

Multicultural Groups & Native American Nations in Colorado

Afghans	Chadians	Hmong	Mongolians	Slovak
Albanians	Cheyenne Nation	Hondurans	Montserradians	Slovenes
Algerians	Chileans	HongKongers	Moroccans	Solomon Islanders
Americans	Chinese	Hungarians	Mozambicans	Somalians
Angolans	Colombians	Icelanders	Myanmarese (Burmese)	South Africans
Antiguans/Barbudan	Congolese	Indians (East)	Namibians	Spaniards
Apache Nation	Costa Ricans	Indonesians	Native Indian Nations	Sri Lankans
Arapaho Indian Nation	Croats	Iranians	Nauruan	Southern Ute Tribe
Argentiniens	Cubans	Iraqis	Nepalese	Sudanese
Armenians	Cypriots	Irish	New Zealanders	Surinamers
Austrians	Czech	Israelis	Nicaraguans	Swazi (Now Eswatinis)
Australians	Danes	Italians	Nigerians	Swedes
Azerbaijanis	Djibouti	Ivoirians	Norwegians	Swiss
Bahamians	Dominicans (Dominica)	Jamaicans	Omanis	Syrians
Bahraini	Dominicans (Dom Rep)	Japanese	Pakistanis	Taiwanese
Bangladeshis	Dutch	Jordanians	Palestinians	Tajiks
Barbadians	East Timorese	Kazakhstanis	Panamanians	Tanzanians
Basotho (Lesotho)	Ecuadoreans	Kenyans	Paraguayans	Thai
Belarusians	Egyptian	Koreans	Papua New Guineans	Togolese
Belgians	Eritrean	Kuwaitis	Peruvians	Tongans
Belizeans	Estonian	Kyrgyzstani	Poles	Trinidadians
Bengalis	Ethiopian	Laotians	Portuguese	Tunisians
Beninese	Equatoguineans	Latvians	Pueblo Indian Tribes	Turk
Bermudians	Fijians	Lebanese	Puerto Ricans	Turkmens
Bhutanese	Filipinos	Liberians	Qataris	Tuvaluans
Bolivians	Finns	Libyans	Romanians	Ugandans
Bosnians	French	Liechtensteiner	Russians	Ukrainians
Batswana	Gabonese	Lithuanians	Rwandans	UAE (Emiratis)
Brazilians	Gambians	Luxembourger	Kittians/Nevisian	Uruguayans
British	Georgians	Macedonians	Saint-Lucians	Ute Indian Nation
British Virgin Islanders	German	Makah Nation	Salvadoran	Uyghurs
Bruneians	Ghanaians	Malagasy	Sao Tomeans	Uzbekistanis
Bulgarians	Gibraltarians	Malawians	Sammarinese	Venezuelans
Burkinabe	Greeks	Malaysians	Samoans	Vietnamese
Burundian	Guyanese	Maldivians	Saudis	Virgin Islanders
Cambodians	Haitians	Malians	Scottish	Welsh
Cameroonians	Grenadians	Maltese	Senegalese	Yemeni
Canadians	Guadeloupians	Mauritanians	Serbian/Montenegrin	Zambians
Cape Verdeans	Guatemalans	Mauritians	Seychellois	Zimbabweans
Caymanians	Guineans	Mexicans	Shoshone Indian Nation	
Central Africans	Guinea-Bissauans	Micronesians	Sierra Leoneans	
Chaldeans	Herzegovinians	Moldovans	Singaporeans	

- We believe that there are individuals from almost all of the above ethno-cultural groups living, working or studying in Colorado.

AMERICAN KALEIDOSCOPE

The United States has become the largest “Nation of Nations” in the world, especially since the promulgation of 1965 Immigration Act, which has become the foundation of today’s immigration laws.

While millions of immigrants have come to USA from every corner of the world, the interesting facts, according to the research by the *Pew Organization*, for the 3 selected groups are as follows:



“Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to breathe free.”

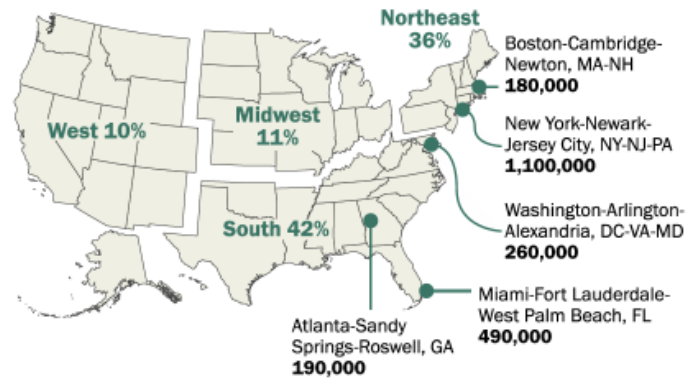
1. African & Black Immigrants (from Africa, Caribbean & Latin America):

- One-in-Ten Black People living in the U. S. are Immigrants from Africa, Caribbean or Latin America.
- In 2000, roughly 560,000 African-born immigrants lived in the U. S., by 2019 there were 1.9 million but by 2060 there will be 9.5 million Black immigrants, according to the Census Bureau projections.
- The Black immigrants are projected to outpace US born Blacks in growth (90% vs 29%)
- 12% of Black immigrants are foreign born, while 9% are 2nd generation and 79% are 3rd generation.

- Most African-born immigrants are new arrivals – 43% arrived between 2010 to 2019, higher than the shares among all U. S. immigrants (25%) and Black immigrants from the Caribbean (21%), Central America (18%) and South America (24%) in the same time period.
- Black Immigrants are very educated and have a Bachelor’s degree (All Immigrant (33%), US born Black (22%), Black Immigrants (31%), many have Master’s and Higher degrees.
- The median household income for Black Immigrants in 2019 was \$57,200, as compared to U.S. born Blacks (\$42,000), while all immigrants to USA earned \$63,000.
- The Caribbean is the largest origin source of Black immigrants, but fastest growth is among African immigrants.

Most Black immigrants live in Northeast and South

% of U.S. Black immigrant population, 2019



Note: Top five metro areas for the U.S. Black immigrant population displayed. Numbers are rounded to the nearest 100,000 if over 1 million and to the nearest 10,000 if below 1 million. “U.S. Black immigrant population” refers to all people who self-identify as Black, inclusive of single-race Black, multiracial Black and Black Hispanic people and were born outside of the U.S. to non-U.S. citizens.

Source: Pew Research Center tabulations of the 2019 American Community Survey (1% IPUMS).

“One-in-Ten Black People Living in the U.S. Are Immigrants”

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- While most Black immigrants arrived under the Family Sponsorship Program (Caribbean 29%, Africa 11%), nearly 25% were refugees & assylees (23% Caribbean, 25% Africa).

- Top birthplaces for Black immigrants in US 2000-2019 includes:

i. Jamaica - 760,000	vi. Ghana - 190,000
ii. Haiti - 700,000	vii. Trinidad & Tobago - 170,000
iii. Nigeria - 390,000	viii. Kenya - 130,000
iv. Ethiopia - 260,000	ix. Guyana - 120,000
v. Dominican Republic - 210,000	x. Somalia - 110,000

2. Asian Population:

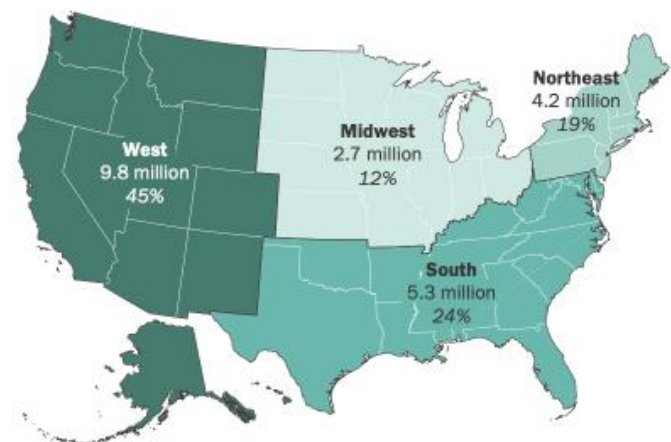
The Asian population of USA is very diverse hailing from more than 20 countries in Asia.

- While there was virtually no change in the White population between 2000 & 2019, the Asian population grew by 81%, the Hispanics by 70% and the Black population grew by 20%.

- Chinese Americans are the largest Asian origin group, making up 24% of the Asian population (5.4million), followed by 21% Indian-Americans (4.6million), Filipinos 19% (4.2 million), Vietnamese 10% (2.2million), Koreans 9% (1.9million), and Japanese 7% (1.5million).
- Nearly half of U. S. Asians (45%) live in the West, with nearly a 3rd in California alone.
- In 2019, California had 6.7million Asian residents, followed by New York (1.9million), Texas (1.6million), New Jersey (956,000), and Washington (852,000).

Nearly half of all Asian Americans live in the West

% of the Asian population in the U.S., 2019



Note: Figures for all Asians include mixed-race and mixed-group populations, regardless of Hispanic origin.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2017-2019 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

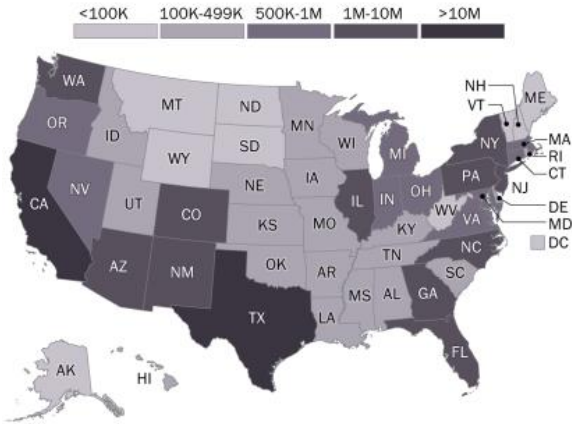
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- About 7% of nation's overall population or 22 million Asian live in America, but the Asian population is projected to grow to 46 million by 2060.
- Filipinos are considered Asian Hispanics.
- Aside from Hawaii, where U. S. Asians accounted for 57% of the population in 2019, Asians made up the largest share of the overall population in California (17%), Washington, New Jersey and Nevada each has 11% Asians.
- Around six-in-ten Asian Americans (57%), including 71% of Asian American adults were born in another country.
- Asian Americans are projected to be the nation's largest immigrant group by 2055, surpassing Hispanics.
- As of 2019, U.S. Born Asians are substantially younger (34), compared to nation's median age of 38.
- Nearly 60% Asian Americans in 2019 were members of Gen. Z or younger.
- About a 3rd of U.S. Asians (34%) speak *only* English in their homes, while 34% speak Chinese, 13% Hindi, followed by 9% Tagalog and 7% Vietnamese.
- About a quarter of Asian Americans (27%) live in multigenerational households.

- Asians have a lower home-ownership rate than the U.S. population overall (59% vs. 64%)
- Asian Americans had a median annual household income of \$85,800 (2019), as compared to \$61,800 for all Americans, and foreign-born Asians earned slightly more than U.S. born Asians.
- The higher income is generally for Indian-Americans & Filipino-Americans, whereas many others from Asian heritage do not earn as much, and around 10% Asian-Americans live in poverty.
- More than half of Asians age 25 and older (54%) have a Bachelor's degree of more education, as compared to 33% of the U.S. population of same age range.

3. Hispanic – Latino Population:

- The U. S. Hispanic population reached 62.5 million in 2021, up from 50.5 million in 2010. The 19% increase was faster than the nation's 7% growth rate, but slower than the 23% increase in Asian population.
- The growth of Hispanics (52%) accounted for the increase in U. S. population by 23.1 from 2010-2021.
- Almost 28 million Hispanics identified with more than one race in 2021. Many identify themselves as White Americans.
- People of Mexican origin accounted for nearly 60% (37.2 million) of nation's overall Hispanic Population.
- Six other Hispanic origin groups in the U. S. have 1 million or more people each (Salvadorans, Cubans, Dominicans, Guatemalans, Colombians & Hondurans).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hispanics have become the largest racial or ethnic group in California (15.8 million) in 2021, up from 14 million in 2010, while the Non-Hispanic population (White) declined from 15 million to 13.4million during this time. • In Texas – there are 11.9 million Hispanic and 11.6 million White population. • In New Mexico – Latinos are not only the largest group, they make up 50% of the state's population. • In Florida – Latinos (5.8 million) are about 27% of the residents. • Top five states with the largest Hispanic population were New York (3.9 million) and Arizona (2.4 million), while Illinois, New Jersey, Colorado, Georgia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, New Mexico and Washington have more than 1 million Hispanic people. • Vermont has the nation's smallest Latino population (14,000) in 2021, followed by Maine (27,000), West Virginia & North Dakota (34,000 each) and South Dakota (41,000). However, North Dakota and South Dakota Hispanic population is increasing rapidly (155% & 87% respectively). 	<p>California and Texas had the nation's largest Hispanic populations in 2021</p> <p><i>2021 U.S. Hispanic population, by state</i></p>  <p>Note: Hispanics are of any race. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. Census Bureau Vintage 2021 population estimates. PEW RESEARCH CENTER</p>
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- The fastest population growth among US Latinos has come among those with origins in Venezuela (172% to 660,000), Dominicans (59%), Hondurans (57%) and Guatemalans (53%).
- Hispanic Origin groups in the U. S. (62,530,000) in 2021 include:

1. Mexicans: 37,235,000 (59.5%)	13. Nicaraguans: 455,000 (0.7%)
2. Puerto Ricans: 5,800,000 (9.3%)	14. Argentineans: 295,000 (0.5%)
3. Salvadorans: 2,475,000 (4%)	15. Panamanians: 240,000 (0.4%)

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| 4. Cubans: 2,400,000 (3.8%) | 16. Costa Ricans: 190,000 (0.3%) |
| 5. Dominicans: 2,395,000 (3.8%) | 17. Chileans: 190,000 (0.3%) |
| 6. Guatemalans: 1,770,000 (2.8%) | 18. Bolivians: 139,000 (0.2%) |
| 7. Colombians: 1,400,000 (2.2%) | 19. Uruguayans: 65,000 (0.1%) |
| 8. Hondurans: 1,150,000 (1.8%) | 20. Paraguayans: 30,000 (0.0%) |
| 9. Spaniards: 995,000 (1.6%) | 21. Other South Americans: 40,000 (0.1%) |
| 10. Ecuadorians: 815,000 (1.3%) | 22. Other Central Americans: 30,000 (0.0%) |
| 11. Peruvians: 720,000 (1.2%) | |
| 12. Venezuelans: 660,000 (1.1) | 23. All Other Latinos: 3,050,000 (4.9%) |

- Mexican origin population grew only 13% from 2010 to 2021.
- Newborns, rather than immigrants, have driven the recent growth of the U. S. Hispanic population. During 2010s, an average of 1 million Hispanic babies were born each year, while only 350,000 Hispanic immigrants arrived annually.
- About 44% of U. S. Hispanic adults ages 25 and older had at least some college experience in 2021, up from 36% in 2010. Bachelor degree holders increased from 13% to 20% during the same period.
- Hispanic women outnumber Hispanic men with college degree (22% vs 18%).
- Nearly 1 million Hispanics are from Spain.

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