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学歴

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経歴

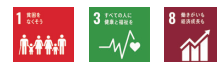
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相談・講演・共同研究に応じられるテーマ

人口変動と経済発展、日本とアジアの人口変動、少子化と子育て支援（ワーク・ライフ・バランス）、高度人材の育成、人の移動とサービス貿易、フィードバックの誘起要因

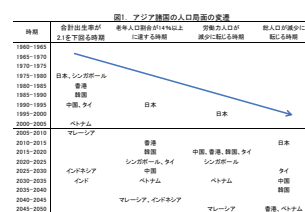
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**主な研究と特徴****「日本・アジアにおける人口変動：現状、その影響と対応策」**

日本は第二次大戦後の高度経済成長で経済面・社会面で大きな変化を遂げたが、人口面でも急速な変化を体験しており、出生率(TFR)は世界全体でみても極めて低い水準にまで低下した一方、全人口に占める65歳以上人口の割合は1950年に5%未満だったのが、現在は30%目前に迫っている。このように日本は少子高齢化の先頭集団に属しているといえるが、同様の急速な人口変動はアジアでも見受けられる。表1に示すように、韓国、台湾、シンガポール、タイなど、経済発展と人口変動の両方を経験し、少子高齢化に直面したり、これから直面しようとする社会が相次いでいる。

アジアにおける急速な経済発展や急激な人口変動は、域内の各社会に大きな影響を与えている。経済成長に伴って高学歴化や就業率の上昇が進み、特に女性の就学・就業状況が大きく変化する一方で、就業と家庭ないしは子育てなどとの両立を支える環境は整備に時間がかかっており、そのしわ寄せは個人に向かいやすい。急速な人口変動にどう対処し、個人が就業と家庭・子育てなどを両立させながら過ごしやすい社会をどう実現するか、同時に、経済的な発展もいかに維持するか、という難しいテーマに日本やアジアは取り組んでいる。



(注) 1. 合計特殊出生率と、労働力人口・総人口の増加率は5年間の平均値で算出した。
2. 出生率・死亡率は5年間の平均値で算出した。出生率・死亡率は1950年の値を用いた。
(資料) United Nations, World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision

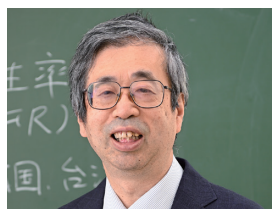
図1 アジア諸国の人口局面の変遷

今後の展望

日本を含めたアジアが少子高齢化に直面するといっても、各社会が抱える課題は異なり、人口変動のスピードやステージにも差異がある。各社会の特性や背景なども踏まえた丁寧な比較研究が欠かせないため、アジア各国の研究者と連携し、各社会が直面する人口変動の影響と対処法について意見交換を重ねながら、国際的な研究を進めたい。

Department of Management and Information Sciences**Key words**

Demographic Change, Low Fertility/Aging in Japan and Asia, Development of Human Capital, Feedback Exchange



Ph.D in Economics / Professor

Shigesaburo Kabe**Education**

Shigesaburo Kabe received BA in law from Waseda University, MA in international economics from Aoyama Gakuin University, and PhD in economics from Keio University.

Professional Background

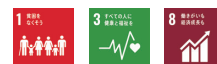
He was senior researcher at Nikkei Inc. and senior economist at the Japan Center for Economic Research (JCER). He has taught as a part-time lecturer at Atomi University and Tokai University.

Consultations, Lectures, and Collaborative Research Themes

Economic Growth & Demographic Change in High Income Countries, Low Fertility and Childcare services in Japan & Asia, Higher Education and Development of Human Capital

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**Main research themes and their characteristics****Demographic Change in Japan & Asia: Current Situation, Impacts, and Countermeasures**

Japan underwent major economic and social changes during its rapid economic growth after World War II, but it has also experienced rapid changes in terms of population, with the fertility rate falling to "lowest of low" level compared to the world as a whole, while the proportion of the aged population has increased from less than 5% in 1950 to just under 30% today.

Asia is following in Japan's footsteps, with an increasing trend of low fertility and aging population. As shown in Table 1, societies such as South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, and Thailand have experienced both economic development and demographic change, and have emerged as societies facing or about to face low fertility and aging populations.

Economic development and demographic change have a significant impact on each of these societies in Asia. While economic growth has been accompanied by higher education and higher employment rates, especially among women, it has taken time to develop an environment that supports compatibility of work and family life including childcare. As a result, the wrinkles of delayed environmental improvement tend to be directed toward the individual.

Japan and other Asian countries are grappling with difficult issues: how to cope with rapid demographic changes, how to create a society in which individuals can balance work and family life/childcare, and how to maintain economic growth at the same time.

Table 1. Timing of key events in the population structures of Asian countries				
Year	Period when the TFR falls below 2.1	Period when the ratio of those aged 65 and over to the total population reaches 14%	Period when the labor force begins to decrease	Period when the population begins to decrease
1950-1955	Japan			
1955-1960				
1960-1965				
1965-1970	Japan, Singapore			
1970-1975	South Korea			
1975-1980	China, Thailand			
1980-1985	Japan			
1985-1990				
1990-1995	Malaysia			
1995-2000				
2000-2005	South Korea			
2005-2010	China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Thailand			
2010-2015	Indonesia			
2015-2020	India			
2020-2025	Malaysia, Indonesia			
2025-2030				

Note 1: The TFR and ratio of the labor force and the population are measured as five-year averages. The ratio of those aged 65 and over, as an average for the level for the end of a period. For example, if a particular country the ratio reaches 14% in 1995, then the period in which the country is considered to have reached this ratio is 1990-1995.

Note 2: Figures after 2000-2010 are based on the JCER database.

Source: JCER (2005)

Table 1. Timing of key events in the population structures of Asian countries (1)

Future prospects

Even though Asia, including Japan, faces declining fertility and an aging population, each society faces different challenges, and there are differences in the speed and stage of population change. Since careful comparative research that takes into account the characteristics and background of each society is essential, I would like to collaborate with researchers in other Asian countries and promote international research while exchanging opinions on the impact of and ways to cope with the population changes that each society faces.