

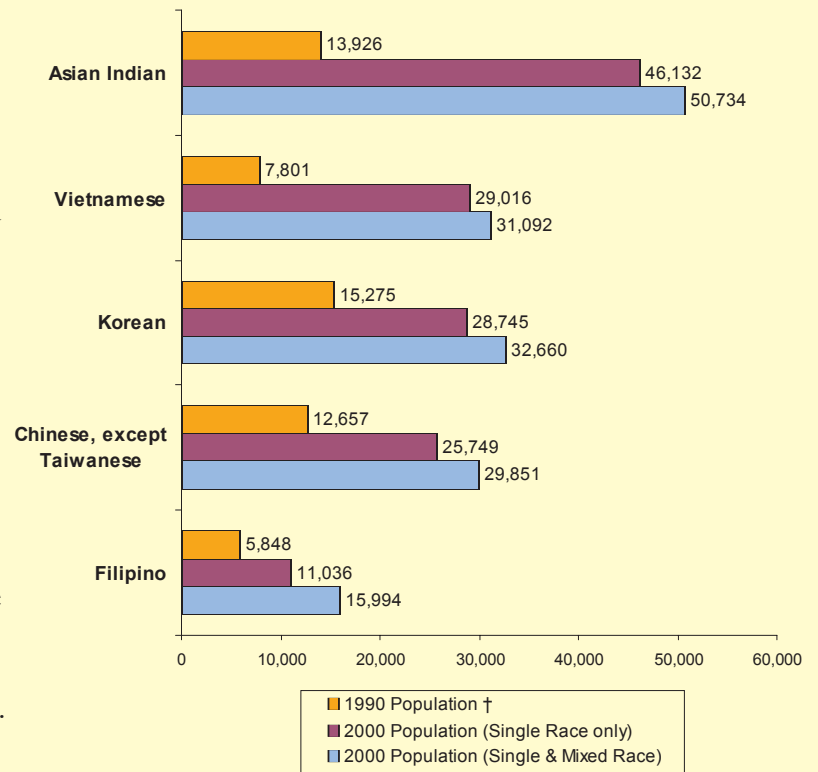
GEORGIA: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

DID YOU KNOW...

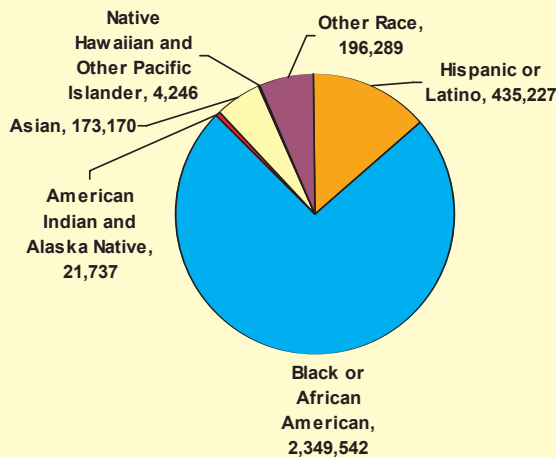
- Georgia has 177,416 Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) residents, making up 2% of the state's total population.
- During the past decade, Georgia's AAPI population grew 134% from approximately 76,000 to 177,000. Its Asian population** grew 176%, and its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population** grew 391%.
- Georgia's largest AAPI ethnic group is Asian Indian, followed by Vietnamese and Korean (see table right).
- The AAPI populations in Georgia with the fastest growth rate are Hmong, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Pacific Islander†††, and Chinese†† (see table below).

GEORGIA'S TOP 5 AAPI POPULATIONS

Ranked by 2000 Single Race Population
(Census 2000)



GEORGIA'S MINORITY POPULATIONS (Single Race Data, Census 2000)



GEORGIA'S 1990-2000 POPULATION CHANGE TOP 10 AAPI POPULATIONS

Ranked by 1990-2000 Single Race Population Change
(Census 1990, 2000)

State	1990 Population †	2000 Single Race Population*	Change (1990-2000)*	2000 Single & Mixed Race Population**	Change (1990-2000)**
Hmong	320	1,468	358.8%	1,615	404.7%
Vietnamese	7,801	29,016	272.0%	31,092	298.6%
Asian Indian	13,926	46,132	231.3%	50,734	264.3%
Pacific Islander †††	1,170	3,337	185.2%	7,723	560.1%
Chinese, except Taiwanese	12,657	25,749	103.4%	29,851	135.8%
Filipino	5,848	11,036	88.7%	15,994	173.5%
Korean	15,275	28,745	88.2%	32,660	113.8%
Thai	1,608	2,361	46.8%	3,090	92.2%
Cambodian	2,140	2,905	35.7%	3,405	59.1%
Laotian	3,511	4,531	29.1%	5,220	48.7%

* Single Race **In combination with one or more races and/or detailed race group

† 1990 Census did not distinguish between single and mixed race categories. †† Except Taiwanese.

††† Pacific Islander category does not include Native Hawaiians.

Population information is based on U.S. Bureau of the Census. (www.census.gov)

GEORGIA: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF GEORGIA'S AAPIs

(Census 2000)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<\$15,000	12.4%	11.5%	12.1%
\$15-34,999	22.9%	20.7%	26.8%
\$35-74,999	37.9%	38.1%	45.8%
>\$75,000	26.8%	29.6%	15.3%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<High school diploma	18.2%	20.5%	28.7%
≥High school grad	49.1%	30.3%	49.2%
Associate degree	5.3%	4.9%	7.5%
Bachelor's degree	18.0%	25.1%	9.8%
Graduate or professional degree	9.4%	19.2%	4.9%

PER CAPITA INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
\$24,724	\$20,155	\$15,333

LINGUISTIC ISOLATION

85% of Georgia's AAPIs age five and older speak a language other than English at home. Of these, 51% rated their ability to speak English as less than "very well."

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
\$47,832	\$50,496	\$46,303

FOREIGN BORN

Approximately 577,000 of Georgia's residents were foreign-born, 129,000 or 22% of which are from Asia. India, Vietnam, Korea, China, and the Philippines were among the countries with the most migrants.

POVERTY STATUS

Percentage of population whose 1999 income was below the federal poverty level:

<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
8.2%	10.2%	16.2%

TERMINOLOGY

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, and others.

People having origins in any of the original peoples of Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands are referred to as "Pacific Islander," including Polynesian, Samoan, Tongan, Micronesian, Guamanian or Charmorro, Melanesian, Fijian, and Other Pacific Islander not specified. Those persons having origins in the original people of Hawaii are referred to as "Native Hawaiian." Unless indicated, "Pacific Islander" includes Native Hawaiians.

"White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

The data for different censuses are not directly comparable due to changes made to each census; thus caution must be used when interpreting changes in racial composition over time. For instance, the 2000 Census incorporated more race categories, modified existing categories, and offered respondents the option to mark one or more races. For more information, visit www.census.gov.

* Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander