

The Impact of Immigration on the Demography of Asian Pacific Americans

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This article focuses on social and demographic characteristics of Asian Pacific Americans and discusses the impact of immigration on the demography of Asian Pacific Americans. The study is divided into five sections. The first section describes the data sources and the methodology used in collecting information about the immigration and demography of Asian Pacific Americans and other groups. The second section examines the growth of the Asian Pacific American population and discusses the racial composition of the United States and the ethnic composition of Asian Pacific Americans. The third section provides an historical overview of Asian Pacific American immigration. The fourth section provides demographic information about general patterns of immigration to the United States, the past and current composition of Asian ethnic immigrant groups, and their regional dispersion and occupational distribution.

The fifth section paints a portrait of the social demography of Asian Pacific Americans, with an emphasis on immigrants where information is available. An overview of the following characteristics is provided: age and gender composition, regional dispersion, educational attainment, household and family structure related to income, income distribution, occupational profile, workforce participation, percentage in poverty, relative rates of crime perpetration, and language usage within households.

Methodology

Data for this study are based on information gathered by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the U.S. Bureau of the Census and were analyzed according to standard statistical procedures.¹

Most of the analysis for the 1990s is conducted for the aggregate Asian Pacific American population, since information about specific ethnic groups is either unavailable or is statistically unreliable. In addition, much of the

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ethnic-specific information is for the aggregate ethnic category, rather than by nativity. Since the majority of the Asian Pacific American population is foreign-born and immigrant (66.8 percent in 1990), aggregate figures of specific Asian Pacific American ethnic groups are usually descriptive of the immigrant populations. Japanese Americans, Chinese Americans, and Filipino Americans represent exceptions to this generalization because these groups include statistically significant U.S.-born populations. Information by nativity is provided where available (a subsequent report will break down ethnic groups by nativity into more detail).

The term Asian Pacific American is used throughout the article to refer to persons of Asian descent. Depending upon the source of data, however, operational definitions may be different. When using INS data, information about Asian Pacific Americans refers to immigrants from Asia, with specific emphasis on Chinese, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Filipino, and Vietnamese background. When referring to Census data, persons included are those who reported as a member of one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the Census questionnaire or who provided written responses. Specific Asian Pacific American ethnic groups highlighted in the report include Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Laotian, Cambodian, Thai, Hmong, Samoan, Guamanian, Tongan, and the residual category of other “Asian Pacific Americans.”

Asian Pacific American Population Growth

The racial group currently most affected by immigration is Asian Pacific Americans. Historically, the ebb and flow of Asian and Pacific Islander immigration have been primarily responsible for the size and diversity of Asian Pacific American populations. While immigration came in spurts—and virtually stopped between 1850 and 1965—the majority of Asian and Pacific Islander immigration occurred after the passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965.² This law and its successors have been chiefly responsible for the amazing growth of the Asian Pacific American population. Between 1960 and 1990, the Asian Pacific American population increased from 1 million to over 7 million, reflecting a 700 percent growth. Between 1970 and 1990, the Asian Pacific American population more than tripled (3.62 times); more recently, the population almost doubled in size between 1980 and 1990 (1.96 times). In 1990, there were 7,273,662 Asian Pacific American individuals, representing 31 diverse groups and constituting 2.9 percent of all Americans (see Table 1).

According to the 1994 Current Population Survey, the Asian Pacific American population was estimated at 8.8 million. In 1994, as in 1990, Asian Pacific Americans made up roughly 3 percent of America's population. Since 1990, their population has grown by an average of 4.5 percent annually. Eighty-six percent of this growth is attributable to immigration, the remainder to natural increase.³

By the year 2000, Asian Pacific Americans are projected to reach 12.1 million and to represent 4.3 percent of America's population. Until the year 2000, 75 percent of the Asian Pacific American population growth will be attributable to immigration. By the year 2050, the Asian Pacific American population will have increased five times its size from 1995,⁴ and will comprise 10 percent of the total U.S. population.

Regionally, the western states, and California in particular, will continue to be the favorite locations of Asian Pacific Americans. Between 1993 and 2020, the western Asian Pacific American population of 8 million persons is expected to increase considerably. By the year 2000, 40.5 percent of all Asian Pacific Americans (almost 10 million) will live in California, compared to 40.0 percent in 1995 and 39.1 percent in 1990. By 2020, Texas and New York will each have more than 1 million Asian Pacific Americans.⁵

Major Asian Pacific American Groups

In 1990, Chinese Americans constituted the largest Asian Pacific American population, with 1,645,472 individuals. They made up 22.6 percent of all Asian Pacific Americans and represented about 0.7 percent of all Americans. Following closely were Filipino Americans, with a population of 1,406,770, which represented 19.3 percent of Asian Pacific Americans and 0.6 percent of all Americans. Smaller in size, in descending order were Japanese Americans (847,562), Asian Indian Americans (815,447), Korean Americans (798,849), Vietnamese Americans (614,547), Hawaiian Americans (211,014), Laotian Americans (149,014), Cambodian Americans (147,411), Thai Americans (91,275), Hmong Americans (90,082), Samoan Americans (62,964), Guamanian Americans (49,345), and Tongan Americans (17,606). The remainder of other Asian Pacific Americans numbered 326,304 (see Table 2).

The overall Asian Pacific American population increased 95.2 percent between 1980 and 1990. In comparison, the non-Hispanic White population grew 4.2 percent. Among Asian Pacific American ethnic groups, Japa-

nese Americans increased by 18.3 percent, Filipino Americans by 79.9 percent, Chinese Americans by 102.6 percent, Asian Indian Americans by 110.6 percent, Korean Americans by 123.5 percent, and Vietnamese Americans by 150.8 percent. The most amazing growth was among Southeast Asian Americans.⁶ Laotian Americans grew by 212.5 percent, Cambodian Americans by 818.8 percent, and Hmong Americans by 1,631 percent. Among Pacific Islander Americans, growth was moderate, ranging from Hawaiian Americans with 22.4 percent to Samoan Americans with 60.8 percent.⁷

Asian Pacific American Immigration

The examination of Asian Pacific American immigration must begin with an overview of general immigration to the United States. This provides a context for viewing the scope and degree of Asian Pacific American immigration.

Overview of General Immigration to the United States

With the exception of indigenous Hawaiian Americans and Native Americans, the United States is truly a nation of immigrants. Since the U.S. government started collecting immigration data in 1820, over 60 million legal immigrants have arrived. This land of immigrants now has a total population of 261,638,00 (as of 1 January 1995).⁸

Immigration totals have varied. Between 1880 and 1920, 23.5 million immigrants entered the United States. From 1921 to 1930, due to the passage of restrictive and discriminatory immigration laws, immigration dropped off down to 4.1 million. During the 1930s, these laws would slow immigration flow to just one million, the bulk of whom came from Europe. During the 1940s, immigration increased to just over a million and was comprised mainly of refugees and wives of U.S. servicemen. During the height of the Cold War, between 1951 and 1960, 2.5 million individuals entered. Most were European immigrants or political refugees fleeing communism.

The liberalization of immigration laws in the 1960s resulted in the resumption of large-scale immigration and remarkable changes in the racial composition of immigrants. Between 1961 and 1970, 5.3 million immigrants arrived, during the following decade, 7 million admissions were recorded. By the 1980s, the number was 9.9 million; and another 2.9 million immigrants entered between 1990 and 1993. By 1994, net international immigration accounted for 30 percent of the total increase the country's population for the year. Among immigrants, 40 percent came from Asia, and approximately 43 percent were from Latin America.⁹

Altogether, immigration to the United States has increased the indigenous population by over 120 million. Put another way, had it not been for immigration since 1790, the U.S. population would be an estimated 122 million, roughly the size of the population of current-day Japan.¹⁰

On average, about 800,000 legal immigrants arrive annually to the United States. In addition, depending upon the source, an estimated 200,000 to 300,000 undocumented aliens enter the United States every year.¹¹

The percent of foreign-born individuals within the United States has risen and fallen with the changes in immigrations flows. In 1910, 13.5 percent were foreign-born; but by 1940, after decades of exclusionary immigration laws, the percentage dipped to 8.8 percent. Since then, despite major increases in immigration, the percentage of foreign-born in the United States remains low. In 1980, only 6.2 percent of the total U.S. population were foreign-born. Despite record-setting immigration in the 1980s, by 1990 the percent of foreign-born in the United States had only increased to 7.9 percent.

Map 1 illustrates the percent of foreign-born persons in the United States in 1990. Foreign-born populations are concentrated along the southern borders of the United States and along the Pacific Rim, Florida, and the Eastern seaboard. In Hawaii, California, Washington, Texas, Florida, and Massachusetts, the foreign-born constitute over 5 percent of the total populations in the majority of counties.

Table 3 depicts the overall immigration to the United States by decade since 1850 and in recent years (1991-1994). The table shows that between 1901 and 1910, new immigrants represented a substantial proportion of the total U.S. population—9.56 percent. Since then, the proportion has continually decreased. Even as late as 1990, immigrants who had entered in the previous decade represented less than 3 percent of the population.

The composition has changed as well. Between 1851 and 1860, about 89 percent of all immigrants were from northwestern Europe. Since then, the proportion from that region, however, steadily declined until by 1994, they comprised only 3.4 percent of immigrants to the United States.

In contrast, Latino and Asian immigration has risen dramatically. In 1851, only 1.6 percent of all immigrants were from Asia, but by 1990, Asian immigrants comprised over 38 percent of all immigrants, an all-time high. Similarly, Latinos were less than 0.1 percent of all immigrants between 1901 and 1910, and by 1990, they had reached an unprecedented high of 37.2 percent of all immigrants, roughly matching the immigration of Asians. More recent INS information indicates that between 1991 and

1994, the proportion of all immigrants of Latino origin increased to 42.7 percent!

A Brief Overview of Asian Immigration and Laws Affecting Asian Immigration

Despite record high percentages of immigration during the 1980s—including several waves of immigration from Asian and Pacific countries—Asian Pacific Americans never reached more than one-quarter of one percent of the total U.S. population before 1940. Racist legislation minimizing Asian immigration was repeatedly passed and amended, Asians of various nationalities and classes were barred from entering for a variety of reasons, including concern over economic competition with white workers.

The Chinese were the first to be affected by these discriminatory laws. Shortly after 20,000 Chinese immigrants arrived in response to news about the California Gold Rush, a foreign miners' tax was imposed in 1853. As a result, Chinese immigration dropped to less than 5,000 that year. In 1870 Congress amended the 1790 Naturalization Act (that had limited citizenship through naturalization to “free white persons”) to extend citizenship benefits to aliens of African ancestry.¹² A similar attempt on behalf of the Chinese, however, failed. Their status as “aliens ineligible for citizenship” would eventually preclude Asian and Pacific immigrants from entering in substantial numbers.¹³ Alarmed by the number of Chinese in California in 1882, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which excluded most Chinese from entering the United States. The law suspended the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years, but eventually the law was extended indefinitely. The Exclusion Act was the first immigration law directed at a specific ethnic or nationality group.¹⁴

The exclusion of the Chinese did not end Asian immigration. Shortly after the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act, Japanese immigrants began arriving in the United States, and in time, they became the major agricultural labor force on Hawaii's plantations and California's fields. By 1908, 55,000 Japanese Americans lived on the mainland, primarily in California, and about 150,000 in Hawaii. Between 1908 and 1924, despite the 1907 Gentleman's Agreement between the United States and Japan, which limited the number of Japanese laborers who could immigrate, another 168,000 Japanese immigrants arrived in the United States.¹⁵ Many were students and picture brides of Japanese immigrants.

In 1917, Congress created a “barred zone,” which excluded natives of China, South and Southeast Asia, the Asian part of Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, part of Arabia, and the Pacific and Southeast Asian Islands not owned by the United States. Japan was left out of the barred zone because it was already excluded by the 1907 Gentlemen’s Agreement. Filipinos and some Samoans were allowed entry as U.S. nationals, although they could not be naturalized.¹⁶

The Johnson-Reed Act of 1924, codified racial discrimination and exclusion on a broader basis. An annual limit of 150,000 visas was established for those outside the Western Hemisphere, and that number was divided into quotas based on nationality proportions of the U.S. population in 1920 (later the quota base was pushed back to 1890, to exclude more eastern and southern Europeans). Immigration for each nationality group was limited to only 2 percent of the U.S. residents of that nationality in the United States in 1890. The system favored Great Britain and the rest of northwestern Europe, since those nationalities constituted the bulk of the U.S. population. Since the 1924 law excluded aliens ineligible for citizenship, the Japanese became permanently barred from immigration pursuant to the law.¹⁷

By 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Act closed the small door of immigration available to Filipino nationals of the United States. The act set a 1946 independence date for the Philippines, and in the process, upon independence, Filipinos would lose their status as U.S. nationals and become subject to a token quota of 50 immigrants each year. Filipino “deportation” was also encouraged by the passage of laws providing public funds for Filipinos returning permanently to the Philippines.¹⁸

Beginning with World War II, immigration policy directed toward Asian Pacific Americans change markedly. In 1943, Congress repealed Chinese exclusion laws, and, in 1946, the privilege of naturalization was extended to Filipinos and Asian Indians. That same year, President Truman raised the Filipino quota to 100, and Congress approved a law that allowed Chinese wives of American citizens to enter on a non-quota basis. By 1950, the law was liberalized and extended to give spouses and minor children of members of the armed forces the same rights, and in 1952, these rights were extended to Japanese Americans and other Asian Americans.¹⁹

The McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 eliminated racial barriers to naturalization and thereby to immigration. The law, however, retained most quota preferences of the 1924 law. While the 1917 Act’s Asiatic barred zone was abolished, the law created a new restrictive

zone called “the Asia-Pacific triangle,” which consisted of countries from India to Japan, and all Pacific islands north of Australia and New Zealand. An annual maximum of 2,000 people from this region were allowed to immigrate. For the 19 nations within the triangle, each was given a percentage of the 2,000-person quota. Asians were now eligible to enter America as immigrants, but their numbers, like those of southern and eastern Europeans, were kept low.

The Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965 changed this pattern. Passed during a period of optimism and the Civil Rights movement, the law went far to undo many of the racial biases of the 1924 Immigration Act. Race-based immigration restrictions were abandoned in favor of the dominating principle of family reunification. Eighty percent of numerically limited visas were for close relatives of U.S. citizens or residents.²⁰ In addition, immediate relatives of U.S. citizens and special immigrants were no longer subject to the numerical cap.²¹

Testifying in favor the 1965 amendments, Attorney General Robert Kennedy said that the number of Asian and Pacific Islander immigrants “to be expected from the Asia-Pacific triangle would be approximately 5,000.”²² What he did not realize, however, was that Asian Pacific Americans would make extensive use of the unlimited immediate relative category to bring in parents, spouses, and minor children of U.S. citizens.

As a result of this legal opportunity, many immigrants subsequently entered the United States without being subject to the numerical limitations of a preference system that determined eligibility for admission.²³ In the 1990s, immediate relatives have remained a substantial proportion of immigration. For example, in 1993, among the 708,394 immigrants who were admitted into the United States, 251,647 (35 percent of total immigrants) were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens.²⁴

The Immigration Act of 1990 increased the opportunity for legal immigration even further. Designed to counter-balance the 1965 law’s emphasis on family reunification, the 1990 law was drafted with the idea of supplying the country with skilled workers and also attracting needed capital. To help reach the latter objective, 10,000 visas have been set aside each year for those willing to invest \$1 million in a new business that employs at least ten workers. The law almost tripled to 140,000 the number of visas distributed on the basis of skills. The law also provides an annual lottery that allows entry to 40,000 persons a year; about 1.4 million applicants have been received annually. In anticipation of the 1997 changeover in government control of Hong Kong, the 1990 changes also increased the quota for natives of Hong Kong to 20,000.

Since the 1940s, refugees from Asia have been able to take advantage of refugee provisions shaped mainly by Cold War policy. In 1948, the first of two Displaced Persons Acts was passed. Displaced persons were defined as those who had been victims of fascist and totalitarian regimes; who were considered refugees, persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, or political opinion; who have been deported from, or obliged to leave, their country of nationality or place of former habitual residence. Many individuals from China and Korea entered through this provision. The 1965 amendments provided special preference for those fleeing communist-dominated countries. Other Asians, including thousands of Southeast Asians after 1975, were paroled into the United States through special authority of the Attorney General. In 1980, the Refugee Act of 1980 purported to change this Cold War bias. A refugee was now more broadly defined as someone who was unable or unwilling to return to his country because of a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.²⁵ As a result of these various policies, many refugees have come to the United States from Southeast Asia and China. Between 1980 and 1991, 327,183 Vietnamese entered the United States as refugees, while more recently, after the passage of the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992, 48,212 students from the People's Republic of China have become legal immigrants between 1992 and 1993.

As a result of changes brought about by immigration laws beginning in the 1960s, a dramatic rise in the number of Asian immigrants and a concurrent downward trend of European immigration has ensued. In the 1950s, 53 percent of immigrants came from Europe and just 6 percent from Asia. By contrast, in the 1980s, only 11 percent came from Europe, and most of the remaining immigrants were evenly split between Asians and Latinos.

Immigration of Asian Pacific American Ethnic Groups

This section provides demographic information about general patterns of immigration to the United States, the past and current composition of Asian ethnic immigrant groups, Asian Pacific American immigrant regional dispersion, and finally, the occupational distribution of these immigrants.

The effect of changes in immigration policies directed at Asian Pacifics is readily apparent from a review of immigration figures. Table 4 shows immigration by decade between 1820 and 1990 and in recent years (1991-

1994) for selected Asian ethnic groups. Pacific Islander groups are not shown, since most are either numerically small or indigenous to the United States, as in the case of Samoan Americans and Hawaiian Americans. In 1820, six Asian immigrants to the United States were recorded. Between 1851 and 1860, with the news of gold in California, immigration increased substantially as over 41,000 Chinese arrived in the United States. But even with this sizable number, Asian immigrants constituted only 1.6 percent of the overall immigration during that decade. Prior to World War II, the period between 1871 and 1880 had the greatest flow of Chinese immigrants (123,201); and the period between 1901 and 1910 saw the peak years of Korean immigration (7,697), Asian Indian immigration (4,713), and Japanese immigration (129,797). The entry of Filipinos, arriving as U.S. nationals, peaked between 1921 and 1930 (54,747).

Between 1930 and 1960, few Asian immigrants entered the United States, but after the 1965 immigration amendments went into effect in the late 1960s, this changed. By the 1970s, Asian Pacific immigration totaled 1,586,140; in the 1980s the total reached 2,817,391. More recently, between 1991 and 1994, 1,356,447 Asian Pacific immigrants entered. In the 1980s, immigrants from China, India, Korea, the Philippines and Vietnam all numbered over a quarter million.

Table 5 shows a more detailed, year-by-year summary of Asian Pacific immigration from the 1960s to 1994. Chinese immigration hit a peak of 65,552 in 1993. Japanese immigration since 1960 has generally totaled below 6,000 annually, but in more recent years (1992 through 1994), the figure has reached more than 10,000. In 1960, only 2,954 Filipino immigrants were admitted, but immigration increased steadily until by 1990, Filipino immigration reached an all-time high of 64,756 admissions. The number has experienced a small decline since then. For Koreans, large scale immigration began in the late 1970s, peaking at 35,849 in 1987, and declining to 15,985 in 1994. Since the 1992 South Central Los Angeles uprising, immigration has declined by over 10,000 per year. Asian Indian immigration gradually rose from 1970 to 1990. In 1991, Asian Indian immigration increased dramatically to 45,064, but since that time, has declined somewhat (34,873 in 1994). Among Vietnamese entrants, peaks in flows coincided with forced departures from Vietnam. In 1978, 88,543 Vietnamese, primarily refugee boat people, arrived in the United States. Subsequently, in 1982, after further crackdowns on ethnic Chinese Vietnamese, another 72,553 arrived. Since that time, another peak occurred in 1992 (77,726), partly due to the wholesale immigration of Amerasian chil-

dren from Vietnam. Since then, Vietnamese entries have declined somewhat (41,344 in 1994).

By 1990, the foreign-born constituted 68.2 percent of Asian Pacific America. Since only 6.2 percent of the general population was foreign-born in 1990, Asian Pacific Americans were eleven times more likely to be foreign-born than the general population. In descending order, the percentage of foreign-born among Asian Pacific American ethnic groups were: Laotian (93.9 percent), Cambodian (93.7 percent), Vietnamese (90.4 percent), Thai (82.1 percent), Korean (81.9 percent), Tongan (74.7 percent), Asian Indian (70.4 percent), Filipino (64.7 percent), Chinese (63.3 percent), Samoan (35.5 percent), and Japanese (28.4 percent).²⁶

Regional Dispersion

Recent Asian Pacific immigrants have continued the long-term pattern of bi-coastal immigration and immigration to metropolitan areas. Selected Asian Pacific groups by number and percent of immigration are shown in Table 6 for the top five states of intended residence between the years 1990-1993. For every major group, the top-ranked state of intended residence is California. In five of six groups, with the exception of Vietnamese Americans (who chose Texas), New York ranks second. For immigrants from China, Korea, and India, New Jersey is the third choice. Hawaii is the third choice for Japanese Americans and Filipino Americans.

Recent Asian Pacific immigrants are heavily concentrated in California, New York, Washington, DC and other metropolitan areas. Table 7 shows the top five metropolitan areas of intended residence in 1991 for selected Asian Pacific immigrants. For Chinese Americans, three of the top five metropolitan areas are located in California. Although their number one area of intended residence is New York, for Chinese from Taiwan, New York is the second choice. For Asian Indians, New York is also the principal destination, followed by Chicago, Los Angeles, San Jose, and Washington, DC. Among Pakistanis, New York is by far the principal location (32.8 percent), followed by Washington, DC, Chicago, Los Angeles, and Houston. Korean immigrants are about evenly split between New York (17.3) and Los Angeles (16.7), with substantial populations in Washington, DC, Chicago, and the Anaheim-Santa Ana, Calif., area. Among Filipino immigrants, the top three locations are in California (Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego), followed by New York and Honolulu. Finally, among Vietnamese, four of the top five metropolitan areas of intended residence are in California, with Washington, DC, as the fourth choice.

Occupational Distribution

The occupational distribution of recent immigrants from Asia varies widely. Table 8 shows the occupational distribution of selected Asian ethnic groups for immigrants admitted between 1990 and 1993. Overall, 11.2 percent held managerial positions, 13.3 percent professional, 16.9 percent technical, 17.1 percent service, 14.5 percent craft, with 27.1 percent indicating laborer or not specifying. Among the various groups, Vietnamese Americans had the highest percentage of laborers (42.6 percent), followed by Chinese Americans (21.6 percent) and Korean Americans (20.0 percent). In managerial and professional occupations, Asian Indian Americans had the highest percentage (51.2 percent), followed by Japanese Americans (41.1 percent) and Chinese Americans (38 percent). Vietnamese Americans were the least likely to be within the managerial and professional ranks (2.6 percent).

Disparities by ethnicity and gender were also apparent when occupations were assessed for socio-economic prestige.²⁷ In this assessment, managerial and professional occupations are given high scores, while jobs as laborers are assigned low scores. Table 9 delineates the mean socioeconomic prestige scores for select Asian groups for 1993, by gender, for those over age 25.

The table demonstrates that immigrants from Asia have roughly the same socio-economic prestige as immigrants from Europe. Mean scores for immigrants from China, Japan, Korea, and India were higher than those of European immigrants. Lowest scores were among Vietnamese immigrants (50.4); highest scores were among Asian Indian immigrants (66.9). Except among Filipino and Vietnamese immigrants, males had higher occupational prestige than females.

Asian Pacific American Social Demography

Residential Dispersion

Asian Pacific Americans are heavily concentrated on the Western and Eastern seaboard of the United States, and they also live in metropolitan areas, with greater proportions living in central cities, compared to non-Hispanic whites. Map 2 focuses on various counties of the United States in 1990, and emphasizes the fact that most Asian Pacific Americans reside in the West or the Northeast. The map also shows that Asian Pacific Americans are heavily concentrated in major metropolitan areas throughout the United States. The Western region, including Hawaii, accounted for 58.5

percent of all Asian Pacific Americans, while the Northeast region accounted for 17.3 percent. Only 10.3 percent and 13.8 percent of Asian Pacific Americans settled in the Midwest and South, respectively. Over 94 percent resided in metropolitan areas. In contrast, only 76.4 percent of non-Hispanic whites lived in metropolitan areas.²⁸

The ten states with the largest 1990 Asian Pacific American populations, in descending order, were: California, New York, Hawaii, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, Washington, Virginia, Florida, and Massachusetts (see Table 10). These states were home to 5,769,651 Asian Pacific Americans, and accounted for close to 80 percent of the total Asian Pacific American population. With the exception of Illinois and Washington, Asian Pacific American populations in these states more than doubled between 1980 and 1990, with most of this increase attributable to immigration.²⁹ Among the top ten states, immigration accounted for 79.2 percent of the total Asian Pacific American population.

In each state, the distribution of each ethnic group differed. In California, Filipino Americans were the most numerous (731,685), followed closely by Chinese Americans (704,850). In New York, Chinese Americans were first in size (284,144), followed by Asian Indian Americans (140,985). In Hawaii, a state with tremendous Asian Pacific American ethnic diversity, Japanese Americans numbered 247,486 (22.3 percent of the state population), with Filipino Americans coming in second with 168,682 (15.2 percent). In Texas, Vietnamese Americans were the largest population (69,634), followed by Chinese Americans (63,232). In Illinois, the largest Asian Pacific American group was Filipino Americans (64,224), closely followed by Asian Indian Americans (64,200). In New Jersey, Asian Indian Americans were the largest population (79,440), representing 1 percent of the state's population; Chinese Americans were second (59,084). In Washington, Virginia, and Florida, Filipino Americans were the largest population, with Japanese Americans being the second largest in Washington, Korean Americans in Virginia, and Asian Indian Americans in Florida. In Massachusetts, Chinese Americans were the largest population (53,792), followed by Asian Indian Americans (19,719) (see Table 11).

The ten cities with the largest Asian Pacific American populations showed the typical bi-coastal pattern and a regional concentration in Chicago and in Houston. In 1990, Asian Pacific Americans represented 28 percent of San Francisco's population, 19 percent of San Jose, 11 percent of San Diego, 9 percent of Los Angeles, 7 percent of New York City, and 5 percent of Boston. All these cities were among the 20 largest in the United States (see Table 12).

Los Angeles County had the largest Asian Pacific American population (954,485), followed by Honolulu County, Hawaii; Queens County, New York; Santa Clara, Orange, San Francisco, San Diego, and Alameda Counties in California; Cook County, Illinois; and Kings County, New York (see Table 13). Among these counties, the three with the largest Asian Pacific American percentage concentration were Honolulu, Hawaii (63 percent); San Francisco, California (29.1 percent); and Santa Clara, California (17.5 percent). Among the top ten counties, six were in California, and seven were in the West.

The *counties* and *cities* with the largest population of a specific Asian Pacific American ethnic group were as follows: Chinese Americans (Los Angeles County; New York); Filipino Americans (Los Angeles County; Los Angeles); Japanese Americans (Honolulu County; Honolulu); Asian Indian American (Queens County; New York); Korean American (Los Angeles County; Los Angeles); Vietnamese Americans (Orange County; San Jose); Hawaiian Americans (Honolulu County; Honolulu); Laotian American (Fresno County; Fresno); Cambodian American (Los Angeles County; Long Beach); Thai American (Los Angeles County; Los Angeles); Hmong American (Fresno County; Fresno); Guamanian American (Los Angeles County; San Diego); Samoan American (Honolulu County; Honolulu); Tongan American (Salt Lake County; Salt Lake City).³⁰

Asian Pacific American Age and Gender

The median age of Asian Pacific Americans in 1991 was 30.4 years,³¹ compared to 33.9 for non-Hispanic whites. In terms of gender, 48.7 percent were male, and 51.3 percent were female.³²

Asian Pacific Americans had the highest proportion of persons of working age: 65 percent were between the ages of 18 and 64, compared to 61 percent of non-Hispanic whites, 59 percent of African Americans, 60 percent of Latinos, and 58 percent of Native Americans.³³ Tables 14 through 20 show the age and sex profile of certain Asian Pacific American ethnic groups in the United States for 1990.

According to Table 14, the median age of the general American population is about 33. Among males, the median is 33 and among females, the figure is 31.8. In comparison, Asian Pacific Americans tend to be slightly younger than the general populations. As an aggregate, Asian Pacific Americans had an median age of 30.1, with females at 31.1 years of age and males 29 years of age. Overall, proportions of male to female are as expected for each population: 51.3 percent of the general population is fe-

male, while 48.7 percent are male. In comparison, Asian Pacific Americans are 51.2 percent female and 48.8 percent male.

Great disparities in the median age appear when the native-born general population and the native-born Asian Pacific American population are compared. While the general population has a median age of 32.5 among native-born, Asian Pacific Americans have a median age of only 15.8 among the native-born. As seen in the tables, with the exception of Japanese Americans, the median age of native-born among most Asian Pacific American groups is markedly lower than among the general population. These lower figures reflect the youthful population structure of immigrant Asian Pacific American populations. For example, among the native-born Asian Indian Americans, the median was 8.8 years, and among Korean Americans, it was 9.0. The lowest median age among native-born Asian Pacific Americans was among Cambodian Americans: 4.7 years.

Other significant details emerge from the age and gender distributions set forth in the tables. Most Asian Pacific Americans—even the foreign-born—are youthful, with a median age lower than that of the general population. Moreover, the tables indicate that many of the immigrants have arrived since 1980, and among that population, they tend to be more youthful than their pre-1980 counterparts. The tables also show that the majority (59 percent) of foreign-born are not citizens.³⁴ Those not naturalized tend to be slightly older (35.7 years of age) than those who are (35). The Hmong American population has the highest proportion of persons not naturalized (90 percent).

Gender ratio imbalances among Asian Pacific American groups were highest among Pakistani, Thai, Korean, and Japanese Americans. The Thai and Pakistani American communities have more males than females, while the opposite was the case for the Korean and Japanese American communities. The greater number of male Pakistani Americans may be due to the large influx of professionals from Pakistan. The larger number of female Korean and Japanese Americans may be attributable to the longer life expectancy of females compared to males, more elderly immigrants females arriving among Korean Americans, and the presence of wives of U.S. servicemen among Korean Americans and Japanese Americans.

Households and Family Structure

According to 1991 figures, marital status for persons 15 years and older was as follows: 31.1 percent never married, 56.4 percent married with spouse present, 3.4 percent married with spouse absent, 5.1 percent widowed,

and 4 percent divorced. Comparable statistics for non-Hispanic whites are 22 percent never married, 58.1 percent married with spouse present, 2.6 percent married with spouse absent, 7 percent widowed, and 8 percent divorced.³⁵

In 1994, the average number of persons per family for Asian Pacific Americans and Non-Hispanic whites were 3.8 and 3.1, respectively. About 73 percent of Asian Pacific American families had three or more persons in 1994, compared to only 55 percent of non-Hispanic white families. Another 22 percent of all Asian Pacific American families had five or more persons, compared to 12 percent of non-Hispanic White families. Six in ten Asian and Pacific American families had related children under 18 years old, compared with almost half (49 percent) of non-Hispanic white families. In each group, about 80 percent of related children under 18 years old lived with two parents.

In 1990, among Asian Pacific Americans, 31.2 percent of all Asian Pacific American husbands and 40.4 percent of all Asian Pacific American wives were intermarried. About 1.9 percent of Asian Pacific American husbands were interethnically married and 12.3 percent were interracially married. Among the interracially married, 9.9 percent of these husbands married non-Hispanic whites. Among Asian Pacific American wives, 16.2 percent were interethnically married, and 24.2 percent were interracially married. Among the interracially married, 20.8 percent of Asian Pacific American wives had married non-Hispanic whites. Japanese American wives and Filipino American wives had the highest proportion of intermarriages (51.9 percent and 40.2 percent, respectively).³⁶ The high proportion of intermarriage among Japanese Americans is partly attributable to the large number of wives of U.S. servicemen.

Table 21 shows the marriage patterns of California Asian Pacific American husbands and wives in 1990. Most Asian Pacific Americans in-marry either intraethnically or intraracially. Intermarriages have been on the increase, but recent trends show small increases in interracial marriages and dramatic increases in interethnic marriages. Among Asian Pacific American husbands, Cambodian Americans are the least likely to intermarry, while Hawaiian Americans are the most likely to intermarry. Among wives, Hmong Americans are least likely, while Hawaiian Americans were the most likely to intermarry.

Among foreign-born Asian Pacific American husbands, Cambodian American husbands were the least likely to intermarry, while Tongan Americans were the most likely. Among foreign-born wives, Hmong American

wives were the least likely to intermarry, while Thai Americans were the most likely.

Among husbands of Asian Pacific American groups with substantial U.S.-born populations (Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese), Japanese Americans are the most likely to inmarry, while Filipino Americans are the most likely to intermarry. In California, by 1990, more U.S.-born Filipino American husbands had intermarried than inmarried. Among Asian Pacific American wives born in the United States, Chinese Americans are the mostly likely to inmarry, while Filipino Americans are the most likely to intermarry. In California, by 1990, the three largest Asian Pacific American groups with substantial U.S.-born populations had close to 50 percent or more who had intermarried outside their ethnic group.

Household and Family Income

The 1993 median income of Asian and Pacific Islander families (\$44,460) was similar to that of non-Hispanic white families (\$41,110). The median income for Asian and Pacific Islander families maintained by women with no spouses present (\$28,920) was higher than that for comparable non-Hispanic white families (\$21,650). Male householder families with no spouse present had median family incomes that were not statistically different (\$23,130 for Asian Pacific American and \$30,170 for non-Hispanic whites).

Asian Pacific American married-couple families had a higher median income (\$49,510) than comparable non-Hispanic white families (\$45,240). Both the husband and wife worked in about 60 percent of all Asian Pacific American and non-Hispanic white married-couple families. The husband was the only earner, however, in 18 percent of Asian Pacific American and 15 percent of non-Hispanic white married-couple families. The 1990 census showed that 20 percent of Asian Pacific American families, compared to 13 percent of non-Hispanic white families, had three or more earners.

Of Asian Pacific American householders under the age of 25, 23.1 percent had an annual household income of less than \$5,000. Compared to other age groups, this age category of householders had the largest percentage with an annual income of \$5,000 or less. At the other end of the household income spectrum, Asian Pacific American householders in California between the ages 45 and 54 had the largest percentage (11.8 percent) of households with income of \$100,000 or more.

Table 22 shows the median household income for Asian Pacific Americans between the ages of 18 and 64 by nativity, sex, and selected ethnic

group. Nationally, Asian Pacific Americans in 1990 had an average household income of \$53,104. U.S.-born Asian Pacific Americans had considerably higher household income than foreign-born (\$58,723 compared to \$51,643). Generally, Asian Indian Americans had the highest median household income (\$60,903), while the lowest median income was evident among Hmong Americans (\$20,648). Among foreign-born Asian Pacific Americans, Asian Indian Americans had the highest household income (\$60,960), followed by Filipino Americans (\$59,463) and Japanese Americans (\$54,620). Among U.S.-born Asian Pacific Americans, Filipino Americans had the highest household income (\$63,881), followed by Asian Indian Americans (\$62,597), and Chinese Americans (\$58,723).

Much of the high household median incomes of Asian Pacific American groups is attributable to the higher proportion of workers in households. Table 23 shows the percent of families with three or more workers in 1989 among selected Asian Pacific American groups. The table shows that while the general population has only 13.3 percent of all households with 3 or more workers, Asian Pacific Americans had a substantially higher percentage of workers contributing to the household wage (19.8 percent). This is especially evident among the group with some of the highest median household incomes (Chinese Americans, 19.0 percent; Filipino Americans 29.6 percent; and Asian Indian Americans, 17.6 percent). Even groups with low household median incomes have high workforce participation rates among family members. Vietnamese American families had 21.3 percent with three workers or more, while Laotian Americans and Pacific Islanders had similar high percentages (18.9 percent and 19.7).

Individual Incomes

In 1993, Asians and Pacific Islander males 25 years and older who worked full-time year round had median earnings (\$31,560) higher than comparable females (\$25,430). Asians and Pacific Islander and non-Hispanic white females with at least a bachelor's degree had similar earnings (\$31,780 versus \$32,920), while comparably educated Asian and Pacific Islander males (\$41,220) earned about \$87 for every \$100 of non-Hispanic white males' earnings (\$47,180).

In 1990, Asian Pacific American males who worked full-time year round had median incomes of \$26,764, compared to \$28,881 for non-Hispanic white males. Comparable Asian Pacific American females received a median income of \$21,323, while the median income for non-Hispanic white females was \$20,048.

According to Table 24, among Asian Pacific Americans between the ages of 18 and 64, foreign-born Japanese American, foreign-born Asian Indian American, U.S.-born Japanese American, and U.S.-born Chinese Americans had on average higher wage and salary incomes than non-Hispanic white men. However, the high figures for foreign-born Japanese American men (\$46,783) includes Japanese corporate businessmen who had been counted by the U.S. census and were not actually residents of the United States. Among the other groups, their higher income may be due to their concentration in high cost-of-living areas compared to the more dispersed distribution of non-Hispanic white men.

In almost all instances, Asian Pacific American women made substantially less than both Asian Pacific American men and non-Hispanic white men. The highest individual wage and salary incomes among Asian Pacific American women were Japanese American (\$20,959) and Chinese American (\$20,908) women.

Per-capita income among Asian Pacific Americans in 1990 was \$13,420, compared to \$15,265 for non-Hispanic whites. In the West, per capita income among Asian Pacific Americans was \$13,774, compared to \$15,444 for non-Hispanic whites. In California, per-capita income among Asian Pacific Americans in 1990 was \$13,733, compared to \$19,028 for non-Hispanic whites. Thus, Asian Pacific American per capita income was 27.8 percent below the non-Hispanic white population.

A map of the ratio of Asian Pacific American to non-Hispanic white per-capita income dramatically shows that differences in where populations are concentrated affect income comparisons between Asian Pacific Americans and non-Hispanic whites. Map 3 shows that Asian Pacific Americans make more per-capita than the white population only in areas where Asian Pacific Americans are not heavily concentrated. Since most Asian Pacific Americans are located in urban areas, the counties showing higher per-capita income among Asian Pacific Americans represent a very small proportion of the overall population. Thus, when regional incomes of Asian Pacific Americans are compared with those of non-Hispanic whites, Asian Pacific Americans in metropolitan areas tend to have lower incomes in the same labor markets as non-Hispanic whites.

Asian Pacific American Occupational Distribution

Table 25 shows the occupational distribution of Asian Pacific American groups in 1990. Occupationally, Asian Pacific Americans had a higher concentration than the general U.S. population in managerial, professional,

and technical fields. Nationally, in 1990, 12.6 percent were in managerial positions, 18.1 percent in professional positions, and 17.9 percent in technical positions. Japanese Americans (17.5 percent) and Chinese Americans (15.1 percent) had the highest proportion of workers in managerial positions. Asian Indian Americans (29.6 percent) and Chinese Americans (20.7 percent) were the most likely of Asian Pacific American groups to be in professional occupations. Korean Americans (26.8 percent) and Asian Indian Americans (20 percent) were highly concentrated in technical and sales occupations. Southeast Asian American groups were disproportionately represented in craft (over 15 percent) and operative occupations (over 20 percent — many of those specified as operatives are actually sewing machine operators). Almost 43.9 percent of Laotian Americans specified themselves as operatives and laborers.

Tables 26 and 27 disaggregate the Asian Pacific American populations by nativity. Table 26 shows the occupational distribution of U.S.-born Asian Pacific Americans while Table 27 shows those of foreign-born Asian Pacific Americans. Table 26 shows that among U.S.-born Asian Pacific Americans, Chinese Americans (18.2 percent) and Japanese Americans (16 percent) are the most likely to be in managerial occupations; Chinese Americans (25 percent) and Asian Indian Americans (22.2 percent) are most likely in professional occupations; and Asian Indian Americans and Korean Americans have similar high percentages in technical and sales occupations (22.5 percent). U.S.-born Chinese American, Japanese American, Asian Indian American, and Korean American males and females are more likely than the general male population to be in managerial, professional, and technical ranks.

Table 26 showed that U.S.-born Asian Pacific Americans were generally more likely than the general U.S. population to be in managerial, professional, technical/sales, and administrative ranks. However, Table 27 indicates that foreign-born Asian Pacific Americans are less likely than the general population to be in such professions, with the exception of managerial/entrepreneurial occupation, and more likely to be in service, craft, and operative/laborer occupations. The lower occupational status of foreign-born Asian Pacific Americans was especially evident among Southeast Asian Americans.

Asian Pacific American Education

In the aggregate, Asian Pacific Americans have an impressive educational profile. In 1991, 83.8 percent of Asian Pacific American males and

80 percent of Asian Pacific American females had completed 4 years of high school or more. Among those between 25 and 34 years, the median school years completed for an Asian Pacific American was 14.6, compared to 12.9 for non-Hispanic whites.³⁷

According to a separate study based on the March 1991 Current Population Survey, 49 percent of Asian Pacific Americans between ages 16 and 24 were only attending school, 19 percent were attending school and working, 21 percent were only working, and 11 percent were neither working nor going to school. In comparison, 26 percent of non-Hispanic whites were only attending school, 26 percent were going to school and working, 40 percent were only working, and 8 percent were neither working nor going to school.³⁸

In 1994, two-fifths of Asian Pacific Americans 25 years and older had at least a bachelor's degree. Asian Pacific American males and females (46 and 37 percent, respectively) were more than 1-1/2 times as likely to have a bachelor's degree than comparable non-Hispanic white males and females (28 and 21 percent, respectively).³⁹ Among specific Asian groups in the 1990 census, Asian Indians had the highest proportion who earned at least a bachelor's degree (58 percent) and Tongans, Cambodians, Laotians, and Hmongs the lowest (6 percent or less).⁴⁰ Educational attainment continues to be high for the Asian Pacific American population as a whole. According to the U.S. National Science Foundation, in 1993, 7 percent of all doctorates were awarded to Asian Pacific Americans.⁴¹

Nearly 9 out of 10 Asian Pacific American males 25 years and older, and 8 out of 10 females had at least a high school diploma in 1994. High school graduation rates vary widely among Asian Pacific American groups, from 31 percent for Hmongs—who are the most recent Asians to immigrate—to 88 percent for Japanese—who have been in the country for several generations. Within the Pacific American group, the proportion with at least a high school diploma ranged from 64 percent for Tongans to 80 percent for Hawaiians.⁴²

Table 28 shows the detailed educational attainment of select Asian Pacific American groups in 1990, with an emphasis on higher education. More than half of the Asian Indian American population over the age of 25 had attained at least a bachelor's degree. Chinese American, Filipino American, Japanese American, Asian Indian American, and Korean Americans also attained relatively high levels of educational achievement. Among these groups, more than a third had a bachelor's degree or higher. Among Southeast Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans, educational achieve-

ment was considerably lower. On average, among these groups, less than 10 percent had a bachelor's degree or higher. Asian Pacific American women, with the major exception of Filipino Americans, tended to have lower educational attainment than that of Asian Pacific American men. Educational attainment by nativity did not substantially change the portrait, with the exception of Filipino Americans. While more than half of the foreign-born Filipino American population had a bachelor's degree or higher, only slightly more than 20 percent of Filipino Americans had attained such levels.

Market Power

According to the Asian and Pacific Islander Center for Census Information and Services (ACCIS), in 1993, Asian Pacific Americans represented a \$94 billion consumer market. In 1987, businesses owned by Asian Pacific Americans had gross receipts of over \$33 billion. Asian Pacific Americans earned a total of \$79 billion of wage and salary income in 1990.⁴³

Poverty

Despite higher educational attainments and high median family income, the poverty rate for Asian Pacific American families (14 percent) was higher than that for non-Hispanic white families (8 percent) in 1993. Only 16 percent of both poor Asian Pacific American and non-Hispanic white families had a householder who worked full-time year round. Twelve percent of Asian and Pacific Islander and 5 percent of non-Hispanic white married-couple families lived in poverty.

In 1993, 15 percent of Asian Pacific Americans were poor, compared to 10 percent of non-Hispanic whites. Of poor Asian and Pacific Islanders at least 15 years old, 28 percent worked, compared to 42 percent of poor non-Hispanic whites.

Asian Pacific American families and Asian Pacific American individuals on average are more likely to be in poverty. Between 1990 and 1994, poverty among Asian Pacific American families rose from 11.9 in 1990 to 13.5 percent in 1994. Among individuals, the figure rose from 14.1 percent in 1990 to 15.3 percent in 1994.

Table 29 shows that Asian Pacific Americans over the age of 65 were more likely to use public assistance than the general population. While 11.4 percent of all Americans over the age of 65 used public assistance, 22.6 percent of Asian Pacific Americans used some form of public assistance. U.S.-born Asian Pacific Americans were very unlikely to use public assistance (5.1 percent), while foreign-born Asian Pacific Americans were substantially more likely to use public assistance (29.9 percent).

Among Asian Pacific American ethnic groups, the top five groups to use public assistance were Hmong Americans (64.7 percent), Laotian Americans (57.3 percent), Cambodian Americans (52.5 percent), Vietnamese Americans (50.7 percent), and Korean Americans (39.3 percent).

The higher than average poverty among these groups likely contributes to the high participation in public assistance. In addition, lack of eligibility for social security during the initial years of immigration may lead the elderly to seek other sources of social support, such as public assistance. This argument is plausible, given that Asian Pacific Americans are much less likely to use social security benefits than the general population. While 79 percent of the general population in 1990 used social security benefits among the elderly, a far smaller percentage of elderly Asian Pacific Americans received social security benefits. The low use of social security benefits among the elderly was especially present among Asian Pacific American groups with high proportions of immigrants who disproportionately used public assistance.

Asian Pacific American Crime

According to the Justice Department, only 1 percent of all persons arrested in 1993 were Asian Pacific Americans. Categories of offenses with highest percentages of Asian Pacific Americans perpetrators were motor vehicle theft (1.7 percent), curfew and loitering (2.0 percent), runaways (3.4 percent), and gambling (4.6 percent). Overall, Asian Pacific Americans were three times less likely to be arrested for a crime than what would have been expected given their population proportion.

Asian Pacific Languages

In California in 1990, of those who speak an Asian Pacific American language, 18.2 percent of those 5 to 17 years, 24 percent of those 18 to 64 years, and 51.3 percent of those 65 years and over, responded they spoke English "not well" or "not at all." Of the persons age 5 to 17 who speak an Asian Pacific American language, 43.3 percent are in a household where no one speaks English "well" or "very well." Forty-one percent of persons age 65 and over are in a household where no one speaks English "well" or "very well."

In California in 1990, 665,605 households spoke an Asian Pacific American language. Among these households, 32.8 percent were classified as linguistically isolated, *i.e.*, no one in the household over the age of 13 spoke English "well" or "very well."

In 1990, languages spoken in California homes by persons 5 years and over included Chinese (575,447), Tagalog (464,644), Korean (215,845), Vietnamese (233,074), Japanese (147,451), Indic (119,318), and Mon-Khmer (59,622).

Closing Remarks

Since the mid-1800s, immigration policies have influenced the development of Asian Pacific America. Virtually every measurable characteristic of the various ethnic groups that make up Asian Pacific America is substantially effected by the traits of immigrants. And given current levels of Asian Pacific immigrants and refugees, the effect will continue well into the next millennium.

Notes

- 1 Data for this study are based on annual reports and statistical yearbooks of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) for 1820 to 1993; INS Public Use Tapes (PUS) for 1990 through 1993; and documents, tape, and CD-ROM datasets of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Among census datasets used are the 1994 Current Population Survey; the 1 and 5 percent 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS); Summary Tape Files (STF) 1A and 3A for states, counties, and census tracts; and specially constructed Geographic Information Systems (GIS) datasets in ARCVIEW format using 1990 STF 1A and 3A data and 1990 TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographically Encoded Reference) census line files.
Statistical procedures used include frequencies, cross-tabulations, and means analyses. The statistical significance of all cross-classification tables are at the .01 level, with a 95 percent confidence interval. Following Tukey's recommendation to emphasize either general characteristics or controlled detail, I have elected to exclude multivariate analysis. John W. Tukey, *Exploratory Data Analysis* (Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1977), 51.
- 2 Bill Ong Hing, *Making and Remaking Asian America Through Immigration Policy, 1850-1990* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1993), 38-44.
- 3 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile of the United States, 1995* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995), 48.
- 4 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Projections for States, by Age, sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2020*, P25-1111 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1994), table 3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile*, 7.
- 5 *Ibid.*, 13.
- 6 Though the percentage of growth was great, the population base in 1980 was small.
- 7 U.S. Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape File 1A.
- 8 U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Statistical Yearbooks, 1820-1993*. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile*, 2.
- 9 INS PUS tape, 1990 to 1993. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile*, 7.

- 10 Campbell Gibson, "The Contribution of Immigration to the Growth and Ethnic Diversity of the American Population," *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 136, no. 2 (1992): 165.
- 11 See Nicolaus Mills, ed., *Arguing Immigration: The Debate Over the Changing Face of America* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1994), for several estimates of undocumented aliens from a variety of political perspectives. In particular, read the articles written by Linda Chavez, Richard Rothstein, George Borjas, and Robert Kuttner. The Center for Immigration Studies estimates that by 1992, 4.8 million undocumented aliens lived in the United States, and that this core population was growing by about 200,000 to 300,000 every year. See also Center for Immigration Studies, "Immigration-Related Statistics, 1993" *Background*, no. 4-93 (June 1993).
- 12 Hing, *Immigration Policy*, 23.
- 13 The Naturalization Act of 1790 would also be the basis for many laws directed against Asian Pacific Americans from owning land or businesses, attending particular schools, and residing in particular areas. By using the language of "aliens ineligible for citizenship," local, state, and federal governments could discriminate specifically against Asian Pacific Americans without naming them directly, which would otherwise subject them to prosecution under the 14th Amendment. See Frank F. Chuman, *The Bamboo People: The Law and Japanese Americans* (Del Mar, California: Publishers Incorporated, 1976), chapters 1-3 for an extended discussion of laws directed against Asians based in part on the 1790 Naturalization Act.
- 14 Victor G. Nee and Brett de Bary Nee, *Longtime Californ': A Documentary Study of an American Chinatown* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1973), 38-43. See also Hing, 23-25.
- 15 Sucheng Chan, *Asian Americans: An Interpretive History* (Boston, Massachusetts: Twayne Publishers, 1991), 25-42.
- 16 Harry H. L. Kitano, *Asian Americans: Emerging Minorities* (Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1988), 12.
- 17 *Ibid.*, 12; Hing, *Immigration Policy*, 32-33.
- 18 Kitano, *Emerging Minorities*, 13. Hing, *Immigration Policy*, 35-38.
- 19 Kitano, *Emerging Minorities*, 14-15.
- 20 Hing, *Immigration Policy*, 38-40. *U.S. Code*, vol. 8: section 1152(a) (1969).
- 21 Three major groups would not be subject to numerical caps: (1) immediate relatives of U.S. citizens, (2) refugees, and (3) special immigrants. Immediate relatives include spouses, unmarried sons and daughters under the age of 21, and parents. In the case of parents, the sponsoring U.S. citizen (the child) must be over the age of 21. Special immigrants include certain former U.S. citizens and U.S. government employees, ministers of recognized religions who have two years of experience, Amerasians, and lawfully admitted, permanent residents returning from a temporary trip abroad.
- 22 House Subcommittee 1 of the Committee on the Judiciary, *Immigration Hearings*, 88th Congress., 2d Session., 1964, 418.
- 23 Until 1990, the basic system consisted of six preferences. First preference referred to unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens over the age of 21. Second preference referred to unmarried sons and daughters of permanent residents over the age of 21, and spouses of permanent residents. Third preference was for aliens of exceptional ability in the arts and sciences, or members of the professions, such as engineers, lawyers, or architects. Business executives could also qualify. Fourth preference re-

- ferred to married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens. Fifth preference was for brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens. Finally, sixth preference referred to any alien who had a permanent job offer in the United States, regardless of whether it involved skilled or unskilled work, and who was not displacing an available U.S. worker.
- 24 Immigration and Naturalization Service, WWW data, 1995, Table 2.
 - 25 Hing, *Immigration Policy*, 123-28.
 - 26 Computations based on the 5 percent 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).
 - 27 The National Opinion Research Center standardized occupational scores representing socio-economic prestige were used. Using a scale from 0 to 100, occupations were given rank scores by the level of prestige associated with them.
 - 28 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Asian and Pacific Islander Population in the United States: March 1991 and 1990*, Current Population Reports, Population Characteristics, P20-459 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992), table 1.
 - 29 Examination of the PUMS for 1980 and 1990 indicate that the majority of the growth can be attributed to the presence of foreign-born immigrants.
 - 30 Figures from special tabulations of the 1990 STF1C.
 - 31 According to the 1991 March Current Population Survey.
 - 32 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Asian and Pacific Islander Population*, 4.
 - 33 O'Hare, *America's Minorities*, 18.
 - 34 Editor's note: see also the article below by Paul Ong and Don Nakanishi.
 - 35 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Asian and Pacific Islander Population*, 13.
 - 36 Larry Hajime Shinagawa and Gin Yong Pang, "Asian American Pan-Ethnicity and Inter-marriage," *Amerasia Journal* (Spring 1996), (forthcoming).
 - 37 Editor's note: also see the article below by Paul Ong and Linda Wing. Figures from March 1991 CPS.
 - 38 William P. O'Hare, *America's Minorities B The Demographics of Diversity* (Washington, DC: Population Reference Bureau, 1992), 31.
 - 39 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile*. . . , p. 48.
 - 40 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile*, 48. Special tabulations of the 5 percent 1990 PUMS.
 - 41 National Science Foundation, *Science and Engineering Doctorate Awards: 1993* (Washington, DC: National Science Foundation, 1993), table 3, 19.
 - 42 U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Population Profile*, 49. Special tabulations of the 5 percent 1990 PUMS.
 - 43 Glass Ceiling Commission, *Good for Business: Making Full Use of the Nation's Human Capital. The Environmental Scan* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1995), 10. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises: Asian Americans, American Indians, and Other Minorities* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1991), table A, 3. Special tabulations of the 5 percent 1990 PUMS.

Table 1
Population by Percent Distribution
By Race and Hispanic Origin
Years 1980, 1990 and 2000*

Race/Hispanic Origin	1980	1990	2000
Non-Hispanic White	79.7	75.3	71.2
African American	11.7	12.0	12.6
American Indian	0.6	0.8	0.8
Asian Pacific American	1.5	2.9	4.3
Hispanic American	6.5	9.0	11.1

Source: Department of Commerce -- Economics and Statistics Administration 1980 and 1990 Census Counts on Specific Racial Groups, Year 2000 -- Bureau of the Census, Population Branch.

*Year 2000 represents a population estimate.

Table 2
The Asian Pacific American Population
Of the United States, 1990

Ethnicity	1990 Population	Percent of A/PI Population	Percent of Total U.S. Population
Chinese	1,645,472	22.6	0.7
Filipino	1,406,770	19.3	0.6
Japanese	847,562	11.7	0.3
Asian Indian	815,447	11.2	0.3
Korean	798,849	11.0	0.3
Vietnamese	614,547	8.4	0.2
Hawaiian	211,014	2.9	0.1
Laotian	149,014	2.0	0.1
Cambodian	147,411	2.0	0.1
Thai	91,275	1.3	*
Hmong	90,082	1.2	*
Samoaan	62,964	0.9	*
Guamanian	49,345	0.7	*
Tongan	17,606	0.2	*
Other A/PI	326,304	4.5	0.1
TOTAL	7,273,662	100.0	2.9

*Less than one tenth of one percent.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Summary Tape File 1C.

Table 3
Immigration to the United States by Decade and in Recent Years, 1850-1994

Period	Total Immigration	Total as % of U.S. Population	% from Northwestern Europe	% from Southern and Eastern Europe	% from Asia	% of Hispanic Origin
1851-1860	2,598,214	8.26	89.11	0.42	1.60	NA
1861-1870	2,314,824	5.81	84.53	1.04	2.80	NA
1871-1880	2,812,191	5.61	69.20	6.44	4.42	NA
1881-1890	5,246,613	8.33	68.08	17.82	1.33	NA
1891-1900	3,687,564	4.85	41.66	50.85	2.03	NA
1901-1910	8,795,386	9.56	19.47	68.76	3.68	0.10
1911-1920	6,735,811	5.43	14.57	55.02	4.31	4.10
1921-1930	4,107,209	3.35	28.68	26.32	2.73	12.60
1931-1940	528,431	0.40	32.17	25.71	3.04	6.80
1941-1950	1,035,039	0.69	39.91	11.19	6.76	10.10
1951-1960	2,515,479	1.40	31.28	13.99	5.97	20.50
1961-1970	3,321,677	1.63	14.57	12.35	12.88	32.20
1971-1980	4,493,314	1.98	5.12	8.23	35.35	30.00
1981-1990	7,338,124	2.95	3.65	5.96	38.39	37.20
1991-1994	4,479,508	1.72	3.41	9.96	30.50	42.70

Sources: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Beginning in 1952, Asia includes the Philippines.

"Hispanic Origin" includes persons from Central America, South America, and Mexico from 1851-1950, after which time Cuban immigrants are added to the original three categories.

Table 4
Immigration by Decade and In Recent Years of Asian Groups, 1820-1994

Period	From Asia	Total Immigration	Asian % of			Asian			
			Total Immigration	Chinese	Japanese	Indian	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese
1820	6	8,385	0.1	1	—	1	—	—	—
1821-30	30	143,439	0.0	2	—	8	—	—	—
1831-1840	55	599,125	0.0	8	—	39	—	—	—
1841-1850	141	1,713,251	0.0	35	—	36	—	—	—
1851-1860	41,571	2,598,214	1.6	41,397	—	43	—	—	—
1861-1870	64,815	2,314,824	2.8	64,301	186	69	—	—	—
1871-1880	123,736	2,812,191	4.4	123,201	149	163	—	—	—
1881-1890	68,206	5,246,613	1.3	61,711	2,270	269	—	—	—
1891-1900	73,751	3,687,564	2.0	14,799	25,942	68	—	—	—
1901-1910	325,430	8,795,386	3.7	20,605	129,797	4,713	7,697	—	—
1911-1920	246,640	5,735,811	4.3	21,278	83,837	2,082	1,049	869	—
1921-1930	110,895	4,107,209	2.7	29,907	33,462	1,886	598	54,747	—
1931-1940	15,853	528,431	3.0	4,928	1,948	496	60	6,159	—
1941-1950	32,086	1,035,039	3.1	16,709	1,555	1,761	—	4,691	—
1951-1960	153,444	2,515,479	6.1	25,201	46,250	1,973	6,231	19,307	—
1961-1970	428,496	3,321,677	12.9	109,771	39,988	27,189	34,526	98,376	3,788
1971-1980	1,586,140	4,493,314	35.3	237,793	49,775	164,134	271,956	360,216	179,681
1981-1990	2,817,391	7,338,062	38.4	446,000	44,800	261,900	338,800	495,300	401,400
1991-1994	1,356,447	4,316,210	31.4	282,900	28,995	154,587	79,435	239,465	233,992

Sources: All data derived from U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and its predecessors. Figures for 1981-1990 are rounded to the nearest hundredth. According to INS definition, Asia includes Southwest Asia, e.g., Iraq, Israel, Syria, Turkey, etc.

Table 5
Asian Immigrants by Country of Birth, 1960, 1965-1994

Year	All Countries (A)	All Asian Countries (B)	(B) as % of (A)	China*	Japan	Philippines	Korea	India	Vietnam
1960	265,398	23,864	9.0	3,681	5,471	2,954	1,507	391	-
1965	296,697	19,788	6.7	4,057	3,180	3,130	2,165	582	-
1966	323,040	39,878	12.3	13,736	3,394	6,093	2,492	2,458	276
1967	361,972	59,233	16.4	19,741	3,946	10,865	3,956	4,642	490
1968	454,448	57,229	12.6	12,738	3,613	16,731	3,811	4,682	590
1969	358,579	73,621	20.5	15,440	3,957	20,744	6,045	5,963	983
1970	373,326	92,816	24.9	14,093	4,485	31,203	9,314	10,114	1,450
1971	370,478	103,461	27.9	14,417	4,357	28,471	14,297	14,310	2,038
1972	384,685	121,058	31.5	17,339	4,757	29,376	18,876	16,926	3,412
1973	400,063	124,160	31.0	17,297	5,461	30,799	22,930	13,124	4,569
1974	394,861	130,662	33.1	18,056	4,860	32,857	28,028	12,779	3,192
1975	386,194	132,469	34.3	18,536	4,274	31,751	28,362	15,733	3,039
1976	398,613	149,881	37.6	18,823	4,285	37,281	30,803	17,487	3,048
1977	462,315	157,759	34.1	19,764	4,178	39,111	30,917	18,613	4,629
1978	601,442	249,776	41.5	21,315	4,010	37,216	29,288	20,753	88,543
1979	460,348	189,293	41.1	24,264	4,048	41,300	29,248	19,708	22,546
1980	530,639	236,097	44.5	27,651	4,225	42,316	32,320	22,607	43,483
1981	596,600	264,343	44.3	25,803	3,896	43,772	32,663	21,522	55,631
1982	594,131	313,291	52.7	36,984	3,903	45,102	31,724	21,738	72,553
1983	559,763	277,701	49.6	25,777	4,092	41,546	33,339	25,451	37,560
1984	543,903	256,273	47.1	23,363	4,043	42,768	33,042	24,964	37,236
1985	570,009	264,691	46.4	24,789	4,086	47,978	35,253	26,026	31,895
1986	601,708	268,248	44.6	25,106	3,956	52,558	35,776	26,227	29,993
1987	601,516	257,684	42.8	25,841	4,174	50,060	35,849	27,803	24,231
1988	643,025	264,465	41.1	28,717	4,512	50,697	34,703	26,268	25,789
1989	1,090,924	312,149	28.6	32,272	4,849	57,034	34,222	31,175	37,739
1990	1,536,438	338,581	22.0	31,815	5,734	63,756	32,301	30,667	48,792
1991	1,827,167	358,533	19.6	33,025	5,049	63,596	26,518	45,064	55,307
1992	973,977	348,553	35.8	38,735	10,975	59,179	18,983	34,629	77,728
1993	880,014	357,041	40.6	65,552	6,883	63,189	17,949	40,021	59,613
1994	798,394	292,320	36.6	53,976	6,088	53,501	15,985	34,873	41,344

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1960-1978, 1979-1994.

*Up to 1981 immigrants from China included both immigrants from mainland China and those from Taiwan. Since 1982, immigrants from mainland China have been tabulated separately from those from Taiwan.

Table 6
Top Five States of Intended Residence, 1990-1993
For Selected Asian Groups by Number and Percent of Immigration

	Chinese			Japanese		
	State	Number	Percent	State	Number	Percent
1st	California	87,053	34.2	California	9,332	35.1
2nd	New York	55,367	21.8	New York	3,893	14.6
3rd	New Jersey	10,697	4.2	Hawaii	1,791	6.7
4th	Massachusetts	9,367	3.7	New Jersey	1,488	5.6
5th	Illinois	8,793	3.5	Washington	996	3.7

	Filipino			Korean		
	State	Number	Percent	State	Number	Percent
1st	California	96,298	43.8	California	25,630	30.2
2nd	New York	18,151	8.3	New York	9,798	11.5
3rd	Hawaii	16,251	7.4	New Jersey	4,764	5.6
4th	New Jersey	13,617	6.2	Illinois	3,941	4.6
5th	Illinois	9,883	4.5	Virginia	3,909	4.6

	Asian Indian			Vietnamese		
	State	Number	Percent	State	Number	Percent
1st	California	25,313	19.3	California	90,008	40.9
2nd	New York	18,744	14.3	Texas	19,266	9.8
3rd	New Jersey	16,340	12.5	Washington	9,381	4.3
4th	Illinois	13,041	10.0	New York	8,544	3.9
5th	Texas	8,890	6.8	Massachusetts	6,973	3.2

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Public Use Tape, 1990-1993.

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Table 7
Top Five Metropolitan Areas of Intended Residence, 1991
By Country of Asian Origin by Number and Percent of Immigration

	Mainland China			Hong Kong		
	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent
1st	New York, NY	8,964	27.1	New York, NY	2,131	20.4
2nd	San Francisco, CA	4,068	12.3	San Francisco, CA	1,352	13.0
3rd	Los Angeles, CA	3,626	11.0	Los Angeles, CA	1,302	12.5
4th	Oakland, CA	1,667	5.1	Oakland, CA	710	6.8
5th	Boston, MA	1,083	3.3	San Jose, CA	390	3.7

	Taiwan			India		
	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent
1st	Los Angeles, CA	2,748	20.7	New York, NY	7,368	16.4
2nd	New York, NY	1,200	9.0	Chicago, IL	3,409	7.6
3rd	San Jose, CA	848	6.4	Los Angeles, CA	2,565	5.7
4th	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	745	5.6	San Jose, CA	1,774	3.9
5th	Oakland, CA	432	3.3	Washington, DC	1,653	3.7

	Pakistan			Korea		
	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent
1st	New York, NY	6,676	32.8	New York, NY	4,579	17.3
2nd	Washington, DC	1,432	7.0	Los Angeles, CA	4,419	16.7
3rd	Chicago, IL	1,348	6.6	Washington, DC	1,441	5.4
4th	Los Angeles, CA	1,203	5.9	Chicago, IL	960	3.6
5th	Houston, TX	1,089	5.4	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	946	3.6

	Philippines			Vietnam		
	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent	Metropolitan Area	Number	Percent
1st	Los Angeles, CA	12,147	19.1	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA	5,366	9.7
2nd	San Francisco, CA	3,702	5.8	Los Angeles, CA	5,156	9.3
3rd	San Diego, CA	3,548	5.6	San Jose, CA	4,640	8.4
4th	New York, NY	3,421	5.4	Washington, DC	2,611	4.7
5th	Honolulu, HI	3,022	4.8	San Diego, CA	1,683	3.0

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Statistical Yearbook 1991.

Table 8
Immigration of Selected Asian Ethnic Groups by Occupational Percent Distribution*
United States of America, 1990-1993

	From Asia	Chinese**	Japanese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Other Asians
Managerial	11.2	18.3	27.6	15.8	16.6	17.8	1.3	15.5
Professional	13.3	19.7	13.5	7.3	16.3	33.4	1.3	15.1
Technical	16.9	15.8	16.1	30.6	22.2	14.8	2.1	11.6
Service	17.1	18.0	24.1	22.3	16.8	16.7	29.7	21.0
Craft	14.5	6.7	7.4	7.7	8.1	4.3	23.1	13.1
Laborer	27.1	21.6	11.3	16.3	20.0	13.1	42.6	23.6
Count	231,020	130,357	11,981	86,871	20,237	51,116	92,578	45,392
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Public Use Tapes.

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*Figures are for those reporting occupations.

**Comprised of persons whose country of birth are Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

Table 9
Socio-Economic Prestige Scores of Select Asian Ethnic Groups by Gender
United States of America, Persons Over Age 25, 1990-1993

	Male	Female	Total
From Europe	59.9	58.7	59.4
From Asia	60.8	58.6	59.9
Chinese*	64.0	60.5	62.5
Japanese	64.9	60.5	63.2
Filipino	59.7	60.6	60.2
Korean	63.3	60.2	62.2
Asian Indian	67.6	64.4	66.9
Vietnamese	50.2	50.7	50.4
Other Asians	60.7	58.8	60.1

Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Public Use Tapes, 1990-93.

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*Comprised of persons whose country of birth are Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

Table 10
Top Ten States with the Largest 1990
Asian Pacific American Population

Rank	State	APA Population	Percent of State Population	Percent of National APA Population	Cumulative APA Percentage
1	California	2,845,659	9.6	39.1	39.1
2	New York	603,760	3.9	9.5	48.7
3	Hawaii	685,236	61.8	9.4	58.1
4	Texas	319,459	1.9	4.4	62.5
5	Illinois	285,311	2.5	3.9	66.4
6	New Jersey	272,521	3.5	3.7	70.1
7	Washington	210,958	4.3	2.9	73.0
8	Virginia	159,053	2.6	2.2	75.2
9	Florida	154,302	1.2	2.1	77.4
10	Massachusetts	143,392	2.4	2.0	79.3
TOTAL		5,769,651		79.2	79.3

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Summary Tape File 1C.

Table 11
Top Ten States with Large Asian Pacific American Populations
State by State Breakdowns of Asian Pacific American Population
1990 Population, Percent Increase Since 1980, and Percent of State Population

CALIFORNIA: APA Population - 2,845,659; 116.7% Increase since 1980; and 9.6% of 1990 State Population.

Filipino	731,685	104.2%	2.5%	As. Indian	159,973	167.6%	2.5%	Thai	32,064	139.1%	0.1%
Chinese	704,850	116.3%	2.4%	Cambodian	68,190	1120.7%	0.2%	Samoan	31,917	76.5%	0.1%
Japanese	312,989	16.4%	1.1%	Laotian	58,058	386.0%	0.2%	Guamanian	25,059	47.3%	0.1%
Vietnamese	280,223	228.8%	0.9%	Hmong	46,892	6297.3%	0.2%	Tongan	7,919	236.1%	*
Korean	251,981	153.4%	0.9%	Hawaiian	34,447	42.1%	0.1%	Oth. APA	91,452	383.1%	0.3%

NEW YORK: APA Population - 693,760; 109.6% Increase since 1980; and 3.9% of 1990 State Population.

Chinese	284,144	93.0%	1.6%	Vietnamese	15,555	165.9%	0.1%	Hawaiian	1,496	-23.3%	*
As. Indian	140,985	108.4%	0.8%	Thai	6,230	54.7%	*	Samoan	586	288.1%	*
Korean	95,648	187.6%	0.5%	Cambodian	3,646	635.1%	*	Hmong	165	1550.0%	*
Filipino	62,259	74.7%	0.3%	Laotian	3,253	139.7%	*	Tongan	30	3.4%	*
Japanese	35,281	42.5%	0.2%	Guamanian	1,803	77.3%	*	Oth. APA	42,679	464.9%	0.2%

HAWAII: APA Population - 685,236; 16.0% Increase since 1980; and 61.8% of 1990 State Population.

Japanese	247,486	3.2%	22.3%	Samoan	15,034	4.8%	1.4%	Thai	1,220	59.5%	0.1%
Filipino	168,682	27.7%	15.2%	Vietnamese	5,468	60.7%	0.5%	As. Indian	1,015	43.4%	0.1%
Hawaiian	138,742	17.3%	12.5%	Tongan	3,088	108.4%	0.3%	Cambodian	119	105.2%	*
Chinese	68,804	23.0%	6.2%	Guamanian	2,120	30.1%	0.2%	Hmong	6	-88.5%	*
Korean	24,454	40.1%	2.2%	Laotian	1,677	22.5%	0.2%	Oth. APA	7,321	114.4%	0.7%

TEXAS: APA Population - 319,459; 137.6% Increase since 1980; and 1.9% of 1990 State Population.

Vietnamese	69,634	150.6%	0.4%	Japanese	14,795	22.4%	0.1%	Guamanian	2,209	79.7%	*
Chinese	63,232	136.7%	0.4%	Laotian	9,332	224.9%	0.1%	Samoan	916	128.4%	*
As. Indian	55,795	138.5%	0.3%	Cambodian	5,887	474.3%	*	Tongan	630	1868.8%	*
Filipino	34,350	115.3%	0.2%	Thai	5,816	72.4%	*	Hmong	176	2414.3%	*
Korean	31,775	130.7%	0.2%	Hawaiian	2,979	25.4%	*	Oth. APA	7,321	544.0%	0.7%

ILLINOIS: APA Population - 285,311; 65.7% Increase since 1980; and 2.5% of 1990 State Population.

Filipino	64,224	44.9%	0.6%	Vietnamese	10,309	64.0%	0.1%	Hawaiian	1,000	3.7%	*
As. Indian	64,200	71.5%	0.6%	Thai	5,180	58.7%	*	Hmong	433	0.0%	*
Chinese	49,936	73.1%	0.4%	Laotian	4,985	61.5%	*	Samoan	367	317.0%	*
Korean	41,506	70.4%	0.4%	Cambodian	3,026	446.2%	*	Tongan	15	1500.0%	*
Japanese	21,831	18.4%	0.2%	Guamanian	1,105	201.1%	*	Oth. APA	17,194	354.4%	0.2%

Table 11
Top Ten States with Large Asian Pacific American Populations
State by State Breakdowns of Asian Pacific American Population
1990 Population, Percent Increase Since 1980, and Percent of State Population

NEW JERSEY: APA Population - 272,521; 149.1% Increase since 1980; and 3.5% of 1990 State Population.

As. Indian	79,440	158.9%	1.0%	Vietnamese	7,330	157.6%	0.1%	Cambodian	475	813.5%	*
Chinese	59,084	151.5%	0.8%	Thai	1,758	90.9%	*	Samoan	217	93.8%	*
Filipino	53,146	117.2%	0.7%	Guamanian	644	223.6%	*	Hmong	25	2500.0%	*
Korean	38,540	192.6%	0.5%	Hawaiian	638	10.2%	*	Tongan	9	900.0%	*
Japanese	17,253	68.1%	0.2%	Laotian	478	107.8%	*	Oth. APA	13,484	470.9%	0.2%

WASHINGTON: APA Population - 210,958; 89.0% Increase since 1980; and 4.3% of 1990 State Population.

Filipino	43,799	70.7%	0.9%	Cambodian	11,096	533.3%	0.2%	Guamanian	3,779	117.3%	0.1%
Japanese	34,366	25.5%	0.7%	As. Indian	8,205	92.3%	0.2%	Thai	2,386	79.5%	*
Chinese	33,962	88.8%	0.7%	Laotian	6,191	150.6%	0.1%	Hmong	741	732.6%	*
Korean	29,697	120.9%	0.6%	Hawaiian	5,423	91.0%	0.1%	Tongan	448	409.1%	*
Vietnamese	18,696	109.3%	0.4%	Samoan	4,130	124.8%	0.1%	Oth. APA	8,039	349.9%	0.2%

VIRGINIA: APA Population - 159,053; 125.4% Increase since 1980; and 2.6% of 1990 State Population.

Filipino	35,067	83.5%	0.6%	Japanese	7,931	53.3%	0.1%	Guamanian	923	68.4%	*
Korean	30,164	135.7%	0.5%	Cambodian	3,889	764.2%	0.1%	Samoan	440	126.8%	*
Chinese	21,238	123.7%	0.3%	Thai	3,312	262.8%	0.1%	Hmong	7	-63.2%	*
Vietnamese	20,693	119.0%	0.3%	Laotian	2,589	333.7%	*	Tongan	6	-68.4%	*
As. Indian	20,494	126.6%	0.3%	Hawaiian	1,384	34.0%	*	Oth. APA	10,916	533.5%	0.2%

FLORIDA: APA Population - 154,302; 146.8% Increase since 1980; and 1.2% of 1990 State Population.

Filipino	31,945	109.4%	0.2%	Japanese	8,505	50.1%	0.1%	Guamanian	1,241	180.8%	*
As. Indian	31,457	185.0%	0.2%	Thai	4,457	209.3%	*	Samoan	577	159.9%	*
Chinese	30,737	137.7%	0.2%	Laotian	2,423	347.0%	*	Tongan	122	1255.6%	*
Vietnamese	16,346	131.0%	0.1%	Hawaiian	2,049	38.1%	*	Hmong	7	16.7%	*
Korean	12,404	150.7%	0.1%	Cambodian	1,617	352.9%	*	Oth. APA	10,415	848.5%	0.1%

MASSACHUSETTS: APA Population - 143,392; 172.5% Increase since 1980; and 2.4% of 1990 State Population.

Chinese	53,792	116.2%	0.9%	Japanese	8,784	104.8%	0.1%	Guamanian	364	45.0%	*
As. Indian	19,719	120.5%	0.3%	Filipino	6,212	95.3%	0.1%	Hmong	248	439.1%	*
Vietnamese	15,449	442.6%	0.3%	Laotian	3,985	599.1%	0.1%	Samoan	204	119.4%	*
Cambodian	14,050	6996.0%	0.2%	Thai	1,424	159.4%	*	Tongan	15	1500.0%	*
Korean	11,744	118.7%	0.2%	Hawaiian	505	43.5%	*	Oth. APA	6,897	560.0%	0.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 Summary Tape File (STF) 1C, and tabulations from the 1990 5 percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

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*Less than one tenth of one percent.

Table 12
Top Ten Cities with the Largest 1990
Asian Pacific American Populations

Rank	State	City	1990 APA Population	Percent of Total County Population	Percent of State APA Population
1	New York	New York	512,719	7.0	73.9
2	California	Los Angeles	341,807	9.8	12.0
3	Hawaii	Honolulu	257,552	70.5	37.6
4	California	San Francisco	210,876	29.1	7.4
5	California	San Jose	152,815	19.5	5.4
6	California	San Diego	130,945	11.8	4.6
7	Illinois	Chicago	104,118	3.7	36.5
8	Texas	Houston	67,113	4.1	21.0
9	Washington	Seattle	60,819	11.8	28.8
10	California	Long Beach	58,266	13.6	2.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1994 City and County Book.

Table 13
Top Ten Counties with the Largest 1990
Asian Pacific American Populations

Rank	State	County	1990 APA Population	Percent of Total County Population	Percent of State APA Population
1	California	Los Angeles	954,485	10.8	33.5
2	Hawaii	Honolulu	526,459	63.0	76.8
3	New York	Queens	238,336	12.2	34.8
4	California	Santa Clara	261,466	17.5	9.2
5	California	Orange	249,192	10.3	8.8
6	California	San Francisco	210,876	29.1	7.4
7	California	San Diego	198,311	7.9	7.0
8	California	Alameda	192,554	15.1	6.8
9	Illinois	Cook	188,565	3.7	66.1
10	New York	Kings	111,251	4.8	16.0

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, special tabulations of the 1990 Summary Tape File 3A.

Table 14
Age and Sex Characteristics of Total and Asian Pacific Americans
By Nativity, Citizenship, and Year of Entry
United States of America, 1990

Ethnicity, Age, and Sex	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born									
			Total	Year of Entry		Naturalized			Not a Citizen			
				1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	
<i>Total</i>												
General												
Count	248,709,873	228,942,557	19,767,316	8,663,627	11,103,689	7,996,998	1,350,647	6,746,351	11,770,318	7,412,980	4,357,338	
Percent of All Persons	100.0	92.1	7.9	3.5	4.5	36.3	295.0	45.3	4.7	3.0	1.8	
Median Age	33.0	32.5	37.3	28.0	46.5	36.3	29.5	45.3	38.0	27.8	51.2	
Female												
Count	127,537,494	117,441,039	10,096,455	4,120,094	5,976,361	4,277,022	590,312	3,686,710	5,819,433	3,529,782	2,289,651	
Percent of All Persons	100.0	92.1	7.9	3.2	4.7	3.4	0.5	2.9	4.6	2.8	1.8	
Median Age	33.0	32.5	37.3	28.0	46.5	36.3	29.5	45.3	38.0	27.8	51.2	
Male												
Count	121,172,379	111,501,518	9,670,861	4,543,533	5,127,328	3,719,976	760,335	3,059,641	5,950,885	3,883,198	2,067,687	
Percent of All Persons	100.0	92.0	8.0	3.7	4.2	3.1	0.6	2.5	4.9	3.2	1.7	
Median Age	31.8	31.4	35.3	27.5	44.3	34.6	28.9	43.5	36.0	27.3	48.0	
Percent Female	51.3	51.3	51.1	47.6	53.8	53.5	43.7	54.6	49.4	47.6	52.5	
Percent Male	48.7	48.7	48.9	52.4	46.2	46.5	56.3	45.4	50.6	52.4	47.5	
<i>Asian Pacific Americans</i>												
General												
Count	7,226,986	2,668,242	4,558,744	2,622,059	1,936,685	1,830,508	460,593	1,349,915	2,728,236	2,161,466	566,770	
Percent of All Persons	100.0	36.9	63.1	36.3	26.8	25.3	6.4	18.7	37.8	29.9	7.8	
Median Age	30.1	15.6	35.2	30.5	42.1	35.0	32.1	41.8	35.7	30.1	46.3	
Female												
Count	3,701,295	1,320,445	2,380,850	1,335,497	1,045,353	968,082	236,800	731,282	1,412,768	1,098,697	314,071	
Percent of All Persons	100.0	35.7	64.3	36.1	28.2	26.2	6.4	19.8	38.2	29.7	8.5	
Median Age	31.1	15.8	36.0	31.0	42.5	35.8	32.4	42.1	36.7	30.7	47.6	
Male												
Count	3,525,691	1,347,797	2,177,894	1,286,562	891,332	862,426	223,793	618,633	1,315,468	1,062,769	252,699	
Percent of All Persons	100.0	38.2	61.8	36.5	25.3	24.5	6.3	17.5	37.3	30.1	7.2	
Median Age	29.0	15.5	34.2	29.9	41.7	34.1	31.7	41.4	34.6	29.5	44.8	
Percent Female	51.2	49.5	52.2	50.9	54.0	52.9	51.4	54.2	51.8	50.8	55.4	
Percent Male	48.8	50.5	47.8	49.1	46.0	47.1	48.6	45.8	48.2	49.2	44.6	

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 1 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 15
Age and Sex Characteristics of Chinese Americans and Filipino Americans
By Nativity, Citizenship, and Year of Entry
United States of America, 1990

Ethnicity, Age, and Sex	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born								
			Total	Year of Entry		Naturalized			Not a Citizen		
				1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980
<i>Chinese American</i>											
General											
Count	1,648,696	506,116	1,142,580	649,214	493,366	496,209	116,683	379,526	646,371	532,531	113,840
Percent of All Persons	100.0	30.7	69.3	39.4	29.9	36.3	295.0	45.3	39.2	32.3	6.9
Median Age	32.3	16.3	36.7	31.7	43.3	36.5	32.7	43.1	37.3	31.5	52.6
Female											
Count	827,154	245,539	581,615	329,522	252,093	254,335	62,037	192,298	327,280	267,485	59,795
Percent of All Persons	100.0	29.7	70.3	39.8	30.5	30.7	7.5	23.2	39.6	32.3	7.2
Median Age	32.9	16.4	37.1	32.2	43.3	36.9	32.9	43.0	37.9	32.0	53.8
Male											
Count	821,542	260,577	560,965	319,692	241,273	241,874	54,646	187,228	319,091	265,046	54,045
Percent of All Persons	100.0	31.7	68.3	38.9	29.4	29.4	6.7	22.8	38.8	32.3	6.6
Median Age	31.7	16.1	36.2	31.2	43.3	36.1	32.5	43.1	36.7	31.0	51.6
Percent Female	50.2	48.5	50.9	50.8	51.1	51.3	53.2	50.7	50.6	50.2	52.5
Percent Male	49.8	51.5	49.1	49.2	48.9	48.7	46.8	49.3	49.4	49.8	47.5
<i>Filipino American</i>											
General											
Count	1,419,711	505,988	913,723	448,365	465,358	491,646	116,584	375,062	422,077	331,781	90,296
Percent of All Persons	100.0	35.6	64.4	31.6	32.8	34.6	8.2	26.4	29.7	23.4	6.4
Median Age	31.3	14.3	38.7	32.8	43.9	38.5	34.2	43.6	39.6	32.3	50.2
Female											
Count	762,946	245,991	516,955	259,659	257,296	269,130	66,330	202,800	247,825	193,329	54,496
Percent of All Persons	100.0	32.2	67.8	34.0	33.7	35.3	8.7	26.6	32.5	25.3	7.1
Median Age	32.8	14.4	38.9	33.4	43.6	38.8	34.5	43.4	39.8	33.0	48.3
Male											
Count	656,765	259,997	396,768	188,706	208,062	222,516	50,254	172,262	174,252	138,452	35,800
Percent of All Persons	100.0	39.6	60.4	28.7	31.7	33.9	7.7	26.2	26.5	21.1	5.5
Median Age	29.0	14.0	38.4	31.8	44.3	38.1	33.7	43.9	39.2	31.1	52.3
Percent Female	53.7	48.6	56.6	57.9	55.3	54.7	56.9	54.1	58.7	58.3	60.4
Percent Male	46.3	51.4	43.4	42.1	44.7	45.3	43.1	45.9	41.3	41.7	39.6

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 1 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 16
Age and Sex Characteristics of Japanese Americans and Asian Indian Americans
By Nativity, Citizenship, and Year of Entry
United States of America, 1990

Ethnicity, Age, and Sex	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born								
			Year of Entry			Naturalized			Not a Citizen		
			Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980
<i>Japanese Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	866,160	585,474	280,686	153,371	127,315	72,194	4,325	67,869	208,492	149,846	59,496
Percent of All Persons	100.0	67.6	32.4	17.7	14.7	36.3	295.0	45.3	24.1	17.3	6.9
Median Age	36.5	35.3	38.5	29.7	53.3	37.1	32.2	51.3	38.6	29.6	55.1
<i>Female</i>											
Count	468,521	291,439	177,082	79,749	97,333	58,834	2,673	56,161	118,248	77,076	41,172
Percent of All Persons	100.0	62.2	37.8	17.0	20.8	12.6	0.6	12.0	25.2	16.5	8.8
Median Age	38.5	36.0	42.5	29.2	55.6	40.4	35.0	54.3	42.6	29.1	56.6
<i>Male</i>											
Count	397,639	294,035	103,604	73,622	29,982	13,360	1,652	11,708	90,244	72,770	18,324
Percent of All Persons	100.0	73.9	26.1	18.5	7.5	3.4	0.4	2.9	22.7	18.3	4.6
Median Age	34.5	34.7	42.5	29.2	55.6	40.4	35.0	54.3	42.6	29.1	56.6
Percent Female	54.1	49.8	63.1	52.0	76.5	81.5	61.8	82.7	56.7	51.4	69.2
Percent Male	45.9	50.2	36.9	48.0	23.5	18.5	38.2	17.3	43.3	48.6	30.8
<i>Asian Indian Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	786,694	193,271	593,433	345,622	247,801	203,614	49,498	154,116	389,809	296,124	93,685
Percent of All Persons	100.0	24.6	75.4	43.9	31.5	25.9	6.3	19.6	49.6	37.6	11.9
Median Age	29.4	8.8	34.8	30.3	41.6	34.7	32.0	41.4	35.1	30.0	41.7
<i>Female</i>											
Count	362,764	94,115	268,649	158,515	110,134	87,920	23,497	64,423	180,729	135,018	45,711
Percent of All Persons	100.0	25.9	74.1	43.7	30.4	24.2	6.5	17.8	49.8	37.2	12.6
Median Age	28.6	8.9	34.3	30.1	40.2	34.2	31.1	40.1	34.8	29.9	40.5
<i>Male</i>											
Count	423,930	99,156	324,784	187,107	137,667	115,694	26,001	89,693	209,080	161,106	47,974
Percent of All Persons	100.0	23.4	76.6	44.1	32.5	27.3	6.1	21.2	49.3	38.0	11.3
Median Age	30.1	8.8	35.2	30.4	42.7	35.0	32.9	42.5	35.5	30.0	42.8
Percent Female	46.1	48.7	45.3	45.9	44.4	43.2	47.5	41.8	46.4	45.6	48.8
Percent Male	53.9	51.3	54.7	54.1	55.6	56.8	52.5	58.2	53.6	54.4	51.2

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 1 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 17
Age and Sex Characteristics of Korean Americans and Vietnamese Americans
By Nativity, Citizenship, and Year of Entry
United States of America, 1990

Ethnicity, Age, and Sex	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born								
			Total	Year of Entry		Naturalized			Not a Citizen		
				1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980
<i>Korean Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	797,304	218,031	579,273	326,842	252,431	232,488	48,004	184,484	346,785	278,838	67,947
Percent of All Persons	100.0	27.3	72.7	41.0	31.7	36.3	295.0	45.3	43.5	35.0	8.5
Median Age	29.1	9.0	35.1	31.9	41.0	35.0	32.3	40.9	35.6	31.8	43.8
<i>Female</i>											
Count	447,573	116,840	330,733	178,043	152,690	140,620	28,210	112,410	190,113	149,833	40,280
Percent of All Persons	100.0	26.1	73.9	39.8	34.1	31.4	6.3	25.1	42.5	33.5	9.0
Median Age	30.4	9.1	36.0	32.1	41.1	35.9	32.5	41.0	36.6	31.9	44.6
<i>Male</i>											
Count	349,731	101,191	248,540	148,799	99,741	91,868	19,794	72,074	156,672	129,005	27,667
Percent of All Persons	100.0	28.9	71.1	42.5	28.5	26.3	5.7	20.6	44.8	36.9	7.9
Median Age	27.0	8.8	34.0	31.8	40.7	33.9	31.9	40.6	34.2	31.8	42.6
Percent Female	56.1	53.6	57.1	54.5	60.5	60.5	58.8	60.9	54.8	53.7	59.3
Percent Male	43.9	46.4	42.9	45.5	39.5	39.5	41.2	39.1	45.2	46.3	40.7
<i>Vietnamese Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	593,213	119,360	473,853	292,717	181,136	200,069	74,897	125,172	273,784	217,820	55,964
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.1	79.9	49.3	30.5	33.7	12.6	21.1	46.2	36.7	9.4
Median Age	25.6	6.7	30.1	27.7	34.2	30.1	29.9	34.1	30.2	26.4	33.7
<i>Female</i>											
Count	281,355	58,628	222,727	133,924	88,803	91,375	30,833	60,542	131,352	103,091	28,261
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.8	79.2	47.6	31.6	32.5	11.0	21.5	46.7	36.6	10.0
Median Age	26.2	6.6	31.5	28.8	35.5	31.5	29.6	35.5	31.9	28.4	35.9
<i>Male</i>											
Count	311,858	60,732	251,126	158,793	92,333	108,694	44,064	64,630	142,432	114,729	27,703
Percent of All Persons	100.0	19.5	80.5	50.9	29.6	34.9	14.1	20.7	45.7	36.8	8.9
Median Age	25.1	6.8	29.1	27.0	33.0	29.1	30.0	33.0	28.8	25.0	31.7
Percent Female	47.4	49.1	47.0	45.8	49.0	45.7	41.2	48.4	48.0	47.3	50.5
Percent Male	52.6	50.9	53.0	54.2	51.0	54.3	58.8	51.6	52.0	52.7	49.5

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 1 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 18
Age and Sex Characteristics of Cambodian Americans and Hmong Americans
By Nativity, Citizenship, and Year of Entry
United States of America, 1990

Ethnicity, Age, and Sex	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born								
			Total	Year of Entry		Naturalized			Not a Citizen		
				1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980
<i>Cambodian Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	149,047	31,190	117,857	103,796	14,061	20,181	13,847	6,334	97,676	89,949	7,727
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.9	79.1	69.6	9.4	36.3	295.0	45.3	65.5	60.3	5.2
Median Age	19.7	4.7	25.8	24.4	34.8	25.8	27.6	34.6	25.4	23.7	33.5
<i>Female</i>											
Count	77,250	15,504	61,746	54,932	6,814	9,626	6,847	2,779	32,120	48,083	4,035
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.1	79.9	71.1	8.8	12.5	8.9	3.6	41.6	62.2	5.2
Median Age	20.9	4.8	26.8	25.8	32.9	26.7	26.9	32.7	26.7	25.5	33.4
<i>Male</i>											
Count	71,797	15,686	56,111	48,864	7,247	10,555	7,000	3,555	65,556	41,866	3,692
Percent of All Persons	100.0	21.8	78.2	68.1	10.1	14.7	9.7	5.0	91.3	58.3	5.1
Median Age	18.5	4.7	24.6	22.8	36.3	24.5	28.3	36.2	23.8	21.5	33.7
Percent Female	51.8	49.7	52.4	52.9	48.5	47.7	49.4	43.9	32.9	53.5	52.2
Percent Male	48.2	50.3	47.6	47.1	51.5	52.3	50.6	56.1	67.1	46.5	47.8
<i>Hmong Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	94,439	32,865	61,574	46,739	14,835	5,668	2,610	3,058	55,906	44,129	11,777
Percent of All Persons	100.0	34.8	65.2	49.5	15.7	6.0	2.8	3.2	59.2	46.7	12.5
Median Age	12.7	5.2	22.0	20.1	27.2	22.0	23.4	27.1	21.9	19.8	26.0
<i>Female</i>											
Count	46,105	16,161	29,924	22,733	7,191	2,474	1,114	1,360	27,450	21,619	5,831
Percent of All Persons	100.0	35.1	64.9	49.3	15.6	5.4	2.4	2.9	59.5	46.9	12.6
Median Age	13.0	5.2	23.2	21.6	28.8	23.1	22.6	28.6	23.2	21.5	29.5
<i>Male</i>											
Count	48,334	16,684	31,650	24,006	7,644	3,194	1,496	1,698	28,456	22,510	5,946
Percent of All Persons	100.0	34.5	65.5	49.7	15.8	6.6	3.1	3.5	58.9	46.6	12.3
Median Age	12.4	5.2	23.2	21.6	28.8	23.1	22.6	28.6	23.2	21.5	29.5
Percent Female	48.8	49.2	48.6	48.6	48.5	43.6	42.7	44.5	49.1	49.0	49.5
Percent Male	51.2	50.8	51.4	51.4	51.5	56.4	57.3	55.5	50.9	51.0	50.5

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 1 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 19
Age and Sex Characteristics of Laotian Americans and Thai Americans
By Nativity, Citizenship, and Year of Entry
United States of America, 1990

Ethnicity, Age, and Sex	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born								
			Total	Year of Entry		Naturalized			Not a Citizen		
				1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1990 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1990 to 1990	Before 1980
<i>Laotian Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	147,375	30,394	116,981	93,010	23,971	20,279	11,805	8,474	96,702	81,205	15,497
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.6	79.4	63.1	16.3	36.3	295.0	45.3	65.6	55.1	10.5
Median Age	20.5	5.4	26.2	25.2	29.8	26.1	27.1	29.6	26.0	24.8	29.2
<i>Female</i>											
Count	71,014	14,592	56,512	45,138	11,374	9,097	5,272	3,825	47,415	39,866	7,549
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.5	79.6	63.6	16.0	12.8	7.4	5.4	66.8	56.1	10.6
Median Age	20.4	5.3	25.9	24.9	29.5	25.9	25.8	29.3	25.9	24.7	29.4
<i>Male</i>											
Count	76,361	15,802	60,469	47,872	12,597	11,182	6,533	4,649	49,287	41,339	7,948
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.7	79.2	62.7	16.5	14.6	8.6	6.1	64.5	54.1	10.4
Median Age	20.6	5.4	26.5	25.5	30.0	26.4	28.2	30.0	26.2	24.8	28.8
Percent Female	48.2	48.0	48.3	48.5	47.4	44.9	44.7	45.1	49.0	49.1	48.7
Percent Male	51.8	52.0	51.7	51.5	52.6	55.1	55.3	54.9	51.0	50.9	51.3
<i>Thai Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	91,360	22,385	68,973	29,379	39,596	21,405	2,944	18,461	47,570	26,435	21,135
Percent of All Persons	100.0	24.5	75.5	32.2	43.3	23.4	3.2	20.2	52.1	28.9	23.1
Median Age	32.3	11.7	37.4	30.5	41.3	37.4	31.9	41.3	37.7	30.3	41.5
<i>Female</i>											
Count	54,404	11,133	43,271	17,108	26,163	14,917	1,890	13,027	28,354	15,218	13,136
Percent of All Persons	100.0	20.5	79.5	31.4	48.1	27.4	3.5	23.9	52.1	28.0	24.1
Median Age	35.4	11.8	38.6	31.8	41.6	38.5	33.0	41.5	38.8	31.7	41.8
<i>Male</i>											
Count	36,956	11,252	25,702	12,271	13,433	6,488	1,054	5,434	19,216	11,217	7,999
Percent of All Persons	100.0	30.4	69.5	33.2	36.3	17.6	2.9	14.7	52.0	30.4	21.6
Median Age	27.3	11.6	34.9	28.7	40.7	34.8	29.9	40.7	35.1	28.6	41.1
Percent Female	59.5	49.7	62.7	58.2	66.1	69.7	64.2	70.6	59.6	57.6	62.2
Percent Male	40.5	50.3	37.3	41.8	33.9	30.3	35.8	29.4	40.4	42.4	37.8

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 1 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 20
Age and Sex Characteristics of Pakistani Americans and Pacific Islander Americans
By Nativity, Citizenship, and Year of Entry
United States of America, 1990

Ethnicity, Age, and Sex	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born								
			Year of Entry			Naturalized			Not a Citizen		
			Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980	Total	1980 to 1990	Before 1980
<i>Pakistani Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	81,691	18,537	63,154	42,376	20,778	23,122	7,226	14,896	41,032	35,150	5,882
Percent of All Persons	100.0	22.7	77.3	51.9	25.4	36.3	295.0	45.3	50.2	43.0	7.2
Median Age	28.4	6.7	32.7	29.8	39.4	32.7	30.9	39.4	33.0	29.5	38.8
<i>Female</i>											
Count	32,289	9,051	23,238	15,522	7,716	8,304	2,854	5,450	14,934	12,668	2,266
Percent of All Persons	100.0	28.0	72.0	48.1	23.9	25.7	8.8	16.9	46.3	39.2	7.0
Median Age	25.7	6.7	31.9	29.2	37.6	31.9	30.1	37.5	32.3	29.0	37.3
<i>Male</i>											
Count	49,402	9,486	39,916	26,854	13,062	14,818	4,372	9,446	26,098	22,482	3,616
Percent of All Persons	100.0	19.2	80.8	54.4	26.4	30.0	8.8	19.1	52.8	45.5	7.3
Median Age	29.9	6.6	33.2	30.1	40.6	33.1	31.5	40.5	33.4	29.8	39.4
Percent Female	39.5	48.8	36.8	36.6	37.1	35.9	39.5	36.6	36.4	36.0	38.5
Percent Male	60.5	51.2	63.2	63.4	62.9	64.1	60.5	63.4	63.6	64.0	61.5
<i>Pacific Islander Americans</i>											
<i>General</i>											
Count	350,592	305,195	45,397	24,612	20,785	16,461	5,426	11,035	28,936	19,186	9,750
Percent of All Persons	100.0	87.1	12.9	7.0	5.9	4.7	1.5	3.1	8.3	5.5	2.8
Median Age	25.1	23.5	31.6	26.9	37.9	31.3	27.1	37.4	32.3	26.9	38.8
<i>Female</i>											
Count	173,757	151,330	22,427	11,825	10,602	8,173	2,325	5,848	14,254	9,500	4,754
Percent of All Persons	100.0	87.1	12.9	6.8	6.1	4.7	1.3	3.4	8.2	5.5	2.7
Median Age	24.7	23.0	31.5	27.0	37.9	31.2	26.8	37.5	32.2	27.0	38.3
<i>Male</i>											
Count	176,835	153,865	22,970	12,787	10,183	8,288	3,101	5,187	14,682	9,686	4,996
Percent of All Persons	100.0	87.0	13.0	7.2	5.8	4.7	1.8	2.9	8.3	5.5	2.8
Median Age	25.1	6.8	29.1	27.0	33.0	29.1	30.0	33.0	28.8	25.0	31.7
Percent Female	49.6	49.6	49.4	48.0	51.0	49.7	42.8	53.0	49.3	49.5	48.8
Percent Male	50.4	50.4	50.6	52.0	49.0	50.3	57.2	47.0	50.7	50.5	51.2

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 1 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 21
Marriage Patterns of Asian Pacific American Husbands and Wives
General and by Nativity, State of California, 1990

Husband's Ethnicity	General Marriage Count	Percent of General APA* Marriages				FB Marriages Count	Percent of Foreign-Born APA Marriages				US-Born Marriage Count	Percent of U.S.-Born APA Marriages			
		IT	IE	MM	MJ		IT	IE	MM	MJ		IT	IE	MM	MJ
Chinese American	183,567	75.8	16.7	1.5	6.0	150,686	79.8	15.1	1.0	4.0	32,881	57.1	23.9	3.6	15.4
Filipino American	149,256	73.8	13.9	4.3	8.0	127,943	78.9	12.9	3.2	5.0	21,313	43.3	19.4	10.9	26.4
Japanese American	89,187	62.1	21.2	3.6	13.1	27,487	65.7	22.5	2.1	9.7	61,700	60.5	20.6	4.2	14.6
South Asian American	46,456	65.3	23.7	3.3	7.8	45,482	66.3	23.5	2.8	7.4	974	18.9	31.5	22.5	27.1
Korean American	65,360	78.1	18.3	0.5	3.1	63,550	79.6	17.8	0.4	2.2	1,810	25.9	35.9	3.3	34.9
Vietnamese American	48,786	75.5	19.9	1.3	3.3	48,436	75.6	19.9	1.3	3.3	350	71.1	18.6	2.3	8.0
Cambodian American	11,224	80.4	17.2	0.7	1.7	11,159	80.6	17.0	0.7	1.7	65	40.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
Hmong American	7,587	79.8	16.7	0.9	2.7	7,550	79.7	16.8	0.9	2.7	37	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Laotian American	11,051	76.9	18.8	2.3	2.0	10,987	76.9	18.8	2.3	2.0	64	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Thai American	6,481	54.0	35.2	3.2	7.6	6,391	54.3	34.7	3.3	7.7	93	31.2	68.8	0.0	0.0
Other Asian American	9,614	44.3	30.8	6.7	18.2	7,704	47.2	30.7	6.5	15.6	1,910	32.6	31.2	7.4	28.8
Hawaiian American	7,809	15.6	31.6	13.5	39.3	145	69.7	30.3	0.0	0.0	7,664	14.5	31.6	13.8	40.1
Samoa American	5,019	54.5	28.8	5.2	11.6	2,035	62.5	27.0	4.4	6.1	2,984	49.1	30.0	5.7	15.3
Tongan American	963	68.3	20.6	3.0	8.1	906	69.2	19.0	3.2	8.6	57	54.4	45.6	0.0	0.0
Chamorro American	5,035	39.7	28.1	9.9	22.3	745	41.7	39.9	13.8	4.6	4,290	39.3	26.1	9.2	25.4
Other Pacific American	2,470	56.8	29.5	3.4	10.3	2,257	60.3	27.8	3.3	8.5	213	19.7	47.4	3.8	29.1
Total	649,968	71.1	18.4	2.8	7.7	513,463	76.1	17.3	1.9	4.7	136,405	52.3	22.7	6.0	18.9

Table 21
Marriage Patterns of Asian Pacific American Husbands and Wives
General and by Nativity, State of California, 1990

Wife's Ethnicity	General Marriage Count	Percent of General APA* Marriages				FB Marriages Count	Percent of Foreign-Born APA Marriages				US-Born Marriage Count	Percent of U.S.-Born APA Marriages			
		IT	IE	MM	MJ		IT	IE	MM	MJ		IT	IE	MM	MJ
Chinese American	186,967	74.3	13.9	1.4	10.4	153,542	79.2	11.6	1.1	8.2	33,425	51.7	24.4	3.0	20.9
Filipino American	184,114	59.9	15.0	5.5	19.7	159,624	63.7	13.7	4.5	18.2	24,490	35.2	23.2	12.0	29.6
Japanese American	115,099	48.1	20.0	4.4	27.5	48,220	44.9	16.7	4.8	33.7	66,879	50.4	22.4	4.2	23.1
South Asian American	37,852	80.1	12.0	1.4	6.4	36,608	80.8	11.5	1.4	6.3	1,244	58.4	29.1	2.9	9.6
Korean American	74,622	68.5	16.1	2.5	12.9	71,802	70.3	14.9	2.4	12.4	2,820	22.2	46.6	6.5	24.6
Vietnamese American	52,383	70.7	19.4	1.6	8.3	51,735	71.1	19.4	1.4	8.2	648	45.4	21.3	18.7	14.7
Cambodian American	12,115	74.8	19.8	1.3	4.2	12,115	74.8	19.8	1.3	4.2	-	-	-	-	-
Hmong American	6,900	89.2	8.6	0.9	1.4	6,850	89.5	8.2	0.9	1.4	50	42.0	58.0	0.0	0.0
Laotian American	10,686	80.6	14.9	1.7	2.9	10,612	80.4	15.0	1.7	2.9	74	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Thai American	9,016	38.7	26.7	5.3	29.3	8,912	39.1	26.4	5.1	29.4	104	0.0	56.7	20.2	23.1
Other Asian American	11,460	35.6	28.4	4.0	31.9	8,513	41.6	26.2	2.6	29.6	2,947	18.2	35.0	8.1	38.7
Hawaiian American	7,474	15.7	29.9	12.0	42.5	242	44.6	41.7	8.3	5.4	7,232	14.7	29.5	12.1	43.7
Samoa American	4,709	54.7	21.4	10.8	13.0	2,258	58.9	18.6	9.0	13.6	2,451	50.8	24.1	12.5	12.6
Tongan American	1,340	55.5	25.0	6.0	13.4	1,265	58.8	22.4	6.4	12.4	75	0.0	69.3	0.0	30.7
Chamorro American	5,153	38.8	25.2	12.2	23.8	572	46.7	25.3	12.4	15.6	4,581	37.8	25.2	12.2	24.9
Other Pacific American	2,453	57.3	14.7	4.5	23.5	2,185	63.1	12.3	2.7	21.8	268	9.7	34.3	19.0	36.9
Total	722,343	64.0	16.4	3.4	16.2	575,055	68.9	14.4	2.7	14.0	147,288	44.8	24.3	6.2	24.8

Source: Calculations by Larry Hajime Shinagawa, Ph.D., based upon the 5 percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990.

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* APA = "Asian Pacific American" IT = "Intraethnic Marriage" IE = "Interethnic Marriage" MM = "Minority-Minority Marriage" MJ = "Minority-Majority Marriage"

FB = Foreign-Born

Table 22
Household Income
Asian Pacific Americans Between the Ages of 18 and 64
By Nativity, Sex, and Selected Ethnic Group
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Income	Foreign-Born Count	Foreign-Born Income	U.S.-Born Count	U.S.-Born Income
<i>Total</i>	4,499,583	\$53,104	3,598,965	\$51,643	901,558	\$58,723
Chinese Americans	1,071,906	\$52,774	883,124	\$50,400	188,782	\$63,881
Filipino Americans	903,490	\$58,718	746,680	\$59,463	156,810	\$55,167
Japanese Americans	570,450	\$59,689	227,247	\$54,620	343,203	\$62,597
Asian Indian Americans	509,239	\$60,903	487,058	\$60,960	22,181	\$59,648
Korean Americans	481,888	\$47,958	458,199	\$47,558	23,629	\$55,715
Vietnamese Americans	361,278	\$44,040	355,983	\$43,965	5,295	\$49,074
Cambodian Americans	74,069	\$32,518	73,291	\$32,471	778	\$37,008
Hmong Americans	33,320	\$20,648	32,863	\$20,604	457	\$23,789
Laotian Americans	77,896	\$33,110	77,065	\$33,126	831	\$31,638
Thai Americans	62,762	\$49,124	60,936	\$48,931	1,826	\$55,573
Other Asian Americans	155,777	\$47,218	130,522	\$46,975	25,255	\$48,477
Hawaiian Americans	117,836	\$49,636	3,690	\$47,690	114,146	\$49,699
Samoan Americans	27,794	\$39,223	19,387	\$36,948	9,407	\$41,448
Tongan Americans	8,145	\$42,996	7,539	\$42,304	606	\$51,606
Guamanian Americans	28,573	\$43,504	22,189	\$43,162	6,384	\$44,691
Other Pacific Islander Americans	15,160	\$39,158	13,192	\$39,107	1,968	\$39,501
<i>Male</i>	2,140,404	\$53,766	1,690,183	\$52,216	451,089	\$59,146
Chinese Americans	523,786	\$52,693	428,264	\$50,137	95,522	\$64,149
Filipino Americans	392,513	\$60,521	313,502	\$61,669	79,011	\$55,964
Japanese Americans	252,059	\$61,756	81,005	\$58,531	171,054	\$62,383
Asian Indian Americans	279,780	\$60,290	268,335	\$60,230	11,373	\$61,698
Korean Americans	202,777	\$49,733	191,006	\$49,218	11,711	\$58,132

Table 22
Household Income
Asian Pacific Americans Between the Ages of 18 and 64
By Nativity, Sex, and Selected Ethnic Group
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Income	Foreign-Born Count	Foreign-Born Income	U.S.-Born Count	U.S.-Born Income
Vietnamese Americans	190,018	\$44,988	187,356	\$44,902	2,662	\$51,054
Cambodian Americans	34,247	\$34,066	33,893	\$34,070	354	\$33,760
Hmong Americans	17,212	\$21,372	16,975	\$21,354	237	\$22,631
Laotian Americans	40,595	\$34,179	40,173	\$34,168	422	\$35,210
Thai Americans	23,119	\$50,353	22,247	\$50,100	872	\$56,805
Other Asian Americans	87,285	\$46,184	75,193	\$45,594	12,092	\$49,849
Hawaiian Americans	58,305	\$50,478	1,889	\$44,024	56,416	\$50,694
Samoaian Americans	13,256	\$40,800	9,200	\$38,110	5,056	\$40,800
Tongan Americans	4,057	\$43,680	3,702	\$42,785	355	\$53,006
Guamanian Americans	13,919	\$44,220	10,951	\$43,567	2,968	\$46,627
Other Pacific Islander Americans	7,476	\$35,317	6,492	\$35,515	984	\$34,012
<i>Female</i>	2,359,251	\$52,504	1,908,782	\$51,136	450,469	\$58,299
Chinese Americans	548,120	\$52,853	454,860	\$50,648	93,260	\$63,606
Filipino Americans	510,977	\$57,333	433,178	\$57,867	77,799	\$54,358
Japanese Americans	318,391	\$58,053	146,242	\$52,454	172,149	\$62,809
Asian Indian Americans	229,531	\$61,651	218,723	\$61,856	10,808	\$57,490
Korean Americans	279,111	\$46,669	267,193	\$46,371	11,918	\$53,341
Vietnamese Americans	171,260	\$42,988	168,627	\$42,925	2,633	\$47,073
Cambodian Americans	39,822	\$31,187	39,398	\$31,095	424	\$39,720
Hmong Americans	16,108	\$19,874	15,888	\$19,802	220	\$25,036
Laotian Americans	37,301	\$31,948	36,892	\$31,992	409	\$27,953
Thai Americans	39,643	\$48,408	38,689	\$48,259	954	\$54,448
Other Asian Americans	68,492	\$48,537	55,329	\$48,851	13,163	\$47,216
Hawaiian Americans	59,531	\$48,812	1,801	\$51,536	57,730	\$48,727
Samoaian Americans	14,538	\$37,785	10,187	\$35,899	4,351	\$42,202
Tongan Americans	4,088	\$42,317	3,837	\$41,839	251	\$49,627
Guamanian Americans	14,654	\$42,823	11,238	\$42,767	3,416	\$43,009
Other Pacific Islander Americans	7,684	\$42,896	6,700	\$42,588	984	\$44,991

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 5 percent 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample.

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Table 23
Percent of Families with 3 or More Workers in 1989
Among Selected Asian and Pacific Islander Groups
By Nativity and Citizenship
United States of America, 1990

Percent of Families with 3 or more workers	All Persons	Native-Born	Foreign Born		
			Total	Naturalized	Not a Citizen
				Total	Total
General	13.3	12.8	18.5	18.5	18.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	19.8	18.0	20.2	24.2	16.1
Chinese American	19.0	14.4	19.9	21.4	18.0
Filipino American	29.6	21.8	31.1	32.9	26.8
Japanese American	15.2	18.7	6.8	14.5	4.9
Asian Indian American	17.6	12.3	17.9	21.0	15.2
Korean American	15.8	13.9	16.0	18.1	14.3
Vietnamese American	21.3	16.7	21.4	25.0	17.2
Cambodian American	13.5	15.2	13.5	25.1	10.3
Hmong American	6.7	8.3	6.7	16.8	5.2
Laotian American	18.9	13.1	18.9	30.3	15.8
Thai American	15.5	3.4	15.7	17.0	15.0
Pakistani American	15.0	20.3	15.0	17.5	12.5
Pacific Islander	19.7	19.8	19.4	20.6	18.4

Source: 1990 Census of Population, Asians and Pacific Islander in the United States, 1990 CP-3-5, Table 4 and special tabulations of the 1990 Census data.

Table 24
Mean Wage & Salary Income
Asian Pacific Americans Between the Ages of 18 and 64
By Nativity, Sex, and Selected Ethnic Group
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Income	Foreign-Born Count	Foreign-Born Income	U.S.-Born Count	U.S.-Born Income
<i>Total</i>	3,429,929	\$22,579	2,651,297	\$22,520	778,635	\$22,779
Chinese Americans	825,494	\$22,908	658,515	\$22,308	166,979	\$25,275
Filipino Americans	779,490	\$21,416	641,754	\$22,160	137,736	\$17,947
Japanese Americans	442,393	\$28,257	147,603	\$31,290	294,790	\$26,738
Asian Indian Americans	397,243	\$27,815	377,557	\$28,512	19,686	\$14,455
Korean Americans	312,794	\$20,079	291,590	\$20,332	21,204	\$16,605
Vietnamese Americans	249,515	\$17,590	245,457	\$17,638	4,058	\$14,655
Cambodian Americans	38,226	\$14,364	37,639	\$14,444	587	\$9,223
Hmong Americans	11,526	\$9,923	11,318	\$9,938	211	\$9,093
Laotian Americans	48,901	\$13,634	48,341	\$13,610	560	\$15,741
Thai Americans	47,570	\$19,738	46,113	\$19,941	1,457	\$13,305
Other Asian Americans	117,744	\$21,104	95,440	\$22,006	22,304	\$17,247
Hawaiian Americans	96,778	\$19,225	3,055	\$16,231	93,723	\$19,322
Samoan Americans	21,208	\$16,112	13,911	\$16,473	7,297	\$15,424
Tongan Americans	5,477	\$14,772	4,980	\$14,517	497	\$17,379
Guamanian Americans	23,513	\$17,680	17,804	\$18,504	5,709	\$15,110
Other Pacific Islander American:	12,057	\$13,880	10,220	\$13,707	1,837	\$14,844
<i>Male</i>	1,807,397	\$27,023	1,400,643	\$27,099	406,754	\$26,763
Chinese Americans	439,916	\$27,118	352,878	\$26,583	87,038	\$29,286
Filipino Americans	358,019	\$23,687	285,745	\$24,522	72,274	\$20,388
Japanese Americans	224,436	\$36,820	71,883	\$46,783	152,553	\$32,126
Asian Indian Americans	249,569	\$33,635	238,891	\$34,366	10,678	\$17,273
Korean Americans	150,188	\$25,527	139,598	\$25,985	10,590	\$19,489

Table 24
Mean Wage & Salary Income
Asian Pacific Americans Between the Ages of 18 and 64
By Nativity, Sex, and Selected Ethnic Group
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Income	Foreign-Born Count	Foreign-Born Income	U.S.-Born Count	U.S.-Born Income
Vietnamese Americans	147,750	\$19,884	145,576	\$19,938	2,174	\$16,300
Cambodian Americans	21,313	\$16,579	20,999	\$16,672	314	\$10,334
Hmong Americans	7,670	\$10,479	7,516	\$10,548	154	\$7,109
Laotian Americans	28,537	\$15,014	28,161	\$15,000	376	\$16,070
Thai Americans	19,746	\$25,346	19,062	\$25,597	684	\$18,346
Other Asian Americans	73,813	\$24,628	62,439	\$25,520	11,374	\$19,728
Hawaiian Americans	52,068	\$22,653	1,654	\$19,247	50,414	\$22,765
Samoan Americans	11,866	\$18,476	7,849	\$18,771	4,017	\$17,899
Tongan Americans	2,873	\$17,884	2,576	\$17,380	297	\$22,342
Guamanian Americans	13,029	\$20,777	10,083	\$21,995	2,946	\$16,609
Other Pacific Islander American:	6,604	\$15,304	5,733	\$15,222	871	\$15,849
<i>Female</i>	1,622,535	\$17,628	1,250,654	\$17,392	371,881	\$18,421
Chinese Americans	385,578	\$18,105	305,637	\$17,372	79,941	\$20,908
Filipino Americans	421,471	\$19,486	356,009	\$20,265	65,462	\$15,251
Japanese Americans	217,957	\$19,439	75,720	\$16,583	142,237	\$20,959
Asian Indian Americans	147,674	\$17,981	138,666	\$18,426	9,008	\$11,116
Korean Americans	162,606	\$15,048	151,992	\$15,140	10,614	\$13,727
Vietnamese Americans	101,765	\$14,259	99,881	\$14,287	1,884	\$12,758
Cambodian Americans	16,913	\$11,573	16,640	\$11,632	273	\$7,946
Hmong Americans	3,859	\$8,817	3,802	\$8,732	57	\$14,453
Laotian Americans	20,364	\$11,701	20,180	\$11,670	184	\$15,067
Thai Americans	27,824	\$15,757	27,051	\$15,955	773	\$8,844
Other Asian Americans	43,931	\$15,184	33,001	\$15,356	10,930	\$14,665
Hawaiian Americans	44,710	\$15,232	1,401	\$12,670	43,309	\$15,315
Samoan Americans	9,342	\$13,110	6,062	\$13,497	3,280	\$12,394
Tongan Americans	2,604	\$11,339	2,404	\$11,450	200	\$10,009
Guamanian Americans	10,484	\$13,831	7,721	\$13,945	2,763	\$13,512
Other Pacific Islander American:	5,453	\$12,155	4,487	\$11,771	966	\$13,938

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 5 percent 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

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Table 25
Occupational Distribution of the General Population and Selected Asian Pacific American Groups
By Sex, United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Managerial	Professional	Technical & Sales	Administrative Support	Service	Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	Precision Prod., Craft, & Repair	Operative & Laborers
<i>Total</i>										
General Population	115,681,202	100.0	12.3	14.1	15.5	16.3	13.2	2.5	11.3	14.9
Asian Pacific Americans	3,411,586	100.0	12.6	18.1	17.9	15.4	14.8	1.2	8.0	12.1
Chinese Americans	819,932	100.0	15.1	20.7	17.6	13.5	16.5	0.4	5.6	10.6
Filipino Americans	750,613	100.0	10.3	16.4	15.6	21.0	16.8	1.5	7.4	11.0
Japanese Americans	452,005	100.0	17.5	19.4	16.6	17.8	11.1	2.7	7.8	6.9
Asian Indian Americans	391,949	100.0	14.0	29.6	20.0	13.2	8.1	0.6	5.2	9.4
Korean Americans	345,655	100.0	12.0	13.5	26.8	10.3	15.1	0.7	8.9	12.8
Vietnamese Americans	248,881	100.0	6.1	11.5	17.7	11.8	15.0	1.4	15.7	20.9
Cambodian Americans	35,623	100.0	4.0	5.8	12.6	10.7	17.9	1.7	17.2	30.0
Hmong Americans	9,756	100.0	3.4	9.4	7.3	11.6	20.0	2.3	13.9	32.1
Laotian Americans	46,010	100.0	1.8	3.3	6.9	8.2	14.6	1.5	19.8	43.9
Thai Americans	48,028	100.0	9.6	14.0	15.1	11.4	26.8	0.7	7.5	15.0
Pacific Islander Americans	147,318	100.0	9.7	8.3	13.0	19.0	19.2	2.5	11.9	16.3
<i>Male</i>										
General Population	62,704,579	100.0	14.6	13.4	16.6	7.5	11.3	4.2	21.0	22.5
Asian Pacific Americans	1,820,689	100.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Chinese Americans	446,767	100.0	17.5	27.2	20.3	8.7	21.6	0.6	8.7	9.8
Filipino Americans	339,220	100.0	11.7	13.4	16.4	17.4	17.6	2.6	13.7	16.8
Japanese Americans	236,686	100.0	24.2	22.8	20.3	10.0	10.2	5.1	14.2	9.8
Asian Indian Americans	250,921	100.0	18.9	38.5	23.7	9.8	7.3	0.9	7.8	11.6
Korean Americans	172,233	100.0	16.9	18.3	33.2	7.1	11.3	1.1	14.3	13.9

Table 25
Occupational Distribution of the General Population and Selected Asian Pacific American Groups
By Sex, United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Managerial	Professional	Technical & Sales	Administrative Support	Service	Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	Precision Prod., Craft, & Repair	Operative & Laborers
Vietnamese Americans	147,577	100.0	5.7	14.1	19.2	8.0	12.9	2.3	20.5	22.9
Cambodian Americans	20,232	100.0	4.9	6.8	12.0	8.1	18.9	2.2	21.5	30.8
Hmong Americans	6,483	100.0	3.9	10.5	7.6	9.8	21.5	3.4	16.5	31.1
Laotian Americans	27,163	100.0	2.0	3.4	6.2	6.2	14.6	1.8	22.7	45.2
Thai Americans	19,689	100.0	13.8	17.1	18.6	9.9	23.8	0.5	12.5	17.2
Pacific Islander Americans	79,189	100.0	9.5	7.5	10.4	9.1	18.1	4.1	20.9	24.4
<i>Female</i>										
General Population	52,976,623	100.0	10.1	14.8	14.4	24.6	15.1	0.8	2.1	7.6
Asian Pacific Americans	1,590,897	100.0	10.0	14.9	15.6	19.8	14.4	0.5	3.6	9.6
Chinese Americans	373,165	100.0	12.9	14.8	15.2	18.0	11.9	0.2	2.8	11.3
Filipino Americans	411,393	100.0	9.3	18.5	15.0	23.6	16.2	0.7	3.0	7.0
Japanese Americans	215,319	100.0	12.1	16.7	13.5	24.2	11.9	0.7	2.7	4.6
Asian Indian Americans	141,028	100.0	8.1	19.3	15.7	17.2	9.0	0.2	2.1	6.8
Korean Americans	173,422	100.0	8.3	9.8	21.9	12.7	18.0	0.4	4.9	12.0
Vietnamese Americans	101,304	100.0	6.7	8.1	15.8	16.6	17.7	0.3	9.4	18.2
Cambodian Americans	15,391	100.0	3.0	4.7	13.3	13.8	16.7	1.2	12.3	29.0
Hmong Americans	3,273	100.0	2.6	7.4	6.8	14.8	17.4	0.4	9.3	33.9
Laotian Americans	18,847	100.0	1.5	3.1	7.9	11.0	14.8	1.1	15.9	41.9
Thai Americans	28,339	100.0	7.3	12.2	13.1	12.3	28.5	0.8	4.7	13.7
Pacific Islander Americans	68,129	100.0	10.0	9.2	15.9	29.7	20.3	0.7	2.3	7.6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 CP-3-5, Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, Table 3.

Table 26
Occupational Distribution of the General Population and Selected Asian Pacific American Groups
U.S.-Born
By Sex, United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Managerial	Professional	Technical & Sales	Administrative Support	Service	Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	Precision Prod., Craft, & Repair	Operative & Laborers
<i>Total</i>										
General Population	105,016,223	100.0	12.5	14.3	15.7	16.7	12.7	2.3	11.3	14.5
Asian Pacific Americans	849,922	100.0	14.2	17.3	17.3	19.9	12.1	1.9	8.3	9.1
Chinese Americans	167,712	100.0	18.2	25.0	18.7	18.3	8.6	0.6	5.0	5.6
Filipino Americans	151,012	100.0	10.7	10.7	18.2	22.5	15.6	1.4	9.3	11.6
Japanese Americans	322,486	100.0	16.0	20.1	16.5	20.2	8.6	3.0	8.6	6.9
Asian Indian Americans	18,692	100.0	10.8	22.2	22.5	17.9	12.1	0.8	5.3	8.5
Korean Americans	28,511	100.0	11.3	14.3	22.5	17.3	20.1	1.0	4.3	9.1
Vietnamese Americans	7,745	100.0	5.7	7.5	19.9	16.3	22.5	1.3	9.1	17.7
Cambodian Americans	667	100.0	4.5	6.6	21.0	16.6	15.6	6.6	13.2	15.9
Hmong Americans	330	100.0	-	0.9	7.0	16.1	21.2	5.5	17.9	31.5
Laotian Americans	772	100.0	4.4	7.3	12.8	8.0	18.9	1.4	18.1	29.0
Thai Americans	3,076	100.0	4.9	10.4	24.2	16.9	26.2	1.4	3.8	12.1
Pacific Islander Americans	122,938	100.0	10.6	8.7	13.5	19.9	18.0	2.1	11.9	15.3

Table 26
Occupational Distribution of the General Population and Selected Asian Pacific American Groups
U.S.-Born
By Sex, United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Managerial	Professional	Technical & Sales	Administrative Support	Service	Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	Precision Prod., Craft, & Repair	Operative & Laborers
<i>Male</i>										
General Population	68,778,580	100.0	13.4	12.1	15.2	28.7	9.7	3.6	19.1	20.1
Asian Pacific Americans	447,451	100.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Chinese Americans	89,200	100.0	18.8	27.3	20.8	11.3	9.5	0.8	8.6	8.6
Filipino Americans	78,421	100.0	9.8	10.2	16.7	13.5	16.8	2.4	16.6	18.1
Japanese Americans	170,859	100.0	16.3	19.0	17.3	9.6	8.3	4.8	14.6	10.1
Asian Indian Americans	10,334	100.0	14.7	31.5	30.0	15.8	16.2	1.9	11.2	15.5
Korean Americans	13,875	100.0	13.9	17.4	23.5	11.7	23.1	1.8	8.8	16.9
Vietnamese Americans	4,122	100.0	5.2	9.8	27.6	14.6	31.7	2.9	21.3	30.7
Cambodian Americans	372	100.0	3.1	10.5	22.8	32.7	35.8	27.2	39.5	58.0
Hmong Americans	220	100.0	-	1.4	10.8	1.4	23.9	8.5	17.4	39.9
Laotian Americans	472	100.0	6.6	9.7	5.1	8.9	26.5	1.3	30.6	31.6
Thai Americans	1,575	100.0	4.2	14.9	19.3	10.2	29.3	1.7	5.7	20.2
Pacific Islander Americans	65,318	100.0	9.9	7.4	10.5	8.9	16.9	3.5	20.4	22.7
<i>Female</i>										
General Population	36,237,643	100.0	11.5	16.8	16.3	2.8	16.3	0.8	2.2	7.9
Asian Pacific Americans	402,471	100.0	14.0	17.3	17.2	29.5	11.8	0.6	1.8	4.2
Chinese Americans	78,512	100.0	17.7	22.6	16.6	25.3	7.6	0.3	1.4	2.6
Filipino Americans	72,591	100.0	11.7	11.3	19.7	31.5	14.3	0.5	2.0	5.1
Japanese Americans	151,627	100.0	15.7	21.3	15.7	32.2	9.0	0.9	1.9	3.3
Asian Indian Americans	8,358	100.0	8.1	15.9	17.3	19.4	9.3	0.0	1.2	3.7
Korean Americans	14,636	100.0	9.5	12.2	21.8	21.4	17.9	0.5	1.1	3.5
Vietnamese Americans	3,623	100.0	6.1	6.1	15.4	17.2	17.2	0.4	1.8	10.0
Cambodian Americans	295	100.0	5.0	5.3	20.4	11.5	9.1	-	4.8	2.4
Hmong Americans	110	100.0	-	-	-	42.7	16.2	-	18.8	16.2
Laotian Americans	300	100.0	2.1	4.7	20.8	7.1	11.1	1.6	5.3	26.3
Thai Americans	1,501	100.0	5.7	6.2	28.9	23.2	23.2	1.1	2.1	4.4
Pacific Islander Americans	57,620	100.0	11.3	10.3	16.9	32.2	19.3	0.7	2.2	6.9

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 CP-3-5, Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, Table 3.

Table 27
Occupational Distribution, General Population and Selected Asian Pacific American Groups by Sex
Foreign-Born
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Managerial	Professional	Technical & Sales	Administrative Support	Service	Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	Precision Prod., Craft, & Repair	Operative & Laborers
<i>Total</i>										
General Population	10,664,979	100.0	9.9	12.3	13.3	12.0	18.1	3.8	12.0	18.6
Asian Pacific Americans	5,148,664	100.0	59.8	9.1	9.0	6.9	7.8	0.5	3.9	6.5
Chinese Americans	652,220	100.0	14.3	19.6	17.3	12.3	18.5	0.3	5.8	11.8
Filipino Americans	599,601	100.0	10.2	17.8	15.0	20.7	17.1	1.5	7.0	10.9
Japanese Americans	129,519	100.0	21.3	17.8	16.7	11.9	17.5	1.9	5.9	7.1
Asian Indian Americans	373,257	100.0	14.1	30.0	19.9	13.0	7.9	0.6	5.2	9.4
Korean Americans	317,144	100.0	12.1	13.4	27.1	9.7	14.6	0.6	9.3	13.2
Vietnamese Americans	241,136	100.0	6.1	11.6	17.7	11.6	14.7	1.4	15.9	21.0
Cambodian Americans	34,956	100.0	4.0	5.8	12.4	10.6	17.9	1.6	17.3	30.2
Hmong Americans	9,426	100.0	3.5	9.7	7.4	11.4	20.0	2.2	13.7	32.1
Laotian Americans	45,238	100.0	1.7	3.2	6.8	8.2	14.6	1.5	19.8	44.1
Thai Americans	44,952	100.0	9.9	14.2	14.5	11.0	26.8	0.6	7.8	15.2
Pacific Islander Americans	24,380	100.0	5.5	6.3	10.7	14.7	25.0	4.2	12.1	21.4

Table 27
Occupational Distribution, General Population and Selected Asian Pacific American Groups by Sex
Foreign-Born
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Managerial	Professional	Technical & Sales	Administrative Support	Service	Farming, Forestry, & Fishing	Precision Prod., Craft, & Repair	Operative & Laborers
<i>Male.</i>										
General Population	6,233,999	100.0	10.6	11.7	12.5	6.2	14.5	5.5	17.6	21.4
Asian Pacific Americans	3,960,238	100.0	27.7	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.2	1.4	1.7
Chinese Americans	357,567	100.0	14.7	23.3	17.3	6.8	21.3	0.4	7.5	8.7
Filipino Americans	260,808	100.0	11.1	12.9	14.6	16.7	16.0	2.4	11.5	14.7
Japanese Americans	65,827	100.0	32.2	21.0	17.8	5.9	10.0	3.1	6.0	4.0
Asian Indian Americans	240,584	100.0	16.2	32.9	19.9	8.2	5.9	0.7	6.5	9.7
Korean Americans	158,631	100.0	14.8	15.8	29.3	5.8	8.8	0.9	12.7	11.9
Vietnamese Americans	143,455	100.0	5.4	13.5	18.2	7.5	11.9	2.2	19.6	21.7
Cambodian Americans	23,153	100.0	4.7	6.4	12.9	9.3	18.0	1.7	19.0	27.9
Hmong Americans	6,263	100.0	3.8	10.4	7.2	9.7	20.5	3.1	15.8	29.5
Laotian Americans	26,691	100.0	1.9	3.2	6.1	6.1	14.1	1.8	22.2	44.7
Thai Americans	18,114	100.0	12.9	15.2	16.2	8.6	20.4	0.4	11.5	14.8
Pacific Islander Americans	13,873	100.0	5.5	6.4	7.6	7.7	20.1	6.4	18.7	27.4
<i>Female</i>										
General Population	4,430,980	100.0	8.9	13.1	14.5	20.2	23.2	1.3	4.1	14.6
Asian Pacific Americans	1,188,426	100.0	10.2	16.5	17.6	19.6	17.7	0.5	4.8	13.1
Chinese Americans	294,653	100.0	13.8	15.1	17.5	19.0	15.1	0.2	3.7	15.7
Filipino Americans	338,793	100.0	9.4	21.5	15.2	23.7	17.9	0.8	3.5	8.0
Japanese Americans	63,692	100.0	10.0	14.5	15.5	18.0	25.2	0.7	5.8	10.2
Asian Indian Americans	132,673	100.0	10.4	24.8	19.8	21.7	11.4	0.3	2.7	8.9
Korean Americans	158,513	100.0	9.3	10.9	25.0	13.6	20.5	0.4	5.9	14.4
Vietnamese Americans	97,681	100.0	7.2	8.7	16.9	17.7	18.9	0.3	10.5	19.9
Cambodian Americans	11,803	100.0	2.6	4.7	11.6	13.2	17.8	1.5	13.9	34.8
Hmong Americans	3,163	100.0	2.9	8.3	7.7	15.0	18.8	0.4	9.7	37.3
Laotian Americans	18,547	100.0	1.6	3.1	7.9	11.3	15.2	1.1	16.5	43.3
Thai Americans	26,838	100.0	8.0	13.5	13.2	12.6	31.2	0.8	5.2	15.4
Pacific Islander Americans	10,507	100.0	5.5	6.2	14.7	24.0	31.5	1.3	3.4	13.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 CP-3-5, Asians and Pacific Islanders in the United States, Table 3.

Table 28
Educational Attainment of the General Asian Pacific American Population
Over 25, by sex, and by selected Asian Pacific American Groups
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Less Than Bachelor's	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctorate
<i>Total</i>						
Chinese Americans	1,074,009	100.0	59.3	21.7	15.6	3.5
Filipino Americans	866,022	100.0	60.3	31.9	7.3	0.5
Japanese Americans	623,511	100.0	65.6	24.4	8.8	1.3
Asian Indian Americans	461,631	100.0	41.6	25.3	27.3	5.8
Korean Americans	452,333	100.0	65.6	21.9	10.6	1.9
Vietnamese Americans	300,999	100.0	83.2	12.4	3.9	0.5
Cambodian Americans	62,367	100.0	93.6	4.8	1.2	0.4
Hmong Americans	27,114	100.0	96.8	2.2	0.7	0.3
Laotian Americans	65,002	100.0	93.4	4.6	1.8	0.2
Thai Americans	57,443	100.0	66.8	19.9	12.3	1.0
Other Asian Americans	136,082	100.0	58.3	21.9	17.4	2.4
Hawaiian Americans	107,185	100.0	88.7	8.0	2.9	0.3
Samoan Americans	23,977	100.0	91.8	5.4	2.3	0.5
Tongan Americans	7,467	100.0	95.1	3.6	1.2	0.1
Guamanian Americans	25,512	100.0	89.9	7.1	2.5	0.5
Other Pacific Islander American:	12,303	100.0	89.5	7.7	2.4	0.4
<i>Male</i>						
Chinese Americans	524,160	100.0	53.2	21.3	19.8	5.7
Filipino Americans	373,386	100.0	64.1	27.5	7.8	0.6
Japanese Americans	270,911	100.0	57.2	28.5	12.0	2.2
Asian Indian Americans	254,995	100.0	33.7	24.1	33.5	8.8
Korean Americans	185,053	100.0	53.3	25.5	17.1	4.1

Table 28
Educational Attainment of the General Asian Pacific American Population
Over 25, by sex, and by selected Asian Pacific American Groups
United States of America, 1990

	Total Count	Total Percent	Less Than Bachelor's	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctorate
Vietnamese Americans	155,403	100.0	78.1	15.7	5.5	0.8
Cambodian Americans	28,585	100.0	90.0	7.3	2.0	0.8
Hmong Americans	13,055	100.0	95.6	2.9	1.0	0.5
Laotian Americans	33,831	100.0	91.3	5.8	2.6	0.3
Thai Americans	20,594	100.0	50.1	28.8	19.3	1.8
Other Asian Americans	75,901	100.0	52.0	23.2	21.3	3.5
Hawaiian Americans	52,632	100.0	87.8	8.9	3.0	0.3
Samoan Americans	12,277	100.0	90.4	5.5	3.7	0.4
Tongan Americans	3,784	100.0	96.1	2.6	1.1	0.2
Guamanian Americans	12,666	100.0	87.7	9.3	2.2	0.9
Other Pacific Islander American:	5,873	100.0	90.1	5.2	4.3	0.4
<i>Female</i>						
Chinese Americans	549,849	100.0	65.0	22.1	11.5	1.3
Filipino Americans	492,636	100.0	57.5	35.3	6.9	0.3
Japanese Americans	351,600	100.0	72.0	21.3	6.2	0.5
Asian Indian Americans	206,636	100.0	51.4	26.8	19.7	2.1
Korean Americans	267,280	100.0	74.1	19.5	6.0	0.5
Vietnamese Americans	145,596	100.0	88.7	8.9	2.3	0.1
Cambodian Americans	33,782	100.0	96.7	2.7	0.5	0.0
Hmong Americans	14,059	100.0	97.9	1.7	0.5	0.0
Laotian Americans	31,171	100.0	95.7	3.4	0.8	0.1
Thai Americans	36,849	100.0	76.1	14.9	8.3	0.6
Other Asian Americans	60,181	100.0	66.3	20.3	12.4	1.0
Hawaiian Americans	54,553	100.0	89.6	7.2	2.8	0.4
Samoan Americans	11,700	100.0	93.3	5.2	0.9	0.5
Tongan Americans	3,683	100.0	94.1	4.6	1.4	0.0
Guamanian Americans	12,846	100.0	92.0	5.0	2.9	0.1
Other Pacific Islander American:	6,430	100.0	89.0	9.9	0.7	0.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 5 percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

Table 29
Asian Pacific Americans Over 65
Percent Using Public Assistance, Percent Using Social Security, and Percent in Poverty
By Nativity and Sex, for Selected Asian Pacific American Groups

	Count	Percent	Percent	Total			U.S. Born			Foreign Born		
	Total Over 65	U.S.-Born Over 65	Foreign Born Over 65	Public Assistance	Social Security	Below Poverty	Public Assistance	Social Security	Below Poverty	Public Assistance	Social Security	Below Poverty
<i>Total</i>	439,224	29.2	70.8	22.6	51.8	13.7	5.1	79.3	8.5	29.9	40.5	15.8
Chinese Americans	130,269	15.2	84.8	23.0	50.8	16.4	6.4	76.0	8.7	25.9	46.3	17.8
Filipino Americans	101,923	5.0	95.0	28.4	43.1	9.9	11.3	66.7	16.0	29.3	41.9	9.6
Japanese Americans	104,526	82.7	17.3	4.1	80.5	7.8	3.2	82.2	5.9	8.0	72.6	16.9
Asian Indian Americans	20,862	5.4	94.6	27.7	25.6	10.9	15.1	46.9	43.2	28.4	24.4	9.0
Korean Americans	33,469	7.9	92.1	39.3	26.8	22.4	7.0	75.7	8.7	42.1	22.6	23.5
Vietnamese Americans	15,325	1.7	98.3	50.7	22.1	20.1	26.5	51.5	38.8	51.1	21.6	19.7
Cambodian Americans	3,426	1.2	98.8	52.5	21.5	30.7	0.0	32.5	67.5	53.2	21.4	30.3
Hmong Americans	2,697	4.6	95.4	64.7	12.5	40.6	26.0	23.6	29.3	66.6	11.9	41.1
Laotian Americans	3,365	0.8	99.2	57.3	21.7	31.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	57.8	21.8	31.3
Thai Americans	1,410	2.9	97.1	36.5	14.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	58.5	37.5	14.4	16.6
Other Asian Americans	6,911	25.3	74.7	21.5	49.8	20.0	10.6	78.4	29.1	25.2	40.2	17.0
Hawaiian Americans	10,027	98.4	1.6	11.6	74.3	13.0	11.2	75.2	12.9	31.7	20.1	18.9
Samoa Americans	1,550	22.1	77.9	21.7	58.1	49.5	14.0	75.4	95.6	23.9	53.3	36.5
Tongan Americans	753	1.7	98.3	7.6	42.4	24.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	7.7	41.4	24.5
Guamanian Americans	2,226	20.2	79.8	18.9	61.8	16.2	8.9	67.7	26.7	21.4	60.3	13.6
Other Pacific Islander Americans	485	9.3	90.7	25.8	48.9	33.6	0.0	42.2	100.0	28.4	49.5	26.8

Table 29
Asian Pacific Americans Over 65
Percent Using Public Assistance, Percent Using Social Security, and Percent in Poverty
By Nativity and Sex, for Selected Asian Pacific American Groups

	Count Total Over 65	Percent U.S.-Born Over 65	Percent Foreign Born Over 65	Total			U.S. Born			Foreign Born		
				Public Assistance	Social Security	Below Poverty	Public Assistance	Social Security	Below Poverty	Public Assistance	Social Security	Below Poverty
<i>Male</i>	196,662	30.3	69.7	18.5	55.7	12.3	4.7	79.2	6.2	24.4	45.5	14.9
Chinese Americans	60,938	14.7	85.3	18.3	53.4	15.4	5.6	76.7	5.8	20.5	49.4	17.1
Filipino Americans	49,042	5.0	95.0	22.4	52.4	10.3	10.5	69.2	17.9	23.0	51.5	9.9
Japanese Americans	45,168	90.6	9.4	3.0	81.1	3.9	3.0	81.4	3.1	3.1	78.0	12.0
Asian Indian Americans	9,476	4.8	95.2	23.6	28.0	12.0	28.4	48.6	45.9	23.3	26.9	10.3
Korean Americans	11,661	10.3	89.7	33.2	29.6	20.7	9.9	76.9	10.1	35.9	24.1	22.0
Vietnamese Americans	6,667	1.3	98.7	46.5	24.2	21.2	29.1	46.5	46.5	46.7	23.9	20.8
Cambodian Americans	1,290	3.1	96.9	54.0	19.1	25.0	0.0	32.5	67.5	55.7	18.7	23.7
Hmong Americans	743	2.0	98.0	75.8	12.0	38.2	100.0	0.0	100.0	75.3	12.2	37.0
Laotian Americans	1,426	1.1	98.9	53.3	23.4	33.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.9	23.7	32.3
Thai Americans	429	4.0	96.0	43.6	10.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.4	10.4	14.3
Other Asian Americans	3,123	24.9	75.1	17.5	55.5	20.3	6.4	84.5	35.0	21.2	45.9	15.4
Hawaiian Americans	4,279	97.1	2.9	9.5	72.7	12.2	8.9	74.3	12.2	32.0	15.6	13.1
Samoaan Americans	824	23.9	76.0	22.0	57.4	49.2	24.4	69.0	94.9	21.2	53.8	34.8
Tongan Americans	399	0.0	100.0	0.0	37.8	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	24.6
Guamanian Americans	984	18.2	81.8	18.0	71.1	9.3	18.4	81.6	18.4	17.9	68.8	7.3
Other Pacific Islander American	213	21.1	78.9	28.6	43.7	27.7	0.0	42.2	100.0	36.3	44.0	8.3
<i>Female</i>	242,562	28.2	71.8	26.0	48.7	14.8	5.4	79.4	10.4	34.1	36.6	16.6
Chinese Americans	69,331	15.5	84.5	27.1	48.6	17.3	7.1	75.5	11.0	30.7	43.6	18.4
Filipino Americans	52,881	5.1	94.9	33.9	34.5	9.6	12.0	64.5	14.3	35.1	32.9	9.3
Japanese Americans	59,358	76.7	23.3	4.8	80.1	10.8	3.4	82.8	8.4	9.6	71.0	18.4
Asian Indian Americans	11,386	6.0	94.0	31.1	23.6	10.0	6.3	45.8	41.4	32.7	22.2	8.0
Korean Americans	21,808	6.6	93.4	42.6	25.3	23.2	4.5	74.8	7.6	45.3	21.8	24.3
Vietnamese Americans	8,658	2.0	98.0	54.0	20.4	19.2	25.3	54.0	35.1	54.6	19.7	18.9
Cambodian Americans	2,136	0.0	100.0	51.7	22.9	34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.7	22.9	34.1
Hmong Americans	1,954	5.5	94.5	60.5	12.6	41.5	15.7	26.9	19.4	63.2	11.8	42.8
Laotian Americans	1,939	0.6	99.4	60.3	20.4	30.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.7	20.5	30.6
Thai Americans	981	2.4	97.6	33.3	15.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	34.2	16.1	17.6
Other Asian Americans	3,788	25.6	74.4	24.8	45.2	19.8	13.9	73.6	24.3	28.5	35.5	18.3
Hawaiian Americans	5,748	99.3	0.7	13.1	75.5	13.6	13.0	75.8	13.5	31.0	33.3	35.7
Samoaan Americans	726	20.0	80.0	21.5	59.0	49.9	0.0	84.1	96.6	26.9	52.7	38.2
Tongan Americans	354	3.7	96.3	16.1	47.5	23.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	16.7	45.5	24.3
Guamanian Americans	1,242	21.7	78.3	19.6	54.4	21.7	2.6	58.5	32.2	24.3	53.3	18.7
Other Pacific Islander American	272	0.0	100.0	23.5	52.9	38.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	52.9	38.2

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, special tabulations of the 5 percent 1990 Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS).

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Table 30
Demographic Characteristics
Of Adults on Probation
By Gender and Race
1988

Characteristics	Number of adults on probation from State or Federal courts	Percent of those persons with a known status
Sex	2,064,966	100.0
Male	1,714,114	83.0
Female	350,852	17.0
Race	1,740,553	100.0
White	1,200,720	69.0
African American	523,574	30.1
American Indian	12,061	0.7
Asian Pacific American	4,198	0.2
Ethnicity*	1,268,709	100.0
Hispanic	155,694	12.3
Non-Hispanic	1,113,015	87.7

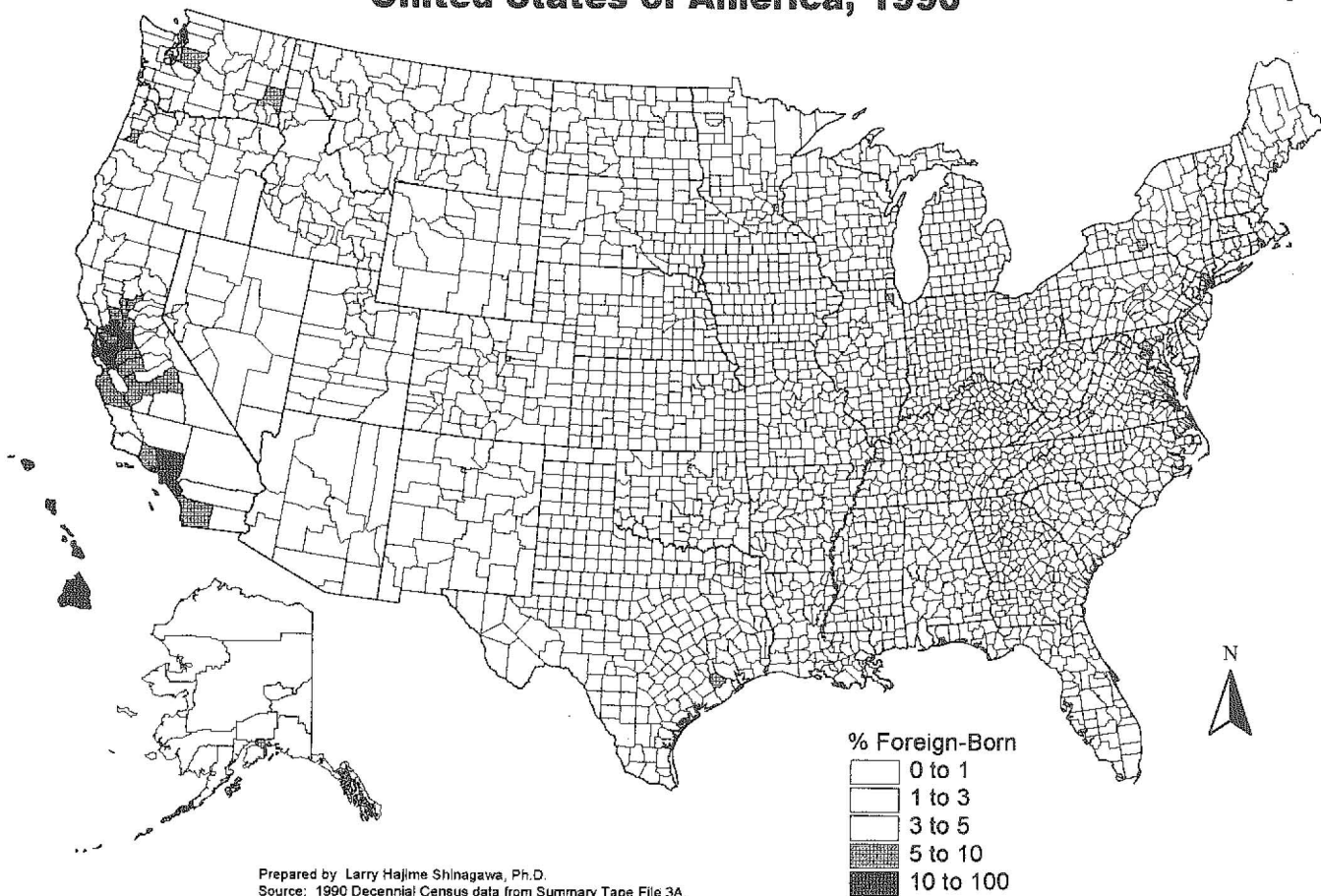
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989 Statistical Yearbook.

Note: Data are for June 30 of each year. Sex of all inmates were reported in both years. Race and ethnicity were reported for 91% of the parolees in 1988. Percentages may not add to total.

*Jurisdictions failed to report ethnicity for 46% of the probation population. Caution must be used in interpreting this category.

Percent Foreign-Born by County United States of America, 1990

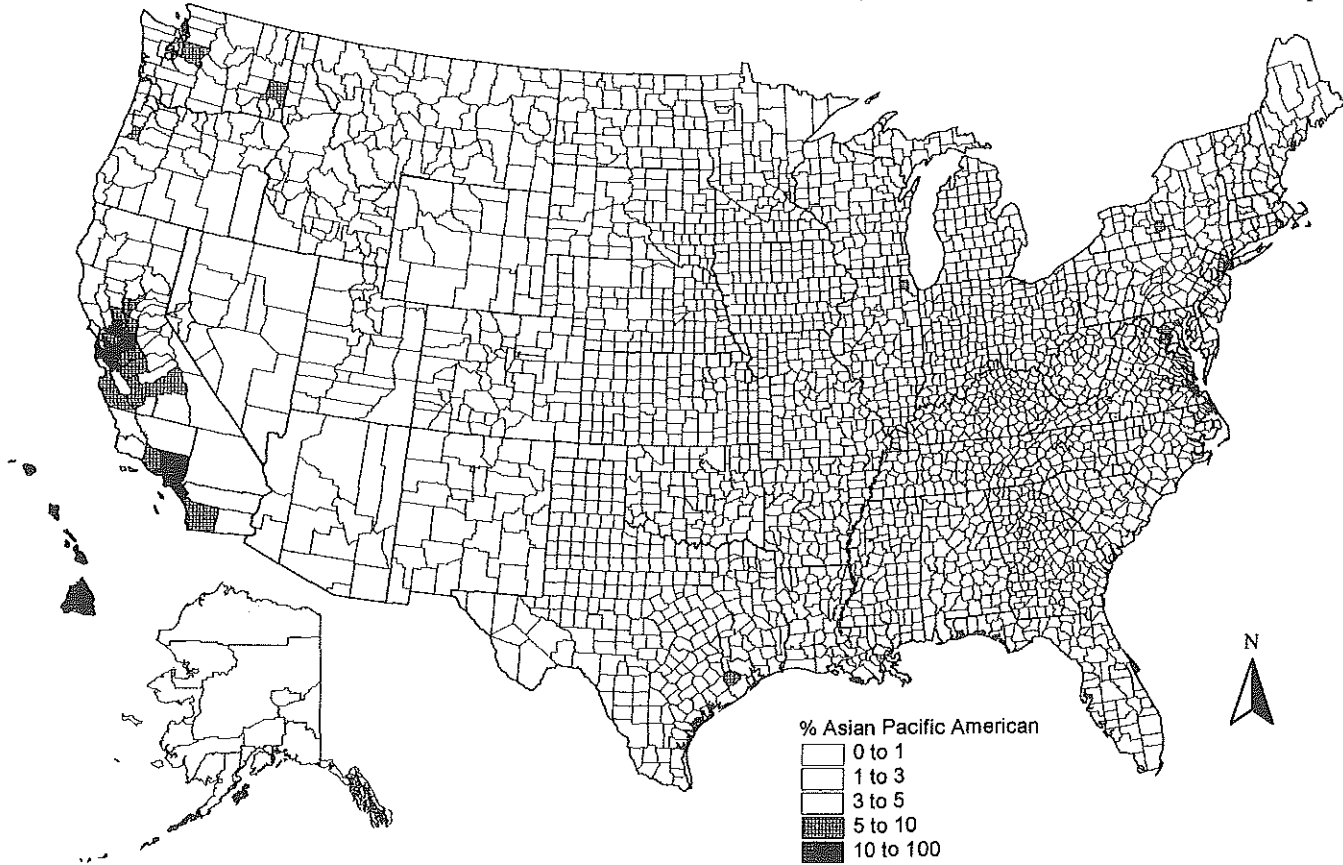
Map 1



Prepared by Larry Hajime Shinagawa, Ph.D.
Source: 1990 Decennial Census data from Summary Tape File 3A.

Percent Asian Pacific American by County United States of America, 1990

Map 2



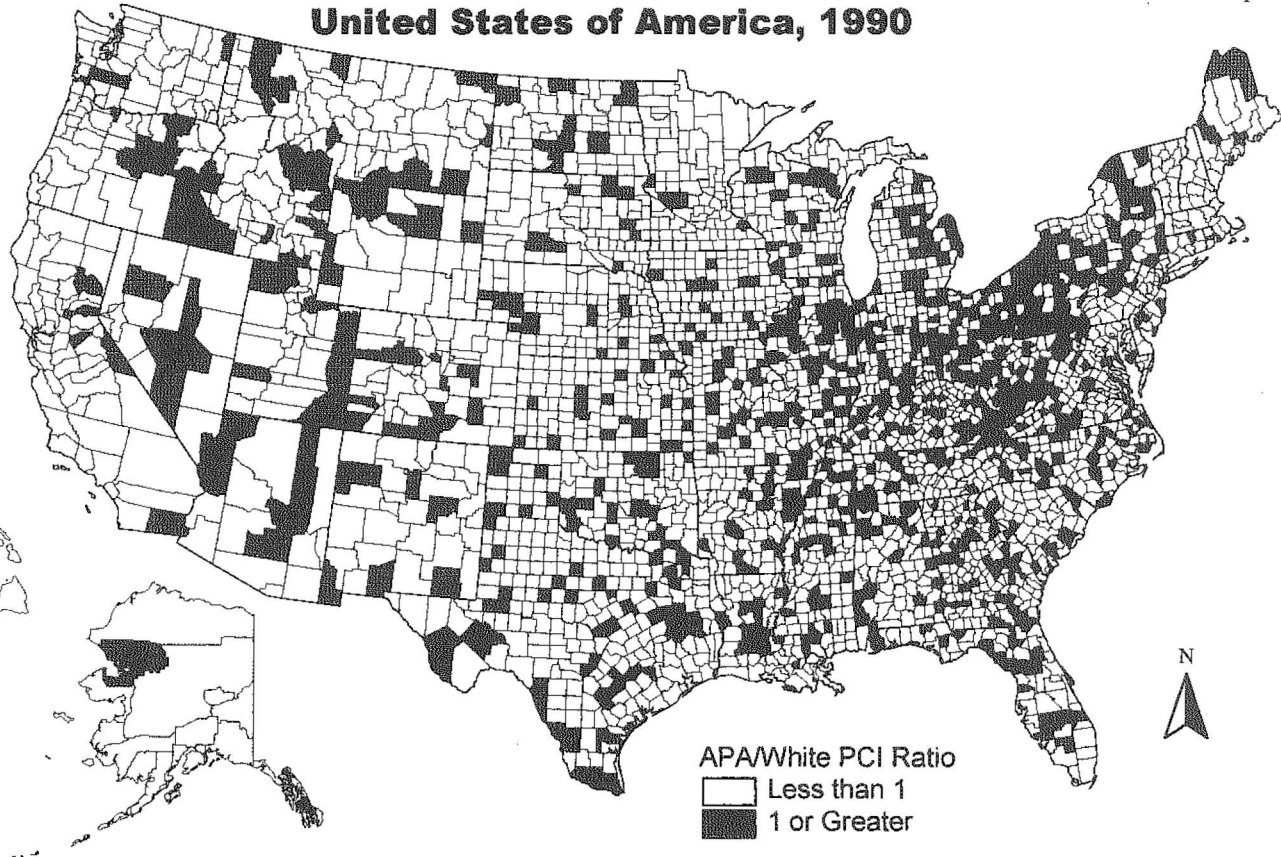
% Asian Pacific American
0 to 1
1 to 3
3 to 5
5 to 10
10 to 100



Prepared by Larry Hajime Shinagawa, Ph.D.
Source: 1990 Decennial Census data from Summary Tape File 3A.

Ratio of Asian Pacific American and White Per Capita Income by County United States of America, 1990

Map 3



Prepared by Larry Hajime Shinagawa, Ph.D.
Source: 1990 Decennial Census data from Summary Tape File 3A.