NATIVE HAWAIIANS & PACIFIC ISLANDERS

A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS 2014

IN THE UNITED STATES

CONTENTS

Welcome	1
Introduction	2
Acknowledgements	4
Executive Summary	5
UNITED STATES	7
Demographics	7
Education	11
Health	14
Economic Justice & Housing	17
Immigration	21
Civic Engagement	25
Civil Rights	26
BAY AREA, CA CSA	27
HONOLULU, HI MSA	33
LOS ANGELES, CA CSA	39
SEATTLE, WA CSA	45
SALT LAKE CITY, UT CSA	51
FAYETTEVILLE, AR MSA	55
Policy Recommendations	59
Glossary	62
Appendix A: Population, Population Growth	63
Appendix B: Selected Population Characteristics	64
Appendix C: NHPI by State	66
Appendix D: NHPI Ethnic Groups by State	67
Appendix E: Leading Causes of Death	68
Technical Notes	69

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. Since then, EPIC serves the community through its development of an NHPI Policy Platform, 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 four 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, D.C.), Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco), 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. He achieved this by using a wood-grained background, reminiscent of materials used in traditional canoes, set in hues of blue that recall the deep waters of the Pacific Ocean. The lettering bears a texture similar to traditional tapa cloth. 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 M. Jamie Watson, Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu, Melody Seanoa, and Kelani Silk. Data design and layout were provided by Michael Sund of SunDried Penguin.

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

WELCOME

In 2009, a group of young Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) leaders came together to discuss the development of the next generation of community advocates. These leaders, through their various capacities in community service, 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. This group formed Empowering Pacific Islander Communities (EPIC), whose mission is to foster opportunities that empower the NHPI community and promote social justice through culturally relevant advocacy, research, and development.

Over the past five years, EPIC and Asian Americans Advancing Justice (Advancing Justice) have partnered on statewide policy advocacy, local voter engagement, college student leadership training, and most recently, demographic research. *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 2014* is the latest collaborative effort between our organizations. The report was conceptualized nearly a decade ago after Advancing Justice released the first *A Community of Contrasts* report featuring rich disaggregated ethnic data on Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders from the U.S. Census Bureau. While our communities share common ground, we recognized the importance of producing a report focused on NHPI communities. A report focused primarily on NHPI data would provide a more accurate and sophisticated picture of the NHPI community that is often rendered invisible under the broader "Asian Pacific Islander" umbrella.

We hope this report serves as an additional tool for the NHPI community and others who seek to better understand and serve this diverse community. This report is the result of countless hours of collaboration with many NHPI community leaders from across the country. EPIC and Advancing Justice extend a heartfelt thanks to all of its community partners from Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawai'i, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Virginia, and Washington, DC, for providing crucial input and feedback. We also extend our gratitude to the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation, and Bank of America for making this report possible.

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INTRODUCTION

The journey of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) began centuries ago with ancestors who navigated between islands and across an ocean so vast it could encompass every land mass on Earth. Skilled in seafaring, they mastered the science of environmental observation and were guided by celestial patterns, ocean swells, and habits of birds and sea creatures. They planted the seeds of Pacific Islander communities across more than 20,000 Pacific islands thousands of years before European explorers landed there. During the 18th and 19th centuries, European explorers divided those communities into three regions now known as Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. Today there are more than 1.2 million NHPI from over 20 distinct cultural groups living in the United States, some among the fastest-growing groups nationwide.

Although every NHPI ethnic group has its own distinct traditions and language, the groups also share many commonalities unique to island cultures like having a strong oral tradition, placing great importance on family and community, and having profound respect for elders. Understanding and acknowledging both the overlapping and diverging characteristics of NHPI communities are critical to finding ways to better understand, respect, and effectively serve these populations. In the United States, the NHPI label encompasses at least 20 distinct communities, including larger communities such as Native Hawaiians, Samoans, Chamorros, Fijians, Tongans, and smaller communities such as Marshallese, Chuukese, and Tahitians, just to name a few. Cultural values, linguistic needs, and governmental relationships are complex strands woven into every issue faced by NHPI, making the need for data that reflect these distinctions vital. For example, the particular relationship between Pacific Islander entities and the U.S. government must be considered. These relationships, the majority defined by wars and colonization, vary greatly and include statehood; territorial status; sovereignty; special relationships by treaties, such as with Compact of Free Association countries; and indigenous rights. The specific relationships often determine whether their members are considered citizens, immigrants, or migrants in the United States and if their families are eligible for U.S. resources and programs.

The difficulty of addressing the challenges faced by small populations like NHPI is further compounded when agencies and organizations rely on default labels, like the overly broad Asian Pacific Islander (API) racial category, in their collection and publication of data. Such labels mask 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 reported and collected, has required federal agencies to collect and report data on NHPI as a separate racial category. This policy is mandated by OMB Statistical Policy 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. In 2000, the Census Bureau began disaggregating NHPI data from Asian American data to comply with OMB 15. 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.

In this context, *A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 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.

First, this report presents data that disaggregate NHPI groups to the extent possible. Consistent with OMB 15, NHPI data by race are 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 national population counts for 20 NHPI ethnic groups and more in-depth social and economic characteristic data for 7 of these NHPI ethnic groups, though there are many more Pacific Islander ethnic groups for which data are not available both nationally 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 national data, this report also attempts to provide local data by highlighting a few areas within the United States with sizable populations of NHPI. Using data obtained by the U.S. Census Bureau, we selected six regions that are home to large populations of Native Hawaiians and Samoan, Tongan, Chamorro, Fijian, and Marshallese Americans: Arkansas, Los Angeles, O'ahu, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, and Seattle. While we recognize that NHPI live in every state in the nation, space constraints limited the number of local communities we could include.

This demographic profile 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, and Current Population Survey. However, because these data are not comprehensive, this profile also utilizes data from other sources including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. State Department, the National Center for Education Statistics, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse at Syracuse University, and many others.

In 1976, faced with steeply declining interest in traditional seafaring techniques, Satawalan master navigator Mau Piailug broke with centuries of tradition and shared closely guarded way-finding secrets with the crew of the *Hōkūle'a*. However, the significance of Mau's decision went beyond simply assisting Native Hawaiians. He considered his students and himself as members of a larger Pacific Islander family that transcended political boundaries and geographic borders. In his eyes, the ocean did not divide Pacific Islander communities as much as it connected them. The authors thank our elders for inspiring us to continue advocating for the diverse needs of the NHPI community while moving forward in the same spirit of mutual support and family.

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

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

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Photo by Kelani Silk

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Community of Contrasts: Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, 2014 compiles the latest data on Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) at the national level and includes highlights from a few local regions with large numbers of NHPI. Produced in collaboration with 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 serve one of the country'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 that are 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 the United States and are incredibly diverse.
The NHPI population grew 40% between 2000 and 2010, a rate that approached that of Asian Americans and Latinos. Now over 1.2 million NHPI live in the United States. Though about 43% of the population is Native Hawaiian, the NHPI racial group is incredibly diverse and includes over 20 distinct ethnic groups, all of which are growing at a faster pace than the total population. Micronesian groups such as Chuukese, Kosraean, Marshallese, Carolinian, and Pohnpeian are some of the fastest-growing NHPI ethnic groups. NHPI live in every state in the country, with a majority residing in Hawai'i and California. Arkansas, Nevada, and Alaska had the fastest-growing populations over the decade. The majority of NHPI are multiracial (56%). As the population grows and becomes more diverse, it is critical that NHPI data be collected and available to the public by racial group and by distinct ethnic group.

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders are contributing to the economic and political fabric of American life.
The growth in NHPI is reflected in every aspect of civic life. NHPI are contributing to the economy; the number of NHPI-owned businesses increased 30% between 2002 and 2007, a growth rate higher than average (18%). One in 10 NHPI-owned businesses is a small business. NHPI are active in America's labor force and most likely to work in retail, health care, and accommodation and food services industries. About 1 in 8 NHPI are veterans, a rate higher than average. Though a small community, there is also considerable untapped potential in the NHPI community to influence the political process. About a quarter of a million NHPI voted in the November 2012 election. However, according to a postelection survey, three-quarters said that no political party or campaign contacted them about the election. Increasing civic participation through voter registration, outreach, and education and increasing entrepreneurship through effective, culturally appropriate small-business development programs are important in engaging this growing racial group.

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders face challenges with higher-education access and retention.
About 18% of NHPI adults have a bachelor's degree, a rate identical to Blacks or African Americans. Marshallese and Samoan American adults are less likely to hold a bachelor's degree than those from any racial group. About 38% of NHPI college-aged youth were enrolled in college in 2011, a rate lower than average. Disaggregated ethnic data provided by the University of California Office of the President shows that 2011 admission rates for NHPI freshman and transfers are similar to and even below the rate of admission for other underrepresented groups. Tongan American, Samoan American, and Native Hawaiian freshmen had lower admission rates than average. Educational data on NHPI are often aggregated with Asian American data, which masks the distinct challenges that many NHPI face in the area of education. For example, according to National Center for Education Statistics data, only 23% of NHPI undergraduates completed a degree within four years, compared with the aggregate figure of 45% for API students.[1] 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 those goals by developing and funding culturally relevant higher-education retention programs and youth programs that encourage enrollment in higher-education institutions.

[1]National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics: 2011. Table 376. Figures derived from Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System. Note: Students are first-time, full-time bachelor's degree–seeking students at four-year institutions.

Certain diseases disproportionately impact Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders, yet many lack access to affordable and culturally appropriate health care.
Heart disease is the leading cause of death for NHPI. Cancer is the fastest-growing cause of death among many NHPI groups including Native Hawaiians, Samoan Americans, and Guamanian or Chamorro[1] Americans. NHPI have higher rates of diabetes and obesity than average. The number of suicide deaths among NHPI increased 170% between 2005 and 2010. Despite these challenges, many NHPI experience barriers to care. About 1 in 7 NHPI do not have health insurance. Immigration status, language barriers, and cost are barriers to care for NHPI. Nearly 253,000 NHPI speak a language other than English at home. Marshallese, Fijian, Palauan, Tongan, and Samoan Americans have higher-than-average rates of limited English proficiency. About 18% of NHPI did not see a doctor because of cost in 2012. 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.

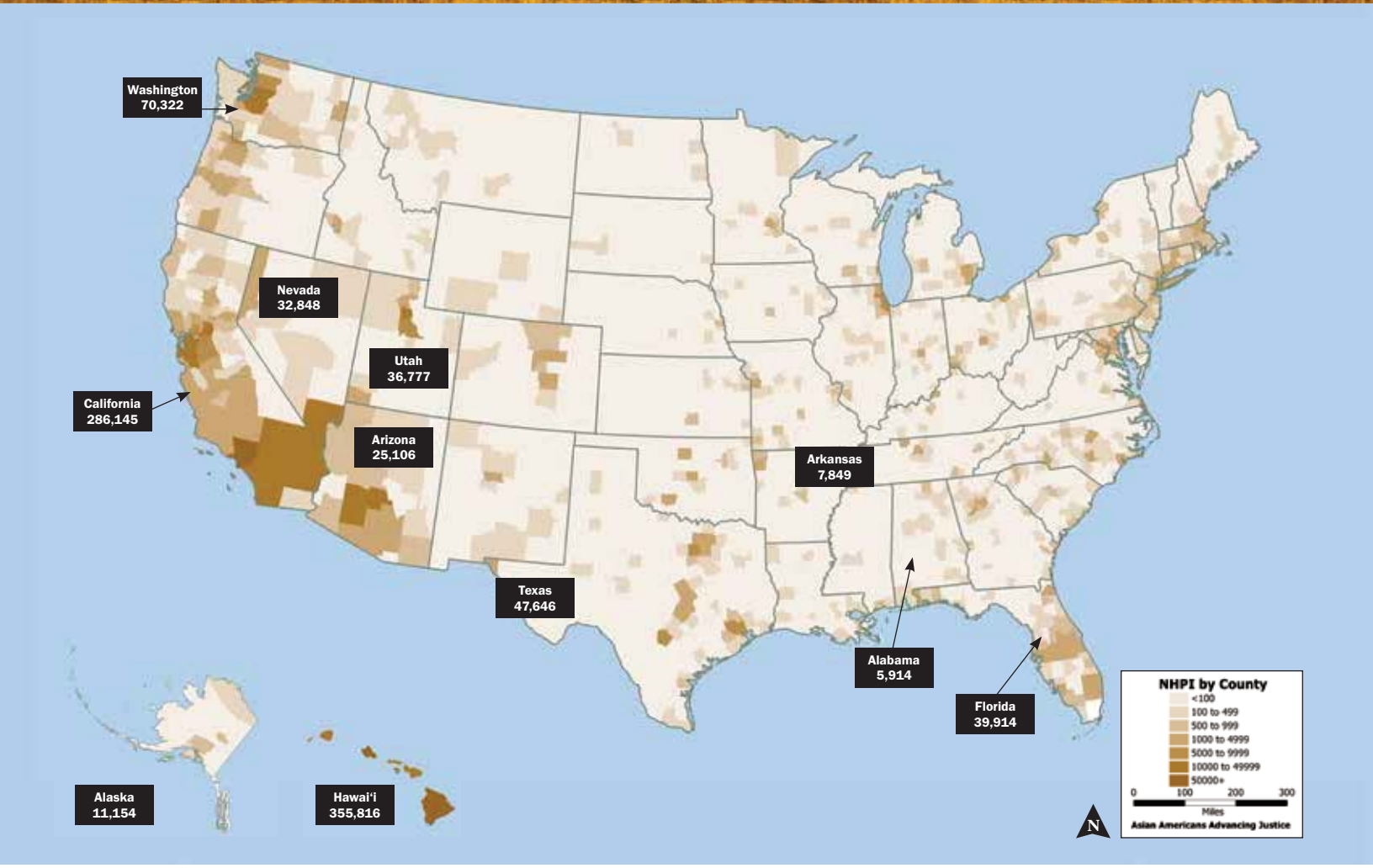
Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders have been impacted by the economic crisis and many struggle to find affordable housing.
Between 2007 and 2011, the number of unemployed NHPI increased 123%, a rate higher than any other racial group. During the same time, the number of NHPI who were living in poverty increased 56%, a rate higher than any other racial group. Today NHPI fare worse than the national average across multiple measures of income. NHPI have a higher poverty rate, a greater proportion who are low-income, and a lower per capita income than average. Marshallese, Tongan, Samoan, and Palauan Americans, for example, have higher-than-average poverty rates and lower per capita incomes than any racial group. A larger-than-average proportion of Marshallese, Tongan, and Samoan Americans are rent burdened, spending more than 30% of their income on rent. NHPI have lower-than-average rates of homeownership and larger-than-average household sizes. Increasing social safety nets, creating living-wage jobs, and funding programs to address homeownership, small-business ownership and employment disparities can aid in helping many NHPI get back on their feet after the economic downturn.

[1]"Guamanian or Chamorro" may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro.

Pacific Islanders face diverse and distinct immigration challenges that can affect their ability to access critical services.
Immigration is a complex but critical issue for Pacific Islanders. While Native Hawaiians and many Pacific Islanders are U.S. citizens, some Pacific Islanders are foreign-born and, depending on their country of birth, 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, while some may be 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 undocumented Pacific Islanders also live in the United States, similar to other immigrant communities. These unique distinctions create a host of 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 developing comprehensive and compassionate immigration reform, including a pathway to citizenship.

A disproportionate number of NHPI are being incarcerated.
In 2010, about 12,000 NHPI were under the supervision of the U.S. correctional system. The number of NHPI prisoners in custody increased 144% between 2002 and 2010, a rate higher than average. California and Utah had disproportionate growth in the number of incarcerated NHPI. Disproportionate numbers of Native Hawaiian prisoners from Hawai‘i are being sent to out-of-state private facilities. 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 critical in addressing civil rights violations against NHPI.

United States DEMOGRAPHICS

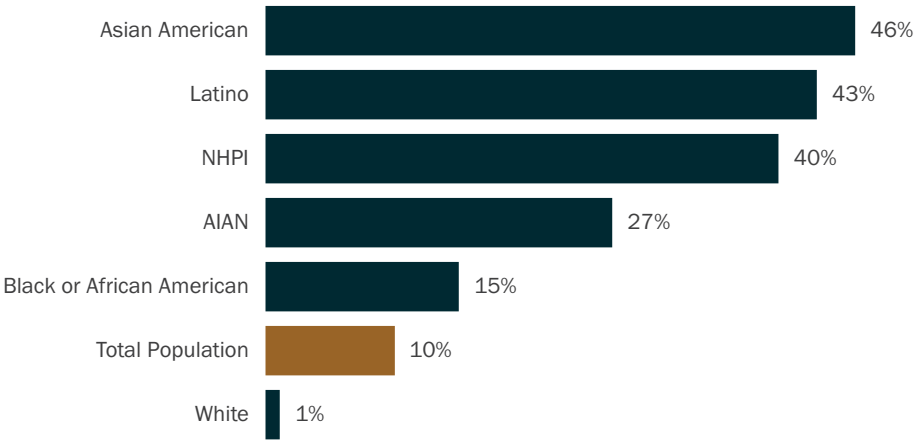


U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6. Note: Population figures are shown for states with largest, fastest-growing, or highest percentage of NHPI population. Alaska and Hawai'i are not to scale.

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

Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

United States 2000 to 2010



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

Note: Figures for each racial group include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino.

- There are over 1.2 million NHPI living in the United States.[2]
- NHPI make up about 0.4% of the nation's total population.[3]
- The NHPI population grew 40% between 2000 and 2010, a rate that rivals those of Latinos and Asian Americans.
- By 2030, the U.S. NHPI population is expected to be over 2 million.[4]

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

[3]Ibid., Tables P5 and P6.

[4]U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 National Population Projections, Table 4.

NHPI Population

by Top Five States
United States 2010,
Ranked by Population

State	Number
Hawai'i	355,816
California	286,145
Washington	70,322
Texas	47,646
Florida	39,914

NHPI Population Growth

by Top Five States
United States 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by Percent Growth

State	Number	% Growth 2000 to 2010
Arkansas	7,849	151%
Nevada	32,848	102%
Alaska	11,154	102%
Arizona	25,106	87%
Alabama	5,914	87%

- Hawai'i's and California's NHPI populations remain the largest among all states. Over 355,000 NHPI live in Hawai'i while over 286,000 live in California.
- NHPI comprise more than one-quarter of Hawai'i's population.
- Though still relatively small in number, NHPI populations grew the fastest in Arkansas, Nevada, and Alaska, with populations that more than doubled over the decade.

NHPI Population

NHPI Population as a Percent of Total Population
by Top Five States, United States 2010,
Ranked by Percent of State Population

State	Number	Percent
Hawai'i	355,816	26.16%
Alaska	11,154	1.57%
Utah	36,777	1.33%
Nevada	32,848	1.22%
Washington	70,322	1.05%

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

There are over **1.2 million** *NHPI living in the United States.*

Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

Population by Ethnic Group

United States 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Native Hawaiian	527,077
Samoan	184,440
Guamanian or Chamorro	147,798
Tongan	57,183
Fijian	32,304
Marshallese	22,434
Palauan	7,450
Tahitian	5,062
Chuukese	4,211
Pohnpeian	2,060
Saipanese	1,031
Yapese	1,018
Tokelauan	925
Kosraean	906
Carolinian	521
Papua New Guinean	416
I-Kiribati	401
Mariana Islander	391
Solomon Islander	122
Ni-Vanuatu	91

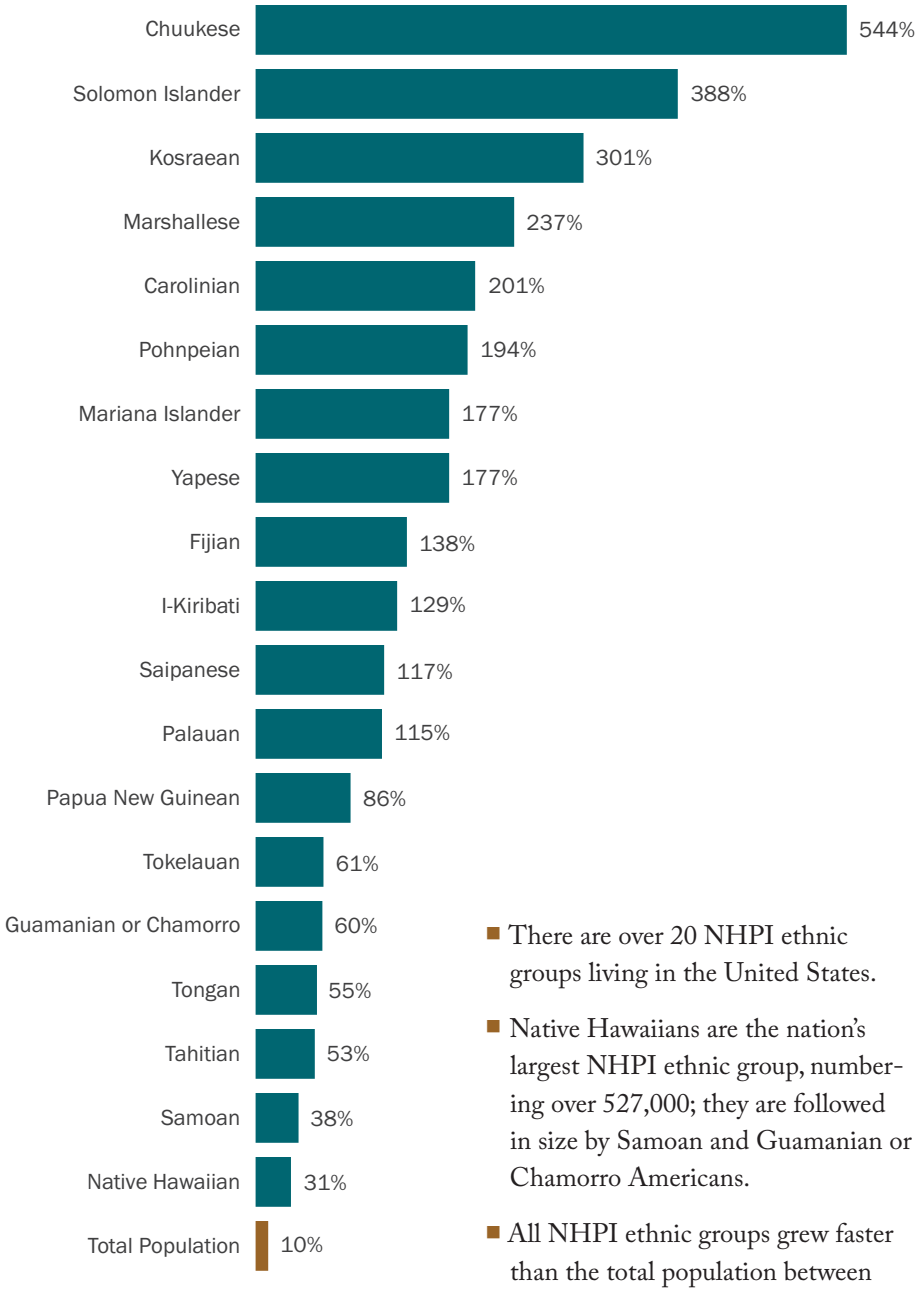
U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Figure for Ni-Vanuatu from U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Special Tabulation. Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 20% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Some Pacific Islander groups are not included if the population was less than 90 in 2010.

ETHNIC GROUP REPORTING IN THE U.S. CENSUS

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 "Mariana Islander" is a national origin and not an ethnic group, the category may include 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.

Population Growth by Ethnic Group

United States 2000 to 2010

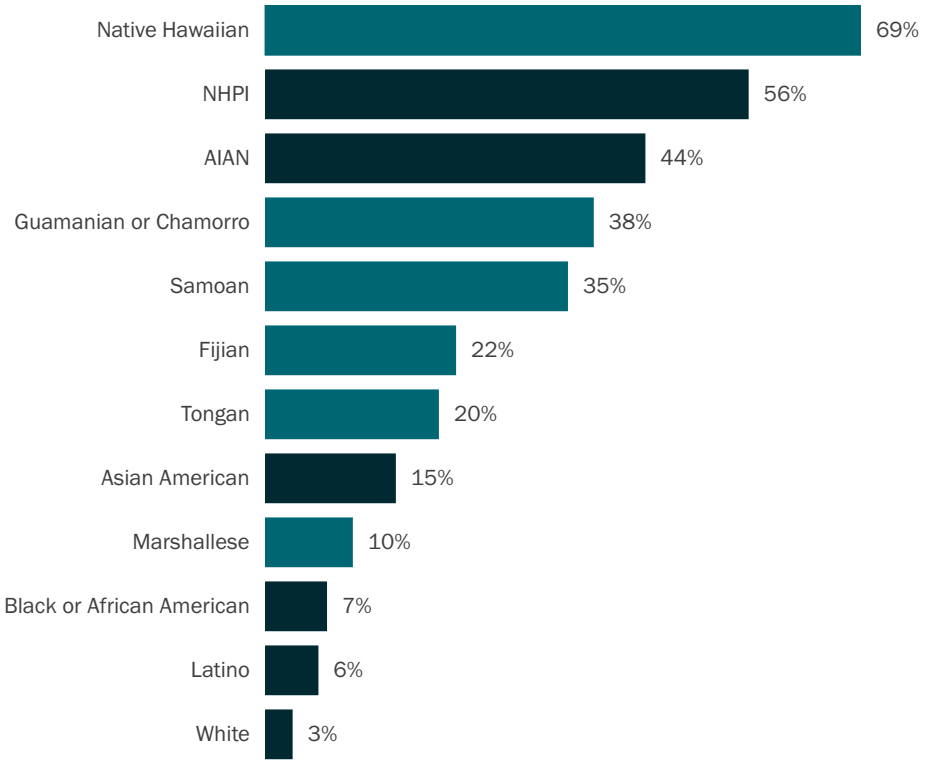


U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P1 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P1 and PCT10. Note: Figures for ethnic groups excluded if (1) groups did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting or (2) number less than 100 in 2010.

- There are over 20 NHPI ethnic groups living in the United States.
- Native Hawaiians are the nation's largest NHPI ethnic group, numbering over 527,000; they are followed in size by Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans.
- All NHPI ethnic groups grew faster than the total population between 2000 and 2010.
- Micronesian and Melanesian ethnic groups, though smaller in number, grew significantly over the decade. Among the larger groups, the number of Marshallese and Fijian Americans grew 237% and 138% over the decade, respectively.

Multiracial Population

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- The majority of NHPI are multiracial (56%). All NHPI ethnic groups are proportionally more multiracial than average (3%).[1] Over two-thirds of Native Hawaiians are multiracial (69%). One in 10 Marshallese Americans are multiracial.
- The median age for NHPI is 26.5, the lowest among racial groups. Median ages for all NHPI ethnic groups are far below the national average (37.2). The median age for Marshallese Americans is 19.5.[2]
- Over one in three NHPI are youth under the age of 18 (34%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Marshallese (48%), Tongan (43%), and Samoan American (42%) populations have the highest proportion of youth.[3]
- Among racial groups, the NHPI population is disproportionately college-aged youth, ages 18 to 24 (13%, compared to 10% on average).[4]

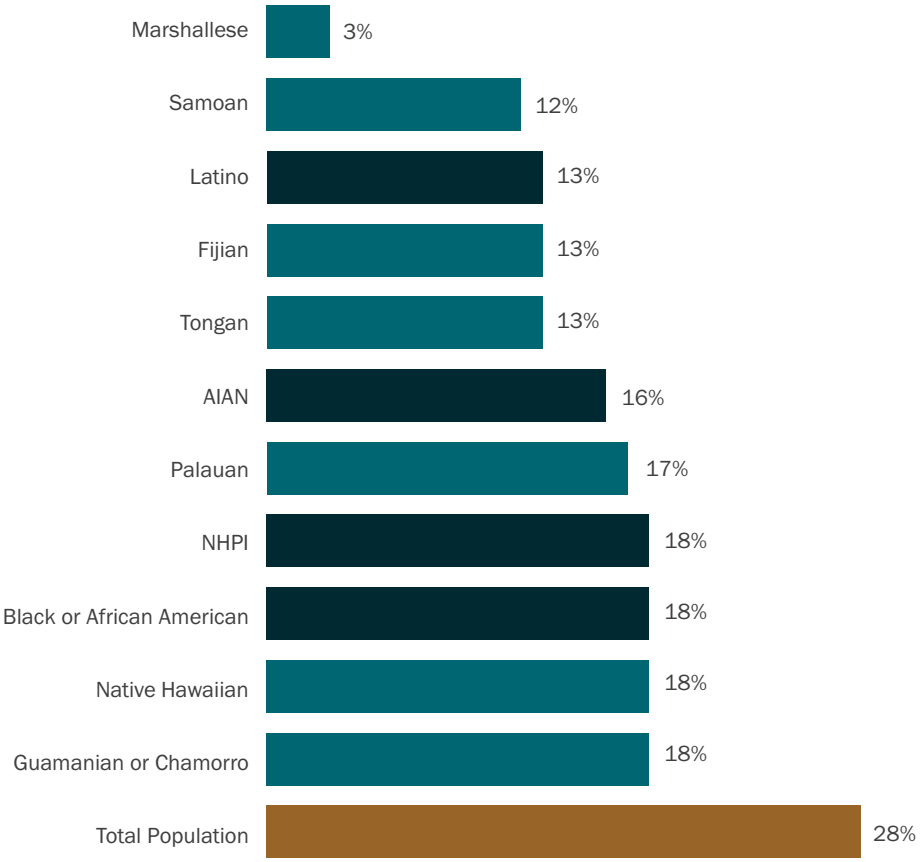
Photo by M. Jamie Watson

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P3.
[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid., Table PCT3.

Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

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

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 2006–2010



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

About 18% of NHPI have a bachelor's degree, a rate identical to Blacks or African Americans.

- NHPI adults aged 25 years and older are less likely to hold a college degree than average. About 18% of NHPI have a bachelor's degree, a rate identical to Blacks or African Americans.
- Adults from all NHPI ethnic groups are less likely to hold a bachelor's degree than average. Marshallese and Samoan American adults are less likely to have a bachelor's degree than those from any racial group.
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Marshallese, Fijian, and Tongan Americans are less likely to hold a high school diploma or GED than average.[5]
- Among regions with significant proportions of NHPI, high school graduation rates among NHPI are lower than average and dropout rates are higher than average.[6]

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

[6] See data in Bay Area CSA, Los Angeles CSA, Seattle CSA, and Salt Lake City CSA sections.

Lower-than-Average Rates of College Enrollment among 18- to 24-Year-Olds

by Race and Hispanic Origin, United States 2011

National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics: 2012. Table 239. Figures derived from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. Note: Data includes students enrolled in two-year and four-year, degree-granting institutions.

Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

- A 2012 report by ACT found that only about 17% of NHPI high school graduates met all four college readiness benchmarks for English, reading, math, and science, a rate less than average (25%) and much lower than White students (32%).[1]
- According to the 2012 ACT report, about 81% of NHPI students aspire to obtain a bachelor's degree or higher, a rate similar to the average (82%).[2]
- About 38% of NHPI 18- to 24-year-olds were enrolled in college in 2011, a rate much lower than average (42%) and similar to Blacks or African Americans and Latinos (37% and 35%, respectively).[3]
- In fall 2011, nearly 66,000 NHPI students enrolled in college. Of these students, over 59,000 enrolled in two- or four-year schools to pursue their undergraduate degrees. About 46% of NHPI undergraduate students were enrolled in a two-year institution, a rate higher than average.[4]
- Just under 23% of the NHPI undergraduate cohort starting a four-year institution in 2005 completed a bachelor's degree in four years, a rate lower than all other racial groups except for Blacks or African Americans (21%).[5]

[1] ACT. "The Condition of College and Career Readiness, 2012." Note: College readiness is defined by ACT as the minimum scores needed on the ACT subject-area tests to indicate 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.

[2] Ibid.

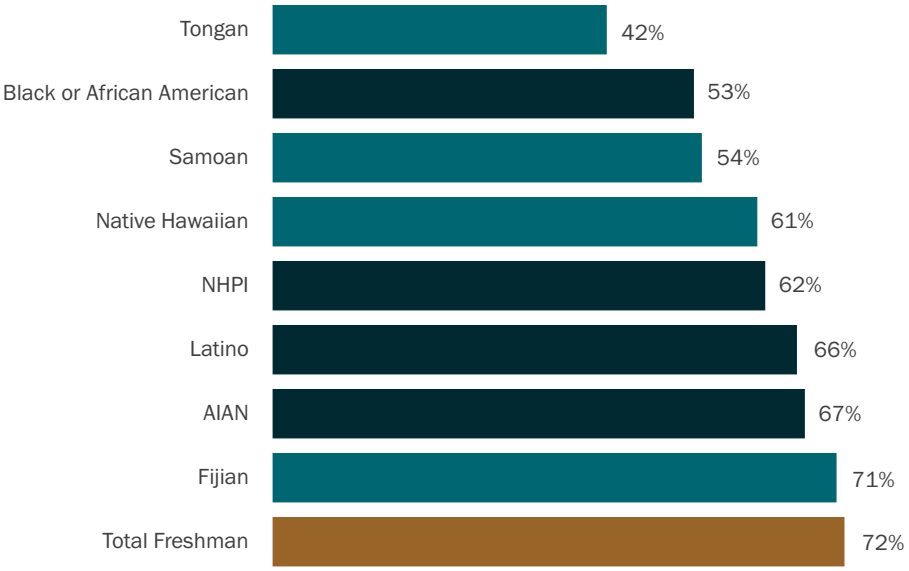
[3] National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, June 2012. Table 239. Figures derived from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey. Note: Data includes students enrolled in two- and four-year degree-granting institutions.

[4] National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics, November 2012. Table 268. Figures derived from Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.

[5] National Center for Education Statistics. Digest of Education Statistics: 2011. Table 376. Figures derived from Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System.

Lower-than-Average UC Freshman Admission Rates

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fall 2011



University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions, January 2012.

In fall 2011, only 83 NHPI students enrolled in the University of California's 10 campuses.

- NHPI have a lower-than-average rate of admission to University of California (UC) schools (62% compared to 72%). Only 83 NHPI students enrolled in UC schools in fall 2011. The NHPI admission rate for fall 2011 was lower than all other racial groups except for Blacks or African Americans (53%).[6]
- Disaggregated ethnic data provided by the University of California Office of the President show that 2011 admission rates to UC schools among NHPI ethnic groups were similar to and even below the rate of admission for other underrepresented groups. Admission rates for Tongan American (42%), Samoan American (54%), and Native Hawaiian (61%) freshman were all far below average (72%).[7]
- The admission rate of NHPI transfer students is lower than average. Overall, 56% of NHPI transfer applicants were admitted to UC schools in fall 2010 and fall 2011, a rate lower than average (67%) and similar to Blacks or African Americans (53%). Fijian American (50%), Samoan American (54%), Guamanian or Chamorro American (56%), and Native Hawaiian (58%) transfer students had acceptance rates lower than average. In addition, fewer than 10 Tongan American transfer students applied to UC schools during these two school years.[8]

CHALLENGES WITH DATA DISAGGREGATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

NHPI students attend universities around the nation; however, data on their admission rates are often not publicly available and any admissions and enrollment data available tend to be aggregated with Asian American data, masking the fact that NHPI are underrepresented in higher education. Due to advocacy efforts, the University of California and the University of Hawaii are two of the few university systems that collect and report admissions data based on NHPI ethnic groups.[9] These data reveal disparities that are rendered invisible when data are grouped together using the broad Asian Pacific Islander racial category.

[6] University of California Office of the President. 2011. Figures include freshmen domestic students only.

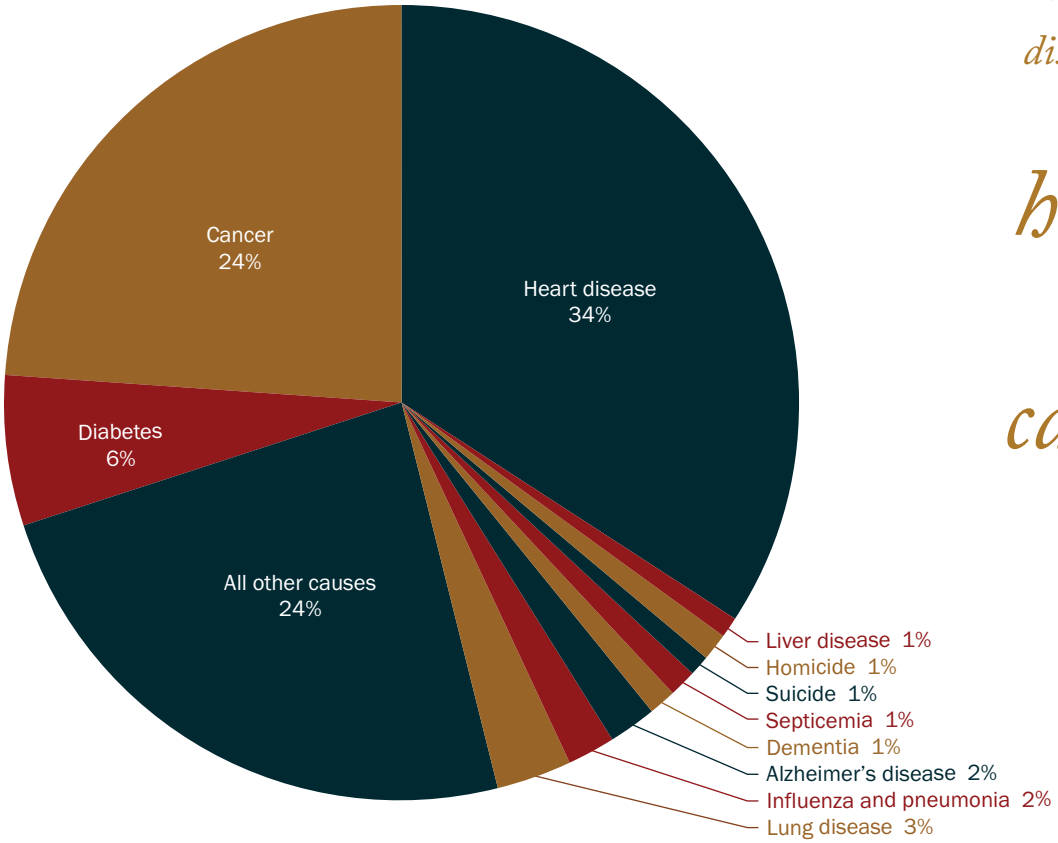
[7] Ibid.

[8] University of California Office of the President. 2011. Figures include freshmen domestic transfer students only. Percentage for Tongan American students not reported due to low number of applicants.

[9] For more information, please see *iCount: A Data Quality Movement for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders in Higher Education*, by Robert Teranishi et al.

Causes of Death among NHPI

United States 2005–2010



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Mortality Multiple Cause Files. 2005–2010. Note: All other causes are the sum of deaths caused by all other diseases not listed in chart.

NHPI are disproportionately impacted by heart disease, cancer, and diabetes.

- About 1 in 5 (20%) NHPI had been diagnosed with heart disease and over 1 in 10 (11%) had been diagnosed with a stroke in 2010, rates higher than average (12% and 3%, respectively) and rates higher than any other racial group.[1]
- NHPI adults are 46% more likely than average to be diagnosed with cancer (11% versus 8%), a rate higher than any other racial group.[2]
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death among NHPI. Over one in three NHPI deaths between 2005 and 2010 were caused by heart disease (34%). Cancer (24%) and diabetes (6%) were the second- and third-leading causes of death among NHPI. Among ethnic groups, Samoans have a slightly higher rate of death by heart disease (36%).[3]
- Cancer is the fastest-growing cause of death among Native Hawaiians, Samoan Americans, and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans.[4]
- The number of suicide deaths among NHPI increased 170% between 2005 and 2010.[5]

[1] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2010, Table 2. Note: Rate is age adjusted for adults 18 years and older.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2008, Table 6. Note: Rate is age adjusted for adults 18 years and older.

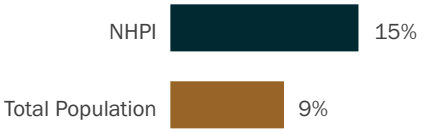
[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2005-2010. Mortality Multiple Cause Files. Note: Figures are for single race and ethnicity, except for Latino. National disaggregated NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, and Samoan Americans.

[4] Ibid. Note: Comparisons across time were not made where causes of death were less than 20 in 2005 or 2010.

[5] Ibid.

Obesity
United States 2011

Diabetes
United States 2011



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2011.

- A 2013 study of cancer incidences between 1990 and 2008 found that there were increasing rates of prostate, uterine, and colon and rectum cancers among Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, cancers frequently associated with obesity.[6]
- Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro American women had increasing rates of breast and uterine cancer between 1990 and 2008.[7]
- Breast cancer incidence and mortality rates were higher among Native Hawaiian women than among women from all other major racial or ethnic groups in Hawai'i.[8]
- About 35% of NHPI are obese, a rate higher than average (28%).[9]
- About 15% of NHPI have been told by a doctor that they have diabetes, a rate higher than any racial group.[10]
- About 1 in 7 (14%) NHPI smoke every day, a rate slightly higher than average (13%).[11]

The number of suicide deaths among NHPI increased 170% *between 2005 and 2010.*

Photo by Melody Seanoa

[6] Liu, Lihua, et al. "Cancer Incidence Trends among Native Hawaiians and Other Pacific Islanders in the United States, 1990–2008." April 19, 2013.

[7] Ibid.

[8] University of Hawai'i Cancer Center, the American Cancer Society, and the Hawai'i Department of Health. "Hawai'i Cancer Facts & Figures, 2010." Note: Race and ethnic groups used for comparison were White and Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese American.

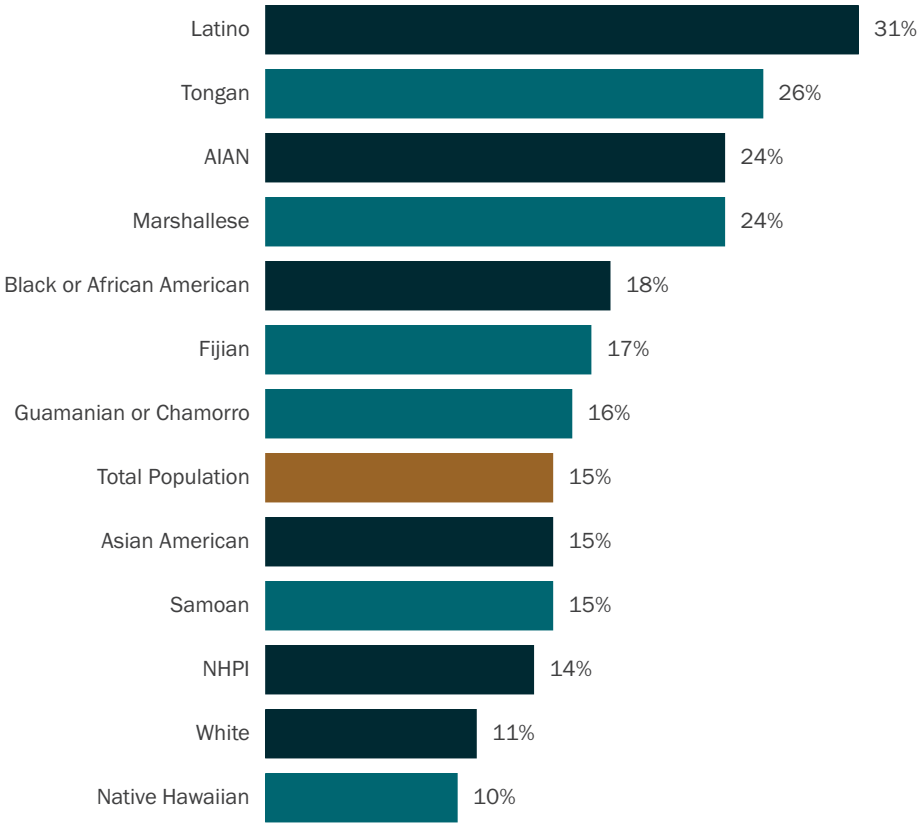
[9] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2011, Table 31. Note: Rate is age adjusted for adults 18 years and older. Obesity is indicated by a body mass index of 30 or higher.

[10] Ibid., Table 8. Note: Rate is age adjusted for adults 18 years and older.

[11] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

Uninsured

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 2009–2011



U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- There are over 157,000 NHPI nationwide who do not have health insurance. NHPI are less likely to have health insurance than Whites. About one in seven NHPI do not have health insurance (14%), a rate higher than Whites.[1]
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, over one in four Tongan Americans (26%) do not have health insurance. Tongan, Marshallese, Fijian, and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are less likely to be insured than average.
- About 18% of NHPI did not see a doctor because of cost in 2012, a rate higher than average (16%).[2]
- Oral health disparities persist within the NHPI community. In 2012, approximately 37% of NHPI had not visited the dentist within the past year, a rate higher than average (34%).[3]

About 1 in 7 NHPI do not have health insurance, a rate higher than Whites.

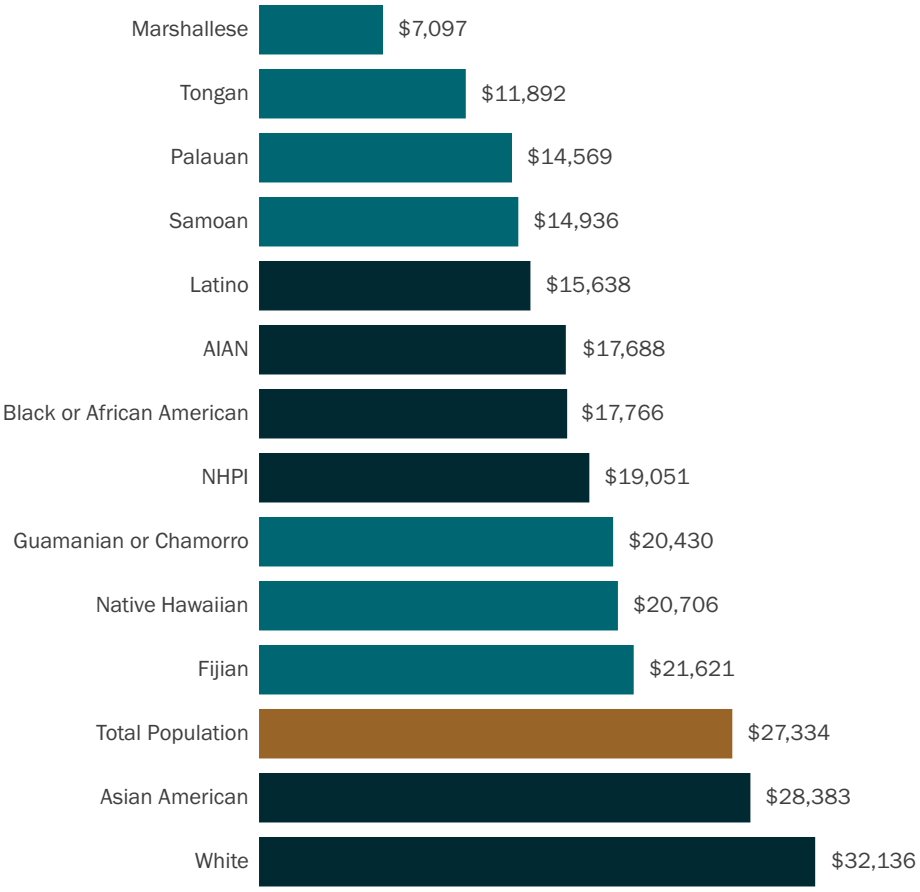
[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

[3] Ibid.

Per Capita Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 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 in the United States, 2011 at advancingjustice.org.

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

- Across multiple measures of income, NHPI in the United States fare worse than average. NHPI have a higher poverty rate than average (15% versus 14%), a greater proportion who are low-income (35% versus 32%), and a lower per capita income ($19,051 versus $27,334).[4]
- About 140,000 NHPI live in poverty and nearly 330,000 are low-income.[5]
- All NHPI ethnic groups have lower per capita incomes than average.
- Marshallese, Tongan, Samoan, and Palauan Americans have higher-than-average poverty rates and lower per capita incomes than any other racial group.[6]
- Marshallese Americans fare worse than all other racial groups across multiple measures of income. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of Marshallese Americans are low-income, a near majority (49%) live in poverty, and their per capita income ($7,097) is lower than any racial or ethnic group.[7]
- About 47% of Tongan Americans are low-income, a rate similar to Blacks or African Americans.[8]

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables B19301 and 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.

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

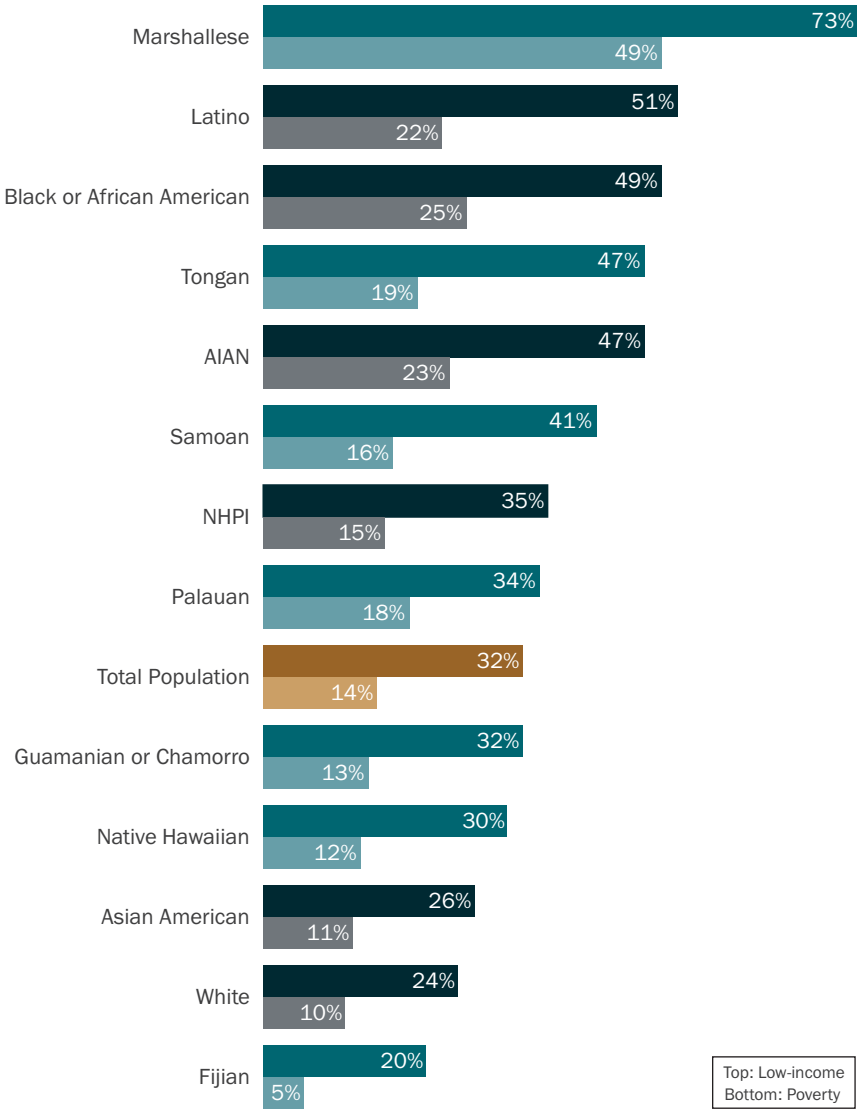
[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Ibid.

Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 2006–2010, *Ranked by Percent Low-Income*



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- About 18% of NHPI families have three or more workers contributing to income, a rate higher than any other racial group and higher than average (11%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, a higher proportion of Fijian (32%), Tongan (25%), and Samoan American (22%) families have three or more workers.[1]
- The number of NHPI who were living in poverty increased 56% between 2007 and 2011, a growth rate higher than any other racial group. By comparison, the total number of Americans living in poverty increased 18% during the same period.[2]
- Half of Marshallese American youth live in poverty, a rate significantly higher than any other racial group and higher than average (19%).[3]

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

The number of NHPI who were living in poverty increased 56% *between 2007 and 2011.*

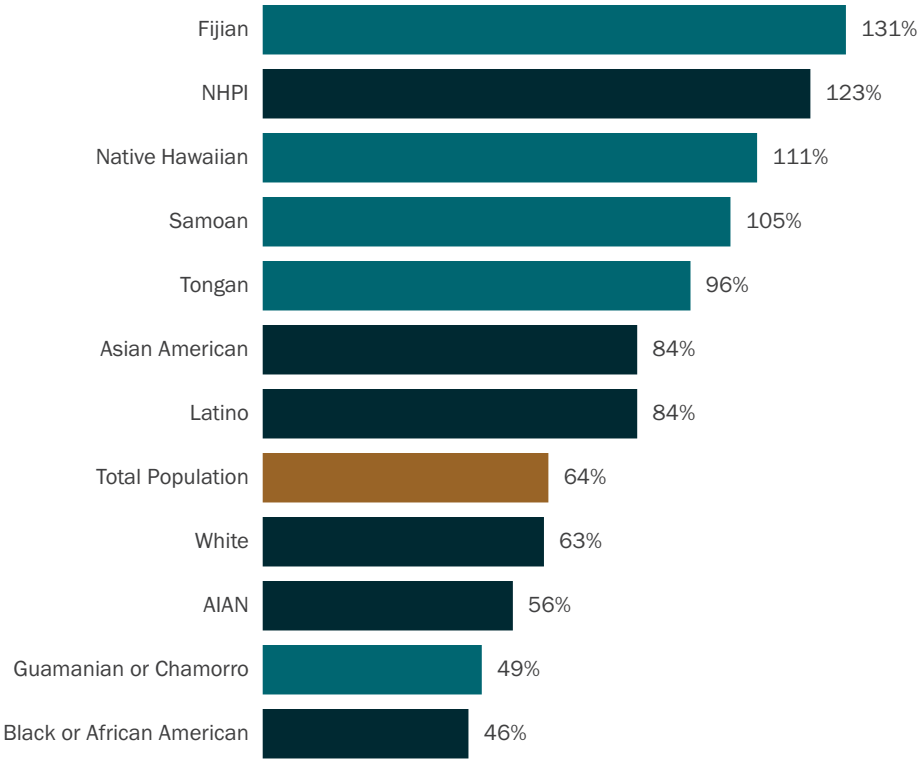
[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

[3] U.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, United States 2007 to 2011



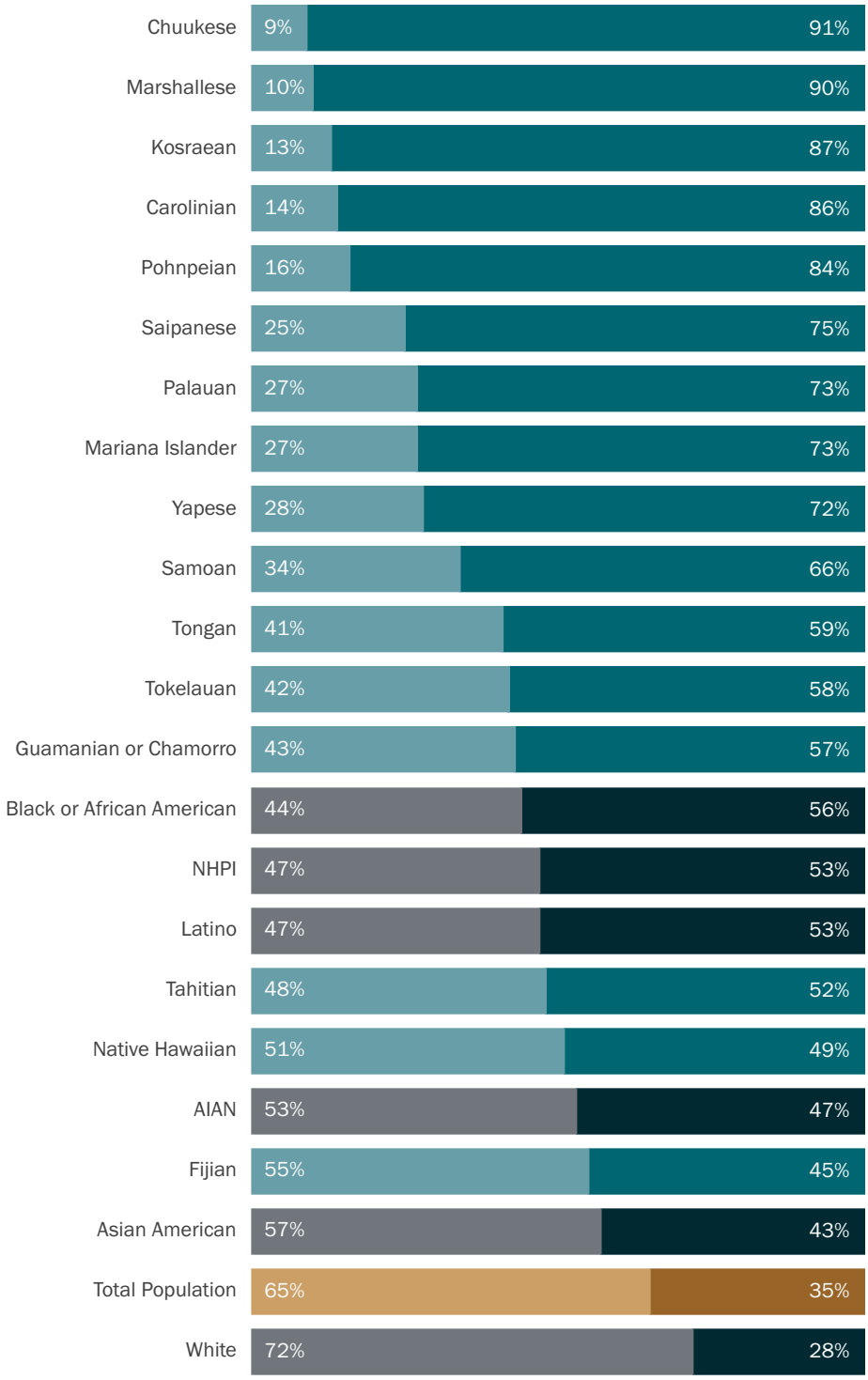
U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Data for Marshallese Americans not reported in 2005–2007. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- From 2007 to 2011, the number of unemployed NHPI increased 123%, a rate higher than any other racial group.
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Fijian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Samoan and Tongan Americans experienced the greatest growth in the number of unemployed.
- In 2011, the unemployment rate for NHPI was 14%, a rate higher than average (10%).[4]
- Marshallese (22%) and Tongan Americans (19%) had some of the highest unemployment rates among racial or ethnic groups. Samoan (16%) and Fijian Americans (14%), Native Hawaiians (13%), and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (11%) had higher-than-average rates of unemployment in 2011.[5]
- The number of NHPI-owned businesses increased 30% between 2002 and 2007, a growth rate higher than average (18%).[6]
- NHPI owned about 38,000 businesses in the United States and paid out over $1.2 billion in payroll in 2007. Native Hawaiian business owners comprised a majority of NHPI-owned businesses (56%).[7]
- About 40% of all NHPI-owned business are owned by women, a rate higher than average (29%).[8] One in 10 NHPI-owned businesses are small businesses with fewer than 20 employees.[9]
- The top three industries in which NHPI are employed are retail trade (13%), health care and social assistance (12%), and accommodation and food services (10%).[10] Among NHPI ethnic groups, Marshallese American workers are disproportionately concentrated in the manufacturing (31%) and accommodation and food service industries (20%). About one in four (24%) Fijian American workers are employed in the health care and social assistance industry.[11]

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201. Note: Unemployment rate is the percentage of 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.
[9] U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Tables SB0700CSA01, SB0700CSA10, and SB0700CSA11.
[10] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.
[11] Ibid.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Left: Homeowner
Right: Renter

- More NHPI are renters than homeowners. Only about 47% are homeowners, a rate identical to Latinos.
- All NHPI ethnic groups have lower rates of homeownership than average. Micronesian populations (Chuukese, Marshallese, Kosraean, Carolinian, Pohnpeian, Saipanese, Palauan, Mariana Islander, and Yapese Americans) have lower rates of homeownership than any racial group and are primarily renters.
- NHPI have an average household size of 3.4, larger than Asian Americans (3.0) and Blacks or African Americans (2.6). Marshallese (5.7), Chuukese (5.5), Tongan (5.0), Kosraean (4.9), Pohnpeian (4.5), Tokelauan (4.3), Samoan (4.0), Saipanese (3.9), and Carolinian Americans (3.9) have larger household sizes than Latinos (3.5).[1]
- Marshallese (62%), Tongan (58%), and Samoan American (48%) renters are more likely than average (47%) to spend more than 30% of their income on rent.[2]
- A 2010 study by the Center for Responsible Lending found that NHPI homeowners, similar to other communities of color, were more likely to be at imminent risk of foreclosure (18.6%) than Whites (14.5%).[3]

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

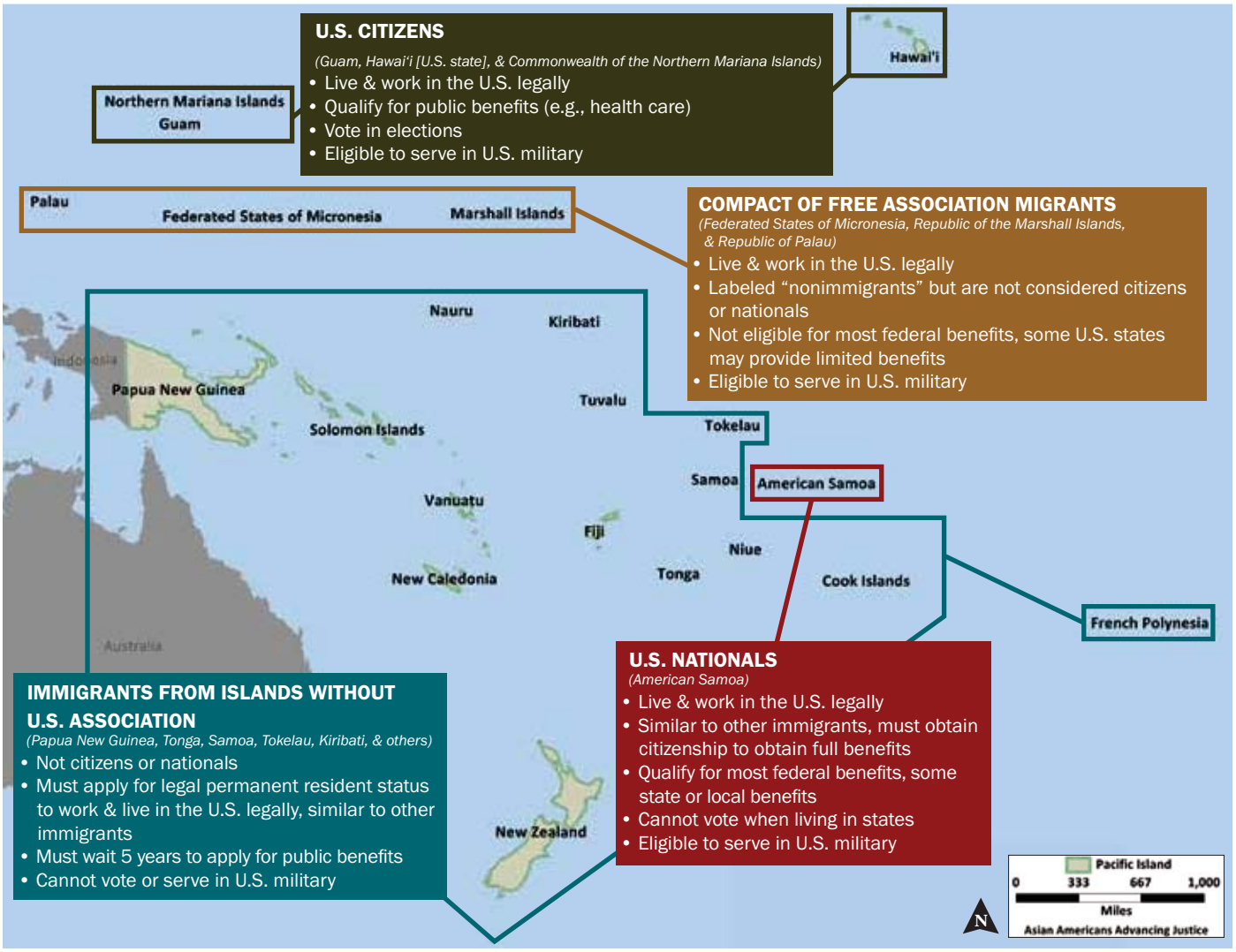
[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25070.

[3] Gruenstein Bocian, Debbie et al. "Foreclosures by Race and Ethnicity: The Demographics of a Crisis." June 18, 2010. Center for Responsible Lending. Note: Homeowners who were two or more payments behind on their mortgage were considered at "imminent risk" of foreclosure.

United States 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 (COFA) 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 (LPR) status to move to the United States. Understanding these diverse immigrant experiences is critical for policy makers who seek to address the needs of the Pacific Islander community.

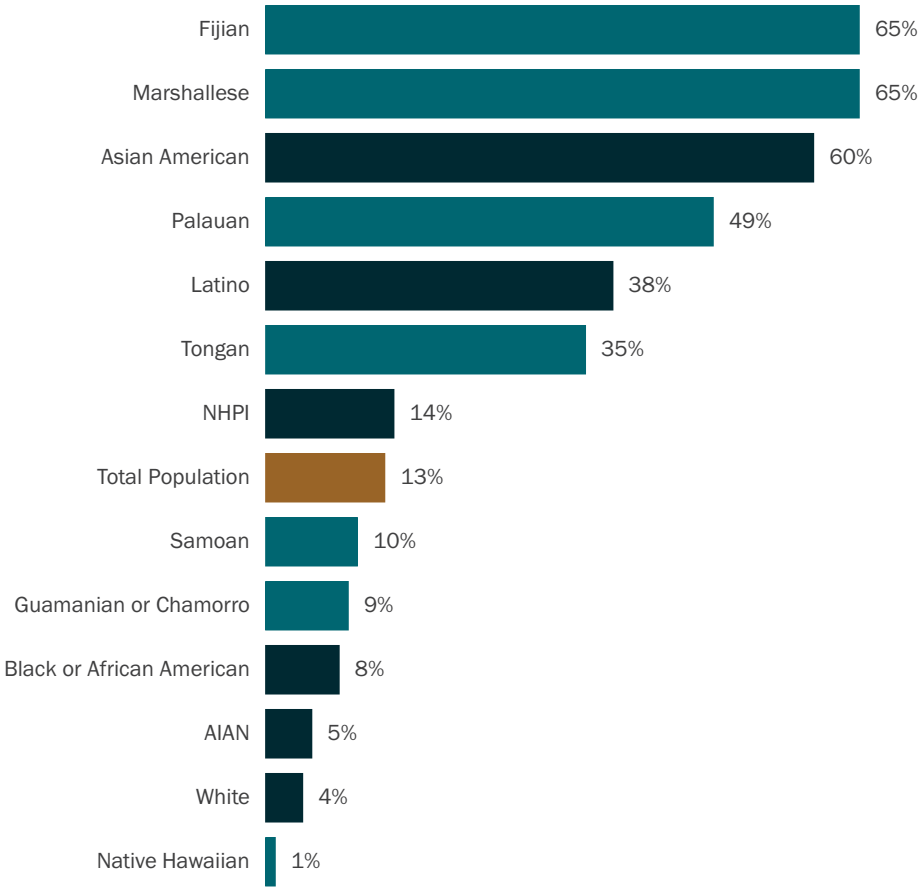
U.S. Immigration Status by Pacific Island of Birth



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, United States 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 to U.S. citizen parent(s) abroad or born in American Samoa, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- Over one in seven NHPI are foreign-born, a rate slightly higher than average (14% compared to 13%).[1]
- Fijian (65%) and Marshallese American (65%) populations are proportionally more foreign-born than Asian Americans (60%). Nearly half (49%) of Palauan Americans are foreign-born.
- The top places of birth for Pacific Islanders outside of the 50 United States are Guam, American Samoa, Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Tonga.[2]
- Over one-third (35%) of Pacific Islander foreign-born arrived in 2000 or later, a rate higher than average (30%). Among Pacific Islander ethnic groups, Palauan (64%) and Marshallese American (61%) foreign-born are more likely to have come to the United States in 2000 or later.[3]
- U.S. Census Bureau population projections estimate that the net international migration rate for Pacific Islanders will be 5% by 2020, the third-highest rate of migration compared to Asian Americans (14.4%) and Latinos (6.1%).[4]

UNDOCUMENTED PACIFIC ISLANDER YOUTH EMERGES AS STRONG VOICE FOR HER COMMUNITY

Fifita, a young Tongan American woman and the second oldest of nine siblings, moved to the United States on a student visa in 2006 to seek a degree in mechanical engineering. She led her church's youth group and served her community while volunteering at the Tongan Community Service Center. Her uncle was able to provide necessary financial support to defray the high cost of her international student tuition rate until the economic collapse in 2008. As a result, her student visa expired. Faced with outstanding tuition costs and unable to work due to her undocumented status, Fifita began volunteering again. She learned more about the issues affecting her community and developed her leadership and advocacy skills while helping to create a support network for other undocumented students. She looks forward to returning to school with renewed passion and continuing to give back to her community.

[1] Figures include foreign-born Native Hawaiians.

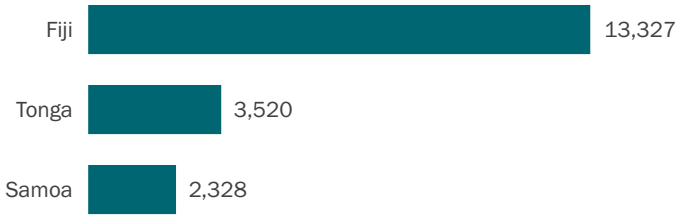
[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample.

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

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Table T9. December 2012. Note: Rate is per thousand people. Net international migration includes any change of residences into and out of the borders of the United States (50 states and District of Columbia).

Legal Permanent Residents

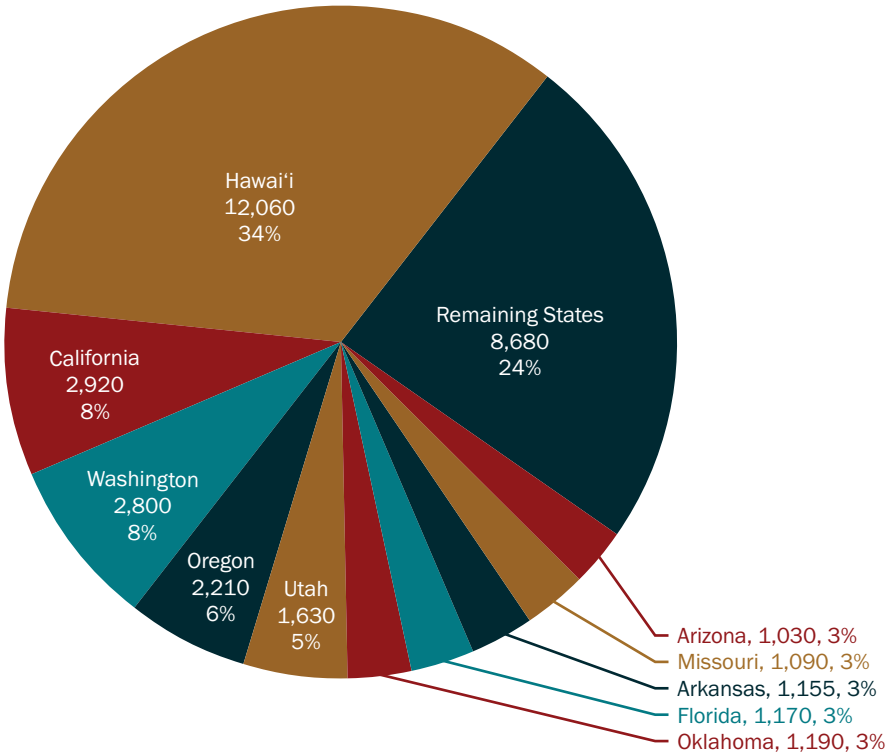
by Top Three Pacific Islands of Birth, United States 2003–2012



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

Migrants to the United States from Compact of Free Association Countries

by State, United States 2008



U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Compacts of Free Association: Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration." November 2011. Note: Figures are estimates based on a special tabulation of Census 2005–2009 American Community Survey data for U.S. states. Chart does not include migration to other U.S. areas including Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

- Between 2003 and 2012, about 21,000 people from the Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in the United States. The largest proportion of Pacific Islander LPRs came from Fiji (65%), Tonga (17%), and Samoa (11%).[5]
- In 2012, 36% of immigrants from the Pacific Islands applied for visas under the family preference category, while 42% applied for visas as immediate family members of U.S. citizens. About 21% applied under the diversity immigrant category.[6]
- Between 2002 and 2012, U.S. courts deported over 2,700 NHPI to the Pacific Islands. About 46% of these deportees were sent to Fiji (1,242). Other Pacific Islands receiving large numbers of NHPI deportees were Tonga (530), the Federated States of Micronesia (392), and Western Samoa (266).[7]
- The U.S. Government Accountability Office reported that the estimated population of migrants from Compact of Free Association (COFA) countries to U.S. states was approximately 36,000 in 2008, with the majority coming from the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).[8]
- According to a 2012 study commissioned by the FSM government, over 24,000 immigrants coming from the FSM live in the continental United States, particularly in places like Portland, Oregon, and Kansas City, Missouri. Other destinations for immigrants include Hawai'i, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands. These FSM immigrants may be Chuukese, Pohnpeian, Yapese, or Kosraean.[9]

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

[6] U.S. State Department. Report of the Visa Office 2012. Table III. The family-preference category includes adult siblings and children of U.S. citizens.

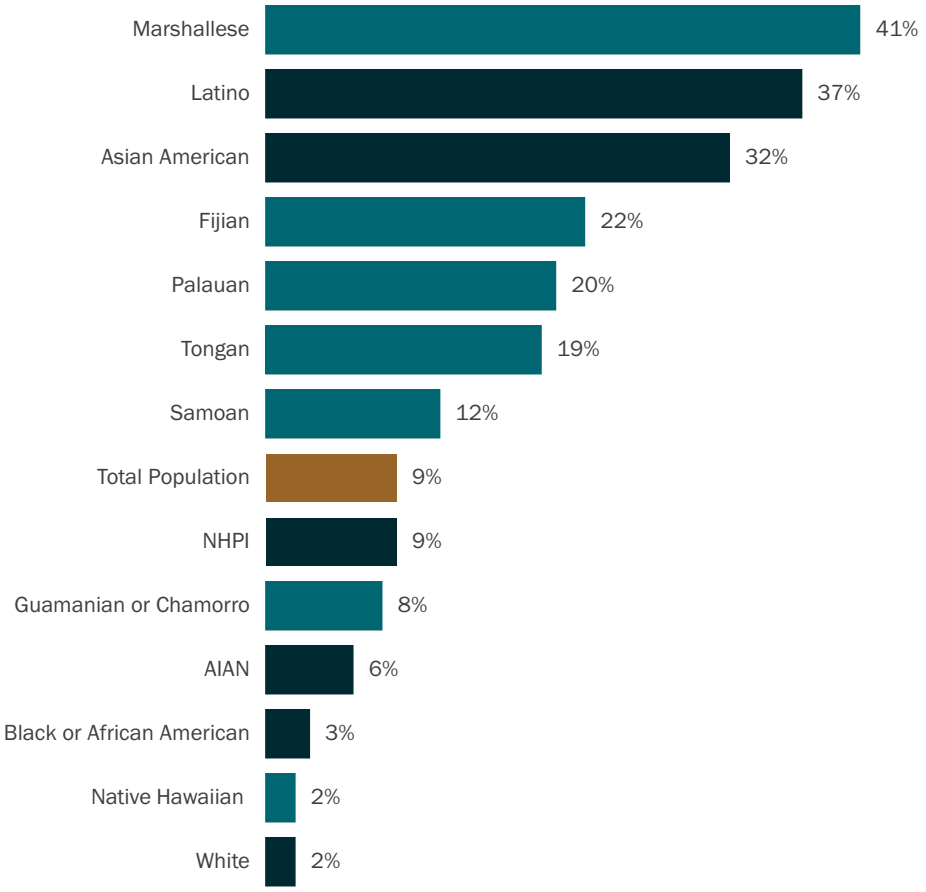
[7] Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse, Syracuse University. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigrations for all charges.

[8] U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Compacts of Free Association: Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration." November 2011. Figures include those immigrating to states, not including Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

[9] Hezel, Francis X., and Michael J. Levin. "Survey of Federated State of Micronesia Migrants in the United States Including Guam and the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)." March–July, 2012.

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- Nearly 253,000 NHPI, or 29%, speak a language other than English at home.[1]
- Nationwide, the top NHPI languages spoken are Samoan, Tongan, Hawaiian, and Chamorro.[2]
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Marshallese (78%) and Fijian Americans (77%) are most likely to speak a language other than English at home, rates higher than any racial group.[3]
- Nearly 74,000 NHPI, or 9%, are limited English proficient (LEP).[4]
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, 41% of Marshallese Americans are LEP, a rate higher than any racial group. Fijian, Palauan, Tongan, and Samoan Americans have higher-than-average rates of limited English proficiency.[5]
- Over one in four (26%) Marshallese American households are linguistically isolated, meaning that everyone in the household over the age of 14 is LEP. This rate is identical to Latinos and higher than Asian Americans (22%).[6]

29% of NHPI speak a language other than English at home.

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

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Public Use Microdata Sample.

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

[4] 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."

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid., Table B16002.

United States
CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

Registered Voters

by Race and Hispanic Origin, United States 2012

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, November 2012. Note: Figures represent the proportion of citizen voting-age population who are registered to vote. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- Current Population Survey data show that about 58% of NHPI were registered to vote in 2012, a rate similar to Asian Americans but lower than most racial groups.
- According to estimates based on the National Asian American Survey, about 250,000 NHPI voted in 2012. NHPI voter turnout in the November 2012 election was 79%. Among NHPI ethnic groups, Native Hawaiian voter turnout was 80%, while Samoan American voter turnout was 78%.[7]
- Postelection survey data show that there was little outreach to NHPI voters. About three-quarters of NHPI said that no political party or campaign contacted them about the election.[8]
- Over 125,000 NHPI are veterans. About one in eight (12%) NHPI are veterans, a rate higher than average (11%).[9]

FIRST-TIME VOTER IS INSPIRED TO RAISE VOTER PARTICIPATION RATES

Mary K., a 23-year-old Pacific Islander, registered and voted for the first time in 2012. A fellow community member conducting voter outreach had convinced her of the importance of having one's voice heard in the political process, particularly since Mary's parents were immigrants and could not vote themselves. "Yes, it was my first time voting and it felt great knowing that my vote counted. I felt like I was helping the U.S. become a better place. I wanted to vote because I wanted to be part of helping the nation choose a great leader to help take us out of all the problems we're in." Mary began volunteering to conduct voter outreach herself, convincing family and community members that Pacific Islanders can play a significant role in selecting our leaders. She looks forward to helping her parents obtain citizenship and voting with them in the future.

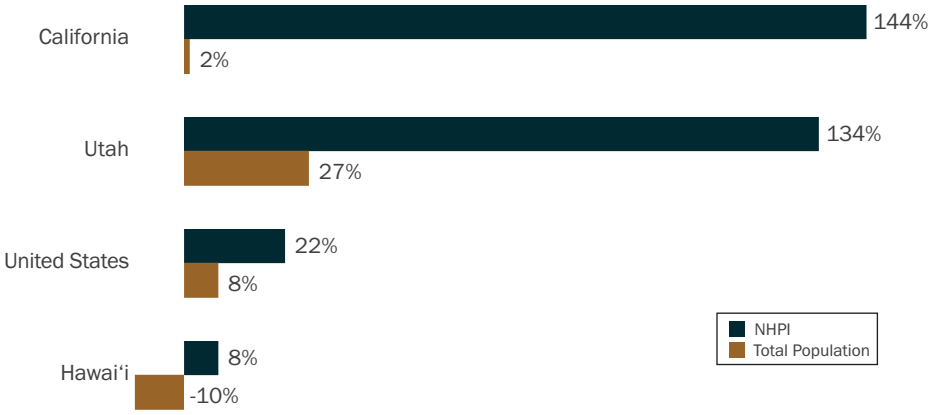
[7] National Asian American Survey. "Behind the Numbers: Post-Election Survey of Asian American and Pacific Islander Voters in 2012." April 2013.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

Growth in the Number of Incarcerated

by Race, States with Large Numbers of NHPI Incarcerated, United States 2002 to 2010



U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics 2002–2010.

- In 2010, at least 12,000 NHPI were under the supervision of the U.S. correctional system. Over 3,600 NHPI were in prison,[1] 540 NHPI were in jail,[2] 1,300 were on parole, and 6,800 were on probation.[3]
- There are 447 per 100,000 NHPI adults in prison, a ratio higher than Whites (425).[4]
- The number of NHPI prisoners in custody increased 22% between 2002 and 2010, a rate higher average (8%) and higher than any other racial group except for Native Americans and Alaska Natives (29%).[5]
- Among NHPI, women are disproportionately incarcerated. In 2010, over 1 in 8 NHPI prisoners in custody were female. On average, 1 in 12 prisoners in custody were female.[6]
- Some states experienced disproportionate growth in the number of incarcerated NHPI. Between 2002 and 2010, the number of NHPI prisoners in California increased 144%, while the total number of prisoners increased 2%. The number of NHPI prisoners in Utah increased 134%, while the total number of prisoners increased 27% over the decade. While the number of prisoners overall decreased in Hawai'i (-10%), there was an 8% increase in the number of NHPI incarcerated in the state.[7] A 2010 study by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs found that Hawai'i holds 50% of its prisoners on the continental United States, and that Native Hawaiians make up a disproportionate number of those sent to out-of-state prison facilities (41%).[8]

BUILDING BRIDGES WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

On June 9, 2012, Shane Tasi, a member of the Alaskan Samoan community was shot to death by a police officer after Tasi approached him while carrying a broomstick. The incident exacerbated already-heightened tensions between the NHPI community and law enforcement and raised questions as to why only 35 percent of Anchorage Police Department's officers carry Tasers. The Polynesian Community Center and the Anchorage Community Police Relations Task Force (APTF) helped organize a community town-hall meeting to discuss the police department's use-of-force policy and nonlethal alternatives while providing community members an opportunity to voice their concerns. Since then, Anchorage's mayor has requested additional state funding to expand nonlethal options for law enforcement, and the Anchorage Police Department has partnered with APTF to review and adjust their use-of-force policy.

[1] U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics. 2010. Note: BJS's 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.

[2] U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails. 2010.

[3] Glaze, Lauren E., and Thomas P. Bonczar. "Probation and Parole in the United States, 2010." U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

[4] 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.

[5] U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2002–2010.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

[8] Office of Hawaiian Affairs. "The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System." 2010.

Bay Area CSA
INTRODUCTION

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

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) have a rich history in the San Francisco Bay Area. The first wave of NHPI migrating to northern California occurred during the California Gold Rush in the mid-1800s and in 1885 featured the first account of surfing in the continental United States in Santa Cruz. The next large wave of NHPI migrating to the area occurred after World War II and included many who had joined the United States military and settled close to local bases. Today the Bay Area is home to the Tongan consulate general's office. Significant Samoan and Tongan American communities have been established in East Palo Alto, San Mateo, San Bruno, and Redwood City.

Bay Area CSA
DEMOGRAPHICS

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

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 about 83,000 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 U.S cities (1,526 and 1,463, respectively).[6]

The Bay Area CSA has the second-largest NHPI population of any on the continent.

[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.

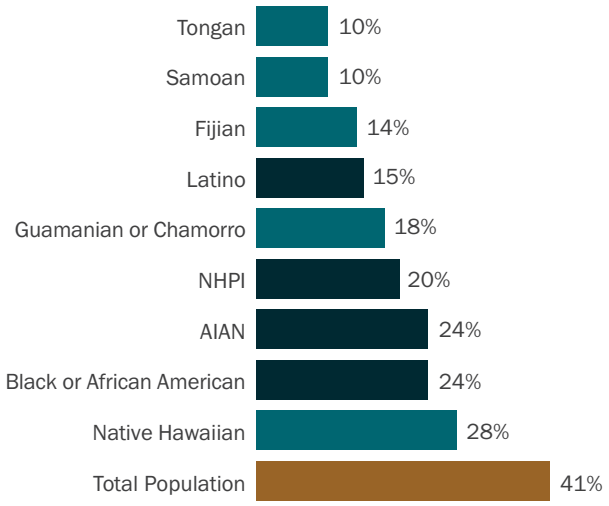
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10.

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

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

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

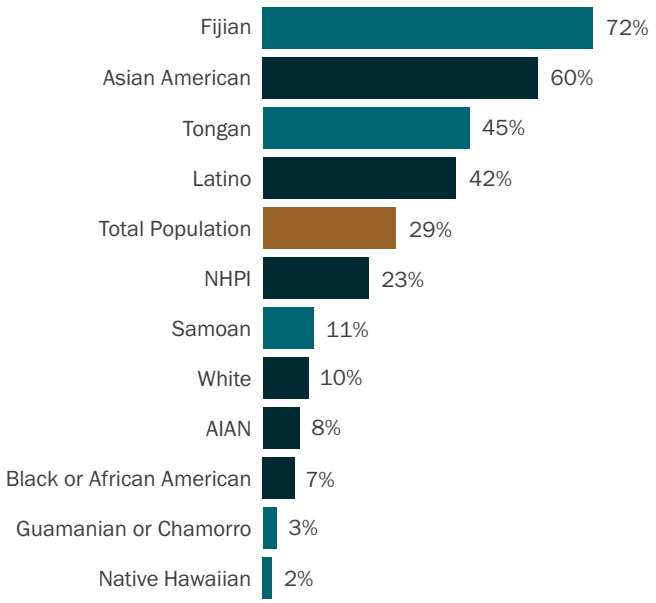
by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Bay Area CSA 2006–2010



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

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. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- One-fifth of NHPI adults hold a bachelor's degree, a rate lower than all other racial groups except for Latinos.
- Tongan, Samoan, and Fijian American 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.
- NHPI youth have lower-than-average high school graduation rates and above-average dropout rates in every county in the Bay Area where data were available.[7]

- Nearly one-quarter 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.[8]
- About 6,800 Pacific Islander immigrants obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in the Bay Area between 2000 and 2010. Most of these immigrants came from Fiji or Tonga. Most live in Alameda, San Mateo, or Santa Clara Counties.[9]
- 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 (25%) of Fijian and one-fifth (20%) of Tongan Americans are limited English proficient, rates higher than average (18%).[10]

[7] California Department of Education, 2011–2012. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity." Note: NHPI data available for Alameda, Contra Costa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma Counties.

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

[9] 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.

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

Leading Causes of Death

by Race and Ethnic Group, Bay Area 2005–2010

	Leading Causes of Death							
	No. 1 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 2 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 3 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 4 Cause % of Total for Group	
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease	27%	Cancer	26%	Accidents	5%	Lung disease	5%
Guamanian or Chamorro	Heart disease	22%	Cancer	21%	Diabetes	12%	Alzheimer's disease	5%
Samoan	Heart disease	30%	Cancer	22%	Stroke	5%	Diabetes	5%
Other Pacific Islander	Heart disease	27%	Cancer	22%	Stroke	8%	Diabetes	7%
Total NHPI	Heart disease	28%	Cancer	22%	Stroke	7%	Diabetes	7%
Total Population	**Cancer**	**25%**	**Heart disease**	**24%**	**Stroke**	**6%**	**Lung disease**	**5%**

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

- About 15% of NHPI, over 12,000, do not have health insurance, a rate higher than average (12%).[1]
- The leading cause of death among NHPI in the Bay Area is heart disease (28%), followed by cancer (22%), stroke (7%), and diabetes (7%).[2]
- 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.[3]
- Lung disease is the fastest-growing cause of death for Samoan Americans statewide.[4]

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

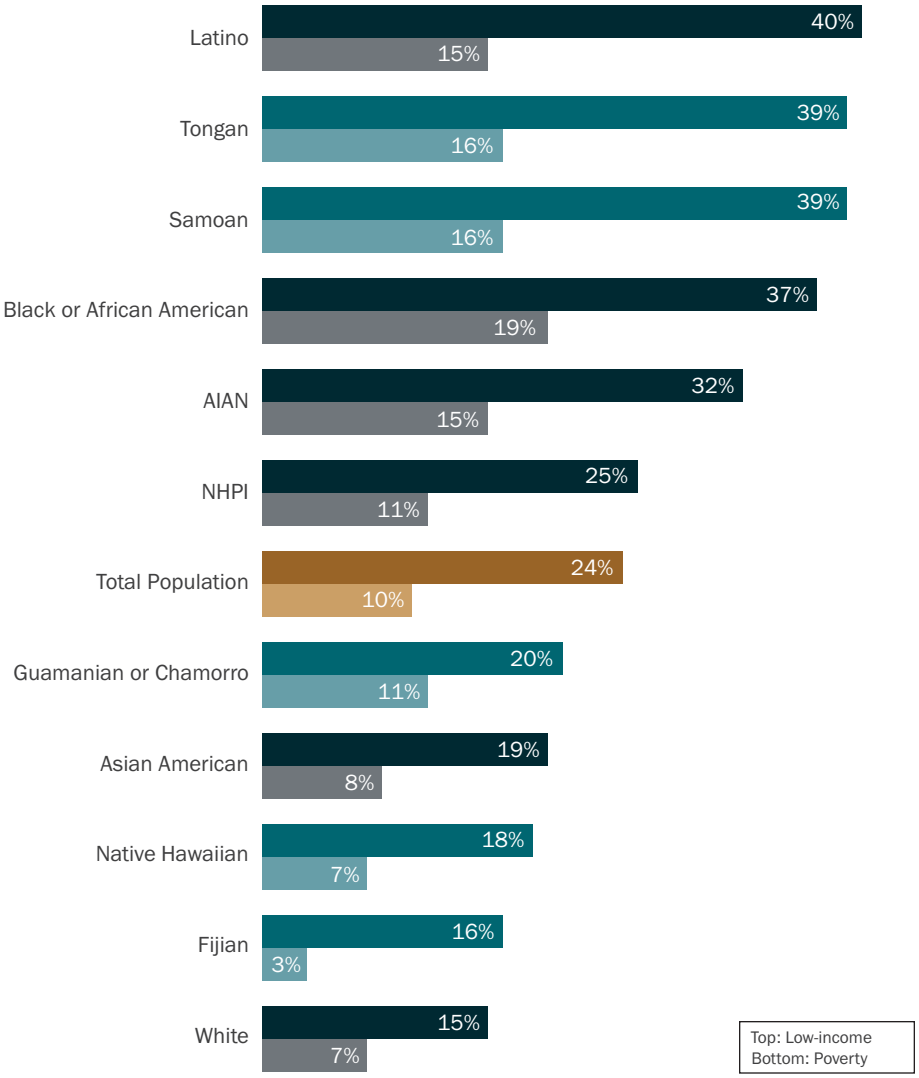
[2] California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005–2010. Note: NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, and Samoan Americans.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

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. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

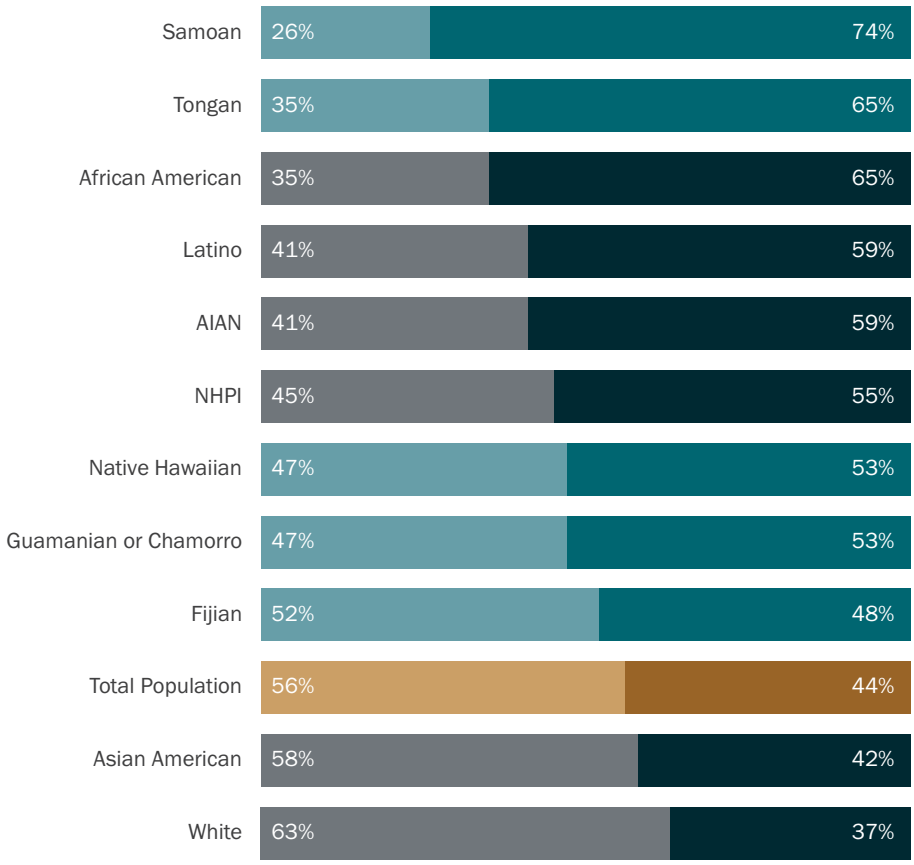
39% of Tongan and Samoan Americans in the Bay Area are low-income.

- Though NHPI have a poverty rate and low-income status that are only slightly higher than average, 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).[5]
- Approximately 19% of NHPI families have three or more workers, 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 (36% and 32%, respectively).[6]
- Over one in five NHPI in San Francisco County live in poverty, a rate much higher than the regional poverty rate for NHPI (11%).[7]
- 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%).[8]

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Tables C17002 and B19301.
[6] Ibid., Table B23009.
[7] Ibid., Table C17002.
[8] Ibid., Table B17001.

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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Left: Homeowner
Right: Renter

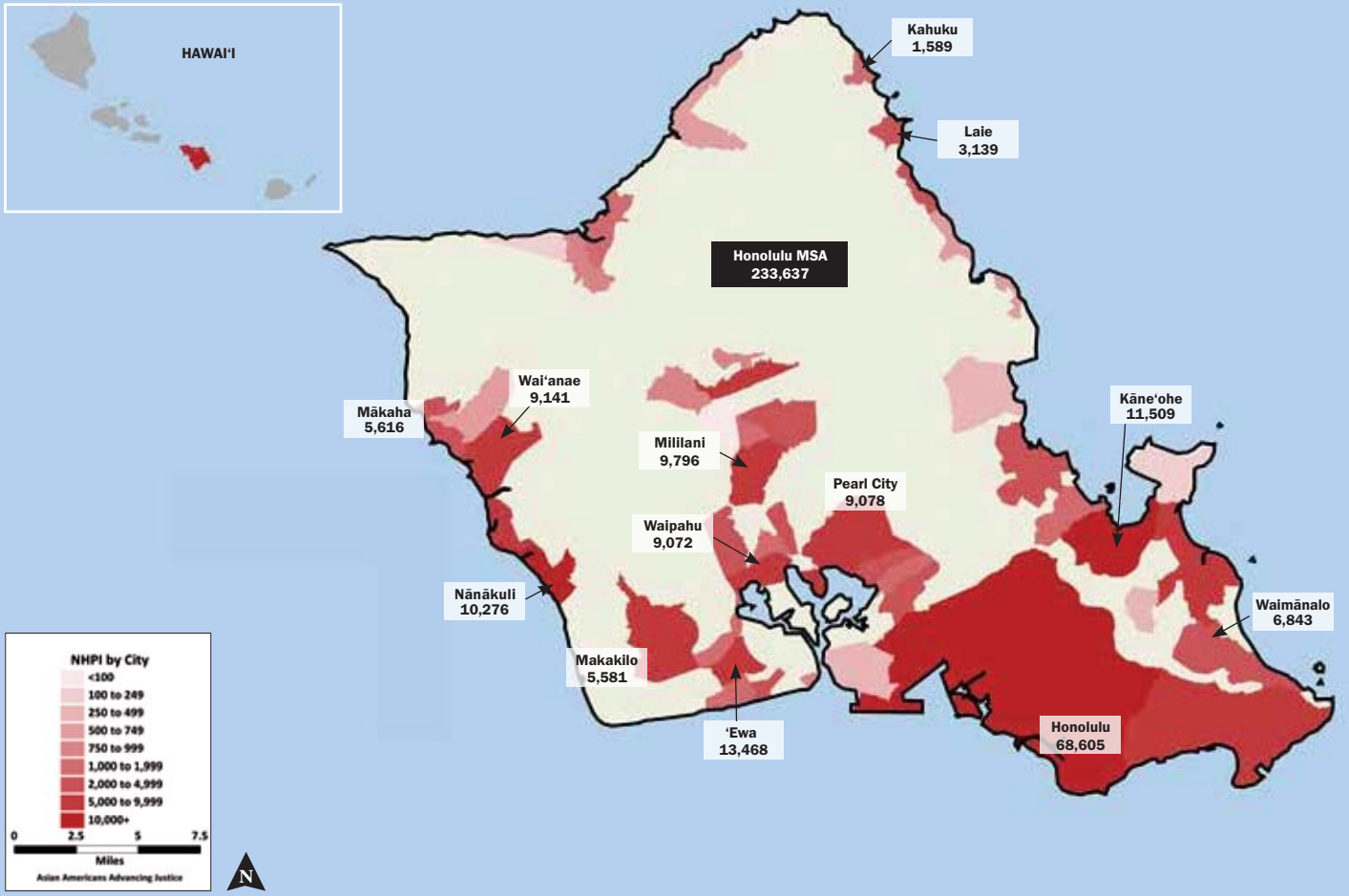
Photo by Daniel Naha-Ve'evalu

- NHPI in the Bay Area CSA have a lower rate of homeownership (45%) than the total population. Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan and Tongan Americans have rates of homeownership lower than any racial group.
- 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.[1]
- Finding affordable housing is an issue for many NHPI. About 62% of Tongan and 56% of Samoan American renters must spend more than 30% of their income on rent, rates higher than average (48%).[2]

[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.

Honolulu MSA
INTRODUCTION



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6. Note: Population data for 'Ewa, Honolulu, Mākaha, Mililani, and Waimānalo are aggregated figures that combined at least two Census-designated places (CDP) that are considered to be the same town or city. (For example, Waimānalo CDP and Waimānalo Beach CDP are labeled as "Waimānalo.")

The Honolulu Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) encompasses the entire island of Oahu. While Oahu includes Honolulu, the state capital, almost twice as many people reside in surrounding communities including rural areas. Many of the issues faced by NHPI on Oahu must be seen in the context of the overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom in 1893 by American colonists and current efforts to return Native Hawaiians to their land.[1] Oahu is also home to over 70% of the state of Hawai'i's diverse population, with no single racial group comprising a majority. While Oahu has a deep history in the agriculture industry, many Oahu residents are currently attracted by job opportunities provided by the tourist industry which attracts an estimated four million tourists each year.

[1] More information on this topic is available at the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands, http://dhhl.hawaii.gov.

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

Honolulu MSA 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Native Hawaiian	153,117	182,120	19%
Samoan	25,856	33,272	29%
Guamanian or Chamorro	3,493	5,455	56%
Tongan	4,021	5,263	31%
Marshallese	NR	4,173	NR
Chuukese	NR	2,086	NR
Tahitian	NR	1,741	NR
Palauan	NR	987	NR
Fijian	357	562	57%
Tokelauan	NR	518	NR
Pohnpeian	NR	390	NR
Kosraean	NR	319	NR
Yapese	NR	123	NR
Total NHPI Population	**189,292**	**233,637**	**23%**
Total Honolulu MSA Population	**876,156**	**953,207**	**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 0.2% of NHPI in this region did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported in 2000 Census.

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

- The number of NHPI living in the Honolulu MSA[1] grew 23% between 2000 and 2010, a rate higher than the regional average (9%). There are now over 230,000 NHPI living in the Honolulu MSA, about one-quarter of the island's population.[2]
- Native Hawaiians are the largest NHPI group living in the Honolulu MSA, comprising about 78% of the NHPI population.[3]
- The Micronesian population in the Honolulu MSA grew 130% between 2000 and 2010.[4]
- There are 12 cities in the Honolulu MSA with majority NHPI populations. While the city of Honolulu has the highest number of NHPI, Waimānalo Beach (83%), Nānākuli (81%), and Hauʻula (70%) are most proportionately NHPI. Most NHPI in these areas are Native Hawaiian.[5]
- Outside of the city of Honolulu, Kāneʻohe (10,685), ʻEwa (10,389), Nānākuli (9,051), Kailua (9,028), Mililani (8,656), Waiʻanae (8,018), Pearl City (7,464), and Waimānalo (6,435) have the largest populations of Native Hawaiians. Waipahu has large populations of Samoan (2,831), Micronesian including Chuukese (240), and Marshallese Americans (984).[6]

[1] The Honolulu MSA is composed of the island of Oahu and is also known as the county of Honolulu. Metropolitan statistical areas are 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.

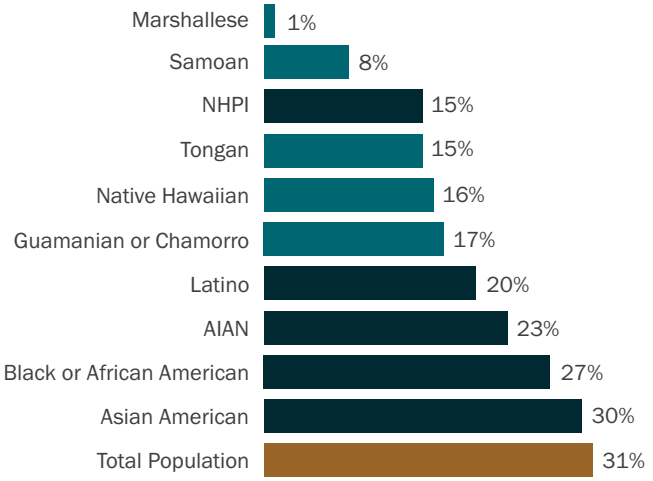
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10. Data for smaller ethnic groups such as Marshallese were not available in 2000.

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables P1, P6, and PCT10.

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Note: ʻEwa is composed of ʻEwa Beach, ʻEwa Gentry, ʻEwa Villages, and Ocean Pointe, and Waimānalo includes both Waimānalo and Waimānalo Beach.

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

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



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- About 15% of NHPI adults hold bachelor's degrees, a rate lower than all other racial groups.
- NHPI are less likely than all racial groups to have a college degree. Marshallese American, Samoan American, Tongan American, Native Hawaiian, and Guamanian or Chamorro American adults are less likely to be college graduates than any racial group.
- In cities with majority NHPI populations, rates of on-time high school graduation were lower than the state average. In Waiʻanae and Nānākuli, the rates of on-time graduation for the 2012 cohort were 72% and 75%, respectively, rates below the state average (82%).[7]
- In 2013, about 15% of all degree-seeking, first-year students at the University of Hawaiʻi, Mānoa, were NHPI.[8] Among all NHPI undergraduate students enrolled in the University of Hawaiʻi, Mānoa, in fall 2013, 86% were Native Hawaiian and 8% were Samoan American. Guamanian or Chamorro, Micronesian, and Tongan American students each made up 1% of the total NHPI undergraduate student population.[9]

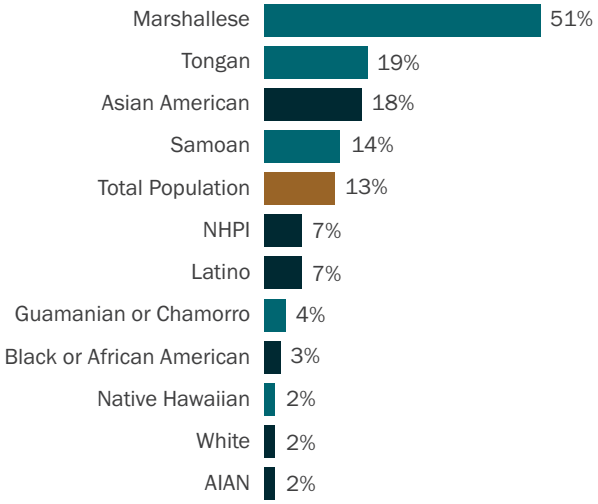
[7] State of Hawaiʻi Department of Education. May 2013. "2012 Superintendent's 23rd Annual Report." Note: On-time high school graduation is defined as completing high school within four years of the student's ninth-grade entry date.

[8] University of Hawaiʻi, Mānoa. Mānoa Institutional Research Office. Common Data Set 2013–2014.

[9] University of Hawaiʻi, Mānoa. Mānoa Institutional Research Office. Fall 2013. Enrollment Table 9.

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Honolulu MSA 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- Though only 8% of NHPI are foreign-born, 68% of Marshallese and 38% of Tongan Americans are foreign-born, rates higher than average (20%).[10]
- One in five NHPI speak a language other than English at home. Larger proportions of Marshallese (86%), Tongan (56%), and Samoan Americans (46%) speak a language other than English home, rates higher than any racial group on Oahu.[11]
- Over half (51%) of Marshallese Americans are limited English proficient, a rate much higher than any racial or NHPI ethnic group.[12]
- About 12,000, or 34%, of the total Compact of Free Association (COFA) migrant population (those from the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau) in the United States live in Hawaiʻi.[13]

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

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

[12] Ibid.

[13] U.S. Government Accountability Office. "Compacts of Free Association: Improvements Needed to Assess and Address Growing Migration." November 2011.

Heart Disease Deaths

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate (per 100,000 population)
Hawai'i 2009–2011

Obesity

Hawai'i 2012

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2012; Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse, State of Hawai'i , Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring; U.S. Census Bureau.

- Over 16% of Pacific Islander adults are uninsured in the Honolulu MSA, a rate higher than any major racial group in the area and much higher than average (7%).[1]
- Statewide, about 45% of NHPI are obese, a rate higher than any other racial group and higher than average (23%).[2]
- Between 2009 and 2011, the leading cause of death among NHPI was heart disease (654 deaths per 100,000), a rate higher than any other racial group. The second leading cause of death was cancer (458 deaths per 100,000).[3]
- Native Hawaiians had the largest number of deaths from diabetes of any major ethnic group in the state of Hawai'i between 2009 and 2011. About 28% of those who died from diabetes were Native Hawaiian.[4]
- NHPI had proportionately more deaths due to suicide than any major racial group in the Honolulu MSA (36 deaths per 100,000).[5]
- Over 14% of NHPI in the state of Hawai'i could not see a doctor because of cost in 2012, a rate higher than average (9%).[6]
- Poor dental health is a critical issue that is connected to other diseases. About 43% of NHPI in the state of Hawai'i have not visited a dentist in the past year, a rate higher than any other racial group and higher than average (30%).[7] In 2010, about 45% of Native Hawaiians and 48% of other Pacific Islanders living in the Honolulu MSA had not visited a dentist in the past year.[8]
- According to a report by the University of Hawai'i Cancer Center, the American Cancer Society, and the Hawai'i Department of Health, lung and bronchus cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for Native Hawaiians statewide.[9]

Over 16% of Pacific Islander adults are uninsured in the Honolulu MSA, a rate higher than any major racial group.

[1] Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2010. Note: Data are for Pacific Islanders, not including Native Hawaiians. Race and ethnic groups used for comparison were White, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian, and Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese American.

[2] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012. Note: According to the survey, if body mass index (BMI) is greater than 30, respondent is considered obese.

[3] Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring; U.S. Census Bureau. Note: Figures are age adjusted per 100,000 people.

[4] Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health, Office of Health Status Monitoring.

[5] Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i, Department of Health. Vital Statistics. 2009–2010. Note: Rate is age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

[6] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2012.

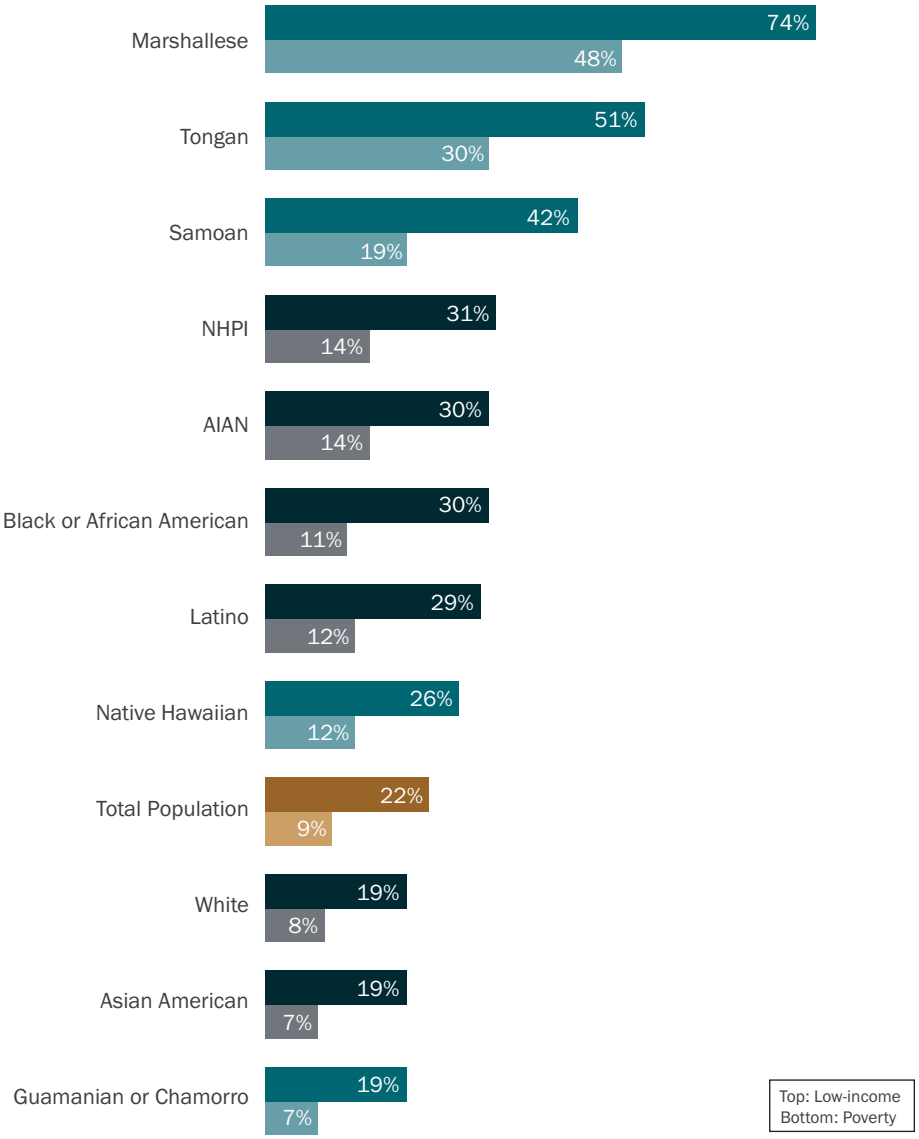
[7] Ibid.

[8] Hawai'i Health Data Warehouse. State of Hawai'i Department of Health. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. 2010.

[9] University of Hawai'i Cancer Center, the American Cancer Society, and the Hawai'i Department of Health. "Hawai'i Cancer Facts & Figures, 2010."

Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Honolulu MSA 2006–2010, *Ranked by Percent Low-Income*



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- NHPI fare worse than any other racial group across multiple measures of income. NHPI have the highest poverty rate (14%), highest proportion of low-income (31%), and lowest per capita income ($19,076) of any other racial group in the Honolulu MSA.[10]
- Native Hawaiians fare worse compared to the total population across all three measures of income, while Tongan, Samoan, and Marshallese Americans fare worse than any racial group. Close to half of Marshallese Americans live in poverty, nearly three-quarters are low-income, and they earn a per capita income of $6,495.[11]
- Between 2007 and 2011, the number of unemployed NHPI increased 67%, a rate higher than any other racial group and much higher than average (47%).[12]
- About one-quarter (24%) of NHPI families have three or more workers, a rate higher than any other racial group. About one-third of Tongan (34%) and Samoan American (31%) families have three or more workers.[13]
- Approximately 40% of NHPI who live in the city of Honolulu are low-income. Cities in which high proportions of NHPI are low-income include Mākaha (60%), Waipahu (55%), Waimānalo (50%), Waiʻanae (47%), Wahiawā (42%), ʻEwa Beach (41%), and Nānākuli (40%).[14]

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

[11] Ibid.

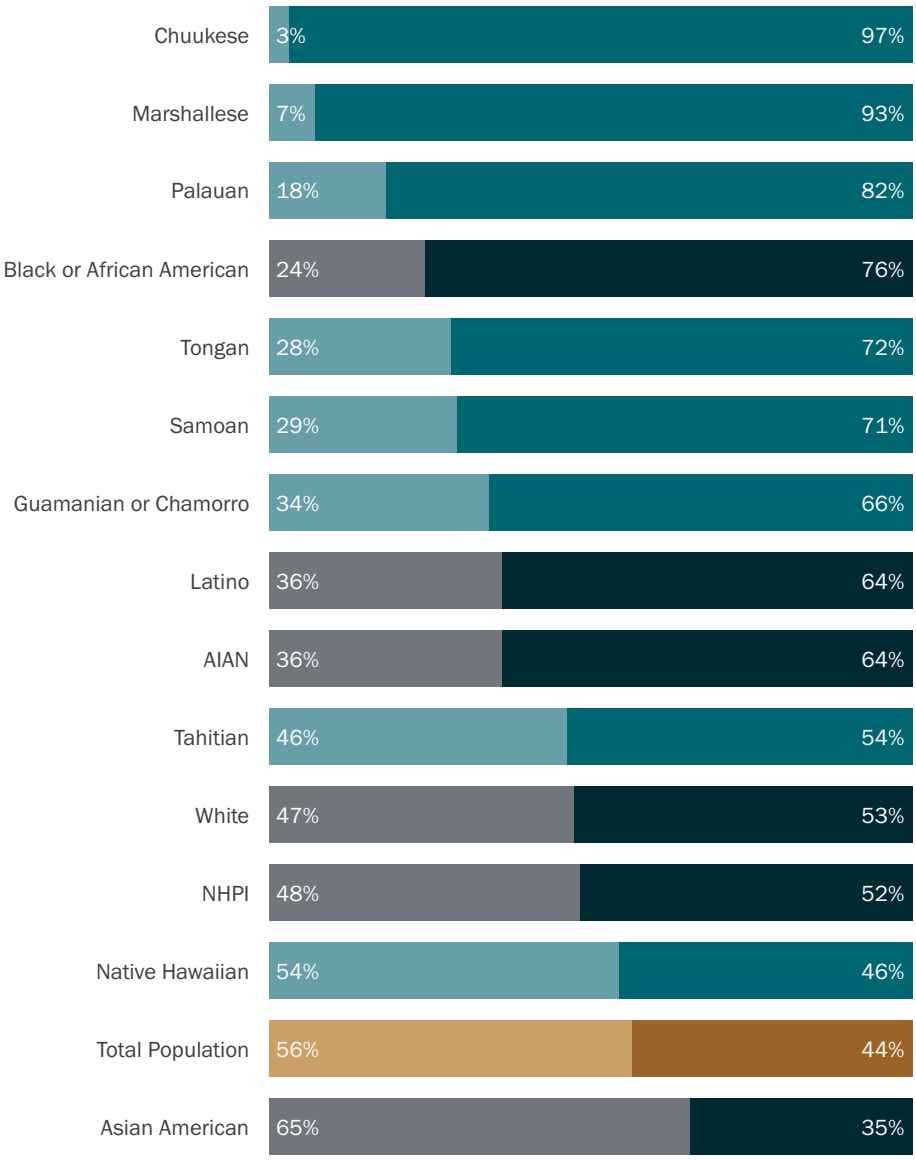
[12] U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

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

[14] Ibid., Table C17002. Note: Data for Mākaha do not include Mākaha Valley, and data for Waimānalo do not include Waimānalo Beach.

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Honolulu 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Left: Homeowner
Right: Renter

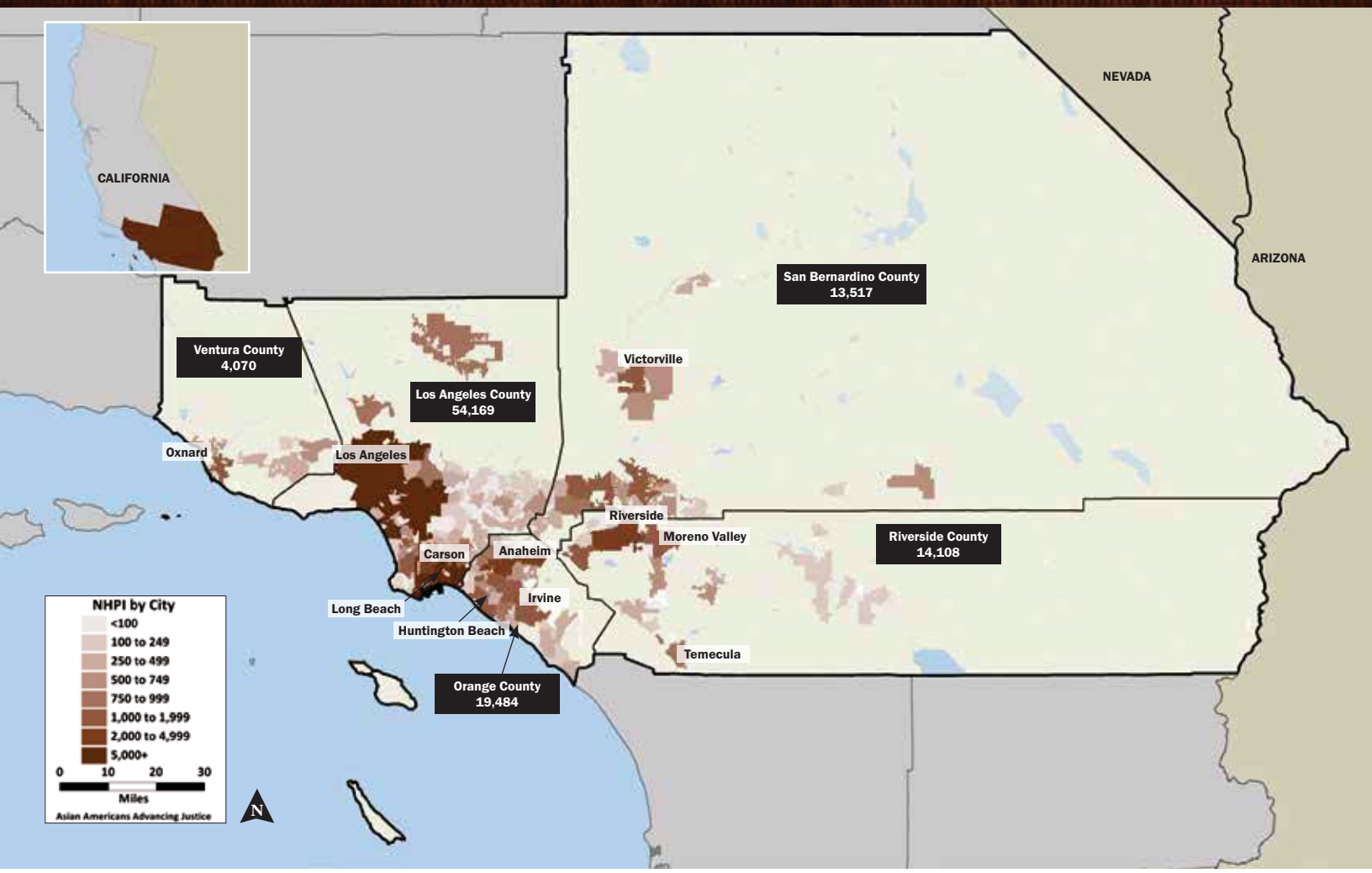
- NHPI have a lower rate of homeownership than average (48% compared to 56%).
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Chuukese, Marshallese, and Palauan Americans have rates of homeownership lower than any racial group.
- Tongan, Samoan, Guamanian or Chamorro, and Tahitian Americans are also more likely to live in a rental unit than own their own home.
- NHPI have larger-than-average households (3.8 compared to 3.0). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Chuukese (6.2), Marshallese (6.1), Tongan (5.1), and Samoan Americans (4.6) have the largest household sizes.[1]
- Housing is expensive for many in the Honolulu MSA. NHPI renters face high housing costs in the Honolulu MSA. About 69% of Marshallese American rental households have a high housing burden, which means they spend more than 30% of their income on rent; their rate is higher than any racial group.[2]

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

[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.

Los Angeles CSA
INTRODUCTION



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

The Los Angeles area has a rich history of Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) residents, who first began migrating to the area during the late 1800s. The number increased dramatically following World War II, with many Pacific Islanders from American Samoa and Guam who served in the military moving to cities near military bases where they were stationed. Many NHPI also faced increasing costs of living on their respective islands after World War II and moved to California in search of better economic and educational opportunities. Today the region is home to some of the largest NHPI communities on the continent.

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.

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

- 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 close to 110,000 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, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, 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 in any other county in the Los Angeles CSA, 86% over the decade, a rate higher than 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 Los Angeles CSA has the largest NHPI population of any on the continent.

[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.

[4] Ibid.

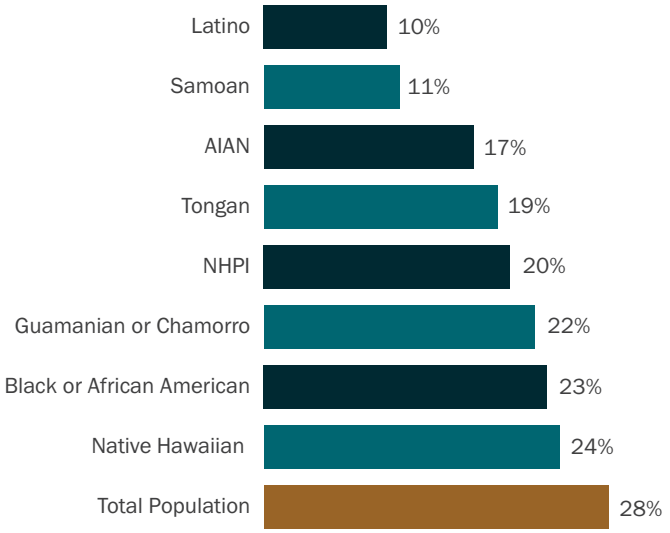
[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10.

[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 P6.

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

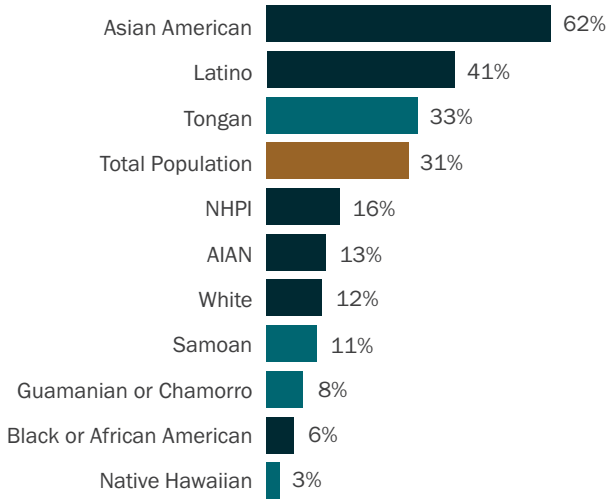
by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Los Angeles CSA 2006–2010



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

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. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- One-fifth of NHPI adults hold bachelor's degrees, a rate lower than average. Adults from all NHPI ethnic groups have lower rates of holding bachelor's degrees than average. Samoan and Tongan Americans have the lowest educational attainment among NHPI ethnic groups.
- In fall 2012, NHPI freshman applicants had a lower-than-average admission rate to UCLA. Fijian (8%) and Samoan American (11%) students were admitted to UCLA at rates lower than any racial group. Only 379 NHPI applied for fall 2012 admission.[8]
- Among youth in Los Angeles County, NHPI are more likely than Whites to drop out of high school; 16% of NHPI versus 9% of Whites in the 2012 cohort dropped out.[9]

- One-third of Tongan Americans in the Los Angeles CSA are foreign-born, a rate higher than average. Nearly one in six NHPI are foreign-born, a proportion lower than the regional average but higher than Whites and Blacks or African Americans.
- 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.[10]
- 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.[11]
- 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.[12]
- 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.[13]

[8] University of California, Los Angeles, Office of Analysis and Information Management. Fall 2012.

[9] California Department of Education, 2011–2012. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. "Cohort Outcome Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity."

[10] U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Office of Immigration Statistics. 2011.

[11] Ibid.

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

[13] Ibid.

Leading Causes of Death

by Race and Ethnic Group, Los Angeles CSA 2005–2010

	Leading Causes of Death							
	No. 1 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 2 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 3 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 4 Cause % of Total for Group	
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease	29%	Cancer	22%	Diabetes	7%	Stroke	6%
Guamanian or Chamorro	Heart disease and cancer	24% each	Stroke	8%	Influenza/ pneumonia and accidents	4% each	Lung disease	3%
Samoan	Heart disease	30%	Cancer	23%	Diabetes	7%	Lung disease	6%
Other Pacific Islander	Heart disease	28%	Cancer	21%	Stroke	8%	Diabetes	6%
Total NHPI	Heart disease	29%	Cancer	23%	Stroke	7%	Diabetes	6%
Total Population	**Heart disease**	**28%**	**Cancer**	**23%**	**Stroke**	**6%**	**Lung disease**	**4%**

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

- 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%).[1]
- Heart disease and cancer are tied for the leading cause of death among Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (24%).[2]
- Diabetes is the third-leading cause of death among Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans (7% each).[3]
- About 17% of NHPI lack health insurance in the Los Angeles CSA, a rate much higher than Whites (11%).[4]

About 17% of NHPI lack health insurance in the Los Angeles CSA, a rate much higher than Whites.

[1] California Department of Public Health, Death Public Use Files, 2005–2010. Note: Figure for Whites includes Latinos. Disaggregated NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, and Samoan Americans.

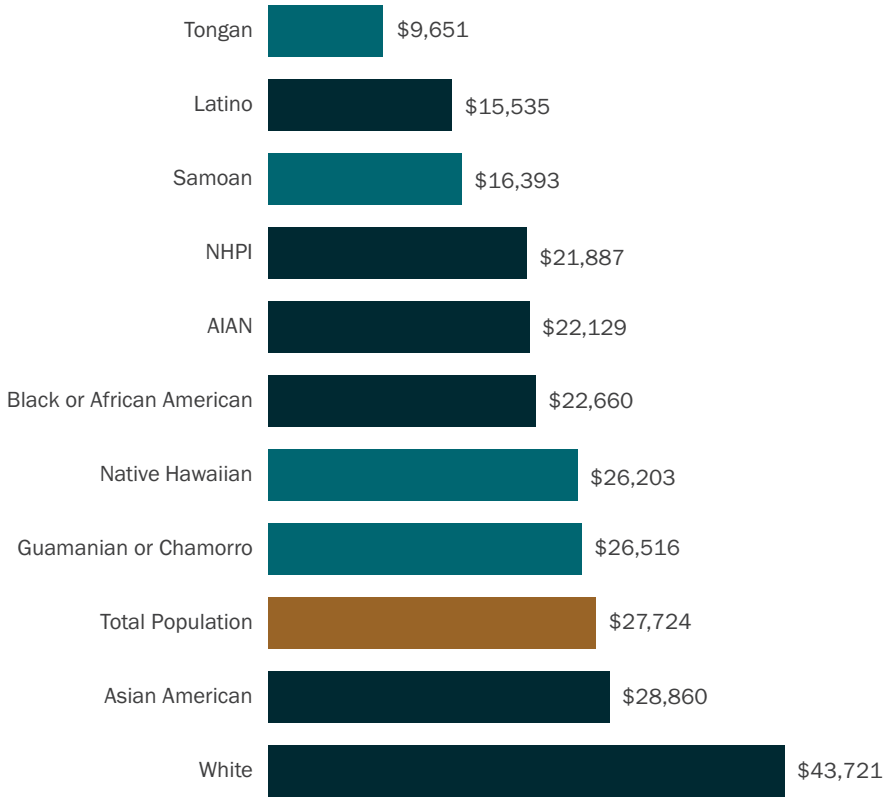
[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

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 Americans in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

- 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%).[5]
- 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%).[6]
- 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.[7]
- Over 58% of Tongan American women in Los Angeles County are living in poverty, a rate higher than any racial or ethnic group.[8]

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

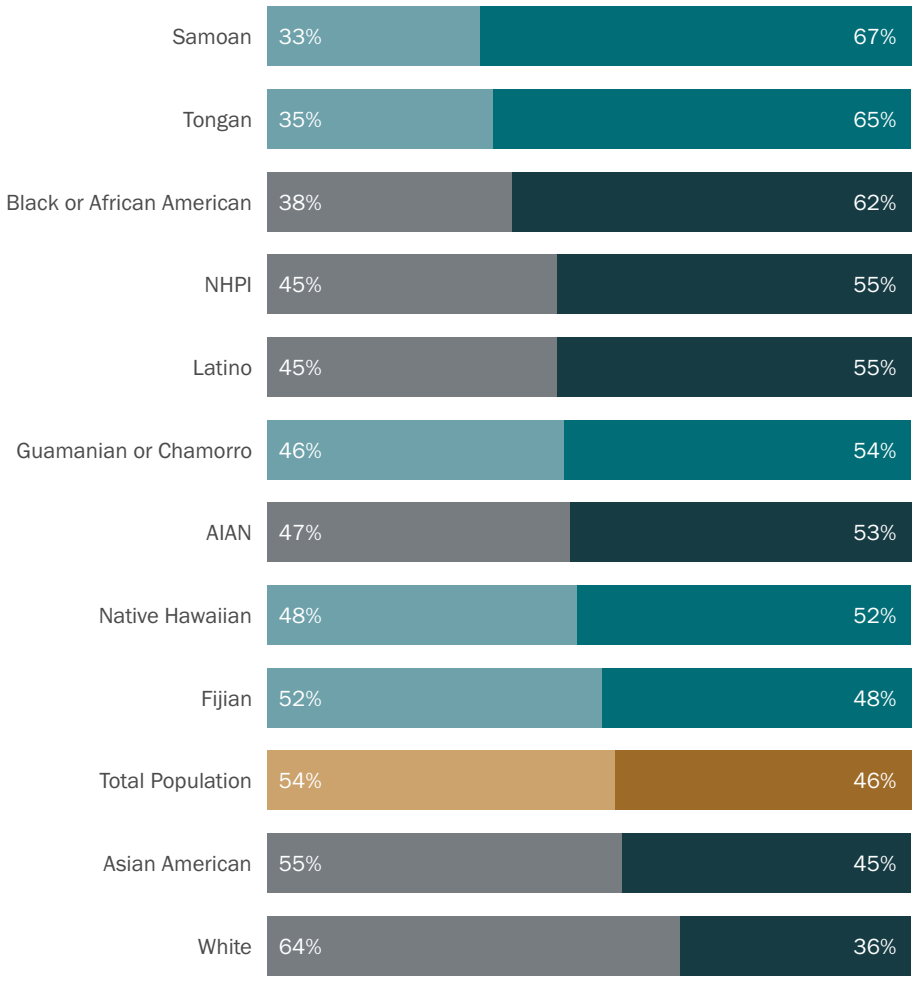
[6] Ibid., Table B23009.

[7] Ibid., Table B17001.

[8] Ibid.

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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Left: Homeowner
Right: Renter

About 45% of NHPI are homeowners, a rate identical to Latinos.

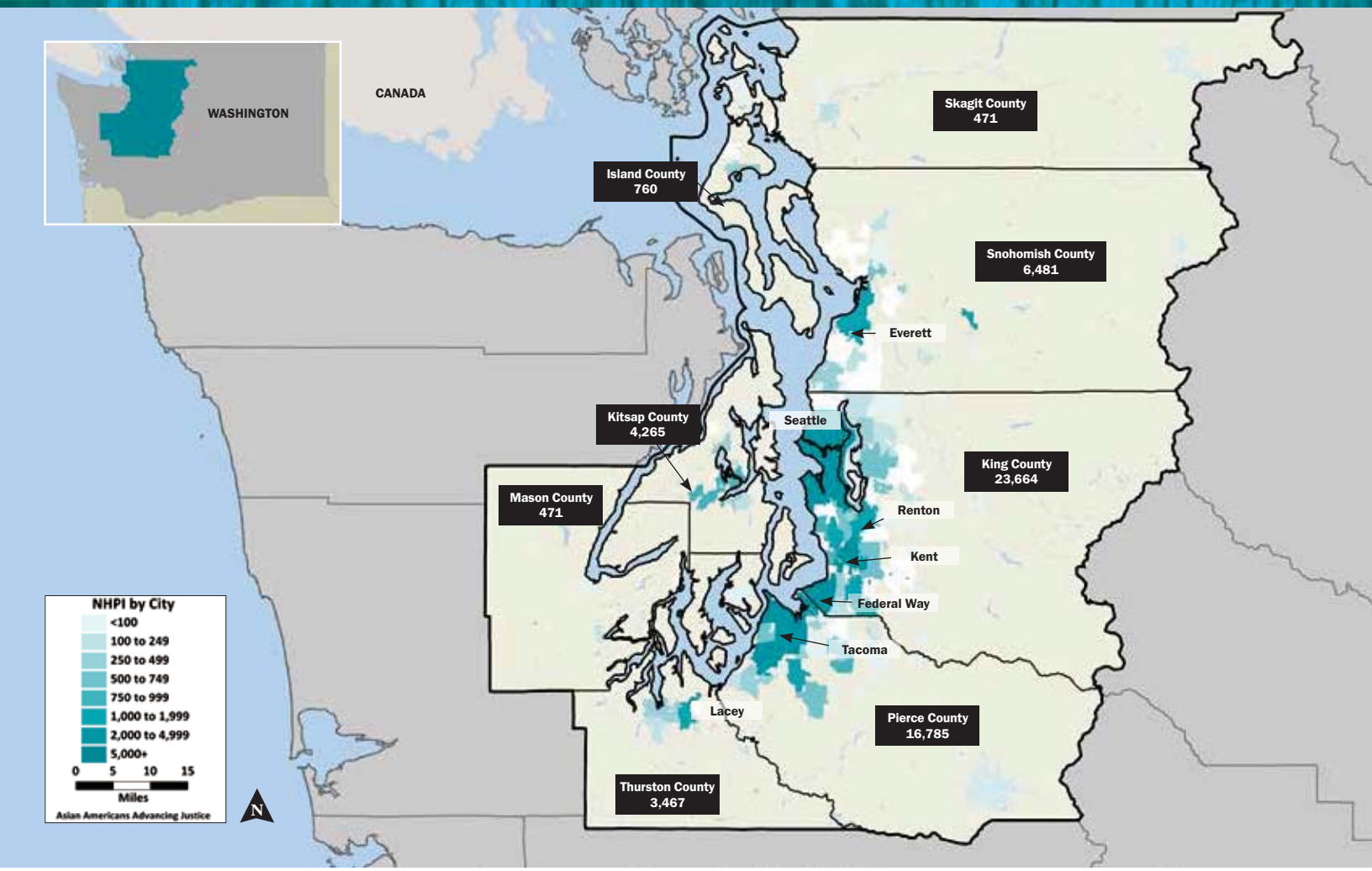
- NHPI in the Los Angeles CSA have a lower-than-average rate of homeownership. About 45% of NHPI are homeowners, a rate identical to Latinos. Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan and Tongan Americans have rates of homeownership lower than any racial group.
- NHPI have larger-than-average households (3.5 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 spend more than 30% of their income on rent, a larger proportion than average (54%).[2]

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

[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.

Seattle CSA
INTRODUCTION



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

The Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) community in the Pacific Northwest dates back to 1787, making it one of the oldest NHPI communities in the continental United States. NHPI were hired to work in the fur trade and merchant shipping industries, with many choosing to remain in the Seattle area as laborers. After World War II, many Samoans and Chamorro Americans who enlisted in the United States military migrated to Seattle. Today the community's growth continues to outpace that of Seattle's general population, motivated by access to education, employment, and a lower cost of living.

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

Seattle CSA 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Samoan	9,422	16,562	76%
Native Hawaiian	10,486	14,890	42%
Guamanian or Chamorro	7,320	12,316	68%
Fijian	940	2,130	127%
Tongan	851	1,629	91%
Marshallese	NR	1,437	NR
Palauan	NR	714	NR
Saipanese	NR	165	NR
Chuukese	NR	124	NR
Carolinian	NR	116	NR
Tahitian	NR	111	NR
Total NHPI Population	**35,106**	**56,364**	**61%**
Total Seattle CSA Population	**3,707,144**	**4,199,312**	**13%**

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.

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

- The number of NHPI in the Seattle Combined Statistical Area (CSA)[1] grew 61% between 2000 and 2010, a rate second only to Latinos (88%). There are now over 56,000 NHPI living in the Seattle CSA, just over 1% of the total population.[2]
- The Seattle CSA has the third-largest number of NHPI of any CSA in the continental United States. The region has the second-largest population of Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans and the third-largest population of Native Hawaiians and Fijian Americans on the continent.[3]
- Within the Seattle CSA, the largest number of NHPI live in King County (23,664), followed by Pierce (16,785), Snohomish (6,481), Kitsap (4,265), and Thurston Counties (3,467).[4]
- Washington State has the largest population of Carolinian and Saipanese Americans, the second-largest population of Kosraean Americans, and the third-largest population of Palauan and Marshallese Americans of any state in the United States.[5]

[1] The Seattle CSA includes Island, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, and Thurston 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.

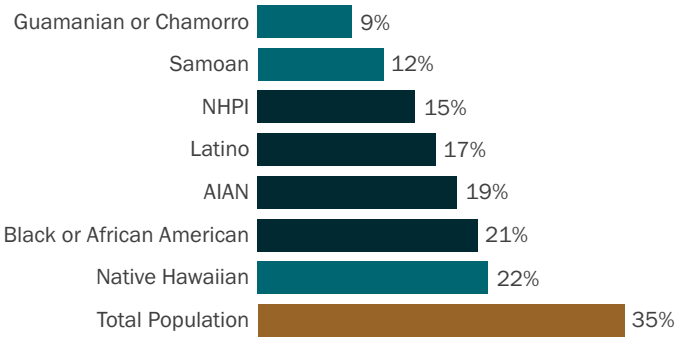
[3] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

[4] Ibid.

[5] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

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

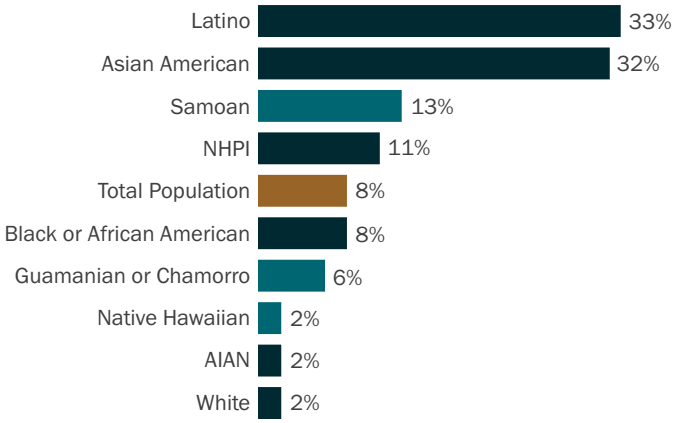
by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Seattle CSA 2006–2010



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

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Seattle CSA 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- NHPI adults are less likely to hold a bachelor's degree than those from any other racial group. NHPI adults are less likely to have a high school degree or GED (87%) or bachelor's degree (15%) than average (91% and 35%, respectively).[6]
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, 9% of Guamanian or Chamorro American adults hold a bachelor's degree, a rate far below any racial group.
- A high proportion of Pacific Islander K–12 students in the Seattle Public School District receive free or reduced-price lunches (70% compared to 41% district-wide).[7]
- Statewide, NHPI high school students from the 2012 four-year cohort had a lower graduation rate (65%) and higher dropout rate (21%) than average (77% and 14%, respectively).[8]
- Among all school districts in Washington State, Federal Way, Highline, and Kent School Districts in King County and Tacoma School District in Pierce County have the largest number of NHPI students.[9] However, NHPI students have lower-than-average graduation rates in the Federal Way (54% versus 70%), Highline (57% versus 66%), Kent (72% versus 80%), and Tacoma School Districts (55% versus 74%).[10]
- Over 1,700 from the Pacific Islands obtained legal permanent residency in Washington State between 2002 and 2012. Most of these immigrants came from Fiji, Samoa, or Tonga.[11]
- NHPI populations are slightly less likely to be foreign-born than average (14% compared to 15%).[12]
- Over 1 in 10 (11%) NHPI are limited English proficient, a rate higher than average (8%). Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan Americans have a slightly higher rate of limited English proficiency (13%). About 58% of Samoan Americans speak a language other than English at home, a rate far above average (19%).[13]

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

[7] Seattle Public Schools. Demographic Data. December 2011. Note: Percentages are for the 2011–2012 school year.

[8] Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State. Washington State Report Card, 2011–2012. Appendix A.

[9] Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State. 2012–2013 October Federal and State Ethnicity/Race Enrollment Reports.

[10] Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Washington State. Washington State Report Card, 2011–2012. Appendix C.

[11] U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Supplemental Table 1, 2002–2012.

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

[13] Ibid., Table B16004.

Leading Causes of Death

by Race and Ethnic Group, Washington 2004–2012

	Leading Causes of Death							
	No. 1 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 2 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 3 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 4 Cause % of Total for Group	
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease	24%	Cancer	22%	Diabetes	7%	Accidents	6%
Guamanian or Chamorro	Cancer	25%	Heart disease	23%	Diabetes	9%	Accidents	6%
Samoan	Heart disease	26%	Cancer	22%	Stroke	6%	Accidents	6%
Other Pacific Islander	Cancer	26%	Heart disease	19%	Accidents	7%	Stroke	7%
Total NHPI	Cancer	24%	Heart disease	23%	Accidents	6%	Diabetes	6%
Total Population	**Cancer**	**24%**	**Heart disease**	**22%**	**Lung disease**	**6%**	**Alzheimer's disease**	**6%**

Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Death Statistical Files, 2004–2012. Note: Figure for Whites includes Latinos. Disaggregated NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, and Samoan Americans.

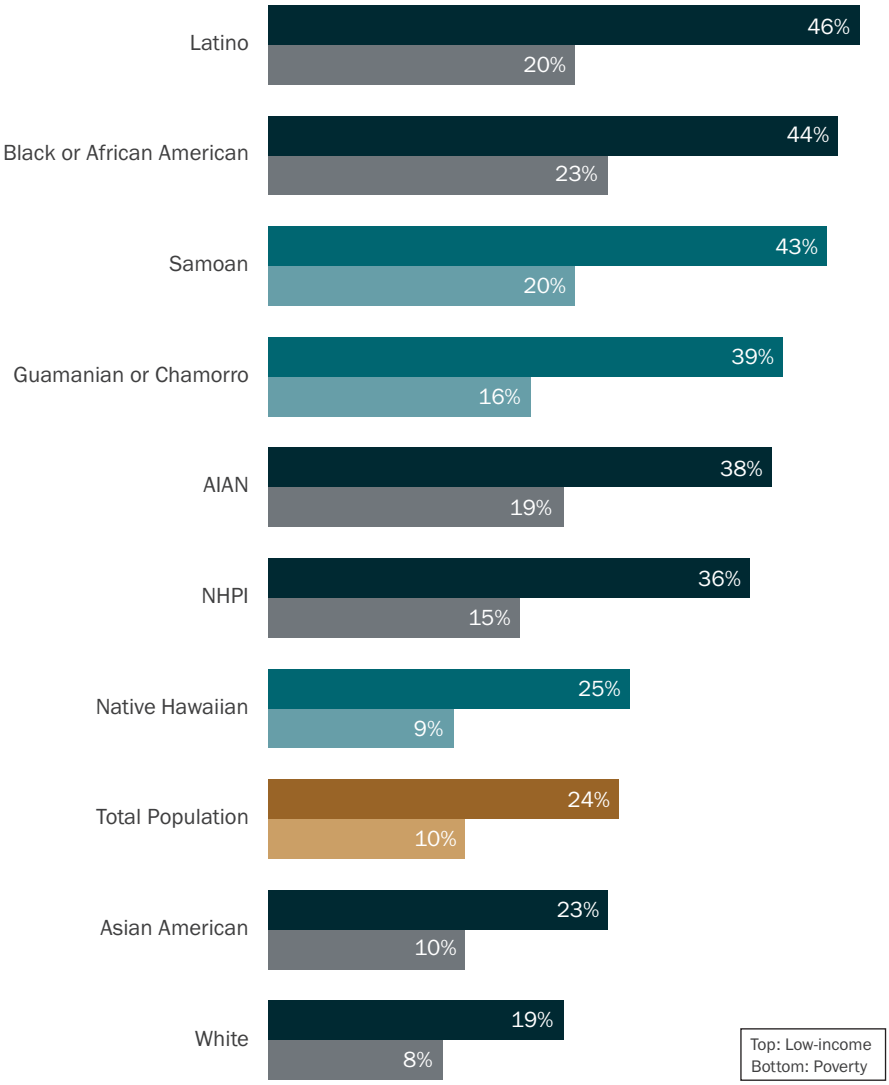
- Statewide, cancer is the leading cause of death among NHPI (24%), followed by heart disease (23%), accidents (6%), and diabetes (6%).
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death among Native Hawaiians and Samoan Americans. Cancer is the leading cause of death among Guamanian or Chamorro Americans.
- Diabetes is the third-leading cause of death among Native Hawaiians and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans. In comparison, diabetes is the seventh-leading cause of death among all Washington State residents.[1]
- Stroke is the third-leading cause of death among Samoan Americans.
- Between 2009 and 2011, the heart disease death rate for NHPI in Washington was 163 deaths per 100,000 people, a rate higher than any other racial group.[2]
- About 14% of NHPI are uninsured, a rate higher than Whites (10%)[3]

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

[1] Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics. Death Statistical Files, 2004–2012.
[2] Washington State Department of Health. "Health of Washington State." 2013.
[3] U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2011 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

Poverty & Low-Income

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



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- NHPI fare worse than average across multiple measures of income. NHPI have a higher poverty rate than average (15% compared to 10%), higher proportion of people who are low-income (36% compared to 24%), and lower per capita income ($18,225 compared to $33,139).[4]
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Samoan Americans, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, and Native Hawaiians have higher proportions of people who are low-income than average. One in five Samoan Americans and nearly one in six Guamanian or Chamorro Americans live in poverty, proportions much higher than average. Per capita incomes among Samoan and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans are lower than any racial group ($13,827 and $16,865, respectively).[5]
- Samoan (23%) and Guamanian or Chamorro American (20%) youth have higher rates of poverty than average (13%).[6]
- One in five NHPI families have three or more workers, a rate higher than any other racial group. About 22% of Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan American families and 14% of Native Hawaiian families have three or more workers, rates higher than average (10%).[7]

1 in 5

Samoan Americans

live in poverty.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.

[5] Ibid.

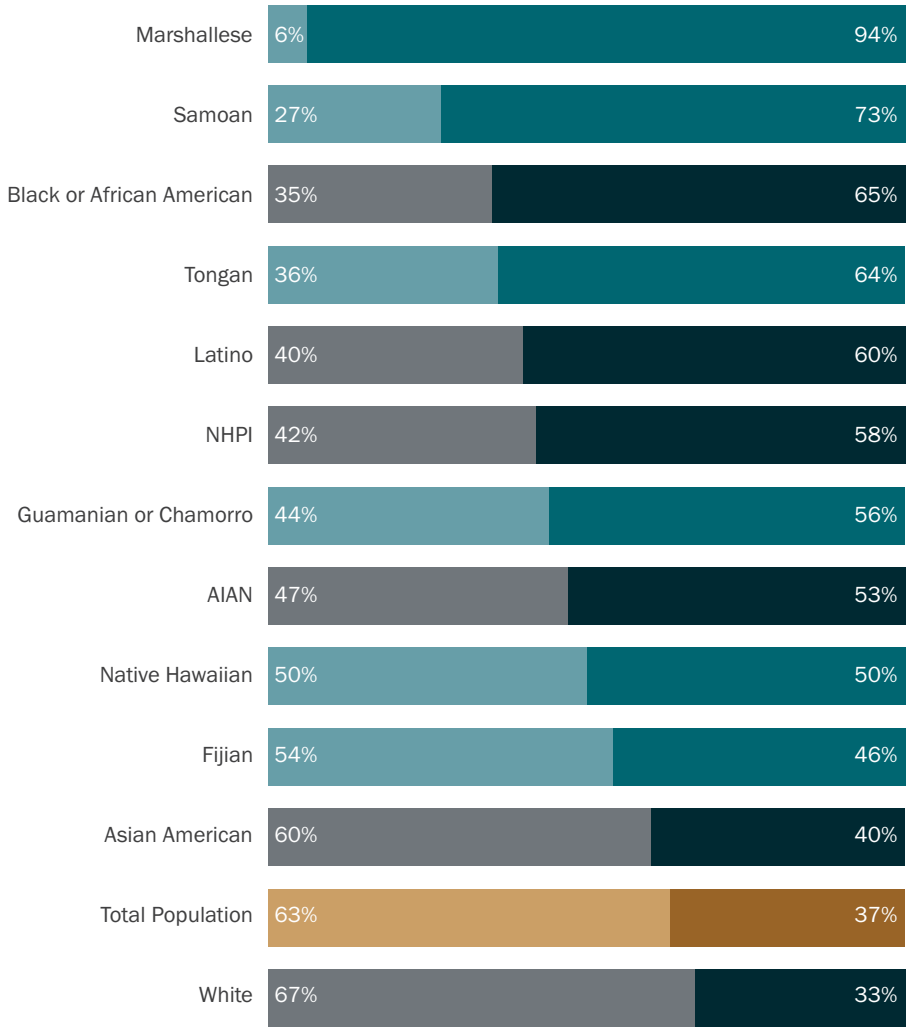
[6] Ibid., Table B17001.

[7] Ibid., Table B23009.

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

Homeowners & Renters

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Seattle 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Left: Homeowner
Right: Renter

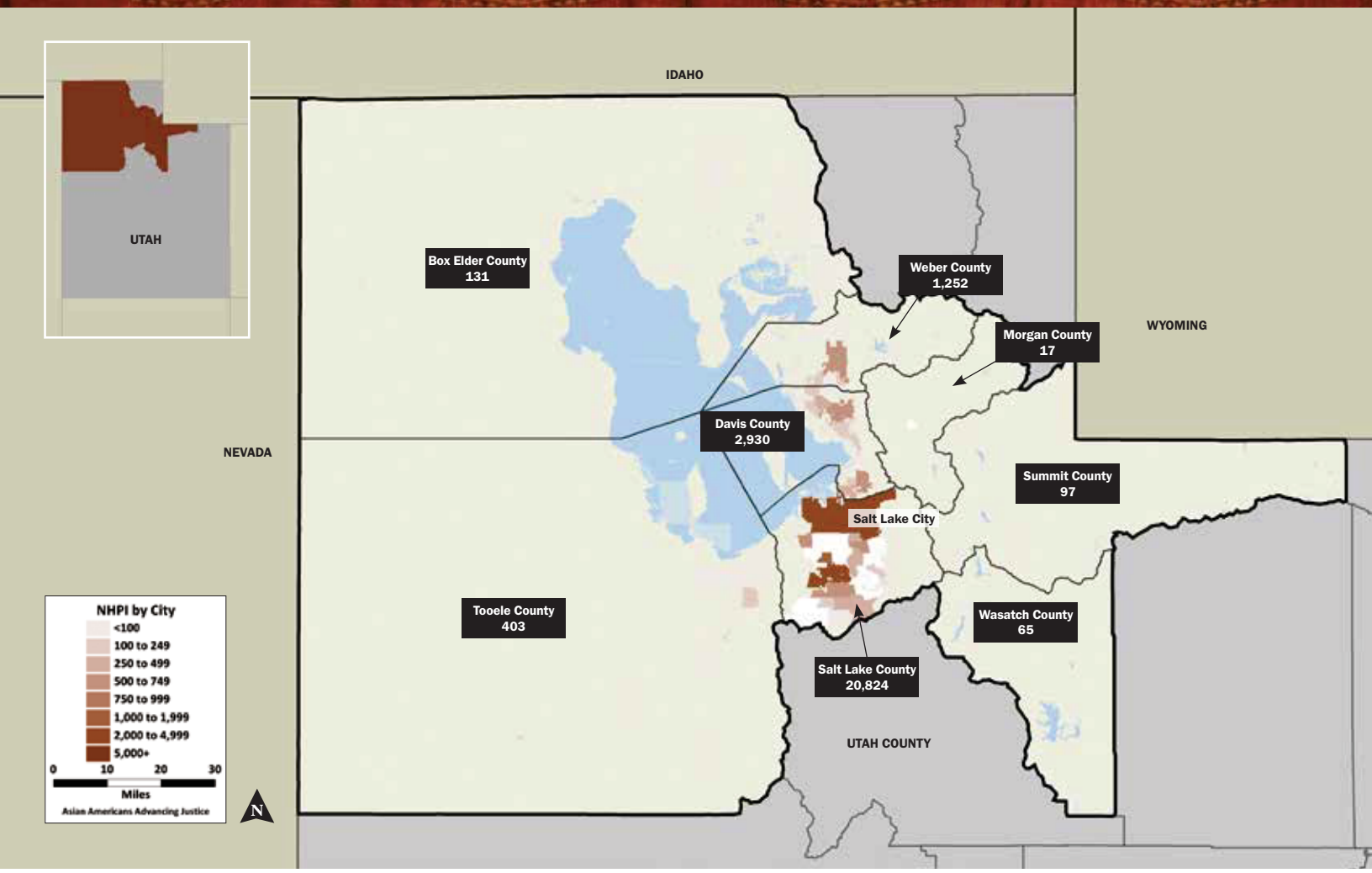
- NHPI have a lower-than-average rate of homeownership in the Seattle CSA; only about 42% of NHPI are homeowners. Marshallese and Samoan Americans have rates of homeownership lower than any racial group.
- NHPI have larger-than-average households (3.5 compared to 2.5). Marshallese (5.6), Tongan (4.5), and Samoan Americans (4.3) have household sizes larger than any racial group. Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (3.5), Native Hawaiians (2.8), and Fijian Americans (3.3) have household sizes larger than average.[1]
- About 46% of NHPI renter households spend more than 30% of their income on rent. One in five NHPI households spend 50% or more on rent.[2]

46% of NHPI renters lack affordable housing.

[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.

Salt Lake City CSA
INTRODUCTION



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

Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) began settling in the Salt Lake City area in 1875 and came in larger numbers after World War II. Many were drawn by their desire to live close to other members of the Church of Latter Day Saints and the United Methodist Church, whose missionaries had established a significant presence in the Pacific. The number of NHPI, particularly Tongan and Samoan Americans, continues to grow as families look for educational and economic opportunities and a means of supporting relatives still living in the Pacific Islands.

Salt Lake City CSA
DEMOGRAPHICS

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

Salt Lake City CSA 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Tongan	7,252	10,267	42%
Samoan	4,915	9,113	85%
Native Hawaiian	2,107	3,402	61%
Guamanian or Chamorro	272	700	157%
Marshallese	NR	611	NR
Fijian	96	188	96%
Tahitian	NR	138	NR
Total NHPI	**16,326**	**25,719**	**58%**
Total Salt Lake City CSA Population	**1,469,474**	**1,744,886**	**19%**

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 6% 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 Salt Lake City Combined Statistical Area (CSA)[1] increased 58% between 2000 and 2010, a rate higher than average. There are about 26,000 NHPI living in the Salt Lake City CSA.
- Though relatively small, NHPI make up 1.5% of the Salt Lake City CSA's total residents, a proportion larger than any other CSA in the continental United States.[2]
- Tongan and Samoan Americans are the largest NHPI ethnic groups in the region. Guamanian or Chamorro, Fijian, and Samoan American populations grew faster than any racial group over the decade.[3]
- The Salt Lake City CSA has the second-largest population of Tongan Americans and the fourth-largest population of Samoan Americans in the United States.[4]
- Salt Lake City and West Valley City have the largest and second-largest populations of Tongan Americans of any city in the United States.[5]

Salt Lake City has the largest population of Tongan Americans of any U.S. city.

NHPI IN UTAH COUNTY

Though not in the Salt Lake City CSA, there are nearly 7,500 NHPI in neighboring Utah County, concentrated in the cities of Provo and Orem (about 2,300 and 1,700, respectively).[6]

[1] The Salt Lake City CSA includes Box Elder, Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele, Wasatch, and Weber 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, Table P6.

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

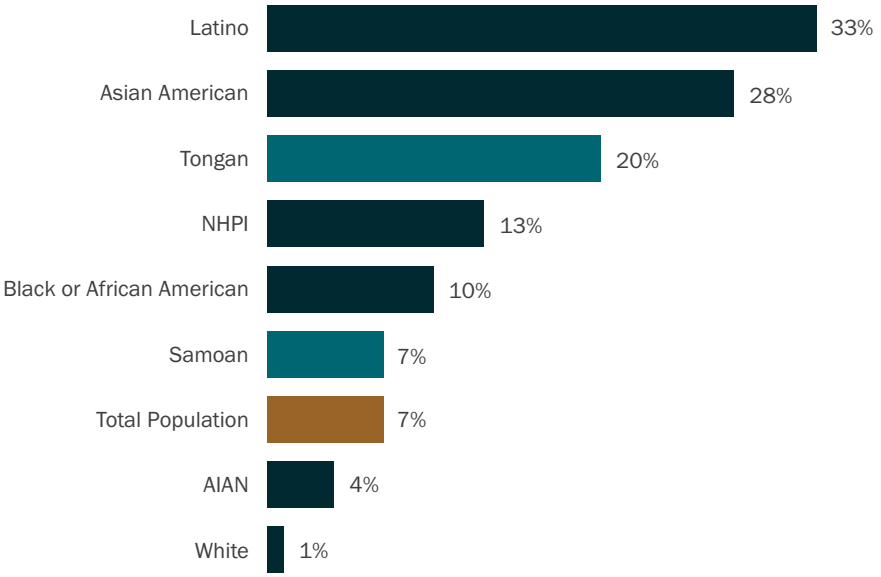
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

[5] Ibid.

[6] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Salt Lake City CSA 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

In 2012, 24% of NHPI youth dropped out of high school.

- Nearly one-quarter of NHPI in the Salt Lake City CSA are foreign-born. About 32% of Tongan and 12% of Samoan Americans are foreign-born, rates higher than average (9%).[7]
- Over 1,100 NHPI obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status in Utah between 2002 and 2012. Most of these LPRs were from Tonga or Samoa.[8]
- About 68% of Tongan Americans speak a language other than English at home, a rate higher than any racial group. About 20% of Tongan Americans are limited English proficient (LEP).[9]
- About 45% of Samoan Americans speak a language other than English at home and 7% are LEP.[10]
- About 7% of Tongan and 9% of Samoan American adults hold a bachelor's degree, rates lower than average (30%) and lower than any racial group.[11]
- In 2010, 73% of NHPI youth in Utah graduated and 24% dropped out of high school, rates worse than the statewide average (78% and 19%, respectively). NHPI students in the 2008 through 2012 cohorts had lower-than-average four-year high school graduation rates and higher-than-average dropout rates, according to the Utah State Office of Education.[12]

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

[8] U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Office of Immigration Statistics. Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Supplemental Table 1, 2002–2012.

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

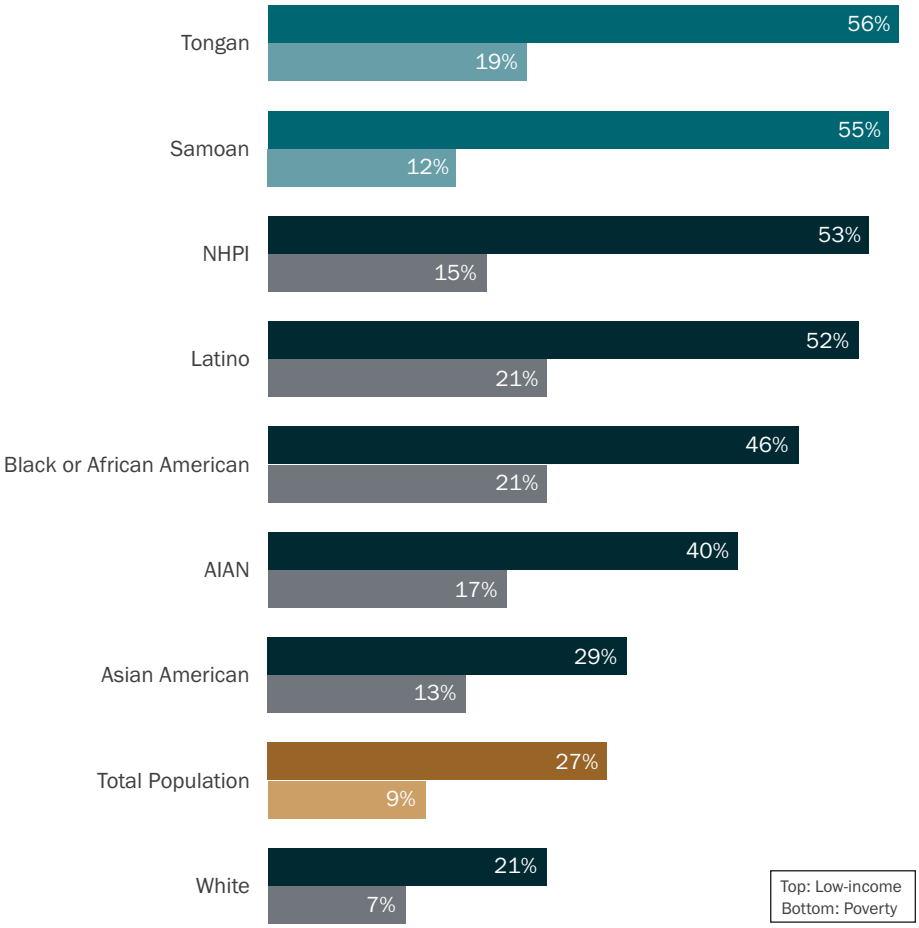
[10] Ibid.

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

[12] Utah State Office of Education. "2012 Cohort Graduation and Dropout Rate Report." April 18, 2013.

Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Salt Lake City CSA 2006–2010, *Ranked by Percent Low-Income*



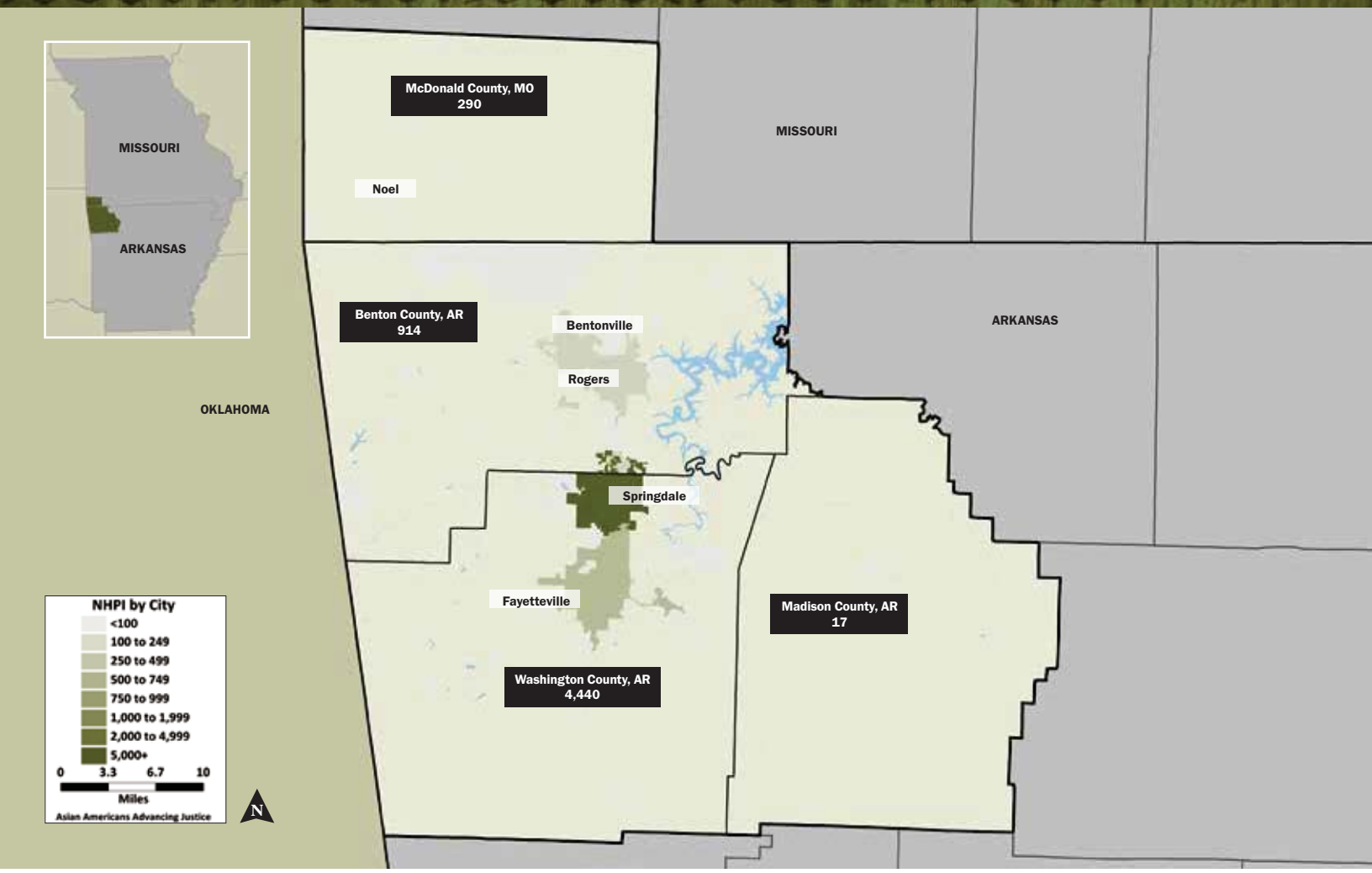
U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. Note: NHPI figures include other ethnic groups not included in this chart due to suppression or large standard error. Given significant diversity among ethnic groups, data on Asian Americans should only be used to illustrate differences or similarities between NHPI and Asian Americans. For data on Asian Americans, refer to *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- NHPI fare worse than average across multiple measures of income. NHPI have a higher poverty rate (15% compared to 9%), higher proportion who are low-income (53% compared to 27%), and lower per capita income ($12,446 compared to $24,895).[1]
- Among NHPI ethnic groups, Tongan and Samoan Americans are more likely to be low-income than those from any racial group.
- About 22% of Tongan American youth live in poverty, a rate higher than average (12%).[2]
- Overall 28% of NHPI families have three or more workers, a rate higher than any racial group. About 37% of Tongan American and 29% of Samoan American families have three or more workers.[3]
- NHPI have lower-than-average rates of homeownership in the Salt Lake City CSA (49% compared to 71%). About 43% of Samoan Americans, 53% of Native Hawaiians, and 56% of Tongan Americans are homeowners.[4]
- NHPI have larger-than-average household sizes (4.6 compared to 3.0).[5]

About 22% of Tongan American youth live in poverty, a rate higher than average.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B19301.
[2] Ibid., Table B17001.
[3] Ibid., Table B23009.
[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2.
[5] Ibid., Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

Fayetteville MSA
INTRODUCTION



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

Arkansas is home to the largest community of Marshallese Americans in the continental United States. After World War II, the Marshall Islands and surrounding atolls were used by the United States as a testing ground for 67 nuclear weapons and to conduct medical studies on Marshallese exposed to radiation fallout. In the mid-1980s, a Marshallese man named John Moody visited Springdale and wrote back to his village about the economic opportunities and the low cost of living. Today the Marshallese American community continues to grow, drawn by the prospect of education, health care, and jobs in the poultry industry.

Population, Growth by Race & Ethnic Group

Fayetteville MSA 2000 to 2010,
Ranked by 2010 Population

Ethnic Group	2000	2010	Growth
Marshallese	NR	4,276	NR
Native Hawaiian	181	388	114%
Guamanian or Chamorro	87	174	100%
Samoan	47	83	77%
Tongan	NR	26	NR
Fijian	1	15	1400%
Total NHPI Population	**1,436**	**5,661**	**294%**
Total Population	**347,045**	**463,204**	**33%**

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, and PCT10. 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 59% of NHPI in this region did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = Not reported.

- The NHPI population in the Fayetteville Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)[1] grew 294% over the decade, a rate higher than any other racial group. There are now nearly 6,000 NHPI in the Fayetteville MSA.
- Most NHPI are Marshallese Americans; the Fayetteville MSA has the largest number of Marshallese Americans in the continental United States. About 87% of the region's Marshallese American population lives in Springdale, Arkansas.[2]

Photo by M. Jamie Watson

MARSHALLESE COLLEGE STUDENT FORGES EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR HIS COMMUNITY

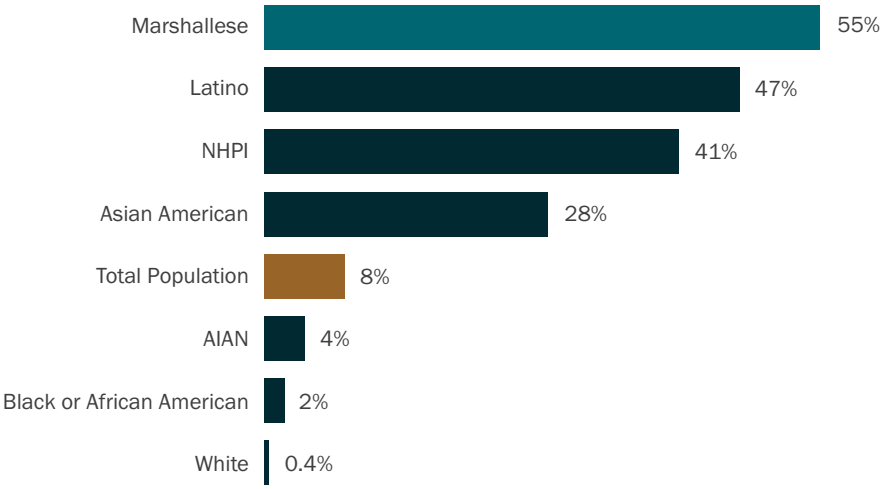
In 1997, Albious moved from the Marshall Islands to Springdale, Arkansas. Like many others from the Marshall Islands, his parents decided to move after hearing from a relative about the educational and economic opportunities that Springdale had to offer. Despite being only 10 years old at the time and not knowing English, Albious adapted quickly. At Springdale High School, he had his first taste of civic engagement and became the first Marshallese American elected to the student council. He currently works to improve economic prospects for Marshallese American families by promoting educational attainment, all while attending Northwest Arkansas Community College. According to Albious, "We are the future of our people, and we need to take another step forward."

[1] The Fayetteville MSA includes Benton County, Arkansas; Madison County, Arkansas; Washington County, Arkansas; and McDonald County, Missouri. Metropolitan areas are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

[2] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10.

Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fayetteville MSA 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

55% of Marshallese Americans are limited English proficient, a rate higher than any racial group.

- About 62% of Marshallese Americans are foreign-born, a rate much higher than average (10%).[3]
- About 85% of Marshallese Americans speak a language other than English at home, 55% of Marshallese Americans are limited English proficient,[4] and 47% of Marshallese American households are linguistically isolated, rates higher than any racial group.[5]
- Marshallese American adults have very low educational attainment. About 54% of Marshallese American adults have a high school degree or GED, and only 1% hold a bachelor's degree.[6]
- About 51% of NHPI students in the 2011 four-year cohort graduated from high school in Arkansas, a rate below any other racial group and far below average (81%).[7]

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

[4] Ibid., Table B16004.

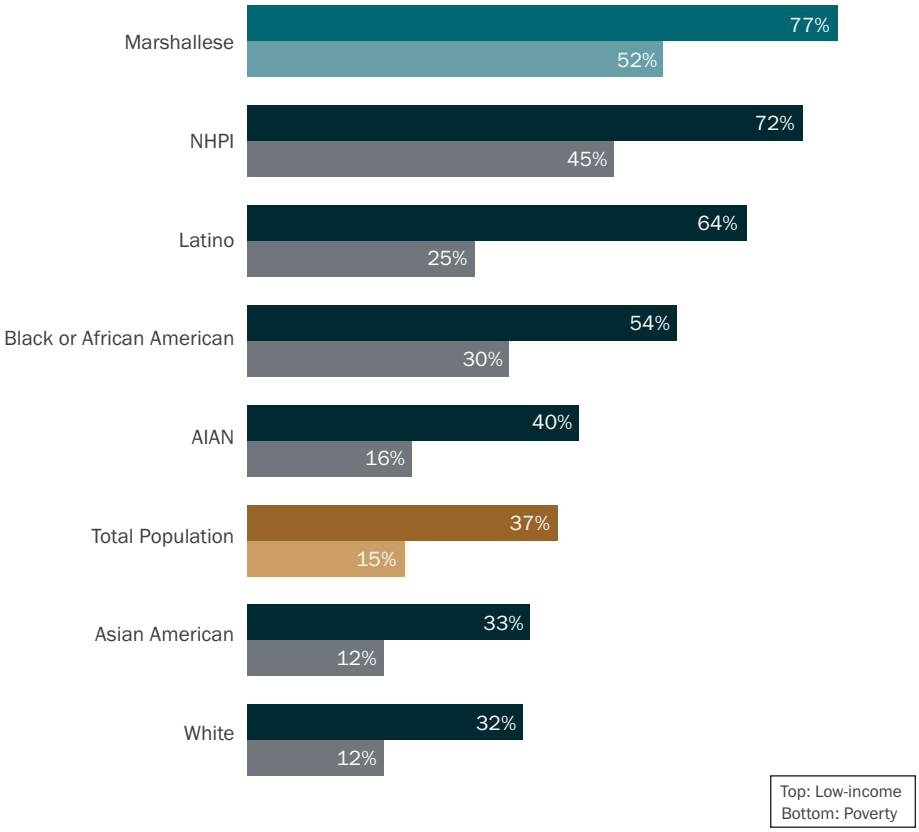
[5] Ibid., Table B16002. Note: Linguistically isolated households do not have anyone over the age of 14 who speaks English only or speaks English "very well."

[6] Ibid., Table B15002.

[7] U.S. Department of Education. November 26, 2012. "Provisional Data File: SY2010–11 Four-Year Regulatory Adjusted Cohort Graduation Rates."

Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, Fayetteville MSA 2006–2010, *Ranked by Percent Low-Income*



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

- Over three-quarters (77%) of Marshallese Americans are low-income and a majority (52%) live in poverty, rates much higher than the regional average (37% and 15%, respectively).[1]
- About 64% of Marshallese American youth live in poverty, a rate much higher than average (20%).[2]
- About 58% of Marshallese American women live in poverty, a rate much higher than average (16%).[3]
- About 12% of NHPI and only 8% of Marshallese Americans are homeowners, rates far below any racial group.[4]
- Among renters, about three-quarters of Marshallese Americans spend more than 30% of their income on housing, a rate higher than average (41%).[5]
- The average size of Marshallese American households is 6.0, much higher than any racial group and the regional average (2.6).[6]

Over three-quarters of Marshallese Americans are low-income and a majority live in poverty.

[1] U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

[2] Ibid., Table B17001.

[3] Ibid.

[4] U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2.

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

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

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

As one of the fastest-growing and most-diverse racial groups in the United States, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) need government agencies, foundations, businesses, researchers, and others to develop stronger partnerships with their communities and a more sophisticated approach 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 will initiate deeper and more fruitful discussions.

Data Collection

In an effort to enforce civil rights, the federal government developed racial and ethnic collection and reporting standards to track illegal discrimination. The failure of many federal agencies to consistently implement federal standards, especially Office of Management and Budget Statistical Policy Directive 15 (OMB 15), robs the NHPI community of its ability to advocate effectively alongside others for equitable access to resources and hinders the development of effective programs. Policy makers and government agencies at federal, state, and local levels must address the inconsistent disaggregation of data by:

- Implementing OMB 15, separating NHPI data from Asian American data when racial and ethnic data are collected and published.
- Promoting oversampling or other appropriate data collection techniques to ensure adequate samples of distinct NHPI groups.
- Encouraging increased data collection and reporting of NHPI groups by businesses, educational institutions, researchers, and community-based organizations.

Health

The NHPI community faces disproportionately high rates of obesity, cancer, diabetes, and mental health illnesses. However, there is a lack of data to attest to this disparity as many health agencies and institutions often use the overly broad Asian Pacific Islander category, which masks the health issues of the country's 1.2 million NHPI within a larger grouping that includes 17.3 million Asian Americans. Moreover, the NHPI community's disproportionately high uninsured rate and the lack of culturally and linguistically appropriate services create significant barriers to becoming a healthier and more productive community. Recommendations for policy makers, health care providers, insurance companies, and organizations that advocate for healthier communities include:

- Ensuring linguistically and culturally appropriate health care services.
- Promoting access to affordable health care for all NHPI residents and their families regardless of immigration status or sexual orientation.
- Funding research on the issues that are critical to NHPI, such as obesity, diabetes, cancer, asthma, and mental illness.
- Expanding the participation of NHPI in health care through workforce diversity initiatives and inclusion of NHPI on local and state boards and committees that address health issues relevant to NHPI.
- Expanding National Health Corps Service areas.

Education

Educational attainment among NHPI continues to lag behind that of the general population. Only about 18% of all NHPI adults have earned at least a bachelor's degree compared to 28% of the total United States population. The common misclassification of NHPI under the Asian Pacific Islander category also subjects them to the "model minority" myth despite being underserved and possessing a socioeconomic status closer to Blacks or African Americans and Latinos than the general population. Significant educational disparities also exist among NHPI communities, which require educational support programs to be tailored to their particular linguistic and cultural needs. Policies that would address the NHPI community's educational needs include:

- Decreasing the number of juveniles being sent from school into the criminal justice system by supporting intervention programs, family support, and counseling through partnerships with community organizations and local, state, and federal agencies and departments.
- Requiring educational institutions to build measurable and stronger relationships with NHPI parents and stakeholders.

- Supporting culturally relevant programs at educational institutions, including academic support programs, cultural competency programs for teachers and administrators, research on issues relevant to NHPI, and scholarship programs.
- Promoting the hiring of NHPI educators and support staff at K–12 schools and higher education institutions with high NHPI student attendance rates.

Immigration

NHPI come from islands that have extremely diverse and complicated sets of relationships with the United States. Those relationships include U.S. statehood, territorial status, sovereignty, and special relationships such as those under the Compact of Free Association (COFA). The broad range of relationships creates numerous distinct barriers to Pacific Islanders hoping to integrate successfully into the United States. Access to essential services and resources is also often dependent on one's immigration status. Immigration policies that can help NHPI immigrants integrate into the United States include:

- Increasing federal funding for states to adequately offset the impact of COFA migrants.
- Pursuing comprehensive immigration reform that includes a pathway to citizenship that keeps families together; extends to same-sex, foreign-born partners; allows academically responsible individuals brought to the United States as undocumented youth to apply for citizenship; and provides affordable health care and economic security programs to immigrants.
- Creating and enforcing adequate standards for interpretation and translation assistance in Pacific Islander languages.
- Establishing full workplace rights and protections for all workers regardless of immigration status.
- Allowing U.S. citizens and permanent residents to sponsor same-sex, foreign-born partners.

Civil Rights

While civil rights includes a large number of issues and protected rights, the NHPI community is particularly concerned with those related to discriminatory treatment within the criminal justice system. Law enforcement agencies and correctional authorities at the federal and state level provide very little, if any, information on how NHPI are treated as they pass through the criminal justice system. Critical national-level data missing from publicly available federal agency reports include data on the number of NHPI that are stopped and frisked, arrested, and incarcerated, and their postrelease status. Federal-, state-, and local-level law-enforcement agencies can help prevent civil rights violations by adopting the following policies:

- Disaggregating data on NHPI that enter the criminal justice system to the level of their respective islander communities.
- Mandating an annual comprehensive review of the adjudication and treatment of NHPI within federal, state, and local criminal-justice systems, particularly in jurisdictions with high concentrations of NHPI.
- Utilizing reports such as *Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System*, published by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs, as a model for reporting and disseminating statistics on NHPI in the criminal justice system.

Economic Justice

NHPI have historically faced significant economic challenges, particularly Tongan, Samoan, and Marshallese Americans. Those challenges have included disproportionately high rates of poverty and unemployment coupled with low homeownership rates and per capita incomes close to those of Blacks or African Americans and Latinos.

These challenges were exacerbated by the recent economic downturn, during which the number of NHPI living in poverty increased by 56%. The slow pace of the economic recovery also threatens to pull the American dream further away from NHPI. Policy makers, businesses, and foundations can support policies that reduce financial hardship and expand economic opportunities for the NHPI community by:

- Ensuring robust safety-net programs for low-income families and communities.

- Supporting the creation of jobs with living wages.
- Developing financial literacy, responsible homeownership, and asset-building programs in partnership with NHPI stakeholders and community-based organizations.
- Covering all workers under antidiscrimination and worker-intimidation laws regardless of immigration status.
- Protecting collective-bargaining rights.

Civic Engagement

As the community grows, NHPI are registering to vote in increasing numbers but continue to face obstacles that make it more difficult for their voices to be heard. Voter registration and turnout are still lower than average. A significant number of foreign-born Pacific Islanders who are eligible for U.S. citizenship require additional assistance to become naturalized citizens and register to vote. In addition, large numbers of NHPI are potentially undercounted in the decennial census, which can lead to an inaccurate statistical picture for purposes of redistricting and affect the ability of NHPI communities to impact the outcome of elections. Government agencies, foundations, and community-based organizations can promote civic engagement by:

- Addressing barriers to registration and voting by advocating for state and local policies such as election-day registration and early voting and by strengthening compliance with the National Voter Registration Act, which requires social service and other government agencies to offer voter registration opportunities.
- Funding community organizations that offer culturally and linguistically competent naturalization assistance, voter registration, and voter education to NHPI and promote the civic engagement of NHPI youth.
- Restoring federal laws that protect voters against racial discrimination, such as Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, which was eviscerated by the Supreme Court's *Shelby County vs. Holder* decision in 2013.
- 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.

GLOSSARY

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: the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the 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.

diversity immigrant visa category
The U.S. State Department requires foreign citizens who want to live in the United States to obtain a visa. Diversity visas are issued via lottery to foreign nationals who are from countries the United States considers to be underrepresented in U.S. immigration.

family preference immigrant visa category
The U.S. State Department requires foreign nationals who want to live in the United States to obtain a visa. Visas are available to those who have relatives who are U.S. citizens under the "immediate relative" and "family preference" visa categories. Family preference visas are available to unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their minor children; spouses, minor children, and unmarried sons and daughters (age 21 and over) or LPRs; married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their spouses and minor children; and brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, and their spouses and minor children, provided the U.S. citizens are at least 21.

foreign-born
According to the U.S. Census Bureau, foreign-born includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth, including those who have become U.S. citizens through naturalization. Those born to U.S. citizen parent(s) abroad or born in American Samoa, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands are native-born.

foreign national
An individual who is a citizen of any country other than the United States, according to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

high renter housing burden
Households are considered to have a high burden when 30% or more of household income is spent on housing costs, which include rent and utilities.

immediate relative visa category
The U.S. State Department requires foreign citizens who want to live in the United States to obtain a visa. Visas are available to those who have relatives who are U.S. citizens under the "immediate relative" and "family preference" visa categories. Immediate relative immigrant visas are available to spouses of a U.S. citizen, unmarried children under 21 of a U.S. citizen, orphans adopted by or to be adopted by U.S. citizens, or parents of adult U.S. citizens.

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

legal permanent resident (LPR)
A person who has 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)
Persons who speak English less than "very well."

linguistic isolation
Defined as households that have no one age 14 and over who speaks English only or speaks English "very well."

low-income
Determined as people who fall below 200% of the income-to-poverty ratio, or an individual with income for the past 12 months who is 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 50,000 or more population 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 at least 10,000 but less than 50,000 population) are also referred to as "core-based statistical areas."

net international migration
Includes any change of residence across the border of the United States (50 states and District of Columbia). The estimates of net international migration are made up of four subcomponents: (1) the net international migration of the foreign-born, (2) net migration between the United States and Puerto Rico, (3) net migration of natives to and from the United States, and (4) net movement of the Armed Forces population between the United States and overseas. Estimates include all foreign-born immigrations and emigrants, regardless of legal status.

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 man, woman, and child 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 percent 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. national
A person born in an outerlying U.S. possession such as American Samoa and is considered a "non-citizen" that may live and work in the United States legally but must apply for citizenship similar to foreign nationals.

youth
Persons under age 18.

Appendix A
POPULATION & POPULATION GROWTH, UNITED STATES

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	194,552,774	69%	196,817,552	64%	1%
Latino	35,305,818	13%	50,477,594	16%	43%
Black or African American	36,419,434	13%	42,020,743	14%	15%
Asian American	11,898,828	4%	17,320,856	6%	46%
AIAN	4,119,301	1%	5,220,579	2%	27%
NHPI	874,414	0.3%	1,225,195	0.4%	40%
Total	**281,421,906**	**100%**	**308,745,538**	**100%**	**10%**

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Native Hawaiian	401,162	46%	527,077	43%	31%
Samoan	133,281	15%	184,440	15%	38%
Guamanian or Chamorro	92,611	11%	147,798	12%	60%
Tongan	36,840	4%	57,183	5%	55%
Fijian	13,581	2%	32,304	3%	138%
Marshallese	6,650	1%	22,434	2%	237%
Palauan	3,469	0.4%	7,450	1%	115%
Tahitian	3,313	0.4%	5,062	0.4%	53%
Chuukese	654	0.1%	4,211	0.3%	544%
Pohnpeian	700	0.1%	2,060	0.2%	194%
Saipanese	475	0.1%	1,031	0.1%	117%
Yapese	368	0.04%	1,018	0.1%	177%
Tokelauan	574	0.1%	925	0.1%	61%
Kosraean	226	0.03%	906	0.1%	301%
Carolinian	173	0.02%	521	0.04%	201%
Papua New Guinean	224	0.03%	416	0.03%	86%
I-Kiribati	175	0.02%	401	0.03%	129%
Mariana Islander	141	0.02%	391	0.03%	177%
Solomon Islander	25	0.003%	122	0.01%	388%
Ni-Vanuatu	18	0.002%	91	0.01%	406%
NHPI Total	**874,414**	**100%**	**1,225,195**	**100%**	**40%**

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. 2000 figures for groups with less than 7,000 are from 2010 Census special tabulation.

Note: Figures for race and ethnic group include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 20% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total.

Appendix B
SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, UNITED STATES

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	
NHPI	**34%**	**White**	**16%**	**Latino**	**37%**	**Asian American**	**60%**	**Latino**	**62%**	**Latino**	**13%**
Latino	**34%**	Asian American	9%	**Asian American**	**32%**	**Latino**	**38%**	**AIAN**	**80%**	**AIAN**	**16%**
AIAN	**32%**	Black or African American	8%	NHPI	9%	**NHPI**	**14%**	**Black or African American**	**81%**	**NHPI**	**18%**
Black or African American	**30%**	AIAN	7%	AIAN	6%	Black or African American	8%	Asian American	86%	**Black or African American**	**18%**
Asian American	**26%**	NHPI	6%	Black or African American	3%	AIAN	5%	NHPI	88%	White	31%
White	20%	Latino	6%	White	2%	White	4%	White	90%	Asian American	49%
Total Population	24%	Total Population	13%	Total Population	9%	Total Population	13%	Total Population	85%	Total Population	28%

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	**48%**	Native Hawaiian	6%	**Marshallese**	**41%**	**Fijian**	**65%**	**Marshallese**	**69%**	**Marshallese**	**3%**
Tokelauan	**45%**	Fijian	6%	**Fijian**	**22%**	**Marshallese**	**65%**	**Fijian**	**79%**	**Samoan**	**12%**
Kosraean	**45%**	Mariana Islander	5%	**Palauan**	**20%**	**Palauan**	**49%**	**Tongan**	**82%**	**Fijian**	**13%**
Tongan	**43%**	Tahitian	4%	**Tongan**	**19%**	**Tongan**	**35%**	Guamanian or Chamorro	86%	**Tongan**	**13%**
I-Kiribati	**42%**	Tongan	4%	**Samoan**	**12%**	Samoan	10%	Samoan	87%	**Palauan**	**17%**
Chuukese	**42%**	Guamanian or Chamorro	4%	Guamanian or Chamorro	8%	Guamanian or Chamorro	9%	Native Hawaiian	90%	**Native Hawaiian**	**18%**
Samoan	**42%**	Samoan	4%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Native Hawaiian	1%	Palauan	92%	**Guamanian or Chamorro**	**18%**
Pohnpeian	**42%**	I-Kiribati	3%								
Solomon Islander	**41%**	Tokelauan	3%								
Carolinian	**40%**	Solomon Islander	2%								
Tahitian	**40%**	Chuukese	2%								
Saipanese	**39%**	Carolinian	2%								
Yapese	**37%**	Saipanese	2%								
Guamanian or Chamorro	**37%**	Palauan	2%								
Native Hawaiian	**35%**	Papua New Guinean	2%								
Palauan	**34%**	Kosraean	2%								
Mariana Islander	**32%**	Marshallese	1%								
Papua New Guinean	**29%**	Pohnpeian	1%								
Fijian	**25%**	Yapese	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. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born to U.S. citizen parent(s) abroad or born in American Samoa, Guam, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Appendix B
SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, UNITED STATES

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	**$15,638**	**Black or African American**	**25%**	**Latino**	**51%**	**Black or African American**	**44%**	**Latino**	**3.5**	**Latino**	**31%**
AIAN	**$17,688**	**AIAN**	**23%**	**Black or African American**	**49%**	**NHPI**	**47%**	**NHPI**	**3.4**	**AIAN**	**24%**
Black or African American	**$17,766**	**Latino**	**22%**	**AIAN**	**47%**	**Latino**	**47%**	**Asian American**	**3.0**	**Black or African American**	**18%**
NHPI	**$19,051**	**NHPI**	**15%**	**NHPI**	**35%**	**AIAN**	**53%**	**AIAN**	**2.8**	Asian American	15%
Asian American	$28,383	Asian American	11%	Asian American	26%	**Asian American**	**57%**	Black or African American	2.6	NHPI	14%
White	$32,136	White	10%	White	24%	White	72%	White	2.4	White	11%
Total Population	$27,334	Total Population	14%	Total Population	32%	Total Population	65%	Total Population	2.6	Total Population	15%

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	
Marshallese	**$7,097**	**Marshallese**	**49%**	**Marshallese**	**73%**	**Chuukese**	**9%**	**Marshallese**	**5.7**	**Tongan**	**26%**
Tongan	**$11,892**	**Tongan**	**19%**	**Tongan**	**47%**	**Marshallese**	**10%**	**Chuukese**	**5.5**	**Marshallese**	**24%**
Palauan	**$14,569**	**Palauan**	**18%**	**Samoan**	**41%**	**Kosraean**	**13%**	**Tongan**	**5.0**	**Fijian**	**17%**
Samoan	**$14,936**	**Samoan**	**16%**	**Palauan**	**34%**	**Carolinian**	**14%**	**Kosraean**	**4.9**	**Guamanian or Chamorro**	**16%**
Guamanian or Chamorro	**$20,430**	Guamanian or Chamorro	13%	Guamanian or Chamorro	32%	**Pohnpeian**	**16%**	**Pohnpeian**	**4.5**	Samoan	15%
Native Hawaiian	**$20,706**	Native Hawaiian	12%	Native Hawaiian	30%	**Saipanese**	**25%**	**Tokelauan**	**4.3**	Native Hawaiian	10%
Fijian	**$21,621**	Fijian	5%	Fijian	20%	**Palauan**	**27%**	**Samoan**	**4.0**		
						Mariana Islander	**27%**	**Saipanese**	**3.9**		
						Yapese	**28%**	**Carolinian**	**3.9**		
						Samoan	**34%**	**Yapese**	**3.5**		
						Tongan	**41%**	**Fijian**	**3.4**		
						Tokelauan	**42%**	**Mariana Islander**	**3.4**		
						Guamanian or Chamorro	**43%**	**Palauan**	**3.3**		
						Tahitian	**48%**	**Guamanian or Chamorro**	**3.3**		
						Native Hawaiian	**51%**	**Native Hawaiian**	**3.2**		
						Fijian	**55%**	**Tahitian**	**3.1**		

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 2009–2011 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

Appendix C
NHPI POPULATION BY STATE

Population, Growth

Ranked by 2010 Population

State	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of State	Number	% of State	
Hawai'i	282,667	23.33%	355,816	26.16%	26%
California	221,458	0.65%	286,145	0.77%	29%
Washington	42,761	0.73%	70,322	1.05%	64%
Texas	29,094	0.14%	47,646	0.19%	64%
Florida	23,998	0.15%	39,914	0.21%	66%
Utah	21,367	0.96%	36,777	1.33%	72%
New York	28,612	0.15%	36,423	0.19%	27%
Nevada	16,234	0.81%	32,848	1.22%	102%
Oregon	16,019	0.47%	25,785	0.67%	61%
Arizona	13,415	0.26%	25,106	0.39%	87%
Georgia	9,689	0.12%	15,577	0.16%	61%
Virginia	9,984	0.14%	15,422	0.19%	54%
Colorado	10,153	0.24%	15,200	0.30%	50%
North Carolina	8,574	0.11%	14,774	0.15%	72%
Illinois	11,848	0.10%	13,546	0.11%	14%
New Jersey	10,065	0.12%	12,999	0.15%	29%
Pennsylvania	8,790	0.07%	12,424	0.10%	41%
Missouri	6,635	0.12%	11,296	0.19%	70%
Alaska	5,515	0.88%	11,154	1.57%	102%
Ohio	6,984	0.06%	10,525	0.09%	51%
Massachusetts	8,704	0.14%	10,257	0.16%	18%
Maryland	6,179	0.12%	9,826	0.17%	59%
Michigan	7,276	0.07%	9,348	0.09%	28%
Oklahoma	5,123	0.15%	8,206	0.22%	60%
Arkansas	3,129	0.12%	7,849	0.27%	151%
Tennessee	4,587	0.08%	7,785	0.12%	70%
Indiana	4,367	0.07%	6,385	0.10%	46%
Minnesota	5,867	0.12%	6,206	0.12%	6%
Alabama	3,169	0.07%	5,914	0.12%	87%
South Carolina	3,778	0.09%	5,880	0.13%	56%
Connecticut	4,076	0.12%	5,397	0.15%	32%
Wisconsin	4,310	0.08%	5,117	0.09%	19%
Kentucky	3,162	0.08%	5,111	0.12%	62%
Idaho	2,847	0.22%	5,094	0.32%	79%
Kansas	3,117	0.12%	4,938	0.17%	58%
Louisiana	3,237	0.07%	4,879	0.11%	51%
New Mexico	3,069	0.17%	4,698	0.23%	53%
Iowa	2,196	0.08%	3,847	0.13%	75%
Nebraska	1,733	0.10%	2,823	0.15%	63%
Mississippi	1,901	0.07%	2,776	0.09%	46%
Rhode Island	1,783	0.17%	2,260	0.21%	27%
Montana	1,077	0.12%	1,732	0.18%	61%
District of Columbia	785	0.14%	1,320	0.22%	68%
West Virginia	887	0.05%	1,254	0.07%	41%
Delaware	671	0.09%	1,216	0.14%	81%
New Hampshire	777	0.06%	1,160	0.09%	49%
Wyoming	614	0.12%	1,063	0.19%	73%
Maine	792	0.06%	988	0.07%	25%
South Dakota	556	0.07%	920	0.11%	65%
North Dakota	475	0.07%	782	0.12%	65%
Vermont	308	0.05%	465	0.07%	51%

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

Appendix D
NHPI ETHNIC GROUP POPULATION BY STATE

Ethnic Group Population 2010

Ethnic Groups listed in Alphabetical Order

State	Carolinian
Washington	127

State	Chuukese
Hawai'i	2,563
Oregon	537
Washington	225
Texas	119

State	Fijian
California	24,059
Washington	2,639
Oregon	888
Hawai'i	711
Texas	454
Nevada	369
Utah	366
New York	321
Florida	255
Arizona	237

State	Guamanian or Chamorro
California	44,425
Washington	14,829
Texas	10,167
Hawai'i	6,647
Florida	5,904
Nevada	5,512
Arizona	4,276
Georgia	3,856
North Carolina	3,682
Virginia	3,592

State	Kiribati
Hawai'i	141

State	Kosraean
Hawai'i	484
Washington	100

State	Marshallese
Hawai'i	7,412
Arkansas	4,324
Washington	2,207
California	1,761
Oklahoma	1,028
Oregon	970
Utah	793
Arizona	666
Texas	550
Iowa	406

State	Native Hawaiian
Hawai'i	289,970
California	74,932
Washington	19,863
Nevada	16,339
Texas	13,192
Oregon	9,719
Arizona	9,549
Florida	8,023
Utah	6,525
Colorado	5,670

State	Palauan
California	1,404
Hawai'i	1,216
Washington	917
Oregon	602
Texas	541
Arizona	257
Colorado	213
Florida	198
Nevada	143
Virginia	137

State	Pohnpeian
Hawai'i	775
Texas	136
California	108
Missouri	106
North Carolina	101

State	Saipanese
Washington	194
California	168

State	Samoan
California	60,876
Hawai'i	37,463
Washington	18,351
Utah	13,086
Alaska	5,953
Texas	5,490
Nevada	5,257
Arizona	3,547
Oregon	2,892
Missouri	2,740

State	Tahitian
Hawai'i	2,513
California	969
Utah	290
Florida	170
Washington	157
Nevada	128

State	Tokelauan
Hawai'i	547
California	138

State	Tongan
California	22,893
Utah	13,235
Hawai'i	8,085
Texas	2,287
Washington	1,934
Arizona	1,792
Nevada	1,590
Oregon	1,006
Alaska	762
Florida	683

State	Yapese
Hawai'i	260
California	138

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Note: Top 10 states are reported for Fijian, Guamanian or Chamorro, Marshallese, Native Hawaiian, Palauan, Samoan, and Tongan tables. State population data for other ethnic groups are limited. Smaller ethnic groups reported in 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1, are subject to suppression if population is less than 100.

Appendix E
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH, UNITED STATES

Leading Causes of Death

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, United States 2005–2010

	No. 1 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 2 Cause % of Total for Group		No. 3 Cause % of Total for Group	
AIAN	Heart disease	24%	Cancer	18%	Diabetes	6%
Asian American	Heart disease	35%	Cancer	28%	Diabetes	4%
Black or African American	Heart disease	33%	Cancer	22%	Diabetes	4%
Latino	Heart disease	28%	Cancer	21%	Diabetes	5%
NHPI	Heart disease	34%	Cancer	24%	Diabetes	6%
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease	35%	Cancer	25%	Diabetes	5%
Guamanian or Chamorro	Heart disease	30%	Cancer	22%	Diabetes	6%
Samoan	Heart disease	36%	Cancer	23%	Diabetes	6%
White	Heart disease	33%	Cancer	23%	Lung disease	6%
Total Population	**Heart disease**	**33%**	**Cancer**	**23%**	**Lung disease**	**5%**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Mortality Multiple Cause Files, 2005–2010. Note: Figures are for single race and ethnicity, except for Latino. National disaggregated NHPI ethnic data available only for Native Hawaiians, Guamanian or Chamorro Americans, and Samoan Americans. 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 in the United States, 2011* at advancingjustice.org.

TECHNICAL NOTES

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 2009–2011 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Estimates, 2006–2010 ACS 5-Year Estimates (selected population tables) and Public Use Microdata Sample, and 2002 and 2007 Survey of Business Owners. Other data in the report include data from California Department of Public Health; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and National Health Interview Surveys; National Center for Education Statistics; Office of Analysis and Information Management of the University of California, Los Angeles; Office of Hawaiian Affairs; University of California Office of the President; Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse of Syracuse University; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics; U.S. State Department; State of Hawai'i Department of Health; University of Hawai'i , Mānoa, Institutional Research Office; and Washington State Department of Health, Center for Health 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), a compilation of counties, and/or local metropolitan areas. Honolulu Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which is also known as the island of Oahu or Honolulu County, was used because there are no CSAs in the state of Hawai'i. 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:

> BAY AREA CSA (San Jose–San Francisco–Oakland, California, Combined Statistical Area):
> 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.)
>
> HONOLULU MSA: Honolulu County/island of Oahu
>
> LOS ANGELES CSA (Los Angeles–Long Beach–Riverside, California, Combined Statistical Area):

Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura Counties

SALT LAKE CITY CSA (Salt Lake City–Ogden–Clearfield, Utah, Combined Statistical Area): Box Elder, Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Summit, Tooele, Wasatch, and Weber Counties

SEATTLE CSA (Seattle–Tacoma–Olympia, Washington, Combined Statistical Area): Island, King, Kitsap, Mason, Pierce, Skagit, Snohomish, and Thurston Counties

FAYETTEVILLE MSA (Fayetteville–Springdale–Rogers, Arkansas–Missouri, Metropolitan Statistical Area): Benton County, Arkansas; Madison County, Arkansas; Washington County, Arkansas; and McDonald County, Missouri

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), 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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The statements and views expressed are solely the responsibility of the authors.