The Asian Population: 2010

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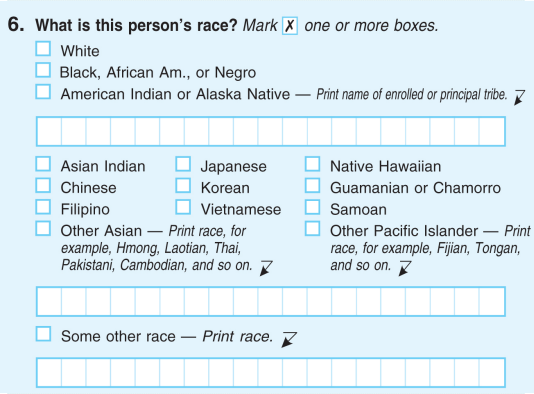
INTRODUCTION

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

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
- ☐ Chinese
- ☐ Filipino
- ☐ Japanese
- ☐ Korean
- ☐ Vietnamese
- ☐ Other Asian — *Print race, for example, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on.*
- ☐ Native Hawaiian
- ☐ Guamanian or Chamorro
- ☐ Samoan
- ☐ 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.

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)

[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>.

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

United States Census Bureau

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

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 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]

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

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.

[4] The 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>.

[5] The 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.

[6] For 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>.

[7] The 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.

[8] There 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.

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 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

[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>.

[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.

[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

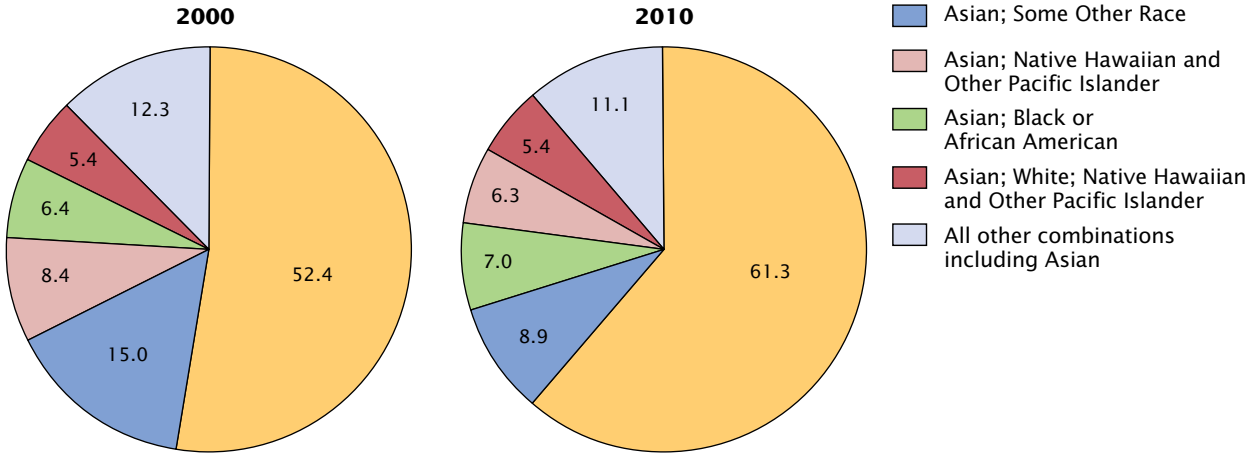
[15] Information on national-level 2010 Census redistricting data (Public Law 94-171) for race groups is available online at <http://2010.census.gov/news/press-kits/redistricting.html>.

[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

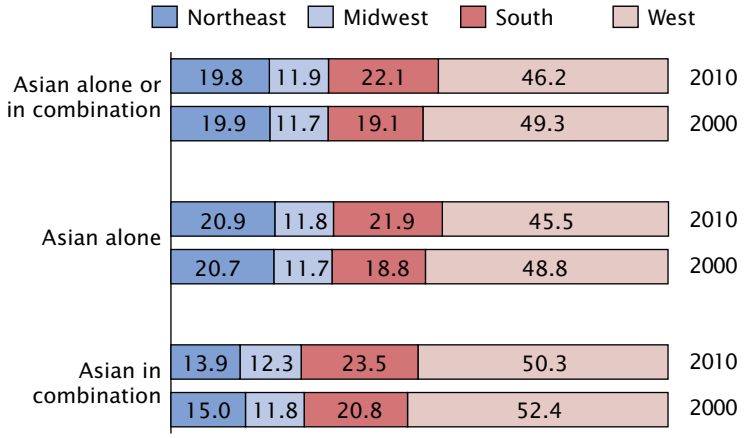
The Asian population was heavily concentrated in the West.

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]

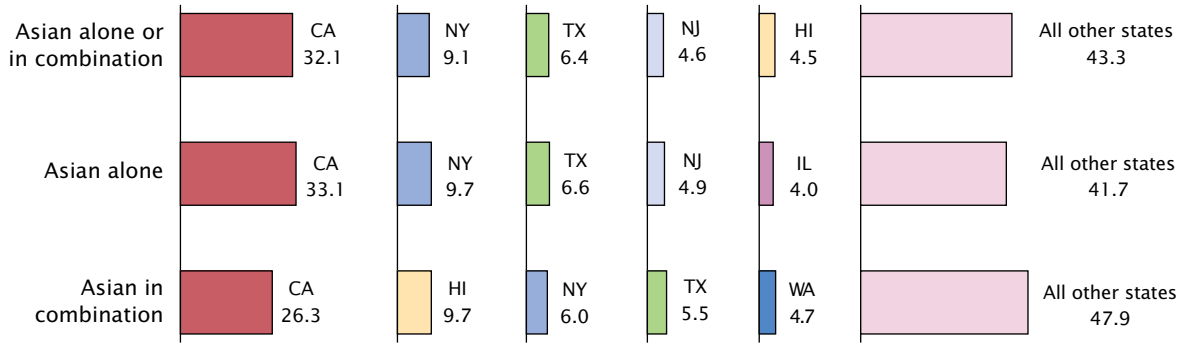
Multiple-race Asians were more likely to live in California and Hawaii.

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.

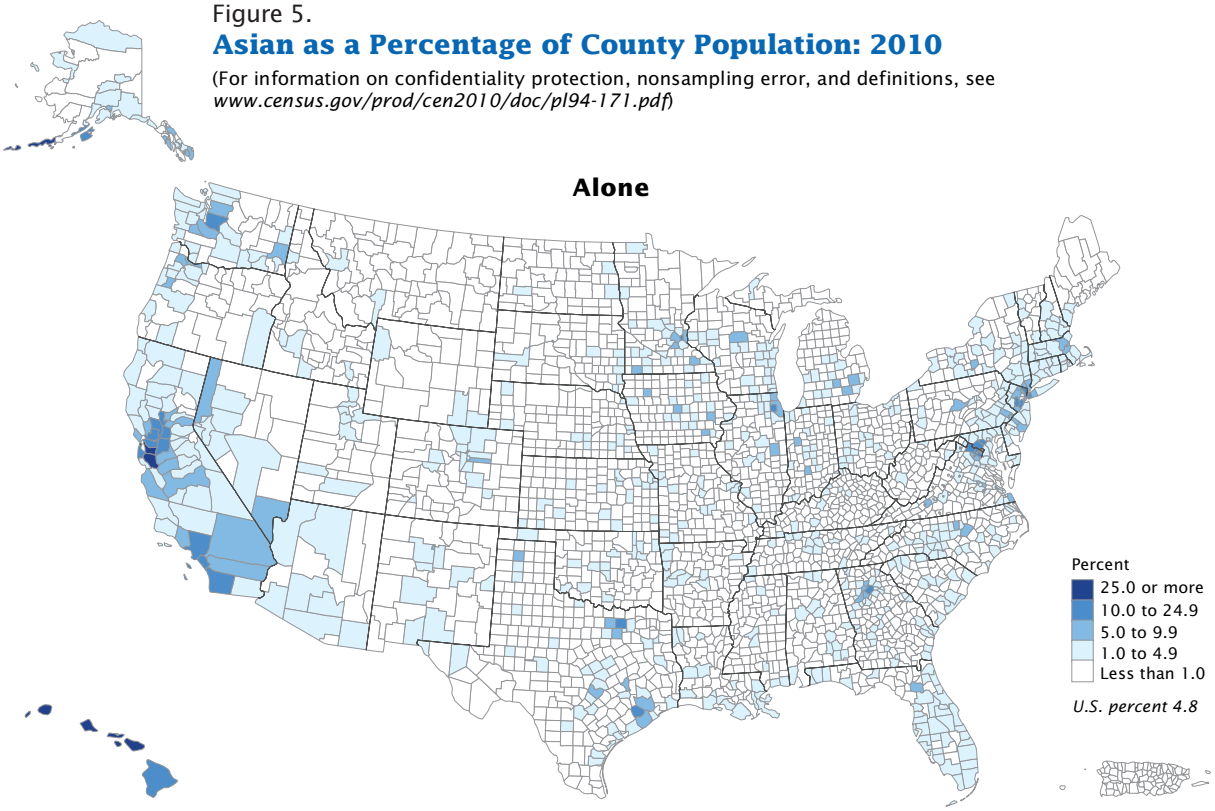
In the Midwest, one county (DuPage) near Chicago, IL, and one county (Ramsey) near Minneapolis, MN, had concentrations of the Asian-alone-or-in-combination population between 10.0 percent and 24.9 percent of the total population. This was also true in the Northeast for counties near Boston, MA, and New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

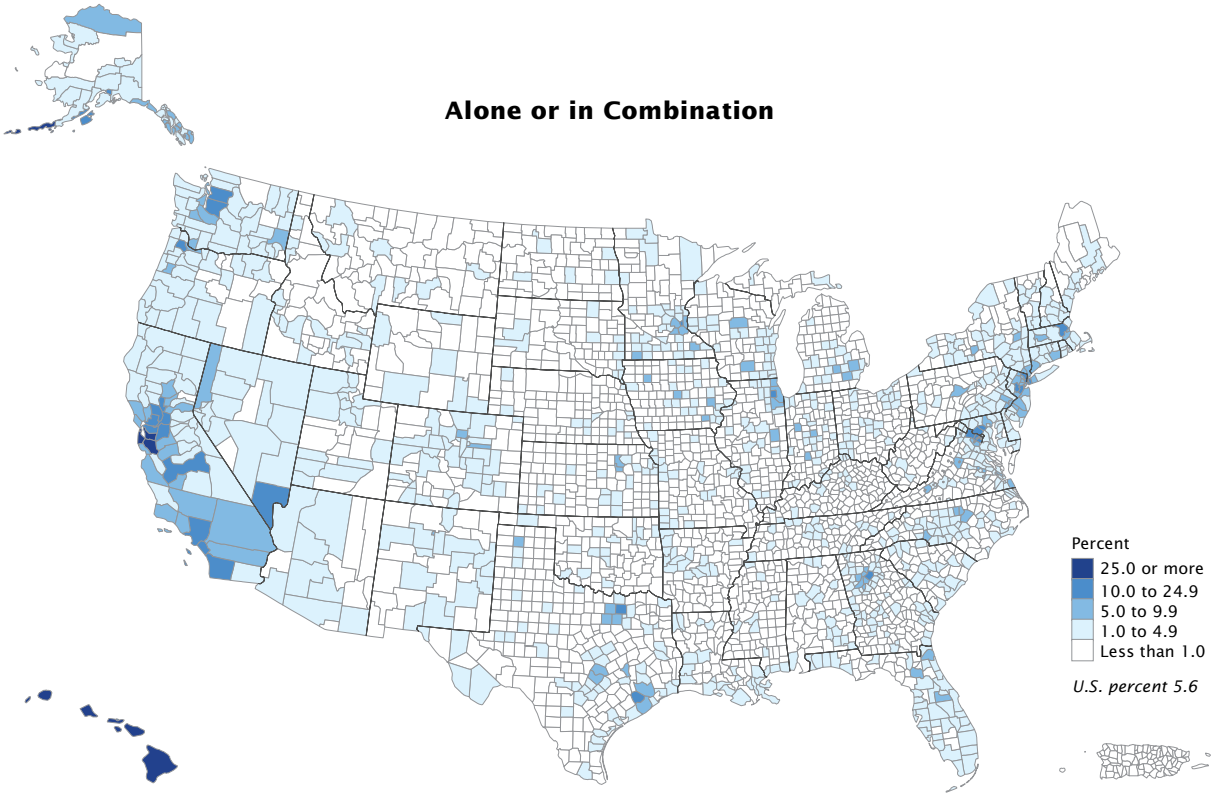
Counties with concentrations of 5.0 percent to 9.9 percent of the Asian alone-or-in-combination population were near all of the metropolitan statistical areas mentioned above. While there were some differences in the magnitude of the concentrations for some of the metro areas discussed above, the overall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



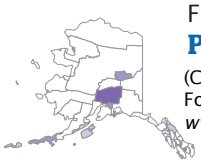


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2010 Census Redistricting Data (Public Law 94-171) Summary File*, Table P1.

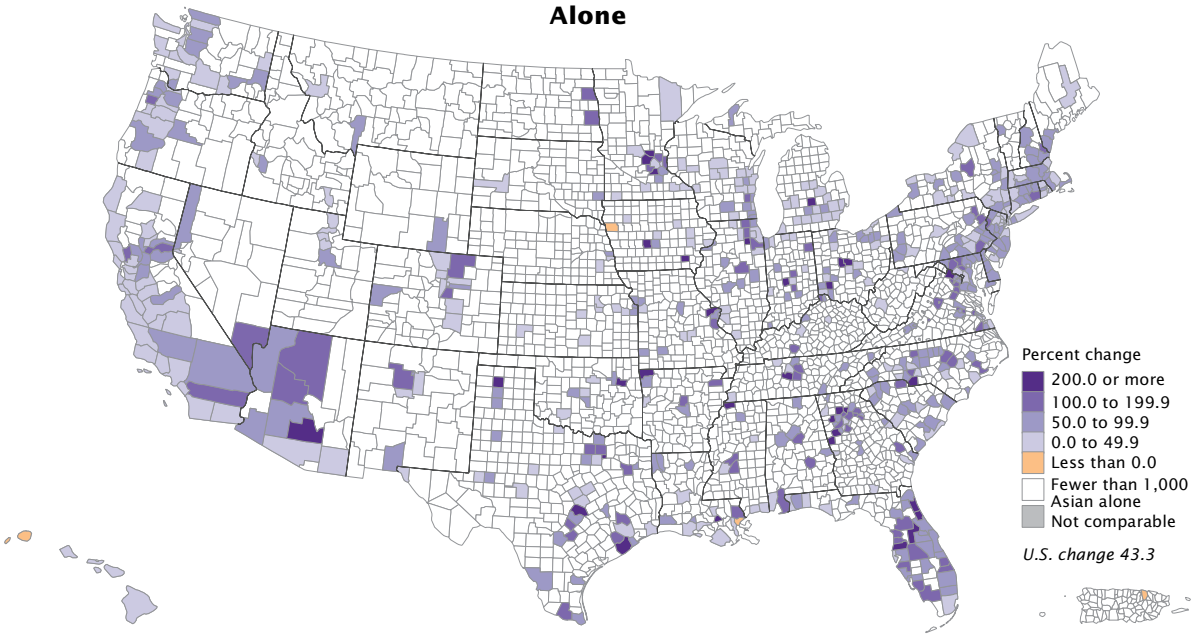
Figure 6.

Percent Change in Asian Population: 2000 to 2010

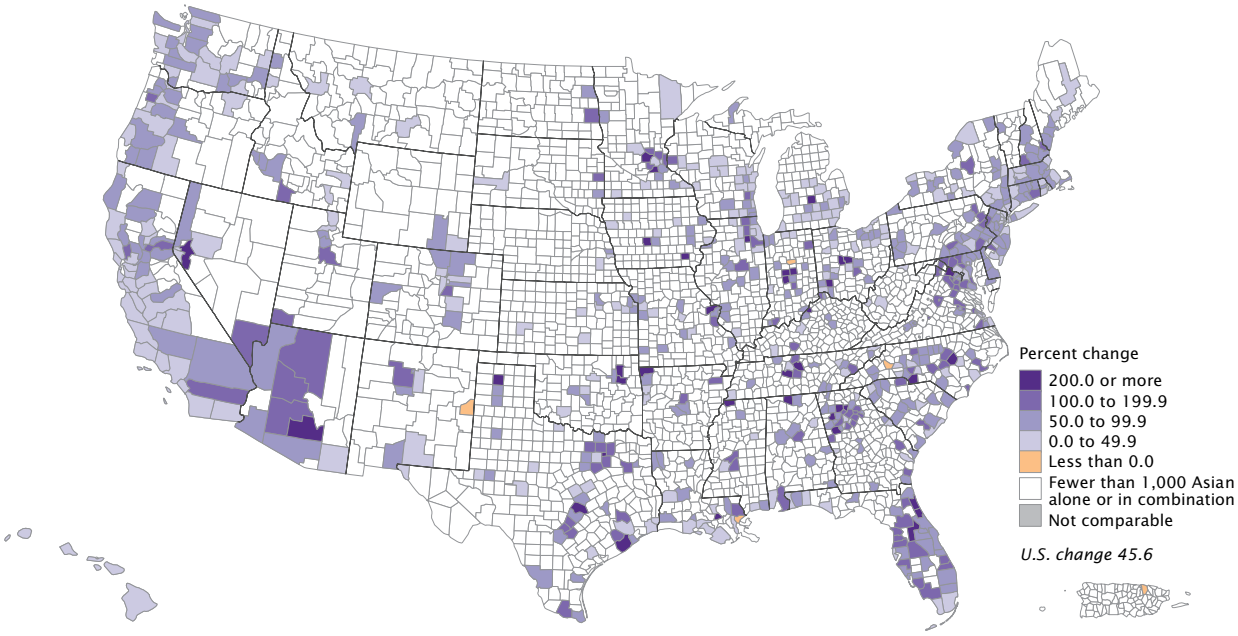
(Counties with an Asian population of at least 1,000 in 2010 are included in the maps. For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/pl94-171.pdf*)



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 northeastern 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 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

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

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 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

[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.

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	**[2] 14,327,580**	**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.

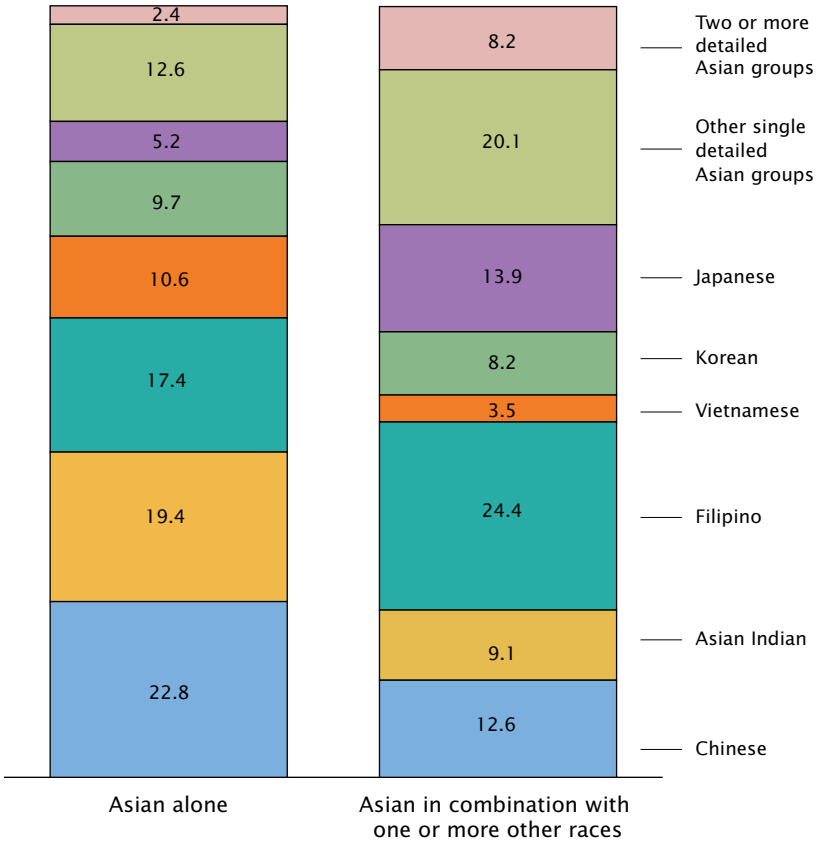
Of all the detailed Asian alone-or-in-any combination groups that had a population of one million or more, the Asian Indian population grew the fastest, by 68 percent, followed by the Filipino (44 percent), Vietnamese (42 percent), Korean (39 percent), and Chinese (40 percent) populations. The Japanese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

Figure 7.
Percentage Distribution of the Asian Population by Detailed Group: 2010
(For information on confidentiality protection, nonsampling error, and definitions, see *www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/doc/sf1.pdf*)



Note: All categories shown, except the "Two or more detailed Asian groups" category, represent respondents who identified with only one detailed Asian group. Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

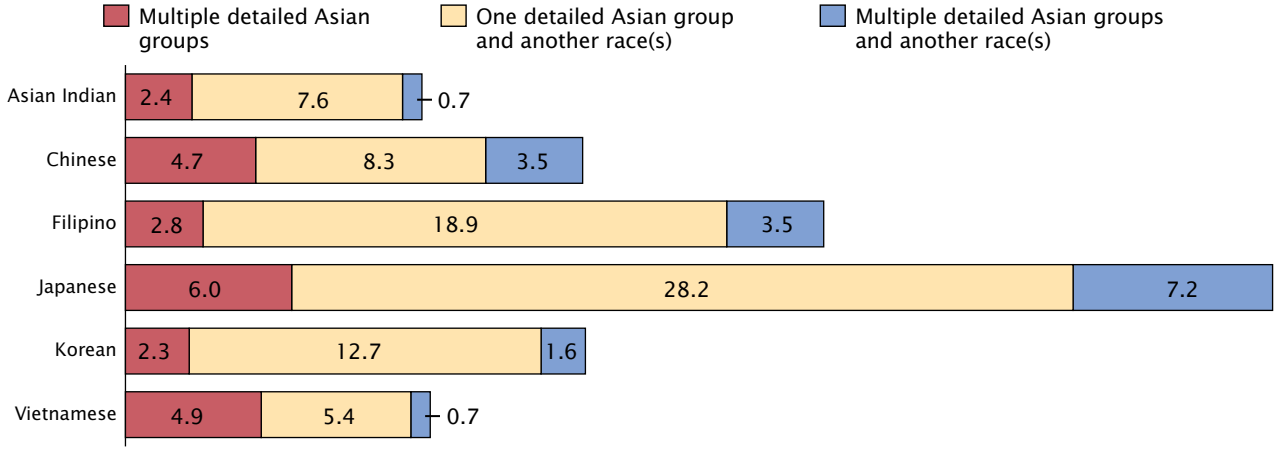
Japanese had the highest proportion reporting multiple detailed Asian groups and/or another race(s) relative to the largest detailed Asian groups.

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 races(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.

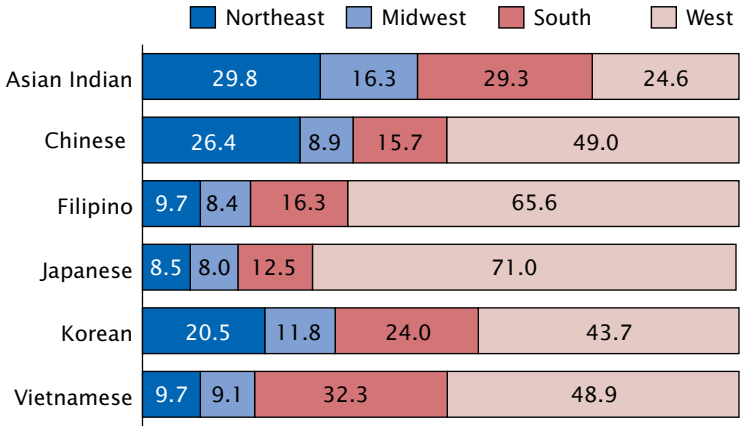
Larger proportions of Vietnamese (32 percent), Asian Indians (29 percent), and Koreans (24 percent) lived in the South compared to other groups shown. A greater proportion of Asian Indians (30 percent), Chinese (26 percent), and Koreans (21 percent) lived in the Northeast compared to other groups shown.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

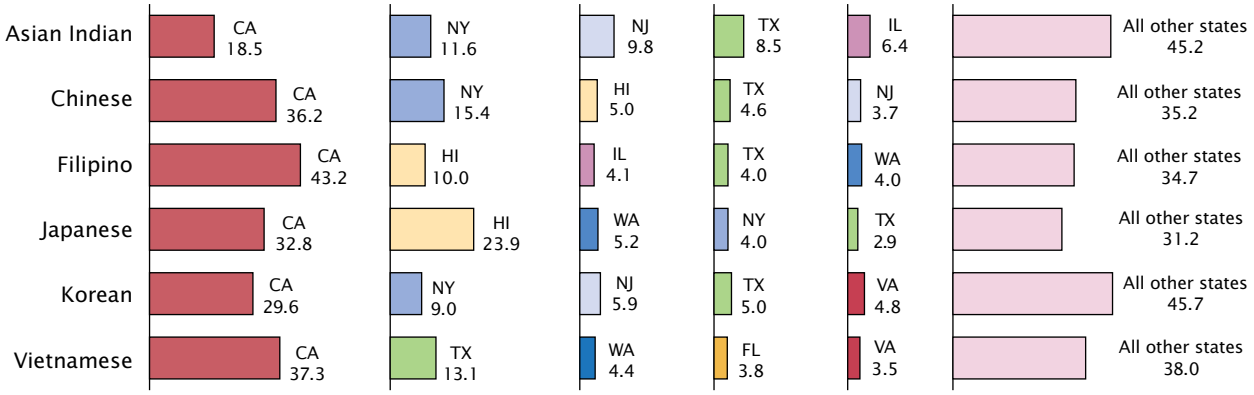
For Chinese (15 percent), Asian Indians (12 percent), and Koreans (9 percent), the state with the second-largest proportion of these populations was New York. The state with the second-largest proportions of Japanese (24 percent) and Filipinos (10 percent) was Hawaii. The second-largest proportion of 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).

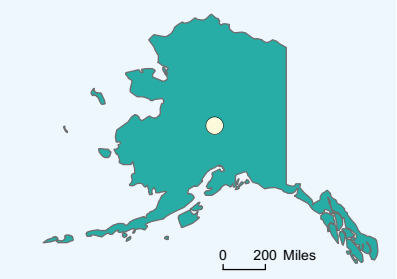
The Chinese population was represented among the top five detailed Asian groups for each metro area shown.

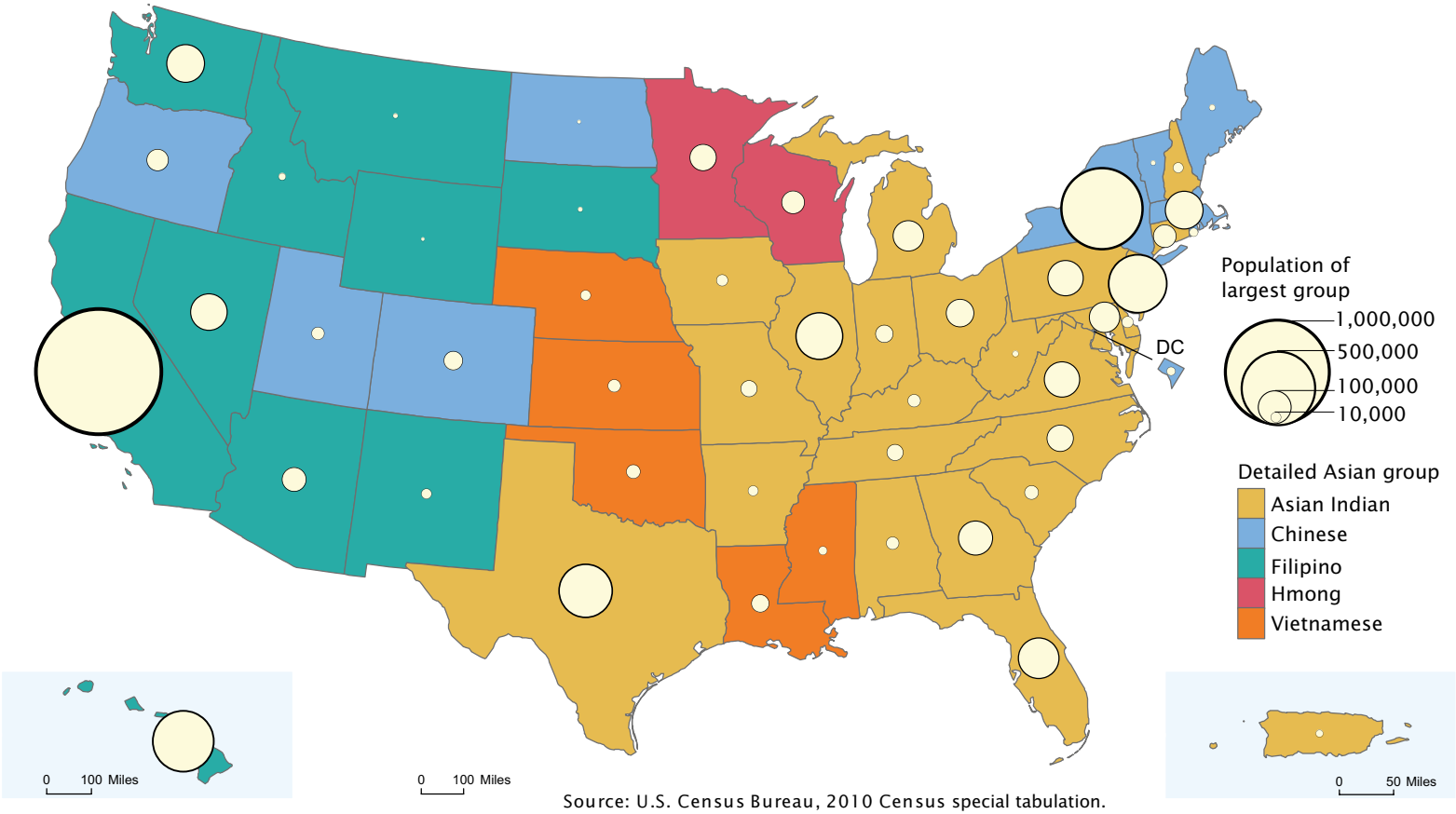
The Chinese population was among the top five largest detailed Asian populations for every metro area shown (see Figure 12). The Asian Indian and Filipino populations were within the top five largest detailed Asian alone-or-in-any-combination populations for 18 out of the 20 metro areas with the largest 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*)



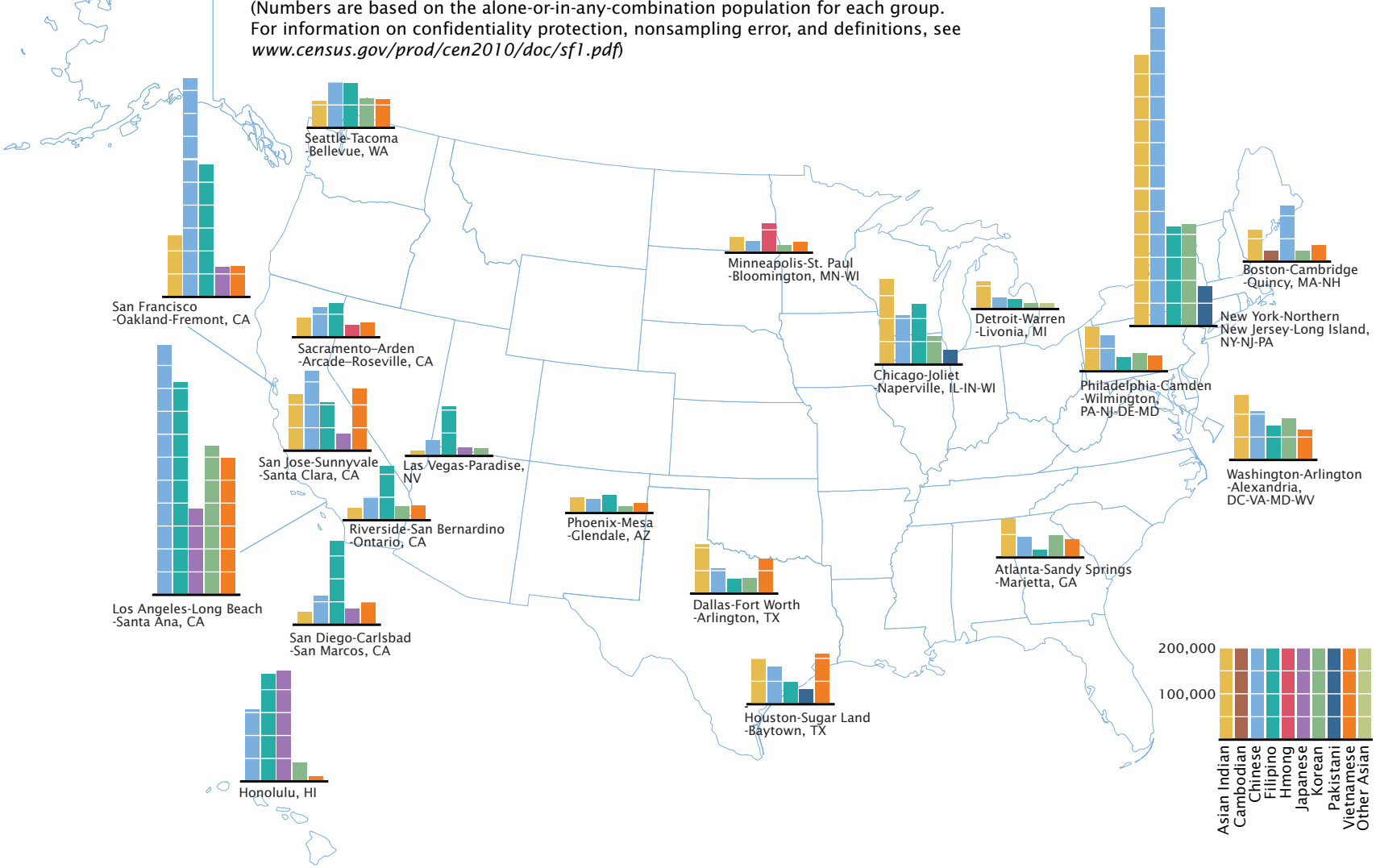


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census special tabulation.

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.