In 1940 66 percent of the Japanese adult (21 and over) males in the U.S. were foreign born while 34 percent were native born. Among the adult (21 and over) females, 62 percent were foreign born while 38 percent were native born.

The typical Japanese American family at the time of the internment consisted of Japanese born parents that were aliens and their American born children that were citizens of the U.S.

NATIVITY OF JAPANESE HEADS OF FAMILIES (AS PER 1940 CENSUS)

CALIFORNIA   -   OREGON   -   WASHINGTON   -   ARIZONA

	Total Families	Family Heads	
		-Alien-	-Citizen-
California	18,838	15,117	3,721
Oregon	893	790	103
Washington	3,154	2,708	446
Arizona	128	117	11
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Totals	23,013	18,732 alien	4,281 citizen
Percentages within the 4 states -		81.40 "	18.60 "

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TOTAL JAPANESE POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES

1870 - 55   1890 - 2,039   1910 - 72,157   1930 - 138,834
1880 - 148   1900 - 24,327   1920 - 110,010   1940 - 126,947

Between 1930 and 1940 the Japanese population in the United States decreased a total of 11,887 individuals. Most of the population loss was in the San Francisco, Fresno, Stockton, Sacramento, Oakland and Berkeley areas of California. In the Los Angeles area of California the Japanese population increased slightly during that same period from 21,081 to 23,321 for an addition of 2,240 Japanese residents. It is obvious that many Japanese left the U.S, between 1930 and 1940 for reasons unknown.

The Japanese population in the Pacific Coast States in 1940 was less than 1.2% of the total population. At that time only 1.4 percent of the Japanese under 21 were foreign born.

The total population of the entire United States in 1940 was 131,669,275 with 118,214,870 Caucasians - 106,795,732 Native born - 13,983,405 Foreign born - 12,865,518 Negro - 333,969 Indian - and 126,947 Japanese.