滞日ムスリムにおける宗教観と順応についての考察

Religious beliefs and adaptation in muslims living in Japan

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Abstract：This research aims to improve understanding of Muslim migrants' process of adaptation to life in Japan. We examine data from a 2005-2006 survey of migrant Muslim men in Japan, specifically, in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. This study had two main goals. The first goal was to classify the extent of adaptation to Japan of the Muslims living in Japan. The second purpose of the study was to clarify some of the factors that are associated with differences in adaptation. It is reasonable that the extent of adaptation is influenced by attitudes and by individual characteristics. I start by defining adaptation as having two dimensions. The first dimension is a subjective measure of adaptation. This is the perception of adaptation to Japan that the migrants subjectively claimed and that they reported in the questionnaire. The second dimension is an objective measure of adaptation that is measured by differences in various aspects of their living situations. The characteristics are organized in each quadrant according to the adaptation type that they fit into based on the cross-tabulation analyses' results. The following thing was considered as a result of the analysis. Subjective adaptation to Japan was associated with Objective adaptation to Japan. Employment type is key to adaptation to Japan. The length of stay in Japan is important to subjective adaptation. Feelings of faith are important to subjective adaptation.

Ⅰ．Objectives

This research aims to improve understanding of Muslim migrants' process of adaptation to life in Japan. We examine data from a 2005-2006 survey of migrant Muslim men in Japan, specifically, in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. In this research the data come from responses toa questionnaire survey of foreign Muslims in Japan that covered many topics, including questions about their religious life, their experiences and attitudes in Japan, and their individual characteristics.

This study had two main goals. The first goal was to classify the extent of adaptation to Japan of the Muslims living in Japan in 2005-2006. It is reasonable that there are various extents to which people have adapted. There also are a number of ways that people may adapt to a new place. For example, people may adapt in the work place or simply by learning a new language.

In this research, the classification of respondents by the extent of their adaptation to Japan was determined with two measures. First, it was assessed by the opinions of the survey respondents, a subjective measure of adaptation. It also was measured objectively by using data on the respondents' living situations that they reported in responses to other questions in the questionnaire.

The second purpose of the study was to clarify some of the factors that are associated with differences in adaptation. It is reasonable that the extent of adaptation is influenced by attitudes and by individual characteristics.

Ⅱ．Method

１．Survey Methodology

The survey was conducted by the Laboratory on Asian Societies at the School of Human Sciences in Waseda University. They collected data between November 2005 and June 2006. The total number of respondents was 203, all were men, and they were at least 18 years old. Also, these men all attended a mosque in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area.

The survey was administered with an in-person questionnaire and interview schedule. The interviewers administered the questionnaire in a variety of languages (English, Arabic, Pesian, Urdu, Bengali, Indonesian, Malay).

２．Constructing the dependent variable

I start by defining adaptation as having two dimensions. The first dimension is a subjective measure of adaptation. This is the perception of adaptation to Japan that the migrants subjectively claimed and that they reported in the questionnaire. The second dimension is an objective measure of adaptation that is measured by differences in various aspects of their living situations. As you can see from the diagram on Fig1, when these two dimensions are crossed, four types of adaptation are formed.

Type Ⅰ is a group that is high on both subjective and objective adaptation.
Type Ⅱ is a group with high subjective adaptation and low objective adaptation.
Type Ⅲ is a group with low subjective adaptation and high objective adaptation.
Type Ⅳ is a group that is low on both subjective and objective adaptation.

To construct the variable measuring subjective adaptation, we a composite score of the responses to three questions was created. The first is a question about general life satisfaction, the second is about their feelings of adaptation to Japanese life, and the third is about their satisfaction specifically regarding the domain of livelihood. I used principal component extraction to assess the composition of the variable and the first principal component score was used as the index of our measure of subjective adaptation. The index that we used to measure objective adaptation also was created by computing a composite score of the responses to three questions.

The first is the respondents' number of Japanese friends. The second is the number of worries and troubles the respondents reported. And the third is the extent of the respondent's ability to speak Japanese.

Principal component extraction was again used and the first principal component score was used as an index of our measure of objective adaptation. I then performed a two-dimensional cross-tabulation with Chi-Squared for the factorial analysis.

Fig 2 presents a diagram of the distribution of the four types of adaptation. The vertical axis is located at the average value of the subjective adaptation index. The values of that index are displayed horizontally across the bottom of the square. The horizontal axis shows the average value of the objective adaptation index. The analysis classified each respondent into one of each of four quadrants, resulting in a distribution of the respondents such that 62 respondents are in the Type Ⅰ quadrant, 38 respondents are Type Ⅱ, 46 are Type Ⅲ, and the Type Ⅳ quadrant has 57 respondents. The proportional distribution of the respondents into the types is shown in the table on the slide. The respondents were most likely to be Type Ⅰ, with high scores on both subjective and objective adaptation. The second most common type was Type Ⅳ, consisting of respondents whose scores were low on
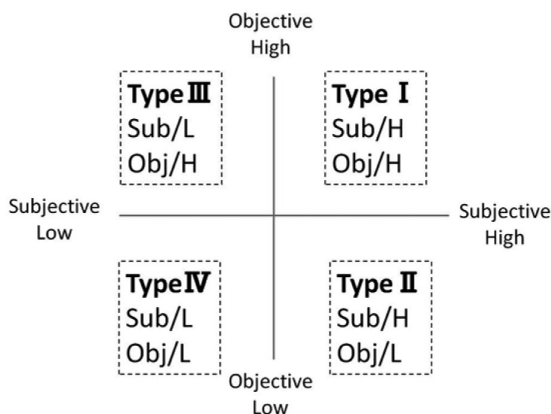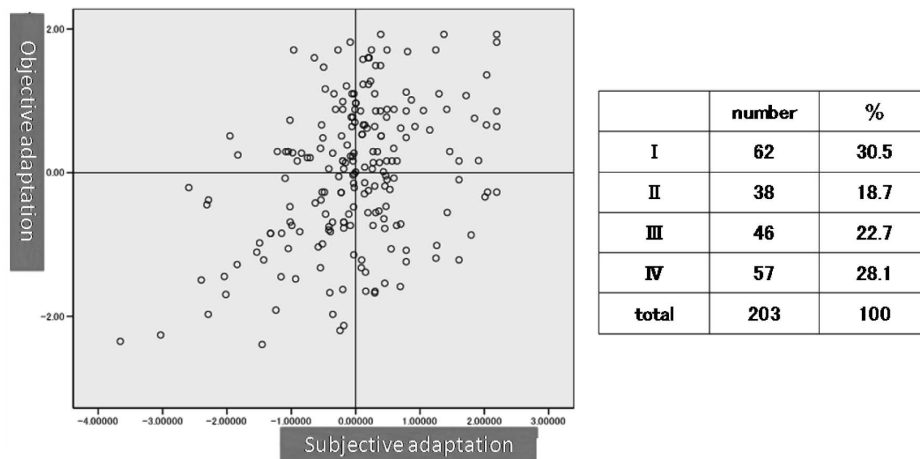

Fig 1　Types of Adaptation

	number	%
I	62	30.5
II	38	18.7
III	46	22.7
IV	57	28.1
total	203	100

Fig 2　Distribution of respondents by adaptation type

both subjective and objective adaptation; followed by TypeⅢ, with respondents whose scores on subjective adaptation were low and on objective adaptation were high; and, last, was TypeⅡ, consisting of the respondents with high subjective and low objective adaptation scores.

The following variables were used as independent variables to assess differences among the adaptation types. The variables that were used are (1) school career, (2) type of employment, (3) monthly income, (4) number of years in Japan, (5) change of faith, (6) availability of a halal shop, (7) the extent of participation in worship, (8) the reason for coming to Japan, (9) the reason for staying in Japan, and (10) the desired length of stay in Japan.

Ⅲ．Results

Altogether, 10 cross-tabulations are analyzed Table 1 shows an example of the cross-tabulations that were performed. The table shows the association of adaptation type with type of employment. The numbers represent the proportional distribution of the respondents in each of the adaptation types across the types of employment.

Observe the shaded cells. The first row shows the distribution of respondents in TypeⅠ, those who scored high on both subjective and objective adaptation, in the five types of employment. They were most likely to be full-time workers and least likely to be N/A (probably not employed). Type

Ⅱ, also high on subjective adaptation, was also most likely to be full-time employed. TypesⅠ and Ⅱ were much more likely to be full-time workers than Types Ⅲ and Ⅳ, who were low on subjective adaptation.

On the other hand, TypesⅢ and Ⅳ, low on subjective adaptation, were more likely than Types Ⅰ and Ⅱ to be in the Trainee employment category. In this way, variables that were associated with adaptation type were identified.

Fig 3 presents a summary of the results of all the factorial analyses. The characteristics are organized in each quadrant according to the adaptation type that they fit into based on the cross-tabulation analyses' results.

For example, when the length of stay in Japan is long, the objective adaptation index score is likely to be high. Again, when there is high use of a halal shop, the subjective adaptation index score is likely to be low. Also, regular employees are likely to have high subjective adaptation scores.

Regarding faith, TypeⅠ respondents are likely to respond "It became weak" while TypesⅡ and Ⅲ respondents are likely to respond "It became strong." In TypeⅣ, the polarization of "it become strong" and "it become weak" is shown.

Table 1　Cross-tabulations

		Full-time worker	part-time worker	Trainee	Other	NA	total
Type I	Sub/H Obj/H	56.8	20.5	2.3	13.6	6.8	100
Type II	Sub/H Obj/L	60.0	20.0	6.7	13.3	0.0	100
Type III	Sub/L Obj/H	46.7	20.0	16.7	3.3	13.3	100
Type IV	Sub/L Obj/L	49.0	23.5	17.6	0.0	9.8	100

Objective High

Type III
Sub/L
Obj/H

・training/professional
・Long stay in Japan
・high education
・acquire specialized ability
・Faith became strong
・use of the halal shop

・regular employee
(not a few self-employed)
・high income
・Long stay in Japan
・acquire specialized ability
・Faith became weak

Type I
Sub/H
Obj/H

Subjective Low

Subjective High

・training/factory worker
・short stay in Japan
・low income
・use of the halal shop
・Faith strog/weak(polarization)
・Low worship rate
・make a company

・regular employee
・short stay in Japan
・posted overseas
・make a company
・Faith became strong

Type IV
Sub/L
Obj/L

Type II
Sub/H
Obj/L

Objective Low

Fig 3　Overall Results

Ⅳ．Conclution

These results may suggest that subjective adaptation and objective adaptation are influenced mostly during the early period of a stay in Japan. And probably, migrants change with time from being in the Type I or the Type III categories to the Type II category. "Faith" is raised as a branching factor in that case. Migrants who think that they would like to believe strongly shift to Type III. The man irrespective of faith is considered to shift to Type I.

Here, there is a noteworthy point. Regarding faith, interestingly, there is little difference between Type I respondents and Type III respondents in the extent of their religious practices such as their extent of observance of Islamic rules or their prayer participation rate.

However, those who are in Type I show modest

(reserved) self-esteem regarding religious devotion compared to those in Type III. "There is the availability of a halal shop" is an item in which a difference is found. The respondents in Type IV will shift to Type I and Type III or will stay in Type IV. Those who start an enterprise and are successful at it will shift to Type I. Those "who want to believe strongly in them" are expected to shift to Type III.

However, those who do not advance at work remain in Type IV. And, of course, some migrants do choose to return to their hometowns. The respondents in Type IV would like to strengthen their faith, but the length of time in Japan is short and there are those who cannot go to worship for various reasons. As a result, there are those who think that faith became strong and there are those who think that it became weak.
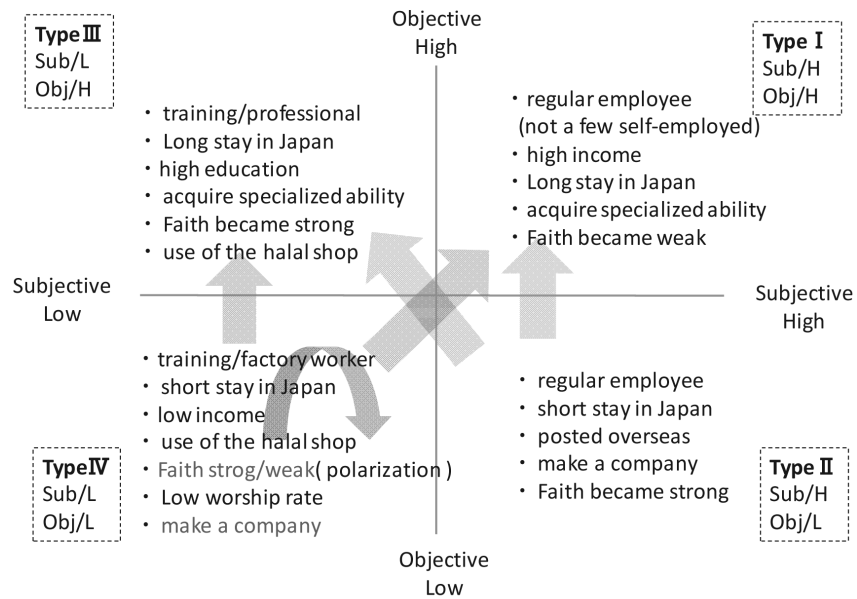
TypeⅢ
Sub/L
Obj/H

Objective
High

Type Ⅰ
Sub/H
Obj/H

・training/professional
・Long stay in Japan
・high education
・acquire specialized ability
・Faith became strong
・use of the halal shop

・regular employee
　(not a few self-employed)
・high income
・Long stay in Japan
・acquire specialized ability
・Faith became weak

Subjective
Low

Subjective
High

・training/factory worker
・short stay in Japan
・low income
・use of the halal shop
・Faith strog/weak(polarization)
・Low worship rate
・make a company

・regular employee
・short stay in Japan
・posted overseas
・make a company
・Faith became strong

TypeⅣ
Sub/L
Obj/L

Type Ⅱ
Sub/H
Obj/L

Objective
Low

Fig 4　Implications of the Results

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