

論文 / 著書情報
Article / Book Information

題目(和文)	
Title(English)	Comparative Study of the Trajectories of Chinese International Students who Graduated from Japanese Universities and Australian Universities
著者(和文)	LIUTongrui
Author(English)	Tongrui Liu
出典(和文)	学位:博士(学術), 学位授与機関:東京工業大学, 報告番号:甲第12476号, 授与年月日:2023年3月26日, 学位の種別:課程博士, 審査員:佐藤 由利子,村山 武彦,木内 豪,錦澤 滋雄,高橋 史武
Citation(English)	Degree:Doctor (Academic), Conferring organization: Tokyo Institute of Technology, Report number:甲第12476号, Conferred date:2023/3/26, Degree Type:Course doctor, Examiner:,,,,
学位種別(和文)	博士論文
Category(English)	Doctoral Thesis
種別(和文)	論文要旨
Type(English)	Summary

(博士課程)
Doctoral Program

論文要旨

THESIS SUMMARY

系・コース： 融合理工学 系
Department of Graduate major in 地球環境共創 コース
学生氏名： Liu Tongrui
Student's Name

申請学位 (専攻分野)： 博士 (学術)
Academic Degree Requested Doctor of
指導教員 (主)： 佐藤 由利子
Academic Supervisor(main)
指導教員 (副)：
Academic Supervisor(sub)

要旨 (英文 800 語程度)

Thesis Summary (approx.800 English Words)

The number of Chinese students studying abroad and those who have returned to China has significantly increased in the last two decades. Among the popular study destinations for Chinese international students, Japan and Australia are top priorities for higher education. This study aims to compare the decision-making processes, including the reasons for choosing a study destination, selecting a workplace, satisfaction with the working environment, and future settlement plans of Chinese international students who graduated from Japanese and Australian universities.

Therefore, this comparative study aims to examine the trajectories of Chinese international students who graduated from Japanese universities and Australian universities and identify the factors that influenced their decision-making processes. The study focuses on both the students who remained in the host country (stayers) and those who returned to China to work (returnees) after graduation. The life planning model serves as the theoretical basis for the study, and a mixed-method approach is employed. A questionnaire survey and interviews with Chinese international students were conducted to identify the key factors that impacted their trajectories. Additionally, interviews with human resources managers who have experience hiring Chinese international graduates in Japan, Australia, and China were conducted to provide insight into the characteristics of Chinese international students from a labor market perspective.

This study consists of two comparative studies. One is a comparative study of "stayers," which refers to those who stayed in the host country. In this study, the push-pull theory was used to explain their decision-making processes. The findings indicated that a suitable living environment, quality education, and work opportunities in the host country were common pull factors for choosing Japan and Australia as study destinations. Cultural interest and affordable tuition fees were additional pull factors for Japan, while family and friends' recommendations played a significant role in choosing Australia.

Regarding the selection of a workplace in the host country, utilizing their capacity or specialty is a pull factor for working in Japan. Meanwhile, prospects for promotion, a suitable living environment, and consideration for family members such as spouses, parents, and children are more decisive pull factors for Australian graduates. As for their future settlement, Australian graduates tend to have a stronger intention to stay in their study destination than Japan graduates. Australian permanent residency is seen as a return on their family's investment and can be listed as a significant motivation to study, work, and settle in Australia, with the support of the Chinese communities there. Conversely, institutional factors such as dissatisfaction with the working environment and the personnel evaluation system can be seen as push factors for Japan graduates.

The study also includes a comparative analysis of returnees, who are those that have returned to China and are currently working in a company. The results showed that career development, family, and promotion opportunities that were limited in the host country were top priorities in their decision-making process. Additionally, having a specialty that was in high demand and experiencing stress in the host country were strong motivations for Australia returnees to return to China. The investigation into the reasons for choosing a workplace revealed that personal and work capacity cultivation and location played a significant role in the returnees' decision-making. In contrast, the prospect of promotion and convenience for their family were primary factors for Australia returnees when selecting a workplace.

In terms of the major contributions and challenges of returnees in their workplace, Japan returnees' human capital was reflected in their ability to bridge China's and Japan's markets. Australia returnees' human

capital was increased by the language proficiency and experience they acquired in the host country. However, both Japan and Australia returnees experienced work overtime situations as a significant challenge.

In conclusion, based on the life planning model, this comparative study indicates that the macro factor (policies) in the host country have a significant impact on Chinese international students' trajectories. The international student policies affect their decision-making in choosing a study destination, while the migration policies influence their future settlement. Additionally, beneficial policies promoted by the Chinese government can impact returnees' decision-making in selecting a workplace and location. Overall, this study highlights the complexity of Chinese international students' decision-making processes in choosing a study destination, selecting a workplace, and settling in the host country or returning to China. It also emphasizes the importance of considering various factors, including macro factors (policies), meso factors (institutional factors), and individual factors, to better understand their trajectories and experiences.

備考：論文要旨は、和文 2000 字と英文 300 語を 1 部ずつ提出するか、もしくは英文 800 語を 1 部提出してください。

Note : Thesis Summary should be submitted in either a copy of 2000 Japanese Characters and 300 Words (English) or 1copy of 800 Words (English).

注意：論文要旨は、東工大リサーチリポジトリ(T2R2)にてインターネット公表されますので、公表可能な範囲の内容で作成してください。

Attention: Thesis Summary will be published on Tokyo Tech Research Repository Website (T2R2).