Abstract: This paper examines the causal effect of the predicted seismic movements and their resulting tsunami on human migration across 251 coastal and their 179 neighboring municipalities in Japan. Using the difference-in-differences method, we find that an increase in predicted tsunami height is significantly associated with a reduction in net migration. We also find that an increase in predicted tsunami height has a persistent negative impact on the in-migration throughout our sample period, whereas it has only a temporal impact on the outmigration. An increase in predicted seismic movement, on the other hand, is significantly associated with a reduction in in-migration only for the year immediately after the dissemination of updated hazard information. Our empirical findings suggest that, after the dissemination of updated tsunami predictions, people are likely to move to less risky areas.