

THE STATE OF ASIAN AMERICANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS IN OHIO

A MID-YEAR REPORT FROM THE OHIO AAPI ADVISORY COUNCIL

submitted to

Governor John R. Kasich

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INTRODUCTION

The American Community Survey (ACS) and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provide the following definition of *Asians*: “A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicate their race as ‘Asian Indian,’ ‘Chinese,’ ‘Filipino,’ ‘Japanese,’ ‘Korean,’ and ‘Vietnamese,’ or provide written responses such as Hmong, Pakistani, Thai, or Cambodian.”

The category, *Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander*, is defined as follows: “A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicate their race as ‘Native Hawaiian,’ ‘Guamanian or Chamorro,’ ‘Samoan,’ and ‘Other Pacific Islander,’ or provide written responses such as Fijian, Tongan, or Marshallese.”¹

This report presents a portrait of the Ohio’s AAPI population through the lens of different socio-economic factors. Including demographic, social, and economic characteristics of Ohio’s AAPIs, it examines determinants of economic and workforce development, health-, social-, cultural-, and educational-status, immigration issues, and experiences with the criminal justice system. Finally, as a result of examining these quality-of-life indicators, the report provides policy recommendations from the Ohio Governor’s Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) Advisory Council in order to improve the access to public services, participation in community life, and the general health and well-being of Asian American Pacific Islanders in Ohio².

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

According to the 2010 U.S. Population Census, approximately 17.3 million (5.6%) of the 308.7 million Americans identified themselves as being Asian or Pacific Islander (either alone or in combination with one or more other races).³ In Ohio a total of 238,292 (2.1% of the total Ohio

¹ American Community Survey Reports: *Race and Hispanic Origin of the Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2007*, (January, 2011), URL: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/acs-11.pdf>

² Information presented in this report is based upon data from the 2000 Census reports, post-2000 data from the American Community Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau, the Census Bureau’s 2002 Survey of Business Owners, statistical information from city, county, state agencies, from local Asian organizations, and U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, This data is obtained from Table 1 of 2010 Census Briefs, The Asian Population: 2010, C2010-BR11 Issued March 2012.

population of 11.5 million) identified themselves (either alone or in combination with one or more other races) as being Asian or Pacific Islander. [Note: Although 192,233 (1.7% of the total Ohio population) reported their background as Asian alone,⁴ most demographic information in this report is derived from reports of race/ethnicity either alone or in combination with one or more other races.]

Population Trends

While the U.S. population increased by 9.7% between 2000 and 2010 (from 281.4 million to 308.7 million), the Asian American Pacific Islander (AAPI) population increased nationally by 45.6% (from 11.9 million to approximately 17.3 million). Similarly, while Ohio's population increased only 0.9% between 2000 and 2010 (from 11.4 million in 2000 to 11.5 million in 2010), Ohio's AAPI population increased by 49.1% during this period (from 159,776 to 238,292). Table 1 summarizes these trends.

As can be seen in Table 1, Ohio's AAPI population growth between 2000 and 2010 (49.1%) exceeds the corresponding growth of AAPIs nationally (45.6%).

Due to increases in the national AAPI population, AAPIs comprised 4.6% of the total population in 2000 and 5.6% of the total population in 2010. Ohio's AAPI population increased from 1.5% of the state total to 2.1% during this period. With current rates of immigration, Ohio's AAPI population is likely to continue to be among Ohio's fastest-growing demographic groups, second only to Hispanics or Latinos, whose population increased by 63% between 2000 and 2010.⁵

Figure 1 illustrates the 50 year growth in Ohio's AAPI population for individuals identifying themselves as Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander (1960 to 1990) and Asian alone or in combination with another race (2000 and 2010).⁶

The recent, significant growth of the AAPI population is primarily due to immigration. As immigrant AAPI populations differ in culture, languages, religions, and socio-economic status, policy makers should be aware of the many differences present in this group.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, This data is obtained from Table 2 of 2010 Census Briefs, The Asian Population: 2010, C2010-BR11 Issued March 2012. (Nationally, 84% of Asians in the 2000 Census identified with only one race.)

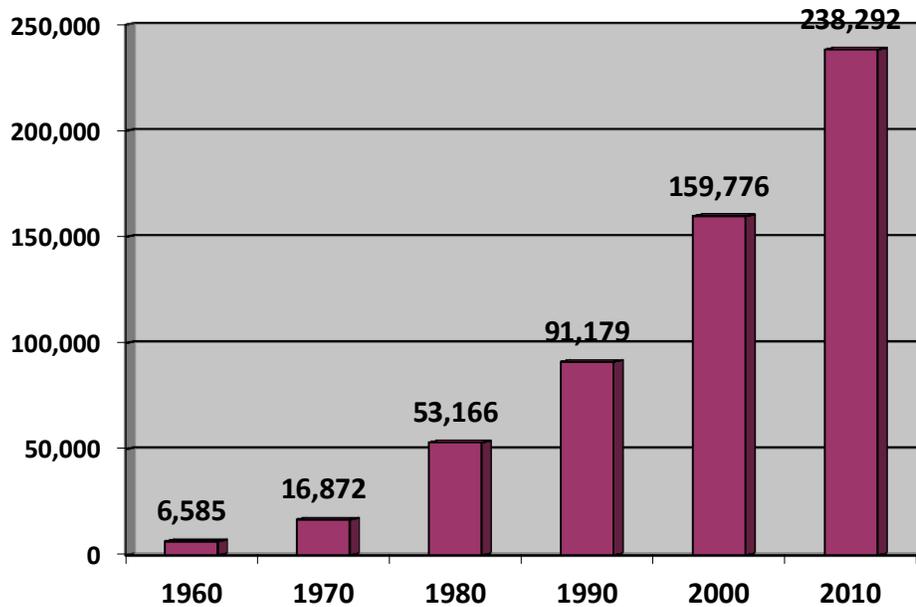
⁵ Ohio Department of Development, *Ohio's Asian Americans*, <http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/files/p0009.pdf> (accessed on June 22, 2010).

⁶ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1960, 1980, 1970, 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Table 1: Population Increases (2000-2010) Among Total, National AAPI, and Ohio AAPI Samples.

Group	2000	2010	Percent Increase
National Total	281.4 million	308.7 million	9.7%
National AAPI	11.9 million	17.3 million	45.6%
Ohio AAPI	159,776	238,292	49.1%

Source: 2010 Census Briefs, The Asian Population: 2010, C2010-BR11 Issued March 2012.



Source: Census 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, American Community Survey 2005, 2009.

Figure 1. Ohio's AAPI population, 1960-2010.

Need for Disaggregated Data

Despite its dramatic growth, the population of Ohio's AAPIs remains relatively small compared to other minority groups. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Population Census, the AAPI population in Ohio comprised about 2.1% of the total population and 12.0% of the total minority population. Table 2 summarizes this data. Consequently, aggregated data are often reported, thereby masking the socioeconomic characteristics of particular AAPI subgroups.

Unfortunately, such aggregated statistics as median household income can mask the specific needs of new AAPI immigrant populations, which are likely to remain undetected.⁷ For example, although the median family income of Asians is slightly higher than the national average, poverty rates are slightly higher (due to larger families, 3.8, among Asians, vs. 3.2 for all U.S. families).⁸ Consequently, per capita income among Asians (\$13,806) is slightly lower than the national average (\$14,143). More importantly, per capita income varies widely across ethnic groups, with Hmong having the lowest (\$2,692) and Japanese having the highest (\$19,373). Similarly, poverty rates also vary widely, from 6% to 7% (among Filipinos and Japanese) to 64% (among Hmong).⁹

Failure to recognize the diversity across Asian ethnic groups can contribute to perceptions of a "model minority" whose successful assimilation into American society implies lack of need for particular economic development programs or health and human services. Such perceptions also create barriers to the provision of culturally sensitive services to the disadvantaged ethnic subgroups that are combined under the broad "AAPI" umbrella.¹⁰

⁷ Use of median household income, rather than *per capita* income, can also mask the needs of particular ethnic subgroups whose extended families tend to comprise relatively large households.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, *We the Americans: Asians*, 1993. URL: <http://www.census.gov/aprd/wepeople/we-3.pdf>

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ Ninez Ponce, Winston Tseng, Paul Ong, Yen Ling Shek, Selena Ortiz, and Melissa Gatchell, *The State of Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Health in California Report*, http://democrats.assembly.ca.gov/members/a49/pdf/AANHPI_report_091.pdf (accessed on June 25, 2010).

Table 2: 2010 Population in Ohio by Race

Race	Number	%
Total Population	11,536,504	100
White	9,539,437	82.7
Black or African American	1,407,681	12.2
American Indian and Alaska Native	25,292	0.2
Asian	192,233	1.7
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4,066	0.0
Other race	130,030	1.1
Identified by two or more	237,705	2.1

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census

Note: Nationally, “Asians in combination” (i.e., the Asian multiple-race population) grew by 59.7% between 2000 and 2010. This group comprises 15% of the total Asian population (i.e., “Asians, alone or in combination”). The group, “Asians alone” grew by 43.3% during this period. Combined, the total national Asian population grew by 45.6% between 2000 and 2010, which is the largest percentage increase of any race group in the country, exceeding the 43.0% growth of Hispanics/Latinos.

Region & County

Figure 2 depicts Ohio’s twelve *Economic Development Regions* as defined by the *Ohio Department of Development*.

Like AAPIs elsewhere in the United States, a majority of Ohio’s AAPIs lives in metropolitan areas or counties with large universities. For instance, the Columbus metropolitan area (i.e., Franklin

County) has the largest number of AAPIs in Ohio, approximately 32% of the total AAPI population.¹¹ According to a report by the Brookings Institution, Washington,¹² the Columbus Metropolitan AAPI population increased by 48% between 2000 and 2008, giving it the 9th highest growth rate of Asians in the United States. The Ohio State University and various businesses have attracted many immigrants who moved to the Columbus Metropolitan area in hope of obtaining a better education, higher income, and a better quality of life.

With approximately 29% of the total, the second largest Ohio AAPI population lives in the Cleveland-Akron Metropolitan area.¹³ In general, Ohio's AAPI population tends to reside in Central Ohio (Franklin County, including Columbus, has approximately 32% of Ohio's total AAPI population), Southwest Central Ohio (Montgomery and Clark Counties, including Dayton and Springfield, have approximately 9% of Ohio's total AAPI population), Southwest Ohio (Hamilton County, including Cincinnati, has approximately 11% of Ohio's total AAPI population), and Northern & Northeast Central Ohio (Cuyahoga and Summit Counties, including Cleveland and Akron, have approximately 29% of Ohio's total AAPI population). Table 3 presents Ohio's 2006 estimated AAPI population by region, while Table 4 presents 2010 estimates of the 10 Ohio counties with the most AAPIs.

According to the *Ohio County Indicators*,¹⁴ prepared by *Ohio Department of Development*, there are few Pacific Islanders in Ohio. Franklin County has the largest number of Pacific Islanders (842), following by Cuyahoga County (798). Because Pacific Islanders comprise 0.1% or less of the population in all Ohio counties, this subgroup of Asians is not included in demographic cross-tab data.

Age, Marital Status and Fertility Rate

Asian American Pacific Islanders are, on average, 4.4 years younger than other Ohioans. While the median age of Ohio's total population is 37.9, the median age of AAPIs is 33.5 years. Only the Hispanic or Latino population is younger.

There are also substantial differences between Ohio's Asians and other groups in marital status and fertility rate. As shown in Table 5, 61.6% of Asians are now married, compared to 52.3% of Whites, 41.9% of Hispanics or Latinos, 40.9% of American Indians or Alaskan Natives, and 25.5% of Blacks. Ohio's Asians are also less likely to be divorced or separated (6.3%) than those in the general population (13.8%, with a range of 12.5% to 21.4%).

¹¹ Ohio Department of Development, Policy Research and Strategic Planning: *Ohio Asian Americans*, 2008.

¹² Mark Ferenchik, "Columbus Population: Latinos, Asians Log Big Growth," in *the Columbus Dispatch*, May 9, 2010.

¹³ Ohio Department of Development, *Ohio's Asian Americans, Table: Asian American Population by County: 2000*.

¹⁴ Ohio Department of Development, Policy Research and Strategic Planning Office, *Ohio County Indicators*, July 2008.

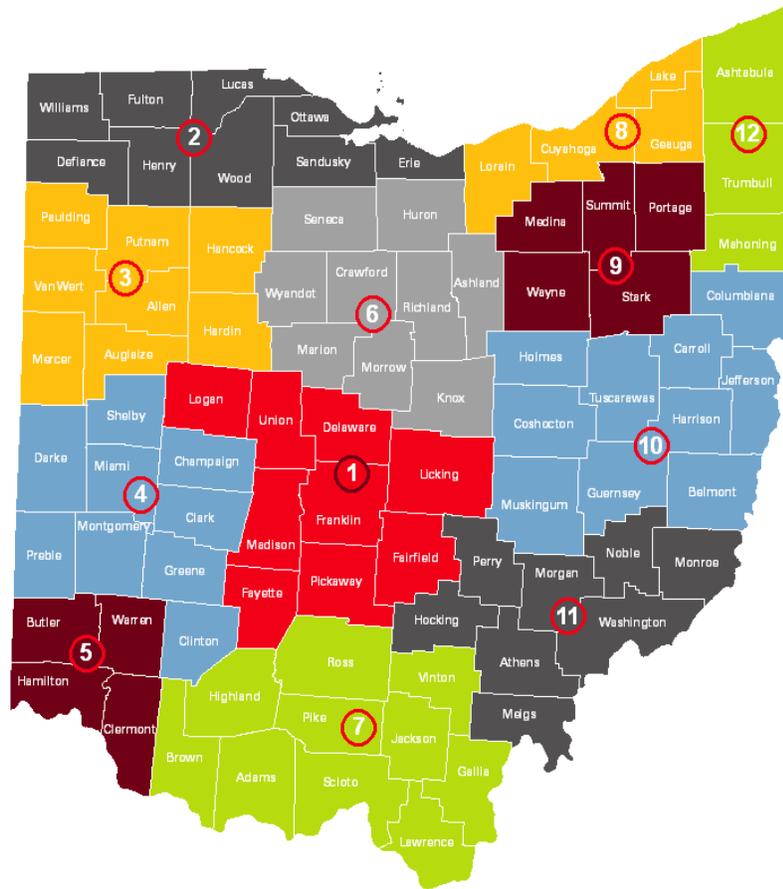


Figure 2. Twelve Ohio Regions.

Table 3: Ohio’s AAPI Population and Distribution by Region, 2006

Region	Population	Percentage
1. Central	37,700	2.2%
2. Northwest	7,901	0.8%
3. West Central	1,949	0.5%
4. Southwest Central	12,730	1.0%
5. Southwest	21,354	1.4%
6. North Central	2,323	0.4%
7. Southern	1,521	0.3%
8. Northern	30,506	1.5%
9. Northeast Central	12,872	0.9%
10. East Central	1,843	0.3%
11. Southeast	1,643	0.6%
12. Northeast	2,430	0.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. See Ohio Department of Development, Policy Research and Strategic Planning: *Regional Profiles of Ohio*, 2006.

Table 4: Top 10 Ohio Counties AAPI Population, 2010

	County	Population	Percentage of Population
Top 10 Counties by Absolute Population			
1	Franklin County	53,189	4.6%
2	Cuyahoga County	39,136	3.1%
3	Hamilton County	20,016	2.5%
4	Summit County	14,311	2.6%
5	Montgomery County	12,254	2.3%
6	Butler County	10,555	2.9%
7	Warren County	9,550	4.5%
8	Delaware County	8,690	5.0%
9	Lucas County	8,801	2.0%
10	Greene County	5,967	3.7%
Top 10 Counties by Percentage			
1	Delaware County	8,690	5.0%
1	Franklin County	53,189	4.6%
3	Warren County	9,550	4.5%
4	Greene County	5,967	3.7%
5	Cuyahoga County	39,136	3.1%
6	Butler County	10,555	2.9%
7	Summit County	14,311	2.6%
8	Hamilton County	20,016	2.5%
9	Montgomery County	12,254	2.3%
10	Lucas County	8,801	2.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau. See Ohio Department of Development, Policy Research and Strategic Planning, *Ohio County Indicators*: TABLE 13: 2010 ESTIMATES--PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE AND HISPANIC STATUS

Despite the relatively high marriage rate, Asian women have the lowest fertility rate among all groups (only 10.8% had a birth in the past 12 months). In contrast, the corresponding birth rate ranges from 29.9% among Whites, 53.3% among Hispanics or Latinos, 72.6% among Blacks, and 78.9% among American Indian/Alaskan Natives.

Table 5: Age, Marital Status and Fertility Rate of AAPI in Ohio, 2010

	Age		Marital Status				
	% <18 years	% 65+ years	Median	Now married	Divorced, or separated	Never married	Widowed
Total Population	23.7%	14.1%	38.8	49.0%	13.8%	30.6%	6.6%
Asian Alone	24.3%	7.0%	32.5	61.6%	6.3%	29.1%	3.1%
Indian	24.3%	6.4%	31.4	70.3%	2.5%	23.8%	3.4%
Chinese	25.0%	6.8%	31.0	55.6%	5.0%	36.1%	3.3%
White	22.0%	15.3%	40.6	52.3%	13.3%	27.5%	6.9%
Black	28.9%	9.8%	32.4	25.5%	18.3%	50.2%	6.0%
AIAN	22.7%	8.5%	38.2	40.9%	21.4%	33.2%	4.5%
Hispanic or Latino	38.3%	4.4%	24.5	41.9%	12.5%	42.8%	2.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey, Tables DP-1 and S0201 for each racial categories

Nativity

Figure 3 illustrates the change in the U.S. foreign-born population, 2000 to 2007, by region of birth.¹⁵ As can be seen from inspection of this figure, only about 1 in 20 foreign-born individuals in 1960 were Asian. However, following abolishment of the national quota system in 1965, the proportion of foreign-born individuals from Asia has increased to over 1 in 4.

This trend continues, both nationally and in Ohio. In 2009, there were 38.5 million foreign-born people living in the U.S. (12.5% of the total population). Among the foreign-born, 27.7% were Asians. In Ohio, 3.8% of the population is foreign-born. Among Ohio’s foreign-born, 36.6% are from Asia.

According to the Ohio Department of Development (ODD), “The Ohio Vietnamese community, while smaller, is experiencing significant growth. Since 1990 it has more than tripled to around 20,000 people. The Filipino population also is growing but at a slower pace. The sizes of the Korean and Japanese communities have not changed significantly since 1990.”

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, Census of Population, 1960 to 2000, and 2007 American Community Survey. URL: <http://www.census.gov/prod/2010pubs/acs-11.pdf>

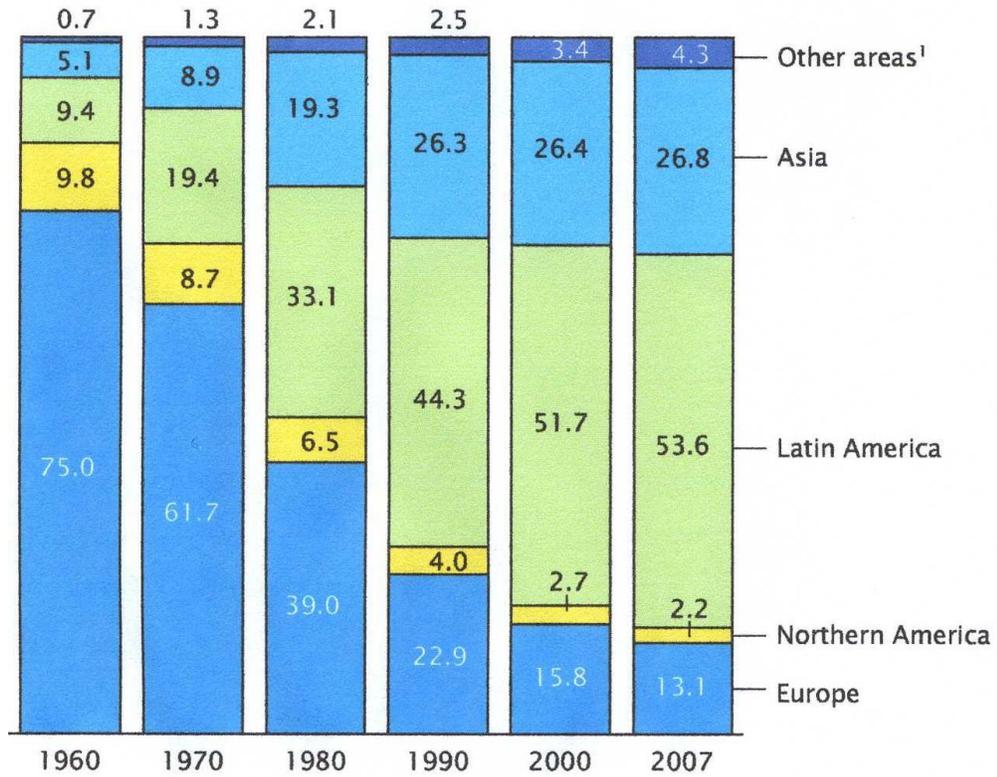


Figure 3. Percent distribution of U.S. foreign-born population by region of birth: 1960 to 2007.

AAPI Ethnic Populations

Table 6 presents the number and percentage of AAPIs according to ethnic group. Asian Indians comprise the largest Asian ethnic subgroup, 64,187, or 29.2% of approximately 192,233 AAPI Ohioans who report their background as Asian alone.¹⁶ They have also been the fastest growing community in the decade following 2000. More than one-half of the current Asian Indian community emigrated from India in the past 6 years.¹⁷ Chinese, who comprise about 22.8% of Ohio’s AAPI population, form the second largest Asian group in Ohio. Largely due to immigration from mainland China, the rate of increase in Ohio’s Chinese population since 2000 is similar to that of Asian Indians. Other Asian ethnic groups comprise less than 44% of the AAPI

¹⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.

¹⁷ Ohio Department of Development, *Ohio Asian Americans*, 2009, obtained at: <http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/files/p0009.pdf>

population. This includes Filipinos (8.8%), Koreans (8.0%), Vietnamese (6.8%), and Japanese (5.3%), and other Asians (15.0%).

Table 6: AAPI Ethnic Subgroups, OH 2010		
	Estimate	Percent
Total:	192,233	100
Asian Indian	64,187	33.39
Chinese	43,818	22.79
Filipino	16,899	8.79
Japanese	10,162	5.29
Korean	15,281	7.95
Vietnamese	13,121	6.83
Other Asian	28,765	14.96
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey.		

Foreign Born and Limited English Proficiency

Approximately 37% of Ohio’s foreign-born populations in 2008 were from Asia, exceeding the 28% from Europe, 20% from Latin America, and 11% from Africa.¹⁸

Among Ohio’s immigrants from Asia, approximately 28% were from India and approximately 14% were from China (excluding Taiwan). Other Asian immigrants represent numerous, South Asian, Southeast Asian, and East Asian countries.

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, S0201. Selected Population Profile in the United States.

Figure 4 illustrates the percentages of immigrant Asians in 2008 with Asian Indian (33%), Chinese (23%), Vietnamese (11%), Filipino (8%), Korean (7%), and Japanese (5%) backgrounds.

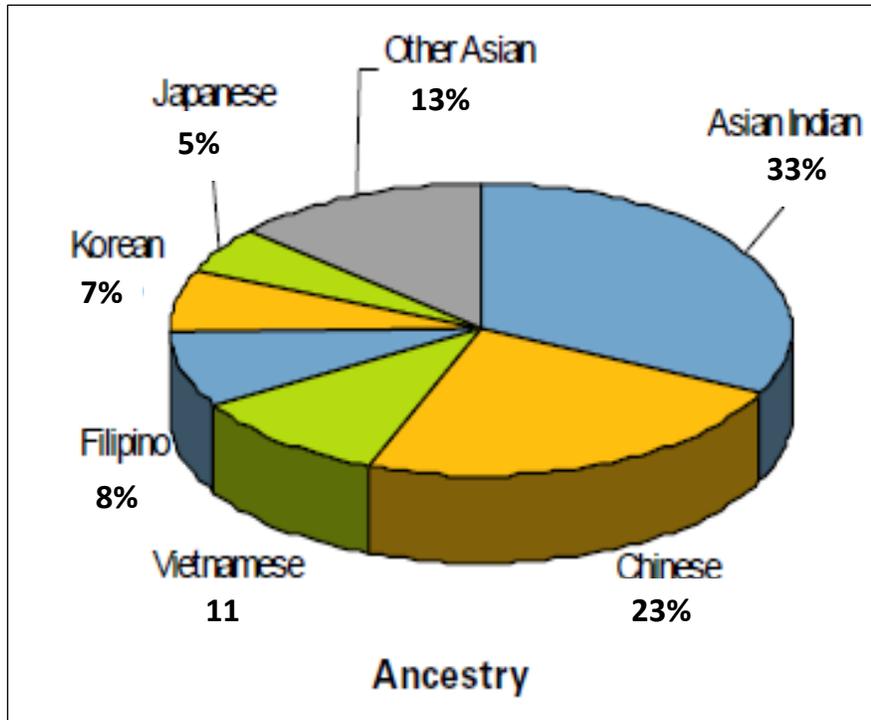


Figure 4. Ancestry of Ohio’s immigrant Asian population (based on 2008 estimates).

Compared to other groups, Ohio’s AAPIs are more likely to be “linguistically isolated.”¹⁹ Overall, only 1.3% of Ohio’s households are considered linguistically isolated. In contrast, however, 25.8% of households with members speaking an Asian or Pacific Island language are linguistically isolated, a rate higher than the 15.7% of households with Spanish speakers, 14.4% of households with speakers of an Indo-European language, and 18.6% of households with speakers of other languages.²⁰

¹⁹ According to U.S. Census Bureau, a linguistically isolated household is one in which no member 14 years and over (1) speaks only English or (2) speaks a non-English language and speaks English “very well.” In other words, all members of the household 14 years and over have at least some difficulty with English.

²⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Figure 5 presents the percentage of Ohio’s linguistically isolated households according to the language spoken at home. As can be seen from inspection of this figure, 21% of all linguistically isolated households in Ohio are AAPIs.

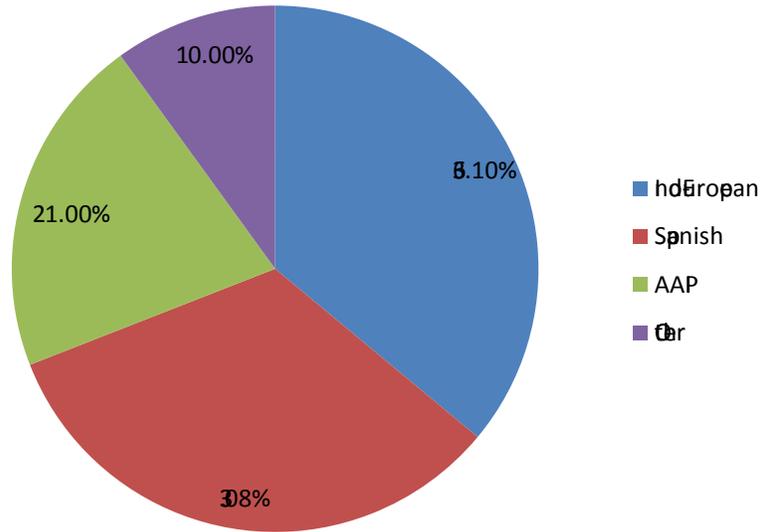


Figure 5. Percent of Ohio’s linguistically isolated households according to language spoken at home.

According to the U.S. Census 2000, approximately one-half (53%) of Ohio’s AAPIs reported speaking a language other than English at home, and over 85% of those born in Asia spoke a language other than English at home. Among those using a language other than English at home, less than one-half (49%) reported speaking English “very well.”²¹ (Even among those who were born in Asia and immigrated before 2001, only 46% speak English “very well.”)

According to the 2009 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, 53% of Ohio’s Asian population (211,087) speak an Asian language at home. Among these, 57% speak “very well,” indicating a slightly higher rate of fluency since 2000.

²¹Obtained from the U.S. Census 2000 at the following URL:
http://usgovinfo.about.com/gi/o.htm?zi=1/XJ&zTi=1&sdn=usgovinfo&cdn=newsissues&tm=40&gps=659_344_1_436_664&f=10&tt=2&bt=1&bts=1&zu=http%3A//www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/AmSpks.html

Table 7 shows that, among the 85% of foreign-born Asians who speak a language other than English at home, those from South Central Asia are most likely to speak a language other than English at home, but they are most likely to be fluent (75%). Among those from other regions who speak a non-English language at home, English fluency tends to be lower among those from Western Asia (67%), South Eastern Asia (58%), and Eastern Asia (50%).

Table 7: Selected Characteristics of the Asian Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth

Subject	Total	Margin of Error	Born in Asia	Born in Eastern Asia	Born in South Central Asia	Born in South Eastern Asia	Born in Western Asia
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
English Only	24.9%	+/-0.7%	14.8%	17.8%	10.1%	17.2%	14.7%
Language other than English	75.1%	+/-0.7%	85.2%	82.2%	89.9%	82.8%	85.3%
Speak English less than “very well”	35.8%	+/-1.0	37.5%	50.0%	24.9%	42.1%	33.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2008 American Community Survey.

Table 8 indicates English fluency (i.e., speaking English “very well”) among those who speak various Asian and Pacific Island languages at home. English proficiency is highest among those who speak other Asian languages (81%), followed by Tagalog (70%), other Pacific Island languages (60%), and Miao or Hmong (59%). Lower rates of English fluency are reported by those who speak Vietnamese (36%), Mon-Khmer or Cambodian (38%), Japanese (43%), Thai (45%), Korean (47%), Chinese (48%), and Laotian (52%). Lack of English fluency can prevent AAPIs from receiving vital human services, including medical and emergency treatment, education, and legal assistance. Access to these services will be further explored later in this report.

Poverty

In 2010, the poverty rate of AAPIs was to 14.0%, only slightly higher than the 12.9% poverty rate among Whites.²² Compared to the poverty rates of other minority groups (Black, 32.9%; American Indian and Alaska Native, 28.3%; and Hispanic or Latino, 31.4%), Asian Americans, like Whites, are much less likely to fall below the poverty line. The relatively low poverty rate may have reinforced the image of a “model minority,” that AAPIs are economically- and educationally- advantaged.

²² Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies, *The State of Poverty in Ohio: Building the Foundation for Prosperity*, Issued January, 2010.

**Table 8. Ability to Speak English by Language Spoken at Home
Among Ohio AAPI's Population 5 Years and Over in 2000**

Language spoken at home	Total	Speak English "very well"	Speak English "well"	Speak English "not well"	Speak English "not at all"
	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Asian and Pacific Island languages	84,660	52.0	29.2	16.1	2.6
Chinese	25,705	47.7	33.2	14.7	4.4
Japanese	9,930	42.7	29.6	26.1	1.6
Korean	11,030	47.3	31.5	19.7	1.5
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	2,715	38.4	31.4	24.9	5.4
Miao, Hmong	370	59.0	24.6	13.1	3.3
Thai	1,855	45.1	38.9	15.1	0.8
Laotian	3,400	51.5	25.4	19.9	3.2
Vietnamese	9,000	35.5	36.5	24.2	3.9
Other Asian languages	9,765	81.0	13.8	4.8	0.5
Tagalog	8,475	70.4	22.0	7.2	0.4
Other Pacific Island languages	2,475	60.2	32.3	7.1	0.4

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

However, high rates of poverty among recent immigrants from Southeast Asian are hidden within the AAPI community's aggregated data due to the fact that the largest Asian ethnic subgroups have poverty rates that are less than the state average. For example, among Asian Indians, the largest Asian ethnic subgroup in Ohio, only 7.9% of all members (4.1% of all families) are in poverty. The Chinese, Ohio's second largest ethnic group, has a poverty rate of 14.6%, which is only slightly higher than the state average. However, 18.0% of the 2,425 Native Hawaiian Pacific Islanders in Ohio are living in poverty.²³

Even among needy AAPI community members, few receive food stamps or other forms of social assistance. According to the 2010 American Community Survey,²⁴ only 0.7% of the households receiving food stamps are identified as Asian. (Whites comprise 66.1% of the food stamp recipients, and Blacks comprise 29.6%. Perhaps language and cultural barriers are major obstacles to the access of this type of service.

²³ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 – 2008 American Community Survey.

²⁴ *Ibid.* S2201: Food Stamps.

Table 9: Ohio - Poverty Status by Race/ Hisp. Origin in the Past 12 Months: 2010

Race	Total	Below Poverty Level	Percent Below Poverty Level
White	9,341,169	1,205,186	12.9%
Black or African American	1,346,553	443,187	32.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native	20,587	5,826	28.3%
Asian	192,924	26,976	14.0%
Hispanic or Latino origin	342,876	107,810	31.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimate (1 race), Table S1701.

Economic Development and Workforce Development Committee

Council Members: Radhika Reddy, M.A., M.I.S., M.B.A., Yung-Chen Lu, Ph.D., Tom Chung, Ph.D.,
Jeff J. Guo, Ph.D.

Non-Council Member: Ye-Fan Glavin, Ph.D.

In the first half of 2012, the Ohio AAPIAC Economic Development and Workforce Development Committee worked to identify short term and long term goals and action plans for Economic Development and Work Force Development in the State of Ohio.

Intermediate Goals and Action plans:

The Economic Development and Workforce members, along with Dr. Yung-Chen Lu, met with Mindy McLaughlin of Jobs Ohio and Wesley Aubihl, Export Department, Ohio Department of Development, to discuss strategies for economic development, workforce development and foreign direct investment in Ohio. We discussed presenting seminars on conducting business in India, China and other Asian Countries, as well as promoting Ohio to India, China, and other Asian Countries through trade missions.

In June 2012, the committee arranged an economic development panel for the Ohio AAPI Legislative Day in Columbus to educate participants about the economic development services of Jobs Ohio, Export promotion services of the Department of development, and opportunities for doing business with China, India, and other Asian countries.

In July 2012, the committee arranged for international business receptions in Cleveland and Columbus for the Ambassador and Consul General of the People's Republic of China in New York to discuss growing business partnerships between China and Ohio, including attracting direct investment in Ohio.

Similarly, the committee plans to arrange the next international business reception in Cleveland and Columbus for the Ambassador and Consul General of India in New York to discuss growing business partnerships between India and Ohio, including attracting foreign investment in Ohio.

Long Term Goals and Action Plans:

- (1) Awareness and advocacy
 - a. To identify key movers and shakers in the areas of economic development
 - b. To provide information and raise awareness of the opportunities
 - c. To address benefits and concerns
 - d. To identify successful models elsewhere in the countries
 - e. To identify success stories in Ohio
 - f. To create administrative, legislative support and support from the business communities
- (2) Opportunity (and barrier) assessment
 - a. To understand State, regional and local agendas in economic development and jobs creation
 - b. To Identify industry clusters or business focuses with promising opportunities
 - c. To determine leaders, players and partners and provide added value (not competition)
 - d. To assess opportunities and barriers
 - e. To utilize regional resources from ethnic communities and universities
 - f. To find unique attributes of Ohio (differentiating Ohio from other States)
 - g. To determine best approaches, leadership, and to secure resources available (an implementation plan)
- (3) Making connection
 - a. To assemble delegations to Asia (initially, India and China) with “purposes”
 - b. To assemble delegations from Asia (initially, India and China) to Ohio based on Ohio’s economic development agenda
 - c. To engage governmental connections and support open dialogues for win-win partnerships
 - d. To form a clearinghouse for monitoring Asia-specific activities and developments
 - e. To promote Ohio to China, India and other Asian countries
 - f. To continuously assess the “readiness” of Ohio in “welcoming” foreign investors to support economic development
- (4) Support implementations
 - a. To ensure cultural and language-competent follow-up (in collaboration with regional economic development agencies)
 - b. To help planning for re-visits and ongoing discussions to support and facilitate decision-makings
 - c. To offer jump-start and ready support in business development or initiation
 - d. To activate community and professional resources in offering support for non-business issues.

Health Issues and the Health Care System Committee

Council Members: Richard Paat, M.D. , (Chair), Cora Munoz, Ph.D., R.N, (Vice- Chair), Jeff Guo Ph.D., Bounthanh Phommasathit, M.S.W., Ramesh Srivastava, M.S., F.S.S., CStat.

Non-Council Members: Chikako Cox PhD, Reiko Ozaki M.S.W., Manju Sankarappa, Mieke Kotake Smith, PhD, Jonathan Tolentino, M.D.

Intermediate Goals:

- Put together a pamphlet on AAPI health concerns that can be dispensed at doctors' and other health care providers' offices
- Work on setting up an AAPI Health Conference 10/20/2012 at the University of Toledo (UT) through the OAAHC.
- Health recommendations from Report on the Status of Ohio's Asian American Pacific Islander Community, Health Issues & the Health Care System (December 28, 2010, edition) are being reviewed and updated.

Long-Term Goal: The ultimate goal of the committee is to do something that will improve the overall health of the Asian American Pacific Islander population in Ohio.

Ongoing Activities:

1. Systematically collect disaggregated data on health, including social determinants of diseases that are specific to the Ohio AAPI population.

- Members of the OAAPIAC discussed AAPI health issues with Monica Juenger from the Ohio Governor's Office of Health Transformation (OGOHT) at the 5/21/2012 OAAPIAC meeting. Chikako Cox will review how we can work with their office to improve Ohio AAPI health data. Manju Sankarappa will email to committee members the OGOHT's Ohio Health and Human Services Transformation Framework.
- Rich Paat brought 5 medical students from APAMSA of the UT to the Asian Festival to assist with the health screenings. Cora Munoz assigned them to assist with the health survey process. They worked with OSU's APAMSA students. UT APAMSA students will start compiling and analyzing the last 5-6 years of data provided by Manju Sankarappa.

APAMSA students from the University of Cincinnati (through J.T. Tolentino) and, hopefully, the other medical schools in Ohio will also assist in achieving our health committee goals.

- Ramesh Srivastava agreed to assist with the statistical analysis.
- We will consolidate the Asian Festival Survey and Tom Chung's Greater Cincinnati Asian American Needs Assessment of 2010 into one survey tool that we can use in the future. Meiko Kotake Smith emailed the variation of Tom Chung's survey that was used in the Akron Cleveland area. ASIA is compiling and evaluating the data from the 300 survey participants. Manju Sankarappa stated that the surveys were funded by the Ohio Asian American Health Coalition.
 - A work group was formed to address this goal and will include Rich Paat, Cora Munoz, Manju Sankarappa, and Ramesh Srivastava.

2. Increase health screenings of Asians.

- Health screenings were recently completed at Asian Festivals in Columbus, Dayton, and Akron/Cleveland.

3. Address cultural competency training on AAPI issues for health care providers and Community Health Advocates

- Need to continue to address inequality in treatment and eliminate health disparities.
- A work group was formed to develop a curriculum to address this goal and will include JT Tolentino (leader), Cora Munoz, Meiko Kotake Smith, and Chikako Cox.
- Advocate for a requirement to include Continuing Medical Education on cultural diversity prior to renewal of medical licenses. There is currently a bill sponsored by Senator Taveres regarding this.
- Put together a pamphlet on AAPI health concerns that can be dispensed at health care professionals' offices, health fairs, and other clinics.
- APAMSA groups can work on a preliminary pamphlet.
- Consider pharmaceutical support to pay for this.
- Need to be able to translate this into the various AAPI languages.

- Discuss this with Greg Moody (Ohio Governor’s Office of Health Transformation)
- Work on setting up an AAPI Health Conference 10/2012 at the Univ. of Toledo through the OAAHC.
- Project for coordinating all of the AMAPSA groups at the various medical schools, Colleges of Pharmacy, Nursing, and Allied Health.
- Stress the importance of training the next generation of AAPI healthcare professionals.
- Manju Sankarappa will discuss with Angela Dawes possible funding from ODMH.
- Chikako Cox suggested potential national speakers on genome studies, post traumatic stress syndrome or B.Li (Univ of Wisconsin) who founded APAMSA.

4. Develop training and certification of interpreters

- “Poor communication leads to poor care.” – White Paper-“the New Joint Commission Standards for Patient-Centered Communication.
- Certification Commission for Healthcare Interpreters has a process to certify medical interpreters currently for Spanish, with plans to include Arabic and Mandarin. The process involves 40 hrs. of documented training, a written and oral exam.
- Chikako Cox recommended that we invite the chair of CCHI to our meeting to discuss AAPI issues.
- Manju Sankarappa informed the committee that on 10/26-28/2012, there will be a Region V Health Equity Meeting in Columbus and that the OAAHC is applying for a CDC grant to screen 1000 Asian American Pacific Islanders and African Americans in the City of Columbus. Columbus was only 1 of 50 cities eligible for this grant.

Art, Culture and Education Committee

Council Members: Vi Huynh, Michael Byun, Rebecca Nelson, M.A., Yung-Chen Lu, Ph.D.,
Manju Sankarappa

Non-Council Members: Irene Javier, Ph.D., Huey Li Li, Ph.D., Justin Perry, Ph.D., Hong Qiu,
Lin Xu

In the first half of 2012, the Ohio AAPIAC Art, culture, and education committee worked to identify its audience and scope of impact. The three target audiences identified by the committee include immigrants, 2nd generation Asian Americans, and the general public.

Intermediate Goals: To gather data and information from the communities, and to review the midterm progress and refine this for the final report due later in the year.

Long-term Goal: To ensure that newly-arriving AAPI children and youth achieve academic progress and experience improved social/emotional well-being through culturally appropriate policies and practices to address their language and cultural needs; to strengthen partnerships between school districts and AAPI cultural arts and language schools; and to ensure the expansion of AAPI cultural arts, education and other interactive activities across the state of Ohio.

Ongoing Activities:

- To visit communities and enlist recommendations, feedbacks and suggestions
- To provide OAAPIAC just-in-time information from the ground
- To communicate key recommendations and findings at the local and regional levels to help inform policies and practices

Education

Asian Immigrants

On average, Asian students generally do well academically. However, among Asian immigrant children, a bi-modal distribution of educational attainment masks their needs. In addition, there is currently an inability to “drill down” and understand specific Asian populations due to the lack of disaggregated K-12 and higher education data. While certain

Asian groups (e.g., Chinese and Asian Indian) perform well academically, certain Southeast Asian groups struggle. In the classroom setting, these students have language interpretation needs, reading and writing deficiencies, and they may have trouble adjusting to American culture and classmates. Consequently, there is a dire need for teachers who have been trained to teach these Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students. An excellent model is the International Academy that is part of the Cleveland Metropolitan School District. With interpretation services LEP students at this academy perform well on exams. In addition, their background experiences and abilities to share cultural celebrations help to educate their classmates.

General Public

It is important to educate, share, and conduct outreach effort so that the general public understands AAPIs. The Ohio AAPIAC would like to evaluate local school district reading lists for the number and quality of Asian authors and topics. In addition, for schools that have programs to bring in authors, we will provide support by identifying local Asian authors to participate in the program.

Asian Americans

Many Asians grow up in America with the desire to maintain a part of their culture and to ensure that this becomes part of their children's identity. Thus, larger ethnic communities have a local language-focused school on weekends for children. For example, the Ohio Contemporary Chinese School in Columbus, Ohio, provides services for both Chinese-speaking and non-Chinese-speaking families. These students attend a full day of rigorous language and cultural studies. Based on the intensity of these programs, the Ohio AAPIAC would like to explore how to obtain credit / accreditation by the Ohio Department of Education, local school districts, and colleges. As many school districts struggle with budget cuts and class reductions, there is a possibility that these language schools can release some of the burden on school systems from having to build / startup language programs. Recruiting and retaining foreign language teachers is difficult. The Ohio AAPIAC would like to see an option where high school students who complete a rigorous Saturday language school program receive high school credit.

To better understand the needs of the students and communities the Ohio AAPIAC Art, Culture and Education committee would like to conduct a survey and obtain baseline data from existing data sources.

Culture

The primary means of sharing Asian culture in Ohio is through large-scale festivals. Of most benefit to local communities are the Festivals' ability to attract national performing acts.

The Columbus Asian Festival is held in May during the Memorial Day weekend. During the weekend of May 26-27, 2012, more than 125,000 people attended the event. A Dragon Boat Festival was held on the previous Saturday, and it generated enthusiasm for the Columbus Asian Festival. The 2012 Columbus Asian Festival included two days of cultural displays, food booths, performances, and hands-on demonstrations. Participants in the 2012 festival included groups representing a wide range of ethnic backgrounds, including Asian Indian, Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Lao People, Malaysian, Myanmar (Burmese), Nepalese, Pakistani, Thai, and Vietnamese. The AAPI ethnic groups presented cultural performances such as singing, dancing, music, and martial art performances. Cultural representatives modeled the native dress of various Asian countries. Children and adults participated in various art activities, such as drawing, making Asian kites, and flower arranging. Many learned how to write their names in different Asian languages. (See www.Asian-Festival.org for a more detailed description of activities.)

The 3rd Annual Cleveland Asian Festival was also a success, with over 41,000 attendees over May 19-20, 2012. The Cleveland Asian Festival had over 100 authentic food and merchandise vendors, 2 stages of performing artists, fun children activities, competitions, AsiaTown Lolly (a Trolley tour), and a Health Fair. This Festival also had a positive impact upon the surrounding AsiaTown neighborhood. In a survey of attendees, 25% indicated they had never been to this area in Cleveland before. In addition, many attendees stated that they would come back to enjoy the shopping and dining available in this neighborhood.

Art

In 2011, the Cleveland Museum of Art hosted quite a few special Asian art exhibitions including, "Chinese Art in an Age of Revolution: Fu Baoshi (1904–1965)," "Indian Kalighat Paintings," and "The Lure of Painted Poetry: Japanese and Korean Art."

Civil Rights and Immigration Impact Committee

Council Members: Michael Byun, Krishna Grandhi, M.S., M.B.A., J.D., Jeff Guo, Ph.D., Ron Katsuyama, Ph.D. (Chair), Rebecca Nelson, M.A.

Non-Council Members: Danny Caudill, J.D., Kevin O’Neill, J.D., Ed Stanek, Matthew Teshima, Charleston Wang, M.B.A., L.L.M., J.D.

The Civil Rights and Immigration Impact Committee will be studying the following issues during the coming months: Civil Rights Associated with Immigration Issues; Civil Rights and Economic Justice Issues associated with Renting and Home Ownership; Civil Rights and Protection of Voting Rights.

Immediate Goals:

- Prepare a written summary of the recent Supreme Court decision pertaining to Arizona’s SB-1070 and implications for procedures involving Ohio’s agencies.
- Share a description of the City of Dayton’s “Immigrant Friendly” policy.
- Review the issue of racial profiling as it involves rights related to renting, home ownership, and voting rights.
- Provide recommendations related to the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision and implications, potential legal violations by Ohio agency officials, and potential corrective measures.

Long-Term Goal:

- Enhance the overall experience of AAPIs living in Ohio through protection of basic civil and human rights, including those associated with housing and home ownership, voting, and freedom from racial profiling

I. Protection of Civil Rights and Advancement of Economic Justice Associated with Housing and Home Ownership

Without knowledge of their civil rights, many AAPIs have been vulnerable to sudden, exorbitant increases in rent, predatory lending, unfair foreclosure practices, realtor steering, and mortgage or insurance redlining. These are some of the major barriers to

residence in school districts of choice or to home ownership as a primary means of asset building.

While these issues have received little attention in AAPI communities, there are programs developed to remediate some of these inequities. For example, the Ohio Attorney General (Mike DeWine) has recently announced that substantial funds will be disbursed to nonprofit organizations based in Ohio to support foreclosure prevention efforts. There is an opportunity for the OAAPI Advisory Council to help identify Asian communities that would benefit from having bilingual Asian "Housing Counselors" to help save the homes of those who are approaching foreclosure and help those who may have already filed.

II. Protection of Voting Rights

(A) Empowerment through language assistance measures.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the 2006 re-authorization of language assistance requirements [Sections 4(f) and 203] help ensure access to the voting process among those with limited English proficiency (LEP), provided that they belong to communities that comprise 5% of voters or number 10,000 or more. Unfortunately, language-assistance measures among Ohio's counties appear to be outside the bounds of a cost-benefit analysis implied by the statutes.* Nevertheless, with consideration of historical disenfranchisement of AAPIs, and the need to accommodate a growing immigrant AAPI population, the Ohio AAPI Advisory Council might provide suggestions for limited, cost-effective language assistance programs that can help empower new immigrant populations.

*While the percentage of all AAPIs exceeds 5% only in Delaware County (5%), Franklin County (4.6%) and Warren County (4.5%) just fall short. However, the following six counties have more than 10,000 AAPIs: Franklin County (53,189), Cuyahoga County (39,136), Hamilton County (20,016), Summit County (14,311), Montgomery County (12,254), and Butler County (10,555).

Among AAPI households that use a language other than English, almost one-half (47.9%) of members speak English less than "very well." Further, over one-quarter of households with members speaking an Asian or Pacific Island language are linguistically isolated (having no one over 14 yrs. who speaks English "very well"), a rate higher than the 15.7% of households with Spanish speakers. With a growing

AAPI population in Ohio (49.1% increase between 2000 and 2010), there will be a growing need for language assistance programs.

- (B) Avoidance of disenfranchisement due to failure to provide provisional ballots when a voter's eligibility is questioned (a violation of the Help America Vote Act of 2002).
- (C) Increased representation among AAPIs and other citizens of color by avoiding (racial) gerrymandering (every 10 years) by partisan redistricting commissions (that can almost ensure victory by the majority party's candidates). If sufficient signatures are obtained, a "Voters First Amendment" will be placed on the November ballot to establish an "Independent Nonpartisan Citizen Commission" to determine redistricting.

III. Prevention of Racial Profiling

- (A) Examine prevailing policies and current practices that provide safeguards against racial profiling (e.g., discrimination based upon actual or perceived race, national origin, religion, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, or immigration status) by state and local law enforcement officers (e.g., Ohio Highway Patrol mandates for reporting race) with an aim toward recommendations that result in achievement of "best practices."
- (B) Examine current compliance with Federal guidelines regarding the reporting of possible hate crimes and bias-related incidents.
- (C) Examine racial, ethnic, socio-economic, and gender bias in Ohio's criminal justice system, including disparities in stopping, detaining, arresting, indicting, sentencing, and paroling of AAPIs and other residents of color.
- (D) Examine discrimination in Ohio's workplaces and public accommodations and the effectiveness of redress processes.