Suggestions for Communication of Information for Multicultural Co-Existence

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INTRODUCTION

Given the advancement of globalization today, an increasing number of people are emigrating from the country they were born in or from the country where people of their same ethnicity live, to other countries seeking economic affluence and a safe and secure life. Even in Japan, a country that is surrounded by sea, the number of resident foreigners is increasing every year. In any country and in any region, it is difficult to stop globalization. Local governments all over the world are facing the common challenge of fostering mutual understanding among existing local residents and people with multicultural backgrounds or multi-culture residents (MCR), rather than excluding them, and encouraging mutual acceptance.

In Japan, Japanese residents (JR) and MCR are frequently experiencing each other's culture through local events such as cooking classes and gymnastics exercises. Local governments have established many places for such experience-based cultural exchange. However, culture includes things that can only be expressed through language. These are ordinances. Ordinances are the norms of the region that regulate the rights and duties of the residents. If one does not understand the language accurately one cannot interpret the ordinances. Even for those people who cannot interpret ordinances correctly, if they violate an ordinance it is punishable by fine. Persons who do not know about an ordinance suffer disadvantages due to their ignorance. Ordinances are a part of the local culture that should be known to those who intend to live in the region.

As a means of knowing the local culture, there are ways of finding information related to local governments by searching on the website. Most information about local governments in Japan is distributed in Japanese, but through the introduction of machine translation, it is possible to convert it into a language that users themselves find easy to understand.

In this chapter, the examinations on the trend towards an increase in MCRs in Japan were made first, and examples of introduction of machine translation in Japan were also presented. Further, the results of surveys were described as status of communication of information in Japan's basic local governments, some issues were extracted, and available countermeasures were proposed.

BACKGROUND

Increase in Resident Foreigners in Japan

As shown in Figure 1, resident foreigners in Japan are increasing every year. According to the population census (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, 1995; 2000; 2005; 2010; 2015), resident foreigners numbered about 1,140,000 in 1995, but have increased to more than 3,130,000 in 2015, increasing to more than double in 20 years. The composition ratio of resident foreigners in the total population of Japan in 1995 was about 0.9% but it was about 2.5% in 2015, increasing to nearly three times.

Figure 1. Trend of Resident Foreigners in Japan (Tabulated by the author based on "Population census", Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)
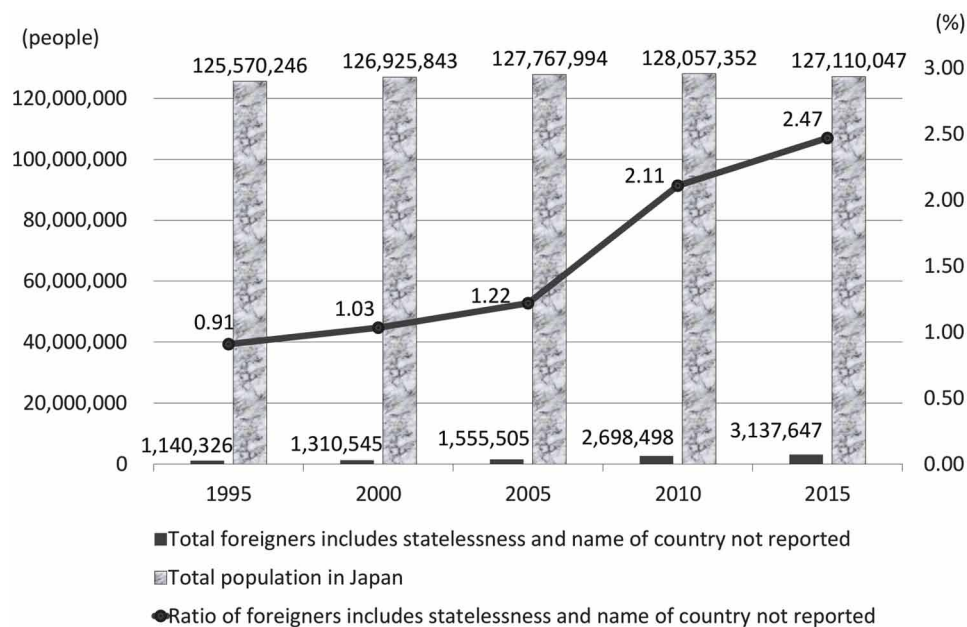

■Total foreigners includes statelessness and name of country not reported

▨Total population in Japan

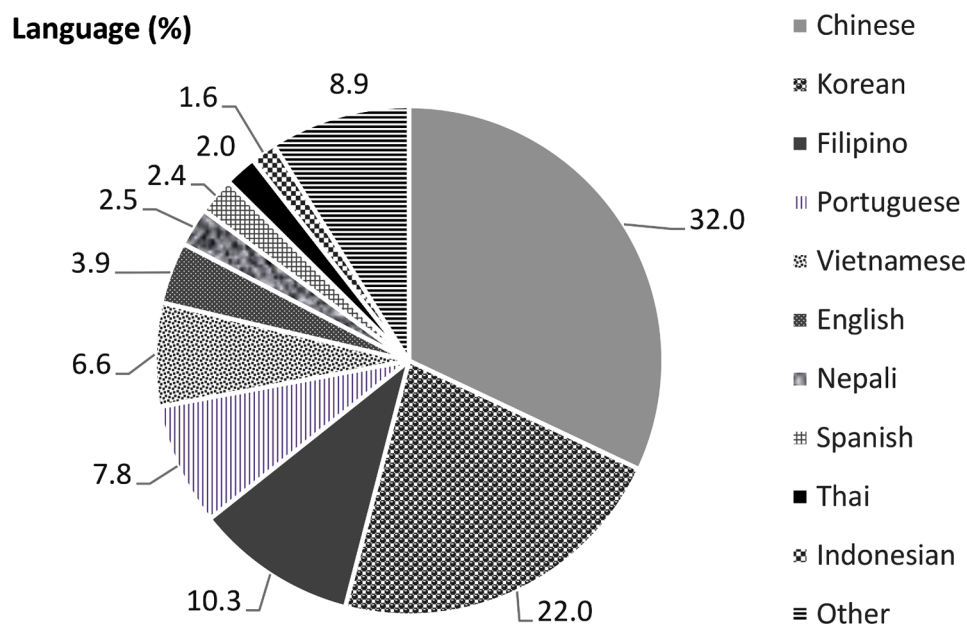◆Ratio of foreigners includes statelessness and name of country not reported

Figure 2 is based on December 2015 statistics on resident foreigners (Ministry of Justice, 2015). The language used by the resident foreigners is shown. Thirty countries from where there are a large number of resident foreigners were extracted from this data and the calculation presents a total of the national languages and official languages used in these countries. Although Chinese-language

Figure 2. Languages Used by Resident Foreigners in Japan (Based on "Statistics on Resident Foreigners", Ministry of Justice; tabulated by the author based on the languages of the top 30 countries from where there are a large number of resident foreigners)

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