

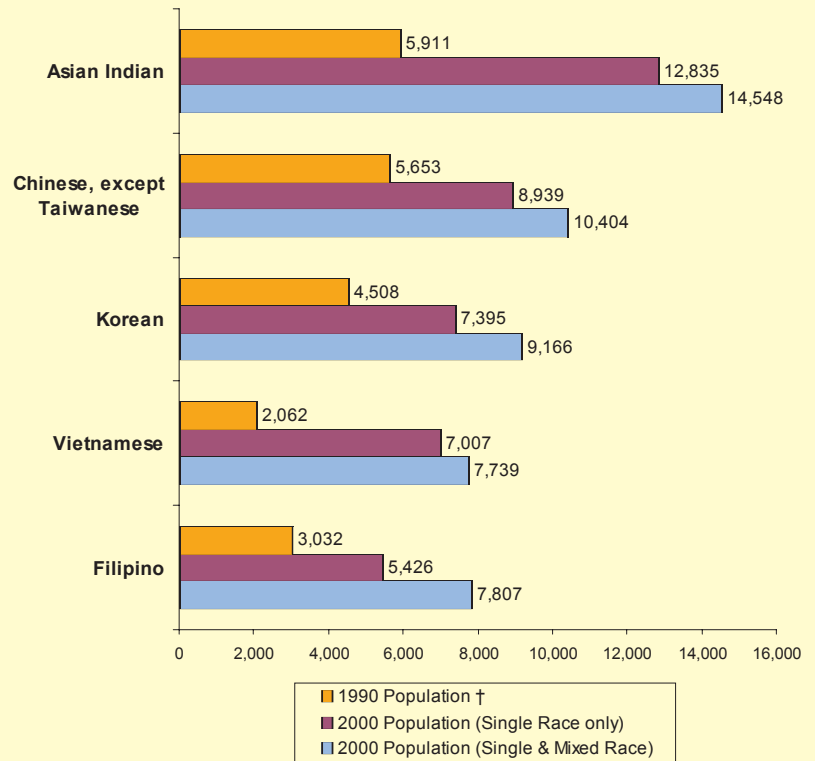
TENNESSEE: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

DID YOU KNOW...

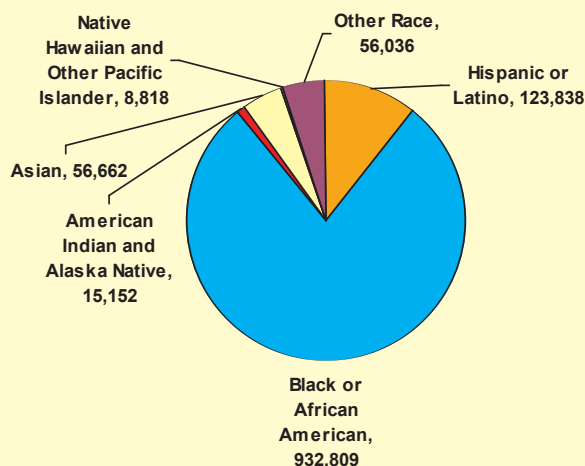
- Tennessee has 58,867 Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) residents, making up 1% of the state's total population.
- During the past decade, Tennessee's AAPI population grew 85% from approximately 32,000 to 59,000. Its Asian population** grew 127%, and its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population** grew 422%.
- Tennessee's largest AAPI ethnic group is Asian Indian, followed by Chinese†† and Korean (see table right).
- The AAPI populations in Tennessee with the fastest growth rate are Pacific Islander†††, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Hmong, and Filipino (see table below).

TENNESSEE'S TOP 5 AAPI POPULATIONS

Ranked by 2000 Single Race Population
(Census 2000)



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



TENNESSEE'S 1990-2000 POPULATION CHANGE

TOP 10 AAPI POPULATIONS

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

State	1990 Single Race Population †	2000 Single Race Population*	Change (1990-2000)*	2000 Single & Mixed Race Population**	Change (1990-2000)**
Pacific Islander †††	392	1,649	320.7%	3,371	759.9%
Vietnamese	2,062	7,007	239.8%	7,739	275.3%
Asian Indian	5,911	12,835	117.1%	14,548	146.1%
Hmong	79	146	84.8%	164	107.6%
Filipino	3,032	5,426	79.0%	7,807	157.5%
Korean	4,508	7,395	64.0%	9,166	103.3%
Chinese, except Taiwanese	5,653	8,939	58.1%	10,404	84.0%
Thai	586	922	57.3%	1,178	101.0%
Laotian	2,772	4,214	52.0%	4,761	71.8%
Japanese	3,440	4,304	25.1%	5,872	70.7%

* 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)

TENNESSEE: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF TENNESSEE'S AAPIs

(Census 2000)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<\$15,000	17.4%	15.4%	7.8%
\$15-34,999	28.4%	23.2%	33.7%
\$35-74,999	36.6%	37.2%	38.9%
>\$75,000	17.7%	24.2%	9.7%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<High school diploma	23.0%	17.9%	26.9%
≥High school grad	51.7%	29.5%	49.3%
Associate degree	4.8%	4.9%	4.4%
Bachelor's degree	13.4%	24.1%	11.2%
Graduate or professional degree	7.1%	23.7%	8.2%

PER CAPITA INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
\$20,831	\$20,331	\$15,178

LINGUISTIC ISOLATION

80% of Tennessee's AAPIs age five and older speak a language other than English at home. Of these, 49% 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>
\$38,169	\$45,497	\$34,441

FOREIGN-BORN

159,000 of Tennessee's residents were foreign-born, 40,000 or 25% of which are from Asia. India, China, Korea, Vietnam, 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>
10.8%	12.6%	14.9%

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