

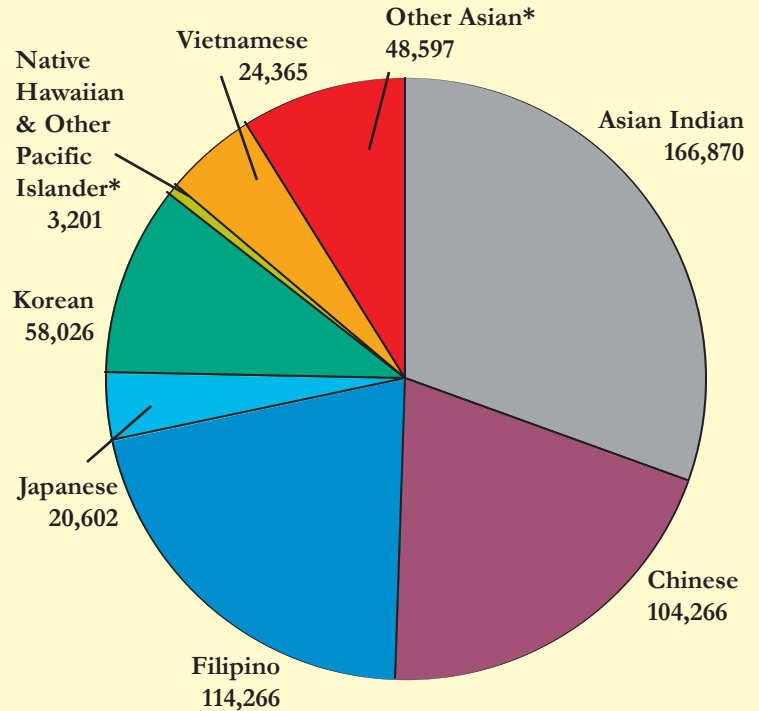
## ILLINOIS: EMERGING ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES

SOURCE: AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY 2006 (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

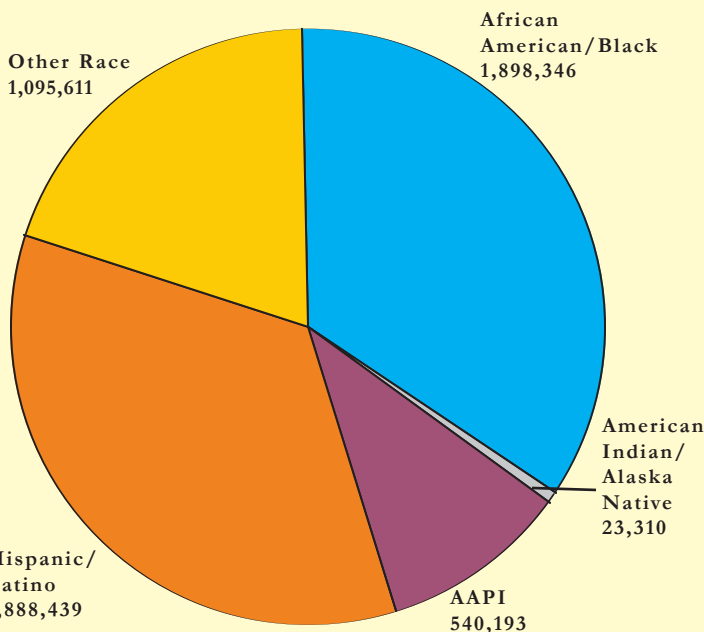
### DID YOU KNOW...

- ◆ Illinois has 540,193 Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (AAPI) residents, making up 4.2% of the state's total population.
- ◆ During 2004 and 2006, the AAPI population grew 7.0% from 504,539 to 540,193. Its Asian population\* grew 6.9% and its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population\* grew by 40%. The state population grew 3.5% from 12,390,521 to 12,831,970.
- ◆ The largest AAPI ethnic group is Asian Indian, followed by Filipino, and Chinese.
- ◆ There have been increasing numbers of Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian and Vietnamese (Census 2000).

### AAPI POPULATION



### MINORITY POPULATIONS



### COUNTIES RANKED

#### BY AAPI POPULATION

(Census 2000 and American Community Survey 2006)

County	No. of AAPIs	% AAPI	% Change (2000-2006)
Cook	297,370	5.6	+13.0
DuPage	91,658	9.8	+28.2
Lake	40,717	5.7	+60.2
Will	26,738	4.0	+136.8
Kane	15,372	3.1	+106.6
Champaign	15,067	8.1	+29.1
McHenry	8,869	2.8	+131.1
Winnebago	6,266	2.1	+28.3
McLean	5,024	3.1	+60.2
Peoria	4,928	2.7	+59.3

\*In combination with one or more races and/or detailed ethnic group. For more information on state counties, please see Census 2000 Summary File 1(P3 and P7) [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)

## ILLINOIS: EMERGING ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN & OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER COMMUNITIES

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF AAPIS

SOURCE: CENSUS 2000 (UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED)

#### Household Income (in 1999 dollars)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI</u>
<\$15,000	11.4%	12.8%	12.8%
\$15-34,999	22.5%	16.4%	29.2%
\$35-74,999	37.8%	35.5%	37.4%
>\$75,000	28.3%	35.3%	20.6%

#### Per Capita Income (in 1999 dollars)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI</u>
	\$25,952	\$24,137	\$15,523

#### Median Family Income (in 1999 dollars)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI</u>
	\$59,945	\$66,046	\$41,629

#### Poverty Status

Proportion whose income in 1999 was below federal poverty level:

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI</u>
	6.9%	9.7%	13.3%

#### Educational Attainment

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI</u>
Less than high school diploma	15.1%	13.1%	29.5%
High school diploma only	50.9%	23.4%	43.6%
Associate's degree or higher	34.0%	63.5%	26.9%

#### Linguistic Isolation (ACS 2006)

5.4% of AAPIS age 5 and older speak a language other than English at home.

Of these, 42.6% rated their ability to speak English as less than "very well".

#### Foreign-Born (ACS 2006)

Approximately 1,773,600 of Illinois' residents were foreign-born; 438,646 or 24.7% of which were born in Asia.

### MINORITY HEALTH CONTACTS

Doris Turner  
Center for Minority Health Services  
Illinois Department of Public Health  
535 West Jefferson, 5th Floor  
Springfield, IL 62761  
Tel: (217) 782-4371  
Email: dtturner@idph.state.il.us

Edwin Silverman  
Refugee & Immigrant Services  
Department of Human Services  
401 South Clinton, 7th Floor  
Chicago, IL 60607  
Tel: (312) 793-7120  
Fax: (312) 793-2281  
Email: Edwin.Silverman@illinois.gov

#### Terminology

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, and others.

"Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands are referred to as "Pacific Islander," including Polynesian, Samoan, Tongan, Micronesian, Guamanian or Charmorro, Melanesian, Fijian, and Other Pacific Islander not specified. Those persons having origins in the original people of Hawaii are referred to as "Native Hawaiian." Unless indicated, "Pacific Islander" includes Native Hawaiians.

"White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

The data for different censuses are not directly comparable due to changes made to each census; thus caution must be used when interpreting changes in racial composition over time. For instance, the 2000 Census incorporated more race categories, modified existing categories, and offered respondents the option to mark one or more races. For more information, visit [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).