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Women Employment Support Center, Tokyo

# New trends in international migration – Towards a Japanese model

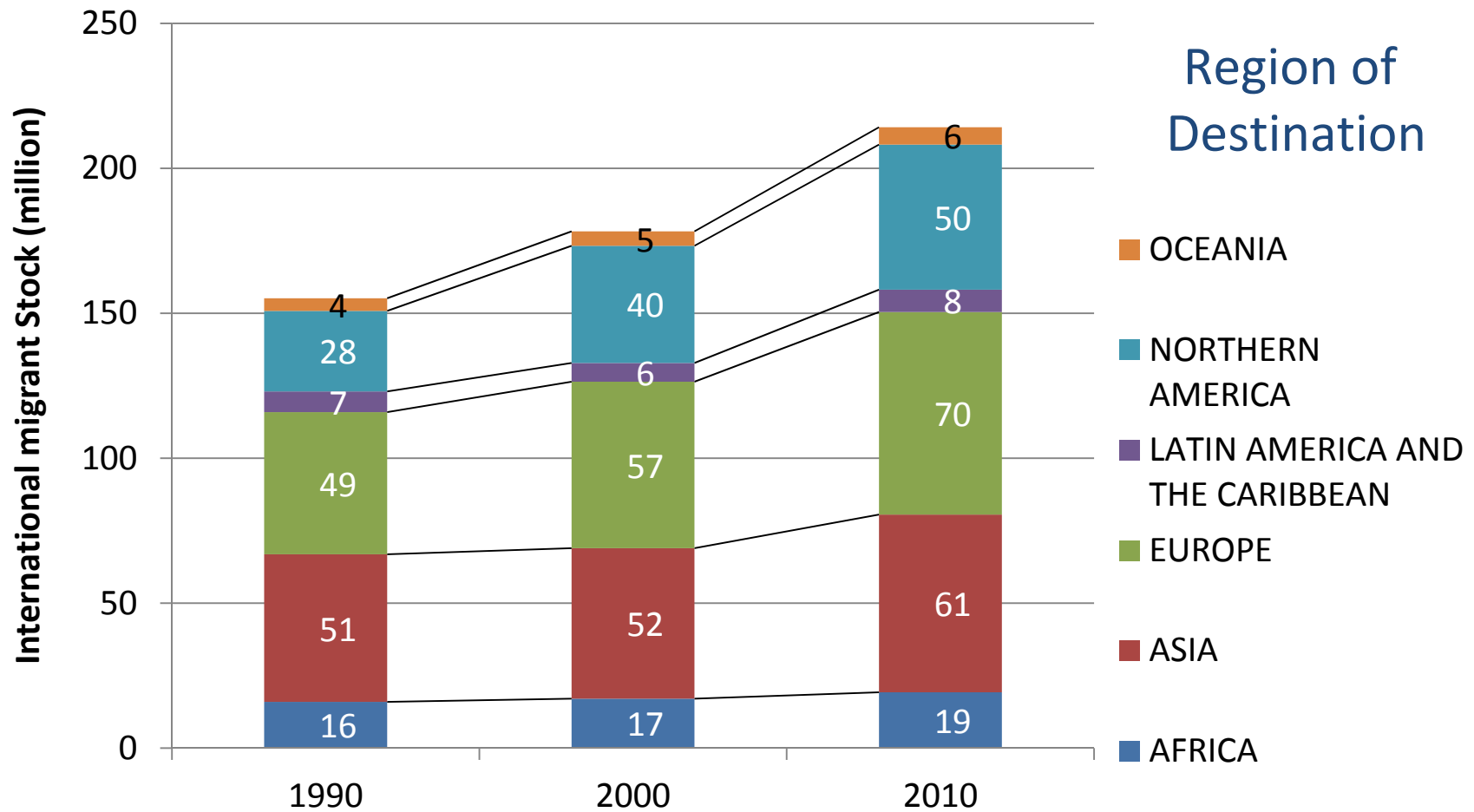
## Introduction

Reiko Hayashi

National Institute of Population and  
Social Security Research

# **1. Trends in international migration: Japan and the world**

# Increase of international migration -> Prof.Hugo



Source : United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2012). Trends in International Migrant Stock: Migrants by Destination and Origin (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2012). <http://esa.un.org/MigOrigin/>

# Characteristics of recent international migration

- Steady increase in volume
- Female migrants are as many as male migrants
- Importance of circular, short-term migration and urban rural linkage
- Multiple directions : developing ↔ developed  
developing ↔ developing, developed ↔ developed
- Contribution of international migrants to economic development : The amount of remittance exceeds ODA and technology transfer with the return migrants -> UN resolution in 2008 A/RES/63/225
- Negative effects as brain drain, forced migration due to the lack of decent job in the country of origin, political unrest...

# How effective are the current theories and models ?

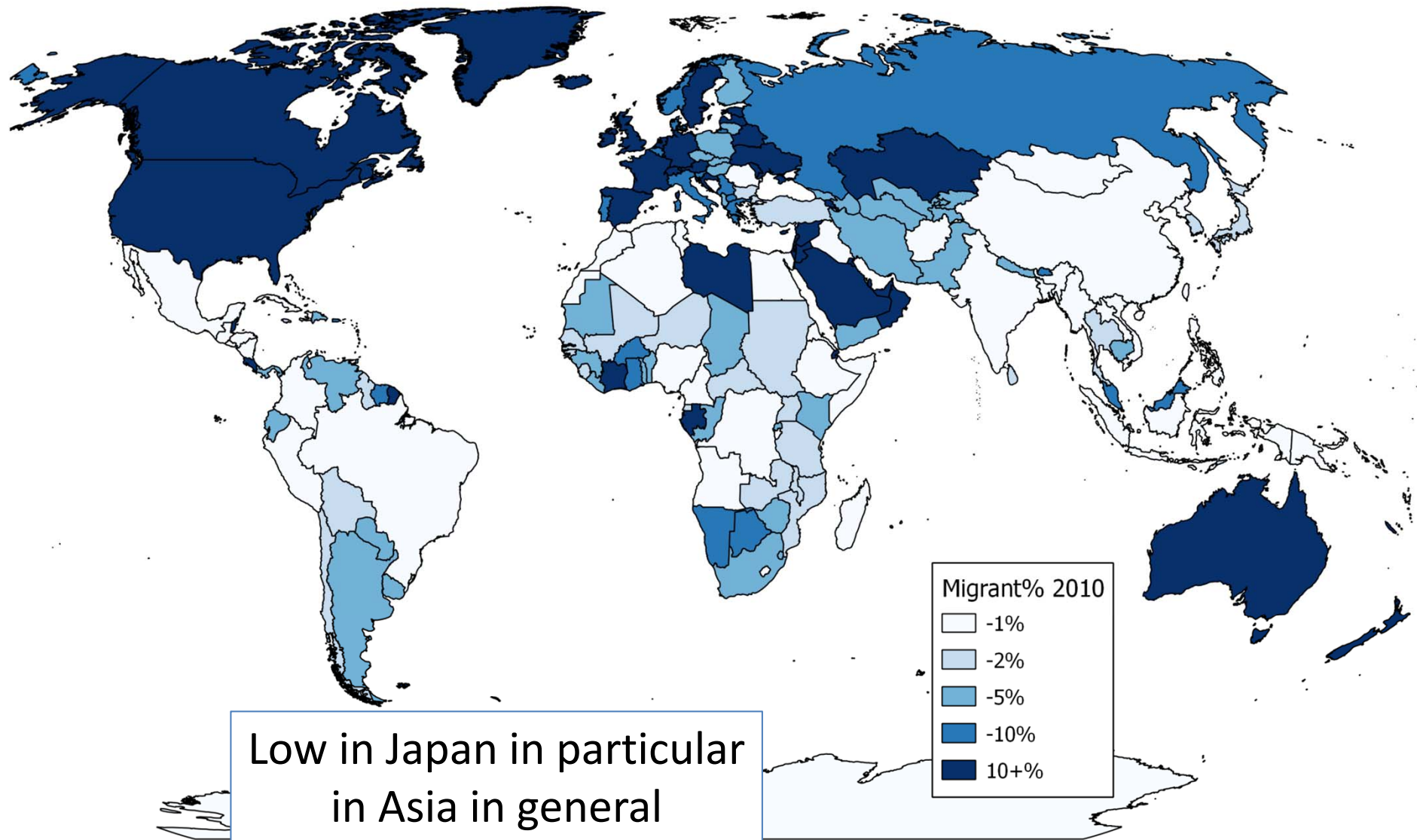
## Major theories (Massey, et al 1993; Kono 2005)

- “theories of Neoclassical economics” :  
main drivers = international disparities in earnings and employment possibilities
- “Dual labor market theory” :  
the secondary-sector (e.g. bottom-level 3D jobs) demands immigrant workers
- “World systems theory” :  
International migration follows directly from the globalization of the world
- Others, e.g. “the new economics of migration”, “network theory”

## Population models (van de Kaa 2002; Ishikawa 2005; Coleman 2006)

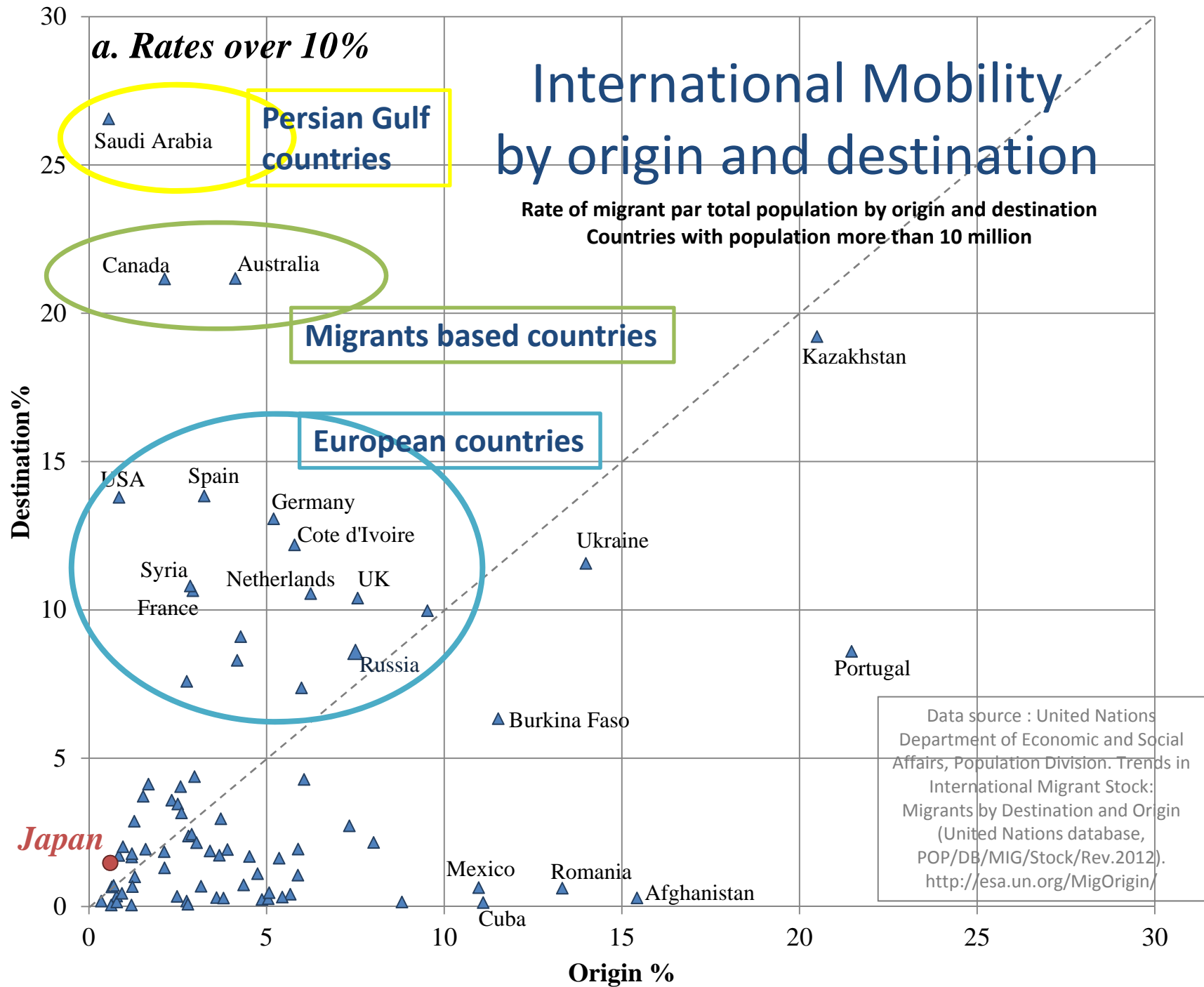
- “International Migration Turnaround” :  
“turnaround” from net-outmigration to in-migration by economic/social changes
- “Second / Third Demographic Transitions” :  
fertility declines, net-migration increases, national ethnic composition changes

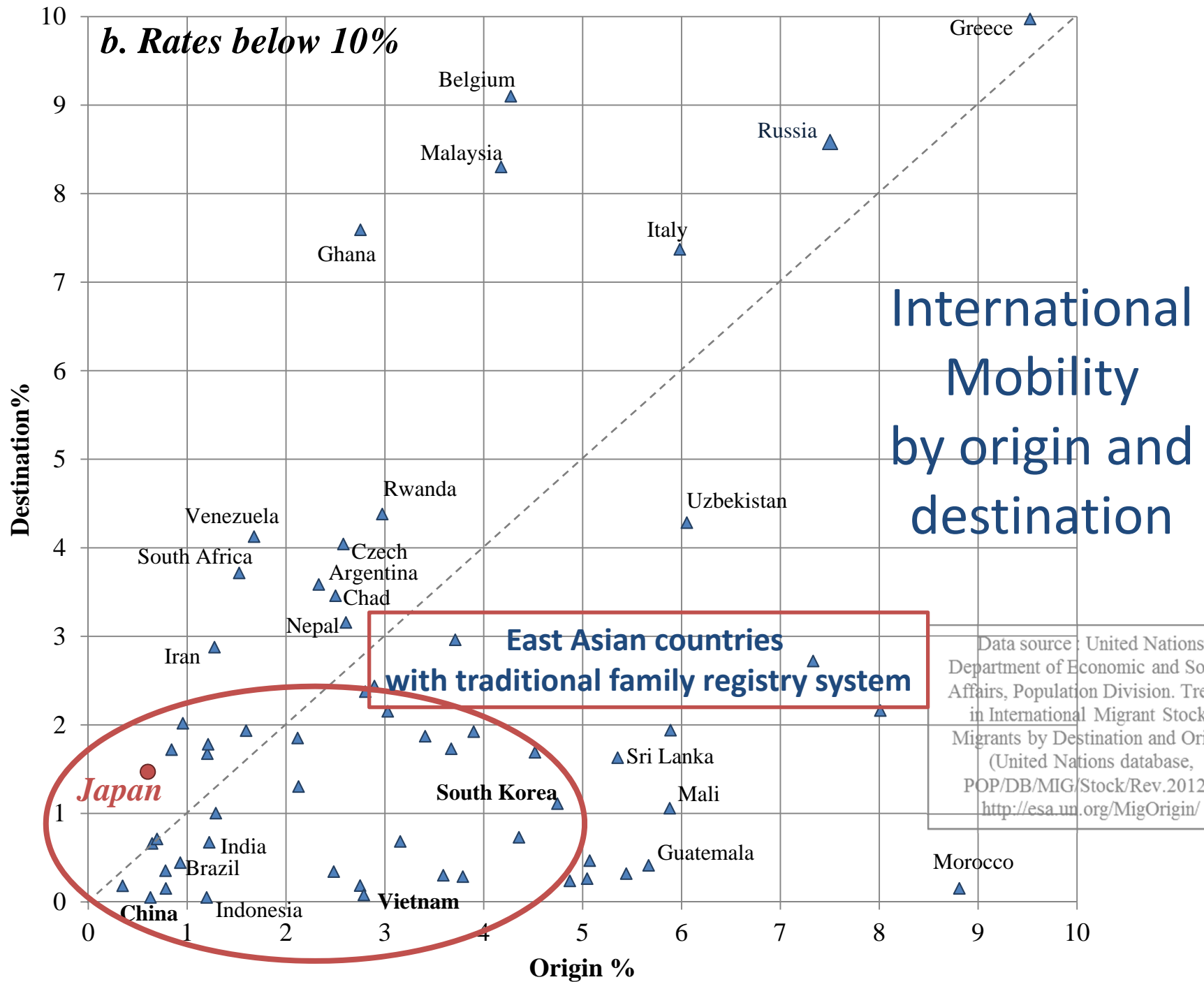
# International migrant stock Proportion to total population (2010)



# International Mobility by origin and destination

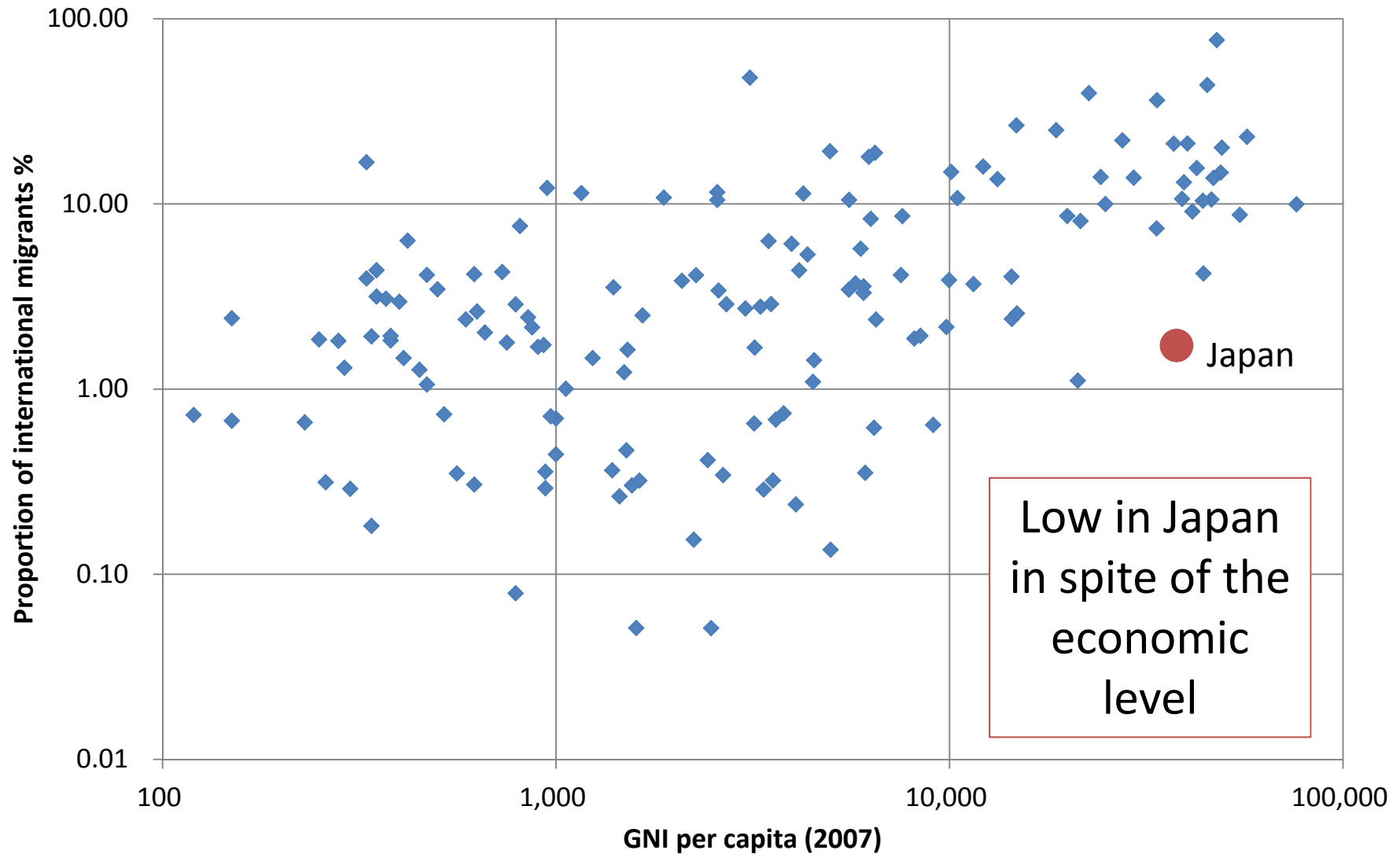
Rate of migrant par total population by origin and destination  
Countries with population more than 10 million







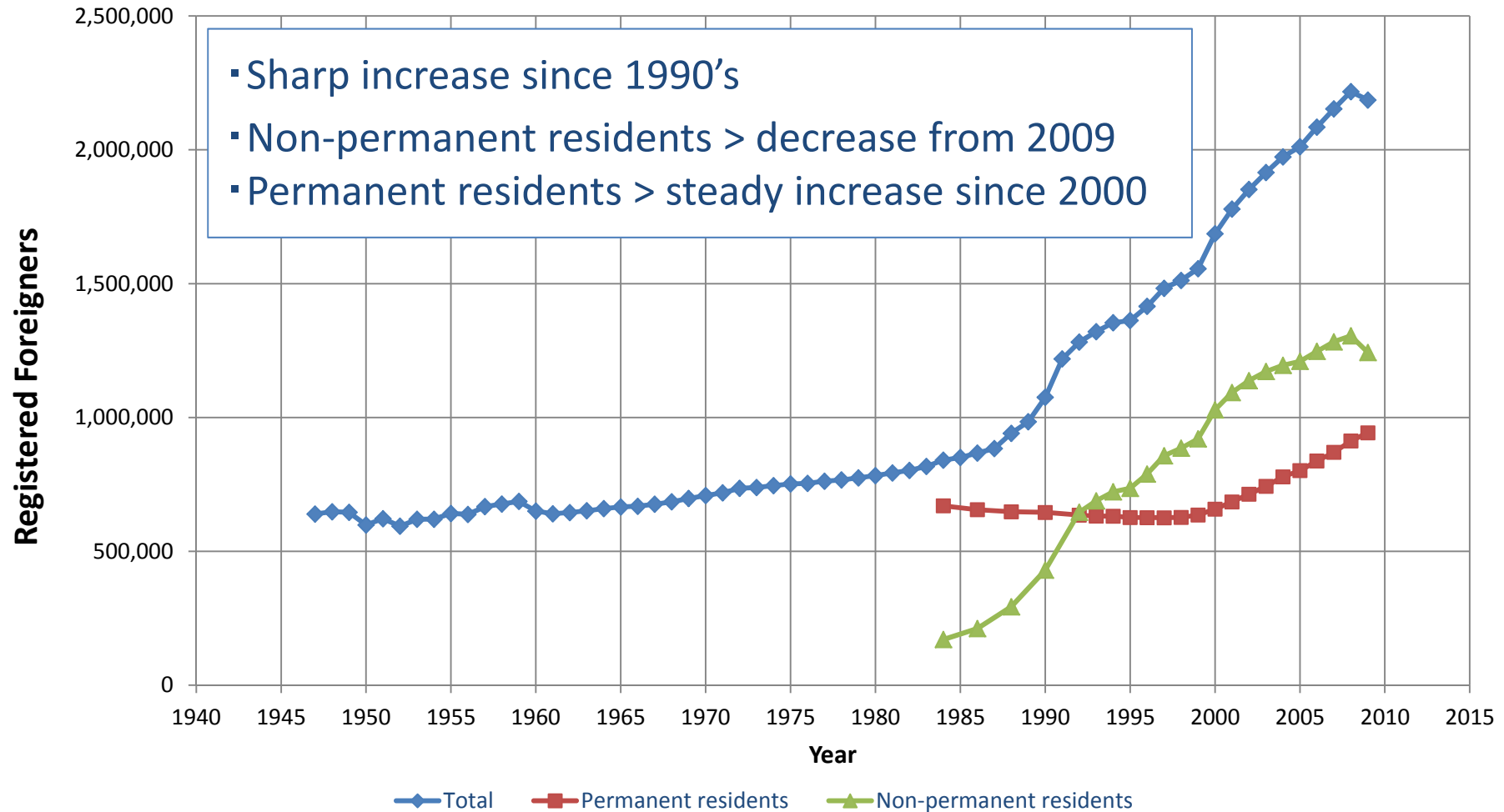
# Economic level and proportion of international migrants



## **2. Aspects of international migration in Japan**

# How can we compare the current Japanese experience with those of other countries?

## *Trend of number of foreigners in Japan*



# What are the characteristics and issues of international labour migration to Japan?

## Features

- Non-acceptance of manual workers and the promotion for highly-skilled workers' entry.
- Giving a visa status of “Long-term resident” to Japanese descendants (Nikkei), and relaxing the conditions for acceptance of technical intern.
- Strict border control as an “Island Country”

## Challenges

- Further promotion of acceptance of highly-skilled workers.
- Integration policy for resident foreigners

## What are the characteristics and issues of non-labour-oriented migration to Japan?

- Difficulties in identifying the non-labour oriented migrants
- Discrepancy between the visa status and de facto status, such as long-term residents (ex. Japanese origin Brazilians (Nikkei)), technical interns or students who are working in reality.
- Very few visas granted based on the family reunion.
- Decreasing number of international marriage since 2007.
- Low admission of refugees and humanitarian migration
  - 18 refugees were newly admitted refugees in 2012
  - 122 applicants were granted humanitarian residence permit

# What are the institutional issues for integration of foreigners into Japanese society?

## Features

- Integration of foreign residents in the Basic Resident Registration System since July 2012 and ensured coverage of social security such as National Health Insurance of Public Assistance (poverty alleviation) for foreigners.
- No opportunity for technical interns for further career, family life, long-term residence in Japan
- Long duration required to obtain the status of the permanent residence
- *Jus sanguinis* principle and prohibition of dual nationality
- No coherent migration policy (“migrants” do not exist in Japan)

## Challenges

- Integration policy of the foreign workers and students
- Measures to prevent discrimination based on nationality

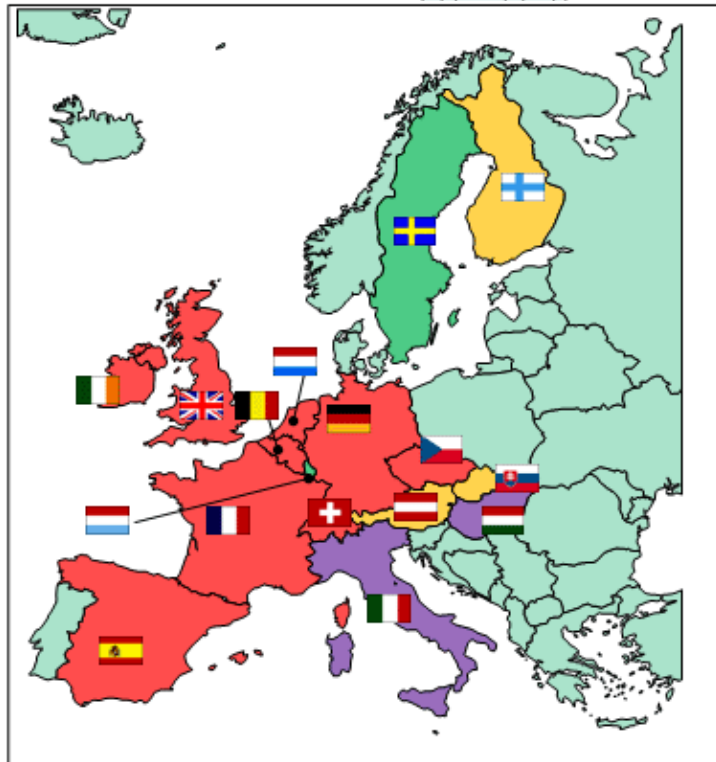
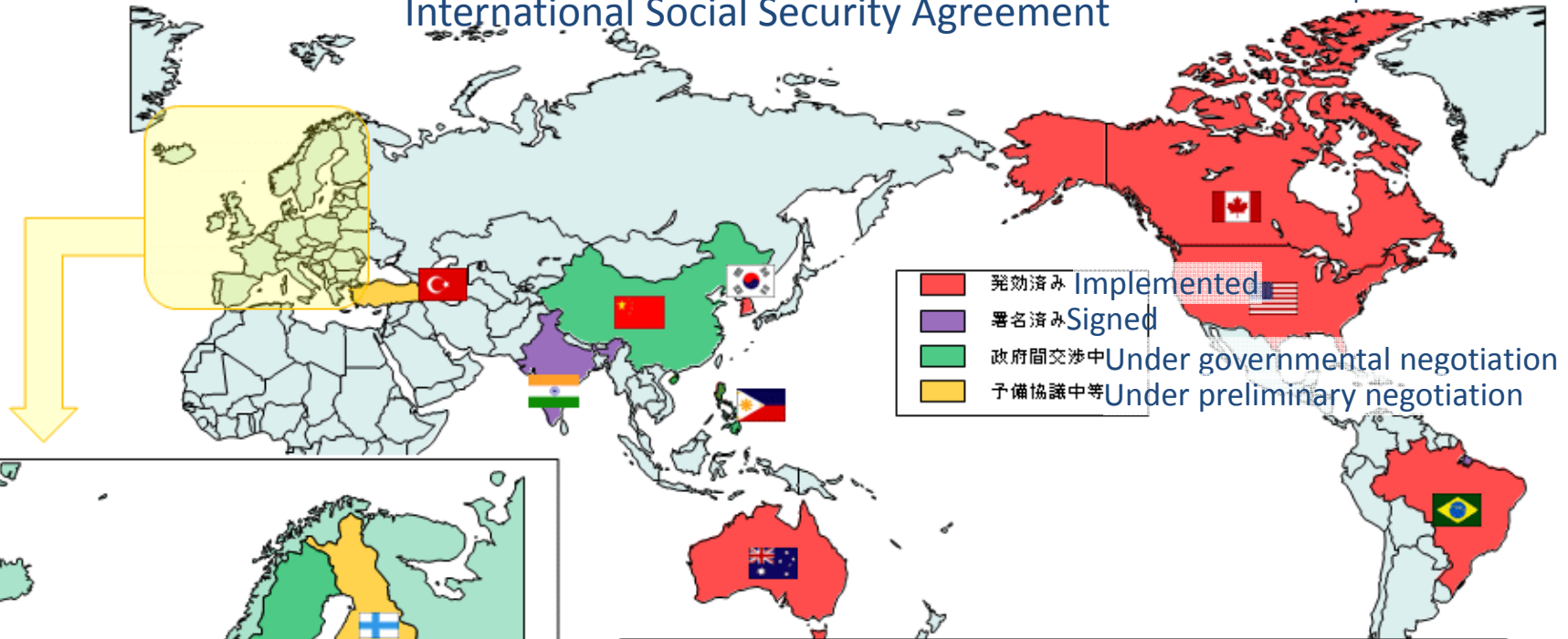
# Registration and social security coverage of foreigners in Japan

- Promotion of the access to education, health care and social services is stated in the resolution 2013/1 of the Commission on Population and Development of United Nations
- The present social security coverage is not optimal
  - Low level of enrolment→Pension scheme, Association-Managed Health Insurance
  - High proportion of foreigners covered→National Health Insurance (2.4%)、Public Assistance (3.0%)
- New measures taken or to be implemented
  - Inclusion of foreign residents into the Basic Resident Registration (July 2012-)
  - Reduction of minimum requirement of premium payment from 25 years to 10 years (Aug.2012-)
  - Introduction of the Social Security and Tax Number System (Jan.2016-)
  - Expansion of International Social Security Agreement (14 countries implemented, 11 countries signed and under negotiation)
- Having the dual system of family registry and resident registration for Japanese, registration of foreigners is also rigid. Internationally competitive social security coverage for foreign residents would be possible through a smart extension of existing governance structure

# 社会保障協定の締結状況

## International Social Security Agreement

2013年9月17日現在  
17 Sep. 2013



<b>(1) 発効済み 14カ国</b>					
ドイツ	平成18年 2月発効	フランス	平成19年 6月発効	スペイン	平成22年12月発効
英国	平成12年 2月発効	カナダ	平成20年 2月発効	アイルランド	平成22年12月発効
大韓民国	平成17年 4月発効	オーストラリア	平成21年 1月発効	ブラジル	平成24年 2月発効
アメリカ	平成17年10月発効	オランダ	平成21年 2月発効	スイス	平成24年 2月発効
ベルギー	平成19年 1月発効	チェコ	平成21年 6月発効		
<b>(2) 署名済み 3カ国</b>					
イタリア	平成21年 2月署名	インド	平成24年11月署名	ハンガリー	平成25年8月署名
<b>(3) 政府間交渉中 4カ国</b>					
ルクセンブルク	平成22年 2月第2回政府間交渉実施	中国	平成24年 2月第3回政府間交渉実施		
スウェーデン	平成22年10月第1回政府間交渉実施	フィリピン	平成25年 9月第1回政府間交渉実施		
<b>(4) 予備協議中等 4カ国</b>					
オーストリア	平成24年10月第2回当局間協議実施	スロバキア	平成23年11月第2回当局間協議実施		
トルコ	平成25年 7月第4回作業部会実施	フィンランド	平成25年 6月第2回当局間協議実施		

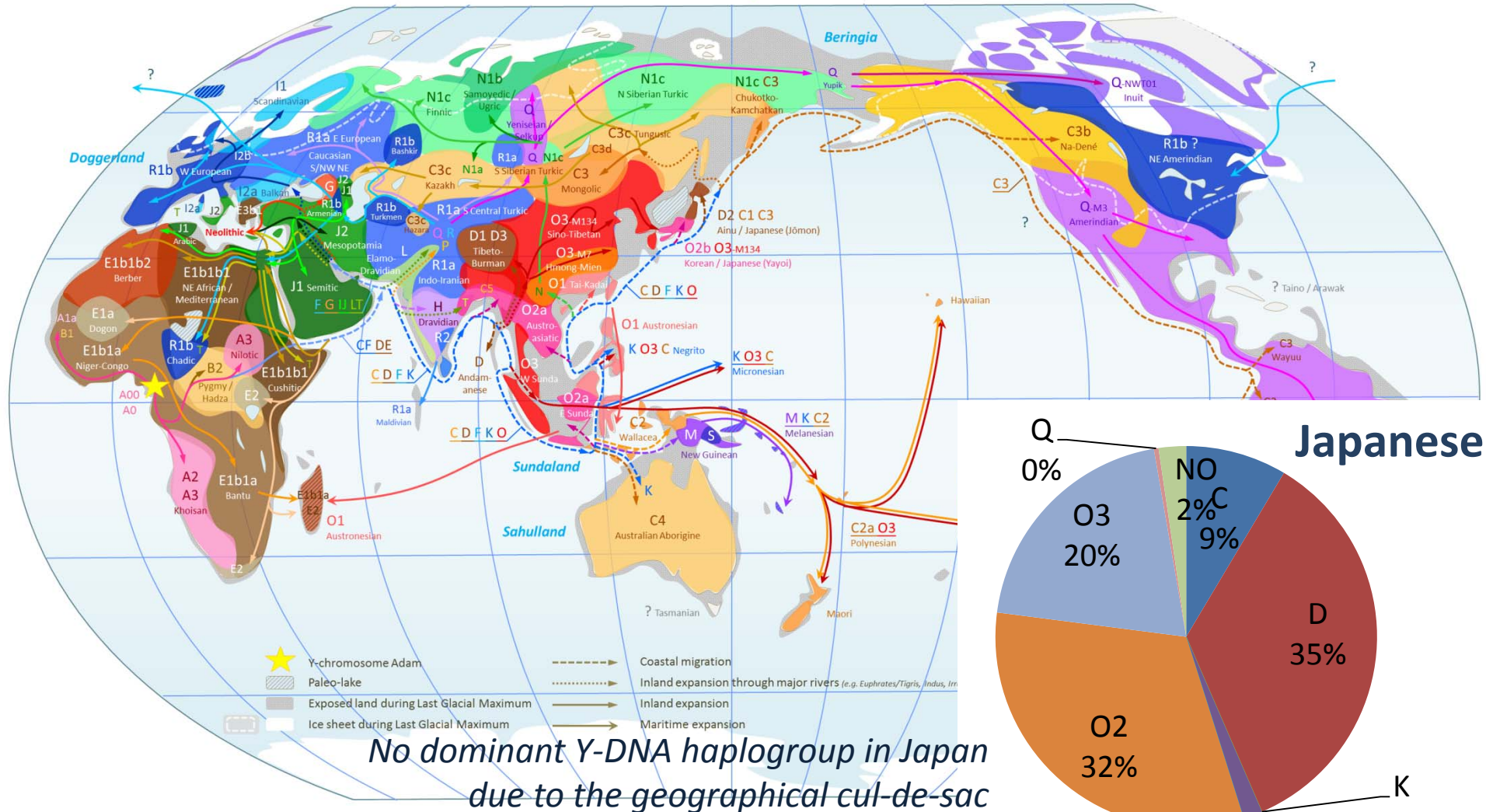


# Historical perspectives of the international migration in Japan ⇒ Prof. Kitoh

- Multiple immigration waves to the Japanese archipelago and settlement of people since paleolithic, Jomon, Yayoi periods
- Obscure premodern international migration
- Emigration to New world (ex. North and South Americas) and their settlements since the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century
- Colonial migration before and during WWII
- The growth of foreign residents since the end of 1980's

# “Multi-ethnic” nature of Japanese people

World Map of Y-Chromosome Haplogroups  
Dominant Haplogroups in Pre-Colonial Populations  
with Possible Migrations Routes



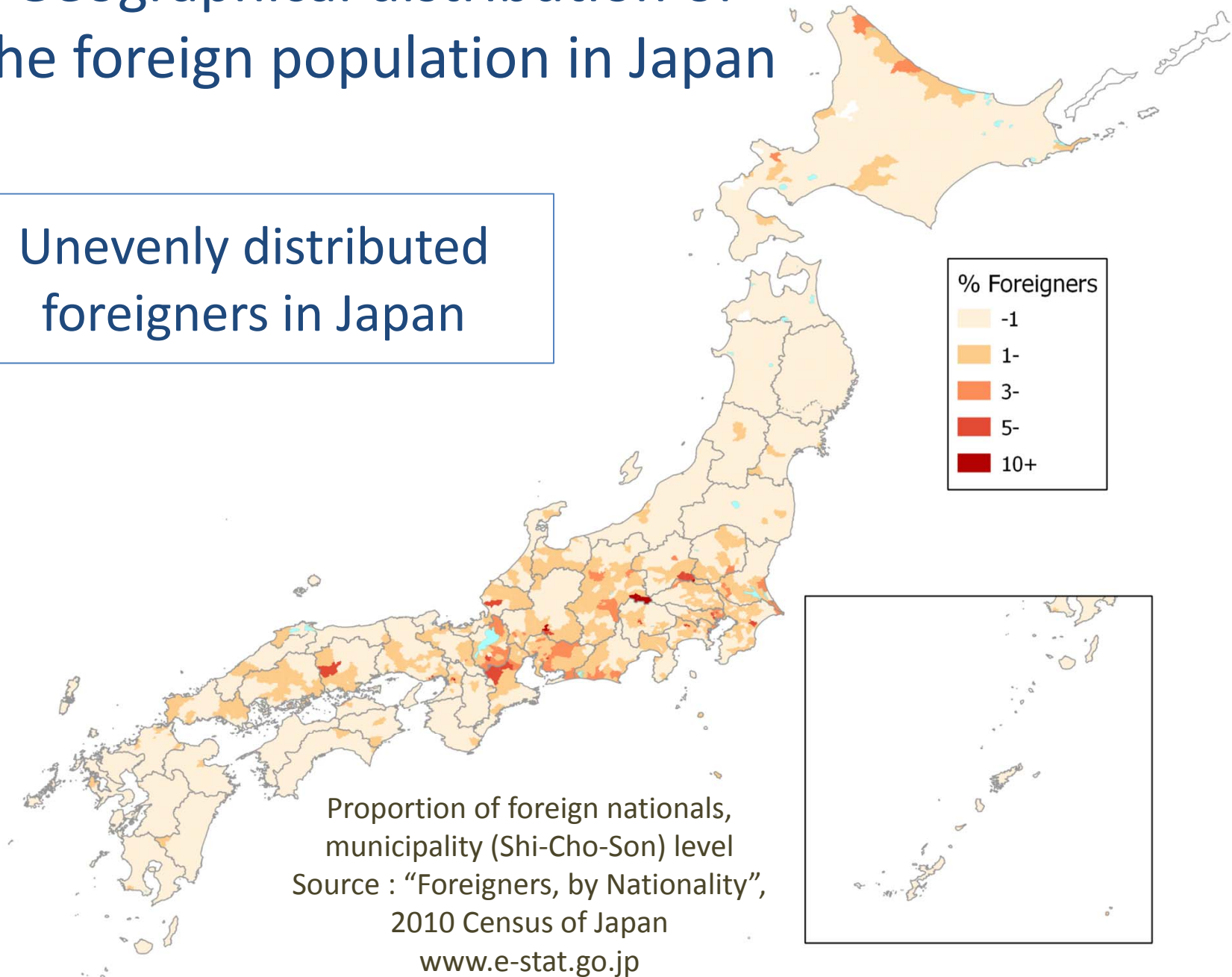
*No dominant Y-DNA haplogroup in Japan  
due to the geographical cul-de-sac*

Source : Chakazul, World Map of Y-Chromosome Haplogroups - Dominant Haplogroups in Pre-Colonial Populations with Possible Migrations Routes,  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:World\\_Map\\_of\\_Y-DNA\\_Haplogroups.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:World_Map_of_Y-DNA_Haplogroups.png)

Source : Hammer 2005

# Geographical distribution of the foreign population in Japan

Unevenly distributed  
foreigners in Japan



# Roles of international migration and foreign residents in the local communities of population decline

Main areas with large foreign population (Ishikawa 2011)

Central part of Honshu, from Kanto to Keihan Regions  
.....areas with service, manufacturing industries

= generally, low levels of aging and population decline

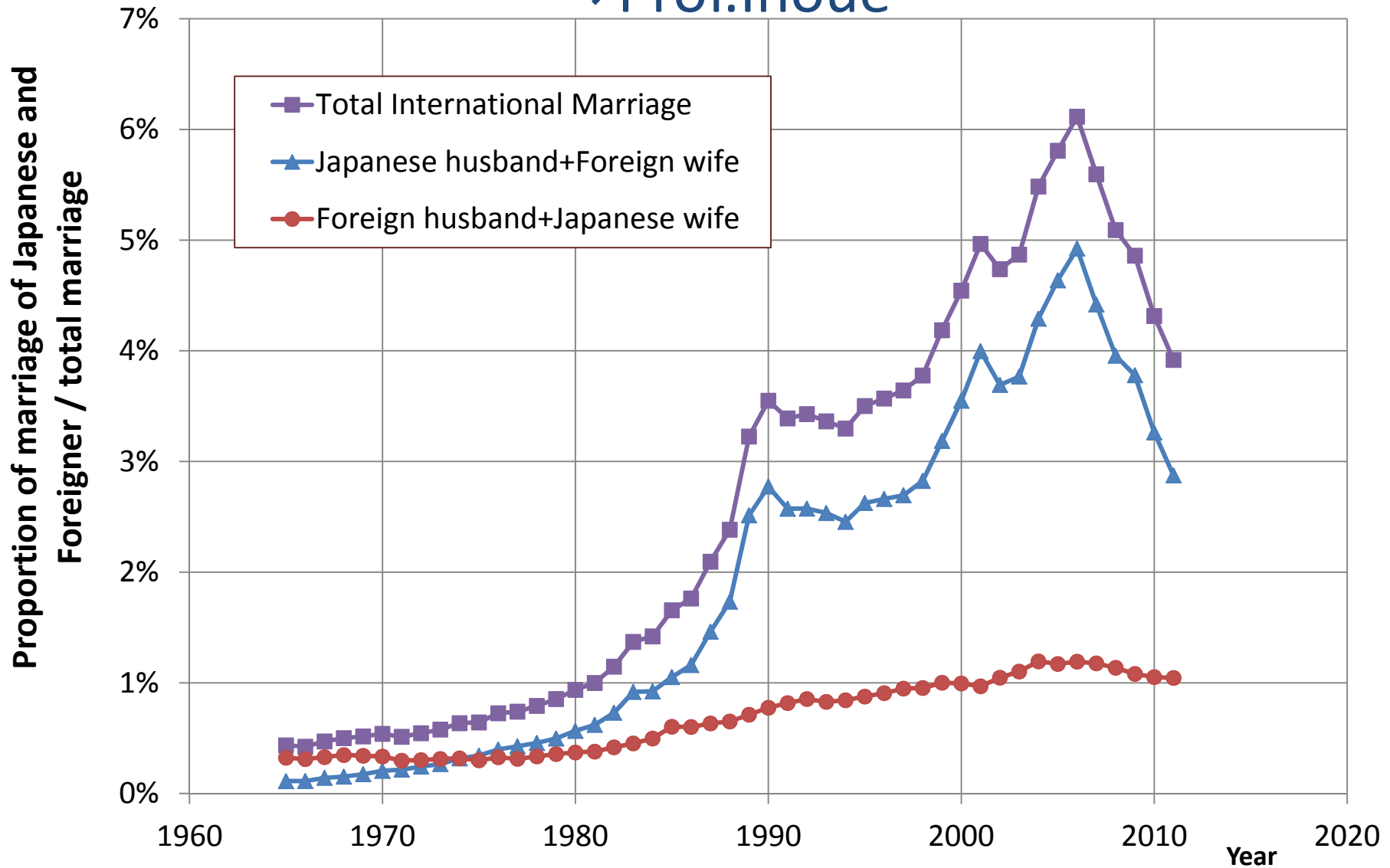


- Non-urban areas = higher levels of aging & population decline
- Urban areas = vast increase in aged-population expected

→ what roles will foreign population play in various local societies?

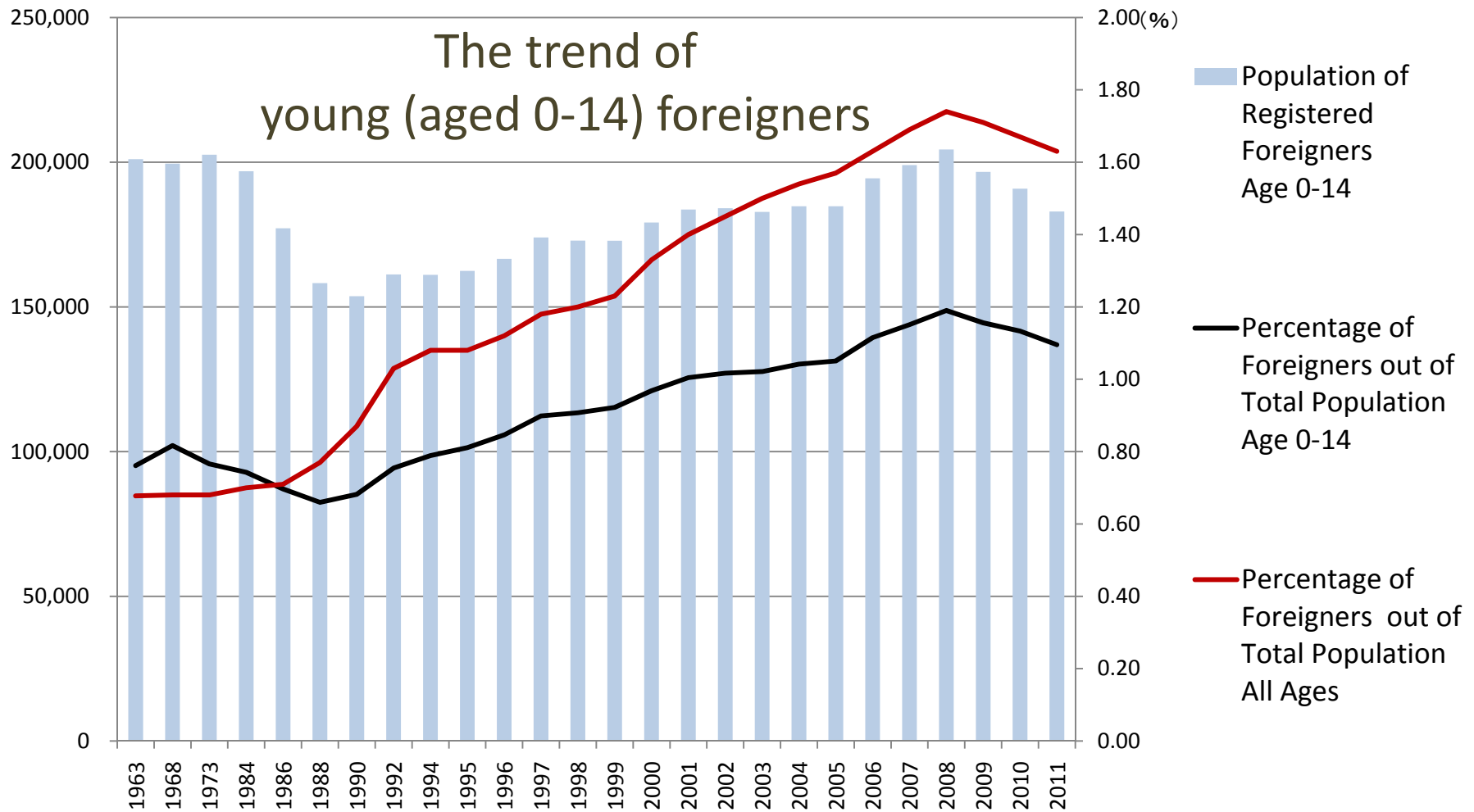
# Decreasing international marriage in Japan

⇒ Prof. Inoue



Source : Vital Statistics in Japan, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/english/database/db-hw/vs01.html>

# The young foreigners - second generations born in Japan from foreign parents



Source: "The Statistics on Legal Migrants" Judicial System and Research Department, Minister's Secretariat and Immigration Bureau, Ministry of Justice.  
[http://www.moj.go.jp/housei/toukei/toukei\\_ichiran\\_touroku.html](http://www.moj.go.jp/housei/toukei/toukei_ichiran_touroku.html)

# Issues on non-Japanese children living in Japan

- Education ⇒ un-enrolled in compulsory schooling, not able to attain higher education
- Japanese language proficiency ⇒ Ministry of Education started to conduct survey from 2003 on non-Japanese children enrolled in schools who need Japanese education
- Health insurance coverage

Statistics on these issues are collected in cities and towns where the population of non-Japanese children is relatively large, but the statistics are not collected at the national level.

### **3. What is the “Japanese model”?**

- future prospects**



# Is international migration 'controllable'? ⇒ Prof. Akashi

- Is international migration 'controllable'?  
⇒ Most of countries have experienced significant immigration control problems, and the gap between stated policy and outcomes seems to be growing wider (Cornelius et al. 2004).
- "1990 Regime" of Japan and its consequences  
⇒ The gap between policy and reality (Akashi 2010).
- Incomplete nature of the migration policy  
⇒ The start of policy review by OECD etc.

# What is the “Japanese model”?

- Foreigners percentage is low in Japan in view of economic level, but historical background is different from USA, UK, Canada or Australia. Japanese language is also a barrier. Different approaches are needed.
- Replacement migration is unrealistic, and decrease of immigrants is already recorded due to economic crisis and the Earthquake. There is a limit of the number of foreigners willing to come and live in Japan.
- Instead of focusing on the quantity, a sound policy is needed to promote the quality, of integration of foreigners, including smart social security coverage, Japanese language education and so forth.