

Research Project Commissioned by Ministry of Justice, 2016

**Analytical Report of the
Foreign Residents Survey
- Revised Edition -**

**Center for Human Rights Education and Training
June 2017**

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In June 2018, name of countries/regions was unified in conformity with that of the Ministry of Justice.

Foreword

As globalization of international society advances, Japan is also advancing the development and study of an environment needed to realize a society in which Japanese people can coexist with foreign nationals.

Moreover, Tokyo, the capital of Japan, plans to host the Olympic and Paralympic Games in 2020.

In the midst of such circumstances, public demonstrations that include so-called “hate speech” have been held in recent years in Japan. In local communities as well, various human rights problems have occurred around foreign nationals because of differences in language and culture or lack of understanding in communities.

Therefore, with the purpose of making basic materials for human rights promotion and protection measures concerning foreign nationals in Japan, the Center for Human Rights Education and Training conducted a survey to get grasp on specifically what human rights problems were faced by foreign residents in Japan.

The survey was conducted with the cooperation of 37 cities and wards across Japan, by mailing questionnaires to 18,500 foreign residents in Japan who were chosen at random from the basic resident registration of those cities and wards, receiving responses from 4,252 residents.

An expert review committee was established to conduct this survey, with Takashi Miyajima, honorary professor of sociology at Ochanomizu University acting as chairman, and committee members including Hiroko Akizuki, professor of international human rights law at the Asia University Faculty of International Relations, Senichi Obayashi, professor of statistics at the Teikyo University Faculty of Economics, and Chizuko Kawamura, professor at the Daito Bunka University Faculty of Social-Human Environmentology, who specializes in research on anthropology and multiculturalism.

We wish to express our deep gratitude to all of the foreign nationals and cities and wards that cooperated in conducting this survey.

March 2017

Center for Human Rights Education and Training

1. Summary of the Survey

1.1 Purpose of the Survey

In recent years, the number of foreign nationals coming to Japan has increased continuously, reaching a record high of approximately 23.21 million (including repeat visitors) in 2016. Furthermore, as the number of foreign residents in Japan also reached a record high of approximately 2.31 million in June 2016, various human rights problems have arisen revolving around foreign nationals, stemming from differences in language and culture.

The Human Rights Bodies of the Ministry of Justice has offered human rights counseling to foreign nationals who cannot speak Japanese fluently by establishing the “Human Rights Counseling Centers for Foreigners”, and has made efforts in awareness-raising activities, with “Respect the Rights of foreigners” as a target in its awareness-raising activities.

In light of the recent increase of foreign nationals visiting Japan, this survey was conducted with the purpose of obtaining basic materials for studying how to enrich and promote efforts by the Human Rights Bodies of the Ministry of Justice regarding human rights of foreign nationals. It was made to get a grasp on the human rights conditions revolving around foreign nationals, asking foreign nationals who reside in Japan about their experiences with discrimination and prejudice, and how they feel about measures taken by the national government.

1.2 Survey subjects, questions, methods, etc.

1.2.1 Survey subjects

The subjects of this survey were foreign nationals age 18 or older residing in 37 cities and wards across Japan (people who do not have Japanese nationality but have resided in Japan legally for a certain period of time (including stateless people, but excluding people here for short visits such as tourism)).

1.2.2 Survey areas

The survey was conducted in 37 cities and wards across Japan.

Sapporo; Utsunomiya; Isesaki; Ota; Saitama; Kawaguchi; Chiba; Ichikawa; Matsudo; Minato, Tokyo; Koto, Tokyo; Shinagawa, Tokyo; Meguro, Tokyo; Setagaya, Tokyo; Nakano, Tokyo; Katsushika, Tokyo; Edogawa, Tokyo; Hachioji; Yokohama; Kawasaki; Sagami-hara; Niigata; Gifu; Shizuoka; Hamamatsu; Nagoya; Toyohashi; Toyota; Yokkaichi; Kyoto; Osaka; Sakai; Higashiosaka; Kobe; Himeji; Amagasaki; Fukuoka.

1.2.3 Survey scale

500 people per city or ward (chosen at random (by simple random sampling) from the basic resident registration)

37 cities and wards × 500 people = 18,500 people in total

1.2.4 Survey method

Self-administered questionnaires were mailed to subjects (also collected by mail)

1.2.5 Survey topics

- A. The foreign nationals' interactions with Japanese people in their local area
- B. The presence of discrimination and prejudice in Japanese society
- C. Expressions of discrimination against foreign nationals
- D. Measures to eliminate discrimination and prejudice

1.2.6 Survey period

November 14th to December 5th, 2016

1.2.7 Questionnaire languages

The survey was offered in 14 languages.

Japanese, Chinese (simplified and traditional written Chinese), Korean, Portuguese, English, Tagalog, Vietnamese, Spanish, Thai, Indonesian, Nepalese, Russian, Burmese

1.2.8 Responses collected

Valid responses collected: 4,252 (collection rate of 23.0%)

1.2.9 Review committee

An expert review committee was established to conduct this survey.

The review committee members and meetings are as follows.

A. Review committee members

Professor Hiroko Akizuki

Asia University Faculty of International Relations

Professor Senichi Obayashi

Teikyo University Faculty of Economics

Professor Chizuko Kawamura

Daito Bunka University Faculty of Social-Human Environmentology

Chairman: Honorary Professor Takashi Miyajima,

B. Review committee meetings

1st meeting: April 18th, 2016

Confirmed the purpose of the survey

Discussed the survey methods, etc.

2nd meeting: May 23rd, 2016

Discussed the survey design, etc.

3rd meeting: June 27th, 2016

Discussed the survey topics, etc.

4th meeting: July 23rd, 2016

Discussed the aggregation and analysis policy, etc.

5th meeting: March 9th, 2017

Discussed the survey results

Discussed the report framework plan, etc.

6th meeting: March 16th, 2017

Discussed the report plan

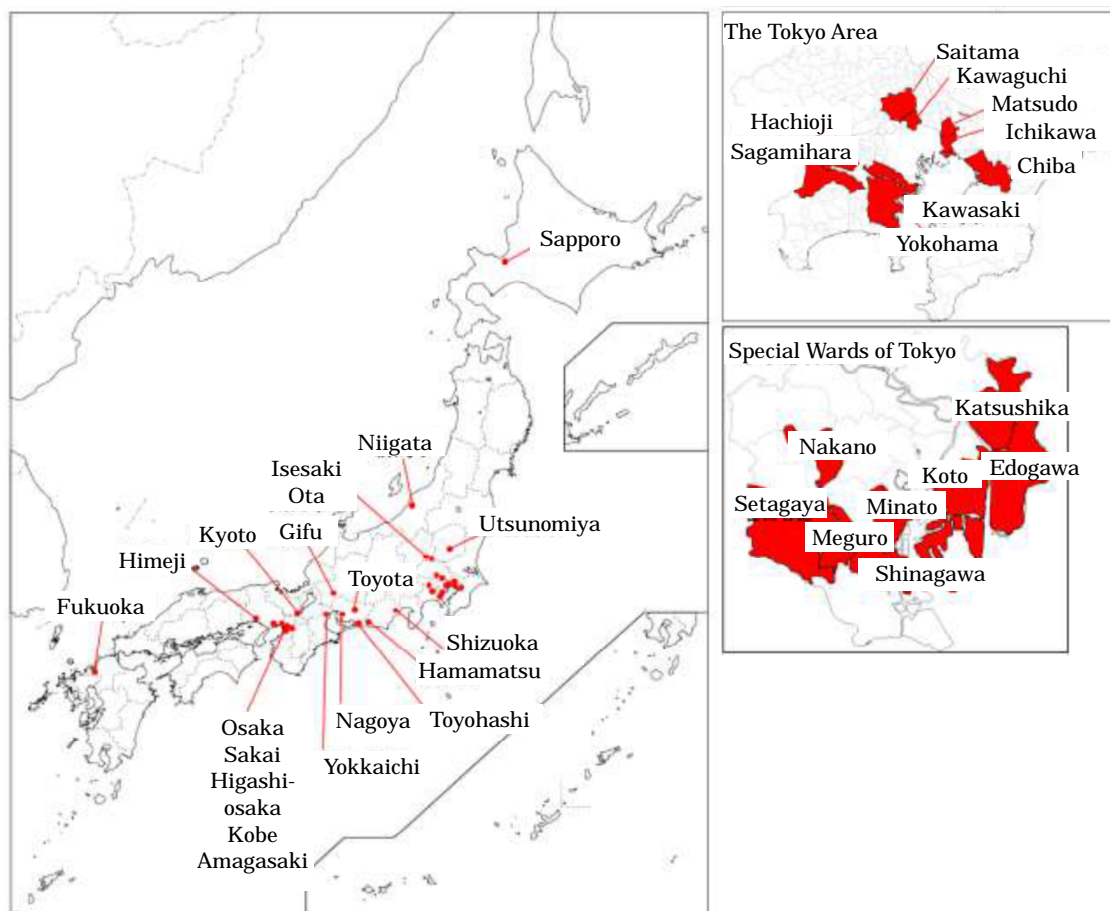
2. Summary of the Survey Results

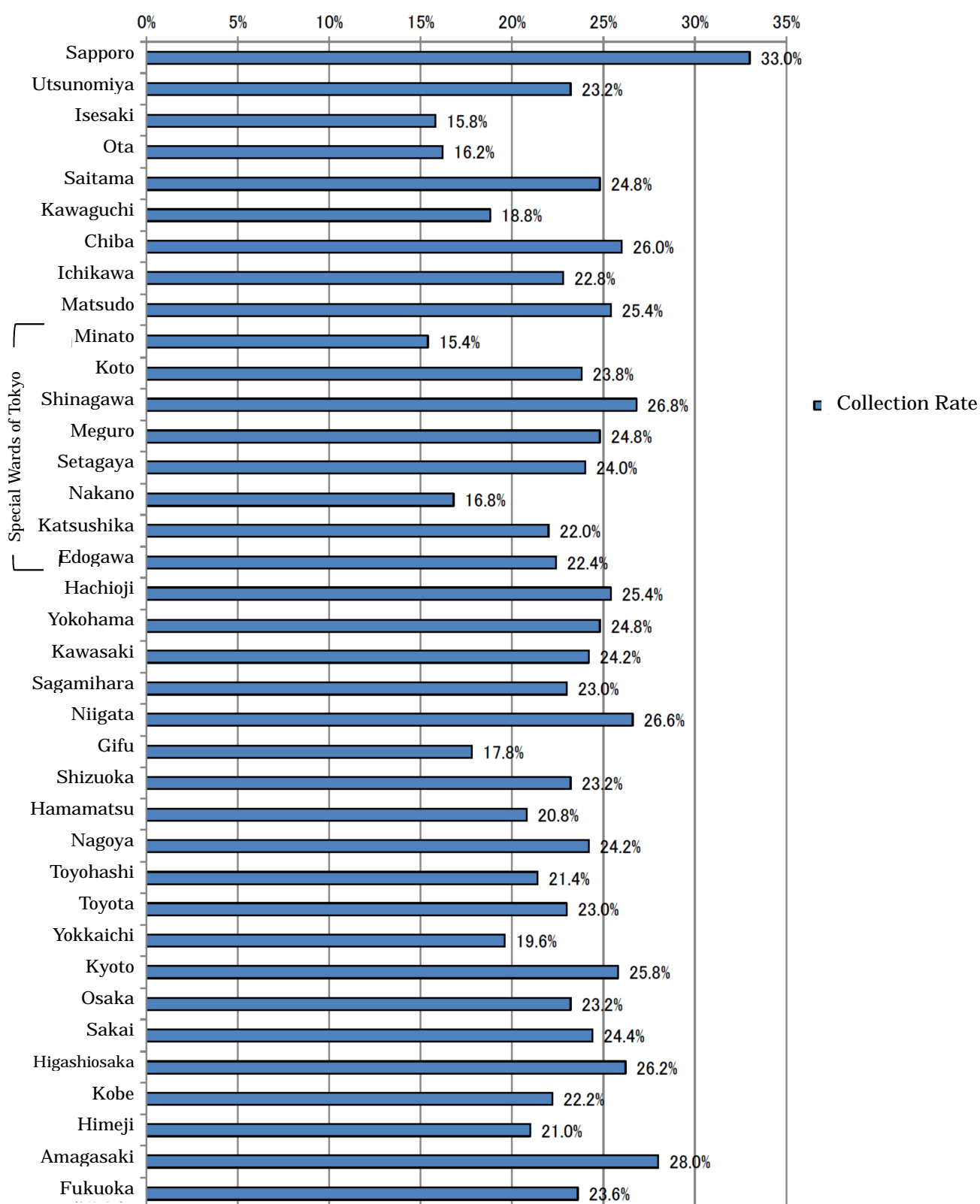
2.1 Collection of questionnaires

The survey was conducted with the cooperation of 37 cities and wards across Japan, by mailing questionnaires to 500 foreign nationals selected randomly in each city or ward from the basic resident registration, then collecting the completed questionnaires by mail. In consideration for survey subjects who are not fluent in Japanese, in addition to questionnaires in Japanese and English, questionnaires were also enclosed translated into the language estimated to be the subject's native language selected from above-mentioned "questionnaire languages".

Of the 18,500 subjects of the survey, questionnaires were collected from 4,252 people or 23.0%. The highest collection rate was in Sapporo at 33.0%, while the lowest was in Minato, Tokyo at just 15.4%.

Looking at the collection rate, only Sapporo exceeded 30%, while 29 cities and wards including Amagasaki were in the 20% range, and Yokkaichi numbered among 7 cities and wards that fell below 20%.





*Listed in the order of municipality codes set forth by the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications

2.2 Attributes of respondents

2.2.1 Gender (Survey Question 5-1)

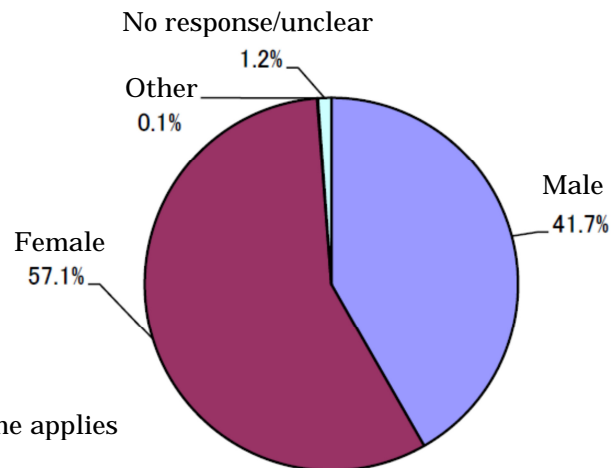
Looking at the gender ratio of respondents, men accounted for 41.7% and women 57.1%.

[Gender]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Male	1774 (41.7%)
2	Female	2426 (57.1%)
3	Other	3 (0.1%)
	No response/ unclear	49 (1.2%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)

*This ratio rounds off to one decimal place (same applies below)



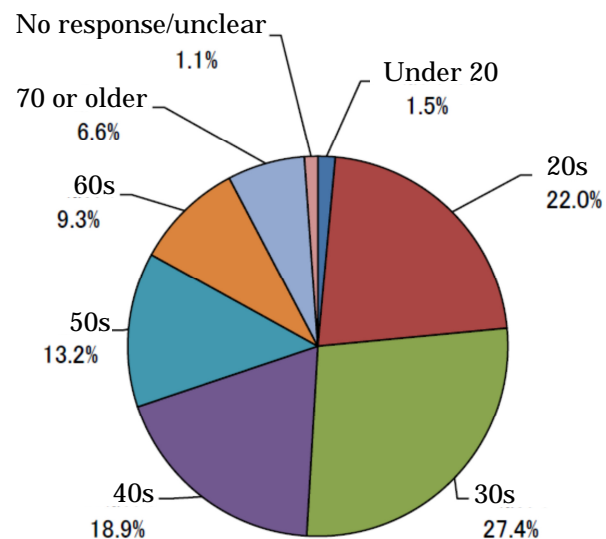
2.2.2 Age group (Survey Question 5-2)

Looking at the age group ratio of respondents, respondents in their 30s were the largest group at 27.4%, followed by those in their 20s at 22.0%, those in their 40s at 18.9%, and those in their 50s at 13.2%. The 4 age groups above accounted for approximately 80% of all respondents.

[Age]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Under 20	63 (1.5%)
2	20s	936 (22.0%)
3	30s	1167 (27.4%)
4	40s	804 (18.9%)
5	50s	560 (13.2%)
6	60s	394 (9.3%)
7	70 or older	280 (6.6%)
	No response/ unclear	48 (1.1%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



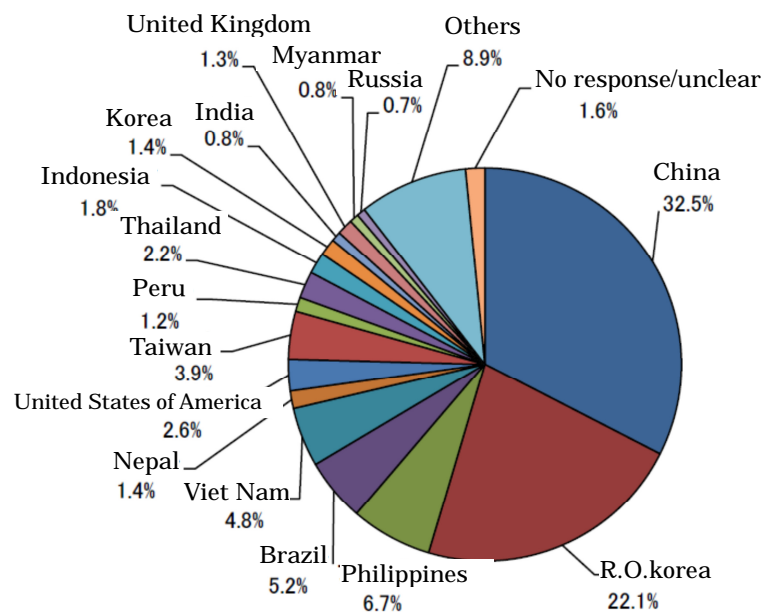
2.2.3 Nationality /region of origin (Survey Question 5-3)

Looking at the ratio of nationality/region of origin of respondents, China accounted for 32.5% and R.O.Korea for 22.1%, with respondents from these two countries together constituting a majority. These were followed by the Philippines with 6.7% and Brazil with 5.2%, with each of the other nationalities/regions of origin accounting for less than 5% each.

[Nationality/Region]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	China	1382 (32.5%)
2	R.O.Korea	941 (22.1%)
3	Philippines	285 (6.7%)
4	Brazil	221 (5.2%)
5	Viet Nam	206 (4.8%)
6	Nepal	61 (1.4%)
7	United States of America	111 (2.6%)
8	Taiwan	167 (3.9%)
9	Peru	50 (1.2%)
10	Thailand	94 (2.2%)
11	Indonesia	75 (1.8%)
12	Korea	60 (1.4%)
13	India	34 (0.8%)
14	United Kingdom	56 (1.3%)
15	Myanmar	32 (0.8%)
16	Russia	30 (0.7%)
17	Others	380 (8.9%)
	No response/ unclear	67 (1.6%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



*Countries/regions are listed in the order that choices were listed on the questionnaire.

2.2.4 Status of residence (Survey Question 5-4)

Looking at the ratio of respondents by status of residence, 30.4% are “general permanent residents”, 17.6% are “special permanent residents”, 9.0% are “long-term residents”, and 39.7% are “other” covering any other statuses of residence, while 3.3% did not respond or gave an unclear response to this question.

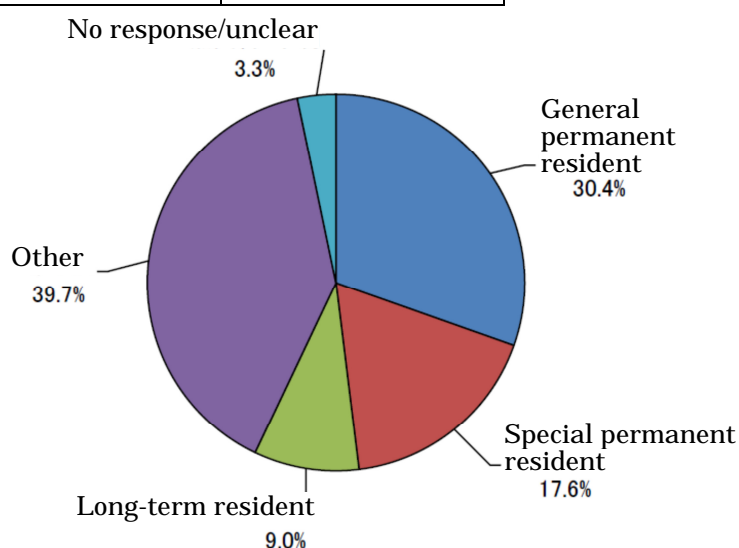
Note:

* Status of residence is the status required for a foreign national to reside (stay) in Japan. Statuses of residence are defined by the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act. Compared with the ratio by status of residence in foreign resident statistics collected by the Ministry of Justice, more respondents to this survey have “special permanent residents” or “long-term resident” status, while fewer respondents to this survey have “general permanent residents” or “other” status.

[Status of residence]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	General permanent resident	1293 (30.4%)
2	Special permanent resident	750 (17.6%)
3	Long-term resident	383 (9.0%)
4	Other (to study, spouse of Japanese citizen etc., family stay, skills training, designated activities, specialist in humanities/international business etc.)	1686 (39.7%)
	No response/ unclear	140 (3.3%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



2.2.5 About your activities in Japanese society (Survey Question 5-5)

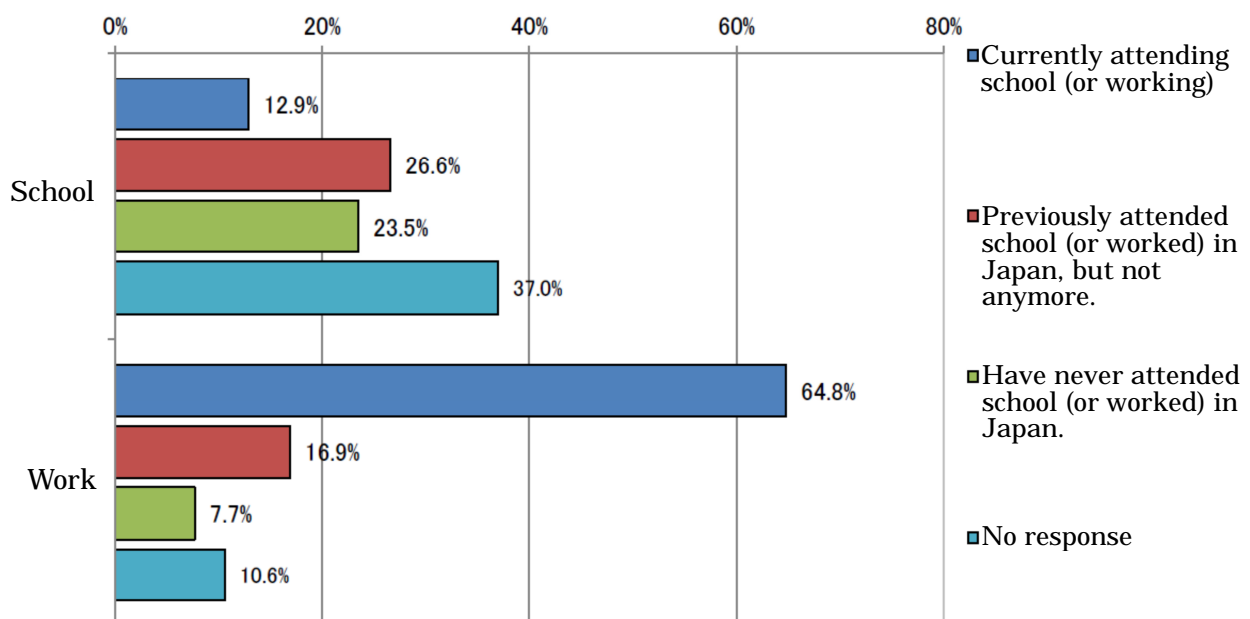
Looking at school attendance of respondents, 12.9% are currently attending school, while 50.1% are not attending school.

Looking at the employment status of respondents, 64.8% are currently working in Japan. Together with the ratio of those who worked previously, 81.7% have worked in Japan at some point.

[Activities in Japanese society]

n=4252

	Currently attending school (or working) (Ratio)	Previously attended school (or worked) in Japan, but not anymore. (Ratio)	Have never attended school (or worked) in Japan. (Ratio)	No response (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
School	548 (12.9%)	1129 (26.6%)	1001 (23.5%)	1574 (37.0%)	4252 (100.0%)
Work	2756 (64.8%)	720 (16.9%)	326 (7.7%)	450 (10.6%)	4252 (100.0%)



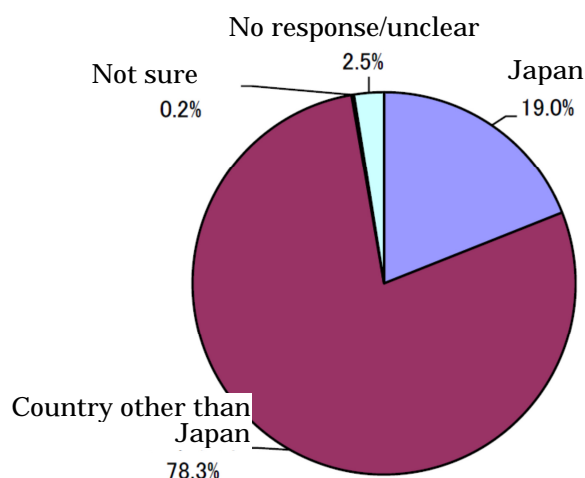
2.2.6 Place of birth (Survey Question 5-6)

Looking at the place of birth of respondents, 19.0% were born in Japan, while 78.3% were born other than Japan.

[Place of birth]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Japan	808 (19.0%)
2	Country other than Japan	3328 (78.3%)
3	Not sure	9 (0.2%)
	No response/ unclear	107 (2.5%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



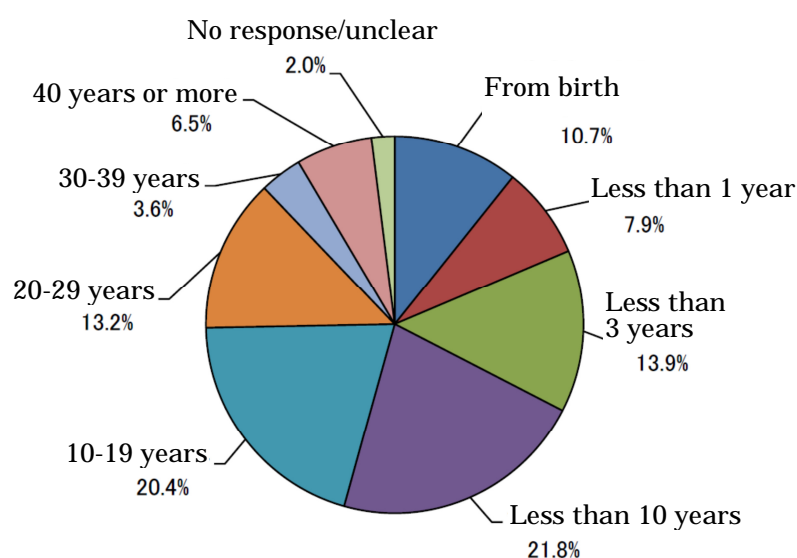
2.2.7 Total length of residence in Japan (Survey Question 5-7)

Looking at the length of residence in Japan of respondents, 21.8% responded “less than 10 years” making them the largest group, followed by “10-19 years” at 20.4%, “less than 3 years” at 13.9%, and “less than 1 year” at 7.9%. These four groups accounted for approximately two thirds of all respondents. In comparison, 13.2% said “20-29 years”, 3.6% said “30-39 years”, and 6.5% said “40 years or longer”, so the three groups of long term residents who have resided in Japan for 20 years or longer accounted for approximately 20%. 10.7% of respondents said “from birth”.

[Total length of residence in Japan]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	From birth	457 (10.7%)
2	Less than 1 year	335 (7.9%)
3	Less than 3 years	593 (13.9%)
4	Less than 10 years	925 (21.8%)
5	10-19 years	866 (20.4%)
6	20-29 years	560 (13.2%)
7	30-39 years	154 (3.6%)
8	40 years or more	278 (6.5%)
	No response/ unclear	84 (2.0%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



2.2.8 Partner / cohabiter (Survey Question 5-8, 5-9)

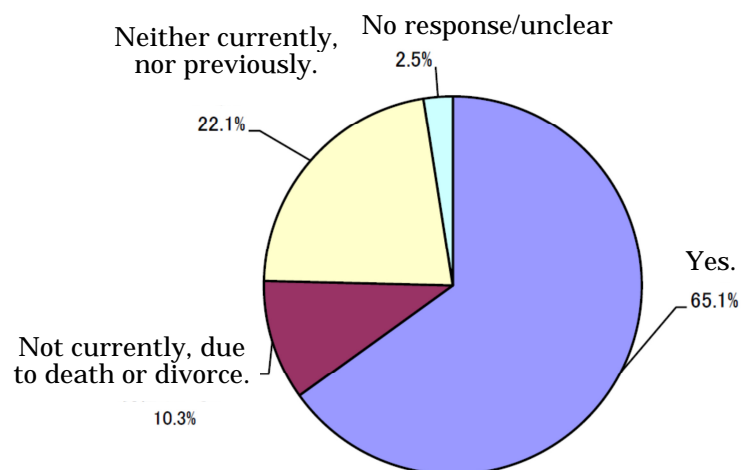
When asked “Are you married or living with a partner?”, 65.1% said “Yes”, while 10.3% said “Not currently, due to death or divorce”. Respondents were able to give multiple responses regarding the nationality of their partner, and 43.1% said the partner is/was “Japanese”. Approximately half of respondents who said “Yes” have/had a Japanese partner. 50.7% of respondents have a partner with the same nationality as themselves, and this ratio was higher than the ratio of respondents whose partners are Japanese.

Meanwhile, respondents were able to give multiple responses about whom they are living with currently, 19.7% said “Not living with anyone”, 51.5% said “my partner (boy/girl-friend or spouse)”, and 36.5% said “my children”.

[Presence of a marriage partner or cohabiter]

n=4252

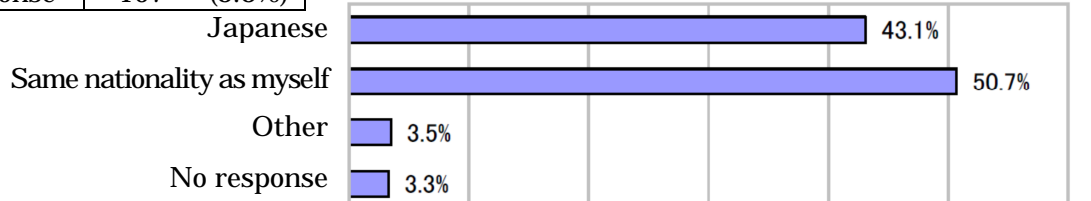
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes.	2767 (65.1%)
2	Not currently, due to death or divorce.	438 (10.3%)
3	Neither currently, nor previously.	941 (22.1%)
	No response/ unclear	106 (2.5%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



[Nationality of the partner of respondents who answered “Yes” or “Not currently, due to death or divorce” (multiple answers allowed)]

n=3205

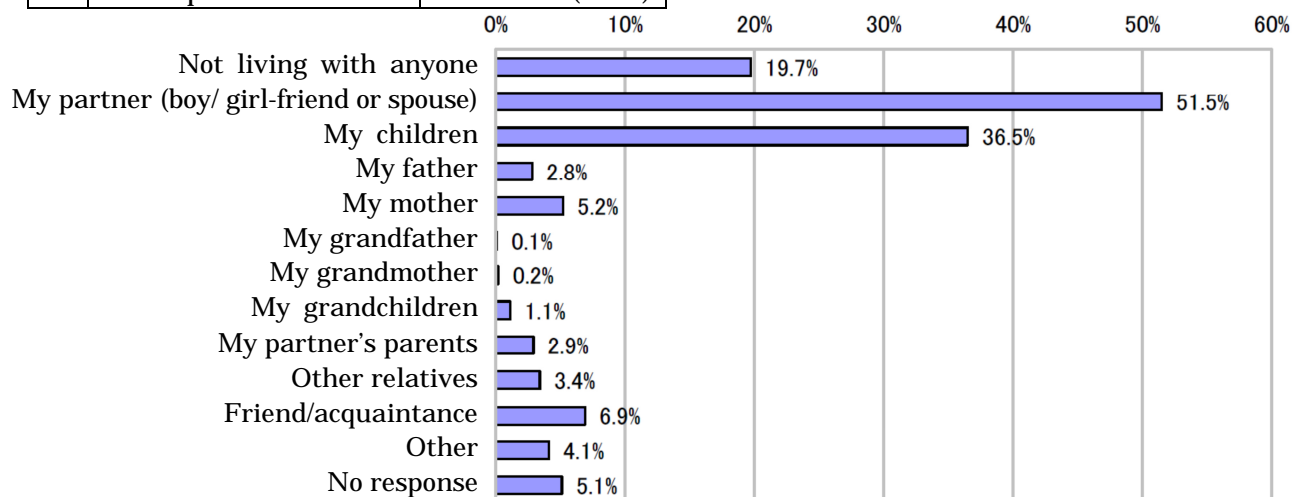
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Japanese	1381 (43.1%)
2	Same nationality as myself	1626 (50.7%)
3	Other	112 (3.5%)
	No response	107 (3.3%)



[Anyone living together currently in Japan (multiple answers allowed)]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Not living with anyone	836 (19.7%)
2	My partner (boy/ girl-friend or spouse)	2188 (51.5%)
3	My children	1551 (36.5%)
4	My father	118 (2.8%)
5	My mother	223 (5.2%)
6	My grandfather	5 (0.1%)
7	My grandmother	10 (0.2%)
8	My grandchildren	48 (1.1%)
9	My partner's parents	124 (2.9%)
10	Other relatives	144 (3.4%)
11	Friend/acquaintance	295 (6.9%)
12	Other	175 (4.1%)
	No response	218 (5.1%)



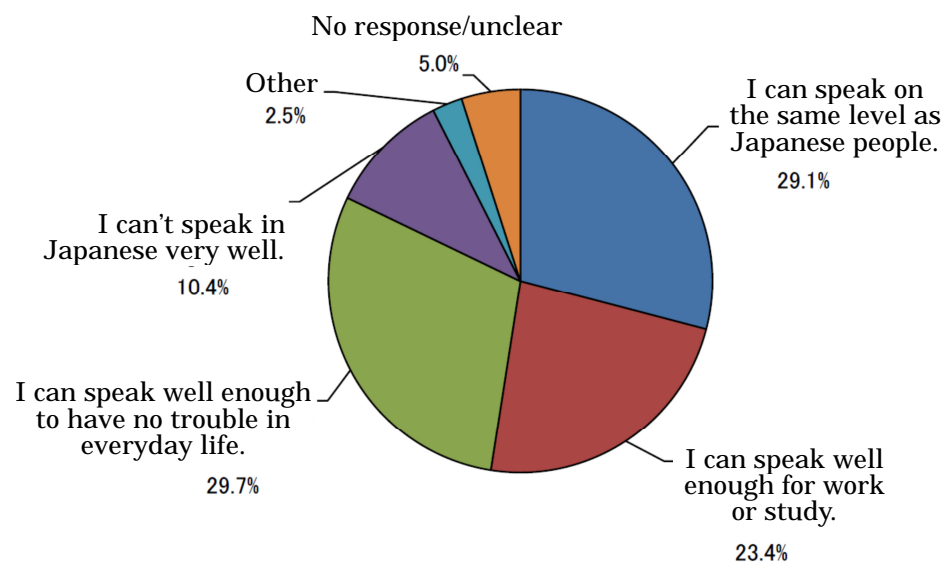
2.2.9 Ability to converse in Japanese (Survey Question 5-10)

Looking at the “extent of ability to converse in Japanese” among respondents, 29.7% said “I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life”, and 29.1% “I can speak on the same level as Japanese people”, so these two groups were nearly at the same ratio. 23.4% said “I can speak well enough for work or study”, for a total of 82.2% combined with the first two groups. Only 10.4% said “I can’t speak in Japanese very well”.

[Extent of ability to converse in Japanese]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	I can speak on the same level as Japanese people.	1236 (29.1%)
2	I can speak well enough for work or study.	995 (23.4%)
3	I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life.	1261 (29.7%)
4	I can't speak in Japanese very well.	441 (10.4%)
5	Other	108 (2.5%)
	No response/ unclear	211 (5.0%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



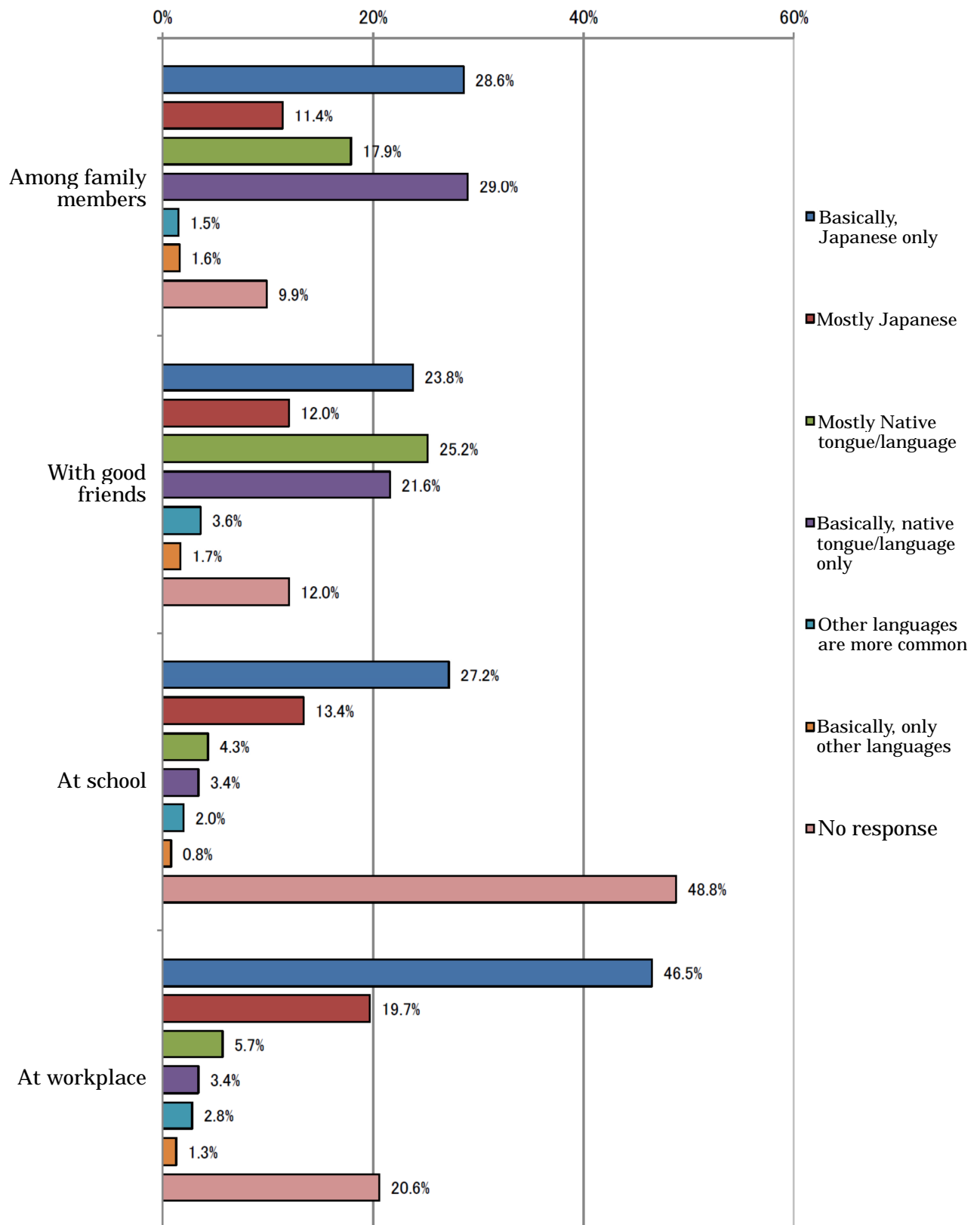
2.2.10 Language used primarily (Survey Question 5-11)

Looking at the “language used primarily” among family members by respondents, 29.0% said “Basically, native tongue/language only” making them the largest group, followed by “Basically, Japanese only” at 28.6%, “Mostly native tongue/language” at 17.9%, and “Mostly Japanese” at 11.4%. As for the language used primarily at work, 46.5% said “Basically, Japanese only” and 19.7% said “Mostly Japanese”, accounting for 66.2% together.

[Language used primarily]

n=4252

	Basically, Japanese only (Ratio)	Mostly Japanese (Ratio)	Mostly Native tongue/ language (Ratio)	Basically, native tongue/ language only (Ratio)	Other languages are more common (Ratio)	Basically, only other languages (Ratio)	No response (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Among family members	1218 (28.6%)	486 (11.4%)	763 (17.9%)	1232 (29.0%)	64 (1.5%)	67 (1.6%)	422 (9.9%)	4252 (100.0%)
With good friends	1012 (23.8%)	510 (12.0%)	1073 (25.2%)	919 (21.6%)	155 (3.6%)	74 (1.7%)	509 (12.0%)	4252 (100.0%)
At school	1158 (27.2%)	570 (13.4%)	184 (4.3%)	145 (3.4%)	87 (2.0%)	34 (0.8%)	2074 (48.8%)	4252 (100.0%)
At workplace	1976 (46.5%)	839 (19.7%)	241 (5.7%)	146 (3.4%)	117 (2.8%)	56 (1.3%)	877 (20.6%)	4252 (100.0%)



2.3 Interactions with Japanese people in the local area

2.3.1 The extent of interaction with Japanese people in daily life (Survey Question 1-1)

Multiple answers were accepted for this question, and on average, each respondent chose about 3 answers (2.87 answers).

Just 1.6% answered “I have no Japanese acquaintances and have had no interaction with them”. 42.3% answered “I interact/interacted with Japanese people on a greeting basis”, so the majority of respondents have some kind of connection with Japanese people.

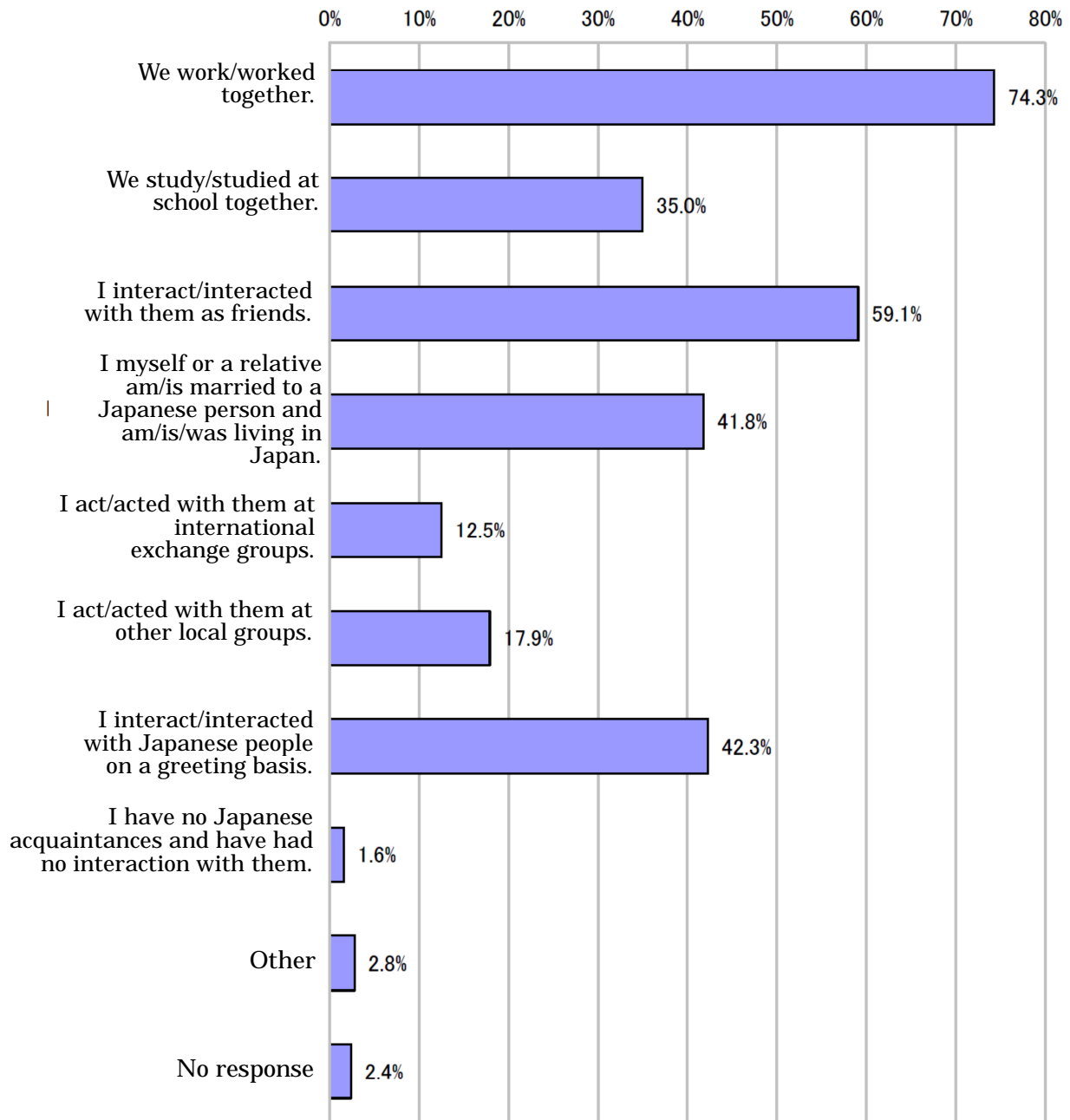
Meanwhile, 74.3% answered “We work/worked together” that we can surmise that a much greater number of respondents have stronger interactions with Japanese people, and 59.1% answered “I interact/interacted with them as friends”.

In addition, looking at those who interact with Japanese people in groups, 35.0% answered “We study/studied at school together”, 17.9% answered “I act/acted with them at other local groups” and 12.5% answered “I act/acted with them at international exchange groups”.

[Do you interact (have you interacted) with Japanese people in your daily life? (multiple answers allowed)]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	We work/worked together.	3158 (74.3%)
2	We study/studied at school together.	1489 (35.0%)
3	I interact/interacted with them as friends.	2511 (59.1%)
4	I myself or a relative am/is married to a Japanese person and am/is/was living in Japan.	1777 (41.8%)
5	I act/acted with them at international exchange groups.	533 (12.5%)
6	I act/acted with them at other local groups.	759 (17.9%)
7	I interact/interacted with Japanese people on a greeting basis.	1799 (42.3%)
8	I have no Japanese acquaintances and have had no interaction with them.	70 (1.6%)
9	Other	121 (2.8%)
	No response	101 (2.4%)



2.3.2 Residents' associations (Survey Question 1-2)

In Japan, local residents form organizations called neighborhood or residents' associations. 58.5% of respondents knew of these organizations, exceeding the 40.1% that did not.

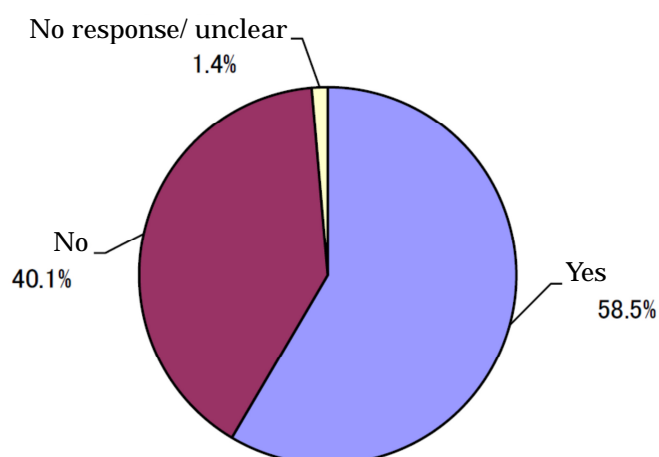
When asked whether respondents who knew the residents' organizations are members of them, 51.3% answered "Yes, I am a member", exceeding the 44.3% who said "No, I am not a member". Only 3.4% answered "I was a member, but have withdrawn".

47.7% of respondents knew of the existence of residents' organizations but were not members (Including those who have withdrawn.), so participation rate cannot be said to be high. Given the option for multiple answers regarding the reason why they are not members, 39.5% answered "I don't know how to join", 31.0% said "I don't see the benefit of joining" and 12.8% said "I don't fit in", which suggests how foreign residents are interacting with Japanese people in their local area.

[Do you know of the existence of such a neighborhood or residents' association in your area?]

n=4252

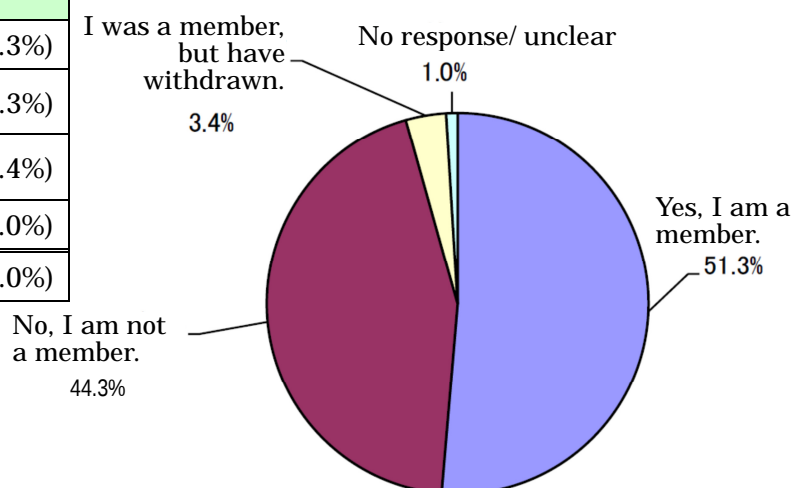
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes	2487 (58.5%)
2	No	1707 (40.1%)
	No response/ unclear	58 (1.4%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



[If you chose "Yes," are you a member of this neighborhood or residents' association?]

n=2487

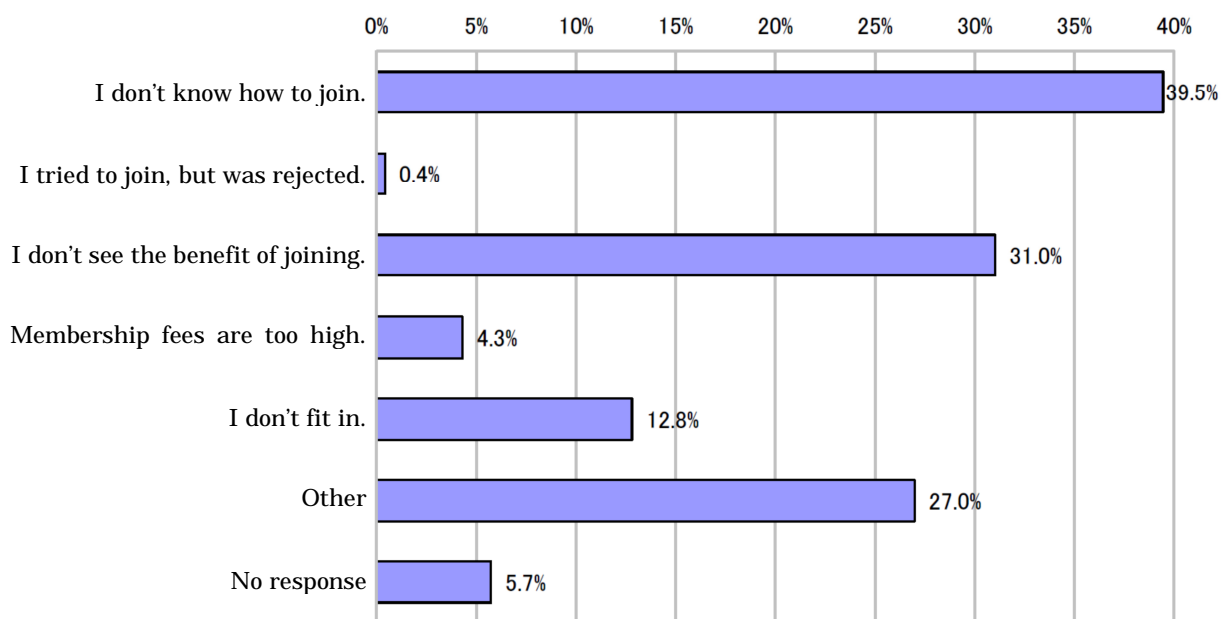
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes, I am a member.	1277 (51.3%)
2	No, I am not a member.	1101 (44.3%)
3	I was a member, but have withdrawn.	85 (3.4%)
	No response/ unclear	24 (1.0%)
	Total	2487(100.0%)



[If you chose “I am not a member,” or “I was a member, but have withdrawn,” please give your reasons. (multiple answers allowed)]

n=1186

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	I don't know how to join.	468 (39.5%)
2	I tried to join, but was rejected.	5 (0.4%)
3	I don't see the benefit of joining.	368 (31.0%)
4	Membership fees are too high.	51 (4.3%)
5	I don't fit in.	152 (12.8%)
6	Other	320 (27.0%)
	No response	68 (5.7%)



2.3.3 Measures to get necessary information (Survey Question 1-3)

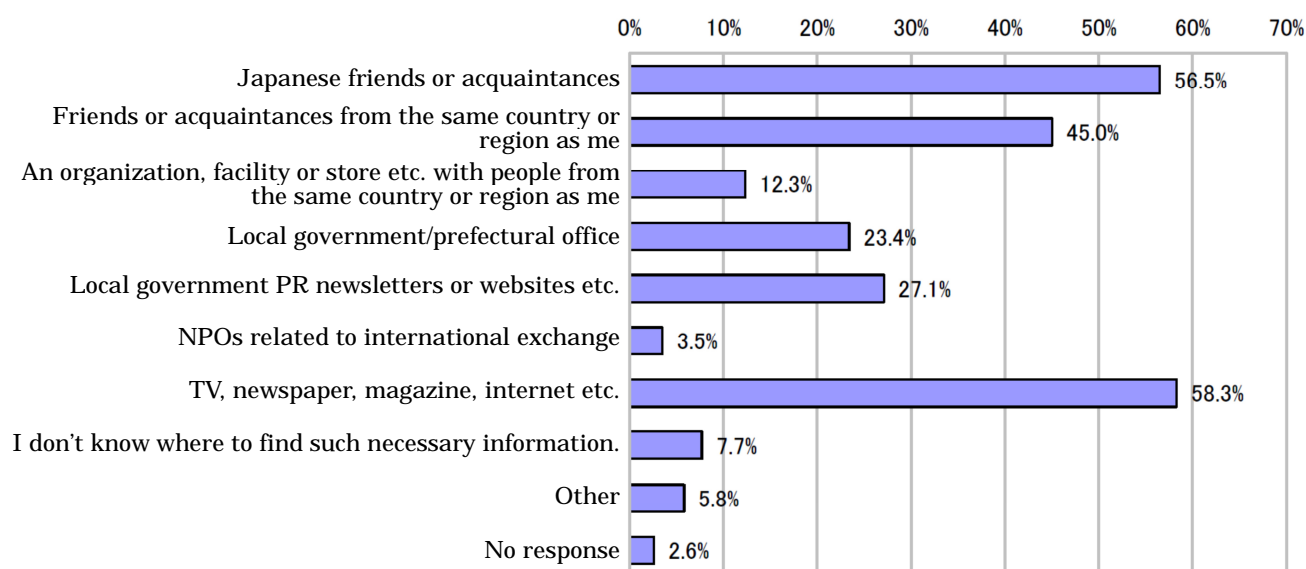
Regarding how they get necessary information for daily life with the option of multiple answers, 58.3% answered “TV, newspaper, magazine, internet etc.” making them the largest group, while 56.5% answered “Japanese friends or acquaintances”. 45.0% said they get their information from “Friends or acquaintances from the same country or region as me”. Just 7.7% answered “I don’t know where to find such necessary information”.

Furthermore, 27.1% answered “Local government PR newsletters or websites etc.” and 23.4% answered “Local government/prefectural office”, so it seems that many foreign residents obtain necessary information for daily life in multiple ways.

[Where do you get information that you need to live in your community? (multiple answers allowed)]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Japanese friends or acquaintances	2403 (56.5%)
2	Friends or acquaintances from the same country or region as me	1912 (45.0%)
3	An organization, facility or store etc. with people from the same country or region as me	525 (12.3%)
4	Local government/prefectural office	995 (23.4%)
5	Local government PR newsletters or websites etc.	1151 (27.1%)
6	NPOs related to international exchange	149 (3.5%)
7	TV, newspaper, magazine, internet etc.	2480 (58.3%)
8	I don’t know where to find such necessary information.	326 (7.7%)
9	Other	247 (5.8%)
	No response	109 (2.6%)

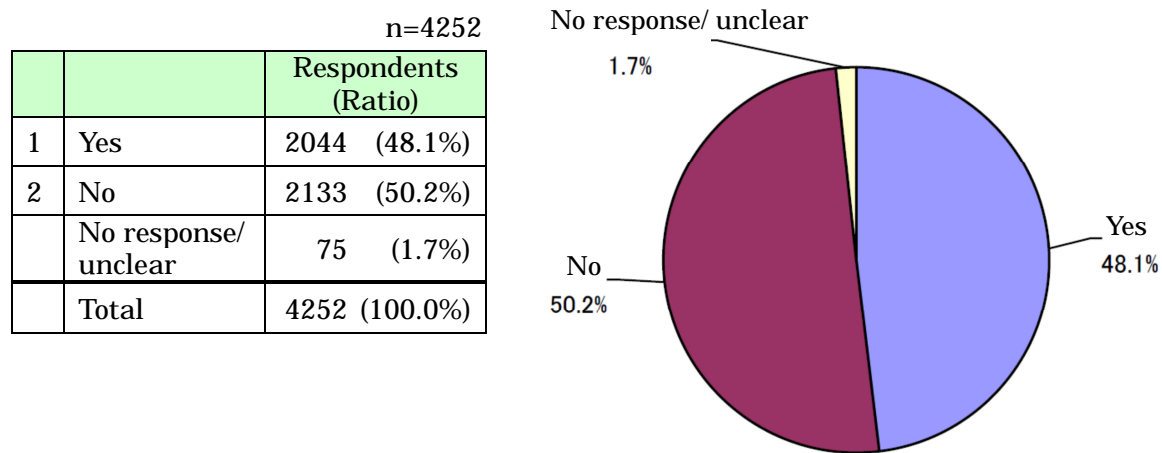


2.4 The presence of discrimination and prejudice in Japanese society

2.4.1 Experiences looking for a house to live in over the past five years in Japan (Survey Question 2-1)

Of the 2,044 people (48.1% of respondents) who had looked for a house to live in over the past five years in Japan, 39.3% said they “Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner”, 41.2% said they “Got refused tenancy because I didn’t have a Japanese guarantor”, and 26.8% said they “Gave up because the property I was looking at said ‘no foreigners’”.

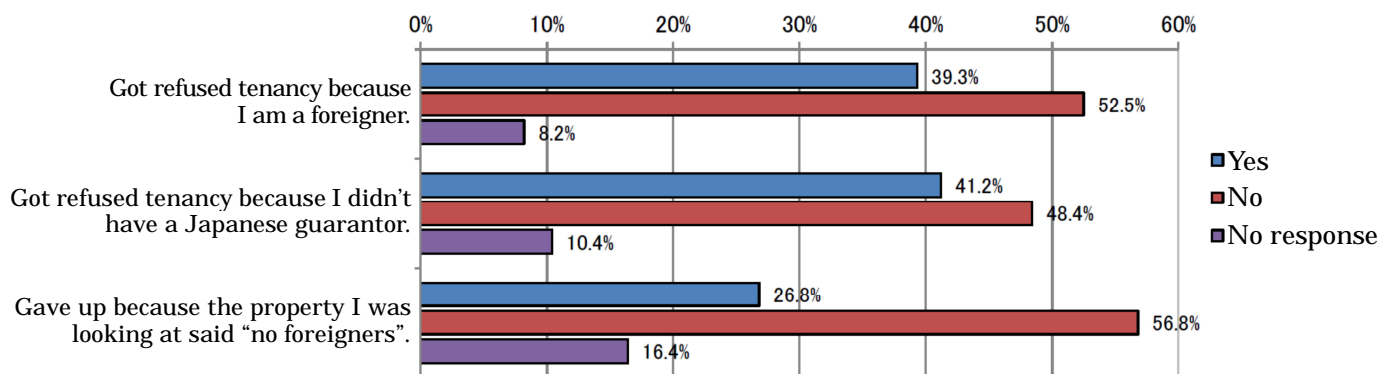
[Have you looked for a house to live in over the past five years in Japan?]



[If you chose “Yes,” did you experience any of the following?]

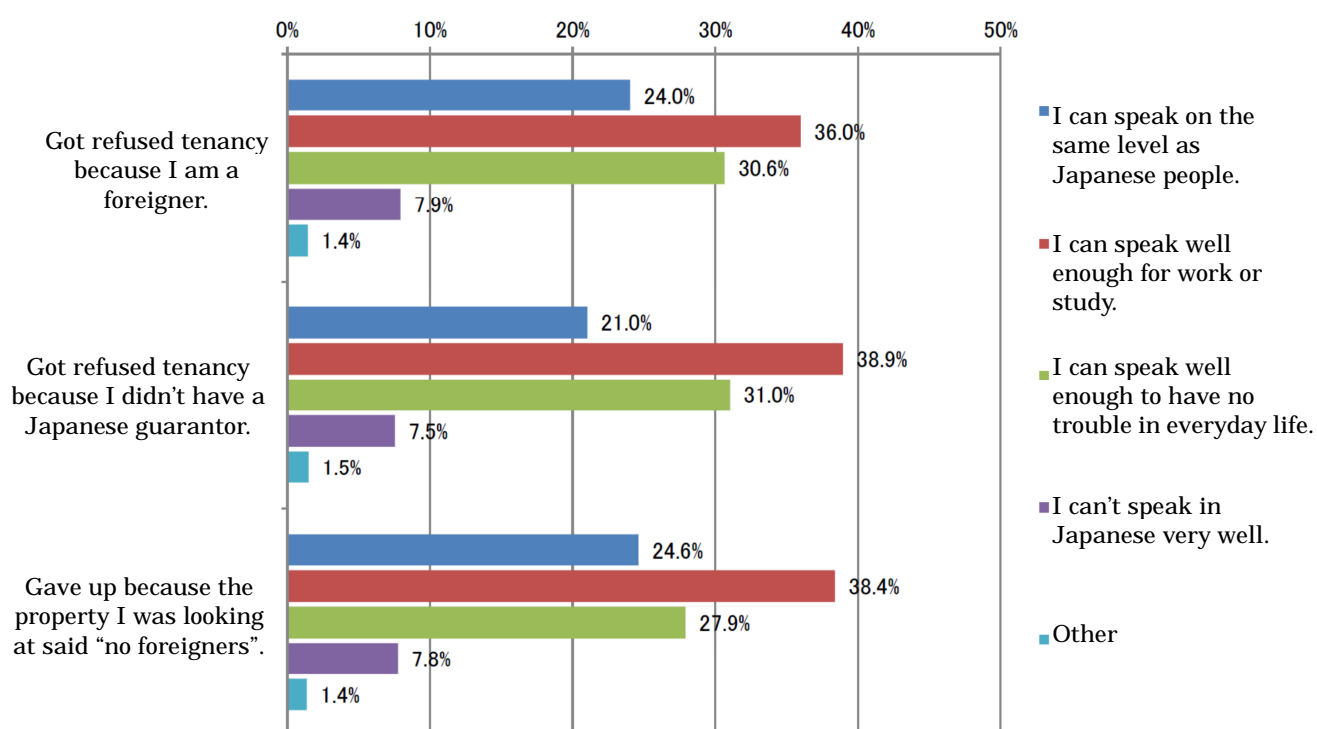
n=2044

	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	No response (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner.	804 (39.3%)	1073 (52.5%)	167 (8.2%)	2044(100.0%)
Got refused tenancy because I didn't have a Japanese guarantor.	843 (41.2%)	989 (48.4%)	212 (10.4%)	2044(100.0%)
Gave up because the property I was looking at said “no foreigners”.	548 (26.8%)	1160 (56.8%)	336 (16.4%)	2044(100.0%)



Next, looking at respondents who answered that they “Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner” by “What extent they can converse in Japanese”, 36.0% answered “I can speak well enough for work or study”, 30.6% answered “I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life”, 24.0% said “I can speak on the same level as Japanese people”, and just 7.9% said “I can’t speak in Japanese very well”. This trend relating to the extent that respondents can converse in Japanese was nearly the same for those who answered that they “Got refused tenancy because I didn’t have a Japanese guarantor” or “Gave up because the property I was looking at said ‘no foreigners’”.

	I can speak on the same level as Japanese people. (Ratio)	I can speak well enough for work or study. (Ratio)	I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life. (Ratio)	I can't speak in Japanese very well. (Ratio)	Other (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner.	185 (24.0%)	277 (36.0%)	236 (30.6%)	61 (7.9%)	11 (1.4%)	770 (100.0%)
Got refused tenancy because I didn't have a Japanese guarantor.	170 (21.0%)	315 (38.9%)	251 (31.0%)	61 (7.5%)	12 (1.5%)	809 (100.0%)
Gave up because the property I was looking at said “no foreigners”.	127 (24.6%)	198 (38.4%)	144 (27.9%)	40 (7.8%)	7 (1.4%)	516 (100.0%)



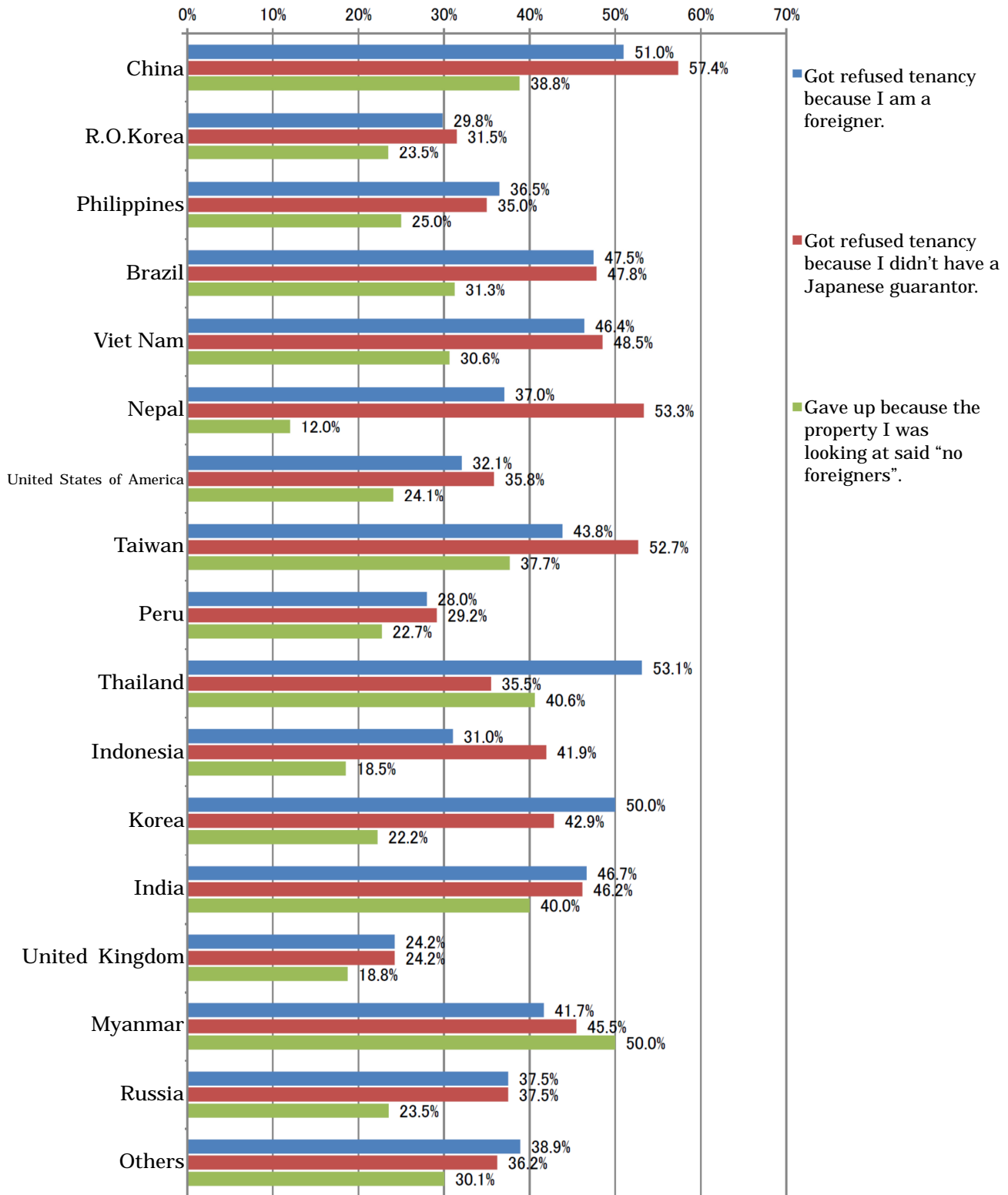
Looking at respondents who answered that they “Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner” by country or region, the top three were Thailand (53.1%), China (51.0%), and Korea (50.0%), while the bottom three were United Kingdom (24.2%), Peru (28.0%), and R.O.Korea (29.8%). As for those who “Got refused tenancy because I didn’t have a Japanese guarantor”, the top three countries or regions were China (57.4%), Nepal (53.3%), and Taiwan (52.7%), while the bottom three were again United Kingdom (24.2%), Peru (29.2%), and R.O.Korea (31.5%).

Next, looking at respondents by the length of their stay in Japan, those who had lived in Japan for a long time, including “From birth”, “30-39 years”, and “40 years or more”, less than 30% said they “Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner” or “Got refused tenancy because I didn’t have a Japanese guarantor”.

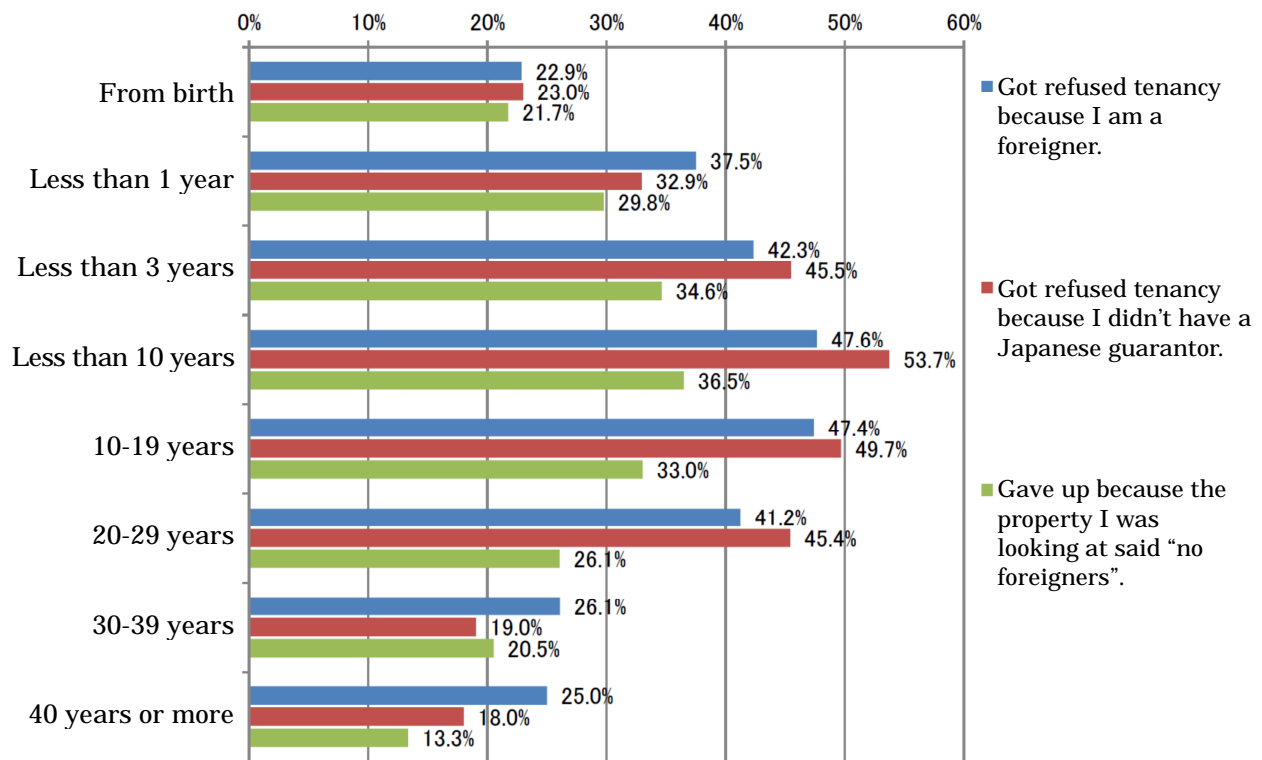
From these results, regarding discrimination when looking for a house to live in over the past 5 years in Japan, focusing on the fact that there was a big difference between those from China and R.O.Korea and that the longer the length of their residence the fewer who had experience being refused, it is considered that the length of residence in Japan and ability to converse in Japanese etc. have an effect.

	Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner.		Got refused tenancy because I didn't have a Japanese guarantor.		Gave up because the property I was looking at said “no foreigners”.	
	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)
China	387(51.0%)	372(49.0%)	425(57.4%)	316(42.6%)	268(38.8%)	422(61.2%)
R.O.Korea	94(29.8%)	221(70.2%)	97(31.5%)	211(68.5%)	66(23.5%)	215(76.5%)
Philippines	31(36.5%)	54(63.5%)	28(35.0%)	52(65.0%)	18(25.0%)	54(75.0%)
Brazil	47(47.5%)	52(52.5%)	44(47.8%)	48(52.2%)	25(31.3%)	55(68.8%)
Viet Nam	32(46.4%)	37(53.6%)	33(48.5%)	35(51.5%)	19(30.6%)	43(69.4%)
Nepal	10(37.0%)	17(63.0%)	16(53.3%)	14(46.7%)	3(12.0%)	22(88.0%)
United States of America	17(32.1%)	36(67.9%)	19(35.8%)	34(64.2%)	13(24.1%)	41(75.9%)
Taiwan	32(43.8%)	41(56.2%)	39(52.7%)	35(47.3%)	26(37.7%)	43(62.3%)
Peru	7(28.0%)	18(72.0%)	7(29.2%)	17(70.8%)	5(22.7%)	17(77.3%)
Thailand	17(53.1%)	15(46.9%)	11(35.5%)	20(64.5%)	13(40.6%)	19(59.4%)
Indonesia	9(31.0%)	20(69.0%)	13(41.9%)	18(58.1%)	5(18.5%)	22(81.5%)
Korea	7(50.0%)	7(50.0%)	6(42.9%)	8(57.1%)	2(22.2%)	7(77.8%)
India	7(46.7%)	8(53.3%)	6(46.2%)	7(53.8%)	6(40.0%)	9(60.0%)
United Kingdom	8(24.2%)	25(75.8%)	8(24.2%)	25(75.8%)	6(18.8%)	26(81.3%)
Myanmar	5(41.7%)	7(58.3%)	5(45.5%)	6(54.5%)	6(50.0%)	6(50.0%)
Russia	6(37.5%)	10(62.5%)	6(37.5%)	10(62.5%)	4(23.5%)	13(76.5%)
Others	79(38.9%)	124(61.1%)	71(36.2%)	125(63.8%)	58(30.1%)	135(69.9%)

* Countries/regions are listed in the order that choices were listed on the questionnaire.



	Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner.		Got refused tenancy because I didn't have a Japanese guarantor.		Gave up because the property I was looking at said "no foreigners".	
	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)
From birth	24(22.9%)	81(77.1%)	23(23.0%)	77(77.0%)	20(21.7%)	72(78.3%)
Less than 1 year	33(37.5%)	55(62.5%)	28(32.9%)	57(67.1%)	25(29.8%)	59(70.2%)
Less than 3 years	116(42.3%)	158(57.7%)	126(45.5%)	151(54.5%)	90(34.6%)	170(65.4%)
Less than 10 years	294(47.6%)	323(52.4%)	332(53.7%)	286(46.3%)	213(36.5%)	371(63.5%)
10-19 years	227(47.4%)	252(52.6%)	226(49.7%)	229(50.3%)	139(33.0%)	282(67.0%)
20-29 years	80(41.2%)	114(58.8%)	84(45.4%)	101(54.6%)	43(26.1%)	122(73.9%)
30-39 years	12(26.1%)	34(73.9%)	8(19.0%)	34(81.0%)	8(20.5%)	31(79.5%)
40 years or more	14(25.0%)	42(75.0%)	9(18.0%)	41(82.0%)	6(13.3%)	39(86.7%)



(Free Answer) If you have felt discrimination or prejudice in looking for a place to live, please describe this below.

- This happened when I inquired with a real estate agent about a rental property. Their attitude changed as soon as they realized I am a foreign national. When I told them that both I and my husband are from the Philippines, their response became even harsher. I was told by a landlord that he/she would not rent a property for foreign nationals. My husband and I then tried going to another real estate agent, but they told me that we could not rent a property without a Japanese guarantor. I told them “We both have permanent resident visas”, but they told us it would be impossible because we did not meet their conditions. (Woman, 40s, Philippines)
- Recently a friend of mine tried to purchase a condominium, but after finishing all the negotiations over the price, the real estate agent was told by the owner that they would not sell to foreign nationals. My friend had offered to pay in a lump sum, so this was hard to comprehend. (Woman, 40s, R.O.Korea)
- When I tried to speak with real estate agents, their attitude turned cold when they realize that I am a foreign national, or they answered my inquiry dishonestly. I wish there were other methods or measures to look for a house without a Japanese guarantor. (Woman, 20s, R.O.Korea)
- Once I was really confused and upset to find that despite being born and raised in Japan, I could not get into a condominium because of my nationality. Despite the fact that I was born and raised in Japan and can only speak Japanese, I still encounter prejudice and discrimination in Japan. (Woman, 50s, R.O.Korea)

2.4.2 Experiences looking for a job or work in Japan in the past 5 years (Survey Question 2-2)

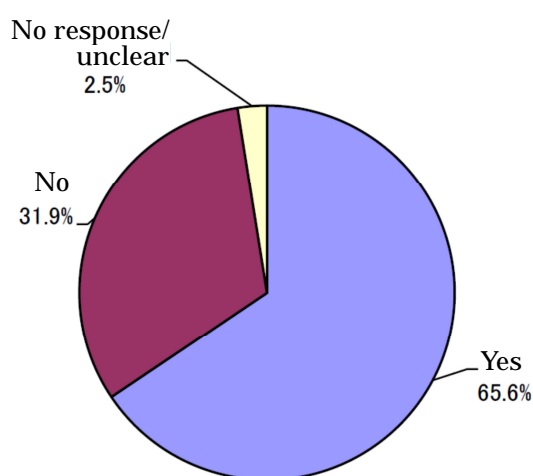
2,788 people had looked for a job or worked in Japan in the past 5 years, accounting for 65.6% of respondents.

As for discrimination they had encountered, 25.0% said they “Get refused employment because I am a foreigner”, 19.6% said they “Get paid lower wages than Japanese people in spite of doing the same work”, 17.1% said they “Get disadvantaged in promotions because I am a foreigner”, and 12.8% said they “Had worse working conditions than Japanese people, such as working hours, vacation days etc.”.

[Have you looked for a job or worked in Japan in the past five years?]

n=4252

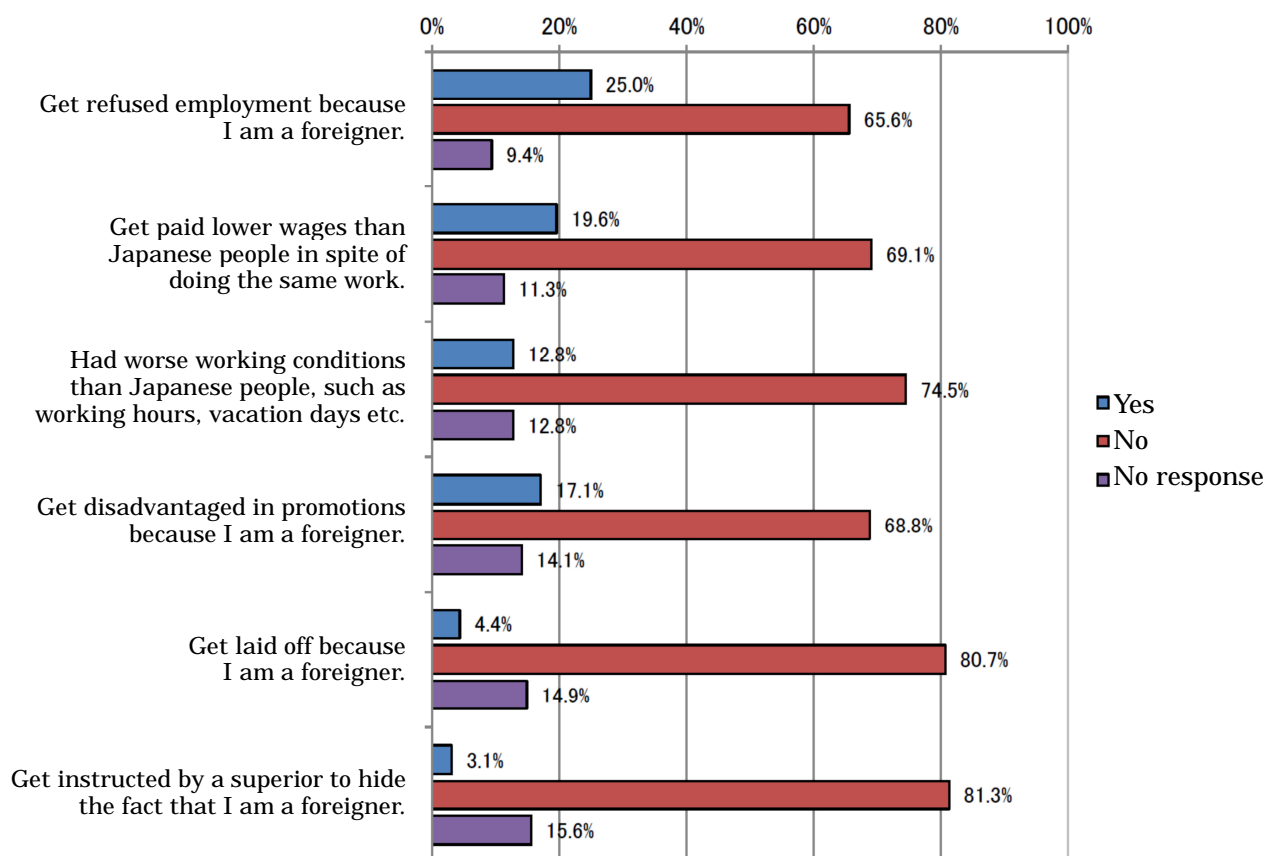
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes	2788 (65.6%)
2	No	1357 (31.9%)
	No response/ unclear	107 (2.5%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



[If you chose “Yes,” do you experience any of the following?]

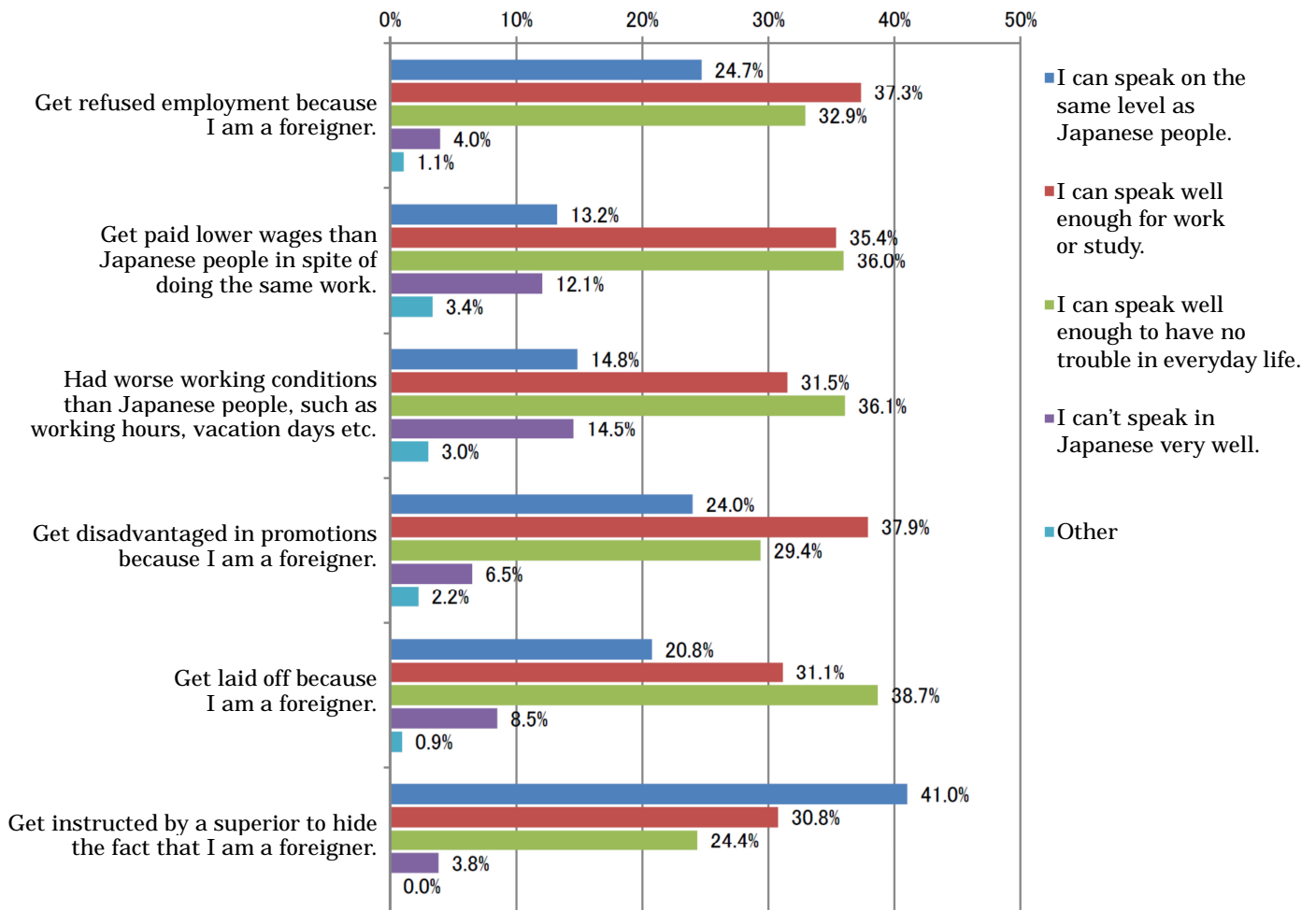
n=2788

	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	No response (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Get refused employment because I am a foreigner.	697 (25.0%)	1828 (65.6%)	263 (9.4%)	2788 (100.0%)
Get paid lower wages than Japanese people in spite of doing the same work.	546 (19.6%)	1927 (69.1%)	315 (11.3%)	2788 (100.0%)
Had worse working conditions than Japanese people, such as working hours, vacation days etc.	356 (12.8%)	2076 (74.5%)	356 (12.8%)	2788 (100.0%)
Get disadvantaged in promotions because I am a foreigner.	478 (17.1%)	1917 (68.8%)	393 (14.1%)	2788 (100.0%)
Get laid off because I am a foreigner.	124 (4.4%)	2249 (80.7%)	415 (14.9%)	2788 (100.0%)
Get instructed by a superior to hide the fact that I am a foreigner.	87 (3.1%)	2267 (81.3%)	434 (15.6%)	2788 (100.0%)



Next, looking at people who said that they “Get refused employment because I am a foreigner”, by “extent of ability to converse in Japanese”, those who said “I can speak on the same level as Japanese people”, “I can speak well enough for work or study”, “I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life” accounted for over 95%. Similarly, looking at respondents with the same extent of ability to converse in Japanese, 84.6% said they “Get paid lower wages than Japanese people in spite of doing the same work”, 82.4% said they “Had worse working conditions than Japanese people, such as working hours, vacation days etc.”, 91.3% said they “Get disadvantaged in promotions because I am a foreigner”, 90.6% said they “Get laid off because I am a foreigner”, and 96.2% said they “Get instructed by a superior to hide the fact that I am a foreigner”. From these numbers, it can be seen that experiences with discrimination concerning work have little to do with extent of ability to converse in Japanese.

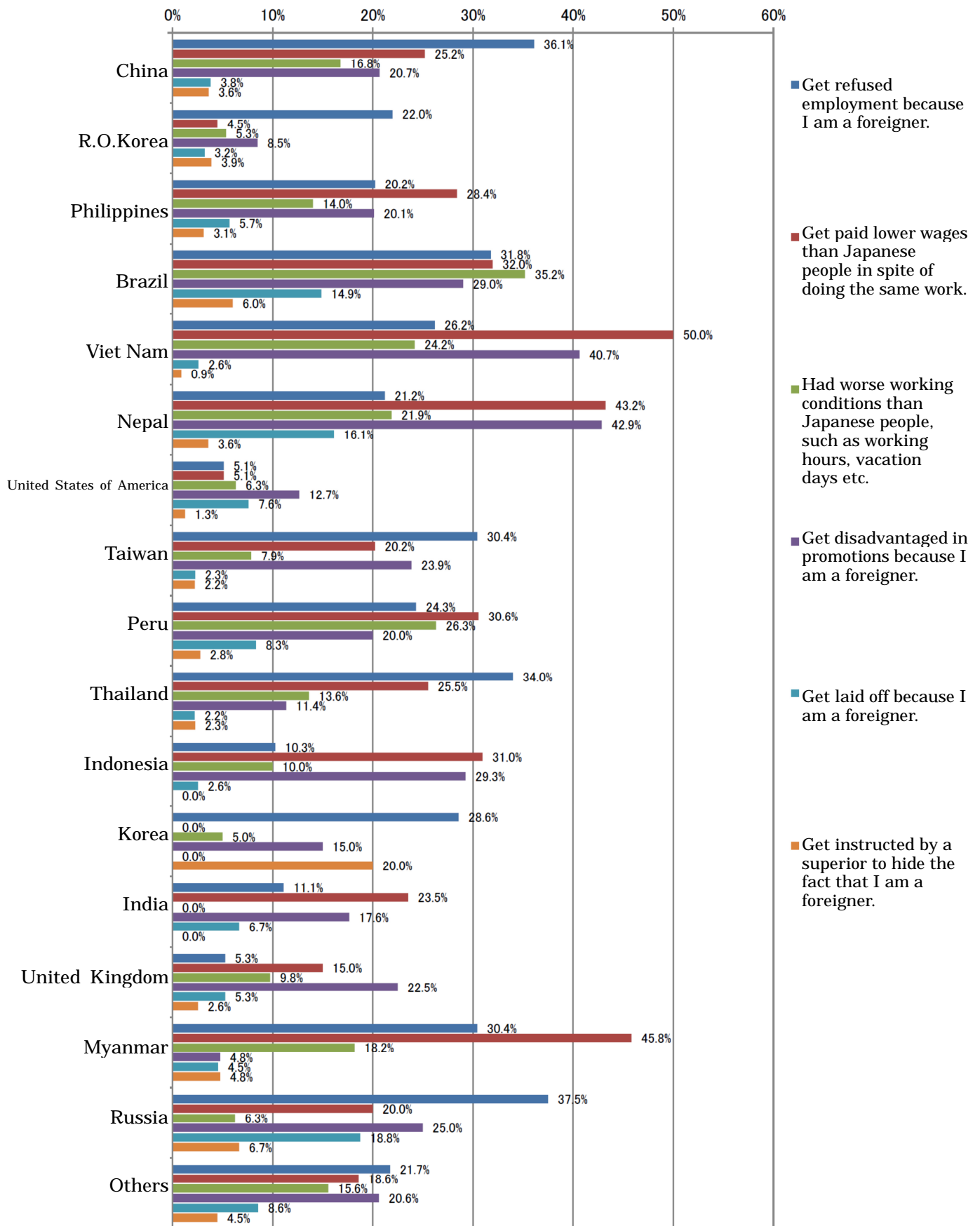
	I can speak on the same level as Japanese people. (Ratio)	I can speak well enough for work or study. (Ratio)	I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life. (Ratio)	I can't speak in Japanese very well. (Ratio)	Other (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Get refused employment because I am a foreigner.	162 (24.7%)	245 (37.3%)	216 (32.9%)	26 (4.0%)	7 (1.1%)	656 (100.0%)
Get paid lower wages than Japanese people in spite of doing the same work.	67 (13.2%)	179 (35.4%)	182 (36.0%)	61 (12.1%)	17 (3.4%)	506 (100.0%)
Had worse working conditions than Japanese people, such as working hours, vacation days etc.	49 (14.8%)	104 (31.5%)	119 (36.1%)	48 (14.5%)	10 (3.0%)	330 (100.0%)
Get disadvantaged in promotions because I am a foreigner.	107 (24.0%)	169 (37.9%)	131 (29.4%)	29 (6.5%)	10 (2.2%)	446 (100.0%)
Get laid off because I am a foreigner.	22 (20.8%)	33 (31.1%)	41 (38.7%)	9 (8.5%)	1 (0.9%)	106 (100.0%)
Get instructed by a superior to hide the fact that I am a foreigner.	32 (41.0%)	24 (30.8%)	19 (24.4%)	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	78 (100.0%)



Next, looking at respondents who said they “Get refused employment because I am a foreigner” (25.0%) by country or region, the top three countries were Russia (37.5%), China (36.1%), and Thailand (34.0%), while the bottom three were United States of America (5.1%), United Kingdom (5.3%), and Indonesia (10.3%).

	Get refused employment because I am a foreigner.		Get paid lower wages than Japanese people in spite of doing the same work.		Had worse working conditions than Japanese people, such as working hours, vacation days etc.		Get disadvantaged in promotions because I am a foreigner.		Get laid off because I am a foreigner.		Got instructed by a superior to hide the fact that I am a foreigner.	
	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)
China	330 (36.1%)	584 (63.9%)	223 (25.2%)	662 (74.8%)	145 (16.8%)	719 (83.2%)	174 (20.7%)	667 (79.3%)	32 (3.8%)	806 (96.2%)	30 (3.6%)	802 (96.4%)
R.O.Korea	107 (22.0%)	380 (78.0%)	21 (4.5%)	446 (95.5%)	25 (5.3%)	443 (94.7%)	39 (8.5%)	420 (91.5%)	15 (3.2%)	452 (96.8%)	18 (3.9%)	444 (96.1%)
Philippines	34 (20.2%)	134 (79.8%)	48 (28.4%)	121 (71.6%)	23 (14.0%)	141 (86.0%)	33 (20.1%)	131 (79.9%)	9 (5.7%)	149 (94.3%)	5 (3.1%)	155 (96.9%)
Brazil	41 (31.8%)	88 (68.2%)	39 (32.0%)	83 (68.0%)	44 (35.2%)	81 (64.8%)	36 (29.0%)	88 (71.0%)	18 (14.9%)	103 (85.1%)	7 (6.0%)	109 (94.0%)
Viet Nam	33 (26.2%)	93 (73.8%)	67 (50.0%)	67 (50.0%)	30 (24.2%)	94 (75.8%)	50 (40.7%)	73 (59.3%)	3 (2.6%)	112 (97.4%)	1 (0.9%)	111 (99.1%)
Nepal	7 (21.2%)	26 (78.8%)	16 (43.2%)	21 (56.8%)	7 (21.9%)	25 (78.1%)	15 (42.9%)	20 (57.1%)	5 (16.1%)	26 (83.9%)	1 (3.6%)	27 (96.4%)
United States of America	4 (5.1%)	74 (94.9%)	4 (5.1%)	74 (94.9%)	5 (6.3%)	74 (93.7%)	10 (12.7%)	69 (87.3%)	6 (7.6%)	73 (92.4%)	1 (1.3%)	78 (98.7%)
Taiwan	28 (30.4%)	64 (69.6%)	18 (20.2%)	71 (79.8%)	7 (7.9%)	82 (92.1%)	21 (23.9%)	67 (76.1%)	2 (2.3%)	86 (97.7%)	2 (2.2%)	87 (97.8%)
Peru	9 (24.3%)	28 (75.7%)	11 (30.6%)	25 (69.4%)	10 (26.3%)	28 (73.7%)	7 (20.0%)	28 (80.0%)	3 (8.3%)	33 (91.7%)	1 (2.8%)	35 (97.2%)
Thailand	17 (34.0%)	33 (66.0%)	12 (25.5%)	35 (74.5%)	6 (13.6%)	38 (86.4%)	5 (11.4%)	39 (88.6%)	1 (2.2%)	44 (97.8%)	1 (2.3%)	43 (97.7%)
Indonesia	4 (10.3%)	35 (89.7%)	13 (31.0%)	29 (69.0%)	4 (10.0%)	36 (90.0%)	12 (29.3%)	29 (70.7%)	1 (2.6%)	38 (97.4%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (100.0%)
Korea	6 (28.6%)	15 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (100.0%)	1 (5.0%)	19 (95.0%)	3 (15.0%)	17 (85.0%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (100.0%)	4 (20.0%)	16 (80.0%)
India	2 (11.1%)	16 (88.9%)	4 (23.5%)	13 (76.5%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (100.0%)	3 (17.6%)	14 (82.4%)	1 (6.7%)	14 (93.3%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (100.0%)
United Kingdom	2 (5.3%)	36 (94.7%)	6 (15.0%)	34 (85.0%)	4 (9.8%)	37 (90.2%)	9 (22.5%)	31 (77.5%)	2 (5.3%)	36 (94.7%)	1 (2.6%)	38 (97.4%)
Myanmar	7 (30.4%)	16 (69.6%)	11 (45.8%)	13 (54.2%)	4 (18.2%)	18 (81.8%)	1 (4.8%)	20 (95.2%)	1 (4.5%)	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.8%)	20 (95.2%)
Russia	6 (37.5%)	10 (62.5%)	3 (20.0%)	12 (80.0%)	1 (6.3%)	15 (93.8%)	4 (25.0%)	12 (75.0%)	3 (18.8%)	13 (81.3%)	1 (6.7%)	14 (93.3%)
Others	50 (21.7%)	180 (78.3%)	42 (18.6%)	184 (81.4%)	35 (15.6%)	190 (84.4%)	46 (20.6%)	177 (79.4%)	19 (8.6%)	203 (91.4%)	10 (4.5%)	213 (95.5%)

*Countries/regions are listed in the order that choices were listed on the questionnaire.



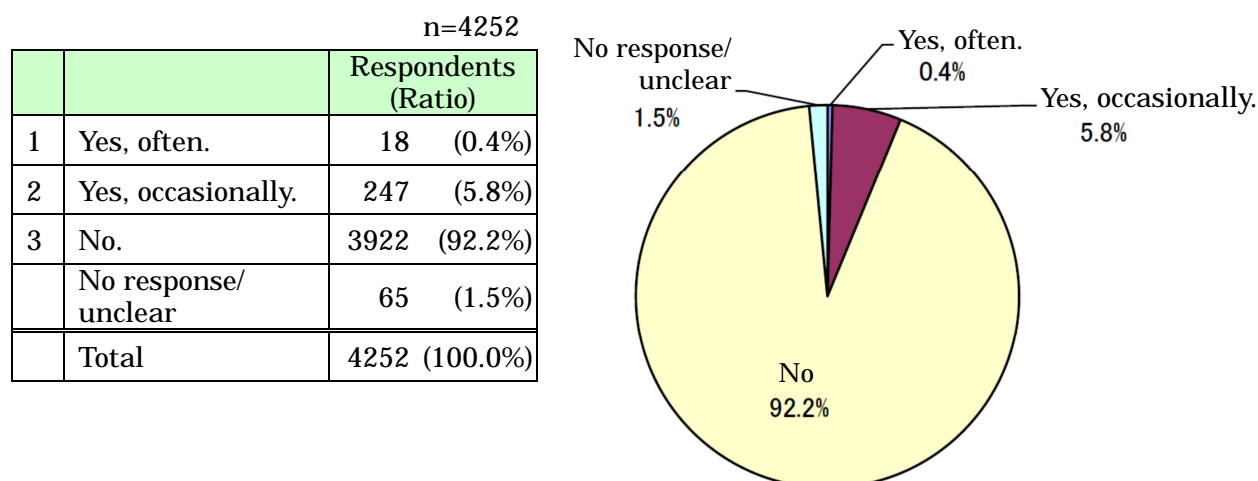
(Free Answer) If you have felt discrimination or prejudice in looking for work or working in Japan, please describe this below.

- I called multiple companies and to ask whether they were hiring. The staff who answered the phone said 'Yes we are.', but he said that the company did not hire foreign nationals. The same thing happened to me many times. (Man, 40s, Philippines)
- I work at a global company, so I don't think there is much discrimination against foreign nationals, but in truth, it is harder to get a promotion for me than for Japanese people. (Woman, 40s, R.O.Korea)
- I applied at a lot of places to find a part time job, but could not get any responses. Also, when I was looking for a job through "Hello Work" (a Public Employment Security Office), the employers refused me because I am a foreign national. (Woman, 30s, Nepal)
- I was born and raised in Japan, it's my home and the one place I can rely on. I love Japan, but I think Japanese people have deeply rooted prejudice against foreign nationals. I wish for a society where people recognize each other's diversity and live optimistically together. During job interviews, I could sense the attitude of interviewers who felt hesitation hiring me because I am a foreign national, and so I can feel the pressure of unseen discrimination. (Woman, 60s, R.O.Korea)

2.4.3 Experiences to have been refused entry or service at a store or a restaurant etc. in the past five years in Japan (Survey Question 2-3)

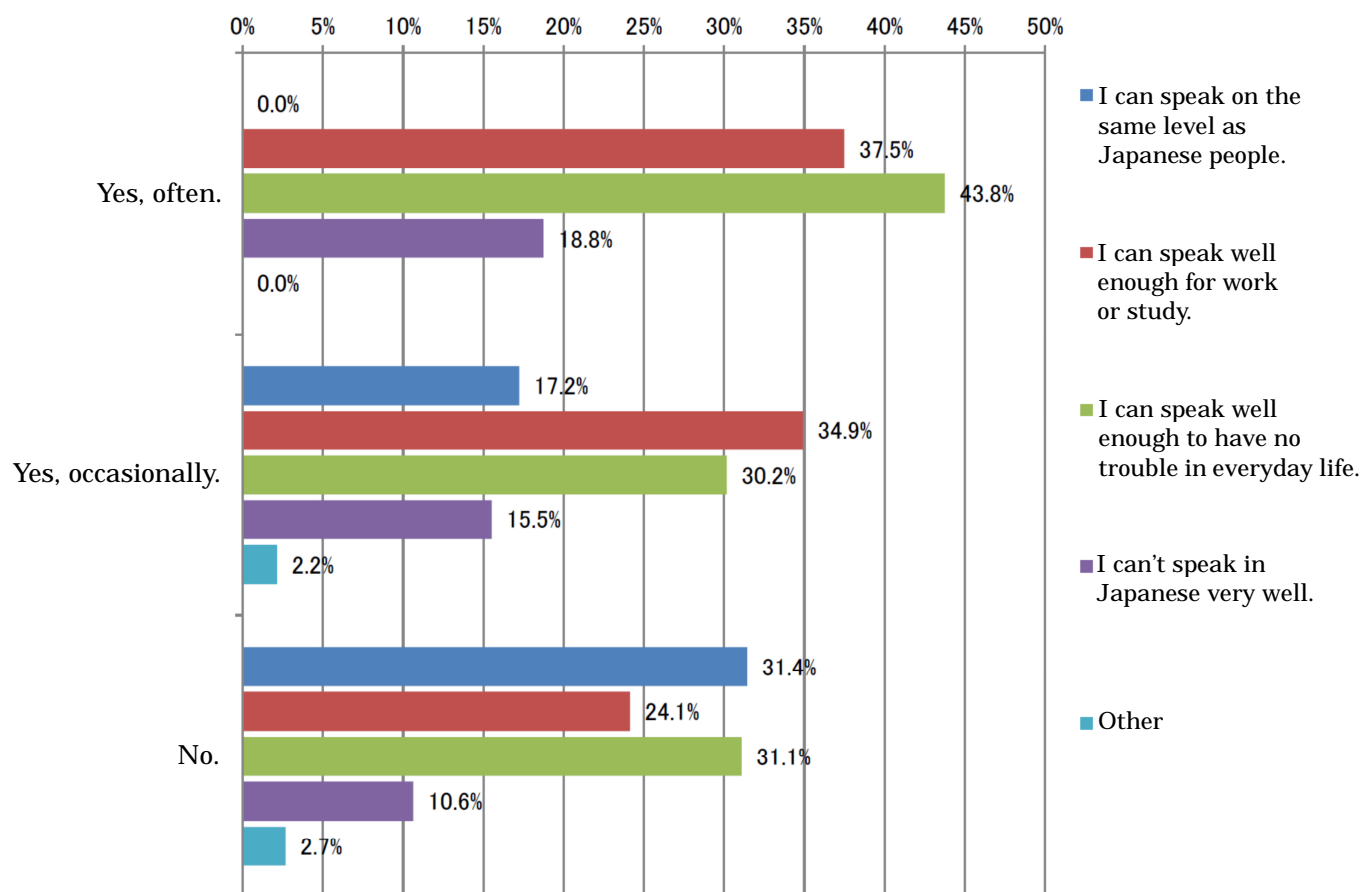
265 people, or 6.2% of respondents, have been refused entry or service at a store or a restaurant etc. because they are foreign nationals in the past five years in Japan.

[Have you been refused entry or service at a store or a restaurant etc. because you are a foreigner in the past five years in Japan?]



Looking at those who said “Yes, occasionally” by the extent of their ability to converse in Japanese, those who said “I can speak well enough for work or study” or “I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life” each exceeded 30%, while those who said “I can speak on the same level as Japanese people” or “I can’t speak in Japanese very well” were in the 10% range. It can be seen that there is not so much connection between experiencing refusal of entry or service and extent of ability to converse in Japanese. (The denominator of “Yes, often” was very low.)

	I can speak on the same level as Japanese people. (Ratio)	I can speak well enough for work or study. (Ratio)	I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life. (Ratio)	I can't speak in Japanese very well. (Ratio)	Other (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Yes, often.	0 (0.0%)	6 (37.5%)	7 (43.8%)	3 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (100.0%)
Yes, occasionally.	40 (17.2%)	81 (34.9%)	70 (30.2%)	36 (15.5%)	5 (2.2%)	232 (100.0%)
No.	1176 (31.4%)	903 (24.1%)	1163 (31.1%)	398 (10.6%)	100 (2.7%)	3740 (100.0%)



(Free Answer) If you chose "1. Yes, often" or "2. Yes, occasionally," please specifically describe the circumstances in which you were refused.

- Once when I tried to enter a small store in Harajuku, a young staff member blocked me from entering and told me that this place is only for Japanese people. (Woman, 20s, Brazil)
- A restaurant employee once told me that they only had Japanese language menus and did not offer service to foreign nationals. (Man, 30s, Russia)
- It happens sometimes, but not often. One time I was refused by a hotel in Hokkaido. Foreign guests were not allowed. (Man, 30s, United Kingdom)

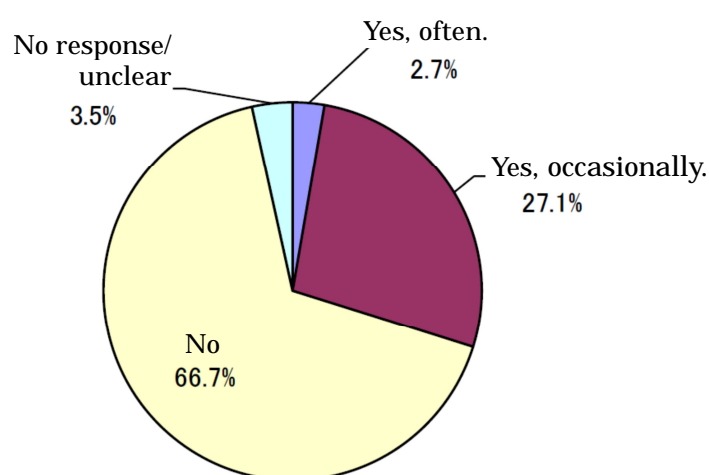
2.4.4 Experiences to have been directly told anything insulting or discriminatory in the past five years in Japan (Survey Question 2-4)

When asked whether they have been directly told anything insulting or discriminatory because they are a foreign national in the past five years in Japan, 2.7% of respondents said “Yes, often”, and 27.1% said “Yes, occasionally”, totaling 29.8% (1,269 people). When asked who said this to them with the option of giving multiple answers, the most common answer at 53.3% was “Strangers”, followed by 38.0% for “Superiors, colleagues, subordinates or clients at work”, and 19.3% for “Neighbors”. In comparison, Japanese partner or their relatives ranked in the 6% range, while school teachers or Japanese friends or acquaintances were in the 10% range.

[Have you been directly told anything insulting or discriminatory because you are a foreigner in the past five years in Japan?]

n=4252

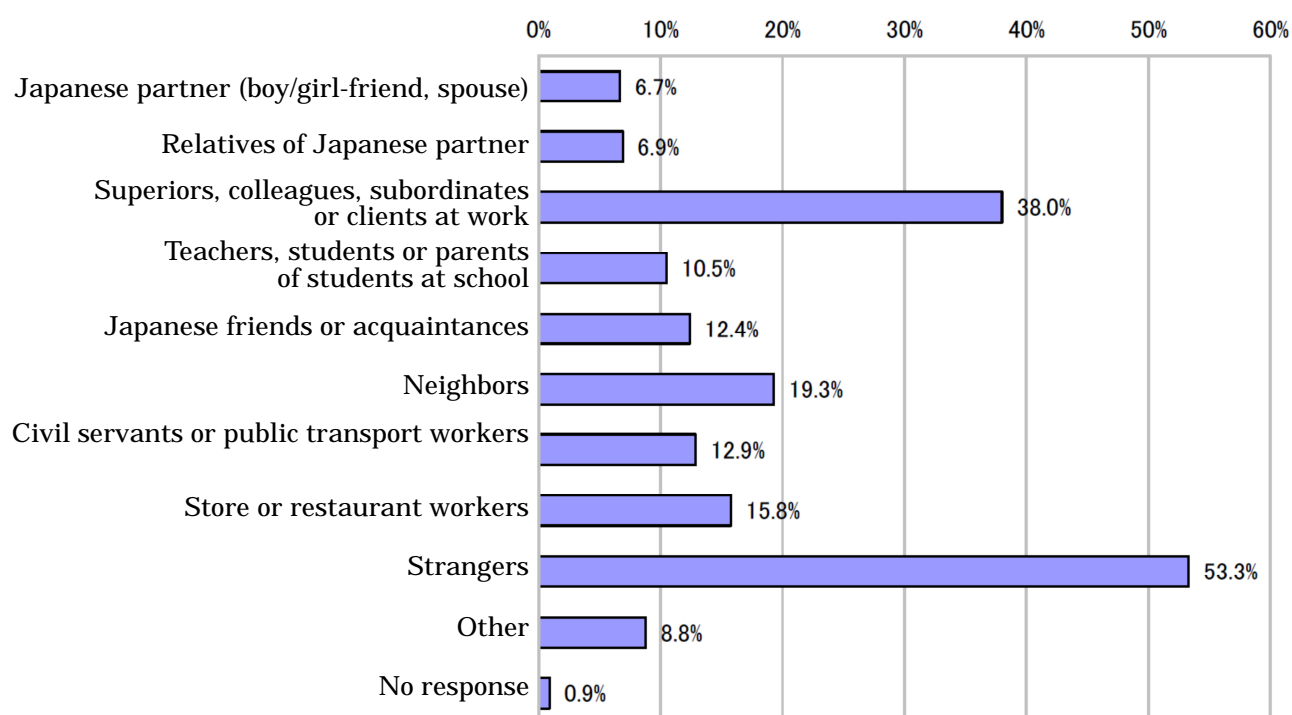
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes, often.	115 (2.7%)
2	Yes, occasionally.	1154 (27.1%)
3	No.	2836 (66.7%)
	No response/ unclear	147 (3.5%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



[If you chose “Yes, often” or “Yes, occasionally,” who said that to you? (multiple answers allowed)]

N=1269

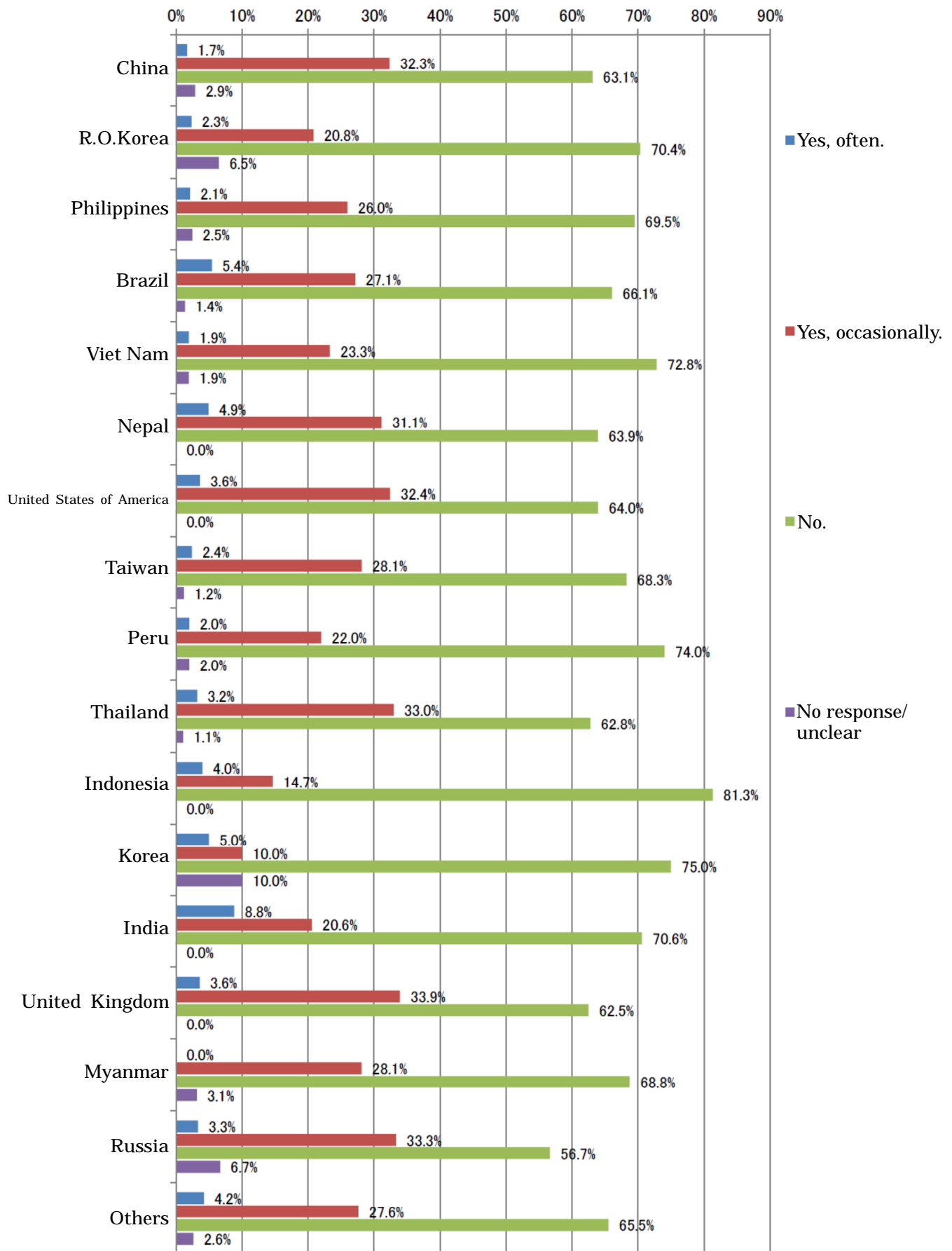
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Japanese partner (boy/girl-friend, spouse)	85 (6.7%)
2	Relatives of Japanese partner	87 (6.9%)
3	Superiors, colleagues, subordinates or clients at work	482 (38.0%)
4	Teachers, students or parents of students at school	133 (10.5%)
5	Japanese friends or acquaintances	157 (12.4%)
6	Neighbors	245 (19.3%)
7	Civil servants or public transport workers	164 (12.9%)
8	Store or restaurant workers	201 (15.8%)
9	Strangers	676 (53.3%)
10	Other	112 (8.8%)
	No response	11 (0.9%)



Next, looking at people who said they “Have been directly told anything insulting or discriminatory because you are a foreigner in the past five years in Japan” by country or region (those who answered “Yes, often” or “Yes, occasionally” totaling 29.8%), the top 3 were United Kingdom (37.5%), Russia (36.6%), and Thailand (36.2%).

	Yes, often. (Ratio)	Yes, occasionally. (Ratio)	No. (Ratio)	No response/ unclear (Ratio)
China	23 (1.7%)	447 (32.3%)	872 (63.1%)	40 (2.9%)
R.O.Korea	22 (2.3%)	196 (20.8%)	662 (70.4%)	61 (6.5%)
Philippines	6 (2.1%)	74 (26.0%)	198 (69.5%)	7 (2.5%)
Brazil	12 (5.4%)	60 (27.1%)	146 (66.1%)	3 (1.4%)
Viet Nam	4 (1.9%)	48 (23.3%)	150 (72.8%)	4 (1.9%)
Nepal	3 (4.9%)	19 (31.1%)	39 (63.9%)	0 (0.0%)
United States of America	4 (3.6%)	36 (32.4%)	71 (64.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Taiwan	4 (2.4%)	47 (28.1%)	114 (68.3%)	2 (1.2%)
Peru	1 (2.0%)	11 (22.0%)	37 (74.0%)	1 (2.0%)
Thailand	3 (3.2%)	31 (33.0%)	59 (62.8%)	1 (1.1%)
Indonesia	3 (4.0%)	11 (14.7%)	61 (81.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Korea	3 (5.0%)	6 (10.0%)	45 (75.0%)	6 (10.0%)
India	3 (8.8%)	7 (20.6%)	24 (70.6%)	0 (0.0%)
United Kingdom	2 (3.6%)	19 (33.9%)	35 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Myanmar	0 (0.0%)	9 (28.1%)	22 (68.8%)	1 (3.1%)
Russia	1 (3.3%)	10 (33.3%)	17 (56.7%)	2 (6.7%)
Others	16 (4.2%)	105 (27.6%)	249 (65.5%)	10 (2.6%)

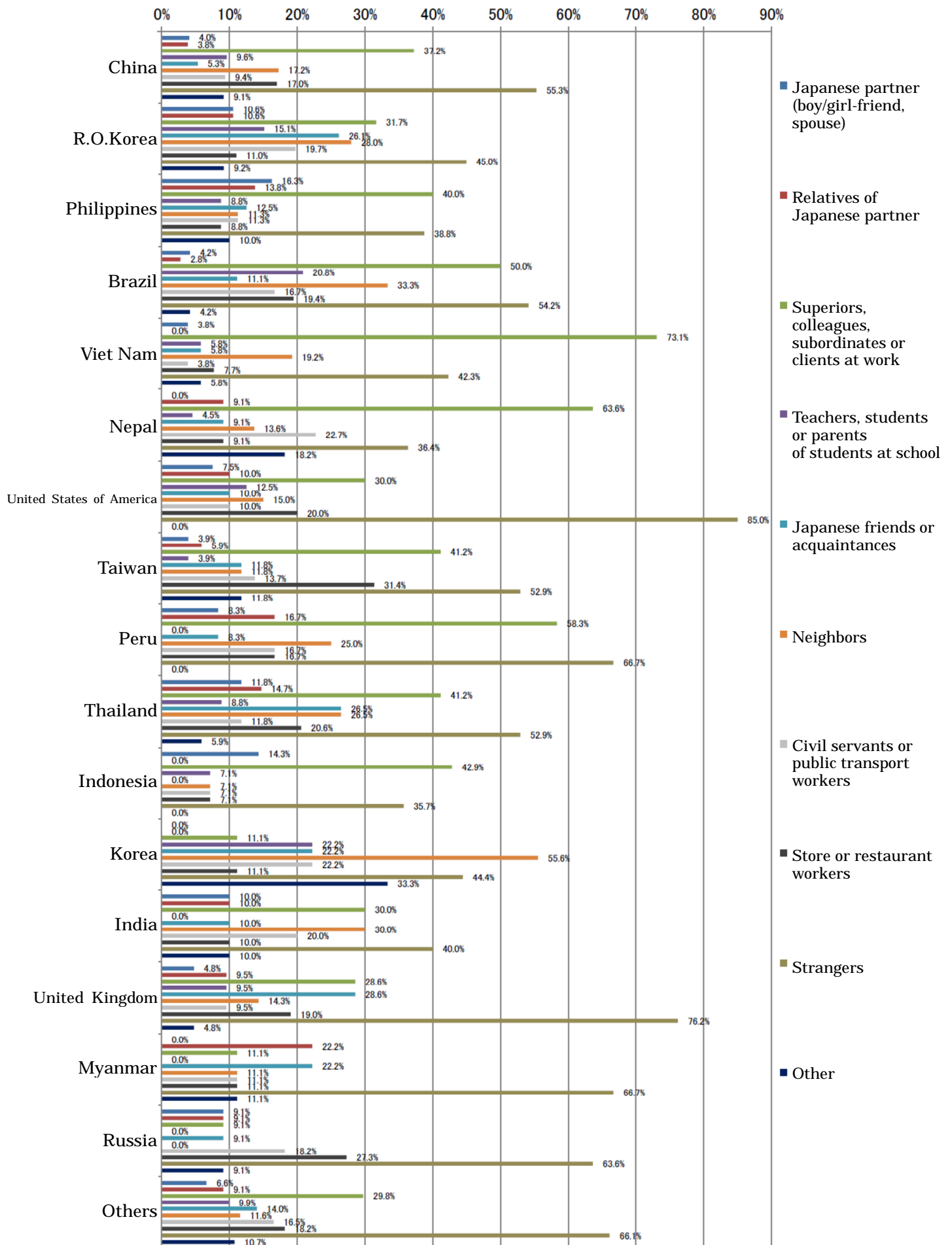
*Countries/regions are listed in the order that choices were listed on the questionnaire.



Next, looking who had said discriminatory things to the respondent by the country or region of the respondent, among those who said “Strangers”, the top three were United States of America (85.0%), United Kingdom (76.2%), and a tie between Peru and Myanmar (both of which were 66.7%). Similarly, those who said “Superiors, colleagues, subordinates or clients at work”, the top three were Viet Nam (73.1%), Nepal (63.6%), and Peru (58.3%), while among those who said “Neighbors”, the top three were Korea (55.6%), Brazil (33.3%), and India (30.0%).

	Japanese partner (boy/ girl-friend , spouse) (Ratio)	Relatives of Japanese partner (Ratio)	Superiors, colleagues, sub-ordinates or clients at work (Ratio)	Teachers, students or parents of students at school (Ratio)	Japanese friends or acquaintances (Ratio)	Neighbors (Ratio)	Civil servants or public transport workers (Ratio)	Store or restaurant workers (Ratio)	Strangers (Ratio)	Other (Ratio)
China	19 (4.0%)	18 (3.8%)	175 (37.2%)	45 (9.6%)	25 (5.3%)	81 (17.2%)	44 (9.4%)	80 (17.0%)	260 (55.3%)	43 (9.1%)
R.O.Korea	23 (10.6%)	23 (10.6%)	69 (31.7%)	33 (15.1%)	57 (26.1%)	61 (28.0%)	43 (19.7%)	24 (11.0%)	98 (45.0%)	20 (9.2%)
Philippines	13 (16.3%)	11 (13.8%)	32 (40.0%)	7 (8.8%)	10 (12.5%)	9 (11.3%)	9 (11.3%)	7 (8.8%)	31 (38.8%)	8 (10.0%)
Brazil	3 (4.2%)	2 (2.8%)	36 (50.0%)	15 (20.8%)	8 (11.1%)	24 (33.3%)	12 (16.7%)	14 (19.4%)	39 (54.2%)	3 (4.2%)
Viet Nam	2 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (73.1%)	3 (5.8%)	3 (5.8%)	10 (19.2%)	2 (3.8%)	4 (7.7%)	22 (42.3%)	3 (5.8%)
Nepal	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.1%)	14 (63.6%)	1 (4.5%)	2 (9.1%)	3 (13.6%)	5 (22.7%)	2 (9.1%)	8 (36.4%)	4 (18.2%)
United States of America	3 (7.5%)	4 (10.0%)	12 (30.0%)	5 (12.5%)	4 (10.0%)	6 (15.0%)	4 (10.0%)	8 (20.0%)	34 (85.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Taiwan	2 (3.9%)	3 (5.9%)	21 (41.2%)	2 (3.9%)	6 (11.8%)	6 (11.8%)	7 (13.7%)	16 (31.4%)	27 (52.9%)	6 (11.8%)
Peru	1 (8.3%)	2 (16.7%)	7 (58.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)	3 (25.0%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (16.7%)	8 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Thailand	4 (11.8%)	5 (14.7%)	14 (41.2%)	3 (8.8%)	9 (26.5%)	9 (26.5%)	4 (11.8%)	7 (20.6%)	18 (52.9%)	2 (5.9%)
Indonesia	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (42.9%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (7.1%)	5 (35.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Korea	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	2 (22.2%)	2 (22.2%)	5 (55.6%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (11.1%)	4 (44.4%)	3 (33.3%)
India	1 (10.0%)	1 (10.0%)	3 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	3 (30.0%)	2 (20.0%)	1 (10.0%)	4 (40.0%)	1 (10.0%)
United Kingdom	1 (4.8%)	2 (9.5%)	6 (28.6%)	2 (9.5%)	6 (28.6%)	3 (14.3%)	2 (9.5%)	4 (19.0%)	16 (76.2%)	1 (4.8%)
Myanmar	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (11.1%)	6 (66.7%)	1 (11.1%)
Russia	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	3 (27.3%)	7 (63.6%)	1 (9.1%)
Others	8 (6.6%)	11 (9.1%)	36 (29.8%)	12 (9.9%)	17 (14.0%)	14 (11.6%)	20 (16.5%)	22 (18.2%)	80 (66.1%)	13 (10.7%)

*Countries/regions are listed in the order that choices were listed on the questionnaire.



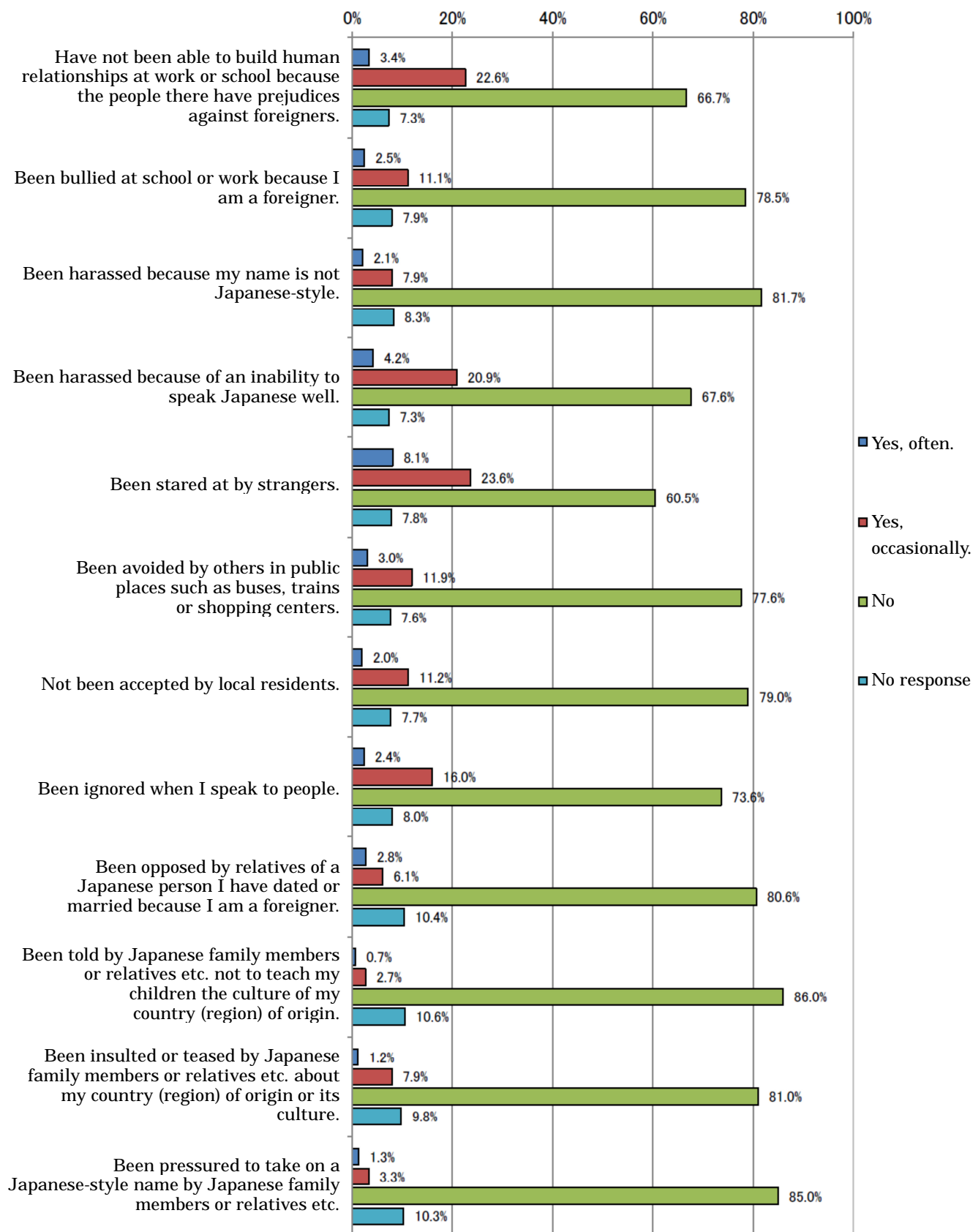
2.4.5 Discrimination experienced in Japan over the past five years (Survey Question 2-5)

When asked about discrimination they had experienced in Japan in the past five years, 31.7% said they have “Been stared at by strangers” (total of “Often” and “Occasionally”), followed by 26.0% who said they “Have not been able to build human relationships at work or school because the people there have prejudices against foreigners”, 25.1% who said they have “Been harassed because of an inability to speak Japanese well”, 18.4% who said they have “Been ignored when I speak to people”, and 14.9% who said they have “Been avoided by others in public places such as buses, trains, or shopping centers”.

[Have you had any of the following experiences in Japan over the past five years?]

n=4252

	Often (Ratio)	Occasionally (Ratio)	Never (Ratio)	No response (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Have not been able to build human relationships at work or school because the people there have prejudices against foreigners.	143 (3.4%)	963 (22.6%)	2837 (66.7%)	309 (7.3%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been bullied at school or work because I am a foreigner.	105 (2.5%)	473 (11.1%)	3338 (78.5%)	336 (7.9%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been harassed because my name is not Japanese-style.	88 (2.1%)	336 (7.9%)	3474 (81.7%)	354 (8.3%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been harassed because of an inability to speak Japanese well.	178 (4.2%)	888 (20.9%)	2876 (67.6%)	310 (7.3%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been stared at by strangers.	346 (8.1%)	1005 (23.6%)	2571 (60.5%)	330 (7.8%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been avoided by others in public places such as buses, trains or shopping centers.	127 (3.0%)	504 (11.9%)	3298 (77.6%)	323 (7.6%)	4252 (100.0%)
Not been accepted by local residents.	87 (2.0%)	477 (11.2%)	3360 (79.0%)	328 (7.7%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been ignored when I speak to people.	101 (2.4%)	679 (16.0%)	3130 (73.6%)	342 (8.0%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been opposed by relatives of a Japanese person I have dated or married because I am a foreigner.	119 (2.8%)	260 (6.1%)	3429 (80.6%)	444 (10.4%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been told by Japanese family members or relatives etc. not to teach my children the culture of my country (region) of origin.	31 (0.7%)	115 (2.7%)	3655 (86.0%)	451 (10.6%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been insulted or teased by Japanese family members or relatives etc. about my country (region) of origin or its culture.	53 (1.2%)	338 (7.9%)	3446 (81.0%)	415 (9.8%)	4252 (100.0%)
Been pressured to take on a Japanese-style name by Japanese family members or relatives etc.	54 (1.3%)	142 (3.3%)	3616 (85.0%)	440 (10.3%)	4252 (100.0%)



(Free Answer) If you have felt prejudice from Japanese people against foreigners, please describe this here.

- When I can't speak Japanese fluently, people see me in a discriminatory way. (Woman, 20s, R.O.Korea)
- There is a case that parents of a marriage partner have refused a foreign national because of nationality. (Woman, 60s, R.O.Korea)
- When I go to restaurants and there are lot of foreign nationals, it seems to upset Japanese people. If they are kind people there might be no problem, but if they are grouchy they sometimes blame me. (Man, 30s, Viet Nam)
- My Japanese is not very good, so customers got angry with me when I was working at my part time job. (Woman, teens, China)
- People are afraid of me. They say that I look unapproachable. They have prejudice that they must give foreign nationals special treatment. They assume that I won't be able to understand Japanese at all. (Woman, 20s, Pakistan)

2.5 Expressions of discrimination against foreign nationals

2.5.1 Experiences seeing or hearing about discriminatory demonstrations or street propaganda activities against foreign nationals living in Japan

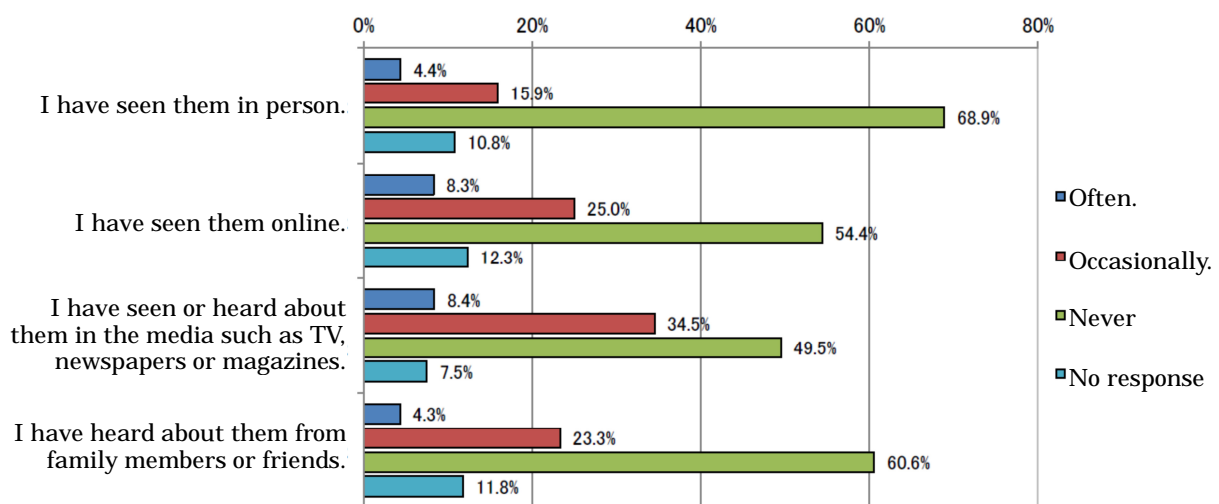
When asked whether they had seen discriminatory demonstrations or propaganda activities on the streets calling for people to exclude foreign nationals living in Japan, combining those answered “Often” and “Occasionally”, 20.3% said “I have seen them in person”, 42.9% said “I have seen or heard about them in the media such as TV, newspapers, or magazines”, 33.3% said “I have seen them online”, so respondents have seen or heard them mainly in the media.

Regarding how the respondents felt when they saw discriminatory demonstrations or propaganda activities on the streets, with the option of giving multiple answers, 64.9% said “I felt uncomfortable”, 26.6% said “It made me have a worse view of Japanese people and society”, 22.0% said “It made me feel anxious and fearful to be living in Japan”, and 18.9% said “I felt that it was unforgivable”. Furthermore, 47.1% said “I wondered why they would do such a thing”.

[Have you seen or heard about discriminatory demonstrations or street propaganda activities against foreigners living in Japan?]

n=4252

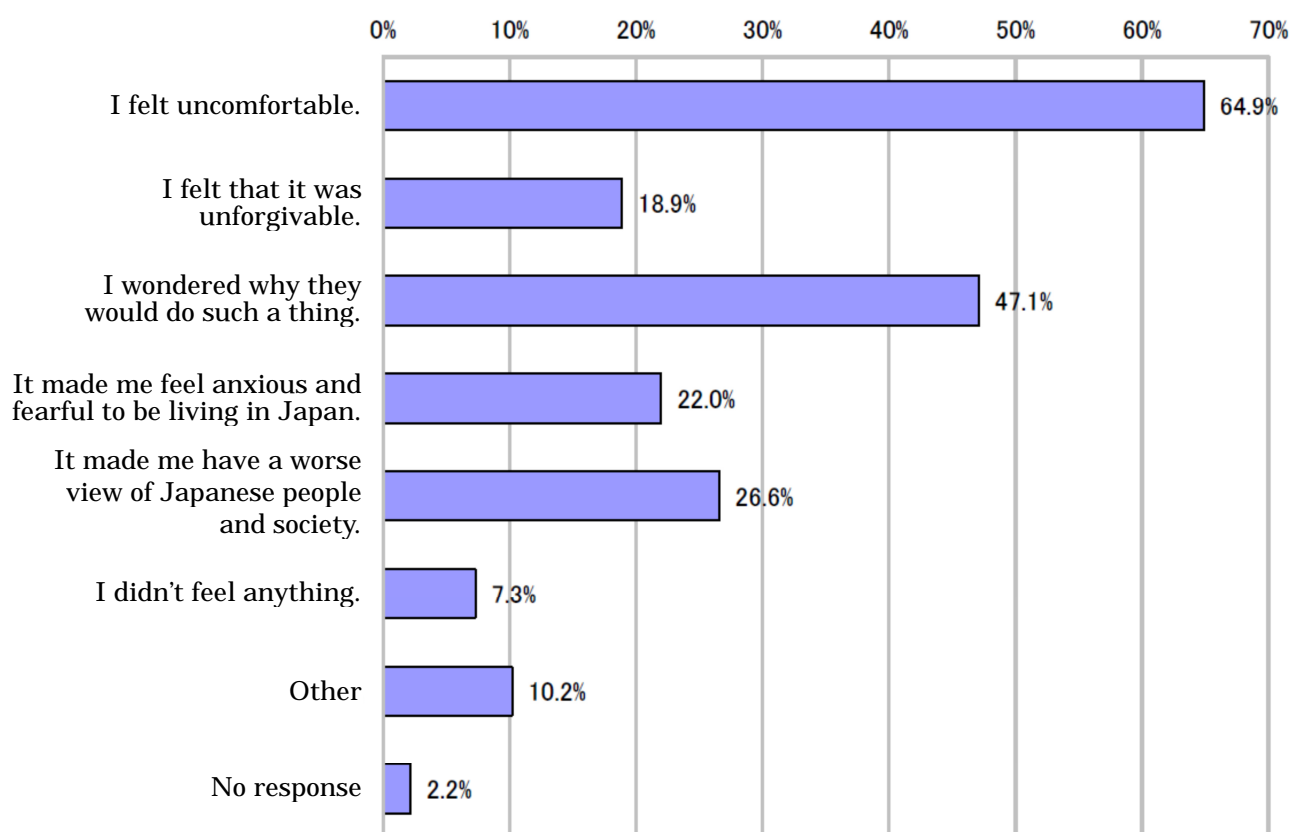
	Often (Ratio)	Occasionally (Ratio)	Never (Ratio)	No response (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
I have seen them in person.	185 (4.4%)	678 (15.9%)	2930 (68.9%)	459 (10.8%)	4252 (100.0%)
I have seen them online.	351 (8.3%)	1065 (25.0%)	2312 (54.4%)	524 (12.3%)	4252 (100.0%)
I have seen or heard about them in the media such as TV, newspapers or magazines.	359 (8.4%)	1467 (34.5%)	2106 (49.5%)	320 (7.5%)	4252 (100.0%)
I have heard about them from family members or friends.	184 (4.3%)	990 (23.3%)	2576 (60.6%)	502 (11.8%)	4252 (100.0%)



[If you place at least one circle on 1-2 above, how did it make you feel when you saw or heard about them? (multiple answers allowed)]

n=2413

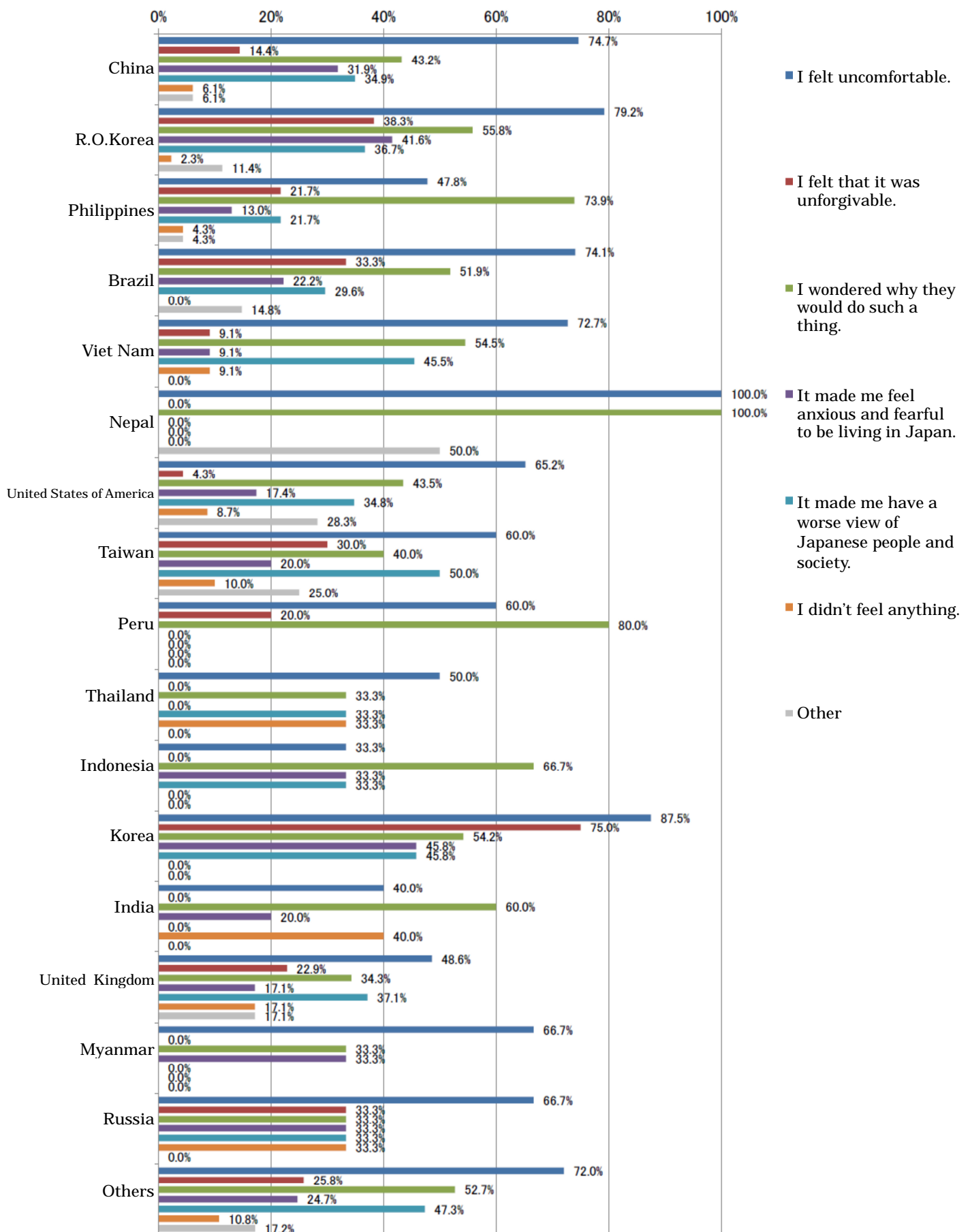
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	I felt uncomfortable.	1566 (64.9%)
2	I felt that it was unforgivable.	455 (18.9%)
3	I wondered why they would do such a thing.	1136 (47.1%)
4	It made me feel anxious and fearful to be living in Japan.	531 (22.0%)
5	It made me have a worse view of Japanese people and society.	641 (26.6%)
6	I didn't feel anything.	177 (7.3%)
7	Other	246 (10.2%)
	No response	54 (2.2%)



Next, looking at people who had directly seen such discriminatory activities “How did it make you feel when you saw or heard about them?” by country or region. 87.5% of Koreans, 79.2% of Koreans(R.O.Korea), 74.7% of Chinese, 74.1% of Brazilians, and 72.7% of Vietnamese, as well as the majority of respondents from other countries or regions said “I felt uncomfortable”, and this number exceeded 50% in almost all countries and regions (this number reached 100% among Nepalese, but was excluded because there were only two such respondents). Over 30% of respondents from most countries or regions said “It made me have a worse view of Japanese people and society”.

	I felt uncomfortable. (Ratio)	I felt that it was unforgivable. (Ratio)	I wondered why they would do such a thing. (Ratio)	It made me feel anxious and fearful to be living in Japan. (Ratio)	It made me have a worse view of Japanese people and society. (Ratio)	I didn't feel anything. (Ratio)	Other (Ratio)
China	171 (74.7%)	33 (14.4%)	99 (43.2%)	73 (31.9%)	80 (34.9%)	14 (6.1%)	14 (6.1%)
R.O.Korea	244 (79.2%)	118 (38.3%)	172 (55.8%)	128 (41.6%)	113 (36.7%)	7 (2.3%)	35 (11.4%)
Philippines	11 (47.8%)	5 (21.7%)	17 (73.9%)	3 (13.0%)	5 (21.7%)	1 (4.3%)	1 (4.3%)
Brazil	20 (74.1%)	9 (33.3%)	14 (51.9%)	6 (22.2%)	8 (29.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (14.8%)
Viet Nam	8 (72.7%)	1 (9.1%)	6 (54.5%)	1 (9.1%)	5 (45.5%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Nepal	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)
United States of America	30 (65.2%)	2 (4.3%)	20 (43.5%)	8 (17.4%)	16 (34.8%)	4 (8.7%)	13 (28.3%)
Taiwan	12 (60.0%)	6 (30.0%)	8 (40.0%)	4 (20.0%)	10 (50.0%)	2 (10.0%)	5 (25.0%)
Peru	3 (60.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Thailand	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Indonesia	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Korea	21 (87.5%)	18 (75.0%)	13 (54.2%)	11 (45.8%)	11 (45.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
India	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)
United Kingdom	17 (48.6%)	8 (22.9%)	12 (34.3%)	6 (17.1%)	13 (37.1%)	6 (17.1%)	6 (17.1%)
Myanmar	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Russia	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Others	67 (72.0%)	24 (25.8%)	49 (52.7%)	23 (24.7%)	44 (47.3%)	10 (10.8%)	16 (17.2%)

*Countries/regions are listed in the order that choices were listed on the questionnaire.



2.5.2 Use of the Internet (Survey Question 3-2)

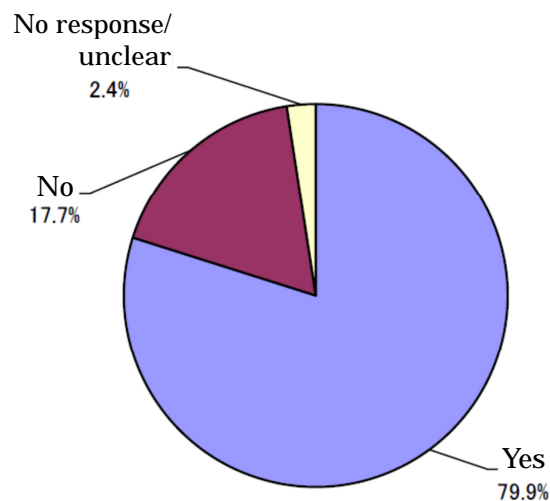
79.9% of respondents said that they use the Internet regularly, while 17.7% said that they do not.

Of those who said they use the Internet regularly, 41.6% said they “Have seen discriminatory articles or posts such as those seeking the removal of foreigners from Japan” (total of “Often” and “Occasionally”), and 19.8% said they “Have avoided browsing such websites, for fear of coming across articles or posts such as those described above”.

[Do you regularly use the internet?]

n=4252

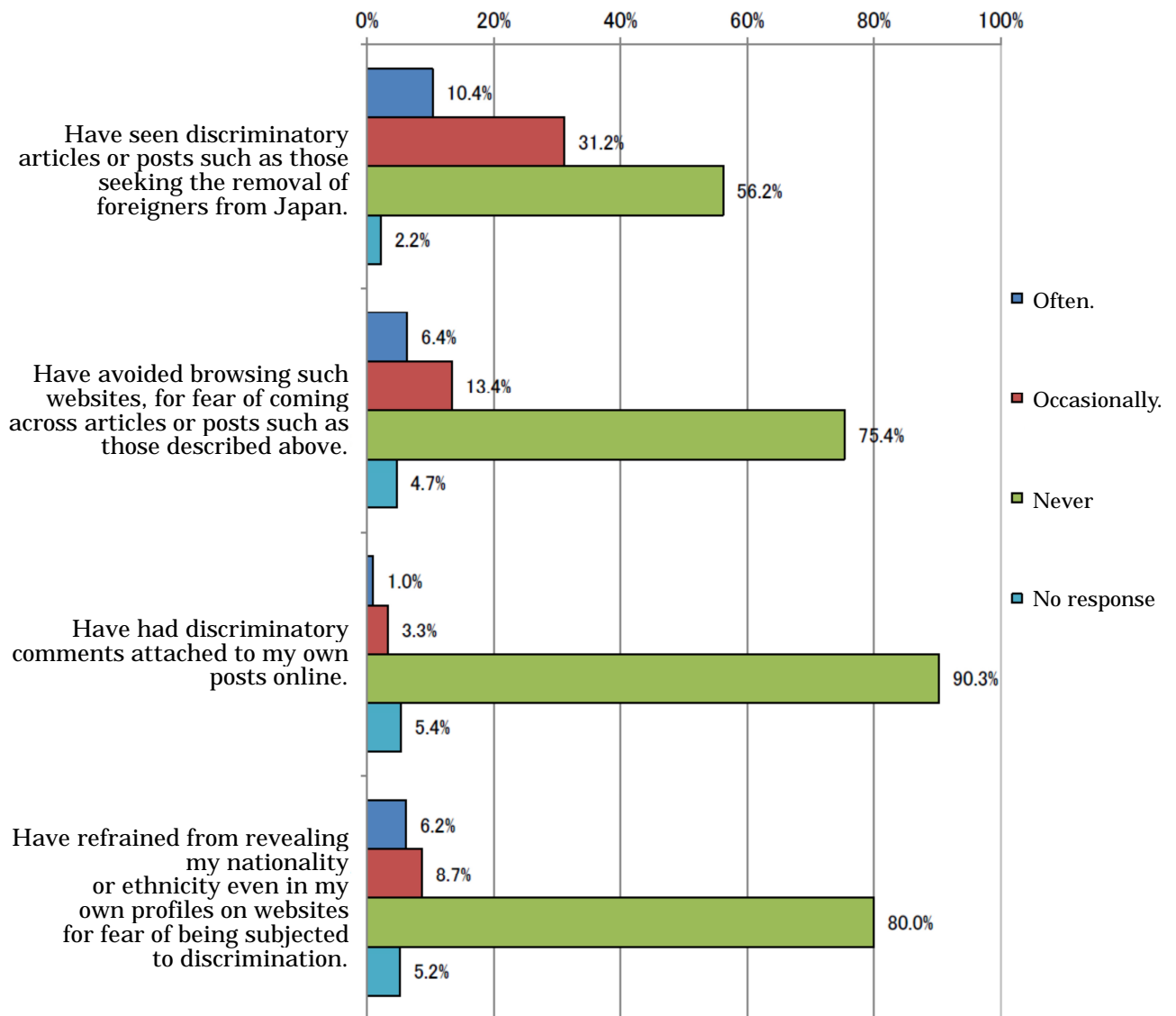
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes	3396 (79.9%)
2	No	753 (17.7%)
	No response/ unclear	103 (2.4%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



[If you chose “Yes,” have you had any of the following experiences online?]

n=3396

	Often (Ratio)	Occasionally (Ratio)	Never (Ratio)	No response (Ratio)	Total (Ratio)
Have seen discriminatory articles or posts such as those seeking the removal of foreigners from Japan.	352 (10.4%)	1059 (31.2%)	1909 (56.2%)	76 (2.2%)	3396 (100.0%)
Have avoided browsing such websites, for fear of coming across articles or posts such as those described above.	219 (6.4%)	455 (13.4%)	2561 (75.4%)	161 (4.7%)	3396 (100.0%)
Have had discriminatory comments attached to my own posts online.	34 (1.0%)	111 (3.3%)	3068 (90.3%)	183 (5.4%)	3396 (100.0%)
Have refrained from revealing my nationality or ethnicity even in my own profiles on websites for fear of being subjected to discrimination.	209 (6.2%)	294 (8.7%)	2717 (80.0%)	176 (5.2%)	3396 (100.0%)



(Free Answer) If you have any comments on any expressions of discrimination against foreigners online, please describe them below.

- I have definitely seen this before. I could not comprehend it, because the Japanese people I interact with regularly are so kind. (Man, 20s, China)
- There are limits on how much legal restrictions can control speech on the Internet, so even speech with extreme content is conveyed there. I can understand this behavior to a certain extent, but if you consider the large environment that foreign nationals live in, there is of course an impact. I wish that foreign nationals could be more autonomous, and I wish that Japanese society would be more tolerant of foreign nationals. I would like to tell Japan and Japanese people "People will want to come here when you are tolerant and diverse". (Woman, 20s, China)
- I believe that people in any country have prejudices against other countries. These prejudices and discriminatory expression start from misunderstandings, so we must make an effort to understand each other. Especially, we must do that from the position of the other. (Man, 40s, R.O.Korea)
- I had a social media account (Facebook), but I deleted it because I was afraid of people criticizing me or invading my personal life. (Woman, 20s, Palestine)
- It happens often. Because people who make posts on the Internet can hide their identity, they can make careless and irresponsible posts. I don't bother with them. But I can't 100% tolerate people who make discriminatory expressions like that. (Woman, 40s, R.O.Korea)

2.6 Measures to eliminate discrimination and prejudice

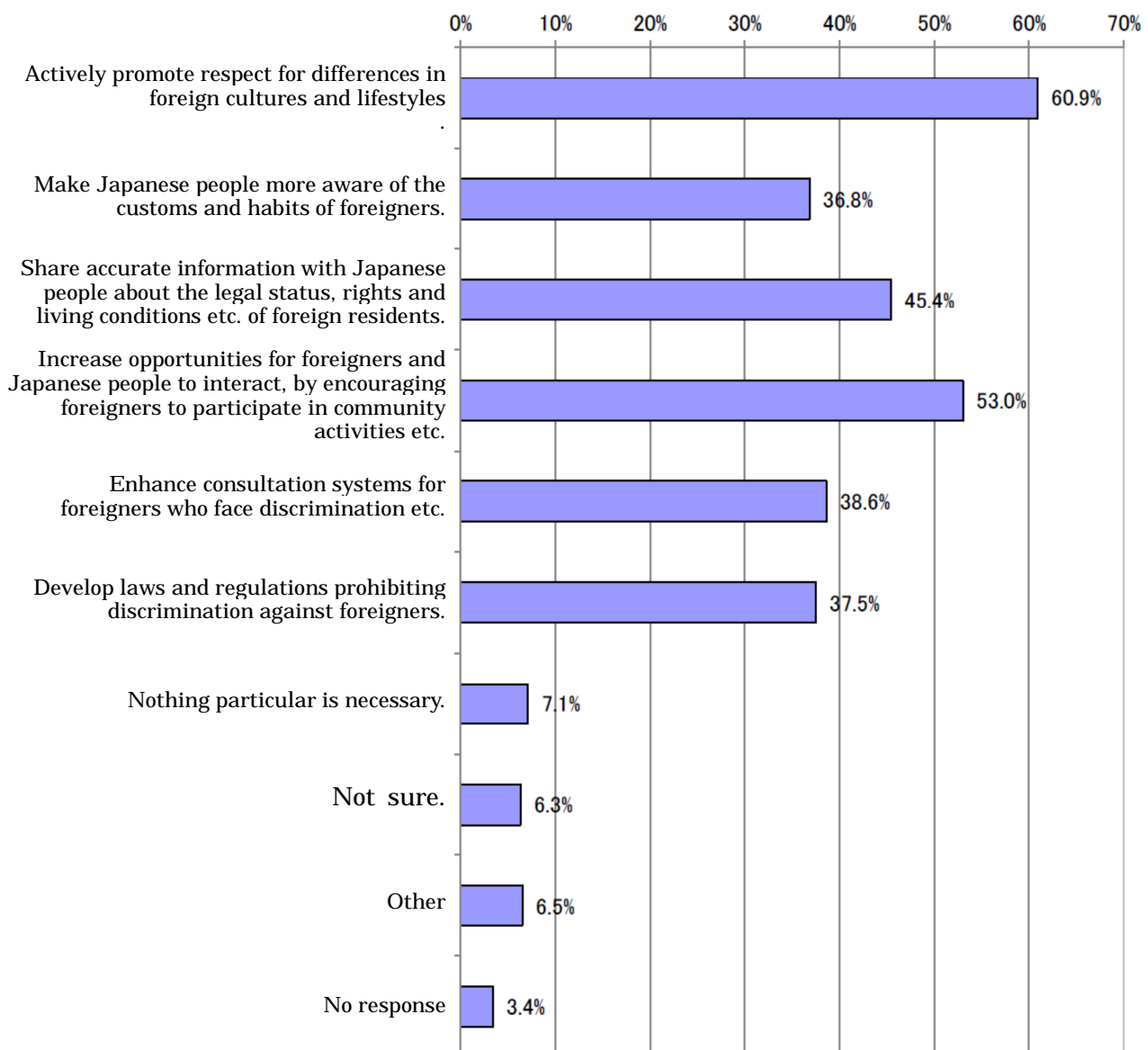
2.6.1 Efforts to eliminate discrimination and prejudice against foreign nationals by the national government and local governments (Survey Question 4-1)

Given the option for multiple answers about what kind of efforts they think the national government and local governments need to make in order to eliminate discrimination and prejudice against foreign nationals, the most common answer at 60.9% was “Actively promote respect for differences in foreign cultures and lifestyles”. The next most common answer at 53.0% was “Increase opportunities for foreigners and Japanese people to interact, by encouraging foreigners to participate in community activities etc.”

[What kinds of efforts do you think national and local governments need to make in order to eliminate discrimination and prejudice against foreigners? (multiple answers allowed)]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Actively promote respect for differences in foreign cultures and lifestyles.	2591 (60.9%)
2	Make Japanese people more aware of the customs and habits of foreigners.	1564 (36.8%)
3	Share accurate information with Japanese people about the legal status, rights and living conditions etc. of foreign residents.	1930 (45.4%)
4	Increase opportunities for foreigners and Japanese people to interact, by encouraging foreigners to participate in community activities etc.	2255 (53.0%)
5	Enhance consultation systems for foreigners who face discrimination etc.	1642 (38.6%)
6	Develop laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination against foreigners.	1595 (37.5%)
7	Nothing particular is necessary.	304 (7.1%)
8	Not sure.	268 (6.3%)
9	Other	275 (6.5%)
	No response	145 (3.4%)



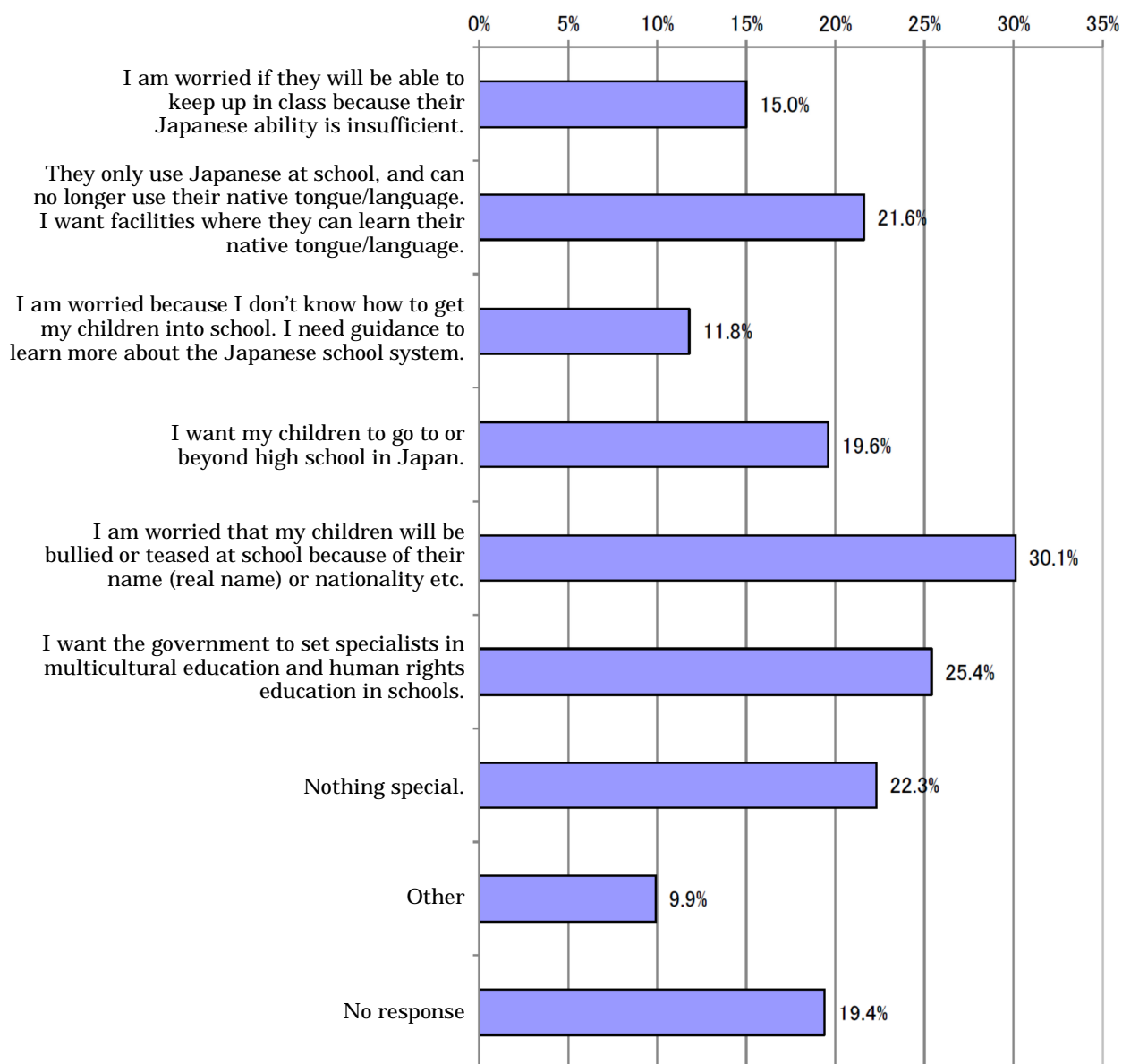
2.6.2 Desire or worry about children's education (Survey Question 4-2)

Given the option for multiple answers about worries in relation to their children's education, the most common answer at 30.1% was "I am worried that my children will be bullied or teased at school because of their name (real name) or nationality etc."

[Is there anything that you desire or worry about in relation to your children's education?
(multiple answers allowed)]

n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	I am worried if they will be able to keep up in class because their Japanese ability is insufficient.	639 (15.0%)
2	They only use Japanese at school, and can no longer use their native tongue/language. I want facilities where they can learn their native tongue/language.	918 (21.6%)
3	I am worried because I don't know how to get my children into school. I need guidance to learn more about the Japanese school system.	503 (11.8%)
4	I want my children to go to or beyond high school in Japan.	834 (19.6%)
5	I am worried that my children will be bullied or teased at school because of their name (real name) or nationality etc.	1278 (30.1%)
6	I want the government to set specialists in multicultural education and human rights education in schools.	1082 (25.4%)
7	Nothing special.	947 (22.3%)
8	Other	423 (9.9%)
	No response	823 (19.4%)



2.6.3 Consultation when being discriminated (Survey Question 4-3)

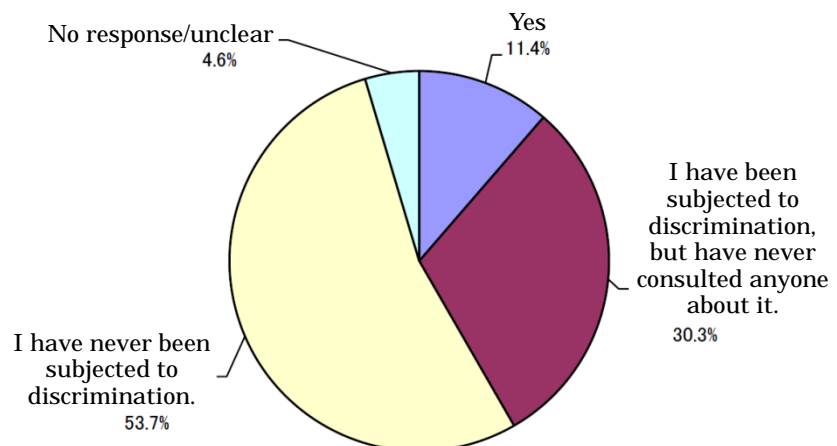
When asked “When you are subjected to discrimination, have you been anywhere for consultation?”, 11.4% of respondents answered “Yes”, while 30.3% said “I have been subjected to discrimination, but have never consulted anyone about it”. 53.7% said “I have never been subjected to discrimination”, accounting for the majority.

Given the option for multiple answers about where they went for consultation, 56.1% said “Family members or relatives”, 43.3% said “Japanese friends or acquaintances”, and 43.1% said “Friends or acquaintances from the same country or region”, so most people consult with someone around.

[When you are subjected to discrimination, have you been anywhere for consultation?]

n=4252

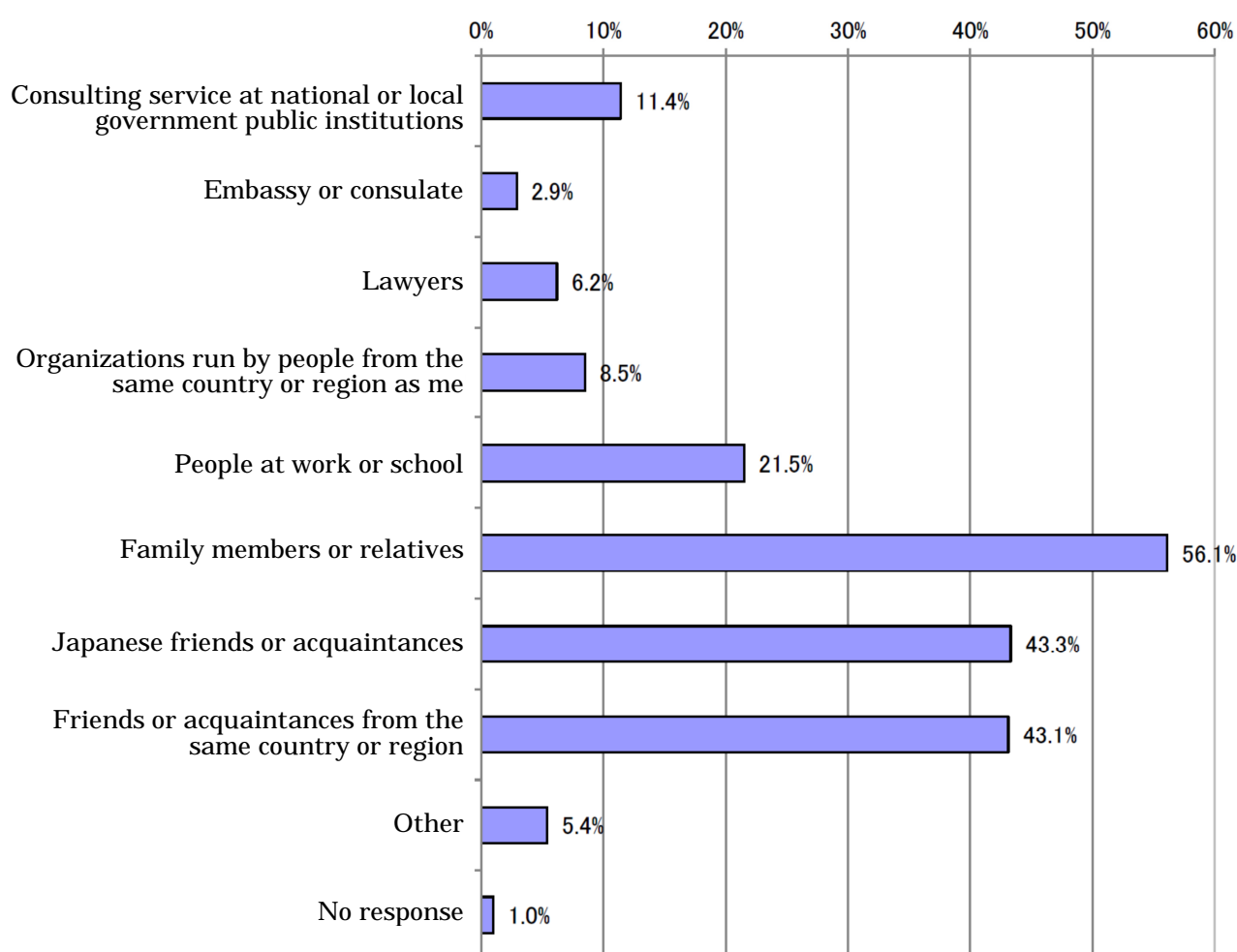
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes.	483 (11.4%)
2	I have been subjected to discrimination, but have never consulted anyone about it.	1289 (30.3%)
3	I have never been subjected to discrimination.	2284 (53.7%)
	No response/unclear	196 (4.6%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



[If you chose “Yes,” where did you go for consultation? (multiple answers allowed)]

n=483

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Consulting service at national or local government public institutions	55 (11.4%)
2	Embassy or consulate	14 (2.9%)
3	Lawyers	30 (6.2%)
4	Organizations run by people from the same country or region as me	41 (8.5%)
5	People at work or school	104 (21.5%)
6	Family members or relatives	271 (56.1%)
7	Japanese friends or acquaintances	209 (43.3%)
8	Friends or acquaintances from the same country or region	208 (43.1%)
9	Other	26 (5.4%)
	No response	5 (1.0%)



2.6.4 Human rights counseling at Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus, Ministry of Justice (Survey Question 4-4)

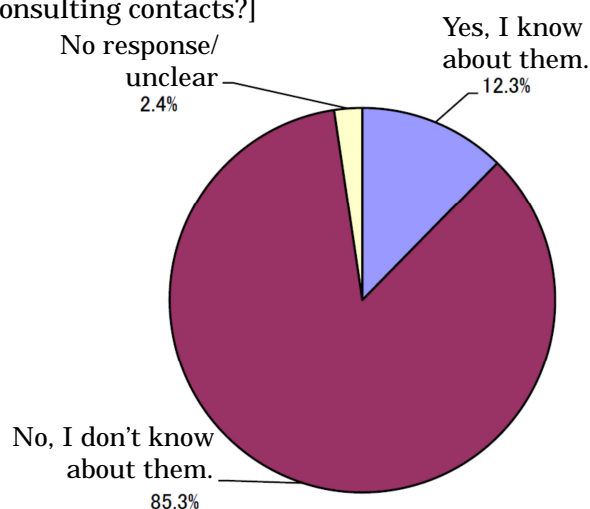
When asked whether they know that Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus, Ministry of Justice provide counseling regarding human rights, 85.3% said “No, I don’t know about them”, which vastly exceeded the 12.3% who said “Yes, I know about them”.

When asked whether they would like to make use of the human rights counseling center, 52.5% answered “Yes, I would like to make use of it”. In contrast 24.8% said “No, I would not like to make use of it”, and 12.9% said “I would like to, but it is difficult”, for a total of 37.7%.

[Do you know about such human rights consulting contacts?]

n=4252

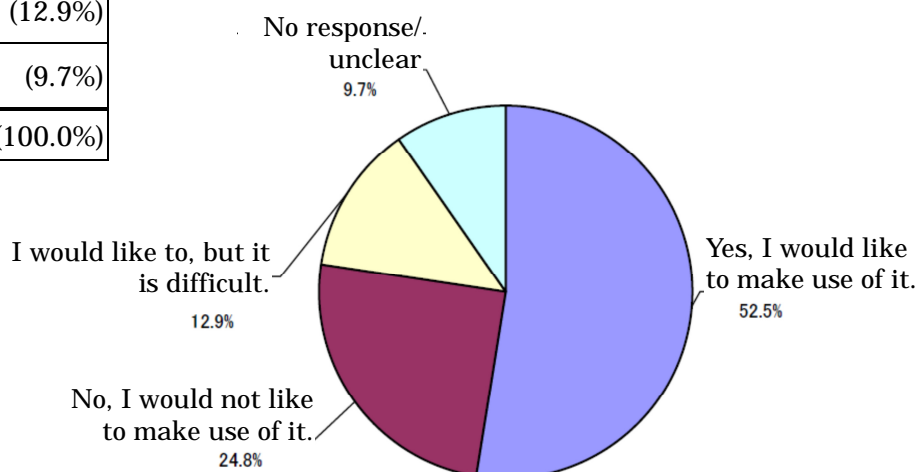
		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes, I know about them.	525 (12.3%)
2	No, I don’t know about them.	3627 (85.3%)
	No response/ unclear	100 (2.4%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



[Would you like to make use of such a human rights consulting contact?]

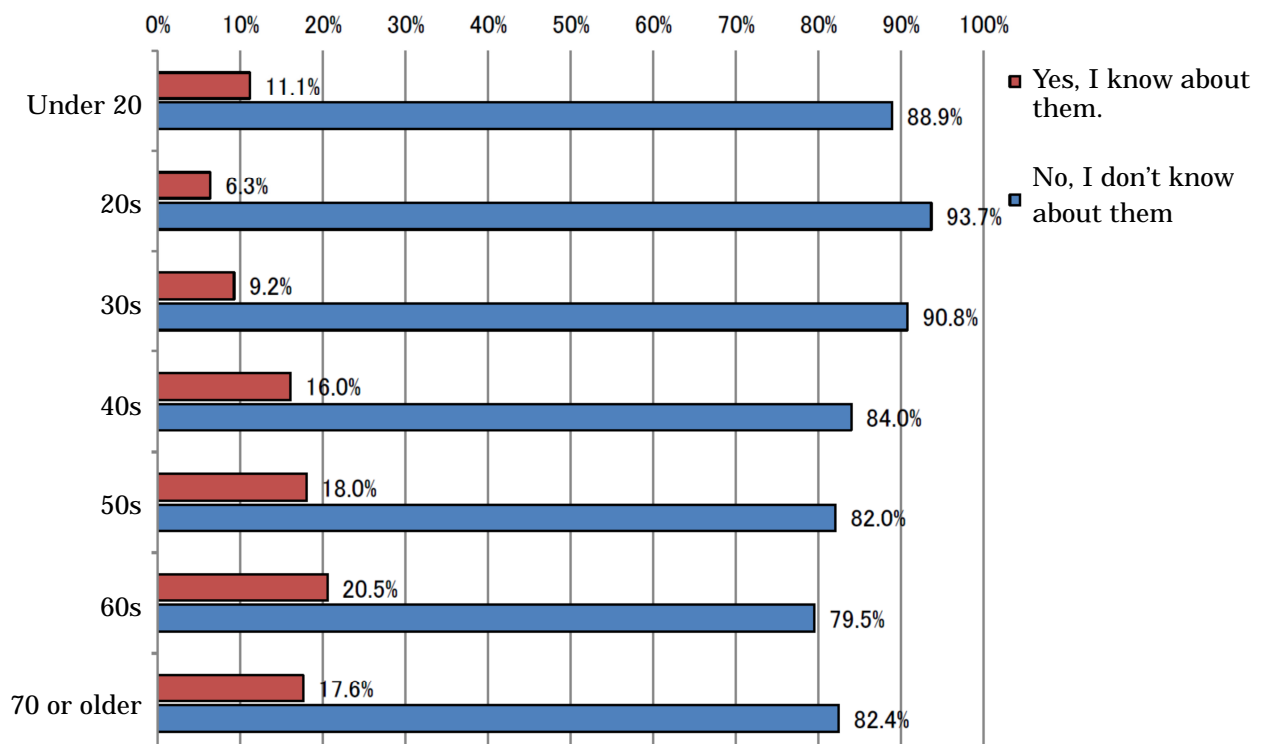
n=4252

		Respondents (Ratio)
1	Yes, I would like to make use of it.	2234 (52.5%)
2	No, I would not like to make use of it.	1056 (24.8%)
3	I would like to, but it is difficult.	549 (12.9%)
	No response/ unclear	413 (9.7%)
	Total	4252 (100.0%)



Looking at these figures by age group, 6.3% of respondents in their 20s, and 9.2% of those in their 30s know the existence of the human rights counseling center, while 20.5% of those in their 60s know about it. Less than 20% of each other age group know about it, so overall the level of awareness is low.

	Do you know about such human rights consulting contacts?	
	Yes (Ratio)	No (Ratio)
Under 20	7 (11.1%)	56 (88.9%)
20s	59 (6.3%)	873 (93.7%)
30s	107 (9.2%)	1052 (90.8%)
40s	127 (16.0%)	665 (84.0%)
50s	99 (18.0%)	452 (82.0%)
60s	79 (20.5%)	306 (79.5%)
70 or older	46 (17.6%)	216 (82.4%)



(Free Answer) If you chose “2. No, I would not like to make use of it,” or “3. I would like to, but it is difficult,” please explain why

- I am very interested in knowing where I can for support when I need it in various fields, including law, labor, and society... We foreign nationals are lacking this kind of information. (Woman, 50s, Brazil)
- I have never suffered direct harm or injury, so I didn't feel that it was really necessary (I could consult with my family or friends to solve most problems), but I would want to consult with somebody else if I suffered direct injury. (Woman, 40s, R.O.Korea)
- I would like to use such a service, but I think it would be difficult without language support. (Woman, 60s, Philippines)
- First of all, I live in the countryside, so there is nowhere I can go for consultation in my native language. Second, I am worried about whether I could communicate what I want to say to the staff at the counter. (Man, 30s, Indonesia)

Afterword

One matter of great concern in conducting this survey was what percentage of questionnaires could be collected. Because there were few previous examples to reference for such surveys of foreign nationals, it was difficult to predict the reaction and degree of cooperation from foreign nationals, and there was fear that the survey would result in a very low collection rate.

However, when the survey was conducted, 4,252 foreign nationals (collection rate of 23.0%) cooperated with the survey. Just looking at the numbers that show so many people cooperated of their own free will, it would not be an exaggeration to call this survey a success. We were able to achieve these results thanks entirely to the tremendous cooperation of the many people responsible in 37 cities and wards across Japan. We would like to express our sincere gratitude for their support.

According to the results of this survey, of the 2,044 respondents who had looked for a house to live in over the past 5 years in Japan, 804 people (39.3%) said that they had been refused tenancy because they are a foreign national. Similarly, out of the 2,788 respondents who have looked for a job or worked in Japan for the past 5 years, 697 people (25.0%) answered that they had been refused employment because they are a foreign national. 1,269 respondents (29.8% of all 4,252 respondents) said “Yes, often” or “Yes, occasionally” when asked if they had been told anything insulting or discriminatory because they are a foreign national.

Also, of the 1,772 people who had been discriminated, when asked where they went for consultation when they were discriminated, the distinct fact arose that 1,289 people (72.7%) did not seek consultation anywhere. 85.3% of respondents that they did not know Legal Affairs Bureaus, as well as District Legal Affairs Bureaus of the Ministry of Justice and their branches located in major cities across Japan provide counseling regarding human rights. In light of this situation, it is necessary to examine and steadily realize methods of efficiently and effectively notifying people of what is necessary to get foreign nationals in Japan to comfortably use their nearby human rights counseling centers.

Finally, while subjects of this survey were 18 years or older, it is known that obvious discrimination against foreign nationals happens to children. It is thus necessary to rebuild human rights education for children. Moreover, in order not to lose progress about awareness of the human rights of foreign nationals in Japanese society such as the enactment of the “Hate Speech Elimination Act”, the review committee noted a request that the Ministry of Justice and the Center for Human Rights Education and Training must continue to engage in active human rights education and awareness-raising activities toward the improvement of societal conditions surrounding foreign nationals.

Questionnaire

Foreign Residents Survey (Questionnaire)

(Project Commissioned by Ministry of Justice, 2016)

Center for Human Rights Education and Training

Requests in Filling out Questionnaire

1. We ask for your cooperation with this survey, in order to enhance the human rights efforts of the Ministry of Justice.
2. For each question, please circle the number of the answer which is most applicable to you. The number of responses which can be circled is given at the end of each question, such as “please circle one response” or “please circle all responses that apply”.
3. There are also some questions which ask you to give more details. In these cases, please write the details in the given blank space. You can use the language that you most commonly use when you answer these questions.
4. Please place the completed questionnaire only into the enclosed return envelope and place it into the post **by Monday December 5**.
5. It is not necessary to affix a stamp.
5. This survey is anonymous, so it will be impossible to identify who has responded.
6. Please answer questions with confidence that your responses will not be used for any purpose other than this survey. If there are any questions which are difficult to answer, they do not need to be answered.
7. For more details about this survey, please see the enclosed **“Request for Cooperation on Questionnaire for Foreign Residents”**. The contact for inquiries is also listed here.

[1. First, we would like to ask you about your interactions with Japanese people in your local area.]

(1-1) Do you interact (have you interacted) with Japanese people in your daily life? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. We work/worked together.
2. We study/studied at school together.
3. I interact/interacted with them as friends.
4. I myself or a relative am/is married to a Japanese person and am/is/was living in Japan.
5. I act/acted with them at international exchange groups.
6. I act/acted with them at other local groups.
7. I interact/interacted with Japanese people on a greeting basis.
8. I have no Japanese acquaintances and have had no interaction with them.
9. Other ()

(1-2) In Japan, local residents form organizations called neighborhood or residents' associations, in which they conduct exchange and other activities. Do you know of the existence of such a neighborhood or residents' association in your area? (Please circle either one.)

1. Yes.
2. No.

If you chose "1. Yes," are you a member of this neighborhood or residents' association? (Please circle one response.)

1. Yes, I am a member.
2. No. I am not a member.
3. I was a member, but have withdrawn.

If you chose "2. I am not a member," or "3. I was a member, but have withdrawn," please give your reasons. (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. I don't know how to join.
2. I tried to join, but was rejected.
3. I don't see the benefit of joining.
4. Membership fees are too high.
5. I don't fit in.
6. Other ()

(1-3) Where do you get information that you need to live in your community? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. Japanese friends or acquaintances
2. Friends or acquaintances from the same country or region as me
3. An organization, facility or store etc. with people from the same country or region as me
4. Local government/prefectural office
5. Local government PR newsletters or websites etc.
6. NPOs related to international exchange
7. TV, newspaper, magazine, internet etc.
8. I don't know where to find such necessary information.
9. Other ()

[⇒ Please move on to the next page.]

[2. We would now like to ask you about the presence of discrimination and prejudice in Japanese society]

(2-1) Have you looked for a house to live in over the past five years in Japan?
(Please circle either one.)

1. Yes.
2. No.

If you chose "1. Yes," did you experience any of the following? (Please circle either one for each point below.)

Got refused tenancy because I am a foreigner.	1. Yes	2. No
Got refused tenancy because I didn't have a Japanese guarantor.	1. Yes	2. No
Gave up because the property I was looking at said "no foreigners".	1. Yes	2. No

If you have felt discrimination or prejudice in looking for a place to live, please describe this below.

This image shows a completely blank white rectangular area enclosed within a thin blue border. There are no markings, text, or illustrations present on the page.

**(2-2) Have you looked for a job or worked in Japan in the past five years?
(including part time or casual)**

- 1. Yes.
- 2. No.

If you chose “1. Yes,” do you experience any of the following? (Please circle either one for each point below.)

Get refused employment because I am a foreigner.	1. Yes	2. No
Get paid lower wages than Japanese people in spite of doing the same work.	1. Yes	2. No
Had worse working conditions than Japanese people, such as working hours, vacation days etc.	1. Yes	2. No
Get disadvantaged in promotions because I am a foreigner.	1. Yes	2. No
Get laid off because I am a foreigner.	1. Yes	2. No
Get instructed by a superior to hide the fact that I am a foreigner.	1. Yes	2. No

If you have felt discrimination or prejudice in looking for work or working in Japan, please describe this below.

[⇒ Please move on to the next page.]

(2-3) Have you been refused entry or service at a store or a restaurant etc. because you are a foreigner in the past five years in Japan? (Please circle one response.)

1. Yes, often.
2. Yes, occasionally.
3. No.

If you chose “1. Yes, often” or “2. Yes, occasionally,” please specifically describe the circumstances in which you were refused.

(2-4) Have you been directly told anything insulting or discriminatory because you are a foreigner in the past five years in Japan? (Please circle one response.)

1. Yes, often.
2. Yes, occasionally.
3. No.

If you chose “1. Yes, often” or “2. Yes, occasionally,” who said that to you? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. Japanese partner (boy/girl-friend, spouse)
2. Relatives of Japanese partner
3. Superiors, colleagues, subordinates or clients at work
4. Teachers, students or parents of students at school
5. Japanese friends or acquaintances
6. Neighbors
7. Civil servants or public transport workers
8. Store or restaurant workers
9. Strangers
10. Other ()

(2-5) Have you had any of the following experiences in Japan over the past five years? (Please circle one response for each point below.)

	Often	Occasionally	Never
Have not been able to build human relationships at work or school because the people there have prejudices against foreigners.	1	2	3
Been bullied at school or work because I am a foreigner.	1	2	3
Been harassed because my name is not Japanese-style.	1	2	3
Been harassed because of an inability to speak Japanese well.	1	2	3
Been stared at by strangers.	1	2	3
Been avoided by others in public places such as buses, trains or shopping centers.	1	2	3
Not been accepted by local residents.	1	2	3
Been ignored when I speak to people.	1	2	3
Been opposed by relatives of a Japanese person I have dated or married because I am a foreigner.	1	2	3
Been told by Japanese family members or relatives etc. not to teach my children the culture of my country (region) of origin.	1	2	3
Been insulted or teased by Japanese family members or relatives etc. about my country (region) of origin or its culture.	1	2	3
Been pressured to take on a Japanese-style name by Japanese family members or relatives etc.	1	2	3

If you have felt prejudice from Japanese people against foreigners, please describe this here.

[⇒ Please move on to the next page.]

[3. We would like to ask you about expressions of discrimination against foreigners.]

(3-1) Have you seen or heard about discriminatory demonstrations or street propaganda activities against foreigners living in Japan? (Please circle one response for each point below.)

	Often	Occasionally	Never
I have seen them in person.	1	2	3
I have seen them online.	1	2	3
I have seen or heard about them in the media such as TV, newspapers or magazines.	1	2	3
I have heard about them from family members or friends.	1	2	3

If you place at least one circle on 1-2 above, how did it make you feel when you saw or heard about them? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. I felt uncomfortable. 2. I felt that it was unforgivable. 3. I wondered why they would do such a thing. 4. It made me feel anxious and fearful to be living in Japan. 5. It made me have a worse view of Japanese people and society. 6. I didn't feel anything. 7. Other ()
--

(3-2) Do you regularly use the internet? (Please circle either one.)

1. Yes.
2. No.

**If you chose “1. Yes,” have you had any of the following experiences online?
(Please circle one response for each point below.)**

	Often	Occasionally	Never
Have seen discriminatory articles or posts such as those seeking the removal of foreigners from Japan.	1	2	3
Have avoided browsing such websites, for fear of coming across articles or posts such as those described above.	1	2	3
Have had discriminatory comments attached to my own posts online.	1	2	3
Have refrained from revealing my nationality or ethnicity even in my own profiles on websites for fear of being subjected to discrimination.	1	2	3

If you have any comments on any expressions of discrimination against foreigners online, please describe them below.

[⇒ Please move on to the next page.]

[4. We would like to ask you about measures to eliminate discrimination and prejudice.]

(4-1) What kinds of efforts do you think national and local governments need to make in order to eliminate discrimination and prejudice against foreigners? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. Actively promote respect for differences in foreign cultures and lifestyles.
2. Make Japanese people more aware of the customs and habits of foreigners.
3. Share accurate information with Japanese people about the legal status, rights and living conditions etc. of foreign residents.
4. Increase opportunities for foreigners and Japanese people to interact, by encouraging foreigners to participate in community activities etc.
5. Enhance consultation systems for foreigners who face discrimination etc.
6. Develop laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination against foreigners.
7. Nothing particular is necessary.
8. Not sure.
9. Other ()

(4-2) Is there anything that you desire or worry about in relation to your children's education? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. I am worried if they will be able to keep up in class because their Japanese ability is insufficient.
2. They only use Japanese at school, and can no longer use their native tongue/language. I want facilities where they can learn their native tongue/language.
3. I am worried because I don't know how to get my children into school. I need guidance to learn more about the Japanese school system.
4. I want my children to go to or beyond high school in Japan.
5. I am worried that my children will be bullied or teased at school because of their name (real name) or nationality etc.
6. I want the government to set specialists in multicultural education and human rights education in schools.
7. Nothing special.
8. Other ()

(4-3) When you are subjected to discrimination, have you been anywhere for consultation? (Please circle one response.)

1. Yes.
2. I have been subjected to discrimination, but have never consulted anyone about it.
3. I have never been subjected to discrimination.

If you chose “1. Yes,” where did you go for consultation? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. Consulting service at national or local government public institutions
2. Embassy or consulate
3. Lawyers
4. Organizations run by people from the same country or region as me
5. People at work or school
6. Family members or relatives
7. Japanese friends or acquaintances
8. Friends or acquaintances from the same country or region
9. Other ()

[⇒ Please move on to the next page.]

(4-4) In major cities across the country, the Ministry of Justice has Legal Affairs Bureaus and District Legal Affairs Bureaus, which provide free consultations about human rights matters, and also provide a Telephone Consultation Service in English and Chinese (English: 0570-090911; Chinese: 0570-050110). Some Legal Affairs Bureaus also have interpreters available for languages other than English and Chinese at Human Rights Consulting Services on a regular basis.

Do you know about such human rights consulting contacts? (Please circle either one.)

1. Yes, I know about them
2. No, I don't know about them.

Would you like to make use of such a human rights consulting contact? (Please circle one response.)

1. Yes, I would like to make use of it.
2. No, I would not like to make use of it.
3. I would like to, but it is difficult.

If you chose "2. No, I would not like to make use of it," or "3. I would like to, but it is difficult," please explain why.

[5. Finally, please tell us about yourself.]

(5-1) What is your gender? (Please circle one response.)

1. Male
2. Female
3. Other

(5-2) What is your age? (Please circle one response.)

1. Under 20
2. 20s
3. 30s
4. 40s
5. 50s
6. 60s
7. 70 or older

(5-3) Which of the following is your nationality/region? (Please circle one response.)

1. China
2. R.O.Korea
3. Philippines
4. Brazil
5. Viet Nam
6. Nepal
7. United States of America
8. Taiwan
9. Peru
10. Thailand
11. Indonesia
12. Korea
13. India
14. United Kingdom
15. Myanmar
16. Russia
17. Others ()

(5-4) What is your residency status? (Please circle one response.)

1. General permanent resident
2. Special permanent resident
3. Long-term resident
4. Other (to study, spouse of Japanese citizen etc., family stay, skills training, designated activities, specialist in humanities/international business etc.)

(5-5) About your activities in Japanese society (Please circle one response for each point below.)

About school	1. Currently attending school	2. Previously attended school in Japan, but not anymore.	3. Have never attended school in Japan.
About work	1. Currently working	2. Previously worked in Japan, but not anymore.	3. Have never worked in Japan.

(5-6) Where were you born? (Please circle one response.)

1. Japan
2. Country other than Japan
3. Not sure

(5-7) How long in total have you lived in Japan? (Please circle one response.)

1. From birth
2. Less than 1 year
3. Less than 3 years
4. Less than 10 years
5. 10-19 years
6. 20-29 years
7. 30-39 years
8. 40 years or more

(5-8) Are you married or living with a partner? (Please circle one response.)

1. Yes.
2. Not currently, due to death or divorce.
3. Neither currently, nor previously.

If you chose “1. Yes,” or “2. Not currently, due to death or divorce,” what is/was the nationality of that person? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. Japanese
2. Same nationality as myself
3. Other ()

(5-9) Do you currently live with anyone else in Japan? If so, who do you live with? (Please circle all responses that apply.)

1. Not living with anyone
2. My partner (boy/girl-friend or spouse)
3. My children
4. My father
5. My mother
6. My grandfather
7. My grandmother
8. My grandchildren
9. My partner's parents
10. Other relatives
11. Friend/acquaintance
12. Other ()

[⇒ Please move on to the next page.]

(5-10) To what extent can you converse in Japanese? (Please circle one response.)

1. I can speak on the same level as Japanese people.
2. I can speak well enough for work or study.
3. I can speak well enough to have no trouble in everyday life.
4. I can't speak in Japanese very well.
5. Other ()

(5-11) What language do you primarily use in your daily life in each of the following cases? (Please circle one response for each point below.)

	Basically, Japanese only	Mostly Japanese	Mostly Native tongue/language	Basically, native tongue/language only	Other languages are more common.	Basically, only other languages
Among family members	1	2	3	4	5 ()	6 ()
With good friends	1	2	3	4	5 ()	6 ()
At school	1	2	3	4	5 ()	6 ()
At workplace	1	2	3	4	5 ()	6 ()

Fill in the language in the space().

This is the end of the questions.

Thank you very much for responding to all of them.