This paper examines how inter-cultural families of Japanese and Filipinas in Japan deal with transmission of maternal languages and religion to children. It shows the families take practical approaches with respect to the language use. Reflecting the determinant of domicile for the language use, Japanese is the main language within the family. English becomes the second language among the families although the mothers and children may use Tagalog and/or Visayan languages when the latter are small.

As for the religious practice, the paper argues the importance of a social aspect, describing how belonging to a private Philippine organization based on Christianity as well as local Catholic churches provides opportunities for family members to interact with those with the similar socio-cultural backgrounds. With the organizational activities, furthermore, the families are able to contribute to the local Japanese community through various volunteer activities.