

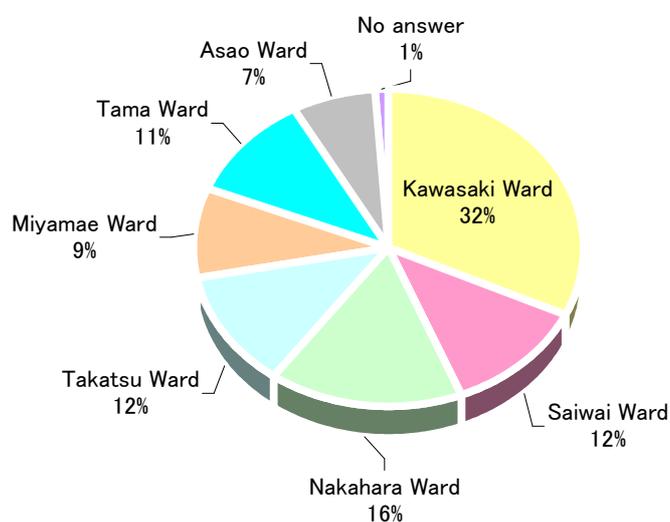
# Report of Field Survey of Opinions of Foreign Residents of Kawasaki City

## <Summary>

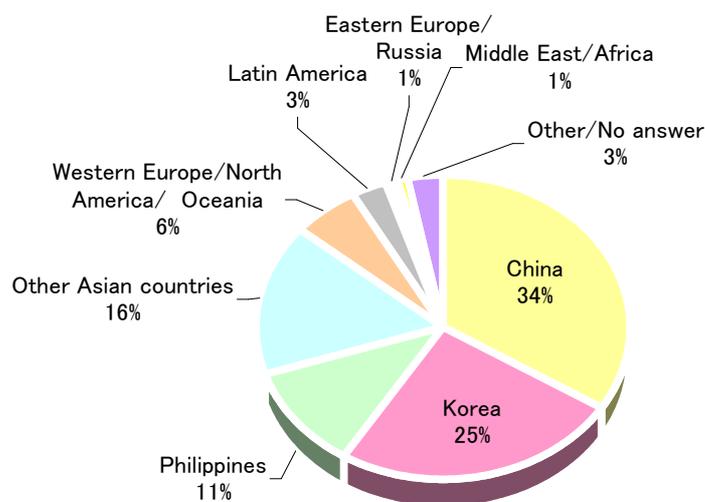
Kawasaki City has been attempting to realize a ‘Multi-cultural, Harmonious Society’ in which differences of nationality, ethnicity and culture are regarded as richness, and every resident can live as an independent citizen who acknowledges differences in others, while showing respect for human rights. This survey was conducted to understand the actual situations, opinions, and needs of foreign residents of Kawasaki to improve the city’s policies. This kind of survey was conducted for the first time in about 20 years since 1993.

This survey asked about daily life, medical care and health insurance, child-rearing and education, local activities and participation in municipal government, jobs, and regulatory actions. In addition to the Japanese version, the survey sheet was translated into English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Portuguese, Tagalog, Thai and Vietnamese. 5,000 individuals were randomly chosen from among non-Japanese residents aged 18 years or older. We mailed survey sheets to these individuals and 921 responded (Collection rate:18%). By classification, 37% of respondents are male, and 61% female; 2% of respondents refused to give answers; female respondents accounted for about 60% of all respondents. The breakdown of residential area in Kawasaki City, nationality/home country is as follows:

**[Breakdown of residential area]**



**[Breakdown of nationality/home country]**



This Report (Summary) provides information on the main issues among the results of the survey.

Kawasaki City will improve the city’s policies based on the result of this survey and continue to strive to realize a ‘Multicultural, Harmonious Society.’

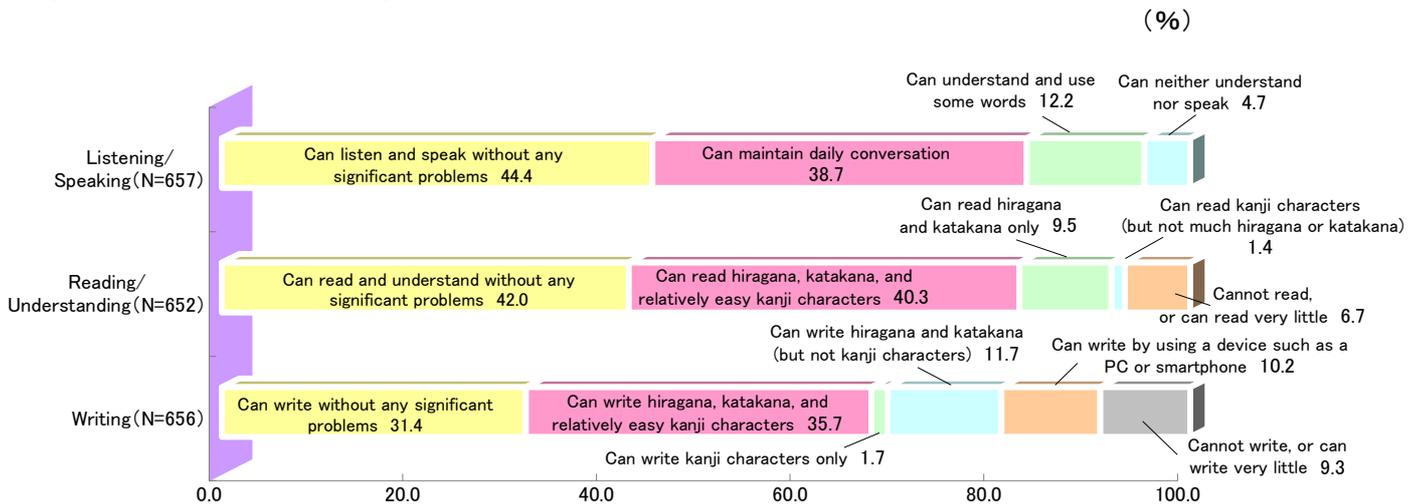
Finally, this summary of the report was translated into English, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, Portuguese, Tagalog, Thai, and Vietnamese. The summary is accessible from the following URL:

<http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/shisei/category/60-7-4-0-0-0-0-0-0-0.html>

## ■ 30% to 40% of respondents chose ‘Have no trouble’ with Japanese Language

When asked to evaluate their own Japanese skills, about 40% of respondents chose ‘Have no trouble’ with ‘Listening/Speaking’ and ‘Reading/Understanding,’ and about 30% chose ‘Have no trouble’ with ‘Writing.’ On the other hand, 5% to 9% chose ‘Can scarcely use it’ for each skill, and in particular, about 10% chose ‘Can scarcely use it’ for ‘Writing.’

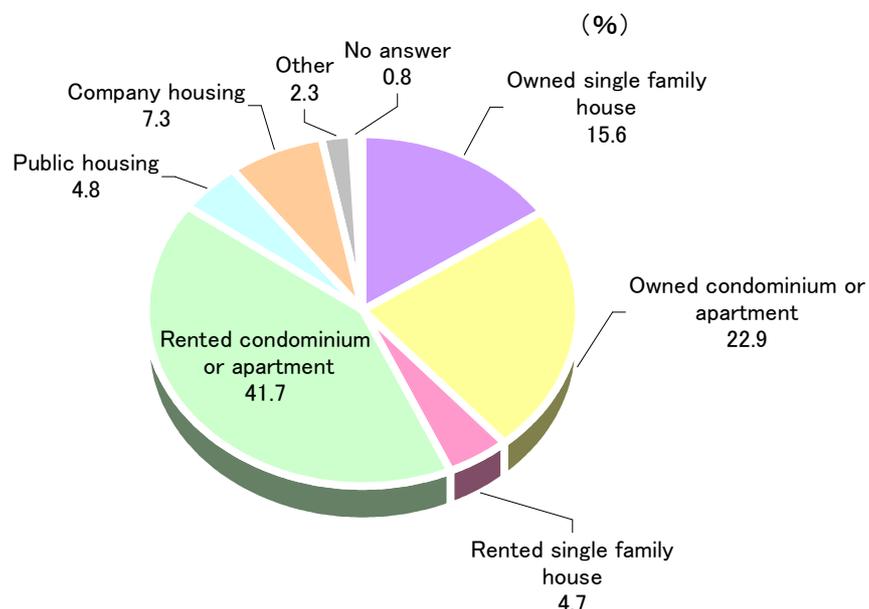
### [Japanese Language Skills]



## ■ The number of owner-occupiers has increased

About 40% of respondents have their own houses, independent housing or condominium building. The number of privately owned houses has grown at a significant rate for 20 years along with the increase of the number of residents who have lived in Kawasaki City for a long time. On the other hand, many respondents went through an experience such as ‘Refused housing because you were a foreigner’ (21%) and ‘Could not find a guarantor’ (17%). Although Kawasaki City has the ‘Housing Support System,’ only less than 20% of respondents knew about it. In addition, 16% of respondents have had trouble not knowing how to apply for public housing.

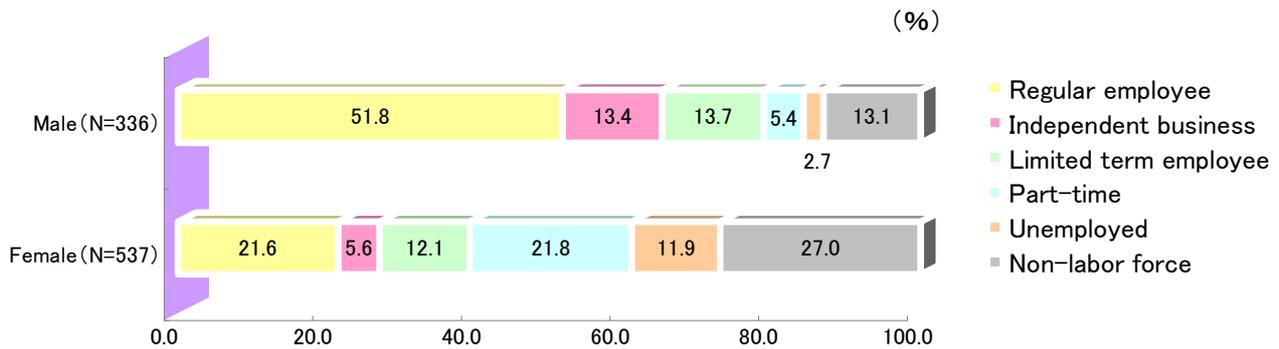
### [Types of Residences]



## ■ While the number of steady employees increased, there is still a huge gap between Japanese and Foreign Residents

When Job positions are classified by sex, more than 50% of male residents are steady employees, but only about 20% of female residents are hired as a steady employee. As far as only employees and workers are concerned, 40% of male workers and 29% of female workers were steady employees including company officials in 1993. This survey shows that 61% of male workers and 35% of female workers are steady employees in 2014. The number of regularly employed individuals has continued to rise in both sexes, and in particular it is notable in males. According to the 'Basic Survey of Employment Structure' (2012), among all employees and workers, 68% of male workers and 42% of female workers are regular employees. There is still a huge gap between Japanese and foreign residents in terms of regular employment.

### [Job positions]

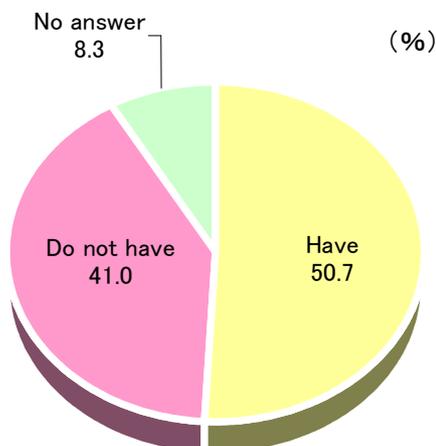


## ■ About 50% of children have Japanese nationality

40% of respondents live with children aged 18 or younger. As a result of the survey, it turns out that 51% of respondents have Japanese nationality ('Do not have Japanese nationality' is 41%, and 'No answer' is 8%).

When the respondents who live together with children were asked about language, those who use both Japanese and their mother tongue make up the largest number (43%) and those who use only Japanese account for 36%. The respondents who mainly use mother language account for 15%.

### [Children who have Japanese nationality]



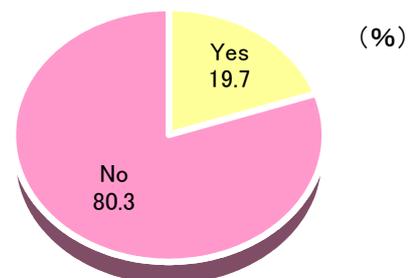
## ■ About 20% of respondents have felt discriminated against in the past year

This survey also asked about discrimination in several areas including housing and work. Those who have felt discriminated against in each of area account for 41% and as far as the experience in the past year is concerned, 20% have felt this way.

Those who were told to show their residence cards (or the Certificate of Alien Registration) for identification in a shop, bank, or hotel account for 14%.

\*As is specified in the law, only immigration authorities and police officers have the authority to ask foreign residents to show their residence cards.

### [Have felt discriminated against in the past year]



#### ■ Main issues

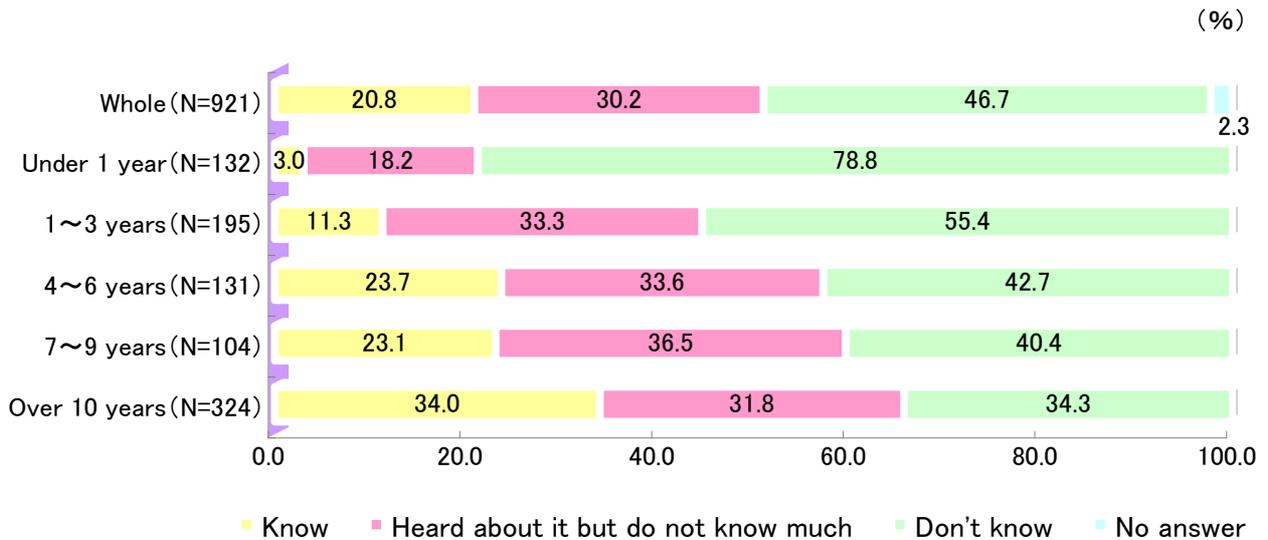
- Medical services in a hospital.
- Danger and insecurity in the city.
- Even though I did nothing, I was stopped by the police.

## ■ 20% of respondents ‘Know’ the Representative Assembly for Foreign Residents

The Representative Assembly for Foreign Residents was set up to promote the participation of foreign residents in municipal government and make the city a better place to live. When asked about this Representative Assembly, 21% chose “Know,” 30% chose ‘Heard about it but do not know much,’ and 47% chose ‘Don’t know.’ It turns out that awareness increases according to the duration of one’s residence.

When those who ‘Know’ were asked if they think it helps to improve the livelihood of foreign residents, 50% chose ‘Yes,’ 10% chose ‘No,’ and 39% chose ‘Not sure.’

### [Awareness of Representative Assembly and Duration of Residence]



You can also see a more detailed report (only available in Japanese) on the following website:

 <http://www.city.kawasaki.jp/shisei/category/60-7-4-0-0-0-0-0-0-0.html>

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Publication: Human Rights and Gender Equality Office,  
Citizens' and Children's Affairs Bureau, Kawasaki City

1 Miyamoto-cho, Kawasaki-ku, Kawasaki city 210-8577

Tel: 044-200-2359 Fax: 044-200-3914 E-mail: 25gaikok@city.kawasaki.jp

