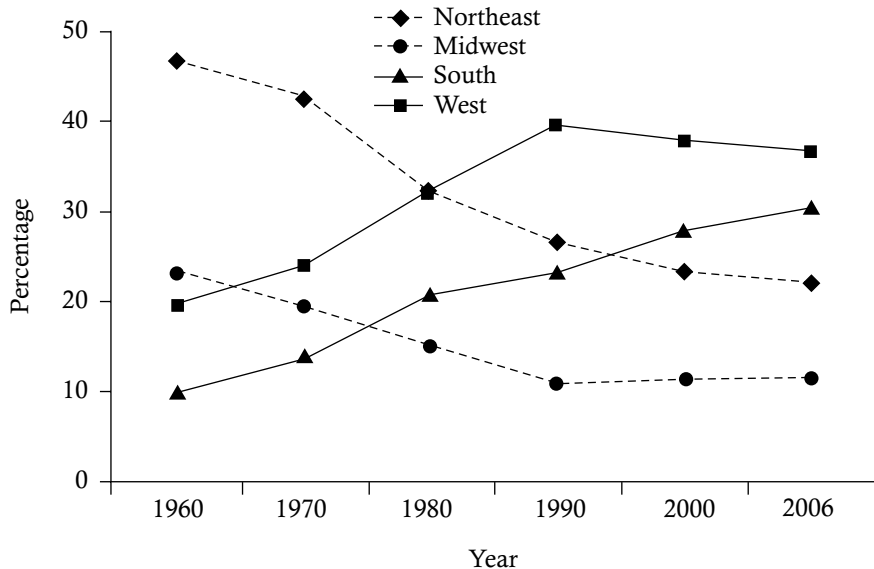
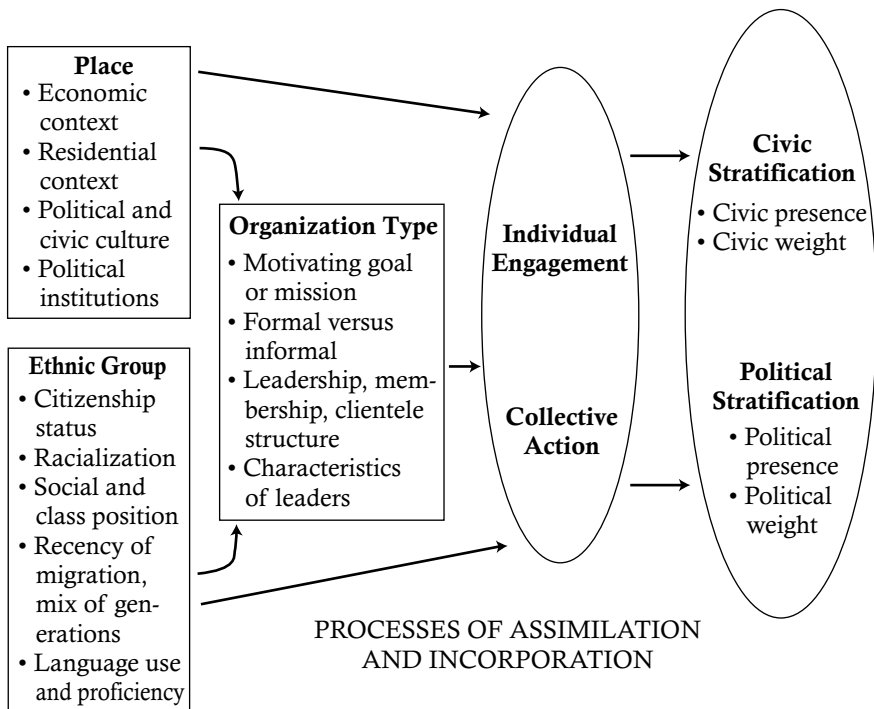


FIGURE I.1 *Share of Foreign-Born Population By Region of Settlement in the United States*



Source: Gibson and Lennon (1999); U.S. Census Bureau (2000, 2006).

FIGURE 1.2 *Framework of Political and Civic Integration and Stratification*



Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 1.1 *Measures of Civic and Political Engagement at the Individual Level*

	Civic Engagement	Political Engagement
Behavior	Being an associational member Contributing time and labor (volunteering) Giving monetary contributions (donating) Assuming a leadership role	Attending public forums Voting Writing to elected officials Donating campaign money Doing campaign work Signing a petition Participating in protests, rallies, marches, or boycotts
Knowledge and attitudes	Information about civic opportunities Civic skills (enabling collective action) Civic norms Generalized trust in others	Political information Politically relevant skills Sense of political efficacy Trust in government Political interest Party identification

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 1.2 *Components of Civic and Political Stratification Among Organizations*

	Civic	Political
Resources	Budget Personnel (staff, volunteers, members, clients) Physical space, equipment	Expenditures, personnel, physical space, and equipment devoted to political activities
Presence	Visibility and recognition among general population, mainstream media Degree of isolation or connection to other organizations in civic activities Legitimacy—formal incorporation or state recognition Legitimacy—perceived as having a role in local governance	Visibility and recognition among government officials Organizational affiliations with elected and appointed officials Degree of isolation or connection to other organizations in political activities
Weight	Ability to advance interests in the civic realm Ability to influence allocations of resources to other organizations Ability to shape and influence civic projects involving multiple organizations	Ability to gain access to public officials Ability to have interests represented in agenda-setting policy decision-making and policy implementation Ability to influence allocations of power to other organizations

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 1.3 *Explaining Variation in Civic and Political Engagement*

Component Factors	
Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> City size Existence of ethnic enclaves; ethnic residential concentration Type of institutional arrangements or informal norms regulating interaction between government and private-non-profit sector Political-civic culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> History of racial-ethnic relations and immigrant adaptation Traditions of volunteerism Definitions of legitimate public groups Preferences on taxation and government spending Political factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District versus at-large representation systems Partisan versus nonpartisan elections Political party competition Proportional versus plurality electoral systems Presidential versus parliamentary systems Federalism
Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socioeconomic status Legal status and citizenship status Recency of migration Mix of immigrant generations Language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fluency in English (or host country language) Existence and viability of language communities Status in host society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination Model minority status Foreigner or guestworker status
Organization type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivating goal or mission (such as religious, social, advocacy, workplace issues) Formal versus informal Legal nonprofit status Resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial (including type of financing mechanisms such as fees, dues, fundraising, and so on) Personnel (volunteer, staff, and so on) Physical location Leadership and membership—clientele structure Characteristics of leaders (cultural competency, social capital) Connections to other groups, including national federations or international coalitions

Source: Authors' compilation.

FIGURE 2.1 *Map of Case Study Cities in California*



Source: U.S. Geological Survey (2008).

TABLE 2.1 *Select Characteristics of Case Study Cities*

	Population (2005)	Foreign- Born (Percent)	Median Income (Dollars)	Top Two National- Origin Groups
Anaheim (Orange County)	329,000	38	52,000	Mexico, Vietnam
Garden Grove (Orange County)	192,000	45	52,000	Vietnam, Mexico
Glendale (Los Angeles County)	195,000	54	50,000	Iran, Armenia
San Jose (Santa Clara County)	887,000	38	71,000	Mexico, Vietnam
Sunnyvale (Santa Clara County)	133,000	44	74,000	India, China
West Covina (Los Angeles County)	116,000	32	53,000	Mexico, Philippines

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2005).

Note: Income and population rounded to nearest 1,000.

TABLE 2.2 *Select Organization and Population Characteristics in Six California Cities*

	Ethnic Organizations	Mainstream Organizations	Total Organizations	Proportion Foreign- Born, 2006	Proportion Nonwhite, 2006
Anaheim	12%	89%	1,193	38%	64%
Garden Grove	28	77	533	45	67
Glendale	13	88	1,388	54	37
San Jose	11	89	4,183	38	64
Sunnyvale	11	90	689	44	54
West Covina	12	89	397	32	77

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2005).

Note: The proportion of nonwhites equals 100 percent minus the proportion of non-Hispanic whites.

TABLE 2.3 *Distribution of Activities by Ethnic and Mainstream Organizations*

	With San Jose				Without San Jose			
	Ethnic		Mainstream		Ethnic		Mainstream	
Advocacy	44	<i>4%</i>	92	<i>1%</i>	26	<i>5%</i>	43	<i>1%</i>
Agricultural	1	<i><1</i>	16	<i><1</i>	0	<i>0</i>	5	<i><1</i>
Animal care	0	<i>0</i>	40	<i>1</i>	0	<i>0</i>	25	<i>1</i>
Arts-music	161	<i>16</i>	374	<i>6</i>	64	<i>11</i>	173	<i>6</i>
Business-professional	86	<i>8</i>	777	<i>12</i>	32	<i>6</i>	298	<i>10</i>
Citizenship-government	6	<i>1</i>	14	<i><1</i>	5	<i>1</i>	10	<i><1</i>
Civic	73	<i>7</i>	663	<i>10</i>	18	<i>3</i>	359	<i>12</i>
Disabled	6	<i>1</i>	84	<i>1</i>	5	<i>1</i>	38	<i>1</i>
Education	44	<i>4</i>	658	<i>10</i>	24	<i>4</i>	404	<i>13</i>
Environmental	1	<i><1</i>	53	<i>1</i>	1	<i><1</i>	21	<i>1</i>
Health	30	<i>3</i>	418	<i>7</i>	14	<i>2</i>	197	<i>6</i>
Homelessness	0	<i>0</i>	8	<i><1</i>	0	<i>0</i>	6	<i><1</i>
Housing	2	<i><1</i>	140	<i>2</i>	1	<i><1</i>	81	<i>3</i>
Labor union	0	<i>0</i>	121	<i>2</i>	0	<i>0</i>	51	<i>2</i>
Multiservice	123	<i>12</i>	518	<i>8</i>	64	<i>11</i>	172	<i>6</i>
Poverty	8	<i>1</i>	58	<i>1</i>	6	<i>1</i>	27	<i>1</i>
Public safety-emergency	2	<i>0</i>	50	<i>1</i>	0	<i>0</i>	32	<i>1</i>
Recreation	24	<i>2</i>	479	<i>8</i>	18	<i>3</i>	252	<i>8</i>
Religious	307	<i>30</i>	1338	<i>21</i>	219	<i>39</i>	709	<i>23</i>
Sexual orientation	1	<i><1</i>	7	<i><1</i>	0	<i>0</i>	2	<i><1</i>
Shelter	3	<i><1</i>	33	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>	14	<i>0</i>
Sports	7	<i>1</i>	296	<i>5</i>	5	<i>1</i>	144	<i>5</i>
Transnational	77	<i>8</i>	37	<i>1</i>	56	<i>10</i>	26	<i>1</i>
Veterans	8	<i>1</i>	68	<i>1</i>	3	<i>1</i>	32	<i>1</i>
Total		<i>100</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>100</i>		<i>100</i>

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Column percentages in italics.

TABLE 2.4 *Distribution of Organizations for Select National-Origin Groups*

	A	B	C	D	E	
		Proportion of Population	Number of Organizations	As Proportion of all Organizations	Ratio (D/B)	Political Presence
Anaheim	Mexican	48%	26	2%	0.03	medium
	Vietnamese	4	11	1	0.23	low
Garden Grove	Vietnamese	25	36	7	0.23	high
	Korean	3	61	11	2.25	low
	Mexican	36	18	3	0.09	low
Glendale	Armenian	28	76	5	0.17	high
	Mexican	12	20	2	0.13	low
San Jose	Mexican	28	41	2	0.03	high
	Vietnamese	10	71	2	0.12	medium
Sunnyvale	Indian	13	14	2	0.12	low
	Chinese	11	12	2	0.15	low- medium
West Covina	Mexican	47	10	2	0.05	low
	Filipino	9	7	2	0.20	low- medium

Source: Authors' compilation.

Note: Population proportions were derived from the 2000 census, using the ethnic question for Latinos (Hispanic or Latino, of any race), the race question for Asian groups, and ancestry for Armenians.

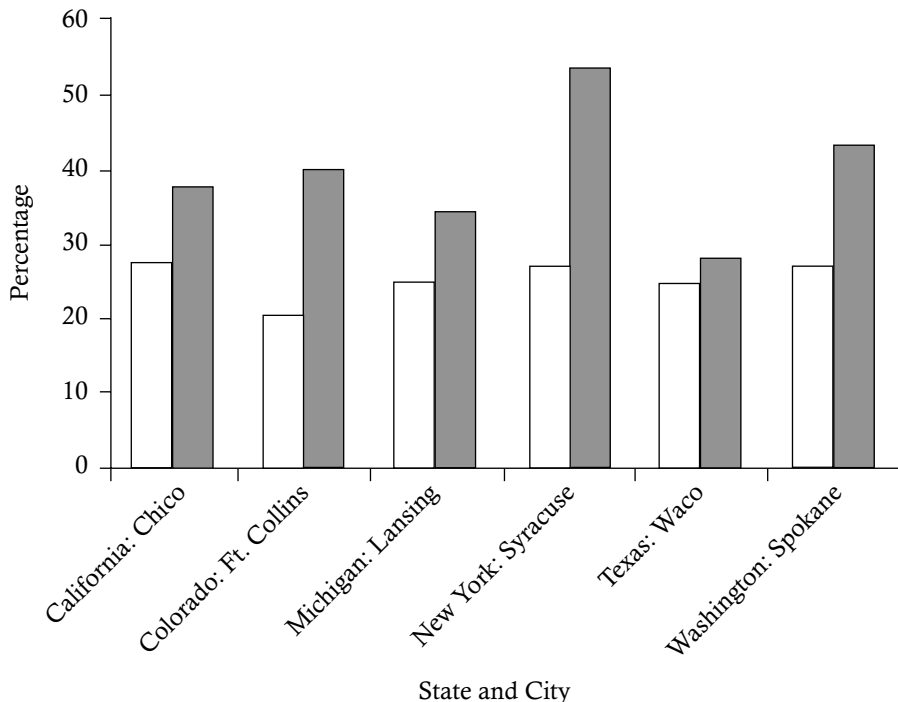
TABLE 2.5 *Political Presence and its Relationship to Other Place-Based Factors*

		Political Presence	Co-Ethnics on City Council in 2006 (Total in Parentheses)	Party Competition (100 = Democrat-GOP split) ^a	Democrat Share of Electorate
Anaheim	Mexican	medium	2 (5)	91	37
	Vietnamese	low	0 (5)	91	37
Garden Grove	Vietnamese	high	1 (5)	96	39
	Korean	low	0 (5)	96	39
	Mexican	low	0 (5)	96	39
Glendale	Armenian	high	3 (5)	96	39
	Mexican	low	1 (5)	96	39
San Jose	Mexican	high	3 (11)	82	49
	Vietnamese	medium	1 (11)	82	49
Sunnyvale	Indian	low	0 (7)	87	46
	Chinese	low-medium	2 (7)	87	46
West Covina	Mexican	low	1 (5)	84	49
	Filipino	low-medium	0 (5)	84	49

Source: Authors' compilation.

^a Excludes independents.

FIGURE 3.1 *Naturalization Rate for Six Cities and Their States, 2000*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2003a, table P23).

TABLE 3.1 *Economic, Political, and Demographic Characteristics of Six Cities*

	SMSA Population	Percentage Foreign- Born	Immigrant Diversity	Party Control ^a	Economy	Wealth
Chico-Paradise, CA	203,171	7.7	heterogeneous	Republican	service	poor
Ft. Collins-Loveland, CO	251,494	4.3	homogeneous	Republican	mixed	rich
Lansing-E. Lansing, MI	447,728	4.6	heterogeneous	Democratic	mixed	rich
Spokane, WA	417,939	4.5	heterogeneous	Republican	service	average
Syracuse, NY	732,117	4.3	heterogeneous	Democratic	mixed	average
Waco, TX	213,517	6.1	homogeneous	Republican	mixed	poor

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2003a), tables P1, P23, PCT19, P49, P53, and P52.

^a Party control: based on average presidential vote 1996, 2000, and 2004, and control of city government in 2004.

TABLE 3.2 *Naturalization Rates by City and Origin, 2000*

	Chico	Ft. Collins	Lansing	Spokane	Syracuse	Waco
Pre-1980						
Mexican	37.4%	63.2%	54.1%			43.2%
European			77.8	81.3%	82.9%	
Asian	73.4		74.4	82.9	76.8	
1980 to 1990						
Mexican	41.8	32.4	29.9			24.8
European			58.5	41.9	44.8	
Asian	66.6		62.4	66.6	56.2	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2003b, table PCT48).

TABLE 3.3 *Summary of Political Incorporation Measures*

	Naturalization Rate	Naturalization Rate, 1980 to 1990 Arrivals	Immigrant Representation in Local Government	Government Responsiveness
Chico	37.8%	38.9%	4.4%	medium
Fort Collins	39.5	50.9	10.9	low
Lansing	34.6	55.1	17.8	high
Spokane	43.0	53.8	12.3	low
Syracuse	53.0	58.4	5.4	medium
Waco	28.2	35.4	11.9	medium

Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 3.4 *Functional Categorizations of Organizations Studied in Six Cities*

	Chico	Fort Collins	Lansing	Spokane	Syracuse	Waco	Number in Category
Legal rights and services	2	1	1	2	0	0	6
Advocacy	4	2	2	1	1	2	12
Capacity building	4	3	2	6	6	3	24
Human services	4	5	5	8	4	4	30
Business	1	0	0	3	1	1	6
Total in city	15	11	10	20	12	10	78

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: Legal services: visas, civil and criminal law, pro bono counsel; advocacy: lobbying, protest, partisan politics; capacity building: organizing, leadership training, social capital development; human services: charities, social welfare, public health, recreation; business: chamber of commerce, professionals' association.

TABLE 3.5 *Factors Facilitating Political Incorporation*

	Dependent Variables		Independent Variables		
	Naturalization	Representation	Organizational Capacity ^a	Refugees?	Allies
Chico	low	low	medium	no ^b	weak
Fort Collins	medium	medium	medium	no	medium
Lansing	medium	high	medium	yes	strong
Spokane	medium	medium	high	yes	medium
Syracuse	high	low	low	yes	weak
Waco	low	medium	low	no	weak

Source: Author's compilation.

^a Number of organizations, diversity of organization functions.

^b Chico has refugees, but refugee programs are administered from Sacramento.

TABLE 4.1 *State Variation in Labor Policy (2005)*

State	State OSHA Plan?	Minimum Wage	Right to Work State?	Union Representation	State	State OSHA Plan?	Minimum Wage	Right to Work State?	Union Representation
Alabama	N	5.15	Y	11.7	Montana	N	5.15	N	12.2
Alaska	Y	7.15	N	24.1	North Carolina	Y	5.15	Y	3.9
Arizona	Y	5.15	Y	7.7	North Dakota	N	5.15	Y	9.2
Arkansas	N	5.15	Y	6.0	Nebraska	N	5.15	Y	9.5
California	Y	6.75	N	17.8	Nevada	Y	5.15	Y	15.1
Colorado	N	5.15	N	9.4	New Hampshire	N	5.15	N	11.5
Connecticut	~	7.10	N	17.0	New Jersey	~	5.15	N	21.7
Delaware	N	6.15	N	12.9	New Mexico	Y	5.15	N	10.7
Florida	N	5.15	Y	7.2	New York	~	6.00	N	27.5
Georgia	N	5.15	Y	6.0	Ohio	N	5.15	N	17.2
Hawaii	Y	6.25	N	26.7	Oklahoma	N	5.15	Y	6.4
Idaho	N	5.15	Y	6.3	Oregon	Y	7.25	N	15.7
Illinois	N	6.50	N	17.6	Pennsylvania	N	5.15	N	15.0
Indiana	Y	5.15	N	13.2	Rhode Island	N	6.75	N	16.8
Iowa	Y	5.15	Y	13.5	South Carolina	Y	5.15	Y	3.3
Kansas	N	5.15	Y	9.5	South Dakota	N	5.15	Y	8.2

Kentucky	Y	5.15	N	10.8	Tennessee	Y	5.15	Y	6.6
Louisiana	N	5.15	Y	7.4	Texas	N	5.15	Y	6.2
Maine	N	6.35	N	13.6	Utah	Y	5.15	Y	6.1
Maryland	Y	5.15	N	15.0	Vermont	Y	7.00	N	13.0
Massachusetts	N	6.75	N	14.9	Virginia	Y	5.15	Y	6.2
Michigan	Y	5.15	N	21.4	Washington	Y	7.35	N	20.4
Minnesota	Y	5.15	N	16.4	Washington, D.C.	N	6.60	N	12.8
Mississippi	N	5.15	Y	9.7	Wisconsin	N	5.15	N	17.2
Missouri	N	5.15	N	12.6	West Virginia	N	5.15	N	15.5
					Wyoming	Y	5.15	Y	9.5

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets standards for working conditions. These include things like shade and water availability for farm workers, appropriate scaffolding or trench construction, or limits on exposure to toxic chemicals. Some states have created their own state OSHA programs, which receive 50 percent of their enforcement funds, and 90 percent of their funds for consultation services, from the federal government. States are encouraged to form their own state programs, though less than half have not. State OSHA standards must be "at least as effective as" federal standards, but can include additional regulations as well. California OSHA standards contain many additional provisions above the federal baseline. (Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York plans cover public sector employees only.)

Employees in Right to Work states do not have to formally join (pay dues to) a union even after it is recognized by the company through an election or other negotiations. That worker however still remains protected if a union is elected to represent workers. This difference changes the dynamics of union organizing in that it makes recognition potentially more difficult, in addition to reducing the resources a union has through membership.

TABLE 4.2 *Profile of Case Studies: San Jose and Houston (2005)*

	San Jose, California	Houston, Texas
Total population	916,220	2,074,828
One race (percent)		
White	47.0	52.3
Black or African American	2.9	24.7
Asian	30.5	5.0
Hispanic-Latino of any race (percent)	32.2	41.9
Foreign-born (percent)	38.6	27.8
Europe	5.4	3.8
Asia	57.8	15.7
Africa	1.5	3.8
Oceania	0.3	0.1
Latin America	34.0	75.8
Northern America	1.1	.8
Industry (percent)		
Agricultural, forestry, fishing and hunting, mining	0.2	2.1
Construction	7.6	12.0
Mining	20.8	8.6
Wholesale trade	3.0	4.1
Retail trade	10.1	9.9
Transportation, warehousing, utilities	3.2	5.6
Information	3.4	1.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.8	6.8
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services	15.1	13.9
Educational services, health care, social assistance	15.9	17.9
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodations, food services	8.2	9.2
Other services, except public administration	4.3	6.1
Public administration	2.4	2.3
Median household income	\$73,804	\$39,682
Families living in poverty (percent)	7.7	17.0

Source: Author's calculations from American Community Survey 2006, accessed at http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/main.html?_lang=en.

TABLE 4.3 *Overview of Interviews with Labor Standards Enforcement Agencies*

Labor Issue	Houston, Texas	San Jose, California
Union organizing	National Labor Relations Board, Region 16	National Labor Relations Board, Region 20
Wage and hour	Department of Labor-Wage and Hour Division, Houston Office, Houston Office Texas Workforce Commission, Labor Law Section, Austin Office	Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division, San Jose Office Department of Industrial Relations, Labor Standards Enforcement, San Jose Office
Health and safety	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Houston South Area Office	Department of Industrial Relations Cal/OSHA, Oakland Office
Discrimination	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Houston Office Texas Workforce Commission, Civil Rights Division, Austin Office	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, San Francisco Office Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) ^a
Workers' compensation	Texas Division of Insurance, Workers' Compensation Commission, Austin Office	Department of Industrial Relations, Workers' Compensation, Oakland Office
Active Alternative options (local)	Harris County Dispute Resolution Office Houston Police Department, Burglary and Theft Division (process "theft of service reports") Mayor's Office on Immigrant and Refugee Affairs	Santa Clara County Dispute Resolution Office Santa Clara County Office of Human Relations, Immigrant Relations and Integration Services

Source: Author's compilation.

^a Unable to secure formal interview.

TABLE 4.4 *Overview of Interviews with Community Informants*

Houston (20)

- 5 - Immigrant rights groups
- Interfaith group
- Day labor center
- Housing advocacy group
- Faith-based advocacy group
- Asian worker rights group
- Leadership group

- AFL-CIO Central Labor Council
- Manufacturing union
- Retail industry union
- 2 - Services industry unions
- 2 - Construction industry unions

- 1 - Low-income legal services group
- Consulado de México en Houston

San Jose (22)

- 4 - Immigrant rights groups
- Worker safety advocacy group
- Social justice advocacy group
- Environmental justice group
- Day Labor center
- Faith-based advocacy group
- Leadership group

- AFL-CIO Central Labor Council
- Retail industry union
- 2 - Services industry unions
- 3 - Construction industry unions

- 4 - Low-income legal services groups
- Consulado de México en San José

Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 4.5 *Mechanisms for Protecting Labor Rights in Houston and San Jose*

Mechanism	Houston, Texas	San Jose, California
Strength of labor protections	Thin	Thick
History and power of labor unionism	Weak	Strong
Range of common labor abuses	Wider	More limited
Best avenues for contesting labor abuses	File formal claim with federal agency; active federal-local coalition of agencies, including alternative options such as the local police department, or dispute resolution center	File formal claim with state agency
Available community resources for workers filing formal claims	No active employment law clinics; hotline through mayor's office and Mexican consulate; direct action	At least two local university employment law clinics; more readily available legal counsel; accessible outreach for undocumented workers
Relationship between key actors	Coalition; focus on collective claims-making	Separated; focus on individual claims-making
Role of immigration in local politics	Several prominent immigrant rights organizations; strong "anti-immigrant" sentiment from local Republican elected officials and constituents	Several prominent immigrant rights organizations; though immigration per se is for the most part a political nonissue
General focus of labor movement	Basic labor protections, especially for immigrant workers, direct actions against abusive employers	Broader political demands for the "needs of working people" such as universal health care and transportation

Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 5.1 *National Level Migrant Political Organizations in France, 2004 to 2007*

Organization	Brief Description
The Collective Association for Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Together, United (AC Le Feu)	A grassroots organization founded after the urban unrest of fall 2005 dedicated to increasing political participation and improving access to policy makers for ethnic minority migrant residents of socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhoods across the country.
Africagora	A club of entrepreneurs, professionals, and elected officials from Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific founded in 1999. The initial goal was to form an economic network although in recent years Africagora has also promoted its own list of political candidates and lobbied political parties to increase ethnic minority candidates.
The Association of Maghrebian Workers in France (ATMF)	Founded in 1982 to support issues of concern to Maghrebian workers, such as racism, working conditions, living conditions, immigration status, as well as political developments in the Maghreb.
Association of Metropolitan Politicians from the Caribbean (AMEDOM)	A network of elected officials that primarily offers support and advice on how to serve as a Caribbean elected official in metropolitan France, but at times also supports campaigns such as the recent debate over a new holiday to commemorate the abolition of slavery.
CIFORDOM	Founded in 1982 to promote awareness of Caribbean culture and history, to participate in anti-discrimination campaigns, and to conduct social welfare programs.
Collective of DOM Citizens (CD)	Founded in 2003 to lobby for reduced airfares between metropolitan France and the Caribbean. CD pressures the government to better finance social services in the Caribbean, to improve access to public sector employee privileges for Caribbeans, and a number of other issues such as police brutality and labor market discrimination.
Collective of Rights and Memory (CDM)	A grassroots organization recently founded to increase public awareness of the history of ethnic minority migrants in France and lobby the government for better treatment of ethnic minority migrant groups in contemporary society.

TABLE 5.1 *Continued*

Organization	Brief Description
Committee for the March of May 23, 1998 (CM98)	Founded after the Paris march of May 23, 1998 in which 40,000 Caribbeans protested discrimination. CM98 then lobbied the government on various issues, including the 2001 Taubira Law declaring slavery a crime against humanity and the new holiday to commemorate the abolition of slavery.
Committee for the Memory of Slavery (CPME)	Formed to analyze and participate in campaigns on the commemoration of the history of slavery in France's Caribbean territories.
Council of French Muslims (CFCM)	Since the 1980s there have been a number of organizations attempting to manage issues of concern to Muslims in France, the latest of which is the CFCM, for which the French government and a number of prominent Muslim leaders have been negotiating since 2002. The CFCM is now an interlocutor between Muslims and the French government for issues concerning the practice of Islam.
Council Representing Black Associations (CRAN)	Formed in 2005 with the aim of becoming an organized interlocutor between blacks (Caribbeans and Sub-Saharan Africans) and the French government.
National Federation of Overseas Migrants (FADOM)	Grassroots organization that organizes events to commemorate Caribbean culture and heritage. Recently, has been increasingly active with other Caribbean organizations to lobby the government on various issues of interest to the Caribbean community.
The Indigenous People of the Republic (LI)	Formed in 2005 by circulating a polemical text criticizing French society for being colonialist and oppressive, attracting signatures from numerous activists and sympathizers, as well as media attention. LI has also held a number of public events aimed at making French political discourse more critical of its discriminatory tendencies.
The International League Against Racism and Anti-Semitism (LICRA)	Since the 1930s LICRA has fought discrimination in France and abroad by participating in various campaigns and supporting a wide range of cases.

TABLE 5.1 *Continued*

Organization	Brief Description
The Movement Against Racism and for Friendship Among People (MRAP)	Created in 1949 to combat racism and discrimination and has participated in various campaigns and supported a wide range of cases concerning diverse ethnic and religious minorities.
Neither Prostitutes Nor Submissive (NPNS)	Created in 2002 after a Paris march protesting sexism in French society. Technically dedicated to combating sexism, but it has primarily been led by Maghrebian women, has been closely allied with the anti-racist organization SOS Racisme, and therefore has also been associated with ethnic minority issues.
SOS Racisme	Founded in 1984 after the “Beur March” of 1983 in which young French Maghrebians (beurs) and other ethnic minorities marched from Marseille to Paris to protest discrimination. SOS organized a number of prominent anti-racist events in the 1980s, continues to pursue anti-discrimination campaigns, and has been an important starting point for ethnic minority activists to enter mainstream politics.

Source: Authors' compilation.

TABLE 5.2 *National-Level Migrant Political Organizations in Britain, 2004 to 2007*

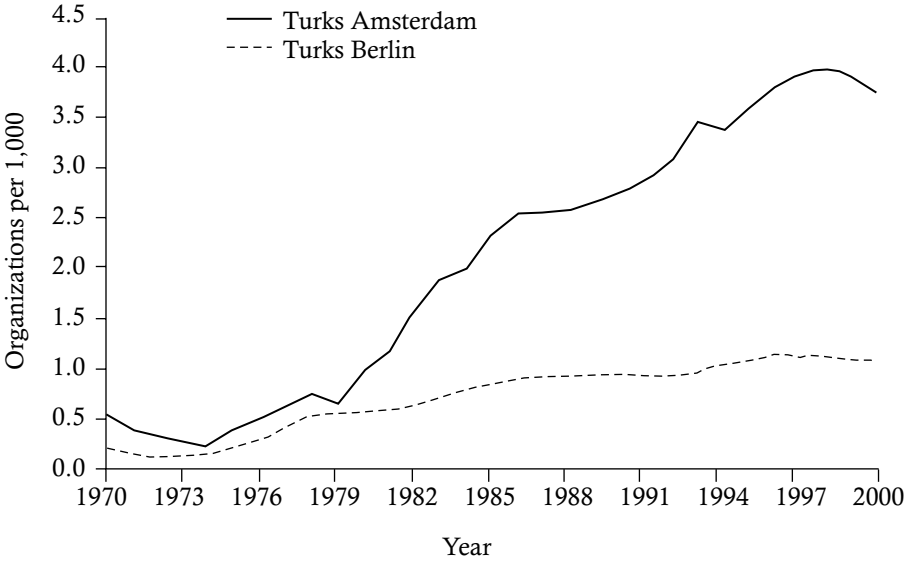
Organization	Brief Description
1990 Trust	Founded in 1990 to engage in research, policy development, government consultation, and to articulate the needs of people of African, Asian, and Caribbean descent.
Campaign Against Racism and Fascism (CARF)	Primarily a magazine documenting resistance against racism, but CARF also works with other organizations to publicize a variety of campaigns on police brutality, racial violence, and the plight of asylum seekers.
Confederation of Indian Organisations (CIO)	Established by the High Commissioner of India in 1975 to provide support services, advice, and consultancy to the numerous local South Asian organizations in the country. In addition, the CIO has worked with various government agencies to manage funding schemes for the smaller organizations.
Hindu Forum of Britain (HFB)	An umbrella organization for numerous smaller Hindu organizations. HFB conducts public policy analysis, facilitates community consultation with government bodies, assists Hindu organizations in developing capacity, and promotes activities with other religious communities.
Indian Workers Association (IWA)	The first IWA was established in Coventry in 1938 to support the Indian independence movement and was followed by numerous others across the country. In 1958 the local associations were federated into a national IWA, which now primarily focuses on labor issues, discrimination, and social, welfare, and cultural activities.
Institute of Race Relations (IRR)	Established in 1958 to conduct policy-oriented research on international race relations for the British government. In 1972 the IRR no longer focused on how racial diversity impacted the government and instead became an antiracist think tank dedicated to fighting discrimination and responding to the needs of ethnic minorities.
Islamic Human Rights Commission (IHRC)	A research and advocacy organization that focuses on religious discrimination and issues of relevance to Muslims.

TABLE 5.2 *Continued*

Organization	Brief Description
The Monitoring Group (MG)	Runs a twenty-four-hour helpline for victims of racial violence, police misconduct, and domestic violence. Also offers legal and logistical assistance for the victims while pursuing their cases. MG also trains local organizations to better assist their clients.
The Muslim Council of Britain (MCB)	An umbrella organization that coordinates activities for more than 250 smaller Muslim organizations and fights discrimination against Muslims. In recent years, MCB has become a prominent—if contested—interlocutor between Muslims and the British government.
The Muslim Parliament (TMP)	Founded in 1992 as a forum for Muslims to debate issues concerning life in Britain. TMP also lobbies the government and supports campaigns for various issues affecting Muslims in Britain and across the world.
National Assembly Against Racism (NAAR)	Formed during a 1994 campaign against a right wing British National Party political candidate. The activists from antiracist organizations, trade unions, and religious organizations then formed NAAR as a national federation of their respective constituencies to pursue antiracist campaigns and to consult the government on how public policy impacts ethnic minorities.
Operation Black Vote (OBV)	Founded in 1996 to improve the political voice of Africans, Asians, and Caribbeans in Britain. OBV registers voters, conducts policy analysis, and consults with the government on how policies will impact ethnic minorities.
Runnymede Trust (RT)	Founded in 1968 as a think tank dedicated to issues of concern for ethnic minorities.
West Indian Standing Conference (WISC)	Founded in 1958 as an umbrella organization for smaller Caribbean organizations to lobby the government on issues of concern for Caribbeans and to provide logistical support for the smaller organizations.

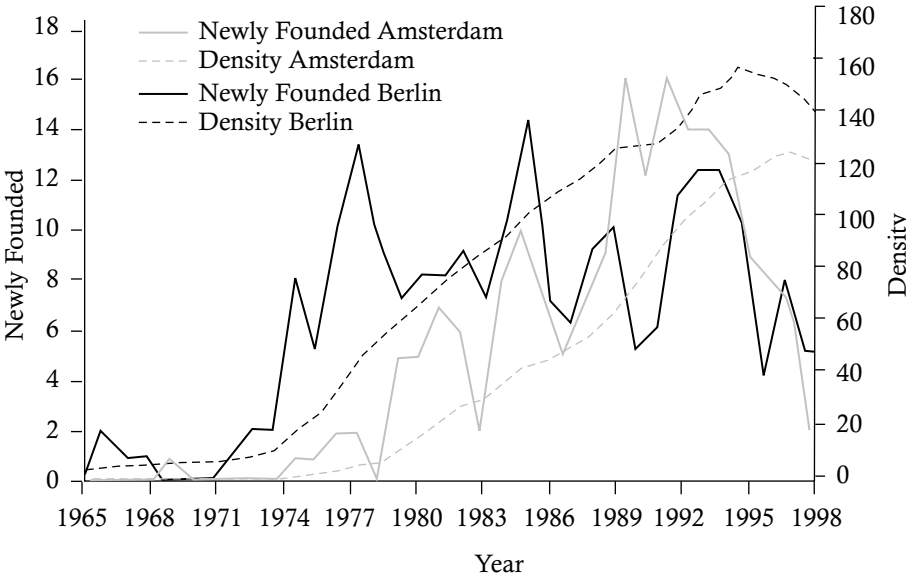
Source: Author's compilation.

FIGURE 6.1 *Ethnic Organizations per 1,000 Turks in Berlin and Amsterdam*



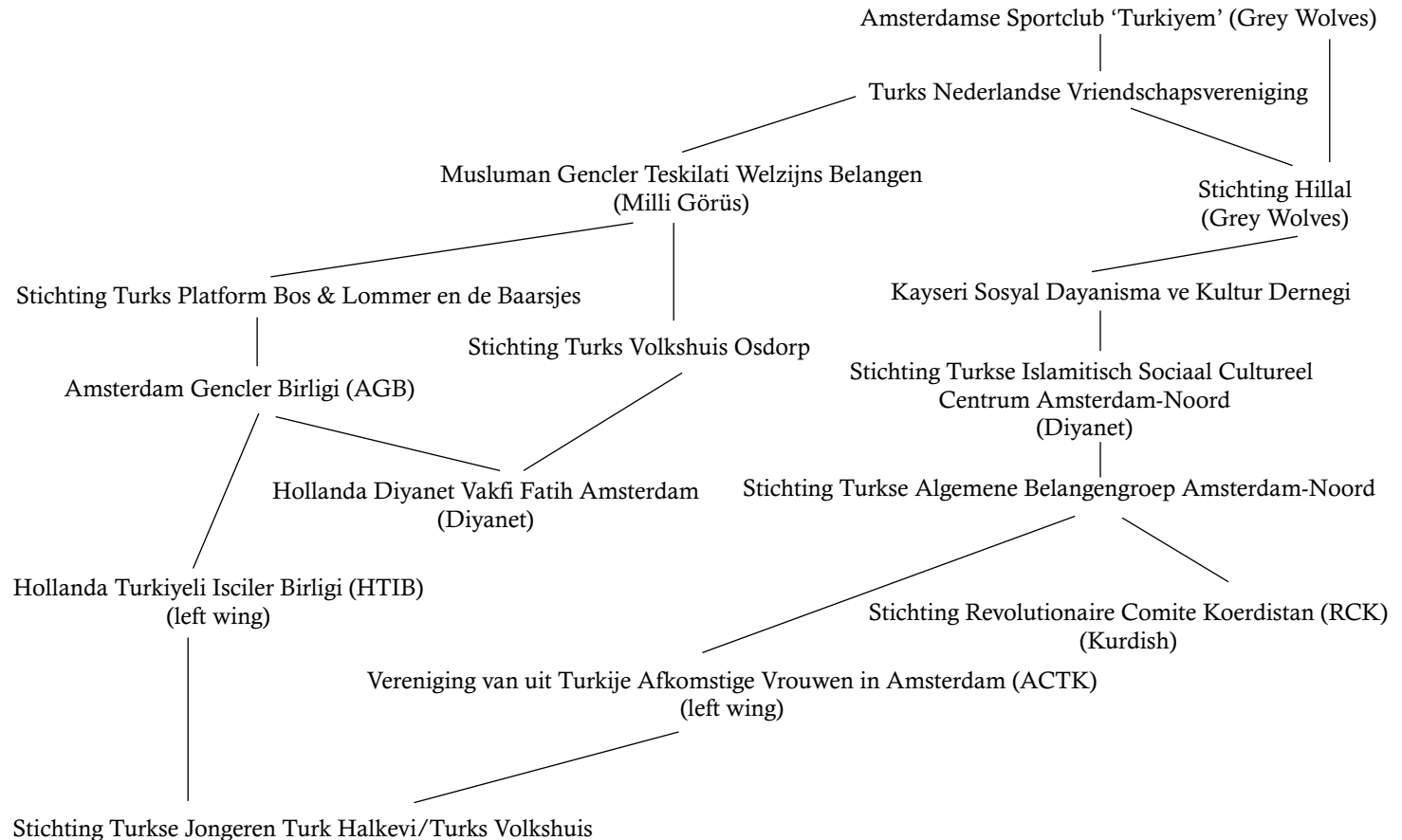
Source: Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce; Berlin Registration of Associations.

FIGURE 6.2 *Number and Density of Newly Founded Turkish Organizations in Amsterdam and Berlin*



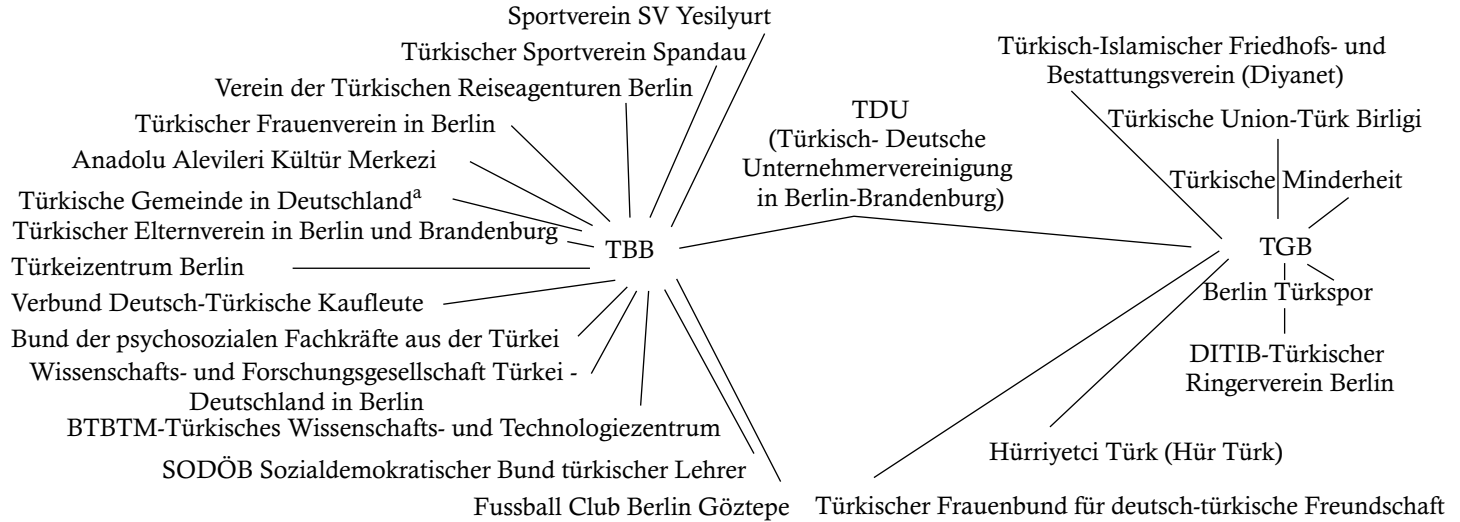
Sources: Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce; Berlin Registration of Associations.

FIGURE 6.3 Longitudinal Interlocking Directorates Among Turkish Organizations in Amsterdam in the 1990s



Source: Vermeulen (2006), reprinted with permission from Amsterdam University Press.

FIGURE 6.4 *Interlocking Directorates Among Turkish Organizations in Berlin in the 1990s*



Source: Vermeulen (2006), reprinted with permission from Amsterdam University Press.

^a It is interesting to note that the TGB's national organization has not established an interlocking directorate with the TGB, but rather with the TBB.

TABLE 6.1 *Number of Turkish Representatives*

	Amsterdam	Berlin
2002 City Council	4 (8.9%)	—
2002 City Districts	16 (5.0%)	—
2002 share Turks in population	5.0%	—
2006 City Council	3 (6.6%)	6 (4.0%)
2006 City Districts	22 (6.8%)	—
2006 share Turks in population	5.2%	+/~ 5.5%

Source: Authors' compilation from Michon and Tillie (2003).

Note: Percentage of total in brackets.

TABLE 6.2 *Political Behavior and Association Membership*

	Berlin		Amsterdam	
	Germans	Turks	Dutch	Turks
Political participation (1)	62	45	29	14
Political trust (2)	59	25	59	42
Intention to vote	86	83	66	30
Membership association (3)	62	41	62	45
Membership ethnic organization (3)	—	23	—	11
N	306	317	2171	167

Source: Berger (forthcoming); Bosveld et al. (2002); Tillie (2004); Amsterdam Bureau of Research and Statistics (2005).

Notes: (1) Percentage of respondents who participated in at least one political activity within the last twelve months. In Amsterdam, the following question was posed: "Have you, alone or together with someone else, engaged in any activity that concerns public life in your neighborhood or city? Could you please indicate whether you have engaged in any of the following activities listed (for example, contact with politicians, a demonstration)?" In Berlin, the following question was posed: "Have you, within the last twelve months, engaged in any activity that concerns public life in Berlin or Germany? Could you please indicate whether you have engaged in any of the following activities listed (for example, contact with politicians, a demonstration)?"

(2) Percentage of respondents who disagreed with at least one of the following statements: "Political parties are only interested in my vote, not in my opinion;" "Berlin/Amsterdam civil servants are only interested in rules and forms;" "Representatives do not care about people like me."

(3) Amsterdam membership data on Dutch: Raat (2005); data on Turks: Tillie (2004). In Amsterdam, the following question was posed: "Are you active in any of these organizations or are you associated with them (for example, a sports association, cultural association, or a national or ethnic organization)?" In Berlin, the following question was posed: "Could you please indicate if you are a member of any organization on this list and whether it could be considered an ethnic organization (for example, a sports association, cultural association, political organization)?"

TABLE 6.3 *Turnout Rates of Turkish Voters at Local Elections*

	Amsterdam	Berlin
1994	67	—
1998	39	—
2002	30	—
2006	44	—

Source: Michon and Tillie (2003); Van Heelsum and Tillie (2006).

TABLE 7.1 Selected Demographic Characteristics in Three Counties of the Dallas-Fort Worth Region

	Dallas		Collin		Tarrant	
	Indians	Vietnamese	Indians	Vietnamese	Indians	Vietnamese
Total population	23,752	21,355	9,673	3,390	9,821	19,396
Median age	29	30	30	30	29	29
Average household size	3	4	3	3	3	4
Average family size	3	4	3	4	3	4
Percentage of owner-occupied housing units	34.2	50.5	55.4	74.8	40.5	60.0
Percentage of population twenty-five years and older with BA or higher	60.8	19.6	83.3	52.4	65.2	16.0
Percentage foreign-born	78.2	72.4	69.6	74.1	74.2	73.7
Percentage of population five years and older speak language other than English at home	85.7	88.1	76.7	97.6	82.4	94.5
Median household income in 1999 (dollars)	56,759	46,061	80,446	85,269	59,167	49,337
Per capita income in 1999	24,880	16,534	34,466	27,758	25,506	14,921
Median values of single-family owner-occupied homes	123,500	93,400	199,800	173,800	143,900	86,700

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

TABLE 7.2 *Types of Organizations Among Immigrants in Dallas-Fort Worth Area*

	Asian Indians	Vietnamese ^a
Regional or hometown	North Texas Bengali Association Gujarati Society Punjabi Cultural Association	Hue Association
Religious	DFW Hindu Temple MarThoma Church Chinmaya Mission American Federation of Muslims of Indian Origin (local chapter)	Lien Hoa Temple Phap Quang Temple Vietnamese Martyrs Catholic Church Our Lady of Fatima Vietnamese Church Vietnamese Baptist Church
Cultural, arts, and sports	International Hindi Association Indian Classical Music Circle Academy of Indian Arts, Plano Plano Cricket Club	Vietnamese Science and Culture Association (DFW Chapter) Vovinam Martial Arts Vietnamese Golf Association (DFW) Tram Huong Poet Society
Professional	Indian American Nurses Association Network of Indian Professionals DFW Indian Pharmacist Association Texas Indo-American Physicians Association	Vietnamese Professionals Society (Dallas chapter) Vietnamese Health Professionals Association of North Texas DFW Vietnamese Air Force Association Former Cadets of the National Military Academy
Pan-ethnic group	India Association of North Texas Greater Dallas Indo-American Chamber of Commerce	Vietnamese American Community of Greater Tarrant County Vietnamese American Community of Dallas
Political or lobbying	Indian American Friendship Council (local chapter) Freedom and Justice Foundation (Muslim)	Amerasian Citizenship Initiative Vietnamese American Public Affairs Committee (VPAC)

TABLE 7.2 *Continued*

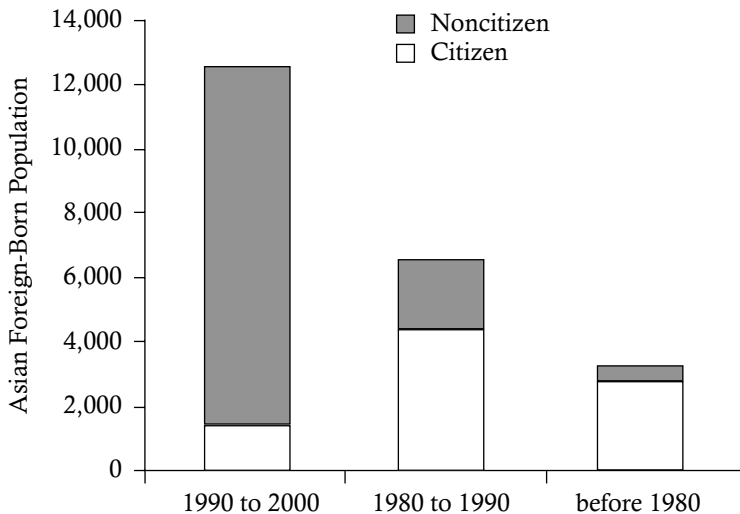
	Asian Indians	Vietnamese ^a
Educational	Alumni of Baroda University India Institute of Technology Alumni Association Indian Students Association (various campuses)	Vietnamese Student Association (various campuses) Alumni of Trung Vuong
Women's	Chetna (domestic violence) Muslim Women's Society	
Ethnic youth	SEVA (Students Engaged in Volunteer Activities) Youth League of St. Mary's Orthodox Church India, Dallas	Vietnamese Scout Association Viet Soul Kids Helping Kids Buddhist Youth Association Eucharistic Youth Association (Roman Catholic)
Mainstream-related	Irving DFW Indian Lions Club Dallas Indian Lions Club	VietScouting (various troops in DFW)
Pan-Asian ^b	Greater Dallas Asian American Chamber of Commerce Tarrant County Asian American Chamber of Commerce Dallas-Fort Worth Asian American Citizen Council Asian American Charity Ball Voice of Asian Americans Asian American Journalists Association (DFW chapter) Asian Professional Exchange (Dallas) APEX Dallas Asian American Bar Association	
Pan-immigrant ^b		DFW International

Source: Authors' compilation.

^a Many of the organizations listed for the Vietnamese are English translations of organizations with Vietnamese names.

^b The level of participation in pan-Asian and pan-immigrant groups varies. Several of these are more dominated by Chinese and other East Asian immigrants and Indians and Vietnamese are less involved although often there are individuals who represent their respective communities on the board. This table is by no means exhaustive. It simply suggests the larger organizational universe.

FIGURE 8.1 Asian Foreign-Born Population in Edison by Year of Entry to the United States



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

FIGURE 8.2 *Map of Edison, New Jersey*



Source: U.S. Census Bureau (2006b).

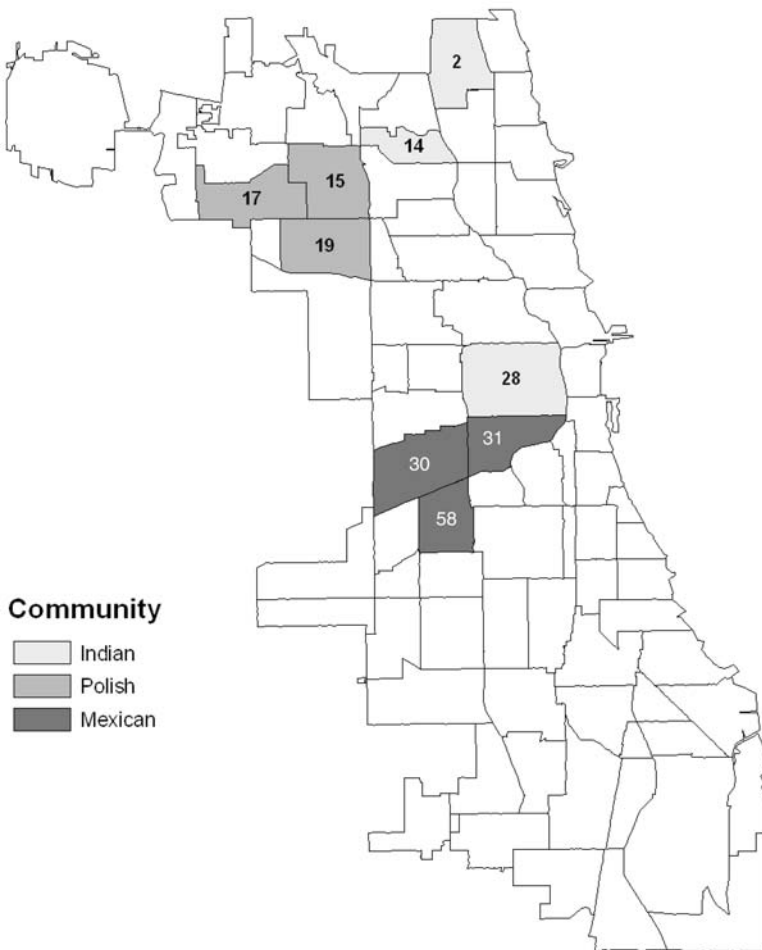
TABLE 8.1 *Sample of Organizations and Officials Interviewed*

Mainstream Organizations	Asian Indian Organizations	Chinese Organizations	Officials
Catholic Charities	Indo-American Cultural Society	Hua Xia Chinese School	mayor
Edison Arts Society	BAPS Temple	Chinese Chorus	two councilmembers (town)
Edison Wetlands Association	Indian Business Association	Chinese American Chamber of Commerce	member of Board of Education
Edison Greenways	Asian Indian Chamber of Commerce	Wang Da Chung Hand Puppet Group	director of Department of Health and Human Services (town)
Rotary Club	South Asian American Leaders of Tomorrow (SAALT)	Organization of Chinese Americans	administrator of Adult Protective Services (county)
Keep Middlesex Moving	Cricket Club	Chinese Computer Professionals Association	two freeholders (county)
Edison Community Association	Jain Vishwa Bharati Temple	Chinese-American Cultural Association	coordinator of Cultural and Heritage Commission (county)
NAACP (African American)	Carnatic Music Association Association of Indian Pharmaceutical Scientists South Asian Women's Shelter ^a Art of Living Balabharati Cultural Center Central Jersey Indian Cultural Association Asian American Retailers Association	Asian Cultural Center Chinese American Dance Ensemble	

Source: Author's compilation.

^a Name of organization disguised at the request of the leader interviewed.

FIGURE 9.1 *Community Areas in Chicago with Highest Concentrations of Immigrants*



Source: Author's compilation with the assistance of the University of Chicago Map Collection.

TABLE 9.1 *Select Characteristics of Immigrants in Metropolitan Chicago*

Characteristics	1980			2000		
	Indian	Polish	Mexican	Indian	Polish	Mexican
Demographic						
Number	21,360	63,140	165,320	79,210	138,570	573,627
Share of total population	0.3%	0.9%	2.3%	1.0%	1.7%	7.0%
Share of foreign born population	2.90	8.50	22.20	5.60	9.70	40.30
Number entered in last ten years	17,640	14,880	111,000	40,914	67,878	282,815
Percent entered in last ten years	82.6	23.6	67.1	51.7	49.0	49.3
Proportion citizens	21.2	60.9	19.9	43.6	40.0	24.5
Male	54.6	47.1	56.4	53.9	47.8	56.2
Female	45.4	52.9	43.6	46.1	52.2	43.8
Less than eighteen years of age	13.6	3.3	21.2	6.8	8.8	12.7
Eighteen to sixty-four years of age	85.2	63.3	75.4	85.2	78.0	84.5
Sixty-five years of age or older	1.2	33.4	3.4	7.9	13.2	2.8

Education and language proficiency						
High school graduate or higher	87.5	37.3	21.8	87.5	69.3	46.9
Bachelor's degree or higher	63.5	7.7	2.9	65.8	16.0	33.5
Speak English well or very well	92.8	71.5	49.0	90.2	70.0	49.6
Workforce participation and occupation						
Sixteen years of age or older in labor force	79.6	57.1	72.1	65.5	63.3	62.5
Management-professional	55.5	12.8	4.6	57.2	15.8	6.7
Service	6.2	17.9	16.1	5.4	20.7	23.9
Sales and office	17.4	14.4	11.0	22.8	19.0	13.9
Farming-forestry-fishing	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8
Construction-maintenance	1.7	8.3	7.5	0.8	16.6	12.0
Production-transportation	19.0	46.2	59.1	13.7	27.9	42.7
Poverty and homeownership						
Receiving public assistance	0.4	2.8	3.3	0.8	0.9	1.6
Below poverty line	4.8	8.4	18.9	5.0	6.5	16.1
200 percent or more above poverty line	86.3	77.4	52.4	84.7	80.2	52.8
Homeowners	56.6	65.2	32.4	58.1	70.5	52.3

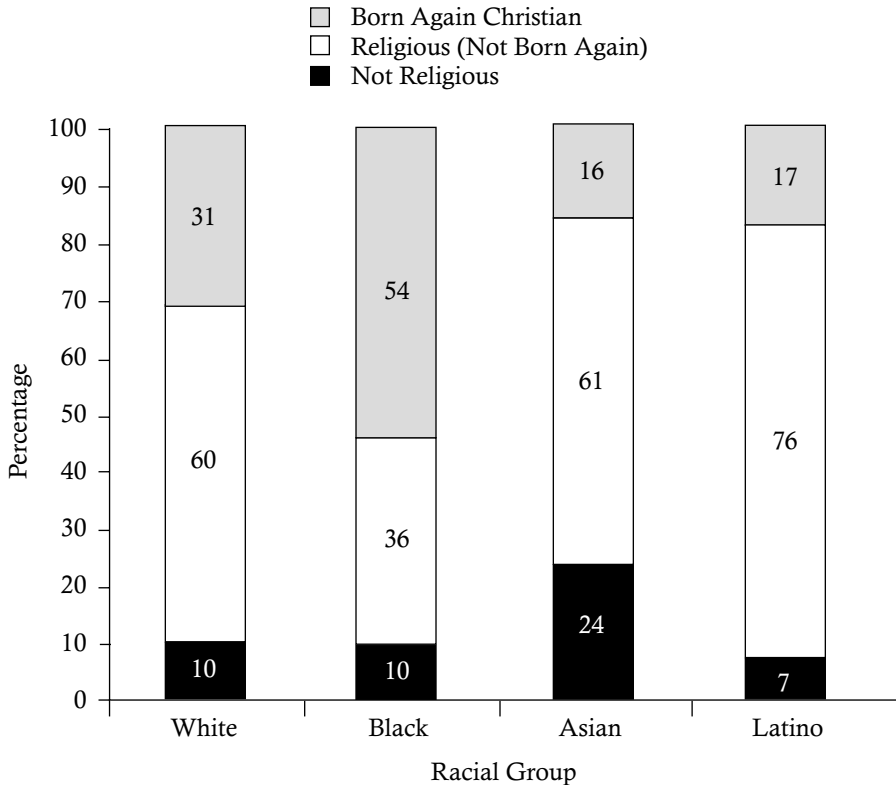
Source: Author's compilation from U.S. Census Bureau 2000, accessed at http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/DatasetMainPageServlet?_program=DEC&_submenuId=datasets_1&_lang=en.

TABLE 9.2 *Summary of Findings on Civic and Political Engagement*

	Indian	Polish	Mexican
Civic participation	high	medium	high
Political participation	low-medium	low	medium-high
Service community	small-medium	small	large
Political presence	medium	low	high
Political weight	low	low	high

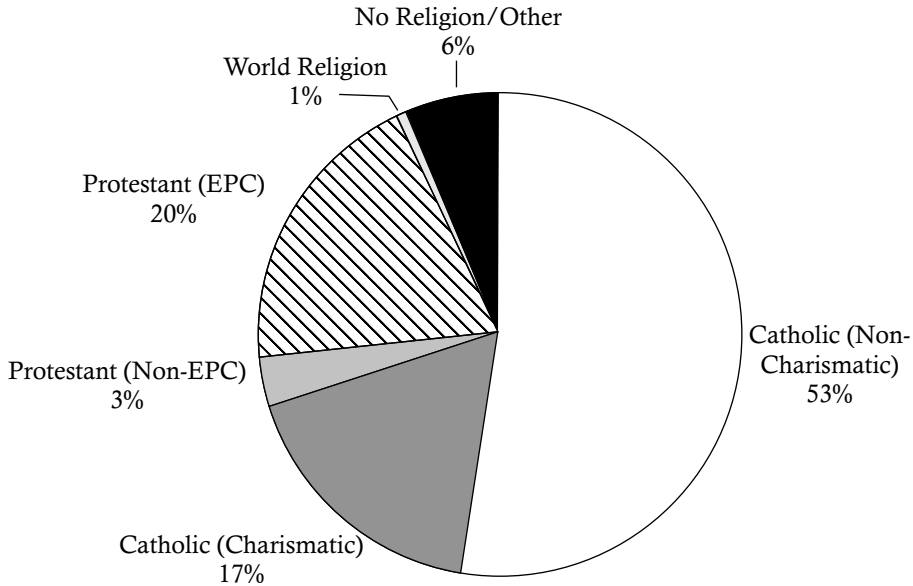
Source: Author's compilation.

FIGURE 10.1 *Born Again Religious Affiliation in the United States by Major Racial Group*



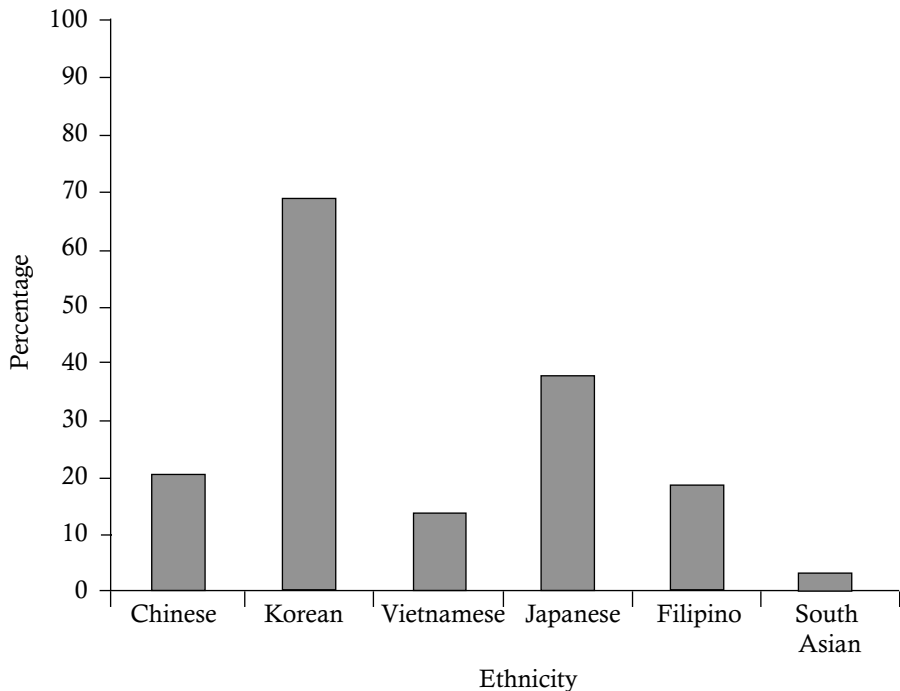
Source: Washington Post, Kaiser Family Foundation, and Harvard University (2001).
Note: N = 1635; data are unweighted; similar results obtained when data are weighted; numbers may not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

FIGURE 10.2 *Latino Religious Affiliation*



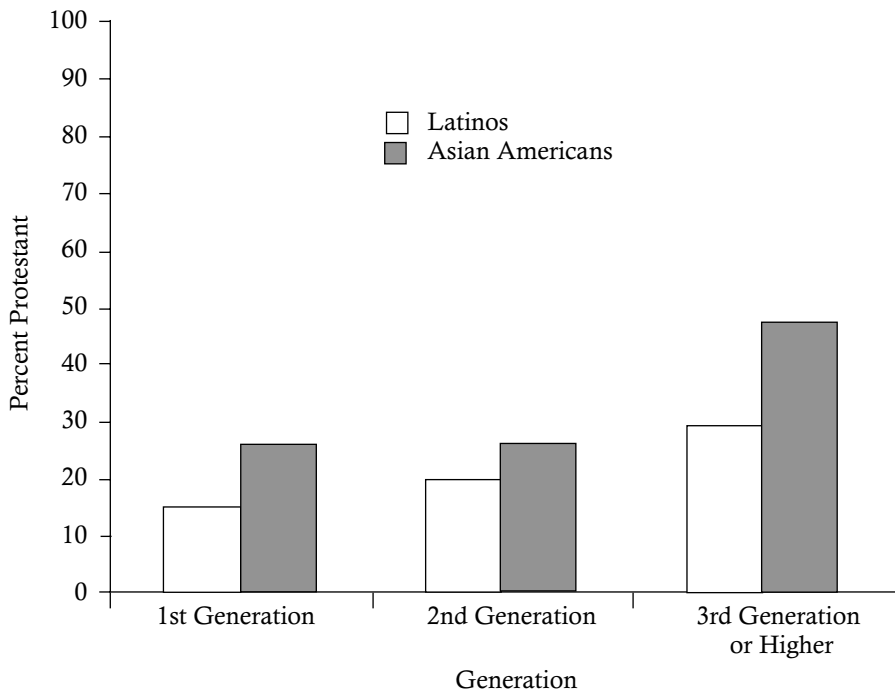
Source: Authors' adaptation of Espinosa, Elizondo, and Miranda (2003).

FIGURE 10.3 *Christian and Protestant Identifiers Among Asian American Ethnic Groups*



Source: Author's compilation from Lien (2004).

FIGURE 10.4 *Protestantism Among Asian Americans and Latinos*



Source: Authors' compilation from Lien (2004); Espinosa, Elizondo, and Miranda (2003).

TABLE II.1 *Sectors Organized by Change to Win Unions*

Change to Win Unions	Sectors
International Brotherhood of Teamsters (IBT)	freight drivers and warehouse workers
Laborers' International Union of North America (LIUNA)	construction, manual labor
Service Employees International Union (SEIU)	healthcare support services, property services
UNITE-HERE	manufacturing, hotel, and restaurant employees
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (UBC)	carpenters
United Farm Workers (UFW)	agriculture, historically Mexican immigrants
United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW)	grocery and retail food, meatpacking, and food processing

Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 12.1 *San Francisco-Based Immigrant Nonprofits Interviewed*

African Immigrant and Refugee Resource Center	Lao Seri Association—Laotian Community Services
Arab Cultural and Community Center	Mission Learning Center
Arriba Juntos	Mujeres Unidas y Activas
Asian Perinatal Advocates	Partnership for Immigrant Leadership and Action
Asian Women's Resource Center	POCOVI
Asian Women's Shelter	Refugee Transitions
Cameron House	Richmond District Neighborhood Center
Central American Resource Center	South of Market Childcare
Chinatown Beacon Center	Southeast Asian Community Center
Chinatown Community Children's Center	Upwardly Global
Chinese for Affirmative Action	Vietnamese Community Center of San Francisco
Chinese Newcomers Service Center	Vietnamese Youth Development Center
Chinese Progressive Association	Visitacion Valley Community Center
Curry Senior Center—North of Market Senior Services	West Bay Filipino Multi-Service Center
Good Samaritan Family Resource Center	Young Workers United
Homeless Prenatal Program	
Irish Immigration Pastoral Center	
La Raza Centro Legal	

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: Twelve of the forty-five organizations I interviewed wish to remain anonymous.

TABLE 12.2 *Variety Among San Francisco's Immigrant Nonprofits, 2005*

Period nonprofit founded	Number (N = 45)
1868 to 1899	3
1900 to 1919	2
1920 to 1964	0
1965 to 1974	16
1975 to 1984	10
1985 to 1994	10
1995 to 2004	4
Number of paid staff (less than 20 hours per week)	
1 to 5	9
6 to 10	5
11 to 20	17
21 to 30	6
31 to 40	1
More than 40	7
Percent foreign-born paid staff (less than 20 hours per week)	
0 to 20	7
21 to 40	9
41 to 60	10
61 to 80	6
81 to 100	13
Annual budget	
\$25,000 to \$100,000	4
\$100,001 to \$250,000	4
\$250,001 to \$500,000	7
\$500,001 to \$1,000,000	13
\$1,000,001 to \$1,500,000	5
\$1,500,001 to \$2,000,000	8
Over \$2,000,000	4
Government funding as percentage of annual budget	
0	9
1 to 20	1
21 to 40	8
41 to 60	11
61 to 80	8
81 to 100	8
Percent foreign-born clientele	
40 to 60	13
61 to 80	12
81 to 95	10
96 to 100	10

TABLE 12.2 *Continued*

Origins of foreign-born clientele ^a	Number (N = 45)
China and Hong Kong	21
Other Asian Countries	21
Mexico	20
Central and Latin America	18
Africa	6
Former Soviet Union	5
Europe	3
Middle East	2

Source: Author's compilation.

^aI asked each nonprofit organization to identify up to four countries from which their foreign-born clients came.

TABLE 12.3 *Immigrant Nonprofits Compared with Other Collective Political Actors*

Social movement organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similar: challenge the status quo and advocate for social change• Different: immigrant nonprofits rely on more conventional political strategies and tactics of influence; collaboration rather than contention; simultaneously provide services
Civic organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similar: foster civic engagement; importance of donors• Different: immigrant nonprofits are mostly client-serving (not member-serving) and consequently more publicly spirited
Yesteryear's urban machines	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similar: reciprocal nature of service delivery• Different: immigrant nonprofits are less partisan; less active in electoral politics
Interest groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Similar: speak for, act for, and look after the interests of their clients or constituents in the political process• Different: immigrant nonprofits are subject to more government restrictions and regulations on their political activities; less partisan; more exclusively informational power; more likely to serve the public (rather than special) interest

Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 12.4 *Language Diversity in San Francisco, 2000*

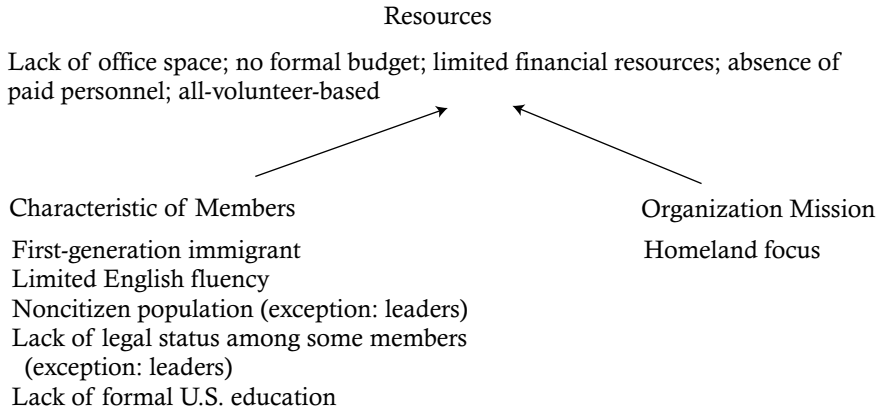
	Number	Percentage
Population five years and older	745,650	100.00
Language other than English spoken at home	341,079	45.7
Spanish	89,759	12.0
API language	194,584	26.1
Other Indo-European language	49,788	6.7
Other language	6,948	0.9
Speak English not well or not at all	99,659	13.4
Ability to speak English by language spoken at home		
Speak Spanish at home	89,759	100.00
Speak English not well or not at all	23,026	25.7
Speak API language at home	194,584	100.00
Speak English not well or not at all	68,040	35.0
Speak other Indo-European language at home	49,788	100.00
Speak English not well or not at all	7,975	16.0
Speak another foreign language at home	6,948	100.00
Speak English not well or not at all	618	8.9
Linguistically isolated households by language spoken at home ^a		
Total households	329,850	100.00
Linguistically isolated households	43,710	13.3
Total of linguistically isolated households	43,710	100.00
Spanish	7,548	17.3
API language	28,840	66.0
Other foreign language	7,322	16.8

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

Note: API = Asian Pacific Islander.

^a A linguistically isolated household is one in which all persons aged fourteen and over speak a language other than English and none speaks English “very well.” In other words, all household members aged fourteen and over have at least some difficulty with English.

FIGURE 13.1 *Factors Impinging on Diminished Civic Presence of HTAs*



Source: Author's compilation.

TABLE 13.1 *Hometown Associations' Organizational Life Cycle*

	Organizational Development and Resources	Collaborations and Alliances	Civic Presence
Stage 1: "Informal"	Few formal resources.	Groups function in self-contained manner.	Low in host and home country.
	<i>Example:</i> Soccer club is formed by family members and friends from El Rincon, Jalisco, to promote cultural identity and foster unity.		
Stage 2: Club formation	Members expand resources through fundraising dinners.	A few begin to emerge, including local hometown priest and Mexican Consulate Office in host society.	Low in host society; visibility grows in home country.
	<i>Example:</i> A pressing social concern in migrants' community of origin leads to the formation of a club, as is the case of Club Fraternidad Las Animas, Zacatecas, created in response to ecological hazards posed by a water waste treatment plant in Mexico.		
Stage 3: Federation affiliate	Fundraising capacity increases.	Partnerships with local and state representatives in home country are solidified through the three-for-one matching funds program. ^a	High in home country; leadership roles emerge; visibility grows in host society, especially within ethnic community.
	<i>Example:</i> Federation acts as the formal intermediary between individual clubs and Mexican state representatives to carry out social projects. The Federation of Puebla Clubs, for instance, is formed through the encouragement of the Mexican Consulate and eight existing clubs previously operating in an informal manner.		

Stage 4: Council of federations

Grassroots fundraising continues and is accompanied by technical assistance and leadership seminars.

HTA interaction with home country agencies continues; HTA leaders engage U.S.-based Latino groups.

Institutionalization permits HTAs to attain greater visibility in host society and command attention of elected officials.

Example: Following the immigrant rights marches in spring 2006, hometown association leaders representing such federations as Nayarit, Puebla, Yucatan, and several others met with members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute in Washington D.C. to engage in policy discussions around education, immigration, and health and discuss ways to leverage the strengths of immigrant hometown associations.

Source: Author's compilation.

Note: The life cycle of most hometown associations considered in this study is marked by various phases that begin with an informal group of migrants and results into a formal organization over time, a change prompted by social catalysts in the home country, incentives provided by Mexican-led transnational initiatives, and institutional ties with U.S.-based groups.

^a This is a matching funds program in which every dollar donated by U.S. clubs is matched by local, state, and federal government in Mexico.

TABLE 13.2 *Profile of Leadership and Membership of Select Immigrant Hometown Associations in Los Angeles*

Hometown Group	Number of Participants	Region in Mexico	Immigrant Generation	Gender
Club El Rincon Leadership	8	Jalisco	first	mostly male
Membership	350 to 400		first and second	male and female
Club Cañadas de Obregon Leadership	11	Jalisco	first	mostly male
Membership	100's		first and second	male and female
Club Santa Rita Leadership	6	Jalisco	first	mostly male
Membership	100		first	male and female
Club San Pedro Leadership	12	Zacatecas	first	mostly male
Membership	250 to 400		first	male and female
Club Fraternidad Las Animas Leadership	12	Zacatecas	first	male and female
Membership	1,000		first and second	male and female
Club Tuxpan Leadership	10	Nayarit	first	mostly male
Membership	150		first	male and female
Club San Martin de Bolaños Leadership	5 to 6	Jalisco	first	mostly male
Membership	300		first	male and female

TABLE 13.2 *Continued*

Socio-economic Class	Language Proficiency	Age
middle class business professionals	primarily monolingual	forties to fifties
working class and some middle class business professionals	primarily monolingual first generation; Spanish-English bilingual second generation	teens to sixty-five, 70 percent under thirty
middle class business professionals	primarily monolingual	forty to forty-five
middle class and working class	primarily monolingual; Spanish-English bilingual second generation	teens to fifties
working class	primarily monolingual	forties to fifties
working class	primarily monolingual; Spanish-English bilingual second generation	0 to fifties
working class	primarily monolingual	thirties to forties
working class	primarily monolingual	teens to sixties
middle and working class	primarily monolingual; a few fully bilingual	forty-four to seventy
working class	monolingual first generation; Spanish-English bilingual second generation	teens to eighty
middle and working class	primarily monolingual	thirty to sixty
working class	primarily monolingual	thirty to sixty
middle class business professionals	primarily monolingual	forty to fifty
working class	primarily monolingual first generation; Spanish-English bilingual second generation	forty to fifty 20 percent under thirty

Source: Author's compilation.