



2015



A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS

Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West



ASIAN AMERICANS
ADVANCING
JUSTICE



ARIZONA
HAWAI'I
LAS VEGAS
OREGON
SEATTLE



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Asian Americans Advancing Justice

Asian Americans Advancing Justice is a national affiliation of five leading organizations advocating for the civil and human rights of Asian Americans and other underserved communities to promote a fair and equitable society for all.

Advancing Justice | AAJC (Washington, DC)
Advancing Justice | Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco)
Advancing Justice | Atlanta
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Advancing Justice | Los Angeles

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WELCOME

In the imagination of many Americans, the West conjures images of covered wagons and wide expanses of empty land for the taking. Just as these pictures render invisible the dispossession of Native Americans, seldom do they include the faces of Asian Americans or Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI). Yet our communities have a long and complicated history in the West that embodies diverse experiences. While many Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in the West can trace their histories to immigration and the pursuit of economic opportunity, other Asian Americans came as refugees to escape political persecution. With the American overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawai'i in 1893, the experiences of Native Hawaiians mirror those of other native people. Today the West is home to the largest Asian American and NHPI populations in the United States.

Understanding Asian Americans and NHPI in the West means understanding who we are. Asian Americans hail from over 20 different countries, including Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. The NHPI label encompasses at least 20 distinct communities, including larger communities such as Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Chamorros, Fijians, and Tongans, and smaller communities such as Marshallese, Chuukese, and Tahitians.

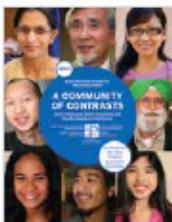
Understanding Asian Americans and NHPI in the West also means understanding the considerable social and economic diversity that exists among the ethnic groups that make up our communities. While some have achieved economic success, others still struggle to make ends meet. Yet the needs of the most disadvantaged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

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West, 2015 is a much needed resource supporting growing Asian American and NHPI movements in Arizona, Hawai'i, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington with concrete and up-to-date data and policy recommendations. While some reports on Asian Americans and NHPI paint a simplistically glossy picture, this report aims to provide a fuller and richer portrait of the social, economic, and political challenges and opportunities our communities face. This resource can provide content for public education efforts, better inform policy campaigns, and ensure that community leaders have key information. We hope this report will serve as a resource that Asian American and NHPI communities throughout the West can use to better advocate for their local communities as they reach out to foundations and government agencies for resources and support.

This report is part of a series based on new data. Advancing Justice has produced a national report on the Asian American population and partnered with Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC) to produce a national report on NHPI. Advancing Justice has also published regional reports on Asian Americans and NHPI in the Midwest, California, the Northeast, the South, and, now, the West.

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

We would also like to thank the Advancing Justice staff who contributed to this report, including Marita Etcubañez and Anthony Bowman with Asian Americans Advancing Justice | AAJC (coauthor), and Joanna Lee, Dan Ichinose, and Kristin Sakaguchi with Asian Americans Advancing Justice-Los Angeles (coauthor and principal researcher). Special thanks to our partners, Asian Pacific Community in Action in Arizona, Papa Ola Lokahi in Hawai'i, Rozita Lee in Las Vegas, the Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon, and Asian Counseling and Referral Service in Seattle, who provided critical guidance on the structure, geographic scope (selection of state or metropolitan area), and content of this report.



Data on Asian Americans and NHPI in California are published separately in *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013*, found online at advancingjustice-la.org/demographics.

INTRODUCTION

Dramatic growth in the nation's Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations is occurring throughout the country. This is no less true in the 13 states that make up the West, where Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups in the region. Policy makers and service providers in states throughout the West must understand growing Asian American and NHPI communities if they are to meet the needs of those they serve.

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

A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West, 2015 is the latest in a series of reports that attempt to promote a more sophisticated understanding of Asian Americans and NHPI and their needs. Focused on the West, the report compiles the latest data on growing Asian American and NHPI communities in Arizona, Hawai'i, Las Vegas, Oregon, and Seattle. These areas were chosen based on the size of their Asian American and NHPI communities and the presence of community partners with the capacity to use the information to pursue change. How large have Asian American and NHPI communities grown over the past decade? How have they contributed to the economy in the West? What are their social service needs? Are language barriers likely to affect their ability to access those services?

The report has two main goals.

First, it provides disaggregated data on discrete Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups where available. Given the considerable social and economic diversity among Asian Americans and NHPI, data aggregated by racial group often mask the needs of the most vulnerable in our communities. For example, lower poverty rates among Asian Americans as a racial group cause many to overlook higher poverty rates among Southeast Asian Americans as distinct ethnic groups. Providing these data makes these needs easier to understand and address.

Second, it attempts to make data on immigration, language, education, income, employment, housing, and health more accessible to community organizations, policy makers, government agencies, foundations, businesses, and other stakeholders. It does this by compiling key measures of well-being drawn from a variety of government and academic sources in a single publication and presenting these data in a simplified and accessible manner.

Given the breadth of information included in this report, it draws on numerous sources. Much of the data come from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the 2010 Census, American Community Survey, Survey of Business Owners, and Current Population Survey. Other sources include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Government Accountability Office; National Center for Education Statistics; Center for Responsible Lending; University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth; University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration; Corporation for National and Community Service; Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse; and many state and local agencies.

Together these data paint a fuller, more nuanced picture of two of the country's fastest-growing and most diverse racial groups. They will help stakeholders throughout the West 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

A *Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West, 2015* provides the latest data on the region's growing Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities. The report features data on 40 out of the 42 ethnic groups reported by the Census Bureau nationally, highlighting the social and economic diversity within Asian American and NHPI communities and promoting a better understanding of their needs. Some of the key findings are the following:

Asian Americans and NHPI are the West's fastest-growing racial groups.

According to 2014 Census Bureau population estimates, about 9.1 million Asian Americans and nearly one million NHPI live in the 13 states that make up the West region. NHPI and Asian American populations are the region's fastest-growing racial groups, increasing 37% and 36%, respectively, between 2000 and 2010. A near majority of the United States Asian American population (46%) and most of the United States NHPI population (71%) live in the West. While California, Hawai'i, and Washington have the largest populations of Asian Americans and NHPI in the nation, Nevada and Arizona Asian American and NHPI populations have doubled over the decade. As these communities continue to grow, it is important that policy makers and service providers work toward addressing their diverse and changing needs.

Asian Americans and NHPI contribute significantly to the economy through job creation, business ownership, and consumer spending.

Data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners show that the number of Asian American-owned businesses has increased in all five major areas featured in this report. The number of Asian American-owned businesses doubled in the Las Vegas Metro Area between 2002 and 2007. Asian American business owners in Arizona, Oregon, and Washington are more likely than other racial groups to own small businesses. Asian American and NHPI consumer buying power continues to grow in all major regions. Expanding or creating federal, state, and local linguistically and culturally appropriate small business programs and services targeted to Asian Americans and NHPI can help strengthen the overall economy in the West.

Asian American and NHPI political power has grown through increased naturalization and voter participation.

As Asian American and NHPI populations continue to grow in the West, more are becoming citizens, registering to vote, and casting ballots. A majority of Asian American immigrants in all five major areas have naturalized and many are eligible to vote. In Nevada and Arizona, growth in the number of Asian American registered voters and the number who cast ballots exceeded all other racial groups between 2004 and 2012. Asian Americans make up at least one-fifth of the voting-age population in four Washington House of Representative districts. NHPI make up a majority or near majority of the voting-age population in two Hawai'i state house districts and one state senate district. In Oregon, Asian Americans live in districts where they have the ability to influence the outcome of elections. Federal, state, and local agencies should partner with community organizations to increase investment in naturalization and voter registration programs targeting Asian Americans and NHPI. Increasing bilingual assistance at the polls including voter materials and translation by trained staff in Asian and NHPI languages as well as strengthening, monitoring, and enforcing voter protection laws will also ensure full participation in the electoral process.

Immigration continues to shape and fuel the growth of Asian American and Pacific Islander communities in the West.

Asian Americans are more likely to be foreign-born than any other racial group in every major area featured in this report. Immigration data show large numbers arriving from India, the Philippines, China, Vietnam, and South Korea. The West is also a new home to many refugees from Thailand, Burma, and Bhutan. While half of NHPI are Native Hawaiian, many Pacific Islanders are immigrants born on islands such as Tonga, Fiji, and Samoa. Though smaller in number, many have migrated more recently from the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau under Compacts of Free Association agreements signed by their home islands with the United States. Similar to other immigrant communities, many Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are undocumented. Federal, state, and local agencies and elected officials should seek to understand and address the diverse and distinct immigration challenges that Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders face by providing resources to support the integration of these emerging communities. Congress and the president must work to fix our broken immigration system through policies that are compassionate, keep families together, and do not criminalize or profile immigrants.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Asian Americans and NHPI in the West continue to face language barriers and need language assistance to access critical services.

Many Asian Americans and NHPI are bilingual—an asset in today’s multicultural, multilingual society. However, there are many who are limited English proficient (LEP), which can limit their access to jobs, education, and basic services. About 17% to 33% of Asian Americans in the five areas featured in this report are LEP. In addition, large proportions of Asian Americans live in linguistically isolated households. To promote inclusion and improve the delivery of social services, federal, state, and local governments should ensure adequate funding to support outreach to LEP communities, the hiring and training of bilingual staff, and translation of materials.

The educational needs of Asian Americans and NHPI are diverse; there are ongoing disparities in opportunity and achievement within these communities.

Contrary to popular perception, Asian Americans are not universally well educated. Census data show that Asian American and NHPI adults are consistently less likely than Whites to hold a high school diploma or GED. Southeast Asian and NHPI adults have lower rates of college degree attainment similar to other groups underrepresented in higher education. University of Washington, Seattle, data show that many Southeast Asian and NHPI students are first-generation college students and face challenges affording and completing college. Government, foundations, corporations, and other stakeholders should address educational disparities by increasing funding to public schools in low-income and immigrant communities, supporting programs that address the linguistic and cultural barriers immigrant students face, and increasing public funding for higher education, including college admissions and retention programs for underrepresented groups.

As the economy recovers, many Asian Americans and NHPI in the West continue to face unemployment and poverty.

Although Asian Americans and NHPI are a growing force throughout the economy, some continue to face economic challenges. Between 2007 and 2013, the number of unemployed and poor Asian Americans grew significantly in Arizona, the Las Vegas Metro Area, Oregon, and the Seattle Metro Area. The number of NHPI unemployed doubled in Hawai’i during the same time. In most areas, Asian Americans and NHPI are more likely than Whites to be low-income and have lower per capita income. Federal, state, and local jurisdictions should work to preserve and expand access to social safety-net programs, ensure pathways to quality jobs and careers through culturally and linguistically appropriate job training programs, and enforce labor laws and collective bargaining rights to protect Asian American and NHPI workers across all industries and occupations.

High housing costs and lack of affordable housing remain challenges for Asian Americans and NHPI in the West.

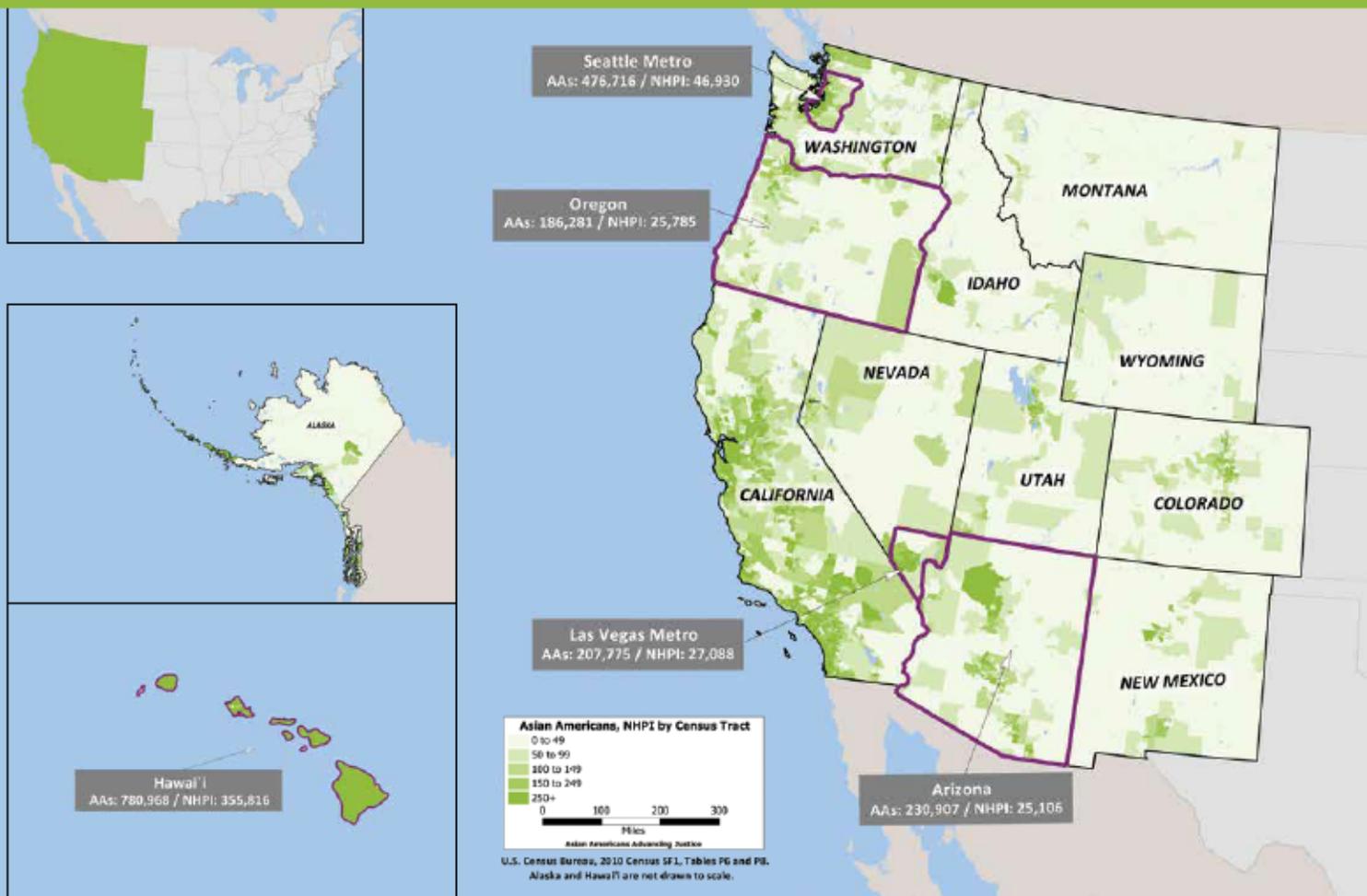
Census data show that Asian Americans are less likely than Whites to own homes in four out of the five areas in this report. NHPI have lower-than-average rates of homeownership across all areas included in this report. In addition, many renters have difficulty finding affordable housing. In Arizona, a near majority of Chinese, Japanese, and Vietnamese American renter households are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing. Asian Americans in Arizona, Nevada, and Washington who took out home loans between 2004 and 2008 were more likely than average to lose their homes to foreclosure. Federal, state, and local agencies and the private sector should expand housing counseling and consumer-protection services while also expanding affordable rental housing and homeownership opportunities for families throughout the West.

Asian Americans in the West are disproportionately impacted by disease yet face barriers accessing care.

Cancer and heart disease are the leading causes of death among Asian Americans in all five areas featured in this report. In Arizona, nearly one in eight NHPI have been diagnosed with diabetes. One-third of Native Hawaiian students experienced depression in Hawai’i, while the number of suicide deaths among Asian Americans in the Seattle Metro Area increased at a rate higher than average. Yet in many areas in the West, Asian Americans and NHPI are less likely than Whites to have health insurance. In the face of these challenges, Asian Americans and NHPI have benefitted from the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA); thousands have enrolled in federal and state marketplace plans. However, the ACA remains out of reach for some immigrants. Funding community-based programs that provide culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach to the Asian American and NHPI communities about the ACA, enforcing antidiscrimination provisions in the ACA, and expanding access to health care coverage to all, including both documented and undocumented immigrants, are critical in promoting a healthier community throughout the West.

West Region INTRODUCTION

Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities have long and complicated histories in the West. Their experiences are diverse. Native Hawaiians are indigenous people whose history has much in common with other native people. Most Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders are immigrants; some have lived in the United States for generations while others are recent arrivals. Chinese immigrated to Hawai'i and California starting early in the 19th century. Japanese immigrants were the next group to arrive in significant numbers. The Asian American population in the West remained small due in large part to exclusionary immigration laws. Asian American and Pacific Islander populations only experienced significant growth relatively recently, starting with changes to immigration law in 1965. It was not until the Census of 1980 that Asian Americans amounted to more than one percent of the total U.S. population. Since then, Asian American and NHPI populations have experienced rapid growth and increasing diversity. While established communities in Hawai'i, California, Washington, and Oregon continue to grow, more Asian Americans and NHPI are settling in places like Nevada and Arizona. The West continues to be home to the nation's largest—and still growing—Asian American and NHPI populations.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

West Region 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	38,006,363	53%
Latino	20,596,439	29%
Asian American	8,003,019	11%
Black or African American	4,133,687	6%
AIAN	2,123,549	3%
NHPI	871,740	1%
Total Population	71,945,553	100%

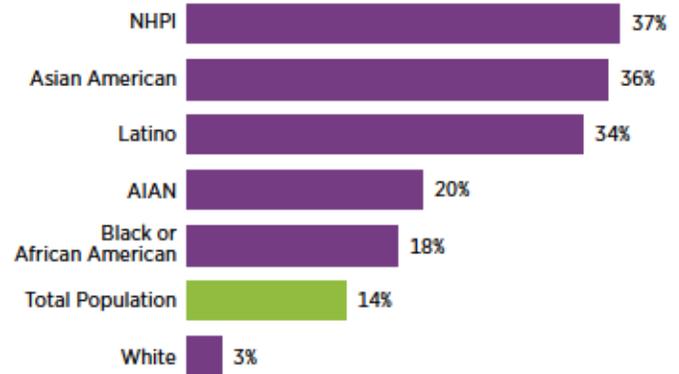
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

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.

- As of the 2010 Census there were over 8 million Asian Americans and over 870,000 NHPI living in the West. According to 2014 Census Bureau population estimates, there are now over 9.1 million Asian Americans and nearly 1 million NHPI.¹ Among regions, the West is home to the nation's largest Asian American and NHPI populations. About 46% of the nation's Asian American and 71% of the NHPI populations live in the West.²
- Over one-tenth of people living in the West are Asian American (11%). NHPI comprise 1% of the region's population.
- Asian Americans and NHPI are the West's fastest-growing racial groups. Between 2000 and 2010, the region's NHPI population grew 37% while its Asian American population grew 36%.

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

West Region 2000 to 2010



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

- About one in three NHPI (35%) are youth under the age of 18, a rate higher than all other racial groups in the region except Latinos (also 35%).³
- One in four (25%) Asian Americans are youth under the age of 18.⁴
- NHPI and Latino seniors are the fastest growing (61%), followed by Asian Americans, increasing 54% between 2000 and 2010.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H.

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

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

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF2, Table DP-1; 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.



Photo credit: Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

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

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



Asian American Population, Growth by State, West Region 2000 to 2010, Ranked by Population

West States	Number	Percent	Growth
California	5,556,592	15%	34%
Hawai'i	780,968	57%	11%
Washington	604,251	9%	53%
Nevada	242,916	9%	116%
Arizona	230,907	4%	95%
Oregon	186,281	5%	46%
Colorado	185,589	4%	54%
Utah	77,748	3%	60%
Alaska	50,402	7%	54%
New Mexico	40,456	2%	52%
Idaho	29,698	2%	71%
Montana	10,482	1%	48%
Wyoming	6,729	1%	64%

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

- California is the state with the largest Asian American population, totaling nearly 5.6 million.¹ Asian American populations in Hawai'i and Washington follow in size.
- Hawai'i is the only state in the nation with a majority Asian American population (57%). California (15%), Washington (9%), and Nevada (9%) also have some of the largest proportions of Asian Americans.
- Between 2000 and 2010, Asian American populations in Nevada (116%) and Arizona (95%) grew the fastest of any state in the nation. Though smaller, Idaho (71%), Wyoming (64%), and Utah (60%), also experienced large increases in the Asian American population over the decade.

NHPI Population, Growth by State, West Region 2000 to 2010, Ranked by Population

West States	Number	Percent	Growth
Hawai'i	355,816	26%	26%
California	286,145	1%	29%
Washington	70,322	1%	64%
Utah	36,777	1%	72%
Nevada	32,848	1%	102%
Oregon	25,785	1%	61%
Arizona	25,106	0.4%	87%
Colorado	15,200	0.3%	50%
Alaska	11,154	2%	102%
Idaho	5,094	0.3%	79%
New Mexico	4,698	0.2%	53%
Montana	1,732	0.2%	61%
Wyoming	1,063	0.2%	73%

- Over one-quarter (26%) of Hawai'i's population is NHPI; the state is home to the largest NHPI population in the country (nearly 360,000). California has the second-largest population of NHPI (nearly 290,000).
- NHPI populations in Nevada and Alaska, though smaller, more than doubled over the decade (102% each). NHPI populations also grew at fast rates in Arizona (87%), Idaho (79%), Wyoming (73%), Utah (72%), Washington (64%), Oregon (61%), and Montana (61%).

¹ For more data on California, please refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org/demographics.

PACIFIC ISLANDER MIGRANTS SETTLE IN THE WEST

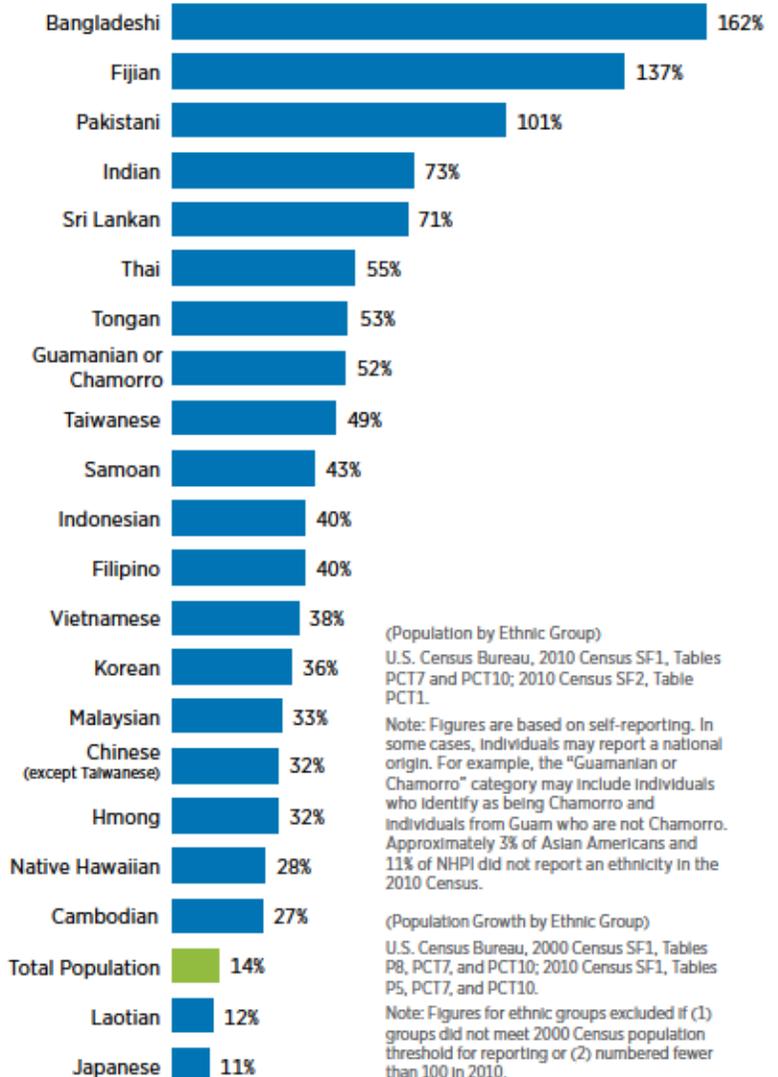
Hawai'i, California, Washington, Oregon, Utah, and Arizona are home to some of the largest migrant populations from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Marshall Islands, and Palau. These Pacific Island nations signed Compacts of Free Association allowing U.S. military access in exchange for benefits including living, studying, and working in the United States without visas. Environmental degradation, health issues from U.S. weapons testing, and lack of educational and economic opportunities forced many to migrate to the United States and its territories. For more information, please refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the U.S., 2014* at advancingjustice-la.org/demographics.



Population by Ethnic Group West Region 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	2,241,499
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	1,845,878
Japanese	926,258
Vietnamese	849,459
Indian	782,986
Korean	745,356
Native Hawaiian	440,673
Samoan	151,412
Cambodian	140,034
Taiwanese	127,828
Thai	107,926
Hmong	105,270
Laotian	103,845
Guamanian or Chamorro	85,373
Pakistani	68,335
Indonesian	52,441
Tongan	52,124
Fijian	29,552
Burmese	27,772
Sri Lankan	15,361
Marshallese	14,243
Bangladeshi	13,818
Nepalese	13,423
Okinawan	9,228
Malaysian	8,309
Mongolian	7,999
Palauan	5,047
Bhutanese	4,915
Tahitian	4,302
Chuukese	3,642
Singaporean	2,288
Pohnpelan	1,170
Tokelauan	844
Yapese	725
Kosraean	688
Saipanese	656
Carolinian	340
I-Kiribati	300
Mariana Islander	243
Papua New Guinean	154

Population Growth by Ethnic Group West Region 2000 to 2010



- Filipino Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the West with a population of over 2.2 million. They are followed in size by Chinese, Japanese, and Vietnamese Americans.
- Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans are the largest NHPI ethnic groups in the region with populations of over 440,000 and 150,000, respectively.
- Bangladeshi Americans are the fastest-growing Asian American ethnic group in the West, growing 162% between 2000 and 2010. Pakistani (101%), Indian (73%), and Sri Lankan American (71%) populations also grew substantially in the past decade.
- Fijian Americans were the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group, increasing 137% over the past decade. Tongan and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans also experienced significant growth (53% and 52%) between 2000 and 2010.



Multiracial Population

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, West Region 2010

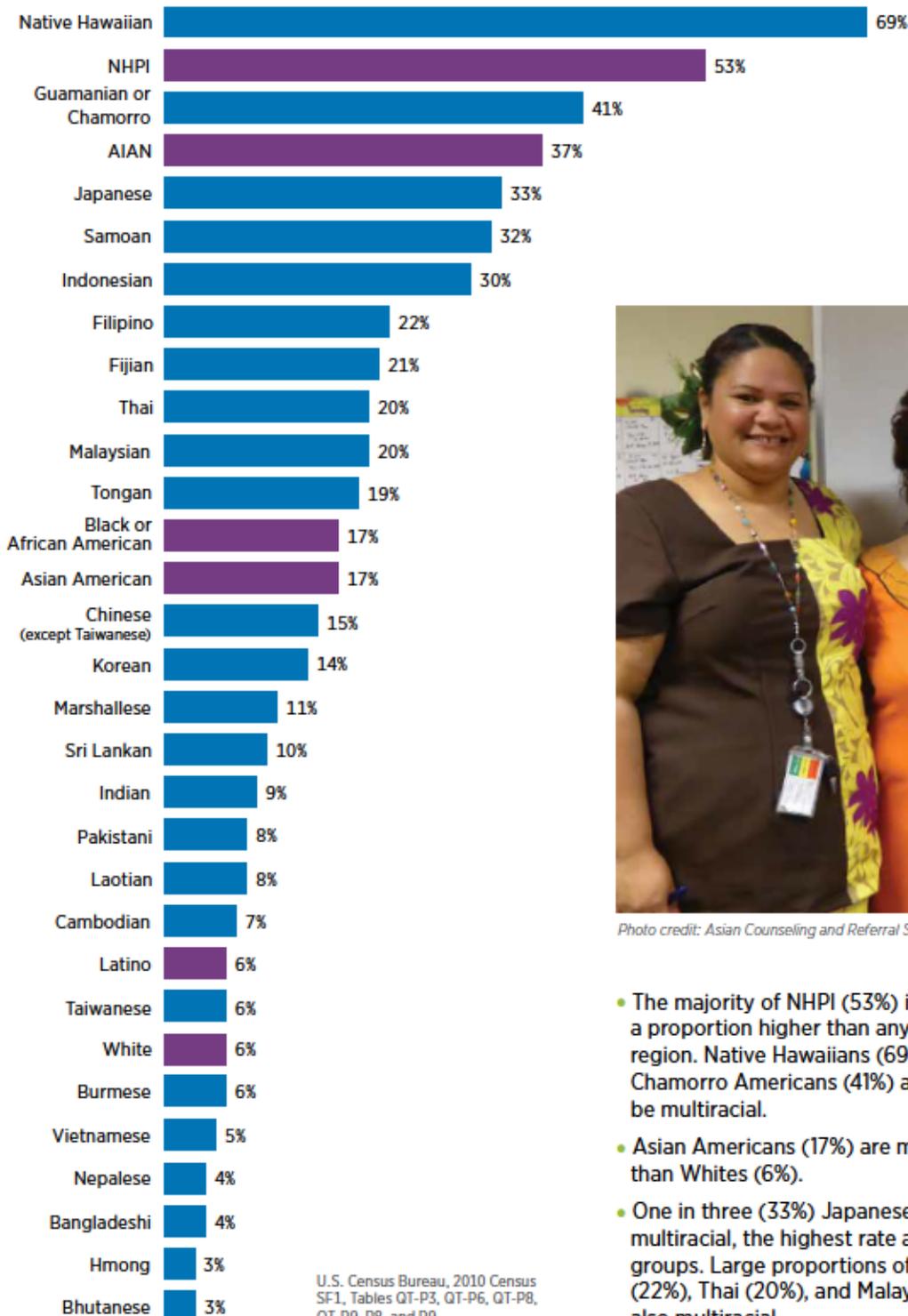
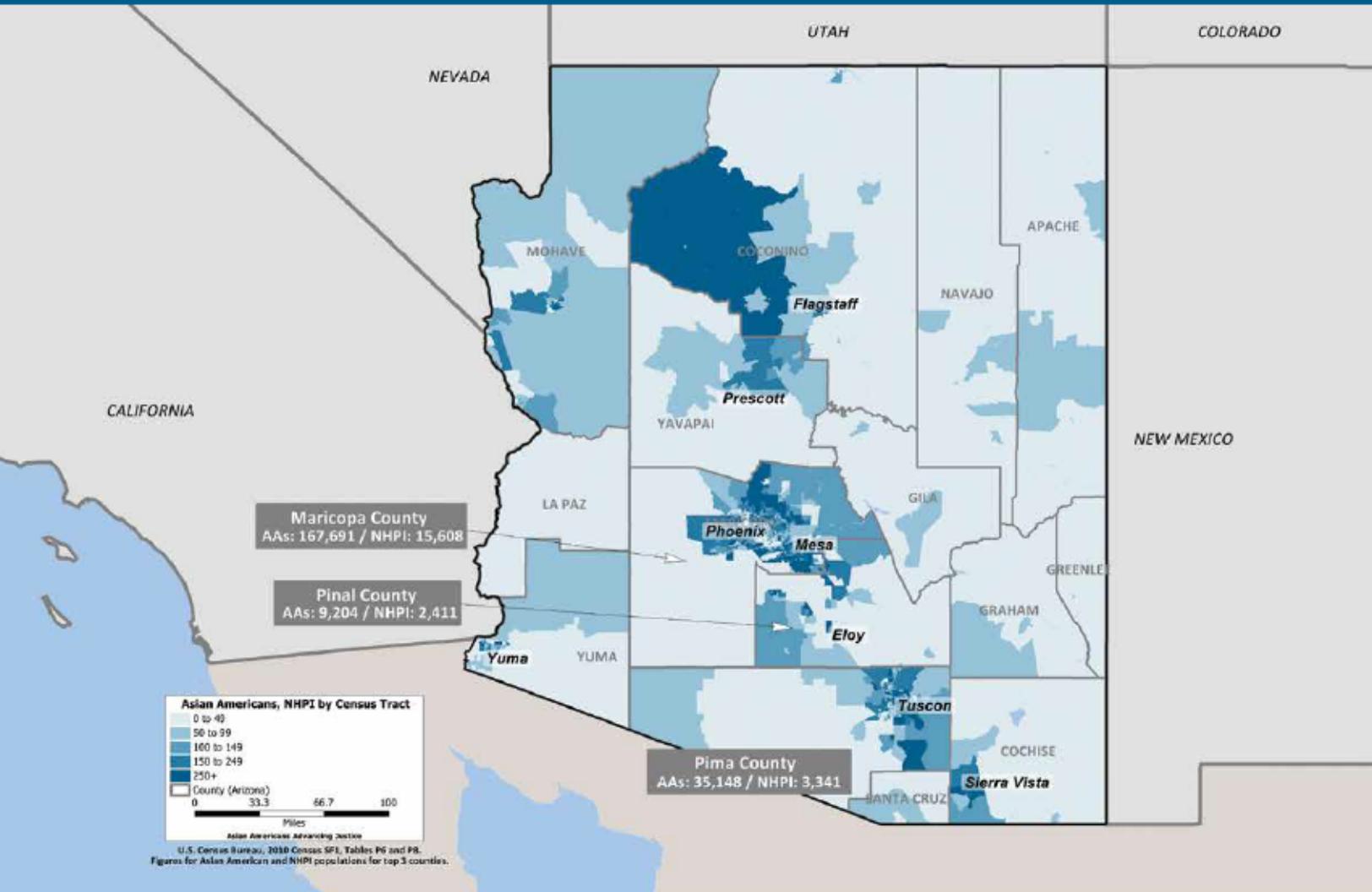


Photo credit: Asian Counseling and Referral Service

- The majority of NHPI (53%) in the West are multiracial, a proportion higher than any other racial group in the region. Native Hawaiians (69%) and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (41%) are the most likely to be multiracial.
- Asian Americans (17%) are more likely to be multiracial than Whites (6%).
- One in three (33%) Japanese Americans in the West are multiracial, the highest rate among Asian American ethnic groups. Large proportions of Indonesian (30%), Filipino (22%), Thai (20%), and Malaysian Americans (20%) are also multiracial.

Arizona INTRODUCTION

The imprints of migration have been a part of Arizona history for thousands of years. Now-historic trails have aided people crossing hostile and dangerous terrain in hopes of new opportunity. Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities joined others over the centuries settling in Arizona to establish homes and nurture families throughout the state. Filipinos, Chinese, and Asian Indians were the first to arrive, coming to work as laborers and farmers; eventually communities blossomed around the enterprises they built. Despite the unforgiving heat and the occasionally inhospitable social and economic climates, Asian American and NHPI families are increasingly attracted to this growing community that today boasts over 300,000 people. In addition, Arizona has long been a gateway for refugees. Beginning with Vietnamese refugees in the 1960s and 1970s, refugee communities in Arizona now include Southeast and South Asian refugees from Bhutan and Myanmar as well as Middle Eastern refugees from Iraq and Afghanistan. Urban Arizona has one of the most diverse communities in the Southwest and continues to serve as host to immigrants and sojourners alike.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Arizona 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	3,695,647	58%
Latino	1,895,149	30%
AIAN	353,386	6%
Black or African American	318,665	5%
Asian American	230,907	4%
NHPI	25,106	0.4%
Total Population	6,392,017	100%

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

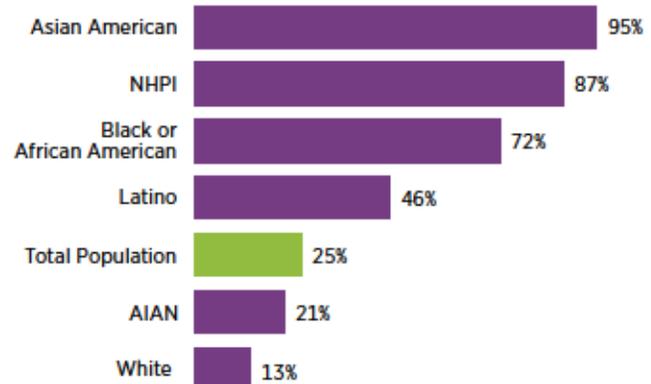
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- As of the 2010 Census, there were over 230,000 Asian Americans and 25,000 NHPI living in Arizona. According to 2014 Census Bureau population estimates, there are now nearly 290,000 Asian Americans and over 32,000 NHPI statewide.¹
- Asian Americans make up 4% and NHPI comprise 0.4% of Arizona's total population.
- Statewide, Maricopa County has the largest number of Asian Americans with nearly 170,000, while Pima County has the second-largest number of Asian Americans with over 35,000.²
- Maricopa County has the largest NHPI population among counties in the state with nearly 16,000. The NHPI population in Maricopa County grew 78% between 2000 and 2010.³
- Between 2000 and 2010, Arizona's Asian American population nearly doubled (95%), growing faster than all racial groups. The NHPI population also grew significantly, increasing 87% during the same period.
- The Asian American population in Pinal County grew the fastest among counties statewide, increasing 492% over the decade. Greenlee (183%), Coconino (112%), Apache (107%), Yavapai (107%), and Maricopa Counties (100%) also experienced rapid growth in the size of the Asian American population over the decade.⁴

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

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Arizona 2000 to 2010



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

- Over one-third (35%) of NHPI in Arizona are youth under the age of 18, a proportion larger than all other racial groups except Latinos (37%). About 29% of Asian Americans are youth, a proportion higher than average (25%).⁵
- Approximately 7% of Asian Americans and 4% of NHPI are seniors 65 years and older.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P6.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁶ Ibid.

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



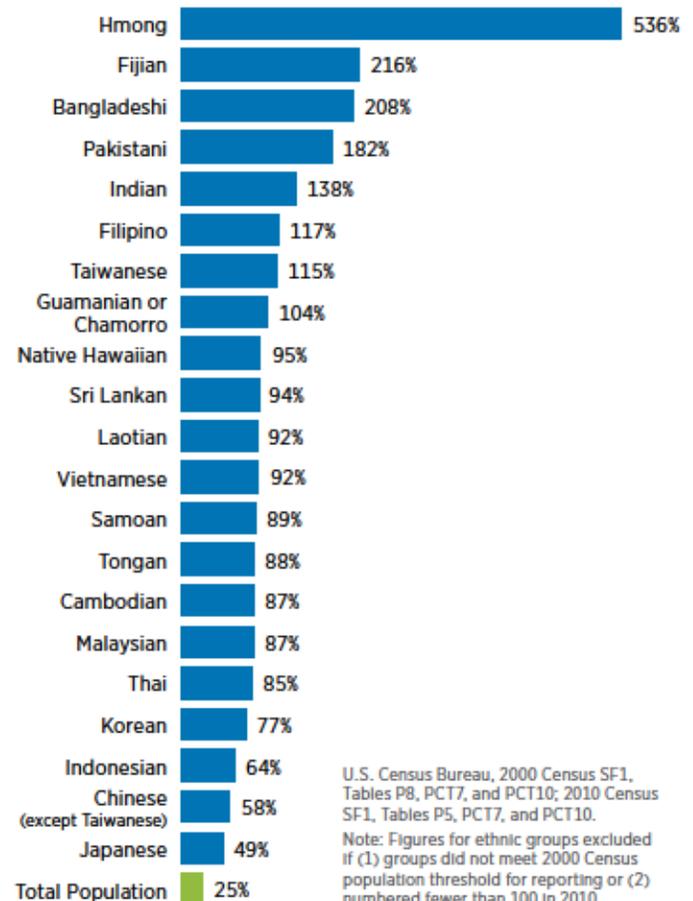
Population by Ethnic Group Arizona 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	53,067
Indian	40,510
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	40,507
Vietnamese	27,872
Korean	21,125
Japanese	19,611
Native Hawaiian	9,549
Thai	4,977
Guamanian or Chamorro	4,276
Samoan	3,547
Pakistani	3,008
Burmese	2,675
Cambodian	2,635
Laotian	2,388
Taiwanese	1,920
Tongan	1,792
Indonesian	1,602
Bhutanese	1,210
Bangladeshi	1,161
Nepalese	836
Marshallese	666
Sri Lankan	587
Malaysian	365
Palauan	257
Fijian	237
Hmong	229
Singaporean	157
Okinawan	123
Mongolian	121

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census 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 5% of Asian Americans and 18% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Filipino Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in Arizona with a population of over 53,000. They are followed in size by Indian, Chinese, and Vietnamese Americans.
- Though relatively small in number, the Hmong American population grew the fastest among Asian American

Population Growth by Ethnic Group Arizona 2000 to 2010



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

- groups, increasing 536% between 2000 and 2010. South Asian ethnic groups such as Bangladeshi (208%), Pakistani (182%), and Indian Americans (138%) also grew fast over the decade.
- Arizona's relatively small Fijian American population grew 216% over the decade. Guamanian or Chamorro American (104%) and Native Hawaiian (95%) populations doubled between 2000 and 2010.
 - Among Asian American ethnic groups, Southeast Asian groups such as Burmese (41%), Hmong (37%), Laotian (34%), and Cambodian Americans (33%) have the largest proportions of youth.¹
 - Among NHPI ethnic groups, Marshallese (49%), Tongan (44%), and Samoan American (43%) populations have larger proportions of youth than any racial group.²

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

²Ibid.

Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	372,267	\$170,639,489,000	1,035,372	\$33,331,657,000
Latino	52,667	\$8,004,494,000	54,530	\$1,441,999,000
Asian American	16,333	\$4,529,479,000	31,339	\$805,851,000
Black or African American	10,039	\$634,558,000	5,441	\$126,554,000
AIAN	9,106	\$830,456,000	6,788	\$141,648,000
Total	491,529	\$492,599,687,000	2,299,154	\$86,513,600,000

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey 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. Total includes publicly held businesses. NHPI data unavailable due to small sample size.

- In 2007, Asian Americans owned over 16,000 businesses in Arizona, an increase of 60% since 2002. About 25% of these businesses were small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a proportion higher than any other racial group.¹
- Asian American-owned businesses employ more than 31,000 people and dispense nearly \$806 million in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese Americans own the largest number of businesses (more than 4,000), followed by Chinese (nearly 3,500) and Indian Americans (over 2,500).²
- Asian American-owned businesses are most concentrated in the professional, scientific, and technical services; health care and social assistance; and retail trade major industry groups.³
- Between 2000 and 2014, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Arizona grew 277% to over \$9.2 billion, the fastest among racial groups in the state. Asian American and NHPI buying power is expected to be nearly \$13 billion by 2019.⁴

Asian American and NHPI buying power in Arizona was over \$9.2 billion in 2014.

¹U.S. Census Bureau 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

³Ibid.

⁴Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2014. "The Multicultural Economy 2014." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



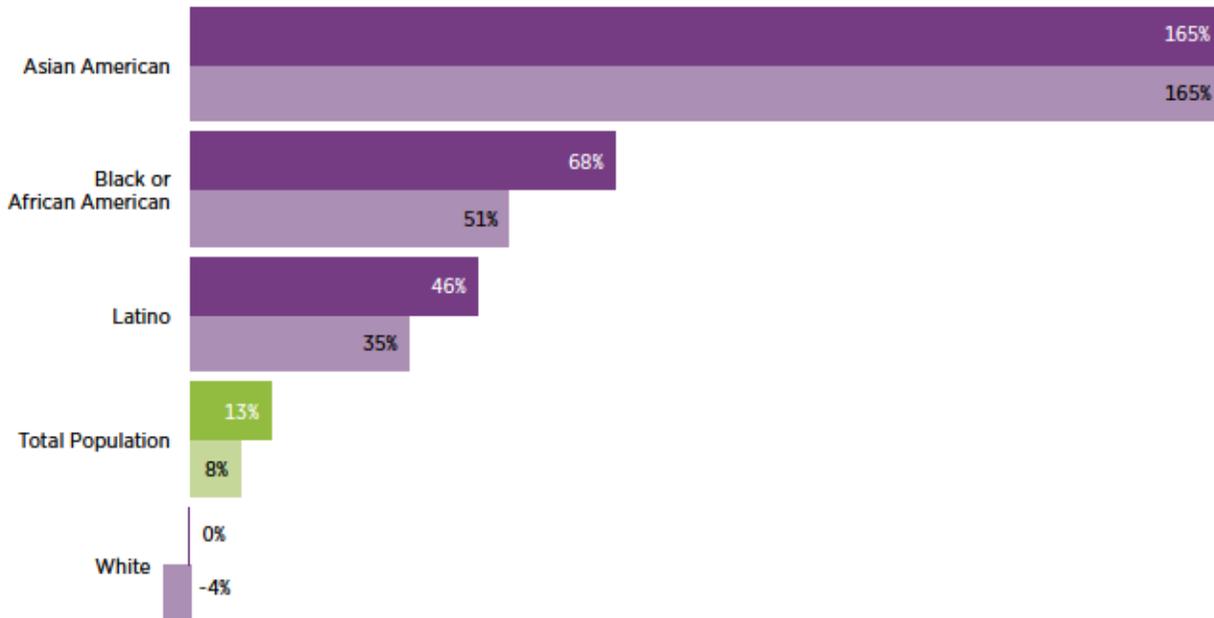
Photo credit: Asian Pacific Community in Action



Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Arizona 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- The number of Asian Americans who registered to vote and cast ballots in Arizona grew 165% each between 2004 and 2012, rates higher than any other racial group.
- In 2012, about 61,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote.¹
- In Arizona, 52% of Asian American immigrants are citizens, proportionally higher than average (33%). Currently there are over 59,000 naturalized Asian American immigrants residing statewide, 93% more than in 2000.²
- In Arizona, at least 11,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these immigrants are voting age.³
- Arizona state house districts 17 and 18, both in Maricopa County, have the largest proportions of Asian American

voting-age population (8% and 7%, respectively). About 1,100 voting-age NHPI live in district 26, which includes Tempe, Mesa, and parts of Phoenix.⁴

- About 6% of the voting-age population in Arizona's ninth congressional district in Maricopa County is Asian American or NHPI.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

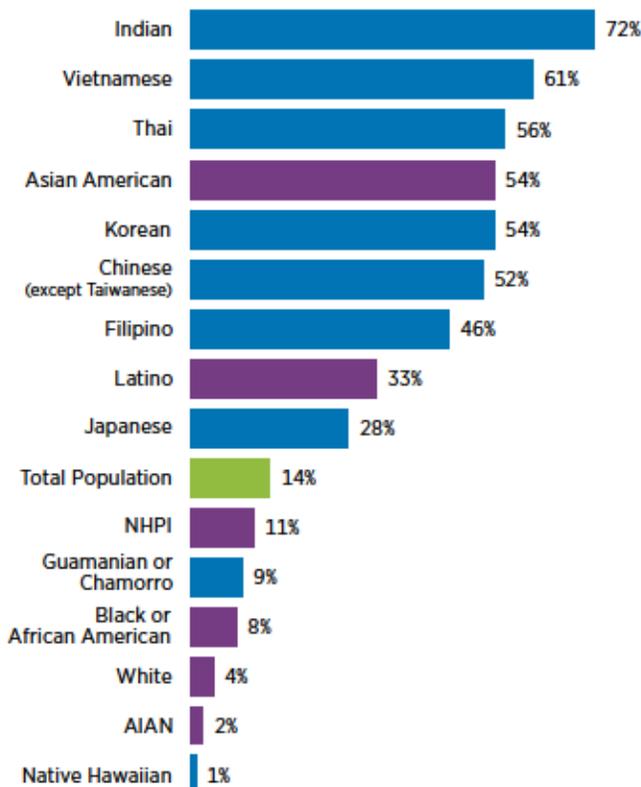
³ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigration Integration. 2011. Note: One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria such as "good moral character," knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met. Data include the top eight Asian countries of origin only.

⁴ Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10. Note: Figure is for Asian American and NHPI combined. House district 8 has the largest NHPI voting-age population; however, the district includes the Saguaro Correctional Center in Eloy, Arizona, which houses thousands of inmates from Hawai'i who are not eligible to vote.

⁵ Arizona Independent Redistricting Commission; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Arizona 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 in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- Over 110,000 Asian Americans living in Arizona are immigrants.¹
- Over half (54%) of Arizona's Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group. About 11% of NHPI are foreign-born. The majority of Indian (72%), Vietnamese (61%), Thai (56%), Korean (54%), and Chinese Americans (52%) are foreign-born.
- About 36% of Asian American immigrants in Arizona entered the United States in 2000 or later.²
- Between 2003 and 2013, nearly 42,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in Arizona, making up over one-fifth of all immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period.³
- India, the Philippines, China, Vietnam, and Korea were the top Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status between 2003 and 2013. The top three Pacific Islands of birth were Tonga, Fiji, and Samoa.⁴

- From 2004 to 2014, about 7,700 refugees from Asia settled in Arizona, making up 27% of all refugees who settled there. Most of these refugees came from Burma or Bhutan.⁵

- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in Arizona. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁶ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 13,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the state.⁷

- Between 2004 and 2014, the immigration court in Arizona ordered the deportation of nearly 2,000 residents to Asian countries and Pacific Islands. The top receiving countries were the Philippines (635) and Vietnam (518).⁸

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

² Ibid., Table B05005.

³ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2014.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2015.

⁶ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 1% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in Arizona.

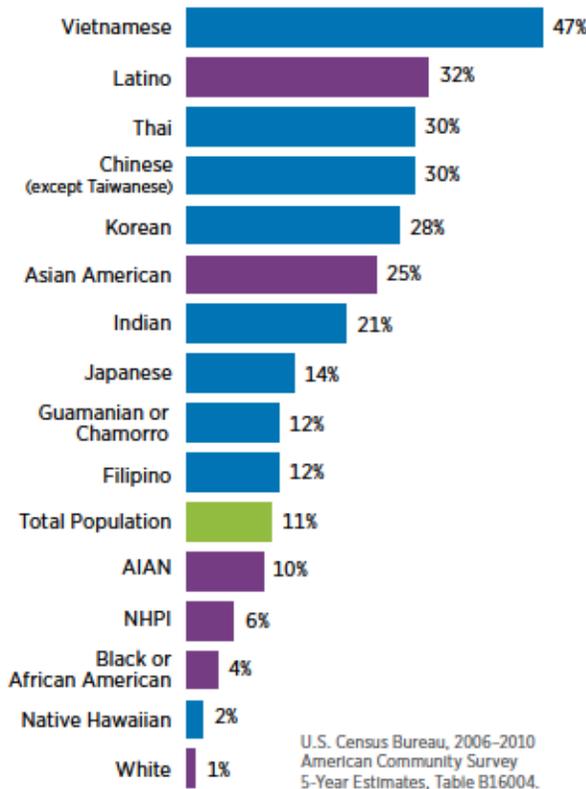
⁸ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2015. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.



Photo credit: Asian Pacific Community in Action

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

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



- In Arizona, over 130,000 people speak an Asian language and over 8,100 speak a Pacific Island language.¹ The top five Asian languages spoken at home are Chinese, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Korean, and Hindi. The top Pacific Island language spoken at home is Tongan.²
- Three out of five (60%) Asian Americans statewide speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (70%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (78%), Indian (78%), Chinese (62%), Thai (56%), and Korean Americans (53%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home.³
- Nearly 48,000 Asian Americans in Arizona are limited English proficient (LEP), 57% more than in 2000. One in four (25%) Asian Americans are LEP, a rate higher than all other groups except Latinos (32%).⁴
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans have the largest number of LEP persons (13,000) followed by Vietnamese Americans (11,000).⁵

- Vietnamese (47%), Thai (30%), Chinese (30%), and Korean American (28%) populations have some of the highest rates of limited English proficiency among Asian American ethnic groups.
- About 28% of Thai American youth and 22% of Vietnamese American youth are LEP, rates higher than Latinos (16%).⁶
- A near majority (48%) of Asian American seniors are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (67%), Korean (65%), and Chinese American (60%) seniors are most likely to be LEP.⁷
- Nearly one-fifth (18%) of Asian American households are linguistically isolated, a rate second only to Latinos (23%). Vietnamese (36%) and Korean American (26%) households are more likely to be linguistically isolated than all racial groups.⁸

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

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

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

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

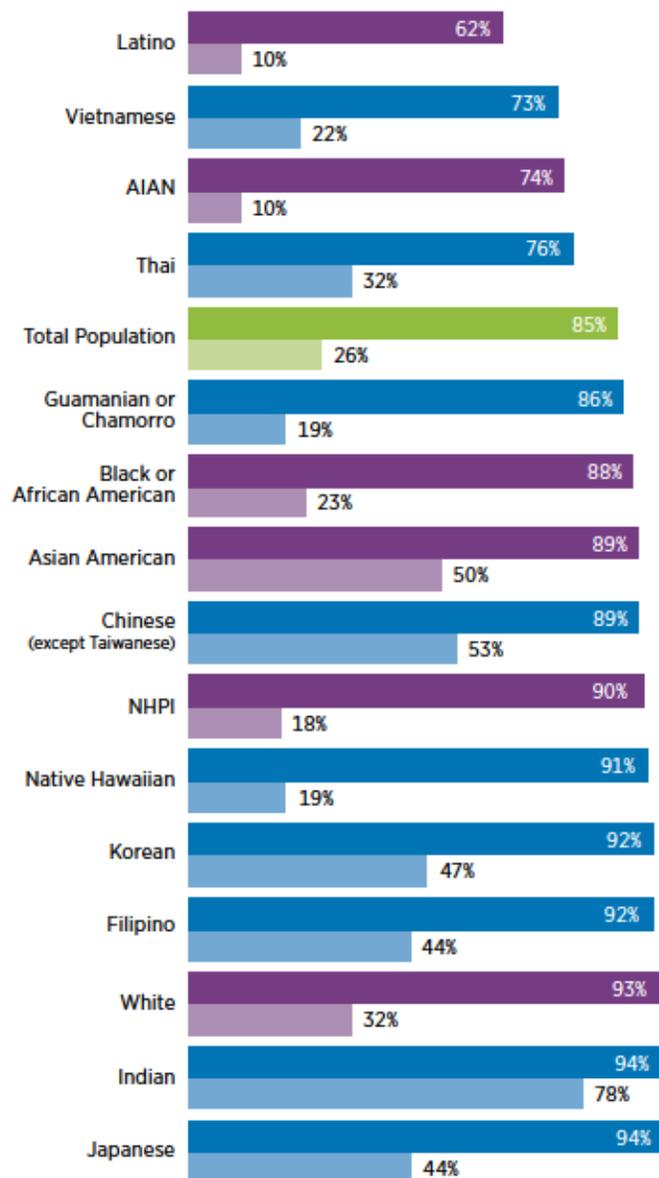
⁸ Ibid., Table B16002.

*Nearly 48,000
Asian Americans in
Arizona are limited
English proficient.*

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

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

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



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

- In Arizona, both Asian American (89%) and NHPI (90%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (93%) to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (73%) and Thai American (76%) adults are the least likely to have a high school diploma.

- Only 18% of NHPI adults have a bachelor's degree. In comparison, about 23% of Blacks or African Americans statewide have a bachelor's degree.
- While 50% of all Asian American adults have a bachelor's degree, only 22% of Vietnamese American adults have a bachelor's degree, a rate lower than average (26%).
- During the 2014–2015 school year, over 31,000 Asian American and nearly 3,200 NHPI K–12 students were enrolled in Arizona public schools.¹
- During the 2012–2013 school year, Vietnamese was among the top five languages spoken by English language learners in Arizona's public schools.²
- NHPI public high school students in the 2009–2013 cohort had one of the lowest graduation rates among all racial groups (70%). In comparison, the graduation rates for Latino and Black or African American students were 69% and 70%, respectively.³

¹ Arizona Department of Education. Arizona October 1 Enrollment Figures. October 1, 2014, Enrollment Count.

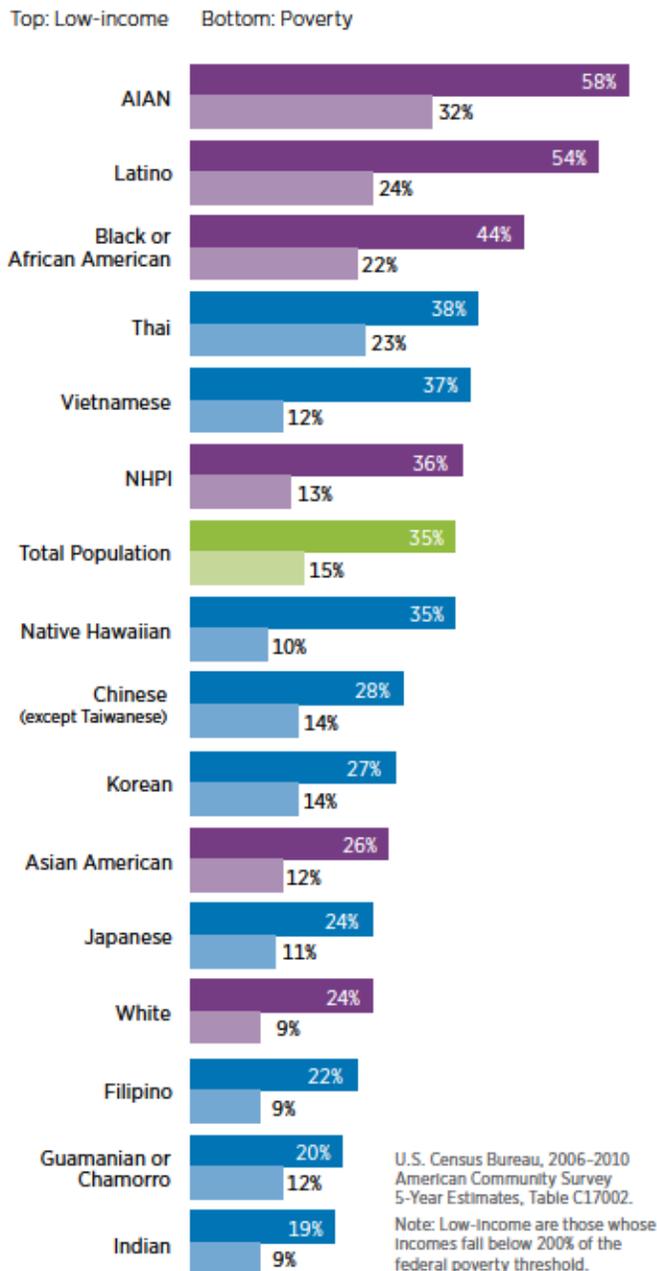
² U.S. Department of Education. 2014. Consolidated State Performance Report, 2012–2013.

³ Arizona Department of Education. Arizona Department of Education State Report Card, 2013–2014.



Poverty & Low-Income

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



- In Arizona, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty grew 75% between 2007 and 2013, a growth rate significantly higher than all other racial groups.¹
- About 25,000 Asian Americans in the MSA live in poverty; over 54,000 are low-income.²

*The number of
Asian Americans
living in poverty grew
75% between
2007 and 2013.*

- Across multiple measures of income, both Asian Americans and NHPI in Arizona fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans and NHPI have higher poverty rates (12% and 13% versus 9%), are more likely to be low-income (26% and 36% versus 24%), and earn less per capita (\$26,247 and \$18,090 versus \$32,800).³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Thai (23%), Chinese (14%), and Korean Americans (14%) have the highest poverty rates. Thai (38%) and Vietnamese Americans (37%) are more likely to be low-income than average. Thai Americans also have one of the lowest per capita incomes (\$18,774).⁴
- The poverty rate among Asian American seniors is double the rate of White seniors (12% compared to 6%).⁵
- Among NHPI groups, one-tenth of Native Hawaiians statewide live in poverty. Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans also have some of the lowest per capita incomes (\$19,693 and \$20,893, respectively).⁶
- Nearly one-quarter (23%) of Guamanian or Chamorro American families have three or more workers contributing to income, a higher proportion than all racial groups.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

³ Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁴ Ibid.

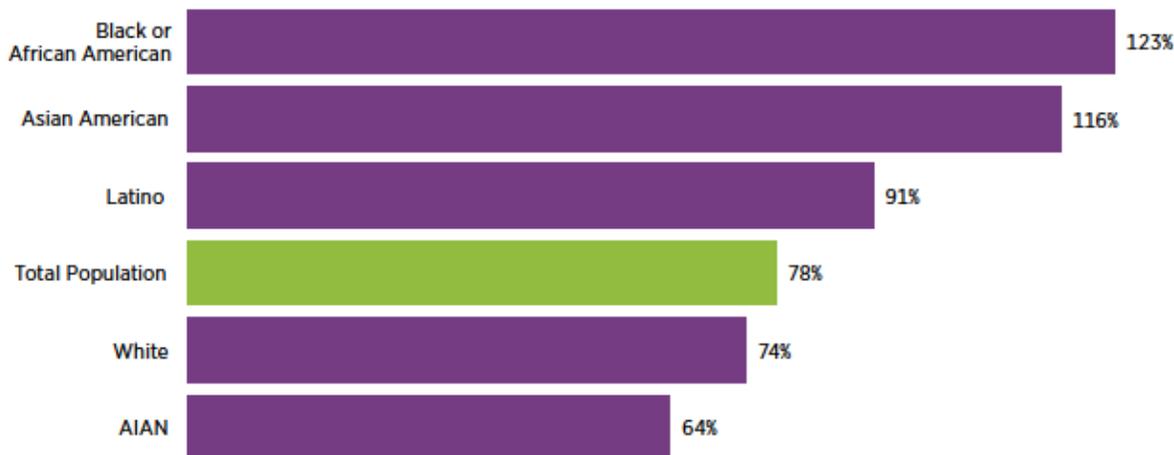
⁵ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁶ Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁷ Ibid., Table B23009.



Growth in the Number of Unemployed by Race, Arizona 2007 to 2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Data for NHPI are unavailable due to small sample size.

- Unemployment remains an issue for many in Arizona. While the unemployment rates for all racial groups increased significantly from 2007 to 2013, the number of unemployed Asian Americans more than doubled (116%) in Arizona.
- The unemployment rate among Asian Americans and NHPI in 2013 was 7% and 13%, respectively.¹
- Over one-fourth (27%) of unemployed Asian Americans in Arizona were out of work for a year or longer, a higher proportion than any racial group.²
- About 45% of unemployed Asian Americans in Arizona are reentering the workforce, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Workforce reentrants have been employed in the past but were out of the labor force before beginning their current job search.³
- About 28% of Vietnamese Americans are employed in the manufacturing industry; 26% of Filipino Americans are employed in the health care and social assistance industry; 22% of Indian Americans are employed in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry; and 18% of Korean Americans are employed in the retail trade industry.⁴
- NHPI are most commonly employed in the retail trade (14%) and the health care and social assistance industry (13%). About 23% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are employed in the retail trade industry.⁵
- The industry with the fastest-growing number of Asian American workers statewide is agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining, growing 201% between 2000 and 2010. The number of Asian Americans

employed in the health care and social assistance (168%) and arts, entertainment, and recreation industries (161%) also increased substantially over the decade.⁶

- Nearly half (47%) of miscellaneous personal appearance workers in Arizona, which include estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. Over one-fifth (22%) of software developers are Asian American. Nearly one-fifth (19%) of physicians and surgeons are Asian American.⁷
- The top five occupations with the largest number of NHPI workers are hand laborers and material movers, customer service representatives, food service managers, cashiers, and registered nurses.⁸
- One in 10 Asian American workers (10%) are self-employed in Arizona. About 17% of Korean American and 15% of Vietnamese American workers are self-employed, rates higher than any racial group.⁹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2013. Table 26. Note: Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

³ Ibid., Table 25.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁸ Ibid.

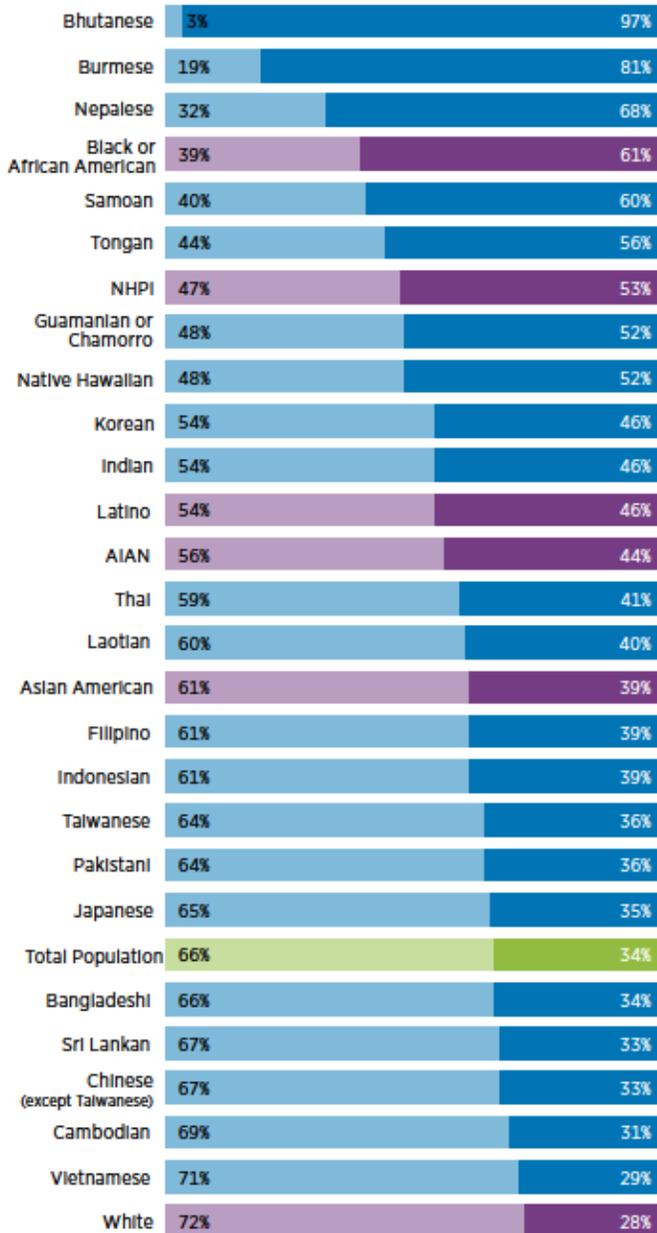
⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.



Homeowners & Renters

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

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- NHPI (47%) and Asian Americans (61%) in Arizona have lower-than-average (66%) homeownership rates.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Bhutanese (3%), Burmese (19%), and Nepalese Americans (32%) have lower homeownership rates than all racial groups statewide.

- Fewer than half of Samoan Americans (40%), Tongan Americans (44%), Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (48%), and Native Hawaiians (48%) are homeowners, with rates of homeownership that are closer to Blacks or African Americans (39%).
- A near majority of Chinese (49%), Japanese, (49%), and Vietnamese American (48%) renter households in Arizona are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs.¹
- Large proportions of Japanese (31%) and Vietnamese American (29%) renter households are severely housing-cost burdened, spending 50% or more of their incomes on housing costs. These rates are higher than all other racial groups.²
- Despite a relatively high homeownership rate, 52% of Vietnamese American households with mortgages are housing-cost burdened, rates higher than all racial groups. Large proportions of Korean (47%) and Filipino American (42%) households with mortgages are also housing-cost burdened.³
- About 48% of NHPI households with mortgages are housing-cost burdened, a rate similar to Latinos (49%) and Blacks or African Americans (47%).⁴
- NHPI (3.2 people per household) and Asian American (2.8) average households are larger than the Arizona average (2.6). Bhutanese (4.9), Tongan (4.5), Burmese (4.3), and Cambodian American (3.6) populations have larger average household sizes than those of all racial groups.⁵
- Many Asian Americans were impacted by the foreclosure crisis in Arizona. By 2012, over 18% of Asian Americans who had taken out loans between 2004 and 2008 lost their home to foreclosure, a rate higher than the statewide average (15%) and the third-highest rate of foreclosure among Asian Americans nationwide. About 6.0% were at imminent risk of foreclosure.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25091.

⁴ Ibid.

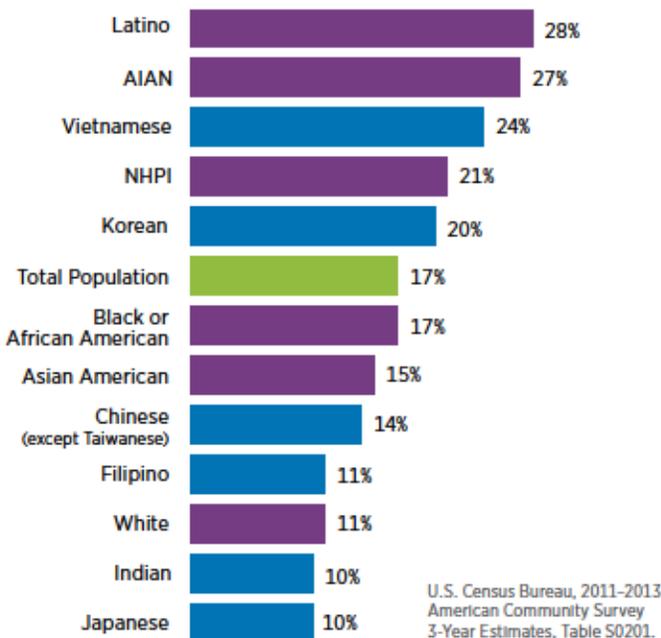
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁶ Bocian, Debbie Gruenstein. 2012. *The State of Lending in America & Its Impact on U.S. Households*. Center for Responsible Lending. Chapter 3, Mortgages; Appendix 2.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Arizona 2011–2013



- In 2013, cancer was the leading cause of death for Asian Americans and NHPI in Arizona (100 per 100,000 people), followed by heart disease (83 per 100,000 people).¹
- The mortality rate for cerebrovascular disease among Asian Americans and NHPI was higher than most racial groups at 30.7 per 100,000 people, a rate that was second only to Blacks or African Americans (54.4 per 100,000).²
- Breast and prostate cancers (69 per 100,000 people and 42 per 100,000 people, respectively) are the most prevalent cancers for Asian Americans and NHPI statewide. For Asian Americans and NHPI, lung cancer has the highest death rate (23 per 100,000 people).³
- About 36% of NHPI in Arizona are obese and about 12% were diagnosed with diabetes in 2011.⁴
- About 15% of Asian Americans (nearly 36,000) and 21% of NHPI (about 5,500) are uninsured statewide, rates higher than Whites (11%).⁵
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of Vietnamese Americans and one in five Korean Americans (20%) lack health insurance.
- In 2012, about one in six Asian Americans (17%) did not see a doctor because of cost, a rate higher than Whites (15%).⁶
- In Arizona, Asian American women are less likely to have preventive screenings for breast and cervical cancers. In 2012, only 58% of Asian American women over 40 had a mammogram in the previous two years, a rate lower

than average (65%). Only about 65% of Asian American women over 18 had received a Pap test in the previous three years, a rate lower than all other racial groups.⁷

- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has begun to address these disparities. Asian Americans make up 4% of Arizona’s population⁸ but comprised about 7% of individuals who enrolled in the federally facilitated Health Insurance Marketplace Plan statewide between 2013 and 2014. More than 6,200 Asian Americans and 135 NHPI enrolled.⁹

¹ Arizona Department of Health Services. Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics 2013. Table 2B-4. Note: Figures in parentheses are age-adjusted mortality rates. Data are single race for the aggregate “Asian American and NHPI” category.

² Ibid. Note: Cerebrovascular disease shares many risk factors with heart disease such as hypertension, smoking, obesity, and high levels of cholesterol.

³ U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. United States Cancer Statistics: 2007–2011 Incidence and Mortality Web-Based Report. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute, 2014. Note: Data are for the aggregate “Asian American and NHPI” category.

⁴ Arizona Department of Health Services. “Pacific Islanders and Native Hawaiians in Arizona.” Arizona Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data 2006–2011.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF-1, Table P5 and P6.

⁹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. May 2014. “Health Insurance Marketplace: Summary Enrollment Report for the Initial Annual Open Enrollment Period.” Note: Enrollment numbers are tracked between October 2013 and March 2014.

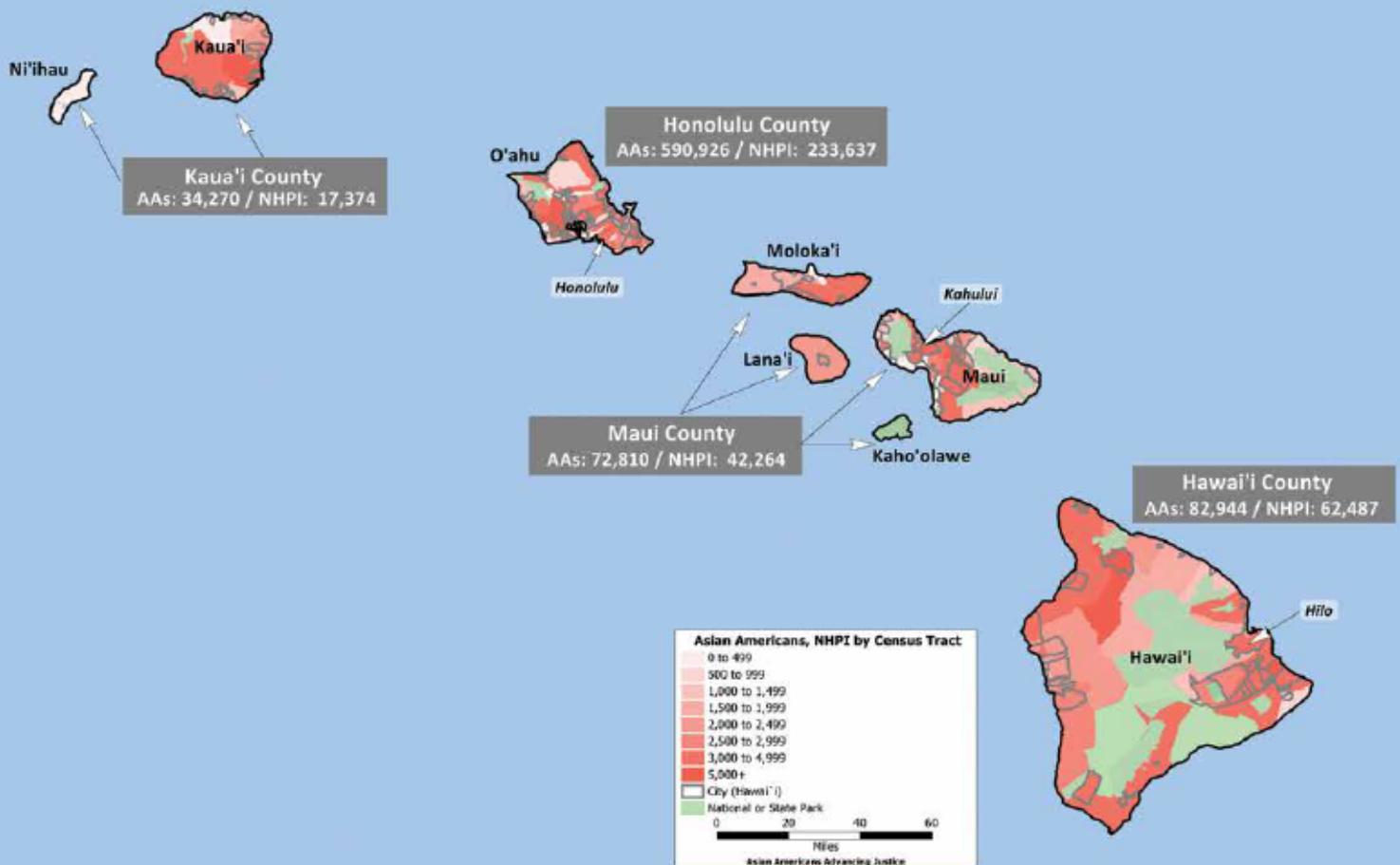
HEALTH COVERAGE FOR ALL

Chronic back pain from an accident 20 years ago prohibits me from being able to work. My husband, the sole breadwinner for our family of three, earns \$20,000. Private health insurance premiums were too high for us. As recent immigrants, we are not eligible for Medicaid services beyond emergency care. The Affordable Care Act (ACA) has allowed us to purchase private health insurance so that I am able to access treatment and plan for surgery. Without ACA tax credits and subsidies, this would be impossible. Since most immigrants are ineligible for Medicaid until they have been legal permanent residents for five years, I would have had to wait three more years before I would be eligible to apply for Medicaid. I’m thankful for the Affordable Care Act and look forward to a better future without chronic back pain so that I can start working again to support my family. —A client of Asian Pacific Community in Action (APCA)

Hawai'i

INTRODUCTION

The Hawaiian archipelago (*moku pae'āina*), at the top of the Polynesian navigation triangle, is home to 137 islands, atolls, islets, and undersea seamounts that extend 1,200 nautical miles from Moku Pāpapa (Kure Island) to Hawai'i Island. For thousands of years, Native Hawaiians sailed throughout the Pacific to shorelines in all directions, accomplishing navigational feats that the Western world has only learned to appreciate since the mid-1970s. In precontact Hawai'i, Polynesian practices sustained a lifestyle that reflected a deep understanding of the natural elements that balanced agricultural, agroforestry, and aquaculture on land and at the water's edge in *loko l'a* (fish ponds) and *kahawai* (streams). The arrival of Captain James Cook in 1778 brought disease that began the decline of the Native Hawaiian population. Loss of traditional rights and customary practices further contributed to the decline of the Native Hawaiian population. Starting in 1852, commercial plantations began bringing in workers, first from China, then Japan, Portugal and its colonies, Korea, and the Philippines. Today Hawai'i is home to the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) population in the United States and is the only state with a majority Asian American population.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Hawai'i 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
Asian American	780,968	57%
NHPI	355,816	26%
White	309,343	23%
Latino	120,842	9%
Black or African American	38,820	3%
AIAN	33,470	2%
Total Population	1,360,301	100%

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

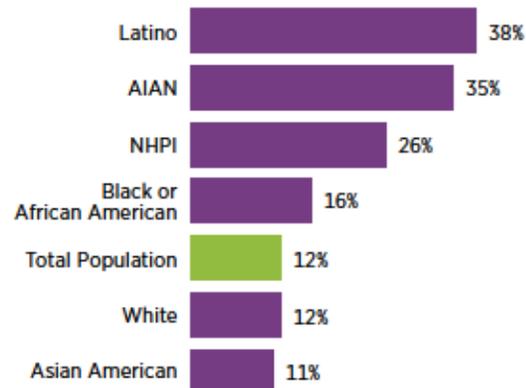
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- As of the 2010 Census, there were over 780,000 Asian Americans and nearly 360,000 NHPI living in Hawai'i. According to 2014 Census Bureau population estimates, there are now nearly 800,000 Asian Americans and nearly 370,000 NHPI statewide.¹
- Hawai'i has the largest population of NHPI and the fifth-largest population of Asian Americans in the United States.²
- Asian Americans make up 57% and NHPI comprise 26% of the state's total population.
- Between 2000 and 2010, the state's NHPI population grew 26%, while the state's Asian American population grew 11%.
- O'ahu is home to over three-quarters of the state's Asian American population and two-thirds of the state's NHPI population. The island, also known as Honolulu County, is home to the largest number of NHPI (over 230,000) among any county in the United States.³
- The NHPI population on Hawai'i, also known as the Big Island, grew faster than any other island over the decade (36%). Now, nearly one-fifth (18%) of the state's NHPI population live on the Big Island, just over one-third of the island's total population (34%).⁴
- Over one-fourth of the populations in Maui County and on the island of Kaua'i are NHPI (27% and 26%, respectively).⁵

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

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Hawai'i 2000 to 2010



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

- Maui County had the fastest-growing Asian American population over the decade (19%) and is now 47% Asian American. O'ahu and Kaua'i have majority Asian American populations (62% and 51%, respectively).⁶
- About 36% of NHPI and 24% of Asian Americans are youth under the age of 18.⁷
- Nearly one in six (16%) Asian Americans in Hawai'i are seniors 65 years and older, a rate higher than any other racial group.⁸

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Table P6.

³ Ibid. Note: Honolulu County includes the island of O'ahu and several smaller outlying islands that do not have permanent residential populations.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6. Note: Maui County includes the islands of Maui, Lana'i, and Moloka'i.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁸ Ibid.



Photo credit: M. Fernandez



Population by Ethnic Group

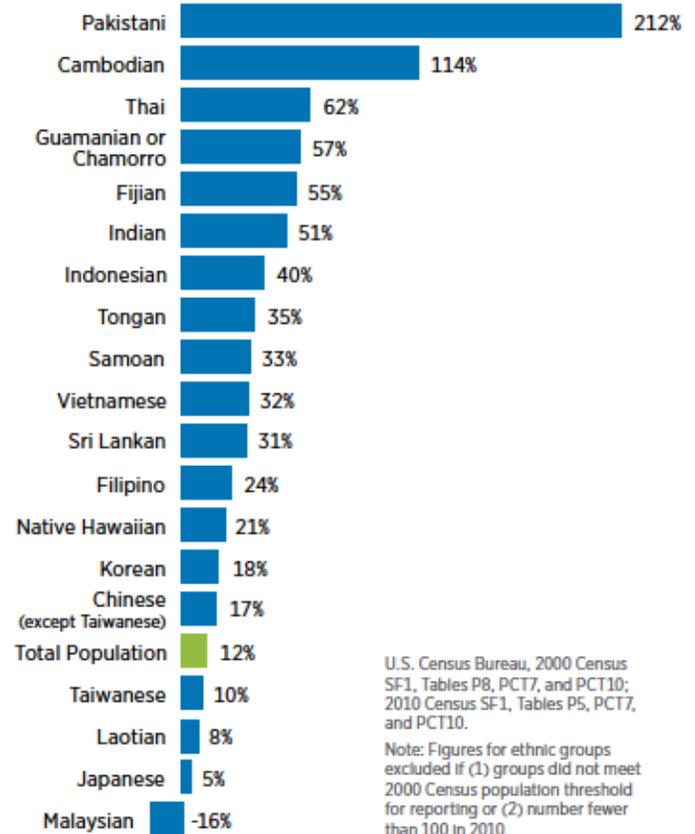
Hawai'i 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	342,095
Japanese	312,292
Native Hawaiian	289,970
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	198,711
Korean	48,699
Samoaan	37,463
Vietnamese	13,266
Tongan	8,085
Marshallese	7,412
Guamanian or Chamorro	6,647
Okinawan	6,642
Indian	4,737
Thai	3,701
Laotian	2,620
Chuukese	2,563
Tahitian	2,513
Palauan	1,216
Taiwanese	1,161
Indonesian	990
Pohnpelan	775
Fijian	711
Cambodian	705
Tokelauan	547
Kosraean	484
Pakistani	303
Malaysian	297
Burmese	281
Yapese	260
Sri Lankan	231
Mongolian	197
Nepalese	146
I-Kiribati	141
Hmong	87
Bangladeshi	74
Bhutanese	13

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census 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 0.5% of Asian Americans and 2% of NHPi did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

Hawai'i 2000 to 2010



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

- Filipino Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in Hawai'i, with a population of over 340,000, followed in size by Japanese and Chinese Americans.
- Hawai'i is home to the nation's largest Native Hawaiian and Marshallese, Chuukese, Tahitian, Pohnpelan, Tokelauan, Kosraean, Yapese, and Kiribati American populations.¹
- Pakistani, Cambodian, and Thai American populations grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010.
- Guamanian or Chamorro, Fijian, Tongan, and Samoan American populations were some of the fastest-growing NHPi ethnic groups.
- About 46% of Marshallese and Tokelauan Americans are youth under the age of 18, a proportion higher than any racial group.²
- Over one-fifth (21%) of Japanese Americans are seniors 65 years and older, a rate higher than any racial group.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

² Ibid., Table DP-1.

³ Ibid.

Businesses

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Hawai'i 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
Asian American	56,872	\$18,154,362,000	111,924	\$3,542,812,000
White	41,567	\$16,292,242,000	101,903	\$3,301,536,000
NHPI	11,403	\$2,378,963,000	16,197	\$481,802,000
Latino	4,374	\$671,678,000	3,977	\$113,896,000
AIAN	1,548	\$317,548,000	1,301	\$45,622,000
Black or African American	1,067	\$325,005,000	2,022	\$90,403,000
Total	120,374	\$97,093,812,000	495,744	\$17,303,335,000

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey 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. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- Asian Americans own more businesses than any other racial group. In 2007, Asian Americans owned nearly 57,000 businesses in Hawai'i, an increase of 27% since 2002. About 18% of these businesses were small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a proportion higher than all other racial groups.¹
- In 2007, Asian American-owned businesses employed nearly 112,000 people and dispensed over \$3.5 billion in annual payroll.
- In 2007, there were over 11,000 NHPI-owned businesses statewide; 9% of these businesses were small businesses with fewer than 20 employees.²
- Japanese Americans own the largest number of businesses (nearly 27,000), followed by Chinese (nearly 14,000) and Filipino Americans (nearly 11,000). Native Hawaiians own the most businesses among NHPI (nearly 11,000).³
- Asian American-owned businesses are most concentrated in the professional, scientific, and technical services; retail trade; and real estate, rental, and leasing major industry groups.⁴
- NHPI-owned businesses are most concentrated in the retail trade; construction; and administrative, support, and waste management services major industry groups.⁵
- Between 2000 and 2014, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Hawai'i grew 79% to nearly \$28 billion and is projected to increase to about \$35 billion by 2019.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

³ Ibid., Table SB0700CSA01.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2014. "The Multicultural Economy 2014." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.





NHPI Voting-Age Population

Top Three Districts by Type, Hawai'i 2011, *Ranked by Percent NHPI Voting-Age Population*

District	Area (Island)	Percent
State House		
HD 44	Wal'anae, Makaha, Makua, Ma'ili (O'ahu)	58%
HD 43	Ewa Villages, Ko 'Olina, Nanakuli, Ma'ili (O'ahu)	47%
HD 2	Keaukaha, parts of Hilo, Pana'ewa, Wai'alea (Hawai'i)	36%
State Senate		
SD 21	Kalaeloa, Wal'anae, Makaha, Makua (O'ahu)	53%
SD 1	Hilo (Hawai'i)	31%
SD 20	Kapolei, Makakilo, portions of 'Ewa, Kalaeloa, and Wai'alea (O'ahu)	31%
Congressional (All)		
CD 2	Kauai, Maui, Hawai'i Counties; North and West O'ahu	27%
CD 1	Southeast Honolulu including downtown Honolulu (O'ahu)	16%

U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- Over half of the voting-age population in Hawai'i state house district 44 and state senate district 21, both located on O'ahu's leeward side, are NHPI.
- About 27% of the voting-age population in congressional district 2 is NHPI.
- About 287,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote in 2012. Asian Americans comprise about 52% of the electorate statewide.¹

- Statewide, Asian Americans make up 50% or more of the voting-age population in 33 state house districts, 16 state senate districts, and 1 congressional district.²
- Current Population Survey data published by the Corporation for National and Community Service shows that about 46% of Hawai'i residents say they vote "often" in local elections, a rate much higher than the national average (33%).³
- Over three in five Asian Americans immigrants are citizens (62%), a proportion higher than all other racial groups.⁴
- In Hawai'i, at least 41,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 97% of these immigrants are voting age.⁵
- There are 28 Hawaiian Civic Clubs in Hawai'i, with 30 more located across the continental United States.⁶

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

² State of Hawai'i, Office of Elections, 2011 Reapportionment Files. U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF-1, Table P10. Note: There are 51 state house districts, 25 state senate districts, and 2 congressional districts in Hawai'i.

³ Corporation for National and Community Service and National Conference on Citizenship. Volunteering in America website. Based on data from U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Current Population Survey.

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

⁵ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigration 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.

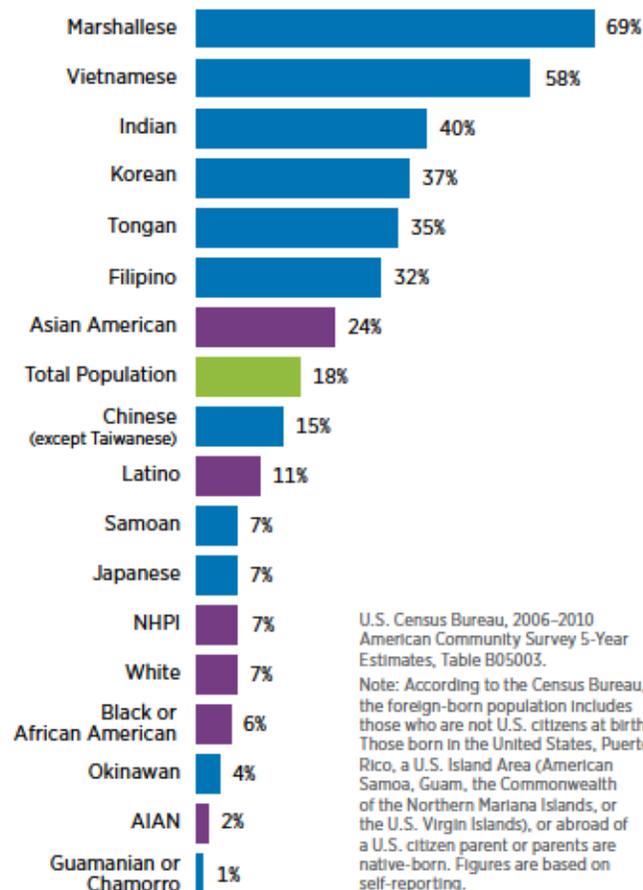
⁶ Figures provided by Momi Fernandez, Papa Ola Lokahi.

NATIVE HAWAIIAN RECOGNITION

In 1893, U.S. troops and a small group of U.S. businessmen and sugar plantation owners attempted to disrupt the ruling monarch of Native Queen Lili'uokalani, which eventually led to the annexation of Hawai'i by the United States. Though over 100 years ago, many Native Hawaiians continue to pledge their allegiance to the Kingdom of Hawai'i and a growing number of self-identified "Hawaiian Nationals" continue to defend the same legal structure that ruled their ancestors in Hawai'i prior to the illegal overthrow. In 2014, the U.S. Department of Interior (Department) held 15 island-wide public meetings to gather recommendations on whether the Department should develop a formal, administrative procedure for reestablishing an official government-to-government relationship with the Native Hawaiian community, and if so, what that procedure should be. During the public hearings, Native Hawaiians and supporters provided overwhelming testimony for a government as determined by Native Hawaiians.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Hawai'i 2006–2010



- Over 180,000 Asian Americans and 22,000 Pacific Islanders living in Hawai'i are immigrants.¹
- About one in four (24%) Asian Americans are foreign-born. About 7% of NHPI are foreign-born.
- Large proportions of Marshallese (69%), Vietnamese (58%), Indian (40%), Korean (37%), Tongan (35%), and Filipino Americans (32%) are foreign-born.
- Between 2003 and 2013, nearly 64,000 people from Asian countries and about 1,400 people from the Pacific Islands obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status.²
- The Philippines, China, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam were the top five Asian countries of birth among immigrants obtaining LPR status from 2003 to 2013. The top three Pacific Islands of birth were Tonga, Samoa, and Fiji.³
- Among states, Hawai'i is home to the largest population of migrants coming from Pacific Islands that signed Compacts of Free Association agreements with the United States, including the Federated States of Micronesia,

Marshall Islands, and Palau. Although many work and pay taxes, because of the restrictions imposed on their migration, many do not qualify for federal benefits such as Medicaid.⁴

- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in Hawai'i. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁵ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 26,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the state.⁶
- Between 2004 and 2014, the immigration court in Hawai'i ordered the deportation of over 1,300 residents to Asian countries and Pacific Islands. The top receiving Asian countries were the Philippines (512) and China (291). The top receiving Pacific Island was Tonga (100).⁷

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

² Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2014.

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Compacts of Free Association: Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration." November 2011. National Immigration Law Center. "Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States." February 2014. Figures include those immigrating to states, not including Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

⁵ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 2% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in Hawai'i.

⁷ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2015. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.

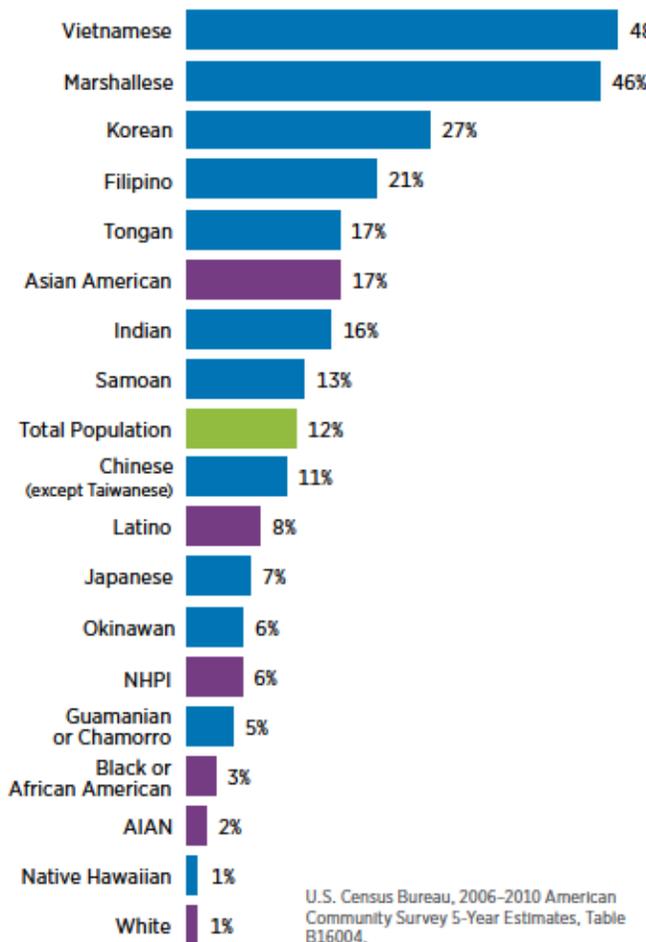
PACIFIC ISLANDER IMMIGRATION CHALLENGES

While NHPI born in Hawai'i, the other 49 states, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are U.S. citizens, some Pacific Islanders are born on islands that have complex political relationships with the United States, which translate to a variety of immigration statuses for those who move to one of the 50 states. Understanding these diverse immigrant experiences is critical for policy makers who seek to address the needs of Pacific Islanders. For more information, please refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 2014*.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Hawai'i 2006–2010



- Nearly 170,000 people in Hawai'i speak an Asian language and over 110,000 speak a Pacific Island language.¹ The top five Asian languages spoken at home are Ilocano, Tagalog, Japanese, Chinese, and Korean. The top Pacific Island language spoken at home is Native Hawaiian followed by Samoan and Chuukese.²
- Nearly one-third (32%) of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (76%), Korean (44%), Filipino (39%), and Indian Americans (39%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home.³
- Nearly one in five (18%) NHPI speak a language other than English at home. About 86% of Marshallese, 57% of Tongan, and 44% of Samoan Americans speak a language other than English at home.⁴

- The State of Hawai'i has two official languages: Hawaiian and English.⁵
- Nearly 120,000 Asian Americans in Hawai'i are limited English proficient (LEP). About 17% of Asian Americans are LEP, a rate higher than any other racial group.⁶
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Filipino Americans have the largest LEP population (61,000), followed by Japanese (20,000) and Chinese Americans (19,000).⁷
- Over 16,000 NHPI are LEP. A near-majority of Marshallese Americans (46%) are LEP. About 17% of Tongan and 13% of Samoan Americans are LEP.⁸
- Over one-third (34%) of Marshallese American youth are LEP and over one-fifth (22%) of Vietnamese American youth are LEP, rates higher than any racial group.⁹
- Among Asian Americans, Vietnamese (82%), Filipino (49%), Korean (48%), and Indian American (41%) seniors are most likely to be LEP.¹⁰
- About 10% of Asian American households are linguistically isolated.¹¹
- Over one-fifth (23%) of Marshallese American households are linguistically isolated statewide, a rate higher than any group. About 12% of Tongan American households are linguistically isolated.¹²

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Hawai'i Constitution, article 15, section 4.

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

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid., Table B16002.

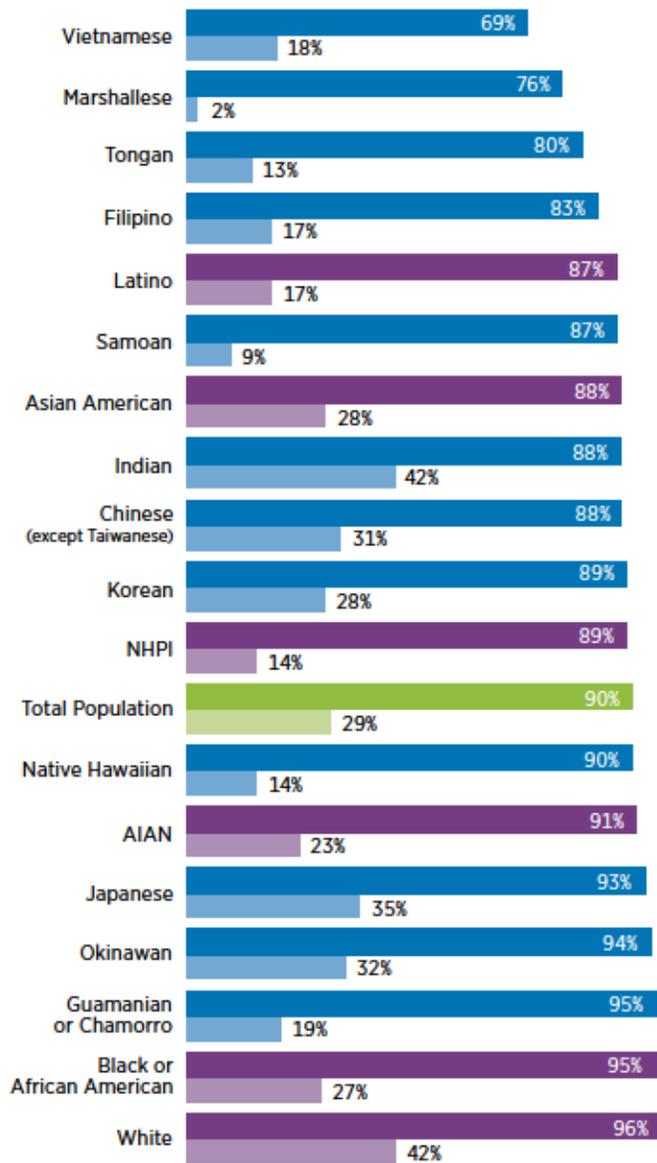
¹² Ibid.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

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

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



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

- In Hawai'i, both Asian American (88%) and NHPI (89%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (96%) to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Vietnamese (69%), Marshallese (76%), Tongan (80%), and Filipino American (83%) adults are less likely than any racial group to have a high school diploma.

- Only 14% of NHPI adults have a bachelor's degree, a rate lower than any racial group. Only 2% of Marshallese, 9% of Samoan, and 13% of Tongan American adults have a bachelor's degree.
- About 28% of Asian American adults have a bachelor's degree, a rate much lower than Whites (42%). Only 17% of Filipino and 18% of Vietnamese American adults have a bachelor's degree.
- About 49,000 Native Hawaiian students were enrolled in Hawai'i's K–12 public schools in the 2012–2013 school year, about 27% of all students. In contrast, only about 9% of teachers were Native Hawaiian.¹
- Nearly 41,000 Filipino American students were enrolled in Hawai'i's K–12 public schools in the 2012–2013 school year, about 22% of all students. In contrast, only about 6% of teachers were Filipino American.²
- During the 2012–2013 school year, Ilocano, Chuukese, Marshallese, and Tagalog were four of the top five languages spoken by English language learners in Hawai'i's public schools.³
- In many cities with large NHPI populations, rates of on-time public high school graduation were lower than the state average. Schools in the Kailua, Wai'anae, and Nanakuli areas had rates of on-time graduation for the 2009–2013 cohort lower than the state average (69%, 70%, and 76%, respectively, compared to 82%).⁴
- In 2014, 18% of all degree-seeking undergraduate students at the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa, were NHPI.⁵ Among all NHPI undergraduates, 88% were Native Hawaiian, 7% were Samoan American, and 2% were Micronesian.⁶
- In 2014, about 40% of all degree-seeking undergraduate students at the University of Hawai'i, Mānoa, were Asian American.⁷

¹ Hawai'i Department of Education, Systems Accountability Office. June 2014. 2013 Superintendent's 24th Annual Report. Appendix C, Table 6.

² Hawai'i State Department of Education, Systems Accountability Office. June 2014. 2013 Superintendent's 24th Annual Report. Appendix C, Table 6.

³ U.S. Department of Education. 2014. Consolidated State Performance Report, 2012–2013.

⁴ Hawai'i Department of Education. June 2014. 2013 Superintendent's 24th Annual Report. Table 21. Note: Data are for complex areas. For example, Kailua complex includes Waimanalo public schools. On-time high school graduation is defined as completing high school within four years of the student's ninth-grade entry date.

⁵ University of Hawai'i, Mānoa. Mānoa Institutional Research Office. Common Data Set 2014–2015.

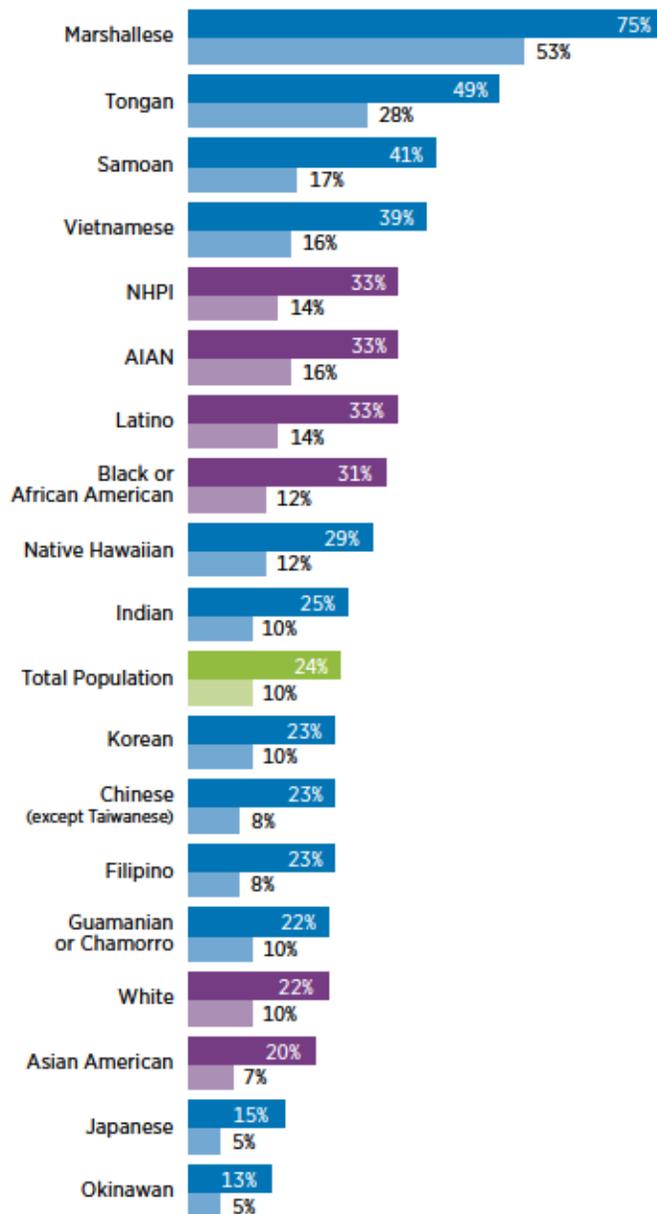
⁶ University of Hawai'i, Mānoa. Mānoa Institutional Research Office. Fall 2014. Enrollment Table 9.

⁷ University of Hawai'i, Mānoa. Mānoa Institutional Research Office. Common Data Set 2014–2015.

Poverty & Low-Income

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

Top: Low-income Bottom: Poverty



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

Note: Low-income are those whose incomes fall below 200% of the federal poverty threshold.

- About 55,000 Asian Americans and 46,000 NHPI in Hawai'i live in poverty; over 150,000 Asian Americans and nearly 110,000 NHPI are low-income.¹
- Asian Americans have a per capita income (\$26,669) that is lower than Whites (\$40,860).²
- Statewide, the number of NHPI living in poverty grew 65% between 2007 and 2013, a growth rate much higher than average (38%).³
- Across multiple measures of income, NHPI fare worse than average. NHPI have a higher poverty rate (14% versus 10%), are more likely to be low-income (33% versus 24%), and earn less per capita (\$18,502 versus \$28,882).⁴
- Marshallese (75%), Tongan (49%), Samoan (41%), and Vietnamese Americans (39%) have the highest proportion of low-income, rates higher than any racial group statewide.
- Marshallese Americans (53%), Tongan Americans (28%), Samoan Americans (17%), and Native Hawaiians (12%) have higher-than-average rates of poverty (10%).
- Nearly one-fifth (18%) of NHPI youth under 18 live in poverty. Marshallese (52%), Tongan (35%), and Samoan American (21%) youth have the highest rates of poverty among all groups.⁵
- About 57% of Marshallese American women live in poverty, a rate higher than all racial groups.⁶
- One in five (20%) Korean American seniors live in poverty, triple the average poverty rate among seniors statewide (7%).⁷
- Over one-fifth of NHPI and Asian American families (22% and 21%, respectively) have three or more workers contributing to income, a higher proportion than average (17%).⁸

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

² Ibid., Table B19301.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁵ Ibid., Table B17001.

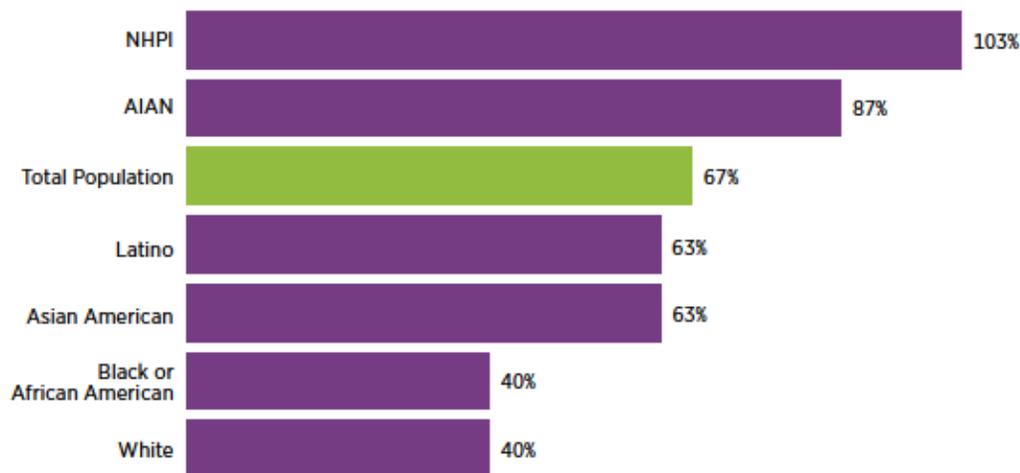
⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., Table B23009.



Growth in the Number of Unemployed by Race, Hawai'i 2007 to 2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- From 2007 to 2013, the number of unemployed NHPI more than doubled (103%) in Hawai'i.
- The unemployment rate for NHPI was 11% in 2013, a rate higher than average (7%). Among NHPI groups, Samoan Americans had one of the highest rates of unemployment (13%).¹
- The number of Asian Americans who were unemployed increased 63% between 2007 and 2013, a rate higher than Whites (40%). The unemployment rate for Asian Americans was 6% in 2013.²
- One-third (33%) of Asian Americans who were unemployed in 2013 were out of work for a year or longer, a rate higher than any racial group statewide.³
- Asian Americans in Hawai'i are most commonly employed in the accommodation and food services (14%), retail trade (12%), and health care and social assistance industries (11%).⁴
- About 20% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are employed in the retail trade industry, 44% of Marshallese Americans are employed in the accommodation and food services industry, and 22% of Tongan Americans are employed in the construction industry.⁵
- The number of NHPI working in the construction industry increased 88% between 2000 and 2010, the fastest growth of any industry.⁶
- About 69% of maids and housekeepers and 63% of accountants and auditors are Asian American. These two

occupations have some of the largest numbers of Asian American workers statewide.⁷

- Occupations with the largest number of NHPI workers statewide are largely blue-collar, including cashiers, security guards, janitors, cooks, construction laborers, and truck drivers. About 36% of all food preparation workers are NHPI.⁸
- Vietnamese Americans (21%) are more likely to be self-employed than any racial group. About 20% of Tongan, 16% of Korean, and 13% of Indian Americans are self-employed, rates higher than average (12%).⁹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

² Ibid.

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2013. Table 26. Note: Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁸ Ibid.

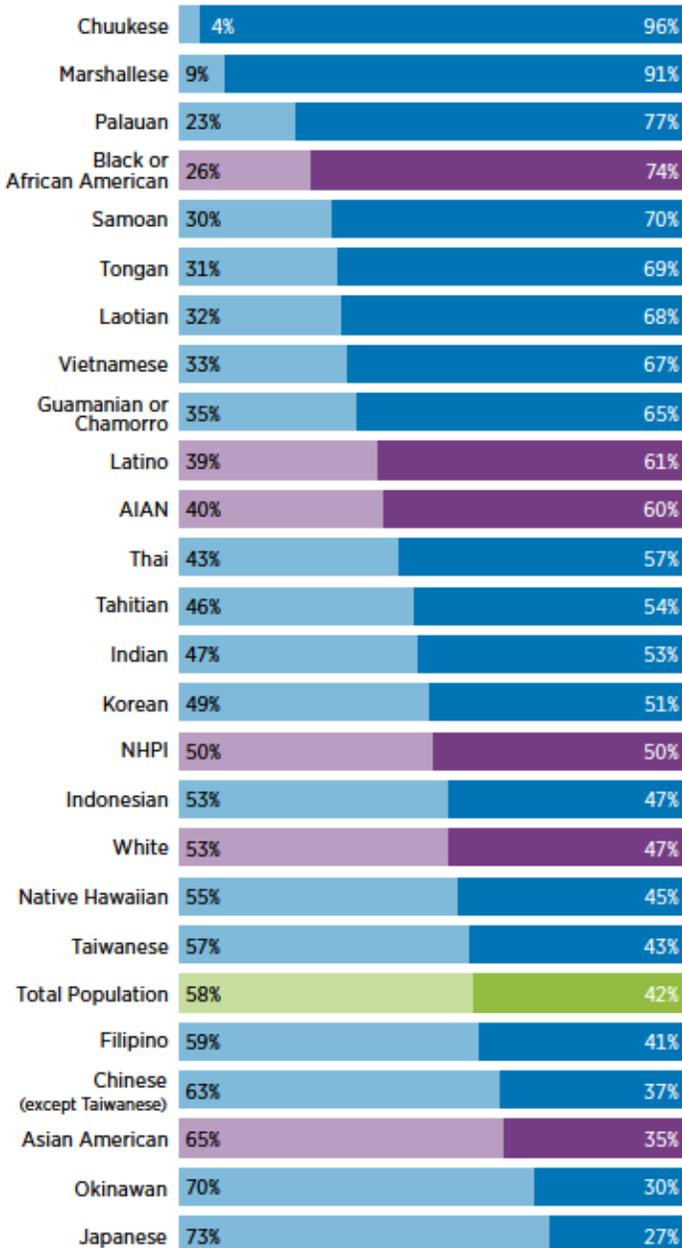
⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Hawai'i 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- Half of NHPI are homeowners, a rate less than average (58%). Chuukese (4%), Marshallese (9%), and Palauan Americans (23%) have lower homeownership rates than all racial groups statewide.
- Nearly two-thirds of Asian Americans are homeowners (65%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Laotian (32%), Vietnamese (33%), and Thai Americans (43%) have the lowest homeownership rates.
- Housing is extremely expensive statewide. About 72% of Marshallese American renter households are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs, a rate much higher than average (49%).¹
- Large proportions of Tongan (49%) and Vietnamese American (36%) renter households are severely housing-cost burdened, spending 50% or more of their income on housing costs, a rate much higher than average (25%).²
- Despite relatively high homeownership rates, 49% of Filipino American households with mortgages are housing-cost burdened.³
- The average NHPI household is larger than the average statewide household size (3.7 people per household compared to 2.9). Chuukese (6.2), Marshallese (6.0), Tongan (5.0), and Samoan American (4.5) households have larger average household sizes than any racial group.⁴
- Filipino (4.0), Laotian (3.4), Cambodian (3.1), and Chinese Americans (3.1) have some of the largest average household sizes among Asian American ethnic groups.⁵
- Tongan (19%), Samoan (13%), Marshallese (12%), and Filipino Americans (10%) are more likely than any racial or ethnic groups to have to spend an hour or more commuting to work statewide.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25091.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B08303.



Leading Causes of Death

by Race and Ethnic Group, Hawai'i 2011–2013

Race and Hispanic Origin	No. 1 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 2 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 3 Cause % of Total for Group	
NHPI	Heart disease	32%	Cancer	24%	Accidents	6%
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease	32%	Cancer	24%	Accidents	6%
Asian American	Heart disease	33%	Cancer	21%	Influenza/ pneumonia	5%
Chinese	Heart disease	34%	Cancer	22%	Influenza/ pneumonia	5%
Filipino	Heart disease	36%	Cancer	24%	Accidents and influenza/ pneumonia	5%
Japanese	Heart disease	32%	Cancer	20%	Influenza/ pneumonia	5%
Total Population	Heart disease	32%	Cancer	23%	Accidents	5%

Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, Vital Statistics. 2015. Note: Figures are based on three-year averages and age adjusted per 100,000 people.

- Between 2011 and 2013, heart disease was the leading cause of death among NHPI. About 32% of NHPI deaths were caused by heart disease. The age-adjusted death rate for NHPI from heart disease was 211 deaths per 100,000, a rate higher than any other racial group.¹
- Cancer is the second-leading cause of death among NHPI. About 24% of NHPI deaths were caused by cancer. The age-adjusted death rate for NHPI from cancer was 145 deaths per 100,000.²
- Between 2011 and 2013, heart disease was the leading cause of death among Asian Americans statewide. About 33% of Asian American deaths were caused by heart disease. The age-adjusted death rate for Asian Americans from heart disease was 51 deaths per 100,000.³
- Cancer was the second-leading cause of death among Asian Americans. About 21% of Asian American deaths were caused by cancer. The age-adjusted death rate for Asian Americans from cancer was 39 deaths per 100,000.⁴
- More Native Hawaiians die of diabetes than those from the top five major racial or ethnic groups statewide. Between 2011 and 2013, about 28% of those who died of diabetes were Native Hawaiian.⁵
- Between 2011 and 2013, about 45% of those who died of Alzheimer's disease statewide were Japanese American.⁶
- According to a report by the University of Hawai'i Cancer Center, lung and bronchus cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for Native Hawaiians statewide.⁷
- Prostate and thyroid cancer incidence was the highest among Filipino Americans, compared to other major ethnic groups in Hawai'i.⁸
- Colorectal cancer incidence and mortality was highest among Japanese Americans, compared to other major ethnic groups statewide.⁹
- In 2013, nearly one-third (32%) of Native Hawaiian high school students experienced depression, with one-fifth (20%) of Native Hawaiian students surveyed saying they had suicidal thoughts within the past year.¹⁰
- Nearly 15% of Native Hawaiians and 25% of other Pacific Islander groups did not have health insurance in 2013, rates much higher than average (9%).¹¹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups with the largest populations, Filipino Americans were the most likely to lack health insurance (10%).¹²

¹ Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, Vital Statistics. 2015. Note: Figures are three-year averages and age adjusted per 100,000 people. Racial groups used for comparison did not include Latino.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. Note: Top racial or ethnic groups are Filipino American, Japanese American, White, Native Hawaiian, and Chinese American.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ University of Hawai'i Cancer Center, the American Cancer Society, and the Hawai'i Department of Health. "Hawai'i Cancer Facts & Figures, 2010."

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

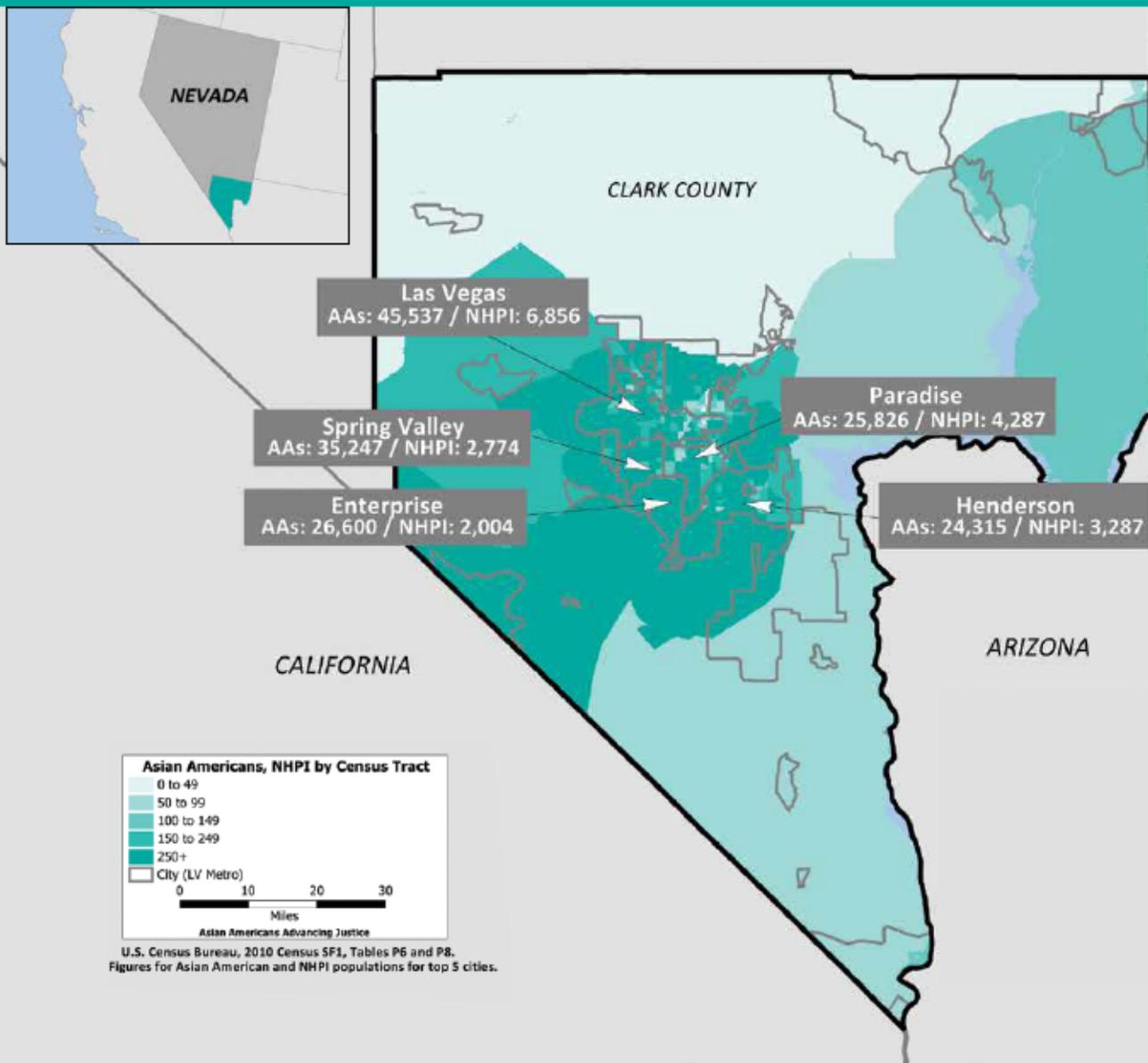
¹¹ Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2011–2013. Note: "Pacific Islander" data is reported separate from Native Hawaiian data.

¹² Ibid. Note: Major Asian American ethnic groups reported in data were Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino American.

Las Vegas Metro Area

INTRODUCTION

The Chinese were the first Asian settlers to come to Nevada in the early 19th century to work the farms, railroads, and gold mines in the northern part of the state. Asians also came to southern Nevada to open restaurants and work in the hotels. Changes to immigration law in 1965 resulted in many more Asians immigrating to the United States. Many Filipino doctors, nurses, medical technologists, accountants, engineers, and other professionals settled in Las Vegas, a growing city with many opportunities. The hotel and residential home construction boom in the 1970s through 1990s attracted larger numbers of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) who came to Las Vegas to find jobs. While Asian Americans and NHPI live throughout the Las Vegas Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), there are large communities in the cities of Henderson, Summerlin, and Las Vegas. Hundreds of Asian small businesses are concentrated along the Spring Mountain corridor from the Las Vegas Strip to Rainbow Boulevard. More affordable housing continues to attract people from Hawai'i and California. The population is now very diverse, with immigrants from Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, China, Laos, and other parts of Southeast Asia making their homes in Las Vegas.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Las Vegas MSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	935,955	48%
Latino	568,644	29%
Black or African American	234,966	12%
Asian American	207,775	11%
AIAN	30,205	2%
NHPI	27,088	1%
Total Population	1,951,269	100%

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

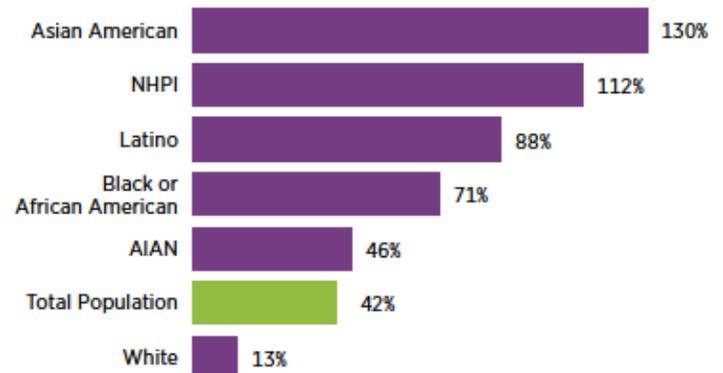
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- As of the 2010 Census, there were nearly 210,000 Asian Americans and over 27,000 NHPI living in the Las Vegas MSA. According to 2014 Census Bureau population estimates, there are at least 250,000 Asian Americans and nearly 33,000 NHPI living in the metro area.¹
- Outside of California, the Las Vegas MSA has the third-largest population of Asian Americans among all MSAs in the West region.²
- Asian Americans make up 11% and NHPI comprise 1% of the MSA's total population.
- Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups in the Las Vegas MSA. Between 2000 and 2010, the total population grew 42%, while the Asian American and NHPI populations grew 130% and 112%, respectively.
- Statewide, Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups.
- The city of Las Vegas is home to more Asian Americans (46,000) and NHPI (6,900) than any city statewide. The city's Asian American and NHPI populations grew 59% each between 2000 and 2010.³
- Among cities with more than 5,000 Asian Americans, North Las Vegas (252%), Henderson (162%), and Spring Valley (134%) have the fastest-growing Asian American populations statewide.⁴
- Among cities with more than 2,000 NHPI, Enterprise (1,185%), North Las Vegas (216%), and Spring Valley (149%) have the fastest-growing NHPI populations statewide.⁵

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

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Las Vegas MSA 2000 to 2010



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

- Over one-third (35%) of NHPI and one-quarter (25%) of Asian Americans are youth under the age of 18, rates higher than Whites (17%).⁶
- One in 10 Asian Americans is a senior in the Las Vegas MSA, a rate higher than all other racial groups except for Whites (17%).⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H. Note: The Las Vegas MSA includes Clark County, Nevada.

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

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

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

⁷ Ibid.

*Asian Americans
and NHPI are the
fastest-growing
racial groups in the
Las Vegas MSA.*



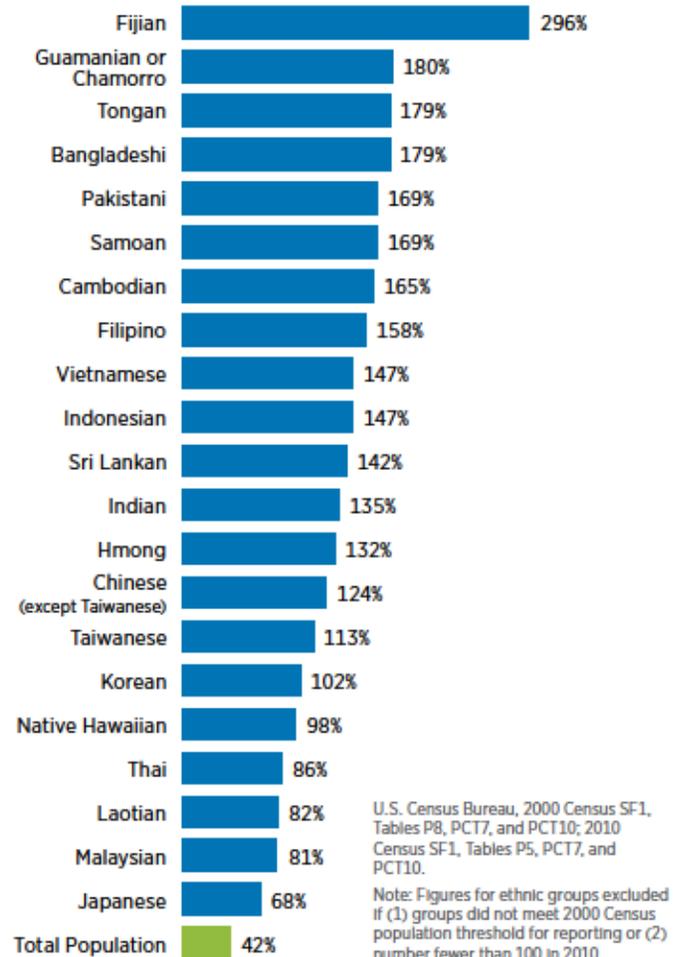
Population by Ethnic Group Las Vegas MSA 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	108,141
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	32,423
Japanese	17,739
Korean	16,261
Native Hawaiian	14,071
Indian	10,591
Vietnamese	10,505
Thai	7,002
Guamanian or Chamorro	4,849
Samoan	4,554
Laotian	2,502
Cambodian	1,506
Pakistani	1,414
Taiwanese	1,281
Indonesian	968
Tongan	703
Sri Lankan	551
Burmese	319
Fijian	301
Hmong	225
Malaysian	206
Bangladeshi	170
Okinawan	164
Bhutanese	163
Nepalese	142
Tahitian	111
Mongolian	105
Marshallese	31

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census 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 12% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Filipino Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in the Las Vegas MSA with a population of nearly 110,000. They are followed in size by Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Indian Americans.
- Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans are the largest NHPI ethnic groups in the MSA.¹
- NHPI ethnic groups grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010. Fijian, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Tongan American populations grew the fastest over the decade.

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin Las Vegas MSA 2000 to 2010



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

- Among Asian American groups, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, and Cambodian American populations grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010.
- About 51% of Tongan, 44% of Samoan, 43% of Tahitian, and 36% of Guamanian or Chamorro American populations are youth under the age of 18, rates higher than any racial group.²
- About 37% of Hmong are youth under 18, a rate higher than any racial group. Okinawan (34%), Cambodian (33%), and Bhutanese American (33%) populations also have large proportions of youth under 18.³
- About 15% of Japanese and 14% of Taiwanese Americans in the Las Vegas MSA are seniors 65 years and older, rates higher than average (11%).⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.



Businesses

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Las Vegas MSA 2007, *Ranked by Number of Businesses*

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	101,803	\$70,064,685,000	403,283	\$14,501,023,000
Asian American	14,873	\$3,160,539,000	18,927	\$538,802,000
Latino	14,310	\$2,538,601,000	17,152	\$504,012,000
Black or African American	7,877	\$881,190,000	9,237	\$221,587,000
AIAN	1,102	\$292,631,000	1,014	\$43,232,000
NHPI	517	\$114,259,000	—	—
Total	152,145	\$156,149,091,000	856,217	\$31,471,342,000

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey 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. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- The number of Asian American–owned businesses doubled (107%) between 2002 and 2007 to nearly 15,000 businesses.¹
- In 2007, there were over 500 NHPI-owned businesses, an increase of 178% between 2002 and 2007.²
- Asian American–owned businesses employ nearly 19,000 people and dispense nearly \$539 million in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Filipino Americans own the largest number of businesses (over 4,500), followed by Chinese (nearly 3,600) and Vietnamese Americans (over 2,000).³
- Statewide, about 19% of Asian American–owned businesses are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees.⁴
- In the Las Vegas MSA, Asian American–owned businesses are most concentrated in the real estate, rental, and leasing; health care and social assistance; and retail trade major industry groups. More NHPI-owned businesses are in the retail trade major industry group than any other in the metro area.⁵
- Between 2000 and 2014, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Nevada grew 277% to \$9.3 billion, the fastest among racial groups in the state. By 2019, the Asian American buying power is projected to increase to about \$12.6 billion.⁶

Between 2002 and 2007, the number of Asian American– and NHPI-owned businesses grew 107% and 178%, respectively.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

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

⁴ Ibid., Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

⁵ Ibid., Table SB0700CSA01.

⁶ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2014. "The Multicultural Economy 2014." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



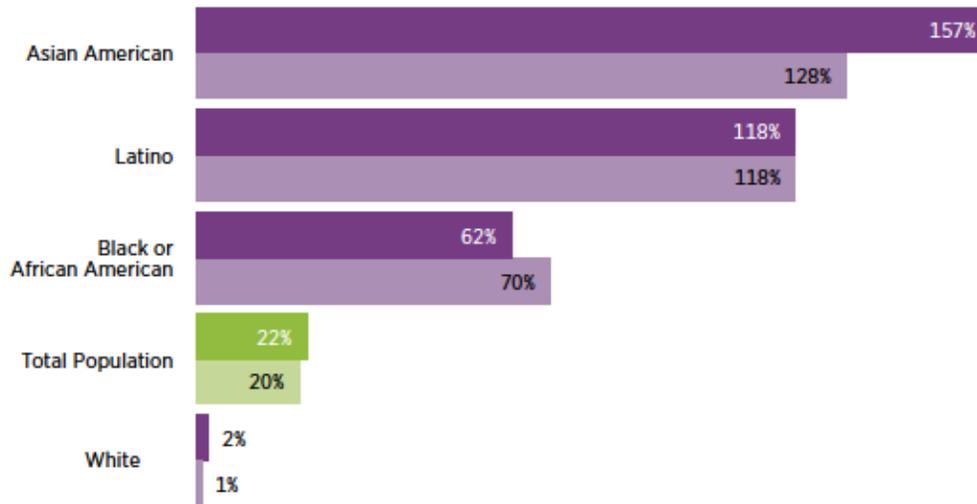
Photo credit: Rozita Lee



Growth in Voter Registration, Turnout

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Nevada 2004 to 2012, *Ranked by Growth in Voter Registration*

Top: Growth in voter registration Bottom: Growth in voter turnout



U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

- The number of Asian Americans who registered to vote and who cast ballots in Nevada grew 157% and 128%, respectively, between 2004 and 2012, rates higher than any other racial group.
- In 2012, about 90,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote.¹
- In the Las Vegas MSA, 61% of Asian American immigrants are citizens, proportionally higher than average (39%). Currently there are about 66,000 naturalized Asian American immigrants residing statewide, 121% more than in 2000.²
- In the Las Vegas MSA, at least 9,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 95% of these immigrants are voting age.³
- Asian Americans make up sizable proportions of the voting-age population in Clark County districts. Asian Americans make up nearly one-quarter of the voting-age population in state assembly districts 8, 35, and 9 (24%, 23%, and 23%, respectively). State assembly district 41 has the largest NHPI voting-age population (nearly 1,000).⁴
- About one-quarter (23%) of the voting-age population in state senate district 9, which includes both assembly districts 9 and 35, is Asian American. About 20% of the

voting-age population in state senate district 11 is Asian American. State senate district 1, which includes assembly districts 1 and 17, has the largest NHPI voting-age population statewide (over 1,500).⁵

- About 14% of the voting-age population in congressional district 3, which is located in the southern part of Clark County including Henderson, and 10% of the voting-age population in congressional district 1, which includes the central portion of Las Vegas, is Asian American. Congressional districts 3 and 1 also have the largest NHPI voting-age population (nearly 7,000 and 6,000, respectively).⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

³ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigration 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 13 Asian countries of origin only.

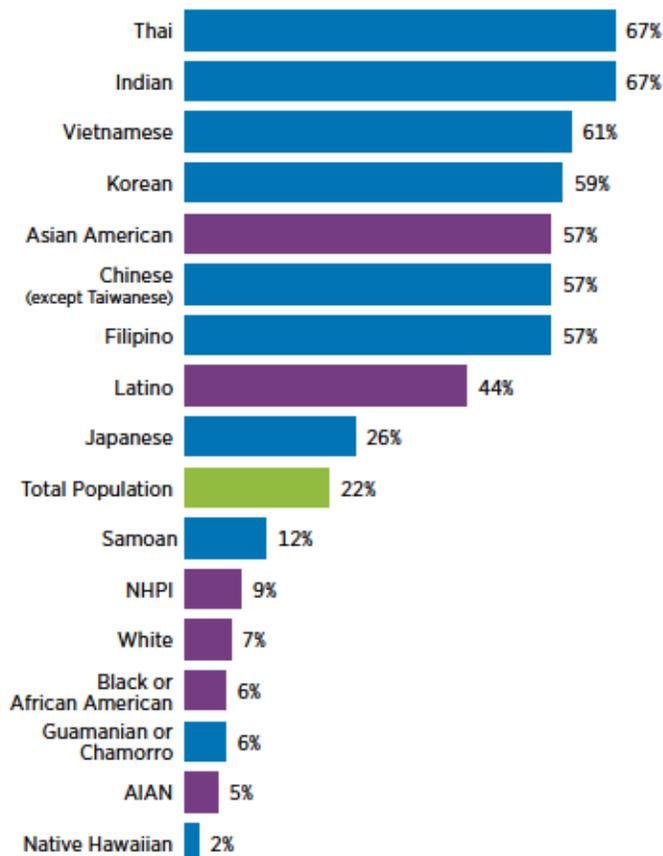
⁴ Nevada State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁵ Nevada State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁶ Nevada State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Las Vegas MSA 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 in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- About 107,000 Asian Americans living in the Las Vegas MSA are immigrants.¹
- Over half (57%) of the MSA's Asian American population is foreign-born, proportionally higher than any other racial group.
- About one-tenth (9%) of NHPI in the Las Vegas MSA are foreign-born.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, the majority of Thai (67%), Indian (67%), Vietnamese (61%), Korean (59%), Chinese (57%), and Filipino Americans (57%) are foreign-born.

- Over one-quarter (27%) of Asian American immigrants entered the United States in 2000 or later. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese (30%) and Indian American (28%) immigrants are the most likely to have entered in 2000 or later.²
- Over one-fifth (22%) of Pacific Islander immigrants living in the MSA entered the United States in 2000 or later.³
- Between 2003 and 2013, nearly 33,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in the Las Vegas MSA, making up over one-third (34%) of all immigrants obtaining LPR status during that period.⁴
- The Philippines, China, India, Thailand, Korea, and Vietnam were the top Asian countries of birth for immigrants obtaining LPR status between 2003 and 2013. The top three Pacific Islands of birth were Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga.⁵
- From 2004 to 2014, about 600 refugees from Asian countries settled in Nevada, making up 11% of all refugees who settled there. Most of these refugees came from Bhutan or Burma.⁶
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the MSA. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁷ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 13,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the Las Vegas MSA.⁸
- Between 2004 and 2014, the immigration court in Nevada ordered the deportation of over 1,000 residents to Asian countries and Pacific Islands. The top receiving countries were the Philippines (436) and China (259).⁹

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

² Ibid., Table B05005.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2014.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. 2015.

⁷ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

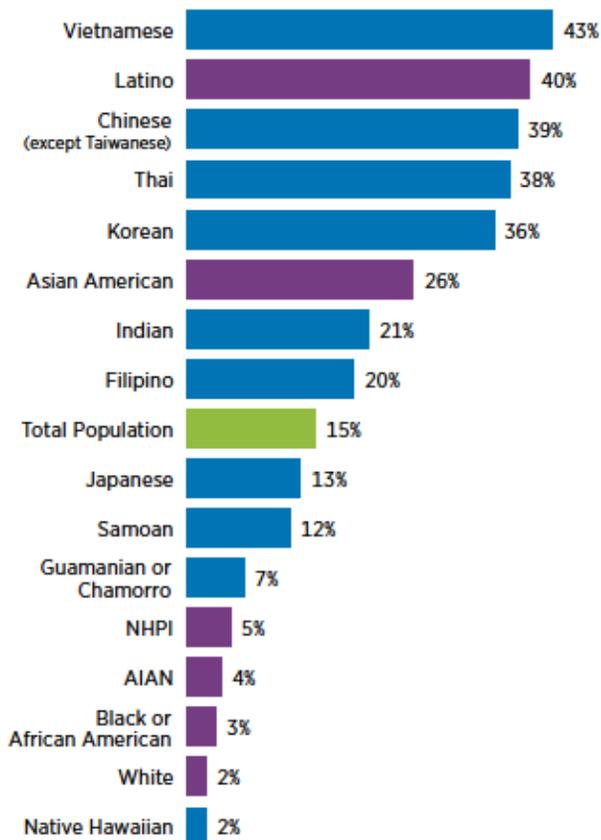
⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 1% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in the Las Vegas MSA.

⁹ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2015. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Las Vegas MSA 2006-2010



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

*Over one-quarter
of Asian Americans
are limited English
proficient.*

- In the Las Vegas MSA, over 125,000 people speak an Asian language and nearly 8,500 speak a Pacific Island language.¹
- Statewide, the top five Asian languages spoken at home are Tagalog, Chinese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Japanese. The top three Pacific Island languages spoken at home in Nevada are Samoan, Chamorro, and Tongan.²
- About 64% of Asian Americans speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than almost all other racial groups except for Latinos (78%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (70%), Thai (70%), Chinese (69%), and Indian Americans (66%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home.³
- Over one-quarter (26%) of NHPI speak a language other than English at home. About 45% of Samoan and 39% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans speak a language other than English at home, rates higher than average (32%).⁴
- Nearly 46,000 Asian Americans in the Las Vegas MSA are limited English proficient (LEP). Over one-quarter (26%) of Asian Americans are LEP, a rate higher than average (15%).⁵
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Filipino Americans have the largest LEP population (18,000) followed by Chinese Americans (12,000).⁶
- About 12% of Samoan Americans are LEP, a rate higher than NHPI overall (5%).
- One in five Vietnamese American youth is LEP (20%), a rate higher than any racial group. Thai (16%), Chinese (15%), Samoan (15%), and Korean American (14%) youth have higher-than-average rates of limited English proficiency.⁷
- About 45% of Asian American seniors are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except for Latinos (51%). Vietnamese (81%), Korean (58%), and Chinese American (53%) seniors have the highest rates of limited English proficiency.⁸
- About 17% of Asian American households are linguistically isolated, a rate higher than average (8%).⁹
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (33%), Vietnamese (31%), Chinese (27%), and Thai American (26%) households are the most likely to be linguistically isolated.¹⁰

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

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

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid., Table B16002.

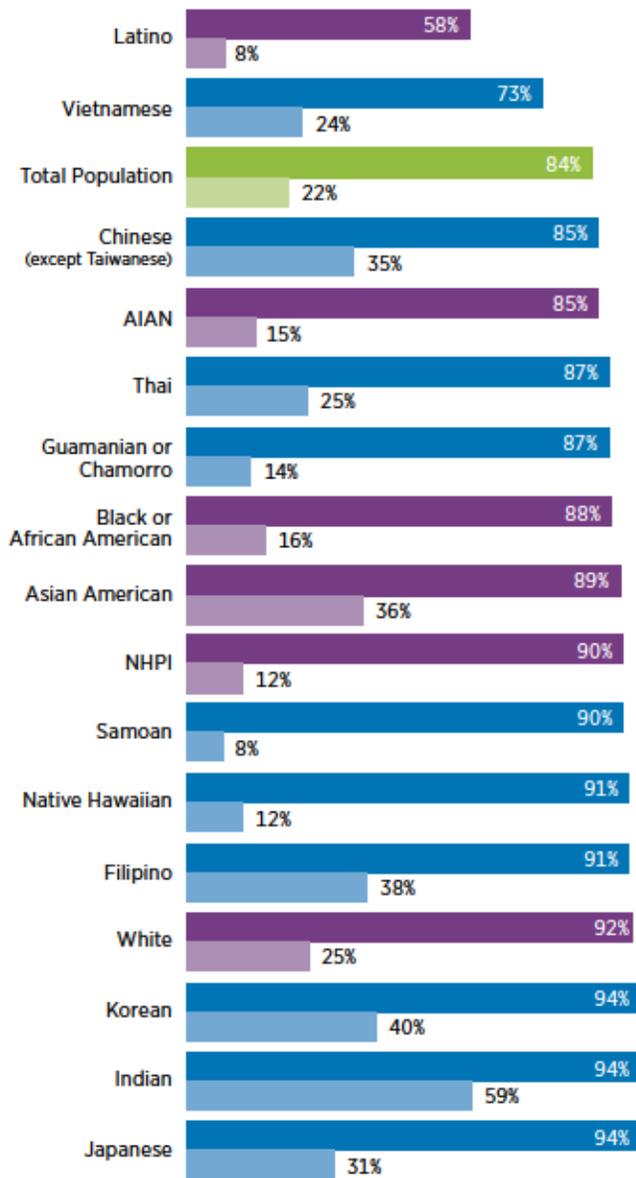
¹⁰ Ibid.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

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

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



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

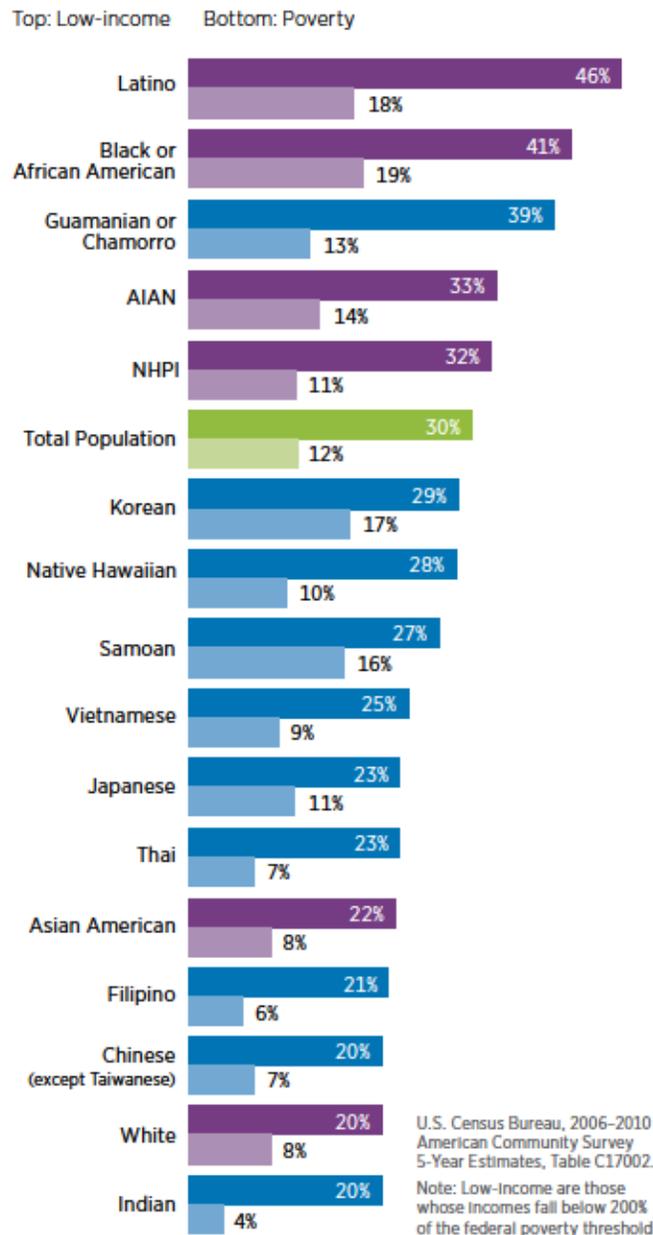
- In the Las Vegas MSA, Asian American (89%) and NHPI (90%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (92%) to hold a high school diploma or GED.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese American (73%) adults are the least likely to have a high school diploma, a rate lower than average (84%).
- Only 12% of NHPI adults have a bachelor's degree, a rate lower than most racial groups except for Latinos (8%).
- While 36% of Asian Americans have a bachelor's degree, only 24% of Vietnamese, 25% of Thai, and 31% of Japanese American adults have a bachelor's degree.
- Asian Americans comprise 6% and NHPI comprise 1% of the Nevada K–12 public school enrollment.¹
- During the 2012–2013 school year, Tagalog, Chinese, and Vietnamese were among the top five languages spoken by English language learners in Nevada's K–12 public schools.²
- The statewide graduation rate for NHPI public high school students in the 2009–2013 cohort was 75%, a rate lower than whites (77%). The dropout rate among NHPI public high school students was nearly 5%, a rate higher than Whites (4%).³
- Over 20,000 Asian American pre-K through 12th-grade students were enrolled in Clark County Schools during the 2012–2013 school year.⁴
- Asian Americans comprised about 7% of Clark County pre-K through 12th-grade public school students but only 3% of teachers during the 2012–2013 school year.⁵
- At the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, the first-year retention rate of first-time, full-time NHPI freshmen who entered in the fall of 2013 was 73%, a rate lower than all other racial groups except for Blacks or African Americans (72%). In the fall of 2014, there were only 343 NHPI undergraduates enrolled at the university.⁶

¹ Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau, Research Division. 2015 Nevada Education Data Book.
² U.S. Department of Education. 2014. Consolidated State Performance Report, 2012–2013.
³ Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau, Research Division. 2015 Nevada Education Data Book.
⁴ Clark County School District. Comprehensive Annual Budget Report, Statistical Data, 2013.
⁵ Clark County School District. Comprehensive Annual Budget Report, Statistical Data, 2013; CCSD Human Resources Division, Employee Ethnicity by Group table, 2013.
⁶ University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Office of Institutional Analysis and Planning. December 2014. First-Year Retention of New Freshmen, Fall 2013 Cohort and Common Dataset 2014–2015.



Poverty & Low-Income

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



The number of Asian Americans living in poverty grew 127% between 2007 and 2013, higher than any other racial group.

Whites (22% versus 20%) and have a lower per capita income than Whites (\$25,444 versus \$35,879).³

- Across multiple measures of income, NHPI fare worse than Whites. NHPI have a higher poverty rate (11% versus 8%), are more likely to be low-income (32% versus 20%), and earn less per capita (\$19,869 versus \$35,879).⁴
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean Americans (17%) have the highest poverty rate and are the most likely to be low-income. Vietnamese (25%), Japanese (23%), and Thai Americans (23%) also have high rates of low-income. Filipino (\$23,030), Thai (\$23,527), Korean (\$24,608), and Vietnamese Americans (\$25,044) have the lowest per capita incomes.⁵
- About 15% of NHPI youth live in poverty, a rate higher than Whites (9%). Samoan (22%) and Guamanian or Chamorro American (19%) youth have higher-than-average rates of poverty (17%).⁶
- About 16% of Asian American families have three or more workers contributing to income, a rate identical to Latinos and higher than average (11%).⁷

- In the Las Vegas MSA, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty grew 127% between 2007 and 2013, a growth rate significantly higher than any other racial group.¹
- About 14,000 Asian Americans in the MSA live in poverty; over 41,000 are low-income.²
- Asian Americans are more likely to be low-income than

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Data on NHPI unavailable in 2007.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

³ Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁴ Ibid.

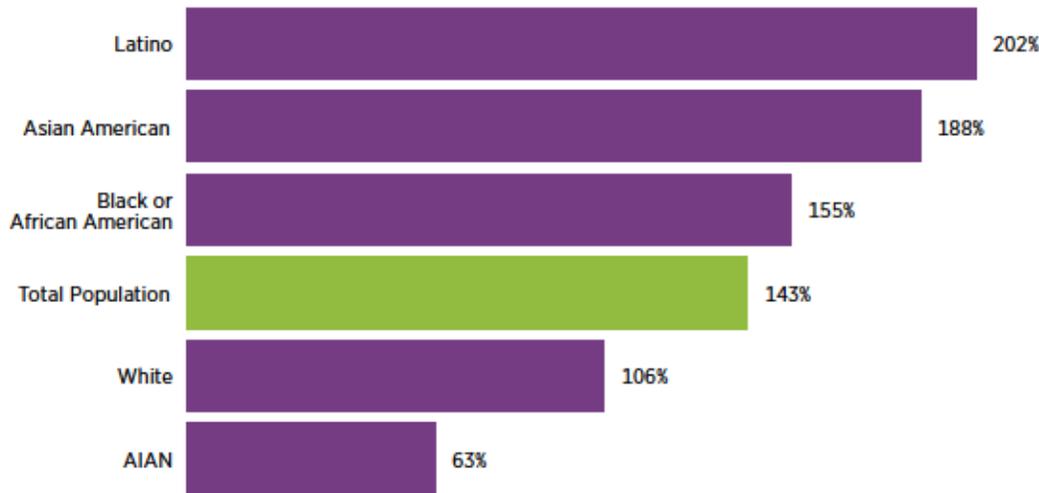
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁷ Ibid., Table B23009.



Growth in the Number of Unemployed by Race, Las Vegas MSA 2007 to 2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Data for NHPI are unavailable due to small sample size.

- Unemployment remains an issue for many in the Las Vegas MSA. From 2007 to 2013, the number of unemployed Asian Americans increased 188%, a rate higher than all other racial groups except for Latinos (202%).
- The unemployment rate among Asian Americans and NHPI in 2013 was 9% and 10%, respectively.¹
- About 29% of unemployed Asian Americans in Nevada were out of work for a year or longer in 2013.²
- Asian Americans in the MSA are most commonly employed in accommodation and food services (27%); arts, entertainment, and recreation (14%); and health care and social assistance industries (13%).³
- NHPI are most commonly employed in accommodations and food services (23%), retail trade (17%), and health care and social assistance industries (10%).⁴
- Industries with the fastest-growing number of Asian American workers are public administration (216%), health care and social assistance (213%), and educational services (208%).⁵
- Industries with the fastest-growing number of NHPI workers are public administration (309%), health care and social assistance (279%), and wholesale trade (222%).⁶
- More Asian Americans are employed as gaming services workers than any other occupation, comprising 31% of all total gaming service workers in the Las Vegas MSA. Large numbers of Asian Americans also work as cashiers,

registered nurses, waiters and waitresses, retail sales people, and maids and housekeepers. About 41% of all miscellaneous personal appearance workers, which include estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American, a percentage higher than any other racial group.⁷

- The top five occupations for NHPI are cashiers, customer service representatives, drivers including truck drivers, retail sales people, and food preparation workers.⁸
- About 14% of Indian American and 12% of Korean American workers are self-employed, rates higher than any racial group.⁹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2013. Table 26. Note: Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino. Gaming service workers serve customers in gaming establishments, such as casinos or racetracks.

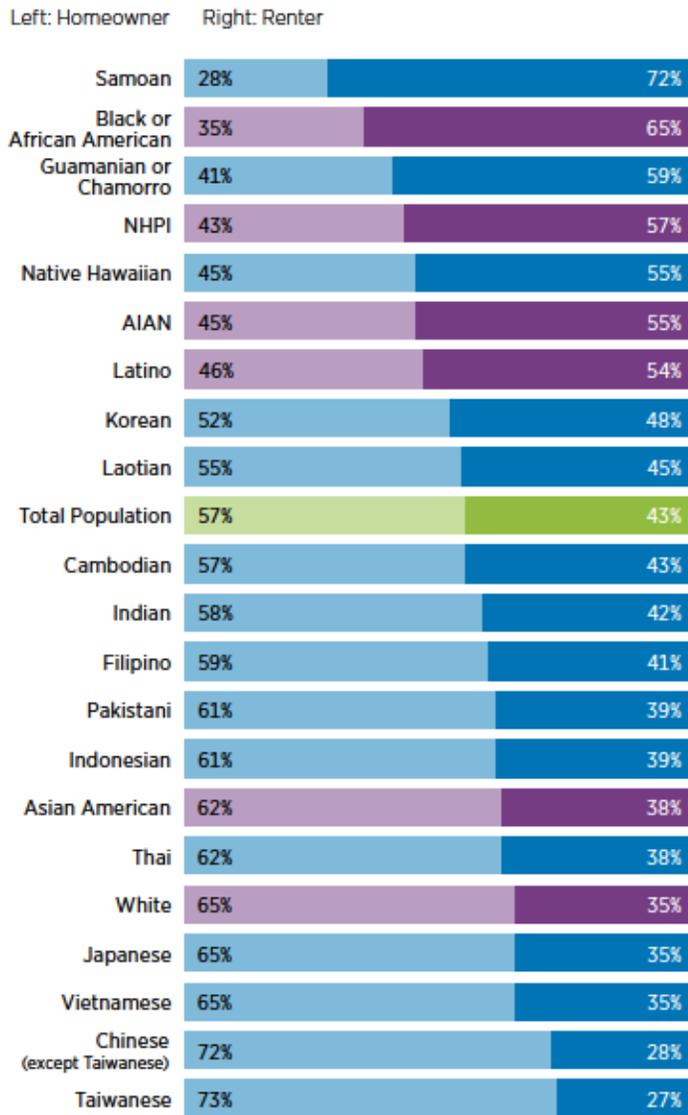
⁸ Ibid.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Las Vegas MSA 2010



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



- NHPI (43%) and Asian Americans (62%) are less likely to be homeowners than Whites (65%) in the Las Vegas MSA.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (52%) and Laotian Americans (55%) have the lowest homeownership rates.
- Fewer than half of Samoan Americans (28%), Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (41%), and Native Hawaiians (45%) are homeowners, rates lower than most racial groups.
- A majority of Vietnamese American renter households (53%) are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their incomes on housing costs, a rate identical to Latinos (53%). High proportions of Chinese (46%) and Korean American renters (44%) are also housing-cost burdened.¹
- About 46% of NHPI renter households are housing-cost burdened.²
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Indian (27%), Thai (27%), Vietnamese (26%), and Chinese American (26%) homeowners were the most likely to be severely housing-cost burdened, spending 50% or more of their income on housing costs, rates higher than any racial group.³
- Guamanian or Chamorro American (58%) and Native Hawaiian (57%) homeowners have high rates of housing-cost burden.⁴
- NHPI (3.2 people per household) and Asian American (2.9) average household sizes are larger than the statewide average (2.7). Samoan Americans (3.9) have a larger average household size than any racial group. Guamanian or Chamorro (3.4), Pakistani (3.3), Laotian (3.3), and Cambodian American (3.3) populations also have large average household sizes.⁵
- Asian American homeowners in Nevada were more likely to experience foreclosure than Asian American homeowners in any other state. By 2012, 25% of Asian Americans who took out loans between 2004 and 2008 lost their home to foreclosure, a rate identical to Latinos and higher than the statewide average (19%). About 11% of Asian American homeowners with loans from the same time period were at imminent risk of foreclosure, a rate second only to Asian American homeowners in Florida.⁶

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25091

⁴ Ibid.

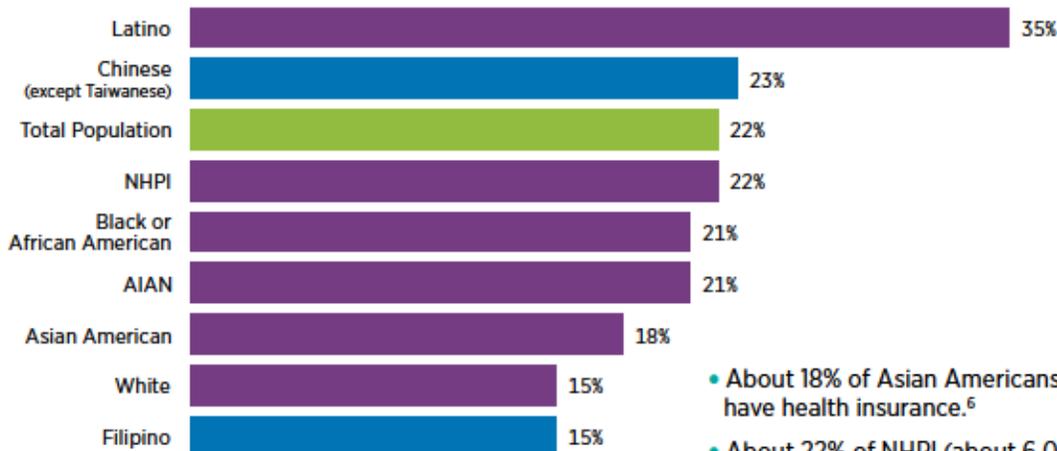
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁶ Bocian, Debbie Gruenstein. 2012. *The State of Lending in America & Its Impact on U.S. Households*. Center for Responsible Lending. Chapter 3, Mortgages; Appendix 2.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Las Vegas MSA 2011-2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- Cancer (26%) was the leading cause of death among Asian Americans between 2005 and 2007, followed by heart disease (24%) and stroke (9%).¹
- Asian Americans were the only racial group for which cancer was the leading cause of death. The age-adjusted cancer mortality rate for Asian Americans is 132 per 100,000.²
- Breast cancer (74 per 100,000 people) and prostate cancer (52 per 100,000 people) are the most prevalent cancers for Asian Americans and NHPI in Nevada. For Asian Americans and NHPI, lung cancer has the highest death rate (25 per 100,000 people).³
- About one in eight Asian Americans (12%) have been diagnosed with diabetes statewide, a rate higher than average (9%).⁴
- According to a 2012 report by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Asian Americans have the highest rate of liver cancer incidences among any racial group statewide.⁵

- About 18% of Asian Americans (over 40,000) do not have health insurance.⁶
- About 22% of NHPI (about 6,000) do not have health insurance, a rate higher than Whites (15%).
- Though data on Asian American ethnic groups is limited for the Las Vegas MSA, Chinese Americans (23%) are slightly more likely to be uninsured than average (22%).⁷
- In 2012, 34% of Asian Americans in Nevada did not have a regular doctor, a rate higher than Whites (27%). Asian Americans were also less likely than average to have had a regular checkup: 44% of Asian Americans had not seen a doctor in the past year, compared to 35% on average.⁸

¹ Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Health Statistics, Planning, Epidemiology, and Response. *Minority Health in Nevada 2010*.

² Ibid.

³ Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum. September 2013. "Nevada: Cancer and Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders." Note: Data are from 2005-2009 and are for the aggregate "Asian American and NHPI" category.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

⁵ Pinheiro, Paulo S. et al. April 2012. "Cancer in Nevada." University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

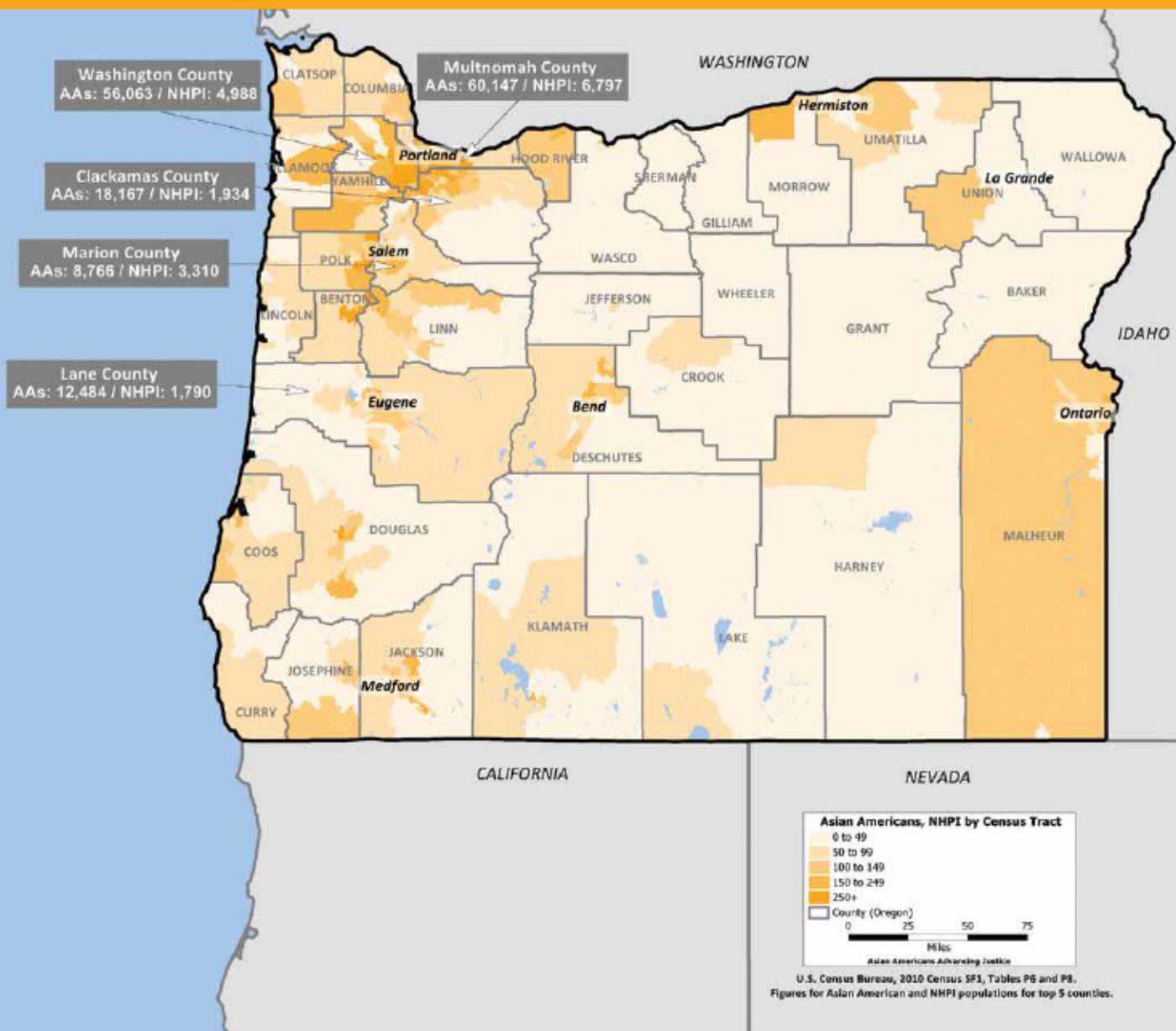
SERVING THE BHUTANESE COMMUNITY IN LAS VEGAS

Kuber and Menuka Poudel came to the United States as refugees from Bhutan. As leaders in the small and close-knit Bhutanese community in Las Vegas, people often come to the Poudel's home and knock on the door seeking assistance. Kuber and Menuka give freely of their time to help their community the best they can, including gathering people together to learn about health insurance, which resulted in some enrolling in Medicaid. They have seen that access to transportation and other barriers often get in the way of finding employment in the community. In addition, many Bhutanese would like English classes and are interested in working toward naturalization because they want to be able to vote. They have recently formed an organization to assist Bhutanese refugees to find peace, safety, and stability in their new lives in Las Vegas.

Oregon

INTRODUCTION

Oregon has a long history of contributions from Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI), who along with other communities of color have laid the foundation for the state's economy, culture, and future. The story of these communities is marked by a struggle for equality and justice, prevailing over the adversity of exclusion, incarceration, displacement, and inequities. Asian American and NHPI communities live in all 36 Oregon counties, having contributed significantly to building railroads and working in the fishing and farming industries since the early 1800s. Today Oregon's fastest growth is in the rural areas, with the Portland metro region recognized as the historic home to a majority of Asian American and NHPI communities. From growing Micronesian populations to recently arrived Bhutanese and Burmese refugees, the community is broad and diverse. Asian Americans and NHPI have fostered strong alliances, building consensus among these diverse communities in order to advance health and opportunity for all communities statewide.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Oregon 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	3,005,848	78%
Latino	450,062	12%
Asian American	186,281	5%
AIAN	109,223	3%
Black or African American	98,479	3%
NHPI	25,785	1%
Total Population	3,831,074	100%

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

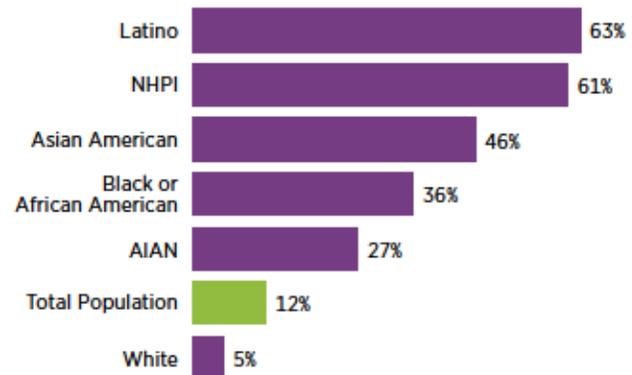
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- As of the 2010 Census, there were nearly 190,000 Asian Americans and nearly 26,000 NHPI living in the state of Oregon. According to Census Bureau population estimates, as of July 2014 there were over 220,000 Asian Americans and 31,000 NHPI statewide.¹
- Asian Americans make up 5% and NHPI comprise 1% of the state's total population.
- Multnomah County has the largest Asian American population (60,000), followed by Washington (56,000) and Clackamas Counties (18,000).²
- Washington County is proportionally more Asian American than any other county statewide; 11% of the county's population is Asian American.³
- Multnomah County has the largest NHPI population with nearly 6,800. Washington (5,000) and Marion (3,300) Counties also have large NHPI populations.⁴
- Between 2000 and 2010, Oregon's NHPI population grew 61%, faster growth than all other racial groups except for Latinos (63%). The Asian American population was the third fastest-growing racial group, increasing 46% over the decade.

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

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Oregon 2000 to 2010



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

- Among counties in Oregon with more than 500 NHPI, Deschutes and Marion Counties had NHPI populations double in size over the decade, growing 117% and 102%, respectively, between 2000 and 2010. Deschutes County now has 601 NHPI, and Marion County is now home to 3,310 NHPI.⁵
- Among counties in Oregon with more than 2,000 Asian Americans, Polk (123%), Deschutes (92%), Yamhill (70%), Clackamas (66%), and Washington Counties (59%) had the five fastest-growing Asian American populations.⁶
- About 36% of NHPI and 29% of Asian Americans are youth under the age of 18, proportions higher than average (23%).⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H.

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

³ Ibid., Tables P5 and P6.

⁴ Ibid., Table P6.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.



Population by Ethnic Group Oregon 2010

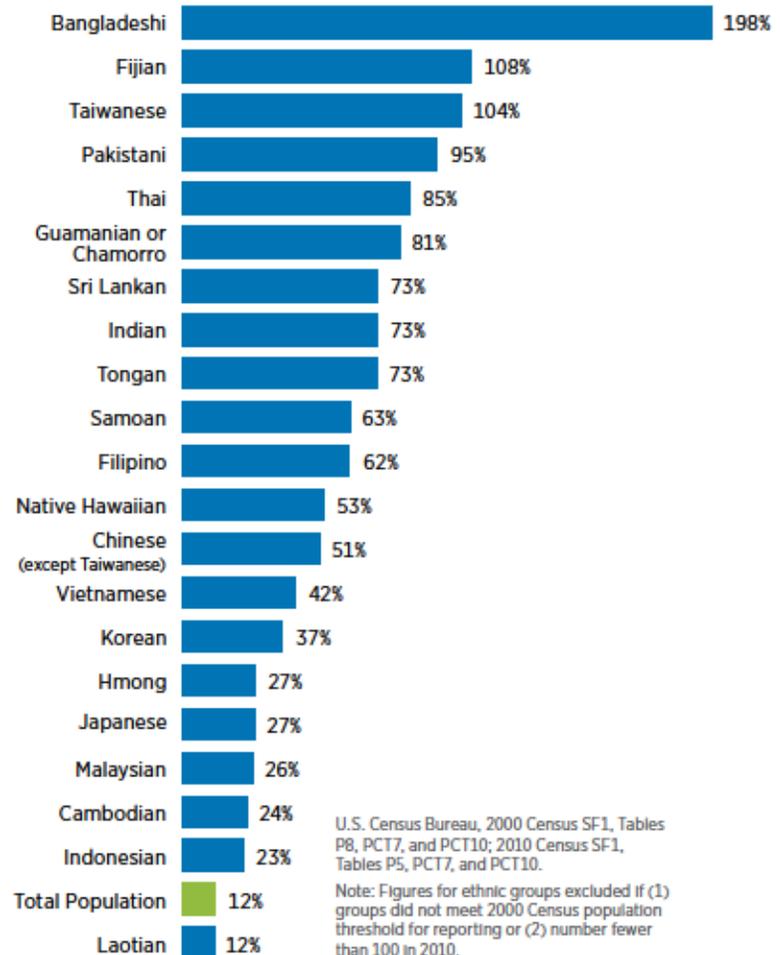
Ethnic Group	Number
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	39,589
Vietnamese	29,485
Filipino	29,101
Japanese	24,535
Korean	20,395
Indian	20,200
Native Hawaiian	9,719
Laotian	5,792
Cambodian	3,934
Thai	3,692
Guamanian or Chamorro	3,014
Hmong	2,920
Samoan	2,892
Taiwanese	1,888
Indonesian	1,830
Pakistani	1,074
Tongan	1,006
Burmese	977
Marshallese	970
Fijian	888
Palauan	602
Nepalese	543
Chuukese	537
Sri Lankan	491
Bangladeshi	378
Malaysian	296
Bhutanese	281
Okinawan	226
Mongolian	147

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census 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 4% of Asian Americans and 16% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

- Chinese Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group in Oregon, with a population of nearly 40,000. They are followed in size by Vietnamese, Filipino, and Japanese Americans.
- Oregon is home to the second-largest population of Chuukese Americans in the 50 states, second only to Hawai'i. Oregon is also home to the third-largest population of Fijian Americans and fourth-largest population of Palauan Americans.¹

Population Growth by Ethnic Group Oregon 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10.

Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number fewer than 100 in 2010.

- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Bangladeshi, Taiwanese, and Pakistani American populations grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010.
- Fijian and Guamanian or Chamorro American populations were the top two fastest-growing NHPI ethnic groups.
- About 47% of Tongan, 46% of Marshallese, 45% of Chuukese, and 43% of Samoan American populations are youth under the age of 18, rates higher than any racial group statewide.²
- About 1 in 10 Japanese and Sri Lankan Americans in Oregon are seniors 65 years and older.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

² Ibid., Table DP-1.

³ Ibid.

Businesses

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

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	296,239	\$129,342,254,000	688,864	\$23,701,089,000
Asian American	12,647	\$3,186,947,000	26,779	\$535,718,000
Latino	11,338	\$1,655,864,000	13,916	\$337,486,000
AIAN	4,263	\$465,082,000	2,458	\$69,095,000
Black or African American	4,041	\$578,540,000	3,291	\$83,307,000
NHPI	636	\$101,159,000	742	\$18,438,000
Total	348,154	\$326,360,624,000	1,433,337	\$54,156,652,000

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey 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. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- Statewide, Asian Americans owned nearly 13,000 businesses in 2007, an increase of 40% since 2002. About one-quarter (26%) of these businesses were small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a proportion higher than any other racial group.¹
- In 2007, NHPI owned over 600 businesses in Oregon, an 82% increase since 2002.²
- Asian Americans employ about 27,000 people and dispense over \$535 million in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese Americans own the most businesses (over 3,000), followed by Chinese Americans (over 2,500) and Japanese Americans (nearly 2,000).³
- Native Hawaiians own about 450 businesses in Oregon.⁴
- Asian American–owned businesses are most concentrated in the professional, scientific, and technical services; accommodation and food services; and retail trade major industry groups. More NHPI-owned businesses are in the construction major industry group than any other statewide.⁵
- Between 2000 and 2014, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Oregon grew 153% to over \$6.4 billion, over twice the average growth rate statewide. Asian American and NHPI buying power is projected to grow to \$8.3 billion by 2019.⁶



Photo credit: Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

*One-quarter of
Asian American
businesses are
small businesses.*

¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

² U.S. Census Bureau 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

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

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2014. "The Multicultural Economy 2014." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



Asian American Influence in State House Districts

Top Five Districts, Oregon, 2012 General Election, *Ranked by Voting-Age Population as a Percent of the Margin of Victory*

State House District	Margin of Victory (MOV)	Asian American Voting-Age Population (AA VAP)	AA VAP as a Percent of MOV
District 30 (Hillsboro)	1,203	6,241	519%
District 51 (Clackamas)	1,385	6,250	451%
District 40 (Clackamas)	348	847	243%
District 37 (Tualatin/West Linn)	1,197	1,999	167%
District 49 (Troutdale)	1,857	2,845	153%

NHPI Influence in State House Districts

Top Five Districts, Oregon, 2012 General Election, *Ranked by Voting-Age Population as a Percent of the Margin of Victory*

State House District	Margin of Victory (MOV)	Asian American Voting-Age Population (AA VAP)	AA VAP as a Percent of MOV
District 22 (Woodburn)	1,046	618	59%
District 40 (Clackamas)	348	158	45%
District 30 (Hillsboro)	1,203	446	37%
District 49 (Troutdale)	1,857	584	31%
District 51 (Clackamas)	1,385	400	29%

Oregon Secretary of State; Oregon State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10. Note: Margin of victory is the difference between the number of votes cast for the winning candidate and votes cast for the second-place candidate.

- Statewide, about 57% of Asian American immigrants are citizens, proportionally higher than average (36%). Currently there are over 51,000 naturalized Asian American immigrants in Oregon, 49% more than in 2000.¹
- In Oregon, at least 11,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these immigrants are voting age.²
- In 2012, about 39,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote.³
- Oregon state house districts 33, 30, and 34 have the largest proportions of Asian American voting-age population statewide (14%, 13%, and 13%, respectively). District 44, in the Northeast area of Portland, has the largest NHPI voting-age population (over 900 or 2%).⁴
- Oregon's congressional districts 3 and 1 have the largest proportions of Asian American voting-age population (8% and 7%, respectively). District 3 has about 4,500 NHPI who are voting age and district 1 has nearly 3,900 NHPI who are voting age.⁵
- Asian Americans have the ability to influence the outcome of elections in districts statewide. During the

2012 General Election, the Asian American voting-age population exceeded the margin of victory in nine state house district races in Oregon. The top five house districts were districts 30, 51, 40, 37, and 49.⁶

- During the 2012 General Election, the NHPI voting-age population exceeded half the margin of victory in one house district in the state (district 22). Districts 40, 30, 49, and 51 also had large-enough numbers of NHPI voting-age population to influence the outcome of elections.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF-4, Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigration 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.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

⁴ Oregon State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

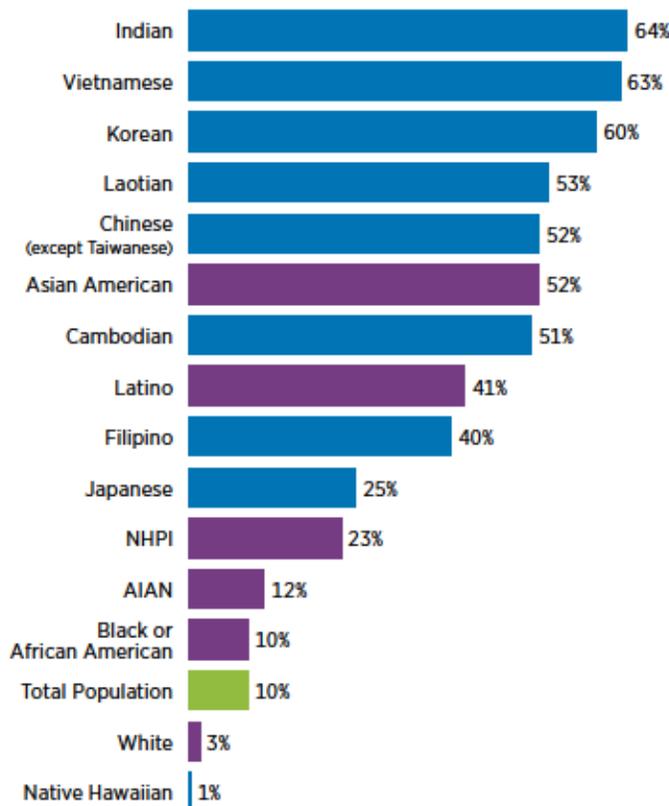
⁵ Oregon State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁶ Oregon Secretary of State; Oregon State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁷ Oregon Secretary of State; Oregon State Legislature; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Oregon 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 in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- About 90,000 Asian Americans and over 5,000 Pacific Islanders living in Oregon are immigrants.¹
- Over half (52%) of Asian Americans are foreign-born. Among Asian American ethnic groups, most Indian (64%), Vietnamese (63%), Korean (60%), Laotian (53%), Chinese (52%), and Cambodian Americans (51%) are foreign-born.
- Though data are not available for most NHPI ethnic groups statewide, about one-quarter (23%) of NHPI are foreign-born.
- Nearly half (49%) of Pacific Islander immigrants in Oregon entered the United States in 2000 or later.²
- About 45% of Indian, 39% of Japanese, and 34% of Chinese Americans entered the United States in 2000 or later, rates higher than average (32%).³
- Among states, Oregon has the fourth-largest population of migrants coming from Pacific Islands that signed

Compacts of Free Association agreements with the United States, including the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau. These island nations allow a U.S. military presence in their countries in exchange for limited benefits including allowing residents to lawfully live and work in the United States without naturalizing. Although many work and pay taxes, because of the restrictions imposed on their migration, many do not qualify for federal benefits such as Medicaid.⁴

- Between 2003 and 2013, over 32,000 people from Asian countries and Pacific Islands obtained lawful permanent status (LPR), making up over one-third (35%) of all immigrants in Oregon obtaining LPR status during that period.⁵
- China, Vietnam, India, the Philippines, and Korea were the top five Asian countries of birth among immigrants obtaining LPR status from 2003 to 2013. The top three Pacific Islands of birth were Fiji, Tonga, and Samoa.⁶
- From 2004 to 2014, about 2,400 refugees from Asian countries settled in Oregon, making up 23% of all refugees who settled there. Most of these refugees came from Burma or Bhutan.⁷
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in Oregon. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁸ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 13,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the state.⁹
- Between 2004 and 2014, the immigration court in Oregon ordered the deportation of 196 residents to Asian countries and Pacific Islands. The top receiving country was Vietnam (35%).¹⁰

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

² *Ibid.*, Table B05005.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Compacts of Free Association: Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration." November 2011. National Immigration Law Center. "Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States." February 2014. Figures include those immigrating to states, not including Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. For more information, please refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 2014* at advancingjustice-la.org/demographics.

⁵ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2014.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, 2015.

⁸ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

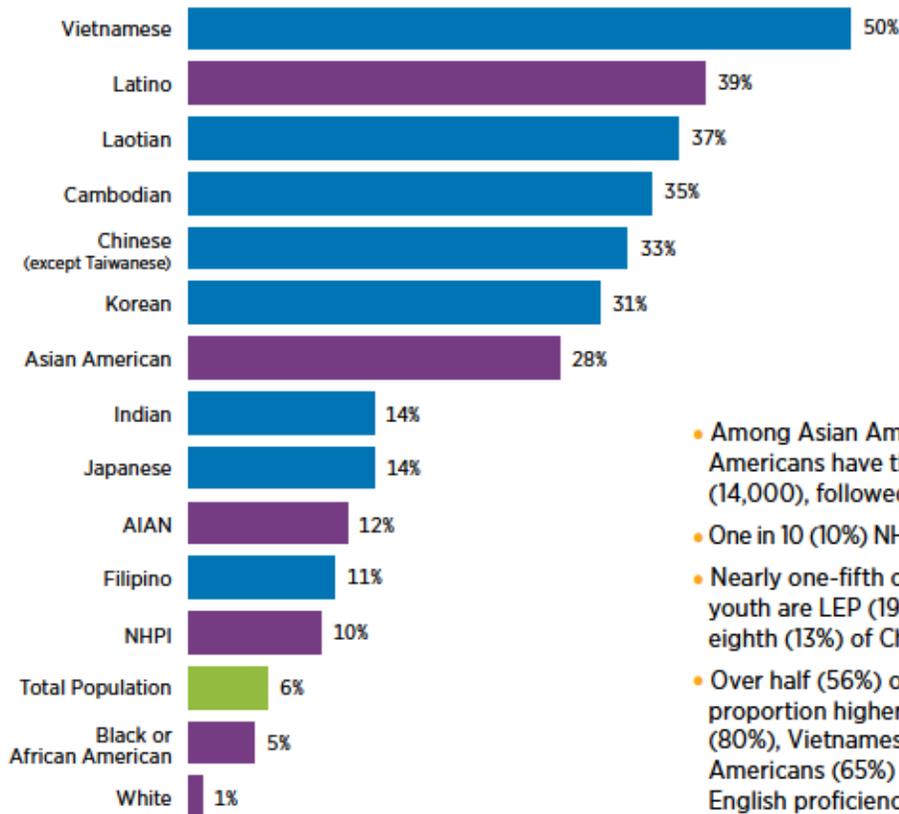
⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 1% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in Oregon.

¹⁰ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, 2015. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges. The Oregon Immigration Court is also the trial court for Alaska, Idaho, and Montana.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

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



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

- In Oregon, nearly 110,000 people speak an Asian language and over 8,700 people speak a Pacific Island language.¹ The top five Asian languages spoken at home are Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, and Japanese. The top three Pacific Island languages spoken at home are Samoan, Chuukese, and Chamorro.²
- About 61% of Asian Americans statewide speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than all other racial groups except Latinos (72%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (83%), Laotian (83%), Indian (73%), Cambodian (66%), and Chinese Americans (64%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home.³
- Over one-third (34%) of NHPI speak a language other than English at home.⁴
- Nearly 45,000 Asian Americans in Oregon are limited English proficient (LEP). About 28% of Asian Americans are LEP.⁵

- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese Americans have the largest number of LEP persons (14,000), followed by Chinese Americans (11,000).⁶
- One in 10 (10%) NHPI are LEP, a rate higher than average (6%).
- Nearly one-fifth of Vietnamese and Laotian American youth are LEP (19% and 18%, respectively). About one-eighth (13%) of Chinese American youth are LEP.⁷
- Over half (56%) of Asian American seniors are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Korean (80%), Vietnamese (79%), Chinese (68%), and Laotian Americans (65%) have some of the highest rates of limited English proficiency among seniors.⁸
- NHPI seniors have a higher-than-average rate of limited English proficiency (12% compared to 3%).⁹
- One-fifth (20%) of Asian American households are linguistically isolated, a rate higher than all other racial groups except for Latinos (28%).¹⁰
- Households from all Asian American ethnic groups are more likely to be linguistically isolated than average (3%). About 38% of Vietnamese American households are linguistically isolated, a rate higher than any racial group.¹¹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid., Table B16002.

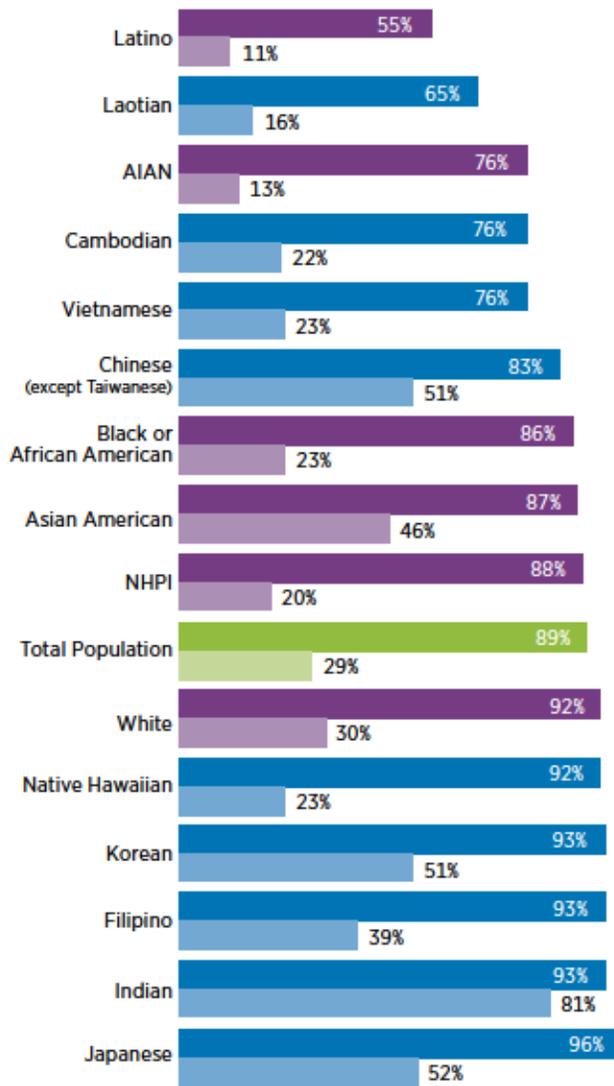
¹¹ Ibid.

Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

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

Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher

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



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

- In Oregon, both Asian American (87%) and NHPI (88%) adults age 25 years and older are less likely than Whites (92%) to have a high school diploma or GED.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Laotian (65%), Cambodian (76%), Vietnamese (76%), and Chinese American (83%) adults are the least likely to have a high school diploma or GED.

- One in five (20%) NHPI adults have a bachelor's degree, a rate slightly lower than Blacks or African Americans (23%).
- While 46% of all Asian American adults have a bachelor's degree, only 16% of Laotian, 22% of Cambodian, 23% of Vietnamese, and 39% of Filipino American adults have a bachelor's degree.
- Over 22,000 Asian American and 3,900 K-12 students were enrolled in Oregon public schools during the 2013–2014 school year.¹
- During the 2013–2014 school year, Vietnamese and Chinese were among the top five languages spoken by English language learners (ELLs) in Oregon's public schools. Other top Asian or Pacific Island languages spoken by ELL students are Chuukese, Korean, Marshallese, Japanese, Hmong, and Tagalog.²
- The statewide graduation rate for NHPI public high school students in the 2010–2014 cohort was 71%, a rate lower than average (76%). The dropout rate for NHPI was 6%, identical to Black or African American students.³

¹ Oregon Department of Education. Oregon Statewide Report Card 2013–2014. Note: Figures are for October 1, 2013, enrollment.

² Oregon Department of Education. Oregon Statewide Report Card 2013–2014. Most Common Languages of Origin of Students in Oregon Public Schools.

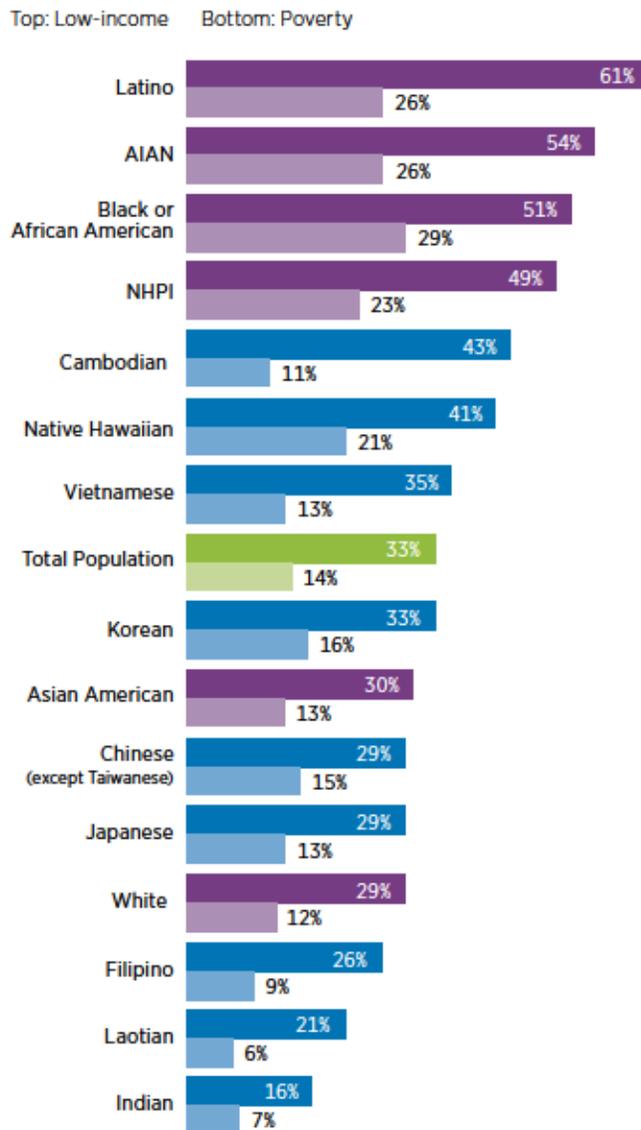
³ Oregon Department of Education. Summary of 2013–2014 Cohort Graduation Rates and Dropout Tables.

TARGETED SUPPORT FOR GROWING MARSHALLESE COMMUNITY

Marshallese students are the second-largest English language learning community in the Salem-Keizer school district. For years many were misidentified as Spanish speaking, struggled in English as a Second Language classes, and experienced poor graduation rates. Through faith and community organizing, the school district voted to fund a permanent Marshallese community outreach staff position that helps ensure the students and families are meaningfully engaged in education. Today Marshallese students have more opportunity, access to higher education, and good jobs.

Poverty & Low-Income

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



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

- Statewide, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty grew 35% between 2007 and 2013, a growth rate higher than Whites (30%).¹
- About 22,000 Asian Americans and 5,000 NHPI in Oregon live in poverty, and nearly 51,000 Asian Americans and over 10,000 NHPI are low-income.²

- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans and NHPI fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans and NHPI have higher poverty rates (13% and 23% versus 12%), are more likely to be low-income (30% and 49% versus 29%), and earn less per capita (\$24,296 and \$15,357 versus \$28,739).³
- Nearly half of NHPI are low-income and nearly one-quarter live in poverty. About one-fifth (21%) of Native Hawaiians live in poverty statewide.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (16%) and Chinese American (15%) populations have high poverty rates.
- Among Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, Cambodian Americans (43%), Native Hawaiians (41%), and Vietnamese Americans (35%) have the highest proportions of low-income, with rates higher than average (33%).
- About 27% of NHPI women live in poverty, a rate higher than average (15%) and nearly ten percentage points higher than their male counterparts.⁴
- About 29% of NHPI youth under 18 live in poverty, a rate higher than average (18%).⁵
- Nearly one-quarter (23%) of Korean and Chinese American seniors live in poverty, a rate much higher than average (8% for all seniors).⁶
- About 21% of Vietnamese American families have three or more workers contributing to income, double the average rate statewide (10%).⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

³ Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁴ Ibid., Table B17001.

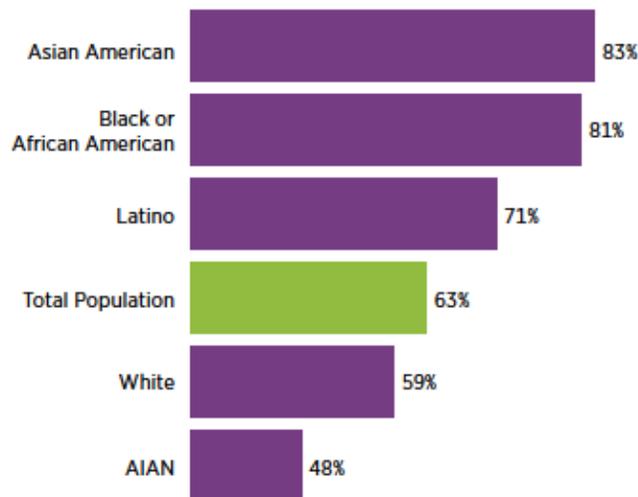
⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., Table B23009.



Growth in the Number of Unemployed by Race, Oregon 2007 to 2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Data for NHPI are unavailable due to small sample size.

- Unemployment remains an issue for many Oregonians. From 2007 to 2013, the number of unemployed Asian Americans increased 83%, a rate higher than any racial group.
- The unemployment rate for Asian Americans and NHPI in 2013 was 9% and 13%, respectively.¹
- One-quarter (25%) of unemployed Asian Americans statewide were out of work for a year or longer.²
- Half of unemployed Asian Americans in Oregon are reentering the workforce, a proportion higher than any other racial group. Workforce reentrants have been employed in the past but were out of the labor force before beginning their current job search.³
- One-quarter (25%) of Asian American part-time workers in Oregon are involuntary part-time workers: they want to work full-time but can only find part-time work. This rate is higher than average (13%).⁴
- Large proportions of Laotian (45%), Indian (36%), Vietnamese (30%), and Chinese American (18%) workers are employed in the manufacturing industry in Oregon. About 22% of Filipino American workers are employed in the health care and social assistance industry.⁵
- NHPI are most commonly employed in the health care and social assistance (13%), manufacturing (13%), and retail trade (12%) industries.⁶
- Industries with the fastest-growing number of Asian American workers in Oregon are real estate, rental, and leasing (100%); arts, entertainment, and recreation (86%); and finance and insurance (66%).⁷
- The industry with the fastest-growing number of NHPI workers is arts, entertainment, and recreation, growing 120% between 2000 and 2010. The number of NHPI employed in professional, scientific, and technical services (76%) and public administration (72%) industries also grew significantly over the decade.⁸
- Nearly two in five (39%) miscellaneous personal appearance workers, which include estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. About one-fifth (21%) of software developers are Asian American in Oregon.⁹
- The top five occupations for NHPI are hand laborers and material movers; cashiers; cooks; personal care aides; and inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers.¹⁰
- About 11% of Asian American workers are self-employed statewide. About 18% of Korean American and 16% of Vietnamese American workers are self-employed, rates higher than any racial group.¹¹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2013. Table 26. Note: Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks. Latinos are included in all racial categories including White. Data for AIAN and NHPI groups are unavailable due to small sample size.

³ Ibid., Table 25.

⁴ Ibid., Table 23.

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

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

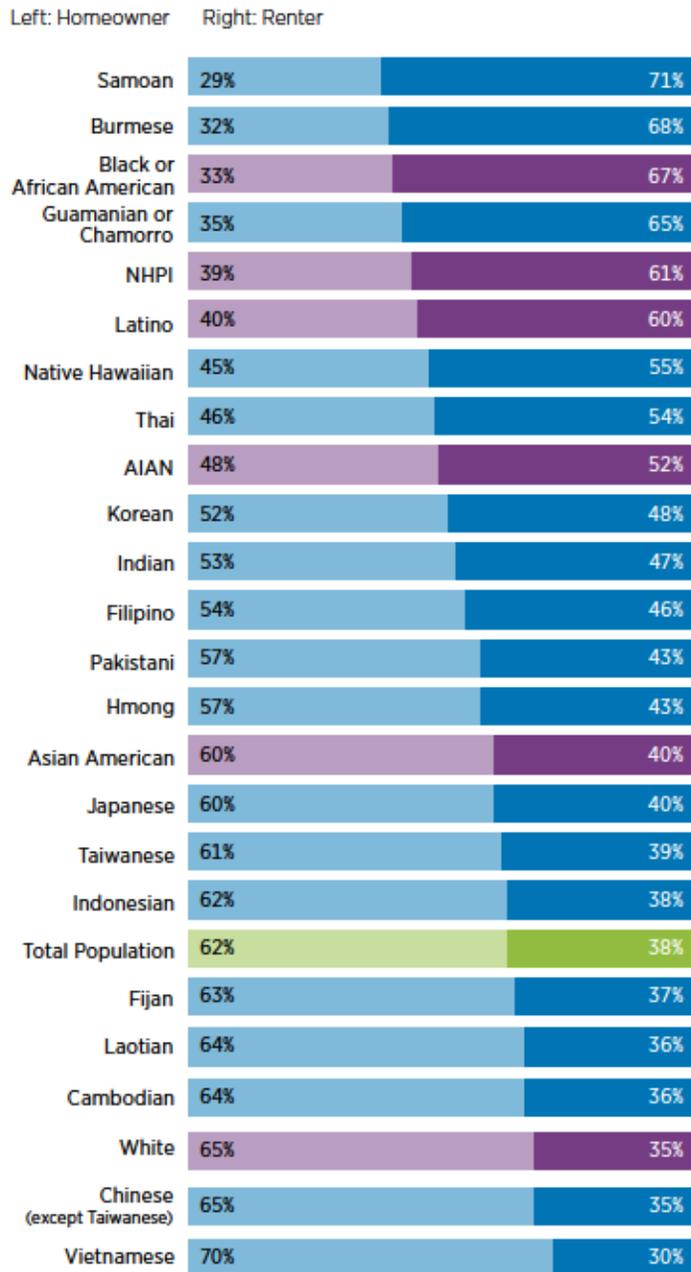
⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino. Gaming service workers serve customers in gaming establishments, such as casinos or racetracks.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.

Homeowners & Renters

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



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

- About 39% of NHPI in Oregon are homeowners, a lower rate than all other racial groups except for Blacks or African Americans (33%).
- Asian Americans (60%) are less likely to be homeowners than Whites (65%).
- Samoan (29%) and Burmese Americans (32%) have lower homeownership rates than any racial group. In addition, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (35%), Native Hawaiians (45%), and Thai Americans (46%) also have some of the lowest homeownership rates statewide.
- Over half (53%) of NHPI renter households are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing costs, a rate higher than average (48%).¹
- Over half (52%) of Vietnamese American renter households are housing-cost burdened.²
- While over half of Korean Americans are homeowners (52%), about 52% of homeowners with mortgages are housing-cost burdened. About 25% of Korean American homeowners are also severely housing-cost burdened, spending 50% or more of their income on housing costs, rates that are higher than any racial group.³
- The average Asian American household is larger than the statewide average (2.8 people per household compared to 2.5). Among Asian American ethnic groups, Southeast Asian groups such as Hmong (4.9), Burmese (3.8), Laotian (3.7), Vietnamese (3.4), and Cambodian Americans (3.4) have some of the largest average household sizes.⁴
- The average NHPI household is larger (3.2) than all other racial groups except for Latinos (3.7). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan (3.5), Guamanian or Chamorro (3.3), and Fijian Americans (3.2) have some of the largest average household sizes.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25091.

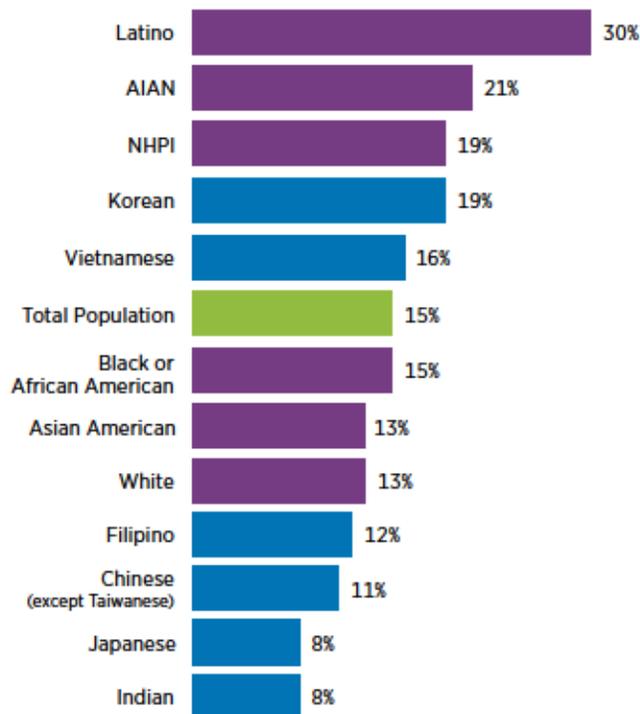
⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁵ Ibid.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Oregon 2011–2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- The leading causes of death among Asian Americans in Oregon in 2013 were cancer (27%), heart disease (17%), and stroke (8%).¹
- The leading causes of death among NHPI in Oregon in 2013 were cancer (28%) and heart disease (26%).²
- Statewide, the most common cancers for Asian Americans and NHPI were breast cancer (77 per 100,000), prostate cancer (60 per 100,000), and lung and bronchus cancer (43 per 100,000).³
- About 22% of Asian American and NHPI adults in Oregon are living with a disability.⁴
- About 26,000 or one in eight (13%) Asian Americans are uninsured statewide.⁵
- Over 5,000 or nearly one in five (19%) NHPI do not have health insurance, a rate higher than average (15%).⁶
- Korean (19%) and Vietnamese Americans (16%) are less likely than average to have health insurance statewide.
- In 2012, 30% of Asian Americans in Oregon did not have a regular doctor, a rate higher than average (22%). Asian Americans were also less likely than average to have had a regular checkup: 47% of Asian Americans had not seen a doctor in a year, compared to 42% on average.⁷

ADDRESSING PACIFIC ISLANDER HEALTH NEEDS

Pacific Islanders have lived in Multnomah County for over 100 years. Over the last decade, their population has grown by more than 50%. But for the last five years, the county has produced a health disparity report that combined Asians and Pacific Islanders together. Combining these categories minimized the health disparity realities faced by Pacific Islanders. Thanks to the Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon (APANO) and new data disaggregation policies, new Pacific Islander data have been analyzed, resulting in targeted and culturally relevant interventions that have improved the population's well-being in areas including refocused child and maternal health services and increased staff support.

¹ Oregon Health Authority, Public Health Division. Center for Health Statistics. Oregon Vital Statistics Report 2013.

² Ibid.

³ U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. United States Cancer Statistics: 2007–2011 Incidence and Mortality Web-Based Report. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; 2014. Note: Data are for the aggregate "Asian American and NHPI" category.

⁴ Oregon Health Authority. Chronic diseases among adults by race and ethnicity, Oregon 2010–2011. Note: Disability includes limited activities due to physical, mental, or emotional problems or use of equipment such as a cane, a wheelchair, a special bed, or a special telephone. Data are for the aggregate "Asian American and NHPI" category.

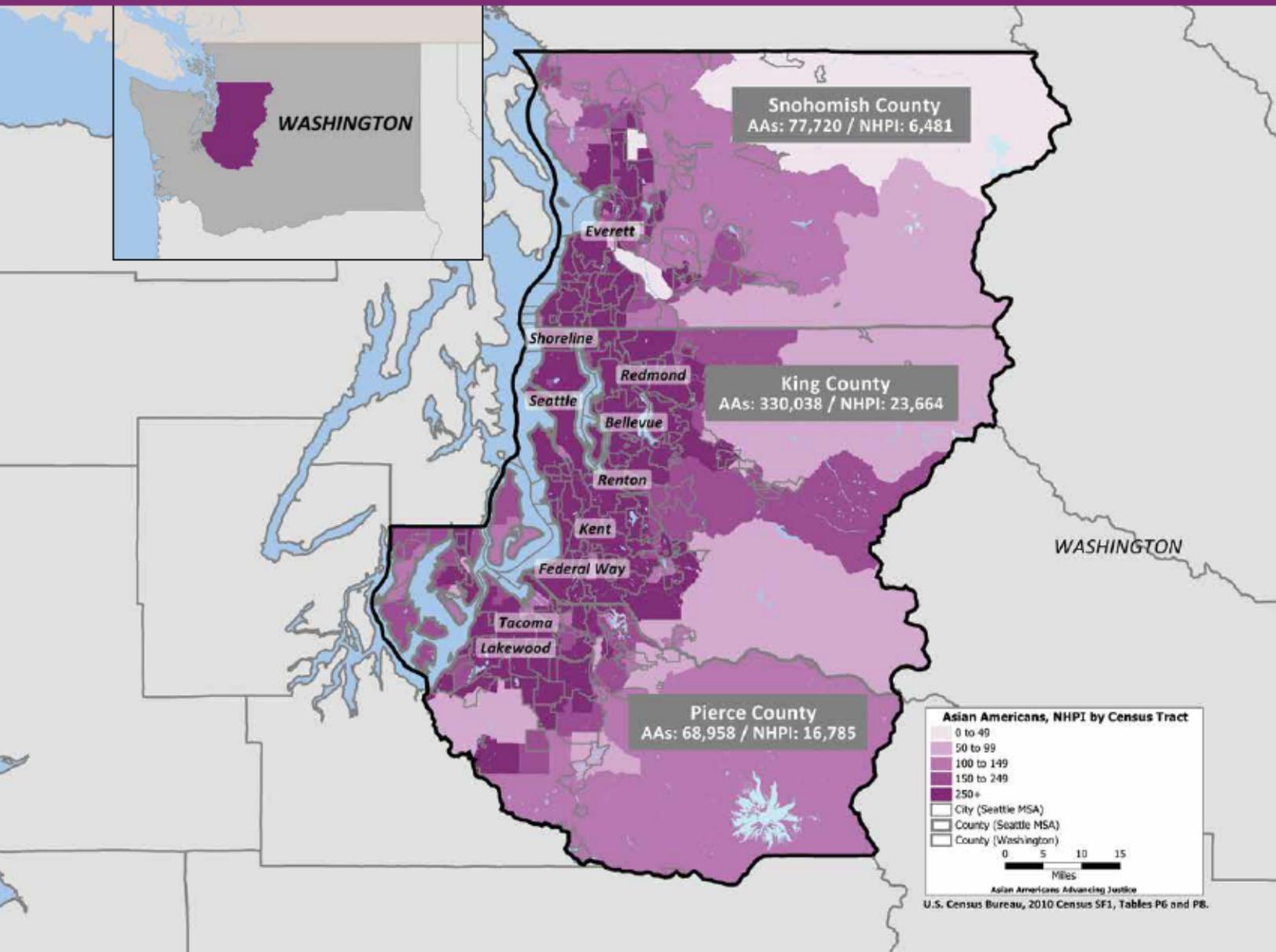
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

Seattle Metro Area INTRODUCTION

Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties have played a central role in the growth and success of the Seattle Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). Immigrants, including Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, and Pacific Islanders, began arriving in the 1800s seeking economic opportunities including work in mining, salmon canning, transportation, and agriculture. During much of Washington's early history and well into the second half of the 20th century, state and local laws severely limited economic opportunities and the rights of Asian Americans and NHPI to own land. Today Washington ranks seventh among states with the largest Asian American population and has the largest number of NHPI outside of Hawai'i and California. In total, Asian Americans and NHPI make up 9% of Washington's population and are the second-largest minority group. About 79% percent of the state's Asian American population lives in the Seattle MSA.





Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

Seattle MSA 2010, *Ranked by Population*

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	2,340,274	68%
Asian American	476,716	14%
Latino	309,476	9%
Black or African American	248,816	7%
AIAN	83,670	2%
NHPI	46,930	1%
Total Population	3,439,809	100%

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

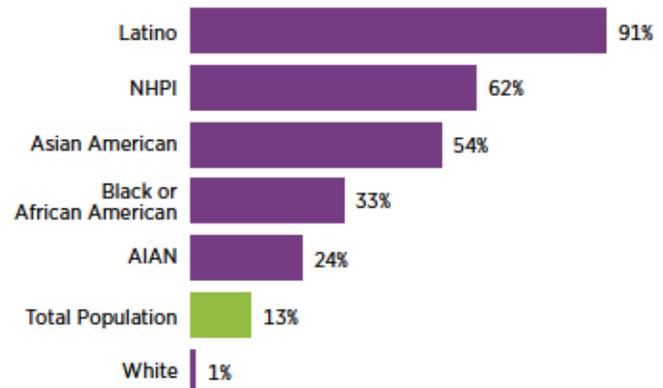
Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- As of the 2010 Census, there were about 480,000 Asian Americans and nearly 47,000 NHPI living in the Seattle MSA. According to 2014 Census Bureau population estimates, there are now nearly 570,000 Asian Americans and over 55,000 NHPI in the metro area.¹
- Asian Americans make up 14% and NHPI comprise 1% of the MSA's total population. The metro area comprises about 79% and 67% of the state's total Asian American and NHPI populations, respectively.²
- The Seattle MSA has the fourth-largest NHPI population and eighth-largest Asian American population among all MSAs in the United States.³
- NHPI and Asian Americans are among the fastest-growing racial groups in the Seattle MSA, increasing 62% and 54%, respectively, between 2000 and 2010.
- King County has the largest Asian American population (330,000), followed by Snohomish (78,000), and Pierce Counties (69,000).⁴
- King County has the largest NHPI population (24,000), followed by Pierce (17,000) and Snohomish Counties (6,500).⁵
- King County is proportionally more Asian American than any other county statewide; 17% of the county's population is Asian American. About 11% of Snohomish County's population is Asian American.⁶

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

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

Seattle MSA 2000 to 2010



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

- About 38% of NHPI and 27% of Asian Americans are youth under the age of 18, proportions higher than average (23%).⁷
- About 8% of Asian Americans are seniors 65 years and older.⁸

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H. Note: The Seattle MSA includes King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.

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

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid., Tables P5 and P6.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁸ Ibid.

*Asian Americans
and NHPI are among
the fastest-growing
racial groups in the
Seattle MSA.*



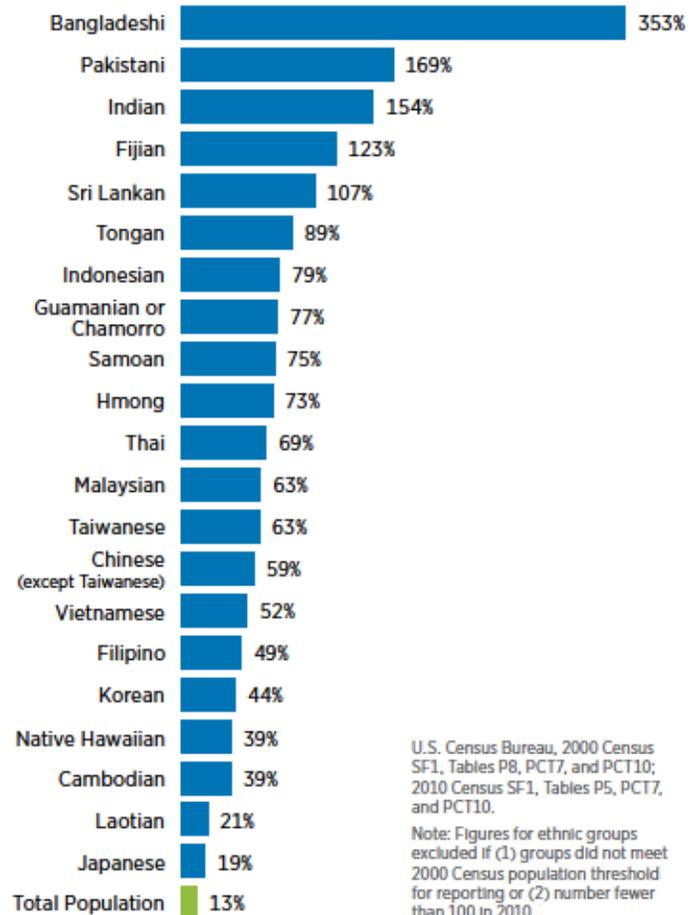
Population by Ethnic Group Seattle MSA 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	97,867
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	94,234
Korean	64,771
Vietnamese	62,438
Indian	58,382
Japanese	50,089
Cambodian	19,240
Samoaan	15,066
Native Hawaiian	11,986
Laotian	9,131
Guamanian or Chamorro	8,415
Thai	7,061
Taiwanese	6,924
Pakistani	3,957
Indonesian	3,436
Fijian	2,063
Hmong	1,768
Tongan	1,558
Burmese	1,422
Marshallese	1,340
Nepalese	945
Mongolian	803
Bhutanese	733
Palauan	639
Sri Lankan	630
Malaysian	598
Bangladeshi	521
Okinawan	262
Singaporean	173
Salpanese	145
Carolinian	102
Chuukese	101

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census 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 2% of Asian Americans and 12% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

Population Growth by Ethnic Group Seattle MSA 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10.

Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number fewer than 100 in 2010.

- Filipino and Chinese Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic groups in the MSA. South Asians (Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Indian, and Sri Lankan Americans) grew the fastest between 2000 and 2010.
- Washington is home to the second-largest population of Guamanian or Chamorro and Fijian Americans in the United States.¹
- Fijian and Tongan American populations were some of the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic groups.
- About 38% of NHPI are youth under the age of 18, a rate higher than any racial group in the MSA.²
- About 12% of Japanese, 9% of Korean, and 9% of Chinese Americans are seniors 65 years and older.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Note: These categories are based on Census responses. Individuals may report a national origin and/or ethnic group.

² Ibid., Table DP-1.

³ Ibid.

Businesses

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Seattle MSA 2007, *Ranked by Number of Businesses*

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	233,234	\$133,763,923,000	629,329	\$25,589,847,000
Asian American	29,731	\$9,787,511,000	50,709	\$1,336,792,000
Latino	9,001	\$8,431,577,000	13,925	\$918,895,000
Black or African American	8,824	\$863,628,000	6,843	\$160,693,000
AIAN	2,983	\$738,738,000	3,238	\$137,665,000
NHPI	847	\$100,532,000	363	\$16,185,000
Total	303,341	\$432,451,920,000	1,539,760	\$76,970,031,000

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. Total includes publicly held businesses.

- In 2007, Asian Americans owned nearly 30,000 businesses, an increase of 39% since 2002.¹
- NHPI owned 847 businesses in the Seattle MSA in 2007, nearly double (99%) the number of businesses that they owned in 2002.²
- Asian American- and NHPI-owned businesses employ over 51,000 people and dispense \$1.3 billion in annual payroll.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans own the most businesses (nearly 7,700), followed by Korean (over 5,400) and Vietnamese Americans (over 4,400).³
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Native Hawaiians own the largest number of businesses (466).⁴
- In Washington, over one-quarter (27%) of Asian American-owned businesses are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees, a higher proportion than any other racial group.⁵
- Asian American-owned businesses are most concentrated in the professional, scientific, and technical services; retail trade; and accommodation and food services major industry groups. More NHPI-owned businesses are in the administrative, support, and waste management services major industry group than any other in the metro area.⁶

- Between 2000 and 2014, Asian American and NHPI buying power in Washington tripled (209%) to about \$26.4 billion, the fastest growth among racial groups in the state. Asian American and NHPI buying power is projected to grow to \$35 billion by 2019.⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

² U.S. Census Bureau 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

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

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Humphreys, Jeffrey M. 2014. "The Multicultural Economy 2014." University of Georgia, Selig Center for Economic Growth.



Photo credit: Asian Counseling and Referral Service



Asian American Voting-Age Population

Top Three Districts, Washington 2011,
Ranked by Percent Voting-Age Population

State House District	Areas (County)	Asian American VAP (Percent)
District 37	Beacon Hill, Central District, Rainier Valley, and Renton (King)	31%
District 48	Redmond, Clyde Hill, Yarrow Point, and West Lake Sammamish (King)	25%
District 11	South Seattle, Tukwila, and the southern part of Renton (King)	23%

Washington State Redistricting Commission; U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

- In Washington, the number of Asian Americans who registered to vote and cast ballots increased 24% and 32%, respectively, rates higher than average. In 2012, nearly 240,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote.¹
- About 58% of Asian American immigrants are citizens, proportionally higher than average (47%). Currently there are nearly 145,000 naturalized Asian American immigrants living in the MSA, 48% more than in 2000.²
- In the Seattle MSA, at least 30,000 Asian American immigrants who obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these immigrants are voting age.³
- King County house districts 37, 48, 11, and 41 have the largest proportions of Asian American voting-age population statewide (31%, 25%, 23%, and 22%, respectively). Districts 33 and 30 also have some of the largest NHPI voting-age populations (over 2,400 and 2,200, respectively).⁴
- In Pierce County, house district 29 has the largest NHPI voting-age population of any legislative district in the state (over 3,000). Districts 30 and 29 also have sizeable proportions of Asian American voting-age populations (15% and 13%, respectively).⁵
- In Snohomish County, about 16% of the voting-age population in house district 21 is Asian American and 1% is NHPI.⁶
- Washington congressional district 9, which includes portions of King and Pierce Counties, has the largest Asian American voting-age population (23% of the district) statewide. Districts 10 and 9 have the largest NHPI voting-age populations, both comprising about 2% of the district. District 7, which includes portions of King and Snohomish Counties, is 12% Asian American, the second-largest concentration statewide.⁷

NHPI Voting-Age Population

Top Three Districts, Washington 2011,
Ranked by Voting-Age Population

State House District	Areas (County)	NHPI VAP (Number)
District 29	South Tacoma and parts of Lakewood and Parkland (Pierce)	3,060
District 33	Kent, Des Moines, Sea-Tac, and Normandy Park (King)	2,441
District 30	Federal Way, and parts of Milton, Algonia, and Pacific (King and Pierce)	2,231

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, November 2004 Current Population Survey, Table 4a; November 2012 Current Population Survey, Table 4b.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

³ University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigration 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 13 Asian countries of origin only.

⁴ Washington State Redistricting Commission; U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census SF1, Table P10. Note: Legislative district 30 is in both King and Pierce Counties.

⁵ Washington State Redistricting Commission; U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census SF1, Table P10. Note: Legislative district 30 is in both King and Pierce Counties.

⁶ Washington State Redistricting Commission; U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁷ Washington State Redistricting Commission; U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census SF1, Table P10. Note: Congressional district 10 includes Pierce, Mason, and Thurston Counties.

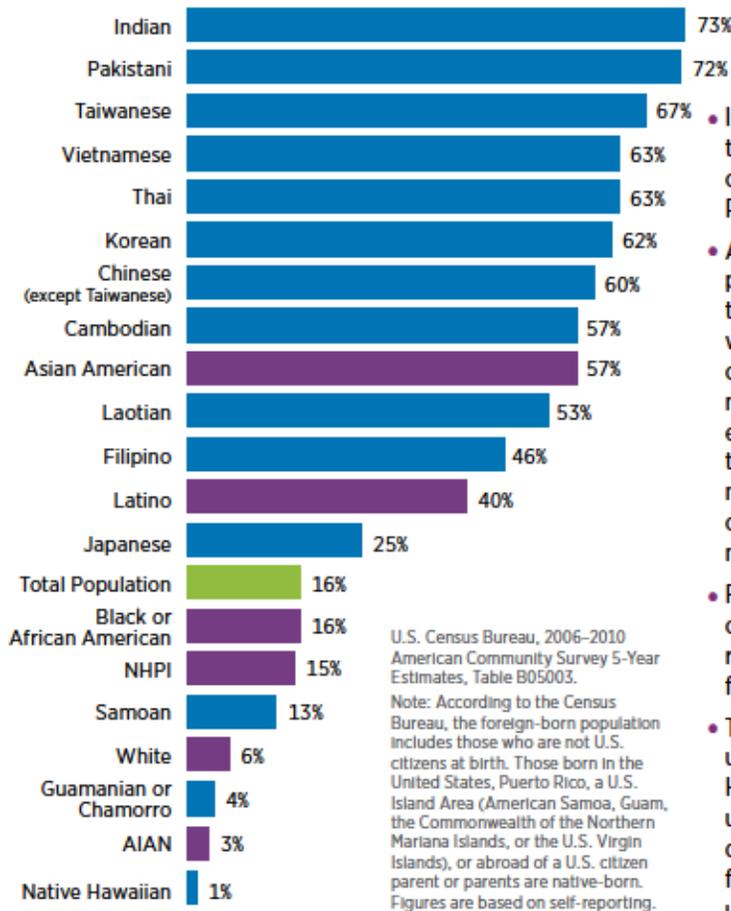
1,700 VISIT THE STATE CAPITOL FOR APA LEGISLATIVE DAY 2015

On February 26, 2015, nearly 300 Asian American and NHPI high school students visited the State Capitol in Olympia for APA Legislative Day, held annually since 1996. These students were part of Asian American and NHPI leaders from across the state that mobilized to voice their concerns about public policies that affect the community’s access to basic services, protection of civil rights, and other issues of concern. These youth studied the issues impacting their communities, identified their districts, engaged in the rally, and brought these issues to their legislators. The youth invited their neighbors, brought signs, and met with their legislators. Some participants had left their homes at 3 a.m. to travel by bus to attend the event. These students were proud to represent their families and others most affected by the legislative agenda of the APA Legislative Day.



Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Seattle MSA 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 in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.

- Nearly one-quarter of a million (250,000) Asian Americans and over 6,000 Pacific Islanders living in the Seattle MSA are immigrants.¹
- Over half (57%) of Asian Americans are foreign-born, a rate higher than any other racial group.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Indian (73%), Pakistani (72%), and Taiwanese American (67%) populations have the largest proportion of foreign-born.
- Though data are not available for most NHPI ethnic groups statewide, about 15% of NHPI are foreign-born. About 13% of Samoan Americans are foreign-born.
- About one-third (34%) of Pacific Islander immigrants entered the United States in 2000 or later.²
- Between 2003 and 2013, nearly 86,000 people from Asian countries or Pacific Islands obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status, making up 46% of all immigrants in the Seattle MSA obtaining LPR status during that period.³

- India, the Philippines, China, Vietnam, and Korea were the top five Asian countries of birth among immigrants obtaining LPR status from 2003 to 2013. The top three Pacific Islands of birth were Fiji, Samoa, and Tonga.⁴
- Among states, Washington has the third-largest population of migrants coming from Pacific Islands that signed Compacts of Free Association agreements with the United States, including the Federated States of Micronesia, Marshall Islands, and Palau. These island nations allow a U.S. military presence in their countries in exchange for limited benefits including allowing residents to lawfully live and work in the United States without naturalizing. Although many work and pay taxes, because of the restrictions imposed on their migration, many do not qualify for federal benefits such as Medicaid.⁵
- From 2004 to 2014, about 7,600 refugees from Asian countries settled in Washington, making up 27% of all refugees who settled there. Most of these refugees came from Burma or Bhutan.⁶
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in the MSA. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia⁷ are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there may be at least 39,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in the Seattle MSA.⁸
- Between 2004 and 2014, the state immigration court ordered the deportation of over 2,800 residents to Asian countries and Pacific Islands. The top receiving countries were India (505) and South Korea (413).⁹

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

² Ibid., Table B05005.

³ Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2014.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Compacts of Free Association: Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration." November 2011. National Immigration Law Center. "Medical Assistance Programs for Immigrants in Various States." February 2014. Figures include those immigrating to states, not including Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. For more information, please refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 2014* at advancingjustice-ia.org/demographics.

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, 2015.

⁷ Baker, Bryan and Nancy Rytina. March 2013. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2012." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

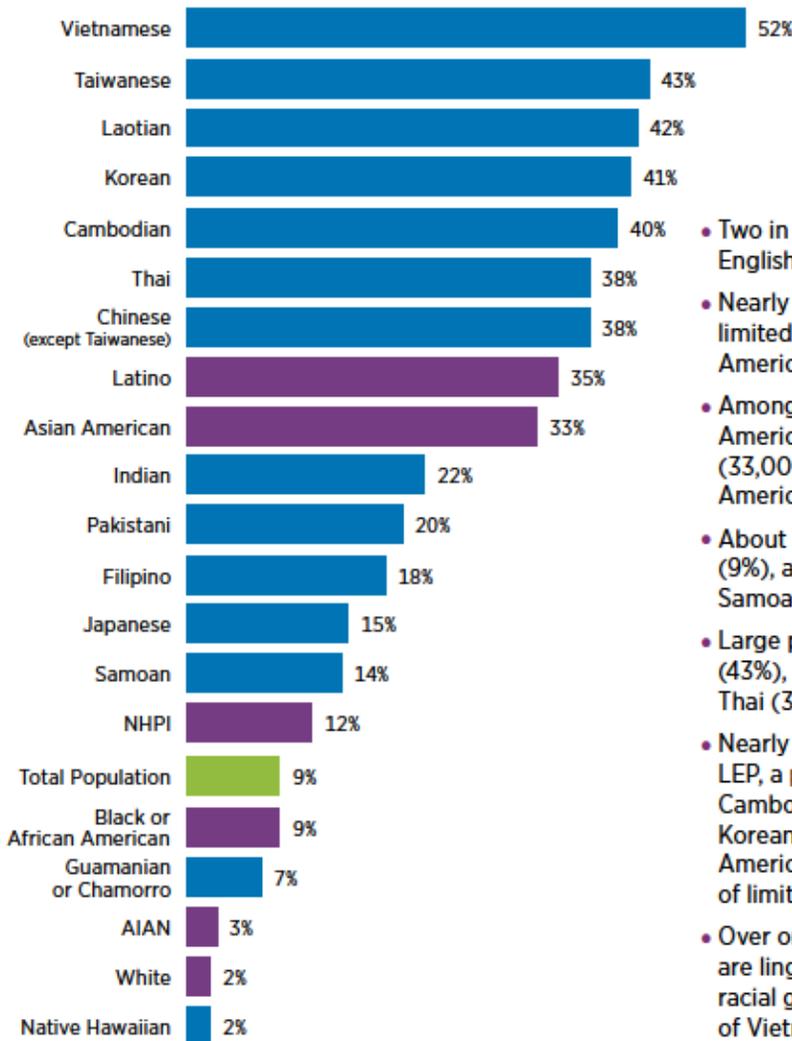
⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 3% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in the Seattle MSA.

⁹ Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. 2015. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.



Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Seattle MSA 2006–2010



- Two in five (40%) NHPI speak a language other than English at home, a rate higher than average (20%).⁴
- Nearly 132,000 Asian Americans in the Seattle MSA are limited English proficient (LEP). One-third (33%) of Asian Americans are LEP, a 29% increase since 2000.⁵
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Chinese Americans have the largest number of LEP persons (33,000), followed by Vietnamese (27,000) and Korean Americans (24,000).⁶
- About 12% of NHPI are LEP, a rate higher than average (9%), and a 32% increase since 2000. About 14% of Samoan Americans are LEP.⁷
- Large proportions of Vietnamese (52%), Taiwanese (43%), Laotian (42%), Korean (41%), Cambodian (40%), Thai (38%), and Chinese Americans (38%) are LEP.
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Asian American seniors are LEP, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Cambodian (91%), Vietnamese (90%), Laotian (86%), Korean (81%), Chinese (78%), Thai (74%), and Taiwanese American (72%) seniors have some of the highest rates of limited English proficiency among seniors.⁸
- Over one-fifth (22%) of Asian American households are linguistically isolated, a rate higher than all other racial groups except for Latinos (25%). About 40% of Vietnamese, 37% of Thai, 32% of Korean, 28% of Taiwanese, and 26% of Chinese American households are linguistically isolated, rates higher than any racial group.⁹

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

- In the Seattle MSA, over 310,000 people speak an Asian language and nearly 25,000 speak a Pacific Island language.¹
- The top five Asian languages spoken at home in Washington are Chinese, Vietnamese, Tagalog, Korean, and Japanese. The top Pacific Island language spoken at home is Samoan.²
- Over two-thirds (67%) of Asian Americans in the Seattle MSA speak a language other than English at home, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. A vast majority of Vietnamese (85%), Taiwanese (83%), Cambodian (82%), Pakistani (81%), Indian (80%), and Laotian Americans (79%) speak a language other than English at home.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁴ Ibid.

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

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

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

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

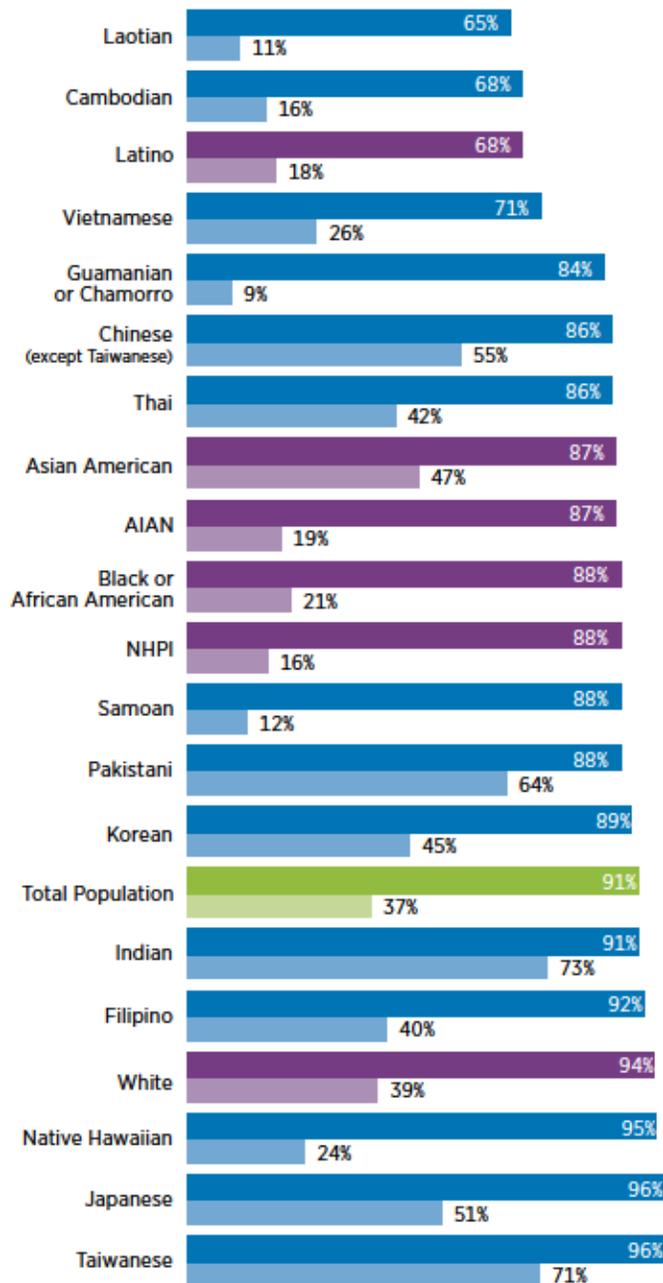
⁹ Ibid., Table B16002.



Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

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

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



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

- Laotian (65%), Cambodian (68%), and Vietnamese American (71%) adults are the least likely to have a high school diploma or GED in the Seattle MSA.
- While 47% of all Asian American adults have a bachelor's degree, only 11% of Laotian, 16% of Cambodian, and 26% of Vietnamese American adults have a bachelor's degree.
- About 16% of NHPI adults have a bachelor's degree, a rate lower than any other racial group. Only 9% of Guamanian or Chamorro and 12% of Samoan American adults have a bachelor's degree.
- Over 64,000 Asian American and nearly 7,600 NHPI K–12 students were enrolled in public schools in the Seattle MSA during the 2014–2015 school year.¹
- About 1 in 10 (9%) K–12 English language learners were Asian American in Washington public schools during the 2012–2013 school year.²
- Vietnamese, Korean, Tagalog, Cantonese, Punjabi, and Cambodian were the top Asian languages spoken by K–12 students who speak a language other than English at home. Statewide, Samoan, Marshallese, and Chuukese were the top three Pacific Islander languages.³
- NHPI high school students have lower-than-average graduation rates in the Federal Way (74% versus 76%), Highline (46% versus 79%), and Tacoma School Districts (69% versus 78%).⁴ These districts also have the largest number of NHPI students statewide.⁵
- About 30% of Filipino Americans and 70% of Vietnamese Americans enrolled at the University of Washington, Seattle, in fall 2014 were first-generation college students.⁶
- Only 319 NHPI students enrolled in UW Seattle during the fall of 2014. About 45% of these students were first-generation college students. The graduation rate among the cohort of NHPI students who entered UW Seattle in fall 2008 was 76%, one of the lowest rates among racial groups.⁷

¹ Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington. October Enrollment Report for Public Schools, 2014–2015.

² Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington. 2014. Students Served in Special Education—ELL.

³ Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington. 2014. Languages Spoken by Washington Students.

⁴ Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington. Washington State Report Card, 2013–2014. Appendix C.

⁵ Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington, 2014. October Enrollment Report for Public Schools, 2014–2015.

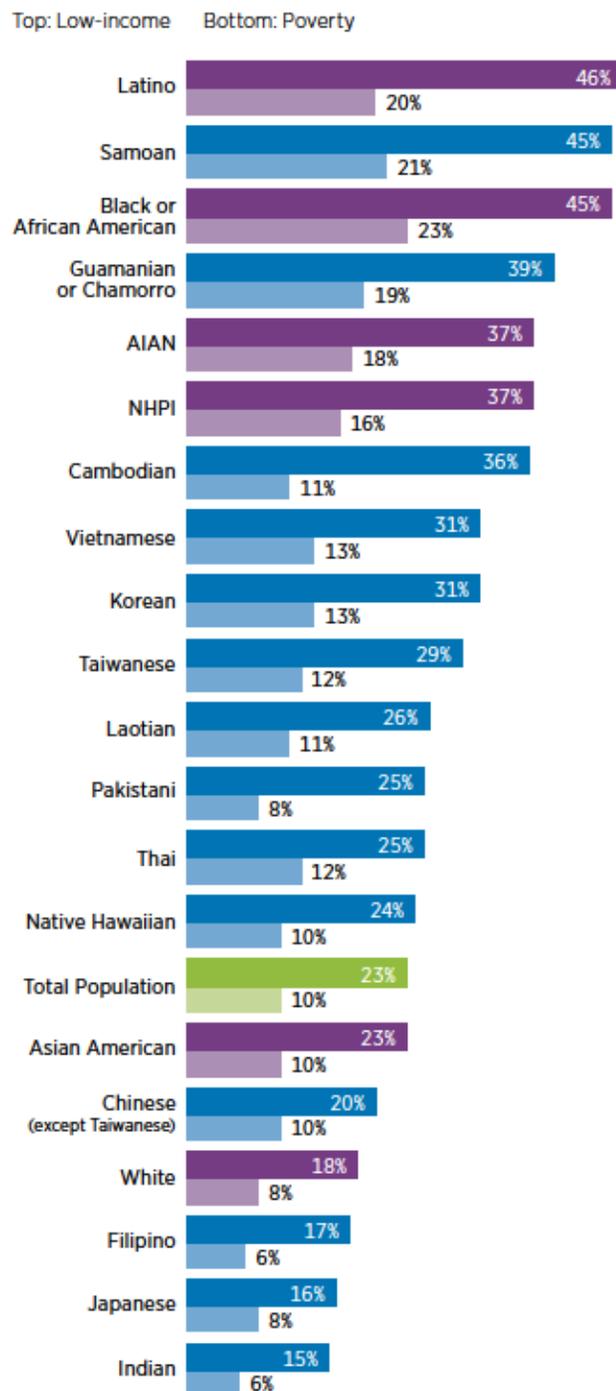
⁶ University of Washington Office of Minority Affairs and Diversity. January 9, 2015. State of Diversity at UW—All Campuses.

⁷ Ibid. Note: Graduation data are based on completion in six years.



Poverty & Low-Income

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



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

- In the Seattle MSA, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty grew 63% between 2007 and 2013, a much higher growth rate than average (34%).¹
- About 42,000 Asian Americans and nearly 6,500 NHPI live in poverty and nearly 100,000 Asian Americans and nearly 15,000 NHPI are low-income in the Seattle MSA.²
- Across multiple measures of income, Asian Americans and NHPI fare worse than Whites. Asian Americans and NHPI have higher poverty rates (10% and 16% versus 8%), are more likely to be low-income (23% and 37% versus 18%), and earn less per capita (\$28,678 and \$18,486 versus \$38,880).³
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Cambodian (36%), Vietnamese (31%), and Korean Americans (31%) have the highest proportions of low-income, with rates higher than average (23%). Cambodian (\$18,548) and Laotian Americans (\$19,329) have the lowest per capita incomes.⁴
- Samoan Americans (45%) and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (39%) have higher-than-average proportions of low-income and have lower per capita incomes than any racial group (\$13,859 and \$17,178, respectively).⁵
- About 22% of Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro American women live in poverty, a rate identical to Latino women and twice the rate for all women (11%).⁶
- One in five (20%) NHPI youth under 18 live in poverty, over two times the poverty rate among White youth (8%).⁷
- About 18% of Laotian and 15% of Vietnamese American youth live in poverty, rates higher than average (13%).⁸
- Korean (28%), Vietnamese (25%), and Chinese American (24%) seniors have poverty rates higher than any racial group.⁹
- About 19% of NHPI and 15% of Asian American families have three or more workers contributing to income, rates higher than average (11%). Large proportions of Laotian (29%), Guamanian or Chamorro (23%), Cambodian (22%), and Samoan American (21%) families have three or more workers contributing to income.¹⁰

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

³ Ibid., Tables B19301 and C17002.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., Table B19301.

⁶ Ibid., Table B17001.

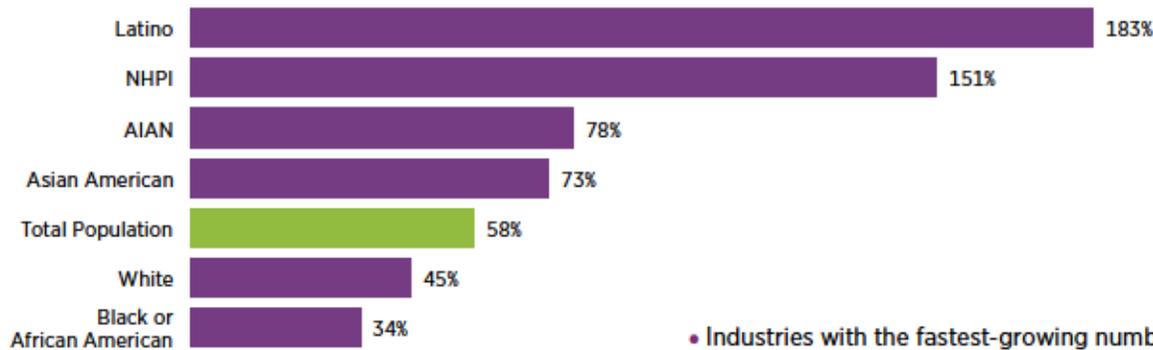
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid., Table B23009.



Growth in the Number of Unemployed

by Race, Seattle MSA 2007 to 2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- Unemployment remains an issue for many in the Seattle MSA. From 2007 to 2013, the number of unemployed NHPI increased 151% while the number of unemployed Asian Americans increased 73%, rates much higher than Whites (45%).
- The unemployment rate for Asian Americans and NHPI in 2013 was 9% and 13%, respectively.¹
- Statewide, about 30% of unemployed Asian Americans were out of work for a year or longer, a higher proportion than any racial group.²
- Half of unemployed Asian Americans statewide are reentering the workforce, a proportion higher than all other racial groups. Workforce reentrants have been employed in the past but were out of the labor force before beginning their current job search.³
- About 11% of Asian American part-time workers in Washington are involuntary part-time workers: they want to work full-time but can only find part-time work. This rate is higher than Whites (9%).⁴
- Large proportions of Laotian (33%), Cambodian (28%), and Vietnamese American (23%) workers are employed in the manufacturing industry in the Seattle MSA. About 22% of Filipino American workers are employed in the health care and social assistance industry. About 33% of Indian American workers are employed in the professional, scientific, and technical services industry.⁵
- NHPI are most likely to be employed in the retail trade (16%), manufacturing (12%), transportation and warehousing and utilities (11%), and health care and social assistance industries (11%).⁶
- Industries with the fastest-growing number of Asian American workers are professional, scientific, and technical services (157%); arts, entertainment, and recreation (104%); and health care and social assistance (76%).⁷
- Between 2000 and 2010, the fastest-growing employment industry among NHPI workers was retail trade (91%).⁸
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of miscellaneous personal appearance workers in the MSA, which include estheticians, nail technicians, and shampooers, are Asian American. More than a third (35%) of software developers are Asian American.⁹
- Occupations with the largest number of NHPI workers are largely blue-collar, including cashiers, hand laborers and material movers, and truck drivers.¹⁰
- Nearly one-tenth (9%) of Asian American workers are self-employed in the Seattle MSA. Korean (17%), Pakistani (13%), and Thai American (12%) workers are more likely to be self-employed than any racial group.¹¹

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2013, Table 26. Note: Data do not include people who are without jobs and have not actively sought employment in the previous four weeks.

³ Ibid., Table 25.

⁴ Ibid., Table 23.

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

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF-4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030. Note: Industries with fewer than 100 employees in 2000 excluded.

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF-4, Table PCT85; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

¹⁰ Ibid.

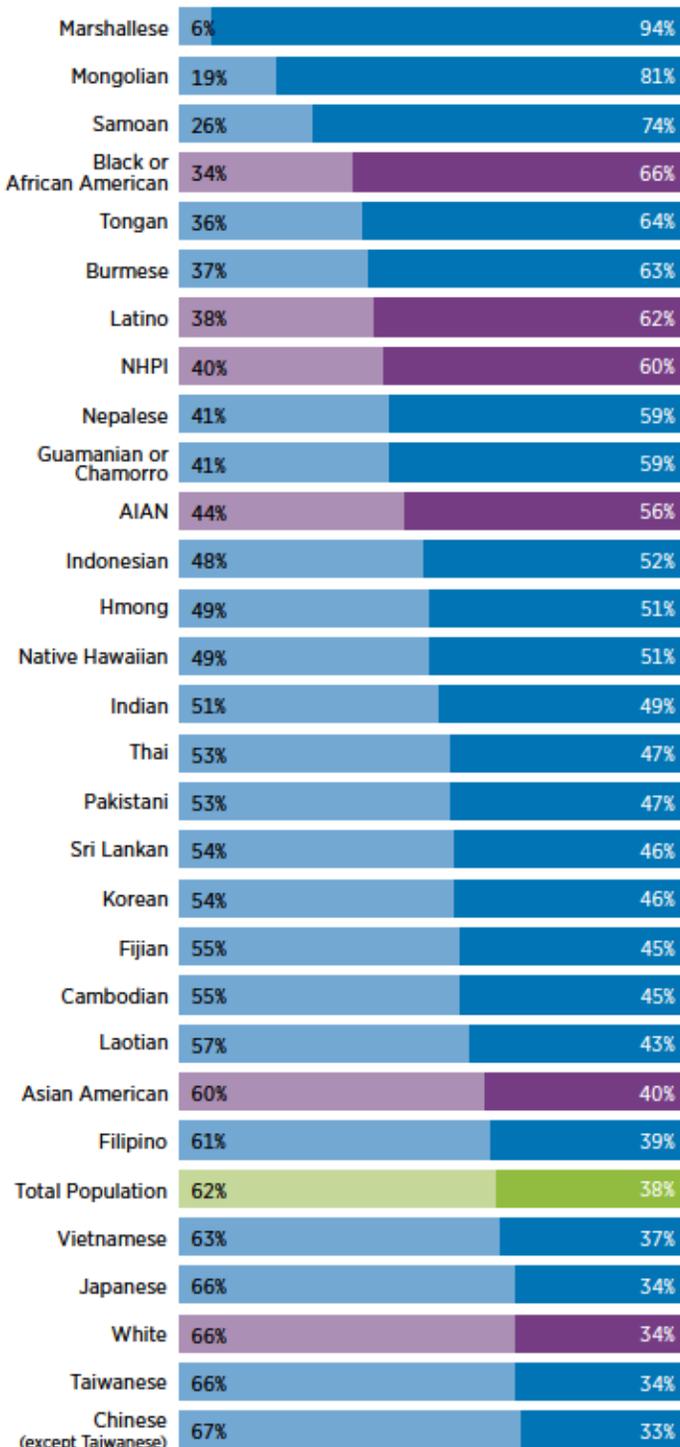
¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.



Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Seattle MSA 2010

Left: Homeowner Right: Renter



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

- NHPI are more likely to be renters than homeowners in the Seattle MSA. Two in five (40%) NHPI are homeowners.
- Three in five (60%) Asian Americans are homeowners, a rate lower than Whites (66%).
- Marshallese (6%), Mongolian (19%), and Samoan Americans (26%) have lower homeownership rates than any racial group. Tongan (36%), Burmese (37%), Nepalese (41%), and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (41%) also have some of the lowest homeownership rates in the MSA.
- Housing is extremely expensive in the Seattle MSA. Nearly half (48%) of NHPI renter households are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on rent, a rate higher than Whites (44%).¹
- Korean (58%), Vietnamese (50%), and Japanese American (47%) renter households are housing-cost burdened, with rates higher than average (46%).²
- About 48% of Asian American and NHPI homeowners with mortgages are housing-cost burdened, rates higher than Whites (41%).³
- Although large proportions are homeowners, about 61% of Vietnamese, 58% of Cambodian, and 57% of Korean Americans homeowners with mortgages are housing-cost burdened, rates higher than any racial group.⁴
- The average Asian American household is larger than the Seattle MSA average (2.8 people per household compared to 2.5). Southeast Asian groups such as Hmong (4.6), Burmese (3.8), Cambodian (3.8), and Laotian Americans (3.5) have some of the largest average household sizes.⁵
- The average NHPI household is larger (3.5) than all other racial groups.⁶
- By 2012, over 5% of Asian Americans in Washington who took out loans between 2004 and 2008 lost their home to foreclosure, a rate higher than the statewide average (4%). About 7% of Asian American homeowners with loans from the same time period were at imminent risk of foreclosure, a rate slightly higher than average (6%).⁷

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25091.

⁴ Ibid.

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

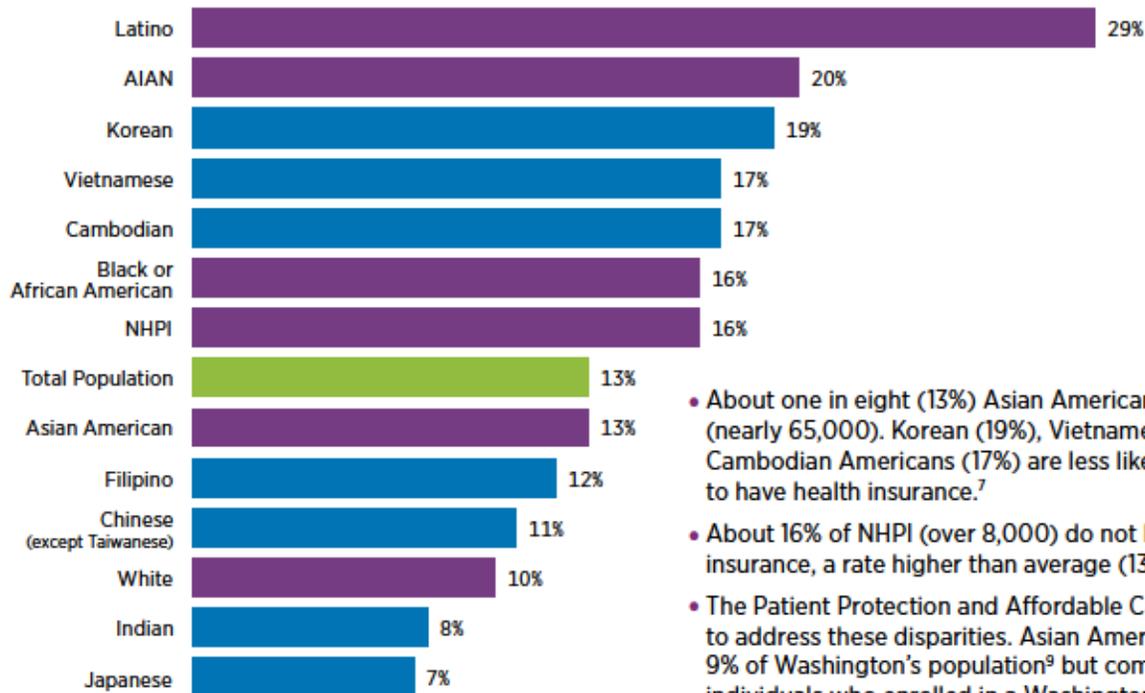
⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Bocian, Debbie Gruenstein. 2012. *The State of Lending in America & Its Impact on U.S. Households*. Center for Responsible Lending. Chapter 3, Mortgages; Appendix 2.



Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Seattle MSA 2011-2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

- Between 2004 and 2012, cancer was the leading cause of death among Asian Americans in the Seattle MSA (29%), followed by heart disease (19%) and stroke (8%).¹
- During the same period, heart disease (24%) was the leading cause of death among NHPI, followed by cancer (23%), accidents (6%), and stroke (6%).²
- A high proportion of Korean (35%) and Vietnamese American (32%) deaths are attributable to cancer in the Seattle MSA.³
- Breast (87 per 100,000), prostate (73 per 100,000), and lung and bronchus cancers (44 per 100,000) are the most common cancers for Asian Americans and NHPI in Washington.⁴
- Lung and bronchus cancer (30 per 100,000) and liver and intrahepatic bile duct cancer (14 per 100,000) are responsible for the most cancer-related deaths in Washington's Asian American and NHPI communities.⁵
- The number of suicide deaths among Asian Americans statewide increased 48% between 2004 and 2012, a growth rate higher than average (34%).⁶

- About one in eight (13%) Asian Americans are uninsured (nearly 65,000). Korean (19%), Vietnamese (17%), and Cambodian Americans (17%) are less likely than average to have health insurance.⁷
- About 16% of NHPI (over 8,000) do not have health insurance, a rate higher than average (13%).⁸
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has begun to address these disparities. Asian Americans make up 9% of Washington's population⁹ but comprised 10% of individuals who enrolled in a Washington Health Benefit Exchange private health insurance plan statewide. Nearly 16,000 Asian Americans enrolled between January 2014 and March 2015.¹⁰
- NHPI make up 1% of the state's total population but comprised nearly 2% of individuals who enrolled in a Washington Health Benefit Exchange marketplace plan statewide. Nearly 3,000 NHPI enrolled between January 2014 and March 2015.¹¹
- Nearly 33,000 Asian Americans and 13,000 NHPI enrolled in Medicaid between April 2014 and March 2015.¹²

¹ Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Statistical Files, 2004-2012.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ U.S. Cancer Statistics Working Group. United States Cancer Statistics: 2007-2011 Incidence and Mortality Web-Based Report. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and National Cancer Institute; 2014. Note: Data are for the aggregate "Asian American and NHPI" category.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Statistical Files, 2004 and 2012.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2011-2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census, Tables P5 and P6.

¹⁰ Washington Health Benefit Exchange. March 2015. "Health Coverage Enrollment Report."

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

With large and rapidly growing populations in the West, it is more important than ever to develop a better understanding of our diverse Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations. Asian Americans Advancing Justice and our local partners offer the following policy recommendations to help policy makers, government agencies, funders, community organizations, and others better serve Asian American and NHPI communities throughout the West.

Economic Contributions

Asian American- and NHPI-owned businesses are creating jobs for Americans throughout the West. Data from the Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners show that firms owned by Asian Americans and NHPI in Arizona, Hawai'i, Nevada (Las Vegas metro area), Oregon, and Washington (Seattle metro area) collectively employ hundreds of thousands of workers. Asian Americans and NHPI are also consumers with significant buying power that will continue to rise as our numbers increase.

- Support small businesses with high-quality, language-appropriate training programs and business development services, including outreach, for Asian American and NHPI business owners.
- Work with Asian American- and NHPI-serving organizations to provide linguistically and culturally appropriate banking and financial services to business owners.
- Promote targeted investment in economic and community development in response to community-identified priorities. Public funding for these efforts should be distributed equitably.

Civic Engagement

Asian Americans and NHPI throughout the West are becoming more politically engaged. Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey show that a majority of Asian American immigrants in the five areas featured in this report have become U.S. citizens and are eligible to vote, and data from its Current Population Survey show that Asian American voter registration increased dramatically in places like Arizona and Nevada. However, Asian Americans and NHPI have yet to realize their full potential to influence the public policies that impact their communities.

- Promote civic engagement through greater investment in adult English language learning, civics courses, and naturalization assistance, and partnering with community-based organizations and others who have demonstrated capacity to reach and serve Asian Americans and NHPI.
- Increase investment in voter registration in Asian American and NHPI communities, including long-term partnerships with USCIS, to ensure that every newly naturalized citizen has a meaningful opportunity to register to vote. Also invest in voter mobilization efforts targeting Asian American and NHPI communities.

- Reduce barriers to voting by implementing strategies such as same-day voter registration and vote-by-mail with acceptance of ballots mailed on Election Day.
- Strengthen and vigorously enforce voter-protection laws and oppose policies and practices that suppress voter participation, such as overly burdensome and unnecessary voter identification measures. Ensure compliance with sections 203 and 208 of the federal Voting Rights Act, which facilitate the provision of assistance to voters in Asian and Pacific Islander languages.
- Support diverse leadership that reflects the community by encouraging Asian Americans and NHPI to run for elected office and to serve on boards, commissions, and other governmental bodies that make critical decisions that impact local communities and distribution of resources.
- Support community engagement with government agencies at all levels through listening sessions and public deliberations and by providing grants, training, and technical assistance.

Immigration

Immigration continues to transform the West. Asian American and Pacific Islander communities are among the fastest growing in Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington due in large part to immigration. According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, Asian Americans are proportionally more foreign born than any other racial group.

- Direct adequate resources toward serving the needs of growing immigrant communities, particularly South Asians, Southeast Asians, and Pacific Islanders.
- Reverse federal laws that ban Compacts of Free Association (COFA) migrants from accessing public benefits programs, and eliminate the five-year bar on immigrant access to public benefits.
- Preserve and protect the Violence Against Women Act, U Visas, and T Visas, which are intended to help survivors of domestic violence, trafficking, and victims of crime.
- Reform our broken immigration system in a way that does not disadvantage women or adversely impact families. Critical reforms include (1) providing a pathway to citizenship for undocumented immigrants, (2) reducing the backlogs for visas, and (3) preserving the ability of U.S. citizens to petition for close family members, including siblings, regardless of age or marital status.
- Replace federal programs such as Secure Communities, its successor the Priority Enforcement Program, and state laws like Arizona's S. B. 1070 with policies and procedures that further public safety without criminalizing or profiling immigrants.

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- Engage in greater in-language outreach and education about Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA)—as well as Deferred Action for Parental Accountability (DAPA) and expanded DACA once these programs are underway—to Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and expand the program so that more individuals are eligible for protection from deportation.

Language

Many Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders face language barriers that impact their ability to access critical services like health care and police protection. According to data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, approximately 17% to 33% of Asian Americans in the areas featured in this report are limited English proficient (LEP). The need for language assistance will only continue to grow as the numbers of LEP Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders increase.

- Implement effective policies addressing the linguistic and cultural barriers Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders face in accessing social services, including health care, workforce development programs, K-12 and higher education, after-school programs, and programs for seniors. This includes training for all staff members that serve LEP individuals, adequate funding to support the translation of materials and hiring of bilingual staff, and oversight to ensure high-quality interpretation and translation, as well as active enforcement of Title VI and Executive Order 13166. Further, government agencies should be required to develop comprehensive language access plans at the county level for all Asian American and Pacific Islander populations of more than 1,000 individuals or 1% of the county population.
- Increase government support of public-private partnerships that work to address the demand for adult English language learning programs.
- Continue to utilize outreach strategies for sharing information with hard-to-reach populations, including LEP communities, such as television, radio, ethnic/community newspapers, flyers, and direct outreach, and not rely only on online information dissemination, which does not reach these groups.

Education

We contest the label of “model minority” for Asian Americans, particularly in the educational arena. While some are well educated, many have not completed high school. According to data from the Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, Asian Americans and NHPI are consistently less likely than Whites to hold a high school degree. Just 12% to 20% of NHPI have bachelor’s degrees.

- Address educational disparities in K-12 programs by investing in language immersion programs using native and dual-language learning, and bilingual and multicultural curricula that cover local history and embrace Asian and NHPI languages and cultures.
- Provide outreach and education to Asian American and NHPI parents about special education, including how to recognize the need, and support parents in understanding and navigating this system.
- Adopt and enforce antidiscrimination policies and procedures, and train school staff and students on these policies. Monitor incidents of bullying, harassment, and violence, and require school districts to publicly report hate crimes, including the type of crime and the race, ethnicity, and language of the parties involved.
- Fund community-based programs that address identity challenges experienced by young people, and increase culturally competent and linguistically accessible after-school programs to support expanded learning and social development.
- Protect and promote affirmative action programs, particularly for underrepresented groups such as Southeast Asians, NHPI, and recently arrived refugees.
- Increase funding for community colleges and vocational training to support access to higher education for immigrant youth.

Income and Employment

Like others in the region, Asian Americans and NHPI have been impacted by the recent economic crisis. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the number of unemployed Asian Americans has grown significantly in Arizona, the Las Vegas metro area, Oregon, and the Seattle metro area. The number of NHPI unemployed doubled in Hawai’i. Asian Americans and NHPI are more likely than Whites to be low-income and have lower per capita income.

- Strengthen and expand access to culturally and linguistically accessible safety net programs such as public assistance and unemployment benefits.
- Adopt paid sick leave.
- Invest in workforce training for new immigrants and refugees, including ensuring pathways to quality jobs for those with low levels of English proficiency. Also provide greater resources to community groups that offer job training to help families and individuals transition to self-sufficiency.
- Enforce labor laws and collective bargaining rights, including antidiscrimination provisions and protections against retaliation for workers who assert their rights. Enforcement must extend to workers regardless

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

of immigration status and ensure that all workers are protected.

- Remove barriers to advancement in the workplace by implementing equal opportunity and cultural-sensitivity training programs and by drawing on the support of Asian American- and NHPI-serving organizations to strengthen such programs and to engage in outreach to expand the pool of candidates from our communities.
- Include Asian Americans and NHPI in equal-opportunity programs based on their underrepresentation in critical sectors. Asian Americans and NHPI face ongoing discrimination and should be included in minority contracting programs, allowing them to compete for government contracts and jobs on an equal footing.

Housing

Homeownership is a dream that has eluded many Asian Americans and NHPI in the West. Data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey indicate that Asian Americans in Arizona, the Las Vegas metro area, Oregon, and the Seattle metro area are less likely than Whites to own homes, and NHPI have below-average rates of homeownership across all of the areas featured in this report. Many Asian American and NHPI homeowners and renters in the region are housing-cost burdened.

- Expand affordable rental housing and homeownership opportunities for Asian American and NHPI families by investing in Asian American and NHPI community development corporations and land trust organizations, and providing greater access to capital, financing, and education about tenants' rights and the home-buying process.
- Enforce antidiscrimination laws and laws prohibiting fraud and predatory lending practices, which continue to harm immigrants and other vulnerable communities.
- Fund and expand housing counseling and consumer protection services, including those provided by community-based organizations and the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau.

Health

According to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey, in many areas of the West, Asian Americans are less likely than Whites to have health insurance. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) has created greater opportunities to access affordable health coverage for many Asian Americans and NHPI, but improvements are still needed to ensure they are able to benefit from the expanded availability of health insurance.

- Make affordable health care coverage available to all, including both documented and undocumented immigrants.

- Conduct culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach to Asian American and NHPI communities about the ACA, and broadly interpret and fully enforce the antidiscrimination provisions of the ACA.
- Ensure quality health care—including mental health services—for persons who are not fluent in English by removing barriers to enrollment and providing education and services in a linguistically and culturally appropriate manner.
- Support and expand community-based outreach, health promotion, and prevention efforts, including investing in community health worker programs. Maintain and expand funding for entities such as public hospitals and community health centers that serve underserved populations, including low-income individuals, LEP communities, immigrants, and rural populations.
- Require all licensed health professionals to meet basic cultural-competency continuing-education standards, and credential culturally specific health-serving organizations to facilitate partnerships with mainstream health institutions and access to public funding.

Data Collection and Research

Data on growing Asian American and NHPI communities are critical to developing informed public policy. Because data on Asian Americans and NHPIs as racial groups often mask social and economic diversity among ethnic groups, data disaggregated by ethnic group are essential to understand and serve these communities well.

- Fully fund and implement robust community partnerships and Asian and Pacific Island language assistance programs as part of Census Bureau data collection efforts, including the 2020 Census and American Community Survey (ACS). To improve the quality of data at small levels of geography, the ACS should receive additional support to oversample Asian American and NHPI populations.
- Require and fund standardized collection of race, ethnicity, and primary language data across all government agencies and in all public service sectors. Data collection is essential to track use and quality of care, document disparities, and tailor interventions.
- Ensure that research on Asian Americans and NHPI is disaggregated by ethnic group and by race. This disaggregation should comply with Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive 15 (OMB 15), separating NHPI data from Asian American data when racial and ethnic group data are collected and published.
- Oversample Asian Americans and NHPI by ethnic group and in small geographies to ensure data are accurate. Translate and administer survey instruments in Asian and Pacific Island languages and provide appropriate language assistance to respondents.

GLOSSARY

age-adjusted death rate

Used to compare relative mortality risk across groups and over time. This rate shows expected mortality if the age distribution of populations were the same. Age-adjusted rates are index numbers and cannot be compared to crude or other types of rates. Rates are per 100,000 people in specified groups and are calculated using the 2000 U.S. standard population.

Asian countries

Countries including but not limited to 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.

buying power

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

Compacts of Free Association (COFA)

A set of agreements between the United States and three sovereign states: Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau. This political relationship allows the United States to have a military presence in these countries in exchange for providing economic assistance, military defense, and other benefits, including permitting citizens from these countries to live and work in the United States without a visa.

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 in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad to a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born.

housing-cost burden

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

Involuntary part-time workers

Employees who want to work full-time but were working part time (1–34 hours) due to an economic reason such as having hours cut or being unable to find a full-time job; this is one measure of underemployment.

lawful 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 those with income for the past 12 months that was 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.

margin of victory

The difference between the number of votes cast for the winning candidate and votes cast for the second-place candidate.

metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a core urban area of 50,000 or more population and consists of one or more counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. These areas, along with micropolitan statistical areas (those with at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population) are also referred to as “core-based statistical areas.”

Pacific Islands

Islands including but not limited to 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.

small business

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

unemployment rate

The percentage 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.

workforce reentrants

Persons who previously worked but were out of the labor force prior to beginning their job search.

youth

Persons under age 18.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, WEST REGION

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	36,911,587	58%	38,006,363	53%	3%
Latino	15,340,503	24%	20,596,439	29%	34%
Asian American	5,870,499	9%	8,003,019	11%	36%
Black or African American	3,495,625	6%	4,133,687	6%	18%
AIAN	1,771,244	3%	2,123,549	3%	20%
NHPI	637,196	1%	871,740	1%	37%
Total Population	63,197,932	100%	71,945,553	100%	14%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	1,606,409	27%	2,241,499	28%	40%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	1,399,646	24%	1,845,878	23%	32%
Japanese	835,829	14%	926,258	12%	11%
Vietnamese	615,899	10%	849,459	11%	38%
Indian	452,511	8%	782,986	10%	73%
Korean	546,428	9%	745,356	9%	36%
Cambodian	110,601	2%	140,034	2%	27%
Taiwanese	85,811	1%	127,828	2%	49%
Thai	69,584	1%	107,926	1%	55%
Hmong	79,850	1%	105,270	1%	32%
Laotian	92,650	2%	103,845	1%	12%
Pakistani	34,017	1%	68,335	1%	101%
Indonesian	37,577	1%	52,441	1%	40%
Burmese	NR	NR	27,772	0.3%	NR
Sri Lankan	9,004	0.2%	15,361	0.2%	71%
Bangladeshi	5,278	0.1%	13,818	0.2%	162%
Nepalese	NR	NR	13,423	0.2%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	9,228	0.1%	NR
Malaysian	6,226	0.1%	8,309	0.1%	33%
Mongolian	NR	NR	7,999	0.1%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	4,915	0.1%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	2,288	0.03%	NR
Asian American Total	5,870,499	100%	8,003,019	100%	36%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	345,418	54%	440,673	51%	28%
Samoan	105,619	17%	151,412	17%	43%
Guamanian or Chamorro	56,289	9%	85,373	10%	52%
Tongan	34,179	5%	52,124	6%	53%
Fijian	12,482	2%	29,552	3%	137%
Marshallese	NR	NR	14,243	2%	NR
Palauan	NR	NR	5,047	1%	NR
Tahitian	NR	NR	4,302	0.5%	NR
Chuukese	NR	NR	3,642	0.4%	NR
Pohnpeian	NR	NR	1,170	0.1%	NR
Tokelauan	NR	NR	844	0.1%	NR
Yapese	NR	NR	725	0.1%	NR
Kosraean	NR	NR	688	0.1%	NR
Saipanese	NR	NR	656	0.1%	NR
Carolinian	NR	NR	340	0.04%	NR
I-Kiribati	NR	NR	300	0.03%	NR
Mariana Islander	NR	NR	243	0.03%	NR
Papua New Guinean	NR	NR	154	0.02%	NR
NHPI Total	637,196	100%	871,740	100%	37%

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 11% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, ARIZONA

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	3,274,258	64%	3,695,647	58%	13%
Latino	1,295,617	25%	1,895,149	30%	46%
AIAN	292,552	6%	353,386	6%	21%
Black or African American	185,599	4%	318,665	5%	72%
Asian American	118,672	2%	230,907	4%	95%
NHPI	13,415	0.3%	25,106	0.4%	87%
Total Population	5,130,632	100%	6,392,017	100%	25%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	24,403	21%	53,067	23%	117%
Indian	17,042	14%	40,510	18%	138%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	25,630	22%	40,507	18%	58%
Vietnamese	14,533	12%	27,872	12%	92%
Korean	11,936	10%	21,125	9%	77%
Japanese	13,199	11%	19,611	8%	49%
Thai	2,695	2%	4,977	2%	85%
Pakistani	1,065	1%	3,008	1%	182%
Burmese	NR	NR	2,675	1%	NR
Cambodian	1,406	1%	2,635	1%	87%
Laotian	1,243	1%	2,388	1%	92%
Taiwanese	891	1%	1,920	1%	115%
Indonesian	976	1%	1,602	1%	64%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	1,210	1%	NR
Bangladeshi	377	0.3%	1,161	1%	208%
Nepalese	NR	NR	836	0.4%	NR
Sri Lankan	303	0.3%	587	0.3%	94%
Malaysian	195	0.2%	365	0.2%	87%
Hmong	36	0.03%	229	0.1%	536%
Singaporean	NR	NR	157	0.1%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	123	0.1%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	121	0.1%	NR
Asian American Total	118,672	100%	230,907	100%	95%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	4,906	37%	9,549	38%	95%
Guamanian or Chamorro	2,101	16%	4,276	17%	104%
Samoa	1,874	14%	3,547	14%	89%
Tongan	954	7%	1,792	7%	88%
Marshallese	NR	NR	666	3%	NR
Palauan	NR	NR	257	1%	NR
Fijian	75	1%	237	1%	216%
NHPI Total	13,415	100%	25,106	100%	87%

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 5% of Asian Americans and 18% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, HAWAII

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	
Asian American	703,232	58%	780,968	57%	11%
NHPI	282,667	23%	355,816	26%	26%
White	277,091	23%	309,343	23%	12%
Latino	87,699	7%	120,842	9%	38%
Black or African American	33,343	3%	38,820	3%	16%
AIAN	24,882	2%	33,470	2%	35%
Total Population	1,211,537	100%	1,360,301	100%	12%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	275,728	39%	342,095	44%	24%
Japanese	296,674	42%	312,292	40%	5%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	169,747	24%	198,711	25%	17%
Korean	41,352	6%	48,699	6%	18%
Vietnamese	10,040	1%	13,266	2%	32%
Okinawan	NR	NR	6,642	1%	NR
Indian	3,145	0.4%	4,737	1%	51%
Thai	2,284	0.3%	3,701	0.5%	62%
Laotian	2,437	0.3%	2,620	0.3%	8%
Taiwanese	1,056	0.2%	1,161	0.1%	10%
Indonesian	709	0.1%	990	0.1%	40%
Cambodian	330	0.05%	705	0.1%	114%
Pakistani	97	0.01%	303	0.04%	212%
Malaysian	354	0.1%	297	0.04%	-16%
Burmese	NR	NR	281	0.04%	NR
Sri Lankan	176	0.03%	231	0.03%	31%
Mongolian	NR	NR	197	0.03%	NR
Nepalese	NR	NR	146	0.02%	NR
Hmong	22	0.003%	87	0.01%	295%
Bangladeshi	10	0.001%	74	0.01%	640%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	13	0.002%	NR
Asian American Total	703,232	100%	780,968	100%	11%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	239,655	85%	289,970	81%	21%
Samoan	28,184	10%	37,463	11%	33%
Tongan	5,988	2%	8,085	2%	35%
Marshallese	NR	NR	7,412	2%	NR
Guamanian or Chamorro	4,221	1%	6,647	2%	57%
Chuukese	NR	NR	2,563	1%	NR
Tahitian	NR	NR	2,513	1%	NR
Palauan	NR	NR	1,216	0.3%	NR
Pohnpeian	NR	NR	775	0.2%	NR
Fijian	459	0.2%	711	0.2%	55%
Tokelauan	NR	NR	547	0.2%	NR
Kosraean	NR	NR	484	0.1%	NR
Yapese	NR	NR	260	0.1%	NR
I-Kiribati	NR	NR	141	0.04%	NR
NHPI Total	282,667	100%	355,816	100%	26%

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 0.5% of Asian Americans and 2% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

APPENDIX A POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, LAS VEGAS METRO AREA

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	828,669	60%	935,955	48%	13%
Latino	302,143	22%	568,644	29%	88%
Black or African American	137,477	10%	234,966	12%	71%
Asian American	90,268	7%	207,775	11%	130%
AIAN	20,728	2%	30,205	2%	46%
NHPI	12,796	1%	27,088	1%	112%
Total Population	1,375,765	100%	1,951,269	100%	42%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	41,854	46%	108,141	52%	158%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	14,468	16%	32,423	16%	124%
Japanese	10,554	12%	17,739	9%	68%
Korean	8,039	9%	16,261	8%	102%
Indian	4,507	5%	10,591	5%	135%
Vietnamese	4,245	5%	10,505	5%	147%
Thai	3,759	4%	7,002	3%	86%
Laotian	1,373	2%	2,502	1%	82%
Cambodian	568	1%	1,506	1%	165%
Pakistani	526	1%	1,414	1%	169%
Taiwanese	601	1%	1,281	1%	113%
Indonesian	392	0.4%	968	0.5%	147%
Sri Lankan	228	0.3%	551	0.3%	142%
Burmese	NR	NR	319	0.2%	NR
Hmong	97	0.1%	225	0.1%	132%
Malaysian	114	0.1%	206	0.1%	81%
Bangladeshi	61	0.1%	170	0.1%	179%
Okinawan	NR	NR	164	0.1%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	163	0.1%	NR
Nepalese	NR	NR	142	0.1%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	105	0.1%	NR
Asian American Total	90,268	100%	207,775	100%	130%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	7,096	55%	14,071	52%	98%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,731	14%	4,849	18%	180%
Samoan	1,696	13%	4,554	17%	169%
Tongan	252	2%	703	3%	179%
Fijian	76	1%	301	1%	296%
Tahitian	NR	NR	111	0.4%	NR
Marshallese	NR	NR	31	0.1%	NR
NHPI Total	12,796	100%	27,088	100%	112%

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 12% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR - Not reported. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, OREGON

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	2,857,616	84%	3,005,848	78%	5%
Latino	275,314	8%	450,062	12%	63%
Asian American	127,339	4%	186,281	5%	46%
AIAN	85,667	3%	109,223	3%	27%
Black or African American	72,647	2%	98,479	3%	36%
NHPI	16,019	0.5%	25,785	1%	61%
Total Population	3,421,399	100%	3,831,074	100%	12%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	26,218	21%	39,589	21%	51%
Vietnamese	20,709	16%	29,485	16%	42%
Filipino	18,014	14%	29,101	16%	62%
Japanese	19,347	15%	24,535	13%	27%
Korean	14,900	12%	20,395	11%	37%
Indian	11,650	9%	20,200	11%	73%
Laotian	5,176	4%	5,792	3%	12%
Cambodian	3,173	2%	3,934	2%	24%
Thai	1,991	2%	3,692	2%	85%
Hmong	2,298	2%	2,920	2%	27%
Taiwanese	927	1%	1,888	1%	104%
Indonesian	1,488	1%	1,830	1%	23%
Pakistani	550	0.4%	1,074	1%	95%
Burmese	NR	NR	977	0.5%	NR
Nepalese	NR	NR	543	0.3%	NR
Sri Lankan	283	0.2%	491	0.3%	73%
Bangladeshi	127	0.1%	378	0.2%	198%
Malaysian	235	0.2%	296	0.2%	26%
Bhutanese	NR	NR	281	0.2%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	226	0.1%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	147	0.1%	NR
Asian American Total	127,339	100%	186,281	100%	46%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	6,366	40%	9,719	38%	53%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,668	10%	3,014	12%	81%
Samoan	1,770	11%	2,892	11%	63%
Tongan	582	4%	1,006	4%	73%
Marshallese	NR	NR	970	4%	NR
Fijian	426	3%	888	3%	108%
Palauan	NR	NR	602	2%	NR
Chuukese	NR	NR	537	2%	NR
NHPI Total	16,019	100%	25,785	100%	61%

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 4% of Asian Americans and 16% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR - Not reported. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

APPENDIX A

POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH, SEATTLE METRO AREA

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	2,313,259	76%	2,340,274	68%	1%
Asian American	308,656	10%	476,716	14%	54%
Latino	162,453	5%	309,476	9%	91%
Black or African American	186,822	6%	248,816	7%	33%
AIAN	67,313	2%	83,670	2%	24%
NHPI	28,886	1%	46,930	1%	62%
Total Population	3,043,878	100%	3,439,809	100%	13%

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	65,619	21%	97,867	21%	49%
Chinese, except Taiwanese	59,437	19%	94,234	20%	59%
Korean	45,060	15%	64,771	14%	44%
Vietnamese	41,067	13%	62,438	13%	52%
Indian	22,983	7%	58,382	12%	154%
Japanese	42,011	14%	50,089	11%	19%
Cambodian	13,883	4%	19,240	4%	39%
Laotian	7,523	2%	9,131	2%	21%
Thai	4,177	1%	7,061	1%	69%
Taiwanese	4,249	1%	6,924	1%	63%
Pakistani	1,473	0.5%	3,957	1%	169%
Indonesian	1,921	1%	3,436	1%	79%
Hmong	1,022	0.3%	1,768	0.4%	73%
Burmese	NR	NR	1,422	0.3%	NR
Nepalese	NR	NR	945	0.2%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	803	0.2%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	733	0.2%	NR
Sri Lankan	304	0.1%	630	0.1%	107%
Malaysian	366	0.1%	598	0.1%	63%
Bangladeshi	115	0.04%	521	0.1%	353%
Okinawan	NR	NR	262	0.1%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	173	0.04%	NR
Asian American Total	308,656	100%	476,716	100%	54%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Samoa	8,631	30%	15,066	32%	75%
Native Hawaiian	8,603	30%	11,986	26%	39%
Guamanian or Chamorro	4,763	16%	8,415	18%	77%
Fijian	924	3%	2,063	4%	123%
Tongan	823	3%	1,558	3%	89%
Marshallese	NR	NR	1,340	3%	NR
Palauan	NR	NR	639	1%	NR
Saipanese	NR	NR	145	0.3%	NR
Carolinian	NR	NR	102	0.2%	NR
Chuukese	NR	NR	101	0.2%	NR
NHPI Total	28,886	100%	46,930	100%	62%

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 2% of Asian Americans and 12% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

APPENDIX B

SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, ARIZONA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership	Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate		
	SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Black or African American	39%	Latino	32%	Asian American	54%	AIAN	\$12,829	Latino	62%	AIAN	32%
NHPI	47%	Asian American	25%	Latino	33%	Latino	\$14,104	AIAN	74%	Latino	24%
Latino	54%	AIAN	10%	NHPI	11%	NHPI	\$18,090	Black or African American	88%	Black or African American	22%
AIAN	56%	NHPI	6%	Black or African American	8%	Black or African American	\$18,417	Asian American	89%	NHPI	13%
Asian American	61%	Black or African American	4%	White	4%	Asian American	\$26,247	NHPI	90%	Asian American	12%
White	72%	White	1%	AIAN	2%	White	\$32,800	White	93%	White	9%
Total Population	66%	Total Population	11%	Total Population	14%	Total Population	\$25,680	Total Population	85%	Total Population	15%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership	Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate		
	SF2 HCT2	ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Bhutanese	3%	Vietnamese	47%	Indian	72%	Thai	\$18,774	Vietnamese	73%	Thai	23%
Burmese	19%	Thai	30%	Vietnamese	61%	Native Hawaiian	\$19,693	Thai	76%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	14%
Nepalese	32%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	30%	Thai	56%	Guamanian or Chamorro	\$20,893	Guamanian or Chamorro	86%	Korean	14%
Samoan	40%	Korean	28%	Korean	54%	Vietnamese	\$21,272	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	89%	Vietnamese	12%
Tongan	44%	Indian	21%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	52%	Korean	\$22,224	Native Hawaiian	91%	Guamanian or Chamorro	12%
Guamanian or Chamorro	48%	Japanese	14%	Filipino	46%	Filipino	\$23,144	Korean	92%	Japanese	11%
Native Hawaiian	48%	Guamanian or Chamorro	12%	Japanese	28%	Japanese	\$26,180	Filipino	92%	Native Hawaiian	10%
Korean	54%	Filipino	12%	Guamanian or Chamorro	9%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$26,835	Indian	94%	Filipino	9%
Indian	54%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	1%	Indian	\$36,473	Japanese	94%	Indian	9%
Thai	59%										
Laotian	60%										
Filipino	61%										
Indonesian	61%										
Taiwanese	64%										
Pakistani	64%										
Japanese	65%										
Bangladeshi	66%										
Sri Lankan	67%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	67%										
Cambodian	69%										
Vietnamese	71%										

Shaded - Faring below Whites

Bold - Faring below the area average

Blue - Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households were included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. For foreign-born data, according to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. 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, HAWAII

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Black or African American	26%	Asian American	17%	Asian American	24%	NHPI	\$18,502	Latino	87%	AIAN	16%
Latino	39%	Latino	8%	Latino	11%	Latino	\$18,628	Asian American	88%	NHPI	14%
AIAN	40%	NHPI	6%	NHPI	7%	AIAN	\$20,828	NHPI	89%	Latino	14%
NHPI	50%	Black or African American	3%	White	7%	Black or African American	\$21,798	AIAN	91%	Black or African American	12%
White	53%	AIAN	2%	Black or African American	6%	Asian American	\$26,669	Black or African American	95%	White	10%
Asian American	65%	White	1%	AIAN	2%	White	\$40,860	White	96%	Asian American	7%
Total Population	58%	Total Population	12%	Total Population	18%	Total Population	\$28,882	Total Population	90%	Total Population	10%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Chuukese	4%	Vietnamese	48%	Marshallese	69%	Marshallese	\$6,537	Vietnamese	69%	Marshallese	53%
Marshallese	9%	Marshallese	46%	Vietnamese	58%	Tongan	\$10,114	Marshallese	76%	Tongan	28%
Palauan	23%	Korean	27%	Indian	40%	Samoan	\$13,319	Tongan	80%	Samoan	17%
Samoan	30%	Filipino	21%	Korean	37%	Vietnamese	\$17,630	Filipino	83%	Vietnamese	16%
Tongan	31%	Tongan	17%	Tongan	35%	Native Hawaiian	\$19,536	Samoan	87%	Native Hawaiian	12%
Laotian	32%	Indian	16%	Filipino	32%	Filipino	\$19,921	Indian	88%	Korean	10%
Vietnamese	33%	Samoan	13%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	15%	Guamanian or Chamorro	\$21,875	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	88%	Indian	10%
Guamanian or Chamorro	35%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	11%	Samoan	7%	Korean	\$24,637	Korean	89%	Guamanian or Chamorro	10%
Thai	43%	Japanese	7%	Japanese	7%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$24,975	Native Hawaiian	90%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	8%
Tahitian	46%	Okinawan	6%	Okinawan	4%	Indian	\$25,626	Japanese	93%	Filipino	8%
Indian	47%	Guamanian or Chamorro	5%	Guamanian or Chamorro	1%	Okinawan	\$27,715	Okinawan	94%	Japanese	5%
Korean	49%	Native Hawaiian	1%			Japanese	\$30,875	Guamanian or Chamorro	95%	Okinawan	5%
Indonesian	53%										
Native Hawaiian	55%										
Taiwanese	57%										
Filipino	59%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	63%										
Okinawan	70%										
Japanese	73%										

Shaded - Faring below Whites

Bold - Faring below the area average

Blue - Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. For foreign-born data, according to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. 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, LAS VEGAS METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Black or African American	35%	Latino	40%	Asian American	57%	Latino	\$15,904	Latino	58%	Black or African American	19%
NHPI	43%	Asian American	26%	Latino	44%	NHPI	\$19,869	AIAN	85%	Latino	18%
AIAN	45%	NHPI	5%	NHPI	9%	Black or African American	\$20,012	Black or African American	88%	AIAN	14%
Latino	46%	AIAN	4%	White	7%	AIAN	\$23,016	Asian American	89%	NHPI	11%
Asian American	62%	Black or African American	3%	Black or African American	6%	Asian American	\$25,444	NHPI	90%	White	8%
White	65%	White	2%	AIAN	5%	White	\$35,879	White	92%	Asian American	8%
Total Population	57%	Total Population	15%	Total Population	22%	Total Population	\$27,422	Total Population	84%	Total Population	12%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Samoan	28%	Vietnamese	43%	Thai	67%	Samoan	\$18,241	Vietnamese	73%	Korean	17%
Guamanian or Chamorro	41%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	39%	Indian	67%	Guamanian or Chamorro	\$18,509	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	85%	Samoan	16%
Native Hawaiian	45%	Thai	38%	Vietnamese	61%	Native Hawaiian	\$20,738	Thai	87%	Guamanian or Chamorro	13%
Korean	52%	Korean	36%	Korean	59%	Filipino	\$23,030	Guamanian or Chamorro	87%	Japanese	11%
Laotian	55%	Indian	21%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	57%	Thai	\$23,527	Samoan	90%	Native Hawaiian	10%
Cambodian	57%	Filipino	20%	Filipino	57%	Korean	\$24,608	Native Hawaiian	91%	Vietnamese	9%
Indian	58%	Japanese	13%	Japanese	26%	Vietnamese	\$25,044	Filipino	91%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	7%
Filipino	59%	Samoan	12%	Samoan	12%	Japanese	\$25,633	Korean	94%	Thai	7%
Pakistani	61%	Guamanian or Chamorro	7%	Guamanian or Chamorro	6%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$28,708	Indian	94%	Filipino	6%
Indonesian	61%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Indian	\$37,199	Japanese	94%	Indian	4%
Thai	62%										
Japanese	65%										
Vietnamese	65%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	72%										
Taiwanese	73%										

Shaded - Far below Whites

Bold - Far below the area average

Blue - Far below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households are included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. For foreign-born data, according to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. 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, OREGON

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Black or African American	33%	Latino	39%	Asian American	52%	Latino	\$12,751	Latino	55%	Black or African American	29%
NHPI	39%	Asian American	28%	Latino	41%	NHPI	\$15,357	AIAN	76%	AIAN	26%
Latino	40%	AIAN	12%	NHPI	23%	AIAN	\$15,393	Black or African American	86%	Latino	26%
AIAN	48%	NHPI	10%	AIAN	12%	Black or African American	\$15,539	Asian American	87%	NHPI	23%
Asian American	60%	Black or African American	5%	Black or African American	10%	Asian American	\$24,296	NHPI	88%	Asian American	13%
White	65%	White	1%	White	3%	White	\$28,739	White	92%	White	12%
Total Population	62%	Total Population	6%	Total Population	10%	Total Population	\$26,171	Total Population	89%	Total Population	14%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Samoan	29%	Vietnamese	50%	Indian	64%	Cambodian	\$16,576	Laotian	65%	Native Hawaiian	21%
Burmese	32%	Laotian	37%	Vietnamese	63%	Native Hawaiian	\$17,982	Cambodian	76%	Korean	16%
Guamanian or Chamorro	35%	Cambodian	35%	Korean	60%	Vietnamese	\$20,303	Vietnamese	76%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	15%
Native Hawaiian	45%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	33%	Laotian	53%	Filipino	\$21,224	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	83%	Vietnamese	13%
Thai	46%	Korean	31%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	52%	Laotian	\$21,755	Native Hawaiian	92%	Japanese	13%
Korean	52%	Indian	14%	Cambodian	51%	Japanese	\$24,484	Korean	93%	Cambodian	11%
Indian	53%	Japanese	14%	Filipino	40%	Korean	\$24,525	Filipino	93%	Filipino	9%
Filipino	54%	Filipino	11%	Japanese	25%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$25,812	Indian	93%	Indian	7%
Pakistani	57%			Native Hawaiian	1%	Indian	\$36,490	Japanese	96%	Laotian	6%
Hmong	57%										
Japanese	60%										
Taiwanese	61%										
Indonesian	62%										
Fijian	63%										
Laotian	64%										
Cambodian	64%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	65%										
Vietnamese	70%										

Shaded - Faring below Whites

Bold - Faring below the area average

Blue - Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households were included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. For foreign-born data, according to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. 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 in Oregon data except for Cambodian Americans.

APPENDIX B SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, SEATTLE METRO AREA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Black or African American	34%	Latino	35%	Asian American	57%	Latino	\$18,075	Latino	68%	Black or African American	23%
Latino	38%	Asian American	33%	Latino	40%	NHPI	\$18,486	Asian American	87%	Latino	20%
NHPI	40%	NHPI	12%	Black or African American	16%	Black or African American	\$19,565	AIAN	87%	AIAN	18%
AIAN	44%	Black or African American	9%	NHPI	15%	AIAN	\$21,448	Black or African American	88%	NHPI	16%
Asian American	60%	AIAN	3%	White	6%	Asian American	\$28,678	NHPI	88%	Asian American	10%
White	66%	White	2%	AIAN	3%	White	\$38,880	White	94%	White	8%
Total Population	62%	Total Population	9%	Total Population	16%	Total Population	\$34,133	Total Population	91%	Total Population	10%

By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Homeownership		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		Per Capita Income		High School Degree or Higher		Poverty Rate	
SF2 HCT2		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year C17002	
Marshalllese	6%	Vietnamese	52%	Indian	73%	Samoan	\$13,859	Laotian	65%	Samoan	21%
Mongolian	19%	Taiwanese	43%	Pakistani	72%	Guamanian or Chamorro	\$17,178	Cambodian	68%	Guamanian or Chamorro	19%
Samoan	26%	Laotian	42%	Taiwanese	67%	Cambodian	\$18,548	Vietnamese	71%	Vietnamese	13%
Tongan	36%	Korean	41%	Vietnamese	63%	Laotian	\$19,329	Guamanian or Chamorro	84%	Korean	13%
Burmese	37%	Cambodian	40%	Thai	63%	Thai	\$21,528	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	86%	Taiwanese	12%
Nepalese	41%	Thai	38%	Korean	62%	Vietnamese	\$21,825	Thai	86%	Thai	12%
Guamanian or Chamorro	41%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	38%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	60%	Native Hawaiian	\$23,822	Samoan	88%	Laotian	11%
Indonesian	48%	Indian	22%	Cambodian	57%	Korean	\$24,619	Pakistani	88%	Cambodian	11%
Hmong	49%	Pakistani	20%	Laotian	53%	Filipino	\$24,895	Korean	89%	Native Hawaiian	10%
Native Hawaiian	49%	Filipino	18%	Filipino	46%	Taiwanese	\$27,165	Indian	91%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	10%
Indian	51%	Japanese	15%	Japanese	25%	Pakistani	\$27,714	Filipino	92%	Pakistani	8%
Thai	53%	Samoan	14%	Samoan	13%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$32,794	Native Hawaiian	95%	Japanese	8%
Pakistani	53%	Guamanian or Chamorro	7%	Guamanian or Chamorro	4%	Japanese	\$32,925	Japanese	96%	Filipino	6%
Sri Lankan	54%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	1%	Indian	\$41,374	Taiwanese	96%	Indian	6%
Korean	54%										
Fijian	55%										
Cambodian	55%										
Laotian	57%										
Filipino	61%										
Vietnamese	63%										
Japanese	66%										
Taiwanese	66%										
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	67%										

Shaded - Faring below Whites

Bold - Faring below the area average

Blue - Faring below all major racial groups

Note: For homeownership, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households were included. For all other variables, data are from the 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. For foreign-born data, according to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. 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 in Seattle Metro Area data except for Pakistani Americans.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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 unsuppressed counts of the population by ethnic group, other Census Bureau products suppress data on the social and economic characteristics of ethnic groups based on sample size. For example, both the 2010 Census Summary File 2 and American Community Survey suppress data on ethnic groups with fewer than 100 persons in a geography. To further ensure the accuracy of data by ethnic group, we established household and population thresholds below which data are not included in this report. For 2010 Summary File 2 tables captured at the household level, only ethnic groups with 200 or more households in a geography were included. For the 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates from the American Community Survey, only ethnic groups with more than 4,000 people in a geography were included. However, for this report Cambodian Americans in Oregon and Pakistani Americans in the Seattle Metro Area were included because of their significant numbers in these geographies.

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) 2011–2013 3-Year Estimates and 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates (selected population tables); 2002 and 2007 Survey of Business Owners; and 2004 and 2012 Current Population Survey (CPS). Other data sources in the report include the Arizona Department of Education; Arizona Department of Health Services; Arizona Independent

Redistricting Commission; Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration at the University of Southern California; Center for Responsible Lending; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Clark County School District; Corporation for National and Community Service; Hawai'i Department of Education; Hawai'i Department of Health, Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse; Hawai'i Office of Elections; Healthcare Association of Hawai'i; Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau, Research Division; Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Health Statistics; Nevada State Legislature; Oregon Department of Education; Oregon Health Authority, Center for Health Statistics; Oregon Secretary of State; Oregon State Legislature; Selig Center for Economic Growth at the University of Georgia; Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University; University of Hawai'i Cancer Center; University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, Institutional Research Office; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; U.S. Department of Education; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Government Accountability Office; Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics; Washington State Redistricting Commission; and Washington State Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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

Geographies used in the report

Local partners from each of the five areas selected the geographic scope (state or metropolitan area) in this report. Data were primarily collected as outlined below; however, due to small samples or data instability, larger levels of geography were required at times to obtain more stable estimates (such as the state level). The following are the lists of the geographies used in this report, unless otherwise noted.

ARIZONA (state)

HAWAII (state)

LAS VEGAS MSA (Las Vegas–Paradise, NV Metropolitan Statistical Area): Clark County, NV

OREGON (state)

SEATTLE MSA (Seattle–Tacoma–Bellevue, WA Metropolitan Statistical Area): King County, WA; Pierce County, WA; and Snohomish County, WA



CYTF



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Office of Mayor Charlie Hales
City of Portland

REPORT TO COUNCIL

DATE: April 25, 2016
TO: City Council
FROM: Mayor Charlie Hales
SUBJECT: Accept report from APANO on A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West

I am pleased to submit for your consideration a report from APANO on A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West.

Dramatic growth in the nation's Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations is occurring throughout the country. This is no less true in the 13 states that make up the West, where Asian Americans and NHPI are the fastest-growing racial groups in the region. Policy makers and service providers in states throughout the West must understand growing Asian American and NHPI communities if they are to meet the needs of those they serve.

Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West, 2015 is the latest in a series of reports that attempt to promote a more sophisticated understanding of Asian Americans and NHPI and their needs. Focused on the West, the report compiles the latest data on growing Asian American and NHPI communities in Arizona, Hawai'i, Las Vegas, Oregon, and Seattle.

The report has two main goals. First, it provides disaggregated data on discrete Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups where available. Given the considerable social and economic diversity among Asian Americans and NHPI, data aggregated by racial group often mask the needs of the most vulnerable in our communities. Second, it attempts to make data on immigration, language, education, income, employment, housing, and health more accessible to community organizations, policy makers, government agencies, foundations, businesses, and other stakeholders.

I hope that through this presentation, the council and the Portland community will gain a fuller and more nuanced picture of two of the county's fastest growing and most diverse racial groups, so as to better respond to and serve this community.

Sincerely,

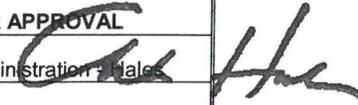
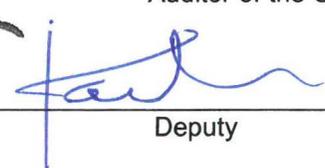
Charlie Hales
Mayor of Portland

Asian Pacific American Network of Oregon

436

Agenda No.
REPORT
Title

Accept report from APANO on A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the West (Report)

<p>INTRODUCED BY Commissioner/Auditor: Mayor Hales</p>	<p>CLERK USE: DATE FILED <u>APR 26 2016</u></p>
<p>COMMISSIONER APPROVAL</p> <p>Mayor—Finance and Administration - Hales </p> <p>Position 1/Utilities - Fritz</p> <p>Position 2/Works - Fish</p> <p>Position 3/Affairs - Saltzman</p> <p>Position 4/Safety - Novick</p>	<p>Mary Hull Caballero Auditor of the City of Portland</p> <p>By:  Deputy</p>
<p>BUREAU APPROVAL</p> <p>Bureau: Office of Mayor</p>	<p>ACTION TAKEN:</p> <p>MAY 04 2016 ACCEPTED</p>
<p>Prepared by: Rachael Wiggins Date Prepared: 4/25/2016</p>	
<p>Financial Impact & Public Involvement Statement Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Amends Budget <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>City Auditor Office Approval: required for Code Ordinances</p>	
<p>City Attorney Approval: required for contract, code, easement, franchise, charter, Comp Plan</p>	
<p>Council Meeting Date May 4, 2016</p>	

AGENDA
<p>TIME CERTAIN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Start time: 10:30 AM 9:45</p> <p>Total amount of time needed: 45 min (for presentation, testimony and discussion)</p>
<p>CONSENT <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Total amount of time needed: _____ (for presentation, testimony and discussion)</p>

FOUR-FIFTHS AGENDA	COMMISSIONERS VOTED AS FOLLOWS:	
	YEAS	NAYS
1. Fritz	✓	
2. Fish	_____	
3. Saltzman	✓	
4. Novick	✓	
Hales	✓	