

Completion Report

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Subject of Research Project :

Problems and future issues in the long-term care training program in Japan and Mongolia

In this study, we investigated the problems and future issues in the long-term care training program in Japan. The subjects were care technical trainees working in Japan who had already acquired a certain level of Japanese (N4 to N2) through training in their home countries.

We conducted a questionnaire survey of 19 care trainees (all women, average age 27.5 years old) working in various facilities in Japan, and conducted semi-structured interviews with 7 people, and analyzed the results. As a result, 84.2% of the subjects came to Japan for the purpose of earning money, to work overseas, or to live in Japan, and only 15.8% said that they came to Japan for the purpose of learning how to care for the elderly. At the time of departure from Japan, 15 of the 19 trainees had Japanese language proficiency at N4 level, and 4 at N3 level, but at the time of the survey, 1 trainee had Japanese language proficiency at N1 level, 7 at N2 level, 10 at N3 level, and 1 at N4 level, so their Japanese language proficiency has improved.

Next, we investigated the trainees' satisfaction with the contents of their work, and found that half of them were satisfied and half were not. The trainees' relationship with the staff at the facility where they work was very high (84.2%), and 63% were satisfied with the environment at the facility, but 52.6% of the trainees were not very satisfied with the whole job. This shows that although the trainees have a fairly good relationship with the facility and staff where they work, their job satisfaction is low. Regarding this, we conducted semi-structured interviews and found that low wages, age (early 20s), and low level of Japanese language ability had a major impact on their work. Despite this, the trainees expressed a desire to continue living in Japan, saying that they want to obtain a qualification in caregiving and work in Japan (50%) and want to study in Japan (16.7%).