

ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS 2006 DATA

This data chart provides information and data by multiple race/ethnicity of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States (U.S.) at national and state levels. Data on 21 indicators related to population, poverty rate, income, employment status, health insurance, language spoken at home, and educational level are presented. Data are from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2006, unless otherwise noted.

This data chart also illustrates the absence of data by race/ethnicity of Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. This is evident as data for certain states and indicators could not be obtained. Twenty two states do not report any data on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. The blatant absence of data highlights areas where more data collection is critical.

It is difficult to find data on multiple indicators compiled in one place. Thus, this data chart compiled information and data on multiple indicators which enables us to see trends and possible links between different indicators. Data are essential for identifying, monitoring, reducing, and eliminating disparities and inequities. Disparities and inequities create an inherently unbalanced system that undermines American values of equality and justice.

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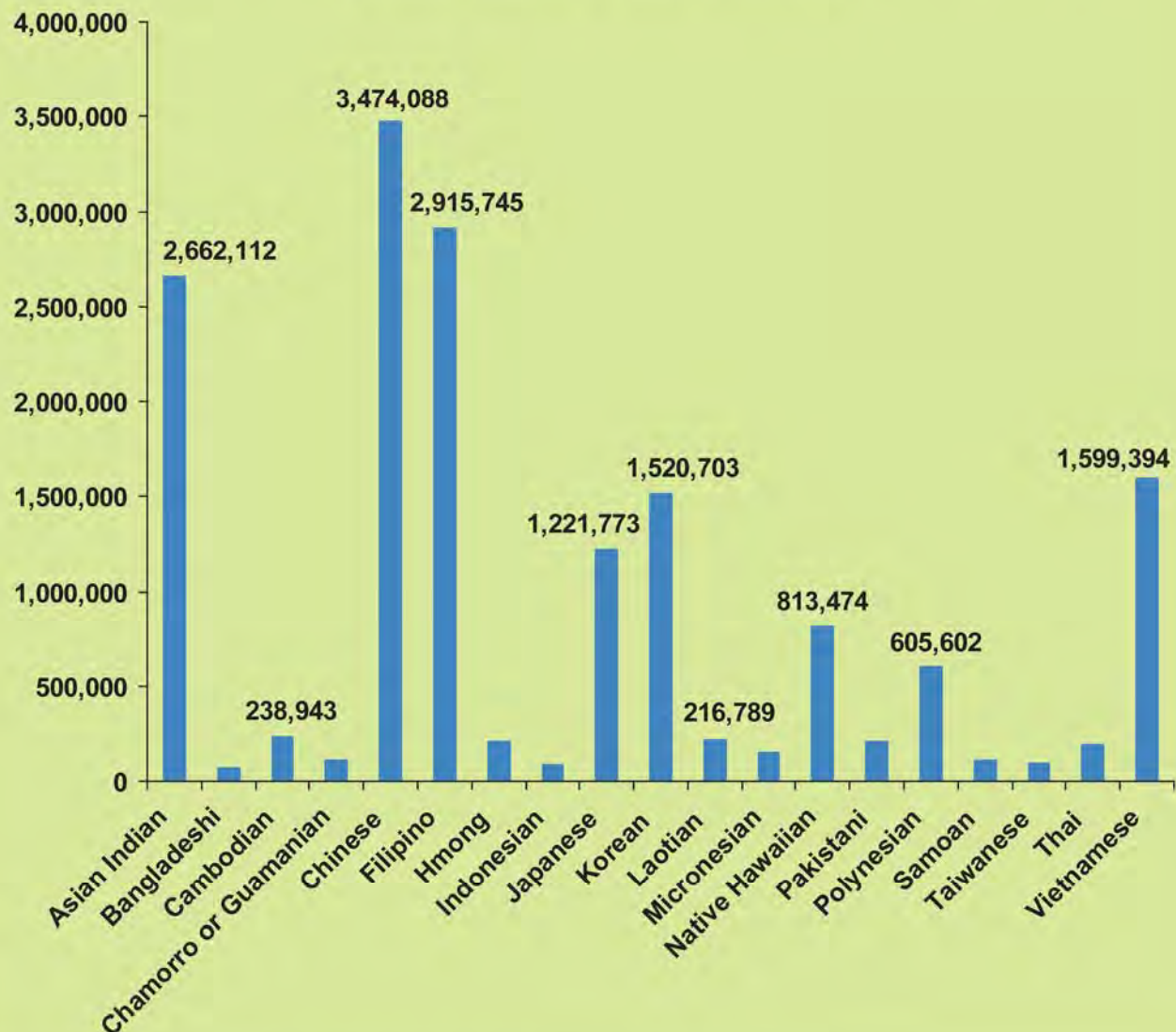
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RACE/ETHNICITY OF ASIAN AMERICANS, NATIVE HAWAIIANS AND PACIFIC ISLANDERS

The Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population is very diverse with over 50 different race/ethnicities who speaks over 100 different languages.

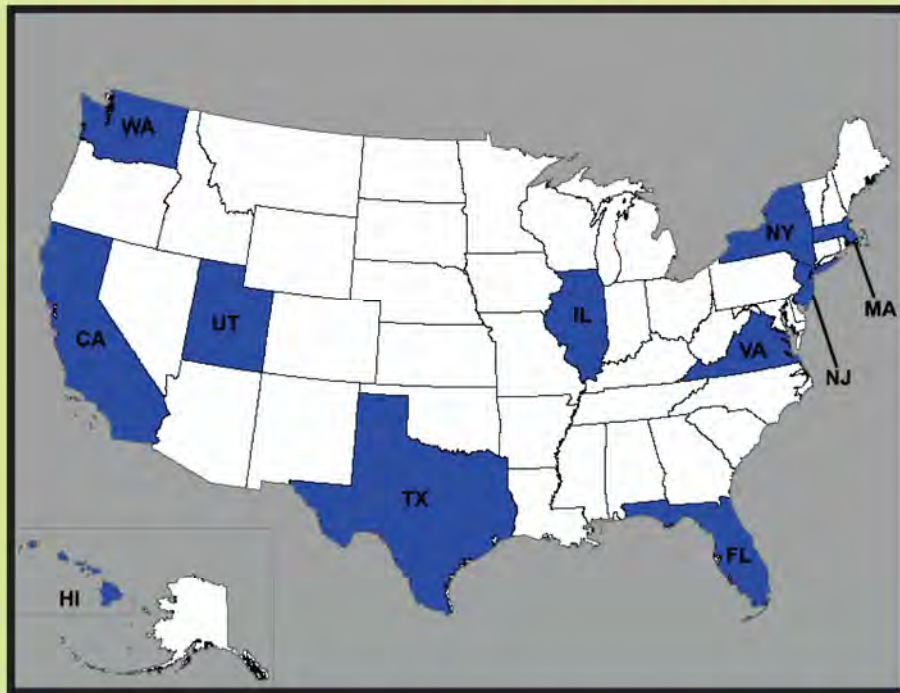
The ten Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander race/ethnicities with the largest populations in the United States are Chinese, Asian Indian, Filipino, Vietnamese, Korean, Japanese, Native Hawaiian, Polynesian, Cambodian, and Laotian (listed in descending order of population number) (American Community Survey 2006).

Population Size of Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Ethnic Groups



SOURCE OF DATA: American Community Survey 2006

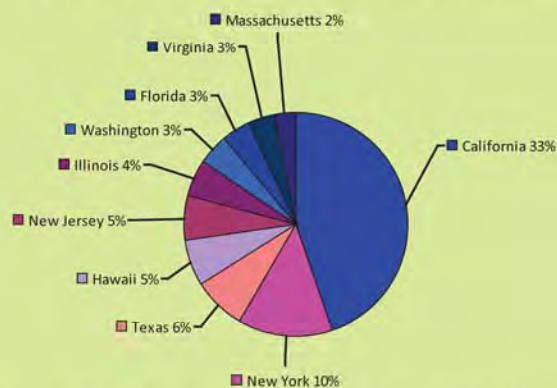
STATES WITH THE LARGEST ASIAN AMERICAN, NATIVE HAWAIIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER POPULATIONS



The map above shows the 11 states with the largest Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations as of 2006. The states with the largest Asian American populations and the states with the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations tend to overlap, particularly in California, Hawaii, New York, Texas, Florida, and Washington (American Community Survey 2006).

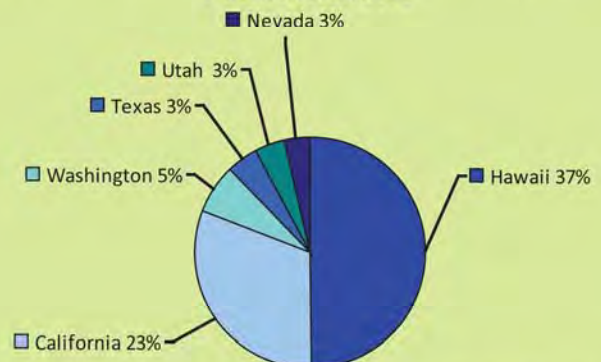
There are about 15 million Asian Americans (4.9% of total population) and about 810,000 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (0.3% of total population) in the U.S.

Percent Distribution of Asian Americans



This graph shows the ten states with the largest Asian American population (CA, NY, TX, HI, NJ, IL, WA, FL, VA, and MA). Combined, these states represented about three-fourths of the total Asian American population.

Percent Distribution of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders



This graph shows the six states with the largest Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander populations (HI, CA, WA, TX, UT, and NV). Combined, these states represented about three-fourths of the total Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population.

SOURCE OF DATA: American Community Survey 2006

LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENCY

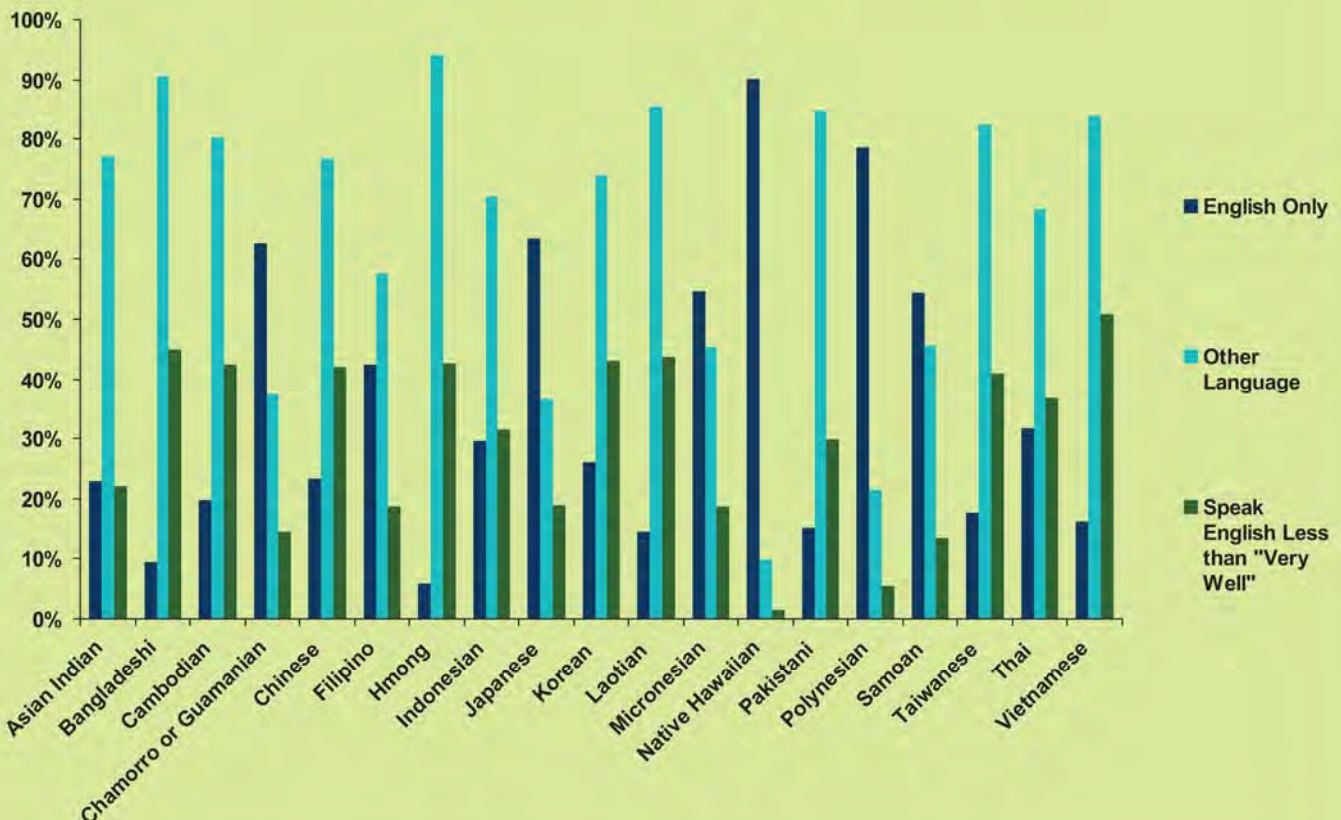
The U.S. Census considered those who do not speak English “very well” to have Limited English Proficiency (LEP).

Thirty-six percent of Asian Americans and 14% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have LEP; whereas, only 9% of the general population has LEP. The ten largest sub-groups with the highest percentage of LEP are: Vietnamese (51%), Bangladeshi (45%), Laotian (44%), Korean (43%), Hmong (43%), Cambodian (43%), Chinese (42%), Taiwanese (41%), Thai (37%), and Indonesian (32%).

Inability to communicate effectively in English makes it hard for people to steer their lives in the U.S., particularly in accessing education, employment, and quality healthcare. In some cases, immigrant parents depend on their children to translate important documents, which creates a burden on both parents and children.

When doctors and patients are unable to communicate, medical errors in diagnoses occur and result in dangerous health consequences for the patient, and cost the U.S. healthcare system more than \$69 billion every year (Institute of Medicine 2002). LEP affects people’s ability to receive welfare benefits like food stamps (Algert et al. 2006). Even though the number of immigrants entering the United States is increasing, “many schools lack the expertise to adequately serve second-language learners” (Lee et al. 2005).

Percent Distribution of Language Spoken at Home



SOURCE OF DATA: American Community Survey 2006

CULTURAL COMPETENCY

“Cultural Competency is a process of developing proficiency in effectively responding in a cross cultural context. It is the process by which individuals, agencies, and systems integrate and transform awareness of assumptions, values, biases, and knowledge about themselves and others to respond respectfully and effectively across diverse cultures, language, socioeconomic status, race, ethnic background, religion, gender, sexual orientation, and ability. Cultural competence recognizes, affirms, fosters, and values the strengths of individuals, families, and communities and protects and preserves the worth and dignity of each” (Wisconsin State Council on Alcohol and other Drug Abuse 2008).

When providers such as teachers and doctors exhibit cultural and linguistic competence, it provides an environment that is conducive for quality education and healthcare.

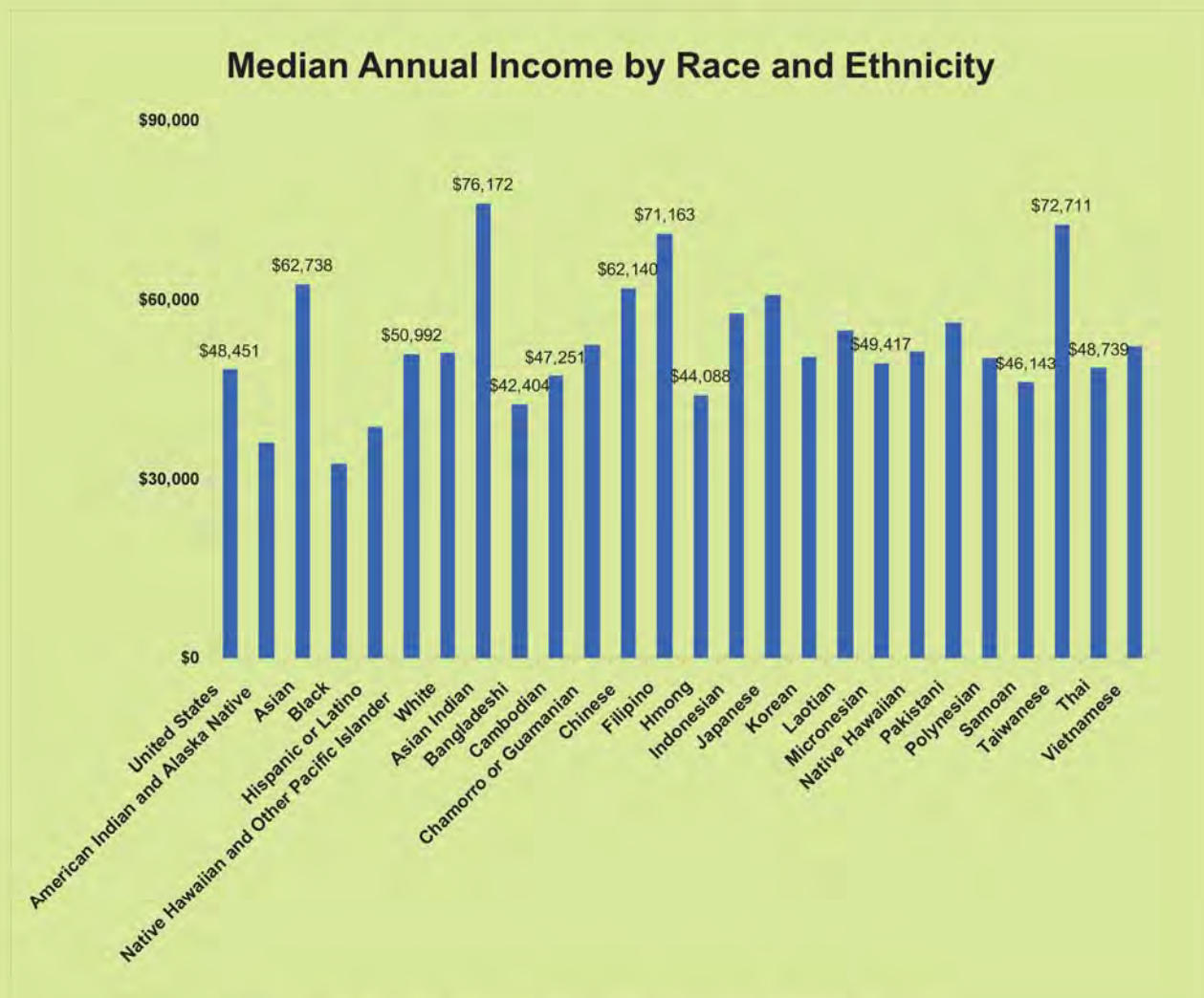
The struggles experienced by Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander groups like the Hmongs and Samoans illustrate the need for more data collection by subgroups. “Cultural differences, poverty, limited English language skills, and limited experiences with formal education were identified as the primary barriers to Hmong educational achievement” (Lee et al. 2005). Focus group studies suggest that Samoan youth are stereotyped by teachers as being academically unmotivated and culturally deficient, and as a result of these negative interactions Samoan students feel apathetic about school (Mayeda et al. 2001).

It is important to consider the role of gender to correctly diagnose and prevent illnesses of patients. Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander women who are foreign born or indigenous are less likely to make their own (independent) decisions about their health or the health of their children; they may also be more likely to neglect their own health to fulfill familial duties and responsibilities (Ro 2002).

INCOME

Income is another bipolar characteristic of the Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population. Asian Indians have a high median income (\$76,172) but Bangladeshis have a low median income (\$42,404); whereas, the average population median income is \$48,451 (American Community Survey 2006).

Income is related to attaining higher education, access to health insurance, and access to health services. For example, ethnic groups that have a higher median income typically are the same groups that send the greatest proportion of people to colleges and universities. One study shows that there is correlation between parental income and SAT verbal scores. "Students with parental income above \$100,000 a year score over 100 points higher on the SAT verbal section than students with parents with income below \$30,000 a year" (College Board 2008).



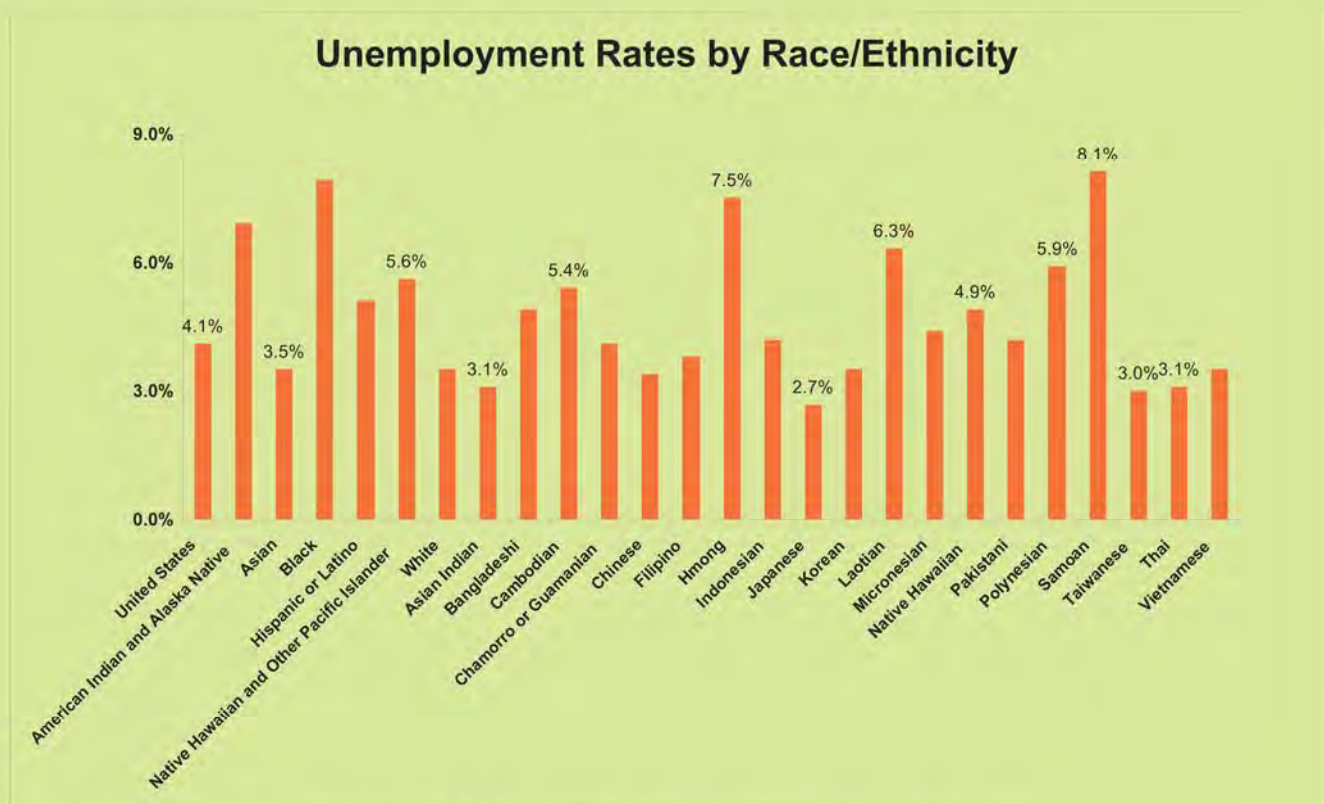
SOURCE OF DATA: American Community Survey 2006

EMPLOYMENT

Aggregate data show that the unemployment rate for the Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population is the same as the general population at 4%. However, disaggregated data show that the unemployment rate is higher for certain groups such as the Samoan (8%) and Hmong (7.6%) populations (American Community Survey 2006).

Studies involving Cambodians, Hmongs, Laotians, and Vietnamese show that low-income households are more likely to live in “job-poor neighborhoods where they must travel outside of their neighborhoods for employment; cars, therefore, may be the only reasonable travel option” (Blumenberg 2008). Thus, lack of travel options creates more barriers to employment.

Limited English Proficiency also impedes the acquisition of better paying jobs. “For blue-collar Lao workers, English proficiency was extraneous to their unskilled jobs but lack of it was a barrier to gaining better-paid employment” (Gordon 2004). “...language difficulties added to the community’s isolation in the U.S. For adults with limited English, there have been few job possibilities or economic opportunities” (Loudon 2009).



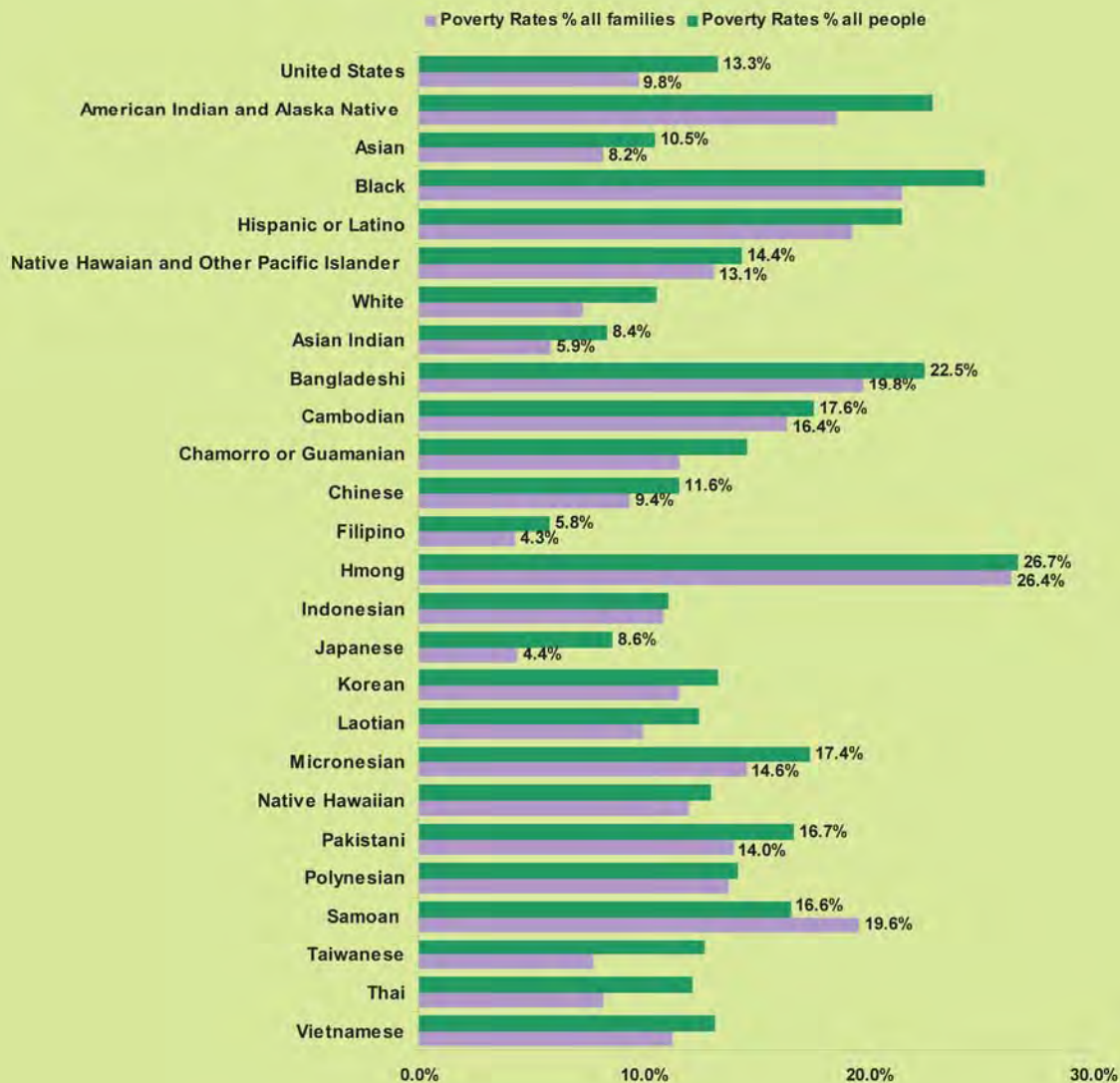
SOURCE OF DATA: American Community Survey 2006

POVERTY

Households are categorized as “in poverty” when their household income is below the poverty threshold as determined through three main criteria: size of family, number of related children, and age of the householder (American Community Survey 2006). The weighted average poverty thresholds by size of family ranged from \$10,294 (for one person) to \$41,499 (for nine or more people) (DeNavas-Walt et al. 2007).

On average, Asians have lower poverty rates than the general population (American Community Survey 2006). But the poverty rate varies greatly by geographic region. “Comparing New York City poverty rates with national rates in 2000, all Asian ethnic groups except Filipinos, Malaysians and Thais had higher percentage in poverty in the city than nationwide” (Asian American Federation 2008). Asian New Yorkers living at or near poverty are more inclined to work in food services, retail trade, manufacturing, construction and other service industries that provide low wages.

Poverty Rates by Race/Ethnicity



SOURCE OF DATA: American Community Survey 2006

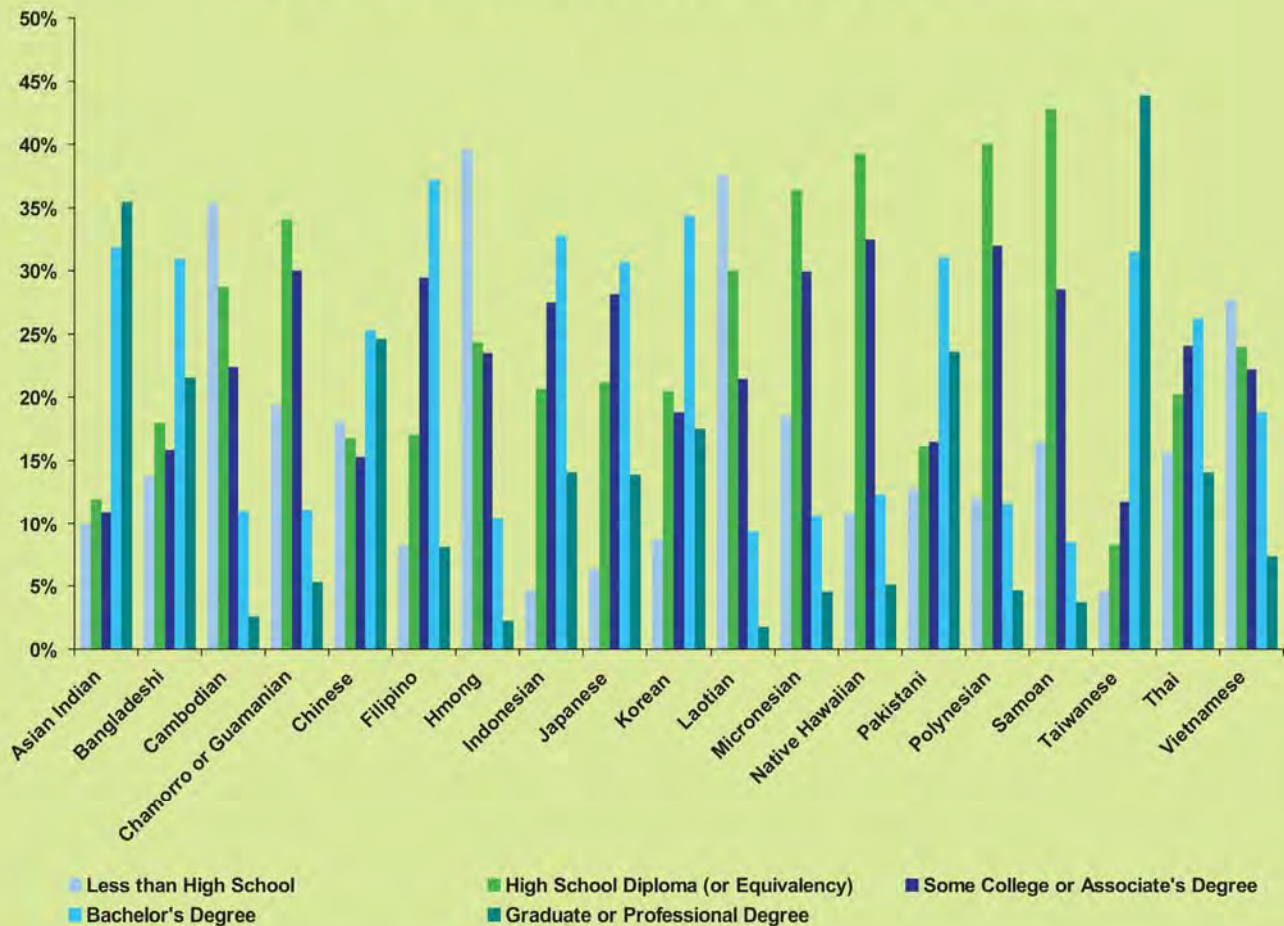
EDUCATION

There is a myth that Asian Americans are the “model minority” and are successful because their Asian cultural norms emphasize the importance of education.

The myth is debunked when data are disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Data show that while some groups have a high proportion of professional degrees, others have a high rate of high school dropouts. A staggering 40% of Hmong, 38% of Laotian, and 35% of Cambodian populations do not complete high school; compared to 16% of the general population who do not complete high school (American Community Survey 2006).

Minnesota has the 2nd largest Hmong population after California. The high school graduation rates of Hmong American students in Minnesota have steadily increased but Hmong American students still have the lowest rates of passing the College Board’s Advanced Placement exams (Hmong Today 2006).

Percent Distribution of Educational Attainment



SOURCE OF DATA: American Community Survey 2006

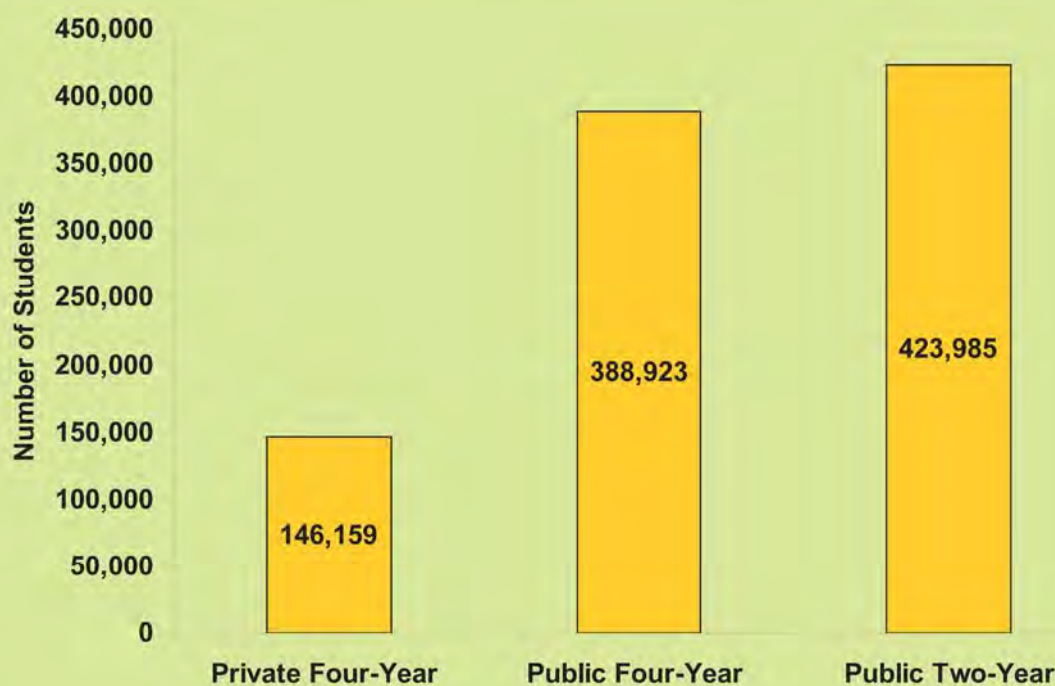
EDUCATION

Many Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students struggle, fail, and drop out of schools due to inadequate resources. “Most school districts do not provide sufficient services for English Language Learners (ELL), especially those who speak a language other than Spanish” (Redondo et al. 2008). In California, 85% of the K-12 Hmong American students have Limited English Proficiency (Vang 2005).

Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students are concentrated in a few institutions, giving a false impression of high enrollment in college campuses (College Board 2008). Almost half of the Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander student population attended colleges in California, New York, and Texas (College Board 2008).

Furthermore, the misconception that Asian American students go on to selective institutions shows the prevalence of “success stories” that only focuses on the highest achieving students at the most selective private universities in the U.S. while ignoring the majority of the students at two and four-year public institutions.

Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Student Enrollment in U.S. Higher Education by Institutional Type, Fall 2007



SOURCE OF DATA: Knapp LG et al. 2008

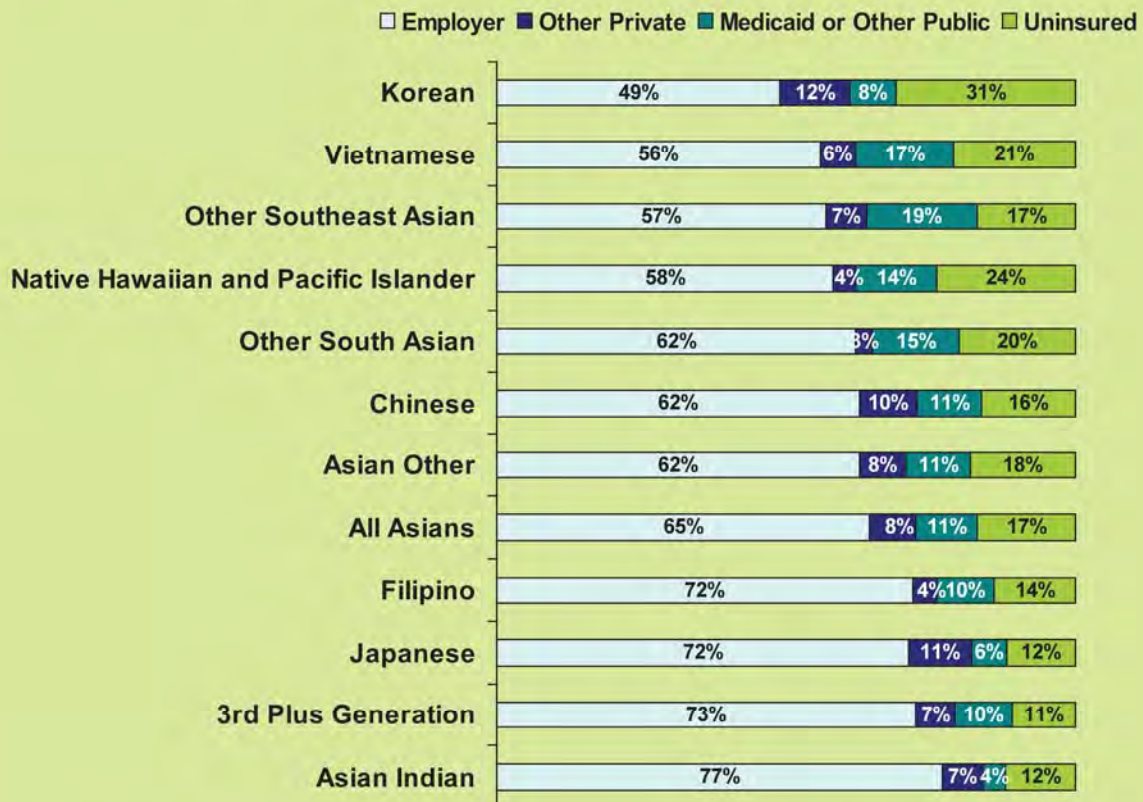
HEALTH INSURANCE

Healthcare is expensive, which makes a visit to the doctor or a simple medical procedure unaffordable for people without health insurance. Uninsured children and adults are sicker and die sooner than those with health insurance (Institute of Medicine 2004).

One government estimation shows that 15% of the general population (46 million Americans), 17% of Asian Americans, and 21% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were uninsured (DeNavas-Walt et al. 2008).

However, another estimation by disaggregated race/ethnicity shows that 31% of Koreans and 24% of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are uninsured (Kaiser Family Foundation and Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum 2008). Most Americans get their health coverage from their employers. Nonelderly Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are less likely to have employer-based health coverage compared to non-Hispanic Whites, and are more likely to be uninsured. Employer-based coverage ranges from as low as 49% among Koreans to a high 77% among Asian Indians.

Health Coverage of Nonelderly Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, 2004-2006

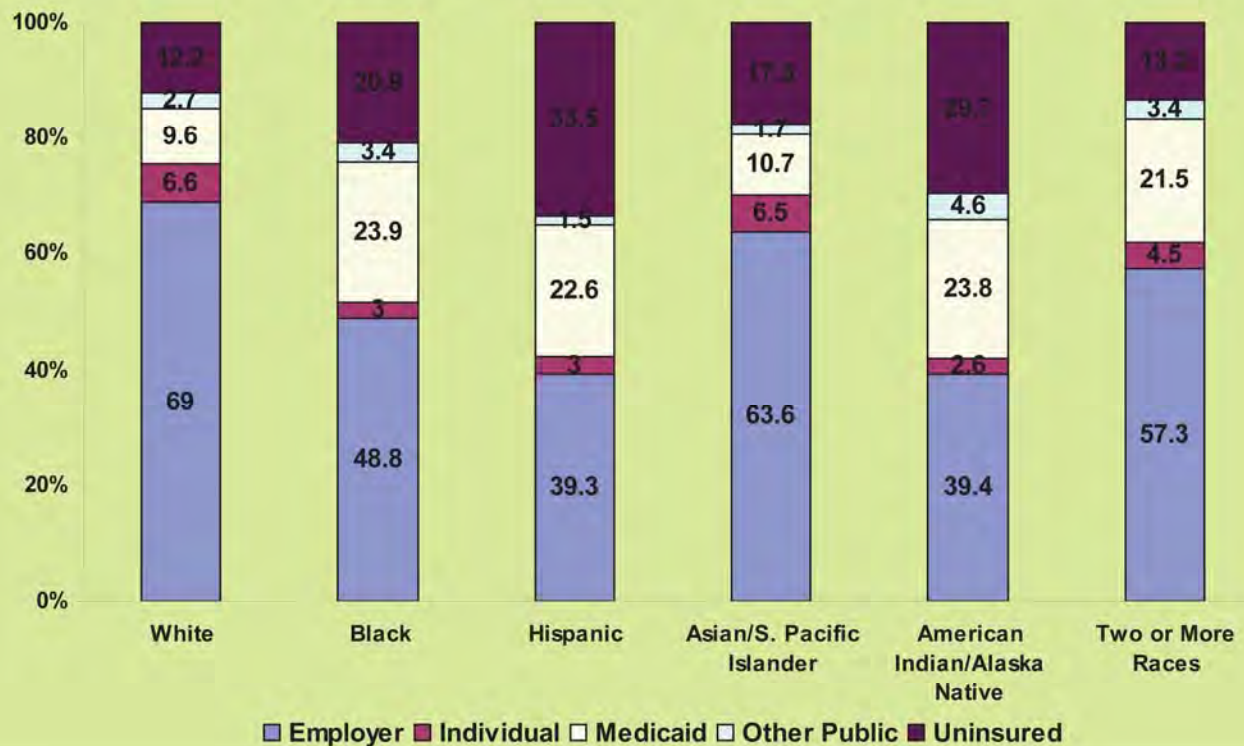


NOTE: "3rd Plus Generation" includes individuals who reported their and their parents' country of birth as the U.S.
SOURCE OF GRAPH: Kaiser Family Foundation and Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum Fact Sheet 2008
DATA: March Current Population Survey, 2004, 2005, and 2006

HEALTH INSURANCE

Many Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander immigrants are employed in low-wage jobs that do not provide health coverage. In early 2009, legislation was passed to continue the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The law allows states to eliminate a five-year waiting period for legal immigrants to access the program. As of August, 2009, there are proposals within health care reform legislation that would impose the five-year waiting period on legal immigrants who qualify for Medicaid services, even though they pay taxes like everyone else. If the legislation is passed with the five year waiting period included, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders will be less likely to be able to receive health coverage from Medicaid or other public insurance.

Health Insurance Coverage of the Nonelderly by Race/Ethnicity, 2007



SOURCE OF DATA: Hoffman C et al. 2008

HEALTH INEQUITIES

Communities of color and indigenous people have poorer health and higher incidence of diseases and death when compared to Whites. African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders all have higher rates of infant mortality, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, HIV/AIDS, and cancer (Office of Minority Health 2009).

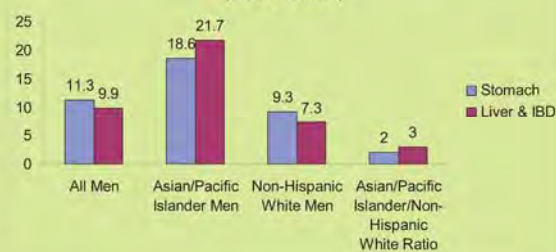
Many factors cause health disparities and inequities including race/ethnicity, language proficiency, social determinants (e.g. employment, housing, education), health insurance, quality of healthcare, diversity in health care workforce, etc.

Some of the conditions that disproportionately affect Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are: cancer, diabetes, domestic violence, hepatitis B, HIV/AIDS, and obesity.

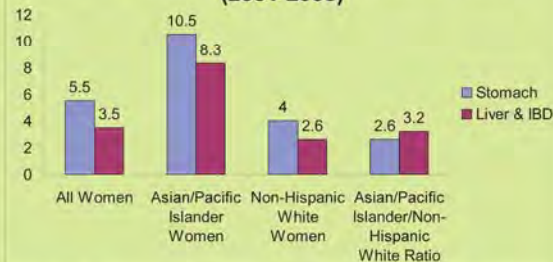
Cancer

Cancer is the leading cause of death for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (Office of Minority Health 2009). Generally, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have lower cancer rates than non-Hispanic Whites. But they experience higher incidence and death rates for certain cancers (e.g. lung, breast, cervical, liver and stomach). Lung cancer is the number one cause of cancer death for all Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups, except Asian Indian women (Chu et al. 2005). Cervical cancer incidence rates are among the highest in the nation for Laotian, Samoan, Vietnamese, and Cambodian women compared to non-Hispanic White, Black, and Hispanic women (Miller et al. 2008). Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander men and women have the highest prevalence rates of liver and stomach cancers compared to all other racial and ethnic groups. Both sexes have three times the incidence of liver cancer as the non-Hispanic White population (Office of Minority Health 2009).

Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000- Men (2001-2005)



Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000- Women (2001-2005)



SOURCE OF DATA: National Cancer Institute 2008. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Cancer Statistics Review, 1975-2005.

Diabetes

Some groups within the Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities (Japanese Americans, Chinese Americans, Filipino Americans, and Korean Americans) have higher diabetes prevalence rates than the non-Hispanic White population. It is the fifth leading cause of death in the Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander population; and an estimated 7.5% of Asian Americans have diabetes (Office of Minority Health 2009). Asian Americans are more likely to have type 2 diabetes compared to non-Hispanic Whites despite having lower body weight (Hsu et al. 2006). The age-, sex-, and BMI- adjusted prevalence of diabetes in Asian Americans is 60% higher than in non-Hispanic Whites and about 20%-30% lower than in African Americans, Hispanics, or American Indians (McNeely et al. 2004).

HEALTH INEQUITIES

Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is a pattern of behaviors that includes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional/psychological, and economic abuse against women/men brought on by (current or former) intimate partners, and sometimes by other family members such as in-laws. A national survey reported that 13% of Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander women experienced physical assault from an intimate partner at least once during their lifetime, which is lower than those reported by white women (21%), African American women (26%), and American Indian/Alaska Native women (31%) (Tjaden et al. 2000). However, community based surveys reported much higher rates (41%-60%) of emotional, physical and/or sexual violence for South Asian and Japanese women (Raj et al. 2002; Yoshihama 1999). Domestic violence has immediate and long term health consequences, both physical and mental, for the victims. These may be related to maternal and child health, reproductive health, depression, and so forth. A number of socio-cultural, linguistic, socioeconomic, and political barriers prevent Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander women/men from seeking help.

Hepatitis B

Hepatitis B is a serious infection of the liver and the leading cause of liver cancer. About 1.3 – 1.5 million people in the US are chronically infected with hepatitis B, and 5,000-6,000 people die each year from hepatitis B related liver disease or liver cancer. Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders account for over 50% of the chronic hepatitis B cases and the resulting deaths from hepatitis B (Hepatitis B Initiative, accessed on July 2009). The hepatitis B virus-related death rate among these populations is seven times higher than the rate among the White population (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2007). Certain ethnic groups are at higher risk for liver cancer caused by hepatitis B than Whites such as Chinese American (6 times), Korean American (8 times), and Vietnamese American (13 times) (Hepatitis B Initiative, accessed on July 2009).

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is an overlooked health issue among Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. The estimated total number of HIV/AIDS reported cases increased among Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Alaska Native and Whites; however, it decreased among Blacks and Hispanics from 2001-2005 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 2007). For Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, HIV/AIDS is the eighth leading cause of death in men between the ages of 35 to 44. In 2007, Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander women had a higher case rate for AIDS than White women (Office of Minority Health 2009).

Obesity

Obesity is a growing epidemic in the U.S. and the health impact of obesity is significant. Overweight and obesity are associated with increased mortality rates among adults, as well as elevated risks of diabetes, some types of cancers, and cardiovascular diseases. In 2005, 37% of Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander adult population were overweight or obese (www.statehealthfacts.org). In California, from 1993 to 2003, overweight prevalence increased from 7% to 15% for Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander low-income children, more rapidly than for any other ethnic group (Kim et al. 2007). Utah reported higher obesity rates (over 50%) for Pacific Islanders (Utah Department of Health 2009). Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are 3.7 times more likely to be overweight than the overall Asian American population (Office of Minority Health 2009).

SOURCES, REFERENCES, AND DEFINITIONS

SOURCES

Data, graphs, and maps illustrated in this data chart are from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2006 (except where otherwise noted). The 2006 data are presented as these are actual corrected numbers. The 2007 data are only estimates and the 2008 and 2009 data were not available at the time of publication of this document.

The American Community Survey is an annual nationwide survey that provides demographic data about U.S. households. Data were generally collected by mail from 3 million addresses sampled. For more information go to www.census.gov/acs/www/index.html. Data are available at American FactFinder (factfinder.census.gov).

The American FactFinder provides two options when selecting race category. In one option the group comprises individuals who identified themselves as "race alone" (i.e. "Asian alone" or "Black alone", and also of Asian and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander ethnic-specific identities like "Filipino alone" and "Native Hawaiian alone"). In the second option the group comprises individuals who identified themselves as belonging to other racial or ethnic groups in addition to the racial or ethnic group highlighted (i.e. "Asian in combination with one or more races", "Chinese in combination with one or more races").

There is an option to select "race alone or in combination with one or more races" when prompted to specify the population group. This data chart selected population groups that appeared as "Asian alone or in combination with one or more races" or "White alone or in combination with one or more races".

*Health insurance data are derived from the 2007 and 2008 Annual Social and Economic Supplements to the U.S. Census Bureau's 2008 Current Population Survey. The percentages of uninsured are based on data using a 3-year average between the years 2005 and 2007. Disaggregated data by race/ethnicity are not available. For health insurance data respondents identified their race as "race alone" (i.e. "Asian alone", "Black alone").

DEFINITIONS

Complete definitions of the indicators used in this data chart are available at: www.census.gov/acs/www/UseData/Def.htm

The U.S. Census Bureau collects data on people's ability to speak English (i.e. not at all, not well, well, and very well). People with LEP are defined as those who responded that they spoke English less than "very well" (selected "not at all," "not well," or "well").

APIAHF uses the term Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI), and government agencies use the term Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHOPI) when discussing this population group.

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Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Population Demographics 2006 Data

	Population		Poverty Rates		Income										Employment Status (of Civilian Labor Force)		Health Insurance		Language Spoken at Home			Educational Attainment			
	Total	% All Families	% All People	Median Household Income (Dollars)	% With Annual Income	% With Social Security Income	% With Supplemental Income	% With Public Assistance Income	% With Retirement Income	% With Food Stamp Benefits	% Employed	% Unemployed	% Uninsured	% English Only	% Other Language	% Speak English Less Than "Very Well"	% Less Than High School (or Equivalent)	% High School (or Equivalent)	% Some College or Degree	% Bachelor's Degree	% Graduate or Professional Degree				
UNITED STATES	299,398,485	9.8	13.3	48,451	80.3	26.8	4.0	2.4	17.4	8.1	60.4	4.1	15.4	80.3	19.7	8.7	15.9	30.7	26.3	17.1	9.9				
American Indian and Alaska Native	4,329,799	18.6	22.9	36,021	79.6	23.6	7.9	6.0	14.5	17.0	53.2	6.9	32.1	79.8	20.2	5.5	20.7	31.8	31.8	10.2	5.6				
Asian	14,656,608	62.8	10.5	62,738	89.2	14.9	4.3	2.0	8.3	4.5	62.1	3.5	16.5	88.8	71.2	33.1	14.1	17.8	19.7	29.2	19.2				
Black	2,662,112	5.9	8.4	76,712	94.6	9.1	2.6	1.1	4.5	2.8	65.8	3.1	-	23.0	77.0	22.1	10.0	11.9	10.9	31.8	35.5				
Hispanic or Latino	6,097,687	19.8	22.5	42,404	99.1	6.2	-	-	9.5	90.5	45.3	4.9	-	9.5	90.5	45.3	4.9	-	18.8	15.8	30.9	21.5			
White	128,943	16.4	17.6	62,221	98.9	9.4	1.6	1.7	19.8	19.8	20.2	1.9	17.0	80.9	19.1	20.2	1.9	17.0	20.2	1.9	17.0				
Chinese	3,474,088	4.4	11.6	62,140	87.5	15.3	4.5	1.9	7.2	4.3	61.4	3.4	-	23.3	76.7	42.1	18.1	16.8	15.3	25.2	24.6				
Japanese	2,915,745	4.3	5.8	71,163	92.7	18.4	4.7	2.0	13.7	3.5	67.5	3.8	-	42.5	57.5	18.8	8.3	17.0	29.4	37.2	8.1				
Hmong	209,866	26.4	26.7	44,088	88.5	12.8	13.5	16.7	3.4	31.5	54.6	7.5	-	5.8	94.2	42.6	39.7	24.3	23.5	10.4	2.2				
Indonesian	86,246	10.9	11.1	57,800	91.1	8.5	2.9	-	5.0	2.7	62.9	4.2	-	29.7	70.3	31.6	4.7	20.7	27.5	32.9	14.1				
Korean	1,221,773	4.4	8.6	61,031	79.3	27.8	1.6	1.0	19.1	1.8	67.4	2.7	-	63.5	36.5	18.9	6.3	21.1	28.1	30.6	13.9				
Laotian	126,763	11.6	12.3	52,222	84.8	12.6	3.3	2.6	17.0	17.0	40.8	12.6	16.0	74.0	26.0	18.8	34.4	18.8	34.4	17.5					
Malay	216,789	10.0	12.5	54,937	93.9	8.8	13.6	5.5	4.3	11.7	61.3	6.3	-	14.6	85.4	43.7	37.6	30.0	21.4	9.3	1.8				
Pakistani	211,356	14.0	16.7	56,277	97.0	6.9	3.2	1.1	4.2	4.4	61.5	4.2	-	15.1	84.9	29.9	12.8	16.1	16.5	31.0	23.6				
Taiwanese	99,285	7.8	12.7	72,711	87.4	11.7	2.2	1.5	6.6	2.0	58.5	3.0	-	31.7	68.3	36.8	15.6	22.0	24.2	14.1					
Thai	199,559	8.2	12.2	48,739	89.3	9.1	2.8	1.4	6.5	3.1	62.8	3.1	-	31.7	68.3	36.8	15.6	20.2	24.0	18.8					
Vietnamese	1,599,394	11.3	13.2	52,408	89.5	14.4	7.5	3.8	6.3	8.8	61.6	3.5	-	16.2	83.8	50.9	27.7	23.9	22.2	18.8	7.4				
Black	39,551,870	21.5	25.2	32,465	79.8	22.8	7.3	3.8	13.8	19.7	54.6	7.0	19.6	92.2	7.8	2.6	20.4	33.9	28.6	11.3	17.9				
Hispanic or Latino	40,252,278	29.3	21.5	38,747	88.8	15.2	4.7	3.7	7.6	13.3	62.7	5.1	32.8	21.6	78.4	39.1	39.8	28.1	19.8	8.4	3.9				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	813,474	13.1	14.4	50,992	88.4	18.8	4.3	5.1	14.5	10.1	62.4	5.6	20.5	71.5	28.5	8.9	13.5	38.5	31.4	11.8	4.8				
Chamorro or Guamanian	117,825	11.6	14.6	52,668	92.5	12.1	2.0	2.3	15.7	5.8	66.6	4.1	-	62.6	37.4	14.4	19.4	34.1	30.0	11.1	5.3				
Micronesian	151,915	14.6	17.4	49,417	93.2	10.5	1.7	3.9	13.4	9.2	65.9	4.9	-	54.7	45.3	18.6	18.5	36.4	29.9	10.6	4.6				
Native Hawaiian	449,055	12.0	13.0	51,475	95.7	23.6	4.7	5.5	16.6	10.7	63.2	4.9	-	90.2	9.8	1.5	10.8	39.3	32.5	12.3	5.1				
Polynesian	605,602	13.8	14.2	50,357	86.5	21.5	5.1	5.6	15.0	10.9	61.5	5.9	-	78.6	21.4	5.5	12.0	40.9	31.9	11.5	4.7				
Samoan	113,578	19.6	16.6	46,143	90.0	16.4	5.7	5.9	10.3	12.7	58.7	8.1	-	54.4	45.6	13.5	16.5	42.8	28.5	8.5	3.7				
White	22,537,259	7.3	10.6	51,326	79.3	28.8	3.4	18.1	15.0	6.1	61.1	3.5	10.8	86.9	13.1	5.5	13.5	30.3	27.6	18.0	10.5				
Chinese	3,457,549	9.7	13.1	66,443	82.7	23.3	4.9	3.2	15.2	4.3	59.8	4.2	16.6	57.5	42.5	20.1	15.9	23.2	27.6	18.6	10.4				
CALIFORNIA	36,457,549	9.7	13.1	55,645	82.7	23.3	4.9	3.2	15.2	4.3	59.8	4.2	18.6	57.5	42.5	20.1	15.9	23.2	27.6	18.6	10.4				
American Indian and Alaska Native	576,854	11.7	14.8	45,951	80.2	24.4	9.5	6.2	17.4	8.3	59.1	7.1	-	79.2	20.8	6.3	19.7	27.2	36.4	10.9	5.8				
Asian	4,896,851	7.5	9.8	69,825	87.3	17.1	7.0	2.4	8.8	2.9	53.8	3.6	-	26.7	73.3	35.5	14.1	16.3	22.8	11.8	5.1				
Black	506,934	4.4	6.3	90,907	94.7	9.1	3.5	1.5	4.8	1.2	63.2	4.4	-	18.6	81.4	24.6	11.6	12.3	11.6	30.8	33.8				
Hispanic or Latino	97,153	20.1	21.0	45,466	83.9	12.2	24.5	14.3	1.5	19.7	53.4	4.6	-	18.2	81.8	44.6	37.3	24.5	25.0	9.9	3.3				
Chinese	1,268,321	8.3	10.7	70,954	84.4	17.5	7.1	1.4	7.6	1.7	58.3	3.3	13.3	20.9	79.1	43.4	18.0	14.8	17.3	29.3	20.7				
Hmong	1,292,344	3.7	5.3	75,045	92.6	19.3	6.9	1.8	13.8	2.0	64.1	3.8	-	38.8	61.2	20.5	7.8	15.2	31.6	38.5	6.8				
Japanese	72,611	28.6	31.7	68,831	82.7	15.1	18.7	27.1	4.1	39.1	47.3	9.5	-	3.0	97.0	43.5	47.5	16.7	23.3	11.5	1.0				
Korean	418,696	3.6	8.2	67,142	78.3	27.9	2.2	0.6	16.8	0.5	56.9	2.8	-	62.3	37.7	20.1	5.1	19.0	29.3	33.2	13.4				
Laotian	40,731	10.1	11.9	54,833	82.8	14.0	5.1	1.4	9.9	1.3	56.1	3.6	-	17.8	82.2	50.3	8.0	17.9	18.4	40.6	15.1				
Malay	71,183	10.7	13.4	57,921	92.3	14.0	3.2	1.9	10.7	1.3	59.2	5.8	-	11.6	88.4	46.1	42.3	26.9	20.2	8.9	1.8				
Vietnamese	572,296	12.9	14.7	60,362	89.8	14.7	11.9	5.6	5.9	7.2	58.5	7.7	-	11.7	88.3	53.5	26.1	20.0	25.1	21.3	7.4				
Black	2,533,729	16.5	20.1	40,934	78.8	21.5	9.3	8.4	15.6	10.3	52.9	7.1	-	92.0	8.0	2.0	24.1	27.1	37.4	13.8	7.5				
Hispanic or Latino	13,074,155	17.1	19.1	43,805	90.5	14.8	4.3	4.7	8.3	7.9	61.8	5.2	-	21.7	78.3	39.5	44.2	26.6	19.9	6.2	2.7				
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	198,796	10.5	12.4	60,209	89.0	17.1	5.1	4.1	13.5	4.2	61.2	5.6	-	60.9	39.1	12.4	14.7	34.6	34.3	12.0	4.5				
Polynesian	130,123	14.0	14.0	56,578	86.6	18.6	6.4	5.1	12.0	5.6	58.7	6.5	-	66.6	33.4	10.3	13.5	36.0	34.0	11.8	4.7				
White	22,826,433	7.6	11.3	60,284	80.5	26.6	4.1	2.4	17.8	3.3	59.9	3.8	-	71.4	28.6	13.2	16.0	22.9	30.1	19.4	11.6				
NOTE: Bangladeshi, Indonesian, Pakistani, Taiwanese, Thai, Chamorro or Guamanian, Micronesian, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan groups' data are not available for California because their numbers fall below a population threshold of 65,000.																									
NEW YORK	19,396,183	10.9	14.2	51,381	78.7	27.3	5.1	3.1	17.8	9.6	58.7	4.1	13.4	71.2	28.8	13.3	15.9	29.8	23.1	17.9	13.3				
American Indian and Alaska Native	142,248	16.3	21.4	37,703	76.2	23.6	10.4	6.6	14.9	20.3	52.2	7.5	-	79.9	20.1	8.8	19.1	31.8	29.0	12.6	7.6				
Asian																									