

■ 論 文

Immigrant integration through diversity concept in urban planning context:  
A case study of Kyoto city

Pongpisit Huyakorn\*

**Abstract:** This paper strived to investigate the immigrant integration policy within the urban planning aspect. I pointed out that the concept of diversity could be one of the key elements in the development of those policies. In the first part, I discussed about the opening of ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), its' relation with immigration era and the notion of diversity. I was interested in Chiang Mai city, which will be the main reception for the impact from those flows of immigrants. Following that, secondly I proposed Kyoto city that has many similarities to Chiang Mai city as the focal point of my exploration, in order to find an appropriate and applicable lesson-learnt for Chiang Mai city. Afterward, in the third part I presented the result of the admixture of Immigrant Citizen Survey (ICS) and in-depth interviews from the immigrants who reside in Kyoto City. Ultimately, in the last part of the paper, I exhibited many interesting issues regarding immigrant integration policy, the notable are as follows: A) The importance of policy development in local level, focus on information sharing in multiple languages, promoting participation from all stakeholders, providing public services, public transport and public space that concern about immigrant, is indispensable. B) In order to promote diversity, it is important for both local and migrant to understand, respect and appraise each other in the equal standing ground. C) The sound comprehensive immigrant integration policy is strongly necessitate, albeit it needs to be attained through strong participatory process and in co-learning manner, especially, in the implementation phase. Hopefully, building on from what I have accumulated from the case study, it will lead to more refines immigrant integration policy development in Thailand and the whole ASIAN community accordingly.

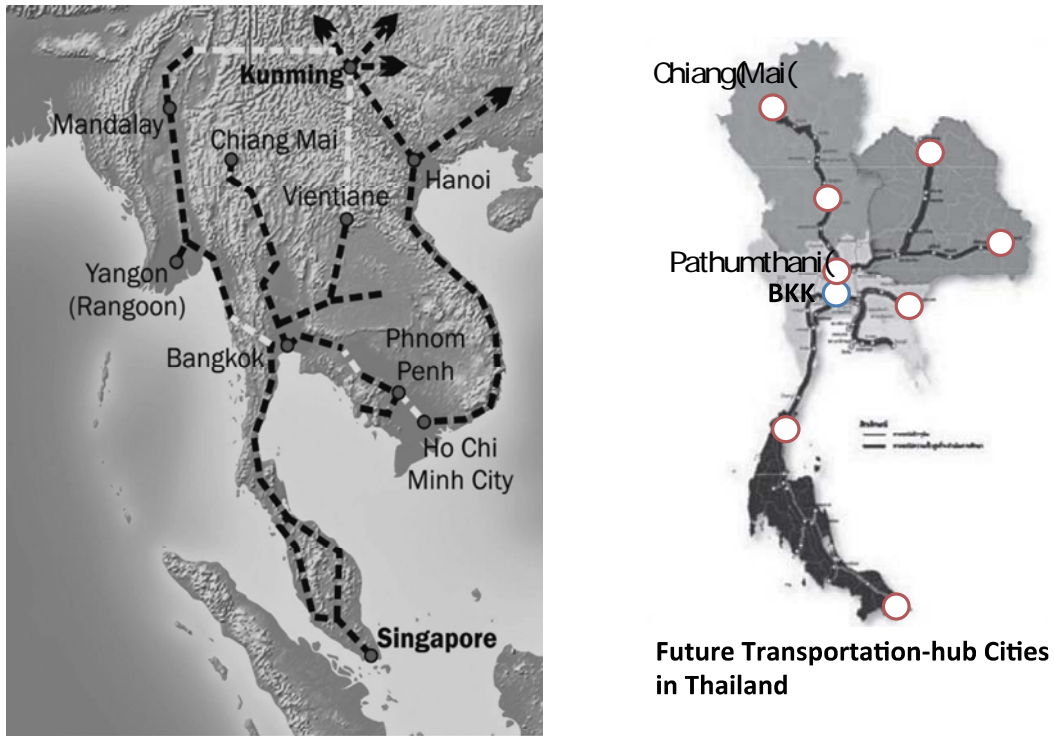
**Keyword:** Diversity, Immigrant Integration

### I . AEC, Immigration era and Diversity

In the year 2015, the ten ASEAN countries became the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). The main goals of the community are to make the ASEAN single market by the year 2015 and to encourage the flow of 7 skilled labors (architect/ planner, engineer, teacher, etc.), investment, services, good and capital, which will have mega impacts on the whole community as well as the cities and people in AEC. Many inter-nation transportation networks are in the building process (see figure 1) and later on many hub-city and Transit Oriental Development (TOD) will follow those development.

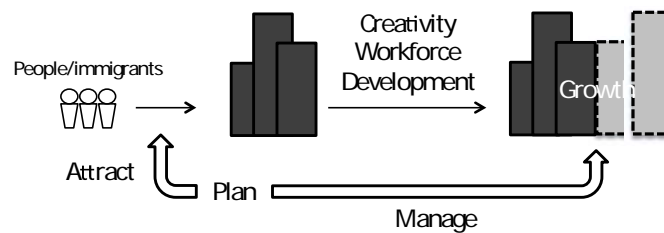
---

\* Visiting Researcher, The Research and Development Institute of Regional Information, Ritsumeikan University



**Figure 1: Potential Transportation Network and Transportation Hub in Thailand**  
 (Source: Redeveloped from Classical Geographer, 2014)

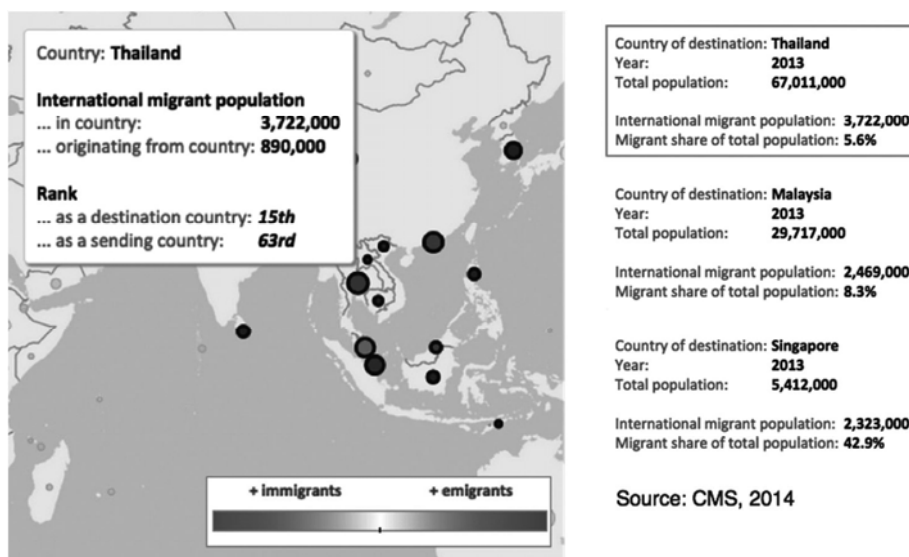
There have been many literatures that study about the city and immigration, Glaeser suggested that cities are good for immigrants and immigrants are good for cities. Immigration is essential to urban success ie, New York, Chicago, Hong Kong, etc. (E. Glaeser, 2011) and Coletta also shared the same mindset that cities should compete to attract and retain immigrants, because nothing does more for a community’s economic future than talent. (C. Coletta, 2013), especially, in the American cities the major country for the immigration, there are many studies and projects that encourage the flow of immigrant to its’ cities as quoted “Some cities started to initiate the project to attract immigrants to their communities, support new and existing immigrant entrepreneurs, and create synergy between immigrants and native-born citizens. This trend recognizes the growing significance of immigration as an economic factor, but it is also a major rethinking of how individuals and communities accept and welcome newcomers and encourage their successful integration” (P. McDaniel, 2014) (See figure 2)



**Figure 2: Flow of immigrant (Source: Author)**

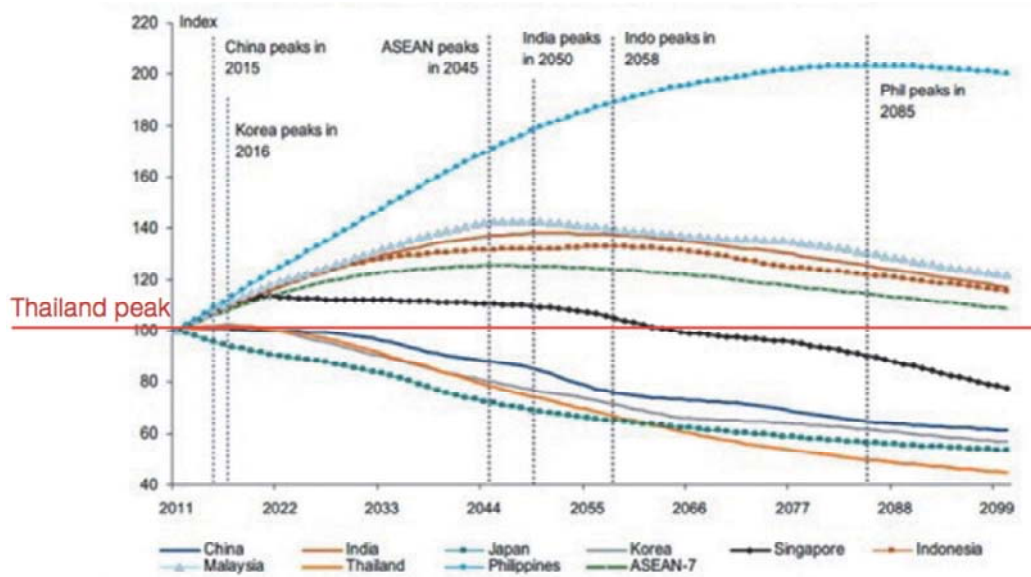
From those existing studies, many studies emphasize on the important of diversity between the immigrant and local resident within the city and particularly in the neighborhood level. As sited “The increased diversity of the population should be as well reflected in the urban development of neighborhoods and the city as a whole.” (Bosswick et al. 2007) For example, with the direct involvement of migrants in consultations and participatory meetings, they can have a say in the development of their city or neighborhood. Moreover, Bosswick also mentioned that specific preferences may be related to the ways immigrants make use of public spaces and how they spend their leisure time. In addition, the participation and involvement of local residents into planning processes for neighborhood renewal activities may improve community relations (Bosswick et al. 2007).

Never before that Thai policy makers neither Thai Urban planners considered Thailand as a country of immigrants, even though evident showed that since the year of 2000 Thailand has been the first country of migrant destination in South East Asia region (See figure 3) and in the year 2013 it ranked 15 in the top 25 country of destination in the whole world, The main flows of immigrant are from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia which the Thai majority still refer them as Alien residence instead of immigrant (MOL, 2014) and as they have been regarding as Alien residence, it is very hard for them to find a place in the community, moreover from the recent study of IOM it shows that Thai people still has a very bad impression about the immigrant.



**Figure 3: Thailand as the main destination for immigrant  
(Source: Center for Migration Study, 2014)**

Not only that, Thailand is now reaching its’ demographic peak, the first developing country in Asian (if not the world), which will become an aging society, therefore, it is undeniable that the country do need to continue rely on the migrant workforce, especially, the Myanmar and Cambodian who take up the majority of Thai unskilled labors for an unforeseeable decades. (See figure 4)



**Figure 4: Thailand as the main destination for immigrant  
(Source: Center for Migration Study, 2014)**

Chiang Mai as one of the main hub and destination of those migrants will also need to start taking serious consideration about this issue. Chiang Mai is the second largest city of Thailand with the area of 20,107 km<sup>2</sup> and the capital city of the northern province with 1.67 million people populate in the city (170,000 are living in the in city area), it has one international airport, the CNX which operates 140 flights per week. For the land transportation there are 7 round-trip trains from Bangkok and Chiang Mai per day and dozen of public and private buses and minivans wherewith. Chiang Mai is 717 years old, one of the oldest cities of Thailand with hundreds of temple and cultural heritages; it composes of 21 districts and 2 sub-districts. Chiang Mai is already home of 17 consulates including USA, Japan and Italy, etc. Moreover there are 7 main universities that provide international course. There are 34,341 foreign license-workers and 263 developers (as of 2011).

Chiang Mai is somewhat dynamic and diverse already. Because it is famous not only as a touristic destination but also as the home for many foreigners as quoted “Chiang Mai the last home of the foreigner” (City Research Unit TU, 2011), moreover, there are around 65,000 residence who are from 8 main mountain-tribes reside in the city as well as the so-called alien residents from neighbor countries (Myanmar, Lao). And it is very possible that Chiang Mai will become even more diverse after the open of AEC 2015 as it is the major transportation hub of Thailand, whereupon, Chiang Mai is in the critical point whether to catch up with other city and gain the positive impact as one of Arrival city of AEC or lost its’ identity because of all the development projects which have no relevance design to its’ encompassing areas and be abandoned as Bryan Ray suggested that “It has long been recognized that urban areas, especially large cities, are places where cultural diversity flourishes. Cities like New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Sydney, London, Paris, and Amsterdam,

which receive migrants from all over the world, exemplify the cultural, social, and religious diversity that many believe is a fundamental characteristic of places that will thrive—economically and socially—in an era of global interdependence” (Bryan Ray, 2003)

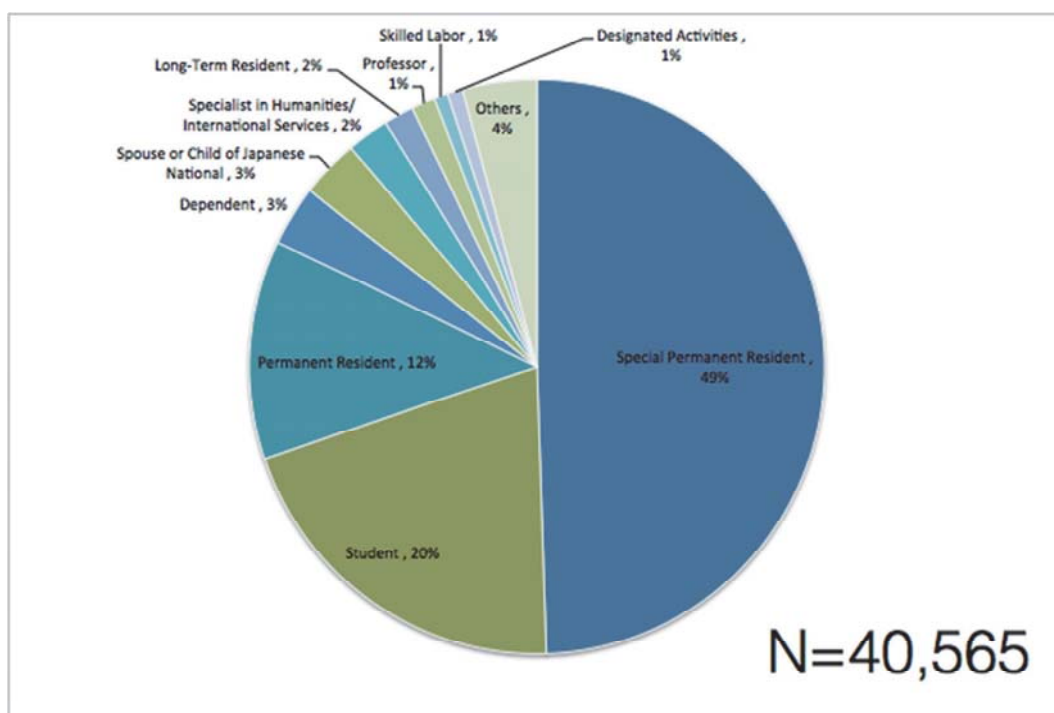
Searching for an appropriate case study, we came across Kyoto city, which we believed that she shares many similarity to Chiang Mai as a well-known Asian cultural/ heritage tourist city that attract a massive number of foreigners and immigrations likewise to reside in the city alongside many elder population. If we could fine some clues that we can further investigate and seek out an appropriate way to apply those lesson-learns for immigration integration policy in Chiang Mai and other city in Thailand would be crucial for immigration, integration and diversity research in future.

## **II . Kyoto Integration policy**

Kyoto was a capital of Japan for more than 1,000 years, over the period, the city has been going through many changes, socially, economically, demographically, etc. howbeit, she kept her charm and remained one of the most fascinating city of the world. Among 1.5 million residences in Kyoto, there are approximately 53,000 foreign people, this number is not include the one who already received the Japan citizenship. In this era of globalization, there will be even more migration in the next decade, in order to facilitate these unavoidable changes, Japan as a whole stated on 18 May 2006 in one of the strategy in the globalizing economy that Japan will build multicultural societies in Japan's regions, more specially, Kyoto city implemented many policies and programs such as the promotion of public awareness towards a multi-cultural society, organization of regional internationalization network conferences, organization of regional lifestyle consultation meetings with experts and specialists, operation of regional collaboration projects, multi-cultural society information service project, Multi-lingual information provision, promotion of international exchange and understanding, projects to promote international exchange and understanding, establishment of JICA Kyoto desk, etc. in the pursue for Multiculturalism/ tabunka kyōsei (多文化共生) as quoted from this declaration “Any city is in need of some ideal. When the ideal is based upon an accurate evaluation of conditions in the world and upon a deep reflection on its proper traditions, and if the citizens endeavor to realize that ideal, then that city can be expected to play an important role in the historical development of the world. In this spirit we have decided to declare the city of Kyoto to be a culturally free city, open to exchange of the cultures of the world. A free city for international cultural exchange is one where peoples of any country may assemble freely and in peace, regardless of race, creed or social system, for the purpose of cultural exchange. Kyoto is an ancient city, which has preserved old cultural heritages and scenic natural beauty for over one thousand years. We cannot, however, merely take pride in past glories, nor live isolated. We must communicate widely with the world, and through international exchanges Kyoto must be always renewed culturally and continue to create her own unique culture. It is our hope, therefore, to make Kyoto a center of international cultural exchange. A declaration of ideals is, of course, much easier than its execution, but we, the citizens of Kyoto, would like calmly to make this

resolution and pledge our efforts towards what we can do for the realization of this ideal.” and by exploring Kyoto city as a case study, it may shed some lights on how to develop and implement immigrant integration policy/ plan with the concept of multiculturalism as a core.

We were trying to investigate the main factor that lead to the success of Kyoto multiculturalism environment through the qualitative research method: direct observation, in-depth interviews and then follow up by quantitative data collection with questionnaire distribution; Immigrant Citizen Survey (Huddleston & Tjaden and Dixon et al., 2015) in Kyoto neighborhood area. Unfortunately, due to language and time constrain, we could hardly find any data on any location that consist of many immigrants in the same neighborhood, beside that they tend to live near the university areas and the hubs of public transport system. Else, there is not any master plan data in English that we could investigate. Consequently, the researcher could not focus in any of the neighborhood in Kyoto city but instead rely heavily on the review of secondary data and randomly conducted the ICS through snowball questionnaire distribution.



**Figure 5: Registered foreign resident in Kyoto city**  
 (Source: Center for Migration Study, 2014)

Figure 5 shows us the distribution of registered foreign resident in Kyoto city according to their type of residency, the majority is special permanent resident type (granted for the Brazilian, Peruvian who has Japanese ancestor and Korean, Chinese, in the aftermath of WWII as well) follows by the students as there are more than 10 universities in Kyoto that are providing international courses, the existence of these universities and international students turned out to be

the important factor, which lead to a successful case of immigrant integration in Kyoto as we will emphasize later on.

The researcher could get his hand on Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan, these are the main policies that related to this study, Information distribution, Development on the youth, Living support for immigrant, Interaction among different group/ Cultural exchange programs, Language support, Promote diversity, Disaster drills for foreign resident, Cultural exchange programs: encouraging international conference, meeting, i.e. League of Historical city, Local Government for Sustainability East Asia Regional Board, Multi cultural study program, Providing citizens opportunities to listen to the experiences of Korean residents about their lives and cultural awareness, Parenting support, Career support/ fair, KOKOKA family/ house (host family program). Howbeit, the plan did not demonstrate much implementation step and the key factors to evaluate the achievement of those policies, in order to understand how well the plan has been assisting the immigrant to integrate into Kyoto city neighborhoods, the researcher conducted ICS questionnaire, group discussions, in-depth interviews with foreign residents who have been residing in Kyoto city for more than 2 years. The figure 6 indicates the sample of ICS according to the country of origin.

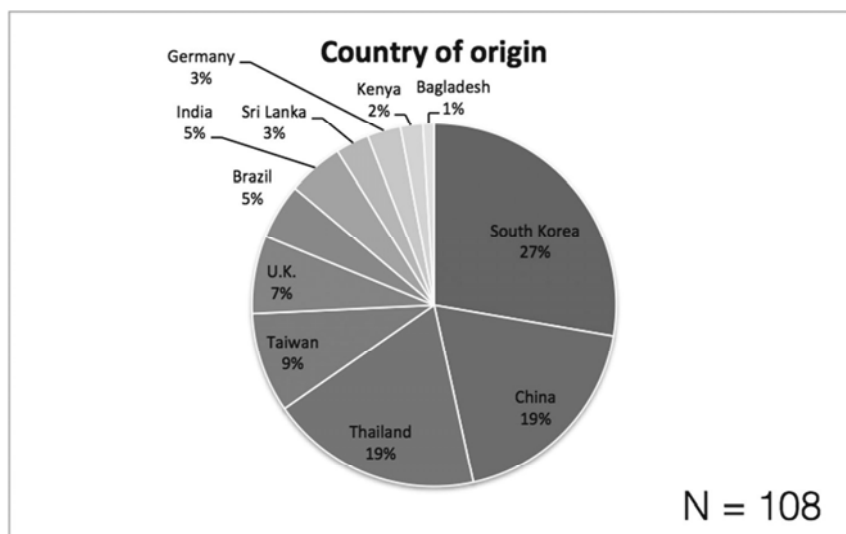


Figure 6: ICS sample distribution by country of origin

### III. Immigration Citizen Survey (ICS)

The immigrant citizen survey was preceded with some alterations to suit the Kyoto city case. There are 8 categories as follow Citizenship, Employment, Family, Political participation, Language, Accessibility, Diversity, Transportation, we had to cut the Residence category since long-term resident in Japan is granted for just only 1 or 3 years, though, the more important issue is the citizenship. We collected 108 questionnaire samples, and we interviewed with 30 of them in addition. The following are the ICS results,

Among 108 people just only 11 of them have become citizens, but more than half would like to become a citizen, however the duration for the naturalize is quite long with the average of 5.8 years, for those who do not want to become the citizen, the main reason is because they will not settle in Japan. For the one who already became citizen, 88 percent of them feel more settle and it also helps them to involve better in the society as well as apply for a better job. The improvement to the naturalize process should be taken into consideration, especially in the duration and the system itself. (See figure 7)

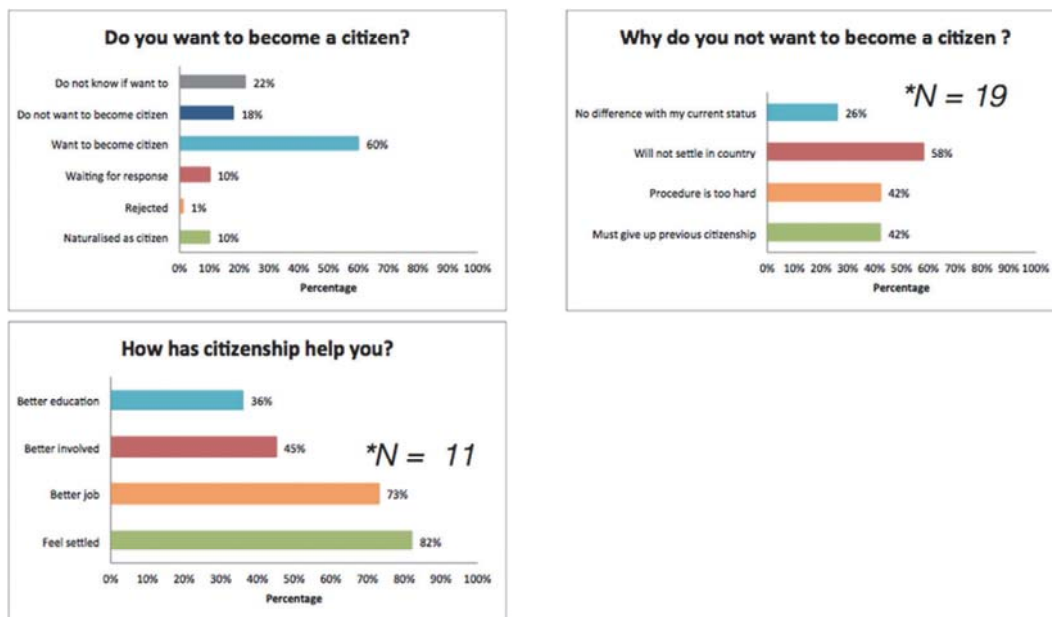


Figure 7: ICS result (Citizen category)

For the case of employment, the majority came from the private sector, and then domestic or home care and student. The main problems they have encountered when they were looking for work are temporary contact, language and qualification. Almost 70 percent think that they need more skill training but more than 70 respondents said that they have no access to appropriate skill training, moreover the generality believe that their current jobs do not match with their current skill. According to the result, the policy maker might needs to consider skill training as priority before the language training. This issue is likewise showing us the different perceptions among the Japanese and foreign residents on the requirement for employment. (See figure 8)



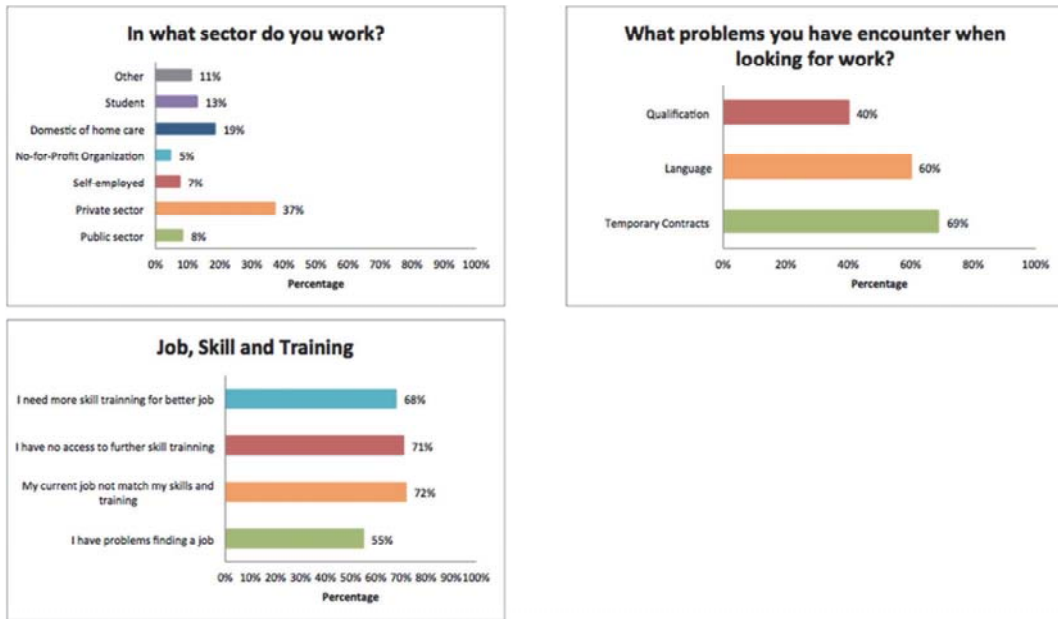


Figure 8: ICS result (Employment category)

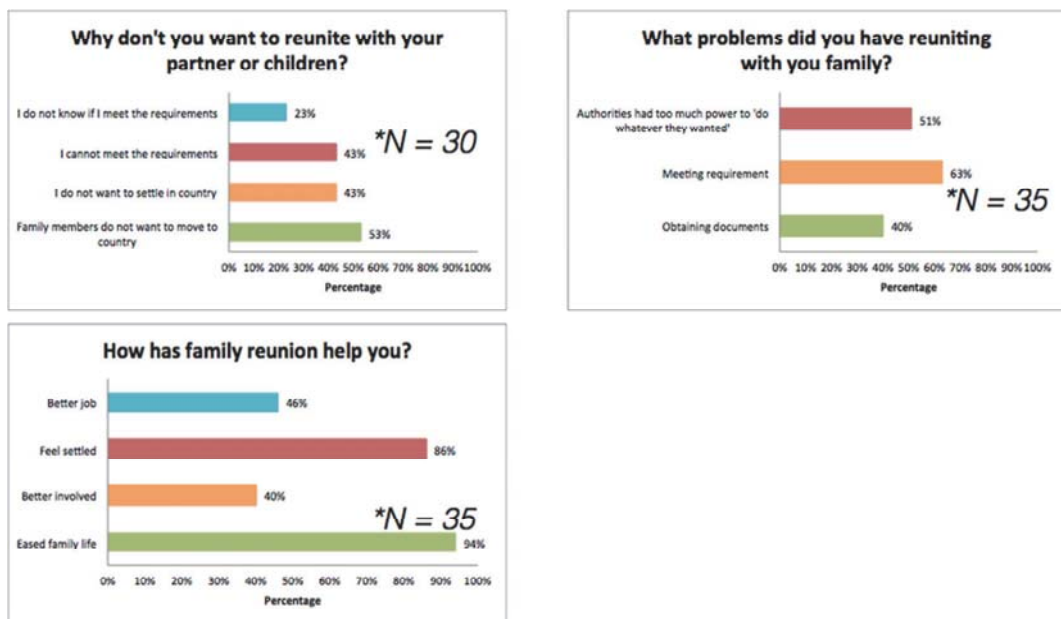
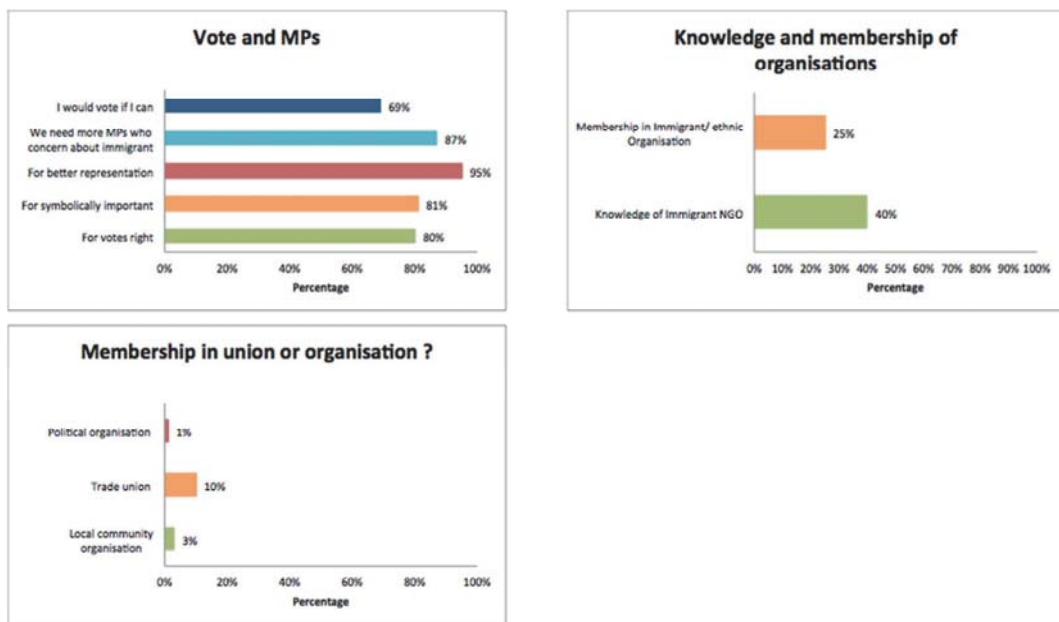


Figure 9: ICS result (family category)

We have a very small number of respondents in the family category due to the reason that not all the respondents have partner or child. The causes that they do not want to reunite with their family are that the family members do not want to move country, they do not want to settle in Japan and they cannot meet the requirement. The problems they had to face were that they could not meet the requirement and the enormous power of the authorities. For those who already united with their family answered that it eased the family life as well as made them feel more settle. (See figure 9)

The category of political participation is a bit complicated, by law the foreign residents have no rights to vote, even though, 70 people would like to be more engaging and many of them think that they need more MPs who consider about immigrant and they want to be better represented. For the other issue of participation, it was clear to us that the immigrants have a very little knowledge about the immigrant NGOs, even there are many of them in Kyoto city. Furthermore, less than 5 people among 108 respondents are in political organization or local community organization, this answer from the interview with Kenyan respondent can clarify more of the real situation to us, “I want to participate in local community organization, but unfortunately my neighbors seem reluctant to let me join them.” Others also answered in the similar mindset. (See figure 10)



**Figure 10. ICS result (Political participation category)**

In the category of language, more than 65 respondents answered that they have problem learning Japanese, the key problems are the time constrain follow by the motivation. Surprisingly, the main way they learn Japanese is not from the language course but through their job, their everyday life and their friends/ relatives instead. One of Indian respondent said that “I know about the languages course, however, I cannot find an appropriate time to attend their lectures.” Even there are courses provided KCIF as mentioned earlier. It might dues to the inappropriate time schedule of the courses that are provided at KCIF as it is on volunteer basic. This language problem is also the main different between Japan and country such as Singapore, Malaysia or Indonesia because of this language barrier, the learning of Japanese language is almost a must for every immigrant but in order to better understand about this situation, it is necessary for us to collect more data from Japanese side. (See figure 11)

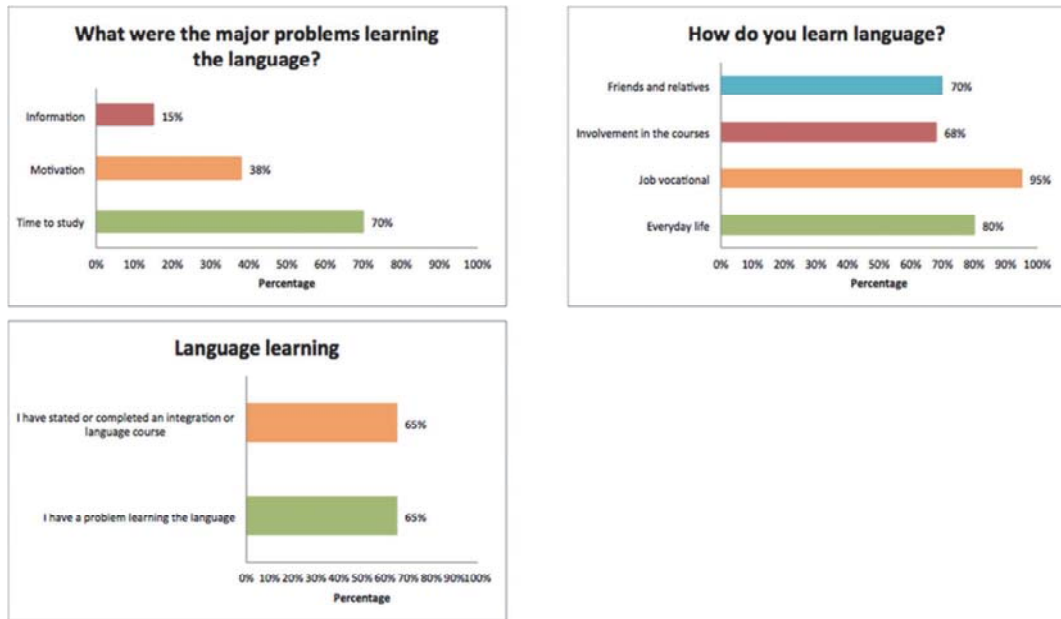


Figure 11. ICS result (Language category)

The last part of ICS is focusing more in the physical aspects of Kyoto city, firstly the accessibility to public services and spaces, respondents highly value public spaces in Kyoto and considered them to be the realm for their integration into society. The foreign residents satisfy with both healthcare and educational services of Kyoto city, and the access to these two services were the main reasons they chose to migrate to Kyoto city. Nevertheless, there are little healthcare services, which are providing dual language staffs and information, so the immigrants have to rely mainly with the interpretation services from the KCIF, their friends and local NGOs. One notable issue is that they think that educational services help the immigrant families settle more in the community. (See figure 12)

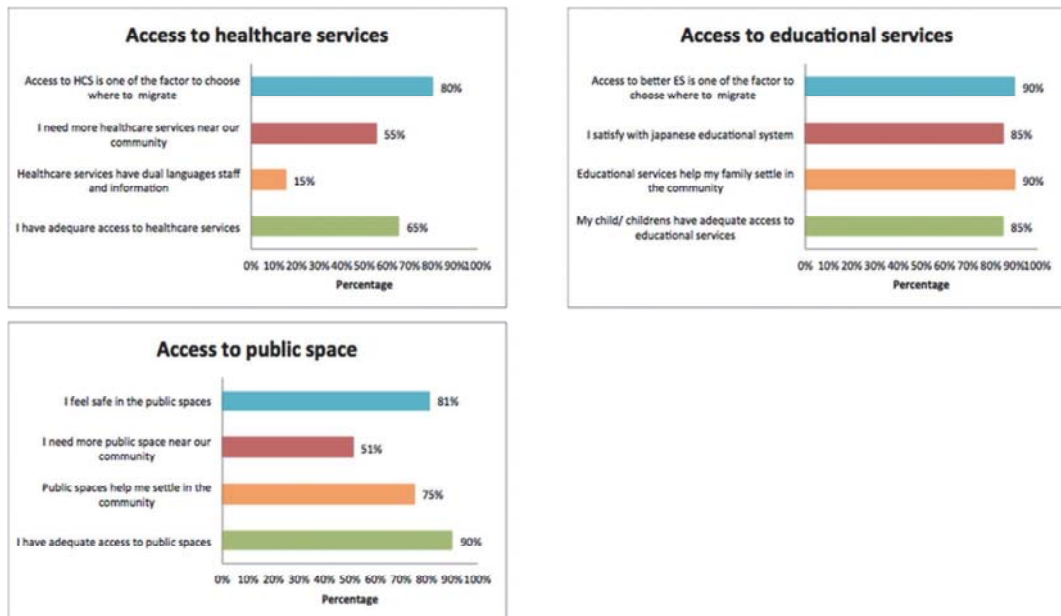


Figure 12. ICS result (Accessibility category)

As per the diversity category, less than half think that they neighborhoods are diverse, and they have a limited choice for accommodation, this is related to the problem that landlord mostly will not allow the foreigner to rent their properties unless they have Japanese guarantor, this turned out to be a very big problem for the immigrants as well, even they do not think that their neighborhoods really have a mixture of culture but 95 percent of the respondents appreciate the Japanese tradition and culture, this may eventually enhance the homogenous nature of Japan society. Economic wise, they mainly agreed that their neighborhoods are economical diverse. (See figure 13)

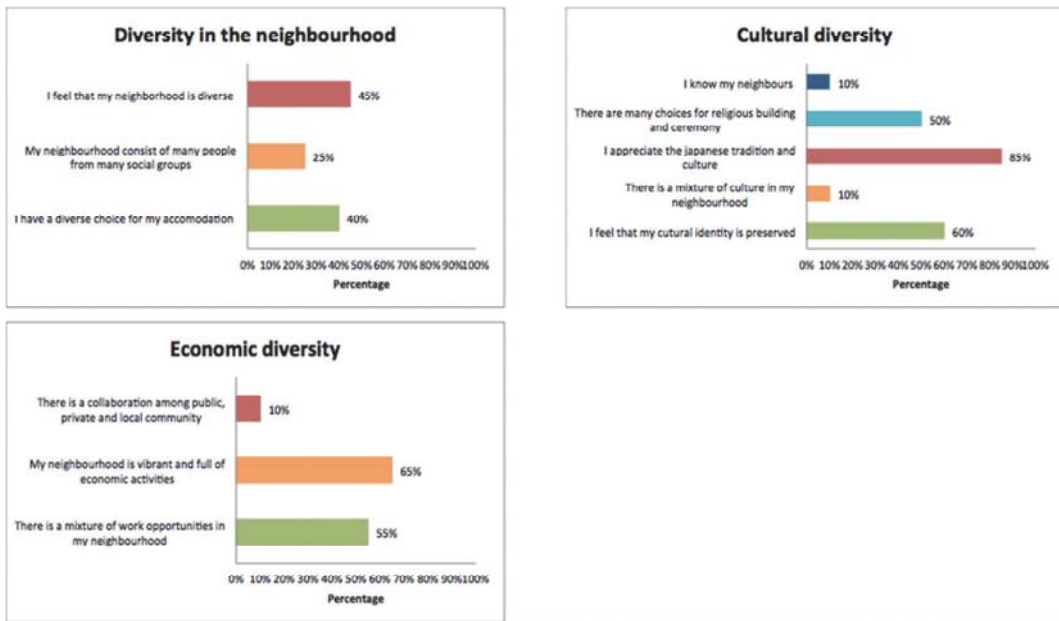
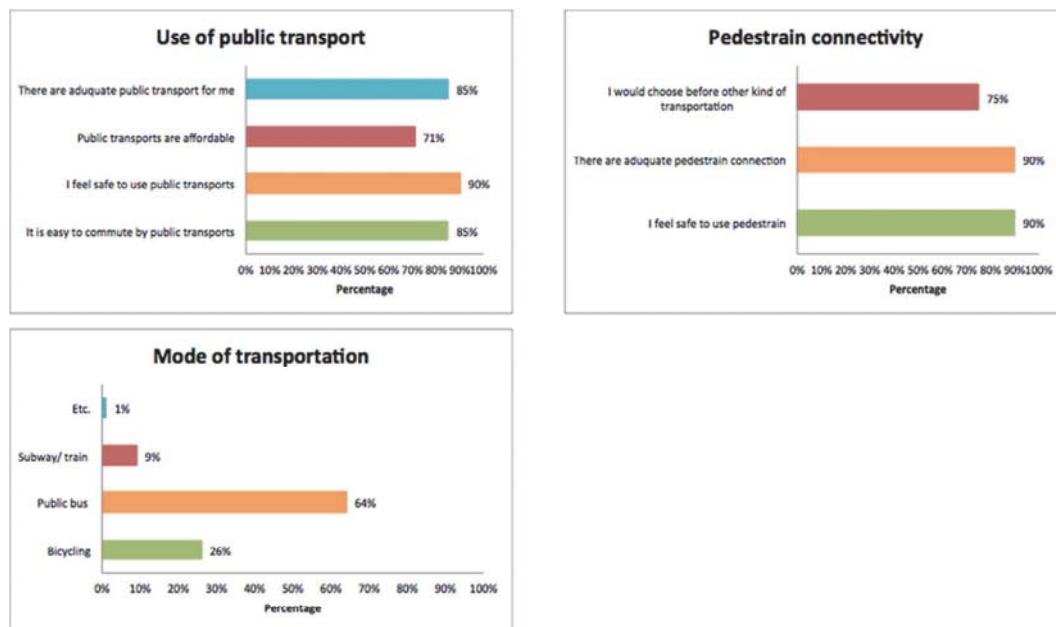


Figure 13. ICS result (Diversity category)

Last but not least the transportation category, the majority think that there are adequate public transport in Kyoto city, and the main mode of transport is public bus, 75 percent of the respondents tend to choose to walk first and they feel that it is easy to commute in Kyoto city. Moreover, respondents highly value the public transportation and pedestrian/ bicycle way in Kyoto. (See figure 14)

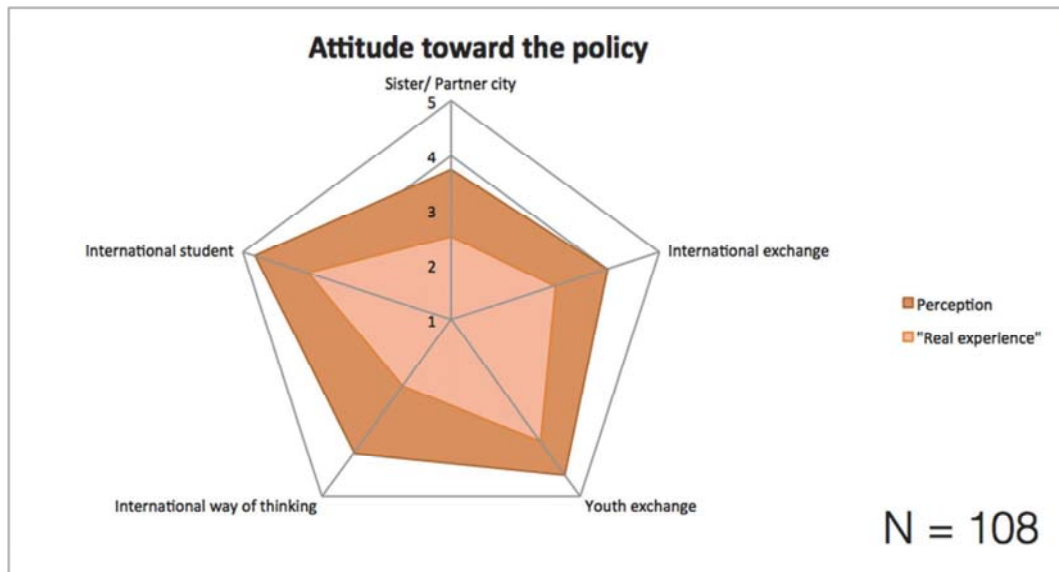


**Figure 14. ICS result (Transportation category)**

In addition to the ICS questionnaire, the researcher also asked the respondents to rate the policy of Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan according to their perception (Think that the policy is related with immigrant integration process) and their “real experience” (whether the policy really helps them in real life or not) from 1(Lowly), 2(Low), 3(Neutral), 4(High) to 5 (Highly). There are three core policies, which are 1. A city linked with the world, 2. A city that fascinates the world and 3. A city that embraces cultural diversity.

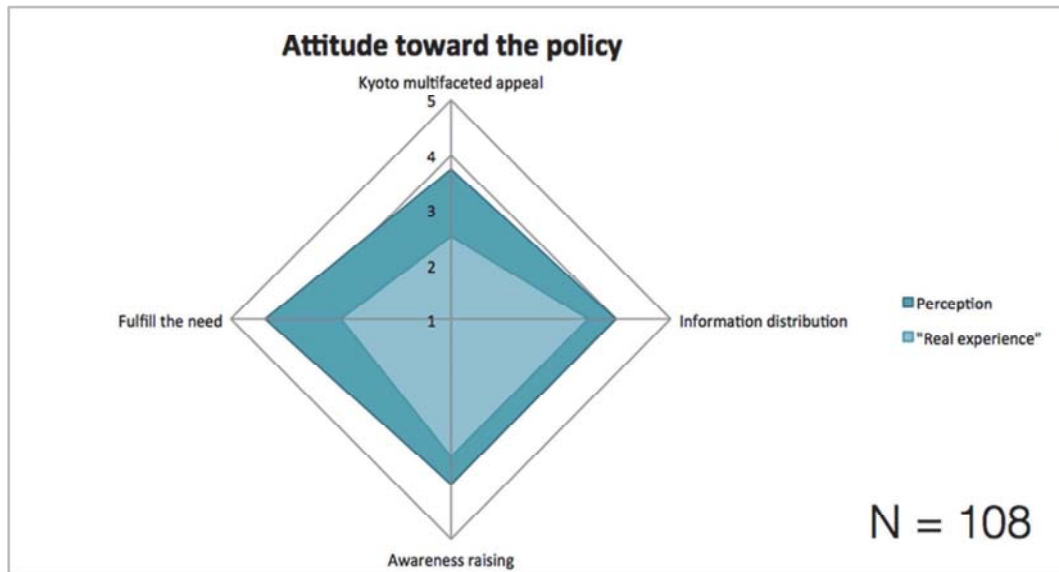
The first core policy A city linked with the world, (1) Promote international exchange initiated by citizens through sister-city and partner-city relations as the core of international exchange and cooperation 3.75, 2.5 (2) Promote international exchange and cooperation in various ways unique to Kyoto 4,3 (3) Promote youth exchange 4.5,3.75 (4) Train people to acquire international way of thinking 4, 2.5 (5) Develop a city where international students can play active roles 4.75, 3.75. Among all policy the one that received the highest score both in the perception and “real experience” was Youth exchange, the respondents greatly value the development on the youth and it reflexed on the score of the policy, as mentioned by the Brazilian lady “We have met with many international volunteers who have been helping us to settle and feel more comfortable in Kyoto city, these youths are the key actors.” We can also see that even though, all the policies received the perception scores of around 4 (High) but in contrast the “real experience” scores were a lot lower. This could mean

that the policy itself sounds good and related to the integration for the respondents, however, the execution of the policy was not that effective yet.



**Figure 15. Attitude toward “A city that linked to the world policy”**

Secondly, A city that fascinates the world policy, the score are as follow, (1) Enhance Kyoto’s multifaceted appeal 3.75, 2.5 (2) Improve the effectiveness of information distribution and collection by using diverse media 4, 3.5 (3) Raise awareness among Kyoto citizens and train people who can spread the charms of Kyoto around the world 4, 3.5 (4) Fulfill the needs of international residents and visitors and improve their living environment 4.4, 3. The policy that received the highest perception score is (4) and for “real experience” score (2) and (3) got the highest score. There were the gap between perception and “real experience” scores for this core policy as well. Other than that, the policy that got the lowest “real experience” score was the enhancement Kyoto’s multifaceted appeal, with just only 2.5. This echoes with the ICS diversity category that accordingly to foreign resident Kyoto city is not diverse yet. Furthermore, many respondents voiced their concern about the implementation process of the Kyoto City Internationalization Promotional Plan, for example “The plan sounds obviously interesting but it has not been so clear to me how Kyoto city can achieve those policies yet, according to my personal experience” (British respondent).



**Figure 16. Attitude toward “A city that fascinates the world”**

The last of the three, A city that embraces cultural diversity, there are 8 policies thus (1) Communication support: (A) Provide accurate information and improve counseling services 4, 3.75, (B) Support programs for the study of Japanese language and society 4.75, 3.75 (2) Living support: (A) Improve educational and parenting support 4, 3.75, (B) Improve welfare, health, and medical services 4.25, 3, (C) Reinforce disaster prevention and crisis management 4.25, 4, (D) Improve international student support programs 4.25, 4.25 (3) Develop multicultural harmonious community: (A) Promote social participation by international residents 4.5, 3.75 (B) Raise citizens' awareness to respect cultural diversity 4.75, 3.5. Among these, the three most dominant policies are improvement of international student support programs, the reinforcement of disaster prevention and crisis management and the promotion of social participation by international residents. In this core policy, the average scores were higher compare to the first two. But still the priority that Kyoto city should consider is the exemplification of cultural diversity, social participation, welfare, health and medical services as well as the support program for Japanese study.

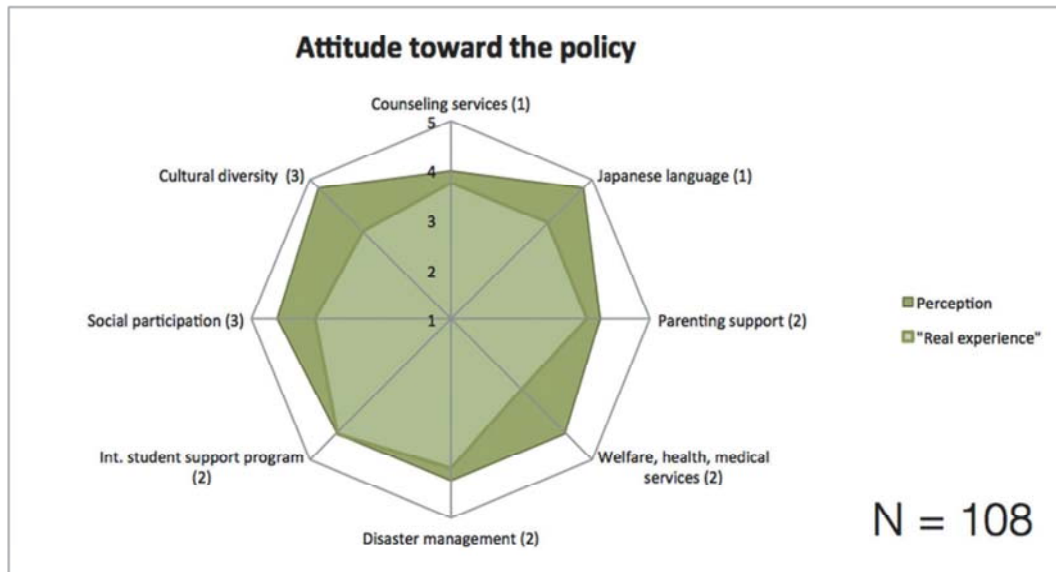


Figure 17. Attitude toward “A city that embraces cultural diversity”

#### IV. Summary and Recommendation

In summary, for the Kyoto case study there are adequate public services and transportations, the immigrants cherish the idea of diversity, however, it is still ambiguous to them in which direction the KCIF is promoting and what is the real meaning of Japanese diversity. The agent of changes (in this case are the youths and international students) that can be the medium between the local and foreign residents is needed, in order for a successful immigrant integration, to assist that, the probing youth development program (i.e. international student, exchange student, university town) is also a must. The foreign residents are the dependents for public services, public transport, and public spaces, sometime much more than the native due to the socio-economic disadvantage and language barrier. The sphere that provide the opportunities for the interaction and mutual exchange for the local and the immigrant can be public spaces such as neighborhood park, museum or cultural center as well as the participatory activities such as disaster management training, cultural exchange event, social exhibitions, etc. as underlined by this German respondent “For me, access to public space is one of the most important issue for integration, as we will have more chance to meet and talk with the Japanese and we can both learn and adapt to each other”.

The policy development in the local level is preferable because they are the one, who have to deal with both positive and negative impact from immigrant, moreover, they need the participation from all stakeholders in order to encourage reciprocal realization, in the case of Kyoto city, they still lack the affiliation from foreign resident in the policy planning process, and the cooperation from the local Japanese in the implementation of the plan, additionally, the performance of the policy should be improved. For the case of information sharing, there are two approaches we can take the first one is language learning for the immigrant or the second is to provide the information in multiple-language.



We could say that Kyoto city is still in the level of assimilation in the integration theory according to the research finding and many scholars, the dominance of Japanese language still entails the necessity for immigrants to acquire Japanese language skill as a practical tool to smooth the process of integration, to have an independent lives in local communities, to be able to live a healthy and safe life using the Japanese language, to be able to live an independent life using the Japanese language, to be able to live as a member of the society and to have mutual understanding by using the Japanese language. Kawamori likewise stated that “Foreign residents need to acquire Japanese language skill as a ‘tool’ to live in Japanese local societies, language skill is necessary in order that foreign residents can have better lives in local community.” (Kawamori 2013), Else, Agyeman found out that “migrants rely heavily on bridging social capital for economic integration in Japan. And the migrants' ability to learn Japanese facilitates the cross-border relations, particularly with members of the host society.” (Agyeman 2013) At first the immigrant need to rely on bonding, then bridging and linking when there more settle in the society. Hence, there is the imperative for the chance to interact with other people (especially Japanese) in order to acquire social capital for economic integration in accordance with the study of Agyeman.

Ultimately, there are still the requirement to improve and promote the foreign integration policy as well as diversity concept and the reinterpretation of the term “Diversity” with more input from immigrant, NGOs, private sector etc. KCIF and Kyoto city as a whole must continue to encourage mutual change, instead of one-sided assimilation of foreign residents into Japanese society, and provide more schedule/ variety for language training course, likewise the interpreter and consultation services. Many areas demand the policy framework in the national/ regional level such as family reunion, citizenship, vocational training, thus, it is important for the government institution in all levels to work closely in the development of a new Japan comprehensive immigrant integration policy. The next step, KCIF should also focus on other age group rather than the youth, because right now they are only nurturing respect for other cultural background to the children but they should also provide a clue to Japanese society in order to change altogether.

#### Key lesson learned

- The important of policy development in local level, which focus on information sharing in multiple languages, promoting participation from all stakeholders, providing public services, public transport and public space that concern about immigrant, is indispensable.
- In order to promote diversity, it is important for both local and migrant to understand, respect and appraise each other in the equal standing ground.
- The sound comprehensive immigrant integration policy is strongly necessitate, nevertheless, it needs to be attained through strong participatory process and in co-learning manner,

especially, in the implementation phase, which in the case of Kyoto city, still shows some rooms for development.

- For the city that have a lot of cultural heritage, the preferment of diversity concept should be taken cautiously, and in an appropriate evenness that suit each city so that both the diversity and the remaining cultural heritage can cherish each other, and in the long run, the city will achieve an unique identity as such Kyoto.
- The youth development can be one of the first priority for immigrant integration policy, as they will be the next generation who will live in a more diverse society and in the process they can act as agents of change for the local neighborhood, and bridging the native and the immigrant together wherewith.

[References]

- Agyeman, E. A., *African Migrants in Japan: Social Capital and Economic Integration*, CSSI, 2013.
- Charalambous, N., *Understanding segregation: the relationship between urban form and social exclusion*, UCY, 2010.
- Dixon, J. et al., *From Divided Space to Shared Space, How Might Environment Psychology Help Us to Understand and Overcome the Tenacity of Racial Segregation?*, Hogrefe Publishing, 2011.
- EUROCITIES, *CITIES AND MIGRANTS: implementing the EUROCIITIES Integrating Cities Charter*, EUROCIITIES, 2013.
- Glaeser, E., *Triumph of the city*, Penguin Books, 2011.
- Huddleston, T. & Tjaden, J. D., *How immigrants experience integration*, King Baudouin Foundation, 2012.
- Kobayashi, Y., *Language Education for Migrant Workers and their Social Integration in Japan*, GMC, 2014
- Kyoto City, *Kyoto City Internationalisation Promotional Plan (Revised) (Digest Version)*, Kyoto City, 2014.
- Levy, J. M., *Contemporary urban planning (6th edition)*, Pearson Education Inc., 2003, pp. 1-61, 143-170.
- Renk, A., *Urban Diversity: Cities Of Differences Create Different Cities*, Worldcrunch, 2013.

## 都市計画分野における多様性概念を通じた移民統合 —京都市を事例として—

Pongpisit Huyakorn

【要旨】本稿は都市計画の面から移民統合政策について論じたものである。まず、このような政策の発展には、多様性という概念が重要な要素の一つであると指摘している。第1節では、本研究の背景として、アセアン経済共同体(AEC)の始まり、その移民との関係、そして多様性の概念について論じた。また、AEC開始による移民流入の主な受入先となると考えられるタイ・チェンマイ市を事例とするとともに、第2節において、チェンマイ市との共通点の多さから京都市を比較対象とすることを論じた。これにより、チェンマイ市への適切に適用可能な教訓を導き出すことができると考えた。第3節では、京都市内に居住する移民を対象とした、移民調査(ICS)ならびに詳細な聞き取り調査を組み合わせた調査結果を紹介した。最終節では、移民統合政策に関わるいくつかの興味深い知見を得ることができた。それらは、A)地域レベルにおける政策展開の重要性、つまり、多言語による情報共有、すべての関係者の参加促進、移民に関する公的サービスや公共交通機関、パブリック・スペースの提供に焦点を当てることが重要であること、B)多様性を促進するためには、地域ならびに移民の双方が平等の視点に立ってお互いを理解、尊重、そして評価することが重要であること、C)健全で包括的な移民統合政策が特に重要であり、それは実施時においては特に参加と学び合いによって達成されるべきということである。本稿の事例より得られた教訓によって、タイやアセアン経済共同体における、より洗練された移民統合政策の発展が期待される。

キーワード:多様性, 移民統合