English "very well"	177,356
Speak English "well"	131,849
Speak English "not well"	186,370
Speak English "not at all"	110,842

Appendix 8. Sex By Occupation for the Employed Civilian Population, 16 Years and Over-Asian American: 2000

United States	Estimate
Total:	5,016,901
Male:	2,695,809
Management, professional, and related occupations:	1,255,709
Management, business and financial operations occupations:	399,978
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	277,268
Farmers and farm managers	4,360
Business and financial operations occupations	118,350
Professional and related	855,731

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Occupations:	
Computer and mathematical occupations	283,829
Architecture and engineering occupations	198,505
Life, physical, and social science occupations	62,725
Community and social services occupations	25,662
Legal occupations	19,750
Education, training, and library occupations	82,171
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations	45,424
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	137,665
Service occupations:	321,372
Healthcare support occupations	14,865
Protective service occupations	30,620
Food preparation and serving related occupations	170,490
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	60,634
Personal care and service occupations	44,763
Sales and office occupations:	521,099
Sales and related occupations	279,630
Office and administrative support occupations	241,469
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	12,669
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	182,091
Construction and extraction occupations	72,575
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	109,516
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	402,869
Production occupations	267,818
Transportation and material moving occupations	135,051
Female:	2,321,092
Management, professional, and related occupations:	960,364

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Management, business and financial operations occupations:	320,418
Management occupations, except farmers and farm managers	171,154
Farmers and farm managers	1,837
Business and financial operations occupations	147,427
Professional and related occupations:	639,946
Computer and mathematical occupations	128,661
Architecture and engineering occupations	41,435
Life, physical, and social science occupations	42,100
Community and social services occupations	17,569
Legal occupations	15,912
Education, training, and library occupations	108,916
Arts, design, entertainment, sports and media occupations	48,134
Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations	237,219
Service occupations:	371,431
Healthcare support occupations	67,079
Protective service occupations	7,997
Food preparation and serving related occupations	138,662
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	50,479
Personal care and service occupations	107,214
Sales and office occupations:	688,133
Sales and related occupations	250,855
Office and administrative support occupations	437,278
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	7,619
Construction, extraction, and maintenance occupations:	10,607
Construction and extraction occupations	2,483
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	8,124

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

Production, transportation, and material moving occupations:	282,938
Production occupations	258,370
Transportation and material moving occupations	24,568

Appendix 9. Poverty Status in the past 12 months by Age-Asian American

United States	Estimate
Total:	10,405,488
Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	1,322,493
Under 5 years	93,130
5 years	20,407
6 to 11 years	136,979
12 to 17 years	127,777
18 to 64 years	841,338
65 to 74 years	62,899
75 years and over	39,963
Income in the past 12 months at or above poverty level:	9,082,995
Under 5 years	608,948
5 years	121,520
6 to 11 years	713,791
12 to 17 years	719,435
18 to 64 years	6,249,299
65 to 74 years	419,930
75 years and over	250,072

Source: US Census Bureau, 2000

GLOSSARY

Age

Age is generally derived from date of birth information, and is based on the age of the person in complete years.

Alaska Native race/ethnic categories

Self-identification among people of Alaska Native descent. These are the five detailed Alaska Native race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Census 2000:

Alaska Athabaskan

Aleut

Eskimo

Tlingit-Haida

All other tribes

Asian American

Self-identification among people of Asian descent.

In These are the 17 detailed Asian race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Census 2000:

Asian Indian

Bangladeshi

Cambodian

Chinese, except Taiwanese

Filipino

Hmong

Indonesian

Japanese

Korean

Laotian

Malaysian

Pakistani

Sri Lankan

Taiwanese

Thai

Vietnamese

Other Asian

Average family size

Look under Family

Average household size

Look under Household

Average household size of owner-occupied units

Look under Household

Average household size of renter-occupied units

Look under Household

Child

A son or a daughter by birth, an adopted child, or a stepchild, regardless of the child's age or marital status.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Foster children

Children receiving parental care and guidance although not related through blood or legal ties; placed in care by a government agency.

When a foster child is also a relative, such as a nephew or niece, the child is counted as a related individual rather than a foster child.

Own children

A child under 18 years old who is a son or daughter by birth, marriage (a stepchild), or adoption. For 100-percent tabulations, own children consist of all sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age. For sample data, own children consist of sons/daughters of householders who are under 18 years of age and who have never been married, therefore, numbers of own children of householders may be different in these two tabulations.

County and equivalent entity

The primary legal subdivision of most states. In Louisiana, these subdivisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are boroughs, a legal subdivision, and census areas, a statistical subdivision. In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county and thus constitute primary subdivisions of their states. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes. In Puerto Rico, municipios are treated as county equivalents.

Demographic profile

A profile includes tables that provide various demographic, social, economic, and housing characteristics for the U.S., regions, divisions, states, counties, county subdivisions, places, metropolitan areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, Hawaiian home lands and congressional districts. It includes 100-percent and sample data from the decennial censuses..

Family

A group of two or more people who reside together and who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Average Family Size

A measure obtained by dividing the number of members of families by the total number of families

Group quarters (GQ)

The Census Bureau classifies all people not living in households as living in group quarters. There are two types of group quarters: institutional (for example, correctional facilities, nursing homes, and mental hospitals) and non-institutional (for example, college dormitories, military barracks, group homes, missions, and shelters

Group quarters population

Those people residing in group quarters as of the date on which a particular survey was conducted. The Census Bureau recognizes two general categories of people in group quarters: (1) institutionalized population and (2) non-institutionalized population. The institutionalized population includes people under formally authorized supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such people are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of people in the institution. Generally, the institutionalized population is restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision. The noninstitutionalized population includes all people who live in group quarters other than institutions.

Household

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Household Size

The total number of people living in a housing unit.

Average Household Size

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households.

Average household size of owner-occupied units

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in owner-occupied housing units by the number of owner-occupied housing units

Average household size of renter-occupied units

A measure obtained by dividing the number of people living in renter-occupied housing units by the number of renter-occupied housing units.

Household type and relationship

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Examples include: married-couple family; male householder, no wife present; female householder, no husband present; spouse (husband/wife); child; and other relatives.

Householder

The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.

If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census.

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Other relative

Any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not specifically included in any other relationship category. Can include grandchildren, parents, in-laws, cousins, etc.

Nonrelatives

Any household member, including foster children, living in the housing unit but not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

Housing unit

A house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms, or a single room occupied as separate living quarters, or if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live separately from any other individuals in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible.

Occupied housing unit

A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of people living in it at the time of enumeration.

Owner-occupied housing unit

A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Renter-occupied housing unit

All occupied units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter-occupied.

Institutionalized population

Look under Group Quarter Population

Metropolitan

Refers to those areas surrounding large and densely populated cities or towns.

Metropolitan area (MA)

A collective term, established by the federal Office of Management and Budget, to refer to metropolitan statistical areas, consolidated metropolitan statistical areas, and primary metropolitan statistical areas.

Metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies, based on the concept of a core area with a large population nucleus, plus adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core. Qualification of an MSA requires the presence of a city with 50,000 or more inhabitants, or the presence of an Urbanized Area (UA) and a total population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). The county or counties containing the largest city and surrounding densely settled territory are central counties of the MSA. Additional outlying counties qualify to be included in the MSA by meeting certain other criteria of metropolitan character, such as a specified minimum population density or percentage of the population that is urban. MSAs in New England are defined in terms of minor civil divisions, following rules concerning commuting and population density.

Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)

A geographic entity defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use by federal statistical agencies. If an area meets the requirements to qualify as a metropolitan statistical area and has a population of one million or more, two or more PMSAs may be defined within it if statistical criteria are met and local opinion is in favor. A PMSA consists of one or more counties (county subdivisions in New England) that have substantial commuting interchange. When two or more PMSAs have been recognized, the larger area of which they are components then is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race and ethnic categories

Self-identification among people of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander descent. These are the 12 detailed Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race and ethnic categories used in displaying data from Census 2000:

Polynesian:

Native Hawaiian

Samoan

Tongan

Other Polynesian

Micronesian:

Guanamanian or Chamorro

Other Micronesian

Melanesian:

Fijian

Other Melanesian

Other Pacific Islander

Noninstitutionalized population

Look under Group Quarter Population

Nonrelatives

Look under Householder

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Occupied housing unit
Look under Housing unit

Other relative
Look under household

Own children
Look under child

Owner-occupied housing unit
Look under Housing unit

Primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA)
Look under Metropolitan Area

Race
Race is a self-identification data item in which respondents choose the race or races with which they most closely identify.

Race Alone categories
Includes the minimum 5 race categories

- White alone
- Black or African-American alone
- American Indian or Alaska Native alone
- Asian alone
- Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander alone
- Some other race alone

Race Alone or in combination categories
There will be other tabulations where 'race alone or in combination' will be shown. These tabulations include not only persons who marked only one race (the 'race alone' category) but also those who marked that race and at least one other race. For example, a person who indicated that she was of Filipino and African-American background would be included in the African-American alone or in combination count, as well as in the Asian alone or in combination count. The alone or in combination totals are tallies of responses, rather than respondents. So the sum of the race alone or in combination will add to more than the total population.

Some tabulation will show the number of persons who checked 'two or more races'.

Renter-occupied housing unit
Look under housing unit

School District
Geographic entities within which state, county, or local officials provide public educational services for the area's residents. The boundaries and names are provided by state officials.

School enrollment
Enrollment in regular school, either public or private, which includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling, which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

Sex
An individual's gender classification - male or female.

Sex ratio
A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females, and then multiplying by 100.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

A self-designated classification for people whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, the Caribbean, or those identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, etc. Origin can be viewed as ancestry, nationality, or country of birth of the person or person's parents or ancestors prior to their arrival in the United States.

Spanish/Hispanic/Latino people may be of any race.

Listed below are the 28 Hispanic or Latino categories displayed in Census 2000 tabulations:

Mexican

Puerto Rican

Cuban

Dominican Republic

Central American:

Costa Rican

Guatemalan

Honduran

Nicaraguan

Panamanian

Salvadoran

Other Central American

South American:

Argentinian

Bolivian

Chilean

Colombian

Ecuadorian

Paraguayan

Peruvian

Uruguayan

Venezuelan

Other South American

Other Hispanic or Latino:

Spaniard

Spanish

Spanish American

All other Hispanic or Latino

Summary file (SF)

Statistics for a large number of geographic areas that are designed to show great subject matter detail presented in tabular form. There are four main summary files produced from the data collected during Census 2000.

Tenure

Refers to the distinction between owner-occupied and renter-occupied housing units.

Unmarried-partner household

Household in which the householder and his or her partner are not legally married or participating in a common law marriage.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

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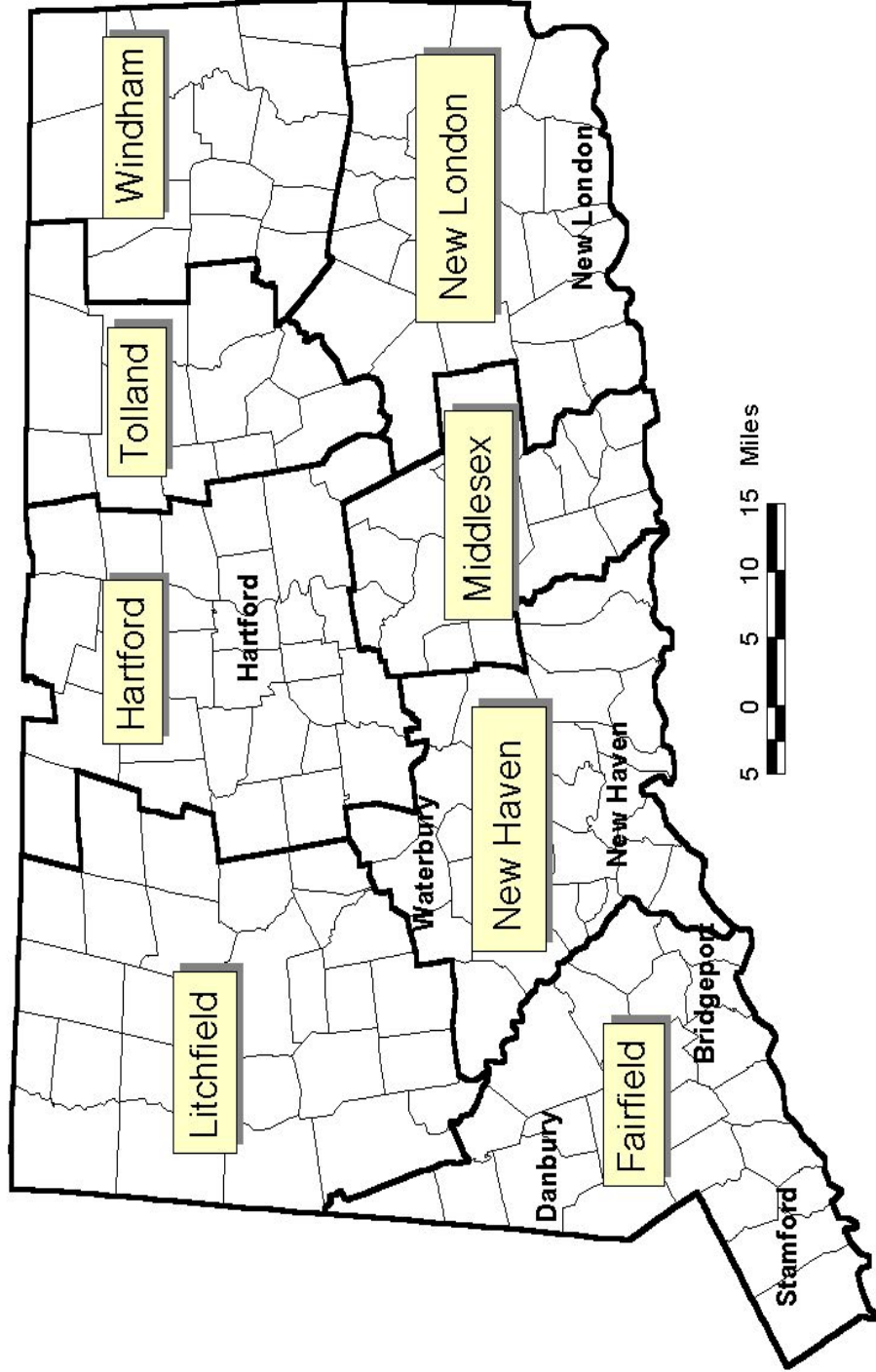
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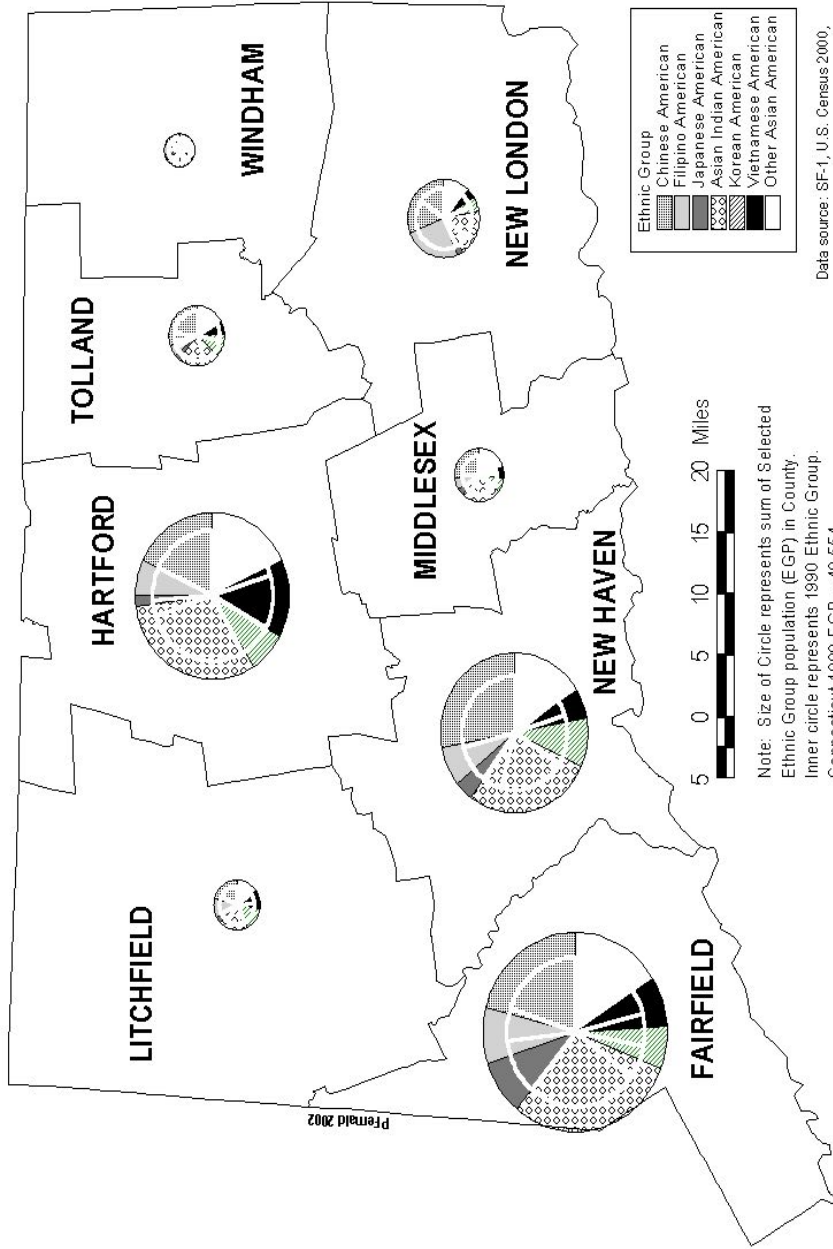
The Children’s Partnership, www.childrenpartnership.org

U.S. Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce, www.census.gov

Connecticut - Counties and Metropolitan Areas



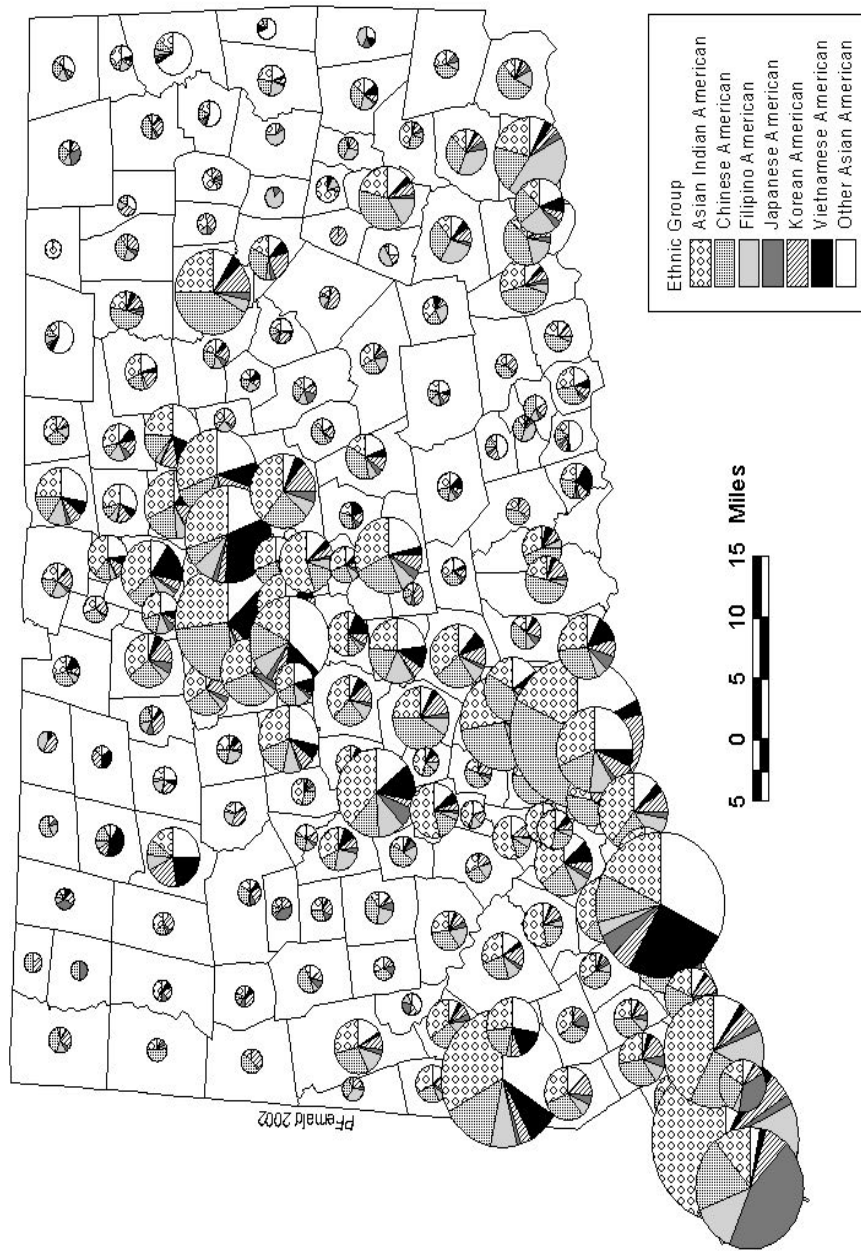
Map 1 - Asian-American Ethnic Groups Connecticut Counties 1990 / 2000



Data source: SF-1, U.S. Census 2000, Commerce Department, 2002.

Note: Size of Circle represents sum of Selected Ethnic Group population (EGP) in County.
 Inner circle represents 1990 Ethnic Group.
 Connecticut 1990 EGP - 49,554.
 Connecticut 2000 EGP - 82,313.

Map 2 - Asian American Ethnic Groups Connecticut Towns 2000



Data source: SF-1, U.S. Census 2000,
Commerce Department, 2002.

Note: Size of Circle represents sum Asian American population in town.
Connecticut 2000 Asian American population - 82,313.

Map 3 - Asian American Population Under 18 Connecticut Metropolitan Areas 1990/2000

