ASIAN AMERICAN & PACIFIC ISLANDER WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE

There were about 7.8 million Asian American (AA) women and 442 thousand Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (PI) women 16 years of age and over in the U.S. in 2013. Of those, 4.6 million AA women and 283 thousand PI women were in the civilian labor force. As a group, Asian American and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander women workers have had more favorable outcomes than women workers in other racial groups.

However, there is a great deal of variation and disparity between AA women and PI women, as well as among women in detailed Asian communities. The data below highlights these differences, and compares them to White non-Hispanic women as a reference group.

### LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Labor Force Participation Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>57.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>59.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POVERTY RATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>Poverty Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>40.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EARNINGS AND THE WAGE GAP

AA women as a group had higher earnings than White and PI women.

Among AA women, Asian Indians had the highest earnings and was the only group to earn more than White, non-Hispanic men, but they had the largest wage gap compared to men of the same race.

Notable: Asian Americans (AA) and Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (PI) are two broad racial groups. Asian Americans can be further divided into the following detailed subgroups: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese. Among the detailed AA communities, only Asian Indians had higher earnings than White, non-Hispanic men, but they also had the largest wage gap compared to men of the same race.
OCCUPATIONS

Of the 4.3 million AA women who were employed, nearly one half worked in management, business, science, and the arts occupations. Meanwhile, of the over 250 thousand PI women who were employed, a majority worked in sales and office occupations, and less than 1 in 3 worked in management, business, science, and the arts occupations.

Key

Management, business, science & the arts
Sales & office
Service
Natural resources, construction & maintenance
Production, transportation & material moving

White

- 0.7% Management, business, science & the arts
- 4.5% Sales & office
- 32.5% Service
- 18.4% Natural resources, construction & maintenance
- 43.9% Production, transportation & material moving

AA

- 0.5% Management, business, science & the arts
- 6.3% Sales & office
- 24.9% Service
- 20.6% Natural resources, construction & maintenance
- 47.7% Production, transportation & material moving

PI

- 1.0% Management, business, science & the arts
- 5.5% Sales & office
- 36.9% Service
- 25.9% Natural resources, construction & maintenance
- 30.6% Production, transportation & material moving

Asian Indian

- 64.4% work in management, business, science & arts occupations
- 10.4% work in service occupations

Vietnamese

- 31.2% work in management, business, science & arts occupations
- 37.6% work in service occupations

Among AA women workers, Asian Indian women were the most likely to work in management, business, science, and the arts occupations, and the least likely to work in service occupations.

Vietnamese women on the other hand, were the most likely to work in service occupations and the least likely to work in management, business, science, and the arts occupations.

EDUCATION

AA and PI women age 25 and over are more likely to have less than a high school education compared to White non-Hispanic women. However, almost 1 in 2 AA women have a bachelor’s degree or higher – a much higher proportion than White non-Hispanic women and PI women.

Among AA women, Vietnamese are almost 6 times more likely than Japanese women to have less than a high school education, and about 2.5 times less likely than Asian Indian women to have a bachelor’s degree or higher.

Note: Data is for people 25 years and over.