

調 査 研 究

特 集

人口移動の動向と問題点

は し が き

今回が第6回に相当する、恒例の所内シンポジウムは、昭和48年12月12日および13日の両日にわたって、「人口移動の動向と問題点」を論題として開催された。

昭和30年代からの経済構造の高度化にともなう、急激かつ大規模な人口移動は、地域的には大都市圏の外延的拡大とこれらを連結する太平洋沿海、瀬戸内沿海への人口集積を、産業的には各地域の著しい構造変化をもたらした。そのため、年齢構造の変化を通じて人口再生産にも著しい影響を及ぼし、普通出生率が大都市圏では上昇し、農業県では低下することとなった。

また、急激な移動の結果としての大都市圏の過密、農山村での過疎の問題を解決するために地域開発が各地で進められ、昭和37年の「全国総合開発計画」に基づき開発拠点としての新産業都市が設定されたが、一部を除き所期の成果をあげないまま、さらに大都市圏への人口、産業の集中が促進され、環境汚染が進行した。しかるに、44年には「新全国総合開発計画」が策定され、47年には田中総理の「日本列島改造論」が発表されるなど、大規模開発プロジェクトが推進されんとした。しかし、住民福祉の優先、環境保全などの要請、ことには48年秋のエネルギーショックによる総需要抑制の観点から、いまや総点検、再検討を余儀なくされている。

かかる問題を惹起してきた人口の地域間、産業・職業間移動の実態を明らかにし、わが国の経済的、社会的発展との関連を探究することは、地域人口研究の重要な課題であり、上記のような地域的諸問題の対策を考えるに当たってもきわめて重要な意義をもつものである。かかる意義を勘案して今回のシンポジウムは企画されたものである。

この司会は、当初予定の林茂技官の支障のため、わたくしがこれに当り、次の3題の報告が第1日に、これらの報告に対する次の3技官の予定討論者と一般参加者による討論が第2日に行なわれた。

1. 人口の地域間移動の動向……………岡崎陽一技官
 2. 就業者の産業間・職業間移動の分析……………柴田弘捷技官
 3. 移動人口の経済的、社会的特性……………伊藤達也技官
- 予定討論者……………濱 英彦技官
清水浩昭技官
若林敬子技官

1 岡崎陽一技官は、住民基本台帳の資料により、昭和40年代に総移動量増加の停滞、非大都市圏から大都市圏への移動の最近の停滞とその逆流の増大、および大都市圏内とくに東京大都市圏内の移

動の急増を指摘された。また非大都市圏の12地域のうち、大都市圏に対し、京阪周辺と北関東が転入超過に転じ、山陽と南東北は転出超過の度を弱め、各地域の3大都市圏に対する転出超過率が30年代後半のピーク時に比べて格差の縮小していることを指摘された。さらに、大都市圏の転入人口の平均年齢23.3歳に比べて、転出人口のそれは25.8歳とより高いこと、東京・阪神の2大都市圏と各都道府県間の距離別転入人口の比重によって、ラベンシュタインの距離的制約が認められることをも分析された。

この報告に対し、濱技官は、非大都市圏の地域区分とその地域差について論じ、各大都市圏内移動の特徴が異なること、大都市圏の人口吸引力と東北、九州の人口流出のなお強いことなどを指摘された。

2 柴田技官は、わが国の産業・職業間移動は、戦前から戦後昭和25年までは世代間移動が、40年代からは世代内移動が主流をなし、25～40年間は両者並存であると指摘された。昭和30年代に第1次産業就業者は他産業への激しい移動のために女性化、中高年齢化が進行し、一応の限界に達したので第2次、第3次産業間の移動に移行したこと、コウホート別にも昭和5～30年間よりは30～45年間の構造変化のより激しいことを指摘された。また、非農林業への入職者は新規就業よりも転職の比重が増し、管理的職業、採鉱・採石、運輸通信業従事者に転職の比重が大きく、企業規模の小さいほど転職の比重が大きいことを指摘された。さらに、同一産業内の転職にはとくに特徴はないが、同一職業内の転職は専門的・技術的職業などでは過半を占めること、事業所の規模間移動では上昇の比重が縮小し、転職理由は客観的なものから主観的なものの比重が増していることを指摘された。

この報告に対し、清水技官は日本資本主義発展に対応した産業構造の変化の移動の面からの類型化を要望し、年齢軸を入れた分析の重要性、資本主義発達地域差などを指摘された。

3 伊藤技官は、本研究所の实地調査の資料により、首都圏と広島・鹿児島両県について、自営業者と雇用者に大別し、職業を中心とした社会階層別に移動人口を分析し、移動者、とくに最近5年間の転入者の社会階層、学歴は地域経済との関係が深いことを指摘された。また、社会階層別移動者の大都市圏での生活の有無などから地域移動パターンを明らかにし、広島、鹿児島に管理的職業の多いこと、階層間の差の大きいこと、男女別の移動理由を明らかにされた。さらに、移動前の有業・無業の別、有業者の学歴や、転入前後の経済活動を明らかにし、学歴の高い専門的・技術的職業従事者の広範囲の移動、転入者が地域の活動エネルギーに対応していることなどを指摘された。

この報告に対し、若林技官は社会階層区分の上下関係について批判し、社会移動と地域移動との関係の追求を要望され、また岡崎技官の報告と関連してラベンシュタインの法則についての疑点にも言及された。

以上3題の報告は、いずれもきわめて豊富な資料を駆使しての分析に基づくもので、それぞれわが国の人口移動の重要な側面に探究のメスを入れたものであった。また、これらの報告に対して、予定討論者をはじめ、一般参加者によって、わが国の人口移動について多くの側面から多彩な討論が展開された。今回のシンポジウムによって、今後ますます重大な課題を提起するであろう、わが国地域人口の変動を研究していく上に多くの示唆があったことは大きな収穫であったといえよう。

昭和48年12月20日

上 田 正 夫

Special Issue
TRENDS OF MIGRATION AND THEIR
IMPLICATIONS IN JAPAN

Foreword

The sixth session of the periodical symposium among the staff members of the Institute of Population Problems was held for two days, 12 and 13 December 1973, on the specified topic of "Trends of Migration and Their Implications".

With a rapid growth of the Japanese economic structure since the years around 1955, the migratory movement of her population has been precipitous and extensive all over the country. This has brought a tremendous outward expansion of many big cities and hence a heavy concentration of people upon those regions on the Pacific and *Seto* Inland Sea, which comprise those big cities. This has consequently brought about drastic changes in the industrial structure of those regions. This has further affected the human reproduction of those regions through changes in the sex-age composition of their inhabitants and resulted in a rise of crude birth rate in metropolitan areas on one hand and its decline in agricultural prefectures on the other.

Regional development programmes have been planned and implemented in many regions of the country so far to cope with the problems arisen from the abrupt change of population distribution, typically represented by the over-population in metropolitan areas and the under-population in agricultural and mountainous regions. For instance, the construction of new industrial cities has been attempted to create new bases for the regional development under the National Composite Development Programmes of 1962. While the attempt has not always been successful, except in a few places, as compared with what was initially planned, the concentration of people and industrial activities upon metropolitan areas has rather been quickened and thus resulted in an advance of environmental pollution in those areas. Nevertheless, various development projects of large scale were almost to be promoted again, as shown for example in the establishment of the New National Composite Development Programmes of 1969 or the publication of the Plan of Remodeling of Japanese Archipelago by the Prime Minister, Tanaka, in 1972. The recent development of new situation, however, has compelled us to review and reconsider those projects from other angles of keeping the priority of national welfare, of the maintenance of clean environment, or of the necessity in curtailment of the gross national demand due to oil crisis since the fall of 1973.

A study on those changes in geographical, industrial and occupational distributions of population, which have caused these various problems, and on their implications in economic and social development of Japan forms an important subject matter field in the regional demographic research. Such a study can be very significant and useful

for the planning of countermeasures to solve various regional problems mentioned above. The topic of the sixth session of the periodical symposium was selected in the light of urgency and importance of those current problems in Japan.

I took the chair of the symposium session, in lieu of Dr. Shigeru Hayashi, Technical Official, who was originally assigned but could not take it up for some inevitable reasons. On the first day, three reports were presented in the session as shown in the following list, and on the second day, comments on these reports were debated by three technical officials designated as official discussers whose names are mentioned also on the following list, as well as by other participants in general:

1. Trends of Regional Migration of Population; by Mr. Yoichi Okazaki
2. Analysis of Industrial and Occupational Movement of Working Population;
by Mr. Hirotohi Shibata
3. Economic and Social Characteristics of Migrants; by Mr. Tatsuya Itoh

Designated Discussers: Mr. Hidehiko Hama
Mr. Hiroaki Shimizu
Miss Keiko Wakabayashi.

1. Mr. Yoichi Okazaki, in his report on the basis of data derived from the Basic Registers of Residents, pointed out the stagnancy of an increase in the total volume of migration in general since 1965, the recent slowdown of migration stream towards metropolitan areas but rather an increase of outflow of people from these areas, and a rapid increase of migration within metropolitan areas, particularly in the metropolitan area of Tokyo. Among twelve regions of non-metropolitan areas, those regions around *Keihan* (Kyoto-Osaka) and northern *Kanto* regions recorded a turn to an excess of in-migration from metropolitan areas, and the degree of excess of out-migration to metropolitan areas was slowed down in the southern *Tohoku*. It was reported that the range of excess rates of out-migration to three metropolitan areas from non-metropolitan areas was thus narrowed among those areas as compared with the corresponding rates in years immediately after 1960 when they reached a sort of peak. He observed also that the average age of out-migrants from metropolitan areas was 25.8 years, considerably higher in comparison with 23.3 years of in-migrants to these areas. He proved also that the laws of migration advocated by Ravenstein in terms of its distance conditions were valid in weighted numbers of in-migrants to two metropolitan areas of Tokyo and *Hanshin* according to the distance between these areas and other prefectures of their origin.

To this report of Mr. Okazaki, Mr. Hama referred the regional characteristics and their regional differentials within non-metropolitan areas and commented that features of migration could vary also among different regions within metropolitan areas. He pointed out that the attraction of metropolitan areas to people of other areas was still strong and the trend of out-migration destined for metropolitan areas was even at present prevailing in *Tohoku and Kyushu* regions.

2. Mr. Hirotoshi Shibata reported that observing the industrial and occupational movement of workers, its main stream was characterized by drifts between different generations before World War II and until 1950 after the War, but turned to moves within a generation after 1965 passing through an intermediate period between 1950 and 1965 when both movements were more or less balanced. Because of a rapid and selective movement of workers to other branches of economic activities since 1955, workers of the primary industry were very much feminized and old-aged. This trend of feminization and aging, however, has soon reached a limit and thus the movement of workers has become more vigorous between secondary and tertiary industries. By cohort analysis, he found that such structural changes were more remarkable for the period from 1955 to 1970 than from 1930 to 1955. He mentioned also that the proportion of those workers who changed their jobs was greater than those who were newly employed among new entries to the non-agricultural-forestry industries. This pattern of greater weight in turn-over workers has been observed also among managers-and-officials, workers-in-mining-and-quarrying-occupations, and workers-in-transport-and-communicating-occupations; the greater proportion of turn-over workers was found in smaller sized establishments than in bigger sized ones. While no particular characteristics were observed in the movement of workers within a branch of economic activities (an industry), their drifts within the same type of occupations were characterized by a lot of turn-over workers, which comprise, for example, the majority of such workers among professional-and-technical workers. He also observed that the movement of workers between different sizes of establishments showed relatively smaller proportion of upward movements in general from smaller to bigger ones, and an increase of subjective reasons against objective reasons in these moves of workers as reasons of changing their jobs.

To this report of Mr. Shibata, Mr. Shimizu expressed his hope of categorizing patterns of the movement in terms of changes in industrial structure corresponding to the development of the Japanese capitalism. He stressed the importance of analysis on the basis of age composition and the necessity of putting into consideration of regional differences in the development of capitalism.

3. Mr. Tatsuya Itoh, on the basis of the data derived from the survey conducted by the Institute of Population Problems, analyzed those migrants classified according to their social strata based mainly on occupations for two groups of workers, namely workers on their own accounts and the employees, for metropolitan area of Tokyo as well as prefectures of Hiroshima and Kagoshima. He pointed out that the high correlation was found between regional economies and the social strata or the educational backgrounds of the migrants, particularly of in-migrants for recent five-year period. He clarified the regional pattern of migration classifying migrants by their social strata and their experience of residing in metropolitan areas. He mentioned thus that the proportion of workers categorized as managers-and-officials was relatively large in Hiroshima and

Kagoshima; the difference between each stratum was comparatively great; and further reasons of migration varied according to sexes. He investigated also the distribution of migrants by economic activity (at work or not at work) prior to their migratory movement, the educational background of those at work and their economic activity before and after their in-migration move. Hence he pointed out that those professional-and-technical workers with higher educational background generally migrate in wider areas and migrants in general were attracted in response to demands of economic activities in the region where they moved in.

To this report of Mr. Itoh, Miss Wakabayashi commented actual social standing of each stratum and expressed her hope to extend the study on relationship between regional migrations and the movement among social strata. She also referred some doubts about the laws of migration of Ravenstein in connection with the report of Mr. Okazaki as well.

These three reports mentioned above were all based on the analysis made of the plenty of substantial data and each report represented an aspiring attempt to explore an important aspect of migratory or occupational movements of the population in Japan. With reference to these reports, a wide variety of aspects of migration in Japan were also quite actively debated by designated discussers as well as other participants of the session in general. This session of symposium has certainly yielded various useful suggestions needed to expand the study on those problems involved in the internal-migration and occupational drifts which will create a wide variety of serious and important questions for the people of Japan in future. The session could be regarded quite fruitful in this context.

20 December 1973

Masao UEDA