

2000 & BEYOND



ASIAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER AMERICANS IN SACRAMENTO:

A COMMUNITY PROFILE, 2000 AND BEYOND



CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY
SACRAMENTO
Asian American Studies Program



A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ALEXANDER GONZALEZ

One hallmark of excellence in a public university is a willingness to fully engage in the surrounding community, dedicating the talents of faculty and student researchers to the task of enhancing the overall quality of life.

With this groundbreaking report, the Asian American Studies Program at California State University, Sacramento sets a perfect example of merging applied research capabilities with an acute need for information on a particular population.

Sacramento State's Asian American Studies Program is dedicated to examining the diverse experiences of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans and their contributions to our society. The program's faculty members are committed to providing a rigorous academic environment, developing future leaders, and creating co-curricular and service learning activities. With Sacramento State's proximity to the California Legislature, state and federal government agencies, and numerous community-based organizations, we can provide unparalleled opportunities for faculty and students to participate in applied policy research, internships and community service projects.

I hope you find this report both useful and compelling. I am certain it will inform public policy discussions in this region for years to come.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alexander Gonzalez". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized "G" at the end.

Alexander Gonzalez
President



Contents

- 2** A Message from President Alexander Gonzalez
- 3** Introduction
- 5** Summary of Key Findings/Quick Facts
- 7** Population Characteristics
- 11** Social Characteristics
- 15** Economic Characteristics
- 19** Foreign Born and Language Fluency
- 21** Health Care
- 22** Sacramento County/By the Numbers
- 23** California/By the Numbers
- 24** United States/By the Numbers
- 25** Conclusion/Analysis
- 26** Glossary
- 27** Publication Order Form
- 28** Thank You to our Sponsors

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INTRODUCTION

In August 2002, the City of Sacramento was hailed as “America’s Most Diverse City” by *Time Magazine* for being an integrated melting pot of people, cultures, and languages. According to Census 2000, there are 407,018 residents in Sacramento. Included in this figure, 40.5 percent of the city’s population (164,974) are non-Hispanic whites, 15.5 percent (62,968) are African Americans, 1.3 percent (5,300) are Native Americans, and 19.6 percent (79,952) are Latinos. Many may be surprised that Sacramento is home to just over 70,000 Asian and Pacific Islander Americans (APIAs) and this represents 17.6 percent of the city’s population. In 2004 it was conservatively estimated there were 96,000 APIAs in Sacramento, representing 22 percent of Sacramento’s population.

APIAs in Sacramento can no longer be considered marginal minority groups. Indeed, Sacramento is home to the 11th largest Asian American population in the United States, and the city will likely reach the top ten by the 2010 census. Sacramento is also home to the sixth largest Asian American population in California. Additionally, Sacramento is home to the seventh largest Pacific Islander population in the United States and the fifth largest population in California.

At the same time it should be recognized that APIAs are made up of very heterogeneous multilingual, multicultural, and increasingly multiethnic and



PHOTO COURTESY SACRAMENTO BEE/PAUL KITAGAKI, JR.

multiracial groups. They are composed of people whose ancestry originates from dozens of countries, who have been in the United States for generations, and those who are only recent immigrants and refugees. They are composed of people who are highly educated, professionally skilled, and relatively affluent. At the same time, APIA populations include a significant number of people who are not well educated and extremely poor.

Officially, the term “Asian” refers to individuals having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. For purposes of this report we focus on the most prominent Asian American ethnic groups in the United States. They are Chinese Americans, Japanese Americans, Filipino Americans, Korean Americans, Asian Indians, and Southeast Asian refugees, consisting of Vietnamese, Cambodians, Laotian, and Hmong Americans. The U.S. Census uses the term “Pacific Islanders” to refer to individuals having origins in any of the original peoples from Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands.

It is also very important to note the changes made to the question on race in Census 2000. Currently there are at least two ways to present the growth in the total number and percentages of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento. They are: (1) the difference in the APIA population between 1990 and 2000 using the “race alone” concept (self-identification with only one race) for 2000 and (2) the difference in the APIA population between 1990 and 2000 using the “race alone or in combination” (self-identification with one or more races) concept. Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier years. Use of

these two concepts will be apparent in the body of this report.

Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento: A Community Profile, 2000 and Beyond, compares and contrasts the dynamic diversity of these two groups by examining population trends, social and economic characteristics, foreign-born and language characteristics, and health care. This report also briefly summarizes census data from Sacramento County, California, and the United States. We look at various APIA groups both individually and collectively to gain a much clearer picture of the highly visible, as well as less noticeable aspects of their lives. The information in this report will be useful to scholars specializing in Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Sacramento, along with community organizations, businesses, and government agencies that may need basic information about the status of these groups relative to other racial and ethnic groups in our region for urban planning, public policy, and service delivery/marketing purposes.

Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento: A Community Profile, 2000 and Beyond would not be possible without the help of many people. The authors give special thanks to the main sponsors of this project, Kaiser Permanente, Sacramento Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce, and CAPITAL (Council of Asian Pacific Islanders Americans Together for Advocacy and Leadership). We are especially grateful to the Sacramento Bee for providing us with many of the photographs used in this report. Special thanks also go to Geri Welch, director of the Office of Publications & Design at California State University, Sacramento, Candy Carson, graphic designer, and to Sutee Sujitparapitaya, research consultant.



SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS/ QUICK FACTS

There is a sizable number and percentage of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans living in Sacramento: Census 2000 showed that the Sacramento population (one race alone) was 380,940 on April 1, 2000. Of that total 67,635 were Asian Americans, or 16.6 percent of the city's population. The percentage of Asian Americans in Sacramento is higher than in Sacramento County (11%), California (10.9%) and the United States (3.6%). The Pacific Islander population in Sacramento is 3,861, or 0.9 percent. While the percentage of Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is relatively low, it is higher than in Sacramento County (0.6%), California (0.3%) and the United States (0.1%).

A large percentage of Sacramento is multiracial: According to Census 2000, 6.4 percent of the total population in Sacramento is multiracial. This is higher than the 5.8 percent in Sacramento County, 4.7 percent in California, and 2.4 percent of the multiracial population in the United States. Counting individuals self-reporting as "other race" and "race alone or in combination," the population of Sacramento increases from 380,940 to 407,018.

An even larger percentage of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento are multiracial: Among Asian Americans in Sacramento, 12 percent are multiracial and over 43 percent of Pacific Islanders are multiracial. Counting individuals who report themselves as "race alone or in combination," the Asian American population increases from 67,635 (16.6% of total population) to 77,008 (18.9% of total population). For Pacific Islanders, their population nearly doubles from 3,861 (0.9% of total population) to 6,833 (1.7% of total population).

There has been rapid growth of the Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento between 1990 and 2000: The APIA populations grew by 28 percent and 57 percent, respectively, in Sacramento between 1990 and 2000. These figures are higher than the 10

percent rate of growth for Sacramento as a whole. These rates of growth for APIAs in Sacramento are expected to continue. Counting individuals who report themselves as "race alone or in combination," the rate of growth for Asian Americans between 1990 and 2000 was 45 percent. For Pacific Islanders, the growth during this same period was 178.6 percent.

There is great educational disparity among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Sacramento: The percentage of Asian Americans who have received college, graduate, or professional degrees is slightly higher than that of the total population (25.6% vs. 23.9%) in Sacramento, but lower than the non-Hispanic white population (31.9%). The percentage of Pacific Islanders (8.1%) who have received college, graduate, or professional degrees is the lowest of all groups.

There is great economic disparity among both various Asian American and Pacific Islander groups in Sacramento: The overall median household incomes for Asian Americans (\$38,398) and Pacific Islanders (\$36,033) are higher than that of non-white groups but less than that of the non-Hispanic white population (\$41,003).

The poverty rate of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento is much higher relative to the state and the nation: The poverty rates for Asian Americans (24.9%) and Pacific Islanders (26.7%) are substantially higher than that of the non-Hispanic white population (14.3%).

A large percentage of Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento are foreign-born, and English language proficiency is especially a concern for Asian Americans: Asian Americans (55.2%) and Pacific Islanders (52.3%) are much more likely than other groups to be foreign-born. It is not surprising that 11 percent of Asian Americans between the ages of 5 and 17 lack proficiency in English.



The Asian American population constitutes 16.6% of the total population in Sacramento, while Pacific islanders represent 0.9%.

Table 1. Population by Race & Ethnicity

	1990	% of TP in 1990	2000	% of TP in 2000	2000	% change from 1990 to 2000	% change from 1990 to 2000
			alone	alone	alone or in combination	alone	alone or in combination
White (non-Hispanic)	197,157	53.4%	164,974	40.5%	176,446	-16.3%	-10.5%
Black or African American	56,521	15.3%	62,968	15.5%	70,218	11.4%	24.2%
Asian American	52,973	14.3%	67,635	16.6%	77,008	27.7%	45.4%
Nat. Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	2,453	0.7%	3,861	0.9%	6,833	57.4%	178.6%
Native American	4,561	1.2%	5,300	1.3%	11,303	16.2%	147.8%
Other Race	30,894	8.4%	44,627	11.0%	55,857	44.5%	80.8%
Latino**	60,007	16.2%	79,952	19.6%	96,636	33.2%	61.0%
TOTAL ONE RACE*	-		380,940	93.6%	-	-	-
TOTAL TWO OR MORE RACES	-		26,078	6.4%	-	-	-
TOTAL POPULATION	369,365	100.0%	407,018	100.0%	-	10.2%	-

Data Sets: U.S. Census 1990 & 2000 Summary File 1 (SF-1) 100-Percent Data
* The change in the composition of the Other Race category does not allow for comparison between 1990 and 2000 data.
** Latinos may be of any race.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

In Sacramento the Asian and Pacific Islander American (APIA) populations (race alone) grew by 28 percent and 57 percent, respectively from 1990 to 2000 (**see Table 1**). In contrast, Latinos increased by 33 percent over the same period. The Asian American population constitutes 16.6 percent of the total population in Sacramento, while Pacific Islanders represent 0.9 percent.

- » The rate of growth of Asian Americans in Sacramento (race alone) is lower than the overall rate of growth in Sacramento County (47%), California (35%), and the United States (48%). However, the rate of growth for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is comparable to that of Sacramento County (59%) but considerably larger compared to California (6%) and the United States (9%).

Table 2. Ancestry of Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders

	1990	% of TP in 1990	2000	% of TP in 2000	2000	% change from 1990 to 2000	% change from 1990 to 2000
			alone	alone	alone or in combination	alone	alone or in combination
Chinese	18,904	35.7%	19,425	29.8%	21,450	2.8%	13.5%
Hmong	4,270	8.1%	11,295	17.3%	12,610	164.5%	195.3%
Filipino	7,195	13.6%	8,515	13.1%	11,156	18.3%	55.1%
Japanese	8,103	15.3%	6,642	10.2%	8,710	-18.0%	7.5%
Vietnamese	4,103	7.7%	6,171	9.5%	6,753	50.4%	64.6%
Laotian	4,885	9.2%	5,924	9.1%	6,876	21.3%	40.8%
Asian Indian	3,005	5.7%	4,944	7.6%	6,838	64.5%	127.6%
Korean	756	1.4%	815	1.3%	1,140	7.8%	50.8%
Pakistani	-	-	724	1.1%	1,004	-	-
Cambodian	192	0.4%	390	0.6%	511	103.1%	166.1%
Thai	161	0.3%	202	0.3%	362	25.5%	124.8%
Indonesian	-	-	126	0.2%	262	-	-
Other Asian	1,399	2.6%	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASIAN AMERICAN	52,973	100.0%	67,635	100.0%	77,008	27.7%	45.4%
Fijian	628	25.6%	929	24.1%	1,254	47.9%	99.7%
Tongan	481	19.6%	797	20.6%	970	65.7%	101.7%
Samoan	449	18.3%	771	20.0%	937	71.7%	108.7%
Nat. Hawaiian	465	19.0%	312	8.1%	877	-32.9%	88.6%
Guamanian	280	11.4%	276	7.1%	438	-1.4%	56.4%
Other Pacific Islander	150	6.1%	776	20.1%	-	-	-
TOTAL NH / PI	2,453	100.0%	3,861	100.0%	6,833	57.4%	178.6%

Table 3. Multiracial Identification of Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders

Asian American alone	67,635	87.8%
Asian American in combination with one other race	8,421	10.9%
Asian American in combination with two or more other races	952	1.2%
Total Asian Americans in any combination	77,008	100.0%
Pacific Islander alone	3,861	56.5%
Pacific Islander in combination with one other race	2,546	37.3%
Pacific Islander in combination with two or more other races	426	6.2%
Total Pacific Islander in any combination	6,833	100.0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF-1) 100-Percent Data

In Sacramento 6.4 percent of the total population is multiracial. Among Asian Americans 12 percent are multiracial. Among Pacific Islanders 43.5 percent are multiracial.

Table 4. Identification of Biracial Asian Americans & Pacific Islanders

Asian American and:		
White	3,446	40.9%
Black or African American	679	8.1%
Native American	527	6.3%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	1,513	18.0%
Some Other Race	2,256	26.8%
Total Biracial Asian Americans	8,421	100.0%
Pacific Islander and:		
White	353	13.9%
Black or African American	162	6.4%
Native American	50	2.0%
Asian American	1,513	59.4%
Some Other Race	468	18.4%
Total Biracial Pacific Islander	2,546	100.0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF-1) 100-Percent Data

- » Chinese Americans represent the largest Asian American subgroup in Sacramento, constituting 29.8 percent of all Asian Americans (see Table 2). They are followed by Hmong Americans, 17.3 percent, Filipino Americans, 13.1 percent, and Japanese Americans, 10.2 percent.
- » Although Chinese Americans constitute the largest Asian American subgroup in Sacramento, the fastest growing Asian American subgroups with a population of over 1,000 are Hmong Americans (164.5%), Asian Indians (64.5%), and Vietnamese Americans (50.4%), respectively.
- » The Fijian American population makes up the largest Pacific Islander group in Sacramento (24.1%), followed by the Tongan American (20.6%) and Samoan American (20%) populations. Since 1990, the Samoan American population has grown the fastest, followed by the Tongan American and Fijian American groups.

The 2002 *Time* article on Sacramento's diversity included a section, "All of Me," where several interracial married couples and their multiracial children were featured in the story. The Public Policy Institute of California also published the report *Check One or More... Mixed Race and Ethnicity in California* (2000) that found 19 percent of births in Sacramento County was multiracial.

- » In Sacramento 6.4 percent of the total population is multiracial (see Table 1). In contrast, 5.8 percent of the total population in Sacramento County, 4.7 percent of the total population in California, and only 2.4 percent of the total population in the United States is multiracial.
- » Counting individuals self-reporting as "other race" and "race alone or in combination," the population of Sacramento increases from 380,940 to 407,018.
- » Among Asian Americans 12 percent are multiracial, with a majority identifying as biracial (in combination with one race; see Tables 3 & 4). Among Pacific Islanders 43.5 percent are multiracial, with a majority identifying as biracial. One parent is white for most biracial Asian Americans, whereas one parent is Asian American for most biracial Pacific Islanders.
- » Counting individuals who report themselves as "race alone or in combination," the Asian American population increases from 67,635 to 77,008. For Pacific Islanders, their population increases from 3,861 to 6,833.

- » Counting individuals who self-identified themselves as “one race alone or in combination,” the rate of growth for Asian Americans between 1990 and 2000 is 45 percent. For Pacific Islanders, the growth during this same period is 178.6 percent.
- » The rate of growth of Asian Americans in Sacramento (race alone or in combination) is lower than the overall rate of growth in Sacramento County (74%), California (52%), and the United States (72%). The rate of growth for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is lower than the overall growth rate in Sacramento County (206%) but larger than in California (100%) and the United States (140%).

Figure 1. Age and Sex for Asian Americans and Total Population

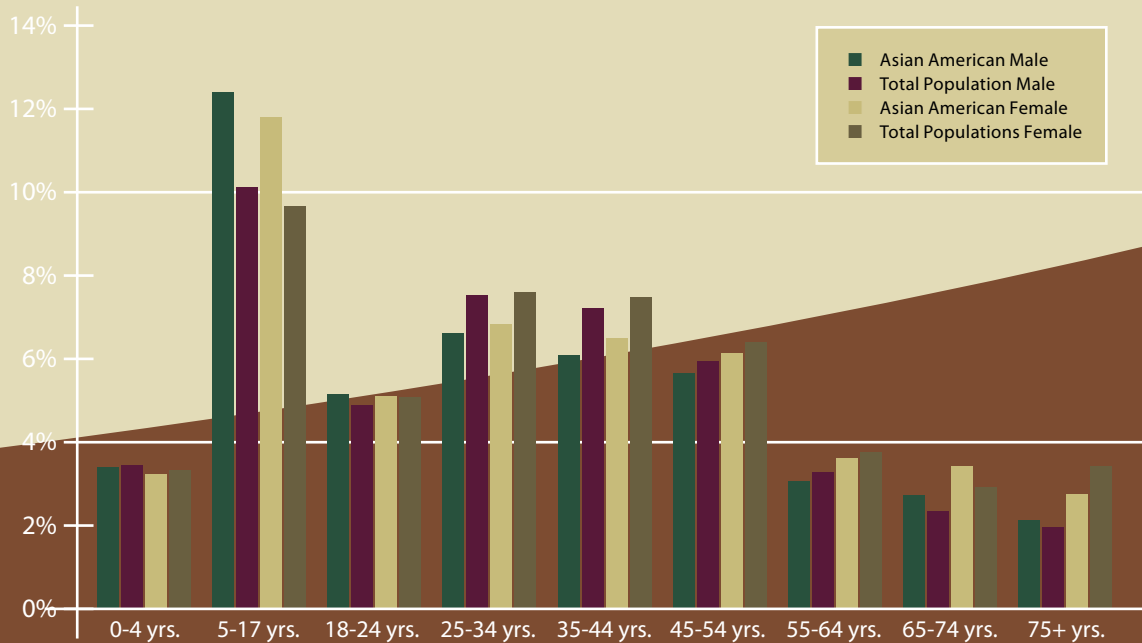
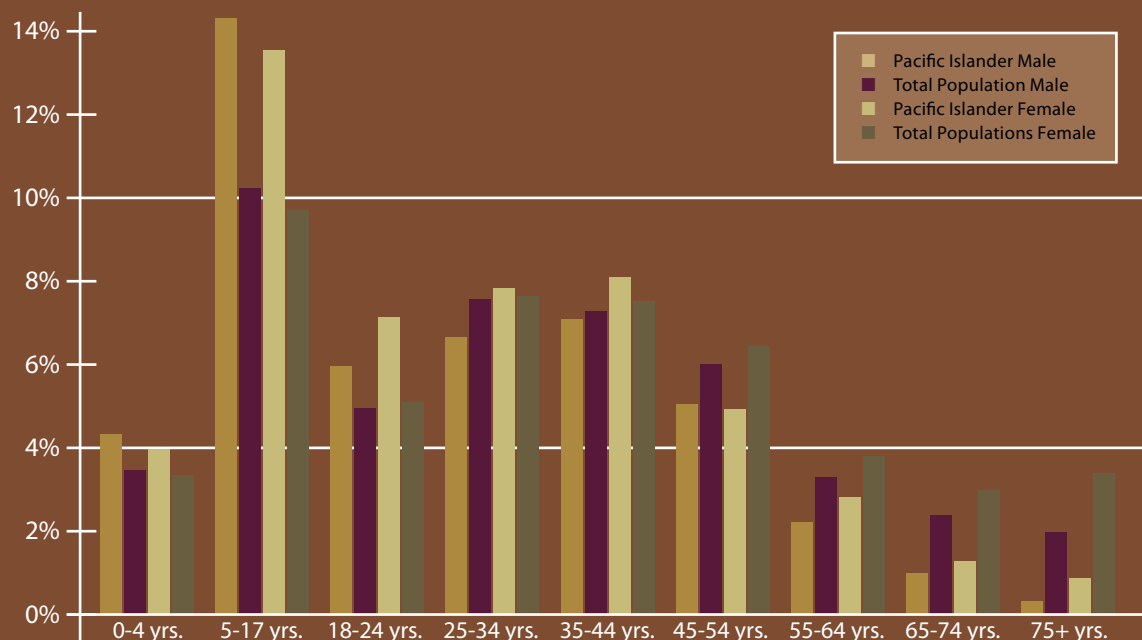
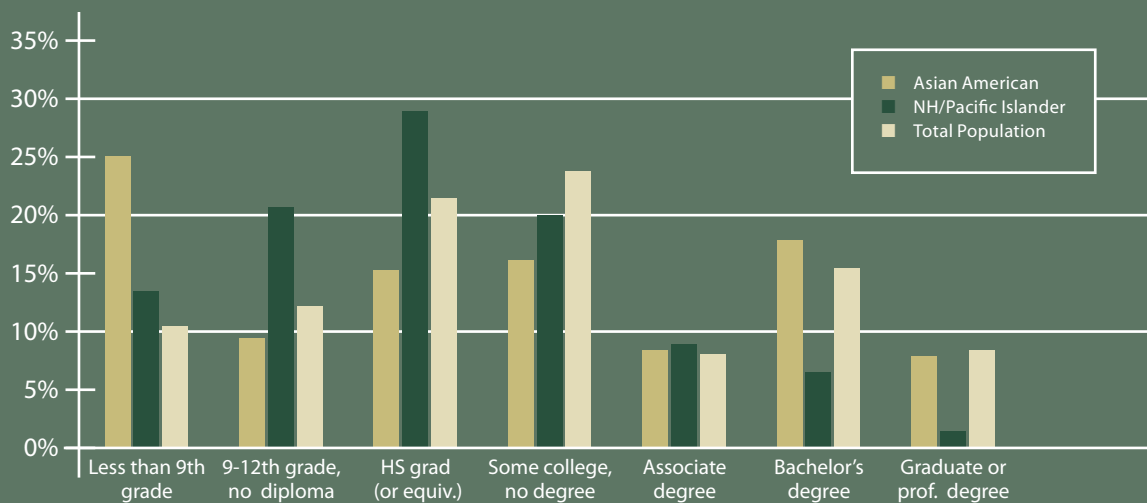


Figure 2. Age and Sex for Pacific Islanders and Total Population



The percentage of Asian Americans in Sacramento who received college, graduate, or professional degrees is slightly higher than that of the total population in Sacramento (25.6% vs. 23.9%)

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



SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Social characteristics of APIAs in Sacramento focus on age distribution, levels of education, household size, and home ownership. For better comparability, data from this section draws from Census 2000 figures for “race alone.”

While the Asian American population in Sacramento appears to be comparable to that of the total population in terms of age distribution (see Figure 1), the Pacific Islander population is considerably younger (see Figure 2). Pacific Islanders in Sacramento have a higher percentage of children 0-4 years of age compared to the rest of the city (8.6% vs. 7.1%) and have a lower percentage of seniors 65 years and older (4.1% vs. 11.4%).

Age Distribution

The age distribution of Asian Americans in Sacramento is generally different from the rest of the county, state and the nation:

- » The percentage of children 0-4 years of age (7.0%) is lower than in Sacramento County (7.2%) but higher than in California (6.0%) and the United States (6.5%).
- » There is a higher percentage of young persons 5-17 in Sacramento (24.6%) compared to Sacramento County (23.1%), California (17.7%) and the United States (17.5%).
- » There is a lower percentage of Asian Americans of prime working age in Sacramento (56.7%) relative to Sacramento County (60.0%), California (66.7%) and the United States (68.1%).
- » There is also a higher percentage of Asian American seniors 65 years and above in Sacramento (11.8%) compared to Sacramento County (9.7%), California (9.6%) and the United States (7.8%).

Pacific Islanders in Sacramento also demonstrate a different age distribution profile relative to Sacramento County, the state and the nation:

- » There is a slightly higher percentage of children 0-4 years of age (8.6%) compared to Sacramento County (7.9%), California (8.1%) and the United States (8.4%).
- » There is a much higher percentage of young persons between 5-17 years of age in Sacramento (28.1%) compared to Sacramento County (24.9%), California (20%) and the United States (23.5%).

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

	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Prof. Degree
Nat. Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	6.5%	1.6%
Latino	6.8%	3.5%
Black or African American	9.4%	4.2%
Native American	8.4%	5.8%
Asian American	17.7%	7.9%
White	20.1%	11.8%
Total Population	15.5%	8.4%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

Table 6. Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Older by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

	Bachelor's Degree	Graduate or Prof. Degree
Asian American		
Laotian	1.7%	1.5%
Hmong	2.8%	2.0%
Vietnamese	8.8%	3.2%
Asian Indian	13.3%	15.9%
Chinese	19.2%	10.1%
Pakistani	12.7%	16.6%
Filipino	29.1%	5.0%
Korean	27.9%	8.7%
Japanese	28.1%	10.8%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander		
Samoan	2.4%	0.0%
Tongan	4.4%	0.0%
Fijian	12.5%	0.0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

Table 7. Average Household Size by Race & Ethnicity

White	2.1
Black or African American	2.8
Native American	2.9
Latino	3.3
Asian American	3.4
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	4.1
Total Population	2.6

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF-1) 100-Percent Data

- » There is a lower percentage of Pacific Islanders of prime working age in Sacramento (59.2%) relative to Sacramento County (62.7%), California (63.1%) and the United States (62.9%).
- » There is a lower percentage of Pacific Islander seniors 65 and above (4.1%) compared to Sacramento County (4.5%), California (4.8%) and the United States (5.2%).

Education

The percentage of Asian Americans in Sacramento who received college, graduate, or professional degrees is slightly higher than that of the total population in Sacramento (25.6% vs. 23.9%; **see Figure 3**) but lower than that of the non-Hispanic white population (31.9%; **see Table 5**). The percentage of Pacific Islanders (8.1%) who have received college, graduate, or professional degrees is the lowest of all groups.

- » The percentage of Asian Americans in Sacramento with at least a Bachelor's degree is much lower than Asian Americans in Sacramento County (30.5%), California (41.6%), and the United States (44.1%).
- » Similarly, the percentage of Pacific Islanders in Sacramento with at least a Bachelor's degree is lower than Pacific Islanders in Sacramento County (9.1%), California (12.5%) and the United States (13.8%).
- » Laotian Americans (3.2%) and Hmong Americans (4.8%) have the lowest percentage with at least a Bachelor's degree while Japanese Americans (38.9%) and Koreans Americans (36.6%) have the highest percentage of individuals with a Bachelor's degree among Asian Americans (**see Table 6**). Samoan Americans (2.4%) have the lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree while Fijian Americans represent the highest by Pacific Islander subgroup (12.5%).

Household Size

Pacific Islanders in Sacramento have the largest average household size (4.1), followed by Asian Americans (3.4) and Latinos (3.3; **see Table 7**). Hmong Americans and Laotians Americans have the largest average household size for Asian American subgroups with 7.1 and 5.7 members per household, respectively (**see Table 8**); Tongan Americans have the largest average household size among Pacific Islanders with 6.1 members per household.

- » The larger household size for both APIA populations found in Sacramento is consistent with household size found in Sacramento County, California, and the United States.

Table 8. Average Household Size by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

Asian American	
Japanese	2.1
Korean	2.1
Chinese	2.9
Filipino	3.2
Asian Indian	3.3
Vietnamese	3.7
Cambodian	4.2
Pakistani	4.8
Laotian	5.7
Hmong	7.1
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	
Fijian	3.8
Samoan	4.6
Tongan	6.1

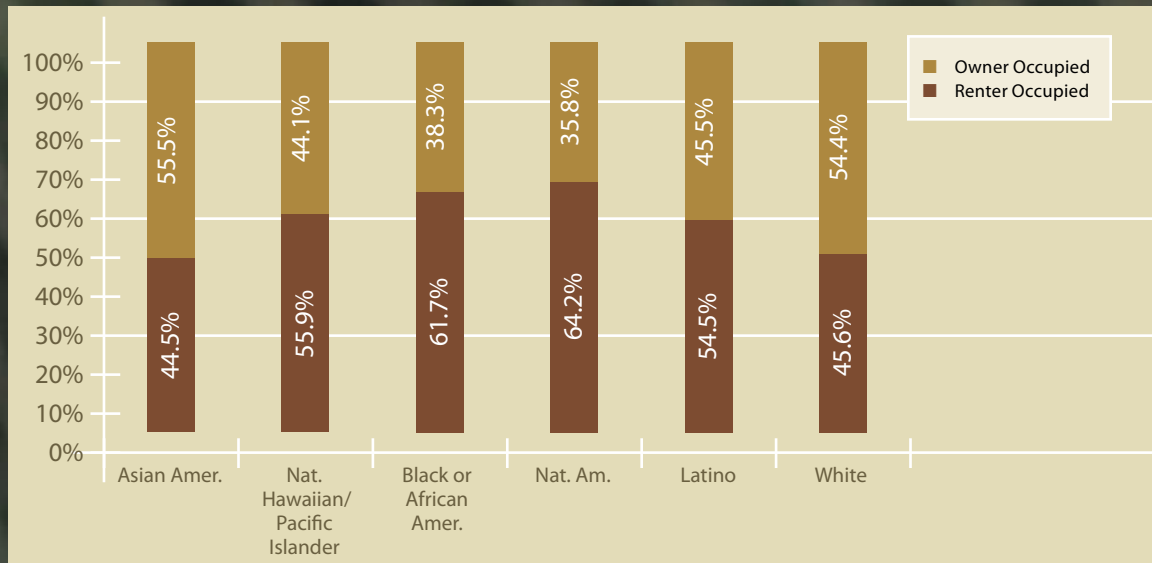
Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF-2) 100-Percent Data

Table 9. Home Owner Occupied by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

Asian American	
Hmong	23.0%
Laotian	26.0%
Vietnamese	29.9%
Cambodian	31.2%
Korean	35.3%
Asian Indian	41.9%
Pakistani	56.6%
Filipino	57.8%
Chinese	67.0%
Japanese	78.6%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	
Samoan	24.7%
Fijian	52.2%
Tongan	56.4%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 2 (SF-2) 100-Percent Data

Figure 4. Rental and Owner Occupancy by Race & Ethnicity



The larger household size for both APIA populations found in Sacramento is consistent with household size found in Sacramento County, California, and the United States.

Table 10. Median Household Income by Race & Ethnicity

Black or African American	\$29,512
Native American	\$35,417
Latino	\$33,605
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	\$36,033
Asian American	\$38,398
White	\$41,003
Total Population	\$37,049

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF-3) 100-Percent Data

PHOTO BY SAM PARSONS, SACRAMENTO STATE

Table 11. Median Household Income by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

Asian American	
Vietnamese	\$22,977
Laotian	\$26,929
Hmong	\$28,405
Cambodian	\$31,250
Pakistani	\$37,656
Chinese	\$40,212
Korean	\$41,786
Filipino	\$43,089
Asian Indian	\$43,421
Japanese	\$55,357
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	
Samoa	\$29,250
Fijian	\$33,365
Tongan	\$65,781

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

Table 12. Per Capita Income by Race & Ethnicity

Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	\$11,196
Latino	\$12,131
Black or African American	\$14,130
Asian American	\$15,207
Native American	\$16,226
White	\$26,263
Total Population	\$18,721

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF-3) 100-Percent Data

Table 13. Per Capita Income by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

Asian American	
Hmong	\$4,885
Laotian	\$6,265
Vietnamese	\$8,030
Cambodian	\$8,045
Pakistani	\$8,564
Asian Indian	\$15,355
Filipino	\$17,788
Chinese	\$20,318
Korean	\$21,672
Japanese	\$33,238
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	
Samoa	\$7,161
Tongan	\$9,665
Fijian	\$10,153

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

Table 14. Poverty Rate by Race & Ethnicity

White	13.1%
Latino	23.1%
Native American	24.7%
Asian American	24.9%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	26.7%
Black or African American	27.1%
Total Population	20.0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF-3) 100-Percent Data

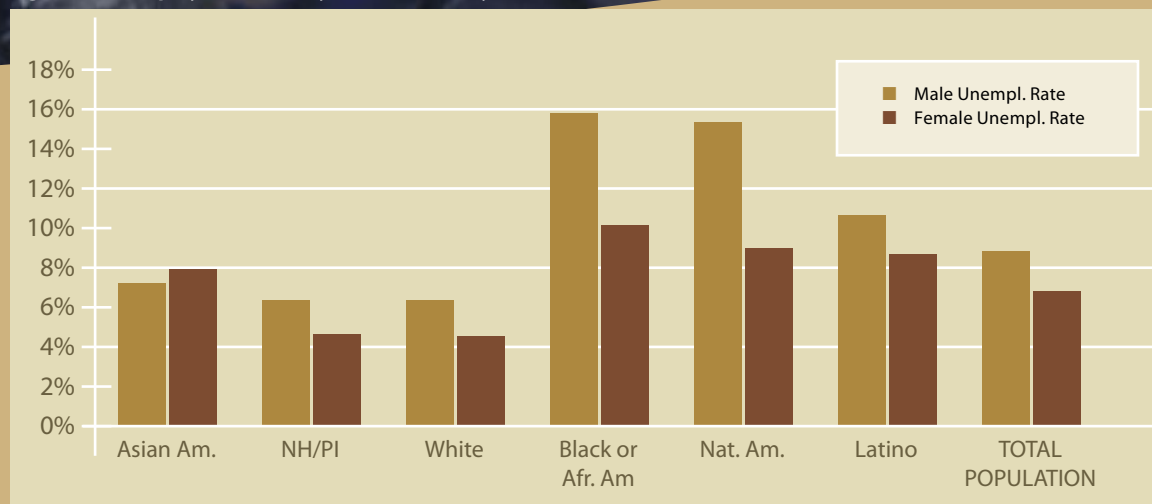


Home-ownership Rate

The home-ownership rate for Asian Americans in Sacramento is higher than that of all other groups (55.4%; **see Figure 4**). The home-ownership rate for Pacific Islanders (44.1%) is lower than that of Asian Americans (55.5%) and Latinos (45.5%) but higher than that of African Americans (38.3%), and American Indians (35.8%).

- » Japanese Americans have the highest home-ownership rate (78.6%) while Hmong Americans have the lowest home-ownership rate (23%) by Asian American subgroup (**see Table 9**).
- » Tongan Americans have the highest home-ownership rate (56.4%) while Samoan Americans have the lowest home-ownership rate (24.7%) for Pacific Islanders.
- » The percentage of home-ownership for Asian Americans in Sacramento is lower compared to Asian Americans in Sacramento County (58.4%) but higher than it is for the United States (53.2%). The percentage of home-ownership among Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is slightly lower than it is for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento County (46.3%) and the United States (45.5%)

Figure 5. Unemployment Rate by Race & Ethnicity



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Median Household Income

The median household incomes for Asian Americans (\$38,398) and Pacific Islanders (\$36,033) in Sacramento are higher than that of non-white groups but less than that of the non-Hispanic white population (\$41,003; **see Table 10**). Japanese Americans have the highest median household income for Asian Americans (\$55,357), while Vietnamese Americans have the lowest median household income (\$22,977; **see Table 11**). For Pacific Islanders, Samoan Americans have the lowest household income (\$29,250) while Tongan Americans have the highest median household income (\$65,781).

- » The median household income for Asian Americans in Sacramento is considerably lower than it is for Asian Americans in Sacramento County (\$44,501), California (\$55,366) and the United States (\$51,908).

The poverty rate for Asia Americans (24.9%) and Pacific Islanders (26.7%) are substantially higher than that of the total population.

Table 15. Poverty Rate by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

Asian American	
Japanese	5.2%
Filipino	11.7%
Chinese	16.3%
Korean	19.2%
Asian Indian	21.5%
Pakistani	30.0%
Laotian	35.6%
Cambodian	36.1%
Vietnamese	38.5%
Hmong	46.1%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	
Fijian	17.2%
Tongan	21.7%
Samoan	53.1%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

Table 16. Labor Force Attachment for Persons 16 Years and Older by Race & Ethnicity

	Male Unempl. Rate*	Participation Rate**	Female Unempl. Rate*	Participation Rate**
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	6.3%	72.5%	4.7%	64.4%
White	6.4%	67.9%	4.6%	57.8%
Asian American	7.3%	58.9%	7.9%	49.1%
Latino	10.7%	66.2%	8.7%	54.1%
Native American	15.5%	63.1%	9.0%	59.1%
Black or African American	15.9%	58.4%	10.2%	57.6%
Total Population	8.8%	64.7%	6.9%	55.7%

* Unempl. Rate = (Civilian Unempl.) / (Civilian Empl. + Civilian Unempl.)

** Participation Rate = (Civilian Employed + Civilian Unempl.) / (Civilian Empl. + Civilian Unempl. + Not in Labor Force)

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

- » Unlike Sacramento, median household income for Asian Americans in California (\$55,366) and the United States (\$51,908) is generally higher compared to non-Hispanic whites.
- » The median household income for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is also lower than it is for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento County (\$41,047), statewide (\$48,650) and nationally (\$42,717).

Per Capita Income

Both Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Sacramento have per capita incomes substantially lower (\$15,207 and \$11,196, respectively) than that of non-Hispanic whites (\$26,263; **see Table 12**). The Hmong American per capita income (\$4,885) is the lowest among Asian American subgroups while the Samoan American per capita income (\$7,161) is the lowest among Pacific Islanders (**see Table 13**).

- » Per capital income for Asian Americans in Sacramento is lower than it is for Asian Americans in Sacramento County (\$17,333), California (\$22,050) and the United States (\$21,823).
- » The per capita income of Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is lower than that of Pacific Islanders in Sacramento County (\$13,768), California (\$15,610) and the United States (\$15,054)

Poverty and Unemployment Rates

The poverty rates for Asian Americans (24.9%) and Pacific Islanders (26.7%) are substantially higher than that of the total population (20%; **see Table 14**). Only African Americans (27.1%) have a higher poverty rate than Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders. Hmong Americans (46.1%) and Vietnamese Americans (38.5%) have the highest poverty rates among Asian Americans, while Samoan Americans have the highest poverty rate (53.1%) among Pacific Islanders (**see Table 15**).

- » The poverty rate for Asian American in Sacramento is considerably higher than it is for Asian Americans in Sacramento County (20.5%), California (12.8%) and the United States (12.6%)
- » The poverty rate for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is considerably higher than it is for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento County (22.2%), California (15.7%) and the United States (17.7%).
- » The unemployment rates for Asian American males and females in Sacramento are higher relative to Sacramento County (6.5% for men and women), California (5.3% for men and 5.2% for women), and the United States (5% for men and 5.3% for women).

Table 17. Unemployment by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

	Male	Female
Asian American		
Japanese	2.9%	1.6%
Pakistani	0.0%	10.8%
Korean	3.6%	3.8%
Filipino	5.8%	7.1%
Chinese	6.8%	6.9%
Cambodian	0.0%	10.6%
Asian Indian	4.1%	14.6%
Vietnamese	12.8%	6.4%
Laotian	8.3%	14.3%
Hmong	14.7%	15.4%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander		
Fijian	7.3%	0.0%
Tongan	3.4%	10.1%
Samoan	20.6%	18.0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

Table 18. Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Race & Ethnicity

White	4.6%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	9.2%
Latino	9.5%
Native American	13.7%
Asian American	14.6%
Black or African American	14.9%
Total Population	8.5%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF 3) Sample Data

Table 19. Percentage of Households Receiving Public Assistance Income by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup


Asian American	
Japanese	1.2%
Korean	2.8%
Filipino	4.4%
Asian Indian	7.1%
Chinese	7.5%
Pakistani	16.2%
Vietnamese	30.0%
Cambodian	36.0%
Laotian	45.9%
Hmong	52.7%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	
Tongan	4.4%
Fijian	5.8%
Samoan	21.0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4) Sample Data

- » Conversely, the unemployment rate for Pacific Islander females in Sacramento is lower compared to Sacramento County (6.1%), California (10%) and the United States (11%). The unemployment rate for Pacific Islander males is higher in Sacramento than it is in Sacramento County (3.9%) but lower than that of California (9.7%) and the United States (10.8%).
- » Asian American unemployment rates are slightly higher than that of non-Hispanic whites but lower than that of all other groups except for Pacific Islanders. Pacific Islanders' unemployment rates are comparable to that of non-Hispanic whites (see Table 16).
- » Asian Americans are the only group in which females have a higher unemployment rate than their male counterparts (see Figure 5). For Asian Americans, Hmong Americans have the highest unemployment rates while Japanese Americans have the lowest unemployment rates (see Table 17). Fijian Americans have the lowest unemployment rates while Samoan Americans have the highest unemployment rates for Pacific Islanders.
- » The percentage of households receiving public assistance income for Asian Americans in Sacramento (14.6%) is higher than all groups except for African Americans (14.9%; see Table 18). Pacific Islanders are the second lowest (9.2%) of all groups but still twice the rate of the non-Hispanic white population.
- » The percentage of households receiving public assistance income for Asian Americans in Sacramento is higher than it is for Asian Americans in Sacramento County (11.8%), California (5.7%), and the United States (4%). The percentage of households receiving public assistance income for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is comparable to that of Sacramento County (9%) and the United States (9.3%) but slightly higher than that of California (7.6%).
- » Among Asian Americans, Hmong Americans (53%), Laotian Americans (46%), and Vietnamese Americans (30%) have a higher percentage of households receiving public assistance income (see Table 19).



PHOTO COURTESY SACRAMENTO BEE/HECTOR AMEZCUA



The percentage of foreign-born Asian Americans in Sacramento is slightly lower than it is for Asian Americans in Sacramento County (58.2%) and considerably lower compared to Asian Americans in California (67.2%) and the United States (68.9%).

PHOTO COURTESY SACRAMENTO BEE/ANDY ALFARO

FOREIGN BORN AND LANGUAGE FLUENCY

Asian Americans (55.2%) and Pacific Islanders (52.3%) in Sacramento are more likely than other groups to be foreign-born (**see Figure 6 and Table 20**). However, the percentage of foreign-born Asian Americans in Sacramento is slightly lower than it is for Asian Americans in Sacramento County (58.2%) and considerably lower compared to Asian Americans in California (67.2%) and the United States (68.9%).

The percentage of foreign-born Pacific Islanders in Sacramento is higher than it is for Pacific Islanders in Sacramento County (45.8%), California (26.2%), and the United States (19.9%).

Cambodian Americans, Korean Americans, and Asian Indians have the highest foreign-born percentage while Japanese Americans have the lowest foreign-born percentage by Asian American subgroup (**see Table 21**). Hmong Americans

(40.1%) and Asian Indians (46%) have the highest percentage of individuals who are “not a citizen” among Asian American subgroups. Fijian Americans have the highest foreign-born percentage for Pacific Islanders while Samoan Americans have the lowest foreign-born percentage.

Eleven percent of Asian Americans between the ages of 5 and 17, 25 percent between the ages of 18 and 64, and 42 percent of Asian Americans over the age of 65 lack proficiency in English (**see Figure 7**). Among Asian American subgroups, Hmong Americans, Vietnamese Americans, and Laotian Americans have the lowest English proficiency while Filipino and Japanese Americans have the highest. Tongan Americans have the lowest English proficiency while Samoan Americans have the highest English proficiency by Pacific Islander subgroup (**see Table 22**).

Figure 6. Nativity and Citizenship Status by Race & Ethnicity

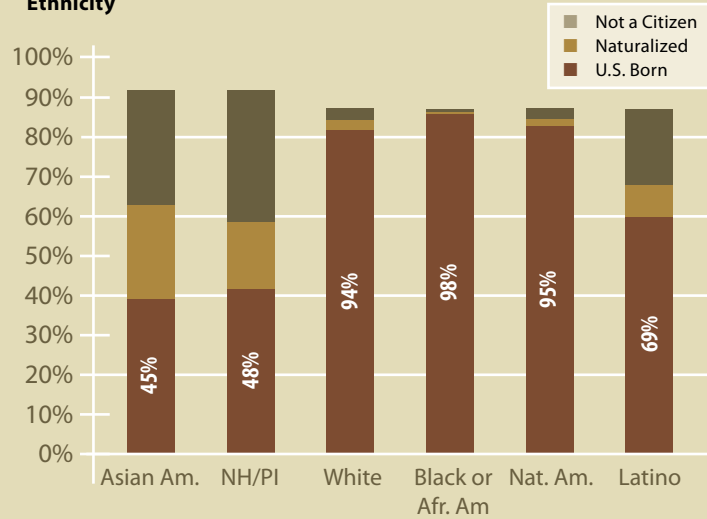


Figure 7. English Proficiency Among Asian Americans

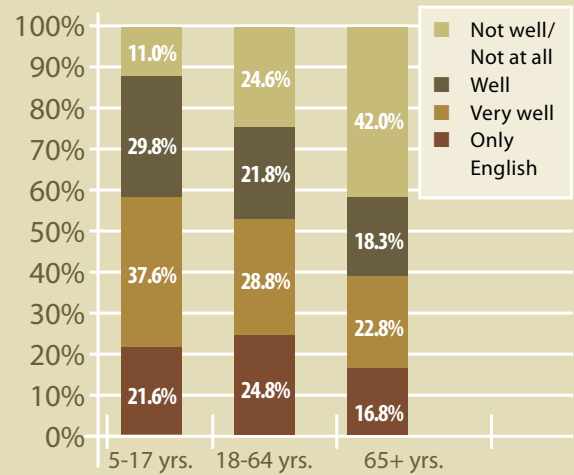


Table 20. Nativity and Citizenship Status by Race & Ethnicity

	Asian Am.	NH / PI	White	African Am.	Native Am.	Latino
U.S. Born	30,163 44.8%	1,760 47.7%	154,978 93.8%	61,141 97.9%	4,692 95.0%	60,533 68.8%
Foreign Born						
Naturalized citizen	18,545 27.5%	712 19.3%	4,666 2.8%	648 1.0%	104 2.1%	8,086 9.2%
Not a citizen	18,692 27.7%	1,220 33.1%	5,653 3.4%	679 1.1%	144 2.9%	19,349 22.0%
Total	67,400 100.0%	3,692 100.0%	165,297 100.0%	62,468 100.0%	4,940 100.0%	87,968 100.0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF-3) Sample Data

Table 21. Nativity and Citizenship Status by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

	U.S. Born	Naturalized Citizen	Not a Citizen
Asian American			
Cambodian	24.4%	40.4%	35.2%
Korean	24.5%	47.7%	27.8%
Asian Indian	24.6%	29.3%	46.0%
Pakistani	25.8%	36.2%	38.0%
Vietnamese	31.3%	37.1%	31.6%
Filipino	38.9%	36.2%	24.9%
Laotian	40.8%	22.8%	36.4%
Hmong	44.0%	15.8%	40.1%
Chinese	44.8%	36.3%	18.9%
Japanese	88.0%	5.5%	6.5%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander			
Fijian	14.3%	27.3%	58.5%
Tongan	32.3%	34.2%	33.5%
Samoan	88.4%	0.0%	11.6%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF-4) Sample Data

Table 22. English Proficiency by Asian American & Pacific Islander Subgroup

	5 to 17 yrs.	18 to 64 yrs.	65+ yrs.
Asian American			
Vietnamese	12.3%	5.8%	0%
Hmong	5.8%	4.1%	2.5%
Laotian	6.2%	7.7%	14.0%
Chinese	31.2%	25.5%	10.8%
Cambodian	10.6%	1.7%	24.2%
Korean	40.0%	33.7%	19.3%
Asian Indian	15.5%	9.4%	16.6%
Pakistani	23.6%	14.2%	0%
Japanese	81.3%	80.9%	35.8%
Filipino	64.6%	30.7%	12.5%
Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander			
Tongan	9.3%	2.4%	0%
Fijian	7.6%	12.7%	100.0%
Samoan	35.7%	29.0%	0%

Data Set: U.S. Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF-4) Sample Data

HEALTH CARE

Health care indicators for APIAs are drawn from the Sacramento County Department of Health Services, the California Health Interview Survey (2003), and the U.S. Census report, Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2004 (2005). Data shown here are not broken down for the City of Sacramento or by specific APIA ethnic group, but do provide an important comparative glimpse of key health care issues.

- » In Sacramento County, 9.5 percent of Asian Americans do not have health insurance (see Table 23). This figure is lower than it is for African Americans (13.2%), American Indians (14.9%) and Latinos (24%), but higher than it is for non-Hispanic whites (5.7%). There is no county-level data for Pacific Islanders.
- » The percentage of Asian Americans in Sacramento County without health insurance is far lower than the national three-year average from 2002-2004 for Asian Americans (18%).
- » The percentage of Pacific Islanders in the United States without health insurance (2002-2004) is 21.8 percent.
- » In Sacramento County, APIAs have by far the highest incidence rates of tuberculosis per 100,000 (47.0) compared to Latinos (12.7), African Americans (5.1), and non-Hispanic whites (4.5; see Table 24).
- » In Sacramento County, APIAs have lower number of AIDS cases (2.5% of total) compared with Latinos (13.8%), African Americans (27.3%) and non-Hispanic whites (53.9%; Table 25).
- » APIAs have higher rates of infant mortality in Sacramento County (2000-2002) at 6.3 percent, compared with Latinos (5.2%) and non-Hispanic whites (5.7%). African Americans have the highest infant mortality rates at 12.9% (see Table 26).



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Table 23. Health Insurance by Race & Ethnicity

	Currently Insured (%)	Not currently Insured (%)
Latino	76.0	24.0
American Indian	85.1	14.9
African American	86.8	13.2
Asian American	90.5	9.5
White	94.3	5.7
Total Population	89.9	10.1

Table 24. TB Incidence Rate per 100,000 by Race & Ethnicity in 2003

White	4.5
Black or African American	5.1
Latino	12.7
APIA	47.0

Table 25. AIDS Cases by Race & Ethnicity (1999 - 2003)

	Cases	% Total
American Indian	3	0.6
APIA	12	2.5
Latino	67	13.8
African American	132	27.3
White	261	53.9
Total	484	100.0

Table 26. Three-Year Rolling Average Infant Mortality Rates by Race & Ethnicity (2000-2002)

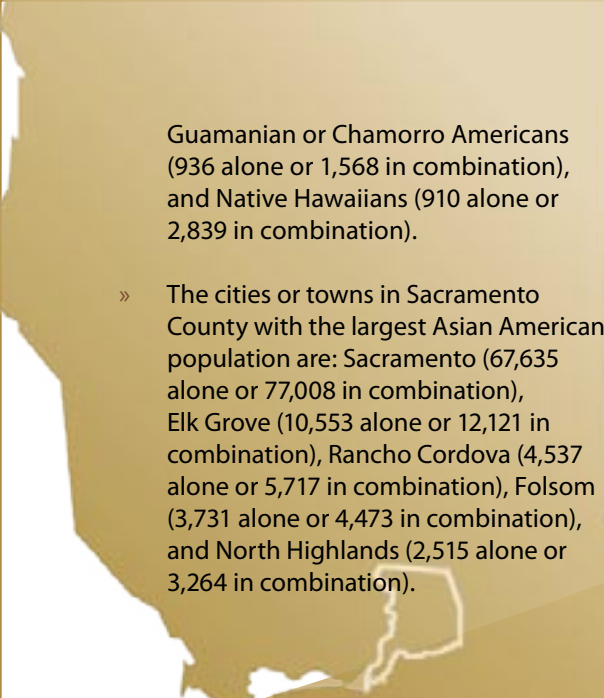
Latino	5.2%
White	5.7%
APIA	6.3%
Black or Afr. Am.	12.9%

SACRAMENTO COUNTY/ BY THE NUMBERS

- » Of the total population in Sacramento County, 159,302 people, or 13 percent, reported they were Asian in Census 2000. This number includes 134,899 people, or 11 percent, who report Asian only (race alone) and 24,403 people, or 2 percent, who report Asian and at least one other race (in combination).
- » Of the total population in Sacramento County, 13,935, or 1.1 percent, reported they were Pacific Islander. Of the total Sacramento County population, 7,264 people, reported only Pacific Islander (race alone), and 6,671 people reported Pacific Islander and at least one other race (in combination).
- » Among Asian Americans in Sacramento County, the five largest groups are: Chinese Americans (30,455 alone or 35,509 in combination), Filipino Americans (24,516 alone or 33,068 in combination), Vietnamese Americans (16,372 alone or 17,891 in combination), Hmong Americans (15,814 alone or 17,646 in combination), and Asian Indians (13,227 alone or 16,885 in combination).
- » The largest groups among Pacific Islanders are: Fijian Americans (1,679 alone or 2,293 in combination), Samoan Americans (1,270 alone or 1,645 in combination), Tongan Americans (1,077 alone or in 1,348 combination),



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Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (936 alone or 1,568 in combination), and Native Hawaiians (910 alone or 2,839 in combination).

- » The cities or towns in Sacramento County with the largest Asian American population are: Sacramento (67,635 alone or 77,008 in combination), Elk Grove (10,553 alone or 12,121 in combination), Rancho Cordova (4,537 alone or 5,717 in combination), Folsom (3,731 alone or 4,473 in combination), and North Highlands (2,515 alone or 3,264 in combination).

- » The cities or towns in Sacramento County with the largest Pacific Islander population are: Sacramento (3,861 alone or 6,833 in combination), Elk Grove (355 alone or 773 in combination), Rancho Cordova (300 alone or 647 in combination), Citrus Heights (288 alone or 602 in combination), and North Highlands (240 alone or 461 in combination).

CALIFORNIA/BY THE NUMBERS

- » Of the total California population, 4.2 million people, or 12.3 percent, reported they were Asian. This number includes 3.7 million people, or 10.9 percent, who report Asian only (race alone) and 458,000 people, or 1.4 percent, who report Asian and at least one other race (in combination).
- » Of the total California population, 221,458, or 0.3 percent, reported they were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Of the total California population, 116,961 people, reported only Pacific Islander (race alone), and 104,497 people reported Pacific Islander and at least one other race (in combination).
- » Among Asian Americans in the California, the five largest groups are: Chinese Americans (980,642 alone or 1.1 million in combination), Filipino Americans (918,678 alone or 1.1 million in combination), Vietnamese Americans (447,032 alone or 484,023 in combination), Korean Americans (345,882 or 375,571 in combination), and Asian Indians (314,819 alone or 360,392 in combination).
- » The largest groups among Pacific Islanders are: Samoan Americans (37,498 alone or 49,804 in combination), Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (20,918 alone or 33,849 in combination), Native Hawaiians (20,571 alone or in 60,048 combination), Tongan Americans (12,111 alone or 15,252 in combination), and Fijian Americans (7,631 alone or 10,104 in combination),
- » The California cities with the largest Asian American population are: Los Angeles (369,254 alone or 407,444 in combination), San Jose (240,375 alone or 257,571 in combination), San Francisco (239,565 alone or 253,477 in combination), San Diego (166,986 alone or 189,413 in combination), and Fremont (75,165 alone or 80,979 in combination).
- » The California cities with the largest Pacific Islander population are: Los Angeles (5,915 alone or 13,144 in combination), San Diego (5,853 alone or 10,613 in combination), Long Beach (5,605 alone or 7,863 in combination), San Jose (3,584 alone or 7,091 in combination), and Sacramento (3,861 alone or 6,833 in combination).



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UNITED STATES/BY THE NUMBERS

- » Of the total United States population, 11.9 million people, or 4.2 percent, reported they were Asian. This number included 10.2 million people, or 3.6 percent, who report Asian only (race alone) and 1.7 million people, or 0.6 percent, who report Asian and at least one other race (in combination).
- » Of the total United States population, 874,414, or 0.3 percent, reported they were Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander. Of the total U.S. population, 398,835 people, reported only Pacific Islander (race alone), and 475,579 people reported Pacific Islander and at least one other race (in combination).
- » Among Asian Americans in the United States, five groups number one million or more: Chinese Americans (2.3 million alone or 2.7 million in combination), Filipino Americans, (1.8 million alone or 2.3 million in combination), Asian Indians (1.6 million alone or 1.9 in combination), Vietnamese Americans (1.1 million alone or 1.2 in combination), and Korean Americans (1.07 million alone or 1.2 in combination).
- » The four largest groups among Pacific Islanders are Native Hawaiians (140,652 alone or 401,162 in combination), Samoan Americans (91,029 alone or 133,281 in combination), Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (58,240 alone or 92,611 in combination), Tongan Americans (27,713 alone or 36,840 in combination), and Fijian Americans (9,796 alone or 13,581 in combination).
- » Over half of all Asian Americans live in just three states: California (3.7 million alone or 4.1 million in combination), New York (1 million alone or 1.2 in combination), and Hawaii (503,000 alone or 703,000 in combination).
- » Over half of all Pacific Islanders live in two states: Hawaii (113,539 alone and 282,667 in combination) and California (see above).

CONCLUSION/ANALYSIS

Asian and Pacific Islander Americans are a fundamental and increasingly influential part of the human tapestry that is Sacramento. This is a city of rich ethnic histories and cultural influences that blend together in ways unique to the region, the state and the nation. Many cities are diverse (i.e. Los Angeles and New York), but in being named "America's Most Diverse City," Time Magazine highlighted the fact that residents live in relatively well-integrated neighborhoods throughout Sacramento.

APIAs in Sacramento are rapidly growing populations that are both relatively young and highly diverse in many ways. Within this demographic profile we recognize important racial, ethnic, social and economic differences, and find many opportunities as well as challenges that must be confronted in the future.

The dynamic multiracial and multiethnic APIA population in Sacramento is reflective of, rather than separate from, the city as a whole. The relatively high percentage and rapid growth of multiracial and multiethnic APIAs in Sacramento has brought forth a new identity formation and a movement away from monochromatic, monocultural, and individualistic concepts of identity. This emergent identity is exemplified by key organizations in the city such as the Sacramento Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce, the Council of Asian Pacific Islanders Together for Advocacy and Leadership (CAPITAL), the Asian Pacific Rim Street Festival, the Asian Pacific State Employees Association (APSEA), the Asian Pacific Islander American Public Affairs (APAPA), and Asian Pacific Community Counseling (APCC), to name a few.

At the same time, this report shows the necessity to carefully analyze Census data and to disaggregate APIAs by ethnic group. This is best seen by overall statistics that show Asian Americans to be relatively well-educated. Yet when broken down by individual groups, we see some Asian American groups, particularly Southeast Asian refugee groups, with lower rates of educational attainment. Even more dramatic is the very low rate of education among Pacific Islander Americans in Sacramento. APIAs can be found in both relatively high performing schools such as Kennedy High (34.1% APIA) as well as low-performing schools such as Hiram Johnson High (29.5% APIA).

APIA median household and per capita income levels in Sacramento are lower compared to non-Hispanic whites. This is not an uncommon phenomenon in urban areas. One study of major cities with large APIA populations (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, San Francisco, and Houston) found in every case APIA incomes were lower than non-Hispanic whites. Another study of other metropolitan areas with fast growing APIA populations (Atlanta, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Houston, Las Vegas, and Seattle), found the same trend.

Extreme poverty rate among APIAs in Sacramento highlight the need for increased social services to the most disadvantaged groups. The poverty rate among APIAs in Sacramento is significantly higher compared to APIAs for the state and the nation. Among Americans are the fastest growing ethnic group in Sacramento, with a growth rate of 164.5 percent from 1990 to 2000, and they are also the group with the highest rate of poverty (46.1%) and highest percentage of households receiving public assistance (53%).

Despite high rates of poverty, infant mortality, and tuberculosis, APIAs in Sacramento generally have more access to health insurance relative to APIAs throughout California and across the nation. This positive attribute may be due in large part to Sacramento being the capital city with many government agencies that provide steady, equal opportunity employment that includes health benefits.

The high percentage of foreign-born APIAs in Sacramento is significant. The high percentage of foreign-born obviously corresponds to the high percentage of APIAs of all ages who do not consider themselves proficient in English and corresponds to a high rate of non-citizens within these populations.

The lack of English language proficiency and high rates of non-citizenship limits political participation among APIAs. More attention must be given to citizenship drives, voter registration, access to bilingual ballots and voter services to ensure full and active involvement in the political process.



The dynamic multiracial and multiethnic APIA population in Sacramento is reflective of, rather than separate from, the city as a whole.

GLOSSARY

Ancestry refers to a respondent's self-identification to ethnic origin or descent, heritage, or the place of birth. Examples include: "German," "Irish," "Jamaican," "Japanese," or "Hmong" (U.S. Census Bureau).

Foreign-born refers to any individual who is not a U.S. citizen at birth (U.S. Census Bureau).

Household Size refers to the total number of individuals who occupy a housing unit as their place of residence (U.S. Census Bureau).

Median Household Income is a measurement of income that divides the income distribution of all household members (including other non-family household members but living in the same residence) into two equal parts, half falling below and half above the median household income (U.S. Census Bureau).

Per Capita Income refers to the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a specific group. It is derived by dividing the total income of all people in that specific group by the total population in that group (U.S. Census Bureau).

Poverty refers to a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. For example, the poverty threshold in 1999 for a family with two children under 18 years of age was \$16,895. For more information on poverty thresholds by size of family and number of children, please visit <http://landview.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>

Public Assistance Income refers to income that includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Hospital or other medical care payments and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) are not included (U.S. Census Bureau).

Race generally reflects a social definition of race. It does not conform to any biological, anthropological, or genetic criteria. Respondents can self-identify with a race or races. For more information, please see <http://www.census.gov>.

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