



2013

Asian American Center for
Advancing Justice

A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS

Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and
Pacific Islanders in California

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN
LEGAL CENTER



ASIAN AMERICAN
JUSTICE CENTER

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FOR ADVANCING JUSTICE

SACRAMENTO
BAY AREA
FRESNO
SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA



CONTENTS

Welcome	1	Language	64
Introduction	2	Education	65
Executive Summary	3	Income	66
CALIFORNIA	6	Housing	67
Demographics	7	Health	68
Economic Contributions	12	Policy Recommendations	69
Civic Engagement	13	Glossary	73
Immigration	14	Appendix A: Population, Population Growth	74
Language	16	Appendix B: Selected Population Characteristics	79
Education	18	Appendix C: AAs, NHPI by County	84
Income	20	Appendix D: AAs, NHPI by Top 50 Cities	85
Employment	22	Technical Notes	86
Housing	23		
Health	24		
SACRAMENTO METRO AREA	26		
Demographics	27		
Economic Contributions	29		
Civic Engagement	29		
Immigration	30		
Language	31		
Education	32		
Income	33		
Housing	34		
Health	35		
BAY AREA	36		
Demographics	37		
Economic Contributions	39		
Civic Engagement	40		
Immigration	41		
Language	42		
Education	43		
Income	44		
Housing	45		
Health	46		
FRESNO METRO AREA	48		
Demographics	49		
Economic Contributions	51		
Civic Engagement	51		
Immigration	52		
Language	53		
Education	54		
Income	55		
Housing	56		
Health	57		
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	58		
Demographics	59		
Economic Contributions	61		
Civic Engagement	62		
Immigration	63		

ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTIONS

Asian American Center for Advancing Justice: The Asian American Center for Advancing Justice (Advancing Justice) is a leading Asian American civil rights and social justice organization comprising four equal and independent affiliates: the Asian American Justice Center (AAJC), Asian Pacific American Legal Center (APALC), Asian American Institute (AAI), and Asian Law Caucus (ALC). Its mission is to promote a fair and equitable society for all by working for civil and human rights and empowering Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) and other underserved communities.

While well known in their individual spheres for their work and expertise, the affiliates of Advancing Justice have come together to build a stronger, more cohesive regional and national, civil and human rights infrastructure for the Asian American community. We use our resources to provide valuable information to the community, work to address more issues in more places, impact a greater number of public debates, and help the voices of Asian Americans, NHPI, and other marginalized and underserved communities be heard.

The Asian Pacific Fund is a unique community foundation with a mission to improve the health and well-being of Asian Americans throughout the Bay Area. The Fund's focus is engaging Asian Americans in philanthropy, raising awareness about community needs, and strengthening organizations that provide vital direct services to the Asian American community. The Fund strengthens communities by identifying the most acute needs and providing services, building capacity, and distributing resources that address these needs with impact.

Please e-mail any questions regarding the report to demographics@apalc.org.

WELCOME

Policy makers in California must understand Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. California is home to the nation's largest Asian American and second-largest NHPI populations; according to the 2010 Census, over one in seven Californians is either Asian American or NHPI. As our state continues to undergo demographic changes, Asian American and NHPI communities remain the fastest growing.

Understanding Asian Americans and NHPI in California means understanding the considerable social and economic diversity that exists among the ethnic groups that make up our communities. While some have achieved economic success, others still struggle to make ends meet. Yet the needs of the most disadvantaged Asian Americans and NHPI are often overlooked when policy makers base critical decisions on data that only capture the characteristics of our communities as a monolithic whole.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013 attempts to address the invisibility of those most in need in our communities by providing the latest data on Asian Americans and NHPI from the U.S. Census Bureau and other key federal and state government agencies. Including important disaggregated data on discrete ethnic groups, this report works to dispel “model minority” myths by showing that many in our communities require access to social service programs such as culturally and linguistically sensitive K–12 education, unemployment benefits, job training, and health care. At the same time, the report promotes a better understanding of how our communities contribute to the state, demonstrating assets that should be used to strengthen California's future.

We would like to thank the sponsors who made this report possible, including the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, the Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation, and Bank of America.

We would also like to thank those who contributed to this report, including Asian American Center for Advancing Justice staff in Los Angeles (co-author and principal researcher) (Joanna Lee, Christina Lee, Pamela Stephens, Victoria Wilson, Dan Ichinose, Betty Hung, An Le, Deanna Kitamura, Doreena Wong, Nicole Ochi, Rachanee Srisavasdi, and Stewart Kwoh) and San Francisco (co-author) (Christopher Punongbayan, Carolyn Hsu, Omar Calimbas, and Mariam Hosseini), as well as staff from the Asian Pacific Fund (Audrey Yamamoto and Nichole Wong) and Asian Law Alliance (Jackie Maruhashi). All photos in the report were taken by M. Jamie Watson.

INTRODUCTION

Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have called California home since the mid-1800s, when Chinese immigrants came to “Gold Mountain” in search of better lives. Over 150 years later, data from the 2010 Census show that there are now nearly 5.6 million Asian Americans and nearly 290,000 NHPI living in California. The number of Asian Americans statewide far exceeds numbers in any other state; only Hawai’i is home to more NHPI.

The U.S. Census Bureau now reports data on 23 distinct Asian American and 19 distinct NHPI ethnic groups. While these ethnic groups often have shared experiences with immigration, language barriers, and discrimination, they can differ significantly in their educational attainment, employment, and economic status. Because of the considerable social and economic diversity among Asian Americans and NHPI, they can be difficult communities to understand and serve.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013 attempts to address this problem by presenting the latest data on Asian American and NHPI population, population growth, and key social and economic characteristics, such as income, poverty, education, and language. The report has two main goals.

First, *A Community of Contrasts* aims to promote a more sophisticated understanding of Asian American and NHPI communities by providing disaggregated data on discrete ethnic groups. While useful, data on Asian Americans and NHPI by racial group often obscure social and economic diversity among ethnic groups. As this report demonstrates, the needs and concerns of Southeast Asians can be quite different from those of Japanese or Indian Americans. Failure to recognize these differences renders invisible the needs of some of the most disadvantaged in Asian American and NHPI communities.

Second, the report seeks to make these data more accessible to key stakeholders, including community organizations, elected officials, policy makers, service providers, foundations, businesses, and others. By consolidating available data from disparate sources and presenting them in a way that is easy to digest, the report increases the capacity of key stakeholders to use these data to make more informed decisions about the delivery of services to Asian American and NHPI communities.

A Community of Contrasts relies on secondary data from numerous federal, state, and local agencies. Most often, the report uses data from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the 2010 Census, American Community Survey, Survey of Business Owners, and Current Population Survey. Because these data are not comprehensive, it also includes data from other sources, including the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services’ Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, California Department of Education, California Department of Public Health, California Health Interview Survey, Center for Economic and Policy Research, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California, Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia, Transactional Records Access Clearing House at Syracuse University, UCLA Asian American Studies Center, and University of California Office of the President.

Together, these data paint a more nuanced picture of two of California’s fastest-growing and most diverse racial groups. They will help stakeholders throughout the state better respond to and serve our community of contrasts.

The statements and recommendations expressed in this report are solely the responsibility of the Asian American Center for Advancing Justice and not necessarily those of any other parties associated with this publication.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

California is home to the nation's largest Asian American and second largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations. *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* provides community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and others with important data on these diverse and rapidly growing communities. The report provides data on over 30 ethnic groups, highlighting the social and economic diversity within Asian American and NHPI communities and shedding light on their needs. Some of the key findings are the following:

Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups in California.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, California's Asian American population grew 34% between 2000 and 2010, while its NHPI population grew 29%. In comparison, the state's Latino population grew 28%, while its White population decreased 5% over the same decade. Among Asian American ethnic groups, South Asians were the fastest growing, with Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, and Indian American populations growing at high rates. Among NHPI groups, the state's Fijian American population grew significantly over the decade. Though most Asian Americans and NHPI in California live in the Bay Area and Southern California, metropolitan areas in the Central Valley saw large increases in the number of Asian Americans and NHPI between 2000 and 2010. Asian Americans and NHPI in Sacramento and Fresno Counties experienced some of the highest rates of growth, outpacing state-wide growth over the past decade. Understanding the growth of Asian American and NHPI populations across the state is important for service providers and policy makers seeking to address the needs of an increasingly diverse community.

Asian Americans and NHPI contribute significantly to the ninth-largest economy in the world through job creation, small business ownership, and consumer spending.

Asian Americans owned over a half million businesses statewide in 2007, employing about 910,000 people and dispensing more in payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except for Whites. Compared to other racial groups, Asian American-owned businesses are most likely to be small businesses. California also has the largest Asian American and NHPI consumer market (\$172 billion in 2010) in the nation. Asian American and NHPI buying power in the state increased 82% between 2000 and 2010, a rate second only to Latinos.

Asian Americans and NHPI are shaping the political fabric of California through increased citizenship, voter registration, and political representation.

Asian American immigrants are more likely to be citizens now than in 2000; roughly 63% have naturalized. Asian American voter registration increased 51% between 2000 and 2008, a growth rate second only to Latinos. Recent redistricting efforts across the state resulted in many districts with large Asian American and NHPI voting blocs, including California State Assembly District 49, the state's first legislative district in which Asian Americans make up over 50% of its citizen voting-age population. Yet many Asian Americans and NHPI still face hurdles to full political participation. Government, foundations, businesses, and others need to invest in a full range of immigration integration efforts, from naturalization to voter registration, education, and mobilization. Local governments need to continue to protect voters' rights by complying with both the federal Voting Rights Act and state law providing for translated election materials and oral assistance in Asian languages at the polls in certain areas.

Immigration continues to fuel growth in California's Asian American and NHPI communities.

Over 3.1 million Asian Americans and 47,000 NHPI in the state are foreign-born. One-quarter of foreign-born Asian Americans and NHPI immigrated within the past decade. According to the Department of Homeland Security, over one million immigrants from Asia and the Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 2000 and 2010, comprising 40% of all LPRs in California. While the federal government and President should pursue national comprehensive immigration reform, California should protect the rights of immigrants, both legal and undocumented, by passing laws and establishing programs that promote immigrant integration and prevent discrimination while eliminating programs that authorize local governments to enforce federal immigration laws.

Asian Americans and NHPI in California continue to face language barriers.

As immigrants from Asia and the Pacific Islands continue to come to California in large numbers, many face language barriers that hinder their ability to find a job and obtain basic services. Nearly 1.7 million Asian Americans statewide are limited English proficient (LEP), an 11% increase since 2000. Additionally, many Asian Americans live in linguistically isolated households where everyone over the age of 14 is LEP; over 23% of Asian American households in California are linguistically isolated. State and local governments can ensure access to critical social services and encourage immigrant integration by strengthening policies on language rights and investing in both culturally and linguistically appropriate assistance and English language acquisition programs.

The educational needs of Asian Americans and NHPI are diverse.

While some Asian Americans and NHPI are among the most educated statewide, data from the American Community Survey show that Hmong, Cambodian, Laotian, Vietnamese, and Fijian American adults 25 years and older are less likely than the average Californian adult to have a high school diploma. One out of every ten English language learners in California public schools speak an Asian or Pacific Island language, yet only 5% of bilingual teachers and 7% of bilingual teaching aides speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. Although many Asian Americans are enrolled in college, NHPI, Laotian, Filipino, Cambodian, Pakistani, Indonesian, and Bangladeshi American students have below-average admission rates to the University of California. Expanding bilingual education, providing language support for LEP parents, and promoting equal opportunity and diversity in public education by repealing Proposition 209 are critical in promoting educational opportunities for all.

Unemployment, poverty among Asian Americans and NHPI are on the rise.

Between 2006 and 2010, the number of unemployed Asian Americans and NHPI in California grew 196%, the most of any racial group. Over a similar period, the number of Asian Americans and NHPI living below the poverty line statewide increased 50%. Today nearly 540,000 Asian Americans and nearly 27,000 NHPI in California live in poverty. Asian Americans and NHPI statewide have higher poverty rates, a greater proportion who are low-income, and lower per capita incomes than Whites; among racial and ethnic groups, Mongolian, Hmong, and Cambodian Americans are most likely to be poor. Quality workforce training programs, enforcement of employment and labor laws, and continued preservation of safety-net programs will be critical in addressing these challenges.

The housing crisis has also affected Asian Americans and NHPI.

Asian Americans in California have lower rates of homeownership than Whites, while NHPI have rates of homeownership similar to Latinos. Among renters, Tongan, Mongolian, Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Sri Lankan Americans statewide spend a greater proportion of their income on rent. Among homeowners, Asian American borrowers in California were nearly twice as likely as Whites to experience foreclosure, while disproportionate numbers of Asian Americans and NHPI in Fresno and Sacramento have lost their homes. Expanding affordable rental housing and homeownership opportunities, as well as protecting both homeowners and tenants from losing their homes to foreclosure, are necessary to protect all Californians.

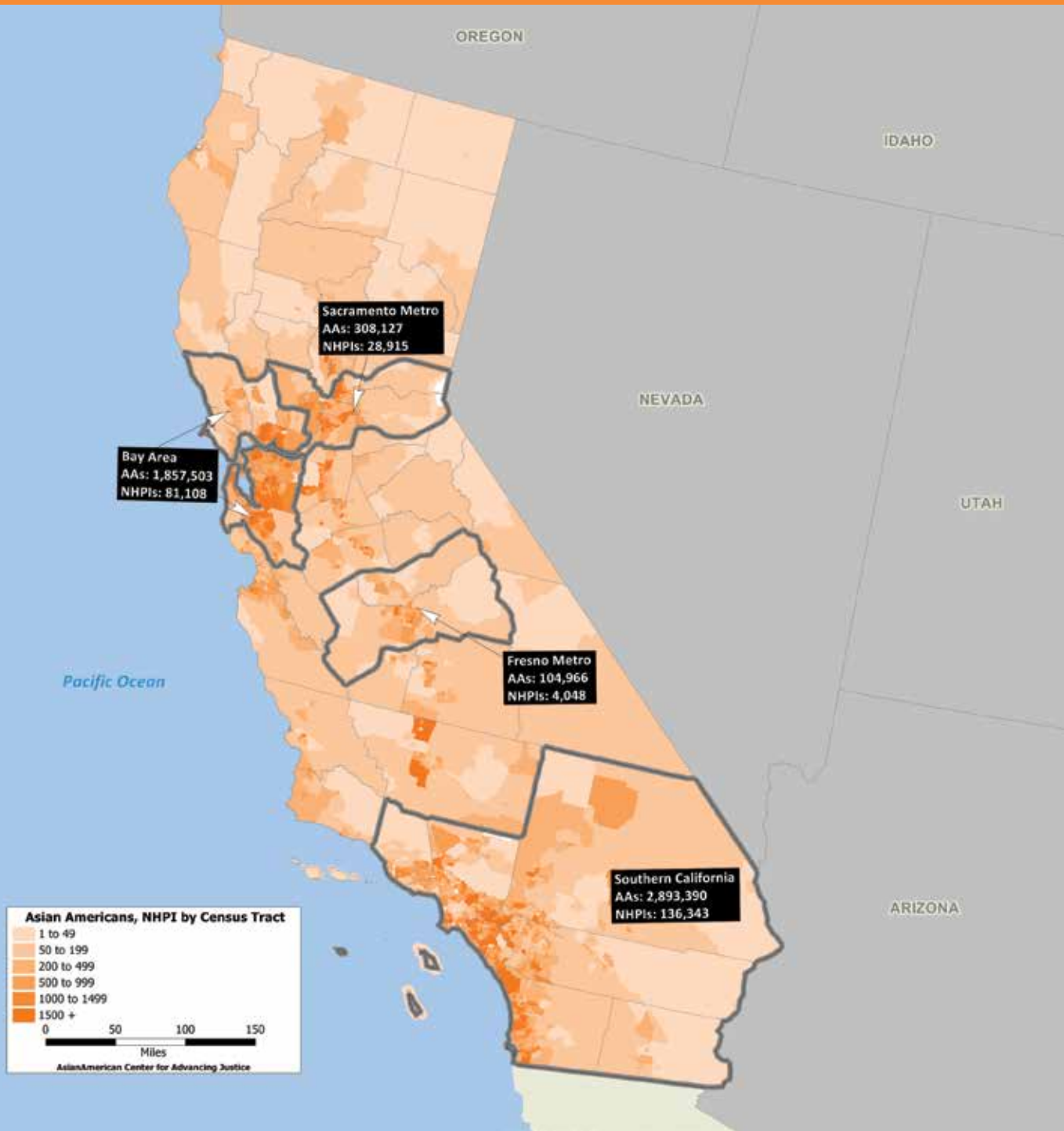
While Asian Americans and NHPI in California are disproportionately impacted by disease, many lack health insurance.

Asian Americans are the only racial group in California for whom cancer is the leading cause of death. Diabetes disproportionately impacts NHPI communities and is the third leading cause of death among Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans statewide. Between 2005 and 2010, the number of suicide deaths statewide increased 36% for Asian Americans and doubled for NHPI. Despite these challenges, about 14% of Asian Americans and 15% of NHPI in California do not have health insurance, rates higher than Whites. Disproportionate numbers of Asian Americans and NHPI do not see a doctor because of cost. Increased health insurance coverage, greater access to culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and movement toward an effective, efficient single-payer universal health care system will help improve the health of all Californians.

California

INTRODUCTION

California is home to the largest number of Asian Americans and the second-largest number of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in the country; over one-third of the nation's Asian Americans and NHPI live here. These diverse communities can be found in almost every corner of the state, with large concentrations in both established centers, such as the Bay Area and Southern California, and emerging communities, such as Sacramento and Fresno. Asian Americans and NHPI are vital communities that play an important role in shaping the largest state in the nation.





Population

by Race and Hispanic Origin, California and Selected Areas 2010,
Ranked by California Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	California		Sacramento Metro		Bay Area		Fresno Metro		Southern California	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
White	14,956,253	40%	1,197,389	56%	3,032,903	42%	361,902	33%	7,528,328	36%
Latino	14,013,719	38%	433,734	20%	1,681,800	24%	549,062	51%	9,160,450	43%
Asian American	5,556,592	15%	308,127	14%	1,857,503	26%	104,966	10%	2,893,390	14%
Black or African American	2,683,914	7%	195,136	9%	566,622	8%	64,247	6%	1,613,240	8%
AIAN	723,225	2%	53,590	2%	118,122	2%	31,655	3%	338,755	2%
NHPI	286,145	1%	28,915	1%	81,108	1%	4,048	0.4%	136,343	0.6%
Total Population	37,253,956	100%	2,149,127	100%	7,150,739	100%	1,081,315	100%	21,146,847	100%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total.

- There are nearly 5.6 million Asian Americans and 290,000 NHPI living in California.
- NHPI make up 1% and Asian Americans make up 15% of California's total population.
- Southern California has the largest NHPI population with nearly 140,000 in number. There are about 2.9 million Asian Americans living in the region.
- Asian Americans comprise more than one-fourth of the Bay Area's population.

There are nearly **5.6 million**
Asian Americans and
290,000 NHPI living in California.

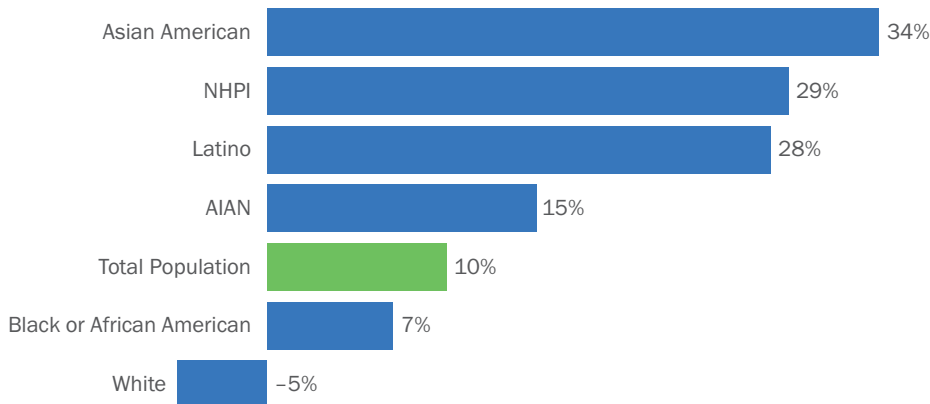


AIAN: Native American or Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander(s)



Population Growth

by Race and Hispanic Origin, California 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.

- Asian Americans and NHPI grew 34% and 29% statewide between 2000 and 2010.
- While California's White population fell by 5% in the past decade, NHPI and Asian American populations grew faster than any other racial group, including Latinos.
- Though most Asian Americans and NHPI in California live in the Bay Area and Southern California, the Central Valley saw large increases in the number of Asian Americans and NHPI between 2000 and 2010. Asian American and NHPI communities in the Sacramento and Fresno metropolitan areas experienced high rates of growth, outpacing rates of growth statewide over the decade.¹

Asian American and NHPI

populations grew faster than any other racial group, including Latinos.

USING DISAGGREGATED DATA TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF ASIAN AMERICANS AND NHPI

Ethnic-specific data are critical in understanding and serving the diverse needs of Asian Americans and NHPI. However, most state agencies in California do not collect or report data by discrete ethnic group. In 2011, California Assembly Bill 1088, introduced by Assemblymember Mike Eng (D-Monterey Park), was signed into law, requiring the California Department of Industrial Relations and Department of Fair Employment and Housing to provide disaggregated data on several smaller ethnic groups, including Bangladeshi, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Malaysian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Thai, and Tongan Americans. This bill is a first step toward providing substantial data on these communities, informing the work of policy makers, advocates, and community-based organizations serving Asian Americans and NHPI. "When we are grouped together as homogenous groups without distinguishing between ethnicities, we cannot begin to understand the true needs of our communities. We are excited that our state is taking one major step towards acknowledging the real differences that exist for our ethnic groups," said Alisi Tulua, program manager of the Tongan Community Service Center.

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.

Asian American Population Growth

by Top 15 Counties, California 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by Population

County	Number	%	Growth
Los Angeles	1,497,960	15%	20%
Santa Clara	618,242	35%	34%
Orange	597,748	20%	41%
Alameda	440,869	29%	35%
San Diego	407,984	13%	38%
San Francisco	288,529	36%	14%
Sacramento	241,160	17%	51%
San Mateo	199,294	28%	27%
Contra Costa	180,773	17%	48%
Riverside	161,542	7%	126%
San Bernardino	154,710	8%	59%
San Joaquin	116,818	17%	52%
Fresno	101,134	11%	38%
Solano	74,750	18%	23%
Ventura	69,252	8%	42%

NHPI Population Growth

by Top 15 Counties, California 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by Population

County	Number	%	Growth
Los Angeles	54,169	0.6%	9%
San Diego	30,626	1%	25%
Sacramento	24,138	2%	73%
Alameda	22,322	1%	27%
Orange	19,484	0.6%	17%
San Mateo	15,069	2%	9%
Santa Clara	14,468	0.8%	21%
Riverside	14,108	0.6%	86%
San Bernardino	13,517	0.7%	44%
Contra Costa	10,153	1%	41%
Solano	7,727	2%	28%
San Joaquin	7,689	1%	68%
Stanislaus	6,353	1%	78%
San Francisco	6,173	0.8%	-2%
Ventura	4,070	0.5%	16%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

- Among counties statewide, Los Angeles County had by far the largest Asian American and NHPI populations, numbering nearly 1.5 million and over 54,000, respectively, in 2010. Asian Americans in Santa Clara, Orange, and Alameda Counties followed Los Angeles County in size, while NHPI in San Diego, Sacramento, and Alameda Counties followed Los Angeles County in size.
- NHPI populations in Modoc and Amador Counties more than doubled between 2000 and 2010.²
- Asian Americans more than doubled in number in Placer, Napa, and Riverside Counties over the decade.³
- San Francisco and Santa Clara Counties are proportionally more Asian American than any California county.
- Sacramento and Alameda Counties are proportionally more NHPI than any California county.



²U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

³Ibid.

Population

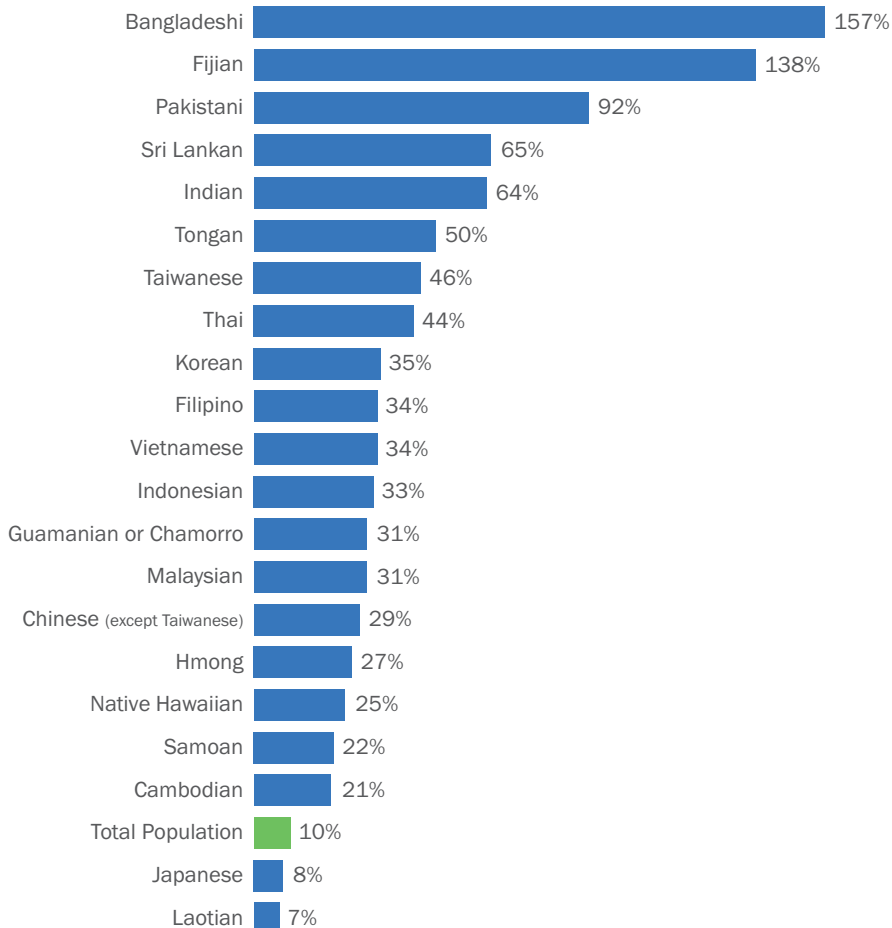
by Ethnic Group, California 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	1,474,707
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	1,349,111
Vietnamese	647,589
Indian	590,445
Korean	505,225
Japanese	428,014
Taiwanese	109,928
Cambodian	102,317
Hmong	91,224
Native Hawaiian	74,932
Laotian	69,303
Thai	67,707
Samoaan	60,876
Pakistani	53,474
Guamanian or Chamorro	44,425
Indonesian	39,506
Fijian	24,059
Tongan	22,893
Burmese	17,978
Sri Lankan	11,929
Bangladeshi	10,494
Nepalese	6,231
Malaysian	5,595
Mongolian	4,993
Marshallese	1,761
Singaporean	1,513
Palauan	1,404
Okinawan	1,377
Tahitian	969
Bhutanese	750
Saipanese	168
Tokelauan	138
Yapese	138
Pohnpeian	108

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9; 2010 Census SF2 Table DP-1.

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, California 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth percentages for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, Mongolian, and Nepalese excluded because these groups did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

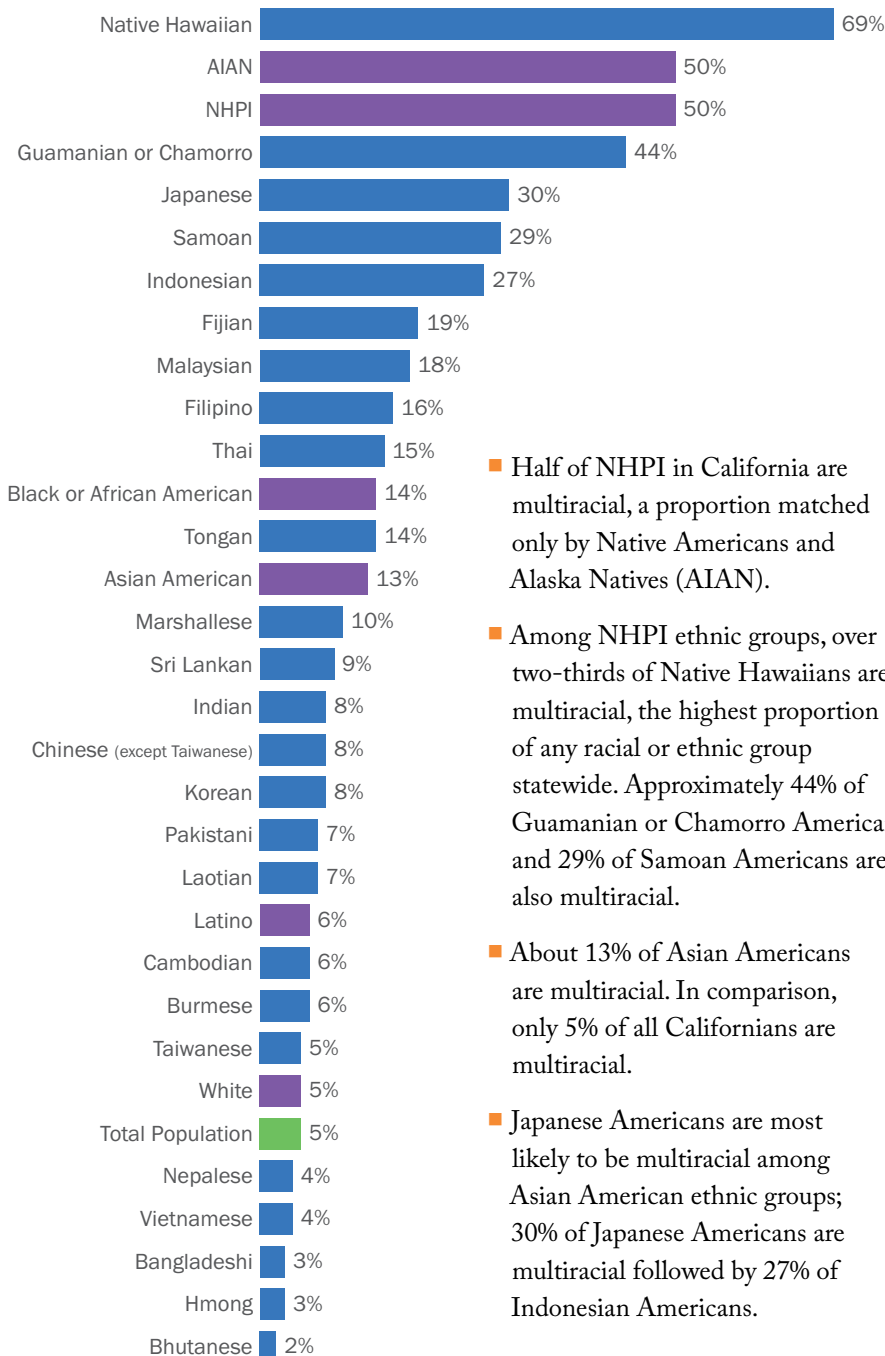
- Filipino Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in California, numbering almost 1.5 million. They are followed in size by Chinese, Vietnamese, Indian, Korean, and Japanese Americans.
- The state's fastest-growing Asian American ethnic groups were South Asian; the number of Bangladeshi Americans doubled in size between 2000 and 2010.
- The state's fastest-growing NHPI ethnic groups were Fijian and Tongan Americans; Fijian Americans increased by 138% in the past decade, while Tongan Americans grew 50%.
- Indian and Korean Americans now outnumber Japanese Americans statewide.¹

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.



Population Who Is Multiracial

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P3, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

LESBIAN, GAY, AND BISEXUAL ASIAN AMERICAN AND NHPI POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA

According to the Williams Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles, there are more than 66,000 Asian Americans and NHPI who identify as lesbian, gay, or bisexual and more than 14,500 who are part of a same-sex couple. Over one-third of all Asian Americans or NHPI same-sex couples in the United States live in California, a greater percentage than any other state.²

- Half of NHPI in California are multiracial, a proportion matched only by Native Americans and Alaska Natives (AIAN).
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, over two-thirds of Native Hawaiians are multiracial, the highest proportion of any racial or ethnic group statewide. Approximately 44% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans and 29% of Samoan Americans are also multiracial.
- About 13% of Asian Americans are multiracial. In comparison, only 5% of all Californians are multiracial.
- Japanese Americans are most likely to be multiracial among Asian American ethnic groups; 30% of Japanese Americans are multiracial followed by 27% of Indonesian Americans.



²Gates, Gary and Christopher Ramos. 2008. "Census Snapshot: California's Asian/Pacific Islander LGB Population." *The Williams Institute, University of California Los Angeles School of Law.*



Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, California 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	1,995,280	\$1,078,637,915	5,194,713	\$204,043,073
Latino	566,573	\$80,319,100	458,922	\$12,942,137
Asian American	508,969	\$181,251,058	905,957	\$26,060,235
Black or African American	137,891	\$18,419,879	85,263	\$2,542,518
AIAN	45,569	\$4,648,919	20,813	\$719,927
NHPI	9,174	\$1,136,638	5,987	\$222,917
Total	3,425,510	\$3,765,938,643	13,626,644	\$625,614,762

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Table SB070CSA01.

Note: Detail may not add to total for all businesses because a Latino owner may be of any race. Moreover, each owner had the option of selecting more than one race and therefore is included in each race selected.

- Asian Americans owned over a half million businesses and NHPI owned over 9,000 businesses statewide in 2007.
- Asian American–owned businesses employ nearly 910,000 Americans, paying out over \$26 billion in payroll. These businesses employ more persons and dispense more in payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except for Whites.
- Approximately 23% of Asian American businesses have paid employees, the highest among all racial groups.¹
- Small businesses constitute 22% of all Asian American–owned businesses statewide, the highest proportion among racial groups. These businesses contribute 46% of the annual payroll of all Asian American businesses. While 6% of NHPI firms are small businesses, they employ approximately 36% of those employed by NHPI businesses and contribute a third of the annual payroll of all NHPI businesses.²
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans own the largest number of firms with almost 170,000 in number, followed by Filipino, Vietnamese, and Korean Americans. Native Hawaiians own nearly 4,100 firms, the most among NHPI ethnic groups.³
- While 50% of Asian American–owned businesses are male owned, nearly 35% are female owned; 15% are equally male and female owned. The disparity is less pronounced for NHPI-owned businesses, with nearly 51% of firms being male owned and 42% female owned; 7% are equally male and female owned.⁴
- In 2010, California had the largest Asian American consumer market in the United States, accounting for 32% of the nation’s Asian American consumer market. Asian American and NHPI buying power was \$172 billion in 2010. Between 2000 and 2010, buying power among Asian Americans and NHPI grew 82% and increased at one of the highest rates of any racial group, second only to Latinos (88%). According to the Selig Center, Asian American and NHPI buying power is expected to increase to over \$236 billion by 2015.⁵

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Table S0700CSA01.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners Tables S0700CSA01, S0700CSA10, and S0700CSA11.

³Ibid., Table S0700CSA01.

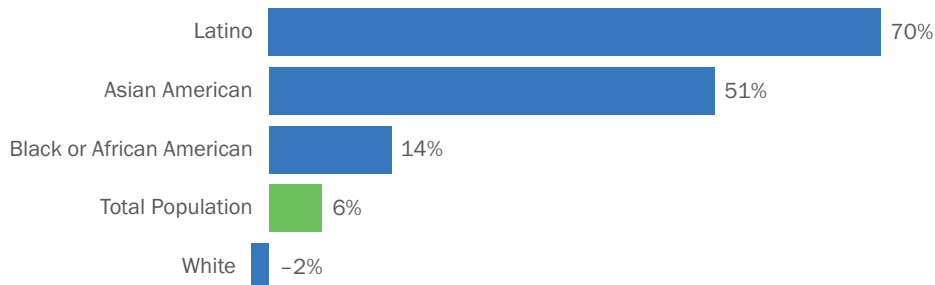
⁴Ibid.

⁵Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2010. “The Multicultural Economy 2010.” *Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Georgia*.



Growth in the Number of Registered Voters

by Race and Hispanic Origin, California 2000 to 2008



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2000 and 2008 Current Population Survey, Tables 4A (2000) and 4B (2008).

Note: All racial groups are single race except for Latino. In 2000 data, Asian American survey data included NHPI. Figures are based on self-reporting and may not reflect actual values.

- About 63% of Asian American immigrants in California are citizens, up from 55% in 2000 and similar to the rate of Whites (62%). About 54% of NHPI immigrants are citizens, up from 46% in 2000.⁶
- Among Asian Americans, Vietnamese, Taiwanese, and Chinese American immigrants had the highest rates of citizenship (79%, 73%, and 68%, respectively). About 18% of Mongolian American and 15% of Nepalese American immigrants are citizens, lower than the rate for Latinos (30%).⁷
- Approximately 70% of Native Hawaiian immigrants are citizens, the highest of all NHPI ethnic groups. Just over one-third of Tongan American immigrants are citizens, the lowest rate among NHPI.⁸
- In California, over 470,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent residence in the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. Over 96% of these immigrants are of voting age. Immigrants from the Philippines, China, Vietnam, India, and South Korea are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize. Approximately 82% of legal permanent residents (LPRs) from Japan, 55% of LPRs from Thailand, and 42% of LPRs from South Korea and Laos who obtained status during this time period are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens.⁹
- From 2000 to 2008, the number of Asian American registered voters statewide increased 51%—the second-largest increase of voters among all racial groups. Despite the increase, only 59% of those eligible to register to vote had registered as of 2008, a rate lower than other racial groups.¹⁰
- According to the University of California, Davis, Center for Regional Change, there were over 1.4 million Asian American registered voters in California in 2010.¹¹
- As of November 2012, there were 5 Asian American members of Congress and 11 Asian American members of the state legislature in California.¹²

The number of Asian American registered voters increased 51%.

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4 Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as “good moral character” and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

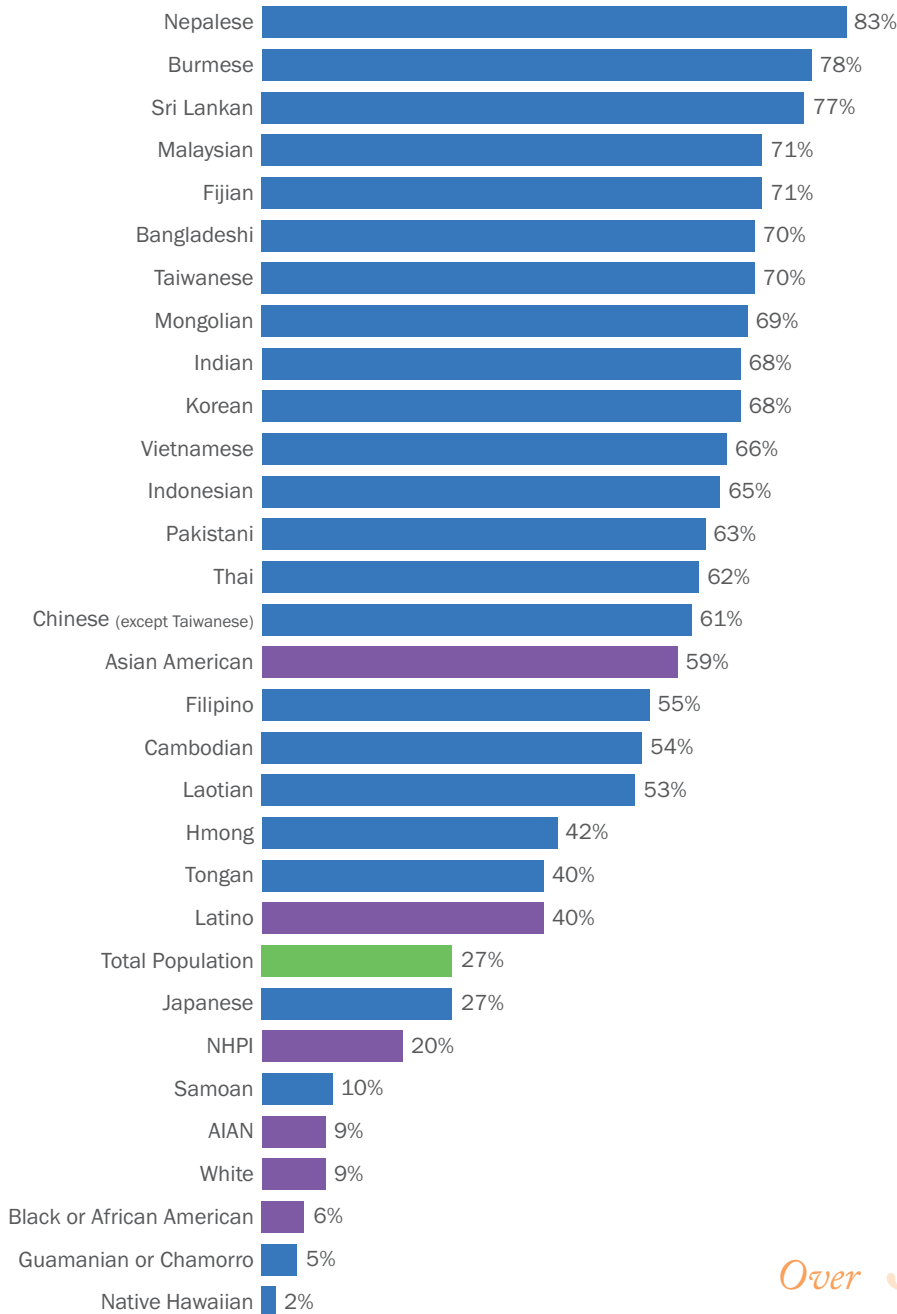
¹⁰U.S. Census Bureau, November 2008 Current Population Survey, Table 4B.

¹¹University of California, Davis, Center for Regional Change. August, 2012. CCEP Policy Brief Issue 1.

¹²UCLA Asian American Studies Center, National Asian Pacific American Political Almanac, 2011-2012. Note: Data are updated as of November 2012.

Population Who Is Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

- Over 3.1 million Asian Americans and nearly 47,000 NHPI living in California are foreign-born. Asian Americans are one of the state's largest foreign-born populations, second only to Latinos.¹
- About 59% of Asian Americans statewide are foreign-born, a higher proportion than all other racial groups. One-fifth of NHPI are foreign-born.
- Among Asian Americans, Nepalese (83%), Burmese (78%), and Sri Lankan Americans (77%) are proportionally most foreign-born. In contrast, only Japanese and Hmong Americans have majority native-born populations (73% and 58%, respectively).
- Fijian Americans are the only NHPI ethnic group to have a majority foreign-born population (71%). In contrast, only 5% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans and 2% of Native Hawaiian populations are foreign-born, rates lower than any racial group statewide.
- One-quarter of Asian American and NHPI foreign-born populations entered the country since 2000. Approximately 77% of Nepalese American and 75% of Mongolian American immigrants arrived in 2000 or later.²

Over 3.1 million

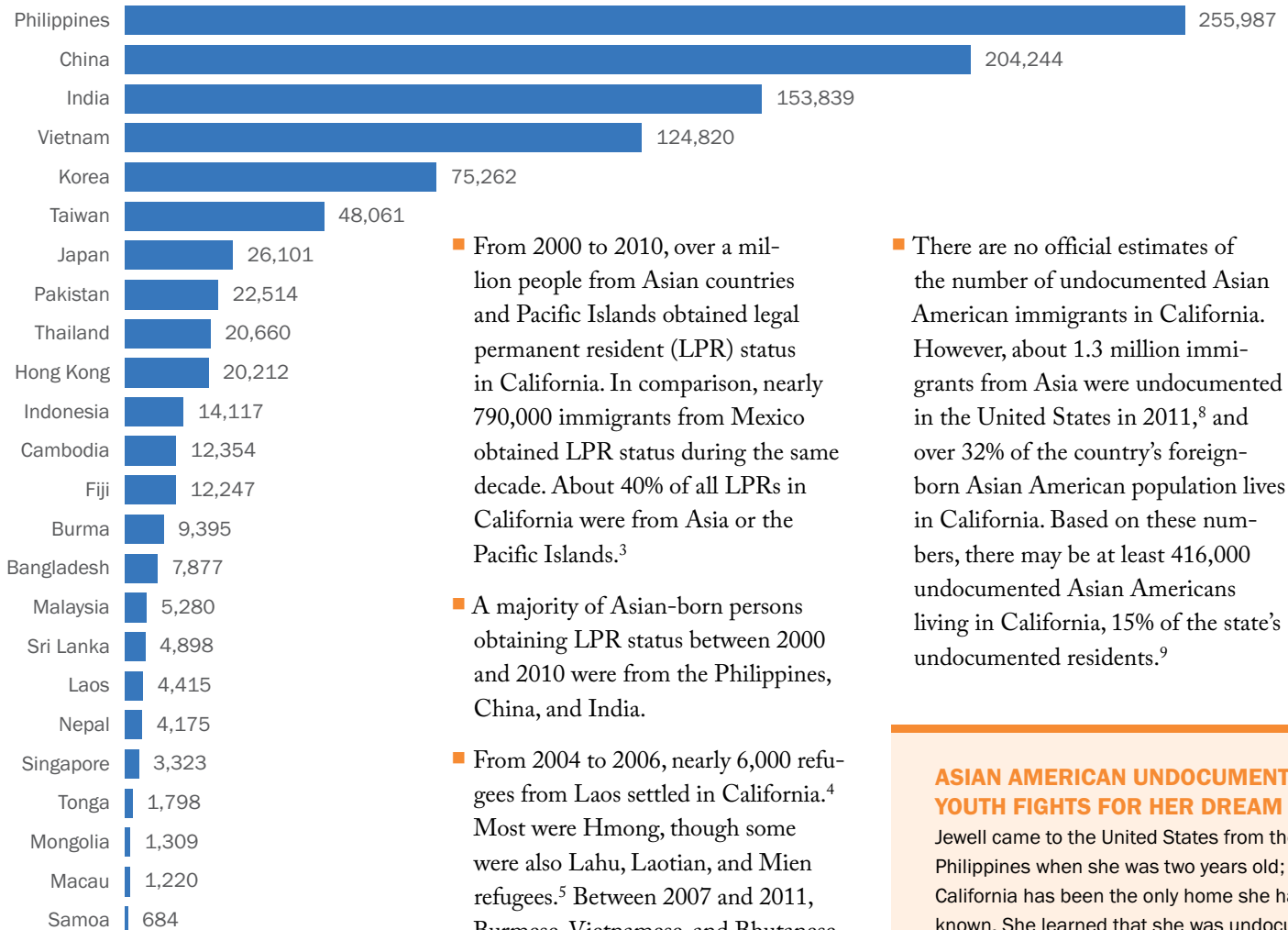
Asian Americans in California are foreign-born.

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

²Ibid., Table B05005.

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Residency

by Asian Countries or Pacific Islands of Birth, California 2000–2010



U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

Note: Korea figures include North and South Korea. Homeland Security provides data for additional countries and islands including Bhutan, American Samoa, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, New Caledonia, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. However, these places are not listed in the chart because data are suppressed or unavailable consistently from 2000 to 2010.

- From 2000 to 2010, over a million people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in California. In comparison, nearly 790,000 immigrants from Mexico obtained LPR status during the same decade. About 40% of all LPRs in California were from Asia or the Pacific Islands.³
- A majority of Asian-born persons obtaining LPR status between 2000 and 2010 were from the Philippines, China, and India.
- From 2004 to 2006, nearly 6,000 refugees from Laos settled in California.⁴ Most were Hmong, though some were also Lahu, Laotian, and Mien refugees.⁵ Between 2007 and 2011, Burmese, Vietnamese, and Bhutanese comprised nearly 85% of refugees from Asia who settled in California.⁶
- Between 2001 and 2011, nearly 31,000 California residents were deported to Asia or the Pacific Islands.⁷
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in California. However, about 1.3 million immigrants from Asia were undocumented in the United States in 2011,⁸ and over 32% of the country's foreign-born Asian American population lives in California. Based on these numbers, there may be at least 416,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in California, 15% of the state's undocumented residents.⁹

ASIAN AMERICAN UNDOCUMENTED YOUTH FIGHTS FOR HER DREAM

Jewell came to the United States from the Philippines when she was two years old; Southern California has been the only home she has ever known. She learned that she was undocumented when she was a high school freshman but kept it a secret for fear of being deported. In 2009, the reality of being undocumented tore her family apart, and her father was sent back to the Philippines on voluntary deportation charges after a family dispute. Since then, Jewell has come out as an undocumented immigrant and in 2012 became a member of DREAM Team LA, a group of undocumented youth activists. On June 16, 2012, President Obama granted administrative relief for certain undocumented youth, which means they would be safe from deportation and able to gain work permits. Jewell, who graduated from her nursing program in May 2012, applied for deferred action in hopes of becoming a doctor and a U.S. citizen.

³U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Immigration Statistics.

⁴U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

⁵California Department of Social Services, Refugee Programs Bureau.

⁶U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement.

⁷Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), Syracuse University. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.

⁸Hoefer et al. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011." U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Population Estimates. March 2012.

⁹According to the Department of Homeland Security, in 2011 there were about 2.83 million undocumented immigrants living in California.

Number of Asian & Pacific Island Language Speakers

by Language, California 2006–2010

Language	Number
Chinese	954,751
Tagalog	749,047
Vietnamese	486,577
Korean	368,693
Japanese	146,494
Hindi	129,183
Punjabi	103,998
Mon-Khmer, Cambodian	73,074
Hmong	67,880
Thai	47,965
Gujarati	42,895
Urdu	37,960
Laotian	36,659
Formosan	32,233
Telugu	31,971
Tamil	29,420
Indonesian	26,713
Samoan	24,463
Ilocano	21,415
Bengali	19,055
Miao-Yao, Mien	15,566
Burmese	15,079
Other Pacific Island Languages	11,908
Marathi	11,757
Tongan	11,089
Malayalam	10,642
India NEC*	10,327
Kannada	9,179
Visayan	8,409
Other Asian Languages	7,398
Sinhalese	6,686
Pashto	6,143
Chamorro	6,065
Cebuano	3,947
Nepali	3,679
Hawaiian	2,206
Malay	1,978
Pakistan NEC*	1,218

U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample.

*NEC: not elsewhere classified, representing undetermined languages

- There are nearly 3.6 million Californians who speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.¹
- Statewide, the top five Asian languages spoken at home are Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese; Samoan is the most commonly spoken Pacific Island language.
- Approximately 72% of Asian Americans and 39% of NHPI in California speak a language other than English at home.²
- Among Asian Americans, Hmong, Nepalese, Vietnamese, Taiwanese, and Bangladeshi Americans are most likely to speak a language other than English at home (91%, 91%, 87%, 87%, and 86%, respectively). Among NHPI, over 83% of Fijian Americans and 68% of Tongan Americans speak a language other than English at home.³

Approximately 72% of Asian Americans and 39% of NHPI in California speak a language other than English at home.



¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample.

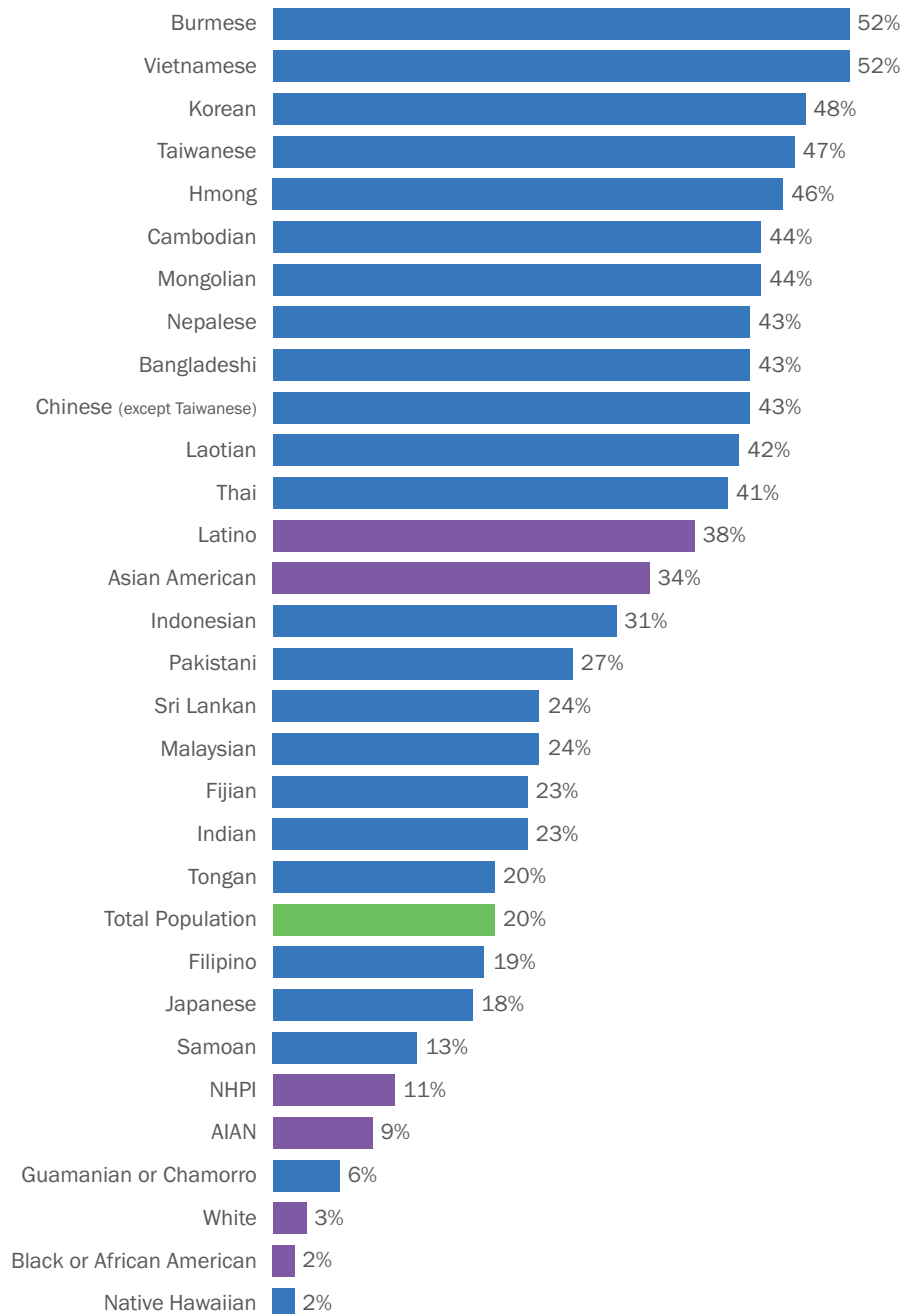
²Ibid., Table B16004.

³Ibid.

- In 2010, almost 1.7 million Asian Americans in California were limited English proficient (LEP), an 11% increase since 2000. Over one-third of Asian Americans statewide are LEP, a rate second only to Latinos; over one out of every ten NHPI is LEP.⁴
- Among Asian Americans and NHPI, about half of Burmese, Vietnamese, and Korean Americans are LEP. In contrast, Native Hawaiian and Guamanian or Chamorro, Samoan, Japanese, and Filipino Americans have rates of limited English proficiency lower than the state average.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the number of individuals who were LEP increased dramatically among South Asian ethnic groups. Sri Lankan (119%), Bangladeshi (76%), Pakistani (47%), and Indian American (41%) LEP populations were the fastest growing over the decade.⁵
- Many Asian Americans live in linguistically isolated households in which everyone over the age of 14 is LEP. Over 23% of Asian American households in the state are linguistically isolated, a rate similar to Latinos (24%). Korean American households have the highest rate of linguistic isolation (40%); Vietnamese (37%), Burmese (36%), Mongolian (33%), Taiwanese (33%), and Nepalese American (31%) households also have high rates of linguistic isolation.⁶

Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

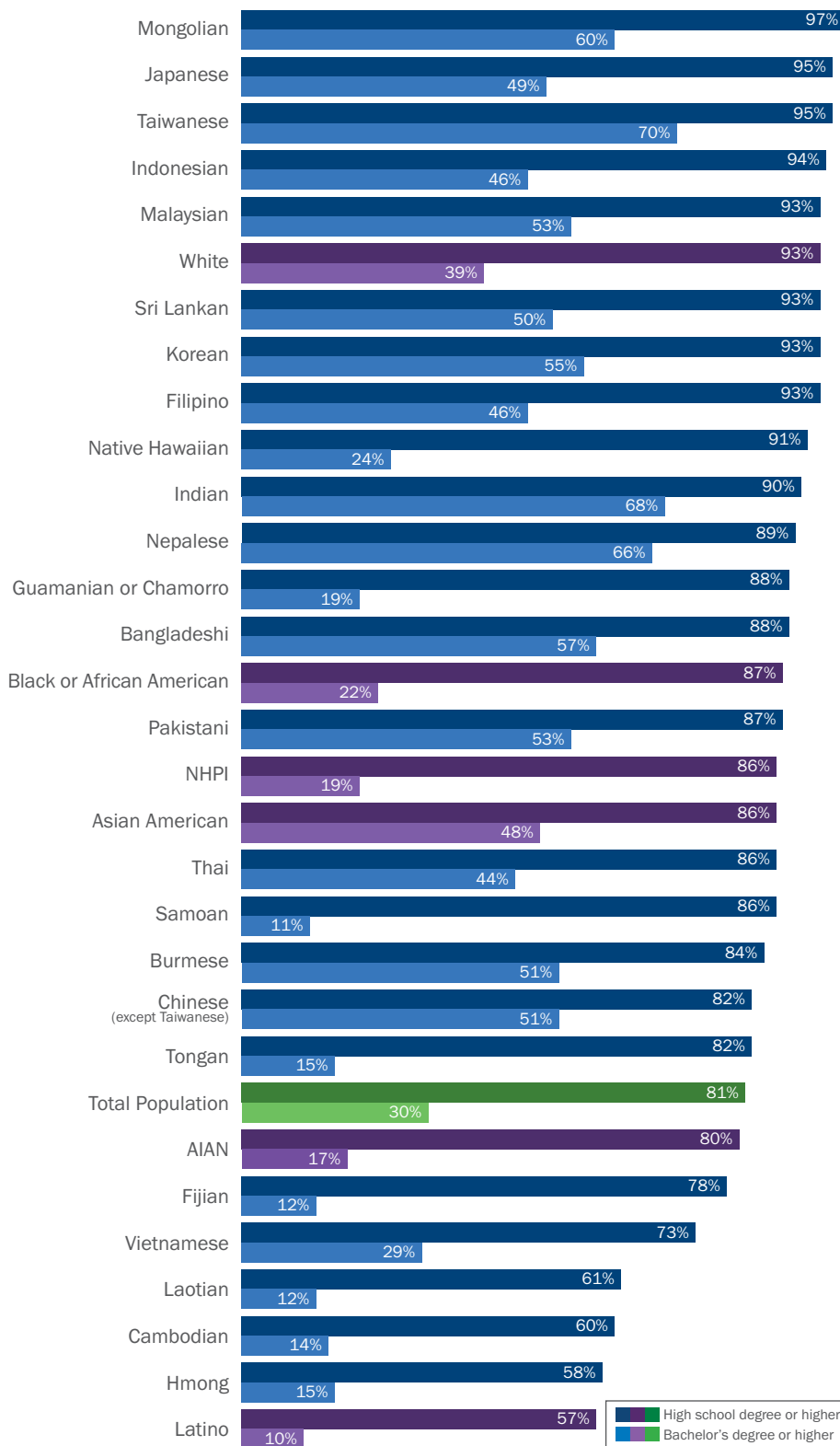
⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4 Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁵Ibid.

⁶Ibid, Table B16002.

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010,
Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher



- Statewide, both Asian Americans and NHPI age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites to hold a high school diploma or have received their GED (86% versus 93%), a rate similar to African Americans (87%).
- While Asian American adults are more likely than other racial groups to have a college degree, just under one-fifth of NHPI adults are college graduates, a rate similar to African Americans.
- Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian, and Hmong American adults have the lowest educational attainment of Asian American ethnic groups statewide; all are less likely than the average Californian adult to have a high school diploma. Fijian Americans are the only NHPI ethnic group whose adults have lower high school degree or GED attainment (78%) than the total population (81%).
- Compared to the average Californian adult, Vietnamese, Laotian, Cambodian, and Hmong American adults are also less likely to have a college degree. NHPI adults across all ethnic groups are less likely to have a college degree than the total population.
- Cambodian, Hmong, and Pakistani American men are considerably more likely to have a high school diploma or GED than women (over 10 percentage points). Nepalese, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Korean, and Taiwanese American men are considerably more likely to have graduated from college than their female counterparts (over 10 percentage points).¹

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.

Ratio of Bilingual Teachers & Aides to Students

by Language, California 2009–2010

Language	Students	Teachers: Student	Aide: Student
Vietnamese	36,555	1:7,311	1:222
Tagalog or Pilipino	21,221	1:3,537	1:185
Cantonese	20,076	1:147	1:188
Hmong	16,446	1:8,223	1:92
Korean	14,558	1:310	1:178
Mandarin	12,794	1:512	1:237
Punjabi	8,981	0:8,981	1:310
Khmer	6,275	0:6,275	1:224
Japanese	5,246	1:1,312	1:219
Hindi	3,821	0:3,821	1:318
All AA or PI language	165,113	1:727	1:198
Spanish	1,242,911	1:263	1:110
Total	1,468,235	1:296	1:117

California Department of Education. 2009-2010. Tables: "Number of English learners by language" and "EL staff by school."

Note: The ratios are rounded to the next whole number. Aides are bilingual paraprofessionals, and aide data are collected from the California Basic Educational Data System in the fall rather than the spring Language Census data collection.

Data are not included for English language development and Specially Designed Academic Instruction in English (SDAIE) programs because instruction is not given in a particular language.

Table includes only top 10 Asian languages spoken by ELL students in California public schools.

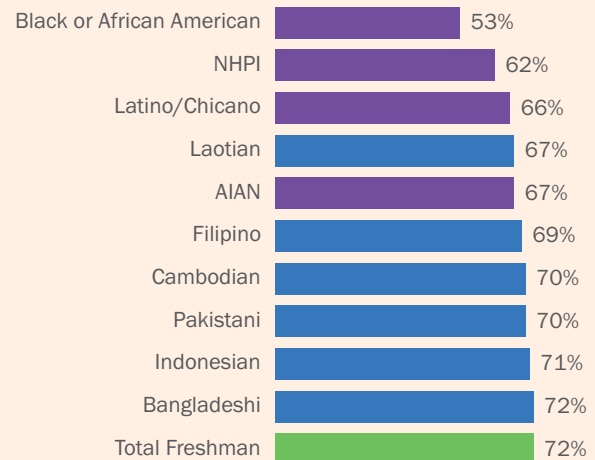
- About one out of every ten English language learner (ELL) students enrolled in California public schools K–12, about 165,000, speaks an Asian or Pacific Island language. However during the 2009–2010 academic year, only 5% of bilingual teachers (227) and 7% of teaching aides (832) spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language. Despite being some of the largest Asian American ELL groups, there were only five bilingual teachers for Vietnamese-speaking ELL students, six bilingual teachers for Tagalog-speaking ELL students, and two bilingual teachers for Hmong-speaking ELL students.
- The top five Asian or Pacific Island languages spoken by ELL students in California public schools are Vietnamese, Tagalog, Cantonese, Hmong, and Korean.²

DISPARITIES IN UC ENROLLMENT

Though Asian American adults are more likely to hold a college degree, admission rates to the University of California vary widely among ethnic groups. Many Asian American ethnic groups have below-average admission rates to the University of California, particularly in the years following the passage of Proposition 209, which banned affirmative action in 1996. Among Asian Americans, Laotian, Filipino, Cambodian, and Pakistani Americans have some of the lowest UC admission rates. NHPI have an admission rate (62%) that approaches that of African Americans.

Lower-than-Average UC Admission Rates

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fall 2011



UC Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions 01/2012 (It/App'l Flow by Lev, Eth & Gender 2010-2011).

- NHPI (45%) and Cambodian (30%), Hmong (32%), and Laotian American (35%) children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool at rates lower than that of any other racial group.³
- For the 2006–2010 high school cohort, 72% of NHPI enrolled in California public high schools graduated, lower than White and Asian American graduation rates (at 84% and 89%).⁴

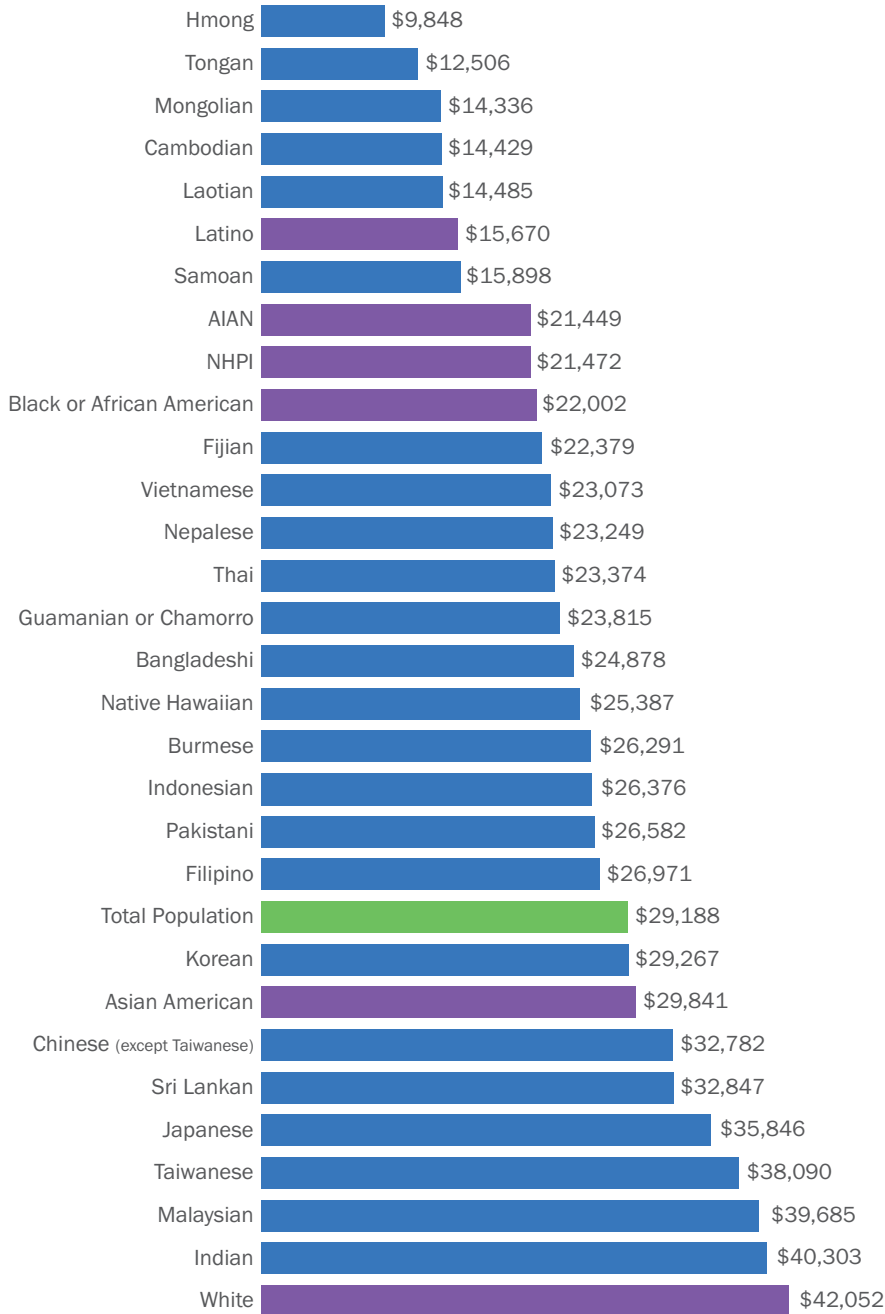
²California Department of Education, 2009-2010. Table: "Number of English learners by language."

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

⁴California Department of Education, 2009-2010. "Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity."

Per Capita Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



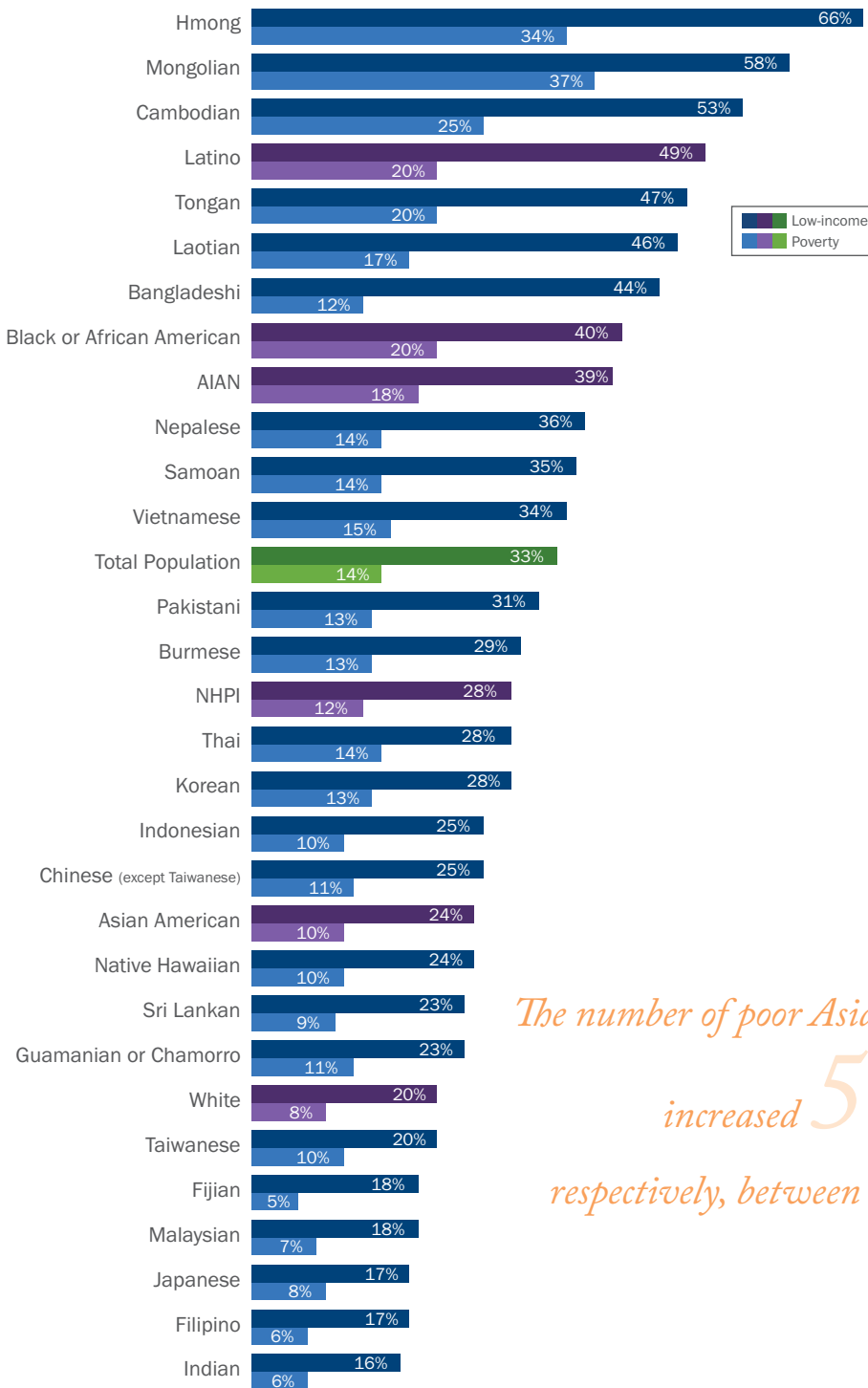
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.

- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans in California fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans have a higher poverty rate than Whites (10% and 8%, respectively), a greater proportion who are low-income (24% and 20%, respectively), and a lower per capita income (\$29,841 and \$42,052, respectively).
- About 12% of NHPI live in poverty and 28% are low-income. Per capita, NHPI earn slightly less than African Americans (\$21,472 versus \$22,002).
- The number of Asian Americans living in poverty statewide increased roughly 50% between 2007 and 2011; the number of NHPI living in poverty increased 138% during this same period. Both groups experienced faster growth in the number living in poverty than the state did as a whole (38%).¹
- Among Asian Americans, Hmong, Mongolian, Cambodian, and Laotian Americans have the highest poverty rates, the lowest per capita incomes, and the highest proportion who are low-income.
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, one in five Tongan Americans lives in poverty, a rate identical to African Americans and Latinos. Tongan and Samoan Americans also have the highest proportion who are low-income (47% and 35%, respectively) and the lowest per capita incomes (\$12,506 and \$15,898, respectively) among NHPI.

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2007 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Tables DP3 and B01003.

Poverty & Low-income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 and C17002.

- A greater proportion of Cambodian, Korean, Hmong, Laotian, and Chinese American seniors live in poverty (22%, 20%, 18%, 15%, and 15%, respectively) statewide than Latinos (14%).²
- Hmong and Cambodian American children have the highest rates of poverty among Asian Americans (42% and 31%, respectively), rates higher than African Americans and Latinos (27% and 26%, respectively). The poverty rate among Tongan American children is 22%, similar to Native Americans and Alaska Natives (AIAN, 23%).³
- About 53% of single Asian American and NHPI mothers are considered “income inadequate,” meaning that they do not earn enough to cover their families’ basic needs.⁴
- Approximately 16% of Asian American families have three or more workers contributing to income, higher than the proportion among White families (10%). Nearly one-fifth of NHPI families have three or more workers, higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (19%).⁵

The number of poor Asian Americans and NHPI increased 50% and 138%, respectively, between 2007 and 2011.

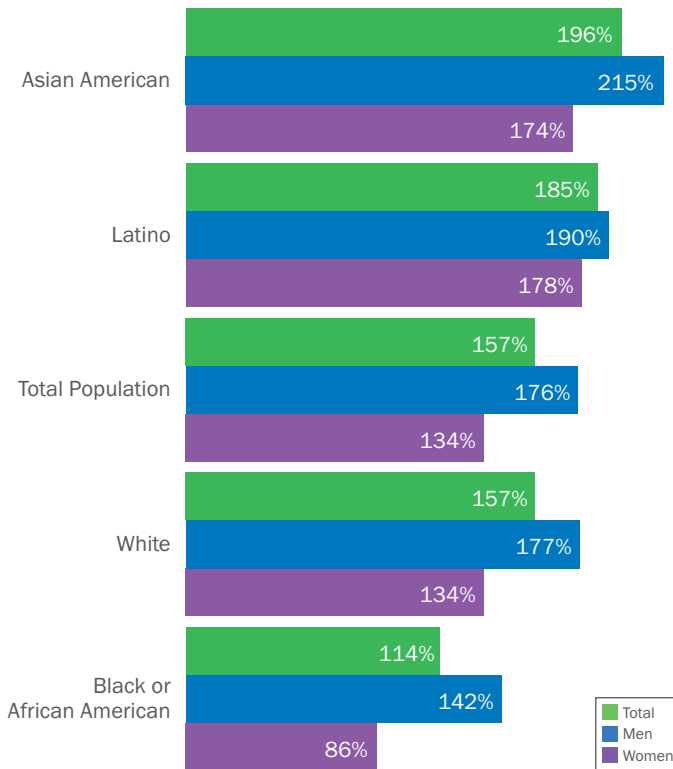
²U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B17001.

³Ibid.

⁴Pearce, Diana M. December 2009. “Overlooked and Undercounted 2009: Struggling to Make Ends Meet in California.” Center for Women’s Welfare, University of Washington. Note: Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders in this study are non-Latino Asian and non-Latino Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders.

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.

Percent Change in Number of Unemployed by Race and Hispanic Origin, California 2006 to 2010



Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. Table: "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age." 2006-2010.

Data for AIAN and NHPI groups are unavailable due to small sample size.

Latinos are included in all racial categories, including White.

Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought a job in the previous four weeks.

- From 2006 to 2010, Asian Americans had the highest growth in unemployment (196%) among all racial groups statewide. By gender, Asian American men had the highest growth in number of unemployed persons, increasing by 215%; the unemployment rate of Asian American men increased from 4% in 2006 to 11% in 2010. Overall, the unemployment rate among Asian Americans statewide was 9% in 2010.¹
- The top three industries in which Asian Americans are employed are health care and social assistance; manufacturing; and professional, scientific, and technical services. The leading industries among NHPI workers are health care and social assistance; retail trade; and manufacturing.²
- In 2011, nearly 310,000 Asian American workers were union members. From 1997 to 2011, the number of Asian American and NHPI union members statewide increased 47%. Between 2007 and 2011 about 16% of Asian American and NHPI workers were unionized, a rate similar to Latino workers.³



VIETNAMESE NAIL SALONS

Vietnamese Americans own 47% of all nail salons in California. About 62% of all nail salon employees statewide work in Vietnamese American-owned businesses.⁴

Due to the large amount of exposure to toxic chemicals, working in a nail salon can have significant health effects including skin irritation and respiratory, neurocognitive, and reproductive problems.⁵

¹Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment. Table "Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population in states by sex, race, Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, marital status, and detailed age." 2006-2010.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

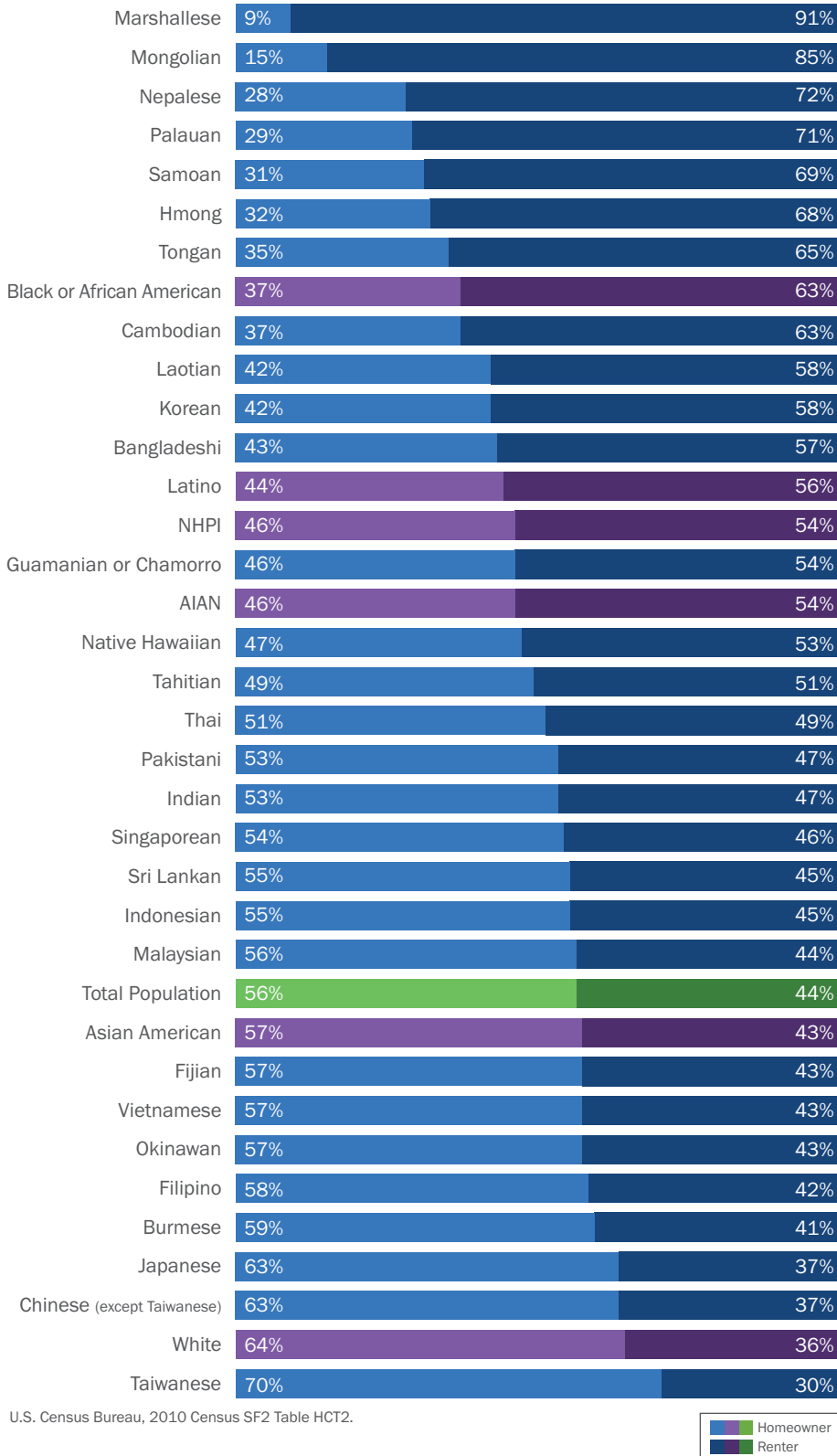
³Center for Economic and Policy Research. Analysis of Current Population Survey Data. 2007-2011.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA04. Note: Percentage of Vietnamese-owned firms out of all firms classifiable by gender, ethnicity, race, and veteran status.

⁵Liou, Julia, Catherine A. Porter, and Thu Quach. 2011. "Policy Recommendations to Reduce Toxic Exposures for Nail Salon Workers." *AAPJ Nexus Journal*, UCLA Asian American Studies Center.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2010



- Asian Americans and NHPI in California have lower homeowner-ship rates than Whites. The rate of homeownership for Asian Americans is 57%, similar to that of the total population statewide (56%). NHPI have a lower rate of homeownership (46%), one similar to Latinos (44%).
- Marshallese, Mongolian, Nepalese, Palauan, Samoan, Hmong, and Tongan Americans have the lowest homeownership rates of any racial or ethnic groups statewide.
- In California, Asian American borrowers are nearly twice as likely to be in foreclosure as White borrowers.⁶
- Over 310,000 Asian American and nearly 15,000 NHPI households are struggling to find affordable rental housing. Many Tongan (67%), Mongolian (63%), Vietnamese (59%), Cambodian (59%), and Sri Lankan American (58%) renter households are spending 30% or more of their income on housing, rates higher than Latinos (58%) statewide.⁷
- Both Asian Americans and NHPI have larger-than-average household sizes (3.1 and 3.4 people per household compared to 2.9, respectively). Marshallese (5.9), Hmong (5.6), Tongan (5.3), Samoan (4.3), Laotian (4.2), and Cambodian Americans (4.1) have household sizes larger than Latinos (3.9).⁸

⁶Laderman, Elizabeth et al. November 26, 2008. "Lending in Low- and Moderate-Income Neighborhoods in California: The Performance of CRA Lending During the Subprime Meltdown." Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070. Note: High housing burden is defined as spending 30% or more of household income on rent.

⁸U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.



Leading Causes of Death

by Race and Ethnic Group, California 2005–2010

	Leading Causes of Death								Cause of Death with Greatest % Growth	
	No. 1 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 2 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 3 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 4 Cause % of Total for Group			
Asian American	Cancer	28%	Heart disease	24%	Stroke	9%	Diabetes	4%	Alzheimer's disease	118%
Cambodian	Heart disease	21%	Cancer	20%	Stroke	10%	Diabetes	5%	Liver disease	43%
Chinese	Cancer	31%	Heart disease	23%	Stroke	9%	Influenza/ pneumonia	5%	Alzheimer's disease	153%
Filipino	Heart disease	27%	Cancer	26%	Stroke	9%	Diabetes	5%	Alzheimer's disease	88%
Hmong	Heart disease	19%	Cancer	16%	Stroke	10%	Accidents and diabetes	6%	Influenza/pneumo- nia and hyper- tension	200%
Indian	Heart disease	30%	Cancer	19%	Stroke	6%	Accidents	6%	Lung Disease	23%
Japanese	Heart disease	27%	Cancer	27%	Stroke	8%	Influenza/ pneumonia	4%	Alzheimer's disease	79%
Korean	Cancer	32%	Heart disease	21%	Stroke	8%	Accidents	5%	Alzheimer's disease	200%
Laotian	Cancer	24%	Heart disease	18%	Stroke	10%	Accidents	5%	Stroke	74%
Thai	Cancer	33%	Heart disease	21%	Stroke	7%	Diabetes	6%	Stroke	140%
Vietnamese	Cancer	31%	Heart disease	19%	Stroke	9%	Accidents	4%	Alzheimer's disease	195%
NHPI	Heart disease	29%	Cancer	22%	Stroke	7%	Diabetes	6%	Alzheimer's disease	240%
Chamorro	Heart disease	24%	Cancer	22%	Diabetes	7%	Stroke	6%	Cancer	44%
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease	29%	Cancer	23%	Stroke	6%	Diabetes	5%	Cancer	46%
Samoan	Heart disease	29%	Cancer	22%	Diabetes	6%	Stroke	6%	Lung disease	29%
Total Population	Heart disease	26%	Cancer	23%	Stroke	6%	Lung disease	6%	Alzheimer's disease	41%

California Department of Public Health Death Public Use Files 2005-2010.

Note: For cause of death with greatest percent growth, the cause of death with the next-greatest growth was used if values in 2005 and 2010 were below 5. Chinese includes Taiwanese according to California Department of Public Health's categories.

- Statewide, Asian Americans are the only racial group for whom cancer is the leading cause of death; for other groups, heart disease is the leading cause of death.¹
- In 2008, lung and bronchus cancer was responsible for the greatest number of cancer-related deaths among Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese Americans. The second most common cause of cancer-related mortality was colon and rectal cancer for Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese Americans; stomach cancer for Korean Americans; and liver cancer for Vietnamese Americans. Breast cancer was the third highest cause of cancer-related death for Filipino Americans and fifth leading cause of cancer-related mortality for Chinese, Taiwanese, and Japanese Americans.²
- Diabetes is the third leading cause of death for Guamanian or Chamorro, and Samoan Americans statewide.
- Alzheimer's disease is the fastest-growing cause of death for Asian Americans and NHPI.
- From 2005 to 2010, the number of deaths from suicide increased significantly for NHPI and Asian Americans (100% and 36%), compared to Californians overall (20%).³
- The suicide rate for Korean Americans was 41 per 1,000 deaths in 2010, the highest of all racial groups, followed by Guamanian or Chamorro and Thai Americans with rates of 28 and 26 per 1,000 deaths, respectively. In comparison, the suicide rate for Whites was around 17 per 1,000 deaths that year.⁴

¹California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005-2010.

²California Department of Public Health. 2008. Cancer Mortality by Asian Ethnic Groups, California.

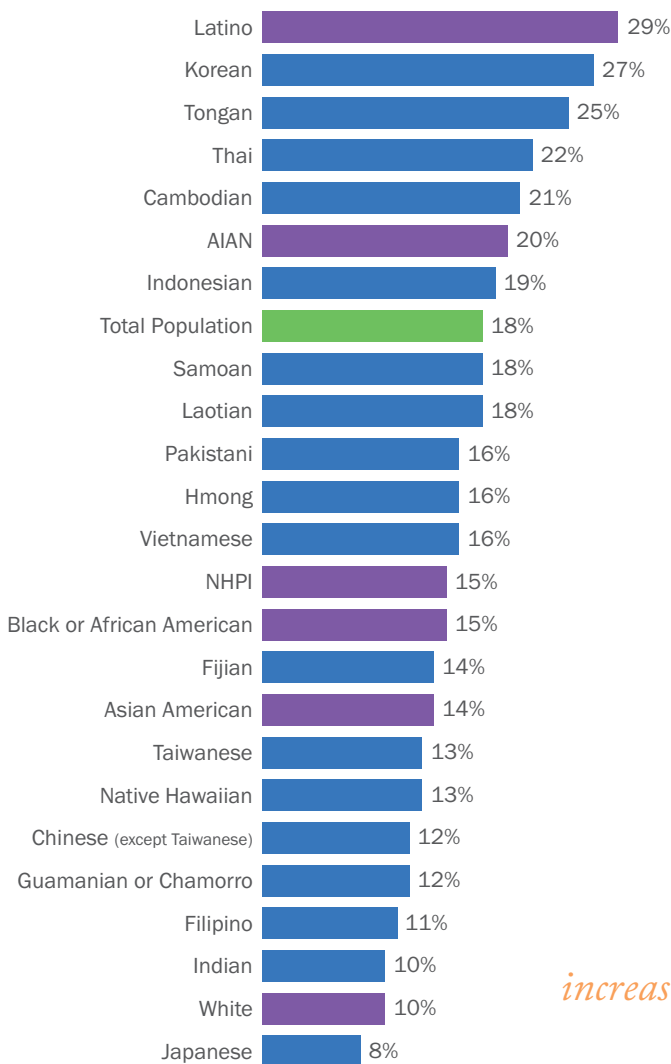
³California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005-2010.

⁴Ibid.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,
California 2008–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- Approximately 14% of Asian Americans and 15% of NHPI in California do not have health insurance, a rate higher than Whites (10%). Among Asian American groups, more Korean (27%), Thai (22%), and Cambodian Americans (21%) lack health insurance. One-quarter of Tongan Americans live without health insurance, the highest of the NHPI groups.
- In 2010, Asian American women were less likely than all other racial groups to have visited a doctor for a routine medical checkup in the past year (73%).⁵ Asian American women were less likely than any other racial group to have a Pap test in the past three years.⁶
- Roughly 28% of Asian Americans have been tested for HIV, a rate lower than all other racial groups. Among NHPI, about two out of five have been tested for HIV.⁷
- Approximately 12% of Asian Americans and 10% of NHPI did not see a doctor because of cost, rates higher than Whites.⁸
- Cambodian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Laotian, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan Americans have higher percentages of late or no prenatal care and preterm births than the state total.⁹

NHPI and Asian American suicide deaths increased 100% and 36%, respectively, between 2005 and 2010.

⁵California Department of Public Health, California Women’s Health Survey 2010.

⁶Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, 2010.

⁷Ibid.

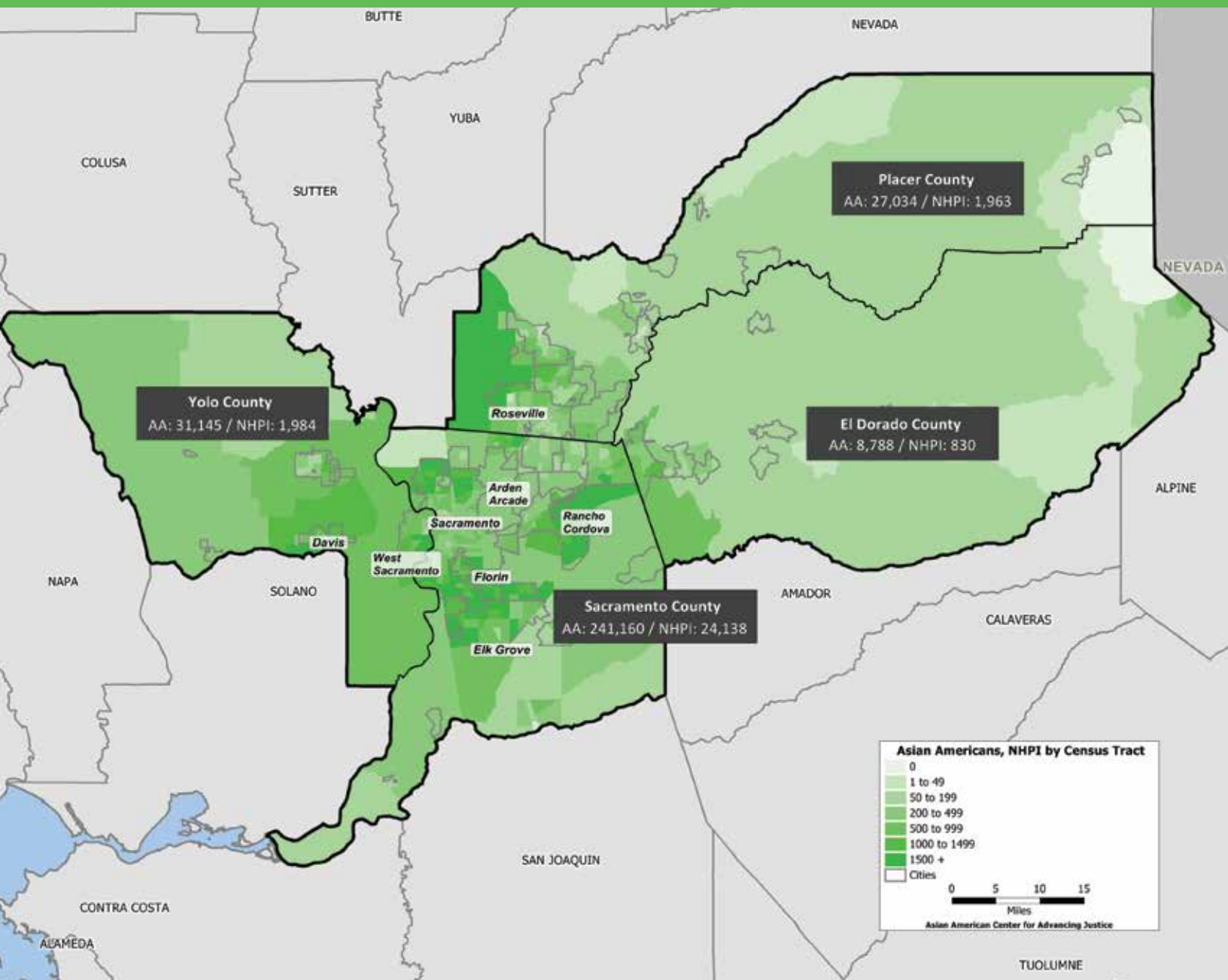
⁸Ibid.

⁹California Department of Public Health. 2007-2009. Table: “Number and percent of live births with selected medical characteristics by race of mother, California.”

Sacramento Metro Area

INTRODUCTION

Sacramento is home to one of the oldest settlements of Asian Americans in the country. Like other parts of the Central Valley, Asian immigrants came to the region in the 19th century to work as miners, in factories, and as field laborers but moved toward self-employment in response to racist labor policies. Now Sacramento County is home to the nation's 13th-largest Asian American population and 4th-largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) population on the mainland. The more urban Sacramento region has experienced an increase in Fijian, Lu Mien, and Hmong American residents, settling in areas like West Sacramento, South Sacramento, and Elk Grove. Many Indian American immigrant businesses and farms can be found in Placer County.





Population, Growth

by County, Sacramento Metro Area 2010, Ordered by County

Sacramento Four-County Metro Area	Total Population		Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010
El Dorado County	181,058	16%	8,788	5%	91%	830	0.5%	72%
Placer County	348,432	40%	27,034	8%	177%	1,963	0.6%	97%
Sacramento County	1,418,788	16%	241,160	17%	51%	24,138	2%	73%
Yolo County	200,849	19%	31,145	16%	58%	1,984	1%	86%
Total Population	2,149,127	20%	308,127	14%	59%	28,915	1%	75%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin except for White, which is single race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total.

- Asian Americans increased from over 190,000 in 2000 to nearly 310,000 in 2010, while the number of NHPI increased from nearly 16,000 to almost 29,000.¹
- While the majority of the Asian American and NHPI population lives in Sacramento County, Placer County experienced the largest growth in the number of Asian Americans and NHPI in the region.
- Asian Americans and NHPI were the fastest-growing racial groups in the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), outpacing the region's total growth in the past decade. The Sacramento MSA grew 20% over the decade, while the number of NHPI grew 75% and Asian American population increased 59%.²

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY ASIAN AMERICAN AND NHPI POPULATION

San Joaquin County's Asian American and NHPI population is one of the largest in the Central Valley, second only to Sacramento County. From 2000 to 2010, the Asian American population in San Joaquin County grew 52% from nearly 77,000 to nearly 117,000, comprising 17% of the total population in the county. The number of NHPI in the county grew 68% to nearly 7,700, or about 1% of the population, the largest growth of any racial group.³



AIAN: Native American or Alaska Native(s)

NHPI: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander(s)

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.

³Ibid.



Sacramento Metro Area DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

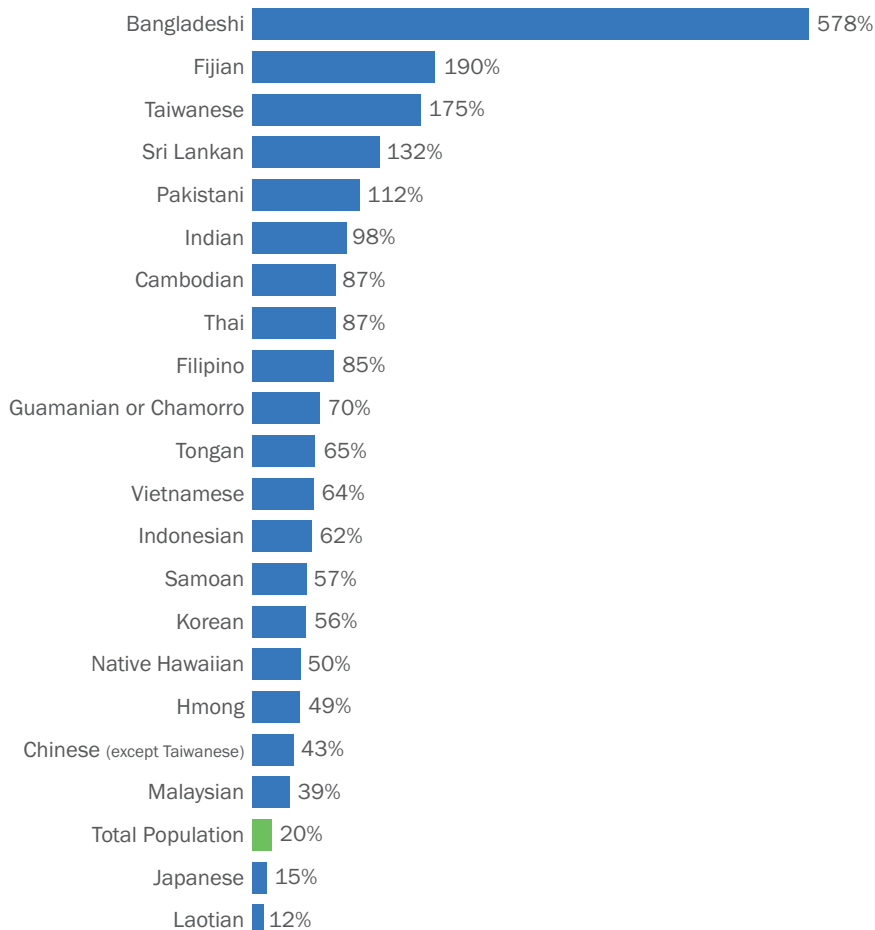
by Ethnic Group,
Sacramento Metro Area 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	73,866
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	63,711
Indian	42,231
Vietnamese	32,735
Hmong	26,996
Japanese	26,698
Korean	13,372
Laotian	12,758
Fijian	7,457
Pakistani	5,532
Native Hawaiian	5,509
Guamanian or Chamorro	3,236
Cambodian	3,188
Samoan	3,017
Thai	2,867
Tongan	2,314
Taiwanese	1,927
Indonesian	1,293
Marshallese	749
Nepalese	623
Sri Lankan	518
Bangladeshi	366
Burmese	339
Malaysian	251
Bhutanese	179

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Sacramento Metro Area 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Population growth percentages for Bhutanese, Burmese, and Nepalese excluded because these groups did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic group. Also, groups with less than 100 in 2010 are not included in chart.

- Among Asian Americans, Filipino Americans are the largest group in the Sacramento MSA with almost 74,000 people. Fijians are the largest NHPI group, comprising over one-quarter of the NHPI population.¹
- Filipino, Chinese, Indian, and Vietnamese Americans are the four largest Asian American ethnic groups in the region and comprise 69% of the Asian American population.²
- Bangladeshi Americans were the fastest-growing Asian American ethnic group in the Sacramento MSA, while Fijians were the fastest-growing NHPI group between 2000 and 2010.

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P6 and QT-P9.

²Ibid., Tables QT-P6 and QT-P8.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census Table QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY ASIAN AMERICAN AND NHPI GROUPS

San Joaquin County is home to the second largest population of Filipino, Indian, and Fijian Americans in the Central Valley, second to Sacramento County. The number of Filipino Americans grew 65%, the number of Indian Americans grew 137%, and the number of Fijians grew 347% over the decade. The county has one of the largest Cambodian American populations in the state (12,557), second only to Los Angeles County.³



Sacramento Metro Area ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTIONS & CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Sacramento Metro Area 2007,
Ranked by Number of Businesses

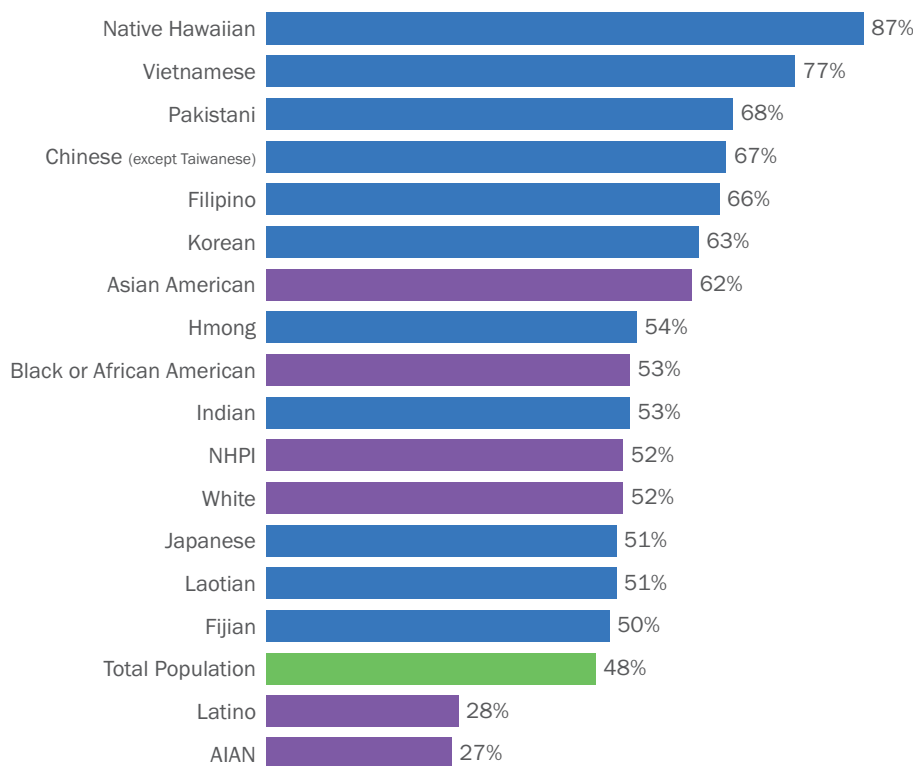
Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	125,363	\$52,669,012	270,724	\$9,616,894
Asian American	20,704	\$4,509,789	35,489	\$875,225
Latino	14,362	\$2,346,295	14,085	\$426,282
AIAN	2,123	--	--	--
NHPI	558	--	--	--
Total	180,709	\$163,659,803	689,124	\$27,464,247

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

Note: Detail may not add to total for all businesses because a Latino owner may be of any race. Moreover, each owner had the option of selecting more than one race and therefore is included in each race selected. Some data not reported due to suppression or large standard error.

Foreign-Born Population Who Are Citizens

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento Metro Area 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4 Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁵Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services). Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as "good moral character" and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

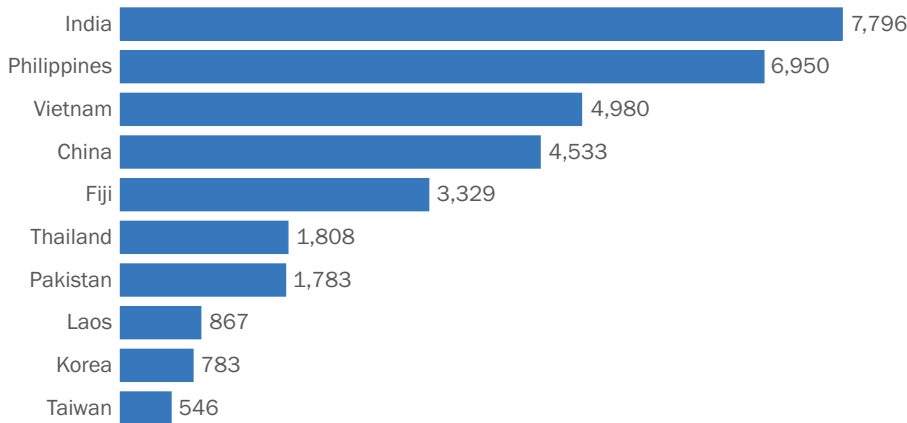
⁶California Citizens Redistricting Commission. 2011.

- There are nearly 21,000 Asian American-owned businesses and nearly 600 NHPI-owned businesses in the Sacramento MSA. Asian American-owned businesses employ over 35,000 Americans and pay out \$875 million in annual payroll, more than businesses owned by any other racial group except for Whites.
- Approximately 62% of Asian American immigrants are citizens. The number of Asian American immigrants who are citizens increased nearly 73% since 2000.⁴
- In the Sacramento MSA, over 17,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent residence in the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. Over 96% of these legal permanent residents are voting age. Immigrants from the Philippines, India, China, Vietnam, and Laos are the largest groups of non-citizen Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize.⁵
- In 2011, one out of every five residents was Asian American in Assembly District 9, which includes a portion of South Sacramento and Elk Grove. Congressional District 6 (9,300) and Assembly District 9 (6,800) have some of the largest numbers of NHPI living in California legislative districts.⁶



Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status

by Top 10 Asian Countries and Pacific Islands of Birth,
Sacramento County 2000–2010



U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. Korea figures include North and South Korea. Data were suppressed for North Korea between one and two persons; actual figures may vary by one person.

- About half of Asian Americans living in the Sacramento MSA are foreign-born, a higher proportion than any other racial group. Roughly two-thirds of Indian Americans are foreign-born, the largest proportion among Asian American groups. Most Japanese (85%), Hmong (59%), and Filipino Americans (53%) are native-born.¹
- Approximately 36% of NHPI are foreign-born, over twice the proportion of the total population (17%). Three-quarters of the Fijian American population are foreign-born, the highest of the NHPI ethnic groups. In contrast, only 2% of Native Hawaiians are foreign-born.²
- Between 2000 and 2010, nearly 36,000 Asian American or NHPI immigrants obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in Sacramento County. About 42% of all LPRs in Sacramento County were from Asia or the Pacific Islands.³
- Most Asian American immigrants obtaining LPR status were born in India, the Philippines, Vietnam, and China.
- Sacramento County had more NHPI LPRs (about 3,500) than any other county in the state.⁴



SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY IMMIGRATION

San Joaquin County had the second-largest number of Asian American or NHPI LPRs in Central Valley, with about 17,000 immigrants obtaining status over the decade. About 48% of all LPRs in the county were from Asia or the Pacific Islands. A large number of these new immigrants came from the Philippines or India. About 500 immigrants from Fiji came to San Joaquin County, the third-largest number of Fijian American immigrants in the Central Valley.⁵

*Half of Asian
Americans in Sacramento
are foreign-born.*

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

²Ibid.

³U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Immigration Statistics.

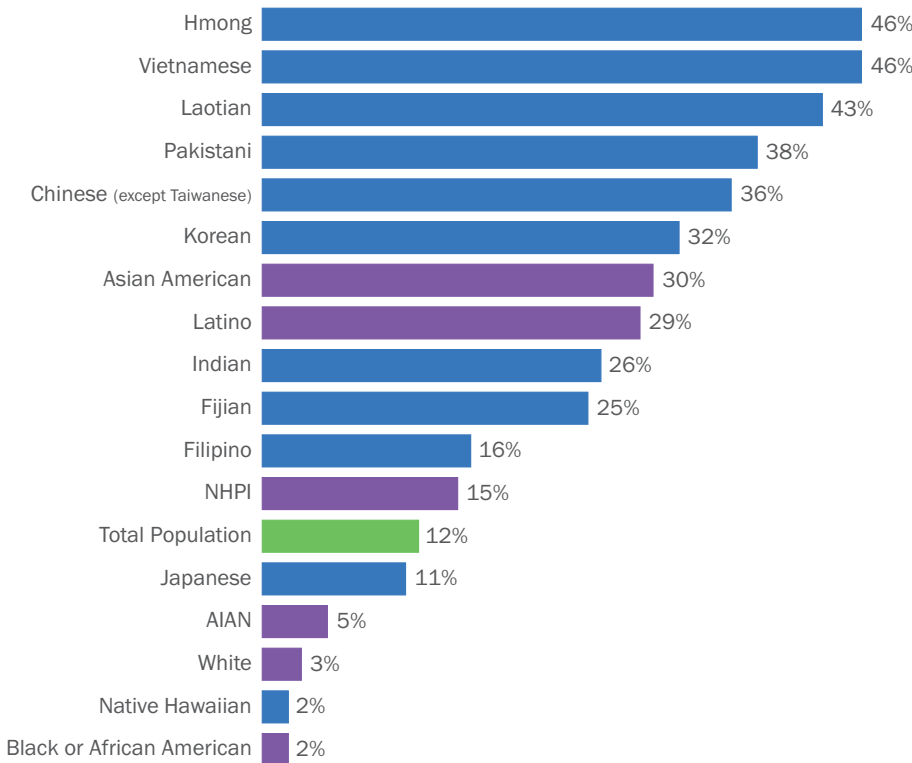
⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.



Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento Metro Area 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

■ About 190,000 residents (or about 9% of the total population) in the Sacramento MSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The top five Asian languages spoken in the area are Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Hmong, and Hindi.⁶

■ Two-thirds of Asian Americans and 53% of NHPI speak a language other than English at home in the Sacramento MSA. About 85% of Fijian Americans speak a language other than English at home.⁷

- Asian Americans are more likely to be limited English proficient (LEP) than any other racial group in the Sacramento MSA. Almost 79,000 or 30% of Asian Americans were limited English proficient in 2010. From 2000 to 2010, the number of LEP Asian Americans grew 24%.⁸
- Among Asian Americans, Southeast Asian ethnic groups have the highest rates of limited English proficiency. Approximately 46% of Hmong, 46% of Vietnamese, and 43% of Laotian Americans are LEP. In contrast, a lower proportion of Japanese Americans are LEP (11%).
- The Fijian American LEP population increased 116% between 2000 and 2010, the fastest increase among NHPI. Among Asian Americans, Filipino (75%), Pakistani (73%), and Korean Americans (54%) experienced the fastest increases in the LEP population over the decade.⁹
- Many Asian Americans live in linguistically isolated households where everyone over the age of 14 is LEP. Rates of linguistic isolation among Asian American households are similar to Latinos (19% and 20%, respectively). Among Asian Americans, Vietnamese American households have the highest rate of linguistic isolation (34%). Hmong, Korean, and Chinese Americans also have some of the highest rates of linguistically isolated households among Asian Americans (27% each).¹⁰

53% of NHPI speak a language other than English at home.

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

⁷Ibid., Table B16004.

⁸U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁹Ibid.

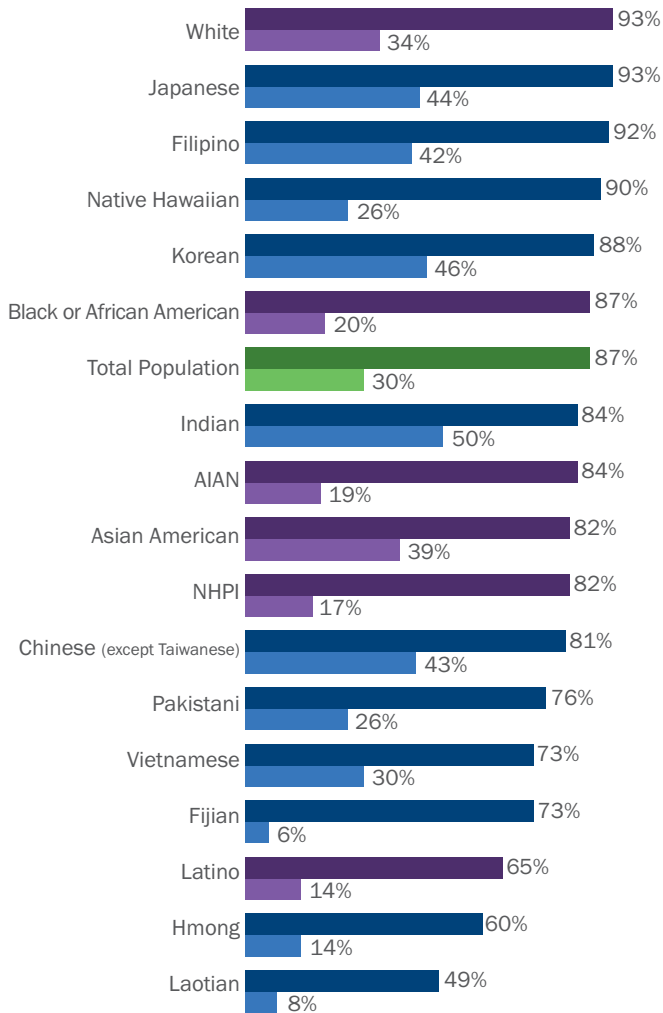
¹⁰U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16002.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento Metro Area 2006–2010,

Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.



- Asian Americans and NHPI age 25 years and older are less likely to have a high school diploma or received their GED (82% each) than the Sacramento MSA average (87%).
- Asian American adults are more likely to have graduated from college than any other racial group (39%). Approximately half of all Indian Americans have a college degree. In contrast, NHPI are less likely to have graduated from college (17%) than all other racial groups except Latinos (14%).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Laotian American adults have the lowest educational attainment: fewer than half have a high school diploma or GED and only 8% have a college degree. Among NHPI, 73% of Fijian Americans have a high school diploma or GED and only 6% have a bachelor's degree.
- Hmong (36%), Vietnamese (41%), and Filipino American (46%) children ages 3 and 4 are less likely to be enrolled in preschool than Whites (56%), with enrollment rates less than the average (51%). Approximately 46% of NHPI children ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool.¹
- In Sacramento MSA K–12 public schools, nearly 15,000 students spoke an Asian or Pacific Island (API) language. However, there were no bilingual teachers for students who spoke an API language during the 2009–2010 academic year. There were 82 aides who spoke API languages. Just under half of the aides spoke Hmong, 16% spoke Vietnamese, and 11% spoke Cantonese.²
- The top five languages spoken by Asian American English language learners in Sacramento MSA schools are Hmong, Vietnamese, Punjabi, Cantonese, and Hindi. The top language spoken by NHPI English language learners is Marshallese.³

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY EDUCATION

Asian American adults in San Joaquin County are less likely to have a high school diploma than Whites and African Americans (78% compared to 88% and 84%, respectively). Hmong, Cambodian, and Laotian American adults were less likely to hold a high school diploma or GED than Latinos.⁴

In 2010, graduation rates for Asian American youth in Stanislaus and San Joaquin Counties were 78% and 77%, respectively, the lowest rates for Asian Americans in the Central Valley and slightly lower rates than Whites in these counties (79% in Stanislaus and 78% in San Joaquin County).⁵

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

²California Department of Education. 2009-2010. Tables: "Number of English learners by language" and "EL staff by school."

³Ibid, Table: "Number of English learners by language."

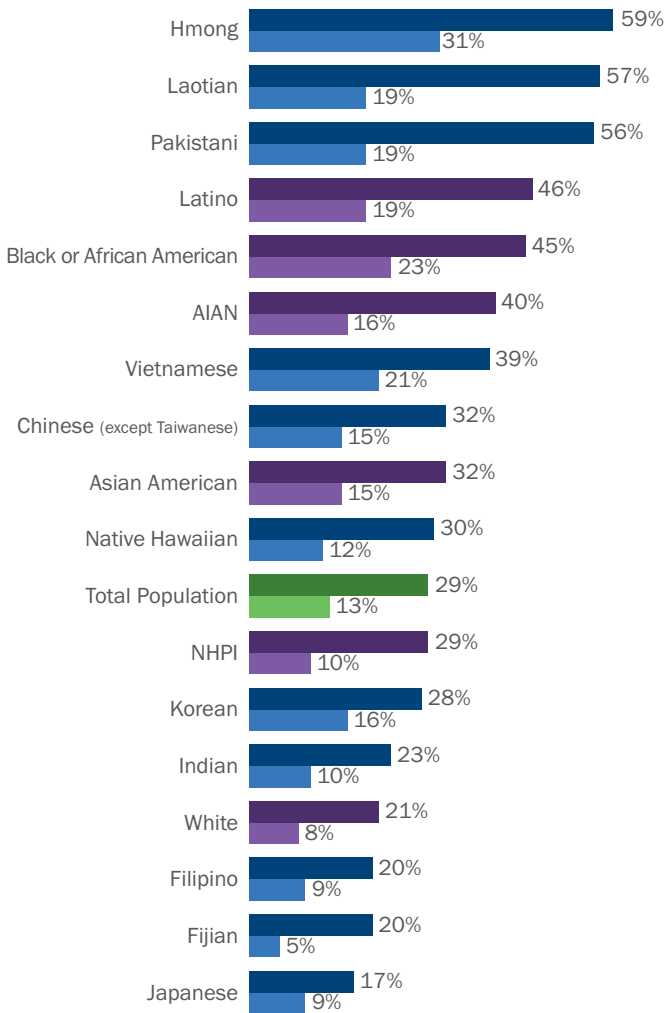
⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.

⁵California Department of Education. 2010. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System.



Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento Metro Area 2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Low-Income



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 and C17002.



- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans fare worse than Whites in the Sacramento MSA. Asian Americans have a higher poverty rate (15% and 8%, respectively), a greater proportion who are low-income (32% and 21%, respectively), and a lower per capita income (\$23,518 and \$35,778, respectively).⁶
- About one in ten NHPI lives in poverty in the Sacramento MSA. About 29% of NHPI are low-income. NHPI earn roughly the same per capita as African Americans (\$19,262 and \$19,233, respectively).⁷
- Hmong Americans fare worse than African Americans and Latinos across multiple measures of income. Hmong Americans have the highest poverty rate (31%), the largest proportion who are low-income (59%), and the lowest per capita income (\$10,658). A large proportion of Laotian and Pakistani Americans are also low-income (57% and 56%, respectively), rates higher than both Latinos and African Americans (46% and 45%).⁸
- Over 40% of Hmong American children live in poverty.⁹
- About 32% of Hmong American women and 24% of Laotian American women in the Sacramento MSA live in poverty, rates higher than African American women (23%).¹⁰
- Per capita, Asian Americans earn less than the total population (\$29,022). Japanese Americans have the highest per capita income of Asian American groups (\$31,756) but still earn less than Whites.¹¹
- Approximately 15% of Asian American families have three or more workers. About 30% of Laotian American and 23% of Hmong American families have three or more workers.¹²
- About one-fifth of NHPI families have three or more workers, the highest of any other racial group. About 39% of Fijian American families have three or more workers.¹³

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY POVERTY

Poverty rates vary widely among Asian American ethnic groups. Though the poverty rate for Asian Americans is 15%, similar to the average for the county (16%), about one-third of Cambodian and Hmong Americans and about one-quarter of Pakistani and Vietnamese Americans live in poverty, rates higher than both Latinos and African Americans (22% each). These Asian American communities face slightly higher rates of poverty in San Joaquin County compared to the Sacramento MSA.¹⁴

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid., Table B17001.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid., Table B19301.

¹²Ibid., Table B23009.

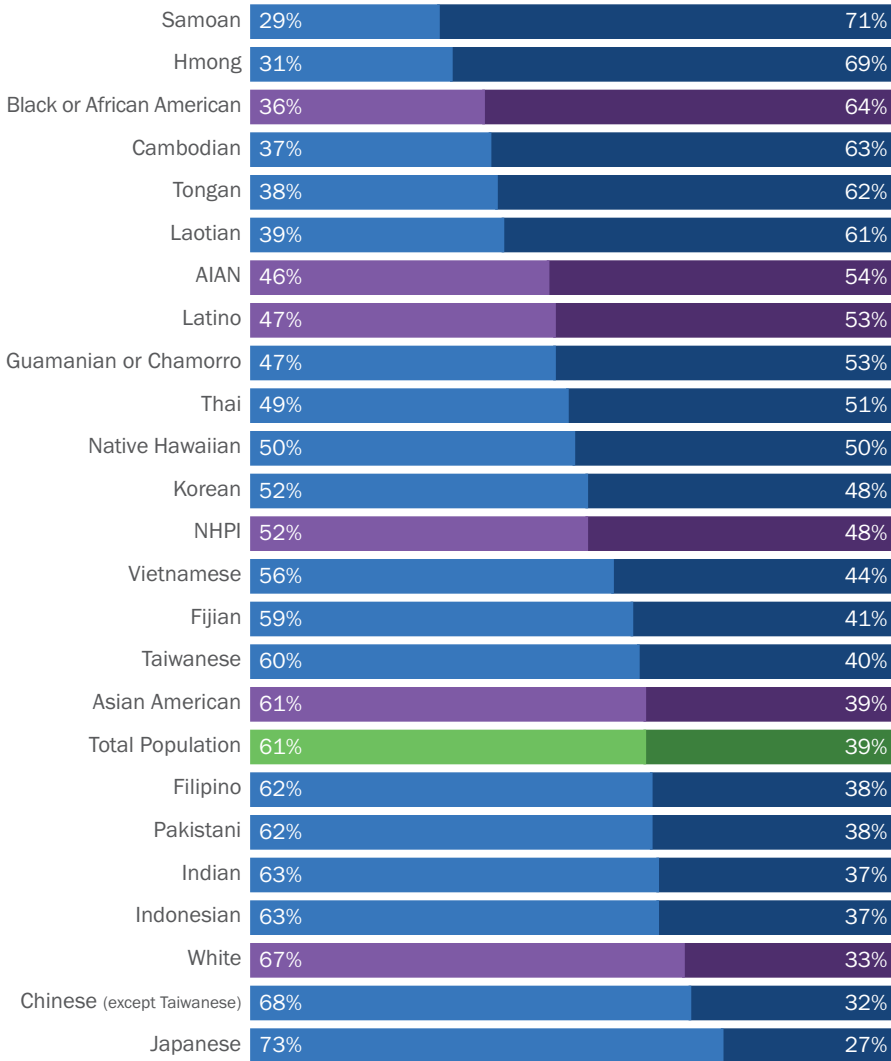
¹³Ibid.

¹⁴Ibid, Table B17001.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento Metro Area 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.



- By 2011, nearly 17% of Asian Americans living in the Sacramento MSA who took out home loans between 2004 and 2008 lost their homes to foreclosure, a rate higher than the metro area (13%).¹

- Higher percentages of Asian Americans and NHPI live in subsidized housing in Sacramento and San Joaquin Counties than any other county in the Central Valley (15 and 17%, respectively).²

- The homeownership rate for Asian Americans and NHPI is 61% and 52%, respectively, rates lower than Whites (67%) in the Sacramento MSA.

- Most Hmong and Samoan Americans are renters and are less likely to own homes than African Americans.

- Southeast Asians in the Central Valley, many of whom are limited English proficient, are particularly vulnerable to losing their homes due to foreclosure. Between May and August 2010, 840 Southeast Asian homeowners were in default in the Central Valley. Of these, almost two-thirds owned homes in Sacramento or San Joaquin Counties (385 and 158, respectively).³

- Asian American and NHPI renters are also struggling to find affordable housing in the Sacramento MSA. About 70% of Pakistani, 68% of Fijian, 61% of Laotian, and 57% of Vietnamese American renter households spend 30% or more of their income on housing, rates higher than Latinos (56%).⁴

- Both Asian Americans and NHPI in the Sacramento MSA have larger-than-average household sizes (3.2 and 3.5 people per household compared to 2.7, respectively). Hmong (5.6), Tongan (5.1), Laotian (4.4), Pakistani (4.3), Samoan (4.2), Cambodian (3.9), Fijian (3.6), Vietnamese (3.5), and Indian Americans (3.5) have larger households than Latinos (3.4).⁵

¹Bocian, Debbie Gruenstein, Wei Li, Carolina Reid, and Roberto G. Quercia. 2011. "Lost Ground, 2011: Disparities in Mortgage Lending and Foreclosures." *Center for Responsible Lending*. Center for Responsible Lending found that Asian Americans in the Sacramento MSA experienced the second-highest rate of foreclosure compared to Asian Americans living in other major metropolitan areas.

²U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2008 Picture of Subsidized Households.

³National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development (National CAPACD) and Southeast Asia Resource Action Center (SEARAC). April 2011. "Untold Stories of the Foreclosure Crisis: Southeast Asian Americans in the Central Valley." Note: Central Valley includes Sacramento, Fresno, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus Counties.

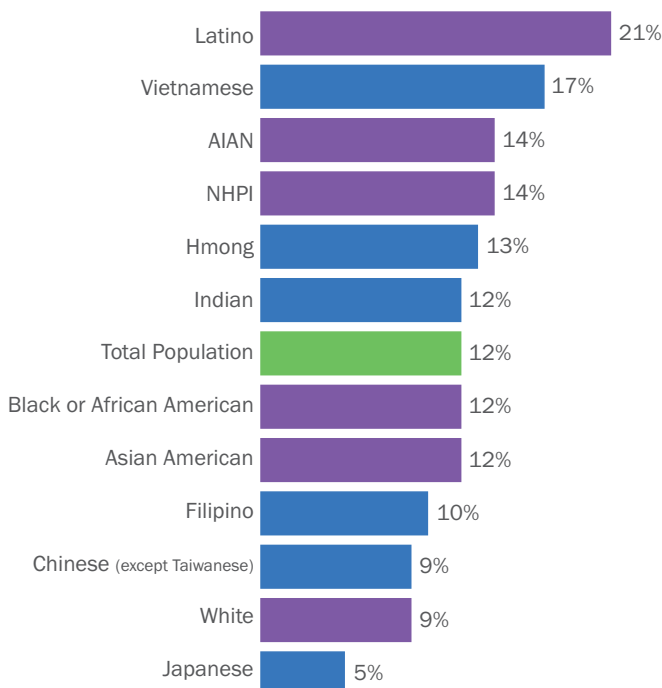
⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070. Note: High housing burden is defined as spending 30% or more of household income on rent.

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento Metro Area 2008–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- About 12% of Asian Americans in the Sacramento MSA do not have health insurance. Among Asian American groups, Vietnamese are the most likely to live without health insurance (17%).
- NHPI were slightly more likely to live without health insurance (14%) than the total population.
- Sacramento County has one of the largest medically underserved Asian American and NHPI populations in the country, according to the Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations. However the county is not a nationally recognized “Medically Underserved Area,” a designation that would help the region obtain funds to address health disparities.⁶
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the Sacramento MSA; however, among Asian Americans, the leading cause of death is cancer (26%), followed by heart disease (23%). Hmong and Indian Americans are the only Asian American ethnic groups more likely to die of heart disease. NHPI are more likely to die of heart disease (31%) than those in other racial groups.⁷

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY HEALTH

Around the Central Valley Delta, which includes the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, Southeast Asian Americans consume locally caught fish more frequently than other groups; they also have the highest average mercury intake rate through consumption of these local fish than other groups. Laotian Americans had the highest mercury intake, or four times greater than the recommended maximum dose of mercury to protect fetal and child brain development.⁸

⁶Weir, Rosy Chang et al. 2009. “Primary Health-Care Delivery Gaps Among Medically Underserved Asian American and Pacific Islander Populations.” *Public Health Reports*, Volume 124. The national MUA index used does not take into account high rates of limited English proficient and other factors that are specific to Asian Americans and NHPI. The Index developed by AAPHC0 attempts to address these limitations.

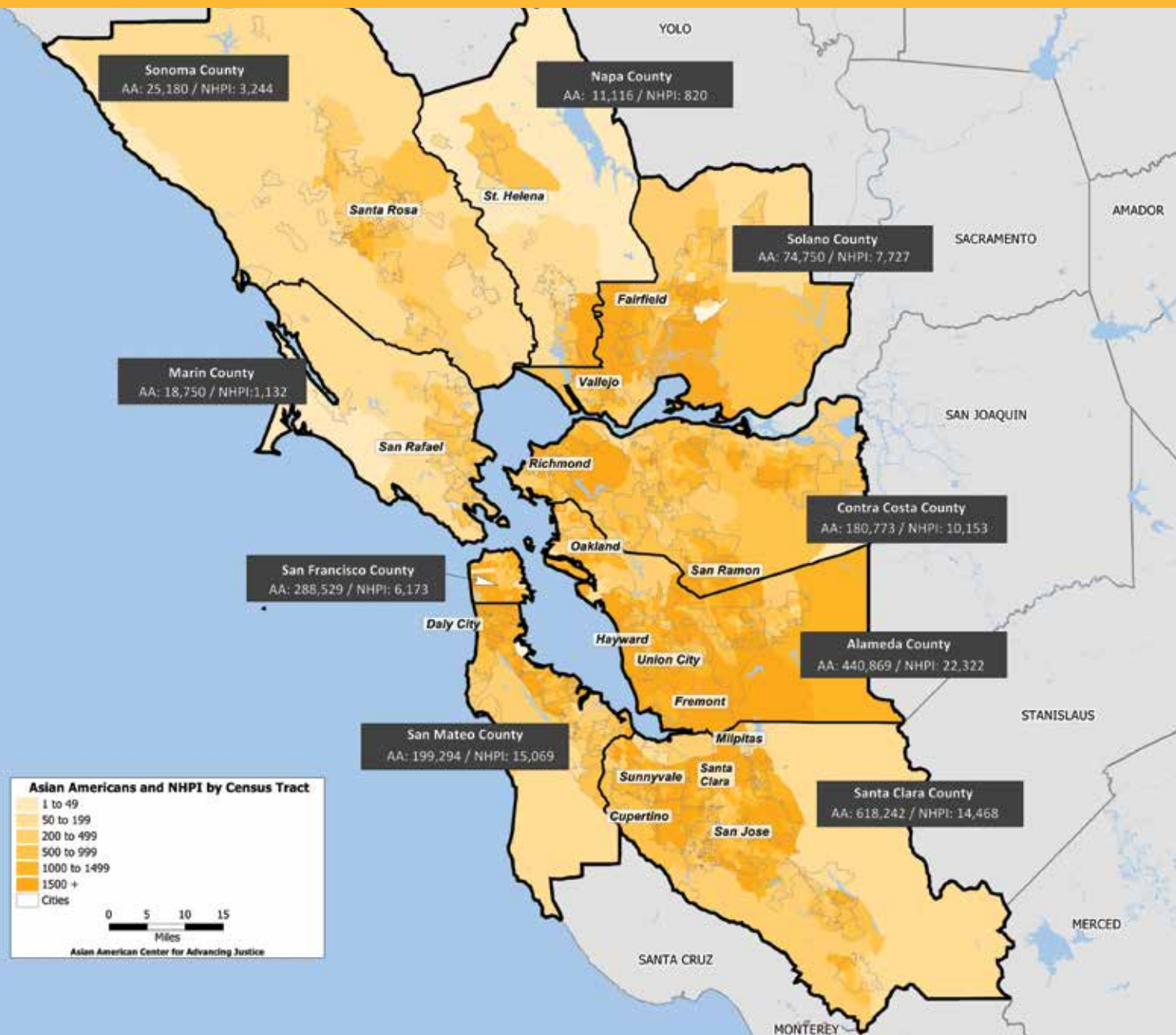
⁷California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005-2010.

⁸Shilling, F., et al. 2010. “Contaminated Fish Consumption in California’s Central Valley Delta.” *Environmental Research*.

Bay Area

INTRODUCTION

The Bay Area has a rich history of Asian American immigration and political activism. While San Francisco boasts the oldest Chinatown in all of North America, many other parts of the Bay Area are also home to diverse Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. There has been a dramatic increase in the number of Asian Americans in suburban South Bay cities such as Milpitas, Cupertino, and Sunnyvale due to growth in the technology sector. Many Bay Area cities such as Fremont, Daly City, and Cupertino have populations that are majority Asian American. San Mateo and Alameda Counties are home to some of the largest concentrations of NHPI on the mainland. Thriving Vietnamese American-owned businesses in San Jose and Indian American-owned businesses in Sunnyvale highlight the growing diversity in the area.



Population, Growth

by County, Bay Area 2010, Ordered by County

Bay Area Nine-County Region	Total Population		Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010
Alameda	1,510,271	5%	440,869	29%	35%	22,322	1%	27%
Contra Costa	1,049,025	11%	180,773	17%	48%	10,153	1%	41%
Marin	252,409	2%	18,750	7%	31%	1,132	0.4%	22%
Napa	136,484	10%	11,116	8%	130%	820	0.6%	34%
San Francisco	805,235	4%	288,529	36%	14%	6,173	0.8%	-2%
San Mateo	718,451	2%	199,294	28%	27%	15,069	2%	9%
Santa Clara	1,781,642	6%	618,242	35%	34%	14,468	0.8%	21%
Solano	413,344	5%	74,750	18%	23%	7,727	2%	28%
Sonoma	483,878	6%	25,180	5%	32%	3,244	0.7%	48%
Total Population	7,150,739	5%	1,857,503	26%	31%	81,108	1%	22%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total.

- Asian Americans increased from 1.4 million in 2000 to nearly 1.9 million in 2010, while NHPI grew from 67,000 to 81,000. Asian Americans are one of the largest racial groups in the region, second only to Whites.¹
- Asian American and NHPI growth outpaced the total region's growth in the past decade. The Bay Area's population increased only 5%, while the Asian American population increased 31% and the NHPI population grew 22%.²
- One third of the Bay Area's Asian American population lives in Santa Clara County. About 28% of the Bay Area's NHPI population lives in Alameda County.³
- Napa County experienced 130% growth in the number of Asian Americans over the decade.
- In San Francisco County, the overall population increased by 4% from 2000 to 2010; Asian Americans on the other hand increased by 14%, the second-highest growth after Native Americans and Alaska Natives (AIAN).⁴



¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.

²Ibid.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.

AIAN: Native American or Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander(s)



Population

by Ethnic Group, Bay Area 2010

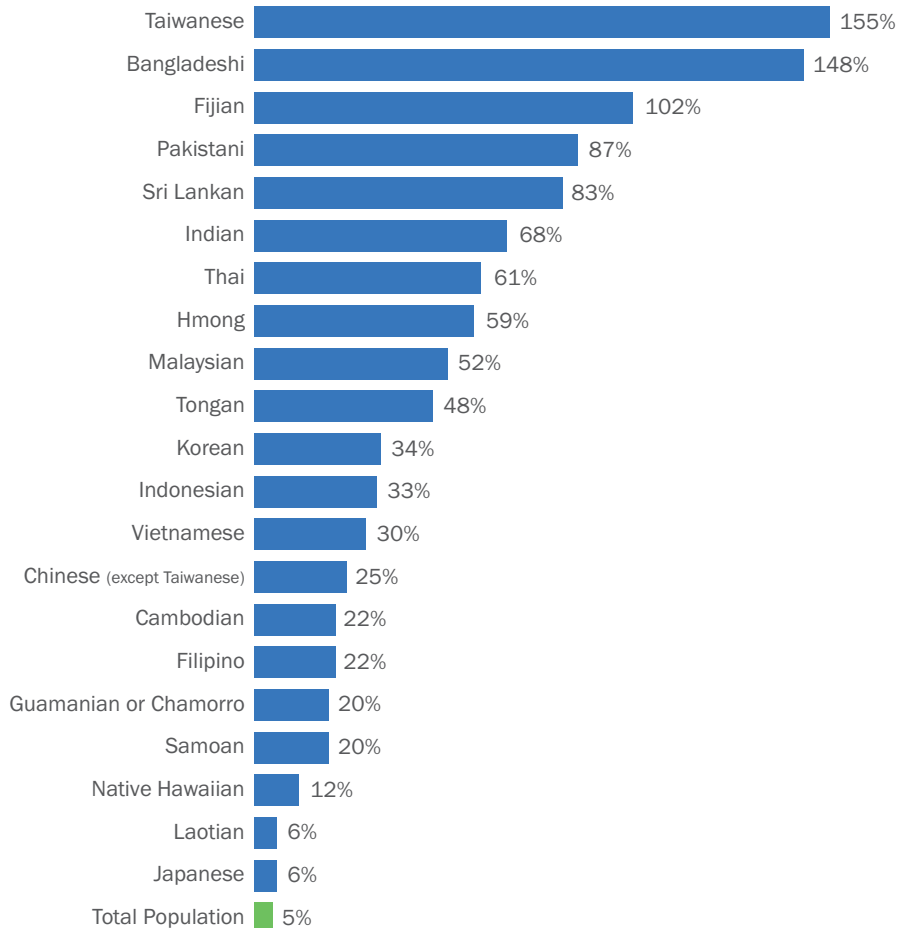
Ethnic Group	Number
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	630,467
Filipino	457,857
Indian	264,533
Vietnamese	205,766
Japanese	109,879
Korean	86,497
Taiwanese	34,095
Native Hawaiian	19,385
Cambodian	16,024
Pakistani	15,368
Samoaan	14,770
Laotian	14,288
Thai	12,388
Tongan	12,083
Guamanian or Chamorro	11,249
Fijian	10,153
Burmese	8,778
Indonesian	8,119
Nepalese	3,277
Sri Lankan	2,280
Malaysian	2,095
Bangladeshi	1,980
Hmong	1,523
Bhutanese	410
Marshallese	99

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

■ Among Asian Americans, Chinese Americans are the largest group in the region, comprising about one-third of the region's Asian American population. Native Hawaiians also are the largest NHPI group in the Bay Area, making up 24% of the NHPI population.¹

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Bay Area 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth percentages for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese excluded because these groups did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

■ Chinese, Filipino, Indian, and Vietnamese Americans comprise 84% of the Asian American population and are the four largest Asian American ethnic groups for the region.²

■ Taiwanese, Bangladeshi, and Pakistani Americans were the fastest-growing Asian American ethnic groups between 2000 and 2010.

■ Fijian Americans doubled in size between 2000 and 2010 to more than 10,000 in number.

■ Fifty-three percent of the state's Tongans and forty-two percent of the Fijians live in the Bay Area.³

■ The Bay Area Combined Statistical Area (CSA) is home to the largest number of Burmese Americans of any CSA in the nation.⁴

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P6, QT-P7, and QT-P8.

²Ibid.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, SF1 Table QT-P9.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, SF1 Table QT-P8.



Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Bay Area CSA 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	443,589	\$245,553,700	1,048,814	\$51,727,567
Asian American	142,838	\$41,392,299	217,795	\$7,047,259
Latino	70,317	\$11,136,927	74,731	\$2,404,957
Black or African American	24,427	\$2,348,132	17,025	\$558,890
AIAN	7,348	\$730,948	3,291	\$140,793
NHPI	2,311	--	--	--
Total	732,262	\$1,073,413,277	3,272,526	\$197,517,802

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table S0700CSA01.

Note: Detail may not add to total for all businesses because a Latino owner may be of any race. Moreover, each owner had the option of selecting more than one race and therefore is included in each race selected. Some data not reported due to large standard error.

- There are over 140,000 Asian American– and over 2,300 NHPI– owned businesses in the Bay Area CSA. Asian American businesses in this region employ nearly 220,000 Americans and pay out over \$7 billion in annual payroll. Among all Asian American businesses in the Bay Area CSA, 31% are in Santa Clara County, 24% are in Alameda County, and 18% are located in San Francisco County.⁵
- In the Bay Area CSA, Asian American–owned businesses employ more people and dispense more payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except for Whites.
- Asian Americans make up the largest proportion of high-tech workers (46%) in the Bay Area.⁶

*Asian American businesses in the region
employ nearly **220,000** Americans.*



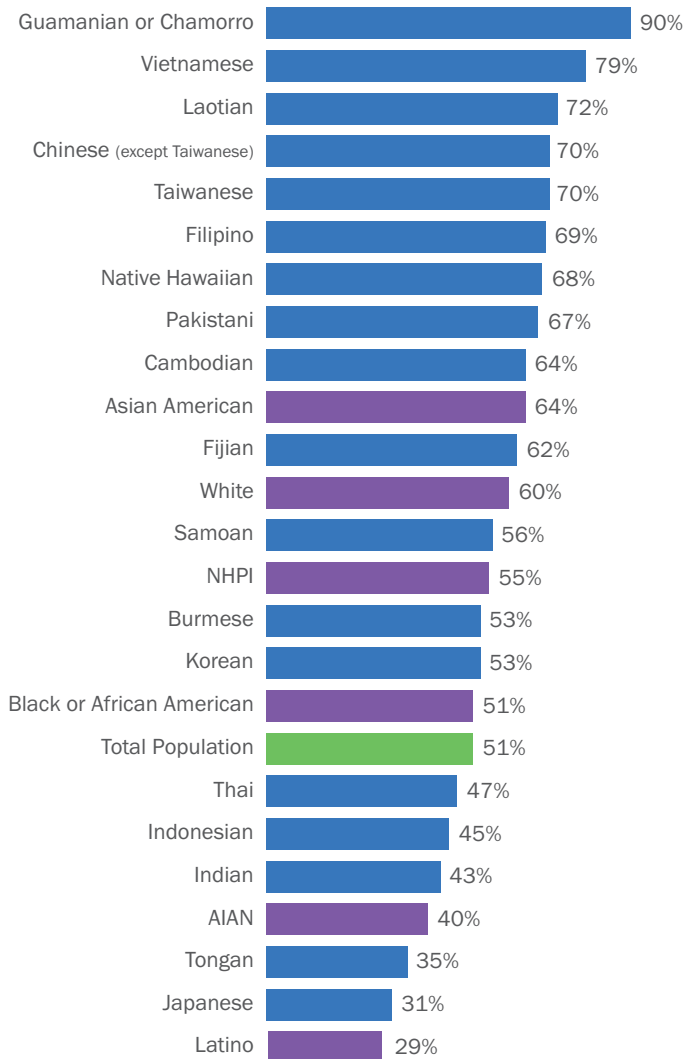
⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: High-tech workers are derived from using the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010 Standard Occupational Classification 15-1100, Computer Occupations.



Foreign-Born Population Who Are Citizens

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA
2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

- Approximately 64% of Asian American immigrants are citizens, a rate higher than immigrants from any other racial groups. The number of immigrants who are citizens increased 33% since 2000.¹
- Most Vietnamese and Laotian American immigrants are citizens (79% and 72%). In contrast, Thai (47%), Indonesian (45%), Indian (43%), and Japanese American (31%) immigrants have lower rates of citizenship than the average (51%).
- About 55% of NHPI immigrants are citizens. About 90% of foreign-born Guamanian or Chamorro American immigrants and over one-third of Tongan American immigrants are citizens.
- In the Bay Area CSA, there are about 160,000 legal permanent residents (LPRs) from Asian countries who obtained status in the United States between 1985 and 2005 who are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these LPRs are of voting age. Immigrants from the Philippines, China, India, and Vietnam are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize. Over 85% of LPRs from Japan, 51% of LPRs from Thailand, and 46% of LPRs from South Korea who immigrated during this time have not naturalized but may be eligible to become citizens.²
- In 2011, Asian Americans comprised over one-half of all residents of Assembly District 25 and Congressional District 17, which included Fremont, Santa Clara, Milpitas, and the Berryessa neighborhood in San Jose.³
- In 2011, nearly 8,000 NHPI lived in Assembly District 20 in Alameda County, the largest number of any Assembly District in California. Over 10,000 NHPI lived in Congressional District 14, the largest number of NHPI living in any California Congressional District.⁴

BILINGUAL BALLOTS ENCOURAGE CIVIC PARTICIPATION

When bilingual ballots in Chinese were finally available in Santa Clara County, Mr. Chen was ecstatic. “After I became a U.S. citizen, I felt bad about asking my son or daughter to translate the (English voting) ballot into Chinese so that I could vote. Sometimes I didn’t vote because I did not want to be a burden to my (adult) children because they have a family of their own. (With Chinese language ballots), now I can vote by myself without any help from my family.”

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 SF4, Table PCT 44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

²Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services). Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as “good moral character” and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

³California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011.

⁴Ibid.

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status

by Top 10 Asian Countries and Pacific Islands of Birth, Bay Area Counties
2000–2010, Top 3 Counties

	Santa Clara LPRs		Alameda LPRs		San Francisco LPRs	
1	India	40,485	China	25,216	China	37,247
2	Vietnam	29,062	India	23,914	Philippines	8,611
3	China	25,485	Philippines	16,702	Vietnam	4,079
4	Philippines	19,786	Vietnam	7,411	Hong Kong	3,460
5	Taiwan	9,656	Taiwan	3,957	India	2,007
6	Korea	6,254	Hong Kong	2,659	Japan	1,564
7	Japan	3,272	Korea*	2,633	Taiwan	1,228
8	Hong Kong	2,361	Pakistan	2,311	Korea	1,163
9	Pakistan	2,297	Fiji	2,201	Burma	1,120
10	Malaysia	1,190	Burma	1,374	Indonesia	866

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

Korea figures include North and South Korea.

*Data were suppressed for North Korea in 2010 between one and two persons in Alameda County; actual figure may vary by one person.

- Approximately 60% of Asian Americans are foreign-born, a rate higher than any other racial group.⁵
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Burmese (74%), Indian (69%), Vietnamese (67%), and Taiwanese Americans (66%) have the highest foreign-born populations. Approximately 28% of Japanese Americans are foreign-born, the lowest of Asian American groups.⁶
- Nearly one-quarter of NHPI are foreign-born. About 72% of Fijian Americans are foreign born. In contrast, only 3% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans and 2% of Native Hawaiians are foreign-born.⁷
- Between 2000 and 2010, nearly 390,000 Asian American or NHPI immigrants obtained LPR status in the Bay Area. About 60% of all LPRs in the Bay Area were from Asia or the Pacific Islands.⁸
- Santa Clara County had more Asian American and NHPI LPRs than any other county in the Bay Area, followed by Alameda, San Francisco, and San Mateo Counties.⁹
- Nearly two-thirds of Bay Area Fijian American immigrants obtained LPR status in Alameda or San Mateo Counties.¹⁰

About 60% of all legal permanent residents in the Bay Area were from Asia or the Pacific Islands.

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Immigration Statistics.

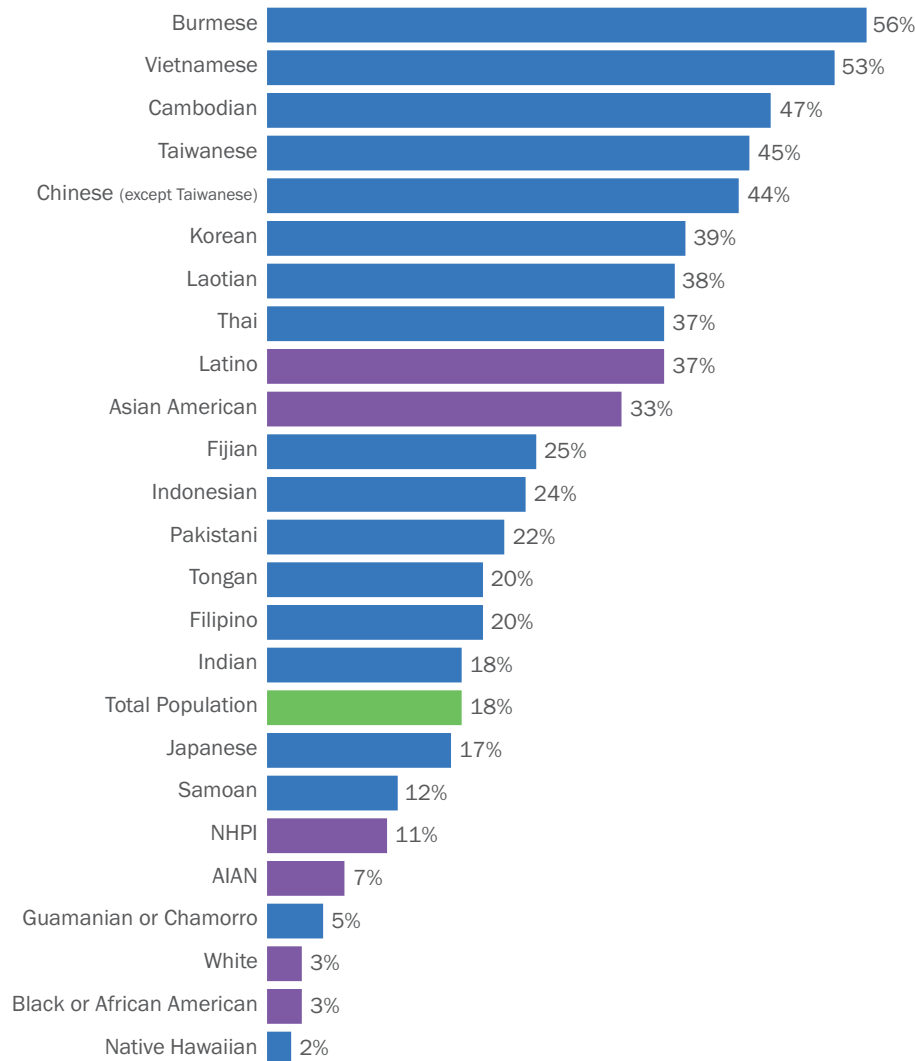
⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.



Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

- Over 1.2 million residents in the Bay Area CSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The top five Asian languages spoken are Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Hindi, and Korean.¹
- About three-quarters of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home.²
- Over one-half million Asian Americans in the Bay Area are limited English proficient (LEP), a 9% increase from 2000. One-third of Asian Americans are LEP, similar to the rate among Latinos (37%). About 11% of NHPI are LEP.³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, over half of Burmese and Vietnamese Americans are LEP. Rates of limited English proficiency among Cambodian, Taiwanese, Chinese, Korean, Laotian, and Thai Americans are higher than Asian Americans overall. Thai (35%), Pakistani (30%), and Indian Americans (30%) experienced the fastest increases in the LEP population between 2000 and 2010.⁴
- Many Asian Americans live in linguistically isolated households in which everyone over the age of 14 is LEP. Rates of linguistic isolation among Asian American households are similar to Latinos (22% and 24%, respectively). Among Asian Americans, Burmese American households have the highest rates of linguistic isolation (41%). Vietnamese (37%), Taiwanese (35%), Cambodian (32%), Chinese (31%), and Korean American (31%) households also have high rates of linguistic isolation.⁵

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

²Ibid., Table B16004.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4 Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

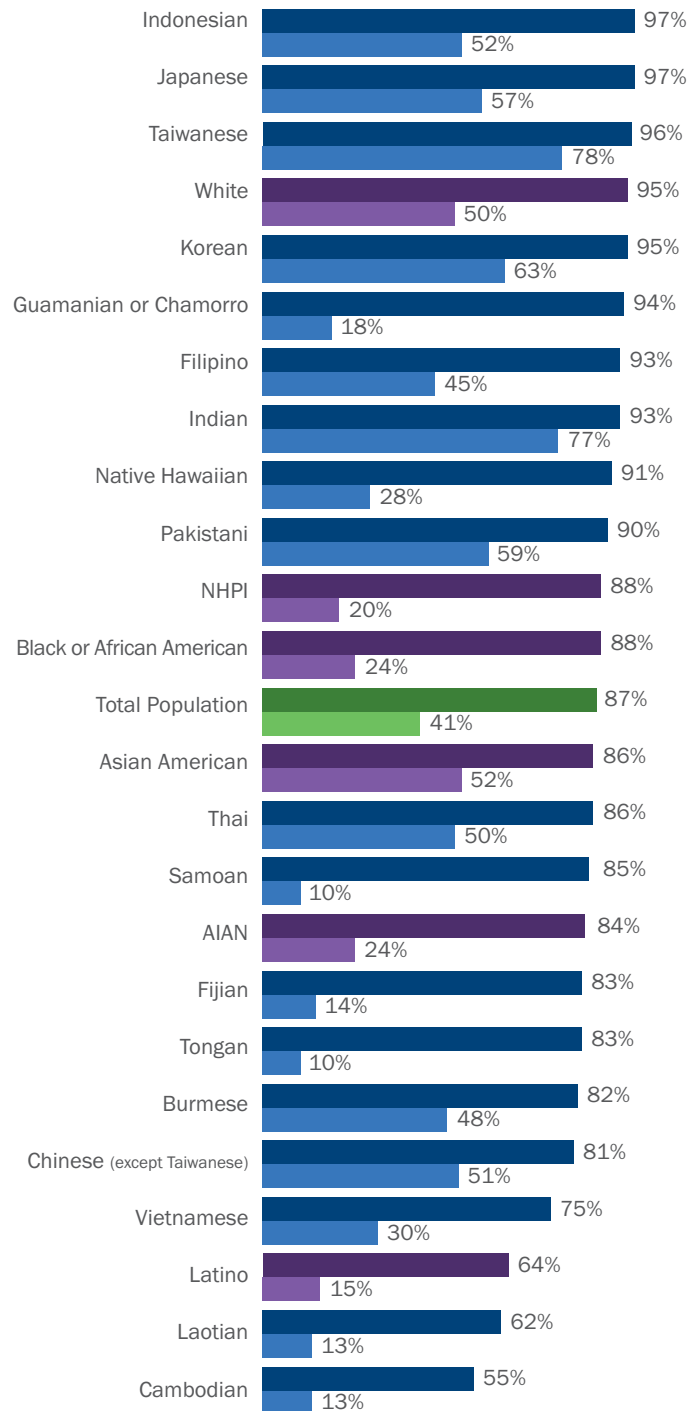
⁴Ibid.

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16002.

- Asian Americans and NHPI age 25 and older in the Bay Area CSA are about as likely to have a high school diploma or GED (86% and 88%) as the total population (87%).
- More than half of Asian American adults graduated from college, a rate higher than any other racial group. In contrast, NHPI are less likely than average to have a college degree (20% compared to 41%).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Laotian and Cambodian Americans have the lowest educational attainment: 62% and 55%, respectively, hold a high school diploma or GED, and 13% of each group graduated from college.
- Approximately 10% of Samoan and Tongan Americans have a bachelor's degree, lower than any racial group.
- About one-quarter of Laotian American children ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate much lower than the average (57%). Only 40% of NHPI children ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than all other racial groups.⁶
- In San Mateo County, NHPI youth in the 2006–2010 cohort had a significantly lower high school graduation rate than the average (67% compared to 83%).⁷
- In Bay Area K–12 public schools, 49,000 students spoke an Asian or Pacific Island (API) language. The ratio of API-language-speaking bilingual teachers to students was 1 to 277, compared to 1 to 168 for all bilingual teachers during the 2009–2010 academic year. There were 141 aides that spoke Asian or Pacific Island languages. Though Vietnamese-speaking students were the largest number of API-language-speaking students (11,715), there were only 5 bilingual teachers.⁸
- The top five languages spoken by Asian American English language learners are Vietnamese, Cantonese, Tagalog, Mandarin, and Punjabi. The top language spoken by NHPI English language learners is Tongan.⁹

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA
2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.



⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

⁷California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, 2010. Race numbers are excluding Hispanic origin.

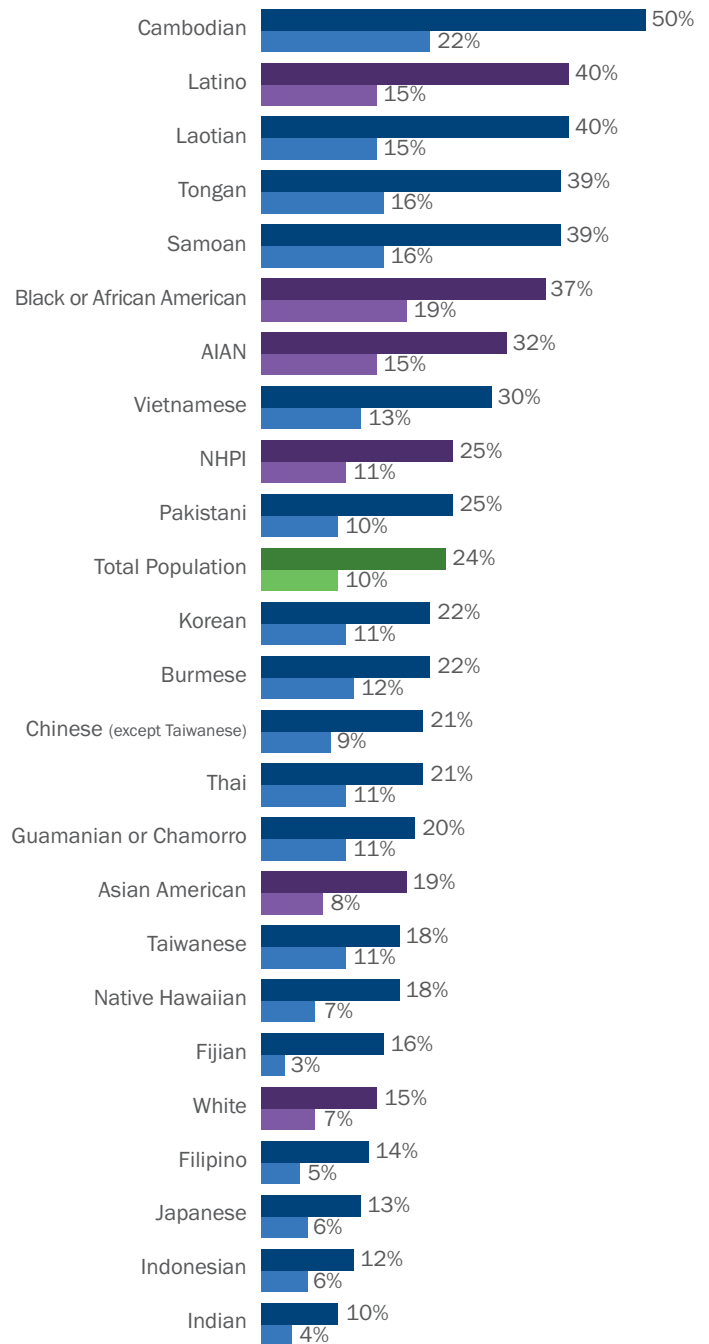
⁸California Department of Education. 2009-2010. Tables: "Number of English learners by language" and "EL staff by school."

⁹Ibid., Table: "Number of English learners by language."

- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans fare worse than Whites in the Bay Area CSA. Asian Americans have higher rates of poverty (8% and 7%, respectively), a greater proportion who are low-income (19% and 15%, respectively), and a lower per capita income (\$35,028 and \$52,221, respectively).¹
- About 22% of Cambodian Americans live in poverty, a higher rate than African Americans (19%). Among NHPI, Tongan and Samoan Americans have poverty rates slightly higher than Latinos (16% each compared to 15%).
- Cambodian (50%), Laotian (40%), Tongan (39%), and Samoan Americans (39%) are more likely to be low-income than African Americans (37%).
- Over one in five San Francisco County NHPI lives in poverty, a rate much higher than the regional poverty rate for NHPI (11%).
- The per capita income for Asian Americans is lower than the total population (\$38,294). Laotian and Cambodian Americans have the lowest per capita incomes (\$16,528 and \$16,101), earning less than Latinos (\$19,406).²
- NHPI have one of the lowest per capita incomes of any racial group (\$23,139), second only to Latinos. Among NHPI, Samoan and Tongan Americans have the lowest per capita incomes (\$16,291 and \$15,669).³
- Asian American families are more likely to have three or more workers (16%) than average (13%). About a quarter of Filipino and Laotian American families have three or more workers.⁴
- Approximately 19% of NHPI families have three or more workers, higher than all racial groups except Latinos (also 19%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Fijian and Tongan American families are the most likely to have three or more workers (36% and 32%, respectively).⁵

Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA 2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Low-Income



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 and C17002.



¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.

²Ibid.

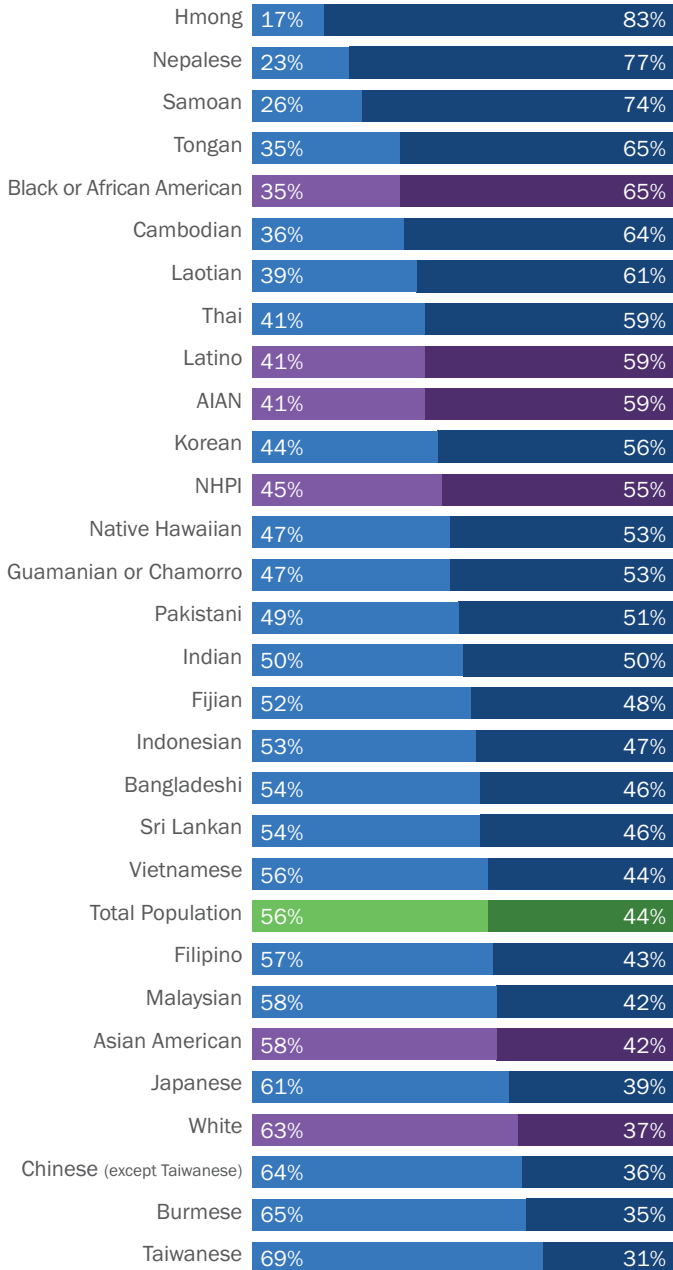
³Ibid.

⁴Ibid. Table B23009.

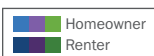
⁵Ibid.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.



- In the Bay Area CSA, Asian Americans have rates of homeownership (58%) lower than Whites (63%).
- NHPI have lower rates of homeownership (45%) than the total population.
- Similar to the statewide trend, Hmong, Nepalese, Samoan, and Tongan Americans in the Bay Area CSA have homeownership rates lower than African Americans.
- Many Asian American and NHPI renters in the Bay Area CSA are also struggling to find affordable housing. About 62% of Tongan, 58% of Cambodian, and 57% of Vietnamese American renter households are spending 30% or more of their income on housing, rates higher than Latinos (57%).⁶
- Both Asian Americans and NHPI in the Bay Area CSA have larger-than-average household sizes (3.0 and 3.4 compared to 2.7, respectively). Tongan (5.3), Samoan (4.3), Laotian (4.0), Cambodian (3.8), and Burmese Americans (3.8) have larger households than Latinos (3.7).⁷
- Asian Americans and NHPI comprise 39% of all households living in subsidized housing units in Santa Clara County and 33% in San Francisco County, the highest of any other racial group.⁸

LOW-INCOME SENIOR FIGHTS BACK AGAINST RENT FRAUD

Mr. Huang is a senior living on a fixed income in San Francisco's Chinatown. For 14 years, his landlord had been illegally increasing his rent. He went to the Asian Law Caucus for help. With its help, he took his case to the Rent Board and was able to get back his rent and reinstate his Social Security benefits. "I feel more encouraged and motivated to stand up for myself. I feel very relieved to be able to continue living in my home without any more mistreatment from my landlord. I am happy that I can go to sleep at night without being afraid that he's going to raise my rent whenever he feels like it or try to kick me out of my home."

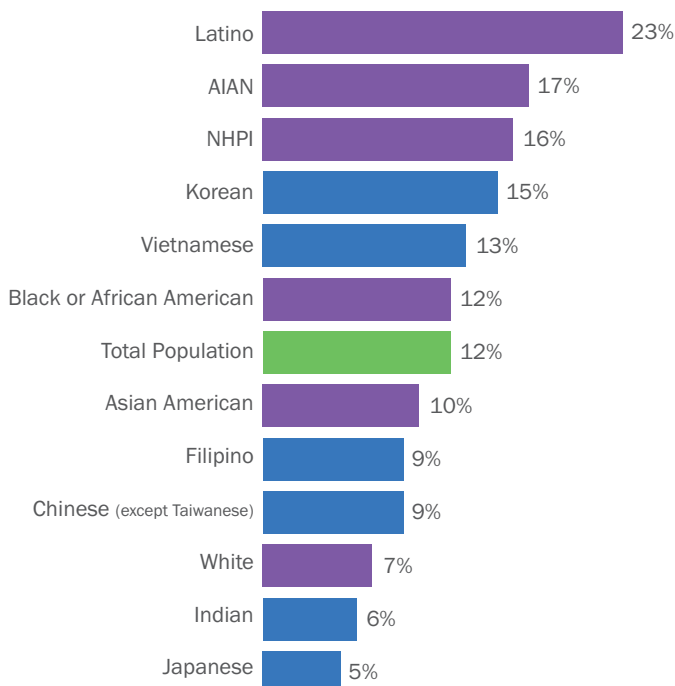
⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070. Note: High housing burden is defined as spending 30% or more of household income on rent.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁸U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "A Picture of Subsidized Households," 2008. Note: AA and NHPI data are not available separately.

Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA
2008–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian Americans in the Bay Area.

- One in 10 Asian Americans in the Bay Area lacks health insurance. About 16% of NHPI lack health insurance. Among Asian Americans, Korean Americans are the most likely to lack health insurance (15%).
- San Francisco and Alameda Counties are two of the top counties with medically underserved Asian American and NHPI populations in the country, according to the Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations. However, neither is a nationally recognized “Medically Underserved Area,” a designation that would help the region obtain funds to address health disparities.¹
- In 2011, 16% of Vietnamese American adults in Santa Clara County reported that they could not see a doctor when needed in the past 12 months because of cost, a rate higher than the state average (13%).²
- NHPI women in Alameda County have the lowest rate of receiving prenatal care in their first trimester compared to any racial group (72%).³
- Hepatitis B, a liver disease, affects many Asian Americans in the Bay Area. In San Francisco, Asian Americans and NHPI made up a majority (58%) of all new hepatitis B cases reported in 2010.⁴ In Santa Clara County, Vietnamese American adults had the highest age-adjusted rates of liver cancer.⁵
- Cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian Americans in the Bay Area (29%). Indian Americans are the only Asian American ethnic group more likely to die of heart disease (27%). The leading cause of death for NHPI is heart disease. About 28% of NHPI die from heart disease, a rate higher than the average.⁶

¹Weir, Rosy Chang et al. 2009. “Primary Health-Care Delivery Gaps Among Medically Underserved Asian American and Pacific Islander Populations.” Public Health Reports, Volume 124. The national MUA index used does not take into account high rates of limited English proficient and other factors that are specific to Asian Americans and NHPI. The Index developed by AAPHCO attempts to address these limitations.

²Santa Clara County Department of Public Health. “Status of Vietnamese Health: Santa Clara County, California 2011 and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. 2010.

³Alameda County Public Health Department. July 2010. “The Health of Alameda County Cities and Places: A Report for the Hospital Council of Northern and Central California, 2010.

⁴Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Table 3.4 Reported cases of laboratory-confirmed, chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, by sex, race/ethnicity, age group, and case criteria – Enhanced Viral Hepatitis Surveillance, 2010.

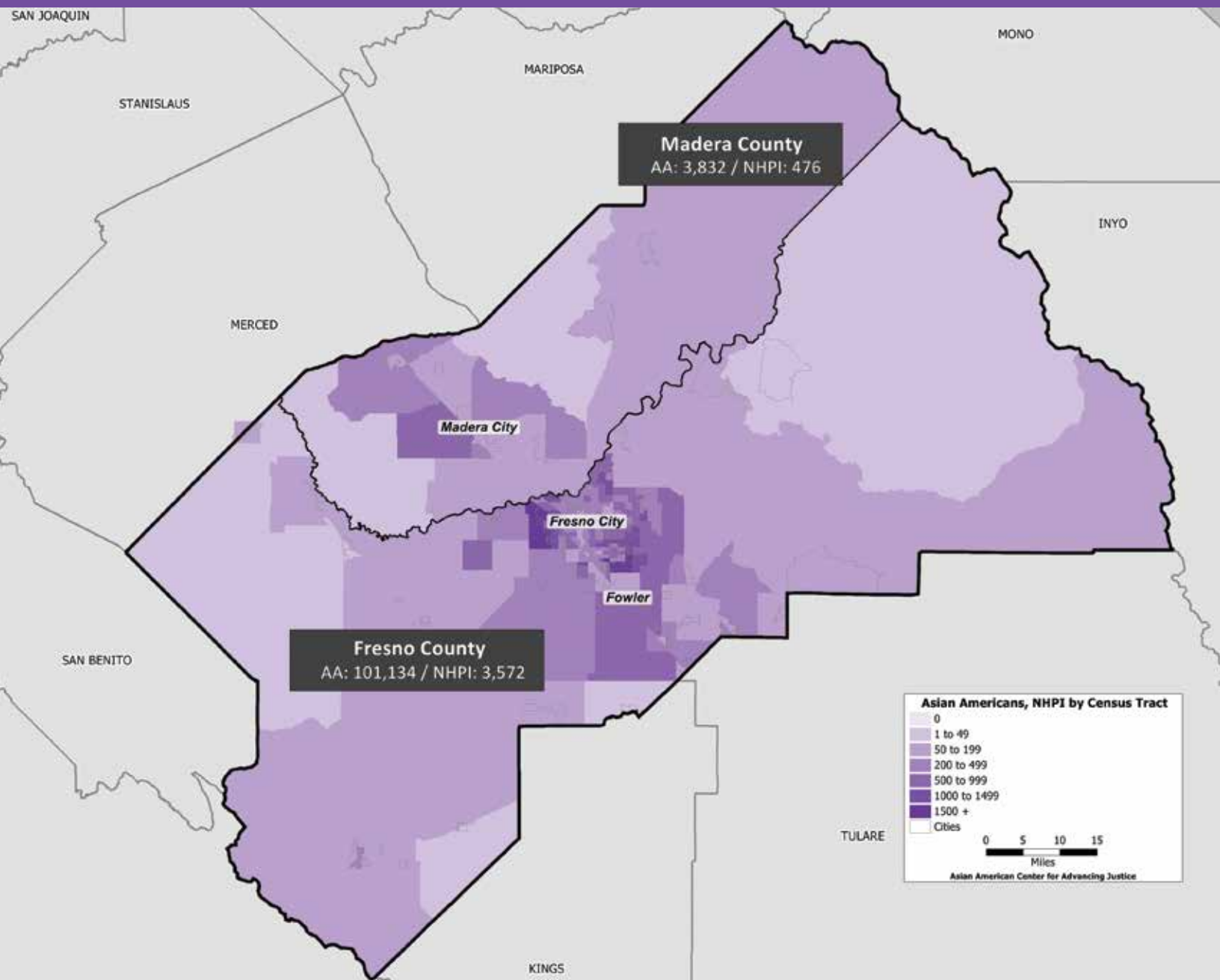
⁵Santa Clara County Department of Public Health. “Status of Vietnamese Health: Santa Clara County, California 2011

⁶California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005-2010.

Fresno Metro Area

INTRODUCTION

As in many Central Valley communities, Asian American immigrants began settling in Fresno during the 19th century. During World War II, Japanese Americans were detained at the Fresno and Pinedale Assembly Centers before being sent to concentration camps. Today Fresno is home to the second-largest Hmong refugee community in the nation. Though the region has experienced growth in urban areas, agriculture remains an important industry for new immigrants such as Hmong and other Asian Americans.





Population, Growth

by County, Fresno Metro Area 2010, *Ordered by County*

Fresno Two-County Metro Area	Total Population		Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010
Fresno	930,450	16%	101,134	11%	38%	3,572	0.4%	41%
Madera	150,865	23%	3,832	3%	62%	476	0.3%	4%
Total Population	1,081,315	17%	104,966	10%	39%	4,048	0.4%	35%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total.

- Asian Americans in the Fresno metro area increased from nearly 76,000 to over 100,000 from 2000 to 2010; Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) grew from about 3,000 to 4,000 in the same decade.¹
- The Fresno metro area population grew about 17% overall; however, Asian Americans in the region grew 39% in the past decade and NHPI grew 35%.
- The Asian American population grew faster than any other racial group in the Fresno metro area between 2000 and 2010.²



*The Asian American population
grew faster than any other
racial group in the Fresno metro area
between 2000 and 2010.*

AIAN: Native American or Alaska Native(s)

NHPI: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander(s)

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.



Population

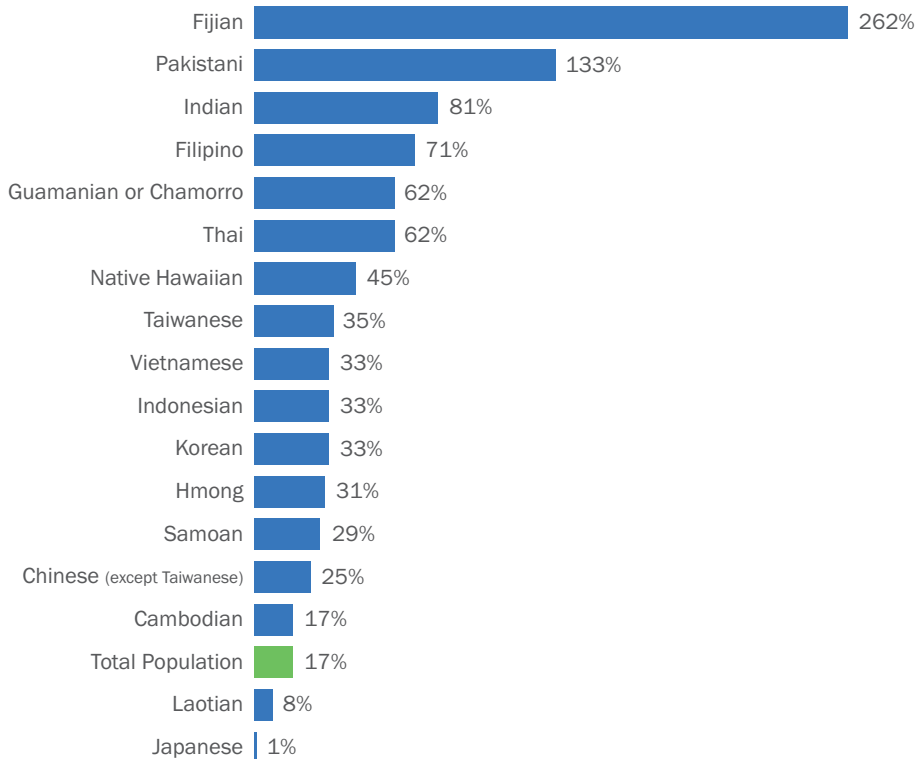
by Ethnic Group, Fresno Metro Area 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Hmong	31,919
Indian	18,255
Filipino	14,581
Laotian	8,009
Japanese	7,837
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	7,793
Cambodian	5,705
Vietnamese	3,702
Korean	2,298
Native Hawaiian	1,261
Thai	802
Pakistani	735
Samoan	673
Guamanian or Chamorro	520
Indonesian	374
Taiwanese	225
Fijian	192
Sri Lankan	91
Burmese	90
Tongan	83
Malaysian	52
Nepalese	41
Bangladeshi	37
Marshallese	10
Bhutanese	1

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Fresno Metro Area 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth percentages for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese excluded because these groups did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category. Also, groups with less than 100 in 2010 are not included in the chart.

- Hmong Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group with almost 32,000 and comprising more than 30% of the region's Asian American population. Indian, Filipino, and Laotian Americans follow in size. Native Hawaiians are the largest NHPI ethnic group in the Fresno metro area, with nearly 1,300.¹
- South Asian ethnic groups including Pakistani and Indian Americans in the Fresno metro area, experienced significant growth between 2000 and 2010. The Fijian American population nearly quadrupled in size over the decade.
- The Fresno Combined Statistical area (CSA) is home to one of the largest number of Hmong Americans, second nationally only to the Minneapolis–St Paul–St. Cloud, MN–WI CSA.²



¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P6 and QT-P8.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P8.



Business Owners

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Fresno CSA 2007,
Ranked by Number of Businesses

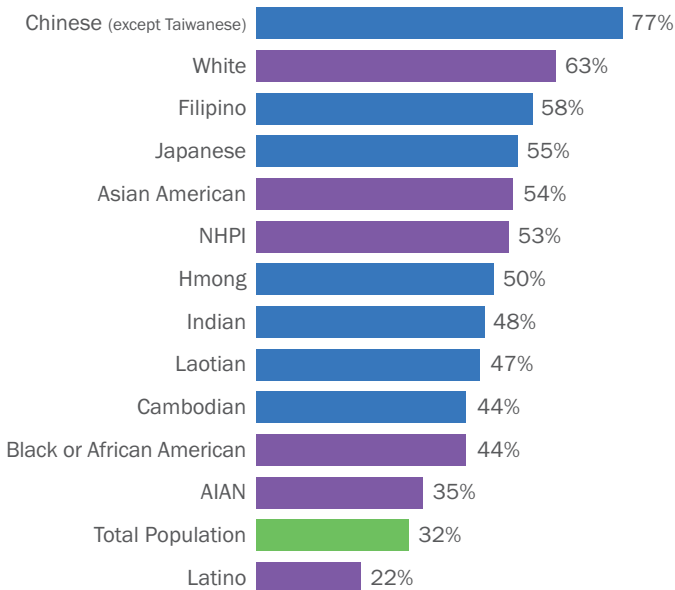
Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	38,941	\$22,900,062	119,506	\$3,956,077
Latino	14,813	\$2,107,300	17,222	\$298,870
Asian American	7,131	\$2,563,036	12,988	\$292,873
Black or African American	2,505	--	--	--
Total	68,094	\$55,773,686	295,906	\$9,627,613

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB070CSA01.

Note: Detail may not add to total for all businesses because a Latino firm may be of any race. Moreover, each owner had the option of selecting more than one race and therefore is included in each race selected. Some data not reported due to suppression or large standard error.

Foreign-Born Population Who Are Citizens

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fresno CSA
2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, B05003.

- There are over 7,100 Asian American–owned businesses in the Fresno CSA. The majority of these businesses (93%) are located in Fresno County.³
- Asian American businesses in the Fresno CSA produce nearly 13,000 jobs and over \$290 million in annual payroll.
- Approximately 54% of Asian American immigrants in the Fresno CSA are citizens, a rate higher than the total population (32%). The number of Asian American immigrants who are citizens increased by 54% since 2000.⁴
- Over three-quarters of Chinese American immigrants are citizens, the highest rate among Asian American ethnic groups and higher than the rate for Whites (63%). Indian (48%), Laotian (47%), and Cambodian American (44%) immigrants have the lowest citizenship rates among Asian Americans.
- The majority of NHPI immigrants are citizens (53%), a proportion higher than average (32%).
- In the Fresno CSA, about 12,000 immigrants from Asian countries who obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. Over 97% of these LPRs are voting age. Immigrants from Laos, Thailand, and India are the largest group of noncitizen Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize. Nearly 82% of LPRs from Japan, 77% of LPRs from Thailand, and 53% of LPRs from Cambodia who obtained status during this time are eligible to naturalize but have not become citizens. High proportions of LPRs from Pakistan (49%), South Korea (49%), and Laos (41%) who obtained status during this time may also be eligible for citizenship.⁵

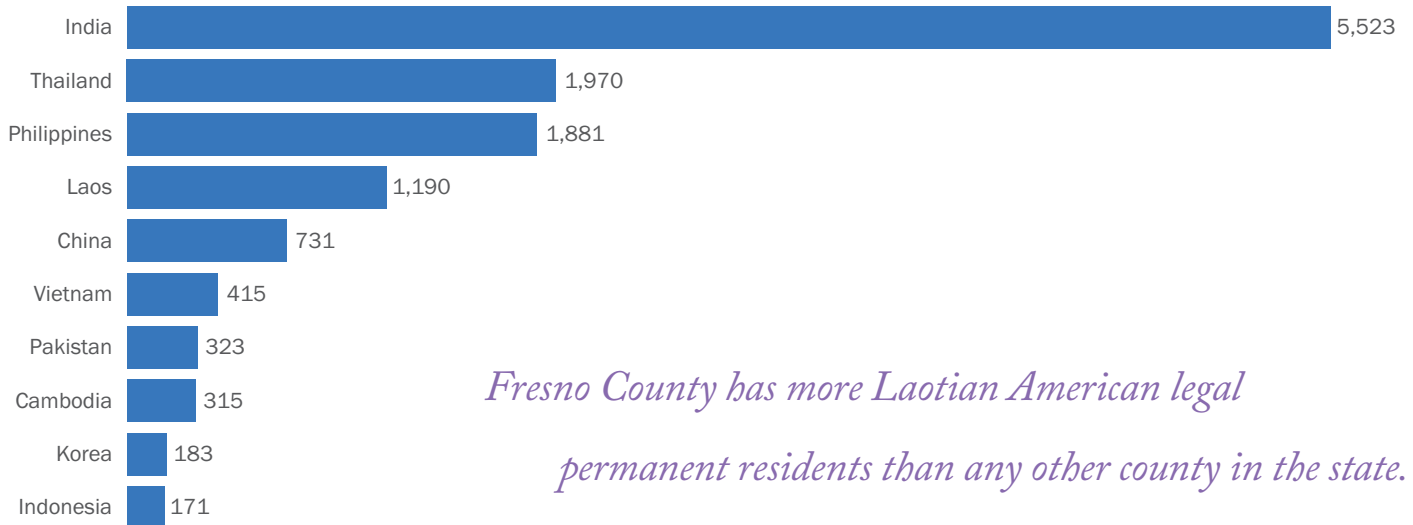
³U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁵Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services). Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as “good moral character” and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status

by Top 10 Asian Countries and Pacific Islands of Birth, Fresno County 2000–2010



U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

Korea figures include North and South Korea.

Fresno County has more Laotian American legal permanent residents than any other county in the state.

- Approximately 47% of Asian Americans are foreign-born, higher than the rate for all other racial groups. Indian and Laotian Americans are more likely to be foreign-born (68% and 51%, respectively). In contrast, about 15% of Japanese Americans are foreign-born, a rate lower than average for the region (22%).¹
- About 18% of NHPI are foreign-born, a rate lower than average.²
- Between 2000 and 2010, nearly 14,000 Asian American or NHPI immigrants obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in Fresno and Madera Counties, comprising more than a quarter of all LPRs in these counties.³
- Fresno County has more Laotian American LPRs than any other county in the state.⁴



¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

²Ibid.

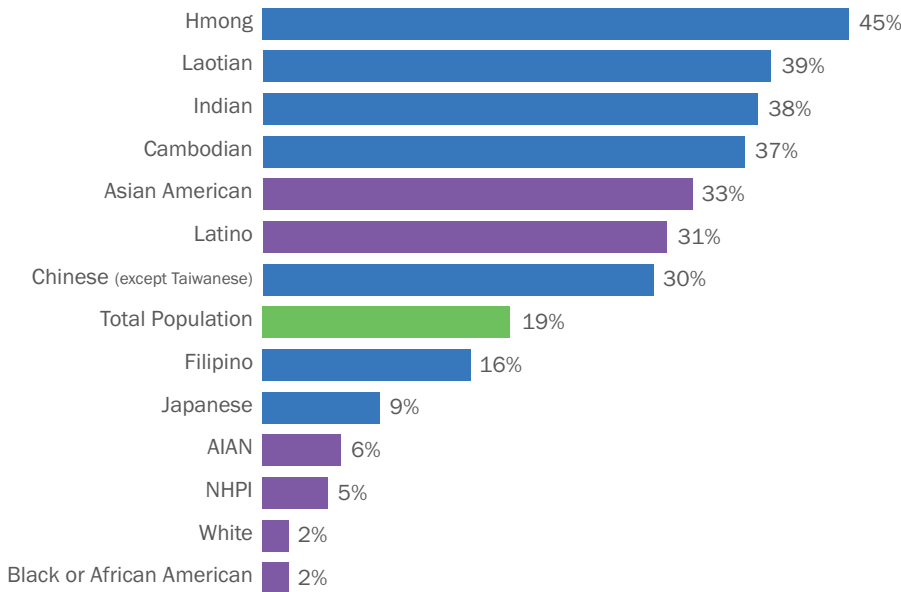
³U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Immigration Statistics.

⁴Ibid.



Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fresno CSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

Nearly 3 out of 4 of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home.

- Over 66,000 residents in the Fresno CSA speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. The top five Asian languages spoken are Hmong, Lao, Tagalog, Chinese, and Khmer.⁵
- Nearly three-quarters of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home.⁶
- One-third of Asian Americans are limited English proficient (LEP), the highest rate of any racial group.
- Rates of limited English proficiency among Hmong, Laotian, Indian, and Cambodian Americans are higher than Asian Americans overall. From 2000 to 2010, the number of Indian American LEP increased 57%.⁷
- Many Asian Americans live in linguistically isolated households where everyone over the age of 14 is limited English proficient. One in five Asian American households is linguistically isolated, a rate similar to Latinos (21%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, about one-quarter of Hmong and Indian American households are linguistically isolated. About one in five Laotian, Chinese, and Cambodian American households are linguistically isolated.⁸

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

⁶ibid., Table B16004.

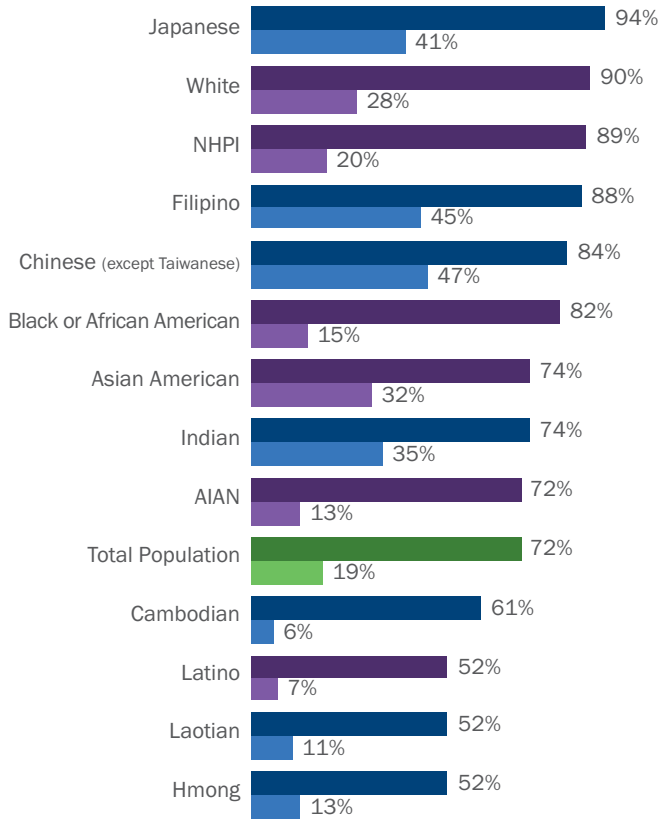
⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁸U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16002. Note: Linguistic isolation is defined as households that have no one 14 and over who speaks English only or speaks English "very well."



**Educational Attainment
for the Population 25 Years & Older**

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fresno CSA
2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree
or Higher



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.



■ NHPI and Asian American adults age 25 years and older are more likely to have a high school diploma or GED (89% and 74%) than average (72%). Nearly one-third of Asian Americans had a college degree, the highest of all of the racial groups.

■ Among Asian American ethnic groups, Laotian and Hmong American adults have the lowest educational attainment: 52% of each group have a high school diploma or GED, and just 13% of Hmong Americans and 11% of Laotian Americans have a college degree. Cambodian American adults are the least likely of Asian Americans to have a college degree (6%) with a rate similar to that of Latinos (7%).

■ Only 36% of Asian American children ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than the average (41%). Filipino (29%) and Hmong American (25%) children ages 3 and 4 had lower rates of preschool enrollment than all other racial groups.¹

■ Although NHPI adults are more likely to have a high school diploma than the average, NHPI youth in the 2006–2010 cohort had a slightly lower graduation rate in Fresno County (68%) than the average (69%) and lower rates than many Central Valley counties.²

■ In Fresno County during the 2009–2010 academic year, over 8,300 students spoke an Asian or Pacific Island (API) language. One in ten English language learner (ELL) students spoke Hmong. For the nearly 5,600 Hmong-speaking students, there were 2 bilingual teachers and 65 aides. There were no other bilingual teachers for students who spoke another API language. There were 5 aides for over 1,100 Punjabi-speaking students and only 1 aide for the nearly 490 students who spoke Lao.³

■ The top five languages spoken by Asian American and NHPI ELLs are Hmong, Punjabi, Khmer, Lao, and Vietnamese.⁴

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate, Table B14003.

²California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, 2010. Note: Counties with fewer than ten NHPI students in cohort were suppressed. Fresno County data compared to Kern, Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Stanislaus Counties (NHPI data for Kings, Madera, Merced, and Tulare Counties were suppressed).

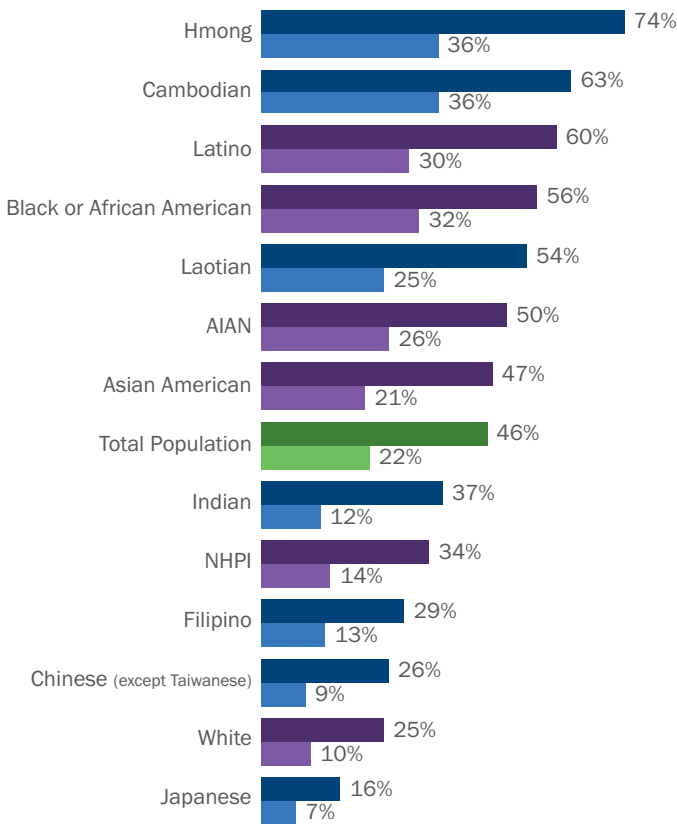
³California Department of Education. 2009–2010. Tables: “Number of English learners by language” and “EL staff by school.”

⁴Ibid., Table: “Number of English learners by language.”



Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fresno CSA
2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Low-Income



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 and C17002.



74% of Hmong and 63% of Cambodian Americans in the Fresno CSA are low-income, rates higher than any other racial group.

- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans in the Fresno CSA fare significantly worse than Whites. Asian Americans have higher poverty rates (21% and 10%, respectively), higher proportion who are low-income (47% and 25%, respectively), and lower per capita income (\$18,166 and \$31,886, respectively).⁵
- Southeast Asian groups in the Fresno CSA are more likely to have high poverty rates and have a larger proportion who are low-income than the total population. Hmong and Cambodian Americans have higher poverty rates (36% each) and a higher proportion who are low-income (74% and 63%) than African Americans and Latinos. One-quarter of Laotian Americans live in poverty and 54% are low-income.
- Hmong, Laotian, and Cambodian Americans have lower per capita incomes than other Asian American groups (\$7,943, \$11,214, and \$11,611, respectively), earning less than Latinos (\$12,622).⁶
- About 29% of all Asian American children live in poverty. About 45% of Cambodian and Hmong American children live in poverty, a rate higher than African Americans and Latinos (42% and 39%, respectively).⁷
- The per capita income for NHPI (\$16,958) is lower than that of the total population (\$20,104).⁸
- Over 40% of Fresno County's Asian American and NHPI population live below the Self-Sufficiency Standard, a rate significantly higher than Whites (17.5%).⁹
- Approximately 16% of Asian American families have three or more workers, a rate identical to Latinos and highest among all racial groups. Roughly 22% of Hmong American families have three or more workers.¹⁰

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid., Table B17001.

⁸Ibid., Table B19301.

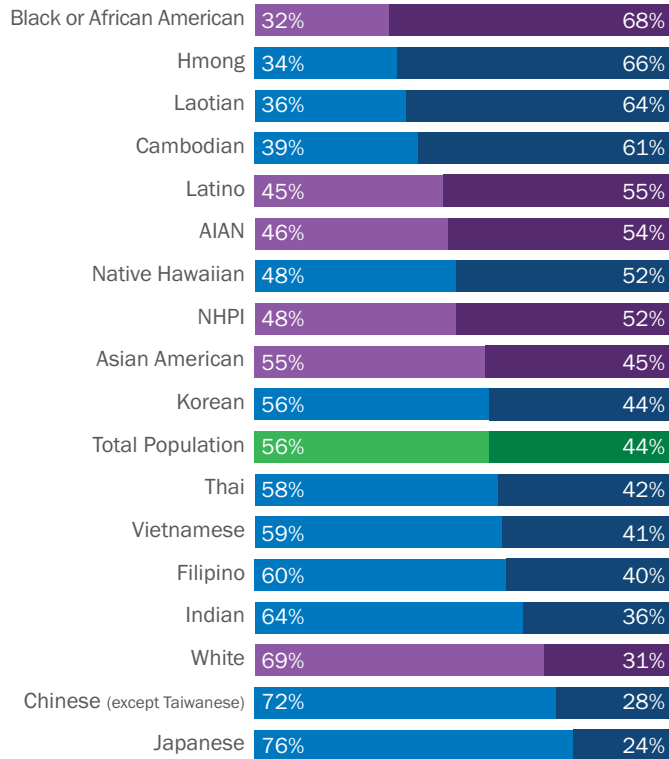
⁹Pearce, Diana M. December 2009. "Overlooked and Undercounted 2009: Struggling to Make Ends Meet in California." United Way. Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islanders in this study are non-Latino Asian and non-Latino Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islanders.

¹⁰U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.

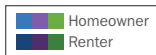


Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fresno CSA 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2 Table HCT2.



- The rates of homeownership for Asian American and NHPI are 55% and 48%, lower than the rates for Whites (69%) and the total population (56%).
- Despite being some of the largest Asian American ethnic groups in the region, homeownership rates among several Southeast Asian groups remain lower than the total population. Hmong (34%) and Laotian Americans (36%) have homeownership rates similar to African Americans (32%).
- Southeast Asians in Fresno, many of whom are limited English proficient, are particularly vulnerable to losing their homes due to foreclosure. From May to August 2010, 840 Southeast Asians were in default in the Central Valley. Of these, 150 defaults were in Fresno County.¹
- Many Asian American and NHPI renters in the Fresno CSA are also struggling to find affordable housing. About 58% of Hmong American renter households are spending 30% or more of their income on housing, a rate higher than the average (52%).²
- Asian Americans in the Fresno CSA have household sizes identical to Latinos (3.9) and the largest among all racial groups. NHPI have an average household size larger than average (3.5 compared to 3.2). Hmong (5.7), Cambodian (4.8), Laotian (4.2), and Indian Americans (4.0) have the largest household sizes compared to all racial groups.³



¹National Coalition for Asian Pacific American Community Development (National CAPACD) and Southeast Asia Resource Action Center (SEARAC). April 2011. "Untold Stories of the Foreclosure Crisis: Southeast Asian Americans in the Central Valley." Note: Central Valley includes Sacramento, Fresno, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus Counties.

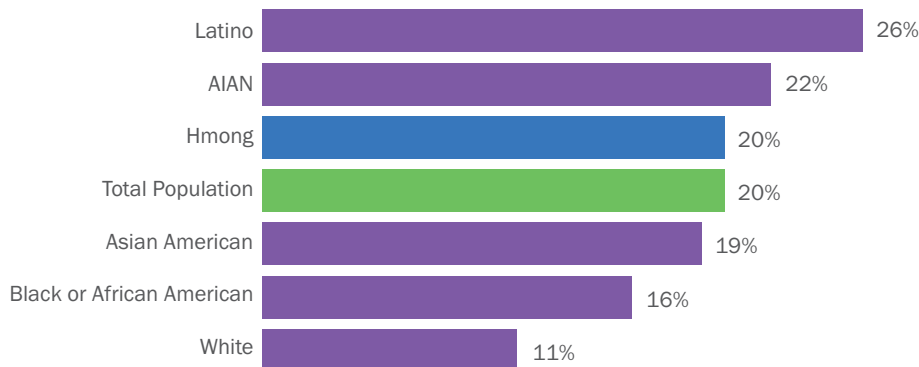
²U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070. Note: High housing burden is defined as spending 30% or more of household income on rent.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fresno CSA
2008–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Nearly **11%** of Asian Americans in
Fresno County have been diagnosed
with diabetes, the highest among all racial groups.

■ About 19% of Asian Americans lack health insurance, a rate similar to the total population. Hmong Americans are slightly less likely to have health insurance, with one in five living without health insurance.

■ According to the Association of Asian Pacific Community Health Organizations, Fresno has one of the largest medically underserved Asian American and NHPI populations in the country. However, the county is not a nationally recognized “Medically Underserved Area,” a designation that would help the region obtain funds to address health disparities.⁴

■ Nearly 11% of Asian Americans in Fresno County have been diagnosed with diabetes, the highest among all racial groups.⁵

■ Although Hmong Americans make up just over 3% of Fresno County’s population, they comprise 17% of those who contracted tuberculosis (TB) in the county in 2011, the second-largest share of TB cases.⁶

■ While cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian Americans state-wide, heart disease is the leading cause of mortality among Asian Americans in the Fresno CSA. Among Asian American ethnic groups, however, cancer is the leading cause of death for Chinese and Laotian Americans (28% and 22%).⁷

⁴Weir, Rosy Chang et al. 2009. “Primary Health-Care Delivery Gaps Among Medically Underserved Asian American and Pacific Islander Populations.” Public Health Reports, Volume 124. The national MUA index used does not take into account high rates of limited English proficient and other factors that are specific to Asian Americans and NHPI. The Index developed by AAPCHO attempts to address these limitations.

⁵California Diabetes Program. April, 2009.

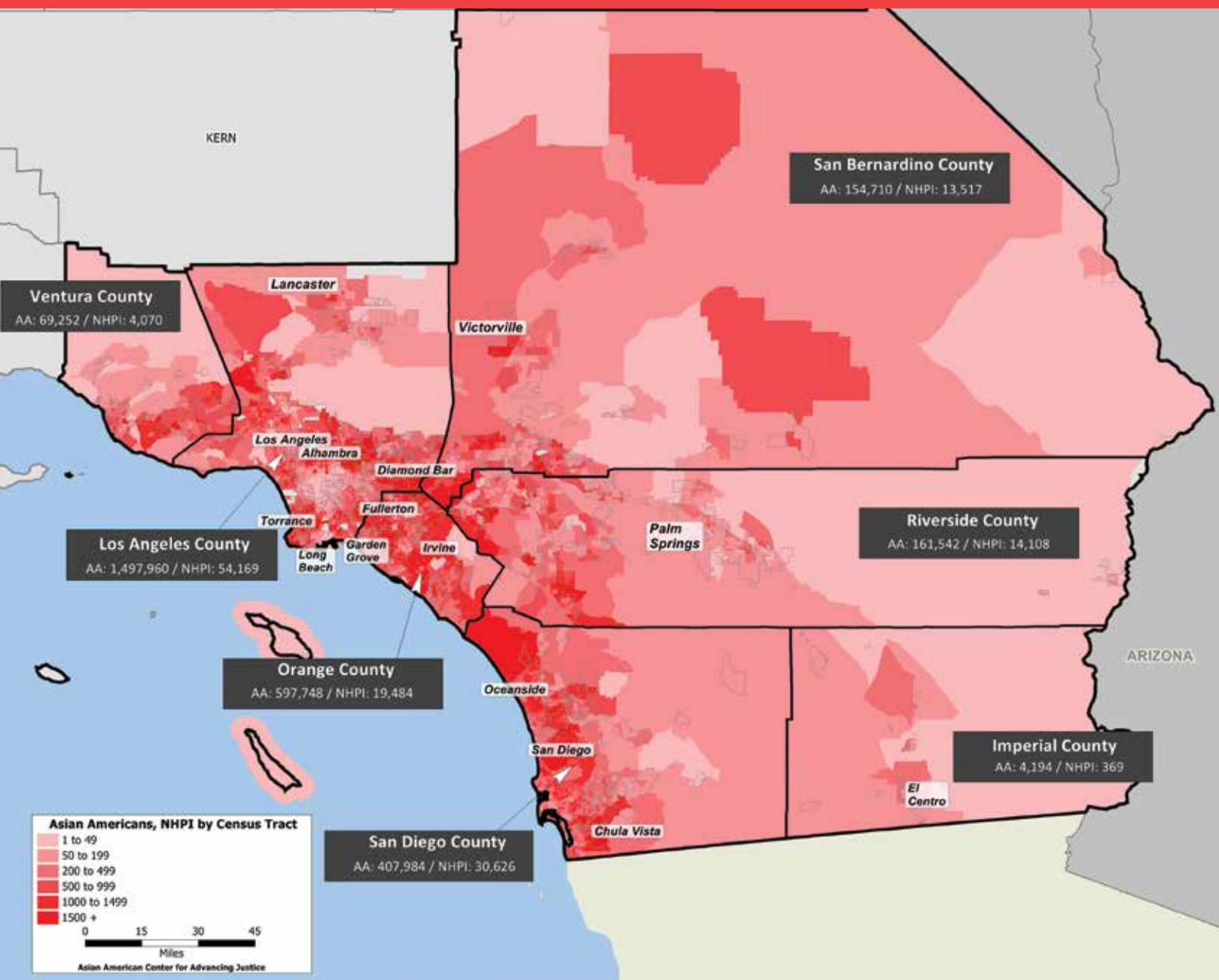
⁶Fresno County Department of Public Health, 2011.

⁷California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005-2010.

Southern California

INTRODUCTION

Southern California is home to many large and diverse Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. The Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside Combined Statistical Area (CSA) area has more Asian Americans and NHPI than any other mainland CSA in the country. Southern California also boasts the largest numbers of many Asian ethnic groups outside their home country. For example, the largest populations of Koreans, Guamanians or Chamorro, and Cambodians outside of their home countries or islands reside in Southern California. Southern California is also home to California State Assembly District 49, the first majority Asian American legislative district in the state, located in the west San Gabriel Valley.





Population, Growth

by County, Southern California 2010, Ordered by County

Southern California Seven-County Region	Total Population		Asian American			NHPI		
	Number	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010	Number	% of Total	Change from 2000 to 2010
Imperial	174,528	23%	4,194	2%	11%	369	0.2%	61%
Los Angeles	9,818,605	3%	1,497,960	15%	20%	54,169	0.6%	9%
Orange	3,010,232	6%	597,748	20%	41%	19,484	0.6%	17%
Riverside	2,189,641	42%	161,542	7%	126%	14,108	0.6%	86%
San Bernardino	2,035,210	19%	154,710	8%	59%	13,517	0.7%	44%
San Diego	3,095,313	10%	407,984	13%	38%	30,626	1%	25%
Ventura	823,318	9%	69,252	8%	42%	4,070	0.5%	16%
Total Population	21,146,847	9%	2,893,390	14%	32%	136,343	0.6%	22%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total.

■ Southern California has the largest Asian American and NHPI populations in California. Asian Americans increased from 2.2 million to nearly 2.9 million from 2000 to 2010 and comprise 14% of the population. NHPI grew from more than 110,000 to nearly 140,000 during the same period.¹

■ The Los Angeles CSA has the largest number of Asian Americans and NHPI of any CSA in the mainland United States. Over half (52%) of Asian Americans and 40% of NHPI in Southern California live in Los Angeles County.²

■ From 2000 to 2010, Asian Americans were the fastest-growing racial group in Southern California, increasing 32% over the decade, despite only a 9% increase in the total population for the region. The number of NHPI increased 22% over the decade, a rate slightly lower than Latinos (23%). Riverside experienced the fastest growth in Asian Americans and NHPI, increasing by 126% and 86%, surpassing the county's total rate of growth (42%).³

*2.9 million Asian Americans
and nearly 140,000 NHPI
live in Southern California.*

AIAN: Native American or Alaska Native(s)

NHPI: Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander(s)

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5 and QT-P6.





Population

by Ethnic Group, Southern California
2010

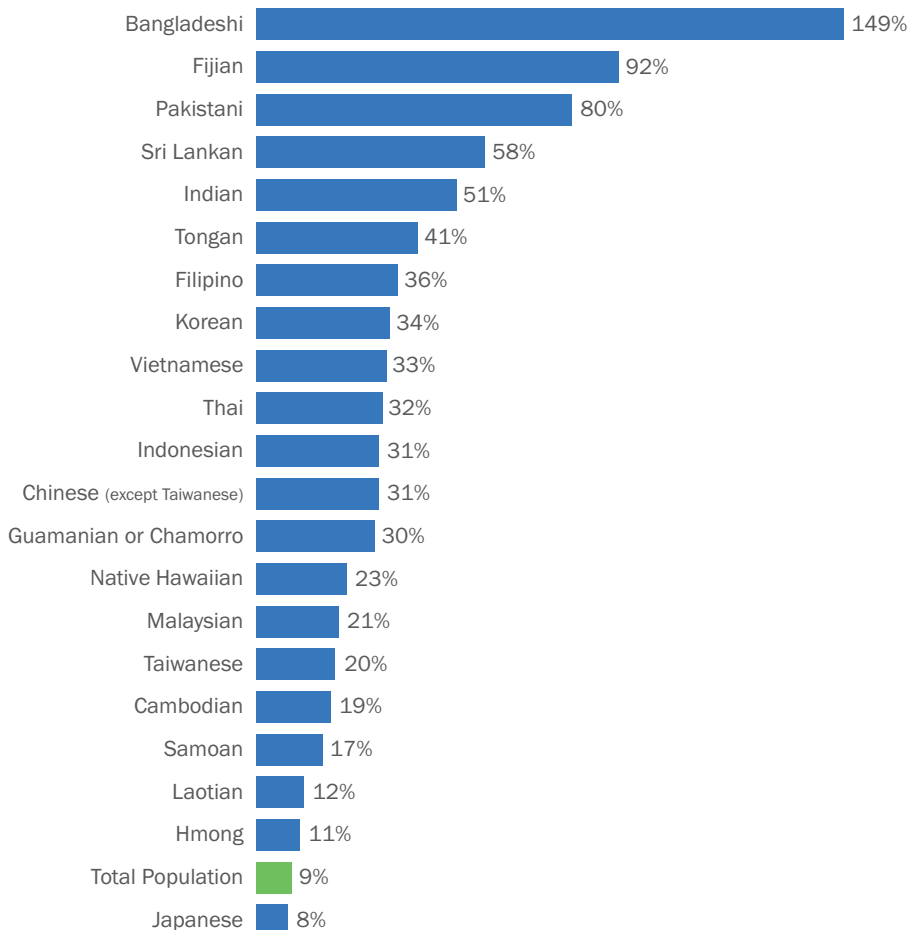
Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	790,589
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	604,874
Korean	385,998
Vietnamese	384,752
Japanese	251,527
Indian	203,447
Taiwanese	72,032
Cambodian	58,470
Thai	45,938
Samoan	37,373
Native Hawaiian	36,990
Indonesian	27,959
Pakistani	24,665
Guamanian or Chamorro	23,960
Laotian	19,697
Sri Lankan	8,583
Burmese	7,953
Bangladeshi	7,888
Tongan	7,146
Hmong	5,008
Malaysian	2,949
Fijian	2,320
Nepalese	2,010
Marshallese	778
Bhutanese	140

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1 Tables QT-P8 and QT-P9.

- Filipino Americans continue to be the largest Asian American ethnic group in the region with over 790,000 in number and comprising more than one fourth of the Asian American population; Chinese, Korean, and Vietnamese Americans follow in size.¹
- Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans are the largest NHPI ethnic groups; both have around 37,000 people and each comprise 27% of the NHPI population in Southern California.²

Population Growth

by Ethnic Group, Southern California 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8 and QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

Note: Population growth percentages for Bhutanese, Burmese, Marshallese, and Nepalese excluded because these groups did not meet the 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

- Between 2000 and 2010, Fijian Americans were the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group.
- About 61% of the Samoan American population and 54% of the Guamanian or Chamorro American population in the state lives in Southern California.³
- The Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside CSA is home to the largest numbers of Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Taiwanese, Cambodian, Thai, and Indonesian Americans compared to any other CSA in the nation.⁴
- Outside of Hawaii, more Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans live in the Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside CSA than any other place on the mainland.⁵

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables QT-P6 and QT-P8.

²Ibid., Tables QT-P6 and QT-P9.

³Ibid., Table QT-P9.

⁴Ibid., Table QT-P8.

⁵Ibid., Table QT-P9.

Business Owners

By Race and Hispanic Origin, 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Los Angeles CSA

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	928,120	\$543,570,607	2,667,307	\$101,370,366
Latino	359,773	\$49,834,699	270,924	\$7,746,902
Asian American	282,467	\$113,743,631	524,450	\$15,052,980
Black or African American	85,507	\$13,311,137	50,749	\$1,541,739
AIAN	24,500	\$2,680,212	9,295	\$347,640
NHPI	4,672	--	--	--
Total	1,763,881	\$1,914,912,606	6,846,245	\$294,733,681

San Diego MSA

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses (Number)	Revenues (\$1,000)	Employees (Number)	Annual Payroll (\$1,000)
White	187,374	\$81,423,092	462,935	\$17,257,622
Latino	44,156	\$6,655,334	37,216	\$1,030,554
Asian American	29,239	\$9,211,631	50,080	\$1,384,560
Black or African American	8,481	\$770,681	5,570	\$153,344
AIAN	3,648	--	--	--
NHPI	888	--	--	--
Total	291,124	\$251,401,667	1,159,170	\$50,077,371

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB070CSA01.

Note: Detail may not add to total for all businesses because a Latino owner may be of any race. Moreover, each owner had the option of selecting more than one race and therefore is included in each race selected. Some data not reported due to suppression or large standard error.



⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R.

■ In the Los Angeles CSA and San Diego Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), Asian Americans own over 310,000 businesses and NHPI own nearly 5,600 businesses. Asian American businesses in these areas employ over 570,000 Americans and pay out over \$16 billion in annual payroll. Approximately 59% of these businesses are located in Los Angeles County, 20% are in Orange County, and 9% are in San Diego County.⁶

■ Asian American-owned businesses employ more people and dispense more payroll than businesses owned by any other racial group except for Whites in both the Los Angeles CSA and San Diego MSA.

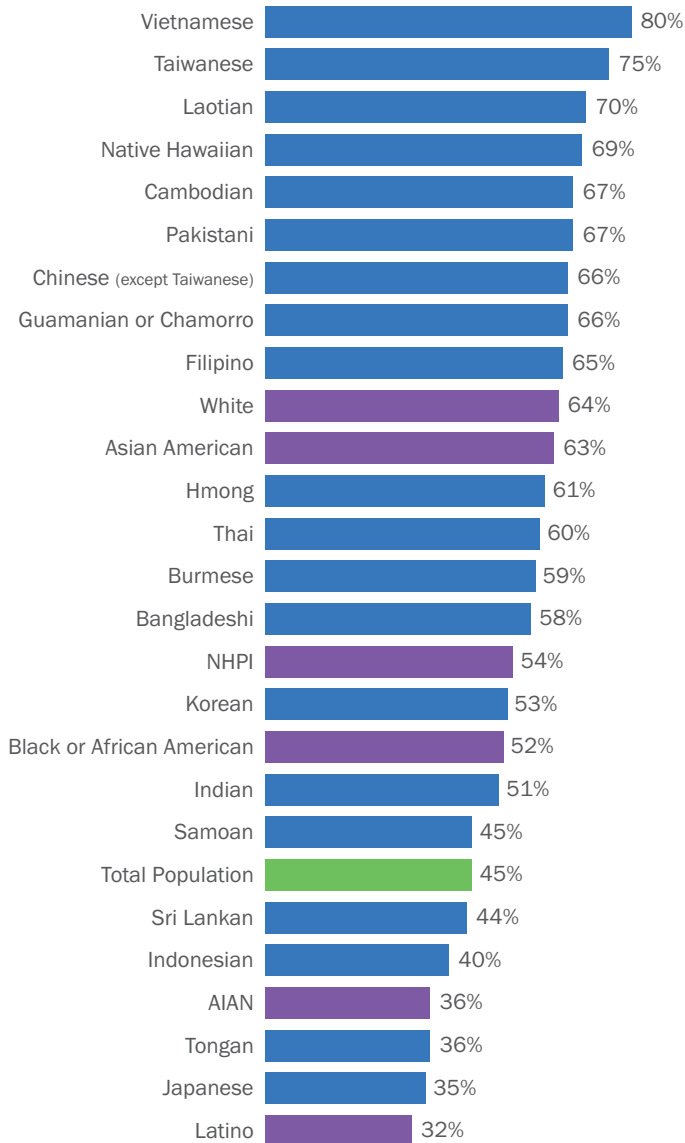
■ Asian Americans comprise 42% of all registered nurses in Los Angeles County, more than any other racial group.⁷

*Asian American
businesses in Southern
California employ over
570,000
Americans.*



Foreign-Born Population Who Are Citizens

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Southern California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

- Approximately 63% of Asian American immigrants in Southern California are citizens. The number who have naturalized has increased about 35% since 2000.¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (80%), Taiwanese (75%), and Laotian American (70%) immigrants were most likely to be citizens. Japanese, Indonesian, and Sri Lankan American immigrants have lower-than-average rates of citizenship (35%, 40%, and 44%, respectively).
- Approximately 54% of NHPI immigrants are citizens, higher than the average (45%). Only about 36% of Tongan American immigrants are citizens.
- In Southern California, over 240,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. Over 96% of these LPRs are voting age. Immigrants from the Philippines, South Korea, China, and Vietnam are the largest group of noncitizen Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize. About 80% of LPRs from Japan, 41% of all LPRs from South Korea, and 40% of LPRs from Thailand who obtained status during this time may be eligible but have not become citizens.²
- Drawn in 2011, Assembly District 49, located in the west San Gabriel Valley, is the state’s first legislative district in which Asian Americans make up over 50% of its citizen voting-age population.³
- In 2011, Assembly District 64, which includes Carson and Compton, had roughly 4,700 NHPI, the largest number of NHPI residents of any Assembly district in Southern California.⁴
- Congressional District (CD) 27, which includes the west San Gabriel Valley, was proportionally more Asian American (38%) than any California congressional district in 2011, except CD 17 in the Bay Area.⁵

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4 Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

²Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration (CSII), University of Southern California. 2011. LPR Status and Naturalization Data. (raw data originally provided by the Office of Immigration Statistics, Citizenship and Immigration Services). Note: A legal permanent resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding that status for five years. However, additional criteria, such as “good moral character” and basic English literacy, must also be met. Data include the top 13 Asian countries of origin only.

³California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011. A “majority-minority” district is determined, in part, by a district’s minority citizen voting age or eligible voting population.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid.

Persons Obtaining Legal Permanent Resident Status

by Top 10 Asian Countries and Pacific Islands of Birth, Top 3 Southern California Counties 2000–2010

	Los Angeles LPRs		Orange LPRs		San Diego LPRs	
1	Philippines	84,659	Vietnam	36,403	Philippines	27,786
2	China	71,563	Philippines	16,547	Vietnam	8,968
3	Korea*	38,635	Korea*	13,806	China	7,232
4	Vietnam	22,424	India	9,784	India	4,837
5	Taiwan	20,376	China	7,569	Korea*	3,768
6	India	18,485	Taiwan	5,106	Japan	3,061
7	Japan	9,371	Japan	2,840	Taiwan	1,485
8	Thailand	7,431	Pakistan	2,049	Thailand	1,115
9	Hong Kong	6,520	Indonesia	1,421	Cambodia	676
10	Cambodia	5,921	Thailand	1,166	Pakistan	670

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics.

Korea figures include North and South Korea.

* Data were suppressed for North Korea between one and two persons; actual figures may vary by one person.



*About 61% of Asian Americans
in Southern California are foreign-born,
the highest proportion of all racial groups.*

- About 61% of Asian Americans in Southern California are foreign-born, the highest proportion among all racial groups.⁶
- About 83% of Burmese Americans and 82% of Sri Lankan Americans are foreign-born, the highest among Asian Americans. Japanese Americans are the only Asian American ethnic group to have a majority native-born population (71%).⁷
- About 14% of NHPI are foreign-born, significantly lower than the average for the region (30%). One-third of Tongan Americans are foreign-born, the highest rate for NHPI groups and higher than average.⁸
- From 2000 to 2010, nearly 530,000 Asian American or NHPI immigrants obtained LPR status in Southern California. Many of these immigrants came from the Philippines, China, Korea, or Vietnam. Asian Americans and NHPI immigrants comprised one-third of all LPRs in Southern California.⁹
- Los Angeles County is home to more Asian American and NHPI LPRs than any other county in the state. In Southern California, Orange, San Diego, and San Bernardino Counties followed in the number of Asian Americans or NHPI obtaining LPR status between 2000 and 2010.¹⁰
- Los Angeles County had the highest number of NHPI LPRs in the region with nearly 700 from Fiji, 260 from Tonga, and over 200 from Samoa.¹¹

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), Office of Immigration Statistics.

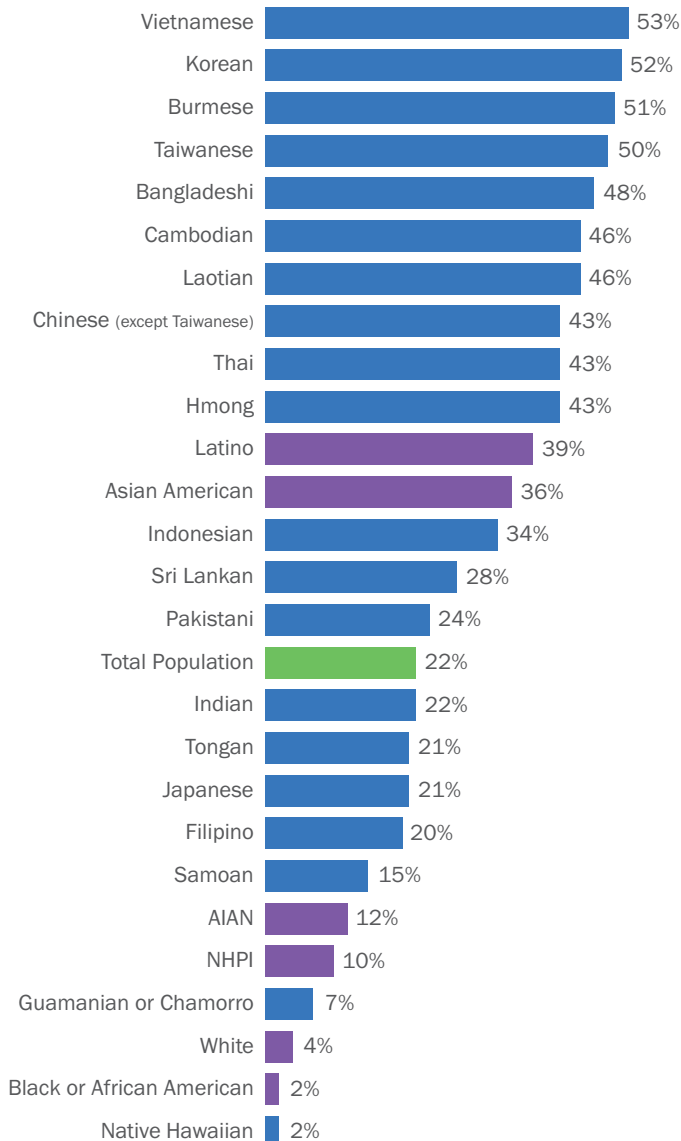
¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Ibid.



Population Who Is Limited English Proficient for Those 5 Years of Age & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Southern California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

- About 1.9 million Southern Californians speak an Asian or Pacific Island language with almost 65,000 of those speaking a language from the Pacific Islands. The top five Asian languages spoken are Chinese, Tagalog, Korean, Vietnamese, and Japanese.¹
- Nearly three-quarters of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home. While only 35% of NHPI speak a language other than English at home, the rates are higher for Tongan Americans (70%) and Samoan Americans (48%).²
- Over 920,000 Asian Americans, or 36%, are limited English proficient (LEP). Between 2000 and 2010, the number of Asian American LEP increased at a faster rate than Latinos (12% compared to 4%). About one in ten NHPI is LEP.³
- Among Asian Americans, over half of Vietnamese, Korean, and Burmese Americans are LEP. Among NHPI, Tongan and Samoan Americans have the highest rates of limited English proficiency, 21% and 15%, respectively.
- Similar to the statewide trend, the number of South Asian LEP in Southern California grew dramatically over the decade. Sri Lankan (229%), Bangladeshi (114%), and Pakistani Americans (63%) were the fastest-growing LEP groups among Asian Americans.⁴
- Many Asian Americans live in linguistically isolated households where everyone over the age of 14 is LEP. One-quarter of Asian American households in Southern California are linguistically isolated, the highest rate among all racial groups. Korean American households have the highest rate of linguistic isolation among Asian American ethnic groups (43%). Vietnamese (37%), Bangladeshi (36%), Taiwanese (33%), Burmese (31%), and Laotian American (30%) households have high rates of linguistic isolation.⁵
- About 11% of Samoan American households are linguistically isolated, a rate that is over two times the rate of NHPI overall (5%). Tongan American households also have higher rates of linguistic isolation (7%) compared to NHPI overall.⁶

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

²Ibid., Table B16004.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴Ibid.

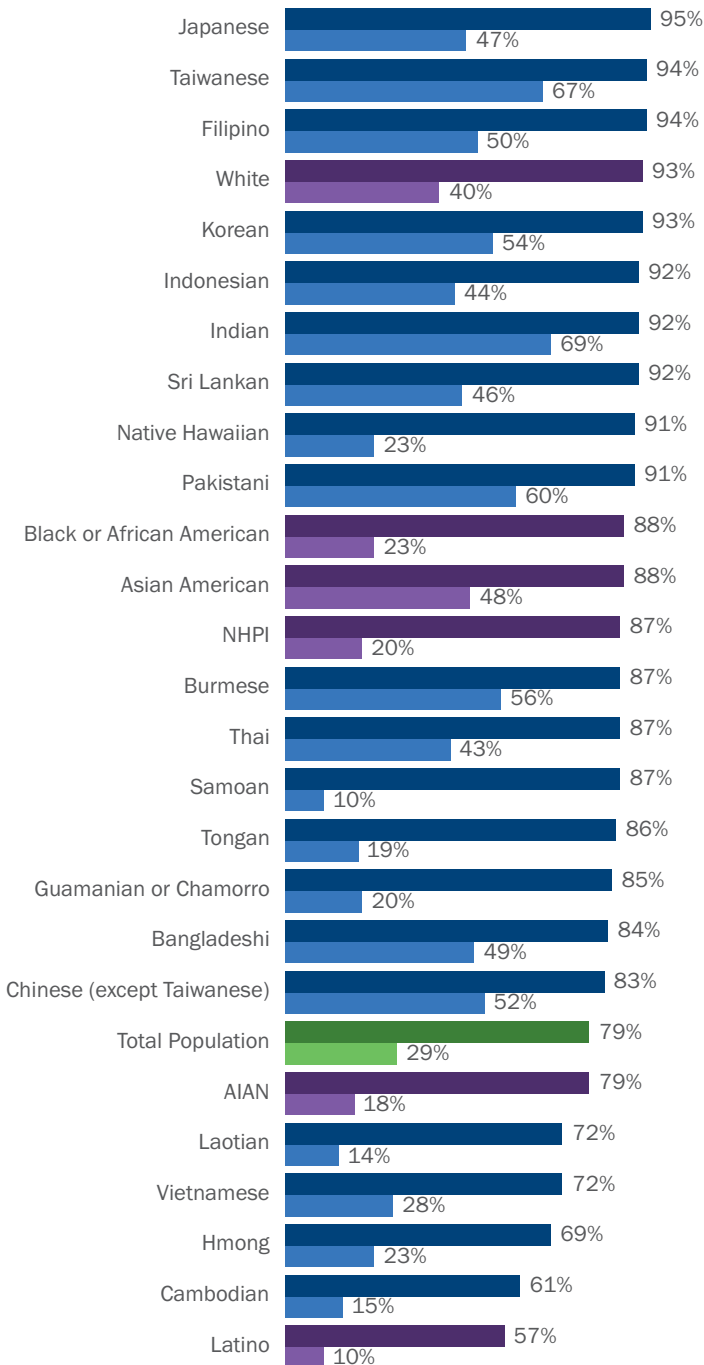
⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16002.

⁶Ibid.

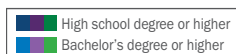


**Educational Attainment for the Population
25 Years & Older**

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Southern California 2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.



- Both Asian American and NHPI adults age 25 years and older in Southern California are more likely to have a high school diploma or GED (88% and 87%) than the total population (79%).
- Nearly half of Asian American adults graduated from college, the highest of all racial groups.
- Among Asian Americans, Cambodian and Laotian American adults are least likely to have a college degree (15% and 14%). Among NHPI, only 10% of Samoan American adults have a college degree, a rate identical to that of Latinos.
- In Southern California, Cambodian, Hmong, Vietnamese, and Laotian American adults were least likely to have high school degrees among Asian American ethnic groups (61%, 69%, 72%, and 72%, respectively).
- Only 35% of Cambodian American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, compared to 50% of the total population and 61% of Whites.⁷
- For the 2006–2010 high school cohort, Los Angeles County had the lowest NHPI graduation rate in Southern California (67%). NHPI youth had lower graduation rates than their respective overall county graduation rates in both Los Angeles and Riverside Counties.⁸
- In Southern California during the 2009–2010 academic year, almost 76,000 students in K–12 public schools spoke an Asian or Pacific Island (API) language. There were 49 bilingual English language learner teachers; 42 of those teachers spoke Korean and only 3 spoke Mandarin. There were 418 API-language-speaking aides: 30% who spoke Vietnamese, 21% who spoke Tagalog, and 18% who spoke Korean.⁹
- The top five languages spoken by Asian American and NHPI English language learners are Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, Cantonese, and Mandarin. The top language spoken by NHPI English language learners is Samoan.¹⁰

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

⁸California Department of Education, California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System, 2010.

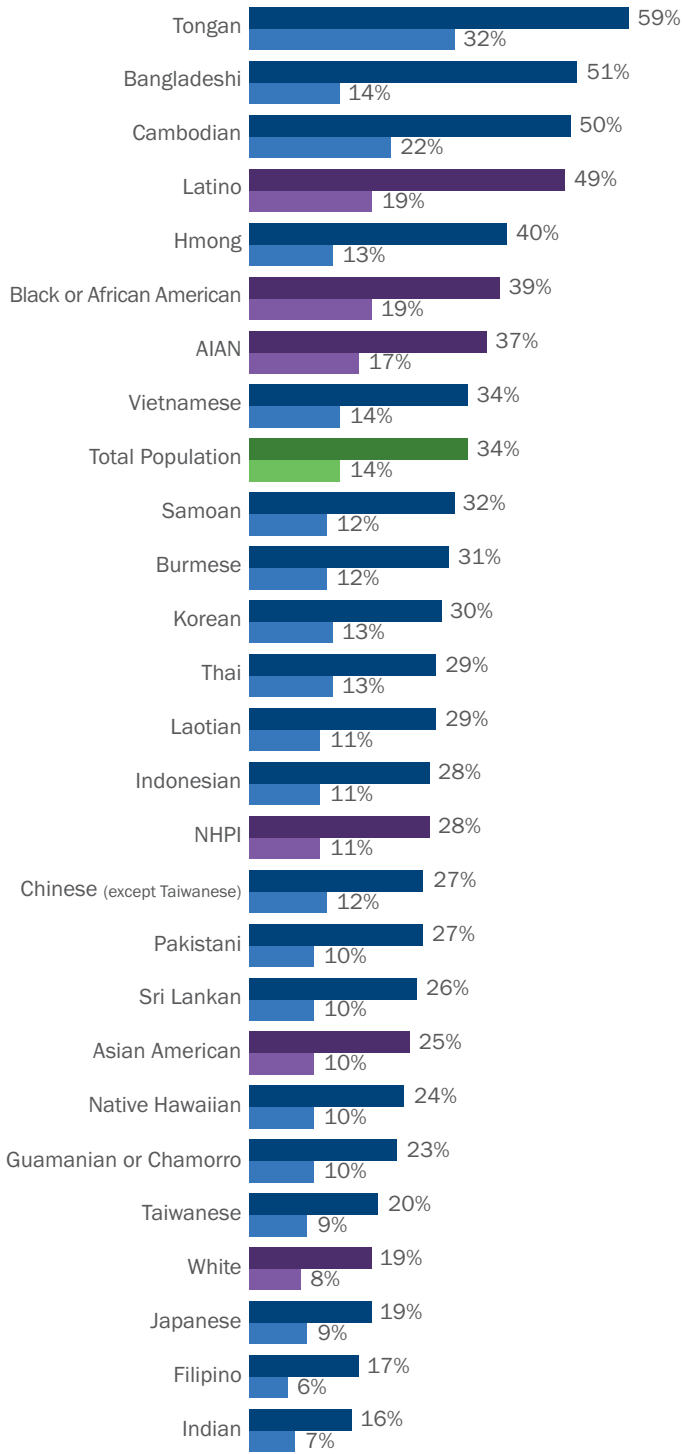
⁹California Department of Education. 2009-2010. Tables: "Number of English learners by language" and "EL staff by school."

¹⁰Ibid. Table: "Number of English learners by language."



Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Southern California 2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Low-Income



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B17001 and C17002.



- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans have higher poverty rates (10% and 8%, respectively), a greater proportion who are low-income (25% and 19%, respectively), and lower per capita income (\$28,681 and \$43,190, respectively).¹
- Cambodian Americans have higher poverty rates than Latinos (22% compared to 19%) but similar proportions who are low-income (50% compared to 49%) and per capita incomes (\$15,149 compared to \$15,611).²
- About one-half of Bangladeshi Americans in Southern California are low-income, slightly higher than Latinos. In contrast, Indian and Filipino Americans have a lower proportion who are low-income than Whites.
- NHPI earn less per capita (\$21,802) than all other racial groups except Latinos (\$15,611).³
- In Southern California, Tongan Americans fare worse than all other racial groups across multiple measures of income. About 32% of Tongan Americans live in poverty and 59% are low-income. Tongan Americans earn \$9,651 per capita.⁴
- Over one in five Korean American seniors lives in poverty (21%), a rate significantly higher than the average (9%). Cambodian and Chinese American seniors also have higher rates of poverty (19% and 15%).⁵
- Cambodian American children have a poverty rate (27%) higher than all other racial groups.⁶
- Approximately 15% of Asian American families have three or more workers, similar to the Southern California average. Roughly 22% of Filipino and Laotian American families have three or more workers.⁷
- One-fifth of NHPI families have three or more workers, identical to the rate for Latinos and higher than all other racial groups. Approximately 30% of Samoan American families have three or more workers.⁸

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and B01003.

²Ibid.

³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B17001.

⁶Ibid.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.

⁸Ibid.

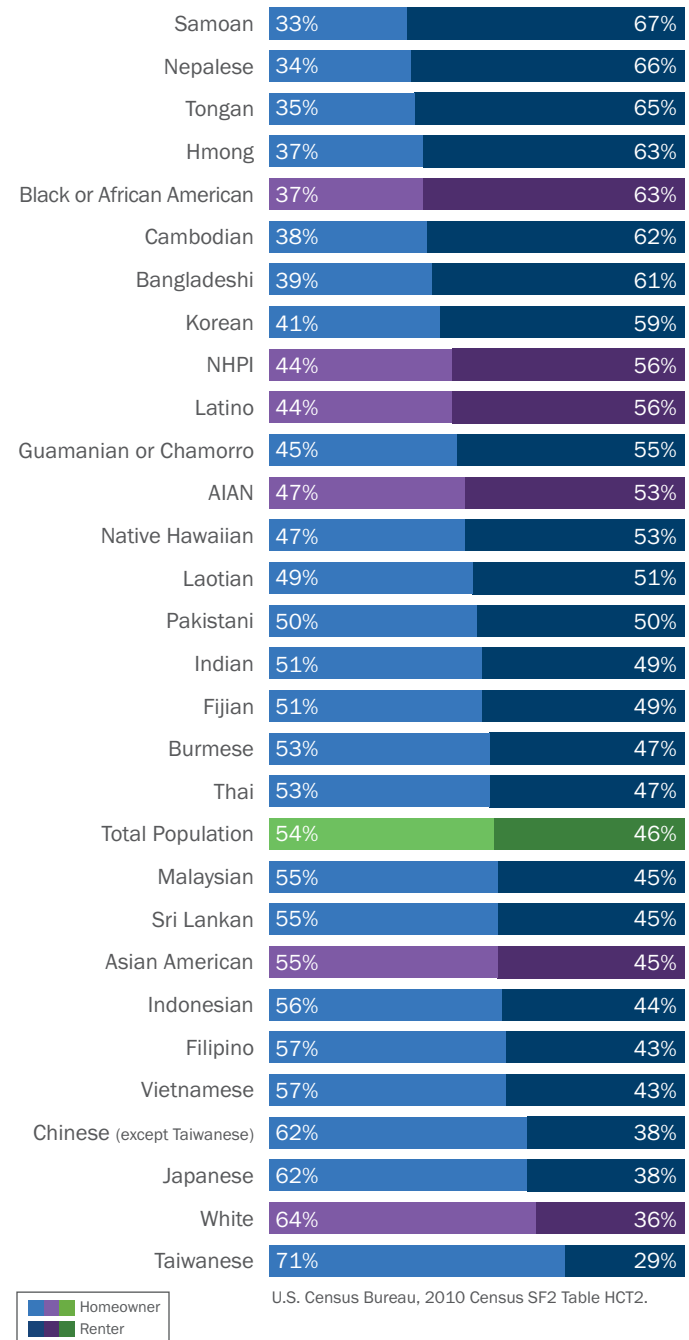


- The homeownership rate for Asian Americans in Southern California is 55%, a rate lower than Whites (64%). The homeownership rate for NHPI is 44%, the same rate as Latinos.
- Most NHPI ethnic groups are more likely to be renters and have homeownership rates lower than the total population. Similar to the state trend, Samoan and Tongan Americans have lower homeownership rates than African Americans.
- Many Asian American and NHPI renters in Southern California are also struggling to find affordable housing. About 64% of Tongan, 60% of Sri Lankan, 60% of Vietnamese, 57% of Cambodian, 55% of Korean, and 55% of Burmese American renter households are spending 30% or more of their income on housing, rates higher than the average (54%).⁹
- NHPI have a larger-than-average household size (3.4 compared to 3.0). While Asian Americans have the same average household size as Southern California overall (3.0), Hmong (4.7), Laotian (4.0), and Cambodian American (4.0) households are the same size or larger than Latinos (4.0). Among NHPI, Tongan (5.4) and Samoan Americans (4.4) have larger households than all other racial groups.¹⁰
- Though Asian Americans and NHPI make up just over 20% of the total population in Orange County, Asian Americans and NHPI comprise 39% of subsidized housing countywide, the highest of any other racial group.¹¹

Asian Americans and NHPI in Southern California are less likely than Whites to own homes.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Southern California 2010



⁹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070. Note: High housing burden is defined as spending 30% or more of household income on rent.

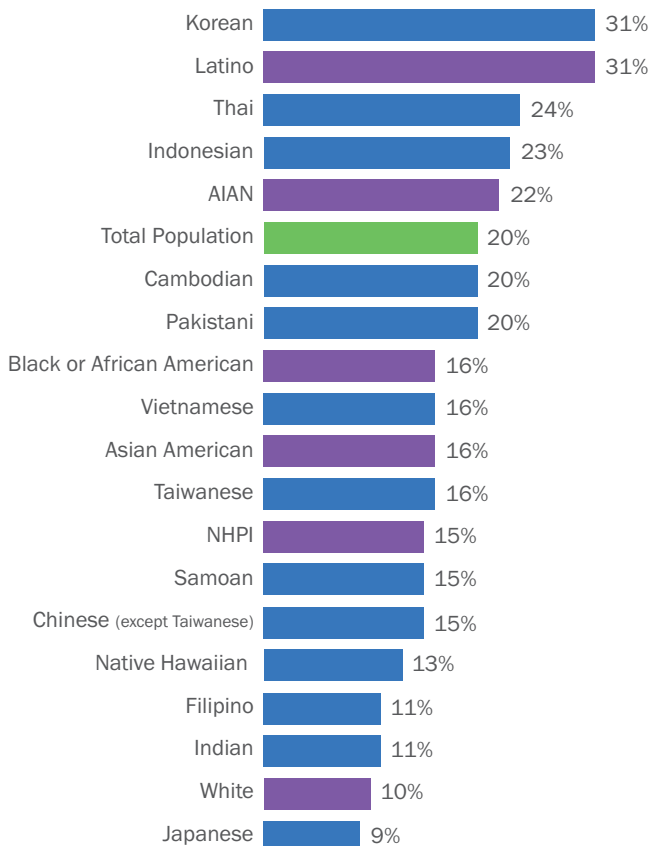
¹⁰U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

¹¹U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "A Picture of Subsidized Households," 2008. Note: AA and NHPI data are not available separately.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Southern California
2008–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Note: Data unavailable for Imperial County.

- Asian Americans and NHPI in Southern California are more likely to lack health insurance (16% and 15%, respectively) than Whites (10%). Korean Americans are the most likely to be uninsured (31%), a rate identical to Latinos (31%).
- In 2007, Asian American women in Southern California age 18 or older were least likely among racial groups to have ever had a Pap test.¹
- Approximately 18% of Vietnamese Americans in Orange County reported difficulty communicating with their doctors, compared to about 1% of Whites.²
- Vietnamese American women in Orange County have the highest incidence of invasive cervical cancer compared to other ethnic groups.³
- In Orange County, NHPI women are much more likely to be diagnosed with late-stage breast cancer than early-stage.⁴
- Cancer is the leading cause of death for Asian Americans in Southern California (29%), while for all other groups the leading cause of death is heart disease. Among Asian Americans, only Indian, Japanese, Filipino, and Cambodian Americans are more likely to die from heart disease (32%, 29%, 29%, and 23%).⁵
- Diabetes is the third leading cause of death for Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans in Southern California (6% and 7%, respectively).⁶

*In Southern California,
Korean Americans and Latinos
are most likely to be uninsured.*

¹California Health Interview Survey, 2007. Note: Southern California data available for Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.

²Orange County Health Needs Assessment (OCHNA), *A Look at Health in Orange County's Vietnamese Community*.

³Ibid.

⁴Marshall, Sarah F., et al. *Breast Cancer Incidence & Prevalence in Orange County: Disparities in State at Diagnosis of Breast Cancer in Orange County: Implications for Early Detection: Monograph I*. University of California, Irvine, 2008.

⁵California Department of Public Health, *Death Public Use Files, 2005-2010*.

⁶Ibid.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

As two of the fastest-growing racial groups in California, Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations require a broad response from government agencies, foundations, community organizations, and others who seek to address the needs of these diverse groups. The Asian American Center for Advancing Justice provides the following recommendations as a starting point to improving the lives of not only these two groups but all Californians.

Human Relations

Asian Americans and NHPI are California's fastest-growing racial groups, contributing to a diversity that is unparalleled among mainland states. People of color make up 60% of California's total population; the state is also home to those of diverse religious backgrounds and large lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and queer (LGBTIQ) communities. In light of this tremendous diversity, California's leaders can promote justice, fairness, and positive human relations for all its residents by:

- Supporting local human relations commissions with governmental funding to create and implement programs that promote positive intergroup relations, prevent and alleviate intergroup tensions, and investigate and address complaints of discrimination and harassment.
- Improving law enforcement investigations through language access policies that enable limited English speaking survivors to report hate crimes and hate incidents and clear protocols and effective officer training on how to respond to such reports.
- Strengthening successful models of intergroup relations programs for youth and adults, including community-based networks that prevent and respond to hate crimes and hate incidents, with foundation, corporate, and government funding.
- Holding media outlets and the companies that own them accountable for hate speech and the use of racist, sexist, homophobic, and Islamophobic epithets and stereotypes on air.

Civic Engagement

As Asian American and NHPI communities in California grow, they are increasingly becoming citizens, registering to vote, and casting ballots. Asian American immigrants in California are more likely than those belonging to any other racial group to be U.S. citizens. A record number of Asian Americans statewide cast ballots during the 2008 General Election. Yet significant hurdles to their full political participation remain. Many of the almost half a million Asian American noncitizens in California who entered between 1985 and 2005 and have met the requirements to naturalize will need assistance to become U.S. citizens. Asian Americans are the least likely to register to vote compared to other racial groups. The civic engagement of Asian American and NHPI communities should be promoted by:

- Providing government, foundation, and corporate funding to community organizations that offer culturally and linguistically competent assistance to Asian Americans and NHPI in their efforts to become naturalized citizens, register to vote, and become educated on voting procedures and ballot initiatives.
- Asking federal, state, and local voting officials to ensure compliance with and enforcement of both Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act and state election code provisions that provide for translated election materials and oral assistance at the polls. Cities and counties with significant numbers of limited English proficient Asian Americans and NHPI should consider providing voluntary language assistance to voters.
- Ensuring that both legislatively and commission-driven redistricting processes comply with the federal Voting Rights Act; keep communities of interest intact; refrain from subordinating community interests to those of incumbents, candidates, or political parties; and provide opportunities for full and meaningful public participation.

Immigration

Immigrants play an integral and vibrant role in our state. Asian American communities in California are more immigrant than any other; nearly 60% of all Asian Americans statewide are foreign-born. Immigrants from Asia and throughout the Pacific continue to arrive in large numbers. In the absence of immigration reform on the federal level, California has enacted some laws that protect the rights

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

of immigrants, both legal and undocumented. Immigrant integration must remain a core budget priority for both state and local government. Immigrant integration should be strengthened by:

- Providing government, foundation, and corporate funding to community-based organizations to assist eligible immigrants to naturalize and become U.S. citizens.
- Terminating programs that authorize state and local police to enforce federal immigration laws. These programs divert scarce resources, increase localities' exposure to liability and litigation, and exacerbate fear in communities already distrustful of police.
- Adopting laws that prevent cities and counties from discriminating against immigrants, both documented and undocumented, in employment, housing, education, and basic public services.
- Protecting undocumented immigrants from threats of being reported to immigration officials in retaliation for asserting their rights to fair housing, employment, and education, and attaching significant penalties and fines to such retaliation.
- Allowing individuals with Individual Taxpayer Identification Numbers (ITINs) to receive state driver licenses on the same terms and conditions as those with Social Security numbers.

Language

According to the American Community Survey, there are nearly 1.7 million limited English proficient (LEP) Asian Americans living in California; just over one in three Asian Americans statewide experiences some challenge communicating in English that impacts his or her ability to access basic services. Though California enacted the Dymally-Alatorre Act in 1972, one of the first laws in the nation to require access to government services for LEP residents, audits conducted in both 1999 and 2010 showed drastic deficits in its implementation. Policies and practices on language rights should be strengthened and investments in English language acquisition for children and adults should be made through:

- Vigorous and proactive enforcement by the California State Personnel Board, the agency charged with implementation of the Dymally-Alatorre Act, to improve compliance by state agencies.

- Enacting municipal language access ordinances that improve local governments' abilities to serve all residents equally. The cities of Oakland and San Francisco have already adopted ordinances to improve language access to services for immigrants through interpretation and other types of bilingual assistance.
- Reforming and better funding the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) and adult educational systems to meet the demand for English language programs. This should include support for English as a Second Language (ESL) courses.

Education

The educational needs of Asian American and NHPI communities in California are complex, with the successes of some overshadowing challenges faced by others. While some Asian American and NHPI adults are among the most educated statewide, others are among those least likely to hold high school and bachelor's degrees. Among K–12 students, English language learners lack access to teachers and teacher's aides bilingual in Asian languages. Many NHPI and Asian American applicants to the University of California have below-average rates of admission. The educational needs of Asian Americans and NHPI in California should be addressed by:

- Increasing and stabilizing funding for K–12 and public higher education, including community colleges, the Cal State and University of California systems, to ensure that public education is accessible and affordable to all Californians.
- Expanding access to bilingual instruction and dual immersion programs in a wide variety of languages, while providing LEP students with priority enrollment in all dual immersion programs.
- Supporting opportunities for meaningful parental involvement in their children's education, including providing LEP parents with quality translation of school documents and interpretation at school meetings and events.
- Adopting and enforcing antihate and antibullying policies at the school district level and providing training to teachers and school administrators on these policies.
- Repealing Proposition 209 and establishing policies that promote equal opportunity and diversity in public education to ensure that students from diverse racial

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

and socioeconomic backgrounds have equal opportunity and access to education.

Income and Employment

Like all Californians, Asian Americans and NHPI have been impacted by the economic crisis. Statewide, the number of Asian American and NHPI poor and unemployed has grown dramatically in recent years; the number of Asian Americans living below the poverty line increased approximately 50% between 2007 and 2011, while the number of Asian American unemployed more than tripled between 2006 and 2010. Nationally, Asian Americans have the highest long-term unemployment rate of any racial group. Moreover, some Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, including Mongolian, Hmong, and Cambodian Americans, have poverty rates higher than any other racial or ethnic group statewide. Many Asian American and NHPI poor are unable to access good jobs because of limited English proficiency or their immigration status. The socioeconomic conditions of Asian Americans and NHPI should be improved by:

- Preserving and strengthening social safety net programs such as CalWORKS, Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI), In-Home Supportive Services, and MediCal, which serve as lifelines to the most vulnerable members of the state.
- Investing greater public funding in the vigorous enforcement of employment and labor laws by state and local agencies, especially in low-wage industries where wage theft and health and safety violations are rampant.
- Instituting and implementing language access policies for workforce development programs, including those that support CalWORKS. These policies ensure Asian Americans and NHPI equal access to training, skills development, ESL classes, job placement services, and good living wage jobs.
- Repealing Proposition 209 and including Asian Americans and NHPI in equal opportunity programs, such as minority public contracting programs. These measures counter discrimination and exclusion, allowing the under-represented to compete on equal footing for workplace, educational, and public contracting opportunities.
- Supporting small businesses and small business development with government loans and financing, multilingual training programs and technical assistance, and information on responsible employment practices.

Housing

Homeownership is a dream that has eluded many Asian Americans and NHPI in California. Asian Americans and NHPI statewide are less likely than Whites to own homes; some, including many NHPI ethnic groups, are among the least likely to be homeowners statewide. In addition, many Asian American and NHPI renters struggle to find affordable housing and instead must spend over 30% of their income on housing costs. Asian Americans and NHPI have larger-than-average households and live in more crowded and live in more crowded conditions; on average, Marshallese, Hmong, Tongan, Samoan, Laotian, and Cambodian Americans live in larger households than any other racial group. The human right to housing should be protected by:

- Implementing and enforcing the mortgage and foreclosure reforms that were a part of the Attorney General's 2012 Homeowner Bill of Rights. These reforms represent a critical first step to establishing rules and protections for homeowners and tenants caught in the foreclosure crisis and should be vigorously implemented and enforced. More legislation is needed to create legal remedies and private causes of action for tenants facing lenders intent on clearing postforeclosed properties, regardless of what rights the occupants have to remain in place.
- Exploring funding strategies, such as local permanent housing trust funds, to address the loss of redevelopment agencies and decreasing federal assistance. This will help to address the diminishing revenue streams and lending facilities dedicated to securing affordable and decent housing for working class families, seniors, and persons with disabilities.
- Supporting statewide court mediation projects for homeowners facing foreclosure with increased resources and visibility.
- Taking into account fair housing laws in the monitoring and enforcement of the National Mortgage Settlement terms on loan modifications, refinancing, and servicing standards in order to prevent discriminatory practices and ensure equal access to homeowner remedies. Allocation of the cash proceeds from the settlement should go to the General Fund to support these objectives.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Health

Many Asian Americans and NHPI face barriers to health care. Asian Americans are the only racial group in California for whom cancer is the leading cause of death. Diabetes is the third-leading cause of death among Guamanian or Chamorro, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan Americans. Yet some Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups are disproportionately uninsured and many lack access to culturally and linguistically appropriate health care. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) has the potential to provide increased health insurance, greater access to culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and improved health status for Asian Americans and NHPI throughout the state. Government, health care providers, and purchasers of care should promote the health of Asian Americans and NHPI by:

- Ensuring that all patients receive culturally and linguistically appropriate health information, can effectively communicate with their provider in their primary written and oral language, and are treated in a manner compatible with their cultural beliefs and practices.
- Maintaining and expanding publicly funded safety net programs and providers including community clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers, to ensure access to health care for low-income, LEP, and immigrant populations.
- Providing full funding for any innovative programs under the ACA that promote affordable health insurance coverage, the use of preventive and other health care services, and increased cost savings. Access to the health care system can be improved by moving toward a more effective, efficient, single-payer, universal health care system for all Californians.
- Providing government, foundation, and private funding to support multilingual outreach efforts around the ACA and promote utilization by Asian Americans and NHPI.
- Addressing the social determinants of health through increased funding for social services, such as employment training, improved education, child care, housing, and income supplements.

Data Collection

Data collected and reported by race only often mask real social and economic differences among Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, resulting in unmet needs among the most disadvantaged in our communities. While data disaggregated by Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups are critical to the effective delivery of services, they are often unavailable to community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and other stakeholders.

- Following 1997 revisions to OMB Statistical Policy Directive 15, federal, state, and local agencies that produce data should collect and report data on Asian Americans and NHPI as distinct racial groups.
- Federal, state, and local agencies that produce data should collect and report data on distinct Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups. State agencies should work to comply with state law requiring the disaggregation of data for Cambodian, Chinese, Filipino, Guamanian or Chamorro, Native Hawaiian, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Samoan, and Vietnamese Americans. Additionally, state law requires the California Departments of Industrial Relations and Fair Employment and Housing to further disaggregate data for Bangladeshi, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Thai, and Tongan Americans.
- Those surveying Asian American and NHPI communities should work to translate, administer, and provide assistance in completing questionnaires in Asian American and NHPI languages, as well as oversample Asian Americans and NHPI to ensure adequate samples.

Asian countries

Defined as including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Macau, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

bilingual aides and teachers

Bilingual aides (bilingual paraprofessionals) are aides fluent in both English and the primary language of the LEP pupil(s) and provide primary language support in a bilingual-bicultural program.

Bilingual teachers refers to teachers with full bilingual capabilities, excluding teachers providing English language development (ELD) and/or specifically designated academic instruction in English (SDAIE).

buying power

An individual's total personal income that is available for spending, after taxes. Does not include savings or loans.

legal permanent resident (LPR)

A person who has immigrated legally but is not an American citizen. This person has been admitted to the United States as an immigrant and holds a green card. An LPR resident is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as "good moral character" and basic English literacy, must also be met.

limited English proficient

Persons who speak English less than "very well."

little or no prenatal care

Defined as mothers who initiate prenatal care in the third trimester or who have never received prenatal care.

linguistic isolation

Defined as households that have no one 14 and over that speaks English only or speaks English "very well."

low-income

Determined as people who fall below 200% of the income-to-poverty ratio, or an individual with income for the past 12 months who is less than twice the poverty threshold (e.g., \$44,226 for a family of four with two children under the age of 18). This measurement is used to determine eligibility for many needs-based social services, including Social Security, Medicaid, and food stamps.

Pacific Islands

Defined as including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

per capita income

The mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group in the past 12 months. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population of that group.

poverty

A measure of income relative to the federal poverty threshold (the poverty line). Adjusted for family size, the 2010 Census Bureau poverty threshold was \$22,113 annually for a

family of four with two children under the age of 18.

refugees and asylees

People who moved to the United States to escape persecution in their country of origin. *Refugees* are those who applied for admission while living outside the United States. *Asylees* are those who applied at either a port of entry or while residing in the United States.

high renter housing burden

Households are considered to have a high burden when 30% or more of household income is spent on housing costs, which includes rent and utilities.

self-sufficiency standard

An alternative to the traditional federal poverty level, providing a more nuanced measure of income adequacy for basic needs. In contrast to the federal poverty level, the measure takes into account all major budget items including housing, child care, food, health care, transportation, and taxes.

small business

According to the U.S. Small Business Administration, businesses with fewer than 20 employees are the smallest firms.

unemployment rate

The percent of civilians 16 years of age or older who have been actively looking for work over the previous four weeks but have yet to find a job.

Appendix A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, CALIFORNIA

By Race and Ethnicity

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	15,816,790	47%	14,956,253	40%	-5%
Latino	10,966,556	32%	14,013,719	38%	28%
Black or African American	2,513,041	7%	2,683,914	7%	7%
Asian American	4,155,685	12%	5,556,592	15%	34%
AIAN	627,562	2%	723,225	2%	15%
NHPI	221,458	1%	286,145	1%	29%
Total	33,871,648	100%	37,253,956	100%	10%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	1,098,321	26%	1,474,707	27%	34%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	1,046,775	25%	1,349,111	24%	29%
Vietnamese	484,023	12%	647,589	12%	34%
Indian	360,392	9%	590,445	11%	64%
Korean	375,571	9%	505,225	9%	35%
Japanese	394,896	10%	428,014	8%	8%
Taiwanese	75,412	2%	109,928	2%	46%
Cambodian	84,559	2%	102,317	2%	21%
Hmong	71,741	2%	91,224	2%	27%
Laotian	65,058	2%	69,303	1%	7%
Thai	46,868	1%	67,707	1%	44%
Pakistani	27,832	1%	53,474	1%	92%
Indonesian	29,710	1%	39,506	1%	33%
Burmese	NR	NR	17,978	0.3%	NR
Sri Lankan	7,212	0.2%	11,929	0.2%	65%
Bangladeshi	4,088	0.1%	10,494	0.2%	157%
Nepalese	NR	NR	6,231	0.1%	NR
Malaysian	4,282	0.1%	5,595	0.1%	31%
Mongolian	NR	NR	4,993	0.1%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	1,513	0.03%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	1,377	0.02%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	750	0.01%	NR
Asian American Total	4,155,685	100%	5,556,592	100%	34%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	60,048	27%	74,932	26%	25%
Samoan	49,804	22%	60,876	21%	22%
Guamanian or Chamorro	33,849	15%	44,425	16%	31%
Fijian	10,104	5%	24,059	8%	138%
Tongan	15,252	7%	22,893	8%	50%
Marshallese	NR	NR	1,761	1%	NR
Palauan	NR	NR	1,404	0.5%	NR
Tahitian	NR	NR	969	0.3%	NR
Saipanese	NR	NR	168	0.1%	NR
Tokelauan	NR	NR	138	0.05%	NR
Yapese	NR	NR	138	0.05%	NR
Pohnpeian	NR	NR	108	0.04%	NR
NHPI Total	221,458	100%	286,145	100%	29%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P6, QT-P8, and QT-P9; 2010 Census SF2 Table DP-1 (for Mongolian, Singaporean, Palauan, Okinawan, Tahitian, Saipanese, Tokelauan, Yapese, and Pohnpeian).

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single-race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total. NR=No report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

Appendix A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, SACRAMENTO METRO AREA

By Race and Ethnicity

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	1,144,558	64%	1,197,389	56%	5%
Latino	278,182	15%	433,734	20%	56%
Asian American	193,395	11%	308,127	14%	59%
Black or African American	147,978	8%	195,136	9%	32%
AIAN	42,520	2%	53,590	2%	26%
NHPI	16,483	1%	28,915	1%	75%
Total	1,796,857	100%	2,149,127	100%	20%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	39,826	21%	73,866	24%	85%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	44,475	23%	63,711	21%	43%
Indian	21,366	11%	42,231	14%	98%
Vietnamese	19,929	10%	32,735	11%	64%
Hmong	18,121	9%	26,996	9%	49%
Japanese	23,229	12%	26,698	9%	15%
Korean	8,570	4%	13,372	4%	56%
Laotian	11,360	6%	12,758	4%	12%
Pakistani	2,612	1%	5,532	2%	112%
Cambodian	1,702	1%	3,188	1%	87%
Thai	1,533	1%	2,867	1%	87%
Taiwanese	701	0.4%	1,927	1%	175%
Indonesian	799	0.4%	1,293	0.4%	62%
Nepalese	NR	NR	623	0.2%	NR
Sri Lankan	223	0.1%	518	0.2%	132%
Bangladeshi	54	0.03%	366	0.1%	578%
Burmese	NR	NR	339	0.1%	NR
Malaysian	181	0.1%	251	0.1%	39%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	179	0.1%	NR
Asian American Total	193,395	100%	308,127	100%	59%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Fijian	2,568	16%	7,457	26%	190%
Native Hawaiian	3,669	22%	5,509	19%	50%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,901	12%	3,236	11%	70%
Samoaan	1,918	12%	3,017	10%	57%
Tongan	1,406	9%	2,314	8%	65%
Marshallese	NR	NR	749	3%	NR
NHPI Total	16,483	100%	28,915	100%	75%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P6, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single-race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total. NR=No report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

Appendix A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, BAY AREA

By Race and Ethnicity

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	3,392,204	50%	3,032,903	42%	-11%
Asian American	1,420,109	21%	1,857,503	26%	31%
Latino	1,315,175	19%	1,681,800	24%	28%
Black or African American	569,265	8%	566,622	8%	-0.5%
AIAN	101,117	1%	118,122	2%	17%
NHPI	66,577	1%	81,108	1%	22%
Total	6,783,760	100%	7,150,739	100%	5%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	503,463	35%	630,467	34%	25%
Filipino	375,652	26%	457,857	25%	22%
Indian	157,273	11%	264,533	14%	68%
Vietnamese	157,972	11%	205,766	11%	30%
Japanese	103,650	7%	109,879	6%	6%
Korean	64,392	5%	86,497	5%	34%
Taiwanese	13,396	1%	34,095	2%	155%
Cambodian	13,098	1%	16,024	1%	22%
Pakistani	8,197	1%	15,368	1%	87%
Laotian	13,451	1%	14,288	1%	6%
Thai	7,701	1%	12,388	1%	61%
Burmese	NR	NR	8,778	0.5%	NR
Indonesian	6,127	0.4%	8,119	0.4%	33%
Nepalese	NR	NR	3,277	0.2%	NR
Sri Lankan	1,248	0.1%	2,280	0.1%	83%
Malaysian	1,376	0.1%	2,095	0.1%	52%
Bangladeshi	799	0.1%	1,980	0.1%	148%
Hmong	956	0.1%	1,523	0.1%	59%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	410	0.02%	NR
Asian American Total	1,420,109	100%	1,857,503	100%	31%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	17,313	26%	19,385	24%	12%
Samoan	12,319	19%	14,770	18%	20%
Tongan	8,142	12%	12,083	15%	48%
Guamanian or Chamorro	9,359	14%	11,249	14%	20%
Fijian	5,035	8%	10,153	13%	102%
Marshallese	NR	NR	99	0.1%	NR
NHPI Total	66,577	100%	81,108	100%	22%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P6, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single-race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total. NR=No report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

Appendix A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, FRESNO METRO AREA

By Race and Ethnicity

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Latino	406,151	44%	549,062	51%	35%
White	374,913	41%	361,902	33%	-3%
Asian American	75,764	8%	104,966	10%	39%
Black or African American	52,881	6%	64,247	6%	21%
AIAN	25,418	3%	31,655	3%	25%
NHPI	2,996	0.3%	4,048	0.4%	35%
Total	922,516	100%	1,081,315	100%	17%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Hmong	24,442	32%	31,919	30%	31%
Indian	10,111	13%	18,255	17%	81%
Filipino	8,515	11%	14,581	14%	71%
Laotian	7,387	10%	8,009	8%	8%
Japanese	7,743	10%	7,837	7%	1%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	6,217	8%	7,793	7%	25%
Cambodian	4,861	6%	5,705	5%	17%
Vietnamese	2,778	4%	3,702	4%	33%
Korean	1,727	2%	2,298	2%	33%
Thai	496	1%	802	1%	62%
Pakistani	316	0.4%	735	1%	133%
Indonesian	281	0.4%	374	0.4%	33%
Taiwanese	167	0.2%	225	0.2%	35%
Sri Lankan	63	0.1%	91	0.1%	44%
Burmese	NR	NR	90	0.1%	NR
Malaysian	60	0.1%	52	0.05%	-13%
Nepalese	NR	NR	41	0.04%	NR
Bangladeshi	8	0.01%	37	0.04%	363%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	1	0.001%	NR
Asian American Total	75,764	100%	104,966	100%	39%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	870	29%	1,261	31%	45%
Samoan	521	17%	673	17%	29%
Guamanian or Chamorro	321	11%	520	13%	62%
Fijian	53	2%	192	5%	262%
Tongan	39	1%	83	2%	113%
Marshallese	NR	NR	10	0.2%	NR
NHPI Total	2,996	100%	4,048	100%	35%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P6, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single-race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total. NR=No report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

Appendix A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By Race and Ethnicity

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Latino	7,452,270	39%	9,160,450	43%	23%
White	7,964,695	41%	7,528,328	36%	-5%
Asian American	2,185,593	11%	2,893,390	14%	32%
Black or African American	1,550,235	8%	1,613,240	8%	4%
AIAN	308,624	2%	338,755	2%	10%
NHPI	111,390	1%	136,343	1%	22%
Total	19,329,839	100%	21,146,847	100%	9%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	581,120	27%	790,589	27%	36%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	463,392	21%	604,874	21%	31%
Korean	287,468	13%	385,998	13%	34%
Vietnamese	288,811	13%	384,752	13%	33%
Japanese	231,931	11%	251,527	9%	8%
Indian	134,306	6%	203,447	7%	51%
Taiwanese	60,205	3%	72,032	2%	20%
Cambodian	49,146	2%	58,470	2%	19%
Thai	34,734	2%	45,938	2%	32%
Indonesian	21,363	1%	27,959	1%	31%
Pakistani	13,671	1%	24,665	1%	80%
Laotian	17,609	1%	19,697	1%	12%
Sri Lankan	5,418	0.2%	8,583	0.3%	58%
Burmese	NR	NR	7,953	0.3%	NR
Bangladeshi	3,174	0.1%	7,888	0.3%	149%
Hmong	4,515	0.2%	5,008	0.2%	11%
Malaysian	2,436	0.1%	2,949	0.1%	21%
Nepalese	NR	NR	2,010	0.1%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	140	0.005%	NR
Asian American Total	2,185,593	100%	2,893,390	100%	32%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Samoan	31,944	29%	37,373	27%	17%
Native Hawaiian	30,139	27%	36,990	27%	23%
Guamanian or Chamorro	18,471	17%	23,960	18%	30%
Tongan	5,085	5%	7,146	5%	41%
Fijian	1,211	1%	2,320	2%	92%
Marshallese	NR	NR	778	1%	NR
NHPI Total	111,390	100%	136,343	100%	22%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Tables P8, QT-P6, QT-P7; 2010 Census SF1 Tables P5, QT-P6, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

Note: Figures are for the inclusive population, single race and multiracial combined, and are not exclusive of Hispanic origin, except for White, which is single-race, non-Hispanic. Figures will not sum to total. NR=No report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population thresholds to be counted as an ethnic category.

Appendix B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, CALIFORNIA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Black or African American	37%	Latino	38%	Asian American	59%	Latino	\$15,670	Latino	57%	Black or African American	20%
Latino	44%	Asian American	34%	Latino	40%	AIAN	\$21,449	AIAN	80%	Latino	20%
NHPI	46%	NHPI	11%	NHPI	20%	NHPI	\$21,472	Asian American	86%	AIAN	18%
AIAN	46%	AIAN	9%	AIAN	9%	Black or African American	\$22,002	NHPI	86%	NHPI	12%
Asian American	57%	White	3%	White	9%	Asian American	\$29,841	Black or African American	87%	Asian American	10%
White	64%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	6%	White	\$42,052	White	93%	White	8%
Total Population	56%	Total Population	20%	Total Population	27%	Total Population	\$29,188	Total Population	81%	Total Population	14%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Marshallese	9%	Burmese	52%	Nepalese	83%	Hmong	\$9,848	Hmong	58%	Mongolian	37%
Mongolian	15%	Vietnamese	52%	Burmese	78%	Tongan	\$12,506	Cambodian	60%	Hmong	34%
Nepalese	28%	Korean	48%	Sri Lankan	77%	Mongolian	\$14,336	Laotian	61%	Cambodian	25%
Palauan	29%	Taiwanese	47%	Malaysian	71%	Cambodian	\$14,429	Vietnamese	73%	Tongan	20%
Samoan	31%	Hmong	46%	Fijian	71%	Laotian	\$14,485	Fijian	78%	Laotian	17%
Hmong	32%	Cambodian	44%	Bangladeshi	70%	Samoan	\$15,898	Tongan	82%	Vietnamese	15%
Tongan	35%	Mongolian	44%	Taiwanese	70%	Fijian	\$22,379	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	82%	Samoan	14%
Cambodian	37%	Nepalese	43%	Mongolian	69%	Vietnamese	\$23,073	Burmese	84%	Nepalese	14%
Laotian	42%	Bangladeshi	43%	Indian	68%	Nepalese	\$23,249	Samoan	86%	Thai	14%
Korean	42%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	43%	Korean	68%	Thai	\$23,374	Thai	86%	Burmese	13%
Bangladeshi	43%	Laotian	42%	Vietnamese	66%	Guamanian or Chamorro	\$23,815	Pakistani	87%	Korean	13%
Guamanian or Chamorro	46%	Thai	41%	Indonesian	65%	Bangladeshi	\$24,878	Bangladeshi	88%	Pakistani	13%
Native Hawaiian	47%	Indonesian	31%	Pakistani	63%	Native Hawaiian	\$25,387	Guamanian or Chamorro	88%	Bangladeshi	12%
Tahitian	49%	Pakistani	27%	Thai	62%	Burmese	\$26,291	Nepalese	89%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	11%
Thai	51%	Sri Lankan	24%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	61%	Indonesian	\$26,376	Indian	90%	Guamanian or Chamorro	11%
Pakistani	53%	Malaysian	24%	Filipino	55%	Pakistani	\$26,582	Native Hawaiian	91%	Indonesian	10%
Indian	53%	Fijian	23%	Cambodian	54%	Filipino	\$26,971	Filipino	93%	Taiwanese	10%
Singaporean	54%	Indian	23%	Laotian	53%	Korean	\$29,267	Korean	93%	Native Hawaiian	10%
Sri Lankan	55%	Tongan	20%	Hmong	42%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$32,782	Sri Lankan	93%	Sri Lankan	9%
Indonesian	55%	Filipino	19%	Tongan	40%	Sri Lankan	\$32,847	Malaysian	93%	Japanese	8%
Malaysian	56%	Japanese	18%	Japanese	27%	Japanese	\$35,846	Indonesian	94%	Malaysian	7%
Fijian	57%	Samoan	13%	Samoan	10%	Taiwanese	\$38,090	Taiwanese	95%	Indian	6%
Vietnamese	57%	Guamanian or Chamorro	6%	Guamanian or Chamorro	5%	Malaysian	\$39,685	Japanese	95%	Filipino	6%
Okinawan	57%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Indian	\$40,303	Mongolian	97%	Fijian	5%
Filipino	58%										
Burmese	59%										
Japanese	63%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	63%										
Taiwanese	70%										

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. Fewer Ethnic Groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

SHADED=Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites **BOLD**=Faring below the area average **BLUE**=Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

Appendix B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, SACRAMENTO METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Black or African American	36%	Asian American	30%	Asian American	50%	Latino	\$17,113	Latino	65%	Black or African American	23%
AIAN	46%	Latino	29%	NHPI	36%	Black or African American	\$19,233	NHPI	82%	Latino	19%
Latino	47%	NHPI	15%	Latino	30%	NHPI	\$19,262	Asian American	82%	AIAN	16%
NHPI	52%	AIAN	5%	White	7%	AIAN	\$21,551	AIAN	84%	Asian American	15%
Asian American	61%	White	3%	AIAN	5%	Asian American	\$23,518	Black or African American	87%	NHPI	10%
White	67%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	4%	White	\$35,778	White	93%	White	8%
Total Population	61%	Total Population	12%	Total Population	17%	Total Population	\$29,022	Total Population	87%	Total Population	13%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Samoan	29%	Hmong	46%	Fijian	75%	Hmong	\$10,658	Laotian	49%	Hmong	31%
Hmong	31%	Vietnamese	46%	Indian	66%	Laotian	\$12,421	Hmong	60%	Vietnamese	21%
Cambodian	37%	Laotian	43%	Vietnamese	59%	Pakistani	\$17,164	Fijian	73%	Laotian	19%
Tongan	38%	Pakistani	38%	Pakistani	58%	Fijian	\$19,019	Vietnamese	73%	Pakistani	19%
Laotian	39%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	36%	Korean	56%	Vietnamese	\$19,278	Pakistani	76%	Korean	16%
Guamanian or Chamorro	47%	Korean	32%	Laotian	51%	Native Hawaiian	\$21,928	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	81%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	15%
Thai	49%	Indian	26%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	50%	Filipino	\$24,206	Indian	84%	Native Hawaiian	12%
Native Hawaiian	50%	Fijian	25%	Filipino	47%	Korean	\$25,354	Korean	88%	Indian	10%
Korean	52%	Filipino	16%	Hmong	41%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$25,781	Native Hawaiian	90%	Filipino	9%
Vietnamese	56%	Japanese	11%	Japanese	15%	Indian	\$29,339	Filipino	92%	Japanese	9%
Fijian	59%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Japanese	\$31,756	Japanese	93%	Fijian	5%
Taiwanese	60%										
Filipino	62%										
Pakistani	62%										
Indian	63%										
Indonesian	63%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	68%										
Japanese	73%										

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. Fewer Ethnic Groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

SHADED=Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites **BOLD**=Faring below the area average BLUE=Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

Appendix B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, BAY AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Black or African American	35%	Latino	37%	Asian American	60%	Latino	\$19,406	Latino	64%	Black or African American	19%
Latino	41%	Asian American	33%	Latino	42%	NHPI	\$23,139	AIAN	84%	Latino	15%
AIAN	41%	NHPI	11%	NHPI	23%	Black or African American	\$24,883	Asian American	86%	AIAN	15%
NHPI	45%	AIAN	7%	White	10%	AIAN	\$25,930	Black or African American	88%	NHPI	11%
Asian American	58%	White	3%	AIAN	8%	Asian American	\$35,028	NHPI	88%	Asian American	8%
White	63%	Black or African American	3%	Black or African American	7%	White	\$52,221	White	95%	White	7%
Total Population	56%	Total Population	18%	Total Population	29%	Total Population	\$38,294	Total Population	87%	Total Population	10%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Hmong	17%	Burmese	56%	Burmese	74%	Tongan	\$15,669	Cambodian	55%	Cambodian	22%
Nepalese	23%	Vietnamese	53%	Fijian	72%	Cambodian	\$16,101	Laotian	62%	Tongan	16%
Samoan	26%	Cambodian	47%	Indian	69%	Samoan	\$16,291	Vietnamese	75%	Samoan	16%
Tongan	35%	Taiwanese	45%	Vietnamese	67%	Laotian	\$16,528	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	81%	Laotian	15%
Cambodian	36%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	44%	Taiwanese	66%	Guamanian or Chamorro	\$23,618	Burmese	82%	Vietnamese	13%
Laotian	39%	Korean	39%	Korean	64%	Burmese	\$24,113	Tongan	83%	Burmese	12%
Thai	41%	Laotian	38%	Thai	63%	Fijian	\$25,161	Fijian	83%	Korean	11%
Korean	44%	Thai	37%	Pakistani	62%	Vietnamese	\$25,380	Samoan	85%	Thai	11%
Native Hawaiian	47%	Fijian	25%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	61%	Thai	\$25,652	Thai	86%	Guamanian or Chamorro	11%
Guamanian or Chamorro	47%	Indonesian	24%	Indonesian	59%	Native Hawaiian	\$28,664	Pakistani	90%	Taiwanese	11%
Pakistani	49%	Pakistani	22%	Cambodian	59%	Filipino	\$29,170	Native Hawaiian	91%	Pakistani	10%
Indian	50%	Tongan	20%	Filipino	56%	Pakistani	\$29,985	Indian	93%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	9%
Fijian	52%	Filipino	20%	Laotian	54%	Indonesian	\$33,460	Filipino	93%	Native Hawaiian	7%
Indonesian	53%	Indian	18%	Tongan	45%	Korean	\$35,925	Guamanian or Chamorro	94%	Indonesian	6%
Bangladeshi	54%	Japanese	17%	Japanese	28%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$36,555	Korean	95%	Japanese	6%
Sri Lankan	54%	Samoan	12%	Samoan	11%	Japanese	\$41,714	Taiwanese	96%	Filipino	5%
Vietnamese	56%	Guamanian or Chamorro	5%	Guamanian or Chamorro	3%	Taiwanese	\$45,159	Japanese	97%	Indian	4%
Filipino	57%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Indian	\$47,532	Indonesian	97%	Fijian	3%
Malaysian	58%										
Japanese	61%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	64%										
Burmese	65%										
Taiwanese	69%										

For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. Fewer Ethnic Groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.

SHADED=Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites **BOLD**=Faring below the area average BLUE=Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

Appendix B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, FRESNO METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Black or African American	32%	Asian American	33%	Asian American	47%	Latino	\$12,622	Latino	52%	Black or African American	32%
Latino	45%	Latino	31%	Latino	31%	Black or African American	\$14,117	AIAN	72%	Latino	30%
AIAN	46%	AIAN	6%	NHPI	18%	AIAN	\$16,627	Asian American	74%	AIAN	26%
NHPI	48%	NHPI	5%	AIAN	6%	NHPI	\$16,958	Black or African American	82%	Asian American	21%
Asian American	55%	White	2%	White	4%	Asian American	\$18,166	NHPI	89%	NHPI	14%
White	69%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	3%	White	\$31,886	White	90%	White	10%
Total Population	56%	Total Population	19%	Total Population	22%	Total Population	\$20,104	Total Population	72%	Total Population	22%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Hmong	34%	Hmong	45%	Indian	68%	Hmong	\$7,943	Hmong	52%	Hmong	36%
Laotian	36%	Laotian	39%	Laotian	51%	Laotian	\$11,214	Laotian	52%	Cambodian	36%
Cambodian	39%	Indian	38%	Filipino	46%	Cambodian	\$11,611	Cambodian	61%	Laotian	25%
Native Hawaiian	48%	Cambodian	37%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	43%	Indian	\$20,709	Indian	74%	Filipino	13%
Korean	56%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	30%	Cambodian	42%	Filipino	\$22,542	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	84%	Indian	12%
Thai	58%	Filipino	16%	Hmong	42%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$28,488	Filipino	88%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	9%
Vietnamese	59%	Japanese	9%	Japanese	15%	Japanese	\$29,749	Japanese	94%	Japanese	7%
Filipino	60%	For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. Fewer Ethnic Groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.									
Indian	64%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	72%										
Japanese	76%										

SHADED=Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites **BOLD**=Faring below the area average BLUE=Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

Appendix B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19313 & B01003		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Black or African American	37%	Latino	39%	Asian American	61%	Latino	\$15,611	Latino	57%	Latino	19%
NHPI	44%	Asian American	36%	Latino	41%	NHPI	\$21,802	AIAN	79%	Black or African American	19%
Latino	44%	AIAN	12%	NHPI	14%	AIAN	\$22,412	NHPI	87%	AIAN	17%
AIAN	47%	NHPI	10%	AIAN	13%	Black or African American	\$22,517	Asian American	88%	NHPI	11%
Asian American	55%	White	4%	White	11%	Asian American	\$28,681	Black or African American	88%	Asian American	10%
White	64%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	6%	White	\$43,190	White	93%	White	8%
Total Population	54%	Total Population	22%	Total Population	30%	Total Population	\$28,067	Total Population	79%	Total Population	14%

Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Groups

Homeownership		Limited English Proficient		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19313 & B01003		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B17001	
Samoan	33%	Vietnamese	53%	Burmese	83%	Tongan	\$9,651	Cambodian	61%	Tongan	32%
Nepalese	34%	Korean	52%	Sri Lankan	82%	Cambodian	\$15,149	Hmong	69%	Cambodian	22%
Tongan	35%	Burmese	51%	Taiwanese	74%	Samoan	\$16,243	Vietnamese	72%	Vietnamese	14%
Hmong	37%	Taiwanese	50%	Bangladeshi	71%	Hmong	\$16,748	Laotian	72%	Bangladeshi	14%
Cambodian	38%	Bangladeshi	48%	Korean	70%	Laotian	\$17,551	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	83%	Hmong	13%
Bangladeshi	39%	Cambodian	46%	Indian	68%	Bangladeshi	\$20,459	Bangladeshi	84%	Korean	13%
Korean	41%	Laotian	46%	Indonesian	68%	Vietnamese	\$22,349	Guamanian or Chamorro	85%	Thai	13%
Guamanian or Chamorro	45%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	43%	Vietnamese	66%	Thai	\$23,945	Tongan	86%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	12%
Native Hawaiian	47%	Thai	43%	Pakistani	65%	Indonesian	\$24,438	Samoan	87%	Burmese	12%
Laotian	49%	Hmong	43%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	64%	Guamanian or Chamorro	\$25,060	Thai	87%	Samoan	12%
Pakistani	50%	Indonesian	34%	Thai	62%	Native Hawaiian	\$25,712	Burmese	87%	Indonesian	11%
Indian	51%	Sri Lankan	28%	Laotian	58%	Filipino	\$27,006	Pakistani	91%	Laotian	11%
Fijian	51%	Pakistani	24%	Filipino	58%	Pakistani	\$27,874	Native Hawaiian	91%	Pakistani	10%
Burmese	53%	Indian	22%	Cambodian	56%	Korean	\$28,030	Sri Lankan	92%	Native Hawaiian	10%
Thai	53%	Tongan	21%	Hmong	54%	Sri Lankan	\$28,618	Indian	92%	Guamanian or Chamorro	10%
Malaysian	55%	Japanese	21%	Tongan	33%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$30,204	Indonesian	92%	Sri Lankan	10%
Sri Lankan	55%	Filipino	20%	Japanese	29%	Burmese	\$30,316	Korean	93%	Taiwanese	9%
Indonesian	56%	Samoan	15%	Samoan	10%	Japanese	\$34,811	Filipino	94%	Japanese	9%
Filipino	57%	Guamanian or Chamorro	7%	Guamanian or Chamorro	6%	Taiwanese	\$36,146	Taiwanese	94%	Indian	7%
Vietnamese	57%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	3%	Indian	\$39,178	Japanese	95%	Filipino	6%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	62%	For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 5-Year American Community Survey. Fewer Ethnic Groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included.									
Japanese	62%										
Taiwanese	71%										

SHADED=Faring below Non-Hispanic Whites **BOLD**=Faring below the area average BLUE=Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

Appendix C

ASIAN AMERICAN AND NHPI POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH, COUNTIES

Asian American Population

Counties	2000		2010		% of Growth 2000 to 2010
	AA Population	% of Total	AA Population	% of Total	
Los Angeles	1,245,019	13%	1,497,960	15%	20%
Santa Clara	462,261	27%	618,242	35%	34%
Orange	423,911	15%	597,748	20%	41%
Alameda	326,949	23%	440,869	29%	35%
San Diego	295,346	10%	407,984	13%	38%
San Francisco	253,477	33%	288,529	36%	14%
Sacramento	159,302	13%	241,160	17%	51%
San Mateo	156,605	22%	199,294	28%	27%
Contra Costa	121,969	13%	180,773	17%	48%
Riverside	71,355	5%	161,542	7%	126%
San Bernardino	97,340	6%	154,710	8%	59%
San Joaquin	76,656	14%	116,818	17%	52%
Fresno	73,403	9%	101,134	11%	38%
Solano	60,724	15%	74,750	18%	23%
Ventura	48,856	6%	69,252	8%	42%
Kern	27,500	4%	43,382	5%	58%
Stanislaus	24,464	5%	34,573	7%	41%
Monterey	30,939	8%	33,552	8%	8%
Yolo	19,737	12%	31,145	16%	58%
Santa Barbara	20,886	5%	27,475	6%	32%
Placer	9,765	4%	27,034	8%	177%
Sonoma	19,030	4%	25,180	5%	32%
Merced	16,841	8%	21,902	9%	30%
Tulare	14,551	4%	18,948	4%	30%
Marin	14,263	6%	18,750	7%	31%
Santa Cruz	11,916	5%	15,683	6%	32%
Sutter	10,256	13%	15,572	16%	52%
San Luis Obispo	8,839	4%	12,159	5%	38%
Butte	8,349	4%	11,480	5%	38%
Napa	4,831	4%	11,116	8%	130%
El Dorado	4,591	3%	8,788	5%	91%
Kings	5,211	4%	7,735	5%	48%
Yuba	5,369	9%	6,126	8%	14%
Shasta	3,938	2%	5,928	3%	51%
Humboldt	2,954	2%	4,438	3%	50%
Imperial	3,766	3%	4,194	2%	11%
Madera	2,361	2%	3,832	3%	62%
San Benito	1,954	4%	2,265	4%	16%
Mendocino	1,513	2%	2,084	2%	38%
Nevada	1,189	1%	2,008	2%	69%
Lake	754	1%	1,219	2%	62%
Del Norte	813	3%	1,206	4%	48%
Tehama	662	1%	1,040	2%	57%
Tuolumne	652	1%	996	2%	53%
Calaveras	551	1%	944	2%	71%
Glenn	1,027	4%	889	3%	-13%
Siskiyou	701	2%	878	2%	25%
Amador	513	1%	739	2%	44%
Lassen	382	1%	543	2%	42%
Colusa	352	2%	436	2%	24%
Inyo	228	1%	357	2%	57%
Mariposa	214	1%	317	2%	48%
Mono	213	2%	307	2%	44%
Plumas	190	1%	258	1%	36%
Trinity	114	1%	190	1%	67%
Modoc	93	1%	119	1%	28%
Sierra	22	1%	25	1%	14%
Alpine	18	1%	15	1%	-17%
Total California	4,155,685	12%	5,556,592	15%	34%

NHPI Population

Counties	2000		2010		% of Growth 2000 to 2010
	NHPI Population	% of Total	NHPI Population	% of Total	
Los Angeles	49,514	1%	54,169	1%	9%
San Diego	24,524	1%	30,626	1%	25%
Sacramento	13,935	1%	24,138	2%	73%
Alameda	17,548	1%	22,322	1%	27%
Orange	16,666	1%	19,484	1%	17%
San Mateo	13,803	2%	15,069	2%	9%
Santa Clara	11,957	1%	14,468	1%	21%
Riverside	7,593	1%	14,108	1%	86%
San Bernardino	9,362	1%	13,517	1%	44%
Contra Costa	7,221	1%	10,153	1%	41%
Solano	6,051	2%	7,727	2%	28%
San Joaquin	4,588	1%	7,689	1%	68%
Stanislaus	3,567	1%	6,353	1%	78%
San Francisco	6,273	1%	6,173	1%	-2%
Ventura	3,502	1%	4,070	1%	16%
Monterey	3,336	1%	3,859	1%	16%
Fresno	2,539	0.3%	3,572	0.4%	41%
Sonoma	2,186	1%	3,244	1%	48%
Kern	1,878	0.3%	3,027	0.4%	61%
Santa Barbara	1,561	0.4%	1,991	1%	28%
Yolo	1,069	1%	1,984	1%	86%
Placer	996	0.4%	1,963	1%	97%
Merced	1,061	1%	1,406	1%	33%
Tulare	941	0.3%	1,395	0.3%	48%
Santa Cruz	1,054	0.4%	1,213	1%	15%
Butte	695	0.3%	1,156	1%	66%
Marin	926	0.4%	1,132	0.4%	22%
San Luis Obispo	760	0.3%	1,069	0.4%	41%
El Dorado	483	0.3%	830	1%	72%
Napa	612	1%	820	1%	34%
Humboldt	535	0.4%	768	1%	44%
Kings	524	0.4%	724	1%	38%
Shasta	451	0.3%	718	0.4%	59%
Sutter	340	0.4%	655	1%	93%
Yuba	306	1%	587	1%	92%
Madera	457	0.4%	476	0.3%	4%
Lake	218	0.4%	381	1%	75%
Imperial	229	0.2%	369	0.2%	61%
Nevada	253	0.3%	352	0.4%	39%
Mendocino	291	0.3%	332	0.4%	14%
San Benito	247	1%	255	1%	3%
Lassen	194	1%	246	1%	27%
Tuolumne	219	0.4%	217	0.4%	-1%
Siskiyou	130	0.3%	214	1%	65%
Tehama	125	0.2%	195	0.3%	56%
Amador	86	0.2%	177	1%	106%
Calaveras	120	0.3%	173	0.4%	44%
Colusa	135	1%	138	1%	2%
Del Norte	77	0.3%	81	0.3%	5%
Glenn	74	0.3%	68	0.2%	-8%
Trinity	49	0.4%	66	1%	35%
Mariposa	49	0.3%	53	0.3%	8%
Inyo	36	0.2%	46	0.2%	28%
Plumas	40	0.2%	43	0.2%	8%
Modoc	17	0.2%	39	0.4%	129%
Mono	39	0.3%	36	0.3%	-8%
Sierra	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	0%
Alpine	7	1%	0	0%	-100%
Total California	221,458	1%	286,145	1%	29%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

Appendix D

ASIAN AMERICAN AND NHPI POPULATION AND ITS GROWTH, TOP 50 CITIES

Asian American Population

Cities	2000		2010		% of Growth 2000 to 2010
	AA Population	% of Total	AA Population	% of Total	
Los Angeles	407,444	11%	483,585	13%	19%
San Jose	257,571	29%	326,627	35%	27%
San Francisco	253,477	33%	288,529	36%	14%
San Diego	189,413	15%	241,293	18%	27%
Fremont	80,979	40%	116,755	55%	44%
Sacramento	77,008	19%	98,705	21%	28%
Irvine	46,251	32%	91,896	43%	99%
Oakland	66,400	17%	73,775	19%	11%
Stockton	55,887	23%	71,852	25%	29%
Fresno	54,051	13%	69,765	14%	29%
Long Beach	63,181	14%	67,961	15%	8%
Garden Grove	53,224	32%	65,923	39%	24%
Sunnyvale	45,105	34%	61,253	44%	36%
Daly City	55,495	54%	59,093	58%	6%
Torrance	42,919	31%	55,499	38%	29%
Anaheim	43,220	13%	55,024	16%	27%
Santa Clara	32,171	31%	47,564	41%	48%
Elk Grove	12,121	20%	46,861	31%	287%
Alhambra	41,870	49%	45,395	55%	8%
Westminster	34,860	40%	44,192	49%	27%
Milpitas	34,070	54%	43,466	65%	28%
Chula Vista	22,709	13%	41,840	17%	84%
Monterey Park	38,205	64%	41,284	68%	8%
Cupertino	23,406	46%	38,503	66%	65%
Union City	31,371	47%	38,427	55%	22%
Glendale	34,241	18%	36,832	19%	8%
Hayward	30,584	22%	36,334	25%	19%
Santa Ana	31,897	9%	36,324	11%	14%
Arcadia	25,026	47%	34,416	61%	38%
Fullerton	21,885	17%	33,256	25%	52%
Rosemead	26,772	50%	33,107	62%	24%
Vallejo	31,723	27%	32,761	28%	3%
Cerritos	31,263	61%	31,691	65%	1%
Diamond Bar	25,217	45%	30,478	55%	21%
Rowland Heights	25,400	52%	30,088	61%	18%
El Monte	22,272	19%	29,188	26%	31%
West Covina	25,488	24%	29,177	28%	14%
San Ramon	7,616	17%	28,406	39%	273%
San Leandro	19,807	25%	27,280	32%	38%
Riverside	17,063	7%	26,675	9%	56%
Alameda	20,912	29%	26,240	36%	25%
Bakersfield	13,083	5%	25,815	7%	97%
Berkeley	19,261	19%	25,707	23%	33%
Huntington Beach	20,579	11%	25,619	13%	24%
South San Francisco	19,204	32%	25,409	40%	32%
Carson	21,754	24%	25,296	28%	16%
San Gabriel	20,083	50%	24,672	62%	23%
Chino Hills	16,112	24%	24,637	33%	53%
Buena Park	17,770	23%	23,063	29%	30%
Pasadena	15,097	11%	22,513	16%	49%

NHPI Population

Cities	2000		2010		% of Growth 2000 to 2010
	NHPI Population	% of Total	NHPI Population	% of Total	
Los Angeles	13,144	0.4%	15,031	0.4%	14%
San Diego	10,613	1%	11,945	1%	13%
Sacramento	6,833	2%	10,699	2%	57%
San Jose	7,091	1%	8,116	1%	14%
Long Beach	7,863	2%	7,498	2%	-5%
Hayward	4,709	3%	6,708	5%	42%
San Francisco	6,273	1%	6,173	1%	-2%
Oakland	3,218	1%	3,574	1%	11%
Stockton	2,437	1%	3,566	1%	46%
Modesto	2,234	1%	3,467	2%	55%
Oceanside	3,057	2%	3,428	2%	12%
Elk Grove	773	1%	3,319	2%	329%
Carson	3,401	4%	3,088	3%	-9%
San Mateo	2,222	2%	2,803	3%	26%
Anaheim	2,356	1%	2,778	1%	18%
Chula Vista	1,807	1%	2,746	1%	52%
Fremont	1,998	1%	2,514	1%	26%
Fairfield	1,710	2%	2,503	2%	46%
Vallejo	2,358	2%	2,436	2%	3%
East Palo Alto	2,536	9%	2,386	8%	-6%
Riverside	1,775	1%	2,283	1%	29%
Fresno	1,612	0.4%	2,133	0.4%	32%
San Bruno	1,776	4%	1,934	5%	9%
South San Francisco	1,472	2%	1,797	3%	22%
Moreno Valley	1,298	1%	1,760	1%	36%
Garden Grove	1,618	1%	1,673	1%	3%
Huntington Beach	1,096	1%	1,578	1%	44%
Santa Ana	1,812	1%	1,576	1%	-13%
Union City	1,242	2%	1,563	2%	26%
Antioch	819	1%	1,529	1%	87%
San Bernardino	1,077	1%	1,497	1%	39%
Tracy	643	1%	1,466	2%	128%
Concord	1,197	1%	1,445	1%	21%
Santa Rosa	786	1%	1,420	1%	81%
Daly City	1,697	2%	1,396	1%	-18%
Florin	457	2%	1,388	3%	204%
Torrance	1,106	1%	1,363	1%	23%
Hawthorne	1,012	1%	1,337	2%	32%
Vacaville	867	1%	1,282	1%	48%
Lakewood	925	1%	1,265	2%	37%
Vista	1,018	1%	1,252	1%	23%
Santa Clara	912	1%	1,248	1%	37%
Redwood City	962	1%	1,242	2%	29%
Oxnard	1,228	1%	1,241	1%	1%
El Cajon	676	1%	1,210	1%	79%
Bakersfield	650	0.3%	1,202	0.3%	85%
San Leandro	1,240	2%	1,182	1%	-5%
Sunnyvale	889	1%	1,177	1%	32%
Newark	832	2%	1,141	3%	37%
Rancho Cucamonga	723	1%	1,132	1%	57%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1 Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1 Table QT-P6.

Measuring the characteristics of racial and ethnic groups

Since 2000, the United States Census Bureau has allowed those responding to its questionnaires to report one or more racial or ethnic backgrounds. While this better reflects America's diversity and improves data available on multiracial populations, it complicates the use of data on racial and ethnic groups.

Data on race are generally available from the Census Bureau in two forms, for those of a single racial background (referred to as "alone") with multiracial people captured in an independent category, and for those of either single or multiple racial backgrounds (referred to as "alone or in combination with one or more other races"). Similarly, data on ethnic groups are generally available as "alone" or "alone or in any combination." In this report, population, population growth, and population characteristics by racial and ethnic group are measured for the "alone or in combination" population unless otherwise noted. Exceptions include the measurement of the White population, which is defined here as non-Hispanic White "alone" unless otherwise noted. Also, Latino is used consistently to refer to Hispanics or Latinos.

While the 2010 Census Summary File 1 includes counts of the population and housing units, some ethnic groups are suppressed in other Census Bureau products. For example, the 2010 Census Summary File 2 suppresses groups with fewer than 100 persons in a geography; the American Community Survey also suppresses groups due to sampling sizes. To help ensure that the housing characteristics presented in the report accurately reflect an ethnic group, for the 2010 Summary File 2 tables, we include groups with 200 or more households in the geography. For the 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates from the American Community Survey, only groups with more than 4,000 people in the geography were included due to data stability.

Sources of data used in this report

Most of the data included in this report are drawn from the United States Census Bureau, including the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census, American Community Survey (ACS) 2008-2010 3-Year Estimates and 2006-2010 5-Year Estimates, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, and 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS). Other data in the report include data from the California Citizens Redistricting Commission, California Department of Social Services—Refugee Programs Bureau, Center for the Study of Immigration Integration of the University of Southern California, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse of Syracuse University, California Department of Education's California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System and 2009-2010 Language Census, California Department of Public Health, California Health Interview Survey, California Women's Health Survey Group, Center for Economic and Policy Research, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, Selig Center for Economic Growth of the University of Georgia, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement, and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

Various reports are also cited. Where data on population characteristics are available from multiple sources, data from ACS were preferred, given its inclusion of disaggregated data by Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander ethnic groups.

Geographies used in the report

Due to small samples or data stability, larger levels of geography were required to obtain more stable estimates for each of the regions or metropolitan areas (such as the CSA, MSA, or state level). Some of the data for each state included in this report are county-level data aggregated to the metropolitan area. The following are the lists of geographies larger than the county level used in this report unless otherwise noted in the report:

SACRAMENTO METRO AREA/MSA (Sacramento–Arden Arcade–Roseville, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area):

El Dorado County, Placer County, Sacramento County, and Yolo County

BAY AREA: Alameda County, Contra Costa County, Marin County, Napa County, San Francisco County, San Mateo County, Santa Clara County, Solano County, and Sonoma County

BAY AREA CSA (San Jose–San Francisco–Oakland, CA Combined Statistical Area):

11 counties: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma

FRESNO METRO AREA: Fresno County and Madera County

FRESNO CSA (Fresno–Madera, CA Combined Statistical Area):

Fresno County and Madera County

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: Imperial County, Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County, San Bernardino County, San Diego County, and Ventura County

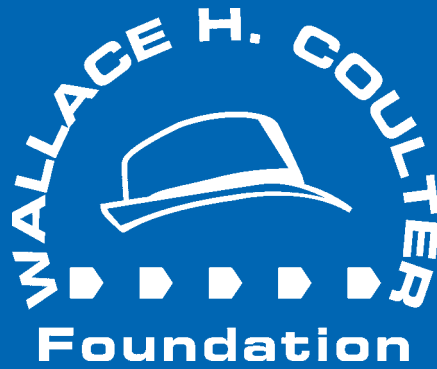
Also could be defined as a combination of the following one CSA and two MSAs (ACS raw data has these geographies): Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside, CA Combined Statistical Area

El Centro, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area (also labeled Imperial County)

San Diego–Carlsbad–San Marcos, CA Metropolitan Statistical Area (also labeled San Diego County)

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Asian Pacific American Legal Center, 1145 Wilshire Blvd., 2nd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017



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