



ASIAN AMERICAN, PACIFIC ISLANDER AND NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING, EDUCATION AND INCOME DISPARITIES

Highlights from the Asian Pacific American Community Development Data Center 2004 State Fact Sheet Series

California, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Washington

Asians, Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders in these 8 states comprised 62.5% of the total AAPI population in the U.S.

GROWTH

At 76%, of these eight states, Asian Americans were the fastest growing population in the states of Florida, Massachusetts and New York. Due in part to the changes in the way that the Census Bureau counted individuals of mixed race and ethnicity in 2000, the documented numbers of individuals who responded that they were Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone or in combination with another race increased dramatically in all eight states.

CITIZENSHIP

Over 50% of the Asians were foreign born in seven of the eight states, with the exception of Hawaii. New York had the highest percentage of Asians who were foreign born (76%). The majority of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders were born in the U.S.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

The percentage of Asians who do not have a college degree was higher compared to non-Hispanic whites in California, Hawaii, Minnesota, New York and Washington. The percentage of Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders who do not have a college degree was higher in all eight states.

POVERTY STATUS

In 2000, 12% of the national population was living below the federal poverty level. The proportion of persons living below the poverty level for total Asians was 13% and for total NHPIs was 18%, a much greater percentage in contrast to Non-Hispanic Whites at 8%. The disaggregated data of Asian subgroups illustrates that a high percentage of Asians and Pacific Islanders are living below the poverty level:

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| • Hmong | 38% | • Samoans | 20% |
| • Cambodians | 29% | • Laotians | 19% |
| • Malaysians | 25% | • Tongans | 19% |
| • Bangladeshi | 21% | • Native Hawaiians | 16% |
| • Indonesians | 21% | • Chamorros | 14% |

INCOME

- In five of the eight states, the median family income (MFI) and per capita income (PCI) of Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders was lower than non-Hispanic Whites. The five states are: California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York and Washington.
- New York has the largest gaps with Asians (MFI \$49,224, PCI \$20,618) and Native Hawaiians/Pacific Islanders (MFI \$ 36,875, PCI \$13,485) having much lower MFI & PCI than non-Hispanic Whites (MFI \$60,466, PCI \$28,391).
- In Florida, Illinois, and Hawaii the median family income of Asians was higher but the per capita income was lower in contrast to non-Hispanic whites, whereas median family and per capita income for Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders trailed far behind both Asians and non-Hispanic whites.

HOMEOWNERSHIP

Nationwide, the homeownership rates for Asians (53%), Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders (45%) are lower compared to the homeownership rate for the population as a whole (65%). Looking at subpopulation data, the disparities are even more evident with 12 API communities that have a homeownership disparity rate greater than 15%.

The communities with homeownership disparities that are more than 15% greater than the non-Hispanic White population are:

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| • Bangladeshi | 27% | • Cambodian | (44%) |
| • Malaysian | 28% | • Tongan | (45%) |
| • Samoan | 34% | • Asian Indian | (47%) |
| • Indonesian | 38% | • Chamorro | (48%) |
| • Hmong | 40% | • Fijian | (49%) |
| • Korean | 41% | • Thai | (49%) |

In Massachusetts and New York, the percentage of Asian, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander households that rent exceeds those that own. More Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander households rent than own in Washington, Florida, California and Hawaii as well.

OVERCROWDING

Asian and NHPI households are also much more overcrowded than the total and non-Hispanic White population. The rate of overcrowded homes, with 1.01 and more occupants per room, for Asians as a group (14%) is four times the rate of all owner-occupied housing units (3%) throughout the nation. Asian households in the following four states were significantly more overcrowded than non-Hispanic whites:

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| • Minnesota (Asians: 39%, NHWs: 1%) | • California (Asians: 21%, NHWs: 4%) |
| • New York (Asians: 27%, NHWs: 2%) | • Hawaii (Asians: 16%, NHWs: 1%) |

In the following four states Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islander households were more overcrowded than non-Hispanic whites:

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| • California (NHPI: 31%, NHWs: 4%) | • Washington (NHPI: 21%, NHWs: 3%) |
| • Hawaii (NHPI: 32%, NHWs: 1%) | • New York (NHPI: 17%, NHWs: 2%) |