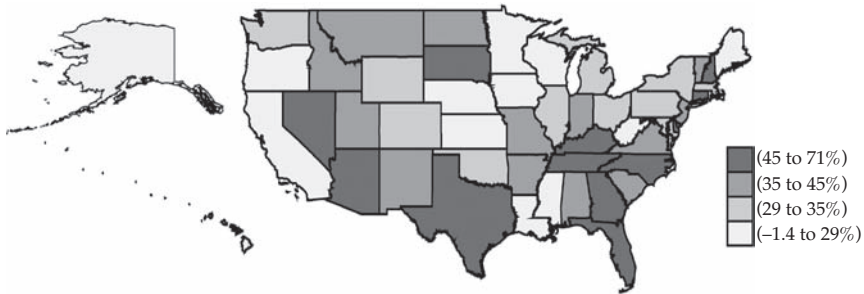


Figure 1.1 Growth in Asian American Population, 2000 to 2008

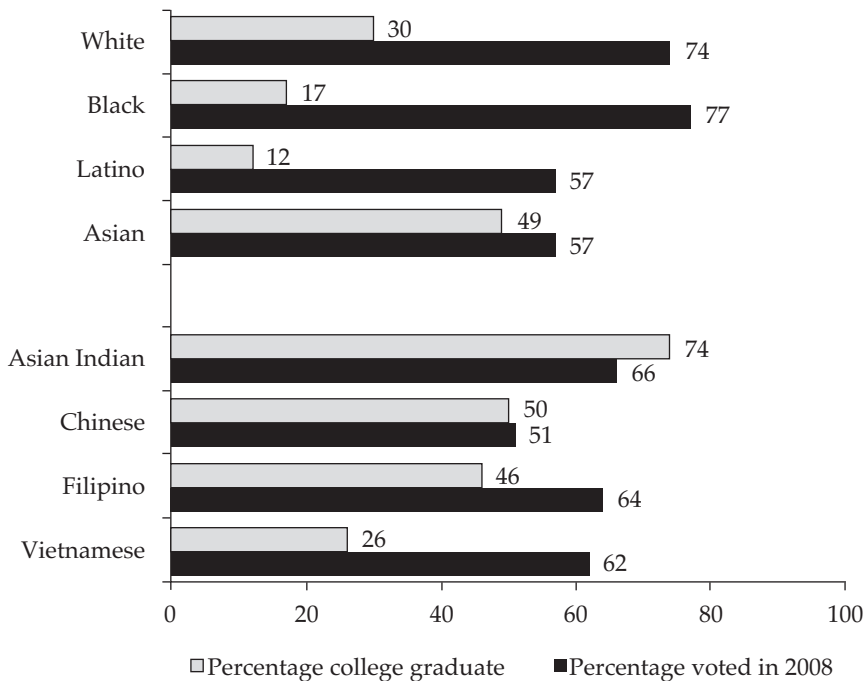
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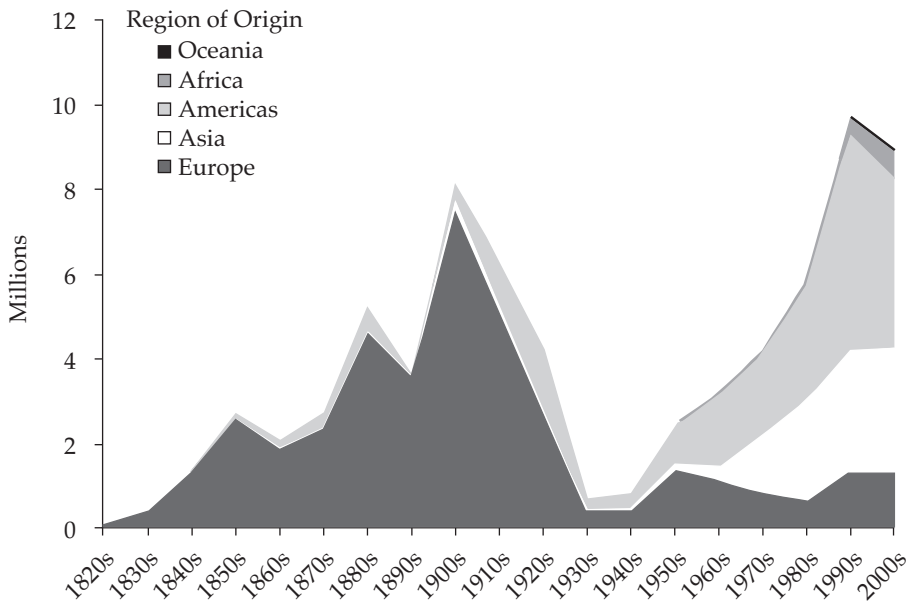
Source: Authors' figure based on data from U.S. Census Bureau (2000, 2008a).

Figure 1.2 Voting and Educational Attainment Among Adult Citizens



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 Current Population Survey Voter Supplement (U.S. Census Bureau 2008b).

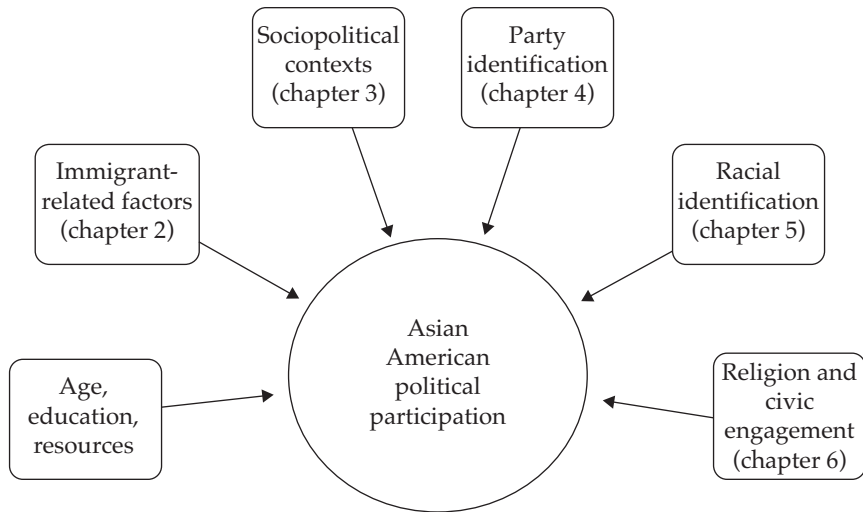
Figure 1.3 Legal Permanent Residents



Source: Authors' compilation based on data from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (2009b).

Figure 1.4 Explaining Asian American Political Participation

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Source: Authors' compilation.

Table 1.1 Frequency of Participatory Acts

	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Total
Registered to vote	43	52	61	63	49	60	54
Voted in 2004	33	39	48	55	37	51	42
Voted in 2008 primaries	42	45	53	53	35	39	45
Vote intention in 2008*	76	67	69	82	84	80	74
Talk with family or friends	71	71	63	72	73	58	68
Worked for campaign	3	3	5	4	3	3	3
Contributed money	12	11	17	18	11	7	13
Contacted politician	11	9	13	10	5	5	9
Community work	27	19	23	17	18	21	21
Online participation	13	14	11	5	17	7	12
Protest activity	4	4	4	3	3	8	4
2006 immigration marches	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.6	0.8
Home country politics	5	5	4	1	1	2	4

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* All numbers are in percentages.

\* Registered voters who reported being "absolutely" certain they would vote in the November elections.

Table 1.2 Rates Of Political Participation

	Asians	Whites	Blacks	Latinos
Campaign work	3	4	6	4
Contribute	13	13	8	5
Contact	9	21	11	9
Community work	21	30	27	21

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Data on whites, African Americans, and Latinos for campaigning, contributions, contact, and community work for these groups are from the 2008 National Election Study. The 2008 ANES contains only thirty-five Asian American respondents, with no interviews in Asian languages. The ANES also does not include a measure of protest politics comparable to the NAAS item. Figures are in percentages.

Figure 2.1 Systematic Assessments of Immigrant Socialization in Relationship to Political Participation

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National Origin



Citizenship status

Immigrant generation (first, second, third and higher)

Length of stay in the United States

Language-related factors (English proficiency, ethnic news consumption, bilingual voting materials)

Transnational activities (contact, remittances, voting)

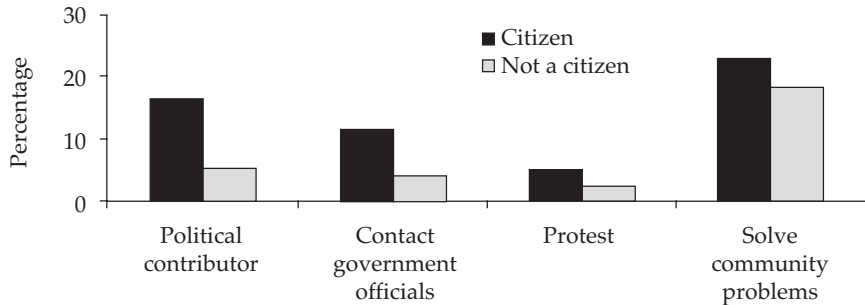
Opportunity costs of work (use of extra time)

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*Source:* Authors' compilation.

Figure 2.2 Political Participation by Citizenship Status

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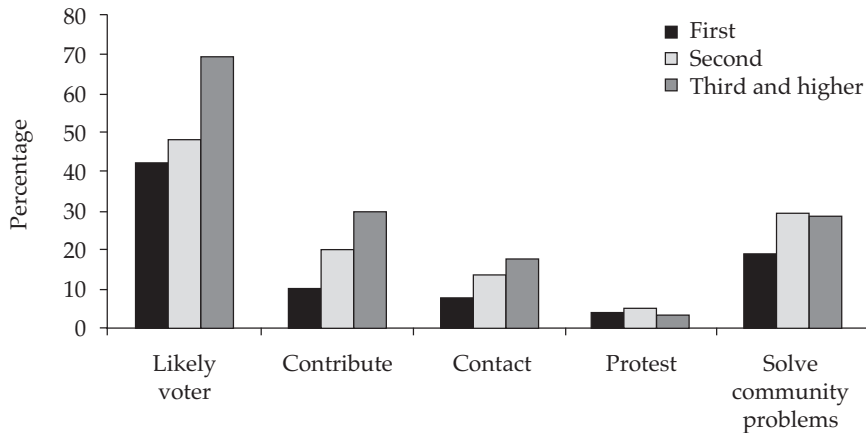
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Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).



Figure 2.3 Political Participation by Immigrant Generation

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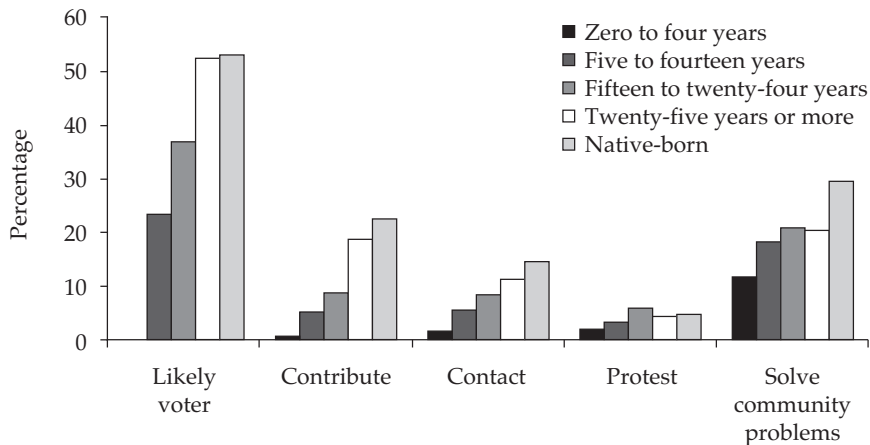


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*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

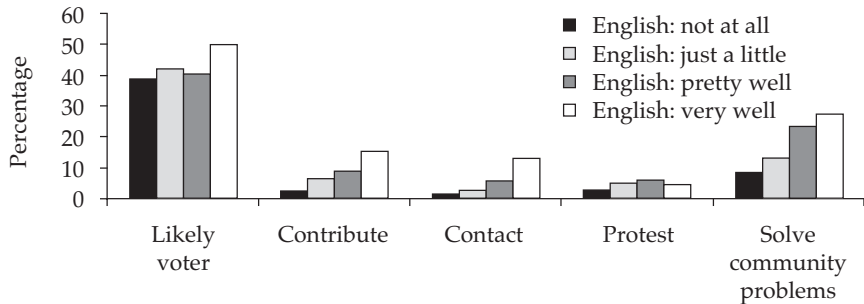
*Note:* The likely voter figures are for adult citizens only.

Figure 2.4 Political Participation by Length of Stay



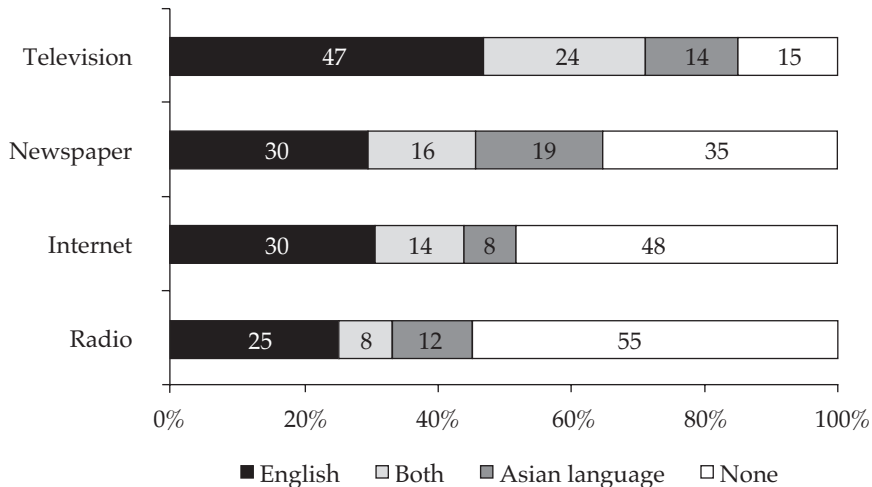
Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Figure 2.5 Political Participation by English Proficiency, Among U.S. Citizens



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

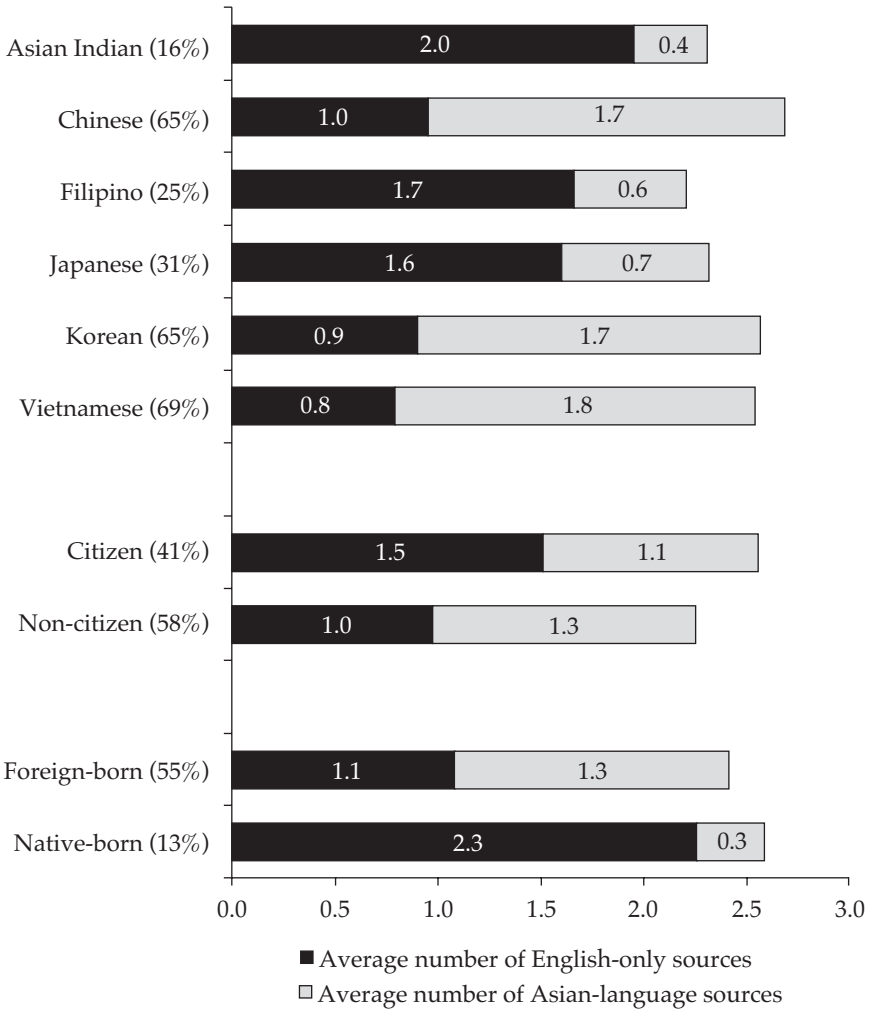
Figure 2.6 Sources of Political Information, by Language



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: Includes citizens and noncitizens.

Figure 2.7 Ethnic Media Consumption, Proportion and Number of Sources



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: Proportion of ethnic news sources are indicated in parentheses.

Table 2.1 Proportion Foreign-Born, 2008 American Community Survey

	Asian	American Indian	Black	Hispanic	White Non-Hispanic
Adults	80	9	10	53	5
All residents	67	7	8	38	4

*Source:* Authors' compilation based on data from the 2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 2.2 Asian Americans by National Origin

	2008	Percentage of Total in 2008	2000
Total	13,413,976		10,474,184
Chinese	2,998,849	22%	2,445,363
Asian Indian	2,495,998	19	1,718,778
Filipino	2,425,697	18	1,908,125
Vietnamese	1,431,980	11	1,169,672
Korean	1,344,267	10	1,099,422
Japanese	710,063	5.3	852,237
Pakistani	280,726	2.1	164,628
Cambodian	186,068	1.4	183,769
Hmong	171,316	1.3	174,712
Laotian	159,347	1.2	179,103
Thai	139,208	1.0	120,918
Bangladeshi	88,212	0.7	46,905
Taiwanese	78,934	0.6	132,144
Indonesian	51,148	0.4	44,186
Sri Lankan	29,607	0.2	21,364
Malaysian	12,506	0.1	15,029
Other Asian	577,081	4.3	31,383
Other Asian, not specified	232,969	1.7	166,446

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2000 Census (U.S. Census Bureau 2000) and the 2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a).

Table 2.3 Citizenship and Voting Rates

	Citizen	November 2004*	November 2004**	2008 Primaries*	2008 Primaries**
Asian Indian	49	65	33	42	18
Chinese	67	57	39	45	23
Filipino	72	65	48	53	32
Japanese	70	79	55	54	34
Korean	61	60	37	35	17
Vietnamese	76	68	51	39	23
Total	64	65	45	46	24

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages. Unless otherwise specified, we report tabulated findings from the National Asian American Survey weighted by national origin, state of settlement, education, gender, nativity, and years in the United States as indicated in the 2006–2008 American Community Survey.

\* adult citizens; \*\* all adults.



Table 2.4 Political Participation and National Origin

	Likely Voter*	Likely Voter	Political Contributor	Contact Government Officials	Protester	Community Activist
Asian						
Indian	47	23	12	11	4	27
Chinese	39	26	11	9	4	19
Filipino	47	34	17	13	4	23
Japanese	65	45	18	10	3	17
Korean	40	24	11	5	3	18
Vietnamese	48	36	7	5	8	21
Total	45	30	13	9	4	21

*Source:* Authors's compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

\* Among adult citizens

Table 2.5 Mix of Immigrant Generations

	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Total
First	93	82	78	40	86	89	81
Second	5	13	20	34	12	9	14
Third and higher	1	5	2	26	2	2	5

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 2.6 Length of Stay in the United States

Decade of Entry	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Total
2000s	31	20	18	36	21	12	22
1990s	35	30	27	20	23	40	31
1980s	20	28	28	12	30	29	26
1970s	11	13	18	12	22	18	15
1960s	3	5	7	10	4	1	4
1950s	<1	1	1	9	1	<1	1
Before 1950	<1	1	1	1	<1	<1	<1

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2006 to 2008 American Community Survey Public Use Microdata (U.S. Census Bureau 2008c).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 2.7 Length of Stay Among Citizens and Noncitizens

	Noncitizens	Citizens	Total
Zero to four years	14	0	5
Five to fourteen years	54	10	25
Fifteen to twenty-four years	22	28	26
Twenty-five years or more	8	33	25
Native-born	1	29	19

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 2.8 English-Speaking Proficiency Among U.S. Citizens

	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Total
Not at all	1	5	0	0	6	4	3
Just a little	3	16	5	4	29	25	13
Pretty well	2	13	7	1	16	28	11
Very well	3	12	2	2	10	18	8
English-language interview*	92	54	86	94	38	24	65

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

\*Questions on English proficiency were only asked of those interviewed in an Asian language.

Table 2.9 Media Sources of Political Information

	Television	Newspaper	Internet	Radio
Asian Indian	84	48	60	38
Chinese	85	74	57	53
Filipino	84	60	40	37
Japanese	83	71	45	34
Korean	84	67	60	46
Vietnamese	88	68	42	57
Total	85	65	52	45

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 2.10 Political Participation by News Consumption, Among U.S. Citizens

	Likely Voter	Contributor	Contact	Protester	Community Activist
Television	+	+	ns	ns	ns
Newspaper	+	+	+	+	+
Internet	ns	+	+	+	+
Radio	+	+	+	+	+
Ethnic TV	—	ns	ns	ns	ns
Ethnic newspaper	—	—	—	ns	—
Ethnic internet	—	—	—	ns	ns
Ethnic radio	ns	ns	ns	+	—

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rows 1 through 4 show results of regression of participation variables on any media sources; rows 5 through 8 show results of regression of participation variables on ethnic media sources. ns = not significant at the .10 level or greater.

Table 2.11 Transnational Participation

	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Total
Communicated with family and friends	87	74	67	59	82	74	75
Sent money	38	27	57	12	17	58	36
Involved in politics	5	5	4	1	1	2	4

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.



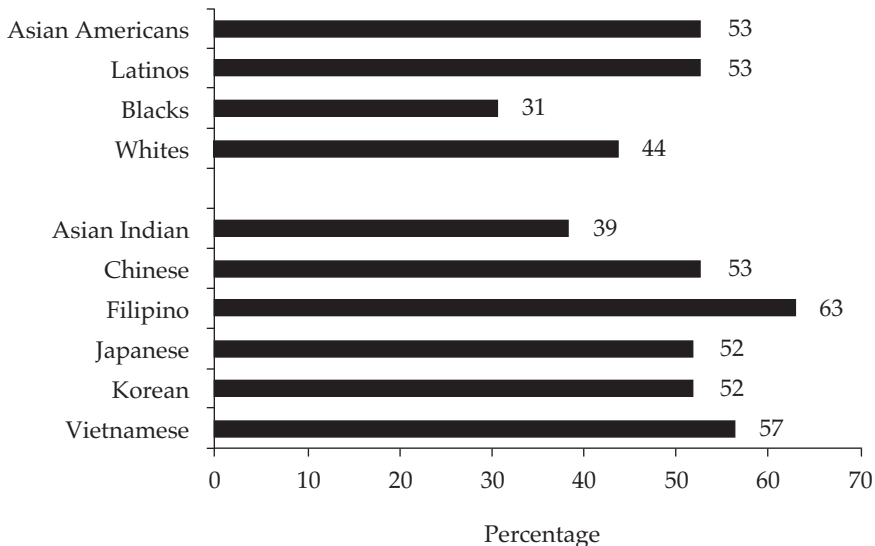
Table 2.12 Use of an Extra Hour Per Day, and Its Relationship to Participation

	Total	Foreign- Born	Native- Born	Likely Voter	Contributor	Contact	Protester	Community Activist
Friends and family	62	64	63	43	11	10	4	23
Work	7	8	4	37	19	8	5	19
Something else	29	28	33	51	14	9	5	20
Don't know	2	64	63	—	—	—	—	—
Refused	0	8	4	—	—	—	—	—

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Figure 3.1 Chances of Living in a Direct Democracy State



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the American Community Survey 2008 (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a).

Table 3.1 Top Five States of Residence, by Group

Asian–Pacific Islander		Latino		White		Black	
California	33	California	29	California	8	New York	8
New York	9	Texas	19	New York	6	Georgia	7
Texas	6	Florida	8	Texas	6	Texas	7
Hawaii	5	New York	7	Florida	6	Florida	7
New Jersey	4	Arizona	4	Pennsylvania	5	California	6
Total	58%		67%		30%		36%

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from 2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a).

*Note:* The figures represent the national share of the population in each area, in percentages.

Table 3.2 Top Five States of Residence, by National Origin

Asian Indian		Chinese		Filipino		Japanese		Korean		Vietnamese	
California	20	California	40	California	48	California	35	California	32	California	40
New York	12	New York	16	Hawaii	8	Hawaii	26	New York	10	Texas	12
New Jersey	10	Texas	4	New York	5	New York	5	New Jersey	6	Washington	4
Illinois	8	New Jersey	4	Illinois	5	Washington	4	Illinois	5	Virginia	3
Texas	7	Massachusetts	4	New Jersey	5	Texas	2	Texas	5	Florida	3
Total	57%		68%		70%		73%		59%		64%

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from 2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a).

*Note:* The figures represent the national share of the population in each area, in percentages.

Table 3.3 Regional Distribution of Asian Americans

	Census Region				Census Division	
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Mid-Atlantic	Mountain West
Number of Asian American residents	3,003,418	1,822,097	3,248,302	7,398,477	1,880,292	743,963
Percentage adult citizens	47	45	47	57	48	49
Percentage eligible citizens who voted, 2004	59	58	57	67	60	57
Percentage adults who contributed to campaigns	13	8	15	13	13	11
Percentage adults who have worked on a community problem	21	27	21	21	22	21

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a) and the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Table 3.4 Concentration of Asian American Population,  
Top Ten States

	Total Population	Asian Population	Share of Resident Population	Share of Electorate (Adult Citizens)
Hawaii	1,280,273	708,074	55%	54%
California	36,418,499	4,915,229	14	12
New Jersey	8,658,668	685,068	8	6
Washington	6,453,083	505,255	8	7
New York	19,428,881	1,415,502	7	6
Nevada	2,546,235	181,002	7	6
Alaska	681,235	39,802	6	5
Maryland	5,618,250	309,358	6	4
Virginia	7,698,738	414,944	5	4
Massachusetts	6,469,770	336,803	5	4
United States	301,237,703	14,863,151	5	4

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2006–2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008c).

Table 3.5 Areas with Concentrated Adult Asian American Citizen Population

States (5%+) N=6	Hawaii (54%), California (12%), Washington (6.5%), Nevada (6.2%), New Jersey (6%), New York (5.5%)
Counties (5% +) N=36	Honolulu (HI), Santa Clara (CA), Kauai (HI), San Francisco (CA), Hawaii (HI), Maui (HI), San Mateo (CA), Alameda (CA), Queens (NY), Orange (CA), Middlesex (NJ), San Joaquin (CA), Fairfax City (VA), Fort Bend (TX), Los Angeles (CA), Solano (CA), Sacramento (CA), Contra Costa (CA), Fairfax (VA), Sutter (CA), Montgomery (MD), Somerset (NJ), Loudoun (VA), Bergen (NJ), Yolo (CA), King (WA), San Diego (CA), Howard (MD), Hudson (NJ), Fresno (CA), DuPage (IL), Gwinnett (GA), Kings (NY), Collin (TX), New York (NY), Yuba (CA)
Congressional Districts (10%+) N=40 (20%+) N=11	CD-1 (HI, Abercrombie), CD-13 (CA, Stark), CD-12 (CA, Speier), CD-15 (CA, Honda), CD-2 (HI, Hirono), CD-16 (CA, Lofgren), CD-8 (CA, Pelosi), CD-29 (CA, Schiff), CD-47 (CA, Sanchez), CD-32 (CA, Chu), CD-5 (NY, Ackerman), CD-31 (CA), CD-40 (CA), CD-46 (CA), CD-42 (CA), CD-9 (CA), CD-14 (CA), CD-26 (CA), CD-7 (CA), CD-48 (CA), CD-12 (NY), CD-5 (CA), CD-51 (CA), CD-9 (NY), CD-36 (CA), CD-37 (CA), CD-38 (CA), CD-39 (CA), CD-27 (CA), CD-11 (CA), CD-50 (CA), CD-33 (CA), CD-7 (NY), CD-11 (VA), CD-6 (NY), CD-10 (CA), CD-9 (IL), CD-7 (WA), CD-8 (MD), CD-8 (NY)
Cities (25% +) N=75	Waipahu (HI), Monterey Park (CA), Pearl City (HI), Cerritos (CA), Kaluhui (HI), Rosemead (CA), Walnut (CA), Honolulu (CA), Milpitas (CA), Waimalu (HI), San Gabriel (CA), Daly City (CA), Temple City (CA), Mililani Town (HI), Alhambra (CA), Union City (CA), Rowland Heights (CA), Arcadia (CA), Westminster (CA), Cupertino (CA), Diamond Bar (CA), Hercules (CA), Hilo (Hawaii), Fremont (CA), Garden Grove (CA), Kaneohe (HI), South San Francisco (CA), Hacienda Heights (CA), Foster City (CA), Saratoga (CA), Gardena (CA), El Monte (CA), Millbrae (CA), Irvine (CA), San Jose (CA), North Potomac (MD), Fountain Valley (CA), San Francisco (CA), Sunnyvale (CA), Stanton (CA), Vineyard (CA), Newark (CA), Sugar Land (TX), Santa Clara (CA), Bergenfield borough (NJ), Alameda (CA), San Leandro (CA)

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2006–2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008c).

Note: Jurisdictions listed in descending order of concentration. Cities and counties where the total population is fewer than 20,000 or the Asian American population is fewer than 160 are not included.

Combined Statistical Area	Total Population	Asian American Population	Percentage Asian American	Percentage Asian American Citizens
Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside, CA	17,666,931	2,204,836	13%	12%
New York–Newark–Bridgeport, NY-NJ-CT-PA	22,064,411	1,964,485	9%	7%
San Jose–San Francisco–Oakland, CA	7,265,739	1,672,456	23%	21%
Washington–Baltimore–N. Virginia, DC-MD-VA-WV	8,235,781	611,444	7%	6%
Chicago–Naperville–Michigan City, IL-IN-WI	9,723,539	539,801	6%	5%
Seattle–Tacoma–Olympia, WA	4,030,692	434,828	11%	9%
Boston–Worcester–Manchester, MA-RI-NH	7,485,933	372,300	5%	4%
Houston–Baytown–Huntsville, TX	5,704,943	341,328	6%	5%
Dallas–Fort Worth, TX	6,500,787	319,618	5%	4%
Sacramento–Arden–Arcade–Yuba City, CA-NV	2,387,678	289,214	12%	11%
Philadelphia–Camden–Vineland, PA-NJ-DE-MD	6,378,898	280,263	4%	3%
Atlanta–Sandy Springs–Gainesville, GA-AL	5,597,187	239,287	4%	3%
Detroit–Warren–Flint, MI	5,390,157	193,213	4%	2%
Minneapolis–St. Paul–St. Cloud, MN-WI	3,527,009	178,876	5%	4%
Las Vegas–Paradise–Pahrump, NV	1,864,914	152,668	8%	7%
Denver–Aurora–Boulder, CO	2,985,761	117,083	4%	3%
Orlando–Deltona–Daytona Beach, FL	2,682,173	94,620	4%	3%
Fresno–Madera, CA	1,041,130	89,439	9%	8%
Raleigh–Durham–Cary, NC	1,630,204	65,143	4%	3%
Columbus–Marion–Chillicothe, OH	1,981,319	61,941	3%	2%

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2006–2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008c).



Table 3.7 Comparing Frameworks on New Destinations in the NAAS Sample

	Immigrant Destination Framework			Asian American Destination Framework		
	Former Gateways	Traditional Gateways	New Gateways	Small Settlements	Traditional Destinations	New Destinations
Total	5	70	25	10	65	25
Noncitizen	7	64	29	11	56	33
Naturalized citizen	5	71	24	9	68	22
Native-born	3	79	18	9	73	17
Asian Indian	12	58	31	13	49	38
Chinese	4	75	21	7	72	21
Filipino	2	81	17	9	71	20
Japanese	3	75	22	10	75	15
Korean	6	64	29	10	65	25
Vietnamese	4	57	40	14	55	31

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: Data are weighted by nativity, length of stay in the United States, gender, and education. Rates are in percentages.

Table 3.8 Chances of Living in a Place with an Asian American Representative

	City Council	State Legislature	State Senate	U.S. House	U.S. Senate
All	22	17	7	8	6
Outside Hawaii	21	13	3	5	0
Outside California and Hawaii	10	5	1	1	9
Asian Indian	14	8	< 1	3	< 1
Chinese	27	19	7	8	4
Filipino	17	19	10	8	10
Japanese	33	37	26	25	26
Korean	19	13	3	6	2
Vietnamese	30	15	1	6	< 1

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 3.9 Political Representation by Geographic Areas

	City Offices	State Legislature	Congress	Any Representation
Hawaii	49	76	62	79
California	39	28	11	50
New Jersey	10	6	0	10
New York	11	10	0	11
Traditional destinations	33	24	9	40
Excluding California and Hawaii	18	12	0	18
New destination	6	3	1	8
Full sample	22	17	8	29

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 3.10 Residential Contexts of Party Competition

	Presidential Battleground	County-Level Competition
Latinos	30	
Blacks	47	
Whites	44	
Asian Americans	31	27
Asian Indian	47	27
Chinese	35	28
Filipino	17	28
Japanese	18	22
Korean	35	30
Vietnamese	27	23

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages. Our Asian American data are weighted to match the American Community Survey, producing identical results in the case of the presidential battleground column, and within two percentage points on the nonpartisan local figure (74 percent in our survey versus 76 percent in the ACS).

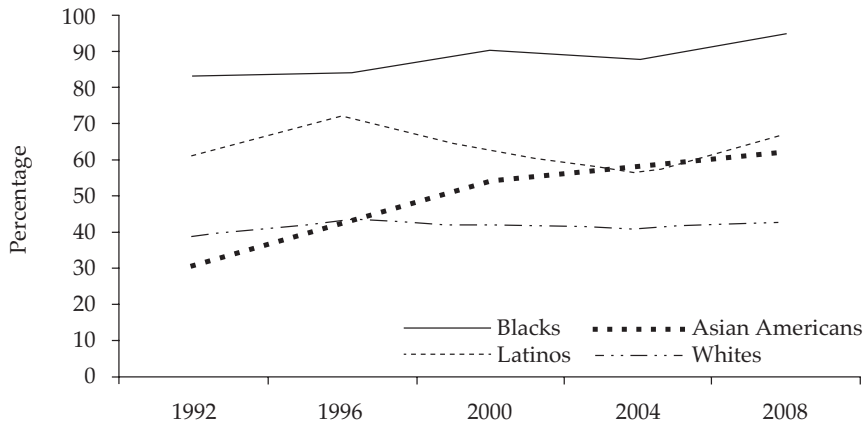
Table 3.11 Systematic Measures of Place and Their Relationships to Participation

	Likely Voter	Political Contributor	Contact Government Officials	Protester	Community Activist
Direct democracy					
Yes	47	16	12	6	22
No	44	16	12	4	25
Nonpartisan local elections					
Yes	45	17	13	6	24
No	46	16	10	2	21
County party competition					
Yes	42	15	15	4	22
No	45	16	11	6	24
Ballot language assistance					
Yes	48	16	10	6	19
No	43	17	14	5	26
Represented by Asian American					
Yes	48	18	11	6	22
No	44	16	12	5	23
Areas of settlement					
New destination	39	18	15	6	25
Traditional destination	48	16	11	5	21
Small settlement	42	17	14	5	30
Traditional (excluding Hawaii, California)	39	19	15	6	25
Traditional (excluding New York)	39	19	15	7	25

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

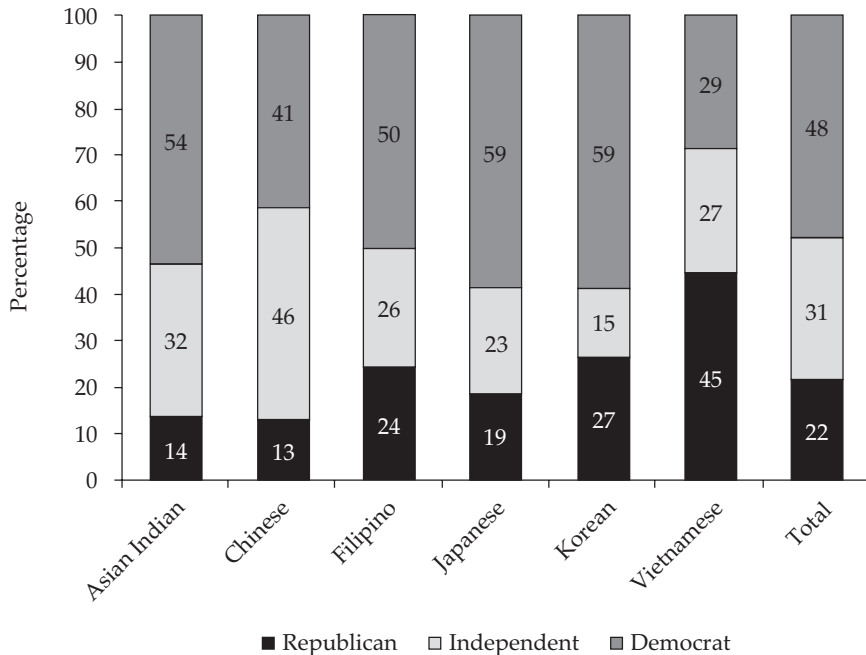
Note: Rates are in percentages.

Figure 4.1 Democrat Share of Presidential Vote



Source: Authors' compilation of data from Voter News Service and National Election Pool exit polls (*New York Times* 2008).

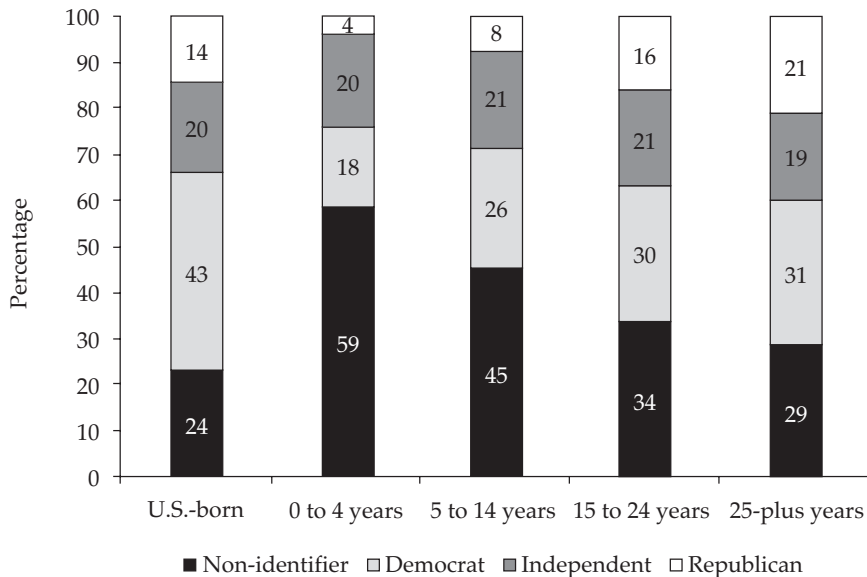
Figure 4.2 Party Identification Among Asian Americans



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: "Don't know" and "Do not think in these terms" are excluded from the analysis.

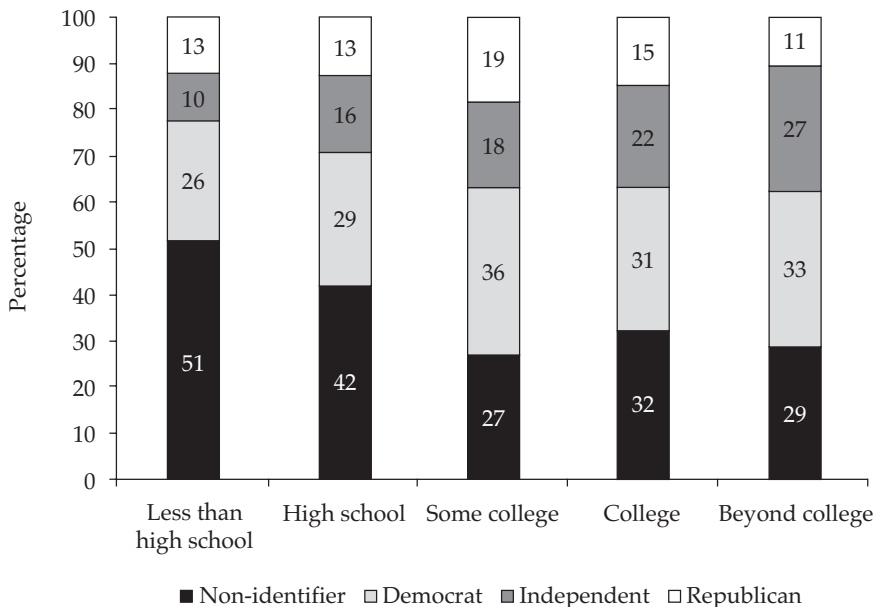
Figure 4.3 Party Identification by Nativity and U.S. Residency



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

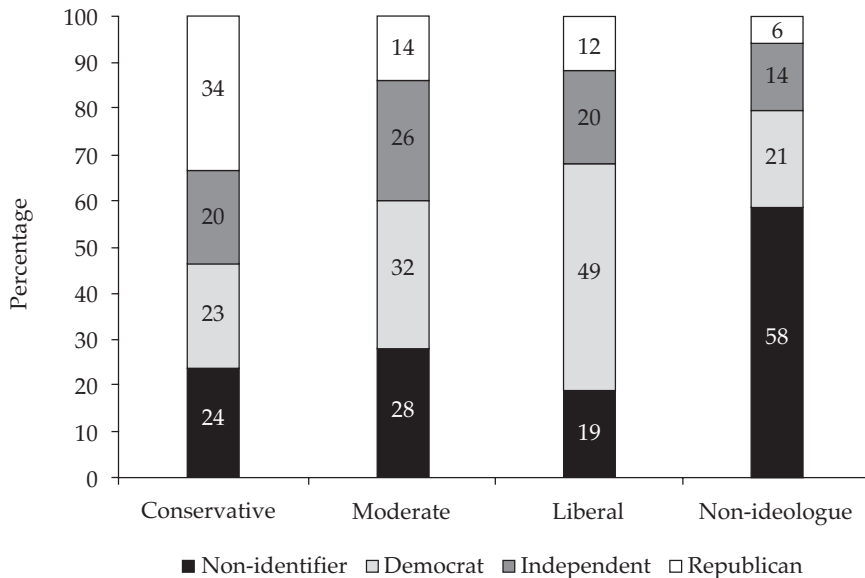


Figure 4.4 Party Identification by Educational Attainment



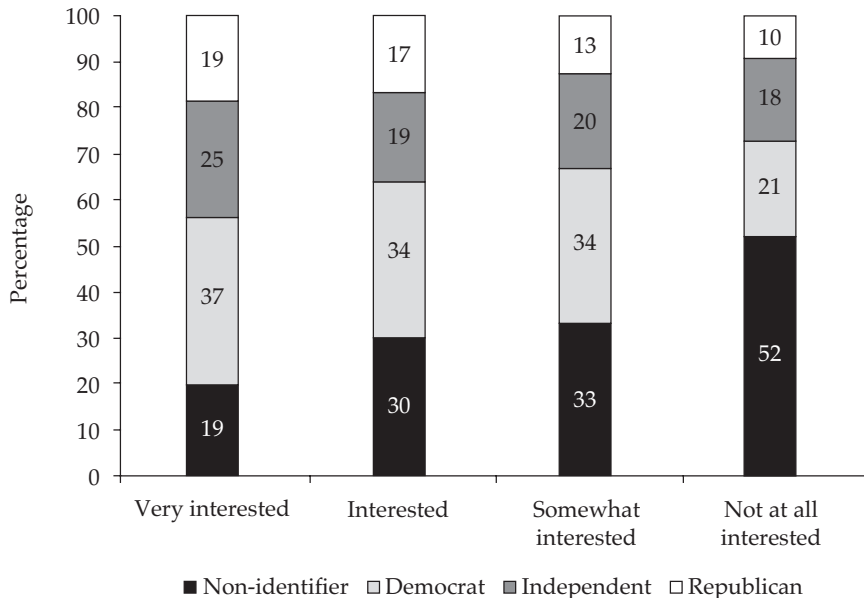
Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Figure 4.5 Party Identification by Ideology



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Figure 4.6 Partisanship by Political Interest



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Table 4.1 Party Identification

	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Total
Republican	9	8	16	13	17	31	14
Democrat	35	25	34	40	38	20	31
Independent	21	28	17	16	10	18	20
Non-identifier	35	39	32	31	35	31	35

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondent's Partisanship by Respondent's Parents' Partisanship

	Mother Republican	Mother Democrat	Mother Independent or Other	Mother Non- Identifier
Republican	38	9	13	11
Democrat	23	64	40	39
Independent	23	18	22	18
Non-identifier	16	10	25	32
	Father Republican	Father Democrat	Father Independent or Other	Father Non- Identifier
Republican	33	8	12	11
Democrat	27	66	42	37
Independent	25	16	21	19
Non-identifier	15	10	26	34

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Partisanship by Age and Gender

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Non- Identifier
Age				
Eighteen to twenty-four	14	36	22	29
Thirty-five to forty-nine	12	29	22	37
Fifty to sixty- four	15	31	19	35
Sixty-five and older	19	33	15	33
Male	16	30	24	30
Female	12	32	16	39

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 4.4 Partisanship by Immigrant Socialization

	Republican	Democrat	Independent	Non- Identifier
Education history				
Educated in the United States	16	37	22	25
Educated outside the United States	13	28	19	40
Spoken English ability				
Not at all	9	29	15	47
Just a little	15	24	16	44
Pretty well	19	27	17	36
Very well	20	33	26	20
Language of interview				
English interview	13	33	21	33
Asian language interview	16	28	19	37
Settlement context				
Small Asian American settlements	19	26	23	32
Traditional settlements	14	34	18	34
New settlements	14	26	24	37
Citizenship				
Citizen	18	35	20	27
Not a citizen	7	24	19	50

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 4.5 Partisanship and Political Participation

	Likely Voter	Political Contributor	Contact Government Officials	Protester	Community Activist
Republican	53	16	14	7	23
Democratic	51	19	10	6	23
Independent	42	11	12	4	27
Non-identifier	36	7	5	2	16

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.



## Figure 5.1 Systematic Assessments of Racial and Ethnic Identification

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### Racial and Ethnic Identification



#### In-Group Identification

Self-categorization; linked fate; in-group commonality; vote for in-group candidate

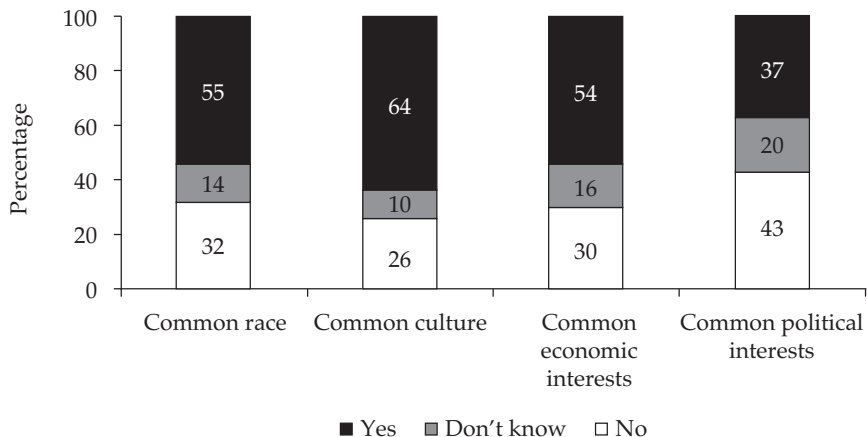
#### Out-Group Differentiation

Commonality with out-groups; experiences with discrimination and hate crimes

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*Source:* Authors' compilation.

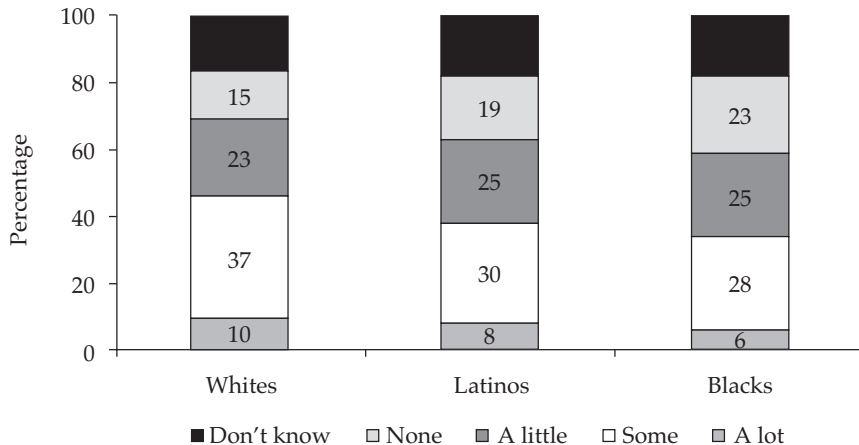
Figure 5.2 Sense of Commonality with Other Asians in the United States



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Survey question: "What, if anything, do Asians in the United States share with one another? Would you say they share . . . a race? . . . a culture? . . . economic interests? . . . political interests?"

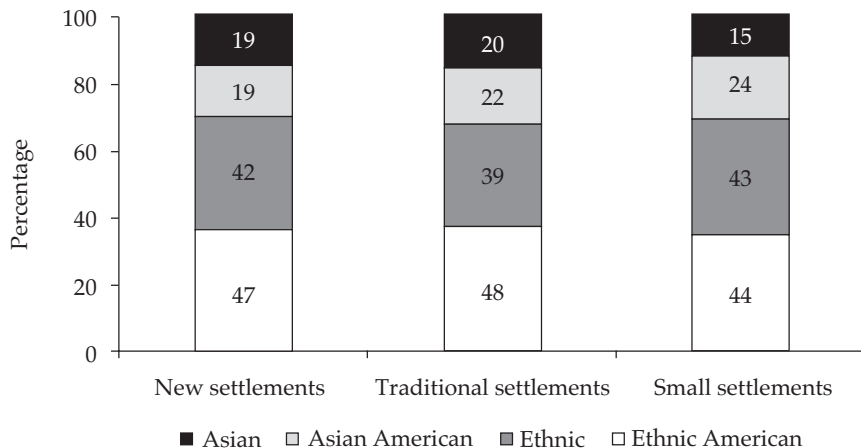
Figure 5.3 Commonality with Other Groups



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Survey question: "Thinking about government services, political power and representation, would you say Asian Americans have a lot in common, some, little in common, or nothing at all in common with . . . African Americans? . . . Latinos? . . . whites?"

Figure 5.4 Ethnic and Racial Identification by Destination



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Table 5.1 Racial-Ethnic Self-Categorization (All Mentions)

	India	China	Philippines	Japan	Korea	Vietnam	Total
Ethnic American	36	40	46	44	64	69	47
Ethnic group	28	38	40	36	70	37	40
Asian American	21	20	15	13	43	20	21
Asian	12	17	15	12	48	16	19
American	6	4	3	5	2	1	4
Other	3	2	5	4	0	2	3

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Survey question: "People of Asian descent in the U.S. use different terms to describe themselves. In general, do you think of yourself as . . . ?" [check all that apply; do not read "American" or "Other"]

Table 5.2 Pan-Ethnic and Ethnic Linked Fate

	India	China	Philippines	Japan	Korea	Vietnam	Total
<b>Pan-ethnic linked fate</b>							
Fate very linked	7	9	8	7	13	7	9
Fate somewhat linked	32	32	16	26	40	27	28
Fate not very linked	4	7	13	7	4	6	7
Fate not linked	49	43	60	50	35	47	48
Don't know	8	10	3	10	7	13	8
<b>Ethnic linked fate</b>							
Fate very linked	10	11	10	12	19	17	12
Fate somewhat linked	33	31	19	27	43	30	30
Fate not very linked	7	8	16	9	4	3	8
Fate not linked	42	40	50	43	28	42	42
Don't know	8	10	5	9	7	10	8

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Survey questions: "Do you think what happens generally to other groups of Asians in this country affects what happens in your life?" "Do you think what happens generally to other [R ETHNIC GROUP] Americans affects what happens in your life?"

Table 5.3 Commonality by National Origin

	India	China	Philippines	Japan	Korea	Vietnam	Total
<b>Whites</b>							
Some or a lot in common	47	47	49	43	52	35	47
Nothing in common	19	14	16	9	13	22	15
<b>Latinos</b>							
Some or a lot in common	32	36	48	29	51	27	38
Nothing in common	28	16	16	22	12	25	19
<b>Blacks</b>							
Some or a lot in common	38	33	34	26	43	26	34
Nothing in common	24	21	26	24	18	26	23

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 5.4 Factors Related to Ethnic and Racial Identification

	Foreign-Born*	Citizen-ship**	Age	Female	Higher Education	New Destination
Ethnic Group	+		—			
Ethnic American		+	+			
Asian American				+		
Asian				+		
Pan-ethnic linked fate		+	—			+
Ethnic linked fate			—	+		+
Commonality with Asians						
Political commonality with others		+	—			+
Discriminated against		+	—	—		+
Victim of hate crime		+				
Vote for co-ethnic candidate	+		+			—

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: A + or – sign signifies that the association is positive or negative, respectively, and statistically significant at the 0.10 level or greater.

\*Native-born is the comparison group. \*\*Among foreign-born only.



Table 5.5 Ethnic and Self-Identified Categories by Political Participation

	Likely Voter	Political Contributor	Contact Government Officials	Protester	Community Activist
Asian American	49	15	10	4	24
Ethnic American	48	15	11	5	21
Ethnic group	42	9	6	4	17
Asian	44	9	7	4	16

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

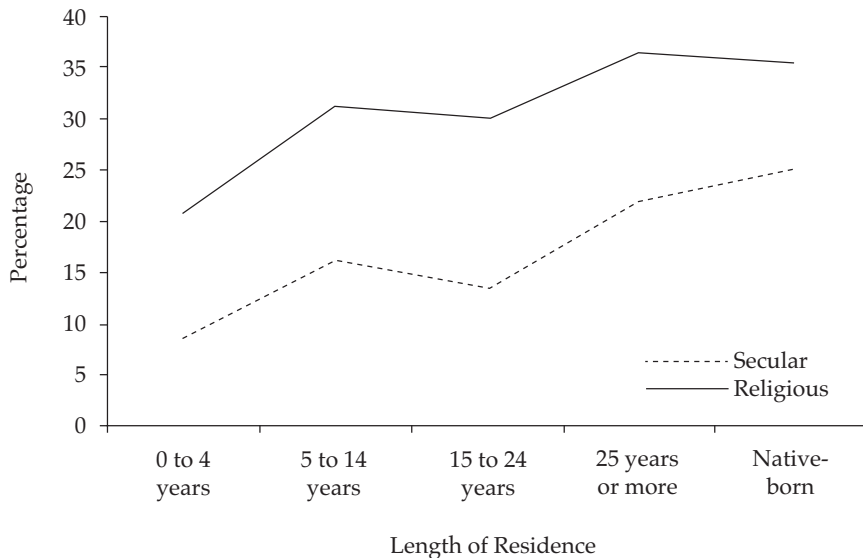
Table 5.6 Rates of Political Participation by Ethnic Identification

	Likely Voter	Political Contributor	Contact Government Officials	Protester	Community Activist
Pan-ethnic linked fate					
Yes	46	15	11	6	24
No	45	11	8	4	20
Ethnic linked fate					
Yes	46	15	11	6	23
No	45	11	8	3	20
Commonality with Asians					
Yes	45	14	10	5	23
No	47	8	5	3	15
Political commonality with others					
Yes	46	14	10	5	23
No	39	6	3	2	12
Discriminated against					
Yes	44	17	13	6	27
No	46	10	7	4	18
Victim of hate crime					
Yes	42	16	17	8	29
No	46	12	9	4	21
All	43	13	9	4	21

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

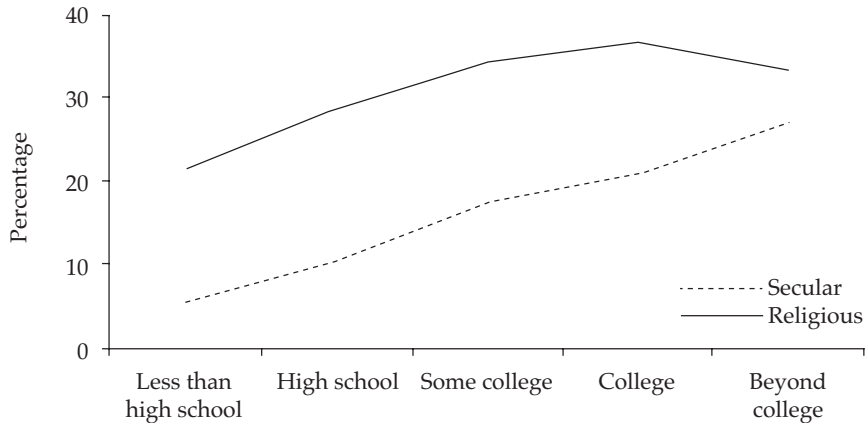
*Note:* Rates are in percentages, representing the proportion of those with a specific score on the identity measure (linked fate, commonality with other Asians, and so forth) who also took part in the political activity.

Figure 6.1 Involvement in Civic Organizations



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Figure 6.2 Civic Engagement and Education



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Table 6.1 Civic Engagement

	Secular	Religious	Any
Asian Indian	20	35	43
Chinese	14	18	26
Filipino	26	47	54
Japanese	21	26	37
Korean	17	45	49
Vietnamese	10	28	32
Total	18	32	39

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Survey questions: "Other than a religious group or place of worship, is there any other group or organization in your community that you are involved with?" (Atheist, agnostic, nonreligious coded as 0); "Other than attending services or prayer, do you take part in any activity with people at your place of worship?"

Table 6.2 Civic Engagement and Immigrant Socialization

	Secular	Religious
Educated in United States	21	33
Educated outside United States	16	32
English-speaking ability (Asian-language interviews only)		
Not at all	2	16
Just a little	10	31
Pretty well	16	27
Very well	23	36
English-language interview	20	34
Asian-language interview	14	30
Small Asian American settlements	21	34
Traditional Asian American settlements	17	31
New Asian American settlements	19	36

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 6.3 Civic Engagement: Background by National Origin

	All Members of Ethnic Group	All College- Educated
Asian Indian	41	36
Chinese	23	26
Filipino	20	29
Japanese	20	24
Korean	61	39
Vietnamese	39	17
Total	31%	30%

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Row percentages are calculated using weighted data.

Survey question: "Other than a religious group or place of worship, is there any other group or organization in your community that you are involved with?" [Please tell me the name of the organization or group that is most important to you.] "And how many members of this group would you say are [Rs group from A1] – all of them, most, about half, some of them, or none?"

Table 6.4 Participation Organization

	Not Involved	Ethnic Organization	Integrated Organization
Participated in political activity beyond voting	29	50	70
Agrees somewhat or strongly can trust government in Washington to do what is right	43	52	44
Strongly or somewhat disagrees that it is better to avoid contact with government	56	59	72

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.



Table 6.5 Religious Affiliation By National Origin

	India	China	Philippines	Japan	Korea	Vietnam	Total
Christian	5	27	21	28	65	4	24
Catholic	4	2	78	3	17	34	24
Buddhist	1	14		38	4	51	14
Hindu	77						14
Sikh	6						1
Muslim <sup>1</sup>	1						< 1
Other non-Christian	3	1					1
Agnostic, atheist, or no religion	3	56	1	30	14	11	22

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Proportions less than 1 percent are left blank; percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

<sup>1</sup>As we detail in appendix D, one limitation of our sample method is the limited ability to draw in Asian Muslims, many of whom do not have distinctively Asian names.

Table 6.6 Civic Engagement and Political Participation

	Likely Voter	Political Contributor	Contact Government Officials	Protester	Community Activist
Involved in secular organization	53	25	19	9	41
Not involved	44	10	7	3	17
Involved in religious organization	49	18	14	6	31
Not involved	44	10	7	3	17

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages.

Table 7.1 Rankings by Socioeconomic and Political Participation Outcomes

Group Ranking	Income: Median Household	Educational Attainment: Over Age Twenty-Five, with Bachelor's Degree or Higher	Likely Voter	Protester	Political Contributor
1	Asian Indian 86,615	Asian Indian 69	Japanese* 65	Vietnamese* 8	Japanese* 18
2	Filipino 78,918	Chinese 52	Vietnamese* 48	Asian Indian 4	Filipino 17
3	Chinese 67,893	Korean 52	Asian Indian** 47	Chinese 4	Asian Indian** 12
4	Japanese 65,201	Filipino 48	Filipino 47	Filipino 4	Chinese** 11
5	Vietnamese 55,746	Japanese 46	Korean 40	Japanese 3	Korean 11
6	Korean 54,210	Vietnamese 27	Chinese** 39	Korean 3	Vietnamese 7

Sources: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008a) and the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: \* Political participation higher than SES expectations.

\*\* Political participation lower than SES expectations.

Table 7.2 Group Rankings and Distributions on Select Explanatory Factors

Group Ranking	Foreign-Born (-)	Years in the United States (+)	Educated Abroad (-)	Political News Index (+)	Discrimination Index (+)				
1	Asian Indian	93	Filipino	23.1	Asian Indian 77	Chinese	0.12	Chinese	0.78
2	Vietnamese	89	Japanese	21.4	Korean 76	Vietnamese	0.03	Filipino	0.70
3	Korean	86	Korean	21.4	Filipino 70	Korean	0	Asian Indian	0.69
4	Chinese	82	Vietnamese	19.2	Vietnamese 65	Japanese	-0.18	Korean	0.65
5	Filipino	78	Chinese	18.6	Chinese 60	Asian Indian	-0.25	Japanese	0.63
6	Japanese	40	Asian Indian	17.1	Japanese 41	Filipino	-0.27	Vietnamese	0.51
Average		81%		19.7			-0.08		0.69

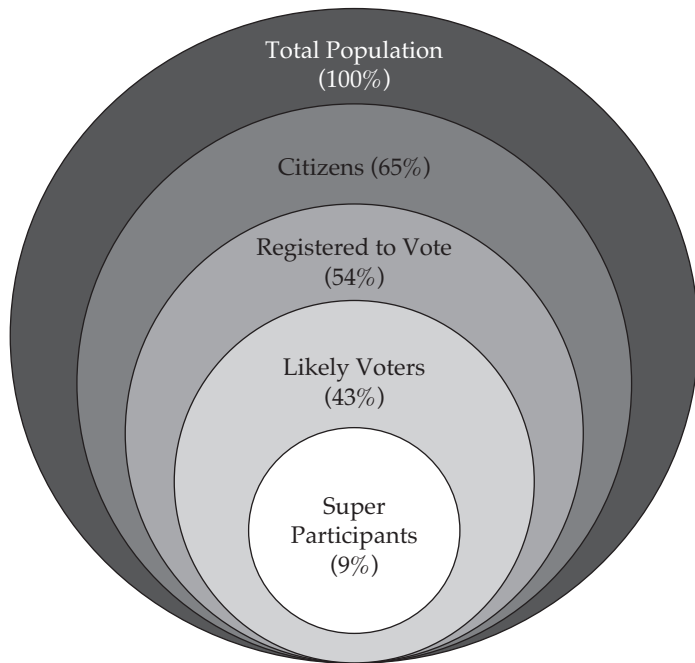
Group Ranking	Strong Party Identifier (+)	Mobilized by Party (+)	Religious Organization (+)	Civic Organization (+)	Mobilized by Civic Organization (+)					
1	Vietnamese	33	Japanese	41	Filipino	47	Filipino	26	Filipino	22
2	Filipino	28	Filipino	32	Korean	45	Japanese	21	Japanese	20
3	Asian Indian	21	Korean	26	Asian Indian	35	Asian Indian	20	Korean	16
4	Japanese	20	Asian Indian	25	Vietnamese	28	Korean	17	Vietnamese	
5	Korean	14	Chinese	22	Japanese	26	Chinese	14	Chinese	12
6	Chinese	12	Vietnamese	17	Chinese	18	Vietnamese	10	Asian Indian	11
Average		20%		26%		32%		18%		15%

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: Rates are in percentages.

Figure 8.1 Levels of Political Engagement

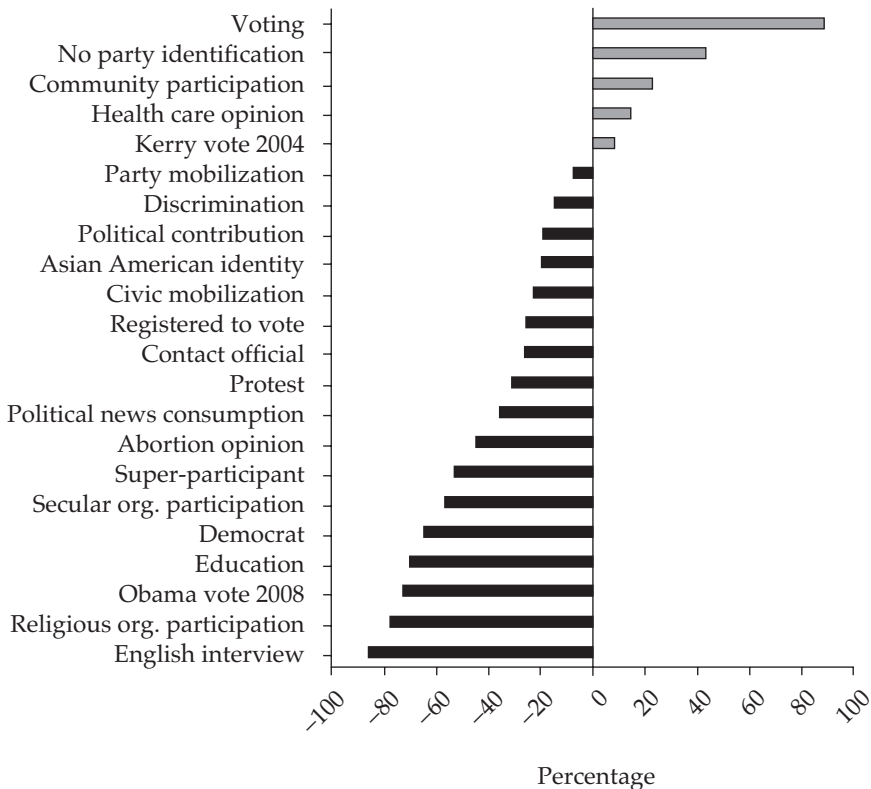
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Source: Authors' compilation.

Figure 8.2 Changes in National-Origin Differences, Foreign-Born to Native-Born



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: The figures are changes in the Gini coefficient of inequality across national origin.

Table 8.1 Characteristics of Asian American Political Activists\*

	All Asian Americans	Super- Participants	Non- Participants
Male	47	53	41*
Mean age	51	53	51
Own home	69	89	54*
Less than college	42	25	60*
College degree	34	35	26*
Postgraduate degree	24	39	15*
Foreign-born	81	57	95*
Length of U.S. stay (immigrants)	19	28	15*
Educated in U.S.	34	61	12*
English interview	63	76	56*
Immigrant gateway	65	65	64
Direct democracy state	53	61	51
Local nonpartisan ballot	74	81	73
Republican	14	16	5*
Democrat	30	43	15*
Non-identifier	34	14	64*
Mobilized, party	26	73	4*
Civic organization member	18	45	5*
Religious member	32	51	21*
Mobilized, nonparty	15	46	1*
Discrimination or hate crime	39	53	27*
Commonality in-group	37	45	27*
Commonality out-group**	26	36	13*

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: All figures except for mean age are row percentages.

\* Significantly different from super participant category at  $p < .05$ . The significance figures for mean age are based on pairwise correlations with the outcomes of interest.

\*\* Compared the top quartile in perceived out-group commonality to everyone else.

Table C.1 Identification by Nativity

	Noncitizen	Naturalized	Native-Born
Ethnic group	64	29	16
Ethnic American	26	58	71
Asian American	13	29	18
Asian	20	19	9
Pan-ethnic linked fate	36	35	46
Ethnic linked fate	41	44	46
Commonality with Asians	81	84	80
Political commonality with others	85	90	96
Discriminated against	34	37	48
Victim of hate crime	8	9	17
Vote for co-ethnic candidate	57	58	47

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages, representing the proportion in each category (by column) who rank positively in each outcome (by row); respondents were allowed to choose more than one identity label.



Table C.2 Ethnic and Racial Identification by Age

	18 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and Older
Ethnic group	50	44	42	36
Ethnic group-American	44	41	52	54
Asian American	20	16	27	20
Asian	14	19	16	19
Pan-ethnic linked fate	45	41	38	24
Ethnic linked fate	48	49	41	37
Commonality with Asians	84	88	79	80
Political commonality with others	89	93	85	85
Discriminated against	40	36	41	31
Victim of hate crime	10	10	11	6
Vote for co-ethnic candidate	58	56	53	66

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages, representing the proportion in each category (by column) who rank positively in each outcome (by row); respondents were allowed to choose more than one identity label.

Table C.3 Ethnic and Racial Identification by Educational Attainment

	High School or Less	High School Grad	Some College	College Grad	Advanced Degree
Ethnic group	47	47	29	43	42
Ethnic group-American	46	46	61	45	42
Asian American	28	21	18	30	20
Asian	23	19	11	21	15
Pan-ethnic linked fate	24	32	40	40	41
Ethnic linked fate	39	38	49	41	48
Commonality with Asians	62	83	87	78	90
Political commonality with others	73	82	92	90	94
Discriminated against	17	36	36	42	41
Victim of hate crime	6	9	16	10	10
Vote for co-ethnic candidate	61	64	53	58	51

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages, representing the proportion in each category (by column) who rank positively in each outcome (by row); respondents were allowed to choose more than one identity label.

Table C.4 Identification by Gender

	Male	Female
Ethnic group	40	44
Ethnic group-American	47	46
Asian American	17	23
Asian	13	23
Pan-ethnic linked fate	36	39
Ethnic linked fate	40	47
Commonality with Asians	82	82
Political commonality with others	91	90
Discriminated against	42	33
Victim of hate crime	11	9
Vote for co-ethnic candidate	57	56

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages, representing the proportion in each category (by column) who rank positively in each outcome (by row); respondents were allowed to choose more than one identity label.

Table C.5 Identification by Location

	Small Asian American Settlement	New Destination	Traditional Gateway
Ethnic group	43	42	42
Ethnic group-American	45	47	46
Asian American	24	19	21
Asian	15	19	18
Pan-ethnic linked fate	33	39	37
Ethnic linked fate	40	45	44
Commonality with Asians	81	82	82
Political commonality with others	88	89	89
Discriminated against	36	38	37
Victim of hate crime	8	11	10
Vote for co-ethnic candidate	57	56	56

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

*Note:* Rates are in percentages, representing the proportion in each category (by column) who rank positively in each outcome (by row); respondents were allowed to choose more than one identity label.

Table D.1 Determinants of Political Participation

	Voting	Contribute	Contact	Protest	Community
Indian	0.123***	0.221	0.422	-0.186	0.490***
Filipino	0.036*	-0.055	0.389*	-0.346	-0.03
Japanese	0.032	-0.384**	0.238	-0.358	-0.216
Korean	0.011	-0.054	-0.341	-1.189**	-0.294**
Vietnamese	0.113***	0.008	-0.227	1.110***	0.052
Other Asian	0.023	-0.069	0.167	-0.047	0.027
Foreign-born	-0.165***	-0.523**	-0.519*	-0.838	-0.471***
Second generation	-0.054**	-0.012	0.077	-0.357	-0.126
Years in United States	0.104***	0.631***	0.523**	-0.24	0.229*
Interview in English	-0.007	0.21	1.939**	0.155	0.043
English-speaking skills	0.027	-0.056	1.747***	0.195	0.253
Ethnic news index	-0.064***	-0.29	0.213	1.427***	0.088
General news index	0.166***	0.999***	0.977***	0.499	0.505***
Educated abroad	-0.089***	-0.398**	-0.556***	-0.359	-0.014
Homeland political participant	-0.031**	0.123	0.539***	1.168***	0.231***
Small Asian American settlement	-0.016	0.196	0.044	0.072	0.091
New destination	-0.026	0.121	0.184	0.534	-0.024
Any Asian elected official	0.025	0.148	0.026	-0.003	-0.179*
Local nonpartisan election	-0.031	-0.006	0.089	-0.006	0.304**
Direct democracy	0.046**	-0.032	-0.339	0.257	-0.159
County battleground	-0.015	0.02	0.009	0.035	-0.123
Democrat	0.085***	0.664***	-0.22	0.599	-0.289**
Republican	0.082***	0.476***	-0.001	0.39	-0.259**
Non-party-identified	-0.085***	-0.226	-0.695***	-0.472	-0.326***

*(Table continues on p. 292.)*

Table D.1 *Continued*

	Voting	Contribute	Contact	Protest	Community
Mobilized by party	0.121***	1.236***	1.284***	1.397***	0.335***
Common with Asians	0.005	0.006	0.007	0.046	0.05
Common with other races	0.034**	0.156	0.081	0.596	0.259**
Discrimination and hate crime	-0.016	0.318**	0.423***	0.527*	0.282***
Frequency of religious attendance	0.006	-0.099	0.383*	0.423	0.196
Member of religious organization	0.016	0.489***	0.474**	0.728*	0.617***
Member of civic organization	0.007	0.422***	0.342**	1.203***	0.779***
Mobilized by other organization	0.049***	0.636***	0.491***	0.996***	0.266***
Age	0.401***	1.332	2.215*	-1.111	0.376
Age squared	-0.192*	-0.362	-2.372*	1.695	-0.788
Female	0.026*	-0.112	-0.262	-0.188	-0.247**
Education	0.053***	0.740***	1.186***	-0.287	0.664***
Family income	0.004	0.326*	0.001	-0.409	-0.16
Own home	0.003	0.11	-0.158	-1.274***	0.131
N in model	3606	4498	4505	4502	4503
N for DV	4080	5145	5155	5152	5154

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Notes: Multiple imputation of income, age, and in-group/outgroup variables (based on citizenship, employment status, education, nativity, years in the United States, English ability, marital status, household size, and ethnic origin) and MIM analysis using STATA.

Standardized betas; \*  $p < .10$ ; \*\*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*\*  $p < .01$ .

Table E.1 From Immigrants to Voters: Determinants of Participation

	Immigrants to Citizens	Citizens to Registered Voters	Registered to Likely Voters	Likely Voters to Super- Participants
Immigrant socialization				
Indian	0.338*	1.012***		0.647**
Filipino	-0.382**			
Japanese	-1.790***			-0.724**
Korean	-0.569***			
Vietnamese	0.575***	0.608***	0.360***	
Other Asian		0.338**		
Foreign-born		-1.388***	-0.670**	-1.244***
Second generation		-0.993***		
Years in United States	2.648***	0.352*	0.554***	0.685**
Interview in English	0.644**			
English-speaking skills	0.839***			
Ethnic news index	-0.363**	-0.404*	-0.332***	
General news index	0.327**	1.048***	0.397***	1.285***
Educated abroad	-0.761***	-0.504**	-0.327***	
Homeland political part			-0.226***	
Residential contexts				
Small Asian American settlement	-0.290**		-0.229***	
New destination	-0.591***		-0.161*	
Any Asian elected official		0.251*		
Local nonpartisan election			-0.212**	
Direct democracy	0.422**			
County battleground			-0.169**	
Party identification				
Democrat		0.374**	0.439***	
Republican	0.285*	0.512***	0.410***	
Non-party-identified	-0.557***	-0.385**		
Mobilized by party	0.976***	0.950***	0.261***	0.968***
Racial identification				
Common with Asians				
Common with other races		0.305**		0.357*
Discrimination and hate crime			-0.138*	0.541***
Religion and civic organization				
Frequency of religious attendance				

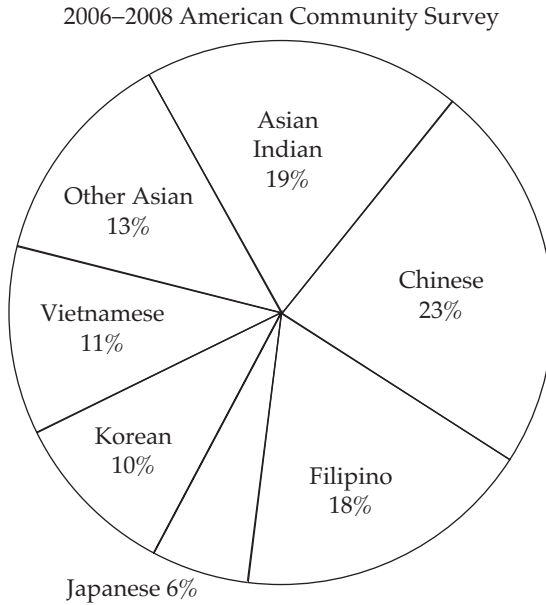
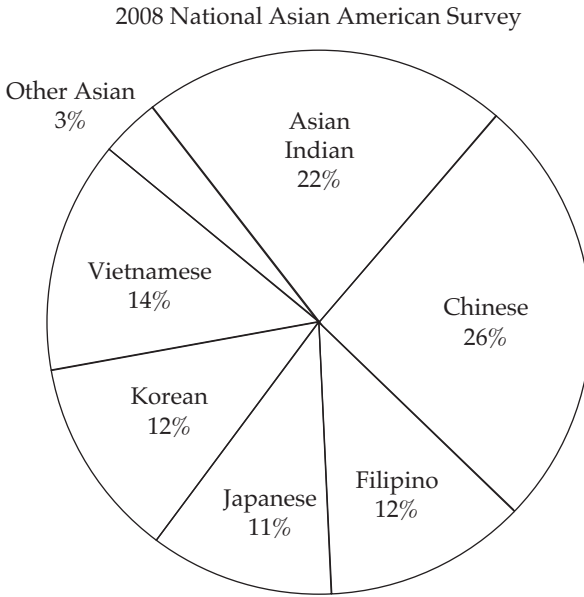
Table E.1 (Continued)

	Immigrants to Citizens	Citizens to Registered Voters	Registered to Likely Voters	Likely Voters to Super- Participants
Member of religious organization		0.482**	-0.238**	0.659**
Member of civic organization				0.693**
Mobilized by other organization	0.372**	0.617**		0.878**
Resources, demographic factors				
Age		1.458*	2.883**	
Age squared	1.917**		-2.016**	
Female	0.368**	0.332**		
Education		0.476**		0.959**
Family income	-0.247*			
Own home	0.494**			
N in model	3999	3627	2992	1625
N for DV	5158	4113	3399	1868

Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011).

Note: Standardized betas; \*  $p < .10$ ; \*\*  $p < .05$ ; \*\*\*  $p < .01$ .

Figure F.1 Asian American Population



Source: Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011) and the 2006–2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008c).

Table F.1 Respondents in Different Types of Asian American Destinations

	Small (1990 Population Less Than 1,000)	Large (1900 Population Greater Than 1,000)
Low rate of increase  (Growth 1990 to 2007 < median growth rate)	Small settlements N=542  Ex: Riverside County, Cal.; Denver County, Col.; Clark County, Wa.	Traditional destinations— Low growth N=2,367  Ex: Los Angeles County, Cal.; Queens County, N.Y.; King County, Wa.
High rate of increase  (Growth 1990 to 2007 > median growth rate)	New destinations N=1,173  Ex: Lake County, Ill.; Robeson County, N.C.; Atlantic County, N.J.	Traditional destinations— High Growth N=1,077  Ex: Fairfax County, Va.; Middlesex County, N.J.; Santa Clara County, Cal.

Source: Authors' compilation.



Table F.2 Select Demographic Characteristics of Asian American Adults

	2008 NAAS	2006–2008 ACS
Female	46.2%	51.5%
Foreign-born	88%	76%
Mean age	53	43
Less than high school degree	9%	14%
High school degree	17%	18%
Beyond high school	74%	68%
Immigrant arrived since 1990	52%	55%
More than one race	5%	7%

*Source:* Authors' compilation of data from the 2008 National Asian American Survey (Ramakrishnan et al. 2011) and the 2006–2008 American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau 2008c).