

Diversity within “*Nikkei*”: the Demographic Background and Multiple Identities of the Japanese Population in the U.S.

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Introduction

According to Census 2000, the Asian population reached 11.9 million people, or 4.2 percent of the total U.S. population.¹⁾ With a median age of about 31, the Asian population is projected to grow by 213 percent, from 10.7 million to 33.4 million in 2050. The percentage of Asians in the total population is estimated to more than double.²⁾ As compared to the more rapid-growing Asian groups, the Japanese population in the U.S, which includes both “Japanese alone” and “Japanese or in combination,” grew rather mildly. According to the Bureau of Census, the latest population count for Japanese was 1,152,324 (0.41 percent of the U.S. population).³⁾

Census 2000 did not ask about the immigration status of the respondents. The population surveyed includes all people who indicated that the United States was their usual place of residence on the census date. Instead of asking about immigration status, the Census asked the citizenship status of the respondents. Based on that information, all respondents were categorized into either “native” or “foreign born.” “Natives” are those who were born in the U.S.; in U.S. territories such as Puerto Rico; or in a foreign country with at least one parent of U.S. citizenship. Meanwhile, “foreign born” includes naturalized citizens, immigrants, and temporary migrants such as students and intracompany transferees, refugees, and unauthorized migrants.⁴⁾ In this way, the Japanese population includes all who identified their race/races as “Japanese” or “Japanese in combination of two or more races” regardless of their “foreign born”/“native” status. In contrast to the average of all Asian groups (69 percent), or about 75 percent among Asian Indian and Vietnamese, the ratio of “foreign born” among the “Japanese alone” population, which is 39.5 percent, is low.⁵⁾ Nevertheless, “foreign born” among the Japanese population have steadily grown in the past three decades, from 28 percent in 1980 to 32 percent in 1990 and 39.5 percent in 2000.

While the sub-category of “foreign born” continues to grow within the Japanese population

¹⁾ Terrance J. Reeves and Claudette E. Bennett, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census 2000 Special Reports, *We the People: Asians in the United States* (Washington, DC: GPO, December 2004), 1.

²⁾ U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Census Bureau News, CB04-44, <http://www.census.gov/Press-Release/www/releases/archives/population/001720.html> (accessed March 18, 2005).

³⁾ Reeves and Bennett, U.S. Census, *We the People*, 1.

⁴⁾ Dianne A. Schmidley, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports Series P23-206, *Profile of Foreign-Born Population in the United States: 2000* (Washington, DC: GPO, December 2001), 8, 56-57.

⁵⁾ Eleven percent of the overall US population is “foreign born.”

in the U.S., Census 2000 adopted a new guideline whereby respondents could select more than one race. As a result of this multiple race reporting, in addition to “native”/“foreign born” status, categories were divided into “Japanese alone,” and “Japanese in combination,” the “in combination” referring to one of the five major races other than Asian, i.e., White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and Some Other Race. For example, “Japanese and White” or “Japanese and Black” fall into this “Japanese in combination” category. Meanwhile, combinations of more than one Asian group such as “Japanese and Chinese” or “Japanese and Filipino” were categorized as “Other Asian” under “Detailed Asian group alone.”⁶⁾ Nevertheless, by five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), data of four groups: Japanese with White, Japanese with Black, Japanese with Filipino, and Japanese with Chinese were delineated since they contained the largest number. In this paper, for the purpose of comparing/contrasting “Japanese alone” with these racially/ethnically mixed people, they will be categorized as “Japanese in combination of four groups.”⁷⁾

The Japanese population has become more diverse with increasing “foreign born” and “Japanese in combination” populations. So far, as Masako Iino has pointed out, “foreign born” or “*Shin Issei* [new first generation]” have not gained much scholarly attention.⁸⁾ Their basic characteristics have not been fully investigated since wider scholarly attention has been focused on the history of Japanese America. Meanwhile, “foreign born” Japanese have been either subsumed under Japanese American communities/cultures altogether or portrayed as “outsiders.”⁹⁾ Therefore, this paper seeks to shed light on the diverse demographic backgrounds of Japanese population placing special emphasis on the comparison of the “foreign born” and “native” “Japanese alone” populations by using five percent PUMS data.¹⁰⁾ Through the cross-examination of differences among “foreign born,” “native,” “Japanese alone” and “Japanese in combination of four groups,” this paper illuminates the diversity within the

⁶⁾ Reeves and Bennett, U.S. Census, *We the People*, 1-3.

⁷⁾ Caution should be used in interpreting this “Japanese in combination of four groups” category. In this paper, “Japanese in combination” and “Japanese in combination of four groups” are not interchangeable. In five percent PUMS data, the remaining Japanese in other combinations are put in “all other combinations.” One-percent PUMS data included three “other combinations”: “Japanese and Native Hawaiian,” “Japanese and some other race” and “Japanese, White and Native Hawaiian.”

⁸⁾ Iino Masako, *Mou hitotsu no Nichibei-Kankeishi: Funsō to Kyōchō no naka no Nikkei Amerikajin* [Another Japan-U.S. relation: Japanese Americans in Conflict and Cooperation] (Tokyo: Yuhikaku, 2000), 226.

⁹⁾ For some recent explorations on *Shin Issei*, see Sachiko Takita-Ishii, “Those Who Connect: A Comparison of the Relationship between Newcomers and Oldcomer Zanichi (Korean Born in Japan) in Japan and Japanese Americans in the U.S.,” and articles by Yoko Tsukuda and Reiko Yamada, all of which appeared in *The Annual Review of Migration Studies* 11 (March 2005).

¹⁰⁾ For analysis of 1990 Census five percent PUMS, see Robert M. Jiobu, “Recent Asian Pacific Immigrants: The Demographic Background,” in *The State of Asian Pacific America: Reframing the Immigration Debate, A Public Policy Report*, ed. Bill Ong Hing and Ronald Lee (Los Angeles: LEAP Asian Pacific American Public Policy Institute and UCLA Asian American Studies Center, 1996).

Japanese population.

Demographic Characteristics of the Japanese population

How do “foreign born”/“native” and “Japanese alone”/“Japanese in combination of four groups” differ with reference to various demographic indicators? To answer this question, in addition to basic indicators such as age, sex, and marital status, several other demographic characteristics — educational attainment, English proficiency, employment status, occupational attainment are examined. Educational attainment and English proficiency are indicators to examine “human capital,” while employment status and occupational attainment are basic determinants for “economic status.”¹¹⁾

(1) Japanese Population

As Table 1 shows, the combined “native” and “foreign born” “Japanese alone” population is estimated at 793,575. More than 36 percent of this population lived in California, and 25.2 percent were reported to be in Hawaii. This means that more than 60 percent of the “Japanese alone” population lived in these two states.

(2) Age and Sex

Figure 1 shows the percent distribution of age and sex of the “Japanese alone” population (including both “native” and “foreign born”). From ages 0 to 34, lower proportions of both men and women were found in the “Japanese alone” population as compared to the overall Asian population. In particular, the difference is greater between the ages of 0 and 19. Meanwhile, at more advanced ages (55 and older), a higher proportion of “Japanese alone” were found in comparison to the overall Asian population. In addition, the Japanese population had proportionally more women than men. Furthermore, at more advanced ages, men composed 11.2 percent and women 18.9 percent. About twice as many women as men were found between the ages of 65 and 74, with the largest proportion of about 3.9 percent to 1.8 percent between the ages of 70 and 74.

(3) Selected Age Groups

Japanese had a median age of 42.6 in 2000, the oldest among detailed Asian groups. Asians had a median age of 33, and Hmong were the youngest with a median age of 16. As Table 2 shows, 23.8 percent of “native” “Japanese alone” were aged 65 and over and 14.3 percent of them were under 18. As for “foreign born” “Japanese alone,” the majority of them (77.2 percent) were between the ages of 18 and 64 and 7.9 percent were under 18. In contrast to the “native” “Japanese alone” population, “native” “Japanese in combination of four groups” were much younger, with only 1.6 percent of them aged 65 and over, while almost half of them (49.2

¹¹⁾ Jiobu, “Recent Asian Pacific Immigrants,” 40-44.

percent) were under 18.

(4) Marital Status

As Table 3 shows, 55.9 percent of “native” “Japanese alone” and 61.2 percent of “foreign born” “Japanese alone” were married. The proportions of those who were divorced were 6.9 percent and 6.2 percent respectively. “Native” “Japanese alone” were slightly more likely to be separated, widowed, or divorced: 15.4 percent, as compared to 13.8 percent of the “foreign born” “Japanese alone” population. Meanwhile, “foreign born” “Japanese in combination of four groups” were more likely to be divorced: 12.1 percent, as compared to 6.2 percent of the “foreign born” “Japanese alone.” The characteristics of “native” “Japanese in combination of four groups” are yet to be seen since the majority were under 15 and “never married.”

(5) Nativity and Citizenship

The “Japanese alone” population was 60.4 percent “native” and 39.6 percent “foreign born.” Among “native,” 69.1 percent were “Japanese alone” and 30.9 percent were “Japanese in combination of four groups,” with “White and Japanese” (23.8 percent) having the highest representation among the four groups. Other combinations were “Chinese and Japanese” (3.2 percent), “Filipino and Japanese” (2.1 percent) and “Black and Japanese” (1.7 percent). On the other hand, “foreign born” largely consisted of “Japanese alone” (95.8%). Among the “foreign born” “Japanese alone,” 10.0 percent were naturalized citizens and 29.5 percent were non-citizens. The proportion of naturalized citizens among “foreign born” “Japanese alone” is less than 34.4 of all Asians.

(6) Foreign Born by Year of Entry¹²⁾

As Table 5 shows, the majority (50.9 percent) of “foreign born” “Japanese alone” came to the U.S. between 1990 and 2000. Those who came between 1980 and 1989 composed a small proportion of 14.3 percent. This proportion is significantly low, compared with 73.9 percent of Cambodians or even with 32.4 percent of the total foreign-born Asian population. Meanwhile, those who came before 1980 comprised 35 percent of “foreign born” “Japanese alone,” with 11.3 percent coming between 1960 and 1970, and 12.9 percent entering between 1970 and 1980. Meanwhile, 57.6 percent of “foreign born” “Japanese in combination of four groups” came to the U.S. before 1980, with 17.2 percent coming between 1950 and 1959, and 19.8 percent entering between 1960 and 1969.

¹²⁾ This tabulation was created based on the following Bureau of Census definition and subject characteristics of the long-form questionnaire item 14: “all people born outside the United States were asked for the year in which they came to live in the United States. This includes people born in Puerto Rico and U.S. Island Areas (such as Guam); people born abroad of American parent(s); and the foreign born.” U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Documentation: Census 2000, *Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)* (Washington, DC: GPO, March 2005), 347.

(7) Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability

As Table 6 indicates, 79.5 percent of the “native” “Japanese alone” population spoke only English at home, while 88.1 percent of “native” “Japanese in combination of four groups” spoke only English at home. Among the “foreign born,” in contrast to 12.7 percent of the “foreign born” “Japanese alone” population, the “foreign born” “Japanese in combination of four groups” had a higher proportion of those speaking only English at home (43.6 percent). As for English proficiency, 31.0 percent of “foreign born” “Japanese alone” spoke English “very well.” Meanwhile, among the “foreign born,” 56.3 percent of “Japanese alone” spoke English less than “very well,” or had “limited English proficiency.”¹³⁾

(8) Educational Attainment

Table 7 demonstrates that the Japanese population had a high level of educational attainment. Roughly 91 percent of both the “native” and “foreign born” “Japanese alone” populations had at least a high school education. In terms of attainment of a bachelor’s degree or more, there is no clear difference between “native” and “foreign born” “Japanese alone” populations, although “foreign born” “Japanese alone” showed a slightly higher proportion (43.6. percent) as compared to “native” (40.5 percent). Both the “native” and “foreign born” “Japanese alone” populations were highly educated, with master’s, doctorate or professional degrees, 12.8 percent and 13.6 percent respectively.¹⁴⁾ Among “native” “Japanese in combination of four groups,” “Chinese and Japanese” had the highest percentage in all aspects: at least a high school education (98.9 percent), a bachelor’s degree or more (58.7 percent) and masters, doctorate or professional degrees (17.7 percent).

(9) Labor Force Participation

As Table 8 shows, more “foreign born” “Japanese alone” men were in the labor force than “native” “Japanese alone” men (72.4 percent and 67.4 respectively). On the other hand, the labor force participation rate for “native” “Japanese alone” (57.5 percent) women exceeded that of “foreign born” “Japanese alone” women: less than 38 percent of “foreign born” “Japanese alone” women were in the labor force. This can be partially explained by the presence of the wives of Japanese intracompany transferees. Both male and female “native” “Japanese in combination of four groups” showed a higher percentage of labor participation than “Japanese alone” groups, 80.4 percent for men and 71.9 percent for women. In particular, both male and female “native” “Filipino and Japanese” showed the highest percentage of being in the labor force, 82.5 percent and 75.9 percent respectively.

¹³⁾ Speaking English less than “very well” means to have “limited English proficiency.”

¹⁴⁾ Other tabulations by the author show that “Japanese alone” in New York had the highest proportion (61.3 percent) with at least a bachelor’s degree or more, including 17.8 percent of doctorate or professional degrees. In contrast, 26.3 percent of “foreign born” “Japanese alone” in Hawaii had at least a bachelor’s degree or more.

(10) Occupation

It is apparent in Table 9 that a high percentage of Japanese were employed in management, professional, and related occupations. Among the “Japanese alone” population, about 50 percent of both “native” and “foreign born” were employed in “management, professional, and related occupations,” higher than the U.S. total (34 percent) and the Asian population (44.6 percent). In general, there was no clear difference in contrasting “native” and “foreign born” in occupational attainment, though a slightly higher percentage of “foreign born” “Japanese alone” (15.6 percent) were engaged in “service occupation[s]” as compared to “native” (9.5percent). Among “native” “Japanese in combination of four groups,” “Chinese and Japanese” and “White and Japanese” showed a high percentage of being in “management, professional, and related occupations,” 47.3 and 40.2 respectively.

Conclusion

In general, both the “native” and “foreign born” “Japanese alone” populations were highly educated, and the proportion of those who are engaged in management, professional and related occupations were equally high. Regarding language spoken at home and English proficiency, clear patterns existed among the Japanese population in contrasting “native” and “foreign born” “Japanese alone.” To a lesser degree, differences were apparent in variables such as female labor participation, marital status and occupational attainment. Differences between “Japanese alone” and “Japanese in combination of four groups” were also shown particularly in age distribution, education, and labor force participation, though the characteristics of “native” “Japanese in combination of four groups” have not fully emerged since they are still a young population.

These diverse groups of “native,” “foreign born,” “Japanese alone” and “Japanese in combination of four groups” can be subsumed under the term “*Nikkei*” instead of the official Census category of “Japanese”. According to the “Discover *Nikkei*” project coordinated by the Japanese American National Museum, “*Nikkei*” has “multiple and diverse meanings depending on situations, places, and environments,” while including people of “mixed racial descent and the emigrants and their descendents who return to Japan.”¹⁵⁾ *Nikkei* is “a symbolic, social, historical and political construction. It involves a dynamic process of selection, reinterpretation, and synthesis of cultural elements set within the shifting and contexts of contemporary realities and relationships.”¹⁶⁾ In addition, the Association of *Nikkei* and Japanese Abroad defines “*Kaigai Nikkei-jin* [Overseas *Nikkei* people]” as “Japanese who settle their residence with [the] purpose of residing [on a] permanent basis, and their descendents, *Nisei*, *Sansei*, [and] *Yonsei* regardless of their nationalities and racial[ly] mixed descent.”¹⁷⁾ It seems

¹⁵⁾ “What is *Nikkei*?- Discover *Nikkei*,” <http://www.discovernikkei.org/en/what> (accessed July 13, 2005).

¹⁶⁾ Ibid.

¹⁷⁾ “*Kaigai Nikkei-jin towa?*” [Who are *Nikkei* and Japanese Abroad?] <http://www.jadesas.or.jp/Pages/GenericPages/annai.html> (accessed July 13, 2005).

that the comprehensive/symbolic "*Nikkei*" well reflects the realities of the Japanese population in the U.S.

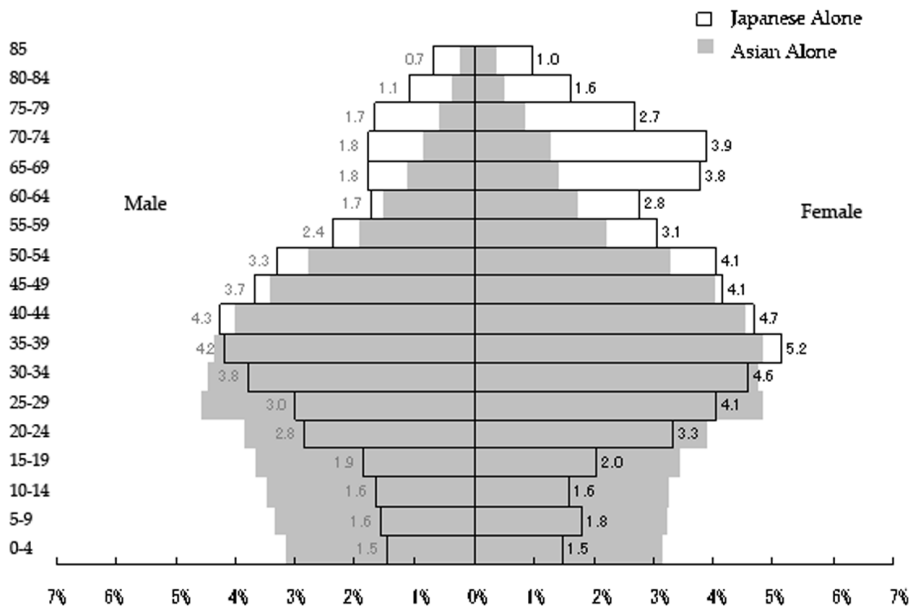
Together with the increasing "Japanese in combination" population, "foreign born" Japanese seem to have added new dimensions to this "*Nikkei*" identity. Meanwhile, in the age of globalization, what it means to be "immigrants" or "foreign born" is changing. Under these circumstances, there remain questions of whether or not the term "*Nikkei*" is actually used by individuals to refer to themselves on a personal level. With reference to the qualitative level of identity, questions about whether or not these diverse people within the Japanese population identify themselves as "*Nikkei*" would be suitable for future research. Due to the increasing diversity in the Japanese population in the U.S., as evident in the Census 2000 data, the new narrative of "*Nikkei* identity" needs to be further developed.

Table 1 Japanese Population

	States	Number of samples in PUMS 5%	Average of person weight	Estimated population from PUMS	Percentage
1	California	14653	19.9	291207	36.7%
2	Hawaii	9919	20.2	199987	25.2%
3	New York	1553	23.6	36615	4.6%
4	Washington	1676	21.7	36379	4.6%
5	Illinois	860	24.3	20902	2.6%
6	Texas	748	22.3	16676	2.1%
7	New Jersey	645	21.0	13539	1.7%
8	Florida	585	21.3	12438	1.6%
9	Colorado	538	22.6	12183	1.5%
10	Oregon	563	20.7	11627	1.5%
Sub-total of top 10		31740	20.5	651553	82.1%
Sub-total of 11 and under		6243	22.7	142022	17.9%
Total		37983	20.9	793575	100.0%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Figure 1 Age and Sex



Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 2 Selected Age Groups

	Native				Foreign Born			Total
	Born in the U.S.	Born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Area	Born abroad of American Parent(s)	U.S. Citizen by Naturalization	Not a Citizen			
Japanese Alone	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	14.3%	14.5%	5.6%	11.2%	7.9%	1.1%	10.2%	11.8%
18 to 64	61.8%	61.1%	77.3%	86.3%	77.2%	54.9%	84.9%	67.9%
65 and older	23.8%	24.5%	17.1%	2.5%	14.9%	44.0%	4.9%	20.3%
Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	49.2%	51.5%	21.9%	26.9%	8.9%	2.7%	19.0%	46.7%
18 to 64	49.2%	46.8%	74.0%	72.5%	75.0%	75.3%	74.6%	50.8%
65 and older	1.6%	1.8%	4.1%	0.5%	16.1%	21.9%	6.4%	2.5%
Filipino; Japanese	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	45.7%	47.1%	0.0%	7.0%	6.6%	0.0%	18.6%	42.6%
18 to 64	52.6%	51.1%	100.0%	93.0%	84.8%	86.7%	81.4%	55.1%
65 and older	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	13.3%	0.0%	2.3%
Chinese; Japanese	100.0%	100.0%	—	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	49.7%	49.9%	—	38.1%	7.6%	1.4%	14.7%	46.7%
18 to 64	49.1%	48.9%	—	61.9%	86.9%	89.3%	84.1%	51.8%
65 and older	1.2%	1.2%	—	0.0%	5.5%	9.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Black; Japanese	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	48.7%	50.4%	32.1%	40.2%	14.4%	8.0%	26.7%	46.0%
18 to 64	50.3%	48.3%	67.9%	59.8%	80.6%	89.2%	64.2%	52.7%
65 and older	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	2.8%	9.2%	1.3%
White; Japanese	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	49.4%	52.2%	25.4%	25.7%	8.8%	2.7%	19.2%	47.2%
18 to 64	48.8%	46.0%	68.8%	73.7%	71.1%	70.2%	72.7%	50.1%
65 and older	1.7%	1.9%	5.9%	0.6%	20.1%	27.1%	8.1%	2.8%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Under 18	25.1%	25.4%	10.3%	20.4%	7.9%	1.3%	10.4%	19.6%
18 to 64	57.9%	56.9%	76.3%	78.2%	77.2%	56.9%	84.6%	64.1%
65 and older	17.0%	17.8%	13.3%	1.3%	14.9%	41.9%	4.9%	16.3%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 3 Marital Status

(Percent distribution of population ages 15 and older.)

	Japanese Alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Now Married	55.9%	39.4%	43.6%	35.1%	33.5%	40.4%	52.2%
Widowed	7.6%	1.3%	0.2%	0.6%	1.5%	1.4%	6.1%
Divorced	6.9%	7.8%	6.3%	4.3%	10.9%	8.0%	7.0%
Separated	0.9%	1.2%	1.6%	0.8%	3.4%	1.1%	1.0%
Never Married	28.8%	50.3%	48.3%	59.2%	50.7%	49.1%	33.7%
Foreign Born	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Now Married	61.2%	53.3%	62.5%	46.9%	47.6%	55.0%	60.9%
Widowed	6.4%	6.9%	5.0%	4.7%	5.6%	7.4%	6.4%
Divorced	6.2%	12.1%	13.6%	9.2%	14.6%	12.4%	6.4%
Separated	1.2%	0.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%
Never Married	25.1%	26.9%	17.7%	39.2%	30.5%	24.4%	25.1%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 4 Nativity and Citizenship Status

	Japanese Alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	60.4%	94.0%	92.2%	92.8%	92.1%	94.4%	67.9%
Born in the U.S.	58.6%	85.2%	89.0%	91.5%	76.7%	84.6%	64.5%
Born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Area	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%
Born abroad of American Parent(s)	1.7%	8.6%	2.8%	1.4%	14.9%	9.7%	3.3%
Foreign Born	39.6%	6.0%	7.8%	7.2%	7.9%	5.6%	32.1%
U.S. Citizen by Naturalization	10.0%	3.8%	5.1%	3.8%	5.2%	3.5%	8.6%
Not a Citizen	29.5%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	2.7%	2.0%	23.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

	Japanese alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	69.1%	30.9%	2.1%	3.2%	1.7%	23.8%	100.0%
Born in the U.S.	70.5%	29.5%	2.1%	3.3%	1.5%	22.5%	100.0%
Born in Puerto Rico or U.S. Island Area	71.1%	28.9%	4.9%	0.0%	3.9%	20.0%	100.0%
Born abroad of American Parent(s)	41.1%	58.9%	1.3%	1.0%	5.9%	50.7%	100.0%
Foreign Born	95.8%	4.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	3.0%	100.0%
U.S. Citizen by Naturalization	90.3%	9.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	7.0%	100.0%
Not a Citizen	97.8%	2.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	1.5%	100.0%
Total	77.7%	22.3%	1.6%	2.3%	1.3%	17.2%	100.0%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 5 Foreign Born by Year of Entry

	Japanese alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
- 1919	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
1920 - 1929	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
1930 - 1939	0.2%	0.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
1940 - 1949	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%
1950 - 1959	9.3%	17.2%	6.4%	7.7%	9.6%	19.5%	10.0%
1960 - 1969	11.3%	19.8%	11.9%	9.2%	22.6%	20.8%	12.1%
1970 - 1979	12.9%	19.3%	26.2%	25.3%	18.5%	18.5%	13.5%
1980 - 1989	14.3%	16.2%	19.4%	26.2%	20.1%	14.9%	14.4%
1990 - 2000	50.9%	26.1%	33.7%	31.5%	29.2%	24.9%	48.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 6 Language Spoken at Home and English-Speaking Ability

(Percent distribution of population ages 5 and older.)

	Japanese Alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-English at Home	20.5%	11.9%	7.9%	8.4%	16.0%	12.4%	18.0%
English Spoken Very Well	13.0%	9.4%	6.5%	5.9%	12.4%	9.9%	12.0%
Well	5.0%	1.6%	1.2%	1.3%	2.3%	1.6%	4.1%
Not Well	2.3%	0.9%	0.2%	1.2%	1.4%	0.9%	1.9%
Not at All	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Only English at home	79.5%	88.1%	92.1%	91.6%	84.0%	87.6%	82.0%
Foreign Born	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Non-English at Home	87.3%	56.4%	73.2%	68.7%	48.3%	53.0%	86.0%
English Spoken Very Well	31.0%	30.8%	44.7%	39.1%	23.7%	28.3%	31.0%
Well	34.4%	19.2%	23.4%	20.2%	24.6%	17.9%	33.8%
Not Well	20.5%	5.6%	5.1%	2.9%	0.0%	6.8%	19.9%
Not at All	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Only English at home	12.7%	43.6%	26.8%	31.3%	51.7%	47.0%	14.0%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 7 Educational Attainment

(Percent distribution of population ages 25 and older.)

	Japanese Alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than High School	9.0%	4.8%	4.3%	1.0%	6.7%	5.2%	8.3%
High School Diploma	22.5%	20.7%	31.7%	10.6%	15.5%	21.2%	22.2%
Some College Degree	27.9%	36.4%	40.3%	29.6%	41.0%	36.5%	29.4%
Bachelor's Degree	27.7%	26.3%	17.8%	41.0%	21.2%	25.8%	27.4%
Master's Degree	8.0%	7.5%	4.0%	11.7%	10.8%	7.1%	7.9%
Doctorate or Professional Degrees	4.8%	4.2%	1.8%	6.0%	4.8%	4.2%	4.7%
Foreign Born	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than High School	9.3%	10.8%	9.6%	5.0%	10.0%	12.0%	9.3%
High School Diploma	21.4%	20.2%	3.7%	4.9%	12.0%	25.8%	21.3%
Some College Degree	25.8%	35.9%	43.7%	25.3%	49.9%	35.4%	26.2%
Bachelor's Degree	30.0%	22.5%	30.3%	39.3%	5.9%	20.2%	29.7%
Master's Degree	8.7%	6.5%	10.8%	11.5%	6.8%	5.1%	8.6%
Doctorate or Professional Degrees	4.9%	4.0%	1.8%	14.0%	15.3%	1.5%	4.9%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 8 Labor Force Participation Rate by Sex

(Percent of population ages 16 and older in the labor force.)

Male							
	Japanese Alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In Labor Force	67.4%	80.4%	82.5%	80.7%	82.0%	80.0%	70.3%
Not in Labor Force	32.6%	19.6%	17.5%	19.3%	18.0%	20.0%	29.7%
Foreign Born	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In Labor Force	72.4%	76.1%	71.5%	67.1%	80.0%	78.0%	72.6%
Not in Labor Force	27.6%	23.9%	28.5%	32.9%	20.0%	22.0%	27.4%

Female							
	Japanese Alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In Labor Force	57.5%	71.9%	75.9%	74.2%	75.3%	71.0%	60.7%
Not in Labor Force	42.5%	28.1%	24.1%	25.8%	24.7%	29.0%	39.3%
Foreign Born	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
In Labor Force	37.8%	54.8%	63.3%	72.6%	72.8%	48.3%	38.4%
Not in Labor Force	62.2%	45.2%	36.7%	27.4%	27.2%	51.7%	61.6%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)

Table 9 Occupation

(Percent distribution of employed civilian population ages 16 and older.)

	Japanese Alone	Japanese in Combination of Four Groups	Filipino; Japanese	Chinese; Japanese	Black; Japanese	White; Japanese	Total
Native	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Management, Professional, and Related Service	49.8%	39.7%	26.1%	47.3%	36.1%	40.2%	47.3%
Sales and Office	9.5%	14.0%	16.4%	11.3%	14.5%	14.1%	10.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	28.5%	30.8%	39.8%	32.8%	31.2%	29.6%	29.1%
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	5.4%	7.0%	9.1%	5.0%	7.8%	7.0%	5.8%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	6.2%	8.3%	8.5%	3.1%	10.4%	8.9%	6.8%
Foreign Born	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Management, Professional, and Related Service	51.7%	46.5%	39.5%	67.9%	46.9%	42.9%	51.4%
Sales and Office	15.6%	14.5%	15.7%	12.5%	16.6%	14.5%	15.6%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	24.7%	25.7%	35.1%	16.4%	30.4%	25.7%	24.8%
Construction, Extraction, and Maintenance	0.2%	0.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	2.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	8.1%	2.2%
Production, Transportation, and Material Moving	5.7%	7.2%	8.4%	3.2%	3.5%	8.3%	5.8%

Source: Information generated from 2000 Census of the Population, five percent Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)