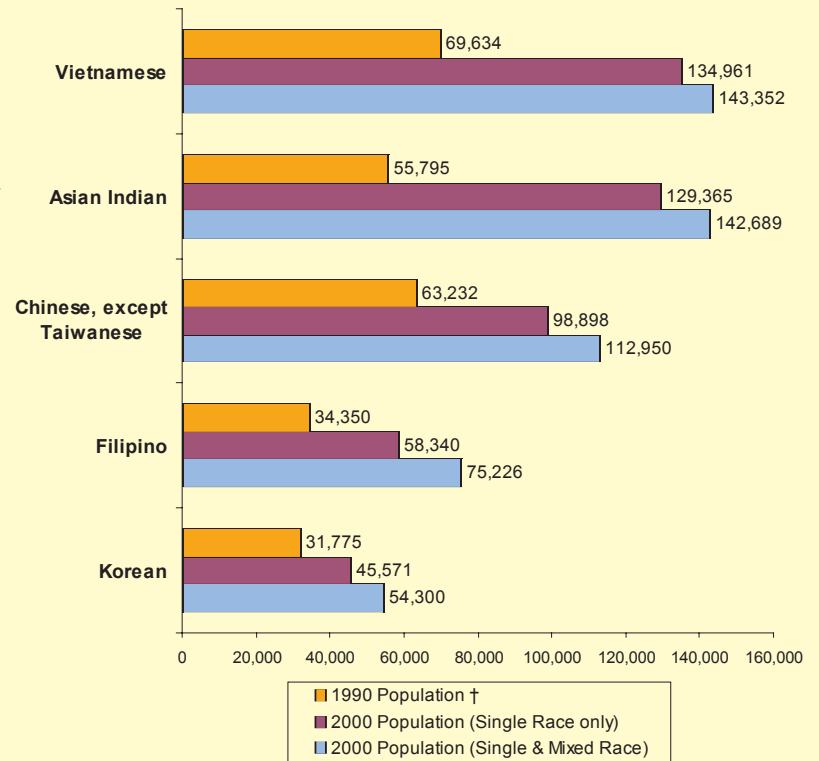


TEXAS: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

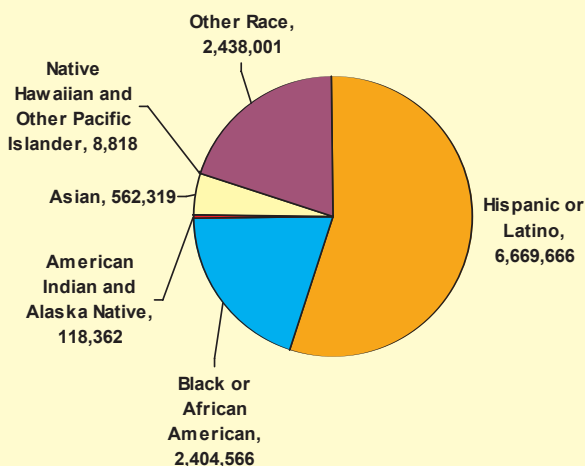
DID YOU KNOW...

- Texas has 576,753 Asian American and Pacific Islander (AAPI) residents, making up 2.8% of the state's total population.
- During the past decade, Texas' AAPI population grew 81% from approximately 319,000 to 577,000. Its Asian population** grew 111%, and its Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population** grew 292%.
- Texas' largest AAPI ethnic group is Vietnamese, followed by Asian Indian and Chinese†† (see table right).
- The AAPI populations in Texas with the fastest growth rate are Pacific Islander†††, Asian Indian, Hmong, Vietnamese, and Filipino (see table below).

TEXAS' TOP 5 AAPI POPULATIONS Ranked by 2000 Single Race Population (Census 2000)



TEXAS' MINORITY POPULATIONS (Single Race Data, Census 2000)



TEXAS' 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 †††	4,562	10,767	136.0%	21,813	378.1%
Asian Indian	55,795	129,365	131.9%	142,689	155.7%
Hmong	176	347	97.2%	422	139.8%
Vietnamese	69,634	134,961	93.8%	143,352	105.9%
Filipino	34,350	58,340	69.8%	75,226	119.0%
Chinese, except Taiwanese	63,232	98,898	56.4%	112,950	78.6%
Korean	31,775	45,571	43.4%	54,300	70.9%
Thai	5,816	7,384	27.0%	9,918	70.5%
Native Hawaiian	2,979	3,475	16.6%	7,775	161.0%
Cambodian	5,887	6,852	16.4%	8,225	39.7%

* 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)

TEXAS: ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF TEXAS' AAPIs

(Census 2000)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<\$15,000	14.9%	15.0%	13.8%
\$15-34,999	25.4%	20.5%	27.3%
\$35-74,999	35.7%	35.0%	41.4%
>\$75,000	23.9%	29.5%	17.6%

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

	<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
<High school diploma	20.5%	19.3%	25.3%
≥High school grad	48.4%	27.0%	52.5%
Associate degree	5.4%	5.9%	6.9%
Bachelor's degree	17.4%	27.3%	11.3%
Graduate or professional degree	8.4%	20.5%	4.0%

PER CAPITA INCOME (in 1999 dollars)

<u>White</u>	<u>Asian</u>	<u>NHOPI*</u>
\$22,282	\$20,956	\$15,119

LINGUISTIC ISOLATION

84% of Texas' AAPIs age five and older speak a language other than English at home. Of these, 47% 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>
\$42,941	\$50,049	\$41,072

FOREIGN-BORN

2.9 million of Texas' residents were foreign-born, 408,000 or 14% of which are from Asia. Vietnam, India, China, the Philippines, and Korea 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>
12.4%	11.9%	16.8%

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