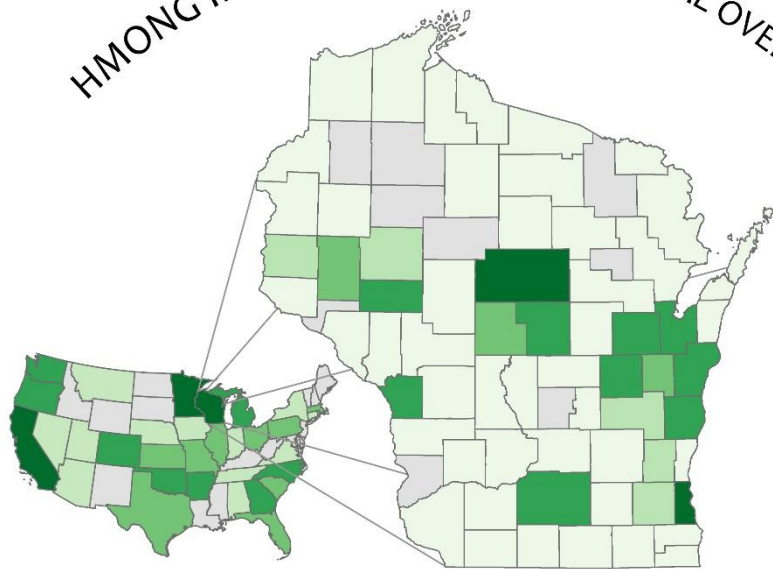


Hmong in Wisconsin: A Statistical Overview



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ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Applied Population Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin, Madison prepared this report as part of a collaborative effort with University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension.

Hmong in Wisconsin: A Statistical Overview relies principally on data from the 2010 Census and American Community Survey (ACS) to create a statistical portrait of Hmong in Wisconsin and draw comparisons with Wisconsin's total population through a series of charts, maps, and tables. Thematically the report focuses on demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Hmong population such as size and distribution, age structure, composition of households and families, education, income and poverty, employment, housing, and health care. In a few instances the report includes time series data with the results of earlier Censuses. To supplement Census and ACS data sources, the report also draws on data from the Wisconsin Departments of Health Services and of Public Instruction.

A short narrative accompanies each chart and map, highlighting details in the data that might be of particular interest to readers. The highlights are not intended to be an exhaustive interpretation and thus leave much room for elaboration. Each figure also contains a source note and, in the case of ACS estimates, a link to the source table. These links are important in that they also provide an indication of the estimates' reliability as expressed by the Margins of Error (MOEs). For the sake of simplicity, figures in the report show estimates only without the associated MOEs. However, MOEs may be important to take into account when making statistical inferences with the data. At the end of the report is a table section, which, for selected figures, provides associated numeric data.

Starting with Census 2000, respondents could, for the first time, identify themselves as being multiracial and could identify multiple countries of origin under the Asian race category. However, to keep the information presented in this report succinct (as noted in the first graphic in this report), most of Census and ACS sourced charts, maps, and tables in this report show data for those who identified themselves as Hmong Alone, that is, not in combination with another Asian subcategory nor in combination with another race.

The principal authors of this report are Claire Gecewicz, David Long (dlong@ssc.wisc.edu) and Dan Veroff (dlveroff@wisc.edu) of the Applied Population Laboratory. With appreciation and thanks, the authors would like to acknowledge the advice and assistance provided by Kristin Dwan, Roz Klaas, and David Egan-Robertson. Each of them lent immense skills and talents in preparing data, constructing tables and charts, and editing text. For more information about this report, please visit <http://www.apl.wisc.edu>.

2010 Summary

Population

- Wisconsin's Hmong population increased from 33,791 persons in 2000 to 47,127 persons in 2010, a 39% increase. Since 1990, the Hmong population has increased 187%.
- In 2000, the Hmong population represented 0.6% of the Wisconsin population. The proportion increased to 0.8% of the population in 2010.
- In 2010, the Hmong population was the largest Asian Ethnic group in Wisconsin, comprising 36% of all Asian persons in the state. The next largest Asian Ethnic group, Asian Indian, accounted for 18% of the Asian population.
- Nine counties had Hmong populations that exceeded 2,000 people: Milwaukee, Marathon, Sheboygan, Dane, Brown, Outagamie, La Crosse, Winnebago and Eau Claire.
- Milwaukee County had the largest total Hmong population, with 10,917 people.
- Marathon County continued to have the highest proportion of Hmong residents (4.2%).
- Three additional counties had Hmong populations that make up greater than 2% of the total population: Sheboygan (3.5%), La Crosse (2.7%), and Eau Claire (2.2%).
- Most Hmong residents in Wisconsin were born in the United States (54%). Although 46% of the Hmong population was foreign born, 84% of those were in the U.S. for at least a decade.
- The median age of the Hmong population, at 20.3 years, is about one-half that for the entire Wisconsin population (38.5). The largest shares of the population were those under five years old and those between 15 and 24.

Health

- Teen births were slightly more common among the Hmong population than the Wisconsin population. In 2011, just under 10% of all Hmong births were to women less than 19 years old, compared to 6.7% for Wisconsin's total population. Although the proportion of Hmong births to teen mothers is still relatively high, the proportion decreased significantly since 2001 when 23% of births were to teen mothers.

Income & Poverty

- While the Hmong continued to earn significantly less than the total population, the discrepancy between male and female earnings was less pronounced than for the total population. Hmong females earn around \$3,400 less than their male counterparts while Wisconsin females earn around \$11,500 less than males.
- The proportion of the Hmong population below the poverty level continued to decline since 1990. However, nearly one in five Hmong persons remained below the poverty level in 2010.

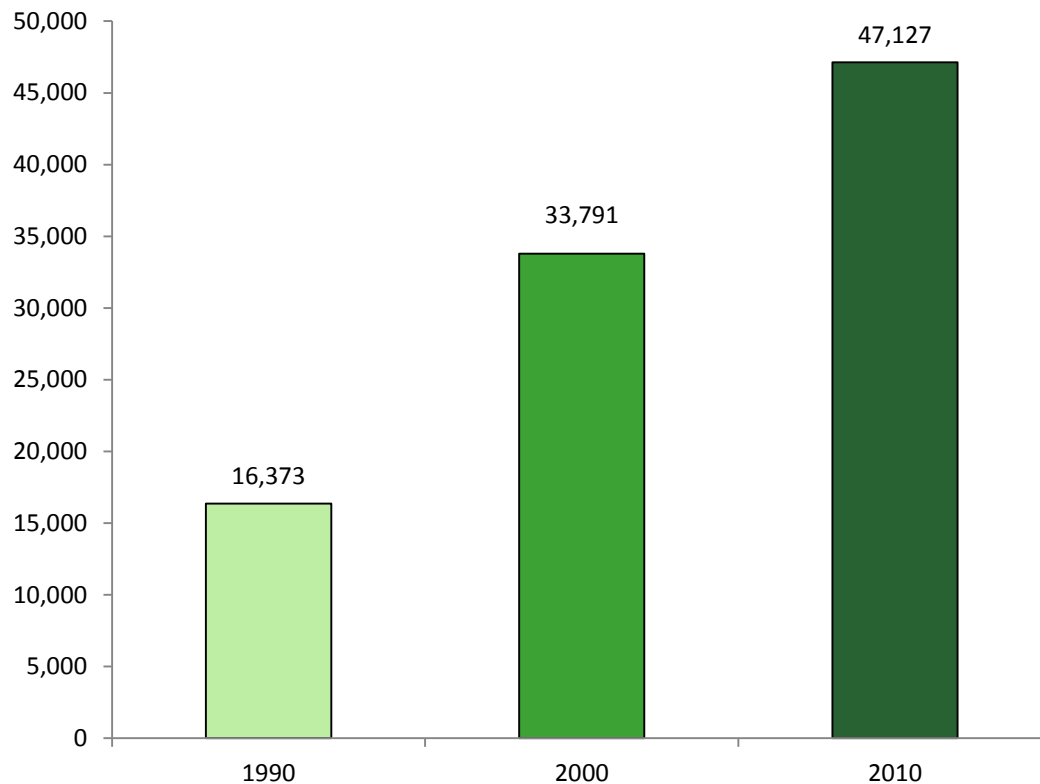
Education

- Nearly 40% of Hmong females had not completed any schooling, compared to only about 20% of Hmong males. However, this relatively high percentage is related to age patterns: 80% of Hmong females age 45 and older have less than a ninth grade education.
- Overall the Hmong population lagged far behind the Wisconsin population in measures of educational attainment. One quarter of the Wisconsin population had a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to only 13% of the Hmong population.
- Eighty percent of the Hmong population that spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language in the home also spoke English well or very well. However, 68% of the Hmong population that is 65 or older did not speak English at all.

Marriage & Family

- Despite a decline in Hmong family size since 2000, the average Hmong household size (4.98) was more than double the statewide average for all households (2.43) at 2010.
- Three percent of Hmong women between age 15 and 19 were married, compared to one-tenth of one percent of Wisconsin women in the same age range.
- Among Hmong and Wisconsin women who gave birth within the past year, a greater percentage of Hmong women (81%) than Wisconsin women (69%) were married when they gave birth.
- Although the proportion of Hmong living in family households declined since 2000, 87% lived in family households, 51% of which were married couples with children.

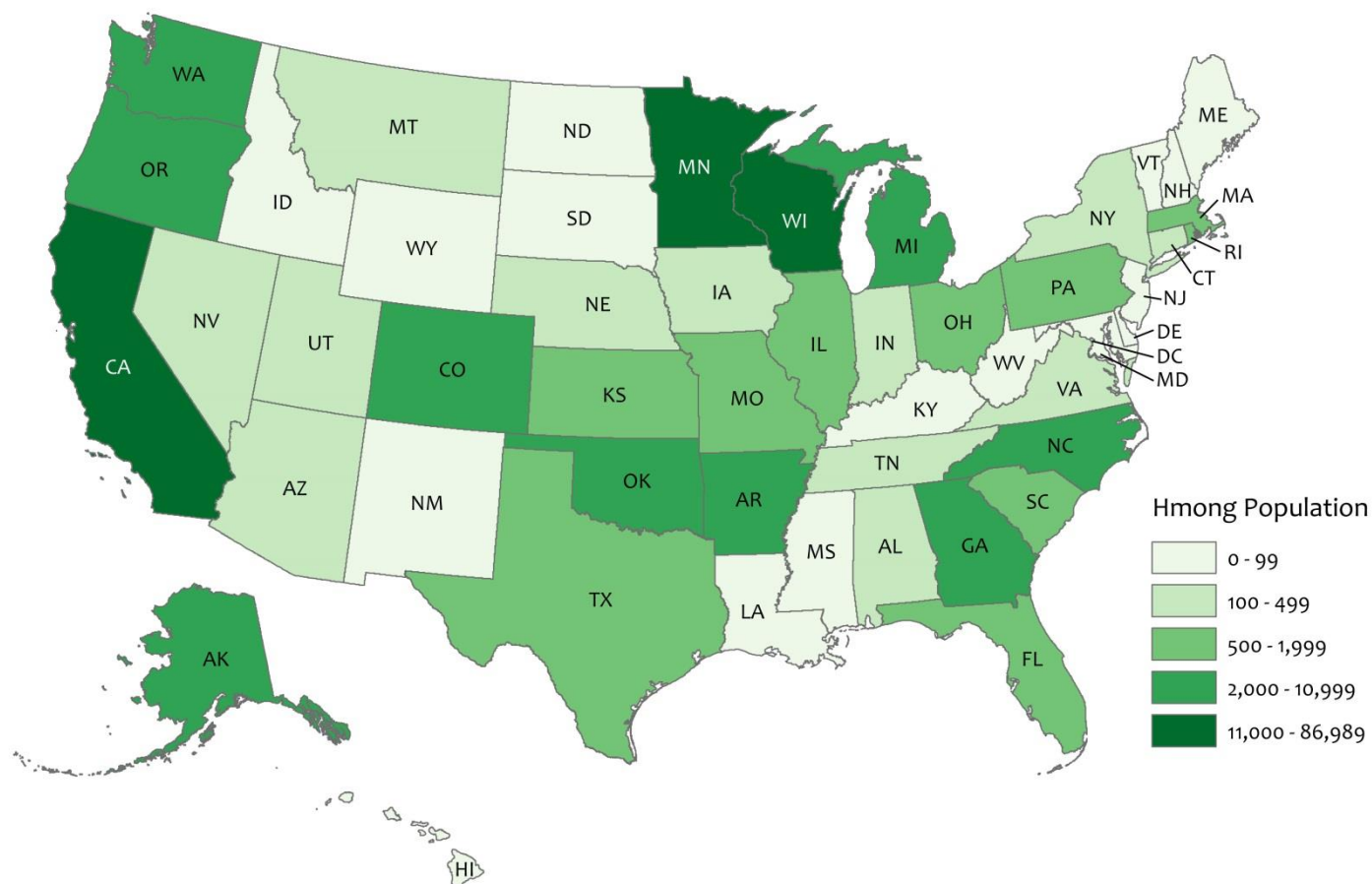
Chart 1. Hmong Population, Wisconsin: 1990-2010



In 2010 there were nearly 50,000 people in Wisconsin who identified themselves as Hmong. Between 1990 and 2000 the Hmong population in Wisconsin increased more than 17,400, or 106%. Over the next ten year period the increase was slightly less numerically, approximately 13,300.

Source: 1990, 2000 & 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

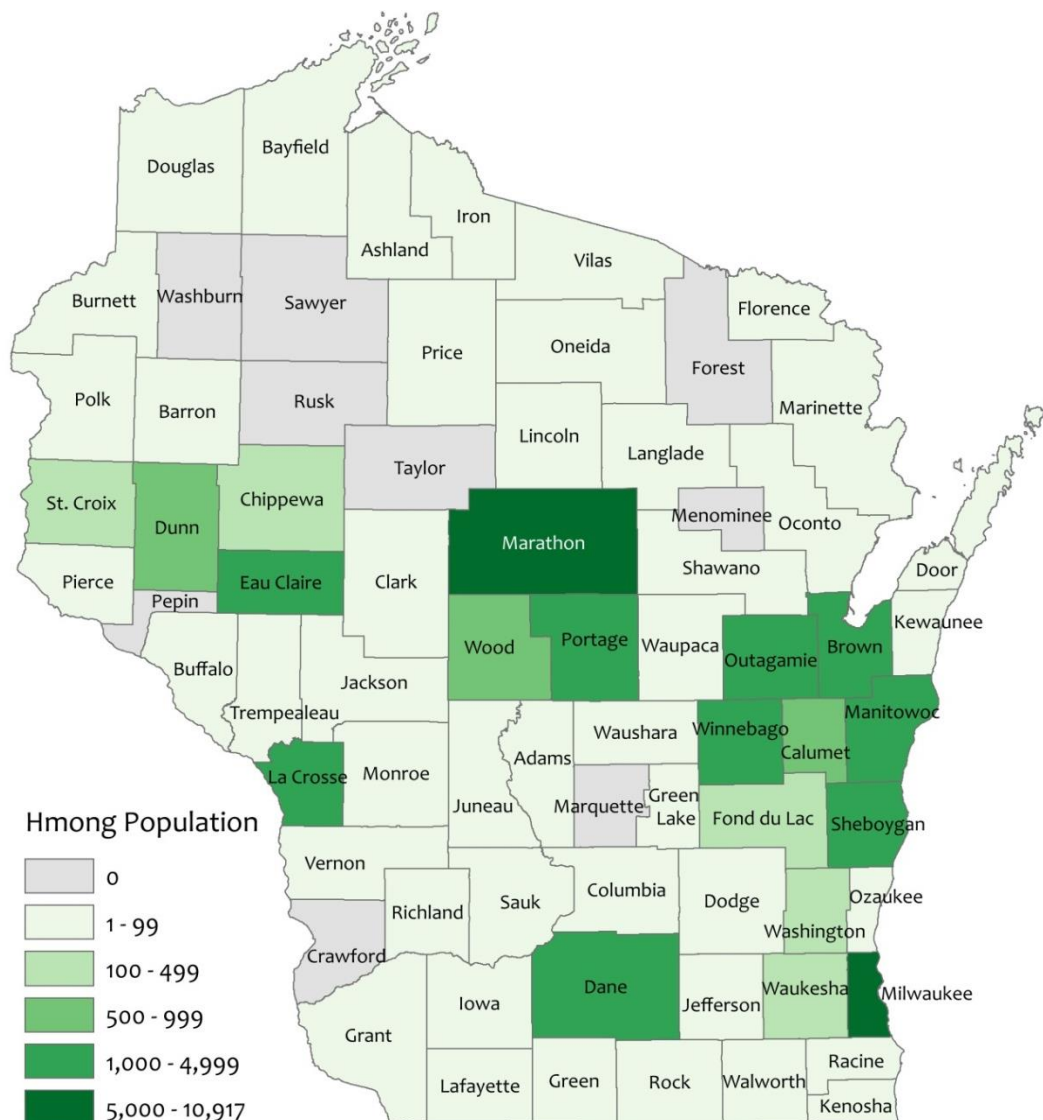
Map 1. Hmong Population, U.S. States: 2010



Map 1 shows the number of Hmong people in all states. When compared with other states, Wisconsin was among the top three with a Hmong population of 47,127, after California and Minnesota.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 1** for map data

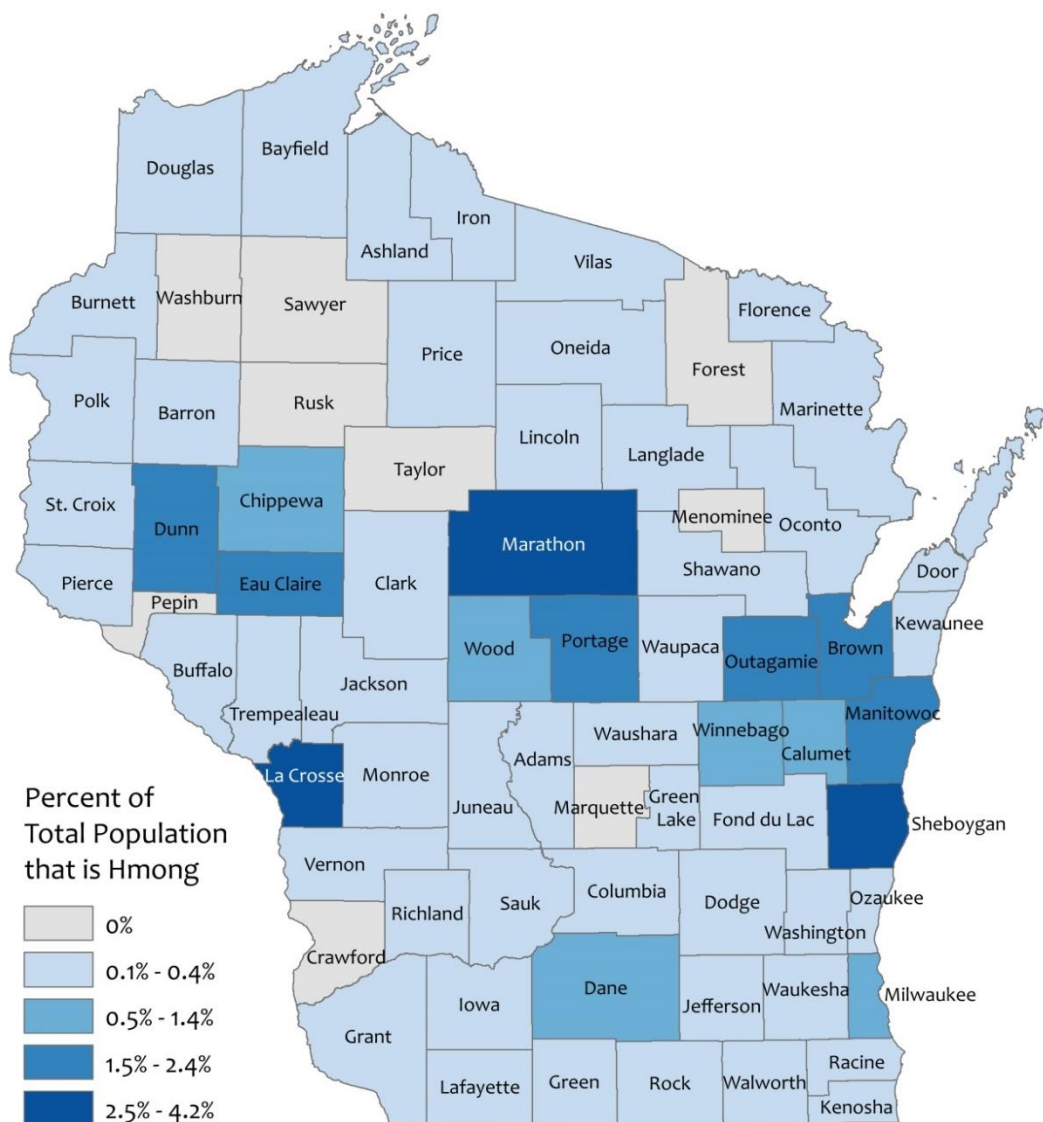
Map 2. Hmong Population, Wisconsin Counties: 2010



Map 2 shows the number of Hmong people in Wisconsin counties in 2010. Milwaukee County was distinct in having almost two times the Hmong population of the second highest county, Marathon County.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 2** for map data

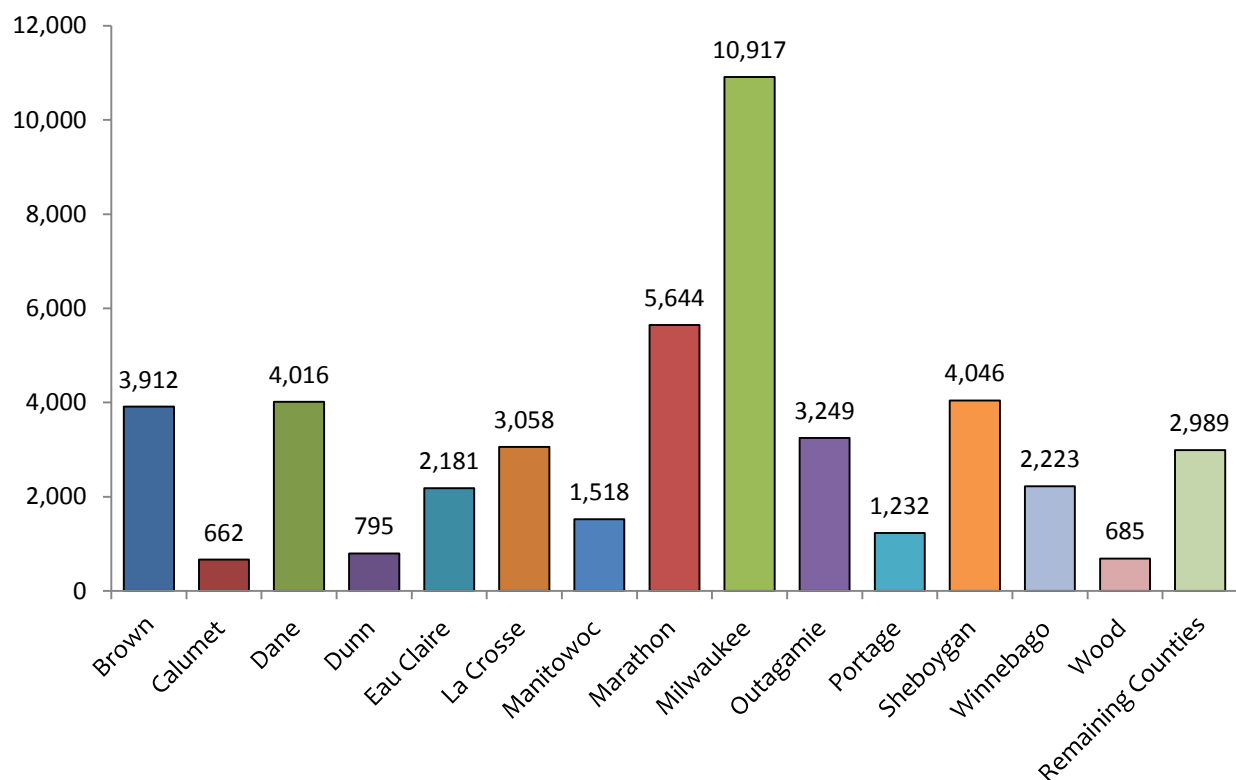
Map 3. Percent Hmong, Wisconsin Counties: 2010



Map 3 shows Hmong people as a percent of each county's total population in 2010. Although Milwaukee County had the largest population of Hmong people, it had a lower percent of Hmong people among its total population.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 2** for map data

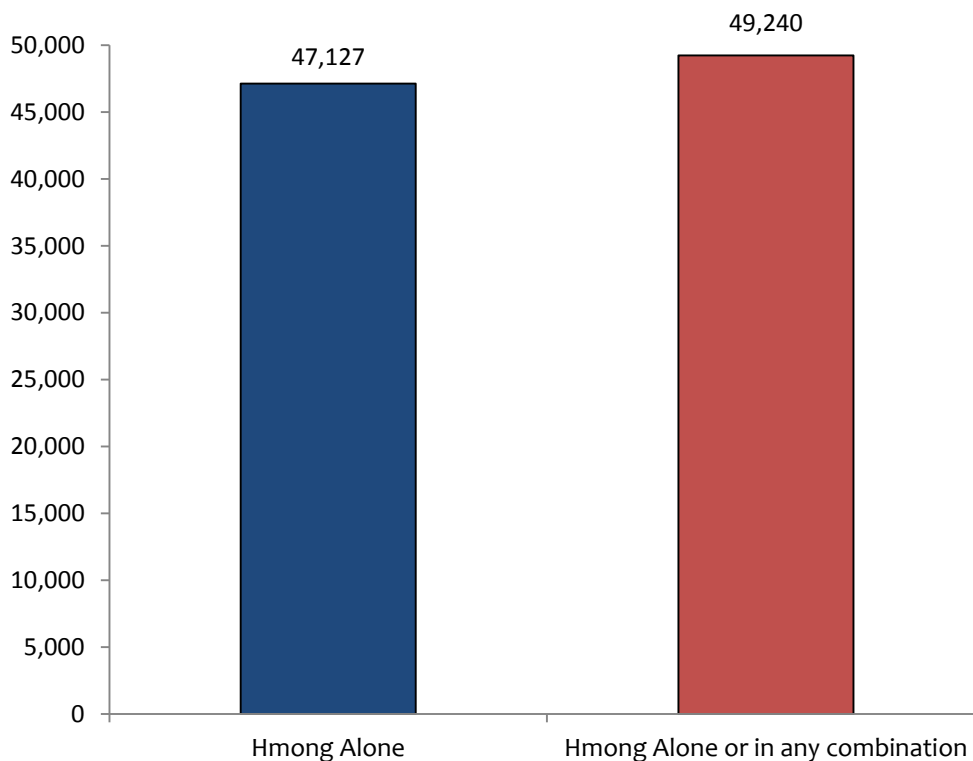
**Chart 2. Distribution of Wisconsin's Hmong Population,
Wisconsin Counties: 2010**



In 2010 several Wisconsin counties had large Hmong populations, with Milwaukee County boasting the largest Hmong population in the state. Marathon, Sheboygan, Dane, and Brown counties also had significant Hmong populations compared to other Wisconsin counties. While Milwaukee County had the largest population of Hmong, Marathon County had the largest proportion of Hmong persons, at 4.2% of the total county population.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 2** for chart data

Chart 3. Hmong Identification in Census 2010, Wisconsin



In the 2010 Census respondents were asked if they identified as one race or multiracial, and to specify their country of origin. Within the Asian race category respondents could choose to identify as “Hmong Alone” or “Hmong Alone or in any combination.” Those who identify as “Hmong Alone” have only Hmong origins while those who identify as “Hmong alone or in any combination” identify as Hmong in addition to another race. Very few respondents identified as Hmong and another race, so in order to keep data consistent, this report uses data only for the “Hmong Alone” population.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 4. Racial Composition, Wisconsin: 2010

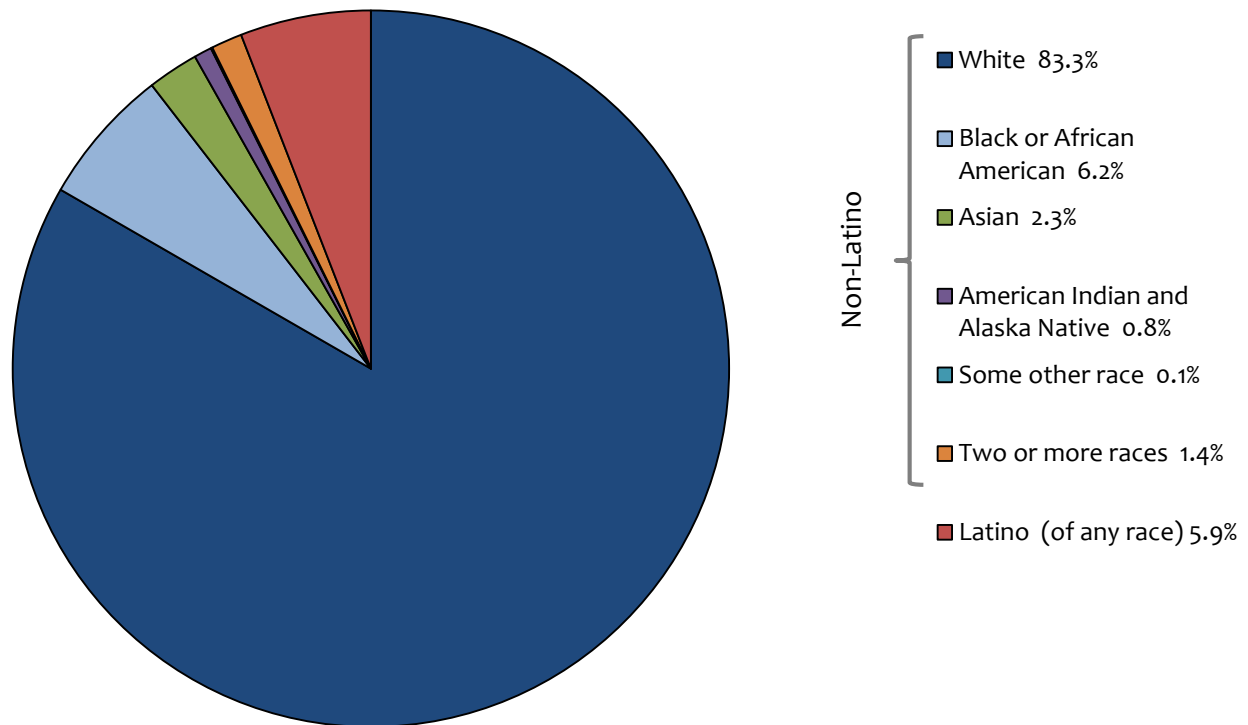
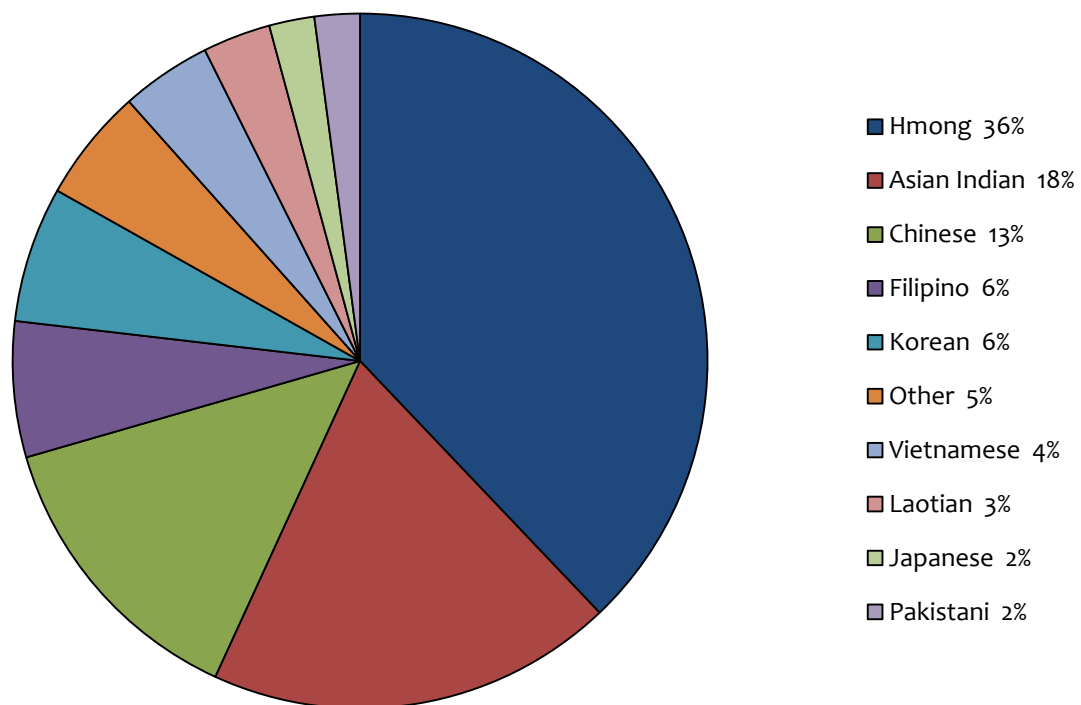


Chart 4 shows the racial breakdown of people in Wisconsin who identify as one race. In 2010 the “Asian alone” population in Wisconsin accounted for 2.3% of the total population. The Asian population is still small, but has been increasing since 2000, and was the fourth largest racial group after “white alone,” “black or African American alone,” and “some other race alone.”

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 11** for chart data

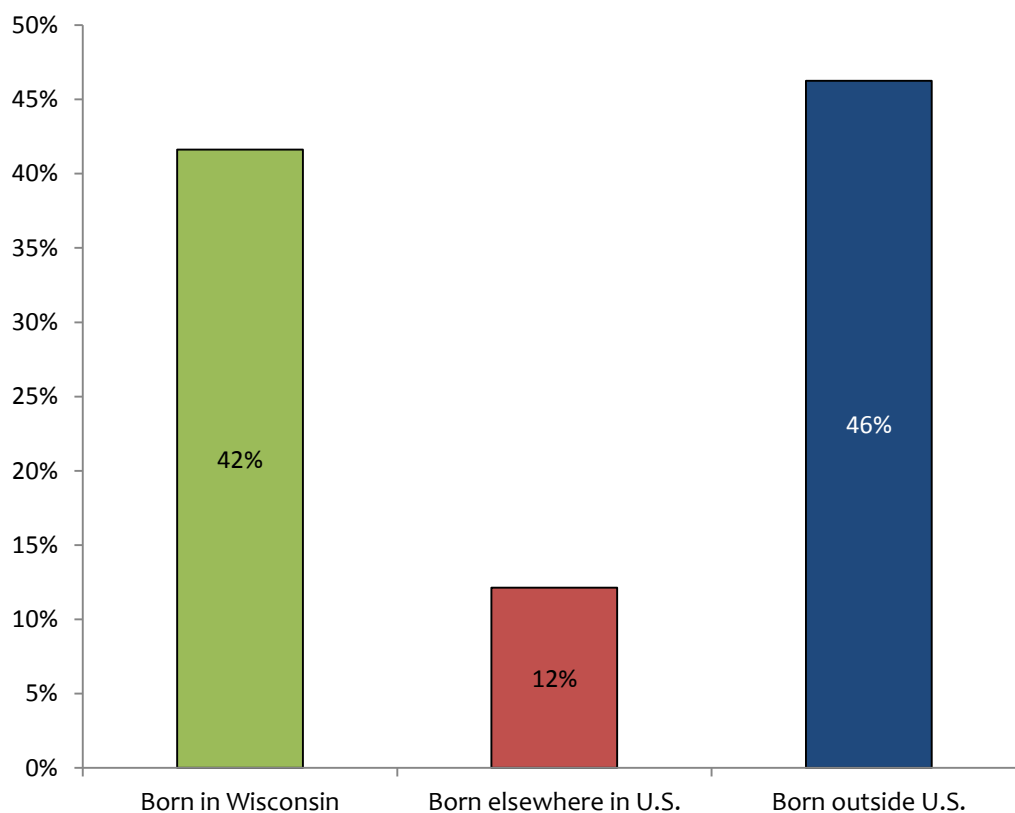
Chart 5. Asian Population Composition, Wisconsin: 2010



As of the 2010 Census the Hmong made up the largest Asian ethnic group in Wisconsin, accounting for 36% of the entire Asian population. The next largest Asian ethnic group, Asian Indians, was only half as large as the Hmong population, making up 18% of Wisconsin's Asian population.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 10** for chart data

Chart 6. Birthplace of the Hmong Population, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



In the 2006-2010 period, over half of Wisconsin's Hmong population was born in the United States, 12 percentage-points higher than in 2000. When the Hmong first began relocating to the US, population growth was driven primarily by immigration. However, as the Hmong become more established and immigration slows, population increases are due to Hmong forming families and having children in the US.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URL below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B05002/0400000US55/popgroup~020

Chart 7. Year of Entry for Hmong Born in Asia, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

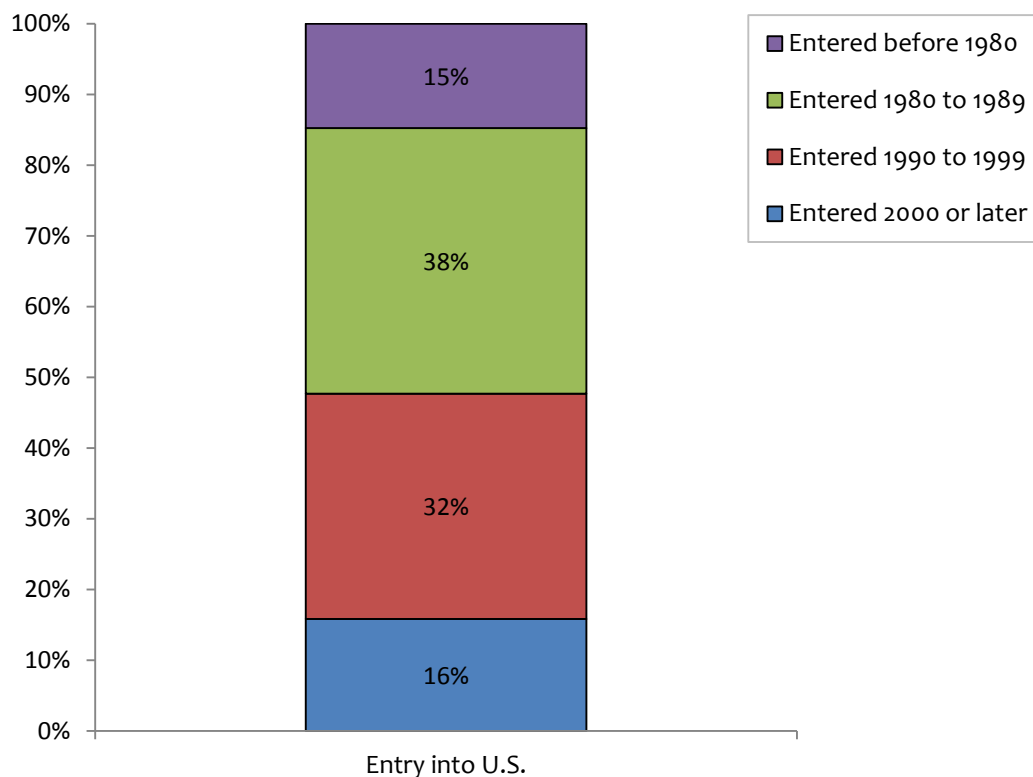


Chart 7 shows when Wisconsin's Hmong immigrants relocated to the United States. Only 16% of the Hmong population entered the United States after 2000, with the majority entering the country between 1980 and 2000 (70%). Chart 6 (above) and Chart 7 reiterate that a smaller proportion of the Hmong population is foreign born and the continuing increases in the Hmong population are due less to immigration and more to Hmong currently in Wisconsin having children.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URL below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B05007/0400000US55/popgroup~020x

Chart 8. Population by Age and Sex, Wisconsin: 2010

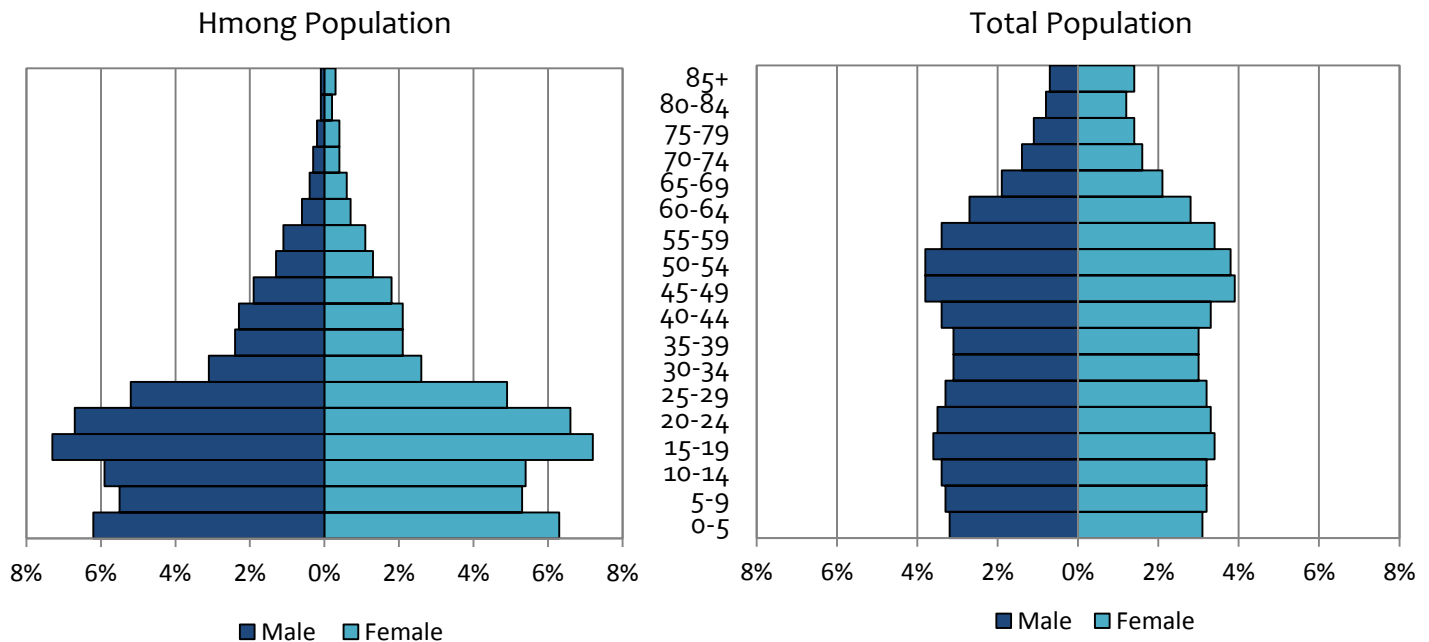
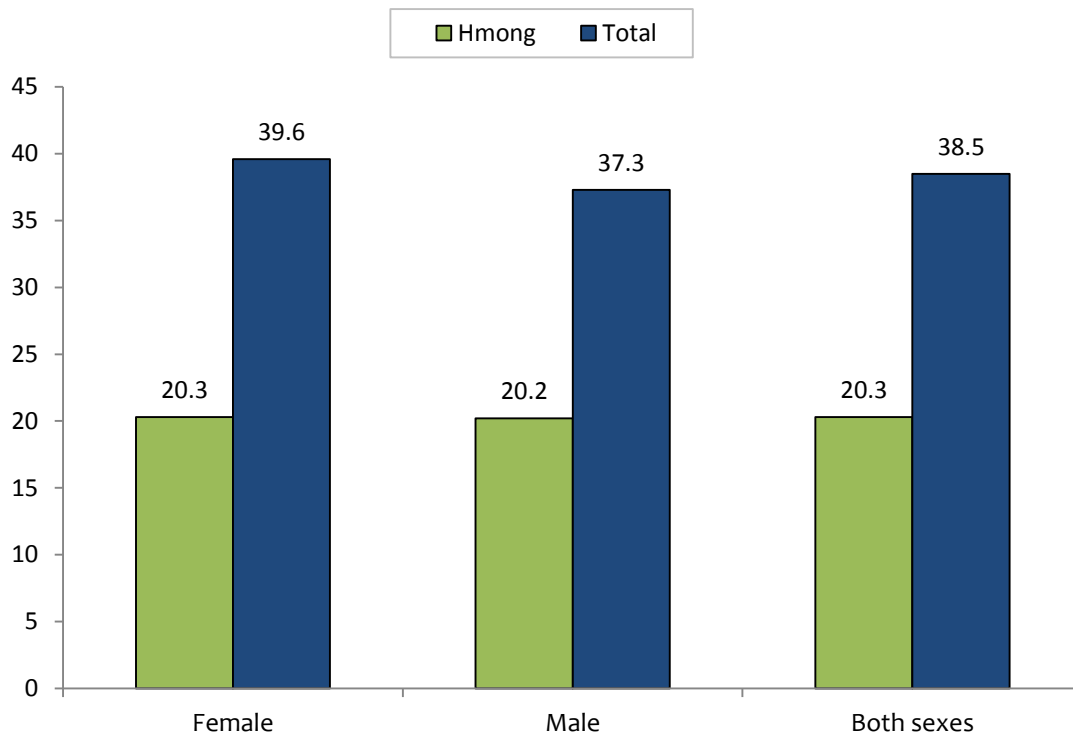


Chart 8 illustrates the age differences between the Hmong population in Wisconsin (left) and total Wisconsin population (right) in 2010. The Hmong pyramid bulges out at the 0-5 and 15-24 age ranges, the two largest age groups. The pyramid is widest at the base, reflecting the overall youth of the population in 2010: 12.5% of the Hmong population was under 5 years old, and 43% was under the age of 18. Only 3% of the population was over the age of 65.

Comparatively, the Wisconsin population is much older. The largest portion of the population is in the 40 to 54 age range, or the baby boomers. The pyramid narrows slightly at the base, which shows that the older population outnumbered much of the younger population. In fact, only 23% of the Wisconsin population was under the age of 18. The population 65 and older accounts for 14% of the total population, 5 times greater than the comparable Hmong population.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 12** for chart data

Chart 9. Median Age by Sex, Wisconsin: 2010



The median ages of the Hmong and Wisconsin populations are consistent with the above population pyramids. In 2010 the median age in Wisconsin was nearly double the median Hmong age. However, since 2000 the median age of the Hmong populations has increased from approximately 16 years to approximately 20 years.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

**Chart 10. Marital Status of Females Age 15 and Over, Wisconsin:
2000 & 2006-2010**

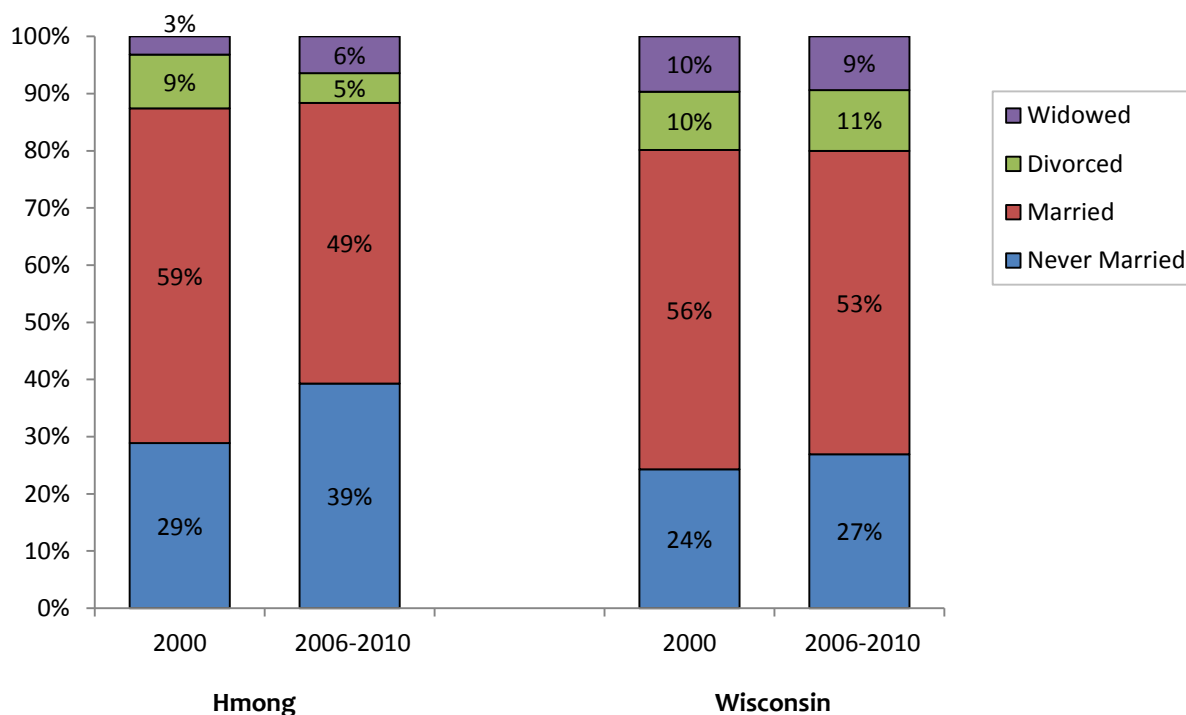


Chart 10 shows the marital status of Hmong and Wisconsin women in 2000 and the 2006-2010 period. Since 2000 the proportion of married Hmong and Wisconsin women has decreased, although the decrease is more significant for Hmong women. The percentage of divorced Hmong women decreased from 9% in 2000 to 5% in 2006-2010, while the proportion of divorced Wisconsin women remained virtually the same.

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing and 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

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http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B12002/0400000US55

Chart 11. Percent of Married Females Age 15 and Over by Age, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

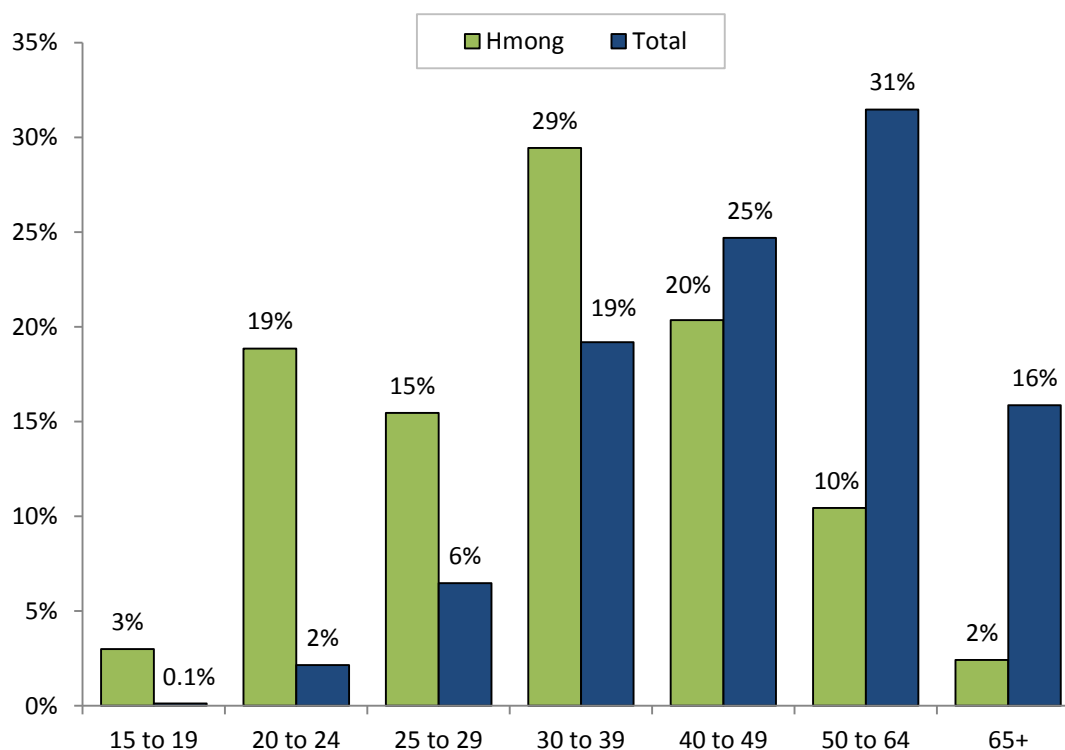


Chart 11 illustrates the proportion of Hmong and Wisconsin women who are married by age group. Teen marriage has become less prevalent in the Hmong community in recent years, but in 2006-2010 the percentage of teen girls who were married was still much larger than in the comparable Wisconsin population. Not until the 40 to 49 age range does the proportion of married Wisconsin females surpass the proportion of married Hmong females. This is not surprising considering the Wisconsin population is much older than the Hmong population, as seen in Chart 8. Also, some Hmong marriages between young couples are performed in a traditional ceremony that is not legally recognized, which could be influencing the percentages in the above chart.

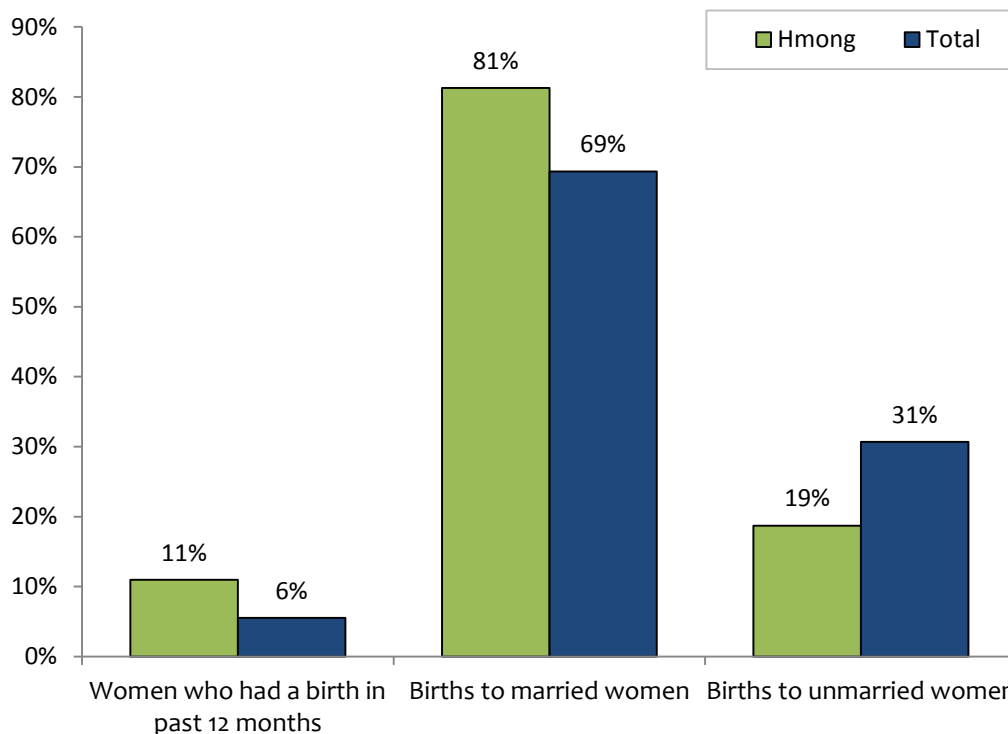
Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

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http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B12002/0400000US55

Chart 12. Percent of Females who had a Birth in the Past 12 Months by Marital Status, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



In the 2006-2010 period, the proportion of Hmong women who had a birth in the past 12 months was almost double the proportion of Wisconsin women who had a birth in the past 12 months. Among Hmong births in the prior year, 81% of the births were to married women and 19% were to unmarried women. Only 6% of women in Wisconsin gave birth in the past year; about two in three of these births were to married women and about one in three were to unmarried women.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B13002/0400000US55/popgroup~020

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B13002/0400000US55

Chart 13. Percent of Females who had a Birth in the Past 12 Months by Age, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

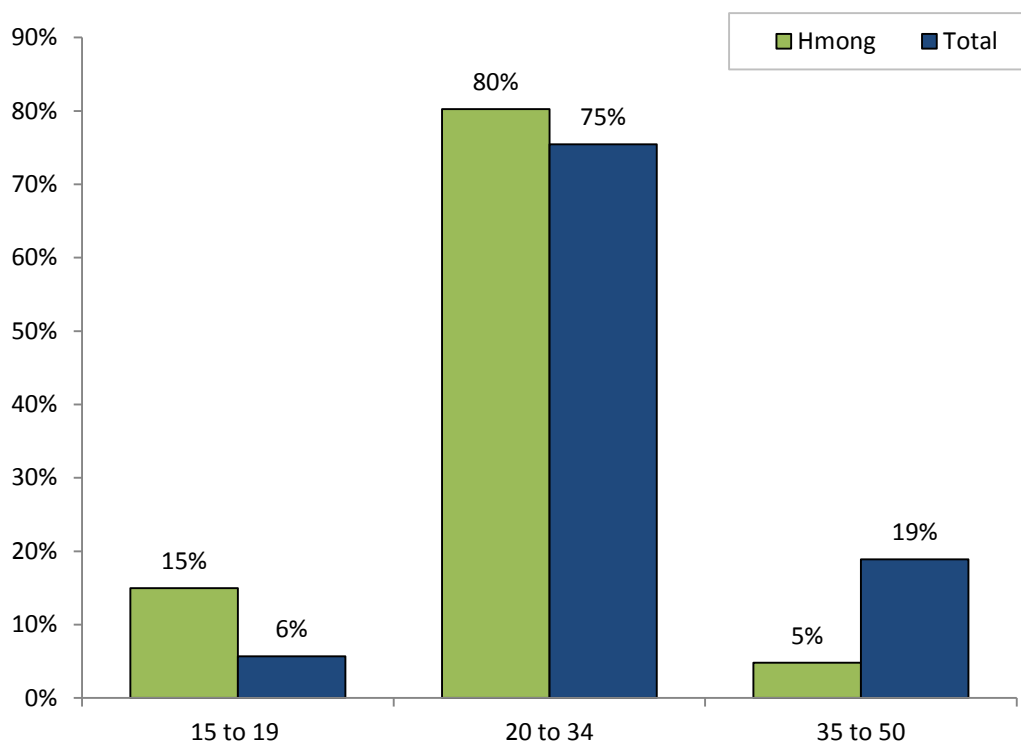


Chart 13 displays the proportion of women who had a birth in the past year by age. The majority of births for both Hmong and Wisconsin women fall in the 20 to 34 age range. However, Hmong women were nearly 3 times more likely to give birth between the ages of 15 and 19 while Wisconsin women were almost 4 times more likely to give birth on the older end of the age spectrum (35 to 50). In general Hmong women tend to begin having children earlier than Wisconsin women, reflective of their tendency to marry young.

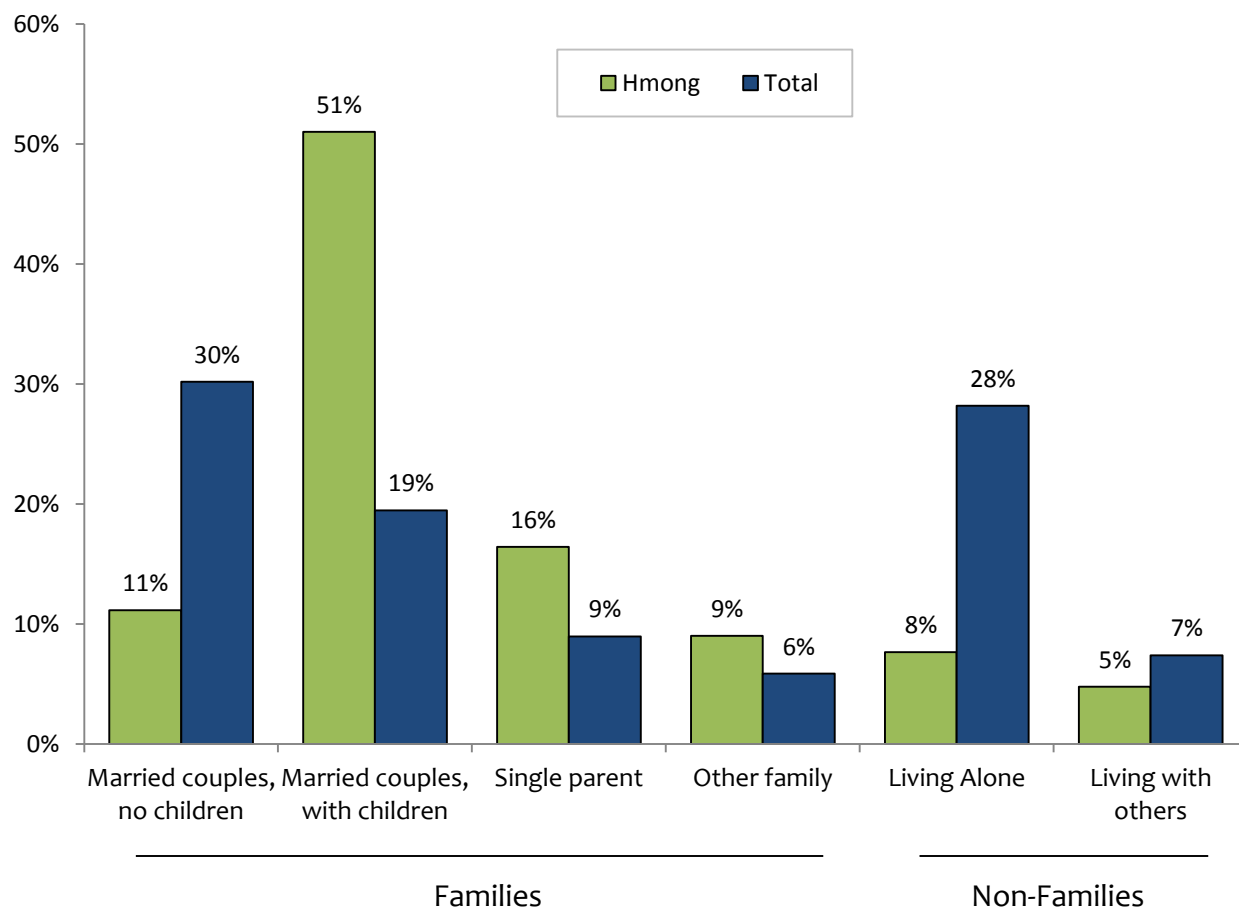
Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

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http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B13002/0400000US55

Chart 14. Types of Family and Non-Family Households, Wisconsin: 2010



In 2010 Hmong were far more likely than the total population to live in family households with children and in family households in general. Only 13% of Hmong households were comprised of people living alone or with unrelated people. Despite a cultural emphasis on marriage and family, 16% of Hmong households were headed by single parents, compared to 9% of Wisconsin households.

Nearly one in three Wisconsin households were people living alone and less than 20% of households were married couples with children. Since the Wisconsin population as a whole is older, many of these households could be older married couples or adults who have lost a spouse.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 13** for chart data

Chart 15. Average Family and Household Size, Wisconsin: 2010

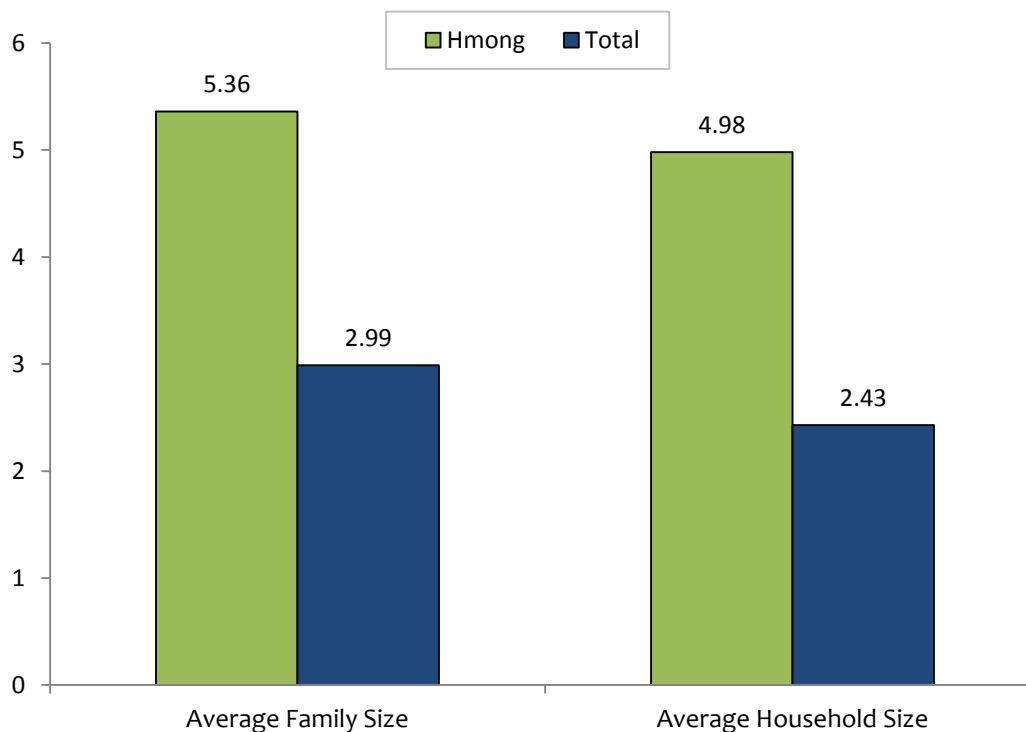
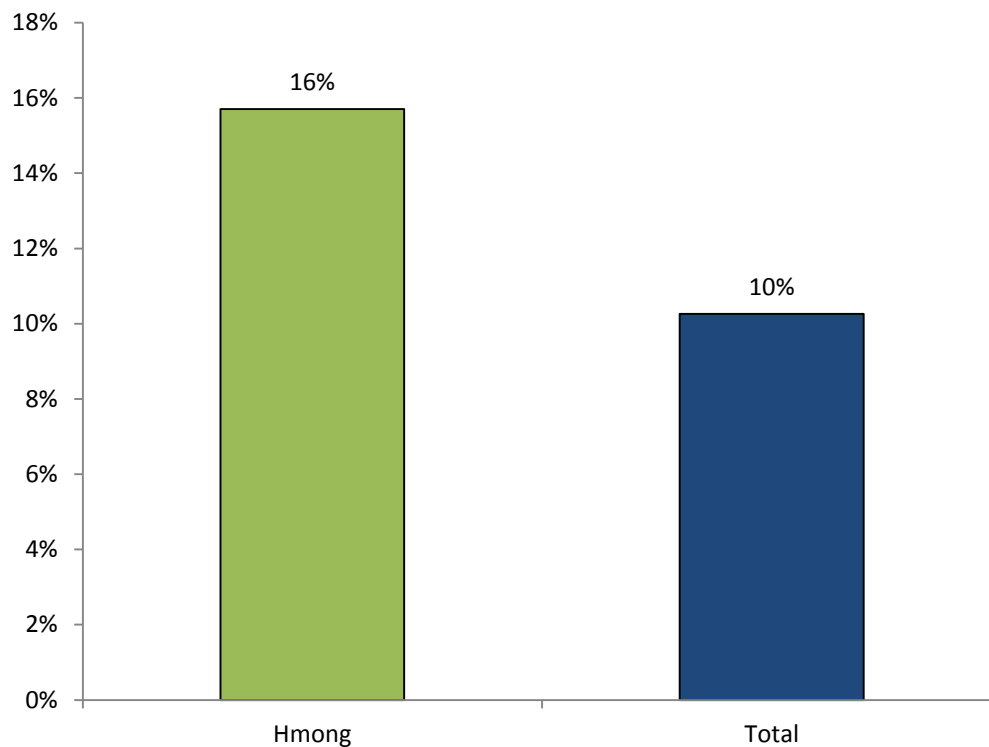


Chart 15 displays average family and household sizes for the Hmong and Wisconsin populations. The Census Bureau defines a family as “two or more people (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage or adoption residing in the same housing unit.” A household is defined as “all people who occupy a housing unit regardless of relationship... [and] may consist of a person living alone or multiple unrelated individuals or families living together.” On average Hmong families and households had two to three more people than Wisconsin families and households. Chart 14 helps to explain this difference: In 2010 Hmong were more likely to live with other family members, and the total population had a higher rate of people living alone, pushing down the average household size.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 16. Percent of Family Households with Female Householders, Wisconsin: 2010



The Census Bureau defines the householder as the person who is the primary owner or renter of a home. Often, households with a female head are single mothers with no husband present in the home. Surprisingly, in 2010 Hmong families had a larger proportion of female headed households (16%) than in Wisconsin (10%).

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 17. Median Housing Unit Value, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

Values are in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

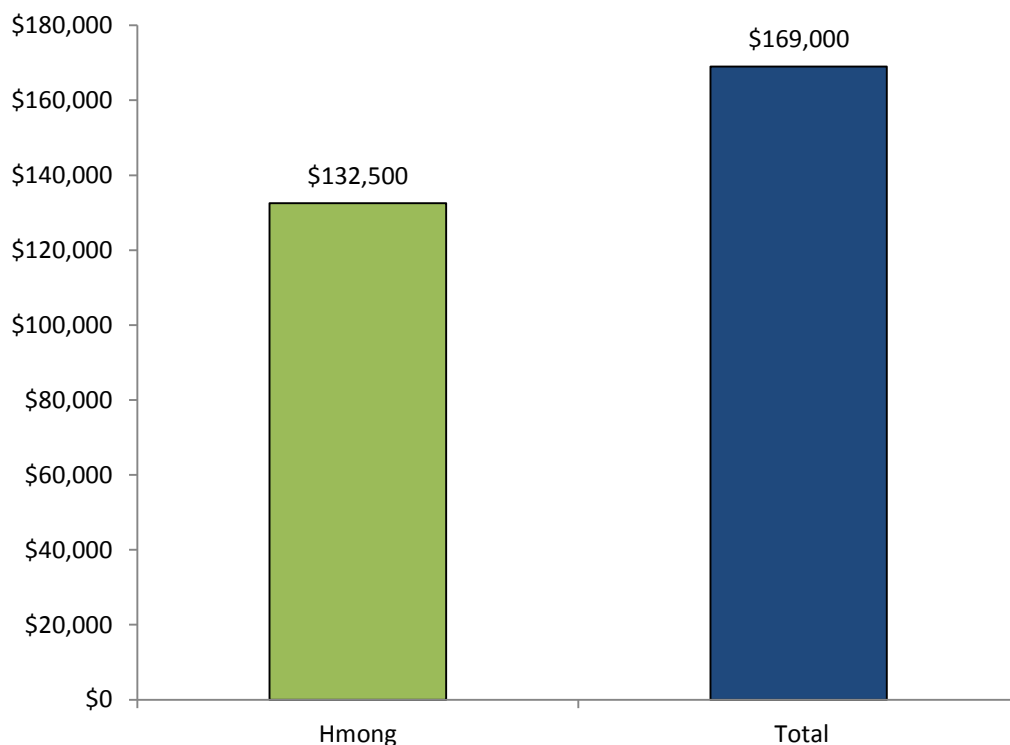


Chart 17 shows the value of owner occupied housing units for Hmong and Wisconsin residents. The gap in home values has increased slightly since 2000. While home values have increased overall since 2000 (even when accounting for inflation), in 2010 Hmong lived in homes that were worth around \$35,000 less than all homes in Wisconsin.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B25077/0400000US55/popgroup~020

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B25077/0400000US55

Chart 18. Occupied Housing Units by Tenure, Wisconsin: 2010

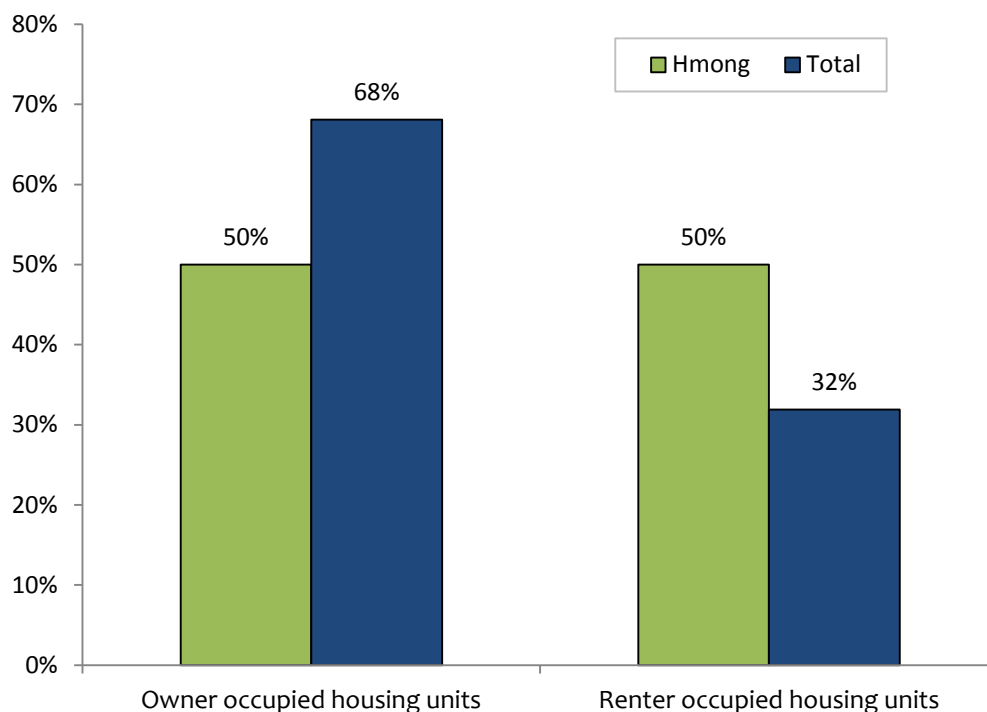
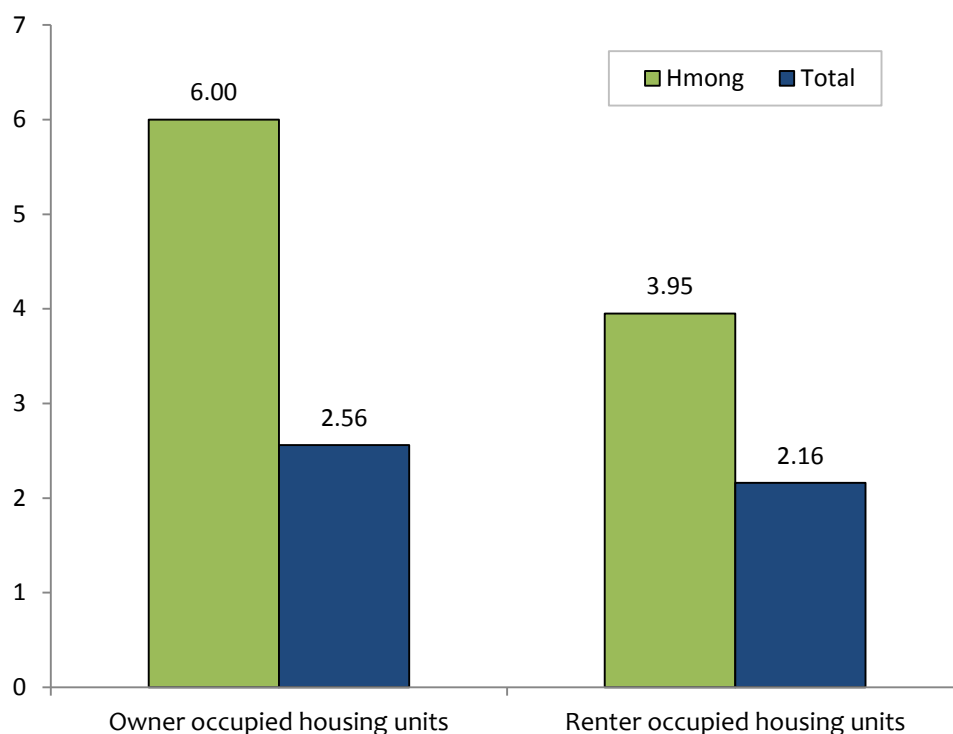


Chart 18 shows the proportion of owner-occupied or renter-occupied housing units for the Hmong and Wisconsin populations. The Hmong were equally as likely to live in homes that they rent as they were to live in homes that they own. However, among the total population, slightly more than two-thirds of housing units were occupied by owners, and only about one third by renters.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

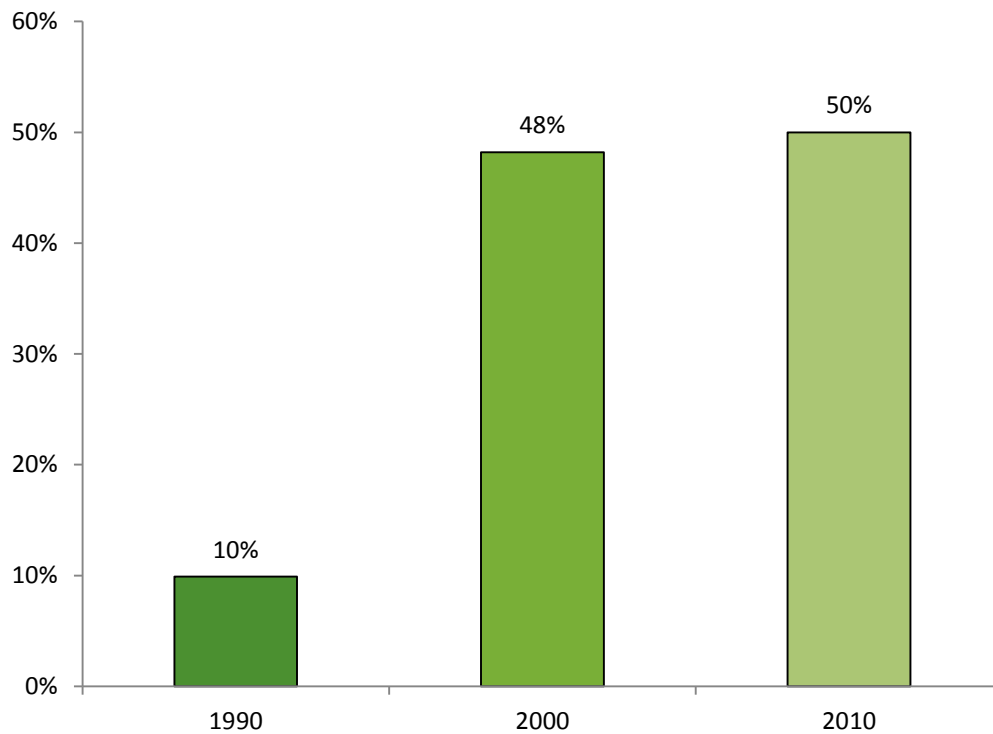
Chart 19. Average Household Size by Tenure, Wisconsin: 2010



For both the Hmong and total populations, owner-occupied households tend to be larger than renter-occupied households. However, owner and renter occupied homes in Wisconsin are much more comparable in size than Hmong homes. Hmong homes that were owner occupied on average contained about 2 more people than renter occupied homes, consistent with the above charts which show Hmong were more likely to live with family members.

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 20. Hmong Owner Occupied Housing Units, Wisconsin: 1990-2010

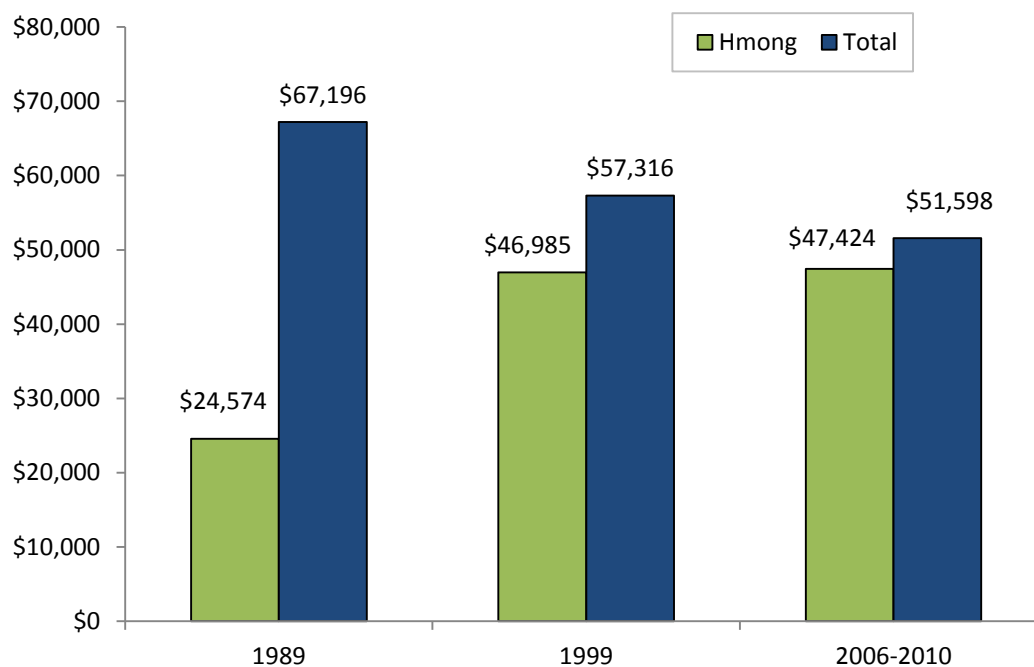


Since 1990 the Hmong have increasingly lived in homes that they own. The increase in owner occupied homes from 2000 to 2010 is marginal, but this could be due in part to the Great Recession.

Source: 1990, 2000, 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 21. Median Household Income, Wisconsin: 1989-2010

Values are in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars



When adjusted for inflation, median household income for Wisconsin has been declining since 1989, while Hmong median household income has been increasing. As a result, the income gap between the two populations narrowed. In 2006-2010, the difference in income was only around \$4,000, down from a gap of about \$43,000 in 1989.

*Sources: 1990 & 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing;
2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau*

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B19013/0400000US55/popgroup~020

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B19013/0400000US55

Chart 22. Median Household and Family Income, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

Values are in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

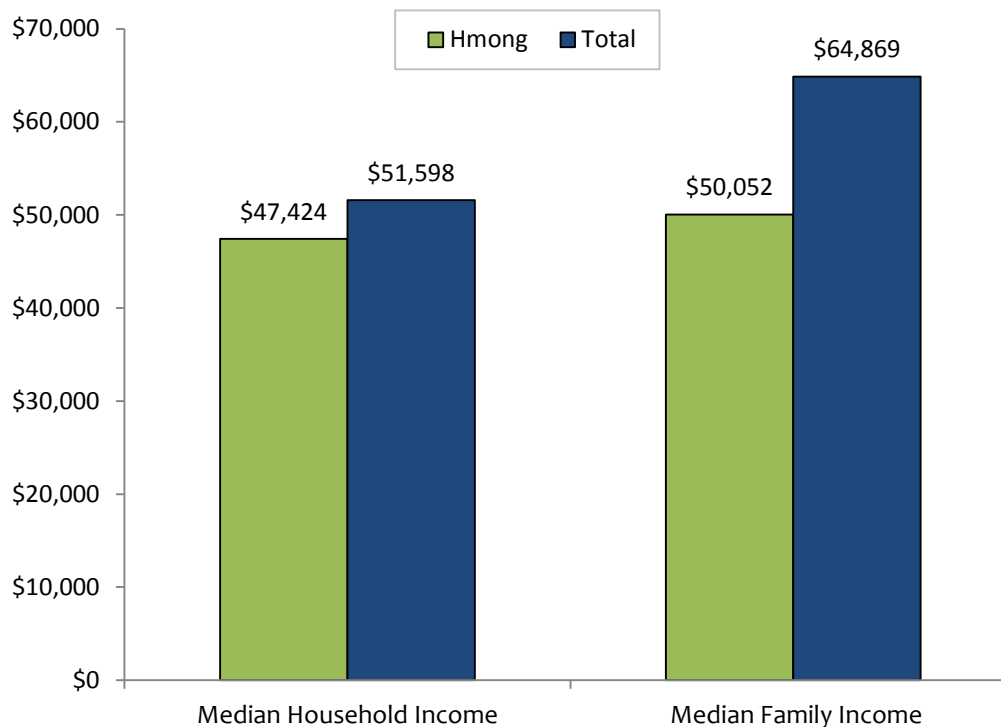


Chart 22 displays the differences in median family and household income for the Hmong and Wisconsin populations. In 2006-2010, the difference in median family income was much greater than the difference in median household income. This could be a result of Hmong couples marrying and having children at younger ages than the total population, who may be waiting to start families until they are better prepared financially.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

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http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B19119/0400000US55

Chart 23. Household Income Distribution, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



In 2006-2010 the distribution of household income was similar for both populations. However, more Hmong households fell into the middle income range, \$40,000 to \$100,000. The Wisconsin population tended to have more households that earned more than \$100,000, driving up median household income.

Note: Values are in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for the ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B19001/0400000US55/popgroup-020

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B19001/0400000US55

Chart 24. Median Earnings by Sex Among Year-Round, Full-Time Workers, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

Values are in 2010 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars

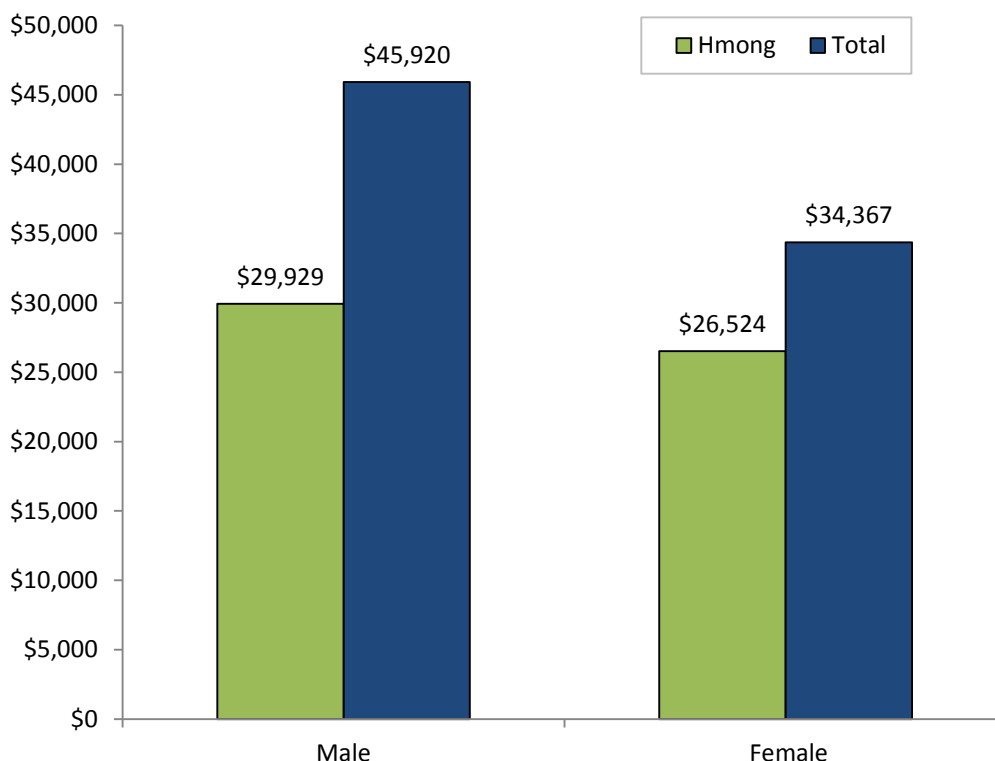


Chart 24 illustrates the difference in income for men and women who are working year-round and full-time. Even though median earnings were lower overall for the Hmong population, the income difference between Hmong males and females was smaller than the differences between Wisconsin men and women. However, Hmong men earned about \$16,000 less than Wisconsin men and around \$4,500 less than Wisconsin women.

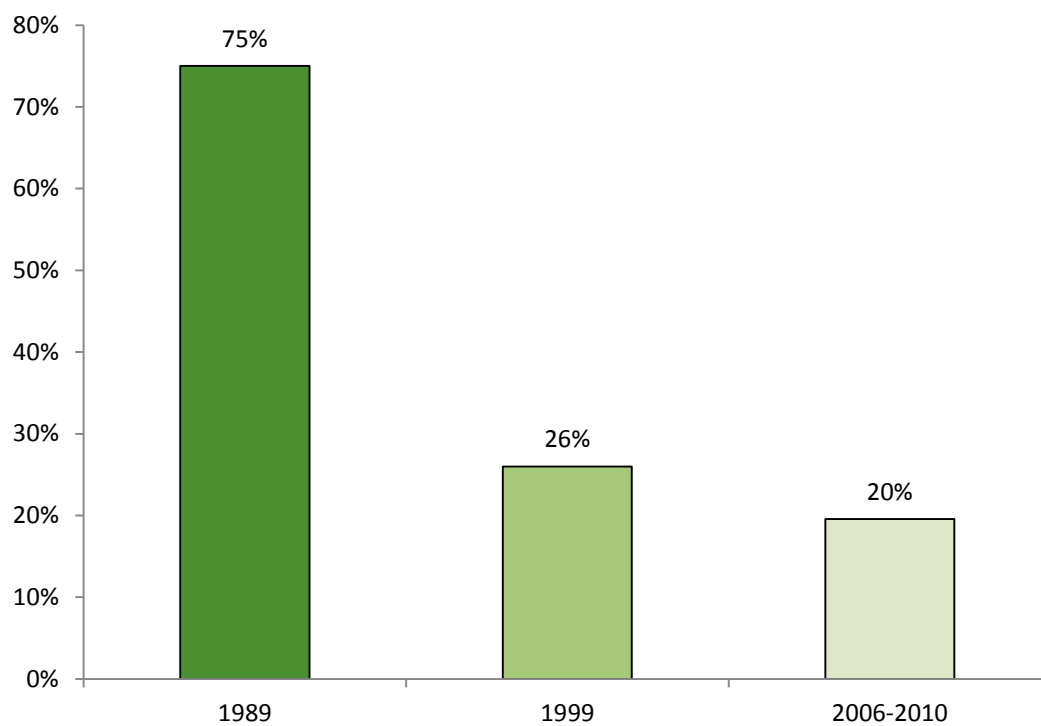
Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for the ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B20017/0400000US55/popgroup~020

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B20017/0400000US55

Chart 25. Percent of Hmong Below Poverty Level, Wisconsin:



1989, 1999, and 2006-2010

The percentage of the Hmong population living below poverty level has declined dramatically over the past two decades. In 1989, three-quarters of the Hmong population lived below the poverty level, but only 20% in 2006-2010. However, in 2006-2010 only 11.6% of the Wisconsin population lived below poverty level, which is slightly more than half of the proportion of Hmong in poverty.

Source: 1990 & 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing;
2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See **Table 14** for selected chart data and the URL below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B17001/0400000US55/popgroup-020

Chart 26. Percent of Hmong Below Poverty Level by Age, Wisconsin: 1989-2010

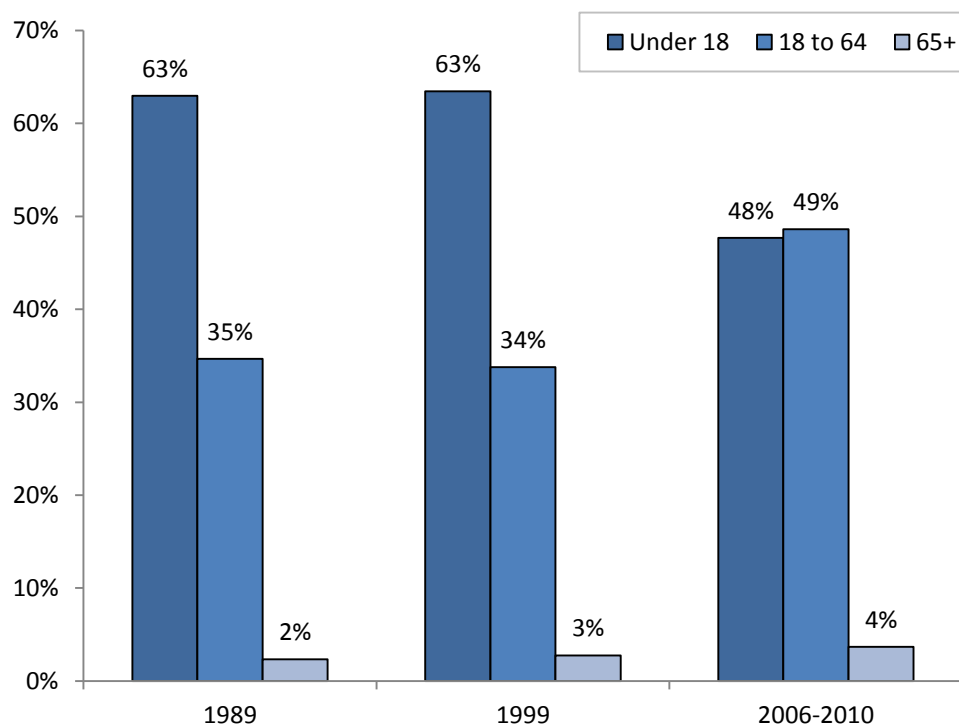
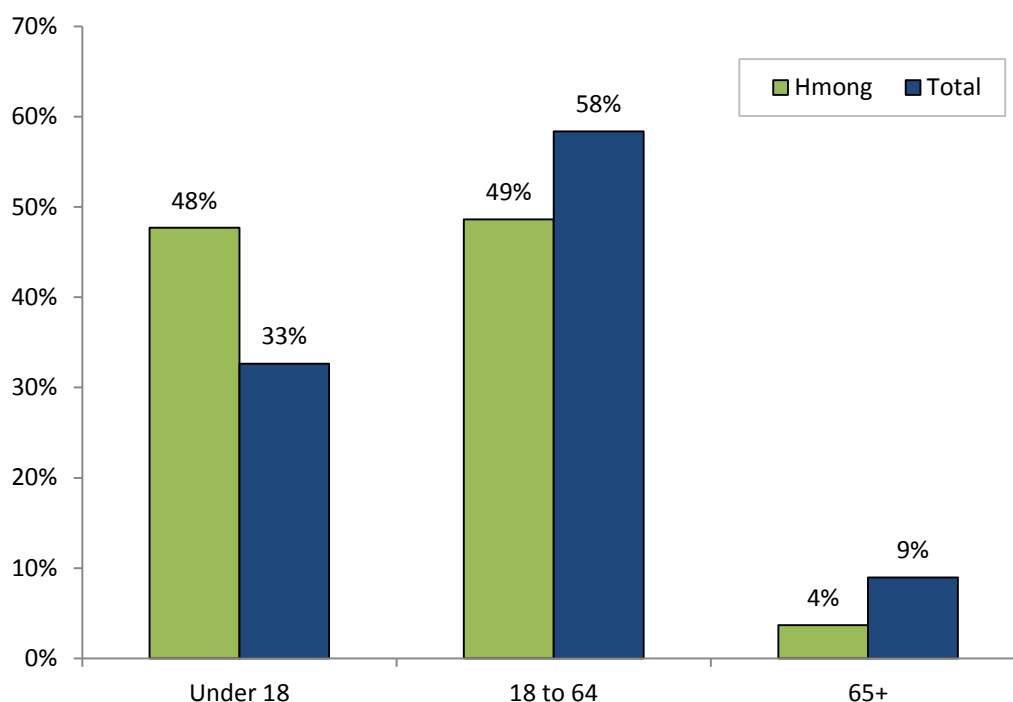


Chart 26 displays the Hmong population below poverty level by age group. In both 1989 and 1999, children under age 18 were most likely to be living below poverty level. However, in 2006-2010 children under 18 were just as likely to live in poverty as adults age 18 to 64. Since 1989, the proportion of older adults (age 65+) has increased from 2% to 4% in 2006-2010.

Source: 1990 & 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing;
2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See **Table 14** for selected chart data and the URL below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B17001/0400000US55/popgroup-020

Chart 27. Percent of Poverty Population by Age, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



In the 2006-2010 period nearly half of the Hmong population in poverty were children under age 18. However, among the total Wisconsin poverty population, adults were more likely than Hmong adults to be in poverty. The proportion of older Wisconsinites (65+) living in poverty was more than twice that of the comparable Hmong population. Traditionally, Hmong children care for their parents in old age, contributing to an overall lower poverty level for that age group.

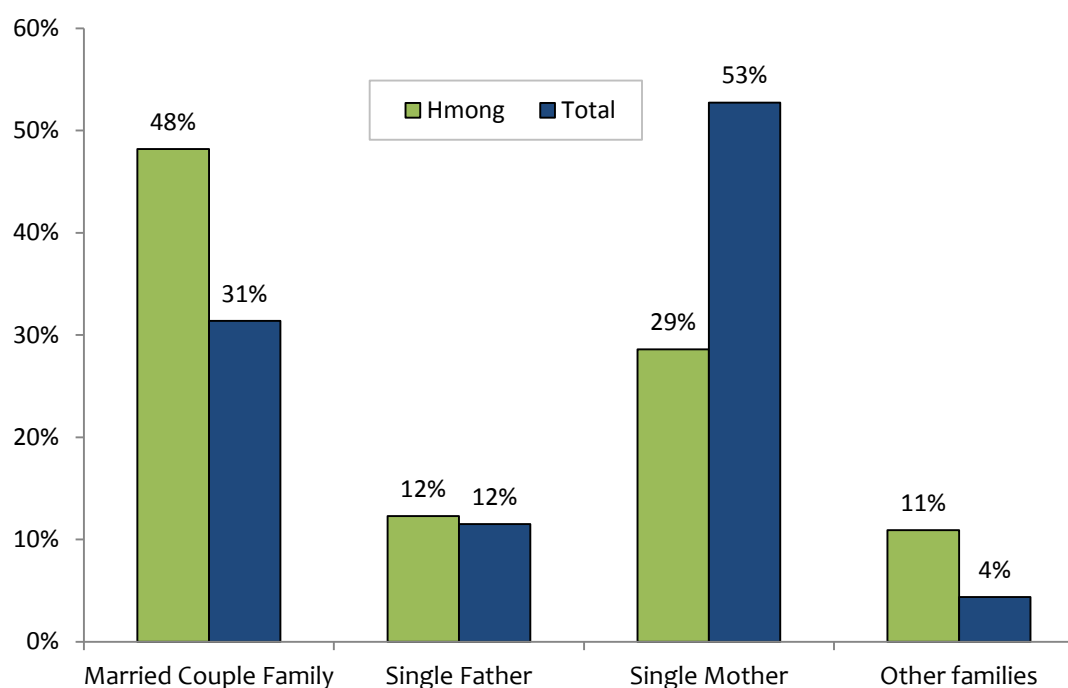
Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See **Table 14** for chart data and the URLs below for the ACS margins of error

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http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B17001/0400000US55

Chart 28. Percent of Families Below Poverty Level by Family Type, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



Among Hmong families in poverty, those with two married parents were the most likely to be in poverty, while in Wisconsin single mothers were most likely to be living below the poverty level. Single father families were the least likely to be living in poverty, accounting for 12% of families living below the poverty level for both the Hmong and Wisconsin populations.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for the ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B17010/0400000US55/popgroup~020

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B17010/0400000US55

Chart 29. Employment Status for Hmong Persons Age 16 and Over, Wisconsin: 1990-2010

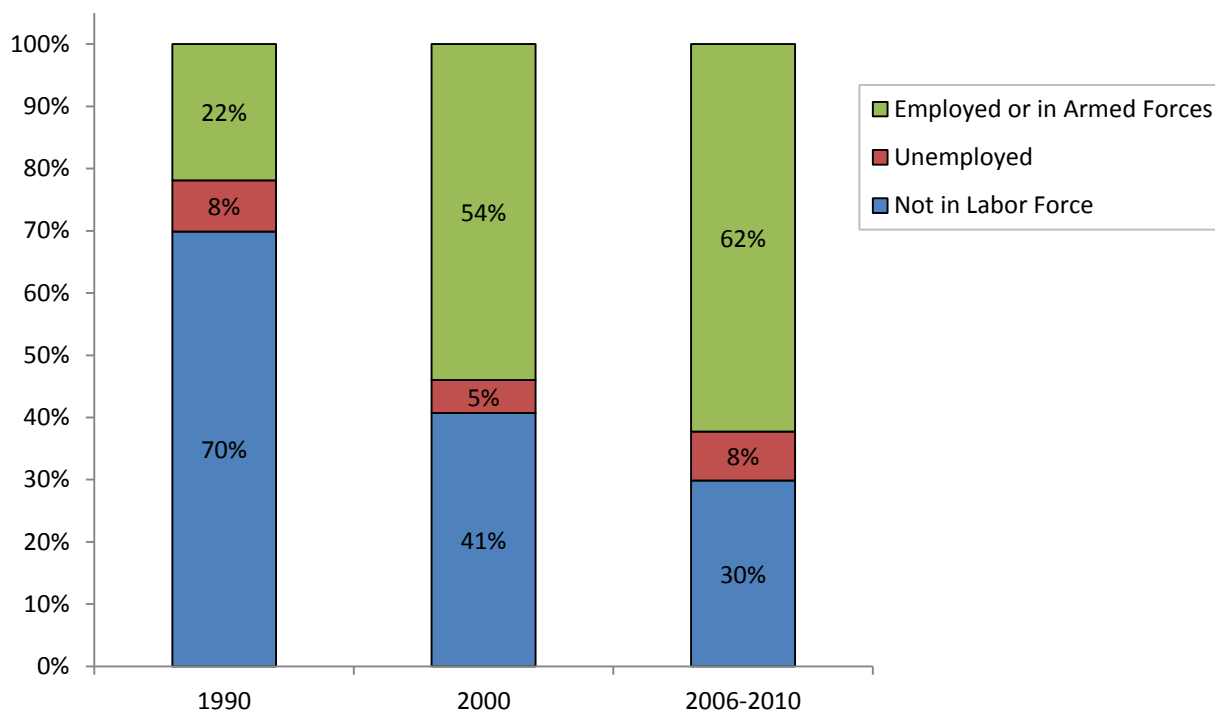


Chart 29 shows labor force participation for the Hmong population from 1990 to 2006-2010. Even though 30% of the Hmong population 16 and over was not in the labor force in 2006-2010, this proportion has improved since 1990, when 70% of the population 16 and over was not in the labor force. The proportion of employed Hmong improved since 1990 when only one in five Hmong were employed. In 2010 nearly two-thirds of the population was employed. However, unemployment is relatively high at 8%, but is most likely a reflection of the recent recession.

Source: 1990 & 2000 Censuses of Population and Housings;
2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
See **Table 15** for chart data and the URL below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B23001/0400000US55/popgroup~020

Chart 30. Employment Status for the Hmong Population Age 16 and Over by Sex, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

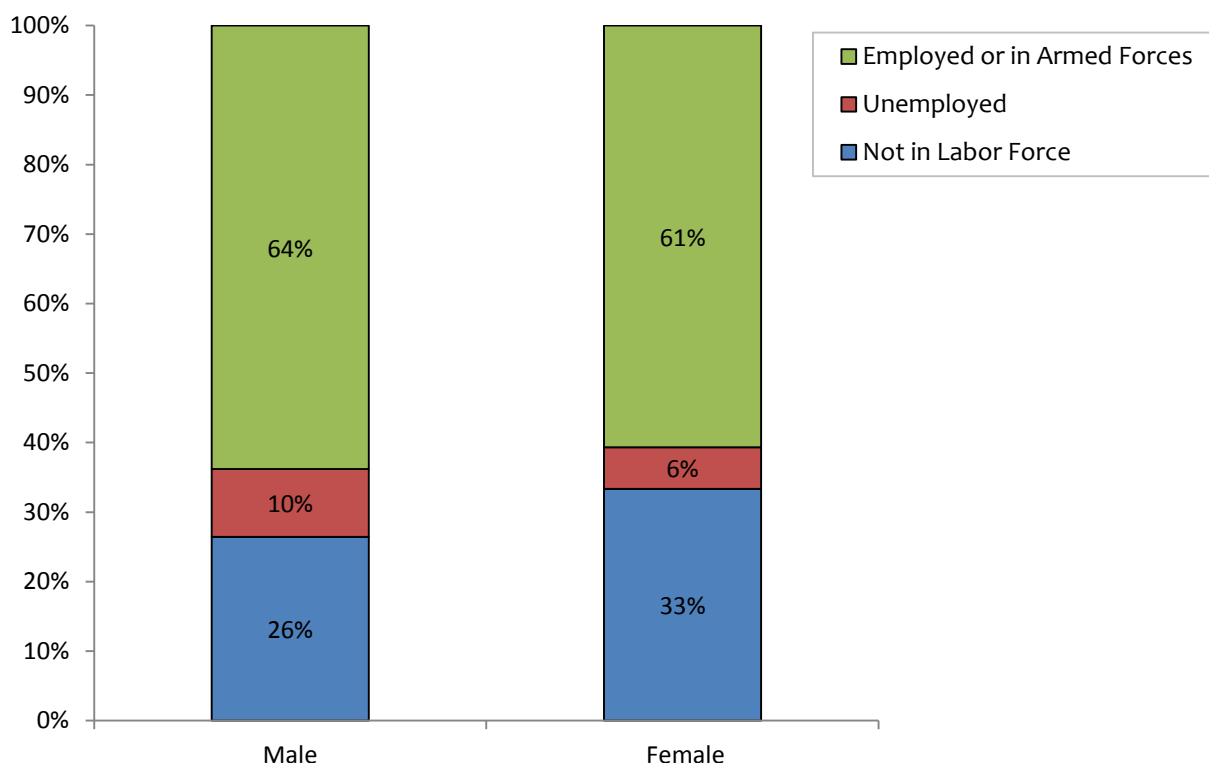


Chart 30 shows the differences in labor force participation for the Hmong population by sex. Females (33%) were more likely than males (26%) to not be in the labor force. However the percentage of males and females that were employed or in the armed forces was similar, at 64% and 61% respectively. Males were unemployed at higher rates than females, though this probably reflects that males were more likely than females to be in the labor force at all.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
 See **Table 15** for chart data and the URL below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B23001/0400000US55/popgroup-020

Chart 31. Employment Status for Persons Age 16 and Over, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

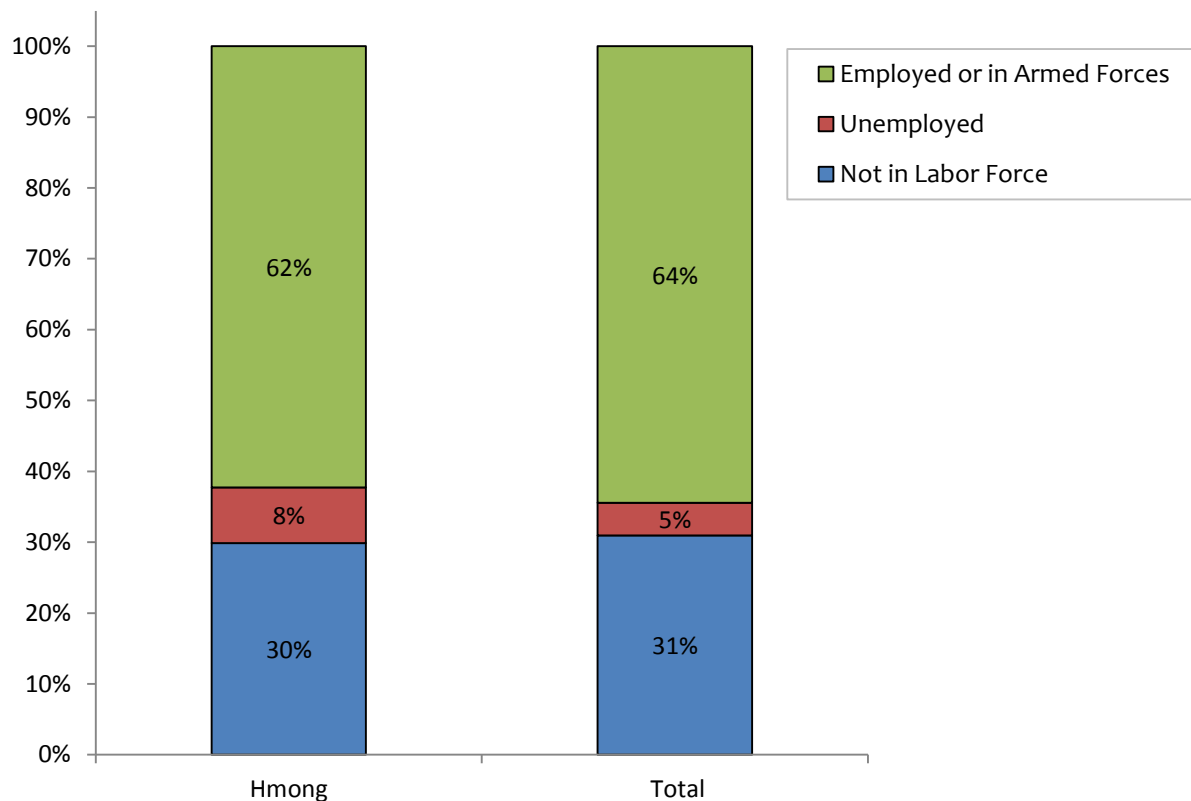
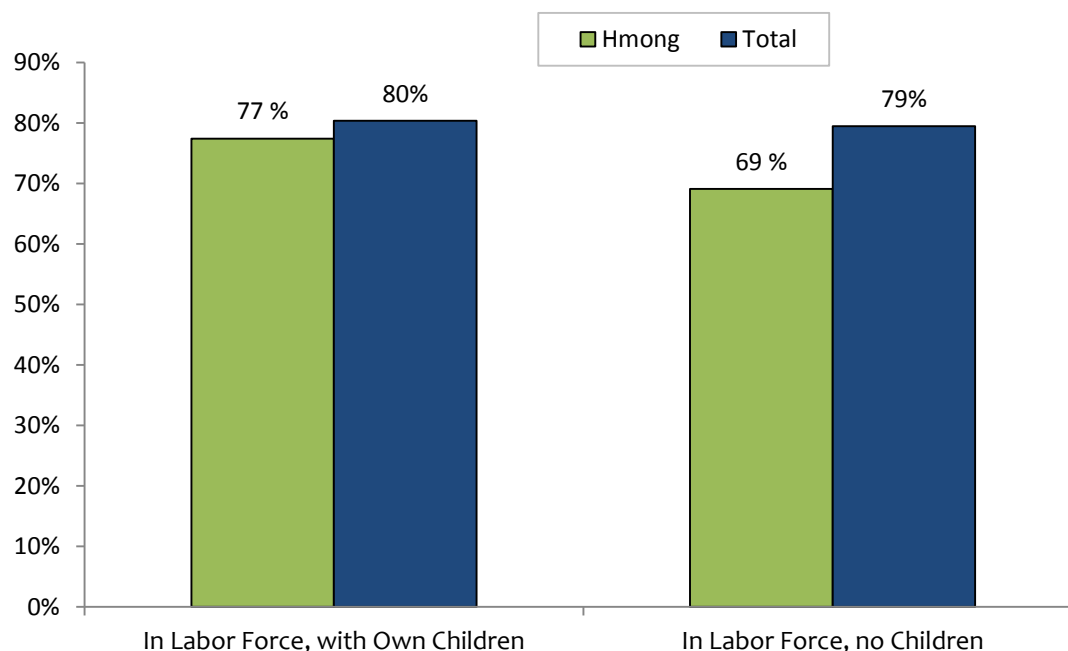


Chart 31 compares employment figures for the Hmong and total Wisconsin populations. In 2010 the populations had comparable employment figures: 62% of Hmong and 64% of Wisconsinites were employed. Overall, people in Wisconsin were slightly more likely to be either employed or not in the labor force, while Hmong were more likely to be unemployed. Although the populations are employed in similar proportions, there are still disparities in income, due in large part to the types of jobs that each group tends to hold.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
 See **Table 15** for chart data and the URLs below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B23001/0400000US55/popgroup-020
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B23001/0400000US55

Chart 32. Labor Force Participation for Females Age 20 to 64 by Presence of Own Children Under 18, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



In 2006-2010, Hmong women with children were in the labor force in a higher proportion than women who did not have children. However, women with or without children in Wisconsin participated in the labor force at roughly the same rate. Older Hmong women may be responsible for the lower labor force participation rate among women without children. These women likely have children who are older than 18, but did not enter the labor force once their children reached adulthood.

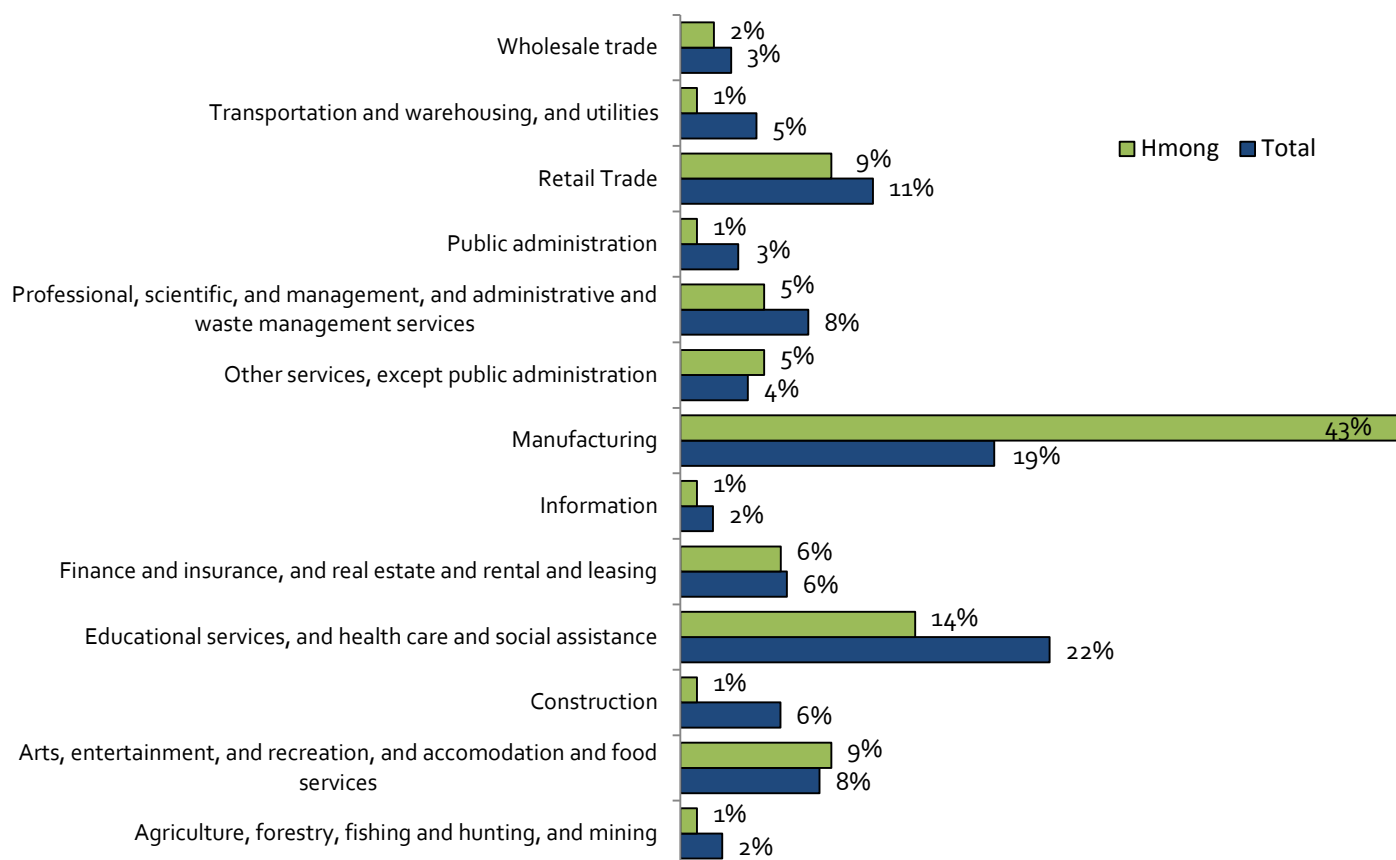
Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B23003/0400000US55/popgroup~020

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B23003/0400000US55

Chart 33. Industry for the Employed Civilian Hmong Population Age 16 Years and Over, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



In 2006-2010 the two industries that employed the largest percentage of Hmong were manufacturing, and educational services, and healthcare and social assistance.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
 See **Table 16** for chart data and the URLs below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/C24030/0400000US55/popgroup~020
http://factfinder.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/C24030/0400000US55

Chart 34. Educational Attainment for the Hmong Population 25 Years and Over, Wisconsin: 1990-2010

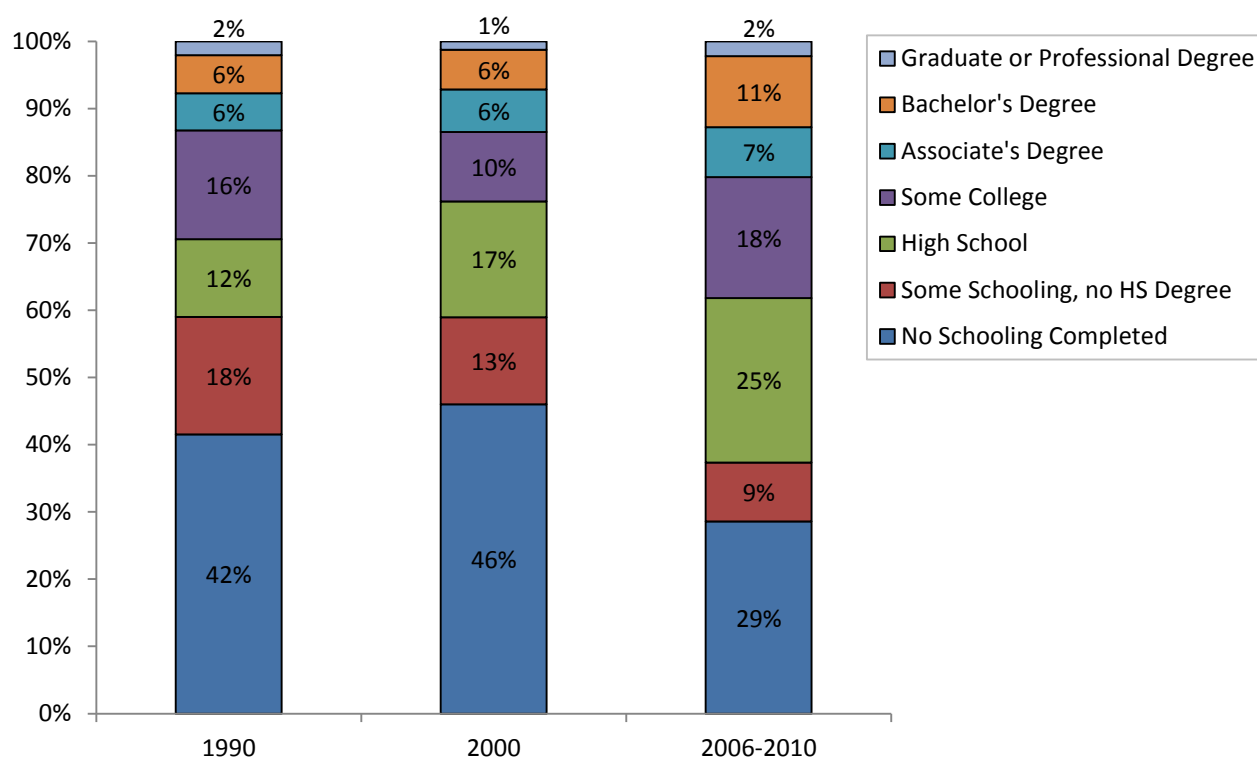


Chart 34 shows how Hmong educational attainment has changed from 1990 to 2006-2010. While the Hmong have improved their educational attainment over the past two decades, an astonishing percentage of the population has not completed any schooling. In 2006-2010 about 13% of the population had a bachelor's degree or higher, nearly doubling since 2000.

Source: 1990 & 2000 Censuses of Population and Housing;
 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
 See **Table 17** for chart data and the URL below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B15002/0400000US55/popgroup-020

Chart 35. Educational Attainment for the Hmong Population 25 Years and Over by Sex, Wisconsin: 2006-2010

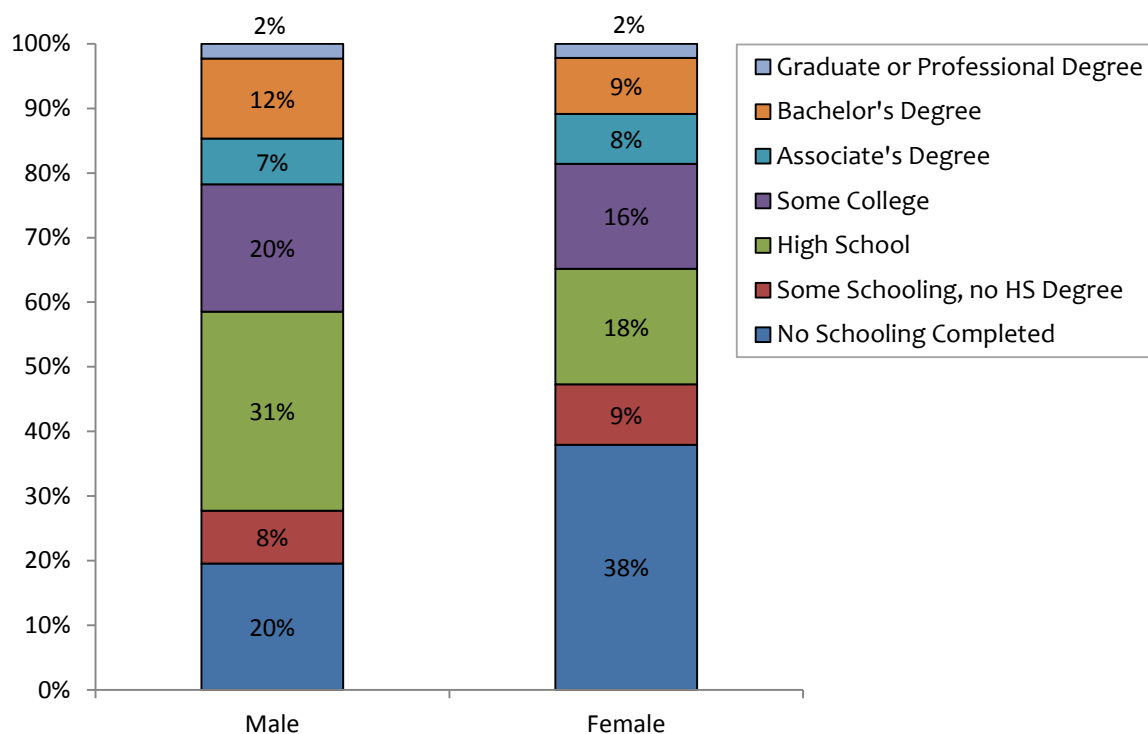
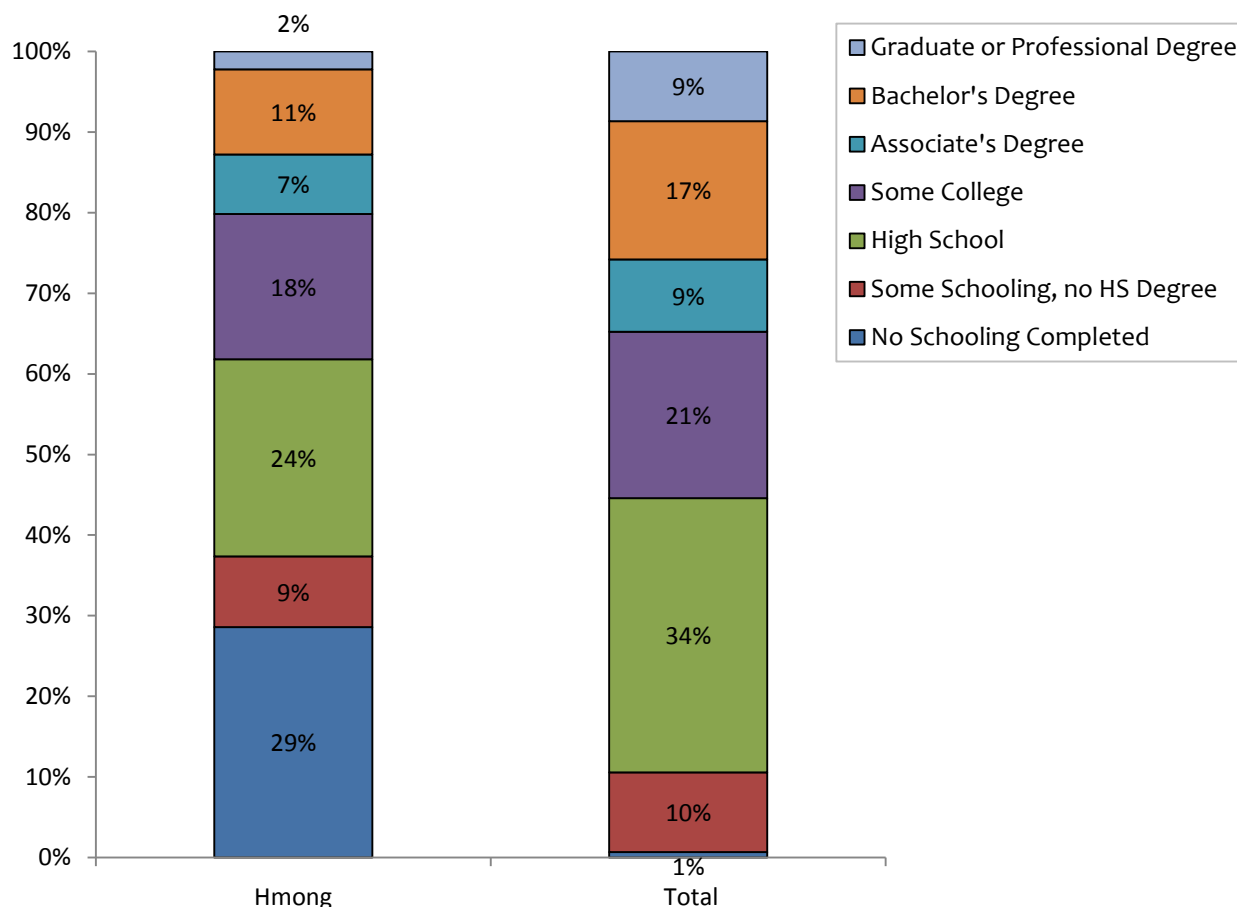


Chart 35 displays the differences in educational attainment for Hmong men and women. While both sexes have low levels of educational attainment compared to the total Wisconsin population, Hmong females have especially low levels. In 2006-2010 the percentage of females who had not completed any schooling (38%) was nearly double that of males (20%). The trend continues among higher levels of education, as 65% of Hmong females had a high school education or less, compared to 51% of males. Hmong females' lack of educational attainment is most likely driven by older women who generally received no formal education before emigrating. However, as the Hmong spend more time in the US, females' educational attainment continues to increase as younger women decide to prioritize educational opportunities. For example, Hmong women ages 25-34 have percentages of some-college and associate's degree completion that are statistically the same as the percentages for the entire population of Wisconsin women in this age category.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau
 See **Table 17** for chart data and the URL below for ACS margins of error
http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B15002/0400000US55/popgroup~020

Chart 36. Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years and Over, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



When comparing the Hmong and Wisconsin populations, the disparities in educational attainment are stark. Less than one percent of Wisconsinites had not completed any schooling, compared to 29 percent among the Hmong. The disparity of educational attainment is primarily driven by older Hmong immigrants, educational inequities cannot be remedied without continued emphasis on continuing education.

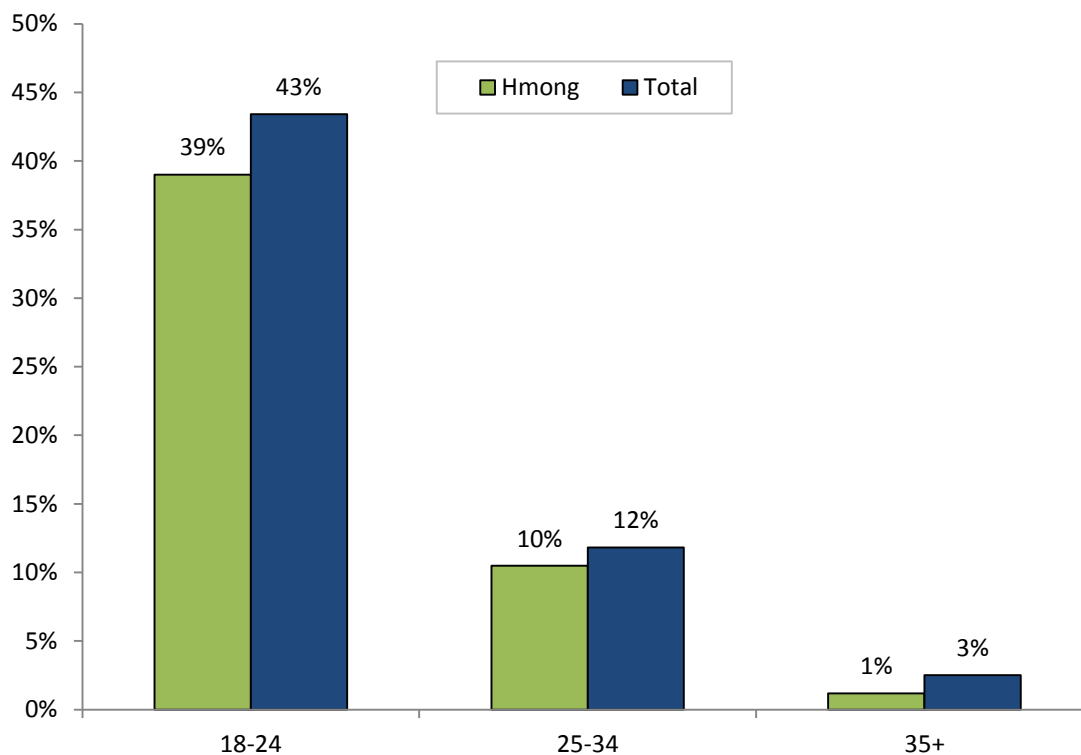
Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See **Table 17** for chart data and the URLs below for ACS margins of error

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http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B15002/0400000US55

Chart 37. Percent of Population Enrolled in College or Graduate School by Age, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



Looking at current enrollment in college or graduate school by age, in 2006-2010, the percentages of Hmong ages 18-24 and 25-34 were not much different than that of the total population in these age groups in Wisconsin. .

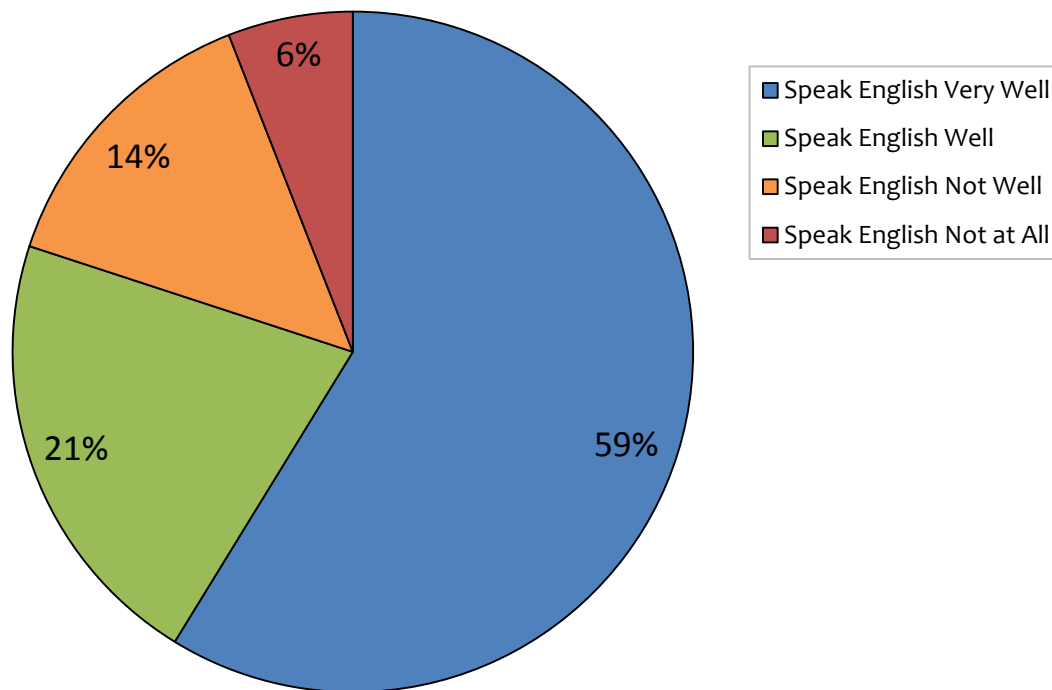
Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URLs below for ACS margins of error

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http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_5YR/B14004/0400000US55

Chart 38. Ability to Speak English for the Hmong Population 5 Years and Over Who Speak an Asian or Pacific Island Language, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



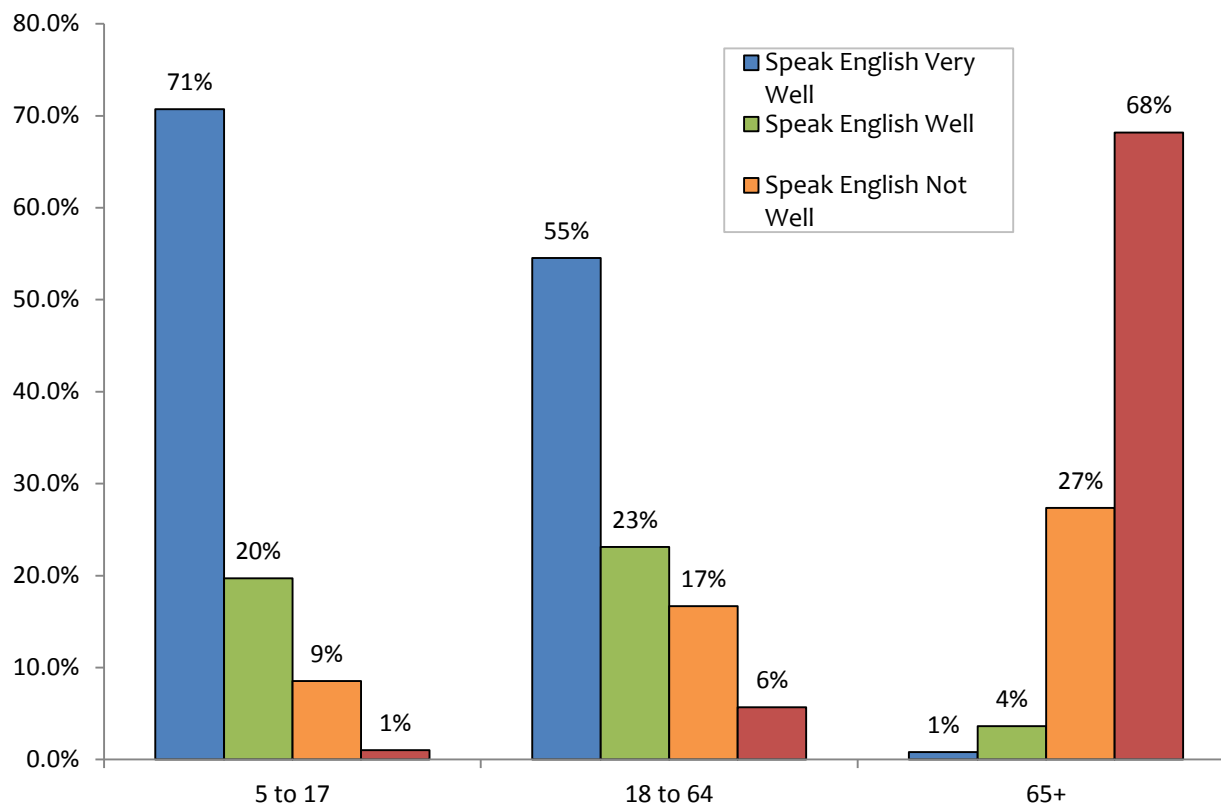
Among those who spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language in 2006-2010, 80% spoke English well or very well, a 9% increase since 2000.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URL below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B16004/0400000US55/popgroup~020

Chart 39. Ability to Speak English for the Hmong Population 5 Years and Over Who Speak an Asian or Pacific Island Language by Age, Wisconsin: 2006-2010



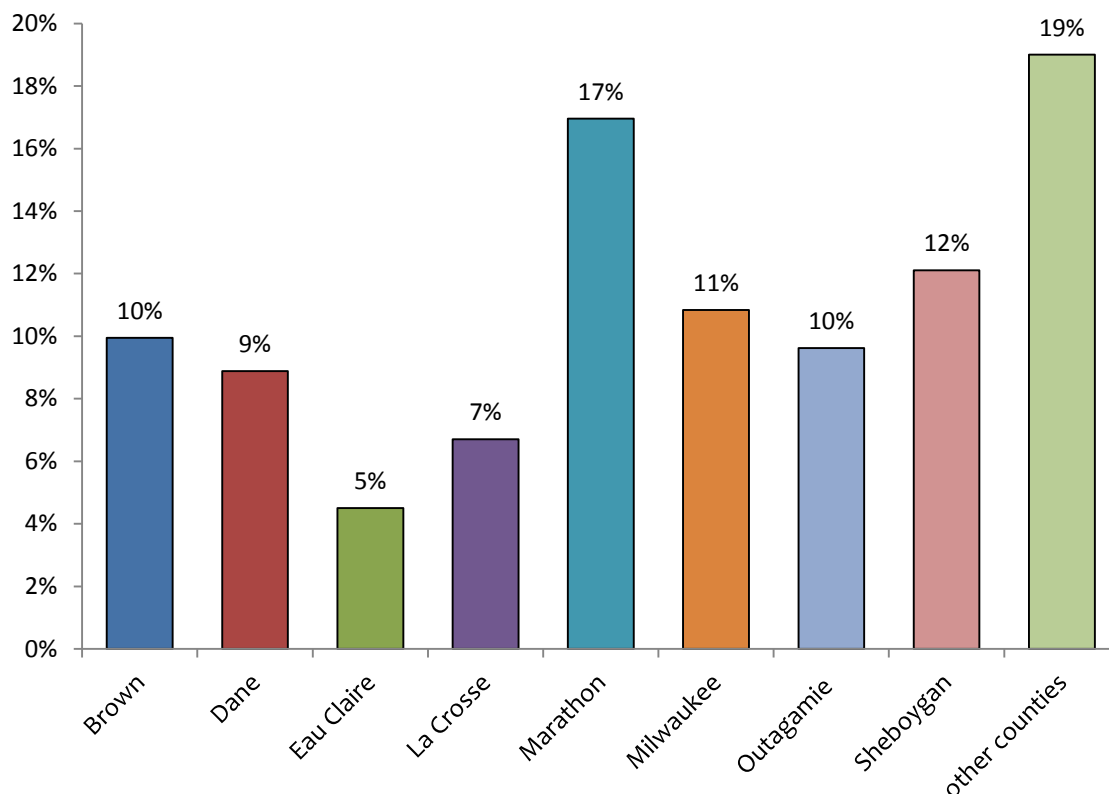
The ability to speak English differs among age groups. Younger Hmong tend to speak English better than their older counterparts because they were either born in the United States and are native English speakers, or because they receive English language support at school. Older Hmong, primarily immigrants, most likely never had an easily accessible opportunity to learn to speak English and therefore continued to speak only their native language.

Source: 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

See the URL below for ACS margins of error

http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/10_SF4/B16004/0400000US55/popgroup-020

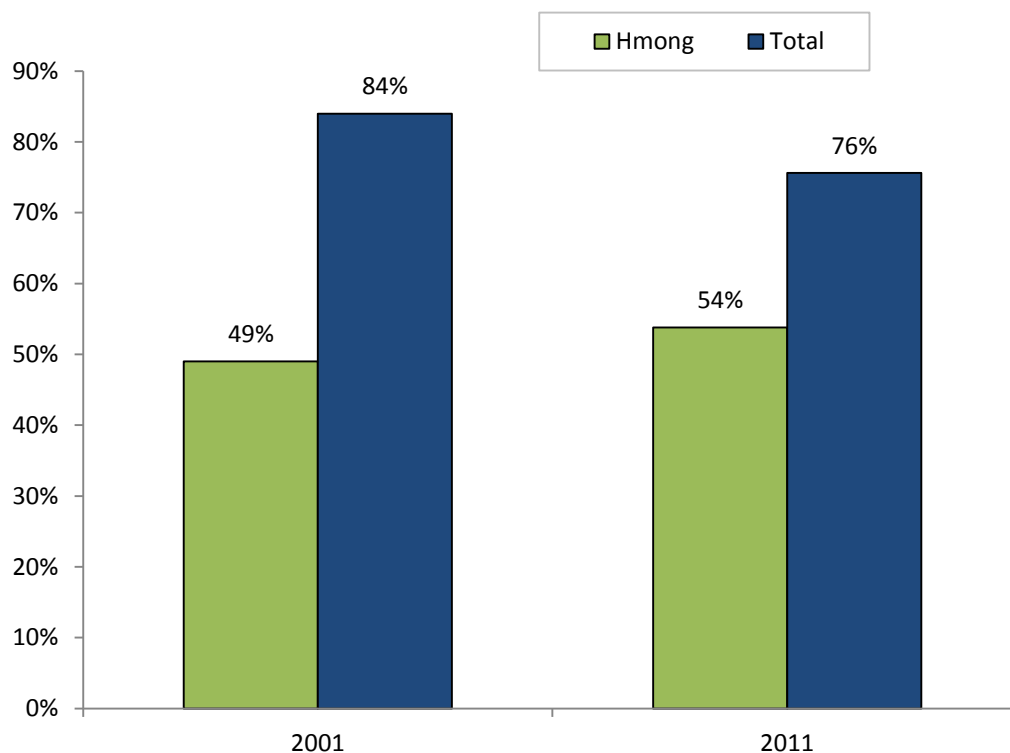
Chart 40. Percent of Limited-English Proficient Hmong Students in Wisconsin Counties: 2010



According to the Department of Public Instruction's 2010 *Census of Limited-English Proficient Pupils in Wisconsin*, there were just over 10,000 Hmong students with limited English proficiency (LEP). Students who are defined as Limited-English Proficient are unable to communicate effectively in English because English is not their primary language, and often are unable to read or write in English. In 2010, four out of five Hmong LEP students were concentrated in eight Wisconsin counties, with Marathon and Sheboygan counties accounting for the largest shares of Hmong LEP students.

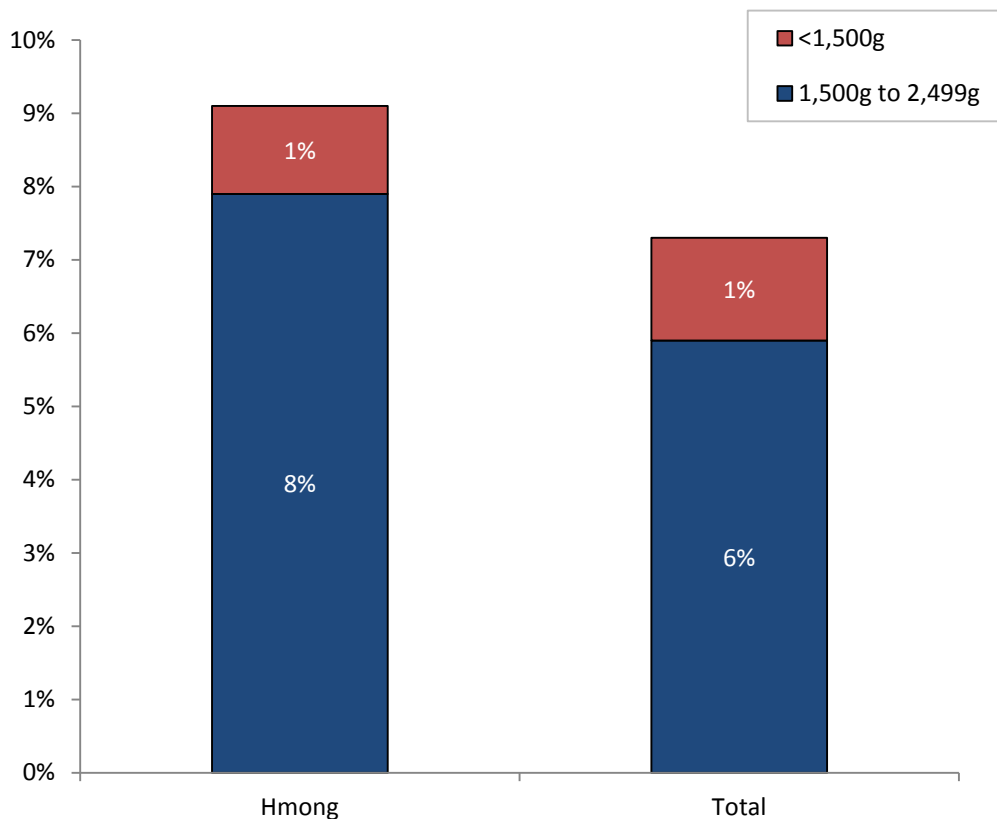
Source: March 2010 Census of Limited-English Proficient Pupils in Wisconsin by Language,
 Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction
<http://ell.dpi.wi.gov/files/ell/pdf/elp-lang-2010.pdf>

Chart 41. Percent of Births in which Prenatal Care Began during the First Trimester of Pregnancy, Wisconsin: 2001 & 2011



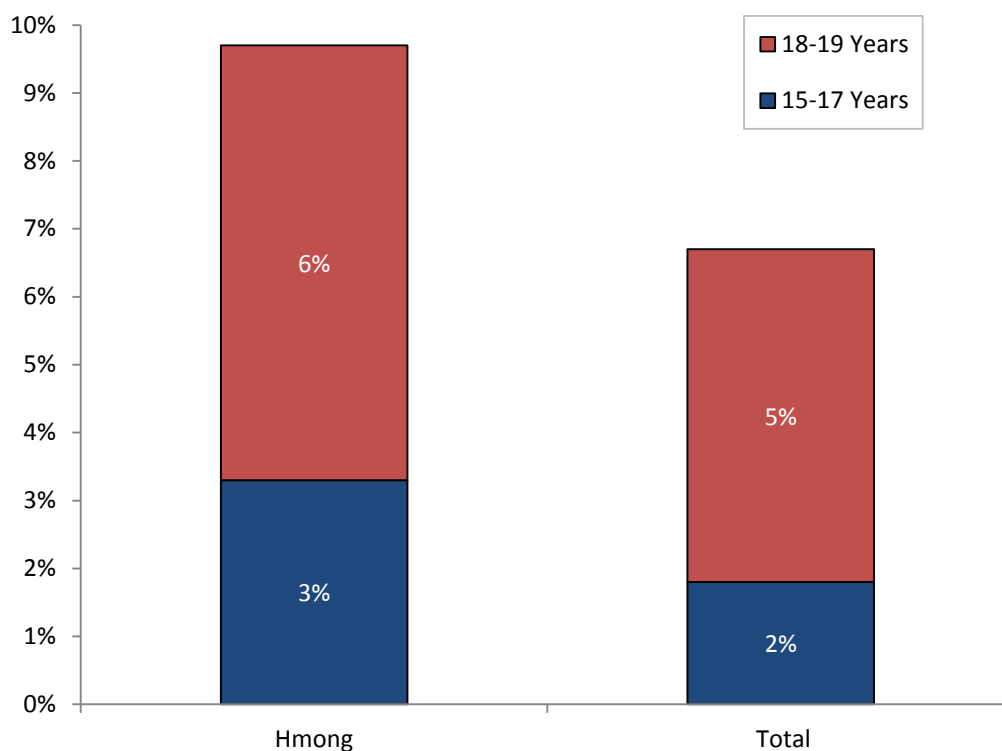
Hmong females receive prenatal care in the first trimester at significantly smaller proportions than Wisconsin women in total. Although the percentage has increased about 5 percentage points since 2001, nearly half of Hmong women forego care in the first trimester. Traditionally, Hmong women do not recognize a pregnancy until the fourth month, which falls in the second trimester, and may not seek out prenatal care until then.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics
"Number and Percent of Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother and Selected Characteristics," 2001 & 2011

Chart 42. Percent of Low Birthweight Births, Wisconsin: 2011

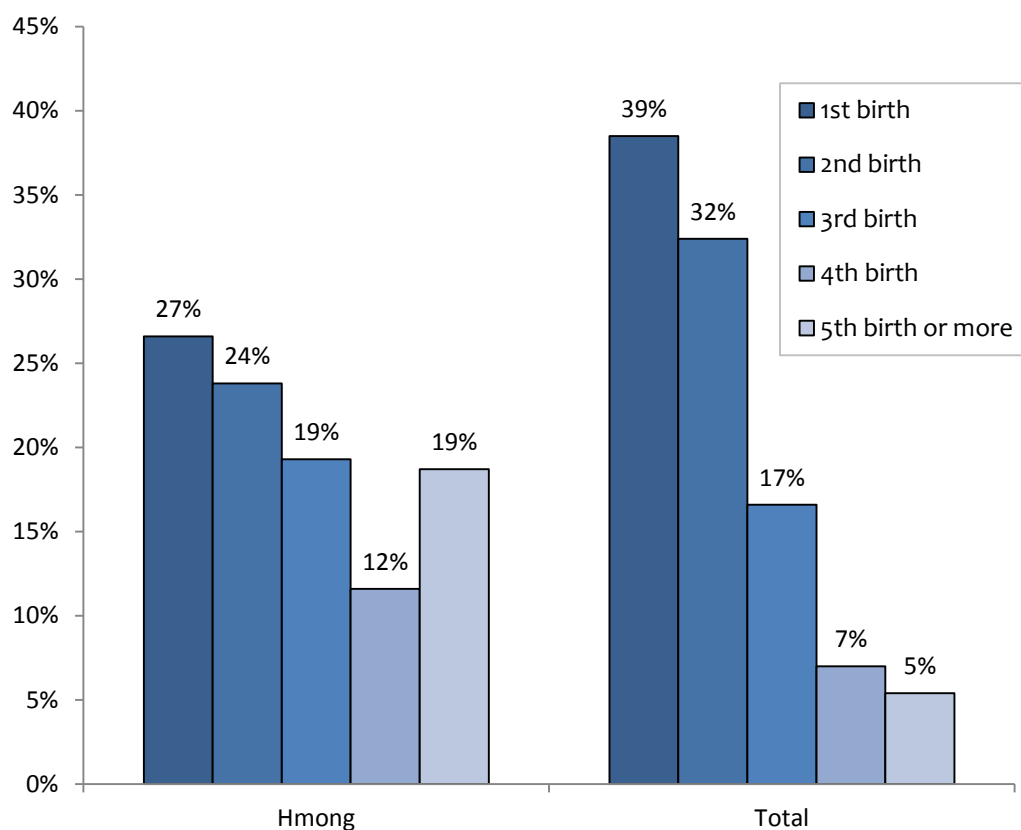
In 2011 about 9% of births to Hmong women and about 7% of births to all Wisconsin women were classified as low birthweight births, defined as less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 and 1/2 pounds). The prevalence of low birthweight births increased slightly since 2001 for both populations.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics
"Number and Percent of Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother and Birth Weight," 2011

Chart 43. Births to Teens as a Percent of All Births by Age, Wisconsin: 2011

In 2001 23% of births to Hmong women were to teen mothers between the ages of 15 and 19. In 2011, there were no births to Hmong mothers who were less than 15 years old. Overall the proportion of births to Hmong teen mothers decreased to 9%. Births to teen mothers in all of Wisconsin decreased as well, to around 7%, compared to 10% in 2001. Fewer Hmong women are getting married in their teens, thus decreasing the percentage of teen births.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics
"Number and Percent of Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother and Selected Characteristics," 2011

Chart 44. Live Birth Order as a Percent of All Births, Wisconsin: 2011

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services provides data on birth parity, shown in Chart 44 above. Consistent with the data on average family size, in 2011 Hmong women were far more likely than Wisconsin women to have higher order births. Nineteen percent of births to Hmong women were at least a woman's fifth birth. Hmong women also attribute much of their value within the family to their ability to have children, which often leads to both younger and older women becoming pregnant.

Conversely, over 70% of births to all Wisconsin women were the first and second births; less than 30% of births were a woman's third child or more. Wisconsin women are more likely to using birth control and often choose to have fewer children.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics
"Number and Percent of Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother and Selected Characteristics," 2011

Table 1. Hmong Population by State, 2010				
Rank	State	Hmong Population	Total Population	Percent Hmong
1	California	86,989	37,253,956	0.23%
2	Minnesota	63,619	5,303,925	1.20%
3	Wisconsin	47,127	5,686,986	0.83%
4	North Carolina	10,433	9,535,483	0.11%
5	Michigan	5,580	9,883,640	0.06%
6	Colorado	3,611	5,029,196	0.07%
7	Georgia	3,460	9,687,653	0.04%
8	Alaska	3,427	710,231	0.48%
9	Oklahoma	3,180	3,751,351	0.08%
10	Oregon	2,722	3,831,074	0.07%
11	Washington	2,186	6,724,540	0.03%
12	Arkansas	2,063	2,915,918	0.07%
13	Kansas	1,645	2,853,118	0.06%
14	Missouri	1,248	5,988,927	0.02%
15	South Carolina	1,135	4,625,364	0.02%
16	Florida	1,093	18,801,310	0.01%
17	Massachusetts	992	6,547,629	0.02%
18	Pennsylvania	945	12,702,379	0.01%
19	Rhode Island	909	1,052,567	0.09%
20	Texas	777	25,145,561	0.00%
21	Illinois	572	12,830,632	0.00%
22	Ohio	539	11,536,504	0.01%
23	Iowa	491	3,046,355	0.02%
24	Tennessee	363	6,346,105	0.01%
25	Utah	354	2,763,885	0.01%
26	New York	227	19,378,102	0.00%
27	Montana	221	989,415	0.02%
28	Nevada	203	2,700,551	0.01%
29	Connecticut	194	3,574,097	0.01%
30	Arizona	181	6,392,017	0.00%
31	Indiana	175	6,483,802	0.00%
32	Nebraska	161	1,826,341	0.01%
33	Virginia	154	8,001,024	0.00%
34	Alabama	108	4,779,736	0.00%

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2. Hmong Population of Wisconsin Counties, 2000-2010				
County	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010	
			Number	Percent
Adams	0	5	5	--
Ashland	1	1	0	0%
Barron	0	11	11	--
Bayfield	0	8	8	--
Brown	2,957	3,912	955	32%
Buffalo	8	1	-7	-88%
Burnett	10	6	-4	-40%
Calumet	412	662	250	61%
Chippewa	321	425	104	32%
Clark	19	27	8	42%
Columbia	11	45	34	309%
Crawford	9	0	-9	-100%
Dane	2,235	4,016	1,781	80%
Dodge	36	40	4	11%
Door	9	10	1	11%
Douglas	75	51	-24	-32%
Dunn	551	795	244	44%
Eau Claire	1,599	2,181	582	36%
Florence	7	5	-2	-29%
Fond du Lac	388	496	108	28%
Forest	8	0	-8	-100%
Grant	38	46	8	21%
Green	8	25	17	213%
Green Lake	29	33	4	14%
Iowa	0	10	10	--
Iron	0	1	1	--
Jackson	0	7	7	--
Jefferson	30	84	54	180%
Juneau	41	36	-5	-12%
Kenosha	15	80	65	433%
Kewaunee	6	18	12	200%
La Crosse	2,282	3,058	776	34%
Lafayette	20	27	7	35%
Langlade	22	3	-19	-86%
Lincoln	16	22	6	38%
<i>Continued on next page</i>				

Table 2 (Continued). Hmong Population of Wisconsin Counties, 2000-2010				
County	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010	
			Number	Percent
Manitowoc	1,157	1,518	361	31%
Marathon	4,453	5,644	1,191	27%
Marinette	0	22	22	--
Marquette	0	0	0	--
Menominee	0	0	0	--
Milwaukee	7,883	10,917	3,034	38%
Monroe	37	36	-1	-3%
Oconto	26	25	-1	-4%
Oneida	20	15	-5	-25%
Outagamie	2,504	3,249	745	30%
Ozaukee	21	74	53	252%
Pepin	0	0	0	--
Pierce	20	72	52	260%
Polk	15	9	-6	-40%
Portage	861	1,232	371	43%
Price	0	6	6	--
Racine	53	95	42	79%
Richland	1	11	10	1000%
Rock	17	40	23	135%
Rusk	10	0	-10	-100%
St. Croix	81	417	336	415%
Sauk	0	5	5	--
Sawyer	1	0	-1	-100%
Shawano	35	45	10	29%
Sheboygan	2,706	4,046	1,340	50%
Taylor	8	0	-8	-100%
Trempealeau	1	43	42	4200%
Vernon	0	6	6	--
Vilas	0	7	7	--
Walworth	40	64	24	60%
Washburn	0	0	0	--
Washington	45	137	92	204%
Waukesha	76	302	226	297%
Waupaca	6	16	10	167%
Waushara	37	19	-18	-49%
Winnebago	1,825	2,223	398	22%
Wood	689	685	-4	-1%
Total	33,791	47,127	13,336	39%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3. Asian Alone Population of Wisconsin Counties, 2000-2010

County	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010	
			Number	Percent
Adams	62	82	20	32%
Ashland	53	59	6	11%
Barron	145	223	78	54%
Bayfield	41	48	7	17%
Brown	4,935	6,724	1,789	36%
Buffalo	45	28	-17	-38%
Burnett	37	52	15	41%
Calumet	629	1,031	402	64%
Chippewa	492	774	282	57%
Clark	101	127	26	26%
Columbia	175	301	126	72%
Crawford	45	63	18	40%
Dane	14,735	23,035	8,300	56%
Dodge	296	472	176	60%
Door	81	112	31	38%
Douglas	273	376	103	38%
Dunn	849	1,143	294	35%
Eau Claire	2,344	3,297	953	41%
Florence	14	13	-1	-7%
Fond du Lac	845	1,148	303	36%
Forest	17	13	-4	-24%
Grant	230	312	82	36%
Green	97	198	101	104%
Green Lake	59	86	27	46%
Iowa	78	129	51	65%
Iron	9	18	9	100%
Jackson	31	53	22	71%
Jefferson	333	560	227	68%
Juneau	106	115	9	9%
Kenosha	1,381	2,393	1,012	73%
Kewaunee	27	60	33	122%
La Crosse	3,376	4,742	1,366	41%
Lafayette	36	58	22	61%
Langlade	57	62	5	9%
Lincoln	116	124	8	7%

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Table 3 (Continued). Asian Alone Population of Wisconsin Counties 2000-2010

County	2000	2010	Change 2000-2010	
			Number	Percent
Manitowoc	1,644	2,050	406	25%
Marathon	5,715	7,146	1,431	25%
Marinette	119	218	99	83%
Marquette	42	68	26	62%
Menominee	0	1	1	0.0%
Milwaukee	24,145	32,422	8,277	34%
Monroe	195	289	94	48%
Oconto	72	111	39	54%
Oneida	109	188	79	73%
Outagamie	3,595	5,229	1,634	46%
Ozaukee	882	1,509	627	71%
Pepin	15	13	-2	-13%
Pierce	158	301	143	91%
Polk	109	159	50	46%
Portage	1,511	1,969	458	30%
Price	47	62	15	32%
Racine	1,363	2,121	758	56%
Richland	38	95	57	150%
Rock	1,191	1,630	439	37%
Rusk	40	41	1	3%
St. Croix	389	900	511	131%
Sauk	144	337	193	134%
Sawyer	48	49	1	2%
Shawano	136	180	44	32%
Sheboygan	3,698	5,310	1,612	44%
Taylor	46	56	10	22%
Trempealeau	36	123	87	242%
Vernon	60	92	32	53%
Vilas	38	61	23	61%
Walworth	612	845	233	38%
Washburn	30	63	33	110%
Washington	674	1,415	741	110%
Waukesha	5,381	10,721	5,340	99%
Waupaca	139	194	55	40%
Waushara	80	94	14	18%
Winnebago	2,892	3,822	930	32%
Wood	1,220	1,319	99	8%
Total	88,763	129,234	40,471	46%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4. Hmong Population in Top 20 Wisconsin Counties, 2000 & 2010

Rank	County	2000	2010	Percent Change 2000-2010
1	Milwaukee	7,883	10,917	38%
2	Marathon	4,453	5,644	27%
3	Sheboygan	2,706	4,046	50%
4	Dane	2,235	4,016	80%
5	Brown	2,957	3,912	32%
6	Outagamie	2,504	3,249	30%
7	La Crosse	2,282	3,058	34%
8	Winnebago	1,825	2,223	22%
9	Eau Claire	1,599	2,181	36%
10	Manitowoc	1,157	1,518	31%
11	Portage	861	1,232	43%
12	Dunn	551	795	44%
13	Wood	689	685	-1%
14	Calumet	412	662	61%
15	Fond du Lac	388	496	28%
16	Chippewa	321	425	32%
17	St. Croix	81	417	415%
18	Waukesha	76	302	297%
19	Washington	45	137	204%
20	Racine	53	95	79%

Table 5. Percent Hmong Population in Top 20 Wisconsin Counties, 2010

Rank	County	2010	Total Population	Percent Hmong
1	Marathon	5,644	134,063	4.2%
2	Sheboygan	4,046	115,507	3.5%
3	La Crosse	3,058	114,638	2.7%
4	Eau Claire	2,181	98,736	2.2%
5	Manitowoc	1,518	81,442	1.9%
6	Outagamie	3,249	176,695	1.8%
7	Dunn	795	43,857	1.8%
8	Portage	1,232	70,019	1.8%
9	Brown	3,912	248,007	1.6%
10	Calumet	662	48,971	1.4%
11	Winnebago	2,223	166,994	1.3%
12	Milwaukee	10,917	947,735	1.2%
13	Wood	685	74,749	0.9%
14	Dane	4,016	488,073	0.8%
15	Chippewa	425	62,415	0.7%
16	St. Croix	417	84,345	0.5%
17	Fond du Lac	496	101,633	0.5%
18	Pierce	72	41,019	0.2%
19	Green Lake	33	19,051	0.2%
20	Lafayette	27	16836	0.2%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 6. Increase in Hmong Population in Top 20 Wisconsin Counties, 2000 & 2010

Rank	County	2000	2010	Percent Change 2000-2010
1	Kenosha	15	80	433%
2	St. Croix	81	417	415%
3	Waukesha	76	302	297%
4	Pierce	20	72	260%
5	Ozaukee	21	74	252%
6	Washington	45	137	204%
7	Jefferson	30	84	180%
8	Dane	2,235	4,016	80%
9	Racine	53	95	79%
10	Calumet	412	662	61%
11	Walworth	40	64	60%
12	Sheboygan	2,706	4,046	50%
13	Dunn	551	795	44%
14	Portage	861	1,232	43%
15	Milwaukee	7,883	10,917	38%
16	Eau Claire	1,599	2,181	36%
17	La Crosse	2,282	3,058	34%
18	Chippewa	321	425	32%
19	Brown	2,957	3,912	32%
20	Manitowoc	1,157	1,518	31%

Table 7. Hmong Population in Top 20 Wisconsin Municipalities, 2000 & 2010

Rank	Municipality	2000	2010	Percent Change 2000-2010
1	Milwaukee city	7,682	9,862	28%
2	Sheboygan city	2,514	3,618	44%
3	Wausau city	3,504	3,569	2%
4	Appleton city	2,451	3,035	24%
5	Green Bay city	2,629	2,876	9%
6	Madison city	1,842	2,637	43%
7	Eau Claire city	1,616	2,113	31%
8	La Crosse city	1,729	1,475	-15%
9	Oshkosh city	1,288	1,420	10%
10	Manitowoc city	976	1,204	23%
11	Weston village	486	1,067	120%
12	Stevens Point city	698	734	5%
13	Onalaska city	226	658	191%
14	Wisconsin Rapids city	470	550	17%
15	Holmen village	159	528	232%
16	Menomonie city	274	431	57%
17	Sun Prairie city	s*	410	--
18	Fond du Lac city	354	407	15%
19	Bellevue village	s*	396	--
20	Plover village	s*	336	--

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

*data suppressed, fewer than 100 Hmong persons in 2000

Table 8. Percent Hmong Population in Top 20 Wisconsin Municipalities, 2010

Rank	Municipality	Total Population	Hmong Population	Percent Hmong
1	Wausau city	39,106	3,569	9.1%
2	Sheboygan city	49,288	3,618	7.3%
3	Weston village	14,868	1,067	7.2%
4	Holmen village	9,005	528	5.9%
5	Appleton city	72,623	3,035	4.2%
6	Onalaska city	17,736	658	3.7%
7	Manitowoc city	33,736	1,204	3.6%
8	Rib Mountain CDP	5,651	185	3.3%
9	Eau Claire city	65,931	2,113	3.2%
10	Kronenwetter village	7,210	218	3.0%
11	Wisconsin Rapids city	18,367	550	3.0%
12	La Crosse city	51,320	1,475	2.9%
13	Plover village	12,123	336	2.8%
14	Green Bay city	104,057	2,876	2.8%
15	Stevens Point city	26,717	734	2.7%
16	Bellevue village	14,570	396	2.7%
17	Menomonie city	16,264	431	2.7%
18	Rothschild village	5,269	139	2.6%
19	Brown Deer village	11,999	278	2.3%
20	Oshkosh city	66,083	1,420	2.1%

Table 9. Increase in Hmong Population in Top 20 Wisconsin Municipalities, 2000 & 2010

Rank	Municipality	2000	2010	Percent Change 2000-2010
1	Holmen Village	159	528	232%
2	Onalaska city	226	658	191%
3	Weston village	486	1,067	120%
4	Fitchburg city	127	237	87%
5	Rib Mountain CDP	108	185	71%
6	Menomonie city	274	431	57%
7	Sheboygan city	2,514	3,618	44%
8	Madison city	1,842	2,637	43%
9	Menasha city	175	251	43%
10	Eau Claire city	1,616	2,113	31%
11	Two Rivers city	151	195	29%
12	Milwaukee city	7,682	9,862	28%
13	Appleton city	2,451	3,035	24%
14	Manitowoc city	976	1,204	23%
15	Wisconsin Rapids city	470	550	17%
16	Fond du Lac city	354	407	15%
17	Oshkosh city	1,288	1,420	10%
18	Green Bay city	2,629	2,876	9%
19	Stevens Point city	698	734	5%
20	Wausau city	3,504	3,569	2%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 10. Asian Population of Wisconsin Counties by Origin, 2010

County	Total Asian	Asian Alone									Asian in Combination
		Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Hmong	Japanese	Korean	Laotian	Vietnamese	Other Asian	
Adams	125	9	6	22	5	6	6	11	7	5	43
Ashland	100	8	11	10	1	4	6	3	6	6	41
Barron	322	30	35	57	11	5	36	0	14	31	99
Bayfield	80	5	6	12	8	7	5	4	0	5	32
Brown	7,619	765	371	233	3,912	75	208	324	196	427	895
Buffalo	56	3	3	5	1	3	7	0	1	3	28
Burnett	78	6	8	10	6	6	4	0	3	2	26
Calumet	1,156	56	93	67	662	3	34	12	18	28	125
Chippewa	907	40	62	83	425	21	30	6	25	15	133
Clark	171	13	20	31	27	4	14	0	0	5	44
Columbia	442	40	50	61	45	16	39	1	20	16	141
Crawford	83	8	14	9	0	4	10	3	11	5	20
Dane	26,698	4,680	5,936	974	4,016	659	2,422	435	796	2,561	3,663
Dodge	668	74	75	86	40	19	82	13	21	24	196
Door	143	18	16	31	10	11	9	0	7	5	31
Douglas	528	49	90	48	51	14	47	1	30	41	152
Dunn	1,302	88	41	34	795	7	52	16	5	56	159
Eau Claire	3,748	176	227	165	2,181	53	195	13	62	91	451
Florence	24	1	0	1	5	2	0	0	1	2	11
Fond du Lac	1,400	139	99	96	496	38	106	3	78	51	252
Forest	25	6	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	12
Grant	397	41	108	29	46	15	21	1	13	28	85
Green	271	23	20	49	25	11	19	2	26	18	73
Green Lake	110	12	9	14	33	4	2	1	4	2	24
Iowa	176	47	21	22	10	6	10	0	9	3	47
Iron	23	0	4	7	1	3	2	0	1	0	5
Jackson	101	12	3	16	7	4	9	0	0	2	48
Jefferson	786	95	121	70	84	14	69	5	31	37	226
Juneau	174	16	8	23	36	7	7	0	1	7	59
Kenosha	3,310	661	312	553	80	98	257	7	103	212	917
Kewaunee	95	4	9	16	18	2	4	1	2	3	35
La Crosse	5,266	308	357	125	3,058	68	194	50	110	178	524
Lafayette	83	3	6	9	27	0	8	0	3	0	25
Langlade	89	13	8	9	3	8	7	0	5	2	27
Lincoln	175	15	21	29	22	5	12	2	5	5	51
Manitowoc	2,301	113	53	48	1,518	18	34	81	61	101	251
Marathon	7,738	234	226	103	5,644	17	104	202	48	300	592
Marinette	318	62	33	23	22	21	25	0	4	21	100
Marquette	85	10	4	23	0	4	6	8	1	20	17
Menominee	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Milwaukee	37,497	6,486	3,014	1,952	10,917	520	1,367	1,833	1,601	4,645	5,075
Monroe	407	48	29	68	36	18	52	0	12	7	118
Oconto	159	8	18	23	25	5	12	1	3	8	48
Oneida	255	54	43	24	15	6	17	0	10	15	67
Outagamie	5,854	614	410	159	3,249	68	180	45	153	183	625
Ozaukee	1,885	487	378	79	74	42	154	1	64	157	376
Pepin	24	0	2	6	0	1	2	0	1	0	11
Pierce	439	31	55	28	72	20	65	4	7	18	138
Polk	249	16	18	48	9	17	21	2	12	11	90
Portage	2,201	152	249	49	1,232	43	73	5	21	56	232
Price	88	25	6	17	6	2	2	0	1	3	26
Racine	2,708	730	308	231	95	73	213	62	132	252	587
Richland	120	5	24	22	11	0	6	3	2	22	25
Rock	2,211	202	273	186	40	46	140	68	190	441	581
Rusk	70	3	14	10	0	4	2	0	1	7	29
St. Croix	1,251	61	80	83	417	28	113	15	41	44	351
Sauk	477	61	71	42	5	14	38	1	21	71	140
Sawyer	77	8	14	7	0	5	7	0	7	0	28
Shawano	252	10	30	25	45	21	9	3	6	12	72
Sheboygan	5,732	208	176	193	4,046	27	81	126	55	279	422
Taylor	86	7	7	17	0	5	14	1	1	1	30
Trempealeau	153	7	19	24	43	1	10	1	9	5	30
Vernon	144	3	17	28	6	7	18	5	4	6	52
Vilas	96	7	17	12	7	7	7	0	1	2	35
Walworth	1,131	140	199	129	64	62	79	1	62	67	286
Washburn	81	17	7	24	0	2	8	0	0	4	18
Washington	1,815	436	256	174	137	32	114	20	91	98	400
Waukesha	12,549	4,536	2,126	713	302	303	767	253	497	1,122	1,828
Waupaca	276	12	38	41	16	9	16	1	18	14	82
Waushara	142	6	10	28	19	8	5	1	1	4	48
Winnebago	4,434	465	196	176	2,223	49	129	59	83	234	612
Wood	1,472	170	94	108	685	21	95	5	42	58	153
Total	151,513	22,899	16,684	7,930	47,127	2,729	7,919	3,721	4,877	12,165	22,279

Source: 2010 Census of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 11. Racial Composition of Wisconsin, 2000 & 2010

Race	2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
White Alone	4,769,857	90.5%	4,902,067	86.2%	132,210	2.8%
Black or African American Alone	304,460	5.8%	359,148	6.3%	54,688	18.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	47,228	0.9%	54,526	1.0%	7,298	15.5%
Asian Alone	88,763	1.7%	129,234	2.3%	40,471	45.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Alone	1,630	0.0%	1,827	0.0%	197	12.1%
Some Other Race Alone	84,842	0.1%	135,867	2.4%	51,025	60.1%
Two or More Races	66,895	1.0%	104,317	1.8%	37,422	55.9%
Total	5,363,675		5,686,986		323,311	6.0%

Table 12. Hmong and Wisconsin Populations by Age Group, 2000 & 2010

Age Groups	Hmong						Wisconsin					
	2000		2010		Change 2000-2010		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5	4,219	12.5%	5,886	12.5%	1,667	39.5%	342,340	6.4%	358,443	6.3%	16,103	4.7%
5-17	15,060	44.6%	14,387	30.5%	-673	-4.5%	1,026,416	19.1%	981,049	17.3%	-45,367	-4.4%
18-24	4,340	12.8%	9,173	19.5%	4,833	111.4%	520,629	9.7%	549,256	9.7%	28,627	5.5%
25-44	6,835	20.2%	11,660	24.7%	4,825	70.6%	1,581,690	29.5%	1,447,360	25.5%	-134,330	-8.5%
45-64	2,411	7.1%	4,614	9.8%	2,203	91.4%	1,190,047	22.2%	1,573,564	27.7%	383,517	32.2%
65 and Over	926	2.7%	1,407	3.0%	481	51.9%	702,553	13.1%	777,314	13.7%	74,761	10.6%
Total	33,791		47,127		13,336	39.5%	5,363,675		5,686,986		323,311	6.0%

Source: 2000 and 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 13. Family and Non-Family Living Arrangements, 2000 & 2010

Living Arrangement	Hmong						Wisconsin					
	2000		2010		Change 2000-2010		2000		2010		Change 2000-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Family Households	5,108	92.9%	8,178	87.6%	3,070	60.1%	1,386,815	66.5%	1,468,917	64.4%	82,102	5.9%
Married Couples with Children	3,723	67.7%	4,764	51.0%	1,041	28.0%	493,530	23.7%	443,396	19.4%	-50,134	-10.2%
Married Couples, no Children	398	7.2%	1,040	11.1%	642	161.3%	615,067	29.5%	687,948	30.2%	72,881	11.8%
Single Parent	710	12.9%	1,534	16.4%	824	116.1%	171,709	8.2%	204,076	9.0%	32,367	18.8%
Other Family	277	5.0%	840	9.0%	563	203.2%	106,509	5.1%	133,497	5.9%	26,988	25.3%
Non-Family Households	391	7.1%	1,159	12.4%	768	196.4%	697,729	33.5%	810,851	35.6%	113,122	16.2%
Living Alone	248	4.5%	715	7.7%	467	188.3%	557,875	26.8%	642,507	28.2%	84,632	15.2%
Living with Others	143	2.6%	444	4.8%	301	210.5%	139,854	6.7%	168,344	7.4%	28,490	20.4%
Total Households	5,499	100%	9,337	100%	3,838	69.8%	2,084,544	100%	2,279,768	100%	195,224	9.4%

Table 14. Income Below Poverty Level by Age Group, 2000 & 2006-2010

Age Group	Below Poverty Level, Hmong						Below Poverty Level, Wisconsin					
	1999		2006-10		Change		1999		2006-10		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 5 Years	929	12%	1,047	12%	118	13%	43,836	10%	66,456	10%	22,620	52%
5 Years	257	3%	155	2%	-102	-40%	8,771	2%	11,637	2%	2,866	33%
6 to 11 Years	2,091	26%	1,126	13%	-965	-46%	52,716	12%	65,974	10%	13,258	25%
12 to 17 Years	1,755	22%	1,704	20%	-51	-3%	44,843	10%	64,064	10%	19,221	43%
18 to 24 Years	708	9%	1,965	23%	1,257	178%	88,933	20%	127,298	20%	38,365	43%
25 to 34 Years	824	10%	668	8%	-156	-19%	54,292	12%	83,030	13%	28,738	53%
35 to 44 Years	594	7%	482	6%	-112	-19%	49,755	11%	60,778	10%	11,023	22%
45 to 54 Years	311	4%	587	7%	276	89%	33,029	7%	58,430	9%	25,401	77%
55 to 64 Years	240	3%	408	5%	168	70%	26,118	6%	42,694	7%	16,576	63%
65 to 74 Years	146	2%	215	3%	69	47%	18,832	4%	21,824	3%	2,992	16%
Over 74 Years	73	1%	97	1%	24	33%	30,413	7%	35,428	6%	5,015	16%
Total	7,928	26%	8,454	20%	526	7%	451,538	9%	637,613	12%	186,075	41%

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing and 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 15. Employment Status by Sex, 2000 & 2006-2010

Employment Status	Hmong				Wisconsin			
	2000		2006-2010		2000		2006-2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Male	7,701	--	13,605	--	2,030,019	--	2,193,376	--
Not in Labor Force	2,776	36%	3,595	26%	521,740	26%	585,786	27%
Employed or in Armed Forces	4,418	57%	8,682	64%	1,430,919	70%	1,487,697	68%
Unemployed	507	7%	1,328	10%	77,360	4%	119,893	5%
Female	7,681	--	13,462	--	2,127,011	--	2,265,011	--
Not in Labor Force	3,490	45%	4,482	33%	763,186	36%	794,136	35%
Employed or in Armed Forces	3,883	51%	8,204	61%	1,306,874	61%	1,386,168	61%
Unemployed	308	4%	776	6%	56,951	3%	84,707	4%

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing and 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 16. Industry for Employed Civilian Population Age 16 and Over, 2000 & 2006-2010

Industry	Hmong						Wisconsin					
	2000		2006-2010		Change 2000-2006/2010		2000		2006-2010		Change 2000-2006/2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	21	0.3%	140	0.8%	119	567%	75,418	2.8%	71,684	2.5%	-3,734	-5%
Construction	116	1.4%	172	1.0%	56	48%	161,625	5.9%	171,616	6.0%	9,991	6%
Manufacturing	4,193	50.5%	7,214	42.9%	3,021	72%	606,845	22.2%	536,934	18.7%	-69,911	-12%
Wholesale Trade	170	2.0%	325	1.9%	155	91%	87,979	3.2%	86,908	3.0%	-1,071	-1%
Retail Trade	805	9.7%	1,597	9.5%	792	98%	317,881	11.6%	329,863	11.5%	11,982	4%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	87	1.0%	248	1.5%	161	185%	123,657	4.5%	130,387	4.5%	6,730	5%
Information	123	1.5%	252	1.5%	129	105%	60,142	2.2%	56,076	2.0%	-4,066	-7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	296	3.6%	1,048	6.2%	752	254%	168,060	6.1%	182,526	6.4%	14,466	9%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	265	3.2%	846	5.0%	581	219%	179,503	6.6%	218,788	7.6%	39,285	22%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	977	11.8%	2,436	14.5%	1,459	149%	548,111	20.0%	631,818	22.0%	83,707	15%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	776	9.3%	1,574	9.4%	798	103%	198,528	7.3%	238,223	8.3%	39,695	20%
Other services, except public administration	340	4.1%	793	4.7%	453	133%	111,028	4.1%	115,426	4.0%	4,398	4%
Public Administration	132	1.6%	184	1.1%	52	39%	96,148	3.5%	99,061	3.5%	2,913	3%

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing and 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 17. Educational Attainment for the Population 25 and Over by Sex, 2006-2010

Education	Hmong						Wisconsin					
	Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Schooling Completed	1,580	19.6%	2,966	38.0%	4,546	28.6%	11,470	0.6%	13,523	0.7%	24,993	0.7%
Some Schooling, no HS Degree	660	8.2%	731	9.4%	1,391	8.8%	195,442	10.7%	174,975	9.1%	370,417	9.9%
High School	2,491	30.8%	1,396	17.9%	3,887	24.5%	628,073	34.4%	644,246	33.7%	1,272,319	34.0%
Some College	1,590	19.7%	1,272	16.3%	2,862	18.0%	368,818	20.2%	402,917	21.1%	771,735	20.6%
Associate's Degree	574	7.1%	602	7.7%	1,176	7.4%	153,417	8.4%	181,950	9.5%	335,367	9.0%
Bachelor's Degree	1,002	12.4%	678	8.7%	1,680	10.6%	303,773	16.6%	337,372	17.6%	641,145	17.1%
Graduate or Professional Degree	183	2.3%	170	2.2%	353	2.2%	164,425	9.0%	158,842	8.3%	323,267	8.6%
Total	8,080		7,815		15,895		1,825,418		1,913,825		3,739,243	

Source: 2000 Census of Population and Housing and 2006-2010 American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau