

# An analysis of recent net migration increase in the metropolitan areas

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This paper aims at clarifying some characteristics of recent net migration increase in the metropolitan areas in Japan. Our analysis consists of two sections. The first section examines time-lag between in- and out-migration in the metropolitan areas by using the numbers of migration derived from the basic resident registers for the 1959-2008 period. The analysis of correlation coefficient and a simple regression analysis indicate that the number of out-migration apparently declined in the 2000s, even if we take into account the foregoing in-migration trend. Out-migration decline in the 2000s thus seems to have substantially contributed to the recent net migration surge in the metropolitan areas.

The second section explores the attributes of out-migrants from the metropolitan areas by using the data of the 6th National Survey on Migration conducted in 2006. The objects of the analysis were those at ages 25-39, who had finished middle schools in the non-metropolitan areas and lived in the metropolitan areas at the time of their graduation from the last schools (above high schools). A logistic regression analysis shows that those who were at ages 25-29, obtained "regular employee" status and "specialized /management" jobs at their first workplaces were more likely to stay in the metropolitan areas when they obtained their first jobs right after their graduation. On the other hand, the odds ratio of university graduates (undergraduate or graduate) to stay is significantly lower than "special vocational school" graduates, illustrating one aspects of the recent concentration of the highly educated in the metropolitan areas. The higher odds ratio of younger cohort to stay implies "period" effects, some of which would have been caused by increasing geographical disparity of economic conditions in the 2000s.