

NATIVE HAWAIIANS
PACIFIC ISLANDERS

&

A COMMUNITY
OF CONTRASTS
2014

IN CALIFORNIA



ASIAN AMERICANS
ADVANCING
JUSTICE



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ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTIONS



Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC) was founded in 2009 by a group of young Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) professionals based in Southern California. EPIC's mission is to promote social justice by fostering opportunities that empower the NHPI community through culturally relevant advocacy, research, and development. EPIC serves the community through its development of an NHPI Policy Platform, educational and leadership empowerment programs, nonpartisan civic engagement campaigns, and continued advocacy at the local and national level.



Asian Americans Advancing Justice is a national affiliation of five leading organizations advocating for the civil and human rights of Asian Americans and other underserved communities to promote a fair and equitable society for all. The affiliation's members are Advancing Justice - AAJC (Washington, DC), Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco), Advancing Justice - Atlanta, Advancing Justice - Chicago, and Advancing Justice - Los Angeles.

COVER & INTERIOR ARTWORK

Jason Pereira of JP Design Company was given the difficult task of designing a cover that combined a celebration of the diversity of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders with the connective theme of traditional seafaring and California's progressive nature. He achieved this by using a wood-grained background reminiscent of materials used in traditional canoes, set in hues of reddish brown that recall California's redwood trees. The lettering bears a texture similar to traditional tapa cloth. The patterns are set in an iridescent blue color inspired by abalone shells that are found along California's Pacific coastline. The top horizontal pattern, accompanied by lines and dots, is Melanesian. The linear horizontal pattern at the base of the cover is Micronesian. The triangular pattern above *Community* is Native Hawaiian. The remaining patterns surrounding the title are Polynesian. The interior artwork extends the celebration of diversity by featuring Melanesian, Micronesian, and Polynesian patterns.

Photographs were taken by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu, Bryson Kim, and Alisi Tulua. Data design and layout were provided by SunDried Penguin.

Please e-mail any questions regarding the report to demographics@empoweredpi.org or askdemographics@advancingjustice-la.org.

WELCOME

lokwe, mālō e lelei, ni sa bula vinaka, hāfa adai, talofa lava, and aloha!

Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC) and Asian Americans Advancing Justice (Advancing Justice) are proud to share with you our latest report, *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2014*. The great diversity encompassed by the Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) umbrella, which can be seen above in the small sampling of greetings from the Marshallese, Tongan, Fijian, Chamorro, Samoan, and Hawaiian communities is only one of the vital themes highlighted in this demographic profile. We hope that the information within will assist those who seek to better understand and partner with NHPI communities while leading to a more informed and equitable allocation of resources and opportunities in our state. As NHPI communities continue to rank among the fastest-growing groups in California, they can be expected to play increasingly larger roles in California's cultural, commercial, and civic landscape.

EPIC is based in Southern California, where it was founded by a group of young NHPI leaders who recognized the need to prepare young advocates for supporting the work of existing community-based organizations and entities by building partnerships and encouraging collaborative efforts. EPIC's mission is to foster opportunities that empower NHPI communities and promote social justice through culturally relevant advocacy, research, and development. Those opportunities have included a fruitful partnership with Advancing Justice on statewide policy advocacy, local voter engagement, college student leadership training, access to affordable health care, and most recently, demographic research. While our communities share common ground on many issues, EPIC and Advancing Justice recognize the importance of producing a report focused primarily on NHPI communities in California, where more NHPI reside than in any state other than Hawai'i. By focusing primarily on NHPI data, this report provides a more accurate and sophisticated picture of NHPI communities that is often rendered invisible under the broader Asian Pacific Islander umbrella.

The issues highlighted within reflect the collective input and priorities of numerous community stakeholders and organizations from the San Francisco Bay Area, Sacramento, Los Angeles County, Orange County, and San Diego County. EPIC and Advancing Justice are extremely grateful to all our community partners for their participation in this report, as well as the advocacy of community elders and organizations that fought for NHPI communities to be represented in data frequently used to enforce civil rights laws. We also extend a heartfelt thanks to the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation, and Bank of America for making this report possible.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tana Lepule".

Tana Lepule
Executive Director
Empowering Pacific Islander Communities



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Stewart Kwoh".

Stewart Kwoh
Executive Director
Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles

INTRODUCTION

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) threads were woven into the fabric of California's history even before it became a state. Linguistic analysis and similarities between complex sewn-plank canoe designs appear to indicate that Pacific Islanders made contact with the Chumash and Gabrielino of Southern California during the first millennium AD. One of the earliest written records of NHPI in California came from the only known land and sea battle fought on the west coast of the United States. In 1818, 80 Native Hawaiian crewmembers under an Argentinian revolutionary privateer successfully led an attack on Spanish-held Monterey. NHPI often joined crews of ships working the hide and tallow trade and disembarked at California's port cities. Many were drawn further inland by the California gold rush.

NHPI migrated to California in larger waves after World War II. Many who served in the U.S. military formed communities close to military bases. Others were attracted by greater educational opportunities, by jobs, by affordable housing, or for more serious concerns. For example, the Marshallese community required access to modern medical facilities to address the health consequences of 67 U.S. nuclear warhead tests that took place in the Marshall Islands and continue to be impacted by related health conditions. Today there are nearly 290,000 NHPI from over 20 distinct islander groups living in California, many of which are among the fastest-growing communities in the state.

The term *NHPI* encompasses a diverse set of at least 20 distinct communities that originated in Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. While NHPI communities share commonalities unique to island cultures, such as a strong oral tradition, the importance of family and community, and respect for elders, they also carry their own distinct traditions and languages. These communities include Chamorros, Chuukese, Fijians, Marshallese, Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Tahitians, and Tongans, just to name a few. The particular relationships between Pacific Islander entities and the United States also determine whether members of Pacific Islander communities are considered citizens, nationals, immigrants, or migrants in the United States and whether they or their families are eligible for federal or state resources and programs. Acknowledging the vast diversity of communities that fall under the NHPI label, as well as their distinct cultural values, linguistic needs, and governmental relationships that

define each community, is critical in order to understand and effectively serve these populations.

The challenges faced by NHPI in California are exacerbated by relying on the overly broad Asian Pacific Islander (API) racial category, particularly when government agencies and organizations base decisions on data that don't reflect reality for NHPI communities. The API label masks significant disparities between NHPI and Asian Americans across key socioeconomic characteristics. Since 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the federal agency that provides standards for how race and ethnicity should be collected and reported, has required federal agencies to collect and report data on NHPI as a separate racial category. This policy is mandated by OMB Statistical Directive No. 15 (OMB 15), which was revised to disaggregate NHPI data from the API category as a result of advocacy efforts by the NHPI community. While this report focuses on NHPI residing in California, federal agencies still have a responsibility to collect and report disaggregated racial data relating to California residents. Unfortunately, OMB 15 has not been fully implemented in all facets of federal data collection and reporting, and the needs of NHPI remain masked in too many critical areas, inflicting harm on and perpetuating myths about the NHPI community.

California Government Code section 8310.5 similarly requires state agencies, boards, and commissions that collect demographic data to use separate categories for Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan groups, and section 8310.7 requires the Department of Industrial Relations and Department of Fair Employment and Housing to add categories for Fijian and Tongan groups in addition to the section 8310.5 groups. However, California's state agencies have not been uniformly collecting and reporting the required NHPI data, hiding the challenges NHPI communities face.

In this context, *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2014* is a useful tool for navigating a broad array of pressing issues facing the NHPI community while encouraging meaningful partnerships to address those issues. The authors acknowledge that many of the issues deserve more in-depth treatment than is possible to give in this report. The goals of this report are threefold.

INTRODUCTION

First, this report presents data that disaggregate NHPI groups to the extent possible. NHPI data by race is presented separately from Asian American data in this report. In addition, NHPI ethnic group disaggregation is provided for a limited set of ethnic groups based on data availability. For example, this report includes state population counts for 12 NHPI ethnic groups and more in-depth social and economic characteristics data for 5 of these NHPI ethnic groups, though there are many more Pacific Islander ethnic groups for which data are not available both statewide and in local areas.

Second, this report is a user-friendly reference for community organizations, government officials and agencies, foundations, and businesses that wish to partner meaningfully with the NHPI community. We hope that providing data in an accessible format will unpack the complexities of the challenges facing the NHPI community. Though not comprehensive, this report provides general demographic data as well as data highlighting some of the critical issues facing NHPI such as education, health, economic justice and housing, immigration, civic engagement, and civil rights.

Third, while a majority of the report features state-level data, this report also attempts to provide more localized data by highlighting a few areas within California where sizable populations of NHPI reside. Using data obtained by the U.S. Census Bureau, we selected regions that are home to large populations of Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Tongans, Chamorro, Fijian, and Marshallese: Greater Los Angeles, San Diego, the San Francisco Bay Area, and Sacramento as defined by the U.S. Census. While we recognize that NHPI live throughout California, space constraints limit the number of local communities we can include.

This report relies on data from numerous federal, state, and local agencies. Much of the data come from the U.S. Census Bureau, including the 2010 Census, American Community Survey, Survey of Business Owners, Population Estimates, and Current Population Survey. However, because these data are not comprehensive, this report also utilizes data from other sources including the California Department of Education, California Department of Finance, California Department of Justice, California Department of Public Health, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, University

of California Office of the President, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Department of Justice, and many others.

The contributions of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders to California's development and history for the past 200 years also represent a continuation of the journey started by our ancestors thousands of years ago across the Pacific Ocean. Although the challenges faced by the NHPI community have changed over time, our willingness to provide for our families and form bonds with those who share our values has not. The authors thank our elders for tirelessly creating opportunities for our communities to grow, while teaching us to remain rooted in our cultural heritage.

The statements and recommendations expressed in this report are solely the responsibility of the authors.

NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu



Photo by Alisi Tulua

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2014 compiles the latest statewide data on Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) and includes highlights from a few local areas with large numbers of NHPI. Produced by Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC) and Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles, this report is a resource for community organizations, elected and appointed officials, government agencies, foundations, corporations, and others looking to better understand and partner with one of the state's fastest-growing and most-diverse racial groups. While this report features rich disaggregated data on Native Hawaiians and many Pacific Islander ethnic groups, there are still more Pacific Islander groups not captured due to data limitations. Some of the key findings are the following:

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are one of the fastest-growing racial groups in California and are incredibly diverse.

The NHPI population grew 29% between 2000 and 2010, a rate second only to Asian Americans. There were nearly 290,000 NHPI living in California in 2010; however, 2013 U.S. Census Bureau population estimates now put the NHPI population at over 340,000. Census data on the five largest NHPI ethnic groups in California (Native Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro,¹ Fijian, and Tongan) show that all are growing at rates much faster than the total population. NHPI live in nearly every county in the state, though Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Alameda, and Orange Counties have the largest populations. Riverside, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Contra Costa, and Alameda Counties have some of the fastest-growing NHPI populations. As the population grows and becomes more diverse, it is critical that NHPI data be collected and available to the public as distinct ethnic and racial groups separate from Asian Americans, as mandated by OMB Statistical Directive No. 15 (OMB 15) and California's Government Code section 8310.

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are contributing to the economic and political fabric of California.

Growth in population has translated to increased involvement in civic life. California is home to the greatest number of NHPI-owned businesses in the continental United States. The number of NHPI-owned businesses increased 30% between 2002 and 2007, a growth rate higher than average (18%). Many NHPI serve in the armed forces and many are veterans. Though a smaller community, there is also considerable untapped potential community to influence the political process. There are over 190,000 voting-age NHPI statewide, many living in political districts where they can influence the outcome of elections. For example, while

there are over 5,600 NHPI voting-age residents that live in State Assembly District 20, the margin of victory in the district during the 2012 general election was only 917 votes.² Increasing civic participation through voter registration, education, and outreach and increasing entrepreneurship through effective, culturally appropriate small business development programs are critical.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander youth face significant educational challenges, similar to other communities of color that are underrepresented in higher education.

Data show that NHPI high school students statewide graduate at lower rates and are more likely to drop out. Among NHPI recent high school graduates, many are not prepared for higher education. About 35% of NHPI public school graduates in the 2012–2013 school year completed the course work required for University of California (UC) or California State University entrance. NHPI students who apply to college have rates of acceptance and enrollment that are similar to other underrepresented groups. For example, the NHPI admissions rate to UC schools in the fall of 2013 was lower than all other racial groups except for Blacks or African Americans. Nationwide, NHPI have a lower rate of graduating from college in four years, with a rate similar to Blacks or African Americans.³ Collecting and disaggregating NHPI data by race and ethnic group is the first step toward understanding how to improve educational opportunities. Promoting equal opportunity and diversity in public education are important steps toward addressing disparities. Institutions of higher education can support these goals by developing and funding culturally relevant higher-education retention programs and youth programs that encourage college enrollment.

¹"Guamanian or Chamorro" may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. The term "Fijian" does not distinguish between indigenous and nonindigenous people of Fiji.

²Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles. 2014. *Asian Americans at the Ballot Box*.

³*A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 2014*.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have one of the highest mortality rates statewide, yet many lack access to affordable and culturally appropriate care.

NHPI have an age-adjusted death rate that is higher than any racial group except for Blacks or African Americans statewide. Heart disease is the leading cause of death, while cancer is the fastest-growing cause of death. Suicides have also increased among NHPI, with the number of deaths by suicide doubling between 2005 and 2010. At the same time, many lack access to affordable care. About 17% of NHPI (over 51,000) live without health insurance, a rate higher than Whites. About 15% of NHPI did not see a doctor because of cost in 2012, a rate higher than Whites. These communities also face cultural and language barriers in accessing quality care. Many NHPI, particularly Fijian, Tongan, and Samoan Americans are limited English proficient. Government, foundation, and private funding are needed to support culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach, education, and preventive services to NHPI communities through avenues such as federally qualified health clinics.

Pacific Islander immigrants face diverse and distinct immigration challenges that can affect their ability to access critical services.

Though many hail from Hawai'i, about one in five NHPI are foreign-born. Some groups, such as Fijian and Tongan Americans are proportionally more foreign-born than average. Many Pacific Islanders came from islands that have unique political relationships with the United States due to the colonization and militarization of their home islands. These complex relationships translate into a variety of statuses for Pacific Islander immigrants. Some Pacific Islanders are considered U.S. nationals because they come from U.S. territories, while some are migrants from countries that entered into a Compact of Free Association (COFA) agreement with the United States. In other cases, many Pacific Islanders are foreign nationals from countries with no U.S. association and must apply for legal permanent resident status to move to the United States. Many are undocumented. These diverse statuses create challenges once immigrants arrive in the United States. For example, U.S. nationals and COFA migrants are free to live and work in the United States but do not immediately qualify for many public benefits. The lack of in-language and culturally competent programs compounds the difficulty Pacific Islander

immigrants face when navigating a complex immigration system and accessing critical services. Policy makers and service providers need to understand these diverse immigrant experiences in order to address the needs of Pacific Islanders and work toward comprehensive and compassionate immigration reform, including a pathway to citizenship.

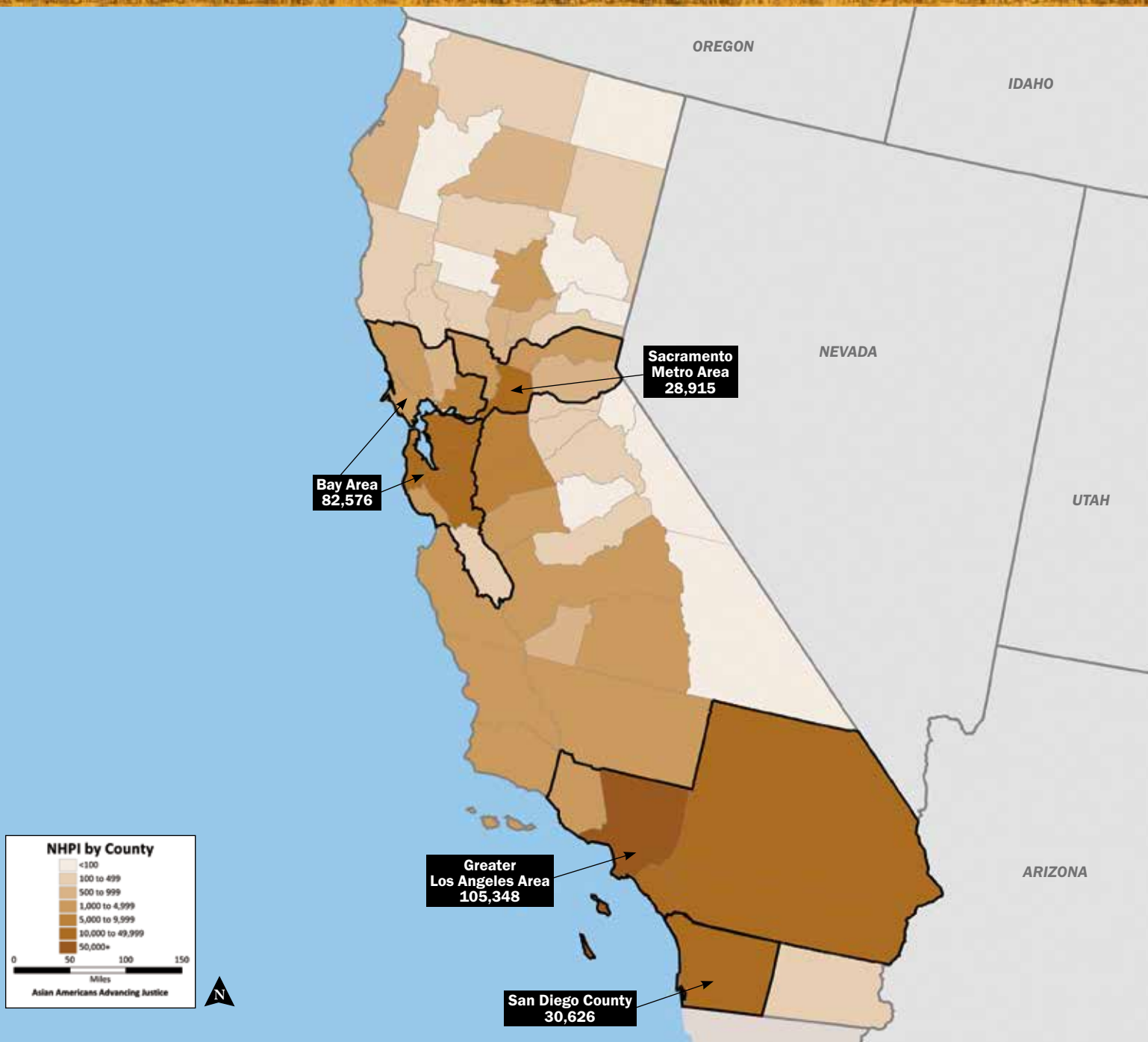
Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders continue to face high unemployment and lack affordable housing following the great recession.

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of unemployed NHPI grew at a rate higher than any other racial group. During the same time, the number of NHPI living in poverty increased 97%, a rate higher than any other racial group. Today NHPI have a higher poverty rate, a greater proportion who are low-income, and a lower per capita income than Whites. In addition, many NHPI face challenges finding and keeping affordable housing. Marshallese, Palauan, Samoan, and Tongan Americans have lower homeownership rates than any racial group. Over half of NHPI homeowners with a mortgage are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing. Among renters, over two-thirds of Tongan American households are housing-cost burdened, a rate higher than Blacks or African Americans and Latinos. Increasing social safety nets, creating living-wage jobs, expanding affordable housing for both renters and homeowners, investing in small business ownership, and reducing employment disparities can aid in helping many NHPI get back on their feet.

A disproportionate number of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are being incarcerated statewide.

NHPI communities have long been concerned with discriminatory treatment and the use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies. Limited data from the Department of Justice show that NHPI are overrepresented in the criminal justice system in California. While the state's total NHPI population grew 29% between 2000 and 2010, the total NHPI prison population grew 192% over the decade. There are 758 per 100,000 NHPI adults in prison, a ratio higher than average (582) and similar to Latinos (714). Publishing disaggregated data on the number of incarcerated NHPI is critical in understanding the criminal justice system's disproportionate impact on NHPI. Culturally competent training for law enforcement about NHPI communities is crucial in addressing civil rights violations against NHPI.

California INTRODUCTION

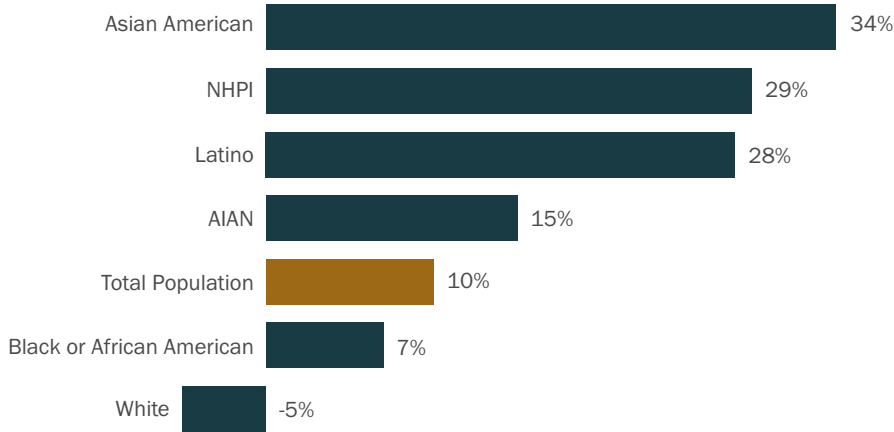


U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have been celebrating their heritage while shaping the fabric of California for over 200 years. The founding and development of inland cities like Sacramento and communities close to ports, such as those in San Francisco, the Greater Los Angeles Area, and San Diego, were and continue to be bolstered and culturally invigorated by NHPI communities. This growth and rising visibility led the California state legislature to recognize the NHPI communities' contributions in a resolution introduced by State Assemblymember Warren Furutani in 2011. Today California has one of the largest populations of NHPI in the United States, second only to Hawai'i. NHPI communities continue organizing and elevating their voices at the local, county, and state levels, challenging outdated stereotypes and building bridges with those who share the NHPI communities' challenges and values.

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

California 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6. Note: Figure for each racial group includes both single race and multiracial people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Figures do not sum to total.

- As of the 2010 Census, there were 286,145 NHPI living in California.¹ According to Census Bureau population estimates, as of July 2013, there may be 340,309 NHPI statewide.²
- NHPI make up about 1% of the state's total population.³
- The NHPI population grew 29% between 2000 and 2010, a rate slightly higher than Latinos.
- The NHPI population is expected to grow 61% between 2010 and 2060, a rate second only to Latinos (80%).⁴



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

AIAN: Native American(s) or Alaska Native(s)
NHPI: Native Hawaiian(s) and Pacific Islander(s)

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates, Table PEPASR5H.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

⁴ California Department of Finance, 2010–2060 Population Projections, Report P-1.

California DEMOGRAPHICS

NHPI Population

by Top Five Counties
California 2010, Ranked by Population

County	Number
Los Angeles	54,169
San Diego	30,626
Sacramento	24,138
Alameda	22,322
Orange	19,484

NHPI Population

by Top Five Cities
California 2010, Ranked by Population

City	Number
Los Angeles	15,031
San Diego	11,945
Sacramento	10,699
San Jose	8,116
Long Beach	7,498

NHPI Population, Growth

by County with 10,000 or More NHPI, Ranked by Percent Growth

County	Number	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Riverside	14,108	86%
Sacramento	24,138	73%
San Bernardino	13,517	44%
Contra Costa	10,153	41%
Alameda	22,322	27%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P9; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

- Los Angeles and San Diego NHPI populations remain the largest among all counties in Southern California, while Sacramento and Alameda Counties have the largest populations in Northern California.
- Among California cities, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, San Jose, and Long Beach have the largest numbers of NHPI.
- California is home to 4 of the 10 largest county populations of Native Hawaiians in the continental United States.⁵
- Among counties with 10,000 or more NHPI, Riverside (86%) and Sacramento (73%) Counties experienced the fastest growth in NHPI populations from 2000 to 2010.

*Native Hawaiians and
Pacific Islanders are
one of the fastest-growing
racial groups statewide.*

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

Population by Ethnic Group

California 2010

County	Number
Native Hawaiian	74,932
Samoan	60,876
Guamanian or Chamorro	44,425
Fijian	24,059
Tongan	22,893
Marshallese	1,761
Palauan	1,404
Tahitian	969
Saipanese	168
Tokelauan	138
Yapese	138
Pohnpeian	108

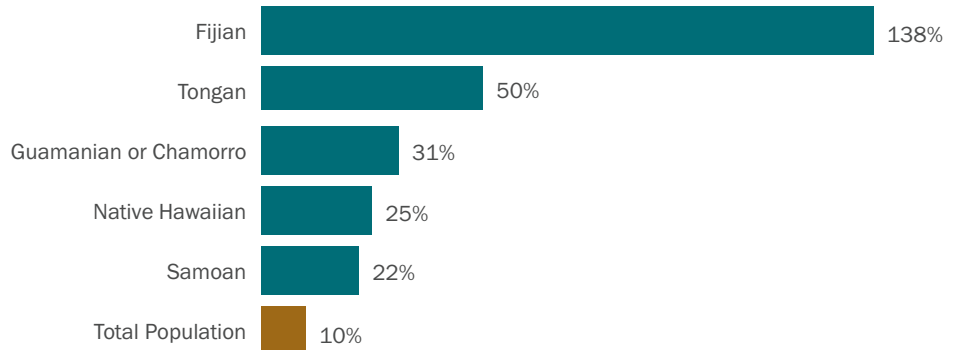
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the Guamanian or Chamorro category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Additionally, the term "Fijians" does not distinguish between indigenous and nonindigenous people of Fiji. Approximately 21% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Some Pacific Islander groups are not included if the population was less than 100 in 2010.



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

California 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P1 and PCT10. Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

- California has the largest populations of Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, Fijian, Tongan, and Palauan Americans of any state nationwide. California has one of the largest Native Hawaiian populations, second only to Hawai'i.¹
- Native Hawaiians are the state's largest NHPI ethnic group, numbering nearly 75,000, followed in size by Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans.
- All NHPI ethnic groups grew faster than the total population between 2000 and 2010.
- Fijian and Tongan American ethnic groups grew faster than any racial group over the decade.²
- The number of Fijian Americans grew 138% over the decade. Fijian Americans are now the fourth-largest NHPI ethnic group in the state.

ETHNIC GROUP REPORTING IN THE U.S. CENSUS

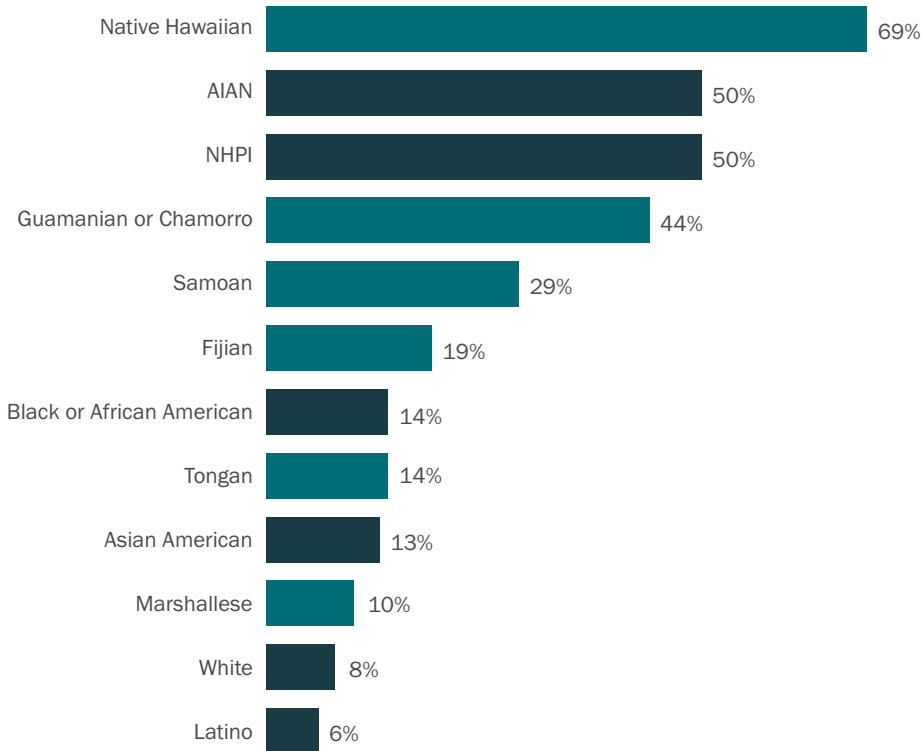
The Census Bureau develops ethnic group names based on respondent self-reporting. In some cases, respondents reported a national origin rather than an ethnic group. For example, because Guamanian is a national origin and not an ethnic group, the Guamanian or Chamorro category may include those who are Chamorro as well as some who are not NHPI. Given these complications, some ethnic group names may not be wholly accurate but are included in this report to stay consistent with Census terminology.

¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10.

Multiracial Population

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P9, P8, and P9. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Half of the NHPI population is multiracial (50%). All NHPI ethnic groups are proportionally more multiracial than average (5%). Over two-thirds of Native Hawaiians are multiracial (69%). Approximately 44% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans and 29% of Samoan Americans are also multiracial.
- The median age for NHPI is 28, the lowest among racial groups except for Latinos (27). Median ages for all NHPI ethnic groups are far below the state average (35). The median age for Marshallese and Tokelauan Americans is 21, the lowest among NHPI.³
- The NHPI population is composed of proportionally more youth than any other racial group. About one in three NHPI are youth under age 18. Among NHPI ethnic groups, Marshallese (45%), Tokelauan (43%), Samoan (40%), Tongan (39%), and Yapese American (39%) populations have the highest proportion of youth.⁴
- About 13% of NHPI are college-age youth, a rate identical to Latinos and high among racial groups.⁵



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

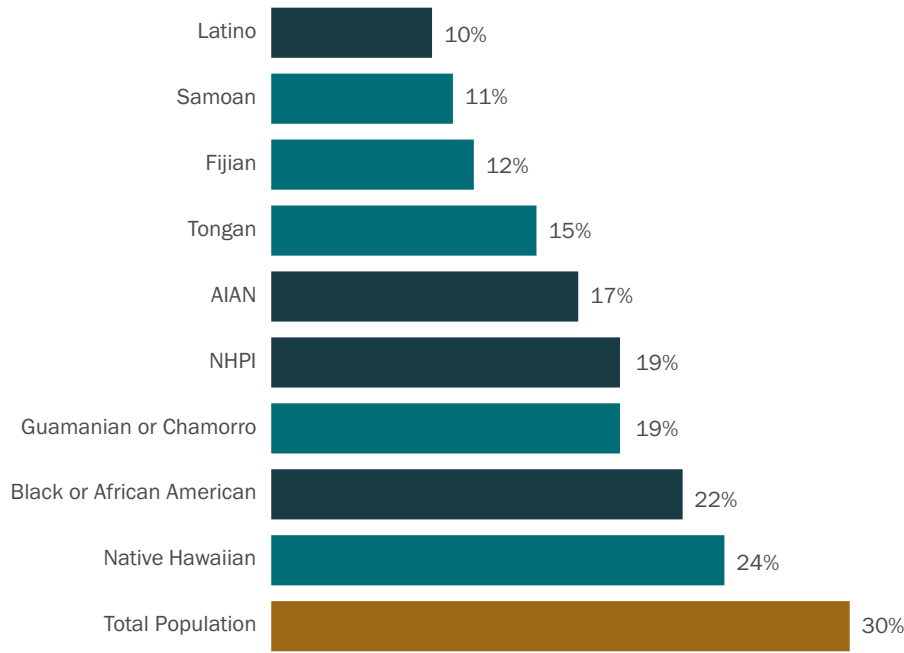
³U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

⁴Ibid.

⁵Ibid., Table PCT3.

Lower-than-Average Bachelor's Degree Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. Note: Figures include those who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

PACIFIC ISLANDER STUDENT FACES HURDLES ON PATH TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Sharayne, a Pacific Islander community college student, had difficulty finding administrators who could help her navigate the financial aid system and application process. “Counselors at my high school were more interested in making sure we graduated than making sure we were prepared for college. College-bound classmates helped me more than the counselors did.” She was inspired to begin the process of transferring to a University of California campus after attending a conference for Pacific Islander youth at University of California, Los Angeles, and Empowering Pacific Islander Communities’ Pacific Islander Leaders of Tomorrow youth leadership program. She looks forward to earning a bachelor’s degree in biology.

- NHPI adults aged 25 years and older are less likely than average to hold a bachelor’s degree or higher. About 19% of NHPI have a bachelor’s degree, a rate much lower than average (30%). Samoan, Fijian, and Tongan American adults are less likely to have a bachelor’s degree than those from any racial group except for Latinos.

- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Fijian Americans (78%) are less likely to hold a high school diploma or GED than average (81%).¹
- About 45% of NHPI children ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than any other racial group except for Latinos (42%).²
- NHPI public high school students in the 2009–2013 cohort statewide had one of the lowest graduation rates (78%) and one of the highest dropout rates (14%) among all racial groups. In comparison, the graduation rate of Latinos was 76% and the dropout rate was 14%.³
- According to a 2013 report on college readiness by the ACT, NHPI high school graduates had lower-than-average rates of college readiness in mathematics, reading, and science.⁴
- About 35% of NHPI 12th-grade public school graduates in the 2012–2013 school year completed the course work required for University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) entrance, a rate lower than average (39%). In comparison about 47% of White students completed the required UC and CSU required courses.⁵

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002.

² Ibid., Table B14003.

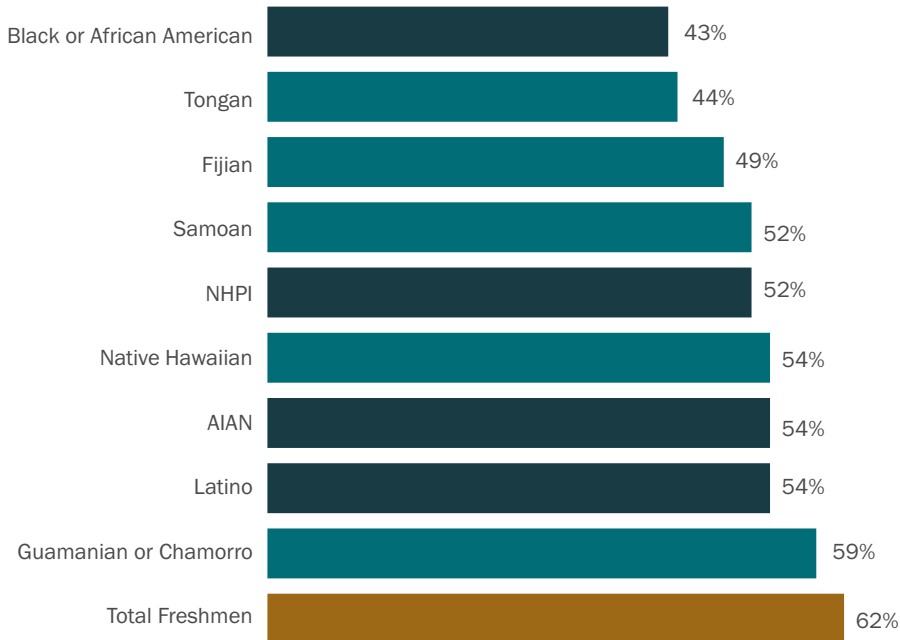
³ California Department of Education. 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. “Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity.” Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

⁴ ACT. “The Condition of College and Career Readiness 2013: California.” Note: ACT determines college readiness based on ACT subject area test scores for four subject areas (English, reading, mathematics, and science). ACT identifies benchmark scores for each subject area that represent a level of achievement required for students to have a 50% chance of obtaining a B or higher or about a 75% chance of obtaining a C or higher in corresponding credit-bearing first-year college courses.

⁵ California Department of Education. 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. “Number of Graduates and Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements.” Note: Data are for single race, non-Latino.

Lower-than-Average UC Freshmen Admission Rates

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fall 2013



University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions, March 2014. Note: Figures include domestic freshmen only.

- About 70% of NHPI high school students who graduated during the 2008–2009 school year enrolled in college, a rate lower than average (74%) and similar to Native Americans (68%) and Latinos (66%).⁶
- During the 2012–2013 school year, 11,530 NHPI students were enrolled in a California community college.⁷

- According to the California community colleges statewide Student Success Scorecard, about 43% of NHPI community college students who started in the 2007–2008 school year completed a degree, a certificate, or transfer-related outcomes by the 2012–2013 school year, a rate lower than average (48%). In comparison, about 39% of Latino and 38% of Black or African American students completed these outcomes in the same six-year period.⁸

- The fall 2013 NHPI admission rate to the University of California (UC) schools was lower than all other racial groups except for Blacks or African Americans (43%). Only 104 NHPI freshmen enrolled in UC schools that fall.⁹
- Admission rates to UC schools in fall 2013 for Tongan American (44%), Fijian American (49%), Samoan American (52%), and Native Hawaiian (54%) freshmen were all far below average (62%). These rates were similar to and even below admission rates for other under-represented groups.¹⁰
- The NHPI transfer student admission rate during the fall of 2010 and 2011 was 56%, a rate lower than average (67%), and similar to Blacks or African Americans (53%).¹¹

*In fall 2013,
only 104 NHPI
freshmen enrolled in
the University of
California's 9
undergraduate campuses.*

⁶ California Department of Education. Table: "Graduates Enrolled in College Nationwide 2008–2009." Note: Figures are estimates and include those enrolling in any postsecondary institution, whether located inside or outside of California, within 16 months of their high school graduation.

⁷ California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. 2012–2013. Student Enrollment Status Summary Report.

⁸ California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office. 2014. Student Success Scorecard. Five Year Report. Table: "Completion Overall." Note: Figures include degree, certificate, and/or transfer-seeking students.

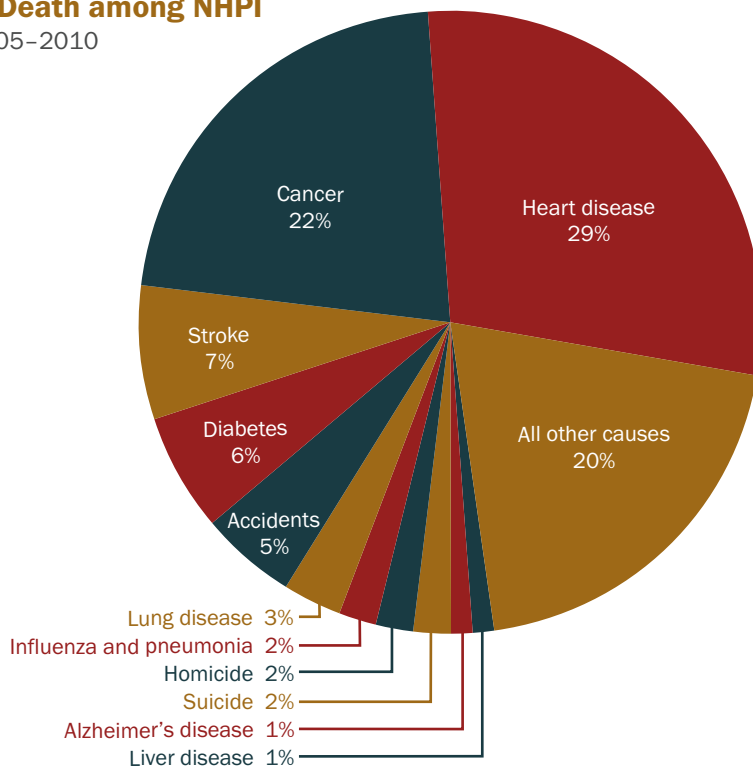
⁹ University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions. March 2014. Figures include domestic freshmen only.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions. January 2012. Figures include freshmen domestic transfer students only. Percentage for Tongan American students not reported due to low number of applicants.

Causes of Death among NHPI

California, 2005–2010



California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files. 2005–2010. Note: "All other causes" is the sum of deaths caused by all other diseases not listed in chart.

■ One of the most important measures of a community's well-being is its age-adjusted death rate, or number of deaths per 100,000 people. In 2012, the age-adjusted death rate for NHPI statewide was 868 per 100,000 people, a rate higher than all other racial groups except for Blacks or African Americans (883 per 100,000 people) and much higher than average (639 per 100,000 people).¹

■ Heart disease is the leading cause of death among NHPI. About 29% of NHPI deaths between 2005 and 2010 were caused by heart disease.² The age-adjusted death rate for NHPI from heart disease is 159 per 100,000 people, a rate higher than any racial group.³

■ Cancer is the second-leading cause of death (22%) and fastest-growing cause of death for NHPI. The number of deaths from cancer increased

over 21%, a rate higher than any racial group. In comparison, the change in the total number of deaths from cancer was 3% statewide.⁴

- Stroke (7%) and diabetes (6%) are the third- and fourth-leading causes of death among NHPI.
- The age-adjusted death rate for NHPI from cancer is 198 per 100,000 people, a rate higher than any racial group except for Blacks or African Americans (199 per 100,000 people) statewide.⁵
- Statewide between 2005 and 2010, the number of deaths from cancer increased 44% for Guamanian and Chamorro Americans and 46% for Native Hawaiians, rates of growth higher than any other cause of death for these two groups.⁶
- Lung disease is the fastest-growing cause of death for Samoan Americans statewide.⁷
- The number of suicide deaths among NHPI increased 100% between 2005 and 2010. In comparison, the number of deaths by suicide for Whites increased 17%.⁸
- According to 2012 California mental health prevalence estimates, about 13% of NHPI adults suffer from mental illness. Nearly 8% of NHPI youth suffer from serious emotional disturbances, a rate higher than Whites (7%).⁹

¹ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

² California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files. 2005–2010.

³ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Heart disease death rate based on deaths from ischemic heart disease.

⁴ California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files. 2005–2010. Note: Comparisons across time were not made where causes of death were fewer than 20 in 2005 or 2010.

⁵ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Cancer death rate based on deaths from malignant neoplasms.

⁶ California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files. 2005 and 2010. Note: NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans. Comparisons across time were not made where causes of death were fewer than five in 2005 or 2010.

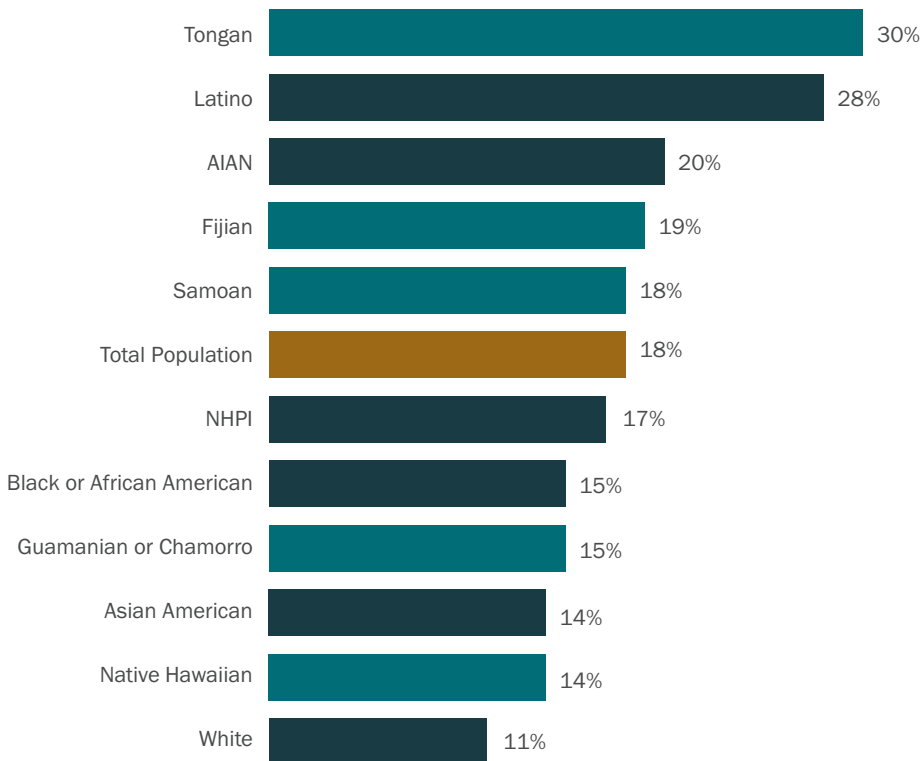
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ California Mental Health Prevalence Estimates. February 2012. Tables 2 and 4. Note: Figures for adult mental illness include those who have "severe mental illness" (e.g., bipolar, posttraumatic stress disorder) as well as those who are part of a broader definition of mental illness that includes depression and anxiety, which are commonly underdiagnosed and undertreated. Figures are for single race only.

Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- About 17% of NHPI (over 51,000) do not have health insurance, a rate higher than Whites (11%).¹⁰
- Among NHPI groups, Tongan, Fijian, and Samoan Americans are the least likely to be insured. About 30% of Tongan Americans do not have health insurance, a rate higher than any racial group.
- About 15% of NHPI did not see the doctor because of cost in 2012, a rate higher than Whites (12%).¹¹
- Between 2007 and 2010, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Samoan Americans were among those most likely to receive late or no prenatal care and experience preterm births, with rates higher than the state total.¹²
- According to a 2010 community-based participatory research study, Native Hawaiians in Southern California are at higher risk for cardiometabolic disease (diabetes,

obesity, and cardiovascular disease) compared with other groups. Nearly 75% of those studied reported having a cardiometabolic-related condition, and nearly 87% were either overweight or obese.¹³

- NHPI statewide are at increased risk for obesity, unhealthy dietary intake, and current tobacco use compared to Whites.¹⁴
- Among NHPI, men are more likely than females to have ever smoked (60% compared to 36%).¹⁵
- About one in three (32%) NHPI are obese, a proportion higher than average (25%) and similar to Latinos (31%) and Blacks or African Americans (36%).¹⁶
- A survey of Chamorro women in California showed that only about two-thirds of women had received a Pap test within the past two years, a proportion lower than the U.S. average (72%).¹⁷

*The number of
suicide
deaths among NHPI
doubled
between 2005 and 2010.*

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

¹¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2012.

¹² California Department of Public Health, 2007–2010. Table: "Number and Percent of Live Births with Selected Medical Characteristics by Race of Mother, California."

¹³ McEligot, Archana Jaiswal et al. "Diet, Psychosocial Factors Related to Diet and Exercise, and Cardiometabolic Conditions in Southern California Native Hawaiians." *Hawai'i Medical Journal*, 69 (May 2010): Supplement 2.

¹⁴ Moy, Karen L. et al. "Health Behaviors of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islander Adults in California." *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health* 24, no. 6 (March 16, 2012): 961–969.

¹⁵ Ibid. Note: Figures include both former and current smokers.

¹⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey, 2012. Note: Obesity is indicated by a body mass index of 30 or higher.

¹⁷ Tanjasiri, Sora P. et al. "What Promotes Cervical Cancer Screening among Chamorro Women in California?" *Journal of Cancer Education* 27, no. 4 (December 2012): 725–730.

NHPI Voting-Age Population

Top Five Districts by Type, California 2011, Ranked by Voting-Age Population

California District	Area	Number
State Assembly		
AD 20	Hayward, Union City, Fremont	5,629
AD 9	Elk Grove, South Sacramento, Lodi	4,843
AD 22	San Mateo, Redwood City, South San Francisco	4,748
AD 7	Sacramento, West Sacramento	3,463
AD 64	Los Angeles (Willowbrook), Compton, Carson, Long Beach	3,271
State Senate		
SD 6	Sacramento, Elk Grove, West Sacramento	8,701
SD 13	Sunnyvale, San Mateo, Redwood City	7,840
SD 10	Fremont, Hayward, San Jose (east)	7,827
SD 35	Los Angeles (Willowbrook, San Pedro), Compton, Inglewood	6,158
SD 5	Stockton, Modesto, Tracy	4,497
Congressional		
CD 14	South San Francisco, San Mateo, East Palo Alto	7,287
CD 6	Sacramento, West Sacramento	6,625
CD 15	Hayward, Livermore, Fremont	6,319
CD 44	Los Angeles (San Pedro), Compton, Carson	4,450
CD 7	Elk Grove, Citrus Heights, Folsom	4,104

California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps. August 15, 2011.

- About 54% of Pacific Islander immigrants are citizens, up from 46% in 2000. Among NHPI ethnic groups, Tongan Americans have one of the lowest rates of citizenship. Just over one-third (34%) of Tongan Americans are citizens, a rate lower than average (45%).¹
- About 62% of NHPI statewide were registered to vote in 2012, a rate lower than average (66%).²
- There are over 190,000 voting-age NHPI living in California. Large numbers of NHPI who are voting age live in Los Angeles (11,374), San Diego (8,276), Sacramento (7,388), San Jose (5,531), Hayward (4,837), and Long Beach (4,814).³

- State assembly districts with the highest NHPI voting-age population are Assembly District (AD) 20 in the Bay Area, AD 9 in the Sacramento metro area, and AD 22 in the Bay Area.⁴
- State senate districts with the highest NHPI voting-age population are Senate District (SD) 6 in the Sacramento metro area, SD 13 and SD 10 in the Bay Area, and SD 35 in Los Angeles.⁵
- California's U.S. congressional districts with the highest NHPI voting-age population are Congressional District (CD) 14 in the Bay Area, CD 6 in the Sacramento metro area, and CD 15, also in the Bay Area.⁶
- American Community Survey data show that 1 in 10 Native Hawaiians (10%) are veterans and 1 in 8 (12%) Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are veterans, rates higher than average statewide (8%).⁷
- Similar to Blacks or African Americans, NHPI are overrepresented in military enlistment. While NHPI make up only 1% of civilians aged 18 through 24, NHPI made up over 3% of the state's total enlisted members of the military in 2010.⁸

INVESTING NHPI YOUTH IN COMMUNITY'S CHALLENGES PAYS DIVIDENDS

As EPIC's director of programs, Alisi Tulua has managed civic engagement efforts that place a special emphasis on NHPI youth involvement. According to Alisi, "It's important to expose young NHPI leaders to the issues in their community and the value of their voices as advocates." By providing a deeper understanding of those issues and how civic engagement can play a role in addressing those issues, EPIC's youth programs cultivate an understanding that civic engagement doesn't only take place every four years during presidential elections but is instead a continuous process. However, inconsistent funding tied to election cycles has often forced efforts and networks to lose momentum and be rebuilt from scratch. "Social media campaigns like #ElevateYourVoice have proven that more consistent investments in NHPI civic engagement projects would help unlock our community's potential."

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT44; 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

² U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2012. Note: Figures are based on self-reporting and represent the proportion of citizen voting-age population that is registered to vote.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁴ California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps. August 15, 2011.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B21001.

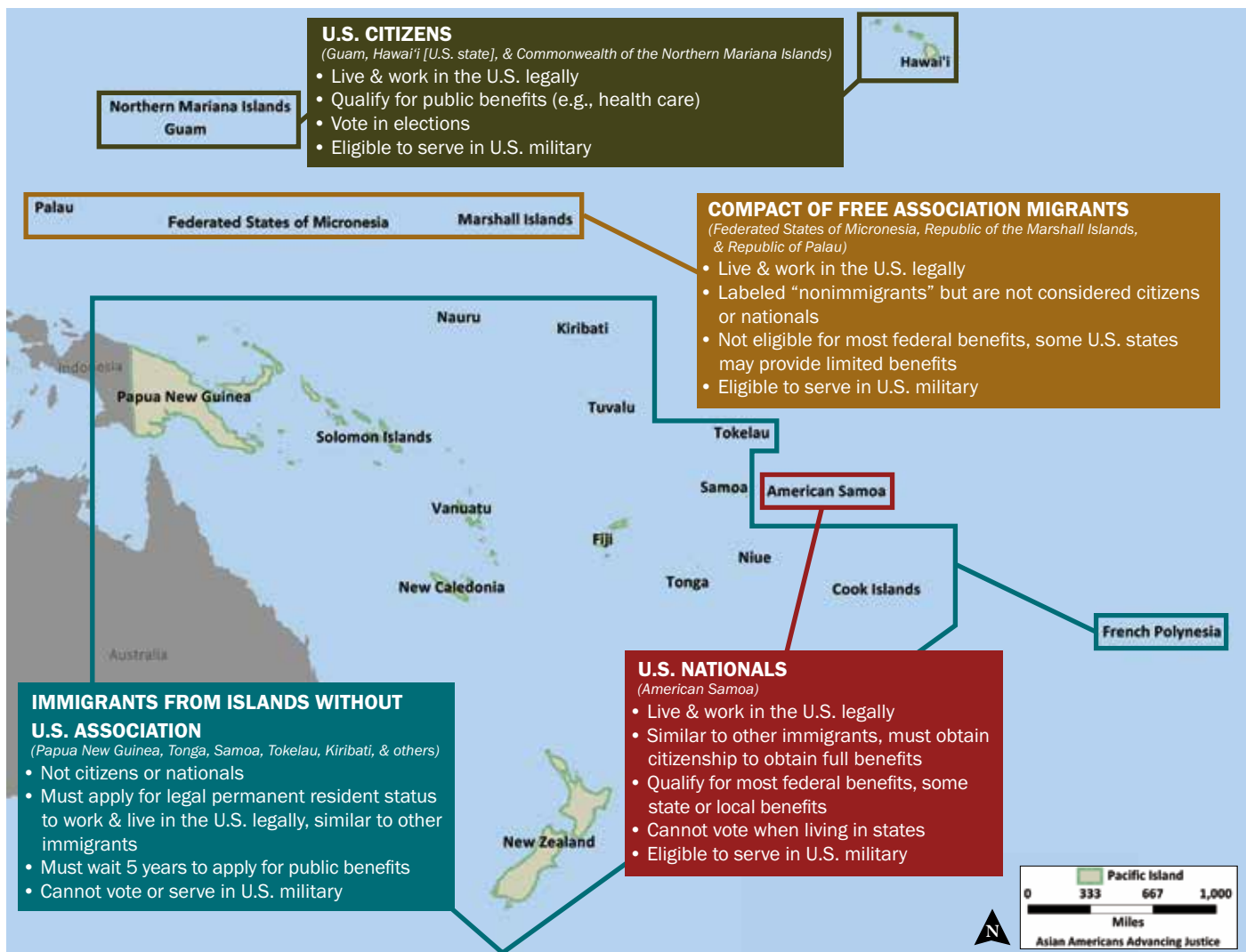
⁸ United States Department of Defense. 2010. "Population Representation in the Military Services." Appendix B, Table 48. Note: Most recruits are drawn from the 18- to 24-year-old civilian population. Figures include nonprior service accessions to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

California IMMIGRATION

Immigration is a complex but critical issue for Pacific Islanders. While Native Hawaiians and many Pacific Islanders born in Hawai'i, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are U.S. citizens, some Pacific Islanders are foreign-born and, depending on their country of birth, may hold different types of immigration statuses. Many immigrants come from islands that have political relationships with the United States due to the colonization and militarization of their home islands. For example, some Pacific Islanders are considered U.S. nationals because they come from U.S. territories. In addition, some Pacific Islanders are considered Compact of Free Association migrants because they come

from freely associated states that signed an agreement with the United States to allow a military presence in their countries in exchange for a variety of benefits including allowing residents to live and work in the United States without applying for citizenship. In other cases, many Pacific Islanders are considered foreign nationals from countries with no U.S. association and must apply for legal permanent resident status to remain in the United States. Understanding these diverse immigrant experiences is critical for policy makers who seek to address the needs of the Pacific Islander community. For more information, please refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 2014*.

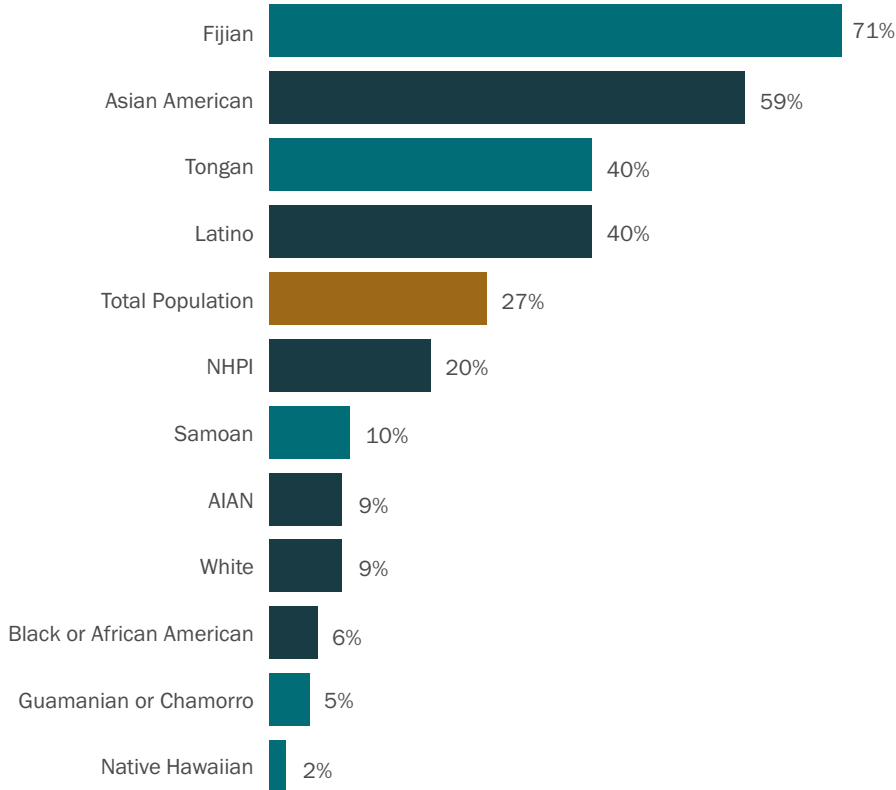
U.S. Immigration Status by Pacific Island of Birth



U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, National Immigration Law Center, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs; Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice; APIAHF "Access to Health Coverage for Pacific Islanders in the United States." Note: Smaller islands not labeled on map. Information provided on the chart is generalized information based on islands of birth. The information above may not be true for all immigrants born on these islands. Native Hawaiians living in Hawai'i are indigenous people and not immigrants. As indigenous people, Native Hawaiians qualify for other federal benefits through programs such as the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California*, 2013 at advancingjustice-la.org.



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

- About one in five NHPI are foreign-born.¹
- Fijian (71%) and Tongan American (40%) populations are proportionally more foreign-born than average (27%).
- Top places of birth for Pacific Islanders outside of the 50 United States are Fiji, Guam, American Samoa, Tonga, and Samoa.²
- Nearly one-quarter (24%) of Pacific Islander foreign-born arrived in 2000 or later. Among Pacific Islander ethnic groups, Palauan (55%) and Fijian American (29%) foreign-born are more likely to have come to the United States in 2000 or later.³

*1 in 5 NHPI are
foreign-born.*

¹ Figures include foreign-born Native Hawaiians.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample. Note: Guam is an unincorporated organized U.S. territory, and American Samoa is an unincorporated unorganized U.S. territory, politically separate from the country of Samoa. For more information, see U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Insular Affairs.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05005.

Legal Permanent Residents

by Top Three Pacific Islands of Birth, California 2002–2012



U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, 2013.

*California has
the second-largest
population of migrants
from COFA countries.*

PACIFIC ISLANDER ENGINEERING STUDENT'S STRUGGLES HIGHLIGHT NEED FOR INCLUSIVE IMMIGRATION POLICIES

Fifita is a young Tongan woman who came to California with dreams of becoming a mechanical engineer. “I love California! It’s a great state,” says Fifita. Unfortunately, despite excelling in her classes, her family lost its ability to financially support her college education during the 2008 financial crisis. As a result, her studies were interrupted and her student visa expired. The Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program provided no relief despite her meeting the residency and academic requirements since she moved to the United States after reaching her 16th birthday. Since then, she has saved enough money to resume her engineering classes but remains worried about the threat of deportation separating her, and other undocumented Pacific Islander students like her, from their families. “We’re studying our hearts out. If we’re given a chance to fulfill our potential, we could contribute to the success of our communities and even the entire country.” In her spare time, she volunteers for organizations that advocate for immigration rights. Fifita notes that “when it comes to conversations about immigrants, Pacific Islanders are often left out. Even though we’re a small population, we need the help. We’re here. We exist.”

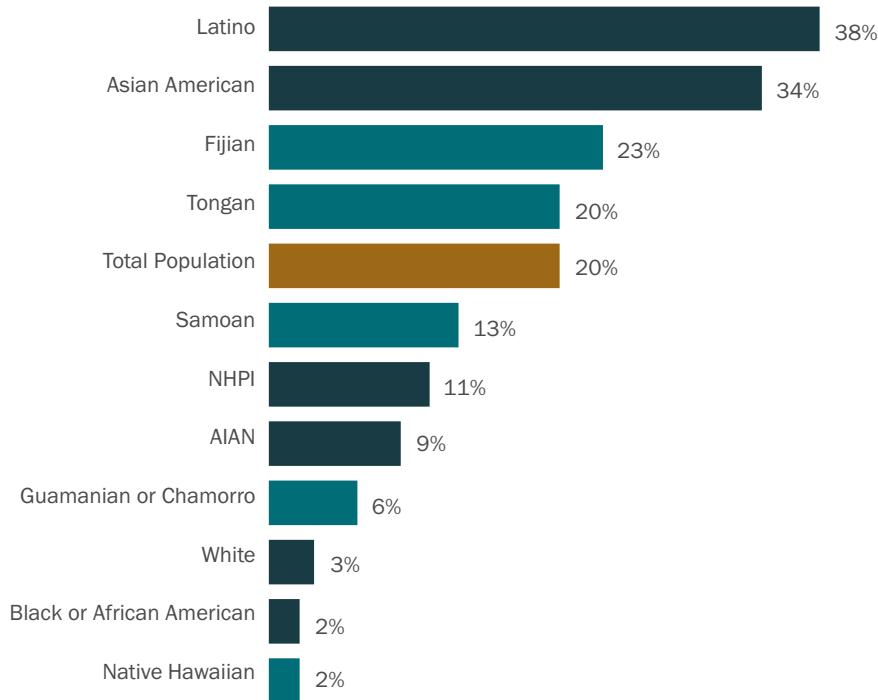
- Between 2002 and 2012, over 14,000 people from the Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in California. The largest proportion of Pacific Islander LPRs came from Fiji (11,404), Tonga (1,820), and Samoa (732).⁴
- Between 2001 and 2011, California courts deported about 1,200 NHPI residents to the Pacific Islands. About 80% of these deportees were sent to Fiji (946). Other Pacific Islands receiving large numbers of NHPI deportees were Tonga (183) and Samoa (50).⁵
- Among U.S. states, California has the second-largest population of migrants from the Compact of Free Association (COFA) countries—Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau. These nations signed an agreement with the United States to allow a military presence in their countries in exchange for a variety of benefits including allowing residents to live and work in the United States without applying for citizenship. Nearly 3,000 COFA migrants lived in California in 2008 according to a U.S. Government Accountability Office report.⁶

⁴U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2013. Figure for Samoa does not include the U.S. Territory of American Samoa.

⁵Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, Syracuse University. 2012. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigrations for all charges.

⁶U.S. Government Accountability Office. “Compacts of Free Association: Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration.” November 2011.

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- About 83,000 NHPI, or 39%, speak a language other than English at home.¹
- About 83% of Fijian, 68% of Tongan, and 48% of Samoan Americans speak a language other than English at home, rates higher than average (43%).²
- Over 1 in 10 NHPI (11%) are limited English proficient (LEP).³
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, 23% of Fijian Americans and 20% of Tongan Americans are LEP.
- Among NHPI who speak a language other than English, one in three (33%) Tongan speakers and more than 1 in four (26%) Samoan speakers are LEP.⁴
- One in 10 Fijian American households are linguistically isolated, meaning that everyone in the household over the age of 14 is LEP.⁵

Nearly *1 in 4*
Fijian Americans
and *1 in 5*
Tongan Americans
are limited English proficient.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid. Note: The U.S. Census Bureau defines those who are LEP as people 5 years and older who speak English less than “very well.”

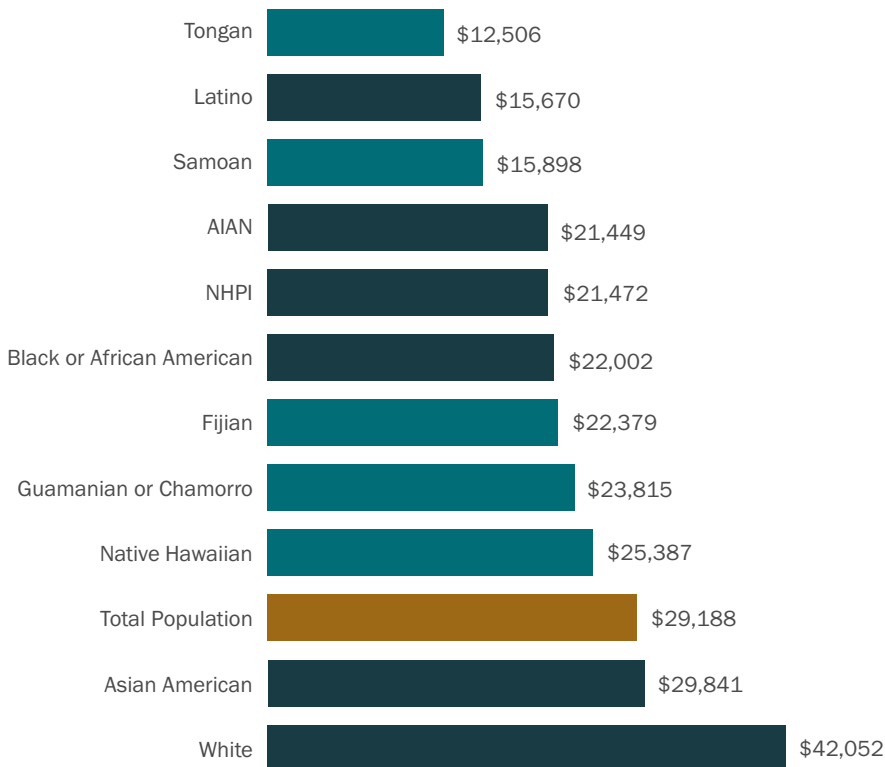
⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2008–2012 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample.

⁵ Ibid., Table B16002.

California ECONOMIC JUSTICE & HOUSING

Per Capita Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Across multiple measures of income, NHPI in California fare worse than Whites. NHPI have a higher poverty rate (12% versus 8%), a greater proportion who are low-income (28% versus 20%), and a lower per capita income (\$21,472 versus \$42,052).⁶

- Statewide, there are 26,872 NHPI living in poverty and 65,045 who are low-income.⁷

- All NHPI ethnic groups have lower per capita incomes than average.

- Tongan Americans fare worse than many other groups. About 47% of Tongan Americans in California are low-income while 20% live below the poverty line, rates much lower than average. Tongan Americans have a per capita income lower than any racial group (\$12,506).⁸

- The per capita income of Samoan Americans (\$15,898) is similar to Latinos (\$15,670).



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. Note: Those who live in poverty earn less than the poverty threshold, which varies depending on family size and income. For example, the 2010 Census Bureau's poverty threshold was \$22,113 annually for a family of four with two children under the age of 18. Those who are "low-income" earn an annual income of less than twice the poverty threshold (200% of the poverty threshold). See glossary for more details.

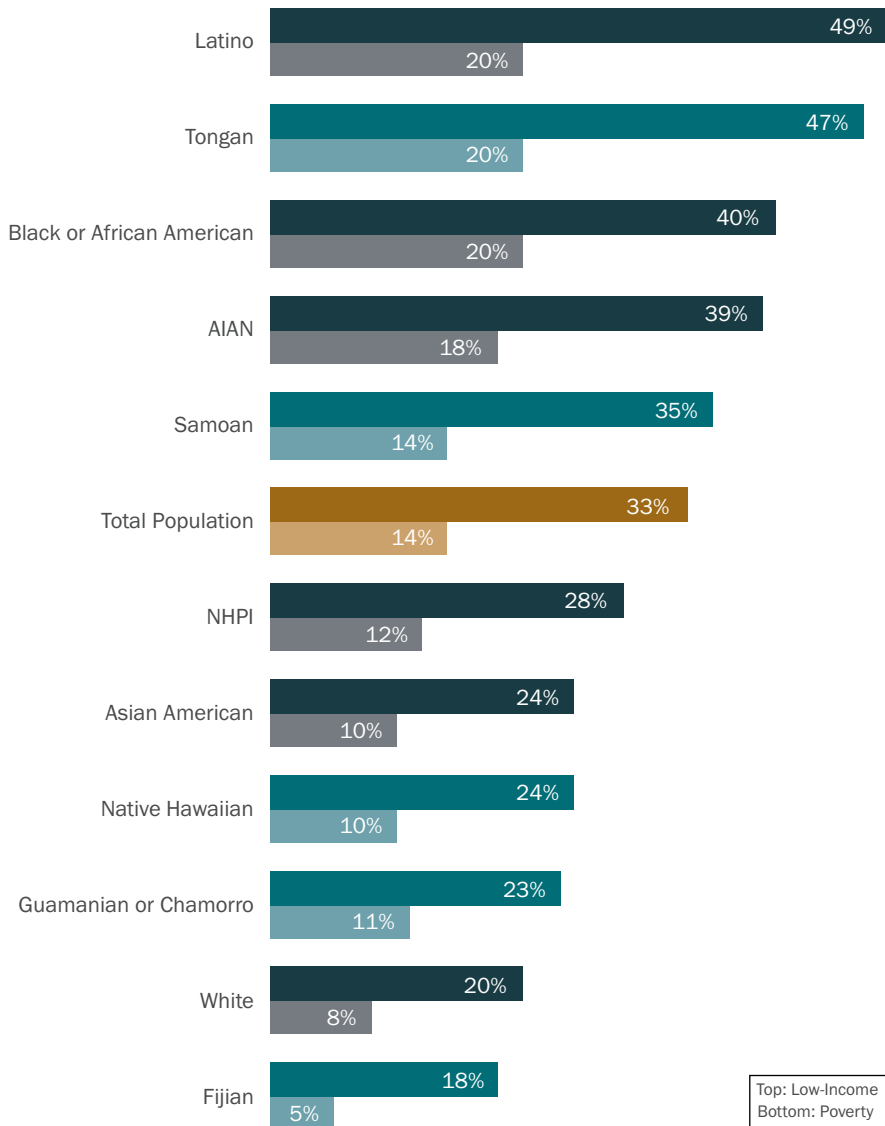
⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

California ECONOMIC JUSTICE & HOUSING

Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. Please refer to the glossary for definitions of *poverty* and *low-income*. Figures for Fijians do not distinguish between indigenous and nonindigenous people of Fiji. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Nearly one-quarter of Native Hawaiians (24%) and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (23%) are low-income, proportions higher than Whites (20%).
- About one-fifth (19%) of NHPI families have three or more workers contributing to income, a rate identical to Latinos and higher than Whites (10%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, a high proportion of Fijian (34%), Samoan (23%), and Tongan American (21%) families have three or more workers contributing to income.¹
- From 2007 to 2012, the number of NHPI living in poverty increased 97%, a growth rate higher than any other racial group. In comparison, the total number of Californians living in poverty increased 31% over the same period.²
- About 22% of Tongan American youth live in poverty, a rate higher than White youth (8%).³

The number of NHPI who were living in poverty

increased 97% between 2007 and 2012,

a rate higher than any other racial group.

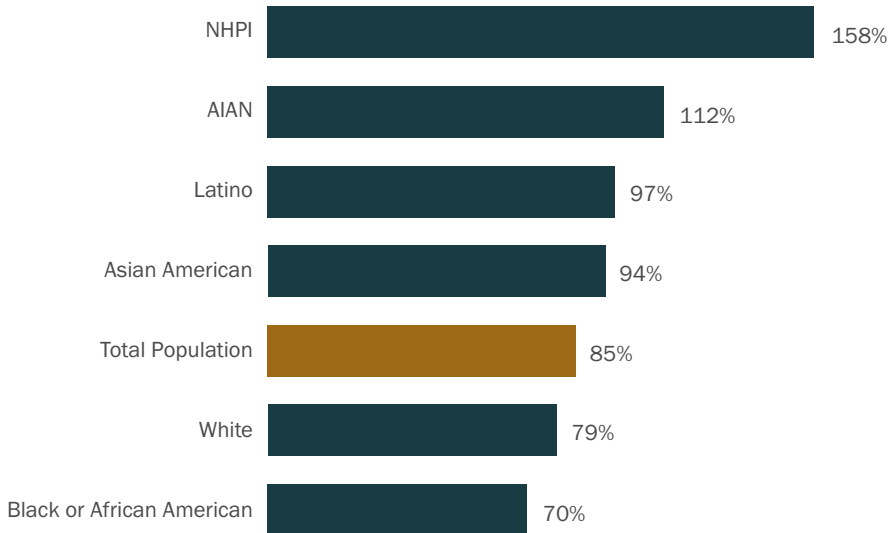
¹U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.

²U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B17001.

Growth in the Number of Unemployed

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2007 to 2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- From 2007 to 2012, the number of unemployed NHPI increased 158% statewide, a rate higher than any other racial group.
- In 2012, the unemployment rate for NHPI was 15%, a rate higher than Whites (10%).⁴
- Tongan (23%) and Samoan Americans (21%) had higher unemployment rates than any racial group statewide. Native Hawaiians (15%), Fijian Americans (14%), and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (13%) had higher-than-average (12%) rates of unemployment in 2012.⁵
- California has the greatest number of NHPI-owned businesses in the continental United States. The number of NHPI-owned businesses increased 30% between 2002 and 2007, a growth rate higher than average (18%).⁶
- NHPI owned over 9,174 businesses in California and paid out over \$223 million in payroll in 2007. Native Hawaiians owned nearly 4,074 firms, the most among NHPI ethnic groups.⁷
- About 6% of NHPI-owned businesses are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees. These small businesses employ approximately 36% of all NHPI-owned businesses and contribute a third of the annual payroll of all NHPI businesses.⁸
- The top three industries in which NHPI are employed are health care and social assistance (15%), retail trade (11%), and manufacturing (8%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, many Samoan Americans are also employed in the transportation and warehousing industry (12%).⁹

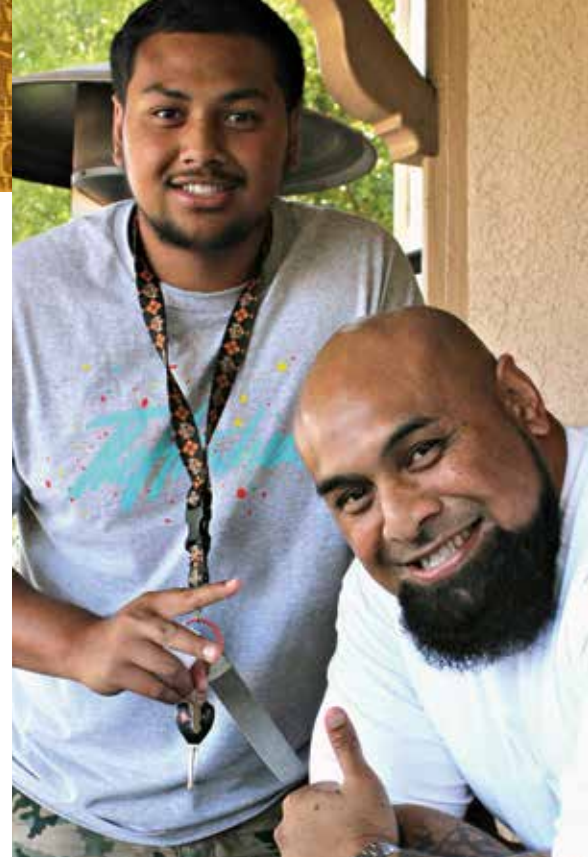


Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Unemployment rate is the percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

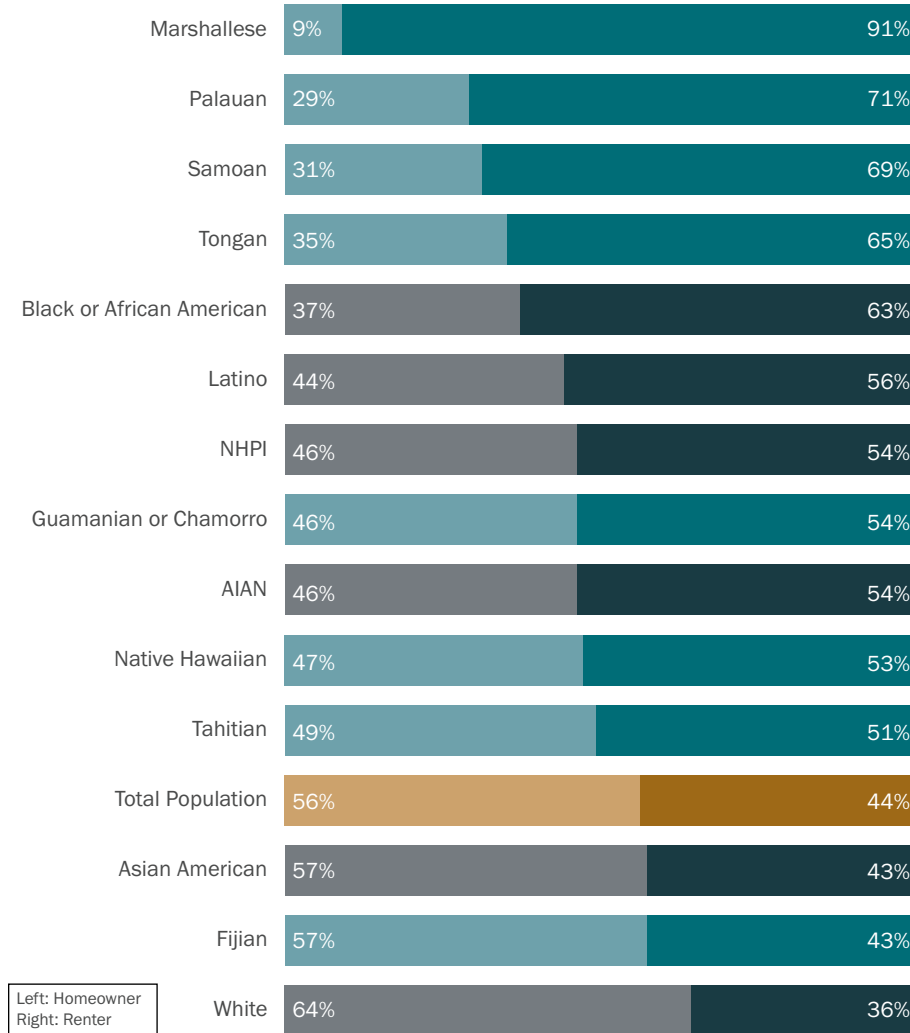
⁸ Ibid., Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

California ECONOMIC JUSTICE & HOUSING

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, California 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- More NHPI in California are renters than homeowners. Only about 46% are homeowners, a rate similar to Latinos (44%).

- Many NHPI ethnic groups have lower rates of homeownership than average. Marshalllese, Palauan, Samoan, and Tongan Americans have lower rates of homeownership than any racial group and are primarily renters.



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

- Over two-thirds (67%) of Tongan American renter households statewide are considered housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their income on housing. In comparison, 60% of Black or African American and 58% of Latino renters are housing-cost burdened statewide.¹
- Over half (57%) of NHPI households with a mortgage are housing-cost burdened. About 69% of Tongan, 62% of Fijian, and 62% of Guamanian or Chamorro American households with mortgages are housing-cost burdened, rates higher than any racial group.²
- NHPI have an average household size of 3.4, larger than Asian Americans (3.1). Marshalllese (5.9), Tongan (5.3), and Samoan Americans (4.3) have larger household sizes than Latinos (3.9).³

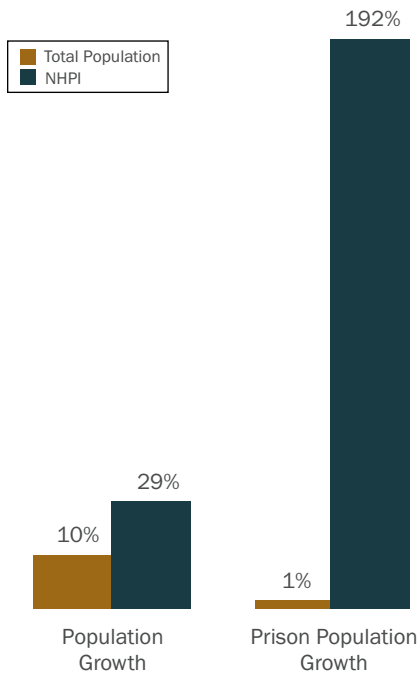
¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070. Note: Households that are housing-cost burdened spend 30% or more of their income on housing.

² Ibid., Table B25091. Note: Households that are housing-cost burdened spend 30% or more of their income on housing.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

Population Growth versus Prison Population Growth

California 2000 to 2010



U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics 2000–2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

- While the number of NHPI grew 29% between 2000 and 2010, the number of NHPI in prison grew 192%. In contrast, the statewide population grew 10% while the prison population grew 1% over the decade.⁴
- NHPI are overrepresented in the criminal justice system. There are 758 per 100,000 NHPI adults in prison, a ratio higher than average (582) and similar to Latinos (714).⁵
- In 2010, about one in seven NHPI who were incarcerated were female.⁶
- In 2012, over 4,400 NHPI were arrested in California. About 63% of the arrests were for misdemeanors, while 37% were for felonies. Native Hawaiians had the highest rate of misdemeanor arrests (66%).⁷

Between 2000 and 2010,

the number of NHPI

in prison grew 192%.

ORGANIZATION UNIFIES AND STRENGTHENS NHPI LGBT MEMBERS

Joseph Taumua serves on the board of United Territories of Pacific Islanders Alliance (UTOPIA), an organization that supports NHPI members of San Diego’s lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community. Cultural stereotypes of NHPI LGBT community members often involve treating them as “class clowns or a source of laughter,” says Joseph. “We provide a safe zone for our community to help members cope with their sexual identity. We’re used to being proud about our culture and who we are as a people. However, it can be very difficult and complicated to balance that against the stereotypical expectations people have about Pacific Islanders. Those expectations can weigh heavily on our youth, who need breathing room to grow.” UTOPIA has partnered with the National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Association to work on LGBT immigration rights projects and continues to grow its capacity to advocate on local and statewide LGBT issues.

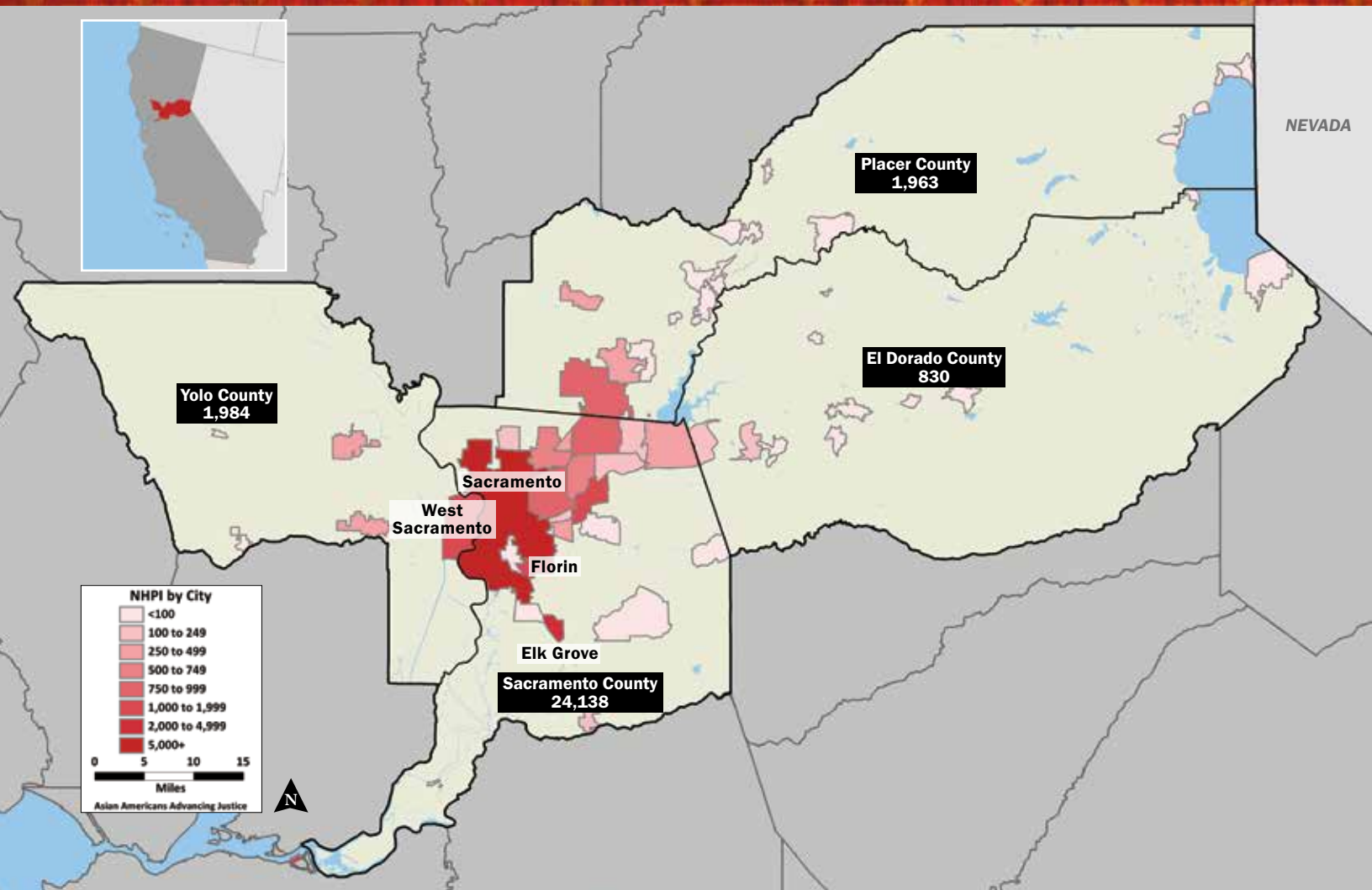
⁴ The Bureau of Justice Statistics official measure of prison population is based on the count of prisoners under jurisdiction or legal authority of state and federal correctional officials, which includes local jails, halfway houses, and other facilities. However, race data by jurisdiction is not available. Prisoner race data in this report includes all those who are held under custody, which includes those in private and publicly owned state and federal facilities. Figures do not include those in county facilities.

⁵ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics. 2010; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1. Note: Figures are crude rates and for single race.

⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics. 2010.

⁷ California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General. 2012. “Crime in California.” Note: The total NHPI figure is the aggregate of figures for the following ethnic groups: Guamanian or Chamorro, Native Hawaiian, Samoan, and Pacific Islander.

Sacramento Metro Area INTRODUCTION



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

The California gold rush, which decimated indigenous populations in Northern California, drew Native Hawaiians to the Sacramento area until discriminatory laws that prevented them and other immigrants from further mining were enacted. After World War II, rising housing and living costs in the San Francisco Bay Area, the lifting of immigration restrictions on non-Europeans, and the potential for better employment prospects spurred Native Hawaiian, Samoan American, Tongan American, and Fijian American communities to move to the Sacramento area.

Sacramento Metro Area DEMOGRAPHICS

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

Sacramento MSA 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Fijian	2,568	7,457	190%
Native Hawaiian	3,669	5,509	50%
Guamanian or Chamorro	1,901	3,236	70%
Samoan	1,918	3,017	57%
Tongan	1,406	2,314	65%
Marshallese	NR	749	NR
Palauan	NR	125	NR
Total NHPI Population	16,483	28,915	75%
Total Sacramento MSA Population	1,796,857	2,149,127	20%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Figures for NHPI and each ethnic group include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 23% of NHPI in this region did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported.

- The number of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) living in the Sacramento Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) grew 75% between 2000 and 2010, a rate higher than any other racial group and higher than the regional average (20%). There are now nearly 29,000 living in the Sacramento MSA, over 1% of the total region's population.¹
- The City of Sacramento has the third-largest NHPI population of any city in the state (10,699).²
- Fijian Americans are the largest and fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group in the Sacramento MSA, growing about 190% to 7,457.³
- Although not in the Sacramento MSA, the NHPI population in San Joaquin County grew 68% to 7,689. The NHPI population in the

City of Stockton ranks ninth among California cities (3,566).⁴

- The Sacramento region has a large number of NHPI potential voters. The City of Sacramento has the third-largest NHPI voting-age population among California cities (7,388).⁵ Congressional District 6, which includes the City of Sacramento, has the second-largest NHPI voting-age population of any congressional district in the state (6,625). State Senate District 6, which includes Sacramento, Elk Grove, and West Sacramento, has the largest NHPI voting-age population among any state senate district (8,701). State Assembly District 9, which includes Elk Grove, south Sacramento, and Lodi, has the second-largest NHPI voting-age population among any state assembly district (4,843).⁶



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve evalu

*Fijian
Americans
are the largest and
fastest-growing
NHPI ethnic group
in the Sacramento MSA.*

¹ The Sacramento MSA includes El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

³ Figures are from the U.S. Census and are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. The term "Fijians" does not distinguish between indigenous and nonindigenous people of Fiji.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table P8; 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

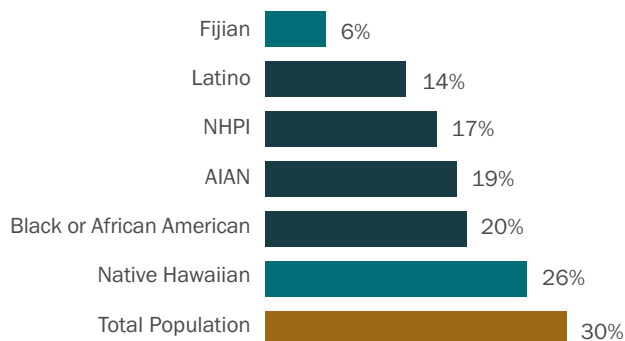
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

⁶ California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps. August 15, 2011.

Sacramento Metro Area EDUCATION & IMMIGRATION

Lower-than-Average Bachelor's Degree Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,
Sacramento MSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. Note: Figures include those who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

- About 17% of NHPI adults hold a college degree, a rate lower than all other racial groups except for Latinos (14%).
- Fijian Americans are less likely to hold a college degree than any racial group.
- Approximately 46% of NHPI children ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than Whites (56%).¹
- In Sacramento County public schools, NHPI in the 2009–2013 high school cohort had a lower graduation rate than Whites (79% versus 84%) and a higher dropout rate than Whites (11% versus 9%).²
- NHPI had a lower-than-average freshmen admissions rate (23%) to the University of California, Davis (UC Davis) in the fall of 2013 than average (40%). Only 14 NHPI freshmen enrolled in UC Davis; 5 of these students were Fijian American.³

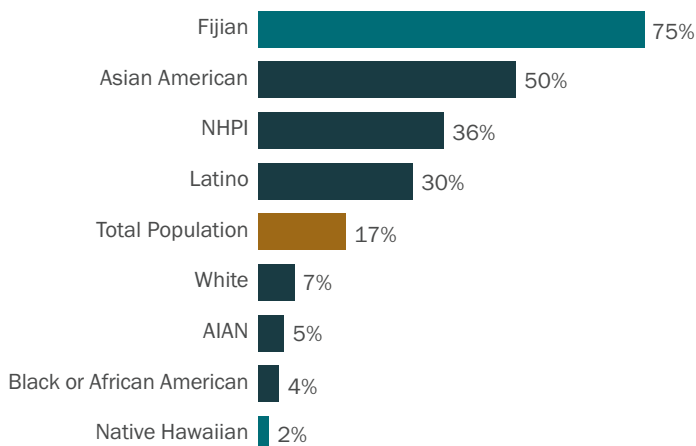
¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

² California Department of Education, 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement System. "Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity." Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

³ University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions. March and July 2014. Note: Figures include domestic freshmen only.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,
Sacramento MSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Sacramento County had more NHPI legal permanent residents (LPRs) than any other county in the state. Over 3,500 immigrants obtained LPR status in Sacramento County between 2000 and 2010. Most of these LPRs came from Fiji.⁴
- About 36% of NHPI are foreign-born, over twice the proportion of the total population (17%). Three-quarters of the Fijian American population is foreign-born, the highest of the NHPI groups.⁵
- About 53% of NHPI speak a language other than English at home in the Sacramento MSA. About 85% of Fijian Americans speak a language other than English at home.⁶
- About 15% of NHPI are limited English proficient (LEP). One in four (25%) Fijian Americans are LEP, a rate higher than average (12%).⁷

⁴ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2000–2010.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

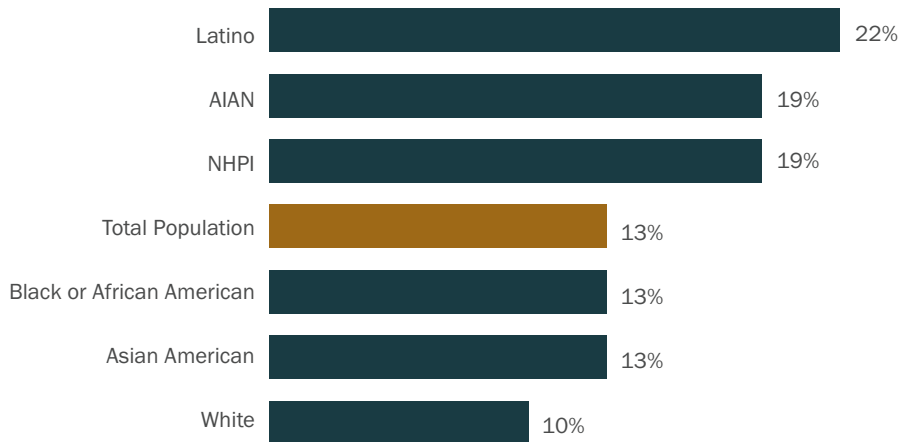
⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

Sacramento Metro Area HEALTH

Uninsured

by Race and Hispanic Origin, Sacramento MSA 2010–2012



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

- Nearly one in five (19%) NHPI in the Sacramento MSA live without health insurance, a proportion higher than average (13%).⁸
- The age-adjusted death rate for NHPI in Sacramento County is 1,035 per 100,000 people, a rate higher than any racial group and much higher than average (723 per 100,000 people).⁹
- A large proportion of the NHPI population in the Sacramento MSA dies from heart disease (31%) compared to other racial groups.¹⁰ NHPI in Sacramento County have the highest age-adjusted death rate from heart disease of any racial group (164 per 100,000 people).¹¹
- Cancer is the second-leading cause of death for NHPI. About 22% of all deaths among NHPI were caused by cancer.¹² The age-adjusted cancer death rate for NHPI is 251 per 100,000 people, a rate higher than any other racial group.¹³

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁹ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

¹⁰ California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005–2010. Note: NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans.

¹¹ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Heart disease death rate based on deaths from ischemic heart disease.

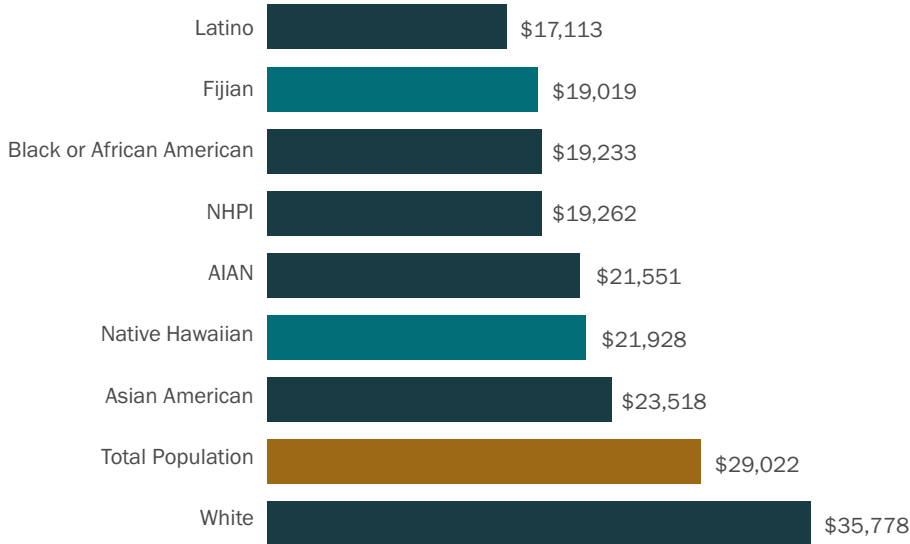
¹² California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005–2010.

¹³ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Cancer death rate is based on deaths from malignant neoplasms.

Sacramento Metro Area ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Per Capita Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento MSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Across multiple measures of income, NHPI fare worse than Whites in the Sacramento MSA. NHPI have a higher poverty rate (10% versus 8%), a greater proportion who are low-income (29% versus 21%), and a lower per capita income (\$19,262 versus \$35,778).¹
- Fijian Americans have among the lowest per capita incomes (\$19,019), similar to Blacks or African Americans (\$19,233).
- One-fifth (20%) of NHPI families have three or more workers contributing to income, the highest of any other racial group. About 39% of Fijian American families have three or more workers contributing to income.²



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

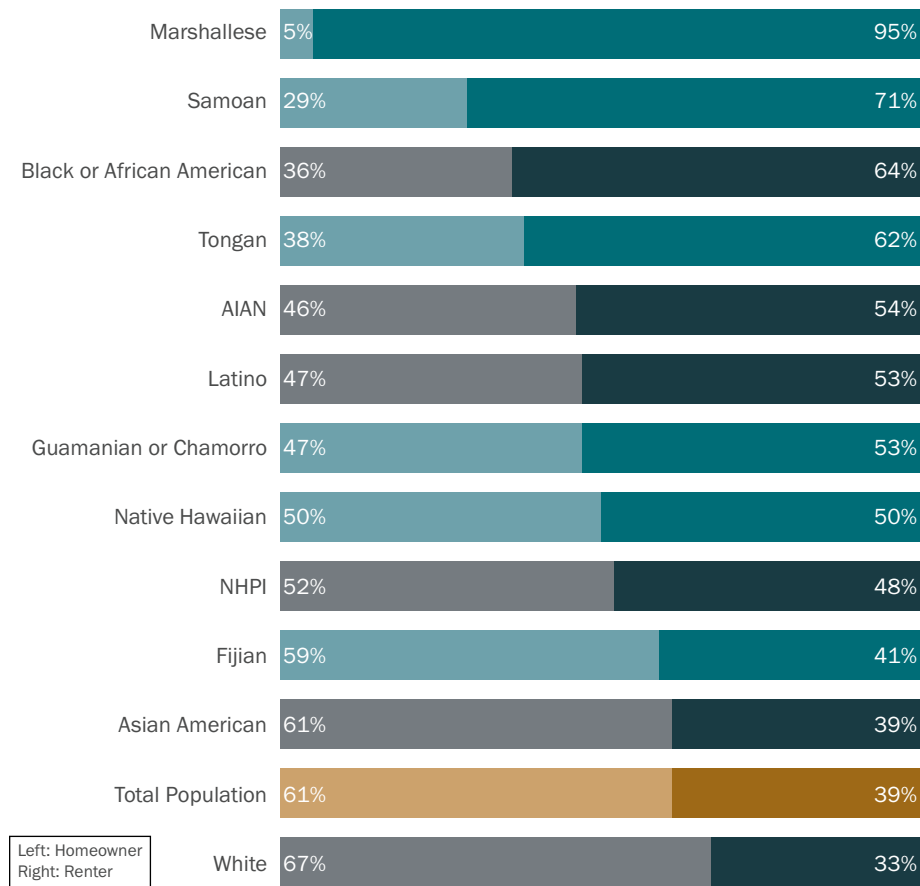
¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables C17002 and B19301. Please refer to the glossary for definitions of *poverty* and *low-income*.

² *Ibid.*, Table B23009.

Sacramento Metro Area HOUSING

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Sacramento MSA 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

Most Marshallese,

Samoan, Tongan, and

Guamanian or Chamorro Americans

are renters.

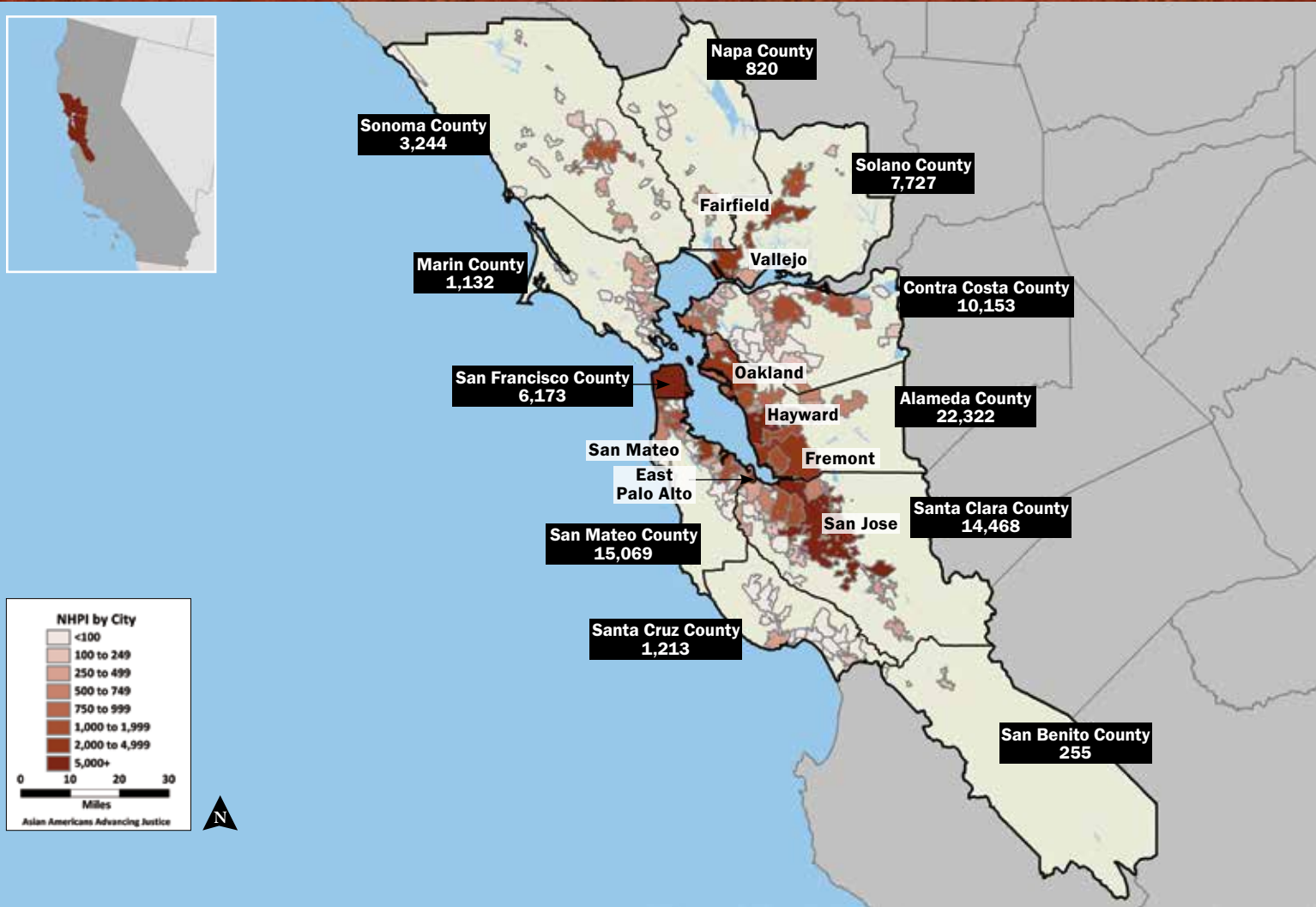
- NHPI are less likely than average to be homeowners.
- Among NHPI groups, most Marshallese (95%), Samoan (71%), Tongan (62%), and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (53%) are renters.
- NHPI renters also struggle with finding affordable housing. Over a majority (55%) of NHPI renters are housing-cost burdened, spending 30% or more of their household income on housing costs. Over two-thirds (68%) of Fijian American renters are housing-cost burdened.³
- About 60% of NHPI homeowners with a mortgage are considered housing-cost burdened, a rate higher than any racial group and similar to Blacks or African Americans (59%). One-quarter of NHPI homeowners with a mortgage spend 50% of their household income on housing and are considered severely housing-cost burdened.⁴
- NHPI in the Sacramento MSA have a larger-than-average household size (3.5 people per household compared to 2.7). Samoan (4.2) and Fijian American (3.6) households have larger average household sizes than Latinos (3.4).⁵

³U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

⁴Ibid., Table B25091.

⁵U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

Bay Area INTRODUCTION



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have resided in the Bay Area since the 1800s. During that period, employment opportunities on trading ships and freighters that disembarked in San Francisco, along with the gold rush, attracted many new NHPI to the area. After World War II, the U.S. military’s drawdown on numerous Pacific Islands left numerous NHPI unemployed, and led many to the Bay Area in search of jobs and educational opportunities for their families. Those who served in the military often settled close to the region’s military bases. San Mateo’s close proximity to the international airport gave rise to one of the earliest Tongan communities in California. The Tongan Consul General’s office, based in San Francisco, continues to serve the Tongan community. NHPI communities in counties surrounding San Francisco, such as Contra Costa, Alameda, and Santa Clara Counties, have grown in the last few decades as job opportunities in the service industry have increased. Today NHPI in the Bay Area continue growing and contributing to the Bay Area’s diverse culture and economy.

Bay Area DEMOGRAPHICS

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

Bay Area CSA 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Native Hawaiian	17,901	20,072	12%
Samoan	12,509	14,928	19%
Tongan	8,155	12,110	48%
Guamanian or Chamorro	9,494	11,446	21%
Fijian	5,071	10,180	101%
Palauan	NR	368	NR
Tahitian	NR	240	NR
Marshallese	NR	99	NR
Total NHPI Population	67,878	82,576	22%
Total Bay Area CSA Population	7,092,596	7,468,390	5%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Figures for NHPI and each ethnic group include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 17% of NHPI in this region did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported.

- The number of NHPI living in the Bay Area Combined Statistical Area (CSA)¹ grew 22% between 2000 and 2010, a rate higher than the regional average (5%). There are now 82,576 NHPI living in the 11-county Bay Area CSA, about 1% of the region's population.²
- The Bay Area CSA has the second-largest number of NHPI of any CSA in the continental United States. The region also has the largest number of Tongan and Fijian Americans, the second-largest number of Native Hawaiians, and the third-largest population of Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans of any CSA.³
- Fijian Americans are the region's fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group, doubling over the decade. The Tongan American population grew 48% over the decade. Both rates were higher than any racial group.⁴
- Alameda County has 22,322 NHPI residents, the largest number among Bay Area counties; 15,069 NHPI live in San Mateo County, and 14,468 live in Santa Clara County.⁵
- East Palo Alto and Oakland have the fourth- and fifth-largest populations of Tongan Americans among United States cities (1,526 and 1,463, respectively).⁶

- NHPI in East Palo Alto make up about 8% of the voting-age population in the city, a proportion larger than any other city in the state (1,553). Large numbers of voting-age NHPI live in San Jose (5,531), Hayward (4,837), San Francisco (4,611), and Oakland (2,431).⁷
- Several Bay Area state and federal legislative districts have large NHPI voting-age populations. Congressional District (CD) 14 has 7,287 voting-age NHPI, while 7,840 live in State Senate District (SD) 13. Both CD 14 and SD 13 represent South San Francisco, San Mateo, and East Palo Alto and have two of the largest NHPI voting-age populations in the state. State Assembly District 22, representing San Mateo, Redwood City, South San Francisco, and San Bruno, has the third-largest NHPI voting-age population of any state assembly district in California (4,748).⁸



Photo courtesy of Lucianne Latu

¹ The Bay Area CSA includes Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma Counties. Combined statistical areas are groupings of metropolitan areas defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P6 and PCT10.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

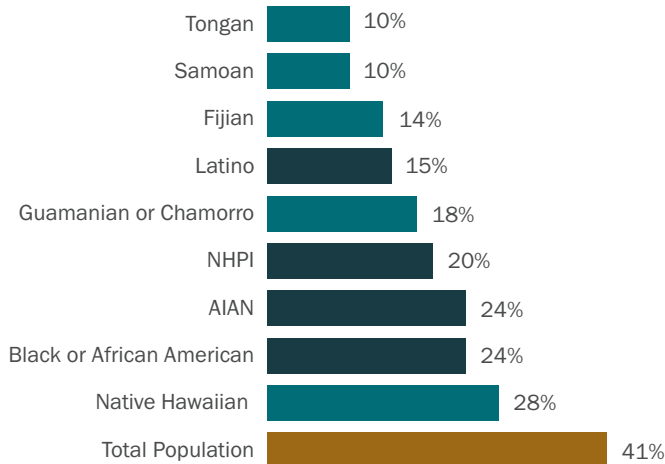
⁶ Ibid., Table PCT10.

⁷ Ibid., Table P10.

⁸ California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011.

Lower-than-Average Bachelor's Degree Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,
Bay Area CSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. Note: Figures include those who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

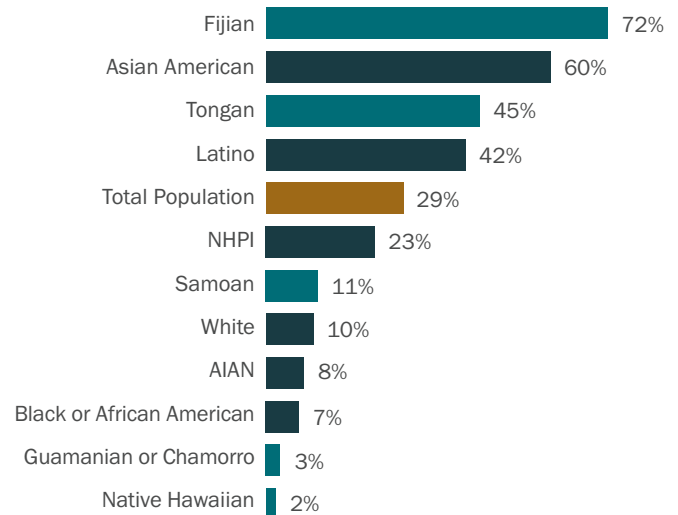
- One-fifth of NHPI adults hold a bachelor's degree, a rate lower than all other racial groups except for Latinos (15%).
- Tongan (10%), Samoan (10%), and Fijian American (14%) adults are less likely to be college graduates than any racial group; however, all NHPI ethnic groups are less likely to have bachelor's degrees than the Bay Area CSA average (41%).
- NHPI youth have lower-than-average high school graduation rates and above-average dropout rates in Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and San Francisco Counties.¹
- NHPI public school students have low rates of college readiness in Alameda, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties. In all four counties, NHPI 12th-grade graduates in the 2009–2013 cohort had lower-than-average rates of completing the course work required for University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) entrance.²
- In the fall of 2013, about 10% of NHPI freshman applicants were admitted to UC Berkeley, a rate less than African Americans (11%) and Latinos (12%). Only eight NHPI freshmen enrolled in UC Berkeley that year.³

¹ California Department of Education. 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity." Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

² California Department of Education. 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Number of Graduates and Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements." Note: Included counties with at least 100 NHPI graduates in the 2013 cohort. Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,
Bay Area CSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Nearly one-quarter (23%) of NHPI in the Bay Area CSA are foreign-born. About 72% of Fijian Americans are foreign-born, a rate higher than any racial group. About 45% of Tongan and 11% of Samoan Americans are foreign-born.⁴
- About 6,800 legal permanent residents (LPRs) from the Pacific Islands in the Bay Area obtained LPR status between 2000 and 2010. Most of these immigrants came from Fiji or Tonga. Most live in Alameda, San Mateo, or Santa Clara Counties.⁵
- Over 27,000, or about 42%, of NHPI speak a language other than English at home. About 84% of Fijian, 68% of Tongan, and 51% of Samoan Americans speak a language other than English at home, rates above average (40%). One-quarter of Fijian and one-fifth of Tongan Americans are limited English proficient, rates higher than average (18%).⁶

³ University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions. March and July 2014. Note: Figures include domestic freshmen only.

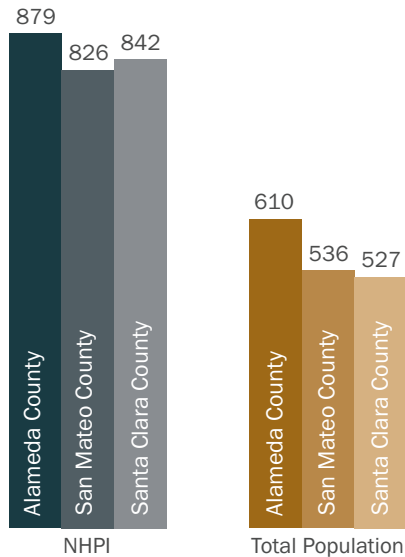
⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

⁵ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2011. Note: For Department of Homeland Security data, the Bay Area includes the nine-county region of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma Counties.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates

per 100,000 People,
Top Three Bay Area Counties 2012



California Department of Public Health, Vital Statistics Query System, 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

- About 16% of NHPI (14,000) do not have health insurance, a rate higher than average (12%).⁷
- Among NHPI, the leading cause of death is heart disease (28%), followed by cancer (22%), stroke (7%), and diabetes (7%).⁸
- One of the most important measures of a community's well-being is its age-adjusted death rate, or number of deaths per 100,000 people. In 2012, the NHPI age-adjusted death rates in counties with the largest populations (Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties) were higher than average.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

⁸ California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005–2010. Note: NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans. Data are for the nine-county Bay Area metropolitan region.

⁹ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

¹⁰ Ibid. Note: Cancer death rates include deaths from malignant neoplasms.

NHPI age-adjusted death rates in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties were higher than any other racial group.⁹

- The NHPI age-adjusted death rate from cancer in San Mateo County is 244 per 100,000 people, a rate higher than any racial group countywide.¹⁰
- About 37% of NHPI women in San Mateo County received inadequate prenatal care between 2005 and 2009, a rate higher than all other groups. In comparison, only about 12% of White women received inadequate prenatal care.¹¹
- The age-adjusted mortality rate among NHPI males in Alameda County between 2010 and 2012 was 1,204 per 100,000 people, a rate higher than any other racial group and twice the rate of NHPI females.¹²
- NHPI have one of the lowest life-expectancy rates in Alameda County (77.2 years), second only to Blacks or African Americans (74.7 years). The life expectancy of NHPI males (73.1 years) is nearly 10 years lower than their female counterparts (82.8 years), with life expectancy similar to Black or African American males (71.1 years).¹³
- The top causes of death for NHPI in Alameda County are heart disease (26%), cancer (19%), diabetes (8%), stroke (8%), and chronic lower-respiratory diseases (6%), respectively.¹⁴

¹¹ County of San Mateo Health System. "2013 Community Health Needs Assessment: Health and Quality of Life in San Mateo County." Note: Figures on prenatal care were based on five-year moving averages of birth records from 1990 through 2010. Adequate prenatal care is based on an index that measures the adequacy of prenatal care by (1) timing of the first prenatal visit and (2) the appropriateness of the number of visits based on gestational age.

¹² Alameda County Public Health Department. "Alameda County Health Data Profile, 2014."

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Ibid. Note: Chronic lower-respiratory diseases include chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other lung diseases.



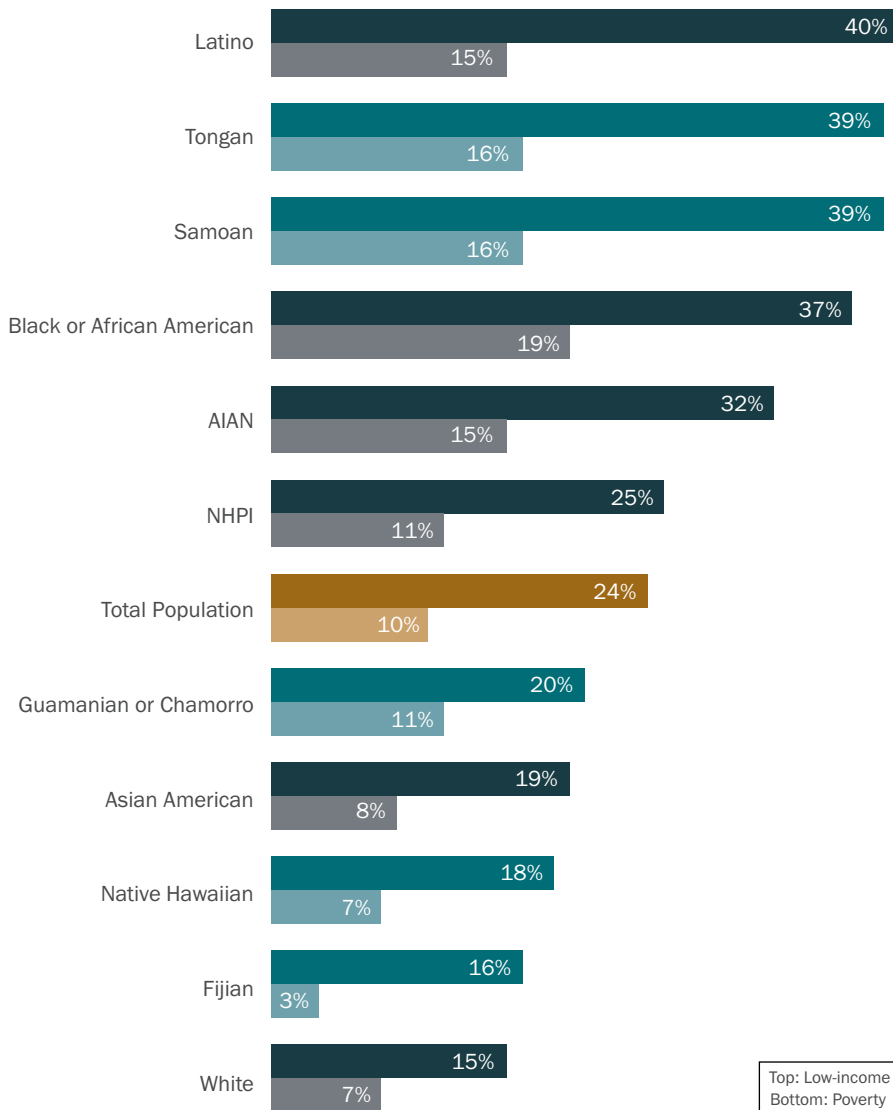
Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

STIGMA AND POOR INVESTMENT IN CULTURALLY COMPETENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES REMAIN BARRIERS FOR NHPI

Nani Wilson, project coordinator for the Bay Area's Asian American Recovery Services, helps the community navigate mental health issues and access resources. "Two of the biggest challenges in the NHPI community are the strong stigma around mental health issues and lack of culturally sensitive services. Discussing it becomes even more difficult because it's often related to other taboo subjects like child abuse, sexual abuse, and substance abuse." NHPI who overcome the stigma unfortunately face services that are not culturally competent and agencies that don't have the administrative flexibility to make culturally sensitive changes. Mental health community workers like Nani continue to advocate for more research on NHPI mental health issues and for funders and government agencies to cut bureaucratic red tape preventing programs from being effective for NHPI. As Nani puts it, "If you want to empower folks, you have to listen to them."

Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA 2006–2010,
Ranked by Percent Low-Income



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. Please refer to the glossary for definitions of *poverty* and *low-income*. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Though NHPI have rates of poverty (11%) and low-income status (24%) that are only slightly higher than average (10% and 24%, respectively), NHPI in the Bay Area CSA have one of the lowest per capita incomes of any racial group (\$23,139), second only to Latinos (\$19,406). Among NHPI, Tongan and Samoan Americans have the lowest per capita incomes (\$15,669 and \$16,291, respectively).¹
- Approximately 19% of NHPI families have three or more workers contributing to income, higher than all racial groups except Latinos (19%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Fijian and Tongan American families are most likely to have three or more workers contributing to income (36% and 32%, respectively).²
- Over one in five NHPI in San Francisco County live in poverty, a rate much higher than the regional poverty rate for NHPI (11%).³
- Nearly one-quarter (23%) of Tongan American youth in the Bay Area CSA live in poverty, a rate much higher than any racial group except for Black or African American youth (25%).⁴
- Between 2010 and 2012, the unemployment rate for NHPI was 15%, a rate higher than average (10%).⁵

23% of

Tongan American

youth live in poverty.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables C17002 and B19301.

² Ibid., Table B23009.

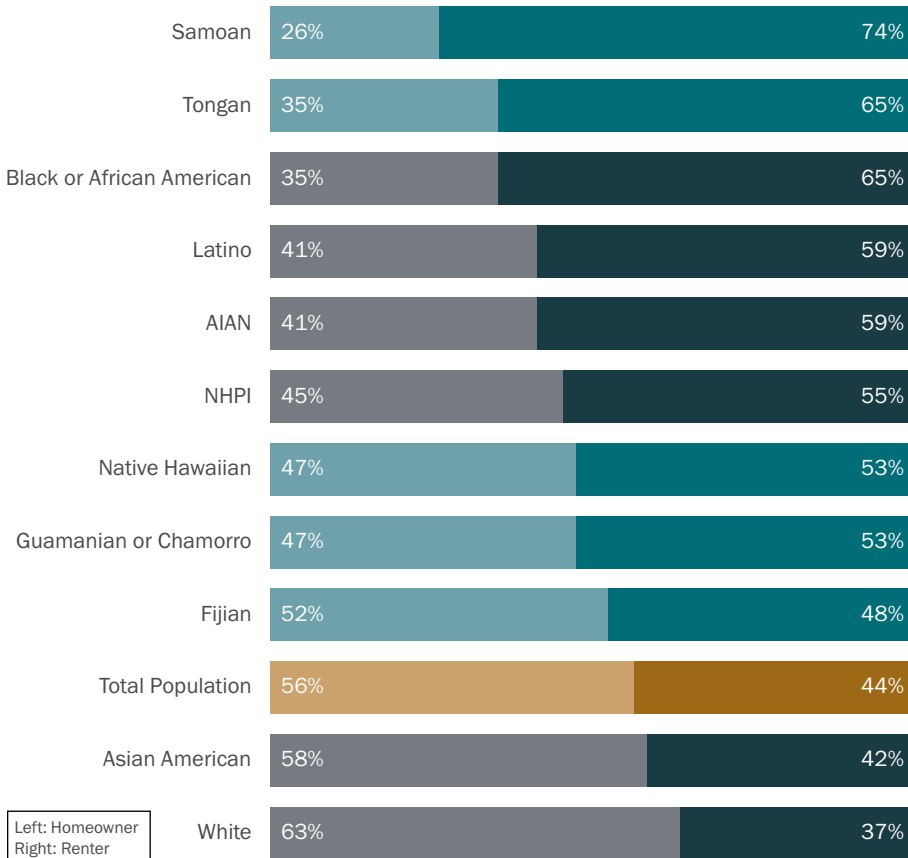
³ Ibid., Tables C17002.

⁴ Ibid., Table B17001.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

- NHPI in the Bay Area CSA have lower rates of homeownership (45%) than the total population (56%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan and Tongan Americans have rates of homeownership lower than any racial group (26% and 35%, respectively).
- NHPI have a larger-than-average household size (3.4 compared to 2.7). Tongan American (5.3), Samoan American (4.2), Fijian American (3.5), Guamanian or Chamorro American (3.2), and Native Hawaiian (2.8) households are larger than average.⁶
- Finding affordable housing is an issue for many NHPI. About 62% of Tongan and 56% of Samoan American renters are housing-cost burdened and must spend more than 30% of their income on rent, rates higher than average (48%).⁷
- Over half (56%) of NHPI homeowners who have a mortgage are housing-cost burdened, a rate higher than Whites (47%). About 73% of Tongan American, 59% of Fijian American, and 58% of Guamanian or Chamorro American homeowners with a mortgage are housing-cost burdened.⁸
- NHPI are overrepresented among the homeless in San Mateo County. According to a 2011 survey, about 5% of the total homeless population was NHPI.⁹

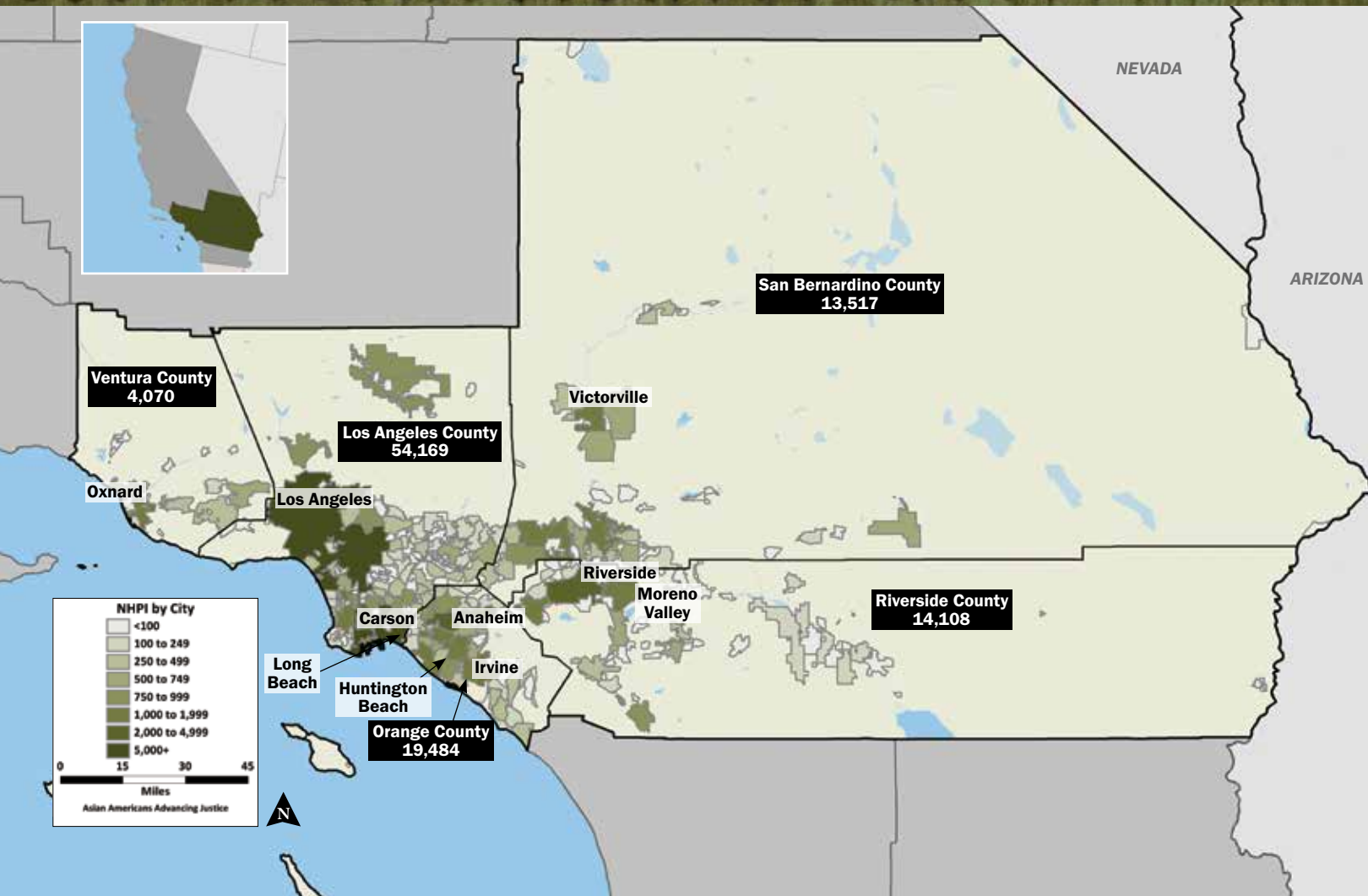
⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

⁸ Ibid, Table 25091.

⁹ County of San Mateo Health System. "2013 Community Health Needs Assessment: Health and Quality of Life in San Mateo County."

Greater Los Angeles Area INTRODUCTION



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have a rich history with the Greater Los Angeles Area, which encompasses Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties as well as the Inland Empire. NHPI may have had contact with indigenous Chumash and Gabrielino communities in Southern California during the first millennium AD, as evidenced by similarities in language and complex sewn-plank canoe designs. NHPI communities have maintained their cultural connections and ties to their islands of origin through numerous festivals, churches, civic clubs, and acclaimed hulu schools known as *hula halau*. It is also home to the largest community of Marshallese in California. While NHPI history in the area dates back to at least the early 1800s, when Native Hawaiians would join crews of ships engaged in whaling or hide and tallow trade, migration for many communities in the Greater Los Angeles Area began in earnest after NHPI soldiers who served in World War II planted new roots close to local military bases.

Greater Los Angeles Area DEMOGRAPHICS

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

Los Angeles CSA 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Samoan	25,770	29,848	16%
Native Hawaiian	23,452	28,615	22%
Guamanian or Chamorro	10,767	14,107	31%
Tongan	4,744	6,616	39%
Fijian	1,104	2,123	92%
Marshallese	NR	579	NR
Tahitian	NR	478	NR
Palauan	NR	286	NR
Total NHPI Population	86,637	105,348	22%
Total Los Angeles CSA Population	16,373,645	17,877,006	9%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Figures for NHPI and each ethnic group include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 23% of NHPI in this region did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported.

- The number of NHPI living in the Los Angeles Combined Statistical Area (CSA)¹ grew 22% between 2000 and 2010, a rate higher than the regional average (9%). There are now 105,348 NHPI living in the Los Angeles CSA, just under 1% of the total population.²
- The Los Angeles CSA has the largest number of NHPI of any CSA in the continental United States. The region also has the largest number of Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans on the continent. It has the third-largest population of Tongan Americans of any CSA on the continent.³
- The largest number of NHPI in the Los Angeles CSA region live in Los Angeles County (54,169), followed by Orange (19,484), Riverside (14,108), and San Bernardino Counties (13,517).⁴
- Fijian Americans were the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic group, nearly doubling over the decade. Both Fijian and Tongan American populations grew faster than any racial group in the region.⁵
- Though relatively small in number, the NHPI population in Riverside County grew faster than any other county in the Los Angeles CSA, 86% over the decade, a rate more than double the county's total growth (42%).⁶
- The City of Los Angeles has more Native Hawaiians than any other United States city outside of the state of Hawai'i.⁷
- The City of Los Angeles (15,031) has the largest number of NHPI of any city statewide. Long Beach (7,498), Carson (3,088), Anaheim (2,778), and Riverside (2,283) also have some of the largest populations of NHPI in the area.⁸
- Several state and federal legislative districts have large NHPI voting-age populations. State Senate District 35, representing Inglewood, Lennox, Gardena, Compton, and San Pedro, has 6,158 voting-age NHPI. About 4,450 voting-age NHPI live in Congressional District 44, representing Compton, Carson, and San Pedro. There are 3,271 voting-age NHPI living in State Assembly District 64, representing Compton, Carson, Long Beach, and Willowbrook.⁹
- The City of Carson has the largest proportion of NHPI voting-age population (3% or 2,077) of any city in the Los Angeles CSA. Los Angeles (11,374) and Long Beach (4,814) have some of the largest NHPI voting-age populations in the region.¹⁰

¹ The Los Angeles CSA includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties. Combined statistical areas are groupings of metropolitan areas defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

³ Ibid., Table P6 and PCT10.

⁴ Ibid., Table P6.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P1 and P6.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

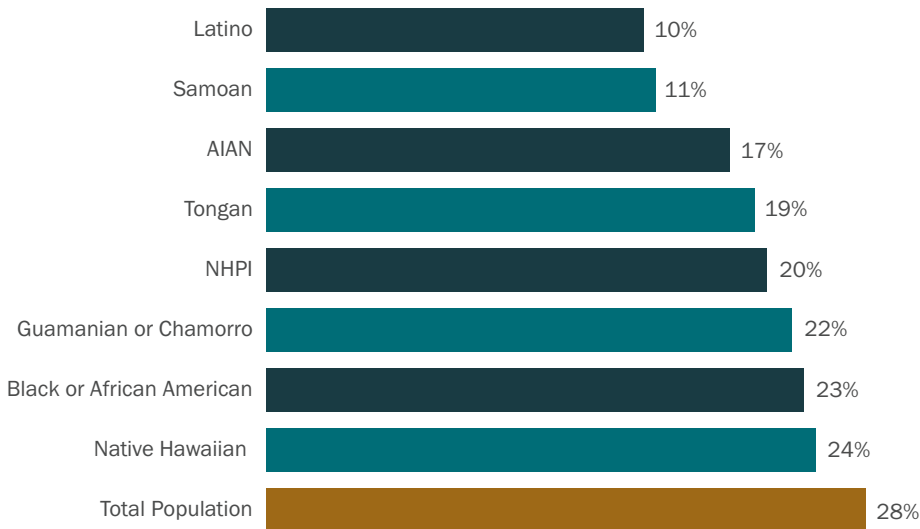
⁸ Ibid., Table P6.

⁹ California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011.

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P10.

Lower-than-Average Bachelor's Degree Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Los Angeles CSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. Note: Figures include those who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

- One-fifth of NHPI adults hold bachelor's degrees, a rate lower than average (28%). Adults from all NHPI ethnic groups have lower rates of holding bachelor's degrees than average. Samoan (11%) and Tongan Americans (19%) have the lowest educational attainment among NHPI ethnic groups.
- Among youth in Los Angeles and Orange Counties, NHPI students are more likely than Whites to drop out of public high schools. In Los Angeles County, 15% of NHPI versus 7% of Whites in the 2009–2013 high school cohort dropped out. In

Orange County, 9% of NHPI in the 2009–2013 high school cohort dropped out, a rate that was more than twice that of Whites (4%).¹

- NHPI 12th-grade public high school graduates in Los Angeles and Orange Counties are less likely than average to have completed all of the courses required for University of California (UC) and California State University (CSU) entrance. Among the 2012–2013 graduates in Los Angeles County, 34% of NHPI had completed all of the UC/CSU required courses, compared with 39%

of all seniors. In Orange County, only 31% of NHPI high school graduates in 2012–2013 completed UC or CSU required courses, compared to 47% of all who graduated.²

- NHPI face low admissions rates to local University of California campuses. The NHPI freshmen admissions rate to University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) in the fall of 2013 was 15%, similar to rates for Blacks or African Americans and Latinos (13% each). In comparison, the total freshmen admissions rate to UCLA was 20%. Only 10 NHPI freshmen enrolled in UCLA in the fall of 2013.³
- About 34% of NHPI freshmen applicants were admitted to UC Irvine, compared to 40% on average. In comparison, the rates of admissions to UC Irvine among Blacks or African Americans and Latinos were 24% and 31%, respectively. Only 10 NHPI freshmen enrolled in UC Irvine in the fall of 2013.⁴
- About 59% of NHPI were admitted as freshmen to UC Riverside in the fall of 2013, a rate slightly below average (60%). The rate of admission for Tongan American freshmen was lower than any racial group (38%). Though the admission rate was higher than at other UC campuses, only 10 NHPI freshmen enrolled in the fall of 2013.⁵

¹ California Department of Education. 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity." Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

² California Department of Education. 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Number of Graduates and Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements." Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

³ University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions. March and July 2014. Note: Figures include domestic freshmen only.

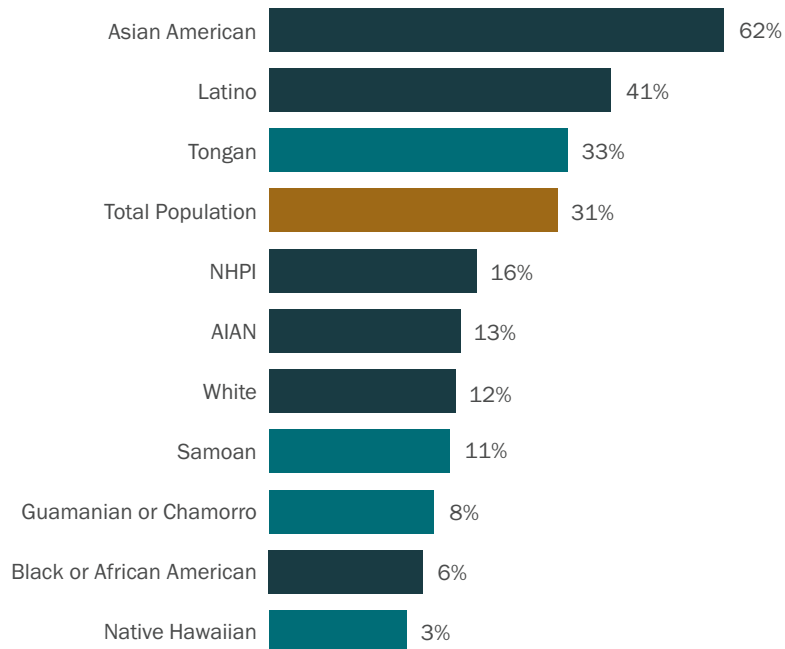
⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

Greater Los Angeles Area IMMIGRATION

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Los Angeles CSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.



Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

- One-third (33%) of Tongan Americans in the Los Angeles CSA are foreign-born, a rate higher than average (31%). Nearly one in six NHPI (16%) are foreign-born, a proportion lower than the regional average but higher than Whites (12%) and Blacks or African Americans (6%).
- In the Los Angeles CSA, about 2,200 immigrants from the Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status between 2000 and 2010. Most of these immigrants came from Fiji, Tonga, or Samoa.⁶
- Los Angeles County had the highest number of NHPI LPRs in the region (1,300), with 696 from Fiji, 257 from Tonga, and 231 from Samoa.⁷
- About 37% of NHPI, or nearly 29,000, speak a language other than English at home. Among NHPI ethnic groups, about 70% of Tongan and 49% of Samoan Americans speak a language other than English at home.⁸
- About 1 in 10 NHPI are limited English proficient (LEP). About 21% of Tongan, 13% of Samoan, and 9% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are LEP.⁹

⁶U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Office of Immigration Statistics. 2011.

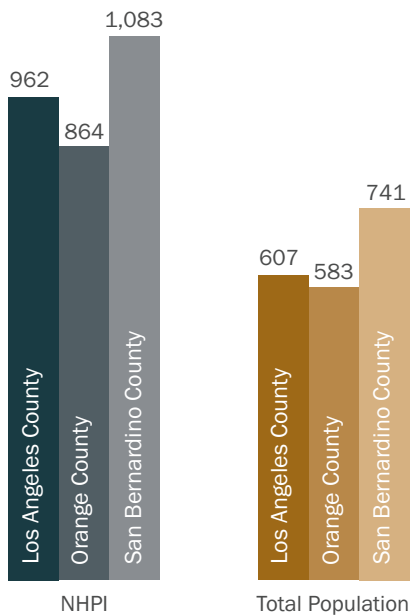
⁷Ibid.

⁸U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

⁹Ibid.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates

per 100,000 People,
Los Angeles, Orange, and
San Bernardino Counties 2012



California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

- About 18% of NHPI in the Los Angeles CSA lack health insurance, a rate higher than Whites (11%).¹
- One of the most important measures of a community's well-being is its age-adjusted death rate, or number of deaths per 100,000 people. In 2012, the NHPI age-adjusted death rates in four out of five of the counties in the Los Angeles CSA were higher than any racial group.²
- The leading cause of death for NHPI in the Los Angeles CSA between 2005 and 2010 was heart disease (29%), followed by cancer (23%) and stroke (7%).³
- Heart disease and cancer are tied for the leading cause of death among Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (24%).⁴
- Diabetes is the third-leading cause of death among Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans (7% each).⁵
- NHPI age-adjusted death rates from heart disease were higher than any racial group in Los Angeles County (231 per 100,000 people).⁶
- Prostate (29%), lung (17%), and colon and rectum (12%) cancers are the most common types of cancer among Native Hawaiian and Samoan American men.⁷
- Among women in Los Angeles County, Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans had higher overall cancer rates than any racial group (409 per 100,000 people). The most common types of cancer among Native Hawaiian and Samoan American women are breast (30%), uterine (12%), and lung (11%) cancers.⁸
- A community-based participatory research study in Orange County found that although breast and cervical cancer disproportionately affect NHPI women, Native Hawaiian women had low rates of knowledge of screening procedures and screening compliance for these cancers.⁹
- According to a 2014 study mapping the impact of environmental hazards on local communities, neighborhoods in Los Angeles County with large numbers of NHPI residents are disproportionately impacted by environmental hazards and are more likely to be located near toxic waste sites, industrial air polluters, and major freeways.¹⁰

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Counties with high death rates are Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties.

³ California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005–2010. Note: Figure for Whites includes Latinos. NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans. Data are for the five-county Los Angeles CSA.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Heart disease death rate based on deaths from ischemic heart disease.

⁷ Cockburn, Myles et al. "Cancer in Los Angeles County: Trends by Race/Ethnicity, 1976–2006. 2009. Los Angeles Cancer Surveillance Program, University of Southern California. Note: Figures include both Native Hawaiian and Samoan American women combined.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Tran, Jacqueline H. et al. "Sources of Information That Promote Breast and Cervical Cancer Knowledge and Screening among Native Hawaiians in Southern California." *Journal of Cancer Education* 25, no. 4 (March 17, 2010): 588–594.

¹⁰ Morey, Brittany N. "Environmental Justice for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in Los Angeles County." *Environmental Justice* 7, no. 1 (2014): 9–17.

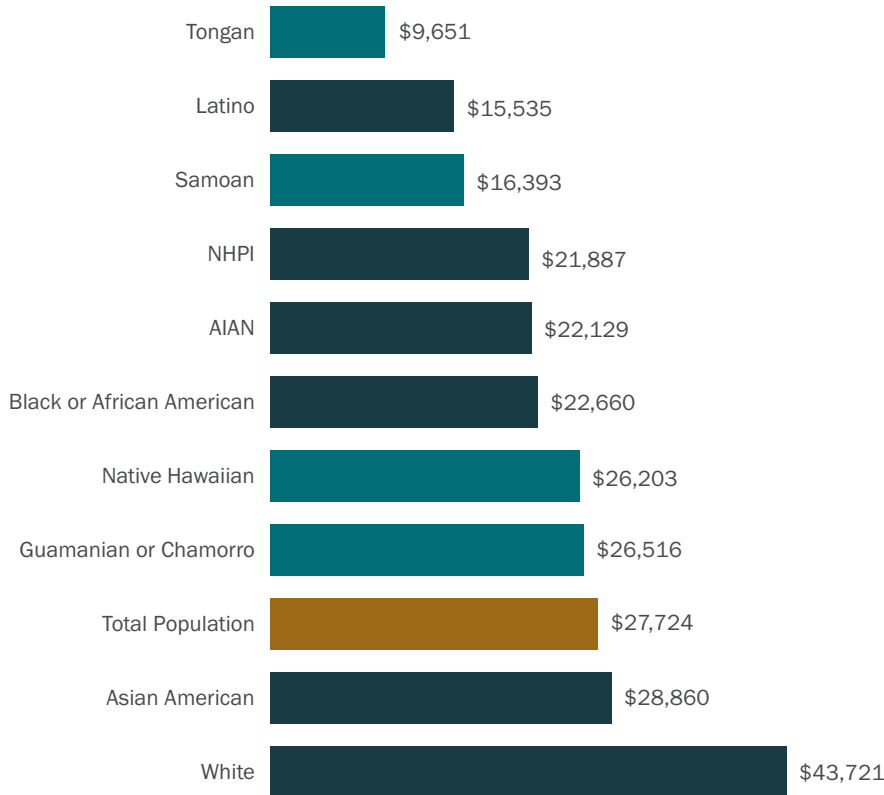
Greater Los Angeles Area ECONOMIC JUSTICE



Photo by Daniel Naha-Yeervalu

Per Capita Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Los Angeles CSA 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian American, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

- NHPI in the Los Angeles CSA have one of the lowest per capita incomes of any racial group (\$21,887), second only to Latinos (\$15,535). Among NHPI, Tongan (\$9,651) and Samoan Americans (\$16,393) have the lowest per capita incomes.
- NHPI have a higher poverty rate than Whites (11% versus 8%) and a greater proportion who are low-income (29% versus 19%).¹¹
- One in five (20%) NHPI families have three or more workers, a rate higher than any racial group. About 31% of Samoan American families, 16% of Guamanian or Chamorro American families, and 16% of Native Hawaiian families have three or more workers, rates higher than average (15%).¹²
- In the Los Angeles CSA, about 32% of Tongan Americans live in poverty and 59% are low-income, rates higher than any racial group. In Los Angeles County, about 47% of Tongan American youth live in poverty, a rate higher than any racial or NHPI ethnic group.¹³
- Over 58% of Tongan American women in Los Angeles County are living in poverty, a rate higher than any racial or ethnic group.¹⁴

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. Please refer to the glossary for definitions of *poverty* and *low-income*.

¹² *Ibid.*, Table B23009.

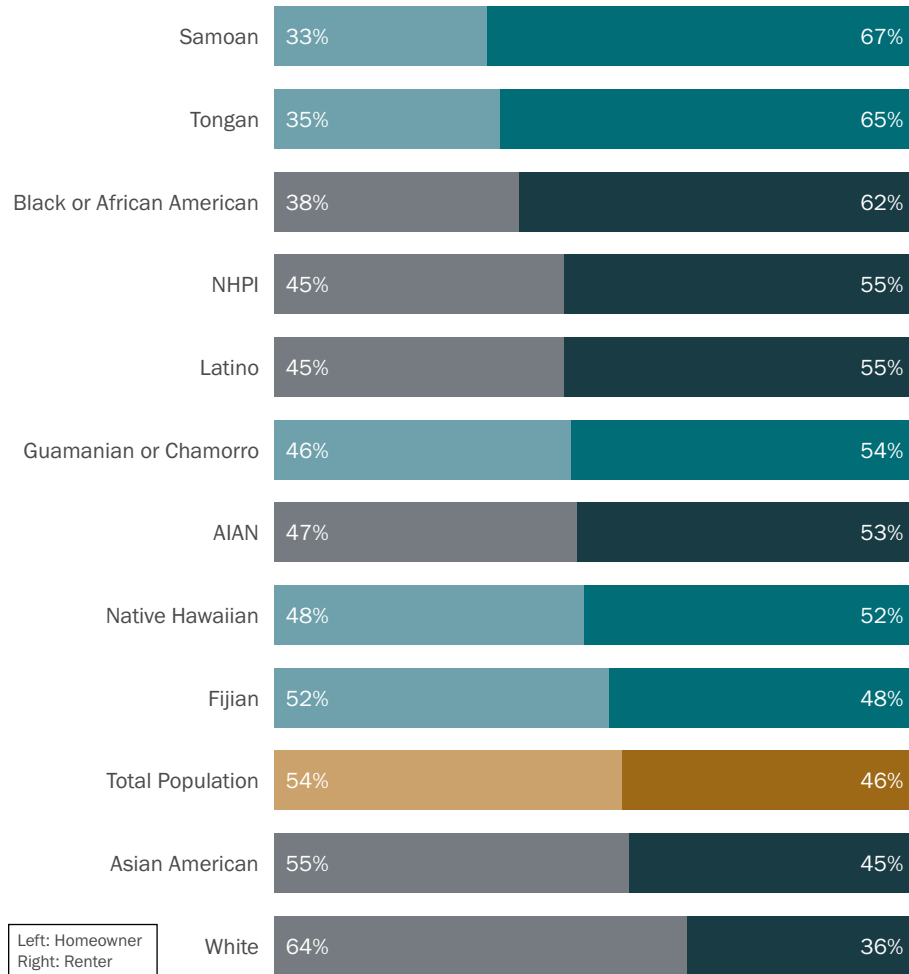
¹³ *Ibid.*, Table B17001.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

Greater Los Angeles Area HOUSING

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Los Angeles CSA 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

*Samoan and
Tongan Americans have lower
homeownership*

rates than any racial group.

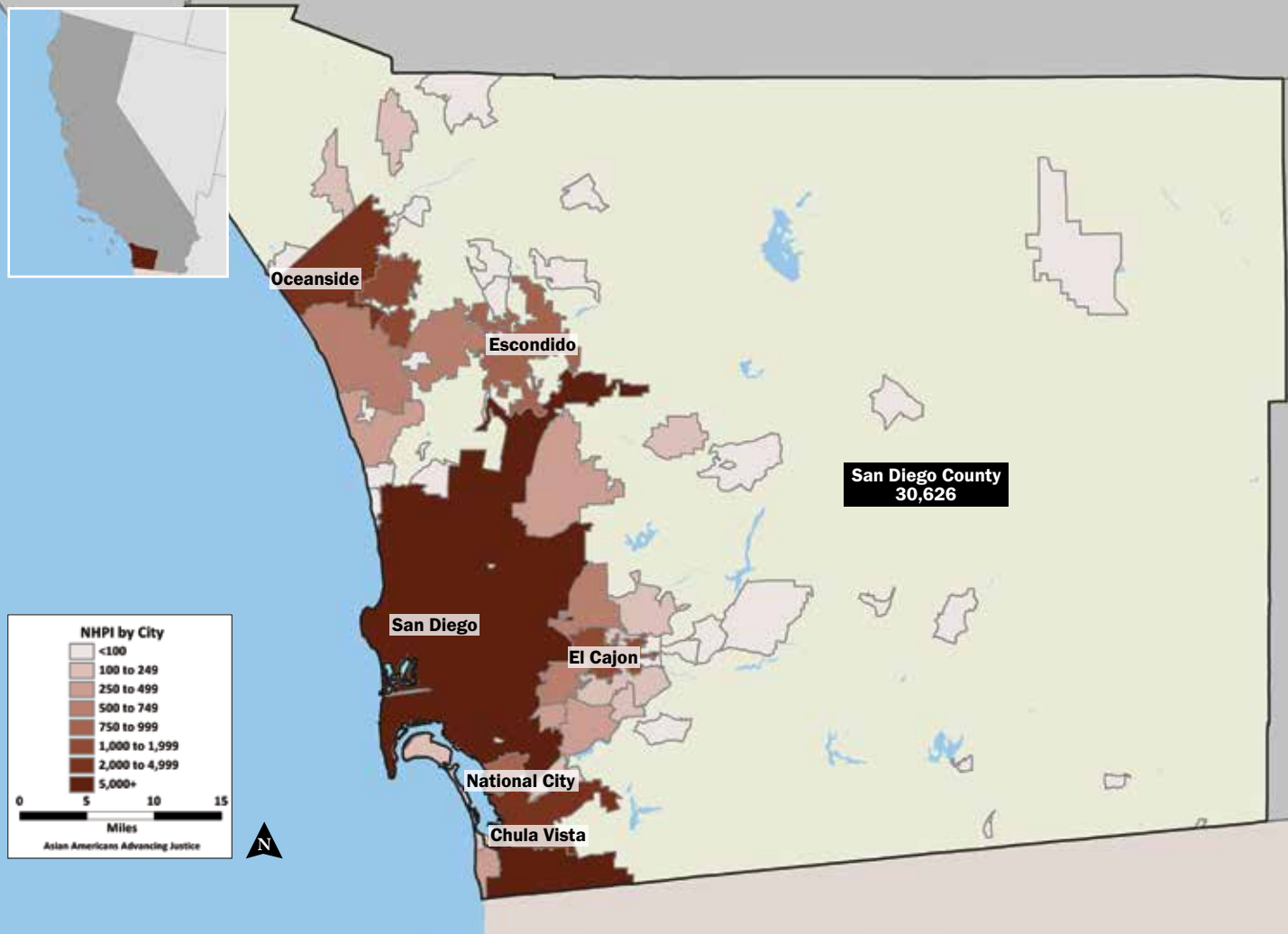
- NHPI in the Los Angeles CSA have lower-than-average rates of homeownership. About 45% of NHPI are homeowners, a rate identical to Latinos. Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan (33%) and Tongan Americans (35%) have rates of homeownership lower than any racial group.
- NHPI have larger-than-average households (3.5 compared to 3.0). Marshallese (5.5), Tongan (5.5), and Samoan American (4.5) households are larger than any racial group. Guamanian or Chamorro (3.5) and Fijian American (3.3) households are larger than average.¹
- Finding affordable housing is an issue for many NHPI. Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Tongan American renter households are housing-cost burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on rent, a larger proportion than average (54%).²
- Over half (54%) of NHPI homeowners with a mortgage are housing-cost burdened, a rate higher than Whites (48%). Over half (56%) of Guamanian or Chamorro American homeowners and nearly three-quarters (74%) of Fijian American homeowners with a mortgage are housing-cost burdened, a rate higher than any racial group.³

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

³ Ibid., Table B25091.

San Diego County INTRODUCTION



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) ties to San Diego stretch back to trading ships that used local ports during the early 1800s. In fact, written records indicate that Native Hawaiians have resided in San Diego since at least 1835, as documented in Richard Henry Dana Jr.'s memoir *Two Years before the Mast*. He noted, "Whatever one has, they all have. Money, food, clothes, they share with one another...." Almost 15 years later, William Health David Jr., whose grandmother was a high chiefess from O'ahu, founded New Town San Diego, now known as Downtown San Diego. After World War II, high recruitment rates in the U.S. military and local military bases during World War II contributed to significant growth in surrounding NHPI communities. San Diego is currently home to significant Chamorro, Native Hawaiian, and Samoan communities and is host to the largest annual NHPI festival in the continental United States.

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

San Diego County 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Guamanian or Chamorro	7,646	9,792	28%
Native Hawaiian	6,610	8,273	25%
Samoan	6,149	7,451	21%
Tongan	339	514	52%
Marshallese	NR	199	NR
Fijian	102	193	89%
Palauan	NR	177	NR
Tahitian	NR	101	NR
Total NHPI Population	24,524	30,626	25%
Total San Diego County Population	2,813,833	3,095,313	10%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Figures for NHPI and each ethnic group include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 15% of NHPI in this region did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported.



Photo by Bryson Kim

- The number of NHPI in San Diego County increased 25% between 2000 and 2010 to over 30,000. NHPI are the third-fastest-growing racial group behind Asian Americans (38%) and Latinos (32%).¹
- San Diego County is home to the second-largest population of NHPI in California and is home to the fifth-largest population of NHPI nationwide.²

- San Diego County is home to the largest population of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (9,792) in the 50 United States.³

- San Diego County is home to the second-largest population of Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans in California.⁴

- The City of San Diego has the second-largest number of NHPI of any California city (11,945).⁵

- Oceanside (3,428) and Chula Vista (2,746) have the second- and third-largest populations of NHPI in the county.⁶

- In San Diego County, several state and federal legislative districts have large NHPI populations. There are 3,859 voting-age NHPI living in Congressional District 53, representing parts of San Diego such as Linda Vista and Bonita as well as parts of Chula Vista and Lemon Grove. There are 3,785 voting-age NHPI in State Senate District 40, which includes National City and Bonita. State Assembly District 79, representing part of San Diego, La Mesa, and Bonita, has 2,928 voting-age NHPI.⁷

*San Diego County is
home to the **second-largest** population
of NHPI statewide.*

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

² U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

³ Ibid., Table PCT10.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid., Table P6.

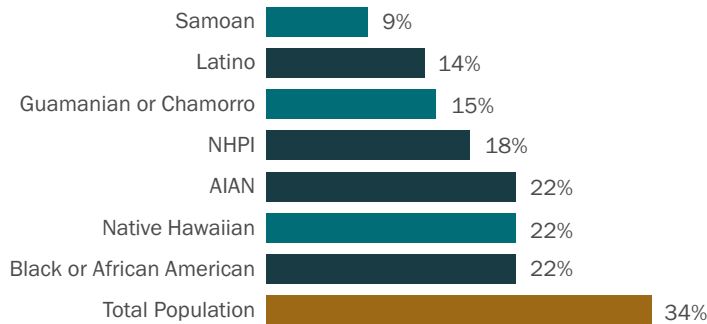
⁶ Ibid.

⁷ California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011.

San Diego County EDUCATION & IMMIGRATION

Lower-than-Average Bachelor's Degree Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, San Diego County 2006–2010

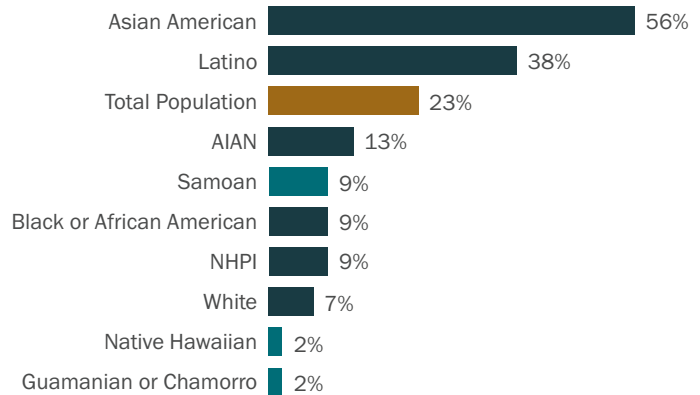


U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. Note: Figures include those who obtained a bachelor's degree or higher.

- About 18% of NHPI adults hold a bachelor's degree, a rate lower than all other racial groups except for Latinos (14%). Adults from all NHPI ethnic groups have lower rates of holding a bachelor's degree than average. The rate of bachelor's degree attainment among Samoan Americans in San Diego County (9%) is lower than any racial group.
- About 36% of NHPI children ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than all other racial groups. On average about 52% of children ages 3 and 4 in San Diego County attend preschool.⁸
- In San Diego County, NHPI students in the 2009–2013 high school cohort had a lower graduation rate than White students (76% versus 88%) and a higher dropout rate (14% versus 6%).⁹
- Countywide, about 41% of NHPI high school graduates in 2012–2013 completed the course work required for University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) entrance, a rate lower than average (46%). In comparison, about 56% of White students completed the required UC and CSU required courses.¹⁰
- The NHPI freshmen admissions rate to UC San Diego for the fall of 2013 was 27%, a rate similar to Latinos (24%) and lower than average (36%). Only 16 NHPI freshmen enrolled in UC San Diego in the fall of 2013.¹¹

Foreign-Born

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, San Diego County 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County, 2015* (forthcoming) at advancingjustice-la.org.

- About 1 in 10 (9%) NHPI in San Diego County are foreign-born.¹²
- About 29% of NHPI speak a language other than English at home.¹³
- While about 9% of Samoan Americans are foreign-born and 44% speak a language other than English at home, nearly 1 in 4 Samoan Americans are limited English proficient (23%), a rate higher than average (16%).¹⁴

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

⁹ California Department of Education, 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity." Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

¹⁰ California Department of Education, 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Number of Graduates and Graduates Meeting UC/CSU Entrance Requirements." Note: Data are for single race, non-Latino.

¹¹ University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions. March and July 2014. Note: Figures include domestic freshmen only.

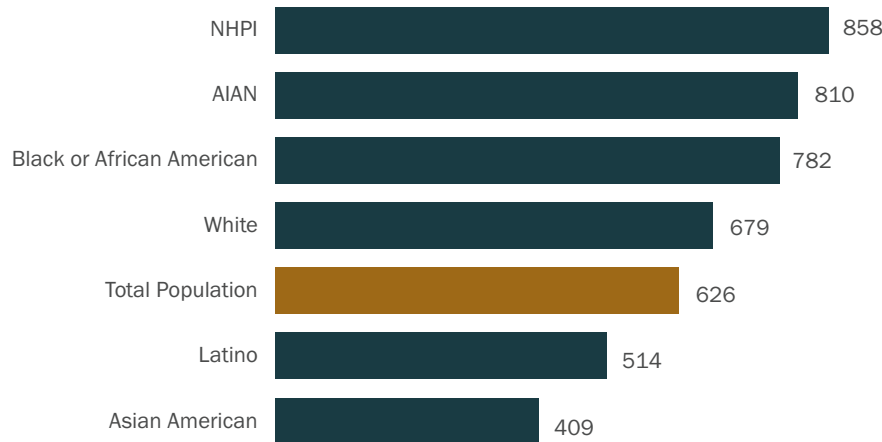
¹² U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

¹³ Ibid., Table B16004.

¹⁴ Ibid.

Age-Adjusted Death Rates

by Race, per 100,000 People, San Diego County 2012



California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County, 2015* (forthcoming) at advancingjustice-la.org.

*About 16% of NHPI live
without health insurance in San Diego County.*



Photo by Bryson Kim

- About 16% of NHPI in San Diego County live without health insurance, a rate higher than Whites (11%).¹
- One of the most important measures of a community's well-being is its age-adjusted death rate, or number of deaths per 100,000 people. In 2012, the NHPI age-adjusted death rate in San Diego County (858 per 100,000 people) was higher than any racial group. In comparison, the average age-adjusted death rate countywide was 626 per 100,000 people.²
- NHPI in San Diego County have one of the highest age-adjusted death rates from heart disease (120 per 100,000 people), second only to Blacks or African Americans (132 per 100,000 people).³
- In 2012, NHPI in San Diego County had a higher age-adjusted death rate from cancer than any other racial group (246 per 100,000 people).⁴

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010–2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

² California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

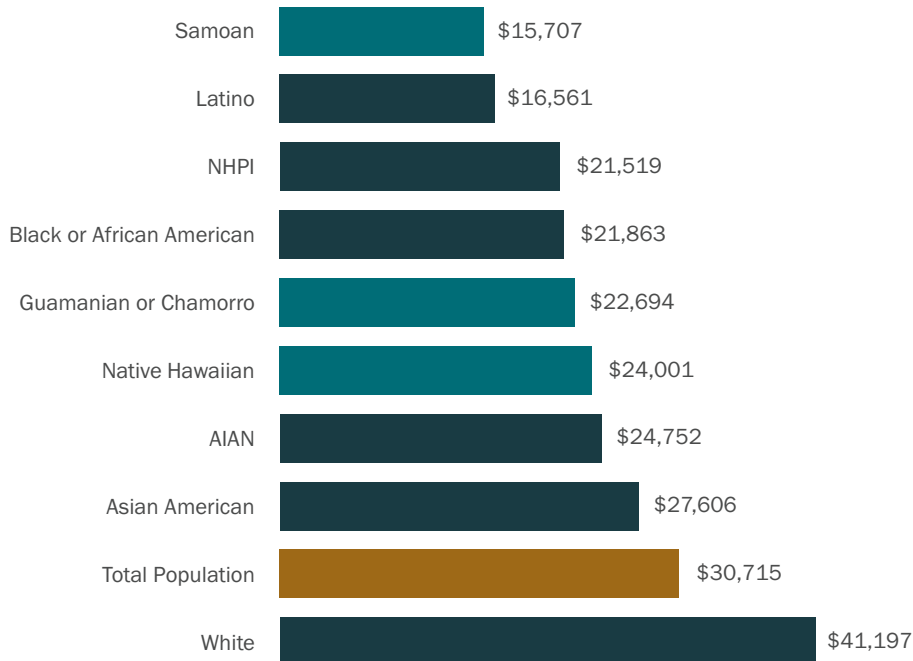
³ Ibid. Note: Figures are single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Heart disease death rate based on deaths from ischemic heart disease.

⁴ Ibid. Note: Figures are single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population. Cancer death rates based on deaths from malignant neoplasms.

San Diego County ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Per Capita Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, San Diego County 2006–2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County, 2015* (forthcoming) at advancingjustice-la.org.

- Across multiple measures of income, NHPI fare worse than Whites. NHPI have a higher poverty rate (13% versus 8%), a greater proportion who are low-income (26% versus 19%), and a lower per capita income (\$21,519 versus \$41,197).⁵
- Samoan Americans (\$15,707), Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (\$22,694), and Native Hawaiians (\$24,001) have lower per capita incomes than average (\$30,715).
- Samoan Americans have a per capita income lower than any racial group. Over one-third (34%) of Samoan Americans are low-income, and over one in six (17%) in San Diego County live in poverty.⁶
- About 17% of NHPI households have three or more workers contributing to income, a rate higher than any racial group.⁷



Photo by Bryson Kim

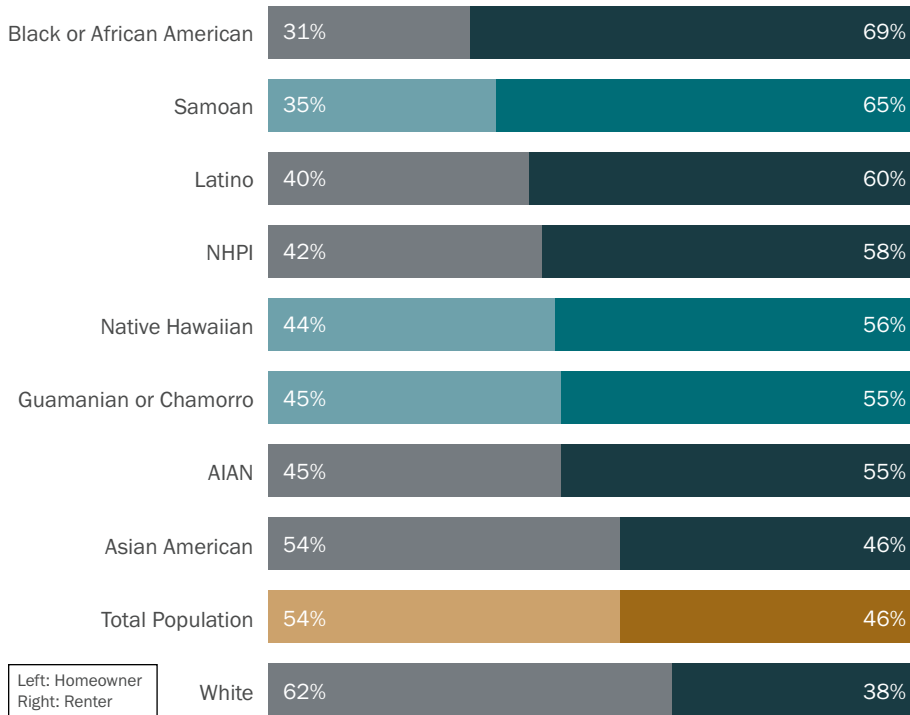
⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and C17002. Please refer to the glossary for definitions of *poverty* and *low-income*.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid., Table B23009.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, San Diego County 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County, 2015* (forthcoming) at advancingjustice-la.org.

- NHPI have a lower rate of homeownership than average (42% compared to 54%).
- Just over one-third (35%) of Samoan Americans are homeowners, the lowest rate among NHPI ethnic groups.
- Nearly half (49%) of NHPI renters in San Diego County are considered housing-cost burdened, meaning they spend 30% or more of their household income on rent.¹
- About 69% of Samoan American renters are housing cost-burdened, a rate higher than any racial group.²
- Over half (55%) of NHPI homeowners with a mortgage are housing-cost burdened. Over two-thirds (67%) of Guamanian or Chamorro American homeowners are housing-cost burdened, a rate higher than any racial group.³
- The average household size of NHPI is 3.3. Samoan Americans have the largest household size (4.1) compared to any racial group countywide.⁴



Photo by Bryson Kim

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid., Table B25091.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) are among the fastest-growing and most-diverse racial groups in California and will play increasingly larger roles in California's cultural, commercial, and civic landscape. Government agencies, foundations, businesses, researchers, and others will benefit from stronger partnerships with NHPI communities and developing more sophisticated approaches for addressing their challenges. The following policy recommendations are provided by Empowering Pacific Islander Communities. We acknowledge that these policy recommendations cannot fully capture all of the challenges facing NHPI but expect that they will initiate deeper and more fruitful discussions.

Data Collection

The collection and reporting of disaggregated data for NHPI communities is necessary for civil rights laws to be effectively enforced for our communities and ensure that public policy decisions can take into account the needs of NHPI communities. Unfortunately, NHPI are often aggregated under the overly broad Asian Pacific Islander (API) data category. Federal agencies are required to disaggregate for NHPI under the Office of Management and Budget's Directive No. 15 (OMB 15), while California's state agencies must do so under California Government Code sections 8310.5 and 8310.7. However, federal and state agencies both fail to consistently implement the collection and reporting of NHPI data. Policy makers, government agencies, businesses, and funders should address the inconsistent disaggregation of NHPI data by:

- Adding enforcement language and requiring regular audits of federal and state agencies to ensure that data disaggregation requirements are being met.
- Requiring county and city agencies, boards, and commissions to disaggregate for NHPI when racial and ethnic data are collected and reported.
- Incentivizing increased data collection and reporting of NHPI by educational institutions, researchers, businesses, community-based organizations, and government agencies through contract bid selection or grant criteria.
- Expanding California Government Code section 8310 to include additional NHPI communities including but not limited to Tongan, Fijian, Marshallese, Palauan, Tahitian, Chuukese, and Pohnpeian.

Education

Higher education represents an important opportunity for NHPI communities to break the cycle of poverty and escape the school-to-prison pipeline while bringing much needed diversity to many important professions. However, NHPI are frequently overlooked in California's education policy discussions, despite having significantly large high school dropout rates and disproportionately low higher-education attainment rates. These educational challenges can be addressed through policies that include:

- Supporting culturally relevant outreach and educational support programs for NHPI parents and students, including mental health counseling services.
- Encouraging relationship building and partnerships between educational institutions and NHPI parents, community-based organizations, and faith-based organizations.
- Providing higher-education informational materials in Pacific Islander languages for communities with high rates of limited English proficiency.
- Expanding college-readiness initiatives and the capacity of high school counseling offices to assist all students interested in higher education.

Health

NHPI communities have disproportionately high rates of cancer and obesity-related chronic diseases, as well as alarming growth in the number of suicides. Despite ongoing implementation and improvements to Covered California, access to affordable health care remains a challenge for NHPI due to confusion regarding eligibility, lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services, insufficient outreach, and stigma surrounding mental health issues. Recommendations for policy makers, health care providers, insurance companies, and organizations that advocate for healthier communities include:

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensuring culturally and linguistically appropriate health care services, particularly for mental health, by promoting health workforce diversity initiatives and partnering with NHPI stakeholders and community-based organizations.
- Funding preventive practices, screenings, and research on health issues critical for NHPI such as obesity, diabetes, cancer, asthma, and mental health.
- Promoting outreach and access to affordable health care for all NHPI and their families regardless of immigration status or sexual orientation.
- Translating health educational materials and insurance policies into NHPI languages.

Civic Engagement

NHPI communities have the potential to play a decisive role in local elections, especially as they continue to grow at a fast pace and become citizens in increasing numbers. Many challenges faced by the NHPI community are also shared by other underserved communities, which may form the basis of future partnerships. However, NHPI in California continue to face numerous obstacles to participation in key civic engagement processes including voting, redistricting, and running for office. Government agencies, foundations, and community-based organizations can promote greater involvement of NHPI in civic engagement by:

- Supporting community-based organizations that can offer culturally and linguistically competent naturalization, voter registration, and civic education services and materials for NHPI communities.
- Reducing barriers to registration by promoting election-day registration, early voting, and absentee voter registration.
- Ensuring a redistricting process that keeps communities of interest intact while allowing for meaningful public participation through hearings at locations and times readily accessible to NHPI communities.
- Supplementing the Federal Voting Rights Act and state election code requiring translated election materials and oral assistance with voluntary language assistance in NHPI languages for voters.

- Providing culturally relevant training and accurate in-language materials for U.S. citizenship, voter assistance, the decennial census, and the American Community Survey.
- Ensuring that the local, state, and federal redistricting after every decennial census is based on an accurate count of NHPI by promoting the census and American Community Survey within NHPI communities and by utilizing oversampling or other statistical techniques that can accurately count NHPI.

Immigration

A significant number of Pacific Islanders in California immigrated from islands that have extremely diverse and complicated sets of relationships with the United States. Those relationships include incorporated and unincorporated territories, sovereign nations, and nations with special relationships such as those under the Compact of Free Association (COFA). Such a broad set of relationships complicates eligibility and pathways for accessing important services and resources. Policies that can help NHPI immigrants and migrants integrate more successfully into California's community include:

- Advocating for federal funding to adequately offset the impact of services provided to COFA migrants.
- Establishing and enforcing full workplace rights and protections for all workers regardless of immigration status.
- Creating and enforcing adequate standards for interpretation and translation assistance in Pacific Islander languages.
- Providing a health care exchange that promotes affordable health care for all residents regardless of immigration status.
- Enforcing civil rights laws that protect immigrants against unfair discrimination and predatory practices in housing, financial services, domestic violence cases, and workers' rights.
- Keeping families together by enforcing laws that stop local law enforcement agencies from holding immigrants for deportation purposes.
- Educating government agencies about the eligibility of COFA migrants for health and social services.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Economic Justice

NHPI communities have historically faced significant economic challenges and were hit especially hard by the economic crisis as seen in depressed incomes and high unemployment rates. Homeownership rates of NHPI are also much lower than that of the general population, particularly for Marshallese, Samoan, and Tongan communities. The significant number of NHPI with limited English proficiency also leaves many vulnerable to predatory practices by employers and lenders. NHPI entrepreneurship and many associated indicators are also growing at a steady pace. However there is a great need for business development education, as evidenced by the high percentage of companies with no paid employees and disproportionately low numbers of Pacific Islanders (other than Native Hawaiians) within the NHPI business community. Policy makers, businesses, and foundations can support policies and programs that improve the financial conditions of NHPI communities by:

- Developing culturally and linguistically appropriate financial literacy programs in partnership with NHPI stakeholders and community-based programs.
- Ensuring fair treatment of employees by eliminating flawed worker verification programs and paying living wages.
- Expanding protection for homeowners by enforcing the Attorney General's 2012 Homeowner Bill of Rights and increasing penalties for illegal attempts to evict occupants.
- Expanding development of and access to low-income housing.
- Working with federal agencies to collect and share disaggregated data pertaining to NHPI small business owners in order to inform strategies and plans that support ongoing business development.
- Supporting small business development with government loans, financing, technical assistance, and programs that connect economic development organizations with NHPI entrepreneurs.

- Encouraging the Small Business Administration and Minority Business Development Agency to identify, recruit and hire more NHPI to work within existing Small Business Development Centers and Minority Business Development Agency Business Centers.

Civil Rights

In 1989, LA County Sheriff's officers conducted a raid on a Samoan wedding party involving excessive force and false arrests, resulting in the largest civil rights damage award against police in California history. NHPI communities have long been concerned with discriminatory treatment and use of excessive force by law enforcement agencies despite the lack of law enforcement agencies reporting data that can shed light on discriminatory patterns. Federal-, state-, and local-level law enforcement agencies can help prevent civil rights violations by adopting the following policies:

- Mandating the collection and reporting of NHPI data by law enforcement agencies operating in California and throughout the criminal justice system.
- Building relationships between law enforcement and community stakeholders through community education forums.
- Increasing law enforcement cultural competency through workforce diversity programs and training.
- Expanding the training and use of nonlethal options.
- Ensuring translators qualified to speak Pacific Islander languages are available.

age-adjusted death rate

Used to compare relative mortality risk across groups and over time. This rate shows expected mortality if the age distribution of populations were the same. Age-adjusted rates are index numbers and cannot be compared to crude or other types of rates. Rates are per 100,000 people in specified groups and are calculated using the 2000 U.S. standard population.

combined statistical area (CSA)

Defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a group of adjacent metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) that have social and economic ties.

Compact of Free Association (COFA)

A set of treaties between the United States and three sovereign states: Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Republic of Palau. This political relationship allows the United States to have a military presence in these countries in exchange for providing economic assistance, military defense, and other benefits, including permitting citizens from these countries to live and work in the United States without a visa.

foreign-born

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, foreign-born includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth, including those who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born.

housing-cost burden

Households are considered to have a high burden when 30% or more of household income is spent on housing costs, which include rent or mortgage and utilities. Households are considered to be severely housing-cost burdened when 50% or more of household income is spent on housing costs.

islands without U.S. association

Pacific islands without U.S. association include but are not limited to the Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesian, Kiribati, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tokelau, and Vanuatu. Immigrants from islands without U.S. association are considered foreign nationals and must apply for citizenship, similar to other immigrants.

legal permanent resident (LPR)

A person who immigrated legally but is not an American citizen. This person has been admitted to the United States as an immigrant and issued an LPR card, commonly known as a “green card.” One is generally eligible to naturalize after holding LPR status for five years. Additional criteria, such as “good moral character,” knowledge of civics, and basic English, must also be met.

limited English proficient (LEP)

A person who speaks English less than “very well.”

linguistic isolation

Defined as a household that has no one age 14 and over who speaks English only or speaks English “very well.”

low-income

People who fall below 200% of the income-to-poverty ratio, or those with income for the past 12 months that was less than twice the poverty threshold (e.g., \$44,226 for a family of four with two children under age 18). This measurement is used to determine eligibility for many needs-based social services, including Social Security, Medicaid, and food stamps.

metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

Defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a core urban area of a population of 50,000 or more and consists of one or more counties that have a high degree of social and economic integration (as measured by commuting to work) with the urban core. These areas, along with micropolitan statistical areas (those with a population of at least 10,000 but less than 50,000) are also referred to as “core-based statistical areas.”

obesity

A medical condition defined by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as having a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or above. BMI is calculated by dividing an individual’s weight by the square of their height.

Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive No. 15 (OMB 15)

Created in 1977 by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to provide guidance to federal agencies such as the Census Bureau on how to collect, analyze, and report data by race and ethnicity. In 1997, OMB adopted revisions to this directive, which separated the Asian or Pacific Islander category into two categories: Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For more information, please refer to http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards.

per capita income

The mean income computed for every individual in a particular group in the past 12 months. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population of that group.

poverty

A measure of income relative to the federal poverty threshold (the poverty line). Adjusted for family size, the 2010 Census Bureau poverty threshold was \$22,113 annually for a family of four with two children under the age of 18.

seniors

Persons age 65 and over.

unemployment rate

The percentage of civilians age 16 or older who have been actively looking for work over the previous four weeks but have yet to find a job.

U.S. nationals

Those born in an outlying U.S. possession such as American Samoa and considered “noncitizens.” These individuals may live and work in the U.S. legally but must apply for citizenship similar to foreign nationals.

youth

Persons under age 18.

Appendix A

POPULATION & POPULATION GROWTH, CALIFORNIA

By Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group

Ranked by 2010 Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	15,816,790	47%	14,956,253	40%	-5%
Latino	10,966,556	32%	14,013,719	38%	28%
Asian American	4,155,685	12%	5,556,592	15%	34%
Black or African American	2,513,041	7%	2,683,914	7%	7%
AIAN	627,562	2%	723,225	2%	15%
NHPI	221,458	1%	286,145	1%	29%
Total Population	33,871,648	100%	37,253,956	100%	10%

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	60,048	27%	74,932	26%	25%
Samoan	49,804	22%	60,876	21%	22%
Guamanian or Chamorro	33,849	15%	44,425	16%	31%
Fijian	10,104	5%	24,059	8%	138%
Tongan	15,252	7%	22,893	8%	50%
Marshallese	NR	NR	1,761	1%	NR
Palauan	NR	NR	1,404	0.5%	NR
Tahitian	NR	NR	969	0.3%	NR
Saipanese	NR	NR	168	0.1%	NR
Tokelauan	NR	NR	138	0.05%	NR
Yapese	NR	NR	138	0.05%	NR
Pohnpeian	NR	NR	108	0.04%	NR
NHPI Total	221,458	100%	286,145	100%	29%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 21% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

Appendix B SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, CALIFORNIA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Youth (<18)		Seniors (65+)		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		High School Degree or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
SF2 DP-1		SF2 DP-1		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B15002	
Latino	34%	White	18%	Latino	38%	Asian American	59%	Latino	57%	Latino	10%
NHPI	32%	Asian American	11%	Asian American	34%	Latino	40%	AIAN	80%	AIAN	17%
AIAN	30%	Black or African American	9%	NHPI	11%	NHPI	20%	Asian American	86%	NHPI	19%
Black or African American	29%	AIAN	7%	AIAN	9%	AIAN	9%	NHPI	86%	Black or African American	22%
Asian American	24%	NHPI	6%	White	3%	White	9%	Black or African American	87%	White	39%
White	17%	Latino	5%	Black or African American	2%	Black or African American	6%	White	93%	Asian American	48%
Total Population	25%	Total Population	11%	Total Population	20%	Total Population	27%	Total Population	81%	Total Population	30%

By NHPI Ethnic Group

Youth (<18)		Seniors (65+)		Limited English Proficiency		Foreign-Born		High School Degree or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
SF2 DP-1		SF2 DP-1		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B15002	
Marshallese	45%	Native Hawaiian	6%	Fijian	23%	Fijian	71%	Fijian	78%	Samoan	11%
Tokelauan	43%	Fijian	6%	Tongan	20%	Tongan	40%	Tongan	82%	Fijian	12%
Samoan	40%	Tahitian	6%	Samoan	13%	Samoan	10%	Samoan	86%	Tongan	15%
Tongan	39%	Pohnpeian	6%	Guamanian or Chamorro	6%	Guamanian or Chamorro	5%	Guamanian or Chamorro	88%	Guamanian or Chamorro	19%
Yapese	39%	Guamanian or Chamorro	5%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	91%	Native Hawaiian	24%
Saipanese	36%	Tongan	5%								
Guamanian or Chamorro	36%	Samoan	4%								
Pohnpeian	35%	Saipanese	4%								
Palauan	33%	Marshallese	2%								
Native Hawaiian	33%	Yapese	2%								
Tahitian	31%	Palauan	2%								
Fijian	24%	Tokelauan	1%								

SHADED=Faring below Whites
BOLD=Faring below the area average
BLUE=Faring below all major racial groups

For youth and seniors, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 100 persons were included.

For all other variables, data are from U.S. Census Bureau 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Fewer ethnic groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

Appendix B SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, CALIFORNIA

By Race and Hispanic Origin

Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate		Low-Income		Homeownership		Household Size		Uninsured	
ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002		ACS 5-Year C17002		SF2 HCT2		SF2 HCT2 & HCT3		ACS 3-Year S0201	
Latino	\$15,670	Black or African American	20%	Latino	49%	Black or African American	37%	Latino	3.9	Latino	28%
AIAN	\$21,449	Latino	20%	Black or African American	40%	Latino	44%	NHPI	3.4	AIAN	20%
NHPI	\$21,472	AIAN	18%	AIAN	39%	NHPI	46%	Asian American	3.1	NHPI	17%
Black or African American	\$22,002	NHPI	12%	NHPI	28%	AIAN	46%	AIAN	3.0	Black or African American	15%
Asian American	\$29,841	Asian American	10%	Asian American	24%	Asian American	57%	Black or African American	2.6	Asian American	14%
White	\$42,052	White	8%	White	20%	White	64%	White	2.4	White	11%
Total Population	\$29,188	Total Population	14%	Total Population	33%	Total Population	56%	Total Population	2.9	Total Population	18%

By NHPI Ethnic Group

Per Capita Income		Poverty Rate		Low-Income		Homeownership		Household Size		Uninsured	
ACS 5-Year B19301		ACS 5-Year C17002		ACS 5-Year C17002		SF2 HCT2		SF2 HCT2 & HCT3		ACS 3-Year S0201	
Tongan	\$12,506	Tongan	20%	Tongan	47%	Marshallese	9%	Marshallese	5.9	Tongan	30%
Samoan	\$15,898	Samoan	14%	Samoan	35%	Palauan	29%	Tongan	5.3	Fijian	19%
Fijian	\$22,379	Guamanian or Chamorro	11%	Native Hawaiian	24%	Samoan	31%	Samoan	4.3	Samoan	18%
Guamanian or Chamorro	\$23,815	Native Hawaiian	10%	Guamanian or Chamorro	23%	Tongan	35%	Fijian	3.5	Guamanian or Chamorro	15%
Native Hawaiian	\$25,387	Fijian	5%	Fijian	18%	Guamanian or Chamorro	46%	Guamanian or Chamorro	3.3	Native Hawaiian	14%
						Native Hawaiian	47%	Palauan	3.3		
						Tahitian	49%	Native Hawaiian	2.8		
						Fijian	57%	Tahitian	2.7		

SHADED=Faring below Whites

BOLD=Faring below the area average

BLUE=Faring below all major racial groups

For homeownership and household size, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 100 households were included.

For uninsured, data are from the U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2012 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. For all other variables, data are from U.S. Census Bureau 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Fewer ethnic groups are available from the American Community Survey because of data instability and smaller sample size. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in California, 2013* at advancingjustice-la.org.

Appendix C

NHPI POPULATION & POPULATION GROWTH BY COUNTY

Population, Growth

Ranked by 2010 Population

County	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	NHPI Population	% of County	NHPI Population	% of County	
Los Angeles	49,514	1%	54,169	1%	9%
San Diego	24,524	1%	30,626	1%	25%
Sacramento	13,935	1%	24,138	2%	73%
Alameda	17,548	1%	22,322	2%	27%
Orange	16,666	1%	19,484	1%	17%
San Mateo	13,803	2%	15,069	2%	9%
Santa Clara	11,957	1%	14,468	1%	21%
Riverside	7,593	1%	14,108	1%	86%
San Bernardino	9,362	1%	13,517	1%	44%
Contra Costa	7,221	1%	10,153	1%	41%
Solano	6,051	2%	7,727	2%	28%
San Joaquin	4,588	1%	7,689	1%	68%
Stanislaus	3,567	1%	6,353	1%	78%
San Francisco	6,273	1%	6,173	1%	-2%
Ventura	3,502	1%	4,070	1%	16%
Monterey	3,336	1%	3,859	1%	16%
Fresno	2,539	0.3%	3,572	0.4%	41%
Sonoma	2,186	1%	3,244	1%	48%
Kern	1,878	0.3%	3,027	0.4%	61%
Santa Barbara	1,561	0.4%	1,991	1%	28%
Yolo	1,069	1%	1,984	1%	86%
Placer	996	0.4%	1,963	1%	97%
Merced	1,061	1%	1,406	1%	33%
Tulare	941	0.3%	1,395	0.3%	48%
Santa Cruz	1,054	0.4%	1,213	1%	15%
Butte	695	0.3%	1,156	1%	66%
Marin	926	0.4%	1,132	0.4%	22%
San Luis Obispo	760	0.3%	1,069	0.4%	41%
El Dorado	483	0.3%	830	1%	72%
Napa	612	1%	820	1%	34%
Humboldt	535	0.4%	768	1%	44%
Kings	524	0.4%	724	1%	38%
Shasta	451	0.3%	718	0.4%	59%
Sutter	340	0.4%	655	1%	93%
Yuba	306	1%	587	1%	92%
Madera	457	0.4%	476	0.3%	4%
Lake	218	0.4%	381	1%	75%
Imperial	229	0.2%	369	0.2%	61%
Nevada	253	0.3%	352	0.4%	39%
Mendocino	291	0.3%	332	0.4%	14%
San Benito	247	1%	255	1%	3%
Lassen	194	1%	246	1%	27%
Tuolumne	219	0.4%	217	0.4%	-1%
Siskiyou	130	0.3%	214	1%	65%
Tehama	125	0.2%	195	0.3%	56%
Amador	86	0.2%	177	1%	106%
Calaveras	120	0.3%	173	0.4%	44%
Colusa	135	1%	138	1%	2%
Del Norte	77	0.3%	81	0.3%	5%
Glenn	74	0.3%	68	0.2%	-8%
Trinity	49	0.4%	66	1%	35%
Mariposa	49	0.3%	53	0.3%	8%
Inyo	36	0.2%	46	0.2%	28%
Plumas	40	0.2%	43	0.2%	8%
Modoc	17	0.2%	39	0.4%	129%
Mono	39	0.3%	36	0.3%	-8%
Sierra	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	0%
Alpine	7	1%	0	0%	-100%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

Appendix D

NHPI POPULATION & POPULATION GROWTH, TOP 100 CITIES

Population, Growth

Ranked by 2010 Population

City	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	NHPI Population	% of City	NHPI Population	% of City	
Los Angeles	13,144	0.4%	15,031	0.4%	14%
San Diego	10,613	1%	11,945	1%	13%
Sacramento	6,833	2%	10,699	2%	57%
San Jose	7,091	1%	8,116	1%	14%
Long Beach	7,863	2%	7,498	2%	-5%
Hayward	4,709	3%	6,708	5%	42%
San Francisco	6,273	1%	6,173	1%	-2%
Oakland	3,218	1%	3,574	1%	11%
Stockton	2,437	1%	3,566	1%	46%
Modesto	2,234	1%	3,467	2%	55%
Oceanside	3,057	2%	3,428	2%	12%
Elk Grove	773	1%	3,319	2%	329%
Carson	3,401	4%	3,088	3%	-9%
San Mateo	2,222	2%	2,803	3%	26%
Anaheim	2,356	1%	2,778	1%	18%
Chula Vista	1,807	1%	2,746	1%	52%
Fremont	1,998	1%	2,514	1%	26%
Fairfield	1,710	2%	2,503	2%	46%
Vallejo	2,358	2%	2,436	2%	3%
East Palo Alto	2,536	9%	2,386	9%	-6%
Riverside	1,775	1%	2,283	1%	29%
Fresno	1,612	0.4%	2,133	0.4%	32%
San Bruno	1,776	4%	1,934	5%	9%
South San Francisco	1,472	2%	1,797	3%	22%
Moreno Valley	1,298	1%	1,760	1%	36%
Garden Grove	1,618	1%	1,673	1%	3%
Huntington Beach	1,096	1%	1,578	1%	44%
Santa Ana	1,812	1%	1,576	1%	-13%
Union City	1,242	2%	1,563	2%	26%
Antioch	819	1%	1,529	2%	87%
San Bernardino	1,077	1%	1,497	1%	39%
Tracy	643	1%	1,466	2%	128%
Concord	1,197	1%	1,445	1%	21%
Santa Rosa	786	1%	1,420	1%	81%
Daly City	1,697	2%	1,396	1%	-18%
Florin	457	2%	1,388	3%	204%
Torrance	1,106	1%	1,363	1%	23%
Hawthorne	1,012	1%	1,337	2%	32%
Vacaville	867	1%	1,282	1%	48%
Lakewood	925	1%	1,265	2%	37%
Vista	1,018	1%	1,252	1%	23%
Santa Clara	912	1%	1,248	1%	37%
Redwood City	962	1%	1,242	2%	29%
Oxnard	1,228	1%	1,241	1%	1%
El Cajon	676	1%	1,210	1%	79%
Bakersfield	650	0.3%	1,202	0.3%	85%
San Leandro	1,240	2%	1,182	1%	-5%
Sunnyvale	889	1%	1,177	1%	32%
Newark	832	2%	1,141	3%	37%
Rancho Cucamonga	723	1%	1,132	1%	57%

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8 and P9; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5 and P6.

Measuring the characteristics of racial and ethnic groups

Since 2000, the United States Census Bureau has allowed those responding to its questionnaires to report one or more racial or ethnic backgrounds. While this better reflects America's diversity and improves data available on multi-racial populations, it complicates the use of data on racial and ethnic groups.

Data on race are generally available from the Census Bureau in two forms, for those of a single racial background (referred to as "alone") with multiracial people captured in an independent category, and for those of either single or multiple racial backgrounds (referred to as "alone or in combination with one or more other races"). Similarly data on ethnic groups are generally available as "alone" or "alone or in any combination." In this report, population, population growth, and population characteristics by racial and ethnic group are measured for the "alone or in any combination" population unless otherwise noted. Exceptions include the measurement of the White population, which is defined here as non-Latino White "alone" unless otherwise noted. Also, "Latino" is used consistently to refer to Hispanics or Latinos.

While the 2010 Census Summary File 1 includes counts of the population and housing units, some ethnic groups are suppressed in other Census Bureau products. For example, the 2010 Census Summary File 2 suppresses groups with fewer than 100 persons in a geography; the American Community Survey also suppresses groups due to sampling sizes. To help ensure that the housing characteristics presented in the report accurately reflect an ethnic group, for the 2010 Summary File 2 tables we include groups with 100 or more households and more than 100 persons in the geography. For the 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates from the American Community Survey, only groups with more than 4,000 people in smaller geographies are included due to data stability.

Sources of data used in this report

Most of the data included in this report are drawn from the United States Census Bureau, including the 2000 and 2010 Decennial Census, 2005–2007 and 2010–2012 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates, 2006–2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates (selected population tables) and Public Use Microdata Sample, 2002 and 2007 Survey of

Business Owners, 2013 Population Estimates, and 2012 Current Population Survey. Other data in the report include data from California Citizens Redistricting Commission; California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office; California Department of Education; California Department of Finance; California Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General; California Department of Public Health; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System; Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse; University of California Office of the President; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Various reports are also cited. Where data on population characteristics are available from multiple sources, data from ACS were preferred, given its inclusion of data disaggregated by NHPI ethnic groups.

Geographies used in the report


Due to small samples or data instability, larger levels of geography are required to obtain stable estimates for the local areas featured in this report. Most of the data for each local area are for the combined statistical area (CSA) and/or the local metropolitan statistical area (MSA), which are both compilations of counties. Some of the non-Census data in the report are county-level data aggregated to the MSA or CSA. The following is a list of geographies larger than the county level used in this report unless otherwise noted:

SACRAMENTO MSA (Sacramento–Arden Arcade–Roseville, California, MSA): El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo Counties

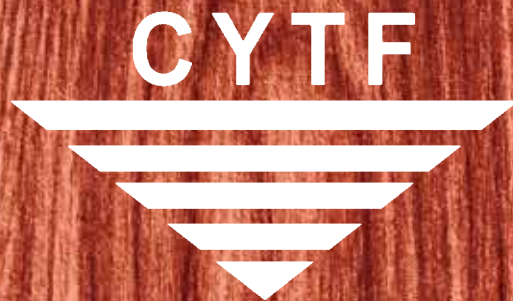
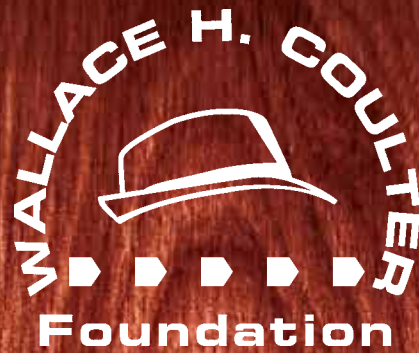
BAY AREA CSA (San Jose–San Francisco–Oakland, California, CSA): Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Benito, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma Counties (When data on "Bay Area" are included in this report, data exclude San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties.)

LOS ANGELES CSA (Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside, California, CSA): Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties

SAN DIEGO COUNTY



Publications are available in print or on the Empowering Pacific Islander Communities website (www.empoweredpi.org) or on the Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles website (www.advancingjustice-la.org/demographics), where they can be downloaded or printed free of charge. For questions about ordering reports, please call (213) 482-4723. Empowering Pacific Islander Communities, 1137 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90017.



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