

Asian American Homeownership and Residential Crowding

Jing Li

Rice University

Isao Takei

Nihon University

2021 ACS Data User Conference



- Asian Americans as a whole tend to have comparable SES than non-Hispanic whites
- Most frequently used SES outcomes are education, income, employment, and occupations
- Relatively fewer studies on housing outcomes

- American Dream
- A major social determinant of health and wellbeing
- Key mechanism to wealth accumulation
- Strong correlation with children's education outcomes
- Great implications for residential assimilation of immigrants
- Promote community building by inducing higher participation in civic and volunteering activities



RICE

Housing Outcomes

- Most studies focus on homeownership
- Other outcomes such as housing values, housing stability and housing quality are understudied
- Residential crowding
 - limit privacy
 - associated with poorer physical and mental health
 - associated with lower education attainment among youth



RICE

Previous Studies on Asian American Housing

- Asian Americans in general tend to have a lower rate of homeownership compared to whites and the national average.
- Asian Americans still face housing discrimination, although it varies by ethnicity and location.
- Immigration status and spatial patterns of residence are also major explanations of Asian American homeownership disadvantages.
- There is great ethnic variation in Asian American homeownership



RICE

Immigration Status and Housing

- Foreign-born Asians have a particularly rapid trajectory into homeownership.
- Traditional cultural norms of valuing properties and living in multigenerational and extended family households
- Immigrants in general tend to be more geographically mobile than the native-born
- Immigration variables such as English language skills and duration of stay play an important role in homeownership.



RICE

Research Goals

- Systematically investigate homeownership and residential crowding of Asian American households in reference to non-Hispanic whites
- Provide an updated Asian American housing profile with a special focus on nativity status and ethnicity (Chinese, Asian Indians, Filipinos, Vietnamese, Koreans and Japanese)



- 2013-2017 American Community Survey (ACS)
- Single-race, non-Hispanic Asian Indians, Chinese, Filipinos, Japanese, Koreans, and Vietnamese aged between 25-64 (N=160,836)
- Single-race, non-Hispanic whites aged between 25-64 (N=1,680, 973)
- Living in top 100 most populous metropolitans according to the 2010 U.S. Census
- Final Asian American sample: 29% Chinese, 5% Japanese, 16% Filipinos, 28% Asian Indians, 11% Koreans, 11% Vietnamese



- Homeownership
 - Whether the housing unit is owned or rented by its householder
 - 1=YES, 0=No
- Residential crowding
 - Whether there is more than one persons per room excluding closets, hallways, bathrooms, and kitchen
 - 1=YES, 0= No



- Race/Ethnicity
- Nativity status
- Sociodemographic variables: age, gender, marital status, education, years of U.S. experience
- Household characteristics: family income (logged), household linguistic isolation status, household size, presence of children, number of workers in the household
- Residential mobility: moved in the past year



- Metropolitan fixed-effects
- Logistic regression
 - Model 1: race/ethnicity, metropolitan fixed effects, survey year, residential mobility
 - Model 2: Model 1 + nativity status + race/ethnicity*nativity
 - Model 3: Model 2 + sociodemographic variables
 - Model 4: Model 3 + household characteristics

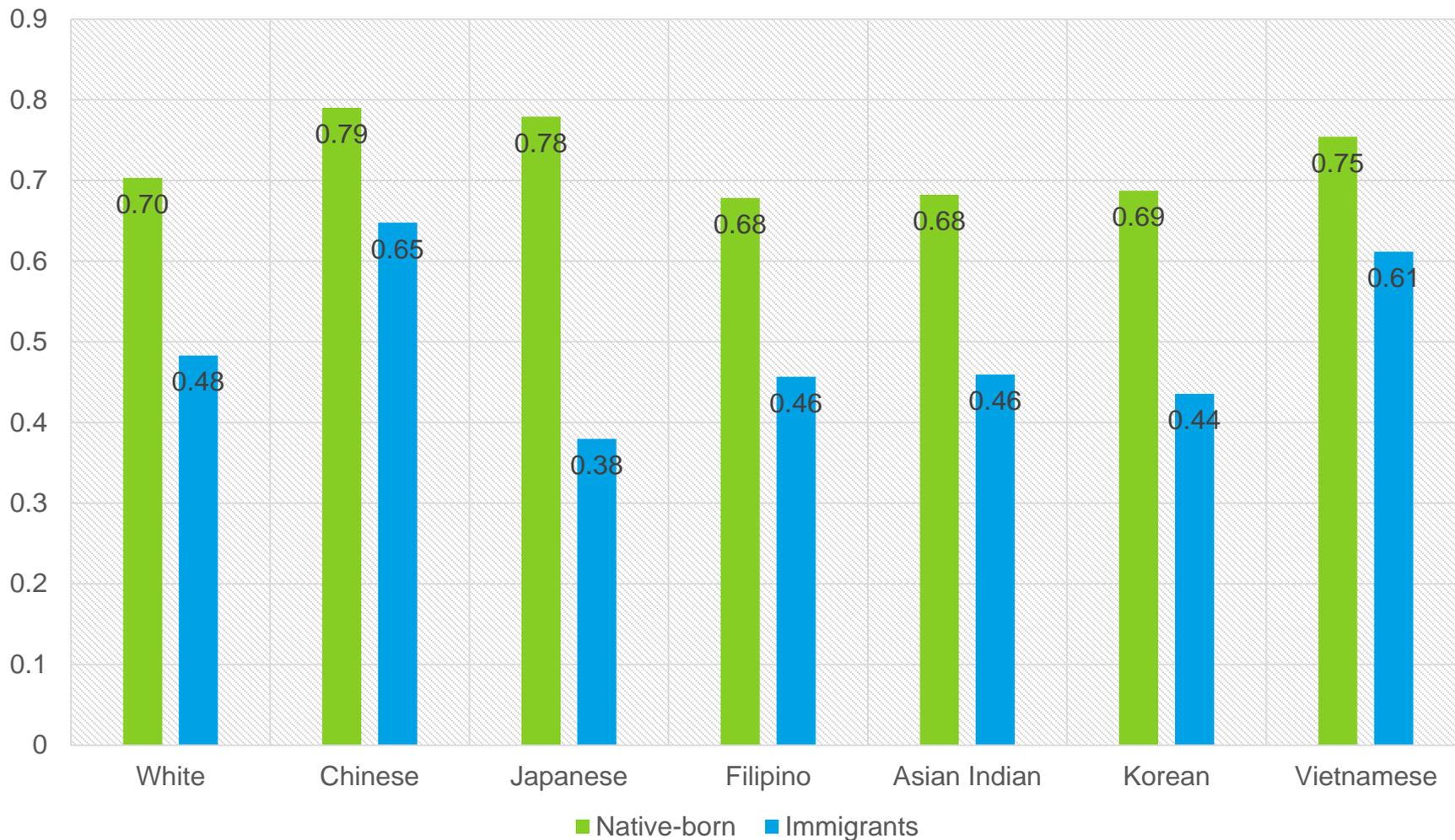


RICE

	Asian American	White
Age	43.86	46.34
Female	38.96	47.90
Married	69.39	56.66
Education level		
Less than high school	6.84	3.82
High school graduate	9.91	18.79
Some college	16.57	30.60
College graduate and above	66.69	46.78
Foreign-born	83.91	7.34
U.S. experience	20.08	24.32
Family income (logged)	11.08	11.03
Household linguistic isolation	18.35	1.04
Household size	3.02	2.61
Presence of children	43.86	34.25
Number of workers	1.56	1.45
Moved in the past year	16.70	13.10

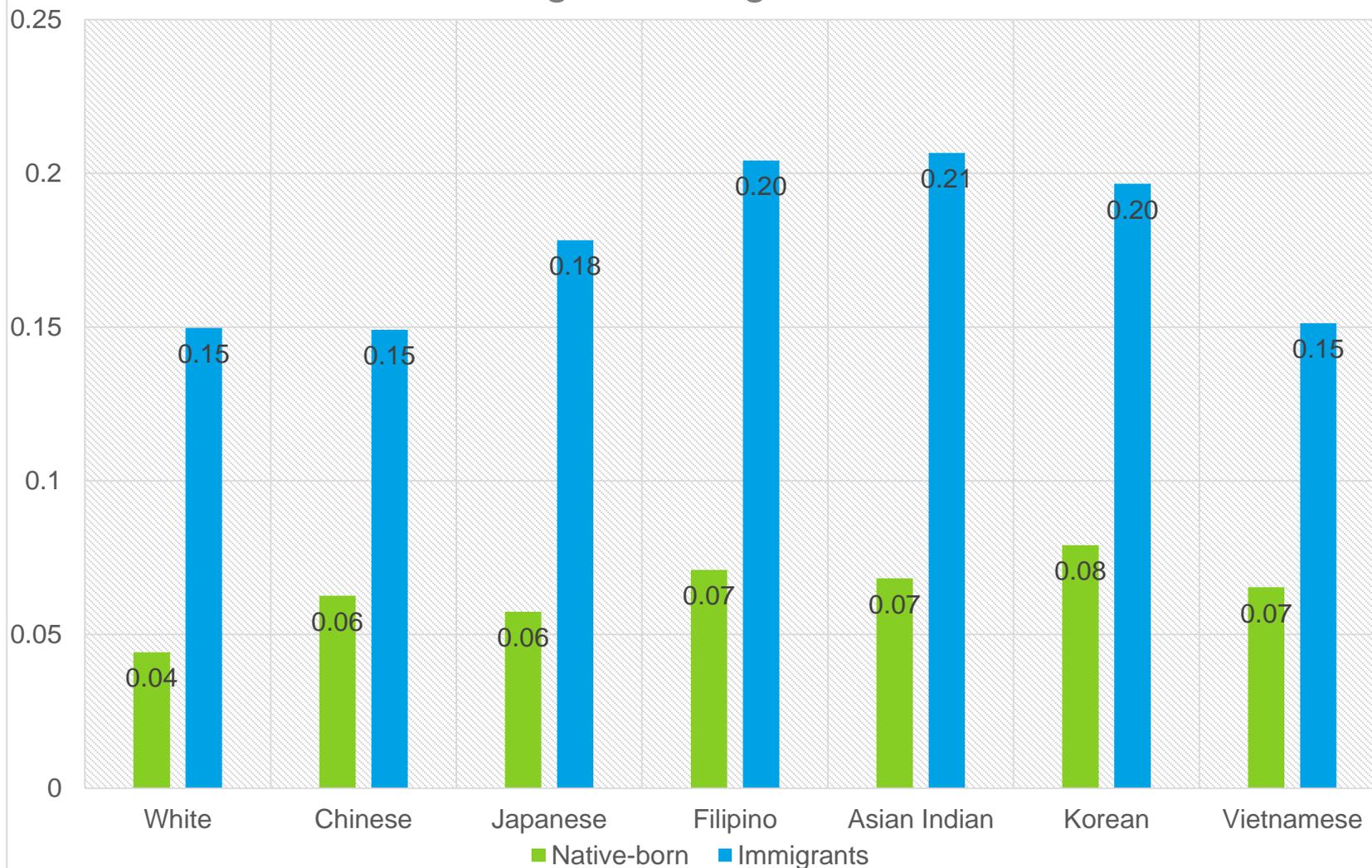


Fully Adjusted Predicted Probability of Homeownership among Adults Aged 25-64





Fully Adjusted Predicted Probability of Overcrowding among Adults Aged 25-64





RICE

Summarizing Results

- Significant ethnic disparities exist in homeownership, but not much in residential crowding.
- Among the native-born, Chinese, Japanese, and Vietnamese Americans appear to have attained net *advantage* in regard to homeownership over comparable whites.
- Chinese and Vietnamese immigrants have net advantage in homeownership over white immigrants.
- A notable new finding of Vietnamese net *advantage* in homeownership over whites, regardless of nativity.



- Asian Indians, Filipinos and Koreans have net *disadvantage* over whites, even after broken down by nativity.
- Asian Americans disadvantage in residential crowding is mostly attributed to foreign-born status
- Remember that we netted out metropolitan fixed effects
- Asian Americans in general have attained relatively high levels of housing attributes in terms of housing tenure and residential density, which denotes their continuing residential assimilation and upward mobility.



RICE

Questions/Comments?

