

外国人労働者流入の決定要因：日本におけるプル要因の分析
“Determinants of Migrant Worker Inflows: An Analysis of Pull Factors in Japan”

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要旨（800字程度）

Japan is facing a labor force shortage problem due to its low birth rate and increasing aging population. The Japanese government has shown significant concern and is actively inviting migrant workers to fill the gap in the labor force. This study analyzes the pull factors of migrant workers from eight Asian countries: China, Indonesia, South Korea, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, which are the top labor-sending countries to Japan. Secondary data related to foreigner in Japan, human rights index, migration policy, currency exchange rates, unemployment rates, and dependent population ratio were used from various sources. Twenty-nine years of time series data, from 1994 to 2022, were collected for all labor origin and destination countries. A random effect model was applied to investigate the pull factors of immigrants from eight origin countries.

The result of random effect regression analysis shows that, immigration policy, human right index, and exchange rate of Japanese currency were found to be strong pull factors of immigrants to Japan at less than 1% significance level. Additionally, dependent population ratio has been found as positive and moderate pull factors of total immigrants at less than 5% significance level.

In contrast, three-year lag value of dependent variable (total immigrant) and unemployment rate of Japan were found to be negative and significant impact on total number of immigrants in Japan at less than 1% significance level. Furthermore, GDP per capita of Japan was also found to be negative and significant impact on total immigrants in Japan at less than 5% significance level.

This study concludes that social networks, work opportunities, assurance of human rights, and immigration policies of the destination country are the major pull factors for immigrants in Japan. The Japanese government should consider making international labor-friendly immigration policies and creating a foreigner-friendly labor market for the sustainable labor supply from developing countries in the future.