Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Pacific Islanders

Face unique challenges combating cardiovascular disease

Asian Americans taken as an overall group are 50% less likely to die from heart disease than non-Hispanic white adults. But, ethnic subgroups show much higher rates of Cardiovascular Disease-related death.

Cardiovascular diseases are the Leading Killer of AANHPIs

Heart Disease & Stroke

Together cardiovascular diseases account for 32.9% of deaths among AANHPI men and 33.5% among AANHPI women.

Different Subgroups, Different Rates

NATIVE HAWAIIANS are 44% more likely to die from HEART DISEASE than other races in the U.S.

NATIVE HAWAIIANS are 31% more likely to die from STROKES than other races in the U.S.

AAHNPI Health Promotion and Intervention Should be targeted to overcome

Healthy eating and physically active living can contribute to cardiovascular fitness. However, individual efforts face structural barriers that can keep good health out of reach. Considering each community’s needs in a holistic way is the only way to effectively ensure healthy AANHPI populations.

Asian Pacific Partners for Empowerment, Advocacy & Leadership (APEAL) is a national health justice organization working to achieve health equity for Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians, Pacific Islanders, and other underserved communities.

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This infographic was based on the data sources listed below aggregated by the Asian & Pacific Islander American Health Forum in its health brief, Asian Americans, Native Hawaiians & Pacific Islanders and Cardiovascular Disease, 2008. Available at: http://www.apiahf.org/sites/default/files/CD_Healthbrief07c_2008.pdf

