

MIGRATION MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN SLOVAKIA AND IN JAPAN

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Abstract: The main objective of this article is to evaluate the general situation of migration movement in Slovakia and Japan. We pay attention to both internal and external migration. In the field of internal migration – inside the countries – we have analysed statistical data, its long-term trends, migration and urbanisation processes and social and economic conditions of migration. Concerning the external migration – crossing the state boundaries – in both countries we have tracked: foreigners, immigrants, foreigner workers and illegal migration.

Keywords: internal and external migration, immigrant, in-migrant, emigrant, out-migrant

1. INTRODUCTION

In general, migration movement of population has the potential to influence or change the distribution of population in both national and international point of view. It means, migration flows can significantly change the population structure. We can observe both concentration processes of population caused by migration and on the other hand also some de-concentration activities.

2. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN SLOVAKIA

2.1 Statistics on internal migration

The statistics on internal migration of population in the Slovak Republic covers **each change of municipality of the permanent residence** of people within the territory of the

SR regardless the fact whether he/she is the Slovak citizen or the foreigner who has the permanent residence permit in the territory of Slovakia. A part of the internal migration is also the move between the urban parts of Bratislava and Košice.

Monitoring of the internal migration has started in Slovakia (former Czechoslovakia) since 1.5. 1949 (but till 1. 7. 1954 there were only Czechoslovak citizens recorded). The registration is derived from changes of permanent residence. With tabulation and release of the results on internal migration deals Statistical Office of the SR.

2.2 Development of internal migration, Migration and urbanisation, Social and economic conditions of migration

Long-term development of the internal migration in Slovakia is typical by unequal distribution. In the last decade, we can observe consecutive decline of its volume. Nowadays only about 1,5 % of inhabitants are migrating. In comparison, since the middle of seventies until the end of eighties the number was 2 %. In absolute data it means decrease from 120 thousand (in 80's) to 80 thousand (in 90's) inhabitants who changed place of permanent residence within the Slovak republic (Fig. 1).

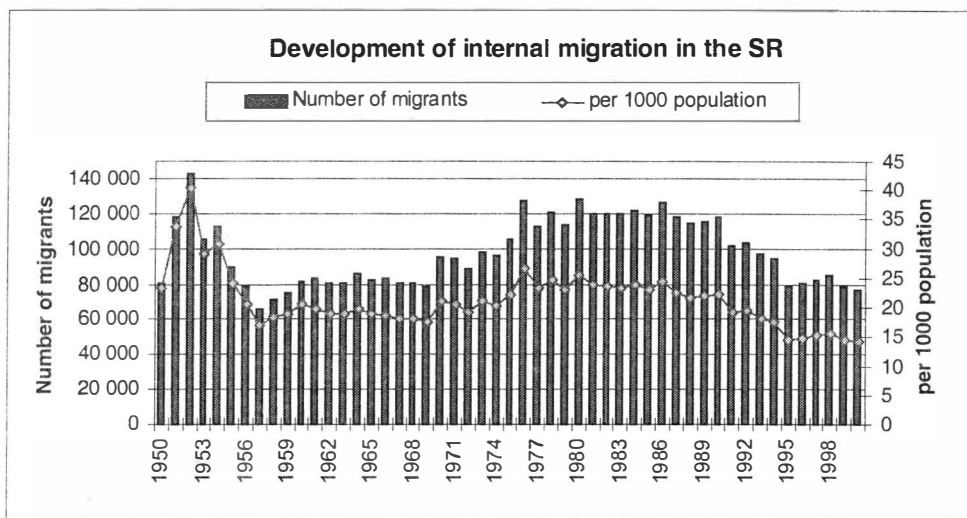


Figure 1 Internal migration of population in the SR

The migration situation in eighties basically reflected the distribution of economic and social activities in the SR and, thus, it showed some **feature of concentration**. The targets of migration flows were relatively stable, the inhabitants moved mainly into the centres of districts or to the closest central communities. The development of internal migration was more significantly influenced mainly by new housing construction. **The major part of the territory recorded migration losses**. The remarkable losses in population occurred mainly in the hinterland of Košice and Bratislava (Fig. 2).

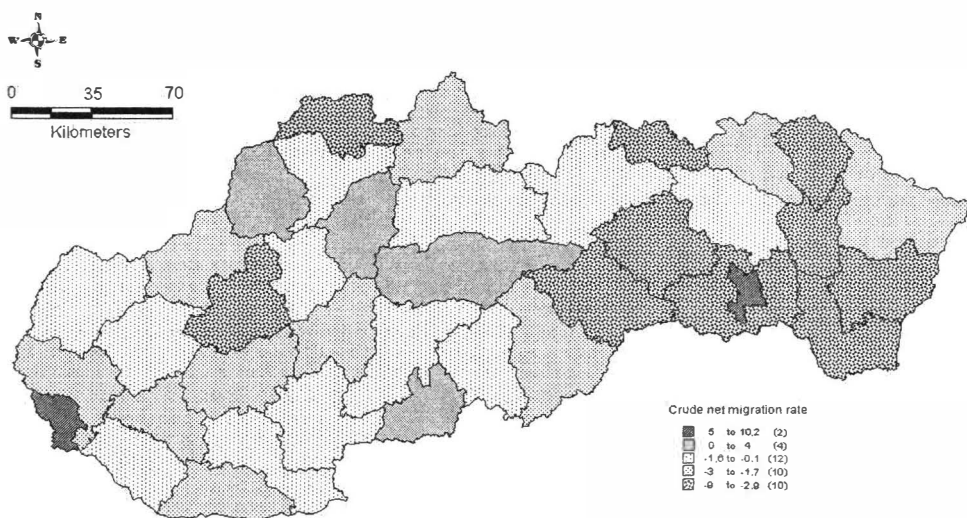


Figure 2 Crude net migration rate in Slovakia in 1980's

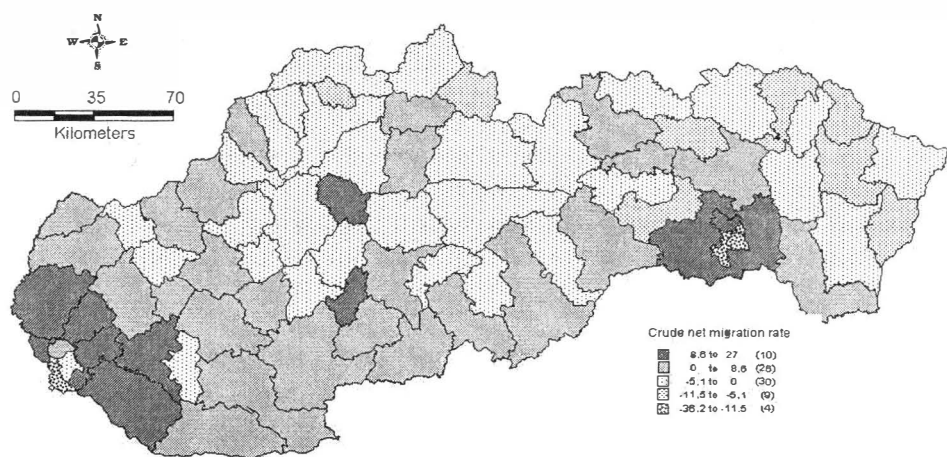


Figure 3 Crude net migration rate in Slovakia, 1996 – 1999

The directions of migration substantially changed in nineties. Contrasting to the situation in eighties when the inhabitants were headed from the hinterland for the centre, in nineties the concentration tendencies in the migration of the population **started to change into de-concentration**. Greater flows of inhabitants started to head from cities for the country (Fig. 3). The greatest migration flows from Bratislava are routed to the neighbour districts (according to the new territorial and administrative organisation) of the region of Bratislava and to the closest districts of the region of Trnava (Fig. 3).

In long-term time period, the highest share in the migration of population of the SR had the short distance migration from municipality to municipality **within the same district**. The borders of region are crossed by nearly 1/3 of migrants, borders of district approximately by 1/3 of migrants. **Around 45% of migrants are moving from municipality to municipality** and annually this share slightly increases (Fig.4).

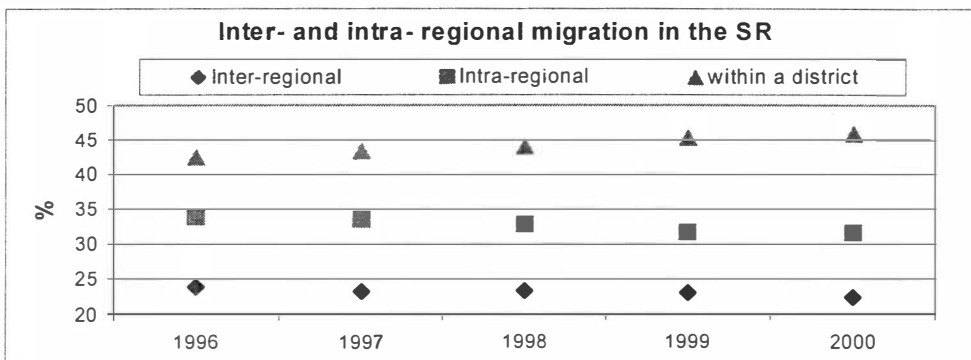


Figure 4 Inter- and intra- regional migration in the SR

Migration gains and losses by size of municipality (on the end of 90's) shows Fig. 5. By de-concentration process are profited small villages (up to 5 thousand inhabitants). On the other hand, migration losses occurred in the largest towns. Development of internal migration in the case of the capital, Bratislava is presented by Fig. 6 and 7.

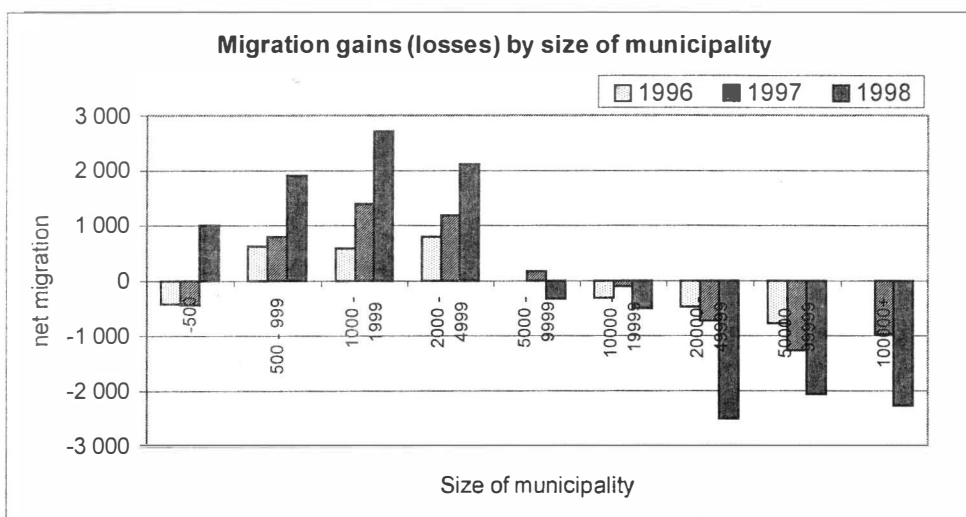


Figure 5 Migration gains (losses) by size of municipality in the SR

We can see that natural increase of population in Bratislava has similar tendencies of declining like development of migration increase. Natural increase has been changed into natural decrease two years sooner like migration increase was changing into decrease (Fig. 6).

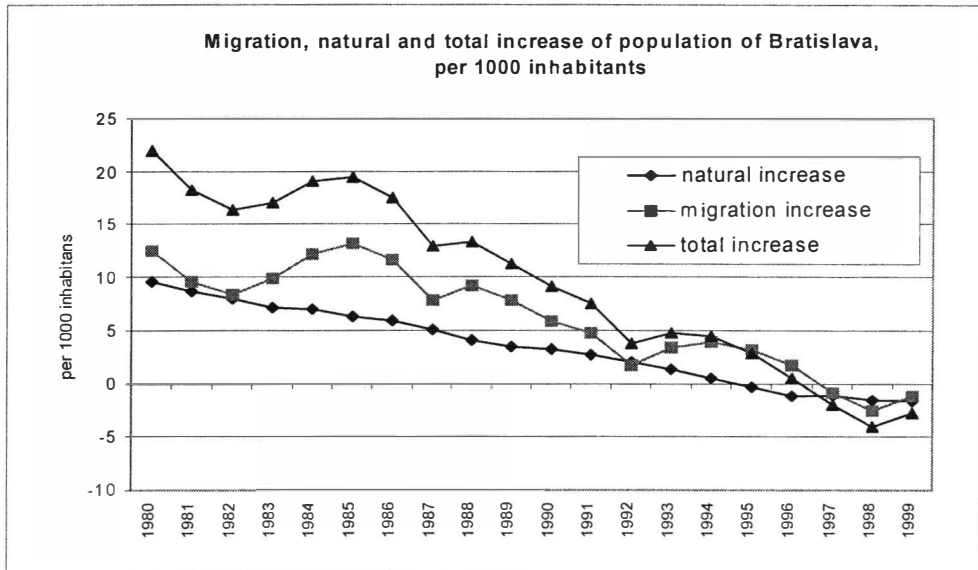


Figure 6 Migration, natural and total increase of population of Bratislava

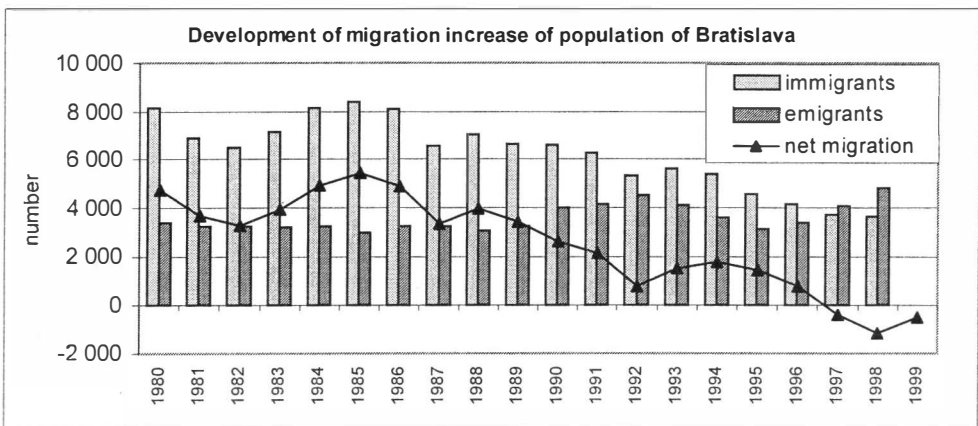


Figure 7 Development of internal migration increase of population of Bratislava

The biggest obstacle of the growth of the territorial mobility of the population of the SR is the undeveloped housing market and shortage of affordable housing, especially for young people. The development of internal migration in the SR does not confirm the

thesis that the population should move from territorial units with the higher unemployment and a low number of available workplaces to territories with more favourable conditions. Unfavourable development in new housing completion in Slovakia in 90's is presented by Tab. 1, Fig. 8.

Table 1 Number of completed apartments in the SR in 1990's

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Number	24 700	20 800	16 732	14 024	6 709	6 157	6 257	7 105	8 234	10 745
per 1000 population	4.6	3.9	3.1	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	2.0

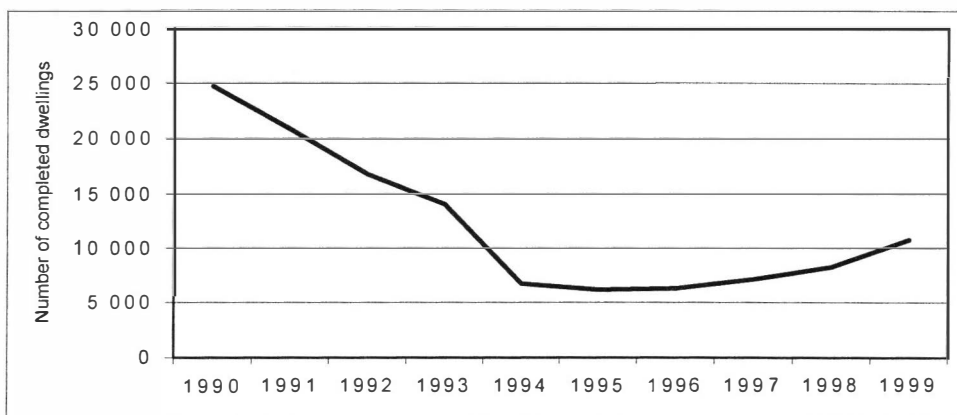


Figure 8 Development of completed apartments in the SR in 1990's

3. INTERNAL MIGRATION IN JAPAN

3.1 Statistics on internal migration

From 1884 through 1920, the internal migration was calculated from the permanent domicile population under the Civil Registration Law by adjusting the number of temporary residents as well as the figures on births and deaths. After the World War II, the Resident Registration Law (the present Law of the Basic Resident Registers) was enacted in July 1952, and migrants were obliged to report to the head of *shi*, *machi* or *mura* according to this law. Based on the reports submitted through prefectural offices, migration between prefectures has been tabulated since 1954 by the Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency.

Migrants: Refer to those persons who in **changing their addresses crossed municipality boundaries**, excluding those who moved within the same municipality, those who immigrated from or emigrated to foreign countries, those who did not have Japanese nationality, and those whose previous addresses were not known.

3.2 Development of internal migration. Migration and urbanisation

Regarding long-term development of internal migration in Japan – we can divide it into two phases. The first period, since the middle of 50's until the middle of 70's, is characterised by steady increase of number of internal migrants. On the other hand, the next period, since the middle of 70's till present, shows slight decrease of the volume of internal migration movement in Japan (Fig. 9).

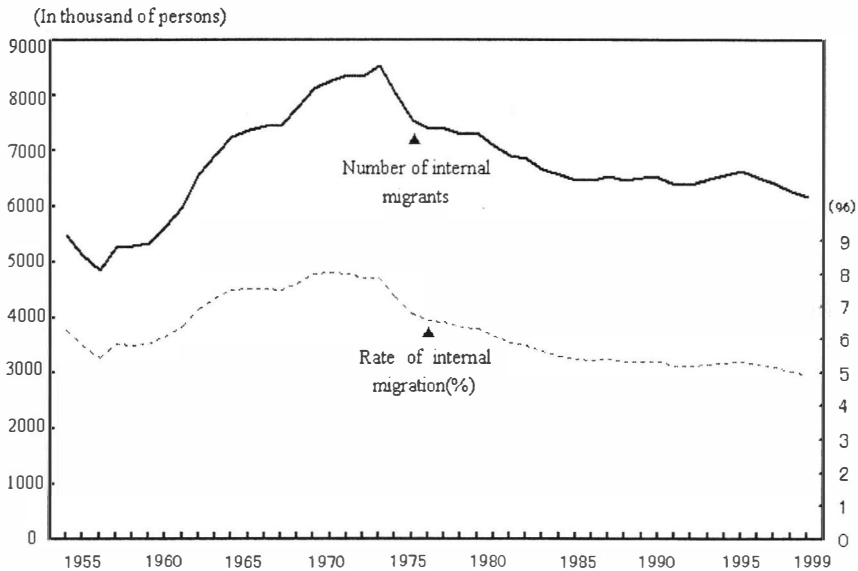


Figure 9 Yearly changes of number of internal migrants and rate of internal migration

The former period is linked with the process of urbanisation in Japan. The population was moving especially into three major metropolitan areas: Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya (Fig. 10). Since the middle of seventies we can observe continuous decline of number of internal migrants and rate of internal migration. Rate of internal migration of Japanese population at the end of nineties was 4,9%, which was the lowest one ever recorded since the commencement of this statistics in 1954.

Japan today is one of the most highly urbanized countries in the world. Nearly 80% of Japan's 125 million people live in cities. The three largest urban centers are the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya metropolitan areas. Today in the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan Area, over 25% of the Japanese total population live. **The migration to this area grew most in the 1950's through 1970's.** The growth slowed down after 1987. In 1993 for the first time in postwar years, the number of people who left the metropolitan area exceeded those who moved into the area from other areas, marking the possible beginning of the population decrease in the Greater Tokyo Metropolitan Area.

The highly urbanized population of Japan today understands **both the advantages and the limitations of living in the cities**, especially in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area. The Japanese people see Tokyo as extremely crowded. They feel that the physical environment

in Tokyo leaves much to be desired. However, they think Tokyo gives them greater opportunities for a good career and for enjoying life. They feel they can be better informed by living in the capital. As consumers, they appreciate the greater number of choices of goods and services Tokyo offers. They also enjoy the convenience of services the city offers round the clock. The quality of life in Tokyo, compared to other major cities in the world may seem inferior in some aspects of daily life. Still, the relative safety and the freedom of choice the city offers make it a desirable place for many.

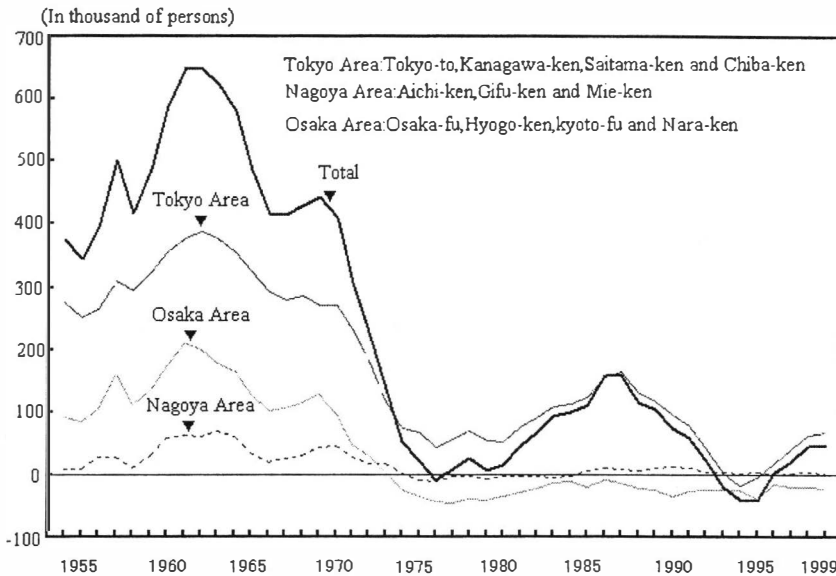


Figure 10 Changes of net-migration for 3 major areas

Urbanization in Japan is a major shift of population from the rural areas, towns and smaller cities to the urban-industrial centers on the Pacific Coast. A massive internal migration of people looking for jobs and for opportunities in an economy that was growing by leaps and bounds.

Suburbanization started to accommodate the large-scale influx of people into the urban areas. Private land developers and public housing authorities began constructing housing in the outlying areas of urban centers. Gradually, these areas transformed the landscape from farmland into „bed towns“. They were called „bed towns“ because workers commuted to their homes primarily to sleep. **People moved to the suburbs** because they wanted a place a little larger than their place in the city. Or they found a place to rent or buy at more affordable prices. Or they simply got tired of living in densely inhabited districts of the city.

When we are looking at internal migration in Japan from intra-/ inter- prefectural migration point of view, we can observe prevalence of migration flows within districts. **Migration movement** of population inside the same district is fact in more than half cases of **movements** – about 54 % of migrants (Tab 2, 3, Fig. 11, 12).

Table 2 Intra- and inter- prefectural migration in Japan, absolute numbers

	1980	1990	1995	1998	1999
Intra-prefectural migrants	3710931	3350450	3582529	3350480	3341444
Inter-prefectural migrants	3356377	3168335	3049567	2927032	2845046
Total migrants	7067308	6518785	6632096	6277512	6186490

Table 3 Intra- and inter- prefectural migration in Japan, %

	1980	1990	1995	1998	1999
Intra-prefectural migrants	52.5	51.4	54	53.4	54
Inter-prefectural migrants	47.5	48.6	46	46.6	46
Total migrants	100	100	100	100	100

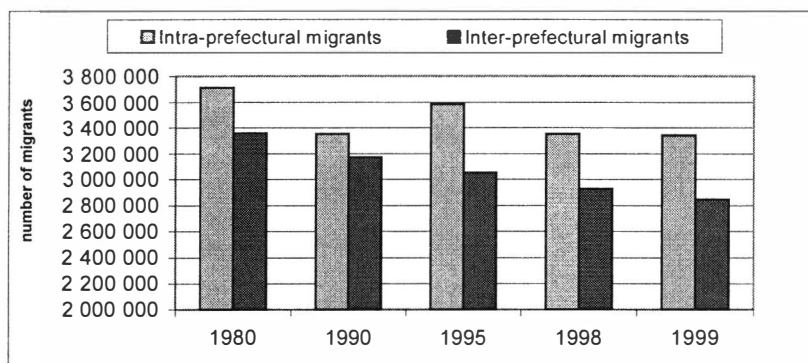


Figure 11 Intra- and inter- prefectural migration in Japan, absolute numbers

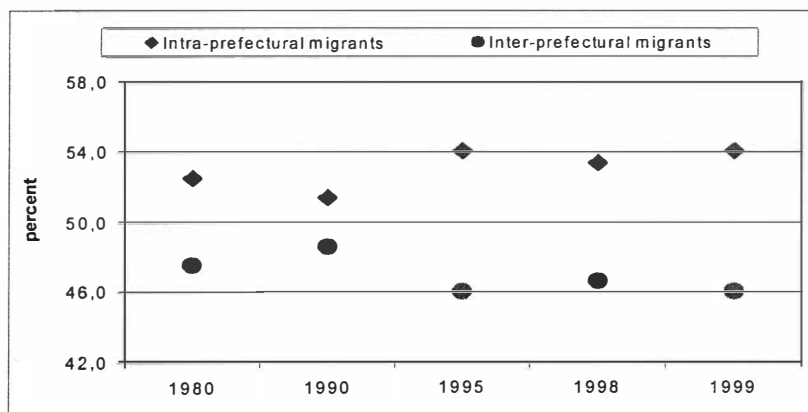


Figure 12 Intra- and inter- prefectural migration in Japan (%)

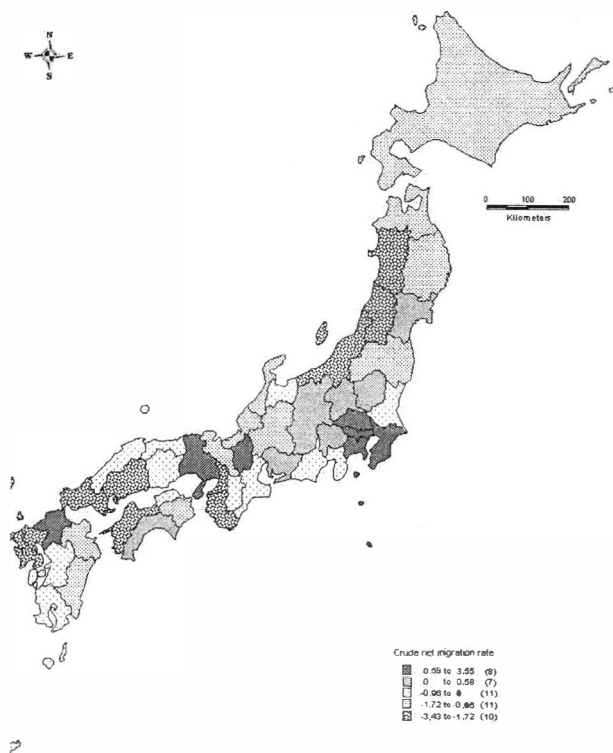


Figure 13 Crude rate of net migration in Japan in 1999

4. EXTERNAL MIGRATION AND SLOVAKIA

4.1 Foreigners in Slovakia. Structures of immigrants

If we are comparing the number of emigrants from the SR with the statistics of the destination countries we shall find out that the surveys on **external migration register only part of emigrants**. Obviously, not all citizens cancelled their permanent residence when moving from the SR, which is also true for foreigners with a permanent residence in our territory. Thus, we can make only estimates of the actual move by using data on immigrants to the target country from the SR.

From the regional point of view, the migrants from Europe are prevailing among the immigrants to the SR. Their share is continuously decreasing. The share of immigrants from Asia is still increasing. **The main source country of the external migration is still the Czech Republic.** In addition to the CR, Ukraine, Yugoslavia, Germany and Russia maintain a quite significant position in the statistics of immigrants to the SR.

Table 4 Number and the structure of immigrants by continents

	1993		1994		1997		1998		1999	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	9106	100	4922	100	2303	100	2052	100	2072	100
of which										
Europe	8457	92.9	4467	90.8	1964	85.3	1709	83.3	1716	82.8
America	227	2.5	192	3.9	141	6.1	137	6.7	127	6.1
Africa	30	0.3	48	1.0	29	1.3	25	1.2	37	1.8
Asia	193	2.1	149	3.0	133	5.8	133	6.5	163	7.9
Australia	49	0.5	63	1.3	36	1.6	46	2.2	18	0.9

Table 5 Foreigners with the permanent and the long-term residence permits in the SR, Total numbers

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Long-term	3 231	5 946	7 907	5 898	9 325	10 855	11 640	11 391
Permanent	7 775	11 000	14 002	15 584	17 099	17 564	17 848	17 410
Total	11 006	16 946	21 909	21 482	26 424	28 419	29 488	28 801
Total per 100 population	0.21	0.32	0.41	0.4	0.49	0.53	0.55	0.53

These kinds of stay, permanent and long-term residence; as well as applications for the residence permit in the territory of the SR, are registered and approved by The Border and Alien Department of the Presidium of the Police Corps of the SR.

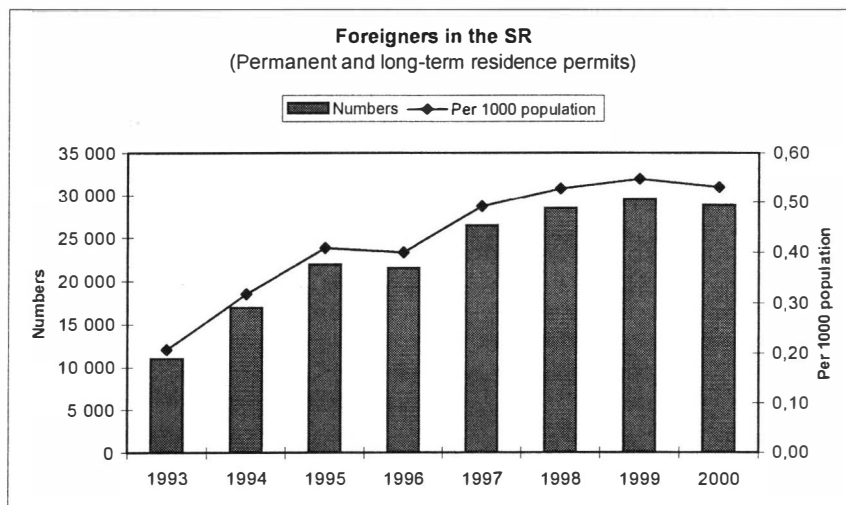


Figure 14 Foreigners in the SR

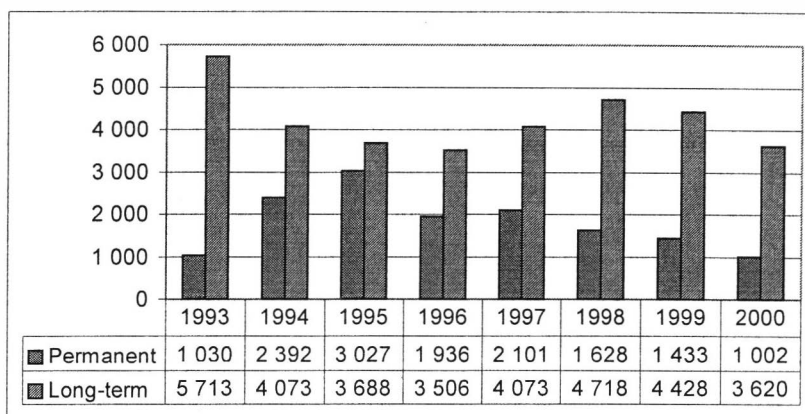


Figure 15 Foreigners with the permanent residence permits and the long – term residence permits in the SR (new-granting permits yearly)

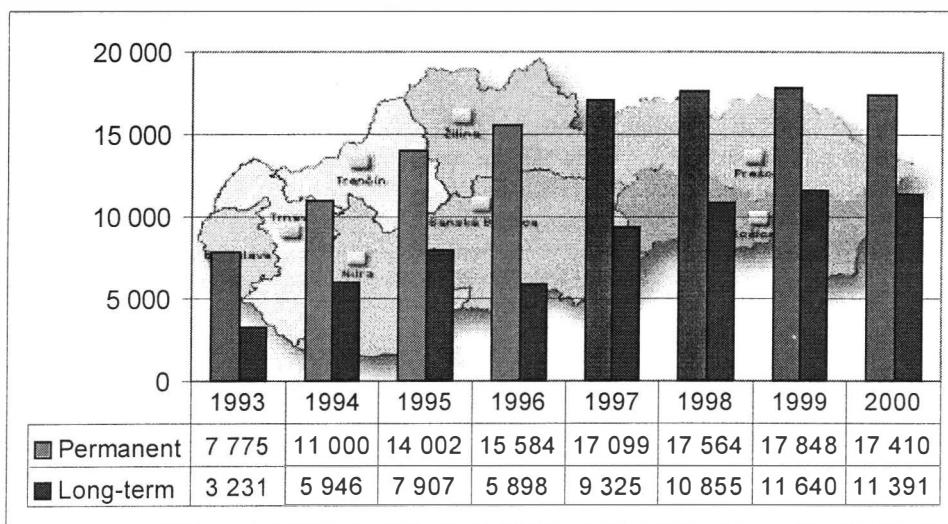


Figure 16 Foreigners with the permanent residence permits (TUC) and the long – term residence permits (DUC) in the SR – total numbers

4.2 Foreigner workers in Slovakia

Under bilateral government agreements, the employment of foreigners in the Slovak Republic in the previous system was restricted to nationals of socialist countries. But since 1996, the employment of foreigners in the SR as well as the employment of Slovaks abroad has been regulated by the Employment Act No. 378 as well as the Labour Code.

Apart from permanent residents, refugees, czech nationality and others foreigners employed within the framework of international agreements, all other foreigners wishing to carry out a professional activity in the SR **must obtain a work permit**. Such permits are granted on the basis of a residence permit which is obtained for work reasons. Since 1997, foreigners able to prove that they are of Slovak origin (going back three generations) are entitled to work without a permit.

The proportion of foreigners in legal employment, compared to the SR total labour force is **negligible** (about **0,1 % only**). On the end of nineties obtained work permit between 3 – 4 thousand of people every year (for example: in 1996 it was 3294, in 1997 3655, in 1998 3712 work permits).

Once foreigners are legally employed in the SR, they enjoy the same rights as nationals. Ukrainian, Polish, United States and United Kingdom nationals are the most numerous. Almost one third of them, they are employed by foreign companies.

The number of Czech workers, who are not required to have a work permit, may be deduced from the declarations sent by employers to labour offices. The current relations between the SR and the Czech Republic as regards labour law are very similar to the rules in force in the European Union. There is very large disproportion between number of Czech working in the SR (about 2 thousand) and Slovaks working in the Czech Republic (about 60 thousand).

4.3 Slovaks living abroad

As seen above, when comparing the number of emigrants from the SR with the statistics of the target countries we shall find out that the surveys on **external migration register only part of emigrants**. Obviously, not all citizens cancelled their permanent residence when moving from the SR, which is also true for foreigners with a permanent residence in our territory. Thus, we can make only estimates of the actual move by using data on immigrants to the target country from the SR.

Table 6 Number of Slovaks living abroad (from early of 1990' s)

country	number	country	number
USA	1 883 000	Ukraina	15 000
ČR	315 000	Australia	12 000
Hungary	110 000	France	10 000
Canada	100 000	Croatia	6 000
Yugoslavia	64 000	rest of the world	5 000
Argentina	25 000	Switzerland	3 000
Romania	21 000	Sweden	2 000
Poland	20 000	South Africa	2 000
Germany	15 000	Great Britain	1 000
Austria	15 000	Total	2 568 000

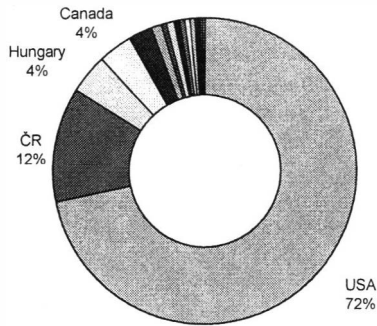


Figure 17 Slovaks living abroad (from early of 1990's)

4.4 Illegal migration in Slovakia

The Slovak republic is a transit country. Unlike legal migration, inflows and outflows of illegal migrants are not evenly distributed among Slovak borders with various neighbour states. Illegal migrants move from East to West and from South to North. Inflows are concentrated on the Hungarian and Ukrainian borders, outflows on the Czech, Austrian and Polish borders.

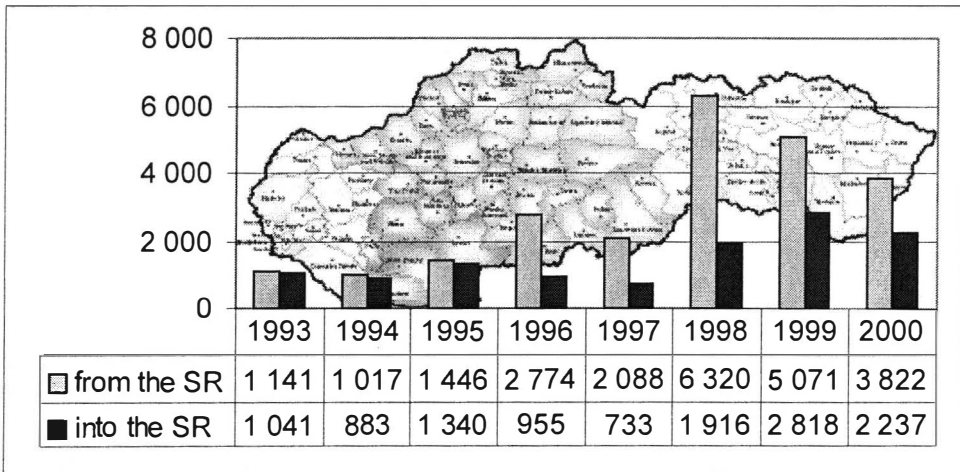


Figure 18 Number of illegal migrants attempting to cross the SR border (from the SR and into the SR)

5. EXTERNAL MIGRATION AND JAPAN

Before the World War II, statistics on migration between Japan and foreign countries were limited to materials obtained from passports issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

etc. and to a survey on Japanese nationals abroad conducted by the Ministry of Home Affairs since 1876. After the war, persons who legally entered or departed from Japan have been made clear by the Statistical Survey on Legal Migrants carried out by the Ministry of Justice since 1949.

5.1 Foreigners in Japan

Foreigners living in Japan are surveyed in each population census as to their nationality. In addition, a survey had been carried out for foreigners residing in *naichi* by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the years from 1876 to 1938. After the World War II, the Ministry of Justice has been publishing the number of foreigners registered under the Aliens Registration Law.

In 1999, Japan laid out its immigration policies for the period 2000 – 2010, concluding that Japan should open itself to professionals and those who accompany increased direct foreign investment in Japan, but continue to ban the recruitment and admission of unskilled foreign workers. One reason for being cautious on unskilled foreign workers is high unemployment rates among young Japanese workers.

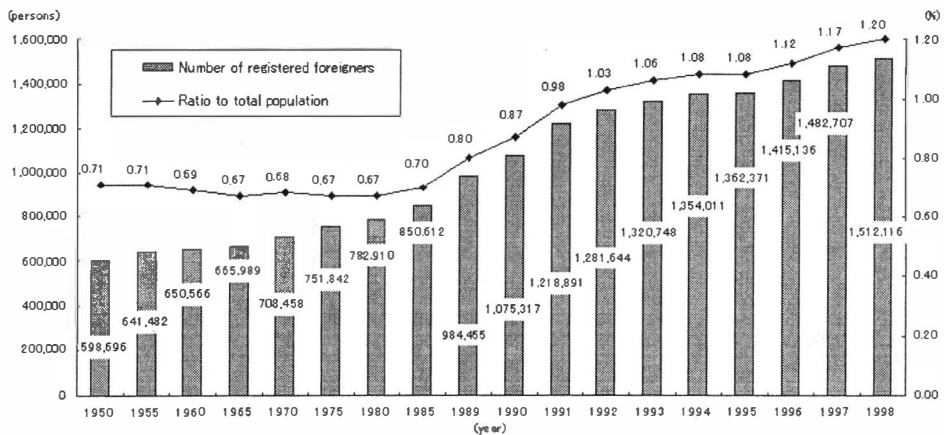


Figure 19 Number of registered foreigners and its ratio to total population of Japan

The foreign population in Japan has been growing steadily over the past several years. Of the foreigners entering Japan, those for a temporary visit, such as sightseeing, account for more than 90% every year. The rest stay over a medium to long term period, or to „live in Japan“, as it were, stands at the 200 000 level. According to statistics on the number of registered foreigners (this includes some of the illegal foreign residents and temporary visitors), the number of foreigners who are „living in Japan“ hit a record high of 1512116 at the end of 1998, about 2,4 times more than 639358 posted in 1947, when the alien registration system began. The comparison of the ratio of resident foreigners to total population shows that it is about 19% in Switzerland, about 9% in Germany, about 4% in Britain (all in 1997), and about 5% in the U.S. (in 1990). The ratio in Japan is not high at all among advanced countries.

Looking at the number of foreigners by nationality at the end of 90's, Korean was the largest composing about 49% of the total of the foreigners, followed by Chinese 15%, Brazil 12% and Philippines 6%. Looking at the foreigners by sex and nationality, for Philippines, female accounted for around 80%. On the other hand, for Iran and Pakistan, male accounted for more than 90%. Thus, the sex ratio of some nationalities showed large difference. Looking at the foreigners by world regions, Asia was the largest, accounted for about 77% of the total of the foreigners, followed by South America, 15% and North America 4%.

Table 7 Registered foreigners by nationality

Nationality	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total	782910	850612	1075317	1362371	1415136	1482707	1512116	1556113
Asia	734476	789729	924560	1039149	1060081	1086390	1123409	1160643

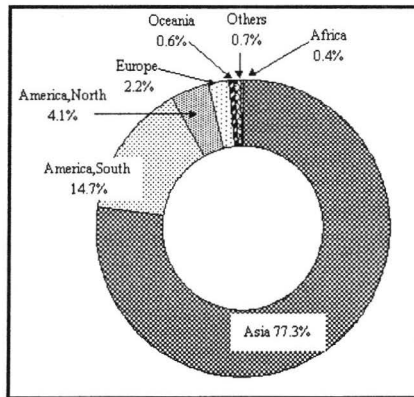


Figure 20 Proportion of foreign population living in Japan by world regions, end of 90's

5.2 Foreigner workers in Japan

The scope for the acceptance of foreign workers is controlled by the Immigration Control and Refugees Recognition Act and other related immigration laws and regulations the implementation of which is responsibility of the Ministry of Justice.

The basic principles of current migration policy are set out in the Economic Plan (1996) and the Employment Counter Measures Plan (1996). According to these plans, which differ little from those set out in the recent past, Japan will readily accept Foreigners possessing technological expertise, skills or knowledge or who engage in business which requires a knowledge of foreign culture not possessed by Japanese nationals. Those with lower levels of qualification, however are not to be accepted. The ethnic Japanese, who enter under the status of long-term resident rather than foreign worker, are not subject to this basic principle.

Foreigners entering Japan for employment are given an authorised period of stay as stipulated by the entry category in the Immigration Act. With the exception of entertainers, they can apply for an extension of period if they remain under the same circumstances.

Japanese immigration policy, then, has neither a concept of „permanent“ nor of „temporary“ foreign workers. Foreign workers dependants (i.e. their spouses and unmarried minor children) are not in general authorised to work.

Japan has the one of the world's fastest growing proportion of over 65 years olds. In a report issued in July 1999 entitled „Secure Diversity and Vitality by Accepting Foreign Workers“, the Economic Planning Agency called for the development of active policies to encourage the immigrations of foreign workers in specialist and technical field. This immigration would not however be permanent, the EPA proposes that the acceptance of foreign workers be subject to „accurate and flexible adjustments ... reflecting Japan's labour market conditions including a deterioration of the employment situation“.

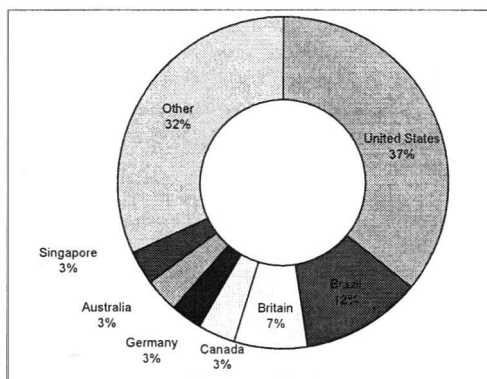


Figure 21 Japanese living abroad, in 1996

5.3 Japanese living abroad

Before the World War II, the number of Japanese living abroad had been calculated, for 1881 through 1885, based on the difference between passports issued and those returned, and, for 1889 through 1938, the number had been compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs based on the reports from Japanese embassies and legations abroad.

After the war, the survey on the Number, etc. of Japanese Abroad was conducted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for 1955, 1960 and 1970, and the Survey on the Number of Japanese Residents Overseas has been taken by the same Ministry for other years.

The number of Japanese living in other countries was 763 977 as of October 1996. The largest percentage lived in the United States (35.8%), followed by Brazil (11.6%) and Britain (7.2%).

5.4 Illegal migration in Japan

Twice each year since 1992, Japan has estimated the number of illegal aliens in the country. The largest estimate was 299 000 in May 1993. The **January 2000 estimate was 252 000**, including 61 000 Koreans; 36 000 Filipinos; 33 000 Chinese; and 24 000 Thais. Some 55 200 illegal foreigners were detected in 1999, of whom 46 000 were working. On

April 20 2001, Justice Minister Masahiko Kormura said that more **immigration officers are needed to crack down on illegal aliens in Japan.**

A study by the Asian Migrant Center, an NGO based in Hong Kong, found that domestic workers comprise the largest group of Filipino and Thai women in most Asian countries, but not in Japan, where entertainers top the list. Japanese immigration law grants foreign women six-month entertainment visas but many of the women are forced into prostitution, rather than working as singers or dancers. The coalition Against the Trafficking of Women Asia-Pacific estimates that there are 150 000 foreign women employed in the Japanese sex industry.

A November 2000 poll of 3 000 Japanese found 49 percent of respondents (32 percent in 1990) agreeing that it was „not good“ that foreigners entered the country as tourists and then went to work, but 40 percent (55 percent) agreed that tourists going to work was „inevitable.“ Over half of those who objected to illegal migrants said that it was because they were illegal or led to a decline in peace and order; only 22 percent said they take jobs from Japanese. However, 51 percent of Japanese agreed that the government should „admit unskilled [foreign] laborers with certain conditions or limits.“ There have been several commissions and statements by leaders asserting that **Japan must open itself to immigration to stabilize the population and labor force.** Opening Japan to immigration would **introduce more diversity** into what is today one of the world's most homogeneous nations.

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<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/15133.htm>
<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/15j5.htm>
<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/15j6.htm>
<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/15j7.htm><BASEFONT SIZE=4>

Resume

Migračné pohyby obyvateľstva na Slovensku a v Japonsku

V oblasti vnútornej migrácie obyvateľstva v SR pozorujeme najintenzívnejší migračný pohyb v 80. rokoch, pričom najväčšie toky migrantov viedli predovšetkým do ekonomicky najrozvinutejších, a tým i príťažlivých priestorov (v ktorých sa realizovala aj intenzívna bytová výstavba). Obdobie 80. rokov môžeme z tohto hľadiska charakterizovať ako silne koncentračné. Podstatná a veľmi výrazná zmena nastáva v 90. rokoch. Na rozdiel od situácie v 80. rokoch, kedy obyvateľstvo smerovalo zo zázemia do centra, v 90. rokoch sa koncentračné tendencie v sťahovaní obyvateľstva začali meniť na dekoncentračné a väčšie prúdy obyvateľstva začali smerovať z miest na vidiek, rozvíjajú sa suburbanizačné procesy. V prípade Bratislavy pozorujeme situáciu nestálego poklesu počtu prisťahovaných (od polovice 80. rokov), a naopak, pozvoľný nárast počtu vystahovaných, až napokon počnúc r. 1997 Bratislava zaznamenáva úbytok obyvateľstva sťahovaním. Zároveň intenzita migračného pohybu obyvateľstva v ostatnej dekáde poklesla až o jednu tretinu.

Dlhodobý vývoj vnútornej migrácie obyvateľstva Japonska môžeme rozdeliť do dvoch etáp. V prvej perióde, od polovice 50. rokov do polovice 70. rokov, pozorujeme postupný nárast počtu migrácií. Na druhej strane, od druhej polovice 70. rokov do súčasnosti zaznamenávame pozvoľné znižovanie intenzity vnútorného sťahovania obyvateľstva Japonska. Prvá etapa je pritom spojená s procesom urbanizácie v Japonsku, kedy obyvateľstvo migruje predovšetkým do troch najvýznamnejších metropolitných oblastí krajiny: Tokyo, Osaka a Nagoya. Urbanizácia predstavuje významný pohyb obyvateľstva z vidieckych oblastí do urbánno-industriálnych centier východného pobrežia Japonska. Po tejto perióde masívnych presunov obyvateľstva do miest nasleduje opačný proces – suburbanizačný, avšak už nie v tak značnej miere.

V oblasti cezhraničnej migrácie môžeme v oboch krajinách porovnať podiel registrovaných cudzincov na celkovej populácii. Počet registrovaných cudzincov v Japonsku má v ostatných piatich dekádoch rastúci trend. V súčasnosti tvoria zhruba 1,2% z celkovej populácie Japonska. Tento podiel patrí medzi nízke v porovnaní s ďalšími rozvinutými krajinami. Slovensko však zaznamenáva ešte nižší podiel cudzincov na celkovej populácii. V súčasnosti je to 0,5% (v r. 1993 to bolo 0,2%). Pri pohľade na registrovaných cudzincov z hľadiska ich domovského svetadielu, je pochopiteľné, že v prípade Japonska prevažujú migranti z Ázie a na Slovensku z Európy. V oboch prípadoch to činí približne 80%.

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スロヴァキアと日本における人口の移動

ルボシュ・クルチーク

スロヴァキア国内において人口移動流が最も激しく生じていたのは 1980 年代のことである。この移動は、基本的にはスロヴァキア共和国内における社会・経済的諸活動の分布を反映しており、それゆえにある種の集中型パターンを示すものであった。人口移動流の目的地は相対的に安定したものであって、人々は主として地区の中心地へ流入していた。最大級の移動流は、住宅建設が集中し経済的に魅力のある地域を主に指向していた。そのような地域の具体例としては、とくに首都であるブラティスラバとコシツェをあげることができる。また、より小規模な都市については、主として新規の雇用機会があることで人々を引きつけていたし、そうした雇用機会は産業の偏在と地域的・国家的にみて重要な諸機能の集積程度によって条件付けられていた。人口移動流の動向は、1990 年代に大きく変化した。80 年代には人々は後背地から中心地の方向を指向していたが、90 年代に入ると人口移動におけるそうした集中傾向は分散傾向、すなわち都市から農村を指向するものへと明瞭に変化し始めた。この分散期における国内移動の量と密度は、それ以前の集中期と比べてわずか 3 分の 2 程度のものである。

日本における国内人口移動の長期的な動向については、二つの局面に分けて考えることができる。第 1 期は 1950 年代の中頃から 70 年代中頃までで、移動者数の着実な増加によって特徴づけられる。他方、70 年代中頃から現在までの第 2 期では日本国内の人口移動量はわずかな減少を示している。第 1 期については日本における都市化のプロセスと結びつけて考えることができ、そこでは人口はとくに東京、大阪、名古屋の三つの大都市圏に流入していた。日本の都市化は、農村地域や小都市から太平洋岸の都市・工業中心地へ人口を大きく移動させた。経済が急成長する中で、巨大な移動者集団が職やさまざまな機会を探し求めていた。そしてその後、日本の国内人口移動はわずかに減少し、多くの人々が郊外へと移動するようになった。

国外との移動に関しては、両国に居住する外国人の割合をみることで比較することができる。日本に居住する外国人の数は、過去 50 年以上にわたって着実に増加し続けてきた。今日、日本の総人口に対する登録外国人の比率は 1.2% である。日本に関するこの比率は先進諸国のものとして決して高いものではなく、スロヴァキアに関してはさらに低い値を示す。スロヴァキア共和国における外国人の比率は、今日わずかに 0.5% である (1993 年には 0.2% であった)。さらに、合法的に雇用されている外国人の割合は、スロヴァキア共和国の労働力全体からみて無視できる程度のものである。一般に、スロヴァキアでは、市民権を得ている外国人の全人口にしめる割合はきわめて低い。国内の外国人を世界の諸地域別にみると、日本ではアジアからの移動者が卓越し、スロヴァキアではヨーロッパからの移動者が卓越する、そしてそれらの比率がともに 80% に達することは分かり易い結果である。