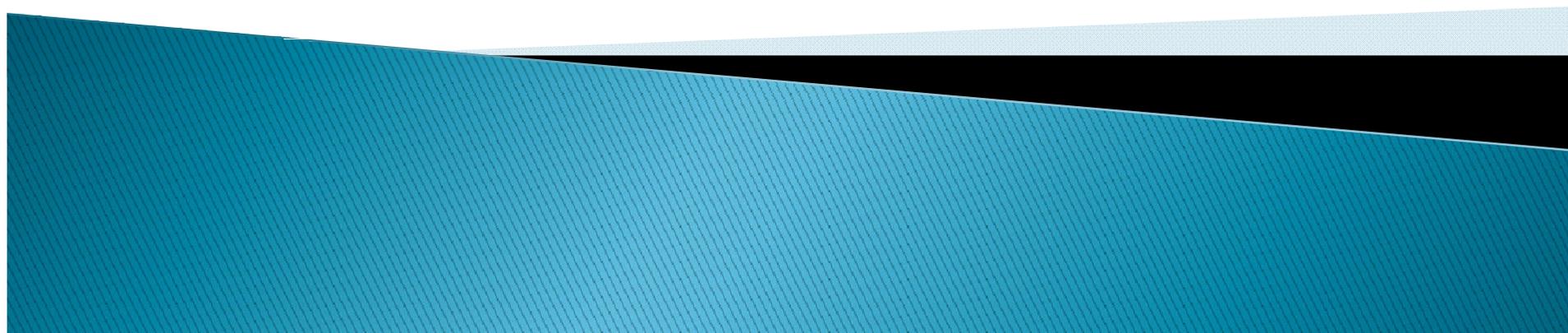


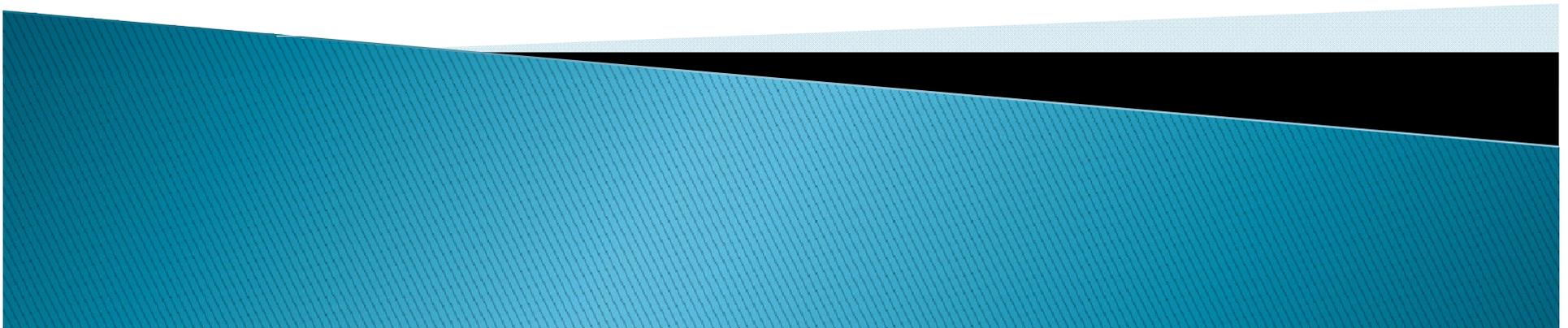
人口という観点から見た 国際問題

国際総合学類
内藤久裕

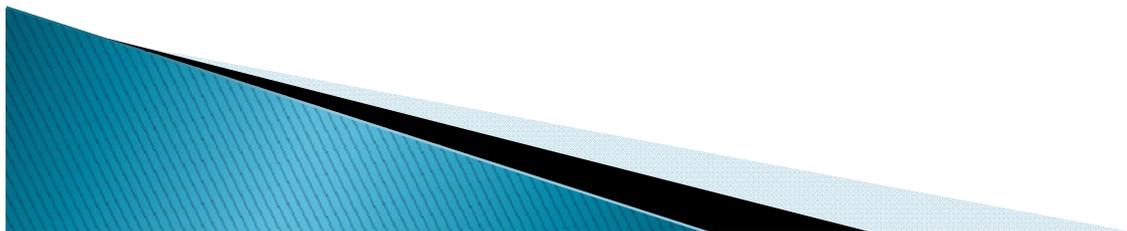


Economic Impact of accepting Immigration to Sustain Japan's economic Performance

Hisahiro Naito
Graduate School of Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Tsukuba

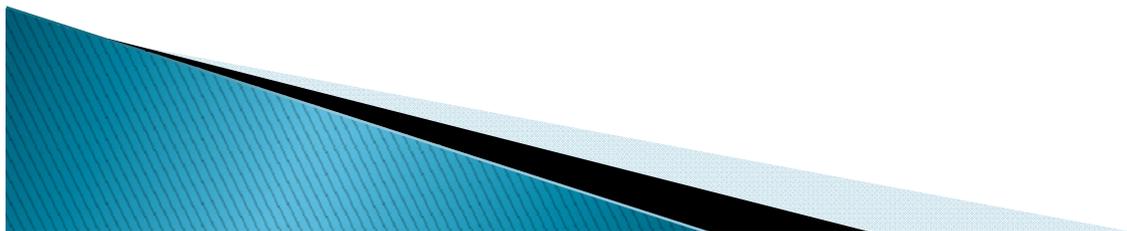


- ▶ Japan is facing aging population and declining fertility
- ▶ This is a problem to sustain the current social security system since the benefit of the old is paid by the young
- ▶ Size of the social security is much bigger than the tax system. Thus, the future burden of declining population will be so huge.



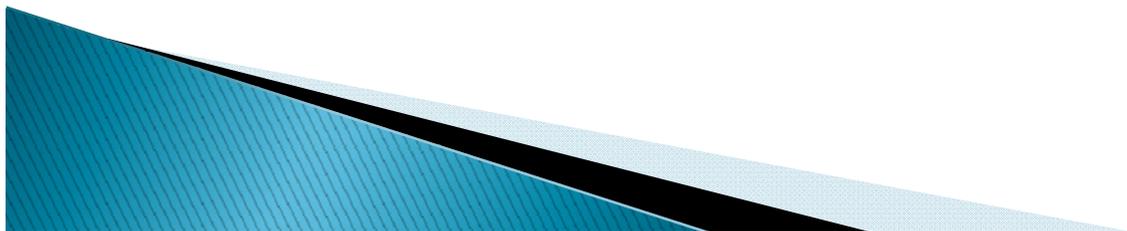
Problem of Social Security

- ▶ In 2015, Japanese government uses 115 trillion yen for social security.
- ▶ 115 trillion yen ?
- ▶ How big it is?
- ▶ Annual expenditure for the national defense is 5 trillion yen.
- ▶ Subsidy for national university , about 1 trillion yen every year.



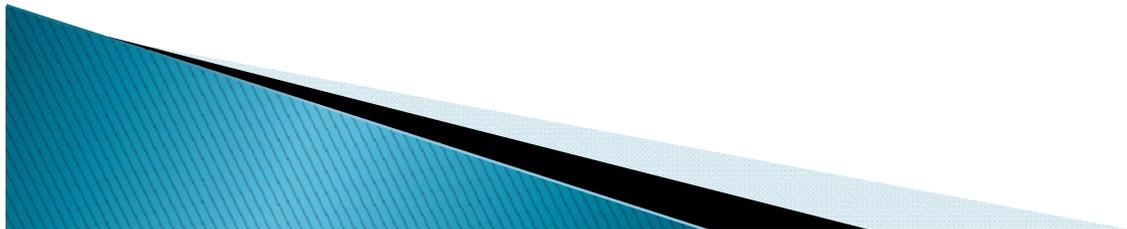
Problem of Social Security(2)

- ▶ ODA (aid for developing countries), 0.5 trillion yen per year
- ▶ Expenditure for compulsory education, 1.5 trillion yen per year
- ▶ Japanese GDP, about 500 trillion yen per year
- ▶ Revenue from the income tax is about 55 trillion yen
- ▶ Thus, spending 115 trillion yen every year is so huge.



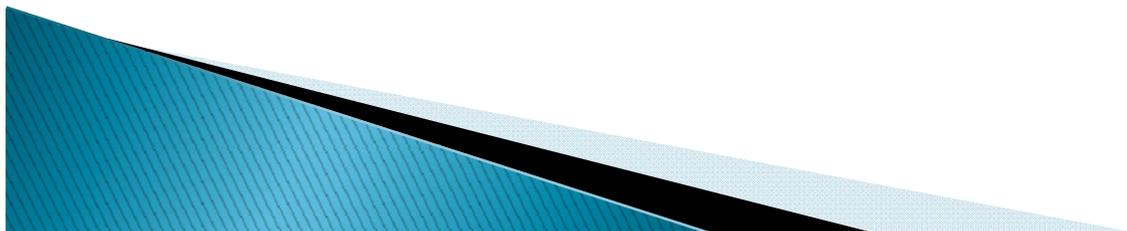
Problem of Social Security (3)

- ▶ How is such a huge expenditure financed every year?
- ▶ In Japan, social security tax and income tax are implemented.
- ▶ Income tax is for general expenditure such as self-defence force, education and ODA
- ▶ Social security tax is for social security expenditure



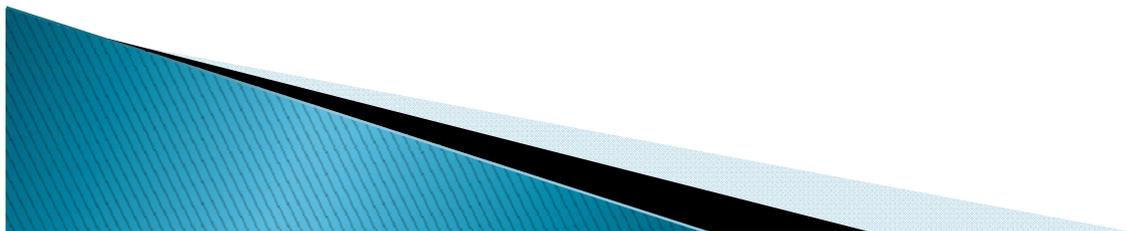
Problem of Social Security (4)

- ▶ Social security expenditure is very big. But it also keeps increasing with a high pace.
- ▶ In 2000, social security expenditure was 78 trillion yen. In 2015, it is 115 trillion yen
- ▶ Within 15 years, it increased more than 37 trillion yen!
- ▶ It is predicted that it will keep increasing with this pace.



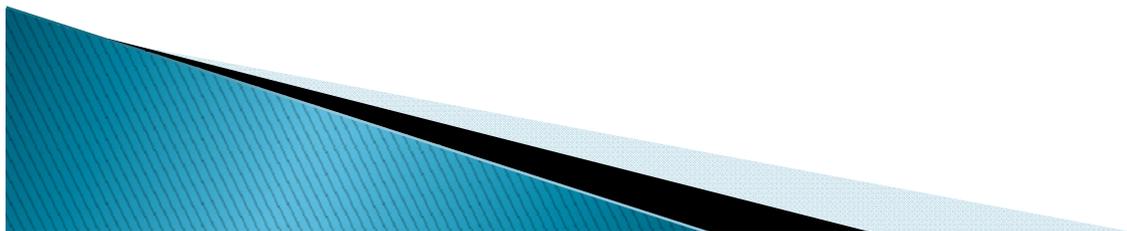
Problem of Social Security (5)

- ▶ There are two type of social security system.
- ▶ One is funded.
- ▶ The other is pay as you go.
- ▶ The funded system goes as follows:
- ▶ Young people pays the social security tax.
- ▶ The government does not use this social security tax revenue. Instead, the government puts this revnue into the banking account.
- ▶ After 40 years, the government uses this money to pay for the social security expenditure whe the young people becomes old.



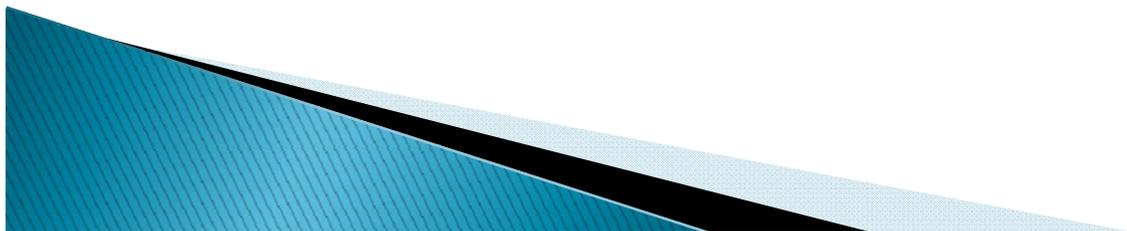
Problem of Social Security (6)

- ▶ Other system is pay as you go system.
- ▶ Young people pays the social security tax.
- ▶ The tax revenue from this social security tax is not put into the savings.
- ▶ It is used immediately for the old people.

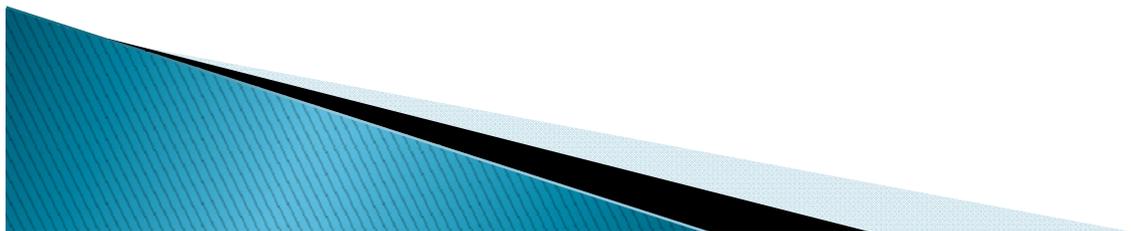
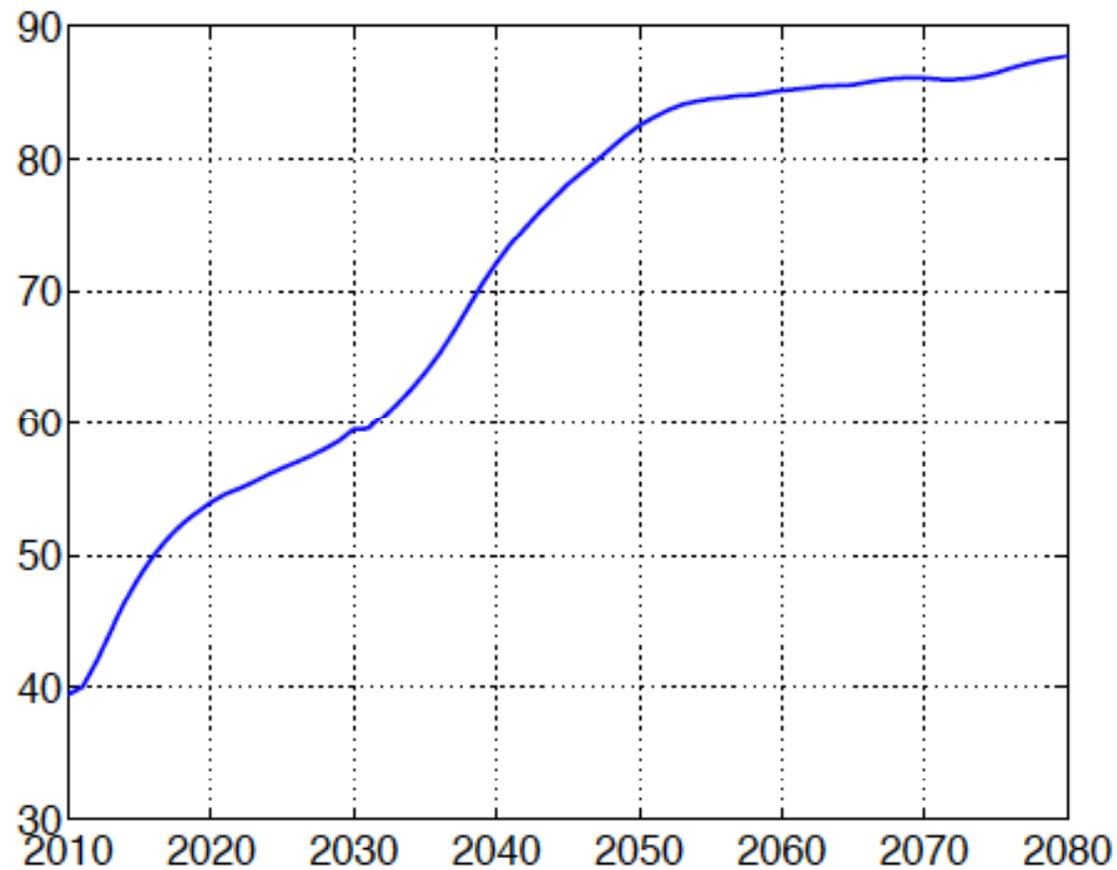


Problem of Social Security (7)

- ▶ Japanese government uses the pay as you go social security system like many other countries.
- ▶ Thus, the ratio of the old people to the young people is the key parameter.

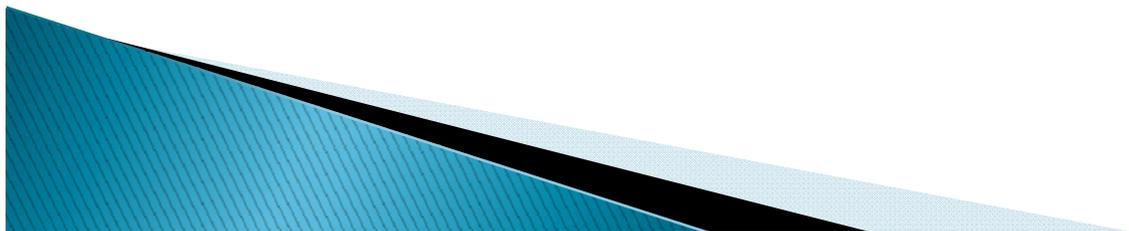


Predicted ratio of the old/the young in Japan



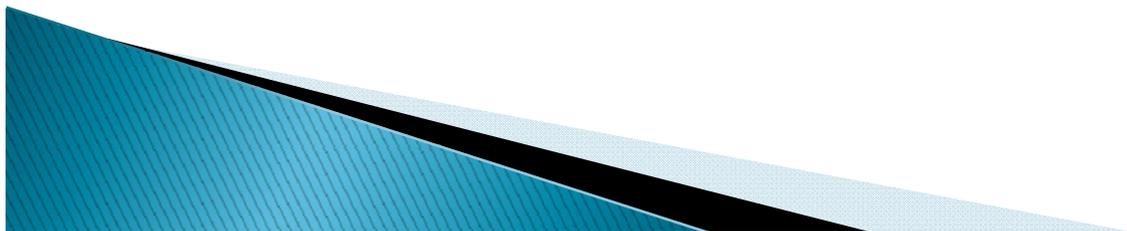
Problem of social security (8)

- ▶ With this demographic structure, at 2050 it is predicted that the consumption tax rate needs to be 50–60% to finance the increased social security expenditure.



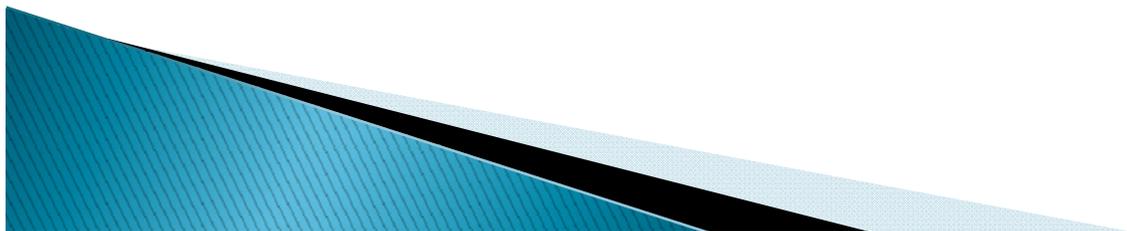
Problem of Social security (9)

- ▶ Thus, the question that we face is
- ▶ “Do we keep not accepting immigrants and accept 50% the consumption tax rate”
- ▶ Or
- ▶ “By accepting more immigrants, we can avoid the 50% consumption tax rate. But we accept some cost.

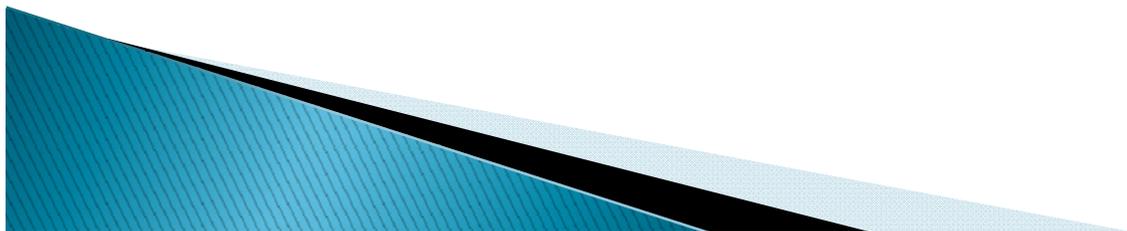


Cost of accepting immigrants

- ▶ Higher crime (evidence?)
- ▶ Integration(evidence ?)
- ▶ Cost in educational system
- ▶ Congestion
- ▶ Job competition (evidence ?)
- ▶ Lower wage rate (evidence ?)
- ▶ Higher unemployment rate (evidence ?)



- ▶ Several policies are implemented to increase the fertility
- ▶ Child credit (kodomo teate)
- ▶ Provide more mother friendly job environment
- ▶ However, the effect of those policies seem to be too small, if any.
- ▶ Also, those policies are costly.

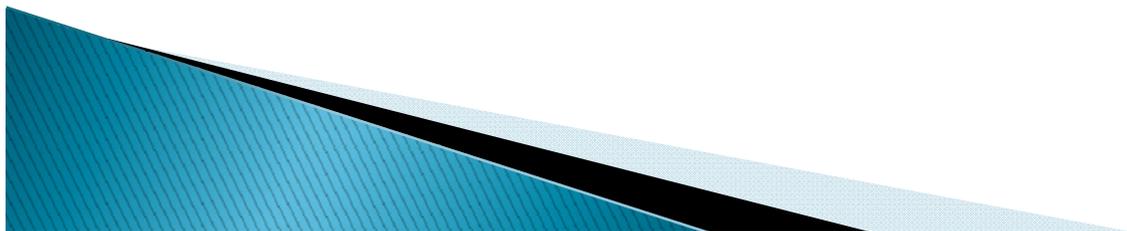


- ▶ The more direct way to increase the size of working population is accepting immigrants.
- ▶ However, there are several concerns again accepting immigrants



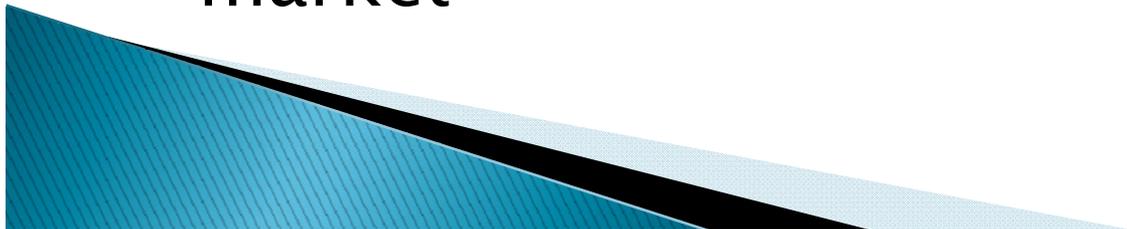
Reasons against accepting immigrants in Japan

- ▶ Accepting immigrants might decrease the wage rate in Japan
- ▶ Immigrants might takes job from the young people
- ▶ Accepting immigrants might increase the crime rate in Japan



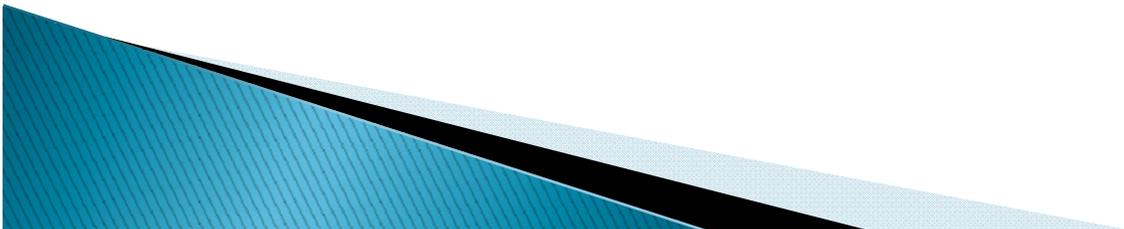
Counter argument to the above opinions (1)

- ▶ Companies that go to bankrupt might survive when there are more immigrants, which implies more jobs.
- ▶ Companies which are planning to go to overseas might decide to stay in Japan if more immigrants are accepted.
- ▶ Young people might decide to accumulate more human capital and they will not compete with immigrants in the labor market

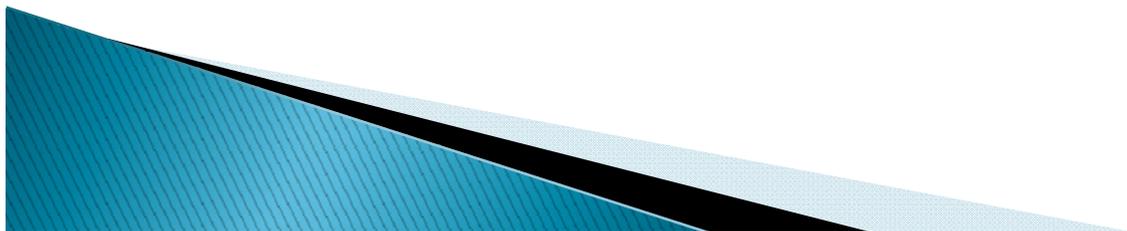


Counter argument (2)

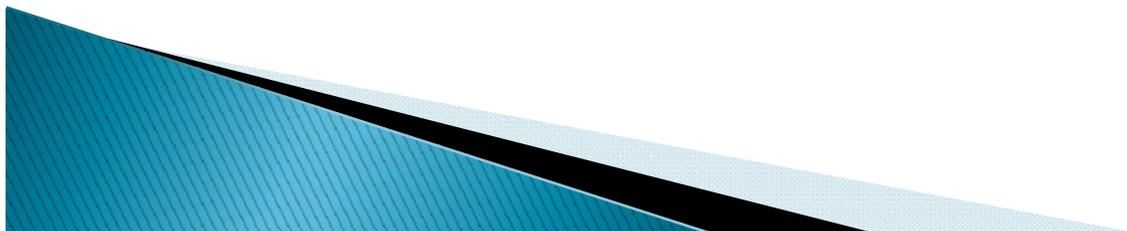
- ▶ In international trade theory, there is a famous “factor price equalization theorem”. This theorem states that importing labor intensive good is equivalent to importing labor directly.
- ▶ Since Japan is already engaged in free trade, Japan is already accepting cheap labor from China through importing goods from China. In this situation, accepting more immigrants does not affect the economy so much since Japan is practically importing labor through international trade.



- ▶ There is no scientific evidence that the presence of foreigners increases crime rate. This should be examined in data rather than assuming it.
- ▶ Even if there is correlation between crime rate and foreigner ratio, this does not mean causality.

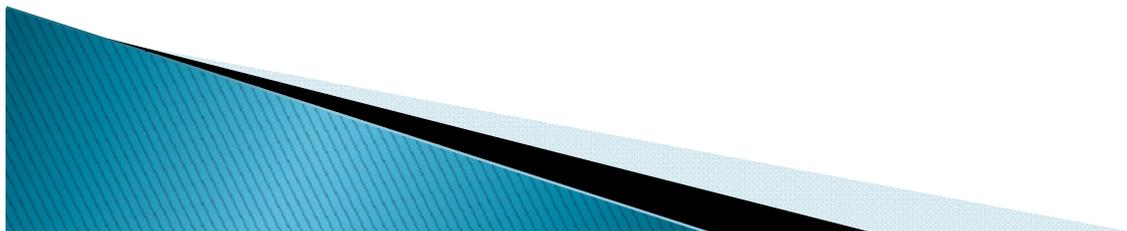


- ▶ In any case, it is not clear whether the argument against immigration is right or the argument for accepting immigrant is right. Theoretically, both are possible.
- ▶ The only way to check which side of the argument is right is to examine the data empirically.

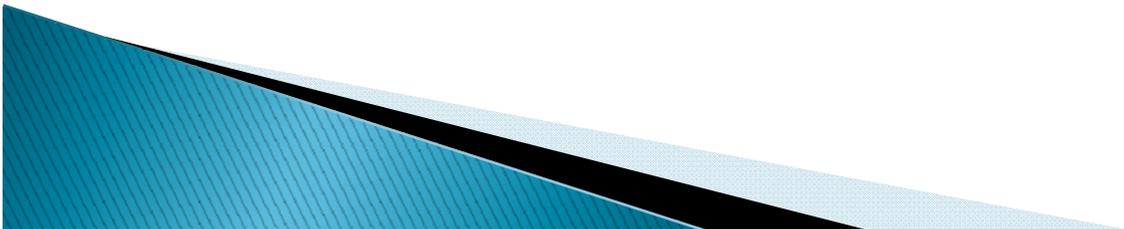


Background of Japanese Immigration Policy

- ▶ Until 1990, practically, accepting immigrant as unskilled labor had been prohibited in Japan.
- ▶ In 1990, immigration law was changed. If a person's grandfather is Japanese, then even if his nationality is foreigner, he/she is allowed to work in Japan.
- ▶ This change of law accepted immigrant from Brazil and Peru.



- ▶ In 1993, Japanese foreigner trainee regulation was changed. Even a firm is authorized, then he is allowed to hire a foreign trainee. (Gaikokujin kenshu seido.)

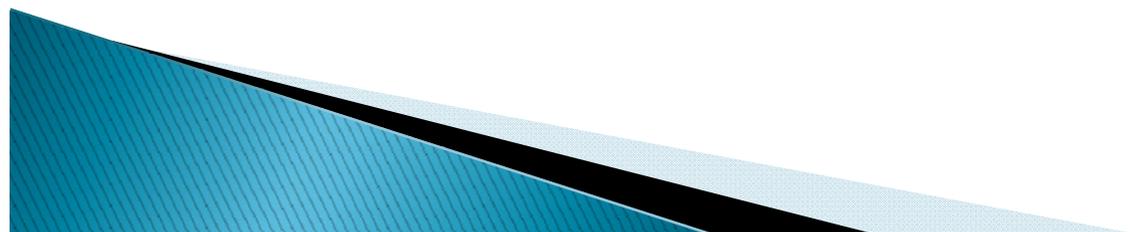


Historical change of Foreigner in Japan

年(西暦)	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
15歳以上60歳以下外国人1実数	420,298	471,547	646,876	888,421	1,025,650
15歳以上60歳以下外国人2実数	75,549	109,010	262,820	493,854	650,829
15歳から60歳までの日本人数	73,420,870	77,057,240	79,746,300	78,941,860	78,941,860
外国人1比率(対日本人)	0.57%	0.62%	0.80%	1.10%	1.29%
外国人2比率(対日本人)	0.10%	0.14%	0.33%	0.63%	0.82%

[1]日本人数は、15歳以上60歳以下の人口を用いた。ここで使ったデータは10%の国勢調査であるので、データからカウントされた日本人数を10倍した数をのせている。外国人1とは、韓国朝鮮籍を含む外国人、外国人2とは韓国朝鮮籍を除く外国人の事を指す。

[2]外国人1とは、韓国朝鮮籍を含む外国人1、外国人2とは韓国朝鮮籍を除く外国人の事を指す。以下すべての表において同じである。



Change of Foreigner by nationality

年(西暦)	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
韓国朝鮮籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	315,168	331,778	355,243	371,743	356,024
中国国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	28,001	41,122	83,412	140,188	204,157
アメリカ合衆国国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	12,188	17,174	24,181	29,054	27,989
ブラジル国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	112,940	147,769
ペルー国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	22,541	25,413
フィリピン国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	33,030	63,185	84,929
タイ国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	19236	21460
日本人実数(18歳-60歳)	68,850,600	71,954,760	74,395,440	76,168,610	75,543,820
韓国朝鮮籍者の割合(18歳-60歳)	0.46%	0.46%	0.47%	0.48%	0.47%
中国国籍者の割合(18歳-60歳)	0.04%	0.05%	0.11%	0.18%	0.27%
アメリカ合衆国国籍者の割合(18歳-60歳)	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.03%
ブラジル国籍者の割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.14%	0.20%
ペルー国籍者の割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.03%	0.03%
フィリピン国籍者の割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	0.04%	0.08%	0.11%
タイ国籍者の割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.03%	0.03%

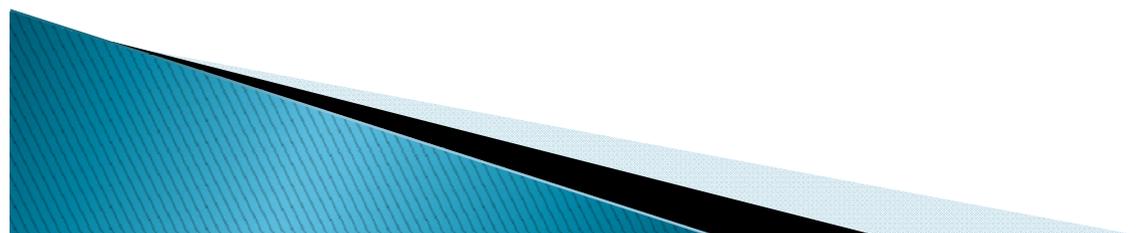
[1] N.A(notavailable)は、国勢調査において当該国籍がそれ以外の国籍として分類されており、当該国籍保有者がカウントできないことを示している。

Foreign labor by nationality

年(西暦)	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
労働市場に参加している韓国朝鮮籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	227,123	237,896	251,755	263,648	248,178
労働市場に参加している中国国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	17,513	22,516	42,482	79,815	123,422
労働市場に参加しているアメリカ合衆国国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	8,427	12,172	18,826	23,368	21,334
労働市場に参加しているブラジル国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	104,279	127,552
労働市場に参加しているペルー国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	19,937	20,869
労働市場に参加しているフィリピン 国籍者の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	18340	31,454	43,950
労働市場に参加しているタイ国籍者 の実数(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	11,276	10,175
労働市場に参加している日本人実数(18歳-60歳)	51,317,400	54,467,000	56,587,470	58,528,590	57,528,160
労働市場に参加している韓国朝鮮籍者の日本人に対する割合(18歳-60歳)	0.46%	0.46%	0.47%	0.45%	0.43%
労働市場に参加している中国国籍者の日本人に対する割合(18歳-60歳)	0.04%	0.05%	0.11%	0.14%	0.21%
労働市場に参加しているアメリカ合衆国国籍者の日本人に対する割合(18歳-60歳)	0.02%	0.02%	0.03%	0.04%	0.03%
労働市場に参加しているブラジル国籍者の日本人に対する割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.18%	0.22%
労働市場に参加しているペルー国籍者の日本人に対する割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.03%	0.03%
労働市場に参加しているフィリピン国籍者の日本人に対する割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	0.04%	0.05%	0.07%
労働市場に参加しているタイ国籍者の日本人に対する割合(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	0.02%	0.01%

Labor market participation rate

年(西暦)	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
韓国朝鮮籍者の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	72.00%	71.70%	70.80%	70.90%	69.70%
中国国籍者の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	62.50%	54.70%	50.90%	56.90%	60.50%
アメリカ合衆国国籍者の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	69.10%	70.80%	77.80%	80.40%	76.20%
ブラジル国籍者の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	92.30%	86.30%
ペルー国籍者の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	88.40%	82.10%
フィリピン国籍者の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	55.50%	49.80%	51.70%
タイ国籍者の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	N.A	N.A	N.A	58.60%	47.40%
日本人の労働参加率(18歳-60歳)	74.50%	75.60%	76.10%	76.80%	76.10%



The effect of immigrant on Japanese wage: aggregate data

- ▶ Estimate the following equation.

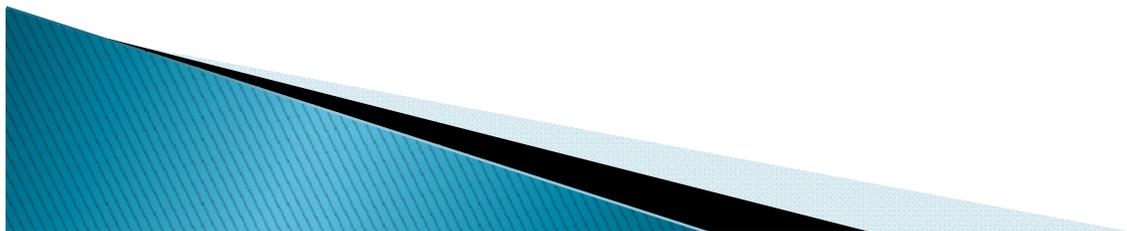
$$w_{ith} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{foreign_ratio}_{ht} + \beta_2 \text{age}_{ith} + \beta_4 \text{industry}_{ith} + \beta_5 \text{year}_t$$

- ▶ Beta_1 is our interest.
- ▶ It measure how much the wage rate changes when the foreign ratio increases.



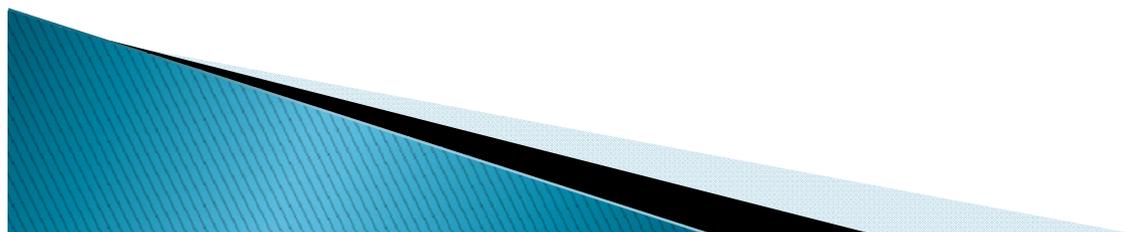
Regression

- ▶ We run the regression separately for different gender and different education group to control gender effect and education effect
- ▶ We add year dummy to control year effect



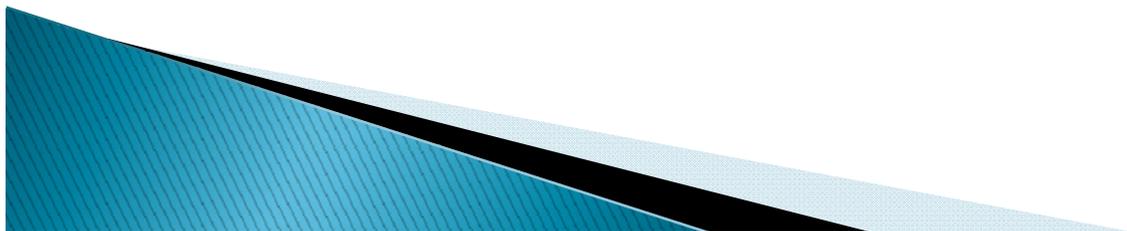
Estimation Result

Estimate of beta1			
Male High school graduate			
coefficient	S.E		p-value
0.844	0.265		0
Female High school graduate			
coefficient	S.E		
-0.147	0.411		0.72
Male College graduate			
coefficient	S.E		
-0.357	3.375		0.34
Female College graduate			
coefficient	S.E		
-0.927	0.558		0.09

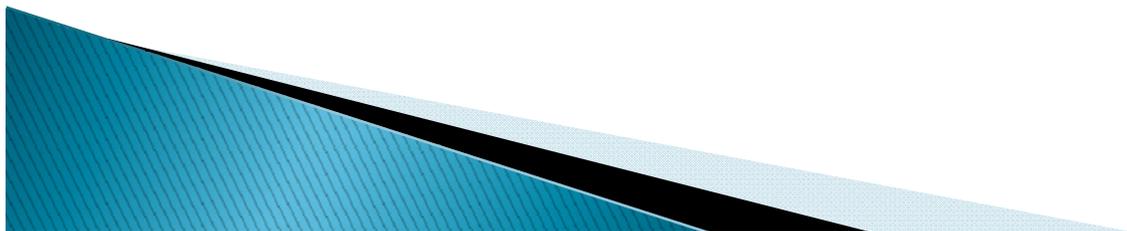


Effect of foreign labor on Japanese wage

- ▶ The above analysis uses the variation of foreign ratio across Japanese cities.
- ▶ i.e. Some Japanese city has high foreigner ratio and other Japanese city has low foreigner ratio. Then, check how those foreign ratio is correlated with Japanese wage rate across cities.



- ▶ Another possible analysis uses the firm level data. Some firms hire foreigners a lot. Other firms do not hire foreigners at all.
- ▶ Then, check the correlation between foreigner ratio and wage rate in each firm.
- ▶ We can also check the correlation of foreigner ratio and new hiring in each firm

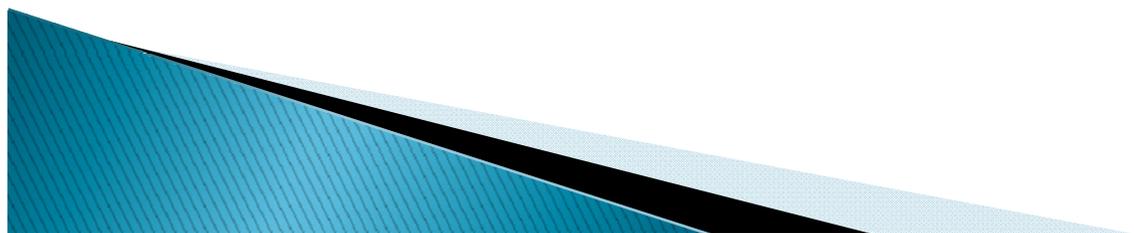


Estimation on the effect of wage

- ▶ We estimate the following equation for newly recruited worker in each firm

$$w_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{foreign_ratio}_{jt} + \beta_2 \text{year}_t + \beta_3 \text{industry dummy}$$

- ▶ **beta_1 is our interest.**
- ▶ **Again we estimate separately for different gender and different education group.**

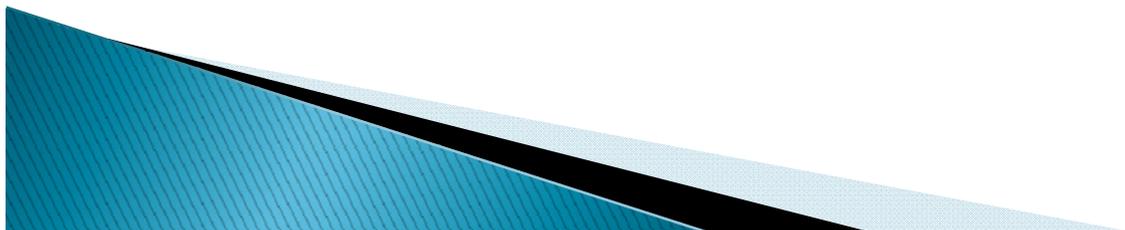


Estimation Result: production worker

Estimate of beta1 for newly recruited			
Male High school graduate:production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
62.23	8.00	0.00	
female High school graduate:production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
60.67	5.742	0	
Male college graduate:production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
122.86	12.06	0	
female college graduate:production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
40.76	7.85	0	

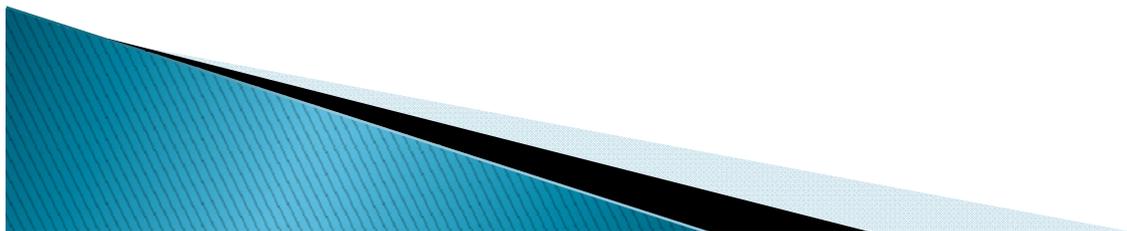
Estimation: non-production worker

Estimate of beta1 for newly recruited			
Male High school graduate:non-production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
39.13	7.92	0.00	
female High school graduate:non-production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
41.24	8.1	0	
Male college graduate:non-production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
55.02	12.53	0	
female college graduate:non-production worker			
coefficient	S.E	p-value	
92.14	10.43	0	

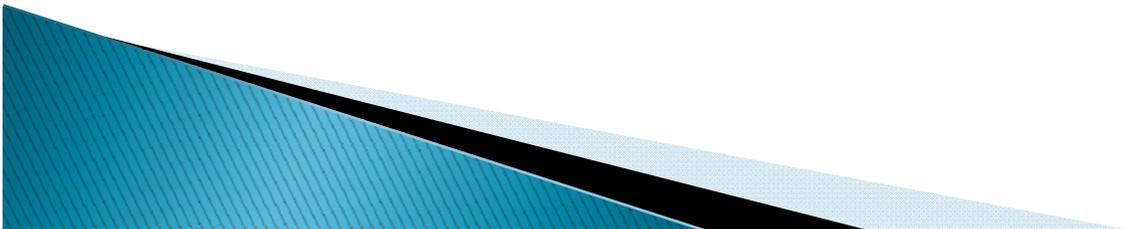


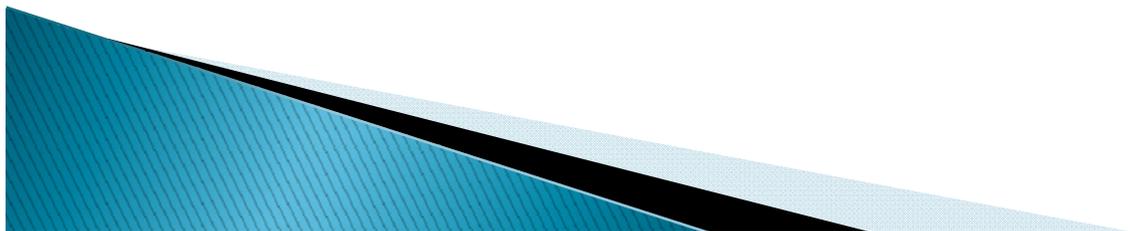
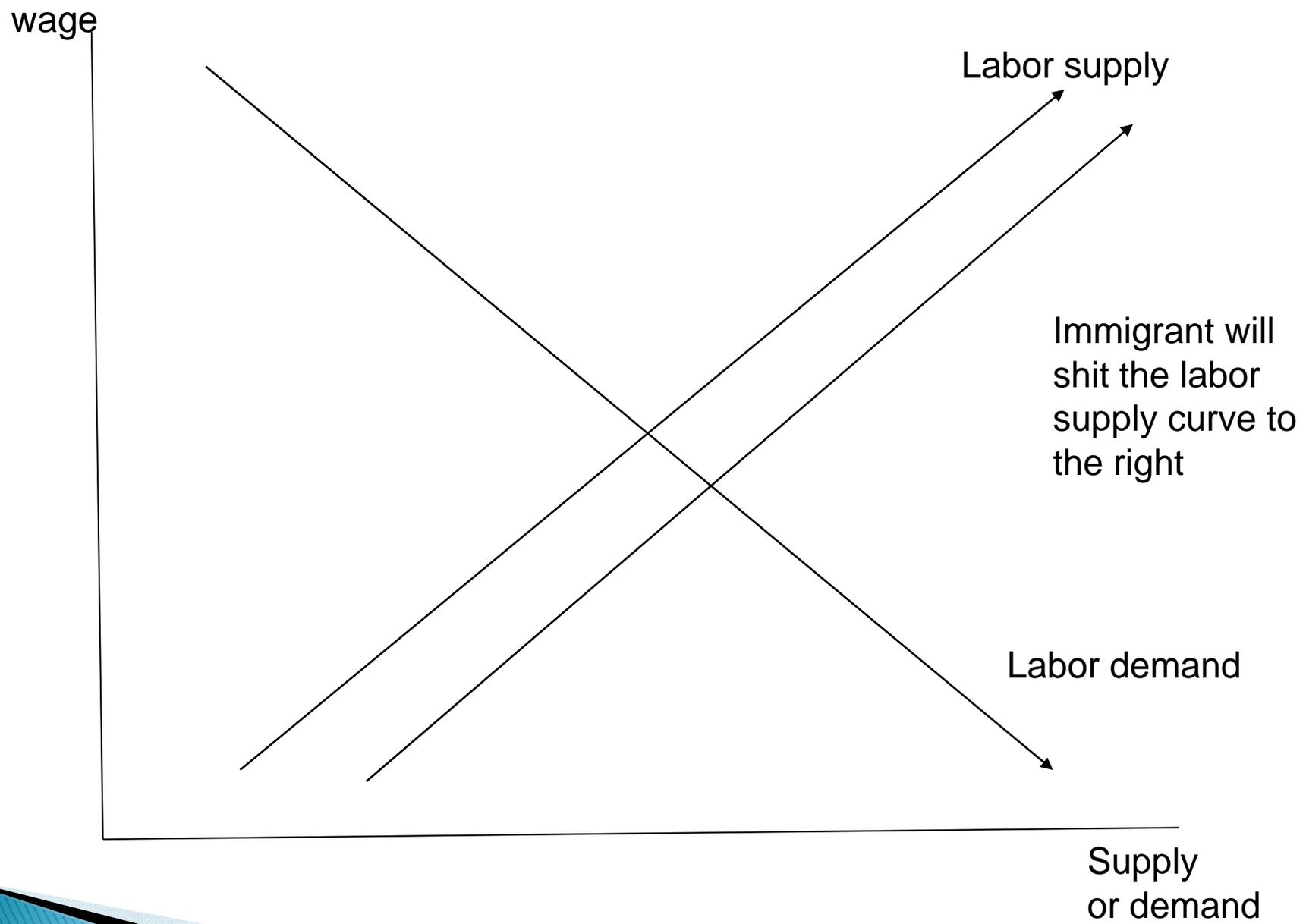
Tentative summary

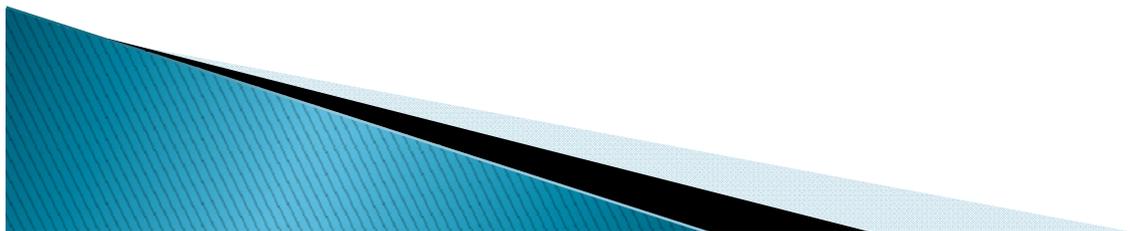
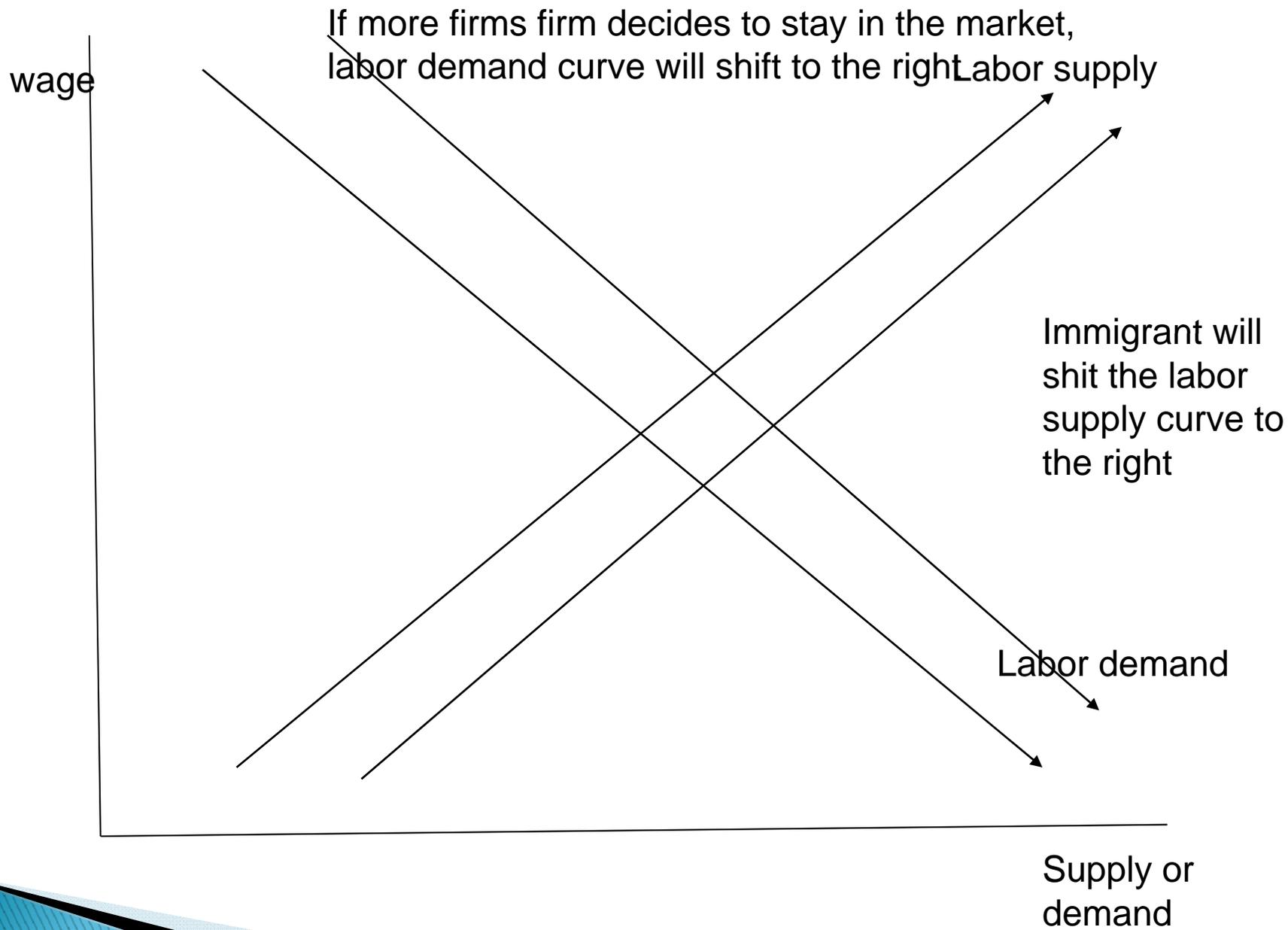
- ▶ Those evidences show that there is no negative effect of foreign labor on Japanese worker's wage
- ▶ Why ?
- ▶ The standard demand and supply model shows that if the supply increases, the price (wage rate) will decrease if other things stay constant.

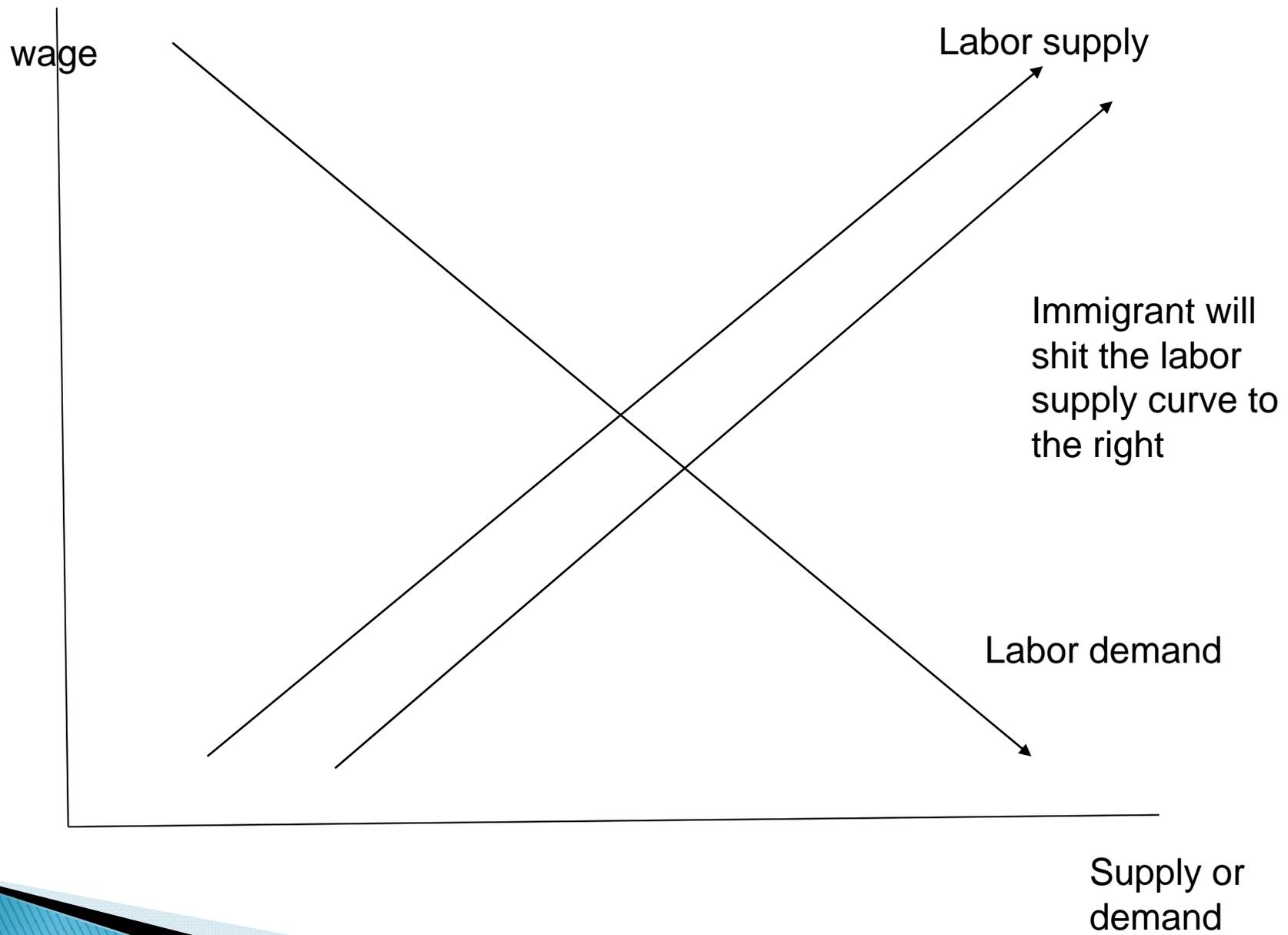


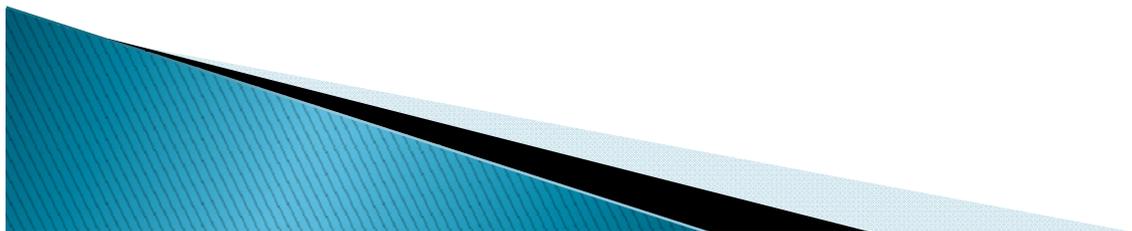
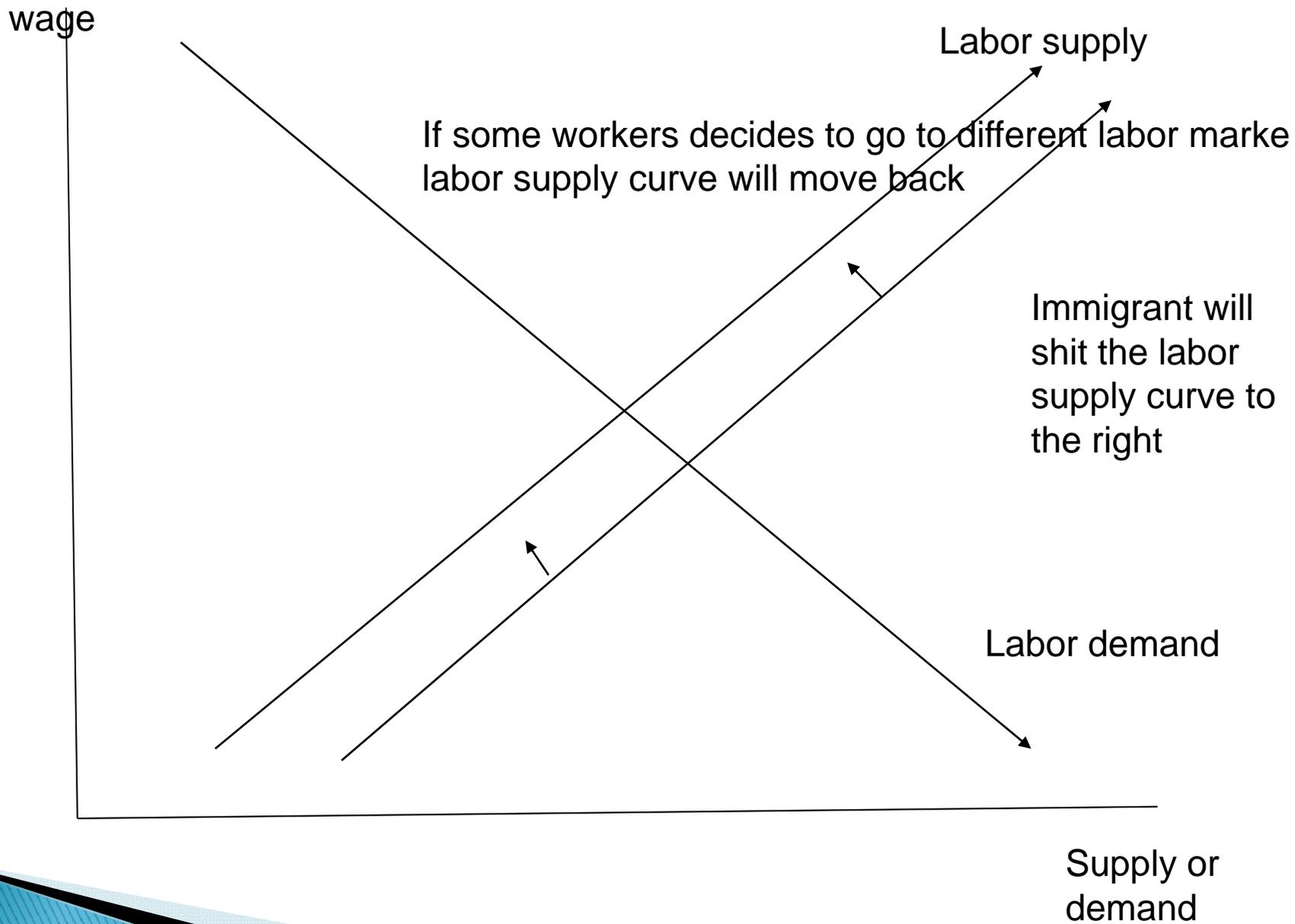
- ▶ However, other things do not likely to stay constant.
- ▶ More firms stay in the market.
- ▶ Japanese young worker decide to go to different labor market.





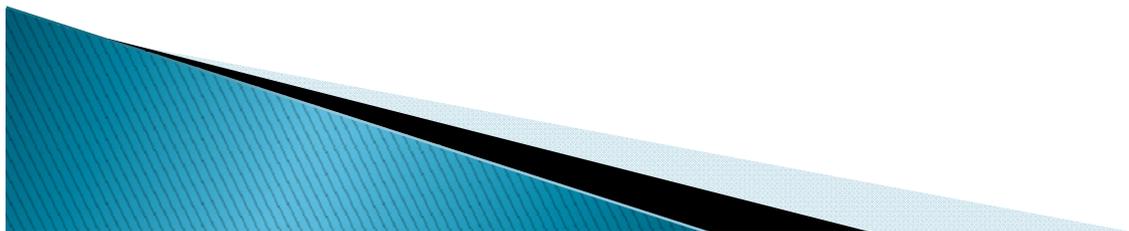




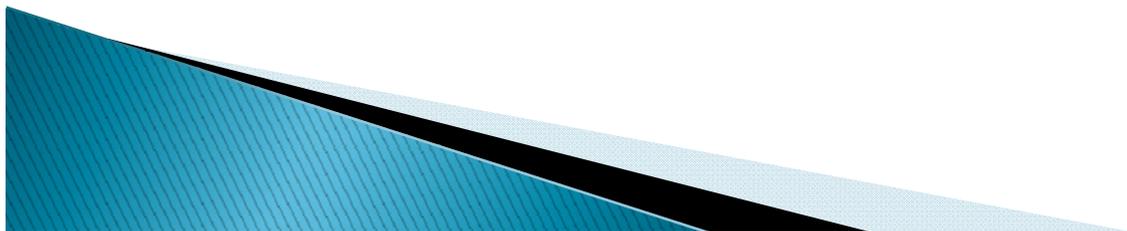


The effect of inflow of immigrant on the carrier choice of the young Japanese

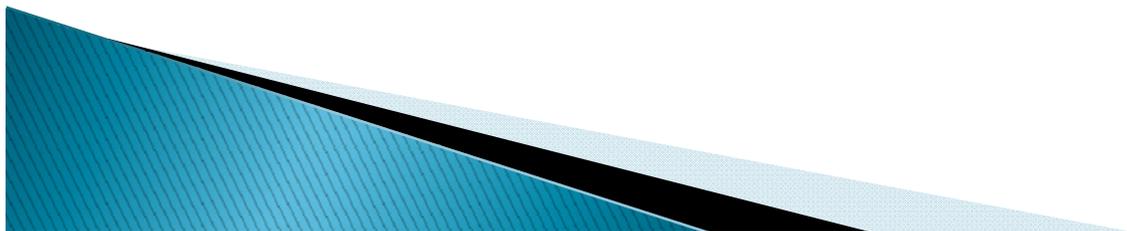
- ▶ Previous graph shows that one possible reason that we do not observe lower wage effect of immigrant is the change of supply.
- ▶ Now we check whether such a possibility is true in the data



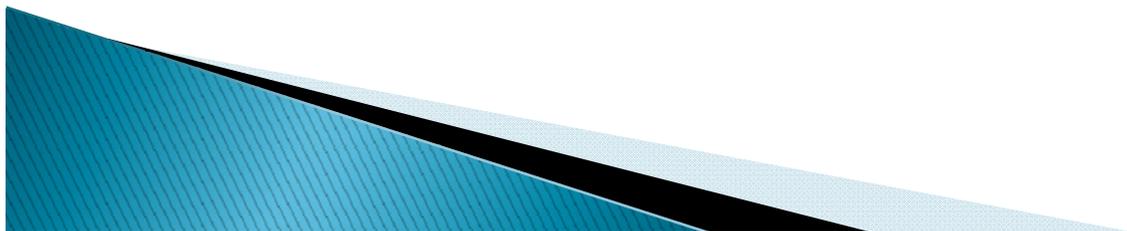
- ▶ After the change of immigration law in 1990, some Japanese cities experiences an increase of foreign labor ratio. Other did not.
- ▶ For example, Oizumi city in Gunma and Hamamatsu in shizuoka have more than 10 percent of foreign labor ratio.
- ▶ Actually, there are many cities that experinced an increase of foreign labor.



- ▶ Now, we are going to check how High school graduate carrier in those cities path changed compared to those in other cities.
- ▶ Our hypothesis:
- ▶ In those high foreigner ratio cities, high school graduate decide to go to accumulate more skill and go to different labor markets.

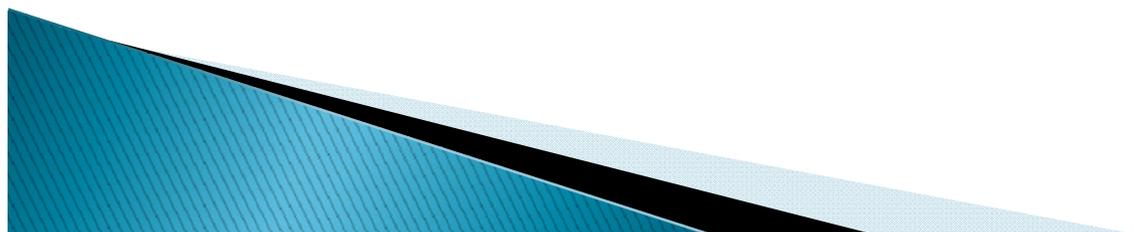


- ▶ The national census(kokusei chosa) asks all Japanese residents the place you lived in 5 years ago.
- ▶ Also the national census asks whether you are attending school or working.
- ▶ We use this information to examine the impact of foreign labor on carrier choice of the young Japanese people.



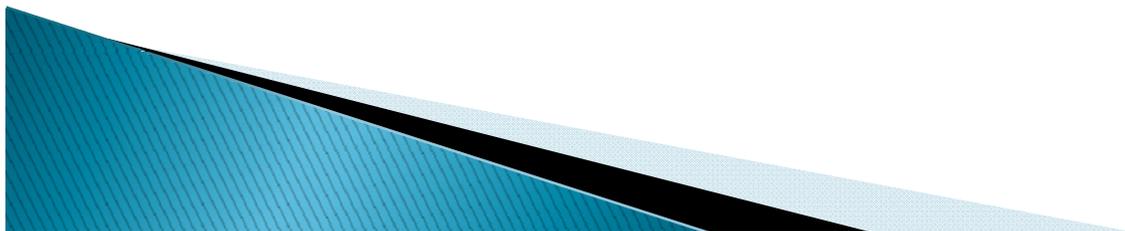
Equation to estimate

- ▶ We estimate the following equation by focusing on 19–21 years old using the information on the place they lived when they are 14–16 years old.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{school attendance dummy}_{ith} &= \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{foreign ratio}_{th} \\ &\quad + \beta_2 \text{year}_t + \beta_3 \text{income per capita of the ciity} \\ &\quad + \beta_4 \text{ economic condition of the city}_{th} \end{aligned}$$

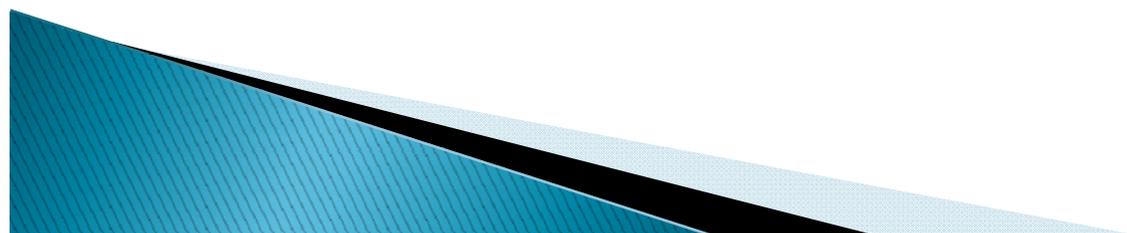
- ▶ School attendance dummy is 1 if a person is attending a school
- ▶ Foreign ratio is the ratio of foreigner at the place where this person lived in 5 years ago
- ▶ We control year effect and city's economic condition.
- ▶ Our interest is beta1



Estimation Result

被説明変数 =主に就業ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5年前の外国人比率1(5年前居住地)	-0.378 (1.66)				-0.716 (2.40)*			
5年前の外国人比率2(5年前居住地)		-0.473 (1.97)*				-0.876 (3.15)**		
現在の外国人比率1(5年前居住地)			-0.632 (3.02)**				-0.961 (4.62)**	
現在の外国人比率2(5年前居住地)				-0.657 (3.09)**				-0.942 (4.54)**
地域単位	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村
サンプルの学歴	no condition	no condition	No condition	no condition	no condition	no condition	no condition	no condition
サンプルの年齢	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20
サンプルの性別	男性	男性	男性	男性	女性	女性	女性	女性
観察数	331450	331450	331450	331450	321816	321816	321816	321816
R-squared	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Clustering robust t statistics in parentheses								
* significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%								
上記の説明変数以外に年齢、年齢の2乗、世帯人員数、年ダミー、定数、固定効果が各回帰式に含まれている。スペースの制約のためこれらの変数の推定された係数は報告されていない。								

被説明変数 =通学ダミー								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5年前の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)	0.03				-0.121			
	-0.12				-0.36			
5年前の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)		0.155				0.069		
		-0.6				-0.23		
現在の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)			0.749				0.695	
			(3.28)**				(3.20)**	
現在の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)				0.74				0.692
				(3.23)**				(3.32)**
地域単位	市町村							
サンプルの学歴	no condition							
サンプルの年齢	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20	19-20
サンプルの性別	男性	男性	男性	男性	女性	女性	女性	女性
観察数	331450	331450	331450	331450	321816	321816	321816	321816
R-squared	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06
Clustering robust t statistics in parentheses								
* significant at 5%; ** significant at 1%								
上記の説明変数以外に年齢、年齢の2乗、世帯人員数、年ダミー、定数、固定効果が各回帰式に含まれている。スペースの制約のためこれらの変数の推定された係数は報告されていない。								



Effect on jobs

- ▶ Now, we examine how the presence of foreigners affect unemployment and having jobs.

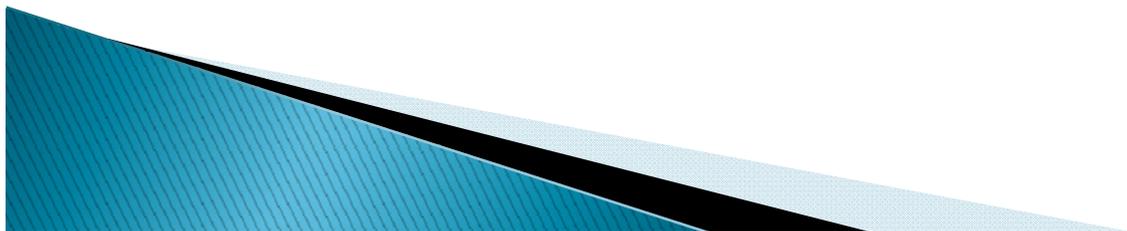


表 5.19 外国人比率の就業への影響 (30~60 歳男性) : 固定効果 (都市圏ベース)

被説明変数 = 主に 就業ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5年前の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)	-0.155 (1.01)				-0.251 (1.12)			
5年前の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)		-0.111 (0.77)				-0.204 (1.04)		
現在の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)			0.130 (1.49)				0.096 (0.62)	
現在の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)				0.175 (2.70)**				0.102 (0.88)
地域単位	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏
サンプルの学歴	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒
サンプルの年齢	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60
観察数	1,353,137	1,353,137	1,353,137	1,353,137	2,960,148	2,960,148	2,960,148	2,960,148
R ²	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

注：表 5.9 に同じ。

Interpretation

- ▶ The above result shows that an increase of foreigner ratio does not affect the probability of having job negatively for male.
- ▶ How about the females?

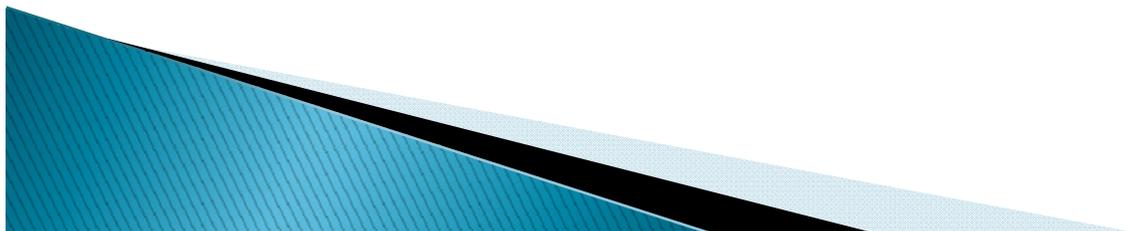


表 5.20 外国人比率の女性の有職率への影響：固定効果（市町村ベース）

被説明変数 = 有職 ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5年前の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)	0.303 (0.95)				-0.525 (3.11)**			
5年前の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)		0.058 (0.20)				-0.682 (4.41)**		
現在の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)			-0.289 (1.75)				-0.660 (5.58)**	
現在の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)				-0.436 (3.45)**				-0.745 (6.26)**
地域単位	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村
サンプルの学歴	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒
サンプルの年齢	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60
観察数	1,241,515	1,241,515	1,241,515	1,241,515	3,938,015	3,938,015	3,938,015	3,938,015
R ²	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

注：表 5.9 に同じ。

表 5.21 外国人比率の高卒・中卒女性の有職率への影響：固定効果（市町村ベース、年齢階級別）

被説明変数 = 有職 ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
5年前の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)	-0.315 (0.95)				-0.790 (4.75)**			
5年前の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)		-0.559 (1.86)				-0.863 (4.96)**		
現在の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)			-0.965 (4.11)**				-0.563 (4.23)**	
現在の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)				-1.055 (4.47)**				-0.650 (4.95)**
地域単位	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村
サンプルの学歴	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒
サンプルの年齢	30~40	30~40	30~40	30~40	41~50	41~50	41~50	41~50
観察数	1,101,292	1,101,292	1,101,292	1,101,292	1,362,009	1,362,009	1,362,009	1,362,009
R ²	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03

注：表 5.9 に同じ。

Another robustness checks

表 5.22 外国人比率の高卒・中卒女性の就業への影響：固定効果（市町村ベース）

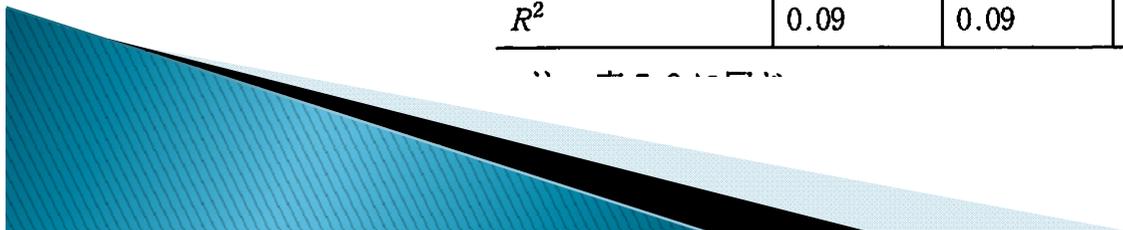
被説明変数 = 主に就業ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5年前の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)	-0.618 (3.88)**			
5年前の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)		-0.758 (5.36)**		
現在の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)			-0.543 (5.93)**	
現在の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)				-0.613 (6.70)**
地域単位	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村
サンプルの学歴	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒
サンプルの年齢	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60
観察数	3,938,015	3,938,015	3,938,015	3,938,015
R^2	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

注：表 5.9 に同じ。

One more robustness checks

被説明変数	(1) 有職ダミー	(2) 有職ダミー	(3) 主に就業ダミー	(4) 主に就業ダミー
5年前の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)				
5年前の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)				
現在の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)				
現在の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)				
夫の収入	-0.067 (17.45)**	-0.066 (17.44)**	-0.054 (14.28)**	-0.054 (14.27)**
夫の学歴	-0.002 (4.22)**	-0.002 (4.22)**	-0.001 (1.88)	-0.001 (1.87)
現居住地での 外国人比率1	-0.837 (3.73)**		-0.468 (1.80)	
現居住地での 外国人比率2		-1.370 (4.74)**		-0.846 (2.55)*
地域単位	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村
サンプルの学歴	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒
サンプルの年齢	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60
観察数	234,820	234,820	234,820	234,820
R^2	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10

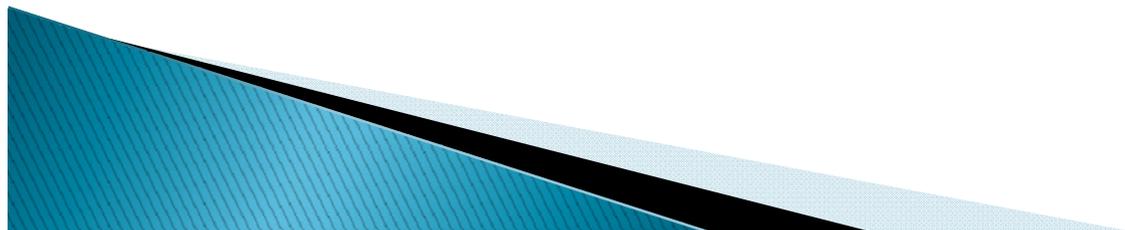
※ 有意水準は1%未満



What do they do if they do not work?

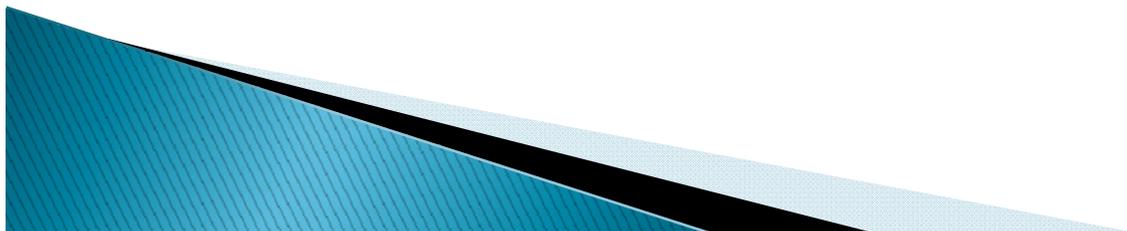
表 5.23 外国人比率の高卒・中卒女性の求職率への影響（異なった年齢別に推定）：固定効果（市町村ベース）

被説明変数＝ 求職ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
5年前の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)	-0.198 (4.68)**				-0.136 (3.35)**				0.010 (0.25)			
5年前の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)		-0.238 (6.11)**				-0.153 (4.28)**				-0.015 (0.42)		
現在の外国人比率1 (5年前居住地)			-0.267 (7.67)**				-0.105 (3.70)**				-0.031 (1.37)	
現在の外国人比率2 (5年前居住地)				-0.261 (8.43)**				-0.093 (3.49)**				-0.036 (1.81)
地域単位	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村							
サンプルの学歴	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒							
サンプルの年齢	30～40	30～40	30～40	30～40	41～50	41～50	41～50	41～50	51～60	51～60	51～60	51～60
観察数	1,101,292	1,101,292	1,101,292	1,101,292	1,362,009	1,362,009	1,362,009	1,362,009	1,474,650	1,474,650	1,474,650	1,474,650
R ²	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01



Interpretation

- ▶ We expected that they becomes unemployed and looking for a job.
- ▶ But they do not.
- ▶ Women decrease the probability of looking for a job contrary to our expectatino.
- ▶ So what do you they do if they do not work and if they do not look for a job?



Then, what do women do?

表 5.24 外国人比率の高卒・中卒女性の家事活動への影響：固定効果（市町村ベース）

被説明変数 = 家事ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5年前の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)	0.612 (2.55)*			
5年前の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)		0.837 (4.14)**		
現在の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)			0.882 (6.55)**	
現在の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)				0.971 (7.35)**
地域単位	市町村	市町村	市町村	市町村
サンプルの学歴	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒
サンプルの年齢	30～60	30～60	30～60	30～60
観察数	3,938,015	3,938,015	3,938,015	3,938,015
R^2	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

注：表 5.9 に同じ。

The effect on college graduate female

表 5.28 外国人比率の大卒・短大卒女性の有職率への影響：固定効果（都市圏ベース）

被説明変数 = 有職ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5年前の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)	-0.124 (0.34)			
5年前の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)		-0.231 (0.69)		
現在の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)			-0.779 (4.05)**	
現在の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)				-0.867 (5.44)**
地域単位	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏
サンプルの学歴	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒	大卒・短大卒
サンプルの年齢	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60
観察数	1,242,803	1,242,803	1,242,803	1,242,803
R^2	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04

注：表 5.2 に同じ。

Compare with high-school graduate female

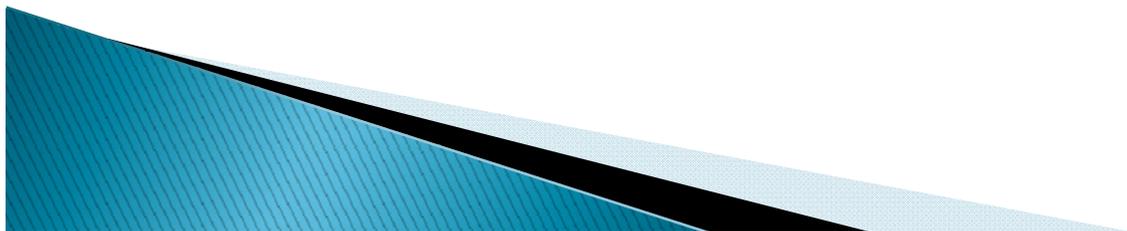
表 5.25 外国人比率の高卒・中卒女性の有職率への影響：固定効果（都市圏ベース）

被説明変数 = 有職ダミー	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5年前の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)	-0.801 (2.61)**			
5年前の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)		-0.919 (3.42)**		
現在の外国人比率 1 (5年前居住地)			-1.097 (7.00)**	
現在の外国人比率 2 (5年前居住地)				-1.157 (7.78)**
地域単位	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏	都市圏
サンプルの学歴	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒	高卒・中卒
サンプルの年齢	30~60	30~60	30~60	30~60
観察数	3,940,189	3,940,189	3,940,189	3,940,189
R^2	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05

注：表 5.9 に同じ。

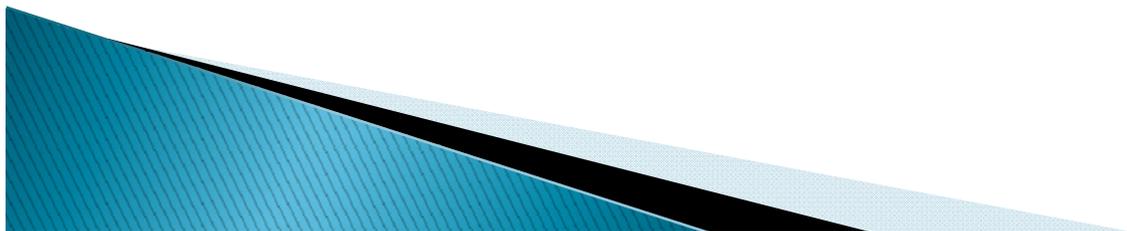
Interpretation

- ▶ There are substantial different response to college graduate female and h-school graduate female
- ▶ For college graduate females, the current increase of foreign ratio will decrease the probability of having job.
- ▶ But the past increase of the foreign ratio did not affect the probability of having a job.
- ▶ College graduate female adjust this negative shock and come back to job market again.



Interpretation(2)

- ▶ But, for high-school graduate female, the current increase of foreigner ratio will decrease the probability of having a job.
- ▶ But also, the past foreigner ratio will decrease the probability of having a job.
- ▶ For high school graduated female, once they are affected by the negative shocks, it is difficult for them to change their job and find a work again.



Conclusion

- ▶ In a city where foreigners' ratio is high, high school graduate decide to go to school rather than decide to go to labor market immediately.
- ▶ This is true even after controlling economic condition of the city
- ▶ Young people respond to labor market shock and decide to accumulate more human capital.
- ▶ This is a shift of labor supply curve to the left.



Conclusion(2)

- ▶ Female labor responds to increase of foreigners ratio.
- ▶ College graduate women affected only in the short run. They find a job again after 5 years.
- ▶ High school graduated women are affected in the long run.
- ▶ They do not find a job even after a negative shock in five years

