

Handover Procedures Report

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INTRODUCTION:

In the JET Programme, most JETs are fortunate enough to have predecessors who can pass on valuable information about both living and working in Japan. Yet, currently, there is no standardised system of passing down essential information. This report will explore what, if any, handover procedures are undertaken by JETs' predecessors, as well as what information is included. Additionally, this report will look into systems of "hikitsugisho," or documents that are produced in many Japanese offices by predecessors for their successors, that prefectures throughout the country use to communicate with incoming JETs. Finally, this report will evaluate what particular information should be provided to JETs during the handover process.

METHOD:

The data and analysis for this report is based on a survey conducted in October 2008. 496 JETs participated in this survey, with at least one respondent from each prefecture. 90% of respondents were ALTs while 10% were CIRs. Over half of all respondents were first year JETs (56%), 25% were in their second year, 12% were in their third year, 4% were in their fourth year and 3% were in their fifth year. There were no SEA respondents.

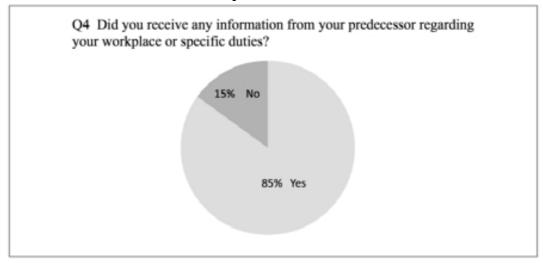
In *Chapter 7: Leaving JET* of the General Information Handbook (GIH), CLAIR provides a comprehensive list of suggestions regarding information that predecessors should pass on to their successors. This list was used to help generate survey choices about what kind of information JETs received not only from their predecessor, but also by other means, such as Contracting Organisations, supervisors, co-workers, other ALTs, etc. The survey contained 25 questions with a variety of answer choices, such as "yes" or "no" answers, Lickert scale answers (a scale of 1-5, 5 being the best and 1 being the worst), choices from a set list of answers, and free response sections. Moreover, several survey respondents allowed further contact via email, through which additional information was collected.

DATA ANALYSIS PART 1 - INFORMATION FROM PREDECESSOR:

85% of the survey respondents received information regarding their workplace and specific job duties from their predecessor (see figure 1). 15% of all respondents did not receive any information from their predecessor, and of this 15%, only 8% received information by other means, including their Contracting Organisation, their supervisor, their Prefectural Advisor (PA), other ALTs or their co-workers. However, the other 7% received no information at all.



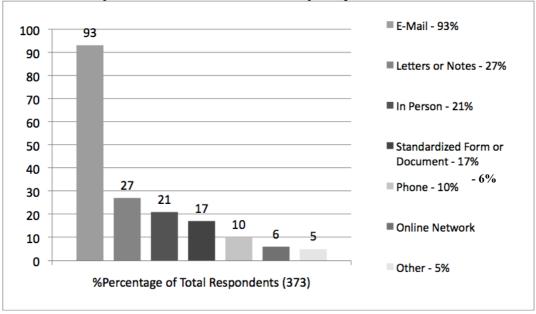
Figure 1 – Information received from predecessor



The most common means of distributing information from predecessor to successor is via email (see figure 2), with 93% of respondents receiving information this way. 27% of respondents received letters or notes while 21% received information in person. As one ALT stated:

My predecessor greeted me at the airport and helped me get settled in-- it was great. $(1^{st} \text{ year } ALT - Okinawa)$

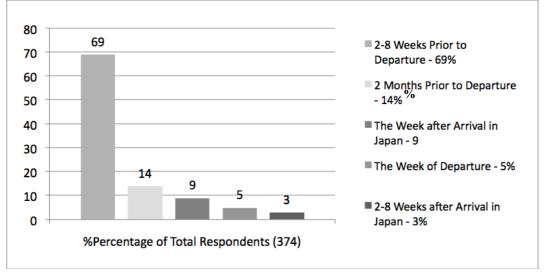
Figure 2 – How did you receive information from your predecessor?



As **figure 3** shows, the majority (69%) of those receiving information from their predecessors received it 2-8 weeks before their departure. 14% received it two months prior to departure, 5% received it the week of departure, 9% received it the week after arrival in Japan and 3% received it 2-8 weeks after their arrival in Japan.







Some respondents commented that they would have liked the information sooner:

I would have appreciated receiving the information [about co-workers and teachers at my schools] sooner, near the first weeks of June. (1st year ALT – Fukuoka)

I would have liked to know a little more detailed information about what classes I was going to be teaching. I found this out when I arrived, of course, but it would have been nice to know more about it ahead of time. $(3^{rd} \text{ year } ALT - Okinawa)$

I did not even know where I was going or what I was to do or who my predecessor was until 4 days before departure! (1st year ALT – Hyogo)

DATA ANALYSIS PART 2 – STANDARDISED PROCEDURES:

23% of survey respondents stated that their prefecture has some standardised form or process for passing along specific, job-related information to successors. However, some respondents commented that while they received a standardised form from their predecessor, the form was sanctioned by their contracting organisations. In some instances, BOEs require the person leaving the job to fill out a document for his or her replacement. While sometimes there are standardised forms for predecessors to fill out, often the procedure for passing information involves giving the outgoing JET his or her successor's email address (such as in Akita) or sending the new JET a copy of the contract:

Before arriving I only received the standard JET contract and my address, which ended up not being my actual address at all. $(2^{nd} \text{ year } ALT - \text{Yamanashi})$

Regarding standardised procedures that are sanctioned by PAs, about 11 (or less than 25%) of the 47 prefectures in Japan have some type of standardised procedure in place. However, not all of these procedures are prefectural-wide. For example, in Nagano, the standardised form is sent only to prefectural ALTs and CIRs, but not to municipal JETs.

Many prefectures prepare leavers guides with suggestions about what information to leave for their successor, but there are no procedures in place to make sure that certain topics are



covered or that the information is passed on to the incoming JET.

The following are case studies of prefectures with standardised procedures for passing information to incoming JETs (the corresponding forms are attached in the appendix):

CASE STUDY 1: Okinawa

About 5 years ago, Okinawa PAs created a guide called "Essential Information for Successors." This guide is filled out by predecessors and then mailed to successors prior to their arrival in Japan. This guide includes the following information:

- Predecessor contact information
- Work schedule
- School profile(s), including after-school activities, festivals and events, and the school environment
- Gift recommendations
- Local information, including transportation, facilities (post office, hospital), etc.
- Housing information
- Items for sale

In addition, an Okinawa JET DVD is included. This DVD provides an introduction to the PAs and "block heads" (regional block leaders), a history of Okinawa, some footage of the remote islands, apartment tours and some information about daily living in Okinawa. New JETs are also signed up for the Okinawa JET website about two-to-three months before they arrive. The website contains discussion forums, articles written by Okinawa JETs, and introductions to those in the Okinawa JET community. The following are comments by respondents from Okinawa:

Okinawa JET website is the best website ever created. (1st year ALT – Okinawa)

The standardised form...is not a bad form, but it's limiting and I guess many predecessors don't feel the need to elaborate or go into detail unless forced to. I didn't know what questions to ask my predecessor before I left home so there were many things I never knew till I got here. $(3^{rd}$ year ALT - Okinawa)

However, the system of handover procedures does not rely solely on the predecessor to pass on useful information. Okinawa has regional block representatives, or "block heads," who serve as local liaisons between JETs and the PAs. As the current PA in Okinawa, Chris Madole, sates, "At the heart of all of this is the block system which provides the first real link to local information and social scenes for our JETs, in their own respective areas."

This system is constantly being refined, but perhaps the strength of it is that it is not PA-centric. Moreover, there are many avenues of communication so that incoming JETs do not have to rely solely on their predecessors, but rather, receive information from a variety of JETs living in their area. All Okinawa respondents (21 people) stated that the information



they received was useful. 20% found the information they received "extremely useful" while 40% found it "mostly useful" and 40% found it "somewhat useful."

CASE STUDY 2: Fukui

Fukui has a "home and school" information form that is filled out by all leaving JETs. The PA collects the forms and sends them to the new ALTs once the placements have been determined. This form is mandatory for all prefectural JETs, but it is voluntary for municipal JETs. It is sent to JETs before they arrive in Japan, usually in late May or early June, and includes the following information:

- Predecessor contact information
- School information (address, Japanese Teachers of English (JTE), English-speaking staff, etc.)
- Team-teaching Background (including lesson plans, evaluation procedures, resources available, etc.)
- Information regarding students (level of ability
- Work schedule
- Annual school schedule
- Projects initiated or continued
- Local information, including neighbors and transportation to work
- Information on housing (type of housing, amount of rent, etc.)

In addition, contact information of predecessors and successors is emailed to each other. As the current PA, Mellissa Avis, explains, the success of their system is two-fold. First of all of the PAs in Fukui, one is the "Kencho ALT." The only responsibility of the Kencho ALT is to help Fukui JETs. Second, 90% of Fukui JETs are employed by the prefecture, all of whom are required to fill out the form for their successors.

However, as some respondents noted:

This should have been emailed to me much earlier! I only found out minimal information about two or three weeks before leaving. (l^{st} year ALT-Fukui)

I think that the information that I received was very biased, which made it difficult to use. (1st year ALT – Fukui)

Of all Fukui respondents (17 people), 17% found the information they received "extremely useful" while 50% found it "mostly useful" and 33% found it "somewhat useful."

CASE STUDY 3: Nagano

In Nagano prefecture, the Prefectural Board of Education sends out the "Successor Information Sheet." However, this form is only sent out to prefectural leavers, namely,



senior high school ALTs. The outgoing ALTs fill out the document and email it to the ALT PA. The PA then emails them to the successors prior to their arrival in Japan. The form includes the following information:

- Predecessor contact information
- Work schedule
- School/Office profile
- Gift recommendations
- Local Information
- Housing Information
- Living expenses
- Items for sale

As Brian O'Donovan, the current ALT PA, states, "...they're EXTREMELY useful for newbies and that's the line I take when sending them out to leavers...I think it should be Nagano-wide."

Similar to Okinawa, Nagano is broken up into regional blocks. Each block has two-to-three block leaders. Like a predecessor, the leaders contact new JETs, providing them with information about their new home. However, unlike a predecessor, the block leaders are not returning home but remain in Japan as part of the JET support network. Each block has its own system of passing information to new JETs before they come to Japan, usually via email, website or online network (such as facebook©).

As one respondent states:

My change over was very smooth, some things just can't be prepped for. I felt well taken care of. (I^{st} year ALT-Nagano)

All Nagano respondents (9 people) stated that the information they received was useful. 20% found the information they received "extremely useful" while 60% found it "mostly useful" and 20% found it "somewhat useful."

CASE STUDY 4 - Shizuoka

Last year (2007), the Shizuoka prefectural PA started a new system of passing information on to successors. Each leaver is asked to fill out a form that is mailed to new JETs before they come to Japan. The form includes the following information:

- Predecessor Contact Information
- Pre-departure suggestions
- General Job responsibilities, including the teaching situation, a weekly schedule, explanation of a typical day
- Gift recommendations



- Housing information
- Local information, including the climate, population, a map of the prefecture, number of JETs nearby, etc.

As one respondent stated:

Before we arrive we are sent a detailed letter with answers to common questions, a city guide, bus map, recycling sheet etc in English. Makes you feel pretty good. (1^{st} year ALT-Shizuoka)

All Shizuoka respondents (16 people) stated that the information they received was useful. 42.9% found the information they received "extremely useful" while 28.6% found it "mostly useful" and 28.6% found it "somewhat useful."

DATA ANALYSIS PART 3 – LEVEL OF PREPARATION:

This survey asked the question, "How prepared for your job did you feel prior to coming to Japan?" Many respondents (40%) said they felt "somewhat prepared." 5% felt "extremely prepared," 24% felt "mostly prepared," 23% felt "hardly prepared" and 8% felt "not at all prepared." Thus, more than half of all respondents (69%) felt that they had at least some preparation for their new job, as reflected in some of the comments:

I think I felt as prepared as one could expect from any new job, especially one in a foreign language. However, more information on office policies (even now) would have been helpful. (1st year CIR – Tottori)

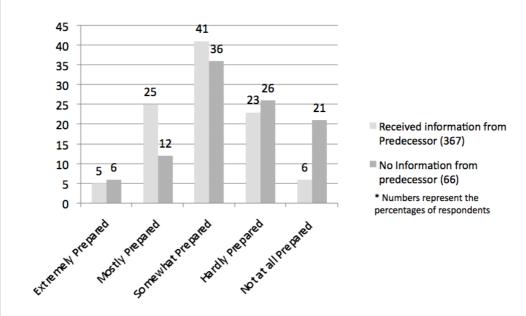
Yet, of all the respondents, the fact remains that more than 8% of new JETs are entering their jobs completely unprepared, while 23% are hardly prepared.

Of those who didn't receive information from their predecessor, 4.5% felt "extremely prepared," 12.1% felt "mostly prepared," 36.4% felt "somewhat prepared," 25.8% felt "hardly prepared," and 21.2% felt "not at all prepared."

There was not much difference in the data when comparing all respondents to only those who received information from their predecessor. The largest difference, of only 2 percentage points, was in the "mostly prepared" and the "not at all prepared" categories. However, when comparing respondents who received information from their predecessor to those who did not, there is a dramatic decrease in the levels of preparation (see Figure 4).

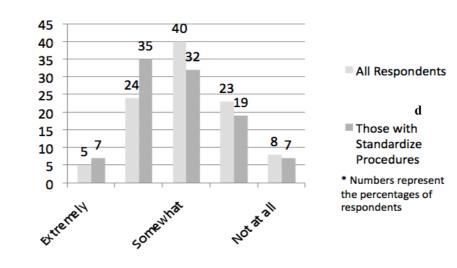
Figure 4 – Level of preparation of those who received information from predecessor and those who did not





What is interesting to note is that the respondents who have standardised procedures in place felt an overall higher level of preparation, with 7% feeling "extremely prepared," 35% feeling "mostly prepared," 32% feeling "somewhat prepared," 19% feeling hardly prepared" and 7% feeling "not at all prepared." Even of the respondents who received no information regarding their workplace or job duties, neither from their predecessor nor by other means, 35% still felt "somewhat prepared" for their job. However, the levels of feeling "hardly prepared" or "not at all prepared" are very high, with 28% and 31% of respondents, respectively.

Figure 5 – How prepared for your job did you feel prior to coming to Japan?



As one may expect, the less information one receives about his or her job, the less prepared he or she feels about it. On the other hand, the data suggests that 32-40% of all respondents (regardless of what information they did or did not receive) did feel somewhat prepared for their jobs prior to coming to Japan. Moreover, receiving information from one's predecessor does not necessarily indicate that a JET will be more prepared for his or her job, as there is no set standard for what information a predecessor must give to the successor.



I asked my predecessor [for specific information], but he wanted it "to be a surprise." (1st year ALT – Nagasaki)

However, the data shows that prefectures with standardised procedures for passing information on to new JETs tend to pass on the most useful information for preparing JETs.

As one respondent stated:

My predecessor should have spent more time thoroughly filling out her standardised document, and less time trying to sell me her car and saying how far away my apartment is. (The only reason I felt as prepared as I was is due to majoring in English education and knowing I could handle anything thrown at me.) (I^{st} year ALT – Nagano)

DATA ANALYSIS PART 4 – SUGGESTIONS:

According to the data, the most useful information for successors is:

All respondents

- Work schedule
- Supervisor details
- Outline of a typical day
- Transportation to and from work
- Giving gifts
- Paid leave
- Dress code
- Workplace etiquette
- General living information

ALT respondents

- ALT type
- School level
- School schedule
- Example of a lesson plan
- Visual example of team teaching
- Duties
- Materials available
- Materials to bring
- Introduction of teachers and school
- Expectations of JET, teachers and students

CIR respondents

- Office situation
- What to expect from colleagues
- Introduction of colleagues
- Hours outside of work
- Projects in Progress

Those who did not receive any information stated:



I would have appreciated PROPER TRAINING. I received nothing from Tokyo orientation, nothing from Shiga work orientation, nothing from my predecessor, and nothing from my school. If JET simply refuses to stop saying "every situation is different" and actually take the time to explain those different situations, then the schools must be the ones to explain everything to the new ALTs. (2nd year ALT – Shiga)

I felt completely unprepared and dropped into a situation I didn't understand. (2^{nd} year ALT-Nara)

Some stated that the information should have come from someone other than one's predecessor:

When I arrived my supervisor took me through everything. I don't think it should be the responsibility of the outgoing ALT. (2^{nd} year ALT – Miyazaki)

It would be nice if a JTE could take even a few minutes and type up something outlining what is expected of me and how lessons work. Even upon arriving it was difficult to get someone to actually tell me what my job is. (I^{st} year ALT – Chiba)

... The SCHOOLS THEMSELVES must maintain a comprehensive job description that THEY use to train new ALTs. Only the school can tell an ALT what they expect from them ... $(2^{nd} \text{ year } ALT - \text{Shiga})$

Figure 6 and **Figure 7** show what other information would be useful or appreciated in preparing JETs for their job:

Figure 6 – Other useful information

Q23 What other information would have been useful to prepare you for your job?

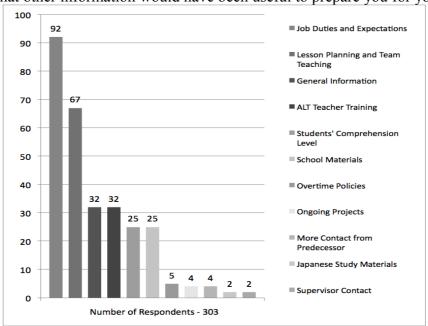
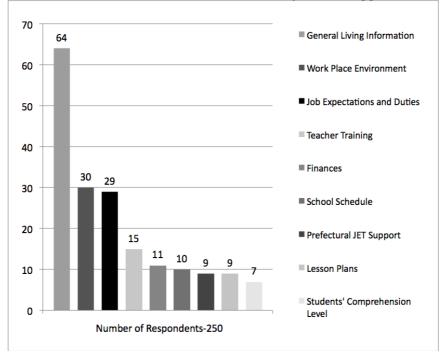




Figure 7 – Other appreciated information

Q24 What other kind of information would you have appreciated?



As we can see in **figure 6**, many respondents stated that expectations of them and their job duties are among the most useful information:

More information in more detail about what to expect in the office, and what would be expected of me...would have been useful. $(2^{nd} \text{ year } CIR - Aomori)$

The second most common response was information about team teaching and lesson planning. There were a number of responses regarding the new JETs' lack of preparation for team teaching:

A video or CD of team-teaching lessons from past JETs would have been EXTEMELY useful in understanding the class setting. (5th year ALT – Fukuoka)

Though specific job details and duties are extremely important for incoming JETs, making the new JETs aware of the support network in place is just as important. As one respondent stated:

Most of what I received in handover was drawn out and pointless; the stuff I wish I had known I couldn't possibly have predicted, therefore just making JETs aware of the support network is, in my opinion, adequate $(2^{nd} \text{ year } ALT - Nara)$

CONCLUSION:

Information from one's predecessor is indeed useful for an incoming JET. Predecessors can help their successors understand their new job and life in Japan. However, there are some problems with predecessors as the main distributor of information:

1) A successor must rely on a person who may not be qualified to provide all the



necessary answers.

- 2) Predecessors cannot necessarily provide the details of what is expected of a new JET. Schools or offices should lay out specific expectations and duties.
- 3) At the moment, not all predecessors are required to provide information. This means that if a predecessor does not want to leave information, he or she does not have to. Moreover, a predecessor can choose what information to give or not give, regardless of what a successor needs or wants to know.

Yet, this report has shown that documents filled out by predecessors are very useful to help new JETs prepare for their job. However, these documents need to be administered and overseen, presumably by the PA. Moreover, the strength of successful handover procedures is not the result of a document filled out by a predecessor alone, but as part of a larger process of information sharing. The following should be considered as a part of this process:

- Former JET participants and JET Alumni Association members This process of handing over information should begin prior to a JET participant coming to Japan. Many JETs must attend at least one pre-departure meeting so this is a great opportunity to distribute useful information. Such meetings are where a new JET can get a sense of what kind of working experience he or she will have in Japan.
- The General Information Handbook This book is a wealth of information. What's more, it contains a very thorough list of things a successor may want to know from their predecessor. New JETs should be encouraged to take a more proactive stance, using the GIH as a tool to guide them. In the absence of a standardised form, predecessors should also refer to the list when preparing information for their successor.
- <u>Prefectural AJET chapters</u> AJET chapters provide a sense of community. Many
 AJET chapters contacted their new members through online networking mediums in
 order to begin introducing the new JETs to their new homes. Websites, often
 maintained by AJET chapters, also provide an important resource for JETs. Many of
 our survey respondents researched information about Japan and JET on the internet
 and cited websites as being very useful.
- <u>National AJET</u> National AJET provides an additional contact for a new JET. Moreover, the NAJET website contains information about living and working in Japan. NAJET also publishes two major teaching resources, *Team Taught Pizza* and *Foxy Phonics*.
- <u>PAs</u> PAs are often the main facilitators of handover information. Having a standardised document that is sent to a PA before it is sent to a new JET helps to ensure that the information provided will be useful and appropriate.
- Regional block systems Having a regional bock system is a great resource for incoming JETs. Block leaders can pass on valuable information as well as provide a strong support network, while the new JETs are in Japan.

Handover procedures are not something that the prefectural JET community alone should be responsible for. Contributions from the following would also be helpful:

• <u>CLAIR</u> – CLAIR is the first contact once a JET arrives in Japan. It has the opportunity to provide new JETs with the tools needed to be successful in their jobs, including demonstration lessons, teacher training, potential problem-solving, event planning, etc.



- <u>Contracting Organisation</u> COs must strive to make contact with their incoming employees. Sending a copy of one's contract may be useful, but adding information such as brochures (in English, if possible) or maps would be appreciated.
- <u>Supervisor</u> though many JETs were not contacted by their supervisors prior to coming to Japan, a supervisor should remember that a new JET may need a lot of help, and the more information he or she has, the more successful he or she will be.
- Office or School It's important for offices and schools to explain to JETs what is
 expected of them. The JET contract has general information, but it does not usually
 specify the details of one's work duties or what an office or school expects from a
 JET.
- <u>Japanese teacher of English (JTE)</u> One respondent pointed out that having a list of what a JTE expected from ALTs would have been useful. Communication is critical, especially for new JETs. It is difficult for JETs to know what to do unless they are told
- <u>Individual JETs</u> New JETs should take charge of their own futures by seeking out information for themselves when possible. They can do this by a) contacting their predecessor, b) contacting local and national AJET, c) searching online forums, networks, etc. for people in their areas, d) searching websites and e) contacting their PAs.

In addition, this report shows that while email, the preferred medium of contact, is convenient, it should not be the only means of contact. Sending information to JETs such as maps, brochures, DVDs, etc. is also useful. Furthermore, contact should be made with new JETs as early and as frequent as possible.

Though a popular phase in the JET Programme is "every situation is different," many JETs stated that it is important to explain at least some of these different situations. Having information about a situation one *may* encounter is usually better than having no information at all.



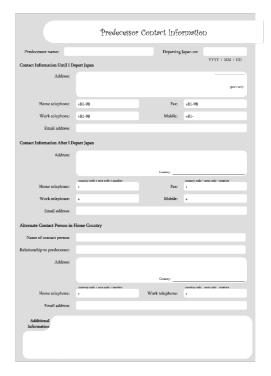
POINTS FOR DISCUSSION:

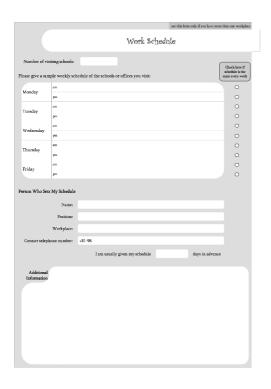
- 1. Regarding the information that is given to incoming JET participants, are there guidelines set by CLAIR for pre-departure orientations? If so, what are they?
- 2. Does the new JET life video include a demonstration of a team-teaching lesson at a junior high, a senior high, or an elementary school? What are some of the other changes that have been made to the video?
- 3. How is information passed from predecessor to successor within the ministries? Are there any handover procedures used that may be beneficial to the JET Programme?
- 4. What do CLAIR and the ministries think is the most effective way for promoting these kinds of procedures to other prefectures? Would CLAIR be willing to distribute information about the issues raised in this report through the PA forums and perhaps the PA conference?
- 5. Would it be possible for a standardised procedure to be adopted and used by all prefectures? If so, could this procedure be recommended to Contracting Organisations as well?
- 6. With the participant numbers decreasing and contracting organisations moving toward the private sector, do CLAIR or the ministries think that having a standard handover procedure or form for incoming participants shows that the JET Programme has higher standards?

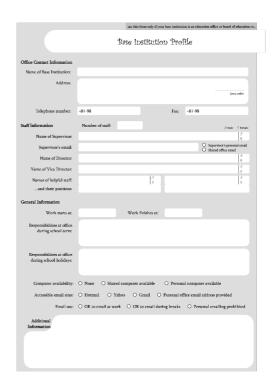


Appendix CASE STUDY 1: Okinawa Standardised Form for Successors

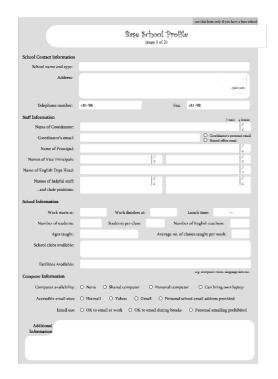


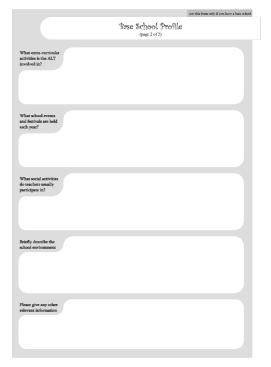


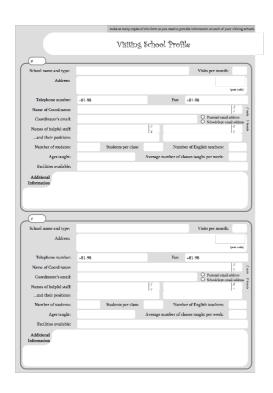


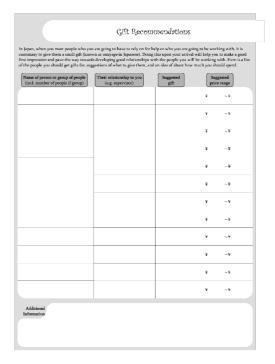






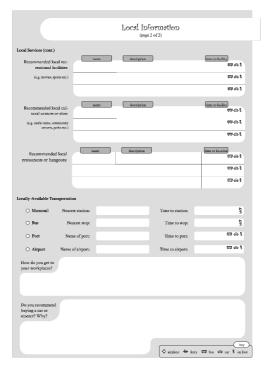


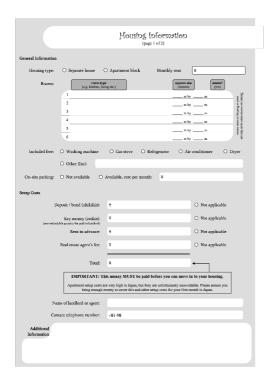


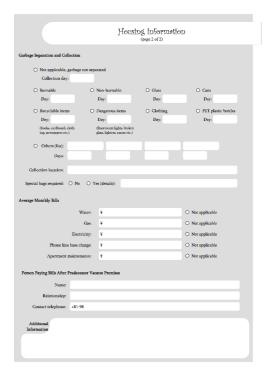




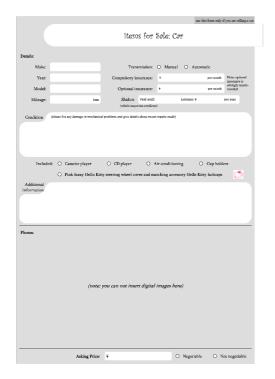


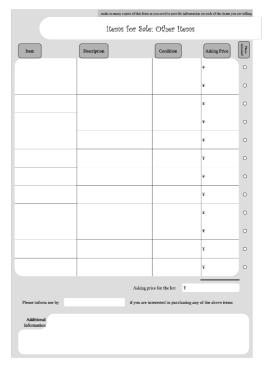


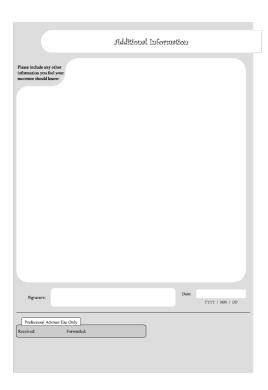














<u>CASE STUDY 2: Fukui</u> Standardised Form for Successors

The following ALTs are asked to fill out this form: ALTs who are leaving ET	
Name:	
Nationality: Year on JET: 1 2 3 2. Base School Information (5 pages) Base School Name: School Type: Student Evaluation Procedures: Address: Is there a Visiting School? Yes No School Name: Frequency of Visits: Student Evaluation Procedures: School Name: Frequency of Visits: Students Students Students Students Students Students Students Students: Level of English: Level of English: Students: Students at Base School: Male / Female %: No Proguency of Visits: School Specialty: Curroulum: Note of Students at Base School: Male / Female %: Find q School Specialty: Curroulum: Note of Students at Base School: Note: Note of Students at Base School: Note: Note of Students at Base School: Note: Note of Students at Base School: Separate Note of Students at Base School: Note: Note: Note of Students at Base School: Note: Note of Students at Base School: Note: Note	
2. Base School Information (5 pages) Base School Name:	
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Address: Is there a Visiting School? Vis No School Name: Frequency of Visits: Are ther Elementary School visits? Vis No Frequency of visits: How many schools? Walle / Female %: School Specialty: Curriculum: Sports / Cubic: India Pemale for India Pemale	
School Name: Prequency of Visits: Students at Base School visits? Yts No Prequency of visits: Students at Base School: Name of English: Prequency of Visits: Students at Base School: Name of English: Name of Eng	
Are there Elementary School visits? Yes No Prequency of visits: How many schools? Number of Students at Base School: Wale / Female %: School Specialty: Currolum: School Specialty: Currolum: Specialty: Currolum: India Department members (please indicate curront ALT supervitor and Department Head): Resources Used:	
How many schools? Male / Female %: School Specialty: Curroulm: N/d q	
School Specialty: Unrouten: n/a q ABC Special / Outsit: n/a q English Department members (please indicate current ALT supervisor and Department Head): Resources Used:	
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English Department members (please indicate current ALT supervisor and Department Head): Resources. Used:	
Resources Used:	
Other English Speaking Staff:	
Other English Speaking Staff:	
Typical Schedule/ Hours/ Grades/ Special classes Taught: (1) The company of the	peech Contest, School Trip, Graduation, Entrance Ceremony, Te
teriod Time Monday Tuesday Wednosday Thursday Friday Sports Day, School Cleaning Day, School	
Morning Meeting Time of Year School Event A	LT Involvement Tips for Future ALT
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
Club ctivities	
General Comments: (hours, clubs, holidays, sick days, school atmosphere, etc.)	
	S P S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S
	continued: (feel free to include useful tips and advice)



Extra tests, etc.)	Duties:	(e.g. STEP Tes	t certification,	interview trainin	g, proof- readir	ng exams, inte	2a. Visiting School Info (2 pages) (Please copy and complete for each visiting school except elementary)
							School Background:
							Name: School Type:
							Location;
							Days Visited: Supervisor:
							Number of Students: Male / Female %:
							School Specialty: Curriculum:n/a q
							Sports / Clubs:
							English Department: (including Department Head):
How v	vould y	ou desc	ribe the	best-suit	ted pers	on for t	<u>s</u>
positio	•m: (what a	ttributes should	they possess?)			
							Other English Speaking Staff:
							Team Teaching Background: (feel free to append additional pages if you wish)
							Preparation:
							In the Classroom:
Extra	Comme	nts: (please	elaborate on a	ny of the above t	opics)		
							
							Student Evaluation Procedures:
							Students: Level of English:
			ā				6
			ь				ō ·
	Intere	st in ALT's lesso	ons:				3. Home Information (2 pages) Name: Date:
Resources t	Ised:						
							Nationality:
							Address:
Typica	Sched	ule/ Hou	ırs/ Grac	les/ Spec	ial class	es Taugh	Landline Phone Number:
	1	1	1	1	1	1	Accommodation Type: House Dormitory Apartment Other:
Period	Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Size: (number of rooms, etc.)
Morning Meeting							Tatami or Western style flooring:
1							Key Money/Deposit: ¥ Other moving in expenses:
H.							
2					1		Monthly Rent Paid by ALT: Y Includes: (water, gas, Internet etc.)
3							
4							Is parking available? Yes No If yes, is it included in the monthly rent? Yes
		+				-	
5					1		If paid separately, cost: ¥
6							Monthly Bills: (how paid, average cost)
Club Activities							
							Who are the phone bills addressed to:
Genera	ıl Comr	nents: (ho	urs, clubs, holi	days, sick days, s	chool atmosphe	ere, etc.)	Who owns the phone line:
							Who found your current accommodation? School You Other:
							Is it considered yours or the schools?
							Will it automatically pass to your successor? Yes No
							Travel: To Base School: Method: Time Taken:
							Comment:
							To Visiting School: Method: Time Taken:
			7				Comment:



Immediate Locality:	
Neighbours / Near-by JETs:	_
	_
Convenience: (nearby stores, restaurants, banks, post-offices, doctors, laundrettes, sports facilities etc.)	
Other Information: (past difficulties, garbage pick-up, etc.)	
	_



<u>CASE STUDY 3: Nagano</u> Standardised Form for Successors

Essential Information for Successors

Prefectural (Senior High School) ALTs

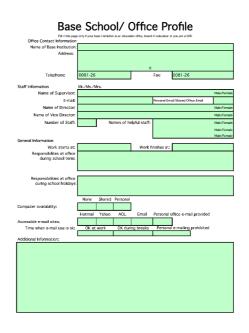
Predecessor's Name: Successor's Name: Contracting Organization: Check as appropriate Prefectural ALT Municipal ALT OR



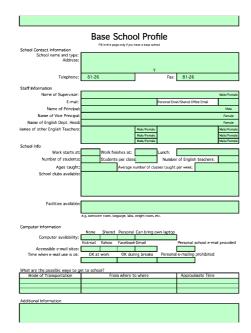
Please submit by May 30th, 2008

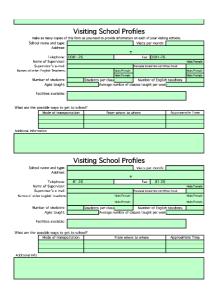
Contact information Until Depart Japan Address: Home Telephone: Work Telephone: Contact information after I Depart Japan Address: Contry: Home Telephone: E-mail Address: Country: Home Telephone: Country: Home Telephone: Work Telephone: Work Telephone: E-mail address: Additional Informatione: Call phone: E-mail address: Additional Informatione:

Predecessor's Contact Information









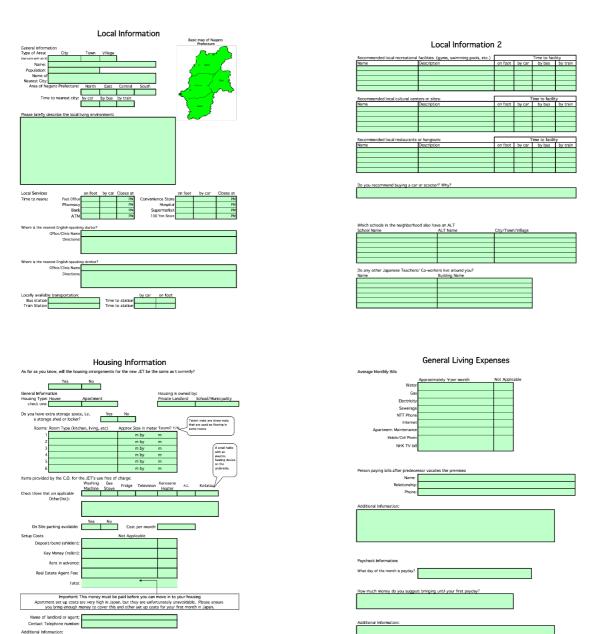
	Base School Profile 2
Brie	fly describe the school environment:
Sch	ool Rules/Expectation towards AET
Are	there smoking rooms at the school? Where?
Wha	at dress code is expected of the ALT?
Are	there any special rules of etiquette in the staff room?
How	does your school deal with sick leave and vacation?
	ngs that are useful to know:
Hov	do you get school supplies, materials for class, etc.?
Wha	at do you do at cleaning time?
Doe	s your school receive English newspapers? If so, where are they kept?
is ti	nere an English club? Number of people? When do they meet?
Non	-Teaching Related Information:
Wha	at extra curricular activities is the ALT involved in?
Wha	at school events and festivals are held each year?
Who	at social activites do teachers usually participate in? Is there a fee to participate in such activities?
	o, how is this money paid? (e.g.from the monthly salary etc.)

Gift Recommendations

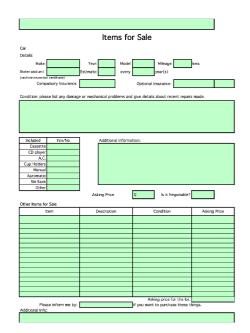
In Japan, when you meet people who you are going to have to rely on for help or who you are going to be working with, it is customary to give them a small gift (howms a som/lage) in Japaneses). Donly this upon your arrived will hel you to make a good first impression and pave the way towards developing good relationships with the people you will be working with. Help is a list of the pockey buy subudy get onlysign for, suggestions of what to give them, and an ideal to working with. Help is a list of the pockey buy subudy get onlysign for, suggestions of what to give them, and an ideal to the policy of the supplementation of the su

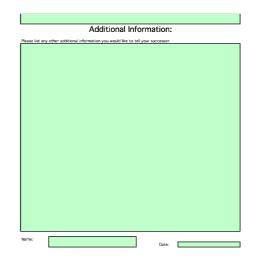
Name of person or group of people: (Include number of people if group)	Their relationship to you	Suggested gift	Suggested price ran
			Y ~Y
			Y ~Y
			¥ ~¥
			¥ ~¥
			¥ ~¥
			¥ ~¥
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			Y ~Y
			Υ ~Υ
			γ ~γ
			¥ ~¥
			¥ ~¥













<u>CASE STUDY: Shizuoka</u> Standardised Form for Successors

	Shizuoka Prefectural BoE	45	
Predecessor's Con	tact Details	7	
Contact details:			
Home telephone Work telephone Mobile number Fax number Email address	+81- +81- +81- +81-		
Pre-Departure Su What to bring: {What you can't get in Japan}	ggestions	 	
What not to bring: (What you can get in Japan already)		 	
What to send ahead:		 	
How to pack for Tokyo Orientation:		 	
Other Pre-departure tips:		 	

Feaching situation:		(please circle all th	at apply)	
		Junior High	One-day school visit (One-shot)	
		Senior High	A number of regular schools	
		Elementary	Base school only	
sample weekly	schod	ulo		
Monday	am			
	pm			
Tuesday	am			
	pm			
Wednesday	am			
	pm			
Thursday	am			
	pm			
Friday	am			
	pm			
typical day at	schoo	d:		
typical day at	schoo	d:		
s typical day at	schoo	4:		
typical day at	schoo	d:		
Sift Recom	mend	ations		
Difft Recom	mend you me	ations et coworkers or other	people whom you will rely on for help, it is custo	mary
Fift Recommon Japan, when you have them a sme	mend you me	ations et coworkers or other l	people whom you will rely on for help, it is custoo Japanese). Doing this upon your arrival will h	mary I
Difft Recoming I Japan, when I shall be them as manake a good first	mend rou me- all gift (t impre	ations et coworkers or other (Known as omiyege in	people whom you will rely on for help, it is custo	mary elp yo

Name of person or group	Relationship to you	Suggested omiyage	Suggested price rang
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			¥ ~¥
			¥ ~¥
			¥ -¥
			¥ ~¥
	1	1	
•			
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eneral information or type of accommodation tent per month ¥	n current housing Apartment / Separ	ate house / teachers hou	sing (please circle)
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Rent per month W	Apartment / Separahool Apartment / Separahool Apartment / Separahool Apartesi station		

Local Information Shizuoka Prefecture #MIR_ J.R. Tokaldo Line Shinkansen Line Private Lines Managara Standa Simple Shinkansen Line Namagara Standa Simple Shinkansen Line S
www.shizuokajet.com
General Info (mark area on map with star) Name of area: Population: Name of nearest major city: ("Info Defators Airasport) Number of JETs in area:
Climate / temperature:
Other information about local living environment:



General Information
Basic Introduction: