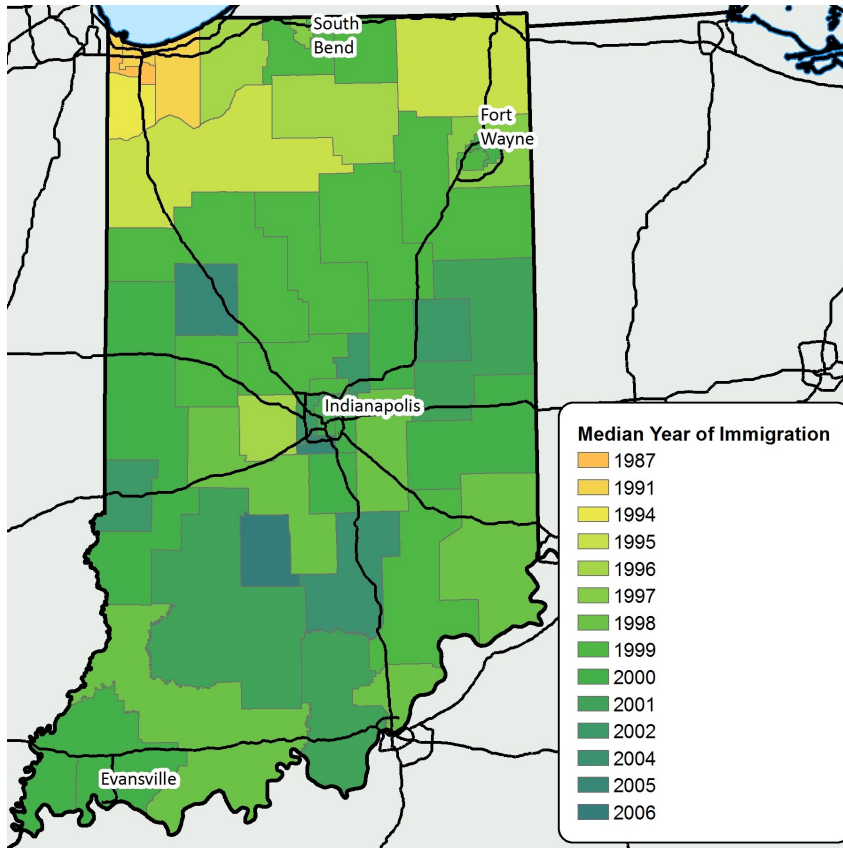


Immigrants in Indiana, 2010-2014

iDod: Fact Sheets with Data on Immigrants, Customized For You, For Free.

Median Year of Immigration by Geography

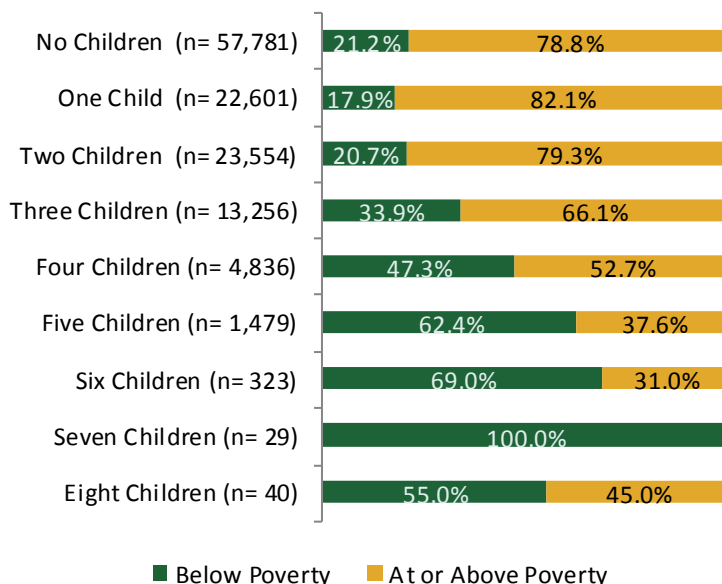


Immigration in Northwest Indiana

The year of immigration for foreign-born individuals currently living in Indiana reflects a pattern in which Gary and the Michigan City area have immigrants that tend to have migrated to the U.S. in the 1980s and 1990s, whereas Indianapolis has communities largely made up of recent arrivals.

The languages that immigrants speak at home are diverse, but are dominated by Spanish and English. With exceptions of Punjabi and Chinese dominating areas around Indianapolis. Northwest Indiana has almost ubiquitously dominant Spanish language spoken at home. Poverty in the state of Indiana ranges widely and varies based on the number of children in households. These figures must be interpreted with caution because the number of households with four or more children is a small percentage of the sample.

Poverty and Children in Immigrant Households in Indiana

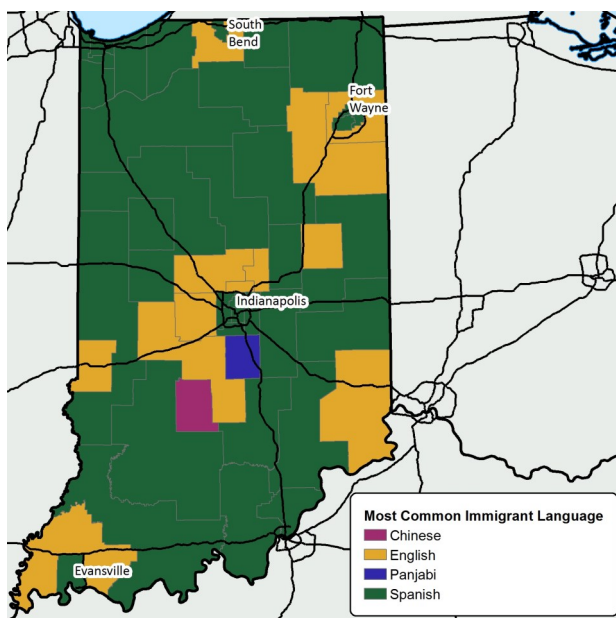


Top Ten Languages Spoken at Home by Immigrants

Language	Est. Speakers	Percent
Spanish	130,412	42.3%
English	55,361	18.0%
Hindi and Associated Languages	20,559	6.7%
Chinese	19,720	6.4%
Arabic	7,572	2.5%
Filipino/Tagalog	6,458	2.1%
Korean	5,914	1.9%
French	5,769	1.9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	5,385	1.7%
Burmese/Lisu/Lolo	5,303	1.7%

Immigrants in Indiana, 2010-2014

Most Common Immigrant Languages



The map on the left represents the most common languages spoken among immigrant groups in each region of Indiana, not the overall variety of languages is present.

The Mexican, Burmese, and Honduran immigrant communities have the largest portions of those who have less than a high school diploma: 55.8 percent, 62.3 percent, and 51 percent respectively. The Mexican immigrant population is the largest in the state, while the latter two are significantly smaller.

Meanwhile, high educational attainment can be seen in the Philippine, Canadian, Korean, and Indian immigrant groups. The Indian immigrant community is the second largest in the state and has the largest percentage of postsecondary education at 67.6 percent.

Educational Attainment for Top Ten Countries of Birth

	Less than HS Diploma	HS Diploma or GED	Associate's or Some College	Bachelor's degree	Master's or Professional Degree	Doctoral Degree
Mexico (n= 88,011)	55.8%	29.9%	9.4%	3.5%	1.3%	0.1%
India (n= 19,804)	7.4%	13.1%	8.6%	26.4%	37.4%	7.0%
China (n= 10,184)	10.7%	21.6%	10.1%	17.0%	24.7%	15.9%
Philippines (n= 7,468)	7.4%	16.8%	21.2%	43.2%	9.7%	1.8%
Germany (n= 7,177)	12.0%	39.9%	22.4%	13.3%	7.2%	5.2%
Korea (n= 5,617)	6.8%	14.7%	19.3%	25.9%	26.1%	7.2%
Canada (n= 5,055)	5.2%	17.9%	24.5%	28.5%	16.7%	7.1%
Burma (Myanmar) (n= 4,533)	62.3%	16.3%	8.1%	8.5%	4.7%	0.0%
Honduras (n= 4,187)	51.0%	29.0%	10.0%	7.5%	2.5%	0.0%
Vietnam (n= 3,932)	22.9%	30.5%	23.1%	12.6%	8.7%	2.1%
Total Immigrant Population (Estimated 243,000)	30.6%	24.3%	15.1%	14.8%	11.7%	3.5%

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE FOR IMMIGRATION RESEARCH

IIR works to refocus the immigration conversation among academics, policy-makers and the public, including the business community and media, by producing and disseminating unbiased and objective, interdisciplinary academic research related to immigrants and immigration to the United States. The Institute for Immigration Research is a joint venture between George Mason University and the Immigrant Learning Center, Inc. (ILC) of Massachusetts.

IMMIGRATION DATA ON DEMAND (iDod)

The iDod service is offered free of charge to help individuals and institutions examine the immigrant populations of their particular geography. Recipients of this data will see how immigrants provide vital contributions to the economy and society of the U.S. Ultimately, the goal of the iDod project is to create collaborations and connect people with data from their particular region or sector of interest on immigrant populations.