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**Attitude Survey on Foreign  
Nationals  
Imizu City Report**

Hirofumi Tanada

Kiju Ishikawa

Hirofumi Okai

**IMEMGS**

**Institute for Multi-ethnic and Multi-generational Societies  
WASEDA UNIVERSITY, Tokyo, Japan**

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Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University  
Center for Research on Asian Societies  
2-579-15 Mikajima, Tokorozawa City 359-1192, Japan



## **Preface**

This report sets out the findings of the Attitude Survey on Foreign Nationals, conducted in Imizu City, Toyama Prefecture between October and November 2011. This attempt at examining the attitudes of Japanese people towards Muslims resident in Japan through a questionnaire survey is the second such attempt after the Attitude Survey on Foreign Nationals, conducted in Gifu City. As stated in the previous report, whilst this is by no means the first such attempt of its kind, we believe that our surveys represent the first attempt in Japan to employ questionnaires that are able to stand up to a range of analysis and that have been conducted on such a scale as to allow for obtaining statistically-meaningful results.

As of March 2012, there are an estimated 100,000 foreign Muslims and 10,000 Japanese Muslims in Japan, with Mosques constructed at over 60 locations throughout Japan. Muslim communities are gaining an increasing presence; in March 2011, for instance, it was reported in the media that Muslims were involved in support activities in the wake of the Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami. However, the specific issues they face in the course of their daily lives – for example, education, cemeteries and relations with the rest of Japanese society – as of yet remain largely unaddressed and are in need of examination. From 2009, we commenced our research under the title “Impacts of Multicultural Policies on the Everyday Lives of Muslims Resident in Japan and an Evaluation of these” through a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Category C; Topic No. 21530567). Among the many issues, the surveys conducted in Gifu and Imizu cities examined the relations between Muslims resident in Japan and Japanese society. Furthermore, in fiscal 2012, in addition to surveys in other regions which exhibit these characteristics in relationships, we plan to conduct a comparative analysis of survey results from 3 areas.

As mentioned previously, Toyama Mosque was established in In Imizu City, where this survey was conducted. While this area is characterized by wide-ranging interaction and friction between local residents and Muslims resident in Japan, the degree of interaction that we see from the overall survey results is currently limited, with emphasis seemingly being given to the negative aspects. Thus, we hope that the survey results presented in this report serve as a useful reference in helping understand the group of issues that exist between local communities and Muslims resident in Japan and realizing an ideal conception of society for the future. In doing so, we wish to take a more in-depth look at the nature of the relationship between contemporary Japanese society and Muslims in Japan. Work on the second stage of analysis of survey results is also underway, which we plan to showcase as conference reports and academic papers.

We would like to extend our gratitude to all everyone made this survey possible, from those involved with the respective residents’ associations to the employees of Imizu City Policy Promotion Division and Citizens/Insurance Division who helped prepare the survey. We would also like to thank the citizens of Imizu City who took the time to respond to our survey.

August, 2013

Hirofumi Tanada, Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University

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## Overview of Survey Results

The following is a simple overview of the report from Chapter 2 onward. While all figures from the survey results are displayed in the main text to the first decimal point, here they are rounded off to the nearest whole number.

### Attributes of Respondents

The respondents were residents of the following districts: Shiraishi (24%), Washizuka (19%) and Tsubatae (13%), followed by Kosugi Shiraishi (12%), Nishitakagi (9%), Inazumi (8%), and Surideji (3%). While No. of respondents from Hakko were found, it is possible that there were a small number among the non-respondents.

The sexes of respondents were as follows: male (43%), female (57%), no answer (0%) (1 person). The average age of respondents was 51 years; the majority were in their 40s and 50s (45%), followed by 60 and above (34%) and 20s-30s (21%).

Looking at the educational background of the respondents, we see that 44% graduated from high school and another 44% from university, college or vocational school; thus, almost 90% had a high school education or above. In respect to occupation, the highest number of respondents were office workers (22%), followed by part-time work (17%), professional/technical work (16%), and housewives (14%).

In regard to residency status, 96% of respondents were homeowners (detached houses). Over half of respondents had an individual annual income of less than 4 million JPY and an annual household income of less than 8 million JPY.

### Daily Life in the Surveyed Districts

The survey results highlighted the following characteristics of the districts in which the respondents live. The percentage of respondents who felt a strong sense of unity between residents (the total number of people who answered “Strongly agree” or “Agree to a certain degree”; hereafter the same) was 70%. Likewise, the answers to other questions were as follows: “Even newcomers can fit in easily”, (45%), “Esteem for long-held customs” (80%), “Little interaction between residents” (35%), “Strong opinions among longstanding residents” (81%), and “Active adoption of new things” (27%). From these results, we get a sense that the districts are characterized by a strong sense of unity, esteem for long-held customs and a lot of interaction between residents.

In addition, 70% of respondents replied that they actively or to a certain degree participate in district events and activities. Meanwhile, in regard to interaction with the neighborhood, they answered as follows: “Have a chat when meeting someone” (44%), “Often visit each other’s homes” (8%), while some answered “Exchange greetings in the street” (43%) and “Have very little to do with anyone else” (4%).

### Interaction with Foreign Nationals

47% of respondents said there were foreign nationals living in their neighbourhood. When asked about their degree of interaction with these foreign nationals, only a few replied, “Have a chat when meeting someone” (4%) or “Often visit each other’s homes” (1%), with a larger number of people answering, “Little more than exchanging greetings when bumping into someone in the street” (41%). However, half of respondents (50%) answered, “Have nothing to do with foreign nationals”, showing how little interaction there is with foreign nationals. Yet, if we include those who exchange greetings with foreign nationals, then we get a sense that

nearly half of respondents communicate with foreign nationals in some form, a far from small number. However, when asked about how frequently foreign nationals participate in district activities and events, 56% of respondents felt that foreign nationals seldom or very rarely participate, with 34% stating they were not sure.

In response to the question, “How do you think your district has changed as a result of foreign nationals living there?”, 50% of respondents answered that there was “Increased interaction with foreign nationals” and that it enabled them to “Gain experience of foreign cultures”; meanwhile, other respondents answered that their district was “Not as Safe” (56%), that they had experienced a “Worsening living environment” (53%) and that foreign nationals observed “Disorderly daily life rules, such as garbage disposal” (63%). However, at the same time, 42%, 45% and 78% disagreed with the statements “Not as Safe”, “Worsening living environment” and “Fewer jobs for Japanese people”, respectively.

In respect to future interaction with foreign nationals, the respondents answered as follows; “I would like to interact with foreign nationals to a certain degree” (53%), “I do not really want to interact with foreign nationals” (31%) and “I do not want to interact with foreign nationals at all” (9%). In response to the question, “Do you feel that are able to get on well with foreign nationals?”, 41% of respondents said yes and 58% said no. Please see Chapter 5 of this report for details on a variety of opinions on foreign nationals and policies for foreign nationals. Here, we will examine just a few of these opinions. 75% of respondents felt that foreign nationals should participate in district events and activities, while 79% felt they should also join residents’ associations. However, when asked whether they agreed with foreign nationals coming to Japan, 30% stated they agreed, 55% that they could not say either way, and 14% that they disagreed.

### **Interaction with Muslims and Awareness of Islam**

In 1999, Toyama Mosque was opened in Tsubatae district in a renovated convenience store. Respondents were asked whether they were aware of this mosque’s existence, 54% of whom replied that they were and 44% that they were not, thus showing that over half of respondents knew of its existence. However, in respect to whether they had actually been to this mosque or whether they had any Muslim acquaintances, the total was in both cases 2%.

The respondents’ replies to questions on their impressions of Islam were as follows. A small number of people felt that “Islam is an advanced religion” (5%), and that “Islam is a tolerant religion” (11%). Next, 41% of people felt that “Islam is an aggressive religion”, while only 15% of people felt that “Islam is a religion that emphasizes peace.” Meanwhile, 45% of people felt that “Islam is a religion that places importance on the family”, and 32% that “Islamic societies are an important member of the international community.”

Next, in respect to whether they were for or against Muslims coming to Japan, 2% said they were for it, 55% that they could not say either way, and 41% that they were against it. The difference between these figures and those for the same question put to respondents in regard to foreign nationals as a whole is striking. Furthermore, in response to the question, “Do you think you could get along well with Muslims?”, 12% felt that they could and 85% that they could not, again showing a big contrast with the figures for foreign nationals in general.

Please refer to the main text for details on the respondents’ degree of interest in Islam and the kinds of information through which they have had contact with Islam.

### **Thoughts and Opinions on dealing with Foreign Nationals and this Survey**

At the end of the survey, the respondents were asked to write about their thoughts and opinions on dealing with foreign nationals and this survey. The main comments that they provided in the comments section of the

questionnaire have been included as reference materials, so please refer to these. We received a number of questions, critical opinions and words of support for our survey. While not all of these have been included, we hope that all of the feedback we received will prove useful in future surveys and research. Please note that some of the comments we received have, where appropriate and respecting the original intent of the text, been modified or omitted.

## **Chapter 1 - From Survey Planning to Implementation**

### **Planning and Preparations**

This survey forms part of the research activities of “Impacts of Multicultural Policies on the Everyday Lives of Muslims Resident in Japan and an Evaluation of these”, a research project carried out through a Japan Society for the Promotion of Science Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research. It was planned as the second such survey following on from an initial survey conducted in Gifu City. Preparations in the run up to the survey commenced at the beginning of fiscal 2011, with a schedule leading up to the actual survey having been determined in June 2011.

This survey was designed with the main aim of elucidating on the ways in which relationships are formed between foreign residents and local residents in provincial areas and the kinds of awareness that members of local communities have of foreign nationals, including Muslims living in Japan. To this end, the decision was made to carry on from the previous survey and adopt the main title “Attitude Survey on Foreign Nationals” for this survey.

While readers are urged to refer to the questionnaire included at the end of this report for a clearer picture on how the questions employed in this survey were structured, this section provides a brief overview of the content contained therein.

The questions are classified into the following: items relating to the basic attributes and lifestyles of respondents; items relating to the nature of their dealings with foreign nationals and awareness of this interaction; items relating to their opinions on foreign nationals and policies directed towards foreign nationals; and items relating to the nature of their dealings with Muslims and their awareness of Islam (or Muslims).

Although this survey in one sense forms a wide-ranging attempt at analyzing the realities and awareness of foreign nationals in accordance with the survey conducted in Gifu City, a key characteristic of the survey is, as mentioned above, the questions it poses regarding Islam and Muslims. Imizu City was chosen as the subject for this latest survey because many Muslims, the majority of whom are foreign nationals, live and work here, especially in the second hand car business, along with the fact that the area has been home to an established Mosque for over 10 years. In addition, the survey considers the following background. As stated in the Preface, a current trend in research on Muslims in Japan is that while facts regarding Islam and Muslims continue to gradually come to light, as of yet there has been no empirical data on their relationship with members of local communities (non-Muslims) in areas where Muslims and Muslim communities live.

This survey was carried out among members of both sexes aged between 20 and 70 years of age. In consideration of an increasing civilian awareness in recent years of personal information, residents’ wariness over door-to-door surveys and budgetary considerations, in the end it was decided that the survey would be administered through questionnaires sent to participants via express delivery and returned via post.

### **Target Area: Imizu City, Toyama Prefecture**

This survey focuses on Imizu City, Toyama Prefecture. The reasons why this area was chosen as the target for a questionnaire relating to Islam and Muslims are as follows. First, as stated above, when a

hearing was held at the City Hall Policy Promotion Division, it was found that, despite the presence of many Muslim residents in this area, no large-scale survey of this kind had ever been attempted before. Second, Toyama International Center, where the Toyama Prefectural Governor serves as a director and which advocates “the promotion of international understanding, international exchanges, international cooperation, and multicultural coexistence”, has implemented “multicultural coexistence” policies targeting foreign national, which also cover Muslims living in this region. It is because of developments such as these that a survey targeting local Japanese residents was deemed necessary.

Soon after the content of the questionnaire was decided on, an application was submitted for access of the Basic Resident Register for sampling purposes, for which permission was granted. When carrying out sampling, the Policy Promotion Division proposed the following potential districts, which were chosen as the subjects for this survey: Tsubatae, Oe (consisting of the 5 districts of Oe, Washizuka, Kosugi Shiraishi, Nishi Takagi, and Inazumi), Shiraishi, Surideji, and Hakko. Sampling was carried out over two days on August 22 and 23, 2011 (between 9:00 and 16:00 on both days and the Imizu City Hall Citizens/Insurance Division. In doing so, the Basic Resident Registers for the chosen districts were consulted, and sampling of potential respondents for the survey (884 people) was carried out. Simple random systematic sampling (884 people) was the method employed for this.

### **Survey Methods and Processes**

In regard to the postal surveys, the format of questionnaires and the various procedures and methods, from the dispatch of prior notices to the collection of questionnaires, were administered as below following a process of deliberation.

The processes of implementing the survey consisted of the following three stages: During the first stage, a request for cooperation with the survey was made through neighborhood circular notices via the head of each district’s residents’ association; during the second stage, notices and questionnaires were sent; and during the final stage, copies of the report were sent to those who requested one.

The second stage – the sending of notices and questionnaires – commenced on October 8, 2011. One person for whom an error occurred during the sampling process was excluded from the study; thus, questionnaires were sent to 883 people. Replies started to arrive from the following week, with 336 replies having been received by the initial deadline of November 9. A few more replies arrived after this, giving a total number of valid responses of 340 (collection rate of 38.5%). The main stages from survey implementation to collection can be summarized as follows:

**Main aims:** To understand Japanese people’s awareness of foreign residents along with the actual conditions  
Explore the regulating factors behind foreign national awareness

**Survey area:** Imizu City, Toyama Prefecture (districts including Tsubatae, Oe, Shiraishi, Surideji, and Hakko)

**Subjects:** 883 Japanese residents (between the ages of 20 and 70 years)

**Questionnaire:** Created and administered in Japanese

**Method of selection:** Systematic sampling employing the Basic Resident Register

**No. of valid responses:** 340 (collection rate of 38.5%)

**Survey method:** Express delivery and mail surveys using questionnaires

**Period:** October 8-November 9, 2011

**Administrator:** Center for Research on Asian Societies, Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University

### **Survey Implementation and Future Issues**

In this survey, a collection rate of close to 40% was secured through the understanding and cooperation of respondents. In conducting the survey, as mentioned before sampling of respondents was carried out through use of Basic Resident Registers for each district. Great care has been taken with handling the register of respondents created through sampling. In regard to the register itself, all paper media and electronic files are scheduled to be disposed of once reports have been sent out – i.e., once the first stage of the survey has come to an end. While the management of this personal information had been subjected to the strictest controls since the preparatory phase, controls were further intensified during the survey.

Finally, “Attitude Survey on Foreign Nationals”, this report on the results of the survey conducted in Imizu City, forms the first stage of our research plan. While the results detailed in this report are presented as fundamental data, future plans are in place to provide the results and copies of the report to Imizu City, to explore regulating factors and investigate models in respect to public awareness of foreign nationals, and to conduct comparative analysis with other areas.

## **Chapter 2 - Attributes of Respondents**

This chapter describes the attributes of a total of 340 respondents. Please refer to the questionnaire in the end of this publication for further details of the attributes.

### **Residential Districts (Q1)**

The largest number of respondents lived in the district of Shiraishi (23.5%), followed by Washizuka (18.8%) and Tsubatae 12.9%).

### **Sex (Q1-SQ1)**

43.2% of respondents (147) were male, and 56.5% (192) female.

### **Age (Q1-SQ2)**

In respect to the age of respondents, the youngest was 20 years of age and the oldest 71, with the average age being 51.3. Further, dividing the respondents into three age groups, we see that the majority (45.0%) were between the ages of 40 and 50.

### **Birthplace (Q1-SQ3)**

The birthplaces of the highest number respondents were as follows, with the rest remaining in single digit figures: Another municipality within Toyama Prefecture (36.5%), current address (34.1%) and another address within Imizu City (21.8%). Thus, the results showed that over 90% of respondents were born within Toyama Prefecture.

### **Number of Years of Residency (Q2)**

The number of years of residency of respondents was 1 year at the lowest and 71 years at the highest, with an average of 33.3 years.

### **Current Cohabitants (Q32)**

In respect to other people currently living with the respondents, most answered married couple and unmarried children (including single parent households) (27.4%), followed by three generations living together (25.6%) and married couple only (21.8%).

### **Final (Current) Educational Background (Q33)**

In respect to final (current) educational background, the highest number of respondents answered high school (44.4%), followed by university (including graduate school) (18.8%). Only 7.9% answered elementary school/junior high school, showing that over 80% of respondents had graduated from high school or above.

### **Occupation of Respondents (Q34-A)**

In respect to occupation, the highest number of respondents answered full-time employee (office/sales/service work) (21.5%), followed by part-time work (16.5%) and full-time employee

(professional/technical work) (16.2%).

#### **Occupation of Spouses (Q34-B)**

In respect to the occupation of spouses, the highest number of respondents answered full-time employee (professional/technical work) (15.9%), followed by full-time employee (office/sales/service work) (14.7%) and part-time work (12.4%).

#### **Residence Status (Q35)**

In regard to residence status, an overwhelming majority of respondents answered homeowner (detached house) (95.6%).

#### **Individual Income of Respondents (Q36-A)**

In respect to individual incomes, the highest proportion of respondents answered under 2 million JPY (35.0%), followed by 2-4 million JPY (27.9%). Combined with those who did not reply to this question, the results show that over 60% of respondents have an annual income of under 4 million JPY.

#### **Household Income (Q36-B)**

In respect to household income, the highest proportion of respondents answered 2-4 million JPY (19.1%), followed by 4-6 million JPY (17.9%). Combined with those who answered 6-8 million JPY (12.1%) and under 2 million JPY (2.6%), the results show that, including those who did not reply to this question, half of respondents have an annual household income of under 8 million JPY.

#### **Sub-conclusion**

This chapter described the attributes of a total of 340 respondents – 147 male and 192 female. The average age of respondents was 51.3 years, the average number of years of residency was 33.3 years, and over 90% of respondents were born within Toyama Prefecture. The largest proportion of households consisted of a married couple and unmarried children (including single parent households), and the residence status of over 90% of respondents was homeowner (detached house). In respect to final (current) educational background, the highest number of respondents answered high school, with respondents engaged in a range of occupations. Over half of respondents had an annual income of under 4 million JPY, and an annual household income of under 8 million JPY. The survey results presented in the following chapters reflect the opinions of people exhibiting these kinds of attributes.

## Chapter 3 - Daily Life in the Surveyed Districts

This chapter presents an overview of the characteristics of areas with many foreign residents from answers given by local residents to this survey. Specifically, it focuses on their impressions of daily life in their districts, the degree of participation in district events, dealings with other people in the neighborhood, and their future plans regarding residency.

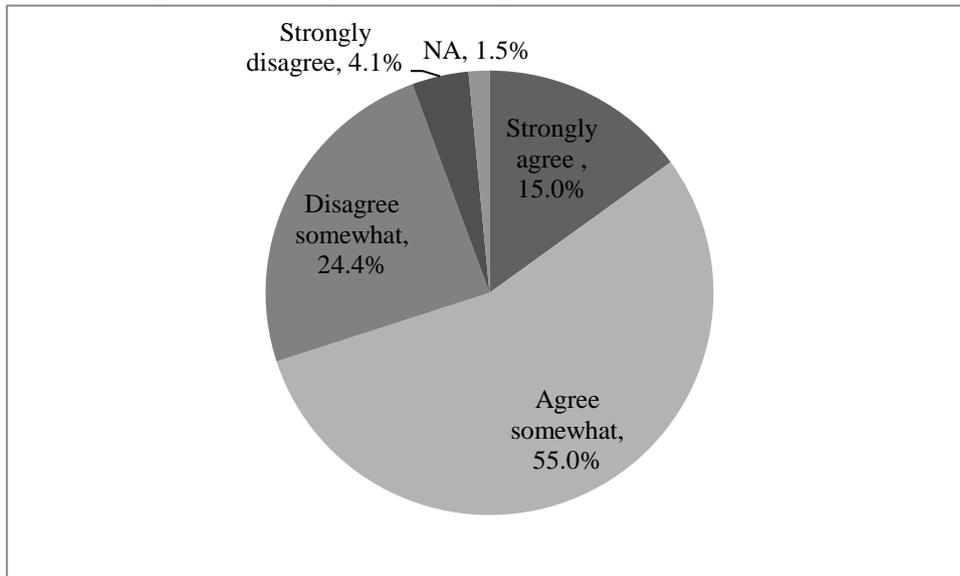
### Impressions of Daily Life in the Districts (Q17)

Let us begin by looking at respondents' impressions of daily life in their districts. This question on daily life in the districts is subdivided into the following six areas of examination: strength of unity between residents, acceptance of newcomers, influence of long-held customs, degree of interaction between residents, strength of opinions among longstanding residents, and whether new things are actively adopted or not.

#### Strong Sense of Unity between Residents (Q17-A)

In respect to the strength of unity between residents, over half of respondents (55.0%) answered "Agree somewhat" when asked whether they thought there was a strong sense of unity between residents. A relatively high number of respondents (25.0%) answered "Disagree somewhat."

Fig. 3-1 – Strong Sense of Unity between Residents (Q17-A)



As shown below, Fig. 3-2 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. No major differences were witnessed between the sexes or age groups. When looking at age, we see that the highest number of respondents who answered "Agree somewhat" were in their 40s-50s (61.4%), while the lowest were in their 60s or above.

**Fig. 3-2 – Strong Sense of Unity between Residents (Q17-A)**

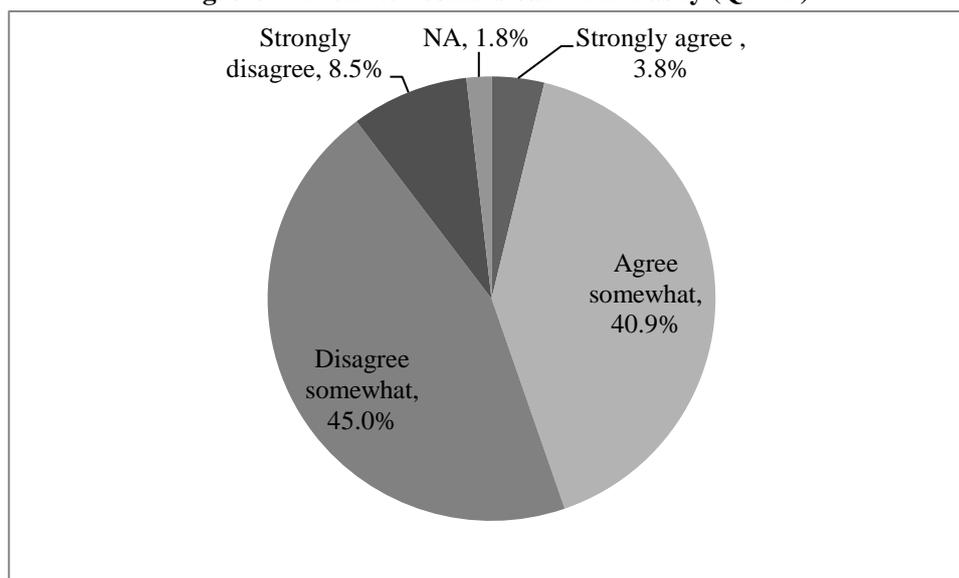
	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	17.0%	55.1%	23.1%	2.7%	2.0%
	Female	192	13.0%	55.2%	25.5%	5.2%	1.0%
Age	20s-30s	70	18.6%	50.0%	22.9%	4.3%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	11.8%	61.4%	24.8%	2.0%	-
	60s and above	115	16.5%	49.6%	25.2%	7.0%	1.7%

(Note: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Even Newcomers can fit in Easily (Q17-B)**

The next question asked whether respondents felt that their district is the kinds of place where newcomers can fit in easily. The results showed an almost even ratio between “Agree somewhat” (40.9%) and “Disagree somewhat” (45.0%).

**Fig. 3-3 – Even Newcomers can fit in Easily (Q17-B)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-4 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. No major differences were witnessed between the sexes. There were many negative answers from both men and women, who answered “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree”, indicating that many feel that it is difficult for new people to fit in this area. Meanwhile, while no major differences were witnessed between the different age groups, as with sex there was a high ratio of negative answers.

**Fig. 3-4 – Even Newcomers can fit in Easily (Q17-B)**

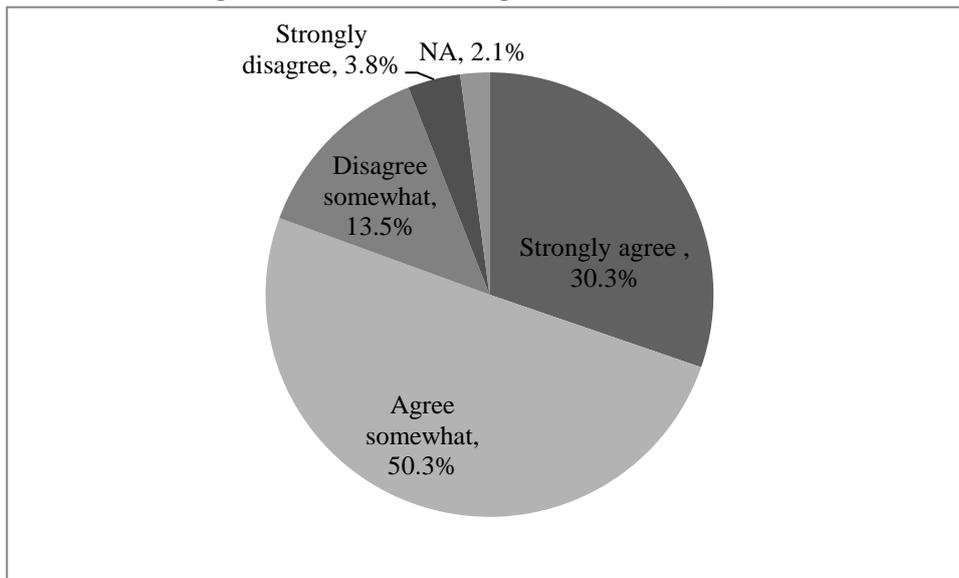
		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	4.1%	41.5%	44.9%	7.5%	2.0%
	Female	192	3.1%	40.6%	45.3%	9.4%	1.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	1.4%	35.7%	48.6%	10.0%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	2.6%	41.2%	45.8%	9.8%	0.7%
	60s and above	115	6.1%	44.3%	41.7%	6.1%	1.7%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Esteem for Long-held Customs (Q17-C)**

The next question asked whether respondents felt that people in their district demonstrated esteem for long-held customs. The ratio of answers was as follows (from the highest): “Agree somewhat” (50.3%), “Strongly agree” (30.3%), “Disagree somewhat” (13.5%), and “Strongly disagree” (3.8%).

**Fig. 3-5 – Esteem for Long-held Customs (Q17-C)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-6 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. While a slightly higher number of women answered “Strongly agree”, no major differences were witnessed between the sexes. Meanwhile, significant differences were witnessed between the different age groups, with an overall high ratio of positive answers. In particular, many in the 20s-30s age group answered “Strongly agree”, with the ratio decreasing with age, thus demonstrating inter-generational differences in people’s awareness of whether esteem is shown for long-held customs.

**Fig. 3-6 – Esteem for Long-held Customs (Q17-C)**

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	25.9%	55.1%	12.2%	4.8%	2.0%
	Female	192	33.3%	46.9%	14.6%	3.1%	2.1%
Age*	20s-30s	70	41.4%	42.9%	5.7%	4.3%	5.7%
	40s-50s	153	30.1%	51.0%	15.0%	2.6%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	22.6%	54.0%	16.5%	5.2%	0.9%

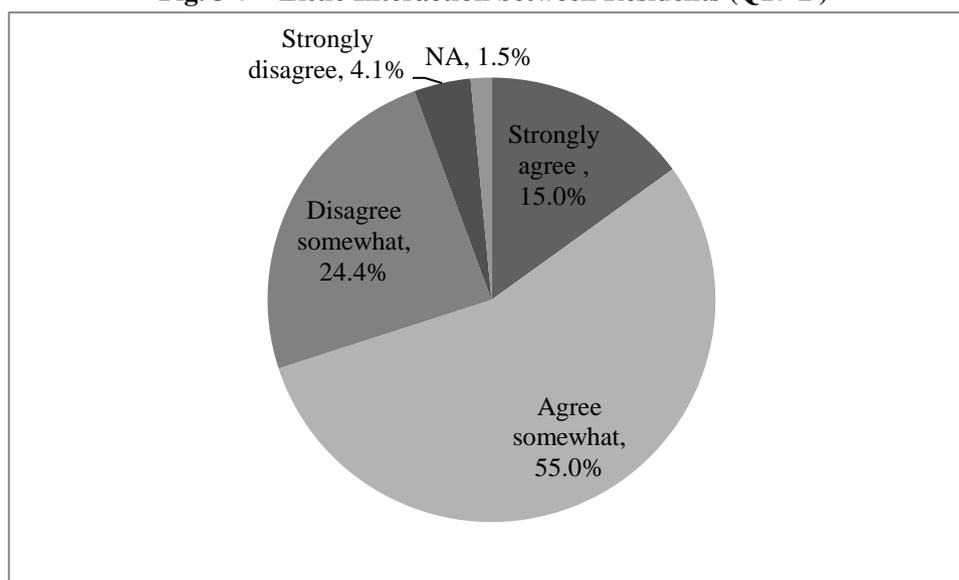
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Little Interaction between Residents (Q17-D)**

The next question asked whether respondents felt that there was little interaction between residents in their district. This highest number of people answered “Disagree somewhat” (54.4%); taken together with those who answered “Strongly disagree” (9.7%), the results showed that over 60% of people were satisfied with the level of interaction in their district.

**Fig. 3-7 – Little Interaction between Residents (Q17-D)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-8 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. No major differences were witnessed between the sexes. Meanwhile, significant differences were witnessed between the different age groups, with a high ratio of answers showing satisfaction with the degree of interaction between residents. In particular, there was a higher number of answers expressing satisfaction among the 20s-30s age group (64.3%) than the 60s and above age group (49.6%), thus again demonstrating inter-generational differences in awareness.

**Fig. 3-8 – Little Interaction between Residents (Q17-D)**

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	6.8%	28.6%	52.4%	10.9%	1.4%
	Female	192	7.1%	28.3%	54.6%	9.4%	0.6%
Age*	20s-30s	70	8.6%	17.1%	64.3%	7.1%	2.9%
	40s-50s	153	7.2%	30.7%	53.6%	8.5%	-
	60s and above	115	6.1%	32.2%	49.6%	12.2%	-

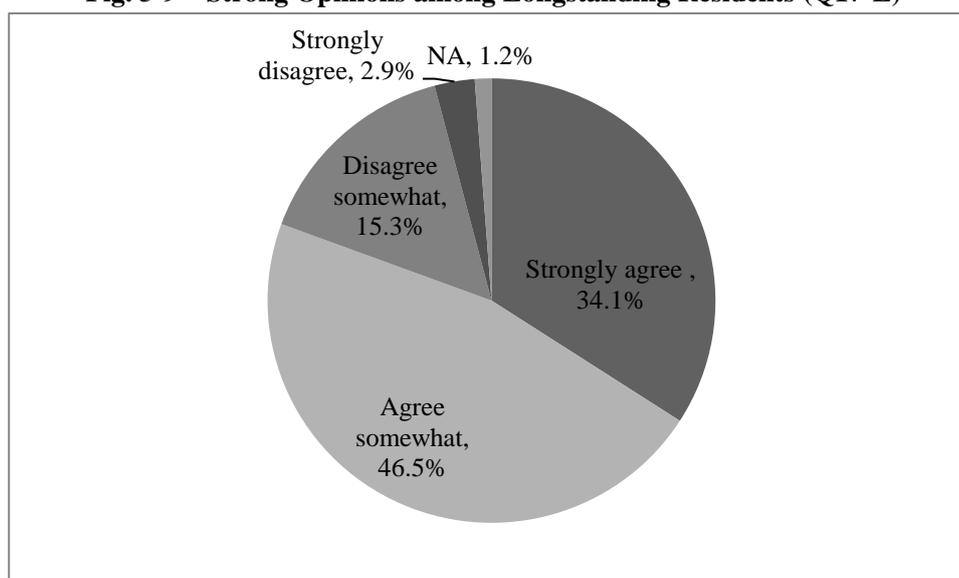
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Strong Opinions among Longstanding Residents (Q17-E)**

The next question asked whether respondents felt that longstanding residents in their district had strong opinions. This highest number of people answered “Agree somewhat” (46.5%), followed by “Strongly agree” (34.1%), both high figures.

**Fig. 3-9 – Strong Opinions among Longstanding Residents (Q17-E)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-8 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. Here, significant differences were witnessed between the different age groups. In particular, when looking at the ratios of people who answered “Strongly agrees”, while comparatively high ratios were witnessed for the 20-30s (41.4%) and 40s-50s (40.5%), conversely for the 60s and above this ratio tended to become lower (20.9%), thus again demonstrating inter-generational differences in awareness.

**Fig. 3-10 – Strong Opinions among Longstanding Residents (Q17-E)**

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	28.6%	52.4%	13.6%	3.4%	2.0%
	Female	192	38.0%	42.2%	16.7%	2.6%	0.5%
Age*	20s-30s	70	41.4%	37.1%	11.4%	5.7%	4.7%
	40s-50s	153	40.5%	47.7%	9.8%	2.0%	-
	60s and above	115	20.9%	50.4%	25.2%	2.6%	0.9%

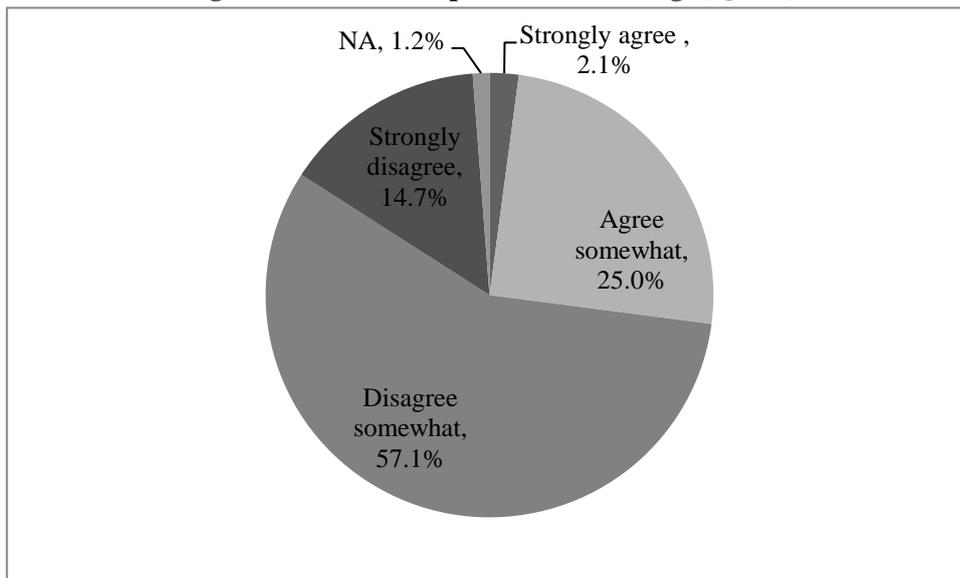
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Active Adoption of New Things (Q17-F)**

The final question asked whether respondents felt that their district actively adopts new things. Here, the overwhelming majority of people answered “Disagree somewhat” (62.8%). When adding the 14.7% who answered “Strongly disagree”, then we see that almost 3/4 of respondents voiced negative opinions.

**Fig. 3-11 – Active Adoption of New Things (Q17-F)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-12 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. Here, no major differences were witnessed between the sexes. Meanwhile, when examining the different age groups, we see that while a higher ratio of people in the 20s-30s group answered “Strongly disagree” (24.3) compared with other age groups, the results showed that among all age groups, there were a significantly high number of negative answers relating to the adoption of new things.

**Fig. 3-12 – Active Adoption of New Things (Q17-F)**

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	1.4%	25.9%	58.5%	12.2%	2.0%
	Female	192	2.6%	24.5%	55.7%	16.7%	0.5%
Age*	20s-30s	70	1.4%	11.4%	58.6%	24.3%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	2.6%	22.2%	59.5%	15.7%	-
	60s and above	115	1.7%	36.5%	53.0%	7.8%	0.9%

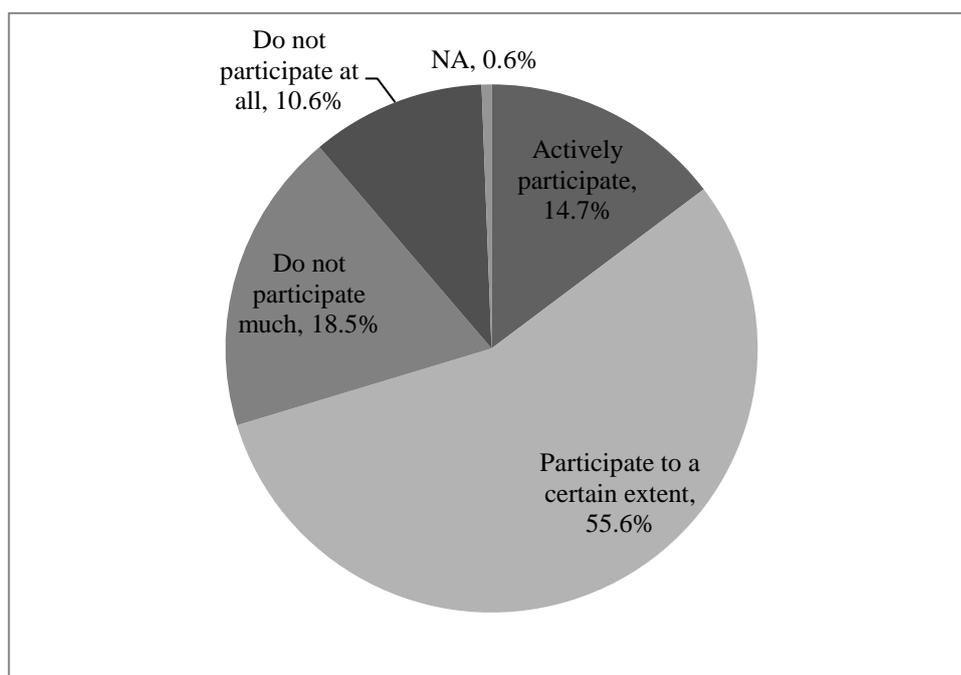
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Frequency of Participation in District Events and Activities (Q18)**

This question asked residents about how frequently they participate in district events and activities. The results were as follows (from the highest): “Participate to a certain extent” (55.6%), “Do not participate much” (18.5%), “Actively participate” (14.7%) and “Do not participate at all” (10.6%).

**Fig. 3-13 – Frequency of Participation in District Events and Activities (Q18)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-14 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. Here, no major changes to the ratios of answers were witnessed between the sexes. Meanwhile, when examining the different age groups, we see a clear increased frequency of participation with age. In particular, when looking at the ratios of those who answered “Participate to a certain extent”, we see an increased tendency for a positive stance toward local participation among the 40s-50s (61.4%) and 60s and above (60.1%), compared with those in the 20s-30s group (34.3%).

**Fig. 3-14 – Frequency of Participation in District Events and Activities (Q18)**

		No. of respondents	Actively participate	Participate to a certain extent	Do not participate much	Do not participate at all	NA
Sex	Male	147	17.7%	55.1%	11.6%	24.3%	0.7%
	Female	192	12.5%	55.7%	21.4%	9.9%	0.5%
Age*	20s-30s	70	8.6%	34.3%	31.4%	24.3%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	13.7%	61.4%	16.3%	8.5%	-
	60s and above	115	20.0%	60.9%	13.9%	4.3%	0.9%

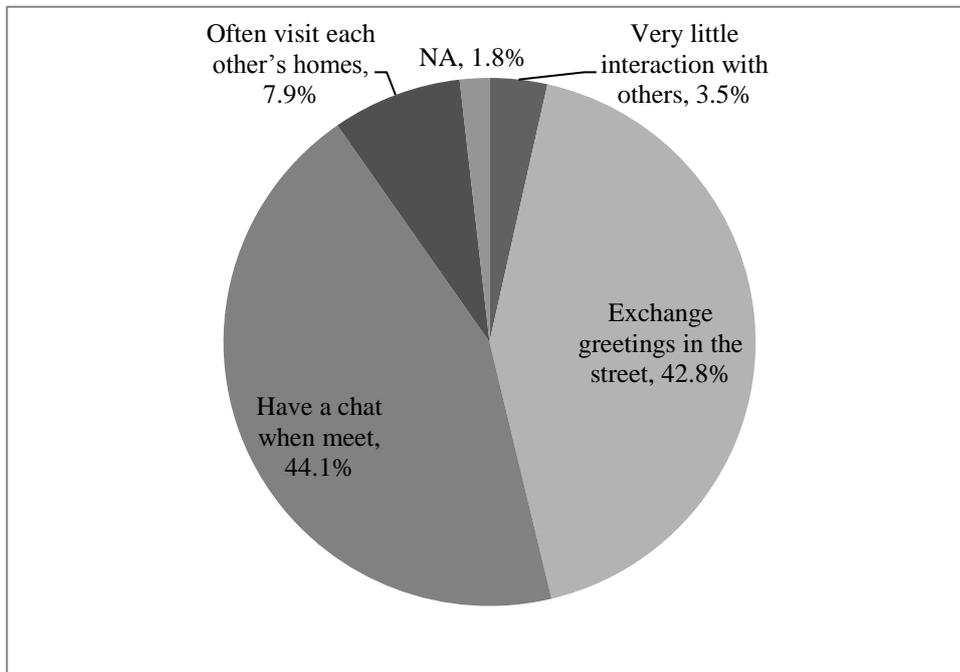
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Interaction with the Neighborhood (Q19)**

This question asked residents about how often they interact with others in their neighborhood. The highest number of people answered “Have a chat when meet” (44.1%), followed by “Exchange greetings in the street” (42.6%). Meanwhile, “Often visit each other’s homes” (7.9%) and “Very little interaction with others” (3.5%) both exhibited low ratios.

**Fig. 3-15 – Degree of Interaction with the Neighborhood (Q19)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-16 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. Here, although women demonstrated a higher ratio of “Have a chat when meet” (51.0%) and men a higher ratio of “Exchange greetings in the street”, no significant differences were witnessed between the sexes. Meanwhile, when examining the different age groups, we see significant differences; in the case of

“Very little interaction with others”, those in their 20s exhibited a higher ratio than other age groups (10.0%), demonstrating an overall tendency for decreased interaction with the neighborhood among younger respondents.

**Fig. 3-16 – Degree of Interaction with the Neighborhood (Q19)**

	No. of respondents	Very little interaction with others	Exchange greetings in the street	Have a chat when meet	Often visit each other’s homes	NA	
Sex	Male	147	3.4%	50.3%	35.4%	9.5%	1.4%
	Female	192	3.6%	36.5%	51.0%	6.8%	2.1%
Age*	20s-30s	70	10.0%	55.7%	32.9%	-	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	2.6%	50.3%	41.8%	3.9%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	0.9%	23.5%	54.8%	18.3%	2.6%

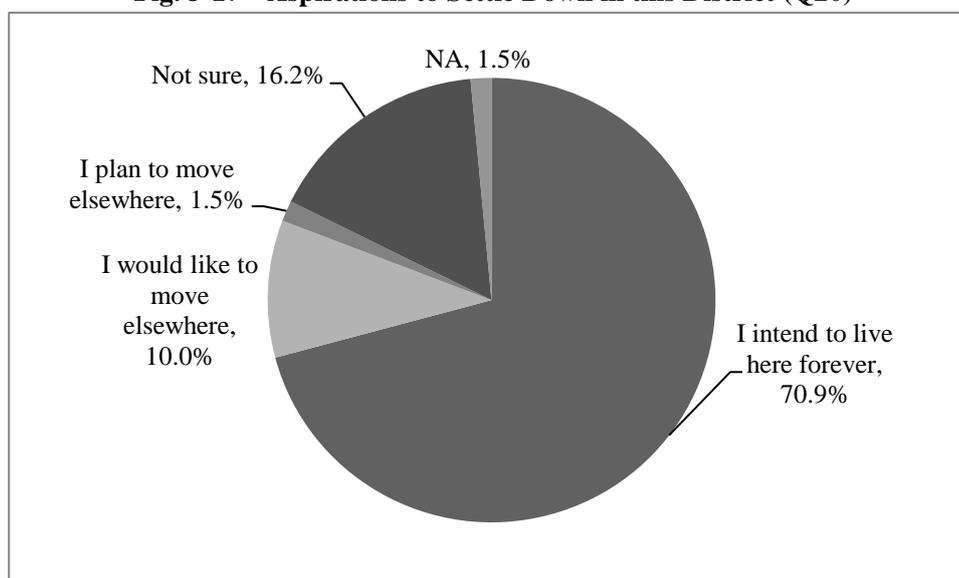
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Aspirations to Settle Down (Q20)**

This question asked residents whether they wanted to continue living in their district in the future. An overwhelming majority (70.9%) answered “I intend to live here forever”. This was followed by “Not sure” (16.2%), “I would like to move elsewhere” (10.0%) and “I plan to move elsewhere” (1.5%).

**Fig. 3-17 – Aspirations to Settle Down in this District (Q20)**



As shown below, Fig. 3-18 separates these results by the age and sex of respondents. No significant differences were witnessed between the sexes. Meanwhile, when examining the different age groups, the answers for “I intend to live here forever” showed that older people have an increased tendency to settle for good in their district compared with younger generations.

**Fig. 3-18 – Aspirations to Settle Down in this District (Q20)**

		No. of respondents	I intend to live here forever	I would like to move elsewhere	I plan to move elsewhere	Not sure	NA
Sex	Male	147	72.1%	7.5%	1.4%	17.7%	1.4%
	Female	192	70.3%	11.5%	1.6%	15.1%	1.6%
Age*	20s-30s	70	45.7%	15.7%	5.7%	31.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	71.9%	10.5%	0.7%	16.3%	0.7%
	60s and above	115	86.1%	5.2%	-	6.1%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Sub-conclusion

The following is an overview of life in the respondents' districts.

Overall, the results did not show many differences between the sexes. However, there tended to be some differences between the various age groups. The following summarizes the characteristics of each age group.

In particular, when talking about relations with the district, the results showed fundamental differences between the 20s-30s and other age groups. For instance, as shown by Q18 on the frequency of participation in district events and activities and Q19 on the degree of interaction with the neighborhood, this age group demonstrated a low degree of participation and interaction with the district. Furthermore, far fewer respondents in this age group answered that they intended to live in their current district forever compared with other age groups.

In contrast, those in the 60s and above group were characterized by a comparatively high degree of connectedness with the area. In particular, this age group exhibited a strong tendency to participate in district events and activities more actively than younger generations. Furthermore, the fact that over 80% of those in the 60s and above group answered that they intended to stay in the district forever suggests a link between participation interaction with the district and a wish to continue living there.

Those questions in which differences in awareness were witnessed between the different age groups were Q17-C (Esteem for Long-held Customs) and Q17-E (Strong Opinions among Longstanding Residents). In these questions, while a high proportion of those in the 20s-30s age group strongly agreed that esteem was given to long-held customs and that there were strong opinions among longstanding residents, this tended to decrease among those in the 60s and above group. Thus, the presence of an inter-generational gap in awareness was confirmed in all areas.

This chapter presented the results of surveys conducted based on the four frameworks of daily life in districts, local participation, dealings with other people in the neighborhood, and future plans regarding residency.

The results show that while gaps in awareness existed mainly between those in the 20s-30s group and those in the 60s and above group in respect to daily life and awareness, all questions confirmed that those in the 40s-50s group played an intermediary role.

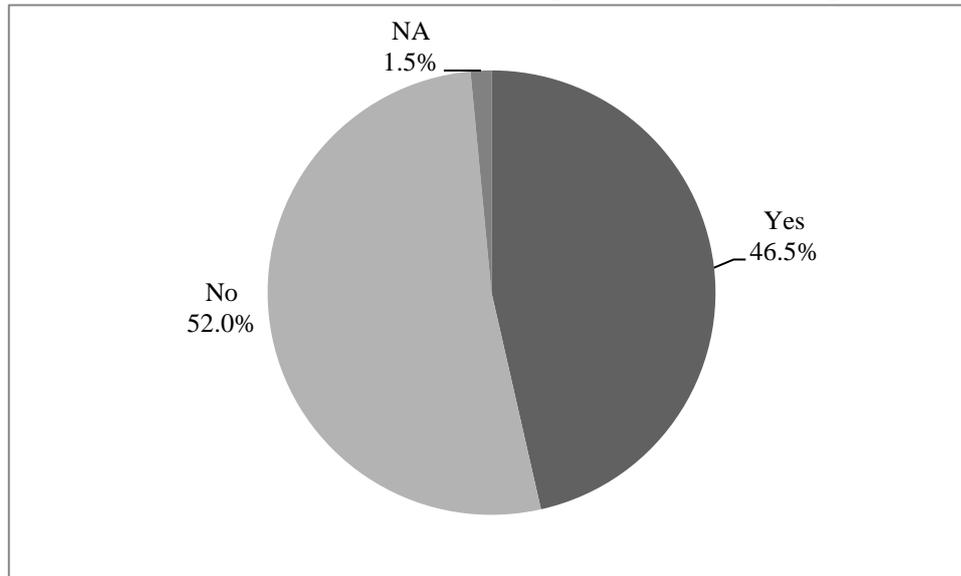
## Chapter 4- Nature and Awareness of Interaction with Foreign Nationals

This chapter examines the ways in which local residents interact with foreign nationals and their awareness of this interaction. As with other chapters, it provides cross tabulation by sex and age group.

### Absence or Presence of Resident Foreign Nationals in the Neighborhood (Q3)

When asked the question, “Are there any foreign nationals resident in your neighborhood?” 46.5% of respondents answered “Yes.” Meanwhile, 52.1% answered “No.” These results show that foreign nationals live in almost half of respondents’ neighborhoods. As shown in Fig. 4-2, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category.

**Fig. 4-1 – Absence or Presence of Resident Foreign Nationals in the Neighborhood (Q3)**



**Fig. 4-2 – Absence or Presence of Resident Foreign Nationals in the Neighborhood (Q3)**

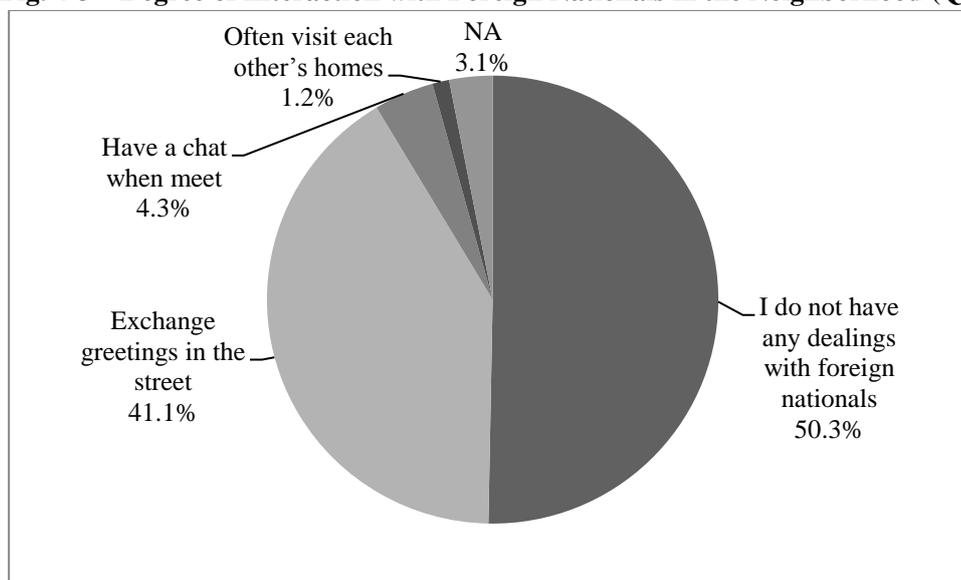
		No. of respondents	Yes	No	NA
Sex	Male	147	45.6%	52.4%	2.0%
	Female	192	46.9%	52.1%	1.0%
Age	20s-30s	70	44.3%	52.9%	2.9%
	40s-50s	153	51.0%	48.4%	0.7%
	60s and above	115	41.7%	56.5%	1.7%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Degree of Interaction with Foreign Nationals in the Neighborhood (Q4)**

When asked about the degree to which they interacted with foreign nationals in their neighborhood, 50.3% of respondents replied “I do not have any dealings with foreign nationals.” This was followed by “Exchange greetings in the street” (41.1%). Only a few people replied “Have a chat when meet” (4.3%) and “Often visit each other’s homes” (1.2%). Thus, although foreign nationals live in almost half of respondents’ neighborhoods, it would seem that on the whole they do not have close dealings with them. However, what did become clear is that despite this lack of close ties, around half of respondents do interact with foreign nationals in some form. As shown in Fig. 4-4, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category.

**Fig. 4-3 – Degree of Interaction with Foreign Nationals in the Neighborhood (Q4)**



**Fig. 4-4 – Degree of Interaction with Foreign Nationals in the Neighborhood (Q4)**

		No. of respondents	I do not have any dealings with foreign nationals	Exchange greetings in the street	Have a chat when meet	Often visit each other’s homes	NA
Sex	Male	70	51.4%	42.9%	1.4%	—	4.3%
	Female	92	50.0%	39.1%	6.5%	2.2%	2.2%
Age	20s-30s	33	60.6%	21.2%	12.1%	—	6.1%
	40s-50s	79	51.9%	41.8%	3.8%	1.3%	1.3%
	60s and above	50	42.0%	52.0%	—	2.0%	4.0%

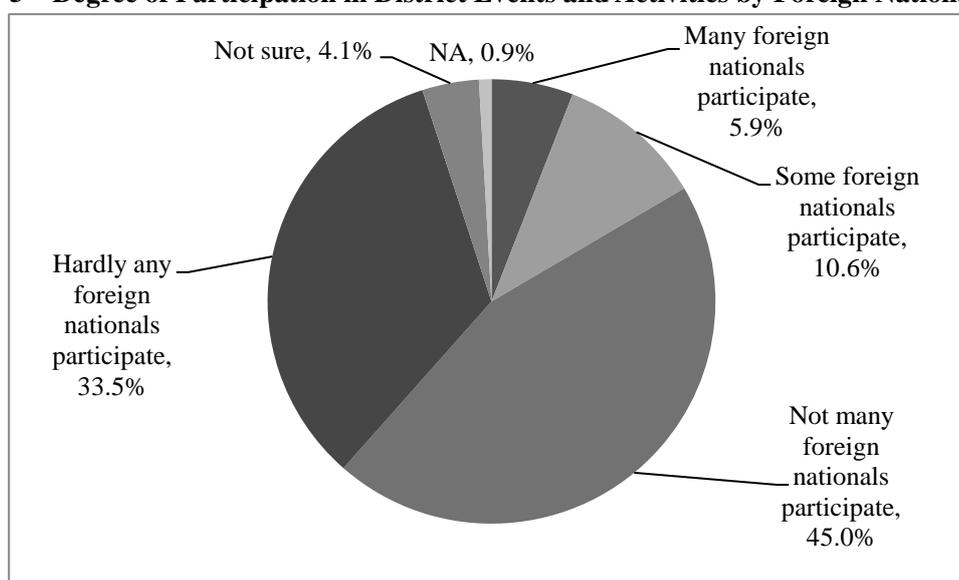
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Degree of Participation in District Events and Activities by Foreign Nationals (Q5)

In response to the question, “Do the foreign nationals who live in your district participate in district events and activities?”, the largest number of respondents (45.0%) answered “Hardly any foreign nationals participate.” This was following by “Not sure” (33.5%). Combined, at total of less than 10% of respondents answered “Many foreign nationals participate” or “Some foreign nationals participate”, indicating that foreign nationals do not actively participate in district events and activities.

On the other hand, many answered “Not sure.” As shown in Fig. 4-6, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, those who gave this answer tended to be from younger generations.

**Fig. 4-5 – Degree of Participation in District Events and Activities by Foreign Nationals (Q5)**



**Fig. 4-6 – Degree of Participation in District Events and Activities by Foreign Nationals (Q5)**

	No. of respondents	Many foreign nationals participate	Some foreign nationals participate	Not many foreign nationals participate	Hardly any foreign nationals participate	Not sure	NA	
Sex	Male	—	4.1%	11.6%	53.1%	29.3%	2.0%	
	Female	192	1.6%	6.8%	9.9%	39.1%	37.0%	5.7%
Age	20s-30s	70	—	7.1%	7.1%	30.0%	51.4%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	1.3%	3.3%	13.1%	50.3%	30.1%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	0.9%	7.8%	9.6%	47.8%	27.0%	7.0%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Pearson chi-square test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

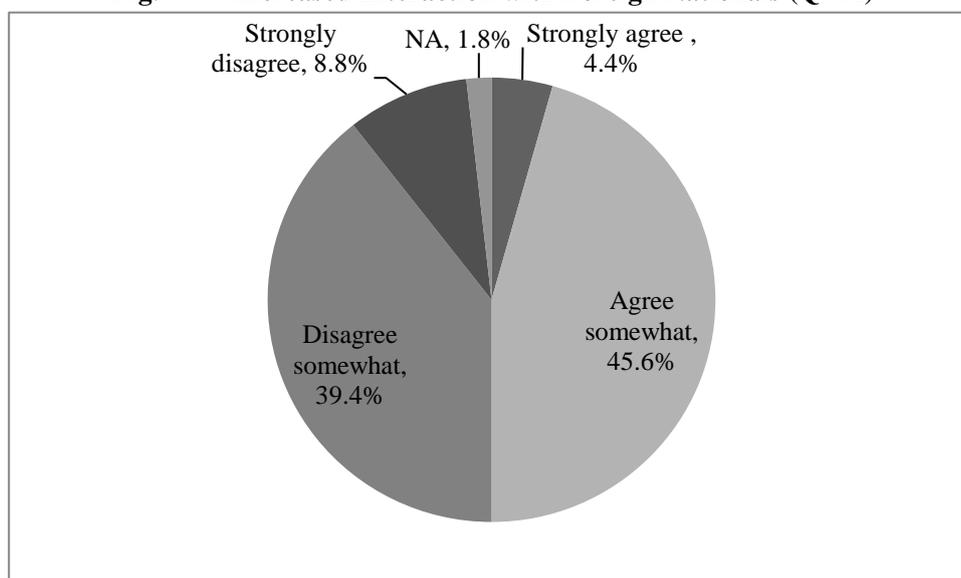
**Changes to the District resulting from Resident Foreign Nationals (Q7)**

In response to the question, “How do you think your district has changed as a result of foreign nationals living there?”, respondents were asked to give their opinion on the following statements, stating whether they “Strongly agree”, “Agree to a certain degree”, “Do not really agree” or “Do not agree at all.” The following section examines these in order.

**Increased Interaction with Foreign Nationals (Q7-A)**

First, in respect to increased interaction with foreign nationals, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree to a certain degree” (45.6%), followed by “Do not really agree” (39.4%). The total for “Strongly agree” and “Agree to a certain degree” was around 50%, with answers almost evenly split between positive and negative opinions.

**Fig. 4-7 – Increased Interaction with Foreign Nationals (Q7-A)**



While the below table presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category.

**Fig. 4-8 – Increased Interaction with Foreign Nationals (Q7-A)**

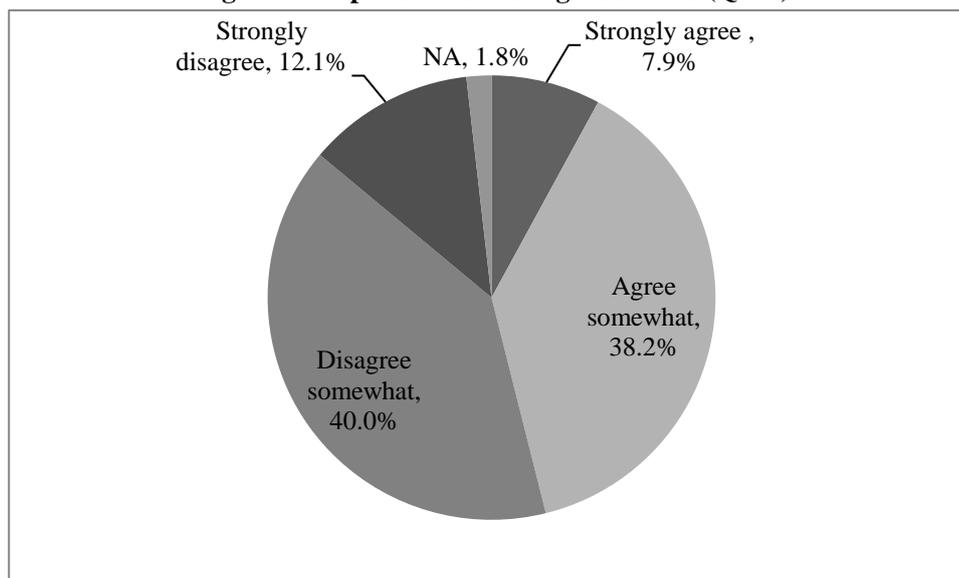
		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	3.4%	43.5%	43.5%	8.8%	0.7%
	Female	192	5.2%	47.4%	36.5%	8.3%	2.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	7.1%	51.4%	34.3%	5.7%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	6.5%	41.8%	41.2%	8.5%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	—	47.0%	40.9%	10.4%	1.7%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Experience of Foreign Cultures (Q7-B)

In respect to experience of foreign cultures, the largest number of respondents answered “Do not really agree” (40.0%), followed by “Agree to a certain degree” (38.2%). The combined total for “Agree to a certain degree” and “Strongly agree” (46.1%) was slightly lower than that of “Do not really agree” and “Do not agree at all” (52.1%). As shown in Fig. 4-10, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category.

**Fig. 4-9 – Experience of Foreign Cultures (Q7-B)**



**Fig. 4-10 – Experience of Foreign Cultures (Q7-B)**

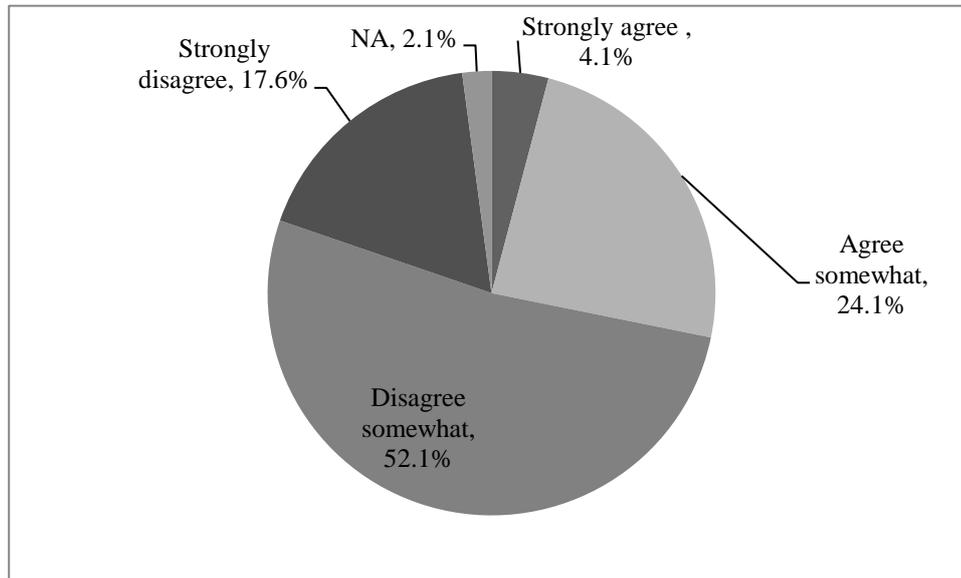
		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	6.1%	35.4%	44.2%	13.6%	0.7%
	Female	192	9.4%	40.6%	36.5%	10.9%	2.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	10.0%	44.3%	35.7%	8.6%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	10.5%	32.7%	43.1%	12.4%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	3.5%	41.7%	38.3%	13.9%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Becoming a Lively Place to Live (Q7-C)

Looking at the results of whether respondents thought their district was becoming a lively place to live as a result of the presence of foreign residents, the largest number answered “Do not really agree” (52.1%), followed by “Agree to a certain degree” (24.1%). When added together, we get a combined total of 70% for “Do not really agree” and “Do not agree at all”, showing that over half of respondents thought that the presence of foreign residents was not making their district a more lively place to live. As shown in Fig. 4-12, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category.

**Fig. 4-11 – Becoming a Lively Place to Live (Q7-C)**



**Fig. 4-12 – Becoming a Lively Place to Live (Q7-C)**

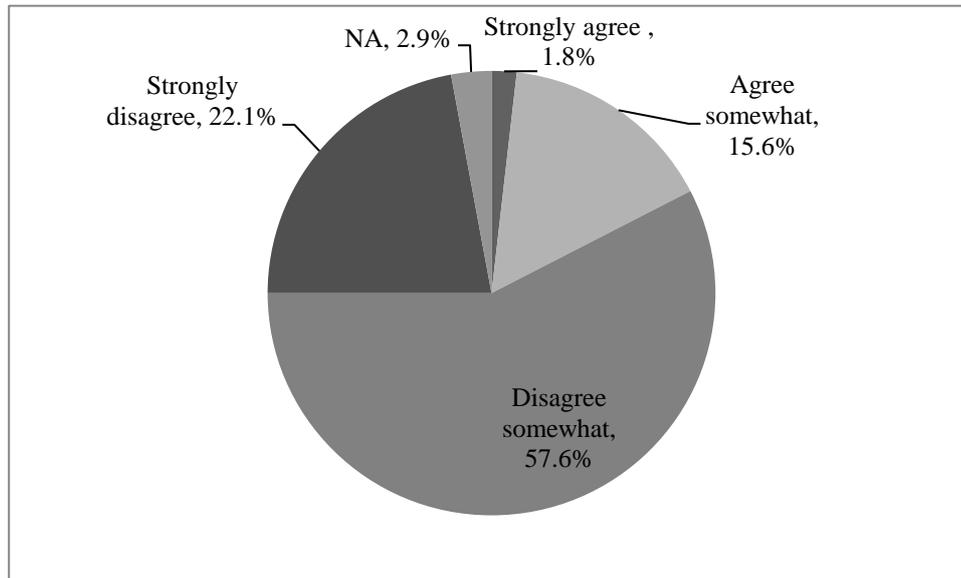
		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	4.1%	20.4%	53.7%	20.4%	1.4%
	Female	192	4.2%	27.1%	51.0%	15.1%	2.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	7.1%	31.4%	48.6%	11.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	5.2%	20.3%	54.2%	18.3%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	0.9%	24.3%	52.2%	20.0%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Improved Image (Q7-D)**

Looking at the results of whether respondents thought the area’s image had improved as a result of foreign residents living there, the largest number answered “Do not really agree” (57.6%), followed by “Do not agree at all” (22.1%). When added together, we get a combined total of around 80% for “Do not really agree” and “Do not agree at all”, showing that the majority of residents did not feel that the area’s image had improved.

**Fig. 4-13 – Improved Image (Q7-D)**



As shown in Fig. 4-14, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, significant differences were witnessed between the sexes. There was a tendency for women rather than men to reply that the area’s image had improved as a result of foreign residents living there. Meanwhile, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category. between the different age groups.

**Fig. 4-14 – Improved Image (Q7-D)**

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex*	Male	147	1.4%	12.2%	59.2%	25.9%	1.4%
	Female	192	2.1%	18.2%	56.8%	18.8%	4.2%
Age	20s-30s	70	2.9%	15.7%	64.3%	15.7%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	2.6%	16.3%	56.2%	23.5%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	—	14.8%	55.7%	23.5%	6.1%

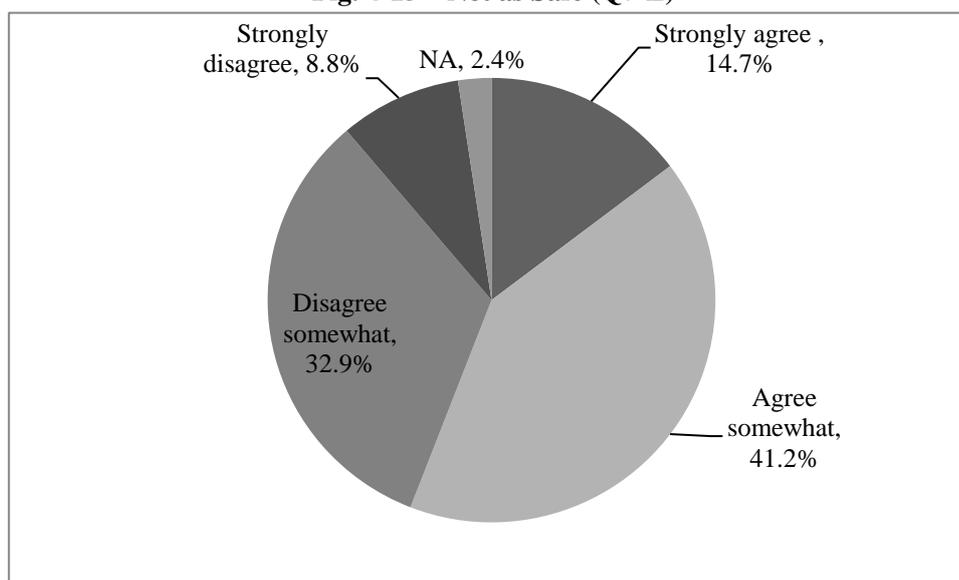
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Wilcoxon rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Not as Safe (Q7-E)**

In respect to districts not being as safe, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree to a certain degree” (41.2%), followed by “Do not really agree” (32.9%). The combined total for “Agree to a certain degree” and “Strongly agree” was over 50%, thus exceeding those who did not think the area was any less safe. As shown in Fig. 4-16, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category.

**Fig. 4-15 – Not as Safe (Q7-E)**



**Fig. 4-16 – Not as Safe (Q7-E)**

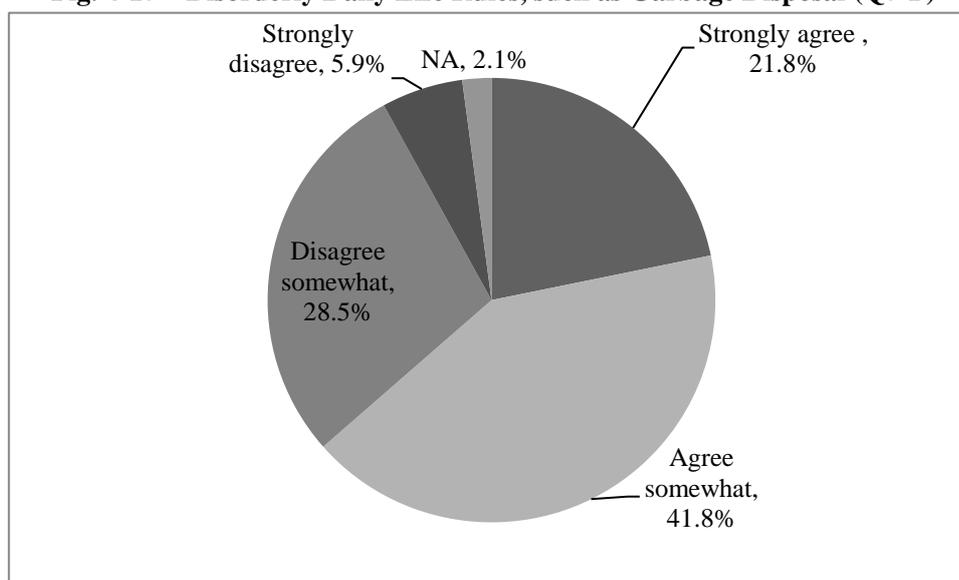
		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	13.6%	42.2%	33.3%	10.2%	0.7%
	Female	192	15.6%	40.6%	32.3%	7.8%	3.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	5.7%	45.7%	35.7%	11.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	14.4%	40.5%	33.3%	9.8%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	20.9%	39.1%	30.4%	6.1%	3.5%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Disorderly Daily Life Rules, such as Garbage Disposal (Q7-F)**

In respect to foreign nationals not following daily life rules in an orderly manner, such as garbage disposal, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree to a certain degree” (41.8%), followed by “Do not really agree” (28.5%). The combined total for “Agree to a certain degree” and “Strongly agree” was over 60%, thus exceeding those who did not think that foreign nationals do not follow daily life rules in an orderly manner. As shown in Fig. 4-18, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, a conspicuous number of respondents who answered that they feel that foreign nationals do not follow daily life rules in an orderly manner belonged to elderly generations. Meanwhile, no significant difference between the sexes could be confirmed.

**Fig. 4-17 – Disorderly Daily Life Rules, such as Garbage Disposal (Q7-F)**



**Fig. 4-18 – Disorderly Daily Life Rules, such as Garbage Disposal (Q7-F)**

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	20.4%	45.6%	26.5%	6.8%	0.7%
	Female	192	22.9%	39.1%	30.2%	4.7%	3.1%
Age*	20s-30s	70	7.1%	52.9%	31.4%	7.1%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	20.9%	44.4%	27.5%	5.9%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	32.2%	31.3%	28.7%	4.3%	3.5%

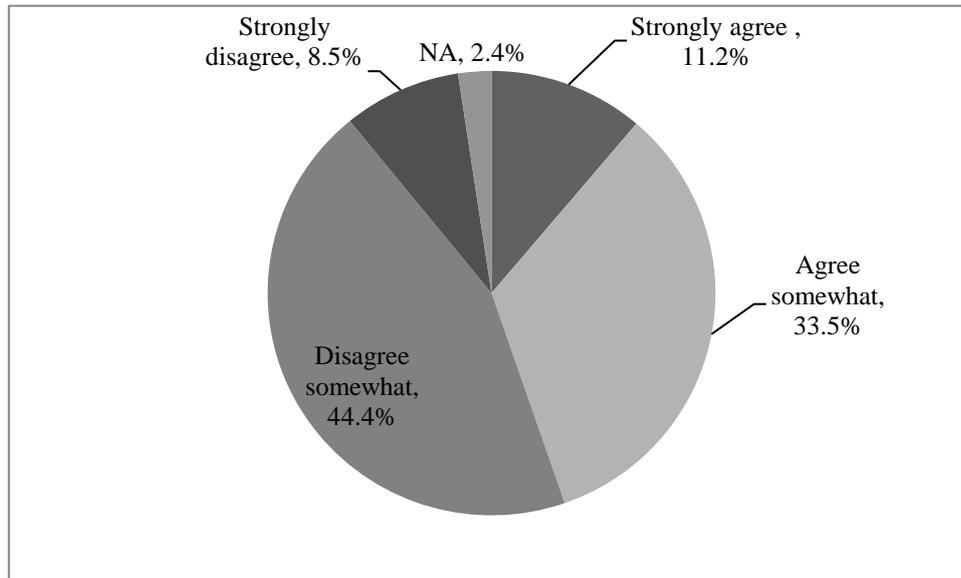
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

#### **Worsening Living Environment (Q7-G)**

In respect to residents' living environments becoming worse as a result of the presence of foreign nationals, the largest number of respondents answered "Do not really agree" (44.4%), followed by "Agree to a certain degree" (33.5%). The combined total for "Do not really agree" and "Strongly disagree" was around 50%, thus showing an almost even split between positive and negative answers. However, as shown by the cross tabulation data, differences were witnessed in how respondents tended to answer depending on their attributes. As with the aforementioned daily life rules, significant difference between the different age groups could be confirmed. Again, we see a tendency for those belonging to higher age groups to answer that their living environments have become worse as a result of the presence of foreign nationals.

**Fig. 4-19 – Worsening Living Environment (Q7-G)**



**Fig. 4-20 – Worsening Living Environment (Q7-G)**

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	10.2%	35.4%	44.2%	9.5%	0.7%
	Female	192	12.0%	32.3%	44.8%	7.3%	3.6%
Age*	20s-30s	70	2.9%	24.3%	61.4%	10.0%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	10.5%	37.9%	39.9%	9.2%	2.6%
	60s and above	115	17.4%	33.0%	40.9%	6.1%	2.6%

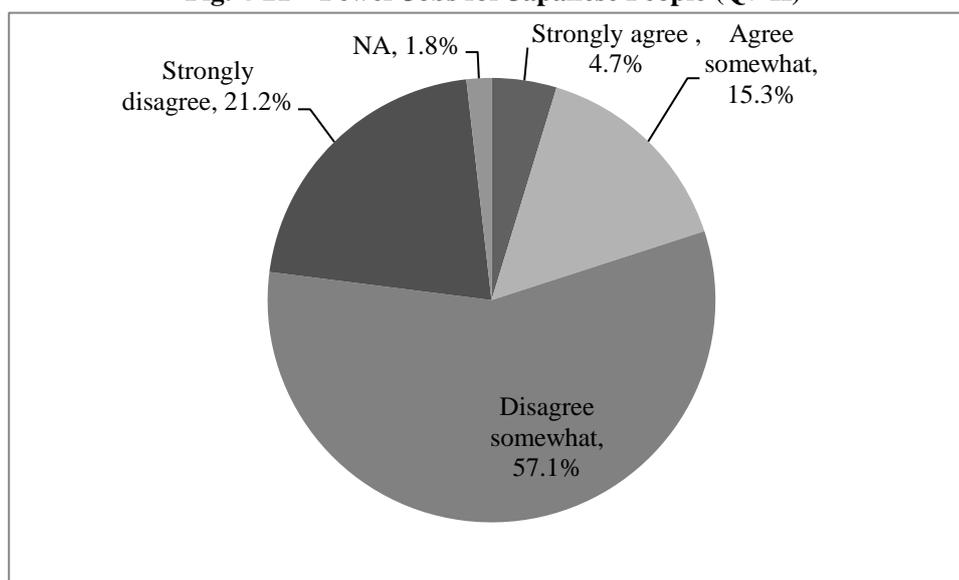
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

#### **Fewer Jobs for Japanese People (Q7-H)**

In respect to whether the number of jobs for Japanese people had decreased as a result of foreign nationals living in the area, the largest number of respondents answered “Do not really agree” (57.1%), followed by “Strongly disagree” (21.2%). The combined total for “Do not really agree” and “Strongly disagree” constituted around 80% of answers, showing most residents do not feel that the number of jobs for Japanese people had decreased as a result of foreign nationals living in the area. As shown in Fig. 4-22, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed in either category.

**Fig. 4-21 – Fewer Jobs for Japanese People (Q7-H)**



**Fig. 4-22 – Fewer Jobs for Japanese People (Q7-H)**

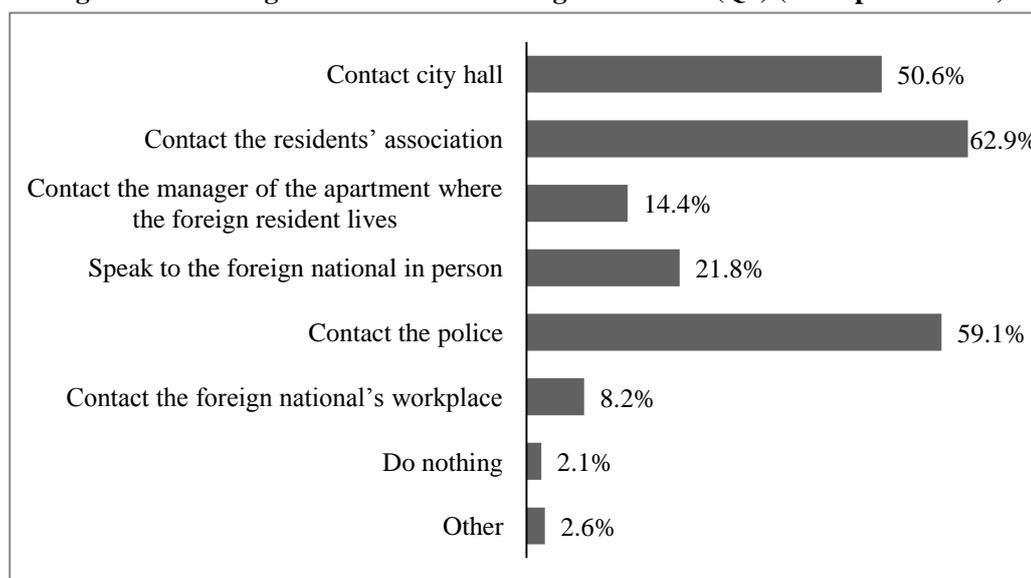
	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	2.7%	14.3%	61.9%	20.4%	0.7%
	Female	192	6.3%	16.1%	53.6%	21.4%	2.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	5.7%	15.7%	47.1%	30.0%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	4.6%	15.0%	62.1%	17.0%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	4.3%	15.7%	56.5%	20.9%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

#### Dealing with Issues with Foreign Residents (Q9)

In respect to dealing with issues with foreign residents, the largest number of respondents answered “Contact the residents’ association” (62.9%), followed by “Contact the police” (59.1%) and “Contact city hall” (50.6). Around 20% of respondents answered “Speak to the foreign national in person”, showing that many respondents prefer to deal with problems through public bodies (Fig. 4-23). When comparing the sexes and different age groups of respondents, significant differences were confirmed between the sexes in respect to “Contact the manager of the apartment where the foreign resident lives.” Here, more women were inclined to deal with problems by contacting the manager of the apartment where the foreign resident lives (Fig. 4-24).

**Fig. 4-23 – Dealing with Issues with Foreign Residents (Q9) (Multiple answers)**



**Fig. 4-24 – Dealing with Issues with Foreign Residents (Q9) (Multiple answers)**

		No. of respondent	Contact city hall	Contact the residents' association	Contact the manager of the apartment where the foreign resident lives
Sex	Male	147	51.0%	63.9%	5.4%
	Female	192	50.5%	62.5%	20.8%
Age	20s-30s	70	48.6%	55.7%	18.6%
	40s-50s	153	50.3%	60.8%	15.0%
	60s and above	115	52.2%	70.4%	10.4%

		Speak to the foreign national in person	Contact the police	Contact the foreign national's workplace	Do nothing	Other
Sex	Male	22.4%	59.9%	4.8%	0.7%	2.7%
	Female	21.4%	58.9%	10.9%	3.1%	2.6%
Age	20s-30s	32.9%	61.4%	4.3%	4.3%	2.9%
	40s-50s	21.6%	54.2%	11.8%	2.0%	1.3%
	60s and above	15.7%	64.3%	6.1%	0.9%	4.3%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

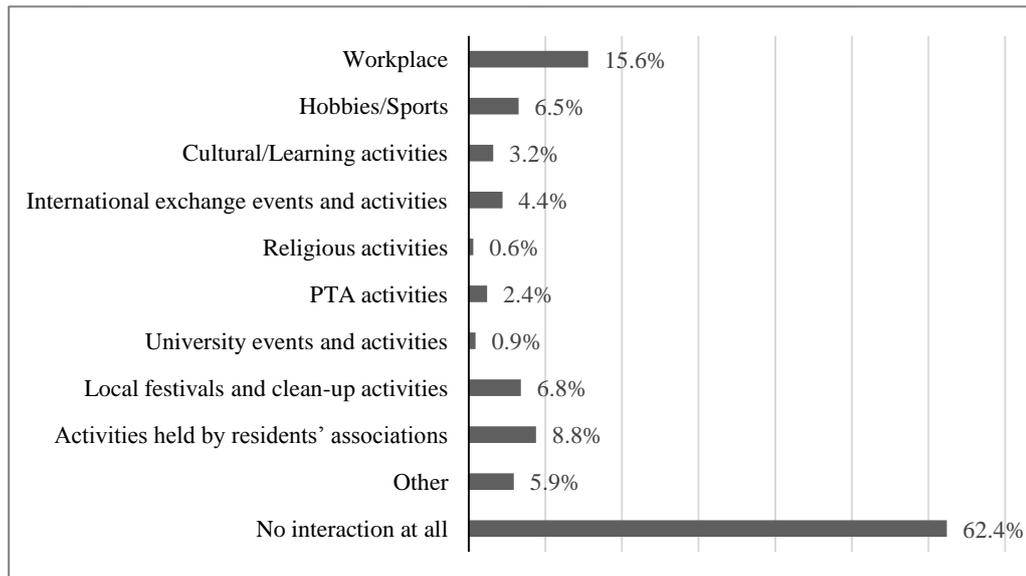
(Note 2: Shaded area indicates significant difference present under a Pearson chi-square test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Places to Interact with Foreign Nationals (Q13)

In respect to places where respondents interacted with foreign nationals, the largest number of

respondents answered “No interaction at all” (62.4%), followed by “Workplace” (15.6%), “Activities held by residents’ associations” (8.8%) and “Local festivals and clean-up activities” (6.8%). As with Q4 where, when asked about their degree of interaction with foreign nationals in their neighborhood, around half of respondents answered “I do not have any dealings with foreign nationals”, here too over half of respondents stated that they do not interact with foreign nationals. Significant differences were confirmed between the different age groups in respect to the answer “Workplace”, which was the place where most respondents interacted with foreign nationals (Fig. 4-26). Here, those that answered “Workplace” tended to be from younger generations.

**Fig. 4-25 – Places to Interact with Foreign Nationals (Q13) (Multiple answers)**



**Fig. 4-26 – Places to Interact with Foreign Nationals (Q13) (Multiple answers)**

		No. of respondents	Workplace	Hobbies/ Sports	Cultural/ Learning activities
Sex	Male	147	13.6%	7.5%	3.4%
	Female	192	17.2%	5.7%	3.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	24.3%	11.4%	5.7%
	40s-50s	153	16.3%	6.5%	2.6%
	60s and above	115	9.6%	3.5%	2.6%

		International exchange events and activities	Religious activities	PTA activities	University events and activities
Sex	Male	3.4%	0.7%	—	0.7%
	Female	5.2%	0.5%	4.2%	1.0%
Age	20s-30s	8.6%	—	4.3%	2.9%
	40s-50s	3.3%	0.7%	2.6%	—
	60s and above	3.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

		Local festivals and clean-up activities	Activities held by residents’ associations	Other	No interaction at all
Sex	Male	8.2%	7.5%	2.7%	66.0%
	Female	5.7%	9.9%	8.3%	59.4%
Age	20s-30s	7.1%	2.9%	15.7%	45.7%
	40s-50s	7.8%	9.8%	5.9%	62.1%
	60s and above	5.2%	11.3%	—	72.2%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: Shaded area indicates significant difference present under a Pearson chi-square test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

#### **Future Interaction with Foreign Nationals (Q14)**

In response to the question, “To what extent would you like to interact with foreign nationals in the future?”, the largest number of respondents replied “I would like to interact with foreign nationals to a certain degree” (53.5%), following by “I do not really want to interact with foreign nationals” (31.2%). The combined total of those who answered “I would like to interact with foreign nationals to a certain degree” and “I would like to actively interact with foreign nationals” (58.8%) exceeded that of “I do not really want to interact with foreign nationals” and “I do not want to interact with foreign nationals at all” (40.6%) (Fig. 4-27). Furthermore, those who answered that they would like to actively interact with

foreign nationals tended to be from younger generations (Fig. 4-28). Around 80% of respondents in the 20s-30s age group answered “I would like to interact with foreign nationals to a certain degree” or “I would like to actively interact with foreign nationals.”

Fig. 4-27 – Future Interaction with Foreign Nationals (Q14)

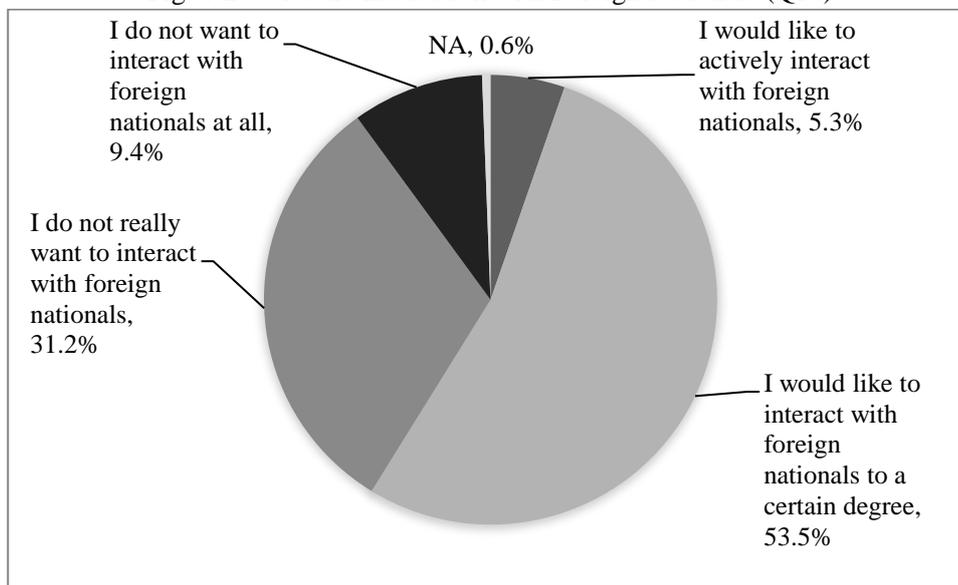


Fig. 4-28 – Future Interaction with Foreign Nationals (Q14)

	No. of respondents	I would like to actively interact with foreign nationals	I would like to interact with foreign nationals to a certain degree	I do not really want to interact with foreign nationals	I do not want to interact with foreign nationals at all	NA	
Sex	Male	147	2.7%	55.1%	32.0%	9.5%	0.7%
	Female	192	7.3%	52.6%	30.7%	8.9%	0.5%
Age*	20s-30s	70	11.4%	67.1%	11.4%	8.6%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	4.6%	52.9%	35.3%	7.2%	—
	60s and above	115	2.6%	46.1%	38.3%	12.2%	0.9%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

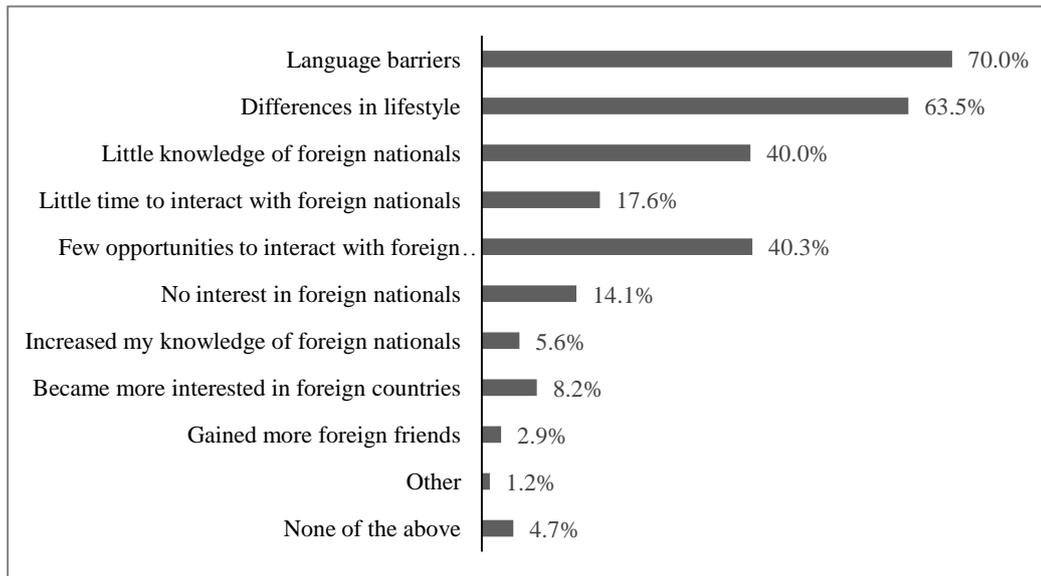
(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Impressions when Interacting with Foreign Nationals (Q15)

In response to being asked their impressions on interacting with foreign nationals, the largest number of respondents answered “Language barriers” (70.0%), followed by “Differences in lifestyle” (63.5%) and “Few opportunities to interact with foreign nationals” (40.3%) (Fig. 4-29). As with the previous

question on future interaction with foreign nationals (Q14), the majority of positive answers, such as “Became more interested in foreign countries” and “Gained more foreign friends”, came from members of younger generations (Fig. 4-30).

Fig. 4-29 – Impressions when Interacting with Foreign Nationals (Q15)



**Impressions when Interacting with Foreign Nationals (Multiple answers)(Q15)**

		No. of respondents	Language barriers	Differences in lifestyle	Little knowledge of foreign nationals
Sex	Male	147	66.7%	67.3%	38.8%
	Female	192	72.9%	60.4%	41.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	68.6%	54.3%	38.6%
	40s-50s	153	72.5%	63.4%	35.3%
	60s and above	115	67.8%	69.6%	47.8%

		Little time to interact with foreign nationals	Few opportunities to interact with foreign nationals	No interest in foreign nationals	Increased my knowledge of foreign nationals
Sex	Male	21.8%	40.1%	16.3%	6.1%
	Female	14.6%	40.6%	12.0%	5.2%
Age	20s-30s	15.7%	50.0%	11.4%	11.4%
	40s-50s	20.3%	35.9%	13.7%	4.6%
	60s and above	15.7%	40.9%	15.7%	3.5%

		Became more interested in foreign countries	Gained more foreign friends	Other	None of the above
Sex	Male	4.8%	3.4%	0.7%	4.1%
	Female	10.9%	2.6%	1.6%	5.2%
Age	20s-30s	18.6%	8.6%	1.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	5.9%	1.3%	1.3%	4.6%
	60s and above	5.2%	1.7%	0.9%	7.0%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: Shaded area indicates significant difference present under a Pearson chi-square test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Socializing with Foreign Nationals (Q16)**

In response to the question, “Do you feel that are able to get on well with foreign nationals?”, the largest number of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat” (47.6%), followed by “Agree somewhat” (38.8%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” (40.9%) was below that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” (58.2%) (Fig. 4-31).

Furthermore, comparing the sexes and different age groups, as with Q14 and Q15 it was members of the younger generations who tended to give positive answers (Fig. 4-32). While the combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was around 60% for members of the 20s-30s age group, it was 30% for those in the 60s and above group.

Fig. 4-31 – Socializing with Foreign Nationals (Q16)

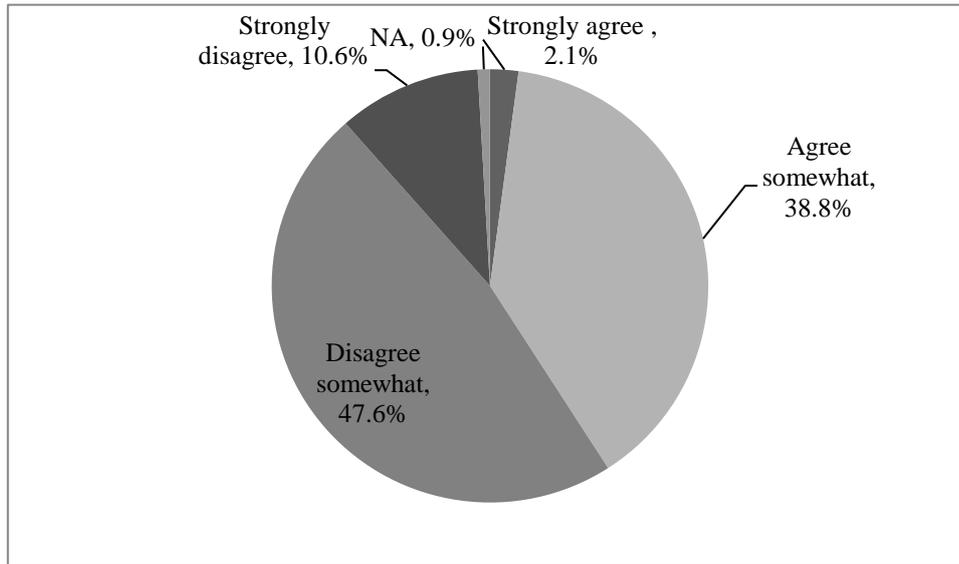


Fig. 4-32 – Socializing with Foreign Nationals (Q16)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	1.4%	38.1%	49.0%	10.9%	.7%
	Female	192	2.6%	39.6%	46.9%	9.9%	1.0%
Age*	20s-30s	70	1.4%	57.1%	30.0%	8.6%	2.9%
	40s-50s	153	2.0%	37.3%	52.3%	7.8%	.7%
	60s and above	115	2.6%	30.4%	52.2%	14.8%	.0%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Sub-conclusion

This chapter examined the ways in which local residents interact with foreign nationals and their awareness of this interaction. This section gives an overview of the results presented in this chapter. The results showed that among the respondents living in the districts of Imizu City featured in this survey, such as Shiraishi, Washizuka and Tsubatae (see Chapter 2 for more details), around half said there are foreign nationals living in their neighborhood. In regard to their interactions with these foreign residents, around half of respondents stated that while they did not have close ties with foreign nationals, they did interact with them in some form, such as exchanging greetings in the street. Furthermore, it also became clear that foreign nationals do not participate much in district activities and events. In addition, many respondents, particularly those from younger generations, answered that they were not sure whether foreign nationals participate in district activities and events.

Reflecting these results, in the question on places where respondents interacted with foreign nationals, the largest number of respondents answered “No interaction at all.” This was followed by “Workplace”,

“Activities held by residents’ associations” and “Local festivals and clean-up activities.” When asked their impressions on interacting with foreign nationals, the largest number of respondents answered “Language barriers”, followed by “Differences in lifestyle” and “Few opportunities to interact with foreign nationals.” The majority of positive answers, such as “Became more interested in foreign countries” and “Gained more foreign friends”, came from members of younger generations (Fig. 4-30).

Meanwhile, in response to the question, “Do you feel that are able to get on well with foreign nationals?” the largest number of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, with the combined total for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” accounting for over half of answers. Furthermore, comparing the different age groups, it was members of the younger generations who tended to answer positively in regard to socializing with foreign nationals. While the combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was around 60% for members of the 20s-30s age group, it was 30% for those in the 60s and above group.

In respect to dealing with issues with foreign residents, the largest number of respondents answered “Contact the residents’ association”, followed by “Contact the police” and “Contact city hall”. A minority of respondents answered “Speak to the foreign national in person”, showing that many respondents prefer to deal with problems through public bodies.

Next, in response to the question, “How do you think your district has changed as a result of foreign nationals living there?”, the respondents’ answers were almost evenly split between positive and negative opinions, such as “Increased interaction with foreign nationals”, “Experience of foreign cultures”, “Not as safe” and “Worsening living environment.” Meanwhile, there were more negative opinions in respect to “Becoming a lively place to live”, “Improved image” and “Disorderly daily life rules, such as garbage disposal.” In addition, in respect to changes relating to daily lives, such as “Worsening living environment” and “Disorderly daily life rules, such as garbage disposal”, negative opinions were particularly prevalent among older generations. In respect to sex, more women than men tended to answer “Improved image” as a result of foreign nationals living in districts.

As the above results suggest, local residents in Imizu City do not maintain close ties with foreign nationals, some of whom voiced negative opinions of foreign nationals in their replies. Meanwhile, one possible factor for these negative opinions could stem from the lack of participation in local events and activities by the foreign nationals themselves, meaning that local residents do not have any opportunities to encounter foreign nationals on a regular basis. Research has already demonstrated how opportunities for contact affect people’s awareness of foreign nationals; therefore, one issue that future research perhaps needs to address is how to go about creating these opportunities.

## Chapter 5 - Opinions on Foreign Nationals and Policies for Foreign Nationals

This chapter presents an overview of the opinions held by the Japanese residents who responded to this survey of foreign nationals and policies aimed at foreign nationals. Specifically, it examines the participation of foreign nationals in district events, thoughts on foreign nationals, opinions on foreign nationals coming to Japan, policies for foreign nationals, and policies for understanding foreign nationals.

### Participation in District Events and Activities by Foreign Nationals (Q6)

We will begin by examining the opinions of residents on the participation of foreign nationals in district events and activities. In response to the question, “Do you think that foreign nationals should participate in district events and activities?”, 17.6% of respondents answered “Foreign nationals should actively participate”, while 57.1% answered “Foreign nationals should participate to a certain degree”, showing that over 70% of respondents agreed that foreign nationals should participate.

Fig. 5-1 – Participation in District Events and Activities by Foreign Nationals (Q6)

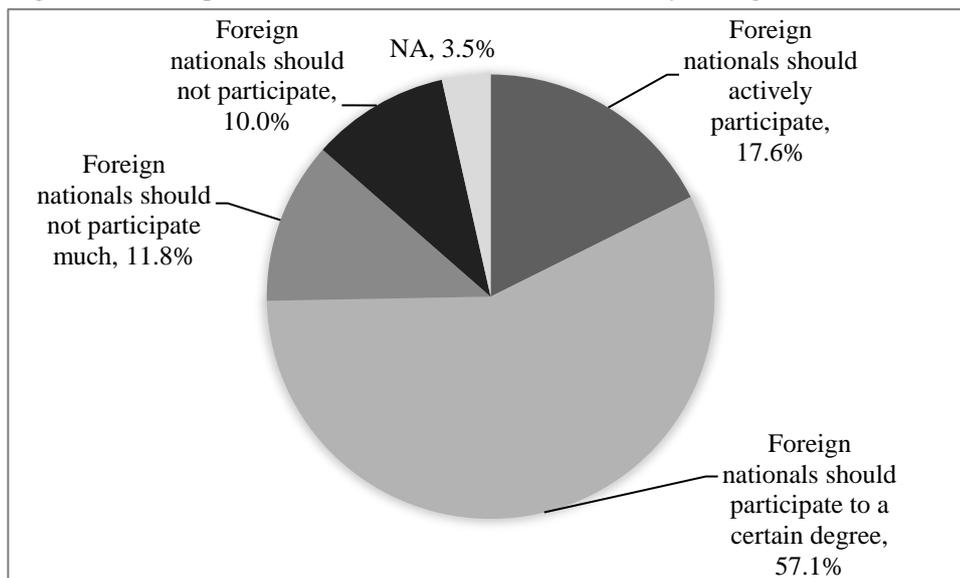


Fig. 5-2 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups; in both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Foreign nationals should participate to a certain degree.”

Fig. 5-2 – Participation in District Events and Activities by Foreign Nationals (Q6)

	No. of respondents	Foreign nationals should actively participate	Foreign nationals should participate to a certain degree	Foreign nationals should not participate much	Foreign nationals should not participate	NA	
Sex	Male	147	15.6%	60.5%	9.5%	11.6%	2.7%
	Female	192	18.8%	54.7%	13.5%	8.9%	4.2%
Age	20s-30s	70	12.9%	65.7%	11.4%	5.7%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	19.6%	56.9%	10.5%	9.8%	3.3%
	60s and above	115	17.4%	52.2%	13.9%	13.0%	3.5%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Thoughts on Foreign Nationals (Q8)

This section examines the respondents' thoughts on foreign nationals. Specifically, they were asked whether they thought foreign nationals should use Japanese, whether they should join residents' associations and whether their children should also go to Japanese schools.

#### Foreign Nationals should use Japanese (Q8-A)

In regard to whether foreign nationals should use Japanese, 30.0% of respondents answered "Strongly agree", while 60.3% answered "Agree somewhat", showing that over 90% of respondents agreed that foreign nationals should use Japanese.

Fig. 5-3 – Foreign Nationals should use Japanese (Q8-A)

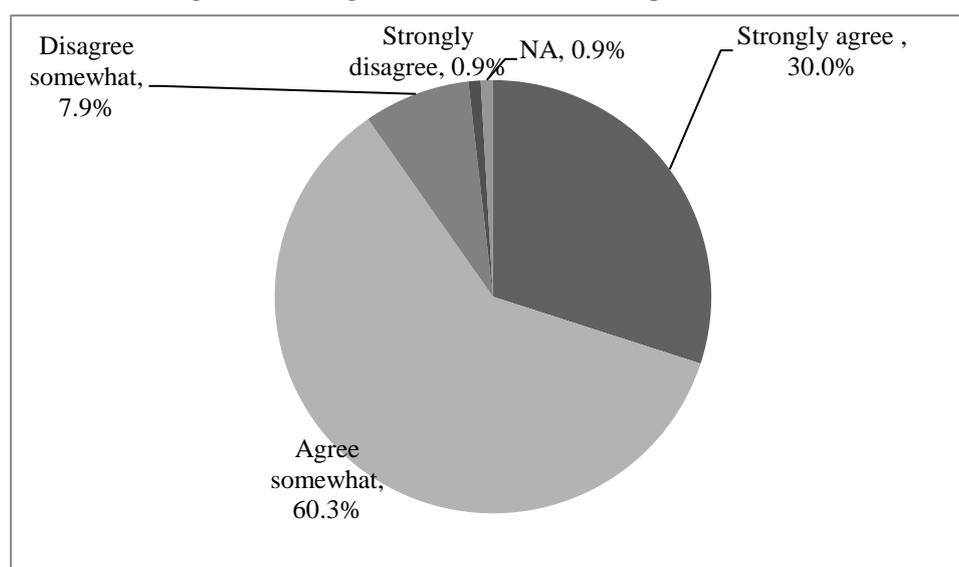


Fig. 5-4 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. Significant differences were

confirmed between both the sexes and the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Foreign nationals should participate to a certain degree.” In respect to sex, a larger proportion of men answered “Strongly agree”, with the combined total for “Strongly agree” and “Agree somewhat” also higher for men than women. Furthermore, when examining the different age groups, the proportion of those answering “Strongly agree” tended to increase with age.

Fig. 5-4 – Foreign Nationals should use Japanese (Q8-A)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex*	Male	147	35.4%	57.1%	6.1%	0.7%	0.7%
	Female	192	25.5%	63.0%	9.4%	1.0%	1.0%
Age*	20s-30s	70	22.9%	54.3%	21.4%	—	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	27.5%	66.7%	3.9%	1.3%	0.7%
	60s and above	115	36.5%	56.5%	5.2%	0.9%	0.9%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Wilcoxon or Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

#### Foreign Nationals should also join Residents' Associations (Q8-B)

In regard to whether foreign nationals should also join residents' associations, 21.8% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 57.0% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that around 80% of respondents agreed that foreign nationals should join residents' associations.

Fig. 5-5 – Foreign Nationals should also join Residents' Associations (Q8-B)

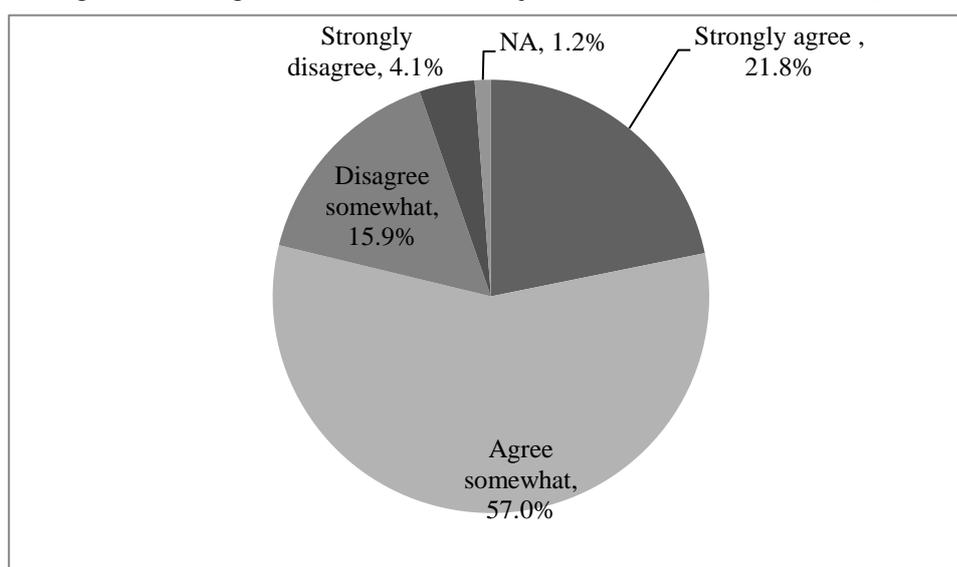


Fig. 5-6 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree somewhat.”

Fig. 5-6 – Foreign Nationals should also join Residents' Associations (Q8-B)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	19.0%	57.1%	19.0%	4.1%	0.7%
	Female	192	23.4%	57.3%	13.5%	4.2%	1.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	17.1%	61.4%	18.6%	1.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	22.2%	59.5%	13.7%	3.3%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	23.5%	51.3%	17.4%	7.0%	0.9%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**The Children of Foreign Nationals should also go to Japanese Schools (Q8-C)**

In regard to whether the children of foreign nationals should also go to Japanese schools, 29.7% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 59.3% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that 90% of respondents agreed that foreign nationals should join residents' associations.

Fig. 5-7 – The Children of Foreign Nationals should also go to Japanese Schools (Q8-C)

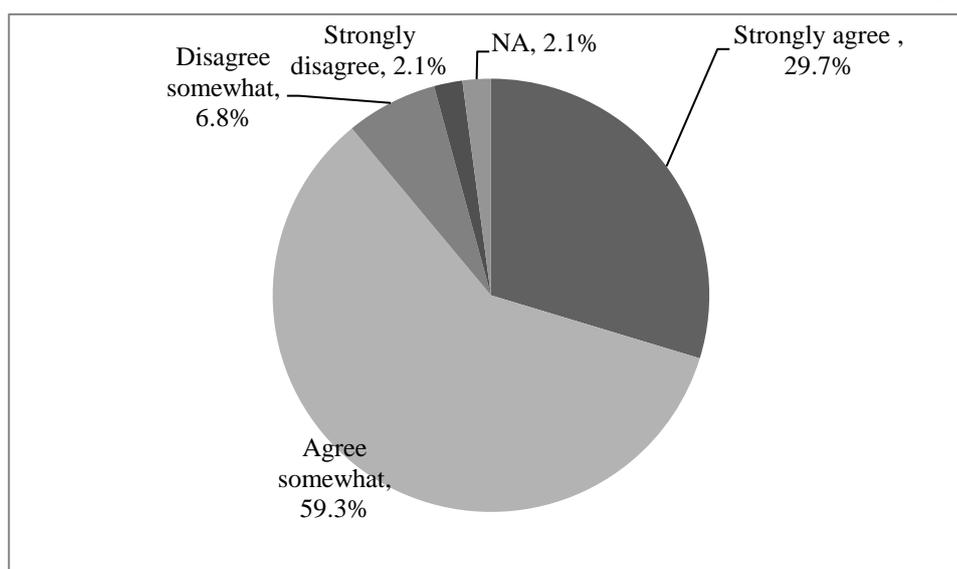


Fig. 5-8 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree somewhat.”

Fig. 5-8 – The Children of Foreign Nationals should also go to Japanese Schools (Q8-C)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	26.5%	63.3%	6.1%	3.4%	0.7%
	Female	192	31.8%	56.8%	7.3%	1.0%	3.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	24.3%	60.0%	11.4%	—	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	30.7%	60.8%	3.9%	2.6%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	30.4%	58.3%	7.8%	2.6%	0.9%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Regarding Foreign Nationals coming to Japan (Q10)

This question asked Japanese residents what they thought about foreign nationals coming to Japan. The largest number of respondents answered “Cannot say either way” (55.3%), followed by “Agree somewhat” (22.9%). The combined total for “Strongly agree” and “Agree somewhat” was 29.7%, while that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” was 14.1%, showing that more people were in agreement.

Fig. 5-9 – Regarding Foreign Nationals coming to Japan (Q10)

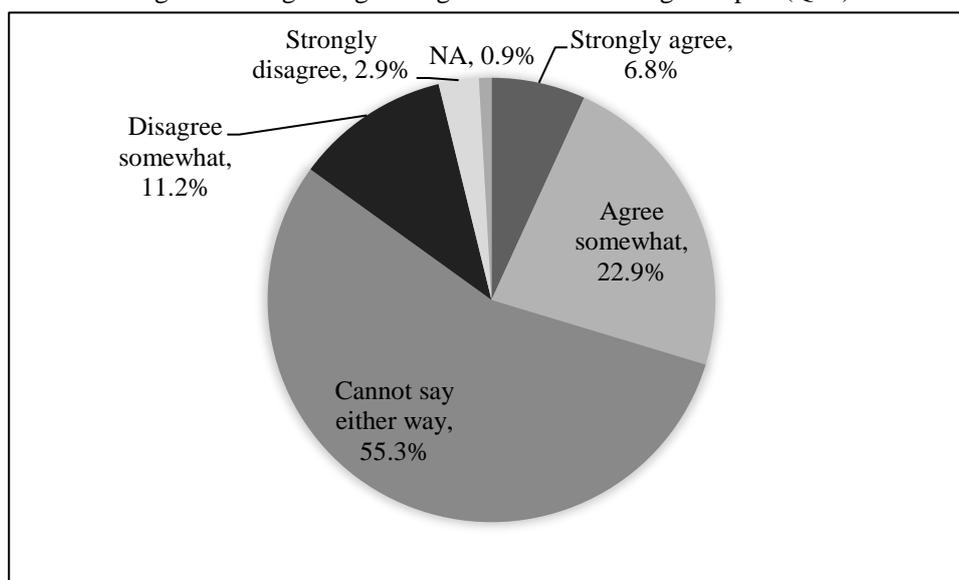


Fig. 5-10 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. While no significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes, significant differences were observed between the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree somewhat.” The proportion of those answering “Strongly agree” increased with age. The combined total for “Strongly agree” and “Agree somewhat” was also higher for the 20s-30s than other categories.

Fig. 5-10 – Regarding Foreign Nationals coming to Japan (Q10)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Cannot say either way	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	6.1%	19.7%	56.5%	13.6%	3.4%	0.7%
	Female	192	7.3%	25.5%	54.2%	9.4%	2.6%	1.0%
Age *	20s-30s	70	17.1%	25.7%	44.3%	10.0%	1.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	6.5%	18.3%	62.1%	7.8%	4.6%	0.7%
	60s and above	115	0.9%	27.8%	52.2%	16.5%	1.7%	0.9%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Regarding Policies for Foreign Nationals (Q11)

This section examines respondents' opinions on policies for foreign nationals.

#### Improving Children's School Education (Q11-A)

In regard to improving children's school education, 32.4% of respondents answered "Strongly agree", while 57.0% answered "Agree somewhat", showing that over 90% of respondents agreed with improving children's school education.

Fig. 5-11 – Improving Children's School Education (Q11-A)

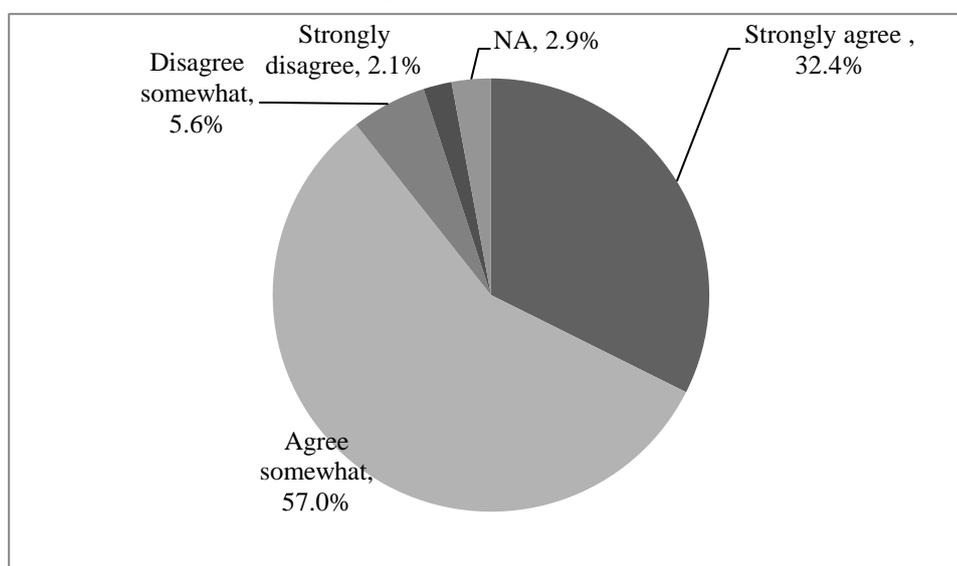


Fig. 5-12 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. Significant differences were confirmed between both the sexes and the different age groups. In respect to sex group, a large proportion of women answered "Strongly agree", while a large proportion of men answered "Agree somewhat." When examining the different age groups, the proportion of those answering "Strongly agree" tended to decrease with age.

Fig. 5-12 – Improving Children's School Education (Q11-A)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex*	Male	147	27.2%	61.2%	8.2%	2.0%	1.4%
	Female	192	36.5%	53.6%	3.6%	2.1%	4.2%
Age*	20s-30s	70	45.7%	44.3%	4.3%	2.9%	2.9%
	40s-50s	153	31.4%	58.2%	4.6%	2.6%	3.3%
	60s and above	115	25.2%	63.5%	7.8%	0.9%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Wilcoxon or Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Increasing Opportunities for studying Japanese Language and Culture (Q11-B)

In regard to increasing opportunities for foreign nationals to study Japanese language and culture, 36.8% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 55.8% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that over 90% of respondents agreed with increasing opportunities for foreign nationals to study Japanese language and culture.

Fig. 5-13 – Increasing Opportunities for studying Japanese Language and Culture (Q11-B)

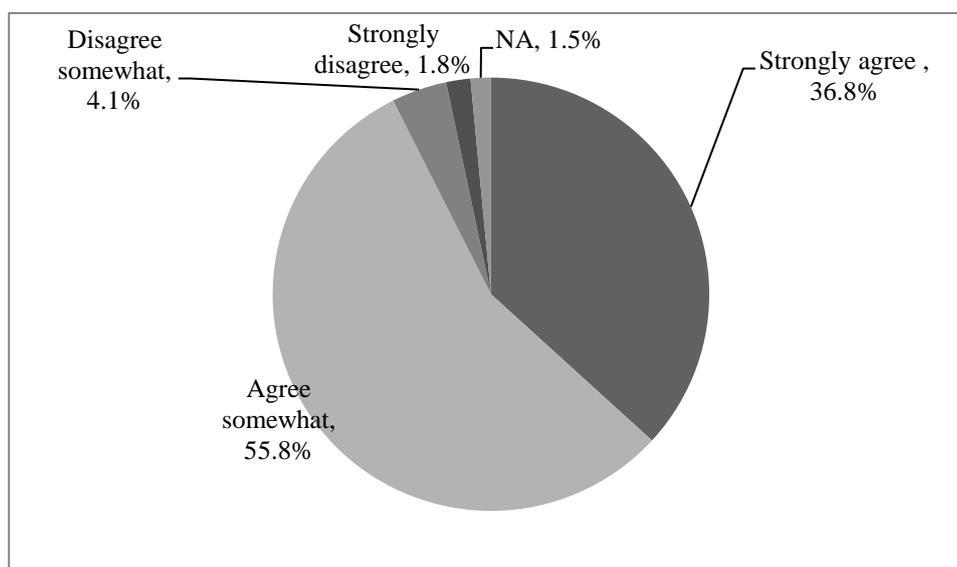


Fig. 5-14 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered that they agreed.

Fig. 5-14 – Increasing Opportunities for studying Japanese Language and Culture (Q11-B)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	32.7%	59.9%	4.1%	2.0%	1.4%
	Female	192	40.1%	52.6%	4.2%	1.6%	1.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	48.6%	44.3%	2.9%	2.9%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	35.9%	56.9%	3.9%	2.0%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	30.4%	61.7%	5.2%	0.9%	1.7%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Improving Native Language (Foreign Language) Education (Q11-C)

In regard to improving native language (foreign language) education for foreign nationals, 12.4% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 59.1% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that over 70% of respondents agreed with improving native language (foreign language) education for foreign nationals.

Fig. 5-15 – Improving Native Language (Foreign Language) Education (Q11-C)

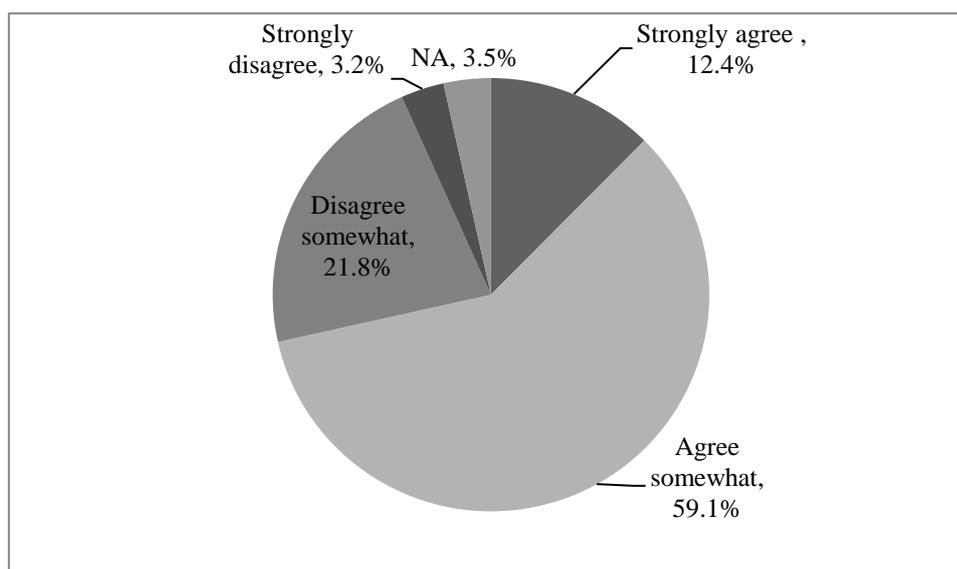


Fig. 5-16 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. Significant differences were confirmed between both the sexes and the different age groups. In respect to sex group, more women than men answered “Strongly agree”, while more men than women answered “Disagree somewhat.” When examining the different age groups, a large majority of those in the 20s-30s age group stated that they agreed.

Fig. 5-16 – Improving Native Language (Foreign Language) Education (Q11-C)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex*	Male	147	8.2%	61.2%	25.2%	4.1%	1.4%
	Female	192	15.6%	57.8%	18.8%	2.6%	5.2%
Age*	20s-30s	70	20.0%	64.3%	12.9%	1.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	7.8%	62.1%	23.5%	2.6%	3.9%
	60s and above	115	13.0%	53.0%	24.3%	5.2%	4.3%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Wilcoxon or Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Improving Work Environments (Q11-D)

In regard to improving the work environments of foreign nationals, 18.8% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 68.8% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that over 80% of respondents agreed with improving the work environments of foreign nationals.

Fig. 5-17 – Improving Work Environments (Q11-D)

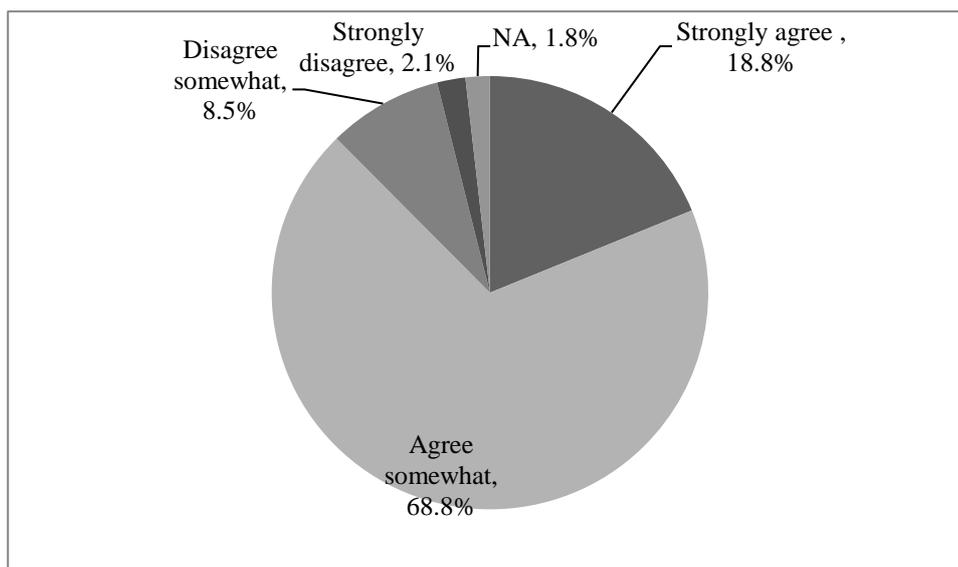


Fig. 5-18 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly agree.”

Fig. 5-18 – Improving Work Environments (Q11-D)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	16.3%	68.0%	11.6%	2.7%	1.4%
	Female	192	20.8%	69.3%	6.3%	1.6%	2.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	25.7%	65.7%	5.7%	1.4%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	16.3%	72.5%	7.8%	2.0%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	17.4%	66.1%	11.3%	2.6%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Improving Welfare and Medical Services (Q11-E)

In regard to improving welfare and medical services for foreign nationals, 18.5% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 63.8% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that over 80% of respondents agreed with improving welfare and medical services for foreign nationals.

Fig. 5-19 – Improving Welfare and Medical Services (Q11-E)

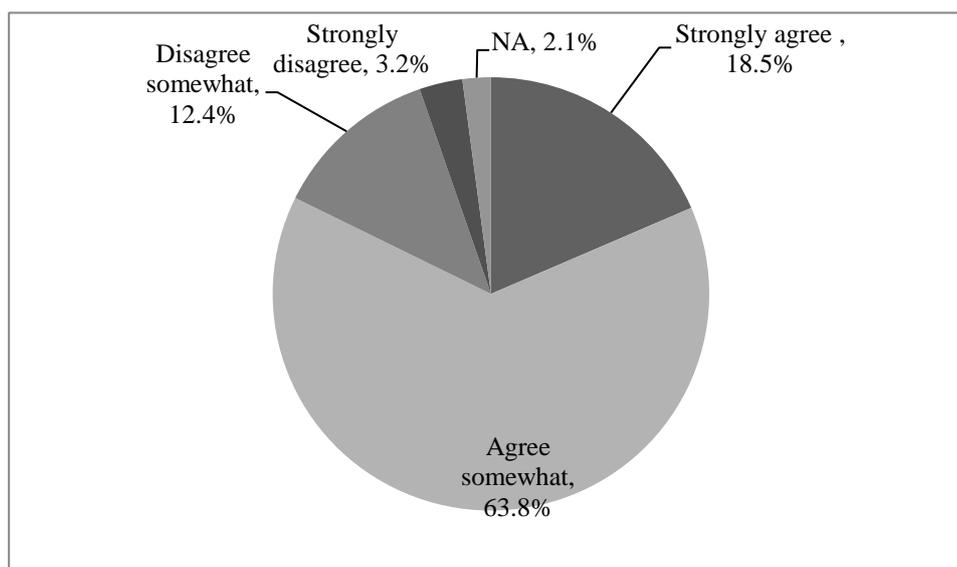


Fig. 5-20 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly agree.”

Fig. 5-20 – Improving Welfare and Medical Services (Q11-E)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	14.3%	67.3%	14.3%	3.4%	0.7%
	Female	192	21.9%	60.9%	10.9%	3.1%	3.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	22.9%	62.9%	10.0%	2.9%	1.4%
	40s-50s	153	18.3%	66.0%	11.8%	2.6%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	15.7%	61.7%	14.8%	4.3%	3.5%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Granting the Right to Vote (Q11-F)

In regard to granting foreign nationals the right to vote, 41.2% of respondents answered “Strongly disagree”, while 56.2% answered “Disagree somewhat”, showing that many respondents were opposed to granting foreign nationals the right to vote.

Fig. 5-21 – Granting the Right to Vote (Q11-F)

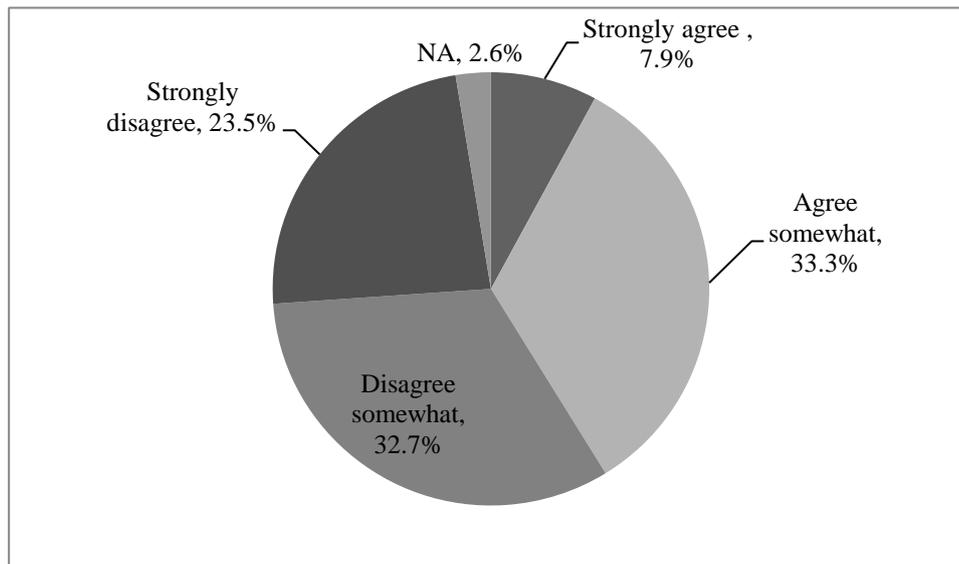


Fig. 5-22 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. Significant differences were confirmed between both the sexes and the different age groups. In respect to sex group, more women than men answered that they agreed. When examining the different age groups, the number of respondents who agreed decreased with age.

Fig. 5-22 – Granting the Right to Vote (Q11-F)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex Male	147	5.4%	29.9%	33.3%	29.9%	1.4%
* Female	192	9.9%	35.4%	32.3%	18.8%	3.6%
Age 20s-30s	70	14.3%	40.0%	24.3%	18.6%	2.9%
Age 40s-50s	153	7.8%	33.3%	34.0%	22.9%	2.0%
* 60s and above	115	4.3%	27.8%	36.5%	27.8%	3.5%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Wilcoxon or Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Regarding Policies for Understanding Foreign Nationals (Q12)

This section examines respondents' opinions on policies for helping Japanese residents understand foreign nationals.

#### Creating Opportunities to interact with Foreign Nationals (Q12-A)

In regard to the policy of creating more opportunities to interact with foreign nationals, 12.6% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 66.0% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that nearly 80% of respondents agreed with the policy of creating more opportunities to interact with foreign nationals.

Fig. 5-23 – Creating Opportunities to interact with Foreign Nationals (Q12-A)

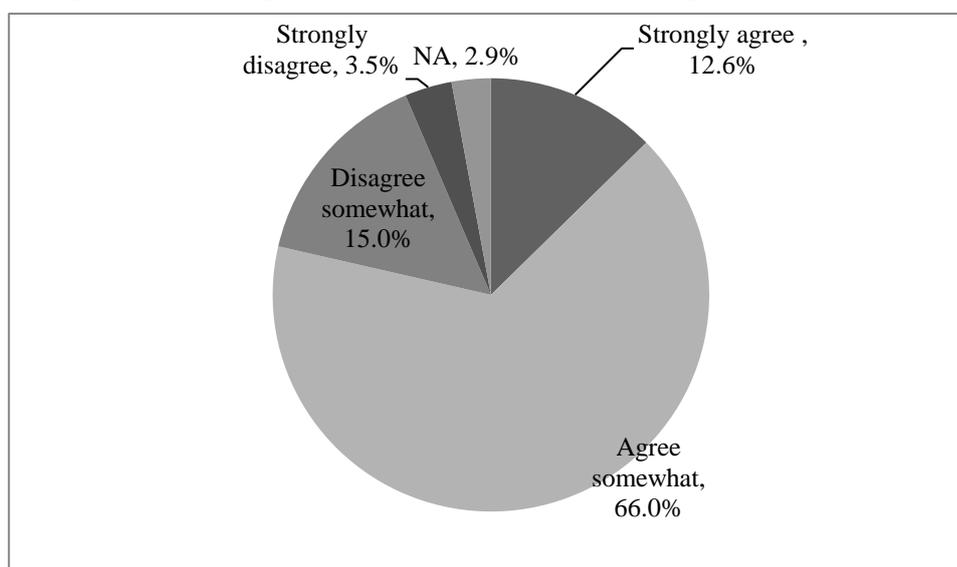


Fig. 5-24 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree somewhat.”

Fig. 5-24 – Creating Opportunities to interact with Foreign Nationals (Q12-A)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	11.6%	67.3%	14.3%	4.1%	2.7%
	Female	192	13.5%	65.1%	15.1%	3.1%	3.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	18.6%	60.0%	15.7%	1.4%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	11.8%	68.0%	13.1%	4.6%	2.6%
	60s and above	115	10.4%	67.0%	16.5%	3.5%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Improving Education for International Understanding for Residents (Q12-B)

In regard to improving education for international understanding for residents, 16.8% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 68.6% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that over 80% of respondents agreed with the policy of improving education for international understanding for residents.

Fig. 5-25 – Improving Education for International Understanding for Residents (Q12-B)

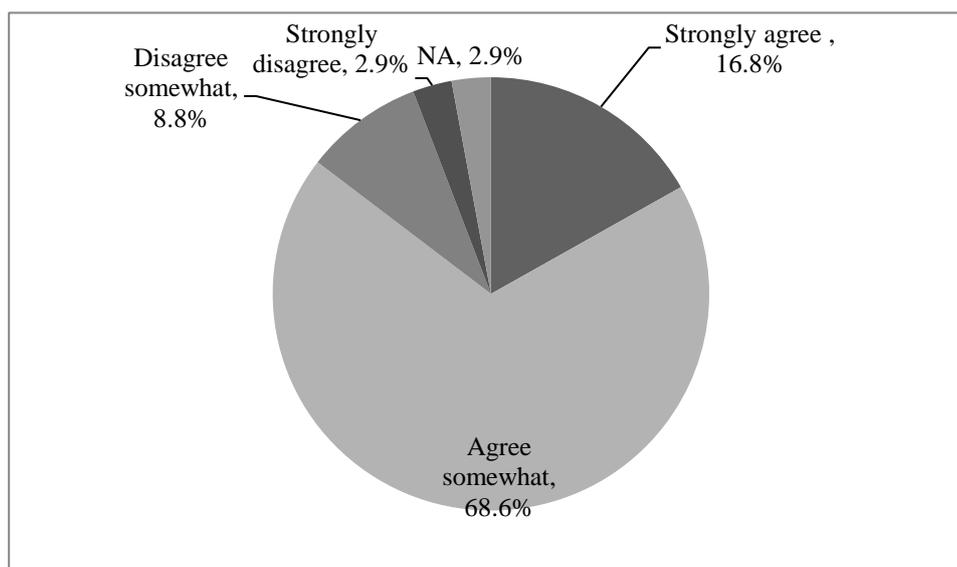


Fig. 5-26 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. While no significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes, significant differences were confirmed between the different age groups. In the 20s-30s group, a higher number of respondents answered “Strongly agree” compared to other categories.

Fig. 5-26 – Improving Education for International Understanding for Residents (Q12-B)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	14.3%	71.4%	8.2%	2.7%	3.4%
	Female	192	18.8%	66.1%	9.4%	3.1%	2.6%
Age*	20s-30s	70	25.7%	61.4%	5.7%	1.4%	5.7%
	40s-50s	153	13.7%	71.9%	8.5%	3.9%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	15.7%	67.8%	11.3%	2.6%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Disclosing Information and Facts on Foreign Nationals (Q12-C)

In regard to disclosing information and facts on foreign nationals to citizens, 37.9% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 51.8% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that nearly 90% of respondents agreed with the policy of disclosing information and facts on foreign nationals to citizens.

Fig. 5-27 – Disclosing Information and Facts on Foreign Nationals (Q12-C)

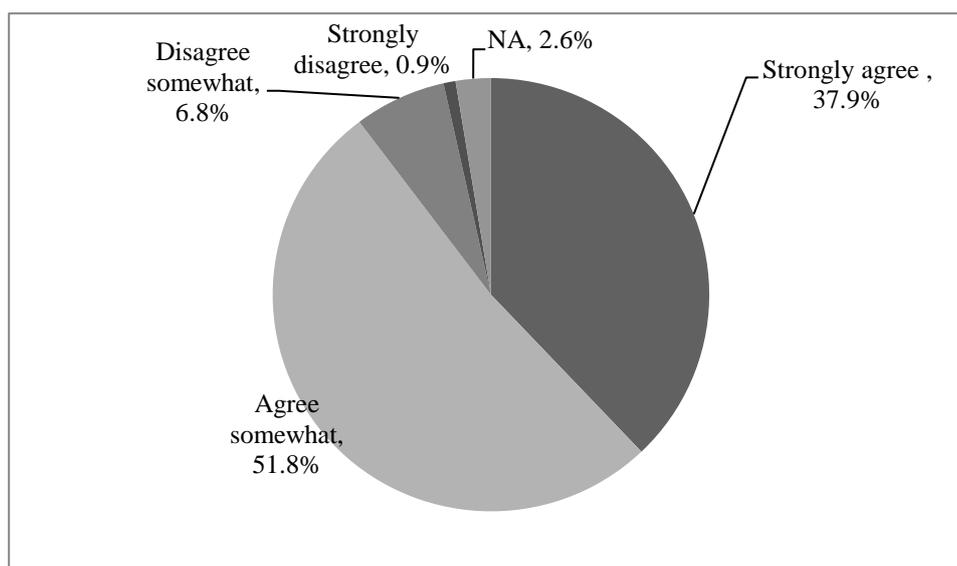


Fig. 5-28 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. While no significant differences could be confirmed between the different age groups, significant differences were confirmed between the sexes. While 90% of members of both sexes answered that they agreed, a higher percentage of women answered “Strongly agree.”

Fig. 5-28 – Disclosing Information and Facts on Foreign Nationals (Q12-C)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex*	Male	147	29.9%	58.5%	7.5%	1.4%	2.7%
	Female	192	43.8%	46.9%	6.3%	0.5%	2.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	41.4%	44.3%	7.1%	2.9%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	35.9%	56.9%	4.6%	0.7%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	37.4%	50.4%	9.6%	—	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: \*Significant difference present under a Wilcoxon rank sum test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

### Proactive Intervention by the City Hall when Trouble Occurs (Q12-D)

In regard to the proactive intervention by the City Hall when trouble occurs, 59.1% of respondents answered “Strongly agree”, while 34.1% answered “Agree somewhat”, showing that over 90% of respondents agreed with the policy of proactive intervention by the City Hall when trouble occurs.

Fig. 5-29 – Proactive Intervention by the City Hall when Trouble Occurs (Q12-D)

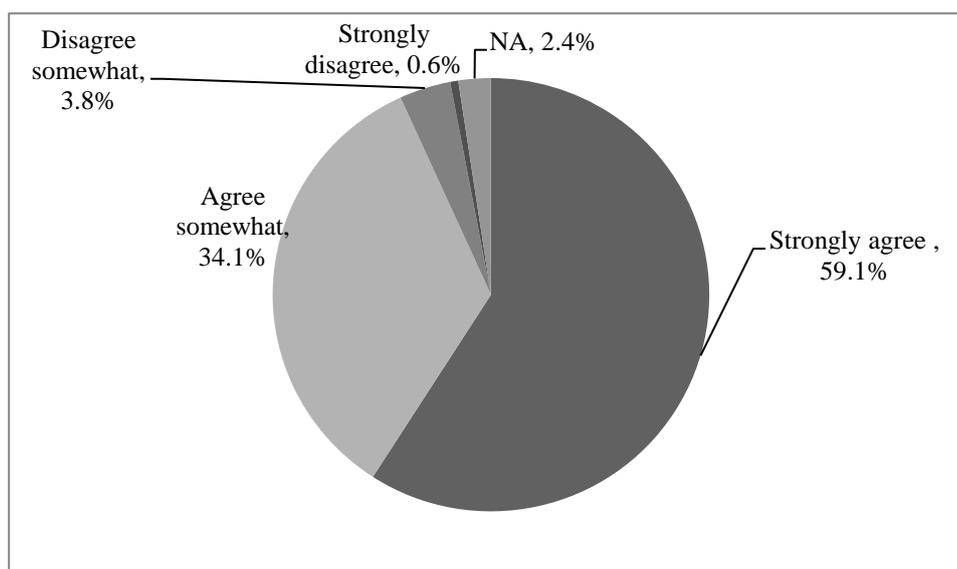


Fig. 5-30 presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group. No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups. In both categories, the largest number of respondents answered “Agree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly agree.”

Fig. 5-30 – Proactive Intervention by the City Hall when Trouble Occurs (Q12-D)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	56.5%	34.0%	5.4%	1.4%	2.7%

	Female	192	60.9%	34.4%	2.6%	—	2.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	67.1%	20.0%	7.1%	1.4%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	55.6%	39.9%	2.6%	0.7%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	58.3%	35.7%	3.5%	—	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### **Sub-conclusion**

The above presented an overview of the kinds of opinions held by those Japanese residents who responded to this survey of foreign nationals and policies for foreign nationals. In summary, many were of the opinion that foreign nationals should conduct themselves in the same ways as Japanese people, such as participating in district activities and using Japanese. In respect to the acceptance of foreign nationals into communities, the results were divided between those who agreed and those who disagreed. In respect to policies for foreign nationals, while many respondents held positive opinions of most policies that sought to provide support to foreign nationals, there were more opposed than in favor of granting foreign nationals the right to vote. When looking at the answers by sex, we see that women tended to be more positive than men towards foreign nationals and policies for foreign nationals. When looking at the answers by age group, we see that opinions towards foreign nationals and policies for foreign nationals tended to become more negative with age.

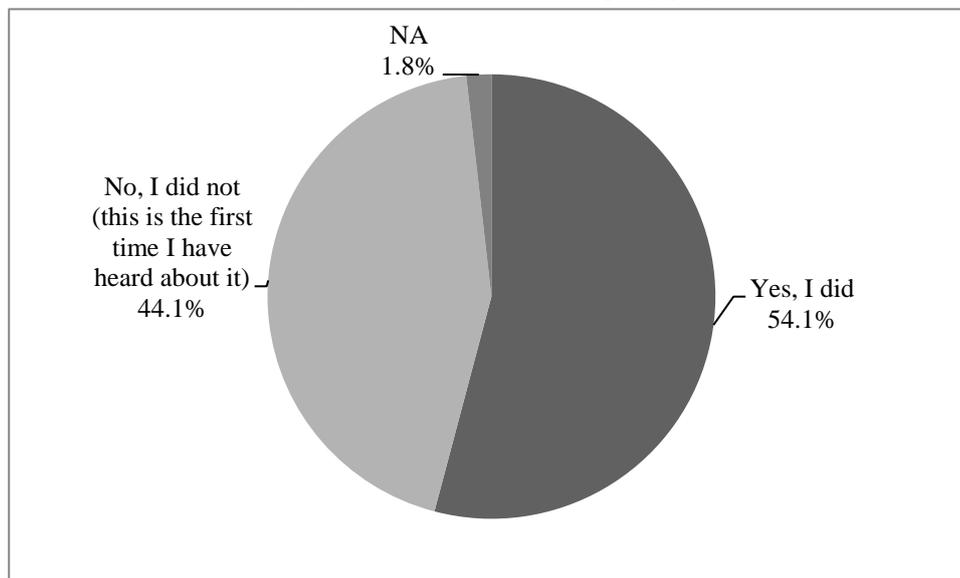
## Chapter 6 – Interaction with Muslims and Awareness of Islam

This chapter examines local residents’ awareness of their interactions with Muslims and of Islam itself. Again, it provides cross tabulation by sex and age group.

### Awareness of Mosque (Q21)

We will begin by examining whether residents were aware of the existence of Mosques. Fig. 6-1 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “Did you know that there was a mosque in Tsubatae?”, 54.1% of respondents replied “Yes, I did” while 44.1% replied “No, I did not (this is the first time I have heard about it).” No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups from the results of cross tabulation.

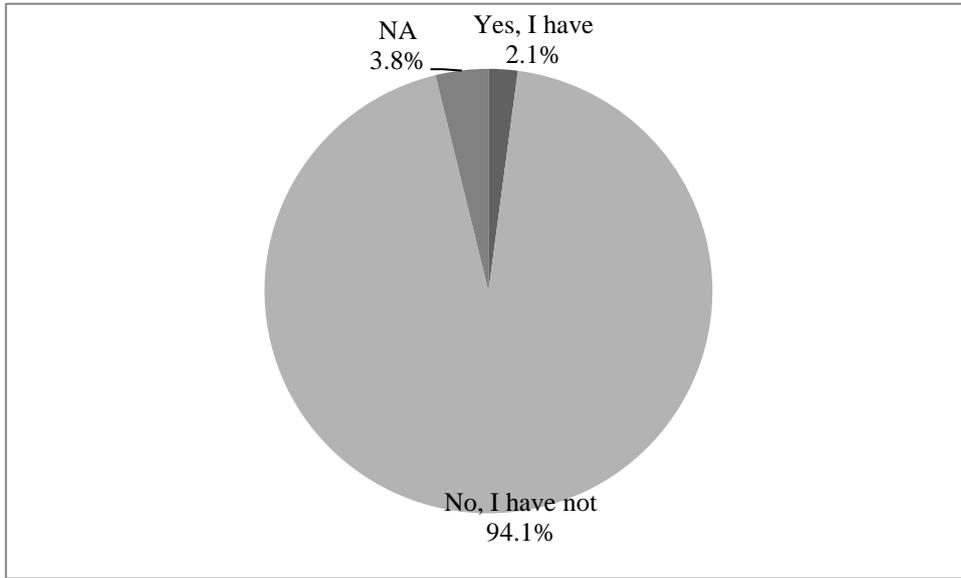
Fig. 6-1 – Awareness of Mosque (Q21)



### Experience of having visited the Mosque (Q22)

This question asked respondents whether they had actually visited the Mosque at the site in question. Fig. 6-2 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “Have you ever visited the mosque in Tsubatae?”, 2.1% replied “Yes, I have” while 94.1% replied “No, I have not.” These results show that while 54.1% of respondents were aware of the Mosque’s existence (Q21), only a very small proportion of them had actually visited it (2.1%). No significant differences could be confirmed between the sexes or the different age groups from the results of cross tabulation.

Fig. 6-2 – Experience of having visited the Mosque (Q22)



**Muslim Acquaintances (Q24)**

This question asked respondents whether they had any Muslim acquaintances. Fig. 6-3 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “Do you have any Muslim acquaintances?”, 2.4% replied “Yes, I do” while 95.9% replied “No, I do not.” As shown in Fig. 6-4, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-3 – Muslim Acquaintances (Q24)

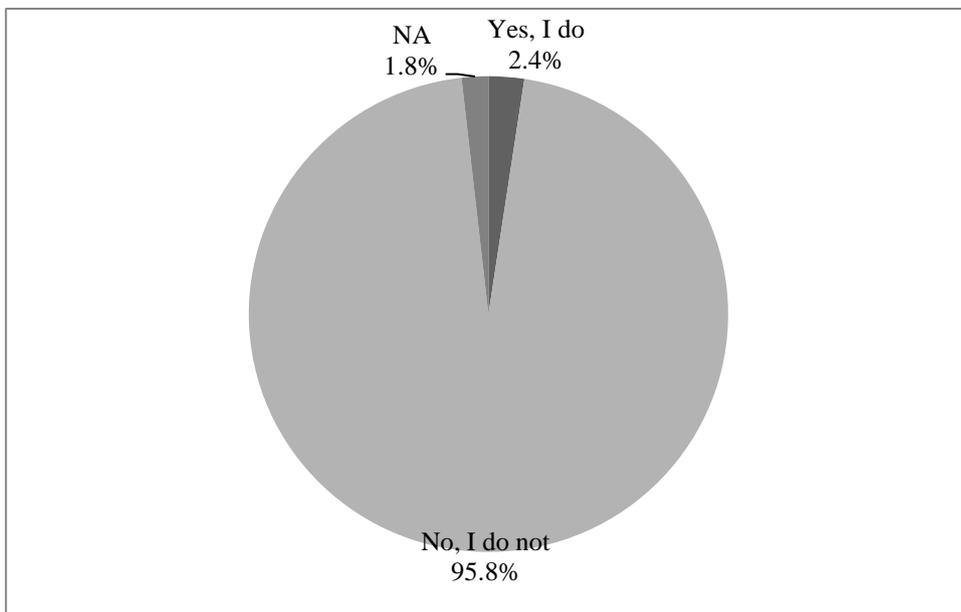


Fig. 6-4 – Muslim Acquaintances (Q24)

		No. of respondents	Yes, I do	No, I do not	NA
Sex	Male	147	3.4%	95.9%	0.7%
	Female	192	1.6%	95.8%	2.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	—	100.0%	—
	40s-50s	153	3.9%	94.8%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	1.7%	94.8%	3.5%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Degree of Interest in Islam (Q25)

This question asked respondents about their degree of interest in Islam. Fig. 6-5 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “Are you interested in Islam?”, the respondents answered as follows (in order from highest): “Not at all interested” (60.1%), “Not very interested” (32.2%), “Somewhat interested” (5.6%) and “Very interested” (0.9%). These results show that over 90% of respondents answered that they had no interest in Islam. As shown in Fig. 6-6, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-5 – Degree of Interest in Islam (Q25)

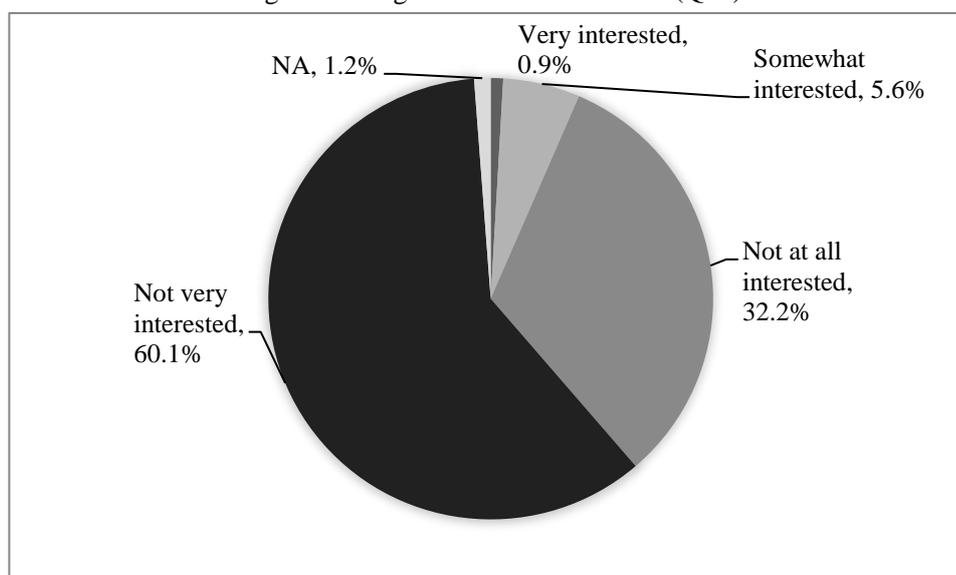


Fig. 6-6 – Degree of Interest in Islam (Q25)

		No. of respondents	Very interested	Somewhat interested	Not very interested	Not at all interested	NA
Sex	Male	147	1.4%	7.5%	32.7%	57.8%	0.7%
	Female	192	0.5%	4.2%	32.3%	61.5%	1.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	—	8.6%	35.7%	55.7%	—
	40s-50s	153	1.3%	4.6%	33.3%	59.5%	1.3%
	60s and above	115	0.9%	5.2%	28.7%	63.5%	1.7%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### For or Against the Acceptance of Muslims (Q26)

This question asked respondents about whether they were for or against the accepting Muslims into Japan. Fig. 6-7 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “What do you think about Muslims coming to Japan?”, the respondents answered as follows (in order from highest): “Cannot say either way” (54.7%), “Disagree somewhat” (23.1%), “Strongly disagree” (18.3%), “Agree somewhat” (1.8%), and “Strongly agree” (0.6%). These results show that over half of respondents withheld judgment on whether or not they agreed, followed by those who disagreed. As shown in Fig. 6-8, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-7 – For or Against the Acceptance of Muslims (Q26)

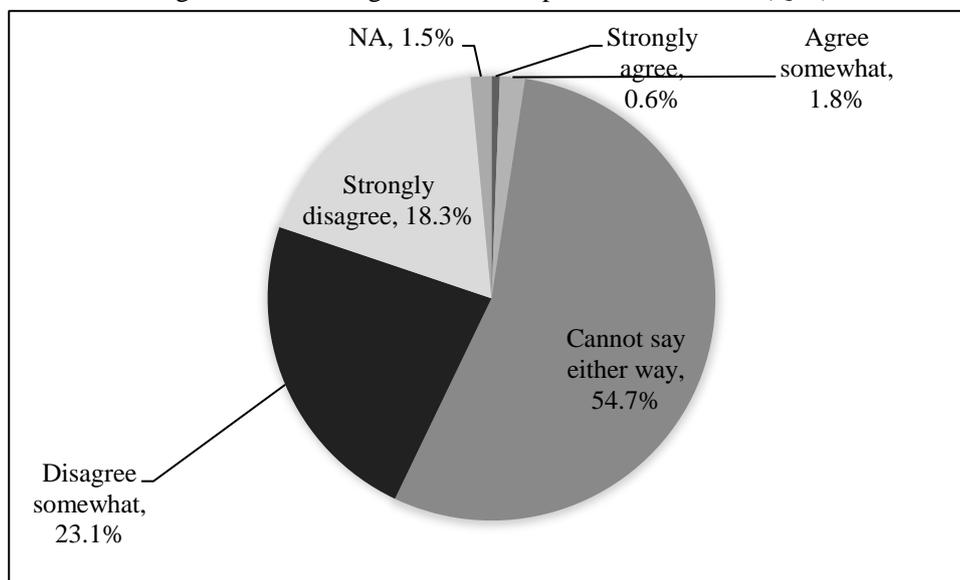


Fig. 6-8 – For or Against the Acceptance of Muslims (Q26)

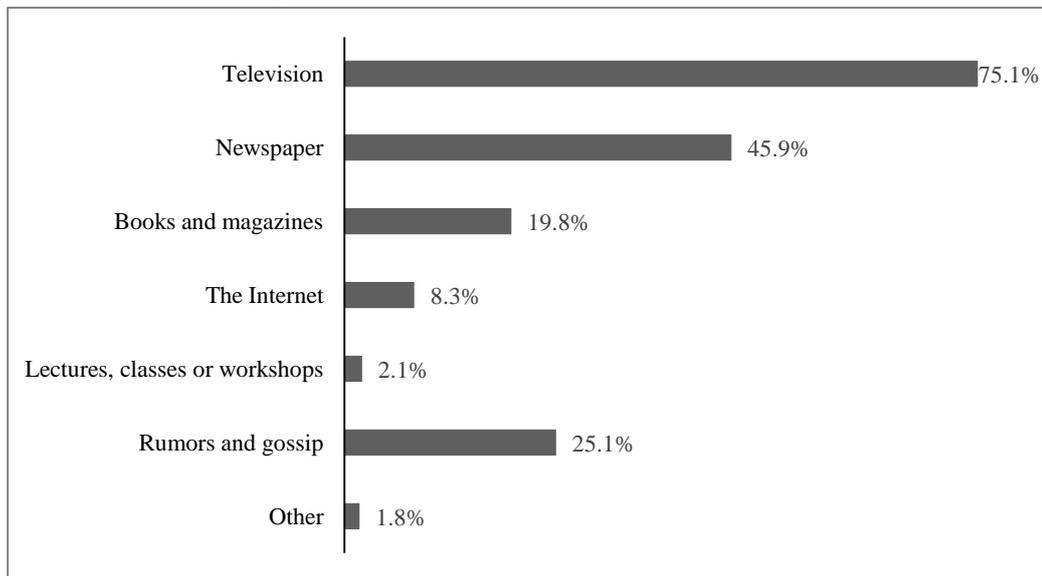
		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Cannot say either way	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	0.7%	1.4%	51.7%	29.3%	15.6%	1.4%
	Female	192	0.5%	2.1%	57.3%	18.2%	20.3%	1.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	—	5.7%	61.4%	20.0%	12.9%	—
	40s-50s	153	1.3%	0.7%	57.5%	21.6%	17.0%	2.0%
	60s and above	115	—	0.9%	47.0%	27.0%	23.5%	1.7%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Sources of Information on Islam (Q27)**

This question asked respondents where they get their information about Islam from. Fig. 6-9 presents the overall results. (multiple answers). In response to the question, “Where do you get your information about Islam from?”, the respondents answered as follows (in order from highest): “Television” (75.1%), “Newspaper” (45.9%), “Rumors and gossip” (25.1%), “Books and magazines” (19.8%), “Internet” (8.3%), “Lectures, classes or workshops” (2.1%), and “Other” (1.8%). Significant differences were confirmed between the different age groups in respect to “Newspaper”, “Internet” and “Lectures, classes or workshops.”

Fig. 6-9 – Sources of Information on Islam(Q27)



Sources of Information on Islam (Q27) (Multiple answers)

		No. of respondents	Television	Newspaper	Books and magazines
Sex	Male	147	76.2%	50.3%	22.4%
	Female	192	74.5%	42.2%	17.7%
Age	20s-30s	70	74.3%	35.7%	17.1%
	40s-50s	153	75.8%	41.8%	19.6%
	60s and above	115	74.8%	57.4%	21.7%
		The Internet	Lectures, classes or workshops	Rumors and gossip	Other
Sex	Male	9.5%	2.7%	20.4%	1.4%
	Female	7.3%	1.6%	28.6%	2.1%
Age	20s-30s	22.9%	7.1%	27.1%	1.4%
	40s-50s	6.5%	0.7%	24.8%	3.3%
	60s and above	1.7%	0.9%	24.3%	—

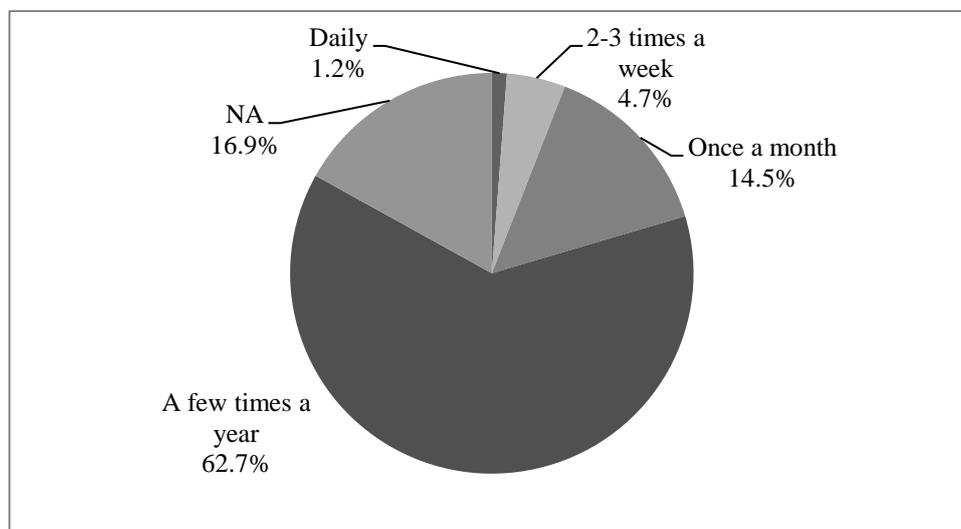
(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

(Note 2: Shaded area indicates significant difference present under a Pearson chi-square test ( $P < 0.05$ ))

**Frequency of Contact with Information on Islam (Q28)**

This question asked respondents how frequently they come across information on Islam. Fig. 6-11 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “How often to you come across information on Islam?”, 62.7% of respondents answered “A few times a year”, the least frequent option, followed by “Once a month” (14.5%), “2-3 times a week” (4.7%), and “Daily” (1.2%).

Fig. 6-11 – Frequency of Contact with Information on Islam (Q28)



As shown in Fig. 6-12, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-12 – Frequency of Contact with Information on Islam (Q28)

		No. of respondents	Daily	2-3 times a week	Once a month	A few times a year	NA
Sex	Male	147	1.4%	4.8%	21.8%	57.8%	14.3%
	Female	192	1.0%	4.7%	8.9%	66.7%	18.8%
Age	20s-30s	70	1.4%	2.9%	15.7%	71.4%	8.6%
	40s-50s	153	1.3%	3.9%	17.0%	66.7%	11.1%
	60s and above	115	0.9%	7.0%	10.4%	52.2%	29.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Things most frequently heard concerning Islam (Q29)

This question asked respondents the kinds of things they most frequently heard concerning Islam. Fig. 6-13 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “Which of the following do you most often hear about in information on Islam?”, 65.4% of respondents answered “Conflicts or incidents”, followed by “History and culture” (11.5%), “Politics” (6.5%), “Society” (3.0%), “Economics” (2.7%), “Things that happen locally” (2.4%), and “Other” (1.2%). As shown in Fig. 6-14, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-13 – Things most frequently heard concerning Islam (Q29)

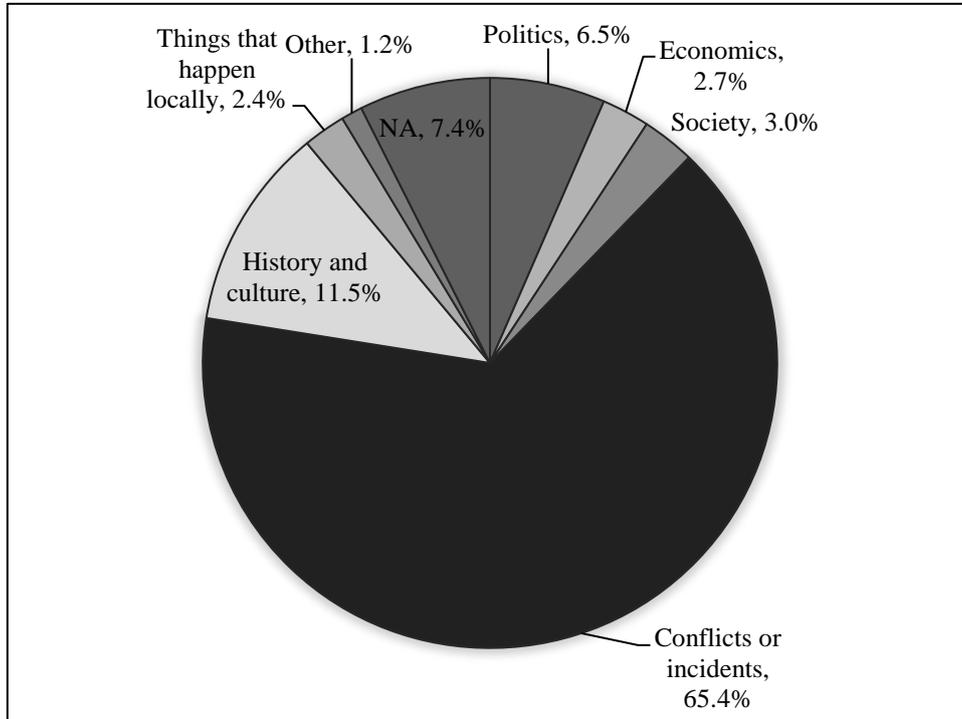


Fig. 6-14 – Things most frequently heard concerning Islam (Q29)

		No. of respondents	Politics	Economics	Society	Conflicts or incidents
Sex	Male	147	5.4%	2.7%	3.4%	72.1%
	Female	192	7.8%	2.6%	2.6%	59.9%
Age	20s-30s	70	5.7%	4.3%	2.9%	57.1%
	40s-50s	153	5.9%	3.3%	3.3%	69.3%
	60s and above	115	7.8%	0.9%	2.6%	65.2%
		History and culture	Things that happen locally	Other	NA	
Sex	Male	8.2%	0.7%	1.4%	6.1%	
	Female	14.1%	3.6%	1.0%	8.3%	
Age	20s-30s	20.0%	2.9%	2.9%	4.3%	
	40s-50s	11.1%	1.3%	0.7%	5.2%	
	60s and above	7.0%	3.5%	0.9%	12.2%	

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

#### Ability to get along with Muslims (Q30)

This question asked respondents whether they felt they could get along with Muslims. Fig. 6-15 presents the overall results. In response to the question, “Do you think you could get along well with Muslims?”, 49.4% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly disagree” (35.2%), “Agree somewhat” (10.7%), and “Strongly agree” (0.7%). The combined total for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” was 84.6% and that for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” 11.6%, showing that an overwhelming majority of respondents gave negative answers. As shown in Fig. 6-16, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-15 – Ability to get along with Muslims (Q30)

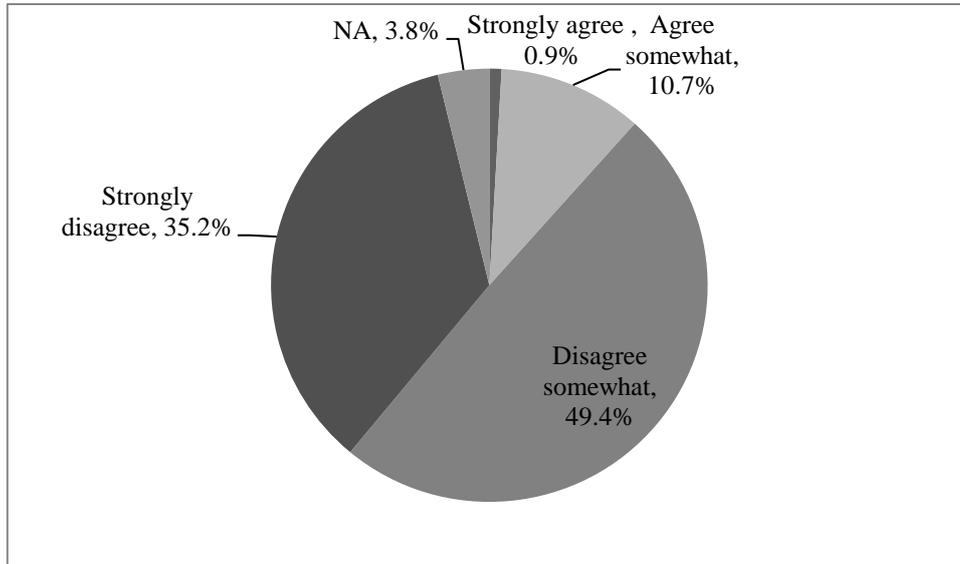


Fig. 6-16 – Ability to get along with Muslims (Q30)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	0.7%	14.3%	48.3%	34.0%	2.7%
	Female	192	1.0%	7.8%	50.5%	35.9%	4.7%
Age	20s-30s	70	—	22.9%	48.6%	24.3%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	1.3%	8.5%	53.6%	32.0%	4.6%
	60s and above	115	0.9%	6.1%	44.3%	46.1%	2.6%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Impressions of Islam (Q31)

Q31 consists of a series of nine statements on Islam or Muslims. Respondents were asked to state their opinion regarding each statement by selecting one of four options (“Strongly agree”, “Agree somewhat”, “Disagree somewhat” or “Strongly disagree”).

The following presents the overall results for each statement.

#### The Teachings of Islam are Advanced (Q31-A)

The first statement was “The teachings of Islam are advanced.” Fig. 6-17 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 61.8% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly disagree” (21.6%), “Agree somewhat” (4.1%), and “Strongly agree” (0.9%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 5.0% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 83.4%, showing that an overwhelming majority of

respondents did not agree. As shown in Fig. 6-18, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-17 – The Teachings of Islam are Advanced (Q31-A)

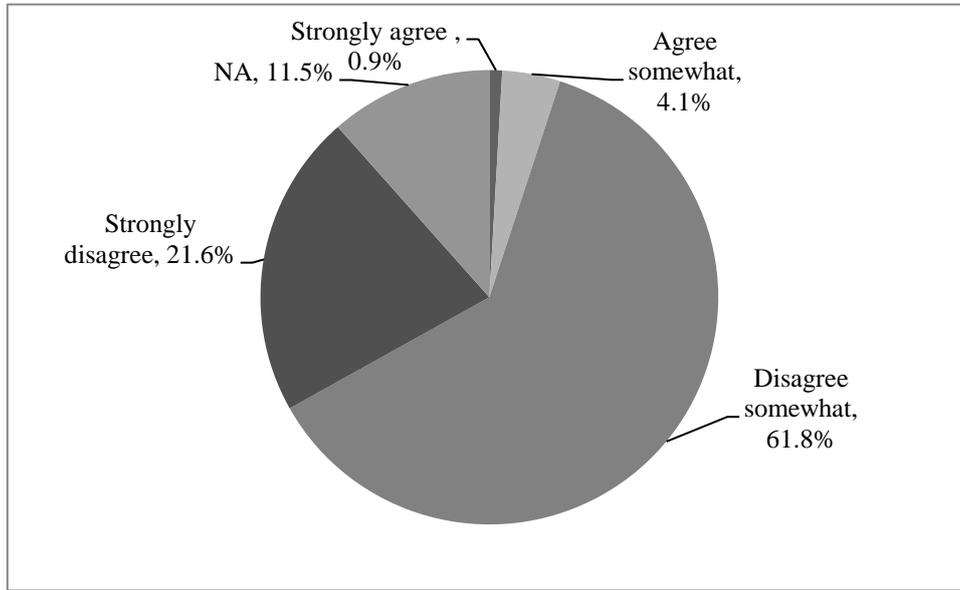


Fig. 6-18 – The Teachings of Islam are Advanced (Q31-A)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	—	5.4%	63.9%	21.8%	8.8%
	Female	192	1.6%	3.1%	60.4%	21.4%	13.5%
Age	20s-30s	70	2.9%	4.3%	65.7%	22.9%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	0.7%	3.9%	62.7%	22.2%	10.5%
	60s and above	115	—	4.3%	58.3%	20.0%	17.4%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Islam is a Tolerant Religion (Q31-B)

The next statement was “The teachings of Islam are advanced.” Fig. 6-19 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 51.2% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly disagree” (25.1%), “Agree somewhat” (8.9%), and “Strongly agree” (2.4%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 11.3% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 76.3%, showing that an overwhelming majority of respondents did not agree. As shown in Fig. 6-20, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-19 – Islam is a Tolerant Religion (Q31-B)

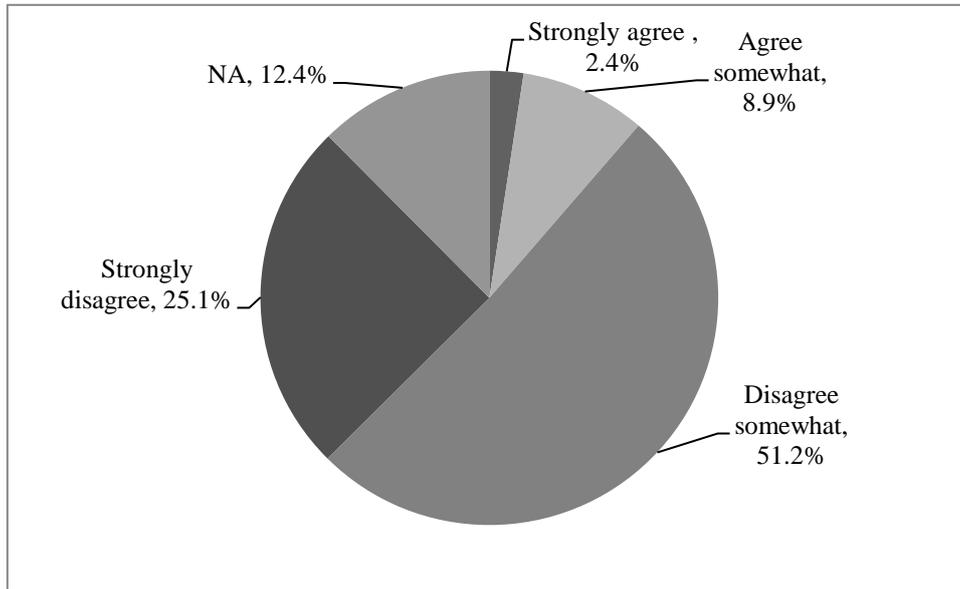


Fig. 6-20 – Islam is a Tolerant Religion (Q31-B)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	2.0%	10.9%	51.0%	25.9%	10.2%
	Female	192	2.6%	7.3%	51.6%	24.5%	14.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	1.4%	8.6%	61.4%	22.9%	5.7%
	40s-50s	153	2.0%	7.8%	52.9%	25.5%	11.8%
	60s and above	115	3.5%	10.4%	42.6%	26.1%	17.4%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Islam is a Religion that emphasizes Peace (Q31-C)**

The next statement was “Islam is a religion that emphasizes peace.” Fig. 6-21 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 50.9% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly disagree” (22.2%), “Agree somewhat” (13.0%), and “Strongly agree” (2.1%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 15.1% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 73.1%, showing that an overwhelming majority of respondents did not agree. As shown in Fig. 6-22, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-21 – Islam is a Religion that emphasizes Peace (Q31-C)

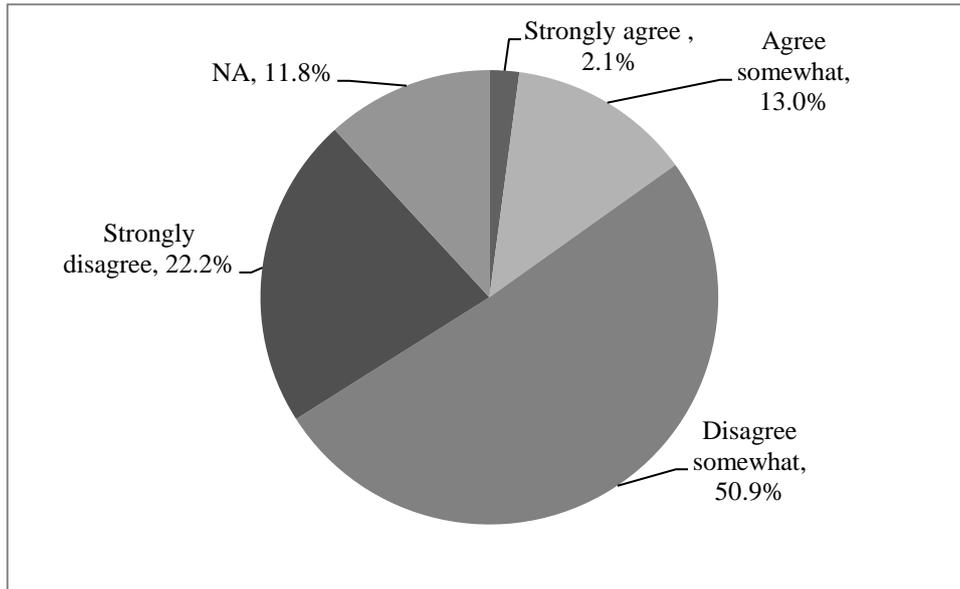


Fig. 6-22 – Islam is a Religion that emphasizes Peace (Q31-C)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	1.4%	13.6%	52.4%	23.8%	8.8%
	Female	192	2.6%	12.5%	50.0%	20.8%	14.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	2.9%	17.1%	52.9%	22.9%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	1.3%	10.5%	54.2%	21.6%	12.4%
	60s and above	115	2.6%	13.9%	45.2%	22.6%	15.7%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

#### Islam is a Religion that places Importance on the Family (Q31-D)

The next statement was “Islam is a religion that places importance on the family.” Fig. 6-23 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 37.3% of respondents answered “Agree somewhat”, followed by “Disagree somewhat” (28.7%), “Strongly disagree” (13.6%), and “Strongly agree” (8.0%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 45.3% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 42.3%, showing that a slight majority of respondents agreed. As shown in Fig. 6-24, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-23 – Islam is a Religion that places Importance on the Family (Q31-D)

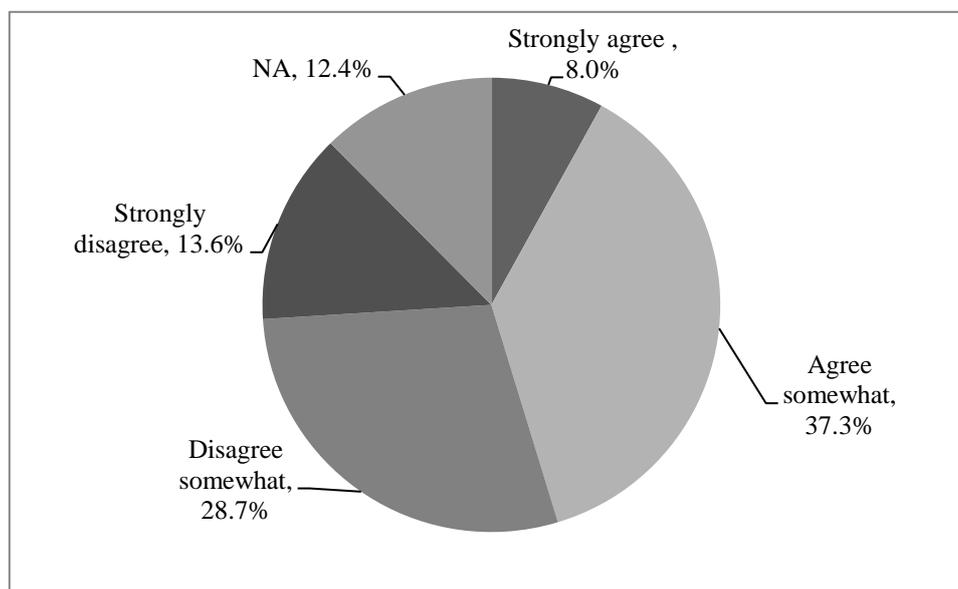


Fig. 6-24 – Islam is a Religion that places Importance on the Family (Q31-D)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	6.8%	42.9%	29.3%	11.6%	9.5%
	Female	192	8.9%	33.3%	28.1%	15.1%	14.6%
Age	20s-30s	70	10.0%	47.1%	24.3%	14.3%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	7.2%	34.6%	32.0%	14.4%	11.8%
	60s and above	115	7.8%	34.8%	27.0%	12.2%	18.3%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Islamic Societies are an Important Member of the International Community (Q31-E)

The next statement was “Islamic societies are an important member of the international community.” Fig. 6-25 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 41.4% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Agree somewhat” (28.4%), “Strongly disagree” (13.6%), and “Strongly agree” (8.8%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 32.2% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 55.3%, showing that more respondents disagreed. As shown in Fig. 6-26, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-25 – Islamic Societies are an Important Member of the International Community (Q31-E)

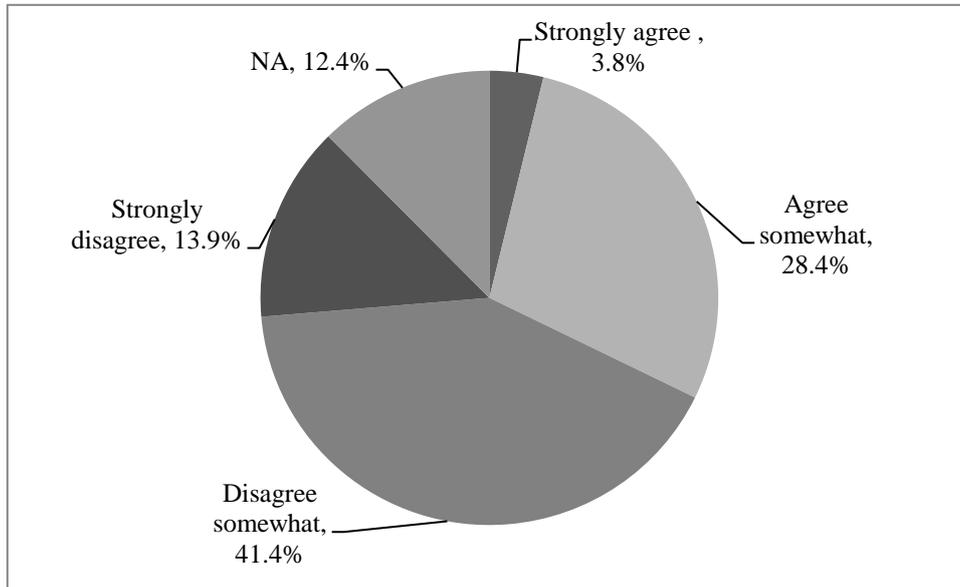


Fig. 6-26 – Islamic Societies are an Important Member of the International Community (Q31-E)

		No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	147	4.1%	28.6%	45.6%	11.6%	10.2%
	Female	192	3.6%	28.1%	38.5%	15.6%	14.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	4.3%	35.7%	44.3%	11.4%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	3.9%	27.5%	41.8%	15.0%	11.8%
	60s and above	115	3.5%	25.2%	39.1%	13.9%	18.3%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

#### Muslims are good at Business (Q31-F)

The next statement was “Muslims are good at business.” Fig. 6-27 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 42.3% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Agree somewhat” (26.6%), “Strongly disagree” (11.5%), and “Strongly agree” (7.1%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 33.7% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 53.8%, showing that more respondents disagreed. As shown in Fig. 6-28, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-27 – Muslims are good at Business (Q31-F)

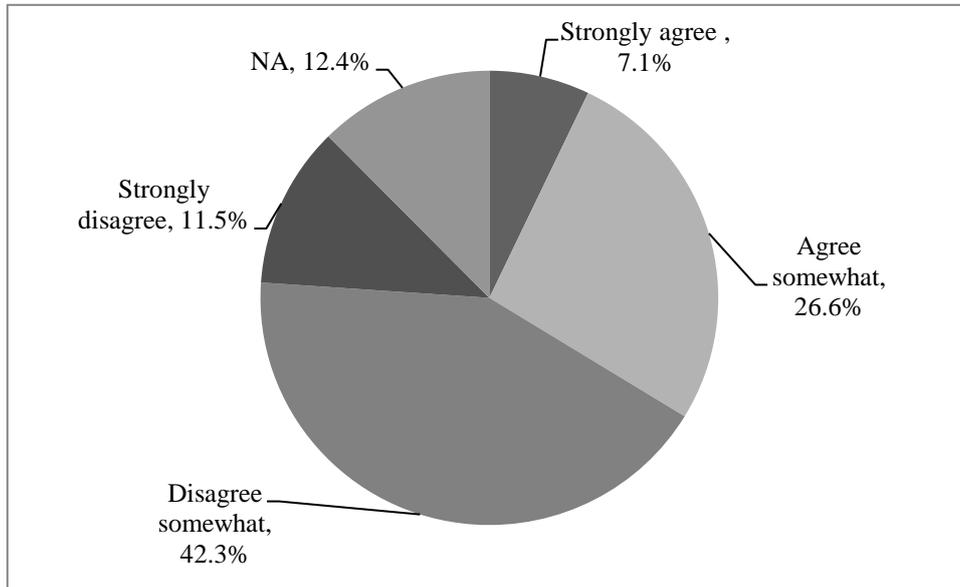


Fig. 6-28 – Muslims are good at Business (Q31-F)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	147	8.2%	30.6%	38.8%	12.2%	10.2%
	Female	192	6.3%	23.4%	45.3%	10.9%	14.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	2.9%	28.6%	51.4%	12.9%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	8.5%	26.1%	40.5%	13.1%	11.8%
	60s and above	115	7.8%	26.1%	39.1%	8.7%	18.3%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Islam is a Democratic Religion (Q31-G)

The next statement was “Islam is a democratic religion.” Fig. 6-29 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 55.0% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly disagree” (23.4%), “Agree somewhat” (8.9%), and “Strongly agree” (0.6%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 9.5% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 78.4%, showing that an overwhelming majority of respondents disagreed. As shown in Fig. 6-30, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-29 – Islam is a Democratic Religion (Q31-G)

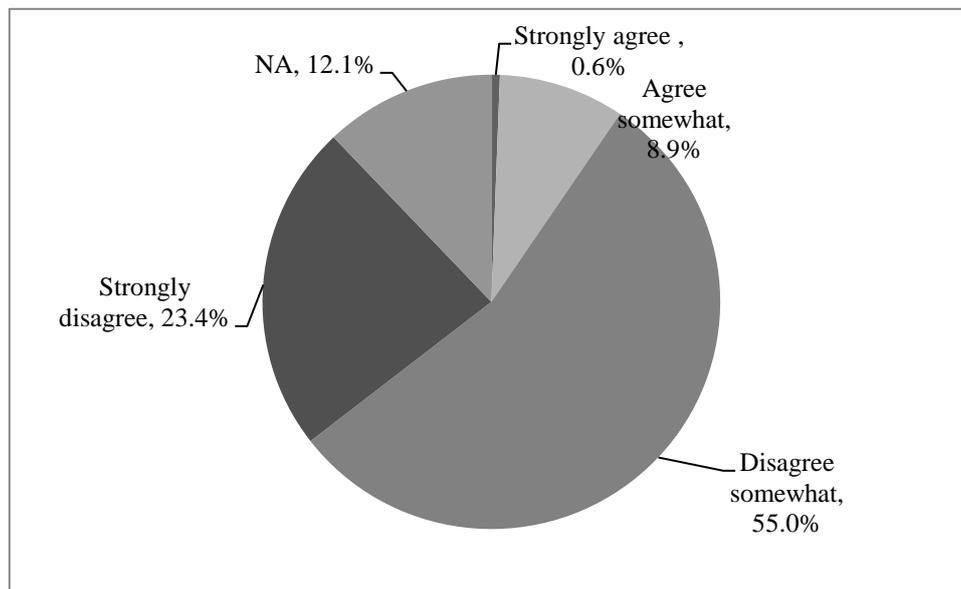


Fig. 6-30 – Islam is a Democratic Religion (Q31-G)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA
Sex	Male	—	8.2%	57.8%	23.8%	10.2%
	Female	1.0%	9.4%	53.1%	22.9%	13.5%
Age	20s-30s	1.4%	15.7%	57.1%	21.4%	4.3%
	40s-50s	0.7%	3.9%	59.5%	24.2%	11.8%
	60s and above	—	11.3%	47.8%	23.5%	17.4%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

**Islam is a Free Religion (Q31-H)**

The next statement was “Islam is a free religion.” Fig. 6-31 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 50.3% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly disagree” (30.8%), “Agree somewhat” (5.9%), and “Strongly agree” (0.9%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 6.8% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 81.2%, showing that an overwhelming majority of respondents disagreed. As shown in Fig. 6-32, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-31 – Islam is a Free Religion (Q31-H)

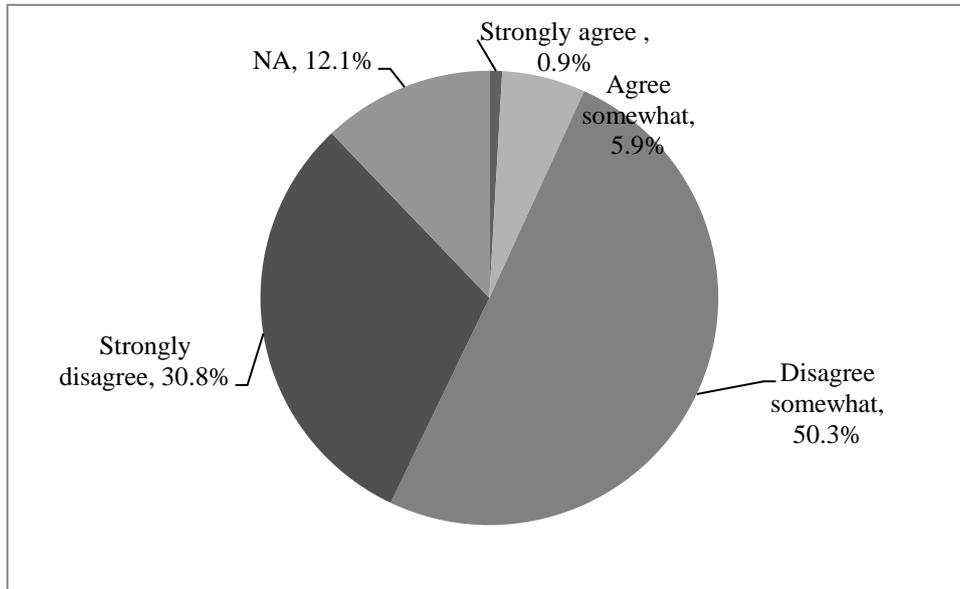


Fig. 6-32 – Islam is a Free Religion (Q31-H)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	—	8.2%	52.4%	29.3%	10.2%	
	Female	192	1.6%	4.2%	49.0%	31.8%	13.5%
Age	20s-30s	70	1.4%	5.7%	54.3%	34.3%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	1.3%	5.9%	49.7%	31.4%	11.8%
	60s and above	115	—	6.1%	48.7%	27.8%	17.4%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Muslims are Sociable (Q31-I)

The next statement was “Muslims are sociable.” Fig. 6-33 presents the overall results. In response to this statement, 56.5% of respondents answered “Disagree somewhat”, followed by “Strongly disagree” (20.4%), “Agree somewhat” (10.4%), and “Strongly agree” (0.6%). The combined total for “Agree somewhat” and “Strongly agree” was 11.0% and that for “Disagree somewhat” and “Strongly disagree” 76.9%, showing that an overwhelming majority of respondents disagreed. As shown in Fig. 6-34, which presents the results of cross tabulation by sex and age group, no significant differences could be confirmed between the categories.

Fig. 6-33 – Muslims are Sociable (Q31-I)

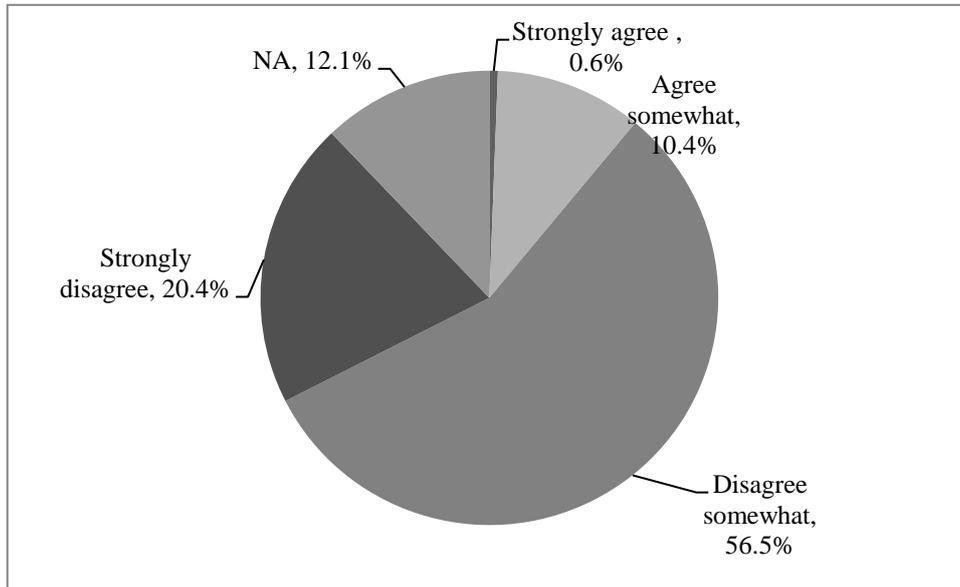


Fig. 6-34 – Muslims are Sociable (Q31-I)

	No. of respondents	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree	NA	
Sex	Male	—	10.2%	61.2%	19.0%	9.5%	
	Female	192	1.0%	10.4%	53.1%	21.4%	14.1%
Age	20s-30s	70	1.4%	12.9%	64.3%	17.1%	4.3%
	40s-50s	153	0.7%	9.2%	55.6%	22.2%	12.4%
	60s and above	115	—	10.4%	53.0%	20.0%	16.5%

(Note 1: Sex unknown: 1 person; age unknown: 2 persons)

### Sub-conclusion

This chapter examined how local residents interacted with Muslims in their area, along with their awareness of Islam and Muslims. The following presents an overview of the results.

When looking at the results relating to the nature of interaction with Muslims, over half of respondents (54.1%) were aware of the existence of a Mosque in Imizu City. However, of those who said they knew of its existence, only 2.1% had actually visited it. At the same time, only 2.4% of respondents had Muslim acquaintances, with over 90% of respondents have little or no interest in Islam. When looking at these results, we need to assume that, in some cases, respondents might have had Muslim friends or acquaintances but were unaware of this fact; however, in any case what the results did highlight was a paucity of interest in the categories of Islam or Muslim. In regard to the respondents' impressions of Islam and Muslims, the results confirmed an overall tendency

toward negative impressions. The fact that many respondents gave negative answers in respect to gaining more knowledge of Islam along with accepting and socializing with Muslims is perhaps a reflection of these overall negative impressions.

In regard to where respondents obtain their sources of information on Islam, in many stated that they obtained their information from media such as television and newspapers, with the presence of significant differences in terms of information gained from newspapers, the Internet and lectures, classes and workshops depending on the age of respondents. Another characteristic was the large ratio of respondents who obtained their information from rumors and gossip. This choice was not included in the survey of the same name conducted in Gifu City, Gifu Prefecture in 2009, and was included for the first time in this survey, which resulted in highlighting the large ratio of people who obtain their information in this way. While this survey shows just how low the level of interaction with Muslims is among Japanese residents, we can conjecture that although they have no direct relations or everyday contact at an individual level, they are aware of the existence of Muslims in term of certain issues experienced within the local area. In respect to this, there is a need to further evaluate the situation in conjunction with free association-based analysis of the case studies presented in the comments section, which contain insights as to how the lifestyles of Muslims living in this area become associated with residents' impressions of Islam and Muslims as a whole.

## Reference Materials

This section contains respondents' answers to the comments section included at the end of the questionnaire (in which respondents were asked to write about good and bad experiences when dealing with foreign nationals around them, as well as their comments or requests concerning this survey). In some cases, corrections were made to respondents' grammatical mistakes, and revisions/omissions were made to help better communicate their intended meaning. Simple answers such as "I have nothing to do with foreigners" were left out.

### **(1) Please describe the kinds of experiences you have had with foreign nationals living in your area, both good and bad.**

#### Answers

There used to be a golf practice range in the area, but a few years ago it went bankrupt, the owner disappeared and his whereabouts is unknown. Now, foreigners selling second hand cars have starting living in or commuting to a container house there and selling second hand cars to Russians. All these different-looking people coming and going along our town's narrow roads is causing confusion. I just pray that there are no crimes. It would seem that the sellers are Pakistanis, and many of the buyers Russians.

There are people of Brazilian origin in town and at the elementary school, but I cannot communicate with them very well. Their children have good Japanese, though. I think Japanese people should also use English as an official language from an early age. Imizu City has a lot of second hand car sales businesses; in some cases, people drive cars without number plates, and I often feel a sense of danger. I want someone to do something to properly educate foreigners living in Japan on the rules.

My friend's wife is foreign, who has supported me at work and gave me a present when my child was born. One bad experience I've had with foreigners is that there are many (foreigners) who break the rules when picking up their children from nursery.

While I have been able to get to know about other cultures and have experienced other good things about having foreigners around, they are in Japan and should conduct their lives in line with Japanese culture.

There are some Muslims living in the neighborhood. Their friends come over and create a nuisance by being loud and parking on the road. They don't understand Japanese and don't understand things, even if you explain them. While I have contacted the police, they have yet to do anything.

There is a second hand car showroom in the neighborhood run by Pakistanis. They are always causing trouble. They park their large car carrier (on the road) for long periods of time, there is noise at night from cars entering and exiting, the environment has become worse (litter and garbage left everywhere)... I went directly to ask them to do something about it, but they didn't understand Japanese and I wasn't able to communicate with them. I have called the police a number of times, who visited the site in a police car. People from the neighbourhood avoid this area. They should learn to obey the rules before coming here.

I have sometimes thought they (foreign nationals) are nice and that I wanted to become their friends, but I don't know their real intentions, which is why I kept away. While some of them have bad manners, they like to protect each other. My car was involved in a hit and run incident, but even the police weren't able to find the culprit. (In the event, my car had to be scrapped)

During Inazumi's clean streets campaign, I got the impression that even more televisions and garbage were being left at the side of the road than before. I think people should obey the rules. The world seems to be entering a period of change. With modernization, we should think about things more seriously and build a more dignified human society. In many respects, we baby boomers are to blame. I'm disgusted at how the number of quality people is decreasing.

There are many Russians and Pakistanis living in my area, who are apparently involved in second hand car exports. I don't really know much about them and have long had a fearful image of them. While I once studied abroad in an English speaking country, I think these foreigners are completely different from white people. I'm not certain if they can speak English, and they only seem to be able to speak broken Japanese. I don't want to have much to do with them, as they haven't really grasped Japanese manners.

While I haven't got to know any of them, when children are around they drive more slowly than Japanese people and keep a sharp eye out for them. I am very happy about this.

Along Route 8 next to the Sea of Japan, sometime around 2007 foreigners set up a second hand car bazaar in Imizu (the size has since decreased). It was so big that the area became known as "Russia Street" or "Pakistan Village." We don't know much about foreigners and have experienced numerous problems with them, such as communication problems, differences in living environment/lifestyle (throwing out garbage), worsening safety and incidents (between foreigners), damage to residents' bicycles, care tires and farming roads, and damage to food (vegetables etc.). The residents' association has set up a safety zone patrol, which has acted as a way of engaging in dialog with foreigners. It would

seem that the number of second hand cars has decreased and safety has improved.

While I haven't had any contact with foreigners, my son had an American English teacher at junior high school, who was a very nice person. He was kind and was very good at teaching English. He is now a university student and says that the overseas students are relatively kind people. Although there are no foreigners living in my neighborhood, there are many in Imizu City. If I had the chance, I would like to take part in some of their events or activities.

I was recently surprised to find that some of them are sociable. They also greet you properly. And because they are also studying Japanese, my impression of them changed. As with the previous incident when a copy of the Koran was desecrated, I believe it is Japanese people's superficial knowledge of religion that creates conflict. While I think Japanese people also have a lot to learn, foreigners who come here should do as we do. There are some things they need to adapt to when living in Japan.

When it comes to specific things such as putting out the garbage, I have a good image of Westerners but not so good image of Asians.

While I haven't had any issues recently as there are no foreigners around me, when I used to work, I was often unable to communicate well with them, which led to misunderstandings. This really brought home just how difficult this is. Answering this questionnaire made me realize just how little I know about Islamic societies.

I have only got to know them for short periods of time. (US, Canada, Australia, UK, Slovenia, Nepal)

I have only seen and talked a little to Muslims when shopping. They didn't give a bad impression. I accept all countries as the same. If some come to live in Japan, they should do so properly (in a range of aspects).

Foreigners are very self-assertive compared to Japanese people.

I haven't been able to communicate well with foreign parents of my son's classmates.

Differences between information I receive from the media and information I have received from foreigners have helped me revise my own biased opinions. Cultural

<p>differences can cause trouble (infighting). One cannot get the other to take advice. But your opinion will get through, even if you have to compromise.</p>
<p>A long time ago, a foreigner used to live in my neighborhood. Not long after, there was a murder and rumor had it that that foreigner was involved, which left me with bad memories. There aren't any foreigners living here at the moment. Because of this, I have a bad image of foreigners.</p>
<p>Children in nurseries now come into contact with children from foreign countries; by having this contact from a young age, they grow up not being racist, which I think is a good thing.</p>
<p>While driving, I heard my car suddenly making a funny noise and realized that I had a puncture. When I pulled my car over to the shoulder of the road, I saw a foreigner who works at a nearby car business approaching, who came over and changed my punctured tire for me. I was so grateful! Although he only spoke a little Japanese, we somehow understood each other and I was very pleased.</p>
<p>We can get to know about different culture and ways of thinking. I can't get across what I want to say, though.</p>
<p>There are many second hand car businesses in the area. When many foreign customers were coming from the port by bike, incidents such as muggings started to occur, which wasn't good as this was on a route that children use to go to school. I once parked my car near a second hand car business, which led to a misunderstanding that I had stolen some car parts, with someone following me back home. That person didn't understand Japanese, and I had to call on a police officer who could speak foreign languages to intervene.</p>
<p>There are many people who throw garbage into the roads and rivers. (They have bad manners)</p>
<p>They speak fluent Japanese when it suits them but when it doesn't they say they don't understand. They litter the area with empty cans and lunch boxes, which causes us many problems. It is us farmers who then have to clear them up.</p>
<p>When I was at high school, I was easily able to get to know many foreign people thanks to an exchange program with our sister school. Because of this, I believe that I was able to broaden my horizons and gain a strong desire to get to mix with people from many different countries. As I got to know them, it encouraged me to learn and think about different cultures, ways of life and values, which was a good experience for me. It's a shame that I don't have many opportunities for similar exchanges now. Another thing</p>

that's a shame is that a number of incidents caused by foreigners living nearby have led to children becoming afraid of interacting with foreigners. As the city has accepted many foreigners to live here, I think that more opportunities need to be created to allow children, the future of Japan, to actively come into contact with people from other countries and become more positive about it.

There are many foreigners who ignore traffic rules when driving. (For example, ignoring traffic lights or stop signs) A friend of mine lost a spouse in a traffic accident because of this. Also, there are many who drive without a number plate or insurance. I think Muslims in particular choose to ignore our local way of life and behave in a way that suits themselves. I would like them to be more considerate of others (this is perhaps a Japanese way of thinking).

I have fond memories of a foreign woman who used to work at a snack bar. She had good Japanese, so I used to talk to her and sing karaoke with her. I personally think that Japan needs to become more international. I think we need to think of foreigners as our neighbors.

There used to be a group of Pakistanis living in the neighborhood, but their lifestyles were different and I didn't know how to approach them. I am friends with a Chinese interpreter, but he doesn't get my jokes, which is a bit of a problem. I know someone from India who has integrated into Japan well and is familiar with Japanese culture, which gives a good impression. "I am happy if I can be of use. While I have taken on a supervising role for Japanese traditional culture (noh theater), I would like to interact with others on the basis of, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do" while respecting each country's cultures. I hope to cherish each culture."

They park on the roads in places where parking is prohibited and continue to create a nuisance by parking there despite being warned by the police many times. They listen to music from their countries at a loud volume at all hours. They are aggressive drivers, which is scary (they don't leave enough space between cars). They gave me some Indian curry and nan bread. It was delicious.

We have had problems with foreigners taking out their garbage in the mornings.

A Pakistani hit my car! He couldn't speak Japanese, which was a problem!

Even if we hand out neighborhood notices to them, they can't read Japanese and have to ask a Brazilian where they work (Portuguese speaker), which has resulted in delays on one or two occasions.

Even if I bump into them in the street, I don't understand how they think and am uneasy.

I can't do clean-up activities with foreigners. I would like to be able to contact them and do these activities together in the future.

In the area where I live, we are having many problems with illegal second hand car exporters. Their activities have been described in Chapter 6 of The Kitaniippon Shimbun's "The Region Again." I feel angry at foreigners. I am glad that they are interested in this area.

The national, prefectural and municipal governments are all urging us to engage in cross-cultural communication. As a member of the public, I think that those who want to should go ahead but that those who don't shouldn't have to. There are many areas and people in Japan who don't interact with foreigners. The foreigners that came to Japan after the war were from the US, UK, France, and Germany.

The foreigners that now come here are mainly from East Asia. They are not tolerant in regard to economics or religion. The conflict between Christianity and Islam has been going on for thousands of years. Cross-cultural communication has both good and bad aspects. They also bring crime and diseases with them. I would like them to understand the total picture.

They don't put things right, even after a (traffic) accident.

Their workplaces extend out into the road and impede traffic.

Foreigners have bad driving manners. In many cases, they drive too fast.

A (former) foreigner who lives nearby thinks and behaves more like a Japanese person than I do, and always actively participates in neighborhood events, so I think we have a lot to learn from this person. When I got into an accident, I was helped out by some people who had come to the Mosque. I was so grateful.

There are foreigners living in the neighborhood, but I have only seen them and never spoken to them.

I work at a care facility with a South Korean woman. She deals with old people in a kind manner, which is perhaps as a result of Confucian teachings. Either way, she is very interesting and I feel I have a lot to learn from her. I get the feeling that her sense of time is a little different to Japan (she is unable to come to work 15 minutes before the start of her shift). Some Pakistani children attend the local nursery – it is very heartwarming to

see them all getting on well together. While I'm not even able to get to know them during the nursery's opening ceremony or sports day, I am happy.

It would seem that foreigners from other cultures don't understand Japanese culture and morals. In particular, they don't follow rules or laws properly. That's why they're no good!

Good things: I can get to know many things about other countries.

Bad things: Different ways of thinking.

I heard about civil war from a Congolese colleague, which made me realize just how peaceful my own environment is. I can't judge what foreigners are saying. Foreign workers are discriminated against in terms of pay. It would seem that their pay is worse than Japanese people's, even if they are doing the same job. I have heard complaints about this.

Chinese people. No matter how nice you are to them, they just look away; they become very shameless, their attitude changes and they flout our laws. I don't want anything to do with them. They'll stab you in the back. While perhaps it's important, given the increasing globalization, I think it will take time to reach out to foreigners who come to Japan and engage in unlawful behavior.

There is a second hand car dealer along Route 8. One problem we experience is that they throw many convenience store lunchbox containers into the irrigation water. Pieces of reinforced concrete from their enclosure fall into the rice fields and once got caught up in a combine, which then had to be scraped. We don't want foreigners here.

While I don't have any dealings with foreign people around me, a foreign teacher comes to teach my child (English) once a month, and does not use any Japanese. During class, this teacher talks about his home country and culture – listening to what he has to say is a very interesting experience for my child. I believe coming into contact with people from other countries without feeling daunted is an important experience.

Most foreigners are friendly and always smile at you when your eyes meet, which is good. Japanese people don't have this custom. While just a rumor, I have heard from friends and acquaintances in Toyama Prefecture that they have had their bicycles, tires and wheels stolen by foreigners (?).

They take vegetables from fields on their way back from work. They ride their bicycles at night without any lights. I wish I have more chances to spend time with and get to know

foreigners.

There are many misunderstandings over language and traffic rules.

I had fun hearing in person about foreign cultures and education. I learnt many good things that I wanted to adopt in my own life.

A few years ago, my wife was involved in a traffic accident with a Pakistani, which was difficult to sort out afterwards.

There is someone here who has a Russian wife. Their children go to a nearby school and they live a normal life. I spoke to her for the first time the other day during a residents' sports day. I was very happy. She speaks good Japanese and can also apparently read kanji. I would like to get to know her more.

Their customs are just so different, and in most cases they don't understand, even if I explain things to them. When I was at the kindergarten, there was at least one in the class; however, they did not try to understand or cooperate in respect to PTA, which was the cause of many problems. While very close interaction with Brazilians was possible during PTA, it was impossible with Muslims because of such issues as men and women talking to each other.

My son (second son) had a Brazilian classmate in elementary school who came over a number of times to play. He was very good at soccer, remembered Japanese very quickly and my son seemed to enjoy being with him. However, he was not very unpunctual, and so a group of other students had to go and collect him every morning and take him to school with them. This was at his teacher's request. I think this was a good way of getting to know about people's different lifestyles.

Many of the people who attend the Mosque ignore the rules. They ignore traffic lights and drive too fast along farming roads. They throw things away anywhere they please. They are aggressive drivers.

I find their different lifestyles and diets difficult.

I don't mix with them because of the language barrier.

When foreign children say hello to me in Japanese, I am able to warmly greet them back. The adult foreigners, however, show no expression, are scary and do not greet people. Local residents don't want to be near foreigners as, no matter where they live, they

congregate at night and make a lot of noise and are involved in crime. I wouldn't have a problem with them if they didn't create such a nuisance.

Foreigners commit crimes and there are incidents between groups of foreigners, which means this area is no longer safe.

As there are a number of foreign men and women where I work, I have had a lot more dealings with them than most other people and thus don't feel uncomfortable in my daily life.

It might be a cultural difference but anything that is left outside – for instance, bicycles or ladders – goes missing. Even if you warn them, all they do is say sorry. Sometimes, they reply in their own language. Japanese people are very good-natured, which is why they are made fools of like this.

While I have had very little to do with foreigners, this quiet neighborhood has become noisy, what with them throwing out their garbage every day and inviting their friends over all the time.

There are some second hand car dealers who drive on public roads without number plates, even if for just a short distance. Who would be responsible in the event of an accident? Japanese people have a small build. As foreigners are big, they look down at you when speaking. Things are alright when there is some leeway; however, when there isn't or when it is a matter of life or death, order breaks down and we have inferior strength. Little people are only able to live by rules for little people.

There are many second hand car dealers nearby, which used to cause a lot of trouble in the neighborhood. They park on roads for long periods of time, although they haven't been doing this as much recently. When I went to the park at night to let off some fireworks, there was a group of around 10-20 Pakistanis there, which was a little scary. Also, the way in which Chinese and Brazilians throw out their garbage is different to how people in the district do it; when I talk to them about it and they don't want to listen, they pretend not to understand Japanese.

There is a Russian living nearby who has very good Japanese and always actively takes part in village events, which makes me feel at ease. Her Japanese is better than mine.

There are many car dealers. I find them a little intimidating and cannot communicate with them, which is why I never talk to them.

Not a safe place to live. Unlawful dumping of garbage. I worry about our children.

I wish foreigners would obey our traffic rules. I want them to stop driving so aggressively.

Foreigners living in the districts examined in this survey have come here with the aim of selling second hand cars. Therefore, their awareness is completely different to those who have come for other purposes. What with all the garbage from their businesses and daily lives, they have completely ruined the area's natural environment. Russia has increased its customs duties, which is why some Russians have shut up shop and left, meaning that there are now fewer foreigners around here. However, the sites that they have left behind are in a terrible state.

I have nothing to do with foreigners.

They pray five times a day and go to the mosque once a week. Good or bad, this is something Japanese people cannot imitate. Do you know why there's a mosque in Tsubatae? It seems that the neighboring gas station sold them land. How come this mosque became a religious corporation?

While I don't have any clear evidence, it's clear that this area has become less safe. I can't let my children play outside. I no longer have the confidence to continue living in this district.

There are Chinese and Brazilians where I work, so I know all about foreigners.

Their way of disposing garbage is completely different to Japanese people. They leave behind their garbage and don't even attempt to clear it up.

There is a foreigner who runs a restaurant in this neighborhood. Despite the owner's foreign ways of doing business, when I see the effort he puts into his business I feel at ease.

They throw out their garbage on days they're not supposed to. Their cars are noisy.

They don't check the neighborhood's circular notices. They don't come to help clean up.

I have nothing to do with Muslims. They walk in groups to congregate at the mosque for morning and evening prayers, which for someone who knows nothing about their customs might seem a little surprising. But this is probably just my prejudice.

They shared their barbeque with me.

There's nothing good about them. There are still second hand car stores in the area. You can hear engines running all night long and gasoline leaking from cars is having a bad impact on the rice fields. They drive along farming roads like they own them, leaving

them full of holes, and have made the area unsanitary with their litter. I spoke to the municipal and prefectural authorities about this but didn't get a clear reply. The area isn't safe and I haven't been able to go out at night. Every country has rules for everything. We can't live alongside each other unless we obey the rules. Japanese people should teach them properly about Japanese culture and customs.

I have worked alongside foreigners (Brazilians) for around a decade and find them to be kind and fun to work with.

There are apparently people from several countries living or residing in this area. It might be due to differences in lifestyle but I hear from those around me of a number of issues involving foreigners, such as many instances of unpermitted or inconsiderate parking, missing road signs and forgetting to stop, collisions, and having to give up on compensation because the other person did not have insurance. The exchange students I encounter at work always enthusiastically ask whether the food they are buying contains pork. Their greetings and way of using words are also polite and beautiful. The wives of Russian sailors often want to buy Japanese cosmetics; one happy memory I have is how pleased they were at my helpful explanations, despite not being able to speak the same language.

There used to be many prefab buildings selling second hand cars, which created a lot of dangers such as parking on roads or driving at excessive speeds in residential areas. Also, when Russians came to buy lots of cars, there was a lot of crime such as thefts; in fact, in the neighborhood there were even some people who had their cars broken into by foreigners at night. (They saw it happen when going to the toilet)

When my mother was walking her dog down a narrow road, a car stopped and waited for her to pass. If it was a Japanese person driving, they would have just kept going. The foreigner also said hello to her in Japanese as she passed. My mother was very happy.

They cause many problems, such as unlawfully dumping garbage, not sticking to the rules for garbage disposal, and parking their cars in inconsiderate places. You can't warn them, even if you want to, as they don't understand Japanese. While there are some who actively try to mix with them, to some they have a bad image.

They don't seem to be able to separate their rubbish. They greet you on the street with a smile. They let their dogs off the leash. On holidays, they play music outside at a loud volume. At any rate, the foreigners where I live are badly-behaved. As the number of second hand car shops has decreased compared to before, the number of foreigners has also decreased. I don't see any Russians on bicycles anymore, either.

My husband is foreign, so I think I am tolerant of foreigners. Something I am at a complete loss with when encountering foreigners is when I can't make myself understood. In many cases, foreigners encounter trouble when they bring their own customs as they are to Japan. In these cases, I explain to them that while some things might be normal in their countries, this is Japan and they are considered rude here.

My child has a foreign classmate, but the parents can't speak Japanese, which makes it difficult to communicate things about events and other matters. I'd like the school to do a little more to address this.

There are a number of foreign children at my child's nursery. Unruly kids! Their parents also have bad manners and stink of perfume!

I've got into the habit of locking my door when I go out.

There are many second hand car businesses nearby. The foreigners who work at these businesses never stick to the rules, such as when to throw out their garbage. When I worked as a district officer, I sometimes had trouble contacting them. Also, many incidents of theft occurred both day and night; having requested police to come and patrol the area a number of times, they came at last. When foreigners come to live in an area – for example, when they visit a government office to process their resident's card – I think the amount of trouble could be reduced somewhat if time was made to educate them on the kinds of rules and ways of living that need to be adhered to in that area.

We had some who came to our office as clients and returned to their home countries without paying us. We haven't heard anything from them since. They asked us for a quote and then went and asked someone else in the same line of work for a lower quote, who then contacted me about it. They really are dishonest people.

They don't stick to the rules for throwing out garbage. They came to me late at night to ask a question.

My bike was stolen.

Along my route to work, there are many second hand car stores run by foreigners. While they are of course free to trade there, they leave their garbage all over the place. How can

we live together comfortably when we have such a difference awareness of garbage? Their driving is also aggressive. They never give way to anyone. Even if you are the first one to enter a narrow road, they come at you head on at a fast speed, and it is difficult to pull over to the edge of the road and avoid them.

Foreigners in the neighborhood where I used to live didn't stick to the residents' association rules and created a nuisance to residents, which is why I have a bad impression of foreigners.

When I see them asking for directions or having difficulties, I want to take active steps to help out. Also, it seems that they experience discrimination or bullying at schools (not all schools, I'm sure!); if we were able to eradicate this, foreign people would feel more at ease in their lives here.

I'm worried about foreigners who drive on public roads without a number plate.

There are problems with language and religion.

People in Imizu tend to associate foreigners with second hand car salesmen. They are a major nuisance.

His wife was Japanese; therefore, when she was in hospital, he went to visit her in hospital without fail. The husband appeared to be obedient to his wife.

The foreigners I encounter at work are all great people, so I really feel like cooperating with them with anything. Also, if needed, I would like to help out in regard to education for nursery and elementary school children. However, on the other hand, I have a problem with those who take bicycles from in front of people's houses or who don't throw away their garbage properly.

I don't have any chances to mix with people from other countries, so I don't particularly have anything good or bad to say about the. On the assumption that I were to believe everything reported on television and in the newspapers, then it would be difficult for me to have a good impression of Muslims.

As there are no foreign people living near me, I'm not sure how far I should go in greeting them. Also, my children seemed to have fun communicating well with foreign children.

My child has 3 foreign classmates at nursery. He gets on really well with one of them, which makes me happy as a parent. I sometimes exchange simple greetings (with the child's parents) when taking and collecting my child from nursery. I would like to speak to them more, but don't have many opportunities. I make an effort to talk to the foreign children.

Perhaps it's a difference in lifestyle, but there are some foreigners who throw away their garbage wherever they please. When you warn them, many say they don't understand Japanese or that they weren't the ones that threw it there. There are many who drive cars without insurance, and I have heard cases where people aren't able to receive compensation, even if they weren't in the wrong.

There is litter everywhere in places where foreigners live; if they can, they burn it all together. Even if they say they will clear it up, they don't stick to their word. It's a real problem!

Leaving garbage everywhere, not following rules, noisy...

There used to be many foreigners in my district selling second hand cars (there are far fewer now, though). In fact, there was a second hand car store in front of my house. It was a small prefab building and perhaps didn't have any running water, which is why the owner took it upon himself to use the tap water outside my house. There were many foreign customers coming in and out of that building and many things such as bicycles and hoses were stolen from our properties, which is why I don't have very good feelings about foreigners. However, there are several foreign children where I work (nursery), who are all very good and who I get on well with.

There are many second hand cars parked along farming roads that obstruct traffic. They hang around on their bicycles stripped to the waist. They ignore signals and even cross Route 8 (on foot or by bicycle).

They're in Japan, so I'd like them to use Japanese. They should also remember and obey the rules. Perhaps they should leave the Pakistani (?) and Russian they speak every day behind at home like a pamphlet.

There aren't any foreigners living near me, so I'm sorry I can't be of any help. However, I do think that not all Muslims are extremists. That's an image created by the television and newspapers. If there were foreign people living near me and I made a heartfelt effort to get to know them, then I'm sure I wouldn't find a bad person among them.

They are dangerous drivers (they don't obey traffic rules).

They were mixing non-burnables such as cans and glass within the burnable garbage and so I went to talk to them about it (when I was a villager officer). I don't like the way they wander around the village or premises both day and night.

I can get information. I can understand about global trends (if the other person is knowledgeable).

My children have foreign classmates; thanks to this, they don't view foreigners through eyes of prejudice but are able to approach them normally as individuals. Even they didn't have foreign people around them, I'm sure they wouldn't have grown up this way, so I want them to continue making friends with people from all over the world.

There are foreigners working at a nearby factory (Chinese and Brazilians); Pakistanis are working as second hand car dealers on vacant land; Russians enter the country from Shinminato Port and move around by bicycle. A day doesn't go by where I don't encounter a foreigner. While I don't have anything to do with them, the following things bother me about them: 1. Foreigners have bad manners; 2. Seeing women covered in black cloth at the supermarket scares me; 3. I think it's a little creepy that they're using a vacant convenience store building as a Mosque. I don't think there's anything particularly good about them.

When I encounter Pakistani families at the hospital etc., they are selfish and in many cases the mother are so engrossed in their mobile phones that they neglect their kids, even when they're making a lot of noise. When I try to warn them, they ignore me and say they don't understand Japanese. I don't really like Pakistanis.

I heard that someone saw two foreigners go to a drinking fountain in a nearby park with a tank, fill it up and go home. Given that it's a public space and that they are not paying for its upkeep, I didn't think this was very appropriate.

I don't have many opportunities to meet foreigners. I would certainly like to get to know some foreigners should the opportunity arise.

I've never spoken to any Muslims. Those foreigners who are married and hold Japanese citizenship (or maybe not?) are good at speaking Japanese, so I deal with them the same way I would a Japanese person and haven't experienced any problems with them.

Russian ships come to Imizu City, and I sometimes have difficulty distinguishing between Russians and Muslims. In a word, when talking about foreigners, I associate Russians with people who bring old tires from gardens; however, my image of Muslims is of refined family-oriented people. Please forgive me if my answer is somewhat rude.

When foreigners used to live in the neighborhood (it would seem there were many people living in the same house), the landlord and residents' association didn't give them a sufficient explanation and they didn't obey the rules for throwing out garbage. When I made a copy of a printout I had at hand and explained things to them in person, they understood.

While I myself have had no dealings with people from overseas, friends of mine have reported a number of bad experiences. They do not stick to the rules for throwing out garbage or parking cars. They make a lot of noise late into the night and cause a nuisance. The spices they use in cooking have a strong smell; as a result, those who live next door to them feel sick whenever they cook. When you warn them about something and the situation is not to their advantage, they say they don't understand. They are filthy people. The areas around their houses become littered with garbage. This is just my personal opinion but whenever I see a Pakistani at a convenience store, they give me a piercing look and I feel scared. Japanese people live peaceful and plentiful lives; because of this, they look mild-mannered. I think we need to come up with measures for understanding and dealing with foreigners.

Where I live, I don't have many opportunities during the course of my daily life to come across people from other countries. However, nearby areas are crowded with second hand car dealers, which often harm farmwork. Consultations with the head of the residents' association led to a solution. Given this kind of thing, I don't have a very good impression of foreigners. A patrol group centering on the head of the residents' association that includes foreign business owners has been formed and is attempting to improve the environment, but it is evident just how difficult it is to bury differences in awareness.

There were some people from Pakistan living near my house. While I haven't seen them recently, I used to hold conversations with them through gestures, such as "let me hold your child for you." I always had trouble knowing what language to speak to communicate with them. I used to give the eldest children sweets I had bought at a convenience store, but I couldn't communicate with the well and I didn't know much about their country's customs.

While serving as an officer on the residents' association, I became acquainted with a woman who came here from China to get married. She had a child, was very good at Japanese and was leading an earnest life. I was impressed at this.

As where we live is close to the port and main roads, there are many foreign second hand car dealers here. This is the place that made the news in regard to the burning of a copy of the Koran. There are not only Muslims but also many Chinese and Russians here; since I was a student, they have been creating many problems here, such as stealing bicycles and breaking into vehicles. While I understand that there are some who don't behave like this, I have a bad impression of most foreigners, which is why I don't like them.

Some foreigners moved into the neighborhood, so I invited them over for tea once. They were friendly and had small children, so I wanted to do my best to make them feel at home here in the neighborhood. However, as the days passed, they stopped throwing out their garbage on the proper days; each time, I mentioned it, they were all talk and no action. They throw out household waste when it suits them and don't shut their doors. The crows got into their garbage and scattered it all over the place. Someone else and I went to talk to them once or twice about it. We also had the City Hall go and check it out a few times. They mix bottles and all kinds of things in with their household waste. 2 or 3 days ago, when they were coming to collect our garbage, they had to put on rubber gloves and sort out that mess. I have many things I want to say to foreigners, but I keep my mouth shut out of fear of revenge. There are always people and expensive cars coming and going. This used to be a quiet rural area; however, now there is garbage scattered all around those houses – what kinds of lives must they be leading? There was one time when they said they didn't have any money and asked me to give them a job.

A Chinese persons brings my gyoza (Chinese dumplings) etc.

While there aren't as many recently, there used to be many businesses selling second hand cars; there were lots of big vehicles (for transporting cars) parked on the road, and they sometimes caused fires. While I wasn't directly affected, I was surprised. I heard about it

sometimes in the news.

**(2) Please tell us if you have any opinions or requests regarding this survey.**

**Answers**

I'm not sure exactly how this will be of use in policy proposals.

I am grateful for your efforts in investigating our district.

Thank you for the ballpen. I hope my answers prove useful in your research!

Thank you very much for the pen with the Waseda University logo I received the other day when completing the questionnaire.

I think the questionnaire will increase our knowledge and understanding of foreigners and also increase the number of opportunities we have to interact with them. If possible, I would like to know the results of the questionnaire. Thanks!

You say "foreigners", but it is hard to answer questions about people from so many different countries.

I don't get the point of this survey. What will it be used for?

I wasn't used to dealing with the kind of content contained in the questionnaire, so it was difficult to answer.

Will you conduct a similar survey in the future?

This survey request came out of the blue and I was at first a little suspicious.... (Laughs)! Sorry my answers were disorganized. Good luck with your research!

I hope my answers will be of use.

I don't have anything to do with Islam. I didn't understand the point of the questions. I don't have much to do with foreigners. How about not being bias?

Nothing in particular.
There were lots of questions about religion, such as Islam. I follow three religions and adhere to Jodo Shinshu, the religion of my ancestors. I have no interest in religion.
The envelope wasn't long enough. (A B5 envelope was used for returning A4 questionnaires)
The foreigners around here are salesmen – they are only here for this and aren't interested at all in obeying anything else. Thus, I don't see what this survey is for. It's pointless.
While I don't understand what this survey hopes to achieve, I hope it goes some way to changing the closed mindset of this country.
At a time when I don't know what to trust in this world, this survey turns up out of the blue!
I don't want to be mistaken for someone who is prejudice towards foreigners; thus, I don't want you to disclose the results to them.
It was difficult! I was a bit suspicious when this questionnaire suddenly arrived.
I'm not interested in Islam and thus found it difficult to answer the questions.
I have no interest in Islam whatsoever and know nothing about it. And I don't really want to know about it, either.
I didn't understand the aims of this survey well. And I also question why I was selected.
There are no foreigners living in this district. There are only offices for businesses. In this sense, I couldn't answer some sections properly.
The questionnaire was sent directly from the university, which surprised me (at first, I felt it was a bit suspicious). Given the city and residents' association had given their consent for the survey, I would have felt a bit more at ease if they had sent it (although I'm not saying there is anything wrong with the university sending it).
I have a child at elementary school and sometimes see foreigners at school events or the children's house, but never get to interact with them. While I thought this survey wasn't really relevant to my immediate situation, it made me realize that there are a number of issues going on around me. Differences in culture, ways of thinking and language have all brought us a number of problems. Good luck with your study!
I think there are many good things about foreign people, so I hope you use the results of this survey effectively to help make Japan a comfortable place for people from other countries to live.

Are the “foreign nationals” targeted in this survey Muslims? Or is the questionnaire merely about foreign people (i.e., everyone except Japanese people) as a whole? Depending on this, my answers to Q3~Q12 would be different. There are a number of people in Tsubatae who became residents through marriage. I get on very well with these people.

I wish you would have done this survey earlier. I hope you continue to conduct similar surveys in the future.

To tell the truth, I was a little concerned about the phrase, “With the cooperation of Imizu City Hall” in the letter of request, and called the called the consumer advice section just to check. And of course I had heard nothing about it from the residents’ association or neighborhood association. I completed the questionnaire with my realistic opinions.

Japan, a so-called “island country”, cannot survive without contact with other countries. It also doesn’t have much knowledge of other countries’ customs. I hope we can make Japan a better place to live for everyone and build developed relationships between each other.

While the term “foreigner” is quite broad, during the course of the survey I started completing all the questions with Muslims in mind. As there are lots of Russian and Muslim business owners around here, my answers are inevitably filled with my preconceptions.

I get the sense that this questionnaire was created by people living in a city based on the kinds of things that usually happen around them. For instance, in this area most people get around by car and don’t encounter other people from the neighborhood so often. The activities of the residents’ association are heavily geared towards farmers and play an extremely strong role in uniting us in the sense that we help each other out planting fields, weeding and harvesting.

When foreigners come to live in a certain area, I think time should be set aside to give them lessons on the rules that they need to obey and the way of life of that area, such as when they visit the municipal office to process their resident’s card, which would go some way to reducing the amount of trouble. I think more and more people from Asia will start coming to Japan; however, if the government doesn’t actively create opportunities to instruct them on how to live here, crimes committed by foreigners will only increase.

Why a questionnaire about Islam and Muslims?

I’m not sure how this survey will be useful, but I will be grateful if it helps in some way to improve this area, even a little.

It arrived so suddenly which took me by surprise, but I was happy to have this chance to answer the many different questions.

I hope it helps make Japan an easier place to live. Good luck!

There are times when we become associated with people from other countries, so I think this kind of survey is also sometimes important.

Can you inform me of the questionnaire results? Did you conduct this questionnaire because there are many foreigners in Imizu City? This questionnaire made me interested in Islam and Mosques.

I know nothing about Islam. I hope you don't take this in the wrong way.

While I think we need to find ways to coexist and prosper with foreigners, when looking at the overall situation with the customs and culture that we have been brought up with until now, it might be my age but I find it hard to say, "Yes, I understand" or "That's true."

I think this is an interesting survey. I wish you well with your research.

Russian ships come to Imizu City, and I sometimes have difficulty distinguishing between Russians and Muslims. In a word, when talking about foreigners, I associate Russians with people who bring old tires from gardens; however, my image of Muslims is of refined family-oriented people. Please forgive me if my answer is somewhat rude (repeated).

The envelope suddenly arrived, which took me by surprise. The city didn't give any kind of explanation (it might just be that I didn't know, though).

Although I understood the questionnaire's purpose and think it is a good thing, in an age of strict protection of personal information, I was a little concerned at how the list of addresses was used like this. I hope my questionnaire will be of use. And thank you for the ballpen – I will cherish it!

I'm not sure if you will get a grasp of the actual situation through this questionnaire alone (but I'm sure you know this already).

As the current Imizu City was formed as a result of a municipal merger carried out during the Heisei period, the survey area as a whole is unknown to me. In particular, I knew absolutely nothing about Tsubatae. I think this questionnaire request gave me a chance to reevaluate my own awareness. Thank you!

I was surprised when the survey suddenly arrived. This district is located in a rural area, but perhaps because it is near a port, I see many foreigners passing by. I don't talk to them in person, and my feelings about them are mixed, which is enough. I heard bad rumors about them, which makes me uneasy. I'm not sure if I was able to answer the questions correctly.

Thank you for the ballpen. I will cherish it. And thank you for this opportunity.

I wrote what I thought. I live my life in the hope that all people will be blessed with happiness. Perhaps religion plays an important role in this. Money and love are also important. Someone in the neighborhood said the following. My homeland is at war, a fact that I don't like. In the future, I would like to go to my wife's homeland of Brazil, which is why I want to save money in Japan. I think you will understand from this survey, but whether Japanese or foreigner, a life filled with love is the key to success. Please forgive my impertinent comments. Finally, when I go to my grandchildren's nursery, I see them playing and competing in sports day with foreign children. The world of children really is peaceful.

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# Attitude Survey on Foreign Nationals

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October 2011

## Notes for when Filling in Questionnaires

1. Questionnaires must be completed by the person in question. You do not need to write your name.
2. When answering, choose the most appropriate answer and circle its number.
3. The content of answers will be subjected to statistical processing. All information will be treated with the strictest confidence.
4. Please return your completed questionnaire by post using the enclosed pre-paid envelope by  
October 31 (Monday).

**Survey administrator:** Center for Research on Asian Societies,  
Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University

**Project coordinator:** Professor Hirofumi Tanada, Waseda  
University

: <http://www.f.waseda.jp/htanada/>

Muslims in Japan Survey Project homepage:

: <http://www.imemgs.com/>

(Institute for Multi-ethnic and Multi-generational Societies)

2-579-15 Mikajima, Tokorozawa, Saitama 359-1192, Japan

University representative tel. no. :04(2949)8111(Internal76-3536)

**Direct line for queries:**

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## About You

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**Q1. Which of the following districts are you a resident of? Please select the appropriate number.**

- |              |      |                     |      |              |      |
|--------------|------|---------------------|------|--------------|------|
| 1. Tsubatae  | 12.9 | 4. Kosugi Shiraishi | 12.1 | 7. Shiraishi | 23.5 |
| 2. Oe        | 11.8 | 5. Nishitakagi      | 8.5  | 8. Surideji  | 3.2  |
| 3. Washizuka | 18.8 | 6. Inazumi          | 8.2  | 9. Hakko     |      |



- 4. Hardly any foreign nationals participate 45.0
- 5. Not sure 33.5

**Q6. Do you think that foreign nationals should participate in district events and activities? Please select the appropriate number.**

- 1. Foreign nationals should actively participate 17.6
- 2. Foreign nationals should participate to a certain degree 57.1
- 3. Foreign nationals should not participate much 11.8
- 4. Foreign nationals should not participate 10.0

**Q7. How do you think your district has changed as a result of foreign nationals living there? Please select the appropriate number for each of the following stating whether you “Strongly agree”, “Agree to a certain degree”, “Do not really agree” or “Do not agree at all.”**

	Strongly agree	Agree to a certain degree	Do not really agree	Do not agree at all
A. Increased interaction with foreign nationals	4.4	45.6	39.4	8.8
B. Experience of foreign cultures	7.9	38.2	40.0	12.1
C. Becoming a lively place to live	4.1	24.1	52.1	17.6
D. Improved image	1.8	15.6	57.6	22.1
E. Not as safe	14.7	41.2	32.9	8.8
F. Disorderly daily life rules, such as garbage disposal	21.8	41.8	28.5	5.9
G. Worsening living environment	11.2	33.5	44.4	8.5
H. Fewer jobs for Japanese people	4.7	15.3	57.1	21.2

**Q8. What do you think about the following statements? Please select the appropriate number.**

**A. Foreign nationals should use Japanese**

1. Strongly agree 30.0      2. Agree somewhat 60.3      3. Disagree somewhat 7.9  
4. Strongly disagree 0.9

**B. Foreign nationals should also participate in residents' associations**

1. Strongly agree 21.8      2. Agree somewhat 57.1      3. Disagree somewhat 15.9  
4. Strongly disagree 4.1

**C. The children of foreign nationals should also go to Japanese schools**

1. Strongly agree 29.      2. Agree somewhat 59.4      3. Disagree somewhat 6.8  
4. Strongly disagree 2.1

**Q9. What would you do if you experienced problems involving foreign residents? Please select the appropriate number.**

1. Contact city hall 50.6      4. Speak to the foreign national in person 21.8  
2. Contact the residents' association 62.9      5. Contact the police 59.1  
6. Contact the foreign national's workplace 8.2  
7. Do nothing 2.1  
3. Contact the manager of the apartment where the foreign resident lives 14.4      8. Other (Details: ) 2.6

**Q10. What do you think about foreign nationals coming to Japan? Please select the appropriate number.**

1. Strongly agree 6.8  
2. Agree somewhat 22.9  
3. Cannot say either way 55.3  
4. Disagree somewhat 11.2  
5. Strongly disagree 2.9

**Q11. What are your opinions regarding the following policies for foreign nationals? Please select the appropriate number. Please select the appropriate number for each of the following stating whether you "Strongly agree", "Agree somewhat", "Disagree somewhat" or "Strongly disagree."**

	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree
A. Improve children's school education	32.4	57.1	5.6	2.1

B. Increase opportunities for studying Japanese language and culture	36.8	55.9	4.1	1.8
C. Improve native language (foreign language) education	12.4	59.1	21.8	3.2
D. Improve work environments	18.8	68.8	8.5	2.1
E. Improve welfare and medical services	18.5	63.8	12.4	3.2
F. Grant the right to vote	7.9	33.2	32.6	23.5

**Q12. What are your opinions regarding the following policies for Japanese residents? Please select the appropriate number. Please select the appropriate number for each of the following stating whether you “Strongly agree”, “Agree somewhat”, “Disagree somewhat” or “Strongly disagree.”**

	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree
A. Create more opportunities to interact with foreign nationals	12.6	65.9	15.0	3.5
B. Improve education for international understanding for residents	16.8	68.5	8.8	2.9
C. Disclosing information and facts on foreign nationals	37.9	51.8	6.8	0.9
D. Proactive intervention by the City Hall when trouble occurs	59.1	34.1	3.8	0.6

**Q13. Please select all that apply to you.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Workplace 15.6                                   | 6. PTA activities 2.4                             |
| 2. Hobbies/sports 6.5                               | 7. University events and activities 0.9           |
| 3. Cultural/learning activities 3.2                 | 8. Local festivals and clean-up activities 6.8    |
| 4. International exchange events and activities 4.4 | 9. Activities held by residents’ associations 8.8 |
| 5. Religious activities 0.6                         | 10. Other (Details: ) 5.9                         |
|   | 11. No interaction at all 62                      |

**Q14. To what extent would you like to interact with foreign nationals in the future? Please select the appropriate number.**

1. I would like to actively interact with foreign nationals 5.3

- 2. I would like to interact with foreign nationals to a certain degree 53.5
- 3. I do not really want to interact with foreign nationals 31.2
- 4. I do not want to interact with foreign nationals at all 9.4

**Q15. What impressions have you got from interacting with foreign nationals? Please select all that apply to you.**

- 1. Language barriers 70.0
- 2. Differences in lifestyle 63.5
- 3. Little knowledge of foreign nationals 40.0
- 4. Little time to interact with foreign nationals 17.6
- 5. Few opportunities to interact with foreign nationals 40.3
- 6. No interest in foreign nationals 14.1
- 7. Increased my knowledge of foreign nationals 5.6
- 8. Became more interested in foreign countries 8.2
- 9. Gained more foreign friends 2.9
- 10. Other (Describe: ) 1.2
- 11. None of the above 4.7

**Q16. Do you feel that are able to get on well with foreign nationals? Please select the appropriate number.**

- 1. Strongly agree 2.1
- 2. Agree somewhat 38.8
- 3. Disagree somewhat 47.6
- 4. Strongly disagree 10.6

**These questions are about life in your district.**

**Q17. What are your impressions of the district where you live? Please select the appropriate number for each of the following stating whether you “Strongly agree”, “Agree somewhat”, “Disagree somewhat” or “Strongly disagree.”**

	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree
A. Strong sense of unity between residents	15.6	55.0	24.4	4.1
B. Even newcomers can fit in easily	3.8	40.9	45.0	8.5
C. Esteem for long-held customs	30.3	50.3	13.5	3.8

D. Little interaction between residents	7.1	28.2	54.4	9.7
E. Strong opinions among longstanding residents	34.1	46.5	15.3	2.9
F. Actively adopts new things	2.1	25.0	57.1	14.7

**Q18. Do you participate in district events and activities? Please select the appropriate number.**

- |                                    |      |                              |      |
|------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------|
| 1. Actively participate            | 14.7 | 3. Do not participate much   | 18.5 |
| 2. Participate to a certain extent | 55.6 | 4. Do not participate at all | 10.6 |

**Q19. How often do you usually interact with people in your neighborhood? Please select the appropriate number.**

- |  |      |                                   |      |
|--|------|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. Very little interaction with others | 3.5  | 3. Have a chat when meet          | 44.1 |
| 2. Exchange greetings in the street    | 42.6 | 4. Often visit each other's homes | 7.9  |

**Q20. Do you want to continue living in your district in the future? Please select the appropriate number.**

- |                                   |      |
|-----------------------------------|------|
| 1. I intend to live here forever  | 70.9 |
| 2. I would like to move elsewhere | 10.0 |
| 3. I plan to move elsewhere       | 1.5  |
| 4. Not sure                       | 16.2 |

**In 1999, a mosque (an Islamic place of worship) was established in Tsubatae district. The following questions relate to your opinions on Islam and your dealings with Muslims (adherents of the religion of Islam).**

**Q21. Did you know that there was a mosque in Tsubatae?**

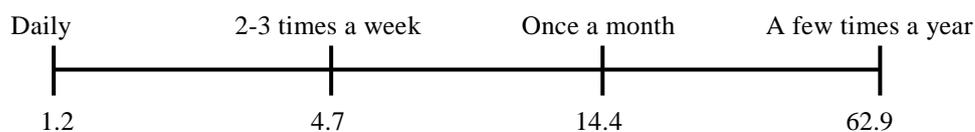
- |   |                |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Yes, I did.  | 54.1           |
| 2. No, I did not (this is the first time I have heard about it) | Go to Q23 44.1 |

**Q22. Have you ever visited the mosque in Tsubatae?**

- |        |           |      |
|--------|-----------|------|
| 1. Yes | Go to SQ1 | 2.1  |
| 2. No  | Go to Q23 | 94.2 |



**Q28. How often to you come across information on Islam? Please select the appropriate number.**



**Q29. Which of the following do you most often hear about in information about Islam? Please select the appropriate number.**

- |                           |      |                               |      |
|---------------------------|------|-------------------------------|------|
| 1. Politics               | 6.8  | 5. History and culture        | 11.5 |
| 2. Economics              | 2.6  | 6. Things that happen locally | 2.4  |
| 3. Society                | 2.9  | 7. Other (Details: )          | 1.2  |
| 4. Conflicts or incidents | 65.3 |                               |      |

**Q30. Do you think you could get along well with Muslims?**

- |                   |      |                      |      |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| 1. Strongly agree | 0.9  | 3. Disagree somewhat | 49.4 |
| 2. Agree somewhat | 10.6 | 4. Strongly disagree | 35.3 |

**Q31. What are your impressions of Islam? Please select the appropriate number for each of the following stating whether you “Strongly agree”, “Agree somewhat”, “Disagree somewhat” or “Strongly disagree.”**

	Strongly agree	Agree somewhat	Disagree somewhat	Strongly disagree
A. The teachings of Islam are advanced	0.9	4.1	61.8	21.8
B. Islam is a tolerant religion	2.4	8.8	51.2	25.3
C. Islam is a religion that emphasizes peace	2.1	12.9	50.9	22.4
D. Islam is a religion that places importance on the family	7.9	37.6	28.5	13.5
E. Islamic societies are an important member of the international community	3.8	28.5	41.5	13.8
F. Muslims are good at business	7.1	26.8	42.4	11.5
G. Islam is a democratic religion	0.6	8.8	55.0	23.5
H. Islam is a free religion	0.9	5.9	50.3	30.9
I. Muslims are sociable	0.6	10.3	56.5	20.6

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**The following questions are about your family situation.**

**Q32. Who do you currently live with? Please select the appropriate number.**

1. Alone 4.1
2. Married couple only 21.8
3. Married couple and unmarried children (including single parent households) 27.4
4. Married couple (including single parent) and married children 7.1
5. Three generations living together 25.6
6. Other (Details: \_\_\_\_\_ ) 11.8

**Q33. Which of the following schools did you last graduate (or retire) from (or are currently attending)?**

Please select the appropriate number.

1. Elementary school/junior high school 7.9
2. High school 44.4
3. Vocational school (professional school) program 13.5
4. Junior college/technical college 12.1
5. University (including graduate school) 18.8
6. Other (Details: \_\_\_\_\_ ) 0.9

**Q34. What kind of job do you do? Please write one of the following numbers in each of the brackets describing both your job and your spouse's job.**

- |   |      |           |  |                            |          |
|---|------|-----------|--|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Full-time employee (professional/technical work) |      |           |  |                            |          |
|   | 16.2 | 17.2      |  | 6. Housekeeper             | 13.5 7.3 |
| 2. Full-time employee (office/sales/service work)   |      |           |  | 7. Unemployed              | 7.9 10.2 |
|   |      | 21.5 15.9 |  | 8. Student                 | 1.5      |
| 3. Full-time employee (factory/site work)           | 8.2  | 5.1       |  | 9. Other (Details: _____ ) | 2.9 3.5  |
| 4. Self-employed/family worker                      | 8.5  | 6.7       |  |                            |          |
| 5. Part-time work                                   | 16.5 | 13.4      |  |                            |          |

A. You \_\_\_\_\_ B. Spouse

**Q35. Which of these best describes your current home? Please select the appropriate number.**

1. Homeowner (detached house) 95.6
2. Homeowner (condominium/apartment) 0.3
3. Privately-rented housing (detached house) 0.3
4. Privately-rented housing (condominium/apartment) 2.1

5. Rented housing from a public organization
6. Residence for employees, such as company housing or an apartment house for government workers
7. Other (Details: \_\_\_\_\_ ) 0.3

**Q36. Please tell us about your annual income (including any pensions). Also, please tell us about your household income. Please include any income derived from housing or land rentals. Please write one of the following numbers in each of the brackets describing both your annual income and your household income.**

- |                        |      |      |                         |         |
|------------------------|------|------|-------------------------|---------|
| 1. Under 2 million JPY | 35.0 | 2.7  |                         |         |
| 2. 2-4 million JPY     | 27.9 | 19.2 | 6. 10-15 million JPY    | 0.6 7.1 |
| 3. 4-6 million JPY     | 11.2 | 18.0 | 7. 15-20 million JPY    | 2.4     |
| 4. 6-8 million JPY     | 5.0  | 12.1 | 8. Above 20 million JPY |         |
| 5. 8-10 million JPY    | 2.1  | 9.8  |                         | 0.3     |

A. You( \_\_\_\_\_ ) B. Household ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

**(Continued on next page)**

**Finally, please also answer the following questions.**

Please describe the kinds of experiences you have had with foreign nationals living in your area, both good and bad.

Please use this space to write any comments or requests concerning this survey.

**Thank you for your cooperation!**

