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Research Methods in Communication

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12/7/18

Proposal 1

The main problem with the marginalization of Asian Americans in the U.S. society is a lack of community engagement. Members of the AAPI community, particularly those the ages of 20-29, are not active members and the community suffers from it. This group is not active because they have young children and do not have extra time for the community. Our interactive website would be helpful to this audience, and to the AAPI community as a whole.

Among the videos, the interviews with Laura Lai and Michelle Obama are effective. Both women effectively describe their orientation by identifying the problems and issues they each face in their experience as women of color. By creating empathy between the interviewee and the viewers, it helps the audience to fully understand both personal and societal problems and their significance, and a desire for them to be addressed and resolved. For example, Michelle Obama described in the video the orientation: her first meeting with Barack Obama. Michelle thinks she has a different background from Obama and she does not know much about Obama since first she met him. Later, they had a wonderful first date which is a resolution for Michelle's assumption and her reevaluation of Obama.

The Ai Weiwei and Auntie Amy's videos were not effective in establishing a good relationship between the interviewee and the audience because both interviews were impersonal, as they failed to state the orientation of these individuals, which in turn prevented any emotional

connection or response from the viewer. This causes a disconnect and also confusion of the importance of the complicating action and resolution of their stories.

The majority of the web pages viewed were effective in giving the viewers a sense of agency from the front page. The Asian Community Development Corporation, Asian American Civic Association, Atlas of Chinatown, and Boston Asian Y.E.S. all establish the issues that the AAPI community faces, from gentrification to community involvement. Each website gives the users a sense of agency, where they are able to read the organizations' mission statements and their work in trying to solve the problems. This initial establishment of the complications they face give way to hyperlinks and images of different ways that the viewer can get involved to resolve the problem. The most effective one is the Asian American Civic Association. The frontpage gives a sense of agency as it provides two different versions, one in English and one in traditional Chinese, to gain a variety of viewers. And it defines what projects and events that they accomplish so far that engages the viewer to get involved in non-profit organization and communities. The videos on the front page show their goal and purpose that tries to inspire viewers to participate in their communities. On the other hand, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Asian American Commission was less effective than the other websites in giving the user a sense of agency. The front page did not define the problem, and while it gave the viewers options to get involved it did not give reasoning as to why it was important to.

Proposal 2

The first theme focuses on how AAPI individuals feel like outsiders because their own cultural values are vastly different from mainstream society and American culture. People look different, speak different, and value different things so coming into this new environment is intimidating. Lissette Le, the executive director for the VietAid organization, discussed how

these immigrants feel when they first arrive. Le stated, “When young participants go to school it’s not like they, they often do not have teachers that look like them and you know there’s no language opportunities to speak Vietnamese.” [time code: 6:07-6:19] This supports the claim that the AAPI people feel as though they do not belong in our society, and with this case the children feel out of place as they enter a school where everyone looks different and only speaks English. In addition, in the interview with C.N.Le, the faculty in the Sociology and director of Asian and Asian American Studies at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, he discusses how the AAPI community faces discrimination and prejudice, based on his experiences as a professor. He mentioned in the interview, “When I teach my students the two main predominant stereotypes applied to Asian American historically and continuing today are first that all Asian Americans are the same and all Asian Americans are foreigners.” [time code: 7:09-7:24] Asian Americans are still foreigners in this country even they born here or live here for a long time.

The second theme revolves around AAPI individuals and their lack of sense of community in the larger society. The AAPI community are still facing bias and discrimination, which encourages Asian Americans to consider themselves as group in the U.S society. Besides discrimination and prejudice, C.N.Le advocated Asian Americans to know what it means to live in the U.S. society and encouraged them to be open minded. C.N.Le said, “I would really encourage people to venture beyond what’s familiar to them, what’s comfortable to them, what is easy for them. Not just geographically speaking but also kind of culturally and socially as well and to take a chance to kind of stretch yourself to learn more about different people, different communities, different national, different societies because you know were a society that’s becoming increasingly globalized, increasingly diverse, multicultural and so it’s really important for people to understand how they fit into this larger kind of social political and economic

environment.” [time code: 15:14-15:59] Asian Americans should be given the chance to be diverse in their own nationality and share their culture through participating in the larger community without facing discrimination. This recognition will lead to more participation of AAPI individuals in society and improvement in diversity of the overall community.

Visibility is one thing with which many AAPI members struggle. This stems from the second theme, a lack of sense of community in the broader society and a need to reach out to create their own community. This visibility will get more members active, so more can reach out and give back, strengthening the community each time someone participates. Lisette Le, Vietnamese-American, echoes this feeling in her interview, saying, “For us it’s about kind of telling folk who we serve, helping people kind of see that when they’re volunteering that there’s a face behind the activity that they’re doing” [time code 6:43-6:75]. What she means is that volunteering and participating in society is important to her community, as it will make both immigrants and others in the community interact with each other, making the whole more comfortable with one another. Members of communities like AAPI who have reached out successfully also believe that visibility and giving back is important, as it strengthens the community they already helped build. Bhuwan Gautam has been doing this exact thing, and feels like giving back and showing the community that it can be involved is one of the best things they can do to help. He stated, “I would ask you to give back to your communities, whatever the ways you can help enable the community members in your organization.” [time code 34:53-35:07].

The third theme centers around how the AAPI community find it challenging to interact with mainstream society and be an active member of the community. Due to the lack of representation in the media and government, as well as the lack of resources to overcome obstacles such as language barrier, cultural differences, and so on, AAPI members feel

underrepresented and isolated. This is illustrated in C.N. Lee's interview where he explained, "[...] being the only Asian family in our neighborhood and just being socialized to thinking of myself as being white" [time code: 8:29-8:39]. This rejection of his own identity demonstrates his attempt at assimilating to the American culture and society, a common theme among AAPI individuals who do not see any representation from their own culture or ethnicity in schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. Richard Chu, another interviewee, also spoke to this issue of lack of representation and how that also encourages issues such as racism, discrimination, and stereotyping against the Asian community, "[...] for example there is an image of the Asians as a model minority, part of the model minority. And that I think divides us further and also discounts the fact that many other Asians don't belong to that model minority stereotype and I feel we are not careful at pointing that out then many of us in the Asian American community are really left out or just misrepresented" [time code: 1:28-2:09]. Chu pointed out that from these issues of broad discrimination against overall Asian community, it leads to individuals feeling isolated as they are either underrepresented, or represented in a harmful way, causing these members to not want to get involved in their communities.

Our fourth and final theme recognizes that for many members of the AAPI community, their identity, or sense of who they are, gets lost as they try to become accustomed to American culture. Richard Chu stated in his interview that, "the Asian American community is either left out entirely or very misrepresented due to stereotypes" [time code: 1:41-1:48]. For many Asian Americans, they are made to feel like outcasts because of where they're from, how they look and how they speak. Stephanie Fan echoed this in her interview. She spoke about why she felt there was a need for AAPI: "Mount Hope cemetery which is in Mattapan and is owned by the city, has a section for many of the earliest Chinese immigrants who came to this country, and that part of

the cemetery was neglected. So they felt like there was a need, we need to do something, we cannot let these stones be overturned” [time code: 5:45-6:05]. A lot of AAPI individuals came to this country when they were young children, so growing up in the American school system with bullies takes a harsh toll on one's self image. Many Asian Americans grow up feeling ashamed of themselves or even leave their cultures behind for a new one, growing up surrounded by white classmates, white professors, and even white celebrities, it leaves one with the thought of “this is what I should be.” Richard Chu didn't accept his identity for a long time, however he eventually learned how to appreciate his own culture and accept himself through education and community. The more you educate yourself on current issues, the better you'll be at stopping the stereotypes and be able to represent your community properly. Active involvement in your community will help one gain respect and recognition from other communities, making your town or community an even better place for future generations to come.

Summary of historical documents

There were twelve historical documents that we analyzed, seven census, two Suffolk University yearbooks, and three Suffolk student information charts to support the main problem with the marginalization of Asian Americans in the U.S. society. All the historical documents were mainly focused from 1990, 2000, and 2010.

Overall, all of the historical documents are focusing on the Asian population in the United States. The growth of Asian population data is from the Massachusetts State Census and U.S Census. They mainly talk about how the Asian American community is growing rapidly throughout the U.S. This data can be found in the Census as well as the enrollment of international students at Suffolk University. The Asian American community occupies a large area of population in the U.S. One of the historical documents talks about the AAPI population

and distribution, which means the Asian American community established an organization, helping them get involved in society and American culture.

The Census illustrates the Asian Population in the U.S. during 1990, 2000, and 2010. The Census collects the most accurate data of the population as opposed to other documents which cannot gain access to that information.. The Suffolk Yearbooks are filled with pictures of all the students and faculty members of that year, they also include the university's activities and events that took place on campus and around the city. The yearbooks show that there were very few Asian Americans attending Suffolk at that time. The Yearbooks show visual information through pictures, with this we can see the growth of Asian population in Suffolk University between 1990 & 2000. The chart, bar graph, and table show the growth for both graduate and undergraduate international student enrollment at Suffolk University. This information depicts how Suffolk University become more diverse throughout 20 years (1990, 2000, and 2010). The chart, bar graph, and table show the growth comparison of each year because of side by side data.

In conclusion, all of these documents accurately inform us on the growth of the Asian American population throughout the United States. While the AAPI population is growing rapidly, there still is lack of involvement in these communities. 7,737,929 Asian Americans out of 209,279,149 in total voted in 2000. However, AAPI contributes lots of benefits for the Asian American community. AAPI needs more Asian Americans to get involved in their community.

Theme Organization & Explanation

- 1. Visibility is one thing with which many AAPI members struggle. This stems from a lack of sense of community in the broader society and a need to reach out to create their own community.**

Visibility is the first theme as it's one of the most important issues members in the AAPI community face. The lack of visibility that these individuals face in American society is an overarching theme that leads to the other issues identified like underrepresentation, outsider mentality, and a loss of identity. Visibility may be increased through the interviewees relaying their personal experiences and stories as AAPI member individuals, where they speak to both the stereotyping and discrimination they faced as well as their final acceptance of their own identity. By being able to communicate to a larger audience of their personal experiences, it will allow more AAPI members to feel connected to their stories as they may relate to them, as well as encourage the broader American society to empathize with their stories.

2. Asian Americans feel like outsiders because they are not from this country and do not necessarily fit into our culture right away.

Lack of representation illustrates the need for those in the AAPI community to feel included in American culture without having to change their own culture or values. Due to the lack of representation in the media and government, as well as the lack of resources to overcome obstacles such as language barrier, cultural differences, and so on, AAPI members feel underrepresented and isolated. Through identifying broad stereotypes that are common themes within American society, it encourages the audience to become self reflexive in identifying how they may contribute to this larger problem.

3. The AAPI community find it challenging to interact with mainstream society and be an active member of the community.

From the lack of representation, many AAPI members then face issues getting involved in the community as they feel it is not inclusive of their diverse backgrounds. Many of those in American society views the AAPI community in general as one group: Asian. This

generalization does not differentiate the immense cultural differences within the AAPI community and instead clumps them into one stereotype.

4. Many members of the AAPI community feel that their identity, or sense of who they are, gets lost as they try to become accustomed to American culture.

When AAPI members do get involved in the community, many feel as though that in order to do so they must lose a part of their own identity in order to fit in. The cultural values in American society is vastly different than most Eastern ideologies, and in order to adapt in an environment so that they may feel included, many AAPI individuals reject their own identity. This rejection only hurts themselves as well as the larger American society; the United States was built from immigrants, encouraging diversity in every which way, and to lose an AAPI individual's identity is to lose part of the diversity that makes the United States so unique. This is our final theme in our organization as the problem then develops into how an AAPI individual may get involved in the larger American society without feeling as if they have to change a fundamental part of themselves or their values.

Theme

Many members of the AAPI community feel that their identity, or sense of who they are, gets lost as they try to become accustomed to American culture. AAPI members share their experiences of finding their identity in the U.S community. C.N.Le is the professor in the University of Massachusetts, he had hard time to find out his identity. He tells audiences that how he confused about his identity in the white community. During the interview C.N.Le says, "There were time when you know I was kind of embarrassed to be different, to be Asian, to be a Person of Color. And you know growing up there was a level of internalized self-hatred that I think a lot of young Asian Americans go through, especially those who grow up in a

predominantly white environment.”[21:29-22:19]. C.N.Le faced struggle to identify himself in the white community. He thought to be a Person of Color was special in the society because his neighbor mostly were whites. The Suffolk University enrollment data also illustrated the population of international students and Asian American students in this American college. In 1990, there only had few International students enrolled in American school, which they were tried to put self into this white community. However, they presented the minority of the school because only few of them had educated in a American College. They might lose their identity because the students that study around them mostly were white. These few Asian American students will easily to “transfer” into whites because they were influenced by white culture, therefore they had confusion for their identity. Another member of AAPI is Richard Chu, he advises his audiences to be knowing who you are and what your position in the society. As he said in the interview: “I think one advice would be to really know yourself, first. Really know what your values are. And to also then challenge oneself or encourage oneself to be, to be better people to be contributing citizens of society. And not just to study hard and work hard so that you can get a paying job but to use your education to really expose yourself to the world especially people who are less fortunate who have much less than we do who are underserved.” [02:30-04:05] He does not want Asian Americans to just set themselves into a particular position of the community. He wants Asian Americans to know their identity and values in society. Suffolk University yearbooks were other historical documents to illustrate how Asian Americans lose their identity as they try to become accustomed to American culture. One of the Asian American students in the yearbook wears American style clothes instead what they may wear at home. The shirt that the Asian boy wears has some English letters on it. That is an evidence to show that Asian boy was adapted into American culture and lost his Asian identity.

Interactive Website

The interactive website we have created uses photos and videos in an easy to navigate format in order to reach the largest audience possible. The idea is to be able to show how involvement in the community has changed over the years, as well as give users the agency to search for upcoming events. There are photos of past year books to show the progression in the involvement of Asian Americans at Suffolk. This shows on a small scale how the times are changing, as there are more and more students of Asian descent in the yearbooks as the years go on. Paired with this will be the census from the same years as the yearbooks to show a grander scale than just Suffolk.

The video we have included on the site is an interview with Bhuwan Gautam who is the President of Board of Directors for the Bhutanese Society of Western Massachusetts Inc. This interview is about himself and his feelings towards AAPI involvement in general, as well as how he got into the position he did. This interview shows the audience the power of involvement by showing someone in a very high position who has experienced the same struggles that current users may have felt. This portion of the site aims to get people feeling more comfortable with the idea of involvement.

Website

<https://sites.suffolk.edu/aapinvolvement/aapinvolvement-homepage/>

Appendices

Demographic Data

1. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the US, regions, Divisions, and States, 1990
2. The Asian Population: 2000
3. The Asian Population: 2010
4. US Department of Commerce Letterhead

Enrollment Data

5. International Students by Citizenship Fall 2000
6. Fall Semester Trends in International Student Enrollments 1990-2000
7. Fall Semester Graduate, Undergraduate, and Caps Headcounts 1990-2000

Appendix 1: Asian and Pacific Islander, for the US, regions, Divisions, and States, 1990

Table C-1. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 (100-Percent Data)									
(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)									
Geographic area	Asian								
	Total	Total	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian	Korean	Vietnamese	Cambodian
United States.....	7 273 662	6 908 638	1 645 472	1 406 770	847 562	815 447	798 849	614 547	147 411
REGION AND DIVISION									
Northeast.....	1 335 375	1 324 865	445 089	142 958	74 202	285 103	182 061	60 509	30 176
New England.....	231 656	228 939	72 299	15 393	15 055	36 282	21 086	21 737	20 560
Middle Atlantic.....	1 103 719	1 095 926	372 790	127 565	59 147	248 821	160 975	38 772	9 616
Midwest.....	768 069	755 403	133 336	113 354	63 210	146 211	109 087	51 932	12 921
East North Central.....	572 673	565 235	103 253	96 722	50 477	122 902	80 152	26 351	7 046
West North Central.....	195 396	190 168	30 083	16 632	12 733	23 309	28 935	25 581	5 875
South.....	1 122 248	1 094 179	204 430	159 378	67 193	195 525	153 163	168 501	19 279
South Atlantic.....	631 133	616 267	114 013	108 098	38 849	113 719	100 827	61 944	11 125
East South Central.....	84 464	81 694	14 836	8 606	8 681	15 053	12 057	9 657	1 624
West South Central.....	406 651	396 218	75 581	42 674	19 663	66 753	40 279	96 900	6 530
West.....	4 047 970	3 734 191	862 617	991 080	642 957	188 608	354 538	333 605	85 035
Mountain.....	217 120	198 200	40 007	31 527	34 254	15 435	27 615	19 548	3 479
Pacific.....	3 830 850	3 535 991	822 610	959 553	608 703	173 173	326 923	314 057	81 556
DIVISION AND STATE									
New England									
Maine.....	6 683	6 450	1 262	1 058	590	607	858	642	767
New Hampshire.....	9 343	9 121	2 314	874	747	1 697	1 501	553	276
Vermont.....	3 215	3 134	679	253	373	529	563	236	58
Massachusetts.....	143 392	142 137	53 792	6 212	8 784	19 719	11 744	15 449	14 050
Rhode Island.....	18 325	18 019	3 170	1 836	750	1 975	1 294	772	3 655
Connecticut.....	50 698	50 078	11 082	5 160	3 811	11 755	5 126	4 085	1 754
Middle Atlantic									
New York.....	693 760	689 303	284 144	62 259	35 281	140 985	95 648	15 555	3 646
New Jersey.....	272 521	270 839	59 084	53 146	17 253	79 440	38 540	7 330	475
Pennsylvania.....	137 438	135 784	29 562	12 160	6 613	28 396	26 787	15 887	5 495
East North Central									
Ohio.....	91 179	89 723	19 447	10 268	10 485	20 848	11 237	4 964	2 213
Indiana.....	37 617	36 660	7 371	4 754	4 715	7 095	5 475	2 467	412
Illinois.....	285 311	282 569	49 936	64 224	21 831	64 200	41 506	10 309	3 026
Michigan.....	104 983	103 501	19 145	13 786	10 681	23 845	16 316	6 117	874
Wisconsin.....	53 583	52 782	7 354	3 690	2 765	6 914	5 618	2 494	521
West North Central									
Minnesota.....	77 886	76 952	8 980	4 237	3 581	8 234	11 576	9 387	3 858
Iowa.....	25 476	25 037	4 442	1 607	1 619	3 021	4 618	2 882	611
Missouri.....	41 277	39 271	8 614	5 624	3 391	6 111	5 731	4 380	628
North Dakota.....	3 462	3 317	557	708	245	482	526	281	54
South Dakota.....	3 123	2 938	385	531	286	287	525	268	76
Nebraska.....	12 422	11 945	1 775	1 377	1 574	1 218	1 943	1 806	98
Kansas.....	31 750	30 708	5 330	2 548	2 037	3 956	4 016	6 577	550
South Atlantic									
Delaware.....	9 057	8 888	2 301	1 321	690	2 183	1 229	348	23
Maryland.....	139 719	138 148	30 868	19 376	6 617	28 330	30 320	8 862	1 768
District of Columbia.....	11 214	10 923	3 144	2 082	1 029	1 601	814	747	55
Virginia.....	159 053	156 036	21 238	35 067	7 931	20 494	30 164	20 693	3 889
West Virginia.....	7 459	7 283	1 170	1 606	780	1 981	777	184	27
North Carolina.....	52 166	49 970	8 859	5 332	5 040	9 847	7 267	5 211	1 367
South Carolina.....	22 382	21 399	3 039	5 521	1 885	3 900	2 577	1 752	239
Georgia.....	75 781	73 764	12 657	5 848	6 372	13 926	15 275	7 801	2 140
Florida.....	154 302	149 856	30 737	31 945	8 505	31 457	12 404	16 346	1 617
East South Central									
Kentucky.....	17 812	16 983	2 736	2 193	2 513	2 922	2 972	1 506	231
Tennessee.....	31 839	30 944	5 653	3 032	3 440	5 911	4 508	2 062	942
Alabama.....	21 797	21 088	3 929	1 816	2 028	4 348	3 454	2 274	427
Mississippi.....	13 016	12 679	2 518	1 565	700	1 872	1 123	3 815	24
West South Central									
Arkansas.....	12 530	12 125	1 726	1 569	957	1 329	1 037	2 348	28
Louisiana.....	41 099	40 173	5 430	3 731	1 526	5 083	2 750	17 598	308
Oklahoma.....	33 563	32 002	5 193	3 024	2 385	4 546	4 717	7 320	307
Texas.....	319 459	311 918	63 232	34 350	14 795	55 795	31 775	69 634	5 887
Mountain									
Montana.....	4 259	3 958	655	735	829	248	668	159	4
Idaho.....	9 365	8 492	1 420	1 083	2 719	473	935	600	66
Wyoming.....	2 806	2 638	554	408	583	240	402	124	6
Colorado.....	59 862	57 122	8 695	5 426	11 402	3 836	11 339	7 210	1 320
New Mexico.....	14 124	13 363	2 607	2 018	1 895	1 593	1 464	1 485	55
Arizona.....	55 206	51 699	14 136	7 904	6 302	5 663	5 863	5 239	787
Utah.....	33 371	25 696	5 322	1 905	6 500	1 557	2 629	2 797	997
Nevada.....	38 127	35 232	6 618	12 048	4 024	1 825	4 315	1 934	244
Pacific									
Washington.....	210 958	195 918	33 962	43 799	34 366	8 205	29 697	18 696	11 096
Oregon.....	69 269	64 232	13 652	7 411	11 796	3 508	8 668	9 088	2 101
California.....	2 845 659	2 735 060	704 850	731 685	312 989	159 973	259 941	280 223	68 190
Alaska.....	19 728	17 814	1 342	7 976	2 066	472	4 163	582	50
Hawaii.....	685 236	522 967	68 804	168 682	247 486	1 015	24 454	5 468	119

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-1. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 (100-Percent Data) - Con.

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Asian - Con.				Pacific Islander				Other Pacific Islander	Geographic area
Hmong	Laotian	Thai	Other Asian	Total	Hawaiian	Samoan	Guamanian		
90 082	149 014	91 275	302 209	365 024	211 014	62 964	49 345	41 701	United States
									REGION AND DIVISION
1 731	15 928	11 801	75 307	10 510	4 135	1 503	3 603	1 269	Northeast
1 183	10 149	2 520	12 675	2 717	1 142	389	849	337	New England
548	5 779	9 281	62 632	7 793	2 993	1 114	2 754	932	Middle Atlantic
37 166	27 775	12 981	47 430	12 666	5 534	2 243	3 150	1 739	Midwest
19 373	14 049	9 135	35 775	7 438	3 471	995	2 167	805	East North Central
17 793	13 726	3 846	11 655	5 228	2 063	1 248	983	934	West North Central
1 621	29 262	23 747	72 080	28 069	12 240	4 055	8 296	3 478	South
1 119	12 132	14 283	40 158	14 866	6 562	2 243	4 504	1 557	South Atlantic
95	3 890	1 754	5 441	2 770	1 350	469	746	205	East South Central
407	13 240	7 710	26 481	10 433	4 328	1 343	3 046	1 716	West South Central
49 564	76 049	42 746	107 392	313 779	189 105	55 163	34 296	35 215	West
1 486	6 635	5 831	12 383	18 920	7 144	2 995	2 429	6 352	Mountain
48 078	69 414	36 915	95 009	294 859	181 961	52 168	31 867	28 863	Pacific
									DIVISION AND STATE
									New England
-	101	113	452	233	115	39	58	21	Maine
2	380	233	544	222	116	23	67	16	New Hampshire
3	115	80	245	81	25	18	24	14	Vermont
248	3 985	1 424	6 730	1 255	505	204	364	182	Massachusetts
884	2 579	141	963	306	112	20	134	40	Rhode Island
46	2 989	529	3 741	620	269	85	202	64	Connecticut
									Middle Atlantic
165	3 253	6 230	42 137	4 457	1 496	586	1 803	572	New York
25	478	1 758	13 310	1 682	638	217	644	183	New Jersey
358	2 048	1 293	7 185	1 654	859	311	307	177	Pennsylvania
									East North Central
253	2 578	1 515	5 915	1 456	785	180	333	158	Ohio
57	674	654	2 986	957	528	151	217	61	Indiana
433	4 985	5 180	16 939	2 742	1 000	367	1 105	270	Illinois
2 257	2 190	1 284	7 006	1 482	787	191	283	221	Michigan
16 373	3 622	502	2 929	801	371	106	229	95	Wisconsin
									West North Central
16 833	6 381	576	3 309	934	383	120	165	266	Minnesota
227	3 374	921	1 715	439	244	59	81	55	Iowa
13	654	1 088	3 037	2 006	621	775	272	338	Missouri
2	54	114	294	145	76	9	30	30	North Dakota
27	138	129	286	185	74	13	50	48	South Dakota
78	810	343	923	477	243	54	117	63	Nebraska
613	2 315	675	2 091	1 042	422	218	268	134	Kansas
									South Atlantic
-	107	142	544	169	65	23	63	18	Delaware
1	767	2 578	8 661	1 571	636	154	581	200	Maryland
-	51	212	1 188	291	101	34	108	48	District of Columbia
7	2 589	3 312	10 652	3 017	1 384	440	923	270	Virginia
-	38	226	494	176	91	28	41	16	West Virginia
708	2 048	1 183	3 108	2 196	963	416	636	181	North Carolina
76	598	565	1 247	983	426	159	317	81	South Carolina
320	3 511	1 608	4 306	2 017	847	412	594	164	Georgia
7	2 423	4 457	9 958	4 446	2 049	577	1 241	579	Florida
									East South Central
1	260	403	1 246	829	338	194	220	77	Kentucky
79	2 772	586	1 959	895	503	120	209	63	Tennessee
8	799	526	1 479	709	343	77	247	42	Alabama
7	59	239	757	337	166	78	70	23	Mississippi
									West South Central
23	1 982	248	878	405	226	55	95	29	Arkansas
1	1 024	704	2 018	926	411	169	291	55	Louisiana
207	902	942	2 459	1 561	712	203	451	195	Oklahoma
176	9 332	5 816	21 126	7 541	2 979	916	2 209	1 437	Texas
									Mountain
146	185	107	222	301	179	49	43	30	Montana
-	482	188	526	873	476	145	95	157	Idaho
-	17	91	213	168	93	25	35	15	Wyoming
1 202	1 996	1 184	3 512	2 740	1 368	345	778	249	Colorado
-	522	440	1 284	761	408	119	149	85	New Mexico
9	855	1 381	3 560	3 507	1 690	416	709	692	Arizona
105	1 774	617	1 493	7 675	1 396	1 570	148	4 561	Utah
24	804	1 823	1 573	2 895	1 534	326	472	563	Nevada
									Pacific
741	6 191	2 386	6 779	15 040	5 423	4 130	3 779	1 708	Washington
438	3 262	876	3 432	5 037	2 415	565	701	1 356	Oregon
46 892	58 058	32 064	80 195	110 599	34 447	31 917	25 059	19 176	California
1	226	369	567	1 914	934	522	208	250	Alaska
6	1 677	1 220	4 036	162 269	138 742	15 034	2 120	6 373	Hawaii

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-2. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 (Sample Data)

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	Total	Asian							
		Total	Chinese	Filipino	Japanese	Asian Indian	Korean	Vietnamese	Cambodian
United States.....	7 226 986	6 876 394	1 648 696	1 419 711	866 160	786 694	797 304	593 213	149 047
REGION AND DIVISION									
Northeast.....	1 320 446	1 310 484	443 866	145 852	76 022	275 212	182 057	57 616	29 388
New England.....	226 280	223 661	70 985	15 926	15 195	35 550	21 211	20 526	19 839
Middle Atlantic.....	1 094 166	1 086 823	372 881	129 926	60 827	239 662	160 846	37 090	9 549
Midwest.....	757 571	745 661	129 394	117 797	63 514	141 158	110 058	47 554	11 764
East North Central.....	566 704	559 985	100 867	100 849	50 367	120 408	80 216	23 555	6 319
West North Central.....	190 867	185 676	28 527	16 948	13 147	20 750	29 842	23 999	5 445
South.....	1 101 399	1 073 957	205 373	160 078	68 804	189 407	149 680	159 780	20 030
South Atlantic.....	619 629	605 606	114 321	107 589	40 593	110 578	98 244	59 411	10 969
East South Central.....	82 364	79 498	15 252	8 564	8 328	13 904	12 098	8 837	1 755
West South Central.....	399 406	388 853	75 800	43 925	19 883	64 925	39 338	91 532	7 306
West.....	4 047 570	3 746 292	870 063	995 984	657 820	180 917	355 509	328 263	87 865
Mountain.....	215 057	196 823	38 801	32 942	35 710	14 253	28 240	18 930	3 521
Pacific.....	3 832 513	3 549 469	831 262	963 042	622 110	166 664	327 269	309 333	84 344
DIVISION AND STATE									
New England									
Maine.....	6 859	6 602	1 103	955	788	567	933	724	842
New Hampshire.....	9 035	8 856	2 128	952	701	2 015	1 398	274	270
Vermont.....	3 064	2 982	591	357	396	377	642	173	44
Massachusetts.....	140 745	139 495	53 545	6 567	8 830	18 885	12 124	14 653	13 849
Rhode Island.....	17 615	17 411	3 146	1 659	611	1 856	1 140	735	3 666
Connecticut.....	48 962	48 315	10 472	5 436	3 869	11 850	4 974	3 967	1 168
Middle Atlantic									
New York.....	689 262	685 480	285 332	64 500	36 458	132 801	97 111	15 943	3 746
New Jersey.....	269 808	268 097	58 080	52 525	17 600	79 367	38 241	6 186	502
Pennsylvania.....	135 096	133 246	29 469	12 901	6 769	27 494	25 494	14 961	5 301
East North Central									
Ohio.....	89 238	87 991	18 467	10 516	10 451	21 289	11 270	4 152	2 265
Indiana.....	36 595	35 575	6 572	4 366	4 709	7 638	5 103	2 376	280
Illinois.....	284 944	282 537	49 773	67 383	22 150	62 810	41 436	9 329	2 686
Michigan.....	102 869	101 513	18 658	14 571	10 313	22 401	16 689	5 404	634
Wisconsin.....	53 058	52 369	7 397	4 013	2 744	6 270	5 718	2 294	454
West North Central									
Minnesota.....	76 771	75 980	8 283	4 284	3 708	7 220	12 262	9 543	3 209
Iowa.....	24 325	23 899	4 172	1 642	1 514	2 834	4 557	2 356	655
Missouri.....	39 580	37 563	8 257	5 813	3 857	4 809	5 410	3 870	656
North Dakota.....	3 184	3 028	421	717	252	430	492	206	66
South Dakota.....	3 327	3 135	461	706	239	345	578	351	90
Nebraska.....	12 566	12 011	1 981	1 442	1 696	1 235	2 194	1 245	132
Kansas.....	31 114	30 060	4 952	2 344	1 881	3 877	4 349	6 428	637
South Atlantic									
Delaware.....	8 770	8 635	2 149	1 181	623	2 186	1 324	432	42
Maryland.....	137 663	136 123	30 596	19 128	7 307	28 873	28 518	7 970	1 954
District of Columbia.....	11 233	11 059	3 028	2 065	1 166	1 598	935	732	65
Virginia.....	158 808	156 042	22 102	34 586	7 738	20 440	30 369	21 729	3 956
West Virginia.....	7 505	7 333	1 188	1 477	721	2 154	772	108	34
North Carolina.....	50 395	48 393	8 907	4 870	5 277	9 291	6 962	4 872	1 640
South Carolina.....	21 298	20 403	2 819	5 491	1 876	4 046	2 473	1 357	141
Georgia.....	73 757	71 831	13 180	6 005	6 797	12 873	14 432	6 990	1 810
Florida.....	150 200	145 787	30 352	32 786	9 088	29 117	12 459	15 221	1 327
East South Central									
Kentucky.....	17 309	16 494	2 960	1 992	2 340	2 376	3 316	1 328	200
Tennessee.....	30 595	29 426	5 415	3 211	3 221	5 237	4 329	1 822	1 079
Alabama.....	21 754	21 226	4 415	1 837	1 983	4 129	3 290	2 316	462
Mississippi.....	12 706	12 352	2 462	1 524	784	2 162	1 163	3 371	14
West South Central									
Arkansas.....	12 098	11 660	1 621	1 524	1 052	1 353	1 168	1 731	81
Louisiana.....	39 675	38 831	5 718	3 422	1 266	5 247	2 683	16 545	280
Oklahoma.....	32 561	30 985	5 234	2 978	2 393	4 040	4 487	6 927	470
Texas.....	315 072	307 377	63 227	36 001	15 172	54 285	31 000	66 329	6 475
Mountain									
Montana.....	4 256	4 020	688	683	920	219	726	228	-
Idaho.....	9 096	8 297	1 275	1 064	2 830	377	964	566	74
Wyoming.....	2 742	2 555	513	513	584	115	362	80	26
Colorado.....	59 411	56 689	8 810	5 837	12 136	3 301	11 149	7 185	981
New Mexico.....	14 372	13 508	2 365	2 043	2 088	1 628	1 571	1 504	51
Arizona.....	54 127	51 046	13 163	8 606	6 482	5 598	6 541	4 588	1 021
Utah.....	33 000	25 433	5 137	2 181	6 585	1 344	2 720	2 728	1 061
Nevada.....	38 053	35 275	6 850	12 015	4 085	1 671	4 207	2 051	307
Pacific									
Washington.....	211 292	197 359	34 114	45 705	34 989	7 965	30 292	18 246	10 757
Oregon.....	67 641	62 707	13 746	7 064	11 927	3 190	8 653	8 375	2 224
California.....	2 847 835	2 744 709	713 423	733 941	320 730	154 122	259 908	276 759	71 178
Alaska.....	19 354	17 549	1 210	8 100	2 173	517	4 055	396	75
Hawaii.....	686 391	527 145	68 769	168 232	252 291	870	24 361	5 557	110

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-2. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1990 (Sample Data) - Con.
(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Asian - Con.				Pacific Islander				Other Pacific Islander	Geographic area
Hmong	Laotian	Thai	Other Asian	Total	Hawaiian	Samoan	Guamanian		
94 439	147 375	91 360	282 395	350 592	205 501	57 679	47 754	39 658	United States
1 941	15 034	12 296	71 200	9 962	4 352	1 364	3 000	1 246	REGION AND DIVISION
1 325	9 439	2 633	11 032	2 619	1 143	361	876	239	Northeast
616	5 595	9 663	60 168	7 343	3 209	1 003	2 124	1 007	New England
38 796	26 312	13 051	46 263	11 910	5 400	2 023	2 918	1 569	Middle Atlantic
20 008	13 117	9 175	35 104	6 719	3 219	781	2 039	680	Midwest
18 788	13 195	3 876	11 159	5 191	2 181	1 242	879	889	East North Central
1 272	28 692	24 567	66 274	27 442	12 021	3 458	8 527	3 436	West North Central
990	11 175	14 479	37 257	14 023	6 521	1 908	4 221	1 373	South
26	3 797	1 671	5 266	2 866	1 355	588	795	128	South Atlantic
256	13 720	8 417	23 751	10 553	4 145	962	3 511	1 935	East South Central
52 430	77 337	41 446	98 658	301 278	183 728	50 834	33 309	33 407	West South Central
1 639	5 637	5 937	11 213	18 234	7 081	2 900	2 221	6 032	West
50 791	71 700	35 509	87 445	283 044	176 647	47 934	31 088	27 375	Mountain
									Pacific
									DIVISION AND STATE
									New England
-	35	110	545	257	121	44	79	13	Maine
-	522	155	441	179	141	3	27	8	New Hampshire
-	132	29	241	82	17	32	16	17	Vermont
134	3 862	1 554	5 492	1 250	404	149	527	170	Massachusetts
1 185	2 241	233	939	204	80	-	104	20	Rhode Island
6	2 647	552	3 374	647	380	133	123	11	Connecticut
									Middle Atlantic
142	2 975	6 442	40 030	3 782	1 410	468	1 332	572	New York
16	481	1 999	13 100	1 711	782	295	447	187	New Jersey
458	2 139	1 222	7 038	1 850	1 017	240	345	248	Pennsylvania
									East North Central
199	2 260	1 426	5 696	1 247	661	121	279	186	Ohio
101	654	655	3 121	1 020	548	177	218	77	Indiana
424	4 274	5 343	16 929	2 407	925	260	1 083	139	Illinois
2 304	2 540	1 353	6 646	1 356	724	168	279	185	Michigan
16 980	3 389	398	2 712	689	361	55	180	93	Wisconsin
									West North Central
17 764	6 247	575	2 885	791	324	58	150	259	Minnesota
341	3 322	863	1 643	426	274	68	48	36	Iowa
-	677	1 155	3 059	2 017	708	746	235	328	Missouri
5	42	115	282	156	104	7	8	37	North Dakota
-	137	86	142	192	94	41	30	27	South Dakota
135	582	337	1 032	555	296	75	148	36	Nebraska
543	2 188	745	2 116	1 054	381	247	260	166	Kansas
									South Atlantic
-	144	165	389	135	64	35	21	15	Delaware
-	705	2 556	8 516	1 540	588	138	625	189	Maryland
-	33	275	1 162	174	89	34	25	26	District of Columbia
14	2 333	3 248	9 527	2 766	1 202	404	971	189	Virginia
-	51	257	571	172	92	36	24	20	West Virginia
544	1 791	1 177	3 062	2 002	858	442	583	119	North Carolina
40	545	571	1 044	895	519	59	213	104	South Carolina
386	3 524	1 542	4 292	1 926	848	262	571	245	Georgia
6	2 049	4 688	8 694	4 413	2 261	498	1 188	466	Florida
									East South Central
-	328	434	1 220	815	338	198	249	30	Kentucky
26	2 597	551	1 938	1 169	605	185	306	73	Tennessee
-	818	496	1 480	528	251	70	196	11	Alabama
-	54	190	628	354	161	135	44	14	Mississippi
									West South Central
-	2 185	187	758	438	153	25	163	97	Arkansas
-	1 062	725	1 883	844	428	55	306	55	Louisiana
166	979	855	2 456	1 576	835	190	450	101	Oklahoma
90	9 494	6 650	18 654	7 695	2 729	692	2 592	1 682	Texas
									Mountain
151	171	89	145	236	111	63	32	30	Montana
-	435	193	519	799	429	75	148	147	Idaho
-	6	86	270	187	120	24	12	31	Wyoming
1 207	1 602	1 309	3 172	2 722	1 532	294	668	228	Colorado
-	454	411	1 393	864	407	93	270	94	New Mexico
24	535	1 382	3 106	3 081	1 523	295	570	693	Arizona
219	1 583	608	1 267	7 567	1 333	1 760	110	4 364	Utah
38	851	1 859	1 341	2 778	1 626	296	411	445	Nevada
									Pacific
853	5 878	2 606	5 954	13 933	5 047	3 589	3 816	1 481	Washington
595	3 241	904	2 788	4 934	2 286	456	887	1 305	Oregon
49 343	60 627	30 461	74 217	103 126	33 314	28 320	23 783	17 709	California
-	205	326	492	1 805	737	569	245	254	Alaska
-	1 749	1 212	3 994	159 246	135 263	15 000	2 357	6 626	Hawaii

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-3. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980 (100-Percent Data)

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Hawaiian	Guamanian	Samoan
United States.....	3 500 439	700 974	806 040	774 652	354 593	361 531	261 729	166 814	32 158	41 948
REGION AND DIVISION										
Northeast.....	559 758	46 926	217 737	75 104	68 151	120 758	24 855	3 786	1 637	804
New England.....	81 005	7 832	32 969	8 504	8 647	15 531	6 070	762	425	265
Middle Atlantic.....	478 753	39 094	184 768	66 600	59 504	105 227	18 785	3 024	1 212	539
Midwest.....	389 990	44 462	72 938	79 970	62 214	85 175	36 657	5 175	2 157	1 242
East North Central.....	302 984	34 520	57 606	68 782	45 897	71 498	19 339	3 488	1 343	511
West North Central.....	87 006	9 942	15 332	11 188	16 317	13 677	17 318	1 687	814	731
South.....	469 822	44 652	90 588	82 602	70 381	83 606	80 264	10 507	5 066	2 156
South Atlantic.....	260 636	25 137	50 526	56 537	44 664	46 213	28 451	5 329	2 645	1 134
East South Central.....	41 079	4 801	7 567	5 750	6 710	8 577	5 095	1 624	651	304
West South Central.....	168 107	14 714	32 495	20 315	19 007	28 816	46 718	3 554	1 770	718
West.....	2 080 869	564 934	424 777	536 976	153 847	71 992	119 953	147 346	23 298	37 746
Mountain.....	98 433	26 958	19 511	13 821	12 993	7 306	11 104	3 894	1 470	1 376
Pacific.....	1 982 436	537 976	405 266	523 155	140 854	64 686	108 849	143 452	21 828	36 370
DIVISION AND STATE										
New England										
Maine.....	2 947	336	484	666	481	392	465	58	49	16
New Hampshire.....	2 929	448	790	314	515	563	209	64	13	13
Vermont.....	1 355	227	271	101	288	343	85	18	14	8
Massachusetts.....	49 501	4 483	25 015	3 073	4 655	8 387	3 172	374	197	145
Rhode Island.....	5 303	474	1 718	1 218	592	851	314	71	51	14
Connecticut.....	18 970	1 864	4 691	3 132	2 116	4 995	1 825	177	101	69
Middle Atlantic										
New York.....	310 526	24 524	148 105	33 956	34 157	60 505	6 644	1 566	773	296
New Jersey.....	103 848	9 905	23 369	24 377	12 845	29 510	2 884	632	234	92
Pennsylvania.....	64 379	4 665	13 294	8 267	12 502	15 212	9 257	826	205	151
East North Central										
Ohio.....	47 820	5 479	9 917	7 435	7 257	13 106	3 509	768	232	117
Indiana.....	20 557	2 361	3 986	3 626	3 295	4 296	2 338	475	126	54
Illinois.....	159 653	18 571	28 597	43 857	23 989	35 749	7 034	1 063	606	187
Michigan.....	56 790	5 872	11 009	11 166	8 714	14 690	4 209	799	226	105
Wisconsin.....	18 164	2 237	4 097	2 698	2 642	3 657	2 249	383	153	48
West North Central										
Minnesota.....	26 536	2 789	4 835	2 677	6 319	3 670	5 866	243	97	40
Iowa.....	11 577	1 049	2 110	1 225	2 259	2 147	2 476	182	70	59
Missouri.....	23 096	2 649	4 280	4 029	3 519	4 099	3 179	633	230	478
North Dakota.....	1 979	230	305	446	342	294	283	46	20	13
South Dakota.....	1 738	262	271	282	258	182	386	45	28	24
Nebraska.....	7 002	1 378	1 106	867	993	928	1 438	160	105	27
Kansas.....	15 078	1 585	2 425	1 662	2 627	2 357	3 690	378	264	90
South Atlantic										
Delaware.....	4 112	421	998	813	490	1 071	205	65	43	6
Maryland.....	64 278	4 805	14 485	10 965	15 089	13 705	4 131	616	400	82
District of Columbia.....	6 636	752	2 476	1 297	338	950	505	237	66	15
Virginia.....	66 209	5 207	9 360	18 901	12 550	8 483	10 000	903	535	270
West Virginia.....	5 194	404	881	1 313	587	1 641	253	74	27	14
North Carolina.....	21 176	3 186	3 176	2 542	3 581	4 720	2 391	839	500	241
South Carolina.....	11 834	1 415	1 404	3 696	1 390	2 152	1 072	439	189	77
Georgia.....	24 457	3 368	4 324	2 792	5 968	4 347	2 294	778	409	177
Florida.....	56 740	5 579	13 422	14 218	4 671	9 144	7 600	1 378	476	252
East South Central										
Kentucky.....	9 970	1 056	1 318	1 443	2 102	2 225	1 090	342	265	129
Tennessee.....	13 963	1 657	2 909	1 901	2 237	3 195	1 391	432	158	83
Alabama.....	9 734	1 401	1 505	964	1 795	1 994	1 333	520	152	70
Mississippi.....	7 412	687	1 835	1 442	576	1 163	1 281	330	76	22
West South Central										
Arkansas.....	6 740	755	1 275	918	583	832	2 051	258	62	6
Louisiana.....	23 779	1 482	3 298	2 614	1 729	2 873	10 884	563	214	122
Oklahoma.....	17 275	1 975	2 461	1 687	2 698	2 880	4 671	515	301	87
Texas.....	120 313	10 502	25 461	15 096	13 997	22 231	29 112	2 218	1 193	503
Mountain										
Montana.....	2 503	754	346	458	301	162	275	135	48	24
Idaho.....	5 948	2 585	905	680	610	310	429	318	52	59
Wyoming.....	1 969	600	392	253	235	176	167	102	29	15
Colorado.....	29 916	9 870	3 897	2 908	5 316	2 298	4 026	861	567	173
New Mexico.....	6 825	1 286	1 442	1 182	706	806	1 043	217	82	61
Arizona.....	22 032	4 074	6 820	3 348	2 449	2 102	1 932	808	353	146
Utah.....	15 076	5 474	2 730	928	1 319	830	2 108	844	80	763
Nevada.....	14 164	2 315	2 979	4 064	2 057	622	1 124	609	259	135
Pacific										
Washington.....	102 537	26 378	18 114	24 374	13 083	4 002	9 838	2 976	1 942	1 830
Oregon.....	34 775	8 433	8 036	4 257	4 428	1 938	5 564	1 488	387	244
California.....	1 253 818	261 822	322 309	357 492	103 845	57 901	89 601	23 086	17 673	20 089
Alaska.....	8 054	1 595	522	3 092	1 536	241	383	402	149	134
Hawaii.....	583 252	239 748	56 285	133 940	17 962	604	3 463	115 500	1 677	14 073

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-4. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1980 (Sample Data)

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Hawaiian	Guamanian	Samoa	Other
United States.....	3 726 440	716 331	812 178	781 894	357 393	387 223	245 025	172 346	30 695	39 520	183 835
REGION AND DIVISION											
Northeast.....	599 294	46 913	217 624	77 051	68 357	132 560	22 021	4 273	1 952	522	28 021
New England.....	88 425	7 474	33 113	8 311	9 327	17 010	5 199	835	572	172	6 412
Middle Atlantic.....	510 869	39 439	184 511	68 740	59 030	115 550	16 822	3 438	1 380	350	21 609
Midwest.....	435 391	46 254	74 944	80 928	64 573	89 588	32 949	5 476	1 816	991	37 872
East North Central.....	334 418	35 789	59 581	69 958	47 895	75 051	17 238	3 442	984	389	24 091
West North Central.....	100 973	10 465	15 363	10 970	16 678	14 537	15 711	2 034	832	602	13 781
South.....	513 005	47 631	91 415	85 626	70 999	90 602	76 916	11 427	4 757	1 784	31 848
South Atlantic.....	280 973	25 998	50 730	58 943	44 880	50 061	26 882	5 719	2 549	900	14 311
East South Central.....	45 484	4 932	7 312	5 668	6 985	9 748	5 316	1 800	423	291	3 009
West South Central.....	186 548	16 701	33 373	21 015	19 134	30 793	44 718	3 908	1 785	593	14 528
West.....	2 178 750	575 533	428 195	538 289	153 464	74 473	113 139	151 170	22 170	36 223	86 094
Mountain.....	114 239	29 471	19 959	14 181	13 374	7 229	9 516	3 860	1 297	1 751	13 601
Pacific.....	2 064 511	546 062	408 236	524 108	140 090	67 244	103 623	147 310	20 873	34 472	72 493
DIVISION AND STATE											
New England											
Maine.....	3 073	302	433	680	480	475	260	84	79	28	252
New Hampshire.....	3 364	356	900	286	519	742	136	76	5	12	332
Vermont.....	1 640	221	206	115	332	520	94	11	21	14	106
Massachusetts.....	52 615	4 290	24 882	3 180	5 369	8 943	2 847	352	251	93	2 408
Rhode Island.....	6 617	464	1 744	1 001	612	904	287	63	116	-	1 426
Connecticut.....	21 116	1 841	4 948	3 049	2 015	5 426	1 575	249	100	25	1 888
Middle Atlantic											
New York.....	330 972	24 754	147 250	35 630	33 260	67 636	5 849	1 950	1 017	151	13 475
New Jersey.....	109 383	10 263	23 492	24 470	13 173	30 684	2 846	579	199	112	3 565
Pennsylvania.....	70 514	4 422	13 769	8 640	12 597	17 230	8 127	909	164	87	4 569
East North Central											
Ohio.....	53 166	6 271	10 584	7 966	7 756	13 602	2 751	823	137	64	3 212
Indiana.....	24 355	2 503	4 491	3 507	3 940	4 746	2 137	503	119	60	2 349
Illinois.....	172 213	18 432	28 847	44 317	24 351	37 438	6 287	964	367	88	11 122
Michigan.....	62 641	6 460	10 824	11 132	8 948	15 363	4 364	894	199	90	4 367
Wisconsin.....	22 043	2 123	4 835	3 036	2 900	3 902	1 699	258	162	87	3 041
West North Central											
Minnesota.....	32 226	3 191	4 558	2 628	6 676	3 734	5 316	315	102	51	5 655
Iowa.....	13 847	1 024	1 973	1 058	2 057	2 424	2 101	301	95	50	2 764
Missouri.....	24 962	2 897	4 520	3 883	3 356	4 276	3 134	780	203	357	1 556
North Dakota.....	2 292	225	387	496	360	252	288	69	18	-	197
South Dakota.....	1 917	305	200	312	325	157	265	41	46	39	227
Nebraska.....	8 190	1 212	1 285	945	1 203	1 106	1 276	177	109	48	829
Kansas.....	17 539	1 611	2 440	1 648	2 701	2 588	3 331	351	259	57	2 553
South Atlantic											
Delaware.....	4 627	412	1 174	789	501	1 227	171	77	45	5	226
Maryland.....	67 949	4 656	15 037	11 763	14 783	13 788	4 162	630	323	86	2 721
District of Columbia.....	6 883	808	2 308	1 255	312	873	435	194	89	38	571
Virginia.....	70 569	5 173	9 495	19 111	12 797	9 046	9 451	1 033	548	194	3 721
West Virginia.....	5 902	508	1 095	1 282	489	1 936	168	85	29	32	278
North Carolina.....	23 150	3 594	3 229	2 869	3 694	4 855	1 966	954	388	132	1 469
South Carolina.....	13 370	1 584	1 204	3 797	1 766	2 572	1 113	467	182	57	628
Georgia.....	26 009	3 596	4 258	2 825	5 590	4 725	2 339	795	503	134	1 244
Florida.....	62 514	5 667	12 930	15 252	4 948	11 039	7 077	1 484	442	222	3 453
East South Central											
Kentucky.....	11 823	1 170	1 381	1 417	2 170	2 669	1 461	378	208	122	847
Tennessee.....	15 252	1 752	2 904	1 761	2 405	3 392	1 158	438	66	111	1 265
Alabama.....	10 660	1 427	1 416	1 089	1 761	2 374	1 220	583	62	38	690
Mississippi.....	7 749	583	1 611	1 401	649	1 313	1 477	401	87	20	207
West South Central											
Arkansas.....	7 232	697	1 184	732	596	1 194	1 900	212	65	6	646
Louisiana.....	25 123	1 671	3 091	2 650	2 009	3 036	10 853	626	230	69	888
Oklahoma.....	19 765	2 249	2 384	1 681	2 757	3 168	4 174	695	261	117	2 279
Texas.....	134 428	12 084	26 714	15 952	13 772	23 395	27 791	2 375	1 229	401	10 715
Mountain											
Montana.....	3 097	803	395	501	325	154	82	122	11	16	688
Idaho.....	6 721	3 102	701	759	635	247	443	293	42	103	396
Wyoming.....	2 044	757	441	194	240	104	43	87	10	27	141
Colorado.....	34 257	10 841	4 224	2 764	5 143	2 565	3 247	825	506	135	4 007
New Mexico.....	7 728	1 353	1 412	1 200	759	622	936	214	43	66	1 123
Arizona.....	24 562	4 629	6 681	3 799	2 543	2 078	1 756	854	346	179	1 697
Utah.....	20 224	5 508	2 913	1 138	1 397	932	1 991	913	64	1 171	4 197
Nevada.....	15 606	2 478	3 192	3 826	2 332	527	1 018	552	275	54	1 352
Pacific											
Washington.....	111 607	27 389	17 984	25 662	13 441	4 267	8 933	2 840	1 739	1 837	7 515
Oregon.....	40 958	8 580	7 918	4 800	4 998	2 265	5 743	1 555	366	97	4 636
California.....	1 312 973	268 814	325 882	358 378	102 582	59 774	85 238	24 245	17 009	18 087	52 964
Alaska.....	8 314	1 545	536	3 193	1 616	230	306	419	129	102	238
Hawaii.....	590 659	239 734	55 916	132 075	17 453	708	3 403	118 251	1 630	14 349	7 140

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-5. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1960 and 1970 (100-percent Data)

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	1970						1960						Part Hawaiian
	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Hawaiian	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Hawaiian		
United States.....	1 538 721	591 290	435 062	343 060	69 130	100 179	980 337	464 332	237 292	176 310	11 294	91 109	
REGION AND DIVISION													
Northeast.....	202 970	38 978	115 777	31 424	13 908	2 883	82 266	17 962	53 654	10 650	(NA)	(NA)	
New England.....	35 747	7 485	18 113	6 962	2 498	689	14 081	3 398	8 527	2 156	(NA)	(NA)	
Middle Atlantic.....	167 223	31 493	97 664	24 462	11 410	2 194	68 185	14 564	45 127	8 494	(NA)	(NA)	
Midwest.....	125 808	42 354	39 343	27 824	13 172	3 115	56 331	29 318	18 413	8 600	(NA)	(NA)	
East North Central.....	98 081	33 002	31 001	22 375	9 597	2 106	44 155	22 938	14 750	6 467	(NA)	(NA)	
West North Central.....	27 727	9 352	8 342	5 449	3 575	1 009	12 176	6 380	3 663	2 133	(NA)	(NA)	
South.....	114 623	30 917	34 284	31 979	12 594	4 849	43 804	16 245	16 839	10 720	(NA)	(NA)	
South Atlantic.....	71 410	17 467	19 332	23 914	7 953	2 744	24 605	8 728	8 555	7 322	(NA)	(NA)	
East South Central.....	12 718	3 795	4 235	2 473	1 578	637	4 937	1 959	2 307	671	(NA)	(NA)	
West South Central.....	30 495	9 655	10 717	5 592	3 063	1 468	14 262	5 558	5 977	2 727	(NA)	(NA)	
West.....	1 095 320	479 041	245 658	251 833	29 456	89 332	797 936	400 807	148 386	146 340	11 294	91 109	
Mountain.....	37 925	20 360	9 245	4 466	2 221	1 633	26 293	17 549	5 966	2 778	(NA)	(NA)	
Pacific.....	1 057 395	458 681	236 413	247 367	27 235	87 699	771 643	383 258	142 420	143 562	11 294	91 109	
DIVISION AND STATE													
New England													
Maine.....	1 202	348	206	453	134	61	597	343	123	131	(NA)	(NA)	
New Hampshire.....	1 134	360	420	157	138	59	400	207	152	41	(NA)	(NA)	
Vermont.....	448	134	173	53	57	31	172	79	68	25	(NA)	(NA)	
Massachusetts.....	22 389	4 393	14 012	2 361	1 318	305	9 478	1 924	6 745	809	(NA)	(NA)	
Rhode Island.....	3 764	629	1 093	1 761	195	86	1 190	192	574	424	(NA)	(NA)	
Connecticut.....	6 810	1 621	2 209	2 177	656	147	2 244	653	865	726	(NA)	(NA)	
Middle Atlantic													
New York.....	123 809	20 351	81 378	14 279	6 607	1 194	51 678	8 702	37 573	5 403	(NA)	(NA)	
New Jersey.....	23 333	5 681	9 233	5 623	2 349	447	8 778	3 514	3 813	1 451	(NA)	(NA)	
Pennsylvania.....	20 081	5 461	7 053	4 560	2 454	553	7 729	2 348	3 741	1 640	(NA)	(NA)	
East North Central													
Ohio.....	16 872	5 555	5 305	3 490	2 070	452	6 585	3 135	2 507	943	(NA)	(NA)	
Indiana.....	6 892	2 279	2 115	1 365	857	276	2 447	1 093	952	402	(NA)	(NA)	
Illinois.....	48 808	17 299	14 474	12 654	3 673	708	24 708	14 074	7 047	3 587	(NA)	(NA)	
Michigan.....	17 844	5 221	6 407	3 657	2 125	434	7 579	3 211	3 234	1 134	(NA)	(NA)	
Wisconsin.....	7 665	2 648	2 700	1 209	872	236	2 836	1 425	1 010	401	(NA)	(NA)	
West North Central													
Minnesota.....	7 605	2 603	2 422	1 456	956	168	3 642	1 726	1 270	646	(NA)	(NA)	
Iowa.....	3 420	1 009	993	614	667	137	1 189	599	423	167	(NA)	(NA)	
Missouri.....	8 464	2 382	2 815	2 010	970	287	3 146	1 473	954	719	(NA)	(NA)	
North Dakota.....	799	239	165	204	136	55	274	127	100	47	(NA)	(NA)	
South Dakota.....	598	221	163	83	93	38	336	188	89	59	(NA)	(NA)	
Nebraska.....	2 543	1 314	551	324	243	111	1 318	905	290	123	(NA)	(NA)	
Kansas.....	4 298	1 584	1 233	758	510	213	2 271	1 362	537	372	(NA)	(NA)	
South Atlantic													
Delaware.....	1 495	359	559	392	144	41	410	152	191	67	(NA)	(NA)	
Maryland.....	17 944	3 733	6 520	5 170	2 139	382	5 700	1 842	2 188	1 670	(NA)	(NA)	
District of Columbia.....	5 372	651	2 582	1 662	391	86	4 690	900	2 632	1 158	(NA)	(NA)	
Virginia.....	16 103	3 500	2 805	7 496	1 777	525	4 725	1 733	1 135	1 857	(NA)	(NA)	
West Virginia.....	1 763	368	373	722	266	34	419	176	138	105	(NA)	(NA)	
North Carolina.....	5 617	2 104	1 255	905	883	470	2 012	1 265	404	343	(NA)	(NA)	
South Carolina.....	3 103	826	521	1 222	285	249	946	460	158	328	(NA)	(NA)	
Georgia.....	5 946	1 836	1 584	1 253	921	352	2 004	885	686	433	(NA)	(NA)	
Florida.....	14 067	4 090	3 133	5 092	1 147	605	3 699	1 315	1 023	1 361	(NA)	(NA)	
East South Central													
Kentucky.....	2 828	1 095	558	612	431	132	1 298	774	288	236	(NA)	(NA)	
Tennessee.....	4 394	1 160	1 610	846	563	215	1 243	507	487	249	(NA)	(NA)	
Alabama.....	2 825	1 079	626	540	400	180	915	500	288	127	(NA)	(NA)	
Mississippi.....	2 671	461	1 441	475	184	110	1 481	178	1 244	59	(NA)	(NA)	
West South Central													
Arkansas.....	1 844	587	743	289	161	64	996	237	676	83	(NA)	(NA)	
Louisiana.....	4 289	1 123	1 340	1 249	337	240	2 004	519	731	754	(NA)	(NA)	
Oklahoma.....	3 721	1 408	999	612	475	227	1 414	749	398	267	(NA)	(NA)	
Texas.....	20 641	6 537	7 635	3 442	2 090	937	9 848	4 053	4 172	1 623	(NA)	(NA)	
Mountain													
Montana.....	1 301	574	289	236	116	86	1 082	589	240	253	(NA)	(NA)	
Idaho.....	3 212	2 255	498	206	133	120	2 758	2 254	311	193	(NA)	(NA)	
Wyoming.....	1 091	566	292	108	79	46	805	514	192	99	(NA)	(NA)	
Colorado.....	11 540	7 831	1 489	1 068	760	392	8 175	6 846	724	605	(NA)	(NA)	
New Mexico.....	2 214	940	563	386	179	146	1 484	930	362	192	(NA)	(NA)	
Arizona.....	8 414	2 394	3 878	1 253	488	401	5 380	1 501	2 936	943	(NA)	(NA)	
Utah.....	6 881	4 713	1 281	392	236	259	5 207	4 371	629	207	(NA)	(NA)	
Nevada.....	3 272	1 087	955	817	230	183	1 402	544	572	286	(NA)	(NA)	
Pacific													
Washington.....	44 060	20 335	9 201	11 462	1 738	1 324	29 253	16 652	5 491	7 110	(NA)	(NA)	
Oregon.....	15 037	6 843	4 814	1 633	1 085	662	9 120	5 016	2 995	1 109	(NA)	(NA)	
California.....	552 364	213 280	170 131	138 859	15 756	14 338	318 376	157 317	95 600	65 459	(NA)	(NA)	
Alaska.....	2 642	916	228	1 498	(NA)	(NA)	1 769	818	137	814	(NA)	(NA)	
Hawaii.....	443 292	217 307	52 039	93 915	8 656	71 375	413 125	203 455	38 197	69 070	11 294	91 109	

Footnotes:

(NA) Not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-6. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1970 (Sample Data)

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	20-percent sample data						15-percent sample data					
	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Hawaiian	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Hawaiian
United States.....	1 526 106	588 324	431 583	336 731	69 510	99 958	1 526 401	586 675	433 469	336 823	70 598	98 836
REGION AND DIVISION												
Northeast.....	(NA)	39 125	115 089	30 231	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	39 035	116 519	30 492	13 985	(NA)
New England.....	(NA)	7 570	17 334	6 132	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7 326	17 418	6 352	2 669	(NA)
Middle Atlantic.....	(NA)	31 555	97 755	24 099	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	31 709	99 101	24 140	11 316	(NA)
Midwest.....	(NA)	42 670	37 811	27 283	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	42 492	37 791	27 080	13 419	(NA)
East North Central.....	(NA)	33 554	30 388	22 115	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	33 278	30 433	21 960	9 881	(NA)
West North Central.....	(NA)	9 116	7 423	5 168	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	9 214	7 358	5 120	3 538	(NA)
South.....	(NA)	28 504	32 462	29 250	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	28 350	32 710	28 891	12 024	(NA)
South Atlantic.....	(NA)	16 412	17 803	22 570	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	16 471	17 975	22 214	7 453	(NA)
East South Central.....	(NA)	3 198	3 636	1 854	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3 040	3 452	1 976	1 518	(NA)
West South Central.....	(NA)	8 894	11 023	4 826	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	8 839	11 283	4 701	3 053	(NA)
West.....	(NA)	478 025	246 221	249 967	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	476 798	246 449	250 360	31 170	(NA)
Mountain.....	(NA)	20 318	8 886	4 788	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19 800	8 721	4 905	2 303	(NA)
Pacific.....	(NA)	457 707	237 335	245 179	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	456 998	237 728	245 455	28 867	(NA)
DIVISION AND STATE												
New England												
Maine.....	(NA)	215	89	347	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	186	64	409	94	(NA)
New Hampshire.....	(NA)	252	268	193	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	214	313	186	117	(NA)
Vermont.....	(NA)	73	203	106	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	58	180	137	59	(NA)
Massachusetts.....	(NA)	4 715	14 018	1 855	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4 503	14 127	1 970	1 405	(NA)
Rhode Island.....	(NA)	744	1 023	1 569	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	784	960	1 531	162	(NA)
Connecticut.....	(NA)	1 571	1 733	2 062	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 581	1 774	2 119	832	(NA)
Middle Atlantic												
New York.....	(NA)	19 794	81 903	14 045	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	19 805	83 181	13 557	6 109	(NA)
New Jersey.....	(NA)	6 344	8 755	5 323	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6 301	8 946	5 621	2 568	(NA)
Pennsylvania.....	(NA)	5 417	7 097	4 731	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5 603	6 974	4 962	2 639	(NA)
East North Central												
Ohio.....	(NA)	5 896	5 263	3 732	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6 072	5 485	3 614	2 379	(NA)
Indiana.....	(NA)	2 100	1 926	1 374	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 877	1 998	1 359	735	(NA)
Illinois.....	(NA)	17 645	14 077	12 355	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	17 463	13 912	12 308	3 803	(NA)
Michigan.....	(NA)	5 464	6 611	3 449	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	5 598	6 640	3 365	2 121	(NA)
Wisconsin.....	(NA)	2 449	2 511	1 205	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2 268	2 398	1 314	843	(NA)
West North Central												
Minnesota.....	(NA)	2 693	1 992	1 300	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2 739	1 973	1 325	1 050	(NA)
Iowa.....	(NA)	773	957	624	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	720	1 043	733	629	(NA)
Missouri.....	(NA)	2 320	2 460	1 628	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2 183	2 491	1 507	835	(NA)
North Dakota.....	(NA)	312	78	231	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	330	80	250	85	(NA)
South Dakota.....	(NA)	199	285	83	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	230	280	114	105	(NA)
Nebraska.....	(NA)	1 253	534	538	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 386	557	418	339	(NA)
Kansas.....	(NA)	1 566	1 117	764	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 626	934	773	495	(NA)
South Atlantic												
Delaware.....	(NA)	432	508	489	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	426	641	531	249	(NA)
Maryland.....	(NA)	3 637	5 961	4 833	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3 597	6 353	4 771	2 333	(NA)
District of Columbia.....	(NA)	716	2 767	1 508	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	624	2 685	1 552	365	(NA)
Virginia.....	(NA)	3 296	2 407	7 218	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3 457	2 303	6 904	1 805	(NA)
West Virginia.....	(NA)	266	266	704	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	296	289	627	225	(NA)
North Carolina.....	(NA)	2 088	1 134	724	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2 020	1 077	685	773	(NA)
South Carolina.....	(NA)	675	393	1 160	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	657	390	1 071	157	(NA)
Georgia.....	(NA)	1 334	1 327	1 186	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 334	1 173	1 343	769	(NA)
Florida.....	(NA)	3 968	3 040	4 748	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4 060	3 064	4 730	777	(NA)
East South Central												
Kentucky.....	(NA)	920	565	633	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	835	585	703	451	(NA)
Tennessee.....	(NA)	857	1 429	604	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	849	1 148	629	524	(NA)
Alabama.....	(NA)	1 043	467	299	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	940	466	352	363	(NA)
Mississippi.....	(NA)	378	1 175	318	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	416	1 253	292	180	(NA)
West South Central												
Arkansas.....	(NA)	588	904	171	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	490	822	214	109	(NA)
Louisiana.....	(NA)	876	1 161	937	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	915	1 169	954	328	(NA)
Oklahoma.....	(NA)	1 214	875	474	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 308	914	448	599	(NA)
Texas.....	(NA)	6 216	8 083	3 244	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6 126	8 378	3 085	2 017	(NA)
Mountain												
Montana.....	(NA)	613	264	191	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	622	233	238	132	(NA)
Idaho.....	(NA)	2 012	574	213	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 981	523	185	89	(NA)
Wyoming.....	(NA)	457	104	118	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	432	126	54	83	(NA)
Colorado.....	(NA)	7 861	1 605	1 207	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	7 629	1 523	1 166	846	(NA)
New Mexico.....	(NA)	937	459	255	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	828	420	219	149	(NA)
Arizona.....	(NA)	2 530	3 739	1 386	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	2 787	3 775	1 473	403	(NA)
Utah.....	(NA)	4 862	1 175	484	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4 495	1 206	500	371	(NA)
Nevada.....	(NA)	1 046	966	934	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1 026	915	1 070	230	(NA)
Pacific												
Washington.....	(NA)	20 188	9 376	11 488	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	20 244	9 713	11 594	1 693	(NA)
Oregon.....	(NA)	6 213	4 774	1 466	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	6 078	5 102	1 542	865	(NA)
California.....	549 307	213 277	170 419	135 248	15 909	14 454	(NA)	212 121	170 374	135 641	16 684	(NA)
Alaska.....	(NA)	854	183	1 297	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	886	164	1 324	(NA)	(NA)
Hawaii.....	(NA)	217 175	52 583	95 680	(NA)	72 395	446 297	217 669	52 375	95 354	9 625	71 274

Footnotes:

(NA) Not available.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-7. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1940 and 1950

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	1950				1940						
	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino ¹	Total	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Hindu	Korean	All other ²
United States.....	321 033	141 768	117 629	61 636	254 918	126 947	77 504	45 563	2 405	1 711	788
REGION AND DIVISION											
Northeast.....	42 555	7 438	28 931	6 186	28 348	3 400	19 646	4 587	374	164	177
New England.....	6 307	732	4 684	<i>891</i>	4 152	340	3 238	499	32	15	28
Middle Atlantic.....	36 248	6 706	24 247	5 295	24 196	3 060	16 408	4 088	342	149	149
Midwest.....	33 459	18 734	10 646	4 079	11 694	1 571	6 092	3 539	223	186	83
East North Central.....	27 625	15 996	8 454	3 175	8 833	816	4 799	2 782	204	166	66
West North Central.....	5 834	2 738	2 192	<i>904</i>	2 861	755	1 293	757	19	20	17
South.....	17 931	3 055	10 468	4 408	8 565	1 049	4 926	2 351	169	40	30
South Atlantic.....	9 010	1 393	4 755	2 862	3 985	442	2 047	1 410	50	17	19
East South Central.....	2 310	328	1 763	219	1 079	43	944	70	12	9	1
West South Central.....	6 611	1 334	3 950	<i>1 327</i>	3 501	564	1 935	871	107	14	10
West.....	227 088	112 541	67 584	46 963	206 311	120 927	46 840	35 086	1 639	1 321	498
Mountain.....	19 495	14 231	3 750	<i>1 514</i>	12 648	8 574	2 853	883	119	197	22
Pacific.....	207 593	98 310	63 834	45 449	193 663	112 353	43 987	34 203	1 520	1 124	476
DIVISION AND STATE											
New England											
Maine.....	161	30	77	<i>54</i>	128	5	92	30	1	-	-
New Hampshire.....	130	25	93	<i>12</i>	71	4	63	3	-	-	1
Vermont.....	55	14	34	<i>7</i>	25	3	21	1	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	4 393	384	3 627	<i>382</i>	2 965	158	2 513	250	20	12	12
Rhode Island.....	558	25	403	<i>130</i>	321	6	257	39	4	2	13
Connecticut.....	1 010	254	450	<i>306</i>	642	164	292	176	7	1	2
Middle Atlantic											
New York.....	27 783	3 893	20 171	3 719	19 724	2 538	13 731	2 978	243	114	120
New Jersey.....	4 198	1 784	1 818	596	1 894	298	1 200	333	47	12	4
Pennsylvania.....	4 267	1 029	2 258	980	2 578	224	1 477	777	52	23	25
East North Central											
Ohio.....	3 731	1 986	1 542	203	1 282	163	921	115	40	33	10
Indiana.....	929	318	496	<i>115</i>	334	29	208	81	5	6	5
Illinois.....	17 960	11 646	4 207	2 107	4 969	462	2 456	1 930	41	54	26
Michigan.....	3 776	1 517	1 619	<i>640</i>	1 836	139	924	581	113	70	9
Wisconsin.....	1 229	529	590	<i>110</i>	412	23	290	75	5	3	16
West North Central											
Minnesota.....	2 061	1 049	720	292	862	51	551	250	3	1	6
Iowa.....	671	310	310	<i>51</i>	150	29	81	37	-	1	2
Missouri.....	1 416	527	519	370	761	74	334	328	6	16	3
North Dakota.....	162	61	82	<i>19</i>	156	83	56	16	-	-	1
South Dakota.....	110	56	44	<i>10</i>	65	19	36	4	1	-	5
Nebraska.....	881	619	202	<i>60</i>	638	480	102	52	2	2	-
Kansas.....	533	116	315	<i>102</i>	229	19	133	70	7	-	-
South Atlantic											
Delaware.....	135	14	85	<i>36</i>	87	22	39	26	-	-	-
Maryland.....	1 699	289	795	<i>615</i>	759	36	437	272	10	2	2
District of Columbia.....	2 890	353	1 825	<i>712</i>	1 309	68	656	567	4	3	11
Virginia.....	1 403	193	565	<i>645</i>	543	74	208	252	8	1	-
West Virginia.....	183	46	99	<i>38</i>	93	3	57	16	11	6	-
North Carolina.....	551	98	345	<i>108</i>	144	21	83	31	7	2	-
South Carolina.....	243	34	101	<i>108</i>	98	33	27	36	2	-	-
Georgia.....	782	128	511	<i>143</i>	412	31	326	48	2	3	2
Florida.....	1 124	238	429	<i>457</i>	540	154	214	162	6	-	4
East South Central											
Kentucky.....	478	74	335	<i>69</i>	127	9	100	14	3	1	-
Tennessee.....	397	104	230	<i>63</i>	85	12	60	2	2	8	1
Alabama.....	338	88	187	<i>63</i>	110	21	41	42	6	-	-
Mississippi.....	1 097	62	1 011	<i>24</i>	757	1	743	12	1	-	-
West South Central											
Arkansas.....	731	113	592	<i>26</i>	447	3	432	7	2	-	3
Louisiana.....	1 300	127	526	<i>647</i>	1 037	46	360	612	15	1	3
Oklahoma.....	625	137	397	<i>91</i>	232	57	112	33	17	12	1
Texas.....	3 955	957	2 435	<i>563</i>	1 785	458	1 031	219	73	1	3
Mountain											
Montana.....	921	524	209	<i>188</i>	1 027	508	258	155	7	99	-
Idaho.....	2 304	1 980	244	<i>80</i>	1 449	1 191	208	24	4	20	2
Wyoming.....	640	450	106	<i>84</i>	840	643	102	76	-	19	-
Colorado.....	6 255	5 412	458	<i>385</i>	3 258	2 734	216	276	8	24	-
New Mexico.....	490	251	166	<i>73</i>	324	186	106	13	19	-	-
Arizona.....	3 204	780	1 951	<i>473</i>	2 400	632	1 449	239	65	13	2
Utah.....	4 902	4 452	335	<i>115</i>	2 544	2 210	228	69	13	15	9
Nevada.....	779	382	281	<i>116</i>	806	470	286	31	3	7	9
Pacific											
Washington.....	17 376	9 694	3 408	4 274	19 226	14 565	2 345	2 222	23	12	59
Oregon.....	6 513	3 660	2 102	<i>751</i>	6 794	4 071	2 086	573	21	24	19
California.....	183 704	84 956	58 324	40 424	167 643	93 717	39 556	31 408	1 476	1 088	398

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

¹ Numbers in italics for Filipino are estimates. See text.

² Includes Polynesian (657) and Other Asian (131), for which data are not available separately below the national level.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-8. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1930

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	Total	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hindu	Korean	Hawaiian	Malay	Siamese	Samoan
United States.....	264 766	74 954	138 834	45 208	3 130	1 860	660	96	18	6
REGION AND DIVISION										
Northeast.....	25 850	17 799	4 014	3 240	540	135	41	73	8	-
New England.....	4 569	3 794	352	358	47	9	5	1	3	-
Middle Atlantic.....	21 281	14 005	3 662	2 882	493	126	36	72	5	-
Midwest.....	14 532	8 078	2 025	3 811	368	203	39	3	5	-
East North Central.....	10 938	6 340	1 022	3 027	339	176	29	3	2	-
West North Central.....	3 594	1 738	1 003	784	29	27	10		3	-
South.....	7 251	4 194	1 126	1 750	113	50	13	4	1	-
South Atlantic.....	3 166	1 869	393	861	22	9	7	4	1	-
East South Central.....	853	743	46	50	8	6	-	-	-	-
West South Central.....	3 232	1 582	687	839	83	35	6	-	-	-
West.....	217 133	44 883	131 669	36 407	2 109	1 472	567	16	4	6
Mountain.....	16 581	3 252	11 418	1 391	148	324	42	4	-	2
Pacific.....	200 552	41 631	120 251	35 016	1 961	1 148	525	12	4	4
DIVISION AND STATE										
New England										
Maine.....	130	115	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	88	84	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	41	34	1	1	-	-	5	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	3 383	2 973	201	157	42	6	-	1	3	-
Rhode Island.....	240	197	17	25	1	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	687	391	130	160	3	3	-	-	-	-
Middle Atlantic										
New York.....	15 088	9 665	2 930	1 982	320	105	18	63	5	-
New Jersey.....	2 630	1 783	439	286	110	12	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	3 563	2 557	293	614	63	9	18	9	-	-
East North Central										
Ohio.....	1 785	1 425	187	88	55	28	2	-	-	-
Indiana.....	458	279	71	77	14	12	5	-	-	-
Illinois.....	5 946	3 192	564	2 011	87	76	11	3	2	-
Michigan.....	2 285	1 081	176	787	181	53	7	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	464	363	24	64	2	7	4	-	-	-
West North Central										
Minnesota.....	832	524	69	236	3	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa.....	222	153	19	40	6	4	-	-	-	-
Missouri.....	1 073	634	94	321	9	10	5	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	230	103	91	30	-	6	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	101	70	19	7	1	1	-	-	3	-
Nebraska.....	932	194	674	55	1	5	3	-	-	-
Kansas.....	204	60	37	95	9	1	2	-	-	-
South Atlantic										
Delaware.....	55	38	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	871	492	38	327	6	-	5	3	-	-
District of Columbia.....	780	398	78	294	7	1	-	1	1	-
Virginia.....	466	293	43	126	-	4	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	103	86	9	6	1	1	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	92	68	17	6	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	76	41	15	18	2	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	317	253	32	29	2	-	1	-	-	-
Florida.....	406	200	153	46	4	2	1	-	-	-
East South Central										
Kentucky.....	75	60	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	105	70	11	14	4	6	-	-	-	-
Alabama.....	105	52	25	25	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	568	561	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central										
Arkansas.....	296	251	12	15	2	16	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	1 019	422	52	515	28	-	2	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	339	206	104	21	4	2	2	-	-	-
Texas.....	1 578	703	519	288	49	17	2	-	-	-
Mountain										
Montana.....	1 654	486	753	295	4	115	1	-	-	-
Idaho.....	1 886	335	1 421	97	7	21	5	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	1 229	130	1 026	45	2	24	-	2	-	-
Colorado.....	3 775	233	3 213	250	28	50	1	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	431	133	249	27	20	2	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	2 547	1 110	879	472	50	23	11	2	-	-
Utah.....	3 903	342	3 269	158	25	87	20	-	-	2
Nevada.....	1 156	483	608	47	12	2	4	-	-	-
Pacific										
Washington.....	23 642	2 195	17 837	3 480	53	25	52	-	-	-
Oregon.....	8 179	2 075	4 958	1 066	35	26	17	1	1	-
California.....	168 731	37 361	97 456	30 470	1 873	1 097	456	11	3	4

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-9. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1920

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	Total	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Hindu	Korean	Hawaiian	Malay	Siamese	Samoan	Maori
United States.....	182 137	61 639	111 010	5 603	2 507	1 224	110	19	17	6	2
REGION AND DIVISION											
Northeast.....	17 245	12 414	3 613	844	308	47	6	4	9	-	-
New England.....	4 064	3 602	347	77	23	7	-	1	7	-	-
Middle Atlantic.....	13 181	8 812	3 266	767	285	40	6	3	2	-	-
Midwest.....	9 510	6 721	2 142	382	137	111	15	1	1	-	-
East North Central.....	6 432	5 043	927	250	109	92	11	-	-	-	-
West North Central.....	3 078	1 678	1 215	132	28	19	4	1	1	-	-
South.....	5 444	3 900	973	447	101	21	-	-	2	-	-
South Atlantic.....	2 539	1 824	360	292	48	13	-	-	2	-	-
East South Central.....	605	542	35	6	20	2	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central.....	2 300	1 534	578	149	33	6	-	-	-	-	-
West.....	149 938	38 604	104 282	3 930	1 961	1 045	89	14	5	6	2
Mountain.....	15 502	4 339	10 792	156	63	144	6	1	-	-	1
Pacific.....	134 436	34 265	93 490	3 774	1 898	901	83	13	5	6	1
DIVISION AND STATE											
New England											
Maine.....	170	161	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	103	95	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	15	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	2 811	2 544	191	63	8	4	-	-	1	-	-
Rhode Island.....	271	225	35	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	694	566	102	9	7	3	-	1	6	-	-
Middle Atlantic											
New York.....	9 214	5 793	2 686	496	204	30	3	-	2	-	-
New Jersey.....	1 581	1 190	325	30	34	1	1	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	2 386	1 829	255	241	47	9	2	3	-	-	-
East North Central											
Ohio.....	1 163	941	130	38	35	17	2	-	-	-	-
Indiana.....	384	283	81	7	1	12	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	3 479	2 776	472	164	33	32	2	-	-	-	-
Michigan.....	1 089	792	184	38	38	30	7	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	317	251	60	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
West North Central											
Minnesota.....	619	508	85	20	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Iowa.....	306	235	29	34	3	1	3	-	1	-	-
Missouri.....	599	412	135	33	15	4	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota.....	197	124	72	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	184	142	38	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	1 023	189	804	16	1	13	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	150	68	52	27	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic											
Delaware.....	51	43	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	413	371	29	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia.....	708	461	103	131	6	5	-	-	2	-	-
Virginia.....	437	278	56	97	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	114	98	10	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	113	88	24	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	163	93	15	44	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia.....	228	211	9	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida.....	312	181	106	11	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
East South Central											
Kentucky.....	75	62	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	78	57	8	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alabama.....	85	59	18	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	367	364	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
West South Central											
Arkansas.....	121	113	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	575	387	57	104	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma.....	344	261	67	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Texas.....	1 260	773	449	30	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain											
Montana.....	2 015	872	1 074	49	1	18	-	1	-	-	-
Idaho.....	2 180	585	1 569	3	7	16	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming.....	1 538	252	1 194	23	7	62	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado.....	2 825	291	2 464	47	7	16	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico.....	432	171	251	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	1 719	1 137	550	10	10	12	-	-	-	-	-
Utah.....	3 338	342	2 936	12	28	13	6	-	-	-	1
Nevada.....	1 455	689	754	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific											
Washington.....	20 900	2 363	17 387	958	85	98	8	1	-	-	-
Oregon.....	7 509	3 090	4 151	142	90	31	5	-	-	-	-
California.....	106 027	28 812	71 952	2 674	1 723	772	70	12	5	6	1

Footnotes:

- Represents zero.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-10. Asian and Pacific Islander, for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1900 and 1910

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	1910							1900		
	Total	Chinese	Japanese	Hindu	Korean	Filipino	Maori	Total	Chinese	Japanese
United States.....	146 863	71 531	72 157	2 545	462	160	8	114 189	89 863	24 326
REGION AND DIVISION										
Northeast.....	13 638	11 688	1 915	30	4	1	-	15 228	14 693	535
New England.....	3 785	3 499	272	14	-	-	-	4 292	4 203	89
Middle Atlantic.....	9 853	8 189	1 643	16	4	1	-	10 936	10 490	446
Midwest.....	6 140	4 610	1 482	8	26	14	-	4 017	3 668	349
East North Central.....	3 908	3 415	482	3	3	5	-	2 659	2 533	126
West North Central.....	2 232	1 195	1 000	5	23	9	-	1 358	1 135	223
South.....	4 050	3 299	610	29	2	110	-	3 839	3 773	66
South Atlantic.....	1 750	1 582	156	-	-	12	-	1 820	1 791	29
East South Central.....	450	414	26	1	1	8	-	434	427	7
West South Central.....	1 850	1 303	428	28	1	90	-	1 585	1 555	30
West.....	123 035	51 934	68 150	2 478	430	35	8	91 105	67 729	23 376
Mountain.....	16 257	5 614	10 447	64	112	12	8	13 057	7 950	5 107
Pacific.....	106 778	46 320	57 703	2 414	318	23	-	78 048	59 779	18 269
DIVISION AND STATE										
New England										
Maine.....	121	108	13	-	-	-	-	123	119	4
New Hampshire.....	68	67	1	-	-	-	-	113	112	1
Vermont.....	11	8	3	-	-	-	-	39	39	-
Massachusetts.....	2 747	2 582	151	14	-	-	-	3 021	2 968	53
Rhode Island.....	305	272	33	-	-	-	-	379	366	13
Connecticut.....	533	462	71	-	-	-	-	617	599	18
Middle Atlantic										
New York.....	6 532	5 266	1 247	14	4	1	-	7 524	7 170	354
New Jersey.....	1 345	1 139	206	-	-	-	-	1 445	1 393	52
Pennsylvania.....	1 976	1 784	190	2	-	-	-	1 967	1 927	40
East North Central										
Ohio.....	645	569	76	-	-	-	-	398	371	27
Indiana.....	316	276	38	2	-	-	-	212	207	5
Illinois.....	2 392	2 103	285	1	-	3	-	1 583	1 503	80
Michigan.....	292	241	49	-	-	2	-	249	240	9
Wisconsin.....	263	226	34	-	3	-	-	217	212	5
West North Central										
Minnesota.....	344	275	67	-	-	2	-	217	166	51
Iowa.....	136	97	36	3	-	-	-	111	104	7
Missouri.....	638	535	99	2	-	2	-	458	449	9
North Dakota.....	98	39	59	-	-	-	-	180	32	148
South Dakota.....	163	121	42	-	-	-	-	166	165	1
Nebraska.....	730	112	590	-	23	5	-	183	180	3
Kansas.....	123	16	107	-	-	-	-	43	39	4
South Atlantic										
Delaware.....	34	30	4	-	-	-	-	52	51	1
Maryland.....	402	378	24	-	-	-	-	553	544	9
District of Columbia.....	427	369	47	-	-	11	-	462	455	7
Virginia.....	168	154	14	-	-	-	-	253	243	10
West Virginia.....	93	90	3	-	-	-	-	56	56	-
North Carolina.....	82	80	2	-	-	-	-	51	51	-
South Carolina.....	65	57	8	-	-	-	-	67	67	-
Georgia.....	237	233	4	-	-	-	-	205	204	1
Florida.....	242	191	50	-	-	1	-	121	120	1
East South Central										
Kentucky.....	64	52	12	-	-	-	-	57	57	-
Tennessee.....	53	43	8	1	1	-	-	79	75	4
Alabama.....	70	62	4	-	-	4	-	61	58	3
Mississippi.....	263	257	2	-	-	4	-	237	237	-
West South Central										
Arkansas.....	72	62	9	-	1	-	-	62	62	-
Louisiana.....	648	507	31	26	-	84	-	616	599	17
Oklahoma.....	187	139	48	-	-	-	-	58	58	-
Texas.....	943	595	340	2	-	6	-	849	836	13
Mountain										
Montana.....	2 894	1 285	1 585	-	13	11	-	4 180	1 739	2 441
Idaho.....	2 234	859	1 363	-	12	-	-	2 758	1 467	1 291
Wyoming.....	1 926	246	1 596	11	72	1	-	854	461	393
Colorado.....	2 674	373	2 300	1	-	-	-	647	599	48
New Mexico.....	506	248	258	-	-	-	-	349	341	8
Arizona.....	1 676	1 305	371	-	-	-	-	1 700	1 419	281
Utah.....	2 501	371	2 110	-	12	-	8	989	572	417
Nevada.....	1 846	927	864	52	3	-	-	1 580	1 352	228
Pacific										
Washington.....	15 824	2 709	12 929	161	8	17	-	9 246	3 629	5 617
Oregon.....	11 093	7 363	3 418	305	6	1	-	12 898	10 397	2 501
California.....	79 861	36 248	41 356	1 948	304	5	-	55 904	45 753	10 151
AS PUBLISHED IN 1900 CENSUS										
Indian Territory.....	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	27	27	-
Oklahoma Territory.....	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	31	31	-

Footnotes:

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

Table C-11. Asian for the United States, Regions, Divisions, and States: 1870 to 1890

(See text for sources, definitions, and explanations)

Geographic area	1890 (total population)			1890 (general enumeration)			1880			1870		
	Total	Chinese	Japanese	Total	Chinese	Japanese	Total	Chinese	Japanese	Total	Chinese	Japanese
United States.....	109 527	107 488	2 039	109 514	107 475	2 039	105 613	105 465	148	63 254	63 199	55
REGION AND DIVISION												
Northeast.....	6 424	6 177	247	6 424	6 177	247	1 669	1 628	41	158	137	21
New England.....	1 533	1 488	45	1 533	1 488	45	415	401	14	100	90	10
Middle Atlantic.....	4 891	4 689	202	4 891	4 689	202	1 254	1 227	27	58	47	11
Midwest.....	2 468	2 351	117	2 468	2 351	117	821	813	8	10	9	1
East North Central.....	1 355	1 254	101	1 355	1 254	101	397	390	7	4	3	1
West North Central.....	1 113	1 097	16	1 113	1 097	16	424	423	1	6	6	-
South.....	2 232	2 116	116	2 219	2 103	116	927	922	5	222	222	-
South Atlantic.....	724	669	55	724	669	55	79	74	5	11	11	-
East South Central.....	293	274	19	293	274	19	90	90	-	17	17	-
West South Central.....	1 215	1 173	42	1 202	1 160	42	758	758	-	194	194	-
West.....	98 403	96 844	1 559	98 403	96 844	1 559	102 196	102 102	94	62 864	62 831	33
Mountain.....	11 599	11 572	27	11 599	11 572	27	14 279	14 274	5	9 990	9 990	-
Pacific.....	86 804	85 272	1 532	86 804	85 272	1 532	87 917	87 828	89	52 874	52 841	33
DIVISION AND STATE												
New England												
Maine.....	74	73	1	74	73	1	8	8	-	1	1	-
New Hampshire.....	60	58	2	60	58	2	14	14	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	33	32	1	33	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	1 002	984	18	1 002	984	18	237	229	8	97	87	10
Rhode Island.....	74	69	5	74	69	5	27	27	-	-	-	-
Connecticut.....	290	272	18	290	272	18	129	123	6	2	2	-
Middle Atlantic												
New York.....	3 083	2 935	148	3 083	2 935	148	926	909	17	29	29	-
New Jersey.....	630	608	22	630	608	22	172	170	2	15	5	10
Pennsylvania.....	1 178	1 146	32	1 178	1 146	32	156	148	8	14	13	1
East North Central												
Ohio.....	205	183	22	205	183	22	112	109	3	1	1	-
Indiana.....	110	92	18	110	92	18	29	29	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	754	740	14	754	740	14	212	209	3	1	1	-
Michigan.....	158	120	38	158	120	38	28	27	1	2	1	1
Wisconsin.....	128	119	9	128	119	9	16	16	-	-	-	-
West North Central												
Minnesota.....	96	94	2	96	94	2	25	24	1	-	-	-
Iowa.....	65	64	1	65	64	1	33	33	-	3	3	-
Missouri.....	415	409	6	415	409	6	91	91	-	3	3	-
North Dakota.....	29	28	1	29	28	1	8	8	-	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	195	195	-	195	195	-	230	230	-	-	-	-
Nebraska.....	216	214	2	216	214	2	18	18	-	-	-	-
Kansas.....	97	93	4	97	93	4	19	19	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic												
Delaware.....	37	37	-	37	37	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Maryland.....	196	189	7	196	189	7	5	5	-	2	2	-
District of Columbia.....	100	91	9	100	91	9	17	13	4	3	3	-
Virginia.....	71	55	16	71	55	16	6	6	-	4	4	-
West Virginia.....	18	15	3	18	15	3	5	5	-	-	-	-
North Carolina.....	33	32	1	33	32	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	34	34	-	34	34	-	9	9	-	1	1	-
Georgia.....	113	108	5	113	108	5	17	17	-	1	1	-
Florida.....	122	108	14	122	108	14	18	18	-	-	-	-
East South Central												
Kentucky.....	31	28	3	31	28	3	10	10	-	1	1	-
Tennessee.....	57	51	6	57	51	6	25	25	-	-	-	-
Alabama.....	51	48	3	51	48	3	4	4	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	154	147	7	154	147	7	51	51	-	16	16	-
West South Central												
Arkansas.....	92	92	-	92	92	-	133	133	-	98	98	-
Louisiana.....	372	333	39	372	333	39	489	489	-	71	71	-
Oklahoma.....	38	38	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas.....	713	710	3	713	710	3	136	136	-	25	25	-
Mountain												
Montana.....	2 538	2 532	6	2 538	2 532	6	1 765	1 765	-	1 949	1 949	-
Idaho.....	2 007	2 007	-	2 007	2 007	-	3 379	3 379	-	4 274	4 274	-
Wyoming.....	465	465	-	465	465	-	914	914	-	143	143	-
Colorado.....	1 408	1 398	10	1 408	1 398	10	612	612	-	7	7	-
New Mexico.....	364	361	3	364	361	3	57	57	-	-	-	-
Arizona.....	1 171	1 170	1	1 171	1 170	1	1 632	1 630	2	20	20	-
Utah.....	810	806	4	810	806	4	501	501	-	445	445	-
Nevada.....	2 836	2 833	3	2 836	2 833	3	5 419	5 416	3	3 152	3 152	-
Pacific												
Washington.....	3 620	3 260	360	3 620	3 260	360	3 187	3 186	1	234	234	-
Oregon.....	9 565	9 540	25	9 565	9 540	25	9 512	9 510	2	3 330	3 330	-
California.....	73 619	72 472	1 147	73 619	72 472	1 147	75 218	75 132	86	49 310	49 277	33
AS PUBLISHED IN 1890 CENSUS												
Indian Territory.....	13	13	-	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)
Oklahoma Territory.....	25	25	-	25	25	-	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)

Footnotes:

- Represents zero. (X) Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Internet Release Date: September 13, 2002

The Asian Population: 2000

Census 2000 Brief

C2KBR/01-16

By
Jessica S. Barnes and
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Census 2000 showed that the United States population was 281.4 million on April 1, 2000. Of the total, 11.9 million, or 4.2 percent, reported Asian.¹ This number included 10.2 million people, or 3.6 percent, who reported only Asian and 1.7 million people, or 0.6 percent, who reported Asian as well as one or more other races. Census 2000 asked separate questions on race and Hispanic or Latino origin. Hispanics who reported their race as Asian, either alone or in combination with one or more races, are included in the numbers for Asians.

This report, part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from Census 2000, provides a portrait of the Asian population in the United States and discusses its distribution at both the national and subnational levels. It begins by discussing the characteristics of the total Asian population and then focuses on the detailed groups, for example:

¹ In this report, the term "reported" is used to refer to the answers provided by respondents, as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation processes. The Asian population includes many groups who differ in language, culture, and length of residence in the United States. Some of the Asian groups, such as the Chinese and Japanese, have been in the United States for several generations. Other groups, such as the Hmong, Vietnamese, Laotians, and Cambodians, are comparatively recent immigrants.

Figure 1.

Reproduction of the Question on Race From Census 2000

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

White

Black, African Am., or Negro

American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↗

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian

Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro

Filipino Vietnamese Samoan

Other Asian — Print race. ↗ Other Pacific Islander — Print race. ↗

Some other race — Print race. ↗

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 questionnaire.

Asian Indian, Chinese, and Japanese. This report is based on data from the Census 2000 Summary File 1.² The text of this report discusses data for the United States, including the 50 states and the District of Columbia.³

The term "Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent (for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam). Asian groups are not limited to nationalities, but include ethnic terms, as well.

² Data from the Census 2000 Summary File 1 were released on a state-by-state basis during the summer of 2001.

³ Data for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico are shown in Table 2 and Figure 3.

The first United States decennial census in 1790 collected data on race, but no distinction was made for people of Asian descent. Data have been collected on the Chinese population since the 1860 census and on the Japanese population since the 1870 census. The racial classification was expanded in the 1910 census to obtain separate figures on other groups such as Filipinos and Koreans. However, data on these other groups were collected on an intermittent basis through the 1970 census. Asian Indians were classified as White and the Vietnamese population was included in the “Other” race category in the 1970 census.

In the 1980 census, there were six separate response categories for Asians: Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese. These same six categories appeared on both the 1990 and Census 2000 questionnaires. Also, for Census 2000, a separate “Other Asian” response category was added with a write-in area for respondents to indicate specific Asian groups not included on the questionnaire.

The question on race was changed for Census 2000.

All U.S. censuses have obtained information on race for every individual, and for the past several censuses, the responses reflect self-identification. For Census 2000, however, respondents were asked to report *one or more* races they

considered themselves and other members of their households to be.⁴

Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. Caution must be used when interpreting changes in the racial composition of the United States population over time.

The Census 2000 question on race included 15 separate response categories and 3 areas where respondents could write in a more specific race (see Figure 1). For some purposes, including this report, the response categories and write-in answers were combined to create the five standard Office of Management and Budget race categories, plus the Census Bureau category of “Some other race.” The six race categories include:

- White;
- Black or African American;
- American Indian and Alaska Native;
- Asian;
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and
- Some other race.

⁴ Other changes included terminology and formatting changes, such as spelling out “American” instead of “Amer.” for the American Indian or Alaska Native category and adding “Native” to the Hawaiian response category. In the layout of the Census 2000 questionnaire, the seven Asian response categories were alphabetized and grouped together, as were the four Pacific Islander categories after the Native Hawaiian category. The three separate American Indian and Alaska Native identifiers in the 1990 census (i.e., Indian (Amer.), Eskimo, and Aleut) were combined into a single identifier in Census 2000. Also, American Indians and Alaska Natives could report more than one tribe.

For a complete explanation of the race categories used in Census 2000, see the Census 2000 Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin*.⁵

The data collected by Census 2000 on race can be divided into two broad categories: the race alone population and the race in combination population.

People who responded to the question on race by indicating *only one* race are referred to as the race *alone* population. For example, respondents who reported their race as one or more Asian detailed groups, but no other race, would be included in the Asian *alone* population.⁶

Individuals who reported *more than one* of the six races are referred to as the race *in combination* population. For example, respondents who reported they were “Asian **and** Black or African American” or “Asian **and** White **and** American Indian and Alaska Native”⁷ would be included in the Asian *in combination* population.

⁵ *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2000*, U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, C2KBR/01-1, March 2001, is available on the U.S. Census Bureau’s Internet site at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html.

⁶ Respondents reporting a single detailed Asian group, such as “Korean” or “Filipino,” would be included in the Asian *alone* population. Respondents reporting more than one detailed Asian group, such as “Chinese and Japanese” or “Asian Indian and Chinese and Vietnamese” would also be included in the Asian *alone* population. This is because all of the detailed groups in these example combinations are part of the larger Asian race category.

⁷ The race in combination categories are denoted by quotations around the combination with the conjunction **and** in bold and italicized print to indicate the separate races that comprise the combination.

Table 1.
Asian Population: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Race	Number	Percent of total population
Total population	281,421,906	100.0
Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races	11,898,828	4.2
Asian alone	10,242,998	3.6
Asian in combination with one or more other races	1,655,830	0.6
Asian; White	868,395	0.3
Asian; Some other race	249,108	0.1
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	138,802	-
Asian; Black or African American	106,782	-
All other combinations including Asian	292,743	0.1
Not Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races	269,523,078	95.8

- Percentage rounds to 0.0.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File1.

The maximum number of people reporting Asian is reflected in the Asian alone or in combination population.

One way to define the Asian population is to combine those respondents who reported only Asian with those who reported Asian as well as one or more other races. This creates the Asian *alone or in combination* population. Another way to think of the Asian *alone or in combination* population is the total number of people who identified entirely or partially as Asian. This group is also described as people who reported Asian, whether or not they reported any other races.

Census 2000 provides a snapshot of the Asian population.

Table 1 shows the number and percentage of Census 2000 respondents who reported Asian alone as well as those who reported Asian and at least one other race.

Of the total United States population, 10.2 million people, or 3.6 percent, reported only Asian.

An additional 1.7 million people reported Asian and at least one other race. Within this group, the most common combinations were “Asian **and** White” (52 percent), followed by “Asian **and** Some other race” (15 percent), “Asian **and** Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander” (8.4 percent) and “Asian **and** Black or African American” (6.4 percent). These four combination categories accounted for 82 percent of all Asians who reported two or more races. Thus, 11.9 million people, or 4.2 percent of the total population, reported Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races.

The Asian population increased faster than the total population between 1990 and 2000.

Because of the changes made to the question on race in Census 2000, there are at least two ways to present the change in the total number of Asians in the United States. They include: 1) the difference in the Asian population between 1990 and 2000 using the race alone concept for 2000, and 2) the difference in the Asian

population between 1990 and 2000 using the race alone or in combination concept for 2000. These comparisons provide a “minimum-maximum” range for the change in the Asian population between 1990 and 2000.

The 1990 census counted 6.9 million Asians. Using the Asian alone population in 2000, this population increased by 3.3 million, or 48 percent, between 1990 and 2000. If the Asian alone or in combination population is used, an increase of 5.0 million, or 72 percent, results. Thus, from 1990 to 2000, the range for the increase in the Asian population was 48 percent to 72 percent. In comparison, the total population grew by 13 percent, from 248.7 million in 1990 to 281.4 million in 2000.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASIAN POPULATION

The following discussion of the geographic distribution of the Asian population focuses on the Asian alone or in combination population in the text. As the upper bound of the Asian population, this group includes all respondents who reported Asian, whether or not they reported any other race.⁸ Hereafter, in the text of this section, the term “Asian” will be used to refer to those who reported Asian whether they reported one or more than one race. However, in the tables and graphs, data for both the Asian alone and alone or in combination populations are shown.

⁸ The use of the *alone or in combination* population in this section does not imply that it is the preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. In general, either the *alone* population or the *alone or in combination* population can be used, depending on the purpose of the analysis. The Census Bureau uses both approaches.

About one-half of the Asian population lived in the West.⁹

According to Census 2000, of all respondents who reported Asian, 49 percent lived in the West, 20 percent lived in the Northeast, 19 percent lived in the South, and 12 percent lived in the Midwest (see Figure 2).

The West had the highest proportion of Asians in its total population as well as the largest total Asian population: 9.3 percent of all respondents in the West reported Asian, compared with 4.4 percent in the Northeast, 2.3 percent in the South, and 2.2 percent in the Midwest (see Table 2).

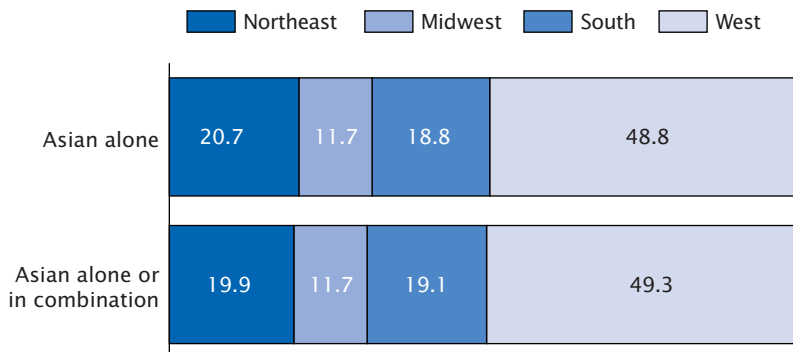
Over half of all people who reported Asian lived in just three states.

Over half (51 percent) of the Asian population lived in just three states: California, New York, and Hawaii, which accounted for 19 percent of the total population. California, by far, had the largest Asian population (4.2 million), followed by New York (1.2 million), and Hawaii (0.7 million). The ten states with the largest Asian populations in 2000 were: California, New York, Hawaii, Texas, New Jersey, Illinois, Washington, Florida, Virginia, and Massachusetts (see Table 2). Combined, these states represented 75 percent of the

⁹ The West region includes the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The Northeast region includes the states of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The South region includes the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, a state equivalent. The Midwest region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Figure 2.
Percent Distribution of the Asian Population by Region: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

Asian population, but only 47 percent of the total population in the United States.

The Asian population exceeded the U.S. level of 4.2 percent of the total population in nine states. Five states were in the West — Hawaii (58 percent), California (12 percent), Washington (6.7 percent), Nevada (5.6 percent), and Alaska (5.2 percent); two states were in the Northeast — New Jersey and New York (both 6.2 percent); and two states were in the South — Maryland (4.5 percent), and Virginia (4.3 percent). No states in the Midwest had Asian populations greater than the U.S. national average of 4.2 percent.

In nine states, Asians represented less than 1 percent of the total population. Four of those states were located in the South: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and West Virginia. Two were in the Midwest: North Dakota and South Dakota. Two were in the West: Montana and Wyoming. Maine was the only state in the Northeast with an Asian population less than 1 percent.

The Asian population was concentrated in counties in the West, especially in Hawaii and California.

Of the 3,141 counties in the United States, 122 counties had Asian populations greater than the national average of 4.2 percent, of which 39 counties had at least twice the national average. The overwhelming majority of counties (2,382) had lower concentrations of Asians (less than 1 percent).

Not surprisingly, the counties with the highest concentration of Asians (over 25 percent) were in Hawaii. Honolulu county, by far, had the highest proportion of Asians (62 percent). Three other counties in Hawaii were more than 47 percent Asian, followed by two counties each in Alaska, and the San Francisco Bay area in California.

Although Asians resided in an array of counties, the largest concentrations tended to be found in coastal and/or urban counties, while smaller concentrations were scattered throughout the United States (see Figure 3). The majority of the counties with Asian

Table 2.
**Asian Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico:
 1990 and 2000**

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Area	1990			2000						
	Total population	Asian population		Total population	Asian alone population		Asian alone or in combination population		Asian in combination population	
		Number	Percent of total population		Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of total population	Number	Percent of Asian alone or in combination population
United States	248,709,873	6,908,638	2.8	281,421,906	10,242,998	3.6	11,898,828	4.2	1,655,830	13.9
Region										
Northeast	50,809,229	1,324,865	2.6	53,594,378	2,119,426	4.0	2,368,297	4.4	248,871	10.5
Midwest	59,668,632	755,403	1.3	64,392,776	1,197,554	1.9	1,392,938	2.2	195,384	14.0
South	85,445,930	1,094,179	1.3	100,236,820	1,922,407	1.9	2,267,094	2.3	344,687	15.2
West	52,786,082	3,734,191	7.1	63,197,932	5,003,611	7.9	5,870,499	9.3	866,888	14.8
State										
Alabama	4,040,587	21,088	0.5	4,447,100	31,346	0.7	39,458	0.9	8,112	20.6
Alaska	550,043	17,814	3.2	626,932	25,116	4.0	32,686	5.2	7,570	23.2
Arizona	3,665,228	51,699	1.4	5,130,632	92,236	1.8	118,672	2.3	26,436	22.3
Arkansas	2,350,725	12,125	0.5	2,673,400	20,220	0.8	25,401	1.0	5,181	20.4
California	29,760,021	2,735,060	9.2	33,871,648	3,697,513	10.9	4,155,685	12.3	458,172	11.0
Colorado	3,294,394	57,122	1.7	4,301,261	95,213	2.2	120,779	2.8	25,566	21.2
Connecticut	3,287,116	50,078	1.5	3,405,565	82,313	2.4	95,368	2.8	13,055	13.7
Delaware	666,168	8,888	1.3	783,600	16,259	2.1	18,944	2.4	2,685	14.2
District of Columbia	606,900	10,923	1.8	572,059	15,189	2.7	17,956	3.1	2,767	15.4
Florida	12,937,926	149,856	1.2	15,982,378	266,256	1.7	333,013	2.1	66,757	20.0
Georgia	6,478,216	73,764	1.1	8,186,453	173,170	2.1	199,812	2.4	26,642	13.3
Hawaii	1,108,229	522,967	47.2	1,211,537	503,868	41.6	703,232	58.0	199,364	28.3
Idaho	1,006,749	8,492	0.8	1,293,953	11,889	0.9	17,390	1.3	5,501	31.6
Illinois	11,430,602	282,569	2.5	12,419,293	423,603	3.4	473,649	3.8	50,046	10.6
Indiana	5,544,159	36,660	0.7	6,080,485	59,126	1.0	72,839	1.2	13,713	18.8
Iowa	2,776,755	25,037	0.9	2,926,324	36,635	1.3	43,119	1.5	6,484	15.0
Kansas	2,477,574	30,708	1.2	2,688,418	46,806	1.7	56,049	2.1	9,243	16.5
Kentucky	3,685,296	16,983	0.5	4,041,769	29,744	0.7	37,062	0.9	7,318	19.7
Louisiana	4,219,973	40,173	1.0	4,468,976	54,758	1.2	64,350	1.4	9,592	14.9
Maine	1,227,928	6,450	0.5	1,274,923	9,111	0.7	11,827	0.9	2,716	23.0
Maryland	4,781,468	138,148	2.9	5,296,486	210,929	4.0	238,408	4.5	27,479	11.5
Massachusetts	6,016,425	142,137	2.4	6,349,097	238,124	3.8	264,814	4.2	26,690	10.1
Michigan	9,295,297	103,501	1.1	9,938,444	176,510	1.8	208,329	2.1	31,819	15.3
Minnesota	4,375,099	76,952	1.8	4,919,479	141,968	2.9	162,414	3.3	20,446	12.6
Mississippi	2,573,216	12,679	0.5	2,844,658	18,626	0.7	23,281	0.8	4,655	20.0
Missouri	5,117,073	39,271	0.8	5,595,211	61,595	1.1	76,210	1.4	14,615	19.2
Montana	799,065	3,958	0.5	902,195	4,691	0.5	7,101	0.8	2,410	33.9
Nebraska	1,578,385	11,945	0.8	1,711,263	21,931	1.3	26,809	1.6	4,878	18.2
Nevada	1,201,833	35,232	2.9	1,998,257	90,266	4.5	112,456	5.6	22,190	19.7
New Hampshire	1,109,252	9,121	0.8	1,235,786	15,931	1.3	19,219	1.6	3,288	17.1
New Jersey	7,730,188	270,839	3.5	8,414,350	480,276	5.7	524,356	6.2	44,080	8.4
New Mexico	1,515,069	13,363	0.9	1,819,046	19,255	1.1	26,619	1.5	7,364	27.7
New York	17,990,455	689,303	3.8	18,976,457	1,044,976	5.5	1,169,200	6.2	124,224	10.6
North Carolina	6,628,637	49,970	0.8	8,049,313	113,689	1.4	136,212	1.7	22,523	16.5
North Dakota	638,800	3,317	0.5	642,200	3,606	0.6	4,967	0.8	1,361	27.4
Ohio	10,847,115	89,723	0.8	11,353,140	132,633	1.2	159,776	1.4	27,143	17.0
Oklahoma	3,145,585	32,002	1.0	3,450,654	46,767	1.4	58,723	1.7	11,956	20.4
Oregon	2,842,321	64,232	2.3	3,421,399	101,350	3.0	127,339	3.7	25,989	20.4
Pennsylvania	11,881,643	135,784	1.1	12,281,054	219,813	1.8	248,601	2.0	28,788	11.6
Rhode Island	1,003,464	18,019	1.8	1,048,319	23,665	2.3	28,290	2.7	4,625	16.3
South Carolina	3,486,703	21,399	0.6	4,012,012	36,014	0.9	44,931	1.1	8,917	19.8
South Dakota	696,004	2,938	0.4	754,844	4,378	0.6	6,009	0.8	1,631	27.1
Tennessee	4,877,185	30,944	0.6	5,689,283	56,662	1.0	68,919	1.2	12,257	17.8
Texas	16,986,510	311,918	1.8	20,851,820	562,319	2.7	644,193	3.1	81,874	12.7
Utah	1,722,850	25,696	1.5	2,233,169	37,108	1.7	48,692	2.2	11,584	23.8
Vermont	562,758	3,134	0.6	608,827	5,217	0.9	6,622	1.1	1,405	21.2
Virginia	6,187,358	156,036	2.5	7,078,515	261,025	3.7	304,559	4.3	43,534	14.3
Washington	4,866,692	195,918	4.0	5,894,121	322,335	5.5	395,741	6.7	73,406	18.5
West Virginia	1,793,477	7,283	0.4	1,808,344	9,434	0.5	11,873	0.7	2,439	20.5
Wisconsin	4,891,769	52,782	1.1	5,363,675	88,763	1.7	102,768	1.9	14,005	13.6
Wyoming	453,588	2,638	0.6	493,782	2,771	0.6	4,107	0.8	1,336	32.5
Puerto Rico	3,522,037	(X)	(X)	3,808,610	7,960	0.2	17,279	0.5	9,319	53.9

X Not applicable.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1; 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics* (1990 CP-1).

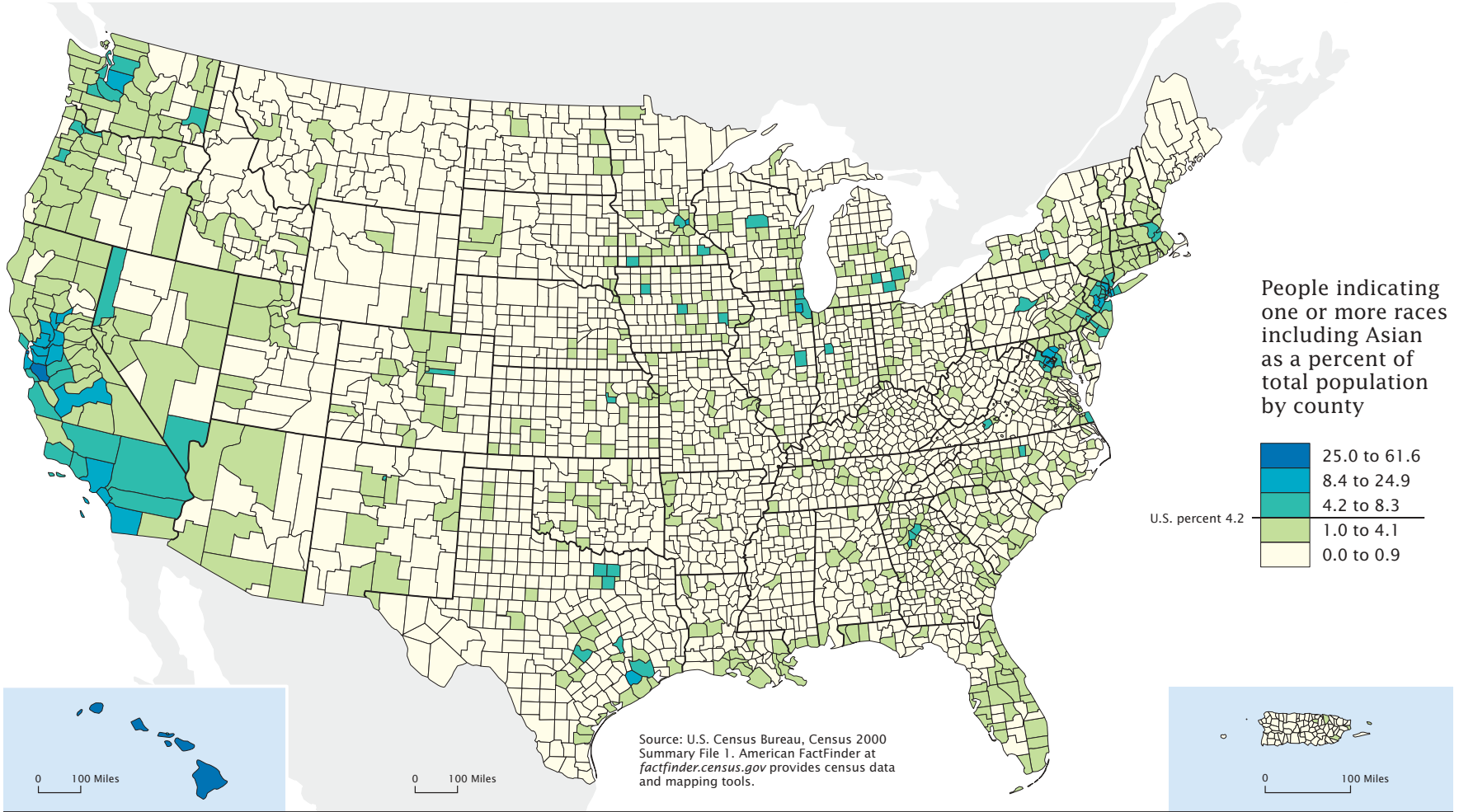
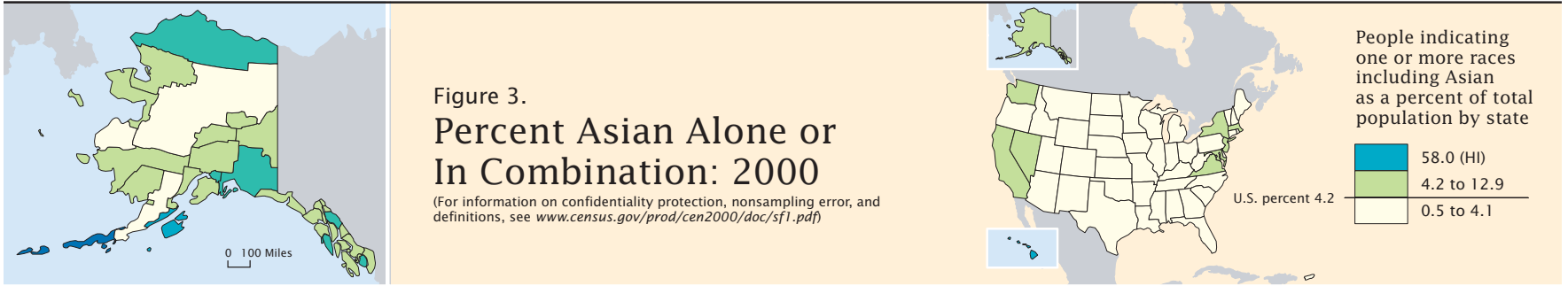


Table 3.
Ten Largest Places in Total Population and in Asian Population: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Place	Total population		Asian alone		Asian alone or in combination		Percent of total population	
	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Asian alone	Asian alone or in combination
New York, NY.....	1	8,008,278	1	787,047	1	872,777	9.8	10.9
Los Angeles, CA.....	2	3,694,820	2	369,254	2	407,444	10.0	11.0
Chicago, IL.....	3	2,896,016	7	125,974	7	140,517	4.3	4.9
Houston, TX.....	4	1,953,631	8	103,694	8	114,140	5.3	5.8
Philadelphia, PA.....	5	1,517,550	11	67,654	12	74,435	4.5	4.9
Phoenix, AZ.....	6	1,321,045	34	26,449	30	33,194	2.0	2.5
San Diego, CA.....	7	1,223,400	6	166,968	6	189,413	13.6	15.5
Dallas, TX.....	8	1,188,580	27	32,118	27	36,665	2.7	3.1
San Antonio, TX.....	9	1,144,646	48	17,934	42	24,046	1.6	2.1
Detroit, MI.....	10	951,270	94	9,268	84	12,361	1.0	1.3
San Jose, CA.....	11	894,943	3	240,375	3	257,571	26.9	28.8
San Francisco, CA.....	13	776,733	4	239,565	4	253,477	30.8	32.6
Seattle, WA.....	24	563,374	10	73,910	9	84,649	13.1	15.0
Honolulu, HI*.....	46	371,657	5	207,588	5	251,686	55.9	67.7
Fremont, CA.....	85	203,413	9	75,165	10	80,979	37.0	39.8

* Honolulu, HI, is a census designated place and is not legally incorporated. See footnote 10.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

populations more than twice the national average were predominately concentrated in suburbs of large metropolitan areas such as Seattle, Washington; Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay area of California; New York, New York; Newark, New Jersey; Washington, DC; Chicago, Illinois; Houston, Texas; and the Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota, metropolitan area. Concentrations of Asians outside the suburbs of large metropolitan areas were typically located near colleges and universities.

Los Angeles county was the only county with over one million Asians. Honolulu county was the only other county with an Asian population over one-half million.

The two places with the largest Asian populations were New York and Los Angeles.¹⁰

Census 2000 showed that, of all places in the United States with 100,000 or more population, New York had the largest Asian population with 872,777, followed by Los Angeles with 407,444 (see Table 3). Eight places had Asian populations over 100,000: five in the West, and one each in the Northeast, Midwest, and the South.

Of the ten largest places in the United States, San Diego had the largest proportion of Asians (15 percent), followed by Los Angeles and New York with 11 percent each. Asians represented 1.3 percent of the total population in Detroit, the lowest percentage

among the country's ten largest cities.

Among places of 100,000 or more population, the highest proportion of Asians was in Honolulu (68 percent) as shown in Figure 4. One additional place, Daly City, California, had over one-half of its population reporting Asian. The ten places with the highest proportion of Asians ranged from 29 percent in San Jose, California, to 68 percent in Honolulu, Hawaii. All ten places were in the West; nine of them were in California.

ADDITIONAL FINDINGS ON THE ASIAN POPULATION

Which Asian group was the largest?

According to Census 2000, Chinese was the largest detailed Asian group in the United States. This is true for both the alone and the alone or in combination populations. There were 2.3 million people who reported only Chinese and an additional 0.4 million

¹⁰ Census 2000 showed 245 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 238 incorporated places (including 4 city-county consolidations) and 7 census designated places that were not legally incorporated. For a list of these places by state, see www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/phc-t6.html.

people who reported Chinese with at least one other race or Asian group. A total of 2.7 million people reported Chinese alone or in combination with one or more other races or Asian groups (see Table 4).

Filipinos and Asian Indians were the next two largest specified Asian groups. There were 1.9 million people who reported Filipino alone and an additional 0.5 million who reported Filipino in combination with one or more other races or Asian groups. This gives a total of 2.4 million people who reported Filipino alone or in combination with at least one other race or Asian group. About 1.7 million people reported only Asian Indian and an additional 0.2 million reported Asian Indian in combination with one or more other races or Asian groups. A total of 1.9 million people reported Asian Indian alone or in combination with at least one other race or Asian group.

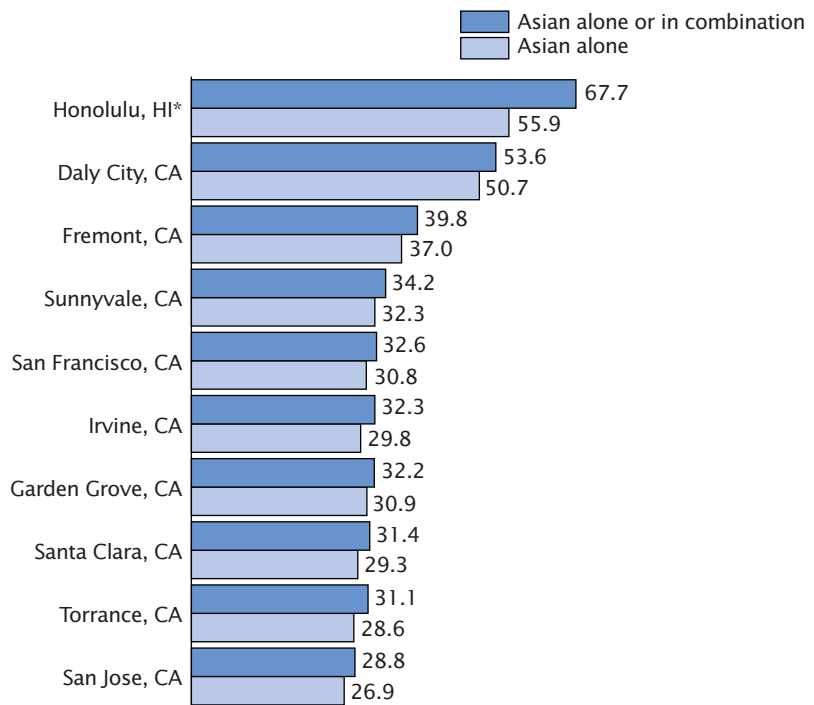
Combined, Chinese, Filipinos, and Asian Indians accounted for 58 percent of all respondents who reported a single Asian group. Of all Asian groups mentioned in race combinations, these three groups accounted for 57 percent of all responses.

Among the largest Asian groups, which was most likely to be in combination with one or more other races or Asian groups?

Of the six largest specified Asian groups, Japanese were most likely to report one or more other races or Asian groups. Of all respondents who reported Japanese, either alone or in combination, 31 percent reported one or more other races or Asian groups (see Figure 5). This included 4.8 percent who reported Japanese with one or more other

Figure 4.
Ten Places of 100,000 or More Population With the Highest Percentage of Asians: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)



* Honolulu, HI, is a census designated place and is not legally incorporated. See footnote 10.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

Asian groups, 21 percent who reported Japanese with one or more other races, and 4.8 percent who reported Japanese in addition to one or more other races and Asian groups (see Table 4). Vietnamese were least likely to be in combination with one or more other races or Asian groups. Of all respondents who reported Vietnamese, 8.3 percent reported one or more other races or Asian groups.

Were there differences in median age between the Asian alone and the Asian in combination populations and the total U.S. population?

The median age of the total U.S. population was 35.3 years. The overall median age for people who reported Asian alone was

32.7 years, which was 2.6 years younger than the total population. Those who reported Asian in combination with one or more races had a median age of 31.1 years, which was 4.2 years younger than the total.

ABOUT CENSUS 2000

Why did Census 2000 ask the question on race?

The Census Bureau collects data on race to fulfill a variety of legislative and program requirements. Data on race are used in the legislative redistricting process carried out by the states and in monitoring local jurisdictions' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. These data are also essential for evaluating federal programs that promote equal

Table 4.
Asian Population by Detailed Group: 2000

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf)

Detailed group	Asian alone		Asian in combination with one or more other races		Asian detailed group alone or in any combination ²
	One Asian group reported ¹	Two or more Asian groups reported ²	One Asian group reported	Two or more Asian groups reported ²	
Total.....	10,019,405	223,593	1,516,841	138,989	11,898,828
Asian Indian	1,678,765	40,013	165,437	15,384	1,899,599
Bangladeshi	41,280	5,625	9,655	852	57,412
Bhutanese.....	183	9	17	3	212
Burmese	13,159	1,461	1,837	263	16,720
Cambodian	171,937	11,832	20,830	1,453	206,052
Chinese, except Taiwanese.....	2,314,537	130,826	201,688	87,790	2,734,841
Filipino	1,850,314	57,811	385,236	71,454	2,364,815
Hmong.....	169,428	5,284	11,153	445	186,310
Indo Chinese	113	55	23	8	199
Indonesian	39,757	4,429	17,256	1,631	63,073
Iwo Jiman	15	3	60	-	78
Japanese.....	796,700	55,537	241,209	55,486	1,148,932
Korean.....	1,076,872	22,550	114,211	14,794	1,228,427
Laotian.....	168,707	10,396	17,914	1,186	198,203
Malaysian	10,690	4,339	2,837	700	18,566
Maldivian.....	27	2	22	-	51
Nepalese.....	7,858	351	1,128	62	9,399
Okinawan	3,513	2,625	2,816	1,645	10,599
Pakistani	153,533	11,095	37,587	2,094	204,309
Singaporean.....	1,437	580	307	70	2,394
Sri Lankan.....	20,145	1,219	2,966	257	24,587
Taiwanese.....	118,048	14,096	11,394	1,257	144,795
Thai	112,989	7,929	27,170	2,195	150,283
Vietnamese.....	1,122,528	47,144	48,639	5,425	1,223,736
Other Asian, not specified ³	146,870	19,576	195,449	7,535	369,430

- Represents zero.

¹The total of 10,019,405 respondents categorized as reporting only one Asian group in this table is lower than the total of 10,019,410 shown in Table PCT5 (U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1 100-Percent Data, see factfinder.census.gov). This table includes more detailed groups than PCT5. This means that, for example, an individual who reported "Pakistani and Nepalese" is shown in this table as reporting two or more Asian groups. However, that same individual is categorized as reporting a single Asian group in PCT5 because both Pakistani and Nepalese are part of the larger Other specified Asian group.

²The numbers by detailed Asian group do not add to the total population. This is because the detailed Asian groups are tallies of the number of Asian responses rather than the number of Asian respondents. Respondents reporting several Asian groups are counted several times. For example, a respondent reporting "Korean and Filipino" would be included in the Korean as well as the Filipino numbers.

³Includes respondents who checked the "Other Asian" response category on the census questionnaire or wrote in a generic term such as "Asian" or "Asiatic."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000, special tabulations.

access to employment, education, and housing and for assessing racial disparities in health and exposure to environmental risks. More broadly, data on race are critical for research that underlies many policy decisions at all levels of government.

How do data from the question on race benefit me, my family, and my community?

All levels of government need information on race to implement

and evaluate programs, or enforce laws. Examples include: the Native American Programs Act, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Voting Rights Act, the Public Health Act, the Healthcare Improvement Act, the Job Partnership Training Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, the Fair Housing Act, and the Census Redistricting Data Program.

Both public and private organizations use race information to find areas where groups may need

special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in their community. Or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise it will sell in a new store. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular importance to certain racial

or ethnic groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

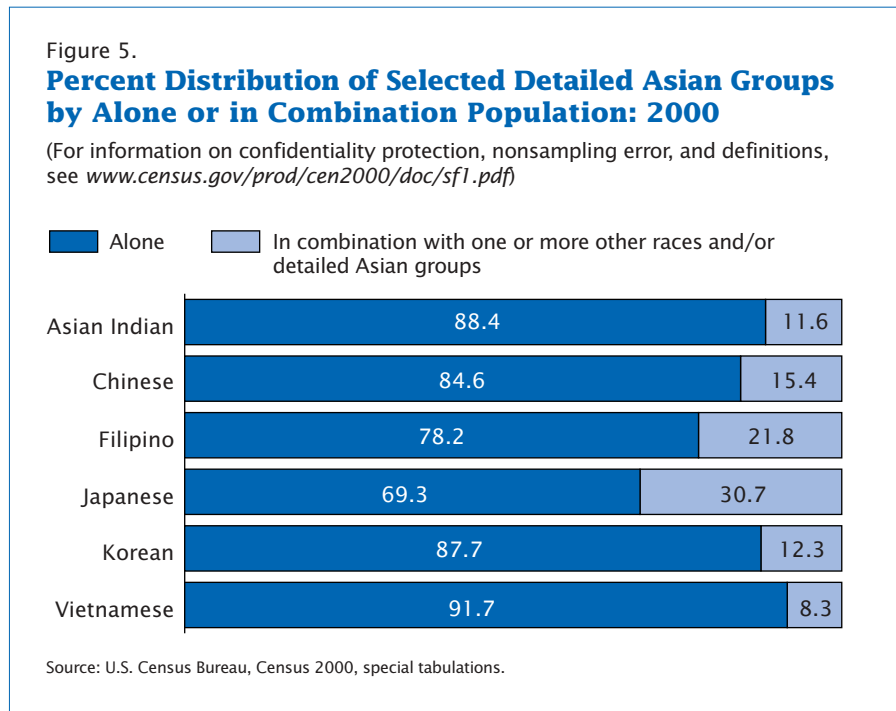
FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on race in the United States, visit the U.S. Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/race.html.

Race data from the Census 2000 Summary File 1 were released on a state-by-state basis during the summer of 2001. The Census 2000 Summary File 1 data are available on the Internet via factfinder.census.gov and for purchase on CD-ROM and DVD.

For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf1.pdf or contact our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

For more information on specific races in the United States, go to www.census.gov and click on "Minority Links." This Web page includes information about Census 2000 and provides links to reports based on past censuses and surveys focusing on the social and economic characteristics of the



Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the Census 2000 Brief series, located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/population/www/cen2000/briefs.html. This series presents

information on race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, housing tenure, and other social, economic, and housing characteristics.

For more information about Census 2000, including data products, call our Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636), or e-mail webmaster@census.gov.

The Asian Population: 2010

Issued March 2012

2010 Census Briefs

C2010BR-11

INTRODUCTION

According to the 2010 Census, the Asian population grew faster than any other race group in the United States between 2000 and 2010. This was observed for the population who reported Asian alone (increased 43 percent), as well as for the population who reported Asian alone or in combination with another race (increased 46 percent). The Asian population continued to be concentrated in the West, and the Chinese population was the largest detailed Asian group.

This report provides a portrait of the Asian population in the United States and discusses that population's distribution at the national level and at lower levels of geography.¹ It is part of a series that analyzes population and housing data collected from the 2010 Census.

The data for this report are based on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, which was the first 2010 Census data product released with data on race and Hispanic origin, including information on the Asian population, and was provided to each state for use in drawing boundaries for legislative districts.² Data for this report also come from the *2010 Census Summary File 1*, which was one of the first 2010 Census

¹ This report discusses data for the 50 states and the District of Columbia, but not Puerto Rico.

² Information on the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* is available online at <<http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/redistricting-data.php>>.

Figure 1.
Reproduction of the Question on Race From the 2010 Census

6. What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes.

White
 Black, African Am., or Negro
 American Indian or Alaska Native — Print name of enrolled or principal tribe. ↕

Asian Indian Japanese Native Hawaiian
 Chinese Korean Guamanian or Chamorro
 Filipino Vietnamese Samoan
 Other Asian — Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. ↕ Other Pacific Islander — Print race, for example, Fijian, Tongan, and so on. ↕

Some other race — Print race. ↕

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census questionnaire.

data products to provide information on selected detailed groups, such as Asian Indians, Koreans, and Filipinos.³

UNDERSTANDING RACE DATA FROM THE 2010 CENSUS

The 2010 Census used federal standards to collect and present data on race.

For the 2010 Census, the question on race was asked of individuals living in the United States (see Figure 1). An individual's response to the race question was based upon self-identification. The U.S. Census Bureau collects information on race following the guidance of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget's (OMB)

³ Information on the *2010 Census Summary File 1* is available online at <<http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/summary-file-1.html>>.

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1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity.⁴ These federal standards mandate that race and Hispanic origin (ethnicity) are separate and distinct concepts and that when collecting these data via self-identification, two different questions must be used.⁵

Starting in 1997, OMB required federal agencies to use a minimum of five race categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander. For respondents unable to identify with any of these five race categories, OMB approved the Census Bureau's inclusion of a sixth category—Some Other Race—on the Census 2000 and 2010 Census questionnaires. The 1997 OMB standards also allowed for respondents to identify with more than one race. The definition of the Asian racial category used in the 2010 Census is presented in the text box on this page.

Data on race have been collected since the first U.S. decennial census in 1790, but no distinction was made for people of Asian descent. In 1860, the first Asian response category ("Chinese") was added to the question on race in California only and in other states beginning in 1870. A second Asian response category ("Japanese") was included for the first time

⁴The 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity, issued by OMB, is available at <www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg_1997standards>.

⁵The OMB requires federal agencies to use a minimum of two ethnicities: Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race. "Hispanic or Latino" refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

DEFINITION OF ASIAN USED IN THE 2010 CENSUS

According to OMB, "Asian" refers to a person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent, including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The Asian population includes people who indicated their race(s) as "Asian" or reported entries such as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," and "Vietnamese" or provided other detailed Asian responses.

in the 1870 Census in California only and in other states starting in 1890. Additional Asian response categories were collected intermittently in the question on race over the course of seven censuses, from the 1920 Census to the 1980 Census. The use of six detailed Asian response categories in the decennial census question on race has remained unchanged since the 1980 Census (Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese).

Beginning with the 1910 Census, reports of detailed Asian groups that did not have separate response categories in the race question were tabulated from a general "Other" write-in area. In the 1990 Census, a write-in area was introduced that was solely dedicated to the reporting of detailed Asian groups or detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups that did not have a separate response category. A shared write-in area for reports of detailed Asian groups or detailed Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups that did not have specific response categories in the race question continued for Census 2000 and the 2010 Census.⁶

⁶For information about comparability of 2010 Census data with race and Hispanic origin to data collected in previous censuses, see the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File—Technical Documentation* at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf>.

In Census 2000, for the first time, individuals were presented with the option to self-identify with more than one race, and this continued with the 2010 Census, as prescribed by OMB. There are 57 possible multiple-race combinations involving the five OMB race categories and Some Other Race.⁷

The 2010 Census question on race included 15 separate response categories and three areas where respondents could write in detailed information about their race (see Figure 1).⁸ The response categories and write-in answers can be combined to create the five minimum OMB race categories plus Some Other Race. In addition to White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, and Some Other Race, 7 of the

⁷The 2010 Census provides information on the population reporting more than one race, as well as detailed race combinations (e.g., Asian **and** White; Asian **and** White **and** Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander). In this report, the multiple-race categories are denoted with the conjunction **and** in bold and italicized print to indicate the separate race groups that constitute the particular combination.

⁸There were two changes to the question on race for the 2010 Census. First, the wording of the race question was changed from "What is this person's race? Mark one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be" in 2000 to "What is this person's race? Mark one or more boxes" for 2010. Second, in 2010, examples were added to the "Other Asian" response category (Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on) and the "Other Pacific Islander" response category (Fijian, Tongan, and so on). In 2000, no examples were given in the race question.

15 response categories are Asian groups, and 4 are Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander groups.⁹ The 7 Asian response categories are Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, and Other Asian.

For a complete explanation of the race categories used in the 2010 Census, see the 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*.¹⁰

RACE ALONE, RACE IN COMBINATION, AND RACE ALONE-OR-IN-COMBINATION CONCEPTS

This report presents data for the Asian population and focuses on results for three major conceptual groups.

First, people who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the *race alone* population, or the group who reported *only one* race. For example, respondents who reported a single detailed Asian group, such as “Asian Indian” or “Korean,” would be included in the *Asian alone* population. Respondents who reported more than one detailed Asian group, such as “Asian Indian” and “Korean” would also be included in the *Asian alone* population. This is because the detailed groups in the example combination are part of the larger Asian race category. The *Asian alone* population can be viewed as the minimum number of people reporting Asian.

⁹ The race categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and are not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. In addition, it is recognized that the categories of the race question include race and national origin or sociocultural groups.

¹⁰ Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at <www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf>.

Second, individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *race in combination* population, or as the group who reported *more than one race*. For example, respondents who reported they were Asian **and** White or reported they were Asian **and** White **and** Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander would be included in the *Asian in combination* population. This population is also referred to as the *multiple-race Asian* population.

Third, the maximum number of people reporting Asian is reflected in the *Asian alone-or-in-combination* population. One way to define the Asian population is to combine those respondents who reported *Asian alone* with those who reported *Asian in combination* with one or more other races. The addition of these two groups creates the *Asian alone-or-in-combination* population. Another way to think of the *Asian alone-or-in-combination* population is the total number of people who reported Asian, whether or not they reported any other race(s).

Throughout the report, the discussion of the Asian population includes results for each of these groups and highlights the diversity within the entire Asian population.¹¹

THE ASIAN POPULATION: A SNAPSHOT

The 2010 Census showed that the U.S. population on April 1, 2010, was 308.7 million. Out of the total U.S. population, 14.7 million

¹¹ As a matter of policy, the Census Bureau does not advocate the use of the *alone* population over the *alone-or-in-combination* population or vice versa. The use of the *alone* population in sections of this report does not imply that it is a preferred method of presenting or analyzing data. The same is true for sections of this report that focus on the *alone-or-in-combination* population. Data on race from the 2010 Census can be presented and discussed in a variety of ways.

people, or 4.8 percent, were Asian alone (see Table 1). In addition, 2.6 million people, or another 0.9 percent, reported Asian in combination with one or more other races.¹² Together, these two groups totaled 17.3 million people. Thus, 5.6 percent of all people in the United States identified as Asian, either alone or in combination with one or more other races.

The Asian population increased more than four times faster than the total U.S. population.

The total U.S. population grew by 9.7 percent, from 281.4 million in 2000 to 308.7 million in 2010 (see Table 1). In comparison, the Asian alone population increased more than four times faster than the total U.S. population, growing by 43 percent from 10.2 million to 14.7 million.^{13, 14}

The Asian alone-or-in-combination population experienced slightly more growth than the Asian alone population, growing by 46 percent from 11.9 million in 2000 to 17.3 million in 2010. In fact, the Asian population grew at a faster

¹² For the purposes of this report, the terms “reported,” “identified,” and “classified” are used interchangeably to refer to the response provided by respondents as well as responses assigned during the editing and imputation process.

¹³ Percentages shown in text generally are rounded to the nearest integer, while those shown in tables and figures are shown with decimals. All rounding is based on unrounded calculations. Thus, due to rounding, some percentages shown in tables and figures ending in “5” may round either up or down. For example, unrounded numbers of 14.49 and 14.51 would both be shown as 14.5 in a table, but would be cited in the text as 14 and 15, respectively.

¹⁴ The observed changes in the race counts between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census could be attributed to a number of factors. Demographic change since 2000, which includes births and deaths in a geographic area and migration in and out of a geographic area, will have an impact on the resulting 2010 Census counts. Additionally, some changes in the race question’s wording and format since Census 2000 could have influenced reporting patterns in the 2010 Census.

Table 1.

Asian Population: 2000 and 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Race	2000		2010		Change, 2000 to 2010	
	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percentage of total population	Number	Percent
Total population	281,421,906	100.0	308,745,538	100.0	27,323,632	9.7
Asian alone or in combination	11,898,828	4.2	17,320,856	5.6	5,422,028	45.6
Asian alone	10,242,998	3.6	14,674,252	4.8	4,431,254	43.3
Asian in combination	1,655,830	0.6	2,646,604	0.9	990,774	59.8
Asian; White	868,395	0.3	1,623,234	0.5	754,839	86.9
Asian; Some Other Race	249,108	0.1	234,462	0.1	-14,646	-5.9
Asian; Black or African American	106,782	–	185,595	0.1	78,813	73.8
Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	138,802	–	165,690	0.1	26,888	19.4
Asian; White; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	89,611	–	143,126	–	53,515	59.7
All other combinations including Asian	203,132	0.1	294,497	0.1	91,365	45.0
Not Asian alone or in combination	269,523,078	95.8	291,424,682	94.4	21,901,604	8.1

– Percentage rounds to 0.0.

Note: In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as Asian **and** White or Asian **and** Black or African American, generally should be more comparable.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

rate than all race groups in the country.¹⁵

MULTIPLE-RACE REPORTING AMONG THE ASIAN POPULATION

About 15 percent of the Asian population reported multiple races.

Of the 17.3 million people who reported Asian, 14.7 million or 85 percent, identified as Asian alone (see Table 1). An additional 2.6 million people reported Asian in combination with one or more additional races, representing about 15 percent of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population. Of the five OMB race groups, the Asian

population had the third-largest percentage reporting more than one race.¹⁶

Asians who reported multiple races grew at a faster rate than the Asian alone population.

From 2000 to 2010, the Asian multiple-race population grew by about 1 million people. The multiple-race Asian population grew at a faster rate than the Asian alone population, growing by 60 percent in size since 2000 (see Table 1).

Among Asians, the largest multiple-race combination was Asian **and** White.

Among the 2.6 million people who reported they were Asian and one or more additional races, the majority (1.6 million or 61 percent) identified as Asian **and** White (see Figure 2). The next largest

combinations were Asian **and** Some Other Race (9 percent), Asian **and** Black (7 percent), Asian **and** Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (6 percent), and Asian **and** White **and** Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (5 percent).¹⁷ Together, these five combinations accounted for nearly 90 percent of all Asians who reported multiple races.

The Asian **and** White population contributed to most of the growth among Asians who reported multiple races.

Among people who reported their race as Asian and one or more additional races, those who reported Asian **and** White grew by 87 percent, nearly doubling in size from 868,000 in 2000 to 1.6 million in 2010 (see Table 1). The Asian **and** White population represented the greatest increase in the multiple-race Asian population. The Asian **and** White population's share of all

¹⁵ Information on national-level 2010 Census redistricting data (Public Law 94-171) for race groups is available online at <http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/redistricting.html>.

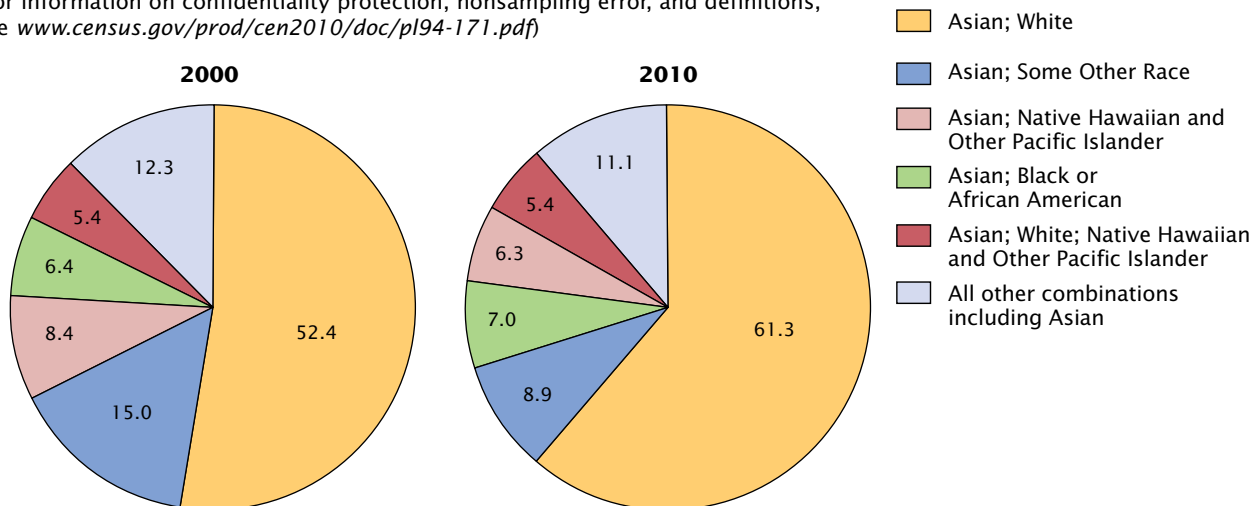
¹⁶ Humes, K., N. Jones, and R. Ramirez. 2011. *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Briefs, C2010BR-02, available at www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf.

¹⁷ The terms "Black" and "Black or African American" are used interchangeably in this report.

Figure 2.

Percentage Distribution of the Asian in Combination Population: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in the Two or More Races population and race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as Asian *and* White or Asian *and* Black or African American, generally should be more comparable. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

multiple-race Asians also increased substantially, from 52 percent to 61 percent (see Figure 2).

The Asian *and* Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population's share of the multiple-race Asian population decreased from 8 percent in 2000 to 6 percent in 2010. The Asian *and* Black population's share of the Asian multiple-race population increased from 6 percent to 7 percent. The proportion of the Asian *and* White *and* Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander population remained at 5 percent.

The Asian *and* Some Other Race population decreased from 2000 to 2010. This decrease was likely

due to a data processing error in the Two or More Races population, which largely affected the combinations that included Some Other Race, overstating the Asian *and* Some Other Race population in 2000.¹⁸

¹⁸ In Census 2000, an error in data processing resulted in an overstatement of the Two or More Races population by about 1 million people (about 15 percent) nationally, which almost entirely affected race combinations involving Some Other Race. Therefore, data users should assess observed changes in race combinations involving Some Other Race between Census 2000 and the 2010 Census with caution. Changes in specific race combinations not involving Some Other Race, such as Asian *and* White, generally are more comparable.

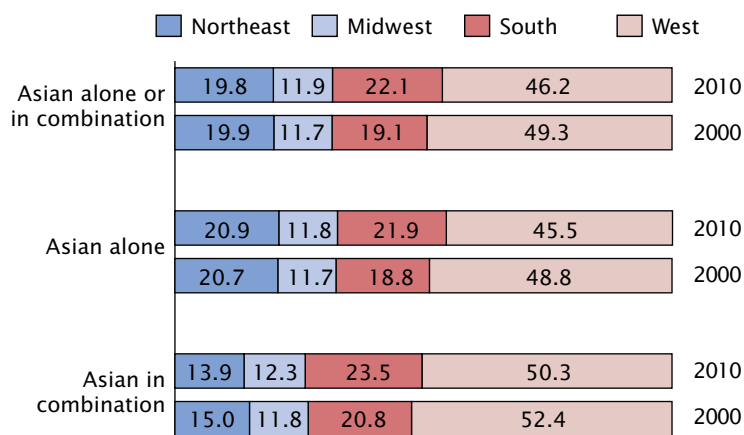
THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASIAN POPULATION

The Asian population was heavily concentrated in the West.

In the 2010 Census, of all respondents who reported Asian alone or in combination, 46 percent lived in the West (see Figure 3). An additional 22 percent lived in the South, 20 percent in the Northeast, and 12 percent in the Midwest. This pattern was similar for the Asian alone population.

Figure 3.
Percentage Distribution of the Asian Population by Region: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table PL1*; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1*.

Among all regions, Asians constituted the greatest proportion of the region's total population in the West.

Among all regions, Asians constituted the greatest proportion of the region's total population in the West, at 11 percent (see Table 2).¹⁹ In other regions, the Asian alone-or-in-combination population was a smaller proportion—6 percent of the Northeast and 3 percent of both the South and Midwest. This pattern was similar for the Asian alone population.

¹⁹ The Northeast census region includes Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Midwest census region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. The South census region includes Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. The West census region includes Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The proportion of Asians declined in the West and increased in the South.

The proportion of all respondents who reported Asian alone or in combination stayed about the same for the Northeast and Midwest, while the proportions for the South and West changed by 3 percentage points each from 2000 to 2010 (see Figure 3). The proportion of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population living in the South increased from 19 percent to 22 percent, while the proportion living in the West declined from 49 percent to 46 percent. These changes were similar for the Asian alone population.

When comparing the Asian alone population with the Asian in combination population, the largest differences were found in the proportions living in the West and the Northeast.

In 2010, 50 percent of the Asian in combination population lived in

the West compared with 46 percent of the Asian alone population (see Figure 3). A larger share of the Asian alone population lived in the Northeast (21 percent) compared with the Asian in combination population (14 percent). In the South and Midwest, the differences between the Asian in combination and Asian alone populations were smaller.

The proportions of the Asian in combination population decreased in the West and Northeast and increased in the South.

The proportions of multiple-race Asians decreased in the West and Northeast and increased in the South (see Figure 3). In 2000, 52 percent of the Asian in combination population lived in the West, decreasing to 50 percent in 2010. The Asian in combination population increased in the South from 21 percent to 23 percent. The proportion decreased slightly in the Northeast from 15 percent to 14 percent.

The Asian population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, experiencing the fastest growth in the South.

The Asian alone-or-in-combination population grew in every region between 2000 and 2010, growing the fastest in the South (69 percent), followed by the Midwest (48 percent), Northeast (45 percent), and West (36 percent) (see Table 2). These patterns were fairly similar for the Asian alone population.

In comparison, the Asian in combination population grew by 80 percent in the South, followed by the Midwest (66 percent), West (54 percent), and Northeast (48 percent).

Table 2.

Asian Population for the United States, Regions, and States, and for Puerto Rico: 2000 and 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Area	Asian alone or in combination				Asian alone				Asian in combination			
	2000	2010	Percentage of total population, 2010 ¹	Percent change	2000	2010	Percentage of total population, 2010 ¹	Percent change	2000	2010	Percentage of total population, 2010 ¹	Percent change
United States	11,898,828	17,320,856	5.6	45.6	10,242,998	14,674,252	4.8	43.3	1,655,830	2,646,604	0.9	59.8
REGION												
Northeast	2,368,297	3,428,624	6.2	44.8	2,119,426	3,060,773	5.5	44.4	248,871	367,851	0.7	47.8
Midwest	1,392,938	2,053,971	3.1	47.5	1,197,554	1,729,059	2.6	44.4	195,384	324,912	0.5	66.3
South	2,267,094	3,835,242	3.3	69.2	1,922,407	3,213,470	2.8	67.2	344,687	621,772	0.5	80.4
West	5,870,499	8,003,019	11.1	36.3	5,003,611	6,670,950	9.3	33.3	866,888	1,332,069	1.9	53.7
STATE												
Alabama	39,458	67,036	1.4	69.9	31,346	53,595	1.1	71.0	8,112	13,441	0.3	65.7
Alaska	32,686	50,402	7.1	54.2	25,116	38,135	5.4	51.8	7,570	12,267	1.7	62.0
Arizona	118,672	230,907	3.6	94.6	92,236	176,695	2.8	91.6	26,436	54,212	0.8	105.1
Arkansas	25,401	44,943	1.5	76.9	20,220	36,102	1.2	78.5	5,181	8,841	0.3	70.6
California	4,155,685	5,556,592	14.9	33.7	3,697,513	4,861,007	13.0	31.5	458,172	695,585	1.9	51.8
Colorado	120,779	185,589	3.7	53.7	95,213	139,028	2.8	46.0	25,566	46,561	0.9	82.1
Connecticut	95,368	157,088	4.4	64.7	82,313	135,565	3.8	64.7	13,055	21,523	0.6	64.9
Delaware	18,944	33,701	3.8	77.9	16,259	28,549	3.2	75.6	2,685	5,152	0.6	91.9
District of Columbia	17,956	26,857	4.5	49.6	15,189	21,056	3.5	38.6	2,767	5,801	1.0	109.6
Florida	333,013	573,083	3.0	72.1	266,256	454,821	2.4	70.8	66,757	118,262	0.6	77.2
Georgia	199,812	365,497	3.8	82.9	173,170	314,467	3.2	81.6	26,642	51,030	0.5	91.5
Hawaii	703,232	780,968	57.4	11.1	503,868	525,078	38.6	4.2	199,364	255,890	18.8	28.4
Idaho	17,390	29,698	1.9	70.8	11,889	19,069	1.2	60.4	5,501	10,629	0.7	93.2
Illinois	473,649	668,694	5.2	41.2	423,603	586,934	4.6	38.6	50,046	81,760	0.6	63.4
Indiana	72,839	126,750	2.0	74.0	59,126	102,474	1.6	73.3	13,713	24,276	0.4	77.0
Iowa	43,119	64,512	2.1	49.6	36,635	53,094	1.7	44.9	6,484	11,418	0.4	76.1
Kansas	56,049	83,930	2.9	49.7	46,806	67,762	2.4	44.8	9,243	16,168	0.6	74.9
Kentucky	37,062	62,029	1.4	67.4	29,744	48,930	1.1	64.5	7,318	13,099	0.3	79.0
Louisiana	64,350	84,335	1.9	31.1	54,758	70,132	1.5	28.1	9,592	14,203	0.3	48.1
Maine	11,827	18,333	1.4	55.0	9,111	13,571	1.0	49.0	2,716	4,762	0.4	75.3
Maryland	238,408	370,044	6.4	55.2	210,929	318,853	5.5	51.2	27,479	51,191	0.9	86.3
Massachusetts	264,814	394,211	6.0	48.9	238,124	349,768	5.3	46.9	26,690	44,443	0.7	66.5
Michigan	208,329	289,607	2.9	39.0	176,510	238,199	2.4	34.9	31,819	51,408	0.5	61.6
Minnesota	162,414	247,132	4.7	52.2	141,968	214,234	4.0	50.9	20,446	32,898	0.6	60.9
Mississippi	23,281	32,560	1.1	39.9	18,626	25,742	0.9	38.2	4,655	6,818	0.2	46.5
Missouri	76,210	123,571	2.1	62.1	61,595	98,083	1.6	59.2	14,615	25,488	0.4	74.4
Montana	7,101	10,482	1.1	47.6	4,691	6,253	0.6	33.3	2,410	4,229	0.4	75.5
Nebraska	26,809	40,561	2.2	51.3	21,931	32,293	1.8	47.2	4,878	8,268	0.5	69.5
Nevada	112,456	242,916	9.0	116.0	90,266	195,436	7.2	116.5	22,190	47,480	1.8	114.0
New Hampshire	19,219	34,522	2.6	79.6	15,931	28,407	2.2	78.3	3,288	6,115	0.5	86.0
New Jersey	524,356	795,163	9.0	51.6	480,276	725,726	8.3	51.1	44,080	69,437	0.8	57.5
New Mexico	26,619	40,456	2.0	52.0	19,255	28,208	1.4	46.5	7,364	12,248	0.6	66.3
New York	1,169,200	1,579,494	8.2	35.1	1,044,976	1,420,244	7.3	35.9	124,224	159,250	0.8	28.2
North Carolina	136,212	252,585	2.6	85.4	113,689	208,962	2.2	83.8	22,523	43,623	0.5	93.7
North Dakota	4,967	9,193	1.4	85.1	3,606	6,909	1.0	91.6	1,361	2,284	0.3	67.8
Ohio	159,776	238,292	2.1	49.1	132,633	192,233	1.7	44.9	27,143	46,059	0.4	69.7
Oklahoma	58,723	84,170	2.2	43.3	46,767	65,076	1.7	39.1	11,956	19,094	0.5	59.7
Oregon	127,339	186,281	4.9	46.3	101,350	141,263	3.7	39.4	25,989	45,018	1.2	73.2
Pennsylvania	248,601	402,587	3.2	61.9	219,813	349,088	2.7	58.8	28,788	53,499	0.4	85.8
Rhode Island	28,290	36,763	3.5	30.0	23,665	30,457	2.9	28.7	4,625	6,306	0.6	36.3
South Carolina	44,931	75,674	1.6	68.4	36,014	59,051	1.3	64.0	8,917	16,623	0.4	86.4
South Dakota	6,009	10,216	1.3	70.0	4,378	7,610	0.9	73.8	1,631	2,606	0.3	59.8
Tennessee	68,918	113,398	1.8	64.5	56,662	91,242	1.4	61.0	12,256	22,156	0.3	80.8
Texas	644,193	1,110,666	4.4	72.4	562,319	964,596	3.8	71.5	81,874	146,070	0.6	78.4
Utah	48,692	77,748	2.8	59.7	37,108	55,285	2.0	49.0	11,584	22,463	0.8	93.9
Vermont	6,622	10,463	1.7	58.0	5,217	7,947	1.3	52.3	1,405	2,516	0.4	79.1
Virginia	304,559	522,199	6.5	71.5	261,025	439,890	5.5	68.5	43,534	82,309	1.0	89.1
Washington	395,741	604,251	9.0	52.7	322,335	481,067	7.2	49.2	73,406	123,184	1.8	67.8
West Virginia	11,873	16,465	0.9	38.7	9,434	12,406	0.7	31.5	2,439	4,059	0.2	66.4
Wisconsin	102,768	151,513	2.7	47.4	88,763	129,234	2.3	45.6	14,005	22,279	0.4	59.1
Wyoming	4,107	6,729	1.2	63.8	2,771	4,426	0.8	59.7	1,336	2,303	0.4	72.4
Puerto Rico	17,279	10,464	0.3	-39.4	7,960	6,831	0.2	-14.2	9,319	3,633	0.1	-61.0

¹ The percentage of the total population is calculated by using the total population of all races. The totals for each geography can be found in Table 11, page 18 of the 2010 Census Brief, *Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin: 2010*, available at www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-02.pdf.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table PL1; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

Nearly three-fourths of all Asians lived in ten states.

The ten states with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination populations in 2010 were California (5.6 million), New York (1.6 million), Texas (1.1 million), New Jersey (0.8 million), Hawaii (0.8 million), Illinois (0.7 million), Washington (0.6 million), Florida (0.6 million), Virginia (0.5 million), and Pennsylvania (0.4 million) (see Table 2). Together, these ten states represented nearly three-fourths of the entire Asian population in the United States.

Among these states, the Asian alone-or-in-combination population experienced substantial growth in six states between 2000 and 2010, growing by 72 percent in Texas and Florida, 71 percent in Virginia, 62 percent in Pennsylvania, 53 percent in Washington, and 52 percent in New Jersey. Out of the ten states, the Asian alone-or-in-combination population grew the least in Hawaii (11 percent).

Out of the ten states above, the first nine also had the largest Asian alone populations. The state with the tenth-largest Asian alone population was Massachusetts (0.3 million). In a similar fashion to the Asian alone-or-in-combination population, the Asian alone population experienced considerable growth in Texas, Florida, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Washington, and New Jersey and relatively slower growth in Hawaii.

The Asian population represented over 50 percent of the total population in Hawaii and over 8 percent of the total population in five other states.

The states with the highest proportions of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population

were located in the West and the Northeast. The Asian alone-or-in-combination population represented 57 percent of the total population in Hawaii (see Table 2). California had the next highest proportion at 15 percent, followed by New Jersey (9 percent), Nevada (9 percent), Washington (9 percent), and New York (8 percent). These same six states had the highest proportions of the Asian alone population.

The Asian alone-or-in-combination population represented less than 2 percent of the total population in 15 states. Out of these 15 states, 8 were in the South—West Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana. Three states were in the West—Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho. Two states were in the Midwest—South Dakota and North Dakota—and two states were in the Northeast—Maine and Vermont.

The Asian alone population represented less than 2 percent of the total population in the same states as the Asian alone-or-in-combination population, plus seven additional states—New Mexico, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Iowa, and Nebraska.

California and Texas had the largest numeric growth of Asians.

The Asian alone-or-in-combination population grew by 5.4 million people over the decade. California had the largest numeric growth of people reporting Asian alone-or-in-combination (1.4 million), increasing from 4.2 million in 2000 to 5.6 million in 2010. Texas had the next largest numeric growth (466,000), increasing from 644,000 in 2000 to 1.1 million in 2010. This was followed by New York, which

grew by 410,000, increasing from 1.2 million to 1.6 million. The Asian alone population showed a similar pattern of numeric growth.

The Asian population grew in every state between 2000 and 2010.

The Asian alone-or-in-combination population grew by at least 30 percent in all states except for Hawaii (11 percent increase) (see Table 2). The top five states that experienced the most growth were Nevada (116 percent), Arizona (95 percent), North Carolina (85 percent), North Dakota (85 percent), and Georgia (83 percent). These same five states also experienced the most growth in the Asian alone population.

Reflecting percentages similar to the Asian alone-or-in-combination population and the Asian alone population, Nevada (114 percent), Arizona (105 percent), and North Carolina (94 percent) were among the top five states that experienced the most growth in the Asian in combination population. In contrast to the Asian alone-or-in-combination population and the Asian alone population, Utah (94 percent) was among the top five states that experienced the most growth in the Asian in combination population. The Asian in combination population also grew considerably in the District of Columbia (110 percent).²⁰

Multiple-race Asians were more likely to live in California and Hawaii.

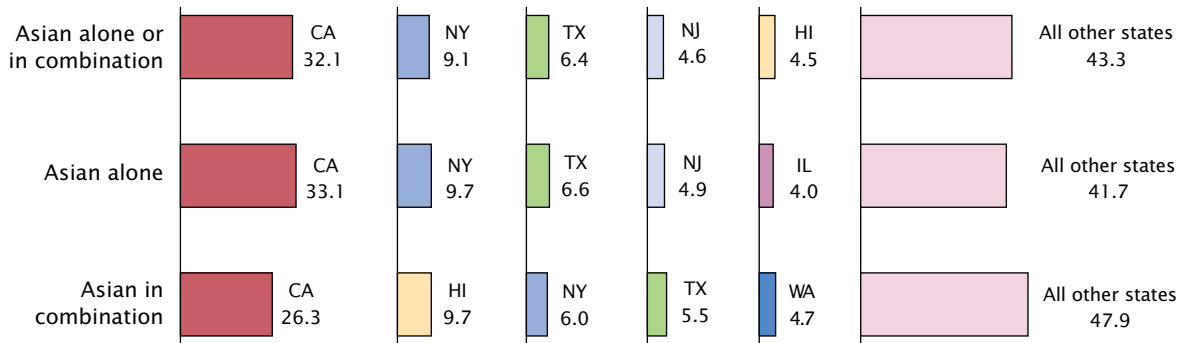
More than half of all Asians lived in five states. Of all respondents who reported as Asian alone or in combination, about 32 percent lived in California, 9 percent in New York, 6 percent in Texas, 5 percent in

²⁰ For this report, the District of Columbia is treated as a state equivalent.

Figure 4.

Percentage Distribution of the Asian Population by State: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

New Jersey, and 5 percent in Hawaii (see Figure 4).

This pattern was similar for the Asian alone population for California (33 percent), New York (10 percent), Texas (7 percent), and New Jersey (5 percent). However, the state with the next highest proportion of the Asian alone population was Illinois (4 percent).

The pattern was slightly different for respondents who identified as Asian in combination and one or more additional races. Among multiple-race Asians, 26 percent lived in California, 10 percent in Hawaii, 6 percent each lived in New York and Texas, and 5 percent in Washington.

The Asian population was concentrated in counties in the West, especially counties in Hawaii and California.

Counties with the highest concentration of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population were located in the West and are shown in dark blue on the map (see Figure 5). Honolulu county, HI, had the highest percentage of the Asian

alone-or-in-combination population (62 percent), followed by three additional counties in Hawaii: Kauai (51 percent), Maui (47 percent), and Hawaii (45 percent).

Two county equivalents in Alaska had concentrations of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population of 25 percent or more—Aleutians East Borough and Aleutians West Census Area. Four counties in California had concentrations of 25 percent or more, all of which were located near San Francisco, CA, and San Jose, CA.

These patterns were similar for the Asian alone population, although the proportions of the Asian alone population were smaller relative to the Asian alone-or-in-combination populations in the four Hawaiian counties mentioned above. The Asian alone population represented 44 percent of the population in Honolulu county, 31 percent in Kauai county, 29 percent in Maui county, and 22 percent in Hawaii county.

The Asian alone-or-in-combination population also had concentrations of 10.0 percent to 24.9

percent in other counties near metropolitan statistical areas in the West, such as Los Angeles, CA; Las Vegas, NV; Portland, OR; and Seattle, WA. In the South, the Asian alone-or-in-combination population had concentrations of 10.0 percent to 24.9 percent in counties near Dallas, TX; Houston, TX; Washington, DC; and Atlanta, GA.

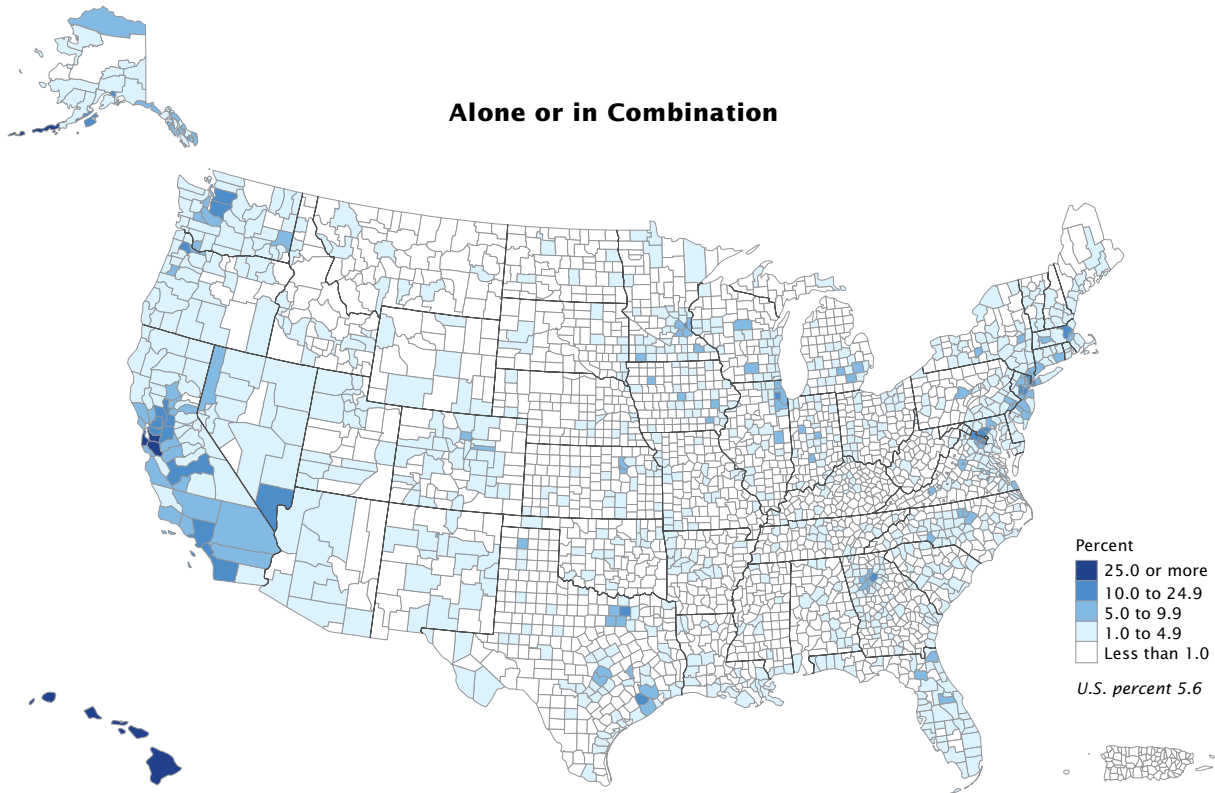
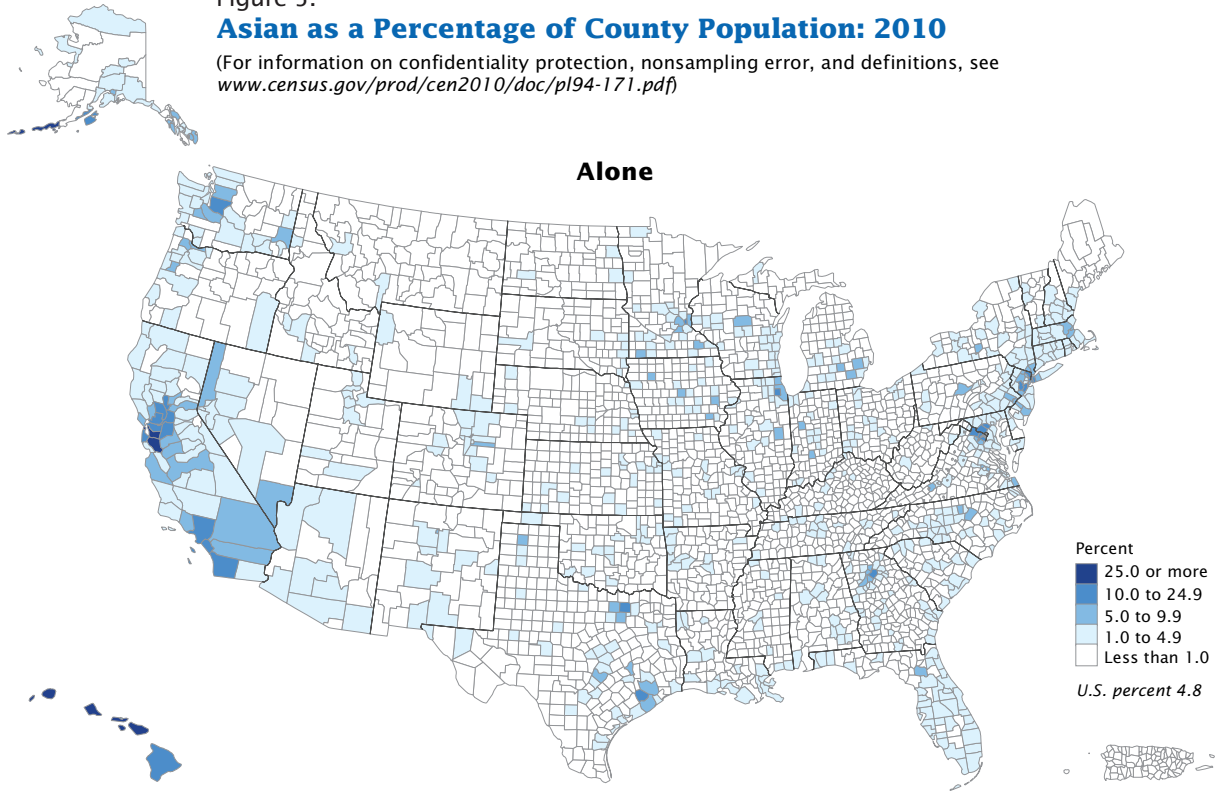
In the Midwest, one county (DuPage) near Chicago, IL, and one county (Ramsey) near Minneapolis, MN, had concentrations of the Asian-alone-or-in-combination population between 10.0 percent and 24.9 percent of the total population. This was also true in the Northeast for counties near Boston, MA, and New York, NY.

Counties with concentrations of 5.0 percent to 9.9 percent of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population were near all of the metropolitan statistical areas mentioned above. While there were some differences in the magnitude of the concentrations for some of the metro areas discussed above, the overall pattern was similar for the Asian alone population.

Figure 5.

Asian as a Percentage of County Population: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1.

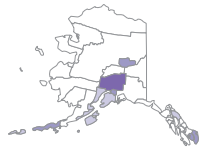
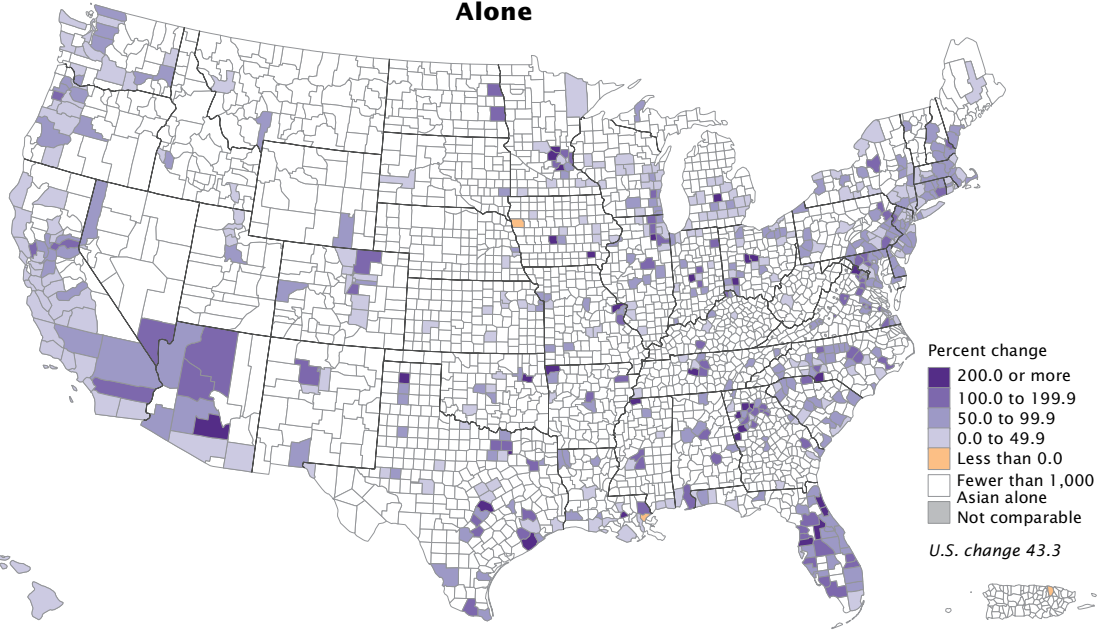
Figure 6.

Percent Change in Asian Population: 2000 to 2010

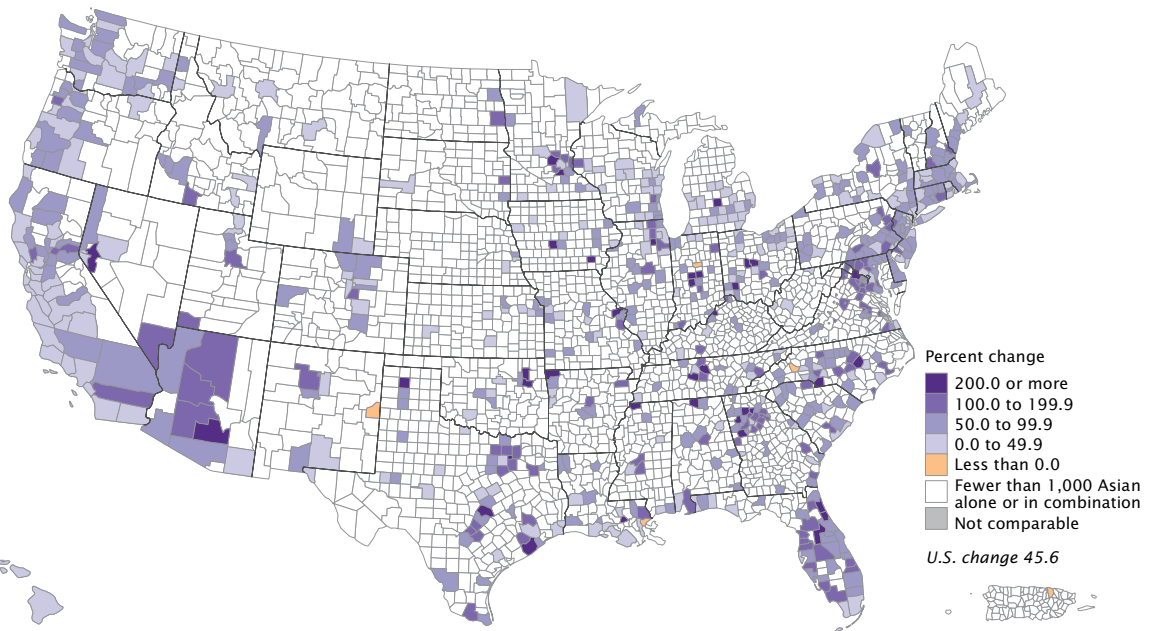
(Counties with an Asian population of at least 1,000 in 2010 are included in the maps. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)



Alone



Alone or in Combination



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Census 2000 Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table PL1*; and *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File, Table P1*.

Table 3.

Ten Places With the Largest Number of Asians: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Place	Total population	Asian					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Number	Rank	Number	Rank	Number
New York, NY	8,175,133	1	1,134,919	1	1,038,388	1	96,531
Los Angeles, CA	3,792,621	2	483,585	2	426,959	2	56,626
San Jose, CA	945,942	3	326,627	3	303,138	5	23,489
San Francisco, CA	805,235	4	288,529	4	267,915	6	20,614
San Diego, CA	1,307,402	5	241,293	5	207,944	4	33,349
Urban Honolulu CDP, HI ¹	337,256	6	230,071	6	184,950	3	45,121
Chicago, IL	2,695,598	7	166,770	7	147,164	7	19,606
Houston, TX	2,099,451	8	139,960	8	126,378	9	13,582
Fremont, CA	214,089	9	116,755	9	108,332	22	8,423
Philadelphia, PA	1,526,006	10	106,720	10	96,405	14	10,315
Seattle, WA	608,660	11	100,727	12	84,215	8	16,512
Sacramento, CA	466,488	12	98,705	11	85,503	10	13,202

¹ Urban Honolulu CDP, HI, is a census designated place (CDP). CDPs are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places and are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

Many counties in western states, counties in states along the north-eastern seaboard, and counties around several metro areas had Asian alone-or-in-combination populations of at least 1 percent of the total population. This population made up less than 1 percent in the majority of counties across the United States (66 percent of all counties). This was more pronounced for the Asian alone population, which accounted for less than 1 percent of the total population in 75 percent of all counties.

Counties that experienced the fastest growth in the Asian population were primarily located in the South and the Midwest.

Of the 733 counties that had an Asian alone-or-in-combination population of 1,000 or more, 38 counties experienced 200.0 percent growth or more, 116 counties experienced 100.0 percent to 199.9 percent growth, 299 counties experienced 50.0 percent to 99.9 percent growth,

275 counties experienced up to a 50 percent increase, and in 4 counties the Asian alone-or-in-combination population declined (see Figure 6).²¹

Throughout the South and Midwest, there were several counties where the Asian alone-or-in-combination population grew 200 percent or more. For example, this was seen in counties in Texas, Florida, and Georgia in the South and counties in states in the Midwest such as Minnesota, Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana. Two counties in the West, in Arizona and Nevada, experienced growth over 200 percent. There were no counties in the Northeast that experienced 200 percent growth or more in the Asian alone-or-in-combination population. This pattern was similar for the Asian alone population.

The Asian alone-or-in-combination population grew by 100.0 percent to 199.9 percent in a number of counties in western and northeastern states. For example, the Asian

²¹ Of the 733 counties, one county (Broomfield, Colorado) existed in 2010 but not in 2000.

alone-or-in-combination population grew between 100.0 percent and 199.9 percent in counties in Oregon, California, Nevada, and Arizona. Counties in states along the eastern seaboard experienced considerable growth. In the South, counties in Florida also stand out as having experienced substantial growth in the Asian alone-or-in-combination population. There were also pockets of substantial growth in other southern states, such as counties around Atlanta, GA, and counties near Houston, TX, and Dallas, TX. There were also pockets of growth in counties in midwestern states, such as near Minneapolis, MN, and Chicago, IL. These patterns were similar for the Asian alone population.

The places with the largest Asian populations were New York, NY, and Los Angeles, CA.

The 2010 Census showed that New York, NY, had the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination population, with 1.1 million, followed by Los Angeles, CA (484,000), and San Jose, CA (327,000) (see Table 3). Three

Table 4.

Ten Places With the Highest Percentage of Asians: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf)

Place ¹	Total population	Asian					
		Alone or in combination		Alone		In combination	
		Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population	Rank	Percentage of total population
Urban Honolulu CDP, HI ²	337,256	1	68.2	2	54.8	1	13.4
Daly City, CA	101,123	2	58.4	1	55.6	21	2.8
Fremont, CA	214,089	3	54.5	3	50.6	5	3.9
Sunnyvale, CA	140,081	4	43.7	4	40.9	19	2.8
Irvine, CA	212,375	5	43.3	5	39.2	4	4.1
Santa Clara, CA	116,468	6	40.8	6	37.7	11	3.2
Garden Grove, CA	170,883	7	38.6	7	37.1	75	1.4
Torrance, CA	145,438	8	38.2	8	34.5	6	3.6
San Francisco, CA	805,235	9	35.8	9	33.3	25	2.6
San Jose, CA	945,942	10	34.5	10	32.0	27	2.5
Elk Grove, CA	153,015	11	30.6	12	26.3	2	4.3
Fairfield, CA	105,321	26	19.0	32	14.9	3	4.1
Berkeley, CA	112,580	21	22.8	22	19.3	7	3.6
Vallejo, CA	115,942	13	28.3	15	24.9	8	3.3
Enterprise CDP, NV ²	108,481	20	24.5	20	21.2	9	3.3
Hayward, CA	144,186	17	25.2	18	22.0	10	3.2

¹ Places of 100,000 or more total population. The 2010 Census showed 282 places in the United States with 100,000 or more population. They included 273 incorporated places (including 5 city-county consolidations) and 9 census designated places (CDPs) that were not legally incorporated.

² Urban Honolulu CDP, HI, and Enterprise CDP, NV are census designated places. CDPs are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places, and are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

other places—San Francisco, CA; San Diego, CA; and Urban Honolulu CDP, HI—had Asian alone-or-in-combination populations of over 200,000 people.²²

Six of the ten places with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination populations—Los Angeles, CA; San Jose, CA; San Francisco, CA; San Diego, CA; Urban Honolulu CDP, HI; and Fremont, CA were located in the West, and of these six, five were located in California. This ranking was identical for the Asian alone population.

New York, NY (97,000), and Los Angeles, CA (57,000), also had the largest Asian in combination populations, followed by Urban Honolulu CDP, HI (45,000), and San Diego, CA (33,000). Of the ten

²² Census designated places (CDPs) are the statistical counterparts of incorporated places and are delineated to provide data for settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name but are not legally incorporated under the laws of the state in which they are located.

places that had the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination and Asian alone populations, eight also had the largest Asian in combination populations. The two places out of the top ten that had the largest Asian in combination populations but were not within the top ten ranking for the Asian alone and Asian alone-or-in-combination populations were Seattle, WA, and Sacramento, CA.

The place with the greatest proportion of the Asian population was Urban Honolulu CDP, HI.

Among the places with populations of 100,000 or more, the places with the greatest proportion of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population were Urban Honolulu CDP, HI (68 percent), followed by Daly City, CA (58 percent); Fremont, CA (55 percent); Sunnyvale, CA (44 percent); and Irvine, CA (43 percent) (see Table 4). Of the

top ten places shown, three were majority Asian—Urban Honolulu CDP, HI; Daly City, CA; and Fremont, CA. All of these ten places were in the West, and nine of them were located in California.

These rankings were similar for the Asian alone population, except that Daly City, CA (56 percent) had the greatest Asian alone proportion, followed by Urban Honolulu CDP, HI (55 percent). Also, the proportions for the Asian alone and Asian alone-or-in-combination populations across the ten places shown were similar, with the exception of Urban Honolulu CDP, HI, where the Asian alone-or-in-combination population constituted 68 percent of the total population. This figure was much lower for the Asian alone population (55 percent).

Urban Honolulu CDP, HI, also had the greatest Asian in combination proportion. Similar to the Asian alone and Asian

Table 5.

Asian Population by Number of Detailed Groups: 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)

Detailed group	Asian alone		Asian in combination with one or more other races		Detailed Asian group alone or in any combination ¹
	One detailed Asian group reported	Two or more detailed Asian groups reported ¹	One detailed Asian group reported	Two or more detailed Asian groups reported ¹	
Total	²14,327,580	346,672	2,429,530	217,074	17,320,856
Asian Indian	2,843,391	75,416	240,547	23,709	3,183,063
Bangladeshi	128,792	13,288	4,364	856	147,300
Bhutanese	15,290	3,524	442	183	19,439
Burmese	91,085	4,451	4,077	587	100,200
Cambodian	231,616	23,881	18,229	2,941	276,667
Chinese ³	3,347,229	188,153	334,144	140,588	4,010,114
Chinese, except Taiwanese ⁴ ..	3,137,061	185,289	317,344	140,038	3,779,732
Taiwanese ⁴	196,691	2,501	15,781	468	215,441
Filipino	2,555,923	94,050	645,970	120,897	3,416,840
Hmong	247,595	4,728	7,392	358	260,073
Indonesian	63,383	6,713	22,425	2,749	95,270
Iwo Jiman	1	1	7	3	12
Japanese	763,325	78,499	368,094	94,368	1,304,286
Korean	1,423,784	39,690	216,288	27,060	1,706,822
Laotian	191,200	18,446	19,733	2,751	232,130
Malaysian	16,138	5,730	3,214	1,097	26,179
Maldivian	98	4	25	—	127
Mongolian	14,366	772	2,779	427	18,344
Nepalese	51,907	5,302	1,941	340	59,490
Okinawan	2,753	2,928	3,093	2,552	11,326
Pakistani	363,699	19,295	24,184	1,985	409,163
Singaporean	3,418	1,151	645	133	5,347
Sri Lankan	38,596	2,860	3,607	318	45,381
Thai	166,620	16,252	48,620	6,091	237,583
Vietnamese	1,548,449	84,268	93,058	11,658	1,737,433
Other Asian, not specified ⁵	218,922	19,410	366,652	18,777	623,761

— Represents zero.

Note: This table shows more detailed Asian groups and response types than tables in *2010 Census Summary File 1*. As a result, some numbers do not match those shown in *2010 Census Summary File 1*.

¹ The numbers by detailed Asian group do not add to the total Asian population. This is because the detailed Asian groups are tallies of the number of Asian *responses* rather than the number of Asian *respondents*. Respondents reporting several Asian groups are counted several times. For example, a respondent reporting “Korean” and “Filipino” would be included in the Korean as well as the Filipino numbers.

² The total of 14,327,580 respondents categorized as reporting only one detailed Asian group in this table is higher than the total of 14,314,103 shown in Table PCT5 (U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Summary File 1*). This is because the number shown here *includes* respondents who reported “Chinese” and “Taiwanese” together as a single detailed group, “Chinese”, whereas PCT5 *excludes* respondents who reported “Chinese” and “Taiwanese” together.

³ *Includes* respondents who reported “Chinese” and “Taiwanese” together.

⁴ *Excludes* respondents who reported “Chinese” and “Taiwanese” together.

⁵ Includes respondents who checked the “Other Asian” response category on the census questionnaire or wrote in a generic term such as “Asian” or “Asiatic.”

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

alone-or-in-combination populations, all the places with the highest Asian in combination proportions were located in the West. Of the ten places that had the highest Asian in combination proportions, four places also were among the top ten Asian alone and Asian alone-or-in-combination proportions.

Six places that had the highest percentage of the Asian in combination population were not within the top ten ranking for the Asian

alone population or the Asian alone-or-in-combination population. These places were Elk Grove, CA; Fairfield, CA; Berkeley, CA; Vallejo, CA; Enterprise CDP, NV; and Hayward, CA.

PATTERNS AMONG THE DETAILED ASIAN GROUPS

Table 5 presents data for a number of detailed groups. Data for people who reported only one detailed Asian group, such as Filipino, are presented in the first data column.

Next, data for people who identified with two or more detailed Asian groups, such as Filipino and Korean, and no other race group are presented in the second data column. The third data column presents data for people who reported only one detailed Asian group and one or more other races, such as Filipino **and** White. The fourth data column presents data for people who reported two or more detailed Asian groups and one or more other race

Table 6.

Asian Population by Detailed Group: 2000 and 2010(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/sf1.pdf)

Detailed group	Asian alone ¹			Asian in combination with one or more other races ¹			Detailed Asian group alone or in any combination ¹		
	2000	2010	Percent change	2000	2010	Percent change	2000	2010	Percent change
Total	10,242,998	14,674,252	43.3	1,655,830	2,646,604	59.8	11,898,828	17,320,856	45.6
Asian Indian	1,718,778	2,918,807	69.8	180,821	264,256	46.1	1,899,599	3,183,063	67.6
Bangladeshi	46,905	142,080	202.9	10,507	5,220	-50.3	57,412	147,300	156.6
Bhutanese	192	18,814	9,699.0	20	625	3,025.0	212	19,439	9,069.3
Burmese	14,620	95,536	553.5	2,100	4,664	122.1	16,720	100,200	499.3
Cambodian	183,769	255,497	39.0	22,283	21,170	-5.0	206,052	276,667	34.3
Chinese ²	2,564,190	3,535,382	37.9	301,042	474,732	57.7	2,865,232	4,010,114	40.0
Chinese, except Taiwanese ³ ..	2,432,046	3,322,350	36.6	288,391	457,382	58.6	2,720,437	3,779,732	38.9
Taiwanese ³	118,827	199,192	67.6	11,564	16,249	40.5	130,391	215,441	65.2
Filipino	1,908,125	2,649,973	38.9	456,690	766,867	67.9	2,364,815	3,416,840	44.5
Hmong	174,712	252,323	44.4	11,598	7,750	-33.2	186,310	260,073	39.6
Indonesian	44,186	70,096	58.6	18,887	25,174	33.3	63,073	95,270	51.0
Iwo Jiman	18	2	-88.9	60	10	-83.3	78	12	-84.6
Japanese	852,237	841,824	-1.2	296,695	462,462	55.9	1,148,932	1,304,286	13.5
Korean	1,099,422	1,463,474	33.1	129,005	243,348	88.6	1,228,427	1,706,822	38.9
Laotian	179,103	209,646	17.1	19,100	22,484	17.7	198,203	232,130	17.1
Malaysian	15,029	21,868	45.5	3,537	4,311	21.9	18,566	26,179	41.0
Maldivian	29	102	251.7	22	25	13.6	51	127	149.0
Mongolian	3,699	15,138	309.2	2,169	3,206	47.8	5,868	18,344	212.6
Nepalese	8,209	57,209	596.9	1,190	2,281	91.7	9,399	59,490	532.9
Okinawan	6,138	5,681	-7.4	4,461	5,645	26.5	10,599	11,326	6.9
Pakistani	164,628	382,994	132.6	39,681	26,169	-34.1	204,309	409,163	100.3
Singaporean	2,017	4,569	126.5	377	778	106.4	2,394	5,347	123.4
Sri Lankan	21,364	41,456	94.0	3,223	3,925	21.8	24,587	45,381	84.6
Thai	120,918	182,872	51.2	29,365	54,711	86.3	150,283	237,583	58.1
Vietnamese	1,169,672	1,632,717	39.6	54,064	104,716	93.7	1,223,736	1,737,433	42.0
Other Asian, not specified ⁴ ..	162,913	238,332	46.3	213,810	385,429	80.3	376,723	623,761	65.6

Note: This table shows more detailed Asian groups and response types than tables in *2010 Census Summary File 1* and *Census 2000 Summary File 1*. As a result, some numbers do not match those shown in the *2010 Census Summary File 1* and *Census 2000 Summary File 1*.

¹ The numbers by detailed Asian group do not add to the total Asian population. This is because the detailed Asian groups are tallies of the number of Asian *responses* rather than the number of Asian *respondents*. Respondents reporting several Asian groups are counted several times. For example, a respondent reporting "Korean" and "Filipino" would be included in the Korean as well as the Filipino numbers.

² Includes respondents who reported "Chinese" and "Taiwanese" together.

³ Excludes respondents who reported "Chinese" and "Taiwanese" together.

⁴ Includes respondents who checked the "Other Asian" response category on the census questionnaire or wrote in a generic term such as "Asian" or "Asiatic."

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

groups, such as Filipino, Korean, **and** White.

All of these columns are summed and presented in the last data column, detailed Asian group *alone or in any combination*. Thus, the last column presents the maximum number of people who identified as the detailed Asian group.

The Chinese population was the largest detailed Asian group.

In the 2010 Census, the detailed Asian groups with one million or more responses for the Asian alone-or-in-any-combination

population were Chinese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, and Japanese (see Table 5).

The Chinese alone-or-in-any-combination population, the largest detailed Asian group, was 4.0 million. There were 3.3 million people who reported Chinese alone with no additional detailed Asian group or race category.

Filipino and Asian Indian were the second- and third-largest detailed Asian groups.

Filipino and Asian Indian were the next largest detailed Asian groups for the Asian

alone-or-in-any-combination population. Filipino was the second-largest detailed Asian group of the Asian alone-or-in-any-combination population (3.4 million), followed by Asian Indian (3.2 million). However, for the Asian alone population where only one detailed Asian group was reported, Asian Indian was the second-largest group (2.8 million), followed by Filipino (2.6 million).

The Bhutanese population experienced the fastest growth from 2000 to 2010.

The Bhutanese population experienced the fastest growth from

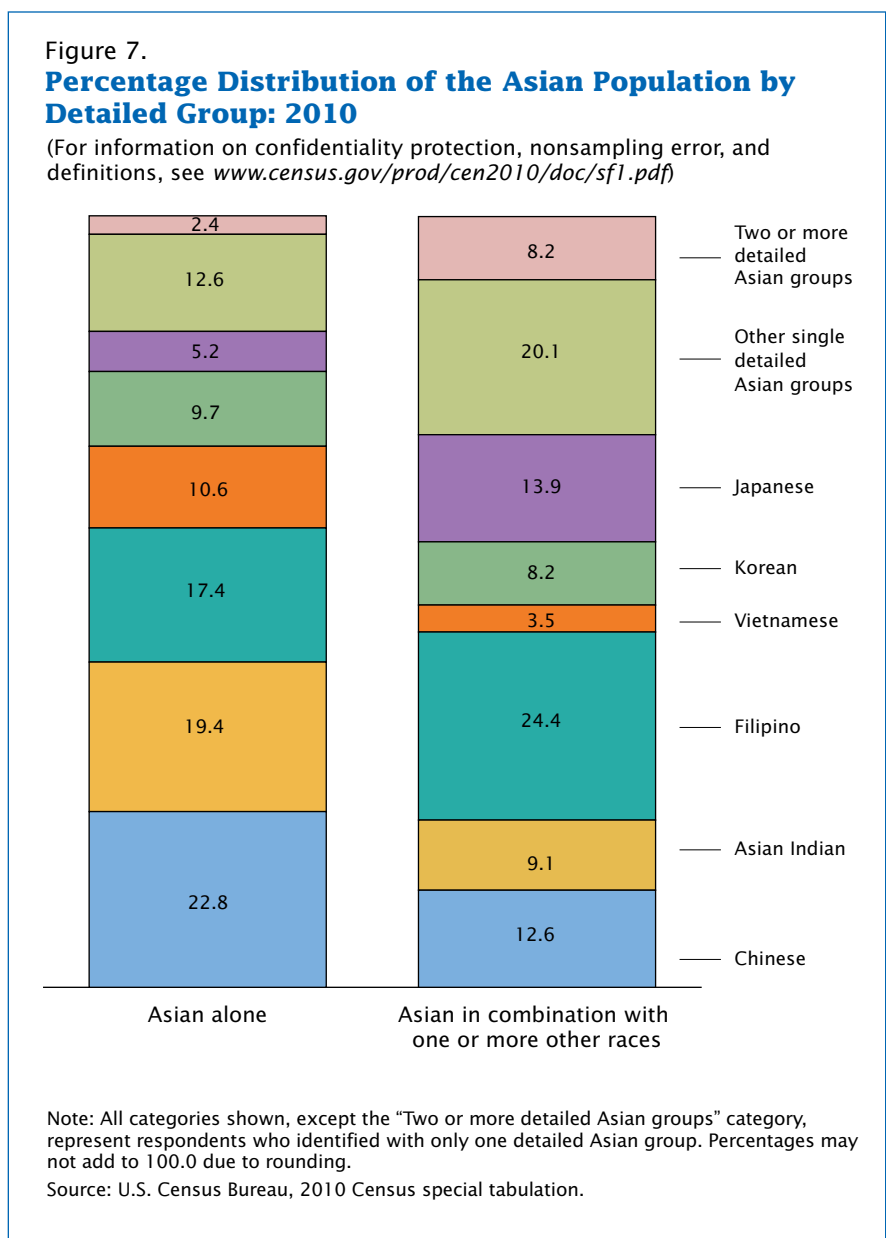
2000 to 2010, growing from about 200 in 2000 to about 19,000 in 2010 (see Table 6). While the Bhutanese population experienced high percentage growth, its proportion of the Asian alone-or-in-any-combination population remained small.

Of all the detailed Asian alone-or-in-any combination groups that had a population of one million or more, the Asian Indian population grew the fastest, by 68 percent, followed by the Filipino (44 percent), Vietnamese (42 percent), Korean (39 percent), and Chinese (40 percent) populations. The Japanese population experienced the slowest growth among the detailed Asian groups with alone-or-in-any-combination populations of one million or more, growing by 14 percent.

Asian Indians, Chinese, and Filipinos represented 60 percent of the Asian alone population.

An analysis of respondents who identified with only one detailed Asian group shows the Chinese population accounted for 23 percent, the Asian Indian population accounted for 19 percent, and the Filipino population accounted for 17 percent of all respondents who identified as Asian alone (see Figure 7). Combined, these three groups accounted for 60 percent of the Asian alone population. Vietnamese (11 percent), Korean (10 percent), Japanese (5 percent), other single detailed Asian groups (13 percent), and two or more detailed Asian groups (2 percent) accounted for smaller proportions of the Asian alone population.

The largest proportion of Asian in combination with another race(s) was for respondents who identified as Filipino (24 percent), followed by all other single detailed Asian



groups (20 percent). The next highest proportions were Japanese (14 percent), Chinese (13 percent), Asian Indian (9 percent), Korean (8 percent), two or more detailed Asian groups (8 percent), and Vietnamese (4 percent).

Japanese had the highest proportion reporting multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race(s) relative to the largest detailed Asian groups.

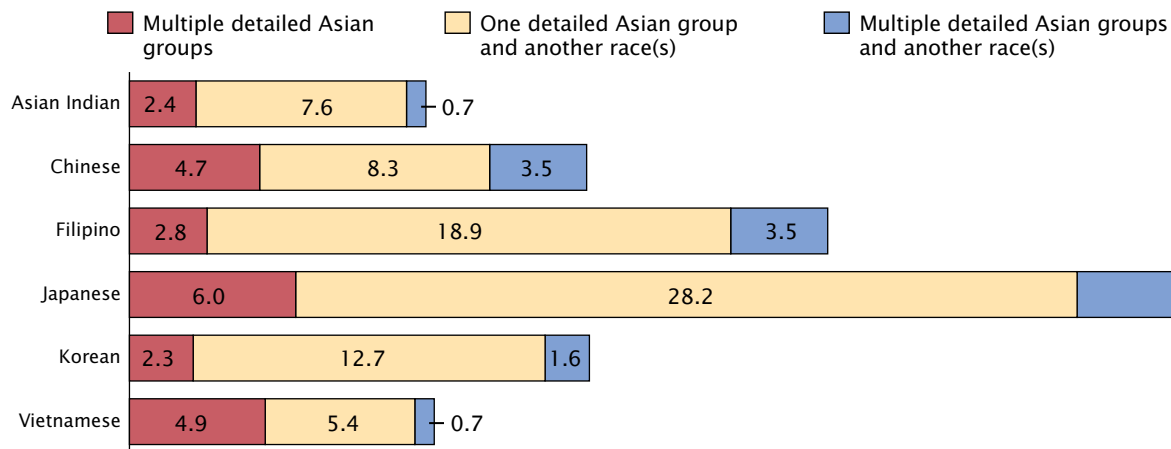
Among the detailed Asian groups with alone-or-in-any-combination populations of one million or

more, the Japanese population had the highest proportion reporting multiple detailed Asian groups and no other race (6 percent), one group (Japanese) and another race(s) (28 percent), and multiple detailed Asian groups and another race(s) (7 percent) (see Figure 8). Combining these groups, 41 percent of the Japanese population identified with multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race(s). After Japanese, Filipinos had the highest proportion of respondents reporting

Figure 8.

Percentage of Largest Detailed Asian Groups Alone or in Any Combination by Number of Groups and Races: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Note: Percentages are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group. People who reported two or more detailed Asian groups, such as Korean and Filipino, and no other race group are represented in the "Multiple detailed Asian groups" category. People who reported one detailed Asian group and another race(s), such as Korean *and* White are represented in the "One detailed Asian group and another race(s)" category. People who reported two or more detailed Asian groups and another race(s), such as Korean, Filipino, *and* White are represented in the "Multiple detailed Asian groups and another race(s)" category. Together, these three categories represent the Asian in-any-combination percentages for each detailed group.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

one group (Filipino) and another race(s) (19 percent). Also, 3 percent identified with multiple detailed Asian groups and no other race, and 4 percent reported multiple detailed Asian groups and another race(s). Therefore, 25 percent of those who identified as Filipino identified with multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race(s).

Among the detailed Asian groups with alone-or-in-any-combination populations of one million or more, Asian Indians and Vietnamese had the lowest proportion who reported multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race(s) (11 percent each). The Asian Indian population had 2 percent report multiple detailed Asian groups and no other race, 8 percent report one group (Asian Indian) and another

race(s), and almost 1 percent report multiple detailed Asian groups and another race(s). The Vietnamese population had 5 percent report multiple detailed Asian groups and no other race, 5 percent report one group (Vietnamese) and another race(s), and almost 1 percent report multiple detailed Asian groups and another race(s).

Chinese and Koreans both had a slightly higher proportion who reported multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race (17 percent each). The Chinese population had 5 percent report multiple detailed Asian groups and no other race, 8 percent report one group (Chinese) and another race(s), and 4 percent report multiple detailed Asian groups and another race(s). The Korean population had 2 percent report multiple

detailed Asian groups and no other race, 13 percent report one group (Korean) and another race(s), and 2 percent report multiple detailed Asian groups and another race(s).

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF DETAILED ASIAN GROUPS

The Japanese population had the highest proportion living in the West among the largest detailed Asian groups.

Among detailed Asian groups with alone-or-in-any-combination populations that numbered one million or more, Japanese (71 percent) and Filipinos (66 percent) had the two largest proportions that lived in the West (see Figure 9). Large proportions of Chinese (49 percent), Vietnamese (49 percent), and Koreans (44 percent) lived in the

West as well. A much lower proportion of Asian Indians (25 percent) lived in the West compared to the other groups shown.

Larger proportions of Vietnamese (32 percent), Asian Indians (29 percent), and Koreans (24 percent) lived in the South compared to other groups shown. A greater proportion of Asian Indians (30 percent), Chinese (26 percent), and Koreans (21 percent) lived in the Northeast compared to other groups shown. For all detailed Asian groups shown, the Midwest had the lowest proportion of each group.

California was the top state for each of the six largest detailed Asian groups.

Of the detailed Asian groups that numbered one million or more within the Asian alone-or-in-any-combination population, the highest proportion of each group lived in California. The Filipino population (43 percent) had the highest proportion that lived in California, followed by Vietnamese (37 percent), Chinese (36 percent), Japanese (33 percent), and Korean

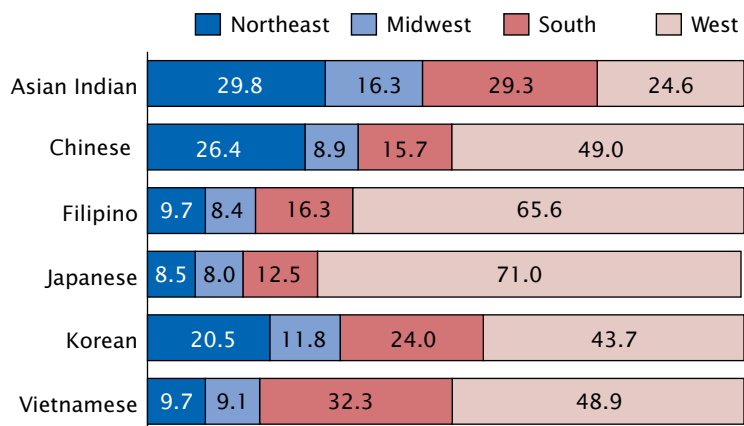
(30 percent) (see Figure 10). Asian Indians (19 percent) had the lowest proportion living in California relative to all groups shown.

For Chinese (15 percent), Asian Indians (12 percent), and Koreans (9 percent), the state with the

second-largest proportion of these populations was New York. The state with the second-largest proportions of Japanese (24 percent) and Filipinos (10 percent) was Hawaii. The second-largest proportion of the Vietnamese population (13 percent) lived in Texas.

Figure 9.
Percentage Distribution of Largest Detailed Asian Groups by Region: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Note: Percentages are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Figure 10.
Percentage Distribution of Largest Detailed Asian Groups by State: 2010

(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Note: Percentages are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding. Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

The Asian Indian population was the largest detailed Asian group in nearly half of all states.

Figure 11 presents a state-level map illustrating the diversity of the largest detailed Asian alone-or-in-any-combination population groups across the country. The different colors denote which detailed Asian group was the largest in each state, and the graduated circles illustrate the relative size of that group.

The Asian Indian population was the largest detailed Asian group in 23 states, more than any other detailed Asian group. Of these states, 13 were in the South (Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia); 6 were in the Midwest (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, and Ohio); and 4 were in the Northeast (Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, and New Jersey).

For every state in the West, either the Filipino population or the Chinese population was the largest detailed Asian group. Filipino was the largest detailed Asian group in Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Washington, and Wyoming, while Chinese was the largest in Colorado, Oregon, and Utah. Outside of the West, Filipino was the largest detailed Asian group in South Dakota, while Chinese was the largest in the District of Columbia and North Dakota, as well as several states in the Northeast (Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont).

The Vietnamese population was the largest detailed Asian group in five states—Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma in the South; and Kansas and Nebraska in the Midwest.

The Hmong population was the largest detailed Asian group in two states (Minnesota and Wisconsin).

The 20 metro areas with the largest Asian population contained many diverse detailed Asian groups.

Next, the top five detailed Asian groups in the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination population in 2010 are discussed.

In 6 of the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination population, Chinese had the largest alone-or-in-any-combination population of all detailed Asian groups (see Figure 12). Of these metro areas, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA metro area had the largest Chinese population (695,000), followed by Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA (544,000), San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA (477,000), San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA (173,000), Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH (123,000), and Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA (101,000). Of these 6 metro areas, 2 were in the Northeast, and 4 were in the West.

The Asian Indian population also had the largest alone-or-in-any-combination population in 6 of the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination population. Of these areas, the metro area with the largest Asian Indian population was Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI (186,000), followed by Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV (142,000), Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX (108,000), Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD (98,000), Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA (86,000), and Detroit-Warren-Livonia, MI (60,000). Of these 6 metro areas, none was located in the West.

The Filipino population had the highest alone-or-in-any-combination population in 5 of the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination population. Of these 5 areas, San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA had the largest Filipino population (182,000), followed by Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA (118,000), Las Vegas-Paradise, NV (108,000), Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA (74,000), and Phoenix-Mesa-Glendale, AZ (40,000).

Among the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination populations, Japanese, Hmong, and Vietnamese had the highest alone-or-in-any-combination population in 1 metro area each. The Japanese population (241,000) was the largest detailed Asian group in Honolulu, HI. The Hmong population (64,000) was the largest detailed Asian group in Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI. The Vietnamese population was the largest detailed Asian group in Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX (110,000).

The Chinese population was represented among the top five detailed Asian groups for each metro area shown.

The Chinese population was among the top five largest detailed Asian populations for every metro area shown (see Figure 12). The Asian Indian and Filipino populations were within the top five largest detailed Asian alone-or-in-any-combination populations for 18 out of the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination populations. Asian Indians were not represented within the top five detailed Asian groups in Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA, and Honolulu, HI.

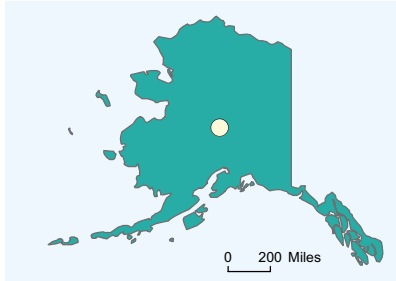
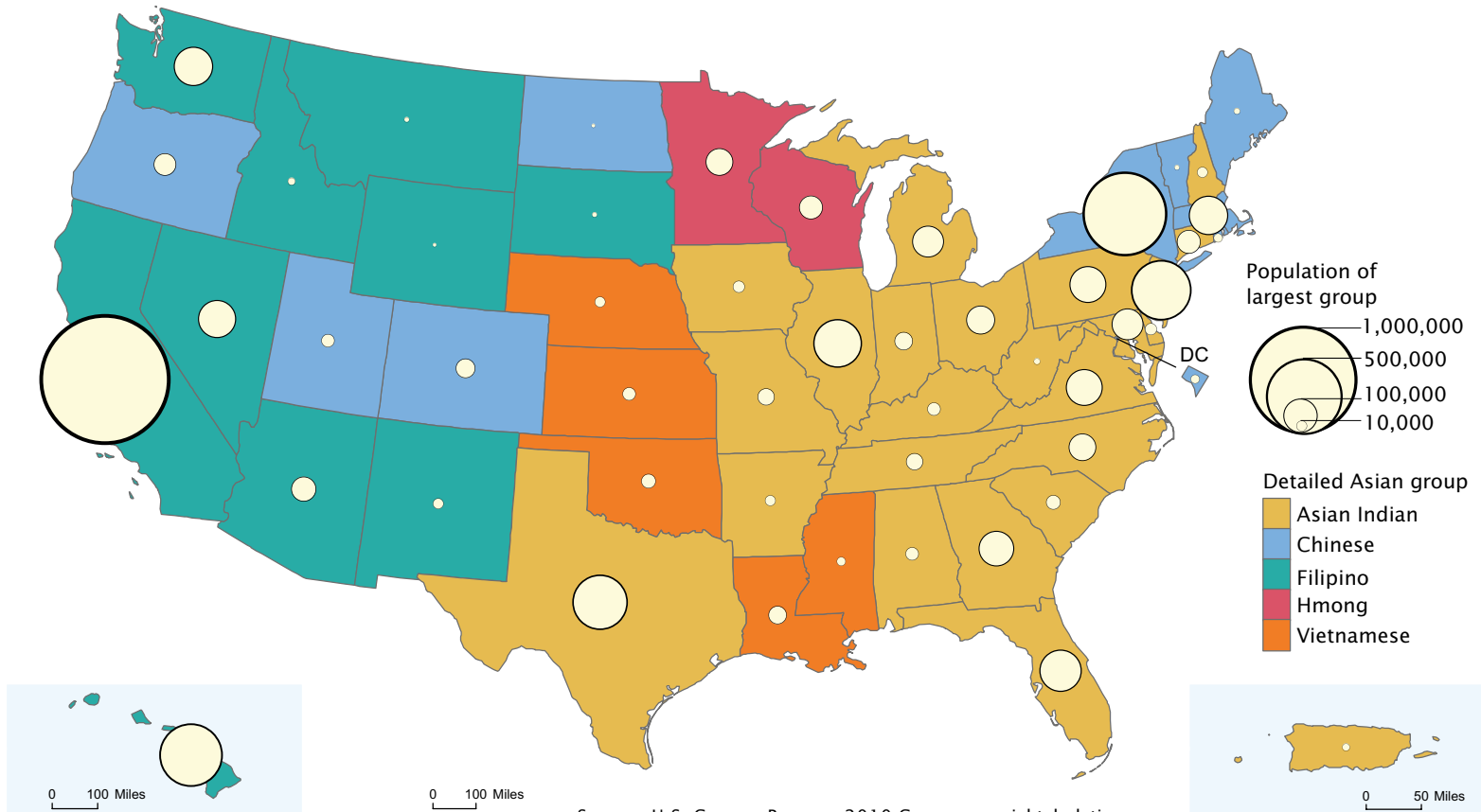


Figure 11.
Largest Detailed Asian Group by State: 2010

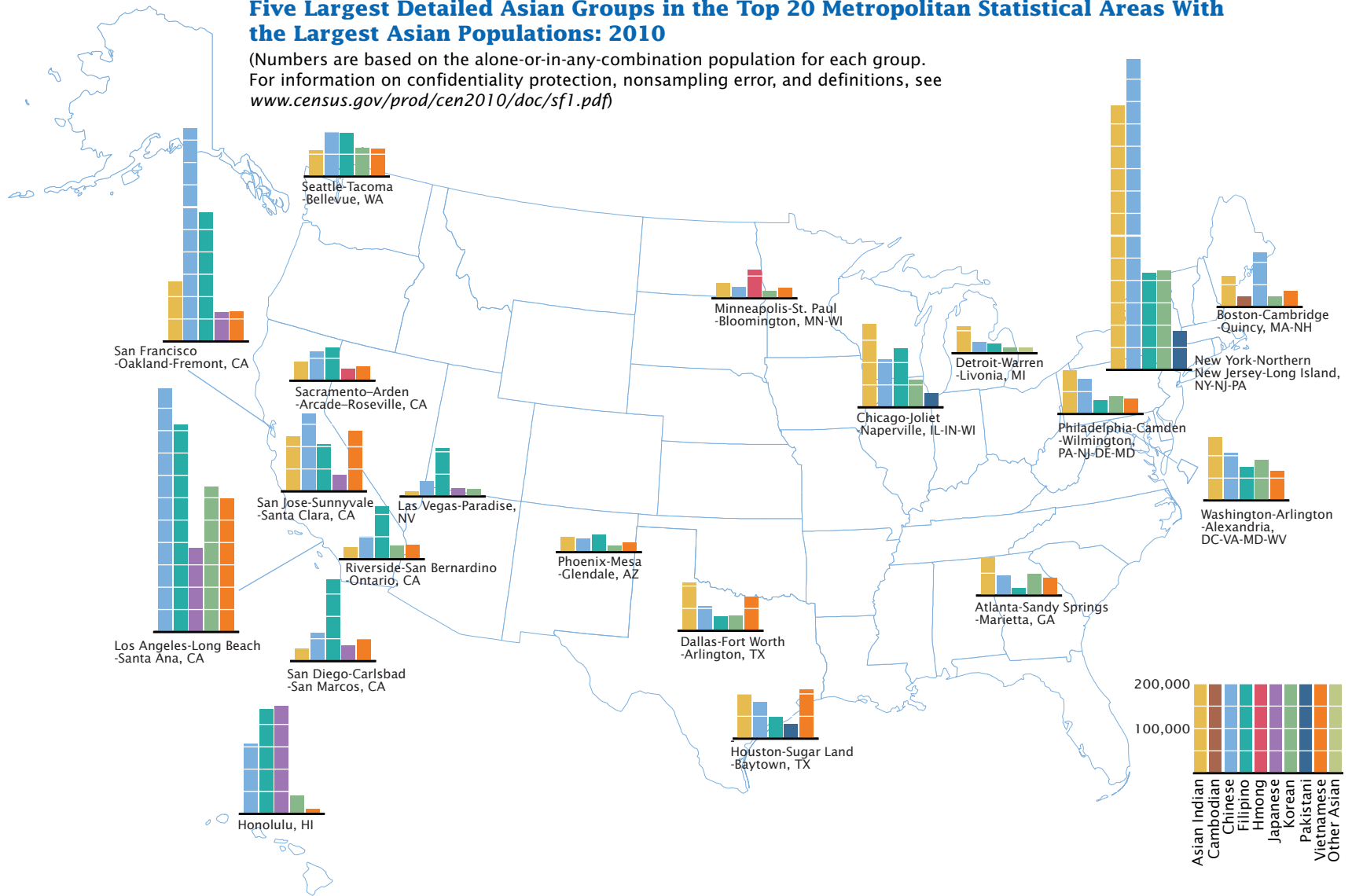
(The area of each circle symbol is proportional to the population of the largest detailed Asian group in a state. The legend presents example symbol sizes from the many symbols shown on the map. Numbers are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group. For more information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Figure 12.
Five Largest Detailed Asian Groups in the Top 20 Metropolitan Statistical Areas With the Largest Asian Populations: 2010

(Numbers are based on the alone-or-in-any-combination population for each group.
 For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

Filipinos were not represented in the top five detailed Asian groups in Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH and Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI. The Korean and Vietnamese populations were represented among the top five detailed Asian groups in 15 and 16 out of the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination population, respectively.

The Japanese population was represented in the top five detailed Asian groups in 6 out of the 20 metro areas, all of which were located in the West. Pakistanis were represented in 3 of the 20 metro areas with the largest Asian alone-or-in-combination population, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island NY-NJ-PA (86,000), Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX, and Chicago-Joliet-Naperville, IL-IN-WI (32,000 each). Hmong were represented in 2 metro areas, Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI (64,000) and Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA (27,000). Cambodians were represented in 1 metro area, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH (25,000).

SUMMARY

This report provides a detailed portrait of the Asian population in the United States and contributes to our understanding of the nation's changing racial and ethnic diversity.

The Asian alone population and the Asian alone-or-in-combination population both grew substantially from 2000 to 2010, increasing in size by 43 percent and 46 percent, respectively. These populations grew more than any other race group in 2010. The multiple-race Asian population also experienced considerable growth, increasing by 60 percent. Leading this growth was the Asian *and*

White population, which grew by 87 percent.

Additional notable trends were presented in this report. The Asian population continued to be concentrated in the West. However, the proportion of all Asians living in the West decreased from 2000 to 2010, while the proportion living in the South increased.

The report also highlighted results for detailed Asian groups, indicating that the Chinese population was the largest detailed Asian group. For the Asian alone-or-in-any-combination population, Filipinos and Asian Indians were the second- and third-largest detailed Asian groups.

The report also discussed geographic patterns for detailed Asian groups. Of the detailed Asian groups with one million or more alone-or-in-any-combination populations, Japanese, Filipino, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Korean populations were concentrated in the West. However, this pattern was not observed for Asian Indians. In addition, for these same six groups, the largest proportion of each group lived in California.

Another interesting finding is that among the detailed Asian groups with alone-or-in-any-combination populations of one million or more, the Japanese population had the highest proportion that identified with multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race(s) (41 percent). After Japanese, Filipinos had the next-highest proportion of respondents who identified with multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race(s) (25 percent).

Throughout the decade, the Census Bureau will release additional information on the Asian population, including characteristics such as age, sex, and family type, which will provide greater insights

into the demographic characteristics of this population at various geographic levels.

ABOUT THE 2010 CENSUS

Why was the 2010 Census conducted?

The U.S. Constitution mandates that a census be taken in the United States every 10 years. This is required in order to determine the number of seats each state is to receive in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Why did the 2010 Census ask the question on race?

The Census Bureau collects data on race to fulfill a variety of legislative and program requirements. Data on race are used in the legislative redistricting process carried out by the states and in monitoring local jurisdictions' compliance with the Voting Rights Act. More broadly, data on race are critical for research that underlies many policy decisions at all levels of government.

How do data from the question on race benefit me, my family, and my community?

All levels of government need information on race to implement and evaluate programs, or enforce laws, such as the Civil Rights Act, Voting Rights Act, Fair Housing Act, Equal Employment Opportunity Act, and the 2010 Census Redistricting Data Program.

Both public and private organizations use race information to find areas where groups may need special services and to plan and implement education, housing, health, and other programs that address these needs. For example, a school system might use this information to design cultural activities that reflect the diversity in their community, or a business could use it to select the mix of merchandise

it will sell in a new store. Census information also helps identify areas where residents might need services of particular importance to certain racial groups, such as screening for hypertension or diabetes.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on race in the United States, visit the Census Bureau's Internet site at www.census.gov/population/race.

Information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions is available at www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf.

Data on race from the *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File* and the *2010 Census Summary File 1* were released on a state-by-state basis. The 2010 Census redistricting data are available on the Internet at <http://factfinder2.census.gov/main.html>.

For more information on specific race groups in the United States, go to www.census.gov and search for "Minority Links." This Web page includes information about the 2010 Census and provides links to reports based on past censuses and surveys focusing on the social and economic characteristics of the Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, and

Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander populations.

Information on other population and housing topics is presented in the 2010 Census Briefs series, located on the Census Bureau's Web site at www.census.gov/prod/cen2010. This series presents information about race, Hispanic origin, age, sex, household type, and housing tenure.

For more information about the 2010 Census, including data products, call the Customer Services Center at 1-800-923-8282. You can also visit the Census Bureau's Question and Answer Center at ask.census.gov to submit your questions online.

Appendix 4: US Department of Commerce Address

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU
Washington, DC 20233

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Penalty for Private Use \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Census Bureau
Permit No. G-58

Document #1

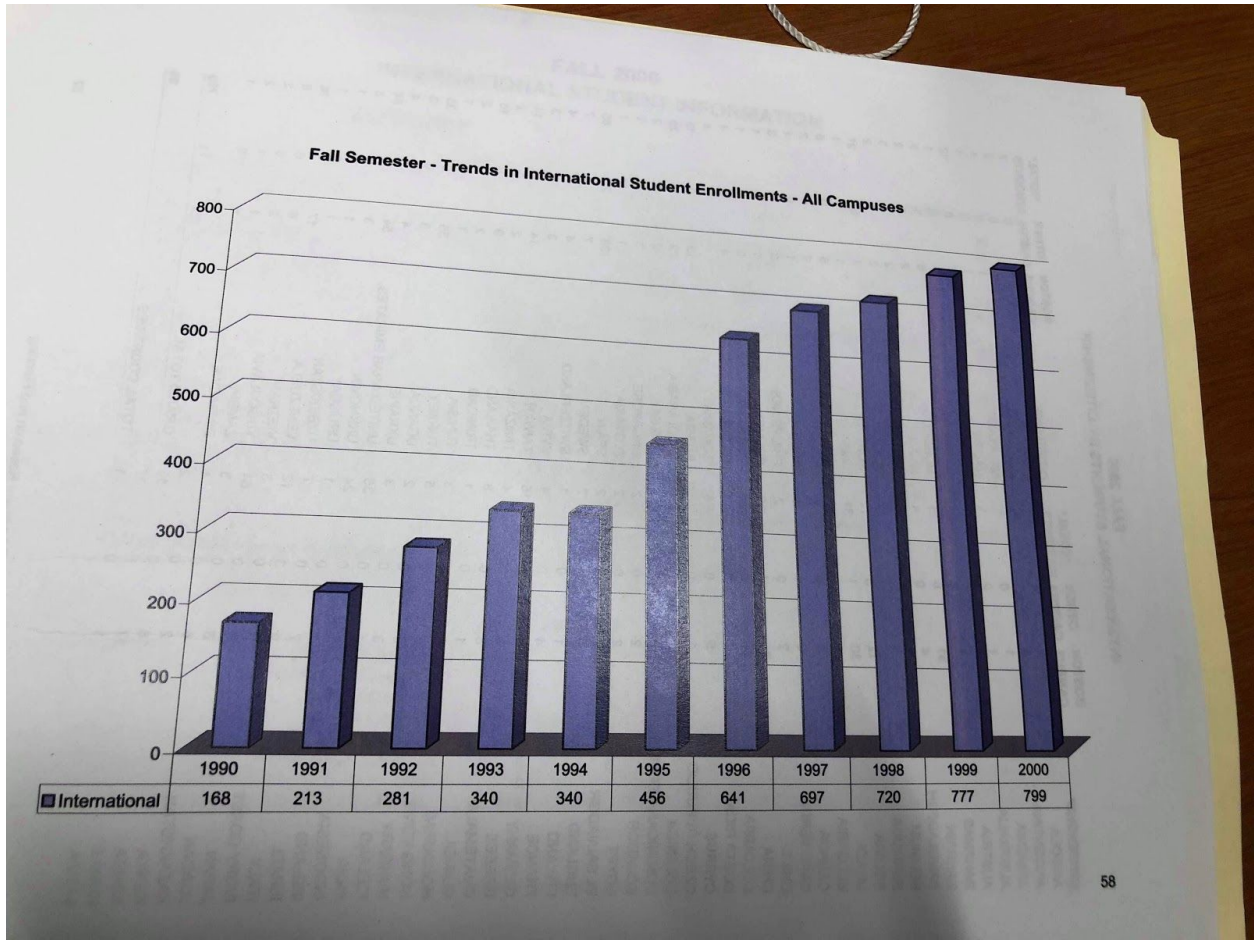
**FALL 2000
INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS BY CITIZENSHIP**

CITIZENSHIP	BOSTON CAMPUS	OTHER CAMPUS	*TOTAL* STUDENTS	CITIZENSHIP	BOSTON CAMPUS	OTHER CAMPUS	*TOTAL* STUDENTS
ANGOLA	0	1	1	LEBANON	2	0	2
ARGENTINA	5	1	6	MACEDONIA	2	0	2
ARMENIA	1	0	1	MALAYASIA	1	0	1
AUSTRALIA	1	0	1	MAURIT	1	0	1
AUSTRIA	1	0	1	MEXICO	12	0	12
BAHAMAS	1	0	1	MONGOLIA	1	0	1
BAHRAIN	31	0	31	MOROCCO	6	1	7
BANGLADESH	4	0	4	NEPAL	2	0	2
BELGIUM	2	0	2	NETHERLANDS	2	1	3
BERMUDA	1	1	2	NIGERIA	2	0	2
BOLIVIA	12	0	12	NORWAY	1	20	21
BRAZIL	30	1	31	OMAN	1	0	1
BULGARIA	6	2	8	PAKISTAN	6	0	6
CANADA	4	3	7	PARAGUAY	2	0	2
CAPE VERDE	0	1	1	PERU	1	0	1
CHILE	2	0	2	PHILIPPINES	3	0	3
CHINA	35	0	35	POLAND	1	0	1
COLOMBIA	27	0	27	PORTUGAL	0	1	1
COSTA RICA	1	0	1	QATAR	4	0	4
CYPRUS	5	0	5	ROMANIA	4	0	4
CZECH REPUBLIC	1	0	1	RUSSIA	15	0	15
DOMINICA	1	0	1	SAUDI ARABIA	29	0	29
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3	0	3	SENEGAL	2	0	2
ECUADOR	2	0	2	SINGAPORE	3	0	3
EGYPT	2	0	2	SLOVAKIA	1	0	1
EL SALVADOR	2	0	2	SPAIN	38	27	65
ENGLAND	5	2	7	SWEDEN	7	0	7
FINLAND	1	0	1	SWITZERLAND	4	0	4
FRANCE	4	0	4	SYRIA	3	0	3
GERMANY	13	2	15	TAIWAN	14	0	14
GREECE	3	1	4	TANZANIA	2	0	2
GUATEMALA	8	0	8	THAILAND	9	1	10
GUINEA	1	0	1	TRINIDAD	2	0	2
HONDURAS	3	0	3	TUNISIA	1	0	1
HONG KONG	5	0	5	TURKEY	35	0	35
HUNGARY	2	0	2	UGANDA	3	0	3
ICELAND	3	0	3	UKRAINE	4	0	4
INDIA	35	0	35	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	54	0	54
INDONESIA	24	0	24	UNKNOWN	3	0	3
IRELAND	1	0	1	URUGUAY	1	0	1
ISRAEL	7	0	7	UZBEKISTAN	1	0	1
ITALY	9	3	12	VENEZUELA	17	1	18
IVORY COAST	3	0	3	VIETNAM	6	0	6
JAPAN	64	0	64	YUGOSLAVIA	2	0	2
JORDAN	3	0	3	ZAMBIA	1	1	2
KAZAKHSTAN	4	0	4	ZIMBABWE	1	0	1
KENYA	2	0	2				
KOREA	18	0	18	GRAND TOTAL	728	71	799
KUWAIT	17	0	17	TOTAL COUNTRIES			95
LATVIA	1	0	1				

BOX

Undergraduate + Graduate Enrollment

Document #2



Document #3

FALL SEMESTER GRADUATE, UNDERGRADUATE and CAPS HEADCOUNTS

FALL	NUMBER GRADUATE	PERCENT GRADUATE	NUMBER UNDERGRAD	PERCENT UNDERGRAD	NUMBER CAPS	PERCENT CAPS	TOTAL ENROLLMENT
1990	1110	27.8%	2614	65.5%	269	6.7%	3993
1991	1214	28.9%	2764	65.8%	225	5.4%	4203
1992	1282	29.6%	2802	64.7%	250	5.8%	4334
1993	1294	29.7%	2810	64.4%	259	5.9%	4363
1994	1390	30.9%	2845	63.2%	265	5.9%	4500
1995	1465	32.8%	2762	61.8%	244	5.5%	4471
1996	1505	32.0%	2986	63.4%	216	4.6%	4707
1997	1405	30.3%	3009	64.8%	226	4.9%	4640
1998	1413	28.7%	3198	64.9%	314	6.4%	4925
1999	1469	29.2%	3304	65.7%	259	5.1%	5032
2000	1582	30.1%	3367	64.0%	310	5.9%	5259

Fall Semester - Trends in Graduate and Undergraduate Enrollment
(CAPS not included)

