

## **EXHIBIT A**

# **In Brief – MENA AMERICANS: A SOCIALY 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...(U)pon 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.

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

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.



	<b>MENA-US</b>	<b>White US (-MENA)</b>	<b>Difference</b>
% pop. < 18	31	21	MENA +10%
% pop. >64	8	16	MENA -8%
Foreign Born	53	9	MENA +44%
Citizenship	47	91	MENA - 44%

**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.

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

**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.

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Data Source: **Arab Americans: A Community Portrait**  
<https://insight.livestories.com/s/v2/arab-american-heritage-v2/0adb9ffd-937c-4f57-9dca-80b81ee46b9f/>.

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 4<sup>th</sup> largest MENA population in the United States.
- **Illinois** is home to the second largest Palestinian, Assyrian, and Jordanian populations in the US.
- **Illinois** ranks 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup> 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 than 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 3<sup>rd</sup> largest and Illinois the 4<sup>th</sup> largest Iraqi population, Chicago and Illinois host the 5<sup>th</sup> largest Yemeni population, and Illinois was host to the 4<sup>th</sup> 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 Ajrouche 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	Bahraini	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 Ethnicities**

Amazigh/Berber	Arab/Arabic	Assyrian	Bedouin	Chaldean	Copt
Druze	Kurdish	“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
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See Appendix C for organizational feedback.



APPENDIX A

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

	MENA-CHI	WHITE-CHI		
% Private Health Ins	45	81	MENA	-35%
No Health Ins	19.5	8	MENA	+ 11.5%
Mean Age	31	41	MENA	- 10 years
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	MENA-CHI	White US (-MENA)		Difference
% Health Ins	80	87	MENA	-7%
% Private Health Ins	45	70	MENA	-35%
% pop. < 18	31	21	MENA	+10%
% pop. >64	8	16	MENA	-8%
% < h.s. educ	16	12	MENA	+4%
% College or more	39	30	MENA	+9%
Poverty 125% or below	34	19	MENA	+15%
Home ownership	60	70	MENA	-10%
Foreign Born	52	9	MENA	+ 43%
Citizenship	48	91	MENA	- 43%
Speak English very well	77	94	MENA	- 17%
Family Size ≥5 members	45	18	MENA	+ 27%
Multi-generational hshld	82	60	MENA	+ 22%

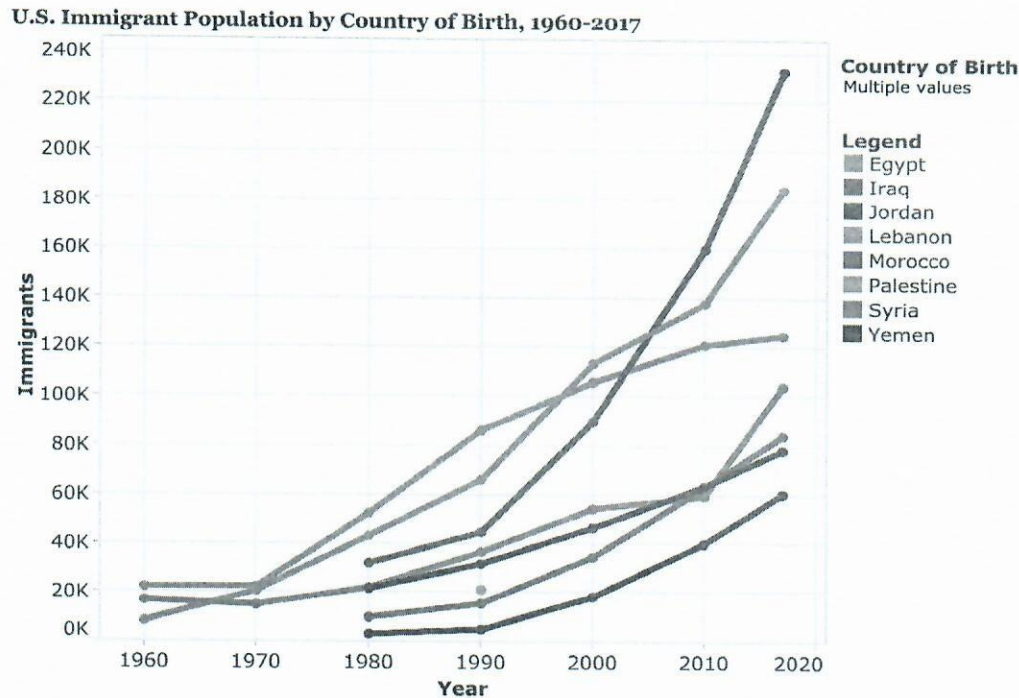
Sources:

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

American Community Survey 5-year data [2010-14 in "Executive Summary of the Pilot Census Study Report Submitted to the Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services (ACCESS) Arab American Research Initiative" by Drs. Jen'nan Ghazal Read and Kristine Ajrouche. August 21, 2017.

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

Immigration Metric Chart



Migration Policy Institute (MPI) Data Hub  
<http://migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub>

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.

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/us-immigration-trends#Refugees>



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 answer BOTH Question 8 about Hispanic ethnicity and Question 9 about race. For this census, Hispanic ethnicities are not races.

**8. Is Person 1 Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish?**  
Mark all boxes that apply AND print ethnicity in the spaces below.  
Note, you may report more than one group.

No, not Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish  
 Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano  
 Yes, Puerto Rican  
 Yes, Cuban  
 Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish ethnicity – Print, for example, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

**9. What is Person 1's race?**  
Mark all boxes that apply AND print ethnicities in the spaces below.  
Note, you may report more than one group.

White – Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Black or African Am. – Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

American Indian or Alaska Native – Print, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Chinese  Vietnamese  Native Hawaiian  
 Filipino  Korean  Samoan  
 Asian Indian  Japanese  Chamorro

Other Asian – Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Middle Eastern or North African – Print, for example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Some other race – Print race or ethnicity. \_\_\_\_\_

## Combined w/ Write-Ins

**8. What is Person 1's race or origin?**  
Mark all boxes that apply AND print origins in the spaces below.  
Note, you may report more than one group.

White – Print, for example, German, Irish, English, Italian, Polish, French, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin – Print, for example, Mexican or Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Salvadoran, Dominican, Colombian, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Black or African Am. – Print, for example, African American, Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, Ethiopian, Somali, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Asian – Print, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

American Indian or Alaska Native – Print, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Middle Eastern or North African – Print, for example, Lebanese, Iranian, Egyptian, Syrian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander – Print, for example, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Chamorro, Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Some other race or origin – Print race or origin. \_\_\_\_\_

## Combined w/ Checkboxes

**8. Which categories describe Person 1?**  
Mark all boxes that apply AND print details in the spaces below.  
Note, you may report more than one group.

WHITE – Provide details below:  
 German  Irish  English  
 Italian  Polish  French  
 Print, for example, Scottish, Norwegian, Dutch, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

HISPANIC, LATINO, OR SPANISH – Provide details below:  
 Mexican or Mexican American  Puerto Rican  Cuban  
 Salvadoran  Dominican  Colombian  
 Print, for example, Guatemalan, Spaniard, Ecuadorian, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

BLACK OR AFRICAN AM. – Provide details below:  
 African American  Jamaican  Haitian  
 Nigerian  Ethiopian  Somali  
 Print, for example, Ghanaian, South African, Barbadian, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

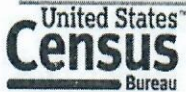
ASIAN – Provide details below:  
 Chinese  Filipino  Asian Indian  
 Vietnamese  Korean  Japanese  
 Print, for example, Pakistani, Cambodian, Hmong, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKA NATIVE – Provide details below:  
 American Indian  Alaska Native  Central or South American Indian  
 Print, for example, Navajo Nation, Blackfeet Tribe, Mayan, Aztec, Native Village of Barrow Inupiat, Nome Eskimo Community, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

MIDDLE EASTERN OR NORTH AFRICAN – Provide details below:  
 Lebanese  Iranian  Egyptian  
 Syrian  Moroccan  Algerian  
 Print, for example, Israeli, Iraqi, Turkish, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

NATIVE HAWAIIAN OR OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER – Provide details below:  
 Native Hawaiian  Samoan  Chamorro  
 Tongan  Fijian  Marshallese  
 Print, for example, Palauan, Tahitian, Chuukese, etc. \_\_\_\_\_

SOME OTHER RACE, ETHNICITY, OR ORIGIN – Print below: \_\_\_\_\_



U.S. Department of Commerce  
Economics and Statistics Administration  
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



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**EXHIBIT C**

***Curriculum Vitae***

**Louise Cainkar, PhD**



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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**

- 2021 Michael Suleiman, Suad Joseph, and Louise Cainkar, eds. *Arab American Women: Representation and Refusal* (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press).
- 2021 Louise Cainkar, Pauline Homsy Vinson, and Amira Jarmakani, eds. *Sejjilu SWANA: An Arab American Studies Reader*. (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press).
- 2021 Louise Cainkar, Editor, Special Issue, *Journal of Palestine Studies*. Scholarly essays on Palestinian communities in the US and Canada. Spring 2021 issue.
- 2009 Louise Cainkar. *Homeland Insecurity: The Arab American and Muslim American Experience After 9/11*. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation Press). Winner, Institute for Social Policy and Understanding Young Scholar Award. Honorable Mention for Adult Non-Fiction; Arab American National Museum, 2010 Annual Book Awards.
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. Guest Editor, *Journal of Comparative Studies of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East*, Special Issue on Global Impacts of the September 11<sup>th</sup> Attacks. (Duke University Press). Vol. 24, # 1 (Winter).
- 1989 Louise Cainkar and M. Cherif Bassiouni. *The Palestinian Intifada: A Human Rights Perspective* (Chicago: DataBase Project on Human Rights). Highly Recommended by *CHOICE Library Review*: January 1990.

#### **Articles in Peer Refereed Scholarly Journals [since 2000]**

- 2021 "Palestine — and Empire — are Central to Arab American/SWANA Studies." *Journal of Palestine Studies*. Spring 2021 issue.
- 2019 Louise Cainkar and Janan Najeeb. "Taking on Hate: Muslim Women Build a Community-Driven Hate Watch." *Journal of Middle East Women's Studies*. Vol. 15 (3): 402-408. Louise Cainkar as sole author; Janan Najeeb as community partner.
- 2018 Louise Cainkar. "Fluid Terror Threat: A Genealogy of the Racialization of Arab, Muslim, and South Asian Americans." *Amerasia Journal*. Vol. 44 (1): 27-60.
- 2018 Louise Cainkar and Saher Selod. "Race Scholarship and the War on Terror." *Journal of the Sociology of Race and Ethnicity*. Vol. 4 (2): 165-177.
- 2014 Louise Cainkar. "Learning to be Muslim — Transnationally." *Religions*. Vol. 5 (3): 594-622; doi:[10.3390/rel5030594](https://doi.org/10.3390/rel5030594)



- 2013 Louise Cainkar. "Global Arab World Migrations and Diasporas" *Arab Studies Journal*. [Washington DC: Tadween Publishing]. Vol. XXI (1): 122-161.
- 2014 Louise Cainkar. "Homeland Imaginings among Diasporic Palestinian American Youth." *PoCoPages: Diasporas and Cultures of Mobilities*. Judith Misrahi-Barak and Claudine Raynaud, eds. Presses Universitaires de la Méditerranée. Montpellier, France. Pp. 215-234. [*Horizons anglophones - Série PoCoPages* is a peer-reviewed series on postcolonial, diasporic cultures and literatures.]
- 2007 Louise Cainkar. "Using Sociological Theory to Defuse Anti-Arab/Muslim Nativism and Accelerate Social Change" *Journal of Applied Social Science* (Journal of the Association of Applied and Clinical Sociology). Vol. 1 (1): 7-15.
- 2006 Louise Cainkar. "The Social Construction of Difference and the Arab American Experience" *Journal of American Ethnic History*. Vol. 25 (2-3):243-278.
- Reprinted as: Louise Cainkar. 2007 "The Arab American Experience." *Immigration, Incorporation and Transnationalism*, Elliot Barkan, editor. (New Jersey: Transaction Publishers). Pp. 225-256.
- 2006 Louise Cainkar and Sunaina Maira. "Targeting Arab/Muslim/South Asian Americans: Criminalization and Cultural Citizenship." In *Amerasia Journal*. Vol 31 (3):1-27.
- 2005 Louise Cainkar. "Space and Place in the Metropolis: Arabs and Muslims Seeking Safety" in *City and Society*. Vol. 17 (2):181-209 (Berkeley: University of California Press).
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. "Introduction: Global Impacts of September 11." *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa, & the Middle East*, 2004, Vol. 24 (1): 155-158. (Duke University Press).
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. "The Impact of the September 11 Attacks and their Aftermath on Arab and Muslim Communities in the United States." *Global Security and Cooperation Quarterly* 13; Summer/Fall. (New York: Social Science Research Council).
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. "Post 9/11 Domestic Policies Affecting U. S. Arabs and Muslims: A Brief Review." *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa, & the Middle East*, 2004, Vol. 24 (1): 245-248. (Duke University Press).
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. "Islamic Revival Among Second-Generation Arab Americans: The American Experience and Globalization Intersect" *Bulletin of the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies*. Vol. 6 (2): 99-120. Autumn/Winter.
- 2003 Louise Cainkar, Ali Abunimah and Lamia Rai'. "Migration as a Method of Coping with Turbulence among Palestinians" *Journal of Comparative Family Studies, Special Issue on the Middle East*, Winter. Vol. #: 229-240. Louise Cainkar as primary author.
- 2003 Louise Cainkar. "A Fervor for Muslims: Special Registration" *Journal of Islamic Law and Culture*. Vol. 7 (2): 73-101.
- 1993 Louise Cainkar. "The Gulf War, Sanctions, and the Lives of Iraqi Women" in *Arab Studies Quarterly* (AAUG and The Institute for Arab Studies) Summer. Vol. 15 (2): 15-51.
- 1989 Louise Cainkar. "Palestinian Women in the US: Who Are They and What Kind of Lives Do They Lead?" *Journal of Arab Women's Studies* (Washington DC: Institute for Arab Women's Studies).
- 1987 Louise Cainkar and Jan Abu-Shakrah. "A Critique of the US State Department's 1986 Country Report on Human Rights Violations in the Israeli Occupied Palestinian Territories" *Journal of Palestine Studies* (Washington DC: Institute for Palestine Studies) Autumn. Louise Cainkar as primary author. Volume 17 (1): 89-96.

#### **Scholarly Book Chapters** [since 2000]

Submitted. "The Social Construction of Difference and the Arab American Experience Revisited." *Handbook of Sociology and The Middle East*, edited by Fatma Müge Göçek & Gamze Evcimen. London: I.B. Tauris.

Submitted. "How to Right Sociology Gone Wrong: Revisiting The Sociological Imagination." *Vocation of the Educator*, edited by Melissa Shew and Jennifer Maney. (Milwaukee: Marquette University Press).



- 2021 Louise Cainkar. "Dangerous Women/Women in Danger: Gendered Impacts of 9/11 and Beyond." In *Arab American Women: Representation and Refusal*, edited by Michael Suleiman, Suad Joseph, and Louise Cainkar. (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press). Scheduled for publication Spring 2021.
- 2021 Louise Cainkar. "Whose Homeland Security?" In *Sejjilu SWANA: An Arab American Studies Reader*, edited by Louise Cainkar, Pauline Homsy Vinson, and Amira Jarmakani (Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University Press).
- 2019 Louise Cainkar. "Hegemonic Femininity and Hijab as a Human Right." in *Arabs at Home and in the World: Human Rights, Gender Politics, and Identity*, edited by Karla McCanders. (New York: Routledge). Pp 3-24.
- 2019 Louise Cainkar. "Islamophobia and the US ideological infrastructure of White Supremacy." in *Routledge International Handbook of Islamophobia*. Irene Zempi and Imran Awan, eds. (London: Routledge). Pp 239-251.
- 2017 Louise Cainkar. "The Arab American Experience: From Invisibility to Heightened Visibility" in *The Routledge Handbook of Asian American Studies*. (New York: Routledge). Cindy I-Fen Cheng, editor. Pp 166-183.
- 2015 Louise Cainkar. "Race and Racialization: Demographic Trends and the Process of Reckoning Social Place" in *Handbook of Arab American Psychology*. (New York: Routledge). Mona Amer and Germine Awad, editors. Pp. 19-33. Winner of the Evelyn Shakir Non-fiction book award, Arab American National Museum.
- 2013 Louise Cainkar and Jen'nan Ghazal Read. "Arab Americans and Gender" In *A Biopsychosocial Approach to Arab Americans: Perspectives on Culture, Development, and Health*. Sylvia Nasser-McMillan, Kristine Ajrouch, and Julie Hakim-Larson, editors. (New York: Springer Press). Pp 89-105.
- 2010 Louise Cainkar. "American Muslims at the Dawn of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Hope and Pessimism in the Drive for Civic Inclusion" in *Muslims in the West after 9/11: Religion, Politics and Law*. Jocelyne Cesari, editor. (London: Routledge). Pp. 176-197.
- 2008 Louise Cainkar. "Thinking Outside the Box: Arabs and Race in the US" in *From Invisible Citizens to Visible Subjects: "Race" and Arab Americans Before and after September 11<sup>th</sup>*. Amaney Jamal and Nadine Naber, eds. (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press). Pp. 46-80.
- 2016 Louise Cainkar, Evelyn Alsultany and Pauline Homsy Vinson. *Special Section Editors*, "New Directions in Arab American Studies." *Mashriq and Mahjar: Journal of Middle East Migration Studies*. Vol 3 (2):
- 2006 Louise Cainkar. "Immigrants from the Arab World" in John Koval, Michael Bennett, et al, editors, *The New Chicago*. (Philadelphia: Temple University Press). Pp. 182-196.
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. "The Impact of 9/11 on Muslims and Arabs in the United States," in John Tirman, ed., *The Maze of Fear: Security & Migration After September 11th* (New York; The New Press). Pp. 215-239.
- 1999 Louise Cainkar. "The Deteriorating Ethnic Safety Net Among Arabs in Chicago" in *Arabs in America: Building a New Future*, Michael Suleiman, editor (Philadelphia: Temple University Press). Pp 192-206.

#### **F. Other Publications [since 2000]**

- 2021 "Review of *Suspect Communities: Anti-Muslim Racism and the Domestic War on Terror*, by Nicole Nguyen." *Contemporary Sociology* 50:4. Pp 336-338.
- 2020 "The Muslim Ban and Trump's War on Immigration," *Middle East Report* 294 (Spring 2020).
- 2020 Louise Cainkar. "Bans and Remote Borders: Dissent under Difficult Conditions." Wisconsin Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies. <https://wisconsin-institute.org/blog/>. April.
- 2019 Louise Cainkar. "For Yemenis Fleeing War, the U.S. 'Muslim Ban' Means a High Price and Dangerous Wait." *Religion and Politics*. John C. Danforth Center on Religion and Politics, Washington University. <https://religionandpolitics.org/2019/10/15/for-refugees-from-yemen-the-u-s-muslim-ban-means-a-high-price-and-dangerous-wait/>



- 2017 Louise Cainkar. "A Tale Untold: Arab Americans in Chicago." In Kasey Henricks, Amanda E. Lewis, Ivan Arenas, and Deana G. Lewis, *A Tale of Three Cities: The State of Racial Justice in Chicago*. Research Monograph. Chicago: Institute for Research on Race & Public Policy at University of Illinois at Chicago. Pp 73-76.
- 2016 Louise Cainkar and Rita Stephan. "International Perspectives: Syrian Refugees Seeking Freedom with Dignity." *Footnotes* Vol. 44 (5) [Publication of the American Sociological Association]. Summer. <https://www.asanet.org/news-events/footnotes/jul-aug-2016/features/international-perspectives-syrian-refugees-seeking-freedom-dignity>.
- 2016 Louise Cainkar. "Becoming Arab American" *Middle East Report*. Spring: 44-46.
- 2016 Louise Cainkar. Review of *Migrations of Islam: Muslim American Voices in the 21st Century*, by Swarnavel E. Pillai and Salah D. Hassan. *Journal of Islamic and Muslim Studies*. Vol. 1 (1): 92-95. <https://www.muse.jhu.edu/article/701396>.
- 2014 Louise Cainkar. "Not Post-Racial Era, New Racial Era." *The Islamic Monthly*. August: 32-39. <http://www.theislamicmonthly.com/not-post-racial-era-new-racial-era/>.
- 2014 Louise Cainkar. "Learning to be Muslim." The Martin Marty Center for the Advanced Study of Religion; University of Chicago Divinity School. Religion and Culture Web Forum.
- 2014 Louise Cainkar. Considering Gender and Generations in Lybarger's Pathways to Secularism." The Martin Marty Center for the Advanced Study of Religion; University of Chicago Divinity School. Religion and Culture Web Forum.
- 2010 Louise Cainkar and Edward Curtis IV. "September 11, 2001" in *Encyclopedia of Muslim-American History*. Edward E. Curtis IV, editor, (New York: Facts on File, 2010), 504-507. Louise Cainkar as primary author.
- 2010 Louise Cainkar. "National and Transnational Security Regimes: United States of America." *Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures*. General Editor Suad Joseph. (Brill: Leiden, Netherlands) [http://brillonline.nl/subscriber/entry?entry=ewic\\_COM-0680](http://brillonline.nl/subscriber/entry?entry=ewic_COM-0680)
- 2009 Louise Cainkar. "Faith or Trauma: Questioning the Motivation of the Fort Hood Shooter." *Religion Dispatches*. November 10, 2009. [http://www.religiondispatches.org/archive/oped/2023/faith or trauma%3A questioning the motivation of the fort hood shooter](http://www.religiondispatches.org/archive/oped/2023/faith%20or%20trauma%3A%20questioning%20the%20motivation%20of%20the%20fort%20hood%20shooter)
- 2008 Louise Cainkar. "Civil Wrongs" *Middle East Report*. (Washington DC: MERIP) Fall. Volume 249. pp. 12-17.
- 2007 Louise Cainkar. "Arabs and Arab-Americans." *The Encyclopedia of Race and Racism*. (Macmillan Reference USA). Pp. 120-124.
- 2006 Louise Cainkar. "Lebanese." *The American Midwest: An Interpretive Encyclopedia*. Andrew R. L. Cayton, Richard Sisson, Chris Zacher. eds. Pp. 259-260.
- 2006 Louise Cainkar. "Review of *All American Yemeni Girls: Being Muslim in a Public School*." *Anthropology and Education Quarterly*. Vol. 37 (4): 404-409. (Berkeley: University of California Press). <https://anthrosource.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1525/aeq.2006.37.4.404>
- 2005 Louise Cainkar. "Palestinians." The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago. Chicago Historical Society. <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/946.html>
- 2005 Louise Cainkar. Review of *Culture, Class, and Work Among Arab American Women*, by Jen'nan Ghazal Read. (New York: LFB Scholarly Publishing, 2004, 161 pp.) in *Work and Occupations: An International Sociology Journal* (Sage Publications).
- 2005 Louise Cainkar. "Violence Unveiled". *Contexts*. (Washington DC: American Sociological Association). Vol 4: 67. Fall.



- 2004 Louise Cainkar. Review of "Persons of Interest" *Middle East Report*. (Washington DC: MERIP) Fall. Volume 236.
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. "The History of Palestinians in Chicago" *The Encyclopedia of Chicago* (Chicago: Newberry Library).
- 2004 Louise Cainkar. "Lebanese Immigrants in the Midwest" *Encyclopedia of the Midwest* (Columbus: Ohio State University Press).
- 2003 Louise Cainkar. "Targeting Muslims, at Ashcroft's Discretion" *Middle East Report On-Line* (Washington DC: MERIP) March 14. [www.merip.org/mero/mero031403.html](http://www.merip.org/mero/mero031403.html).
- 2002 Louise Cainkar. "No Longer Invisible: Arab and Muslim Exclusion After September 11." *Middle East Report* 32: 224.
- 2002 Louise Cainkar and Moushumi Beltangady. "*The Changing Face of Illinois: Immigrants and Their Communities*" (Chicago: Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights). Research Monograph;
- 1999 Louise Cainkar. "The History of Arab Immigrants to the US" in *The Encyclopedia of Arab Americans* (Detroit: Gayle Publishers).
- 1999 Louise Cainkar. "Chicago's Arab American Community" in *PRAGmatics* (Chicago: Policy Research Action Group); Spring.

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

2020-2022

Consulting Scholar. State of Racial Justice for Arab Americans in the Chicago metropolitan area. Institute for Research on Race and Public Policy, University of Illinois at Chicago. Nine Community engagement partners.

2017-18

Assessing Mechanisms for Community Hate Crimes Monitoring. Funded by Marquette University Office of Community Engagement. Community Engagement partner: Milwaukee Muslim Women's Coalition.

**Research Monograph:** Louise Cainkar. *Education, Outreach, and Hate Crimes Monitoring in Milwaukee's Muslim Community*, 2019; Louise Cainkar & Janan Najeeb. "Taking on Hate: Muslim Women Build a Community-Driven Hate Watch." *Journal of Middle East Women's Studies*: 15 (3): 402-408.

2008-10

Assessing Barriers and Best Practices to Address Domestic Violence in Arab and Muslim American Communities. Funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Immigrant & Refugee Bureau. Community Engagement partner: Arab American Action Network and multiple social service agencies.

**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*.

2006-08

Immigrant Community Driven Best Practices for Integrating Immigrants in Illinois. Funded by the Governor of Illinois, New Americans Executive Order. Community Engagement Partner: Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights and its 36 immigrant service members agencies. Resulted in State of Illinois commitment of \$1.3 million annually for immigrant community organizations.

**Research Monograph:** Louise Cainkar. *For the Benefit of All: Strategic Recommendations to Enhance the State's Role in the Integration of Immigrants in Illinois*, Part 1. (Chicago: Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights). Research Monograph; Sole Author.

**Research Monograph:** Louise Cainkar. *For the Benefit of All: Strategic Recommendations to Enhance the State's Role in the Integration of Immigrants in Illinois*, Part 2.; (Chicago: Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights). Research Monograph; Sole Author.

2004-05

Assessment of US Muslim Leaders and Activists perceptions of US government Post 9/11 Domestic Security Policies. Funded by the Social Science Research Council, Program on Global Security and Cooperation. Reframing the Challenge of Migration and Security. Community Engagement Partner: Council of Islamic Organizations of Greater Chicago.

**Research Monograph:** Louise Cainkar. "US Muslim Leaders and Activists Evaluate Post-September 11th Domestic Security Policies" Sole author.

2001-2002

Assessment of Chicago Public School Teachers' Capacities to Teach accurate Information on Muslims. Funded by the Chicago Community Trust. Community Engagement Partner: The Chicago Council on Global Affairs and Chicago Public School teachers.

**Research Monograph:** Louise Cainkar. "An Assessment of Chicago Public School Curricula relative to understanding the events of September 11<sup>th</sup>." Sole author.

2002-03

Strategic Needs Assessment for Faith-based Giving to American Muslim Institutions. Assessment of Community Capacities for working with Disadvantaged Families. Funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Community Engagement Partner: Multiple Chicago area mosques.

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

2000-2001

Immigrant Access to Public Benefits in Illinois. Funded by the Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights. Community Engagement Partner: 28 Chicago area immigrant non-profit agencies.

**Research Monograph:** Louise Cainkar. *Immigrant Access to Public Benefits in Illinois*.

1999-2000

Needs Assessment of the Iraqi Refugee Community in Chicago. Funded by The Iraq Foundation. Community Engagement Partner: Bayt al Iraqi, Chicago.

**Research Monograph:** Louise Cainkar. *The Iraqi Community in Chicago* (Washington D.C.: The Iraq Foundation Community Assessment Project).

## **CO-CURRICULAR TEACHING**

2017-2020 Developed and Led MU Students on Engaging Muslims, Countering Islamophobia: Annual Islam in America Alternative Spring Break Immersion Experience—Detroit. Marquette University. Innovation Award, 7/2016. March, 2017, March 2018, March 2019, March 2020.

## **COMMITTEES AND SERVICE**

### **A. National Professional Associations**

2021-2022 Distinguished Article Committee, Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. Appointed by SSSR President.

2020-2021 Middle East Women's Studies Association, 2021 International Conference in Beirut, Lebanon. Co-Organizer.

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.

2017-2020 Associate Editor, *Sociology of Religion*, A journal of the American Sociological Association.

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

2020 American Sociological Association, Section on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities, Conference Organizing Committee.

2020 American Sociological Association, Section on the Status of Racial and Ethnic Minorities, Student Paper Awards Committee.



- 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 Adult Non-Fiction, Honorable Mention for *Homeland Insecurity: The Arab American and Muslim American Experience After 9/11* (New York: Russell Sage Foundation Press), Arab American National Museum; October.
- 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.
- 2009 Recipient: *Young Scholar Award*, Institute for Social Policy and Understanding. March.

**OTHER PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES**

**MEDIA (2017-20 only)**

Post-Tenure

- 2020 "Wisdom Wednesdays." Institute for Social Policy and Understanding. Washington DC. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g-7eqU9ZvEo>.
- 2019 "What the Data Show: MU Professor Louise Cainkar talks Islamophobia and Hate Crimes in U.S." *Wisconsin Muslim Journal*. 11/8/19. <https://wisconsinmuslimjournal.org/what-the-data-shows-mu-professor-louise-cainkar-talks-islamophobia-and-hate-crimes-in-u-s/>.
- 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.
- 2017 National Public Radio, WBEZ. Response to Donald Trump's Executive Order "Protecting the Nation." 1/27/2017. <https://www.wbez.org/shows/morning-shift/trumps-immigration-order-and-living-in-crisis-mode/f82c984f-f0c6-4314-b361-78e166c01d3f>
- 2017 Analysis of Urban Poverty and Social Policies. Wallet-Hub, 12/13/2017. <https://wallethub.com/edu/cities-with-the-highest-and-lowest-population-in-need/8795/#louise-cainkar>

**GRANTMAKING**

- 1999-2002 New Americans Program Director, Illinois Coalition for Immigrant and Refugee Rights. Managed and distributed \$1.3 million annually in state funds to community-based immigrant organizations.

**MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES**

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| American Sociological Association            | Middle East Studies Association     |
| Association for Middle East Women's Studies  | American Studies Association        |
| Arab American Studies Association            | Critical Ethnic Studies Association |
| Society for the Scientific Study of Religion |                                     |

