

Demographic and International Migration Trends of Japan

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1.Objective

Question:

- Japan is now under population decline, but how will it be? How fast, and how large will it be?
- How is a recent trend of international migration from/to Japan?

2. Overview of the Official Population Projection of Japan

2. Overview of the Official Population Projection of Japan – Framework

- Released Date: April, 2017
- Projection Period: 2016-2065 (50 years)
- Coverage: Total Population (Japanese and foreign citizen)
- Base Population: Total Population as of Oct. 1st, 2015 (Population Census of Japan)
- Cycle: Every 5 years (a year later the population census)

Fertility Assumptions

Table 1: Summary of Fertility Assumptions

Type of assumption	Fertility assumption index	Assumption			Total fertility rate			Projection in 2012
		Current statistic value, women born in 1964		Assumption, women born in 2000 (reference cohort)	Statistics in 2015	Progression	2065	2060
Medium-variant assumption	(1) Mean age at first marriage	26.3 years old	→	28.6 years old	1.45	Maximum value 2015	1.44	1.35
	(2) Proportion of never married	12.0%	→	18.8%		1.45		
	(3) Completed number of births from married couples	1.96 children	→	1.79 children		Minimum value 2024		
	(4) Coefficient of divorce, bereavement, and remarriage	0.959	→	0.955		1.42		
High-variant assumption	(1) Mean age at first marriage	Same as above	→	28.2 years old	1.45	Maximum value 2024	1.65	1.60
	(2) Proportion of never married		→	13.2%		1.66		
	(3) Completed number of births from married couples		→	1.91 children		Minimum value 2015		
	(4) Coefficient of divorce, bereavement, and remarriage		→	0.955		1.45		
Low-variant assumption	(1) Mean age at first marriage	Same as above	→	29.0 years old	1.45	Maximum value 2015	1.25	1.12
	(2) Proportion of never married		→	24.7%		1.45		
	(3) Completed number of births from married couples		→	1.68 children		Minimum value 2024		
	(4) Coefficient of divorce, bereavement, and remarriage		→	0.955		1.20		

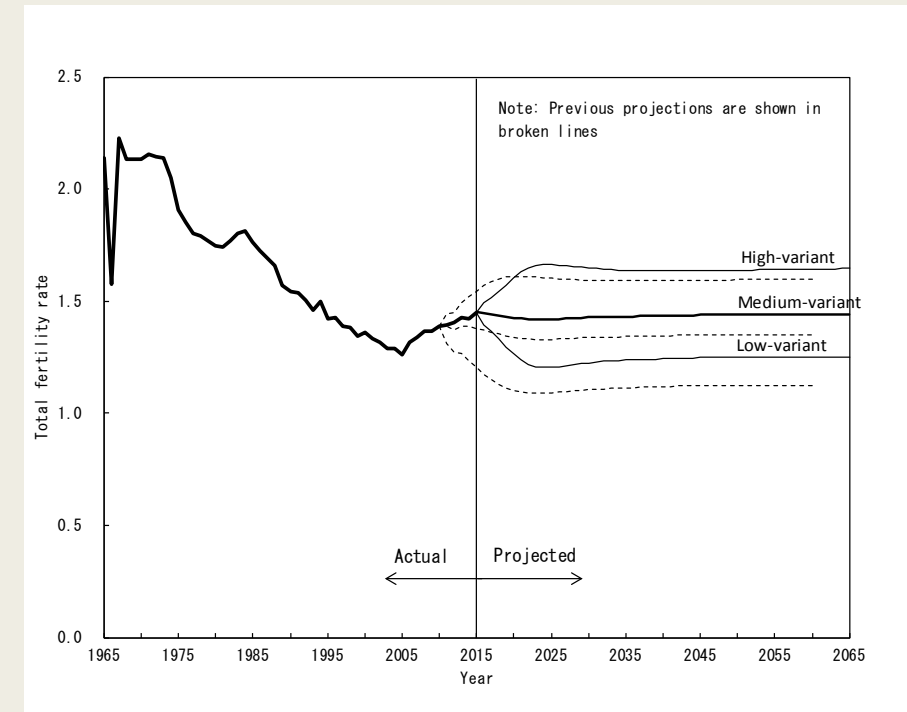


Figure 1: Trends of the total fertility rate: Medium-, high-, and low-variant projections

注) 標本調査を含む実績値と人口動態統計にもとづく実績値との乖離を調整する係数を乗じた、調整済み離婚別再婚効果は以下の通りである。1964年コーホート: 0.945、2000年コーホート: 0.960。

Sex ratio at birth: The average value of the sex ratio at birth (105.2) from 2011 to 2015 is assumed to remain constant onward.

Mortality Assumptions

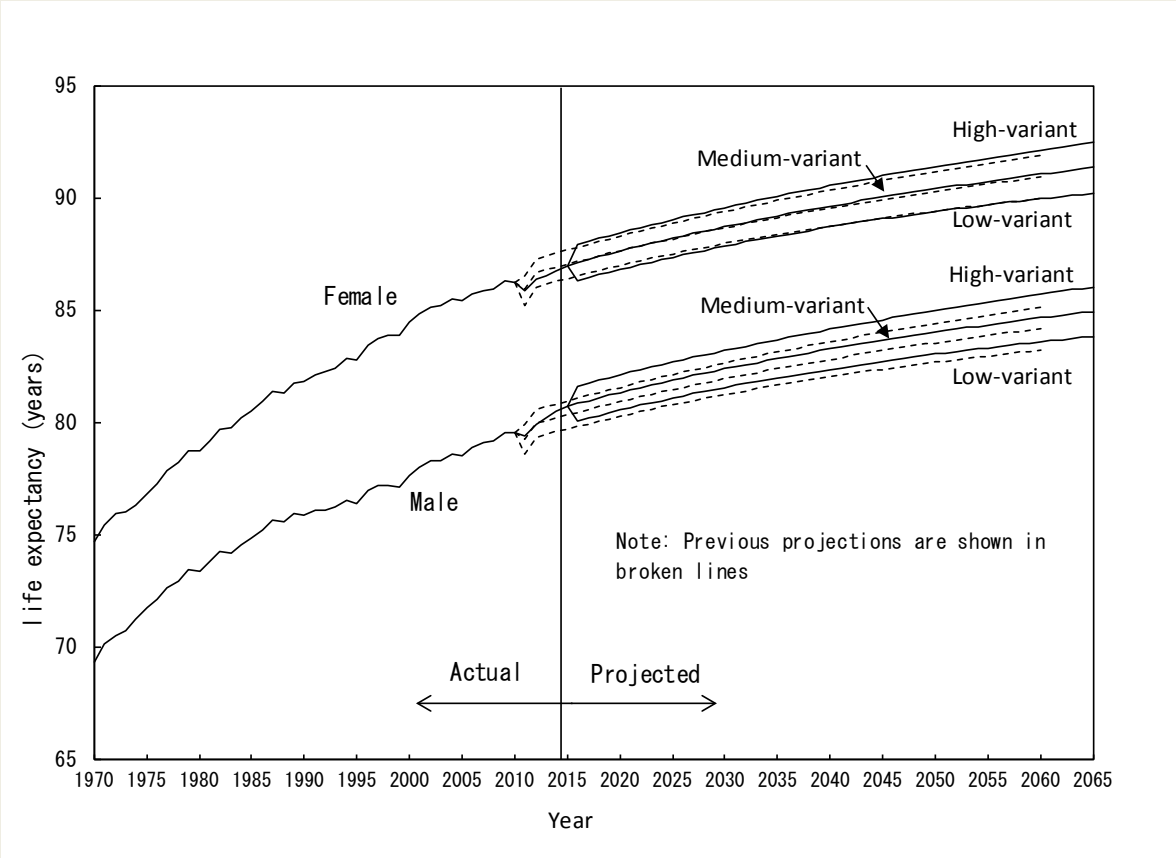


Figure 2: Trends of life expectancy: Medium-, high-, and low-variant projections

Table 2: Trends of life expectancy: Medium-, high-, and low-variant projections

	2015	2065
Low	M80.75,F86.98	M86.05,F92.48
Medium	M80.75,F86.98	M84.95,F91.35
High	M80.75,F86.98	M83.83,F90.21

Migration Assumption

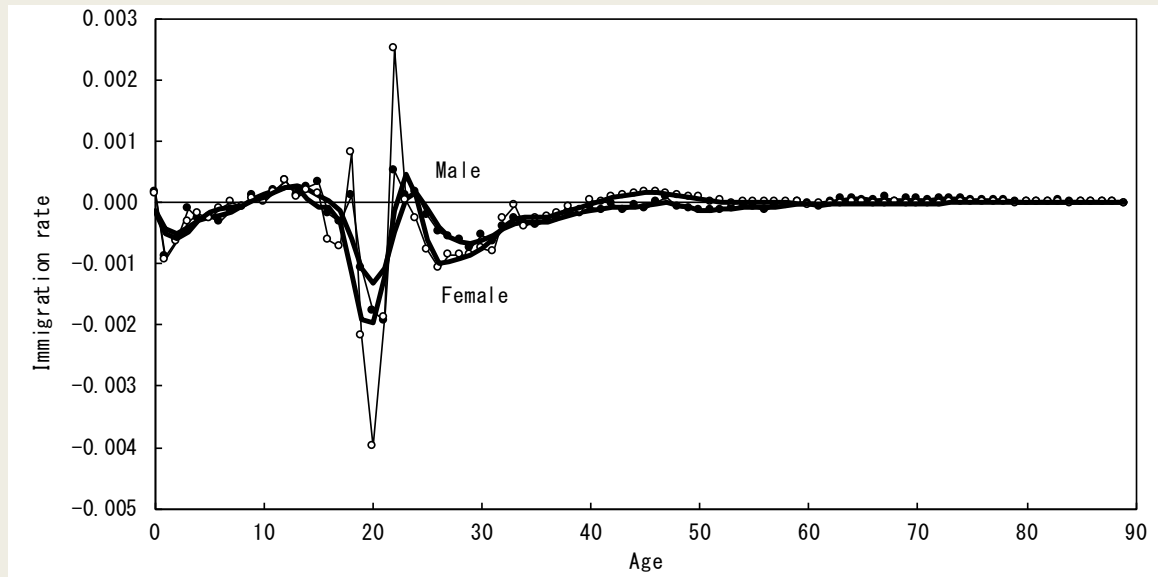


Figure 3-1: Age-specific net international migration rates by sex for Japanese

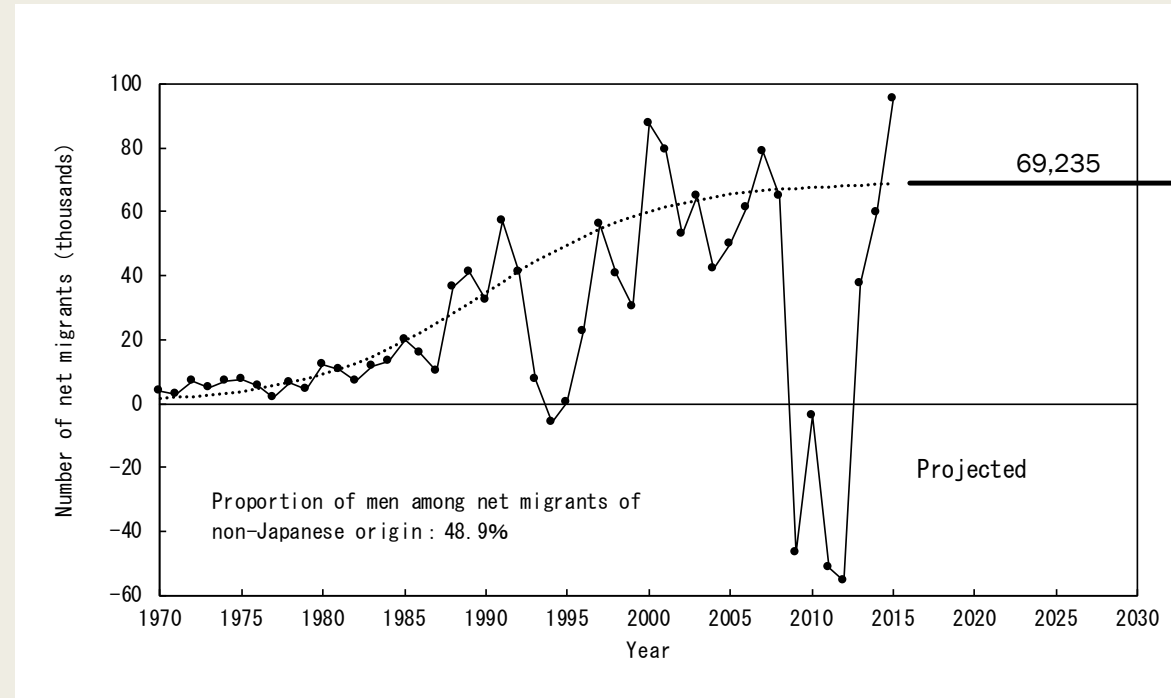


Figure 3-2: Number of net migrants of non-Japanese origin (both sexes)

Summary of Results

Table 3: Summary of the Population Projection for Japan 2017

	Medium Fertility Variant [1.44]	High Fertility Variant [1.65]	Low Fertility Variant [1.25]
Total Population	Medium Mortality Variant [Male 84.95 years old] [Female 91.35 years old]		
2015	127.09 m	127.09 m	127.09 m
2040	110.92 m	113.74 m	108.33 m
2065	88.08 m	94.90 m	82.13 m
Old Age Population			
2015	33.87m, 26.6%	33.87m, 26.6%	33.87m, 26.6%
2040	39.21m, 35.3%	39.21m, 34.5%	39.21m, 36.2%
2065	33.81m, 38.4%	33.81m, 35.6%	33.81m, 41.2%

Source: Population Projection for Japan 2017

Summary of Results (Cont'd)

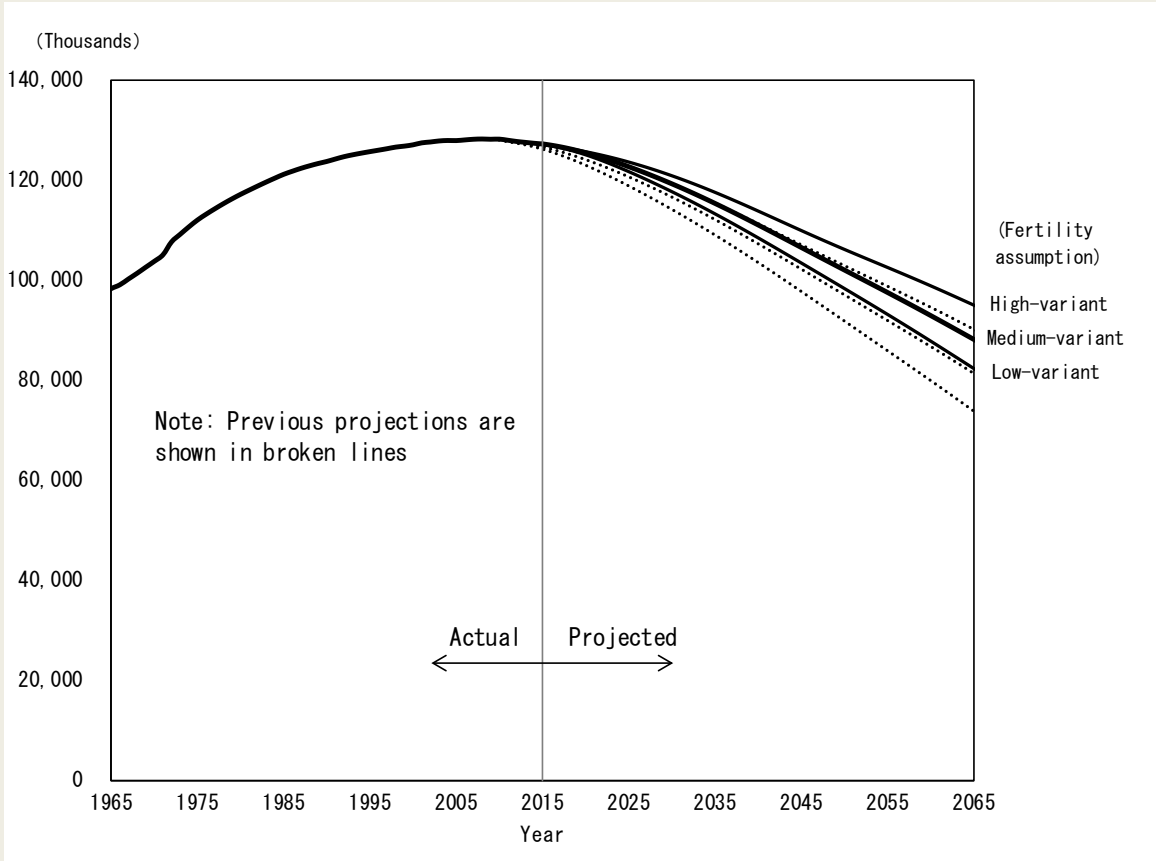


Figure 4-1: Actual and projected population of Japan: Medium-, high-, and low-fertility (medium-mortality) projections

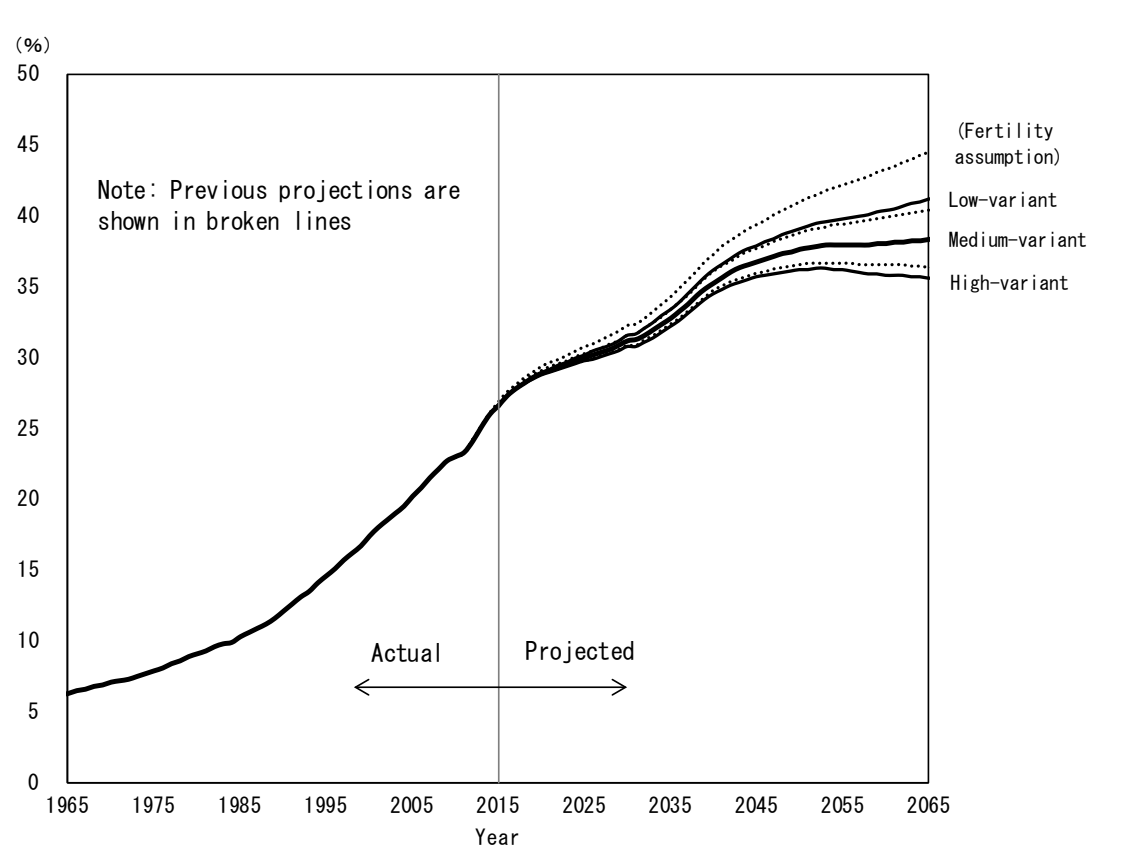


Figure 4-2: Trends in the proportion of elderly (aged 65 and over): Medium-, high-, and low-fertility (medium-mortality) projections

Summary of Results (Cont'd)

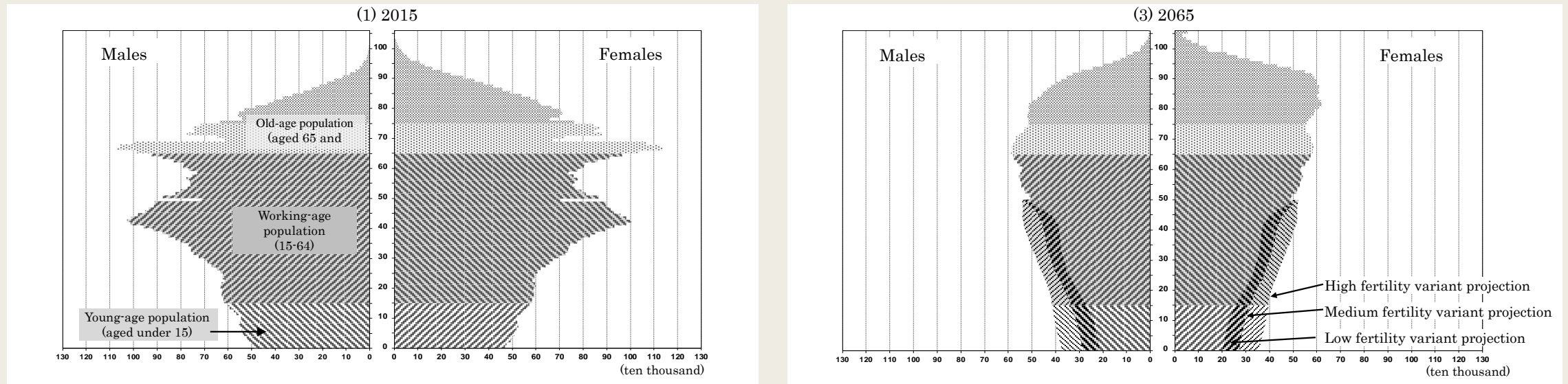
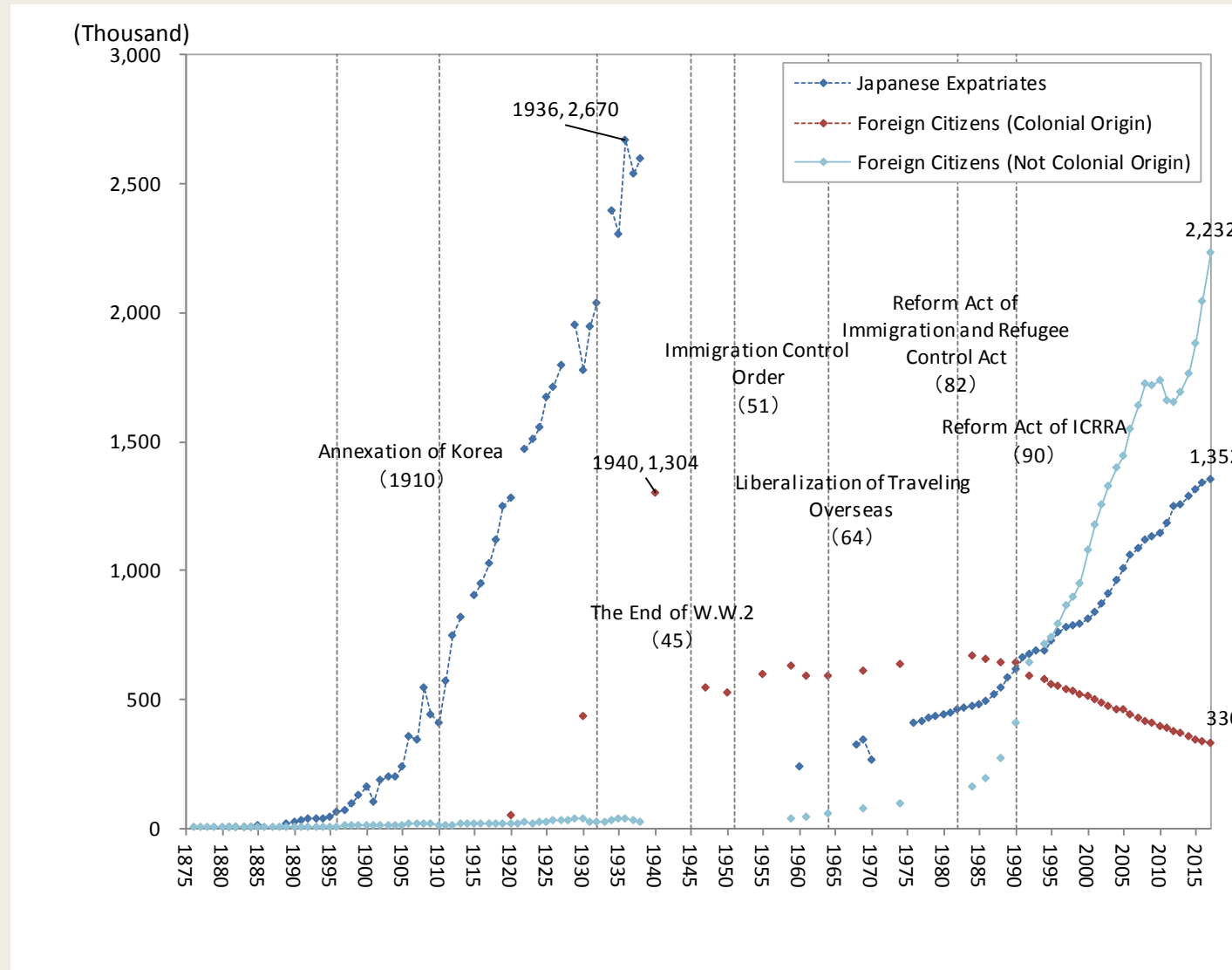


Figure 5: Population pyramid: Three fertility variant projections (Medium Mortality)

3. Recent Trend of International Migration from/to Japan

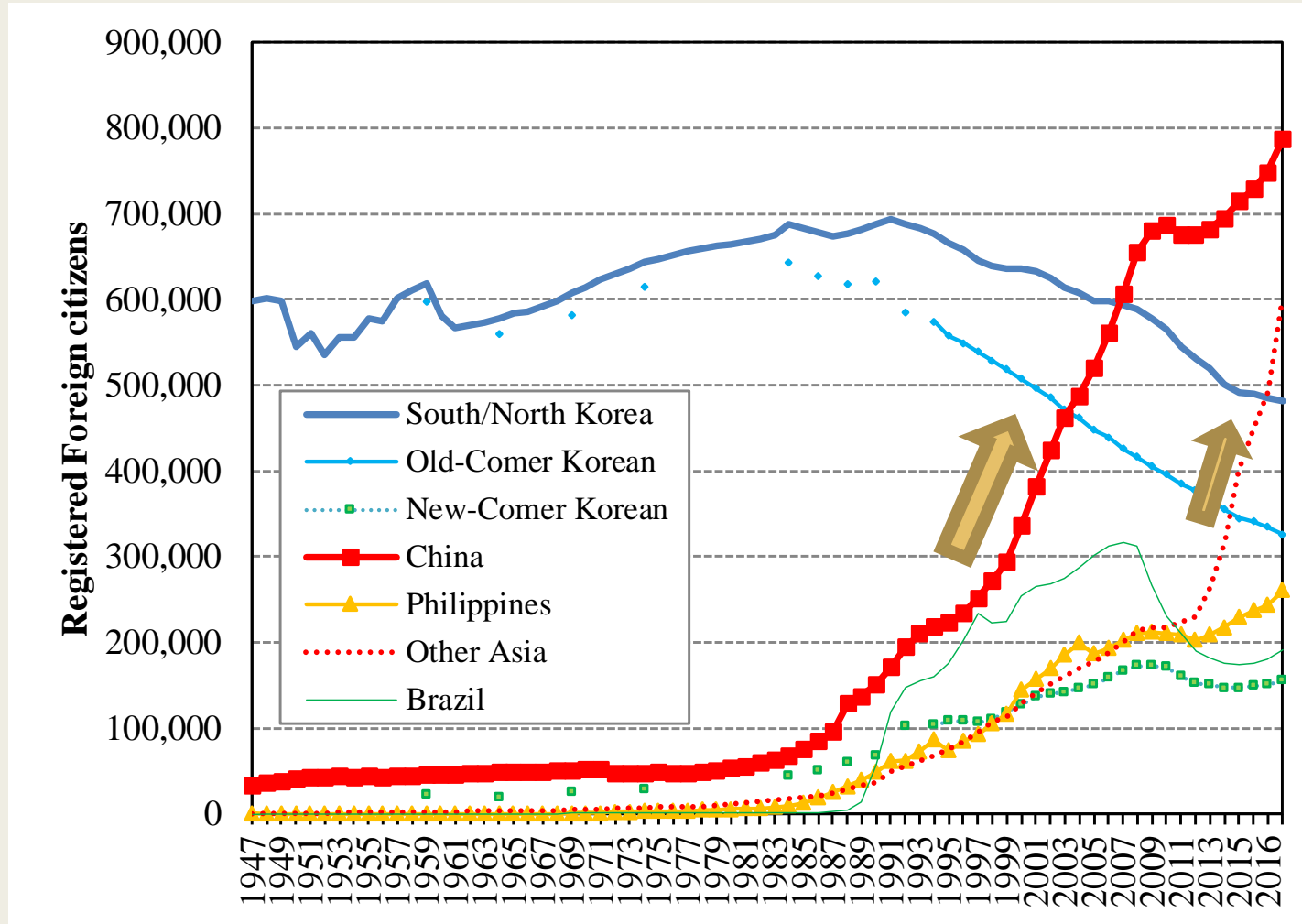
Overview of the History, a Long-term View



Source: Various Materials

Figure 6: Trends of International Migration of Japan

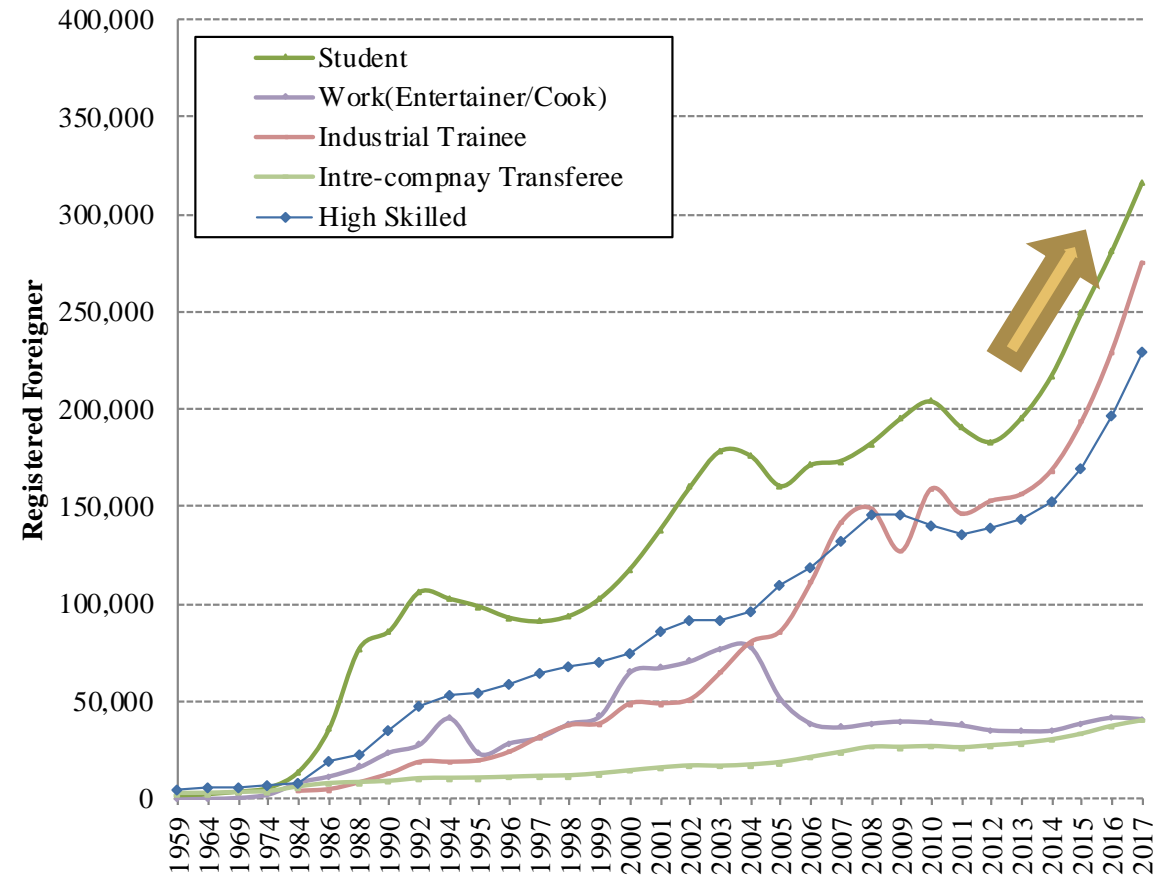
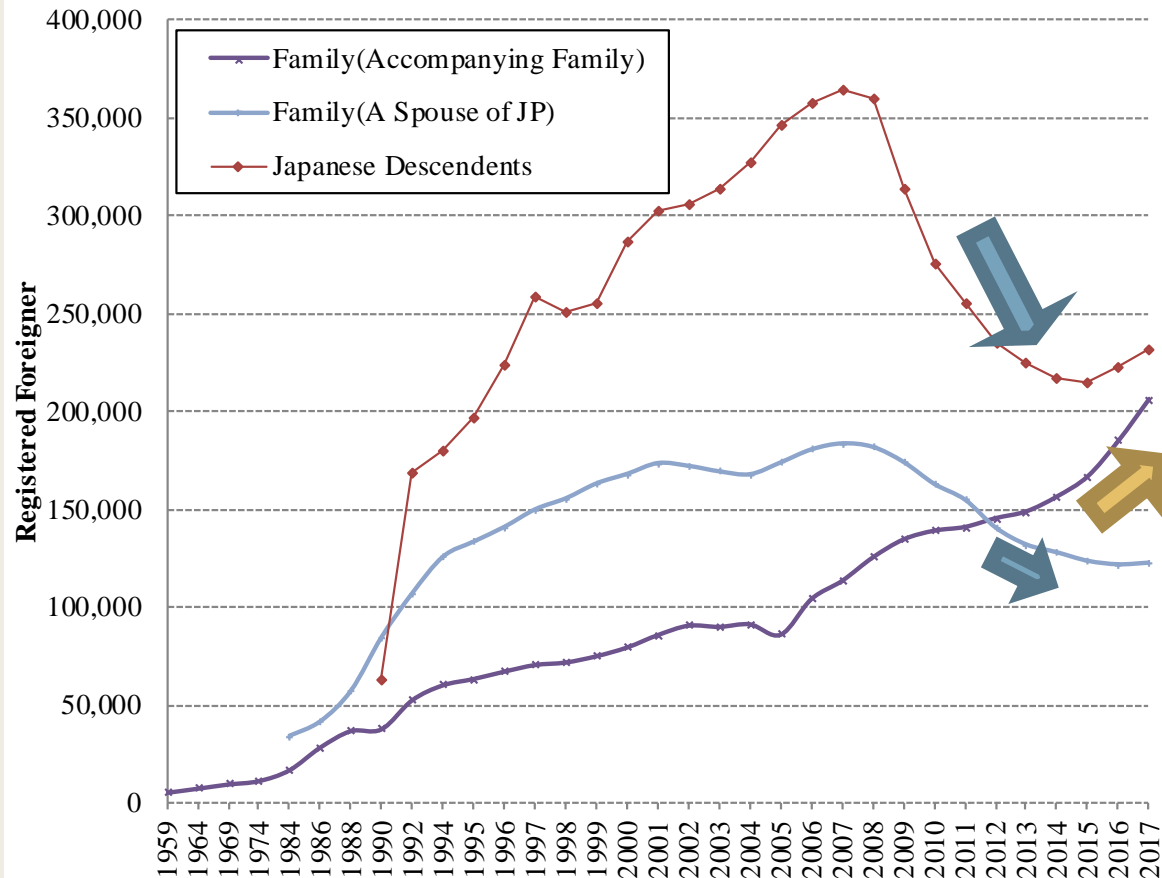
A Recent Trend: Chinese Led the transition, and more diversity has come about



Source: The Registration Data on Foreign Citizens

Figure 7: The Trends of International Migration of Japan, by Nationality

A Recent Trend: From Family to Economic Immigrants

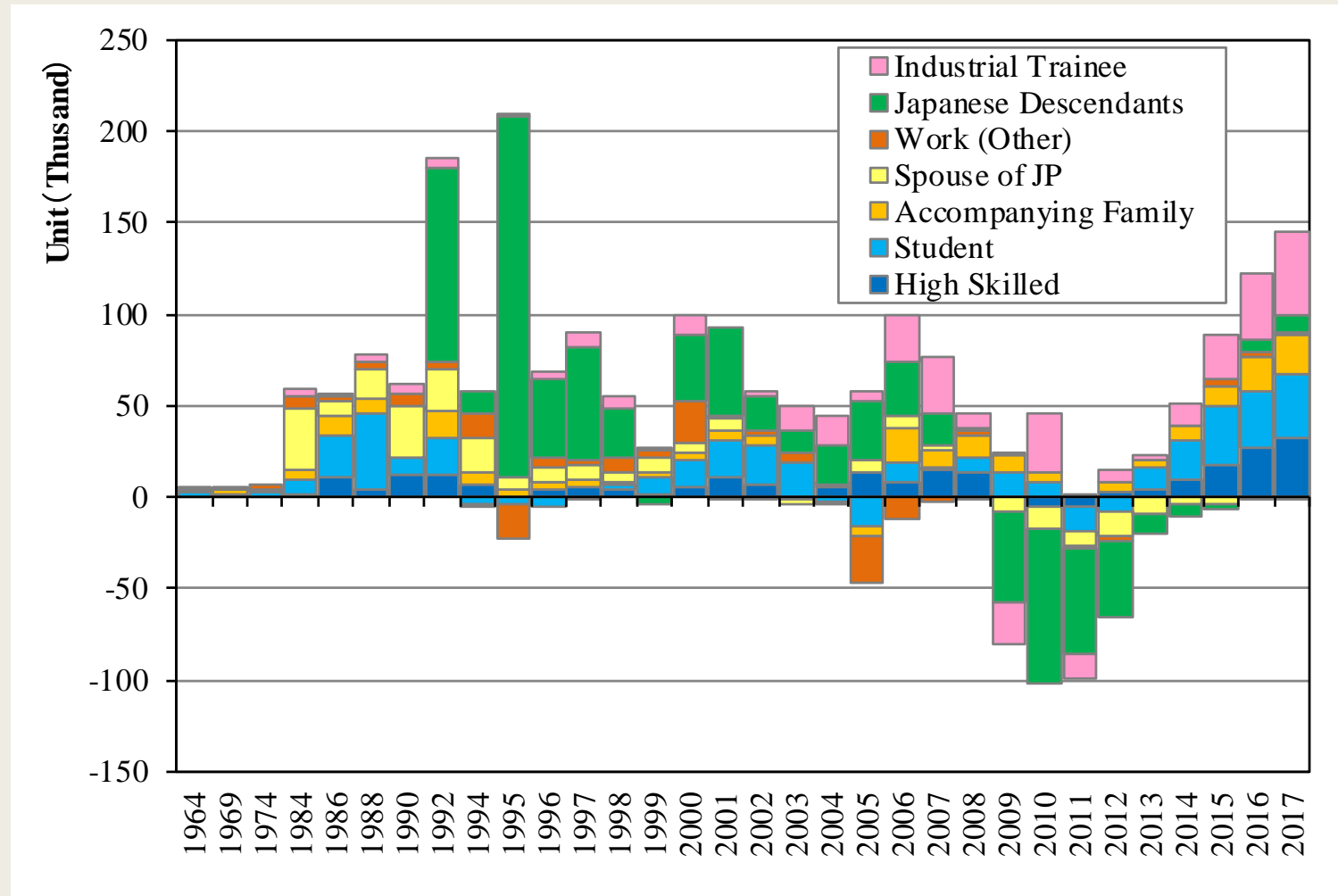


Note: Japanese descendants consist of Brazilian and Peruvian nationals who have either of “a spouse of a Japanese national”, “resident” or “permanent resident” visa. A spouse of Japanese national excludes Japanese descendants.

Source: The Registration Data on Foreign Citizens

Figure 8: The Trends of International Migration of Japan, by VISA status

A Recent Trend: From Family to Economic Immigrants



Note: Japanese descendants consist of Brazilian and Peruvian nationals who have either of “a spouse of a Japanese national”, “resident” or “permanent resident” visa. A spouse of Japanese national excludes Japanese descendants.

Source: The Registration Data on Foreign Citizens

Figure 9: Contribution to Annual Net Increase of Immigrants, by VISA status 16

Major Policy Developments

1952 The enforcement of the Immigration Control Ordinance

1982 The 1st reform of the Immigration Control and Refugee Recognition Act (ICRRA)

The creation of a visa category for industrial trainee

1989 The 2nd reform of ICRRA (enforced in 1990)

- new creations of working VISAs, a new pathway to permanent VISA

1993 The establishment of Technical Intern Training Program (TITP)

2012 The enforcement of the Point-based System for Highly Skilled Foreign Professionals

2016 The 3rd reform of ICRRA (the creation of a new visa category for a care worker)

2017 Beginning of Working of Foreign Maids in Tokyo, Hyogo, Osaka, Kanagawa prefecture

Shortening a residence criterion for Permanent Visa from 5 to 1 year

2018 Amendments of ICRRA to accept middle skill foreign workers.

4. Discussion

1. Japan is now under population decline, due to low fertility and longer longevity, which will not change in the mid- to long-term.
2. As a result, Japan will lose about 30-35% population in next 50 years, and ageing rate will rise to about 38-41%.
3. Historically speaking, Japan changed into a country of immigration in the 1990s. [Migration Transition]
4. Chinese people have been a main driver of the transition, and people from south-east Asian countries are becoming a new driver recently.
5. A change from family to economic immigrant in the 2000s.
6. How will the new policy development affect this trend?