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Residential Relocations and Housing Changes Among Immigrants and Their Descendants: An Analysis of Register Data from France*

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is twofold: first, to investigate residential mobility and housing changes among immigrants, their descendants, and the native population, and second, to examine the association between family/employment changes and residential mobility among immigrants, their descendants, and native-born individuals. We apply discrete-time event history analysis to rich French administrative panel data covering the period 2011-2019. The results show distinct patterns of residential moves among migrant groups and generations. Immigrants from North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa are less likely to move to homeownership and more likely to move to social renting compared to French natives. By contrast, immigrants from South East Asia, Turkey, and Europe have a similar likelihood of moving to homeownership than French natives. We find little changes in the probability of moving to homeownership across migrant generations. The descendants of immigrants from North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa are the least likely to move to homeownership and most likely to move to social renting. This suggests that either structural barriers or cultural norms shape the mobility patterns of immigrants and their descendants in the same way. Finally, we do not find any differences in the association between family/employment changes and residential mobility across migrants, their descendants, and the natives, suggesting that important life events play a similar role on residential mobility across all population groups.

Keywords: Residential Mobility, Housing, Family, Employment, Life-course events, Discrete-time logistic models, Immigrants, Descendants of immigrants, France.

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Introduction

Patterns of residential mobility and housing changes provide important information on integration of immigrants and ethnic minorities (Borjas 2002; Catney and Finney 2016; Alba and Logan 1992; Bonvalet et al. 1995; van Kempen and Özüekren 2002). According to the classical theory of assimilation, residential mobility and housing patterns of immigrants and natives differ, but over time they become increasingly similar, and they become indistinguishable between natives and the descendants of immigrants (Alba and Logan 1992; Myers and Lee 1998). As residential and housing changes are driven by changes in other individuals' life domains, especially in family and employment (Thomas and Mulder 2016; Smits and Mulder 2008; Dewilde 2008; Van der Pers et al. 2014; Vignoli et al. 2016; McGarh & Keister 2008; Diaz-Serrano 2005; Feijten & Mulder 2005; Feijten 2005), the differences in residential mobility are reduced when the family and employment patterns between the majority and minority populations converge.

There is a large literature on immigrant residential mobility and housing in Europe. Research shows that immigrants differ in their mobility rates compared to natives (Clark and Drever 2000; Lerch 2012; Andersson 1996; Rephann and Vencatasawmy 2000). Besides, they are less likely to own a home and more likely to be tenants (Gobillon and Solignac 2020, Acolin 2019; Davidov and Weick 2011; Drever and Clark 2002; Sinning 2010). Their houses are smaller and of poorer quality than that of the native population (Gobillon and Solignac 2020). Less is known about residential mobility and the housing conditions of immigrants' descendants. Studies show that differences in mobility and housing patterns between immigrants' descendants and natives are reduced, but minorities still have lower homeownership levels than the majority population (McAvay 2018; Acolin 2019).

Residential mobility is closely linked to family transition. Given the differences in transition to adulthood (Ferrari and Pailhé 2017; McAvay and Pailhé 2021; De Valk and Billari 2007), employment (Meurs, Pailhé and Simon 2006; Algan et al. 2010) and family patterns (Pailhé 2015, 2017; Delaporte and Kulu 2022; Mikolai and Kulu 2022; Liu and Kulu 2021; Lacroix et al. 2023), it is also expected that the mobility and housing behaviour of immigrants and their descendants may respond differently to life events than that of natives (Mulder and Wagner 1993; Geist and McManus 2008; Finney 2011; Lacroix et al. 2022). For example, if migrants and their descendants have low cohabitation rates then housing changes are expected to mostly happen when they marry. Some migrant groups have large families; with limited resources, immigrants may be less likely to move when having a (subsequent) child than natives. Thus, different effects of life course events on mobility and housing changes between migrants and natives may be related to differences in resources and also culture. Understanding immigrant and their descendants' residential mobility and housing patterns and how they are related to changes in other domains of individuals' lives will provide critical information on the economic and cultural integration of immigrant and ethnic minority populations.

In this paper, we, first, investigate residential mobility and housing changes among immigrants, their descendants, and natives distinguishing by gender and origin group. We then examine residential mobility responses to family and employment changes among these groups. We use a large-scale socio-demographic panel from France known as the *Permanent Demographic Sample*. This data contains information on individuals' residential mobility for the period 2011-2019 as well as family/employment transitions, allowing us to study their interactions. We develop previous research in the following ways. First, we investigate how family and employment transitions are related to residential mobility among immigrants and their descendants. This has not been investigated in previous studies, although we may observe differences in mobility responses following family/employment changes. Second, we distinguish immigrants and their descendants. Most housing research focuses either on immigrants or ethnic minorities (without distinguishing migrant generations). Distinguishing migrant generations is important to understand long-term trends in immigrant and ethnic minority housing. Third, we use longitudinal register data from France, one of the main immigrant destination countries in Europe. Most research on Western Europe uses survey data, which suffer from small numbers on migrants and their descendants and attrition.

Our analysis proceeds as follows. Using a series of discrete-time event history models, we first examine the risk of a move by migrant generation and origin group across gender. We then estimate the risk of a move by distinguishing by type of housing tenure move. This allows us to test whether immigrants have converged towards natives across generations or whether significant disparities in housing conditions remain between specific origin groups and the natives. Lastly, we examine how the risk of a move following family/employment changes vary by migrant generation and origin group. We focus on childbirth, union formation and dissolution, as well as transitions to employment, unemployment, and inactivity for both partners as important triggers of residential relocations. By linking life-course events to the housing careers of individuals from different backgrounds, we shed light on the factors enabling or preventing individuals from realising housing moves. Furthermore, by including information on both partners, we are able to document differences in the importance of life-course events experienced by both partners.

Related Literature

Residential Mobility and Housing: Differences between Migrant and Native Populations

A large body of literature examines the residential mobility and housing situation of immigrants or ethnic minorities (Bonvalet et al. 1995; Catney and Finney 2016). Overall, these studies have found that there is considerable heterogeneity in residential mobility rates across migrants groups and between migrant and native populations (Clark and Drever 2000; Bonvalet et al. 1995; Schündeln 2014). Once we examine differences in residential outcomes between immigrants and natives, immigrants often are at a disadvantage compared to natives. Different housing aspects have been investigated. Most studies focus on tenure,

particularly homeownership, to measure the housing position of a particular group, as homeownership signals economic success, is an indicator of wealth accumulation and material well-being, and is an important step in the settlement process (Alba and Logan 1992; Borjas 2002; Constant et al. 2009; Flippen 2001; Myers and Lee 1998). A few studies have looked at the use of social housing by immigrants (Fougere et al. 2013; Lévy-Vroelant 2014; Verdugo 2011, 2015). Other aspects of housing conditions have been examined such as overcrowding, dwelling type or dwelling quality (Verdugo 2015; Gobillon and Solignac 2020; Reino and Vargas-Silva 2022; Drever and Clark 2002), or neighbourhood characteristics such as ethnic density (McAvay 2018; Bolt and van Kempen 2013; Zufferey 2019).

Overall, immigrants are much less likely to own their residence than natives. This has been found in the United States (Alba and Logan 1992; Clark, Deurloo, & Dieleman 1997; Krivo 1995; Myers and Lee 1998; Coulson 1999; Painter et al. 2001, 2003; Borjas 2002; Gabriel and Rosenthal 2005; McConnell and Marcelli 2007; Flippen 2001; Friedman and Rosenbaum 2004; Krivo and Kaufman 2004), Canada (Haan 2007), Australia (Bourassa 1994) as well as in many European countries such as in the Netherlands (Zorlu and Mulder 2008), Germany (Constant et al. 2009; Davidov and Weick 2011; Drever and Clark 2002; Sinning 2010), Spain (Amuedo-Dorantes and Mundra 2013; Vono-de-Vilhena and Bayona-Carrasco 2010) and France (Gobillon and Solignac 2020, Acolin 2019, McAvay 2018). Besides, when immigrants access homeownership, they often end up in owned dwellings that are of lesser quality (e.g., less likely to be a detached house and with a lower number of rooms per person) than natives (Gobillon and Solignac 2020). Differences are also notable in the quality of the dwellings and in the neighbourhoods in which migrants live, irrespective of their housing tenure status. For instance, immigrants are more likely to live in neighbourhoods that are characterised by a lack of amenities, and further away from big cities.

There are also important differences in the rates of homeownership and social renting across migrant groups (Davidov and Weick 2011; Gobillon and Solignac 2020; Acolin 2019; McAvay, 2018). For instance, in France, immigrants of sub-Saharan African origin display the lowest homeownership rates and the highest concentration in public housing (McAvay, 2018). Immigrants from North Africa also have high rates of public housing and low rates of homeownership relative to other groups. In contrast, half of immigrants from Asia and Europe are homeowners and their presence in public housing is small. Immigrants from Turkey hold an intermediate position, with a somewhat higher proportion of public housing tenants than homeowners. In Spain, important differences in homeownership rates are also observed across migrant groups (Vono-de-Vilhena and Bayona-Carrasco 2010). In Sweden, Western European immigrants have homeownership levels similar to the natives, while immigrants from North Africa, Western Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa have low homeownership rates (BråmÅ and Andersson 2010). In the UK, differences in homeownership rates were found across ethnic groups (Ratcliffe 2002).

More recently, research has been analysing the spatial concentration of immigrants as well as the evolution of the levels of segregation (Préteceille 2009; Rathelot and Safi 2014; Safi 2009; Barou 2002; Kirszbaum 1999; Lévy-Vroelant 2004). Overall, these studies have found that individuals from non-European origin experience significant levels of residential segregation. Access to homeownership in France has come at the cost of living far from city centres and increased social segregation (Gobillon et al. 2022). Furthermore, among individuals living in public housing, those of non-European origin are much more likely to live in neighbourhoods with a high concentration of immigrants (McAvay 2018).

These differences between migrants and natives are expected to be reduced across migrant generations. Indeed, according to the *spatial assimilation* theory, immigrants that have been in the host country for longer durations are more likely to live in more-advantaged neighbourhoods (Adelman et al. 2001, Alba et al. 1999, 2000), to reside in homes with fewer structural deficiencies (Clark 2003; Myers and Lee 1998; Rosenbaum et al. 2007) and to achieve proximity to natives through an upward housing trajectory (Alba and Nee 2009). The descendants of immigrants are also expected to display mobility patterns that are similar to the ones of natives. However, although the spatial assimilation theory has received support from many existing studies, previous research has also found differential residential paths by race and ethnicity (Alba and Logan 1993; South et al. 2005). Furthermore, for some migrant groups, a decline rather than an increase in assimilation has been observed across successive migrant generation. Thus, the *stratification* perspective has been formulated to explain the persistence of disparities in residential outcomes across ethnic and minority groups (Alba and Logan 1993). A number of studies have also found that differences in residential mobility and homeownership rates persist between the descendants of immigrants and natives (Davidov and Weick 2011; Gobillon and Solignac 2020; Acolin 2019; McAvay, 2018).

Family Dynamics, Housing and Residential Mobility

Turning to the determinants of residential mobility, one strand of literature has shown that individuals' residential relocations and housing experiences are strongly linked with family dynamics (Wagner and Mulder 2015; Mikolai, Kulu and Mulder 2020; Lauster & Fransson 2006; Smits and Mulder 2008; Holland 2012). Indeed, getting married has a short-term positive effect on relocation (Coulter and Scott 2015; Morris 2017; Jang, Casterline, and Snyder 2014), with short-distance relocation being more common and women being more likely to move into the accommodation of their partner (Mulder and Wagner 1993; Wagner and Mulder 2015; Brandén and Haandrikman 2019). Having a child (or subsequent children) is also associated with an increased propensity to move over short distance, to move to homeownership (Bayrakdar et al. 2019), and/or to family-friendly dwellings and neighbourhoods. It is associated with a higher propensity to move to rural areas (Lindgren 2003) and away from large cities, although this relationship has been

changing in more recent decades (Kooiman 2020). These moves may happen in anticipation of having children or shortly after childbirth (Feijten and Mulder 2002; Kulu and Steele 2013).

The dissolution of a partnership is also associated with residential moves and changes in housing types (Kulu et al. 2021; Feijten and van Ham 2007, 2010; Mulder and Wagner 2010; Jalovaara and Kulu 2019; Lersch and Vidal 2014). Indeed, by definition, upon separation, at least one of the partners has to move out of the joint home. Therefore, separation has negative consequences on separated individuals' residential and housing outcomes (Feijten and Mulder 2010). Besides, separated people are more likely to experience a residential move than those who are single or in a coresidential partnership (Feijten and van Ham 2007, 2010; Mikolai and Kulu 2018a, 2018b). Previous research on residential moves related to separation has also shown that women are more likely than men to leave the family home due to their weaker bargaining position (Zilincikova and Schnor 2021). Who moves out of the joint home also depends on whether children are residing in the joint home. Lastly, widowhood also increases the likelihood of residential relocation, especially at older ages (Bonnet et al. 2010; Abramsson and Andersson 2012). Recent widows are more likely to move out of homeownership (Herbers et al. 2014), from a large dwelling to a smaller one, and to move to larger municipalities or regions.

Although most of the literature has been focusing on majority populations, few studies explore differences in residential mobility across social groups and contexts. Part of these studies focus specifically on the patterns of transitions to adulthood and find important differences between children of immigrants and natives (Ferrari and Pailhé 2017; De Valk and Billari 2007). For instance, in France, immigrants' children stay significantly longer in the parental home. Part of the explanation is that parents come from societies characterized by strong family ties, but immigrants' children also have greater difficulties in becoming economically self-sufficient (Ferrari and Pailhé 2017). Furthermore, there are differences across origin groups: in France, while the entry into adulthood for children of immigrants from North Africa, especially women, is slower and is less marked by union formation, children of immigrants from Southern Europe behave more like French natives (Ferrari and Pailhé 2017). In the Netherlands, being in a union was much less associated with leaving home for Moroccan, Antillean, and especially Turkish young adults than for the Surinamese and the Dutch (De Valk and Billari 2007).

Other studies examine differences between migrant and native populations in the triggering effect of family events on internal migration later on in the life course. For instance, in Switzerland, immigrants prove to be more residentially mobile at the time of marriage compared to native-born residents (Lacroix et al. 2020). There are also differences across ethnic groups: in the UK, partnership is associated with increased residential mobility for White British young adults but reduced mobility for South Asian young adults (Finney 2011). These distinct patterns are likely due to different social norms. Indeed, some migrant or ethnic groups are less prone to cohabit than the native-born population (Delaporte and Kulu 2022;

Mikolai and Kulu 2022; Kulu et al. 2022). This results in a higher synchronization effect of marriage and residential mobility for these groups rather than for natives (Lacroix et al. 2020). Regarding childbirth, immigrants prove to be less residentially mobile at the time of childbirth compared to native-born residents in Switzerland (Lacroix et al. 2020). This could be due to the fact that immigrants and ethnic minorities are at a disadvantage in terms of both income and access to housing. However, little is known about the effect of separation on migrant couples compared to native couples.

Employment Dynamics, Housing and Residential Mobility

Human capital investments in education and employment can also push individuals to relocate (Boman 2011; Baron & Rapp 2019). Indeed, work is a major source of income which facilitates the process of moving. It can also influence the type of move that individuals are able to undertake (Lersch & Dewilde 2015; Haurin 1991). Previous studies have found that entering employment has a large positive impact on residential mobility (Clark and Davies Withers 1999; van Ommeren, Rietveld, and Nijkamp 1996; Kim 2014; Warner and Sharp 2016). However, not all moves are voluntary and becoming unemployed might as well lead to residential relocation. A number of studies have found that the unemployed are more likely to move than employees (Boheim and Taylor 2002 for the UK; Bonvalet and Brun 2002 for France). However, the propensity to move decreases with unemployment duration whereas it remains positive for employed individuals (Warner and Sharp 2016). Moving to inactivity (including becoming retired) is also likely to influence individuals' residential mobility although this has been less studied in the literature.

Although both employment and unemployment are associated with a higher risk of a move, it is important to distinguish by the type of move, i.e., whether it leads to an improvement or a deterioration of the housing situation. For instance, job loss or unemployment often leads to a move into housing of lower quality (Boheim and Taylor 2002). The household type is also important to consider. Previous studies have found for instance that owners, especially when they no longer have a mortgage, are less likely to change residence in conjunction with a job change than renters. A dual-earner household is also more closely bound to the place of residence than a single-income household, which reacts more to a job change by making a residential move (Dieleman 2001; Vidal et al. 2017). Previous studies do not often include changes in the employment circumstances of the partner. However, employment changes experienced by both partners are likely to play a role on residential mobility (Fauser and Scheuring 2022). Furthermore, due to potential differences in bargaining positions between men and women, there are likely to be strong gendered differences. One study shows that families in which the wife works are more likely to undertake short-distance moves and slightly less likely to undertake long-distance migration than families in which the wife does not work (Long 1974).

In addition to gendered differences, few studies have directly compared migrant and native populations when examining the triggering effects of an employment change on mobility. Yet, there might be differences across migrant generations and origin groups. First, some studies suggest that residential relocations are more often related to economic factors and employment motives for migrants than for natives (Gurak and Kritz 2000; Schündeln 2014; Lerch 2012). Natives also seem to opt more often for long-distance commuting, whereas immigrants are more likely to change residence (Viry, Kaufmann and Widmer 2009; Fischer et al. 2000). Furthermore, in migrant households, women are less likely to be the main income earner than in native households. In situations such as these, the consequence of female unemployment can be expected to be less severe than male unemployment in migrant compared to migrants' descendant and native households. Therefore, interesting differences may arise if we explore how employment changes lead to different residential mobility patterns among migrant and native couples.

Residential Mobility and Housing: The French Context

Individuals' residential mobility and housing conditions are also strongly influenced by the tenure structure of the housing market, and economic conditions in the country (Clark and Drever 2000). In France, there have been major developments in residential mobility over time (Bonvalet and Brun 2002). While an increase in mobility was observed for the period 1954-1975 as a result of population growth and the growth of new construction supported by an active home ownership assistance policy, the period 1975-1999 saw a decrease in mobility at all geographical scales and at almost all ages. This was due to a decline in new construction and to the less favourable economic conditions. Since then, residential mobility has been falling in France. Between 2009 and 2013, 27% of households living in France changed housing, compared to 33% between 1997 and 2001. Compared to other European countries, France displays mobility rates that are similar to the United Kingdom (Causa and Pichelmann 2020; Haran, Garnier and Baccaïni 2019). Yet, France exhibits lower mobility rates than most of the Nordic countries, and much higher ones than Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and most Eastern European countries.

Spatial mobility rates are, among other things, related to the structure of the housing system which comprise three main tenure groups in France: owner occupiers, private renters and social renters, the latter category being considered as a crucial element of housing supply in France (Lévy-Vroelant 2014). In 2021, the majority of the households were homeowners (58%). The remaining households were private renters (25%) or social renters (18%) (Ministere de la Transition Ecologique et de la cohesion des territoires 2022). These shares have evolved over time. While the stock of owner-occupied housing grew in the 2000s driven by the construction of individual houses, it has slowed down in the recent decade. By contrast, the share of private renters decreased significantly between 1985 and 2012. The share of social renting has also been steadily declining since a peak reached in 1997.

Homeowners, social and private renters differ in sociodemographic characteristics. The owner-occupiers are generally older, and their household is usually larger. Ownership is also a factor of greater residential stability; homeowners are less likely to move than tenants. By contrast, private renter households are relatively young and small in size. They are more mobile than both homeowners and social renters (Bonvalet and Brun 2002). Lastly, due to its vocation, social housing is occupied by more modest households than in the main residence stock as a whole. Indeed, access to social housing in France is subject to several criteria, related in particular to income (Fougere et al. 2013), family composition or the presence within the applicant household of a person in a situation of disability. The household size is also larger than in the private rental stock (Ministere de la Transition Ecologique et de la cohesion des territoires 2022).

Hypotheses

Based on previous research, we develop the following hypotheses. First, we expect immigrants to differ in their residential mobility rates to natives while immigrants' descendants are expected to be closer to natives in their mobility patterns (H1). Immigrants are also less likely to move to homeownership and more likely to move to social or private renting compared to immigrants' descendants and natives (H2a). Nevertheless, we expect to find some differences across origin groups (H2b). Thus, immigrants from North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa and their descendants are expected to exhibit the highest probability of moving to social renting and the lowest probability of moving to homeownership. By contrast, immigrants from Asia and Europe as well as their descendants would have similar mobility patterns than natives: we expect them to have a lower probability of becoming social renters and a higher probability of becoming homeowners. Lastly, we expect Turkish immigrants and their descendants to be in-between these two groups.

We expect childbirth to lead to a higher risk of a move for natives and immigrants' descendants compared to immigrants (H3). This can be explained by the fact that it is difficult to move, due to limited access to housing market, for immigrants compared to natives and immigrants' descendants. We do not expect considerable variation across origin groups in the risk of moving following union formation or dissolution; yet we expect separated individuals to display the highest risk of moving compared to single and partnered individuals (H4). We expect all employment changes (transitions to employment, unemployment, or inactivity) to be associated with a higher risk of a move and we expect this to be especially the case for migrants compared to immigrants' descendants and natives (H5). We also expect some gendered differences in the triggering effect of family and employment changes on residential mobility (H6). For instance, women may exhibit higher mobility rates following separation than men. Similarly, changes in employment may be associated to higher mobility rates for men compared to women.

Data

This paper uses the *Permanent Demographic Sample* – or *Echantillon Démographique Permanent* – which was developed by France’s Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques (INSEE). It comprises information taken from the official publications of the registry office for births, marriages, and deaths since 1968, along with exhaustive census information from 1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 1999. In addition, it contains information from annual fiscal reports from 2011 to 2019 as well as more specific employment information for a subset of employees.

For the purpose of this study, we focus on information provided by the annual fiscal reports. The data contains yearly information on individual, household, and dwelling characteristics. The sex and the age of the respondent are given, as well as the couple status (single, married, in a civil union, divorced or widowed) and the number of children. We also know whether married individuals live or not with their husband or wife and whether they are an immigrant or a native. We have yearly information on the municipality and neighbourhood (IRIS), commune, department, and region of residence, as well as information on the characteristics of the dwellings, such as the number of rooms, whether it is a flat or a detached house, and whether it is owned or rented. Lastly, we have yearly information on the salaries, unemployment benefits and pensions received by both partners. We can thus infer from this information the employment status of both partners for each given year.

Residential moves can be identified as a change in the identification code of the dwelling or a change in the IRIS, municipality, department and/or region of residence between two years. These changes can only be observed for the period 2011 to 2019. The immigrant status of individuals is determined using information on the country of birth and citizenship at birth. More specifically, we define immigrants (1G) as persons born outside of France without French citizenship at birth and who migrated to France after the age of 16.¹ We create the following categories representing the largest origin groups in France: North Africans, sub-Saharan Africans, South East Asians, Turkish immigrants, Southern Europeans, Eastern Europeans, West Europeans, and other.

We define the descendants of immigrants as either individuals who were born outside of France without French citizenship at birth but who migrated before the age of 16 (typically known as the 1.5G) or individuals who were born in France with French citizenship but who have at least one parent identified as a migrant (2G).² One challenge in the EDP data is that it is not possible to directly identify the origin of French-born descendants of immigrants. However, because of the availability of parental variables among EDP individuals who were observed as children, a national origin can be assigned to children of immigrants

¹ We exclude from the analysis French individuals born abroad. This category of individuals represents only 0,2% of the sample.

² The descendants of immigrants (2G) refer to both 1.5G and 2G thereafter.

by taking parental country of birth for the origin of EDP children. We classify the descendants of immigrants into similar origin groups as their parents. Finally, the French majority are individuals born in France with French citizenship whose parents were also born in France with French citizenship.

We restrict our sample to individuals who were born in 1950 onwards. We also focus on the first tax declarant and his or her partner and drop other individuals (both children and adults) who were on someone else's tax declaration.³ This is due to the fact that we do not have information on employment for these individuals. Our final sample comprises 8,076 immigrants, 22,334 immigrants' descendants and 896,898 French natives for men and 7,679 immigrants, 19,741 immigrants' descendants and 877,104 French natives for women. This allows us to study subgroups of immigrants and their descendants defined by region of origin.

Methodology

To study residential mobility patterns, we apply event-history techniques. We consider as our first dependent variable any residential move. Our unit of analysis is the individual. Individuals start being 'at risk' of changing residence from 2011 and remain so until the end of 2019. Some individuals enter the panel in later years and are only 'at risk' from the year of their first completed fiscal report until the end of 2019. Once individuals have experienced a change in residence, they are once again at risk of experiencing a move. Thus, all individuals are being observed from 2011 (or from their first fiscal year) to 2019. Our baseline is age: individuals are observed from the age they first enter the study until their age in 2019. However, we drop any observations where individuals are younger than 15 and older than 59 years of age.

We estimate a series of models stepwise. First, we fit a discrete-time event history model to estimate the risk of a move by origin group (Model 1a). The model can be written as follows:

$$\log\left(\frac{h_t}{1-h_t}\right) = \alpha(t) + \beta'x_t \quad (1)$$

where the subscript t stands for time; h_t is the hazard rate of a move; $\alpha(t)$ is the baseline hazard fitted as a linear function of age elapsed since 2011 (or later) until 2019; and x_t is a vector of time-constant and time-varying covariates measured at t . Second, we estimate a multinomial logistic model to calculate the risk of a move to different housing tenure statuses: i) into homeownership, ii) into social renting, or iii) into other types of renting and focus on examining differences across origin groups (Model 1b). We also run an additional specification (Model 1c) to calculate the risk of a move to different dwelling types: i) to a better-quality dwelling (characterised by a larger number of rooms per person, or a larger space per person than the previously occupied dwelling), or ii) to a lower-quality dwelling (characterised by a smaller number of

³ In total, the excluded individuals represent 35,6% of the total initial sample with 6,7% who are adults and 28,9% who are children who appear on someone else's tax declaration.

rooms per person, or a smaller space per person than the previously occupied dwelling). The results of this additional specification are provided in the Appendix.

After estimating Models 1a-1c, we estimate three additional models to examine further the role of family and employment changes in predicting the risk of a move. We are especially interested in analysing how their triggering effects differ across origin groups. Therefore, we first examine to which extent childbearing events are important to predict the risk of a move by origin (Model 2). We then examine to which extent union formation and dissolution are important to predict the risk of a move by origin (Model 3). Lastly, we examine the role of employment changes as triggers of a residential move by origin (Model 4). For Models 2 to 4, this is done by including an interaction term between the family/employment changes and the origin group variable. For all models, we analyse men and women separately.

We include a number of variables in the models. First, we control for the origin group of immigrants and immigrants' descendants. This variable includes North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, South East Asia, Turkey, Southern Europe, East Europe, West Europe and other. Natives are the reference category. We also control for the family and employment statuses. We construct a variable for parity by using the retrospective information provided on the year of all childbirths. The categories are "childless", "1 child", and "2+ children". We construct a variable for partnership with the following categories: "single", "partnered", and "separated/widowed". The category "partnered" includes individuals that are married or in a civil partnership and includes both first and higher order unions. When the information from the tax record is missing, we use the retrospective information provided on the year of all union formation and dissolution.

Lastly, we construct a variable for the employment status of each partner. The categories are: "employed", "unemployed", or "inactive". These variables are constructed based on the information provided on the income received, e.g., salaries, unemployment benefits, pensions, etc. Given that some individuals may receive both salaries and unemployment benefits in a given year, we have to set a rule to allocate individuals into the categories "employed" or "unemployed". More specifically, we consider individuals to be employed if the reported amount for salaries is equal to (or higher than) the reported amount for unemployment benefits multiplied by 1.5. The multiplier is included to take into account the fact that for a similar period of time unemployment benefits are lower than salaries. In addition, a category "unknown" is created when the information is missing.

Our baseline variable is age: 15-24 (reference), 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-49, and 50-59. The initial housing tenure status is controlled for: homeowner (reference), social renter, other renter, and unknown. Lastly, we further control for the household's standard of living, i.e., income by unit of consumption (with the categories low, medium, or high) which is available on a yearly basis.

Results

In total, men and women experienced 649,594 and 668,494 residential moves, respectively (Table 1). For both genders, most of these moves (50% for both men and women) were directed toward other types of renting (mostly private renting), followed by homeownership (34 % for men, 33% for women), and social renting (13% for men, 14% for women). A larger proportion of individuals (61% for both men and women) have moved to a better-quality dwelling where either the number of rooms or the space available per person is higher in the dwelling of destination compared to in the previously occupied dwelling. Tables A1 and A2 in the Appendix report the number of residential moves to different housing tenure types and to different dwelling types by origin and gender. We have a sufficient number of observations for all types of moves.

Table 1. Number and proportion of person-years and residential moves by categories of variables, men and women

	Men				Women			
	Person-Years		Moves		Person-Years		Moves	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Age								
15–19	12,248	0,2	118	0,0	13,325	0,2	195	0,0
20–24	383,235	6,1	49,700	7,7	383,325	6,1	65,032	9,7
25–29	748,336	11,8	143,041	22,0	759,360	12,0	161,218	24,1
30–34	833,299	13,2	133,349	20,5	840,103	13,3	132,921	19,9
35–39	849,991	13,4	99,332	15,3	846,746	13,4	94,500	14,1
40–49	1,804,658	28,5	139,977	21,5	1,776,356	28,1	129,898	19,4
50–59	1,701,890	26,9	84,077	12,9	1,712,840	27,1	84,730	12,7
Time since previous move								
1–3 years	934,644	14,8	185,332	28,5	958,101	15,1	196,973	29,5
3–5 years	396,239	6,3	59,135	9,1	404,346	6,4	60,854	9,1
5+ years	175,510	2,8	19,170	3,0	180,200	2,8	19,878	3,0
No move	4,827,264	76,2	385,957	59,4	4,789,408	75,6	390,789	58,5
Type of housing tenure move								
No move	5,684,063	89,7	0	0,0	5,663,561	89,4	0	0,0
Homeowner	221,552	3,5	221,552	34,1	220,115	3,5	220,115	32,9
Social renter	84,379	1,3	84,379	13,0	97,745	1,5	97,745	14,6
Other renter	326,433	5,2	326,433	50,3	336,185	5,3	336,185	50,3
Unknown	17,230	0,3	17,230	2,7	14,449	0,2	14,449	2,2
Type of housing move								
No move	5,684,063	89,7	0	0,0	5,663,561	89,4	0	0,0
Move up (quality)	395,126	6,2	395,126	60,8	405,390	6,4	405,390	60,6
Move down (quality)	254,468	4,0	254,468	39,2	580,766	4,2	263,104	39,4
Initial housing tenure								
Homeowner	2,835,845	44,8	194,908	30,0	2,818,014	44,5	187,693	28,1
Social renter	671,653	10,6	92,131	14,2	791,496	12,5	102,194	15,3
Other renter	1,453,638	23,0	339,818	52,3	1,463,465	23,1	357,251	53,4
Unknown	1,372,521	21,7	22,737	3,5	1,259,080	19,9	21,356	3,2
Order of move								
First move	997,856	15,8	121,990	18,8	1,008,931	15,9	125,319	18,7
Second move	313,084	4,9	39,369	6,1	323,915	5,1	42,690	6,4
Third or subsequent move	105,938	1,7	12,763	2,0	114,577	1,8	14,472	2,2
No move	4,916,779	77,6	475,472	73,2	4,884,632	77,1	486,013	72,2
Partnership status								
Single	2,817,262	44,5	342,903	52,8	2,411,629	38,1	336,066	50,3

Partnered	3,090,296	48,8	255,390	39,3	3,339,660	20,1	265,328	39,7
Separated	426,099	6,7	51,301	7,9	580,766	22,3	67,100	10,0
Parity								
Childless	3,908,025	61,7	373,080	57,4	3,647,831	57,6	358,523	53,6
1 child	1,175,335	18,6	147,736	22,7	1,271,664	20,1	162,113	24,3
2+ children	1,250,297	19,7	128,778	19,8	1,412,560	22,3	147,858	22,1
Migrant generation								
Natives	6,129,753	96,8	627,615	96,6	6,141,451	97,0	646,776	96,8
Immigrants	47,762	0,8	4,423	0,7	47,858	0,8	4,238	0,6
Descendants of immigrants	670,371	10,6	17,556	2,7	142,746	2,3	17,480	2,6
Origin group								
Native	6,129,753	96,8	627,615	96,6	6,141,451	97,0	646,776	96,8
1G North Africa	14,430	0,2	1,544	0,2	12,079	0,2	1,174	0,2
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	7,302	0,1	756	0,1	8,807	0,1	849	0,1
1G South East Asia	907	0,0	59	0,0	1,305	0,0	84	0,0
1G Turkey	4,160	0,1	347	0,1	2,946	0,0	212	0,0
1G Southern Europe	6,335	0,1	551	0,1	4,648	0,1	436	0,1
1G East Europe	3,440	0,1	340	0,1	5,080	0,1	471	0,1
1G West Europe	4,426	0,1	246	0,0	5,477	0,1	368	0,1
1G Other	6,762	0,1	580	0,1	7,516	0,1	644	0,1
2G North Africa	58,354	0,9	6,646	1,0	55,878	0,9	6,789	1,0
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	10,010	0,2	1,162	0,2	10,271	0,2	1,315	0,2
2G South East Asia	5,725	0,1	662	0,1	5,623	0,1	745	0,1
2G Turkey	8,777	0,1	851	0,1	6,804	0,1	713	0,1
2G Southern Europe	53,092	0,8	5,834	0,9	45,225	0,7	5,501	0,8
2G East Europe	4,857	0,1	490	0,1	4,462	0,1	522	0,1
2G West Europe	7,836	0,1	1,067	0,2	7,472	0,1	1,002	0,1
2G Other	7,491	0,1	844	0,1	7,011	0,1	893	0,1
Employment status								
Employed	3,966,088	62,6	430,651	66,3	3,937,930	62,2	431,396	64,5
Unemployed	384,415	6,1	49,874	7,7	377,583	6,0	53,921	8,1
Inactive	147,294	2,3	10,843	1,7	331,176	5,2	18,151	2,7
Unknown	1,835,860	29,0	158,226	24,4	1,685,366	26,6	165,026	24,7
Partner's employment status								
Employed	2,781,943	43,9	278,046	42,8	2,884,956	45,6	281,635	42,1
Unemployed	219,457	3,5	29,489	4,5	226,331	3,6	28,208	4,2
Inactive	767,639	12,1	62,904	9,7	917,497	14,5	85,134	12,7
Unknown	2,564,618	40,5	279,155	43,0	2,303,271	36,4	273,517	40,9
Household's standard of living								
Low	1,547,147	24,4	178,567	27,5	1,728,831	27,3	213,224	31,9
Medium	2,625,706	41,5	292,178	45,0	2,588,959	40,9	288,494	43,2
High	2,160,804	34,1	178,849	27,5	2,014,265	31,8	166,776	24,9
Education								
Low	664,009	10,5	55,908	8,6	669,610	10,6	53,506	8,0
Medium	2,706,271	42,7	259,017	39,9	2,512,901	39,7	251,339	37,6
High	983,298	15,5	116,111	17,9	1,226,417	19,4	144,527	21,6
Unknown	1,980,079	31,3	218,558	33,6	1,923,127	30,4	219,122	32,8
Total	6,333,657	100	649,594	100	6,332,055	100	668,494	100

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: This table presents the number and proportion of person-years and residential moves by categories of variables for men and women respectively.

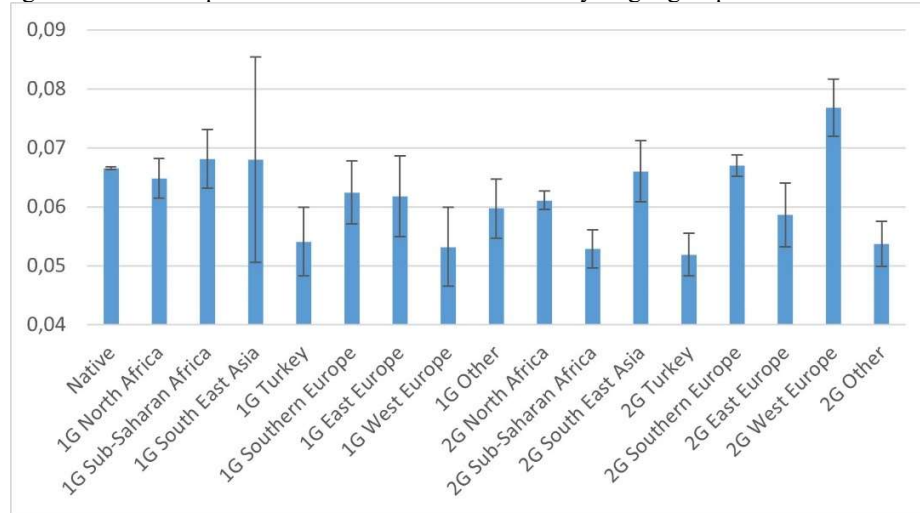
We now present the results of a series of discrete-time event history models (Models 1a and 1b). More specifically, Model 1a predicts the propensity of a residential move by origin. Model 1b predicts the

propensity of a residential move by origin by differentiating by the type of housing tenure at destination. Lastly, Models 2 to 4 include interaction terms between the origin group and family/employment changes, with the aim of testing whether residential mobility responses to family and employment changes differ between migrants, their descendants, and the natives. For sake of simplicity, we present the results using figures, but the results are reported in Appendix in Tables A3 to A6.

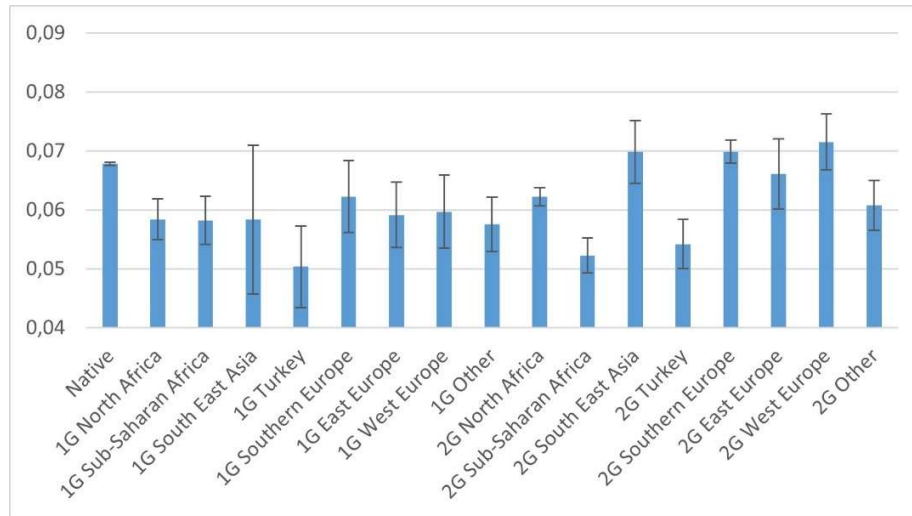
Figure 1 presents the probability of a residential move by origin for men and women, respectively (Model 1a). Regarding men (Figure 1a), the yearly probability of residential mobility is around 6.5% for French natives. Most immigrant groups have a similar probability of experiencing a move compared to the French natives, everything controlled for. Notable exceptions are the male Turkish and West European immigrants who are around 1 percentage point less likely to move than native men. Among the male descendants of immigrants, the male descendants of sub-Saharan African and Turkish immigrants have a significantly lower probability of undertaking a residential move compared to native men. By contrast, the male descendants of West European immigrants have the highest probability of moving.

Native women have the same yearly probability of experiencing a residential move than native men (Figure 1b). There are more differences across immigrants' origin. Compared to native women, all female immigrants, except those from Southern Europe, have a lower probability of moving. Like men, female immigrants from Turkey have the lowest probability to move. Female descendants of immigrants are closer to native women in their mobility patterns, except those of sub-Saharan African and Turkish origin who have a significantly lower probability of undertaking a residential move than native women.

Figure 1. Predicted probabilities of a residential move by origin group for men and women



a) Men



b) Women

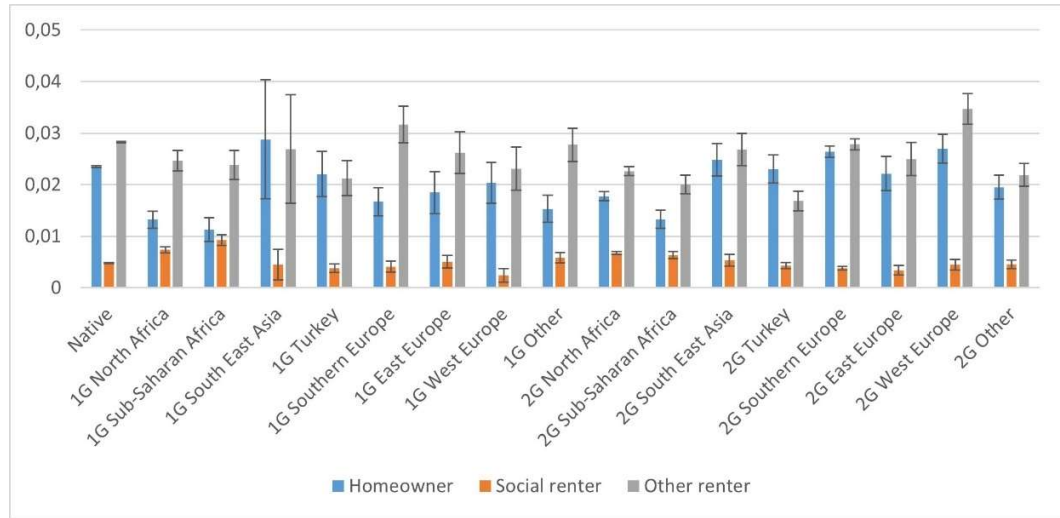
Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: The predicted probabilities are computed at the mean values of other covariables. Whiskers indicate 95% confidence intervals. Full regression results are reported in Appendix Table A3.

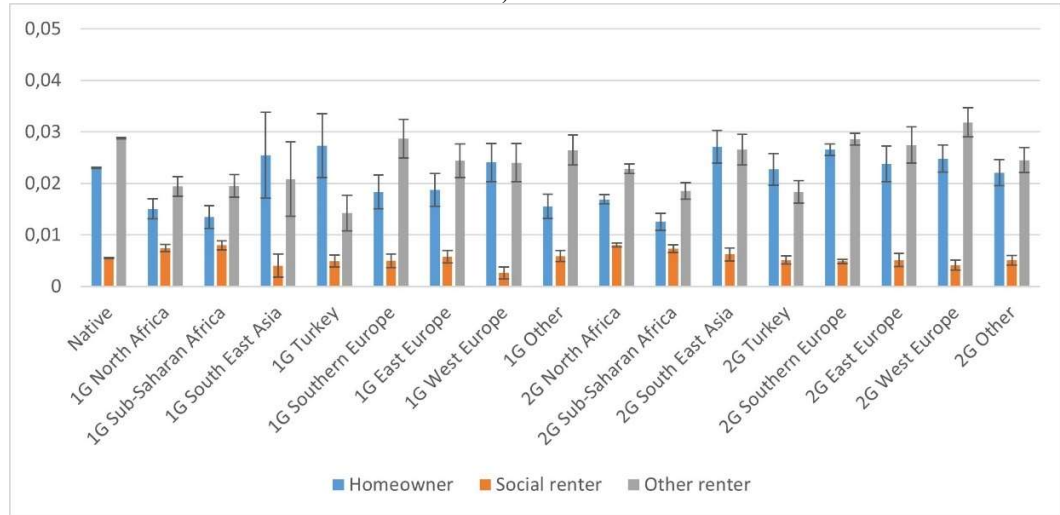
We now examine the likelihood of a residential move to different housing tenure types by origin (Figure 2). Among men (Figure 2a), native men have a 2.4% yearly probability of undertaking a move towards homeownership. This probability is lower for most immigrant men, especially for the male North African and sub-Saharan African immigrants. The male descendants of North African and sub-Saharan African immigrants also have a lower probability of moving to a dwelling where they are the homeowner, although these probabilities have increased over generations (especially for individuals with North African origin). By contrast, these groups are significantly more likely to move to social renting compared to native men. This is in line with what previous studies have documented (Gobillon and Solignac 2020; Acolin 2019; McAvay, 2018). By contrast, the male South East Asian and Turkish immigrants and their descendants have a somewhat similar probability of moving to a dwelling where they are the owner than native men. They also are much less likely than other groups to move to social renting. A similar pattern is found for the male European immigrants and their descendants.

Among women (Figure 2b), the trends are again very similar. The female North African and sub-Saharan African immigrants have the highest probability of moving to social renting and the lowest probability of moving to homeownership. This remains the case among the second generation. Overall, we find little differences in the probabilities of accessing homeownership across generations (except for Southern and Eastern Europeans), suggesting that either structural barriers or cultural norms influence in the same way the mobility patterns of the descendants of immigrants compared to those of their parents.

Figure 2. Predicted probabilities of a residential move to different housing tenure types by origin group for men and women



a) Men



b) Women

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: The predicted probabilities are computed at the mean values of other covariables. Whiskers indicate 95% confidence intervals. We do not report the results of a fourth category that was included in the regression, namely the 'unknown' category.

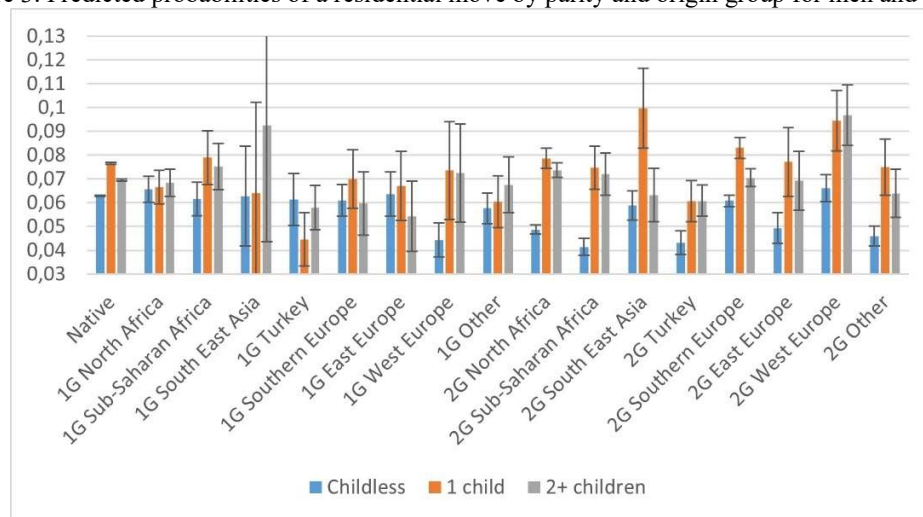
When examining the probabilities of a residential move to different dwelling types in terms of quality by origin (results reported in Appendix Figure A1), we observe however that all groups have a higher probability of experiencing a move to a better-quality dwelling.

We now move on to examine whether and to which extent the mobility responses to family and employment transitions among immigrants and their descendants differ compared to natives. We first estimate the probabilities of experiencing a residential move by parity and origin for men and women. Among native men (Figure 3a), the fathers of one child are more likely to move compared to childless men

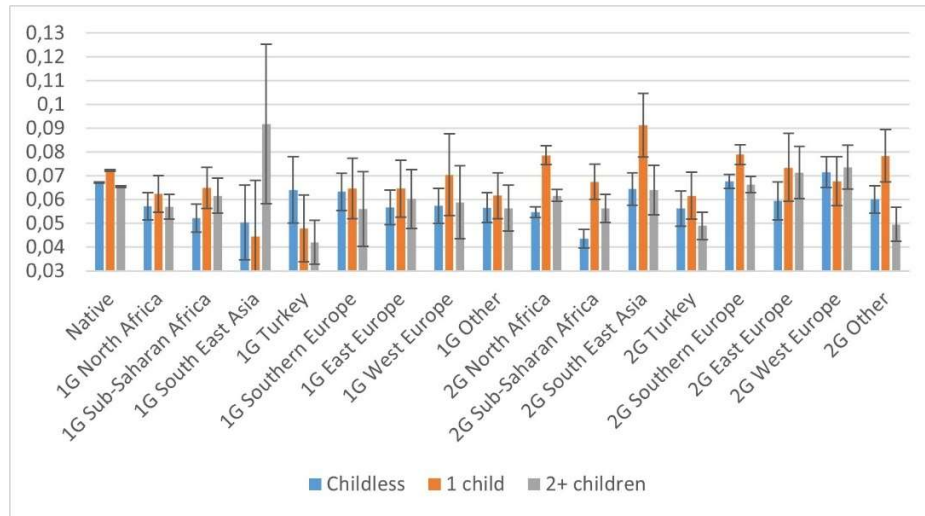
or fathers of more than 1 child. All migrant men exhibit similar probabilities of moving by parity in the sense that childless men are less likely to move than fathers, except the male Turkish immigrants who have a lower probability of moving when having one child. Sub-Saharan African and Western European immigrant men have a higher probability to move when they have one child compared to when childless.

The differences in the probability of moving between childless men and fathers are much greater among the male descendants of immigrants. Indeed, the male descendants of North African, sub-Saharan African, Turkish and South East Asian immigrants are much less likely to move when childless compared to when they have one child. Regarding women (Figure 3b), while there was some heterogeneity by parity among immigrant men, we do not find significant differences in the probability of moving between childless migrant women and mothers. There are also much less significant differences across origin groups among immigrants. If anything, differences between childless women and mothers are much greater among the female descendants of immigrants.

Figure 3. Predicted probabilities of a residential move by parity and origin group for men and women



a) Men



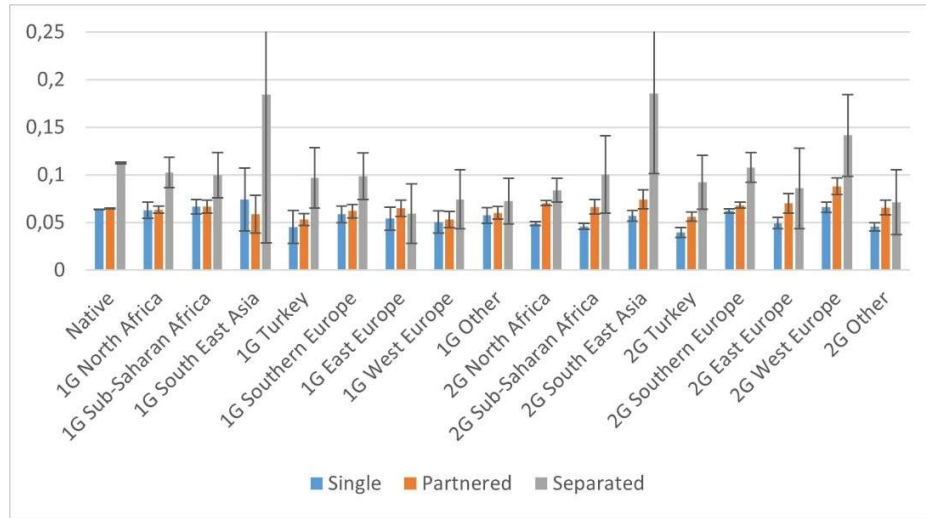
b) Women

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

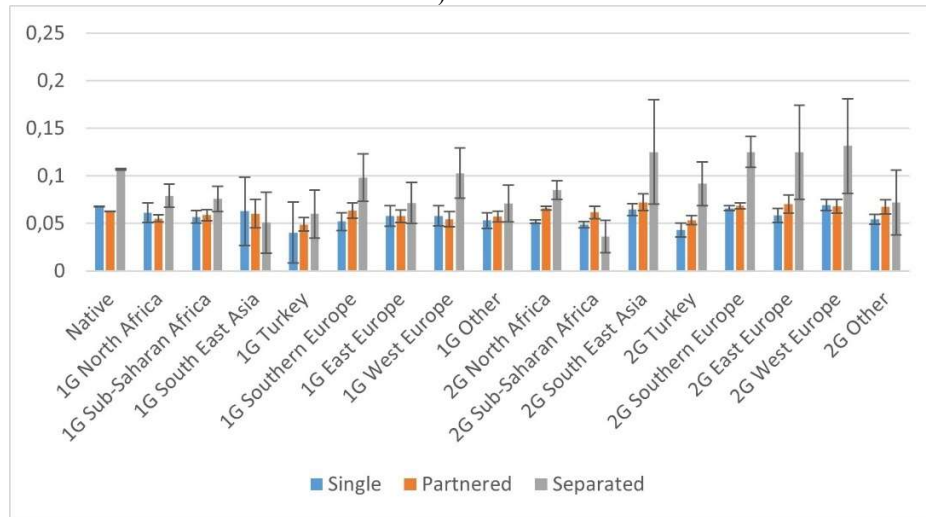
Notes: The predicted probabilities are computed at the mean values of other covariables. Whiskers indicate 95% confidence intervals. Full regression results are reported in Appendix Table A4.

We estimate the probabilities of experiencing a residential move by partnership status and origin for men and women. Among men (Figure 4a), French natives are much more likely to move when separated than when single or in a union. This is a pattern that we observe for all groups. Among women (Figure 4b), natives when separated are also more likely to move than when single or in a union. Their yearly probability of moving is slightly above 10% which is similar than for native men. Furthermore, separated native women have a higher probability to move compared to separated immigrant women, except for the female European immigrants who have a similar probability to move than natives. The female descendants of immigrants from South East Asia, Turkey and Europe have a higher probability to move when separated than their parents. By contrast, the female descendants of immigrants from sub-Saharan Africa are less likely to move when separated than when in a union.

Figure 4. Predicted probabilities of a residential move by partnership status and origin group for men and women



a) Men



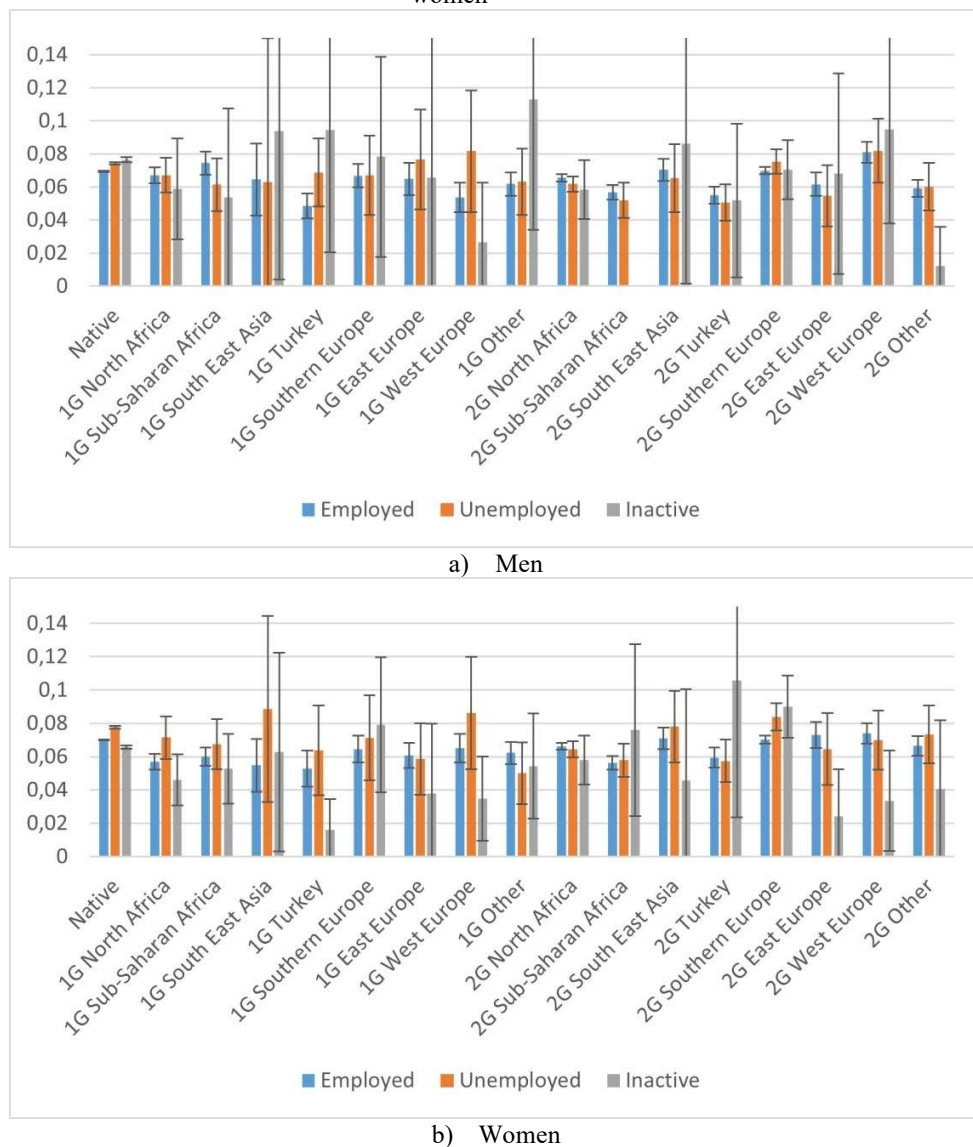
b) Women

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: The predicted probabilities are computed at the mean values of other covariables. Whiskers indicate 95% confidence intervals. Full regression results are reported in Appendix Table A5.

Lastly, we estimate the probabilities of experiencing a residential move by employment status and origin for men and women (Figure 5). Among men (Figure 5a), the French natives have a similar probability of moving irrespective of their employment status. These probabilities seem to vary more across migrant groups, although the results are difficult to interpret due to the large confidence intervals. Among the male descendants of immigrants, the children of North African, sub-Saharan African, and Turkish immigrants move less than other groups irrespective of a change in the employment status. Among women (Figure 5b), French native women are slightly more likely to move when unemployed compared to employed or inactive whereas for men, it was the inactive men that had the highest risk of undertaking a move.

Figure 5. Predicted probabilities of a residential move by employment status and origin group for men and women



Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: The predicted probabilities are computed at the mean values of other covariables. Whiskers indicate 95% confidence intervals. Full regression results are reported in Appendix Table A6.

Conclusion

In this paper, we first examined residential mobility patterns among immigrants, their descendants, and French natives. While most previous literature focused on current housing situation, we analysed residential mobility and housing tenure changes. We then analysed the mobility responses to family and employment changes among immigrants, their descendants, and natives. This improved our understanding of why and when immigrants relocate. Using rich longitudinal register data from France, we followed individuals over

a ten-year period and analysed the simultaneous changes in three related life domains: family, employment, and housing. Important differences exist between origin groups in the housing and mobility patterns. However, we do not find large differences across migrant generations. Differences in the triggering effects of family and employment changes on residential mobility are also minor.

Our results indicate first that the annual mobility rate differs between migrant and native populations, but not in the way we expected (Hypothesis 1): immigrants do not differ the most in their mobility rates compared to natives. Some migrant groups exhibit similar mobility rates than natives, while others such as South East Asian and European immigrants exhibit slightly higher mobility rates. Most descendant groups have lower mobility rates than natives. This lower level of mobility observed for many groups can be explained by the importance of social housing for the migrant population. Given the shortage of social housing, the resident turnover rate is low.

A few studies had found that immigrants had higher mobility rates than the natives; yet there are substantial differences in the set up of the analysis which may explain why the results differ. First, [Bonvalet et al. \(1995\)](#) used French retrospective data, only on the Paris region, and on older generations. [Clark and Drever \(2000\)](#) examine the case of West Germany which differs in many aspects (e.g., different housing market, lower importance of public housing, not the same migrant population) and examine residential mobility over a different time period (1986-1994). Last, [Schündeln \(2014\)](#) focuses on Germany and uses microcensus data to study the period 1996–2003.

We also examined housing tenure changes. Our expectation is largely met (Hypothesis 2). Immigrants from North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa and their descendants have the lowest probability of moving to homeownership and the highest probability of moving to social renting. By contrast, immigrants from South East Asia, Turkey, and Europe as well as their descendants have a low probability of becoming social renters and a high probability of becoming homeowners. Overall, we find little changes in moving to homeownership across generations (except for Southern and Eastern Europeans). The differences are more visible across origin groups than across migrant generations.

Regarding the role of family changes, we first expected childbirth to lead to a higher risk of moving for natives and immigrants' descendants compared to immigrants (Hypothesis 3). However, our results indicate that the probability of moving does not differ between immigrant and native populations, especially for women. Among men, having a child is associated with a higher probability of moving than being childless. With regard to partnership status, among men, separated individuals have the highest probability of moving compared to single individuals or individuals in a relationship. This is the case for all groups. Among women, separated native women have a higher probability to move compared to separated immigrant women (Hypothesis 4), except for the female European immigrants who have a similar probability to move than natives. Among the second generation, there is some variation in the risk of

moving when separated across descendant groups. Lastly, we expected all employment changes to trigger a residential move (hypothesis 5). Our results indicate that among men, all groups have a similar probability of moving irrespective of their employment status. Among women, all groups are slightly more likely to move when unemployed compared to employed or inactive. In other words, the residential changes of migrant populations follow the same stages and events in the life course as for the majority population.

To summarise our results, we find important differences in residential mobility patterns among immigrants, their descendants, and the natives. More specifically, the French natives have a higher probability of experiencing a move towards homeownership and a lower probability of moving to social renting than immigrants and their descendants, especially individuals with North African and sub-Saharan African origins. We find more differences across origin groups than across migrant generations. Lastly, we did not find important differences in the triggering effects of family and employment changes on residential mobility across immigrants, their descendants, and the native population.

The fact that there are differences in the patterns of residential mobility across origin groups can potentially be explained by two channels: the structural constraints that limit peoples' housing choices, and preferences. These two factors interact in complex ways, influencing the housing choices and residential trajectories of individuals and communities. Regarding the first explanation, structural constraints for migrants and their descendants may include limited financial resources, discrimination in the housing market (Acolin, Bostic and Painter 2016) and in credit access (L'Horty et al. 2019), and unfamiliarity with local housing regulations and practices. Although we controlled for the household's level of income in our study, other resources (e.g., lack of inheritance) may matter and limit immigrants' and their descendants' ability to move, especially to homeownership. Language barriers may also impede access to affordable and suitable housing for immigrants. The fact that we find little changes in the probability of moving to homeownership across generations may indicate that structural barriers affect the mobility patterns of the descendants of immigrants in a similar way than those of their parents' generation.

Differences in housing careers across origin groups can also be explained by the fact that cultural preferences may differ across origin groups. For instance, individuals from different backgrounds may hold different views towards homeownership (Huber and Schmidt 2022) and housing quality in general. These cultural preferences for homeownership are often transmitted across generations of immigrants (Huber and Schmidt 2022). Return intentions and commitments to family in the country of origin can also reduce homeownership rates among migrant populations (Owusu 1998). Preferences could also be related to neighbourhoods rather than housing: cultural preferences, values, and social networks influence housing choices and the desire to live in neighbourhoods with familiar cultural amenities, community support systems, and proximity to ethnic enclaves. Migrants may seek neighbourhoods that offer a sense of belonging and provide opportunities to maintain their cultural practices and traditions.

Cultural differences can also influence the willingness to adapt to different housing norms and preferences. For example, homeownership may not be a suitable option for some origin groups that may prefer housing arrangements such as multigenerational households or shared housing. Our results provide some indication that preferences are at play. Although North African and Sub-Saharan African immigrants and their descendants exhibit lower probabilities of experiencing a move towards homeownership and a higher risk of becoming social renters, they might willingly do so in order to move to a specific neighbourhood. Our results related to the quality of the dwelling seem to show that they undertake moves to dwellings of better quality. Therefore, more research is needed to examine different residential outcomes such as the characteristics of the neighbourhood of destination in terms of ethnic density for instance.

Understanding the interplay between structural constraints and cultural differences is crucial for addressing housing inequalities and promoting inclusive communities. Policies that address structural barriers, such as affordable housing initiatives, anti-discrimination measures, and language support services, can help mitigate housing disparities. However, recognizing and respecting cultural diversity can also inform urban planning and housing policies, allowing for the development of culturally sensitive housing options and the promotion of diverse and inclusive neighbourhoods.

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Appendix

Table A1. Number of residential moves to different housing tenure types by origin group and gender

	Men							
	Homeowner		Social renter		Other renter		No move	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Migrant Generation								
Natives	215,131	97,1	79,453	94,2	316,387	96,9	5,502,138	96,8
Immigrants	929	0,4	1,341	1,6	2,045	0,6	43,339	0,8
Descendants of Immigrants	5,492	2,5	79,453	4,2	8,001	2,5	138,586	2,4
Origin Group								
Native	215,131	97,1	79,453	94,2	316,387	96,9	5,502,138	96,8
1G North Africa	242	0,1	635	0,8	635	0,2	12,886	0,2
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	97	0,0	341	0,4	292	0,1	6,546	0,1
1G South East Asia	24	0,0	<11	0,0	26	0,0	848	0,0
1G Turkey	99	0,0	86	0,1	156	0,0	3,813	0,1
1G Southern Europe	148	0,1	61	0,1	331	0,1	5,784	0,1
1G East Europe	80	0,0	72	0,1	176	0,1	3,100	0,1
1G West Europe	106	0,0	13	0,0	120	0,0	4,180	0,1
1G Other	133	0,1	124	0,1	309	0,1	6,182	0,1
2G North Africa	1,580	0,7	2,154	2,6	2,723	0,8	51,708	0,9
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	224	0,1	366	0,4	521	0,2	8,857	0,2
2G South East Asia	240	0,1	96	0,1	311	0,1	5,063	0,1
2G Turkey	284	0,1	206	0,2	328	0,1	7,926	0,1
2G Southern Europe	2,332	1,1	513	0,6	2,867	0,9	47,258	0,8
2G East Europe	177	0,1	51	0,1	248	0,1	4,367	0,1
2G West Europe	374	0,2	79	0,1	584	0,2	6,769	0,1
2G Other	278	0,1	120	0,1	419	0,1	6,647	0,1
Total	221,552	100	84,379	100	326,433	100	5,684,063	100
	Women							
	Homeowner		Social renter		Other renter		No move	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Migrant Generation								
Natives	213,795	97,1	92,538	94,7	326,452	97,1	5,494,675	97,0
Immigrants	1,083	0,5	1,240	1,3	1,830	0,5	43,620	0,8
Descendants of Immigrants	5,237	2,4	3,967	4,1	7,903	2,4	125,266	2,2
Origin Group								
Native	213,795	97,1	92,538	94,7	326,452	97,1	5,494,675	97,0
1G North Africa	223	0,1	501	0,5	426	0,1	10,905	0,2
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	148	0,1	361	0,4	323	0,1	7,958	0,1
1G South East Asia	36	0,0	13	0,0	33	0,0	1,221	0,0
1G Turkey	75	0,0	69	0,1	68	0,0	2,734	0,0
1G Southern Europe	127	0,1	57	0,1	244	0,1	4,212	0,1
1G East Europe	140	0,1	94	0,1	227	0,1	4,609	0,1
1G West Europe	164	0,1	20	0,0	174	0,1	5,109	0,1
1G Other	170	0,1	125	0,1	335	0,1	6,872	0,1
2G North Africa	1,555	0,7	2,314	2,4	2,786	0,8	49,089	0,9
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	232	0,1	490	0,5	552	0,2	8,956	0,2
2G South East Asia	295	0,1	98	0,1	336	0,1	4,878	0,1
2G Turkey	220	0,1	194	0,2	282	0,1	6,091	0,1
2G Southern Europe	2,098	1,0	601	0,6	2,708	0,8	39,724	0,7
2G East Europe	185	0,1	68	0,1	257	0,1	3,940	0,1
2G West Europe	350	0,2	77	0,1	547	0,2	6,470	0,1
2G Other	302	0,1	125	0,1	435	0,1	6,118	0,1

Total 220,115 100 97,745 100 336,185 100 5,663,561 100

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: This table presents the number and proportion of residential moves by housing tenure type and origin for men and women respectively.

Table A2. Number of residential moves to different dwelling types by origin group and gender

	Men					
	Move up		Move down		No move	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Migrant Generation						
Natives	381,313	96,5	246,302	96,8	5,502,138	96,8
Immigrants	2,835	0,7	1,588	0,6	43,339	0,8
Descendants of Immigrants	10,978	2,8	6,578	2,6	138,586	2,4
Origin Group						
Native	381,313	96,5	246,302	96,8	5,502,138	96,8
1G North Africa	1,026	0,3	518	0,2	12,886	0,2
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	507	0,1	249	0,1	6,546	0,1
1G South East Asia	32	0,0	27	0,0	848	0,0
1G Turkey	212	0,1	135	0,1	3,813	0,1
1G Southern Europe	334	0,1	217	0,1	5,784	0,1
1G East Europe	207	0,1	133	0,1	3,100	0,1
1G West Europe	141	0,0	105	0,0	4,180	0,1
1G Other	376	0,1	204	0,1	6,182	0,1
2G North Africa	4,260	1,1	2,386	0,9	51,708	0,9
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	726	0,2	436	0,2	8,848	0,2
2G South East Asia	426	0,1	236	0,1	5,063	0,1
2G Turkey	550	0,1	301	0,1	7,926	0,1
2G Southern Europe	3,584	0,9	2,250	0,9	47,258	0,8
2G East Europe	303	0,1	187	0,1	4,367	0,1
2G West Europe	629	0,2	438	0,2	6,769	0,1
2G Other	500	0,1	344	0,1	6,647	0,1
Total	395,126	100	254,468	100	5,684,063	100
	Women					
	Move up		Move down		No move	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Migrant Generation						
Natives	391,547	96,6	255,229	97,0	5,494,675	97,0
Immigrants	2,714	0,7	1,524	0,6	43,620	0,8
Descendants of Immigrants	11,129	2,7	6,351	2,4	125,266	2,2
Origin Group						
Native	391,547	96,6	255,229	97,0	5,494,675	97,0
1G North Africa	759	0,2	415	0,2	10,905	0,2
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	552	0,1	297	0,1	7,958	0,1
1G South East Asia	47	0,0	37	0,0	1,221	0,0
1G Turkey	153	0,0	59	0,0	2,734	0,0
1G Southern Europe	275	0,1	161	0,1	4,212	0,1
1G East Europe	291	0,1	180	0,1	4,609	0,1
1G West Europe	220	0,1	148	0,1	5,109	0,1
1G Other	417	0,1	227	0,1	6,872	0,1
2G North Africa	4,428	1,1	2,361	0,9	49,089	0,9
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	873	0,2	442	0,2	8,956	0,2
2G South East Asia	479	0,1	266	0,1	4,878	0,1
2G Turkey	461	0,1	252	0,1	6,091	0,1
2G Southern Europe	3,391	0,8	2,110	0,8	39,724	0,7

2G East Europe	325	0,1	197	0,1	3,940	0,1
2G West Europe	602	0,1	400	0,2	6,470	0,1
2G Other	570	0,1	323	0,1	6,118	0,1
Total	405,390	100	263,104	100	5,663,561	100

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: This table presents the number and proportion of residential moves by dwelling type and origin for men and women respectively.

Table A3. Odds of a residential move, men and women (Model 1a)

	Men	Women
Constant	0.164 ***	0.219 ***
Age		
15–24 (ref.)	1	1
25–29	0.950 ***	0.811 ***
30–34	0.674 ***	0.551 ***
35–39	0.483 ***	0.390 ***
40–49	0.313 ***	0.246 ***
50–59	0.200 ***	0.162 ***
Partnership Status		
Single (ref.)	1	1
Partnered	1.025 ***	0.926 ***
Separated/Widowed	1.871 ***	1.652 ***
Parity		
Childless (ref.)	1	1
1 child	1.241 ***	1.087 ***
2+ children	1.119 ***	0.975 ***
Employment Status		
Employed (ref.)	1	1
Unemployed	1.072 ***	1.115 ***
Inactive	1.105 ***	0.934 ***
Unknown	0.836 ***	0.869 ***
Partner's Employment Status		
Employed (ref.)	1	1
Unemployed	1.178 ***	1.127 ***
Inactive	0.879 ***	1.060 ***
Unknown	1.146 ***	1.158 ***
Origin Group		
Native (ref.)	1	1
1G North Africa	0.972	0.853 ***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa	1.025	0.850 ***
1G South East Asia	1.022	0.852
1G Turkey	0.802 ***	0.729 ***
1G Southern Europe	0.933	0.913 *
1G East Europe	0.923	0.864 ***
1G West Europe	0.787 ***	0.873 **
1G Other	0.890 **	0.839 ***
2G North Africa	0.912 ***	0.913 ***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa	0.782 ***	0.758 ***
2G South East Asia	0.991	1.032
2G Turkey	0.767 ***	0.787 ***
2G Southern Europe	1.006	1.033 **
2G East Europe	0.873 ***	0.972
2G West Europe	1.167 ***	1.058
2G Other	0.796 ***	0.889 ***

Initial Housing Tenure				
Homeowner (ref.)	1		1	
Social renter	1.862	***	1.654	***
Other renter	3.253	***	3.209	***
Unknown	0.165	***	0.147	***
Household's Standard of Living				
Low (ref.)	1		1	
Medium	1.033	***	1.022	***
High	1.032	***	1.015	***
Log-likelihood	-1804829.2		-1821235.2	
N	6,333,657		6,332,055	

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, author's own calculations.

Notes: Model 1a – discrete-time logistic model of the probability of a residential move. * $p < .1$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$

Table A4. Odds of a residential move by origin and parity, men and women (Model 2a)

	Men		Women	
Constant	0.164	***	0.220	***
Age				
15–24 (ref.)	1		1	
25–29	0.950	***	0.811	***
30–34	0.674	***	0.551	***
35–39	0.482	***	0.390	***
40–44	0.313	***	0.246	***
45–49	0.200	***	0.162	***
Partnership Status				
Single (ref.)	1		1	
Partnered	1.024	***	0.925	***
Separated/Widowed	1.870	***	1.651	***
Origin Group x Parity				
Native x Childless (ref.)	1		1	
Native x 1 child	1.235	***	1.082	***
Native x 2+ children	1.112	***	0.973	***
1G North Africa x Childless	1.046		0.842	***
1G North Africa x 1 child	1.062		0.923	
1G North Africa x 2+ children	1.093	*	0.839	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Childless	0.978		0.765	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x 1 child	1.277	***	0.962	
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x 2+ children	1.210	***	0.910	
1G South East Asia x Childless	0.998		0.737	*
1G South East Asia x 1 child	1.019		0.645	
1G South East Asia x 2+ children	1.517		1.403	*
1G Turkey x Childless	0.972		0.951	
1G Turkey x 1 child	0.695	***	0.699	**
1G Turkey x 2+ children	0.915		0.609	***
1G Southern Europe x Childless	0.967		0.938	
1G Southern Europe x 1 child	1.121		0.961	
1G Southern Europe x 2+ children	0.946		0.823	
1G East Europe x Childless	1.010		0.835	**
1G East Europe x 1 child	1.070		0.959	
1G East Europe x 2+ children	0.854		0.891	
1G West Europe x Childless	0.691	***	0.844	**
1G West Europe x 1 child	1.182		1.051	
1G West Europe x 2+ children	1.164		0.868	

1G Other x Childless	0.911	0.832	***
1G Other x 1 child	0.957	0.912	
1G Other x 2+ children	1.079	0.829	**
2G North Africa x Childless	0.761	0.802	***
2G North Africa x 1 child	1.272	1.184	***
2G North Africa x 2+ children	1.184	0.912	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Childless	0.644	0.631	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x 1 child	1.203	1.005	
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x 2+ children	1.154	0.827	***
2G South East Asia x Childless	0.930	0.957	
2G South East Asia x 1 child	1.650	1.394	***
2G South East Asia x 2+ children	1.005	0.948	
2G Turkey x Childless	0.672	0.827	***
2G Turkey x 1 child	0.962	0.910	
2G Turkey x 2+ children	0.964	0.714	***
2G Southern Europe x Childless	0.964	1.007	*
2G Southern Europe x 1 child	1.350	1.189	***
2G Southern Europe x 2+ children	1.130	0.986	
2G East Europe x Childless	0.773	0.878	*
2G East Europe x 1 child	1.246	1.100	
2G East Europe x 2+ children	1.107	1.067	
2G West Europe x Childless	1.054	1.070	
2G West Europe x 1 child	1.555	1.008	
2G West Europe x 2+ children	1.595	1.104	
2G Other x Childless	0.717	0.887	**
2G Other x 1 child	1.206	1.180	**
2G Other x 2+ children	1.017	0.724	***
Employment Status			
Employed (ref.)	1	1	
Unemployed	1.073	1.115	***
Inactive	1.105	0.934	***
Unknown	0.836	0.869	***
Partner's Employment Status			
Employed (ref.)	1	1	
Unemployed	1.177	1.127	***
Inactive	0.880	1.061	***
Unknown	1.145	1.158	***
Initial Housing Tenure			
Homeowner (ref.)	1	1	
Social renter	1.862	1.653	***
Other renter	3.251	3.208	***
Unknown	0.165	0.147	***
Household's Standard of Living			
Low (ref.)	1	1	
Medium	1.033	1.022	***
High	1.032	1.015	***
Log-likelihood	-1804688.5	-1821151.7	
N	6,333,657	6,332,055	

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, author's own calculations.

Notes: Model 2a – odds of a residential move by origin and childbearing events. * $p < .1$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$

Table A5. Odds of a residential move by origin and partnership status, men and women (Model 3a)

	Men		Women	
Constant	0.164	***	0.220	***
Age				
15–24 (ref.)	1		1	
25–29	0.950	***	0.811	***
30–34	0.675	***	0.551	***
35–39	0.483	***	0.391	***
40–49	0.313	***	0.246	***
50–59	0.201	***	0.162	***
Origin Group x Partnership				
Native x Single (ref.)	1		1	
Native x Partnered	1.018	***	0.919	***
Native x Separated	1.868	***	1.649	***
1G North Africa x Single	0.985		0.900	
1G North Africa x Partnered	1.000		0.808	***
1G North Africa x Separated	1.687	***	1.184	**
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Single	1.051		0.830	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Partnered	1.055		0.861	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Separated	1.634	***	1.131	
1G South East Asia x Single	1.177		0.923	
1G South East Asia x Partnered	0.918		0.886	
1G South East Asia x Separated	3.332	**	0.741	
1G Turkey x Single	0.700	*	0.582	
1G Turkey x Partnered	0.825	***	0.709	***
1G Turkey x Separated	1.586	**	0.881	
1G Southern Europe x Single	0.918		0.757	***
1G Southern Europe x Partnered	0.976		0.935	
1G Southern Europe x Separated	1.610	***	1.500	***
1G East Europe x Single	0.844		0.845	*
1G East Europe x Partnered	1.024		0.843	***
1G East Europe x Separated	0.933		1.061	
1G West Europe x Single	0.785	*	0.850	*
1G West Europe x Partnered	0.831	**	0.796	***
1G West Europe x Separated	1.187		1.578	***
1G Other x Single	0.900		0.773	***
1G Other x Partnered	0.945		0.834	***
1G Other x Separated	1.151		1.051	
2G North Africa x Single	0.757	***	0.753	***
2G North Africa x Partnered	1.116	***	0.975	
2G North Africa x Separated	1.350	***	1.282	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Single	0.710	***	0.705	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Partnered	1.049		0.907	*
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Separated	1.649	**	0.519	***
2G South East Asia x Single	0.893	**	0.951	
2G South East Asia x Partnered	1.185	**	1.073	
2G South East Asia x Separated	3.355	***	1.968	***
2G Turkey x Single	0.610	***	0.630	***
2G Turkey x Partnered	0.877	***	0.778	***
2G Turkey x Separated	1.498	**	1.392	**
2G Southern Europe x Single	0.978		0.975	
2G Southern Europe x Partnered	1.077	***	1.014	
2G Southern Europe x Separated	1.782	***	1.971	***
2G East Europe x Single	0.767	***	0.854	**
2G East Europe x Partnered	1.114		1.044	

2G East Europe x Separated	1.387		1.963	***
2G West Europe x Single	1.043		1.028	
2G West Europe x Partnered	1.423	***	1.008	
2G West Europe x Separated	2.432	***	2.085	***
2G Other x Single	0.705	***	0.792	***
2G Other x Partnered	1.036		0.996	
2G Other x Separated	1.132		1.070	
Parity				
Childless (ref.)	1		1	
1 child	1.240	***	1.086	***
2+ children	1.117	***	0.973	***
Employment Status				
Employed (ref.)	1		1	
Unemployed	1.073	***	1.115	***
Inactive	1.105	***	0.935	***
Unknown	0.836	***	0.869	***
Partner's Employment Status				
Employed (ref.)	1		1	
Unemployed	1.177	***	1.126	***
Inactive	0.880	***	1.061	***
Unknown	1.145	***	1.157	***
Initial Housing Tenure				
Homeowner (ref.)	1		1	
Social renter	1.861	***	1.653	***
Other renter	3.251	***	3.207	***
Unknown	0.165	***	0.147	***
Household's Standard of Living				
Low (ref.)	1		1	
Medium	1.033	***	1.022	***
High	1.032	***	1.015	***
Log-likelihood	-1804673		-1821091.6	
N	6,333,657		6,332,055	

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, author's own calculations.

Notes: Model 3a – odds of a residential move by origin and partnership events. * $p < .1$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$

Table A6. Odds of a residential move by origin and employment status, men and women (Model 4a)

	Men		Women	
Constant	0.164	***	0.219	***
Age				
15–24 (ref.)	1		1	
25–29	0.950	***	0.811	***
30–34	0.674	***	0.551	***
35–39	0.483	***	0.390	***
40–49	0.313	***	0.246	***
50–59	0.200	***	0.162	***
Partnership Status				
Single (ref.)	1		1	
Partnered	1.025	**	0.926	***
Separated	1.871	***	1.652	***
Parity				
Childless (ref.)	1		1	
1 child	1.241	***	1.087	***

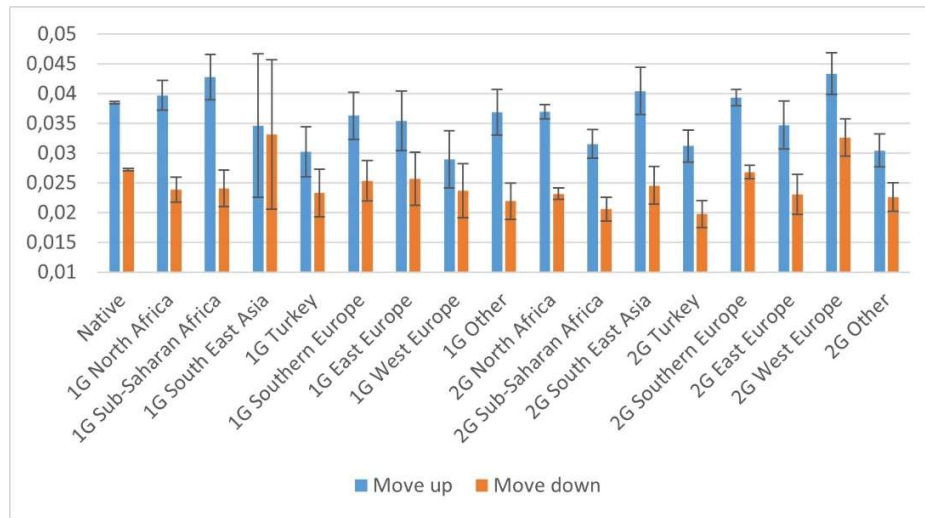
2+ children	1.119	***	0.975	***
Origin Group x Employment				
Native x Employed (ref.)	1		1	
Native x Unemployed	1.076	***	1.117	***
Native x Inactive	1.109	***	0.935	***
Native x Unknown	0.836	***	0.869	***
1G North Africa x Employed	0.963		0.801	***
1G North Africa x Unemployed	0.964		1.022	
1G North Africa x Inactive	0.837		0.642	**
1G North Africa x Unknown	0.854	***	0.806	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Employed	1.078		0.847	***
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Unemployed	0.876		0.963	
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Inactive	0.760		0.740	
1G Sub-Saharan Africa x Unknown	0.838	**	0.745	***
1G South East Asia x Employed	0.924		0.771	*
1G South East Asia x Unemployed	0.902		1.292	
1G South East Asia x Inactive	1.388		0.889	
1G South East Asia x Unknown	1.028		0.806	
1G Turkey x Employed	0.685	***	0.741	***
1G Turkey x Unemployed	0.988		0.904	
1G Turkey x Inactive	1.400		0.217	***
1G Turkey x Unknown	0.789	**	0.655	***
1G Southern Europe x Employed	0.960		0.916	
1G Southern Europe x Unemployed	0.962		1.018	
1G Southern Europe x Inactive	1.139		1.142	
1G Southern Europe x Unknown	0.731	***	0.761	***
1G East Europe x Employed	0.930		0.857	**
1G East Europe x Unemployed	1.112		0.826	
1G East Europe x Inactive	0.944		0.522	
1G East Europe x Unknown	0.748	***	0.796	***
1G West Europe x Employed	0.761	***	0.926	
1G West Europe x Unemployed	1.191		1.252	
1G West Europe x Inactive	1.364		0.477	*
1G West Europe x Unknown	0.677	***	0.673	***
1G Other x Employed	0.882	**	0.883	**
1G Other x Unemployed	0.904		0.699	*
1G Other x Inactive	1.707		0.763	
1G Other x Unknown	0.751	***	0.706	***
2G North Africa x Employed	0.940	***	0.940	***
2G North Africa x Unemployed	0.882	***	0.914	**
2G North Africa x Inactive	0.832		0.817	
2G North Africa x Unknown	0.753	***	0.780	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Employed	0.807	***	0.790	***
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Unemployed	0.734	**	0.816	**
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Inactive	.		1.090	
2G Sub-Saharan Africa x Unknown	0.654	***	0.602	***
2G South East Asia x Employed	1.015		1.014	
2G South East Asia x Unemployed	0.938		1.124	
2G South East Asia x Inactive	1.264		0.638	
2G South East Asia x Unknown	0.800	**	0.962	
2G Turkey x Employed	0.782	***	0.838	***
2G Turkey x Unemployed	0.715	***	0.808	*
2G Turkey x Inactive	0.732		1.569	
2G Turkey x Unknown	0.653	***	0.618	***
2G Southern Europe x Employed	1.007		1.005	
2G Southern Europe x Unemployed	1.093	*	1.216	***

2G Southern Europe x Inactive	1.017		1.312	**
2G Southern Europe x Unknown	0.841	***	0.939	*
2G East Europe x Employed	0.881	**	1.045	
2G East Europe x Unemployed	0.775		0.916	
2G East Europe x Inactive	0.977		0.329	*
2G East Europe x Unknown	0.754	***	0.766	***
2G West Europe x Employed	1.182	***	1.062	
2G West Europe x Unemployed	1.195		0.998	
2G West Europe x Inactive	1.402		0.461	
2G West Europe x Unknown	0.954		0.976	
2G Other x Employed	0.842	***	0.947	
2G Other x Unemployed	0.859		1.050	
2G Other x Inactive	0.163	*	0.561	
2G Other x Unknown	0.600	***	0.672	***
Partner's Employment Status				
Employed (ref.)	1		1	
Unemployed	1.177	***	1.127	***
Inactive	0.879	***	1.060	***
Unknown	1.146	***	1.158	***
Initial Housing Tenure				
Homeowner (ref.)	1		1	
Social renter	1.862	***	1.654	***
Other renter	3.253	***	3.209	***
Unknown	0.165	***	0.147	***
Household's Standard of Living				
Low (ref.)	1		1	
Medium	1.033	***	1.022	***
High	1.032	***	1.015	***
Log-likelihood	-1804798.2		-1821196.1	
N	6,333,594		6,332,055	

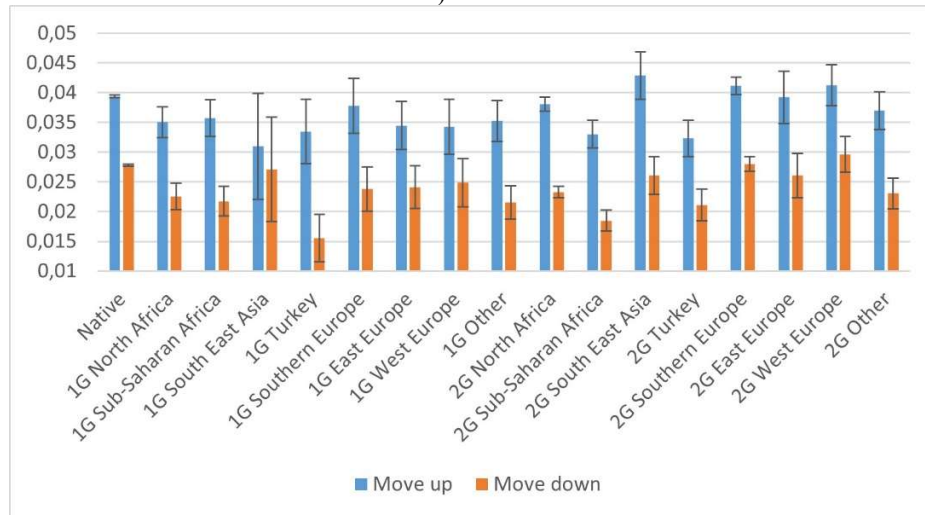
Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, author's own calculations.

Notes: Model 4a – odds of a residential move by origin and employment events. * $p < .1$; ** $p < .05$; *** $p < .01$

Figure A.1. Predicted probabilities of a residential move to different dwelling types by origin group for men and women



a) Men



b) Women

Source: Permanent Demographic Sample, authors' own calculations.

Notes: The predicted probabilities are computed at the mean values of other covariables. Whiskers indicate 95% confidence intervals. The 'move up' category is defined as a move characterised by an increase in the number of rooms per person or an increase in the space available per person in the new dwelling compared to in the previously occupied dwelling. In the opposite, a 'move down' is a move characterised by a decrease in the number of rooms per person or a decrease in the space available per person in the new dwelling compared to in the previously occupied dwelling.