

ISSN 2187-4182

ISBN 978-4-907635-06-0 C3033

成城大学経済研究所
研究報告 No. 73

Regional development and internationalization of Mexico

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2016年2月

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Lifestyle of the Japanese community in the State of Jalisco¹⁾

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Abstract

The present work describes the quality of life of the Japanese who live in the State of Jalisco particularly paying attention to the Guadalajara Metropolitan Area (la Zona Metropolitana de Guadalajara, ZMG). For this study we applied a survey designed by Mexico Japan Studies Program (el Programa de Estudios México-Japón: PROMEJ) in 2012. The content of the work, as an introduction, begins with a review about the concept of quality of life and its importance. Practically this study is divided into four parts. The first part is a review of the history of Japanese migration in Mexico and Jalisco, and of the population structure about Japanese population which is related to the increase of Japanese community depending on Foreign Direct Investment (hereafter, FDI). The second part, refers to the methodology and the design of the survey that is structured by 4 sections such as health, education, housing and basic consumption basket. In the third part, a presentation of the results is done descriptively.

1) This study is mostly based on Campos (2014) and the investigation research of “Mexico Japan Studies Program (el Programa de Estudios México-Japón: PROMEJ)” in the University of Guadalajara, Mexico.

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Introduction

Quality of life is one of the issues which is currently discussed in many countries. This term has been associated with economic development, (which was used in the mid-twentieth century), which became a paradigm. The aim of the society is to demand a more equitable distribution of wealth, to improve public services and, above all, to go forward to optimal quality of life of the population, within an appropriate social and political context. (Sergio de la Peña, 1972: p. 11).

One of the social costs in the population is quality of life, which over the years has deteriorated in the majority of the population, increasing poverty and unemployment. This term is one of the objectives of improving the various governmental and municipal administrations and federal of the six-year and three-year periods in order to provide better welfare to the people of their community. In other words, “Individuals have the right to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature, as well as an adequate standard of life for themselves and their families. This includes food, clothing, housing and drinking water (Lessoude, 1997: p. 107)” Thus the quality of life has been associated with economic development, the establishment of a consumer market and the acquisition of public and private material goods.

This concept has changed and expanded over the years since initially it focused on caring for personal health later in health and sanitation, later, human, labor and civil rights, and their relation to the capacity access to economic assets. Amartya Sen is an Indian economist who has focused on studying the problems of growth in relation to the welfare, he is one of the participants in the United Nations in the inspiration of the Human Development Index, which includes the income of the population and adds other factors such as education, security, decentralization and gender discrimination, health.

By the same token, before it was recognized in 1998 by the Nobel Prize in economics his works were known by many scholars. For the year 1988 organized a conference which prominent investigators in different careers from developed

country took part in, and its object was to reconsider the development concept. In this way the development has become the focus of study at global and national level because it contains the welfare of people, their changes, their quality of life.

For this, definitions of quality of life proposals are:

“The possession of the necessary resources for the satisfaction of individual needs and desires, participation in activities that allow personal development and satisfactory compared with others” (Shin and Johnson, 1978: p. 475).

The concept of quality of life represents a fairly broad term of social policy that represents good objective living conditions (housing, education, income, etc.) and a high degree of subjective welfare (collective and individual satisfaction of needs) to through social policies.

Through research about quality of life, it has been shown up that the global concept is complex because there are diverse components that gather together in. Without trying to be exhaustive, Levy and Anderson, assumed a proposal by the United Nations, listed the following components of the concept in quality of life: health, food, education, employment, housing, social security, clothing, leisure and human rights (Levy and Anderson, 1980: p. 179).

So according to the authors, the objective of such components constitutes the standard of living of the people. The second basic element of the definition is the need to include the objective aspects: (relative to the object, not to the mindset) and subjective aspects (welfare happiness, satisfaction etc.) in it. Levy and Anderson defined as a composite measure of physical, mental and social welfare, as each individual and group perceives it.

There are different indicators to measure quality of life, but there is no single method for calculating this concept, as some of the studies that have taken different variables as indicators from different approaches.

There are several studies in the state of Jalisco. One of them is what “Jalisco cómo vamos” makes, it is an institution that is responsible for performing research projects, such as surveys that highlight the quality of life of citizens in Jalisco, whose main area of study is ZMG. The surveys aim to analyze how satisfactory and

happy the life of the people in the city is, in order to generate useful knowledge that impinges on public policy and the construction of citizen initiatives, approaching for the transformation about quality of life of tapatíos⁴⁾.

Year after year, it is focused on the implementation of the survey on public perception on the quality of life in ZMG and indicators report by objective approach (Jalisco cómo vamos, 2012).

The aim of this investigation is to describe the quality of life of the Japanese in the State of Jalisco, so this study carried out a questionnaire survey to Japanese residents. The development of this study is divided into four parts. First part is a review of Japanese migration to Mexico and Jalisco, as well as the population growth of the company and the city Tapatía, and second part is the explanation about methodology that is used in this study. Third part is about the results of questionnaire, and the last part describes the conclusion of this study.

Japanese Migration in Mexico

Considering the conceptualization of quality of life and its complexity, this part focuses on the behavior of the Japanese migration in Mexico and the population growth of the company and tapatía.

The establishment of the Japanese community in Mexico is divided into two stages:

- a) The first stage covers from 1897 to before the World War II, and the second stage is from 1945 to date. In the first stage, the Treaty of Amity and Commerce was signed between Mexico and Japan in 1888. This was the first equal treaty without advantages for both countries, in terms of entry, stay and residence in every place of the republic. Practically this treaty had little effect. Later they came to Chiapas, México, on this time they were a group of Japanese farmers and even workers hired in either sugar or mining in industry

4) Tapatíos is the word of Spanish which means the person who live in area of Guadalajara. And also there is the case which the word “Tapatía” meas the area of Guadalajara.

(Mexico-Japan Association AC). Some farmers could't succeed by causes of the temporary climate and other factor such as: lacking in training, culture, feeding, etc., some of them decided to return to their native country, others went away to the north of Mexico crossing the border, and the rest of them chose to remain in different points of the Mexican Republic by working or creating their own business, therefore they turned into the Nikkies (Japanese progeny).⁵⁾

- b) The second period ranges from “post-war” to the present. After Japan experienced the recovery and radical development in economy, there were excessive Japanese migration from the 70's, including entrepreneurs (especially in maquiladoras) who had invested in Mexico (Ota Mishima, 1982)⁵⁾. This formed a movement of Japanese migration (not counting the Nikkei), to the extent that the Mexico-Japan relationship was close, Japanese migration also increased year after year, although in absolute terms, Japanese migration was incomparable to the migration of other Western countries.

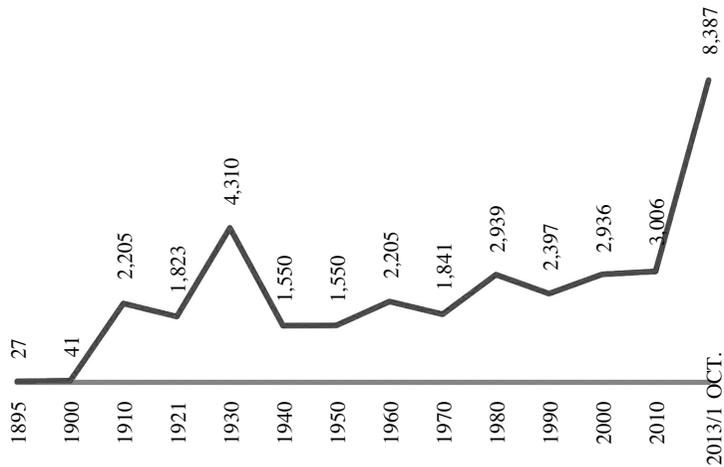
Due to the increased flow of migrants, Mexico considered it desirable that the immigrant engaged in works (such as rail) and mines, and in turn they were inhabited geographical parts of the country, due to insufficient population and the recent invasion from the United States. Meanwhile, migration flows from Japan were by the high population density, poverty and the crisis in the countryside. These migrations were temporary because their purpose was to settle in the US, and in order to control the entry of foreigners, Immigration Law of Mexico was entered into force in 1909.

With the approval of the new immigration law, therefore it decreased the entry of Japanese immigrant and hired labor. It is necessary to indicate that in the Mexican territory the necessary contracts were granted. Moreover, before new concessions for mining exploitation and railway construction, companies required available manpower, which was not easy to obtain in Mexico, due to the prevailing

5) Nikkei is a Japanese phrase is colloquially used to indicate the Japanese and their descendants who live outside of their country.

6) See: Masterson and Funada – Classen (2004).

Graph 1. Japan Immigrants to Mexico from 1885 to 2013



Source: INEGI

system of peonage, which was in semi-slavery to most of the Mexican peasantry. This generated the need to attract foreign workers to fill these activities; thus thousands of Chinese and Japanese arrived at that time (Palacio, 2012: p. 122). **Graph 1** shows the change of growth of immigrants from Japan to Mexico according to INEGI.

Although some people illegally entered through the south of the Republic. It is from the 20s and 30s when Japan showed changes to prevent migration. On the other hand, existed the new policies of the Meiji era where young male population at a certain age, were drafted into Japanese military forces. The prominent population of this country was mostly young

It is from 1936 when the new General Population Law is created, the law favored controlling immigration for subsequent years, as shown in **Graph 1**.

When the World War II began, some Japanese returned to their native country and others decided to stay with their families and then they were given refuge in the cities of Guadalajara, Guanajuato and Mexico City. Someone as entrepreneurs or owners of houses achieved to support to create shelters, work and food to survive with communication between themselves.

Population growth of Mexico is partly due to foreign immigration, and other part is due to its natural growth. It is from the period of the seventies when they

begin to increase population growth rates due to high fertility and declining mortality rates, the development of technology, medicine, etc.

The General Population Act was amended in 1974, but such amendment was unclear with regard to the protection of Mexican labor and to the reduction of immigration except for the people who contribute to national progress such as investors, scientists and technicians as stated in Article 33. This article has allowed the entry of investors, pensioners and technicians which to date has remained.

Also during the eighties, 2,939 Japanese immigrant were recorded in Mexico and during this time, Mexico experienced a change in the internal political structure resulting from the lived world economic crisis and foreign debt, which focused on the economic policies of trade for the next decade (the nineties) which the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed.

Mexico has concluded agreements and treaties with different countries and the Economic Partnership Agreement between Mexico and Japan is signed in 2005. This agreement gave the guideline for Japanese investment and generating jobs, significantly increase the Japanese immigrant in Mexico (a total of 8,387 Japanese residents are recorded according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs data (**Graph 1**)). In addition, it is interesting that Japanese automotive companies settled in Mexico (Mazda and Honda in 2011 and Nissan in 2012).

Japanese migration in Jalisco

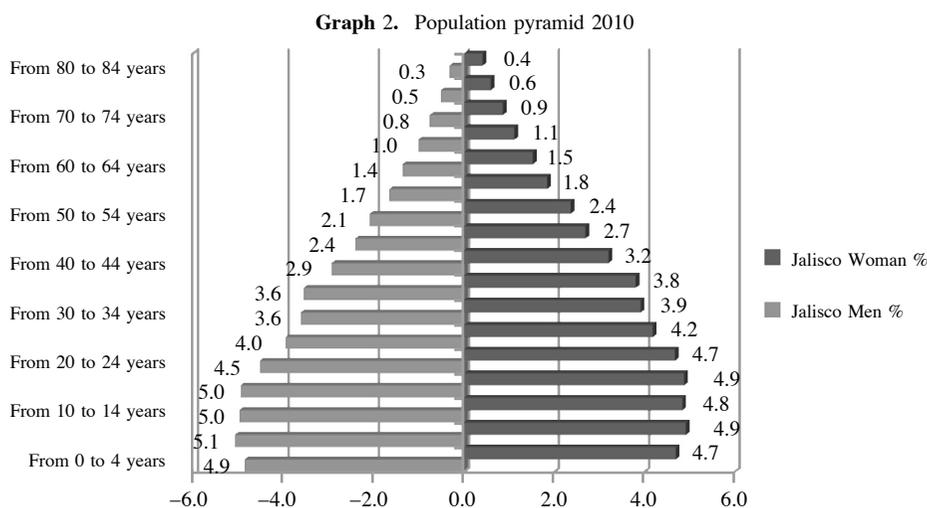
Jalisco state plays an important role in foreign migration. This entity is characterized by trade and maintaining a diversification product in the market, and it is one of the entities that population of Jalisco State ranks the fourth place in the Republic (represents 6.5% of Mexico), in addition, the period from 1990 to 2010 this percentage has remained constant (See **Table 1**).

In 2010, the average age of population is relatively young (25years). This means that a little over the half of the population is under 25years, and also presents an important urban, economic and cultural development. This is one of the factors by which Japan took the initiative to invest in Mexico.

Table 1. Total population and proportion of the State of Jalisco and Mexico

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
United Mexican State	80,840,622	91,067,435	95,753,396	100,638,078	110,991,953
Jalisco	5,262,612	5,984,039	6,266,738	6,565,797	7,266,952
Jalisco (ratio)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5

Source: Basad on data from the Census of Population and Housing 2000 and 2010, Census of Population: 1995, 2005



Source: Basad on data from the Census of Population and Housing 2010.

The population structure of the State of Jalisco is noted that in the age groups under 19 the number of men is more than that of women and in the age group of over the 20, it is reversed, in other words, the percentage of women makes a minimum difference compared to males (See **Graph 2**).

As the growth of population in comparison between Jalisco, and national, it is noted that the trend of the growth rates is similar and where a further increase is reflected in the Jalisco entity level national in the year of 2010 is 2.1% (See **Table 2**).

Also in the state of Jalisco the population according to Census of Population and Housing 1990, 2000 and 2010 of INEGI, 144 Japanese immigrants were recorded in 1990, 203 in 2000 and 221 in 2010, representing a rate of growth of 2.1% during the period from 1990 to 2010, although Jalisco State is one of the states

Table 2. Growth ratio 1990-2010

	1990-1995	1995-2000	2000-2005	2005-2010
México	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.1
Jalisco	2.1	1.1	0.8	2.2

Source: Based on data from the Census of Population and Housing 2000 and 2010 Census of Population: 1995, 2005

that has more US foreign population (enrollment is 68,843), according to census data.

The increase of Japanese immigrants depends on the implementation of FDI because the Nikkei show the arithmetic increase while Japanese immigrants from the investment is random, but at the same time can cause a instant-provisional growth, since not only workers of investment companies but also their families come. In this regard, the location of Japanese investment is governed not only by the strategic location but also depends on the daily life in the places where the Japanese live.

According to INEGI data, as mentioned above, Jalisco recorded 221 Japanese immigrants and its structure is shown in **Graph 3**.

Importantly, the greater number of men live than women in the state and this tendency is remarkable from the age of 45-69 years. In the case of women, the greater number of women live from the age of 25-39 years, but women aged from 35 to 39 years excel in all ages (9.5%).

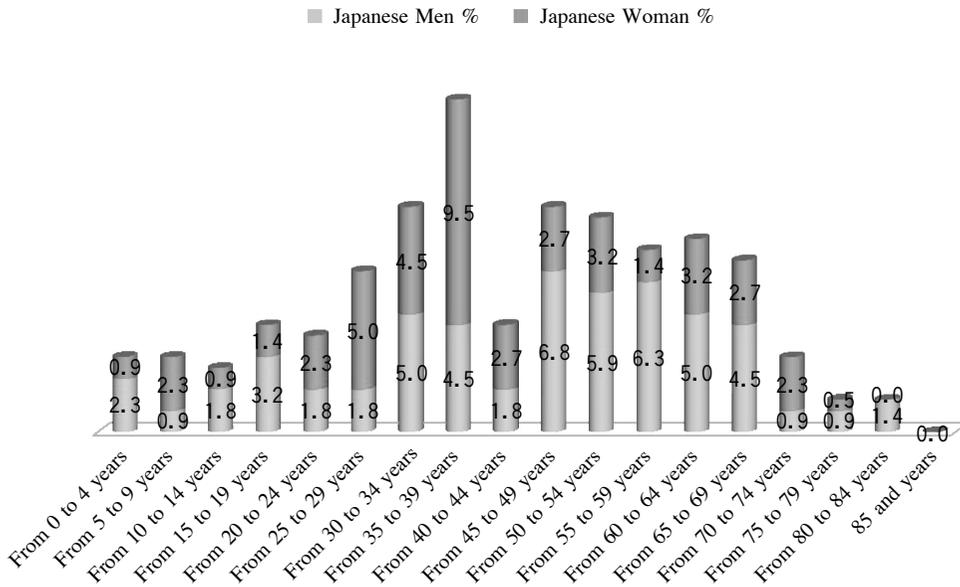
ZMG is also considered important part of the state of Jalisco, because most foreigners live in the metropolis. Also this area is composed of eight suburban municipalities surrounding Guadalajara Pearl as Zapopan, Tonalá, Tlaquepaque, Tlajomulco, El Salto and Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos, being the municipality with more population density that of Guadalajara, followed by Zapopan, according the figures that reflect the population and housing censuses. Thus ZMG is the second most populous metropolis of Mexico, with 4,340,590 inhabitant in 2010.

Also about the population growth rate in all municipalities of ZMG, Ixtlahuacán de los Membrillos and Tlajomulco show more population growth in the period from 2005 to 2010.

With regard to the Perla Tapatía⁷⁾ it is observed that people tend to move to the

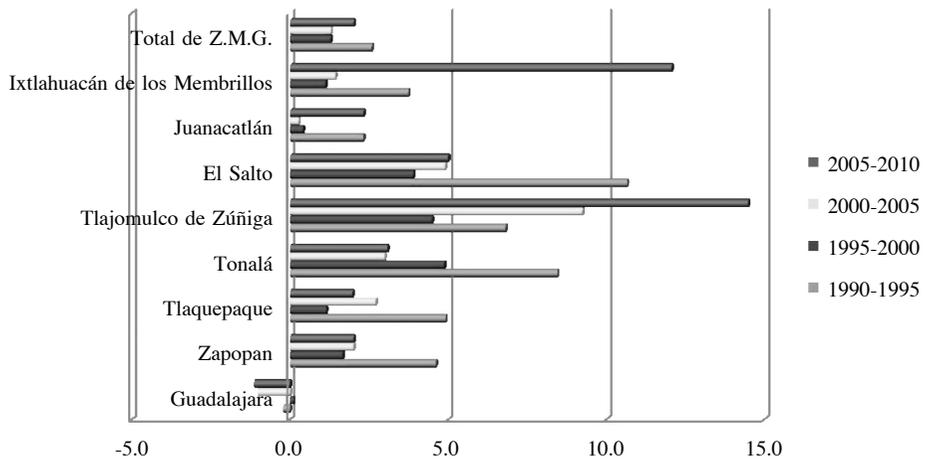
7) “Perla Tapatía” means the center region of Guadalajara.

Graph 3. Japanese Population in Jalisco, 2010



Source: Based on data from the Census of Population and Housing 2010.

Graph 4. Growth rates in neighboring municipalities in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara 1990-2010



Source: Based on data from the Census of Population and Housing 2000 and 2010 Census of Population: 1995, 2005.

neighboring towns despite its growth, geographic expansion and equipment not only increase the social welfare , but also becomes a center of touristic, economic attraction and foreign investment, which translates into a competitive economic development.

This development reflects the demand of this great city as centralization or socioeconomic predominance historically fulfilled over large regions: Central - West and North Pacific of country.

Regions a greater or lesser extent have functioned as market areas for the product supply of Guadalajara. In particular it is an offer from industrial, commercial and distributive activities and services to businesses and families.

A study about the competitiveness of Mexican Institute for Competitiveness (IMCO) define that the competitiveness is for all countries as: the ability to attract and retain investment and talent. There is a comparative analysis between Mexico and BRICS economies; Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. These countries are at the center of world attention for their high growth rates.

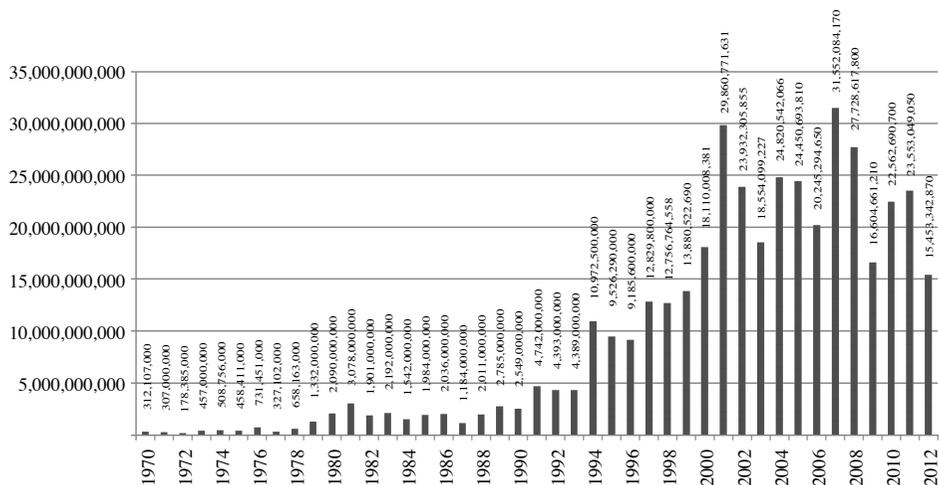
Our productivity is stagnant due to the crises which have emerged over the past thirty years. On the other hand, Mexico has achieved significant national development by the automotive, electronics and aerospace industries.

Mexico grew through a process of industrialization and migration from the countryside to the city. We can not compete with advanced economies because we have failed to innovate and transform our business environment at the same speed.

As described above, it is important to know and understand the behavior of Japanese people who are in our country as investment recipient. Can be seen in **Graph 5** according to data presented by the World Bank, FDI increased for the year 1994, after being approved the Law of FDI in 1993, its aim is to increase direct investment to national economic development. Also, in recent years FDI has a crucial low due to the economic crisis of 2008-2009.

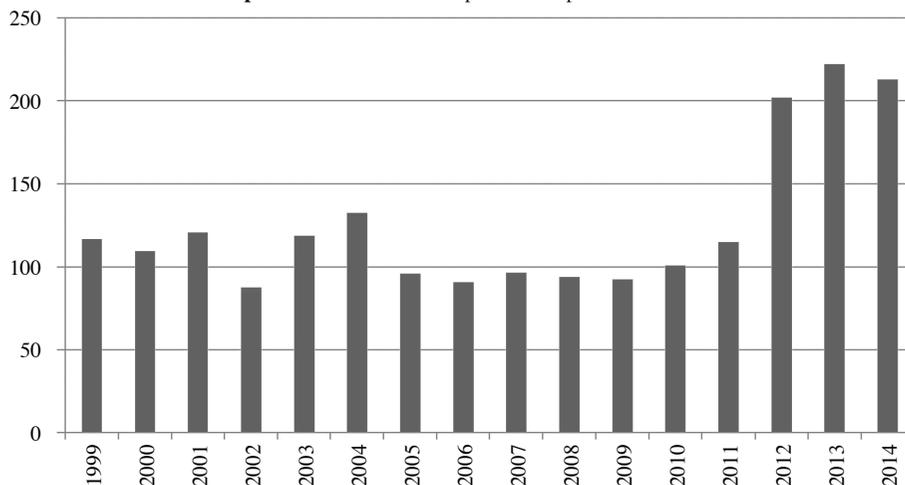
Just as FDI has been an increase, the number of Japanese companies has also increased as shown in **Graph 5** and **6**.

Graph 5. Foreign Direct Investment in Mexico 1970-2012



Source: Based on data from the World Bank

Graph 6. FDI flows with Japanese companies 1999-2014



Source: data of the Ministry of Economy

Implementation methodology and survey design

This survey intends to provide an overview how Japanese migrants live in ZMG. To do a field study, we selected 50 Japanese residents randomly as a sample for our questionnaire. The breakdown is 30 family and 20 of single person. As a

result 25 questionnaires were answered, so the response rate was 50%. The result of this survey will be presented as a primary / raw data.

The questionnaire is composed of 4 sections, which will focus on the following:

1. Health
2. Education
3. Housing
4. Basic consumption basket

This structure of the questionnaire was based on criteria developed by Levy and Anderson, assuming a proposal by the United Nations Organization; establishing various factors used to evaluate the standard of living of the inhabitants of a territory, including the following highlights (López-Calva, et al, 2004:..p.4 et seq).

Human Development Index: a social and statistical indicator. This is based on the analysis of three parameters:

1. A long and healthy life, measured life expectancy at birth (medical situation, transportation, housing, leisure, basic basket).
2. Educational level, studying the rate of adult literacy and enrollment at various stages of the education system (primary, secondary and higher education) (induction level)
3. Quantification of a decent standard of living, measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), in order to make comparisons (production of final goods and services).⁸⁾

8) The formula for calculating the Human Development Index (HDI) is a simple average of the three sources: $HDI = 1/3 (IEV) + 1/3 (IE) + 1/3 (PIB)$ Where: IEV = Index Life Expectancy, IE = index Education index GDP PIB =. In the case of the Human Development Report of Mexico it adapts the original formula and generate an HDI for each of the Mexican states, from which the national HDI is calculated. The specific formula for the national HDI: $IEV = \frac{\sum \{ [IEV_e - IEV_{mín m}] / [IEV_{max m} - IEV_{mín m}] \}}$ where the subscript e indicates the state of the Republic of reference, the subscript min m refers to country that has the lowest value of the variable in question and the subscript max m the country with the highest value of the variable in question. The IE index is, in turn, composed of two indicators. First, the Adult Literacy Index (AI): $AI = \frac{\sum \{ [IA_e - Jamin m] / [IA_{max m} - Jamin m] \}}$, and secondly, the gross enrollment ratio (IM): $IM = \frac{\sum \{ [IM_e - IM_{mín m}] / [IM_{max m} - IM_{mín m}] \}}$ where the following weights apply: $IE = 2/3 [IA] + 1/3 [IM]$ Meanwhile, the index of gross domestic product (GDP) is calculated by adjusting the national GDP and purchasing power parity (PPP) (with respect to dólarde the United States of America) and then apply the formula: $PIB = \frac{\sum \{ [\log (kid) - \log (PIB_{mín m})] / [\log (PIB_{max m}) - \log (PIB_{mín m})] \}}$. (López-Calva, 2004: p 11 et seq.).

With this in mind, a questionnaire was designed and carried out in July, 2012 in ZMG.

Results of the questionnaire to Japanese residents

Note that the collected data are absolute and discretionary without neglecting the privacy of respondents. What this study tries to will serve a basis for any future research as a result of empirical social survey. If further increases the level and quality of life of the Japanese in any state of the Republic, representatively it could promote foreign direct investment, and even tourism in Mexico.

Section 1. Health

Health is a very important factor in society. It is one of the priorities of governments in reducing mortality and increasing life expectancy of the community. **Table 3** reflects the total number of medical units reflected until 2013 according to INEGI.

Health is important for the quality of life, because a person must maintain good health and nutrition to achieve their individual and social welfare. **Table 4** shows the total population affiliated to different medical institutions where it is reflected in Jalisco 100 percent of its population, 101.2% corresponds to the total entitled to health services, ie, according to INEGI data the result may be higher because there are people who can be affiliated to two institutions at a time, while in ZMG represents 61.3%.

It notes that the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS) is one of the medical institutions affiliated largest concentration of population registers.

Based on the results of the survey, it found that nearly half of Japanese (46%) affiliate to IMSS and 36% of them belong to a private institution; and a minimum ratio (4%) affiliate to the Institute for Social Security and Services for State Workers (ISSSTE).

Despite high IMSS affiliation, more than half of Japanese population currently lives in Jalisco prefer private hospital medical services (60%); while a quarter (25%)

Lifestyle of the Japanese community in the State of Jalisco

Table 3. Private Medical Units

Year	Jalisco
2004	175
2005	190
2006	189
2007	193
2008	187
2009	191
2010	209
2011	214
2012	212
2013	214

Source: INEGI.

Table 4. Total beneficiaries in health services

Name	Population Total	Total population by derechohabien cia provided health services	Beneficiaries	IMSS beneficiaries	ISSSTE beneficiaries
Jalisco	7264013	7350682	4709272	3043656	208646
Z.M.G.	4362270	4456084	2832216	2214011	109223
Jalisco %		101.2	64.8	41.9	2.9
Z.M.G. %	60.1	61.3	39.0	30.5	1.5

Source: INEGI 2010

goes to private physician; 17% are beneficiaries of public institutions.

The specialized areas of institutions that Japanese society frequent are internal medicine (34%), following pediatric (24%), dentistry (18%) and 12% for surgery and only 9% for gynecology.

18% of family doctor dominate the Japanese language, 4% in English only; and finally 4% is bilingual, fluent in both English and Spanish languages. Japanese do not cause major problem in the difference of language, and they adapt to the language, either Spanish or English, they require a good service.

Section 2. Education

Education is the engine of development for the generation of human resources, quality, innovation, etc. Human capital investment allows the individual to find better employment opportunities where they can apply their knowledge and skills.

In Jalisco there are 5,619 pre-schools, 6,179 elementary schools, 1,777 middle education schools. In addition, there are 70 Adult Education Centers, 2,291 middle schools, 818 high schools and 816 educational institutions in higher education.⁹⁾

About the superior level, ZMG has public and private universities, where the University of Guadalajara concentrates most of students enrolled in the Middle Superior System (SEMS) and the Regional and Thematic University distribute in different regions of the State Centers.

It notes that there is a primary school by Japanese language, which is endorsed by the Ministry of Education, for the purpose of study about Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan. This school was founded in 1981 and is one of the 4 schools where classes are offered in the afternoon each day on weekdays (quasi-full time). If necessary, the Japanese children concerned age can take evening classes, this Jaapanese school is called “Japanese Association of Guadalajara”.

However, referring to American schools, one would think that the English language is essential in the education of Japanese children, but it was found that most children (68%) do not attend schools in bilingual type where all subjects are taught in English in ZMG, only 28% do so.

The motivation that parents of children enroll their children in American schools is as following. The results show that 33% of Japanese parents enroll their children in the American School with the reason that it is a multilingual school, 17% do so by recommendations from their peers and 50% for other reasons.

Section 3. Housing

In 2010 Jalisco recorded 3,687,193 inhabitants according to data presented by INEGI. The owners of some Japanese companies get their homes when colleagues

9) See: Jalisco Secretariat of Education. Coordination of Planning and Educational Evaluation Statistics and Information Systems <http://sig.jalisco.gob.mx/escuelas/completo.htm>.

come from Japan; because they do not know the city, and they have complication in communication, because the language is somewhat subjective, some of the Japanese settle in Jalisco support their partners with a proportion to their rent, often up to 50% of the total.

The Japanese don't have to worry about places to live in, because in ZMG, they have their own private area, thanks to entrepreneurs currently living in the city, get them house (of course rent) for as long as they need stay either for business or holiday.

In addition, the colonies most preferred are quiet and harmonious.

The area most populated by the Japanese, is the residential area of Providencia (40% of Japanese live in this area), because the distinction is a very elegant, full of forest, entertainment and especially charming area, besides peaceful. Guadalajara is divided into two areas, East and West, this certainly is the more affluent, and the East is the lowest economic level.

According to data from the National Population Council (COEPO) and INEGI, Providence colony has a total of 1,114 inhabitants (domestic and foreign), which recorded 293 people who come from other states or foreign.

Most of the houses in this residential colony, according to COEPO data, shows that the average number of people per household is 3 and 324 house also have a van type vehicle.

Large proportion of Japanese pay rent and finally 8% of them have their own property.

Furthermore, the houses in the division have at least 3 bedrooms considering the conditions of space.

Section 4. Basic consumption basket

The basket is the set of goods and services essential for a person or family to cover their basic needs from their income; that is, a basket is one of the necessary products to have a healthy lifestyle and quality.

The structure of household expenditures includes the following:

- Electricity consumption: the majority of the Japanese (44%) paid monthly over 100 pesos but less than 500 pesos; and second 15% of them pay more than 500 pesos but less than 1,000 pesos; Thirdly 8% of them responded that disburse more than 1,000 pesos ; and a quarter of the population pays less than 100 pesos.
- Gas consumption: we see that most Japanese citizens (44%) pay monthly from 100 pesos to 500 pesos, 24% of them pay from 500 pesos to 1,000 pesos, and only 4% pay less than 100 pesos per month.
- The expense of water is vital to our everyday life consumption and 40% of Japanese consume monthly between 100 pesos and 500 pesos; on the other hand 16% of them responded that pay commissions less than 100 pesos; 36% of them have no idea of the total amount of water bills, as the tenant in charge of this service.

The foregoing leads to the conclusion that the average monthly cost of most of the Japanese people, as regards electricity, gas and water ranges from 100 pesos to 500 pesos; acceptable amounts, so the Japanese spend an average service from 500 pesos to 1,000 pesos periodically (in short about 1,500 pesos for these three expenses).

In relation to the average costs of electricity consumption, gas and water in Japan are: electricity 1,391 pesos; gas and water 813 pesos and 691 pesos, which total 2,895 pesos equivalent to half of the average costs that were detected in the survey.

- The telephone service: the monthly fees are around 500 pesos and according to a certain number of calls, 28% of the Japanese community settled this quota. Surpassing the number of calls pay more than 500 pesos, which represents 16%; 12% pay more than 1,000 pesos; and moreover 36% of represents answer that they don't have any idea.

It was observed that the highest percentage of people hire one of the two telephone companies, Telmex (40%) and Megacable (32%). These companies have the first major use for the Internet service. In the connection type of Internet servers, 44% represent ADSL, CATV 20%, another 12% manage Dial Up and only a

minority of 4% using fiber optics.

Making a comparison of the tariffs of internet service with Japan, 48% answered that it is appropriate and 32% think that the rate is high and only 8% agree that it is a low rate.

Other aspects of quality of life are the disadvantages suffered by the Japanese during their stay in ZMG. The main problem considered is the culture that is completely different and second problem is the language.

In the last three years, 58% of Japanese who were surveyed have not suffered from violent incidents: only 21% have suffered from theft or injury, as well as accidents.

Conclusions

All individuals without exception, we think about how to improve our living standard, across the health, housing, good feeding, work, education, free time, etc. These aspects are only a complement, which helps us to reach the social and/or individual welfare.

In general the quality of life, many authors relate it to the economic development, because between major developments it exists, the standard of living is better for the citizens of any country. Consequently the social welfare increases, to increase the work places for the new investment companies, to increase the competitiveness, there happens the innovation and knowledge. The tourism sector also benefits by the economic development.

The growth of a city implies investment in its growth and development to obtain a higher degree of competitiveness and consequently major social welfare for its inhabitants. Therefore the investment countries, in addition to being employment generators, find between its location factors for the natural resources, the labor, safety, infrastructure, the means and services of communication, young population, in addition the country must have economic stability.

In this study most of the Japanese takes root in the residential areas of Providencia and Chapalita, both colonies are considered in the west side of the City,

according to the INEGI, there are areas of higher economic level, in accordance with the information it divides them in two areas: West and East.

In terms of medical services, most of them are provided with a familiar doctor although the majority is provided with the service of the IMSS, but they prefer the service of private hospitals. The most specializing areas to which they come often are internal medicine and pediatrics.

As a result of the survey broken down before, we can generally infer that the quality of life of the Japanese in ZMG is good.

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