EXHIBIT A

In Brief – MENA AMERICANS: A SOCALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUP
In Brief

MENA AMERICANS: A SOCIALLY DISADVANTAGED GROUP
Louise Cainkar, Marquette University [7/2021]

Definition and Process: The US Small Business Administration states that “an identifiable group whose members believe that the group has suffered chronic racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias may petition SBA to be included as a presumptively socially disadvantaged group... upon presentation of substantial evidence that members of the group have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice or cultural bias because of their identity as group members and without regard to their individual qualities...” (§ 124.103; emphasis added)

Standards: the group must show that “(i) The group has suffered prejudice, bias, or discriminatory practices and (ii) Those conditions have resulted in economic deprivation for the group of the type which Congress has found exists for the groups named in the Small Business Act (namely Black Americans and Hispanic Americans); and (iii) Those conditions have produced impediments in the business world for members of the group over which they have no control and which are not common to small business owners generally.” (§ 124.103; emphasis added)

DATA: A large body of social science data developed over decades of research demonstrates that MENA (Middle Eastern and North African) Americans have suffered from pervasive society-wide prejudice and discrimination since the 1970’s. Such prejudice and discrimination led to their entire communities being held accountable and punished on multiple levels (public and private) for the 9/11 attacks, even though they played no part in those attacks. Holding all accountable for the acts of a few is a fundamental feature of American racism. MENA Americans continue to face such efforts to collectively characterize and treat them as lesser human beings. Additionally, public opinion polls and social distance studies have shown for decades the persistence of widespread racist animosities against MENA Americans; furthermore, hate crime data show high rates of ongoing victimization, which was particularly heightened after 9/11 and has surged since 2016. Indeed, it is commonly understood by a majority of Americans that MENA Americans hold a stigmatized and lesser status in American society, as compared to whites, one that shares many commonalities with other recognized people of color.

Although MENA Americans do not share the experiences of white privilege, they are still subsumed under the “white” racial category in nearly all official data collection efforts. This is solely because of OMB Directive 15. Issued in 1977, this directive defined the racial and ethnic groups whose social status would be monitored in the interest of civil rights. Much has changed in American society since 1977, in both positive and negative ways for groups included in that directive as well as for other social groups. While it has changed in positive ways for LGBTQ Americans, social conditions have deteriorated for MENA Americans. Thus, while recognizing the stubborn persistence of anti-Blackness, we must also recognize that animosities towards social groups are fluid and not static. Yet, our official social accounting remains stuck in the past. It is time to reckon with stagnant thinking, often due simply to resistance to change.

Most important for this discussion is recognition, as the social science literature shows, that the degradation of the social status of MENA Americans largely occurred after OMB Directive 15 was issued. A median household income statistic from 2019 five-year American Community Survey data makes our point on the economic level. According to ACS data, MENA Americans
experienced the sharpest decline in household income of all ethnic and racial groups between 2000 and 2019, a decline by over one-third that outpaced declines for Blacks and Native Americans. (Source: forthcoming University of Illinois IIRPP study)

**Data Challenges:** The fact that MENA Americans are still counted as whites, due to the outdated 1977 OMB Directive 15, constitutes a major barrier in our efforts to make our case. It is a problem because producing the statistics to show “economic deprivation” and “impediments in the business world” are difficult to extract as long as no major US data collection effort compiles such statistics. Our efforts over the decades to advocate for a change on the level of demographic accounting have consistently meet with stasis: a refusal to recognize that things have changed or, if recognized, to actually make the data collection changes that are necessary.

The sole source of national data on MENA Americans is found using the ethnic ancestry question on the American Community Survey (ACS), which is administered annually to a small sample of the US population, rather than the full population count offered by a decennial Census. Using data collected from the 5-year 2010-2014 ACS we find:

- At the national level, MENA Americans are younger and more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to live in poverty and to lack private health insurance, despite having higher rates of college completion. The data show that like some other groups (e.g., Asian Americans), MENA Americans have a bifurcated portrait, with many highly educated members as well as many lacking college degrees. It also shows that those with college degrees are not earning at the expected rate of return.

- Particularly striking is the disadvantaged socioeconomic status of Iraqis and Yemenis, two rapidly growing MENA populations, at both the national and local levels. Among MENA Americans, these groups have the highest rates of poverty, greatest reliance on public health insurance, and lowest rates of educational attainment.

We provide here some ACS statistics demonstrating that MENA Americans do not share the white experience and face economic deprivation. MENA Americans, as compared to non-Hispanic (NH) whites, are 18% more likely to live in poverty, 15% more likely to lack health insurance, and 21% less likely to have private health insurance, despite high rates of college completion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metric</th>
<th>MENA-US</th>
<th>NH White US (-MENA)</th>
<th>Difference</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty 125% or below</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>MENA +18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% No Health Ins</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>MENA +15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Private Health Ins</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>MENA-21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Public Health Ins</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>MENA+4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Linguistically Isolated</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MENA+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% &lt; h.s. educ</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>MENA+6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% College or more</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>MENA +5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-generational hshld</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>MENA+ 12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home ownership</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>MENA -15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, the demographic make-up of the US MENA population is quite different from that of non-Hispanic whites. It is both much younger, meaning it will grow at a faster pace, and more likely to be foreign born.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MENA-US</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>% pop. &lt; 18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>MENA +10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% pop. &gt; 64</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>MENA -8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>MENA +44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>MENA -44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Urban Deprivation:** National level data on MENA Americans obscure significant regional variations, particularly their disadvantaged status in metropolitan areas such as Detroit and Chicago, where large numbers of refugees have been resettled over recent decades. MENA Americans in those places are more likely to be impoverished and have a lower level of educational attainment than in other national regions. The following chart shows that MENA Americans in the Chicago metro area are 23% more likely than non-Hispanic whites to live in poverty while supporting a much higher rate of multi-generational households, 11.5% more likely to lack health insurance, and 35% less likely to have private health insurance, despite roughly similar rates of employment and college completion. According to a forthcoming University of Illinois IIRPP study, the median household income of MENA Americans was roughly $21,000 below that of the overall Chicagoland population.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MENA-CHI</th>
<th>NH WHITE-CHI</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Live in Poverty</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>MENA +23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No Health Ins</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>MENA +11.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Private Health Ins</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>MENA -35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Age</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>MENA -10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% &lt; h.s. educ (25+)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>MENA +10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% College or more</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>MENA -3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Unemployed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>MENA +1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistically isolated</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>MENA +10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not English proficient</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>MENA +8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-generational hshld</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>MENA +22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion:** The time is upon us for recognition that conditions of prejudice, discrimination, and social disadvantage in the US are not static, as demonstrated by a plethora of scholarship. Data collection and social accounting based on conditions in existence 50 years ago is inadequate and flawed, yet remains the norm among US institutions who show bureaucratic resistance to change. In the time frame between the issuance of OMB Directive 15 (1977) and today, MENA Americans have emerged a socially disadvantaged group. They need to be recognized as such.

Data Source: Arab Americans: A Community Portrait

Except where noted above, data is drawn from 5 year ACS data (2010-2014) compiled by disaggregating Arab ancestries from the White racial category on the American Community Survey; it thus does not incorporate data from Arabs who may identify as Black, such as Sudanese or Somalis. Doing so would make the differences between MENA Americans and non-Hispanic whites even more stark.

Technical Note: The ACS contains information on 18 Arab ancestry groups: 10 countries (Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen); 5 ethnicities (Arab, Arabic, Assyrian, Chaldean, Kurdish); 2 geographic regions (Middle East and North Africa) and 1 category of “Other” Arab Americans.
EXHIBIT B

MENA/ Arab American Brief for the Illinois MENA Committee of the MENA Governmental Advisory Council of Illinois
What is MENA?
MENA, which stands for Middle Eastern and North African, is an ethnic category successfully tested for accuracy by the US Census Bureau. It is a collective term for people whose origins or ancestries lie in the Middle East and North Africa (see Who is MENA? below for definition). MENA identified persons are now subsumed under the White Race category by the US Census Bureau, per directive of the US Office of Management and Budget.

Arab Americans in coalition with others whose origins lie in the MENA region have been advocating on the federal level for a separate MENA category since the 1980s, in light of extensive documentation of ongoing prejudice and discrimination. A wealth of research shows that a majority of MENA identified persons do not experience the privileges of whiteness and that MENA communities have a wealth of unmet needs that are invisible because they are indistinguishable when subsumed under White.

MENA identified persons are invisible when it comes to socio-economic and health data, as well as measures of discrimination, while at the same time they are hypervisible when it comes to stereotypes, media images, hate crimes, and surveillance. We are advocating for a MENA category to end this disparity and to have easy access to important socioeconomic and health data on our communities.

Now is the Time
As the Census Bureau moved towards final testing of placement of the MENA category for the 2020 Census — for example, should it be a specific ethnic category placed under Race/White or a separate category like Hispanic/Latino, who can be of any race? (see Appendix D for some of the options) — the Trump Administration’s Office of Management and Budget halted further progress. It is thus now time for advocacy at the state and local levels.

This is the Place
Illinois and the Chicago Metropolitan area are home to some of the largest MENA populations in the United States.

- Illinois has the 4th largest MENA population in the United States.
- Illinois is home to the second largest Palestinian, Assyrian, and Jordanian populations in the US.
- Illinois ranks 3rd, 4th, and 5th nationally for 5 other Arab groups.

- The Chicago Metropolitan area (MSA) is home to the fourth largest urban concentration of MENA populations in the U.S.
- The Chicago Metropolitan area has the largest concentrations of Palestinians and Assyrians in the US.
- The Chicago Metropolitan area has the second largest concentrations of Jordanian and “Arab*” populations in the US. [* Some persons identify as Arab without naming a nation of origin.]
- The Chicago Metropolitan area ranks 3rd, 4th, and 5th nationally for 6 other Arab groups.

(Source: 5 year American Community Survey data, US Census Bureau)

Why a separate category is needed
When we extract data on MENA identified persons from the larger Census category of non-Hispanic whites we find stark differences in experiences, indicating the necessity of a MENA category to accurately document socio-economic conditions and direct services to communities that need them. These data
extractions currently require the work of highly skilled statisticians; furthermore, we have access to a limited pool of analyzed data. A separate MENA category will provide local governments, community organizations, and service providers with easy access to a wealth of data. Comparing MENA persons to non-Hispanic whites [NHW] in metropolitan Chicago, the data show:

- MENA persons are 23% more likely than non-Hispanic whites to live in poverty [35% compared to 11%].
- MENA persons are 35% less likely to have private health insurance and 11.5% more likely to have no health insurance than non-Hispanic whites.
- These figures hold despite both groups having roughly equal unemployment rates [7% MENA vs 6% NHW] and nearly equal rates of college education [39% MENA, 42.5% NHW].
- MENA households are 22% more likely that non-Hispanic white households to be multi-generational and 10% more likely to be linguistically isolated.
- The mean age for MENA persons is 10 years younger than whites.

Comparing MENA metropolitan Chicago data to US non-Hispanic whites [NHW], the data show:

- MENA persons are 43% more likely to be foreign born than non-Hispanic Whites and 43% less likely to be US citizens.
- MENA households are 27% more likely than non-Hispanic Whites to have 5 or more family members in a household.
- MENA persons are 10% less likely to own a home.

[See appendix A for ACS data.]

Data from other studies of Arab Americans show:

- Arab Americans reported the highest levels of depressive symptoms compared to blacks and whites (Ajrouch and Antonucci 2017).
- Arab Americans have higher rates of diabetes and hypertension than whites (Dallo et al. 2016).
- Arab Americans have lower life expectancies than whites (El-Sayed et al. 2011).
- Arab Americans face ongoing and increasing discrimination and hate crime victimization (Cainkar 2009, 2018, 2019).
- Arab Americans on college campuses are unserved by mental health services due to the absence of culturally competent mental health training (Naser 2020).
- Arab Americans on college campus are institutionally invisible, depriving them of access to needed educational support resources (Shoman-Dajani 2016).

It is clear that we have a serious shortage of data on MENA populations concerning health and health care, mental health and access to mental health services, and educational retention.

Differences within MENA

Within MENA some groups stand out as particularly vulnerable: Yemenis, Iraqis, and Syrian refugees. These three groups live in large numbers in Illinois and the Chicago metro area: Chicago metro hosts the 3rd largest and Illinois the 4th largest Iraqi population, Chicago and Illinois host the 5th largest Yemeni population, and Illinois was host to the 4th largest Syrian community prior to the recent arrival of large
numbers of Syrian refugees. In the case of all of these groups, their numbers have dramatically increased in recent years, but we lack data on their well-being. [see Appendix B.]

A national study [Read and Ajrouch 2017] using ACS Census data found that:
- The profiles of Iraqis and Yemenis stand in contrast to those of more established Arab ancestry groups (e.g., Lebanese, Egyptian, Syrian) and underscore the need to disaggregate Arab Americans from Whites. [These data do not take into account Syrian refugees, most of whom arrived after the above data were collected.]
- Particularly striking is the disadvantaged socioeconomic status of Iraqis and Yemenis at both the national and local levels. They have among the highest rates of poverty, greatest reliance on public health insurance, lowest rates of educational attainment, and lowest levels of English fluency.
- The study concluded: “At the national level, Arab Americans are younger, more likely than Whites to be unemployed, to live in poverty, and to lack private health insurance, despite having higher rates of college completion.”
- “Advocacy efforts can benefit from this research because it provides evidence of diversity among groups categorized as White and shows the need for greater attention to vulnerable subgroups that are collapsed into this broad racial category.”
- “Programs aimed at improving outcomes in these communities can also benefit by targeting interventions in locations where certain groups are most in need.”

Who is MENA?
The American Community Survey contains information on 18 Arab ancestry groups under Race/White: 10 countries — Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Yemen; 5 ethnicities — Arab, Arabic, Assyrian, Chaldean, Kurdish; 2 geographic regions — Middle East, North Africa; and 1 category of “other Arab” that contains 7 countries — Bahrain, Kuwait, Libya, Oman, Qatar, Tunisia, UAE.” [source: “Executive Summary”]

The Arab American Institute has advocated for a MENA category that includes the 22 members of the League of Arab States plus 3: Turkey, Iran, Israel. This particular designation would add the following countries not included by the Census Bureau: Comoros, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan. [Source: Louise Cainkar at the Census Bureau Experts Meeting [Louise at 41:30 minutes on Session D and others. There was quite a bit of discussion at the experts meeting about “excluding Black Arabs.”]

Census Bureau Working Classification of Middle Eastern or North African – 19 Nationalities
Algerian Azerbaijani Egyptian Emirati Iranian Iraqi Israeli
Jordanian Kuwaiti Lebanese Libyan Moroccan Omani Palestinian
Qatari Saudi Arabian Syrian Tunisian Yemeni

Census Bureau Working Classification of Middle Eastern or North African – 11 Nationalities
Amazigh/Berber Arab/Arabic Assyrian Bedouin Chaldean Copt
Druze Durable “Middle Eastern” “North African” Syriac

Comments on Classification Received in Response to the Federal Register Notice (match AAI proposal)
Nationalities suggested for inclusion:
Turkish Comoran Djiboutian Mauritanian Somali Sudanese

See Appendix C for organizational feedback.
APPENDIX A

Socio-economic Data extracted from the American Community Survey [2010-2014]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MENA-CHI</th>
<th>WHITE-CHI</th>
<th>MENA</th>
<th>WHITE US (-MENA)</th>
<th>Difference</th>
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<tr>
<td>% Private Health Ins</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>-35%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>No Health Ins</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>+11.5%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mean Age</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>-10 years</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>% &lt; h.s. educ (25+)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>+10%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>42.5</td>
<td>-3.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Live in Poverty</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>+23%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Unemployed</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+1%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Linguistically isolated</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>+10%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Not English proficient</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>+8%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi-generational hshld</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>+22%</td>
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<td>87</td>
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<td>-35%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>% pop. &lt; 18</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>+10%</td>
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<td>% &lt; h.s. educ</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>+4%</td>
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<td>% College or more</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>+9%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Poverty 125% or below</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>+15%</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home ownership</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Born</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>+43%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>-43%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Speak English very well</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Family Size ≥5 members</td>
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<td>+27%</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Multi-generational hshld</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>+22%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources:
American Community Survey 5 year data [2010-14] at ACCESS Arab Americans: A Community Portrait;

APPENDIX B: The US Foreign Born Population by Arab Country of Birth

Immigration Metric Chart


The chart shows that immigration from all of the Arab countries listed has followed a steady upward path since 1980, more notably since 1990, and continuing upward after 2000. Particularly sharp increases are notable after 2010 for Iraqis, Egyptians, and Syrians. [Yemenis were banned by Executive Order from 2017-2021. See Cainkar 2019 and Cainkar 2020.] The chart also shows that Iraqis are currently the largest Arab immigrant group in the US — many of whom are Chaldeans and Assyrians — followed by Egyptians and Lebanese.

Note: The term "immigrants" (or "foreign born") refers to people residing in the United States who were not U.S. citizens at birth. This population includes naturalized citizens, lawful permanent residents (LPRs), certain legal nonimmigrants (e.g., persons on student or work visas), those admitted under refugee or asylee status, and persons illegally residing in the United States.

APPENDIX C: Organizational Feedback to US Census Bureau

Feedback from 15 organizations produced the following proposed MENA national origins:

Source: Census Bureau Experts Meeting
APPENDIX D: Options for what MENA looks like on forms

### Question Format

#### Separate

- **NOTE:** Please ignore BOTH Questions 6 about Hispanic ethnicity and Question 6 about race. For this census, Hispanic ethnicity is not race.

8. **Is Person 1 Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish?**
   - Yes, but not Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish.
   - Yes, Mexican American.
   - Yes, Puerto Rican.
   - Yes, Cuban.
   - Yes, any other Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin.

9. **What is Person 1's race?**
   - White - Print, for example, Caucasian, Latino, Hispanic, African American.
   - Black or African American.
   - American Indian or Alaska Native.
   - Asian - Print, for example, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Filipinos.
   - Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.
   - Some other race or origin.

#### Combined w/ Write-Ins

8. **What is Person 1's race or origin?**
   - [Write, for example, Caucasian, Latino, Hispanic, African American, etc.]

9. **What is Person 1's race?**
   - [White, for example, Caucasian, Latino, Hispanic, African American, etc.]
   - [Black or African American, for example, African American, etc.]
   - [American Indian or Alaska Native, for example, Native American, etc.]
   - [Asian, for example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, etc.]
   - [Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, for example, Hawaiian, etc.]
   - [Some other race or origin, for example, Other, etc.]

#### Combined w/ Checkbox

8. **Which categories describe Person 1?**
   - [Write, for example, Caucasian, Latino, Hispanic, etc.]
   - [White, for example, Caucasian, Latino, Hispanic, etc.]
   - [Black or African American, for example, African American, etc.]
   - [American Indian or Alaska Native, for example, Native American, etc.]
   - [Asian, for example, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese, etc.]
   - [Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, for example, Hawaiian, etc.]
   - [Some other race or origin, for example, Other, etc.]
References

ACCESS. 2018. Arab Americans: A Community Portrait; American Community Survey 5 year data [2010-14]


Cainkar, Louise. 2016 from Census Bureau Experts Meeting.


EXHIBIT C

Curriculum Vitae

Louise Cainkar, PhD
Louise Cainkar
Professor of Sociology and Social Welfare and Justice
Department of Social and Cultural Sciences, P. O. Box 1881, Marquette University
Milwaukee, WI 53201-1881

Recipient of Marquette University 2021 Community Engaged Teaching Award. Center for Community Engagement, Office of Economic Engagement.

EDUCATION
Ph.D. Northwestern University, Evanston, Il. Sociology.

CURRENT POSITION
Professor of Sociology & Social Welfare and Justice, Dept. of Social and Cultural Sciences, Marquette University.
Director, Interdisciplinary Major in Peace Studies, Marquette University.
Director, Interdisciplinary Minor in Arab and Muslim American Studies, Marquette University.

FIELDS OF EXPERTISE
Arab American and Muslim American Communities • U.S. Policy and Arab/Muslim Migration & Security • Gendered Muslims • Second Generation Transnational Migrants • International Migration • Social Welfare and Justice

I. PUBLICATIONS
Peer Reviewed Scholarly Books


Articles in Peer Refereed Scholarly Journals [since 2000]


Scholarly Book Chapters [since 2000]


F. Other Publications [since 2000]


Community Engaged Research with Non-Profit Community Partners [since 2000]


Research Monograph: Louise Cainkar and Sandra Del Toro. Barriers, Resources, and Best Practice Strategies for Working with Domestic Violence Cases in Arab and Muslim American Communities.


2001-2002


2002-03

Research Monograph: Louise Cainkar. Addressing the Need, Addressing the Problem; Working with Disadvantaged Muslim Immigrant Families and Communities (Baltimore). Sole author. www.aecf.org

2000-2001


1999-2000


CO-CURRICULAR TEACHING

COMMITTEES AND SERVICE
A. National Professional Associations


2012-2021 Elected Board Member & Treasurer. Association of Middle East Women’s Studies.

2018-2021 Special Committee on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities in Sociology, American Sociological Association; Appointed by ASA President.

2017-2020 Associate Editor, Review of Middle East Studies, A Journal of the Middle East Studies Association.


2019-2021 Arab American Studies Association, Triennial Conference, Co-Chair.


2014-19  Elected President, Past President, and Board Member, Arab American Studies Association.
2016  Middle East Studies Association, Appointed, Nominating Committee.
2015  Middle East Studies Association, Appointed, Annual Conference Program Committee.
2008-2012  Editorial Board, Middle East Report.

Non-Academic Service Outside Marquette University
2021- present  MENA Advisory Council.
2002-present  Board Member and Treasurer, Arab American Action Network; A community-based social service and advocacy organization in Chicago.

AWARDS (Since 2000)
2010  Recipient: Outstanding Contributions to the City of Chicago, Commission on Human Relations; Presented by Mayor Richard M. Daley; November.
2010  Recipient: Scholar of Courage Award, Council on American Islamic Relations — Chicago; April.

OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

MEDIA (2017-20 only)

Post-Tenure

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g-ZeqU97yFo.


2018  “Islamophobia in the Age of Trump: Scholar believes academia can do more to fight hate.” Interview in the Jordan Times by Saeb Rawashdeh. 4/12/18.

https://www.wbez.org/shows/morning-shift/trumps-immigration-order-and-living-in-crisis-mode/f82c984f-f0c6-4314-b361-78e166c01d3f


GRANTMAKING

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES
American Sociological Association
Association for Middle East Women’s Studies
Arab American Studies Association
Society for the Scientific Study of Religion  
Middle East Studies Association
American Studies Association
Critical Ethnic Studies Association