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## **Report on Study of Foreign Workers' Remittances**

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# **I. Summary of the Study**

## **1. Background**

### **(1) Global developments in foreign workers' remittances**

Procurement of foreign funds is an indispensable factor in the economic development of developing countries. Due to continued globalization, overseas remittances made by foreign workers from developing countries have been steadily increasing in recent years. In many developing countries, foreign workers' remittances already exceed ODA amounts and are second only to direct investment in terms of total amount.

Responding to these developments, the importance of overseas remittances to home-country families has been recognized in the G-8 Summit as one of the channels of foreign funds supporting the economic development of developing countries. The need to ensure effective utilization of these funds has also been emphasized. However, foreign workers' remittances to home-country families do not necessarily pass through formal channels, making it difficult to fully grasp the scale of these flows. There is broad agreement on the need to improve statistical coverage of foreign workers' remittances. For this purpose, a workshop organized by the World Bank was held in January 2005. Since then, the IMF, the World Bank, the ILO and the OECD have undertaken a series of discussions concerning foreign workers' remittances. Furthermore, the IDB and the ADB have commissioned studies on foreign workers' remittances from the United States to Central and South America, and from the United States to the Philippines, respectively. Working with the support of the Ministry of Finance of Japan, the ADB has also been studying the flow of foreign workers' remittances to six Asian countries since 2005.

### **(2) Need to measure foreign workers' remittances from Japan**

In recent years, Japan has been receiving an increasing number of foreign workers. However, there is reason to believe that foreign workers' remittances (debit) recorded in the Balance of Payments Statistics significantly underestimate the flow of such funds from Japan. This is in part due to the 1998 revision of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Law in which reporting standards were modified (raising threshold) to reflect liberalization in foreign exchange transactions. A comparison of the Balance of Payments Statistics with estimates contained in a paper submitted to ADB in 2005 does in fact point out a very substantial underestimation.

In the Balance of Payments Statistics, foreign workers' remittances are computed based on "Reports on Payments and Receipts" filed by financial institutions, and "Survey of Workers' Remittances: Questionnaire Survey of Major Financial Institutions." For the period between April 2003 and December 2005, the former required reports to be filed on transactions exceeding 30 million yen, while the latter required reports to be filed on transactions exceeding 2 million yen. This current system for statistical compilation cannot provide an accurate picture of the full extent and scale of foreign workers' remittances.

An increasingly important issue is the growing use of remittance channels that do not utilize the formal networks of financial institutions. This trend is prompted by efforts to avoid the high remittance transfer cost and foreign exchange commissions. These emerging channels include the use of international cash cards issued by banks and travel companies, and

remittances using mobile telephones, faxes and postal letters. It is also reported that various traditional mutual financing and remittance channels are being used for this purpose. There is a keen interest on how these developments affect statistical data.

## **2. Purpose of the study**

As mentioned in the preceding section, foreign workers' remittances were discussed at the G-8 Summit and a consensus was reached that the "G-8 countries will work with the World Bank, IMF, and other bodies to improve data on remittance flows and to develop standards for data collection in both sending and receiving countries." This agreement further heightened the importance of studying the situation of foreign workers' remittances in Japan.

The main purpose of the study is to investigate foreign workers' remittances to China, a country not included in studies of remittances to Asian regions undertaken by the ADB and other international organizations. Additionally, the study attempts to determine the scope of foreign workers' remittances to Republic of Korea, another leading destination of remittances from Japan.

## **3. Coverage and methodology**

### **(1) Coverage of the study**

As indicated in the preceding section, this study covers foreign nationals thought to be making remittances to China and Republic of Korea.

### **(2) Methodology**

The study features a questionnaire survey designed to quantitatively estimate the flow of foreign workers' remittances from Japan.

#### **1) Questionnaire items**

Main items of the questionnaire are as follows.

Frequency of remittance, amount of remittance, recipient of remittance, use of funds remitted, remittance channel and reason, remittance transfer cost, comments on remittance channels used, features of worker (status of residence, gender, age, income).

#### **2) Survey method**

When making surveys with Japanese citizens, sample populations can be selected from the Basic Residents Register containing information on the name, gender, address, and date of birth of residents, and which is available for inspection for lawful purposes. The general practice is to mail a returnable questionnaire to the sample population that has been selected. However, the same approach cannot be used for foreign residents. Under the Alien Registration Law, the register of foreign residents is not available for inspection purposes other than those specified under law.

Consequently, in the present study, an intercept sampling method was used to conduct face-to-face interviews with foreign residents in locations where foreign residents congregate.

### 3) Survey locations and sample size

#### • Areas surveyed and sample distribution

Surveys were conducted in Tokyo and Osaka, with the following numbers of respondents collected at each location.

**Chart 1-3-1 Number of samples by remittance destination and survey location**

	Tokyo Area	Osaka Area	Total
Remittance to China	400	–	400
Remittance to Republic of Korea	150	50	200
Total	550	50	600

#### • Survey locations

Surveys were conducted at or in the vicinities of the following buildings or area (Surveys were conducted inside the buildings when permission was granted.)

### Chart 1-3-2 Survey locations

#### • Tokyo area

##### ○ Remittance to China

Embassy of China  
Zhiyin Chinese foods market  
Eiri (Chinese restaurant)  
Zhiyin Shinjuku Store  
JR Shin-Okubo Station

Moto Azabu, Minato-ku  
Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku  
Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku  
Kabuki-cho, Shinjuku-ku

##### ○ Remittance to Republic of Korea

Consulate of Republic of Korea  
Kankoku Hiroba (supermarket)  
Chiba Bethel Church  
JR Shin-Okubo Station

Minami Azabu, Minato-ku  
Kabuki-cho, Shinjuku-ku  
Chuo, Chuo-ku, Chiba City

#### • Osaka area

##### ○ Remittance to Republic of Korea

Osaka Immigration Bureau  
Consulate General of Republic of Korea  
JR Tsuruhashi Station

Tanimachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City  
Nishi Shinsaibashi, Chuo-ku, Osaka City

#### 4) Survey period and responses collected

The survey was principally conducted between Monday, December 12, 2005 and Monday, January 9, 2006. Upon examination of the responses, 21 responses and 18 responses were determined to be void for Chinese and Republic of Korean respondents, respectively. An additional survey was conducted between Saturday, February 6, 2006 and Monday February 8, 2006 to make up for the discarded responses. The total responses and valid responses collected are shown in Chart 1-3-3.

**Chart 1-3-3 Survey responses collected by date conducted**

**• Remittance to China**

		Dec. 12 Mon.	Dec. 13 Tue.	Dec. 14 Wed.	Dec. 15 Thu.	Dec. 16 Fri.	Dec. 17 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage
Location of survey		Embassy	Embassy	Embassy	Embassy	Embassy	Zhiyin Ikebukuro			
Number of responses		22	19	12	15	12	29	109	109	27.3%
Valid responses		22	16	11	14	12	27	102	102	25.5%
	Dec. 18 Sun.	Dec. 19 Mon.	Dec. 20 Tue.	Dec. 21 Wed.	Dec. 22 Thu.	Dec. 23 Fri.	Dec. 24 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage
Location of survey	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro			
Number of responses	17	18	20	23	16	22	16	132	241	60.3%
Valid responses	14	18	18	23	15	21	16	125	227	56.8%
	Dec. 25 Sun.	Dec. 26 Mon.	Dec. 27 Tue.	Dec. 28 Wed.	Dec. 29 Thu.	Dec. 30 Fri.	Dec. 31 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage
Location of survey	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Eiri	Eiri	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro				
Number of responses	21	10	8	3	24	21		87	328	82.0%
Valid responses	19	10	8	3	21	20		81	308	77.0%
	Jan. 1 Sun.	Jan. 2 Mon.	Jan. 3 Tue.	Jan. 4 Wed.	Jan. 5 Thu.	Jan. 6 Fri.	Jan. 7 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage
Location of survey				Zhiyin Shinjuku	Zhiyin Shinjuku	Zhiyin Ikebukuro	Zhiyin Ikebukuro			
Number of responses				9	6	19	18	52	380	95.0%
Valid responses				8	6	19	18	51	359	89.8%
	Jan. 8 Sun.	Jan. 9 Mon.	Jan. 10 Tue.	Jan. 11 Wed.	Jan. 12 Thu.	Jan. 13 Fri.	Jan. 14 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage
Location of survey	Shin-Okubo Station	Shin-Okubo Station								
Number of responses	13	7						20	400	100.0%
Valid responses	13	7						20	379	94.8%
	Feb. 7 Sun.							Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage
Location of survey	Zhiyin Ikebukuro									
Number of responses	21							21	421	105.3%
Valid responses	21							21	400	100.0%

• Remittance to Republic of Korea (Tokyo)

		Dec. 12 Mon.	Dec. 13 Tue.	Dec. 14 Wed.	Dec. 15 Thu.	Dec. 16 Fri.	Dec. 17 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage			
Location of survey		Consulate	Consulate	Consulate	Consulate	Consulate	Kankoku Hiroba						
Number of responses		2	4	4	5	3	10	28	28	7.0%			
Valid responses		2	4	4	5	3	10	28	28	7.0%			
	Dec. 18 Sun.	Dec. 19 Mon.	Dec. 20 Tue.	Dec. 21 Wed.	Dec. 22 Thu.	Dec. 23 Fri.	Dec. 24 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage			
Location of survey			Kankoku Hiroba	Kankoku Hiroba/ Consulate	Kankoku Hiroba/ Consulate	Church							
Number of responses			9	30	14	20					73	101	67.3%
Valid responses			8	27	13	18					66	94	62.7%
	Dec. 25 Sun.	Dec. 26 Mon.	Dec. 27 Tue.	Dec. 28 Wed.	Dec. 29 Thu.	Dec. 30 Fri.	Dec. 31 Sat.	Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage			
Location of survey	Church	Shin-Okubo Station/ Consulate	Shin-Okubo Station/ Consulate	Shin-Okubo Station/ Consulate									
Number of responses	14	14	17	4							49	150	100.0%
Valid responses	14	12	14	4							44	138	92.0%
	Feb. 7 Sun.	Feb. 8 Mon.						Weekly Total	Cumulative Total	Cumulative Percentage			
Location of survey	Consulate	Consulate											
Number of responses	3	9											
Valid responses	3	9											

• Remittance to Republic of Korea (Osaka)

Dec. 28 Wednesday Responses collected 50 (valid responses: 44)  
Feb. 6 Monday Responses collected 6 (valid responses: 6)



## **II. Foreign nationals residing in Japan**

### **1. Alien registration system**

The current situation of foreign nationals residing in Japan can be outlined as follows. This information is based on “Alien Registration Statistics as of End of 2004” (June 2005) issued by the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice.

#### **(1) Population of foreign nationals**

As of the end of 2004, the total population of foreign nationals registered in accordance with the Alien Registration Law was 1,973,747. This represents an increase of 45.8 percent from ten years ago (end of 1994) when there were 619,736 persons registered. The ratio of foreign nationals registered under the Alien Registration system to the total population of Japan (127,687,000: “Current Population Estimates: As of October 1, 2004,” Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) came to 1.55 percent, an increase of 0.05 percentage points from the end of 2003.

#### **(2) Number of registered foreign nationals by region**

The regions of origin of registered foreign nationals are as follows. Asia accounts for 1,464,360 persons, which is equivalent to 74.2 percent of the total. This is followed by South America (18.2 percent), North America (3.3 percent), Europe (3.0 percent), Oceania (0.8 percent), and Africa (0.5 percent). Asia and South America combined account for 92.4 percent of all registered foreign nationals in Japan.

#### **(3) Number of registered foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin)**

Registered foreign nationals represent a total of 188 nationalities (place of origin; stateless excluded). South and North Korean nationals total 607,419 persons, which is equivalent to 30.8 percent of the total. In descending order of population, this is followed by the nationals of China, Brazil, the Philippines, Peru, and the United States.

Due to the decline in the number of “special permanent residents,” the population of South and North Korean nationals has been steadily decreasing since peaking at the end of 1991 at 693,050. As of the end of 2004, South and North Korean nationals totaled 607,419. This represents a decrease of 6,372 (1.1 percent) from the end of the previous year. The ratio of South and North Koreans in the total number of registered foreign nationals has also been steadily declining, from 50.0 percent in 1994 to 30.8 percent as of the end of 2004.

The number of registered Chinese nationals has been increasing since the mid-1970s. Moreover, after the end of 2000, the number of Chinese nationals increased at an accelerated pace in excess of 10 percent per year. As of the end of 2004, Chinese nationals totaled 487,570, an increase of 25,174 (5.4 percent) from the end of 2003. The ratio of Chinese in the total number of registered foreign nationals has also been increasing: the ratio passed the 20-percent mark in 2001 and reached 24.7 percent at the end of 2004.

#### **(4) Number of registered foreign nationals by status of residence (purpose of stay)**

Foreign nationals with residence statuses of “trainee,” “general permanent resident,” and “engineer” have been increasing. On the other hand, foreign nationals with residence statuses of “pre-college student,” “special permanent resident,” and “spouse or child of Japanese national” have been decreasing.

The residence status of a “permanent resident” as provided under the Immigration Control Law is commonly referred to as “general permanent resident.” On the other hand, the status of “special permanent resident” is derived from the Special Law on the Immigration Control of Inter Alia, Those Who Have Lost Japanese Nationality on the Basis of the Treaty of Peace with Japan (enforced on November 1, 2001), and refers to “persons who have renounced their Japanese nationality pursuant to the conclusion of peace treaties, and the descendants of such persons.” The status of “special permanent resident” subsumes the following earlier statuses in totality: “treaty permanent resident,” “persons subject to Law 126-2-6,” and “children of persons who have renounced Japanese nationality pursuant to the conclusion of peace treaties.” In addition, the status of “special permanent resident” subsumes certain “permanent residents” as provided under the Immigration Control Law.

Foreign residents with the status of “general permanent resident” are continuing to increase, particularly among Brazilian nationals. On the other hand, persons with the status of “special permanent resident” are steadily decreasing.

Out of a total of 607,419 South and North Korean nationals registered in Japan, 504,420 (83 percent) are permanent residents. (Of this total, 461,460 are special permanent residents, and 42,960 are general permanent residents.) The residence status of other South and North Korean nationals is as follows: spouse or child of Japanese national: 21,083 (3.5 percent); college student: 16,444 (2.7 percent); and dependent: 15,829 (2.6 percent).

Of the total of 487,570 Chinese nationals registered in Japan, the eight leading residence statuses are as follows: [1] permanent resident: 96,647 (19.8 percent); [2] college student: 90,746 (18.6 percent); [3] spouse or child of Japanese national: 51,854 (10.6 percent); [4] designated activities: 41,601 (8.5 percent); [5] trainee: 40,136 (8.2 percent); [6] dependent: 35,253 (7.2 percent); [7] long-term resident: 32,130 (6.6 percent); and [8] pre-college student: 29,430 (6.0 percent).

A comparison of Chinese nationals registered in Japan in 1995 and 2004 shows that persons with the following residence statuses have increased significantly during this period: temporary visitor (commercial), designated activities, permanent resident, entertainer, trainee, and college student.

#### **(5) Age and gender of foreign nationals by nationality (place of origin)**

An analysis of the age and gender structures of foreign nationals of major countries (place of origin) registered in Japan indicates the following. The age of South and North Korean residents is evenly distributed among all age groups and closely approximates the age structure of Japan. In the case of the nationals of China, Brazil, the Philippines, Peru, and the United States, a relatively high ratio of both males and females are in the 20 – 39 age bracket. The difference in age structure for South and North Korean residents and residents of other major nationalities can be attributed to the following. A high proportion of the South and

North Korean residents are permanent residents who are long established in Japan. On the other hand, residents of other major nationalities include a large number of young persons who have come to Japan for such purposes as study and employment.

By gender, the 20 – 39 age bracket accounts for the following ratios of foreign nationals residing in Japan: China: male, 65.6 percent; female, 69.0 percent; Brazil: male, 51.2 percent; female, 50.4 percent; the Philippines: male, 51.5 percent; female, 75.9 percent; Peru: male, 45.1 percent; female, 45.5 percent; and the United States: male 51.7 percent; female, 44.7 percent.

#### **(6) Prefectural distribution by nationality (place of origin)**

The prefectural distribution of Chinese nationals registered in Japan is as follows: [1] Tokyo: 24.4 percent; [2] Osaka: 7.9 percent; [3] Kanagawa: 7.6 percent; [4] Saitama: 6.3 percent; [5] Chiba: 6.0 percent; [6] Aichi: 5.2 percent; [7] Hyogo: 4.2 percent; and [8] Fukuoka: 2.9 percent.

#### **(7) Prefectural distribution by place of family registry**

The distribution of the 607,419 South and North Korean nationals registered in Japan by place of family registry is as follows: [1] Kyongsang-Namdo: 177,623 (29.2 percent); [2] Kyongsang-Bukuto: 128,730 (21.2 percent); [3] Cheju-Do: 102,019 (16.8 percent); [4] Seoul City: 55,825 (9.2 percent); [5] Cholla-Namdo: 42,286 (7.0 percent); [6] Pusan City: 24,726 (4.1 percent).

The distribution of the 487,570 Chinese nationals (includes Taiwan as per Immigration Bureau statistics) registered in Japan by place of family registry is as follows: [1] Liaoning Province: 73,388 (15.1 percent); [2] Shanghai City: 53,942 (11.1 percent); [3] Heilongjiang Province: 53,532 (11.0 percent); [4] Jilin Province: 46,260 (9.5 percent); [5] Taiwan: 39,440 (8.1 percent); [6] Fujian Province: 36,826 (7.6 percent); [7] Jiangsu Province: 29,579 (6.1 percent); [8] Shandong Province: 29,025 (6.0 percent); and [9] Beijing City: 22,349 (4.6 percent).

A review of the distribution of registered foreign nationals (Chinese) by place of family registry and prefecture shows that a majority resides in the Kanto, Chubu, and Kansai areas. More than 30 percent of the registered Chinese nationals from Fujian, Beijing, Shanghai, and Taiwan reside in Tokyo. 5.65 percent (3,024 persons) of the registered Chinese nationals from Heilongjiang reside in Nagano Prefecture, and 12.69 percent (3,755) of those from Jiangsu reside in Gifu Prefecture.

## **2. Overstayers**

An overstay refers to a foreign national who illegally stays in Japan beyond the permitted period of stay without obtaining permission for extension or change of status of residence. The total number of overstayers is computed based on immigration records. It should be noted that overstayers differ from foreign nationals who have entered Japan illegally, who are commonly referred to as illegal entrants.

A review of “Number of Overstayers in Japan: As of January 1, 2005” published by the Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice, indicates the following concerning the situation of overstayers.

### **(1) Total number of overstayers**

There were 207,299 overstayers in Japan as of January 1, 2005. Compared to the previous survey (as of January 1, 2004), the number has decreased by 12,119 persons or 5.5 percent from when there were 219,418 overstayers. The total number of overstayers peaked at 298,646 as of May 1, 1993 and has been steadily declining since then. Compared to this peak level, the total number of overstayers has decreased by 91,347 persons or 30.6 percent.

### **(2) Overstayers by nationality (place of origin)**

The distribution of overstayers by nationality (place of origin) is as follows.

**Chart 2-2-1 Estimated number of overstayers by major nationality (place of origin)**

	Nationality	Estimated number	Percentage of total
1.	Republic of Korea	43,151	20.8%
2.	China	32,683	15.8%
3.	Philippines	30,619	14.8%
4.	Thailand	12,787	6.2%
5.	Malaysia	7,431	3.6%
6.	Indonesia	7,169	3.5%
7.	China (Taiwan)	6,760	3.3%
8.	Peru	6,624	3.2%
9.	Brazil	4,905	2.4%
10.	Sri Lanka	4,209	2.0%
	Others	50,961	24.6%
	Total	207,299	

Source: “Number of Overstayers in Japan: As of January 1, 2005,” Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice.

### **(3) Overstayer by status of residence**

The distribution of overstayers by status of residence before their status of residence had expired is as follows.

**Chart 2-2-2 Estimated number of overstayers by major status of residence**

Status of Residence	Estimated number	Percentage of total
Temporary visitor	139,417	67.3%
Entertainer	11,319	5.5%
Pre-college student	8,506	4.1%
College student	8,173	3.9%
Trainee	3,648	1.8%
Others	36,236	17.5%
Total	207,299	

Source: “Number of Overstayers in Japan: As of January 1, 2005,” Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice.

**(4) Changes in overstayers by nationality (place of origin)**

There were 43,151 overstayers from Republic of Korea as of January 1, 2005. This was 3,274 persons, or 7.1 percent, less than the previous year. The number of those from Republic of Korea peaked at 62,577 persons in 1999 and has been steadily declining since then. “Temporary visitors” account for 90.6 percent (39,099 persons) of all overstayers from Republic of Korea.

There were 32,683 overstayers from China as of January 1, 2005. This was 839 persons, or 2.5 percent, less than the previous year. The upward trend in overstayers from China was reversed in 2002. However, the annual rate of decline (2.5 percent) was lower than that of the total (5.5 percent).

The situation of overstayers from China was as follows. “Pre-college students” account for 21.8 percent (7,119 persons) of all overstayers from China, while “college students” account for 21.5 percent (7,039 persons). These two categories combined account for 43.3 percent of all overstayers from China. Compared to the previous survey, the number of illegally-staying “college students” has increased by 1,441 persons, or 25.7 percent.

Chinese nationals account for 83.7 percent of all illegally-staying “pre-college students” (8,506 persons) and 86.1 percent of all illegally-staying “college students” (8,173 persons).

### III. Results of questionnaire survey of remittances to Republic of Korea

#### 1. Characteristics of respondents

##### (1) Place of origin

Seoul City accounted for the largest group of respondents (37.0 percent). With the addition of 12.5 percent from Kyonggi-Do and 5.5 percent from Incheon City, the greater metropolitan area of Seoul accounted for a majority of all respondents.

**Chart 3-1-1 Place of origin of respondents**

01. Seoul City	02. Pusan City	03. Taegu City	04. Incheon City	05. Kwangju City
06. Taejon City	07. Ulsan City			
08. Kyonggi-Do	09. Kangwaon-Do	10. Chungchong-Bukto	11. Chungchong-Namdo	12. Cholla-Bukto
13. Cholla-Namdo	14. Kyongsang-Bukto	15. Kyongsang-Namdo	16. Cheju-Do	
17. Other (Specify) [				]

	01. Seoul City	02. Pusan City	03. Taegu City	04. Incheon City	05. Kwangju City	06. Taejon City	07. Ulsan City
Number of responses	74	20	3	11	11	2	1
share of total (%)	37.0%	10.0%	1.5%	5.5%	5.5%	1.0%	0.5%
	08. Kyonggi-Do	09. Kangwaon-Do	10. Chungchong-Bukto	11. Chungchong-Namdo	12. Cholla-Bukto	13. Cholla-Namdo	14. Kyongsang-Bukto
Number of responses	25	3	8	5	6	4	8
share of total (%)	12.5%	1.5%	4.0%	2.5%	3.0%	2.0%	4.0%
	15. Kyongsang-Namdo	16. Cheju-Do	17. Others	No response	Total		
Number of responses	9	7	2	1	200		
share of total (%)	4.5%	3.5%	1.0%	0.5%	100.0%		

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

The largest group of respondents (49.0 percent) resided in Tokyo, followed by Chiba Prefecture and Osaka Prefecture (22.5 percent each). This reflects the fact that the survey was mainly conducted in Shinjuku, Chiba, and Osaka.

01. Tokyo	02.Saitama Prefecture	03. Chiba Prefecture	04. Kanagawa Prefecture
05. Osaka Prefecture	06. Kyoto Prefecture	07. Hyogo Prefecture	
08. Other prefectures (specify) [    ]			

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

The ratio of male to female was approximately 4 to 6. Approximately 30 percent of the respondents were in their thirties, making this the largest age group. Respondents in their twenties and forties accounted for similar shares.

	Teens	Twenties	Thirties	Forties	Fifties	Sixties	Seventies	No response	Total	
Male	0	20	26	17	6	0	1	1	71	35.5%
Female	2	36	32	34	19	4	0	0	127	63.5%
No response	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1.0%
Total	2	56	58	51	26	5	1	1	200	100.0%
	1.0%	28.0%	29.0%	25.5%	13.0%	2.5%	0.5%	0.5%	100.0%	

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#### (4) Status of residence

25.5 percent of the respondents reside in Japan with the status of “employment”, making this the largest group by status of residence. This was followed by “college students (21.0 percent)”, “permanent residents (16.0 percent)”, and “spouse or child of Japanese national (10.0 percent)”.

While “special permanent residents” account for the largest group of Republic of Korean nationals registered in Japan, the number of “special permanent residents” responding to the survey was extremely low. One reason for this is that the survey was conducted in front of the Consulate of the Republic of Korea and other locations where persons with non-permanent resident status tend to gather. Another consideration is that some “special permanent residents” may have chosen to identify themselves as “permanent residents”, a more commonly used term.

**Chart 3-1-4 Status of residence of respondents**

01. Diplomat	02. Official				
03. Employment					
01. Professor	02. Artist	03. Religious activities	04. Journalist	05. Investor/business manager	
06. Legal/accounting services	07. Medical services	08. Researcher	09. Instructor	10. Engineer	
11. Specialist in humanities/international services	12. Intra-company transferee	13. Entertainer	14. Skilled laborer		
04. Cultural activities	05. College student	06. Pre-college student	07. Trainee	08. Dependent	09. Designated activities
10. Permanent resident	11. Special permanent resident	12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	13. Spouse or child of permanent resident		
14. Long-term resident	15. Temporary visitor	16. Without acquiring status of residence	17. Temporary refuge		
18. Other (specify) [					

	01. Diplomat	02. Official	03. Employment	04. Cultural activities	05. College student	06. Pre-college student	07. Trainee
Number of responses	0	2	51	0	42	13	0
share of total (%)	0.0%	1.0%	25.5%	0.0%	21.0%	6.5%	0.0%
	08. Dependent	09. Designated activities	10. Permanent resident	11. Special permanent resident	12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	14. Long-term resident
Number of responses	19	2	32	3	20	3	5
share of total (%)	9.5%	1.0%	16.0%	1.5%	10.0%	1.5%	2.5%
	15. Temporary visitor	16. Without acquiring status of residence	17. Temporary refuge	18. Others	Total		
Number of responses	1	7	0	0	200		
share of total (%)	0.5%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%		

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.



## (5) Duration of stay

31.0 percent of the respondents had resided in Japan for ten or more years, making this the largest group by duration of stay. Other respondents were dispersed relatively evenly over other durations of stay.

**Chart 3-1-5 Length of time living in Japan of respondents**

01. Less than 6 months	02. 6 months – less than 12 months	03. 1 year – less than 2 years	04. 2 years – less than 3 years	05. 3 years – less than 4 years	06. 4 years – less than 5 years	07. 5 years – less than 6 years	08. 6 years – less than 7 years	09. 7 years – less than 8 years	10. 8 years – less than 9 years	11. 9 years – less than 10 years	12. 10 years or more
Number of responses	3	11	20	16	11	19					
share of total (%)	1.5%	5.5%	10.0%	8.0%	5.5%	9.5%					
	07. 5 years – less than 6 years	08. 6 years – less than 7 years	09. 7 years – less than 8 years	10. 8 years – less than 9 years	11. 9 years – less than 10 years	12. 10 years or more	Total				
Number of responses	20	22	8	3	5	62	200				
share of total (%)	10.0%	11.0%	4.0%	1.5%	2.5%	31.0%	100.0%				

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (6) Annual income

26.5 percent of the respondents had an annual income of less than one million yen, making this the largest group by income. A majority of the respondents had an annual income of less than four million yen. While this may be a reflection of low income levels, another consideration is that the respondents included many persons with low incomes, such as housewives (spouse of Japanese national) and students (college students).

**Chart 3-1-6 Annual income of respondents**

01. Less than 1 million yen	02. 1 million – less than 2 million yen	03. 2 million – less than 3 million yen	04. 3 million – less than 4 million yen	05. 4 million – less than 5 million yen	06. 5 million – less than 6 million yen	07. 6 million – less than 7 million yen	08. 7 million – less than 8 million yen	09. 8 million – less than 9 million yen	10. 9 million – less than 10 million yen	11. 10 million yen or more
Number of responses	53	19	16	25	17	13				
share of total (%)	26.5%	9.5%	8.0%	12.5%	8.5%	6.5%				
	07. 6 million – less than 7 million yen	08. 7 million – less than 8 million yen	09. 8 million – less than 9 million yen	10. 9 million – less than 10 million yen	11. 10 million yen or more	No response	Total			
Number of responses	12	13	4	5	8	15	200			
share of total (%)	6.0%	6.5%	2.0%	2.5%	4.0%	7.5%	100.0%			

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## **(7) Number of persons in household**

Persons living alone accounted for 34.5 percent of all respondents, while persons living with family accounted for 55.5 percent. Consequently, the percentage of persons living with friends was low.

The respondent who indicated that he/she living with ten or more friends can be thought to be living in a dormitory or a similar facility. One person was living both with family and friends.

**Chart 3-1-7 Number of persons in household**

	Alone	2 family members	3 family members	4 family members	5 family members	7 family members	10 or more family members
Number of responses	69	42	30	26	11	1	1
share of total (%)	34.5%	21.0%	15.0%	13.0%	5.5%	0.5%	0.5%
	1 friend	2 friends	3 friends	4 friends	10 or more friends	No response	Total
Number of responses	3	8	7	2	1	2	200
share of total (%)	1.5%	4.0%	3.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## **2. Situations of overseas remittance**

### **(1) Experience with remittance**

44.5 percent of the respondents said that they had made overseas remittance during the past year.

**Chart 3-2-1 Experience with overseas remittance**

	Yes	No	Total
Number of responses	89	111	200
share of total (%)	44.5%	55.5%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (2) Volume of annual remittance

The annual frequency of remittance ranged from 1 remittance to a maximum of 15 remittances. Numerous respondents said that they made six or twelve remittances per year, indicating a regular cycle of one remittance per month or two months.

**Chart 3-2-2 Average amount sent and frequency of sending**

		Annual number of transactions																	
		1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	6	6.5	7	10	10.5	12	15	20	Total
Average amount sent each remittance (Thousand yen)	10	1																	1
	20															1			1
	25			1						1									2
	30							1											1
	40										1								1
	45											1							1
	50	1				2					2					2			7
	60													1		1			2
	70						1												1
	75										1								1
	80															1			1
	90														1				1
	100	4		1		2	2				3		1			2		1	16
	110	1																	1
	120														1		1		2
	150	1		3							2	1			1				8
	175											1							1
	200		1	2						1	1			1	1		2	1	10
	250															3			3
	300	3		2	1	1					1			1		1	1		11
400										1					1			2	
450										1								1	
500	3			1							2							6	
700			1										1					2	
800										1								1	
1000			1			2												3	
1500										1					1			2	
Total		14	1	11	2	5	5	1	1	7	13	1	2	6	1	16	2	1	89

The following results are obtained by multiplying the amount per remittance by the frequency of sending. The minimum amount sent per year was 10,000 yen, and the maximum was 18 million yen.

**Chart 3-2-3 Volume of annual remittances**

	Less than 100,000 yen	100,000 – 299,999 yen	300,000 – 499,999 yen	500,000 – 999,999 yen
Number of responses	3	14	14	23
share of total (%)	3.4%	15.7%	15.7%	25.8%
	1,000,000 – 2,999,999 yen	3,000,000 – 4,999,999 yen	More than 5,000,000 yen	Total
Number of responses	18	12	5	89
share of total (%)	20.2%	13.5%	5.6%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

Volume of remittances was relatively large for persons with the following status of residence: “spouse or child of Japanese national”, persons with “employment” status, and “permanent residents”. Furthermore, “college students” sent nearly one million yen per year.

**Chart 3-2-4 Estimated volume of annual remittances by status of residence (average amount per person)**

Status of residence	Remitters		Respondents	
	Number	Volume of annual remittance per person (yen)	Number	Volume of annual remittance per person (yen)
01. Diplomat	0	—	0	—
02. Official	1	550,000	2	275,000
03. Employment	31	2,190,000	51	1,331,176
04. Cultural activities	0	—	0	—
05. College student	9	976,667	42	209,286
06. Pre-college student	2	100,000	13	15,285
07. Trainee	0	—	0	—
08. Dependent	7	721,429	19	265,789
09. Designated activities	0	—	2	—
10. Permanent resident	18	1,620,278	32	911,406
11. Special permanent resident	0	—	3	—
12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	12	3,216,042	20	1,929,625
13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	1	200,000	3	66,667
14. Long-term resident	2	400,000	5	160,000
15. Temporary visitor	1	1,400,000	1	1,400,000
16. Without acquiring status of residence	5	799,000	7	570,714
17. Temporary refuge	0	—	0	—
18. Other	0	—	0	—

The most frequently cited remittance transfer cost was in the range of 1,000 – 2,500 yen, which accounted for 39.3 percent of all remittances. This was followed by zero yen, which accounted for 20.2 percent.

**Chart 3-2-5 Remittance transfer costs**

	0 yen	1 – 999 yen	1,000 – 2,499 yen	2,500 – 4,999 yen	5,000 – 7,499 yen
Number of responses	18	0	35	12	3
share of total (%)	20.2%	0.0%	39.3%	13.5%	3.4%
	7,500 – 9,999 yen	10,000 yen or more	No response	Total	
Number of responses	0	0	21	89	
share of total (%)	0.0%	0.0%	23.6%	100.0%	

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

More than half of the respondents indicated that remittance transfer cost was charged separately from amount remitted. However, a significant number of respondents indicated that they did not know how the remittance transfer cost was charged.

**Chart 3-2-6 How remittance transfer cost charged**

	01. Subtracted from amount remitted	02. Paid separately from amount remitted	03. Do not know	No response	Total
Number of responses	14	46	23	6	89
share of total (%)	15.7%	51.7%	25.8%	6.7%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

A clear correlation cannot be observed between income and volume of remittances.

**Chart 3-2-7 Volume of average annual remittance by gender and by income**

Annual income	Male		Female		No response	
	Number of respondents	Average annual remittance amount (yen)	Number of respondents	Average annual remittance amount (yen)	Number of respondents	Average annual remittance amount (yen)
Less than 1,000,000 yen	1	200,000	7	1,385,714		
1,000,000 – 1,999,999 yen	2	9,150,000	3	183,333		
2,000,000 – 2,999,999 yen	2	1,170,000	2	275,000		
3,000,000 – 3,999,999 yen	7	535,714	8	575,625	1	125,000
4,000,000 – 4,999,999 yen	3	1,836,667	8	1,204,375		
5,000,000 – 5,999,999 yen	3	916,667	6	726,250		
6,000,000 – 6,999,999 yen	4	1,900,000	5	1,710,000		
7,000,000 – 7,999,999 yen	1	7,500,000	6	5,950,000		
8,000,000 – 8,999,999 yen	0	0	1	2,000,000		
9,000,000 – 9,999,999 yen	2	2,425,000	2	1,050,000		
10,000,000 yen or more	2	2,710,000	5	3,080,000		
No response	2	625,000	6	648,333		
Total	29	2,050,690	59	1,644,703	1	125,000

### (3) Characteristic of remittance recipients

46.1 percent of respondents indicated that they remit money to their parent (mother or father). This was followed by child (18.0 percent), brother or sister (15.7 percent), and oneself (11.2 percent).

### Chart 3-2-8 Remittance recipients

01. Husband/wife	02. Mother/father	03. Child	04. Brother/sister	05. Grandparent	06. Relative
07. Oneself (account in home country)		08. Other (specify) [ ]			

	01. Husband/wife	02. Mother/father	03. Child	04. Brother/sister	05. Grandparent
Number of responses	4	41	16	14	0
share of total (%)	4.5%	46.1%	18.0%	15.7%	0.0%
	06. Relative	07. Oneself (account in home country)	08. Others	No response	Total
Number of responses	2	10	2	0	89
share of total (%)	2.2%	11.2%	2.2%	0.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

All remittance recipients reside in Republic of Korea.

**Chart 3-2-9 Residence of remittance recipients**

01. People's Republic of China	02. Republic of Korea	03. Taiwan	04. Hong Kong
05. Macau	06. Other country/region (specify) [                      ]		

	01. People's Republic of China	02. Republic of Korea	03. Taiwan	04. Hong Kong	05. Macau	06. Other country/region	Total
Number of responses	0	89	0	0	0	0	89
share of total (%)	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

**(4) Purpose of remittance**

The most frequently cited purpose of remittance was “for purchase of food and daily necessities,” which accounted for roughly 60 percent of all remittances. This was followed by “for savings,” which accounted for roughly 30 percent.

**Chart 3-2-10 Remittance expenditures <purpose of remittance>**

01. For purchase of food and daily necessities by recipient	
02. For payment of educational expenses of recipient	
03. For payment of housing rent of recipient	
04. For payment of medical expenses of recipient	
05. For payment of home repair of recipient	
06. For savings	
07. For repayment of loans	
08. For purchase of assets	
09. Other (specify) [	]

	01. For purchase of food and daily necessities by recipient	02. For payment of educational expenses of recipient	03. For payment of housing rent of recipient	04. For payment of medical expenses of recipient	05. For payment of home repair of recipient
Number of responses	56	12	1	5	0
share of total (%)	62.9%	13.5%	1.1%	5.6%	0.0%
	06. For savings	07. For repayment of loans	08. For purchase of assets	09. Others	Number of respondents
Number of responses	24	8	2	5	89
share of total (%)	27.0%	9.0%	2.2%	5.6%	

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

Approximately 40 percent of remitters indicated that they remit money just for living expenses of the recipients. On the other hand, slightly more than 10 percent remit money for purpose other than living expenses. Because of the difficulty in answering the questions, the “no response” ratio was very high.

**Chart 3-2-11 Remittance expenditures <share of living expenses>**

	0%	1 – less than 10%	10 – less than 20%	20 – less than 40%	40 – less than 60%
Number of responses	12	0	1	4	6
share of total (%)	13.5%	0.0%	1.1%	4.5%	6.7%
	60 – less than 80%	80 – less than 100%	100%	No response	Total
Number of responses	4	0	35	27	89
share of total (%)	4.5%	0.0%	39.3%	30.3%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.



### (5) Remittance channels

The survey results indicate that entrusting cash to a third party is the most common channel for those making remittances to Republic of Korea.

The combination of “entrust cash to store (32.6 percent)” and “entrust cash to friend or acquaintance (16.9 percent)” was nearly one-half of all remittances, on the other hand, the remittance made through “banks (30.3 percent)” and those through “post office (3.4 percent)” accounted only for 34.7%.

### Chart 3-2-12 Remittance channels

Number of times used per year					
01. Remit through bank to recipient's account (name of bank)					
*Includes the use of ATM, Internet remittances, and telephone banking services					
02. Remit through money-sending company (WesternUnion, MoneyGram, Lloyds, etc.)					
03. Remit using international cash card issued by bank					
04. Remit through post office to recipient's account					
05. Remit using credit card or prepaid card					
06. Remit by mailing cash or check					
07. Entrust cash to friend or acquaintance					
08. Other (specify) [ ]					

	01. Remit through bank to recipient's account	02. Remit through money-sending company	03. Remit by using international cash card issued by bank	04. Remit through post office to recipient's account	05. Remit by using credit card or prepaid card
Number of responses	27	13	4	3	0
share of total (%)	30.3%	14.6%	4.5%	3.4%	0.0%

	06. Remit by mailing cash or check	07. Entrust cash to friend or acquaintance	08. Others	09. Entrust cash to store	Number of respondents
Number of responses	0	15	7	29	89
share of total (%)	0.0%	16.9%	7.9%	32.6%	

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

A total of 13 respondents (14.6 percent) indicated that they had changed their main remittance channels, of which three (3.4 percent) introduced totally new channels.

Seven indicated that the change of their forms of remittance was made in the current year, three made the change in the preceding year, and two made the changed more than three years ago. One person did not respond.

**Chart 3-2-13 Changes in remittance channels**

Previous method	Current method	Points considered in selecting/changing method of remittance
Bank	Entrust cash to friend	Speed of remittance
Bank	Other (entrust cash to store)	Close to home/work, low remittance transfer cost
Bank	Other (entrust cash to store)	Low remittance transfer cost
Entrust cash to friend	Bank	Speed of remittance, low remittance transfer cost
Other	Bank, other (entrust cash to store)	Close to home/work, reliable, low remittance transfer cost
Other	Bank	Reliable, speed of remittance, low remittance transfer cost
Other	Bank	Speed of remittance
–	Bank	Close to home/work, easy procedures
–	Money-sending company	Reliable
–	Cash card	Favorable exchange rate
–	Post office	Close to home/work
–	Entrust cash to friend	Low remittance transfer cost, favorable exchange rate, easy procedures
–	Other (entrust cash to store)	Speed of remittance, low remittance transfer cost, easy procedures

The most important point that is taken into consideration when selecting the remittance channels is the speed of remittance. This was followed by reliability and low transfer cost.

**Chart 3-2-14 Points considered in selecting remittance channels**

01. (Place where remittance is initiated is) Close to home/work
02. (Place where remittance is received is) Close to recipient
03. Reliable
04. Speed of remittance
05. Low remittance transfer cost
06. Favorable exchange rate
07. Low cost of maintaining account
08. Easy procedures
09. No language problem
10. Recommended by friend/family
11. Recommended by personnel placement company
12. Recommended by Japanese employer
13. Other (specify) [                                      ]

	01. (Place where remittance is initiated is) Close to home/work	02. (Place where remittance is received is) Close to recipient	03. Reliable	04. Speed of remittance	05. Low remittance transfer cost
Number of responses	14	4	29	37	29
share of total (%)	15.7%	4.5%	32.6%	41.6%	32.6%
	06. Favorable exchange rate	07. Low cost of maintaining account	08. Easy procedures	09. No language problem	10. Recommended by friend/family
Number of responses	4	0	23	9	1
share of total (%)	4.5%	0.0%	25.8%	10.1%	1.1%
	11. Recommended by personnel placement company	12. Recommended by Japanese employer	13. Others	No response	Number of respondents
Number of responses	0	0	4	1	89
share of total (%)	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.1%	

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

All respondents, with the exception of one who did not respond to this question, indicated that they used the Japanese yen to fund their remittance.

**Chart 3-2-15 Currency of remittance**

01. Japanese yen	02. Chinese yuan	03. Korean won	04. U.S. dollar
05. Other currency (specify) [		]	

	01. Japanese yen	02. Chinese yuan	03. Korean won	04. U.S. dollar	05. Other currency	No response	Total
Number of responses	88	0	0	0	0	1	89
share of total (%)	98.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

A comparison of remittance channels and remittance transfer cost indicates that cost for sending money through money-sending companies, entrustment to store, and others (such as “money-transfer businesses”) are low and are below 1,000 yen.

**Chart 3-2-16 Remittance transfer cost by channels**

	Number of respondents	Transfer cost (yen)
01. Remit through bank to recipient's account	24	2,700
02. Remit through money-sending company	12	917
03. Remit by using international cash card issued by bank	3	1,667
04. Remit through post office to recipient's account	2	1,500
05. Remit by using credit card or prepaid card	0	—
06. Remit by mailing cash or check	0	—
07. Entrust cash to friend or acquaintance	11	1,891
08. Other	6	833
09. Entrust cash to store	19	921

### 3. Physical transfer of cash

#### (1) Traveling back to country of origin

The timing of the latest return to country of origin is relatively evenly distributed. A total of 11.5 percent of the respondents had never returned to their country of origin since arriving in Japan.

**Chart 3-3-1 Latest traveling back to country of origin**

01. Within the last month	02. Between 1 and 3 months ago	03. Between 3 and 6 months ago		
04. Between 6 and 12 months ago	05. Between 1 and 2 years ago	06. Between 2 and 3 years ago		
07. More than 3 years ago	08. Never returned to home country			

	01. Within the last month	02. Between 1 and 3 months ago	03. Between 3 and 6 months ago	04. Between 6 and 12 months ago	05. Between 1 and 2 years ago
Number of responses	26	24	33	40	37
share of total (%)	13.0%	12.0%	16.5%	20.0%	18.5%

	06. Between 2 and 3 years ago	07. More than 3 years ago	08. Never returned to home country	Total
Number of responses	7	10	23	200
share of total (%)	3.5%	5.0%	11.5%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

The number of days spent in home country upon return is also relatively evenly distributed. The most common duration of stay was about one week to ten days.

**Chart 3-3-2 Number of days spent in home country upon return**

01. Less than 3 days	02. 3 – 4 days	03. 5 – 6 days
04. 7 – 9 days	05. 10 – 14 days	06. 15 – 29 days
07. 1 – 3 months	08. 3 – 6 months	09. 6 – 12 months
10. More than 12 months		

	01. Less than 3 days	02. 3 – 4 days	03. 5 – 6 days	04. 7 – 9 days	05. 10 – 14 days	06. 15 – 29 days
Number of responses	6	17	30	40	36	25
share of total (%)	3.0%	8.5%	15.0%	20.0%	18.0%	12.5%

	07. 1 – less than 3 months	08. 3 – less than 6 months	09. 6 – less than 12 months	10. 12 months or more	No response	Total
Number of responses	16	1	3	2	24	200
share of total (%)	8.0%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	12.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

Many of the respondents travel back to country of origin once a year, followed by once every six months.

**Chart 3-3-3 Frequency of traveling back to country of origin**

01. Once a month	02. Once every 3 months	03. Once every 6 months
04. Once a year	05. Once every 2 years	06. Once every 3 years
07. At longer intervals		

	01. Once a month	02. Once every 3 months	03. Once every 6 months	04. Once a year	05. Once every 2 years
Number of responses	6	21	38	75	18
share of total (%)	3.0%	10.5%	19.0%	37.5%	9.0%
	06. Once every 3 years	07. At longer intervals	No response	Total	
Number of responses	3	15	24	200	
share of total (%)	1.5%	7.5%	12.0%	100.0%	

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (2) Carrying money back home

Of the total of 172 respondents, 166 indicated that they carried money back home when traveling back to their country of origin. The maximum took 5,000,000 yen home and the average was 295,669 yen. The amount carried home for living expenses and to give to family members averaged 58,389 yen, and 77.9 percent of respondents indicated that they gave money to family members of up to 100,000 yen for their living expenses. Based on the frequency of traveling back to home and the amount carried home per return, the average annual amount of money carried back home came to 705,921 yen.

**Chart 3-3-4 Amount of money carried back home**

	Average amount of carrying money back home	Of which, for living expenses	Average annual amount of carrying money back home
Amount (yen)	295,669	58,389	705,921

## 4. Comparison of responses from Tokyo area and Osaka area

### (1) Place of origin

There was no significant difference in place of origin of respondents between the Tokyo and Osaka areas.

**Chart 3-4-1 Place of origin**

01. Seoul City	02. Pusan City	03. Taegu City	04. Incheon City	05. Kwangju City
06. Taejon City	07. Ulsan City			
08. Kyonggi-Do	09. Kangwaon-Do	10. Chungchong-Bukto	11. Chungchong-Namdo	12. Cholla-Bukto
13. Cholla-Namdo	14. Kyongsang-Bukto	15. Kyongsang-Namdo	16. Cheju-Do	
17. Other (Specify) [				]

	01. Seoul City		02. Pusan City		03. Taegu City		04. Incheon City		05. Kwangju City		06. Taejon City		07. Ulsan City	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	49	25	13	7	2	1	8	3	9	2	1	1	1	0
share of total (%)	32.7%	50.0%	8.7%	14.0%	1.3%	2.0%	5.3%	6.0%	6.0%	4.0%	0.7%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%
	08. Kyonggi-Do		09. Kangwaon-Do		10. Chungchong-Bukto		11. Chungchong-Namdo		12. Cholla-Bukto		13. Cholla-Namdo		14. Kyongsang-Bukto	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	22	3	3	0	4	4	5	0	6	0	4	0	8	0
share of total (%)	14.7%	6.0%	2.0%	0.0%	2.7%	8.0%	3.3%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%
	15. Kyongsang-Namdo		16. Cheju-Do		17. Others		No response		Total					
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka				
Number of responses	8	1	5	2	2	0	0	1	150	50				
share of total (%)	5.3%	2.0%	3.3%	4.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	100.0%	100.0%				

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

### (2) Status of residence

In Tokyo, a relatively large number of respondents indicated that their status of residence in Japan were “employment (28.0 percent)” and “dependent (12.0 percent)”. In Osaka, a relatively large number of respondents indicated that their status were “permanent residents (32.0 percent)”.

According to statistics of the Immigration Bureau, 76.0 percent of all Korean nationals residing in Japan are “special permanent residents”. It is well known that the percentage of those “special permanent residents” is particularly high in the urban areas of western Japan. In the course of this survey, very few persons identified themselves as “special permanent residents”. It is conceivable that “special permanent residents” responding to this survey identified themselves simply as “permanent residents”, using the term that is more commonly used. This possibility is particularly strong for the survey conducted in Osaka.

**Chart 3-4-2 Status of residence of respondents**

01. Diplomat	02. Official				
03. Employment					
01. Professor	02. Artist	03. Religious activities	04. Journalist	05. Investor/business manager	
06. Legal/accounting services	07. Medical services	08. Researcher	09. Instructor	10. Engineer	
11. Specialist in humanities/international services	12. Intra-company transferee	13. Entertainer	14. Skilled laborer		
04. Cultural activities	05. College student	06. Pre-college student	07. Trainee	08. Dependent	09. Designated activities
10. Permanent resident	11. Special permanent resident	12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	13. Spouse or child of permanent resident		
14. Long-term resident	15. Temporary visitor	16. Without acquiring status of residence	17. Temporary refuge		
18. Other (specify) [					

	01. Diplomat		02. Official		03. Employment		04. Cultural activities		05. College student		06. Pre-college student		07. Trainee	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	0	0	0	2	42	9	0	0	35	7	7	6	0	0
share of total (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	28.0%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.3%	14.0%	4.7%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	08. Dependent		09. Designated activities		10. Permanent resident		11. Special permanent resident		12. Spouse or child of Japanese National		13. Spouse or child of permanent resident		14. Long-term resident	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	18	1	2	0	16	16	3	0	15	5	1	2	3	2
share of total (%)	12.0%	2.0%	1.3%	0.0%	10.7%	32.0%	2.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.7%	4.0%	2.0%	4.0%
	15. Temporary visitor		16. Without acquiring status of residence		17. Temporary refuge		18. Others		Total					
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka				
Number of responses	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	150	50				
share of total (%)	0.7%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%				

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.



### (3) Duration of Stay

There was no significant difference between Tokyo and Osaka in terms of duration of stay. Those who are residing in Japan for more than 10 years were the largest group of respondents, while the percentage of short-term residents who are living in Japan for less than two years was relatively high in Osaka.

**Chart 3-4-3 Length of time living in Japan of respondents**

01. Less than 6 months	02. 6 months – less than 12 months	03. 1 year – less than 2 years	04. 2 years – less than 3 years
05. 3 years – less than 4 years	06. 4 years – less than 5 years	07. 5 years – less than 6 years	08. 6 years – less than 7 years
09. 7 years – less than 8 years	10. 8 years – less than 9 years	11. 9 years – less than 10 years	12. 10 years or more

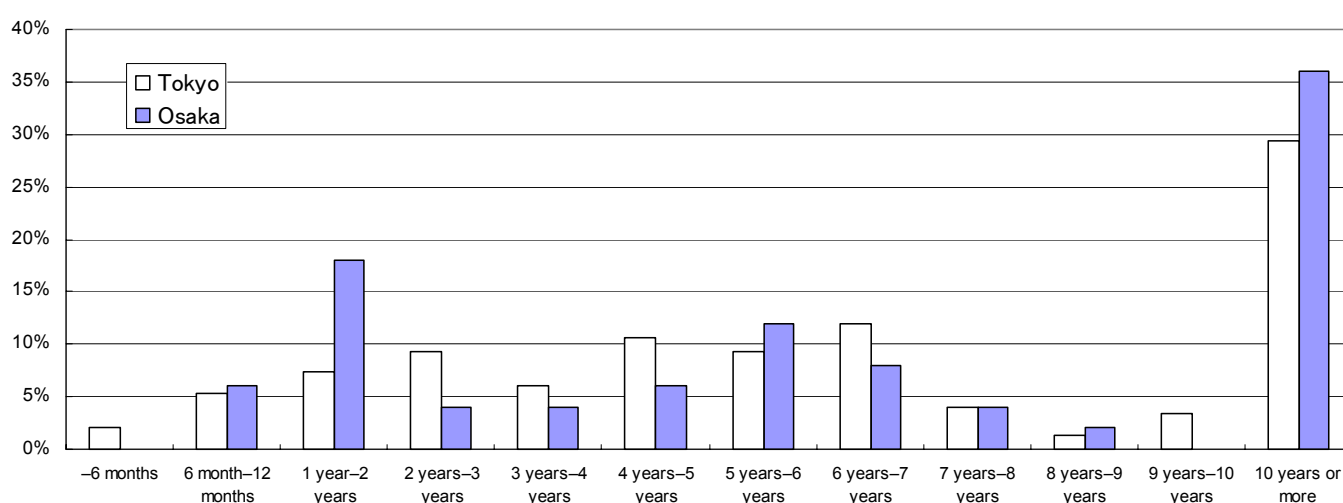
  

	01. Less than 6 months		02. 6 months – less than 12 months		03. 1 year – less than 2 years		04. 2 years – less than 3 years		05. 3 years – less than 4 years		06. 4 years – less than 5 years	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	3	0	8	3	11	9	14	2	9	2	16	3
share of total (%)	2.0%	0.0%	5.3%	6.0%	7.3%	18.0%	9.3%	4.0%	6.0%	4.0%	10.7%	6.0%

	07. 5 years – less than 6 years		08. 6 years – less than 7 years		09. 7 years – less than 8 years		10. 8 years – less than 9 years		11. 9 years – less than 10 years		12. 10 years or more		Total	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	14	6	18	4	6	2	2	1	5	0	44	18	150	50
share of total (%)	9.3%	12.0%	12.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	1.3%	2.0%	3.3%	0.0%	29.3%	36.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.



#### (4) Annual income

There was no significant difference between Tokyo and Osaka in terms of annual income. The largest group of respondents indicated that their annual income were less than 1,000,000 yen.

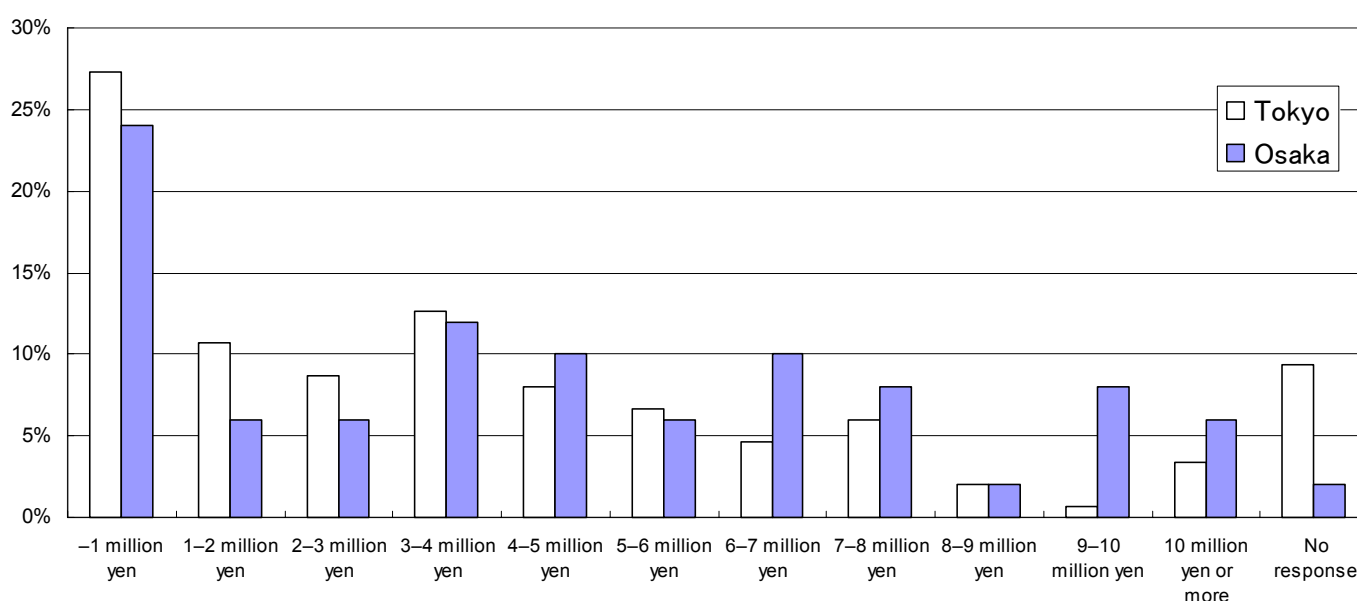
Annual income for Osaka respondents ranges slightly higher than those for Tokyo.

**Chart 3-4-4 Annual income of respondents**

01. Less than 1 million yen	
02. 1 million – less than 2 million yen	03. 2 million – less than 3 million yen
04. 3 million – less than 4 million yen	05. 4 million – less than 5 million yen
06. 5 million – less than 6 million yen	07. 6 million – less than 7 million yen
08. 7 million – less than 8 million yen	09. 8 million – less than 9 million yen
10. 9 million – less than 10 million yen	11. 10 million yen or more

	01. Less than 1 million yen		02. 1 million – less than 2 million yen		03. 2 million – less than 3 million yen		04. 3 million – less than 4 million yen		05. 4 million – less than 5 million yen		06. 5 million – less than 6 million yen			
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka		
Number of responses	41	12	16	3	13	3	19	6	12	5	10	3		
share of total (%)	27.3%	24.0%	10.7%	6.0%	8.7%	6.0%	12.7%	12.0%	8.0%	10.0%	6.7%	6.0%		
	07. 6 million – less than 7 million yen		08. 7 million – less than 8 million yen		09. 8 million – less than 9 million yen		10. 9 million – less than 10 million yen		11. 10 million yen or more		No response		Total	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	7	5	9	4	3	1	1	4	5	3	14	1	150	50
share of total (%)	4.7%	10.0%	6.0%	8.0%	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%	8.0%	3.3%	6.0%	9.3%	2.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.



## (5) Experience with remittance

There was a significant difference between Tokyo and Osaka in terms of remittance experience. In Tokyo, 36.7 percent of the respondents indicated that they have remittance experiences, while in Osaka, 68.0 percent.

**Chart 3-4-5 Experience with overseas remittance**

	Yes		No		Total	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	55	34	95	16	150	50
share of total (%)	36.7%	68.0%	63.3%	32.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

The annual remittance amount for Osaka is slightly higher than that for Tokyo. Taking annual income into consideration, there is no significant difference between Tokyo and Osaka in terms of propensity to remit.

**Chart 3-4-6 Volume of annual remittances**

	Less than 100,000 yen		100,000 – 299,999 yen		300,000 – 499,999 yen		500,000 – 999,999 yen	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	2	1	10	4	10	4	14	9
share of total (%)	3.6%	2.9%	18.2%	11.8%	18.2%	11.8%	25.5%	26.5%
	1,000,000 – 2,999,999 yen		3,000,000 – 4,999,999 yen		More than 5,000,000 yen		Total	
Survey location	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Number of responses	10	8	7	5	2	3	55	34
share of total (%)	18.2%	23.5%	12.7%	14.7%	3.6%	8.8%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## IV. Results of questionnaire survey of remittances to China

### 1. Characteristics of Respondents

#### (1) Place of origin

Shanghai City and Liaoning Province accounted for the largest group of respondents with 16.8 percent each. This was followed by Fujian Province (12.0 percent), Heilongjiang Province (9.8 percent), and Beijing City (8.5 percent). Overall, the northeastern region of China accounted for the largest percentage of respondents. This approximates the regional distribution by place of origin as found in statistics on the foreigners registered in Japan (Immigration Bureau) on Chinese nationals resident in Japan.

**Chart 4-1-1 Place of origin of respondents**

01. Beijing City	02. Shanghai City	03. Tianjin City	04. Chongqing City	05. Henan Province
06. Hebei Province	07. Shanxi Province	08. Shandong Province	09. Anhui Province	10. Hubei Province
11. Jiangxi Province	12. Jiangsu Province	13. Zhejiang Province	14. Hainan Province	15. Hunan Province
16. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	17. Guangdong Province	18. Fujian Province	19. Jilin Province	20. Heilongjiang Province
21. Liaoning Province	22. Gansu Province	23. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	24. Qinghai Province	25. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region
26. Shaanxi Province	27. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	28. Yunnan Province	29. Guizhou Province	30. Sichuan Province
31. Tibet Autonomous Region	32. Hong Kong	33. Macau		

	01. Beijing City	02. Shanghai City	03. Tianjin City	04. Chongqing City	05. Henan Province	06. Hebei Province	07. Shanxi Province
Number of responses	34	67	17	6	9	2	1
share of total (%)	8.5%	16.8%	4.3%	1.5%	2.3%	0.5%	0.3%
	08. Shandong Province	09. Anhui Province	10. Hubei Province	11. Jiangxi Province	12. Jiangsu Province	13. Zhejiang Province	14. Hainan Province
Number of responses	17	6	5	1	12	6	0
share of total (%)	4.3%	1.5%	1.3%	0.3%	3.0%	1.5%	0.0%
	15. Hunan Province	16. Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	17. Guangdong Province	18. Fujian Province	19. Jilin Province	20. Heilongjiang Province	21. Liaoning Province
Number of responses	2	3	9	48	28	39	67
share of total (%)	0.5%	0.8%	2.3%	12.0%	7.0%	9.8%	16.8%
	22. Gansu Province	23. Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	24. Qinghai Province	25. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	26. Shaanxi Province	27. Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	28. Yunnan Province
Number of responses	0	2	0	10	1	1	0
share of total (%)	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%
	29. Guizhou Province	30. Sichuan Province	31. Tibet Autonomous Region	32. Hong Kong	33. Macau	Total	
Number of responses	0	4	0	3	0	400	
share of total (%)	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	100.0%	

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.



#### (4) Status of residence

31.0 percent of the respondents reside in Japan with the status of “college students”. This was followed by “employment (19.8 percent)”, “permanent residents (13.3 percent)”, and “spouse or child of Japanese national (10.8 percent)”.

**Chart 4-1-4 Status of residence of respondents**

01. Diplomat	02. Official			
03. Employment				
01. Professor	02. Artist	03. Religious activities	04. Journalist	05. Investor/business manager
06. Legal/accounting services	07. Medical services	08. Researcher	09. Instructor	10. Engineer
11. Specialist in humanities/international services	12. Intra-company transferee	13. Entertainer	14. Skilled laborer	
04. Cultural activities	05. College student	06. Pre-college student	07. Trainee	08. Dependent
10. Permanent resident	11. Special permanent resident	12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	09. Designated activities
14. Long-term resident	15. Temporary visitor	16. Without acquiring status of residence	17. Temporary refuge	
18. Other (specify) [				]

	01. Diplomat	02. Official	03. Employment	04. Cultural activities	05. College student	06. Pre-college student	07. Trainee
Number of responses	0	0	79	0	124	31	10
share of total (%)	0.0%	0.0%	19.8%	0.0%	31.0%	7.8%	2.5%
	08. Dependent	09. Designated activities	10. Permanent resident	11. Special permanent resident	12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	14. Long-term resident
Number of responses	16	2	53	0	43	0	29
share of total (%)	4.0%	0.5%	13.3%	0.0%	10.8%	0.0%	7.3%
	15. Temporary visitor	16. Without acquiring status of residence	17. Temporary refuge	18. Others	No response	Total	
Number of responses	0	11	0	0	2	400	
share of total (%)	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	100.0%	

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (5) Duration of stay

Persons residing in Japan for less than five years accounted for two-thirds of all respondents, with each year under five years accounting for more than 10 percent of the total. 15.8 percent of the respondents had resided in Japan for a period of between 2 and 3 years, making this the largest group by duration of stay. The group for persons residing in Japan for more than ten years was also large, which accounted for 14.0 percent of the total.

**Chart 4-1-5 Length of time living in Japan of respondents**

01. Less than 6 months	02. 6 months – less than 12 months	03. 1 year – less than 2 years	04. 2 years – less than 3 years	05. 3 years – less than 4 years	06. 4 years – less than 5 years	07. 5 years – less than 6 years	08. 6 years – less than 7 years	09. 7 years – less than 8 years	10. 8 years – less than 9 years	11. 9 years – less than 10 years	12. 10 years or more
Number of responses	24	29	43	63	56	50	22				
share of total (%)	6.0%	7.3%	10.8%	15.8%	14.0%	12.5%	5.5%				
	08. 6 years – less than 7 years	09. 7 years – less than 8 years	10. 8 years – less than 9 years	11. 9 years – less than 10 years	12. 10 years or more	No response	Total				
Number of responses	18	11	16	11	56	1	400				
share of total (%)	4.5%	2.8%	4.0%	2.8%	14.0%	0.3%	100.0%				

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (6) Annual income

25.3 percent of the respondents had an annual income of less than one million yen, making this the largest group by income. Nearly half of the respondents had an annual income of less than two million yen. While this may be a reflection of low income levels, another consideration is that the respondents included many persons with low incomes, such as housewives (spouse of Japanese national) and students (college students).

**Chart 4-1-6 Annual income of respondents**

01. Less than 1 million yen	
02. 1 million – less than 2 million yen	03. 2 million – less than 3 million yen
04. 3 million – less than 4 million yen	05. 4 million – less than 5 million yen
06. 5 million – less than 6 million yen	07. 6 million – less than 7 million yen
08. 7 million – less than 8 million yen	09. 8 million – less than 9 million yen
10. 9 million – less than 10 million yen	11. 10 million yen or more

	01. Less than 1 million yen	02. 1 million – less than 2 million yen	03. 2 million – less than 3 million yen	04. 3 million – less than 4 million yen	05. 4 million – less than 5 million yen	06. 5 million – less than 6 million yen	
Number of responses	101	94	66	53	40	13	
share of total (%)	25.3%	23.5%	16.5%	13.3%	10.0%	3.3%	
	07. 6 million – less than 7 million yen	08. 7 million – less than 8 million yen	09. 8 million – less than 9 million yen	10. 9 million – less than 10 million yen	11. 10 million yen or more	No response	Total
Number of responses	10	5	4	3	8	3	400
share of total (%)	2.5%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	2.0%	0.8%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (7) Number of persons in household

Respondents indicating that they were living with ten or more friends can be thought to be living in dormitories and similar facilities.

None of the respondents were living with friends while also living with family.

**Chart 4-1-7 Number of persons in household**

	Alone	2 family members	3 family members	4 family members	5 family members	6 family members	7 family members
Number of responses	100	92	68	22	8	2	1
share of total (%)	25.0%	23.0%	17.0%	5.5%	2.0%	0.5%	0.3%
	8 family members	9 family members	10 or more family members	1 friend	2 friends	3 friends	4 friends
Number of responses	1	1	4	6	50	18	16
share of total (%)	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	1.5%	12.5%	4.5%	4.0%
	5 friends	6 friends	8 friends	10 or more friends	Total		
Number of responses	2	1	3	5	400		
share of total (%)	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	1.3%	100.0%		

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.



## 2. Situations of overseas remittance

### (1) Experience with remittance

41.5 percent of the respondents had experience with remittance in the past year.

**Chart 4-2-1 Experience with overseas remittance**

	Yes	No	Total
Number of responses	166	234	400
share of total (%)	41.5%	58.5%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

Compared to persons making no remittances, persons making at least one remittance in the past year tended to be residing in Japan for a longer period.

**Chart 4-2-2 Experience with overseas remittance by length of time living in Japan**

Period of Stay	Yes		No		Total
	Number of responses	Share (%)	Number of responses	Share (%)	
Less than 6 months	2	8.3%	22	91.7%	24
6 months – less than 12 months	6	20.7%	23	79.3%	29
1 year – less than 2 years	16	37.2%	27	62.8%	43
2 years – less than 3 years	35	55.6%	28	44.4%	63
3 years – less than 4 years	24	42.9%	32	57.1%	56
4 years – less than 5 years	27	54.0%	23	46.0%	50
5 years – less than 6 years	13	59.1%	9	40.9%	22
6 years – less than 7 years	7	38.9%	11	61.1%	18
7 years – less than 8 years	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	11
8 years – less than 9 years	7	43.8%	9	56.3%	16
9 years – less than 10 years	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	11
10 years or more	20	35.7%	36	64.3%	56
No response	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1
Total	166	41.5%	234	58.5%	400

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (2) Volume of annual remittance

The annual frequency of remittance ranged from 1 remittance to a maximum of 12 remittances. Regardless of the amount of remittance, there is an indication that remitters were trying to reduce the frequency of remittance.

**Chart 4-2-3 Average amount sent and frequency of sending**

		Annual number of transactions															
		1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5	6	8	10	12	Total	
Average amount sent each remittance (Thousand yen)	25		1													1	
	100	6		1		1		1								9	
	200	3	1	3		1		1					1			10	
	300	5	1	5				3							1	15	
	350	1		2												3	
	400	4		5		2			1							12	
	450			1												1	
	500	8	1	14		2		2		2		2				31	
	550	3		1												4	
	560	1														1	
	600	6	1	3		2										12	
	650	1														1	
	700	3														3	
	750	2		1												3	
	800	5		3												8	
	1000	10	2	11	1				1						1		26
	1200	1															1
	1500	2	3									1					6
	2000	10		2			1										13
	2500							1									1
	2990	1															1
	3000	3					1										4
Total		75	10	52	1	10	1	7	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	166	

The following results are obtained by multiplying the amount per remittance by the frequency of sending. The minimum amount sent per year was 40,000 yen, and the maximum was 10 million yen.

**Chart 4-2-4 Volume of annual remittances**

	Less than 100,000 yen	100,000 – 299,999 yen	300,000 – 499,999 yen	500,000 – 999,999 yen
Number of responses	6	5	16	44
share of total (%)	3.6%	3.0%	9.6%	26.5%
	1,000,000 – 2,999,999 yen	3,000,000 – 4,999,999 yen	More than 5,000,000 yen	Total
Number of responses	79	8	8	166
share of total (%)	47.6%	4.8%	4.8%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

Volume of remittances were relatively large for persons with the following status of residence: “long-term resident”, persons with “employment” status, “spouse or child of Japanese national”, “permanent residents”, and “college students”.

**Chart 4-2-5 Estimated volume of annual remittances by status of residence (average amount per person)**

Status of residence	Remitters		Respondents	
	Number	Annual amount of remittance per person (yen)	Number	Annual amount of remittance per person (yen)
01. Diplomat	0	—	0	—
02. Official	0	—	0	—
03. Employment	43	1,746,512	79	950,633
04. Cultural activities	0	—	0	—
05. College student	52	1,128,846	124	473,387
06. Pre-college student	8	512,500	31	132,258
07. Trainee	3	900,000	10	270,000
08. Dependent	7	819,643	16	358,594
09. Designated activities	1	560,000	2	280,000
10. Permanent resident	22	1,891,818	53	785,283
11. Special permanent resident	0	—	0	—
12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	17	1,823,529	43	720,930
13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	0	—	0	—
14. Long-term resident	6	2,050,000	29	424,138
15. Temporary visitor	0	—	0	—
16. Without acquiring status of residence	7	2,228,571	11	1,418,182
17. Temporary refuge	0	—	0	—
18. Other	0	—	0	—
No response	0	—	2	—

Average remittance volume per year tended to be large for working-age persons in their thirties and forties.

**Chart 4-2-6 Experience with remittance and volume of average annual remittance by age**

	Yes		Average annual remittance (yen)	No		Total
	Number of responses	share of total (%)		Number of responses	share of total (%)	
Teens	3	25.0%	666,667	9	75.0%	12
Twenties	67	37.4%	1,132,836	112	62.6%	179
Thirties	58	52.7%	1,722,931	52	47.3%	110
Forties	29	43.9%	1,927,500	37	56.1%	66
Fifties	8	34.8%	1,636,250	15	65.2%	23
Sixties	1	12.5%	600,000	7	87.5%	8
Seventies	0	0.0%	0	2	100.0%	2
Total	166	41.5%	1,490,467	234	58.5%	400

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

In the case of male, volume of remittances tended to increase as annual income increased. Although the same tendency was observed among female, the difference in amount of remittance among classes was smaller than that for male.

**Chart 4-2-7 Volume of average annual remittance by gender and by income**

Annual income	Male		Female		No response	
	Number of respondents	Average annual remittance (yen)	Number of respondents	Average annual remittance (yen)	Number of respondents	Average annual remittance (yen)
Less than 1,000,000 yen	7	528,571	15	1,388,667	0	0
1,000,000 – 1,999,999 yen	21	840,476	16	787,500	0	0
2,000,000 – 2,999,999 yen	19	1,213,158	16	1,435,000	1	2,250,000
3,000,000 – 3,999,999 yen	18	1,766,667	10	1,163,750	0	0
4,000,000 – 4,999,999 yen	11	1,418,182	6	1,700,000	1	2,000,000
5,000,000 – 5,999,999 yen	3	2,083,333	4	2,675,000	0	0
6,000,000 – 6,999,999 yen	3	2,246,667	3	2,366,667	0	0
7,000,000 – 7,999,999 yen	2	4,500,000	3	2,333,333	0	0
8,000,000 – 8,999,999 yen	1	1,000,000	2	2,050,000	0	0
9,000,000 – 9,999,999 yen	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000,000 yen or more	2	7,500,000	2	3,125,000	0	0
No response	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	87	1,491,839	77	1,472,435	2	1,490,467

More than half were paying the cost of sending money to China in the range of 5,000 – 7,500 yen. This was followed by the 2,500 – 5,000 yen range, which accounted for 25 percent of all remittances.

**Chart 4-2-8 Remittance transfer costs**

	0 yen	1 – 999 yen	1,000 – 2,499 yen	2,500 – 4,999 yen	5,000 – 7,499 yen
Number of responses	1	6	14	42	88
share of total (%)	0.6%	3.6%	8.4%	25.3%	53.0%
	7,500 – 9,999 yen	10,000 yen or more	No response	Total	
Number of responses	5	10	0	166	
share of total (%)	3.0%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%	

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

All respondents, with the exception of one who did not respond to this question, indicated that remittance transfer cost was charged separately from remittance amounts. Therefore, no respondent indicated that remittance transfer cost was being withheld from the amount remitted.

**Chart 4-2-9 The way remittance transfer cost charged**

01. Subtracted from amount remitted	02. Paid separately from amount remitted	03. Do not know
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	01. Subtracted from amount remitted	02. Paid separately from amount remitted	03. Do not know	No response	Total
Number of responses	0	165	0	1	166
share of total (%)	0.0%	99.4%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

Major remittance recipients were parents (mother or father), accounted for an overwhelming 80.1 percent of all remittances.

[illegible]

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

**Chart 4-2-11 Residence of remittance recipients**

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

#### (4) Purpose of remittance

The most frequently cited purpose of remittance was “for purchase of food and daily necessities.” This was followed by “for savings” and “for purchase of assets.”

**Chart 4-2-12 Remittance expenditures <purpose of remittance>**

01. For purchase of food and daily necessities of recipient
02. For payment of educational expenses of recipient
03. For payment of housing rent of recipient
04. For payment of medical expenses of recipient
05. For payment of home repair of recipient
06. For savings
07. For repayment of loans
08. For purchase of assets
09. Other (specify) [ ]

	01. For purchase of food and daily necessities of recipient	02. For payment of educational expenses of recipient	03. For payment of housing rent of recipient	04. For payment of medical expenses of recipient	05. For payment of home repair of recipient
Number of responses	100	8	4	8	1
share of total (%)	60.2%	4.8%	2.4%	4.8%	0.6%
	06. For savings	07. For repayment of loans	08. For purchase of assets	09. Other	Number of respondents
Number of responses	49	4	28	28	166
share of total (%)	29.5%	2.4%	16.9%	16.9%	

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

Approximately one-fourth of remitters indicated that they remit money just for living expenses of the recipients. On the other hand, nearly 30 percent said they remit money for purpose other than living expenses. The remaining 40 percent remit for a combination of living expenses of recipients and other purposes.

**Chart 4-2-13 Remittance expenditures <share of living expenses>**

	0%	1 – less than 10%	10 – less than 20%	20 – less than 40%	40 – less than 60%
Number of responses	45	1	7	49	12
share of total (%)	27.1%	0.6%	4.2%	29.5%	7.2%
	60 – less than 80%	80 – less than 100%	100%	No response	Total
Number of responses	5	2	42	3	166
share of total (%)	3.0%	1.2%	25.3%	1.8%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.





A majority of the respondents indicated that the most important point taken into consideration when selecting the remittance channels was low remittance transfer cost. This was followed by reliability, which was also indicated by nearly one-half of the respondents. This was followed in descending order by speed of remittance, easy procedures and favorable exchange rate.

**Chart 4-2-16 Points considered in selecting remittance channels**

01. (Place where remittance is initiated is) Close to home/work
02. (Place where remittance is received is) Close to recipient
03. Reliable
04. Speed of remittance
05. Low remittance transfer cost
06. Favorable exchange rate
07. Low cost of maintaining account
08. Easy procedures
09. No language problem
10. Recommended by friend/family
11. Recommended by personnel placement company
12. Recommended by Japanese employer
13. Other (specify)

	01. (Place where remittance is initiated is) Close to home/work	02. (Place where remittance is received is) Close to recipient	03. Reliable	04. Speed of remittance	05. Low remittance transfer cost
Number of responses	14	2	76	54	88
share of total (%)	8.4%	1.2%	45.8%	32.5%	53.0%
	06. Favorable exchange rate	07. Low cost of maintaining account	08. Easy procedures	09. No language problem	10. Recommended by friend/family
Number of responses	23	1	37	15	8
share of total (%)	13.9%	0.6%	22.3%	9.0%	4.8%
	11. Recommended by personnel placement company	12. Recommended by Japanese employer	13. Other	Number of respondents	
Number of responses	0	1	3	166	
share of total (%)	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%		

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

Most of the remittances were made in Japanese yen, while three respondents (1.8 percent) said they remitted in U.S. dollars.

**Chart 4-2-17 Currency of remittance**

[illegible]

	01. Japanese yen	02. Chinese yuan	03. Korean won	04. U.S. dollar	05. Other currency	Total
Number of responses	163	0	0	3	0	166
share of total (%)	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

Regarding remittance channels, nine respondents indicated “other.” Of those nine respondents, six were from Fujian Province.

**Chart 4-2-18 Main remittance channel by place of origin**

		01. Remit through bank to recipient's account	02. Remit through money-sending company	03. Remit by using international cash card issued by bank	04. Remit through post office to recipient's account	05. Remit by using credit card or prepaid card	06. Remit by mailing cash or check	07. Entrust cash to friend or acquaintance	08. Others	Total
01. Beijing City	Number of responses	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Share (%)	84.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
02. Shanghai City	Number of responses	25	0	0	3	0	1	1	2	32
	Share (%)	78.1%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	6.3%	100.0%
18. Fujian Province	Number of responses	15	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	23
	Share (%)	65.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%	26.1%	100.0%
19. Jilin Province	Number of responses	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
	Share (%)	91.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
20. Heilongjiang Province	Number of responses	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	16
	Share (%)	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
21. Liaoning Province	Number of responses	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	18
	Share (%)	94.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Other regions	Number of responses	45	0	0	6	0	3	1	1	52
	Share (%)	86.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	5.8%	1.9%	1.9%	100.0%
Total	Number of responses	136	0	0	16	0	5	3	9	166
	Share (%)	81.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	3.0%	1.8%	5.4%	100.0%

Notes:

1. The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.
2. Respondents by cities/provinces whose share of the total is more than 5 percent are shown in the table. Others are included in “other regions.”

Remittance transfer cost for mailing cash or check was cheap and below 1,000 yen. On the other hand, that for remitting through banks was charged for more than 5,000 yen.

**Chart 4-2-19 Remittance transfer cost by channels**

	Number of respondents	Transfer cost (yen)
01. Remit through bank to recipient's account	136	5,646
02. Remit through money-sending company	0	-
03. Remit by using international cash card issued by bank	0	-
04. Remit through post office to recipient's account	16	2,136
05. Remit by using credit card or prepaid card	0	-
06. Remit by mailing cash or check	5	920
07. Entrust cash to friend or acquaintance	3	11,000
08. Other	9	14,478

### 3. Physical transfer of cash

#### (1) Traveling back to Country of origin

Many respondents traveled back to their country of origin between six to twelve months ago. Many respondents also said that they had never returned to their home country since migrated to Japan.

**Chart 4-3-1 Latest traveling back to country of origin**

01. Within the last month	02. Between 1 and 3 months ago	03. Between 3 and 6 months ago			
04. Between 6 and 12 months ago	05. Between 1 and 2 years ago	06. Between 2 and 3 years ago			
07. More than 3 years ago	08. Never returned to home country				

	01. Within the last month	02. Between 1 and 3 months ago	03. Between 3 and 6 months ago	04. Between 6 and 12 months ago	05. Between 1 and 2 years ago
Number of responses	31	42	58	97	50
share of total (%)	7.8%	10.5%	14.5%	24.3%	12.5%
	06. Between 2 and 3 years ago	07. More than 3 years ago	08. Never returned to home country	No response	Total
Number of responses	18	15	88	1	400
share of total (%)	4.5%	3.8%	22.0%	0.3%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

The number of days spent in home country upon return is centered around one week to one month. Very few respondents stayed for less than one week.

**Chart 4-3-2 Number of days spent in home country upon return**

01. Less than 3 days	02. 3 – 4 days	03. 5 – 6 days			
04. 7 – 9 days	05. 10 – 14 days	06. 15 – 29 days			
07. 1 – 3 months	08. 3 – 6 months	09. 6 – 12 months			
10. More than 12 months					

	01. Less than 3 days	02. 3 – 4 days	03. 5 – 6 days	04. 7 – 9 days	05. 10 – 14 days	06. 15 – 29 days
Number of responses	0	4	7	66	91	85
share of total (%)	0.0%	1.0%	1.8%	16.5%	22.8%	21.3%
	07. 1 – less than 3 months	08. 3 – less than 6 months	09. 6 – less than 12 months	10. 12 months or more	No response	Total
Number of responses	39	10	1	0	97	400
share of total (%)	9.8%	2.5%	0.3%	0.0%	24.3%	100.0%

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

Nearly half the respondents said they returned to their home country once a year. This was followed by once every two years.

**Chart 4-3-3 Frequency of traveling back to country of origin**

01. Once a month	02. Once every 3 months	03. Once every 6 months
04. Once a year	05. Once every 2 years	06. Once every 3 years
07. At longer intervals		

	01. Once a month	02. Once every 3 months	03. Once every 6 months	04. Once a year	05. Once every 2 years
Number of responses	1	14	33	187	61
share of total (%)	0.3%	3.5%	8.3%	46.8%	15.3%
	06. Once every 3 years	07. At longer intervals	No response	Total	
Number of responses	12	2	90	400	
share of total (%)	3.0%	0.5%	22.5%	100.0%	

Note: Figures are rounded off and may not add up to 100 percent.

## (2) Carrying money back home

Of the total of 307 respondents, 297 indicated that they carried money back home when traveling back to their country of origin. The maximum took 3,500,000 yen home and the average was 561,189 yen. The amount carried home for living expenses and to give to family members averaged 263,235 yen, with a significant number indicating that the full amount of cash carried home was given to family members for living expenses. Based on the frequency of return to home country and the amount carried home per return, the average annual amount carried home came to 610,429 yen.

**Chart 4-3-4 Amount of money carried back home**

	Average amount of carrying money back home	Of which, for living expenses	Average annual amount of carrying money back home
Amount (yen)	561,189	263,235	610,429

## 4. Comparison with results of survey of remittances to Republic of Korea

### (1) Remittance channels

Banks and post offices were used in 81.9 percent and 9.6 percent of remittances made to China, respectively. By contrast, banks and post offices were used in only 30.3 percent and 3.4 percent of remittances made to Republic of Korea, respectively. On the other hand, 40.4 percent of all remittances to Republic of Korea were made by entrusting cash with stores (supermarkets, video stores, etc.).

Almost all remittances to China were made through formal channels, while the corresponding percentage was not high for remittances to Republic of Korea, indicating the extensive use of independently developed remittance channels.

**Chart 4-4-1 Comparison of remittance channels**

		01. Remit through bank to recipient's account	02. Remit through money-sending company	03. Remit using international cash card issued by bank	04. Remit through post office to recipient's account	05. Remit using credit card or prepaid card
China	Number of responses	136	0	0	16	0
	share of total (%)	81.9%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%
Korea	Number of responses	27	13	4	3	0
	share of total (%)	30.3%	14.6%	4.5%	3.4%	0.0%
		06. Remit by mailing cash or check	07. Entrust cash to friend or acquaintance	08. Other	09. Entrusted to store	Number of respondents
China	Number of responses	5	3	9	-	166
	share of total (%)	3.0%	1.8%	5.4%	-	
Korea	Number of responses	0	15	7	29	89
	share of total (%)	0.0%	16.9%	7.9%	32.6%	

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

## (2) Purpose of remittance

For both countries, “purchase of food and daily necessities of recipient” was the most frequently cited purpose of remittance, followed by “for savings.” The respective ratios were also similar for the two countries. Some remittances to China were for “purchase of assets,” a purpose very infrequently seen for remittances to Republic of Korea. On the other hand, “payment of educational expenses” was commonly seen in the case of Republic of Korea.

**Chart 4-4-2 Comparison of remittance expenditures**

		01. For purchase of food and daily necessities of recipient	02. For payment of educational expenses of recipient	03. For payment of housing rent of recipient	04. For payment of medical expenses of recipient	05. For payment of home repair of recipient
China	Number of responses	100	8	4	8	1
	share of total (%)	60.2%	4.8%	2.4%	4.8%	0.6%
Korea	Number of responses	56	12	1	5	0
	share of total (%)	62.9%	13.5%	1.1%	5.6%	0.0%
		06. For savings	07. For repayment of loans	08. For purchase of assets	09. Other	Number of respondents
China	Number of responses	49	4	28	28	166
	share of total (%)	29.5%	2.4%	16.9%	16.9%	
Korea	Number of responses	24	8	2	5	89
	share of total (%)	27.0%	9.0%	2.2%	5.6%	

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

### (3) Points considered in selecting remittance channels

For remittances to both China and Republic of Korea, the most important points considered in selecting the remittance channels included reliability, speed of remittance, remittance transfer cost, and easy procedures. The order of preference differed between the two countries; compared to Republic of Korea, remitters to China tended to pay closer attention to the remittance transfer cost and exchange rates.

**Chart 4-4-3 Points considered in selecting and changing remittance channels**

		01. (Place where remittance is initiated is) Close to home/work	02. (Place where remittance is received is) Close to recipient	03. Reliable	04. Speed of remittance	05. Low commissions	06. Favorable exchange rate	07. Low cost of maintaining account		
China	Number of responses	14	2	76	54	88	23	1		
	share of total (%)	8.4%	1.2%	45.8%	32.5%	53.0%	13.9%	0.6%		
Korea	Number of responses	14	4	29	37	29	4	0		
	share of total (%)	15.7%	4.5%	32.6%	41.6%	32.6%	4.5%	0.0%		
		08. Easy procedures	09. No language problem	10. Recommended by friend/family	11. Recommended by personnel placement company	12. Recommended by Japanese employer	13. Other	No response	Number of respondents	
China	Number of responses	37	15	8	0	1	3	0	166	
	share of total (%)	22.3%	9.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.6%	1.8%	0.0%		
Korea	Number of responses	23	9	1	0	0	4	1	89	
	share of total (%)	25.8%	10.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.5%	1.1%		

Note: The sum total may not equal to the number of respondents as respondents were allowed to check more than one answers.

### (4) Volume of remittances and amount of money carried back home

Both amount sent and amount carried home were higher for Republic of Korea than for China. However, the amount carried home per visit was higher for China.

**Chart 4-4-4 Comparison of amount sent and amount carried home**

JPY

	Average amount sent	Average amount carried home	Total amount
To South Korea	1,759,916	705,921	2,465,837
To China	1,490,467	610,429	2,100,896

	Amount carried home per visit
To South Korea	295,669
To China	561,180



## V. Estimation of overseas remittances

### 1. Estimation methodology

Annual amounts of overseas remittances were computed using the following formula.

**Chart 5-1-1 Formula for estimating annual overseas remittances**

$$\sum_{\text{status of residence}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{per capita annual remittance} \\ \text{sent by status of residence} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{population by status of} \\ \text{residence} \end{array} \right)$$

Note: Per capita annual remittance sent is derived from total remittance sent and number of respondents including persons who made no remittance during the previous fiscal year.

Amount remitted for living expenses was also estimated. As such remittance amounts also differ according to status of residence, the above formula was employed in this estimation as well.

The ratio of remittances made for living expenses in total remittance amount was estimated based on responses to the result of the question which asked for “purpose of remittance (please refer to the chart 3-2-10 and 4-2-12).” Of the total of nine choices, five are defined to be for payment of living expenses.

For example, if a respondent selected three under the nine choices and two of these are defined to be for payment of living expenses, the ratio of remittances made for living expenses is assumed to be two-thirds.

**Chart 5-1-2 Formula for estimating annual remittance sent for living expenses**

$$\sum_{\text{status of residence}} \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{per capita annual} \\ \text{remittance sent by} \\ \text{status of residence} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{ratio of remittances} \\ \text{made for living} \\ \text{expenses} \end{array} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{population by status of} \\ \text{residence} \end{array} \right)$$

Note: Per capita annual remittance sent is derived from total remittance sent and the number of respondents including persons who made no remittance during the previous fiscal year.

## 2. Results of estimation

### (1) Republic of Korea

The total amount of remittances made to Republic of Korea is estimated to be approximately 123.2 billion yen.

**Chart 5-2-1 Amount remitted to Republic of Korea (estimated)**

Status of residence	Number of respondents	Per capita annual remittance amount	Population by status of residence	Estimated total annual remittance amount (million yen)
01. Diplomat	0	0		0
02. Official	2	275,000		0
03. Employment	51	1,331,176	15,217	20,257
04. Cultural activities	0	0	490	0
05. College student	42	209,286	16,444	3,441
06. Pre-college student	13	15,285	7,286	111
07. Trainee	0	0	156	0
08. Dependent	19	265,789	15,829	4,207
09. Designated activities	2	0	1,674	0
10. Permanent resident	32	911,406	42,960	39,154
11. Special permanent resident	3	0	461,460	0
12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	20	1,929,625	21,083	40,682
13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	3	66,667	2,767	184
14. Long-term resident	5	160,000	8,751	1,400
15. Temporary visitor	1	1,400,000	8,919	12,487
16. Without acquiring status of residence	7	570,714	2,191	1,250
17. Temporary refuge	0	0	0	0
18. Others	0	0	2,192	0
			Total remittance amount (million yen)	123,174

Remittance amount for living expenses is estimated to be approximately 40.4 billion yen.

**Chart 5-2-2 Amount remitted to Republic of Korea for living expenses (estimated)**

Status of residence	Number of respondents	Per capita annual remittance amount	Population by status of residence	Ratio of remittances for living expenses	Estimated total annual remittance amount (million yen)
01. Diplomat	0	0		0.000	0
02. Official	2	275,000		0.000	0
03. Employment	51	1,331,176	15,217	0.417	8,441
04. Cultural activities	0	0	490	0.000	0
05. College student	42	209,286	16,444	0.631	2,173
06. Pre-college student	13	15,285	7,286	0.375	42
07. Trainee	0	0	156	0.000	0
08. Dependent	19	265,789	15,829	0.901	3,791
09. Designated activities	2	0	1,674	0.000	0
10. Permanent resident	32	911,406	42,960	0.334	13,083
11. Special permanent resident	3	0	461,460	0.000	0
12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	20	1,929,625	21,083	0.247	10,059
13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	3	66,667	2,767	1.000	184
14. Long-term resident	5	160,000	8,751	1.000	1,400
15. Temporary visitor	1	1,400,000	8,919	0.000	0
16. Without acquiring status of residence	7	570,714	2,191	1.000	1,250
17. Temporary refuge	0	0	0	0.000	0
18. Others	0	0	2,192	0.000	0
Total remittance amount (million yen)					40,423

## (2) Amount remitted to China

The total amount of remittances made to China is estimated to be approximately 257.1 billion yen.

**Chart 5-2-3 Amount remitted to China (estimated)**

Status of residence	Number of respondents	Per capita annual remittance amount	Population by status of residence	Estimated total annual remittance amount (million yen)
01. Diplomat	0	0		0
02. Official	0	0		0
03. Employment	79	950,633	45,641	43,388
04. Cultural activities	0	0	1,208	0
05. College student	124	473,387	90,746	42,958
06. Pre-college student	31	132,258	29,430	3,892
07. Trainee	10	270,000	40,136	10,837
08. Dependent	16	358,594	35,253	12,642
09. Designated activities	2	280,000	41,601	11,648
10. Permanent resident	53	785,283	96,647	75,895
11. Special permanent resident	0	0	3,306	0
12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	43	720,930	51,854	37,383
13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	0	0	2,988	0
14. Long-term resident	29	424,138	32,130	13,628
15. Temporary visitor	0	0	11,929	0
16. Without acquiring status of residence	11	1,418,182	3,430	4,864
17. Temporary refuge	0	0	0	0
18. Others	0	0	1,271	0
			Total remittance amount (million yen)	257,135

Remittance amount for living expenses is estimated to be approximately 115.1 billion yen.

**Chart 5-2-4 Amount remitted to China for living expenses (estimated)**

Status of residence	Number of respondents	Per capita annual remittance amount	Population by status of residence	Ratio of remittances for living expenses	Estimated total annual remittance amount (million yen)
01. Diplomat	0	0		0.000	0
02. Official	0	0		0.000	0
03. Employment	79	950,633	45,641	0.518	22,469
04. Cultural activities	0	0	1,208	0.000	0
05. College student	124	473,387	90,746	0.327	14,027
06. Pre-college student	31	132,258	29,430	0.317	1,234
07. Trainee	10	270,000	40,136	0.815	8,830
08. Dependent	16	358,594	35,253	0.651	8,235
09. Designated activities	2	280,000	41,601	0.500	5,824
10. Permanent resident	53	785,283	96,647	0.381	28,882
11. Special permanent resident	0	0	3,306	0.000	0
12. Spouse or child of Japanese National	43	720,930	51,854	0.530	19,807
13. Spouse or child of permanent resident	0	0	2,988	0.000	0
14. Long-term resident	29	424,138	32,130	0.377	5,133
15. Temporary visitor	0	0	11,929	0.000	0
16. Without acquiring status of residence	11	1,418,182	3,430	0.128	624
17. Temporary refuge	0	0	0	0.000	0
18. Others	0	0	1,271	0.000	0
No response	2	0		0.000	0
Total remittance amount (million yen)					115,064