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A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento

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A Message from President Robert S. Nelsen

The demographic landscape of Sacramento is changing, and changing rapidly. The rich diversity of our city and the campus of Sacramento State should be recognized and celebrated. As California's capital university, we are dedicated to transforming the lives of not only our students but also their families and those in the broader community. A strategic goal of Sacramento State is to engage with the community by building enduring partnerships that strengthen and enrich the region.

A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is an example of Sacramento State's mission, vision, and values together in action. I am particularly pleased that this report is the result of a collaborative university effort by faculty, graduate and undergraduate students, the Institute for Social Research, and the Office of Creative Services.

The information presented here is important and insightful. The report also highlights the importance of the upcoming 2020 Census, which is vital to the future of Sacramento and our region. I am confident that many community organizations, government officials, and policy makers will find this report extremely valuable.

Robert S. Nelsen

President

Introduction

The estimated 2019 population of Sacramento is just over 500,000. Sacramento is now the sixth largest, as well as the fastest growing, big city in California. In 2002, the Civil Rights Project at Harvard University conducted for Time magazine named Sacramento "America's Most Diverse City," and this distinction continues today. After analyzing the 2010 U.S. Census, the American Communities Project at Brown University ranked Sacramento number one in its Neighborhood Diversity Index. This index looks at the average city resident and determines the percentage of people in his or her neighborhood who belong to a different racial group.

The American Communities Project rated Sacramento as the second most diverse big city in the United States with its relatively even balance of White, Black, Hispanic/Latino, and Asian populations. While many big cities are diverse, they are often also highly segregated. Sacramento is actually one of the few big cities in the United States that is both diverse and integrated.

The purpose of *A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento* is to examine the overall demographic, social, and economic profile of the City of Sacramento. This report particularly focuses on the diverse Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander American (AANHPI) populations. The recent Decennial Census collected disaggregated data for API populations. This vitally important data provides a much more comprehensive picture of a highly heterogeneous, multi-ethnic population that includes those born in the United States as well as immigrants and refugees from dozens of other countries.

This report is based on the 5-year estimates in the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2011-2015. Federal law still requires the Decennial Census, but it is now a short-form census rather than the traditional long-form. Beginning in 2005, the ACS has replaced the long-form Census, and it releases data every year in order to provide a more current estimate about the populace. Unlike the Decennial Census, however, the ACS relies on a smaller sample of the population. Additionally, the ACS collects data throughout the year, versus the point-in-time Census. The five-year estimates of the ACS are the most reliable, especially when looking at the AANHPI sub-populations, which have the smallest sample sizes.

According to the Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB), "Asian" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. The Asian population includes people who indicated their race(s) as "Asian;" reported entries such as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," or "Vietnamese;" or provided other detailed Asian responses.

"Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" refers to a person having origins from any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It also includes people who reported entries such as Pacific Islander; Polynesian entries, such as Tahitian, Tongan, and Tokelauan; Micronesian entries, such as Marshallese, Palauan, and Chuukese; and Melanesian entries, such as Fijian, Guinean, and Solomon Islander.

In addition, the U.S. Census reports both Asians and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders as either "alone" or "alone or in combination" with another race. Throughout the report, the discussion of AANHPI populations includes results for "alone" or "alone or in combination" with another race, and it highlights the diversity within the entire Asian population. For the White estimates, this report uses the category "White (not Hispanic or Latino)."

A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento examines population trends, social and economic characteristics, and foreign-born and language characteristics. This report also captures important data on health insurance coverage, which is a significant issue after the passage of the Affordable Care Act (also known as Obamacare) that became law in 2010. Information from this report is useful to elected officials, policy makers, community organizations, businesses, and government agencies that should be aware of important differences between the various AANHPI groups. Data disaggregation can draw attention to issues of unequal education attainment, levels of poverty and unemployment, and English-language fluency that would be only available when using single aggregated data.

It is important to note that the five-year estimates of the ACS, although highly useful, have limitations. For example, sample size, or the total number of individuals surveyed, relates to how well the available data reflect the populations described in this report. The census and the ACS apply statistical methods to their sample sizes in order to estimate their findings and apply them to an entire group or population. However, a relatively small sample size of Cambodian Americans was included in the ACS survey of Sacramento. This means that the descriptions of this group are not as statistically precise as other AANHPI groups that comprise a greater proportion of Sacramento residents and have more individuals in their samples. As a result, the data describing some of the smaller AANHPI sub-populations have a large margin of error. These results should be interpreted accordingly when comparing data from the Decennial Census and the ACS. In some cases, data from small sample sizes with high statistical error rates are not reliable enough for use in this report.

A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento would not be possible without the help of many people. Jessica Newham and Imran Majid are responsible for gathering the data in this report. Both are alumni from California State University, Sacramento (Sacramento State), where they received excellent research training in their undergraduate and graduate degree programs. The Institute for Social Research, led by Dr. Shannon Williams, provided technical expertise on U.S. Census data tools such as American FactFinder, QuickFacts, DataFerrett, Census Explorer, and more. Major funding for this report came from APIs RISE, an Asian Pacific Islander American philanthropic Giving Circle based in Sacramento. APIs RISE is part of the National Giving Circle movement that aims to address the critical gap in philanthropic resources addressing the unmet needs of APIA communities. To narrow this gap, APIs RISE works to increase greater understanding and engagement between philanthropy and APIA communities. Creatives Services at Sacramento State and its professional staff provided the design, copyediting, and graphic arts for this report. Special thanks go to Bruce Clarke, Design Coordinator, Lauren Orcutt, Copy Editor, and Kevin Swaim, Graphic Designer. Lastly, we thank the Sacramento Bee for generously providing many of the photographs used in this report.

Summary of Key Findings

Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Americans represented almost a quarter of the people living in Sacramento. From 2011 to 2015, this population included more than 102,000 Asian Americans (alone or in combination), making up approximately one in five Sacramento city residents (21.3%). Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (alone or in combination) made up 2.6 percent of the population in Sacramento in 2015 (consisting of approximately 12,000 individuals who self-identified with this group). The Asian American population rate of growth was nearly double that of Sacramento city as a whole. During the same period, the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) populations grew at almost five times the rate of Sacramento's total population.

The number and percentage of multiracial people in Sacramento continue to increase. In 2000, there were 26,078 people in Sacramento who counted as "two or more races," comprising 6.4 percent of the total population. In 2011-2015, there were 33,335 people in Sacramento who counted as "two or more races," reaching 6.9 percent of the total population. This represents a growth rate of 27.8 percent, compared to the overall population growth rate of 18.1 percent. The multiracial population of Asian Americans grew by 33.2 percent, while the multiracial population of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders grew by 81 percent.

There continues to be great educational disparity among various Asian American and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups in Sacramento. The percentage of Asian Americans holding a bachelor's degree was 22.3 percent in 2011-2015. This was higher than the total population (19.0%), but lower compared to Whites (25.2%). The rate of Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals holding a bachelor's degree was 7.6 percent, or less than half the rate of the overall population. The average rate among Sacramento residents for attaining a graduate or professional degree was more than five times that of the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population.

During 2011–2015, there were over **102,000** Asian Americans, making up approximately **one-in-five** Sacramento city residents.

Overall, the median household income for Asian Americans ($52,390) and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders ($52,580) was slightly higher in comparison to all other households in Sacramento ($50,739), but less than for non-Hispanic White households ($62,138). Japanese, Asian Indian, and Filipino Sacramentans were the only Asian American sub-population groups with median household incomes higher than the total population average. Other groups, including Chinese ($46,916), Hmong ($39,339), Korean ($37,049), and Vietnamese ($29,470) Sacramentans, had lower median household incomes relative to all other households in Sacramento. Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander sub-groups had higher median household incomes than Sacramento as a whole, but also almost twice the number of people per household in comparison to Non-Hispanic White households, for both owner- and renter-occupied units.

The per capita income–the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group, including those living in a household or group quarters–was lower for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders than the general population of Sacramento. Per capita income is distinct from household income. High household incomes often mask a larger number of people earning relatively low incomes. Asian Americans had a per capita income ($23,363) below that of the total population ($26,208), while Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders' per capita income ($17,423) was nearly $10,000 less than that of the total population.

The poverty rate for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in 2011-2015 was roughly the same as the overall poverty rate for all of Sacramento (22%). Most groups in Sacramento reported a decrease in poverty rates from 2000 to 2011-2015. However, several Asian American groups (Vietnamese, Hmong, and Laotian) and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander groups (Samoan and Polynesian) had the highest poverty rates in Sacramento.

There was a great deal of diversity among Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders regarding U.S. citizenship. A higher percentage of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento were not born in the United States. Among Asian Americans in Sacramento, 46.6 percent were not born in the United States. Over 83 percent of Japanese and over 62 percent of Hmong Sacramentans were U.S. born, while just 30.4 percent of Asian Indian Sacramentans were U.S. born. Native Hawaiians are U.S. citizens by birth. Only about 22 percent of Sacramento Fijians were born in the U.S., and 94.6 percent of Sacramento Samoans were U.S. born.

A high percentage of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders spoke another language besides English at home. Among Asian Americans 18 to 64 years old, 78.8 percent of Japanese in Sacramento spoke only English at home. At the same time, less than 10 percent of Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, and Laotian Sacramentans spoke only English at home. Among Pacific Islanders, 49.6 percent of Samoans spoke only English at home, whereas just 2.5 percent of Fijians spoke only English at home.

Overall, in 2011-2015, 13.5 percent of Asian Americans and 20.8 percent of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento did not have health insurance. This was higher than the 13.3 percent of all people in Sacramento without health insurance. Only 3.3 percent of Japanese, 10.5 percent of Filipinos, and 6.1 percent of Samoans in Sacramento did not have health insurance.

Table 1 · Population by Race and Ethnicity

ALL RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPS	ALONE				ALONE OR IN COMBINATION				% Change from 2000 to 2011–2015	
	2000		2011–2015		2000		2011–2015			
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Alone	Alone or Combo
Asian American	67,635	16.6%	88,917	18.5%	77,008	18.9%	102,597	21.3%	31.5%	33.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	3,861	0.9%	7,345	1.5%	6,833	1.7%	12,369	2.6%	90.2%	81.0%
White (not Hispanic or Latino)	164,974	40.5%	160,778	33.5%	176,446	52.6%	177,999	37.0%	-2.5%	0.9%
Black or African American	62,968	15.5%	65,972	13.7%	70,218	17.3%	79,516	16.5%	4.8%	13.2%
Latino	79,952	19.6%	-	-	96,636	23.7%	134,951	28.1%	-	39.6%
Native American	5,300	1.3%	3,481	0.7%	11,303	2.8%	11,150	2.3%	-34.3%	-1.4%
Other Race	44,627	11.0%	42,249	8.8%	55,857	13.7%	47,992	10.0%	-5.3%	-14.1%
Total one race	380,940	93.6%	447,230	93.1%	-	-	-	-	17.4%	-
Total two or more races	26,078	6.4%	33,336	6.9%	-	-	-	-	27.8%	-
Sacramento Total	**407,018**	**100.0%**	**480,566**	**100.0%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**18.1%**	**-**

Table 1 Summary

Table 1 shows the Sacramento City population by all races and ethnic groups both in 2000 and in 2011-2015. The U.S. Census records populations by those who self-report only one ethnicity or those who report an ethnicity in combination with one or more other groups. The first set of data ("alone") presents those who reported only one ethnicity; the second set ("alone or in combination") includes any person identifying with the racial or ethnic group. For example, a person who self-reported as "Asian American" and "White" would be counted in both categories in the "alone or in combination" data. Alternatively, if an individual selected multiple Asian ethnic groups (for example, Japanese and Korean), they would be counted as "Asian alone."

- During 2011-2015, over 102,000 Asian Americans (alone or in combination) lived in Sacramento, comprising approximately one in five Sacramento city residents (21.3%). Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (alone or in combination) made up 2.6 percent of the population in Sacramento in 2015, consisting of approximately 12,000 individuals who self-identified with this group.
- Sacramento had an 18.1 percent increase in its overall population living within the city limits between 2000 and 2015.
- The Asian American population rate of growth was nearly double that of Sacramento city.
- The Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander population grew at almost five times the rate of Sacramento's total population.

Table 2 · Ancestry of AANHPI Subgroups

AANHPI ETHNIC GROUPS	ALONE				ALONE OR IN COMBINATION				% Change from 2000 to 2015	
	2000		2015		2000		2015			
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Alone	Alone or Combo
Asian American										
Chinese	19,425	29.8%	21,045	23.7%	21,579	31.9%	24,743	27.8%	8.3%	14.7%
Hmong	11,295	17.3%	15,283	17.2%	12,610	18.6%	16,226	18.2%	35.3%	28.7%
Filipino	8,515	13.1%	12,612	14.2%	11,156	16.5%	17,565	19.8%	48.1%	57.4%
Japanese	6,642	10.2%	6,055	6.8%	8,710	12.9%	9,333	10.5%	-8.8%	7.2%
Vietnamese	6,171	9.5%	7,592	8.5%	6,753	10.0%	9,211	10.4%	23.0%	36.4%
Laotian	5,924	9.1%	7,663	8.6%	6,876	10.2%	8,557	9.6%	29.4%	24.4%
Asian Indian	4,944	7.6%	9,208	10.4%	6,838	10.1%	10,984	12.4%	86.2%	60.6%
Korean	815	1.3%	1,780	2.0%	1,140	1.7%	2,705	3.0%	118.4%	137.3%
Pakistani	724	1.1%	2,674	3.0%	1,004	1.5%	2,722	3.1%	269.3%	171.1%
Cambodian	390	0.6%	755	0.8%	511	0.8%	1,011	1.1%	93.6%	97.8%
Thai	202	0.3%	-	-	362	0.5%	736	0.8%	-	-
Indonesian	126	0.2%	-	-	262	0.4%	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASIAN AMERICAN	67,635		88,917		77,008		102,597		**31.5%**	**33.2%**
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander										
Fijian	929	24.1%	4,610	39.4%	1,253	32.5%	5,275	45.0%	396.2%	321.0%
Polynesian*	-	-	1,659	14.2%	-	-	3,176	27.1%	-	-
Samoan	771	20.0%	831	7.1%	937	24.3%	1,285	11.0%	7.8%	37.1%
Micronesian	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	10.7%	-	-
Native Hawaiian	312	8.1%	-	-	877	22.7%	1,079	9.2%	-	23.0%
Tongan	797	20.6%	-	-	970	25.1%	1,052	9.0%	-	8.5%
Guamanian	276	7.1%	-	-	438	11.3%	730	6.2%	-	66.7%
Other Pacific Islander	776	20.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NH/PI	3,861		7,345		6,833	-	12,369	-	**90.2%**	-

Note: Asian American and NH/PI totals include sub-population groups not listed on this table.

* Polynesian includes Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Tahitians, Tongans, Polynesians, and Tokelauans. As a result, there is a higher margin of error for the total population.

Table 2 Summary

All Asian American sub-populations grew faster than the Sacramento population between 2000 and 2011-2015, with the exception of the Japanese and Chinese populations, which made up the largest proportion of the Asian American population.

- The Chinese alone population grew at about half the rate (8.3%) of Sacramento overall (18.1%), but Chinese in combination grew 14.7 percent.
- The Japanese alone population decreased by 8.8 percent, and the population of Japanese in combination grew less than half the rate (7.2%) of the overall Sacramento population.
- Many of the Asian American groups showed a significant increase in populations that had a combined heritage, such as Pakistani, Korean, Cambodian, Filipino, and Vietnamese.
- Fijians were the largest Pacific Islander sub-group and had the fastest rate of growth.

Figure 1
Age and Sex: Asian Americans and Total Sacramento City Population

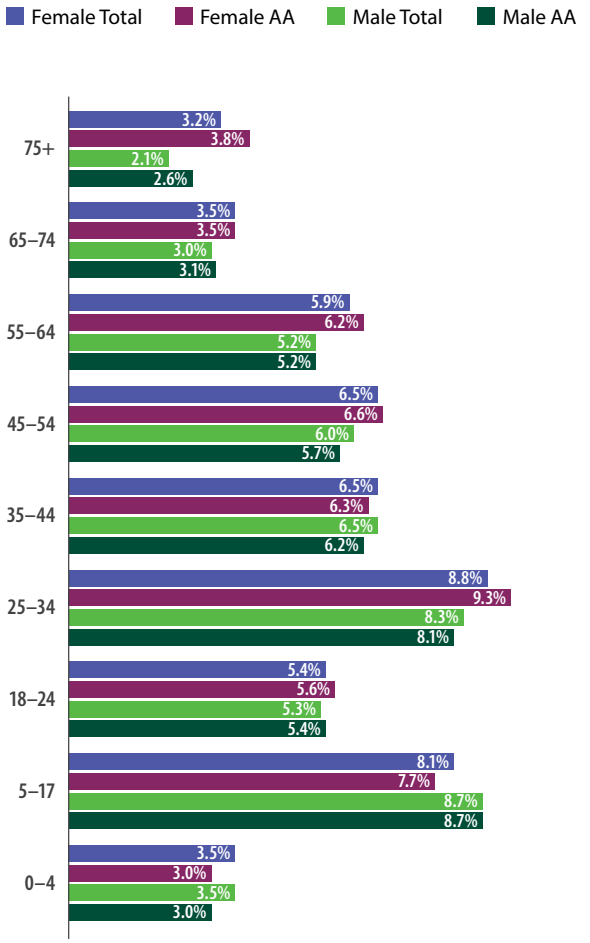
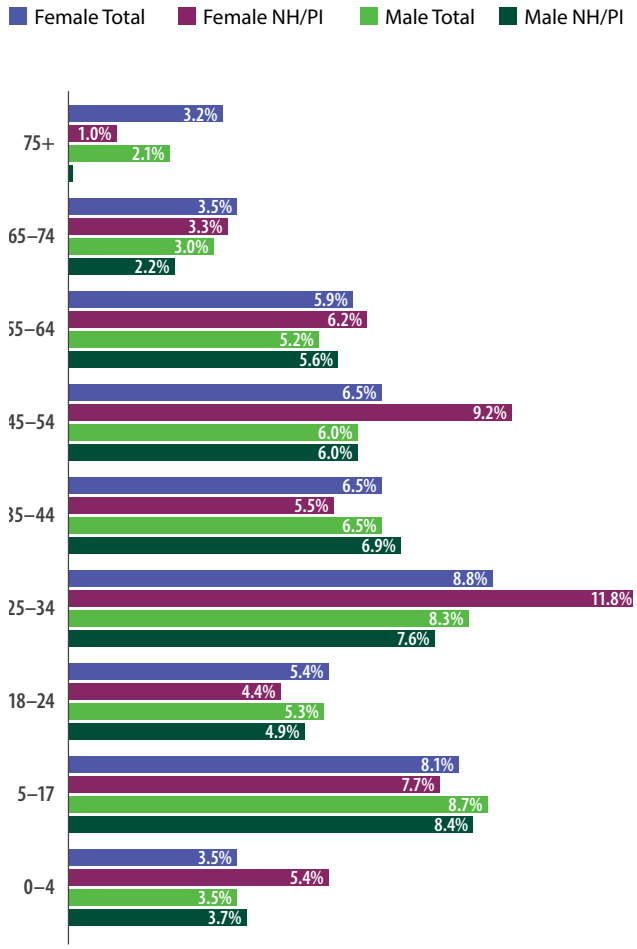


Figure 2
Age and Sex: Pacific Islanders and Total Sacramento City Population



Figures 1 and 2 Summary

The age and sex characteristics of Asian Americans and NH/PIs showed males to be generally younger and females generally older, especially at prime working ages.

- Asian males between the ages of 5-17 formed the largest male age sub-group (8.7%), while Asian females between the ages of 25-34 formed the largest female age sub-group (9.3%).
- NH/PI males between the ages of 5-17 also formed the largest sub-group (8.4%), and NH/PI females also formed the largest sub-group between the ages of 25-34 (11.8%).
- A similar pattern can be seen amongst the total population, in which males between the ages of 5-17 (8.7%) and females between the ages of 25-34 (8.8%) formed the largest sub-groups.

Table 3 · Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Older by Race and Ethnicity

EDUCATION LEVEL	2000		2011–2015		% Change	
	Bachelor's	Graduate or Prof.	Bachelor's	Graduate or Prof.	Bachelor's	Graduate or Prof.
Asian American	17.7%	7.9%	22.3%	10.8%	4.6%	2.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	6.5%	1.6%	7.6%	2.0%	1.1%	0.4%
White	20.1%	11.8%	25.2%	16.8%	5.1%	5.0%
Black or African American	9.4%	4.2%	12.7%	6.6%	3.3%	2.4%
Latino	6.8%	3.5%	9.6%	4.5%	2.8%	1.0%
Native American	8.4%	5.8%	9.9%	6.0%	1.5%	0.2%
Sacramento Total	**15.5%**	**8.4%**	**19.0%**	**11.0%**	**3.5%**	**2.6%**

Table 3 Summary

Overall, more people in Sacramento had obtained post-secondary degrees in 2011-2015, compared to 2000.

- The percent of Asian Americans holding a bachelor's degree (22.3%) in 2011-2015 was higher than the total population (19.0%), but lower compared to Whites (25.2%).
- When looking at graduate or professional degrees, Asian Americans (10.8%) were almost equivalent to the total average of 11 percent, but lower than Whites (16.8%).
- The rate of NH/PI individuals achieving a bachelor's degree (7.6%) was less than half the rate of the overall population (19.0%). The average rate for Sacramento residents attaining a graduate or professional degree (11.0%) was more than five times than that of the NH/PI population (2.0%).

Table 4 · Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Older by AANHPI Subgroup

EDUCATION LEVEL	2000		2011–2015		% Change	
	Bachelor's	Graduate or Prof.	Bachelor's	Graduate or Prof.	Bachelor's	Graduate or Prof.
Asian American						
Korean	27.9%	8.7%	23.2%	21.5%	-4.7%	12.8%
Japanese	28.1%	10.8%	31.5%	14.8%	3.4%	4.0%
Filipino	29.1%	5.0%	32.8%	5.3%	3.7%	0.3%
Chinese	19.2%	10.1%	22.4%	13.4%	3.2%	3.3%
Pakistani	12.7%	16.6%	21.1%	11.2%	8.4%	-5.4%
Vietnamese	8.8%	3.2%	15.1%	5.9%	6.3%	2.7%
Asian Indian	13.3%	15.9%	26.5%	24.3%	13.2%	8.4%
Laotian	1.7%	1.5%	5.3%	2.0%	3.6%	0.5%
Hmong	2.8%	2.0%	10.4%	3.2%	7.6%	1.2%
Cambodian	-	-	6.5%	0.9%	-	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander						
Fijian	12.5%	0.0%	6.8%	2.0%	-5.7%	2.0%
Samoan	2.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Polynesian	-	-	9.9%	3.1%	-	-

Table 4 Summary

Higher education attainment varies considerably among Asian American and NH/PI groups.

- Filipinos had the highest percentage of bachelor's degrees (32.8%), but a low percentage of graduate/professional degrees (5.3%).
- The percentage of Koreans holding a bachelor's degree declined from 2000 to 2015 (from 27.9% to 23.2%), but Koreans holding a graduate/professional degree doubled over the same period (from 8.7% to 21.5%).
- Pakistanis saw the only decrease in graduate/professional degree attainment (-5.4%).
- Among Laotians, 5.3 percent had received a bachelor's, and 2.0 percent had received a graduate or professional degree.
- Among Cambodians, 6.5 percent had received a bachelor's, and 0.9 percent had received a graduate or professional degree.

Table 5 · Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Older by Race and Ethnicity

EDUCATION	Less than 9th grade	9 - 12th grade, no diploma	HS GRAD (OR EQUIV.)	SOME COLLEGE, NO DEGREE	ASSOCIATE DEGREE	BACHELOR'S DEGREE	GRADUATE OR PROF. DEGREE
Asian American	16.9%	6.1%	18.3%	16.9%	8.7%	22.3%	10.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	15.0%	10.0%	32.9%	26.4%	6.3%	7.6%	2.0%
Sacramento Total	**9.0%**	**7.7%**	**20.8%**	**23.7%**	**8.8%**	**19.0%**	**11.0%**

Table 5 and Figure 3 Summary

Educational diversity among Asian Americans and NH/PIs with less than a college degree also varied relative to the general Sacramento population.

- The proportions of Asian Americans and NH/PIs without a high school diploma (23% and 25%, respectively) were higher than among the average population (16.7%).
- NH/PIs were less likely to pursue post-secondary education, with only 42.3 percent pursuing any type of education after high school, compared to 58.7 percent of Asian Americans and 62.5 percent of the Sacramento total population.
- The highest level of education achieved for the largest segment of the total population was some college, no degree (23.7%).

Figure 3
Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Older by Race and Ethnicity

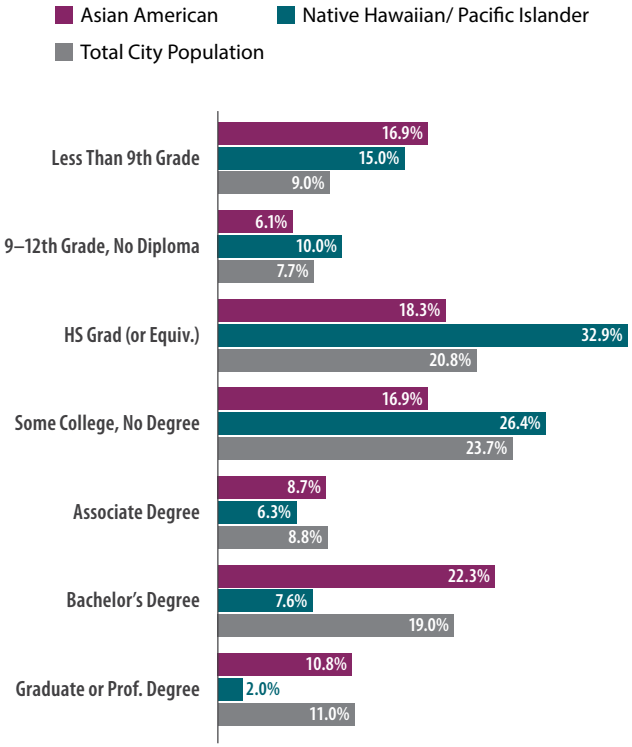


Table 6 · 2011-2015 Average Household Size by Race and Ethnicity

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	People per Household	
	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Asian American	3.2	3.0
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	3.9	3.6
White	2.1	1.9
Black or African American	2.7	2.4
Latino	3.7	3.5
American Indian/Alaska Native	3.3	2.5
Sacramento Total	**2.7**	**2.6**

TABLE 6 SUMMARY

Generally, both Asian Americans and NH/PIs had larger household sizes than the total population, for both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units.

- NH/PI households were almost twice the size of White households for both owner- and renter-occupied units.
- For renter-occupied units, NH/PIs had one more person per household than the total population average.

Table 7 · 2011-2015 Average Household Size by AANHPI Subgroup

AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE	People per Household	
	Owner-occupied	Renter-occupied
Asian American		
Japanese	1.8	1.6
Chinese	2.6	2.1
Korean	2.9	2.0
Vietnamese	3.3	3.0
Cambodian	3.3	2.7
Filipino	3.4	3.1
Asian Indian	3.9	2.4
Laotian	4.9	3.9
Hmong	6.2	4.9
Pakistani	7.1	4.3
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander		
Polynesian	3.3	4.0
Fijian	4.0	3.4
Samoan	5.9	4.3

TABLE 7 SUMMARY

However, there were major differences in household size within Asian American and NH/PI groups.

- Japanese people had the smallest average household size for both owner-occupied (1.8) and renter-occupied units (1.6), and this size fell below the total population average.
- Only Japanese and Chinese Sacramentans had owner-occupied household sizes below the total population average.
- Only Japanese, Chinese, Korean, and Asian Indian Sacramentans had renter-occupied household sizes below the total population average.
- Pakistanis had the largest average household size for owner-occupied units (7.1)—almost 3 times that of the total population.
- Hmong Americans had an average household size nearly twice as large as that of the total population, and they had the largest average renter-occupied household size amongst all AANHPI subgroups.

Table 8 · 2011-2015 Rental and Owner Occupancy by Race and Ethnicity

OCCUPANCY	RENTER-OCCUPIED	OWNER-OCCUPIED
Asian American	44.9%	55.1%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	54.1%	45.9%
White	45.1%	54.9%
Black or African American	71.3%	28.7%
Latino	60.7%	39.3%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	63.0%	37.0%
Sacramento Total	**52.8%**	**47.2%**

Table 8 and Figure 4 Summary

Home ownership is an important socio-economic indicator in Sacramento. Overall, less than half of Sacramentans lived in residences they own.

- Asian Americans had the highest owner-occupancy rate, with over half living in owner-occupied residences.
- NH/PIs had an owner-occupancy rate just below the Sacramento average, but 9 percent below that of White Sacramentans.
- Both Asian Americans and NH/PIs had higher home-ownership rates than the total population.

Figure 4
2015 Rental and Owner Occupancy by Race and Ethnicity

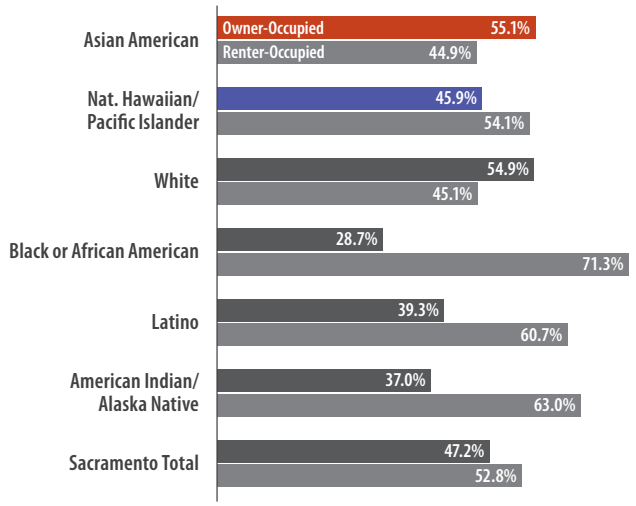


Table 9 · Households That Are Owner Occupied by AANHPI Subgroup

HOMEOWNER OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American			
Japanese	78.6%	75.8%	-2.8%
Chinese	67.0%	65.1%	-1.9%
Filipino	57.8%	57.4%	-0.4%
Pakistani	56.6%	58.4%	1.8%
Asian Indian	41.9%	46.8%	4.9%
Cambodian	31.2%	35.4%	4.2%
Korean	35.3%	43.9%	8.6%
Hmong	23.0%	30.0%	7.0%
Vietnamese	29.9%	43.6%	13.7%
Laotian	26.0%	39.6%	13.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander			
Samoan	24.7%	17.7%	-7.0%
Fijian	52.2%	58.3%	6.1%
Polynesian	-	35.2%	-

Table 9 Summary

Home ownership is an important socio-economic indicator.

- Homeowner occupation decreased slightly for Japanese, Chinese, and Filipino Sacramentans. However, these groups all had some of the highest levels of homeowner-occupied units in 2011-2015.
- Samoans had the lowest percentage of homeowner-occupied units (17.7%); additionally, they saw the largest decrease from 2000 to 2011-2015 (-7.0%).
- Vietnamese Sacramentans saw the greatest increase in homeowner-occupied units (13.7%), with Laotians following close behind (13.6%).

Table 10 · Median Household Income by Race and Ethnicity

HOUSEHOLD INCOME	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American	$38,398	$52,390	36.4%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	$36,033	$52,580	45.9%
White	$41,003	$62,138	51.5%
Black or African American	$29,512	$36,056	22.2%
Latino	$33,605	$41,278	22.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	$35,417	$40,750	15.1%
Sacramento Total	**$37,049**	**$50,739**	**37.0%**

*Median household income includes income from all sources, for example job earnings and public assistance.

Table 10 Summary

Overall, the median household incomes in Sacramento increased by 37 percent from 2000 to 2011-2015.

- In 2011-2015, both Asian Americans and NH/PIs had median household incomes slightly above the total population average.
- While the AANHPI population had incomes higher than the total population, their incomes were approximately $10,000 below that of Whites.
- NH/PIs had the second largest increase in median household income from 2000 to 2011-2015 (45.9%).
- Asian Americans, NH/PIs, and White Sacramentans had median household incomes higher than the total population.

Table 11 · Median Household Income by AANHPI Subgroup

HOUSEHOLD INCOME	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American			
Korean	$41,786	$37,049	-11.3%
Japanese	$55,357	$63,535	14.8%
Chinese	$40,212	$46,916	16.7%
Pakistani	$37,656	$44,766	18.9%
Vietnamese	$22,977	$29,470	28.3%
Hmong	$28,405	$39,339	38.5%
Asian Indian	$43,421	$64,740	49.1%
Filipino	$43,089	$71,979	67.0%
Laotian	$26,929	$50,158	86.3%
Cambodian*	$31,250	-	-
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander			
Samoan	$29,250	$52,563	79.7%
Fijian	$33,365	$60,056	80.0%
Polynesian	-	$51,125	-

* This definition can make the sample sizes for each group smaller and increases the margin of error. This is particularly true for groups with low rates of home ownership. For example, in Table 2 there are 755 Cambodians in the sample, yet there were only 260 Cambodian household owners. This smaller sample has a large margin of error (+/- $37,241) associated with the estimate.

Table 11 Summary

A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room can be a housing unit. The householder refers to the person (or one of the people) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. The U.S. Census uses the householder, or owner, to determine the race of a household.

- Koreans were the only population sub-group to report a decrease in median household income from 2000 to 2011-2015; it dropped by 11.3 percent from $41,786 to $37,049—well below the total population.
- Laotians, Fijians, and Samoans had the largest increase in median household income from 2000 to 2011-2015, and all reported incomes above the total population.
- Japanese, Asian Indian, Filipino, and all Pacific Islander Sacramentans had average household incomes higher than the total population average.
- Vietnamese Sacramentans had the lowest median household income ($29,470), nearly half that of the total population.

Table 12 · Average Per Capita Income by Race and Ethnicity

AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American	$15,207	$23,363	53.6%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	$11,196	$17,423	55.6%
White	$26,263	$40,396	53.8%
Black or African American	$14,130	$20,263	43.4%
Latino	$12,131	$16,043	32.2%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	$16,226	$18,612	14.7%
Sacramento Total	**$18,721**	**$26,208**	**40.0%**

Table 12 Summary

Per capita income is distinct from household income. High household incomes often mask a larger number of people earning relatively low incomes.

- Although Asian Americans and NH/PIs showed large increases in per capita income (53.6% and 55.6% respectively), their incomes still fell below the total population ($26,208).
- Asian Americans had a per capita income that was only slightly below the total population, while NH/PIs reported a per capita income nearly $10,000 less than the total population.
- After Latinos, NH/PIs had the lowest per capita income of all races.

Table 13 Summary

It is important to note that the per capital income varies dramatically within and between Asian American and NH/PI groups in Sacramento. Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group, including those living in group quarters. It is derived by dividing the aggregate income of a particular group by the total population in that group. This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**The increase in per capita income for Koreans may be due to many factors, including some extremely high incomes by relatively few Korean individuals or a higher percentage of family-owned businesses that report higher per capita income for every family member.*

- All Asian American and NH/PI population sub-groups showed an increase in per capita income from 2000 to 2011-2015.
- Vietnamese, Hmong, Cambodian, Laotian, and Korean Sacramentans had a per capita increase of over 100 percent from 2000 to 2011-2015.
- However, all of these groups, with the exception of Koreans, reported per capita incomes well below that of the total population.
- The per capita income for Hmong Sacramentans was over $15,000 less than the total population average.
- While all sub-population groups showed an increase, most had per capita incomes that fell well below the total population.
- Hmong, Pakistani, Samoan, Laotian, Polynesian, Vietnamese, Fijian, Melanesian, and Cambodian Sacramentans all had per capita incomes below the total population.

Table 13 · Average Per Capita Income by AANHPI Subgroup

AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American			
Chinese	$20,318	$27,036	33.1%
Pakistani	$8,564	$11,765	37.4%
Japanese	$33,238	$48,411	45.6%
Filipino	$17,788	$26,695	50.1%
Asian Indian	$15,355	$27,289	77.7%
Vietnamese	$8,030	$17,019	111.9%
Hmong	$4,885	$10,686	118.8%
Cambodian	$8,045	$18,325	127.8%
Laotian	$6,265	$14,803	136.3%
Korean*	$21,672	$51,916	139.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander			
Fijian	$10,153	$18,028	77.6%
Samoan	$7,161	$13,935	94.6%
Polynesian	-	$15,708	-

Table 14 · Poverty Rate by Race and Ethnicity

POVERTY RATE	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American	24.9%	21.1%	-3.8%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	26.7%	22.2%	-4.5%
White	13.1%	13.9%	0.8%
Black or African American	27.1%	28.7%	1.6%
Latino	23.1%	28.8%	5.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	24.7%	30.3%	5.6%
Sacramento Total	**20.0%**	**22.0%**	**2.0%**

Table 14 Summary

This table shows the percentage of individuals with incomes below the poverty level. In the United States as a whole, 15.1 percent of the population had incomes below the poverty level. The percent of Sacramento's population under the poverty level was almost 7 percent higher than the national average.

- All racial and ethnic groups in the City of Sacramento, aside from Whites, had higher percentages of people living under the poverty level than the national average.
- Asian Americans and NH/PIs in Sacramento saw a decrease in the number of individuals with incomes below the poverty line, while all other race and ethnic groups saw an increase.
- Both Asian Americans and NH/PIs had a poverty rate that hovered around the Sacramento rate of 22 percent but was around 7 percent higher than the national average.
- Whites had the lowest poverty rate—about 8 percent lower than the city average—followed by Asian Americans and then NH/PIs.

Table 15 · Poverty Rate by AANHPI Subgroup

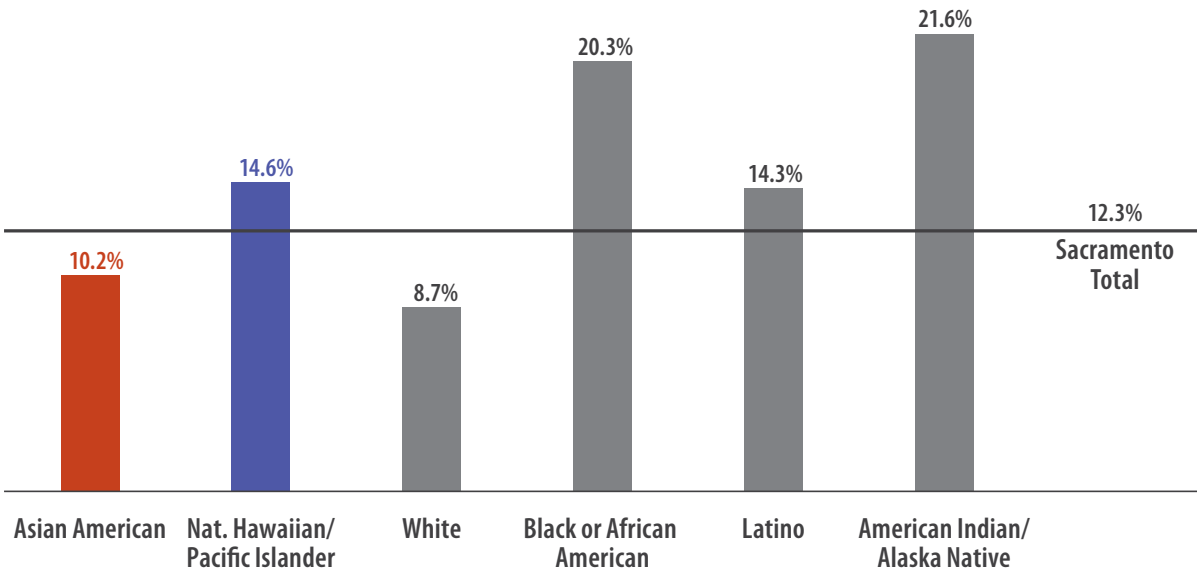
POVERTY RATE	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American			
Cambodian	36.1%	15.8%	-20.3%
Filipino	11.7%	7.4%	-4.3%
Pakistani	30.0%	19.0%	-11.0%
Laotian	35.6%	22.6%	-13.0%
Asian Indian	21.5%	15.9%	-5.6%
Hmong	46.1%	36.7%	-9.4%
Vietnamese	38.5%	37.3%	-1.2%
Korean	19.2%	19.7%	0.5%
Chinese	16.3%	17.4%	1.1%
Japanese	5.2%	9.4%	4.2%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander			
Samoan	53.1%	42.6%	-10.5%
Fijian	17.2%	17.5%	0.3%
Polynesian	-	24.2%	-

Table 15 Summary

As with many other indicators in this report, the levels of poverty varied greatly among different Asian American and NH/PI groups.

- All Asian American and NH/PI population sub-groups saw a decrease in their poverty rates, with the exception of Korean, Chinese, Japanese, and Fijian Sacramentans.
- Samoans had a large decrease in their poverty rate (-10.5%); however, they had the highest poverty rate amongst all sub-populations at 42.6 percent, almost twice the total population.
- The poverty rate for Samoans in Sacramento was almost three times higher than the national average.
- Hmong and Vietnamese Sacramentans had poverty levels more than twice that of the national average.
- Only Filipino and Japanese Sacramentans fell below the national average.
- While most groups reported a decrease from 2000 to 2011-2015, the following groups had poverty rates higher than the total population: Samoan, Vietnamese, Hmong, Polynesian, and Laotian.

Figure 5 · 2011-2015 Unemployment Rate by Race and Ethnicity



Figures 5 and 6 Summary

As a whole, Asian Americans had an unemployment rate that was approximately 2 percent below the total population, but still higher than Whites.

- Alternatively, NH/PIs had an unemployment rate approximately 2 percent above the total population average.
- NH/PI men and women both had unemployment rates that were higher than the total population, while Asian American men and women had lower unemployment rates.

Figure 6
2011-2015 Unemployment Rate by Race and Ethnicity and Sex

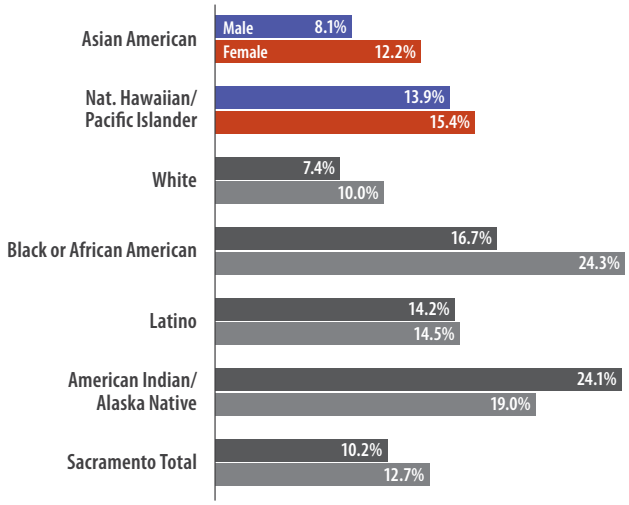


Table 16 · Labor Force Participation for Persons 16 Years and Older by Race and Ethnicity

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION	2000				2011–2015				Males % Change		Females % Change	
	Males		Females		Males		Females					
	Unempl. Rate	Participation Rate	Unempl. Rate	Participation Rate	Unempl. Rate	Participation Rate	Unempl. Rate	Participation Rate	Unempl. Rate	Participation Rate	Unempl. Rate	Participation Rate
Asian American	7.3%	58.9%	7.9%	49.1%	12.2%	64.8%	8.1%	56.3%	4.9%	5.9%	0.2%	7.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6.3%	72.5%	4.7%	64.4%	15.4%	70.8%	13.9%	74.7%	9.1%	-1.7%	9.2%	10.3%
White	6.4%	67.9%	4.6%	57.8%	10.0%	67.7%	9.2%	60.9%	3.6%	-0.2%	4.6%	3.1%
Black or African American	15.9%	58.4%	10.2%	57.6%	24.3%	58.9%	16.7%	57.4%	8.4%	0.5%	6.5%	-0.2%
Latino	10.7%	66.2%	8.7%	54.1%	14.5%	73.0%	14.2%	60.7%	3.8%	6.8%	5.5%	6.6%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	15.5%	63.1%	9.0%	59.1%	19.0%	54.9%	24.1%	56.8%	3.5%	-8.2%	15.1%	-2.3%
Total Sacramento	**8.8%**	**64.7%**	**6.9%**	**55.7%**	**12.7%**	**79.4%**	**10.2%**	**72.3%**	**3.9%**	**14.7%**	**3.3%**	**16.6%**

Note: the Unemployment rate and Participation rates to not add up to 100 percent because many young people (e.g. 16-21) and older people (65+) are not actively looking for work, or work less than 15 hours a week.

Table 16 Summary

Labor force participation and unemployment varied by different groups in Sacramento from 2000 to 2011-2015. Women generally showed greater improvement relative to men.

- NH/PI men and women both had unemployment rates higher than the total population.
- Male NH/PIs had a lower participation rate than the total population, whereas female NH/PIs had a slightly higher rate.
- From 2000 to 2011-2015, the unemployment rates for both male and female NH/PIs increased (by 9.1% and 9.3% respectively). However, the participation rate for men dropped by 1.7 percent, while it increased for women by 10.3 percent.
- Both male and female Asian Americans had unemployment rates lower than the total population rates for their respective sexes.
- Asian American men and women both had participation rates below the total population rate.
- From 2000 to 2011-2015, the participation rates for both male and female Asian Americans increased (by 5.9% and 7.2% respectively).
- Male Asian Americans also saw an increase in their unemployment rate by 4.9 percent, while female Asian Americans experienced only a slight increase of 0.2 percent.
- Both male and female Asian Americans had unemployment rates lower than the total population rate.

Table 17 · Unemployment by AANHPI Subgroup

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	RATE
Asian American	
Korean	0.7%
Japanese	5.6%
Filipino	8.0%
Vietnamese	8.8%
Pakistani	9.7%
Chinese	9.8%
Asian Indian	9.9%
Cambodian	12.1%
Hmong	14.1%
Laotian	16.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	
Samoan	9.8%
Fijian	10.5%
Polynesian	22.8%

Table 18 · Unemployment by AANHPI Subgroup and Gender

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION	2000		2011–2015		% Change	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Asian American						
Asian Indian	4.1%	14.6%	10.7%	8.6%	6.6%	-6.0%
Cambodian	0.0%	10.6%	21.3%	4.2%	21.3%	-6.4%
Chinese	6.8%	6.9%	10.9%	8.6%	4.1%	1.7%
Filipino	5.8%	7.1%	12.4%	4.0%	6.6%	-3.1%
Hmong	14.7%	15.4%	15.1%	13.2%	0.4%	-2.2%
Japanese	2.9%	1.6%	7.7%	4.0%	4.8%	2.4%
Korean	3.6%	3.8%	0.0%	1.2%	-3.6%	-2.7%
Laotian	8.3%	14.3%	21.2%	10.6%	12.9%	-3.7%
Pakistani	0.0%	10.8%	14.1%	1.2%	14.1%	-9.6%
Vietnamese	12.8%	6.4%	11.5%	6.1%	-1.3%	-0.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander						
Fijian	7.3%	0.0%	9.2%	15.5%	1.9%	15.5%
Samoan	20.6%	18.0%	15.8%	5.6%	-4.8%	-12.4%
Polynesian	-	-	33.4%	15.5%	-	-

Tables 17 and 18 Summary

Census data on unemployment varied greatly among both male and female Asian Americans and NH/PIs.

- All Asian American and NH/PI sub-populations had an unemployment rate below the total population average of 12.3 percent, except for Hmong (14.1%), Laotian (16.3%), and Polynesian (22.8%) Sacramentans.
- Polynesians had the highest unemployment rate of 22.8 percent.
- Koreans had the lowest unemployment rate of 0.7 percent–well below the Sacramento average. This may have been due to a high percentage of self-employed workers as well as statistical error.
- The relatively low rates of unemployment for Cambodian and Pakistani women may have been due to small sample sizes and/or a higher percentage of women who work from home.
- When looking at the sub-populations by sex, men tended to have higher unemployment rates than the total population.
- Cambodian, Filipino, Hmong, Laotian, Pakistani, Samoan, and Polynesian men all had higher unemployment rates than the total population.
- Hmong, Fijian, Melanesian, and Polynesian women all had unemployment rates higher than the total population rate.
- The male unemployment rate from 2000 to 2011-2015 increased for all sub-populations except Korean, Vietnamese, and Samoan Sacramentans.
- Samoan men still had an unemployment rate approximately 3 percent higher than the total population.
- The female unemployment rate from 2000 to 2011-2015 decreased for all sub-populations except for Chinese, Japanese, and Fijian Sacramentans.
- Chinese and Japanese women had unemployment rates well below the total population (nearly 1.5 times and three times lower respectively).
- Fijian women, however, had an unemployment rate 3 percent higher than the total population.
- Polynesian men had the highest unemployment rate, nearly three times larger than the total population.

Table 19 · Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Race and Ethnicity

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American	14.6%	5.4%	-9.2%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	9.2%	5.6%	-3.6%
White	4.6%	3.8%	-0.8%
Black or African American	14.9%	10.9%	-4.0%
Latino	9.5%	7.8%	-1.7%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	13.7%	9.7%	-4.0%
Sacramento Total	**8.5%**	**6.3%**	**-2.2%**

Table 19 Summary

The percentage of households receiving public assistance fell for all racial and ethnic groups from 2000 to 2011-2015. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

- Asian Americans and NH/PIs had a lower percentage of households receiving public assistance than the total population. However, the percentage of those receiving public assistance was about 2 percent higher than for White Sacramentans.
- Asian Americans and NH/PIs both saw their percentages of households receiving public assistance drop much faster than for the total population.
- Asian Americans experienced a rate decrease four times that of the total population's decrease.
- NH/PIs experienced a rate decrease over 1.5 times that of the total population.

Table 20 · Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by AANHPI Subgroup

RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	2000	2011–2015	% CHANGE
Asian American			
Japanese	1.2%	0.0%	-1.2%
Pakistani	16.2%	3.8%	-12.4%
Vietnamese	30.0%	7.6%	-22.4%
Asian Indian	7.1%	1.8%	-5.3%
Cambodian	36.0%	10.0%	-26.0%
Laotian	45.9%	15.1%	-30.8%
Hmong	52.7%	17.6%	-35.1%
Filipino	4.4%	2.0%	-2.4%
Chinese	7.5%	4.1%	-3.4%
Korean	2.8%	2.4%	-0.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander			
Samoan	21.0%	21.0%	0.0%
Fijian	5.8%	7.0%	1.2%
Polynesian	-	8.6%	-

Table 20 Summary

The decrease in households receiving public assistance was often dramatic when looking at different Asian American and NH/PI groups in Sacramento.

- All Asian American and NH/PI population sub-groups saw a decrease in households receiving public assistance, except for Fijians, who saw a 1.2 percent increase.
- Although many Asian American population sub-groups saw major decreases in the percentages of households receiving public assistance, they continued to have higher percentages than the total population.
- Laotians and Hmong received public assistance at a rate over twice that of the total population.
- All NH/PI sub-populations had a higher percentage of households receiving public assistance than the total population. While Fijians were only less than 1 percent higher, Samoans received public assistance over three times more than the total population.

Table 21 · Nativity and Citizenship Status by Race and Ethnicity

NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP	2000			2011–2015			% CHANGE		
	U.S. BORN	NATURALIZED CITIZEN	NOT A CITIZEN	U.S. BORN	NATURALIZED CITIZEN	NOT A CITIZEN	U.S. BORN	NATURALIZED CITIZEN	NOT A CITIZEN
Asian American	44.8%	27.5%	27.7%	46.6%	36.5%	17.0%	1.8%	9.0%	-10.7%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	47.7%	19.3%	33.1%	41.3%	29.3%	29.4%	-6.4%	10.0%	-3.7%
White	93.8%	2.8%	3.4%	92.9%	4.0%	3.0%	-0.9%	1.2%	-0.4%
Black or African American	97.9%	1.0%	1.1%	95.8%	2.8%	1.4%	-2.1%	1.8%	0.3%
Latino	68.8%	9.2%	22.0%	70.8%	9.5%	19.8%	2.0%	0.3%	-2.2%
Native American/ Alaska Native	95.0%	2.1%	2.9%	92.7%	3.5%	3.8%	-2.3%	1.4%	0.9%
Sacramento Total	**79.7%**	**8.4%**	**11.9%**	**77.5%**	**12.0%**	**10.6%**	**-2.2%**	**3.6%**	**-1.3%**

Table 21 and Figure 7 Summary

A high percentage of Asian Americans and NH/PIs were not born in the United States and were not citizens or were naturalized U.S. citizens. Less than half of Asian American Sacramentans were U.S. born, compared to over three-quarters of all Sacramentans.

- From 2000 to 2011-2015, the percentage of U.S. born and naturalized Asian Americans increased.
- From 2000 to 2011-2015, the percentage of Asian Americans who were not U.S. citizens decreased by 10.7 percent.
- The U.S. born population for both Asian Americans and NH/PIs was less than half the size of the population of U.S. born Whites and African Americans.
- From 2000 to 2011-2015, the percentage of NH/PIs who were U.S. born decreased, as did the percentage of NH/PIs who were not citizens.
- The percentage of NH/PIs who were naturalized citizens increased by 10 percent, from 19.3 percent in 2000 to 29.3 percent in 2011-2015.
- NH/PIs had the lowest percentage of U.S. born citizens (41.3%), followed by Asian Americans (46.6%).
- NH/PIs had the highest percentage of individuals who were not U.S. citizens (29.4%), followed by Latinos (19.8%).

Figure 7
Nativity and Citizenship Status by Race and Ethnicity

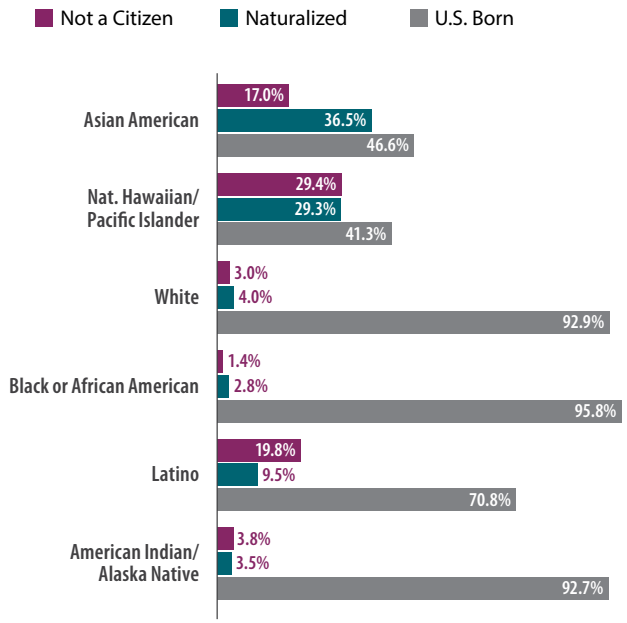


Table 22 · Nativity and Citizenship Status by AANHPI Subgroup

NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP	2000			2011–2015			% CHANGE		
	U.S. BORN	NATURALIZED CITIZEN	NOT A CITIZEN	U.S. BORN	NATURALIZED CITIZEN	NOT A CITIZEN	U.S. BORN	NATURALIZED CITIZEN	NOT A CITIZEN
Asian American									
Asian Indian	24.6%	29.3%	46.0%	30.7%	40.5%	28.8%	6.1%	11.2%	-17.2%
Cambodian	24.4%	40.4%	35.2%	36.3%	51.1%	12.6%	11.9%	10.7%	-22.6%
Chinese	44.8%	36.3%	18.9%	37.1%	43.9%	19.0%	-7.7%	7.6%	0.1%
Filipino	38.9%	36.2%	24.9%	37.6%	41.9%	20.4%	-1.3%	5.7%	-4.5%
Hmong	44.0%	15.8%	40.1%	62.4%	26.7%	10.9%	18.4%	10.9%	-29.2%
Japanese	88.0%	5.5%	6.5%	83.2%	9.5%	7.3%	-4.8%	4.0%	0.8%
Korean	24.5%	47.7%	35.2%	32.0%	54.7%	13.3%	7.5%	7.0%	-21.9%
Laotian	40.8%	22.8%	36.4%	55.8%	27.5%	16.7%	15.0%	4.7%	-19.7%
Pakistani	25.8%	36.2%	38.0%	39.8%	44.8%	15.4%	14.0%	8.6%	-22.6%
Vietnamese	31.3%	37.1%	31.6%	35.5%	48.8%	15.7%	4.2%	11.7%	-15.9%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander									
Fijian	14.3%	27.3%	58.5%	22.3%	39.4%	38.3%	8.0%	12.1%	-20.2%
Samoan	88.4%	0.0%	11.6%	94.6%	3.7%	1.7%	6.2%	3.7%	-9.9%
Polynesian	-	-	-	79.5%	13.1%	7.4%	-	-	-

Table 22 Summary

A look at Asian American and NH/PI sub-groups shows distinct variations in nativity and citizenship.

- Fijians had the highest percentage of noncitizens—nearly nine percent higher than other NH/PIs in Sacramento.
- The percentage of Asian Indians who were not U.S. citizens was over 10 percent higher than among other Asian Americans in Sacramento.
- Samoans and Japanese had the lowest percentages of noncitizens (1.7% and 7.3% respectively).
- Samoan, Japanese, and Polynesian Sacramentans had the largest percentages of U.S. born citizens. Samoans surpassed the level of White U.S. citizens.
- Korean and Cambodian Sacramentans had the largest percentages of naturalized citizens.
- Hmong Sacramentans saw the largest increase in U.S. born citizens, followed by Laotians and Pakistanis.
- The percentage of U.S. born citizens increased between 2000 and 2011-2015 for all sub-populations, except for Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese Sacramentans.

Table 23 · English Speaking-Only by AANHPI Subgroup

AANHPI ENGLISH PROFICIENCY	2000			2011–2015			% CHANGE		
	5 TO 17	18 TO 64	65+	5 TO 17	18 TO 64	65+	5 TO 17	18 TO 64	65+
Asian American									
Asian Indian	15.5%	9.4%	16.6%	25.8%	14.0%	0.1%	10.3%	4.6%	-16.5%
Cambodian	10.6%	1.7%	24.2%	34.0%	8.0%	0.0%	23.4%	6.3%	-24.2%
Chinese	31.2%	25.5%	10.8%	27.2%	24.7%	21.7%	-4.0%	-0.8%	10.9%
Filipino	64.6%	30.7%	12.5%	64.2%	35.7%	7.0%	-0.4%	5.0%	-5.5%
Hmong	5.8%	4.1%	2.5%	22.3%	6.4%	3.7%	16.5%	2.3%	1.2%
Japanese	81.3%	80.9%	35.8%	84.7%	78.8%	73.8%	3.4%	-2.1%	38.0%
Korean	40.0%	33.7%	19.3%	74.5%	30.0%	24.6%	34.5%	-3.7%	5.3%
Laotian	6.2%	7.7%	14.0%	42.9%	9.2%	16.5%	36.7%	1.5%	2.5%
Pakistani	23.6%	14.2%	0.0%	31.8%	5.6%	0.0%	8.2%	-8.6%	0.0%
Vietnamese	12.3%	5.8%	0.0%	13.8%	10.0%	0.0%	1.5%	4.2%	0.0%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander									
Fijian	7.6%	12.7%	100.0%	17.8%	2.5%	0.0%	10.2%	-10.2%	-100.0%
Samoan	35.7%	29.0%	0.0%	49.6%	47.7%	35.9%	13.9%	18.7%	35.9%
Polynesian	-	-	-	55.2%	48.1%	10.1%	-	-	-

* English proficiency is defined as a person speaking "Only English."

Table 23 Summary

A high percentage of Asian Americans and NH/PIs were not born in the United States. As a result, many of their households spoke languages other than English at home.

- Among Asian American and NH/PI sub-populations, Japanese Sacramentans had the highest percentage of speaking English only across all age groups.
- Among 5- to 17-year-olds, Japanese (84.7%), Korean (74.5%), and Filipino (64.2%) Sacramentans had the highest levels of speaking English only.
- Among 5- to 17-year-olds, Fijian and Vietnamese Sacramentans had the smallest percentages of speaking English only.
- Among 18- to 64-year-olds, Japanese, Polynesians, and Samoans had the highest levels of speaking English only. In this same age group, Fijians, Pakistani, and Hmong had the lowest levels of speaking English only.
- For those aged 65 and older, Japanese and Samoans had the highest percentage of English-only speakers.
- The following groups had 0 percent English-only speakers for those aged 65 and above: Cambodian, Pakistani, Vietnamese, and Fijian. In this same age group, only 0.1 percent of Asian Indians self-identified as being proficient English-only speakers.
- All sub-populations showed an increase in the percentage of 5- to 17-year-olds who were English-only speakers, with the exception of Chinese and Filipino Sacramentans.
- Among 5- to 17-year-olds, Laotians and Koreans showed the greatest increase in English-only speakers from 2000 to 2011-2015.
- For those aged 18 to 64 years old, Samoans saw the greatest increase in English-only speakers, while Fijians saw the greatest decrease.
- Fijian, Pakistani, Korean, Japanese, and Chinese Sacramentans saw a decrease in English-only speakers among 18- to 64-year-olds.
- Fijian, Cambodian, Asian Indian, and Filipino Sacramentans saw a decrease in English-only speakers among those aged 65 and older.
- Japanese and Samoan Sacramentans 65 and older showed the largest growth in English-only speakers from 2000 to 2011-2015.

Table 24 · Percent of Insured by Race and Ethnicity

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	2011–2015	
	INSURED	UNINSURED
Asian American	86.5%	13.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	79.2%	20.8%
White	91.5%	8.5%
Black or African American	88.8%	11.2%
Latino	80.2%	19.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	85.0%	15.0%

Tables 24 and 25 Summary

Attention to health insurance coverage is important since the Affordable Care Act (Obamacare) began in 2010.

- In Sacramento, 13.5 percent of Asian Americans were uninsured, which was similar to the rate for the total population.
- Asian American Sacramentans had the second highest percentage of individuals with private health insurance, but they were 15 percent below White Sacramentans, who had the highest rate.
- NH/PIs had the highest percentage of uninsured individuals (20.8%)—7.5 percent higher than the total population.
- NH/PIs had the second-smallest percentage of individuals with private health insurance, after Latinos.

Table 26 Summary

Health insurance coverage varied dramatically among Asian American and NH/PI sub-groups. Many lacked health insurance at higher rates than the overall Sacramento population.

- Fijian, Vietnamese, and Pakistani Sacramentans had the highest percentage of uninsured individuals.
- Fijians had an uninsured rate almost twice that of the total population.
- Japanese and Filipino Sacramentans had the highest percentages of private health insurance individuals—both above the total population.
- Cambodian, Polynesian, and Samoan Sacramentans had the lowest percentages of individuals with private health insurance and the highest percentages of those with public insurance.

Table 25 · Type of Health Insurance Coverage by Race and Ethnic Group

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	2011–2015		
	PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE	PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE	UNINSURED
Asian American	58.4%	35.9%	13.5%
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	48.0%	35.7%	20.8%
White	73.4%	32.7%	8.5%
Black or African American	49.2%	49.5%	11.2%
Latino	47.6%	37.4%	19.8%
American Indian/ Alaska Native	51.0%	44.5%	15.0%
Sacramento Total	59.0%	37.1%	13.3%

Table 26 · Type of Health Insurance Coverage by AANHPI Subgroup

HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE	2011–2015		
	PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE	PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE	UNINSURED
Asian American			
Asian Indian	63.1%	25.3%	15.4%
Cambodian	39.9%	58.5%	3.2%
Chinese	59.8%	37.2%	14.5%
Filipino	73.7%	23.4%	10.5%
Hmong	42.9%	46.0%	14.2%
Japanese	86.1%	42.1%	3.3%
Korean	70.9%	21.9%	16.0%
Laotian	50.8%	39.0%	14.4%
Pakistani	42.3%	41.9%	16.8%
Vietnamese	42.3%	43.5%	17.4%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander			
Fijian	52.2%	27.4%	23.4%
Polynesian	38.9%	51.0%	16.5%
Samoan	38.6%	59.9%	6.1%

Sacramento City/By the Numbers

The total population in Sacramento County, based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey's 5-year estimate, was 1,405,832. Of this number, 220,484 (15%) were Asian (alone), and 261,225 (17.8%) were Asian alone or in combination. The largest Asian alone groups were Chinese (45,601), Filipino (41,936), Asian Indian (31,047), Vietnamese (25,933), Japanese (10,861), and Korean (7,367). There were an estimated 57,740 "Other Asian" residents.

The total number of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders was 15,148 (1.0%) alone and 26,841 (1.8%) alone or in combination. The largest alone groups for the Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders were Samoan (2,012), Guamanian or Chamorro (1,241), and Native Hawaiian (765). There were an estimated 11,130 "Other Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders."

California/By the Numbers

The total population of California, based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey's 5-year estimate, was 38,421,464. Of this number, 5,261,978 (13.7%) were Asian alone, and 6,001,393 (15.6%) were Asian alone or in combination. The largest Asian alone groups were Chinese (1,394,014), Filipino (1,247,073), Asian Indian (635,718), Vietnamese (626,143), Korean (463,977), and Japanese (278.354). There were an estimated 616,699 "Other Asian" residents.

The total number of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders was 150,370 alone (0.4%) and 301,831 alone or in combination (0.8%). The largest Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander alone groups were Samoan (40,209), Guamanian or Chamorro (24,178), and Native Hawaiian (23,437). There were an estimated 62,546 "Other Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders."

United States/By the Numbers

The total population of the United States, based on the 2011-2015 American Community Survey's 5-year estimate, was 316,515,021. Of this number, 16,235,305 (5.1%) were Asian alone, and 19,167,716 (6.1 percent) were Asian alone or in combination. The largest Asian alone groups were Chinese (3,852,099), Asian Indian (3,303,512), Filipino (2,717,844), Vietnamese (1,710,547), Korean (1,460,214), and Japanese (779,637). There were an estimated 2,411,452 "Other Asian" residents.

The total number of Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders was 546,255 (0.2 percent) alone and 1,262,434 (0.4 percent) alone or in combination. The largest alone groups were Native Hawaiian (174,460), Samoan (109,455), and Guamanian or Chamorro (73,088). There were an estimated 189,252 "Other Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders."

Conclusion

Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders are among the fastest growing groups in Sacramento, and this trend will continue into the future. However, these groups are not monolithic. It is very common to read reports or see news stories on AANHPI groups that utilize aggregate data of these populations. The use of aggregate data has not been as controversial a topic, primarily because aggregate data present far fewer concerns.

A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is important for many reasons. First, this report utilizes local-level information from the U.S. Census and recognizes the importance of disaggregating data on the various sub-groups to show important social and economic differences. Disaggregation of data is a necessary step in fully understanding the challenges and opportunities of the diverse AANHPI communities. Without access to disaggregated data, institutions, policy makers, social services, educators, and researchers will not be able to identify groups commonly left invisible when examining inequalities in income, poverty, employment, health care, and education.

Second, *A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento* is consistent with the movement in favor of data disaggregation. This movement is growing and changing the way researchers collect and present data. In 2016, Governor Jerry Brown signed into law AB1726, requiring the state Department of Public Health to break down the demographic data it collects by ethnicity or ancestry for Native Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Islander groups.

On the national level, the highly respected Pew Research Center stated in a 2013 report that "Asian Americans are the highest-income, best-educated and fastest-growing racial group in the United States." This report used aggregated national data, with some disaggregated data on the highest achieving Asian American groups. After much criticism and challenges to aggregate data on Asian Americans, the Pew Research Center now has a website that recognizes the diversity of Asian American populations "with their own unique histories, cultures, languages and other characteristics." The website also includes factsheets on national data for the 19 largest groups that together account for 94 percent of the total Asian American population in the United States. The Pew Research Center does not have a similar website on Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander populations, but the information can be found on the AAPI Data website: http://aapidata.com/

Third, *A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento* highlights the vital need for all communities to participate actively in the upcoming 2020 U.S. Census. Every ten years, the U.S. Census Bureau undertakes the task of counting all the people living in the United States and recording basic information such as age, sex, and race. The census is fundamentally important to our representative democracy. The census ensures that each community gets the right number of representatives in government. The census also helps us see how our country is changing. Equally important is the fact that the census helps with the equitable distribution of public funds. Up-to-date population data helps to determine federal and state funding for things like educational programs, healthcare, and law enforcement.

Researchers and policy makers need more than the basic information mandated by the Decennial Census, and the American Community Survey (ACS) fills this gap. About 3 million households are chosen annually as a representative sample of the whole country, and the ACS provides information on 46 topics, including income/poverty, employment status, and education level. The information provided by the ACS can help lawmakers design new legislation. Communities benefit the most when the census counts everyone and serves to determine which populations are most in need of services.

Unfortunately, recent policy decisions may have a highly negative impact on achieving the kind of participation needed for the 2020 Census. Earlier this year, Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross added a citizenship question to the upcoming census. This may hinder a fair and accurate census count, which, in turn, will have a negative impact on communities throughout California, including Sacramento. This is why California became the first state to file suit against the Trump administration over its decision to add a question about U.S. citizenship. California is home to over 10 million foreign-born residents and over 5 million noncitizens. A coalition of 17 other states plus the District of Columbia has also filed a separate lawsuit to block adding a citizenship question to the upcoming census. These lawsuits argue that the citizenship question violates the U.S. Constitution's requirement that the government count the nation's total population, not just the number of U.S. citizens.

A Community Survey Profile of Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento provides a valuable snapshot of populations that are at once visible in terms of total numbers and percentages in Sacramento. At the same time, this report also gives attention to populations that are often invisible because their great diversity. As individuals and as groups, Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders in Sacramento deserve to have their experiences and realities count.

Glossary

American Community Survey (ACS): The ACS is an ongoing survey that provides vital information on a yearly basis about our nation and its people. Information from the survey generates data that help determine how more than $675 billion in federal and state funds is distributed each year.

Through the ACS, we know more about jobs and occupations, educational attainment, veterans, whether people own or rent their homes, and other topics. Public officials, planners, and entrepreneurs use this information to assess the past and plan the future. When you respond to the ACS, you are doing your part to help your community plan for hospitals and schools, support school lunch programs, improve emergency services, build bridges, inform businesses looking to add jobs and expand to new markets, and more.

https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/about.html

Estimates: : These estimates are numerical values obtained from a statistical sample and assigned to a population parameter. Data produced from the ACS interviews are collected from samples of housing units. The data are used to produce estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology.

Five-year estimates: These estimates are based on 5 years of ACS data. They reflect the characteristics of a geographic area over the entire 5-year period and are published for all geographic areas down to the census block group level.

Margin of Error (MOE): An MOE is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds can be created by adding the margin of error to the estimate (for the upper bound) and subtracting the margin of error from the estimate (for the lower bound). All published ACS margins of error are based on a 90-percent confidence level.

Poverty Rate: Since poverty is defined at the family level and not the household level, the poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder's family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending on three criteria: the size of the family, the number of related children, and, for 1- and 2-person families, the age of the householder.

In determining the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals, the Census Bureau uses thresholds (income cutoffs) arranged in a two-dimensional matrix. The matrix consists of family size (ranging from one person to nine or more people), cross-classified by the presence and number of family members under 18 years old (ranging from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by the age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total number of people below the poverty level is the sum of people in families and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes in the last 12 months below the poverty threshold.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living, as reflected in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). The poverty thresholds are the same for all parts of the country; they are not adjusted for regional, state, or local variations in the cost of living.

Poverty status was determined for all people except institutionalized people, people in military group quarters, people in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups were excluded from the numerator and denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Unemployment rate: The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. For example, if the civilian labor force equaled 100 people and 7 people were unemployed, then the unemployment rate would be 7 percent.

Employed: This category includes all civilians 16 years old and over who either (1) were "at work," that is, did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business, or (2) were "with a job but not at work," that is, those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Civilian employed: This term is defined exactly the same as the term "employed" above.

Unemployed: All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (2) were actively looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to start a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week, were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, and were available for work except for temporary illness. Examples of job-seeking activities include:

- Registering at a public or private employment office.
- Meeting with prospective employers.
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business.
- Placing or answering advertisements.
- Writing letters of application.
- Being on a union or professional register.

Labor force participation: The labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force. For example, if there were 100 people in the population 16 years and over, and 64 of them were in the labor force, then the labor force participation rate for the population 16 years and over would be 64 percent.

Total income: The sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net self-employment income; interest, dividends, or net rental or royalty income or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); public assistance or welfare payments; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and all other income.

Public assistance: Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps. The terms "public assistance income" and "cash public assistance" are used interchangeably in the 2015 ACS data products.

Native: The native population includes anyone who was a U.S. citizen at birth. The native population includes those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Marianas, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, as well as those born abroad of at least one U.S. citizen parent.

Foreign born: The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen at birth. This includes respondents who indicated they were U.S. citizens by naturalization or were not U.S. citizens.

U.S. citizen: Respondents who indicated that they were born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents are considered U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people who indicated that they were U.S. citizens through naturalization also are considered U.S. citizens.

Principle Researchers and authors:

Timothy P. Fong, Ph.D., Professor of Ethnic Studies and Director of the Asian Pacific Islander American Research and Resource Center (APIARRC)

Jessica Newham, BA, Research Analyst

Imran Majid, MPP

Primary Consultant:
Shannon Williams, Ph.D., Director,
Institute of Social Research

Graphic Designer:
Kevin Swaim, Sacramento State Creative Services

Copy Editor:
Lauren Orcutt

Photo Credits:
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