

1. Purpose of survey

This survey aims to study the post-training employment status, change of job grade and utilization of the technology, skills and knowledge acquired in Japan for the technical intern trainees who completed the technical intern training program and returned to their home countries, which clarifies the actual situations for the trainees who returned to their home countries and provides basic information for ensuring appropriate and smooth operation of the technical intern training program.

2. Survey target

19,468 technical intern trainees who completed the technical intern training (ii) and returned or were scheduled to return their home countries (China, Viet Nam, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand) within the period from August to November 2018.

3. Survey method

- (1) The OTIT sends the questionnaire in the trainees' native languages based on the number of trainees who belong to the supervising organizations and implementing organizations of individual-enterprise-type training, and requests them to distribute it to their trainees.
- (2) Respondents answer the questionnaire and return it to the OTIT by mail from their home countries.
- (3) The questionnaire is on an anonymous basis and multiple-choice style with some free text spaces.

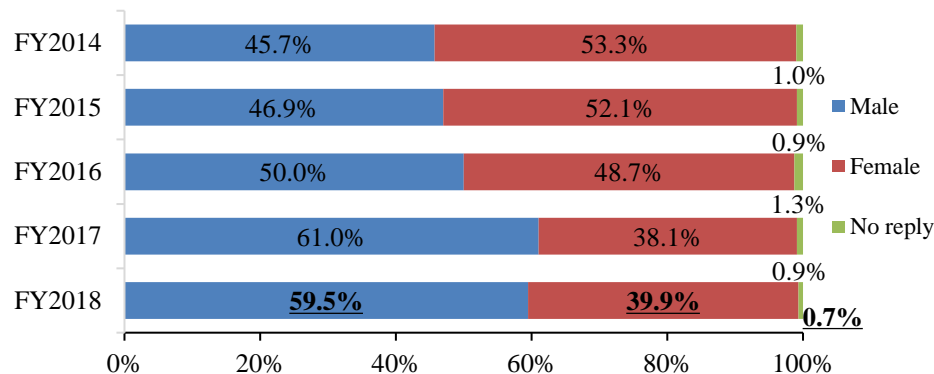
4. Number of respondents and response rate

Number of survey targets	Number of respondents	Response rate
19,468	5,257	27.0%

Breakdown of trainees who responded

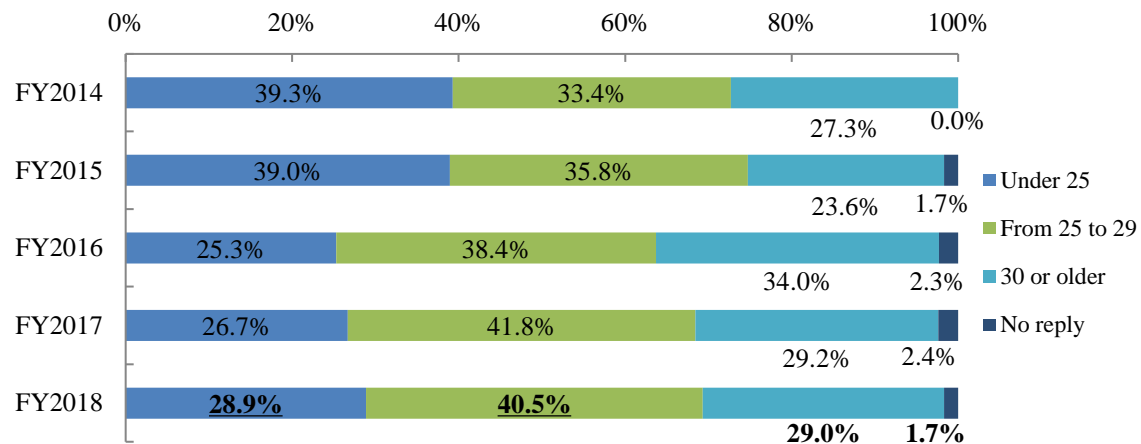
Gender

Male accounts for 59.5%, and female 39.9%.



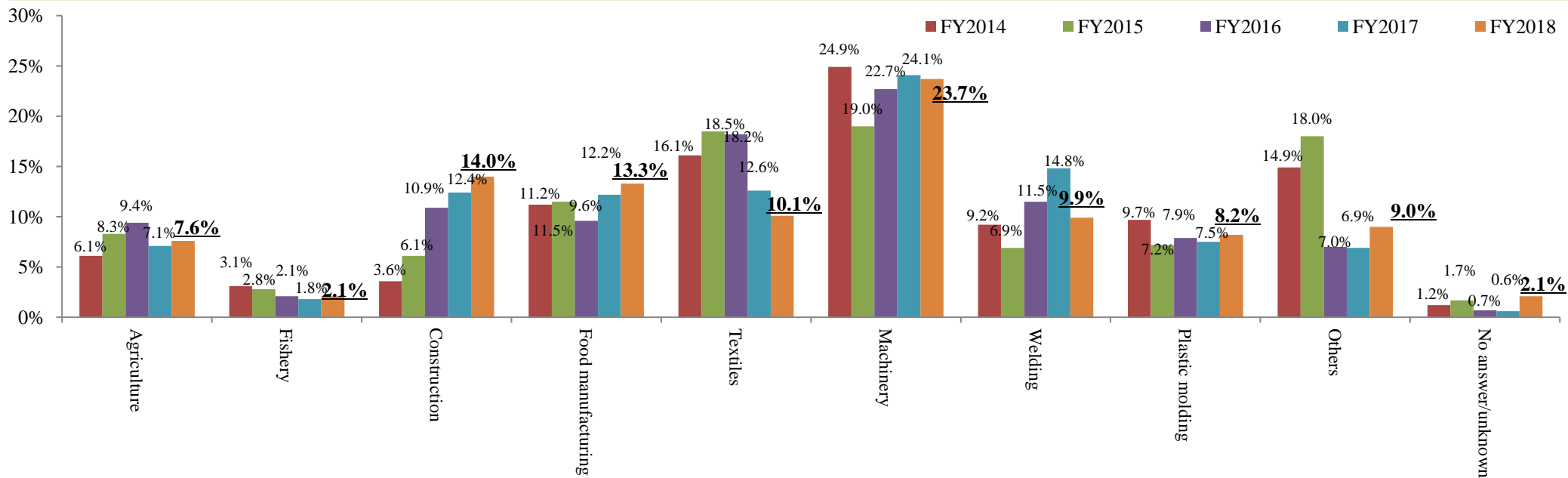
Age of trainees

Trainees aged under 30 years account for 69.3%.



Job categories of trainees

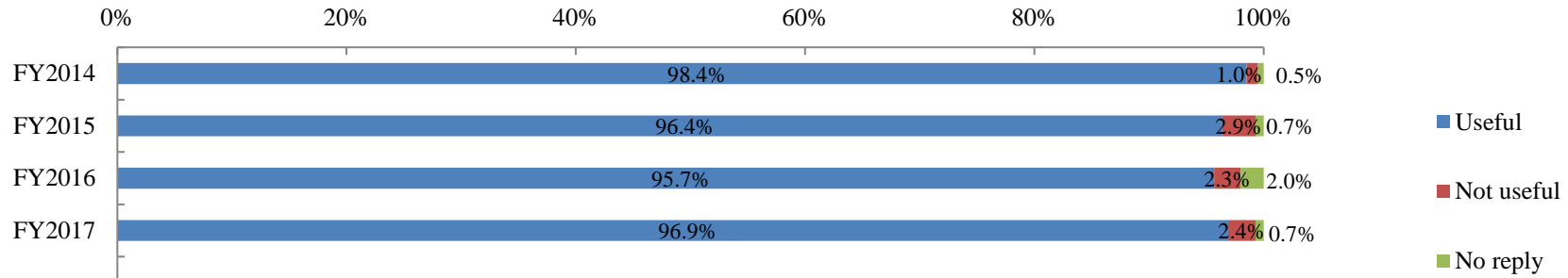
Machinery (23.7%), Construction (14.0%) and Food manufacturing (13.3%) are the job categories with high share in that order.



Effect from technical intern training

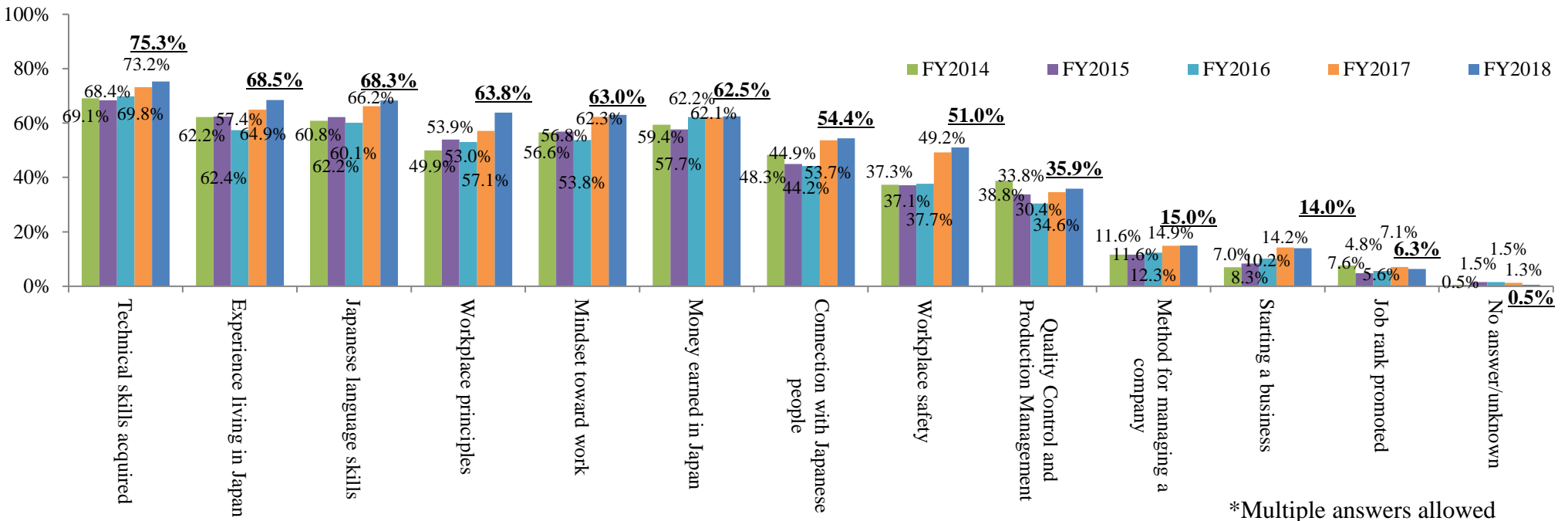
Effect from technical intern training

98.2% of the respondents answered that they find their achievements acquired from the training to be "useful."



Benefits which trainees consider useful

75.3% of the respondents answered that they find "Technical skills acquired" to be useful, representing the highest figure, followed by "Experience living in Japan" (68.5%) and "Upgrade of Japanese language capability" (68.3%).

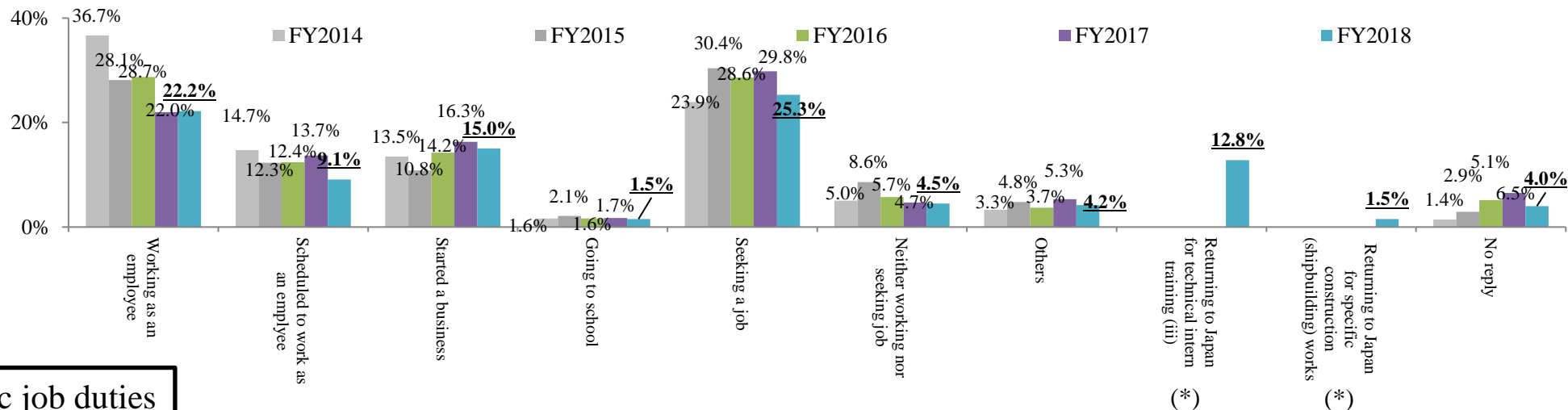


Employment status after returning to home countries

Employment status after returning to home countries

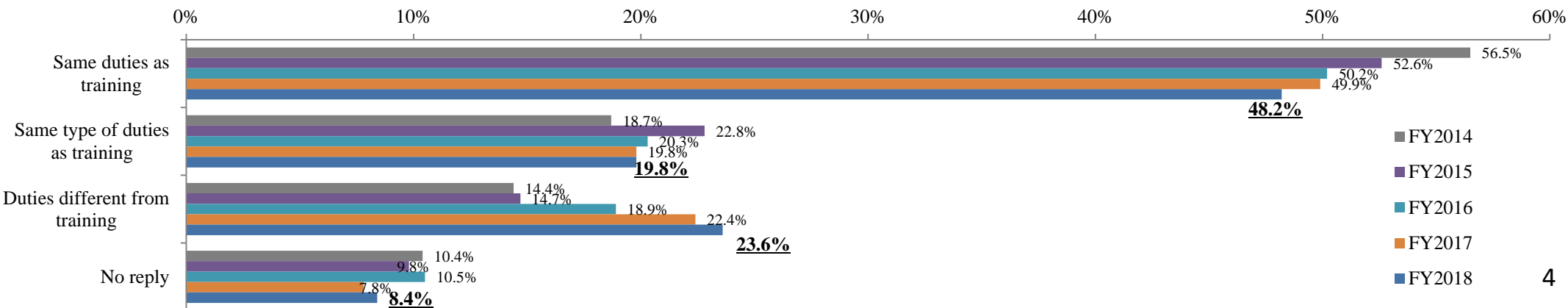
"Returning to Japan for technical intern training (iii)" and "returning to Japan for specific construction (shipbuilding) works" were added to options from FY2018. The "specific construction (shipbuilding) works" means a **status of residence** in Japan under an emergency and temporary measure to recruit foreign workers engaged in the construction (shipbuilding) industrial sector.

In relation to the employment status after returning to their home countries, 46.2% of the respondents answered either “working as an employee” (22.2%), “scheduled to work as an employee ” (9.1%) or “started a business” (15.0%). 25.3% of the respondents answered that they were “seeking a job”. For details by job categories, see Page 9.



Specific job duties

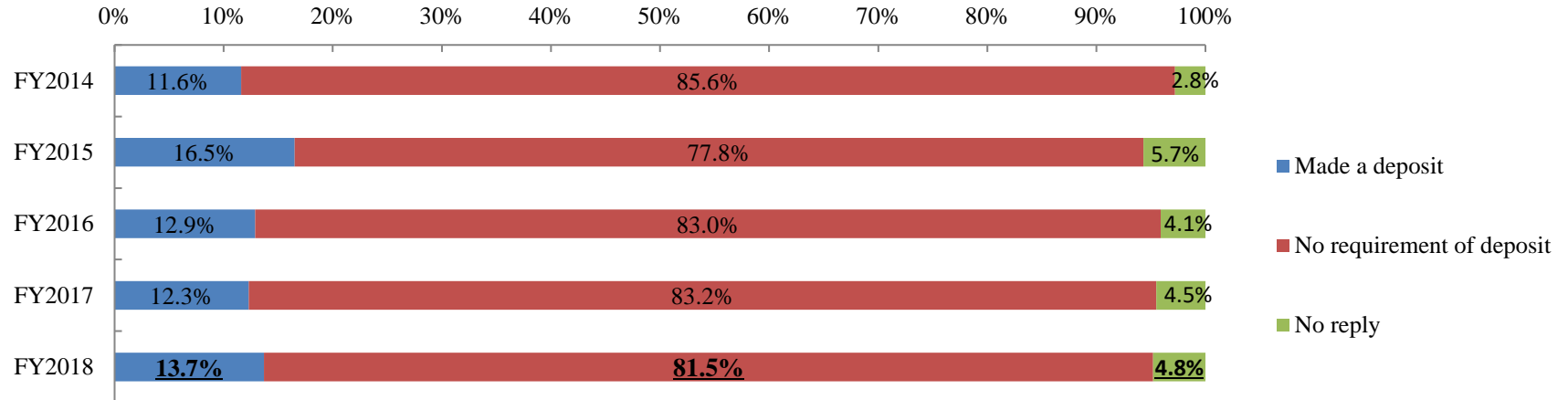
Among the respondents who answered either “working as an employee”, “scheduled to work as an employee ” or “started a business”, 68.0% responded that their specific job duties are "same as the training" (48.2%) or "same type as the training" (19.8%).



Security deposits

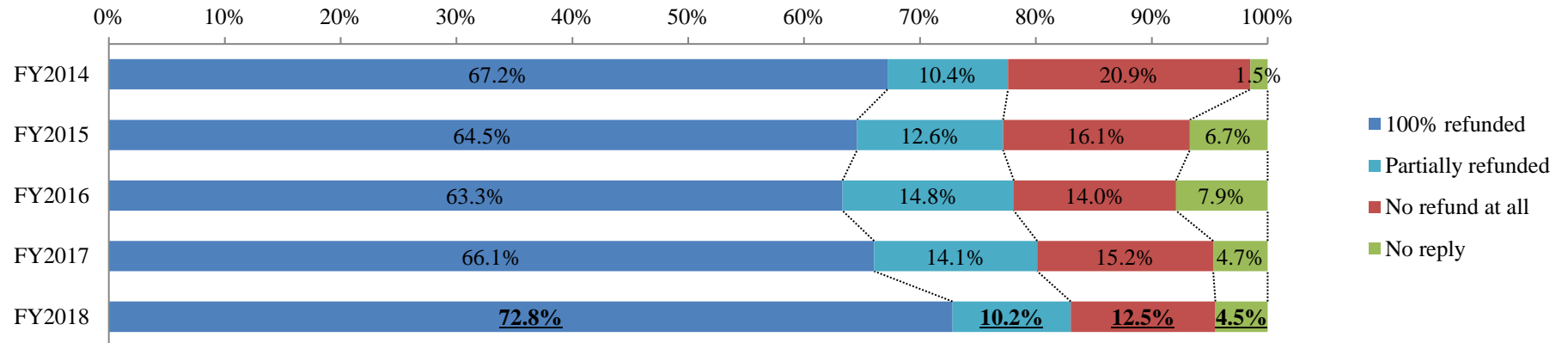
Security deposits

81.5% of the respondents answered that they were not required to pay any security deposits.



Refund of security deposit

In relation to the question on refund of security deposit for the respondents who paid a deposit, 72.8% answered that the full amount of deposit was refunded.

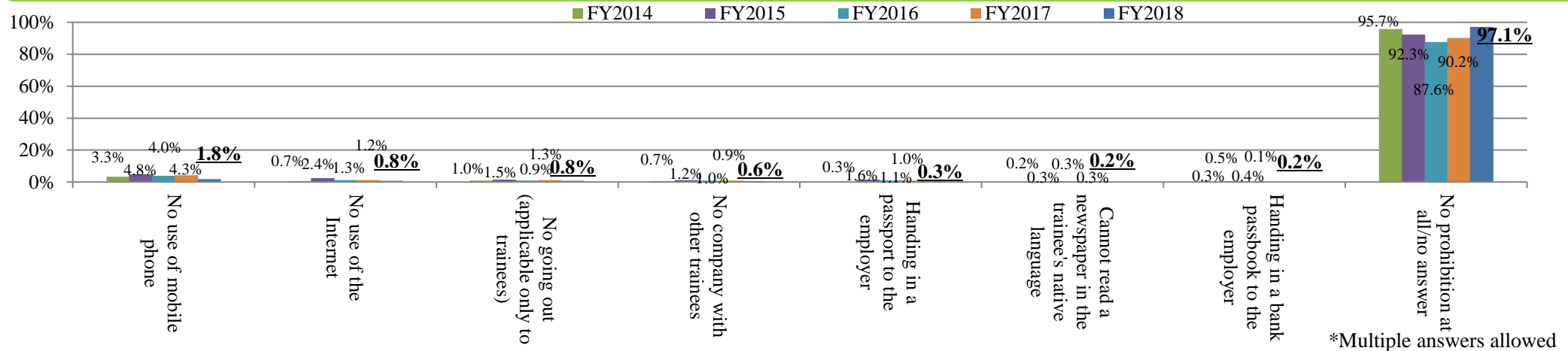


* "Security deposit" refers to money, property, etc. deposited by the trainee, his/her family members or relevant to a sending organization or supervising organization, which is to be compensated for these entities if the trainee disappears or other reasons. It is not a debt to meet expenses such as costs for moving to Japan.

Problems during staying in Japan

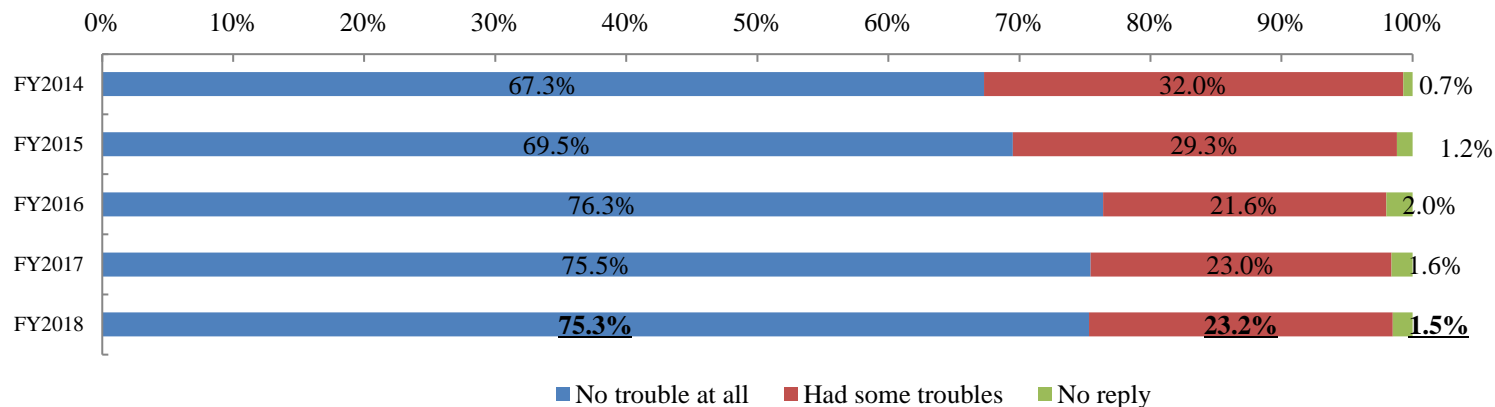
Prohibited activities during training (staying) period

97.1% of the respondents answered that they were not prohibited from any activities (including respondents who did not answer the question). 1.8% answered that they were prohibited from using a mobile phone, which represents the largest share among the prohibited activities.

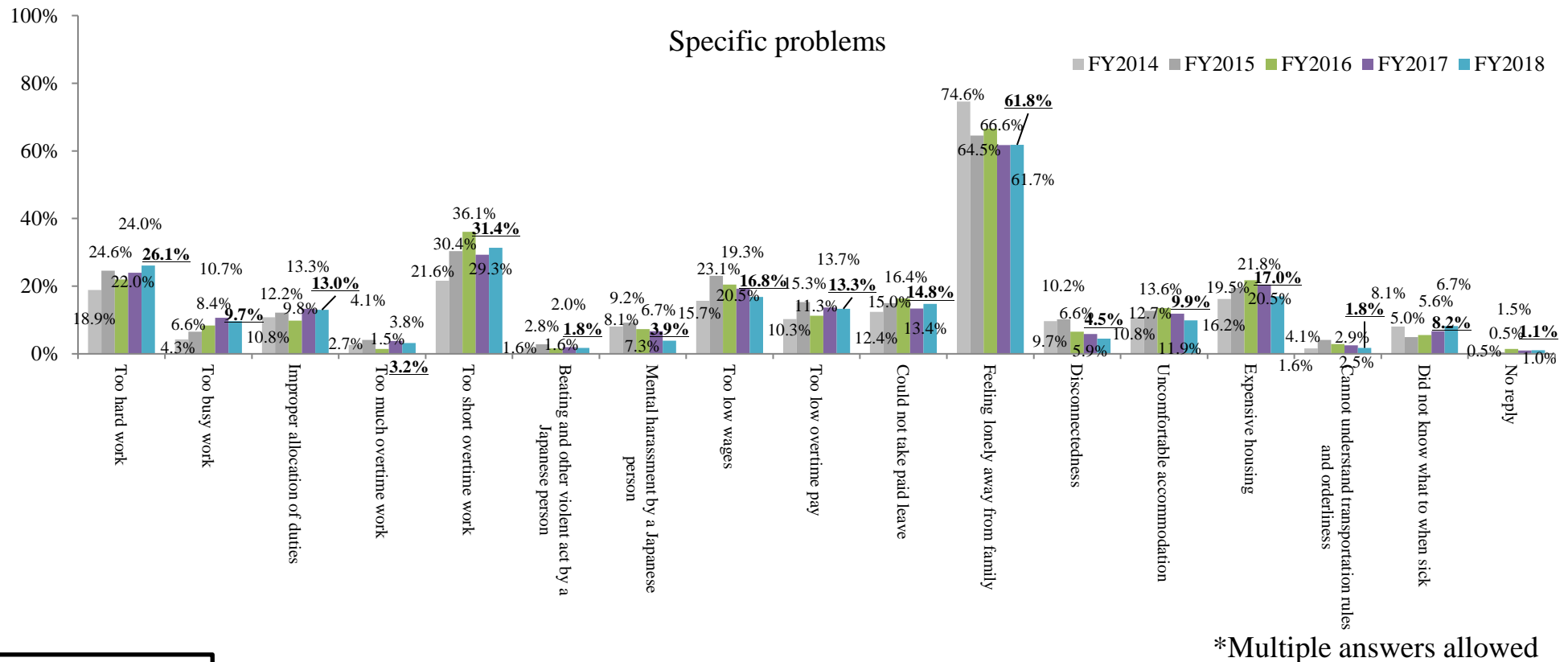


Problems during the training (staying) period

In response to the question of whether the trainees had any troubles in Japan except for communication, 75.3% of the respondents answered that they had "no trouble". The concrete problems of the respondents who answered that they had some troubles are "feeling lonely away from family", representing the largest share.



Troubles during stay in Japan



Free comments

783 out of 5,275 respondents provided comments, including the following (except for those mentioned above):

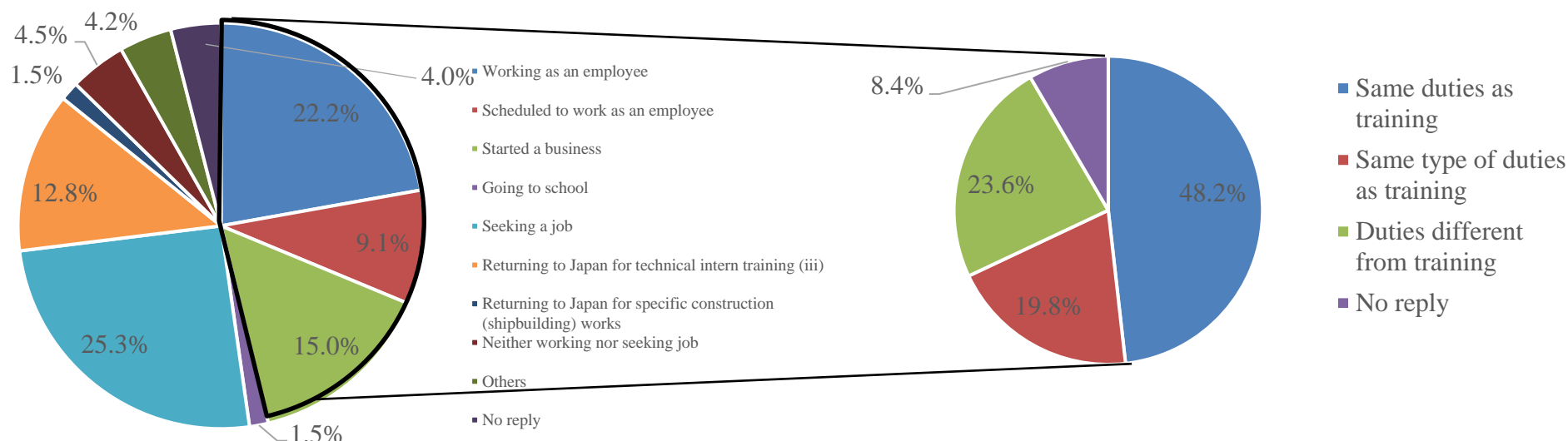
- I am very grateful for the opportunity of training.
- I wish to work in Japan again.
- It is difficult to accept tolerance for religious customs while at work, while Japan is very disciplined and easy to live.
- More effort is needed to allow trainees to concentrate on Japanese language study.
- More guidance to live in Japan should be required.
- More events for trainees are needed.
- Support for using telephone or the Internet is needed for the period shortly after arriving in Japan.
- I hope that the industrial safety level of companies in my home country will reach the same level of Japanese ones.
- Costs such as social insurance premiums are too expensive.

Employment status after returning to home countries (general)

Employment status after returning to home countries

In relation to the employment status after returning to their home countries, 46.2% of the respondents answered either "working as an employee" (22.2%), "scheduled to work as an employee" (9.1%) or "started a business" (15.0%).

Among the respondents who answered "scheduled to work as an employee" or "started a business", 68.0% responded that their specific job duties are "same as the training" (48.2%) or "same type as the training" (19.8%).



	FY2018	(FY2017)
Working as an employee	22.2%	(22.0%)
Scheduled to work as an employee	9.1%	(13.7%)
Started a business	15.0%	(16.3%)
Total of the above three items (*1)	46.2%	(52.0%)
Going to school	1.5%	(1.7%)
Seeking a job	25.3%	(29.8%)
Returning to Japan for technical intern training (iii) (*2)	12.8%	(—)
Returning to Japan for specific construction (shipbuilding) works (*2)	1.5%	(—)
Neither working nor seeking a job	4.5%	(4.7%)
Others	4.2%	(5.3%)
No reply	4.0%	(6.5%)

	FY2018	(FY2017)
Same job duties as training	48.2%	(49.9%)
Same type of job duties as training	19.8%	(19.8%)
Total of the above two items (*1)	68.0%	(69.7%)
Different job duties from training	23.6%	(22.4%)
No reply	8.4%	(7.8%)

(*1) Due to rounding up, the figures are not necessarily identical.

(*2) "Returning to Japan for technical intern training (iii)" and "returning to Japan for specific construction (shipbuilding) works" were added to options from FY2018. The "specific construction (shipbuilding) works" means an eligibility status for staying in Japan under an emergency and temporary measure to recruit foreign workers engaged in the construction (shipbuilding) industrial sector.

Employment status after returning to home countries (by job categories)

		Agriculture	Fishery	Construction	Food manufacturing	Textiles	Machinery	Welding	Plastic molding (including reinforced plastic molding)	Others
		FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)	FY2018 (FY2017)
Employment status after returning to home countries	Working as an employee	22.5% (18.8%)	27.3% (22.1%)	13.0% (13.9%)	23.7% (28.9%)	38.7% (38.7%)	20.2% (18.0%)	19.2% (14.9%)	27.7% (29.4%)	19.5% (19.7%)
	Scheduled to work as an employee	7.8% (9.7%)	6.4% (7.4%)	6.9% (12.2%)	7.6% (10.4%)	13.7% (16.0%)	9.6% (15.8%)	10.2% (14.4%)	7.4% (15.5%)	9.7% (12.1%)
	Started a business	18.3% (21.1%)	13.6% (14.7%)	17.4% (23.7%)	12.4% (18.6%)	13.0% (10.2%)	14.6% (14.6%)	16.3% (17.8%)	12.3% (11.7%)	15.6% (14.0%)
	Total of the above three items (*)	48.5% (49.6%)	47.3% (44.2%)	37.4% (49.8%)	43.8% (57.9%)	65.4% (64.9%)	44.4% (48.4%)	45.7% (47.0%)	47.4% (56.6%)	44.8% (45.8%)
	Going to school	1.8% (0.8%)	2.7% (1.1%)	1.2% (2.1%)	1.7% (1.4%)	0.6% (0.6%)	1.7% (2.2%)	1.2% (2.0%)	1.4% (0.7%)	1.7% (2.7%)
	Seeking a job	24.5% (31.1%)	20.0% (32.6%)	22.6% (29.8%)	23.2% (27.3%)	15.2% (21.3%)	30.2% (31.8%)	26.5% (31.9%)	27.9% (29.4%)	28.5% (36.9%)
	Returning to Japan for technical intern training (iii) (*2)	9.3% (—)	18.2% (—)	18.8% (—)	12.7% (—)	10.9% (—)	12.7% (—)	11.9% (—)	12.6% (—)	9.5% (—)
	Returning to Japan for specific construction (shipbuilding) works (*2)	0.3% (—)	0.9% (—)	6.8% (—)	0.0% (—)	0.0% (—)	0.3% (—)	4.0% (—)	0.0% (—)	0.2% (—)
	Neither working nor seeking a job	8.0% (5.7%)	4.5% (13.7%)	3.5% (3.5%)	5.6% (3.5%)	4.3% (7.3%)	4.1% (5.3%)	2.9% (2.8%)	4.4% (3.0%)	5.3% (5.1%)
	Others	5.5% (8.1%)	1.8% (4.2%)	5.4% (7.9%)	4.1% (5.0%)	2.6% (3.1%)	4.3% (5.6%)	3.5% (5.0%)	3.7% (3.0%)	5.3% (4.9%)
No reply	2.3% (4.7%)	4.5% (4.2%)	4.3% (6.9%)	8.9% (4.9%)	0.9% (2.8%)	2.3% (6.7%)	4.4% (11.2%)	2.6% (7.2%)	4.7% (4.6%)	
Specific job duties	Same job duties as training	47.4% (42.1%)	42.3% (38.1%)	37.5% (40.3%)	41.5% (42.2%)	65.8% (72.6%)	48.4% (45.8%)	50.0% (46.4%)	51.5% (55.5%)	41.5% (55.9%)
	Same type of job duties as training	21.6% (19.5%)	34.6% (33.3%)	17.8% (19.4%)	25.5% (28.8%)	20.4% (11.2%)	16.1% (21.6%)	23.1% (20.4%)	13.2% (16.7%)	18.9% (14.7%)
	Total of the above two items (*1)	69.1% (61.6%)	76.9% (71.4%)	55.3% (59.7%)	67.0% (71.0%)	86.2% (83.8%)	64.4% (67.4%)	73.1% (66.8%)	64.7% (72.2%)	60.4% (70.6%)
	Different job duties from training	24.7% (32.1%)	17.3% (21.4%)	33.8% (29.1%)	25.2% (23.0%)	8.6% (9.8%)	25.8% (24.2%)	21.8% (24.4%)	27.9% (21.6%)	25.9% (21.2%)
	No reply	6.2% (6.3%)	5.8% (7.1%)	10.9% (11.2%)	7.8% (6.1%)	5.2% (6.4%)	9.7% (8.5%)	5.0% (8.8%)	7.4% (6.2%)	13.7% (8.2%)

(*1) Due to rounding up, the figures are not necessarily identical. (*2) "Returning to Japan for technical intern training (iii)" and "returning to Japan for specific construction (shipbuilding) works" were added to options from FY2018. The "specific construction (shipbuilding) works" means a status of residence in Japan under an emergency and temporary measure to recruit foreign workers engaged in the construction (shipbuilding) industrial sector.