

Social Inclusion of Migrant Women and Their Children from Thailand and the Philippines

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Summary

The purpose of this study is to examine social exclusion of migrant Filipino and Thai women and their children who live in Fukuoka Prefecture, and to seek possibility of social inclusion as Multicultural Coexistence Policy. This study focuses Filipino and Thai women because they are personified “feminization of migration” and they have common background of the migration as outgrow from poverty in countries of origin, and have work experiences in reproductive sphere such as hospitality, sensitivity, femininity are expected in immigrant destination. After settlement in Japan, it has seen reproductive poverty to children, and family integration to call children in origin country to Japan.

This report is constructed as follows. The Introduction shows the current situation of migrants increasing in Japan and why this study focuses Fukuoka Prefecture. Chapter 2 examines the background of the issue: why this study focuses the situation of Filipino and Thai women who had experiences marrying Japanese men and growing child(ren) and poverty of children in Japan. Then, it examines Multicultural Coexistence Policy in Japan critically compared with Multicultural and Social Integration Policy in Germany and Multicultural Family Support Policy in Korea.

Chapter 3 analyzes previous studies about the problems of migrant Filipino and Thai women and their children from health issues such as maternal and child health, health of puberty age, education of institutional and non-institutional, difficulties of parent(s), educational environment such as *Ijime* (bully), school circumstances, inheritance of mother languages and culture, supporting system. Others are social capital as ethnic self-help group and complex deprivation among migrant women and their children.

Chapter 4 elaborates the research framework, then Chapter 5 elaborates the outline of research and methodology. Chapter 6 describes the research results that current foreign residence in Fukuoka Prefecture, and the plan of Multicultural Coexistence Policy toward foreign residence. Then 12 interviewee (6 Filipino women and 6 Thai women) results were described. Besides Essen city’s experiences (Germany) and self-help Thai women’s activities in German.

Chapter 7 analyzes circumstances of migrant women and their children. The lives of migrant women and their children who are under investigation in this study, the existential self is formed deprivation, physical and economic deprivation, social

deprivation has a relationship, a state of social exclusion. This chapter also discusses the possibility of multicultural coexistence as social inclusion. The importance of NGO and NPO, the ethnic groups is discussed in this chapter too.

The last chapter concludes that multicultural coexistence in Japan is promoted and encouraged by local governments to enhance their own policies for social integration of foreign residents in the region such as Korea or Germany is difficult. However, Fukuoka Prefecture and future potential influx of people associated with the settlement of international business and academic exchanges and international marriages and the rise in the future. This study, intermediate organizations to foster further promote participation of migrants (Participation), and policy communities to foster children with diverse cultural backgrounds (Policy), helping residents to learn from each other (People) is to promote the three elements, we conclude that can be achieved accompanied multicultural social inclusion to overcome social exclusion.