

Multicultural Groups & Native American Nations in Connecticut

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

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

THANK YOU FOR BEING A PART OF OUR GLOBAL VILLAGE

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.”

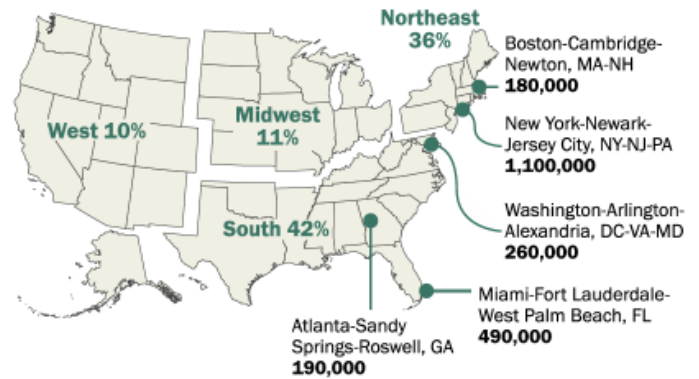
1. African & Black Immigrants (from Africa, Caribbean & Latin America):

- 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:

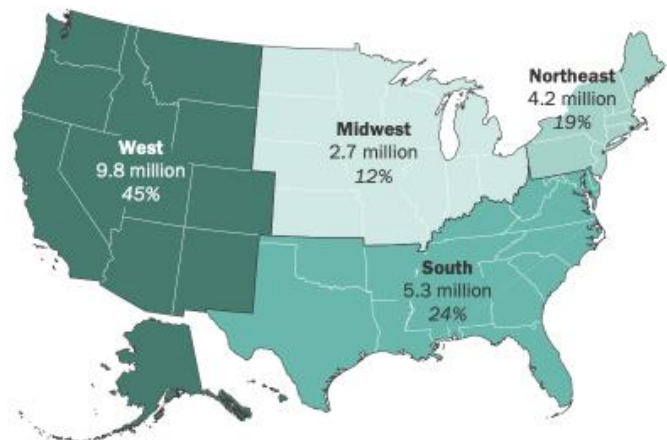
The Asian population of USA is very diverse hailing from more than 20 countries in Asia.

- 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).

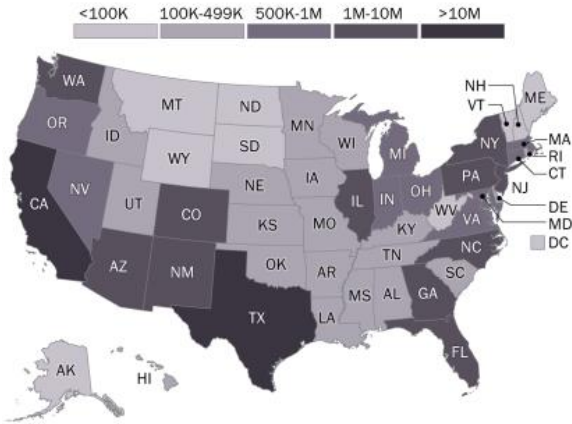
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- About 7% of nation's overall population or 22 million Asian live in America, but the Asian population is projected to grow to 46 million by 2060.
- Filipinos are considered Asian Hispanics.
- Aside from Hawaii, where U. S. Asians accounted for 57% 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.</p> <p>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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