

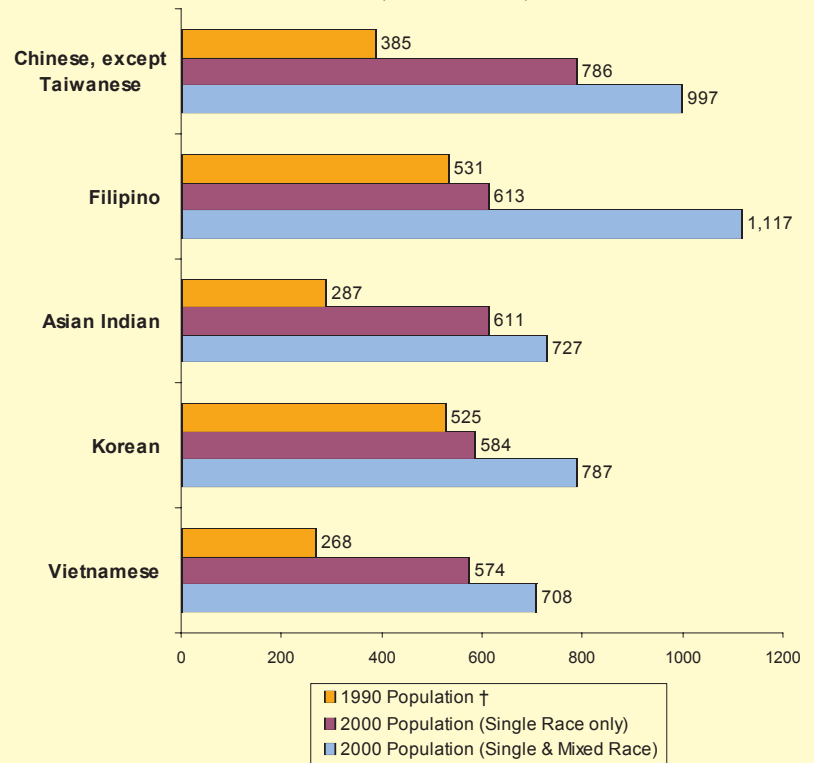
SOUTH DAKOTA: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

DID YOU KNOW...

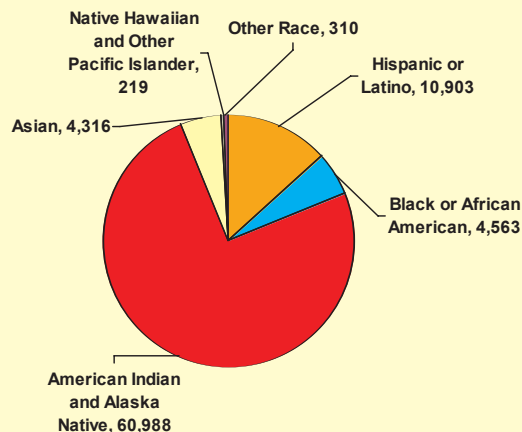
- South Dakota has 4,639 single race (6,767 single & mixed race) Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) residents, making up 1% of the state's total population.
- During the past decade, South Dakota's single race AAPI population grew 49% from approximately 3,000 to 5,000. Its single and mixed race Asian population** grew 111%, and its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population** grew 208%.
- South Dakota's largest AAPI ethnic group is Chinese††, followed by Filipino and Asian Indian (see table right).
- The AAPI populations in South Dakota with the fastest growth rate are Pacific Islander†††, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Chinese††, and Laotian (see table below).

SOUTH DAKOTA'S TOP 5 AAPI POPULATIONS

Ranked by 2000 Single Race Population
(Census 2000)



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



SOUTH DAKOTA'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)**
Pacific Islander†††	111	274	146.8%	603	443.2%
Vietnamese	268	574	114.2%	708	164.2%
Asian Indian	287	611	112.9%	727	153.3%
Chinese, except Taiwanese	385	786	104.2%	997	159.0%
Laotian	138	254	84.1%	295	113.8%
Japanese	286	350	22.4%	621	117.1%
Filipino	531	613	15.4%	1,117	110.4%
Hmong	27	31	14.8%	42	55.6%
Korean	525	584	11.2%	787	49.9%
Native Hawaiian	74	79	6.8%	207	179.7%

* 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)

SOUTH DAKOTA: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF SOUTH DAKOTA'S AAPIs

(Census 2000)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<\$15,000	17.0%	21.2%	16.9%
\$15-34,999	31.0%	25.6%	42.3%
\$35-74,999	38.6%	31.2%	32.4%
>\$75,000	13.4%	22.0%	8.5%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<High school diploma	14.3%	27.7%	20.5%
≥High school grad	56.2%	29.0%	40.9%
Associate degree	7.2%	3.7%	11.4%
Bachelor's degree	16.2%	18.7%	27.3%
Graduate or professional degree	6.1%	20.8%	0.0%

PER CAPITA INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
\$18,790	\$14,528	\$11,353

LINGUISTIC ISOLATION

65% of South Dakota'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>
\$36,405	\$38,346	\$34,293

FOREIGN-BORN

13,000 of South Dakota's residents were foreign-born, 4,000 or 30% of which are from Asia. Korea, Vietnam, the Philippines, China, and India 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>
9.8%	12.0%	28.2%

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