

Global Focus on Knowledge/Winter Semester 2008

Living in Globalized Society

Economic Globalization and People's Livelihood

“Changing Way of Life: Declining Birthrate and Aging Population,
and Change in Family”

The University of Tokyo

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Questions

- What is globalization?
- What is it that's being globalized?
- What is a problem in globalization?
- Is it contents or consequence of globalization?
- How is globalization related to regions and states?



To Look at Globalization from Position of “Person”

- I Person's way of life
Person comprising society

- II Labor market
Mainspring to maintain/continue the society

- III Socioeconomic system
Structure and system to prescribe people's lives



Globalization is a “Movement.”

- What movement is it?

Movement of a “person”

- Which movement of a person is it?

Interregional movement : “urbanization problem”

International movement: “immigration problem”

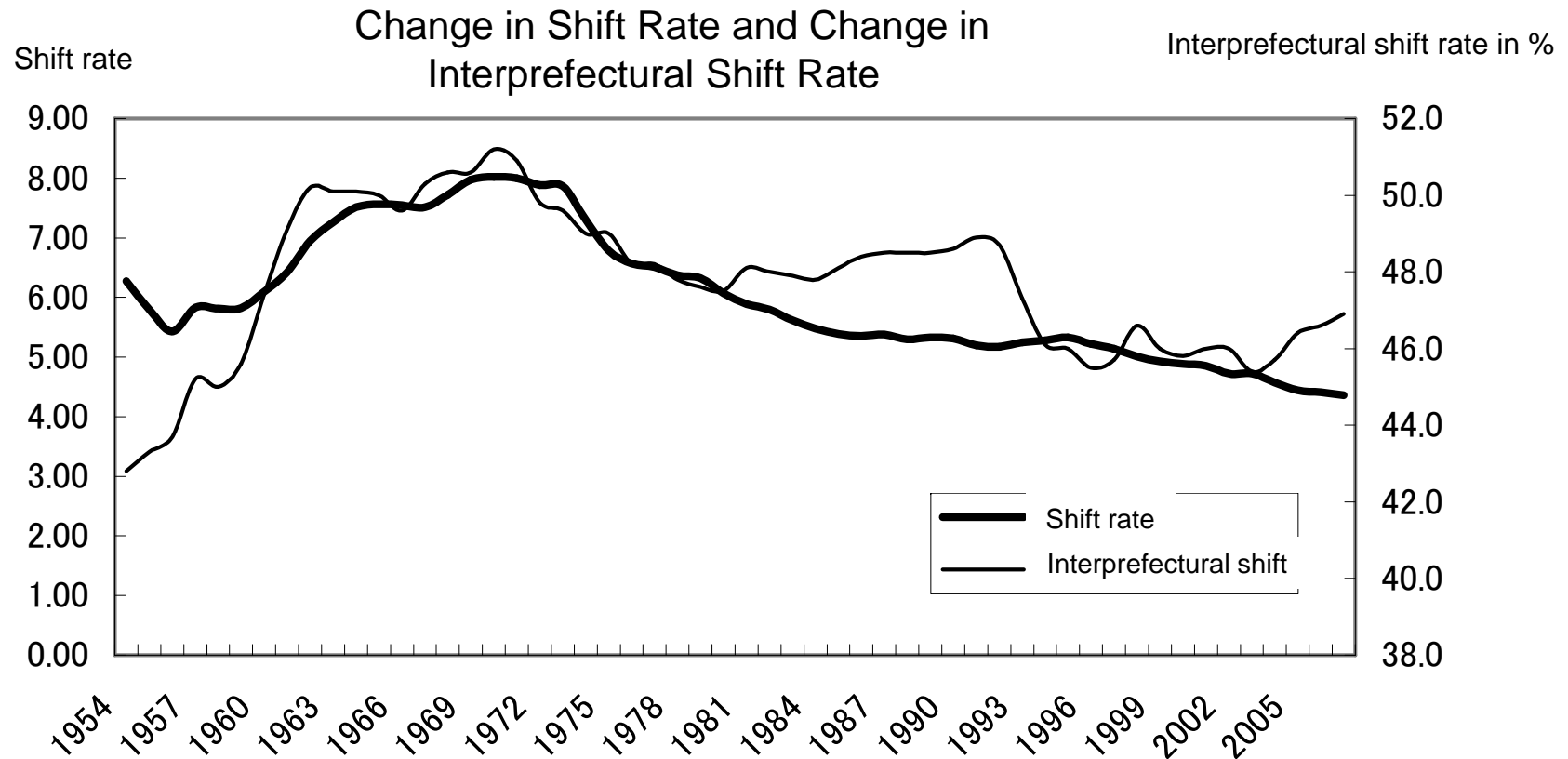
Intergenerational movement : “inequality problem”



Demographic Shift

- In the 1960s, high economic growths were realized with abrupt changes in industrial structure.
- From a primary industry to secondary, tertiary industry
- Along with changes in industrial structure, the occupational structure changed, generating the flow of people.

High Rate of Demographic Shift in High Economic Growth Period

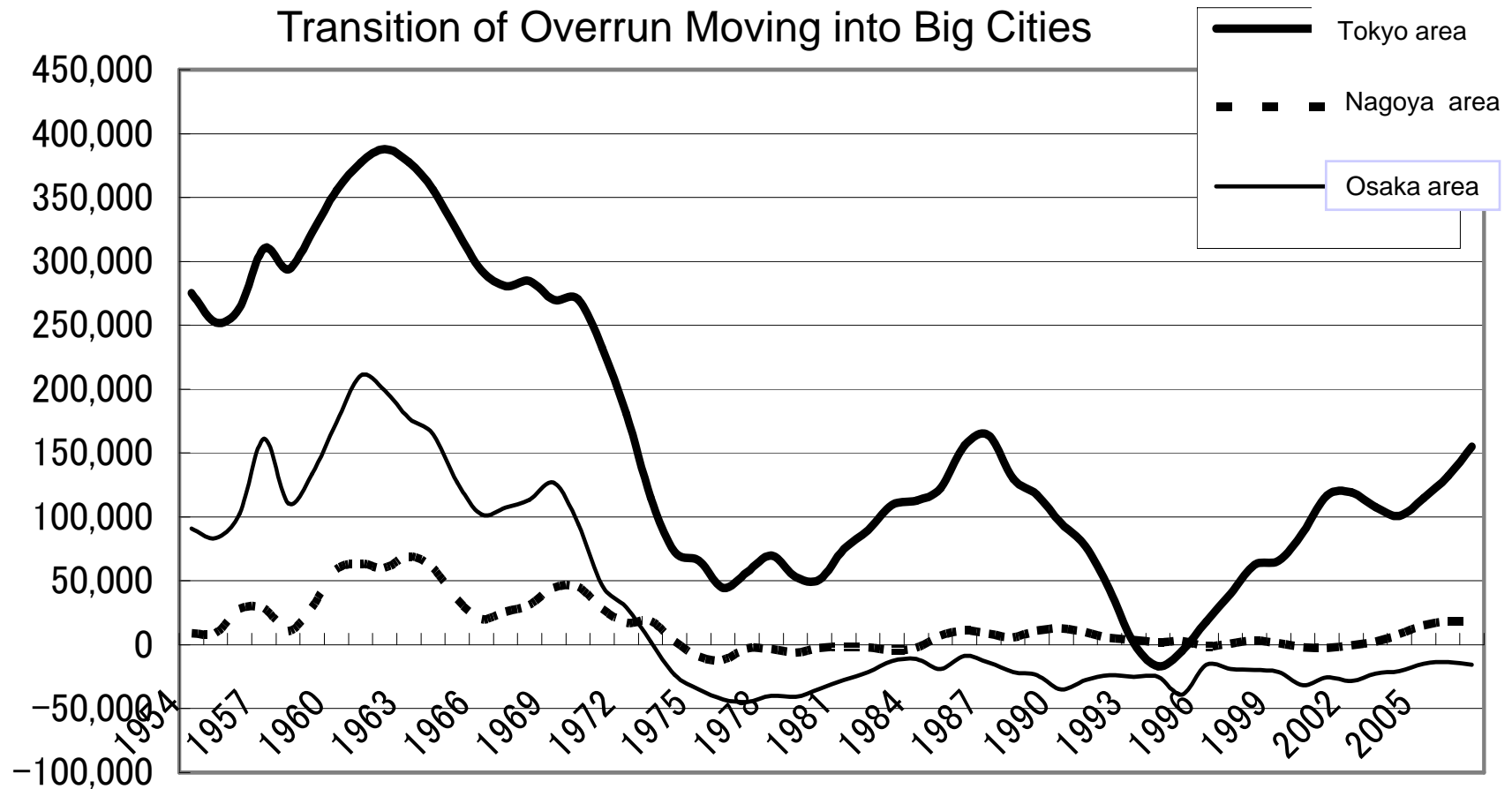


Source: Ministry of Public Management, *Demographic Shift Report*, *Basic Registry of Residents*

Notes: Shift rate is the rate of those who shifted against the Japanese population.

Interprefectural shift rate is the proportion of those who shifted bestriding prefectures.

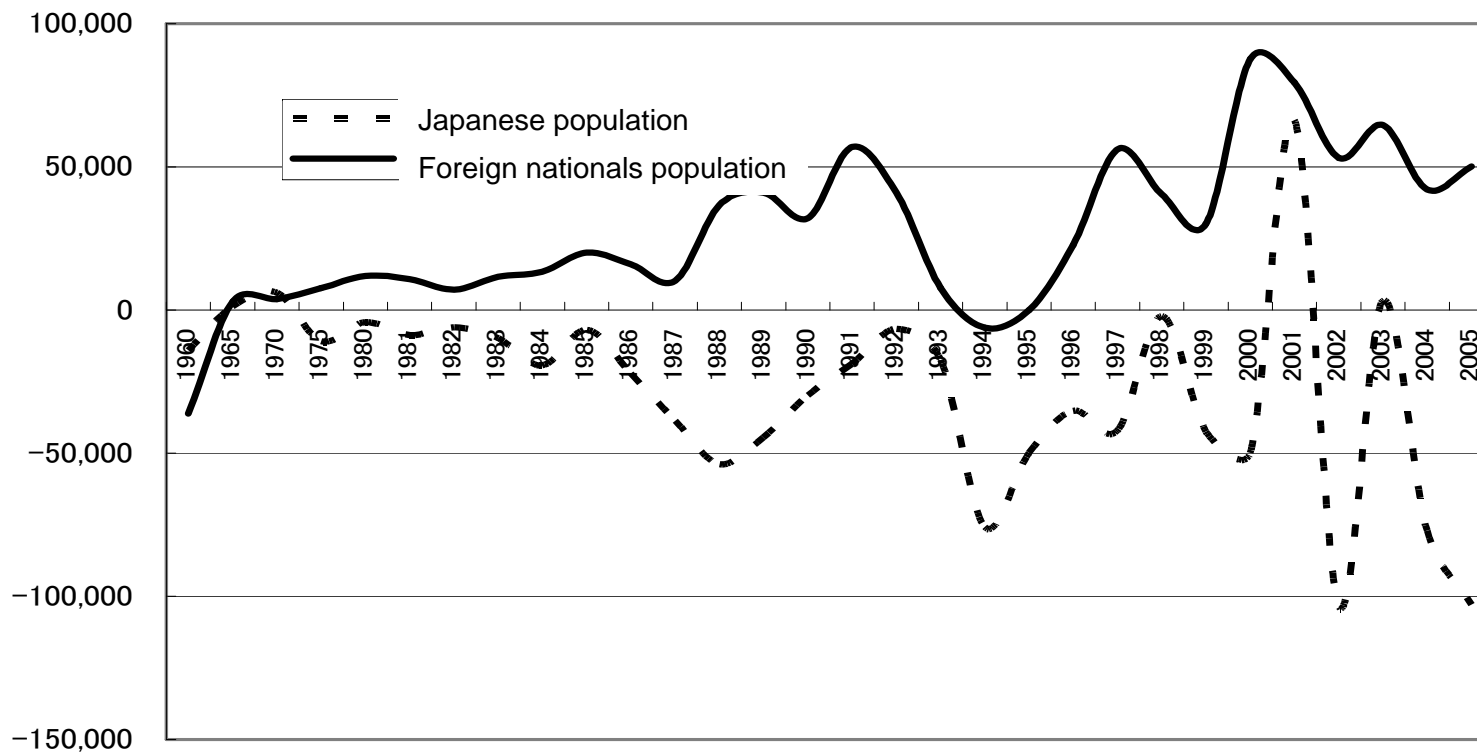
The high population shift during the high economic growth period brought forth population concentrations in big cities.



Source: Ministry of Public Management, *Demographic Shift Report*, *Basic Registry of Residents*, 2007

Upward Trend in Foreign Nationals' Surplus of Entry in Recent Years

Entry-Surplus Population by Japanese and Foreign Nationals



Source: Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Public Management, *Population Projection Data*, 2007

Note: Tallied by deducting number of exits from that of entries during Oct. 1 of the previous year through Sep. 30 of the current year. Foreign nationals are those who stayed 91 days or more, not including those who entered with the qualification for the length of their stays in less than 90 days but subsequently changed the qualification to the length of 91 days or longer.

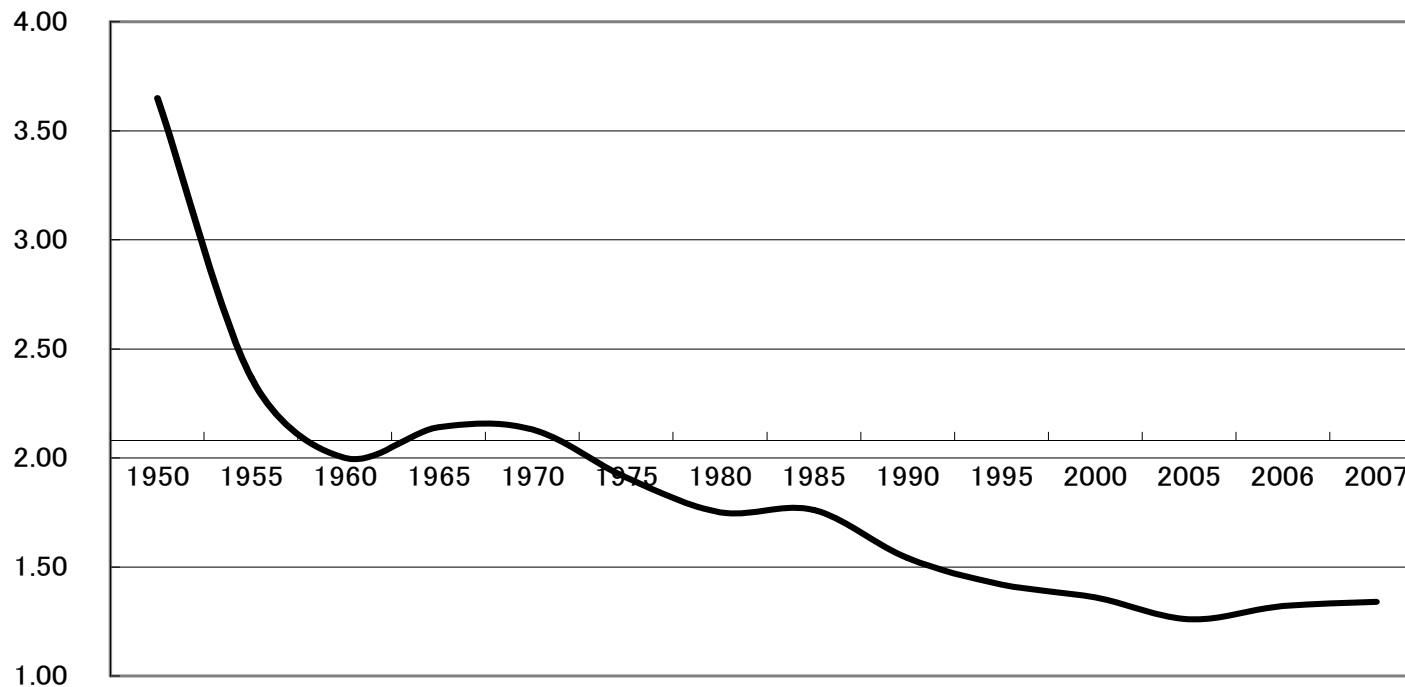
Sociological Way of Apprehending Shift: Shift in Social Stratification

- Intergenerational shift:
Succession/discontinuance of social status of a parent (father) and a child (son)
- Marital shift:
Assortative mating/endogamy
Upward marriage/downward marriage
- Intra-generational mobility:
Professional career (nonemployment, atypical employment)

Development of Declining Birthrate:

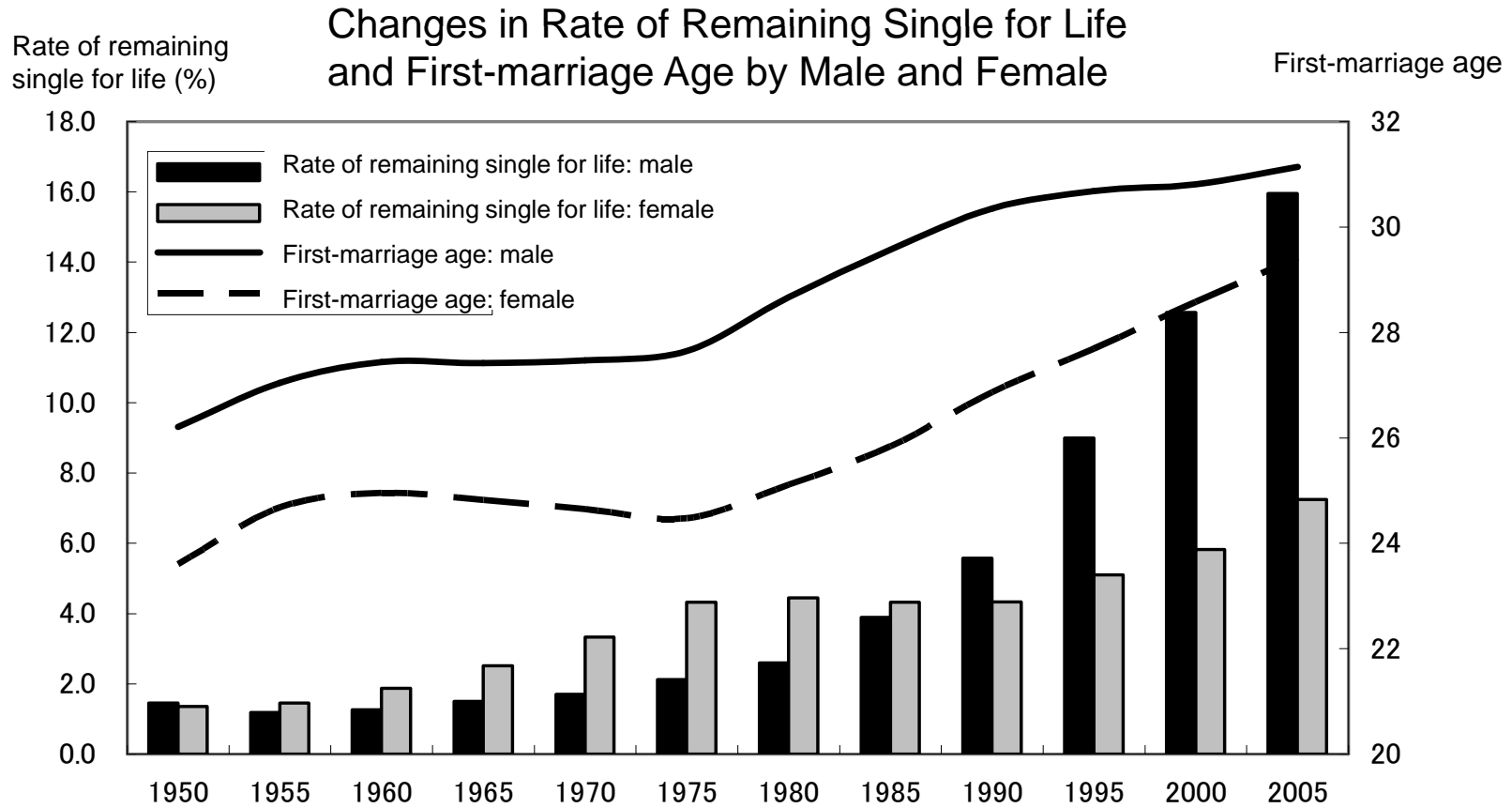
Declining birthrate means that the state continues where total fertility rate does not reach demographic replacement standard (2.08).

Transition of Total Fertility Rate



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, *Demographic Statistics Data Book 2008*

Developing Tendency to Marry Later and to Remain Single

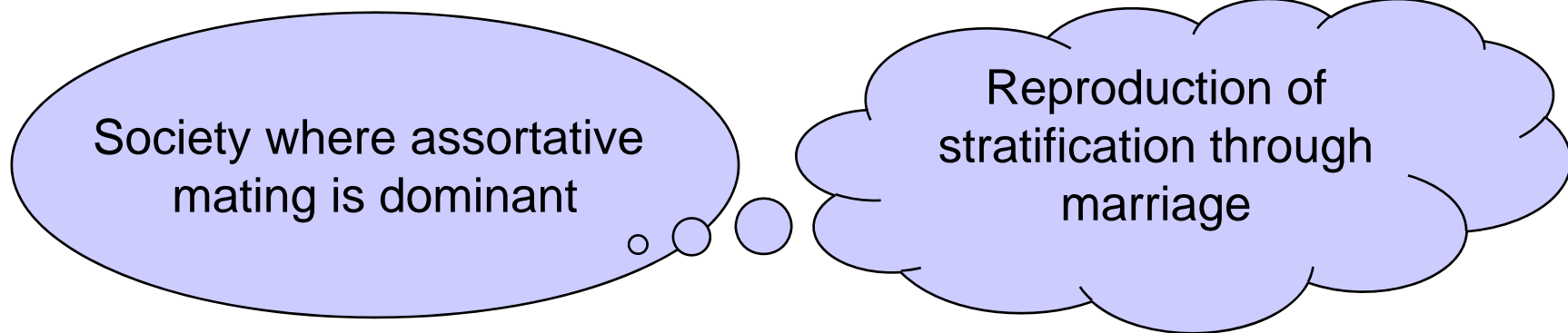


Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, *Demographic Statistics Data Book 2008*

Note: Rate of remaining single for life refers to that of staying unmarried at the age of 50.

Marriage is for two persons in different/similar social stratifications to come together.

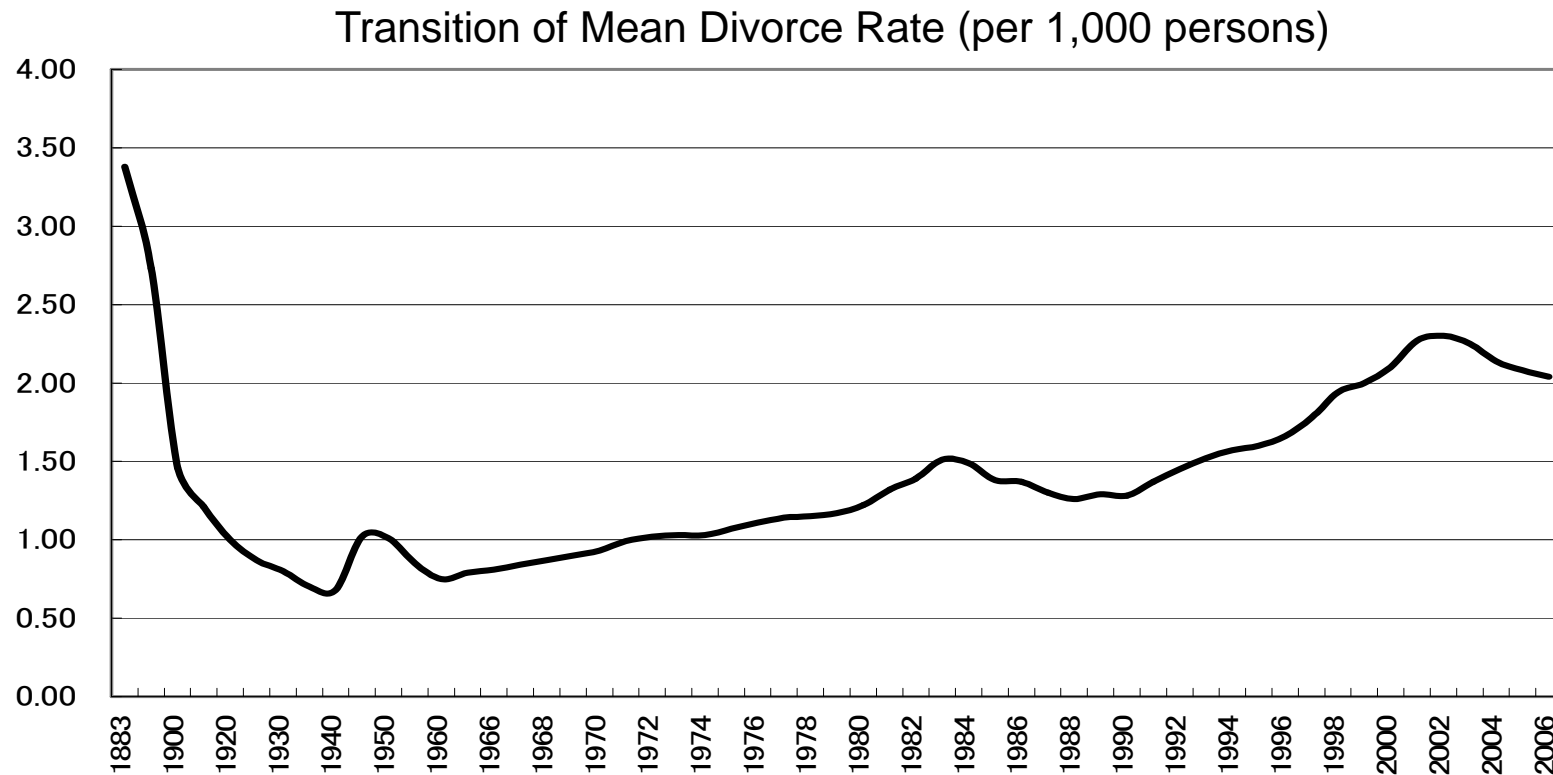
- Linkage of stratifications through marriage:
Shift from a stratification of one's origin
Assortative mating: ones of origins from similar social stratifications



- Application to take over the post of females' higher education to the next generation

Rising Divorce Rate:

There is no guarantee that a partnership stays the same for a lifetime.

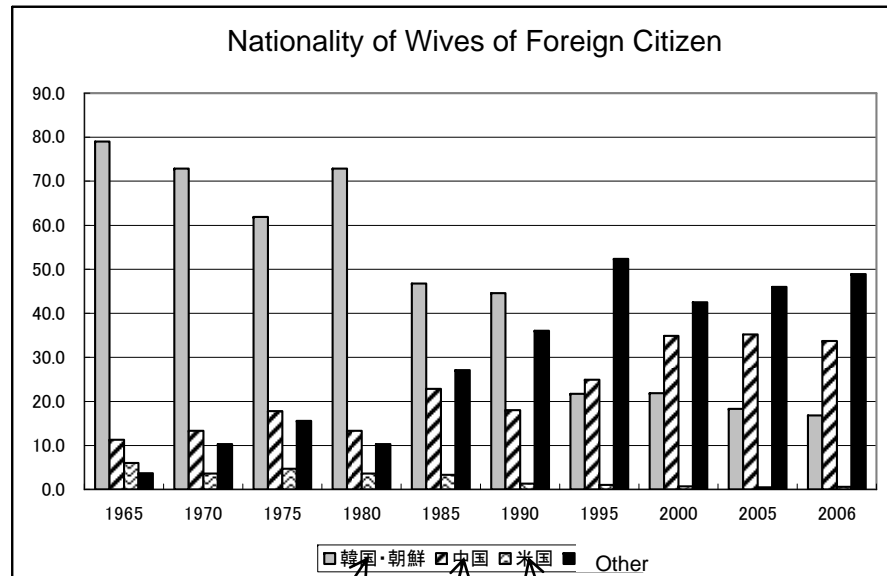
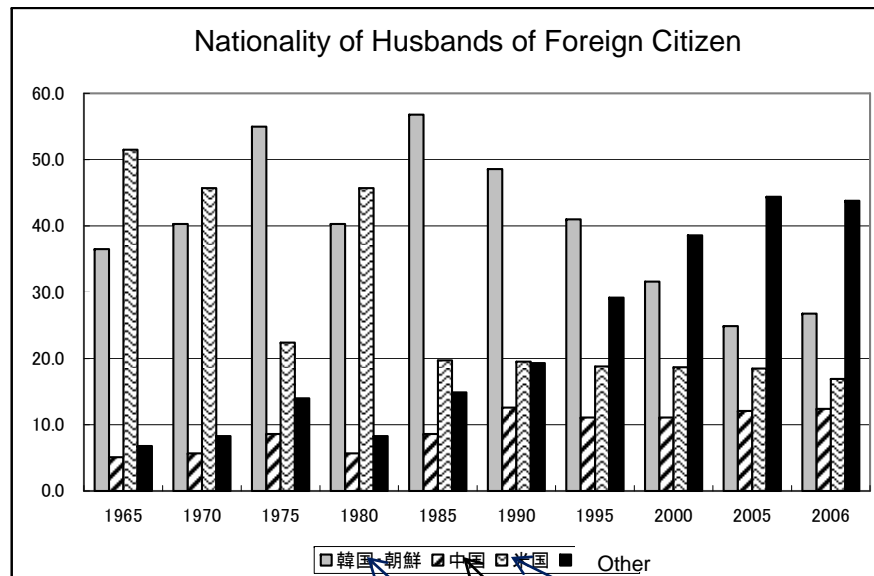


Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, *Demographic Statistics Data Book 2008*

Note: Mean divorce rate is number of divorces per 1,000 population.

Marriage with Someone of Different Nationality

- 99.1% of both spouses were Japanese in 1965, which declined to 93.4% in 2006.
- Married couples of different nationalities increased, where the marriages between a Japanese husband and a wife of foreign nationality were 5% in 2006.



Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Population Survey Report*

S/N Korea

China

USA

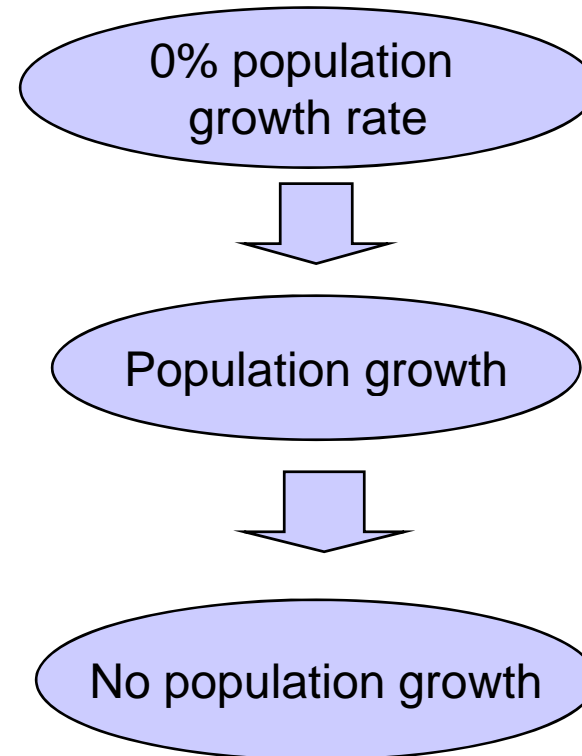
N/S Korea

China

USA

Demographic Aging as Result of Population Transition

- High birthrate and high mortality
- Drop in mortality
Large gap from birthrate
- Drop in birthrate
Small gap from mortality

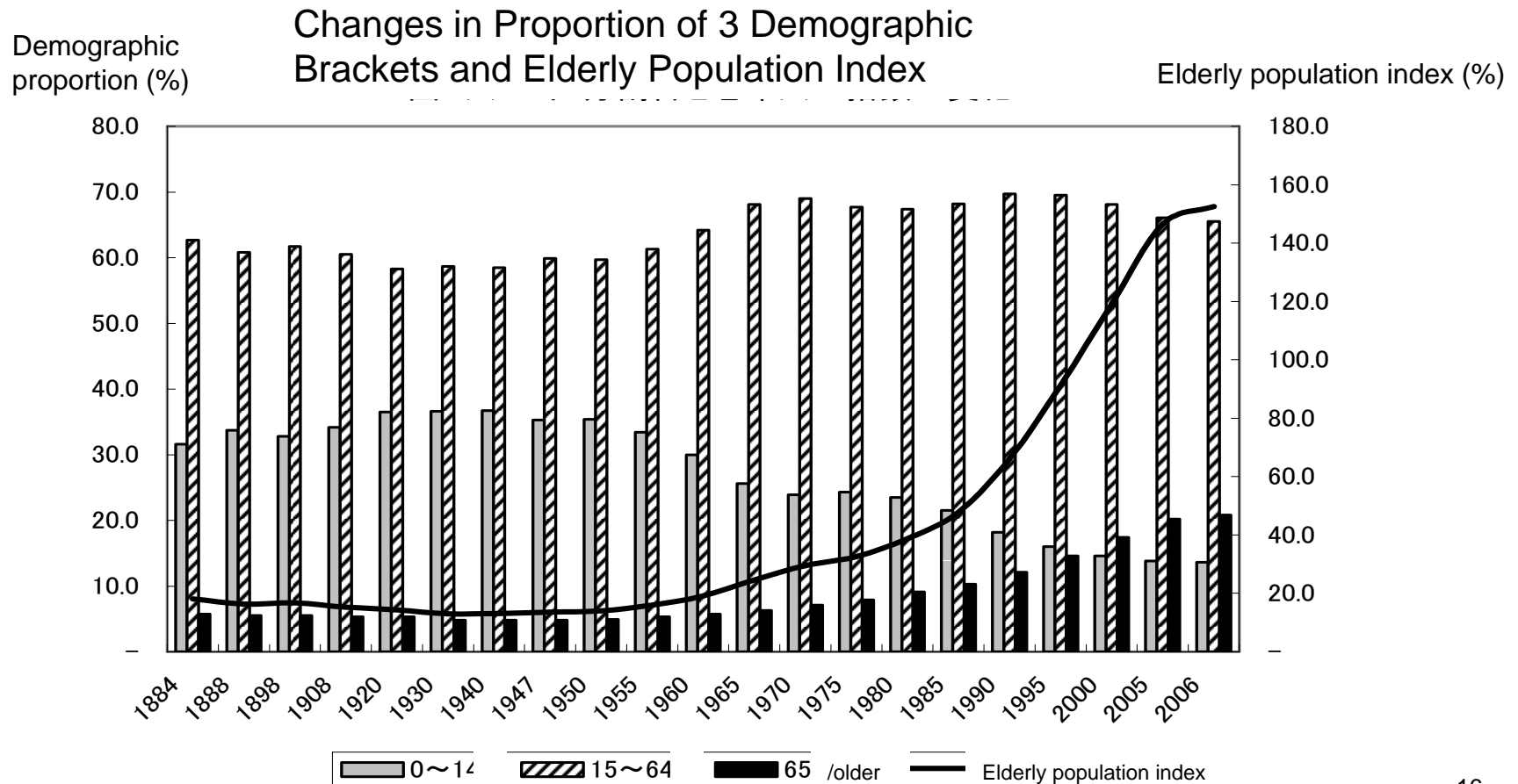


Aging of demographic structure

Demographic Aging as Result of Declining Birthrate:

Intergenerational Imbalance and Life-span Extension

Relative Deduction in Working-age Population → Labor Shortage

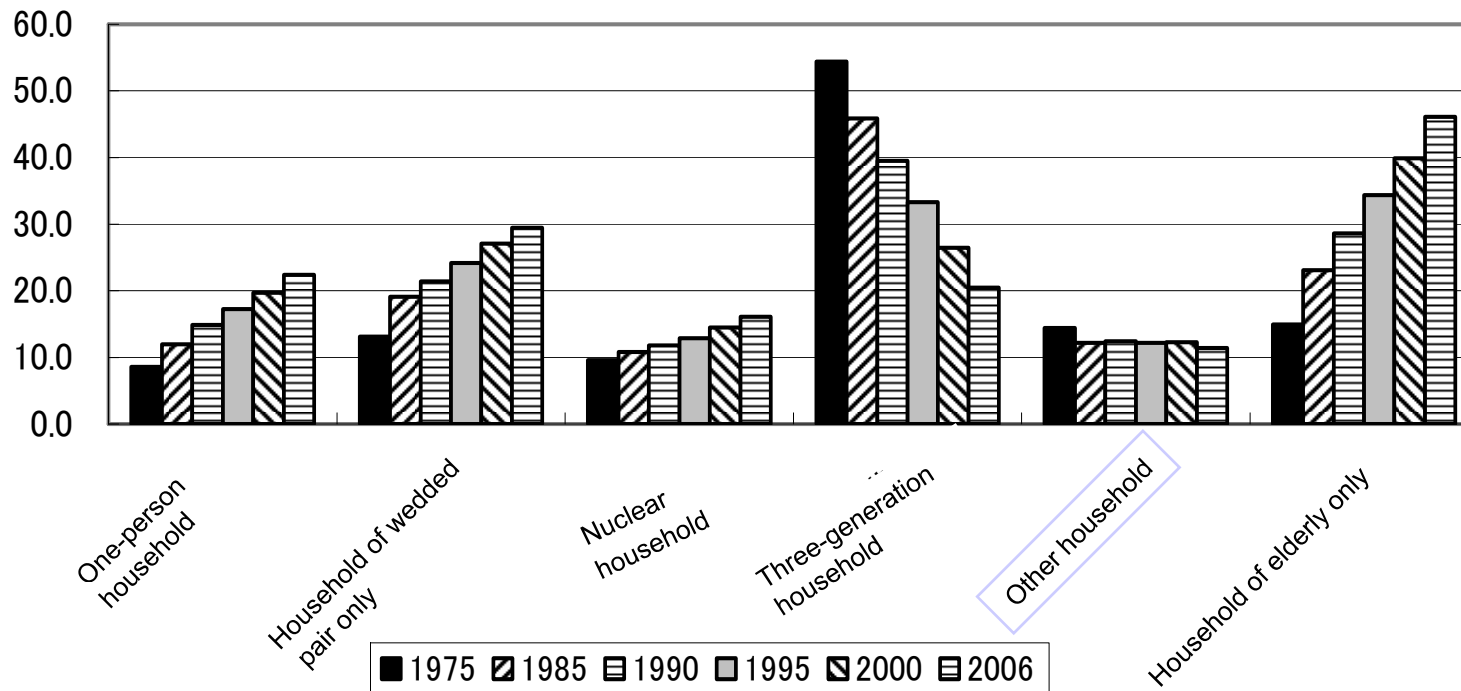


Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Population Survey Report*

Note: Elderly population index is the rate of the population of 65 years/older against that of 15-64 years old.

Change in Place to Live: Transfiguration of Household Composition

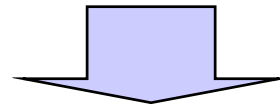
Distribution of Household Composition with Elderly of 65/Older (%)



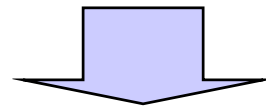
Source: Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, *Welfare Administration Basic Research Report*, and, *National Livelihood Survey*

2nd Population Transition: Continued Low Birthrate Not Reaching Demographic Replacement Standard

Birthrate (crude birthrate) per 1,000 population constantly falls short of mortality (crude mortality).



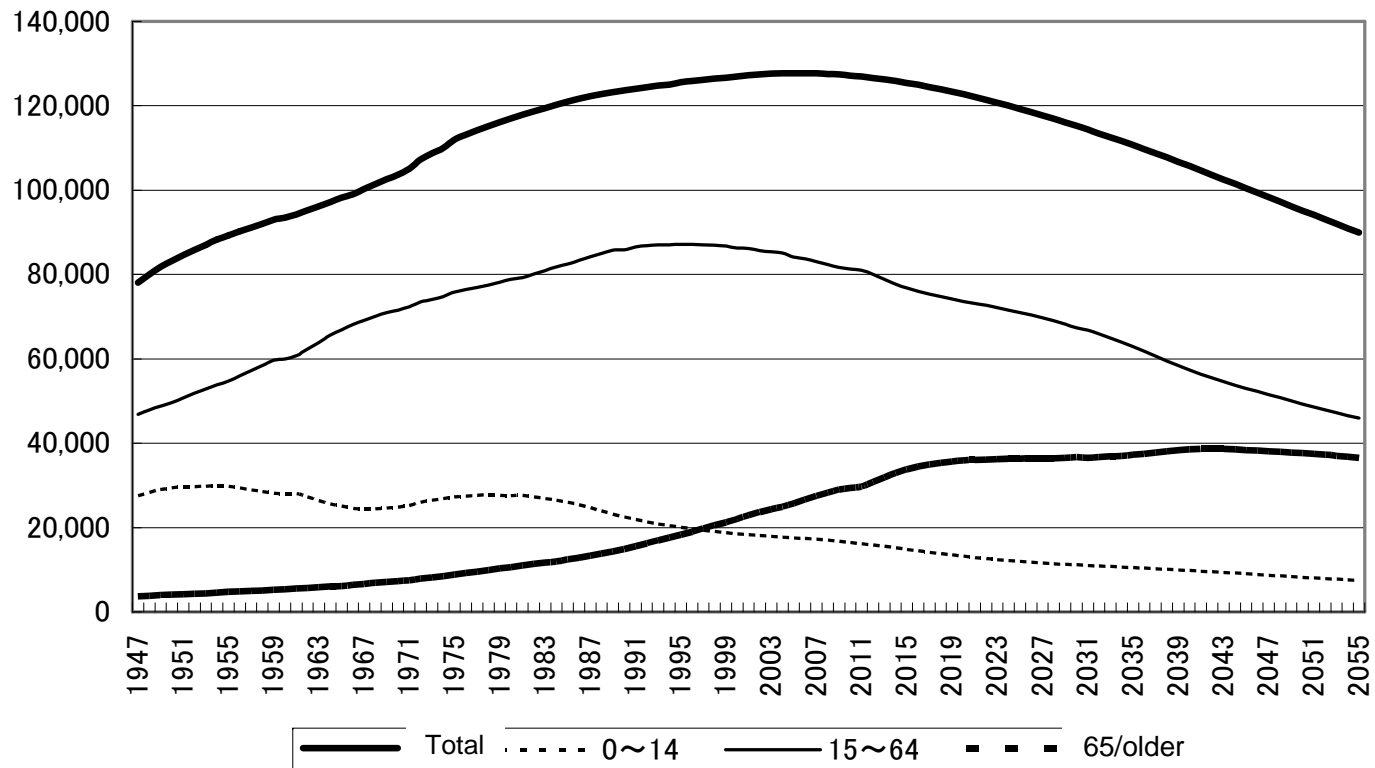
Natural rate of increase is constantly negative.



Population decrease invariably continues, and aging advances further.

Coming of Depopulating Society

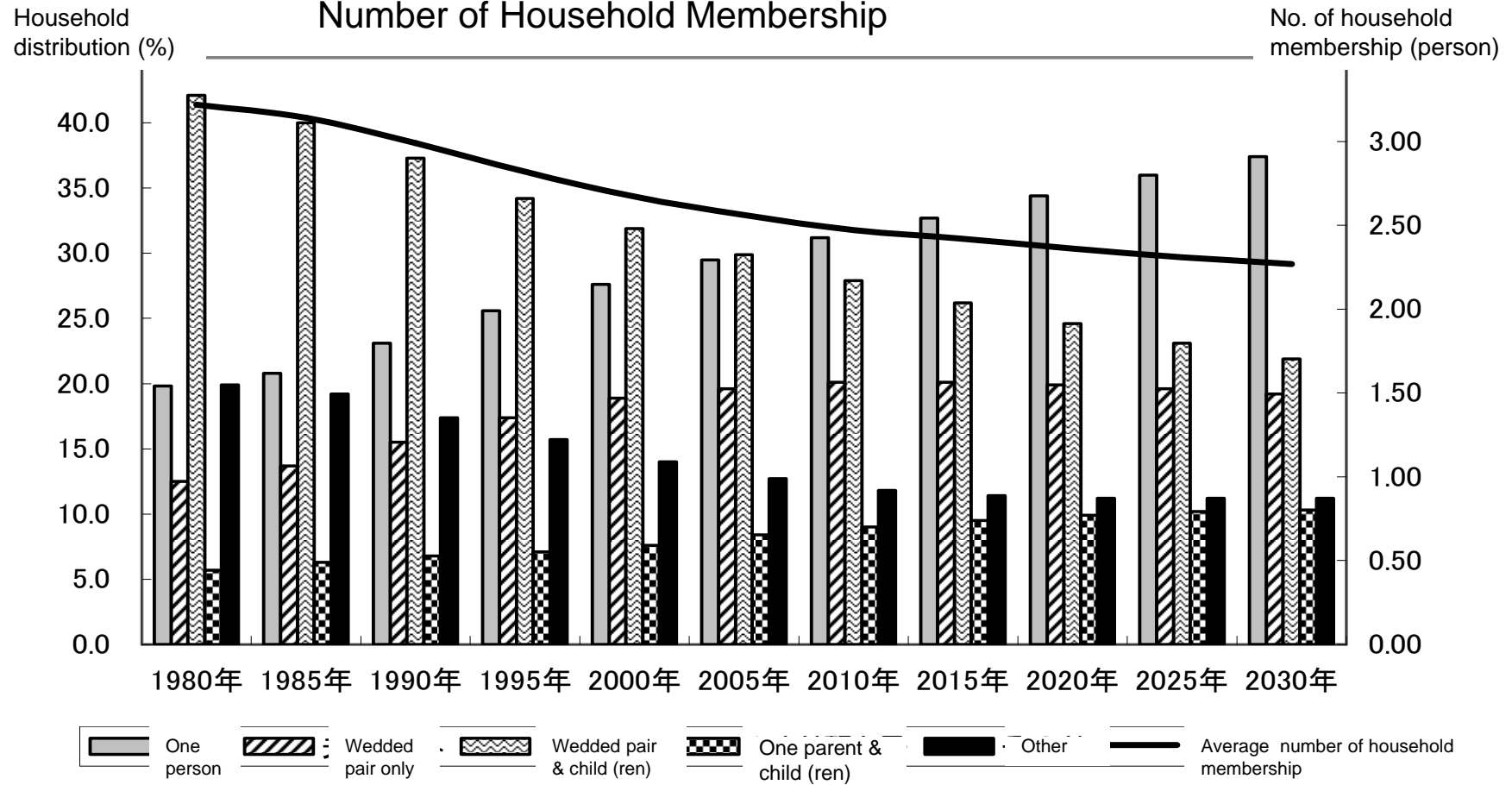
Change in Population by 3 Age Brackets (1,000)



Note: Projected on the median birth /median death since 2006 (National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, *Future Projection of Japanese Population*, Dec. 2006)

Change in Place to Live and Reduction in Household Size

Transition of Distribution of Household Types and Number of Household Membership



Source: National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, *Future Projection of Number of Households in Japan*, (projected in Mar. 2008)



Change in Size and Change in Quality

- Reduction in the size of population of Japanese society
- Change in the demographic composition of Japanese society
- A course of life, such as who gets married, who gives a birth to a baby, and who has a long life, is fraught with configurationality.
- The future of those who enter Japan and that of those who leave Japan are not uniform.

To look at Declining Birthrate and Aging Population from Microscopic Perspective

- ★ Those who don't marry for lifetime
- ★ Those who produce and raise offspring without assuming the form of marriage
- ★ Those who have no child for lifetime
- ★ Those who have more than one partner in lifetime
- ★ Those who live by themselves in their old age
- ★ Those who live by a wedded pair alone
- ★ Those who live with unrelated persons in their old age
- ★ Those who have a variety of nationalities

Reduction in Population Size and Segmented Society



- While the size of population of Japanese society is getting reduced, those who make up that society have ways of life that are increasingly different from the past.
- In the wake of an increase in diversity among constituent members of the society, disparity interferes with that diversity.
- Globalization progresses not so much in a “global scale” as forming “segmented” strata, and those who constitute that globalization are situated in the structure of disparity.

The Global Times:

Three are ramps, things go rolling and flow out.

Global movements are by no means flat and smooth, and progress accompanied by configurationality and inequality.

- Amid the oft-expressed global society, the gaps between wealthy countries and poor countries widen, and the flow of people gets driven by these gaps.
- While globalization in one sense has lowered barriers between countries, there is no denying that, on the premise of gaps between countries, it has also enlarged these gaps.