WHO WE ARE: THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

IDENTIFYING OURSELVES AS NHOPI

‘Ahahui O Nā Kauka

February 6, 2016
Brief Background

• 1990 – US Census Bureau authorizes the category of Asian Pacific Islander (API) for the US Census
• 1997 – OMB disaggregates API and establishes two separate categories – Asian Americans (AA) and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders (NHOPI) – OMB Circular 15 revised - kudos to Senator Daniel Akaka and Ester Kiaaina
• 1999 – President Bill Clinton establishes White House Initiative on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (EO 13125) – assigned to DHHS
  • President’s Advisory Commission on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders
• 2000 – US Census Bureau authorizes use of separate AA and NHOPI categories
2001 – President George Bush renews White House API Initiative (EO 13216)
2004 – President George Bush continues White House API Initiative (EO 13339) – but assigns it to DOC (EO13125)
2006 – President George Bush continues White House API Initiative (EO 13403)
2009 – President Barach Obama renews White House API Initiative and assigns it to DOE (EO 13515)
2010 – P.L. 111-148 reinforces the requirement for the federal government to collect, analyze, and report racial/ethnic data in accordance to OMB 15 categories
2010 – US Census maintains separate categories for AA and NHOPR
2011 – President Barach Obama continues White House API Initiative (EO 13585)
2013 – President Barach Obama continues White House API Initiative (EO 13652)
P.L. 111-148 (Affordable Care Act)

• Passed March 23, 2010:

• SECTION 4302

• SEC. 4302. UNDERSTANDING HEALTH DISPARITIES: DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS. (a) Uniform Categories and Collection Requirements.--The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following: ``TITLE XXXI--DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND QUALITY SEC. 3101. <<NOTE: 42 USC 300kk.>> DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS, AND QUALITY. ``(a) Data Collection.-- ``(1) In <<NOTE: Deadline.>> general.--The Secretary shall ensure that, by not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this title, any federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity or survey (including Current Population Surveys and American Community Surveys conducted [[Page 124 STAT. 579]] by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of the Census) collects and reports, to the extent practicable-- ``(A) data on race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status for applicants, recipients, or participants; ``(B) data at the smallest geographic level such as State, local, or institutional levels if such data can be aggregated; ``(C) sufficient data to generate statistically reliable estimates by racial, ethnic, sex, primary language, and disability status subgroups for applicants, recipients or participants using, if needed, statistical oversamples of these subpopulations; and ``(D) any other demographic data as deemed appropriate by the Secretary regarding health disparities.
(2) **Collection standards.**--In collecting data described in paragraph (1), the Secretary or designee shall-- `(A) use Office of Management and Budget standards, at a minimum, for race and ethnicity measures;` `(B) develop standards for the measurement of sex, primary language, and disability status;` `(C) develop standards for the collection of data described in paragraph (1) that, at a minimum-- `(i) collects self-reported data by the applicant, recipient, or participant; and `(ii) collects data from a parent or legal guardian if the applicant, recipient, or participant is a minor or legally incapacitated;` `(D) survey health care providers and establish other procedures in order to assess access to care and treatment for individuals with disabilities and to identify-- `(i) locations where individuals with disabilities access primary, acute (including intensive), and long-term care; `(ii) the number of providers with accessible facilities and equipment to meet the needs of the individuals with disabilities, including medical diagnostic equipment that meets the minimum technical criteria set forth in section 510 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and `(iii) the number of employees of health care providers trained in disability awareness and patient care of individuals with disabilities; and ` `(E) require that any reporting requirement imposed for purposes of measuring quality under any ongoing or federally conducted or supported health care or public health program, activity, or survey includes requirements for the collection of data on individuals receiving health care items or services under such programs activities by race, ethnicity, sex, primary language, and disability status. `(3) **Data management.**--In collecting data described in paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology shall-- `(A) develop <<NOTE: Standards.>> national standards for the management of data collected; and `(B) develop interoperability and security systems for data management.
OUR CHALLENGE CONTINUES TO ADVOCATE FOR THE USE OF DISAGGREGATED DATA

WHY?

- DISTINCT CULTURES
- GROSS DISPROPORTIONATE POPULATIONS
• Why are ‘Native Hawaiians’ separated from ‘Pacific Islanders’? Are not Native Hawaiians Pacific Islanders?

• This is a critical political distinction made for Native Hawaiians by our Congressional delegation because Native Hawaiians have a distinct political relationship with the United States unlike other Pacific Islanders. They are ‘Indigenous Peoples’ from a **State** of the United States – similar to that of American Indians and Alaska Natives residing in other States.
THE REGIONS OF OCEANIA
INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF THE UNITED STATES

Approximate tribal locations prior to European contact.

Kanaka Maoli
(Native Hawaiian)
## DISPROPORTIONATE POPULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2010 CENSUS:</th>
<th>ALONE</th>
<th>COMBINATION</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• ASIAN</td>
<td>14,674,252 (96.5%)</td>
<td>2,646,604 (79.4%)</td>
<td>17,320,856 (93.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• NHOPPI</td>
<td>540,013 (03.5%)</td>
<td>685,182 (20.6%)</td>
<td>1,225,195 (06.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Native Hawaiian</td>
<td>164,818</td>
<td>362,159</td>
<td>527,077 (43.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Samoan</td>
<td>120,121</td>
<td>64,319</td>
<td>184,440 (15.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Chamoro</td>
<td>91,007</td>
<td>56,791</td>
<td>147,798 (12.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Tongan</td>
<td>45,721</td>
<td>11,462</td>
<td>57,183 (04.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Fijian</td>
<td>25,109</td>
<td>7,195</td>
<td>32,303 (02.6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Marshallese</td>
<td>20,271</td>
<td>2,163</td>
<td>22,434 (01.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AND YET:

One just needs to “Google” API and what does one find?
Asian-Pacific American (APA) or Asian-Pacific Islander (API) is a term sometimes used in the United States to include both Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans.

Asian Pacific American - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

APIASF: Asian & Pacific Islander American Scholarship ...
www.apiasf.org/  
December 15, 2015: Research Study Finds that Scholarships Have Positive Impact on Asian American & Pacific Islander (AAPI) Community College Students. NBC News:
#NotTheSame Campaign Aims to Challenge Asian-American and Pacific Islander Stereotypes.
Scholarships - APIASF General Scholarship - About Us - Application Resources

Asian Pacific American - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
Asian-Pacific American (APA) or Asian-Pacific Islander (API) is a term sometimes used in the United States to include both Asian Americans and Pacific Islander Americans.

Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month 2015
asianpacificheritage.gov/  
The Library of Congress honors and celebrates the millions of Asian/Pacific ... The Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Discover Our Shared Heritage...
You visited this page on 1/25/16.

Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum
www.apih.org/  Asian Pacific Islander American Health Forum
May is Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month

The Library of Congress, National Archives and Records Administration, National Endowment for the Humanities, National Gallery of Art, National Park Service, Smithsonian Institution and United States Holocaust Memorial Museum join in paying tribute to the generations of Asian and Pacific Islanders who have enriched America’s history and are instrumental in its future success.

Read More »

Chinese American: Exclusion/Inclusion

Chinese American: Exclusion/Inclusion is an NEH funded exhibition at the New York Historical Society which chronicles the complex history of the Chinese in America, from the early days of the China trade to the history of Chinese immigration and the life of Chinese Americans.

More about the exhibition »

Smithsonian Pinterest Page

The Smithsonian Institution has created a new Pinterest board in honor of Asian-Pacific American Heritage Month.

Visit the Pinterest page
What's New

Michigan Department of Civil Rights and Michigan Asian Paci
American Affairs Commission to Honor Fred Korematsu at
University of Michigan on January 28
Michigan Department of Civil Rights and Michigan Asian Paci
American Affairs Commission to Honor Fred Korematsu at
Grand Valley State University on January 28
Gov. Rick Snyder issues Executive Order to improve operating
efficiency for ethnic commissions
Gov. Rick Snyder makes appointments and reappointments to
the Michigan Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission
Michigan Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission to Meet
December 4 in Dearborn
Michigan Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission to Meet
September 12 in Grand Rapids

Calendar of Meetings and Events
2016 Commission Meeting Dates

Documents
MAPAAC Draft Meeting Minutes June 19, 2015
MAPAAC 2014 Brochure
Executive Order 2011-4
Bylaws
House Bill 6172 - Asian Pacific American Affairs Commission Act
LEADER IN ADVOCACY

Improving the well-being of Asian Pacific Americans by ensuring their access to participation in the fields of government, business, education, and other areas.
Social Security Is Important To Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders

Here you will learn how Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders benefit from the Social Security program. Social Security is neutral with respect to race or ethnicity- individuals with identical earnings histories are treated the same in terms of benefits.
AND HEALTH RESEARCHERS CONTINUE TO USE API IDENTIFIER
[AAPIHHRG-D] OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH ISSUES: WORKER'S RIGHTS IN THE NAIL SALON INDUSTRY
JANUARY 27, 2016 | AAPIHHRG

AAPIHHRG-D is proud to present the second session from the UC Berkeley Speaker Series, Break the Silence, which will be held tomorrow on January 27th, 2016 at 234 Dwinelle Hall 4-6pm. The event will provide a forum for discussing the occupational health issues facing workers in the nail salon industry. Participants will have the opportunity to learn about the challenges facing workers in this sector and to engage in discussions on how to improve working conditions and ensure fair labor practices.
Asian American/Pacific Islander Communities and Mental Health

Mental Health America works nationally and locally to raise awareness about mental health and ensures that those at-risk for mental illnesses and related disorders receive proper, timely and effective treatment. MHA incorporates culturally competent strategies to ensure that it is effectively addressing the treatment and psychosocial needs of consumers and families with diverse values, beliefs, sexual orientations, and backgrounds that vary by race, ethnicity and/or language.


**Demographics/Societal Issues**

There are 19 million people in the United States who identify as Asian/Pacific Islander, up from 11 million people just fifteen years earlier. 6 million live in California, followed by 1.7 million who live in New York.

Among Asian Americans, 6.2 million are of Chinese descent, 3.9 million of Filipino descent, and 3.3 million of Indian descent, followed by 1.9 million of Vietnamese descent, 1.8 million of Korean descent, and 1.3 million of Japanese descent.

In 2012, 13 percent of Asian Americans lived below poverty level, and 15 percent were without health insurance. 21 percent of Pacific Islanders lived below poverty level, and 18 percent were uninsured.

51 percent of Asian Americans have at least a Bachelor’s Degree, compared to 29 percent of all Americans, and 15 percent of Pacific Islanders.

270,000 Asians are veterans, one-third of them over the age of 65. More than 32,000 Pacific Islanders (including Hawaiians) are also veterans.

The AA/PI category includes all others with Asian and Pacific Islander heritage.
Slowing the Epidemic of Tobacco Use Among Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders

Rod Lew, MPH and Sora Park Tanjasiri, DrPH, MPH

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Accepted December 27, 2002.

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Healthy People 2010 and Asian Americans/Pacific Islanders: Defining a Baseline of Information

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Asian-Americans, Addictions, and Barriers to Treatment

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Hypertension in Asian/Pacific Island Americans.

Watson RE¹, Karnchanasorn R, Gossain VV.

Abstract
Asian/Pacific Islander Americans (APIAs) are the fastest growing population in the United States by percentage. Hypertension is common and increases cardiovascular risk to a great extent in this population. The medical problems of this group are being increasingly encountered by US physicians. Many gene mutations associated with hypertension are more common in Asians. The significance of these polymorphisms in the pathogenesis of hypertension in APIAs is unclear. The percentage of APIAs who are aware, treated, and controlled is small. There may be some differences in the responses to antihypertensive medications between APIAs and whites. The results of human studies on the effect of drinking of tea on blood pressure in different groups are conflicting. Cough associated with angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor therapy may be more common in APIAs than in whites. There is a need for more education of APIAs regarding hypertension and for more effective treatment of hypertension by the physicians caring for this population.

PMID: 19302427 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]
Out of the Shadows: Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders

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Contributors

M. J. Ro conceptualized and wrote the original draft of the article. A. K. Yee provided further interpretation. Both authors reviewed drafts of the article. Accepted January 23, 2010.

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This article has been cited by other articles in PMC.

If names be not correct, language is not in accordance with the truth of things. If language be not in accordance with the truth of things, affairs cannot be carried on to success.

—Confucius
Abstract

The mental health of American military soldiers and veterans is of widespread concern; yet, there has been no prior review of studies on Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders (AAPIs) veterans. This article provides a brief, but comprehensive review of the mental health of AAPI veterans. An exhaustive literature search was conducted using the major medical and mental health literature databases. Of 13 identified articles, nine were empirical studies on either post-traumatic stress disorder among AAPI Vietnam veterans or health functioning of AAPI veterans based on national veteran surveys. Findings from these studies showed that some AAPI veterans who served during the Vietnam War encountered racism from fellow soldiers and race-related stressors were associated with more severe post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms. As a group, AAPI veterans were found to be physically healthier than other veterans, but reported poorer mental health and were less likely to use mental health services. However, these findings were limited by the paucity of studies on AAPI veterans and suggest a need for more research on this subpopulation.
SO, WHAT CAN YOU DO?

• EDUCATE
• ADVOCATE