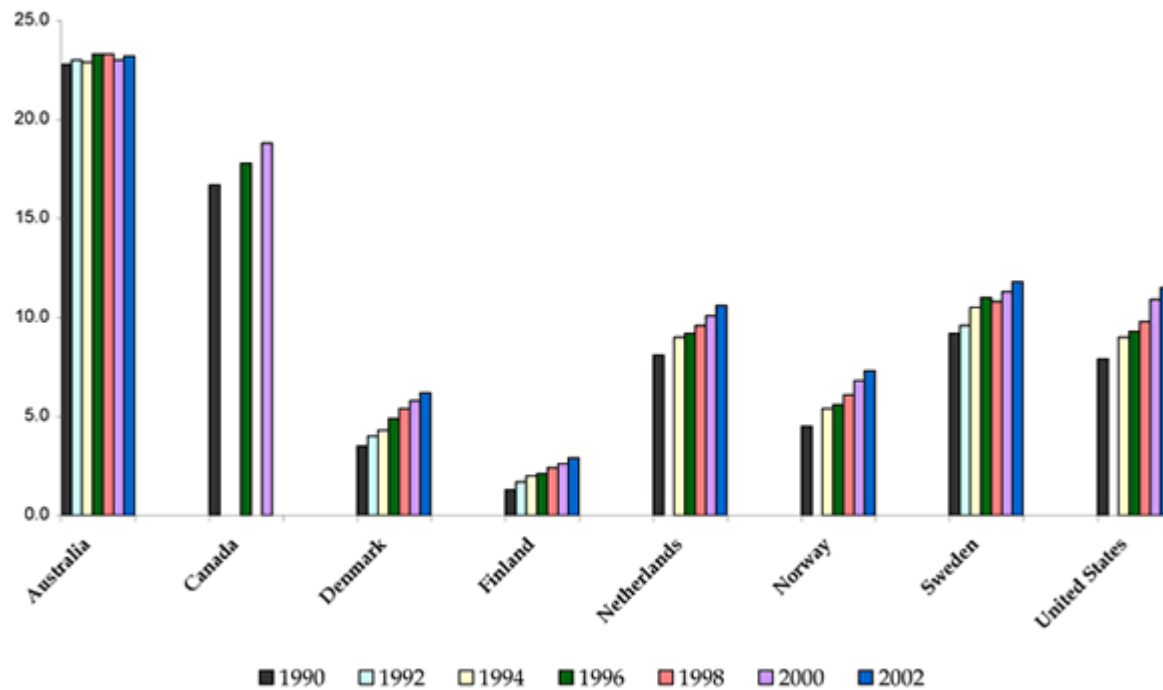


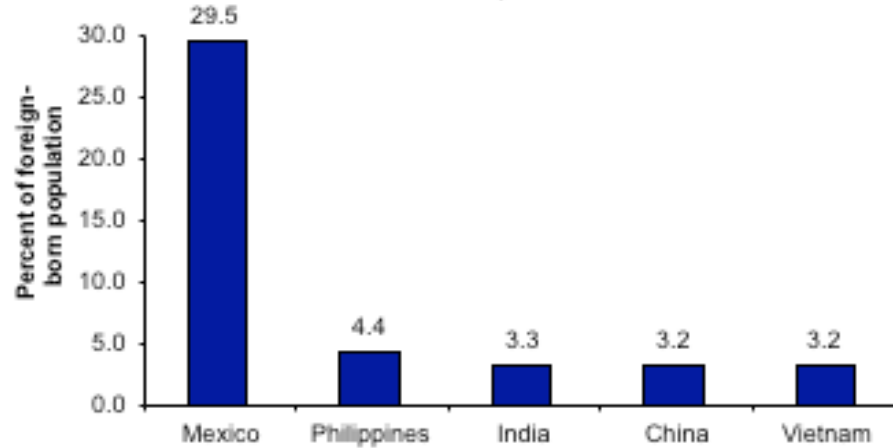
Immigration I

Becoming American: The Chinese
Experience Part III

Foreign Born as a Percent of the Total Population:
Selected Countries and Years between 1990 and 2002

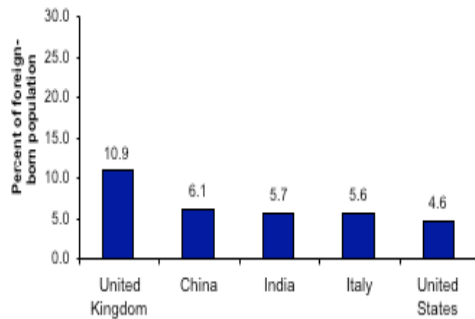


Five Largest Foreign-Born Groups in the United States, 2000



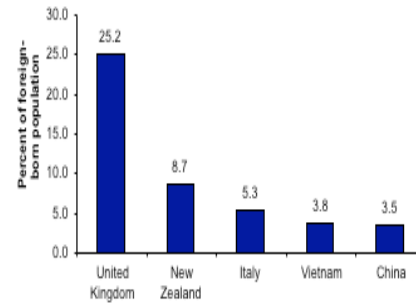
Total foreign born: 31,107,889

Five Largest Foreign-Born Groups in Canada, 2001



Total foreign born: 5,647,125

Five Largest Foreign-Born Groups in Australia, 2001



Total foreign born: 4,105,688

History of Immigration

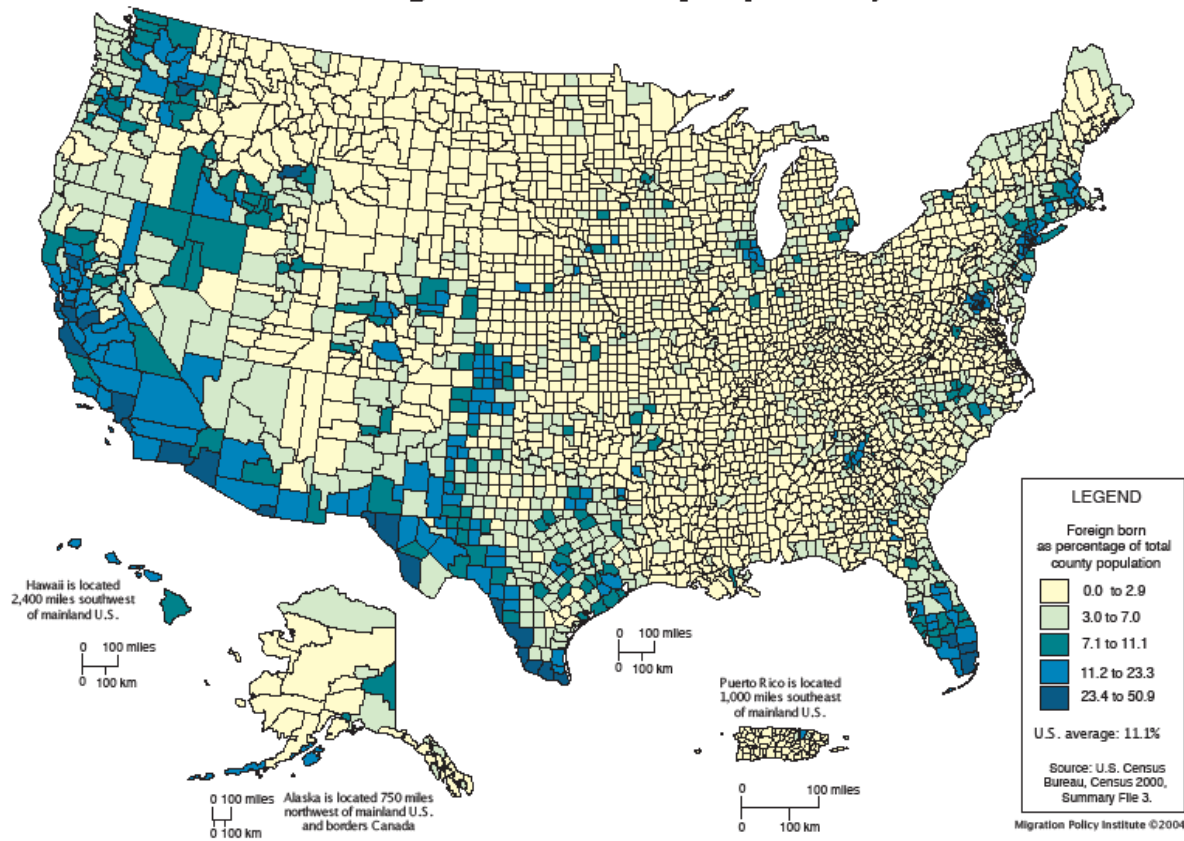
Table I. Decennial Trends, 1890–1990, in the U.S. Foreign-Born Population (Census Data), in Legal Immigration by Region of Origin (INS Data on Admissions to Permanent Residence), and in Net Immigration Proportion of Total U.S. Population Growth^a

Census year	Census data: Foreign-born population		Decade	INS data: Immigration by decade and region of last residence					Population growth due to net immigration (%)
	<i>N</i> (1000s)	% Foreign-born of total U.S. population		<i>N</i> (1000s)	North/West Europe and Canada (%)	South/East Europe (%)	Latin America (%)	Asia (%)	
1900	10,445	13.6	1891–1900	3,688	44.7	51.8	1.0	2.0	20.3
1910	13,360	14.7	1901–1910	8,795	23.8	69.9	2.1	3.7	39.6
1920	14,020	13.2	1911–1920	5,736	30.3	58.0	7.0	4.3	17.7
1930	14,283	11.6	1921–1930	4,107	53.8	28.7	14.4	2.7	15.0
1940	11,657	8.8	1931–1940	528	58.0	28.3	9.7	3.1	1.6
1950	10,431	6.9	1941–1950	1,035	63.8	12.8	14.9	3.6	8.8
1960	9,738	5.5	1951–1960	2,515	51.8	16.0	22.2	6.1	10.6
1970	9,619	4.7	1961–1970	3,322	30.0	16.3	38.6	12.9	16.1
1980	14,080	6.2	1971–1980	4,493	10.2	11.4	40.3	35.3	17.9
1990	19,767	7.9	1981–1990	7,338 ^b	7.2	5.3	47.1	37.3	39.1

^aSources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstracts of the United States* (112th ed.), 1992, Tables 1, 5–6, and 45; U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbooks, 1990–1992*, Tables 1 and 2.

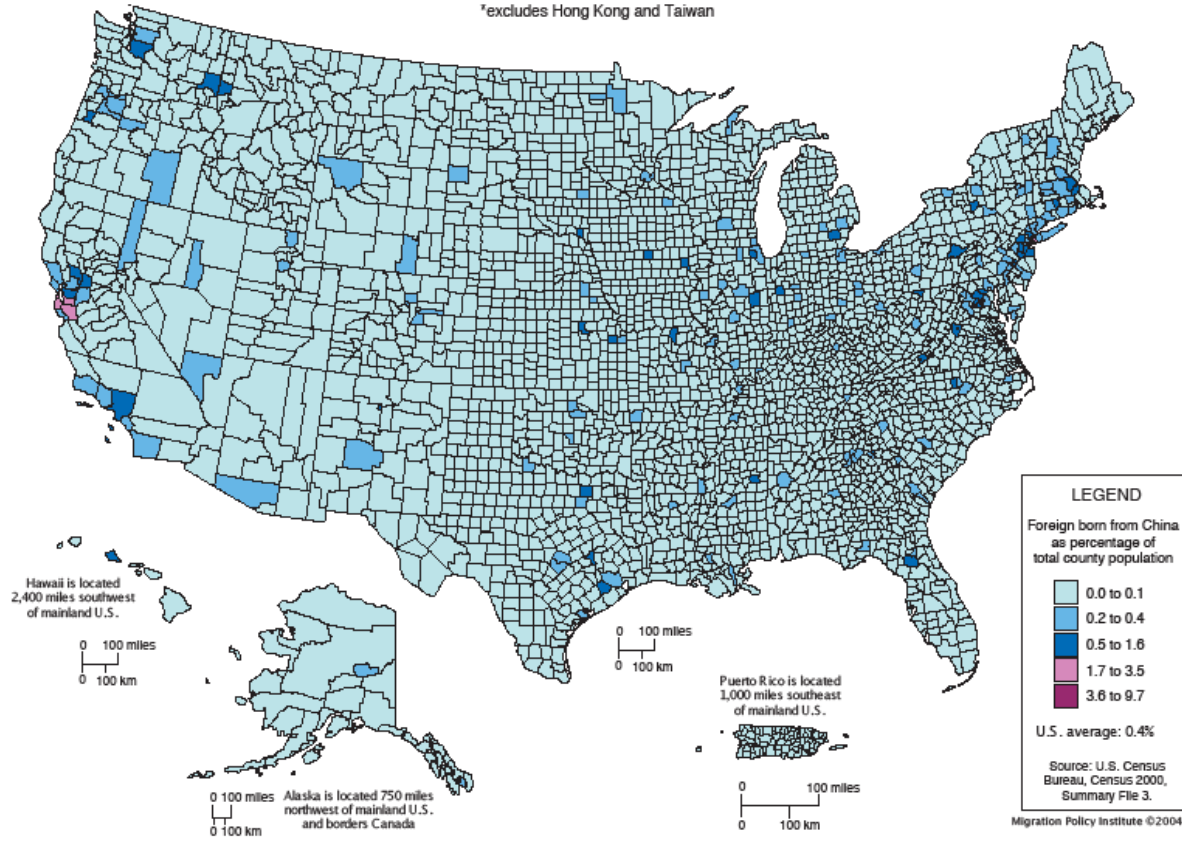
^bData include 1,359,186 formerly undocumented immigrants who had resided in the United States since 1982 and whose status was legalized in fiscal years 1989 and 1990 under the provisions of the IRCA of 1986. An additional 1.7 million eligible legalization applicants, already qualified under IRCA, had not yet adjusted their status to permanent resident as of 1990 and are thus not included in this table; they are reflected in INS statistics for fiscal 1991 and subsequent years. Indeed, in 1991 a record total of 1,827,167 immigrants were legally admitted into the United States; of these, 1,123,162 were IRCA legalizes.

The Foreign Born In the United States As Percentage of Total County Population, 2000

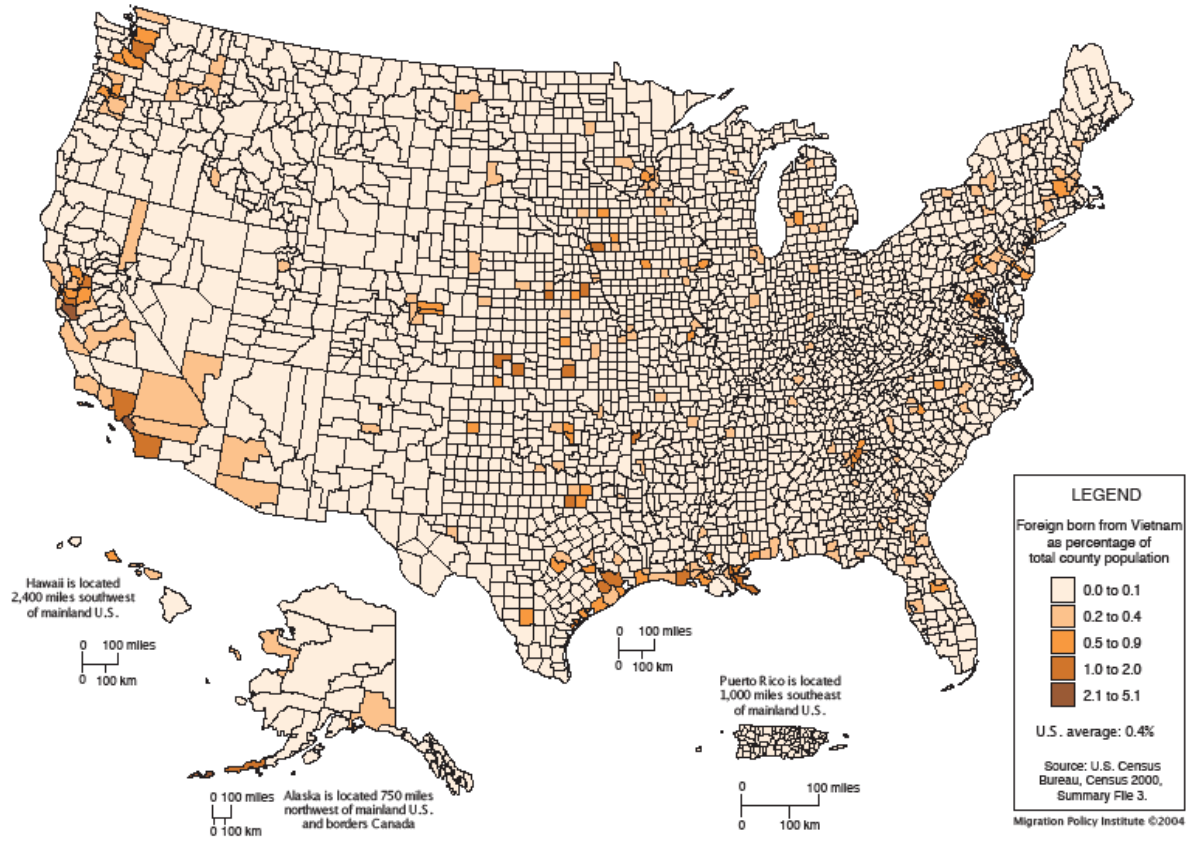


The Foreign Born from China In the United States As Percentage of Total County Population, 2000*

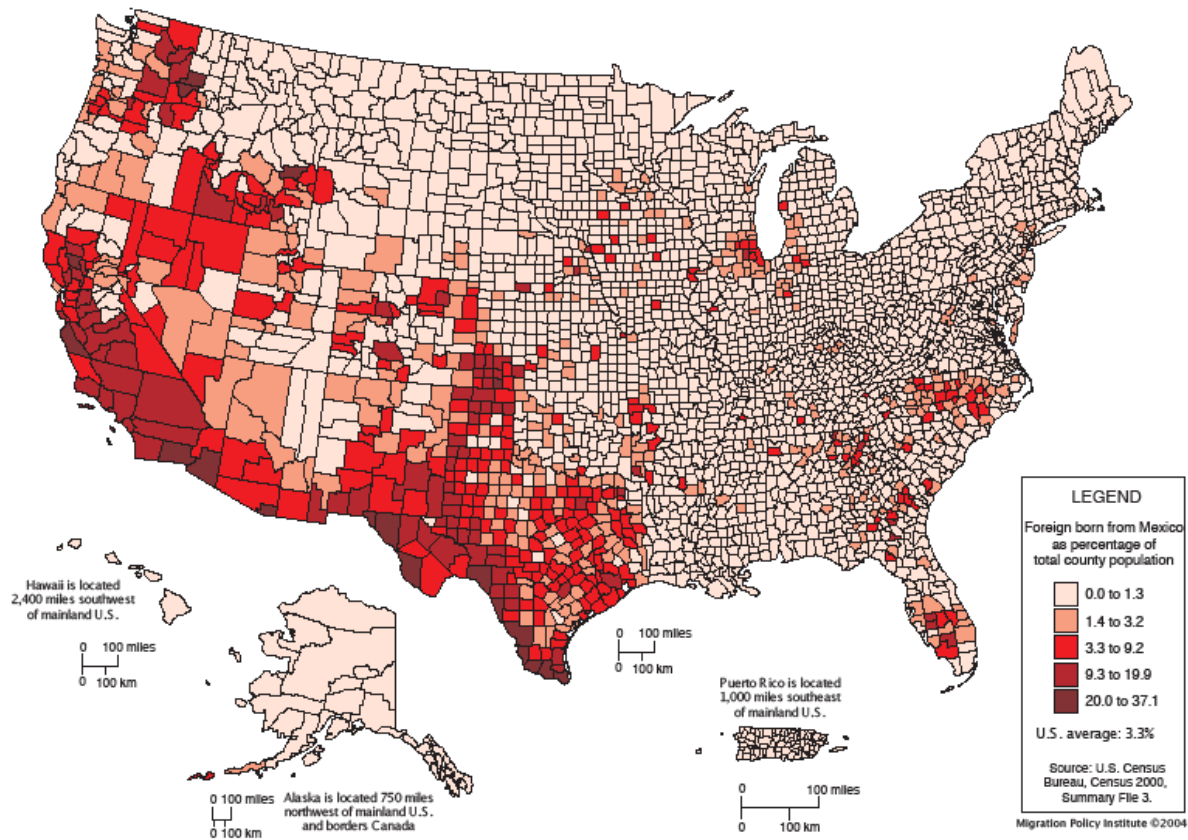
*excludes Hong Kong and Taiwan



The Foreign Born from Vietnam in the United States As Percentage of Total County Population, 2000



The Foreign Born from Mexico In the United States As Percentage of Total County Population, 2000



Model Minority

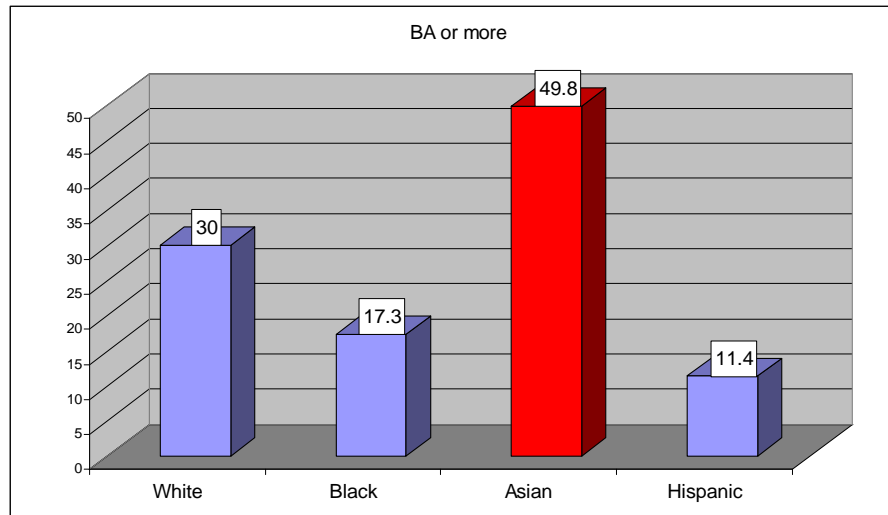
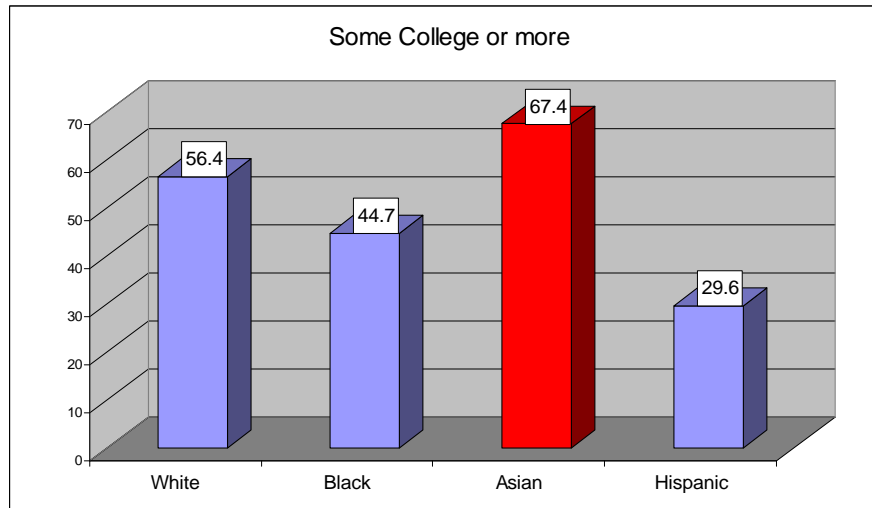
- Median household income (dollars) in 2006

- All households 48,451
- White alone 51,429
- White alone, not Hispanic. 52,375
- Black alone 32,372
- American Indian and Alaska Native alone. 33,762
- **Asian alone 63,642**
- Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific Islander alone . 49,361
- Some Other Race alone 38,372
- Two or More Races 42,213
- Hispanic (any race) 38,747

• (U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2006)

Educational Achievement by Race for persons over 25 years of age

U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Report 2003



Becoming American

Min Zhou, Are Asian Americans Becoming “White”?

- Asian Americans are heterogeneous
 - Racial divisions – e.g. Indian vs. Korean
 - Linguistic diversity
 - Historical divisions – e.g. Chinese and Japanese
 - Some more successful (e.g. Chinese, Japanese) others are less so (e.g. Hmong, Cambodian)
 - Divisions within nationalities (Indian, Chinese)
 - Different composition by social, economic and educational background in the mother country
 - Different times of arrival
 - Different generations
- Pan-Asian identity is an American political ideology

- The Stereotype of the ‘model minority’
 - Reinforces the myth that the U.S. is devoid of racism
 - Keeps Asians to higher standards
 - Channels them into certain careers
- Asians are more likely to
 - Inter marry and mix with whites
 - Lose language in 2nd generation
- Still not completely accepted by all

Real Women Have Curves

- Why does Ana's mother, Carmen, not want Ana to go to university?
- How does the Garcia family compare to the families we got to know in the documentary about Chinese immigrants?