



Men and Women for Others
上智大学

The 18th IPSS Seminar
New Trends in International Migration – Towards a Japanese Model

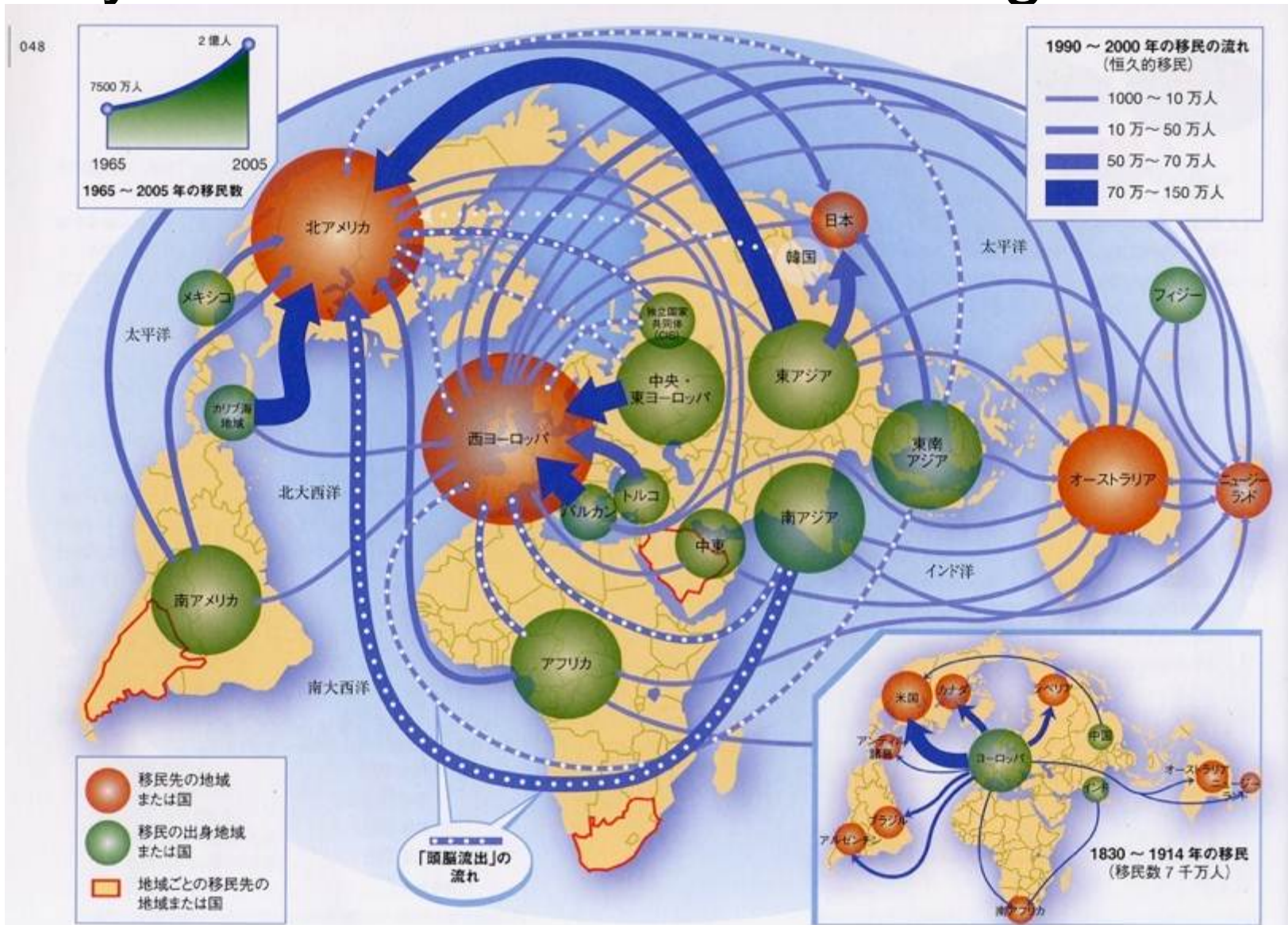
International Migration Policy of 21st century
- A Proposition from Historical Perspective

31 October, 2013

Women Employment Support Center

Hiroshi KITO (Sophia University)

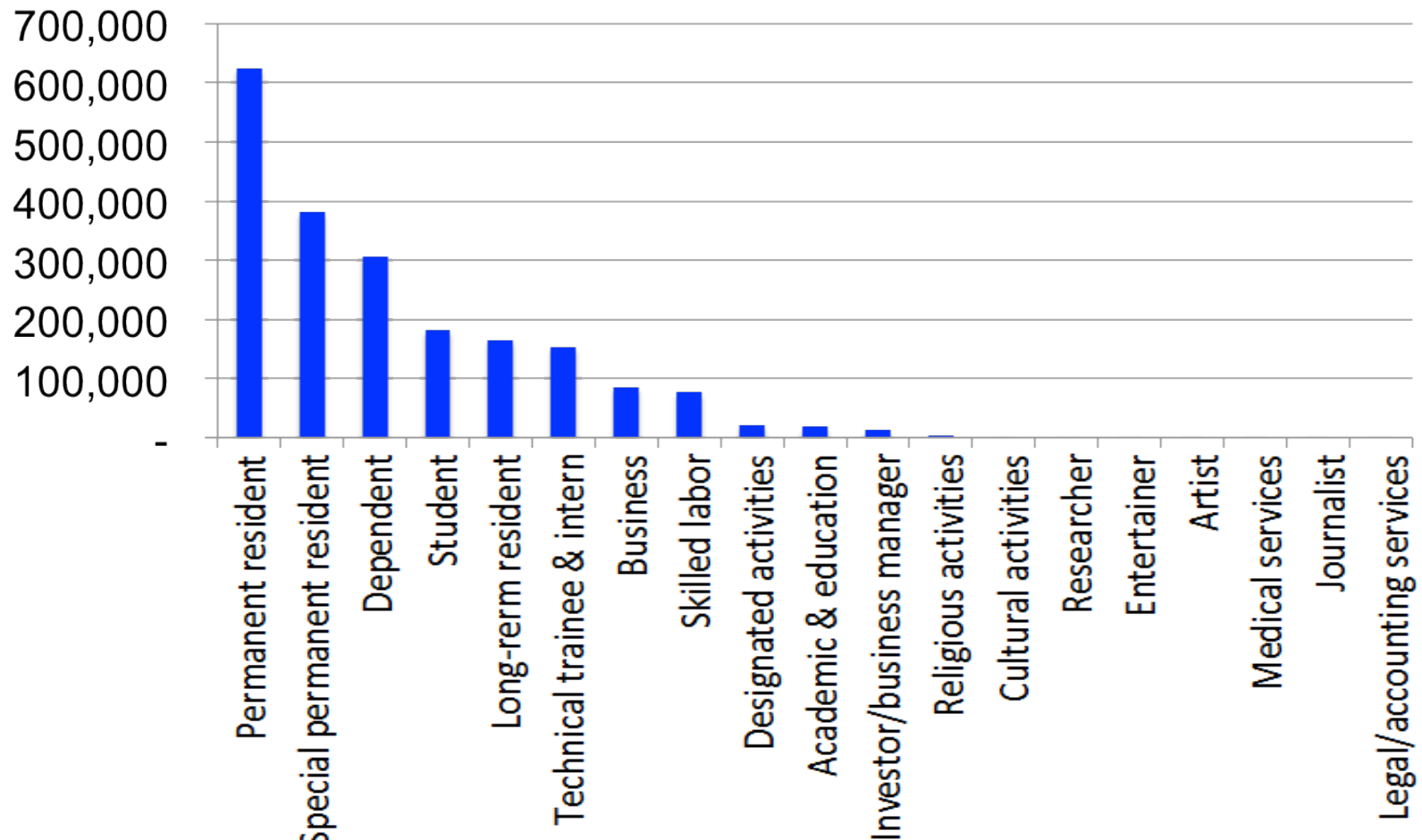
Dynamics in International Migration



Source: Boniface, P. et Védérine, H. (2011) *Atlas du monde global*.

Foreign Nationals by Status of Residence in Japan

- December 2012, Ministry of Justice -



* Re-classification by the Presenter

Expectations for Foreign Workers in Japan

- Expansion and reinforcement of EPAs and TPP expected to facilitate international mobility of “skilled workers”
- Foreign workers as a solution to shrinking total population and working-age population, rising labor costs, and labor shortages (particularly in “3k” segments)



- Issues: shocks on labor market, cultural friction, and social disorder

Ex. 「International Workshop on Acceptance of Foreign Nationals and Their Integration into Japan」

February 2011 Co-organized by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Shinjuku City Government, Sophia University, IOM

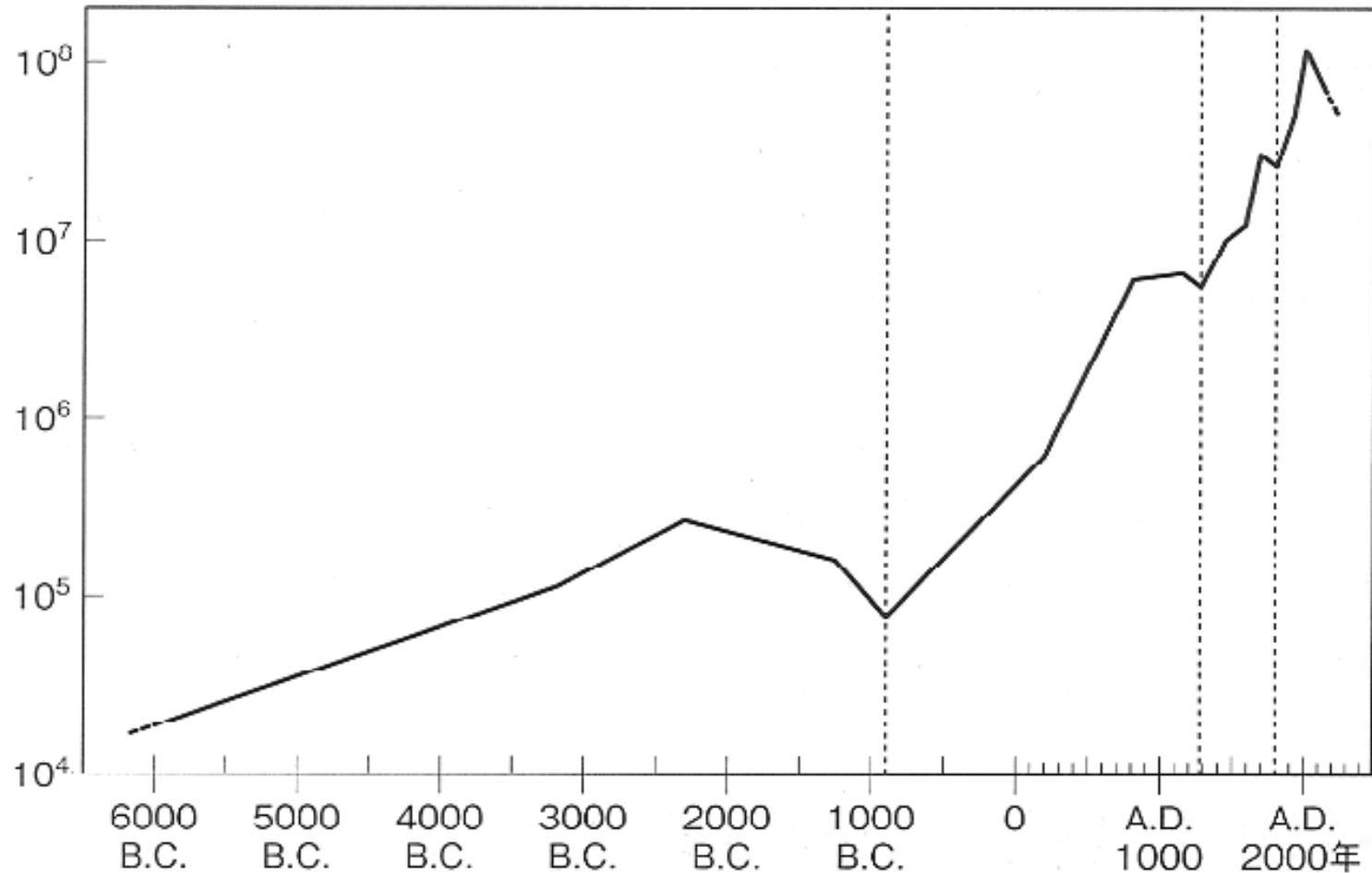
- Need for sharing knowledge and national agreement on acceptance of foreigners, and for ground-design for the future of the country
- Fundamental agreement: while working on career and human resource development for Japanese workers, accepting “skilled” human resources from overseas and establishing inclusive social integration policy.
- Various perspectives on unskilled foreign workers, skilled workers, social integration, global population mobility, etc.

Proposals for “Japanese-model Immigration Policy”

- Need for establishment of “Immigration Policy Institute” to promote appropriate acceptance of foreigners.
- Policy to “develop”, rather than “take”, human resources from overseas: “develop foreign human resources at Japanese educational and training institutions, support their entrance to Japanese labor market, encourage their permanent residence, and grant them Japanese citizenship” (p. 14)
- Establishment of a “multi-ethnic” country

Waves in Japanese Population Growth

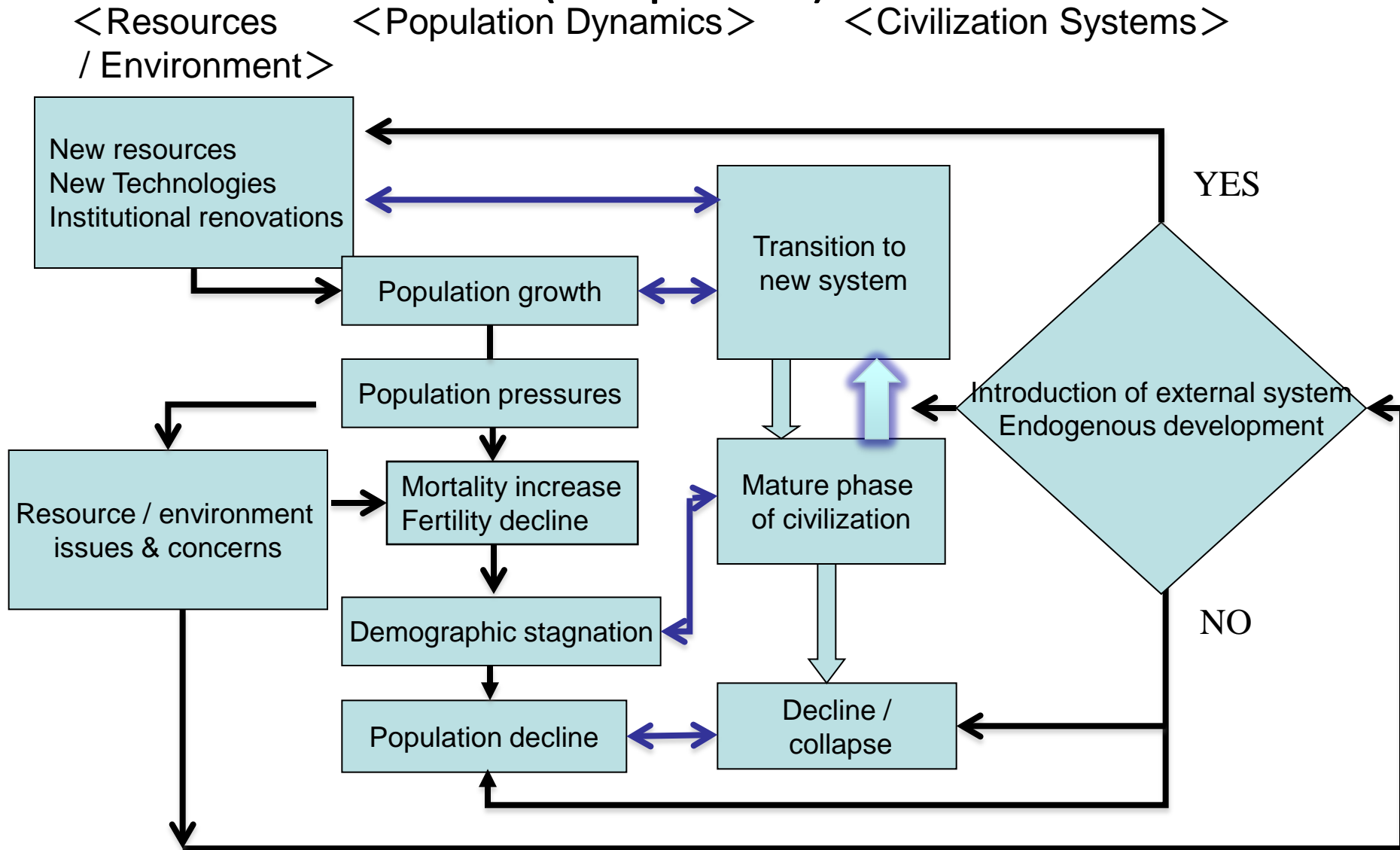
Population Growth in Phases of Civilization Transitions



Comparison of Civilization

	1	2	3	4
	Jōmon period	Agricultural age	Pre-modern period	Indusrturaliza- tion period
Max. pop. density (pop. /km ²)	0.9	24	112	345
Civilization phase	Natural society	Agricultural society (Direct linkage: production-consumption)	Agricultural society (Indirect linkage: production-consumption)	Industrial society
Major energy resources	Bio + Human	Bio + Human + Natural (organic energy economy)	Bio + Human + Natural (hyper organic energy economy)	Non-bio + natural (hydro) (mineral energy economy)
Major economic system	Traditional economy	Traditional + Control economy	Traditional + Control + Market economy	Market economy

Transition Models of Civilization Systems (Proposals)

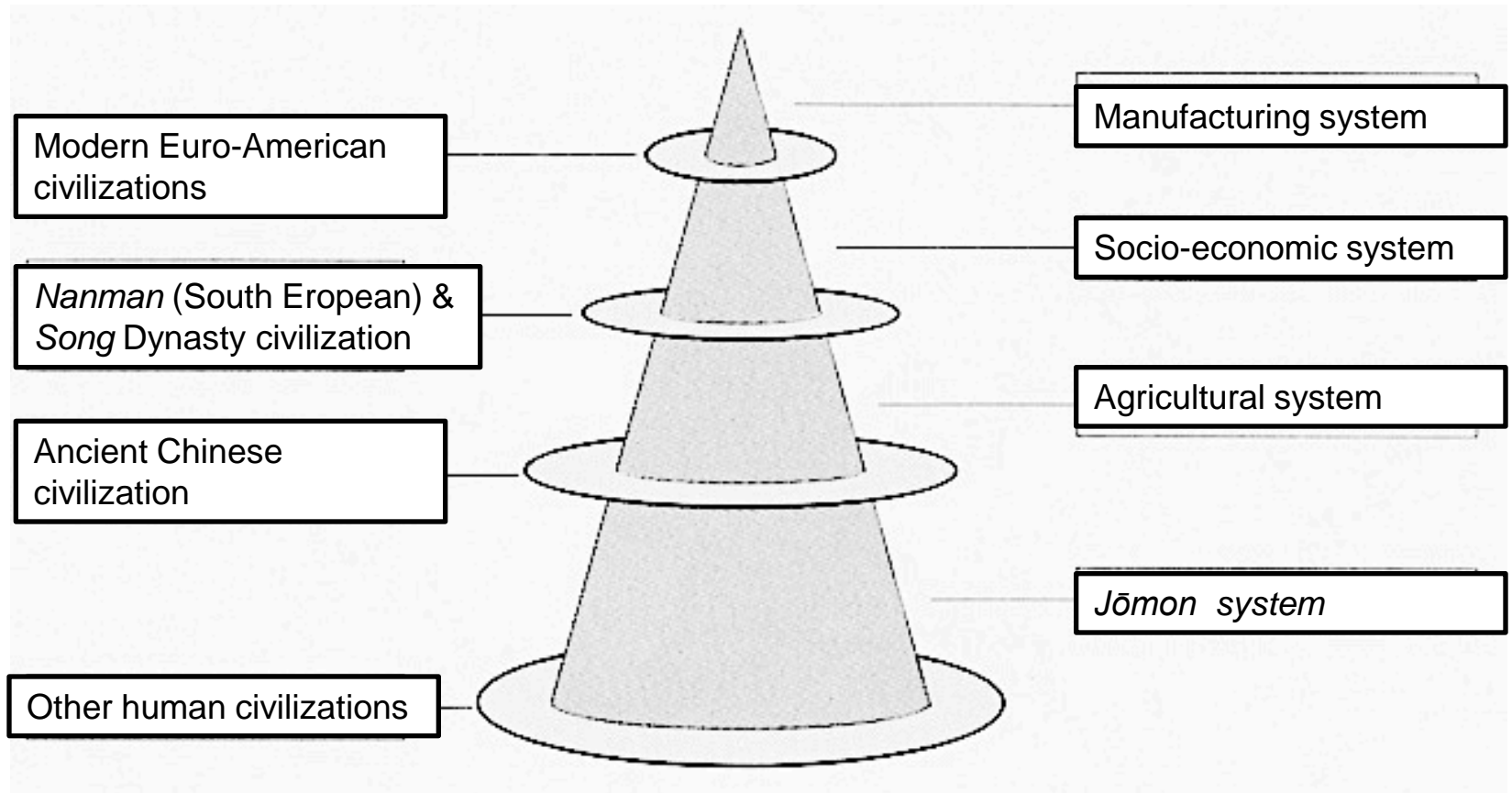


The roles of external civilization systems in the transitions

- Jōmon-jin: Arrived in the Japanese archipelago through various routes from the East Asian region
- Yayoi-jin & Agricultural (Rice cultivating) civilization: Nation building by migrants from the Asian continents and Korean peninsula
- Early modern period: Based on technologies, knowledge, and money arrived from the Euro-Asian continent and Korean peninsula
- Industrial civilization: Based on industrial technologies and socioeconomic systems introduced from Europe and North America. Interactions of population movements within East Asia.

Contacts with external civilizations and the transitions in Japanese civilization:

Introduction of external civilizations as a trigger of the transitions



Conclusion

- Population decline inevitable in the 21st century in Japan, threatening the basis of the society and its “sustainability”.
- The role of population decline in transitions to the matured phase of civilization: “immigration” not only as a solution to labor shortages – historically, contacts with external civilization as a trigger of transformation of Japanese life style and social systems.
- East and Southeast Asian countries have been already undergoing decline of working-age populations. Need for establishment of immigration and integration policies.