

Part I

Immigration Control and Residency Management in Recent Years

- Chapter 1** Foreign Nationals Entering and Departing from Japan
- Chapter 2** Japanese Nationals Departing from and Returning to Japan
- Chapter 3** Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan
- Chapter 4** Implementation Status of the Technical Intern Training Program and the Specified Skilled Worker System
- Chapter 5** Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals
- Chapter 6** Recognition of Refugee Status
- Chapter 7** Measures Against Trafficking in Persons and Protection of Foreign Victims of Domestic Violence

Chapter 1**Foreign Nationals Entering and Departing from Japan****Section 1****Changes in the Number of Foreign Nationals Entering and Departing from Japan****1 Foreign Nationals Entering Japan**

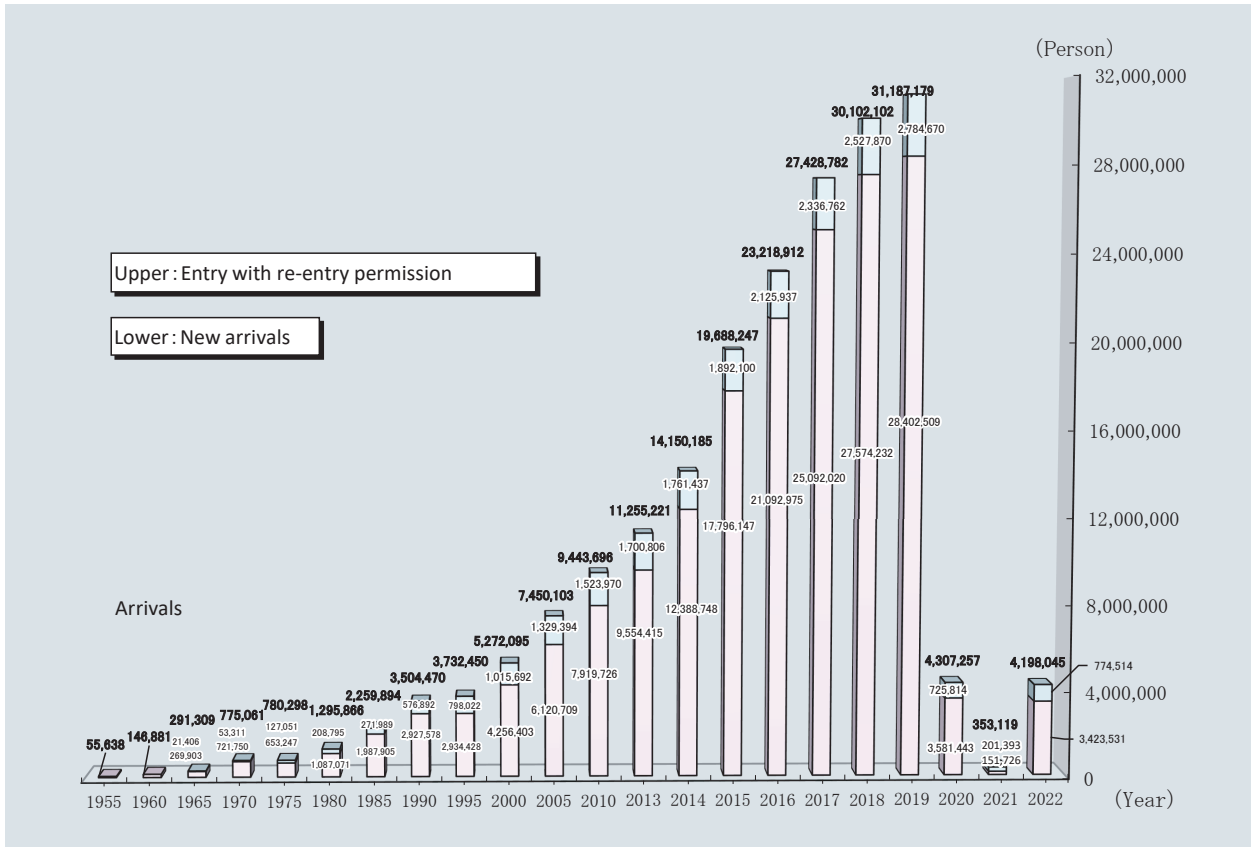
(1) Number of Foreign Nationals Entering

The number of foreign nationals entering Japan was only about 18,000 in 1950 when Japan started recording the statistics relating to immigration control. The number exceeded 1 million in 1978, 2 million in 1984, 3 million in 1990, 4 million in 1996, 5 million in 2000, 10 million in 2013, 20 million in 2016, and 30 million in 2018. The number in 2022 was 4,198,045, a drastic increase of 3,844,926 (1,088.8%) from the previous year.

Of the foreign nationals entering Japan in 2022, the number of new entrants was 3,423,531, which was an increase of 3,271,805 (2,156.4%) from the previous year, while the number of foreign nationals re-entering Japan was 774,514, which was an increase of 573,121 (284.6%) from the previous year.

There is a significant increase in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan, which is thought to have happened because the number of international commercial flights and voyages, which had significantly decreased in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, has recovered from March 2022 thanks to the government's measures, such as the easing of immigration restrictions and the gradual lifting of the cap on the number of people entering Japan ([Reference 1](#)).

Reference 1 Changes in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan



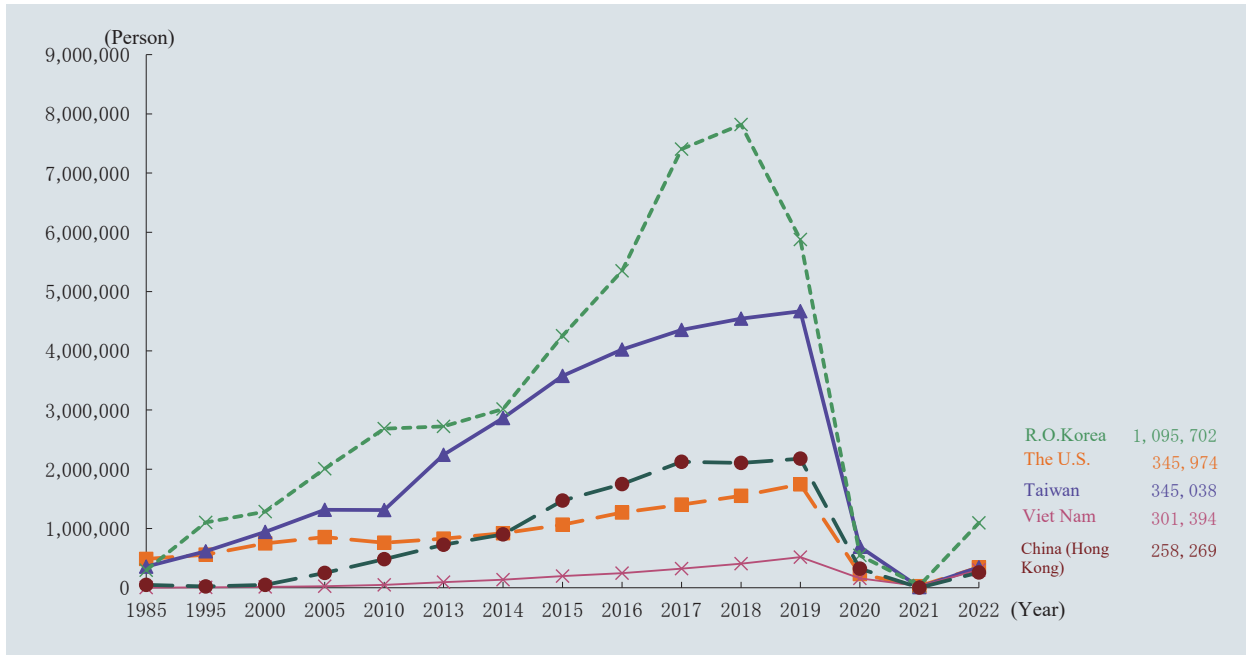
(*) There are no separate categories for arrivals for 1955 and 1960.

(2) Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Nationality/Region

According to the statistics for the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2022 by nationality/region, the largest number of foreign nationals came from Republic of Korea (R.O. Korea) at 1,095,702, accounting for 26.1% of the total. Republic of Korea (R.O. Korea) was followed by the U.S. at 345,974 (8.2%), Taiwan at 345,038 (8.2%), Viet Nam at 301,394 (7.2%) and China (Hong Kong) at 258,269 (6.2%).

These top five countries accounted for 55.9% of the total ([Reference 2](#))*.

Reference 2 Changes in the number of foreign nationals entering Japan by major nationality/region



(*) In immigration-related statistics, mainland China and Taiwan are described as “China” and “Taiwan,” respectively. With respect to Hong Kong, persons of Chinese nationality having a SAR (Special Administrative Region) passport (including persons of Chinese nationality with a certificate of identity within the period of validity issued by the former Hong Kong Government) are described as “China (Hong Kong),” and persons with the right of residence in Hong Kong having a BNO (British National Overseas) passport (British passport issued only to residents in Hong Kong) (including persons who have a British (Hong Kong) passport issued by the former Hong Kong Government and entered within its period of validity (by June 30, 1997)), are described as “U.K. (Hong Kong).” BNO passports are restricted in respect of renewal, and are in gradual transition to SAR passports.

On the other hand, in the statistics relating to foreign residents, the category “China” in the number of alien registrations by 2011 includes Taiwan, but in the figures from 2012, “China” in the number of foreign residents (the total number of mid to long-term residents (see Data Section 4, Subsection 1) as well as special permanent residents) includes “Taiwan” except for those having been issued with a residence card or a special permanent resident certificate with “Taiwan” listed in the “nationality/region” box. In addition, BNO passport holders are included in the “U.K.”

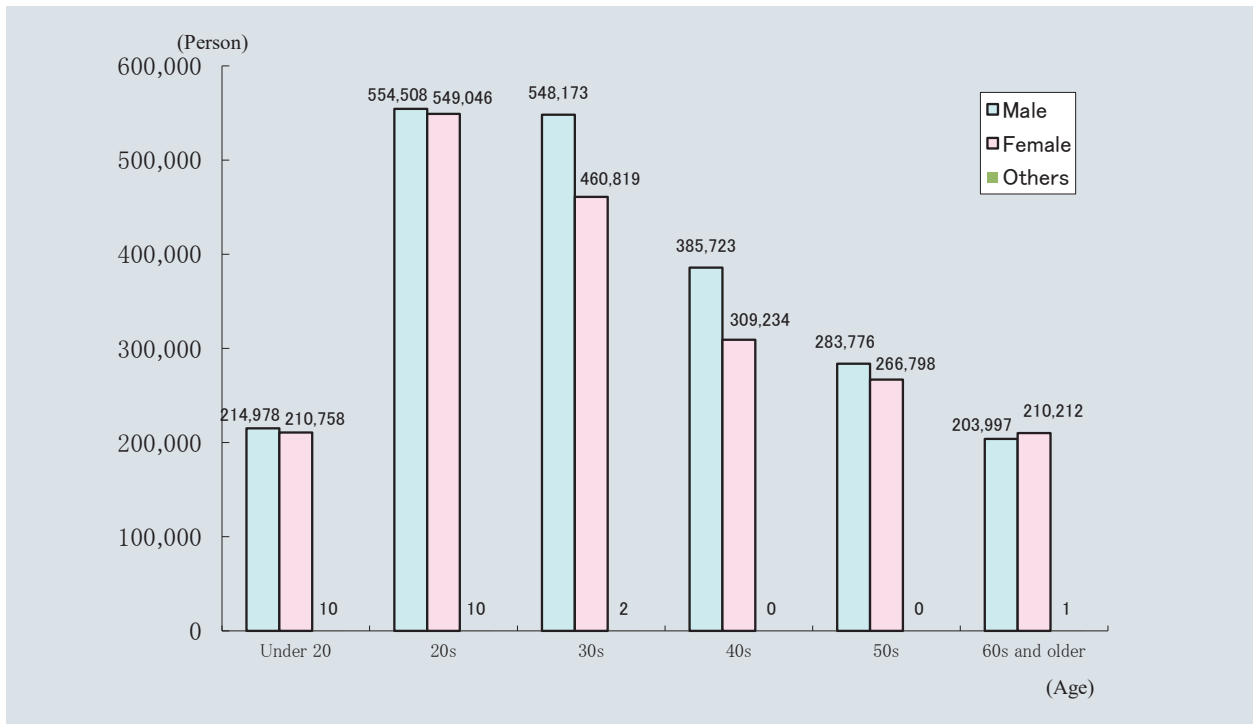
Moreover, China (others) includes persons of Chinese nationality with a certificate of identity issued by a government except for the government of China and China (Hong Kong) (for example, Macao, etc.).

(3) Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Gender and Age

As for the number of foreign nationals entering Japan in 2022 by gender, 2,191,155 were males, 2,006,867 were females, and 23 did not specify their gender when entering Japan.

Next, according to the statistics by age, foreign nationals in their 20s represented the largest age group, accounting for 26.3% of the total ([Reference 3](#)).

Reference 3 Number of foreign nationals entering Japan by gender and age (2022)



(4) Number of Foreign Nationals Entering Japan by Purpose of Entry (Status of Residence)

As for the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan in 2022 by purpose of entry (status of residence), the most common status of residence was “Temporary Visitor” at 2,861,731, which accounted for 83.6% of the total number, followed by “Student” at 167,128 (4.9%), “Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)” at 163,882 (4.8%), and “Dependent” at 47,389 (1.4%) ([Reference 4](#)).

Reference 4 Changes in the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan by status of residence

(Person)

Status of Residence \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	27,574,232	28,402,509	3,581,443	151,726	3,423,531
Diplomat	9,072	12,206	2,120	2,109	4,849
Official	33,217	42,934	3,708	1,973	11,811
Professor	3,194	3,185	992	921	2,645
Artist	435	474	117	13	280
Religious Activities	872	949	329	45	1,280
Journalist	43	69	29	19	44
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	26	37	26	16	55
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	432	624	354	74	1,225
Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	73	118	76	18	393
Business Manager	1,790	2,237	1,537	474	4,346
Legal/Accounting Services	4	5	2	1	8
Medical Services	55	58	38	19	57
Researcher	368	364	155	89	364
Instructor	3,432	3,463	1,280	2,757	3,041
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	34,182	43,880	19,705	2,532	35,711
Intra-company Transferee	9,478	9,964	3,188	497	7,798
Nursing Care	1	4	23	3	42
Entertainer	42,703	45,486	7,218	1,570	24,404
Skilled Labor	3,551	4,355	1,729	388	4,075
Specified Skilled Worker (i)		563	3,760	1,093	20,418
Specified Skilled Worker (ii)		0	0	0	0
Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	6,222	6,300	1,652	218	3,575
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	137,973	167,405	74,804	21,899	163,882
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	12	8	2	0	8
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	242	183	116	23	120
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	64	226	63	3	148
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	5,648	14,750	7,189	1,280	11,299
Cultural Activities	3,539	3,793	815	202	2,784
Temporary Visitor	27,054,549	27,810,548	3,360,831	71,771	2,861,731
Student	124,269	121,637	49,748	11,651	167,128
Trainee	13,389	12,985	2,392	179	3,859
Dependent	27,952	31,788	17,056	11,313	47,389
Designated Activities	27,752	31,712	7,381	3,508	10,006
Permanent Resident			166	1,861	4,225
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	10,466	10,694	6,306	7,356	9,143
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	2,081	1,990	1,151	1,174	1,760
Long-Term Resident	17,146	17,515	5,385	4,677	13,628

(*1) The status of residence of "Specified Skilled Worker (i) and (ii)" was newly established on April 1, 2019.

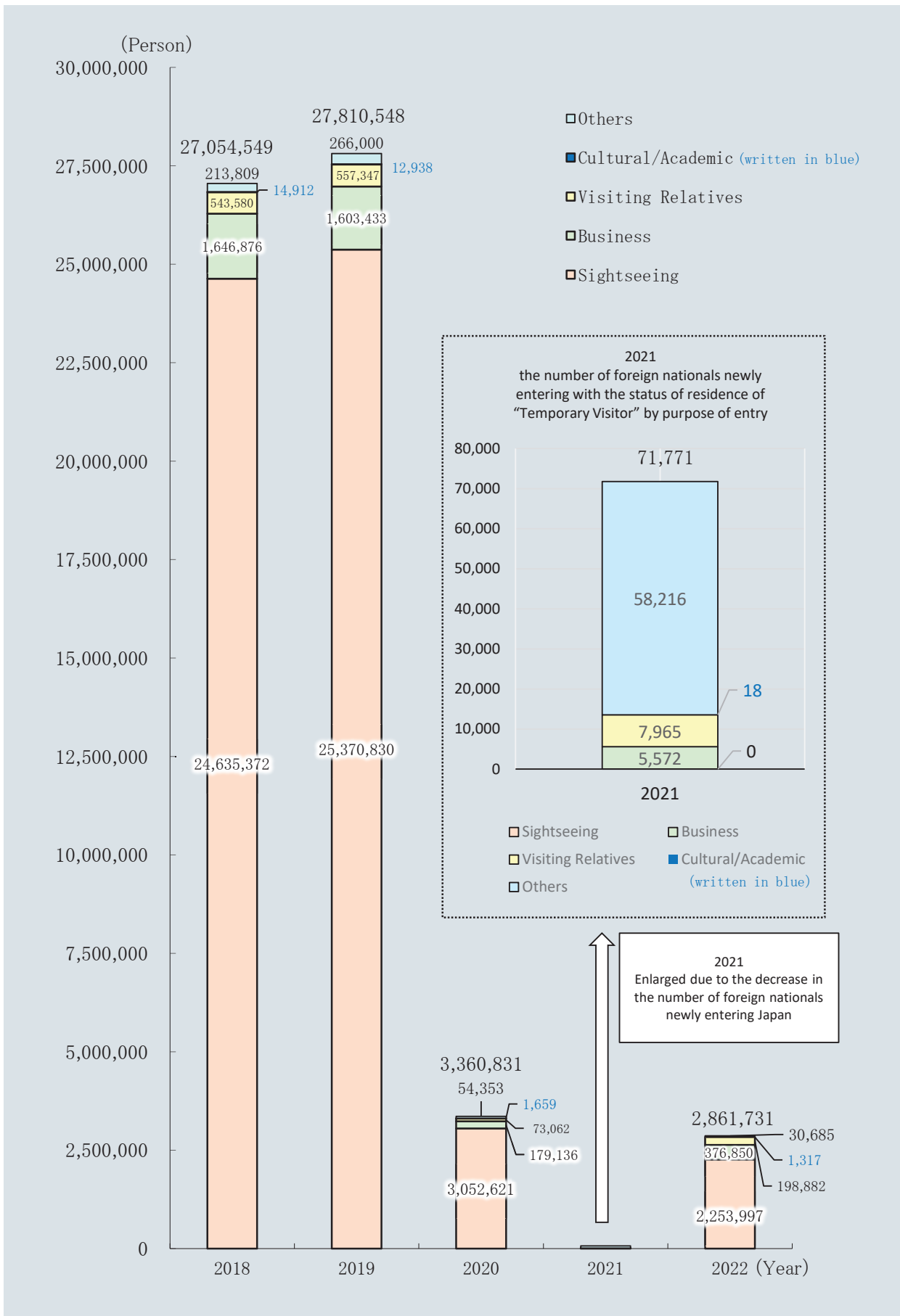
(*2) In 2020, foreign nationals who were granted the residence status of "permanent resident", as support for permanent residents who had difficulty re-entering Japan within the valid period for a re-entry permit or special re-entry permit, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

A. “Temporary Visitor”

In 2022, the most common purpose of entry for new entrants with a “Temporary Visitor” status was “sightseeing” with 2,253,997 people (78.8%), followed by “business” with 376,850 (13.2%) and “visiting relatives” with 198,882 (6.9%) ([Reference 5](#)).

The number of new entrants for sightseeing purposes, which was zero in 2021 due to the countermeasures at the port of entry against the COVID-19 pandemic, increased significantly in 2022 thanks to the easing of immigration restrictions starting in March 2022, the lifting of measures to accept only foreign tourists in package tours on October 11, 2022, and other governmental measures.

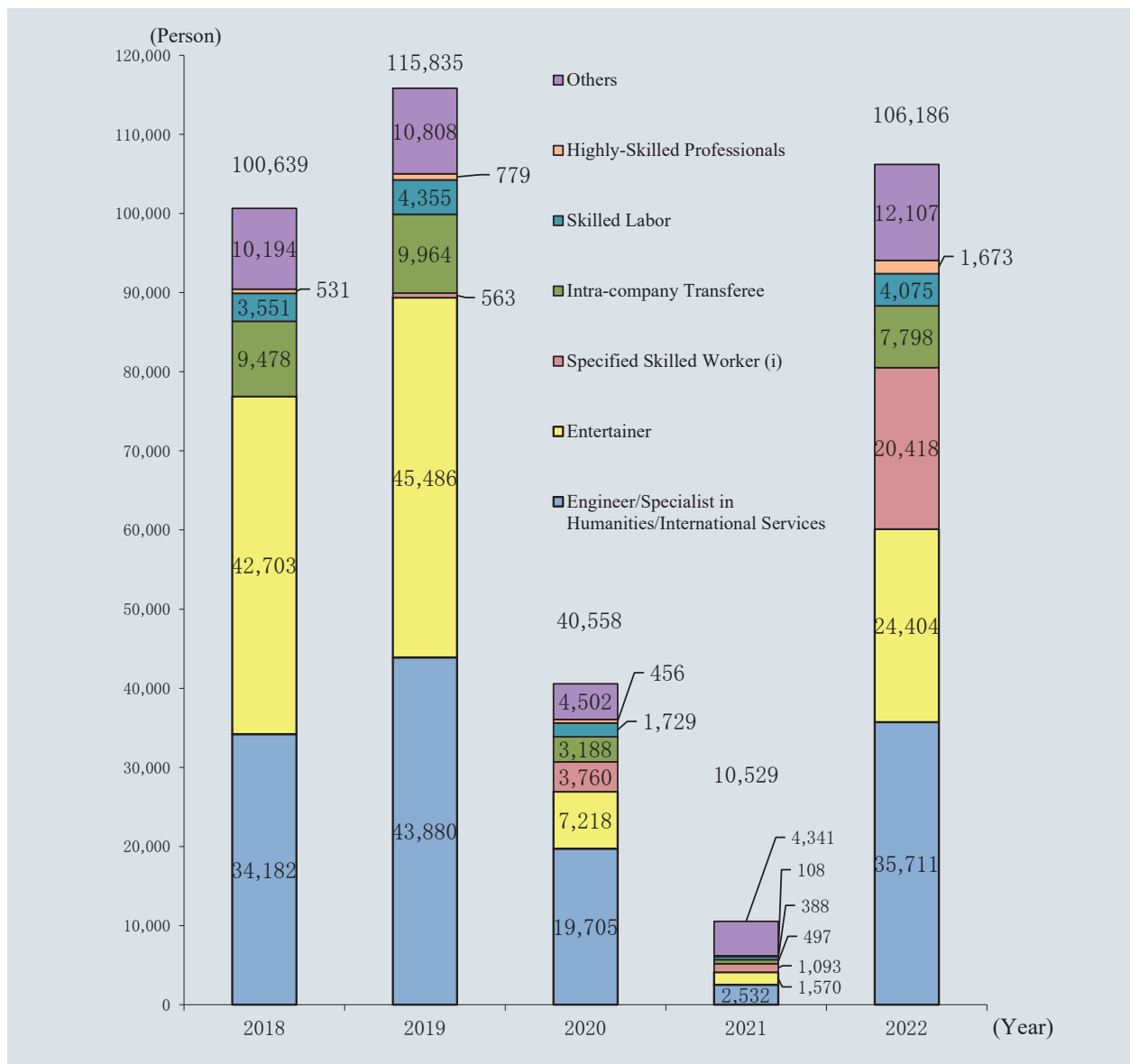
Reference 5 Changes in the number of foreign nationals newly entering with the status of residence of "Temporary Visitor" by purpose of entry



B. Foreign Nationals Entering Japan for the Purpose of Employment in Professional or Technical Fields

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with a status of residence for employment in professional or technical fields (excluding the statuses of residence of “Diplomat,” “Official” and “Technical Intern Training” in the Appended Tables I (1) and I (2) of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (hereinafter referred to as “Immigration Control Act”)) in 2022 was 106,186, an increase of 95,657 (908.5%) compared to the previous year ([Reference 6](#)).

Reference 6 Changes in the number of foreign nationals newly entering by status of residence for employment in professional or technical fields



(*) Excludes the statuses of residence of “Diplomat,” “Official,” and “Technical Intern Training” of the Appended Table I (1) and I (2) of the Immigration Control Act.

(**) “Highly-Skilled Professionals” is the total for “Highly-Skilled Professionals (i)-(a), (b) and (c)”

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with a status of residence for employment in professional or technical fields in Japan accounted for 3.1% of the total number of newly entering foreign nationals in 2022.

The characteristic categories of foreign nationals entering Japan for the purpose of employment are as follows.

(a) “Highly-Skilled Professional”

In 2022, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Highly-Skilled Professional” was 1,673, an increase of 1,565 (1,449.1%) compared to the previous year.

(b) “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services” and “Intra-company Transferee”

In 2022, the total number of newly entering foreign nationals with a status of residence corresponding to foreign employees working in companies/organizations in Japan was 43,509, and it consists of two types of statuses of residence: 35,711 with the status of residence of “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services” and 7,798 with the status of residence of “Intra-company Transferee.” Compared to the previous year, foreign employees with the former status increased by 33,179 (1,310.4%), and those with the latter status increased by 7,301 (1,469.0%).

(c) “Entertainer”

In 2022, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Entertainer” was 24,404, an increase of 22,834 (1,454.4%) compared to the previous year.

(d) “Skilled Labor”

In 2022, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor,” which is granted to workers and the like who are skilled in industrial fields unique to foreign countries, was 4,075, an increase of 3,687 (950.3%) compared to the previous year.

(e) “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” and “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)”

In 2022, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” was 20,418, an increase of 19,325 (1,768.1%) compared to the previous year.

In 2022, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)” was zero.

C. “Technical Intern Training (i)”

The number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (i)” was 167,457 in 2022, an increase of 145,340 (657.1%) compared to the previous year.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number of newly entering foreign nationals with this status of residence came from Viet Nam at 83,403 (49.8%), followed by Indonesia at 30,348 (18.1%), the Philippines at 13,989 (8.4%), China at 11,912 (7.1%), and Myanmar at 11,590 (6.9%) ([Reference 7](#)).

Reference 7 Changes in the number of foreign nationals newly entering with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (i)” by major nationality/region

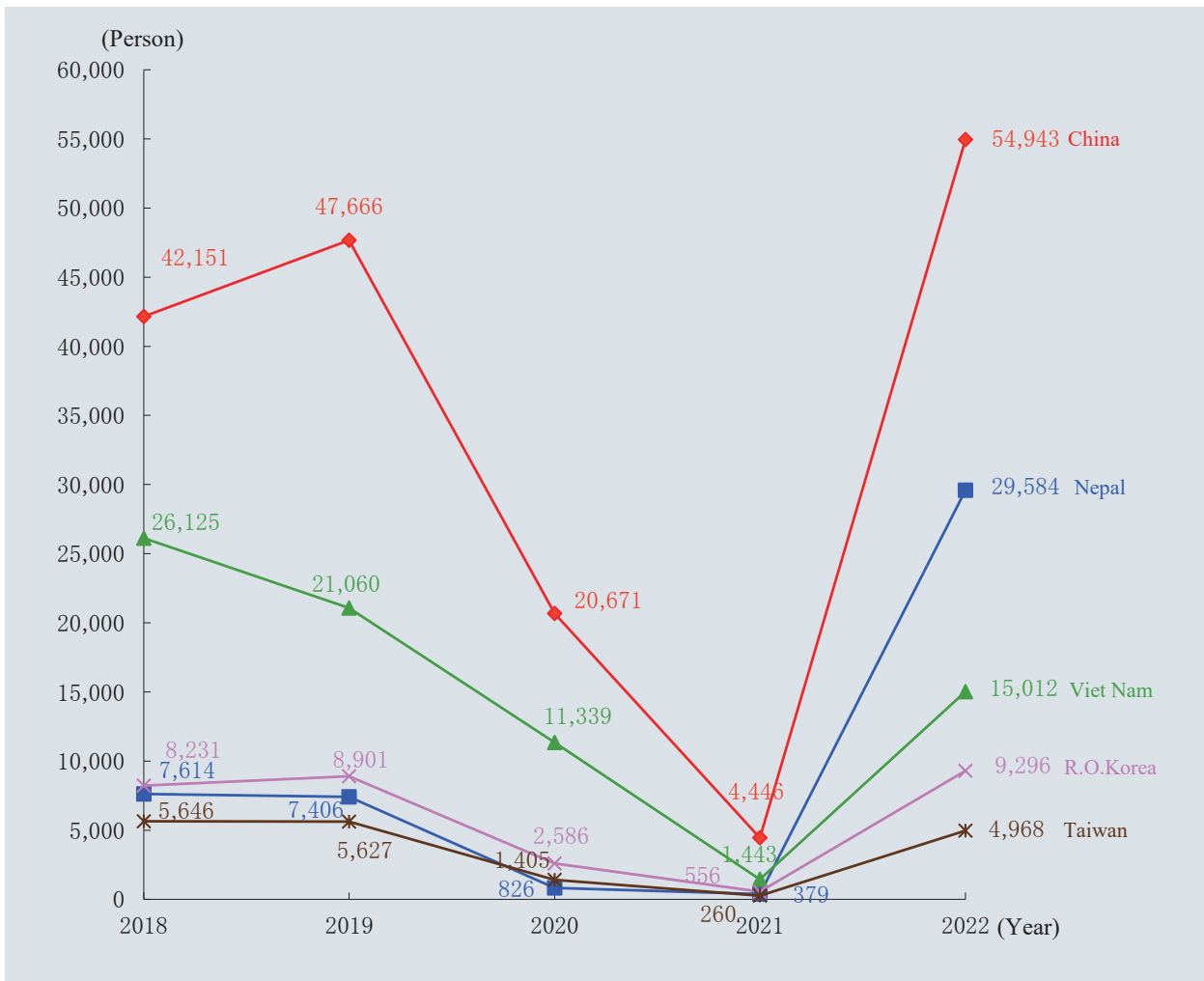


D. “Student”

In 2022, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Student” was 167,128, an increase of 155,477 (1,334.5%) compared to the previous year, with students from Asia accounting for the top five countries/regions (68.1%).

In terms of nationality/region, China stood at 54,943, accounting for 32.9% of the total, followed by Nepal at 29,584 (17.7%), Viet Nam at 15,012 (9.0%), R.O. Korea at 9,296 (5.6%), and Taiwan at 4,968 (3.0%) ([Reference 8](#)).

Reference 8 Changes in the number of foreign nationals newly entering with the status of residence of “Student” by major nationality/region



E. Foreign Nationals Entering Japan with a Status of Residence for Resident Activities Based on Personal Status or Position

In 2022, the number of newly entering foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” stood at 9,143, and those with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident” stood at 1,760. Compared to the previous year, those with the former status increased by 1,787 (24.3%), and those with the latter status increased by 586 (49.9%).

The number of foreign nationals newly entering with the status of residence of “Long-Term Resident” in 2022 had increased by 8,951 (191.4%) to 13,628 compared to the previous year (Reference 9).

As a general rule, the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” is excluded from statuses of residence determined when landing permission was given (Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control Act). Permanent residents who could not re-enter Japan within the valid period of their re-entry permission or special re-entry permission due to the COVID-19 pandemic were allowed to newly enter Japan with their status of residence. In 2022, 4,225 permanent residents were allowed to newly enter Japan. However, with the easing of the countermeasures at the port of entry, this special treatment was terminated, with the final permission given to former permanent residents whose re-

entry permission (including a special re-entry permission) would expire by April 30, 2023 and who had applied for a “Long-Term Resident” visa at a Japanese overseas diplomatic establishment by that date.

Reference 9 Changes in the number of foreign nationals newly entering by status of residence for activities based on personal status or position



(*) In 2020, foreign nationals who were newly entering Japan and granted the residence status of "Permanent resident", as support for permanent residents who had difficulty re-entering Japan within the valid period for a re-entry permit or special re-entry permit, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2 Special Landing

Permission number of cases in which received special landing permission in 2022 was 482,569, an increase of 60,644 (14.4%) compared to the previous year.

Of these, 479,152 cases were granting of landing permission for crew members, accounting for 99.3% of the total number of cases granted special landing permission ([Reference 10](#)).

Reference 10 Changes in the number of cases of special landing permission (Cases)

Division \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	5,364,421	4,961,505	919,311	421,925	482,569
Permission for Landing at a Port of Call	13,331	13,861	7,462	182	2,085
Landing Permission for Cruise Ship Tourists	2,337,803	2,026,307	119,960	0	0
Permission for Landing in Transit	5,235	7,760	3,003	6	869
Landing Permission for Crew Members	3,007,588	2,913,001	788,305	421,279	479,152
Permission for Emergency Landing	444	483	556	415	398
Landing Permission Due to Distress	18	92	24	42	63
Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge	2	1	1	1	2

3 Foreign Nationals Leaving Japan

In 2022, the number of foreign nationals simply leaving Japan without having acquired a re-entry permission was 2,691,344, an increase of 2,467,616 (1,103.0%) compared to the previous year.

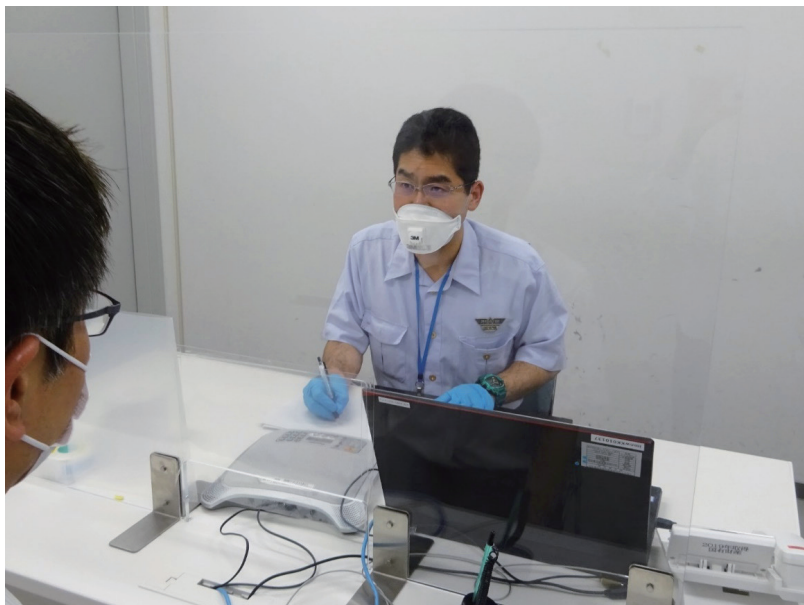
Of these, foreign nationals leaving Japan with a period of stay of 15 days or less numbered 2,344,237 (87.1%) ([Reference 11](#)).

Reference 11 Changes in the number of foreign nationals simply leaving Japan by period of stay (Person)

Period of Stay \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	27,252,517	28,083,240	4,120,279	223,728	2,691,344
Within 15 days	26,108,961	26,778,686	3,678,125	29,901	2,344,237
More than 15 days to 1 month	625,674	737,979	163,396	32,251	115,328
More than 1 month to 3 months	286,553	307,985	79,142	13,520	62,139
More than 3 months to 6 months	52,501	56,114	31,705	3,955	14,758
More than 6 months to 1 year	51,650	57,138	53,376	9,200	6,138
More than 1 year to 3 years	87,981	99,183	65,530	64,707	52,891
More than 3 years	37,857	44,733	47,904	68,950	94,477
Unknown	1,340	1,422	1,101	1,244	1,376

Section 2 Judgement for Landing

1 Receipt and Processing of Hearings for Landing, and Filing of Objections



Hearing for landing

The number of new cases of hearings for landing (the number of cases which were assigned to a special inquiry officer on account of a foreign national not being granted landing permission by an immigration inspector) in 2022 was 7,802, an increase of 3,383 (76.6%) compared to 2021.

Looking at a breakdown of the number of new cases of hearings for landing, the most common type are cases with suspicions about the purpose of entry, including false applications in which the applicant feigns to be a tourist despite their actual purpose being illegal activities such as unlawful employment (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, paragraph (1), item (ii) of the Immigration Control Act). There were 6,001 such cases in 2022, an increase of 3,717 cases (162.7%) from 2021, accounting for 76.9% of the total number of new cases. This was followed by cases that were assigned on account of a foreign national being suspected of not possessing a valid passport or visa, such as those attempting to illegally enter Japan using a forged or altered passport (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, paragraph (1), item (i) of the Immigration Control Act). Such cases numbered 1,400, an increase of 710 (102.9%) compared to 2021, accounting for 17.9% of the total number of new cases in 2022. Furthermore, cases suspected to fall under one of the grounds for denial of landing (not meeting the conditions provided for in Article 7, paragraph 1, item (iv) of the Immigration Control Act) numbered 401, a decrease of 1,044 (72.2%) compared to 2021, accounting for 5.1% of the total number of new cases in 2022. In addition, the number of cases that foreign nationals refuse to provide the immigration inspector with their Biometric information, which became mandatory by law from November 20, 2007 (coming under paragraph (4) of Article 7 of the Immigration Control Act) was 0 in 2022 ([Reference 12](#)).

Reference 12 Changes in the number of new cases of hearings for landing by conditions for landing

(Cases)

Conditions for Landing \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	11,756	13,402	25,056	4,419	7,802
Using counterfeit passports or visas, etc. (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(i))	1,940	2,206	800	690	1,400
False landing application, etc. (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(ii))	8,686	10,240	1,633	2,284	6,001
Ineligibility for the period of stay relating to the application (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(iii))	—	—	—	—	—
Falling under the grounds for denial of landing (Not conforming to Article 7-(1)-(iv))	1,128	953	22,623	1,445	401
Not providing Biometric information (Not conforming to Article 7-(4))	2	3	0	0	0

With regard to results of the hearings for landing in 2022(*), the number of cases where landing permission was granted as it was found during the hearing that the foreign national conformed to the conditions for landing was 553, a decrease of 931 (62.7%) compared to 2021.

In addition, cases in which foreign nationals were ordered to depart Japan because they were found not to meet the conditions for landing at the hearing for landing by a special inquiry officer and who later submitted to the findings numbered 1,154, an increase of 1,143 (10,390.9%) compared to 2021. Cases in which foreign nationals filed an objection with the Minister of Justice because they were not satisfied with the findings by the special inquiry officer that they did not meet the conditions for landing numbered 5,790, an increase of 2,999 (107.5%) compared to 2021 ([Reference 13](#)).

Reference 13 Changes in the processing of the hearings for landing

(Cases)

Division \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	11,763	13,409	25,064	4,420	7,791
Landing permission	1,260	1,197	22,353	1,484	553
Order to depart	7,934	9,440	1,347	11	1,154
Filing of objection	1,911	2,103	928	2,791	5,790
Withdrawal of the landing application	585	581	360	126	275
Others	73	88	76	8	19

(*) "Others" includes cases where the jurisdiction has changed or the application was withdrawn owing to the departure, etc.

(*) The reason why the total number in the changes in the number of new cases of hearings for landing by conditions for landing (Reference 12) and the total number in the changes in the processing of the hearings for landing (Reference 13) are inconsistent is because, depending on the case, the processing of the hearing may carry over to the following year, for example, when a case was handed over at the end of the year by an immigration inspector to a special inquiry officer.

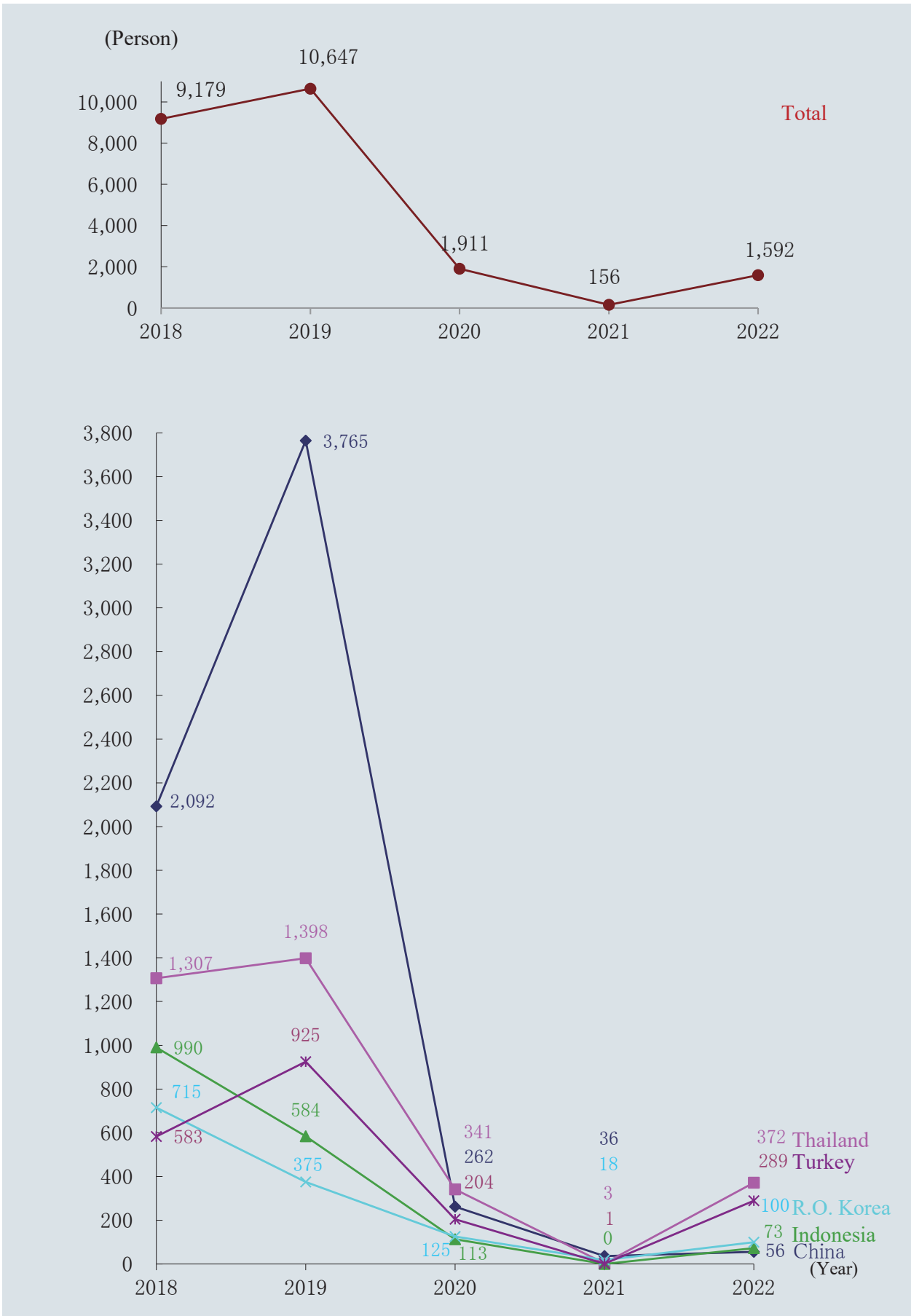
2 Foreign Nationals Denied Permission for Landing

In principle, foreign nationals denied permission for landing are those who (i) are ordered to depart Japan as a result of a hearing for landing or (ii) are ordered to depart Japan as a result of filing an objection with the Minister of Justice.

The number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing in 2022 was 1,592, an increase of 1,436 (920.5%) compared to 2021.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number of foreign nationals denied permission for landing came from Thailand at 372 (23.4%), followed by Turkey at 289 (18.2%) and Uzbekistan at 170 (10.7%). These top three countries accounted for 52.2% of the total ([Reference 14](#)).

Reference 14 Changes in the number of foreign nationals who were denied landing by major nationality/region



3 Special Permission for Landing

The number of cases in which the Minister of Justice granted special permission for landing to foreign nationals in 2022 was 5,636, an increase of 2,856 (102.7%) compared to 2021 ([Reference 15](#)).

Reference 15 Changes in the number of objections filed and decisions by the Minister of Justice

(Cases)

Division		Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Filing of Objection (*)			1,919	2,120	935	2,792	5,790
Decisions	With reason (Landing Permission)		5	2	3	1	3
	Without reason	Order to depart	404	375	70	5	105
		Special Permission for Landing	1,333	1,584	812	2,780	5,636
Withdrawal			160	152	49	6	38
Outstanding			17	7	1	0	8

(*) "Filing of Objection" includes the number of outstanding cases of the previous year.

Section 3 Pre-entry Examination

1 Advance Consultation for Visa Issuance

In 2022, the number of cases of advance consultation for visa issuance was 10,166, an increase of 1,235 (13.8%) compared to the previous year.

2 Certificate of Eligibility

In 2022, the number of processed applications for Certificates of Eligibility was 425,245, an increase of 118,367 (38.6%) compared to the previous year.

The advance consultation for visa issuance and the examination of Certificates of Eligibility are jointly called pre-entry examinations. In recent years, the number of processed cases of applications for the issuance of a Certificate of Eligibility has steadily accounted for most of the total number of processed cases of pre-entry examinations ([Reference 16](#)).

In March 2023, the Japanese government started to electronically issue Certificates of Eligibility and allow foreign nationals to submit a copy of their Certificate of Eligibility for application for landing permission to improve their convenience.

Reference 16 Changes in the number of cases of pre-entry examination

(Cases)

Division		Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Advance consultation for visa issuance			5,336	4,634	6,014	8,931	10,166
Application for a certificate of eligibility			533,568	591,858	410,406	306,878	425,245

Chapter 2 Japanese Nationals Departing from and Returning to Japan

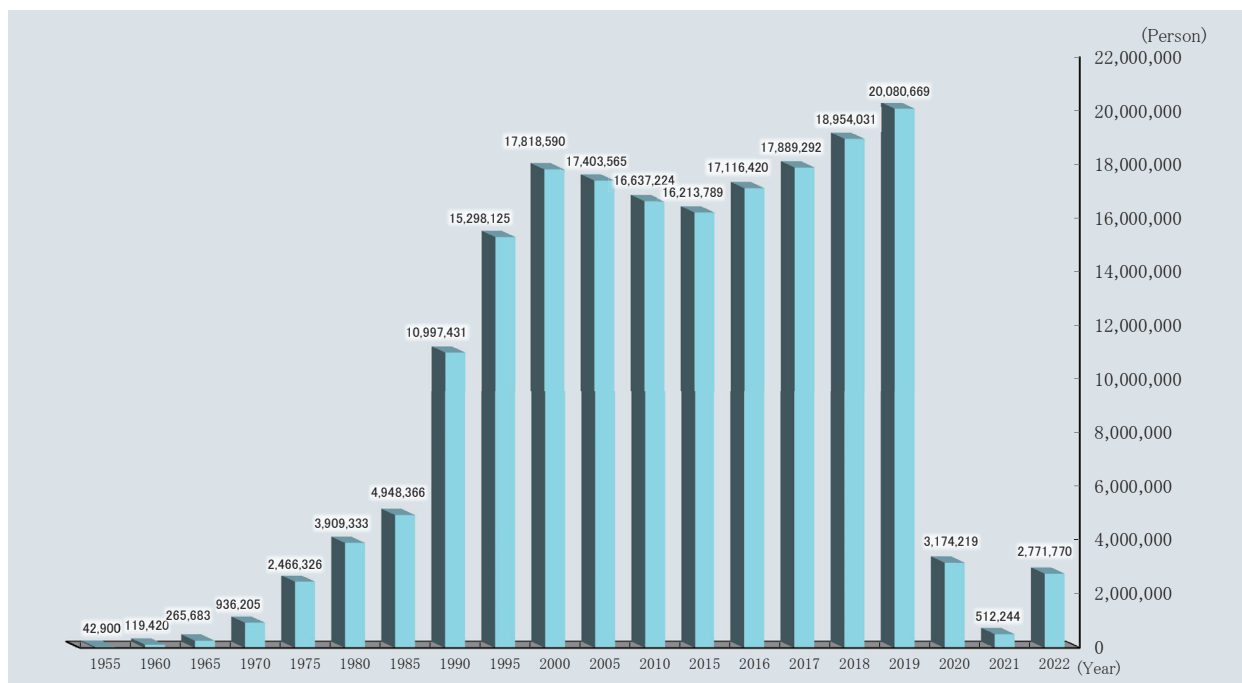
Section 1 Number of Japanese Nationals Departing from Japan

1 Total Number of Japanese Nationals Departing from Japan

The number of Japanese nationals departing from Japan in 2022 was 2,771,770, an increase of 2,259,526 (441.1%) compared to the previous year.

Japan saw this significant increase in Japanese nationals departing from Japan, which is thought to have happened because the number of international commercial flights and voyages, which had significantly decreased in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, has recovered from March 2022 thanks to the government's measures, such as the easing of immigration restrictions and the gradual lifting of the cap on the number of people entering Japan ([Reference 17](#)).

Reference 17 Changes in the number of Japanese nationals departing from Japan



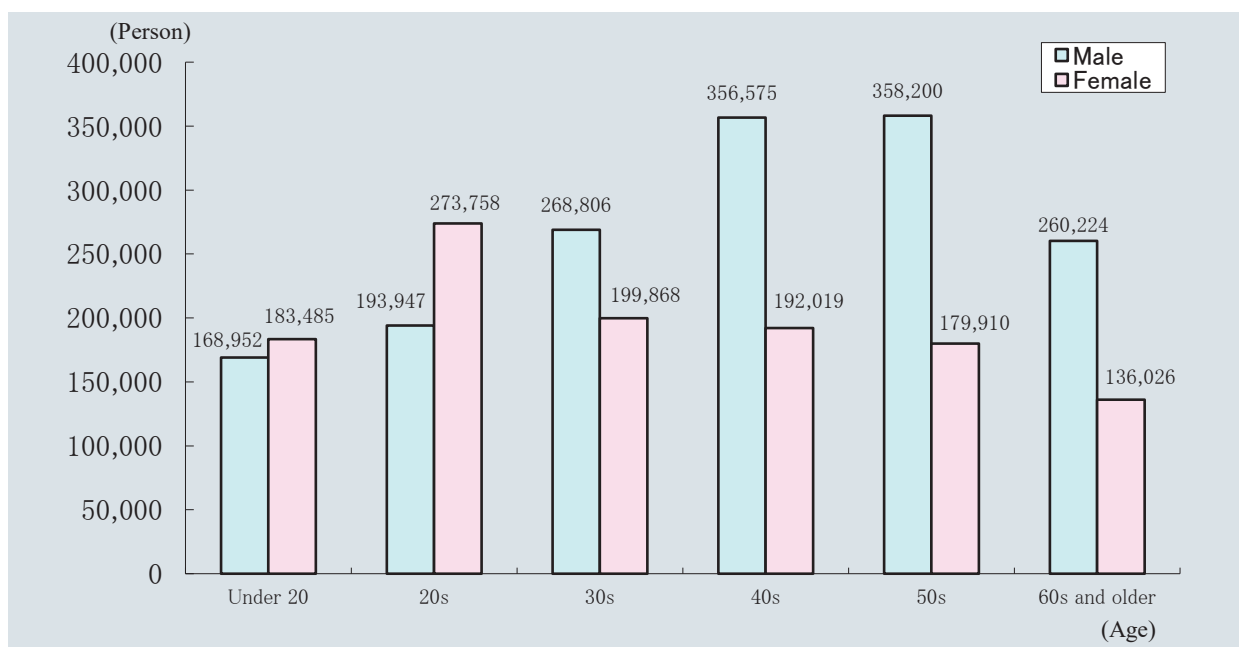
2 Number of Japanese Nationals Departing from Japan by Gender and Age

According to the statistics by gender, the number of Japanese nationals departing from Japan in 2022 consists of 1,606,704 males and 1,165,066 females; males accounted for 58.0% of the total, and females accounted for 42.0%. There have been no significant changes in the percentages of either males or females since 2001, and the percentage of males continues to exceed that of females.

According to the statistics by age, the number of Japanese nationals departing from Japan in 2022 was composed of 548,594 Japanese nationals in their 40s, which accounted for 19.8%

of the total, followed by 538,110 in their 50s, accounting for 19.4%, 468,674 in their 30s, accounting for 16.9%, 467,705 in their 20s, accounting for 16.9%, 396,250 in their 60s, accounting for 14.3% and 352,437 in their under 20, accounting for 12.7% ([Reference 18](#)).

Reference 18 Number of Japanese nationals departing from Japan by gender and age (2022)



Section 2

Number of Japanese Nationals Returning to Japan

The total number of returning Japanese nationals in 2022 was 2,662,840. By period of stay in foreign countries after departure, 684,262 Japanese nationals returned to Japan within five days of their departure, accounting for 25.7% of the total ([Reference 19](#)).

Reference 19 Changes in the number of Japanese nationals returning to Japan by period of stay

Peroid of Stay	(Person)					
	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total		18,908,954	20,030,055	3,683,270	500,938	2,662,840
Within 5 days		11,396,585	12,150,774	1,891,374	11,082	684,262
More than 5 days to 10 days		4,295,947	4,607,708	890,991	30,675	602,179
More than 10 days to 20 days		1,143,763	1,182,976	254,898	36,474	292,457
More than 20 days to 1 month		410,416	416,356	105,794	29,193	131,706
More than 1 month to 3 months		693,432	688,694	191,495	90,899	226,915
More than 3 months to 6 months		402,650	412,104	124,322	61,356	169,226
More than 6 months to 1 year		313,425	318,140	137,036	63,887	147,376
More than 1 year to 3 years		123,677	123,794	51,416	128,042	204,131
More than 3 years		9,193	8,405	2,281	3,811	44,780
Unknown		119,866	121,104	33,663	45,519	159,808

Chapter 3 Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan

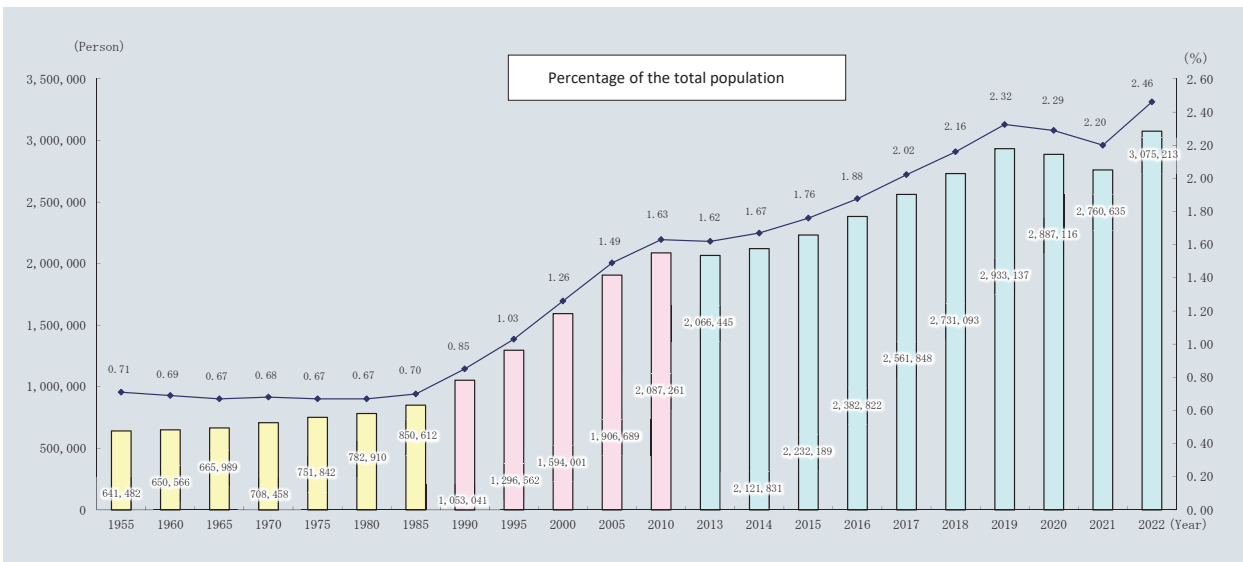
Section 1 Number of Foreign Residents in Japan

1 Number of Foreign Residents in Japan

As of the end of 2022, the number of mid to long-term residents (see Section 4, Subsection 1 of the Data Section) in Japan was 2,786,233, and the number of special permanent residents was 288,980. Adding these two numbers together, the total number of foreign residents jumped to a record high of 3,075,213, an increase of 314,578 (11.4%) compared to the end of the previous year.

Foreign residents accounted for 2.46% of Japan’s total population of 124,950,000 as of the end of 2022 (based on the population estimate as of October 1, 2022 (the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)). This figure represents a 0.26 points increase from the end of the previous year (Reference 20).

Reference 20 Changes in the number of foreign residents, and changes in the number of foreign residents as a percentage of the total population of Japan



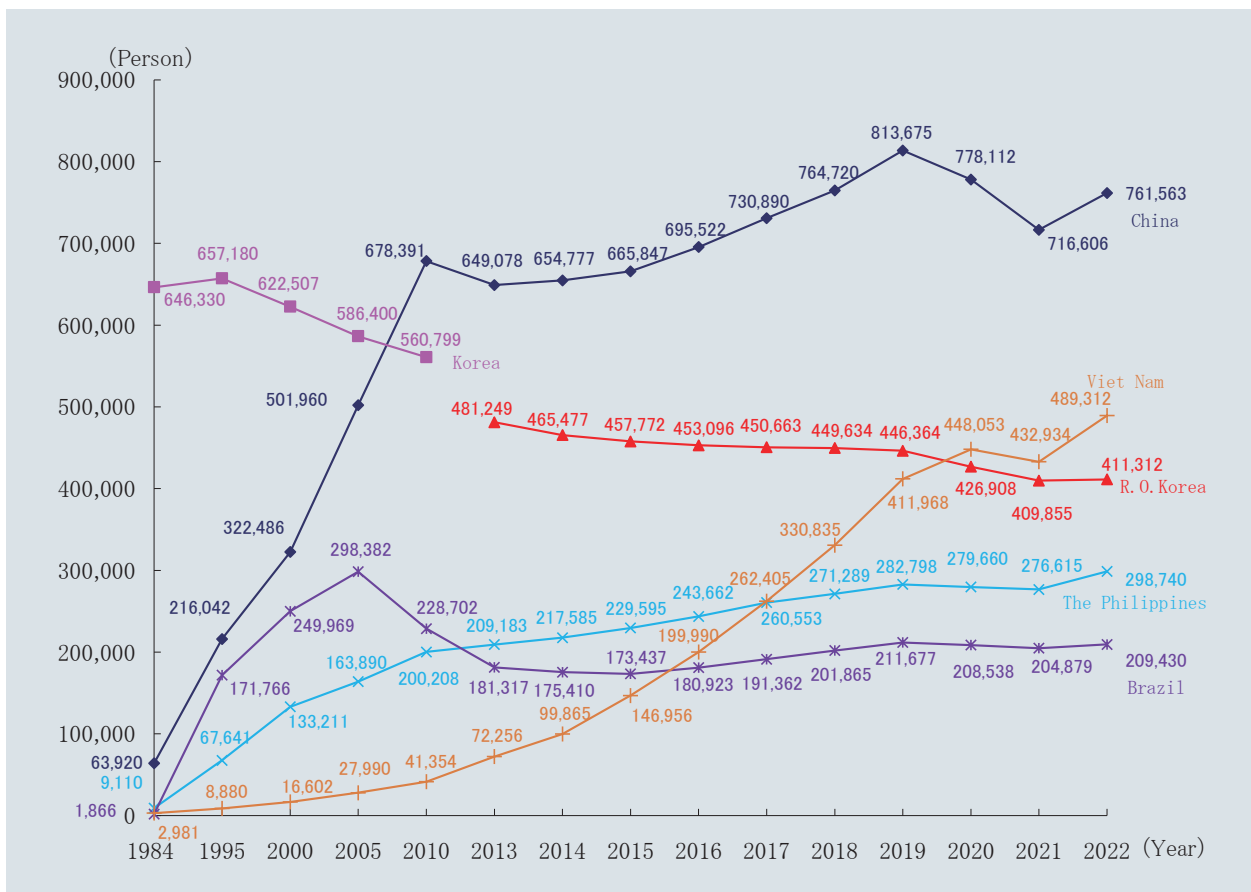
- (*1) These numbers are based on the statistics as at the end of December each year.
- (*2) The numbers until 1985 represent the number of alien registrations, the numbers between 1990 and 2011 represent the sum of the number of alien registrations who stayed in Japan with the status of residence eligible for mid to long-term residents and the number of special permanent residents, and the numbers from 2012 onwards represent the number of foreign residents adding together mid to long-term residents and special permanent residents.
- (*3) The “percentage of the total population of Japan” is calculated based on the population as of October 1 each year taken from the “Population Estimates” and the “Population Census” of the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

2 Number of Foreign Residents by Nationality/Region

According to the statistics of the number of foreign residents by nationality/region at the end of 2022, China marked the largest number at 761,563, accounting for 24.8% of the total. China was followed by Viet Nam at 489,312 (15.9%), R.O. Korea at 411,312 (13.4%), the Philippines at 298,740 (9.7%), and Brazil at 209,430 (6.8%).

According to year-on-year changes in the number of foreign residents at the end of 2022, China saw an increase of 44,957 (6.3%) compared to the end of the previous year, marking the first increase in three years since 2019. Viet Nam is on an upward trend, with an increase of 56,378 (13.0%) compared to the end of the previous year. R.O. Korea is on a downward trend, but saw an increase of 1,457 (0.4%) compared to the end of the previous year. The Philippines saw an increase of 22,125 (8.0%) compared to the end of the previous year, while Brazil saw an increase of 4,551 (2.2%) compared to the end of the previous year (Reference 21).

Reference 21 Changes in the number of foreign residents by major nationality/region



- (*1) The numbers until 2011 represent the number of foreign nationals with alien registrations who stayed in Japan with a status of residence eligible for mid to long-term residents and the number of special permanent residents, and the numbers from 2012 onwards represent the number of foreign nationals adding together mid to long-term residents and special permanent residents.
- (*2) "China" until 2011 includes Taiwan, and "China" from 2012 onwards excludes those who were issued with residence cards and special permanent resident certificates with "Taiwan" listed in the "nationality/region" box.
- (*3) Up until the end of 2011, R.O.Korea and Korea used to be calculated jointly as "Korea", but from the end of 2012, they are calculated separately as "R.O.Korea" and "Korea", for the purpose of the statistics.

3 Number of Foreign Residents by Purpose (Status of Residence)

(1) “Permanent Resident” and “Special Permanent Resident”

According to the statistics for the number of foreign residents by status of residence at the end of 2022, those with the status of “Permanent Resident” (excluding “Special Permanent Residents”) comprised the largest group. The number of people with the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” was 863,936, an increase of 32,779 (3.9%) from the end of the previous year, accounting for 28.1% of the total ([Reference 22](#)).

Reference 22 Changes in the number of foreign residents by status

(Person)

Status	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total		2,731,093	2,933,137	2,887,116	2,760,635	3,075,213
Mid to long-term resident	Professor	7,360	7,354	6,647	6,519	7,343
	Artist	461	489	448	385	502
	Religious Activities	4,299	4,285	3,772	3,034	3,964
	Journalist	215	220	215	207	210
	Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(a)	1,576	1,884	1,922	1,885	2,030
	Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(b)	8,774	11,886	13,167	12,257	13,972
	Highly-Skilled Professional (i)-(c)	395	570	676	648	1,116
	Highly-Skilled Professional (ii)	316	584	789	945	1,197
	Business Manager	25,670	27,249	27,235	27,197	31,808
	Legal/Accounting Services	147	145	148	139	151
	Medical Services	1,936	2,269	2,476	2,482	2,467
	Researcher	1,528	1,480	1,337	1,161	1,314
	Instructor	12,462	13,331	12,241	12,915	13,413
	Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	225,724	271,999	283,380	274,740	311,961
	Intra-company Transferee	17,328	18,193	13,415	8,593	13,011
	Nursing Care	185	592	1,714	3,794	6,284
	Entertainer	2,389	2,508	1,865	1,564	2,214
	Skilled Labor	39,915	41,692	40,491	38,240	39,775
	Specified Skilled Worker (i)		1,621	15,663	49,666	130,915
	Specified Skilled Worker (ii)		0	0	0	8
	Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)	5,128	4,975	1,205	211	3,310
	Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	138,249	164,408	74,476	24,005	161,683
	Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)	3,712	4,268	4,490	2,818	878
	Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	173,873	210,965	258,173	202,006	83,508
	Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)	220	605	707	779	1,206
	Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	7,178	25,751	39,149	46,304	74,355
	Cultural Activities	2,825	3,013	1,280	821	2,400
	Student	337,000	345,791	280,901	207,830	300,638
	Trainee	1,443	1,177	174	145	497
	Dependent	182,452	201,423	196,622	192,184	227,857
	Designated Activities	62,956	65,187	103,422	124,056	83,380
	Permanent Resident	771,568	793,164	807,517	831,157	863,936
	Spouse or Child of Japanese National	142,381	145,254	142,735	142,044	144,993
Spouse or Child of Permanent Resident	37,998	41,517	42,905	44,522	46,999	
Long-Term Resident	192,014	204,787	201,329	198,966	206,938	
Special Permanent Resident	321,416	312,501	304,430	296,416	288,980	

(*) The status of residence of "Specified Skilled Worker (i) and (ii)" was newly established on April 1, 2019.

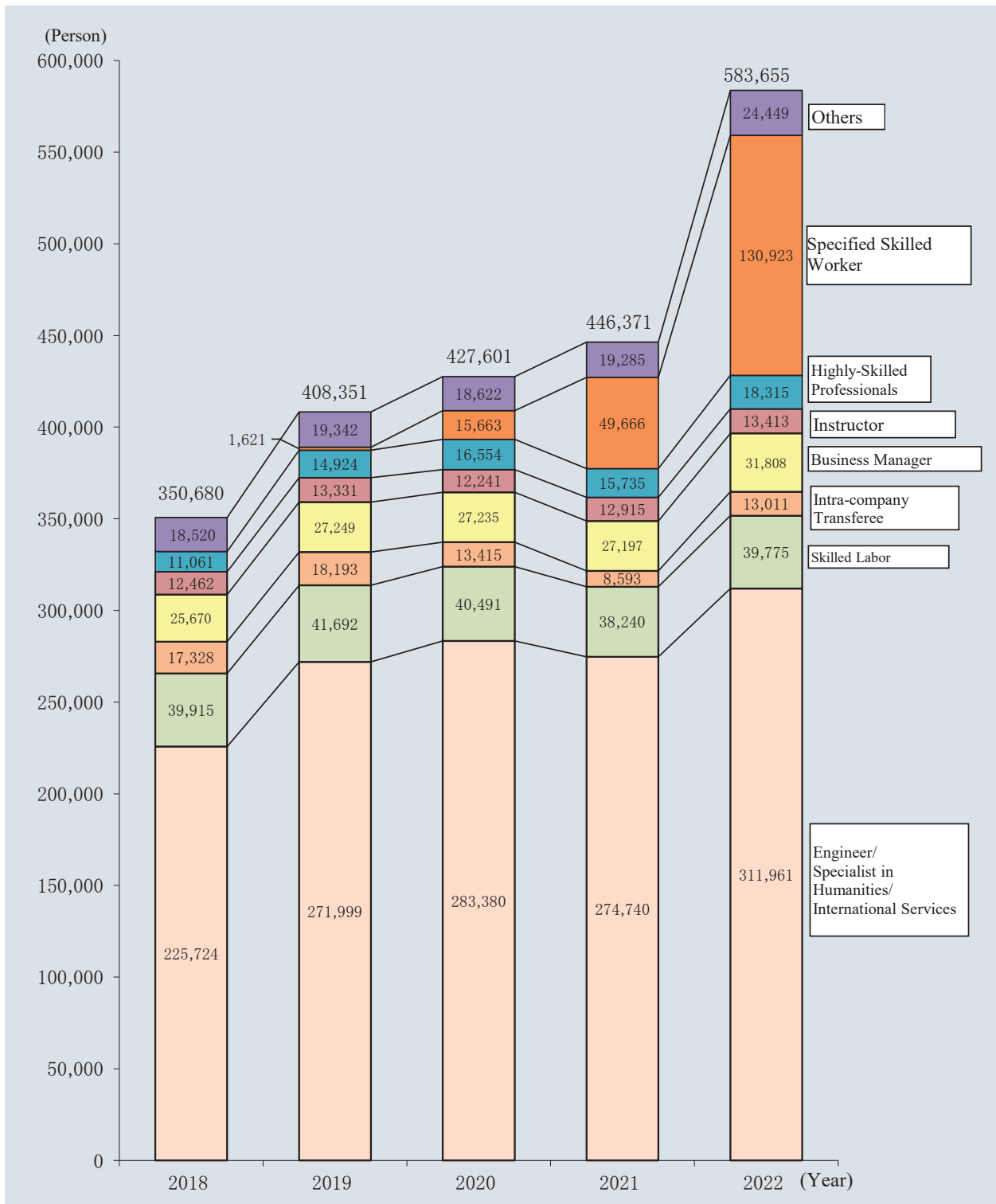
From the end of 2018 to the end of 2022, the number of foreign nationals with the status of residence of “Permanent Resident” increased steadily by 92,368 (12.0%).

On the other hand, the number of foreign nationals with the status of “Special Permanent Resident” has been decreasing year by year, and therefore its percentage to the total number of foreign residents has also been decreasing accordingly, reaching 9.4% at the end of 2022. Looking at the changes over a longer period, the percentage of foreign nationals equivalent to the status of “Special Permanent Resident” accounted for approximately 90% for two decades just after World War II. However, the decrease in the number of “Special Permanent Residents” itself and the increase in the number of foreign nationals newly visiting Japan for various purposes are both driving the percentage of “Special Permanent Residents” down, which clearly shows the changes in the situation of foreign residents in Japan.

(2) Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan for the Purpose of Employment in Professional or Technical Fields

As of the end of 2022, the number of mid to long-term residents with a status of residence for the purpose of employment in a professional or technical field (except for “Diplomat,” “Official,” and “Technical Intern Training” out of the statuses of residence given in Appended Table I (1) and (2) of the Immigration Control Act) reached 583,655, an increase of 137,284 (30.8%) compared to the end of the previous year. The number is continuing its upward trend ([Reference 23](#)).

Reference 23 Changes in the number of mid to long-term residents by status of residence for employment in professional or technical fields



(*1) Excludes “Diplomat,” “Official,” and “Technical Intern Training” of the Appended Tables I (1) and I (2) of the Immigration Control Act.

(*2) “Highly-Skilled Professionals” is the total for “Highly-Skilled Professionals (i)-(a), (b), (c)” and “Highly-Skilled Professionals (ii).”

(*3) “Specified Skilled Worker” is the total for “Specified Skilled Worker (i) and (ii).”

Trends of the distinctive categories of foreign nationals residing in Japan for the purpose of employment will be described below.

A. “Highly-Skilled Professional”^(*1)

As of the end of 2022, the number of residents with the status of residence of “Highly Skilled Professional” was 18,315, an increase of 2,580 (16.4%) compared to the end of the previous year.

B. “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services” and “Intra-company Transferee”

As of the end of 2022, the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services” or “Intra-company Transferee” corresponding to foreign employees working in companies/organizations was 311,961 for “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services” and 13,011 for “Intra-company Transferee.” Compared to the end of the previous year, residents with the former status increased by 37,221 (13.5%), and those with the latter status increased by 4,418 (51.4%).

C. “Skilled Labor”

As of the end of 2022, the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Skilled Labor,” which is granted to workers and the like who are skilled in industrial fields unique to foreign countries, was 39,775, an increase of 1,535 (4.0%) compared to the end of the previous year.

D. “Specified Skilled Worker”

As of the end of 2022, the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker(i)” was 130,915, an increase of 81,249 (163.6%) compared to the end of the previous year. The number has shown a significant upward trend since the introduction of the status on April 1, 2019.

As of the end of 2022, the number of residents with the status of residence of “Specified Skilled Worker(ii)” was eight, an increase of eight compared to the end of the previous year.

(3) “Technical Intern Training”^(*2)

The number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (i)” at the end of 2022 was 164,993, an increase of 140,777 (581.3%) when compared to the end of the previous year.

The number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (ii)” at the end of 2022 was 84,386, a decrease of 120,438 (58.8%) when compared to the end of the previous year.

The number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Technical Intern Training (iii)” at the end of 2022 was 75,561, an increase of 28,478 (60.5%) when

(*1) The number of “Highly Skilled Professional” is the total of “Highly Skilled Professional (i)-(a),” “Highly Skilled Professional (i)-(b),” “Highly Skilled Professional (i)-(c),” and “Highly Skilled Professional (ii).”

(*2) The number of “Technical Intern Training (i)” is the total of “Technical Intern Training (i)-(a)” and “Technical Intern Training (i)-(b).” The number of “Technical Intern Training (ii)” is the total of “Technical Intern Training (ii)-(a)” and “Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b).” The number of “Technical Intern Training (iii)” is the total of “Technical Intern Training (iii)-(a)” and “Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b).”

compared to the end of the previous year.

(4) “Student”

The number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Student” at the end of 2022 was 300,638, an increase of 92,808 (44.7%) compared to the end of the previous year.

(5) Foreign Nationals Residing in Japan with a Status of Residence for Resident Activities Based on Personal Status or Position

As of the end of 2022, the number of residents with the status of residence of “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” was 144,993, an increase of 2,949 (2.1%) compared to the end of the previous year.

As of the end of 2022, the number of mid to long-term residents with the status of residence of “Long-Term Resident” was 206,938, an increase of 7,972 (4.0%) compared to the end of the previous year.

Section 2 Examination of Statuses of Residence

In 2022, the total number of applications related to residence examinations was 1,573,701, an increase of 22,700 (1.5%) compared to the previous year ([Reference 24](#)).

Reference 24 Changes in the number of permission examined in status of residence examinations

(Cases)

Division \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1,323,871	1,420,031	1,591,577	1,551,001	1,573,701
Permission for change of status of residence	325,149	269,153	392,415	367,189	359,755
Permission for extension of period of stay	603,043	743,254	873,416	848,305	753,923
Permission for permanent residence	31,451	32,150	29,747	36,691	37,992
Permission for special permanent residence	75	63	30	67	81
Permission for acquisition of status of residence	13,188	14,469	15,720	15,867	14,245
Re-entry permission	37,030	38,232	28,738	41,660	50,629
Permission to engage in an activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted	313,935	322,710	251,511	241,222	357,076

(*1) “Permission for permanent residence” is the permission provided for in Article 22 of the Immigration Control Act.

(*2) “Permission for special permanent residence” is the permission for special permanent residence provided for in Article 5 of the Special Act on the Immigration Control of Inter Alia, Those Who Have Lost Japanese Nationality on the Basis of the Treaty of Peace with Japan.



Residence examination counter

1 Permission for Change in the Status of Residence

In 2022, the number of permissions granted for a change in the status of residence was 359,755, a decrease of 7,434 (2.0%) compared to the previous year.

(1) Permission to Change Status of Residence from “Student” to Status for Employment Purposes

Many of foreign nationals studying at Japanese universities or vocational/technical schools have the status of residence of “Student.” Not a few of them wish to stay in Japan to work for a company or some other organization in Japan even after finishing their studies at school.

In 2022, the number of foreign nationals who were permitted to change their status of residence to another status of residence for the purpose of employment was 33,415, an increase of 4,441 (15.3%) compared to 2021.

According to the statistics by status of residence, the number of foreign nationals who obtained permission to change their status to that of “Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/International Services” made up the largest number, totaling 28,853, an increase of 3,992 (16.1%) compared to 2021 ([Reference 25](#)).

Reference 25 Changes in the number of cases of permission for change of the status of residence from student, etc. to a status for employment by status of residence

(Person)

Status of Residence \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	25,942	30,947	29,689	28,974	33,415
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	24,188	28,595	26,268	24,861	28,853
Designated Activities	14	316	873	1,696	2,087
Professor	538	640	785	890	934
Business Manager	560	500	477	554	430
Instructor	137	166	389	198	131
Medical Services	246	280	307	177	172
Nursing Care	83	173	220	240	313
Highly-Skilled Professional	65	156	218	216	362
Researcher	85	81	103	98	86
Religious Activities	15	10	11	19	11
Artist	2	13	9	11	14
Others	9	17	29	14	22

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number of foreign nationals who obtained permission to change their status for employment purposes was from China at 10,182, accounting for 30.5%, followed by Viet Nam at 8,406 (25.2%) and Nepal at 5,769 (17.3%) ([Reference 26](#)).

Reference 26 Changes in the number of cases of permission for change of the status of residence from student, etc. to a status for employment by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	25,942	30,947	29,689	28,974	33,415
China	10,886	11,580	10,933	9,331	10,182
Viet Nam	5,244	7,030	6,582	6,885	8,406
Nepal	2,934	3,591	3,552	4,403	5,769
R.O.Korea	1,575	1,663	1,376	1,117	1,212
Sri Lanka	432	704	1,145	1,477	1,347
Taiwan	1,065	1,259	927	672	740
Myanmar	348	593	672	614	719
Indonesia	362	469	540	608	672
Bangladesh	233	467	501	542	711
The Philippines	319	447	458	411	501
Others	2,544	3,144	3,003	2,914	3,156

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(2) Permission to Change Status of Residence to “Technical Intern Training (ii)” and “Technical Intern Training (iii)”

The Technical Intern Training Program has a status of “Technical Intern Training (ii)” to increase trainees’ proficiency in the skills, etc., acquired through “Technical Intern Training (i).”

The skills, etc. in the “Technical Intern Training (ii)” are ones that are publicly evaluated in Japan and also meet demand in the countries sending the trainees. Specifically, as of March 31, 2023, there are 55 job categories, such as formwork, and machine processing, which can be tested through the evaluation system for the Basic Level of the Trade Skills Test, and 32 job categories such as welding and spinning operations for which there is no national examination but is an official evaluation system approved by the Director-General for Human Resources Development of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, making a total of 87 job categories.

In 2022, the number of foreign residents who were permitted to change their status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (ii)” was 23,621, a decrease of 43,380 (64.7%) compared to the previous year.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, Viet Nam had the largest number of residents who were permitted to change their status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (ii)” at 17,497 (74.1%), followed by China at 3,303 (14.0%), Myanmar at 945 (4.0%), Indonesia at 756 (3.2%), and the Philippines at 429 (1.8%) ([Reference 27](#)).

The Technical Intern Training Program also has a status of “Technical Intern Training (iii)” for those who have completed “Technical Intern Training (ii)” to acquire further proficiency. Only excellent supervising organizations and implementing organizations are allowed to accept trainees with this status of residence (The total number of applicable skills, etc., was 80 as of March 31, 2023).

In 2022, the number of foreign residents who were permitted to change their status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (iii)” was 38,310, an increase of 11,422 (42.5%) compared to the previous year.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, Viet Nam had the largest number of residents who were permitted to change their status of residence to “Technical Intern Training (iii)” at 22,292 (58.2%), followed by the Philippines at 4,750 (12.4%), Indonesia at 3,822 (10.0%), China at 3,780 (9.9%), and Thailand at 1,238 (3.2%) ([Reference 28](#)).

According to the statistics of the technical intern training plans accredited in FY2022 by job categories, the largest numbers for technical intern training (ii) were “Ready-made meal manufacturing,” “Crop farming,” “Care worker,” and for technical intern training (iii) were “Ladies’ and children’s dress making,” “Scaffolding,” “Welding” ([Reference 29, 30](#)).

Reference 27 Changes in the number of trainees who changed to “Technical Intern Training (ii)” by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	180,475	132,841	150,233	67,001	23,621
Viet Nam	86,892	71,275	83,468	37,944	17,497
China	46,325	27,440	26,137	8,495	3,303
Myanmar	4,571	3,715	5,824	3,185	945
Indonesia	14,039	11,455	13,542	6,920	756
The Philippines	17,994	10,986	12,192	4,509	429
Others	10,654	7,970	9,070	5,948	691

(*1) “China” does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong), or China (others).

(*2) The numbers of permitted trainees in 2017 and 2018 include those who were permitted to switch from “Technical Intern Training (ii)” under the old program to “Technical Intern Training (ii)” under the new program due to the enforcement of the Technical Intern Training Act.

(*3) The numbers given in the 2019 version do not include the number of foreign nationals who were granted permission to change their status of residence in (*2).

(*4) The reference “Changes in the number of trainees who changed to ‘Technical Intern Training (ii)’ by nationality/region” in the 2020 to 2022 versions had some errors, which have been corrected as follows:

(Correct) 2018 Indonesia: 14,039 (Wrong) 2018 Indonesia: 17,994
 2018 The Philippines: 17,994 2018 The Philippines: 14,039

Reference 28 Changes in the number of trainees who changed to “Technical Intern Training (iii)” by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1,708	4,688	14,423	26,888	38,310
Viet Nam	961	2,573	7,721	15,203	22,292
The Philippines	222	669	2,151	3,690	4,750
Indonesia	119	254	1,029	2,602	3,822
China	243	631	1,928	2,493	3,780
Thailand	49	156	335	761	1,238
Others	114	405	1,259	2,139	2,428

(*1) “China” does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(*2) The figures of the 2019 version do not include the number of trainees permitted to change their status of residence other than “Technical Intern Training (ii)” to “Technical Intern Training (iii).”

Reference 29 Number of accreditations of the technical intern training plan for “Technical Intern Training (ii)” by job categories (Cases)

Job categories	2020	2021	2022
Total	137,408	59,558	60,420
Ready-made meal manufacturing	13,382	7,044	7,157
Crop farming	9,308	5,356	5,281
Care worker	5,272	4,282	3,268
Plastic molding	6,414	2,632	2,993
Welding	7,969	2,791	2,987
Scaffolding	9,765	3,351	2,649
Manufacturing work for non-heated fishery processed foodstuff	3,832	2,163	2,458
Industrial packaging	4,384	1,782	2,158
machine processing	4,112	1,249	1,795
Painting	4,659	1,672	1,710
Others	68,311	27,236	27,964

Reference 30 Number of accreditations of the technical intern training plan for “Technical Intern Training (iii)” by job categories (Cases)

Job categories	2020	2021	2022
Total	26,199	38,325	42,819
Ladies' and children's dress making	2,343	2,922	4,591
Scaffolding	1,677	2,570	3,569
Welding	1,433	2,531	2,676
Plastic molding	1,247	2,442	2,670
Ready-made meal manufacturing	1,812	2,497	2,331
Painting	908	1,646	1,962
Crop farming	1,942	2,114	1,878
Industrial packaging	874	1,338	1,669
Steel reinforcement construction	1,000	1,424	1,367
Application of construction equipment	787	1,064	1,323
Others	12,176	17,777	18,783

(3) Permission to Change Status of Residence to “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” and “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)”

In 2022, the number of foreign residents who were permitted to change their status of residence to “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” was 81,991, an increase of 42,987 (110.2%) compared to the previous year.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, Viet Nam had the largest number of residents who were permitted to change their status of residence to “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” at 56,313 (68.7%), followed by the Philippines at 6,255 (7.6%), Indonesia at 6,178 (7.5%), China at 4,920 (6.0%), and Myanmar at 3,705 (4.5%) ([Reference 31](#)).

In 2022, 8 foreign residents were permitted to change their status of residence to “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)” ([Reference 32](#)).

Reference 31 Changes in the number of people who changed to “Specified Skilled Worker (i)” by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1,062	10,863	39,004	81,991
Viet Nam	600	6,986	25,199	56,313
The Philippines	110	942	3,961	6,255
Indonesia	77	700	2,838	6,178
China	95	1,039	2,823	4,920
Myanmar	63	404	1,823	3,705
Others	117	792	2,360	4,620

(*1) “China” does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

Reference 32 Changes in the number of people who changed to “Specified Skilled Worker (ii)” by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/region \ Year	2022
Total	8
China	6
Viet Nam	2

(*) “China” does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong), or China (others).

2 Permission for Extension of the Period of Stay

In 2022, the number of permissions granted to extend the period of stay was 753,923, a decrease of 94,382 (11.1%) compared to the previous year.

3 Permission for Permanent Residence

In 2022, the number of permissions granted for permanent residence was 37,992, an increase of 1,301 (3.5%) compared to the previous year ([Reference 33](#)).

Reference 33 Changes in the number of cases of permission for permanent residence by nationality/region

(Cases)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	31,451	32,150	29,747	36,691	37,992
China	14,626	15,542	14,874	18,302	18,943
Brazil	2,255	2,318	2,112	2,551	2,824
The Philippines	3,077	2,998	2,580	2,888	2,760
R.O.Korea/Korea	2,742	2,521	1,966	2,210	2,354
Viet Nam	1,343	1,405	1,635	1,995	2,344
Others	7,408	7,366	6,580	8,745	8,767

(*1) The number for "China" includes China (Hong Kong) and China (others) and excludes those who have already received residence cards with "Taiwan" in the nationality/region section.

(*2) This table does not include the number of permissions for special permanent residence.

(*3) The reference "Changes in the number of permissions granted for permanent residence by nationality/region" in the 2022 version had some errors, which have been corrected as follows:

(Correct) 2021 China: 18,302 (Wrong) 2021 China: 19,426
 2021 Others: 8,745 2021 Others: 7,621

4 Permission for Acquisition of a Status of Residence

In 2022, the number of permissions granted for acquisition of a status of residence was 14,245, a decrease of 1,622 (10.2%) compared to the previous year.

5 Re-entry Permission

In 2022, the number of granted re-entry permissions was 50,629, an increase of 8,969 (21.5%) compared to the previous year.

6 Permission to Engage in an Activity Other Than Those Permitted by the Status of Residence Previously Granted

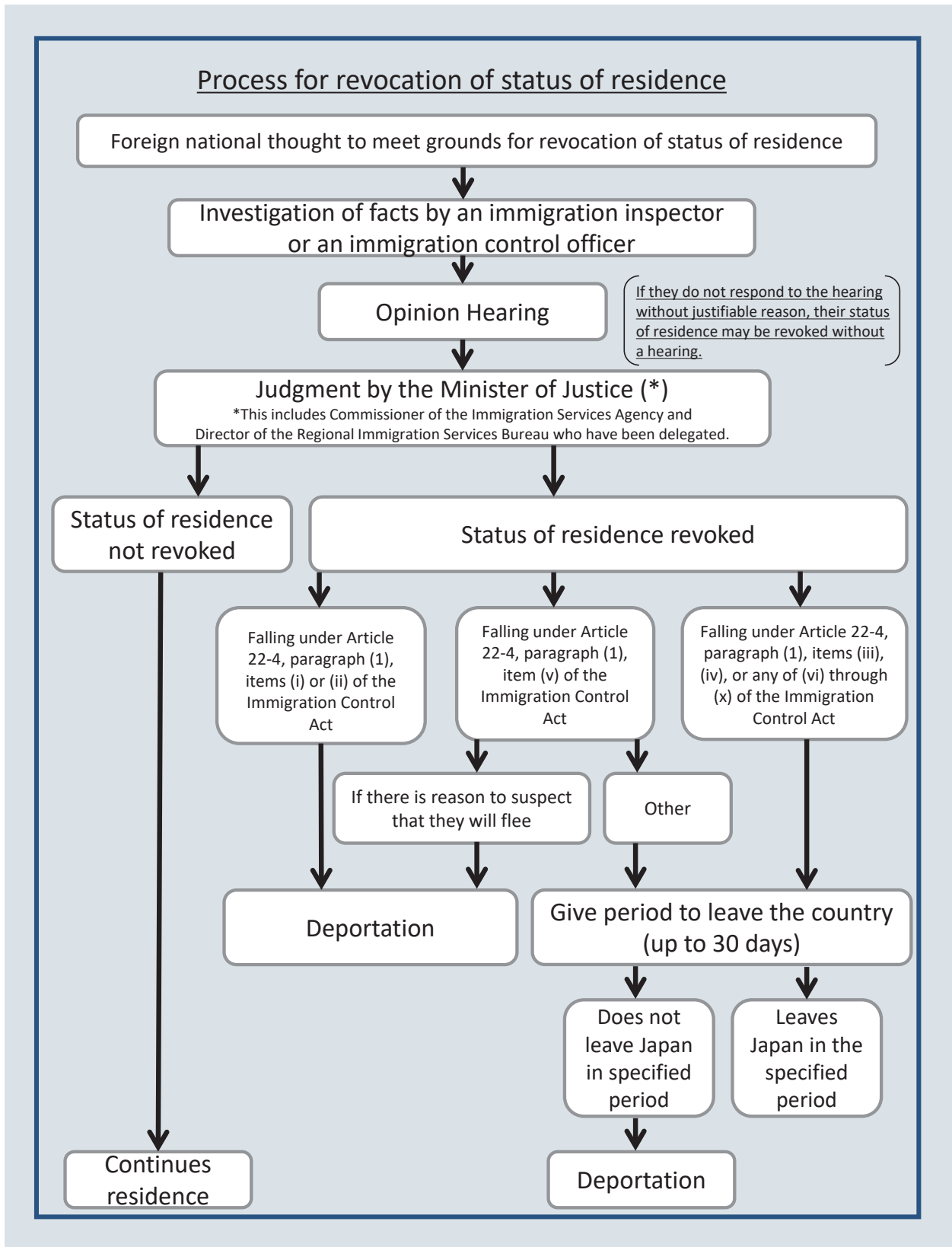
In 2022, the number of granted permissions to engage in activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted was 357,076, an increase of 115,854 (48.0%) compared to the previous year.

Section 3 Implementation Status of Procedures to Revoke Statuses of Residence

1 Outline of the System

The status of residence revocation system revokes the status of residence of a foreign resident who is found to have obtained a seal of landing permission by deception or other wrongful means, has stayed in Japan without engaging in the activities permitted by their status of residence for a certain period, or meets any of the statutory conditions for revocation. The status of residence of a foreign resident may be revoked if their act is found to meet any of the statutory conditions for revocation through a hearing of their opinions (Article 22-4, paragraph (2) of the Immigration Control Act) and other processes (Reference 34).

Reference 34 Flowchart of the procedures to revoke a status of residence



Information on the status of residence revocation system is available at
https://www.moj.go.jp/isa/applications/procedures/torikeshi_00002.html

2 Implementation Status of Procedures

In 2022, the number of revoked statuses of residence increased to 1,125 (40.6%) from 800 in the previous year.

According to the statistics by status of residence, “Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)” accounted for the largest number of revocations with 847 (75.3%), followed by “Student” with 163 (14.5%) and “Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)” with 44 (3.9%) (Reference 35).

According to the statistics by nationality/region, Viet Nam accounted for the largest number of revocations with 804 (71.5%), followed by China(*) with 146 (13%) and Cambodia with 53 (4.7%) (Reference 36).

According to the statistics by grounds for revocation, item (vi) accounted for the largest number of revocations with 917 (81.5%), followed by item (v) with 161 (14.3%) and item (ii) with 28 (2.5%) (Reference 37).

Reference 35 Changes in the number of revocation of status of residence by status of residence

(Cases)

Status of residence \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Engineer/Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	69	51	29	11	23
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	25	60	117	54	8
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	127	272	427	517	847
Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	1	2	17	10	44
Student	412	427	524	157	163
Spouse or Child of Japanese National	80	51	28	18	14
Others	118	130	68	33	26
Total	832	993	1,210	800	1,125

Reference 36 The number of revocation of status of residence by nationality/region (2022)

(Cases)

Status of residence \ Nationality/Region	Engineer/ Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	Student	Spouse or Child of Japanese National	Others	Total
Viet Nam	7	6	656	31	93	2	9	804
China(*)	10	1	102	6	15	3	9	146
Cambodia	–	1	46	6	–	–	–	53
Nepal	3	–	1	–	41	1	2	48
Indonesia	1	–	16	–	3	1	1	22
Others	2	–	26	1	11	7	5	52
Total	23	8	847	44	163	14	26	1,125

(*) “China” does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) and China (Others).

Reference 37 The number of revocation of status of residence by grounds for revocation (2022)

(Cases)

Grounds for revocation \ Status of residence	Engineer/ Specialist in Humanities/ International Services	Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)	Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)	Technical Intern Training (iii)-(b)	Student	Spouse or Child of Japanese National	Others	Total
(i)	3	–	–	–	–	–	4	7
(ii)	10	–	–	–	1	11	6	28
(iii)	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	9
(v)	1	3	60	2	92	–	3	161
(vi)	3	5	787	42	70	–	10	917
(vii)	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Total	23	8	847	44	163	14	26	1,125

Section 4 Number of Issuance of Residence Cards and Special Permanent Resident Certificates

1 Residence Cards

The number of residence cards issued in 2022 was 1,768,962. According to the statistics by category, the number of residence cards issued at the time of granting permission relating to landing/status of residence was 1,597,022 accounting for 90.3% of the total, followed by applications for extension of the period of validity at 122,892 (6.9%), reissuance at 44,687 (2.5%), and notification of a change in the registered matters aside from the place of residence at 4,359 (0.2%).

By category of Regional Immigration Services Bureaus, the Tokyo Regional Immigration Services Bureau issued 994,127 residence cards, accounting for 56.2% of the total, followed by Nagoya at 267,270 (15.1%), Osaka at 263,791 (14.9%) and Fukuoka at 119,017 (6.7%) ([Reference 38](#)).

Reference 38 Number of issuances of residence cards (2022)

(Cases)

Regional Immigration Service Bureaus	Total	Landing/ residency status of residence related permission	Notification of change in the registered matters aside from the place of residence	Extension of the period of validity	Application for reissuance	Others
Total	1,768,962	1,597,022	4,359	122,892	44,687	2
Sapporo	21,827	20,056	44	1,231	496	0
Sendai	29,174	25,813	79	2,683	599	0
Tokyo	994,127	902,841	2,316	64,270	24,699	1
Nagoya	267,270	233,747	1,199	25,434	6,889	1
Osaka	263,791	236,648	344	18,954	7,845	0
Hiroshima	52,311	47,376	160	3,522	1,253	0
Takamatsu	21,445	19,779	45	1,262	359	0
Fukuoka	119,017	110,762	172	5,536	2,547	0

2 Special Permanent Resident Certificates

The number of special permanent resident certificates issued in 2022 was 50,755. According to the statistics by category, the number of special permanent resident certificates issued at the time of extension of the period of validity was 46,774 accounting for 92.2% of the total, followed by applications for reissuance at 3,031 (6.0%), permission for special permanent resident (Article 4) at 442 (0.9%), and notification of a change in the registered matters aside from the place of residence at 411 (0.8%) ([Reference 39](#)).

Reference 39 Number of issuances of special permanent resident certificates (2022)
(Cases)

Total	Permission for special permanent residence (Article 4)	Permission for special permanent residence (Article 5)	Notification of a change in the registered matters aside from the place of residence	Extension of the period of validity	Application for reissuance	Others
50,755	442	81	411	46,774	3,031	16

Chapter 4 Implementation Status of the Technical Intern Training Program and the Specified Skilled Worker System

Section 1 Implementation of the Technical Intern Training Program

1 Outline

The Technical Intern Training Program is a program which accepts people from the developing countries or regions for a certain period and enables them to acquire, increase and attain proficiency in (hereinafter referred to as “acquire” in this Chapter) the skills, techniques or knowledge (hereinafter referred to as “skills” in this Chapter) cultivated in Japan, and contributes to “human resource development” which leads to the development of the country or region through such people utilizing these skills acquired in Japan after they have returned to their home country.

The Technical Intern Training Program established in 1993 was a program which enabled foreign nationals who had acquired skills above a certain level through training, to enter into a new employment contract and to further acquire the skills in a more practical way after they had completed the training at the same institution where they had received the training.

In response to criticism that some of the organizations accepting the trainees and technical intern trainees did not fully understand the original purpose of the program, and were treating them in all essence as low wage workers, a new status of residence of “Technical Intern Training” was established in the Act for Partial Amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and Special Act on the Immigration Control of, inter alia, those who have lost Japanese Nationality pursuant to the Treaty of Peace with Japan, and Other Related Laws enacted in July 2009, and measures have been taken to legally protect the technical intern trainees and stabilize their legal status such as ensuring that the labor laws and regulations will be applied under an employment relationship from the first year of entry into Japan.

However, while there has still been criticism that for example, there are still those who fail to understand the purpose of the program and misunderstand that this is a way of securing inexpensive labor that makes up for the shortage of labor in Japan, thereby resulting in violations of labor-related laws and regulations and human rights violations, on the other hand, requests have been received for expansion of the Technical Intern Training Program such as expansion of the job categories and extension of the technical intern training period.

For this reason, the Act on Proper Technical Intern Training and Protection of Technical Intern Trainees (the “Technical Intern Training Act”) was established on November 18, 2016, promulgated on the 28th of the same month, and enforced on November 1, 2017.

The government’s new initiatives under the Technical Intern Training Act include the

following:

- Requiring technical intern training plans to be accredited
- Licensing supervising organizations
- Establishing the Organization for Technical Intern Training
- Providing support services in trainees' native languages at the Organization for Technical Intern Training
- Extending the acceptance periods of excellent supervising organizations (Technical Intern Training (iii))
- Establishing and holding meetings for business councils and regional councils
- Concluding bilateral agreements

Video about the Technical Intern Training Program

(<https://youtu.be/XuvcuUfcQIY>)

2 Applications and processing of license of supervising organizations

(1) Applications for license of supervising organizations

From November 1, 2017, in order to accept technical intern trainees through the “supervising-organization-type technical intern training,” juridical persons, which intend to become a supervising organization are required to obtain a license of supervising organization from the competent ministers (Minister of Justice and Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare). The number of new applications for license of supervising organization was 205 in FY 2022 ([Reference 40](#)).

(2) Number of licenses granted to supervising organizations

The number of new license of supervising organizations was 223 in FY 2022 and as of March 30, 2023, there were 3,632 supervising organizations (reflecting discontinuance of supervision businesses and changes of license classification), of which 1,909 organizations have received a license for general supervision business, and 1,723 have received a license for specified supervision business.

Reference 40 Changes in the number of new applications and grant of license of supervising organization

(Cases)

Fiscal Year	2020	2021	2022
Number of applications	401	269	205
Number of licenses	434	277	223

(*) Because the processing of the application may span the fiscal years, the number of permits in each fiscal year is not part of the number of applications in each fiscal year.

3 Applications and processing of accreditation of technical intern training plans

(1) Applications for accreditation of technical intern training plans

From November 1, 2017, in order for an implementing organization to accept technical intern trainees, it is necessary for the technical intern training plan prepared for each technical intern trainee to be accredited by the Organization for Technical Intern Training. The number of applications for accreditation of technical intern training plans by FY 2022

was 295,215, of which 5,381 applications were for individual-enterprise-type technical training plans, and 289,834 applications were for supervising-organization-type technical intern training plans ([Reference 41](#)).

(2) Number of cases of accreditation of the technical intern training plans

The number of applications for accreditation of technical intern training plans by FY 2022 was 246,260, of which 4,483 applications were for individual-enterprise-type technical training plans, and 241,777 applications were for supervising-organization-type technical intern training plans ([Reference 41](#)).

Reference 41 Changes in the number of applications and accreditations of the technical intern training plan

(Cases)

Fiscal Year		2020	2021	2022
Number of applications	Individual-enterprise-type	4,442	2,764	5,381
	Supervising-organization-type	237,510	172,870	289,834
	Total	241,952	175,634	295,215
Number of accreditations	Individual-enterprise-type	4,710	2,721	4,483
	Supervising-organization-type	251,698	168,666	241,777
	Total	256,408	171,387	246,260

(*) Because the processing of the application may span the fiscal years, the number of permits in each fiscal year is not part of the number of applications in each fiscal year.

4 Responses to Cases of Inappropriate Acceptance

Under the Technical Intern Training Program, the Organization for Technical Intern Training conducts on-site inspections of supervising and implementing organizations. If an on-site inspection finds a violation of the licensing or accreditation criteria or applicable laws or regulations, the Organization for Technical Intern Training is supposed to revoke the license of the supervising organization or the accreditation of the technical intern training plan, or order the supervising organization to suspend its operations or the supervising and implementing organization to take corrective action, depending on the severity or manner of the violation, and to publish the names of such organizations.

If the license or the accreditation of the technical intern training plan is revoked, the supervising or implementing organization will not be allowed to continue with the technical intern training or accept new technical intern trainees for the next five years. In FY 2022, the Organization for Technical Intern Training conducted on-site inspections of 22,025 implementing organizations and 4,634 supervising organizations ([Reference 42](#)), and the competent minister and other competent authorities revoked the accreditation of the technical intern training plans of 114 implementing organizations and the licenses of 12 supervising organizations ([Reference 43](#)).

The number of technical intern trainees who disappeared from their program increased to 9,006 in 2022 from 7,167 in 2021 ([Reference 44](#)).

Reference 42 Changes in the number of on-site inspections conducted

(Cases)

Fiscal Year	2020	2021	2022
Number of implementing organizations	17,308	24,105	22,025
Number of supervising organizations	3,363	4,162	4,634

Reference 43 Changes in the number of administrative dispositions, etc.

(Cases)

Fiscal year		2020	2021	2022
Number of Implementing Organizations	Revocation of Accreditation of Technical Intern Training Plans	77	177	114
	Orders for Improvement	6	6	0
Number of Supervising Organizations	Revocation of Licenses of Supervising Organizations	13	13	12
	Orders for Improvement	2	10	15

Reference 44 Changes in the number of technical intern trainees disappearing by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	9,052	8,796	5,885	7,167	9,006
Viet Nam	5,801	6,105	3,741	4,772	6,016
China	1,537	1,330	964	896	922
Cambodia	758	462	494	667	829
Myanmar	345	347	250	447	607
Indonesia	339	307	240	208	367
Others	272	245	196	177	265

(*) The indication of China in the table does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

5 Protection of Technical Intern Trainees

The Organization for Technical Intern Training has established a reporting and support section for technical intern trainees (by telephone, email, or letter) by providing various support services. As efforts to protect technical intern trainees, the Organization opened a section for providing advice and support related to violence, intimidation, and other human rights violations (Emergency Consultation Desk for Technical Intern Trainees) on April 21, 2021 and started online support services to enable those without a telephone number to seek support on April 12, 2023.

A technical intern trainee who has difficulty continuing their training due to the operational reasons of the implementing organization, human rights violations, or other circumstances can change the implementing organization if they want to continue their training elsewhere. The Organization for Technical Intern Training helps such technical intern trainees, refers them to other implementing organizations through a website assisting supervising organizations in changing training places, and provides temporary accommodations to those who cannot continue staying at the accommodations provided by their supervising organizations.

In FY 2022, through those support efforts, the Organization received 17,332 inquiries in native languages and 125 reports from technical intern trainees, helped 52 technical intern trainees change the implementing organization, and found accommodations for 138 trainees

(the total from April 2018 to the end of March 2023).

In addition, every new technical intern trainee is given the Technical Intern Trainee Handbook by an immigration inspector when their landing is permitted. This handbook includes information on the Organization's support services and information useful for living in Japan. It is also available as a smartphone application from July 2021 (both the handbook and application are available in nine languages, including Vietnamese and Chinese).

Section 2 Implementation Status of the Specified Skilled Worker System

1 Outline

The statuses of residence of "Specified Skilled Worker (i)" and "Specified Skilled Worker (ii)" were established following the promulgation of Act for Partial Amendment of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act and the Act for Establishment of the MOJ on December 8, 2018, in the 197th Diet, and operation started on April 1, 2019.

The system of Specified Skilled Workers is a system that was established for the acceptance of work-ready foreign nationals who have a certain degree of expertise and skills in the industrial fields where it is still difficult to secure human resources even if efforts have been made to improve productivity and secure domestic human resources in order to cope with the worsening labor shortages being experienced by small to medium-size business enterprises.

2 Acceptance of Specified Skilled Workers

According to the preliminary figures as of the end of June 2023, the number of specified skilled workers was 173,101 (including 173,089 workers with the status of Specified Skilled Workers (i) and 12 workers with the status of Specified Skilled Workers (ii)). The top five industrial fields were the food and beverage manufacturing industry with 53,282 specified skilled workers, the machine parts and tooling, industrial machinery, and electric, electronics, and information industries with 35,641, the nursing care industry with 21,915, the agricultural industry with 20,882, and the construction industry with 18,441.

From the start of the system until the end of June 2023, 54,778 Certificates of Eligibility related to specified skilled workers have been issued, 177,775 permissions for a change of a status of residence have been granted, and 8,451 registered support organizations have been registered.

The number of specified skilled workers increased by 32.2% from 130,923 at the end of December 2022 to 173,101 at the end of June 2023 and is expected to continue growing steadily.

3 Registration Status of Registered Support Organizations

A registered support organization is an organization registered with the Commissioner of the ISA that supports workers with the status of Specified Skilled Worker (i) at the request of organizations accepting them. As of the end of June 2023, there are 8,404 registered support organizations, including companies (stock companies, limited liability companies, and other companies) (55.0%), business cooperatives of small and medium-sized businesses

(25.6%), certified administrative procedures legal specialists (individuals) (6.9%), general incorporated associations (2.5%), labor and social security attorneys (individuals) (1.1%), and other individuals/organizations (8.9%).

4 Implementation Status of Specified Skilled Worker Exams

The ISA, in cooperation with the relevant ministries and agencies, has promoted the implementation of specified skilled worker exams in Japan and abroad. By the end of June 2023, exams in all 12 fields (Nursing care; Building cleaning management; Machine parts and tooling/ Industrial machinery/ Electric, electronics, and information industries; Construction industry; Shipbuilding and ship machinery industry; Automobile repair and maintenance; Aviation industry; Accommodation industry; Agriculture; Fishery, and aquaculture; Manufacture of food and beverages; Food service industry) have been implemented in Japan and 12 foreign countries (the Philippines, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, Thailand, Viet Nam, Sri Lanka, India, Uzbekistan, and Bangladesh).

The number of foreign nationals who have passed the skill exam has increased steadily to 180,472 (preliminary figure) as of the end of June 2023.

The ISA will continue to promote the expansion of test sites and number of tests conducted both in Japan and overseas, the implementation of efforts to improve sending procedures, and matching support based on the actual situation in various fields, in order to encourage the smooth acceptance of foreign nationals with the status of residence of Specified Skilled Worker.

Chapter 5**Deportation Procedures for Foreign Nationals****Section 1****Foreign Nationals Overstaying Their Authorized Period of Stay****Investigation of violation**

Based on the computer statistics of the Immigration Services Agency (ISA), the estimated number of foreign nationals who overstayed (those who illegally stay in Japan beyond their authorized period of stay) was 70,491 as of January 1, 2023. This was an increase of 3,732 (5.6%) when compared to the 66,759 as of January 1, the previous year.

One possible factor behind the increase is that the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan, which had significantly decreased since February 2020 in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, has recovered from March 2022 thanks to the gradual lifting of the countermeasures at the port of entry, including the easing of immigration restrictions.

Another possible factor is the termination of the special treatment related to statuses of residence, which was initiated in 2020 to help foreign nationals who had difficulty returning home due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

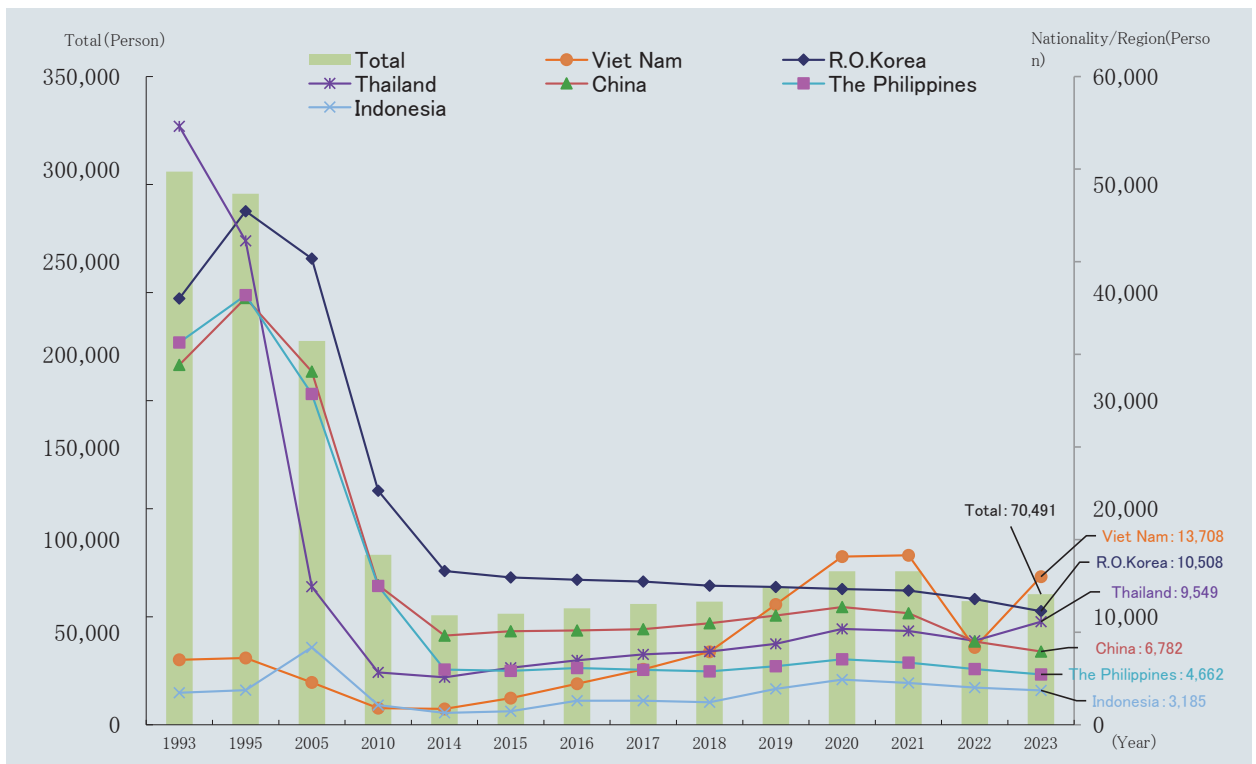
1 Number of Foreign Nationals Overstaying Their Authorized Period of Stay by Nationality/Region

As for the number of foreign nationals overstaying their authorized period of stay as of January 1, 2023 by nationality/region, Viet Nam had the highest figure of 13,708, accounting for 19.4% of all illegal foreign residents. Viet Nam was followed by R. O. Korea with 10,508 (14.9%), Thailand with 9,549 (13.5%), China with 6,782 (9.6%), and the Philippines with 4,662 (6.6%). When it comes to the trends of the top three countries/regions, Viet Nam, which had seen a rise since 2013, showed a significant decrease of 7,148 (down 54.4% from the previous year) as of January 1, 2022 but a significant increase of 13,708 (up 91.8% from the previous year) as of January 1, 2023. R. O. Korea has seen a consistent decrease since 1995. Thailand, which had seen a rise due to the relaxing of the visa requirements in 2013 and other factors, started to show a decrease as of January 1, 2020 but showed an increase again as of January 1, 2023 ([Reference 45, 46](#)).

Reference 45 Changes in the estimated number of foreign nationals overstaying the authorized period of stay by nationality/region (Person)

Nationality/Region	Date				
	January 1 2019	January 1 2020	January 1 2021	January 1 2022	January 1 2023
Total	74,167	82,892	82,868	66,759	70,491
Viet Nam	11,131	15,561	15,689	7,148	13,708
R. O. Korea	12,766	12,563	12,433	11,631	10,508
Thailand	7,480	8,872	8,691	7,783	9,549
China	10,119	10,902	10,335	7,716	6,782
The Philippines	5,417	6,061	5,761	5,148	4,662
Indonesia	3,323	4,180	3,869	3,450	3,185
Taiwan	3,747	3,730	3,724	3,319	2,873
Sri Lanka	861	1,112	1,287	1,316	1,595
Malaysia	1,808	1,846	1,826	1,693	1,474
Cambodia	65	121	266	491	1,185
Others	17,450	17,944	18,987	17,064	14,970

Reference 46 Changes in the estimated number of foreign nationals overstaying the authorized period of stay by major nationality/region



(*) It shows the number of foreign nationals overstaying as of May 1 in 1993 and 1995 and as of January 1 in each other year.

2 Number of Foreign Nationals Overstaying Their Authorized Period of Stay by Status of Residence

Looking at the number of overstayers as of January 1, 2023 for each status of residence immediately before they became overstayers shows that the top statuses of residence did not change. “Temporary Visitor” remained the most common status of residence with 46,590 overstayers, accounting for 66.1% of the total number, followed by “Designated Activities” at 6,215 (8.8%), “Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)” at 4,658 (6.6%), “Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)” at 3,072 (4.4%), “Student” at 2,465 (3.5%), and “Spouse or Child of Japanese National” at 1,937 (2.7%). The statuses of residence that showed a significant increase from the previous year were “Temporary Visitor” with 3,324 (up 7.7% from the previous year) and “Designated Activities” with 910 (up 17.2% from the previous year). One possible factor behind these increases is that the number of foreign nationals newly entering Japan has recovered from March 2022 thanks to the gradual lifting of the countermeasures at the port of entry, including the easing of immigration restrictions.

Another possible factor is the termination of the special treatment related to statuses of residence, which was initiated in 2020 to help foreign nationals who had difficulty returning home due to the COVID-19 pandemic ([Reference 47](#)).

Reference 47 Changes in the estimated number of foreign nationals overstaying the authorized period of stay by status of residence

(Person)

Status of Residence	Date	January 1 2019	January 1 2020	January 1 2021	January 1 2022	January 1 2023
Total		74,167	82,892	82,868	66,759	70,491
Temporary Visitor		47,399	51,239	50,092	43,266	46,590
Designated Activities		4,224	5,688	5,904	5,305	6,215
Technical Intern Training (ii)-(b)		5,318	7,048	7,229	4,346	4,658
Technical Intern Training (i)-(b)		4,015	5,309	5,722	3,230	3,072
Student		4,708	5,543	5,041	2,436	2,465
Spouse or Child of Japanese National		2,946	2,687	2,608	2,300	1,937
Others		5,557	5,378	6,272	5,876	5,554

(*1) The number of foreign nationals overstaying with the status of residence of “Student” includes the number of foreign nationals whose status of residence was “Pre-college Student” under the previous Immigration Control Act, which was revised on July 1, 2010, at the time when they came to be considered to be overstaying.

(*2) “Others” in the reference “Changes in the estimated number of foreign nationals overstaying the authorized period of stay by status of residence” in the 2020 to 2022 versions had some errors, which have been corrected as follows:

(Correct) January 1, 2014: 6,667	(Wrong) January 1, 2014: 8,374
January 1, 2015: 6,136	January 1, 2015: 7,772
January 1, 2016: 6,000	January 1, 2016: 7,633
January 1, 2017: 5,610	January 1, 2017: 7,520
January 1, 2018: 5,546	January 1, 2018: 7,832
January 1, 2019: 5,557	January 1, 2019: 9,781

Section 2

Cases of Violation of the Immigration Control Act Necessitating the Implementation of Deportation Procedures or Departure Orders

1 Outline

The number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures or departure orders (hereinafter, “deportation procedures, etc.”) were enforced on account of violation of the Immigration Control Act was 10,300, a decrease of 7,712 (42.8%) compared with 2021. Of these, 3,877 were handed over to immigration inspectors as those subject to the departure order system. The number of foreign nationals violating the Immigration Control Act, which had been on the rise until the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, began to decline in 2020 partially due to the pandemic. In 2021, the number started to rise again as a result of the ISA’s efforts to strengthen its activities to collect and analyze information on illegal foreign residents, crack down on them while taking infection control measures, and expedite the processing of cases where they wished to return to their home countries and turned themselves in. In 2022, the number of foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures, etc., were enforced decreased considerably from 2021. One possible factor behind this decrease is that there were fewer violators of the Immigration Control Act who voluntarily surrendered to return home.

According to the statistics of the number of foreign nationals by grounds for deportation, the largest number of foreign nationals was deported for illegal remaining at 9,137 (88.7%), followed by criminal offenses at 527 (5.1%) and illegal entry at 176 (1.7%). Illegal remaining continued to account for a predominant percentage (Reference 48).

Looking at the statistics for the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by nationality/region, the largest number of such foreign nationals was from Viet Nam at 3,568 (34.6%), followed by China at 1,967 (19.1%) and Thailand at 868 (8.4%). These top three countries made up 62.2% of the total (Reference 49).

Reference 48 Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by grounds for deportation

(Person)

Grounds for Deportation	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	16,269	19,386	15,875	18,012	10,300
Illegal entry	409	349	225	182	176
Illegal landing	140	134	56	50	69
Activity other than those permitted	476	255	96	37	44
Illegal remaining	14,353	17,627	14,465	16,638	9,137
Criminal offenses	460	448	504	574	527
Others	431	573	529	531	347
Illegal worker	10,086	12,816	10,993	13,255	6,355

Reference 49 Changes in the number of cases of violation of the Immigration Control Act by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	16,269	19,386	15,875	18,012	10,300
Viet Nam	4,395	6,549	6,286	9,668	3,568
China	4,185	4,256	3,127	2,915	1,967
Thailand	2,101	2,295	1,410	1,064	868
The Philippines	1,692	1,566	1,225	804	785
Indonesia	850	1,246	1,059	728	585
Cambodia	58	69	94	111	297
Nepal	374	598	490	499	289
Sri Lanka	150	296	170	274	277
Turkey	209	271	237	408	270
Brazil	275	285	316	216	213
Others	1,980	1,955	1,461	1,325	1,181

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

2 Number of Cases of Violation of the Immigration Control Act by Grounds for Deportation

(1) Illegal Entry

Of the foreign nationals against whom the deportation procedures were enforced for being in violation of the Immigration Control Act in 2022, the number of illegal entrants^(*) was 176, accounting for 1.7%, a decrease of 6 (3.3%) compared to 2021. Looking at past records, the number increased from 2003 but started to decrease since 2006. The fact that the number of illegal entrants as a percentage of the total number of foreign nationals in violation of the Immigration Control Act is decreasing is one of the reasons to consider that the countermeasures to prevent illegal entry have been quite effective.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number was from the Philippines at 53 (30.1%), followed by China at 30 (17.0%) and R.O. Korea at 14 (8.0%) ([Reference 50](#)).

According to the statistics by means of transportation used for illegal entry, the number of illegal entrants using aircraft was 143. Though it showed an increase of 2 (1.4%) compared to 2021, the percentage of illegal entry using aircraft was still high at 81.3%. In addition, the number of illegal entrants using a vessel was 33, accounting for 18.8%, a decrease of 8 (19.5%) compared to 2021 ([Reference 51, 52](#)).

(*) An illegal entrant means a person who enters Japan in violation of the provisions of Article 3, paragraph (1) of the Immigration Control Act. The provisions in the paragraph stipulate that any foreign national who falls under any of the following items shall not enter Japan: a person who does not possess a valid passport (except for a crew member possessing a valid crew member's pocket-ledger) (item (i)); and a person who intends to land in Japan without receiving a seal of verification for landing or undergoing the recording of the prescribed data pursuant to the provision of Article 9, paragraph (4) of the Immigration Control Act, or without obtaining authorized permission for landing from an immigration inspector (Item (ii)). Any foreign national who violates the provisions is considered an illegal entrant.

Reference 50 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	409	349	225	182	176
The Philippines	128	90	82	57	53
China	99	87	43	46	30
R.O.Korea	32	26	19	24	14
Thailand	23	13	13	4	10
Peru	10	10	2	10	10
Iran	16	18	8	3	9
Sri Lanka	11	11	6	6	7
United States of America	4	5	4	1	6
Colombia	3	3	10	2	6
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	5
Others	83	86	38	29	26

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

Reference 51 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry using aircraft by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	332	282	198	141	143
The Philippines	122	86	80	56	47
China	52	50	30	22	12
R.O.Korea	13	12	12	10	10
Peru	10	10	2	10	10
Thailand	22	11	12	4	9
Others	113	113	62	39	55

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

Reference 52 Changes in the number of cases of illegal entry by vessel by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	77	67	27	41	33
China	47	37	13	24	18
The Philippines	6	4	2	1	6
R.O.Korea	19	14	7	14	4
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	1
Iran	0	1	1	0	1
Thailand	1	2	1	0	1
Myanmar	0	0	0	1	1
Russia	2	4	1	0	1
Others	2	5	2	1	0

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(2) Illegal Landing

Of the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced owing to violation of the Immigration Control Act during 2022, the number of those who illegally landed in Japan without receiving a seal of verification for landing or undergoing the recording of the prescribed data pursuant to the provisions of Article 9, paragraph (4) of the Immigration Control Act, or without obtaining permission for landing from an immigration inspector was 69 (0.7%), which was an increase of 19 (38.0%) compared to 2021 ([Reference 53](#)).

Reference 53 Changes in the number of cases of illegal landing by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	140	134	56	50	69
Russia	20	9	12	19	19
Turkey	33	22	11	1	16
United States of America	13	22	6	9	8
Thailand	1	4	1	2	3
Indonesia	4	0	0	2	3
Others	69	77	26	17	20

(3) Illegal remaining

Of the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures, etc., were enforced in 2022 for violating the Immigration Control Act, the number of people who overstayed the authorized period of stay was 9,137 (88.7%). Even though it is a decrease of 7,501 (45.1%) from 2021, the number is still overwhelmingly high.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number was from Viet Nam at 3,236 (35.4%), followed by China at 1,773 (19.4%), Thailand at 836 (9.1%), the Philippines at 650 (7.1%), Indonesia at 573 (6.3%) ([Reference 54](#)).

Reference 54 Changes in the number of cases of foreign nationals overstaying the authorized period of stay by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	14,353	17,627	14,465	16,638	9,137
Viet Nam	3,951	6,156	5,956	9,232	3,236
China	3,819	3,878	2,857	2,690	1,773
Thailand	2,018	2,259	1,375	1,033	836
The Philippines	1,401	1,344	1,018	646	650
Indonesia	806	1,208	1,046	717	573
Cambodia	31	40	62	92	284
Nepal	335	531	444	465	278
Turkey	170	238	222	402	247
Sri Lanka	102	250	145	248	244
R.O.Korea	269	274	201	169	142
Others	1,451	1,449	1,139	944	874

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(4) Activity Other Than Those Permitted by the Status of Residence Previously Granted

If a foreign national residing in Japan clearly engages solely in working activities, such as the ones for which he/she receives remuneration, other than those permitted for the status of residence previously granted without obtaining the required permission, deportation procedures will be enforced on grounds of engaging in activities other than those permitted under the status of residence previously granted. Of the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for being in violation of the Immigration Control Act in 2022, the number of foreign nationals against whom the procedures were enforced because of the activity other than those permitted by the status of residence previously granted was 44 (0.4%), which was an increase of 7 (18.9%) compared to 2021.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, Viet Nam had the largest number at 27 (61.4%), followed by China at 7 (15.9%) and the Philippines at 7 (15.9%), and these top three countries accounted for 93.2% of the total ([Reference 55](#)).

Reference 55 Changes in the number of cases of activities other than those permitted under the status of residence previously granted by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	476	255	96	37	44
Viet Nam	234	134	45	17	27
China	47	21	2	3	7
The Philippines	39	18	18	7	7
Indonesia	18	22	0	0	1
Sri Lanka	8	7	1	0	1
Laos	0	0	0	0	1
Others	130	53	30	10	0

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

3 Illegal Foreign Workers

(1) Summary

Of the foreign nationals against whom deportation procedures were enforced for being in violation of the Immigration Control Act in 2022, the number of those who were considered to be illegally working was 6,355 (61.7%). This indicates that most illegal foreign residents who are hiding out somewhere in Japan are working illegally.

It has been pointed out that illegal foreign workers working for substandard wages, have a serious negative impact on a fair labor market as they, for example, take away employment opportunities from Japanese workers. Moreover, there have been human rights violations against illegal foreign workers. For example, brokers arrange for illegal workers to come to Japan and gain a huge unfair profit by exploiting the wages that should be earned by the foreign workers. Some foreign workers in these conditions are also unable to receive sufficient compensation in the event of an industrial accident. Thus, the ISA promotes crackdown on foreign nationals who encourage illegal work.

(2) Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Nationality/Region

The illegal foreign workers came from 44 countries/regions, mainly from neighboring Asian countries, which indicates that foreign nationals from various countries/regions are still working illegally.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, illegal workers from Viet Nam made up the largest number at 2,522 (39.7%), followed by China at 1,360 (21.4%), Thailand at 751 (11.8%), Indonesia at 535 (8.4%) and the Philippines at 442 (7.0%). These top five countries represented 88.3% of the total ([Reference 56](#)).

Reference 56 Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total		10,086	12,816	10,993	13,255	6,355
	Male	6,754	8,903	7,923	9,634	4,664
	Female	3,332	3,913	3,070	3,621	1,691
Viet Nam		3,035	4,941	4,943	7,845	2,522
	Male	2,259	3,766	3,801	5,893	2,101
	Female	776	1,175	1,142	1,952	421
China		3,112	3,155	2,361	2,425	1,360
	Male	2,170	2,188	1,693	1,745	909
	Female	942	967	668	680	451
Thailand		1,868	2,047	1,254	975	751
	Male	903	1,035	631	513	392
	Female	965	1,012	623	462	359
Indonesia		594	1,014	933	678	535
	Male	498	827	780	555	451
	Female	96	187	153	123	84
The Philippines		660	764	649	480	442
	Male	369	398	331	264	232
	Female	291	366	318	216	210
Cambodia		33	31	51	66	142
	Male	14	25	35	52	113
	Female	19	6	16	14	29
Nepal		71	111	162	176	103
	Male	52	92	126	138	78
	Female	19	19	36	38	25
Sri Lanka		42	87	71	98	93
	Male	41	81	65	96	92
	Female	1	6	6	2	1
R.O.Korea		169	163	109	118	91
	Male	69	76	56	42	40
	Female	100	87	53	76	51
Mongolia		117	91	65	90	65
	Male	70	61	53	63	41
	Female	47	30	12	27	24
Others		385	412	395	304	251
	Male	309	354	352	273	215
	Female	76	58	43	31	36

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(3) Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Gender

The composition of illegal foreign workers by gender was 4,664 males (73.4%) and 1,691 females (26.6%).

(4) Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Type of Work

According to the statistics by type of work, the largest number of illegal foreign workers were agricultural workers at 1,826 (28.7%), followed by construction workers at 1,764 (27.8%) and factory workers at 796 (12.5%).

In addition, according to the statistics by gender, the largest number of males worked as construction workers, followed by agricultural workers then factory workers, while the largest number of females worked as agricultural workers, followed by factory workers, and non-restaurant industry service workers ([Reference 57](#)).

Reference 57 Changes in the number of cases of illegal work by type of work

(Person)

Job Categories		Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total			10,086	12,816	10,993	13,255	6,355
	Male		6,754	8,903	7,923	9,634	4,664
	Female		3,332	3,913	3,070	3,621	1,691
Agricultural worker			2,504	2,904	2,463	3,154	1,826
	Male		1,480	1,646	1,575	1,900	1,164
	Female		1,024	1,258	888	1,254	662
Construction worker			1,835	2,569	2,272	3,294	1,764
	Male		1,818	2,550	2,241	3,265	1,749
	Female		17	19	31	29	15
Factory worker			1,875	2,454	2,033	2,531	796
	Male		1,236	1,686	1,378	1,672	543
	Female		639	768	655	859	253
Other labor worker			998	1,380	1,156	1,287	484
	Male		794	1,089	862	1,003	391
	Female		204	291	294	284	93
Non-restaurant industry workers			589	647	493	697	329
	Male		213	268	226	358	132
	Female		376	379	267	339	197
Restaurant industry workers			275	292	215	266	94
	Male		124	129	114	124	39
	Female		151	163	101	142	55
Others			2,010	2,570	2,361	2,026	1,062
	Male		1,089	1,535	1,527	1,312	646
	Female		921	1,035	834	714	416

(5) Number of Illegal Foreign Workers by Place of Work

Illegal foreign workers are known to be working in 47 prefectures throughout Japan. According to the statistics on the place of work of the illegal foreign workers by prefecture, Ibaraki prefecture had the largest number at 1,283 (20.2%) , followed by Chiba prefecture at 890 (14.0%), Aichi prefecture at 701 (11.0%), Saitama prefecture at 558 (8.8%) and Gunma prefecture at 536 (8.4%) ([Reference 58](#)).

According to the statistics by region, the number of illegal foreign workers in Tokyo and the six prefectures (Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gunma, and Tochigi) in the Kanto district was 4,303 (67.7%), making up most of the total, and the number of illegal workers in the nine prefectures in the Chubu district (Niigata, Nagano, Yamanashi, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Shizuoka, Gifu and Aichi) was also at a high level of 1,088 (17.1%). Illegal foreign workers in the Kanto and Chubu districts making up 84.8% (5,391) of the total accounted for a substantial percentage of the total number of illegal foreign workers.

Reference 58 Changes in the number of cases of illegal foreign workers by area

(Person)

Prefecture \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	10,086	12,816	10,993	13,255	6,355
Ibaraki	1,975	2,126	1,512	1,973	1,283
Chiba	1,666	1,878	1,488	2,064	890
Aichi	912	1,606	1,452	1,265	701
Saitama	860	1,290	1,290	1,632	558
Gunma	456	826	851	1,439	536
Tokyo	1,437	1,551	1,428	1,287	529
Osaka	317	464	459	587	283
Kanagawa	556	625	534	566	269
Tochigi	274	305	287	477	238
Hyogo	209	297	230	258	143
Others	1,424	1,848	1,462	1,707	925

4 Outline of Decisions on Violations

(1) Receipt and Processing of Cases of Violation

Any foreign national who is suspected of coming under any of the grounds for deportation shall be handed over to an immigration inspector to undergo the procedures for decisions on violations after an investigation by an immigration control officer. These procedures consist of three steps: examination of the violation by an immigration inspector, a hearing by a special inquiry officer, and a decision of the Minister of Justice.



Decision on violation

The number of cases which underwent an examination of violations in 2022 was 11,105, a decrease of 9,097 (45.0%) compared to the previous year ([Reference 59](#)).

Reference 59 Changes in the number of cases of receipt and findings of violation examinations by immigration inspectors, hearings by special inquiry officers and decisions of the Minister of Justice

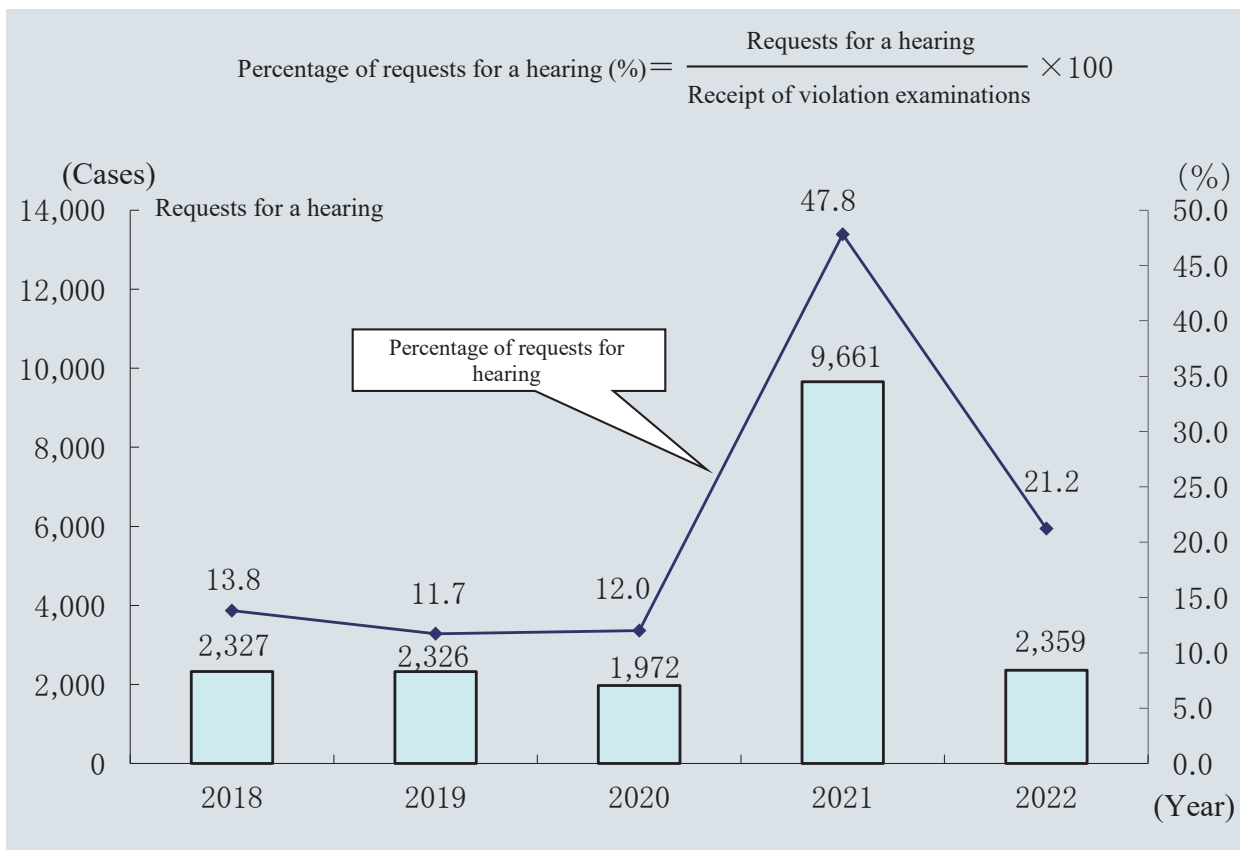
(Cases)

Division		Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
Violation examination by immigration inspector	Receipt		16,827 (402)	19,853 (370)	16,410 (393)	20,202 (1,983)	11,105 (563)	
	Completed	Found not to fall under one of the reasons for deportation		1	—	2	2	1
		Issuance of written deportation order		7,736	8,306	5,372	5,081	4,168
		Request for hearing		2,327	2,326	1,972	9,661	2,359
		Issuance of written departure order		6,223	8,702	6,898	4,410	3,881
		Not completed, others		540	519	2,166	1,048	696
Hearing by special inquiry officer	Receipt		2,946 (547)	3,040 (651)	2,631 (616)	10,433 (691)	3,004 (597)	
	Completed	Error in the findings		—	—	1	—	—
		Issuance of written deportation order		114	95	60	81	42
		Filing of an objection		2,128	2,256	1,832	9,697	2,644
		Issuance of written departure order		—	—	—	—	—
	Not completed, others		704	689	738	655	318	
Decision of the Minister of Justice	Receipt		2,966 (822)	2,819 (544)	2,368 (518)	10,126 (371)	3,570 (889)	
	Completed	Objection with reason		—	—	—	—	—
		Objection without reason		2,331	2,211	1,916	9,174	2,403
		Issuance of written departure order		—	—	—	—	—
	Not completed, others		635	608	452	952	1,167	

(*) The numbers indicated in parentheses are carry-over cases from the previous year and are included in each of the upper numbers.

The number of requests for a hearing after an examination of the violation in 2022 was 2,359 accounting for 21.2% of the total number of cases which underwent an examination of the violation, a decrease of 7,302 (75.6%) compared to the previous year ([Reference 59, 60](#)).

Reference 60 Changes in the number and percentage of requests for a hearing



The number of objections filed by foreign nationals who were not satisfied with the decision made by the special inquiry officer at the hearing was 2,644 in 2022, a decrease of 7,053 (72.7%) compared to the previous year (Reference 59).

(2) Issuance of a Written Deportation Order

The number of written deportation orders issued in 2022 was 5,134. According to the statistics by ground for deportation, the cases of overstay amounted to 3,968, accounting for 77.3% of the total, while the percentage of cases of illegal entry amounted to 118, accounting for 2.3% of the total (Reference 61).

Reference 61 Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by grounds for deportation

(Cases)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	8,865	9,218	5,903	5,566	5,134
Illegal remaining	6,658	7,434	4,604	4,006	3,968
Illegal entry	365	256	132	130	118
Illegal landing	93	127	41	43	43
Activity other than those permitted	480	254	96	33	43
Criminal offenses	426	147	154	504	444
Others	843	1,000	876	850	518

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number was from Viet Nam at 2,002, accounting for 39.0% of the total, followed by China at 906 (17.6%) and Thailand at 388 (7.6%) ([Reference 62](#)).

Reference 62 Changes in the number of issuance of written deportation orders by nationality/region



(3) Provisional Release

The number of cases where foreign nationals who had been detained due to a written detention order were provisionally released in 2022 was 2,226, a decrease of 1,280 (36.5%) compared to the previous year. The number of foreign nationals detained under a written deportation order who were granted provisional release was 2,638, a decrease of 1,637 (38.3%) compared to the previous year ([Reference 63](#)).

Reference 63 Changes in the number of cases of permission for provisional release (Cases)

Type of Order \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
By written detention order	812	1,052	3,375	3,506	2,226
By written deportation order	523	725	3,013	4,275	2,638

(4) Special Permission to Stay in Japan

The number of cases in which received special permission to stay in Japan from the Minister of Justice in 2022 was 1,525, a decrease of 7,268 (82.7%) when compared to 2021.

Most of the foreign nationals who received special permission to stay in Japan had established close relationships with Japanese nationals such as through marriage. Also in many cases they had settled down in Japan in many respects.

Looking at the foreign nationals who came under the grounds of deportation but were granted special permission to stay in Japan, there were 1,089 (71.4%) staying beyond the authorized period of stay. And there were 105 (6.9%) illegal entry and illegal landing. Illegal remaining, illegal entry and illegal landing accounted for 78.3% of the total ([Reference 64](#)).

Reference 64 Changes in the number of cases of special permission to stay in Japan by grounds for deportation

(Cases)

Grounds for Deportation \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1,371	1,448	1,478	8,793	1,525
Illegal remaining	970	1,051	1,142	8,271	1,089
Illegal entry/Illegal landing	143	128	104	132	105
Criminal offenses etc.	258	269	232	390	331

According to statistics by nationality/region in 2022, the number of foreign nationals who were granted special permission to stay in Japan was 293 (19.2%) for the Philippines, 255 (16.7%) for Viet Nam, 233 (15.3%) for China, 106 (7.0%) for Thailand, and 78 (5.1%) for R.O.Korea/Korea combined ([Reference 65](#)).

Reference 65 Changes in the number of cases of special permission to stay in Japan by nationality/region

(Cases)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	1,371	1,448	1,478	8,793	1,525
The Philippines	349	411	391	350	293
Viet Nam	102	76	202	7,450	255
China	248	242	175	237	233
Thailand	63	62	71	107	106
R.O.Korea/Korea	115	108	83	79	78
Others	494	549	556	570	560

(*1) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(*2) The nationalities/regions in the chart do not necessarily correspond to the top five countries/regions.

5 Outline of Deportation of Foreign Nationals

The number of deportees in 2022 was 4,795, which was an increase of 673 (16.3%) when compared to the previous year.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number of deportees was from Viet Nam at 2,014 (42.0%), followed by China at 784 (16.4%), Thailand at 448 (9.3%), the Philippines at 321 (6.7%), and Indonesia at 238 (5.0%) ([Reference 66](#)).

Reference 66 Changes in the number of deportees by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	9,369	9,597	5,450	4,122	4,795
Viet Nam	2,698	3,185	2,206	1,781	2,014
China	2,152	1,998	980	832	784
Thailand	1,167	1,003	382	224	448
the Philippines	893	737	382	214	321
Indonesia	532	639	295	191	238
Nepal	198	275	197	170	172
Sri Lanka	148	212	141	103	122
Cambodia	45	47	49	35	86
Turkey	116	195	111	87	77
R.O.Korea	209	162	106	82	74
Others	1,211	1,144	601	403	459

(*) “China” does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

The means of deportation are roughly divided into the three categories of “voluntary departure” where the deportee himself or herself pays for the deportation costs, “deportation at the expense of the Government of Japan” where the Japanese government pays for the deportation costs by reason of the deportee not having the necessary funds for deportation or other reasons, and “deportation in accordance with Article 59 of the Immigration Control Act” where the deportee is deported on the responsibility and at the expense of the carrier operating the aircraft or vessel on which the deportee was brought to Japan.



Deportation

Reference 67 Changes in the number of deportees by means of deportation

(Person)

Measure of Deportation \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	9,369	9,597	5,450	4,122	4,795
Voluntary departure	8,755	8,967	4,705	2,808	3,935
Deportation in accordance with Article 59	69	72	27	8	11
Government-funded deportation (without escort officials)	301	313	633	1,277	724
Government-funded deportation (with escort officials)	216	203	76	15	96
Individual deportation (for those who attempt to evade deportation)	166	201	30	11	88
Individual deportation (for those who claim to have medical conditions)	3	2	2	4	8
Group deportation	47	0	44	0	0
Others	0	1	1	0	2
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons	28	41	8	14	27

- (*1) "Government-funded deportation (without escort officials)" refers to the deportation of a foreign national not accompanied by an escort official that is fully or partially funded by the Japanese government (for those who intend to return home but cannot afford to do so)
- (*2) "Group deportation" refers to group deportation through the use of private chartered aircraft paid for by the Japanese government.
- (*3) "Others" are cases of deportation at the expense of the government of the deportees' home country.
- (*4) "Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons" refers to the number of foreign nationals who left Japan in accordance with a written deportation order under the Act on the Transnational Transfer of Sentenced Persons."

(1) Deportation at the Expense of Foreign National (Voluntary Departure)

Of the deportees, the number of those deported at their own expense stood at 3,935 (82.1%), which was an increase of 1,127 (40.1%) when compared to the previous year ([References 67, 68](#)).

The ISA deports foreign nationals issued with a written deportation order as soon as the requirements necessary for deportation, such as the passport, air ticket or travel expenses, have been fulfilled. However, with regard to those who do not fulfill the requirements for deportation, the ISA not only enforces the deportation procedures but also instructs deportees to make contact with relevant people in Japan or their home country in order to ask for assistance such as financial assistance for deportation. In cases where deportees do not possess a passport, the ISA asks foreign diplomatic establishments in Japan for the early issuance of a passport for the deportees.

Reference 68 Changes in the number of deportees through voluntary departure by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	8,755	8,967	4,705	2,808	3,935
Viet Nam	2,600	3,147	1,726	723	1,629
China	2,093	1,925	931	759	697
Thailand	1,156	996	380	213	391
the Philippines	801	648	369	182	250
Indonesia	511	629	281	172	195
Nepal	174	248	177	158	152
Sri Lanka	121	181	95	85	95
Cambodia	44	44	49	32	74
R.O.Korea	192	146	100	78	68
Turkey	101	154	103	84	52
Others	962	849	494	322	332

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(2) Deportation at the Expense of the Government of Japan

With violators of the Immigration Control Act increasingly staying longer in more diverse ways than before, some deportees attempt to evade deportation under various excuses, cannot afford to return home, or claim to have medical conditions that make it difficult for them to return home. Those who intend to return home but cannot afford to do so are deported at the full or partial expense of the Japanese government, and are not accompanied by escort officials (government-funded deportation without escort officials). On the other hand, those who claim to have medical conditions or attempt to evade deportation are deported at the expense of the Japanese government and are accompanied by escort officials (government-funded deportation with escort officials). The number of foreign nationals subject to government-funded deportation without escort officials was 724 (15.1%), a decrease of 553 (43.3%) compared to 2021. The number of foreign nationals subject to government-funded deportation with escort officials was 96 (2.0%), an increase of 81 (540.0%) compared to 2021 ([Reference 67](#)).

(3) Deportation at the Expense of and on the Responsibility of Carriers

A carrier who operates an aircraft or vessel that has transported a foreign national who does not meet the requirements for landing is responsible for deporting the deportee at its own expense and on its own responsibility under certain conditions (deportation under Article 59 of the Immigration Control Act)^(*). The number of foreign nationals deported in this way in 2022 was 11 (0.2%), an increase of 3 (37.5%) compared to 2021 ([Reference 67](#)).

(*) Carriers are in a position to govern their crew and passengers, and responsibilities and duties are imposed on them under the Immigration Control Act. Among these duties, they are obligated to send foreign nationals falling under certain conditions to an area outside Japan promptly on their own responsibility and at their own expense (Article 59 of the Immigration Control Act).

For example, persons who are denied landing and issued with a written exclusion order but fail to leave, or who have landed with special landing permission but stay longer than the authorized period of stay, fall under the abovementioned category.

6 Departure Orders

(1) Investigation into Violations

The number of foreign nationals whose cases were handed over from immigration control officers to immigration inspectors through the departure order procedures was 3,877 in 2022, accounting for 37.6% of the total number of foreign nationals in violation of the Immigration Control Act.

According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number was from Viet Nam at 1,350 (34.8%), followed by China at 933 (24.1%), Thailand at 387 (10.0%), Indonesia at 315 (8.1%) and the Philippines at 223 (5.8%), and these top five countries accounted for 82.7% of the total ([Reference 69](#)).

Reference 69 Changes in the number of foreign nationals handed over under a departure order by nationality/region

(Person)

Nationality/Region \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	6,245	8,713	6,874	4,365	3,877
Viet Nam	1,677	3,249	2,739	651	1,350
China	1,877	2,081	1,625	1,722	933
Thailand	896	1,232	748	579	387
Indonesia	360	634	712	435	315
The Philippines	672	565	376	215	223
Cambodia	13	24	23	39	153
Nepal	215	352	252	283	134
Sri Lanka	31	79	37	101	77
R.O.Korea	86	84	54	63	56
Mongolia	65	65	26	51	46
Others	353	348	282	226	203

(*) "China" does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(2) Examination

A. Receipt and Processing of Cases

The number of cases of departure orders in 2022 was 3,877, accounting for 34.9% of the total number of cases of examination of the violation. This represented a decrease of 488 (11.2%) when compared to the previous year.

As those subject to a departure order voluntarily appear at a regional immigration bureau, wishing to depart from Japan they are promptly processed after their cases are sent by immigration control officers.

B. Issuance of a Written Departure Order

The number of cases in which were issued with a written departure order having been determined to be eligible for a departure order, was 3,881 in 2022. According to the statistics by nationality/region, the largest number was from Viet Nam at 1,350, accounting for 34.8% of the total, followed by China at 935 (24.1%), Thailand at 389 (10.0%), Indonesia at 315 (8.1%), and the Philippines at 224 (5.8%), and the top five countries accounted for 82.8% of the total ([Reference 70](#)).

Reference 70 Changes in the number of issuances of written departure orders by nationality/region

(Cases)

Nationality/Region	Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Total		6,223	8,702	6,898	4,410
Viet Nam		1,668	3,242	2,761	674	1,350
China		1,872	2,079	1,634	1,737	935
Thailand		894	1,233	749	582	389
Indonesia		356	633	710	434	315
The Philippines		671	562	377	215	224
Cambodia		13	24	23	40	152
Nepal		215	351	252	284	134
Sri Lanka		31	79	36	100	77
R.O.Korea/Korea		86	84	54	63	56
Mongolia		65	65	26	52	46
Others		352	350	276	229	203

(*) “China” does not include Taiwan, China (Hong Kong) or China (others).

(3) Confirmation of Departure

Foreign nationals who are deemed to be subject to a departure order are required, as with foreign nationals departing within the period of stay, to receive a seal of verification of departure as well as the written departure order that was issued to them.

7 Overview of Immigration Control and Residency Management Lawsuits

Most administrative and other lawsuits related to the ISA (“immigration control and residency management lawsuits”) are actions for revoking the issuance of a written deportation order against an illegal foreign resident and actions for revoking a decision not to recognize a refugee status. The number of such actions filed and accepted (merits cases) in 2022 was 126 (108 in the previous year) ([Reference 71](#)).

In addition to the above two types of actions, recent immigration control and residency management lawsuits include actions that require a special permission be granted to stay in Japan, actions that provisionally require permission of provisional release, and actions for injunction or provisional injunction against issuance of a written detention order.

In 2022, a total of 154 judgments were handed down for immigration control and residency management lawsuits (merits cases), consisting of 147 wins and 7 losses of the government (*).

(*) These numbers represent the total count of judgment documents. If more than one judgment is handed down on a case by a district court, a high court, or elsewhere within the same year, each of these judgments is counted as one case. Where more than one person files an action regarding a case, and a single judgment is handed down on the case, if any of the actions results in the government’s loss, the case is counted as one instance of the government’s loss. Where multiple actions regarding a case are joined, and a single judgment is handed down on the case, if any of the actions results in the government’s loss, the case is counted as one instance of the government’s loss. (The government’s win refers to a case where all claims are dismissed or denied in an immigration control and residency management lawsuit (merits case) filed to seek the revocation of an administrative action or for other purposes, while the government’s loss refers to a case where the claim of any of the plaintiffs or any of multiple claims is sustained, even if partially, for a single case.)

Reference 71 Changes in the number of immigration control and residency management lawsuits accepted and concluded (merits cases) (as of the end of 2022)

(Cases)

Category		Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Administrative case	Action for revocation or annulment related to deportation procedures		167	146	75	43	58
	Action for revocation or annulment related to denied permission concerning residence examinations		17	24	12	9	20
	Action for revocation or annulment related to denied issuance of a Certificate of Eligibility		1	3	1	1	0
	Action for revocation or annulment related to refugee recognition procedures		30	58	29	41	25
	Others		5	7	6	7	15
	(Subtotal)		220	238	123	101	118
	Civil case		11	10	4	6	8
Habeas corpus petition		0	0	1	1	0	
Number of actions accepted (total)			231	248	128	108	126
Number of actions concluded			306	237	181	157	137

Chapter 6 Recognition of Refugee Status

Due to the recognition that it is important for Japan to fulfill its obligations in the international community by accepting refugees, Japan became a signatory to the Refugee Convention in 1981 and the Protocol in 1982 (hereinafter, “the Refugee Convention” and “the Protocol” are referred to together as “the Refugee Convention, etc.”) and as a result, also established a system for recognition of refugee status.

Thereafter, from the perspective of ensuring proper and prompt protection of refugees through fairer procedures, the refugee recognition system has undergone some revisions. The Act to Amend the Immigration Control Act was enforced on May 16, 2005, which included the establishment of a system to permit provisional stay and the refugee examination counselors system.

The ISA has further improved and strengthened its organizational structure and investigation system, and has endeavored to ensure proper implementation of the refugee recognition system to handle applications for refugee status quickly and appropriately.

Section 1 Applications and Processing for Recognition of Refugee Status

1 Application for Recognition of Refugee Status

In 2022, the total number of applicants who applied for recognition of refugee status in Japan was 3,772, which was an increase of 1,359 (56.3%) when compared to 2021 ([Reference 72](#)).

Reference 72 Changes in the number of applications for recognition of refugee status

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Applications	19,629	10,493	10,375	3,936	2,413	3,772

(Person)

The number of nationalities/regions of the applicants was 68, including Cambodia with 578 applicants (15.3%), Sri Lanka with 502 (13.3%), Turkey with 445 (11.8%), Myanmar with 298 (7.9%), Pakistan with 238 (6.3%), Bangladesh with 230 (6.1%), Uzbekistan with 210 (5.6%), Afghanistan with 182 (4.8%), India with 172 (4.6%), and Nepal with 130 (3.4%).

The applicants at the time of their applications were composed of 3,069 (81.4%) legal residents and 703 (18.6%) illegal residents.

Among the applicants, 1,202 applicants accounting for 31.9% had applied for recognition of refugee status in the past. These applicants comprised 625 legal residents and 577 illegal residents.

2 Processing of Applications for Recognition of Refugee Status

The total number of applicants whose application for recognition of refugee status was processed in 2022 was 7,237, an increase of 1,087 (17.7%) compared to 2021. The number of applicants who were recognized as refugees was 187^(*) while the number of applicants who were denied recognition of refugee status was 5,418. The number of applicants who withdrew their applications and others was 1,632.

Flexible treatment taking into account various circumstances is accorded within the framework of immigration and residence management administration even to those who do not fall under the definition of refugee as stipulated in the Refugee Convention and are not recognized as refugees, for example, those who will find it difficult to return to their home country due to the circumstances of their home country or those for whom there are special circumstances necessitating permission to stay in Japan to be granted, and 1,760 foreign nationals were permitted to stay in 2022 ([Reference 73](#)).

Reference 73 Changes in the number of foreign nationals protected as refugees, etc.

(Person)

Division \ Year		Year						
		1978~2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Refugee Status	Recognized as a treaty refugee	688	20	42	44	47	74	202
	Refugees for resettlement	11,442	29	22	20	—	—	35
Other asylum		2,543	45	40	37	44	580	1,760
Total		14,673	94	104	101	91	654	1,997

- (*1) The number of persons recognized as convention refugees includes those who were denied recognition as a refugee in the primary examination, but were recognized as a result of the filing of an objection.
- (*2) The number of the “Refugees for resettlement” consists of (1) so-called “boat people” who fled from Indo-China countries during the 1970s through to the 1980s and their family/relatives (their legal protection was based on the approval of the Cabinet on April 28, 1978, and June 17, 1980), and (2) accepted refugees who had been protected temporarily in Thailand (2010~2014) and Malaysia(2015~) (their legal protection was based on the approval of the Cabinet on December 16, 2008, and January 24, 2015). Therefore, the numbers for the “refugees for resettlement” for before 2006 show the people who fall under category (1) while the numbers for “refugees for resettlement” in and after 2010 indicate the people who fall under category (2). The number includes those who were recognized as convention refugees after resettling in Japan.
- (*3) The number of “Other asylum” is persons not recognized as refugees but permitted to reside in Japan for humanitarian reasons.

(*) As for the number of applicants who were recognized as refugees as a result of the request for an administrative review, see Section 2, Subsection 2.

3 Implementation of the System for Permission for Provisional Stay

The number of foreign nationals who were granted permission for provisional stay was 59 in 2022, an increase of 30 (103.4%) compared to 2021.

The number of those who underwent an examination as to whether or not they should be granted permission for provisional stay was 600. The major reasons for decisions not granting permission were as follows ^(*):

- (i) Applicants had applied for recognition of refugee status after the deadline of six months from the date of landing in Japan (in the case of those for whom the grounds for being a refugee had arisen during their stay in Japan, the date such fact became known to them): 448 persons.
- (ii) Applicants had already received a deportation order: 198 persons.
- (iii) There had been reasonable grounds to believe that the applicants are likely to flee: 78 persons.

Section 2 Request for an Administrative Review (Appeal)

1 Number of Request for an Administrative Review

The number of persons who made a request for an administrative review ^(*) of a disposition denying recognition of refugee status in 2022 was 4,461, and this was an increase of 415 (10.3%) compared with 2021 ([Reference 74](#)).

Reference 74 Changes in the number of appeals, and determinations of the Minister of Justice

(Person)

Division		Year				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Not recognized as a refugee		10,541	4,936	3,477	4,196	5,418
Appeal		9,021	5,130	2,573	4,046	4,461
Processing	With reason	4	1	1	9	15
	Without reason	6,013	6,021	5,271	6,732	4,725
	Withdrawn, etc.	2,154	2,269	1,203	670	492

(*1) If one applicant fell under several grounds for denial of permission, all grounds were included.

(*2) Appeals against dispositions that did not recognize the applicant as a refugee were changed from the "filing of an objection" to a "request for administrative review" pursuant to the Amended Immigration Control Act which came into effect on April 1, 2016.

2 Processing of the Appeal

The number of the appeals processed in 2022 was 5,232, a decrease of 2,179 (29.4%) compared with 2021. The breakdown included 15 person (9 in the previous year) whose appeals were found to be with reasonable grounds (one who was recognized as a refugee), 4,725 persons (6,732 in the previous year) whose appeals were found to be without any reasonable grounds, and 492 persons (670 in the previous year) who withdrew their appeals ([Reference 74](#)).

Section 3 Application and Processing of Landing Permission for Temporary

In 2022, 12 foreign nationals applied for landing permission for temporary refuge (hereinafter referred to as “temporary refuge landing permission”) in Japan, which was an increase of 9 compared to 2021. The breakdown for the processing of the applications was 2 cases given permission, 10 cases denied permission.

Reference 75 Changes in the number of applications for Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge

(Person)

Division \ Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Applications	55	36	7	3	12
Permission	2	1	1	1	2
Disapproval	49	31	7	3	10
Withdrawn, etc.	4	2	—	—	—

(*) Since the processing of applications may span years, the number of applications and the number of processing (total of permission, disapproval, withdrawn, etc.) for each year do not always match.

Reference 76 Processing status of applications for Landing Permission for Temporary Refuge (2022)

(Person)

Nationality	Applications Total	Breakdown of disposal			
		Permission	Disapproval	Termination/Withdrawn	Discontinuance
Iran	7	—	7	—	—
Sri Lanka	1	—	1	—	—
Turkey	1	1	—	—	—
Pakistan	1	—	1	—	—
Russia	1	—	1	—	—
China	1	1	—	—	—
Total	12	2	10	—	—

(*) Since the processing of applications may span years, the number of applications and the number of processing (total of permission, disapproval, withdrawal, etc.) for each year do not always match.

Chapter 7 Measures Against Trafficking in Persons and Protection of Foreign Victims of Domestic Violence

Section 1 Measures Against Trafficking in Persons

1 Measures Against Trafficking in Persons

Trafficking in persons is a serious human rights abuses and requires a prompt and appropriate response from a humanitarian perspective. This is because trafficking in persons causes serious psychological and physical suffering to its victims, especially on women and children, and recovering from the damage is extremely difficult. Moreover, human trafficking is an issue of serious concern to the international community since it is a crime which is committed across borders.

The Japanese government has taken government-wide measures against trafficking in persons. In December 2004, the Inter-Ministerial Liaison Committee regarding measures to combat trafficking in persons formulated the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. The Ministerial Meeting Concerning Measures against Crime formulated the 2009 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in December 2009 and the 2014 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons in December 2014. In June 2022, the Council for the Promotion of Measures to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which is composed of the relevant ministers held its eighth meeting. In December 2022, the Ministerial Meeting adopted the 2022 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons to further promote comprehensive and integrated government-wide measures against trafficking in persons.

Based on the “2022 Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons,” the ISA has also been striving to prevent human trafficking by further strengthening its system of cooperation with the related organizations, has been tracking hidden cases where there is the possibility of human trafficking and has been proactively engaged in eradicating trafficking in persons and offering appropriate protection to the victims.

Information on the government’s measures against trafficking in persons
(https://www.moj.go.jp/isa/publications/materials/zinsin_index.html)

2 Protection of Victims of Trafficking in Persons

The ISA gives full consideration to the position of the victims of trafficking, and grants permission such as extension of the period of stay or a change of the status of residence from the perspective of victim protection, and moreover, if the victim is in violation of the Immigration Control Act such as by staying beyond the authorized period of stay, the legal status of the victim will be stabilized through such means as granting special permission to stay to the victim.

In 2022, the ISA implemented protection procedures (including supporting the victim's return to the home country) for 2 foreign nationals as victims of trafficking in persons (eleven persons in the previous year). 1 victim was Philippine, and the other was Thai (ten Philippines and one Chinese in the previous year).

The number of victims who had a status of residence out of the total of 2 victims was one person (ten persons in the previous year), and the number of victims who were in violation of the Immigration Control Act such as illegally staying beyond the authorized period of stay was one person (one person in the previous year). In addition, the victim who was in violation of the Immigration Control Act was granted special permission to stay in Japan ([Reference 77](#)).

The number of victims has declined significantly since 2005, when the ISA first started collecting statistics and offered protection to 115 victims, and the number has been fluctuating in recent years with a little more than 10 victims at most. This is thought to be because the entire government has been working together on measures under the Action Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons, and owing to the fact that measures to prevent and eradicate trafficking in persons, such as the implementation of strict landing examinations have had a certain level of effect ([Reference 78](#)).

Reference 77 Number of victims of trafficking in persons (2022)

(Person)

Breakdown Nationality/region	Recognized as a victim of trafficking in persons		Total
	Foreign nationals previously in possession of a status of residence	Violators of the Immigration Control Act (Special Permission to Stay in Japan)	
The Philippines	1	0(0)	1
Thailand	0	1(1)	1
Total	1	1(1)	2

(*1) The breakdown by status of residence of foreign nationals previously in possession of a status of residence was "Spouse or Child of Japanese National," 1 person.

(*2) The type of violation by foreign nationals granted special permission to stay was "illegal remaining," 1 person.

(*3) The breakdown by status of residence before overstaying the authorized period of stay was "Temporary Visitor," 1 person.

Reference 78 Changes in the number of victims of trafficking in persons

(Person)

Breakdown \ Year	2005	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	115	9	12	8	11	2
Foreign nationals previously in possession of a status of residence	68	4	7	1	10	1
Violators of the Immigration Control Act (Special permission to stay in Japan)	47(47)	5(5)	5(5)	7(7)	1(1)	1(1)

3 Foreign Nationals Deported for Committing Trafficking in Persons (*)

In 2014, the National Police Agency, Ministry of Justice, Supreme Public Prosecutors Office, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare and the Japan Coast Guard established the “Task Force for the Enforcement of Laws and Regulations Relating to Trafficking in Persons,” and this task force has been conducting improved information sharing and cooperation in order to ensure crackdowns on human trafficking-related offenses, and consequently, no foreign nationals were deported by the ISA as perpetrators of human trafficking in 2022 (zero persons in the previous year).

Section 2 Protection of Foreign Domestic Violence Victims**1 Outline**

Domestic violence, which includes an act that may constitute a crime, is a serious infringement against human rights. Similar to cases of trafficking in persons, an immediate and accurate response is required from a humanitarian point of view.

If the ISA identifies a foreign national as a victim of domestic violence, the Agency will offer secure protection for the physical welfare of the victim in cooperation with the related organizations, and if the victim has applied for an extension of the period of stay or has applied for a change of the status of residence where a change has become necessary owing to domestic violence and the victim finds it difficult to prepare the necessary papers, having suddenly been forced out of his or her home, the ISA will give full consideration to the position of the victim and will respond appropriately in a humanitarian manner such as granting permission taking into account individual circumstances. In addition, with regard to victims who are in violation of the Immigration Control Act such as staying beyond their authorized period of stay due to domestic violence, the ISA gives sufficient consideration to the case and, depending on the case, will take humanitarian measures.

(*) By the amendment of the Immigration Control Act in 2005, “a person who has committed human trafficking or has incited or aided another person to commit human trafficking” was made subject to deportation (Article 24, item (iv), (c) of the Immigration Control Act).

In January 2008, a law to partially amend the Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims was enforced. Following this enforcement, the Basic Policy Relating to Measures to Prevent Spousal Violence and Protect Victims^(*) was formulated by relevant ministries and agencies, including the Ministry of Justice. Under this basic policy, the ISA established its own guidelines on measures in July 2008 (which were partially revised in January 2018 and in January 2022). In cooperation with relevant organizations, the ISA also provides its staff with practical training in protecting domestic violence victims, including practical knowledge and key considerations. In cases where a person is identified as a victim of domestic violence, the ISA, taking into full consideration the fact that the victim has been placed in a harsh situation both physically and mentally, deals appropriately according to the physical and mental condition, etc., of the victim, and strives to further protect the victim by cooperating with the Spousal Violence Counseling and Support Center, the Women's Consulting Offices, police and other related organizations.

2 Number of Recognized Foreign Domestic Violence Victims

The ISA places emphasis the most on the protection of victims and treats the victims properly from a humanitarian perspective by ensuring coordination with the agencies concerned, and gives careful consideration to the wishes and situation of the victims in the procedures for such as examination of the status of residence or the deportation procedures while considering their individual circumstances. The number of foreign domestic violence victims who were recognized in the process of residence examination or the deportation procedures during 2022 was 249 ([Reference 79, 80](#)).

Taking into account the individual situations of recognized victims, the ISA reported their cases to relevant authorities, permitted extension of their periods of stay, and took other actions.

(*) The Act was renamed "The Act on the Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims" in accordance with the partially re-amended act enforced in January 2014. Following this rename, the "Basic Policy Relating to Measures for Prevention of Spousal Violence and the Protection of Victims" was set out along with the enforced Act.

Reference 79 Number of recognized foreign domestic violence victims (2022)

(Person)

Nationality/Region	Division	Residence Procedures	Deportation Procedures	Consultations	Others	Total
The Philippines		59	1	30	12	102
China		17	2	8	5	32
Brazil		10	2	7	1	20
Viet Nam		8	0	5	2	15
Peru		7	0	4	0	11
Nepal		5	1	4	0	10
Thailand		1	5	2	1	9
Sri Lanka		1	1	3	2	7
Russia		2	0	1	1	4
Italy		1	0	1	1	3
Indonesia		2	0	1	0	3
R.O.Korea		1	0	1	1	3
Turkey		1	0	1	1	3
Nigeria		1	0	1	1	3
Pakistan		0	0	3	0	3
Myanmar		0	0	0	3	3
Australia		2	0	0	0	2
Bangladesh		1	0	1	0	2
Afghanistan		0	0	0	1	1
Argentina		0	0	0	1	1
Egypt		0	0	1	0	1
Ghana		1	0	0	0	1
Cambodia		0	1	0	0	1
Guinea		1	0	0	0	1
Colombia		0	0	0	1	1
Taiwan		1	0	0	0	1
France		0	0	1	0	1
Belarus		0	0	1	0	1
Bolivia		1	0	0	0	1
Mexico		1	0	0	0	1
Mongolia		1	0	0	0	1
Laos		1	0	0	0	1
Total		126	13	76	34	249

Reference 80 Changes in the number of victims of domestic violence cases recognized by Immigration Services Offices

(Person)

Year	Immigration Services Offices	Head Office	Sapporo	Sendai	Tokyo	Nagoya	Osaka	Hiroshima	Takamatsu	Fukuoka	Total
2020		—	3	5	42	25	18	6	—	11	110
2021		—	—	3	88	52	20	7	1	7	178
2022		1	2	7	122	84	10	11	—	12	249

(*) The numbers for the Tokyo Regional Bureau, the Nagoya Regional Bureau, the Osaka Regional Bureau, and the Fukuoka Regional Bureau include the numbers for the Yokohama District Office, the Chubu Airport District Office, the Kobe District Office, and the Naha District Office, respectively.