

Highlights:

Table 1

1. For all groups, persons below age 25 speak English well.
2. For Koreans 25 years of age and older, 28 percent does not speak English well. The corresponding figure is 27 percent for the Chinese and 39 percent for the Vietnamese.

Table 2

1. Seventy eight percent of Koreans speak Korean at home. A higher percentage of Vietnamese, Chinese, and Asian Indians speak their respective language at home than Koreans. The Japanese are the only Asian group which has a majority speaking only English at home (58%).

Table 3

1. The average family size of Koreans (3.145) is one of the lowest among Asian groups, surpassed only by the Japanese (2.872).
2. Samoans and Vietnamese have the two largest average family sizes, 4.276 and 3.949 respectively.

Table 4

1. Asian groups as a whole show the lowest rates of divorce and separation.
2. Hawaiians, blacks, Native Americans, and whites show a divorce rate higher than 10 percent.
3. Koreans' divorce rate is 5.3 percent, which is one percentage point higher than that of 1990.

Table 5

1. Forty nine percent of Koreans aged 25 and older has a BA/BS or higher degree, surpassed only by Asian Indians (64%) and Chinese (52%). For the nation as a whole, it is 30 percent. For the non-Hispanic whites, it is 28 percent. The corresponding figures for blacks and Hispanics are 16 percent and 13 percent respectively.
2. Fifty five percent of U.S. born Koreans has a BA/BS or higher degree. For the U.S born Chinese, the figure is 65 percent, about 10 percent higher than the U.S. born Koreans. In 1990, 32 percent of U.S. born Koreans and 51 percent of U.S. born Chinese had a BA/BS or higher degree, respectively.

Table 6

1. Sixty one percent of Koreans 25 years of age or older are U.S. citizens, while 76 percent of Koreans younger than 25 years of age are U.S. citizens. On the whole, 66 percent of Koreans are U.S. citizens.

Tables 7, 8 and 9

1. Koreans show one of the lowest median yearly family income among Asian groups. The Korean median family income (\$50,000) is higher than blacks, Latinos, Native Americans and Hawaiians, but much lower than Asian Indians (\$75,000), Chinese (\$63,850) Filipino (\$67,000), and Japanese (\$66,000).
2. The variation of the mean yearly family income is the highest for Koreans as reflected in the standard deviation, indicating an extreme income imbalance among Koreans.
3. On the other hand, U.S. born Koreans show one of the highest median family as well as household income, only surpassed by Chinese.
4. These contrasting pictures in income are also reflected in total person's yearly income. The U.S. born Koreans show one of the highest median person's income, while Korea-born Koreans exhibit the lowest among Asian groups.

Table 10

1. Koreans show one of the lowest rates of food stamp reciprocity among all groups.