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主 論 文 の 要 旨

論文題目

(Title) Challenge of Japanese-Peruvian descendent families in the XXI century,
Peruvian *dekasegi* in Japan: Overview of Socio Economic Issues of Nikkei

氏 名

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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

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1. Introduction

The main focus of the present dissertation lies in first and second generation of Japanese-Peruvian migration in Japan. The origin of this dissertation can be traced back to 1989, when the Japanese government revised the Immigration Act to permit Nikkei to obtain long-term resident visas, and one of this group was the Peruvian Nikkei.

First, one of the most important research regarding the first generation of Nikkei in Japan was the studies of Yamanaka, who focuses her studies in Nikkei Brazilian, she found that not only economic factors but also gender, age generation, class and ethnicity were their main variables for Brazilian Nikkei to return to Japan. Second, regarding to the second generation of South Americans who stay in Japan. Sueyoshi s research was the most remarkable achievement to describe how this group are building their educational and professional careers in Japan.

Although Yamanaka studies explained the main factors of first generation to return and stay in Japan and Sueyoshi research focuses in the factors of second generation for overcoming academic adversity in Japan. They could not deal with the main factors of Nikkei families to continue staying in Japan even a world crisis happen.

To tackle the problem confronted by the previous researches, my research focuses first, in determine how the socioeconomic characteristics of Nikkei Peruvian families evolved over time between 2009 and 2014, and which of these were the most influential on the decision to remain in Japan even a world crisis happen. Second, this study explains the impact of socioeconomic characteristics of second generation Nikkei Peruvians on their decision to remain in Japan and on their employment status. Finally, it describes the lifetime achievement of first and second generation Nikkei Peruvians who stay in Japan through many case studies. To achieve these goals the dissertation focuses in the next objectives.

2. Objectives

- To describe the odyssey of Japanese and their descendants' migration between Japan and Peru in three stages.
- To describe the demographic characteristics of Nikkei Peruvians who stayed in Japan or returned to Peru after the world crisis of 2008.
- To determine how the socioeconomic characteristics of Nikkei Peruvian families evolved over time between 2009 and 2014, and which of these were the most influential on the decision to remain in Japan.
- To explain the impact of socioeconomic characteristics of second generation Nikkei Peruvians on their decision to remain in Japan and on their employment status.
- To describe the lifetime achievement of first and second generation Nikkei Peruvians who stay in Japan.

3. Methodology

- **To respond the first and second objectives** of the dissertation I used surveys and interviews to first generation Nikkei Peruvians who stayed in Japan or returned to Peru after the world crisis in 2008. The field work was made in Japan and Peru.
- **To answer the third main objective** of the study the dissertation uses mixed methodology; quantitative research was undertaken in April and August 2009, and March and June 2014, consisting of 100 interviews with Nikkei Peruvian in Japan. Afterwards, I used regression analyze (Probit Model). This study also utilizes qualitative methods; snow balling and case study research with five in-depth interviews with Nikkei families. The data collection method was two surveys, Japan Nikkei Survey 1 (JNS1) in 2009 and Japan Nikkei Survey 2 (JNS2) in 2014, created by the researcher. The aim was to understand the reasons Nikkei Peruvian continued living in Japan after the Lehman Shock, and their socioeconomic characteristics in 2009 & 2014, and any possible different characteristics. The exploration of the database was based on various types of analytical approach: descriptive, exploratory and interpretative.
- I used the regression analysis (Probit Model). This study utilizes a logistic regression model to estimate the main variables for Nikkei Peruvians in making a decision to stay or not in Japan. The independent variables are age, education, civil status, gender, Japanese language ability, employability, children, and visa type.
- **To respond to the fourth main objective**, I used mixed methodology (qualitative and quantitative). The data collection methods were one interview questionnaire survey (Japan Nikkei Survey 3, JNS3-2015), observations, and in-depth interviews, prepared by the researcher. I also used the Chi-square test. This study uses two-way tabulation between the dependent variable (employment status) and the

independent variable (age, receipt of social welfare, education, marital status, place of birth and gender). A statistical analysis of employment status is performed using six relevant variables from the case study: gender, civil status, place of birth, age group, education status and receipt of social welfare. Finally, to answer **the fifth objective of the study**, I use a survey, interviews and case studies of first and second generation Nikkei Peruvians.

4. Results

The research questions and results of the dissertation are:

- **What are the demographic characteristics of Nikkei Peruvians who stayed in Japan during the 2008 world economic crisis?**

In the third stage, regarding the people who stayed in Japan, it seems that they did not have savings to return to their country, according to their demographic characteristics.

- **What are the demographic characteristics of Nikkei Peruvians who returned to Peru since the first migration as dekasegi in the 1990s?**

NPs who returned to Peru brought their savings from Japan, but their savings were not enough to open a big business compared to 15 or 20 years prior when they left Peru. Other problems for returnees after living a long time in Japan were their reinsertion in the Peruvian society, the inadequate health insurance system, finding jobs, and low salaries. On top of this, they found that the bureaucracy to open a business was a limitation for them.

- **What are the socioeconomic characteristics and differences of Nikkei Peruvian families in 2009 and 2014 (after Lehman Shock) that make them continue to stay in Japan?**

- Marital status, Japanese language ability, children and age have a significant influence on the decisions to stay in Japan. Five in-depth interviews showed the importance of these four variables in the social and economic aspects of Peruvian Nikkei.

- **Which are the main variables that influence the differences in employment status in the young second generation of Nikkei Peruvian?**

- A statistical analysis of employment status was performed using six relevant variables from the case study: gender, civil status, place of birth, age group, education status, and receipt of social welfare. Then, there are significant differences between factory and non-factory workers. In particular, the Chi-square test showed that the main differences between these two groups have to do with their civil status, age group, education status, and receipt of social welfare

- **How has the lifetime achievement of Nikkei families in Japan been?**

First of all, during the first dekasegi migration to Japan, Nikkei Peruvians had to overcome many barriers such as the Japanese language, culture, customs, and social rules. However, the most difficult barrier had to do with their pride, prejudices, and customs that they brought from their country of origin. In Japan, they could not use their human capital to achieve social mobility. In Japan, they became unskilled factory workers class, but some families, overcame the barriers between Japan and Peru in different ways to settle in Japan. As the case studies described.

5. Conclusions

The results of this study present the socioeconomic characteristics of first and second generation Nikkei Peruvians who have been living in Japan since 1990, during and after the Lehman Shock. According to first generation Nikkei Peruvians, their future in Japan is uncertain. The study demonstrates, first, that although first generation Nikkei Peruvians think their future is not decided, their age, Japanese language skill, marital status and children are crucial factors for their decision to remain in Japan even when a crisis happens. On the other hand, the economic factor of the country of origin does not influence the decision of Peruvian Nikkei families to stay in Japan.

To solve the problem of the instability of first generation Nikkei Peruvians, local government and the Nikkei community can be sure that most of them will stay in Japan because of their age, Japanese ability, marital status and the connection with their children who are growing in Japan,. In addition, their long stay outside their country makes it difficult to return.

In another way, second generation Nikkei Peruvians and their problem of employment status after 2008 seem to be less severe than the first generation. Unlike the first generation of unskilled workers, second-generation employment status differs case by case due to their Japanese background. Even though some percentage of the second generation continues as unskilled workers in Japanese factories, their social and human capital differs from the first generation of Nikkei Peruvians. The main differences between factory and non-factory workers have to do with their civil status, age group, education status, and receipt of social welfare.

Important realizations drawn from this work include that' during the Lehman Shock, some second generation Nikkei Peruvians took advantage of training offered by the Japanese government for unemployed people. The crisis and the aid policy of the Japanese government during and after the crisis pushed them to improve their knowledge, and as a consequence some of them improved their employment status.

The second generation, with backgrounds of two cultures and two languages, will be undervalued if they become unskilled workers. Therefore, their social and human capital as a bridge between two cultures would be considered by local government in building programs to help the second generation integrate into the workforce.

論文の構成に沿って書いてください。

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the structure of your dissertation.





