On the Relation of Migration and Fertility Behavior
—Focusing on the Migrants to Metropolitan Areas before First Marriage—

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This paper investigates the impact of migration on fertility using the data of "The Sixth National Survey on Migration". Migration types are set based on the birthplace, current residence, and before and after the first marriage. Average number of children of migrants to the metropolitan areas from non-metropolitan areas before the first marriage ("R+(UU)" in this paper) is substantially fewer than those of other migration types. Although the logistic regression analysis, in which the sample attribute data are committed to explanatory variables and number of children to independent variable, makes it clear that higher education and higher age of the first marriage of "R+(UU)" are main factors of the low fertility, it is also clear that their explanations are inadequate, as the actual number of children is still lower than the estimated number of children. Therefore, a number of factors, for example, "Adaptation" hypothesis, in which the migrants gradually adapt to the lifestyle in the metropolitan areas, as well as "Selectivity" hypothesis, in which the difference of social and economical attributes between migrants and stayers is strongly related to the fertility difference, are supposed to contribute the low fertility of "R+(UU)".