

# **Some Facts about Bangladeshi Americans**

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## Population Size

Bangladeshi Americans are the third largest subgroup within the South Asian American diaspora after Asian Indians and Pakistanis (according to the U.S. Census Bureau). The majority of Bangladeshi Americans live in New York. Recent (2015) public data from the Census Bureau at state, county and city levels are not available for Bangladeshi Americans. Data from the American Community Survey from 2005-2015 3-year and 1-year reported only one state and one city. Thus, data from 2010 decennial report are also presented.

There are about 3,000 Bangladeshi Americans in the San Francisco Bay Area. Most of them live in the South and East Bay, San Francisco, and Sacramento.

<b>Table 1</b>	<b>Bangladeshi Americans</b>	<b>South Asian Americans</b>	<b>Asian Americans</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Population</b>				
USA	187,816	4,829,302	20,416,808	321,418,821
NY	73,026			
California*	10,665			
Texas*	9,151			
Michigan*	8,762			
New Jersey*	8,866			
Queens County, NY**	42,665			
Kings County, NY*	12,848			
Los Angeles County, CA*	5,245			
Santa Clara County, CA*	1,042			
Alameda County, CA*	533			
Sacramento County, CA*	297			
Contra Costa County, CA*	190			
San Francisco County, CA	113			
<b>Uninsured</b>	12.9%		7.5%	9.4%
<b>Limited English Proficiency</b>	43.2%		30.4%	8.6%
<b>Foreign-born</b>	74.3%		58.6%	13.5%
<b>Less than High School</b>	15.9%		12.9%	12.9%
<b>Diabetes prevalence</b>	28% <sup>1</sup>	16%-35%	10%	9.3%

2015 1-year American Community Survey

\*2010 Census

\*\*2011-13 3-year American Community Survey

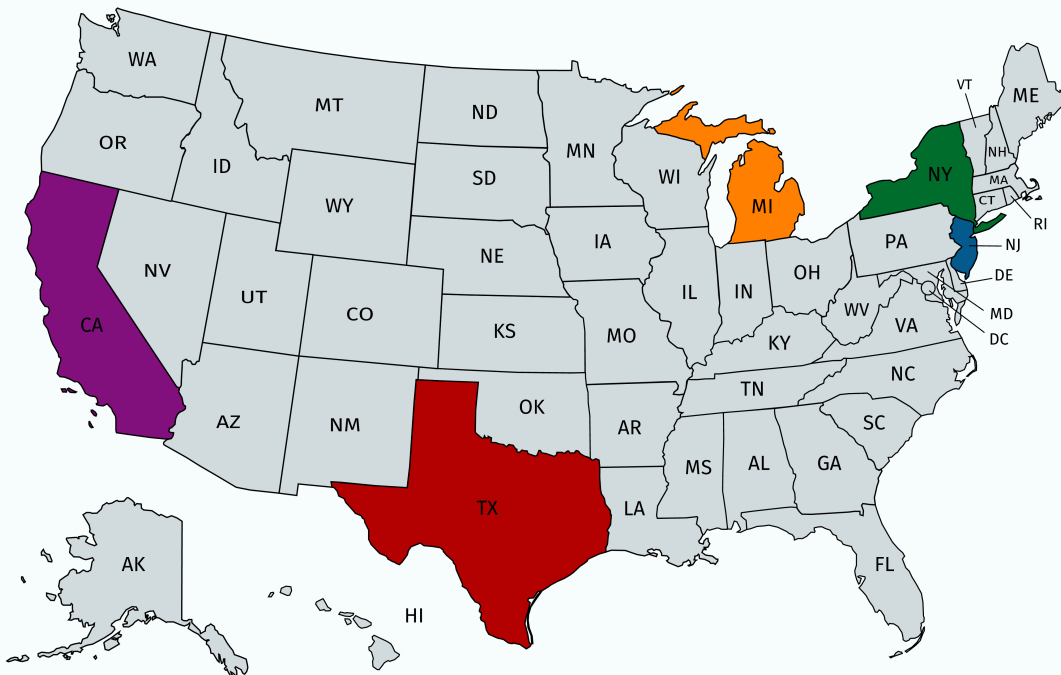
Bangladeshi Americans have very high rates of uninsurance, foreign-born population, and limited English proficiency (LEP) rates among people of communities of color. Nationally they have the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest uninsured population (12.9%); the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest foreign-born population (74.3%); the fourth highest population with limited English proficiency (43.2%); and the 9<sup>th</sup> highest with low high school education. All these rates are worse at state and city levels compared to the national level.

The 5 states, 5 counties, and 5 cities with the highest number of Bangladeshi Americans:

State	County	City
NY	Queens, NY (2011-2013 3 year)	New York City, NY
CA*	Kings, NY	Los Angeles, CA
TX*	Bronx, NY	Hamtramck, MI
MI*	Wayne, MI	Detroit, MI
NJ*	Los Angeles, CA	Warren, MI

\* 2010 Decennial

**MOST POPULOUS STATES IN THE US for BANGLADESHI AMERICANS**



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## Top 10 Ethnic Groups with Highest Rates of Uninsurance, Limited English Proficiency, Low Education, and Foreign-Birth<sup>2</sup>

Bangladeshi Americans are in the Top 10.  
(Data from 2015 1-year American Community Survey)

Top 10 Uninsured		
1	Other	20.3%
2	Nepalese	19.2%
3	Burmese	15.2%
4	Bangladeshi	12.9%
5	Pakistani	12.9%
6	Korean	10.3%
7	Laotian	10.0%
8	Micronesian	10.0%
9	Thai	9.8%
10	Cambodian	9.3%
US Average: 9.4%		
Asian American: 7.5%		
Black: 10.6%		
Hispanic: 19.5%		
NHPI: 7.8%		
White: 10.4%		

Top 10 Less than High School		
1	Burmese	48.8%
2	Other	38.0%
3	Cambodian	31.1%
4	Nepalese	28.0%
5	Laotian	27.7%
6	Hmong	26.2%
7	Vietnamese	26.2%
8	Chinese	16.3%
9	Bangladeshi	15.9%
10	Thai	14.7%
US Average: 12.9%		
Asian American: 12.9%		
Black: 15.1%		
Hispanic: 34.0%		
NHPI: 11.2%		
White: 11.0%		

Top 10: LEP/Language		
1	Burmese	69.3%
2	Nepalese	52.5%
3	Vietnamese	47.5%
4	Bangladeshi	43.2%
5	Chinese	40.4%
6	Taiwanese	38.2%
7	Cambodian	36.0%
8	Korean	34.6%
9	Hmong	34.2%
10	Other	34.2%
US Average: 8.6%		
Asian American: 30.4%		
Black: 3.1%		
Hispanic: 31.1%		
NHPI: 8.3%		
White: 6.0%		

Top 10: Foreign Born		
1	Nepalese	86.6%
2	Burmese	80.7%
3	Bangladeshi	74.3%
4	Asian Indian	68.4%
5	Pakistani	63.5%
6	Taiwanese	62.1%
7	Vietnamese	61.9%
8	Chinese	60.7%
9	Korean	58.6%
10	Indonesian	58.5%
US Average: 13.5%		
Asian American: 58.6%		
Black: 9.1%		
Hispanic: 34.5%		
NHPI: 14.9%		
White: 8.6%		

## Disease Profile

South Asian Americans suffer disproportionately higher from Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, and at lower levels of body weight compared to many other ethnic populations in the US. Public data and/or research on Bangladeshi Americans were not available at the time of this publication.

Table 2<sup>3</sup>

<b>Table 1: Differences in Mortality and Morbidity in the USA, South Asian American, and South Asian Populations</b>			
	<b>USA</b>	<b>South Asian Americans</b>	<b>South Asia</b>
<b>Population</b>	318 million (Census)	4.0 million (Census)	1.7 billion (WHO)
<b>T2DM – absolute #</b>	21.9 million (CDC)	640,000 – 1.4 million (estimated using available prevalence rates)*	36 million (WHO)
<b>T2DM – prevalence rate</b>	9.3% (CDC)	16% - 35% (Venkataraman et al. 2004; Rajpathak et al. 2010)	5% - 13.9% (Ramachandran et al. 2012)
<b>Obesity</b>	68.8% adults (CDC, NHANES/NHIS)	7% - 20% adults in California (Wolstein et al. 2015; Jih et al. 2014)	10% adults (Ramachandran et al. 2010)
<b>Top 5 mortality causes</b>	Heart disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory diseases, stroke, unintentional injuries (Johnson et al. 2014)	Heart disease, cancer, stroke, diabetes, accidents/injuries (Hastings et al. 2015) **For Asian Indians. Data not available for SAA.	Ischemic heart disease, tuberculosis, self harm, road injury, HIV/AIDS (WHO)
<b>Top 5 morbidity causes/disease burden</b>	Ischemic heart disease, lung cancer, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, road injuries (Murray et al. 2013)	Data not available for SAA.	Lower respiratory infections, preterm birth complications, diarrheal diseases, ischemic heart diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases (WHO)

\*4 million x 16% = 640,000; 4 million x 35% = 1.4 million

Table 3<sup>3</sup>

<b>Table 2: Mortality profile of Women in the U.S.</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Asian Indian women</b>	<b>Asian American women</b>	<b>NHW women</b>
<b>1</b>	Diseases of the heart	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the heart
<b>2</b>	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the heart	Malignant neoplasms
<b>3</b>	Cerebrovascular diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases
<b>4</b>	Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes mellitus	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
<b>5</b>	Accidents – Unintentional injuries	Influenza and pneumonia	Alzheimer’s disease
<b>6</b>	Influenza and pneumonia	Accidents – Unintentional injuries	Accidents – Unintentional injuries
<b>7</b>	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Influenza and pneumonia
<b>8</b>	Renal diseases	Alzheimer’s disease	Diabetes mellitus
<b>9</b>	Alzheimer’s disease	Renal Diseases	Renal diseases

Hastings et al., 2015

Table 4<sup>3</sup>

<b>Table 3: Mortality profile of Men in the U.S.</b>			
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Asian Indian men</b>	<b>Asian American men</b>	<b>NHW men</b>
<b>1</b>	Diseases of the heart	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the heart
<b>2</b>	Malignant neoplasms	Diseases of the heart	Malignant neoplasms
<b>3</b>	Accidents – Unintentional injuries	Cerebrovascular diseases	Chronic lower respiratory diseases
<b>4</b>	Cerebrovascular diseases	Accidents – Unintentional injuries	Accidents – Unintentional injuries
<b>5</b>	Diabetes mellitus	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Cerebrovascular diseases
<b>6</b>	Intentional self-harm	Diabetes mellitus	Diabetes mellitus
<b>7</b>	Influenza and pneumonia	Influenza and pneumonia	Intentional self-harm
<b>8</b>	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	Intentional self-harm	Influenza and pneumonia
<b>9</b>	Renal diseases	Renal Diseases	Alzheimer’s disease

Hastings et al., 2015

## References

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- 3 Khan S., Shah N., Parikh N., and Palaniappan L. Section III, Chapter 8: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in South Asian Americans. Edited by Pereira, M. 2017 (forthcoming).