

Community Activity Participation by Enclave and Non-Enclave Residents: A Case Study of Japanese in the Netherlands

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Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization (LPG) wave unleashed and unveiled by the Iron Lady and famous visionary, Margaret Thatcher, former British PM in the 1980s, triggered large scale inter-country migration, especially of skilled workforce and quickened the pace of exchanging skilled force between developed and developing countries all over the world. Europe also offered opportunities to the skilled immigrants. It might be useful to analyze this cross-border pattern, delve into pressing issues, outline strategies for better quality of life and interaction between the native residents and the immigrant skilled workers.

This study aimed to show how living environment of enclave and non-enclave residents affected community activity participation in a foreign country. In this paper, we show the result of community activity participation by the enclave and non-enclave Japanese residents in the Netherlands. This paper highlights our findings that community activities promote face-to-face communication and reinforce further bonding, thereby mitigating slightly the deprivation and feeling of alienation in the foreign country.

In sum, community activities provide both enclave and non-enclave Japanese residents useful psychological support. Through community activities, mainly females tried to develop personal relationships with others who were under the same situation both an expatriates' wife and international marriage wife. Using newly constructed personal relationship in Holland, they exchanged information related to their daily life issues and educational matters for their child. Such face-to-face information exchanges removed discomfort and engendered a sense of reassurance with empathy in a foreign country.

Keywords: enclave, non-enclave, community, activity, Japanese, the Netherlands

I Introduction

Globalization brings a large number of migrant labours that fall into two categories; low-skilled labour and skilled labour (Sassen, 1988). Gould (1988) categorised the international migrant population into four types; 1) from a developing country to a developed country, 2) from a developing country to a developing country, 3) from a developed country to a developing country, and 4) from a developed country to a developed country. By the 1990s, majority of the researchers focused

on low-skilled migrant labour from the developing to the developed countries where low-skilled workforce is available in plenty. Low-skilled labour tends to live in segregated area, also termed as 'ethnic enclave.' Major reason for triggering movement of low-skilled migrant labour is huge knowledge gap between countries, while main reason for skilled migrant labour is the transfer of personnel within a multinational company or between corporate office and oversee branches of a company (Salt, 1988; Glebe and White, 2001). Studies by several researchers (Özüekren, 1992; Blanc, 1993; Glebe,

1997; van Kempen and van Weesep, 1997; Ohshima 2000) have found that low-skilled expatriates carve their own ethnic enclaves out due to various reasons.

By contrast, skilled labour seldom constructs its ethnic enclaves in its country of origin. Furthermore, it is a rare occurrence that real estate agents develop enclaves for certain ethnic communities in global cities, especially from developed countries. From housing-supply perspective in global cities in developed countries, the Japanese stand on a special position (Glebe, 1986; White and Hurdley, 2003). Oshima (2019) in her paper pointed out that Japanese-ness of a migrant gets diverged by experiences in a culturally advanced nation. He alluded to a degree of commitment to community activities associated with the diversion of Japanese-ness. Living environment including neighbourhood conditions in addition to physical conditions might impact the residents. Therefore, researchers like Friedrichs (1997) explored the issue how neighbourhood could affect its residents, focusing on socio-economic status of the residents. Many researchers in West Europe started to certain whether neighbourhood affected any individual's behaviour or outcomes in the 1990s, because of the rapid increase in foreign residents. Findlay and Skeldon (1995) tried to establish relationship between place of current residence (enclave) and ethnic identity of the migrants as borne out from the study of expatriates in Hong Kong. Findlay et al. (1996) highlighted the importance of an expatriate community in a business culture.

However, research establishing an association between place and ethnic group among skilled

migrants remains less acculturated. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze how living environment affects community activity participation in a foreign country, focusing on differences between enclave and non-enclave residents. Research target population included the visa-holder Japanese residents in the Netherlands (those living in the Netherlands more than 3 months). Neither municipality nor Government had any data of the Japanese expatriates in the Netherlands, except population data. Therefore, the author originally collected data about the Japanese in this study. The questionnaire survey was arranged in order to examine individuals maintaining any ties with the Japanese community in their daily lives. It is hypothesized that enclave residents frequently participated in community activity, in which non-enclave residents rarely participated. White and Hurdley (2003) postulated that enclave residents were deeply involved in a housing supply system of Japanese firms so their daily life could be strongly connected to the Japanese community. The questionnaire sheets were distributed through key persons to the respondents and were collected by post mail. The total member of questionnaire sheets distributed was 326. 154 sheets consisted of 148 valid and 6 invalid response. Thus, the response rate was 47.2%. The questionnaire included personal information such as gender, age, year of birth, etc. As a matter of course, frequency of community activity participation was surveyed.

II The Japanese in the Netherlands

1. Overview of the Statistical Data

About 6,000 Japanese lived in the Metropolitan Region Amsterdam (MRA), Metropool Regio

Amsterdam) in 2005¹⁾. The number is about half of total Japanese living in the entire Netherlands. Most of them are expatriates with their family members. Almost all of expatriate employees rent a house through a housing company introduced to them by their employer firms. Sometimes, an employee has to live in a house that was introduced by the firm without any choice. The Japanese firms recommend their employees to live in Japanese enclaves in order to ensure employees' safety. Even if the employer firm is located far away from MRA, they arrange a house in and around the enclaves. Though having only 17 Japanese firms in Amstelveen²⁾, a municipality in North Holland is the biggest Japanese hometown in the Netherlands (Boedjin et al. 1998). The Japanese form the largest ethnic group³⁾ in Amstelveen. Because of that city of Amstelveen provides Japanese city goudebook since 2000.

According to the administrative data from Amsterdam and Amstelveen in 2005, there were 1662 Japanese in Amsterdam and 1656 Japanese in Amstelveen. However, these cities did not have an average spread of Japanese population in each district. Several districts had heavy Japanese population, while others had less or no Japanese population. This paper defines Japanese enclave as the area with more than 100 Japanese residents or at least 10% of total Japanese population in a city. Post-code area 1082, 1083, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1186, 1187 and 1188 in Amsterdam and Amstelveen qualify as Japanese enclaves as per this definition in this paper.

Concerning the Japanese residents' age group in 2005, the largest was the 25-39 years old group in both Amsterdam (n=749, 45.1 %) and Amstelveen

(556, 33.6 %). Second largest was the 0-24 years old group in Amsterdam (n=389, 23.4 %) and in Amstelveen (n=548, 33.1 %). Age group of 40-54 years old residents was smaller than the young groups⁴⁾. Further, out of the Japanese, 652 (39.2 %) in Amsterdam and 911 (55.0 %) in Amstelveen were married; 930 (56.0 %) Japanese were single in Amsterdam and 730 (44.1 %) were single in Amstelveen. Both Amsterdam and Amstelveen mainly had younger generations, despite significant difference observed in their percentages.

2. Overview of the Respondents

As aforementioned, no other statistical data except population data on Japanese residents were available. In this study, original data was obtained based on questionnaire survey done in 2005. Most of the respondents lived in MRA region: 57 in Amsterdam, 51 in Amstelveen, and the remaining 20 in other cities in MRA. Amsterdam and Amstelveen had some concentrated pockets of the Japanese coinciding precisely with the earlier Japanese enclave area. While the enclaves concentrated in the southern parts of Amsterdam such as Buitenveldert, enclaves in Amstelveen scattered in specific districts such as Elsrijk Oost, Bankras-Kostverloren, Waardhuizen, Middenhoven and Westwijk. 62.8 % of respondents lived in Japanese enclaves and 33.8% in non-enclave areas. Whereabouts of the rest 3.4% Japanese was unknown. In terms of household type, respondents with Japanese partner predominated, and constituted about 66.9%. There were 19.6% respondents with non-Japanese partners and 13.50% respondents were bachelors. Male and female respondents were 38.5% and 61.5%, respectively. Respondents

were relatively younger in age 40.5% belonged to age group 25-39 years, 46.6 % belonged to age group 40-54years, and the rest belonged to other age group⁵⁾. Regarding vintage of stay in the Netherlands, 31.1% of respondents stayed less than 3 years; 29.1% stayed more than 9 years; 19.6% stayed in 3-6 years range; 19.6% stayed in the Netherlands for 6-9 years.

III Community Activities

1. Formal Activities

There were several formal activities conducted by the Japanese residents to respond to Japanese resident demands in the Netherlands. Formal organizations such as Japanese Schools, Japanese kindergartens, Japanese Churches and Japanese Chambers of commerce and industry existed there. Schools were extremely important for both an expatriate's family with a child and an international couple with a child. For an expatriate family, schools were the core place to connect with others from the same strata. For an international family, schools offered their child the platform to learn Japanese language but also Japanese-ness.

The Japanese chamber of commerce and industry⁶⁾ was established in 1965 by 15 Japanese firms in the Netherlands in order to foster and promote friendship and economic relations between the Netherlands and Japan. It was approved by the Ministry of Justice in the Netherlands and developed into a formal organization in 1976. Thereafter, it expanded its activities and added more members. As a consequence of the expansion, the expectations and requirements for the Chamber increased significantly. It was practically the core organization that covered the entire Japanese community

in the Netherlands. To expand their activities, the Japanese made and sold a local handbook to survive in the Netherlands. Many expatriate families start their life in the Netherlands with this local handbook.

2. Informal Activities

It was difficult to document all the informal activities because numerous groups exist with some of them were like private playgroups. Community activities can be divided into three categories.

Table 1 below shows major community activities among the Japanese residents living in the Netherlands. Among sport activity, Tennis remains to be the most popular sport among the Japanese women, while golf is the most popular one among men. Other sports consist of fitness, aerobics, karate, kendo, etc. Language learning is another activity. It can be easily understood that Dutch and English are the principal learning languages among the Japanese residents. It is noteworthy that majority of the language learners do not work in the Netherlands and are family members of the working Japanese expatriates. This shows that the Japanese learn languages for fun. Category of cultural activity includes music, dance, painting, flower arrangement, cooking, etc. Most of the activities were arranged by the Japanese residents who stay in the Netherlands with a permanent residence status.

3. Activity Core Place

Most of cultural activities are held on a core place for Japanese community, the 'European Go⁷⁾ Culture Centre' in Amstelveen. Located in an enclave, the centre was opened in 1992 to promote

Table 1 Major Activities among the Japanese in the Netherlands

Category	Activity
I	Tennis
	Golf
	Other Sports
II	Dutch
	English
	Other Languages
III	Piano
	Other Instruments
	Chorus
	Dance
	Painting
	Flower Arrangement
	Cooking
	Child Raising
	Volunteer
	Others

Source: Obtained by questionnaire survey carried out in 2005

the game of *Go* throughout the whole Europe, to forge cordial relations among the *Go* players all around the world, and to establish and maintain an independent centre. The centre housed in former telephone agency, and renovated to accommodate activities' rooms, cafeterias, offices, store rooms, and a parking space before the opening. The centre was operated on a non-profit basis, though managed by paid workers. Though the centre was opened with the purpose of promoting *Go*, it opened for mind sports players, neighbourhood⁸⁾ as well as Japanese residents. Because the centre had to earn basic cost of running such as paying salary for workers, heating and electricity charges, etc. This operation mode was an efficient way to run the centre without losing sight of promote *Go*. For the Japanese residents, the centre was an extremely important place, because it was one of

the best places to get local information about their daily life issues in Japanese language. Although information through internet was easily available, Japanese residents relied on information received through face-to-face interaction. The centre worked as information and communication hub for all the Japanese residents in the Netherlands. Therefore, this study focused on activities undertaken at the centre.

Figure 1 shows a growth rate of rent from activities (line) and segmental breakdown of the rent by activities (bar). The total rent jumped twofold in the decade 1993-2002. The growth shows an erratic growth with considerable rise from 1993 to 1995, and then stagnated from 1995 to 1998, again huge increase from 1998 to 2001, and moderate growth from 2001 to 2003. Activity-wise breakdown of the rent shows no particular increase or decrease.

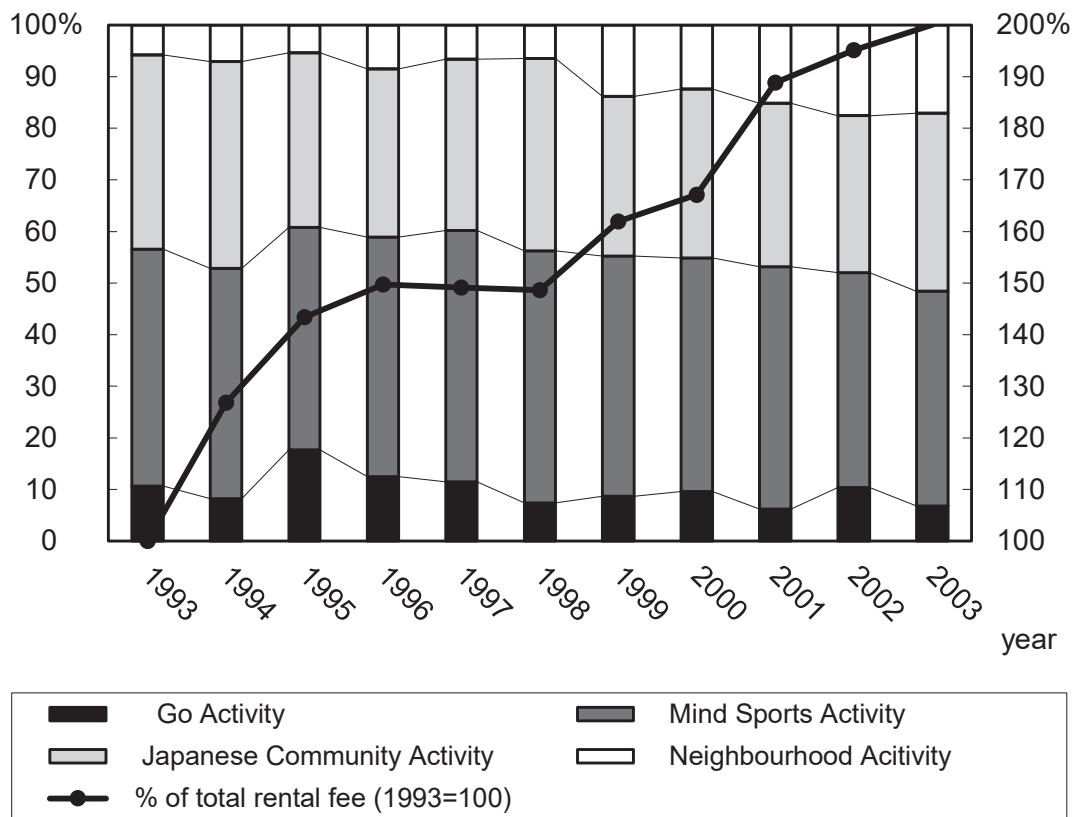


Fig. 1 Revenue by renting rooms and its segmental breakdown (1993-2003)

Source: Domestic data of the European *Go* Culture Centre

Thus, the growth of total rent is not associated with the influence of activities undertaken in the centre. According to the annual report 1997-1998,⁹⁾ the operation ratio of rooms for activities during weekdays reached 80%. From Tuesday to Thursday, rooms remained fully occupied round the clock. There were rooms on Monday evening, Friday afternoon, and at any time during weekends. It implies that both Japanese and especially the Dutch use the centre leisurely during any time of day during mid-weekday.

Even though the centre was set up promoting *Go*, the percentage of *Go* activity remains insignificant. *Go* activity form the smallest share of

10% among four categories in the available entire data. However, the centre might play important role to promote *Go*, because mind sports, except *Go*, form the largest activity. Mind sports such as chess, checkers and bridge account for the biggest chunk occupying about 45%. To promote *Go*, it is suggested to create awareness about *Go* among the Europeans. Mind sports player is the potential *Go* player, as the games need high intellectual ability for thinking ahead as well as *Go*. According to the centre's report (2002), about twenty mind sports' clubs regularly used the centre in 2000¹⁰⁾. Even though there is no language barrier to play mind sports, it is quite rare that Japanese join in

activities with a player of Dutch or other nationality¹¹.

Japanese community activity is held in the centre since the opening year. The percentage goes sideways around 35%. There are various cultural activities among Japanese like Dutch learning, English learning, Dutch flower arrangement, and tole painting. The centre works extremely important place especially for the Japanese women who are very active though, less cultural activities are opened in the Dutch society. Therefore, some of the residents, especially longer stayers in the Netherlands organize cultural activities in order to respond to demands.

Neighbourhood activity have a small share, but shows most remarkable increase in the end of the 1990s. It is notable that the neighbours use the centre to do Japanese cultural activities, for instance, *ikebana* and calligraphy. Neighbourhoods also uses the centre to hold periodic meetings also.

IV Participants in the Community Activities

1. Enclave Residents

There were 83 Japanese enclave residents out of the total 148 respondents. Except 6 (7.2%), they were expatriates and their family members. Table 2 shows their activity participation.

There was huge gap between male and female respondents. People who attend more than 3 activities in a week were all female (32.5%), except one male. On the contrary, about 80% of no activity participation person were male. Their gender gap was not associated with the presence or absence of a child. About 65.0% of participants in any activity, both male and female, had a child. While female participants mainly joined activities in the morning

(52.5%) and in the afternoon (30.5%) as generally they remained busy in household work and child-care in the evening¹². The male participants joined activities mostly in the evening (53.8%) and in the afternoon (30.8%) because of their 9AM to 5PM work schedule in their company on weekdays and free time on weekends. The frequency of activity was, most of case, once a week.

As regards activity category, participants attended to a variety of activities though, category I occupied 45.5%, as category II accounted for 32.7 %, and category III accounted for 21.8%. There were also gender gap between male and female. Female participants tended to join more variety of activities; category I occupied 38.1%, as category II accounted for 23.8 %, and category III counted 38.1%. By contrast, for males, category I was the major activity (64.3%), but for others category II (21.4%) and category III (14.9%) were minor. Most of male played golf with Japanese colleagues. This meant that males had narrower personal relationship in the Netherlands.

In sum, Table 2 shows that male remained inactive compared to female. Male occupied huge percentage of person who had no participation. By contrast, female was very active, in general, and they attended to variety of activities. Sometimes they joined in neighbourhood club activities in which Dutch and other nationalities participated¹³. But it was limited to activities like sport that needed no language skill. In addition, female participants tended to take an opportunity to challenge stab at 'something new' for them. For example, some of them took 'Dutch flower arrangement' activity with unique flowers and plants that distributed in follower and bulb cultivating county

Table 2 Enclave residents' activity participation (2005)

ID *	Partner **	Child	Number of Activities	Main Activity	Times of a Day***	Frequency ****	ID *	Partner **	Child	Number of Activities	Main Activity	Times of a Day***	Frequency ****
55-F			10	I	M	1/W	29-M		○	1	I	M	1/M
67-F		○	7	III	M	1/M	31-M			1	II	E	1/W
46-F			5	I	N/A	2/W	34-F		○	1	II	M	1/W
53-M			5	I	A	1/W	61-M		○	1	III	A	1/W
123-F			5	I	M	1/W	69-M		○	1	I	M	1/W
132-F		○	5	I	A	1/W	74-M			1	I	E	1/W
33-F		○	4	III	M	1/W	79-M		○	1	I	A	1/W
36-F		○	4	III	M	2/M	82-M		○	1	I	E	1/W
48-F		○	4	I	N/A	2/W	89-M			1	II	E	1/W
62-F		○	4	III	A	1/W	95-M			1	I	E	1/W
114-F	●		4	II	E	2/W	103-M		○	1	I	*	3/W
119-F		○	4	I	M	1/W	118-F		○	1	II	M	2/W
137-F			4	II	M	1/W	120-F			1	II	A	1/W
138-F			4	III	E	1/W	130-F			1	III	E	1/M
140-F		○	4	I	M	1/W	14-F		○	0	-	-	-
1-F	●	○	3	III	M	1/W	16-F	●	○	0	-	-	-
32-F			3	I	M	1/W	26-M		○	0	-	-	-
37-F		○	3	II	A	1/W	35-M		○	0	-	-	-
44-F		○	3	I	A	1/W	38-M		○	0	-	-	-
104-F			3	II	M	2/W	42-M		○	0	-	-	-
107-F			3	II	M	1/W	45-M		○	0	-	-	-
108-F			3	II	M	1/W	47-M			0	-	-	-
113-F		○	3	I	A	1/W	52-M		○	0	-	-	-
117-F		○	3	III	M	1/W	59-M		○	0	-	-	-
125-F		○	3	III	A	2/W	63-F		○	0	-	-	-
141-F			3	I	E	1/W	66-M		○	0	-	-	-
142-F			3	III	M	1/W	70-M			0	-	-	-
43-F		○	2	II	A	1/W	73-M			0	-	-	-
49-M		○	2	II	E	1/W	75-M		○	0	-	-	-
51-F		○	2	III	M	1/W	77-M		○	0	-	-	-
56-M			2	III	A	1/W	80-M			0	-	-	-
60-F		○	2	I	A	1/W	81-M		○	0	-	-	-
102-M			2	I	E	1/W	83-M			0	-	-	-
109-F		○	2	III	A	1/W	88-M		○	0	-	-	-
115-F		○	2	III	M	2/W	91-M		○	0	-	-	-
145-F		○	2	I	M	1/W	93-M		○	0	-	-	-
146-F		○	2	III	M	1/W	100-M		○	0	-	-	-
147-F		○	2	III	A	1/W	101-M		○	0	-	-	-
148-F		○	2	III	A	2/W	126-F			0	-	-	-
5-F	●	○	1	I	E	1/W	127-F			0	-	-	-
7-F	●		1	I	E	1/W	129-M		○	0	-	-	-
28-F		○	1	I	A	1/W							

* Alphabet after data ID shows gender of answerer. Thus M means male and F means female.

** Person who has non Japanese partner are shown with ●.

*** Activity time are shown by three categories; M means in the morning, A means in the afternoon, and E means in the evening.

N/A shows for fixed time schedule.

**** Frequency are shown by week or month (For example once in a week are shown like 1/W).

■ shows formal activity

Source: Obtained by questionnaire survey carried out in 2005

Holland. Through activities, they developed personal relationship with who were under the same situation as an expatriate's family. Using newly constructed personal relationship in Holland, they exchanged information related to daily life issues and educational matters for their child. And these face-to-face information exchanges removed discomfort and brought sense of reassurance with empathy in a foreign country.

2. Non-enclave Residents

Non-enclave residents counted 65 out of 148 total respondents. 23 out of 65 respondents (35.3%) had non-Japanese partner. And other respondents were expat family members and students. Table 3 shows their activity participation. Gap between male and female was larger than that of enclave residents' results. People who attended more than 3 activities in a week were all female. It was also similar that large part (80.0%) of no activity participants occu-

Table 3 Non-enclave residents' activity participation (2005)

ID *	Partner **	Child	Number of Activities	Main Activity	Times of a Day***	Frequency ****
54-F	●		6	I	M	1/W
87-F			5	III	A	1/W
11-F	●		4	I	N/A	5/W
15-F	●		4	II	A	5/W
21-F	●		4	III	N/A	6/M
25-F	●	○	4	II	N/A	5/W
58-F		○	4	I	A	1/W
64-F			4	II	A	1/W
72-M			4	I	E	2/W
4-F	●	○	3	II	E	1/W
24-F	●		3	III	M	2/M
124-F			3	III	A	1/W
143-F		○	3	I	M	1/W
3-F	●	○	2	II	M	1/W
12-F	●	○	2	III	A	2/M
17-F	○		2	II	M	3/W
23-F	●	○	2	II	E	2/W
40-F		○	2	I	A	1/W
50-F			2	II	A	1/W
86-M			2	III	A	1/W
106-F			2	III	A	1/W
110-F		○	2	I	A	1/W
116-F			2	I	A	1/W
128-F			2	I	E	1/W
133-F			2	III	E	1/W
6-F	●	○	1	II	N/A	2/W
8-F	●		1	I	A	1/W
10-F	●		1	III	A	1/M
18-F	●	○	1	I	N/A	6/W
20-F	●	○	1	II	M	4/W
22-F	●	○	1	III	M	1/W
27-M			1	II	A	1/W
30-F			1	II	E	1/W

ID *	Partner **	Child	Number of Activities	Main Activity	Times of a Day***	Frequency ****
57-M		○	1	I	A	1/W
68-F		○	1	I	A	1/W
76-M			1	III	A	1/W
121-F			1	III	M	1/W
131-F			1	II	E	2/W
136-F			1	III	A	1/W
2-F	●		0	-	-	-
9-F	●	○	0	-	-	-
13-F	●		0	-	-	-
19-M	●		0	-	-	-
39-M		○	0	-	-	-
41-M	●		0	-	-	-
65-M			0	-	-	-
71-M			0	-	-	-
78-M		○	0	-	-	-
84-M			0	-	-	-
85-M			0	-	-	-
90-M			0	-	-	-
92-M		○	0	-	-	-
94-M		○	0	-	-	-
96-M			0	-	-	-
97-M			0	-	-	-
98-M			0	-	-	-
99-M			0	-	-	-
105-M	●	○	0	-	-	-
111-F			0	-	-	-
112-F		○	0	-	-	-
122-F			0	-	-	-
134-F			0	-	-	-
135-F	●		0	-	-	-
139-F			0	-	-	-
144-F			0	-	-	-

* Alphabet after data ID shows gender of answerer. Thus M means male and F means female.

** Person who has non Japanese partner are shown with ●.

*** Activity time are shown by three categories; M means in the morning, A means in the afternoon, and E means in the evening.
N/A shows no fixed time schedule.

**** Frequency are shown by week or month (For examle once in a week are shown like 1/W).

■ shows formal activity

Source: Obtained by questionnaire survey carried out in 2005

pied by male. The percentage of respondents with a child was only 35.3%, it was quite low compared with enclave respondents (63.9%).

Gender gap appeared in non-enclave residents as well as enclave residents. While female attendance at least one activity in a week reached to 72.3%, male's attendance was only 42.8%. Female participants mostly joined to activities in the afternoon (51.7%), in the morning (27.6%), and in the evening (20.6%). Percentage of the evening

participation was the smallest same as enclave residents, because they were busy in household work and childcare in the evening¹⁴ that was exactly same reason of enclave female residents. Male participants joined to activities mostly in the afternoon (80%). They participated activities in the weekends, it meant no activity in weekdays¹⁵. The frequency of activity was, in most of the case, once a week, but several participants acted almost every day.

Concerning to activity category, non-enclave residents participated in more varied activities. All three categories had equal participation rate (i.e. 33.3% each). When we looked at the data by gender, we noticed that non-enclave residents displayed difference in activities between male and female. Female participants undertook more varied activities. Three categories: I counted 32.4%, as category II accounted 35.2 % and category III counted 32.4%. Non-enclave residents were more active in learning languages in comparison to enclave residents. Some residents had a future plan to live in Holland or other foreign country with a non-Japanese partner, besides some of them found need to learn language because they had to survive in non-enclave neighbourhoods. Among male language learning was not familiar (20.0%), but they attended to sport activities (40.0%) and partook in cultural activities (40.0%). Instead of golf, non-enclave residents' male went mainly muscle training activity.

V Conclusion

This study aimed to show how living environment of enclave and non-enclave residents affected community activity participation. The Japanese migrants living on visa in the Netherlands were the subject cohorts.

Numerous formal and informal Japanese community activities were prevalent in the Netherlands. Formal community platforms such as Japanese school, Japanese kindergarten, Japanese churches and Japanese chamber of commerce and industry helped both enclave and non-enclave Japanese residents to satisfy their extensional needs. Informal community activities served as a

place providing useful psychological support for both enclave and non-enclave Japanese residents.

Most of residents, both enclave and non-enclave residents, participate in community activities. About 67.5% of enclave residents and 60.0% of non-enclave residents participated in some sort of activities. These different neighborhood situation groups displayed slightly different commitment to community activities. However, there were less neighbourhood situation difference as compared to gender difference in both the resident groups. Overall, there were more active by female than by their male counterparts. Activity level was not correlated with the presence or absence of a child with the migrant women. Women tended to join activities in the morning and in the afternoon of weekdays, because they remained busy with household work and childcare in the evening and whole day of weekends. We also noticed from the result that several male attend to activities in the evening of weekdays and in the afternoon of weekends, because of their 9AM to 5PM work during weekdays. Male residents joined mainly playing golf with the Japanese colleagues.

Through such activities, female tried to develop personal relationships with others who were under the same situation both an expatriates' wife and international marriage wife¹⁶⁾. Using newly constructed personal relationship in Holland, they exchanged information related to their daily life issues and educational matters for their child. Such face-to-face information exchanges removed discomfort and engendered a sense of reassurance with empathy in a foreign country.

The aforesaid findings revealed circumstances prevailing prior to the arrival of Smartphone

service. Since the release of iPhone by Apple in 2007, the way of communication has dramatically changed. Following the changes in communication tools such as LINE and WhatsApp on Smartphone, online community activities might have witnessed a drastic change. It is suggested that people's participation in community activity in an age of information-driven society must be enlisted for in-depth future planning and course corrections.

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Notes

- 1) Het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (The central bureau for the statistics) (2005) <https://www.cbs.nl/> (last access: 23rd April, 2020)
- 2) According to the Japanese chamber of commerce and industry in the Netherlands, 246 Japanese firms were on the registration in 2005. 64 firms located in Amsterdam (in MRA), 26 firms located in Rotterdam, 23 firms located in Hoofddorp (in MRA), 20 firms located in Schiphol (in MRA), 17 firms located in Amstelveen (in MRA), and 96 firms located in other cities (included MRA).
- 3) The second largest group was the British (549), and the third was American (302) at 1st January 2005.
- 4) Amsterdam had 388 (23.3 %) persons and Amstelveen had 479 (28.9 %) persons in the age group 40-54.
- 5) Questionnaire survey targeted persons over 16 years

- old, because the age ended lower secondary school.
- 6) Former the Japan businessmen's club.
- 7) *Go* is Japanese mind sport.
- 8) Neighbourhood counted Dutch residents excluding people who used the centre for the purpose of mind spots activities.
- 9) European *Go* Culture Centre (1998): *Annual Report 1997-1998*.
- 10) European *Go* Culture Centre (2002): *European Go Culture Centre 1991-2001*.
- 11) Interview for a manager of European *Go* Culture Centre.
- 12) When we payed attention to participants in the evening, we noticed that percentage of participants without a child were slightly high, compared to participants with a child.
- 13) Interview for a respondent.
- 14) Interview for a respondent.
- 15) Interview for a respondent.
- 16) Role of community activity for singles could not consider, because the number of single respondents was quite small.

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