

## Marital Status and Residential Change

Masato SHIMIZU

This paper examines selected aspects of relationships between marital status and residential change by using data of the seventh National Survey on Household Changes. Analyses of males and females aged 20-49 show that interprefectural migration rates (the proportions of those who resided in different prefectures 5 years before) are generally higher for the recently married (married within 5 years, first marriage) than for the never-married and the longer-time married (married since 5 years before or longer, first marriage), whereas the rates for the never-married are generally higher than those for the recently married. Among females aged 35-49, however, the rates for the former and the latter are at a similar level. The observation of marital status structures reveals that for those aged 20-49, the proportion of the recently married is relatively high among interprefectural migrants. The proportions of marital status categories for those who did not change the prefectures of residence appear to differ little from those for the total (interprefectural migrants plus those who did not change the prefectures of residence). Among females aged 20-34, however, their differences are relatively conspicuous for the proportion of the recently married and for that of the never-married.