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 研究課題名（和文）Creating a Multicultural Japan: Ethnographic Study and Digital Oral Interview Archive of Social Integration by Civic Institutions Supporting Recent Migrants in Kanto
 研究課題名（英文）Creating a Multicultural Japan: Ethnographic Study and Digital Oral Interview Archive of Social Integration by Civic Institutions Supporting Recent Migrants in Kanto
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 交付決定額（研究期間全体）：（直接経費） 3,400,000円

研究成果の概要（和文）：データを収集しました：以下のものを収集しました：1回90分から200分のインタビュー143回、300時間以上のデジタルビデオ映像、4250ページ以上、200万語以上のトランスクリプト。

私たちはすでに、私たちが知る限り最大級の在日難民の一人称オーラルヒストリーの物語を制作しており、すでに数千件のアクセスがあります。このように、学術界の狭い枠にとらわれず、国内外のステークホルダーに直接情報を発信するという、私たちの最初の提案の主要な目的のひとつが達成されました。このデータを使って、学校や地域団体、日本の学者や研究者のグループ、海外から来日している人たちにプレゼンテーションを行っています。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義

私たちのデータは、日本における難民の口語に基づく初めてのものである。オープンアクセスによる普及方法は、すべてのステークホルダーを体系的に巻き込むものである。日本の難民に関するエスノグラフィー・グラフィック・インタビューの内容は、日本の少数民族研究者や難民研究者にとって興味深いものであるが、COVID中のインタビューによって私たちに強いられた方法論の革新は、直接的な難民の文脈を超えて、世界中の研究者が異なる形で共有するCOVID条件への興味となるであろう。

研究成果の概要（英文）：During the course of this project, we have collected the following: 143 full length interviews, between 90 and 200 minutes each; more than 300 hours of digital video footage of the interviews; more than 4250 pages of transcripts with more than 2 million words.

We have already produced one of the largest first-person oral history narratives of refugees in Japan that we know of and there has been thousands of hits already. This thus achieves one of the primary goals of our initial proposal which was to disseminate information beyond the narrow confines of academic community and reach directly into the stakeholders who are in Japan and abroad. With this data we have been making presentations to schools and community groups, groups of academics and scholars here in Japan and those who are coming through Japan from foreign countries.

研究分野：Cultural Anthropology

キーワード：refugee oral narrative civil society

様式 C - 19、F - 19 - 1、Z - 19 (共通)

1 . 研究開始当初の背景

Over the past 5 years, as the world refugee crisis worsens, we have seen a dramatic increase in the numbers of asylum seekers in Japan. This is causing problems for the immigrant community and for Japan. At this time, where is a lack of primary research done on these topics, especially on the direct experience of the refugees themselves, but also on those who are supporting these refugees.

2 . 研究の目的

The purpose of this research is to examine the new wave of refugees coming into Kanto area. We use oral narrative methods, digital media recording to speak to a) refugees themselves, b) the different groups and agencies supporting the refugees, c) the community reaction to the refugees. Since our goal is not only to research but also to improve the situation, we plan on disseminating information on both scholarly and popular media.

3 . 研究の方法

This plan is divided over three years, which distinctive approaches employed each year as the amount of data increases.

Phase I. Background research, statistical and legal analysis, and establishing good relationships with the different agencies, both NPO and state agencies, that are supporting the refugees.

Phase II. We will begin our interviews with the first group of refugees: the Africans. They are a relatively coherent and tightly bound community, so this makes sense to start there. Moreover, there is almost no current or past research on the African community. Our questions schedule will include three interviews per person, on the following topics.

- a) Identification of background and life in the original country,
- b) Events leading up to their choice to leave their home country,
- c) their live in Japan since their arrival.

Phase III. We will expand our focus to include the Syrian refugees

Phase IV will focus on South and Southeast Asian refugees.

Phase V will focus on ways to archive, code and display these materials on websites and open archives as a way to increase the range of exposure and thus understanding among refugees and local Japanese residents.

4 . 研究成果

Research Under Covid

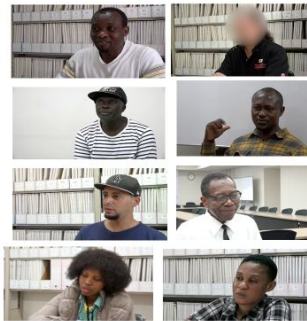
Like many of the research project being done in Japan and around the world, the goals, methods, and results were heavily influenced by the onset of Covid-19. Not only did the advent of Covid interrupt and force methodological changes in our research practice, as will be outlined below, but even the national orientation to the admission of refugees and immigrants have been profoundly affected by the closing of the borders and fear about favor of outsiders as possible agents of infection. The way that local population within Japan understand, and act toward immigrant populations, including refugees, have been profoundly affected by the national policy of closing of the borders, and the hysteria around the world that identifies outsiders a source of danger. Moreover, the dramatic shift in policy regarding the national border and immigration have also transformed the statistical trajectory of immigration and flows of refugees into Japan.

These national shifts in policy and rhetoric have affected and usually greatly reduced the activities of many of the NPO leaders and volunteers who were once more open enthusiastic about refugee support. During Covid, many of the smaller organizations that make up the vast majority of refugee support groups either closed down or dramatically restricted their activities. It is for these reasons that one of the primary foci of our project – interviewing of the popular view of those who worked in these support organizations—was impossible. This is regrettable but I’m not sure if there’s anything else we could’ve done. Safety and the willingness of participants to freely engage in voluntary and secure research is a principle that we must respect above all else.

Review of phase 1; background research.

Who comes here?

- How
 - By airplane; have resources, connections
- Why
 - Political dissidents, racial/religious/sexual/gender minorities
- Who
 - Multi-cultural, multi-lingual
 - With tertiary education
- Experience
 - Computer Programmer
 - Gynecologist
 - University Professor
 - Accountant
 - Journalist
 - Administrator in National Government



Since much of this research was able to be conducted online the most basic statistical profile and identification of the key players in the civil sector was accomplished before onset of Covid, this went according to plan. The state agencies, the Justice Ministry and immigration offices, both national and local, have always been relatively closed to outside researchers and the

onset of Covid increased the lack of transparency they are in. Moreover, in terms of the statistical data, due to Covid, the numbers of acceptances, the numbers of applications, and the typical period of time required to process an application all were dramatically altered often in irregular patterns. This is not something that was distinctive to Japan, as border closings around the world sent immigration offices scrambling to adjust to the new realities or what is sometimes called “the new normal.” Nevertheless this has resulted in a lack of meaningful statistical profiles being generated. For example, one year we will see a spike in the length of time required to process an application, and this will result in a dramatic altering of the ratio of applications to acceptances. In another instance because finally many of the refugees who were at the detention center released because of the general acceptance that the detention center represents one of the most significant and uncontrollable sites of infection, many of the efforts to chart refugees through the system, including the detention center, was interrupted.

Phase 2-4: interviews.

As we proposed we began our interviews with the most coherent and tightly bound immigrant communities that we had access to. In this case it was Africans who were here in Japan seeking refugee asylum recognition. Our African research subjects could be in retrospect divided into two different groups. Given the very long time that it takes for a refugee application to be processed, many of the Africans who are here in Japan came substantially before there was any threat of Covid. The second group are those who arrive during or immediately prior to the advent of Covid. The first group had already established functional if precarious living arrangements and some connections to the different aid organizations that were providing what little support there was. The second group was not as established and often never formed coherent social bonds among themselves or with support agencies in order to get regular food, housing, and other life-sustaining materials.



<https://refugeevoicessjapan.net.wordpress.com/>



All of our support activities would not have been a possibility without more than 200 hours worth of interviews that document our refugee friends' lives in Japan.

Both of these groups, on the whole, lack health insurance, and as a matter of fact they were very hesitant to ever leave their house. This was due to their fear of infection and the realization that if they got sick, they would be unable to avail themselves to Japan’s

wonderful medical facilities. This presented two kinds of challenges. The first and most substantial challenge was a challenge of survival. They were unable to find connections to support organizations and as a result had to sequester themselves very often in isolation from each other and from Japanese. The second challenge was to us, as researchers. Because the first principle of any research is to be sure not to do any harm or put your research subjects at any risk that is absolutely avoidable, we were unable to visit them at their house and of course they were unable to come to campus for face-to-face interviews.

Methodological Innovation:

Like many of the ethnographic research projects around the world and in Japan, this forced us to reevaluate our entire methodological research cycle. Without the valuable possibility of face-to-face interviews conducted at ease and in a secure location, it appeared at least initially that our project would fail. We had to improvise and innovate. What occurred was an effort to create different sorts of digitally mediated data collection methods. One of those methods, as outlined in previous reports entails the use of digital interviews using platforms such as Zoom, that represented innovative efforts in the methodological work of qualitative social science research, and especially for interviews. While it was quite difficult initially to figure out ways to enable our research subjects, the refugees, to find some place in order to participate digitally, once we cleared that hurdle, we were able to re-create a flow of data collection that was both safe in for the refugees, and also satisfactory in its quality and sufficient in its quantity. In the second year of the project, most of our efforts were focused on creating digital workarounds for data collection that enabled compensated for the lack of face-to-face interview opportunities.



An example of student interviewers from the spring semester of 2021 nodding while listening and taking notes. The narrator's face is blurred upon their request to protect their privacy.



About halfway through that second year we switched our conceptual folk focus so that rather than thinking of ways to compensate for something that was lacking (eg face to face interviews), we started to realize that this digital interface presented new and innovative opportunities both for us and others in data collection. This required a

number of rethinking of basic ideas within social science methodologies. For example, it is often times assumed that “intimacy” is an important part of any kind of interview, and direct contact is essential to achieving this intimacy. In fact, sometimes the exact opposite is the case. When you are on a digitally mediated call, you are provided some space to an interviewee that can serve as a sort of protective buffer, a way for you to maintain some personal distance while still talking specifically and in a way intimately about difficult and challenging periods in your life. We found that when on digital media, in front of a camera, rather than face-to-face with a human interviewer, many of the refugees were actually more able to delve into difficult and topics than they were face-to-face.

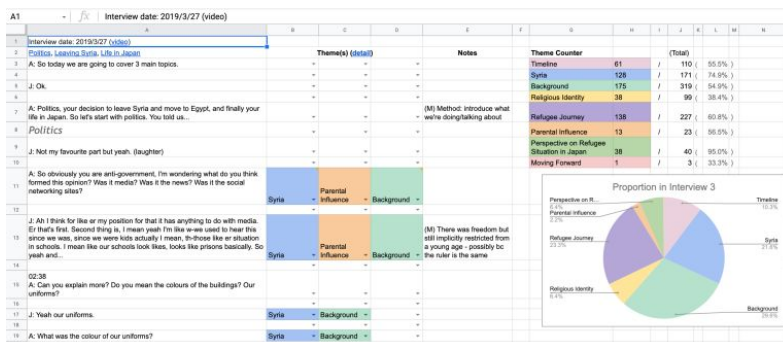
This finding, interesting in and of itself and something that we have written up as a methodological piece for publication, changed and varies depending on the cultural make up of different interviewee groups. For example, many of the Africans took a much longer time warming up to this digital interface, while many of the Middle Eastern refugee asylum seekers almost immediately adjusted and seem to appreciate the use of the digital interface. In the same way in fact many of our Southeast Asian refugee asylum seekers were uncomfortable with this digital interface, so much so that by and large we had to abandon it. Interestingly, one of the innovative changes that we were able to implement was the introduction of text base interviews, through Facebook

messenger or other forms of SMS. While most qualitative researchers would imagine this to be a much-compromised type of “interview,” in fact many of our Vietnamese and other Southeast Asians were quite forthcoming when we switched from face-to-face digital mediation to text-based interviews. In fact in the majority of the cases the data collected through text base interviews was more productive both in quality and quantity than the face-to-face interviews that we were doing with native speaker Vietnamese interviewers. This is the sort of data that we would never have gotten outside of the context of Covid. And it also represents a significant and positive example of our ability to make modifications along the way in a changed circumstance of Covid. Research project.

In summary of data collection and methodological materials.

Data collected: During the course of this project, we have collected the following:

- 143 full length interviews, between 90 and 200 minutes each**
- More than 300 hours of digital video footage of the interviews**
- More than 4250 pages of transcripts with more than 2 million words.**



While it would be an exaggeration to say that we have accumulated as much important ethnographic data as we had initially hoped, in fact we have about 80% of the total number of interview hours than we were expecting. This we see as an achievement under the circumstances of Covid. What we did not expect is to have as much methodological awareness and data both of the challenges and of the efforts to meet those challenges under lockdown Covid conditions. While the content of our ethnography graphic interviews on refugees in Japan will be of interest to Japan scholars on minority populations and refugee scholars, the methodological innovations that we have been able to achieve reach far beyond the immediate refugee context, into the Covid conditions that are differentially shared by researchers around the world. As a result, our research contributes to a much wider set of concerns than we would’ve ever imagined.

Phase 5: Dissemination



Refugee Voices Japan
largest archive in Japan

<https://refugeevoicesjapan.net.wordpress.com/>



We are now in the process of phase 5 focusing on ways to maximize the archive data and to code and display these materials on the website. We have already produced one of the largest first-person oral history narratives of refugees in Japan that we know of and there has been thousands of hits already. This thus achieves one of the primary goals of our initial proposal which was to disseminate

information beyond the narrow confines of academic community and reach directly into the stakeholders who are in Japan and abroad. With this data we have been making presentations to schools and community groups, groups of academics and scholars here in Japan and those who are coming through Japan from foreign countries. Of course, one of the important messages that we have learned is the use of digital conferencing and while about a third of our meetings our face-to-face the other 2/3 are on some kind of digital platform which also enables us to often include the refugees themselves in our presentations.

5. 主な発表論文等

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2. 論文標題 3.11 Politics in Disaster Japan: Ten Years Later	5. 発行年 2021年
3. 雑誌名 Cultural Anthropology	6. 最初と最後の頁 -
掲載論文のDOI (デジタルオブジェクト識別子) なし	査読の有無 有
オープンアクセス オープンアクセスとしている (また、その予定である)	国際共著 該当する
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1. 著者名 Slater, David	4. 巻 -
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1. 発表者名 David H. Slater
2. 発表標題 'Generalized Violence' at home and 'Shadow Work' in Tokyo: Oral narrative research on foreign asylum seekers in Japan "
3. 学会等名 Nissan Institute Lecture Series, Oxford University, UK (招待講演)
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1. 発表者名 David H. Slater
2. 発表標題 "New Refugee Flows into Japan: Oral Narratives Research and Community Support "
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1. 発表者名 David H. Slater
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2 . 発表標題 Oral Narratives of Recent Refugees
3 . 学会等名 Refugee Studies in Japan, Sophia University, Tokyo, Japan
4 . 発表年 2018年

1 . 発表者名 David H. Slater
2 . 発表標題 Foreign Refugee Flows into Japan: Asylum Seekers ' Circuitous Path
3 . 学会等名 大和日英基金, London, UK (招待講演) (国際学会)
4 . 発表年 2019年

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2. 発表標題 Foreign Refugee Flows into Japan
3. 学会等名 School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London, UK (招待講演) (国際学会)
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2. 発表標題 Foreign Refugee Flows into Japan: Asylum Seekers' Circuitous Path
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〔図書〕 計5件

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2. 出版社 上智大学比較文化研究所 and Asia-Pacific Journal: Japan Focus	5. 総ページ数 -
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3. 書名 Studying Japan: Research Designs, Fieldwork and Methods	

1. 著者名 David H. Slater (author); Charlotte Nunes and Andi Gustavson (editors)	4. 発行年 2020年
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3. 書名 留学生と学ぶ多文化フィールドワーク多様な人びととつながり、対話し、学びあうために	

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

Refugee Voices Japan: Oral Narrative Archive https://refugeevoicessjapannet.wordpress.com/ Refugee Voices Japan: Oral Narrative Archive https://refugeevoicessjapannet.wordpress.com/
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6. 研究組織

	氏名 (ローマ字氏名) (研究者番号)	所属研究機関・部局・職 (機関番号)	備考
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7. 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関			
カナダ	University of Ottawa			
英国	University of Manchester			
米国	University of North Georgia			