

Chapter

4

Knowing Life in Japan

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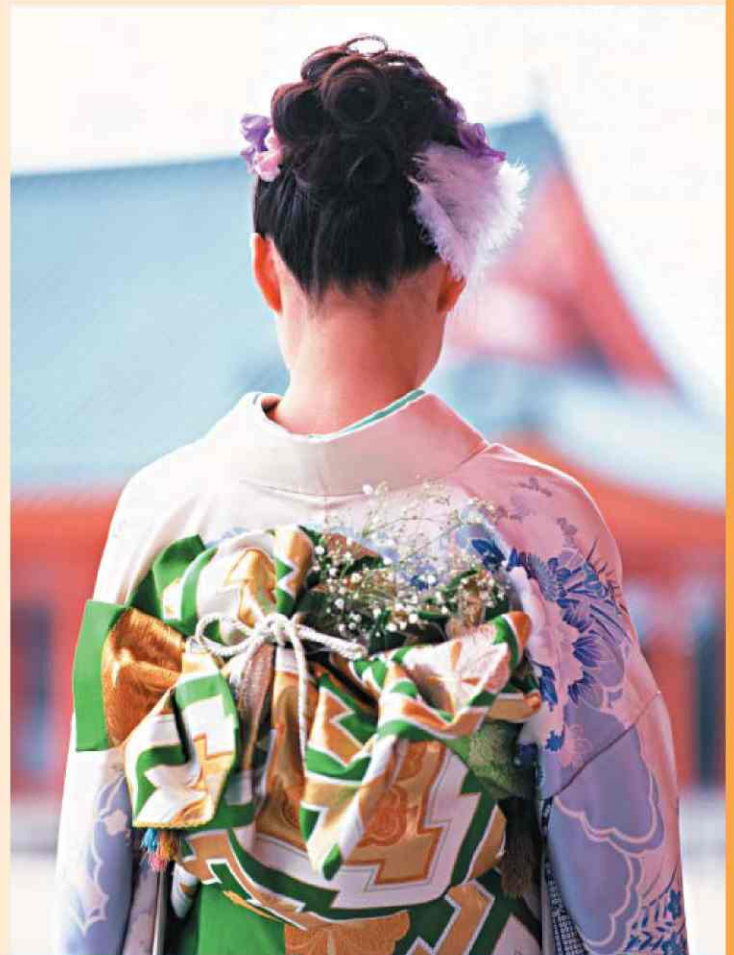
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Immigration Procedures

Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice  <http://www.immi-moj.go.jp/>


1 What you need

- 1 The admission approval from the Japanese educational institution you have been accepted into (Japanese language institution, junior college, university or others)
- 2 A valid passport
- 3 Visa from Japanese Embassy or Consulate from your home country

2 Applicable status of residence

Status of residence is categorized according to types of activities, statuses and positions that foreign residents are allowed to undertake in Japan. There are 27 types of statuses of residence and the ones applicable to international students for study in Japan are as follows.

Type of educational institution	Status of residence	Term of residence
Universities	College Student	2 years or 1 year
Junior colleges		
Colleges of technology		
Professional training colleges		
Preparatory Japanese language courses offered at private universities and Junior colleges		
Exchange programs (less than 1 year)	College Student	1 year
Japanese language institutions (not including professional training colleges)	Pre-college Student	1 year or 6 months



Changing status of residence

When furthering study from Japanese language institution to university or professional training college, residential status of "Pre-college Student" must be changed to "College Student".

3 Applying for visas

Visas can be applied through either one of the procedures outlined below.

1 When there is no "certificate of eligibility for a status of residence" issued

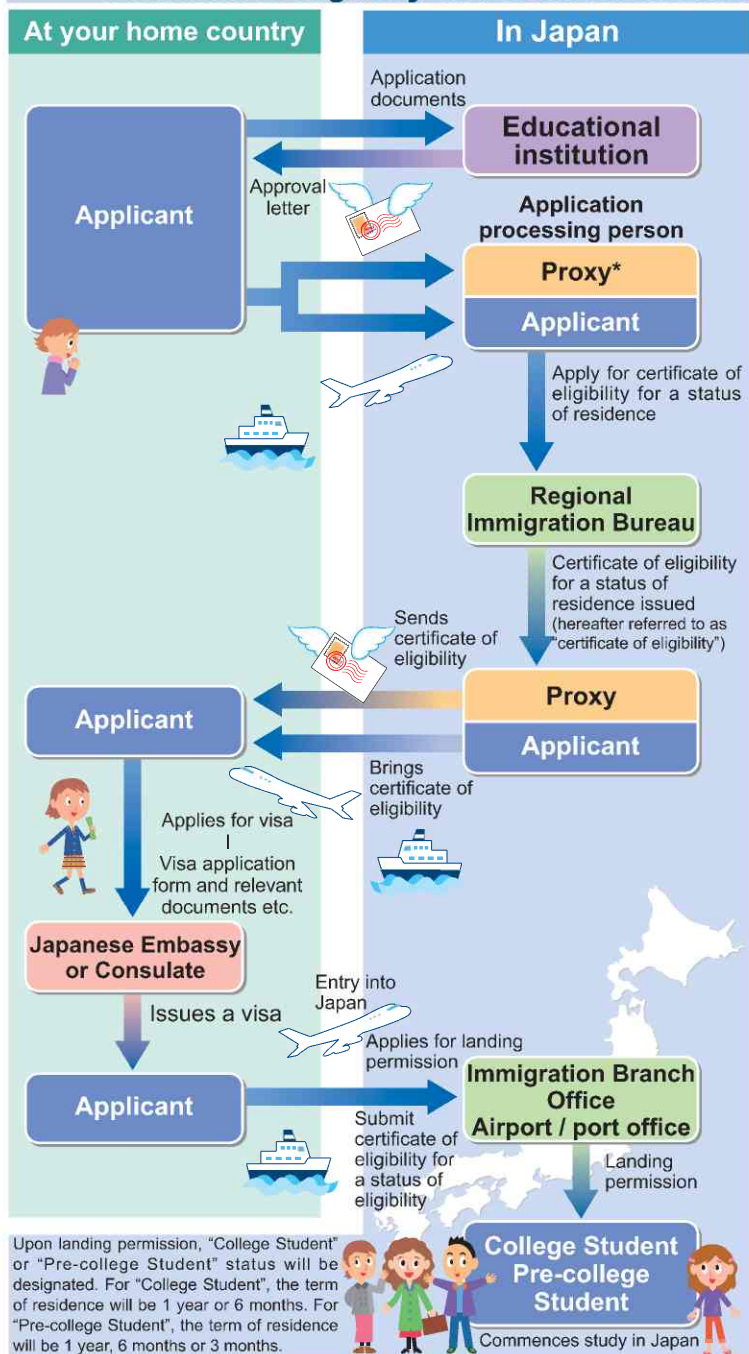
Visa application is personally submitted by students intending to study in Japan at the Japanese Embassy or Consulate in their home country. The time required to process this visa application will take longer as the application documents will have to be sent back and forth between the student's home country and Japan.

2 When there is a "certificate of eligibility for a status of residence" issued

Before applying for a visa, students intending to study in Japan or their proxies will apply for the "certificate of eligibility for a status of residence" and have it issued to them at Regional Immigration Bureaus in Japan. With this "certificate of eligibility" in hand, students will then personally apply for visas at the Japanese Embassy or Consulate in their home country. Unlike visa application without the "certificate of eligibility for a status of residence", this alternative has a shorter processing time.



Immigration procedures based on the issued of certificate of eligibility for a status of residence for international students



* Although applicants may personally apply for the certificate of eligibility for a status of residence, most of the time it is delegated to their proxy (institution etc.). Please check with your school on documentation requirements when applying for the "College Student" or "Pre-college Student" status of residence as each school may have its own requirements.

4 Immigration procedures for exam purpose

A "Temporary Visitor" visa is required when entering Japan to take an exam. When applying for this visa, the exam slip from the concerned school must be presented to the Japanese Embassy or Consulate in your home country. This visa allows the applicant 15 or 90 days stay in Japan. If the applicant is admitted into a school during this period, the applicant may apply to change his/her status to "College Student" in Japan.

5 Guarantor for immigration procedures

The regulation requiring applicants to have a guarantor for entry into Japan or for screening of status of residence was abolished in 1996. Nevertheless, if the applicant is unable to finance his/her expenses in Japan, a guarantor providing means to support the applicant is required. Please refer to P.47 for guarantor requirements when enrolling in a school.

Application for certificate of eligibility for a status of residence

[Applicant] ((Most of the time, application uses the second procedure))

- 1 Applicant
- 2 Proxy (Employee of the admitting institution or scholarship awarding institution, person who will be paying for the applicant's school fees and expenses in Japan or family members of the applicant residing in Japan)

[Compulsory documents]

- 1 Completed certificate of eligibility for a status of residence application form
- 2 Two photographs of applicant
- 3 A self-addressed envelope
- 4 A copy of the certificate of admission (Research or audit students will need documents certifying the details of the research or the name of subjects and lecture hours respectively)
- 5 Documents certifying the financial capability of the applicant or person's supporting the applicant's expenses in Japan (Documents other than the above may also be demanded)

Visa application

Once the "certificate of eligibility for a status of residence" is issued, visa application can be submitted to the Japanese Embassy at your home country.

[Compulsory documents]

- 1 Passport
- 2 Visa application form
- 3 Photographs
- 4 Certificate of eligibility for status of residence (Documents other than the above may also be demanded)



6 Alien Registration

Foreigners who plan to stay in Japan for more than 90 days are required to apply for the Alien Registration Card within 90 days from the date of entry in Japan, at the city/ward office in the area they are residing in.

➡ Registration procedures

Applications must be personally made at the ward/municipal office of their respective areas by filling in the Alien Registration application form and attaching 2 copies of photographs.

➡ Duty to carry the Alien Registration Card at all times and duty to return it upon permanent exit from Japan

The Alien Registration Card has to be collected within the specified time as notified during the application. It is important that this Alien Registration Card is carried at all times and presented to authorized officials such as immigration officials or police officers when requested. Except when re-entry into Japan has been approved, the Alien Registration Card must be surrendered to the immigration officer at the port of exit.

Sample of an Alien Registration Card



7 Permission for engaging in activities outside the status of residence scope

The "College Student" and "Pre-college Student" status of residence are statuses granted for the sole purpose of studying in Japan and as such do not permit work. When planning to work part-time, a written consent from the current school must be obtained before applying for "Permission to Engage in Activities other than that Permitted under the Status of Residence Previously Granted" at the nearest Regional Immigration Bureau (Refer to P.43 and P.52). Foreigners who have graduated from universities, junior colleges and graduate schools who are holding "Temporary Visitor" status of residence for the purpose of employment seeking activities, can now apply for permission to engage in activities outside of the visa scope. To apply, a letter of recommendation from the university is required.

8 Procedures for temporary exit from Japan

Foreigners in Japan planning to return to their home countries or visit other countries for a short period during their term of residence must apply for a re-entry permit at Regional Immigration Bureaus before leaving Japan. Pay attention to this requirement because failure to do so will necessitate you to apply for another visa at an overseas Japanese Embassy or Consulate.

9 Extending term of residence

Term of residence must be extended at Regional Immigration Bureaus when planning to stay in Japan longer than the term of residence initially applied for during the entry into Japan. (Usually, applications are received 2 months before its expiration). Illegally remaining in Japan will result in punishment and deportation.

10 Changing status of residence

Status of residence must be changed to a different type when activities initially applied for is discontinued to engage in other activities. The application must be filed at Regional Immigration Bureaus.



Engaging in income-generating businesses or activities without proper approval will result in punishment and deportation.

11 Revocation of the status of residence

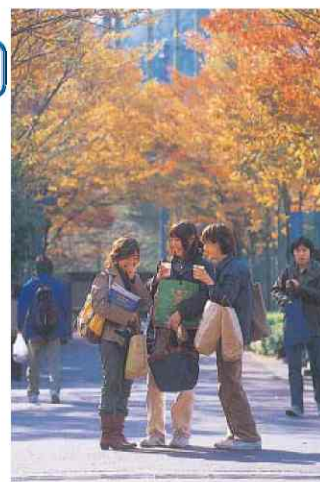
Policy on revocation of status of residence was established on December 2, 2004. Under this policy, status of residence can be revoked in cases where activities engaged in were falsely declared and/or submission of false personal history documents.



Status of residence may also be revoked if activities specified in the status of residence have not been performed for 3 months or more, unless with valid reasons.

12 Bringing dependents to Japan

Spouses and children of "College Student" holders can reside in Japan under the "Dependent" status of residence for a term of 2 years or 1 year according to the holder's term of residence. It is recommended that international students bring their dependents once they are familiar with life in Japan and are economically stable.



Temporary visit of dependents

Take note that it will be difficult to change the "Temporary Visitor" status of residence to "Dependent" status of residence in Japan if the initial entry was under the "Temporary Visitor" visa (commonly referred to as the tourist visa).

Living in Japan

How much will clothes, food, housing and tuition fees cost me? Will part-time work be strenuous? What if I become sick? Will the lifestyle be that different? Just thinking of these makes me worried! You may experience a wave of discoveries, surprises or bewilderments from the moment you step into Japan until you are used to it. This is a much traveled road, so rest assured. Be positive and walk through it with confidence!

Living Cost and Price

1 Currency and price of goods





The Japanese currency is the Yen (¥). The 4 denominations of bills are ¥10,000, ¥5,000, ¥2,000 and ¥1,000 while the 6 denominations of coins are ¥500, ¥100, ¥50, ¥10, ¥5 and ¥1. Cash payment is common in Japan though many shops do accept credit cards. Shops receiving debit cards ※ are also on the rise. Checks are not normally used in Japan for payment of everyday expenses.

※ A payment system using cash cards issued by financial institutions such as banks or post offices where payments are immediately settled upon successful transactions.



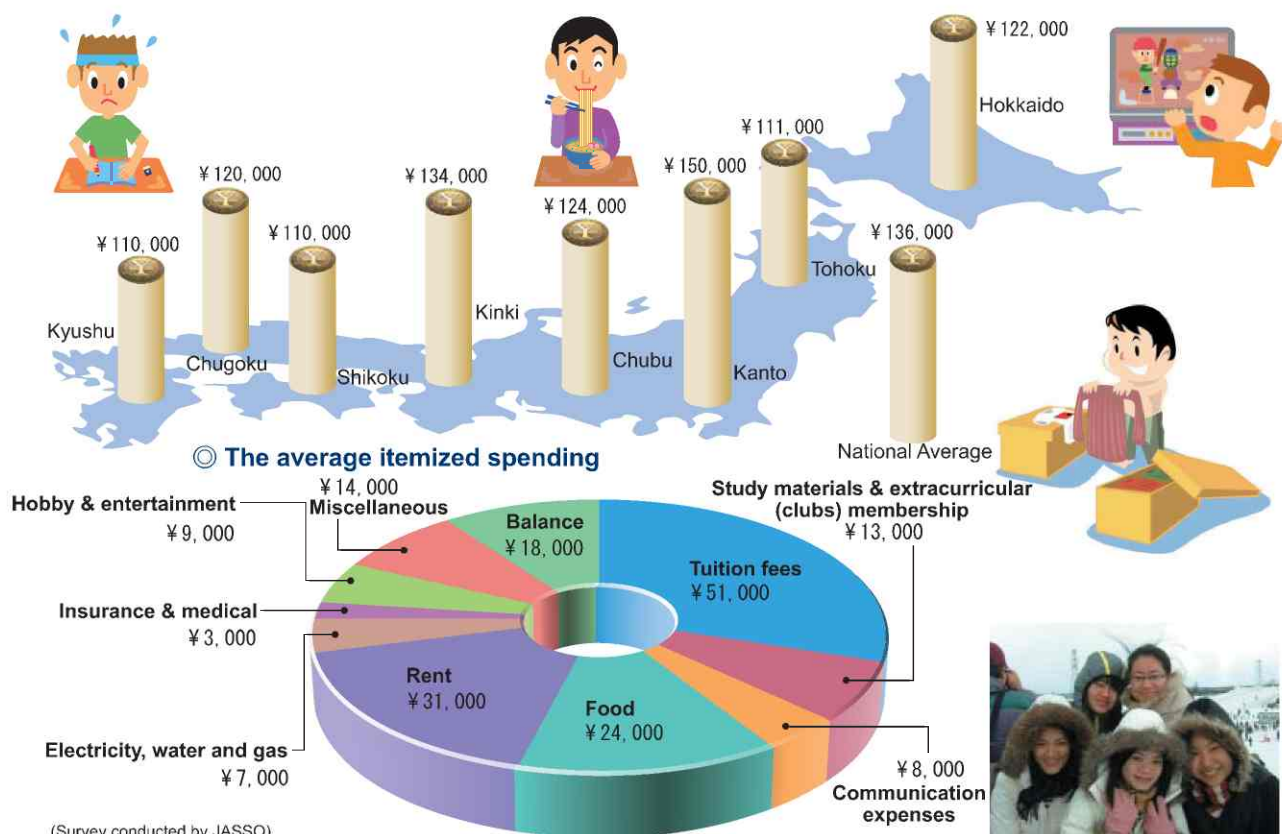
Exchange of major currencies can be done at banks handling foreign currency exchange. The exchange rate is standard at any bank.

Japan is well-known as one of the countries with an expensive cost of living. The following is a few examples of goods. (Calculated at US\$1 = ¥117)

	Rice (5 kg)	¥ 2,339	(US\$19.9)
	Bread (1 kg)	¥ 405	(US\$3.5)
	Milk (1000 ml)	¥ 204	(US\$1.7)
	Eggs (10 eggs)	¥ 215	(US\$1.8)
	Apples (1 kg)	¥ 426	(US\$3.6)
	Cabbage (1 kg)	¥ 102	(US\$0.9)
	Coca Cola (500 ml can)	¥ 116	(US\$1.0)
	Hamburger	¥ 130	(US\$1.1)
	Gasoline (1 liter)	¥ 133	(US\$1.1)
	Toilet paper (12 rolls)	¥ 275	(US\$2.4)
	Movie ticket	¥ 1,800	(US\$15.4)
	Taxi	¥ 660	(US\$5.6)

2 Cost of living

The average monthly expenses (including academic fees) of an international student are shown below. As seen, the cost of living in Tokyo is significantly higher than those in other cities.



Academic Fees

In Japan, the academic fee is more attractive than in the U.K and the U.S. In addition, the tuition fee exemption system and scholarship system is better compared to other countries. Academic fees for the first year are comprised of admission fee, tuition fee, facility and equipment usage fee. The average academic fees for the first year are summarized below. (The admission fee is payable only for the first year)



■Average fee payment for the first year Unit : JPY and USD (calculated as US\$1 = ¥117)

Graduate schools

		(JPY)	(USD)
	National	817,800	6,990
	Local public	911,369	7,789
	Master's program	Arts	1,494,529
		Engineering	1,170,336
		Agriculture & Veterinary science	1,159,090
		Science	1,111,676
		Liberal arts	1,080,088
		Health care (including pharmacy)	1,065,628
		Home economics	995,640
		Social science	972,161
		Medicine	959,809
		Humanities	911,454
Private	Doctorate program	Dentistry	1,373,789
		Arts	1,317,537
		Engineering	1,150,648
		Agriculture & Veterinary science	1,088,368
		Health care (including pharmacy)	1,065,578
		Science	1,064,506
		Home science	998,658
		Liberal arts	961,954
		Social science	886,804
		Humanities	876,535
		Medicine	804,828

<Data source : Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology>

Professional training colleges

		(JPY)	(USD)
Private	Medical care	1,535,000	13,120
	Personal care and nutrition	1,373,000	11,735
	Technology	1,239,000	10,590
	Culture and General Education	1,197,000	10,231
	Agriculture	1,179,000	10,077
	Business	1,134,000	9,692
	Education and Welfare	1,128,000	9,641
	Fashion and Home science	959,000	8,197

<Data source : Metropolitan Tokyo Professional Institution Association>
 ※ Data given on private professional training colleges are the average fee for day-courses

University undergraduate program

		(JPY)	(USD)
	National	817,800	7,135
	Local public	935,118	7,992
Private	Medicine	5,111,351	43,687
	Dentistry	4,989,312	42,644
	Pharmacy	2,257,808	19,298
	Arts	1,758,444	15,029
	Health care	1,507,594	12,885
	Science & Engineering	1,391,342	11,892
	Agriculture & Veterinary science	1,364,681	11,664
	Physical education	1,265,843	10,819
	Home science	1,208,044	10,325
	Literature & Education	1,175,227	10,045
	Social welfare	1,169,213	9,993
	Law, Commerce & Economics	1,113,081	9,514
	Theology & Buddhism	1,110,100	9,488
	Others	1,445,245	12,353
	Preparatory Japanese language courses	663,921	5,675

<Data source : Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology>

Junior colleges

		(JPY)	(USD)
	National	559,200	4,779
	Local public	587,190	5,019
Private	Arts	1,416,755	12,109
	Engineering	1,192,547	10,193
	Law, Commerce, Economics & Social science	1,134,983	9,701
	Physical education	1,127,520	9,637
	Home science	1,127,427	9,636
	Humanities	1,111,544	9,500
	Education & Health care	1,092,135	9,334
	Science & Agriculture	1,059,245	9,053

<Data source : Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology>

Japanese language institutions

	(JPY)	(USD)
1-year course	410,000 ~ 997,400	3,504 ~ 8,525
18-month course	590,000 ~ 1,426,100	5,043 ~ 12,189
2-year course	770,000 ~ 1,820,000	6,581 ~ 15,556

<Data source : "Japanese Language Institutes in Japan 2006">
 (Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education)

Part-time Work

Based on a survey conducted by JASSO, about 84% of international students having the “College Students” and “Pre-college Students” statuses of residence are working part-time. A large portion works in the food service industry, followed by sales and marketing, language teacher, cleaning, and others. The hourly wage varies according to locations but those working in food services are getting about ¥800 to ¥1200 an hour. Assuming that the maximum of 28 hours a week is fully used up to work; their earning will be around ¥22,400 to ¥33,600.

To work part-time, you must first obtain your school's consent and receive the approval to engage in activities outside the scope of your status of residence from the nearest Regional Immigration Bureau. Upon obtaining these approvals you may work part-time under the conditions that

※ Working part-time without necessary approvals, exceeding the permitted number of hours or working outside of the permissible scope will get you penalized and/or deported.

- (1) the part-time work does not affect your studies
- (2) the earned income is meant to supplement your academic cost and necessary expenses and not for saving or for remittance overseas
- (3) the part-time work engaged in is not in adult entertainment businesses
- (4) the part-time work is within the permitted number of hours as tabulated below.

Schools	Status	Status of residence	Number of hours
Universities / Graduate schools Junior colleges Preparatory Japanese language courses	Regular students	College student	Within 28 hours a week (up to 8 hours a day during long school holidays)
	Research students / audit students	College student	Within 14 hours a week (up to 8 hours a day during long school holidays)
Professional training colleges Colleges of technology		College student	Within 28 hours a week (up to 8 hours a day during long school holidays)
Japanese language institutions	University preparatory courses	College student	Within 28 hours a week (up to 8 hours a day during long school holidays)
Japanese language institutions		Pre-college student	Within 4 hours a day

Points to remember when choosing your part-time work! Do not get side-tracked from your purpose and do not overdo it, or else you will ruin your health!

- ◎ **Will it affect your study** Will working until late at night or working long hours affect your studies the next day?
- ◎ **How will your wage be paid** What are the taxes? Will it be paid daily, weekly or monthly? In cash or deposited in your bank account?
- ◎ **What are the risks of the work** Will the work be dangerous? Will there be any insurance coverage for injuries sustained at work?

You may get information at your school or at “Hello Work” public employment security offices on available part-time positions.

•Hello Work

<http://www.hellowork.go.jp>

•Hello Work providing service in foreign languages

http://www.tfemploy.go.jp/jp/coun/cont_2.html



Advice from an international student in Japan

If you need to work part-time, choose a Japanese company. Here, you will learn a lot about the Japanese work ethics and habits. Do not neglect your study though because you may not get sufficient attendance rates to renew your status of residence. I had a friend who had to go home because of this. We are not here to work. Always keep that in mind.

Scholarships

A majority of scholarships in Japan only sponsor parts of the student's daily expenses or tuition fee. Scholarships offering full coverage of the student's necessary expenses are very few. As such, it is important to itemize the amount required for study in Japan and not to rely solely on scholarships. Drafting out a solid financing plan that includes self-funding is essential.

45% of privately financed international students are receiving scholarships averaging ¥53,000 a month.
(※ Survey conducted by JASSO in 2005)

16.4% of students in Japanese language institutions are receiving scholarships averaging ¥48,062 a month.
(※ Survey conducted by the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education in 2005)

• Types of financial assistance

1. Scholarships
2. Tuition fee reduction or exemption system (30%, 50% or 100% exemptions)
3. Assistance in the form of materials (such as bus tickets etc.)

• 2 methods of scholarship application

1. <Pre-arrival application> Applying from overseas before coming to Japan
(number of scholarships available is limited)
2. <Post-arrival application> Applying in Japan upon admission into schools in Japan
(most scholarships are applied upon entering Japan)

• Target students and number of scholarship-offering institutions

	Target	Pre-arrival application		Post-arrival application
		Private organizations	Japanese government	Local or private organizations
1	Students in upper secondary schools	0		3
2	Students in colleges of technology	0	○	32
3	Students in specialized training colleges	2	○	14
4	Students in preparatory Japanese language courses offered at private universities	0		10
5	Students in Japanese language institutions	2		5
6	Students in junior colleges	3		55
7	Audit students in undergraduate programs	0		11
8	Students in undergraduate programs	5	○, Japanese language, Japanese studies	135
9	Research students in graduate schools	7	○, YLP and educational training	50
10	Master's students	11		162
11	Doctorate students	9		160



• **Scholarship selection process** : Screening of application form, written and/or oral interview on general education and/or knowledge in specialized field and/or Japanese language.

• **Scholarship application method** : Most students apply through the schools they are enrolled in (please enquire for details from your international student office)



1 Scholarships applied overseas

(as of October 2006)

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2 Scholarships applied in Japan

(as of October 2006)

Types		Target Students / No. of scholarship-offering bodies	Monthly Sum	Inquiries
Japanese Government (Monbukagakusho : MEXT) Scholarship ※1	Selection in Japan	Research students	¥ 170,000	Current school (in Japan)
		Undergraduates	¥ 134,000	
JASSO's Honors Scholarship for Privately Financed International Students		Students in undergraduate programs / junior colleges / preparatory Japanese language courses / colleges of technology / professional training colleges / university preparatory courses	¥ 50,000	Current school (in Japan)
		Research students / master's students / doctorate students	¥ 70,000	
Local government scholarships		51 local governments and international exchange-related organizations	¥ 23,800 (Average)	Each local government, organization or current school (in Japan) ※2
Private organization scholarships		128 private organizations	¥ 72,400 (Average)	Each organization or current school (in Japan) ※2
On-campus scholarships		※3	—	
Tuition fee reduction or exemption system		414 institutions such as universities	—	

(Survey conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology and JASSO Information Center for International Education)

※ 1 The amount is as of April 2007. The monthly amount for the first year.

※ 2 As determined by each organization.

※ 3 Please inquire with your university, graduate school or junior college on scholarships offered by your school.

List of Scholarship-offering bodies ☞ http://www.jasso.go.jp/study_j/scholarships.html

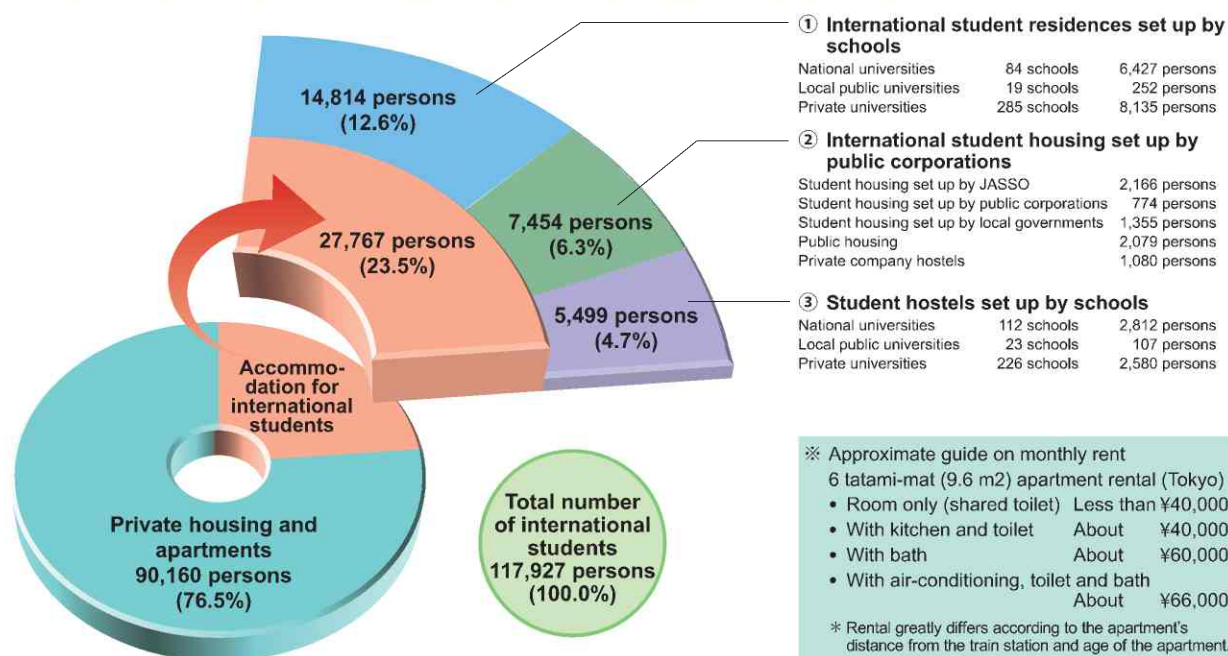
Search for Scholarships ☞ <http://www.jpss.jp/>



Accommodation

Accommodations for international students are diverse. There are accommodations operated by JASSO, private housing (assigned housing) operated by JASSO and student housing operated by local governments and universities. About 76.5% of international students are staying in private housing. When looking for private housing, you can inquire from your school's international student office or you may get a real estate agent to look for a place in the area you plan to stay in.

Overview of accommodations for international students



Japanese lifestyle and housing has become more westernized throughout the years. Enduring these changes, Japanese still remove their shoes at the main entrance and many houses still maintain the multi-purpose room called the *Washitsu* (Japanese room).

Though most rooms are not furnished, those facing south or with windows on the east side fetches higher rent because it is warmer and brighter. Other determining factors are its distance from the train station and age of the building. The "*shiki-kin*" (returnable deposit) and "*rei-kin*" (non-returnable fee) system differ by area. When the rental contract is signed, the rental, "*shiki-kin*" and "*rei-kin*" equivalent to a few months of rent must be paid.



Medical Insurance

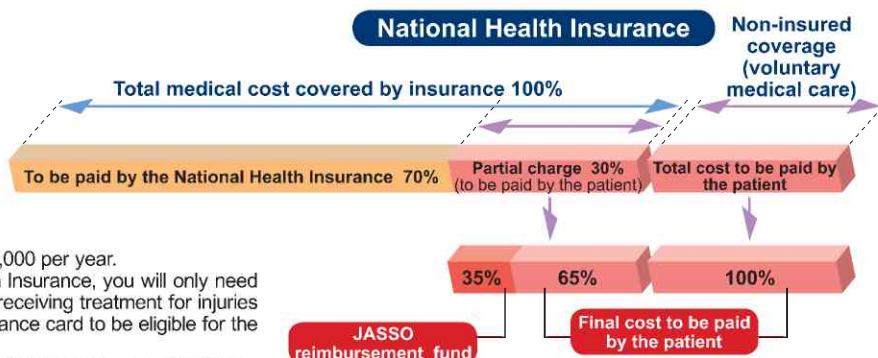
Foreigners who will be staying in Japan for a period of more than 1 year have to subscribe to the "National Health Insurance". Please register for the National Health Insurance at your nearest local city/ward office and pay the insurance premium.

The insurance premium has to be paid monthly once registration is completed. The premium varies according to local councils and one's income. However, most of the time, the premium is about ¥20,000 per year.

Once registered with the National Health Insurance, you will only need to pay 30% of the total medical bill. When receiving treatment for injuries or illnesses, you have to present your insurance card to be eligible for the discounted payment.

Take note that the medical cost for treatments not covered by the insurance scheme has to be paid in full at your own expense.

Students with "College Student" visa that have registered with the National Health Insurance are eligible for JASSO's Medical Expenses Reimbursement Program. This entitles the students for a further discount of 35% from the self-pay amount of 30%. For a clearer picture, please refer to the diagram above.



• **Medical reimbursement program** <http://www.jasso.go.jp/scholarship/iryouhi.html>

• **The Health Guidebook for International Students** http://www.jasso.go.jp/scholarship/documents/health_h19.pdf

Guarantor

You need a guarantor or a contact person for these! Check early!

1. When applying for enrollment into Japanese language institutions, and higher educational institutions
2. When renting an apartment
3. When working part-time

The reasons why guarantors are required in the case mentioned in No. 1 above are various, which include "financial assurance for the payment of academic fees" or "to avoid problems when applying for status of residence upon admission".

Documents for submission

• Letter of guarantee • Letter of pledge • Resident card of guarantor • Letter of employment and others

- * Lately, there are cases where only a contact person is needed.
- * As is the case for Japanese students, instances where international students are required to provide a guarantor only for the school's enrollment is on the increase. Contact your school in advance as this requirement varies with each school.

A guarantor is a person who agrees to assume financial and moral responsibilities of their guarantee should the guarantee fail to pay his/her academic fee or create any problems. As such, it is only proper that you take the extra mile to build a trustful relationship with your guarantor and to exercise care so as not to cause him/her any inconvenience.

In No. 2 above, a guarantor is required when renting an apartment. This is applicable to both foreigners and Japanese. The following system has been set up to assist international students who have very limited Japanese connections and to avoid burdening the guarantors.

General Housing Compensation System for International Students

This system is managed by the Japan Educational Exchanges and Services (JEES) to cater for emergencies such as fires and to avoid hassles to the guarantor when renting an apartment. Two types of plans based on the compensation period are offered, which are the 1-year plan (¥ 7,500 premium) and the 2-year plan (¥ 14,000 premium).

This system is available for students (having the "College Student" status of residence) who have been admitted and confirmed admission into Japanese universities, junior colleges, colleges of technology and professional training colleges; and to students (having the "College Student" or "Pre-college Student" statuses of residence) who have been admitted and confirmed admission into Japanese language institutions that are members of the Association for the Promotion of Japanese Language Education.

For more information, please contact your current school, the school you plan to enter or the following department. The member's list of this system can be viewed at the following website.

<Inquiries> Mutual Aid Division, JEES Program Department

TEL : 03-5454-5275 FAX : 03-5454-5232 <http://www.jees.or.jp/>

Internship and Employment

1 What is an internship?

Internship is a system that allows students, yet to graduate, gain experience in positions related to their future career or major by way of working in companies.

Some universities recognize internships as "part of education" and gives credit for it. If the internship comes with an income, the student concerned has to obtain the permission to engage in other activities outside of the scope of his/her status of residence. At the initial stage when selecting your school, inquire directly with the school regarding internship requirements and whether it is a credit subject. Companies offering internship programs can also be looked up from the internet.

If a student of a foreign university enters Japan to have working experience as part of his/her university's credit-earning curriculum under the agreement or arrangement between his/her university and a Japanese company, the status of residence will be either "Designated Activities", "Cultural Activities" or "Temporary Visitor" depending on whether wages will be paid and the term of residence.

You may inquire from non-profit organizations below if you intend to take an internship program while studying in Japan.



Internships	AIESEC	info@aiesec.jp	206 Belvedere Kudan, 2-15-1 Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102-0071 http://www.aiesec.jp/	TEL 03-3288-1241
	ETIC	info@etic.gr.jp	18 Flr, Ebisu Business Tower, 1-19-19 Ebisu, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0013 http://www.etic.or.jp/	TEL 03-4360-3978
		kansai@etic.gr.jp	A-21 Kyoto Research Park Studio, Chudoji Awata-cho, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto-shi, Kyoto 600-8815	TEL 075-325-5110

2 Employment upon graduation

Every year, more and more international students are opting to work in Japanese companies upon their graduation. For these, the following points will be examined when the status of residence is changed. ① academic background, ② type of jobs to be engaged in, ③ salary and ④ the actual situation of the employer.

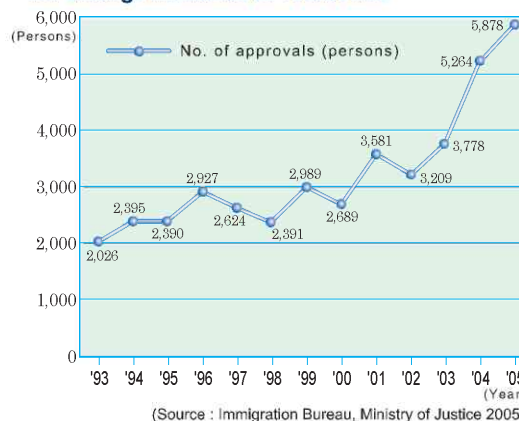
The academic background required in ① includes graduates of universities, junior colleges and colleges of technology. Graduates of professional training colleges who have obtained their "diploma" are also included. In terms of ②, emphasis is placed on diploma-holders to engage in jobs that are related to their majors. For instance, a person who is a fashion design graduate but opts to work as a computer programmer will have difficulty to change his/her status of residence. As for ③, the international student should be getting salary equivalent to that given to Japanese employees. In regards to ④, though there is no specific standard used for judgment, the companies they plan to work in are required to have a stable management foundation and business performance.

For more information on procedures, please inquire with Regional Immigration Bureaus.

Sources of information on employment

- ➡ Employment Section of your present school
- ➡ Student Employment Comprehensive Support Center, Employment Service Center for Foreigners
- ➡ Former international students working in Japanese companies
- ➡ Recruitment magazines for international students, JASSO's "A Guide to Employment for Foreign Students"
- ➡ Employment seminars for international students
- ➡ Company visits

Number of international students approved for change in status of residence



Present professions of former international students

No.1	Research and teaching profession	32%
No.2	Private companies	27%
No.3	National (international) public servant	15%
No.4	Self-entrepreneur	11%
No.5	Local public servant	1%

Student Employment Comprehensive Support Center	3-2-21 Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo 106-0032 http://job.gakusei.go.jp/F/F2000200.asp	TEL 03-3589-8609
Tokyo Employment Service Center for Foreigners	1st Floor, Hello Work Shinjuku, 2-42-10 Kabuki-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-8489 http://www.tfemploy.go.jp/	TEL 03-3204-8609
Osaka Employment Service Center for Foreigners	9th Floor, Umeda Center Building, 2-4-12 Nakazaki-Nishi, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 530-0015 http://www.osaka-rodo.go.jp/hw/gaisen/	TEL 06-6485-6142
Hello Work	http://www.hellowork.go.jp/	