



2010 FACT SHEET

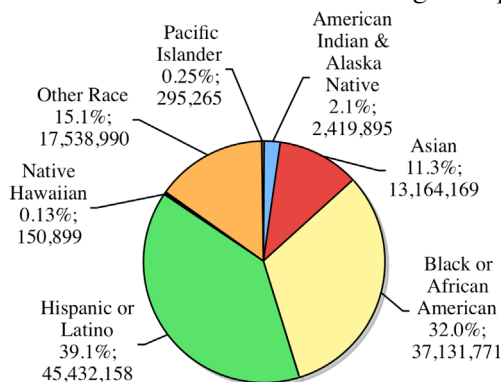
Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders (AA & NHOPI) in the United States

The Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander (AA & NHOPI) population in the United States is not homogeneous. It consists of many groups with different languages, cultures, lengths of residences, and reasons for arrival. AAPCHO represents 27 community health organizations across the United States serving over 400,000 patients annually. AAPCHO health centers are at the forefront in providing community responsive, financially affordable, culturally proficient, and linguistically appropriate primary health care services that improve the health status and access for medically underserved AA & NHOPI populations.

- Of the total U.S. population, 13,610,315 residents (4.6%) reported they were AA & NHOPI in 2008.
- Since 2000, the AA & NHOPI population grew 27.9% from 10.6 to 13.2 million. The Asian population grew by 28.5%, Native Hawaiian by 7.3%, and Pacific Islander by 14.4%.
- The largest AA & NHOPI ethnic groups in the U.S. are: Chinese, Asian Indian, and Filipino.
- Among the largest AA & NHOPI ethnic groups, the populations with the fastest growth rates are: Chamorro, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, and Filipino.

US Minority Population

AA & NHOPIs account for 11.7% of the U.S. minority population. Single-race AA & NHOPIs make up 4.62% and mixed-race AA & NHOPI account for 5.21% of the total U.S. population. Single race Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders combine for 0.38% of the U.S. minority population and only 0.15% of the total U.S. population; this number increases to 0.43% when including multiple race data.



Source: 2006-2008 American Community Survey

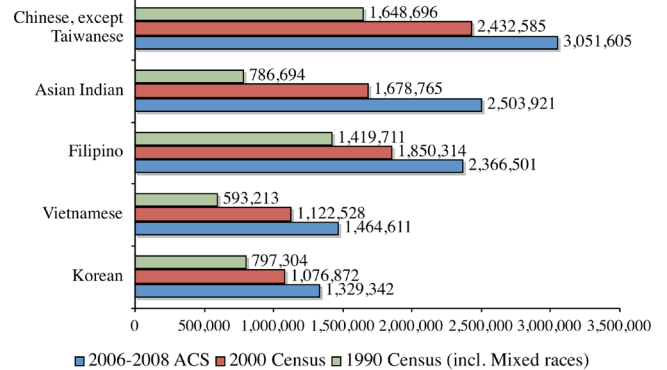
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Top 5 AA & NHOPI Populations



Source: 2006-2008 American Community Survey, 1990 & 2000 Census

- Since the 1990 census, the Chinese have been the largest ethnic AA & NHOPI group in the U.S.
- Between 1990 and 2008, Asian Indians saw the most growth at 218% followed by the Vietnamese at 147%. From 2000 to 2008, they continued to experience a high growth rate.
- In the 2006-2008 ACS 3-Year estimates, the group “Other Asian,” an aggregate of all Asian ethnicities not singled out here ranked 4th in size, ahead of the Vietnamese.

Population Changes, 2000-2008

| Race | 2000 Single Race Population* | 2008 Single Race Population** | Change (2000-2008) |
|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Asian | 10,242,998 | 13,164,169 | 28.52% |
| Asian Indian | 1,678,765 | 2,503,921 | 49.15% |
| Vietnamese | 1,122,528 | 1,464,611 | 30.47% |
| Filipino | 1,850,314 | 2,366,501 | 27.90% |
| Chinese | 2,432,585 | 3,051,605 | 25.45% |
| Korean | 1,076,872 | 1,329,342 | 23.44% |
| Japanese | 796,700 | 776,640 | -2.52% |
| Native Hawaiian | 140,652 | 150,899 | 7.29% |
| Pacific Islander | 258,183 | 295,265 | 14.36% |
| Chamorro | 58,240 | 76,515 | 31.38% |
| Samoan | 91,029 | 73,407 | -19.36% |

* Source: 2000 Census; ** Source: 2006-2008 American Community Survey

- Asian subgroups are experiencing a faster growth rate than Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islander subgroups.
- Samoans were the only reported group to experience a significant declining growth rate. This may be attributable to a lower representation of Samoans in the smaller geographic area sampled by the American Community Survey.

AA & NHOPI in the United States (continued)

Poverty & Household Income (in 1999 dollars)

Whites, Asians, and NHOPI households are fairly even across income brackets. However, NHOPI populations have lower per capita income and experience higher levels of poverty. Information on household income can be misleading due to variances in household size and the number of workers per household.

| | White | Asian | NHOPI |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Household Income | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| <\$15,000 | 13.8% | 14.6% | 14.7% |
| \$15-34,999 | 24.9% | 19.2% | 25.3% |
| \$35-74,999 | 37.0% | 33.7% | 38.4% |
| >\$75,000 | 24.3% | 32.5% | 21.6% |
| Per Capita Income | \$23,918 | \$21,823 | \$15,054 |
| Median Household Income | \$44,687 | \$51,908 | \$42,717 |
| Poverty Status (below FPL) | 9.1% | 12.6% | 17.7% |

Source: 2000 Census

To put the numbers above into perspective:

- The Federal Poverty Level (FPL) for a family of four in 1999 was \$17,029, not adjusted for region or cost of living adjustments.
- The median household income in the U.S. was \$41,994, which is approximately 250% FPL. Household income accounts for all sources of funding for persons age 15 or older. Household sizes vary.

Educational Attainment, 2000

As an aggregate group, Asians have high educational attainment rates with 44.1% possessing at least a bachelor's degree. However, that value does not address ethnic and generational challenges.

| | White | Asian | NHOPI |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| < High school diploma | 16.4% | 19.6% | 21.7% |
| High school graduate or GED | 29.5% | 15.8% | 33.7% |
| Some college, no degree | 21.5% | 14.0% | 23.6% |
| Associate degree | 6.5% | 6.6% | 7.2% |
| Bachelor's degree | 16.6% | 26.7% | 9.7% |
| Graduate or professional degree | 9.5% | 17.4% | 4.1% |

Source: 2000 Census

To put the numbers above into perspective:

- Data is based on the educational attainments of the population age 25 and older.

Linguistic Isolation

8.2 million Americans age five or older speak an Asian or Pacific Islander language at home. Of these, 48.8% report their ability to speak English as less than "very well."

Foreign-Born

37.7 million US residents were foreign-born with 10.1 million (26.9%) from Asia.

Conclusion

The burgeoning AA & NHOPI population in the U.S. bears further scrutiny. AA & NHOPIs are diverse, representing over 49 ethnic groups with more than 100 languages. Socioeconomically and linguistically disadvantaged compared to non-Hispanic whites, AA & NHOPIs experience higher levels of poverty, uninsurance (18% vs. 11%), and limited English proficiency. They are also the only racial/ethnic group where cancer is the leading cause of death. Despite these statistics, AA & NHOPIs are often misrepresented as a "model minority," a group that achieves high rates of success by overcoming barriers to social mobility and wellness. Further, health data on AA & NHOPIs is limited and often masks the disparities between the subgroups.

Terminology

- "Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, and Indian subcontinent.
- "Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.
- "Native Hawaiians" refers to those persons with native origins in the original peoples of Hawaii.
- "White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa.

Endnotes

- Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander data was disaggregated wherever possible. Unfortunately most report data from the 2000 Census combines the two groups.
- AAPCHO used the 2006-2008 American Community Survey (ACS) multiyear estimates for demographic, social, economic and housing characteristics. Data provided could be characterized as a preview of the decennial census. ACS data is collected from a smaller subset of the nation; the three-year estimates include geographic areas with populations of 20,000 or greater. Limited data on ethnic subgroups is available.
- Data is based on single race unless otherwise noted. As a result, the values may underestimate the number of residents who identify as AA & NHOPI.
- Data from different censuses and the ACS are not directly comparable due to revisions made to each census and sample size variances, thus caution should be used when interpreting changes in racial/ethnic composition of the United States.