

COMISSÃO DE RECENSEAMENTO DA COLÔNIA JAPONÊSA  
RUA SÃO JOAQUIM, 381  
TELEFONE: 36-2955  
SÃO PAULO

April 5, 1968

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Population Studies Center  
University of Pennsylvania  
3935 Locust Street  
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

Dear Dr. Dorothy Thomas

Yours of March 15 was awaiting me when I came back from Japan on 29. I have been there to take part in the Brazil-Japan Colloquy on cultural exchange as member of Brazilian Delegation.

On my way back I have visited the Population Council, from where I tried to talk with you by telephone but in vain. As I had to leave for Brazil at the same night, I have requested to a friend of mine to give you a ring transmitting my best wishes. Have you received the message?

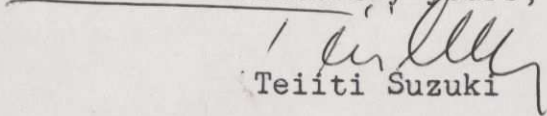
Soon after my arrival, I have communicated with the Brazilian Bureau of the Census at Rio de Janeiro about the publications mentioned in your letter. The situation is as follows:

"The 1950 Population Census of Brazil" as well as "Preliminary Demographic Synopsis of 1960 Census" are out of print. In lieu of these, the Bureau sent me "Selection of Principal Data-1950 Demographic Census" and "Preliminary Results of 1960 Demographic Census" which I am sending you by separate mail. The Bureau can not predict when other extensive reports on demographic census will appear because the tabulation itself is still on the way. As soon as I have some informations, I will tell you.

As for the English edition of our work, I have finally received the manuscript revised by Dr. Anne Lee. But she had done many amputations with which I can not comply totally. I am going to restore the parts which seem to be indispensable. The book will be published by the University of Tokyo Press, during the latter half of this year at latest.

With most kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

  
Teiiti Suzuki

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS JAPONÊSES  
UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO  
~~RUA WASHINGTON, 100 - JARDIM XV - SÃO PAULO - BRASIL~~  
SÃO PAULO - BRASIL

July 12, 1972

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Linden Hill Towers, apt. 301  
5400 Pooks Hill Road  
Behesda, Maryland, 20014

Dear Dr. Dorothy Thomas

Many thanks for your kind letter informing the -  
change of your adress. I am sure you are getting quite well  
in the new residence.

Now I am working hard at the Center of Japanese  
Studies of my old school. It's like a creation ex nihil...

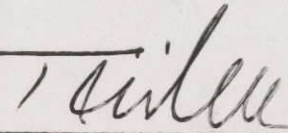
When have you opportunity to visit South America?

My adress is:

Rua Rodrigo Cláudio, 308, São Paulo  
Telephone: 287-1123

With the very best wishes and hoping to see you -  
again someday when I pass by U.S.A., I remain

Sincerly yours



Teiiti Suzuki



October 27, 1972

Professor Teiiti Suzuki  
Rua Rodrigo Claudio 308  
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Dear Dr. Teiiti Suzuki:

It was indeed good to hear from you. I would like to have some information from you. I have a very good student who has become interested in your publications on immigration. He is a Latin American and can read Portuguese, but naturally not Japanese. I want to know two things: first, have there been any analytical reports other than the two basic volumes in either Portuguese or English? And second, are your tapes available for further runs which might yield new cross classifications? If so, are they in Portuguese or Japanese?

Do come to see us if you spend any time in the Washington area.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Swaine Thomas

DST/hc

UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO  
CENTRO DE ESTUDOS JAPONÊSES  
~~EMBAIXADA JAPONÊSA - TELEFONE 76-987~~  
SÃO PAULO - BRASIL

November, 6th, 1972.

Dr. Dorothy Swaine Thomas  
Center for Population Research  
Georgetown University  
Washington D.C.

Dear Dr. Dorothy Thomas,

Many thanks for your kind letter.

There have been several requests of information on my work, but I don't know if any analytical reports based on it have been published, except from the part of some cultural anthropologists.

I have donated the tapes to the Brazilian Bureau of Census. Later, however, I noticed that the Bureau has wiped them out so as to use them for its own processing services. What a nonsense!

Yet, I am keeping the cards and the questionnaires, both recorded in Japanese in the main, being the rest in Portuguese. As for the cards, I am afraid their preservation is not sufficiently good for further use.

Any way, I am at your disposal with regards to these data collected at the Census, in which you have been so kind to me.

Sincerely yours,

  
Teiiti Suzuki



SUZUKI

In 1953, when the 50th year of the Japanese immigration to Brazil was being commemorated, the Sociedade Paulista de Cultura Japonesa had the honour to sponsor the festivities and various other commemorative undertakings related to that event.

One of the most important of these undertakings was the census of the Japanese community in Brazil, designed to investigate the behavior of a whole group of immigrants of a determined origin and their descendants in one country. We believe it is an unprecedented enterprise of its kind and our purpose is not only to record the facts of Japanese immigration in Brazil but principally to contribute our efforts to a better study of the problems of immigration and racial contact, in order to promote mutual understanding of the people by offering to the world the results of our work.

The work was charged to a specific commission - Comissão de Recenseamento da Colônia Japonesa- and it received help from the Brazilian and Japanese governments, as well as from the Department of Statistics and the Department of Cultural Anthropology of the University of São Paulo, the Department of Sociology of "Escola de Sociologia e Política de São Paulo" and the Department of Cultural Anthropology of the University of Tokyo.

The undertaking was begun on January 27, 1953 with a preparatory research which consisted of locating the population to be interviewed. The country was divided into 469 sectors which were visited by 21 traveling monitors. A group of interviewers were mobilized "in loco" for each sector, totaling 2,450 interviewers in all Brazil. By the end of July, 1953 they had visited 60,930 families, totaling 397,335 persons ( who were asked to answer a group of questions as shown in the schedules presented in doc. 1 and 2 )

The census began on August 3, 1953, using June 13, 1953 as a reference date, which was the commemoration of 50 years of Japanese



immigration to Brazil. For this census, 3,834 interviewers were mobilized. They received instructions and training from monitors, as well as supplementary lessons by radio.

We used two different kinds of census schedules which were printed by kindness of the IBGE- Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

The first one, named " Boletim de Família " ( doc. 3 ) is applicable to the whole population in order to obtain data as to the immigrants background in their native country, as well as to the present situation of these immigrants and their descendants. The second one, named " Boletim de Mobilidade " ( doc. 4 ) is applicable to a distinct group of immigrants (qualified population) in order to obtain data relating to the initial condition of the immigrants, and their evolution during the last 50 years.

68,553 families were interviewed totaling 437,133 persons. This number is greater than that of the preparatory research, indicating excellent result beyond all expectation.

Both at the time of preparatory research and census, an intense psychological preparation of the population was made through the newspaper, radio, cinema, records, circular-letters, placards and banners.

Each interviewer received a book of instructions ( doc. 5 ) identification document and a badge. The interviewers worked without receiving any payment doing a job which was very often difficult because of the dispersion of the population to be visited over a large area, where the means of transportation and communication were poor.

We finished the job of collecting the schedules, analysing them, clarifying obscure points by means of supplementary interviews and coding them on September 5, 1959. The data were then punched in 719,632 cards through kindness of Remington Rand do Brasil. This job of punching was completed in April 29, 1960.



These cards are divided as follows:

- 1) 430,101 cards with data picked up from the " Boletim de Familia " which are subdivided into two groups:
  - a) 66,269 for head of family
  - b) 363,832 for member of family
- 2) 240,372 cards with data picked up from the " Boletim de Mobilidade " which are subdivided into two groups:
  - a) 199,259 to record changes of residence, occupation, position by period of 5 years and are subdivided into two other groups:
    - 1) head of family at arrival 110,347 and 2) member of family at arrival 88,912. ( Mobility A )
  - b) 41,113 to record the annual geographic distribution of immigrants and the course of their internal migration. (Mobility B)
- 3) 32,811 cards with data picked up from both " Boletim de Familia " and " Boletim de Mobilidade " for the study of certain migratory problems and which are subdivided into two groups ( Mobility C ):
  - a) head of family at arrival 18,206 and b) member of family at arrival 14,605
- 4) 9,850 cards with data picked up from " Boletim de Familia " for the study of mixed marriage, which are subdivided into two groups:
  - a) mixed marriage ( husband and wife ) 2,326 and b) mixed marriage ( husband or wife of non-Japanese origin and their descendants ) 7,524.
- 5) 6,543 cards with data picked up from the " Boletim de Mobilidade " for the study of diversification of (minor group) activities of immigrants by each year.



The tabulation will be done according to the following program:

1. - Immigrants' background in their native country: 10 tables indicating the places of origin, social status, occupations and educational levels by periods.
2. - Initial condition of the immigrants in Brazil: 19 tables indicating the places where the immigrants became established, their first occupations and positions, the labour force at the time of their arrival etc., by period.
3. - Immigrants' evolution: 79 tables indicating the geographical distribution, internal migration and their courses, changing of occupations, social rise and fall etc., by period.
4. - Present state of the immigrants and their descendants:  
103 tables indicating the demographic and economic aspects., educational level, family, religion, language etc., of the immigrants and their descendants on June 13, 1953.
- 5) - Research on some migratory problems: 119 tables for the study of the economic stability (success), geographical and occupational mobility, social rise and fall, assimilation etc., of the immigrants and their descendants.

As to the computation, it was established in June, 1959 that both the punching and the tabulation of the cards would be made by Remington Rand do Brasil who kindly offered their help to do this job with their personnel and installations, including a **UFC** electronic computer in the São Paulo Jockey Club. But unfortunately, the computer could not be used for this purpose.

By this time the possibility arose of using the UNIVAC 1105, newly bought by the IECE, who agreed to lend it to us gratis during the test period before Brazil's 1960 census. The Brazilian census was carried out on September 1st, but because of many difficulties it was not possible



to complete the installation of the UNIVAC 1105 in time.

In the face of these conditions we had to call on the sorters borrowed from the São Paulo Jockey Club and from the Remington Rand do Brasil to do this job. But, of course, this is a mere emergency measure in order to prevent the total paralyzation of this work. As stated previously, we have a total of 335 tables ( list of tables doc. 6 ). Of this total 158 are being computed by sorters. But the remaining 177 tables which constitute the principal part of the undertaking require more adequate and more efficient means of computing, because the job to be executed is voluminous and complex as can be seen by the attached book of tables ( doc. 7 )

Thus, now that we have reached the final step, after having successfully surmounted all obstacles, our situation seems to be actually desperate, and we are facing an impasse because of the absence of adequate means of computing in this country.

If this situation continues, we shall have to abandon the data which were collected and prepared with such effort and sacrifice, resulting in a complete loss of all the work done up to this time.

Besides the above situation, the delay in this work is causing other serious troubles, principally those of financial type. The Commission has spent up to now \$ 13.642.000,00 which was all collected from the Japanese community in Brazil, with the exception of the small amount of \$ 810.000,00 which was received from the Japanese Government.

We are trying, but so far unsuccessfully, to collect more funds from the Japanese community in Brazil.

We can see no possibility of being able to finish the work remaining in our project here in Brazil. We must look for a solution to our



problems in the United States where we understand there are available the means for computing the data that we have collected.

We are desirous of having some arrangement made whereby a computer service is utilized to finish the project. In that funding is a problem, we would very much like to offer the findings of the project in exchange for the computer service to be rendered. The Commission is of the opinion that the data collected will make great contribution to the socio-anthropological field. The peculiar conditions that have allowed the present study of the Japanese community in Brazil will no longer persist, therefore, the Commission believes that another research of this kind can not again be repeated.



## JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL

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## INTRODUCTION

This publication presents the results of an extensive research project on Japanese immigration in Brazil. These results are presented simply by means of statistical tables, their analysis and interpretation remaining for further study.

In the narrative introductory section merely those aspects necessary to a better understanding of the work are treated. "A General Account of the Research Project" deals with the organization, progress and realization of the research project. A perspective of the tables is provided in the "Summary of Contents" which explains chapter by chapter the reasons for their compilation as well as their sequence and relationship.

The Tables themselves appear in Parts I through IV. Italicized terms used throughout the work are defined in alphabetical order in the "Glossary of Terms," followed by an index and three appendixes: maps on which specific regions are innumerated and the geographical descriptions of these regions, graphs and data-collection forms.

### I. A General Account of the Research Project

#### A. How the project was born

In November of 1956, with the purpose of organizing the activities for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Japanese immigration in Brazil, the "Commission for the Festivities of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration," headquarters São Paulo, was formed under the sponsorship of the Sociedade Paulista de Cultura Japonesa.

Included among the commemorative undertakings programmed for this occasion was the elaboration of a report on the history of the Japanese immigration in Brazil, which was to be charged to the "Subcommission for the History of the Japanese Immigration in Brazil."

The necessity of a systematic survey of data for the elaboration of this history report arising, however, the group charged with this task proposed that the survey be made in the form of a nationwide census; this proposal was accepted and approved on Jan. 8, 1953, the "Subcommission for the History of the Japanese Immigration" becoming the "Subcommission for the Census of the Japanese Colony" which later, on Aug. 5, 1953, became an autonomous organ under the name "Commission for the Census of the Japanese Colony."

Thus the primary objective of the census was the collection of the necessary data for a history report on the Japanese immigration in Brazil, therefore including not only information on the present situation of the immigrants but



also facts relative to their background in their native country, their initial status in the new habitat and even their evolution in a 50-year period.

This census differed fundamentally from those normally taken, therefore faced with surmounting unusual difficulties. The Japanese immigrants and their descendants living in Brazil, some 400,000 people in a total national population of 65 million, were spread over 8.5 million square kilometers of territory. Besides this, there was no existent national organization of the Japanese group which could be used for census purposes.

It was, therefore, first necessary to create a census organization capable of functioning on a national scale, thereupon to localize the population of which a census was to be taken ( a preliminary survey ), and finally to collect the desired information (the census proper). All this depended on the spontaneous collaboration of the population (of which the census was to be taken) as the Census Commission lacked the authority to execute the work compulsorily.

#### B - Organization

As of Jan. 27, 1958 twenty-one traveling organizers and instructors, authorized to organize the census zones in which the national territory was to be divided, were sent to the principal centers of Japanese colonization. In this way 469 zones were constituted bearing in mind the existence of local Japanese associations, transportation and communications facilities, etc. Each zone had someone responsible, usually the president of the local association and it was this person's job to recruit census-takers or interviewers and to direct the survey or census in his zone as the local agent of the commission. In São Paulo City, meanwhile, where well organized local associations do not exist, we had recourse to the cleaners' unions, the great majority of which are composed of Japanese. As these establishments work on the pick-up-and-delivery system, the São Paulo cleaners know where the Japanese population, spread throughout this great metropolis, is located.

Finally, in the regions where the Japanese group is poorly represented, or where its existence is unknown, we relied on the assistance of the municipal agencies of the I.B.G.E. (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics).

The preliminary survey was undertaken by 2,450 people and the census proper by 334 among those responsible for the zones and interviewers, these people offering their services gratis.

From the beginning an intense psychological preparation of the population was made through the press, radio, cinema, records, circulars, posters, streamers, etc.

A large part of the work was financed by the Japanese colony itself which supplied nearly 22 million cruzeiros. The census also received subsidies



from the Japanese government (US \$12,000), the Brazilian government (500,000 cruzeiros), and the Population Council of New York (US \$5,000) as well as donations from other entities. Several other groups lent their assistance, not charging for the services rendered.

#### C - Progress of the Project

Due to the peculiarities of this census, as explained above, it was not possible to carry out simultaneously throughout the nation either the preliminary survey or the census proper.

The preliminary survey, begun on Jan. 27, 1953, was made while the organization of each zone was being completed. The interviewers proceeded with house visits, utilizing two types of forms, one for the rural area, and the other for the urban area (annexes 1 and 2).

Having received the forms for the census on July 31, 1953 from the I.B.G.E. at which period 60,437 families with a total of 339,400 members were recorded, the census was begun on Aug. 3, 1953 in the zones where the preliminary survey had been concluded, June 13 designated as the reference date, that being the day on which the 50th anniversary of the Japanese immigration to Brazil was commemorated.

Two types of forms were used to collect the data designed with the technical assistance of the I.B.G.E.. The Family Form (Annex 3), which covered the entire population, asked for information on the background of the immigrants as well as the present situation of those immigrants and their descendants. The Mobility Form (annex 4) pertained only to the immigrant heads of families who arrived in Brazil before World War II, more than 15 years old; it aimed at obtaining data on their initial status in Brazil as well as on their evolution during a 50-year period. The Post-War immigrants were excluded because, besides being few in relation to the total, the overwhelming majority were known to have entered the country during the five years which preceded the census. They had, therefore, a past relatively brief for investigation purposes. The minimum age of the individual upon his arrival was limited to 15 years, bearing in mind the individual's capacity to cite certain facts pertaining to his past.

The interviewers throughout Brazil were trained by traveling instructors. Both interviewers and instructors were provided with a special training manual. Instructions were also given over the radio in order to supplement the interviewers' training and also to prepare the population of which the census was to be taken.

The data were collected - as in the preliminary survey - through home visits made by the interviewers who received their information from the family heads. In São Paulo City, however, another criterion was used, the collection of data having been made in three stages. In the first stage the interviewers sought out



the places of employment, such as cooperatives, banks, firms, etc. In the second stage, through newspapers and radio the inhabitants of certain neighborhoods were invited to appear at previously Designated places - schools, offices, etc. - in order that a census might be taken of them. Finally we had recourse to the house-visit to take a census of the remaining families.

Since the census was not carried out simultaneously throughout the nation, there existed the possibility of a family's being included in the census more than once, because of geographical mobility during a census period. Various measures were taken to prevent such an error:

a) the Commission sent to the individual responsible for each zone a report on the families inscribed in the preliminary survey of his zone. This list was returned together with the completed forms, with the noting of: families which moved after the preliminary survey and their destination; families arriving from other localities after the preliminary survey and their place of origin; families residing in a zone and failing to be inscribed in the preliminary survey (Annex 5);

b) besides this, each family included in the census was given a certificate which was to be presented if that family should be questioned a second time by the interviewer.

Furthermore, in order to prevent single people residing away from their families in collective dwellings - boarding houses, schools, etc. - from escaping the census, which could easily happen with the particular technique of collecting data used in this census, the criterion of including them in their respective families was adopted, with the indication, however, of their separate residence (see Family Form). This same criterion was adopted when the single members were residing with other relatives since they did not effectively form part of this family (for example a nephew residing in his uncle's house while going to school, etc.).

Thus, whenever there was a doubt as to whether the same person had been included in the census twice - in his present residence and in his family's residence - one tried to clarify this by means of questions.

As the forms arrived, they were submitted to criticism and coding. Omissions of errors were noted and the individuals responsible for each zone were contacted a second time, being requested to secure the necessary information from the interviewers. As this information was received, the forms were duly corrected. The table below shows the number of questions for which a clarification was sought and the number of answers obtained:

Total of questions	Total of answers	Total of no answers	Family Form			Mobility Form		
			Questions	Answers	No answers	Questions	Answers	No answers
72,099	49,313	22,781	45,292	30,379	14,913	26,397	13,939	7,363



The task of collecting, criticizing and correcting the forms as well as of coding was finished on Sept. 5, 1959.

The census included 66,705 families with a total of 440,613 members spread throughout the entire national territory. These consisted of immigrants and descendants as well as persons of non-Japanese origin married to those of Japanese origin and the offspring of those unions.

Forms have not arrived from the following municípios:

Município	State	Number of families and people inscribed in preliminary survey				
Macapá, Matapi and Masagão	Amapá	49 families with 211 people				
Ituberá	Bahia	13	"	"	82	"
Ponta Porã	Mato Grosso	10	"	"	31	"
Bataguassú	Mato Grosso	36	"	"	192	"
TOTAL		103	"	"	516	"

Eighty-eight families refused to be included in the census, 73 in São Paulo State, four in Paraná, six in Mato Grosso and five in other states.

#### D - Tabulation

Once the coding was finished, the data were punched on 716, 191 cards through the courtesy of Remington Rand of Brazil, this task taking until April 29, 1960.

The cards are divided into:

- 1) 440,613 cards with data on the Family Form
- 2) 240,372 " " " " " Mobility Form
- 3) 32,300 " " " " both the Family Form and Mobility Form
- 4) 2,401 " " " referring to intermarriage on the Family Form

The tabulation work was done at first with conventional machines and later with electronic computers - USS of Remington Rand of Brazil and Univac 1100 of the I.B.G.E. This job, delayed by unforeseen difficulties, was finished on...



## E - Supplementary Survey

Taking advantage of the delay of the tabulation work, we proceeded in June, 1962 to a supplementary survey which would make it possible not only to approach aspects not studied in 1953 (housing differential, fertility, mortality, etc.) but also to verify the changes which occurred in that four-year period.

The supplementary survey was begun on June 20, 1962 by a sample, June 13, 1962 designated as the reference date. The job of collecting the data was to be done by 14 interviewers through the use of form Annex 6. The collection was finished on Aug. 9, 1962 and the tabulation on Jan. 21, 1963.

The research areas covered the states of São Paulo, Paraná (north), Mato Grosso, Pará and Amazonas. These areas were selected as they include almost the entire Japanese population in Brazil (96.1%). São Paulo state is the area which has received the overwhelming majority of Japanese immigrants, containing at present 75.3% of the total Japanese population. From this state there is a diffusion of the Japanese group directed principally toward the north of Paraná state and Mato Grosso state with 17% and 2.1% respectively of the total Japanese population. The states of Pará and Amazonas, although having a reduced Japanese population - about 1.2% of the colony - present unique characteristics which should be taken into consideration.

The following was the criterion adopted in the sampling:

The areas chosen were divided into regions in accordance with the criterion adopted in the census ( see "Geographical Division" in the <sup>Glossary</sup> ~~Explanation~~ of Terms. )

Each region was considered as constituting a stratum. The primary units of the sample within each region or stratum are the municípios ( or districts, in the case of São Paulo City ).

A sample of 20% of the primary units in proportion to the number of inhabitants of each município was collected from each stratum. This constituted the sampling of the first stage. As far as the second was concerned, a simple, casual sample of 15 households was collected in each primary unit.

The result of the collection is presented in the Appendix (Annex 7).



## SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

This report consists primarily of tables of statistics. Therefore a summary is offered to provide an overall view of the work through brief descriptive passages on each of its 15 chapters. Explanatory notes accompany the tables.

There are 437 tables presented, 344 related to the census and 143 to the supplementary survey. The data collected through both the census and the supplementary survey are organized jointly according to subject matter into the following groups of tables:

Part I, data referring to the "Present State of Immigrants and Their Descendants;" Part II, "Background of Immigrants," the immigrant's status in his native country; Part III, "Conditions on Arrival," the conditions in which the immigrant began his life in the new habitat; Part IV, "Mobility," the changes the immigrant has undergone since his arrival in Brazil.

In all tables, unless otherwise indicated, only the Japanese immigrants and their descendants are considered, thus excluding individuals of non-Japanese origin married to those of Japanese origin as well as the offspring of such marriages, dealt with in a separate study entitled "Intermarriage" (Part I, 2-H).

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### PART I: PRESENT STATE OF IMMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

#### 1. General Characteristics of the Population

Chapter 1 presents tables referring to aspects usually treated in a demographic census, showing the geographical distribution of the population and its composition by age, sex, marital status and level of education. In approaching these aspects (as in other cases throughout the course of the work) the criterion of generation is used to indicate the citizenship of the individual (jus soli) as well as to place him within a determined cultural context. To complement this latter aspect a second criterion has been introduced: place of education.

This chapter also includes a series of tables in which citizenship is established as a criterion, although generation usually indicates an individual's citizenship.

#### 2. Cultural Aspects

Some of the aspects of the phenomenon of acculturation are considered in this chapter.

##### A. Family

Specific information is given about heads of families as well as aspects related to the family structure: size of family, number of generations in family and type of family.



In this chapter two new criteria are established when speaking of immigrants: period of arrival and age on arrival, to complement the criteria of generation and place of education.

Family structure is also approached through the economic status of the head of the family, translated in terms of position in occupation and value of property owned. In this chapter, as in others dealing with occupation, the immigrants have been divided into two major groups: those engaged in agricultural occupations and those engaged in non-agricultural occupations. This division has been adopted in view of the fact that the Japanese immigration to Brazil has been essentially an agricultural one.

The study of family workers in Items B and C of Chapter 3 of this section also helps to clarify the family structure within the colony.

#### B. Religion

It must be kept in mind when discussing religion that Catholicism, practiced by 93.5% of the total Brazilian population (Brazilian Census, 1950), is represented by a negligible proportion in Japan, as reflected in the table below which has been organized from data gathered in the supplementary survey.

Immigrants over seven years of age			
Total	Catholics		
	Sub-total	Converted in Brazil	Since Japan
2,225	501	471	30

Besides approaching religion through the criteria established in Item A of this chapter, it has also been attempted to ascertain the differences in religion professed by the members of a single family unit.

#### C. Language

Spoken language is approached through the same criteria utilized in preceding items. In addition an attempt has been made to ascertain the degree of correspondence between spoken language and other cultural aspects, such as religion and type of family.

#### D. First Name

In this item the type of first name--Japanese, Brazilian or mixed--used by members of the colony is discussed. Three series of tables have been organized; in the first the name of each individual, immigrant or descendant, having been ascertained, that name is correlated with the determined characteristics of the individual, such as sex, age and generation. Then only descendants are considered, their names being coordinated with the characteristics of the father or of the family. Finally a basic pattern followed in naming children has been sought, no longer considering only individuals but the names of all children in a family unit as a whole.

#### E. Associations

This group of tables shows the participation of Japanese elements in associations--the type of association participated in (Brazilian or Japanese) and



the rank of the participant within that association (member or officer). "Economic status" is among the variables considered, expressed here in terms of annual production when applied to farmers and in terms of position when applied to persons engaged in non-agricultural occupations (see Part II, Chapter 3). When employers are considered in the latter category, a new criterion for classification is used, that is the size of the enterprise in terms of number of employees.

#### F. Periodicals

The way in which the Japanese colony is kept informed by the press on current events is treated in this series of tables. Keeping in mind the objectives of the census, the categories are limited to only Brazilian or Japanese newspapers or magazines.

The variables considered in Item E of this chapter are pertinent to this study.

#### G. Electorate

This item shows how many members of the Japanese colony eligible to vote in Brazil have actually registered, thereby acquiring the right to vote. Emphasis is placed on conditions which may influence this aspect, or which may in some way be related to it--such as rural or urban residence, sex, level of education, religion and language.

#### H. Intermarriage

In this section some of the characteristics of persons involved in intermarriage are covered: individuals of Japanese origin and their spouses of non-Japanese origin as well as the children of such unions. A series of tables containing data on the 1953-62 period shows a notable increase in intermarriage when compared with the statistics of previous periods.

The descendants of intermarriages residing with their parents are treated in a separate study, emphasis being placed on the preference shown for marrying persons of Japanese or non-Japanese origin.

#### I. Differences of Behavior According to Settlement Patterns

Fifteen municípios and one region in which the Japanese population offers a variety of certain demographic and other established characteristics have been selected in order to observe the type of variations in family structure, religion, language, etc. The criteria place of education is introduced to ascertain whether the indicated differences of behavior are more directly related to the settlement pattern or to the cultural background of the individual.

#### 3. Economic Aspects

Chapter 3 concerns the economic aspects of the population, such as labor force status, occupation, activity, etc. The Japanese immigration to Brazil having been essentially an agricultural one, the field of agriculture is stressed when referring to occupation. Characterization of the economic status of the immigrant is also sought through diverse criteria, such as position in occupation and housing conditions. The criterion "income" gave unsatisfactory results in both the test that preceded the census and in the supplementary survey. Despite the precautions



taken in both attempts, some confusion occurred as to whether "income" referred to gross income, employer's monthly remunerations, net profits or salaries. There were even some refusals to reply. Therefore for those persons agriculturally employed the criterion of annual production substitutes "income," hardly being susceptible to ambiguous declarations as it is a simple concept and a fact already widely known throughout the neighborhood. With regard to the non-agriculturally employed the criterion of real estate is used as it reflects simultaneously the application of savings and economic stability. In conjunction with the employee the criterion of salary has also been used. The problem of economic stability warrants a separate study, having been defined jointly through position in occupation and value of property.

#### A. Labor Force Status

An attempt is made here to ascertain the labor force of the Japanese colony, the active economic population falling into three groups: those engaged in agricultural occupations, those engaged in non-agricultural occupations and those engaged in both simultaneously. Several branches of activity in which this population is engaged have also been considered.

#### B. Agricultural Occupations

Several aspects related to agricultural occupations are studied here in detail, the family being used as the unit of observation (see Family Form).

Note that in the case of a farmer's exploiting more than one agricultural property the following criteria have been adopted: in regards to those persons exploiting properties situated in the same minor region, the information given covers all properties; when said properties are situated in different regions, the information refers to either the property on which the interviewee lives or that which he considers to be most important. Exceptions are expressly stated in the tables.

The following aspects are covered:

##### 1. Position

These tables offer a picture of the various positions occupied by immigrants and descendants in agriculture. Position is approached through the variables generation and level of education. An effort has been made to discover to what degree position, which to a certain extent reflects economic stability, is related to the time factor. To this end the population under study is separated into two groups: first, those immigrants arriving in Brazil under the age of 15 and those born in Brazil; second, those immigrants arriving in Brazil at the age of 15 years or over. In the first case the time factor is defined in terms of present age, and in the second in terms of the period of stay in Brazil.

As a reasonable number of farmers exploit or possess more than one property, the study of this group has been made in some detail.

##### 2. Principal Products

The type of products produced by Japanese farmers in Brazil and the incidence of these products by region and by position are discussed in this item.



The yields of certain products especially important to the Brazilian economy or introduced to Brazil by Japanese immigrants are also studied to show how they are distributed as to size, according to whether they are the farmer's principal or secondary products.

As the information on production yield must needs refer to the year previous to that of the census, while data on position and principal product cultivated refer to the very year of the census, deviations could occur in information correlating the two groups of data. In order to correct these deviations two tables are elaborated to give information on the changes occurring from 1957 to 1953.

### 3. Annual Production

These tables supply information on the annual amount of the whole agricultural production per family. This is correlated with aspects which could condition its variation, such as position, size of cultivated area, property value, etc.

### 4. Farms

This study deals specifically with those aspects concerning farms exploited by proprietors and tenants.

The "general aspect" topic concerns the size of property and the use to which its lands have been put, whereas other topics cover the resources on which the exploitation of these farms depends: kind of labor employed for cultivation (human, animal or mechanical), means of transportation for products, fertilizers, number and type of employees-- always bearing in mind such conditions as position, yield and size of cultivated area, etc.

### 5. Family Worker

It has been considered advantageous to make a separate study of the problem of family workers whose presence in a greater or a smaller number may characterize the family structure of Japanese farmers. This study is approached through the characteristics of the family worker himself (sex, marital status) as well as those of the head (position, area cultivated, yield, principal products).

### C. Non-agricultural Occupations

These tables concern those Japanese immigrants and descendants involved in non-agricultural occupations, pointing out the branches in which they are employed. In the case of employer information is accompanied by statistics referring to the size of the business.

### D. Real Estate

Property ownership constitutes an index of characterization of economic status, reflecting at the same time the application of savings and economic stability; and it is approached here in that sense. It should be noted, however, that frequently of late real estate experiences a sudden valorization for supervenient motives, such as the opening of new roads, the rapid development of urban centers, etc.



Rural and urban properties are considered separately. At the same time area and value are compared to the occupation and position of the proprietor in an attempt to ascertain those properties belonging to farmers and those belonging to non-farmers. To what point the time factor has conditioned property ownership is also shown (this subject having been approached with relation to position: see Item B of this chapter).

#### E. Position and Real Estate

The aspects position and real estate are treated jointly in this discussion of economic stability. The study is approached in terms of determined factors capable of conditioning this economic stability, for example conditions of background, at beginning in Brazil and of mobility.

#### F. Housing

The data on housing conditions of the Japanese colony in Brazil discussed in this item are to a certain extent supplementary to a better characterization of the Japanese immigrant's standard of living. The following criteria are used to define housing conditions: type of house, conditions of occupancy, value or rent of house and number of rooms as well as such conditions as water, light and sewage facilities. Information is also included on major household possessions (radio, television, etc.) of each family.

As housing conditions vary greatly in rural and urban areas in Brazil, the place of residence of each family investigated is taken into consideration. Research on some aspects, such as conditions of occupancy and value or rent of house, was made only in urban areas, these aspects having little significance in rural areas.

### 4 . Vital Statistics

This chapter studies the dynamic aspects of the population including marriage, fertility, births and deaths.

#### A. Marriage

The marriage rate and the average age at time of ~~first~~<sup>st</sup> marriage in Brazil have been studied, allowing for comparison with statistics on this subject available in Japan or Brazil. The differences or similarities of determined characteristics of married couples--such as generation, place of education, level of education, etc.--are pointed out. It has also been attempted to show to what extent the tradition of marriage between persons originating from the same region in Japan persists in Brazil.

#### B. Fertility

The differential fertility of the Japanese group in Brazil is studied by means of the criteria commonly used to define this aspect: urban or rural area of residence, level of education, economic status, etc.

#### C. Births and Deaths

This section includes tables referring to the gross rates of mortality, birth and vegetative increase of the population.



## PART II: BACKGROUND OF IMMIGRANTS

In this section a comparison is made of some of the determined characteristics of Japanese immigrants according to the migratory waves in which they have come to Brazil, these waves defined in terms of five-year periods.

In Chapter 1 an attempt is made to discover from which regions of Japan the majority of the immigrants have come; the degree of education of the immigrant has been considered in Chapter 2 according to the agricultural or non-agricultural occupation practiced by said immigrant in Japan, to ascertain the difference in degree of education among immigrants of rural zones and those of urban ones.

In the third chapter the immigrant is characterized through position, activity and occupation--in the latter case considering either type of agriculture or the different branches of non-agricultural occupations.

## PART III: CONDITIONS ON ARRIVAL

In this section the Japanese immigrant's condition on arrival in Brazil is considered through the following aspects:

### 1. Age Structure of Population and Family Structure

This chapter contains studies of the composition by age as well as by size, labor force and structure of the family upon the immigrant's arrival.

The family structure upon arrival also reveals the presence of the kosei-kazoku, an element peculiar to Japanese immigration to Brazil, stemming from the demands of the Brazilian and Japanese governments' immigration policies.

### 2. First Place of Settlement

Chapter 2 includes information on the destination of immigrants at the time of arrival in order to show the variances in the direction of the main flow of immigrants according to period.

### 3. Occupation and Position

Chapter 3 attempts to discover the prewar immigrant's economic status upon beginning his life in Brazil and to compare it with that in the native country.

In the case of those individuals arriving as farmers, positions are registered according to principal products and first place of settlement. In the case of those arriving as non-farmers, branches of occupations are cited together with their respective positions.

## PART IV: MOBILITY

This section presents a study of the changes immigrants have undergone since beginning their lives in Brazil. These changes are considered through geographical or spatial, occupational and positional aspects.



### 1. Geographical Mobility

Migrations from one region to another or from rural to urban areas and vice versa are observed. With regard to the phenomenon of rural exodus, emphasis is placed on the movement toward São Paulo City, Brazil's largest urban center.

The intensity of geographical mobility or the frequency of spatial resettlements has also been studied, allowances having been made for certain variables in this intensity. It has also been ascertained when such changes occur with greatest frequency--at the beginning of the immigrant's stay in Brazil or later on.

This chapter also contains information about the departure of immigrants from Brazil as well as their entry from points other than Japan.

### 2. Occupational Mobility

The Japanese colony, overwhelmingly agricultural in the beginning, is undergoing an active diversification in keeping with the intense pace at which urbanization and industrialization are developing in Brazil. This chapter attempts to point out the development of this diversification.

First, emphasis is placed on the changes taking place between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. It has thus been ascertained when the transition from one to the other occurs--the length of time the immigrant remains engaged in agriculture, which is usually his first occupation in Brazil. A study has also been made of the manner in which transitions between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations occur, that is the types of occupational mobility, since these changes have taken place in a variable and complex manner.

A second group of tables refer specifically to the changes which have occurred in the agricultural occupations alone, these being defined through changes in the principal product of the farmer.

Finally variations which have occurred in the field of non-agricultural occupations are pointed out, the branches of activity also being specified.

Chapter 2 also includes a study on the intensity of occupational mobility, expressed by the degree of occupational mobility.

### 3. Positional Mobility

This chapter concentrates on the problem of vertical mobility as expressed by the ascending and descending changes on the scale of positions. First the immigrant's position upon arrival is compared with his present position. Bearing in mind that the majority of these Japanese immigrants have arrived in Brazil as colonos, it has been found useful to discover the length of time they retain this status as well as how long it takes them to become independent after their colono status, that is, to rise to the position of tenant or proprietor (in agriculture) and self-employed or employer (in non-agriculture).



#### 4. Relationship between Geographical, Occupational and Positional Mobility

The degree to which geographical resettlement is related to occupational and positional mobility is treated here as a complement to preceding chapters.

#### 5. Comparison of Status of Father and Son in Brazil

Whereas the preceding chapters are concerned with the changes the immigrant has undergone in various stages of his life, Chapter 5 deals with the problem of mobility in terms of differences between the immigrant and his children in relation to occupation, position, and level of education.