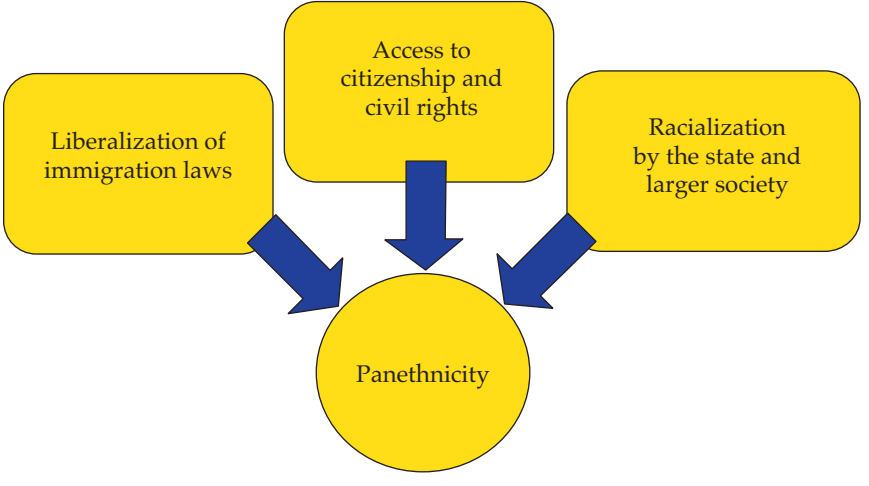
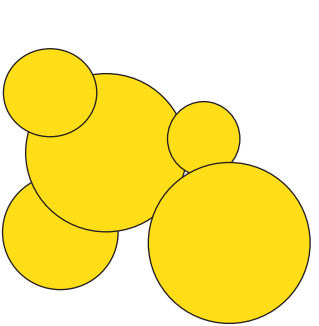
Figure 1.1 The Broad Social Conditions Leading to the Emergence of Panethnicity

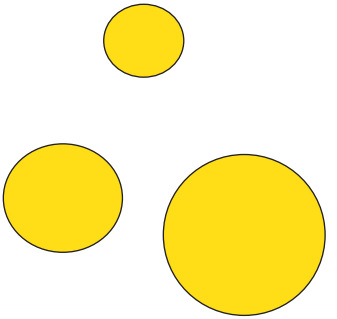


Source: Author's calculations.

Figure 1.2 The Competition and Segregation Models



Competition



Segregation

Source: Author's calculations.

Figure 1.3 The Proximate Factors Encouraging Panethnic Activity in the Post–Civil Rights Era

Source: Author's calculations.

Table 1.1 Asian American Population, by Decade, 1980–2010

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Chinese	806,040	1,645,472	2,445,363	4,010,114
Filipino	774,652	1,406,770	2,364,815	3,416,840
Indian	361,531	815,447	1,899,599	3,183,063
Japanese	700,974	847,562	1,148,932	1,304,286
Korean	354,593	798,849	1,228,427	1,706,822
Vietnamese	261,729	614,547	1,223,736	1,737,433
Other Asian	—	779,991	1,623,020	2,353,507
Total	3,259,519	8,554,110	12,223,370	17,927,506

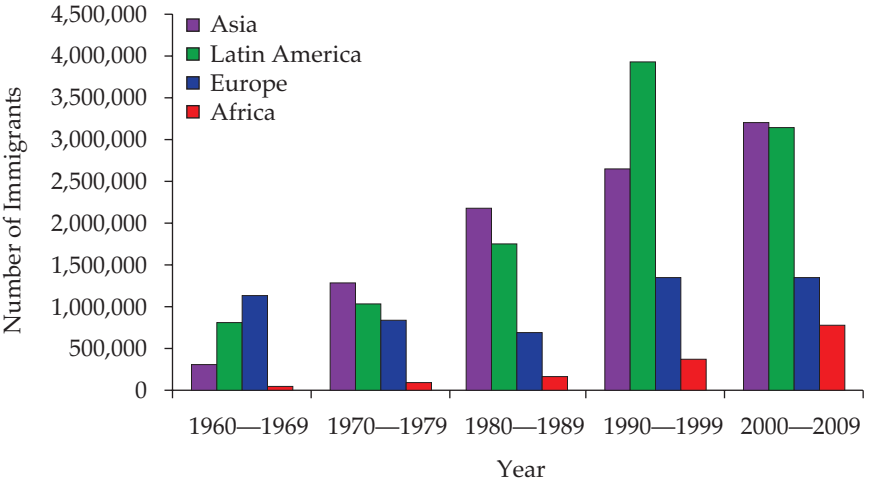
Source: See US census reports from Barnes and Bennett (2002, Table 4, p. 9), Gibson and Jung (2002, Table C1 and C3), and Hoeffel et al. (2012, Table 5, p. 14).
Note: U.S. census, 100-percent data. No data are reported for the "Other Asian" category in 1980 because no other Asian ethnic categories were enumerated as part of the race question. In 1990, "Other Asian" was calculated to include Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, and other Asian. In 2000 and 2010, totals reported are for Asian alone or in combination with one or more races, and "Other Asian" includes Bangladeshi, Cambodian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Thai, and other Asian.

Table 1.2 Socioeconomic Indicators for Asian Ethnic Groups, 2010

	Median Household Income	Poverty Rate	B.A. Degree or Higher
Chinese	$65,129	13.8%	50.7%
Filipino	$78,202	6.1	48.5
Indian	$90,711	8.5	70.8
Japanese	$64,551	8.0	47.3
Korean	$50,316	15.8	52.8
Vietnamese	$52,153	15.6	25.1

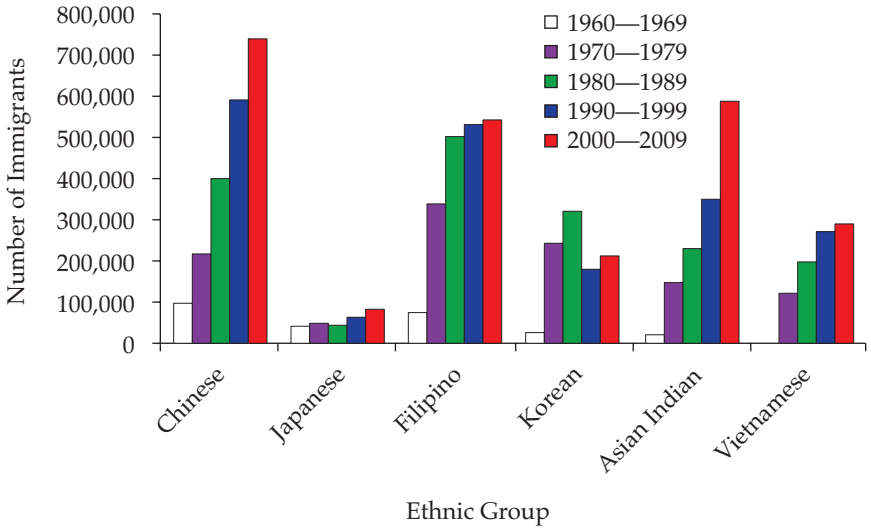
Source: U.S. Census, 2010 American Community Survey, Selected Population Profiles, S0201.
Note: All indicators are based on respondents who chose a single race category.

Figure 2.1 Immigration to the United States, by Global Region, 1960–2009



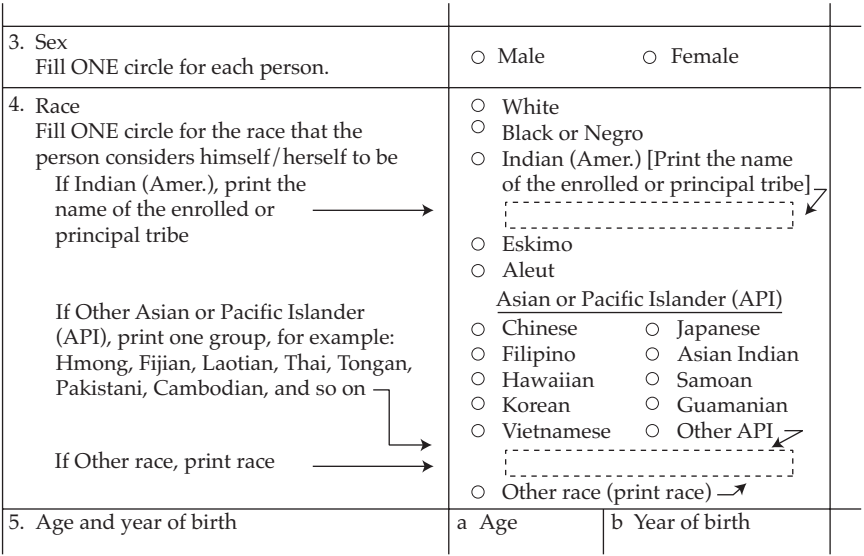
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2010).
Note: The Asian region includes China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan, Vietnam, and "other Asia." The Latin American region includes Mexico, Central America, and South America.

Figure 2.2 Asian Immigration to the United States, by Ethnic Group, 1960–2009



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security (2010).
Note: "Chinese" includes immigrants from China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

Figure 2.3 The Race Question on the 1980 Census Form



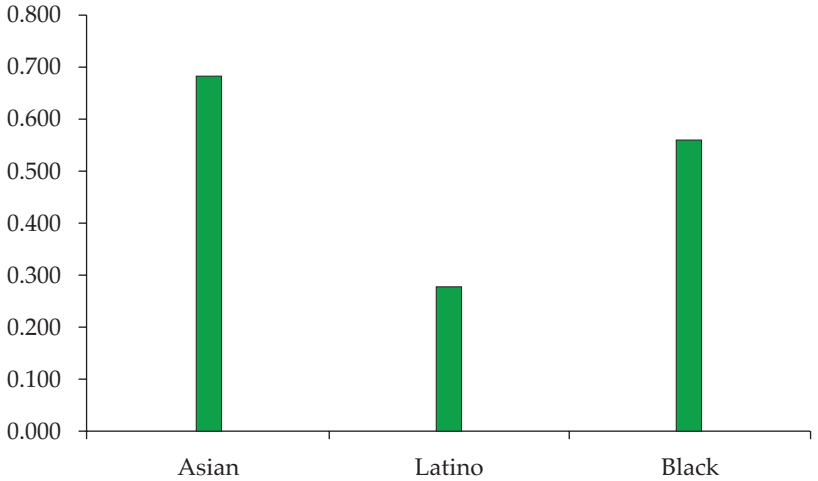
Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 2.1 The Asian Population in the United States, 1910–1960, by Ethnic Group

	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Indian	Korean
1910	72,157	71,531	160	2,545	462
1920	111,010	61,639	5,603	2,507	1,224
1930	138,834	74,954	45,208	3,130	1,860
1940	126,947	77,504	45,563	2,405	1,711
1950	141,768	117,629	61,636	—	—
1960	464,332	237,292	176,310	—	—

Source: Gibson and Jung (2002).

Figure 3.1 The Number of Asian, Latino, and Black Panethnic Organizations Formed per 100,000 Asians, Latinos, and Blacks, Respectively, 1970–2000

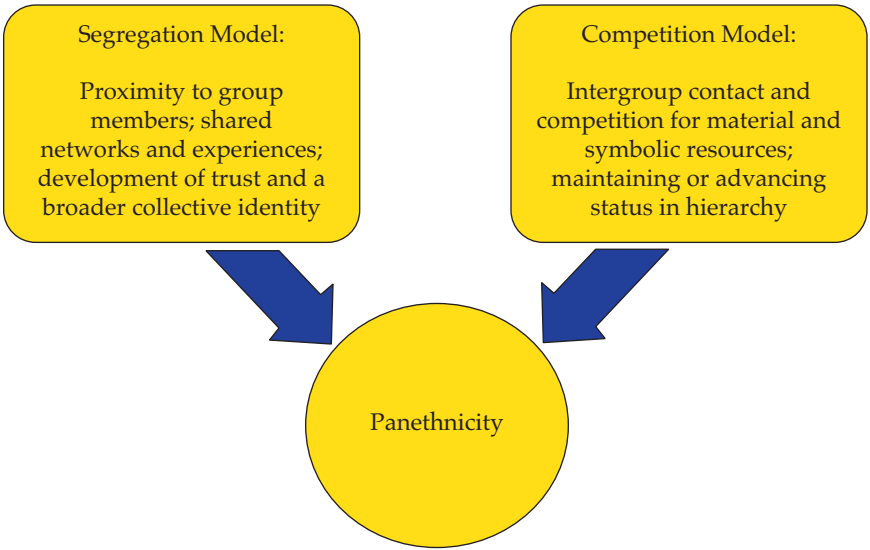


Source: Author's calculation of organization-population ratios, Asian American national organizations data set (Okamoto 2006).

Figure 3.2 National Pan-Asian Organizational Foundings, 1970–1988

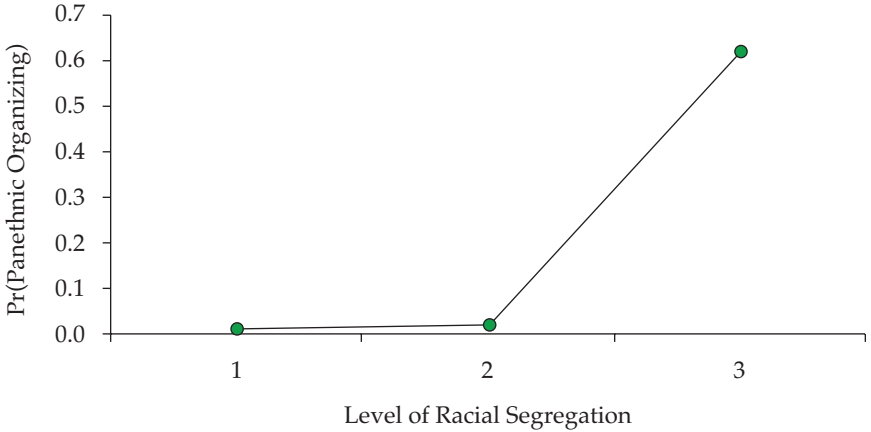
Source: Author's calculation, Asian American national organizations data set (Okamoto 2006).

Figure 3.3 The Segregation and Competition Models: Local Conditions and Mechanisms for the Emergence of Panethnicity



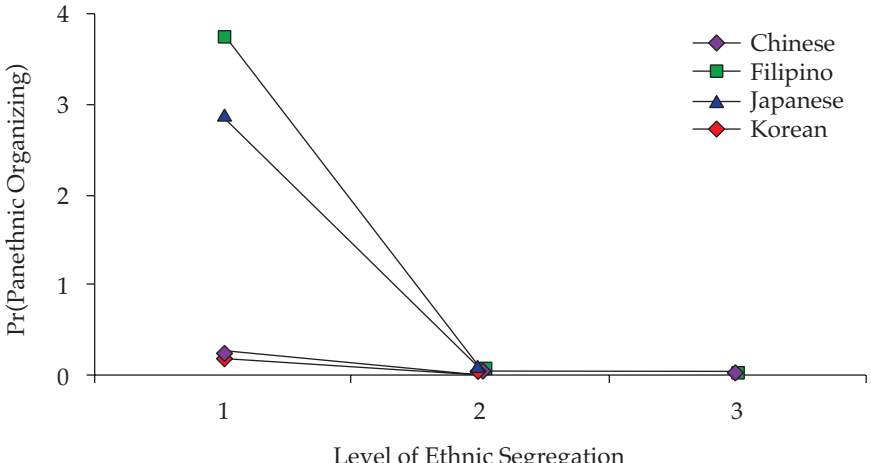
Source: Author's calculations.

Figure 3.4 Predicted Probabilities for the Formation of Panethnic Organizations, by Level of Racial Segregation in the Labor Market



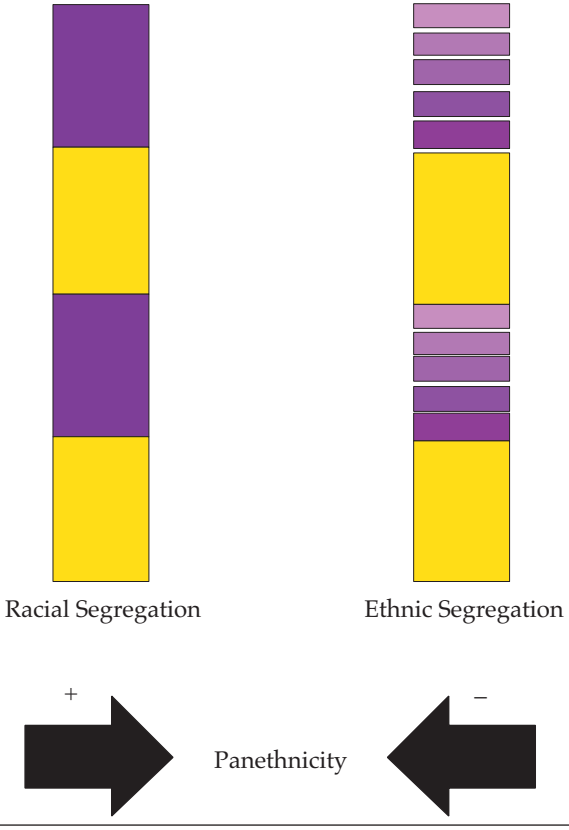
Source: Asian American national organizations data set (Okamoto 2006).
Note: Racial segregation refers to occupational segregation between Asians and all other racial groups.

Figure 3.5 Predicted Probabilities for the Formation of Panethnic Organizations, by Ethnic Segregation in the Labor Market



Source: Asian American national organizations data set (Okamoto 2006).
Note: Ethnic segregation refers to occupational segregation between each Asian ethnic group and all other Asian ethnic groups (that is, Chinese and all other Asian ethnic groups combined; Filipinos and all other Asian ethnic groups combined, and so on).

Figure 3.6 Opposing Effects of Ethnic and Racial Occupational Segregation on Panethnicity



Source: Author's calculations.
Note: Column 1 represents racial segregation in the labor market where purple blocks refer to Asians and yellow blocks refer to non-Asians. In column 2, the different shades of purple represent Asian national-origin groups and their segregation in the labor market from one another. The arrows indicate the direction of the effects of racial and ethnic segregation on panethnicity.

Table 3.1 Types and Examples of Panethnic Organizations in Operation, 1970–2000

Established prior to 1970	
Cross-cultural	Asia Foundation
Research	Asia Institute
Business	U.S. Pan-Asian American Chamber of Commerce
Established after 1970	
Education	Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics
Health	Asian and Pacific Islander Health Forum
Arts/culture	Asian American Arts Alliance
Professional	Asian American Architects and Engineers
Civil rights	Asian American Legal Defense and Educational Fund

Source: Author's calculations based on Gale Research Company (1965–2000).

Table 3.2 Top Thirty Metropolitan Areas with the Largest Asian American Populations in 1990

Anaheim–Santa Ana–Garden Grove, California	Minneapolis–Saint Paul, Minnesota
Atlanta, Georgia[a]	Nassau–Suffolk, New York[a]
Baltimore, Maryland[a]	Newark, New Jersey
Bergen–Passaic, New Jersey[a]	New York, New York[a]
Boston, Massachusetts	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania–New Jersey[a]
Chicago, Illinois[a]	Phoenix, Arizona
Portland, Oregon–Washington	Riverside–San Bernardino, California
Dallas–Ft. Worth, Texas	Sacramento, California[a]
Denver, Colorado	San Diego, California[a]
Detroit, Michigan[a]	San Francisco–Oakland, California[a]
Fresno, California	San Jose, California
Honolulu, Hawaii	Seattle–Everett, Washington[a]
Houston, Texas[a]	Stockton, California
Los Angeles–Long Beach, California[a]	Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa, California
Middlesex–Somerset–Hunterdon, New Jersey	Washington, D.C.–Maryland–Virginia[a]

Source: PUMS (1995).
[a]National panethnic organizations involving Asian-origin groups were formed during the post-1968 era.

Table 3.3 Asians in Professional and Nonprofessional Occupations, 1960 and 2000

Occupation	1960	2000
Professional		
Physical scientist	0.7%	15.3
Life scientists	3.6	14.7
Computer specialists	1.2	13.2
Mathematicians	0.6	11.1
Engineers	0.9	9.9
Nonprofessional		
Machine, transportation, and other operators	1.7	16.4
Personal service workers and barbers	0.5	5.1
Cleaning and food service workers	1.1	4.7
Craftsmen	0.3	4.7
Total percentage Asians in occupations	0.5	4.1

Source: Xie and Goyette (2004).

Table 3.4 Labor Market Segregation and Competition in Metropolitan Areas, by Levels of Panethnic Organizational Formation, 2000

Metropolitan Area	Segregation	Competition
High panethnicity		
New York	0.096	1.17
San Francisco	0.089	1.15
Los Angeles	0.082	0.85
Low panethnicity		
Sacramento	–0.030	1.03
Atlanta	–0.006	1.05
Baltimore	–0.007	1.76

Source: Author's calculation from 2000 U.S. census public-use microdata samples (PUMS).
Notes: "Segregation" refers to the extent to which Asians are concentrated in the lower part of the occupational structure relative to other racial groups in the metropolitan area. Higher values are associated with higher levels of segregation. Competition is captured with an unemployment ratio, which measures the ratio of the percentage of unemployed Asians to the percentage of unemployed in other racial groups in a metropolitan area. A value greater than one indicates that Asians are doing better relative to whites and other racial groups in regard to employment.

Table 3.5 The Effects of Racial Competition and Segregation on the Formation of Pan-Asian Organizations, 1970–1998

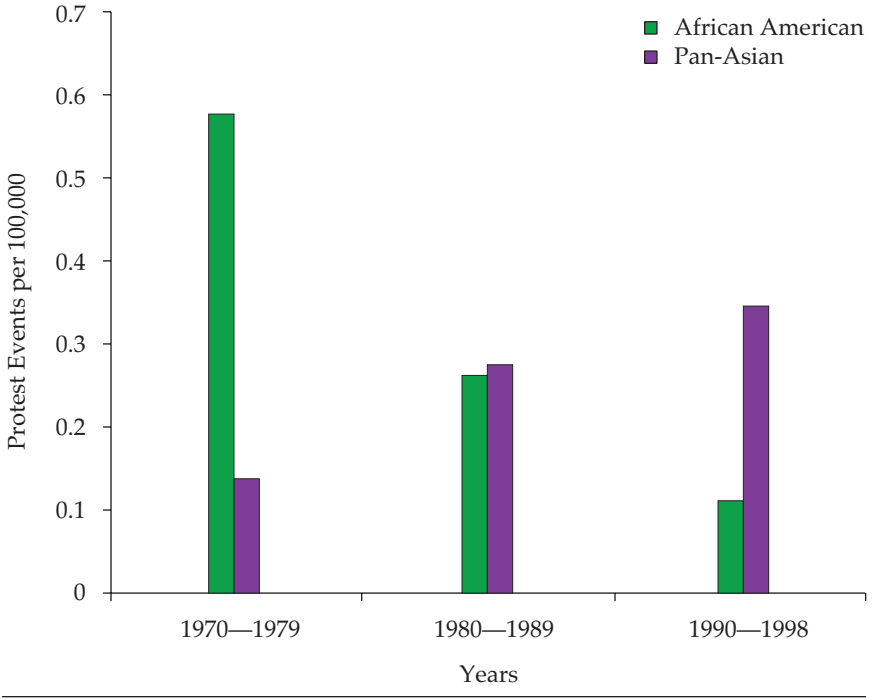
Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error
Competition		
In-migration rate	6.82	(4.23)
Asian-white unemployment ratio	6.47	(9.24)
Poverty rate	–0.11	(0.09)
Labor market segregation		
Racial segregation	0.24	(0.18)
Racial hierarchy	3.63***	(0.76)
Intercept	10.30	(9.25)
–2 log likelihood	223.37	
McFadden's R-squared	0.45	

Source: Author's analysis of Asian American national organizations data set (Okamoto, 2006).

***$p < .001$ (two-tailed tests)

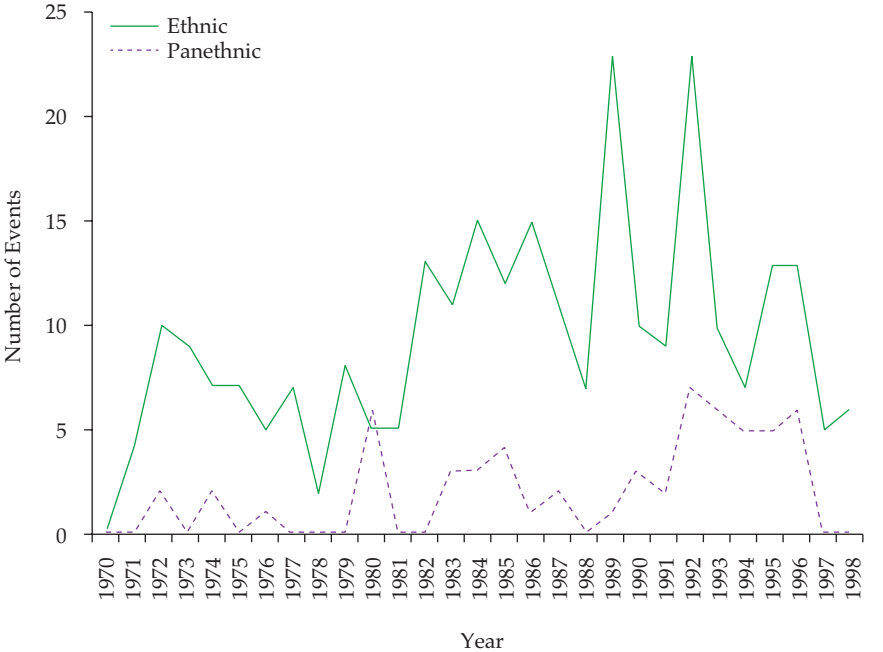
Note: N = 870. Results are generated from a zero-inflated Poisson regression model. Robust standard errors are presented in parentheses. Racial segregation measures the degree to which Asians as a group are occupationally specialized relative to all other racial groups. Racial hierarchy refers to the degree to which Asians as a group are concentrated in low-status occupations relative to all other racial groups. All variables are measured at the metropolitan-area level. These models also include the percentage Asian, the size of the metropolitan area, ethnic diversity, prior organizational foundings, and a host of other control variables (see table A.2 and appendix A for further details).

Figure 4.1 African American and Pan-Asian Protest Events in the Post–Civil Rights Era, per 100,000, by Decade



Source: The author's calculations using the data set on Asian American events from Okamoto (2003) and data on African American events from Jenkins, Jacobs, and Agnone (2003).

Figure 4.2 Ethnic and Panethnic Collective Action Events Involving Asian Americans, 1970–1998



Source: Asian American event data collected by the author from the *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Chicago Tribune*.

Table 4.1 The Effects of Ethnic Organizations on Rate of Pan-Asian Collective Action Events, 1970–1998

Independent Variable	Model 1	Model 2
Ethnic organizations	0.40* (0.25)	1.41* (0.65)
Panethnic organizations	–0.11 (0.34)	1.29* (0.68)
Panethnic organizations × ethnic organizations	—	0.06* (0.00)

Source: Asian American event data set (Okamoto 2003).
Note: Results are generated from an event history model. Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard errors. N (uncensored spells) = 59. Control variables are included in the models but not shown here.
*$p \leq .05$ (one-tailed tests)

Table 4.2 The Effects of Ethnic Events on the Rate of Pan-Asian Collective Action Events, 1970–1998

Independent Variable	Model 1	Model 2
Ethnic events^{t-1}	–0.01* (0.01)	–0.04** (0.02)
Panethnic events^{t-1}	0.59** (0.20)	0.49** (0.20)
Panethnic events^{t-1} × ethnic event^{t-1}	—	0.00* (0.00)

Source: Asian American event data set (Okamoto 2003).
Note: Results are generated from an event history model. Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard errors. N (uncensored spells) = 59. Control variables are included, but not shown here. Ethnic and panethnic events are measured as occurring in prior month.
*$p \leq .05$; **$p \leq .01$ (one-tailed tests)

Table 4.3 The Effects of Interethnic Labor Market Segregation on the Rate of Pan-Asian Collective Action Events, 1970–1998

Independent variable	Model 1: Chinese	Model 2: Filipinos	Model 3: Japanese	Model 4: Koreans
Ethnic segregation	–4.08 (3.37)	–3.71* (1.92)	–7.17** (2.94)	–8.09 (13.70)
Change in ethnic segregation	–8.91** (3.90)	–5.05 (4.35)	3.06 (2.46)	–2.57 (1.79)
–2 log-likelihood	308.14	325.21	311.88	317.51

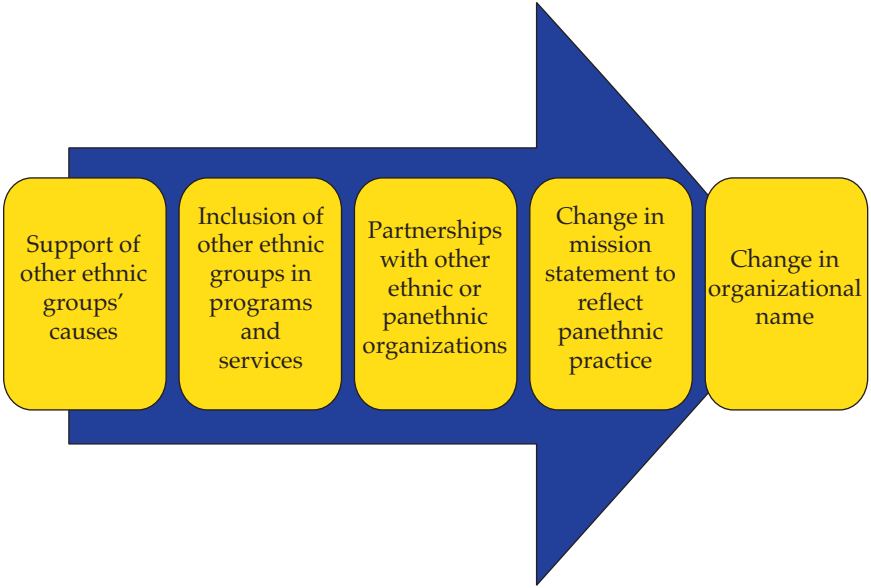
Source: Asian American event data set (Okamoto 2003).
Note: Results are generated from an event history model. Number of uncensored spells = 59. Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard errors. The four models test the effects of labor market segregation for each national-origin group on the rate of pan-Asian collective action. Unemployment ratios and immigration rates are also included in the models and are shown in table A.4. All models include group-specific variables for Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, and Koreans, respectively. Ethnic labor market segregation measures the degree to which a specific Asian ethnic subgroup is concentrated in low-status occupations relative to all other Asian ethnic subgroups combined.
*$p \leq .05$; **$p \leq .01$ (one-tailed tests)

Table 4.4 The Effects of Interracial Labor Market Segregation on the Rate of Pan-Asian Collective Action Events, 1970–1998

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error
Racial segregation	–1.63	(1.01)
Change in racial segregation	2.27**	(0.99)
Anti-Asian attacks	0.18	(1.54)
Degrees of freedom	14	
–2 log-likelihood	316.37	

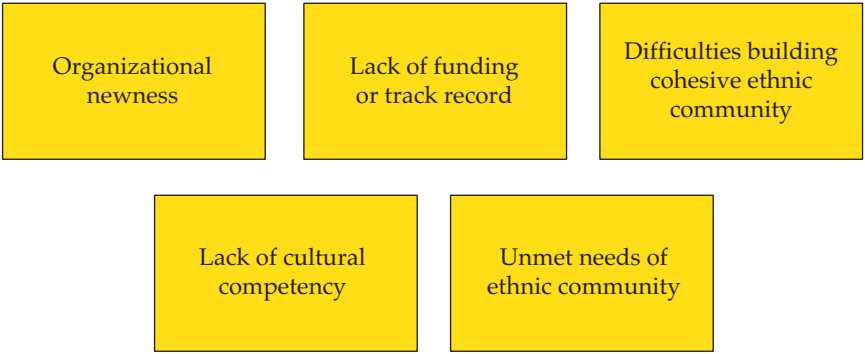
Source: Asian American event data set (Okamoto 2003).
Note: Number of uncensored spells = 59. Results are generated from an event history model. Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard errors. Racial segregation refers to the degree to which Asians as a group are concentrated in low-status occupations. Other variables such as poverty rate, unemployment ratios, size of metropolitan area, percentage Asian, and ethnic heterogeneity are included in the model but not shown here. The full model is shown in table A.5.
**$p \leq .01$ (one-tailed tests)

Figure 5.1 Organizational Practices of San Francisco and Oakland Ethnic Organizations Related to Expanding Boundaries



Source: Author's calculations.
Note: The figure shows a continuum of panethnic organizational practices enacted by Asian ethnic organizations. These practices are not presented sequentially but in increasing degree of panethnicity, moving from left to right.

Figure 5.2 Ethnic Leaders' Narratives to Explain Why They Maintained Ethnic Boundaries



Source: Author's calculations.

Figure 5.3 Assimilation Narratives and Program Activities Used by Ethnic Organization Leaders to Manage Organizational Shifts Toward Panethnicity

Source: Author's calculations.

Table 5.1 Characteristics of Leaders of San Francisco Bay Area Ethnic Organizations

Characteristics	Number of Leaders
Nonprofit experience	
Veteran	18
Newcomer	15
Gender	
Female	14
Male	19
Generation	
First	14
1.5 or later	19
Age	
Twenty-five to thirty-five	15
Thirty-six or older	18

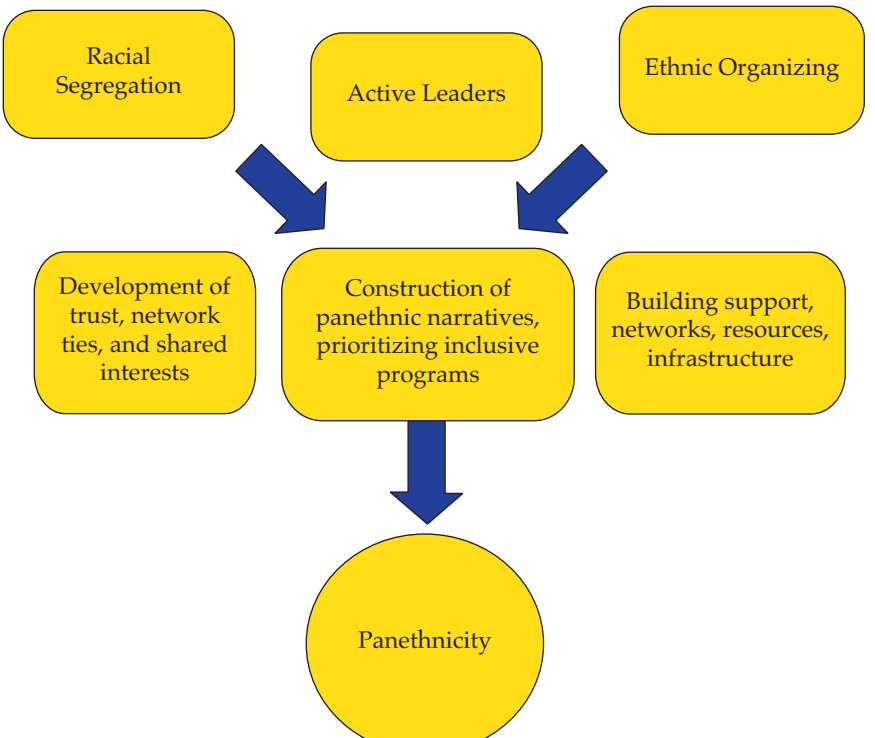
Source: Asian American community-based organization sample (Okamoto 2004).
Note: N = 33.

Table 5.2 Racial and Ethnic Population of San Francisco and Oakland, California, 2010

	Oakland		San Francisco	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Non-Hispanic white	101,308	27.2%	337,451	43.6%
Non-Hispanic black	106,637	28.6	46,781	6.0
Hispanic	99,068	26.6	121,774	15.7
Asian	65,811	17.7	267,915	34.6
Total	372,824	100.0	773,921	100.0
Asian Indian	2,114	0.5	9,747	1.3
Chinese	34,083	9.1	172,181	22.2
Filipino	6,070	1.6	36,347	4.7
Japanese	2,031	0.5	10,121	1.2
Korean	2,446	0.7	9,670	1.2
Vietnamese	8,766	2.4	12,871	1.7
Other Asian	10,301	2.8	16,978	2.2

Source: FactFinder, Census 2010.

Figure 6.1 The Mediating Conditions and Mechanisms That Encourage Panethnic Organizing



Source: Author's calculations.

Table A.1 The Independent Variables Used in the Regression Analyses

Independent Variable	Description
Immigration rate	Total number of new immigrants/total population
In-migration rate	Total number of non-Asian in-migrants/total population
Percentage unemployed	Percentage of civilian labor force unemployed, age sixteen to sixty-four
Poverty rate	Percentage in poverty
Unemployment ratio	Percentage unemployed Asian/percentage unemployed by racial or ethnic group
Labor market segregation	The degree to which Asians as a group and Asian ethnic groups are occupationally specialized
Labor market hierarchy	The degree to which Asians as a group and Asian ethnic groups are concentrated in low-status occupations
Change in labor market segregation	Change in the degree to which Asians as a group and Asian ethnic groups are occupationally specialized between *t* and *t*–5
Change in labor market hierarchy	Change in the degree to which Asians as a group and Asian ethnic groups are concentrated in low-status occupations between *t* and *t*–5
Population size (ln)	Natural log of total MSA population
Percentage Asian	Total number of Asians/total population
Heterogeneity index	Degree of diversity of Asian ethnic groups in area
Number of prior pan-Asian events	Number of prior pan-Asian collective action events
Number of pan-Asian organizations	Number of pan-Asian organizations present
Anti-Asian attacks	Number of prior attacks on Asians
Number of prior ethnic events	Number of prior events involving Asian ethnic group
Number of ethnic organizations	Number of Asian ethnic organizations present

Source: Author's compilation.
Note: All variables are measured at the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) level.

Table A.2 Zero-Inflated Poisson (ZIP) Regression Models Estimating the Effects of Independent Variables on the Formation of Pan-Asian Organizations, 1970–1998

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error
Competition		
In-migration rate	6.82*	(4.23)
Unemployment ratio	6.47	(9.24)
Poverty rate	–0.11	(0.09)
Unemployment rate	10.32	(10.70)
Labor market segregation		
Racial segregation	0.24*	(0.18)
Racial hierarchy	3.63***	(0.76)
Racialization		
Attacks against Asians	0.66**	(0.25)
Resources and political opportunity		
Federal funding	–0.35	(0.37)
Philanthropic funding	–6.29***	(2.03)
Highly educated Asians	3.61*	(1.96)
Democratic administration	0.77***	(0.22)
Democratic advantage	0.12	(0.35)
Panethnic organizational density	0.23***	(0.03)
Controls		
Ethnic heterogeneity	5.21*	(2.73)
Percentage Asian	–4.19	(6.45)
Total population	0.69*	(0.38)
Intercept	10.30	(9.25)
–2 log likelihood	223.37	
McFadden's R-squared	0.45	

Source: Asian American National Organizations data set (Okamoto 2006)
Note: N = 870. Robust standard errors are presented in parentheses. The Poisson part of the model is shown here and estimates the non-zero-state probability as a Poisson function.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$ (one-tailed tests)

Table A.3 The Effects of Ethnic-Specific Variables on the Formation of Pan-Asian Organizations, 1970–1998

Independent Variable	Model 1: Chinese	Model 2: Filipino	Model 3: Japanese	Model 4: Korean
Ethnic competition				
In-migration rate[a]	1.60***	6.25	0.82***	0.68
	(0.49)	(5.86)	(0.37)	(0.54)
Unemployment ratio	0.05	–0.45	–0.05	0.08
	(0.46)	(0.34)	(0.20)	(0.04)
Ethnic segregation				
Occupational segregation	–0.59	–0.38	–0.20	–0.52
	(0.34)	(0.34)	(0.22)	(0.33)
Occupational hierarchy	–0.03***	–0.04**	–0.02**	–0.11
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.06)
Intercept	1.31*	1.56*	1.40*	2.78
	(0.82)	(0.82)	(0.82)	(5.98)
–2 log-likelihood	217.54	219.84	221.71	226.17
McFadden's R-squared	0.46	0.46	0.45	0.44

Source: Asian American National Organizations data set (Okamoto 2006).
Note: N = 870. Results are from a zero-inflated Poisson regression model. Robust standard errors are presented in parentheses. All variables are measured at the metropolitan-area level. These models also include percentage Asian, size of metropolitan area, ethnic diversity, prior organizational foundings, and a host of other control variables (for details, see Okamoto 2006).
[a]The in-migration rate measures the percentage of noncoethnic Asians who moved to metropolitan area within the last five years.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$; ***$p < .001$ (two-tailed tests)

Table A.4 The Effects of Interethnic Competition and Segregation on the Rate of Pan-Asian Collective Action Events, 1970–1998

Independent Variable	Model 1: Chinese	Model 2: Filipinos	Model 3: Japanese	Model 4: Koreans
Economic conditions				
Immigration rate[a]	0.08	–0.12	0.02	0.11
	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.03)	(0.10)
Unemployment ratio[b]	0.86	1.07	–0.07	–5.14**
	(1.33)	(0.96)	(0.08)	(0.21)
Occupational segregation				
Ethnic hierarchy[c]	–4.08	–3.71*	–7.17**	–8.09
	(3.37)	(1.92)	(2.94)	(13.7)
Change in ethnic labor force hierarchy	–8.91**	–5.05	3.06	–2.57
	(3.90)	(4.35)	(2.46)	(1.79)
–2 log-likelihood	308.14	325.21	311.88	317.51

Source: Asian American event data set (Okamoto 2003).

Note: Results are generated from an event history model. Number of uncensored spells = 59. Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard errors. All variables are measured at the metropolitan-area level. The four models test the effects of unemployment ratios, immigration rate, and occupational segregation for each national-origin group on the rate of pan-Asian collective action. The models include group-specific variables for Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, and Koreans, respectively.

[a]The immigration rate measures the percentage of Asian immigrants in local areas who are non-coethnics.

[b]The unemployment ratio measures the relative resources of a specific Asian ethnic subgroup (measured as percentage unemployed) compared with all other Asian ethnic subgroups combined.

[c]Ethnic labor force hierarchy measures the degree to which a specific Asian ethnic subgroup is concentrated in low-status occupations relative to all other Asian ethnic subgroups combined.

*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$ (one-tailed tests)

Table A.5 The Effects of Interracial Competition and Segregation on the Rate of Pan-Asian Collective Action Events, 1970–1998

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficients	Standard Errors
Economic and demographic conditions		
Poverty rate	–0.29	(0.78)
Unemployment rate	–0.91	(1.71)
Unemployment ratio	–2.22**	(0.95)
Immigration rate	2.04	(2.70)
Labor market segregation		
Racial segregation	–1.63	(1.01)
Change in racial segregation	2.27**	(0.99)
Racialization		
Anti-Asian attacks	0.18	(1.54)
Control variables		
Ethnic heterogeneity	4.74	(4.29)
Ethnic heterogeneity-squared	–3.90	(2.97)
Log of population	2.11	(1.58)
Number of prior pan-Asian events	0.27	(0.17)
Number of pan-Asian organizations	0.77	(0.51)
Percentage Asian	–2.62*	(1.59)
Degrees of freedom	14	
–2 log-likelihood	316.37	

Source: Asian American event data set (Okamoto 2003).
Note: Number of uncensored spells = 59. Results are generated from an event history model. Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard errors. Racial segregation refers to the degree to which Asians as a group are concentrated—low-status occupations. All variables are measured at the metropolitan-area level.
*$p < .05$; **$p < .01$ (one-tailed tests)

Table A.6 Characteristics of Asian Ethnic Organizations by Boundary-Related Activity

	Remaining Ethnic (N)	Practicing Panethnicity (N)
Organizational type		
Civil rights	21.4% (3)	30.7% (4)
Community development	50.0 (7)	46.1 (6)
Arts/historical/cultural	21.4 (3)	0.0 (0)
Youth	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)
Health	7.1 (1)	7.7 (1)
Organizational approach		
Advocacy	14.3 (2)	15.4 (2)
Direct services (DS)	35.7 (5)	38.5 (5)
Community organizing (CO)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
Advocacy + DS + CO	14.3 (2)	46.1 (6)
Education/arts	21.4 (3)	0.0 (0)
Founding date		
Before 1970	14.3 (2)	15.4 (2)
1970–1980	14.3 (2)	76.9 (10)
1981–1990	28.6 (4)	7.7 (1)
1991–2000	42.8 (6)	0.0 (0)
Ethnicity		
Chinese	14.3 (2)	23.1 (3)
Filipino	21.4 (3)	7.7 (1)
Japanese	14.3 (2)	30.7 (4)
Korean	21.4 (3)	7.7 (1)
South Asian	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
Vietnamese/Lao/Cambodian/ Southeast Asian	14.3 (2)	30.7 (4)
Budget		
Less than $25,000	28.6 (4)	7.7 (1)
$35,000–$300,000	50.0 (7)	0.0 (0)
$350,000–$750,000	21.4 (3)	46.1 (6)
More than $1 million	0.0 (0)	46.1 (6)
Location		
San Francisco	85.7 (12)	69.2 (9)
Oakland	14.3 (2)	30.7 (4)

Source: Asian American Community-Based Organizations Sample (Okamoto 2004).
Notes: N = 27. The budget categories listed here reflect the four general categories that emerged from the data.

Table A.7 The Effects of Panethnic Organizing on the Panethnic Identity

Independent Variable	Regression Coefficient	Standard Error
Individual level		
Gender	0.18*	(0.78)
Education	0.31	(0.03)
Nativity (=1 if native-born)	–0.36**	(0.14)
Ethnicity	0.01	(0.81)
Metropolitan area level		
Percentage Asian	–0.68*	(0.41)
Racial heterogeneity	0.56	(0.02)
Panethnic organizations	0.03*	(0.16)
Panethnic events	0.07	(0.15)
Intercept	–1.61*	(0.71)

Source: Ramakrishnan et al., 2008.
Note: N = 3,027.
*$p \leq .05$; **$p \leq .01$ (two-tailed tests)

Table A.8 The Effects of Panethnic Organizing on Political Participation

Independent Variable	Campaigning	Contributing	Voting
Individual level			
Gender	0.22	–0.28***	–0.23**
	(0.18)	(0.11)	(0.07)
Education	0.29***	0.40***	0.17***
	(0.91)	(0.52)	(0.03)
Nativity (=1 if native-born)	0.76***	0.45**	0.62***
	(0.23)	(0.15)	(0.13)
Ability to speak English	0.29*	0.29***	0.03
	(0.15)	(0.08)	(0.05)
Ethnicity	0.02	0.04	0.13***
	(0.06)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Metropolitan area level			
Percentage Asian	0.18	0.09	0.71*
	(0.75)	(0.45)	(0.38)
Racial heterogeneity	3.00*	–0.09	–1.92**
	(1.42)	(0.75)	(0.61)
Panethnic organizations	0.04*	0.02*	–0.01
	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Panethnic events	–0.01	0.02	0.19*
	(0.20)	(0.12)	(0.08)
Intercept	–8.45***	–4.52***	0.86
	(1.39)	(0.73)	(0.55)

Source: Ramakrishnan et al., 2008.
Note: N = 3,027.
*$p \leq .05$; **$p \leq .01$; ***$p \leq .001$ (two-tailed tests)