

An Examination of the Hypotheses on the Impact of Migration on Fertility —From the Data of "Seventh National Survey on Migration"—

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Foreign research has revealed that the fertility of rural-urban migrants is lower than that of rural natives. Hypotheses on Selection, Adaptation, and Disruption have been developed to explain the fertility difference among migrants and natives. This study examined these hypotheses using data of the "Seventh National Survey on Migration," with especial focus on rural-urban migrants. Migration patterns from birthplace and place of residence soon after the first marriage of ever married women were set, and the average number of ever born children for each migration pattern was calculated. The number of children of rural-urban migrants was found to be the lowest among all migration patterns. Multiple regression analysis results of the migration pattern obtained by applying the average number of children as the dependent variable and other related analyses show that Selection and Adaptation might be the main factors of low fertility among the rural-urban migrants. Moreover, Disruption might influence migrants' fertility for a limited period after the first marriage.