



2014

A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS

Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in Orange County



ASIAN AMERICANS
ADVANCING
JUSTICE
ORANGE COUNTY



ocapica

ORANGE
COUNTY



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ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTIONS



Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Orange County

The mission of Asian Americans Advancing Justice (“Advancing Justice”) 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. Advancing Justice - Orange County is a satellite office of Advancing Justice - Los Angeles and opened in 2006 to serve and advocate for Asian American and NHPI communities in Orange County. Building upon the legacy of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Advancing Justice - Los Angeles is the nation’s largest legal and civil rights organization for Asian Americans and NHPI. Founded in 1983, Advancing Justice - Los Angeles serves more than 15,000 individuals and organizations every year. Through direct services, impact litigation, policy advocacy, leadership development, and capacity building, Advancing Justice - Los Angeles focuses on the most vulnerable members of Asian American and NHPI communities while also building a strong voice for civil rights and social justice.



ocapica

Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance

The Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance (OCAPICA) was established in 1997 with the mission to build a healthier and stronger community by enhancing the well-being of Asians and Pacific Islanders through inclusive partnerships in the areas of service, education, advocacy, organizing, and research. With over 20 different programs addressing the needs in health care, mental health, youth, development, workforce development, and policy, OCAPICA is the only organization of its kind in Orange County, working in partnership with many other stakeholders to provide services and craft effective long-term solutions to improve opportunities and outcomes for low-income community members.

All photographs in the report were taken by M. Jamie Watson. Data design and layout were provided by SunDried Penguin.

Please e-mail any questions regarding the report to askdemographics@advancingjustice-la.org.

WELCOME

Orange County has emerged as an epicenter of innovation and growth. As the nation's sixth most populous county continues to make significant contributions to the region's economic well-being, it is buoyed by diverse and growing Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. Between 2000 and 2010, Asian American and NHPI communities were the county's fastest growing; over the decade, every city countywide saw an increase in its Asian American population.

Against this backdrop, the social, cultural, and economic diversity of these communities are still not fully understood by elected officials, government agencies, foundations, businesses, and others who develop and implement public policies. Asian American and NHPI populations are not monolithic, though they are often treated that way when policies and regulations are crafted. The perception of these communities as unequivocally successful results in the neglect of their needs and concerns.

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in Orange County 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 sources. 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. Additionally, the report provides perspective on how our communities positively contribute to the region. Armed with this information, we hope policy makers will use it to craft policies and legislation that are more effective, efficient, and responsible to the communities they serve.

We would like to thank the sponsors who made this report possible, including the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation, Wells Fargo, and The California Endowment.

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Stewart Kwoh
Executive Director
Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles
Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Orange County



Mary Anne Foo
Executive Director
Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance

INTRODUCTION

Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities in Orange County are among the largest in the United States. Established in the late 1800s by immigrants from China who came to work on railroads and in the grape and celery fields, the county's Asian American and NHPI population grew dramatically in the late 1970s and early 1980s with the arrival of refugees displaced by the Vietnam War. While Orange County's Vietnamese American population has since grown to become the nation's largest, the county is also home to sizeable Korean American, Filipino American, Chinese American, and NHPI communities. According to the 2010 Census, roughly one in five residents are Asian American or NHPI; Orange County is proportionally more Asian American than any other county in Southern California.

Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County come from all walks of life. While some have achieved success, others struggle to make ends meet. Despite considerable social and economic diversity within these growing communities, public policy data that collapse Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups into monolithic racial groups mask the needs of the most disadvantaged in our communities, reinforcing dangerous "model minority" stereotypes. For example, while Indian Americans in Orange County have a per capita income that approaches that of Whites, Vietnamese Americans have a per capita income that falls well below that of Blacks or African Americans. Data that combine diverse groups into an aggregate Asian American category promote an overly simplistic and often inaccurate view of their public policy concerns. More detailed data disaggregated by ethnic group can provide elected officials, government agencies, and foundations with the information they need to better understand Asian Americans and NHPI and improve their response to community needs.

Yet data such as these are often difficult to access and interpret. *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in Orange County* addresses this critical challenge by doing two things.

First, it provides important data on the needs of Asian American and NHPI communities disaggregated by ethnic group. Given considerable social and economic diversity within Asian American and NHPI communities, the report includes data on immigration, language, education, income, housing, and health disaggregated for 27 racial and ethnic groups.

Second, it consolidates data from numerous government and academic sources and presents them in a way that is easy to digest. While the report relies most heavily on data from the United States Census Bureau, it brings together data from a variety of sources such as the California Department of Education, California Department of Public Health, Center for the Study of Immigration Integration at the University of Southern California, UCLA's California Health Interview Survey, and United States Department of Homeland Security.

Together the data included in this report paint a more nuanced picture of two of Orange County's fastest-growing and most diverse racial groups. They will help key stakeholders better respond to and serve our community of contrasts.

The statements and recommendations expressed in this report are solely the responsibility of the authors.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Orange County is home to the third-largest Asian American population nationwide. There are nearly 600,000 Asian Americans and over 19,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) countywide. *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in Orange County* provides community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and others with vital data on these diverse and growing communities. Some of the key findings include the following:

Orange County's Asian American and NHPI populations are the fastest growing.

From 2000 to 2010, Orange County's Asian American and NHPI populations grew 41% and 17%, respectively. In comparison, the county's Latino population grew 16% over the decade. Asian American populations experienced growth in every incorporated or unincorporated city countywide. While smaller Bangladeshi, Fijian, and Sri Lankan American communities grew fastest among ethnic groups, larger Pakistani, Korean, and Filipino American populations also experienced significant growth. As Asian American and NHPI communities grow outside traditional enclaves and become more diverse, government agencies, foundations, and businesses should support initiatives that address resulting human relations challenges, including the potential for increases in hate crime.

Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County are starting businesses and creating jobs.

Orange County is home to the third-largest number of Asian American-owned businesses in the United States. There are over 63,000 Asian American-owned businesses countywide, a 38% increase from 2002 to 2007. Over 96,000 workers in Orange County are employed by an Asian American-owned business. In 2007 alone, Asian American-owned businesses generated over \$20 billion in revenue.

While Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County are becoming citizens, voting, and running for office, more work is needed if our communities are to achieve greater political influence.

Among immigrants countywide, Asian Americans are more likely than any other racial group to be U.S. citizens. In the 2012 General Election, nearly 230,000 Asian Americans were registered voters and 29 ran for political office. Yet Asian Americans make up only 14% of Orange County's electorate, despite making up 20% of its total population. To promote their full participation in the political process, foundations and businesses should support naturalization, voter registration, and voter mobilization efforts targeting Asian American and NHPI communities, as well as initiatives to ensure language assistance to voters.

The Asian American population is more immigrant than any other racial group in Orange County.

Approximately 62% of Asian Americans and 16% of NHPI living in Orange County were born outside the United States. Many are recent arrivals; between 2000 and 2010, over 100,000 Asian American and 427 NHPI immigrants obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status. Over 52,000 Asian Americans countywide are undocumented. Asian American and NHPI communities would benefit from effective immigrant integration programs and local implementation of federal immigration reform.

Asian Americans and NHPI face language barriers that limit their access to opportunities and critical services.

Over 423,000 people in Orange County speak an Asian or Pacific Island language. Approximately 38% of Asian Americans and 10% of NHPI countywide are limited English proficient (LEP) and experience some challenge communicating in English. More than half of Vietnamese and Korean Americans are LEP; roughly 90% of Vietnamese American seniors are LEP. Greater investment in both English acquisition and culturally and linguistically appropriate services is needed.

Not all Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County have achieved academic success.

Among students, NHPI are both less likely to graduate from high school and to have completed the required courses for college admission. Among adults, Cambodian (68%) and Vietnamese Americans (73%) are less likely than all racial groups countywide, except Latinos (56%), to have completed high school; Cambodian Americans (25%), Vietnamese Americans (28%), and NHPI (28%) are among those least likely to hold a bachelor's degree. Additional resources are necessary to increase high school graduation rates and improve both access to college and college completion. These resources should support bilingual programs, both in the classroom and as part of efforts to improve parent involvement.

The economic crisis continues to impact Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County.

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Orange County increased 123%. During the same period, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty increased 51%. Today there are over 57,000 Asian Americans and 1,700 NHPI countywide living below the poverty line, with the largest number in Irvine, Garden Grove, and Westminster. Vietnamese Americans in Orange County are more likely than Blacks or African Americans to live in poverty; one in three are low-income. More resources are needed to end poverty and provide opportunities for upward mobility; policy makers should expand social safety net programs and ensure vigorous enforcement of employment and labor laws.

Like many in Orange County, Asian Americans and NHPI struggle to find stable and affordable housing.

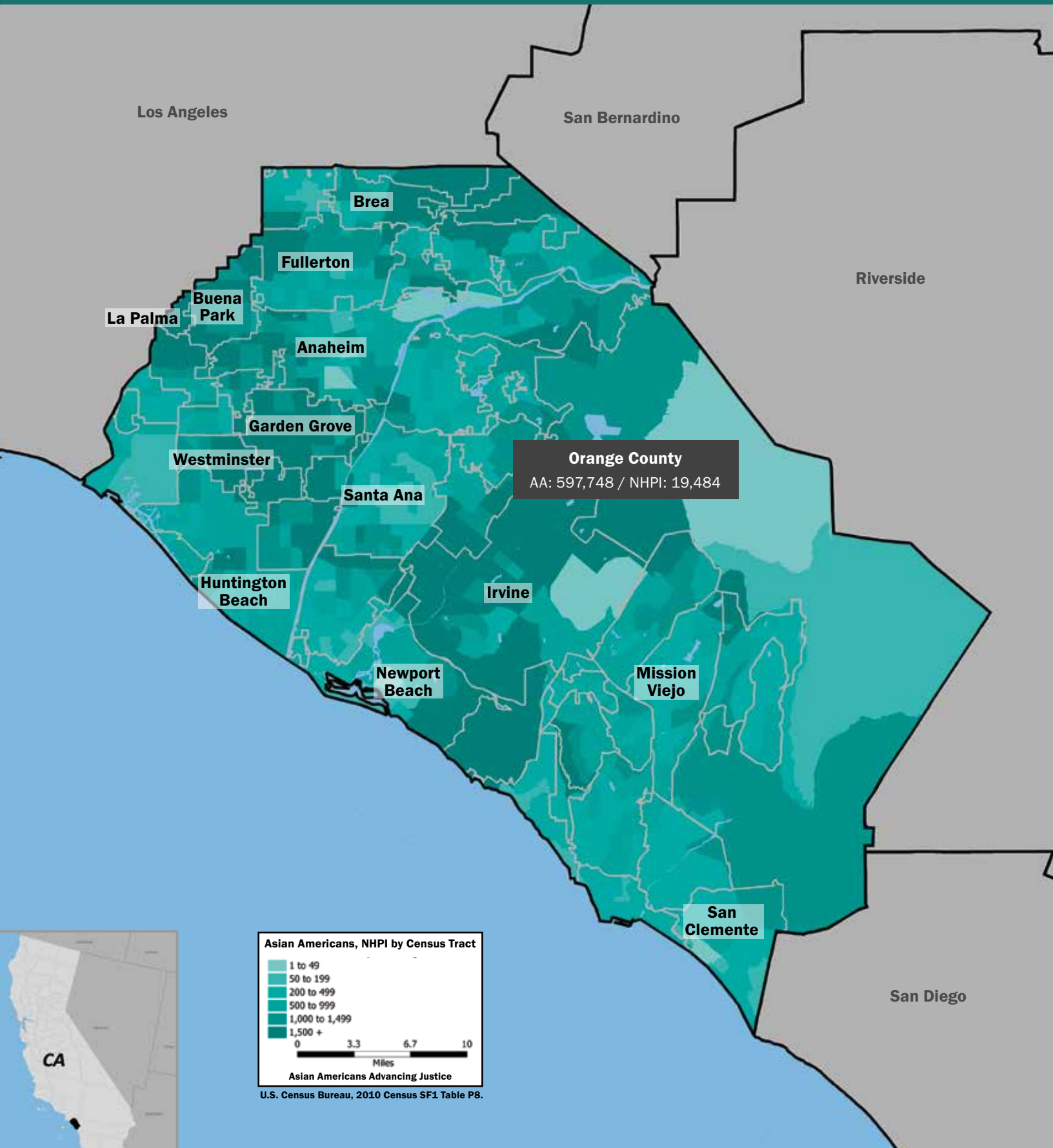
Among renters, over 50% of Asian Americans and 38% of NHPI are considered housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Among those with mortgages, 53% of Asian Americans and 48% of NHPI spend 30% or more of their income on housing. Vietnamese and Korean Americans face particular challenges accessing affordable housing and are among those most likely to spend more of their income on housing costs. Policy makers should support programs that increase the availability of affordable housing and address the foreclosure crisis.

Asian Americans in Orange County are more likely than Whites to be uninsured.

Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County face particular health challenges. Yet 14% of Asian Americans countywide are uninsured, compared to 9% of Whites. Korean Americans are among those least likely to be insured; approximately 28% lack health insurance. Among the insured, cultural and linguistic barriers limit access to quality care. Approximately 18% of Vietnamese Americans in Orange County report difficulties communicating with their doctor or health care provider; 27% face challenges accessing health information. As increasing numbers enroll in public and private health care programs, health care providers need to address both cultural and linguistic barriers to care.



Orange County MAP



Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Orange County 2010,
Ranked by Population

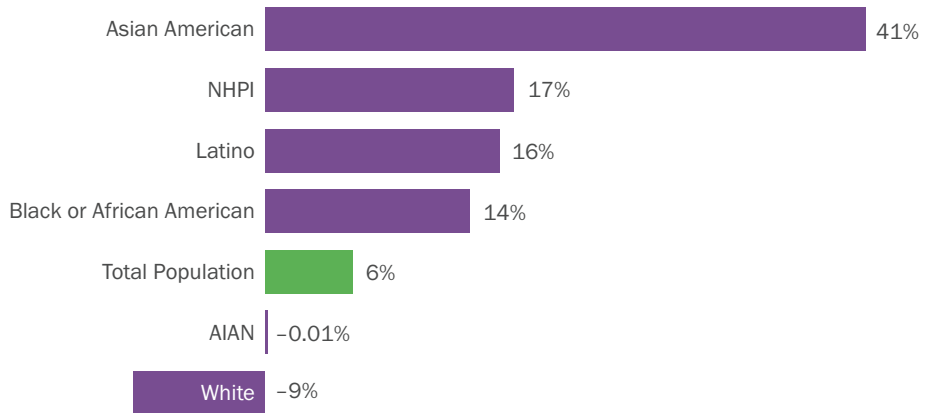
Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	1,328,499	44%
Latino	1,012,973	34%
Asian American	597,748	20%
Black or African American	67,729	2%
AIAN	37,580	1%
NHPI	19,484	1%
Total Population	3,010,232	100%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

*Orange County is
home to the nation's
third-
largest
Asian American
population.*

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Orange County 2000 to 2010



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

- With over a half million Asian Americans, Orange County is home to the nation's third-largest Asian American population. Asian Americans make up 20% of the county's total population, the largest concentration of Asian Americans in California outside of the Bay Area. About 11% of Asian Americans statewide live in Orange County.¹
- There are over 19,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in Orange County, comprising 1% of its total population. The county's NHPI population is the fifth largest in California.²
- From 2000 to 2010, Asian American and NHPI populations grew faster than all other racial groups countywide, increasing in size 41% and 17%, respectively.
- Approximately 52% of NHPI countywide are multiracial, a rate higher than all racial groups. About 10% of Asian Americans are multiracial, compared to 4% of the total population.³
- The median ages of Asian Americans (36) and NHPI (28) are much lower than the median age of Whites (45).⁴
- Nearly one-third of NHPI and nearly one-fourth of Asian Americans in Orange County are youth under the age of 18.⁵
- Countywide, the number of Asian American seniors ages 65 and over doubled from 2000 to 2010; about 10% of Asian Americans and 6% of NHPI are seniors.⁶

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, QT-P9, P8, and P9.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁵Ibid.

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF2, Table DP-1; 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

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

Asian American Population, Growth

by Top 15 Cities, Orange County 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by Population

City	Number	Percent	Growth
Irvine	91,896	43%	99%
Garden Grove	65,923	39%	24%
Anaheim	55,024	16%	27%
Westminster	44,192	49%	27%
Santa Ana	36,324	11%	14%
Fullerton	33,256	25%	52%
Huntington Beach	25,619	13%	24%
Buena Park	23,063	29%	30%
Fountain Valley	19,755	36%	30%
Orange	17,473	13%	31%
Tustin	16,973	22%	53%
Cypress	16,239	34%	54%
Lake Forest	12,091	16%	33%
Yorba Linda	11,494	18%	56%
Mission Viejo	11,030	12%	28%

NHPI Population, Growth

by Top 15 Cities, Orange County 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by Population

City	Number	Percent	Growth
Anaheim	2,778	0.8%	18%
Garden Grove	1,673	1.0%	3%
Huntington Beach	1,578	0.8%	44%
Santa Ana	1,576	0.5%	-13%
Irvine	1,067	0.5%	66%
Costa Mesa	995	0.9%	1%
Buena Park	814	1.0%	13%
Fullerton	790	0.6%	32%
Orange	720	0.5%	13%
Westminster	695	0.8%	12%
Tustin	530	0.7%	40%
Lake Forest	509	0.7%	38%
Cypress	483	1.0%	46%
Mission Viejo	437	0.5%	5%
Fountain Valley	435	0.8%	-2%

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

- Irvine has the largest Asian American population among cities in Orange County, followed by Garden Grove, Anaheim, Westminster, and Santa Ana.
- From 2000 to 2010, Asian American populations grew in every incorporated or unincorporated city in Orange County.⁷
- La Palma is the county's only majority Asian American (51%) city, with nearly 8,000 Asian Americans. Westminster (49%), Midway City (48%), and Irvine (43%) also have proportionally large Asian American populations.⁸



- The largest NHPI populations countywide are in Anaheim, Garden Grove, Huntington Beach, Santa Ana, and Irvine.
- Among Orange County cities with 5,000 or more Asian Americans, Asian American populations in Brea (120%), Irvine (99%), and Newport Beach (81%) grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010.⁹
- Among cities with 500 or more NHPI, Irvine (66%), Huntington Beach (44%), Tustin (40%), and Lake Forest (38%) experienced the fastest growth in NHPI populations from 2000 to 2010.¹⁰

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P6.

⁸U.S. Census Bureau; 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P6.

⁹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P6.

¹⁰U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P6.

Population by Ethnic Group

Orange County 2010

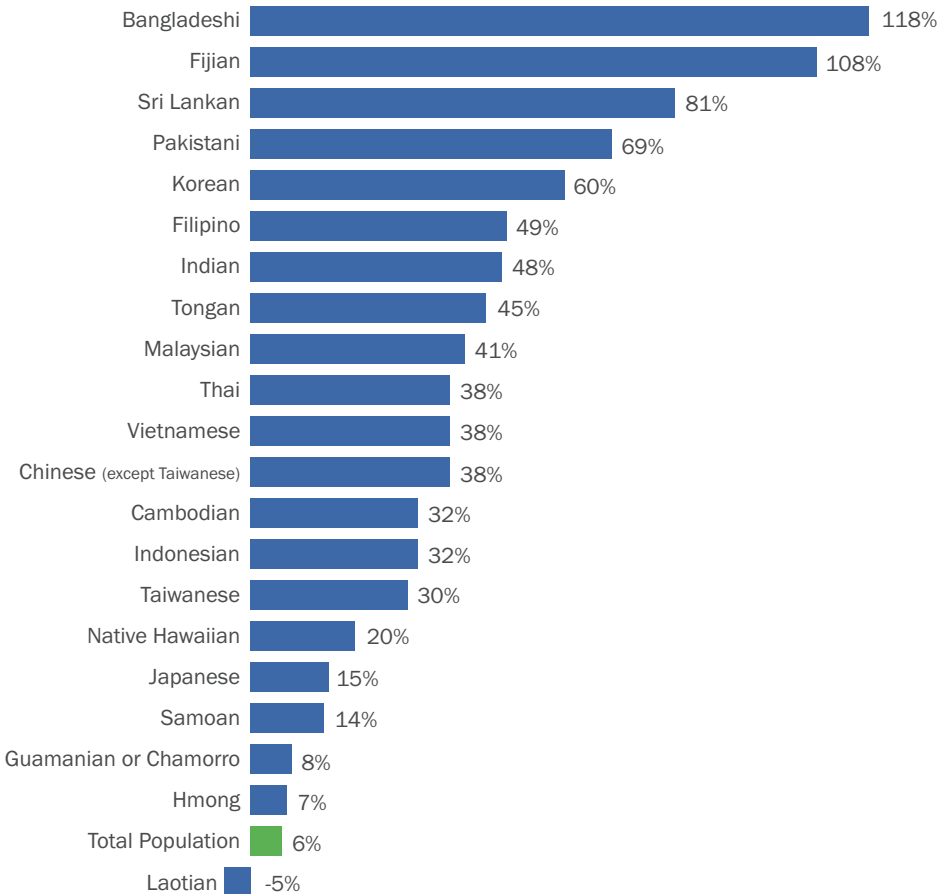
Ethnic Group	Number
Vietnamese	194,423
Korean	93,710
Filipino	89,341
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	84,170
Japanese	48,226
Indian	45,044
Taiwanese	14,670
Cambodian	7,072
Native Hawaiian	6,256
Pakistani	6,057
Thai	5,288
Samoan	5,205
Indonesian	4,356
Laotian	3,053
Guamanian or Chamorro	2,510
Sri Lankan	1,523
Hmong	1,200
Bangladeshi	945
Tongan	883
Burmese	855
Marshallese	495
Malaysian	456
Nepalese	300
Fijian	296
Okinawan	127
Mongolian	115
Bhutanese	1

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 3% of Asian Americans and 20% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Orange County is home to over 190,000 Vietnamese Americans, the largest Vietnamese American population in the United States. Vietnamese Americans are also the county's largest Asian American ethnic group, followed in size by Korean, Filipino, and Chinese American populations.¹

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Orange County 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

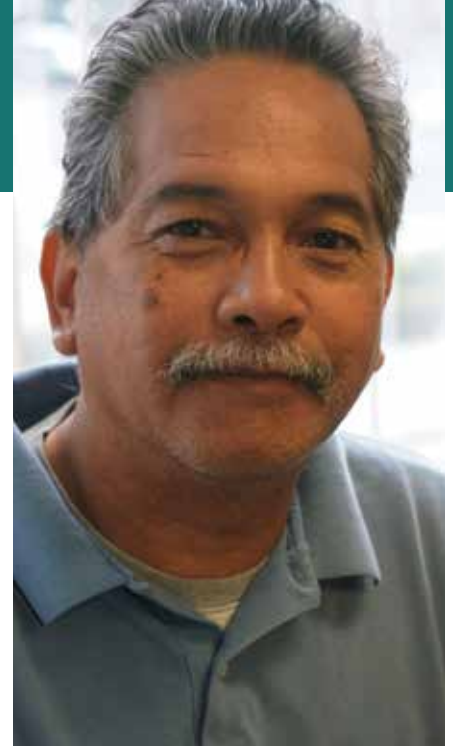
- Native Hawaiians are the county's largest NHPI ethnic group; Samoan Americans follow closely in size.
- The Bangladeshi American population is the county's fastest-growing Asian American or NHPI ethnic group, increasing 118% between 2000 and 2010; Fijian, Sri Lankan, and Pakistani American populations also grew significantly.
- More than two-thirds of Native Hawaiians (68%) are multiracial, a rate higher than any racial group countywide. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Indonesian (31%) and Japanese Americans (26%) are most likely to be multiracial.²
- A higher proportion of Marshallese (43%), Tongan (39%), and Samoan Americans (38%) are youth than any racial group countywide.³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Okinawan (15%), Japanese (14%), and Taiwanese Americans (12%) have the highest proportions who are seniors.⁴

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P6 and PCT7.

²Ibid., Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, and QT-P9.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁴Ibid.



Businesses

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Orange County 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	195,356	\$132,924,415,000	627,179	\$25,648,990,000
Asian American	63,394	\$20,433,177,000	96,139	\$3,059,152,000
Latino	40,843	\$7,467,361,000	45,357	\$1,452,344,000
Black or African American	4,361	\$707,926,000	5,310	\$173,206,000
AIAN	3,420	\$348,776,000	-	-
NHPI	891	-	-	-
Total	329,380	\$442,218,301,000	1,526,498	\$69,633,658,000

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01. Note: Some business owners did not report a race. Businesses are categorized based on the race of the majority owner(s). Majority owners who report more than one race or ethnicity are counted more than once. Figures do not sum to total. Some data are not reported due to suppression or large standard error.

- Orange County has the third-largest number of Asian American–owned businesses among counties nationwide. In 2007, Asian Americans owned over 63,000 businesses countywide, a 38% increase since 2002. These businesses account for nearly one in five of all businesses countywide.⁵
- In 2007, Asian American–owned businesses in Orange County employed over 96,000 Americans (a 25% increase from 2002), dispensed over \$3 billion in payroll, and generated over \$20 billion in revenue.⁶
- Chinese Americans own nearly 16,000 businesses, a quarter of all Asian American–owned businesses countywide. Vietnamese Americans own nearly 15,000 businesses, Korean Americans over 8,900 businesses, and Filipino Americans nearly 8,900 businesses.⁷
- In 2007, NHPI owned 891 businesses in Orange County, a 13% increase from 2002.⁸
- The largest numbers of Asian American–owned businesses are in Garden Grove (8,800), Irvine (6,500), Westminster (6,300), Anaheim (5,600), and Santa Ana (4,100). Growth in the number of Asian American–owned businesses from 2002 to 2007 was highest in Mission Viejo (72%), Brea (66%), and Garden Grove (57%).⁹
- The greatest number of Asian American–owned businesses are in professional, scientific, and technical services; health care and social assistance; and retail trade.¹⁰

In 2007, Asian American–owned businesses in Orange County

*employed over **96,000** people
and generated over **\$20 billion** in revenue.*

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

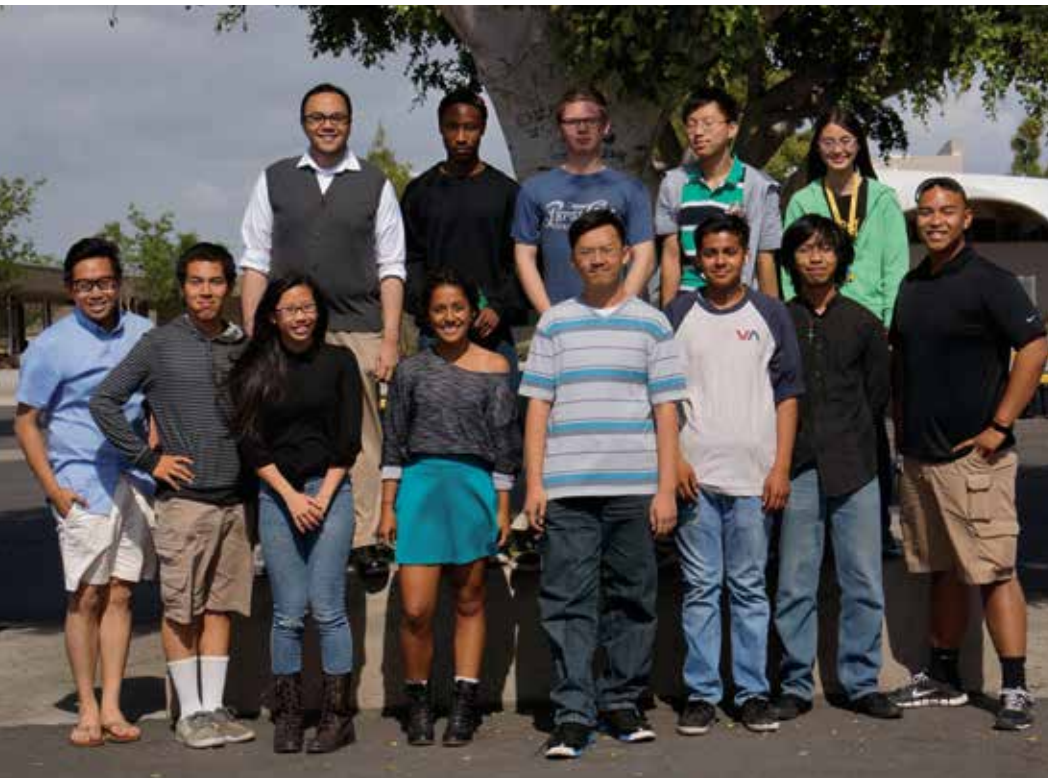
⁸U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁹U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

¹⁰U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.



- Over two-thirds (67%) of Asian American immigrants in Orange County are citizens, a rate similar to that of White immigrants (65%). Over half (54%) of NHPI immigrants are citizens. Since 2000, the number of naturalized Asian Americans countywide has increased 45%.¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Cambodian (82%), Vietnamese (80%), Taiwanese (79%), Chinese (74%), Pakistani (72%), and Thai American (69%) immigrants are most likely to be citizens.²
- Of the nearly 430,000 voting-age Asian Americans in Orange County, over three-quarters are citizens.³
- Over 38,000 Asian American immigrants in Orange County 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. About 96% of these LPRs are of voting age.⁴
- Those from Vietnam, South Korea, and the Philippines are the largest groups of noncitizen Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize.⁵



Nearly
230,000
Asian Americans
were registered
to vote in
Orange County as of
the 2012 general election.

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

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

³Ibid.

⁴University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as “good moral character,” knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top eight Asian countries of origin only.

⁵Ibid.



Asian American Voting Age Population

Orange County 2011, Ranked by Voting Age Population

California District	Area	Number	Percent
State Assembly			
AD 72	Garden Grove, Westminster, Fountain Valley	154,204	33%
AD 55	Chino Hills, Yorba Linda, Diamond Bar	114,702	33%
AD 65	Fullerton, Anaheim, Buena Park	90,160	26%
State Senate			
SD 29	Anaheim, Fullerton, Chino Hills	196,527	28%
SD 34	Santa Ana, Garden Grove, Westminster	154,925	22%
SD 37	Irvine, Orange, Costa Mesa	138,372	19%
Congressional			
CD 39	Fullerton, Chino Hills, Yorba Linda	161,541	30%
CD 45	Irvine, Mission Viejo, Lake Forest	121,700	23%
CD 47	Long Beach, Garden Grove, Westminster	118,361	22%

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

NHPI Voting Age Population

Orange County 2011, Ranked by Voting Age Population

California District	Area	Number	Percent
State Assembly			
AD 65	Fullerton, Anaheim, Buena Park	1,785	0.5%
AD 72	Garden Grove, Westminster, Fountain Valley	1,757	0.5%
AD 74	Irvine, Costa Mesa, Huntington Beach	1,218	0.3%
State Senate			
SD 36	Oceanside, Carlsbad, Mission Viejo	3,729	0.5%
SD 34	Santa Ana, Garden Grove, Westminster	2,883	0.4%
SD 37	Irvine, Orange, Costa Mesa	2,274	0.3%
Congressional			
CD 47	Long Beach, Garden Grove, Westminster	3,862	0.7%
CD 49	Oceanside, Carlsbad, San Clemente	3,258	0.6%
CD 48	Huntington Beach, Costa Mesa, Newport Beach	2,048	0.4%

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

- Nearly 230,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote in Orange County as of the 2012 general election. Asian Americans made up 14% of the county's total voter registration.⁶
- In the 2012 general election, 29 Asian Americans (including 10 Vietnamese Americans) ran for a political office representing Orange County.⁷
- Approximately 33% of the voting-age population in California's State Assembly District 72 is Asian American; the district includes Garden Grove, Westminster, and Fountain Valley.⁸
- California's Congressional District 47 is home to over 3,800 voting-age NHPI, the largest number of any Orange County congressional district.⁹



⁶Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles. 2014. "Asian Americans at the Ballot Box: The 2012 General Election in California."

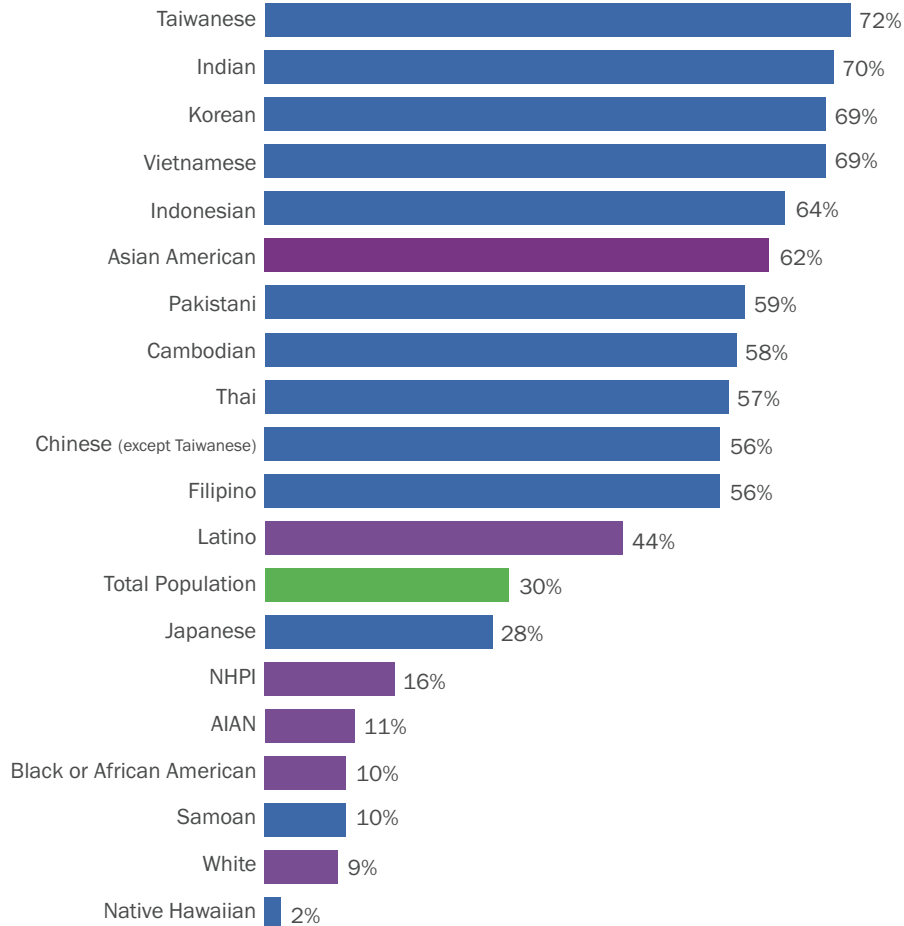
⁷Orange County Registrar of Voters. 2012. "Contest/Candidate Proof List: 2012 General Election." Based on Advancing Justice - Los Angeles, OCAPICA analysis of candidates.

⁸California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011.

⁹Ibid.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Orange County 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born to U.S. citizen parent(s) abroad or born in American Samoa, Guam, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

*The Asian American population is
more
immigrant
than any other racial group in Orange County.*

- Orange County has the fourth largest number of Asian American immigrants among counties nationwide. Nearly 350,000 Asian Americans and over 2,500 NHPI countywide are immigrants.¹
- Asian Americans are proportionately more immigrant than any other racial group in Orange County; 62% of Asian Americans countywide are foreign-born.
- Nearly all Asian American ethnic groups have populations that are majority foreign-born. Taiwanese (72%), Indian (70%), Korean (69%), Vietnamese (69%), and Indonesian Americans (64%) are most likely to be foreign-born.
- Japanese Americans are the only Asian American ethnic group in Orange County that is majority native-born (72%).²
- One in six NHPI countywide are foreign-born.³
- Approximately 14% of Asian American youth are immigrants. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean American youth are most likely to be foreign-born (26%), followed by Indian American youth (21%).⁴
- About 23% of Asian American immigrants and 26% of NHPI immigrants in Orange County entered the country in 2000 or later. Compared to immigrants belonging to other racial groups countywide, Indian (38%) and Japanese American (33%) immigrants are most likely to be recent arrivals.⁵

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

²Ibid.

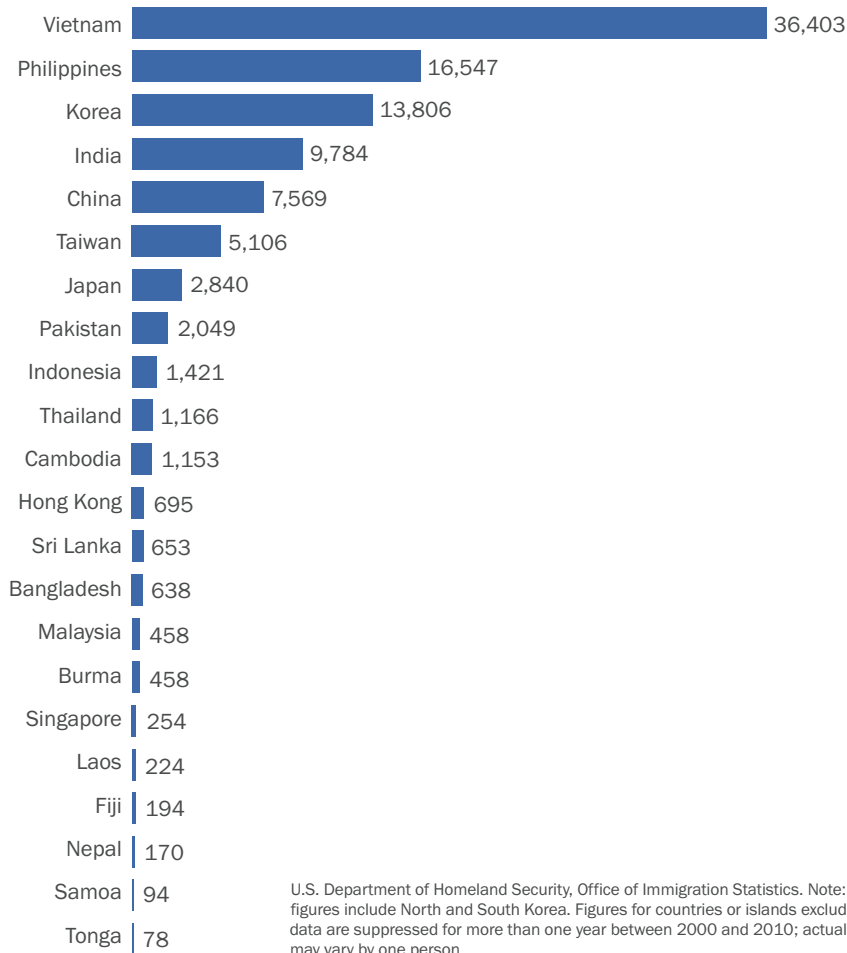
³Figures include foreign-born Native Hawaiians.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁵Ibid., Table B05005.

Legal Permanent Residents

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



U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. Note: Korea figures include North and South Korea. Figures for countries or islands excluded if data are suppressed for more than one year between 2000 and 2010; actual figures may vary by one person.

■ From 2000 to 2010, over 100,000 Asian American and 427 NHPI immigrants obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in Orange County. About 45% of all LPRs who obtained status countywide during the decade were from Asia or the Pacific Islands.⁶

■ More Vietnamese American immigrants obtained LPR status in Orange County than in any other county in California from 2000 to 2010.⁷

■ The majority of Asian-born persons obtaining LPR status countywide from 2000 to 2010 were from Vietnam (36%), the Philippines (16%), and Korea (14%).⁸

■ Between 2002 and 2012, nearly 1,700 refugees from Asian countries settled in Orange County. Nearly 1,400 were from Vietnam and almost 200 were from Burma. Garden Grove (569) received the greatest number of refugees from Asia, followed by Westminster (398), Anaheim (268), and Santa Ana (137).⁹

■ From 2002 to 2012, the largest numbers of Vietnamese refugees countywide were resettled in Garden Grove, Westminster, and Anaheim. The largest numbers of Burmese refugees were resettled in Anaheim and Garden Grove.¹⁰

■ There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in Orange County. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia¹¹ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with the nation's Asian American foreign-born population, there could be at least 52,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in Orange County.¹²

⁶U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2011.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Ibid.

⁹U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. June 2013.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Hoefler, Michael, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan Baker. "March 2012. Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

¹²U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 4% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in Orange County.



Asian & Pacific Island Language Speakers

Orange County 2008–2012

Language	Number
Vietnamese	162,147
Korean	72,357
Chinese	64,523
Tagalog	43,484
Japanese	15,558
Other Indic languages	10,742
Hindi	10,507
Other Asian languages	9,031
Pacific Island languages	8,695
Gujarati	7,601
Urdu	5,628
Khmer	5,306
Thai	3,254
Laotian	2,724
Hmong	1,644

U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.



Over
423,000
people in
Orange County
speak an
Asian or Pacific Island
language.

- Over 423,000 people in Orange County speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.¹
- Vietnamese, Korean, Chinese, Tagalog, and Japanese are the most commonly spoken Asian languages countywide.
- Over three-quarters (76%) of Asian Americans speak a language other than English, a rate second only to Latinos (80%). Approximately 35% of NHPI speak a language other than English.²
- A majority of nearly every Asian American ethnic group in Orange County speaks a language other than English at home. Vietnamese (91%), Taiwanese (90%), Korean (84%), Pakistani (80%), and Cambodian Americans (80%) are most likely to speak a language other than English.³
- Approximately 46% of Samoan Americans speak a language other than English at home.⁴

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

²Ibid., Table B16004.

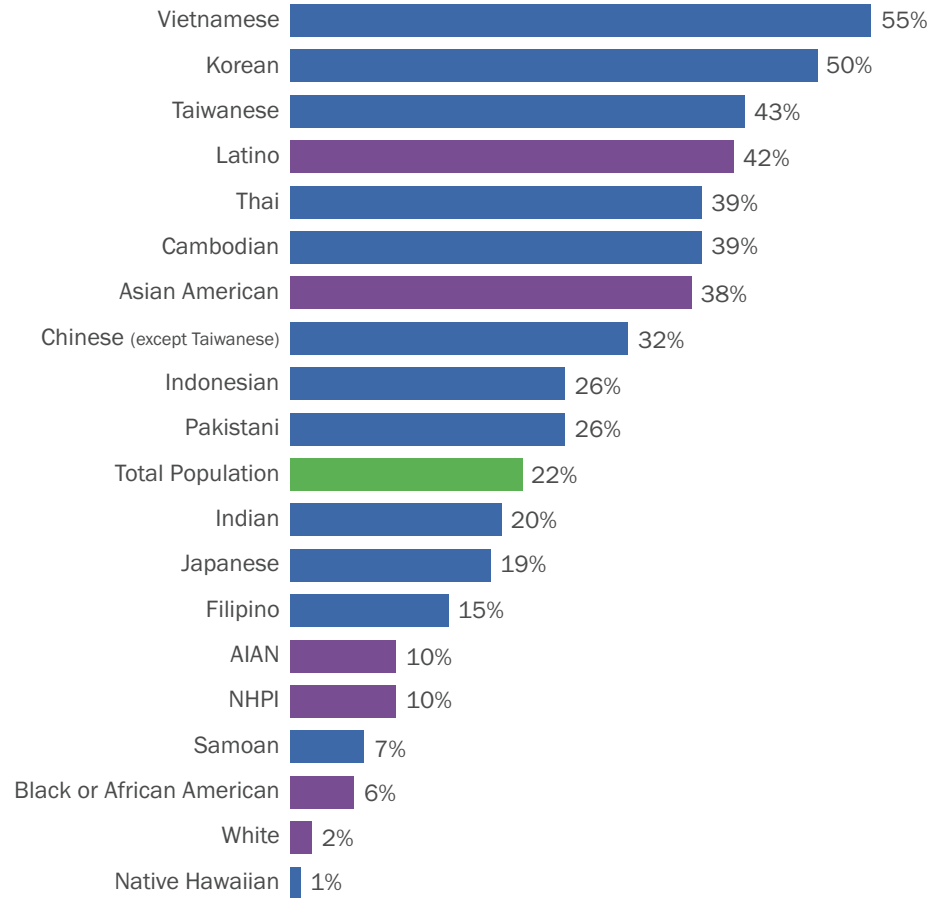
³Ibid.

⁴Ibid.



- Over 200,000 Asian Americans in Orange County are limited English proficient (LEP), a 14% increase since 2000. Nearly two in five Asian Americans (38%) are LEP, a rate second only to Latinos (42%).⁵
- Approximately 1 in 10 NHPI in Orange County are LEP.⁶
- Roughly half of Vietnamese (55%) and Korean Americans (50%) countywide are LEP, rates higher than any racial group.
- About 69% of Asian American seniors countywide are LEP. Additionally, 90% of Vietnamese, 88% of Cambodian, 87% of Korean, 87% of Thai, 73% of Taiwanese, 67% of Chinese, and 55% of Indian American seniors are LEP.⁷
- Since 2000, growth in the number of LEP Asian Americans has been most dramatic among Pakistani (51%), Indian (38%), Korean (31%), Chinese (23%), and Filipino Americans (17%).⁸
- One in four Asian American households in Orange County (25%) are linguistically isolated, a situation in which every member 14 years or older is LEP. The number of linguistically isolated Asian American households countywide has increased 21% since 2000. Vietnamese (39%), Korean (37%), and Taiwanese American (30%) households have rates of linguistic isolation that exceed those of Latino households (23%).⁹

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Orange County 2006–2010



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

Nearly two in five

Asian Americans are limited English proficient.

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

⁶U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

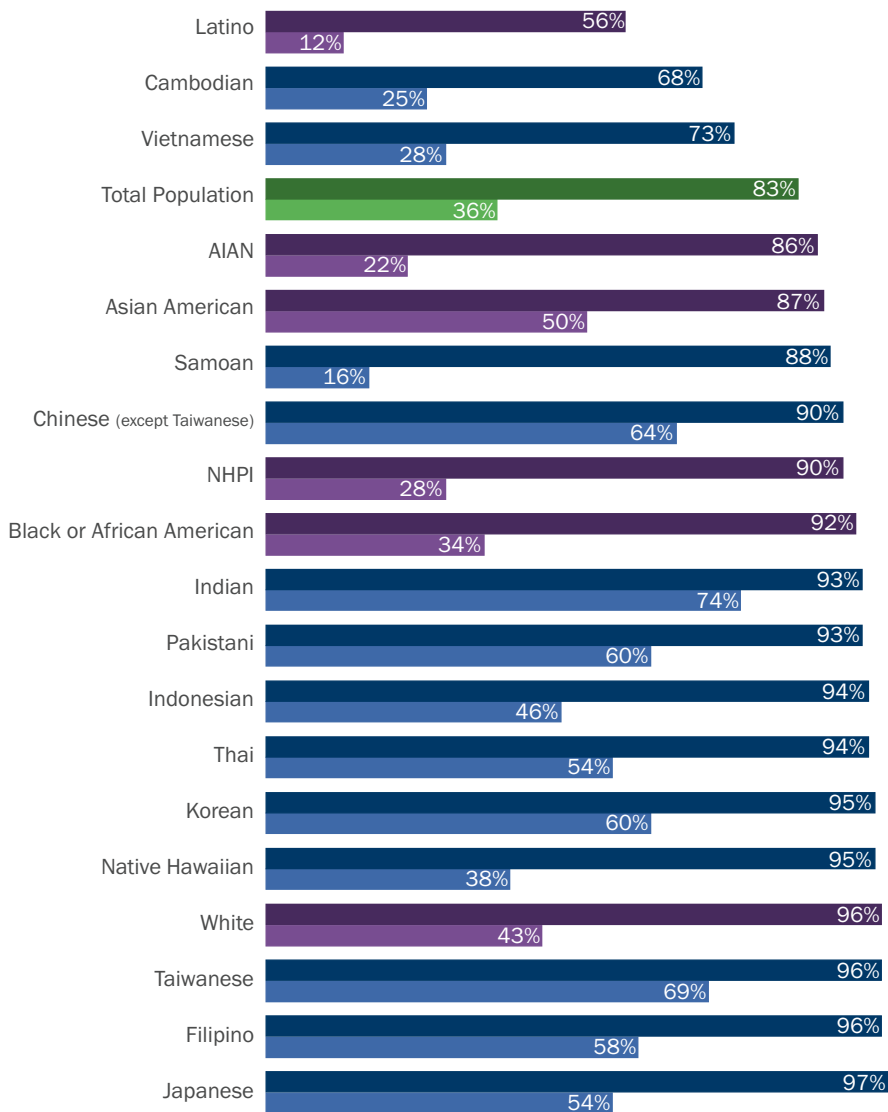
⁸U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁹U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT42; 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, Orange County 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.

Top: High school degree or higher
Bottom: Bachelor's degree or higher

- Asian American and NHPI adults in Orange County age 25 and older are less likely than Whites and Blacks or African Americans to have a high school diploma or GED.
- NHPI adults are among the least likely to hold a bachelor's degree or higher.
- Cambodian and Vietnamese Americans have the lowest educational attainment among Asian American ethnic groups countywide, less likely than the average adult to hold high school or bachelor's degrees.
- Approximately 16% of Samoan Americans have a college degree, a rate lower than all racial groups countywide except for Latinos (12%).
- Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Pakistani American women are considerably less likely to have a high school diploma or GED than men belonging to the same ethnic group. Pakistani, Thai, Korean, and Indian American women are less likely to have a college degree than their male counterparts.¹

*Samoan, Cambodian, and Vietnamese Americans
are among those least likely
to have a college degree.*

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. Note: Differences between men and women were noted when greater than 10 percentage points.

K–12 English Language Learners

by Top 10 Asian or Pacific Island Languages,
Orange County 2010–2011,
Ranked by Number of Students

Language	Students	Bilingual Teacher: Student	Bilingual Aide: Student
Vietnamese	11,746	0:11,746	1:142
Korean	3,237	0:3,237	1:270
Tagalog	1,087	0:1,087	1:1,087
Mandarin	926	0:926	1:926
Japanese	643	0:643	0:643
Cantonese	411	0:411	1:411
Urdu	262	0:262	0:262
Hindi	254	0:254	0:254
Khmer	224	0:224	0:224
Gujarati	208	0:208	0:208
All AA or PI languages	19,994	0:19,994	1:204
Spanish	102,623	1:637	1:186
Total	126,226	1:784	1:192

California Department of Education, 2010–2011, Tables “Number of English Learners by Language” and “EL Staff by School.” Note: Aides are bilingual paraprofessionals. Bilingual teachers are those providing primary language instruction and hold a California Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CCTC) bilingual authorization.



- During the 2010–2011 school year, there were nearly 20,000 English language learner (ELL) students in Orange County K–12 public schools who spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language.
- There has not been a bilingual teacher providing instruction in an Asian or Pacific Island language since 2000–2001, when there were three teachers who taught in Vietnamese.²
- During the 2012–2013 school year, students in Irvine Unified (46%) and Westminster (40%) School Districts were proportionally more Asian American than any others in Orange County. Garden Grove Unified has both the largest number of Asian American (16,000) and NHPI (354) students countywide.³
- Approximately 94% of NHPI and 90% of Asian American K–12 students countywide are enrolled in public schools, compared to 82% of Whites.⁴
- Approximately 72% of Native Hawaiian and 69% of Cambodian American children between the ages of 3 and 4 are not enrolled in preschool, rates higher than any racial group and well above the county average (50%).⁵
- Among the 2008–2012 high school cohort, only 83% of NHPI in Orange County public high schools graduated, a rate below the county average (86%) and significantly lower than that of White high school students (92%). During this same period, 13% of NHPI high school students dropped out, a rate identical to that of Blacks or African Americans.⁶
- By the end of the 2011–2012 school year, only 31% of graduating NHPI high school seniors in Orange County had completed all of the required courses for entrance into University of California or California State University schools, compared to 43% of all graduating high school seniors.⁷
- In fall 2013, 34% of NHPI applicants were admitted to the University of California, Irvine’s undergraduate program, a rate similar to those of Native Americans (35%) and Latinos (31%).⁸

²California Department of Education, 2000–2001. “School Level English Learner Staff.”

³California Department of Education. 2011–2012. “County Enrollment by Ethnicity.” Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14002.

⁵Ibid., Table B14003.

⁶California Department of Education. 2011–2012. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. “Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity.” Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

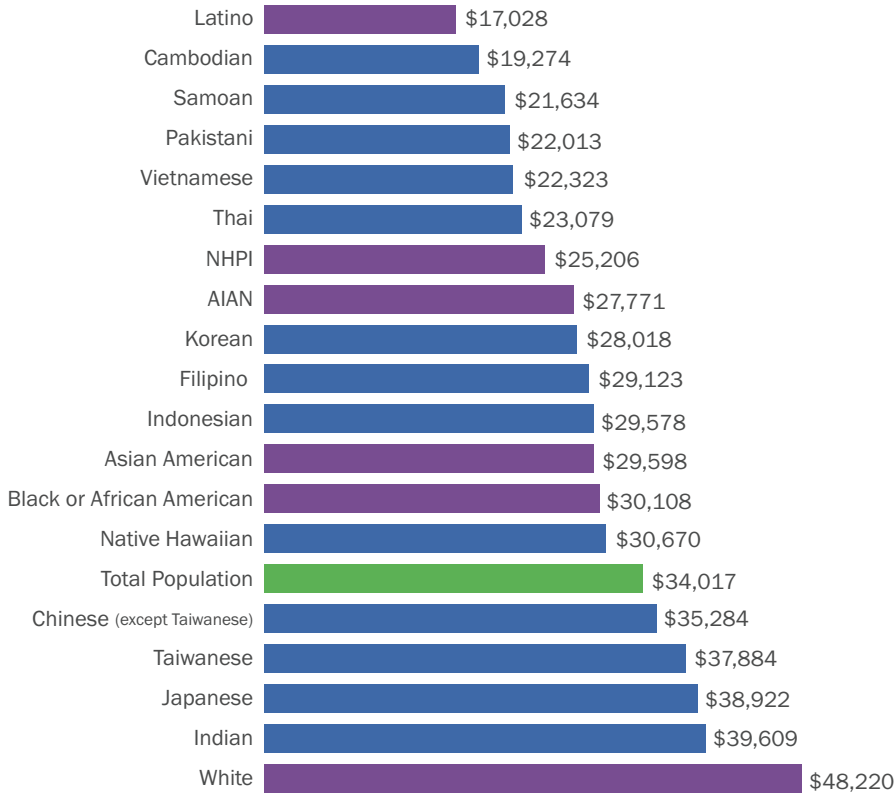
⁷California Department of Education. 2011–2012. “12th Grade Graduates Completing All Courses Required for UC and/or CSU Entrance.” Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁸University of California, Irvine, Office of Institutional Research. Fall 2013.



Per Capita Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Orange County 2006–2010



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

- In Orange County, 1 in 10 Asian Americans live in poverty and nearly a quarter are low-income, rates significantly higher than Whites. Per capita, Asian Americans earn \$29,598, less than Blacks or African Americans (\$30,108) and Whites (\$48,220).
- More than 1 in 10 NHPI countywide live below the poverty line and over 1 in 5 are low-income. Per capita, NHPI earn \$25,206, less than all other racial groups except Latinos. Samoan Americans have among the lowest per capita incomes (\$21,634).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Cambodian Americans have the lowest per capita income (\$19,274) and highest proportion who are low-income (37%). Compared to racial groups countywide, only Latinos have a lower per capita income and higher proportion who are low-income.
- Approximately 15% of Asian American and 20% of NHPI families countywide have three or more workers contributing to income. Nearly a quarter of Cambodian American families have three or more workers contributing to income, a rate similar to that of Latinos (24%).¹

From 2007 to 2012,

the number of Asian Americans

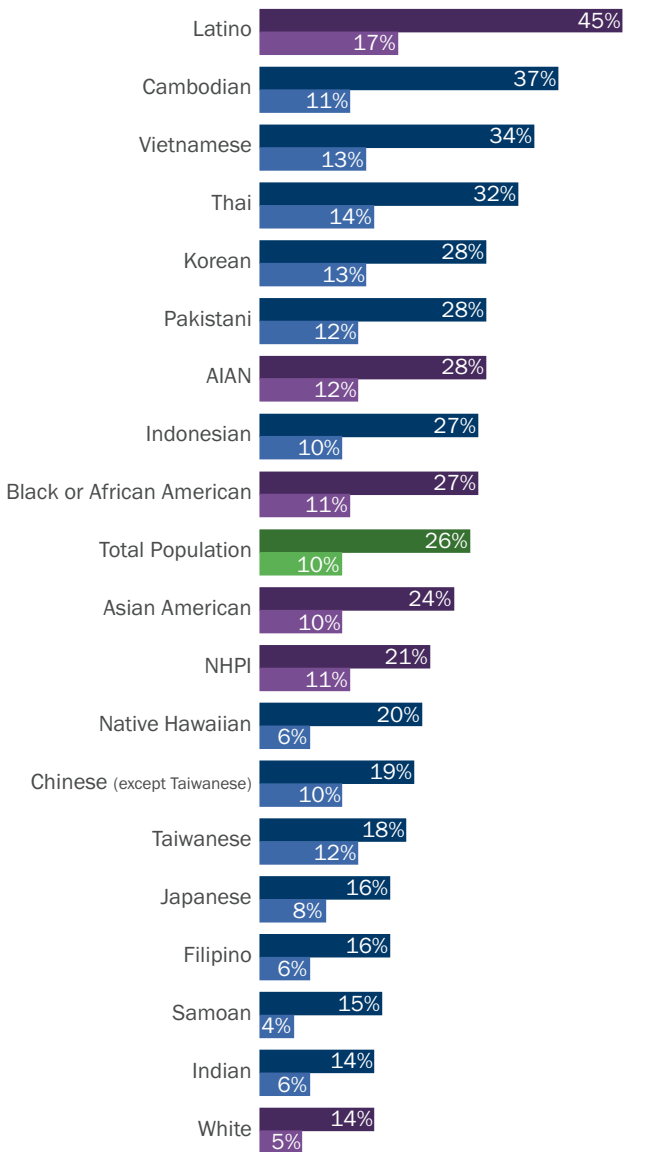
living in poverty increased

51% *in Orange County.*

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.

Poverty & Low-Income

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



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. Note: The low-income are those whose incomes fall below 200% of the federal poverty threshold.

Top: Low-income
Bottom: Poverty

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty increased 51% in Orange County, a rate second only to Native Americans (86%). In comparison, the number of all county residents living below the poverty line grew 40% over the same period.²
- Over 57,000 Asian Americans and 1,700 NHPI in Orange County live in poverty; nearly 140,000 Asian Americans and 3,300 NHPI are low-income countywide.³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups countywide, Thai (14%), Vietnamese (13%), Korean (13%), Pakistani (12%), and Taiwanese Americans (12%) have the highest poverty rates.
- Asian American poverty rates are highest in Westminster (16%), Santa Ana (15%), Newport Beach (14%), Garden Grove (13%), and Irvine (13%).⁴
- About 10% of Asian American seniors live below the poverty line, a rate higher than Whites (6%) and the county average (7%). About 17% of Korean and 12% of Vietnamese American seniors live below the poverty line, rates higher than all racial groups.⁵
- Approximately 14% of NHPI youth and 10% of Asian American youth live in poverty. Among ethnic groups, 15% of Vietnamese and 13% of Korean American youth live below the poverty line.⁶
- Approximately 39% of Tongan, 15% of Thai, 14% of Vietnamese, 14% of Taiwanese, and 13% of Korean American women live in poverty.⁷
- About 31% of Asian American and NHPI households in Orange County do not earn the income required to meet basic needs.⁸

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., Table B17001.

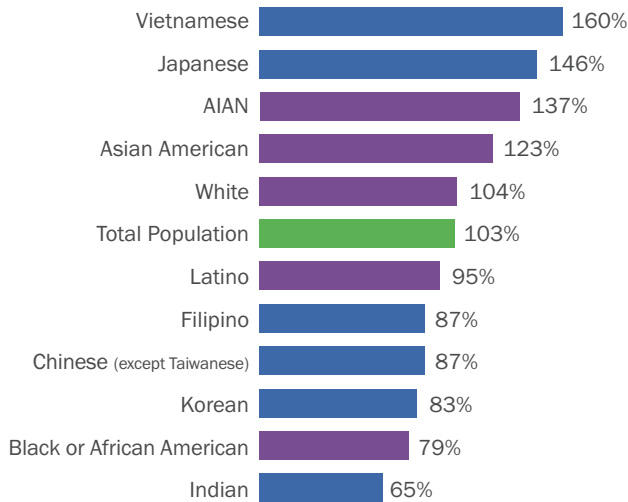
⁶Ibid.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Pearce, 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.

Growth in the Number of Unemployed

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,
Orange County 2007 to 2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans in Orange County increased 123%, an increase well above the county average (103%).
- Among Asian American ethnic groups countywide, Vietnamese Americans had the greatest increase in the number of unemployed, growing 160% from 2007 to 2012. Japanese Americans also had significant growth in the number of unemployed (146%).
- Between 2010 and 2012, the unemployment rate for Asian Americans was 9%.¹
- In Orange County, the greatest number of Asian Americans are employed in manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and retail trade. The greatest number of NHPI are employed in health care and social assistance, finance and insurance, and manufacturing.²
- Over a quarter (27%) of Vietnamese Americans are employed in the manufacturing industry. About 28% of Filipino Americans work in the health care and social assistance industry.³
- Asian Americans make up 34% of health care practitioners and technicians in Orange County.⁴



*From 2007 to 2012,
the number of unemployed
Asian Americans
countywide increased
123%.*

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

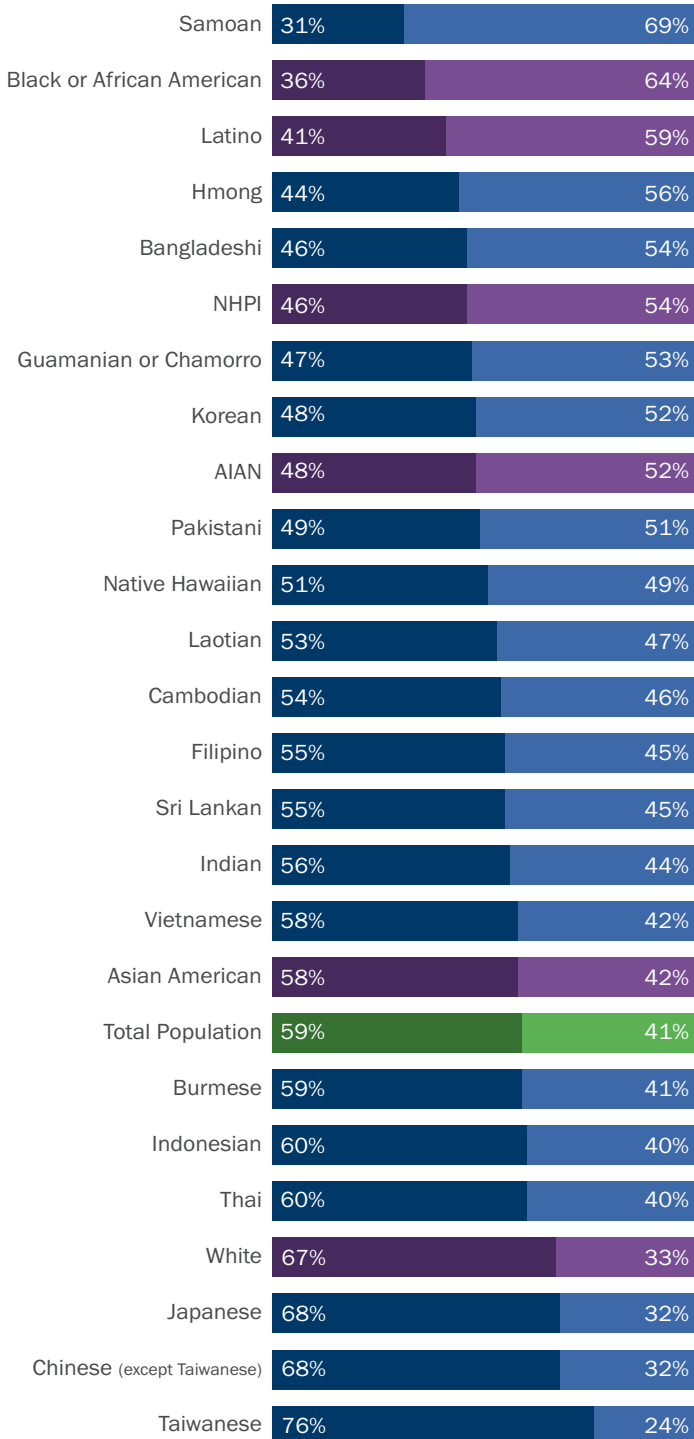
²U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

³Ibid.

⁴U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Orange County 2010



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

Left: Homeowner
Right: Renter

- Asian Americans (58%) in Orange County have lower homeownership rates than Whites (67%). Less than half of NHPI (46%) own their own homes.
- Samoan Americans have lower homeownership rates than all racial groups countywide.
- Asian Americans (3.2) and NHPI (3.4) have average household sizes greater than average (3.0). Hmong (4.9) and Samoan Americans (4.3) have larger households than any racial group. Laotian (4.2), Cambodian (4.1), Vietnamese (3.8), Bangladeshi (3.8), and Pakistani Americans (3.7) also have large households.⁵
- Approximately 53% of Asian American households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, a rate above average (51%). Approximately 61% of Korean American households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, a rate higher than all racial groups. High proportions of Vietnamese (57%), Cambodian (56%), Filipino (54%), and Indonesian American (53%) households with mortgages also spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs.⁶
- Among Asian American renters, Thai (62%), Vietnamese (60%), and Korean Americans (57%) are the most housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing.⁷
- Approximately 38% of Vietnamese and 30% of Thai American renters are severely housing-cost burdened and spend 50% or more of their income on housing, rates higher than all racial groups.⁸
- Though Asian Americans and NHPI make up just over 20% of the total population in Orange County, they comprise 39% of those living in subsidized housing countywide, the highest of any other racial group.⁹

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

⁶Ibid., Table B25091.

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

⁸Ibid.

⁹U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, "A Picture of Subsidized Households," 2008. Note: Asian American and NHPI data are not available separately.



Leading Causes of Death

by Race and Ethnic Group, Orange County 2005–2010

Race and Ethnic Group	Leading Causes of Death		
	No. 1 Cause % of Total for Group	No. 2 Cause % of Total for Group	No. 3 Cause % of Total for Group
Asian American	Cancer 30%	Heart disease 23%	Stroke 9%
Cambodian	Cancer 23%	Heart disease 17%	Stroke 10%
Chinese	Cancer 31%	Heart disease 24%	Stroke 9%
Filipino	Cancer 29%	Heart disease 28%	Stroke 10%
Hmong	Cancer 27%	Heart disease 18%	Alzheimer's disease and stroke 9%
Indian	Heart disease 32%	Cancer 19%	Stroke 6%
Japanese	Cancer 30%	Heart disease 25%	Stroke 8%
Korean	Cancer 33%	Heart disease 21%	Stroke 7%
Laotian	Heart disease 27%	Cancer 19%	Diabetes and stroke 8%
Thai	Cancer 42%	Heart disease 19%	Diabetes and stroke 6%
Vietnamese	Cancer 30%	Heart disease 20%	Stroke 9%
NHPI	Heart disease 29%	Cancer 22%	Diabetes 8%
Guamanian or Chamorro	Heart disease 24%	Cancer 19%	Accidents and Alzheimer's disease 10%
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease 42%	Cancer 17%	Diabetes and stroke 6%
Samoan	Heart disease 28%	Cancer 23%	Diabetes 10%
Total	Heart disease 27%	Cancer 25%	Stroke 6%

California Department of Public Health Death Public Use Files 2005–2010. Note: Chinese figures include Taiwanese; figures are for single ethnic group.

- One of the most important measures of a community’s well-being is its death rate, or number of deaths per 100,000 people. In 2012, the death rate for NHPI in Orange County was 864 deaths per 100,000 people, a rate above all other racial groups. The death rate for Asian Americans in 2012 was 413 deaths per 100,000 people.¹
- In Orange County, heart disease is the leading cause of death for NHPI. The NHPI death rate from diseases of the circulatory system (435 deaths per 100,000 people) is higher than any other racial group countywide.² The proportion of NHPI deaths attributable to diabetes is also highest among all racial groups. Cancer is the fastest-growing cause of death for NHPI.³
- Cancer is the leading cause of death for Asian Americans in Orange County; a higher proportion of Asian American deaths are attributable to the disease than any other racial group. Alzheimer’s disease is the fastest-growing cause of death for Asian Americans. Among Asian American ethnic groups, growth in the number dying from Alzheimer’s disease is highest for Vietnamese Americans.⁴
- In Orange County, NHPI women are much more likely to be diagnosed with late-stage breast cancer than early stage.⁵
- Approximately 23% of Asian American adults countywide have a physical, mental, or emotional disability.⁶

¹California Department of Public Health Vital Statistics. 2012. Note: Figures are age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population; figures are for single race.

²Ibid. Note: Diseases of the circulatory system include heart disease, stroke, and other related diseases.

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

⁴Ibid.

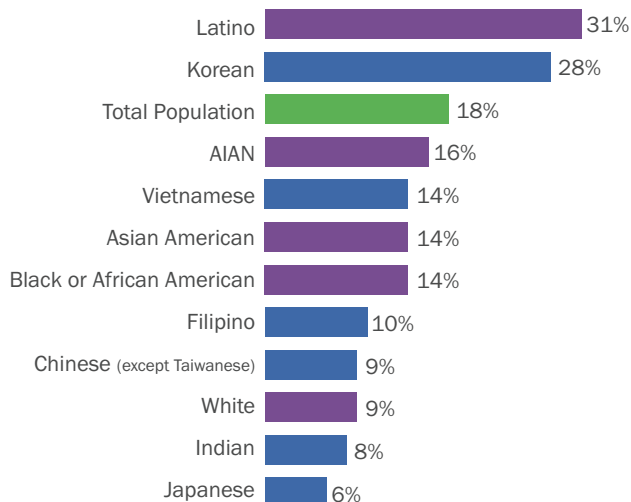
⁵Marshall, Sarah F. et al. 2008. *Breast Cancer Incidence & Prevalence in Orange County: Disparities in State at Diagnosis of Breast Cancer in Orange County: Implications for Early Detection: Monograph I*. University of California, Irvine.

⁶California Health Interview Survey. 2011–2012.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,
Orange County 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.

Over
87,000
Asian Americans
in Orange County
do not have health insurance.

- Over 87,000 Asian Americans in Orange County do not have health insurance.⁷
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean Americans are most likely to be uninsured; nearly 3 in 10 Korean Americans are uninsured.
- More than 3 in 10 Vietnamese Americans have public health insurance, a proportion greater than all Asian American ethnic groups.⁸
- About 21% of Asian American and NHPI emergency room visits are paid by Medicare.⁹
- Asian Americans and NHPI make up only 10% of all hospital discharges countywide despite making up a greater proportion of the county’s total population.¹⁰
- About 18% of Vietnamese Americans in Orange County reported difficulty communicating their health needs with their doctors or health care providers, compared to only 1% of Whites. Additionally, 27% of Vietnamese speakers had difficulty accessing health care information, compared to 8% of English speakers.¹¹
- Nearly half (49%) of Asian Americans countywide who need help for self-reported mental/emotional or alcohol/drug issues do not receive treatment.¹²
- As a population largely made up of refugees, many Vietnamese Americans have mental health problems, including depression and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Yet well over half (57%) of Vietnamese American adults lack mental health coverage, a rate higher than all racial groups; in contrast, only 17% of Whites are without coverage.¹³

⁷U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Orange County Health Care Agency. 2011. *Orange County Geographic Health Profile Report*.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹Orange County Health Needs Assessment. 2010. *A Look at Health in Orange County’s Vietnamese Community*.

¹²California Health Interview Survey. 2011–2012. Note: Figures are for single race.

¹³Orange County Health Needs Assessment. 2010. *A Look at Health in Orange County’s Vietnamese Community*.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Orange County is home to some of the largest Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities in the country. To ensure the effective delivery of services to these large, diverse, and rapidly growing populations, elected officials, government agencies, and others should implement public policies that recognize the complexity of their needs. The following policy recommendations serve as a starting point.

Human Relations

Orange County's population includes those of diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, religions, and sexual orientations. There are dozens of distinct Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups countywide. South Asian communities, including smaller Bangladeshi, Sri Lankan, and Pakistani American populations, are among the county's fastest growing. As ongoing demographic changes contribute to even greater diversity, policy makers can promote justice, fairness, and positive human relations by:

- Increasing funding to local human relations commissions, including programs that address intergroup tensions and respond to complaints of discrimination and harassment.
- Strengthening successful models of intergroup relations programs for youth and adults, including in-school programs and curricula that promote tolerance and an appreciation for diversity, as well as community-based programs that prevent hate violence and respond to hate crimes and incidents. This requires adequate foundation, corporate, and government funding.
- Improving law enforcement investigations of hate crime and incidents by both adopting language access policies that enable limited English proficient (LEP) survivors to report hate crimes and incidents and train officers to follow clear protocols on how to respond to such reports.

Civic Engagement

Growing numbers of Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County are becoming citizens, registering to vote, and casting ballots. Since 2000, the number of Asian American immigrants countywide who have naturalized has increased 45%. Nearly 230,000 Asian Americans in Orange County were registered to vote as of the 2012 general election, making up 14% of the county's total electorate. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI have not

realized their full potential as participants in the political process. Thousands who are eligible to naturalize have yet to become U.S. citizens. Asian American voter registration and turnout, as well as representation among those elected or appointed to public office, still lags behind other racial groups. Policy makers should promote the civic engagement of Asian Americans and NHPI 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. As civic engagement work is most effective when conducted on an ongoing basis, funding for such work should be provided for multiyear periods rather than only during election cycles.
- Collaborating with local voting officials to ensure compliance with, and adequate resources to implement, both Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act and Sections 12303 and 14201 of the California Elections Code. Oral language assistance and translated election materials are critical to the full participation of Asian Americans and NHPI in the electoral process.
- Promoting the Secretary of State's online voter registration website, now available in eight Asian languages.
- Providing opportunities for full and meaningful public participation, including greater recruitment, outreach, and training for Asian Americans and NHPI to participate on boards and commissions. This includes the adoption of policies that ensure boards, commissions, and political appointees are representative of the communities they serve.

Immigration

No community in Orange County is more immigrant than Asian Americans; approximately 62% of Asian Americans and 16% of NHPI countywide are foreign-born. Immigrants from Asia and the Pacific continue to come to Orange County in large numbers, contributing to its social and economic well-being. It is critical that policy makers work to protect the rights of both legal and undocumented immigrants and promote immigrant integration by:

- Providing government, foundation, and corporate funding to community-based organizations to help eligible

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

immigrants secure legal permanent resident status and access other immigration benefits, naturalize and become U.S. citizens, and legalize their status if immigration reform is enacted at the federal level. Free and low-cost civics and English language classes are also needed and should be expanded.

- 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 discrimination against documented and undocumented immigrants 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.

Language

Language barriers are common in immigrant communities. Over 38% of Asian Americans and 10% of NHPI in Orange County are limited English proficient (LEP) and face challenges communicating in English. These language barriers have serious consequences, impacting job opportunities and access to 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 of the law conducted in 1999 and 2010 showed drastic deficits in its implementation. English language acquisition and access to basic services in immigrant communities can be improved by:

- Increasing government funding for free and low-cost adult English language programs.
- Enacting municipal language access ordinances that allow local governments to serve all residents equally. For example, the cities of Oakland and San Francisco have adopted ordinances to improve access to services through bilingual assistance and language interpretation.

Education

The success of some Asian Americans and NHPI in the educational arena overshadows significant challenges

faced by others. Among adults, Cambodian and Vietnamese Americans in Orange County are among those least likely to hold high school and bachelor's degrees. Among youth, NHPI students in Orange County schools have among the highest dropout rates, lowest graduation rates, and are less likely to have completed the required courses for college admission. English language learners lack access to teachers and teacher's aides bilingual in Asian and Pacific Island languages. The educational needs of Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County should be addressed by:

- Increasing and stabilizing funding for K-12, adult, and public higher education, including community colleges and both the California State University and the University of California systems, to ensure public education is accessible and affordable to Asian American and NHPI communities. Robust financial aid programs, targeted outreach, and in-language resources for parents are critical.
- Expanding access to bilingual instruction and dual immersion programs in languages commonly spoken by students, while providing LEP students with priority enrollment.
- Increasing recruitment, funding, and support of teachers and teacher's aides bilingual in Asian and Pacific Island languages.
- Supporting opportunities for LEP parents to be meaningfully involved in their children's education, including the translation of school documents into Asian and Pacific Island languages and Asian and Pacific Island language interpretation at school meetings and events. Ensure LEP parent involvement in school advisory committees related to Local Control Funding Formula requirements.
- Adopting and enforcing antihate and antibullying policies at both the school district and school levels and providing relevant training to teachers and school administrators on implementation of these policies.
- Establishing policies that promote equal opportunity and diversity in public education, ensuring students from diverse racial and socioeconomic backgrounds have equal access to a quality education.

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Income and Employment

Asian American and NHPI communities in Orange County have been dramatically impacted by the economic crisis. Between 2007 and 2012, the number of unemployed Asian Americans countywide increased 123%; the number living below the poverty line increased 51% over the same period. Per capita, Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County today earn less than both Whites and Blacks or African Americans. Many Asian American and NHPI poor are unable to access good jobs because of limited English proficiency or their immigration status. The economic 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 Medi-Cal, which serve as lifelines to the most vulnerable.
- Investing greater public funding in the vigorous enforcement of employment and labor laws by local agencies, especially in low-wage industries where wage theft and health and safety violations are rampant. Effective anti-wage theft ordinances are needed to enforce workers' legal rights, including the right to organize for better wages and conditions without retaliation, and level the playing field for responsible businesses.
- Instituting language access policies for workforce development programs, including those that support CalWORKS, to ensure equal access to training, skills development, English for speakers of other languages classes, job placement services, and good living-wage jobs.
- Including Asian Americans and NHPI in equal opportunity programs, such as minority public contracting programs, to counter discrimination in hiring, retention, and promotion.
- Enacting stronger policies and programs that create good, living-wage jobs. These jobs should be accessible to those who are LEP or face barriers to employment.
- Supporting small businesses and small business development with government loans and financing, multi-lingual training programs and technical assistance, and information on responsible employment practices.

Housing

Like many in Orange County, Asian Americans and NHPI struggle to find affordable housing. Disproportionate numbers of Asian American homeowners and renters countywide spend 30% or more of their monthly income on housing costs. Many live in overcrowded households; others face varying degrees of housing insecurity, living month-to-month in motels, in their cars, or on the streets. For Asian Americans and NHPI, the human right to housing should be protected by:

- Enacting legislation 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 address diminishing revenue streams and lending facilities dedicated to securing affordable housing for working class families, seniors, and persons with disabilities.
- Revisiting the feasibility of housing policies such as inclusionary housing and exploring the promotion of affordable housing development through land-use entitlement incentives.
- Increasing outreach efforts to Asian American and NHPI families to promote a better understanding of affordable housing options including Section 8 requirements, transitional housing, and other resources.
- Providing more resources and visibility to court mediation programs for homeowners facing foreclosure.
- Ensuring language access in the court system for low-income individuals facing possible eviction or foreclosure.

Health

Asian Americans and NHPI in Orange County are disproportionately impacted by disease yet are less likely than Whites to have health insurance. Approximately 28% of Korean Americans countywide are uninsured, a rate exceeded only by Latinos. Among the insured, many lack access to culturally and linguistically appropriate care. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) has

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

the potential to provide greater access to quality affordable health insurance and culturally and linguistically appropriate services, reducing health disparities for Asian Americans and NHPI. Government, health care providers, and purchasers of care should promote the health of Asian Americans and NHPI by:

- Ensuring that all patients receive understandable and respectful health care information, services, and treatment in their primary language and in a manner compatible with their cultural health beliefs. Effective communication between patients and providers is critical to the provision of patient- and family-centered care.
- Supporting culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach and education to Asian American and NHPI individuals and small businesses around available health coverage options under the ACA. This should include information on how to enroll in and retain coverage.
- Funding innovative programs under the ACA that help reduce costs and promote the use of preventive health care services. Programs that improve access to health care by moving toward a more effective, efficient single-payer, universal health care system for all Californians are particularly important.
- Maintaining and expanding publicly funded safety-net programs and providers, including primary care providers, community clinics, hospitals, and Federally Qualified Health Centers. These are critical to ensuring access to health care for low-income, immigrant, and LEP populations.
- Increasing governmental funding for social services. Addressing the social determinants of health can help reduce costs and achieve far better health outcomes.
- Integrating an understanding of these social determinants and environmental influences into health care policies and regulations. With an emphasis on prevention, this approach results in more effective and efficient practices and treatments.
- Funding the development of health career pipelines to increase the number of health care professionals from underserved Asian American and NHPI communities. Doing so will enhance the capacity of the health care

providers to serve the needs of these communities in a culturally appropriate manner.

Data Collection

There can be considerable differences between Asian Americans and NHPI and significant social and economic diversity among Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups. Some have achieved the American dream, while others struggle to make ends meet. Data collected and reported on Asian Americans and NHPI as a single aggregate category, or on Asian Americans or NHPI only as racial groups, mask the considerable needs of the most disadvantaged in our communities. More informed public policy on Asian American and NHPI communities can be achieved by:

- Collecting and reporting data in ways consistent with 1997 revisions to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive 15, which call for data on Asian Americans and NHPI to be collected and reported on as two distinct racial groups.
- Collecting and reporting data on distinct Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups. City and county government agencies and local school districts should look to state law for guidance; all state agencies are required to disaggregate data for Cambodian, Chamorro, Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Japanese, Korean, Laotian, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, and Vietnamese Americans, while the Departments of Industrial Relations and Fair Employment are required to further disaggregate data for Bangladeshi, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Taiwanese, Thai, and Tongan Americans.
- Adopting survey research methods that produce detailed and accurate data on Asian American and NHPI communities at the local level. These practices include translating and administering questionnaires and providing assistance to respondents in Asian and Pacific Island languages, as well as oversampling Asian Americans and NHPI to ensure adequate sample sizes by race and ethnic group.

GLOSSARY

Asian countries

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

bilingual aides and teachers

Bilingual aides are bilingual paraprofessionals who provide primary language support or instruction and are familiar with the cultural heritage of the English learners. Bilingual teachers are those providing primary language instruction and hold a California Commission on Teaching Credentialing (CCTC) bilingual authorization.

death rate

The number of deaths divided by the estimated total population. Age-specific death rate is the number of deaths in a specific age group divided by the number of the population in that age group.

foreign-born

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, foreign-born includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth, including those who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization. Those born to U.S. citizen parent(s) abroad or born in American Samoa, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are native-born.

housing-cost burden

Households are considered to have a high burden when 30% or more of household income is spent on housing costs, which include rent and utilities. Households are considered to be severely housing-cost burdened when 50% or more of household income is spent on housing costs.

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 issued an LPR card, commonly known as a “green card.” One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as “good moral character,” knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met.

limited English proficient (LEP)

Persons who speak English less than “very well.”

linguistic isolation

Households that have no one age 14 and over who speaks English only or speaks English “very well.”

low-income

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 age 18). This measurement is used to determine eligibility for many needs-based social services, including Social Security, Medicaid, and food stamps.

Pacific Islands

Including American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawai'i, 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

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.

seniors

Persons age 65 and over.

unemployment rate

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

youth

Persons under age 18.

Appendix A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	1,458,978	51%	1,328,499	44%	-9%
Latino	875,579	31%	1,012,973	34%	16%
Asian American	423,911	15%	597,748	20%	41%
Black or African American	59,426	2%	67,729	2%	14%
AIAN	37,584	1%	37,580	1%	-0.01%
NHPI	16,666	1%	19,484	1%	17%
Total Population	2,846,289	100%	3,010,232	100%	6%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Vietnamese	141,164	33%	194,423	33%	38%
Korean	58,564	14%	93,710	16%	60%
Filipino	60,000	14%	89,341	15%	49%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	61,174	14%	84,170	14%	38%
Japanese	41,767	10%	48,226	8%	15%
Indian	30,464	7%	45,044	8%	48%
Taiwanese	11,263	3%	14,670	2%	30%
Cambodian	5,359	1%	7,072	1%	32%
Pakistani	3,579	1%	6,057	1%	69%
Thai	3,822	1%	5,288	1%	38%
Indonesian	3,301	1%	4,356	1%	32%
Laotian	3,208	1%	3,053	1%	-5%
Sri Lankan	843	0.2%	1,523	0.3%	81%
Hmong	1,126	0.3%	1,200	0.2%	7%
Bangladeshi	433	0.1%	945	0.2%	118%
Burmese	NR	NR	855	0.1%	NR
Malaysian	324	0.1%	456	0.1%	41%
Nepalese	NR	NR	300	0.1%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	127	0.02%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	115	0.02%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	1	0.0002%	NR
Asian American Total	423,911	100%	597,748	100%	41%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	5,217	31%	6,256	32%	20%
Samoaan	4,555	27%	5,205	27%	14%
Guamanian or Chamorro	2,318	14%	2,510	13%	8%
Tongan	610	4%	883	5%	45%
Marshallese	NR	NR	495	3%	NR
Fijian	142	1%	296	2%	108%
NHPI Total	16,666	100%	19,484	100%	17%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 3% of Asian Americans and 20% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = No report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

Appendix B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Youth (<18)	Seniors (65+)		Foreign-Born		Limited English Proficiency		High School Degree or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		
SF2 DP-1	SF2 DP-1		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B15002		
Latino	34%	White	18%	Asian American	62%	Latino	42%	Latino	56%	Latino	12%
NHPI	32%	Asian American	10%	Latino	44%	Asian American	38%	AIAN	86%	AIAN	22%
Black or African American	31%	AIAN	7%	NHPI	16%	AIAN	10%	Asian American	87%	NHPI	28%
AIAN	29%	Black or African American	6%	AIAN	11%	NHPI	10%	NHPI	90%	Black or African American	34%
Asian American	24%	NHPI	6%	Black or African American	10%	Black or African American	6%	Black or African American	92%	White	43%
White	18%	Latino	5%	White	9%	White	2%	White	96%	Asian American	50%
Total Population	24%	Total Population	12%	Total Population	30%	Total Population	22%	Total Population	83%	Total Population	36%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Youth (<18)	Seniors (65+)		Foreign-Born		Limited English Proficiency		High School Degree or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		
SF2 DP-1	SF2 DP-1		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B15002		
Marshallese	43%	Okinawan	15%	Taiwanese	72%	Vietnamese	55%	Cambodian	68%	Samoan	16%
Tongan	39%	Japanese	14%	Indian	70%	Korean	50%	Vietnamese	73%	Cambodian	25%
Samoan	38%	Taiwanese	12%	Korean	69%	Taiwanese	43%	Samoan	88%	Vietnamese	28%
Guamanian or Chamorro	33%	Burmese	11%	Vietnamese	69%	Thai	39%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	90%	Native Hawaiian	38%
Hmong	32%	Vietnamese	11%	Indonesian	64%	Cambodian	39%	Indian	93%	Indonesian	46%
Native Hawaiian	31%	Korean	10%	Pakistani	59%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	32%	Pakistani	93%	Japanese	54%
Pakistani	30%	Mongolian	10%	Cambodian	58%	Indonesian	26%	Indonesian	94%	Thai	54%
Bangladeshi	29%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	10%	Thai	57%	Pakistani	26%	Thai	94%	Filipino	58%
Okinawan	28%	Filipino	9%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	56%	Indian	20%	Korean	95%	Pakistani	60%
Nepalese	28%	Indian	8%	Filipino	56%	Japanese	19%	Native Hawaiian	95%	Korean	60%
Cambodian	27%	Indonesian	8%	Japanese	28%	Filipino	15%	Taiwanese	96%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	64%
Filipino	26%	Sri Lankan	8%	Samoan	10%	Samoan	7%	Filipino	96%	Taiwanese	69%
Laotian	25%	Thai	7%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	1%	Japanese	97%	Indian	74%
Vietnamese	25%	Fijian	7%								
Indonesian	25%	Cambodian	7%								
Japanese	25%	Laotian	6%								
Fijian	24%	Native Hawaiian	6%								
Korean	24%	Pakistani	6%								
Indian	24%	Bangladeshi	5%								
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	24%	Guamanian or Chamorro	5%								
Sri Lankan	24%	Malaysian	4%								
Mongolian	22%	Hmong	4%								
Thai	21%	Samoan	4%								
Malaysian	21%	Tongan	4%								
Burmese	20%	Marshallese	2%								
Taiwanese	18%	Nepalese	2%								

SHADED = Faring below non-Latino Whites
BOLD = Faring below the area average
BLUE = Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

For youth and seniors, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 100 persons were included.

For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 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.

Appendix B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate		Low-Income		Homeownership		Household Size		Uninsured	
ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002		ACS 5-Year C17002		SF2 HCT2		SF2 HCT2 & HCT3		ASC 3-Year S0201	
Latino	\$17,028	Latino	17%	Latino	45%	Black or African American	36%	Latino	4.3	Latino	31%
NHPI	\$25,206	AIAN	12%	AIAN	28%	Latino	41%	NHPI	3.4	AIAN	16%
AIAN	\$27,771	Black or African American	11%	Black or African American	27%	NHPI	46%	AIAN	3.2	Asian American	14%
Asian American	\$29,598	NHPI	11%	Asian American	24%	AIAN	48%	Asian American	3.2	Black or African American	14%
Black or African American	\$30,108	Asian American	10%	NHPI	21%	Asian American	58%	Black or African American	2.8	White	9%
White	\$48,220	White	5%	White	14%	White	67%	White	2.4	Total Population	18%
Total Population	\$34,017	Total Population	10%	Total Population	26%	Total Population	59%	Total Population	3.0		

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate		Low-Income		Homeownership		Household Size		Uninsured	
ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002		ACS 5-Year C17002		SF2 HCT2		SF2 HCT2 & HCT3		ASC 3-Year S0201	
Cambodian	\$19,274	Thai	14%	Cambodian	37%	Samoan	31%	Hmong	4.9	Korean	28%
Samoan	\$21,634	Vietnamese	13%	Vietnamese	34%	Hmong	44%	Samoan	4.3	Vietnamese	14%
Pakistani	\$22,013	Korean	13%	Thai	32%	Bangladeshi	46%	Laotian	4.2	Filipino	10%
Vietnamese	\$22,323	Pakistani	12%	Korean	28%	Guamanian or Chamorro	47%	Cambodian	4.1	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	9%
Thai	\$23,079	Taiwanese	12%	Pakistani	28%	Korean	48%	Vietnamese	3.8	Indian	8%
Korean	\$28,018	Cambodian	11%	Indonesian	27%	Pakistani	49%	Bangladeshi	3.8	Japanese	6%
Filipino	\$29,123	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	10%	Native Hawaiian	20%	Native Hawaiian	51%	Pakistani	3.7		
Indonesian	\$29,578	Indonesian	10%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	19%	Laotian	53%	Guamanian or Chamorro	3.3		
Native Hawaiian	\$30,670	Japanese	8%	Taiwanese	18%	Cambodian	54%	Filipino	3.3		
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$35,284	Native Hawaiian	6%	Japanese	16%	Filipino	55%	Burmese	3.2		
Taiwanese	\$37,884	Indian	6%	Filipino	16%	Sri Lankan	55%	Indian	3.1		
Japanese	\$38,922	Filipino	6%	Samoan	15%	Indian	56%	Sri Lankan	3.1		
Indian	\$39,609	Samoan	4%	Indian	14%	Vietnamese	58%	Indonesian	3.0		
						Burmese	59%	Thai	3.0		
						Indonesian	60%	Korean	3.0		
						Thai	60%	Taiwanese	2.9		
						Japanese	68%	Native Hawaiian	2.8		
						Chinese (except Taiwanese)	68%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	2.8		
						Taiwanese	76%	Japanese	2.5		

SHADED = Faring below non-Latino Whites
BOLD = Faring below the area average
BLUE = Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

For homeownership and household size, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households were included.

For uninsured, data are from the 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. 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.

Appendix C

ASIAN AMERICAN AND NHPI POPULATIONS BY CITY

Asian American Population

Ranked by 2010 Population

City	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of City	Number	% of City	
Irvine	46,251	32%	91,896	43%	99%
Garden Grove	53,224	32%	65,923	39%	24%
Anaheim	43,220	13%	55,024	16%	27%
Westminster	34,860	40%	44,192	49%	27%
Santa Ana	31,897	9%	36,324	11%	14%
Fullerton	21,885	17%	33,256	25%	52%
Huntington Beach	20,579	11%	25,619	13%	24%
Buena Park	17,770	23%	23,063	29%	30%
Fountain Valley	15,229	28%	19,755	36%	30%
Orange	13,360	10%	17,473	13%	31%
Tustin	11,084	16%	16,973	22%	53%
Cypress	10,543	23%	16,239	34%	54%
Lake Forest	9,093	12%	12,091	16%	33%
Yorba Linda	7,366	13%	11,494	18%	56%
Mission Viejo	8,604	9%	11,030	12%	28%
Costa Mesa	8,741	8%	10,662	10%	22%
Stanton	6,269	17%	9,404	25%	50%
Aliso Viejo	5,293	13%	8,761	18%	66%
Placentia	5,679	12%	8,389	17%	48%
Brea	3,619	10%	7,966	20%	120%
La Palma	7,204	47%	7,896	51%	10%
Newport Beach	4,188	6%	7,587	9%	81%
Laguna Niguel	5,692	9%	7,236	11%	27%
La Habra	4,044	7%	6,415	11%	59%
Rancho Santa Margarita	4,404	9%	5,596	12%	27%
Laguna Hills	3,674	12%	4,714	16%	28%
Midway City	NR	NR	4,110	48%	NR
Ladera Ranch	NR	NR	3,565	16%	NR
San Clemente	1,801	4%	3,461	5%	92%
Seal Beach	1,659	7%	2,781	12%	68%
North Tustin	1,971	8%	2,513	10%	27%
Los Alamitos	1,294	11%	1,797	16%	39%
Laguna Woods	469	3%	1,739	11%	271%
Dana Point	1,201	3%	1,507	5%	25%
San Juan Capistrano	902	3%	1,370	4%	52%
Coto de Caza	845	6%	1,222	8%	45%
Laguna Beach	718	3%	1,196	5%	67%
Rossmoor	733	7%	1,068	10%	46%
Las Flores	676	12%	987	17%	46%
Villa Park	850	14%	951	16%	12%
Sunset Beach	NR	NR	59	6%	NR

NHPI Population

Ranked by 2010 Population

City	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of City	Number	% of City	
Anaheim	2,356	0.7%	2,778	0.8%	18%
Garden Grove	1,618	1.0%	1,673	1.0%	3%
Huntington Beach	1,096	0.6%	1,578	0.8%	44%
Santa Ana	1,812	0.5%	1,576	0.5%	-13%
Irvine	642	0.4%	1,067	0.5%	66%
Costa Mesa	981	0.9%	995	0.9%	1%
Buena Park	722	0.9%	814	1.0%	13%
Fullerton	599	0.5%	790	0.6%	32%
Orange	637	0.5%	720	0.5%	13%
Westminster	618	0.7%	695	0.8%	12%
Tustin	378	0.6%	530	0.7%	40%
Lake Forest	368	0.5%	509	0.7%	38%
Cypress	331	0.7%	483	1.0%	46%
Mission Viejo	416	0.4%	437	0.5%	5%
Fountain Valley	445	0.8%	435	0.8%	-2%
Stanton	508	1.4%	403	1.1%	-21%
Newport Beach	210	0.3%	327	0.4%	56%
Aliso Viejo	235	0.6%	323	0.7%	37%
Laguna Niguel	180	0.3%	290	0.5%	61%
La Habra	270	0.5%	288	0.5%	7%
Rancho Santa Margarita	233	0.5%	264	0.6%	13%
San Clemente	205	0.4%	263	0.4%	28%
Yorba Linda	162	0.3%	245	0.4%	51%
Brea	162	0.5%	213	0.5%	31%
Placentia	170	0.4%	179	0.4%	5%
Seal Beach	95	0.4%	161	0.7%	69%
Laguna Hills	117	0.4%	149	0.5%	27%
North Tustin	72	0.3%	138	0.6%	92%
La Palma	115	0.7%	132	0.8%	15%
Dana Point	146	0.4%	126	0.4%	-14%
San Juan Capistrano	103	0.3%	114	0.3%	11%
Ladera Ranch	NR	NR	113	0.5%	NR
Los Alamitos	85	0.7%	103	0.9%	21%
Coto de Caza	38	0.3%	82	0.6%	116%
Laguna Beach	58	0.2%	63	0.3%	9%
Midway City	NR	NR	62	0.7%	NR
Rossmoor	41	0.4%	50	0.5%	22%
Las Flores	20	0.4%	34	0.6%	70%
Laguna Woods	19	0.1%	28	0.2%	47%
Villa Park	15	0.3%	9	0.2%	-40%
Sunset Beach	NR	NR	5	0.5%	NR

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

Note: North Tustin listed as Tustin Foothills in 2000. 2000 data are adjusted to 2010 Census geographies; Lake Forest annexed Foothill Ranch and Portola Hills, Newport Beach annexed Newport Coast and San Joaquin Hills. NR = No Report. Data unavailable because some cities were not Census Designated Places in 2000.

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 any combination" population unless otherwise noted. Exceptions include the measurement of the White population, which is defined here as non-Latino 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 and more than 100 persons 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) 2005–2007 and 2010–2012 3-Year Estimates and 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates (selected population tables), and 2002 and 2007 Survey of Business Owners. 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; 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; Centers for Disease Control; Orange County Health Care Agency; Orange County Health Needs Assessment; University of California, Irvine; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement.

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

Publications are available in print or on the Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles (www.advancingjustice-la.org) or Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance (www.ocapica.org) websites, where they can be downloaded or printed free of charge.

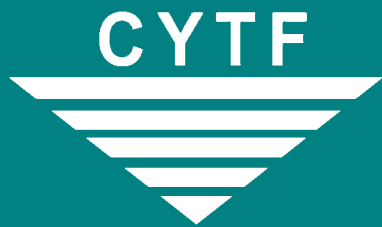
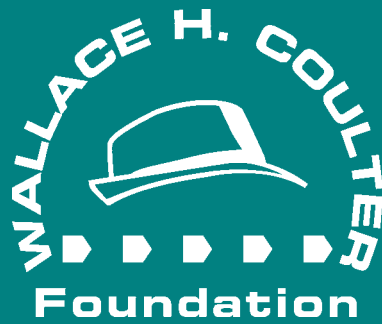
For questions about ordering reports, please contact:

Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles

1145 Wilshire Blvd., 2nd Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90017. Phone (213) 977-7500.

Orange County Asian and Pacific Islander Community Alliance

12900 Garden Grove Blvd., Suite 214-A, Garden Grove, CA 92843. Phone (714) 636-9095.



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