



2015

# A COMMUNITY OF CONTRASTS

Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County



ASIAN AMERICANS  
ADVANCING  
JUSTICE  
LOS ANGELES



U P A C

SAN DIEGO  
COUNTY



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*Cover photos were taken by M. Jamie Watson, Sam Chen, and Union of Pan Asian Communities. Photographs in the report were taken by M. Jamie Watson unless otherwise noted. Data design and layout were provided by SunDried Penguin.*

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# ORGANIZATIONAL DESCRIPTIONS



## **Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles**

Founded in 1983 as the Asian Pacific American Legal Center, Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles (Advancing Justice - LA) is the nation's largest legal and civil rights organization for Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI). Through direct services, impact litigation, policy advocacy, leadership development, and capacity building, Advancing Justice - LA focuses on the most vulnerable members of Asian American and NHPI communities while also building a strong voice for civil rights and social justice.

Advancing Justice - LA is based in downtown Los Angeles, with satellite offices in Orange County, Sacramento, and the San Gabriel Valley. Visit [advancingjustice-la.org](http://advancingjustice-la.org).

Our affiliates include Asian Americans Advancing Justice - AAJC (Washington, DC), Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Asian Law Caucus (San Francisco), Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Atlanta, and Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Chicago.



## **Union of Pan Asian Communities**

The Union of Pan Asian Communities (UPAC) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, which provides linguistically and culturally competent health and human services. On an annual basis, UPAC serves more than 35,000 low to moderate income and underserved Asian, Pacific Islander, Latino, Middle Eastern, East African, African American, and other diverse ethnic populations. UPAC's major areas of focus include Adult & Older Adult Mental Health, Child & Adolescent Mental Health, Addiction Treatment & Recovery, Child & Youth Development, Economic & Community Development, Health Promotion & Disease Prevention, and Senior Nutrition & Education.

UPAC recognizes the diverse ethnic and cultural identities and strengths of children, youth, adults and families and their need for self-sufficiency. UPAC's staff, representing 30 different languages and dialects, is dedicated to improving our community members' quality of life by building trust and achieving sustainable results.

# WELCOME

The second-most populous county in California and the fifth-most populous in the United States, San Diego County is also one of the most diverse places in the nation. Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities contribute to that diversity in important ways, representing over 30 ethnic groups and 25 languages.

While Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County contribute significantly to the economic success of the region, many in our communities face serious challenges yet lack access to critical social service programs, employment, health care, and culturally and linguistically sensitive support.

To promote a better understanding about our communities and help policy makers, funders, government agencies, and others to address these challenges, *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County* compiles the latest data on language, health, education, civic engagement, immigration, income, employment, housing, and economic contributions. Armed with these data, we hope policy makers and others will enact new policies that empower Asian American and NHPI communities to create a better quality of life for themselves, their families, and their community.

We would like to thank the sponsors who made this report possible, including the Wallace H. Coulter Foundation, SoCalGas (a Sempra Energy utility), Cyrus Chung Ying Tang Foundation, and Wells Fargo.

We would also like to thank those who made this report possible, including staff at Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles (Kristin Sakaguchi, Dan Ichinose, and Joanna Lee) and Union of Pan Asian Communities (Margaret Iwanaga-Penrose, Angela Chen, and Gayle Hom), as well as the organizations that shared their valuable feedback, including representatives from Cambodian Dancers of San Diego; Chinese Service Center of San Diego; National Federation of Filipino American Association; Japanese American Citizens League, San Diego Chapter; Karen Organization of San Diego; Lao Community Cultural Center; Lao Hmong Family Association; Pacific Arts Movement; Pacific Islander Festival Association of San Diego; Pan Pacific Law Enforcement Association; and Vietnamese Federation of San Diego.

Stewart Kwoh  
President & Executive Director  
Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles

Margaret Iwanaga-Penrose  
President & CEO  
Union of Pan Asian Communities

# INTRODUCTION

San Diego County has been home to Asian Americans and Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) since the late 19th century. Chinese who left the gold rush, along with Japanese, moved to San Diego and found the only work available to them were low-wage labor-intensive jobs. Large numbers of NHPI have moved to San Diego County's many military bases as active-duty members and have remained here as veterans. Today San Diego County is home to the nation's largest Guamanian or Chamorro American population. The county's Laotian and Filipino American populations are also among the largest in the United States.

Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County all have distinct histories and challenges they face today. While some moved here with ease and have achieved success, many others continue to struggle to make ends meet. When these diverse ethnic groups are collapsed into monolithic racial groups, "model minority" stereotypes are reinforced. These stereotypes create an inaccurate view of the numerous ethnic groups, and the needs of the most disadvantaged in our community are often masked. Detailed data that fully illustrate the differences of ethnic groups are essential to better understand and respond to the needs of Asian American and NHPI communities.

*A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County* addresses these challenges by doing two things.

First, the report provides critical data on Asian Americans and NHPI disaggregated by ethnic group. Data on discrete ethnic groups show the complexity of the barriers and challenges the Asian American and NHPI communities face in San Diego County. While distinguishing the social and economic diversity and needs of different groups, the report includes data on immigration, language, education, income, housing, and health for Asian American and NHPI communities in San Diego County.

Second, the report makes data from numerous government and academic sources accessible to community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and others looking to better understand and serve Asian American and NHPI communities. While the report heavily draws on data from the United States Census Bureau, it also includes data from other sources including the California Department of Education, California Department of Public Health, Center for the Study of Immigration Integration at the University of Southern California, UCLA's California Health Interview Survey, and United States Department of Homeland Security.

Together these data paint a more nuanced picture of two of San Diego County's fastest-growing and most diverse racial groups. They will help stakeholders better respond to and serve our community of contrasts.

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

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

San Diego County is home to large and fast-growing Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations. According to 2013 population estimates, there are nearly 460,000 Asian Americans and 36,000 NHPI countywide. Of the over 3 million San Diego County residents, one in seven is Asian American or NHPI. *A Community of Contrasts: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in San Diego County* provides community organizations, policy makers, foundations, businesses, and others with vital data on these diverse and growing communities. The key findings include the following:

**The Asian American and NHPI populations are diverse and two of San Diego County's fastest-growing racial groups.**

San Diego County's Asian American population was the fastest-growing racial group from 2000 to 2010, increasing 38%. The NHPI population grew 25% over the decade; in comparison, the total county population grew 10%. The NHPI population in San Diego County is the second largest on the continent. San Diego County is home to some of the largest Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups in the country. There are more Guamanian or Chamorro Americans living in San Diego County than in any other county in the United States; the Laotian American population is the second largest nationwide, and the Filipino American population is the third largest. As these communities continue to grow at top rates, policy makers must understand their needs to address the human relations challenges that come with increasing diversity.

**Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County are starting businesses and creating jobs.**

Asian Americans own over 29,000 businesses in San Diego County. This is an increase of 49% from 2002 to 2007. These businesses employ over 50,000 workers in San Diego County. There are nearly 900 NHPI-owned businesses countywide.

**Asian Americans and NHPI are becoming citizens, registering to vote, and casting ballots; however, more work is needed to increase political influence and community involvement in San Diego County.**

As of the 2012 General Election, nearly 90,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote in San Diego County. However, Asian American voters make up only 6% of the county's electorate, despite making up 13% of the total population. Over 28,000 Asian American immigrants countywide obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status between 1985 and 2005 and are eligible to naturalize but have not done so yet. Policy makers need to actively promote civic engagement among Asian American and NHPI communities, particularly through ensuring language assistance to voters.

**Asian Americans are more immigrant than any other racial group in San Diego County.**

Over half of Asian Americans in San Diego County are foreign-born, a rate above all racial groups. About a quarter of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders born outside the United States entered the country in 2000 or later. Nearly 63,000 Asian Americans obtained LPR status between 2000 and 2010. Over three-quarters of immigrants who obtained LPR status countywide during the decade were from Asia or the Pacific Islands. Policy makers need to promote immigrant integration programs and local implementation of federal immigration reform to protect the rights of both documented and undocumented immigrants in San Diego County.

**Language barriers, including literacy and need for oral and written translations, limit Asian American and NHPI access to critical services in San Diego County.**

Language barriers exist within Asian American and NHPI communities, both among ethnic groups and among generations. Countywide, nearly 250,000 people speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.

Over 100,000 Asian Americans and 2,500 NHPI are limited English proficient (LEP). Nearly three in five Asian American seniors are LEP. Language rights policies and linguistically appropriate services need to be strengthened, and investment in English language acquisition for children and adults needs to be better promoted by policy makers.

**Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County struggle to achieve academic success in K-12 and higher education.**

Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese American adults are among those least likely to have a high school diploma in San Diego County. Samoan and Laotian Americans have the lowest rates of obtaining a college degree among all racial groups. In fall 2013, freshman applicants from 14 Asian American or NHPI ethnic groups were less likely than Whites to be admitted to the University of California, San Diego (UCSD). About 27% of NHPI freshmen were admitted to UCSD, a rate similar to Latinos (24%) and below Whites (41%). Only 16 NHPI freshmen applicants enrolled in the fall of 2013. Policy makers need to improve availability and access to resources for students in all levels of education.

**The economic crisis continues to impact Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County.**

The number of poor and unemployed Asian Americans and NHPI are increasing at high rates. From 2007 to 2013, the number of unemployed NHPI increased 103%, a rate higher than all racial groups; the number of unemployed Asian Americans increased 95% countywide. During the same period, the number of Asian Americans living in poverty increased 56%, a rate greater than all racial groups, and the number of NHPI living in poverty increased 23%. Both Asian Americans and NHPI fare worse than Whites across multiple measures of income. Large Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, including Korean, Samoan, Thai, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Cambodian Americans have among the highest rates of poverty countywide. Policy makers need to reinforce social safety net programs and employment and labor laws to ensure accessibility to Asian American and NHPI communities in San Diego.

**Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County struggle to find affordable housing.**

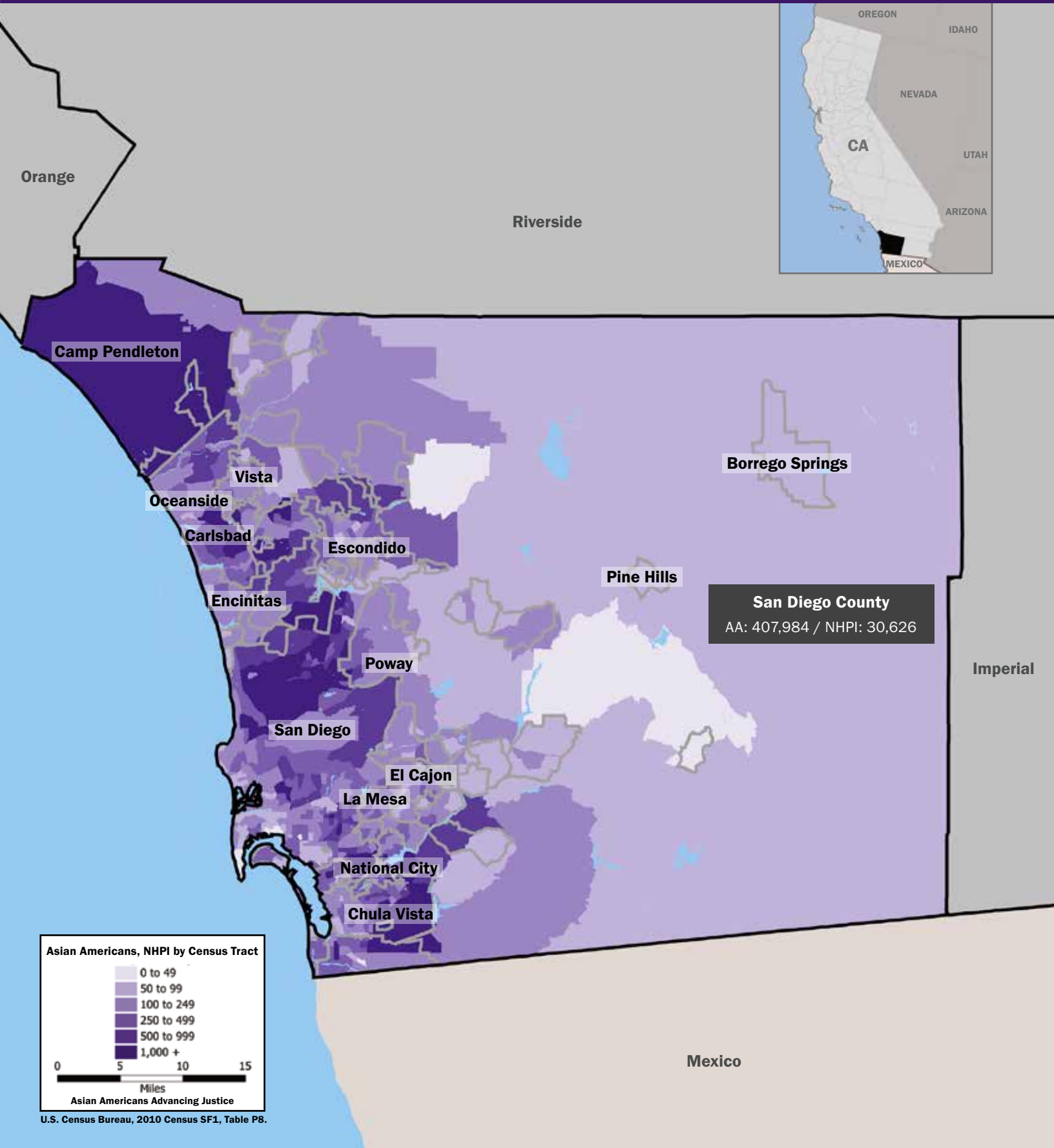
NHPI have among the lowest rates of homeownership, rates similar to that of Latinos. Both Asian Americans and NHPI tend to live in larger-than-average households. Additionally, many Asian American and NHPI homeowners and renters spend large amounts of their income on housing costs. About 55% of NHPI and 54% of Asian American households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs. Approximately 49% of NHPI and 47% of Asian American renters spend 30% or more of their income on rent. Several NHPI and Asian American ethnic groups spend more than 50% of their income on housing costs. Policy makers need to protect the human right to housing by supporting programs and resources that increase the availability of affordable housing.

**Asian Americans and NHPI are disproportionately impacted by disease, but many lack access to care and health insurance.**

Cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian Americans, and heart disease is the leading cause of death among NHPI. NHPI in San Diego County have an age-adjusted death rate higher than any racial group. However, many Asian Americans and NHPI are uninsured and struggle to access adequate care. Policy makers need to ensure greater access to affordable, quality health insurance, and as increasing numbers of Asian Americans and NHPI enroll in Covered California health care programs, culturally and linguistically appropriate services must be adequately implemented.



# San Diego County MAP





## Population by Race & Hispanic Origin

San Diego County 2010,

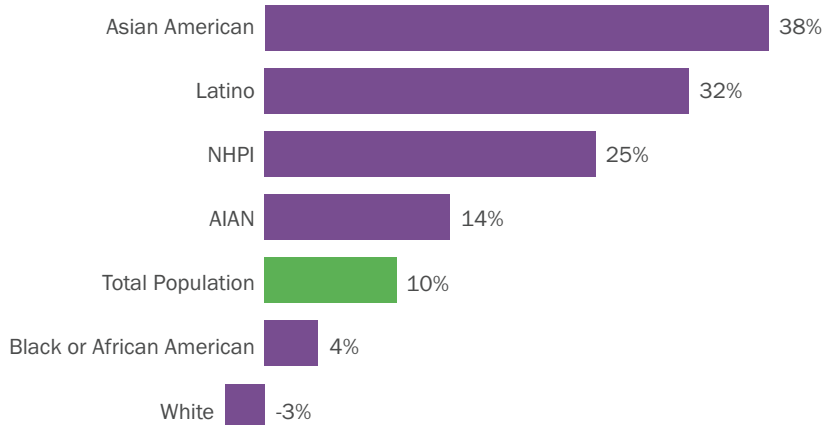
Ranked by Population

Race and Hispanic Origin	Number	Percent
White	1,500,047	48%
Latino	991,348	32%
Asian American	407,984	13%
Black or African American	194,788	6%
AIAN	52,749	2%
NHPI	30,626	1%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>3,095,313</b>	<b>100%</b>

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

## Population Growth by Race & Hispanic Origin

San Diego County 2000 to 2010



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

*Asian Americans*

*are the*

*fastest-  
growing*

*racial group*

*in San Diego County.*

- As of the 2010 Census, San Diego County was home to 407,984 Asian Americans, making it the fifth-largest Asian American population in California. Nearly one in seven people countywide are Asian American.<sup>1</sup> According to Census Bureau population estimates, as of July 2013, that number had risen to approximately 455,165 Asian Americans countywide.<sup>2</sup>
- There were 30,626 Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (NHPI) living in San Diego County, the fifth-largest NHPI population nationwide and second largest on the continent as of the 2010 Census.<sup>3</sup> As of July 2013, that number had grown to an estimated 35,557 NHPI living in San Diego according to Census Bureau population estimates.<sup>4</sup>
- The Asian American population was the fastest-growing racial group countywide between 2000 and 2010, growing 38% over the decade. The NHPI population also grew significantly (25%) over the same period.
- Half of NHPI countywide are multi-racial; about 18% of Asian Americans are multiracial.<sup>5</sup>
- One-third of NHPI and one-quarter of Asian Americans in San Diego County are youth under the age of 18.<sup>6</sup>
- Over the decade, the Asian American and NHPI senior (65 and over) populations grew significantly (61% and 52%, respectively) compared to the total population (12%).<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H.

<sup>3</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Table P6.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 Population Estimates, Table PEPSR5H.

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, QT-P9, P8, and P9.

<sup>6</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

<sup>7</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF2, Table DP-1; 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

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

### Asian American Population, Growth

by Top 15 Cities, San Diego County 2000 to 2010,  
Ranked by Population

City	Number	Percent	Growth
San Diego	241,293	18%	27%
Chula Vista	41,840	17%	84%
Oceanside	15,112	9%	27%
National City	11,771	20%	6%
Escondido	10,679	7%	47%
Carlsbad	10,058	10%	133%
San Marcos	9,503	11%	191%
El Cajon	6,496	7%	64%
Poway	5,983	13%	37%
Vista	5,717	6%	27%
La Mesa	4,584	8%	54%
La Presa	4,221	12%	3%
Encinitas	3,390	6%	39%
Santee	3,247	6%	53%
Imperial Beach	2,538	10%	2%

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

- The city of San Diego is home to the largest Asian American and NHPI populations countywide.
- National City is proportionally more Asian American (20%) than any other city countywide.
- Among cities with 5,000 or more Asian Americans, San Marcos had the county’s fastest-growing Asian American population, increasing 191% between 2000 and 2010. Asian American populations in Carlsbad (133%), Chula Vista (84%), and El Cajon (64%) were also among the fastest-growing over the decade.<sup>8</sup>
- San Marcos also had the county’s fastest-growing NHPI population, experiencing an increase of 174% between 2000 and 2010. Among other cities with 500 or more NHPI, El Cajon (79%), Carlsbad (78%), and La Mesa (60%) also had significant NHPI population growth.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P6.

<sup>9</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P6.

### NHPI Population, Growth

by Top 15 Cities, San Diego County 2000 to 2010,  
Ranked by Population

City	Number	Percent	Growth
San Diego	11,945	0.9%	13%
Oceanside	3,428	2.1%	12%
Chula Vista	2,746	1.1%	52%
Vista	1,252	1.3%	23%
El Cajon	1,210	1.2%	79%
National City	777	1.3%	14%
Escondido	761	0.5%	15%
San Marcos	708	0.8%	174%
La Presa	668	2.0%	7%
Santee	632	1.2%	31%
La Mesa	622	1.1%	60%
Carlsbad	607	0.6%	78%
Lemon Grove	481	1.9%	28%
Spring Valley	450	1.6%	26%
Imperial Beach	388	1.5%	9%





## Population by Ethnic Group

San Diego County 2010

Ethnic Group	Number
Filipino	182,248
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	58,962
Vietnamese	49,764
Japanese	34,574
Indian	27,854
Korean	25,387
Guamanian or Chamorro	9,792
Native Hawaiian	8,273
Laotian	8,079
Samoan	7,451
Cambodian	5,963
Taiwanese	4,722
Thai	3,806
Pakistani	1,803
Indonesian	1,699
Hmong	1,388
Burmese	1,077
Tongan	514
Malaysian	485
Sri Lankan	451
Bangladeshi	404
Nepalese	222
Marshallese	199
Fijian	193
Palauan	177
Okinawan	153
Singaporean	129
Mongolian	105
Tahitian	101
Bhutanese	83

U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. Note: Figures are based on self-reporting. In some cases, individuals may report a national origin. For example, the "Guamanian or Chamorro" category may include individuals who identify as being Chamorro and individuals from Guam who are not Chamorro. Approximately 3% of Asian Americans and 15% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census.

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables PCT7 and PCT10.

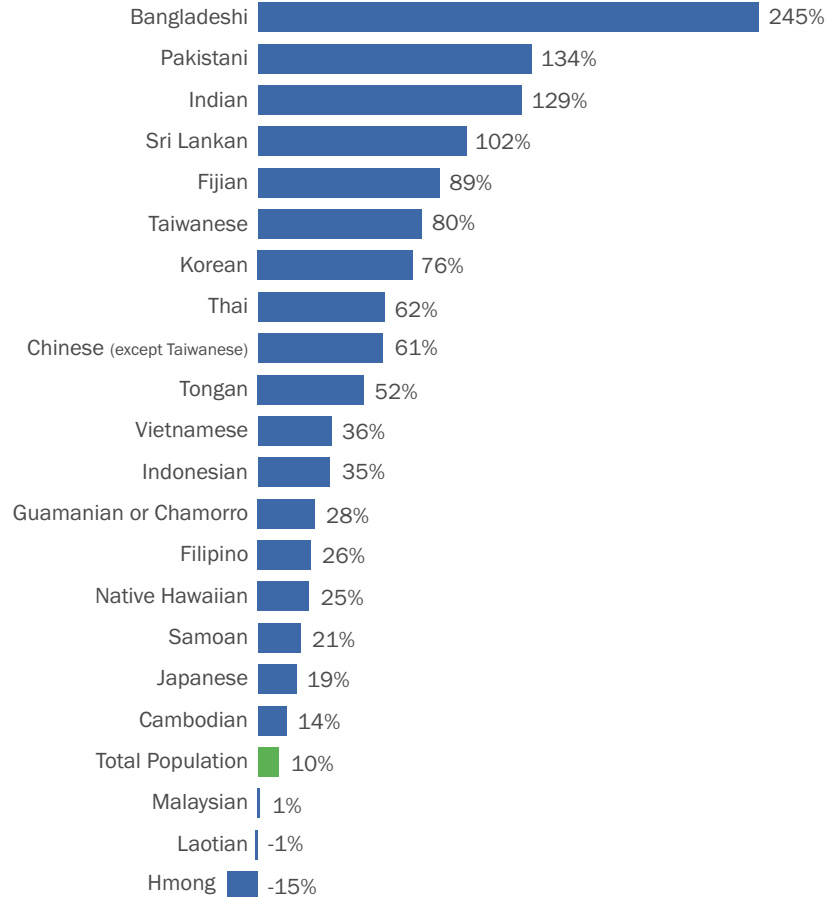
<sup>2</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF1, Tables QT-P3, QT-P6, QT-P8, QT-P9, P8, and P9.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table DP-1.

## Population Growth by Ethnic Group

San Diego County 2000 to 2010



U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1. 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.

- The Filipino American population in San Diego County is the third largest nationwide. Countywide, Filipino Americans are the largest Asian American ethnic group, making up 45% of the county's Asian American population.<sup>1</sup>
- The fastest-growing Asian American ethnic groups countywide are South Asian: Bangladeshi (245%), Pakistani (134%), Indian (129%), and Sri Lankan Americans (102%) grew dramatically between 2000 and 2010.
- Two-thirds of Native Hawaiians are multiracial, a proportion higher than any racial group. Fijian (45%) and Guamanian or Chamorro Americans (41%) are also among those NHPI ethnic groups who are most multiracial.<sup>2</sup>
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Indonesian (45%) and Japanese Americans (41%) are most likely to be multiracial.<sup>3</sup>
- Okinawan (39), Malaysian (38), and Vietnamese Americans (35) have among the highest median ages.<sup>4</sup>



## Businesses

by Race and Hispanic Origin, San Diego County 2007, Ranked by Number of Businesses

Race and Hispanic Origin	All Businesses	Revenues	Employees	Annual Payroll
White	187,374	\$81,380,533,000	461,973	\$17,222,251,000
Latino	44,156	\$6,655,334,000	37,216	\$1,030,554,000
Asian American	29,239	\$9,211,631,000	50,080	\$1,384,560,000
Black or African American	8,481	-	-	-
AIAN	3,648	-	-	-
NHPI	888	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>291,124</b>	<b>\$251,358,290,000</b>	<b>1,158,188</b>	<b>\$50,041,614,000</b>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01. Note: Some business owners did not report a race. Businesses are categorized based on the race of the majority owner(s). Majority owners who report more than one race or ethnicity are counted more than once. Figures do not sum to total. Total includes publicly held businesses. Some data are not reported due to suppression or large standard error.



- Asian Americans in San Diego County own over 29,000 businesses, a 49% increase between 2002 and 2007.<sup>5</sup>
- Asian American–owned businesses countywide employ over 50,000 people.
- There are 888 NHPI-owned businesses in San Diego County.<sup>6</sup>
- Chinese Americans own over 8,400 businesses, Filipino Americans own nearly 6,400, Vietnamese Americans own nearly 5,200, Indian Americans own over 2,800, Korean Americans own over 2,700, and Japanese Americans own over 2,200 countywide.<sup>7</sup>
- The largest numbers of Asian American–owned businesses are in San Diego (17,000) and Chula Vista (2,700).<sup>8</sup>
- Asian American–owned businesses in San Diego County are most concentrated in the professional, scientific, and technical services; retail trade; and health care and social assistance industries.<sup>9</sup>

*Asian American–owned businesses  
in San Diego County employ  
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50,000 people.*

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2002 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0200A1; 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

<sup>6</sup>Note: NHPI figures for 2002 not reported due to suppression.

<sup>7</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners, Table SB0700CSA01.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid.



**Asian American Voting-Age Population**

San Diego County 2011, Ranked by Voting-Age Population

California District	Area	Number	Percent
<b>State Assembly</b>			
AD 77	San Diego (Mira Mesa, Rancho Penasquitos), Poway	85,224	24%
AD 79	San Diego, Chula Vista, National City	68,296	19%
AD 78	San Diego (University City, La Jolla)	41,647	10%
<b>State Senate</b>			
SD 39	San Diego (Mira Mesa, Linda Vista)	122,878	16%
SD 40	San Diego, Chula Vista, National City	87,514	13%
SD 36	Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista	57,732	8%
<b>Congressional</b>			
CD 52	San Diego (Mira Mesa, Rancho Penasquitos)	106,711	19%
CD 53	San Diego (Bay Terraces, Linda Vista), Chula Vista	77,696	14%
CD 51	San Diego, Chula Vista, National City	45,630	9%

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



Photo credit: Union of Pan Asian Communities

- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Asian American immigrants in San Diego County have become citizens, a proportion above all racial groups. The number of Asian Americans who have naturalized countywide increased 74% between 2000 and 2010. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (78%), Taiwanese (78%), Filipino (72%), Cambodian (67%), and Laotian American (65%) immigrants are mostly likely to have become citizens.<sup>1</sup>
- Over half (52%) of NHPI immigrants have become citizens.<sup>2</sup>
- Over 28,000 Asian American immigrants in San Diego County who obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in the United States between 1985 and 2005 are eligible to naturalize but have not yet become citizens. About 96% of these LPRs are of voting age. Immigrants from the Philippines (18,000), Vietnam (3,300), and China (2,500) make up the largest number of noncitizen Asian immigrants eligible to naturalize.<sup>3</sup>
- Nearly one-quarter of the voting-age population in California State Assembly District 77 is Asian American; the district includes the San Diego communities of Mira Mesa and Rancho Penasquitos.<sup>4</sup>

*Asian Americans*

*make up*

**24%**

*of the voting-age*

*population in*

*California State*

*Assembly District 77.*

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

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

<sup>3</sup>University of Southern California, Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration. 2011. Note: 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. Data include the top eight Asian countries of origin only.

<sup>4</sup>California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011.



**NHPI Voting-Age Population**

San Diego County 2011, Ranked by Voting-Age Population

California District	Area	Number	Percent
<b>State Assembly</b>			
AD 79	San Diego, Chula Vista, National City	2,928	0.8%
AD 76	Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista	2,884	0.8%
AD 71	El Cajon, Santee, La Presa	2,006	0.6%
<b>State Senate</b>			
SD 40	San Diego, Chula Vista, National City	3,785	0.6%
SD 36	Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista	3,729	0.5%
SD 39	San Diego (Mira Mesa, Linda Vista)	3,353	0.4%
<b>Congressional</b>			
CD 53	San Diego (Bay Terraces, Linda Vista), Chula Vista	3,859	0.7%
CD 49	Oceanside, Carlsbad, Vista	3,258	0.6%
CD 51	San Diego, Chula Vista, National City	2,324	0.5%

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

- There are over 3,800 voting-age NHPI residing in California’s Congressional District 53, more than in any other San Diego County legislative district.<sup>5</sup>
- Nearly 90,000 Asian Americans were registered to vote in San Diego County as of the 2012 general election, making up 6% of all registered voters.<sup>6</sup>
- During the 2012 general election, Asian American voter registration exceeded half the margin of victory in four San Diego County legislative races: State Assembly Districts 77 and 79, State Senate District 39, and Congressional District 52.<sup>7</sup>

*Nearly*  
**90,000**  
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*registered to vote in*  
*San Diego County*  
*as of the 2012 general election.*



<sup>5</sup>California Citizens Redistricting Commission Final Maps, August 15, 2011.

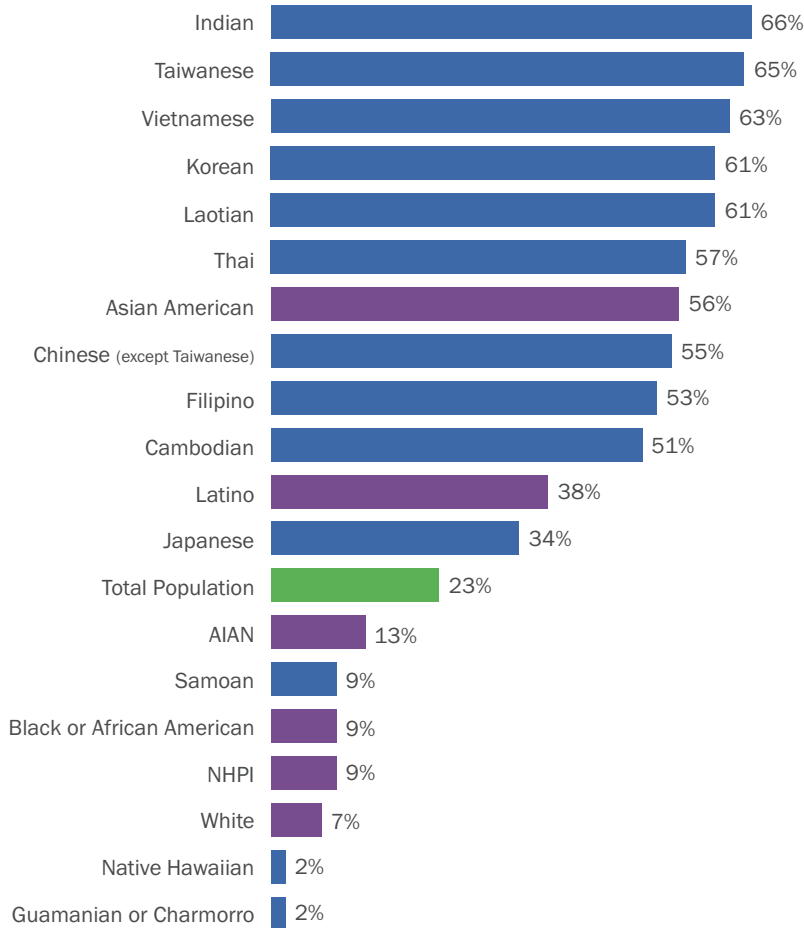
<sup>6</sup>Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles. 2014. "Asian Americans at the Ballot Box: The 2012 General Election in California."

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.



**Foreign-Born**

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



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: According to the Census Bureau, the foreign-born population includes those who are not U.S. citizens at birth. Those born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the U.S. Virgin Islands), or abroad of a U.S. citizen parent or parents are native-born. Figures are based on self-reporting.



Photo credit: Karen Organization of San Diego

- Over half of Asian Americans living in San Diego County are foreign-born, a rate above all racial groups.
- There are over 210,000 Asian American and 2,200 Pacific Islander immigrants countywide.<sup>1</sup>
- Nearly all Asian American ethnic groups are majority foreign-born. Indian, Taiwanese, Vietnamese, Korean, Laotian, and Thai Americans are more likely to be foreign-born than any racial group countywide.
- Nearly 1 in 10 Pacific Islanders in San Diego County are foreign-born.
- Over one-quarter of Korean American youth (26%) are foreign-born, a rate higher than all racial groups.<sup>2</sup>
- Approximately 46% of Indian American immigrants countywide entered the country in 2000 or later, a rate above all racial groups. About 25% of Asian American and 24% of Pacific Islander immigrants are recent immigrants.<sup>3</sup>

*The Asian American population*

*is proportionally  
more  
immigrant  
than any other racial group in San Diego County.*

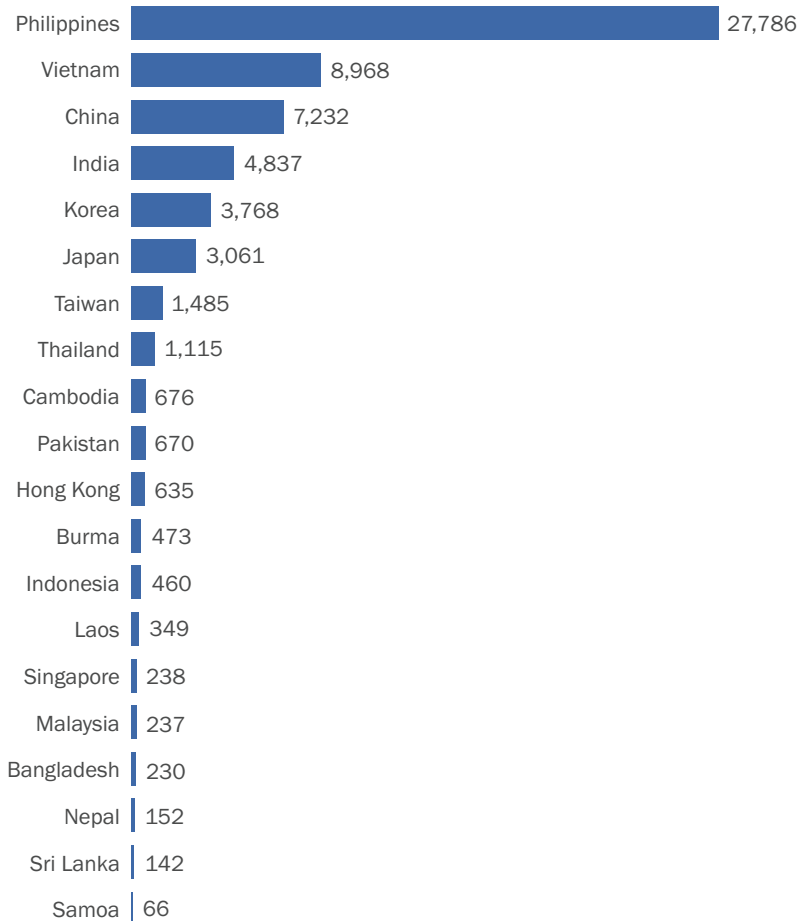
<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid., Table B05005.

## Lawful Permanent Residents

by Asian Countries or Pacific Islands of Birth, San Diego County 2000–2010



U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. Note: Korea figures include North and South Korea. Figures for countries or islands excluded if data are suppressed for more than one year between 2000 and 2010; actual figures may vary by one person.

- Nearly 63,000 people from Asian countries and 200 people from Pacific Islands obtained lawful permanent resident (LPR) status in San Diego County between 2000 and 2010.<sup>4</sup>

- Countywide, approximately 77% of all LPRs who obtained status during the decade were from Asia or the Pacific Islands. More LPRs were from the Philippines (34%) than from any other country or island countywide.<sup>5</sup>

- Nearly 2,300 refugees from Asia were resettled in San Diego County from 2002 to 2012; the county received more refugees during this period than any other in California. Over 1,300 were from Burma, 415 were from Vietnam, 252 were from Thailand, and 239 were from Bhutan.<sup>6</sup>
- Countywide, nearly 2,200 refugees arriving from Asia between 2002 and 2012 were resettled in the city of San Diego.<sup>7</sup>
- From 2002 to 2012, San Diego courts handled over 1,600 immigration cases resulting in a deportation to Asia or the Pacific Islands. The majority of those deported were sent to the Philippines and China.<sup>8</sup>
- There are no official estimates of the number of undocumented Asian American immigrants in San Diego County. However, if we assume that the nation's 1.3 million undocumented immigrants from Asia<sup>9</sup> are geographically distributed in ways consistent with its Asian American foreign-born population, there could be at least 26,000 undocumented Asian Americans living in San Diego County.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics. 2011.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. June 2013.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.

<sup>8</sup>Syracuse University, Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse. June 2014. Note: Deportees include all completed cases in immigration courts for all charges.

<sup>9</sup>Hoefer, Michael, Nancy Rytina, and Bryan Baker. March 2012. "Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States: January 2011." Department of Homeland Security: Population Estimates.

<sup>10</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B05003. Note: Approximately 2% of all foreign-born Asian Americans nationwide live in San Diego County.



## Asian & Pacific Island Language Speakers

San Diego County 2009–2013

Language	Number
Tagalog	90,197
Vietnamese	41,959
Chinese	41,138
Korean	13,710
Japanese	12,618
Pacific Island Languages	9,809
Other Asian Languages	8,540
Hindi	6,425
Laotian	5,936
Khmer	4,785
Other Indic Languages	4,642
Gujarati	2,330
Thai	2,270
Urdu	2,196
Hmong	1,416

U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001. Note: Chinese includes Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese dialects.

- Nearly 250,000 people in San Diego County speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.<sup>1</sup>
- The most commonly spoken Asian languages countywide are Tagalog, Vietnamese, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese.
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Asian Americans speak a language other than English. Laotian (84%), Vietnamese (82%), and Taiwanese Americans (77%) are more likely than any racial group to speak a language other than English.<sup>2</sup>
- Nearly 3 in 10 (29%) NHPI speak a language other than English at home. About 44% of Samoan and 23% of Guamanian or Chamorro Americans speak a language other than English.<sup>3</sup>
- Nearly 3 in 5 Asian Americans and over 1 in 5 NHPI speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.<sup>4</sup>

Nearly  
**250,000**

people

in San Diego County

speak an

Asian or

Pacific Island

language.



<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2009–2013 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16001.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

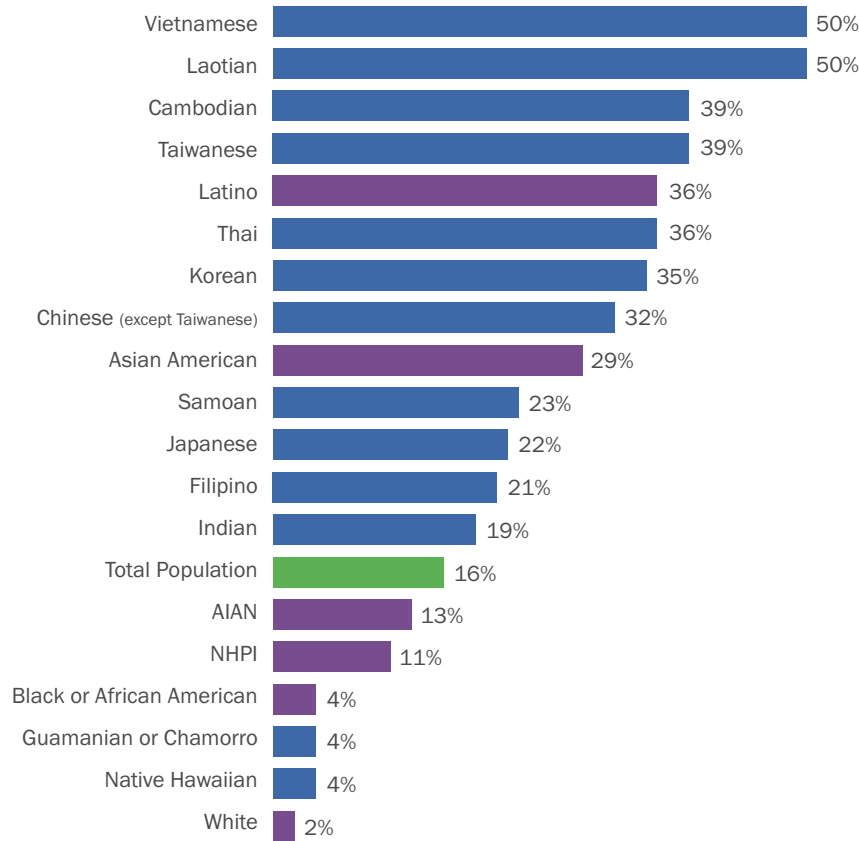
<sup>3</sup>ibid.

<sup>4</sup>ibid.



**Limited English Proficiency for the Population 5 Years & Older**

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



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

*Half*  
*of Vietnamese Americans living*  
*in San Diego County*  
*are limited English proficient.*

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

<sup>6</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT38; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

<sup>7</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16004.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT42; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16002.

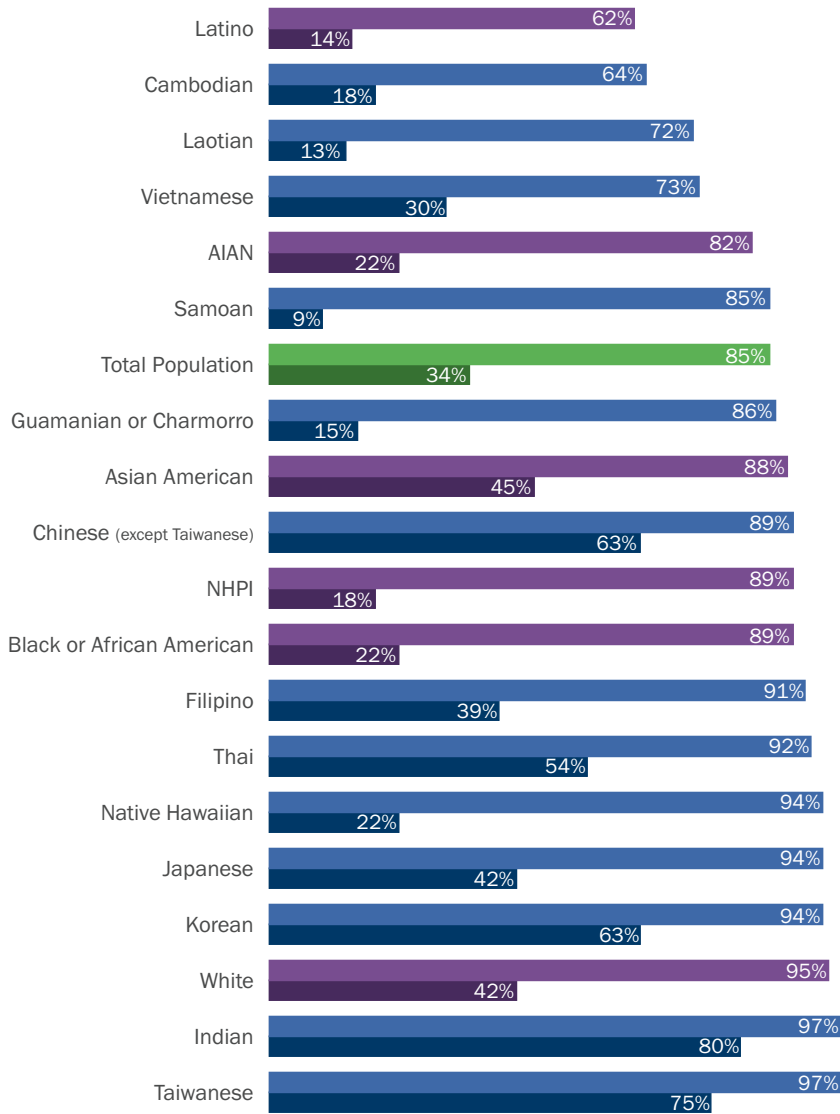
<sup>10</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF4, Table PCT42; 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B16002.

- Nearly 3 in 10 Asian Americans in San Diego County are limited English proficient (LEP), a rate second only to Latinos (36%). There are over 100,000 LEP Asian Americans countywide, a 17% increase between 2000 and 2010.<sup>5</sup>
- Over 2,500 NHPI are LEP, an increase of 31% between 2000 and 2010.<sup>6</sup>
- Approximately 58% of Asian American seniors are LEP, a rate similar to that of Latino seniors (59%). Among Asian American ethnic groups, 93% of Laotian, 83% of Vietnamese, 69% of Korean, and 63% of Chinese American seniors are LEP, rates higher than all racial groups.<sup>7</sup>
- One-third of NHPI seniors are LEP, including over two-thirds of Samoan American seniors (67%).<sup>8</sup>
- Nearly 1 in 5 (19%) Asian American households in San Diego County are linguistically isolated, where every member 14 years or older is LEP. The number of linguistically isolated Asian American households countywide increased 28% between 2000 and 2010. About 38% of Vietnamese, 36% of Laotian, and 26% of Korean American households are linguistically isolated, rates higher than all racial groups.<sup>9</sup>
- The number of NHPI households that are linguistically isolated increased 43% between 2000 and 2010, an increase greater than any other racial group.<sup>10</sup>



**Educational Attainment for the Population 25 Years & Older**

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, San Diego County 2006–2010,  
Ranked by Percent Holding a High School Degree or Higher



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

Top: High school degree or higher  
Bottom: Bachelor's degree or higher

- In San Diego County, Asian American and NHPI adults age 25 and over are less likely than White and Black or African American adults to have a high school degree.
- Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese American adults are among those least likely to have a high school degree.
- Samoan and Laotian American adults are less likely than all racial groups countywide to have a college degree.
- Guamanian or Chamorro and Thai American females are considerably less likely to have a high school diploma or GED than males belonging to the same ethnic group. Thai, Japanese, Korean, and Indian American females are less likely to have a college degree than their male counterparts.<sup>1</sup>



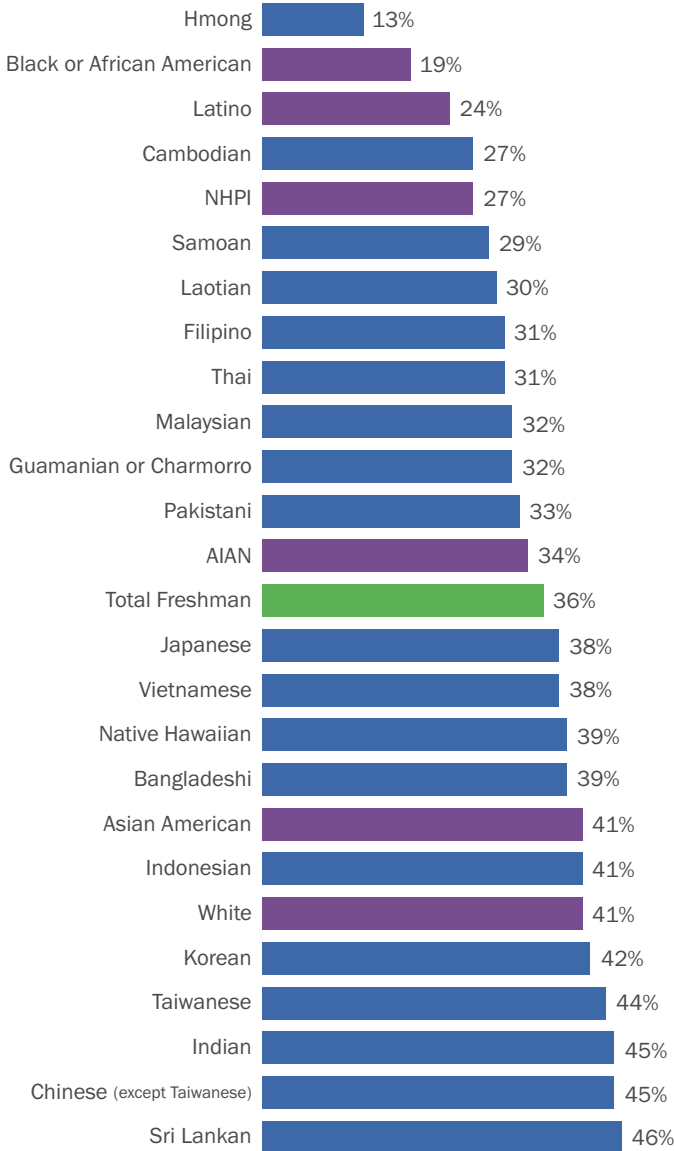
*Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese American adults are among those least likely to have a high school diploma.*

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B15002. Note: Differences between genders were noted when greater than 10 percentage points.



**UCSD Freshman Admission Rates**

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



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

<sup>2</sup>California Department of Education. 2013–2014. “County Enrollment by Ethnicity.” Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

<sup>3</sup>California Department of Education. 2013–2014. “Number of English Language Learners by Language” and “Bilingual Paraprofessionals.”

<sup>4</sup>California Department of Education. 2010–2011. “EL Staff by School.”

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B14003.

<sup>6</sup>California Department of Education. 2012–2013. California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System. “Cohort Summary Report by Race/Ethnicity.” Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

<sup>7</sup>California Department of Education. 2012–2013. “12th Grade Graduates Completing All Courses Required for UC and/or CSU Entrance.” Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

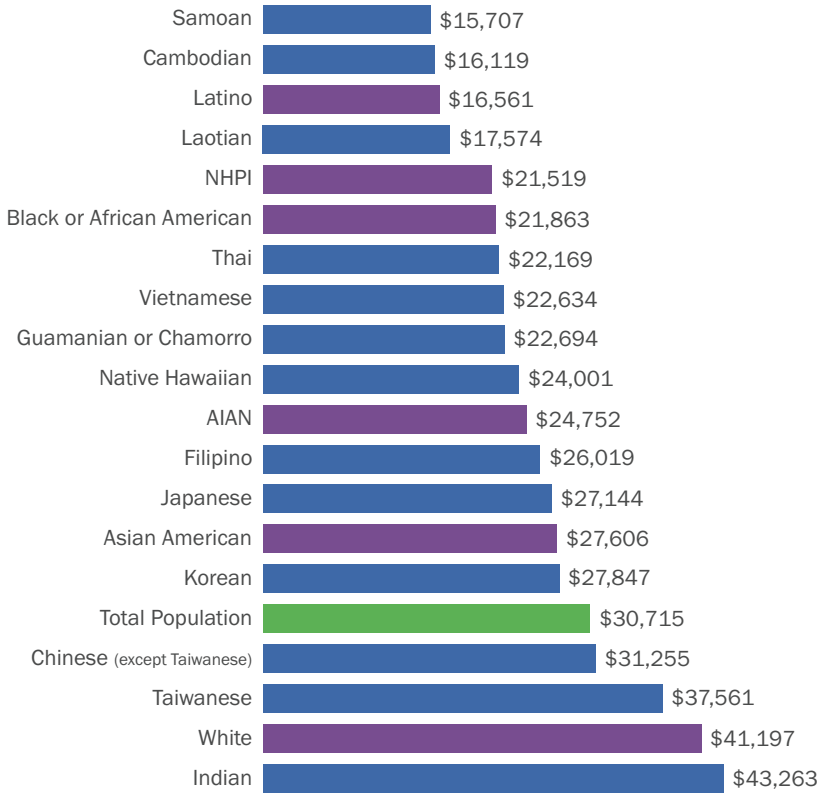
<sup>8</sup>University of California Office of the President, Student Affairs, Undergraduate Admissions, March and July 2014. Note: Figures include domestic freshmen only.

- During the 2013–2014 school year, there were 49,710 Asian American and 2,990 NHPI students enrolled in San Diego County public schools. The greatest number of both Asian American (17,684) and NHPI students (784) were enrolled in the San Diego Unified School District. Del Mar Union (30%) and Poway Unified School Districts (26%) are proportionally more Asian American than any other districts.<sup>2</sup>
- During the 2013–2014 school year, nearly 11,000 English language learner (ELL) students in San Diego County spoke an Asian or Pacific Island language, making up 10% of all ELL students countywide. However, there were only 19 bilingual aides providing instruction in an Asian or Pacific Island language countywide that school year. The top five Asian languages spoken among ELL students were Tagalog, Vietnamese, Mandarin, Korean, and Japanese.<sup>3</sup>
- In the most recent data for bilingual teachers, there were only two teachers in San Diego County public schools providing primary language instruction in an Asian or Pacific Island language during the 2010–2011 school year.<sup>4</sup>
- Only 36% of NHPI children between ages 3 and 4 are enrolled in preschool, a rate lower than all other racial groups and the county average (52%).<sup>5</sup>
- Only 76% of NHPI students in San Diego County’s 2009–2013 public high school cohort graduated, a rate lower than average (80%) and significantly lower than that of White high school students (88%). Approximately 14% of NHPI students in the same cohort dropped out, a rate identical to that of Black or African American students.<sup>6</sup>
- Only 41% of NHPI high school students who graduated from San Diego County public schools at the end of the 2012–2013 school year completed the required courses for entrance into University of California or California State University schools, compared to 56% of White students.<sup>7</sup>
- About 27% of NHPI freshmen applicants to the University of California, San Diego (UCSD) in fall 2013 were admitted, a rate similar to Latinos (24%) and well below Whites (41%). Only 16 NHPI freshmen enrolled in the fall of 2013.<sup>8</sup>
- Freshman applicants from 14 Asian American or NHPI ethnic groups were less likely than Whites to be admitted to UCSD.



## Per Capita Income

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



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

- Per capita, both NHPI (\$21,519) and Asian Americans (\$27,606) earn less than the county average (\$30,715) and significantly less than Whites (\$41,197).
- Samoan (\$15,707) and Cambodian Americans (\$16,119) earn less than any racial group countywide and have among the largest proportions who are low-income; about 41% of Cambodian and 34% of Samoan Americans are low-income.
- Approximately 17% of NHPI and 15% of Asian American households in San Diego County have three or more workers contributing to income, rates similar to that of Latinos (16%). Laotian (23%) and Filipino American (20%) households are more likely than any racial group to have three or more workers.<sup>1</sup>
- About 18% of Samoan and 14% of Cambodian American households receive food stamps, rates well above all racial groups and the county average (3%).<sup>2</sup>
- The number of Asian American and NHPI households receiving CalFresh (Food Stamp) benefits in San Diego County increased 193% between 2008 and 2014.<sup>3</sup>

*From 2007 to 2013,  
the number of Asian Americans*

*living in poverty countywide*

*increased  
56%.*

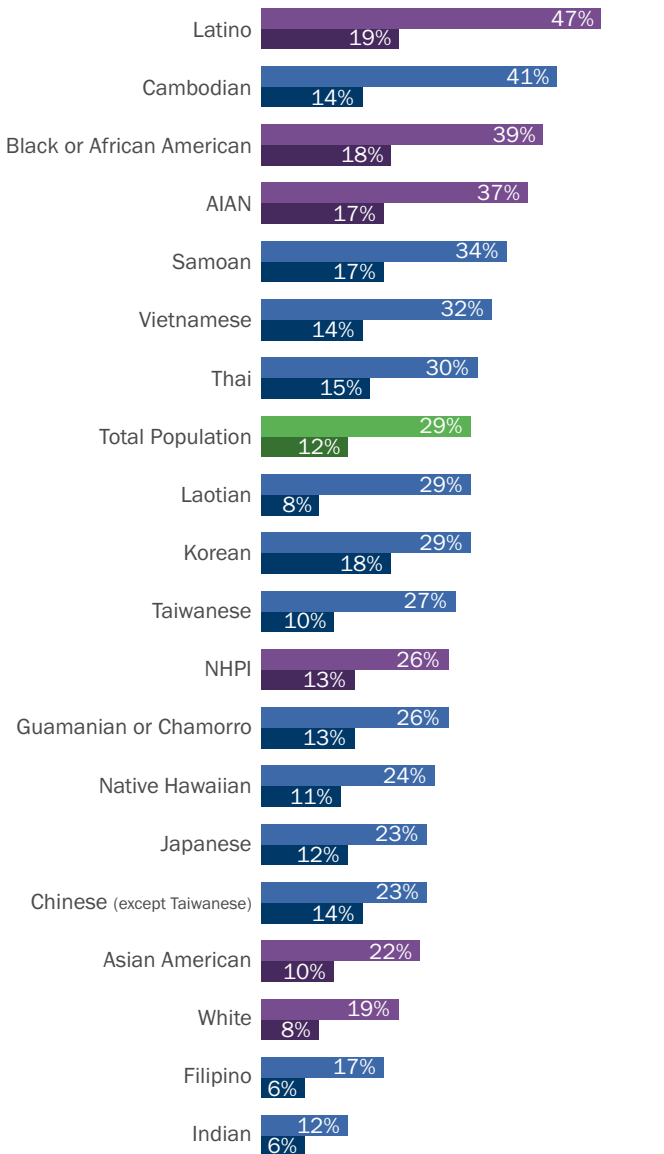
<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B23009.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid., Table B22001.

<sup>3</sup>California Department of Social Services, October 2014. Note: Figures are for single race.

## Poverty & Low-Income

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group, San Diego County 2006–2010, Ranked by Percent Low-Income



U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002. Note: The low-income are those whose incomes fall below 200% of the federal poverty threshold.

Top: Low-income  
Bottom: Poverty

- The number of Asian Americans living in poverty increased 56% from 2007 to 2013, a rate higher than all racial groups except Native Americans (59%) and above the total population (44%). The number of NHPI living in poverty increased 23% over the same period.<sup>4</sup>
- Nearly 37,000 Asian Americans and over 3,000 NHPI live below the poverty line; nearly 80,000 Asian Americans and 6,400 NHPI are low-income.<sup>5</sup>
- Korean, Samoan, Thai, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Cambodian Americans have among the highest poverty rates countywide.
- Among cities with 5,000 or more Asian Americans, poverty rates for Asian Americans are highest in El Cajon (20%), La Mesa (16%), National City (13%), and San Diego (12%). Among cities with 500 or more NHPI, the poverty rate for NHPI was highest in the city of San Diego (9%).<sup>6</sup>
- About 9% of Asian American seniors live in poverty, compared to 6% of White seniors. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean (21%), Chinese (13%), and Vietnamese American seniors (10%) have the highest rates in poverty.<sup>7</sup>
- Samoan American youth (26%) have the highest rate of poverty, a rate above all racial groups. About 17% of all NHPI youth live in poverty, compared to 7% of White youth.<sup>8</sup>
- Countywide, 13% of NHPI women and 10% of Asian American women live below the poverty line. Nearly one in five Korean American women live in poverty, compared to one in eight women countywide.<sup>9</sup>
- Over one in four Asian American and NHPI households in San Diego County do not earn the income required to meet basic needs.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C17002.

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., Table B17001.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

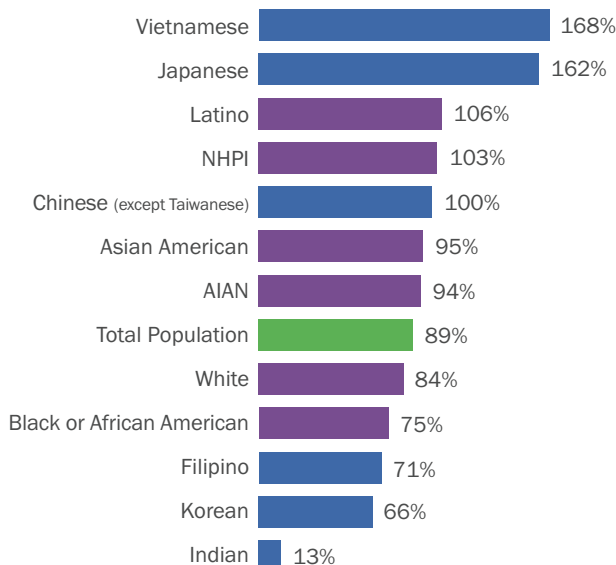
<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>Pearce, Diana M. December 2009. "Overlooked and Undercounted 2009: Struggling to Make Ends Meet in California." Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington. Note: Figures are non-Latino.



## Growth in the Number of Unemployed

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,  
San Diego County 2007 to 2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2005–2007 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201; 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

## *The number of unemployed*

### *NHPI and Asian Americans*

*increased*

**103% and 95%,**

*respectively, from 2007 to 2013.*

- The number of unemployed NHPI increased 103% from 2007 to 2013, a rate similar to that of Latinos. The number of unemployed Asian Americans increased 95% during the same period.
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Vietnamese (168%) and Japanese Americans (162%) in San Diego County experienced the greatest growth in the number of unemployed.
- Between 2011 and 2013, the NHPI unemployment rate was 13.3% and the Asian American unemployment rate was 7.9%.<sup>1</sup>
- Asian American workers are concentrated in the health care and social assistance (17%) and manufacturing industries (15%). About 34% of Laotian Americans and 25% of Cambodian Americans are employed in manufacturing, rates higher than any racial group.<sup>2</sup>
- NHPI workers are most concentrated in the health care and social assistance (13%), retail trade (11%), and manufacturing industries (11%). About 22% of Samoan American workers are in the health care and social assistance industry, while 16% of Native Hawaiians are in the retail trade industry.<sup>3</sup>
- Asian Americans make up over one-fifth (22%) of health care practitioners and technicians in San Diego County.<sup>4</sup>
- Approximately 8% of Asian American and 5% of NHPI workers in San Diego County are self-employed. Korean Americans (16%) are more likely to be self-employed than any other racial group.<sup>5</sup>
- About 8% of the those currently serving in the military countywide are Asian American.<sup>6</sup>
- Over 1 in 10 (11%) NHPI civilians are veterans, a rate higher than the total population (10%). About 6% of Asian American civilians are veterans, and among Asian American ethnic groups, Filipino Americans (11%) are most likely to be veterans.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

<sup>2</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table C24030.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, EEO Tabulation, Table 2R. Note: Figures are for single race, non-Latino.

<sup>5</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B24080.

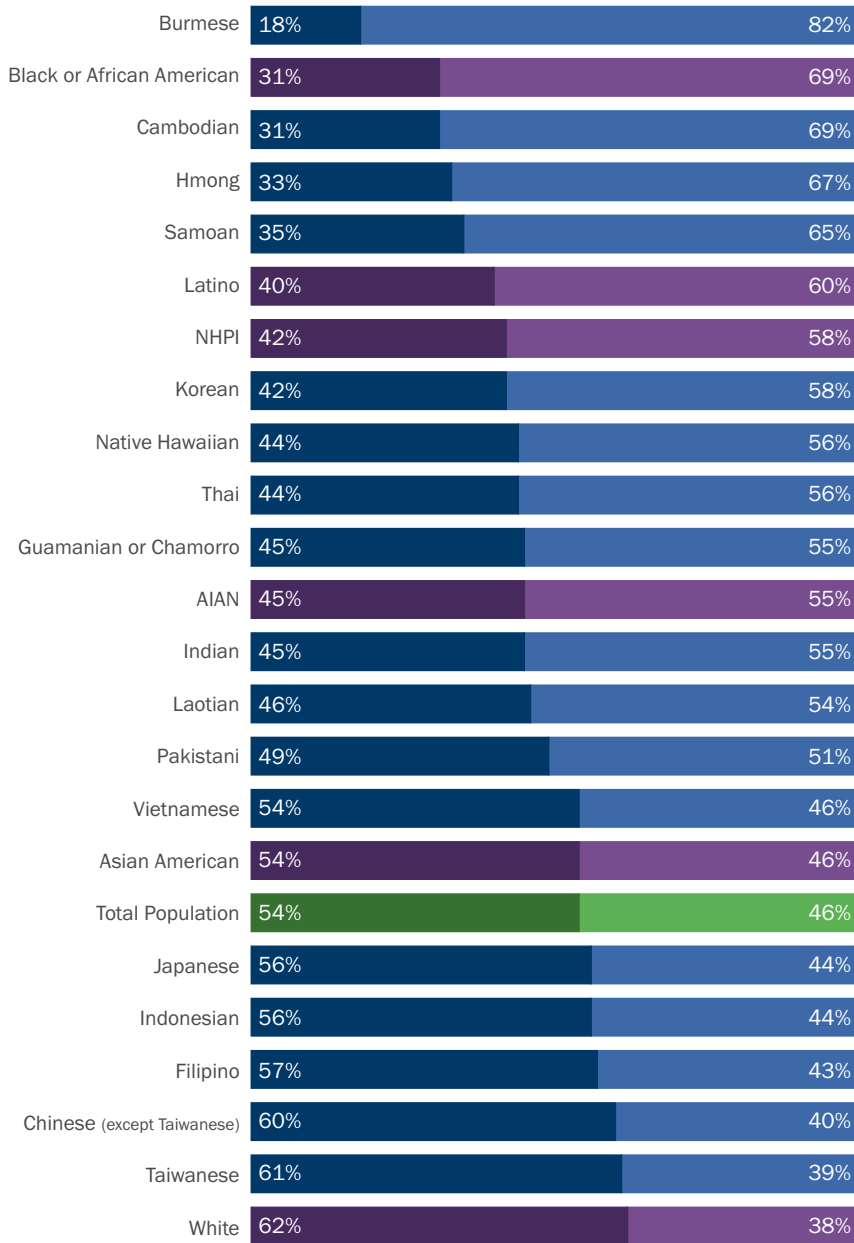
<sup>6</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.



## Homeowners & Renters

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



U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table HCT2.

Left: Homeowner  
Right: Renter

- NHPI (42%) and Asian Americans (54%) are less likely to be homeowners than Whites (62%).

- Burmese Americans have the lowest homeownership rate countywide: only 18% own their home.

- NHPI (3.3) and Asian American (3.1) households are larger than average (2.8). Hmong (4.4), Burmese (4.2), Samoan (4.1), Laotian (4.1), and Cambodian Americans (3.9) have household sizes larger than all racial groups countywide.<sup>8</sup>

- About 55% of NHPI and 54% of Asian American households with mortgages spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs, rates above Whites (49%). Over two-thirds of Taiwanese (68%) and Guamanian or Chamorro American households (67%) with mortgages spend 30% or more on housing costs, rates above all racial groups. Korean (60%), Vietnamese (57%), and Filipino American (57%) households with mortgages also spend 30% or more of their income on housing.<sup>9</sup>

- Approximately 49% of NHPI and 47% of Asian American renters are housing-cost burdened and spend 30% or more of their household income on rent. About 38% of Vietnamese, 33% of Samoan, and 31% of Cambodian American renters are severely housing-cost burdened and spend 50% or more on housing, rates higher than all racial groups and the total population (26%).<sup>10</sup>

- Over 2,700 Asian Americans and 570 NHPI countywide live in military quarters.<sup>11</sup>

- Over 3% of unsheltered homeless individuals in San Diego County are NHPI, a proportion greater than the makeup of total population (1%).<sup>12</sup>

<sup>8</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Tables HCT2 and HCT3.

<sup>9</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2006–2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25091.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid., Table B25070.

<sup>11</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT38.

<sup>12</sup>San Diego County Regional Task Force on the Homeless. September 2014. "2014 San Diego Regional Homeless Profile."



## Leading Causes of Death

by Race and Ethnic Group, San Diego County 2005–2010

Race and Ethnic Group	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	
<b>Asian American</b>	Cancer	30%	Heart disease	23%	Stroke	9%
Cambodian	Heart disease	29%	Cancer	21%	Stroke	12%
Chinese	Cancer	31%	Heart disease	21%	Stroke	9%
Filipino	Cancer	27%	Heart disease	25%	Stroke	8%
Indian	Heart disease	32%	Cancer	22%	Diabetes	7%
Japanese	Cancer	30%	Heart disease	20%	Stroke	9%
Korean	Cancer	34%	Heart disease	14%	Stroke	9%
Laotian	Cancer	31%	Heart disease	17%	Stroke	9%
Vietnamese	Cancer	36%	Heart disease	17%	Stroke	9%
<b>NHPI</b>	Heart disease	28%	Cancer	21%	Diabetes	8%
Guamanian or Chamorro	Heart disease	28%	Cancer	20%	Diabetes	8%
Native Hawaiian	Heart disease	29%	Cancer	25%	Accidents	7%
Samoan	Heart disease	25%	Cancer	19%	Diabetes	8%
<b>Total Population</b>	Heart disease	25%	Cancer	25%	Stroke	6%

California Department of Public Health Death Public Use Files 2005–2010. Note: Chinese figures include Taiwanese.

- Cancer is the leading cause of death among Asian Americans in San Diego County. A higher proportion of Asian American deaths are due to cancer, compared to other racial groups.<sup>1</sup>
- Heart disease is the leading cause of death among NHPI.<sup>2</sup>
- The fastest-growing cause of death among NHPI is cancer; the fastest-growing cause of death among Asian Americans is Alzheimer’s disease. Among Asian American ethnic groups, Filipino Americans had the largest increase in the number of deaths from Alzheimer’s disease between 2005 and 2010.<sup>3</sup>
- One of the most important measures of a community’s well-being is its age-adjusted death rate, or number of deaths per 100,000 people. In 2012, the NHPI age-adjusted death rate in San Diego County (858 per 100,000 people) was higher than any racial group. In comparison, the average age-adjusted death rate countywide was 626 per 100,000 people.<sup>4</sup>
- About 9% of Asian Americans report that they have been diagnosed with diabetes.<sup>5</sup>
- Approximately 42% of NHPI seniors have a disability, a rate above all racial groups except for Native American seniors (43%). About 34% of Asian American seniors have a disability.<sup>6</sup>
- In 2012, about 8% of infants born to Asian American and NHPI women had a low birth weight; a rate above average (6%).<sup>7</sup>
- Countywide, about 38% of Asian American and 33% of NHPI students in grade 7 were harassed or bullied because of race, ethnicity or national origin, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or physical or mental disability during the last 12 months.<sup>8</sup>
- Major depression disorders and schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorders are the most common mental health disorders diagnosed among Asian American and NHPI adults in San Diego County.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup>California Department of Public Health Death Public Use Files 2005–2010.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>California Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics and Informatics. Vital Statistics Query System. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race and age adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population.

<sup>5</sup>California Health Interview Survey. 2011–2012. Note: Figures are for single race.

<sup>6</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

<sup>7</sup>California Department of Public Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Birth Statistical Master Files. 2012. Note: Figures are for single race. Infants born at low birth weight are less than 2,500 grams or 5 pounds, 8 ounces.

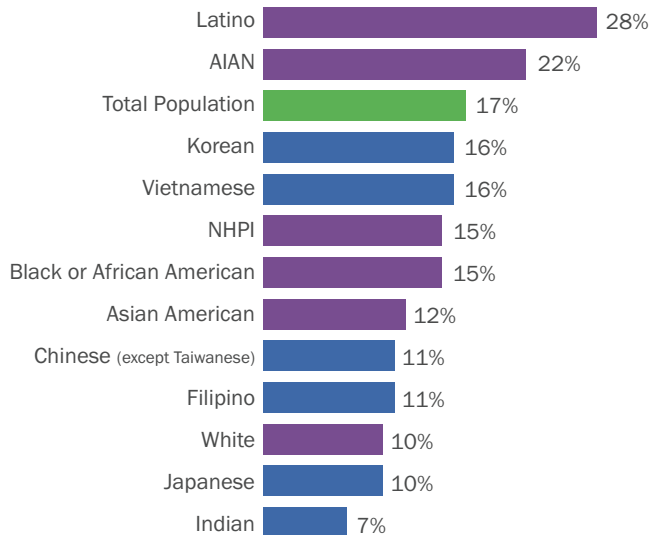
<sup>8</sup>California Department of Education Coordinated School Health and Safety Office. 2012–2013. California Healthy Kids Survey. Note: Figures are for single race.

<sup>9</sup>County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency. 2012. “Progress towards Reducing Disparities: A Report for San Diego County Mental Health.”



**Uninsured**

by Race, Hispanic Origin, and Ethnic Group,  
San Diego County 2011–2013



U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.



- Over one in seven NHPI and one in eight Asian Americans are uninsured; nearly 50,000 Asian Americans and over 4,300 NHPI in San Diego County are uninsured.<sup>10</sup>
- Among Asian American ethnic groups, Korean Americans are most likely to be uninsured; nearly one in six lack health insurance countywide.
- Over a quarter of Vietnamese Americans (27%) have public health insurance, a rate similar to the county average.<sup>11</sup>
- Countywide, about 16% of Asian Americans report not having a usual source of care when sick or needing health advice.<sup>12</sup>
- About 35% of Asian American women (30 years or older) in San Diego County have never had a mammogram.<sup>13</sup>
- Asian American and NHPI youth have among the lowest rates of access to necessary resources to obtain mental health services.<sup>14</sup>
- The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act has begun to address these disparities. More than 230,000 Asian Americans and 2,500 NHPI enrolled in health insurance plans in California during the first open enrollment.<sup>15</sup>

*Nearly 50,000 Asian Americans  
and over 4,300 NHPI  
in San Diego County  
do not have health insurance.*

<sup>10</sup>U.S. Census Bureau, 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates, Table S0201.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

<sup>12</sup>California Health Interview Survey, 2011–2012. Note: Figures are for single race.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

<sup>14</sup>County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency, 2012. "Progress towards Reducing Disparities: A Report for San Diego County Mental Health."

<sup>15</sup>Covered California, April 17, 2014. "Covered California's Historic First Open Enrollment Finishes with Projections Exceeded; Agents, Counselors, Community Organizations and County Workers Credited as Reason for High Enrollment in California." Note: Figures are for single race. The first open enrollment period was October 1, 2013 to March 31, 2014.

# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

*Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) communities in San Diego County are growing at top rates and becoming even more diverse. Government agencies, elected officials, community organizations, and others who serve these populations can better address their complex needs by using the following policy recommendations as a starting point.*

## **Economic Contributions**

Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County are starting businesses and creating jobs. As of 2007, there were over 29,000 Asian American- and nearly 900 NHPI-owned businesses countywide; Asian American-owned businesses alone employ over 50,000 workers. Policy makers can further strengthen these important contributions to the economy by:

- Providing culturally competent education to Asian Americans and NHPI on developing new businesses, enhancing existing businesses, and both creating and expanding jobs.
- Providing culturally competent business technology training on utilizing information systems, computers, and related devices, and technical assistance including software programs for specific operational needs.
- Recognizing innovative entrepreneurial contributions in biotech, education, government, and other sectors and using them as models to empower immigrant and refugee communities.

## **Civic Engagement**

Growing numbers of Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County are becoming citizens, registering to vote, and casting ballots. Since 2000, the number of Asian American immigrants countywide who have naturalized has increased 74%. Nearly 90,000 Asian Americans in San Diego County were registered to vote as of the 2012 general election, making up 6% of the county's total electorate. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI have not realized their full potential as participants in the political process. Asian American voter registration and turnout, as well as representation among those elected or appointed to public office, still lags behind other racial groups. Policy makers should promote the civic engagement of Asian Americans and NHPI by:

- Supporting programs that foster volunteerism, philanthropy, citizenship, and voting in Asian American and NHPI communities.
- Providing government, foundation, and corporate funding to community organizations that offer culturally and linguistically competent assistance to help Asian Americans and NHPI become naturalized citizens, register to vote, become educated on voting procedures and ballot initiatives, and cast their ballot at the polls or by mail. As civic engagement work is most effective when conducted on an ongoing basis, funding for such work should be provided for multiyear periods rather than only during election cycles.
- Collaborating with local voting officials to ensure compliance with, and adequate resources to implement, both Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act and Sections 12303 and 14201 of the California Elections Code. Oral language assistance and translated election materials are critical to the full participation of Asian Americans and NHPI in the electoral process.
- Promoting the Secretary of State's online voter registration website, now available in eight Asian languages.
- Providing opportunities for full and meaningful public participation, including greater recruitment, outreach, and training for Asian American and NHPI to participate on boards and commissions. This includes adoption of policies that ensure boards, commissions, and political appointees are representative of the communities they serve.

## **Immigration**

Asian Americans and NHPI are an important part of San Diego County's large immigrant population; approximately 56% of Asian Americans and 9% NHPI countywide are foreign-born. Immigrants from Asia and the Pacific continue to come to San Diego County in large numbers, contributing to its social and economic well-being. Policy makers should work to protect the rights of both documented and undocumented immigrants and promote immigrant integration by:

- Increasing the number of community organizations equipped to serve immigrants and improve the effectiveness of those already serving them.

# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Providing government, foundation, and corporate funding to community-based organizations to help eligible immigrants secure lawful permanent resident status and access other immigration benefits, naturalize and become U.S. citizens, and legalize their status if immigration reform is enacted at the federal level. Free and low-cost civics and English language classes are also needed and should be expanded.
- Addressing the unique needs of refugee populations, who face considerable social and economic challenges.
- Adopting laws that prevent discrimination against documented and undocumented immigrants in employment, housing, education, and basic public services.
- Defending the undocumented against deportation. This should include efforts to encourage eligible Asian Americans and NHPI to apply for protection under the federal government's Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program and promote access to affordable, quality, and accredited legal services.
- Ending programs that authorize state and local police to enforce federal immigration laws. These programs divert scarce resources, increase localities' exposure to liability, and exacerbate fear in communities already distrustful of police.
- Educating Asian American and NHPI communities to advocate for meaningful immigration reform.

## Language

Language barriers are common in immigrant communities. Their effects are widespread, from limiting an individual's ability to find work and access critical social and health services to creating a disconnect between generations that results in problems at home. There are over 100,000 limited English proficient (LEP) Asian Americans and 2,500 NHPI living in San Diego County who experience some challenge communicating in English. Though California enacted the Dymally-Alatorre Act in 1972, one of the first laws in the nation to require access to government services for LEP residents, audits of the law conducted in 1999 and 2010 showed drastic deficits in its implementation. Language rights policies should be strengthened and investments in English language acquisition for children and adults should be improved by:

- Educating policy makers, funders, and the general public about the role language plays in the delivery of critical services. This education should promote a deeper understanding of Asian and Pacific Island languages and language speakers, including different dialects and levels of formality within languages and levels of native language literacy among those speaking Asian and Pacific Island languages.
- Ensuring hospitals, police departments, and other state and local agencies are equipped to deliver services in Asian and Pacific Island languages by enacting municipal language access ordinances that improve local governments' abilities to serve all residents equally and enforcing the Dymally-Alatorre Act, improving compliance by state agencies. This language assistance should include both written and oral translation.
- Increasing the access and affordability of English language acquisition programs by increasing funding for free and low-cost adult programs for youth and adults.

## Education

The success of some Asian Americans and NHPI in the education arena overshadows significant challenges faced by others. English language learners in San Diego County lack access to teachers and teacher's aides bilingual in Asian and Pacific Island languages. NHPI high school students have a dropout rate identical to Blacks or African Americans, while NHPI freshman applicants to the University of California, San Diego are admitted at lower-than-average rates. The educational needs of Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County should be addressed by:

- Increasing and stabilizing funding for K-12, adult, and public higher education, including community colleges and both the California State University and University of California systems, to ensure public education is accessible and affordable to Asian American and NHPI communities. This should include support for robust counseling, mentoring, tutoring, and financial aid programs aimed at increasing graduation rates and reducing both dropout and suspension rates. These programs should be culturally and linguistically accessible to both students and parents.

# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Expanding access to bilingual instruction and dual immersion programs in a variety of languages commonly spoken by students, while providing LEP students priority enrollment.
- Increasing government funding for programs that prepare ESL students to pass the California High School Exit Examination (CAHSEE).
- Improving the cultural and linguistic competency of teachers, teacher's aides, administrators, and policy makers. This should include the recognition of both cultural and family obligations as well as increased recruitment, funding, and support of teachers and teacher's aides bilingual in Asian and Pacific Island languages.
- Supporting opportunities for LEP parents to be meaningfully involved in their children's education, including the translation of educational resources and school documents into Asian and Pacific Island languages and Asian and Pacific Island language interpretation at school meetings and events. Ensure LEP parent involvement in school advisory committees.
- Adopting and enforcing antihate and antibullying policies at both the school district and school levels and providing relevant training to teachers and school administrators on implementation of these policies.

## **Income and Employment**

Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County have been impacted by the economic crisis. The number of Asian Americans and NHPI who are unemployed and living below the poverty line increased dramatically between 2007 and 2013. Some Asian American and NHPI ethnic groups, including Korean and Samoan Americans, have among the highest poverty rates countywide. Many Asian American and NHPI poor are unable to access good jobs because of limited English proficiency or their immigration status. The economic conditions of Asian Americans and NHPI should be improved by:

- Preserving and strengthening social safety net programs such as CalWORKS, Cash Assistance Program for Immigrants (CAPI), In-Home Supportive Services, and Medi-Cal, which serve as lifelines to the most vulnerable.
- Investing greater public funding in the vigorous enforcement of employment and labor laws by local agencies,

especially in low-wage industries where wage theft and health and safety violations are rampant. Effective antiwage theft ordinances are needed to enforce workers' legal rights, including the right to organize for better wages and conditions without retaliation, and level the playing field for responsible businesses.

- Instituting and implementing language access policies for workforce development programs, including those that support CalWORKS. These policies ensure equal access to training, skills development, English-for-speakers-of-other-languages classes, job-placement services, and good living-wage jobs.
- Including Asian Americans and NHPI in equal opportunity programs, such as minority public contracting programs, to counter discrimination in hiring, retention, and promotion.
- Enacting stronger policies and programs that create good, living-wage jobs. These jobs should be accessible to those who are LEP or face barriers to employment.
- Supporting small businesses and small business development with government loans and financing, multilingual training programs and technical assistance, and information on responsible employment practices.
- Educating service providers, funders, and policy makers about the significant number of Asian American and NHPI veterans and their needs. All programs should be made accessible to them, as many face additional challenges related to a physical or mental disability.
- Equipping youth seeking employment with guidance and job training to assist with strengthening family income. This should include support for high school mentoring programs that assist in the development of early life-skills and career pipelines for future job opportunities.

## **Housing**

Homeownership is a dream for many Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County. Yet Asian Americans and NHPI countywide are significantly less likely than Whites to own homes. Asian Americans and NHPI also face other housing challenges, including larger-than-average households and disproportionate numbers of some ethnic groups severely burdened by the cost of housing. The human right to housing should be protected by:

# POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increasing outreach efforts to Asian American and NHPI families to promote a better understanding of affordable housing options including Section 8 requirements, transitional housing, and other resources.
- Increasing availability and access to affordable housing, especially for multifamily low-income rental families.
- Exploring funding strategies, such as local permanent housing trust funds, to address the loss of redevelopment agencies and decreasing federal assistance. This will help address diminishing revenue streams and lending facilities dedicated to securing affordable housing for working class families, seniors, and persons with disabilities.
- Revisiting the feasibility of housing policies such as inclusionary housing and exploring the promotion of affordable housing development through land-use entitlement incentives.
- Enacting legislation to create legal remedies and private causes of action for tenants facing lenders intent on clearing postforeclosed properties, regardless of what rights the occupants have to remain in place.
- Ensuring legal remedies for homeowners facing possible eviction or foreclosure, including mediation and language access programs to those navigating the court system.
- Educating first-time home buyers about the opportunities and risks inherent in homeownership and potential renters about the proportion of their income spent on rent.
- Ensuring that all patients receive understandable and respectful health care information, services, and treatment in their primary language and in a manner compatible with their cultural health beliefs. This should be achieved in part by increasing the number of Asian American and NHPI health care professionals, educating health care providers regarding cultural sensitivities surrounding care, and both recognizing and supporting the use of traditional medicine, including treatment, diet, and exercise common in Asia and the Pacific.
- Funding programs that develop health career pipelines aimed at increasing the number of health care professionals from underserved Asian American and NHPI communities. Doing so will enhance the capacity of health care providers to serve the needs of these communities in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.
- Supporting culturally and linguistically appropriate outreach and education to Asian American and NHPI individuals and small businesses around available health coverage options under the ACA. This should include information on how to enroll in and retain coverage.
- Maintaining and expanding publicly funded safety-net programs and providers, including primary care providers, community clinics, hospitals, and Federally Qualified Health Centers. These are critical to ensuring access to health care for low-income, immigrant, and LEP populations.
- Funding health promotion programs and other preventative health care services, including those that address mental health. Outreach, prevention education, counseling, and treatment of mental illness are of great importance.
- Increasing governmental funding for social services. Addressing the social determinants of health can help reduce costs and achieve far better health outcomes.

## Health

Asian Americans and NHPI in San Diego County are disproportionately impacted by disease. A greater proportion of Asian American deaths are attributable to cancer compared to other racial groups countywide. Diabetes is the third-leading cause of death among Guamanian or Chamorro and Samoan Americans. Despite these challenges, many Asian Americans and NHPI are uninsured and lack access to culturally and linguistically appropriate health care. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) is providing greater access to quality affordable health insurance and culturally and linguistically appropriate services, reducing health disparities for Asian Americans and NHPI. Government, health care providers, and purchasers of care should promote the health of Asian Americans and NHPI by:

# GLOSSARY

## **age-adjusted death rate**

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

## **Asian countries**

Countries including but not limited to Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, Cambodia, China, East Timor, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam.

## **bilingual aides and teachers**

Bilingual aides are bilingual paraprofessionals who provide primary language support or instruction and are familiar with the cultural heritage of English learners. Bilingual teachers are those providing primary language instruction and holding a California Commission on Teaching Credentialing (CCTC) bilingual authorization.

## **disability**

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, disabilities include hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulties.

## **foreign-born**

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

## **housing-cost burden**

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

## **lawful permanent resident (LPR)**

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

## **limited English proficient (LEP)**

A person who speaks English less than "very well."

## **linguistic isolation**

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

## **low-income**

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

## **Pacific Islands**

Islands including but not limited to American Samoa, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Hawai'i, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

## **per capita income**

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

## **poverty**

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

## **refugees**

People who moved to the United States to escape persecution in their country of origin. Refugees are those who applied for admission while living outside the United States.

## **seniors**

Persons age 65 and over.

## **unemployment rate**

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

## **youth**

Persons under age 18.

# Appendix A

## POPULATION AND POPULATION GROWTH

### 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	1,548,833	55%	1,500,047	48%	-3%
Latino	750,965	27%	991,348	32%	32%
Asian American	295,346	10%	407,984	13%	38%
Black or African American	186,679	7%	194,788	6%	4%
AIAN	46,177	2%	52,749	2%	14%
NHPI	24,524	1%	30,626	1%	25%
<b>Total Population</b>	<b>2,813,833</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>3,095,313</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10%</b>

Asian American Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of AA	Number	% of AA	
Filipino	145,132	49%	182,248	45%	26%
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	36,660	12%	58,962	14%	61%
Vietnamese	36,512	12%	49,764	12%	36%
Japanese	29,028	10%	34,574	8%	19%
Indian	12,145	4%	27,854	7%	129%
Korean	14,404	5%	25,387	6%	76%
Laotian	8,149	3%	8,079	2%	-1%
Cambodian	5,213	2%	5,963	1%	14%
Taiwanese	2,618	1%	4,722	1%	80%
Thai	2,345	1%	3,806	1%	62%
Pakistani	770	0.3%	1,803	0.4%	134%
Indonesian	1,254	0.4%	1,699	0.4%	35%
Hmong	1,636	1%	1,388	0.3%	-15%
Burmese	NR	NR	1,077	0.3%	NR
Malaysian	478	0.2%	485	0.1%	1%
Sri Lankan	223	0.1%	451	0.1%	102%
Bangladeshi	117	0.04%	404	0.1%	245%
Nepalese	NR	NR	222	0.1%	NR
Okinawan	NR	NR	153	0.04%	NR
Singaporean	NR	NR	129	0.03%	NR
Mongolian	NR	NR	105	0.03%	NR
Bhutanese	NR	NR	83	0.02%	NR
<b>Asian American</b>	<b>295,346</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>407,984</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>38%</b>

NHPI Ethnic Groups	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of NHPI	Number	% of NHPI	
Guamanian or Chamorro	7,646	31%	9,792	32%	28%
Native Hawaiian	6,610	27%	8,273	27%	25%
Samoan	6,149	25%	7,451	24%	21%
Tongan	339	1%	514	2%	52%
Marshallese	NR	NR	199	1%	NR
Fijian	102	0.4%	193	1%	89%
Palauan	NR	NR	177	1%	NR
Tahitian	NR	NR	101	0.3%	NR
<b>NHPI</b>	<b>24,524</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>30,626</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Tables P8, P9, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF1, Tables P5, P6, PCT7, and PCT10; 2010 Census SF2, Table PCT1.

Note: Figures include both single race/ethnicity and multiracial/multiethnic people, except for White, which is single race, non-Latino. Approximately 3% of Asian Americans and 15% of NHPI did not report an ethnicity in the 2010 Census. Figures do not sum to total. NR = No report. Ethnic group did not meet 2000 Census population threshold for reporting.

# Appendix B

## SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### By Race and Hispanic Origin

Youth (<18)	Seniors (65+)		Foreign-Born		Limited English Proficiency		High School Degree or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		
SF2 DP-1	SF2 DP-1		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B15002		
Latino	<b>33%</b>	White	<b>16%</b>	Asian American	<b>56%</b>	Latino	<b>36%</b>	Latino	<b>62%</b>	Latino	<b>14%</b>
NHPI	<b>33%</b>	Asian American	9%	Latino	<b>38%</b>	Asian American	<b>29%</b>	AIAN	<b>82%</b>	NHPI	<b>18%</b>
Black or African American	<b>31%</b>	AIAN	7%	AIAN	13%	AIAN	13%	Asian American	88%	AIAN	<b>22%</b>
AIAN	<b>29%</b>	Black or African American	6%	Black or African American	9%	NHPI	11%	NHPI	89%	Black or African American	<b>22%</b>
Asian American	<b>25%</b>	NHPI	6%	NHPI	9%	Black or African American	4%	Black or African American	89%	White	42%
White	16%	Latino	6%	White	7%	White	2%	White	95%	Asian American	45%
Total Population	23%	Total Population	11%	Total Population	23%	Total Population	16%	Total Population	85%	Total Population	34%

### By Asian American and NHPI Ethnic Group

Youth (<18)	Seniors (65+)		Foreign-Born		Limited English Proficiency		High School Degree or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher		
SF2 DP-1	SF2 DP-1		ACS 5-Year B05003		ACS 5-Year B16004		ACS 5-Year B15002		ACS 5-Year B15002		
Marshallese	<b>41%</b>	Malaysian	<b>18%</b>	Indian	<b>66%</b>	Vietnamese	<b>50%</b>	Cambodian	<b>64%</b>	Samoan	<b>9%</b>
Tongan	<b>39%</b>	Japanese	<b>12%</b>	Taiwanese	<b>65%</b>	Laotian	<b>50%</b>	Laotian	<b>72%</b>	Laotian	<b>13%</b>
Samoan	<b>38%</b>	Okinawan	<b>12%</b>	Vietnamese	<b>63%</b>	Cambodian	<b>39%</b>	Vietnamese	<b>73%</b>	Guamanian or Chamorro	<b>15%</b>
Burmese	<b>38%</b>	Filipino	10%	Korean	<b>61%</b>	Taiwanese	<b>39%</b>	Samoan	85%	Cambodian	<b>18%</b>
Guamanian or Chamorro	<b>36%</b>	Taiwanese	9%	Laotian	<b>61%</b>	Thai	<b>36%</b>	Guamanian or Chamorro	86%	Native Hawaiian	<b>22%</b>
Tahitian	<b>35%</b>	Vietnamese	9%	Thai	<b>57%</b>	Korean	<b>35%</b>	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	89%	Vietnamese	<b>30%</b>
Palauan	<b>34%</b>	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	8%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	<b>55%</b>	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	<b>32%</b>	Filipino	91%	Filipino	39%
Hmong	<b>32%</b>	Mongolian	8%	Filipino	<b>53%</b>	Samoan	<b>23%</b>	Thai	92%	Japanese	42%
Native Hawaiian	<b>32%</b>	Laotian	7%	Cambodian	<b>51%</b>	Japanese	<b>22%</b>	Native Hawaiian	94%	Thai	54%
Bangladeshi	<b>30%</b>	Indonesian	7%	Japanese	<b>34%</b>	Filipino	<b>21%</b>	Japanese	94%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	63%
Pakistani	<b>29%</b>	Cambodian	6%	Samoan	9%	Indian	<b>19%</b>	Korean	94%	Korean	63%
Cambodian	<b>29%</b>	Korean	6%	Native Hawaiian	2%	Guamanian or Chamorro	4%	Indian	97%	Taiwanese	75%
Fijian	<b>28%</b>	Sri Lankan	6%	Guamanian or Chamorro	2%	Native Hawaiian	4%	Taiwanese	97%	Indian	80%
Nepalese	<b>28%</b>	Tahitian	6%								
Laotian	<b>28%</b>	Native Hawaiian	6%								
Japanese	<b>27%</b>	Pakistani	6%								
Vietnamese	<b>26%</b>	Guamanian or Chamorro	5%								
Filipino	<b>26%</b>	Indian	5%								
Korean	<b>25%</b>	Bangladeshi	5%								
Thai	<b>25%</b>	Singaporean	5%								
Okinawan	<b>24%</b>	Samoan	4%								
Indian	<b>24%</b>	Thai	4%								
Indonesian	<b>24%</b>	Tongan	4%								
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	<b>24%</b>	Burmese	4%								
Mongolian	23%	Hmong	3%								
Singaporean	22%	Fijian	3%								
Sri Lankan	20%	Marshallese	2%								
Taiwanese	18%	Nepalese	1%								
Malaysian	18%	Palauan	1%								

SHADED = Faring below non-Latino Whites

**BOLD** = Faring below the area average

**BLUE** = Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

For youth and seniors, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2.

For all other variables, data are from the 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. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included, except for Thai Americans.

# Appendix B

## SELECTED POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### 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		ASC 3-Year S0201	
Latino	\$16,561	Latino	19%	Latino	47%	Black or African American	31%	Latino	3.7	Latino	28%
NHPI	\$21,519	Black or African American	18%	Black or African American	39%	Latino	40%	NHPI	3.3	AIAN	22%
Black or African American	\$21,863	AIAN	17%	AIAN	37%	NHPI	42%	Asian American	3.1	NHPI	15%
AIAN	\$24,752	NHPI	13%	NHPI	26%	AIAN	45%	AIAN	2.9	Black or African American	15%
Asian American	\$27,606	Asian American	10%	Asian American	22%	Asian American	54%	Black or African American	2.7	Asian American	12%
White	\$41,197	White	8%	White	19%	White	62%	White	2.3	White	10%
Total Population	\$30,715	Total Population	12%	Total Population	29%	Total Population	54%	Total Population	2.8	Total Population	17%

### By Asian American and 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		ASC 3-Year S0201	
Samoan	\$15,707	Korean	18%	Cambodian	41%	Burmese	18%	Hmong	4.4	Korean	16%
Cambodian	\$16,119	Samoan	17%	Samoan	34%	Cambodian	31%	Burmese	4.2	Vietnamese	16%
Laotian	\$17,574	Thai	15%	Vietnamese	32%	Hmong	33%	Samoan	4.1	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	11%
Thai	\$22,169	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	14%	Thai	30%	Samoan	35%	Laotian	4.1	Filipino	11%
Vietnamese	\$22,634	Vietnamese	14%	Laotian	29%	Korean	42%	Cambodian	3.9	Japanese	10%
Guamanian or Chamorro	\$22,694	Cambodian	14%	Korean	29%	Native Hawaiian	44%	Vietnamese	3.5	Indian	7%
Native Hawaiian	\$24,001	Guamanian or Chamorro	13%	Taiwanese	27%	Thai	44%	Filipino	3.4		
Filipino	\$26,019	Japanese	12%	Guamanian or Chamorro	26%	Guamanian or Chamorro	45%	Guamanian or Chamorro	3.3		
Japanese	\$27,144	Native Hawaiian	11%	Native Hawaiian	24%	Indian	45%	Pakistani	3.3		
Korean	\$27,847	Taiwanese	10%	Japanese	23%	Laotian	46%	Native Hawaiian	2.8		
Chinese (except Taiwanese)	\$31,255	Laotian	8%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	23%	Pakistani	49%	Chinese (except Taiwanese)	2.8		
Taiwanese	\$37,561	Filipino	6%	Filipino	17%	Vietnamese	54%	Indian	2.8		
Indian	\$43,263	Indian	6%	Indian	12%	Japanese	56%	Korean	2.7		
						Indonesian	56%	Indonesian	2.7		
						Filipino	57%	Thai	2.7		
						Chinese (except Taiwanese)	60%	Taiwanese	2.6		
						Taiwanese	61%	Japanese	2.4		

SHADED = Faring below non-Latino Whites  
**BOLD** = Faring below the area average  
**BLUE** = Faring below all major racial and ethnic groups

For homeownership and household size, data are from the 2010 Decennial Census Summary File 2. Only groups with more than 200 households were included.

For uninsured, data are from the 2011–2013 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates. For all other variables, data are from the 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. Only groups with more than 4,000 persons are included, except for Thai Americans.

# Appendix C

## ASIAN AMERICAN AND NHPI POPULATIONS BY CITY

### Asian American Population

Ranked by 2010 Population

City	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of City	Number	% of City	
San Diego	189,413	15%	241,293	18%	27%
Chula Vista	22,709	13%	41,840	17%	84%
Oceanside	11,853	7%	15,112	9%	27%
National City	11,060	20%	11,771	20%	6%
Escondido	7,271	5%	10,679	7%	47%
Carlsbad	4,312	6%	10,058	10%	133%
San Marcos	3,267	6%	9,503	11%	191%
El Cajon	3,952	4%	6,496	7%	64%
Poway	4,366	9%	5,983	13%	37%
Vista	4,499	5%	5,717	6%	27%
La Mesa	2,973	5%	4,584	8%	54%
La Presa	4,118	13%	4,221	12%	3%
Encinitas	2,447	4%	3,390	6%	39%
Santee	2,123	4%	3,247	6%	53%
Imperial Beach	2,487	9%	2,538	10%	2%
Spring Valley	1,833	7%	2,405	9%	31%
Lemon Grove	1,995	8%	2,246	9%	13%
Bonita	1,305	11%	1,510	12%	16%
Rancho San Diego	1,188	6%	1,454	7%	22%
Casa de Oro-Mount Helix	642	3%	991	5%	54%
Fallbrook	726	2%	925	3%	27%
Coronado	1,180	5%	897	5%	-24%
Bostonia	426	3%	770	5%	81%
Winter Gardens	447	2%	706	3%	58%
Solana Beach	570	4%	682	5%	20%
Lakeside	460	2%	631	3%	37%
Camp Pendleton South	544	6%	619	6%	14%
Alpine	345	3%	500	4%	45%
Ramona	205	1%	435	2%	112%
Valley Center	134	2%	424	5%	216%
Hidden Meadows	77	2%	374	11%	386%
San Diego Country Estates	205	2%	307	3%	50%
Camp Pendleton North	353	4%	299	6%	-15%
Jamul	263	4%	280	5%	6%
Fairbanks Ranch	146	7%	266	8%	82%
Bonsall	115	3%	211	5%	83%
Lake San Marcos	91	2%	176	4%	93%
Del Mar	160	4%	160	4%	0%
Eucalyptus Hills	NR	NR	159	3%	NR
Harbison Canyon	77	2%	130	3%	69%
Rancho Santa Fe	111	3%	118	4%	6%
Granite Hills	48	1%	99	3%	106%
Crest	35	1%	70	3%	100%
Rainbow	58	3%	59	3%	2%
Campo	NR	NR	54	2%	NR
Borego Springs	12	0%	33	1%	175%
Pine Valley	10	1%	30	2%	200%
Descanso	NR	NR	24	2%	NR
Julian	14	1%	19	1%	36%
Jacumba	NR	NR	9	2%	NR
Boulevard	NR	NR	4	1%	NR
Potrero	NR	NR	3	0.5%	NR
Mount Laguna	NR	NR	1	2%	NR

### NHPI Population

Ranked by 2010 Population

City	2000		2010		% Growth 2000 to 2010
	Number	% of City	Number	% of City	
San Diego	10,613	0.9%	11,945	0.9%	13%
Oceanside	3,057	1.9%	3,428	2.1%	12%
Chula Vista	1,807	1.0%	2,746	1.1%	52%
Vista	1,018	1.1%	1,252	1.3%	23%
El Cajon	676	0.7%	1,210	1.2%	79%
National City	681	1.3%	777	1.3%	14%
Escondido	661	0.5%	761	0.5%	15%
San Marcos	258	0.5%	708	0.8%	174%
La Presa	622	1.9%	668	2.0%	7%
Santee	481	0.9%	632	1.2%	31%
La Mesa	388	0.7%	622	1.1%	60%
Carlsbad	341	0.4%	607	0.6%	78%
Lemon Grove	377	1.5%	481	1.9%	28%
Spring Valley	356	1.3%	450	1.6%	26%
Imperial Beach	357	1.3%	388	1.5%	9%
Poway	300	0.6%	303	0.6%	1%
Encinitas	189	0.3%	253	0.4%	34%
Casa de Oro-Mount Helix	124	0.7%	202	1.1%	63%
Bostonia	126	0.8%	200	1.3%	59%
Fallbrook	177	0.6%	197	0.6%	11%
Winter Gardens	112	0.6%	195	0.9%	74%
Lakeside	129	0.7%	172	0.8%	33%
Rancho San Diego	121	0.6%	160	0.8%	32%
Ramona	71	0.5%	146	0.7%	106%
Bonita	104	0.8%	140	1.1%	35%
Camp Pendleton North	68	0.8%	131	2.5%	93%
Coronado	153	0.6%	127	0.7%	-17%
Camp Pendleton South	122	1.4%	116	1.1%	-5%
Alpine	64	0.5%	83	0.6%	30%
San Diego Country Estates	53	0.6%	73	0.7%	38%
Valley Center	35	0.5%	51	0.5%	46%
Solana Beach	37	0.3%	42	0.3%	14%
Jamul	35	0.6%	26	0.4%	-26%
Harbison Canyon	16	0.4%	21	0.5%	31%
Eucalyptus Hills	NR	NR	20	0.4%	NR
Bonsall	5	0.1%	17	0.4%	240%
Granite Hills	12	0.4%	17	0.6%	42%
Rainbow	20	1.0%	17	0.9%	-15%
Campo	NR	NR	14	0.5%	NR
Crest	12	0.4%	14	0.5%	17%
Del Mar	9	0.2%	13	0.3%	44%
Hidden Meadows	5	0.1%	10	0.3%	100%
Descanso	NR	NR	9	0.6%	NR
Borego Springs	0	0.0%	8	0.2%	800%
Fairbanks Ranch	10	0.4%	7	0.2%	-30%
Lake San Marcos	8	0.2%	7	0.2%	-13%
Rancho Santa Fe	8	0.2%	7	0.2%	-13%
Pine Valley	1	0.1%	6	0.4%	500%
Potrero	NR	NR	3	0.5%	NR
Boulevard	NR	NR	1	0.3%	NR
Julian	6	0.4%	1	0.1%	-83%
Jacumba	NR	NR	0	0.0%	NR
Mount Laguna	NR	NR	0	0.0%	NR

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census SF1, Table QT-P6; 2010 Census SF1, Table QT-P6. NR = No Report. Data unavailable because some cities were not Census Designated Places in 2000.

## **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 multiracial 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 unsuppressed counts of the population by ethnic group, other Census Bureau products suppress data on the social and economic characteristics of ethnic groups based on sample size. For example, both the 2010 Census Summary File 2 and American Community Survey suppress data on ethnic groups with fewer than 100 persons in a geography. To further ensure the accuracy of data by ethnic group, we established household and population thresholds below which data are not included in this report. For 2010 Summary File 2 tables captured at the household level, only ethnic groups with 200 or more households in a geography were included. For the 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates from the American Community Survey, only ethnic groups with more than 4,000 people in a geography were included. However, for this report Thai Americans were included because of their significant numbers in San Diego County.

## **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, American Community Survey (ACS) 2005–2007 and 2011–2013 3-Year Estimates and 2006–2010 5-Year Estimates (selected population tables), and 2002 and 2007 Survey of Business Owners. Other data in the report include data from the California Citizens Redistricting Commission; California Department of Social Services—Refugee Programs Bureau; Center for the Study of Immigration Integration of the University of Southern California; California Department of Education's California Longitudinal Pupil Achievement Data System and 2009–2010 Language Census; California Department of Education Coordinated School Health and Safety Office; California Department of Public Health; California Health Interview Survey; Center for Women's Welfare, University of Washington; County of San Diego Health and Human Services Agency; San Diego County Regional Task Force on the Homeless; U.S. Department of Homeland Security; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Refugee Resettlement; and University of California Office of the President.

Various reports are also cited. Where data on population characteristics were available from multiple sources, data from ACS were preferred, given its inclusion of data disaggregated by Asian American and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander ethnic groups.

*Publications are available in print or on the Asian Americans Advancing Justice - Los Angeles ([advancingjustice-la.org/demographics](http://advancingjustice-la.org/demographics)) or Union of Pan Asian Communities ([upacsd.com](http://upacsd.com)) websites, where they can be downloaded or printed free of charge.*

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