

Ancestry, Birthplace, Race, and Language from the 1980 Census:
Who's Who Among Asians and Pacific Islanders?

by

Michael J. Levin
Racial and Ethnic Statistics Programs Staff
Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, D.C. 20233

and

Reynolds Farley
Population Study Center
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

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This is the third in a series of papers on ancestry responses from the supplement to the November 1979 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the 1980 Decennial Census. In the first of these papers (Levin and Farley, 1982) we showed that the new ancestry item, which appeared for the first time in the 1980 census, elicited useful information for a very large fraction of the population (with 89 percent listing one or more ancestries), but with reports of ancestry from persons whose forebears arrived in the American colonies or the United States long ago differing from the reports of people who arrived recently. For groups such as Irish, English, or German, very few of those claiming the ancestry were born in their country of origin or have parents born there. Many who report such ancestries do so in combination with reports of other ancestries. In contrast groups whose members arrived primarily since 1960 such as Koreans, and Vietnamese, were more likely to have been born in countries corresponding to the ancestry to be speaking a → corresponding language, and to have had parents born in the corresponding country. Very few of these people claimed multiple ancestries.

In the second paper (McKenney, Farley, and Levin 1983) we showed that the size and characteristics of a group depend on the procedure used to identify

the group. For most ancestries, the estimates developed from the questions on birthplace of respondent or respondent's parents were much smaller than those developed from the ancestry question. Additionally, we showed that with a few exceptions, the ancestry reports obtained in the November 1979 CPS were generally consistent to those gathered in the 1980 census, especially for persons who reported a single ancestry.

In this paper we focus only on Asian and Pacific Islander groups listed separately on the race item of the 1980 Decennial Census. The groups and figures are shown in Table 1. The data are derived from the complete sample detailed for 1980. The Asian groups included Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian and Vietnamese. The Pacific Islander groups were Hawaiian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan appeared as separate entries for the first time in 1980. The Asian groups shown were the largest in 1980; however, there were two other Asian groups - Laotians (47,683 persons) and Thais (45,279 persons) - with more responses through write-in entries, than Guamanians and Samoans among the Pacific Islander responses. No other specified Asian or Pacific Islander group had more than 20,000 persons (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1983b).

Table 1 also shows ancestry, language, and birthplace responses for these selected groups. The data presented were tabulated on the basis of correspondence to the race responses. For example, although Japanese was the only acceptable language for a correspondence to the Japanese race response, a number of Indian languages - Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengali, Panjabi, Marathi, Gujarathi, Bihari, etc. - were accepted as Indian language responses. Similarly, both American Samoa and Western Samoa were appropriate birthplace responses.

Ancestry and race items differ from other socio-demographic queries since responses may not be "correct" in the same manner as responses to questions about age or income. Although the accuracy of a reported ancestry or race cannot be determined exactly, those factors which are related to the choice of an ancestry can be studied. From the 1980 Census we can look at race, language, and own birthplace. (From the 1979 CPS we were able to look at birthplace, mother's birthplace, father's birthplace, mother tongue, and current language with results appearing in the previous papers.)

Comparative analysis is difficult because of necessary census conventions and definitions. Language data have been readily ascertained and have remained fairly consistent over time; birthplace data also have tended to be fairly straight forward except in cases where boundaries change or countries are reformed into other entities because of wars or independence movements (Levin and Farley, 1982). Both race and ancestry responses have other problems.

The concept of race, for example, reflects self-identification by respondents in the Census; race does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Also, for persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, in 1980 the race of the person's mother was used; if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used, a modification of the 1970 census procedure when the race of the person's father was used. In addition to the 9 groups listed above which appeared on the questionnaire (and Thais, Laotians, and other write-in entries), persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific categories were classified using a set of rules. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, and entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese were classified as Chinese.

In 1980, since respondents were asked the direct ethnic question, "What is ...'s ancestry?", data were based on self-identification. Some individuals in the census reported a single ancestry group; others reported more than one group. All single- and double-ancestry responses were coded. In addition, 17 triple-origin ancestries expected to be frequently reported were coded, while only the first two reported ancestries were coded for all other responses of three or more ancestries. Since persons who reported multiple ancestries were included in more than one group, the sum of ancestries reported was greater than the total population. Persons reporting "Chinese-Hawaiian", for example, were tabulated in both the Chinese and Hawaiian categories. Since none of the 17 triple responses including an Asian or Pacific Islander group, a person reporting "Chinese-Filipino-Hawaiian" would only be tabulated in the Chinese and Filipino categories; the Hawaiian response would not be coded or tabulated.

The "Total" row in Table 1 includes all Asian coded responses, thus excluding Pacific Islander responses unless they appeared as part of a multiple with an Asian response; the lack of a complete total resulted from the creation of separate files for Asians and Pacific Islanders from the complete sample detailed file, and the inability to combine the files for tabulation since households with Asian-Pacific Islander marriages would have appeared twice.

Altogether there were 3,482,178 persons responding with an Asian race, compared to 3,627,759 persons responding with one or more Asian ancestry responses, a difference of 4.2 percent. Persons who responded with multiple race responses would have lost the second and subsequent entries in coding and tabulation, and persons who responded with multiple ancestry responses would have lost the third and subsequent responses. The larger number of an-

cestry responses reflects, in part, the additional responses coded for the ancestry item.

An Asian response appeared in both the race and ancestry responses in 3,143,812 cases (90.3 percent of all Asian race responses and 86.7 percent of all the Asian ancestry responses), and there were 3,966,125 cases of an Asian response in either the race or ancestry item (but not necessarily in both) which was 113.9 percent of the Asian race responses and 109.3 percent of the Asian ancestry responses. The data show remarkable consistency for the race and ancestry items for all Asians.

Each of the selected groups also shows this same kind of consistency, to a greater or lesser extent. For Chinese, the largest group by both race and ancestry, the ancestry responses were 110.1 percent of the race responses, 122.0 percent of the combined race and ancestry responses, and 91.9 percent of the "race or ancestry" responses.

The Pacific Islander groups had somewhat less agreement for various reasons. Although Part-Hawaiians in Hawaii were instructed to record themselves as Hawaiian, some of them probably did not, decreasing the count of Hawaiians by race (Hawaiians had the highest proportion of multiple ancestry responses of any of the groups shown in Table 1). The Samoan responses seem also to show a lack of recording of Part-Samoan race responses. The difference for Guamanians may be due, in part, to persons who were not Chamorro recording themselves as Guamanian; presumably some Filipinos and Whites may have been recorded as Guamanian because of birth of affinity, but did not report similarly in the ancestry responses.

Table 1 also shows the correspondence between birthplace and language with race and ancestry. Lieberman and Saubi (1983) have previously assessed the use of nativity data to estimate ethnic characteristics and patterns for

selected groups. For the data, in every case, except for Hawaii, Guam and Vietnam as birthplaces, the numbers of persons reporting corresponding language and birthplace were smaller than the race and ancestry responses. Since Hawaii is a state, persons in Pacific Islander households who were not Pacific Islander race but who were born in Hawaii would be included; similarly, persons born on Guam other than Guamanians would be included in the Guam birthplace tally. On the other hand, it is likely that the Vietnam birthplace total is larger than Vietnamese by ancestry because persons of other races, probably primarily Chinese, were born in Vietnam, but were not Vietnamese.

As would be expected, there is a relationship between speakers, and persons born in the corresponding place to period of peak migration. Groups which had peak migration in the earlier decades of this century (such as Japanese and Filipinos, although Filipino migration has increased in recent decades) show smaller proportions of persons born in the corresponding area and speaking languages of the area. On the other hand, groups such as Vietnamese and Samoan have large proportions speaking the language and having been born in the corresponding area. Exceptions are Hawaiians, few of whom speak the language after more than a century of cultural subjugation, and Guamanians, who tend not to speak Chamorro at home.

Single and multiple ancestry responses have also been disaggregated in Table 1. The data presented here differ slightly from those published previously (Bureau of the Census 1983a) because we have shown multiple responses which are in the same common code range used by the Census Bureau (for example, Japanese and Okinawan) as multiple responses, whereas the previous publication showed these as single responses. For example, there were 71,873 persons with two multiple responses within the common code range (noted as

"same ancestry" in Table 1) for all Asian ancestry responses, and consequently no cases of "different Asian response"; that is, 71,873 persons were recorded as having two Asian ancestry responses. The proportions with the same ancestry response among the Asian and Pacific Islander groups were much smaller. Also, although Vietnamese was reported as a multiple with another Asian response in somewhat less than half of its multiple responses (45.6 percent), none of the other groups had similar proportions of multiple with other Asian (or Pacific Islander) responses. Filipinos had the largest number and proportion of non-Asian multiple responses, and Hawaiians had the largest number and proportion of non-Pacific Islander responses.

In an effort to see whether the definition of an Asian or Pacific Islander responses affected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the various groups, we have looked at a number of characteristics for each of the classifications. For example, although the median age of all Asians by race was 28.7 years (compared to 30.0 for the United States population as a whole), the median for all Asians by ancestry was only 27.2 years; the median was lower for the ancestry item because persons giving multiple responses (which were not coded in the race item) tend to be younger than those giving single ancestry responses (Table 2). In the 1980 Census data, for example, although the median age for single ancestry responses was 28.8 years (almost the same as for race responses), the median age for persons giving multiple responses was 17.4 years. This phenomenon is also seen in the median age of 20.2 years for persons giving multiple responses within the common code range of Asians compared to the 17.0 for the multiple responses of Asians with non-Asians. The median age for Asians by language response and birthplace response were higher at 32.3 and 31.7 years, respectively, indicating that ancestry and race measure something different - that is, although

second-generation Asian immigrants respond with U.S. birth, and more and more speak English at home, they do not "lose" their Asian ethnicity. The median age of more recent immigrant groups is generally lower than that of less recent immigrants. The median for Japanese by race, for example, was 33.5 years in 1980, considerably more than the 21.5 for Vietnamese, and the 19.2 for Samoans. The data within groups, though, tend to show the same pattern as the total Asian data showed. For example, in every case for the selected groups shown here, the median age of persons giving multiple responses was less than the median age for those giving single responses, and, for the Asian groups, the median age of those speaking the comparable language or born in the comparable area, was greater than for either race or ancestry.

A different picture is seen in the proportion of high school graduates by type of Asian response (Table 3). Differences are much less pronounced. About 75.3 percent of all Asians by race were high school graduates in 1980 compared to 76.1 percent by ancestry, 73.6 percent by language, and 74.3 percent by birthplace. Although the single ancestry responses were in the same range (75.7 percent), persons giving multiple responses had higher proportions of high school graduates (80.5 percent for all Asians). The differences were greater for the Pacific Islander groups than for the Asian groups (except for Asian Indians which had a 5 percentage point difference between race and ancestry). For the Pacific Islanders, there was about a 4 percentage point difference between the race and ancestry responses, with the Pacific Islanders by ancestry having larger proportions of high school graduates than by race.

Data on median household income also show similar distributions by race and ancestry (Table 4). Households become "Asian" if the householder is Asian, regardless of the race (or ancestry) of the other persons in the

household; by the same token, households are not considered Asian if the householder is not Asian, even if all other members of the household are Asian by race or ancestry. In 1979, the median of all Asian households by race or by ancestry was the same at \$23,000. The medians for "race or ancestry" and "race and ancestry" were also \$23,000. The median for households with householder born in Asia was \$21,000, somewhat less than for households defined by the other characteristics, and the median income for those speaking an Asian language at home was \$30,000, considerably more than for the other characteristics. *** EMILY - check this out, this language value doesn't look right because the median for all Asians is higher than for any of its parts ***

Although there is considerable variation between groups, with median income seemingly related to period of peak migration, there is little variation by characteristic. Thus although Japanese by race had a median income of \$27,000, almost double the median income of Samoans (at \$14,000), Samoans had median incomes of \$14,000 by race, language and birthplace, and \$16,000 by ancestry; this last figure is higher than the others because of the multiple ancestry responses (\$19,000), particularly when the ancestry response involved Samoan with a non-Pacific Islander ancestry response.

In summary, Asians and Pacific Islanders, whether defined by race or by ancestry tend to have similar characteristics. Language and birthplace tend to give different levels for the various characteristics than do race and ancestry because there is selection by age and recency of peak immigration.

Data which were grouped to compile Tables 2 through 4, are shown in a disaggregated matrix for Japanese in Table 5. There were 5,838,006 Asians based on the sample file information in the 1980 Census. Of these, 812,178 were Japanese by race and 894,453 were Japanese by ancestry based on the

sample numbers. As noted earlier, but shown again here, 733,244 persons were Japanese by both race and ancestry. Of these, 219,392 (29.9 percent) also spoke Japanese but were not born in Japan; on the other hand, only 13,716 (1.9 percent) were born in Japan but did not speak Japanese. Fully 319,889 (43.6 percent of those who were Japanese by both race and ancestry) were Japanese by race, ancestry, language and birthplace. This was 35.8 percent of all persons of Japanese ancestry, and 39.4 percent of all persons of Japanese race.

About 24.6 percent of the persons of Japanese race and ancestry were neither born in Japan nor spoke Japanese at home in 1980. Although only 21.7 percent of the single ancestry Japanese responses were in this category, but this was true for 82.6 percent of the multiple ancestry responses (and 88.1 percent of the "non-Asian other" multiple responses), indicating exogamy which would certainly reduce the proportion speaking Japanese at home and undoubtedly reflects length of residence of the group in the United States. In fact, those persons who were Japanese by ancestry, race, and language, but were not born in Japan, were 30.8 percent of the single ancestry persons with Japanese race, but only 11.0 percent of the multiple ancestry persons, and only 6.7 percent of those multiples with a non-Asian other ancestry. Since the marriage of two persons of single ancestry would only produce a single ancestry offspring if both parents were the same ancestry, but a marriage between a single and a multiple ancestry couple or two multiples will produce multiple ancestry offspring, it is not surprising that a smaller proportion of multiples than singles fall in these categories. As noted earlier, these persons also tend to be younger.

About 18.0 percent of persons of Japanese ancestry were not reported as having Japanese race; only 7.7 percent of persons of single Japanese ancestry

were not reported to be Japanese by race, but 75.1 percent of those with multiple ancestry responses fell in this category. Also although 84.8 percent of all persons who were not Japanese by race had Japanese ancestry only (were not born in Japan and did not speak Japanese at home), this was true for fully 96.5 percent of persons with multiple ancestry responses, but for only 64.1 percent of those with single ancestry responses. In fact, while only 12.5 percent of all Japanese by ancestry but not race spoke Japanese at home, 30.1 percent of those with a single ancestry response were in this category.

Although 90.3 percent of all Japanese by race were also Japanese by ancestry, 39,918 (4.9 percent) had some other specified ancestry response, and 39,016 (4.8 percent) did not specify an ancestry, or gave an unclassifiable response such as American or a religious affiliation. About 37.0 percent of those specifying some other ancestry spoke Japanese but were not born in Japan, and about 47.5 percent neither spoke Japanese nor were born in Japan. That is, 18,946 (2.3 percent) of all persons who reported as Japanese race, specified some other ancestry, were not born in Japan and did not speak Japanese at home.

CONCLUSIONS

We have shown that for Asians and Pacific Islanders, many of the demographic, social, and economic characteristics obtained in the 1980 census do not differ appreciably by single census item. We have also presented data which show the numbers of persons who would be defined as "Japanese" depending on the method of selection by race, ancestry, language spoken at home, and birthplace.

All these data seem to show that it would not be necessary to obtain information for detailed Asian and Pacific Islander races on the 100 percent census questionnaire, if data are not needed for small areas that is, since only the 100 percent data are tabulated for small areas, the detailed races could not be dropped from the questionnaire and still provide adequate information for planning in small local areas; however, if data were needed only for the larger areas where sample data are tabulated, ancestry provides a reasonable substitute for race in most cases.

The data presented here are for 1980. By 1990, the effects of the increased immigration from Asian and Pacific Islander areas will be showing up in both the first and second generation data. Since much of the data presented here is for fairly recent immigrants, and we have already seen in these data that less recent immigrants and later generation persons differ considerably from the recent immigrants, it is likely that ancestry will not be a good substitute for race in 1990. In fact, it seems evident that if we are going to get complete information for planning and policy decisions for Asian and Pacific Islander groups it will be necessary to collect information both for parental birthplace and ancestry in 1990.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 Michael J. Levin, Racial and Ethnic Statistics Programs Staff, Population Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233, and Reynolds Farley, Population Studies Center, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 49109. These data were initially compiled for use at the Race and Ethnic Conference, Alexandria, Virginia, July 1985. Part of the material from this paper will appear in the Asian and Pacific Islander Census Monograph, co-authored with Peter Smith, Robert Gardner and Herb Beringer. We thank Emily Lennon for statistical assistance and Myron Katzoff for review.
- 2 In this paper, the terms "ancestry" and "ethnicity" are used interchangeably. Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular ethnic group(s).

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Table 1. Asian Population by Race, Ancestry, Birthplace, and Language: 1980

Asian Population	Race		Race or Ances.		Race and Ances.		Single Ances.		Total		Multiple Ancestry			Lang.	Birth.
	Race	Ances.	Race or Ances.	Ances.	Race and Ances.	Ances.	Single Ances.	Total	Same Ances.	Diff. Ances.	Other Non-Asian				
Total.....	3,482,178	3,627,759	3,966,125	3,143,812	3,126,642	501,117	71,873	0	429,244	2,397,735	2,254,783				
Japanese.....	716,331	791,275	847,402	660,204	666,839	124,436	17	26,469	97,950	336,318	221,794				
Chinese.....	812,178	894,453	973,387	733,244	757,243	137,210	534	42,215	94,461	630,806	369,459				
Filipino.....	781,894	795,255	907,134	670,015	630,188	165,067	0	27,149	137,918	474,150	501,440				
Korean.....	357,393	376,676	403,180	330,889	343,705	32,971	0	7,544	25,427	266,280	289,885				
Asian Indian.....	387,223	311,786	438,513	260,496	280,253	31,533	642	3,655	27,236	243,402	206,087				
Vietnamese.....	245,025	215,184	263,046	197,163	201,319	13,865	15	6,316	7,534	194,588	231,120				
Hawaiian.....	172,346	202,556	239,546	135,356	84,185	118,370	114	1,971	116,285	13,405	236,192				
Guamanian.....	31,393	27,023	38,115	20,301	18,683	8,340	226	306	7,808	11,909	38,919				
Samoa.....	39,520	51,283	58,303	32,500	44,190	7,093	15	1,518	5,560	27,581	21,943				

Source: Unpublished tabulations. U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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 Table 74. Median Age of Asian Population by Race, Ancestry, Birthplace, and Language: 1990

Asian Population	Multiple Ancestry											
	Race or Ancestry		Race and Ancestry		Single Ancestry		Same Ancestry			Diff. Ancestry		Other Birth.
	Race	Ances.	Race	Ances.	Ances.	Ances.	Total	Same Ances.	Asian	Non-Asian		
Total.....	28.7	27.2	27.2	28.9	28.8	17.4	20.2	0.0	17.0	32.3	31.7	
Japanese.....	33.5	30.1	30.0	33.8	33.9	16.1	33.9	15.7	16.2	44.1	35.4	
Chinese.....	29.6	28.6	28.5	29.9	29.0	22.8	31.2	20.9	20.6	32.4	30.5	
Filipino.....	28.5	26.3	26.4	28.0	28.7	17.4	0.0	20.9	17.0	34.0	34.0	
Korean.....	26.0	23.7	23.5	26.3	25.6	10.2	0.0	17.1	8.8	31.0	28.9	
Asian Indian.....	30.1	27.9	29.4	28.8	28.6	19.6	29.1	23.9	19.1	31.5	32.6	
Vietnamese.....	21.5	20.8	20.8	21.7	21.3	12.2	40.3	21.0	8.6	24.5	22.9	
Hawaiian.....	24.3	22.1	22.7	23.0	24.4	20.4	17.5	14.0	20.5	30.1	24.6	
Guamanian.....	22.9	20.2	21.4	22.3	22.8	13.0	24.1	16.6	13.4	30.0	21.2	
Samoan.....	19.2	18.5	18.7	18.9	19.3	13.7	11.6	12.7	14.0	25.2	23.3	

Source: Unpublished tabulations. U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 28. Percent High School Graduates of Asian Population by Race, Ancestry, Birthplace, and Language: 1980

Asian Population	Multiple Ancestry														
	Race		Race or Ances.		Race and Ances.		Single Ances.		Same Ances.		Diff. Asian		Other Non-AsianLang.		Birth.
	Race	Ances.	Race	Ances.	Race	Ances.	Ances.	Ances.	Same Ances.	Asian	Other Non-AsianLang.	Asian	Other Non-AsianLang.		
Total.....	75.3	76.1	75.4	76.1	75.7	80.5	78.7	0.0	80.9	73.6	74.3	87.6	88.1	73.2	79.0
Japanese.....	81.6	82.2	81.7	82.0	81.0	86.0	64.7	87.6	88.1	73.2	79.0	79.7	79.0	67.0	62.6
Chinese.....	71.3	71.5	71.4	71.4	70.6	79.1	46.5	79.7	79.0	73.3	74.0	88.5	91.2	73.3	74.0
Filipino.....	74.2	74.5	74.5	74.1	73.8	82.6	0.0	88.5	91.2	78.2	77.9	81.2	81.1	78.2	77.9
Korean.....	79.1	78.4	79.1	78.4	78.3	81.1	74.9	86.5	66.5	86.6	88.9	86.5	66.5	86.6	88.9
Asian Indian.....	80.1	85.3	79.2	87.6	86.5	69.6	100.0	49.0	81.3	64.9	62.1	49.0	81.3	64.9	62.1
Vietnamese.....	62.2	65.1	62.4	65.0	65.0	59.9	100.0	49.0	81.3	64.9	62.1	49.0	81.3	64.9	62.1
Hawaiian.....	68.4	72.9	70.5	71.2	69.3	76.0	66.7	79.4	76.0	54.3	72.4	79.4	76.0	54.3	72.4
Guamanian.....	57.8	71.8	68.5	71.4	70.0	79.7	74.8	82.4	79.3	71.4	74.7	82.4	79.3	71.4	74.7
Samoa.....	61.2	65.6	65.2	60.8	64.1	70.5	0.0	70.4	80.7	60.1	59.4	70.4	80.7	60.1	59.4

Source: Unpublished tabulations, U.S. Bureau of the Census

4 House hold

Table 25. Median Income of Asian Population by Race, Ancestry, Birthplace, and Language: 1980
(In dollars)

Asian Population	Multiple Ancestry										
	Race	Ances.	Race or Ances.	Ances.	Single Ances.	Total	Same Ances.	Diff. Asian	Other Non-Asian	Lang.	Birth.
Total.....	23,095	23,036	22,741	23,442	23,271	21,137	22,296	0	20,939	29,511	21,303
Japanese.....	27,354	26,955	26,739	27,516	27,349	20,713	0	24,359	19,704	24,402	21,842
Chinese.....	22,559	22,160	22,060	22,733	22,253	21,510	11,653	22,467	21,245	21,143	22,520
Filipino.....	23,687	23,565	23,370	23,941	23,925	21,822	0	24,953	21,159	24,485	24,405
Korean.....	20,459	20,452	20,392	20,525	20,461	20,132	0	22,772	19,029	19,742	20,179
Asian Indian.....	24,993	25,854	24,265	26,793	26,334	18,517	29,333	25,142	17,543	25,954	27,059
Vietnamese.....	12,840	14,063	12,991	13,924	14,112	12,482	18,750	7,953	22,500	14,000	12,307
Hawaiian.....	19,196	20,250	19,581	20,094	19,004	21,181	12,159	16,000	1,261	17,164	24,954
Guamanian.....	18,144	18,194	17,954	18,527	18,184	18,233	18,958	16,145	18,380	18,037	18,434
Samoa.....	14,242	15,848	15,692	14,189	15,532	16,662	0	11,908	20,714	14,127	14,128

Source: Unpublished tabulations, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 5. Japanese Population by Race, Ancestry, Birthplace, and Language: 1990

Lang: Birth:Total	Japanese Race				Not Japanese Race						
	Total		Not Japanese		Total		Not Japanese				
	Not Japan	Japanese Japan	Not Japan	Japanese Japan	Not Japan	Japanese Japan	Not Japan	Japanese Japan			
Total.....	5839006	812178	211356	14991	252396	333545	5025929	4963721	17242	41074	3791
Japanese Ancestry.....	894453	733244	180247	13716	219392	319989	161209	136764	1264	20191	2990
Single Ancestry.....	757243	699096	152043	13394	215631	310020	58147	37285	587	17527	3648
Multiple ancestry.....	137210	34148	28204	322	3761	1861	103062	99479	577	2664	342
Same multiple.....	534	490	68	8	123	299	34	0	0	0	2
Different Asian.....	42215	11688	8780	61	2169	678	30527	28734	119	1927	147
Other ancestry.....	94461	21962	19356	293	1469	864	72499	70711	458	1137	193
Not Japanese Ancestry.....	4479541	39918	18946	503	14777	5692	4439623	4406428	15274	17271	630
Total Not Specified..	464012	39015	12163	662	18227	7964	424996	420529	704	3612	151
Ancestry Not stated.....	110412	816	575	12	211	18	109596	108526	91	974	5
American ancestry.....	353600	38500	11588	650	18016	7945	315400	312003	613	2539	146
Total.....	100.0	13.9	3.6	0.3	4.3	5.7	86.1	85.0	0.3	0.7	0.1
Japanese Ancestry.....	100.0	82.0	20.2	1.5	24.5	35.8	18.0	15.3	0.1	2.3	0.3
Single Ancestry.....	100.0	92.3	23.1	1.3	28.5	42.0	7.7	4.9	0.1	2.3	0.2
Multiple ancestry.....	100.0	24.9	20.6	0.2	2.7	1.4	75.1	72.5	0.4	1.9	0.2
Same multiple.....	100.0	93.3	12.7	1.5	23.0	56.0	6.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Different Asian.....	100.0	27.7	20.8	0.1	5.1	1.6	72.3	68.1	0.3	3.6	0.3
Other ancestry.....	100.0	23.2	20.5	0.3	1.6	0.9	76.8	74.9	0.5	1.2	0.2
Not Japanese Ancestry.....	100.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	99.1	98.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
Total Not Specified..	100.0	8.4	2.6	0.1	3.9	1.7	91.6	90.6	0.2	0.8	0.0
Ancestry Not stated.....	100.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	99.3	98.3	0.1	0.9	0.0
American ancestry.....	100.0	10.8	3.3	0.2	5.1	2.2	89.2	88.2	0.2	0.7	0.0

Table 5. Hawaiian Population by Race, Ancestry, Birthplace, and Language: 1990

Lang: Birth:Total	Japanese Race						Not Japanese Race					
	Not Japan			Japanese Japan			Not Japan			Japanese Japan		
	Total	Not Japan	Japanese Japan	Total	Not Japan	Japanese Japan	Total	Not Japan	Japanese Japan	Total	Not Japan	Japanese Japan
Total.....	100.0	25.0	1.8	31.1	41.1	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.3	0.1		
Japanese Ancestry.....	100.0	24.6	1.9	29.9	43.6	100.0	84.8	0.9	12.5	1.9		
Single Ancestry.....	100.0	21.7	1.9	30.8	43.5	100.0	64.1	1.2	30.1	4.6		
Multiple ancestry.....	100.0	02.6	0.9	11.0	9.4	100.0	96.5	0.6	2.6	0.3		
Same multiple.....	100.0	13.7	1.6	24.7	60.0	100.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	5.6		
Different Asian.....	100.0	75.1	0.5	18.6	5.8	100.0	94.1	0.4	5.0	0.5		
Other ancestry.....	100.0	88.1	1.2	6.7	4.0	100.0	97.5	0.5	1.6	0.3		
Not Japanese Ancestry.....	100.0	47.5	1.3	37.0	14.3	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.4	7.0		
Total Not Specified..	100.0	31.2	1.7	45.7	20.4	100.0	99.9	0.2	0.3	2.0		
Ancestry Not stated.....	100.0	70.5	1.5	25.9	2.2	100.0	99.0	0.1	0.5	4.0		
American ancestry.....	100.0	30.3	1.7	47.2	20.8	100.0	98.9	0.2	0.9	3.0		
Total.....	100.0	26.0	1.8	31.1	41.1	100.0	98.8	0.3	0.6	2.1		
Japanese Ancestry.....	90.3	22.2	1.7	27.0	39.4	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.4	2.1		
Single Ancestry.....	85.1	19.7	1.6	26.5	39.2	1.2	2.7	0.0	0.3	2.1		
Multiple ancestry.....	4.2	3.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.0	0.1	3.0		
Same multiple.....	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Different Asian.....	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Other ancestry.....	2.7	2.4	0.0	0.2	2.1	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Not Japanese Ancestry.....	4.9	2.3	0.1	1.8	0.7	88.3	87.7	0.3	0.3	0.3		
Total Not Specified..	4.8	1.5	0.1	2.2	1.0	8.5	8.4	0.0	0.1	0.0		
Ancestry Not stated.....	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.0		
American ancestry.....	4.7	1.4	0.1	2.2	1.0	6.3	6.2	0.0	0.1	2.0		