

Residences by Life Stage and Population Structures of Metropolitan Residents

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This paper examines residence histories of metropolitan residents and the influences of native area on the attributes of total metropolitan residents. According to the data of the "Seventh National Survey on Migration 2011", around 77-78% of metropolitan residents were in the metropolitan area when they were born or graduated from junior high schools. The percentage of metropolitan residence at birth or graduation of junior high school is lower for ages 50s to 60s, and higher for ages 75 + and 40s or below. Residence histories, created by the residences of six life stages, show that more than 50% lived in the metropolitan areas at all six life stages. Among those who were born in the non-metropolitan area, many stayed there at the stages of the graduation of junior high school or the graduation of both junior high school and the last school, and resided in the metropolitan area at following stages. When we define "native area" as residence at junior high school graduation, those whose native area is the non-metropolitan area indicate, compared to metropolitan natives, lower ratios of "never-married" and "living in owned detached house", and higher ratios of "university/graduate school graduates" (mainly blow age 50) and "manager/professional" (professions right after the graduation of the last school). As for the major impacts of the non-metropolitan natives on the attributes of total metropolitan residents, non-metropolitan natives raised the ratio of "university/graduate school graduates" for females aged 40-49. Non-metropolitan natives also raised the ratios of "manager/professional" (professions right after the graduation of the last school) for males aged 25-39 and females aged 50s and 70+. On the other hand, they decreased the ratios of "living in owned detached house" for males aged 25-39 and 50-69, and for females aged 25-39.