

Migrants' Integration into destination countries: Case in Japan

LAP Programme Migration & Coexistence 2:
Migration and Development
2019.11.20
Sophia University

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Today's topics

① Brief Overview & Integration

- Key Indicators for Integration Policy (e.g. MIPEX)

② Case in Japan

- Global and National Trends in Migrants
- Issues on Japanese Immigration Policies



Brief Overview Migration & Integration



Important Technical Terms

1. Assimilate (an indistinguishable member): USA & France
2. Acculturation (multiculturalism): Canada, Australia, Netherland, UK
3. Integration (migrants to integrate to host countries)

Key Indicators for integration policy

1. Anti-discrimination measures
2. Right to long-term residence
3. Political participation
4. Nationality
5. Family reunion
6. Access to labour market

Labor market access

- Permanent and long-term residents and their families have the right to employment or self-employment in any sector
- But other visa holders can change jobs, but may not be that easily done
- Only the holders of permanent residence and a few other types of visas can use social assistance

Family reunification

- Possible, but only certain categories of sponsors are entitled to family reunion
- The Immigration Control Bureau has discretion in the family reunion procedure
- Right to work for dependents not that easy to access, dependents can only work for 20 hours a week

Education

- All foreign children are allowed – but not required – to attend at least pre-school and compulsory education
- Since 2009/10, the national curriculum and guidelines are improving to help immigrant pupils attain academic literacy in Japanese
- Separate private migrant schools
→ Zainichi schools, Brazilian schools, Filipino schools
- No specific language policy

Public service access

- Health services are generally accessible for eligible foreign residents
- Limited medical interpreters
- Institutions in place, but may be a problem of responsiveness

Political participation

- No national-level voting rights
- Some cities give foreign residents local voting rights, some do not
- No problems in organizing
- Some consultative bodies have been created → output is where the issue is

Permanent residency and naturalization

- Eligible immigrants face a demanding economic requirement to prove sufficient assets or skills to make an independent living
- Decision to give PR discretionary can be rejected
- When given PR, enjoy equal socio-economic rights → can access seikatsu hogo
- Naturalization generally easier application process
- But again discretionary

Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEx)

LEGEND



- 80-100 - Favourable
- 60-79 - Slightly favourable
- 41-59 - Halfway favourable
- 21-40 - Slightly unfavourable
- 1-20 - Unfavourable
- 0 - Critically unfavourable

Source: <http://www.mipex.eu/>

Scores for Japan

Source: <http://www.mipex.eu/>



JAPAN





2014


Rank: **27** out of **38**

MIPEX Score: **44**


LABOUR MARKET MOBILITY  65

FAMILY REUNION  61


EDUCATION  21

HEALTH  51

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION  31

PERMANENT RESIDENCE  59

ACCESS TO NATIONALITY  37

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION  22

Integration

No integration policy at the national level



Ranking 2014	Score	Change Since 2010*	Ranking 2014	Score	Change Since 2010*	Ranking 2014	Score	Change Since 2010*
1	 Sweden	78 — 0	13	 Denmark	59 ↑ 1	27	 Slovenia	44 — 0
2	 Portugal	75 ↑ 1	15	 Luxembourg	57 ↑	27	 Greece	44 ↓ 2
3	 New Zealand	70 — 0	15	 United Kingdom	57 ↓	27	 Japan	44 ↑ 1
4	 Finland	69 ↑ 2	17	 France	54 ↑	30	 Croatia	43
4	 Norway	69 ↓ 1	18	 South Korea	53 ↓	31	 Bulgaria	42 ↑ 3
6	 Canada	68 ↓ 1	19	 Ireland	52 ↑	32	 Poland	41 ↑ 5
7	 Belgium	67 ↑ 2	20	 Austria	50 ↑	33	 Malta	40 ↑ 2
8	 Australia	66 — 0	21	 Switzerland	49 ↑	34	 Slovakia	37 — 0
9	 USA	63 ↑ 1	22	 Estonia	46 ↑	34	 Lithuania	37 ↑ 1
10	 Germany	61 ↑ 3	23	 Hungary	45 ↑	36	 Cyprus	35 — 0
11	 Netherlands	60 ↓ 8	23	 Iceland	45	37	 Latvia	31 ↑ 2
11	 Spain	60 — 0	23	 Czech Republic	45 ↑	38	 Turkey	25 ↑ 1
13	 Italy	59 ↑ 1	23	 Romania	45 ↑ 1			

Source: <http://www.mipex.eu/>

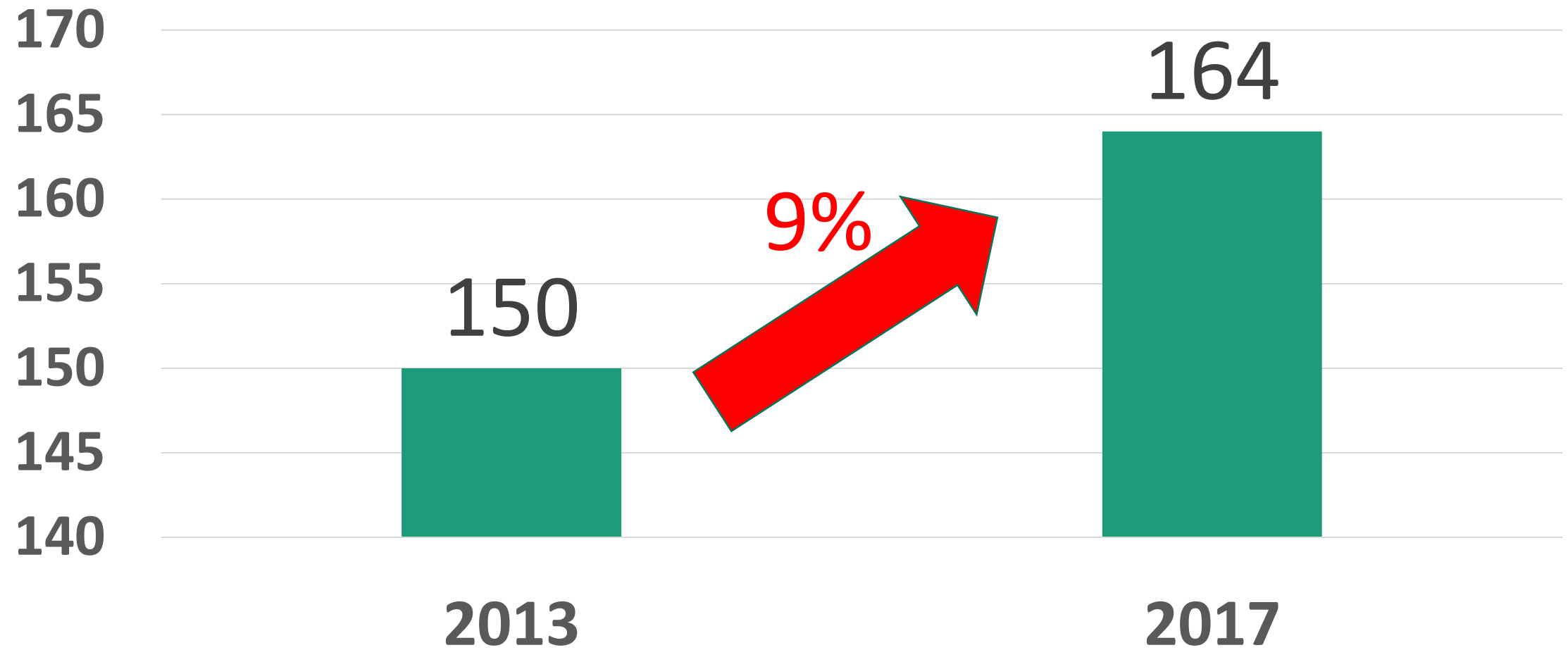
Case in Japan



Definition of “Migrant”

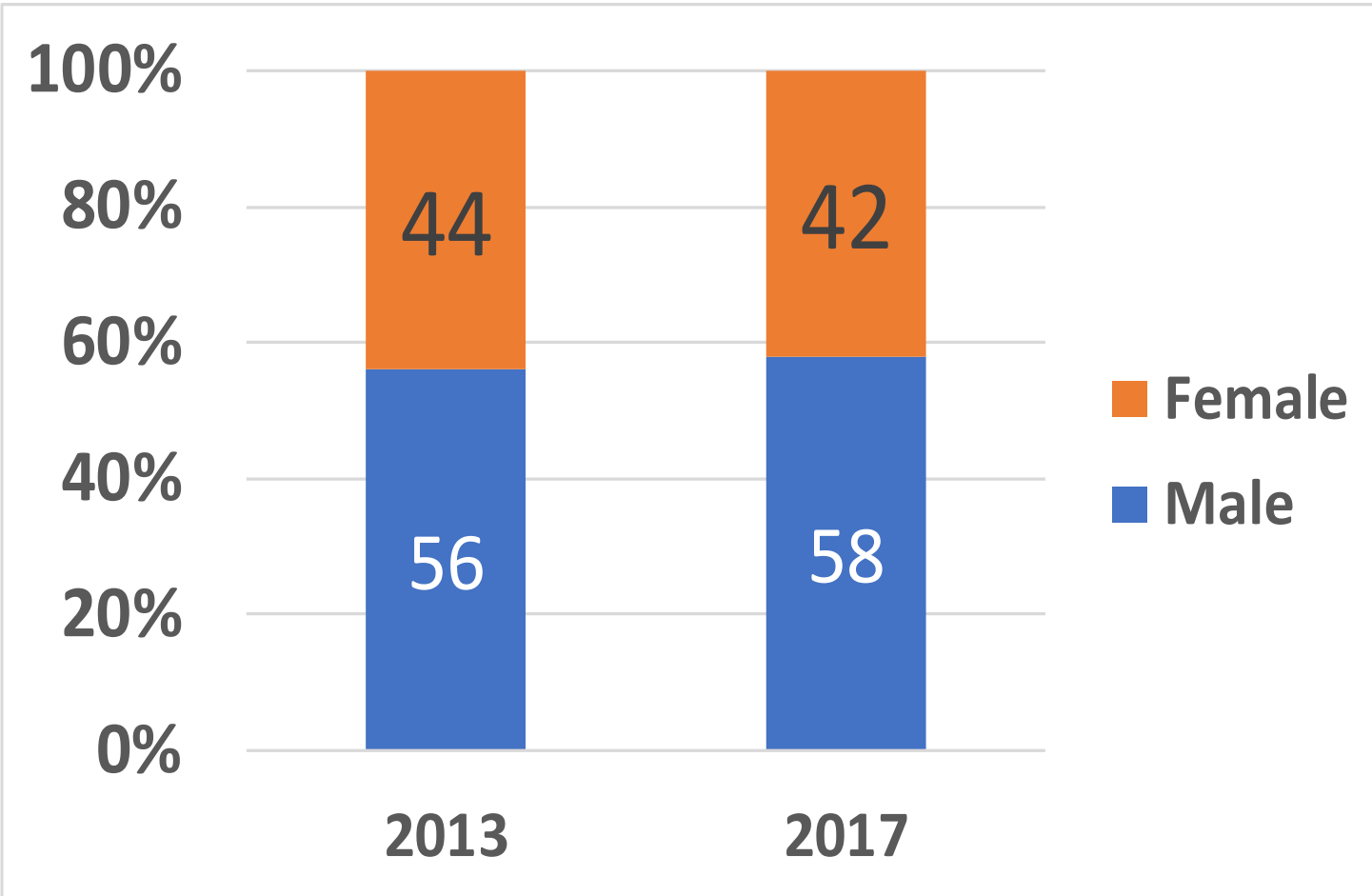
- According to the UN report, persons who moved and stayed abroad for at least 12 months are defined as “migrants.”
- Seasonal foreign workers are also regarded as “migrant workers.”

Global Trends in Number of Migrant Workers (in millions)



Source: ILO

Global Trends in Gender of Migrant Workers (%)



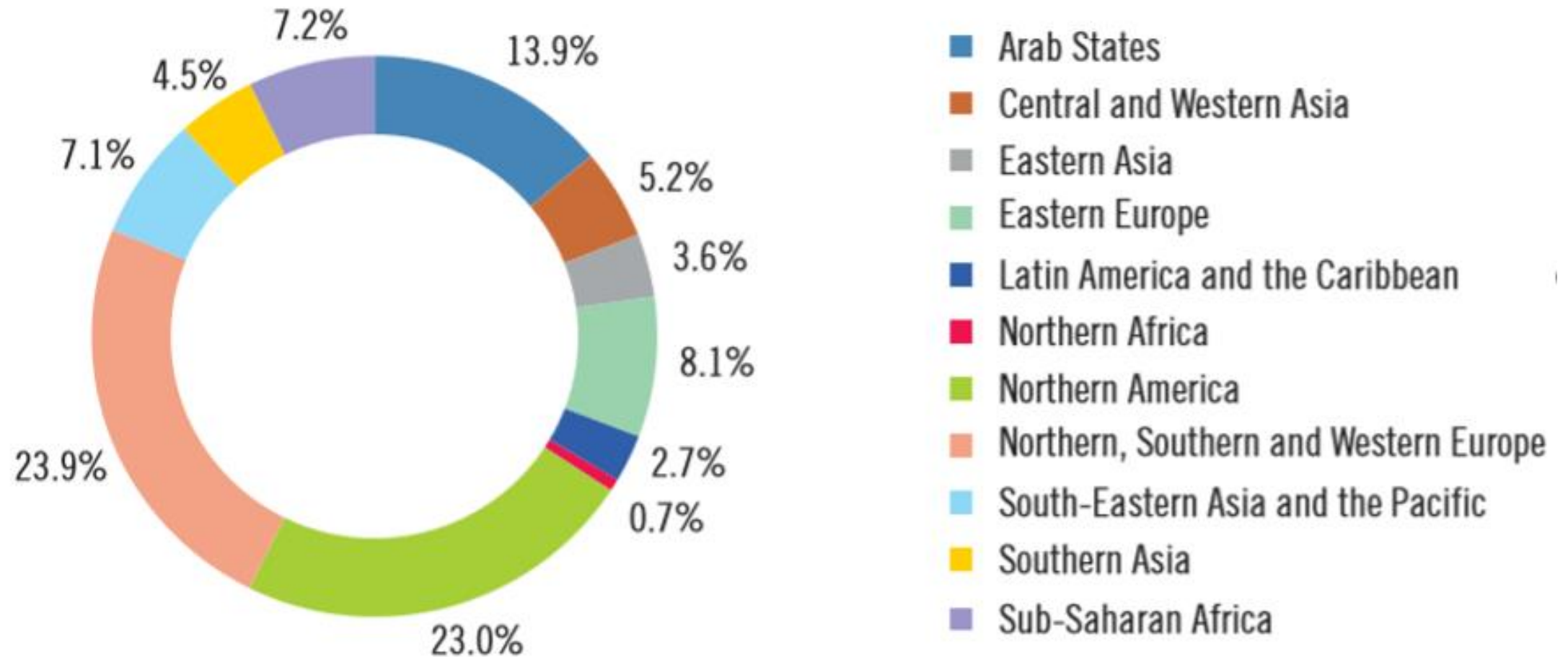
- Increase in Male Share
- 87% are age 25-64 years



Sending Countries would lose the most productive labor force, and it might contribute to low economic growth in the long run.

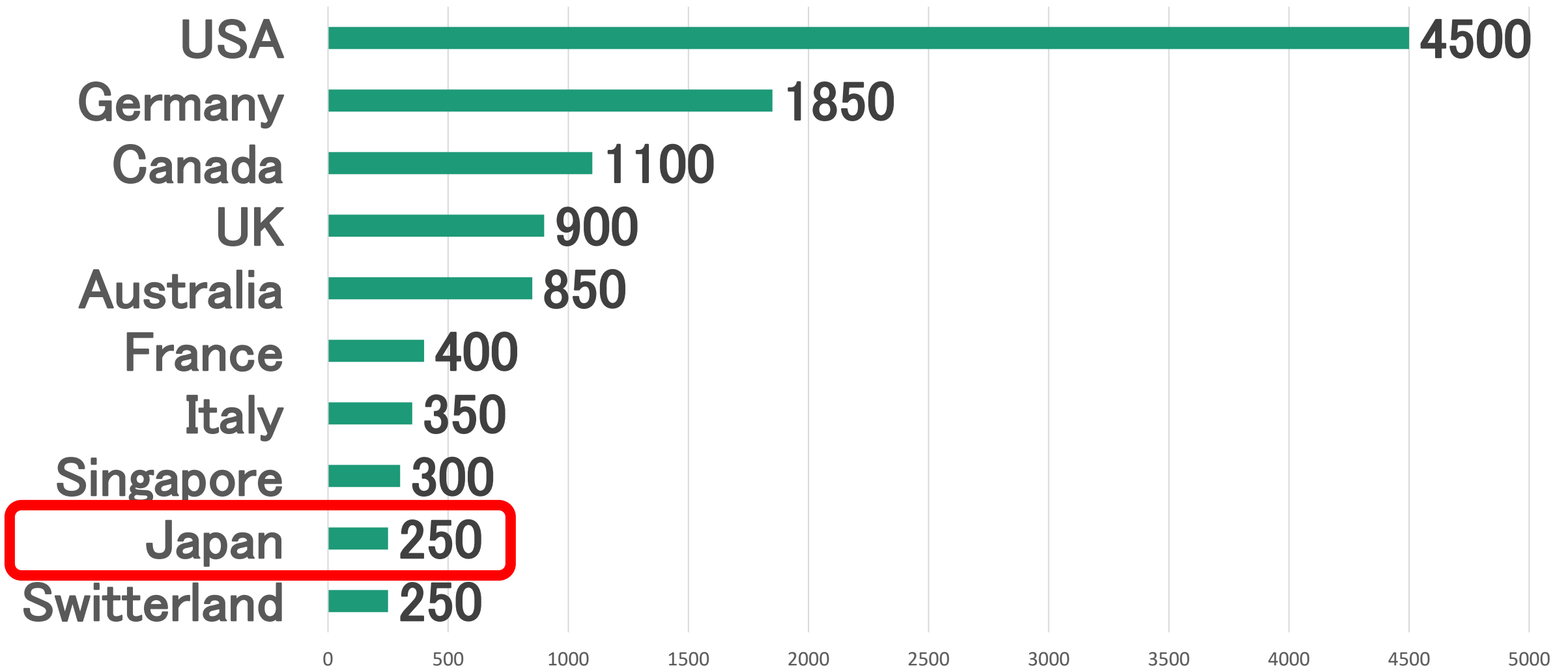
Source: ILO

Distribution of Migrant Workers, by regions, 2017



Source: I L O (2018) Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers

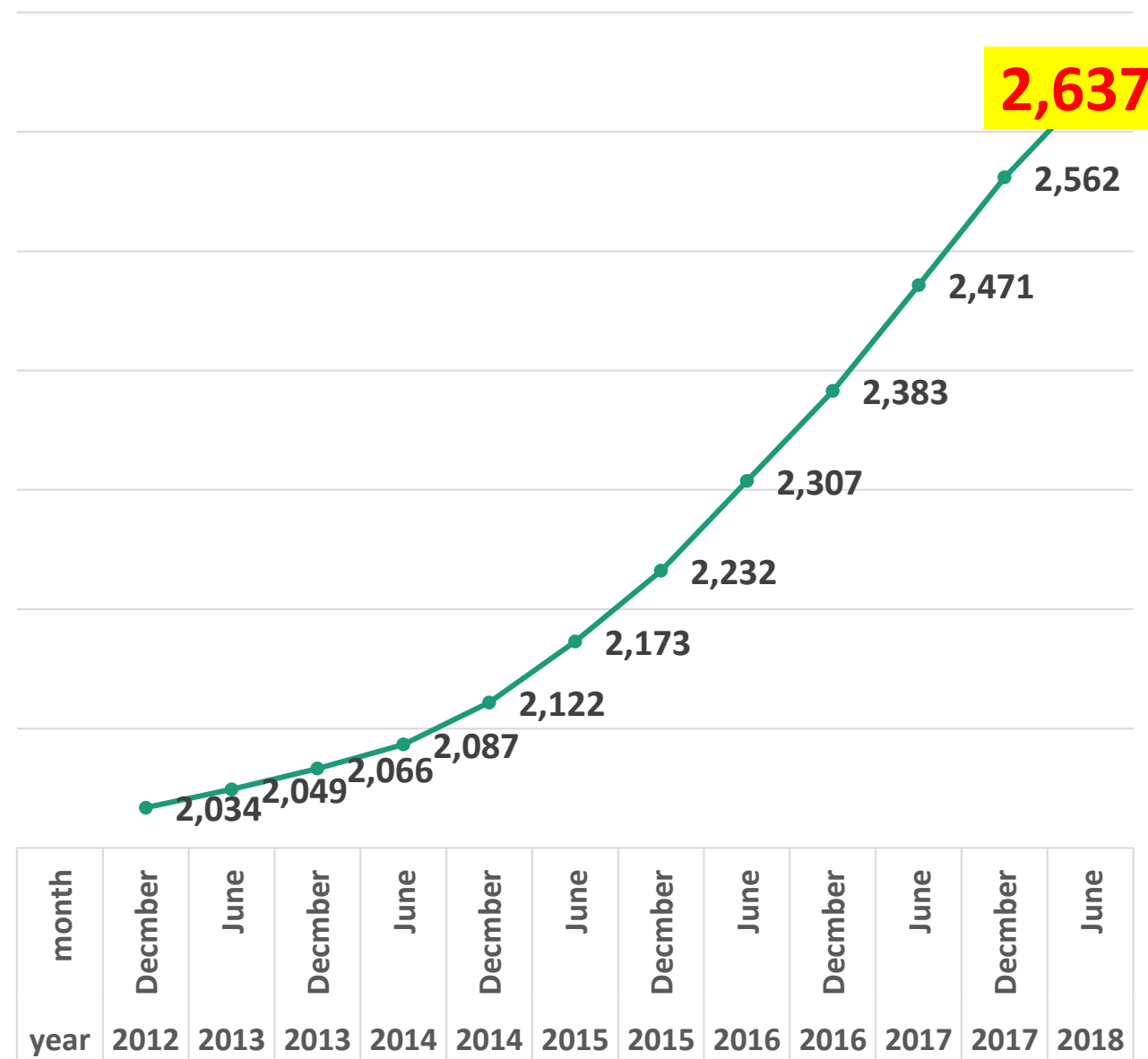
Net Migration into destination countries, 2017 (in thousand)



Source: World Bank (2018)

Trends in Foreign Residents in Japan (in thousand)

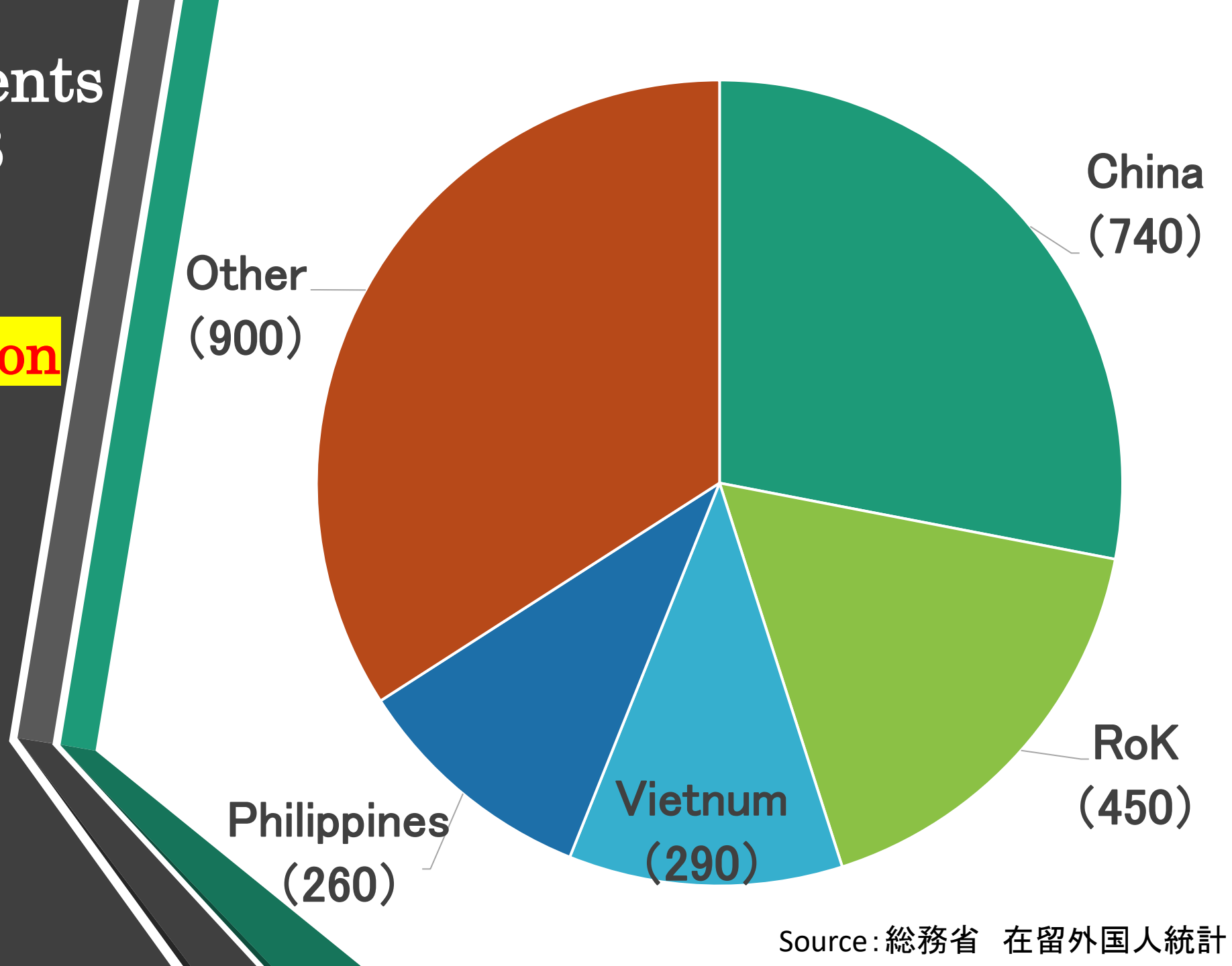
2,700
2,600
2,500
2,400
2,300
2,200
2,100
2,000



Source: 総務省 在留外国人統計

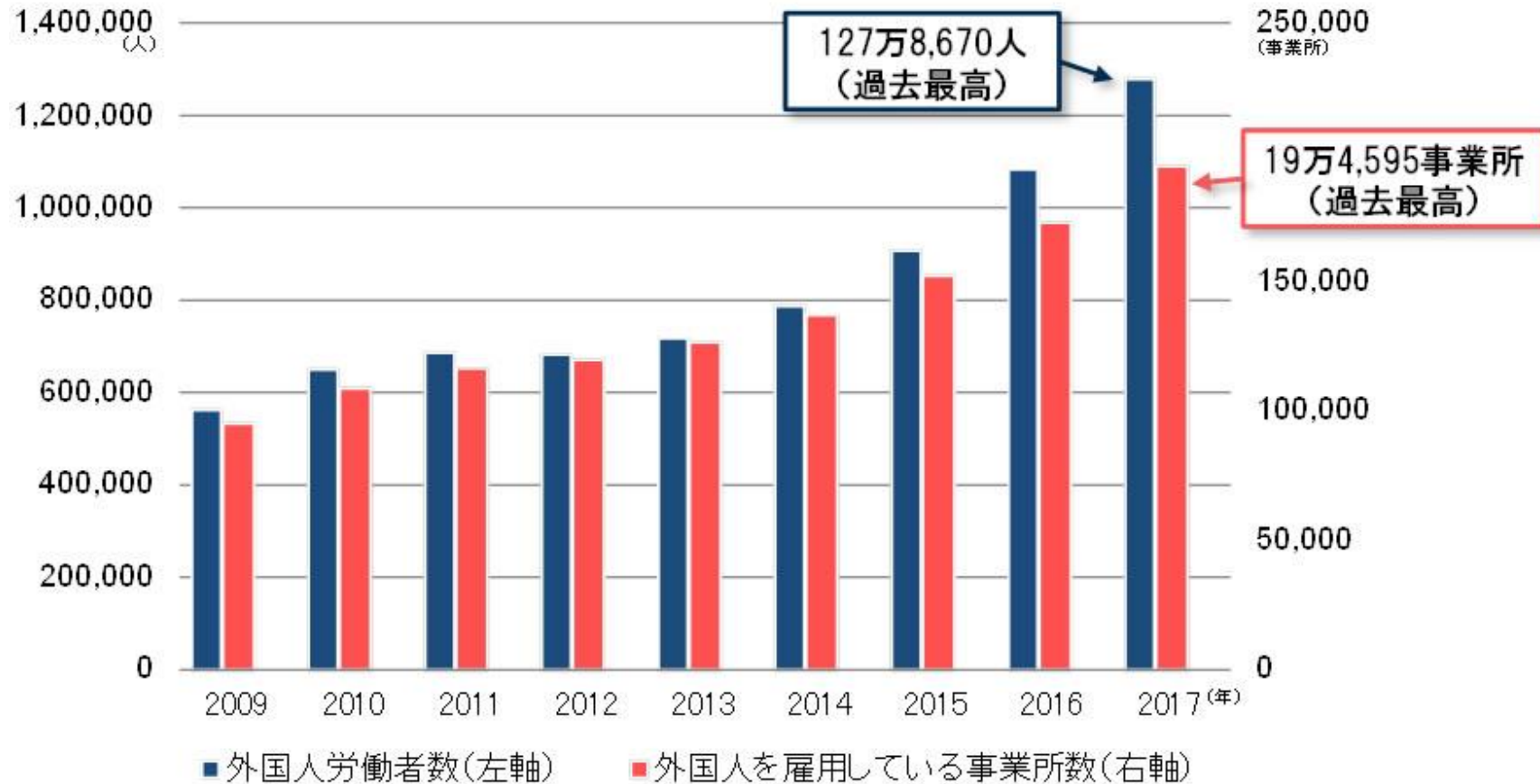
Foreign Residents in Japan, 2018 (in thousand)

Total: 2.637million



Source: 総務省 在留外国人統計

Foreign Workers in Japan (blue bar) ⇒ 1.27million Companies which hired foreign workers in Japan (red bar)



(資料)厚生労働省「『外国人雇用状況』の届出状況まとめ」をもとに筆者作成

(注)当該届出は、2008年に届出が義務化されて以降、徐々に捕捉率が高まっている側面がある点、また自営及び特別永住者が含まれていない点に留意が必要

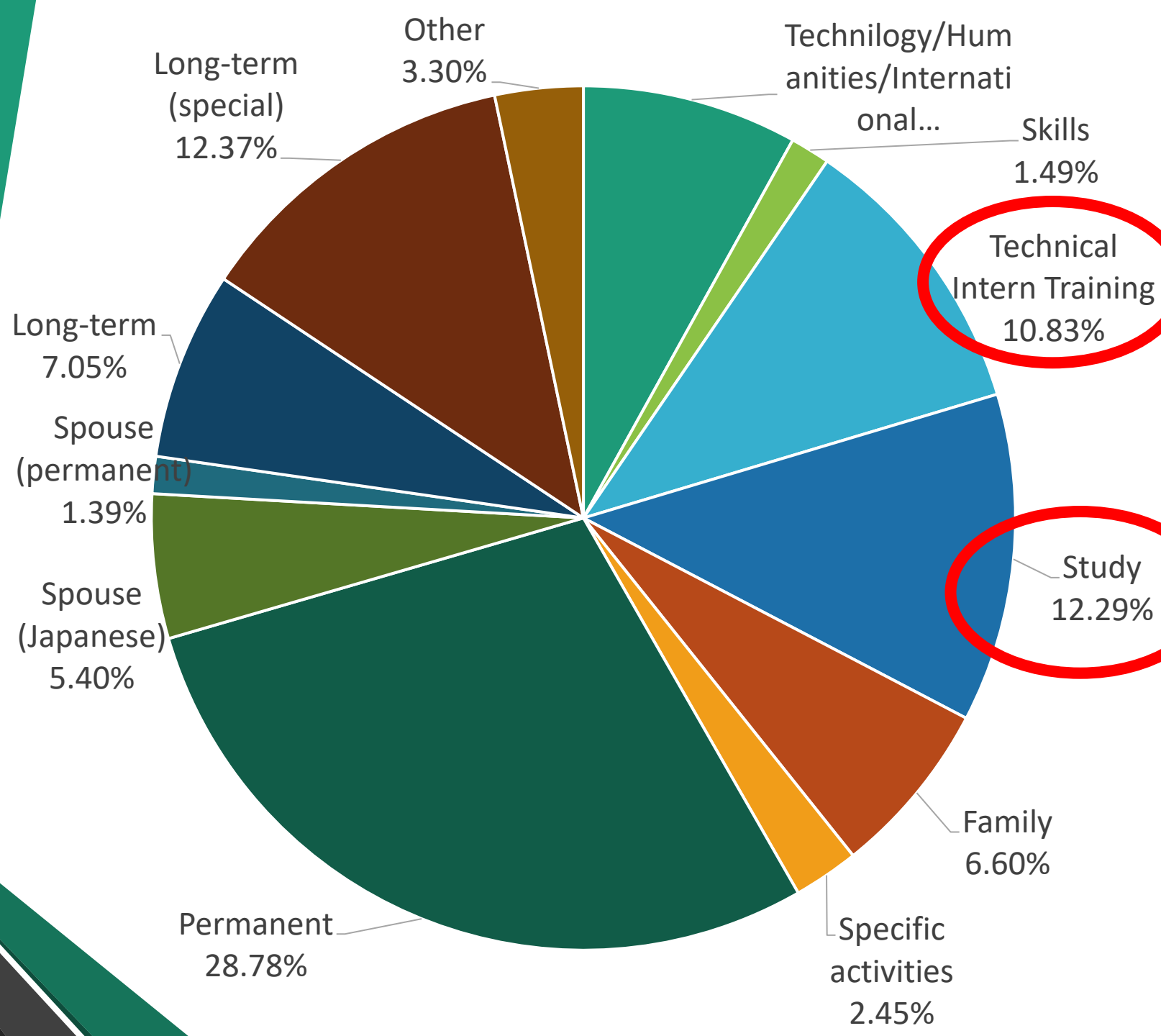
Increase in Foreign Workers in Japan

Main Reasons:

- (1) More high-skilled migrant workers
- (2) Since 2013, **improvement in domestic labor market conditions** make more permanent residents and their spouses work.
- (3) More foreign **technical intern trainees** (外国人技能実習生) and foreign **students** work

Categories for Foreign Residents in Japan, 2018 (%)

Source: 総務省 在留外国人統計



New Immigration Policy in Japan

- From **April 2019**, Japan established the revised immigration control law (改正出入国管理法).
- New Policy plans to accept about **345 thousands** foreign unskilled and semi-skilled laborers for next 5 years.

New Categories for Foreign Laborers

(1) 特定技能 1 号(Specific Skill No.1)

⇒allow **5-year residency** with conditions of certain level of Japanese literacy and specific skills Japanese government decided.

(2) 特定技能 2 号(Specific Skill No.2)

⇒allow longer residency and family unification with conditions of higher level of skills. In practice, this categories enables foreigners to stay permanently.

14 specific skill categories and max number of foreign workers accepted for next 5 years

	Specific Skill	(in Japanese)	for 5 years
1	Elderly care	介護	60000
2	Building Cleaning	ビルクリーニング	37000
3	Material Industry	素形材産業	21500
4	Industrial Machinery Manufacturing	産業機械製造業	5250
5	Electrial/Electronic Information-relat	電気・電子情報関連産業	4700
6	Construction	建設業	40000
7	Shipbuilding/Marine Industry	造船・舶用業	13000
8	Automobile Meintenance Industry	自動車整備業	7000
9	Aviation	航空業	2200
10	Accomodation/Hotel business	宿泊業	22000
11	Agriculture	農業	36500
12	Fishery	漁業	9000
13	Food/Beverage manufacturing	飲食料品製造業	34000
14	Restaurant/Food-service industry	外食業	53000
	Total	合計	345150

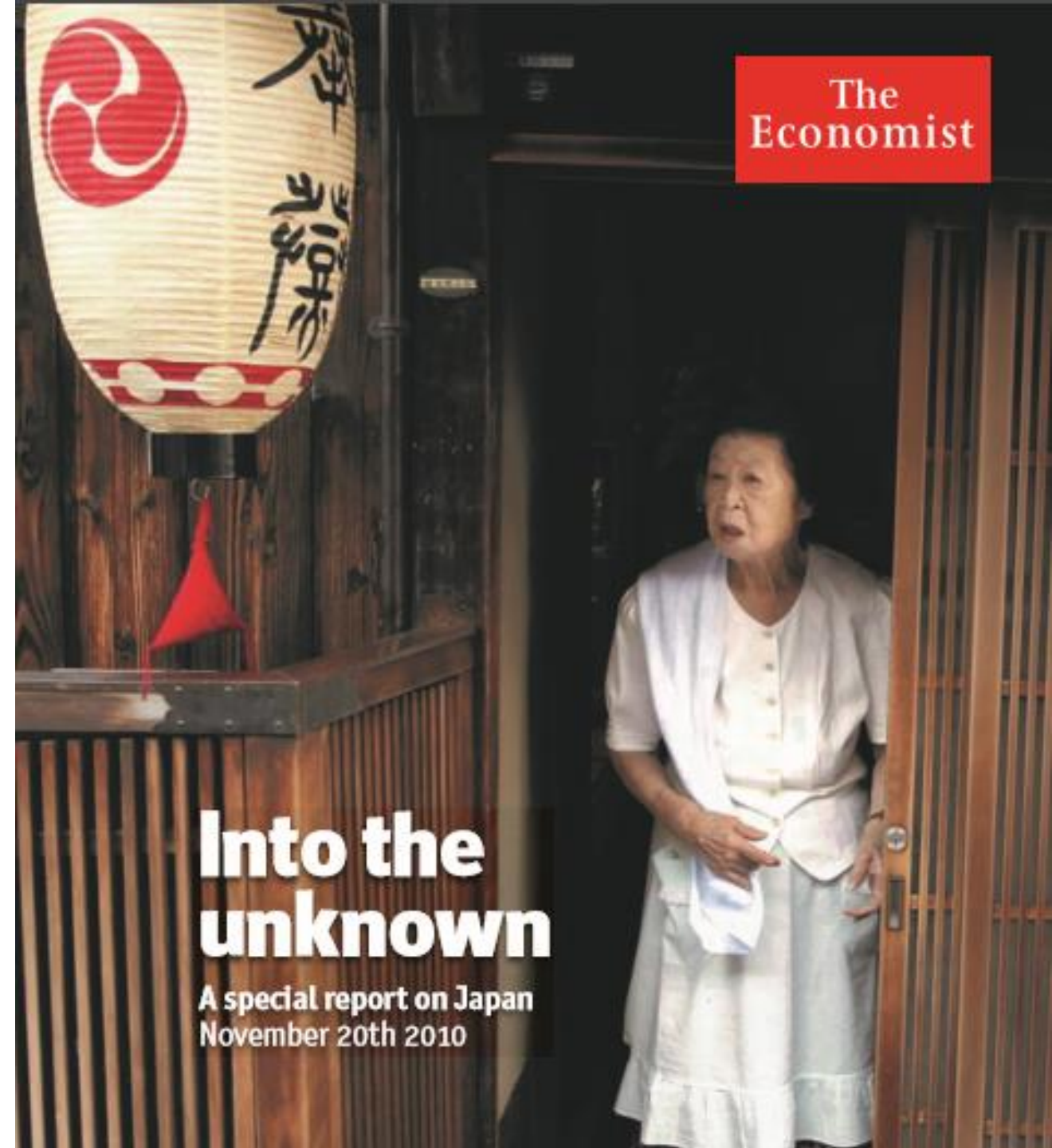
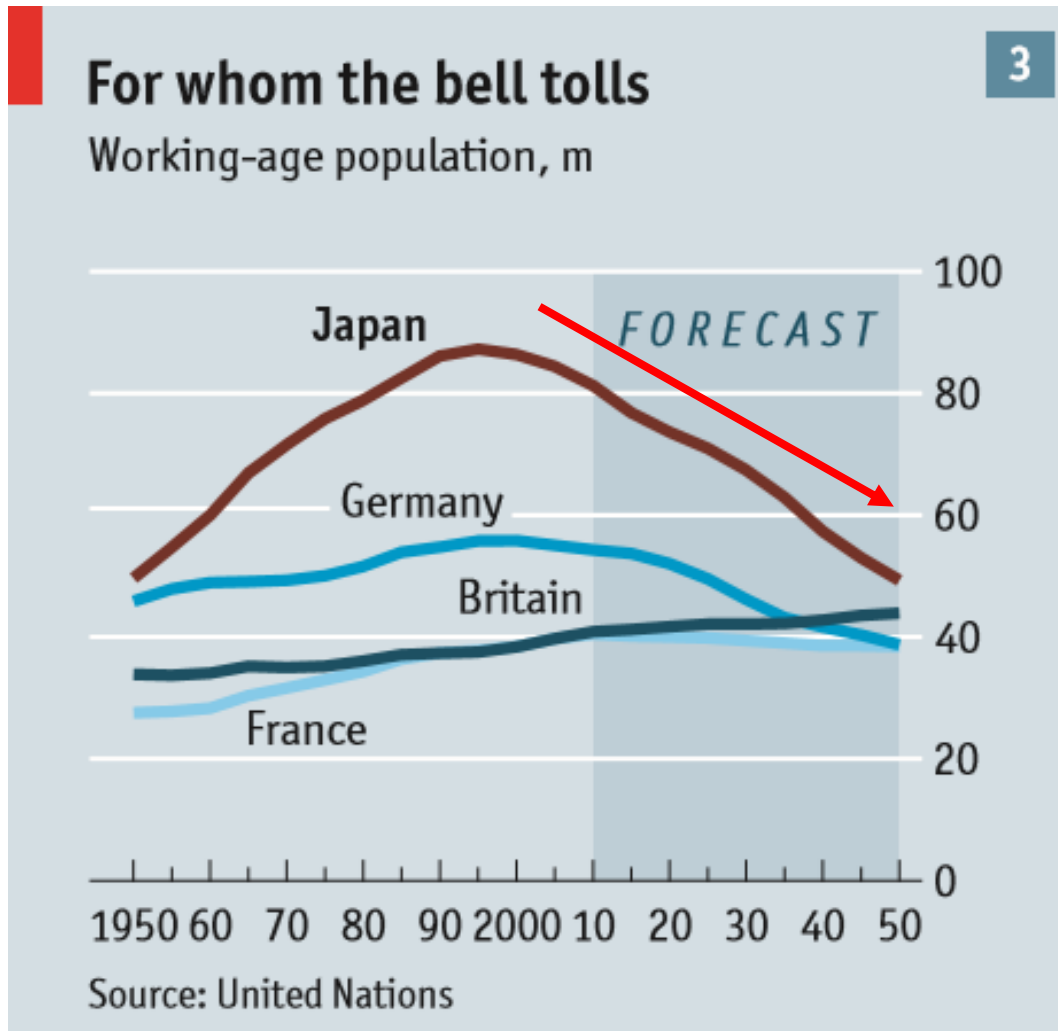
Aging society and lack of labor force: What happens in the long run?



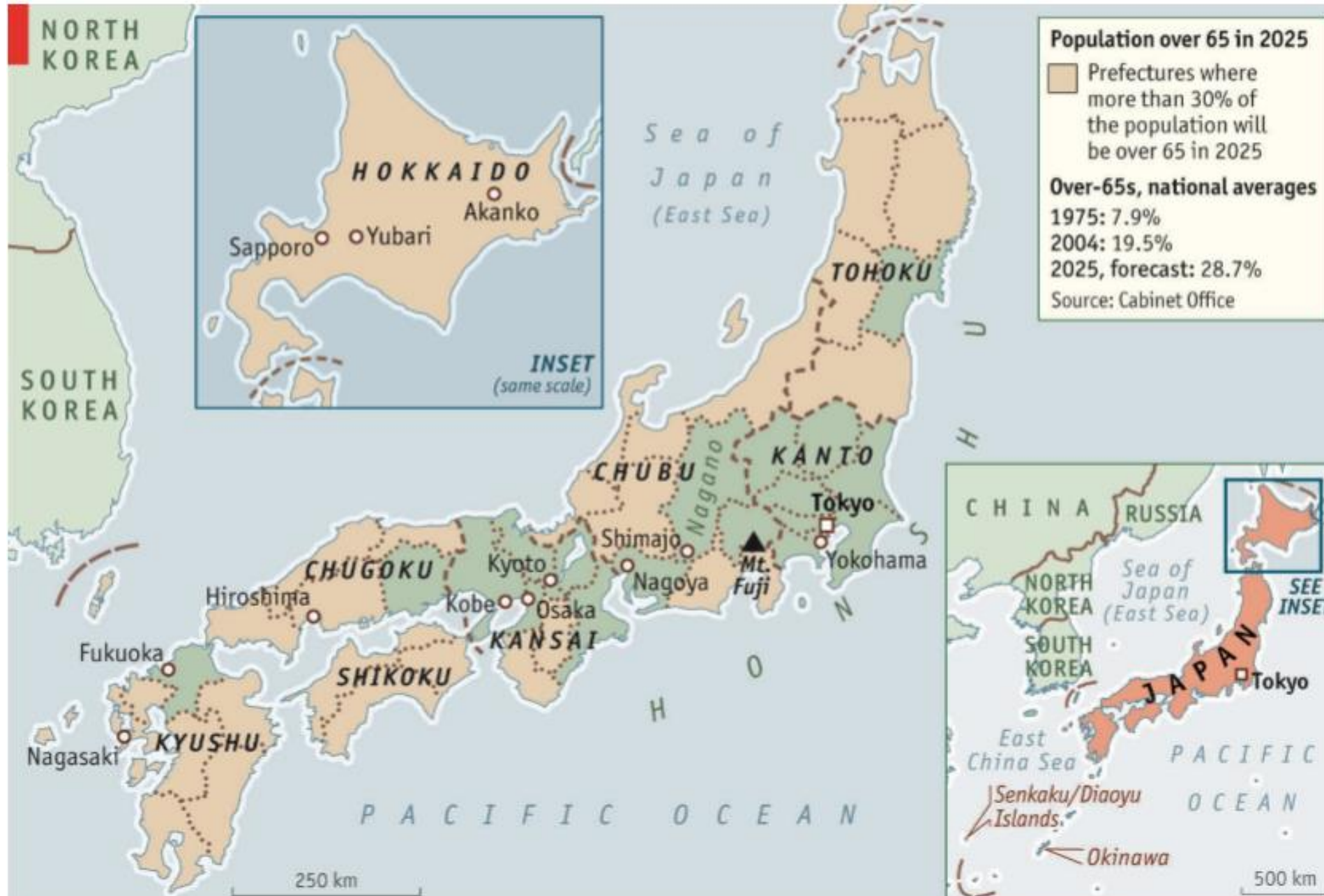
The Economist:

“A special report on Japan”

(November 20th, 2010)



Aging society in rural areas of Japan



Population aged 65+
7.9% in 1975
19.5% in 2004
28.7% in 2025
(forecast)

Source:
The Economist (2010)

Social Insurance Crisis

Social-Security Benefits

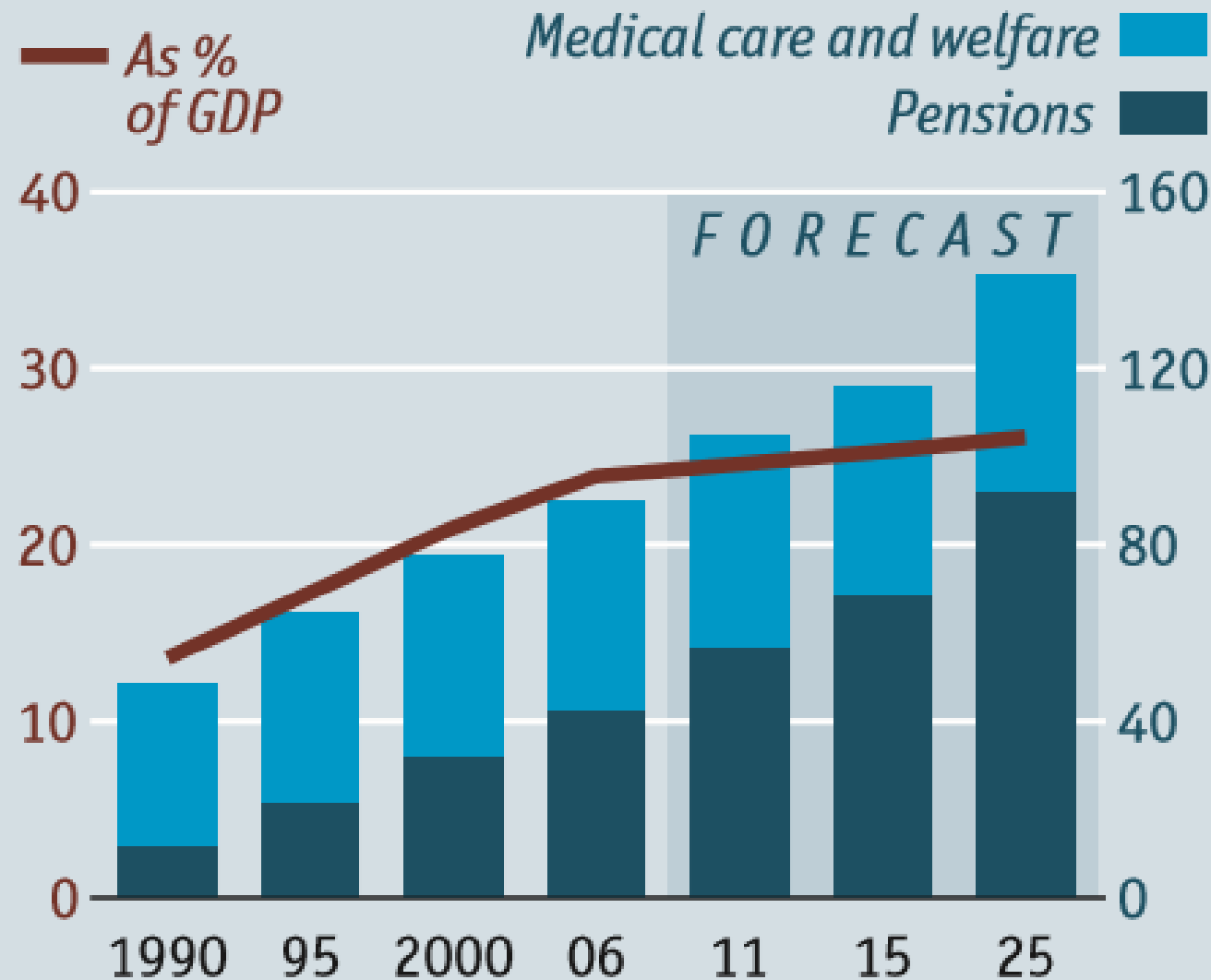
- 11.5 trillion yen in 1990
- 27.2 trillion yen in 2011

70% are used for people aged 65+.

Source: The Economist (2010)

Not cheap, not cheerful

Japan's social-security benefits, ¥trn



Source: Ministry of Finance

Three main remedies from the Economist

(1) Increase in retirement ages for the elderly

(2) Promoting employment of women

(3) Opening the labor market to foreign workers

Top10	Place/Prefecture	No. of Foreign Residents in Japan	Share (%)
1	Tokyo	555,053	21.0
2	Aichi	251,823	9.5
3	Osaka	233,713	8.9
4	Kanagawa	211,913	8.0
5	Saitama	173,887	6.6
6	Chiba	152,186	5.8
7	Hyogo	107,708	4.1
8	Shizuoka	88,720	3.4
9	Fukuoka	73,876	2.8
10	Ibaraki	63,976	2.4

Source: 総務省 在留外国人統計 (June 2018)

Birth Areas	No. of Foreign Residents in Japan	Share (%)
Asia	2,196,170	83.27
South America	259,715	9.85
Europe	77,355	2.93
North America	72,583	2.75
Africa	16,304	0.62
Oceania	14,450	0.55
Other	674	0.03
総数	2,637,251	100

Source: 総務省 在留外国人統計 (June 2018)

Top10	Nationality	No. of Foreign Residents in Japan	Share (%)
1	Chinese	741,656	28.1
2	Korean	452,701	17.2
3	Vietnamese	291,494	11.1
4	Filipino	266,803	10.1
5	Brazilian	196,781	7.5
6	Nepalese	85,321	3.2
7	Taiwanese	58,456	2.2
8	American	56,834	2.2
9	Indonesian	51,881	2.0
10	Thai	51,003	1.9

Top10	Place/ Prefecture	Local Community/City	No. of Chinese	Share (%)
1	Saitama	Kawaguchi City	20,448	2.76
2	Tokyo	Edogawa-ku	15,225	2.05
3	Tokyo	Koutou-ku	14,590	1.97
4	Tokyo	Shinjyuku-ku	14,115	1.90
5	Tokyo	Itabashi-ku	13,684	1.85
6	Tokyo	Adachi-ku	13,545	1.83
7	Tokyo	Toshima-ku	12,780	1.72
8	Tokyo	Katsuhika-ku	11,067	1.49
9	Tokyo	Kita-ku	10,124	1.37
10	Yokohama	Naka-ku	9,436	1.27

Saitama Kawaguchi City : Sibazono Danchi



Foreign Language: Garbage Collection



毎月2回
第1・第3
水曜日

毎月2次
第1・第3回
星期三

Twice a month
1st・3rd
Wed

毎月2回: 第1・第3水曜日
Twice a month: the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays

ペットボトル・繊維類



PET

ペットボトル: 飲料、酒、調味料等;
繊維類: 衣類、毛布等。

Plastic bottles: Plastic bottles used for alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, Soy sauce, etc.
Fabric: Clothing, Cloths, Blanket, etc.



※キャップとラベルは「プラスチック製包装容器」で分類

and labels that are collected as plastic packaging containers.

毎月2回
第1・第3
木曜日

毎月2次
第1・第3回
星期四

Twice a month
1st・3rd
Thu

毎月2回: 第1・第3木曜日
Twice a month: the 1st and 3rd Thursdays



紙箱・紙パック、新聞紙、紙袋、紙の容器、紙の包装材等。

Paper: Boxes, Paper bags, Newspaper, Paper containers and packaging.



※蓋は必ずはきず、口は必ず閉めておいてください。

※蓋は必ずはきず、口は必ず閉めておいてください。

Notice in Chinese

風が強いときは
ドアを閉めましょう！

风大时请将门关上！

川口芝園団地管理サービス事務所



UR都市機構

ベランダからゴミ等洗濯物等
下に落とさないこと。危険！

不可以从阳台上往下扔
垃圾和报纸等！

—— 街に、ルネッサンス ——



UR

UR都市機構

川口芝園団地管理サービス事務所

Top10	Place/ Prefecture	City	No. of Korean	Share(%)
1	Osaka	Ikuno-ku	21,512	4.75
2	Tokyo	Shinjyuku-ku	10,530	2.33
3	Osaka	Higashi Osaka City	9,894	2.19
4	Tokyo	Adachi-ku	7,578	1.67
5	Hyogo	Amagasaki City	6,649	1.47
6	Tokyo	Arakawa-ku	5,180	1.14
7	Osaka	Higashinari-ku	4,948	1.09
8	Tokyo	Koutou-ku	4,651	1.03
9	Tokyo	Edogawa-ku	4,508	1.00
10	Tokyo	Setagaya-ku	4,438	0.98

Shinjyuku ~ Shin-Okubo : Korean Town





Top10	Place/ Prefecture	City	No. of Vietnamese	Share(%)
1	Tokyo	Shinjyuku-ku	3,857	1.32
2	Tokyo	Toshima-ku	3,815	1.31
3	Chiba	Funabashi City	3,140	1.08
4	Saitama	Kawaguchi City	3,076	1.06
5	Hyogo	Himeji City	2,987	1.02
6	Hiroshima	Fukuyama City	2,642	0.91
7	Tokyo	Edogawa-ku	2,473	0.85
8	Chiba	Matsudo City	2,268	0.78
9	Tokyo	Arakawa-ku	2,075	0.71
10	Osaka	Ikuno-ku	1,945	0.67

Why ?

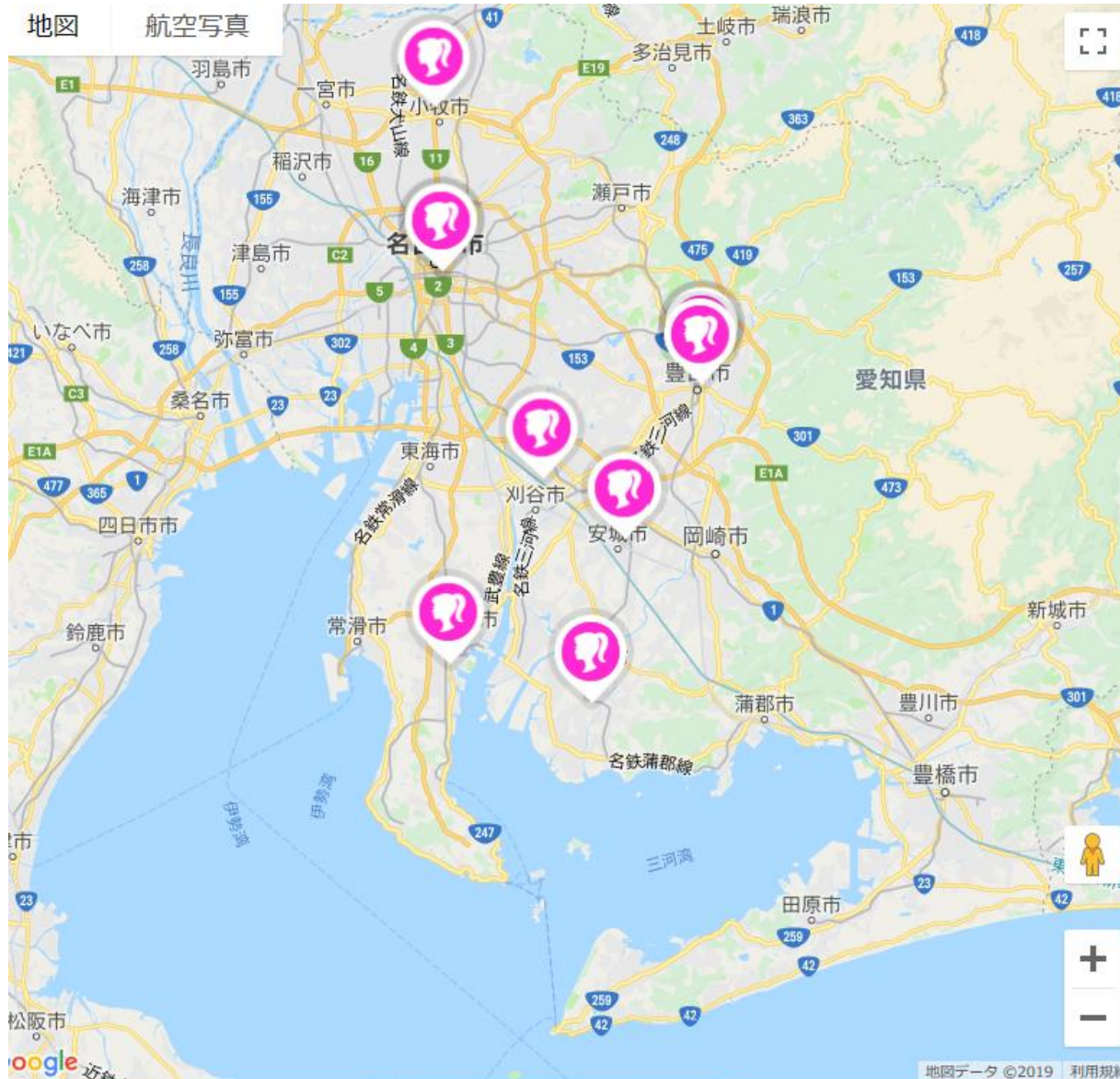
Vietnamese in Funabashi and Matsudo in Chiba ?



- Good access to Tokyo aeras
- Annually 10% increase in foreign residents
- Many of them study at Japanese Language Schools

Top10	Place/ Prefecture	City	No. of Filipinos	Share(%)
1	Tokyo	Adachi-ku	3,708	1.39
2	Aichi	Toyohashi City	3,446	1.29
3	Gifu	Kani City	3,434	1.29
4	Tokyo	Edogawa-ku	2,826	1.06
5	Saitama	Kawaguchi City	2,499	0.94
6	Tokyo	Ohta-ku	2,498	0.94
7	Mie	Matsusaka City	2,450	0.92
8	Gifu	Gifu City	2,118	0.79
9	Gifu	Minokamo City	2,062	0.77
10	Aichi	Ngoyashi(Naka-ku)	1,924	0.72 ⁴⁴

Why? Filipinos in Nagoya Areas?



Three periods of immigration control and assimilation policy

Douwa

Internal assimilation

Eventually deployed in the context of external assimilation

Kokusaika

United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1981

“as a way to improve international understanding of Japan and to expose Japanese people to foreign cultures”

Tabunka kyousei

end of the 1980s sparked debate whether to allow entry of more foreign workers

Local governments have stepped in

Examples:

Nagoya City Tabunka Kyousei

Policy directions:

Communication
Support

Livelihood
Support

Creation of a
multicultural
society

Goal

So foreign residents
are not in a position of
always being
supported but rather
become enablers
within the community

Criticisms to Tabunka Kyousei

- Does not address existing racism/prejudice against the “hidden minorities” (Zainichi, Burakumin, Ryukyuans, Ainus)
- Does not acknowledge the diversity in the foreign resident population
- Issues on Implementation:
 - Ad hoc bodies
 - No platform where foreign residents can participate “politically” in the absence of local voting rights
 - No law against hate speech

Top10	Place/ Prefecture	City	No. of Brazilian	Shar (%)
1	Aichi	Toyohashi City	7,820	3.97
2	Aichi	Toyota City	6,464	3.28
3	Shizuoka	Iwata City	4,627	2.35
4	Gunma	Ohara Gun Ohizumi Village	4,395	2.23
5	Aichi	Okazaki City	3,927	2.00
6	Shizuoka	Hamamatsu City (Naka-ku)	3,842	1.95
7	Aichi	Nishio City	3,687	1.87
8	Gunma	Isezaki City	3,605	1.83
9	Shimane	Izumo City	3,377	1.72
10	Mie	Suzuka City	3,287	1.67

Brazilian for manufacturing industries ?

- Ohizumi village is the smallest village in Gunma
- Core Manufacturing Areas in Northern Kanto
- SUBARU and Panasonic have assembly factories
⇒ Lack of labor force
- After 1990 (revised immigration control law), established long-term visa for foreign workers

Welcome to Brazil Town !



Brazil Appeal by Oizumi village



新着情報

元 鹿島アントラーズ選手
アルシンドが
大泉町にやってくる!!

日時 10月10日(木) 12:30~14:00
場所 カサブランカ大泉 (大泉町坂田4-18-1)
費用 3,000円(税込) (当日支払い)

[詳細はこちら](#)



Big Questions

Q1: The labor demand might decrease in near future. At that time, can Japan flexibly control the door for foreign workers?

Q2: At this moment, Japanese government plans to make rural communities accept foreign residents because of diminishing numbers of rural residents. Can jobs in rural areas match the labor and living conditions foreigners want to take?

Some Key Issues on Japanese Future Immigration Policies

- ① Low Labor Productivity of Japanese Firms
- ② Japanese employers regard foreign workers as Cheap Labor
- ③ Mismatch between labor demand (Japanese employers) and labor supply (foreign workers) (e.g.: no labor market test)
- ④ Inadequate management of No. of foreign workers
- ⑤ Government leaves all the work to employers and local governments (e.g. Compulsory language support)
- ⑥ Should not worsen Japanese Financial Problems
(e.g: Tax, Medical Care, Social Security Benefits)