

**The Migrant Industry and Crisis in the Market for Care Labor:
Multiplying Residency Statuses and the Structure of Vested Interests**

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ABSTRACT:

This presentation will show the background factors and the differences by sending country in the migrant industry of care workers in Japan from the results of qualitative research. According to the revised Immigration Control Act, there are four types of status of residence for care workers in Japan, and inconsistent immigration policy in Japan has confused recipients and sending countries. Japan is a super-aged society unprecedented in world history. In 2018 the percentage of those over the age of 65 was 28.1% of the population, and those over the age of 75 was 14.2%. According to the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, it is estimated that the shortfall for care workers will be approximately 377,000 by 2025, it is thus inevitable that foreign care workers will be accepted.

Firstly, the characteristics of current qualifications for foreigners working in the field of care provision are presented: EPA care worker candidates; resident status "care"; technical intern training program "care"; and specialized skills "care". This will be followed by an analysis of the migrant industry where the technical intern training system and the structure of vested interests in the Philippines and Vietnam prevented these countries from sending specialized skills "care" workers at the final stage of negotiations. Furthermore, the presentation will clarify how in these sending countries, the structure of vested interests in the sending country were created by an anti-settlement-type receiving country, where former migrant workers are involved in the migration industry and are strengthening that structure.