

Moving Behaviour in The Netherlands

A Quantitative Analysis of the Influence of Ethnicity on Moving Behaviour

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Preface

While writing this preface, I am reflecting on the bizarre circumstances in which I have completed this thesis. I started this research in November 2019, under supervision of dr. Beckers. Thankfully, we then still had the opportunity to meet up at the Radboud University. However, while starting the actual research process, COVID-19 appeared. This changed the way in which we had to structure my research and our communication in general. I would hereby like to thank dr. Beckers for taking the time to supervise me in these peculiar times, where we were forced to work from home and facilitate our own work place. His extensive knowledge about this field has inspired and helped me immensely through this process.

Finally, I would like to thank my family, friends, and roommates to always be there for me. You have been a great support in achieving my (academic) goals the past years.

Abstract

Ethnic clustering is still persistent in The Netherlands nowadays. The causes of this clustering have been previously researched, but no comprehensive explanation can be found so far. In order to better understand patterns of ethnic segregation, it is important to look at moving behaviour of the Dutch population. This research investigates the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour in The Netherlands. A focus is placed on the potential existence of reinforcing effects of urbanity and housing market conditions on the influence of ethnicity in relation to moving behaviour.

To examine this influence, logistic regressions were carried out by using the WoON 2018 dataset, provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Native Dutch, Non-Western and Western respondents are compared in terms of the formation of moving intentions and the ability of actualising these moving intentions. A further distinction is made between different housing market conditions and whether respondents reside in urban or rural areas. The statistical analyses provided useful findings regarding ethnicity and moving behaviour. It shows that non-Western people have a significantly higher chance of having moving intentions and a significantly lower chance of actualising their moving intentions. This ability further decreases in tight housing markets. Whether people reside in urban or rural areas seemed to not have a significant influence on the formation of moving intentions, nor on the ability to actualise moving intentions. For Western minorities, it showed that they have a significantly lower chance of actualising their moving intentions, and this effect is reinforced in loose housing markets.

Key Words: Ethnicity – Moving Behaviour – Housing Market Conditions - Urbanity

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Chapter 1. Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement

Nowadays, more than half of the world population is living in urban areas (United Nations, 2016). Globally, cities have become important hubs for innovation and economic development. This relative and absolute urban population increase of the past decades has also led to a valuable expansion on academic research about cities. Besides economic opportunities and threats, the social composition of cities has gained much attention in academics; also in The Netherlands. The Netherlands has historically been seen as a relatively dense country (Ekamper, 2010). Nowadays, it is considered as one of the most dense countries in the world, besides Bangladesh, Taiwan and South Korea (Ekamper, 2010). However, the Dutch population is not evenly spread around the country. The Western part of the country, often referred to as 'The Randstad', experiences the highest levels of density and population growth (CBS, 2019). Especially in Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague, a large part of the population growth can be explained by immigration. However, within these cities, the non-Western population is not evenly spread around the cities and neighbourhoods. So-called 'concentration neighbourhoods', neighbourhoods where the share of a specific population group is larger relative to its cities' average, still exist in The Netherlands (Kullberg et al., 2014). The Netherlands hosts people from many different countries and is home to a large group of citizen with non-Western roots. Looking at the national level, twenty-three percent of Dutch citizens have a migration background (CBS, 2018). The Netherlands is thus characterized by an ethnically relatively diverse group of citizens. However, ethnic residential segregation, and other forms of ethnic segregation, are still persistent in The Netherlands (see e.g. Van der Laan Bouma-Doff, 2007 and Zorlu, 2009).

Besides the specific locations where people belonging to ethnic minorities reside, they are also often over represented in specific housing market segments (Skifter Andersen, 2017). The overrepresentation in specific housing market segments is interesting, because The Netherlands is known for their extensive housing policies based on the welfare state rationale (Van Gent & Hochstenbach, 2019). These housing policies have resulted in relatively high shares of social housing, compared to other countries (Elsinga & Wassenberg, 2014). On a national average, housing associations own thirty-two percent of the total housing stock; in urban areas, this share is even larger (Elsinga & Wassenberg, 2014). One rationale behind providing large amounts of social housing is to prevent high levels of residential class segregation in The Netherlands. In the past twenty years, Dutch housing policy has focused on preventing income segregation in residential areas by offering mixed housing stocks (Zorlu & Latten, 2009). The expectation was that a diverse housing stock would result in limited income segregation and an ethnically diverse population (see e.g. Van Kempen & Van Weesep, 1998, Musterd et al., 2003 and Zorlu & Latten, 2009). Although not explicitly targeted to specific ethnic groups, mixed housing stocks were assumed to limit ethnic

residential segregation. However, as stated before, ethnic residential segregation is still apparent in The Netherlands. This shows that the Dutch housing policies targeting residential income segregation, have not targeted residential ethnic segregation to the same extent.

The existence of ethnic residential segregation is regarded as problematic because, according to many scholars, it hampers integration of ethnic minorities in their host society (see e.g. Zorlu & Latten, 2009). This hampering may result in problems in other parts of people's lives besides their residential area, for example in health, education or leisure spaces (see respectively Beck et al., 2020, Boterman et al., 2019 and Shinew et al., 2004). However, there is academic evidence that ethnic clustering shows positive results, especially in the early stage of the integration process (see e.g. Coniglio, 2003). Nonetheless, it is important to consider whether this ethnic clustering is a result of preference or force.

Simply stated, it can be argued that ethnic clustering is a result of selective moving behaviour from ethnic minority members and the native population (Boschman & Van Ham, 2013 and Skifter Andersen, 2017). Moving behaviour can be divided in two separate processes. First, the creation of an intention to move. Second, the actualisation of the intention to move (De Groot et al., 2011). It can be stated that, if ethnic clustering exists, the native population has either moved out, or avoided the move to this neighbourhood. The ethnic minority population, on the other hand, is either attracted to this neighbourhood or refuses to move away (Boschman & Van Ham, 2013). To understand ethnic residential segregation, it is thus interesting to understand the moving behaviour of ethnic minorities and the native Dutch population in The Netherlands. Besides determining whether ethnicity influences an actual move, it is interesting to see whether ethnicity influences the creation of an intention to move. Due to institutional racism, it could be the case that people belonging to an ethnic minority form fewer intentions to move, because they experience too many constraints. It could also be the case that people belonging to an ethnic minority experience more obstacles when actualising their intentions to move.

Ethnic residential segregation in The Netherlands is thus interesting to investigate, because of its relatively ethnically diverse group of citizens, its unique housing policy regime, but also because there are large differences in residential patterns on a lower level. The share of ethnic minorities is relatively higher in cities, but it also shows that specific ethnic groups reside in specific regions (Musterd & Ostendorf, 2009). Interestingly, there is little research on the cause of these group- or region-specific residential moving patterns. Another interesting question in the theoretical debate about ethnic segregation, is the one of inter-generation differences. Specifically in The Netherlands, which is historically characterized by a tolerant regime towards 'others',

it could be expected that there will be differences in moving behaviour between first and second generation minority groups (see e.g. Drouhot & Nee, 2019). A final important variable in the debate about ethnic residential segregation is the housing market. Housing market conditions have an impact on moving behaviour in the sense that finding a new home is more difficult in a tight housing market, regardless your income or preferences (see e.g. Coulter, 2013). Most of the research that focuses on the relationship between housing market conditions and moving behaviour focusses on income rather than ethnicity. However, it is interesting to determine whether housing market conditions have a reinforcing or undermining effect on the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour.

This section has set out the current problematic context and theoretical debates regarding ethnic residential segregation in The Netherlands. In the next section, the aim of this research is presented.

1.2 Research Aim and Questions

In the past years, much research has been carried out regarding ethnic segregation (see e.g. Bolt & Van Kempen, 2010, Boschman & De Groot, 2011 and Boschman & Van Ham, 2013) and housing market opportunities (see e.g. Boelhouwer & Hoekstra, 2009, 2011 and 2014) in The Netherlands. Most of this research has been focused on people belonging to a specific income group (see e.g. Basolo & Yerena, 2017, Beuzenberg et al., 2018 and Hoekstra & Boelhouwer, 2014). This research has shown to be highly valuable for academics, policy makers and real estate developers.

However, solely looking at income hides the fact that the moving behaviour of ethnic minorities unfolds differently. Looking at ethnic minority groups, it shows that their moving behaviour does not necessarily follow the same path as their income would expect them to (see e.g. Boschman & de Groot, 2011, Crowder, 2001 and Pais, et al. 2009). For example, Moluccans still live in highly concentrated neighbourhoods, spread over the country, even when they have accumulated substantial financial resources (Veenman, 2001). When looking at a lower scale, in Amsterdam for example, it is visible how specific neighbourhoods host large shares of minority group members from different income groups (OIS, 2020). In this research project, an attempt has been made to determine to what extent moving behaviour can be explained by ethnicity. Moving behaviour is thereby divided in two separate processes. First, the creation of an intention to move. Second, the actualisation of the intention to move.

In short, the aim of this research is thus to determine the influence of 'ethnicity' on the creation of an intention to move and on the actualisation of an intention to move. To achieve this research aim, the following research questions are formulated:

- 1a. *To what extent does ethnicity influence the ability to create an intention to move?*
- 1b. *To what extent does ethnicity influence the ability to actualise an intention to move?*

The main analysis of this thesis concerns the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour. Ethnicity is here divided in three groups, namely: Native Dutch, Non-Western and Western. By carrying out different statistical tests, the influence of ethnicity on existence of moving intentions and the actualisation of moving intentions is measured.

Research question two, three and four are formulated to better understand the underlying patterns of the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour. Housing markets have shown to have an influence on creating and actualising moving intentions (Boelhouver & Hoekstra, 2009 and Coulter, 2013). Question 2a and 2b concern the influence of housing market conditions on moving behaviour. In the final statistical test, interaction effects are added in order to measure the accumulated effect of housing market conditions in relation to ethnicity on moving behaviour. First, the influence of housing market conditions itself on moving behaviour is measured. Thereafter, the combined influence of housing market conditions and ethnicity is tested.

- 2a. *To what extent do 'housing market conditions' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to create an intention to move?*
- 2b. *To what extent do 'housing market conditions' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to actualise an intention to move?*

Research question 3a and 3b regard the influence of urbanity on moving behaviour in The Netherlands. Urbanity is measured by the density of addresses within a square kilometre. Previous research has proved that urban areas are related to higher levels of tolerance and therefore the expectation is that ethnicity has a smaller influence on moving behaviour in urban areas, compared to rural areas (see e.g. Carter et al., 2005). First, the influence of urbanity in itself on the formation of moving intentions and the actualisation of moving intentions is measured. Following, the combined influence of urbanity and ethnicity on moving behaviour is measured.

- 3a. *To what extent does the 'urbanity level' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to create an intention to move?*
- 3b. *To what extent does the 'urbanity level' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to actualise an intention to move?*

Research question four concerns the influence of inter-generational differences between respondents, on the formation of moving intentions and the ability to actualise moving intentions. The question here is whether there is a difference between first- and second- generation Western and Non-Western respondents. In previous research, it has shown that second-generation ethnic minorities show behaviour more similar to natives, compared to first-generation ethnic minorities (see e.g. Van Tubbergen, 2007 and Platt, 2014). In chapter two, this theory will be explained more thoroughly.

4a. To what extent do inter-generation differences reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to create an intention to move?

4b. To what extent do inter-generation differences reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to actualise an intention to move?

The answers of these research questions combined, will provide useful insights in how ethnicity influences moving behaviour in The Netherlands. The theoretical background of these research questions will be explained in chapter two. The variable construction is extensively described in chapter three. In the following section, the relevance of this research is presented.

1.3 Relevance

1.3.1 Scientific Relevance

The scientific relevance of this research project comes up when looking at current research and seeing how the focus of moving behaviour is mostly on differences between incomes. Although income has shown to be an important variable determining moving behaviour, income does not operate as a single motive for moving behaviour (see e.g. Coulter, 2013, De Groot et al., 2008 and Fendel, 2014). This research project attempts to measure the impact that ethnicity has on moving behaviour, and show that ethnic moving behaviour does not follow the same path as moving behaviour of income groups. Where previous research focussing on moving behaviour of ethnic minorities is often qualitative and largely based on the United States, this research project focuses on the unique Dutch case where a multicultural society and social housing policies exist. This thesis tests theoretically embedded hypotheses in the Dutch context, which can contribute to the potential revision of existing theoretical models. Moreover, three additional hypotheses are tested in order to examine to what extent housing market conditions, inter-generational differences and urbanity levels influence moving behaviour. These outcomes, in turn, can lead to valuable insights for future research. Another aspect to note here is that patterns of segregation are globally visible, regardless of the national or regional policy context. Research on ethnic residential segregation can thus contribute to a global body of theory. Finally, making a distinction between creating an intention to move and the actual move, can give

potential insights on where in the process obstacles and constraints are experienced in The Netherlands.

1.3.2 Societal Relevance

The societal relevance of this research lies in the idea that ethnic residential segregation hampers integration of ethnic minorities (Zorlu & Latten, 2009). Higher levels of segregation often result in higher levels of racism (Smith, 1993). Increased levels of racism, in turn can lead to negative individual outcomes, for example in terms of health (see e.g. Williams, 1999 and Perrin, 2013). Research that analyses the moving behaviour of ethnic minorities can therefore be useful to implement targeting policies in order to minimise ethnic residential segregation. Lower levels of ethnic residential segregation, in turn, can lead to lower levels of ethnic segregation and racism in the health, education and leisure sector. Important to note here, is that in the first stage after moving to a new country, ethnic enclaves can potentially have a positive effect on immigrants. By introducing an additional model that focuses on inter-generational differences, this theoretical standpoint can be investigated more thoroughly. Regardless the outcome of this test, the results can be used by policy makers when creating and implementing housing policies for newcomers. Moreover, this research project can shed light on the influence of institutional racism on moving behaviour in The Netherlands. This can be useful for broader research on institutional racism.

Chapter 2. Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

In the previous chapter, the problem statement, aim and relevance of this study have been set out. In this section, the global literature about ethnic residential segregation and moving behaviour is critically reviewed. Thereafter, the theoretical framework and models within which this research project is carried out, are introduced. Subsequently, the conceptual model and its variables are presented. Finally, the hypotheses that are tested are formulated and explained.

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Moving Behaviour

Much research has been carried out on the concept of moving behaviour (see e.g. Boterman, 2012, Clark, 2017, Clark et al, 2014, Musterd et al., 2016). Moving behaviour is often researched in association with life course events, neighbourhood characteristics and urbanity of specific areas. The existing body of literature can roughly be divided between three spatial scales. The national scale where housing market conditions are used as an independent variable to explain residential mobility (see e.g. Ermisch & Washbrook, 2012, Pritchard, 1976 and Van der Vlist et al., 2002), on a local scale where neighbourhood characteristics are used as an independent variable (see e.g. Bolster et al. 2007, Boschman & Van Ham, 2013, Durlauf, 2004, Galster, 2012, Hedman & Van Ham, 2012 and Ioannides & Zabel, 2008) or on the individual scale when life events and other individual characteristics are used as independent variables (see e.g. Clark & Onaka, 1983, Crowder, 2001 and Lu 1998). The combined research outcomes have resulted in different perspectives on causes and trends of residential segregation patterns. Besides a spatial differentiation, moving behaviour is also often divided in two processes. First, the creation of an intention to move and second, the actualisation of an intention to move (see e.g. Coulter, 2013).

2.1.2 Ethnicity

As said before, it can generally be stated that ethnic residential segregation is the outcome of selective moving patterns of ethnic minorities and selective moving behaviour of the ethnic majority. Ethnic residential segregation increases when people belonging to an ethnic minority group move to minority-concentration neighbourhoods (*ethnic attraction*) and when they stay in concentration neighbourhoods (*ethnic retention*), or, if people belonging to the majority group move out of concentration neighbourhoods to majority concentration neighbourhoods (*white flight*) or move between majority concentration neighbourhoods instead of minority concentration neighbourhoods (*white avoidance*) (Boschman & Van Ham, 2013 and Skifter Andersen, 2017). This brief practical explanation shows that there are two ways to approach ethnic residential segregation; from the perspective of ethnic minority

members and their preferences and constraints, or from majority members and their preferences and constraints. An interesting additional field of research is dedicated to inter-generational differences between ethnic minorities. Most of this research is carried out in the sociological and anthropological field (see e.g. Maliepaard, Lubbers & Gijssberts, 2010). Behavioural inter-generational differences of ethnic minorities are often explained by assimilation theory (see e.g. Alba & Nee, 1997, Esser, 2004, Alba, 2005, Van Tubbergen, 2007 and Platt, 2014). In short, assimilation theory assumes that immigrants over time assimilate to their new host country. The process of assimilation is undoubtedly context specific, but translating these assimilation theories to residential mobility could be useful in order to explain patterns and trends of moving behaviour. Following assimilation theory, it is expected that over time, ethnic minorities will follow the same moving patterns as the majority population.

So far, most research in this field has shown that ethnic minorities generally have more intentions to move (see e.g. Clark & Coulter, 2015 and Rabe & Taylor, 2010). This could be caused by several factors. Rabe and Taylor (2010) conclude that ethnic minorities form more intentions to move, because ethnic minorities have a higher chance of living in neighbourhoods where the general satisfaction of the neighbourhood is low. Mateyka (2015) also concludes that ethnic minorities form more intentions to move, compared to white respondents. However, this research is focused on the United States. The expectation, is thus that ethnic minorities form more intentions to move, compared to Native Dutch respondents. However, it is also academically proven that ethnic minorities less often actualise their moving intentions (see e.g. Coulter et al., 2011).

Combining these previous research outcomes, the following hypotheses regarding the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour are formulated:

Hypothesis 1: Ethnic minorities more often create an intention to move

Hypothesis 2: Ethnic minorities less often actualise their intention to move

2.1.3 Housing Market Conditions

Another factor that shows to have an impact on moving behaviour, is the condition of the housing market (see e.g. Coulter, 2013 and Lu, 1999). In general, tight housing markets reduce residential mobility of residents (Coulter, 2013). However, the extent to which this holds true, depends on many variables, such as income group and residential location. So far, there is no clear conclusion whether housing market opportunities have a reinforcing effect on moving behaviour of ethnic minorities. It is interesting here to take The Netherlands as a case, since their national housing policies can be considered unique (see e.g. Murie & Musterd, 1996 and Musterd & Fullaondo, 2008). There have been contrasting findings about the influence of housing

market opportunities on moving behaviour of ethnic minorities, and contrasting findings about the influence of housing market opportunities on moving behaviour in general. Coulter (2013) concluded that ethnicity, income and housing market opportunities influence moving desires, but the extent to which this holds true in The Netherlands is still unclear. Moreover, it is unsettled whether housing market conditions have a reinforcing or undermining effect on the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour.

Following these previous research outcomes, the following hypotheses are formulated:

Hypothesis 3: Ethnic minorities less often create an intention to move in a tight housing market, compared to a loose housing market

Hypothesis 4: Ethnic minorities less often actualise their intention to move in a tight housing market, compared to a loose housing market

2.1.4 Urbanity

Finally, it is important to note that there are differences in levels and manners of integration of ethnic minority groups between different regions (see e.g. Carter, 2008). Much research has been carried out to investigate the differences between urban and rural areas and their attitudes towards 'others' (see e.g. Carter et al., 2005, and Carter & Borch, 2005). In other words, the level of urbanity is expected to have a positive effect on integration of ethnic minorities. Translating this to residential mobility, it could be expected that ethnic minorities are relatively better able to actualise their intentions to move in urban areas, compared to rural areas. However, there is no existing research that confirms this assumption.

Summarizing, there is a large body of literature regarding moving behaviour, racial assimilation, regional trends in integration and housing market conditions in relation to residential mobility. Likewise, the relationship between ethnicity and moving behaviour has previously been examined. However, little research exists on the relationship between moving behaviour and the degree of urbanity, the influence of housing market conditions and inter-generational differences. In this research project, these different theories come together in order to answer the research questions. In the next section, the theoretical framework will be presented, as well as the primary theoretical models that are used and their implication on this specific research project.

Following these previous research outcomes, the following hypotheses are formulated:

Hypothesis 5: Ethnic minorities less often create an intention to move in a rural area, compared to an urban area

Hypothesis 6: Ethnic minorities less often actualise their intention to move in a rural area, compared to an urban area

2.1.5 Generational Differences

As explained in section 2.1.2, ethnic minorities are expected to assimilate their behaviour to the native population. Translating the assimilation theory to moving behaviour, it is expected that second generation ethnic minorities form fewer intentions to move, compared to first generation ethnic minorities. On the other hand, it is also expected that second generation ethnic minorities more often actualise their moving intentions, compared to first generation ethnic minorities. These expectations are formulated in the following hypotheses:

Hypothesis 7: First generation ethnic minorities less often create an intention to move, compared to second-generation ethnic minorities

Hypothesis 8: First-generation ethnic minorities less often actualise their intention to move, compared to second-generation ethnic minorities

2.2 Theoretical Framework and Models

As explained in the previous section, there are three main theoretical fields distinguishable. These three theoretical fields combined, in turn, have led to the distillation of three main models that are being used in ethnic residential segregation debates. In figure 1, the theoretical framework is presented. This framework is used to offer a coherent view of where this research can be placed theoretically. Below, these main models will be explained and their implications for this research project are discussed.

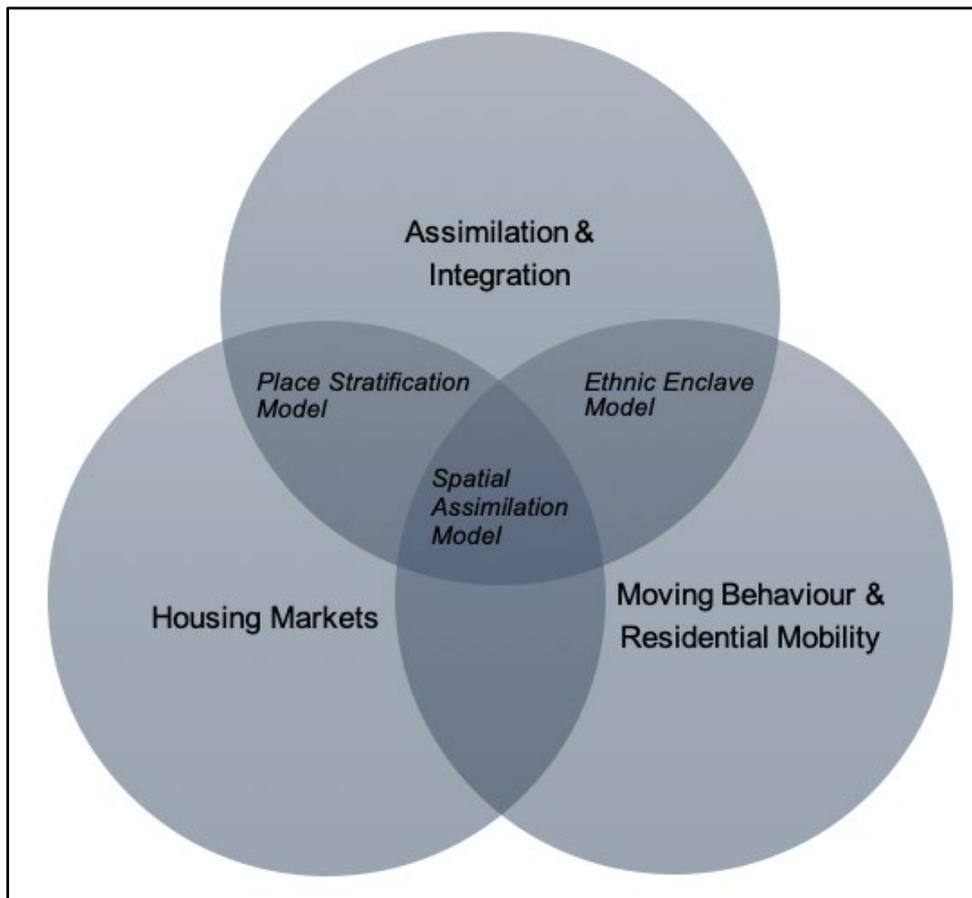


Figure 1. Theoretical Framework (own visualisation)

A stated before, different explanations have been formulated to explain why people belonging to an ethnic minority are often spatially concentrated. One common model that is used to explain ethnic (or racial) residential segregation is the ‘spatial assimilation model’. This model describes that ethnic minorities living in minority-concentration neighbourhoods, will move to majority-concentration neighbourhoods the moment they accumulated enough financial resources to do so (Bolt & Van Kempen, 2010, Pais, South & Crowder, 2012 and Schaake, Burgers & Mulder, 2010). Moving behaviour in this theory is thus largely dependent on the individual, rather than external factors. The expectation, when following the rationale of the spatial assimilation model, is thus that over time, people belonging to a minority will assimilate to the majority group in economic terms, and then also move to majority-concentration neighbourhoods. The other common model that is frequently described, tested and revised in academics, is the “place stratification model”. This model assumes that people belonging to ethnic minorities encounter difficulties while actualizing their intentions to move, not only because of financial barriers, but also more structural obstacles. Institutional racism might play a significant role in this model, when looking at the Dutch context. Including housing market conditions in this research could potentially shed more light on this assumption. Another commonly used model is the ‘ethnic enclave model’, which focuses on individual preferences of ethnic minorities.

This model assumes that ethnic enclaves exist because immigrants believe that their fellow countrymen offer them relatively more opportunities (Bolt & Van Kempen, 2010). Even over time, when resources might be sufficient to move neighbourhood, it is believed that ethnic minority members prefer to stay close to their fellow minority members.

These theoretical models are useful to this research, because they acknowledge the importance of ethnicity in moving behaviour in general. Moreover, the models are theoretically embedded in wider debates about racism, moving behaviour and residential mobility. Conducting this research project within this theoretical framework will thus help to ground the research outcomes in a broader theoretical context. However, important to note is that these theories are mostly used for longitudinal analyses, since they track mobility of residents over time. Therefore, these models will not literally be tested, rather their theoretical implications and assumptions are used as the foundation of this research

2.3 Conceptual Model and Variables

In this section, the conceptual model on which this thesis is built, is presented. The conceptual model gives an overview of independent, dependent and control variables. In this research, the dependent variable is 'moving behaviour'. The independent variables are 'ethnicity', 'urbanity level' and 'housing market conditions'. The control variables are 'income', 'age', 'household composition', 'educational level' and 'employment'. In figure 2, you can see how these variables are related. Moving behaviour is measured by a combination of the 'intention to move' and an 'actualisation of intention to move'.

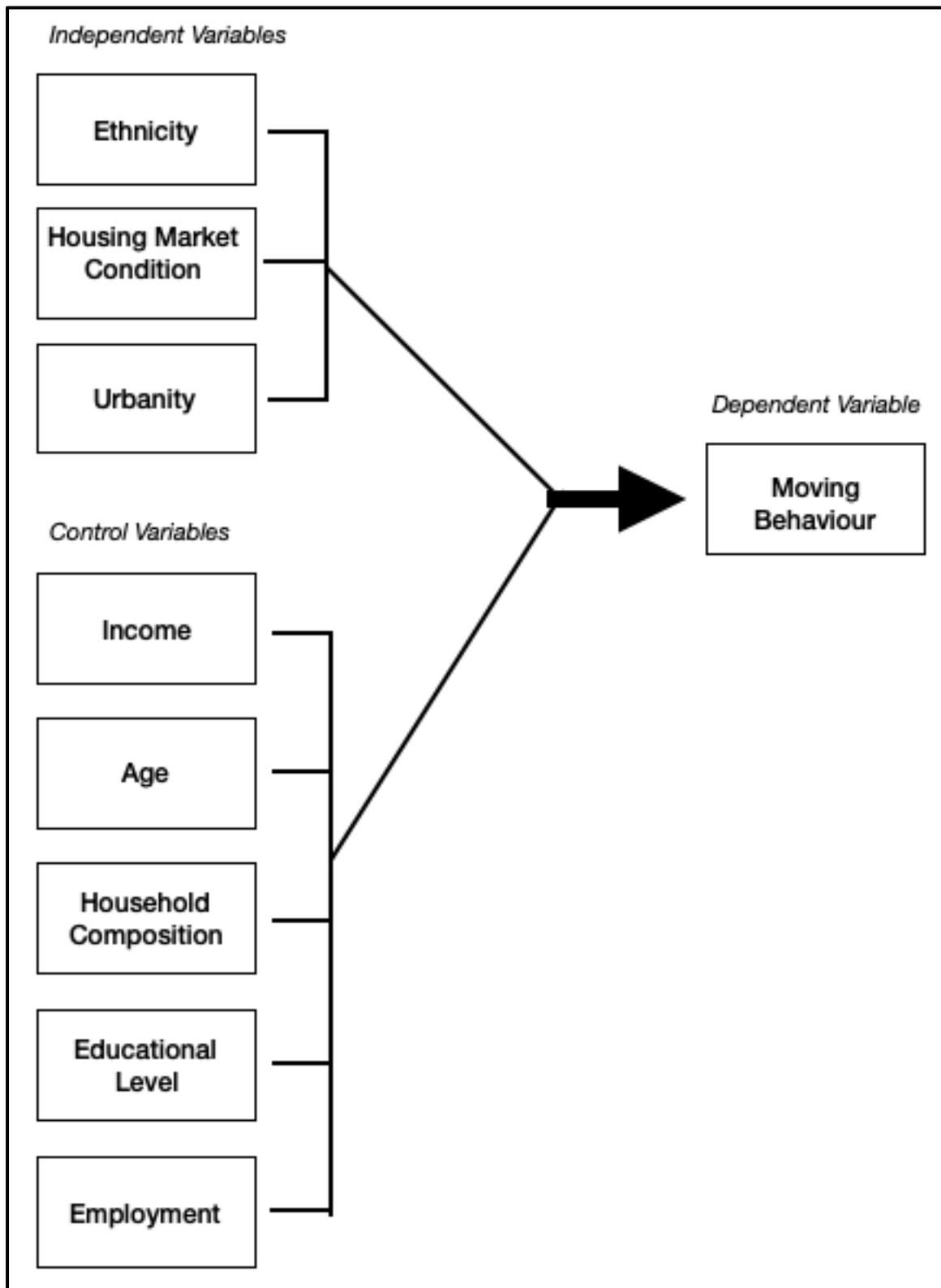


Figure 2. Conceptual Model

The independent variables are 'ethnicity', 'housing market conditions' and 'level of urbanity'. These variables are measured by using the following variables from the

WoOn 2018 dataset; in the methodology chapter, the operationalisation of these variables is explained.

- Ethnicity of respondent (Native Dutch, Western, Non-Western)
- Ethnicity of partner respondent (Native Dutch, Western, Non-Western)
- Generation (Native Dutch, First Generation, Second Generation)
- Level of Urbanity (Urban, Rural)
- Condition of housing market (Tight, Average, Loose)

Besides these independent variables, control variables are used to make sure that the actual influence of ethnicity is measured. The selection of these control variables is based on the previous research in the field (see Baaijens, 2019, Bolt & Van Kempen, 2010, Galeano & Bayona-i-Carrasco, 2018, Van der Laan Bouma-Doff, 2007). These control variables consist of: income, age, household composition, educational level and employment.

Income is an important control variable. Previous research has shown that households in the high-income segment more often form an intention to move (see e.g. Boschman & De Groot, 2011). Besides a difference in forming an intention to move, there is also academic evidence that households in the low-income segment experience more constraints when trying to actualise their intention to move (see e.g. Clark, 2017). Evidence suggests that different income groups follow different moving patterns. It is therefore important to include income as a control variable. Besides income, age is also important. It is expected that old people move less often, because young people experience more lifestyle changes which result in a desire to move (see e.g. Niedomsyl, 2011). On the other hand, older people often have more financial resources, which makes it more likely for them to move. In other words, it is still unclear what the direction of the relationship is between age and moving behaviour. The influence of age is undoubtedly context specific. However, it is clear that there is some sort of influence, which makes it necessary to include age as a control variable in this research project. Household composition is another variable that is included, because changes in household composition often result in the formation of an intention to move (Clark, 2017). Moreover, research has shown that families relatively less often form an intention to move because of the impact that an actual move has on the different family members (Coley & Kull, 2016). Educational level and employment are the two final variables that have shown to have an impact on residential mobility and moving behaviour of people. Previous research shows that people with a higher education more often form an intention to move (see e.g. Groot et al., 2011). A high education in itself will not necessarily result in a higher residential mobility, rather the implied higher income and greater social capital. Employment is another control variable which has been researched widely. The research outcomes offer contrasting findings about the influence of employment on moving behaviour, however, it can be stated that there is an influence. Again, the direction and strength are debated.

Important to note here is that the control variables are added to control for wrong interpretations of the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour. The direction and strength of the relationship between the control variables and the direction of this relationship are not tested or investigated here. Rather their influence is 'subtracted', so that the influence of the independent variables becomes clear.

Chapter 3. Methodology

In this section, the methodology is outlined. First, the research strategy is explained by justifying the general methodological choices. Thereafter, the research methods, data collection and data analysis are described. Finally, the validity and reliability of the research project are investigated and discussed.

3.1 Research Strategy

3.1.1 Quantitative vs. Qualitative

According to Bryman (2012, p. 35) a research strategy is a “*general orientation to the conduct of social research*”. In social research, the distinction is usually made between quantitative and qualitative research strategies. This research project employs a quantitative research strategy. The general orientation of a quantitative research strategy entails three characteristics. First, it uses deduction, which means that existing theories are being tested in order to gain knowledge (Bryman, 2012). In this research, different theories are used in order to formulate the hypotheses, which are thereafter tested using statistical methods. Second, it has an objectivist ontological standpoint, which entails the belief that social phenomena exist independent from human entities. Although moving behaviour is an inherent human phenomenon, this research standpoint is that there are general trends regarding moving behaviour, which exist independently from any specific human entity. Finally, a quantitative research strategy is usually based on research models from natural science, notably positivism (Bryman, 2012). One important standpoint of positivism, is that statistical methods are used to describe social realities. In this research project, a regression analysis is used to describe the social realities of ethnic minorities, regarding moving behaviour. In section 3.1.3 the foundations of positivism are further explained.

Important to note here, is that these characteristics are not always all strictly followed by every researcher. In other words, the research strategies are fluid and sometimes the distinction between quantitative and qualitative is not as straightforward as is expected. Since this research project is carried out in the field of social research, there are some overlapping standpoints. In the following sections, the choice for the research design and its inherent characteristics is explained and justified. Although these research strategies are considered fluid, the research questions formulated in chapter one, require statistical methods to be answered.

3.1.2 Deduction vs. Induction

When conducting social research, there are different ways of using theory. In quantitative research, existing theories are used to formulate hypotheses, which are then tested. This process is called deduction (Bryman, 2012). Another way of using

theory in social research, is to observe the social world and collect these findings. These findings together are then used to formulate a theory. This process is called induction (Bryman, 2012). Deduction is commonly used in quantitative research and induction in qualitative research (Guba & Lincoln, 1994). This thesis project is based on the process of deduction, since existing theories are used to form hypotheses, which are then tested in order to confirm or reject the existing theories. The confirmation or rejection of existing theories can, however, result in a modification and improvement of existing theories; this process of modification is regarded as induction by some academics.

The decision to use existing theories in this research project, is based on the fact that there is an abundance of research on ethnic residential segregation and moving behaviour. However, these existing theories contradict with each other and with social reality. This uncertainty and disunity about the causal relationships between ethnicity and residential segregation have led to the decision to employ a deductive process. Important to note here, is that an inductive process could also be used to examine ethnic residential segregation, but from a different starting point. For example when looking for underlying motives of individuals to move to specific neighbourhoods under specific circumstances. However, that is not the aim and intention of this research project. The research questions that are formulated in chapter one, require previous theories to that can be tested, to answer the questions properly.

3.1.3 Epistemology

The common epistemological standpoint of quantitative research is positivism. Positivism advocates the use of statistical methods to describe social realities (van Thiel, 2014). In this project, statistical analysis will examine the social reality of people belonging to ethnic minorities, related to their moving behaviour.

The aim of this research project is to examine moving behaviour, in terms of people's intentions and their actual moves. Statistical analyses are in this project the best way to examine this, because the aim is to investigate the causal relationship between the different variables. Again, the justification of having a positivist standpoint is specific to this research project. Another research project, focussing on underlying motives of moving behaviour, might want to employ an interpretivist strategy, because that social reality is possibly more accessible through a hermeneutic approach. However, in order to test the hypothesis formulated in the previous chapter, it is necessary to employ statistical analysis to examine the social reality of moving behaviour of ethnic minorities.

3.1.4 Ontology

The ontological standpoint of this research project is objectivist. According to Bryman (2012) ontological questions are questions about the relationship between social entities and social actors. The objectivist position is based on the idea that social entities exist as independent actors on which social actors have no direct influence. It is thereby important that the researcher is independent (Guba & Lincoln, 1994). While carrying out this research, the researcher obtained the dataset from the Central Bureau of Statistics. This dataset was constructed through questionnaires which were collected with limited influence of the researchers and therefore the objective standpoint was guaranteed. So, although moving behaviour only exists if humans are part of the research, the general trends of moving behaviour can be researched by following the objectivist rationale. Analysing moving behaviour as an external factor gives the possibility to leave out individual preferences which give no indication of the general process. The objectivist standpoint is useful for this research project, but again, in other projects, the constructivist standpoint could be more useful, for example when looking at individual preferences or research for a specific location.

3.2 Research Methods, Data Collection and Data Analysis

3.2.1 Research Design

Bryman (2012, p. 46) defines a research design as “*a framework for the collection and analysis of data*”. Bryman also distinguishes between five different types of research designs. The one that fits this research project best is the cross-sectional design. The four main characteristics are: examines more than one case, at a single point in time, using quantitative or quantifiable data, in order to find patterns of association (Bryman, 2012, p. 59). This research project also examines more than one case, and the dataset used is constructed in one point of time (between August 2017 and April 2018). Moreover, the dataset provides quantitative data that can be used to do statistical analysis, in order to find causal relationships between the different variables. However, important to note here is that cross-sectional research focuses on one moment in time, where moving behaviour describes a process. Moreover, the used theoretical models are dynamic theories, while cross-sectional research designs are mostly used for static research. In other projects, with a different focus, longitudinal designs and case study designs are frequently used. In these studies, processes and dynamics of moving behaviour are being studied. Although this shortcoming is important, the cross-sectional design is sufficient and useful for this specific research, because the focus lies on ethnicity with regard to moving behaviour, and ethnicity is a static concept. Therefore, the cross-sectional research design is chosen to be used here.

3.2.2 Data Collection

In this project, secondary data analysis is carried out. This means that the researcher was not involved by creating the dataset that is used (Van Thiel, 2014). For this project,

the WoON 2018 dataset is used. The use of a pre-existing data set is a result of time (and cost) considerations. The WoON 2018 dataset, provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is useful for this research because it includes many variables regarding housing markets and moving behaviour. Also, the dataset covers over 65 000 respondents and is a representation of the Dutch population. This increases the external validity of the research. Moreover, the common limitations of using secondary datasets are not applicable in this project (See Bryman, 2012, p. 315-316). In other words, the key variables were all included in the dataset, the quality of the data is considered high, the dataset is not complex and due to the time saved when using an existing dataset, there was enough time to become familiar with the data. However, if time and costs could be neglected, microdata of the CBS could have been used to investigate the spatial patterns of moving behaviour of ethnic minorities. Because of the lack of this data, this research project focuses on rather broad trends and the existence of constraints of moving behaviour of ethnic minorities. In future research, if the microdata could be obtained, more detailed and specific analyses could be carried out. However, this is not the aim of this project, therefore the existing WoON 2018 dataset is sufficient.

The WoON 2018 survey is conducted on a national scale every three years by the Dutch Ministry of Interior and Kingdom Relations and CBS. In total, 67 000 respondents participated in the 2018 WoON survey, which was targeted to people living in The Netherlands, who were older than 18 on 01.01.2018. The survey was conducted between August 2017 and April 2018 and respondents were randomly selected by the CBS. Besides the random selection which resulted in 43 000 respondents, 24 000 respondents were reached through oversampling. The process of conducting the survey was carried out in three ways: computer-assisted web interviews (CAWI), computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI) and computer-assisted personal interviews (CAPI) (Ministerie van BZK, 2018). The different ways of conducting the survey have advantages and disadvantages. CAWI implies a high level of discretion, but might result in 'wrong' answers due to misunderstanding of specific questions. On the other hand, CAPI and CATI account for the problems revolving around the misunderstanding of specific questions, but interviewers could potentially influence the answers of respondents. CBS tried to minimise the effect of these problems by removing respondents that did not reach pre-set quality requirements. Therefore, the quality of the dataset is relatively high and thereby useful for this research project.

3.2.3 Variable Construction

In this research project, statistical techniques are used to analyse data. These statistical techniques help to understand moving behaviour of Dutch citizens. The total dataset consists of more than 900 variables but for this specific research project, only a limited number of variables are used. To determine which statistical analyses should

be carried out, it is important to define the measurement level of the variables included in the research project.

As showed in the conceptual model, nine different variables can be distinguished. In this section, the choice for these variables and the way they are constructed will be justified.

Moving Behaviour (Dependent Variable)

Moving behaviour in this research project is measured by an intention to move and an actualisation of this intention to move. Four different categories can be distinguished:

1. No intention to move
2. Intention to move
2. Unable to actualise this intention
3. Able to actualise this intention

This variable was constructed by recoding two existing variables from the WoON 2018 dataset. The categories of respondents who were able or unable to actualise their moving intentions, were selected through selecting respondents who were actively looking for a new dwelling. Out of all these respondents, a distinction was made between people who found a new dwelling and had just moved, or are moving soon and respondents who have been unable to find a new dwelling.

Ethnicity (Independent Variable)

The independent variable 'ethnicity' is measured as follows:

1. Ethnicity Respondent (Native Dutch, Western, Non-Western)
2. Ethnicity Partner Respondent (Native Dutch, Western, Non-Western)
3. Generation Respondent (Native Dutch, First, Second)
4. Generation Partner Respondent (Native Dutch, First, Second)

Although this distinction is rather broad, it is sufficient for this type of research. However, in future research, it could be interesting to add different ethnic minority groups. The category of 'generation', a distinction is made between native Dutch respondents, respondents who are the first generation in The Netherlands and respondents who are the second generation in The Netherlands. First generation respondents are respondents who are the first to obtain Dutch citizenship. Second

generation respondents have either one or two parents who are not born in The Netherlands. The respondent category 'Western', consists of people from Europe (excluding Turkey), North America, Oceania, Indonesia and Japan. Non-Western respondents consist of people from Africa, Latin-Amerika, Turkey and Asia (excluding Indonesia and Japan) (CBS). The CBS uses the respondent's nationality as the classification point and not the country of birth. As stated before, this categorization is rather broad and does therefore not provide a detailed research outcome, but rather broad conclusions. It was however impossible to obtain microdata from CBS, which includes specific ethnic minority groups.

Housing Market Conditions (Independent Variable)

Housing market conditions are allocated by the CBS itself, because respondents themselves often are unaware of the condition of their local housing market. In the WoON 2018 dataset, the categorisation consists of five categories. However, for this research project, this variable is recoded into three different categories:

1. Tight
2. Average
3. Loose

This categorisation is based on statistics from The Central Bureau of Statistics. Tight housing markets represent housing markets where the demand for housing is higher than the supply. With these housing market conditions, actualising moving intentions is more difficult than in average and loose housing markets. Loose housing markets, on the other hand, describe housing markets where the supply is sufficient for the existing housing demand. In loose housing markets, in general, it is thus less difficult to actualise moving intentions.

Urbanity Level (Independent Variable)

Same as housing market conditions, the level of urbanity is also allocated by the CBS. The WoON 2018 dataset provides five different categories, which have been recoded into two categories:

1. Urban (>1500 addresses per square kilometre)
2. Rural (<1500 addresses per square kilometre)

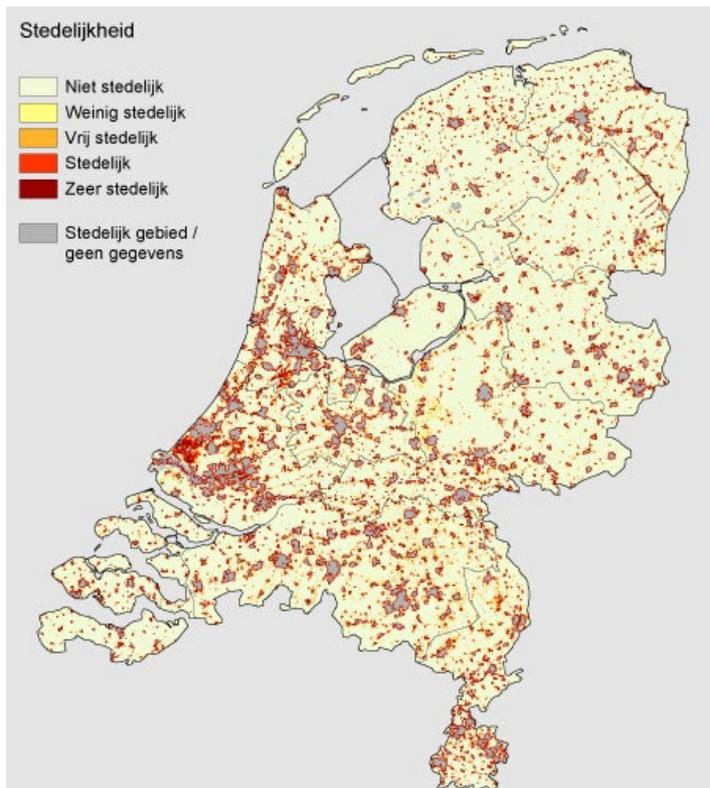


Figure 3. Urbanity The Netherlands (Source: Alterra)

Income (Control Variable)

The income variable from the WoON 2018 is categorized in the CBS standard classification of incomes:

1. Low income <€36165
2. Middle income €36165-€55500
3. High income >€55000

Important to note here is that this income is the total household income, and not solely the income of the respondent. The incomes are measured as gross annual income.

Age (Control Variable)

The age variable from the WoON 2018 dataset, which is used, is divided in three categories:

1. < 35 years old
2. 35 – 64 years old

3. 65+ years old

Household Composition (Control Variable)

The control variable 'household composition' is recoded into the following categories.

1. Single
2. Couple
3. Couple + Kids
4. Single + Kids
5. Other

The category 'other' here, consists of respondents living in student housing, or other forms of co-living. This classification is based on the idea that moving behaviour of these specific categories differs significantly from each other (Clark, 2017). For example, a household which includes kids is expected to form fewer intentions to move, since children are most likely going to school in their current neighbourhood. Changing schools has shown to have a negative effect on educational results and social wellbeing for children, therefore it is expected that these households form fewer intentions to move (Coley & Kull, 2016).

Educational Level (Control Variable)

The variable 'educational level' is measured by using the standard categorization of the CBS:

1. Respondent's level of education: Low
2. Respondent's level of education: Middle
3. Respondent's level of education: High

Low, in the Netherlands, refers to respondents who finished elementary school, VMBO or MBO level 1 (CBS, 2017). VMBO is a preparatory secondary vocational education. In order to start an MBO degree, students first have to obtain a VMBO diploma. MBO is classified as secondary vocational education. Respondents with a 'Middle' educational level refer to respondents who either obtained their HAVO diploma. HAVO is translated as senior general secondary education and is a prerequisite to enter higher vocational education. Or obtained their VWO, MBO 2, 3 or 4 diploma. Highly educated respondents are respondents who obtained their HBO or WO diploma (CBS, 2017).

Employment (Control Variable)

Employment is measured by the following two categories:

1. Household member(s) employed (either respondent or partner or both)
2. No household member employed

This 'employment' entails a fulltime employment of either the respondent, or another household member.

3.2.3 Data Analysis: Logistic Regression

In order to analyse the data, several statistical methods were used. These statistical analyses were carried out using SPSS. In order to answer the research questions, the dataset was first adjusted to the specific needs of this research. Thereafter, frequency tables were designed, in order to present a general overview of the sample with its characteristics. Thirdly, cross tables were used to establish potential correlations between the dependent and independent variables. To determine these relations, Chi-Square and Cramer's V are presented in these cross tables. In section 4.3 the values and meanings of Cramer's V and Chi-Square are explained.

The final method of data analysis is a logistic regression. There are different types of regression analyses which can be utilized in academic research. In this research, the dependent variables are dichotomous (intention to move / no intention to move and able to actualise moving intentions / unable to actualise moving intentions). Therefore, a binary logistic regression was carried out to predict the chance that the dependent variable has a specific value for given values of the independent variables. When looking at moving intentions, this means that the binary logistic regression analyses is used to predict the chance that a respondent had an intention to move, given their ethnicity, generation, housing market condition and urbanity level of their residential location. Important to note here, is that the analyses provide chances and not specific scores.

3.3 Validity and Reliability

3.3.1 Reliability

When conducting academic research, it is important to consider the concepts of reliability and validity. Reliability of a research project is concerned with the stability, internal reliability and inter-observer consistency (Bryman, 2012, p. 169). The degree of reliability depends on the extent to which another research can replicate the research project. The research findings are expected to be reliable if the variable construction is explained clearly and if the procedures of analysing are explained

properly. The concept of reliability is important from step one, and is thus taken into account while structuring this research project. In the previous section, the construction of the variables is explained. The procedures that are followed to analyse the dataset, are explained in chapter four. With these extensive explanations it is tried to guarantee the reliability of this research project.

3.3.2 Validity

Validity refers to “*the integrity of the conclusions that are generated from a piece of research*” (Bryman, 2012, p. 717). There are roughly three types of validity that are taken into account in this section: measurement validity, internal validity and external validity. In general, quantitative research often has a high external validity and qualitative research a higher internal validity. Internal validity is concerned with the internal research conclusions. The internal validity looks into the research itself and questions whether the causal relationship that is established between variables is true. In general, this is rather difficult to determine for quantitative research, which includes a large respondent sample. This is because the focus is on establishing generalizable causal relationships rather than internal underlying mechanisms. However, by carefully choosing the variables and basing the expected relationships on existing literature, the internal validity has been protected as much as possible. The measurement validity of this research project is protected by the extensive research that is done before constructing the variables.

4. Results

In this chapter, an overview of the statistical tests and results will be given. In section 4.1 a frequency table is presented. This table give a summary of how the sample is distributed among the different variables. In section 4.2, the descriptive statistics of the independent, control and dependent variables are presented. The descriptive statistics are described and divided between two tables. The first table concerns the moving intentions of respondents. A distinction is made between respondents who have an intention to move and respondents who do not have an intention to move. The second table concerns the ability of respondents to actualise their moving intentions. A distinction is made between respondents who were able to actualise their moving intentions and respondents who were unable to actualise their moving intentions. Section 4.3 presents the cross tabs of the independent variables and the dependent variables. Again, a distinction has been made between an intention to move and the ability to actualise moving intentions. In section 4.4 the results of the logistic regression is presented. First, the problem of multicollinearity is discussed. Thereafter, the results of the binary logistic regression are analysed. A distinction has been made between moving intentions and the ability to actualise moving intention. The tables are described following a similar structure, first, the ethnicity, second, the housing market conditions and thirdly, the urbanity levels are discussed. Thereafter, the influence of the control variables is explained.

4.1 Frequency Tables

In table 1, the sample of respondents is presented. This table gives an overview of the distribution of respondents over the variable categories. The provider of the dataset WoON 2018 (CBS) has already controlled the dataset for irregularities. This implies that the dataset was constructed in a way that it is a representation of the Dutch total society. However, a few notes can be made about the frequencies. First, the distribution of respondents in terms of ethnicity, housing market conditions and urbanity levels are discussed. Thereafter the control variables and moving behaviour.

Ethnicity

Looking at the percentages of the respondent's ethnicity, it shows that the largest group of respondents is native Dutch. The shares of Non-Western and Western respondents are respectively 7.4% and 8.9%. For the ethnicity of the partners, a similar division can be detected, however, the share of Non-Western partners is lower. In terms of the generation of the respondents, it is visible that the share of first generation respondents is bigger than second generation respondents.

Housing Market Conditions

In terms of housing market conditions, it shows that around the same amount of

respondents live in tight and loose housing markets. The category of average housing markets is smaller. This is however not problematic, because it is not expected that there are significant differences between average and tight, or average and loose housing markets. Rather, it is expected that a significant difference will appear between loose and tight housing markets.

Urbanity

The WoON 2018 dataset provides two types of urbanity. First, the urbanity level of the municipality the respondents reside in. Second, the urbanity level of the neighbourhood. For the descriptive statistics, both urbanity levels are used. This was done to check whether there would be significant differences between the two categories. However, as visible in the following sections, the difference is minimal. Therefore, it is decided that for the logistic regression analyses only the urbanity level of the municipalities is included. The decision to use the municipalities, is based on the WoON 2018 dataset. The urbanity levels of the municipality were complete, where around three percent of the urbanity levels of neighbourhoods was missing. Looking at the distribution of rural and urban, it shows that around half of the respondents lives in rural areas, and the other half in urban areas.

Control Variables (Income, age, household composition, educational level and employment)

Around 52% of the respondents has a partner. Some analyses include the respondent's partner. In order to determine the influence of a partner, these analyses were carried out using a dataset consisting of only respondents with a partner. In terms of household composition, the category 'other' consists of students or young professionals living together, or any other form of co-living. The largest share in household composition consists of single, couple and couple with kids households.

For the variable 'education', the WoON 2018 dataset provided a category 'unknown'. Which consists of respondents who were unsure of where their education would fit. Although this group is presented in this table, in the further analyses, this category is eliminated. The respondents are relatively evenly spread around the three levels of education: low, middle and high.

In terms of employment, it shows that of all respondents, 60.7% of the respondents are employed and 39.3% are unemployed. Important to note here is that this is relatively high, because the category 'employed' consists only of full time employed respondents.

Dependent Variables (Moving Intentions and Ability to Actualise Moving Intentions)

Looking at the moving behaviour of respondents, it shows that out of all respondents, 61% has no intention to move, 39% does have an intention to move. 82.1% of the respondents with moving intentions, were unable to actualise their moving intentions. 17.9% were able to actualise their intentions. Out of all respondents with an intention to move, around 40% was trying to actualise their moving intentions.

	Frequency	Percent
Ethnicity Respondent		
Native Dutch	56540	83.7
Non-Western	4966	7.4
Western	6017	8.9
Total	67523	100.0
Ethnicity Partner		
Native Dutch Partner	30046	85.6
Non-Western Partner	2046	5.8
Western Partner	3000	8.5
Total	35092	100.0
Generation Respondent		
Native Dutch	56540	83.7
First Generation	5718	8.5
Second Generation	5265	7.8
Total	67523	100.0
Generation Partner		
Native Dutch Partner	30046	85.6
First Generation Partner	2885	8.2
Second Generation Partner	2161	6.2
Total	35092	100.0
Housing Market Conditions		
Tight Housing Market	32736	48.5
Average Housing Market	11839	17.5

Loose Housing Market	22948	43.0
Total	67523	100.0
Urbanity Municipality		
Urban Municipality	32919	48.8
Rural Municipality	34604	51.2
Total	67523	100.0
Urbanity Neighbourhood		
Urban Neighbourhood	30703	45.6
Rural Neighbourhood	36604	54.4
Total	67307	100.0
Income		
Low Income	20470	30.0
Middle Income	14698	21.8
High Income	32355	47.9
Total	67523	100.0
Age		
< 35 years	17275	25.6
35 – 64 years	31441	46.6
> 64 years	18807	27.9
Total	67523	100.0
Household Composition		
Single	19239	28.5
Couple	19761	29.3
Couple + Kid(s)	21831	32.3
Single + Kids(s)	5137	7.6
Other	1555	2.3
Total	67523	100.0
Educational Level		
Low Education	20893	30.9
Middle Education	23534	34.9

High Education	21047	31.2
Unknown	2049	3.0
Total	67523	100.0
Employment		
Employed	40965	60.7
Unemployed	26558	39.3
Total	67523	100.0
Intention to Move		
No Intention to Move	41208	61.0
Intention to Move	26315	39.0
Total	67523	100.0
Ability to Actualise Moving Intentions		
Unable to Actualise Intention	8354	82.1
Actualised Intention	1819	17.9
Total	10173	100.0

Table 1. Frequency distribution of Variables

Important to note here, is that the variable of the partner is of limited use, because half of the sample has missing data. Therefore, this variable is not used in the logistic regression analyses. However, in descriptive statistics and in the cross-tables, the variable is included, to give an overview of its importance. Another important note here, is that the sample of respondents with an intention to move, is not the same sample as the total sample of respondents who were either able or unable to actualise their moving intention. Of all respondents with an intention to move, only 10173 were actively searching for a new dwelling. The other respondents who stated to have an intention to move, but were not actively searching for a new dwelling were removed. These respondents were removed because the reason that their intentions were not actualised, cannot be predicted by the independent variables, if they did not actively search for a new dwelling.

4.2 Descriptive Statistics Variables

In this section, the descriptive statistics of the used variables are presented. In table 2, the descriptive statistics of the respondents who have or do not have an intention to move are shown. In table 3, a distinction is made between respondents who were able to actualise their moving intentions and those who were unable to do so. The left

column shows the variable categories. The second left column shows the total amount of respondents in that variable category. The second right column presents the respondents with no intention to move and the right column the respondents who do have an intention to move. In table 3, the second right column presents the respondents who were unable to actualise their moving intentions and the far-right column shows the respondents who actualised their moving intentions. Important to note here is that this section only presents the descriptive statistics, potential explanations will be discussed in another section.

4.2.1 Moving Intentions

Ethnicity

Looking at the ethnicity of the respondents and their partners, it shows that there are limited differences in the formation of moving intentions between native Dutch and Western respondents (or respondents with partners in these categories). However, it shows that Non-Western respondents, or respondents with a Non-Western partner have more moving intentions. In terms of the generation of the respondent, it shows limited differences, but second generation respondents have slightly more intentions to move, compared to native Dutch and first generation respondents. For the generation of the partner, the distribution is different. First and second generation partners have a minimal difference, but native Dutch show to have less moving intentions.

Housing Market Conditions

Respondents in tight housing markets form the most intentions to move, where respondents in loose housing markets form the least intentions to move. This could be explained by the rationale that respondents residing in loose housing markets can easily move. In other words, whenever they want to move, they do so. The difference between tight and average housing markets is limited, however respondents residing in tight housing markets show to form more intentions to move.

Urbanity

Respondents in urban areas have more intentions to move, compared to respondents residing in rural areas. The difference between the urbanity of the municipality and neighbourhood are limited. The fact that more moving intentions are formed in urban areas, is against the expectation from scholars who have previously researched moving behaviour (Lu, 1998). Also Kearns and Parkes (2003) concluded their research with no significant differences between urban and rural areas. In the following sections, it shows that this research did find significant differences between urban and rural areas.

Control Variables (Income, Age, Household Composition, Educational Level and Employment)

When looking at the control variables, it appears that respondents of all different income categories form a similar amount of moving intentions. For age, it shows that the older the respondent is, the less moving intentions are formed. Out of all respondents under 35 years old, 63.9% have an intention to move. For respondents over 65 years old, this is only 23.2%. This is in line with the expectation that young people form more moving intentions, because of quickly changing life courses, for example studying, finding a job and forming a household (Coulter, 2013).

In terms of household composition, couples and singles form the least intentions to move, 'other' households and single-parent households have the most intentions to move. One expectation was that single-parent households form more intentions to move, because there is only one adult that decides on moving, instead of a couple (Helderman et al., 2004). However, there is ongoing academic debate about the influence of household composition on moving behaviour.

Looking at the educational level, middle and high educated respondents form the same amount of moving intentions, where respondents with a low educational level form less intentions to move. This was partly in line with the expectations. Partly, because it was expected that respondents with a low education, often have a lower income, and therefore see more constraints in moving, and thus form fewer intentions to move. However, as mentioned before, the differences between the income groups were limited. Therefore, this relationship remains unexplained. In the logistic regression analyses, this relationship is explained more thoroughly.

Lastly, employed respondents form more intentions to move, compared to unemployed respondents. This follows again the same rationale, where it is expected that employed respondents have more financial resources to move and therefore form more moving intentions.

Variables	Total		No Intention to Move		Intention to Move	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ethnicity Respondent						
Native Dutch	56540	100%	34994	61.9%	21546	38.1%
Non-Western	4966	100%	2570	51.8%	2396	48.2%

Western	6017	100%	3644	60.6%	2373	39.4%
Ethnicity Partner						
Native Dutch	30046	100%	20852	69.4%	9194	30.6%
Non-Western	2046	100%	1246	60.9%	800	39.1%
Western	3000	100%	1988	66.3%	1012	33.7%
Generation Respondent						
Native Dutch	56540	100%	34994	61.9%	21546	38,1%
First	5718	100%	3355	58.7%	5718	41.3%
Second	5265	100%	2859	54.3%	5265	45.7%
Generation Partner						
Native Dutch	30046	100%	20852	69.4%	9194	30.6%
First	2885	100%	1872	64.9%	1013	35.1%
Second	2161	100%	1362	63.0%	799	37.0%
Housing Market Conditions						
Tight	32736	100%	19202	58.7%	13534	41.3%
Average	11839	100%	7099	60.0%	4740	40.0%
Loose	22948	100%	14907	65.0%	8041	35.0%
Urbanity Municipality						
Urban	32919	100%	18895	57.1%	14114	42.9%
Rural	34604	100%	22403	64.7%	12201	35.5%
Urbanity Neighbourhood						

Urban	30703	100%	17454	56.8%	13249	43.2%
Rural	36604	100%	23653	64.6%	12951	35.4%
Income						
Low	20470	100%	12724	62.2%	7746	37.8%
Middle	14698	100%	9036	61.5%	5662	38.5%
High	32355	100%	19448	60.1%	12907	39.9%
Age						
< 35	17275	100%	6238	36.1%	11037	63.9%
35-65	31441	100%	20525	65.3%	10916	34.7%
> 65	18807	100%	14445	76.8%	4362	23.2%
Household Composition						
Single	19239	100%	11994	62.3%	7245	37.7%
Couple	19761	100%	13618	68.9%	6143	31.1%
Couple + Kids	21831	100%	12576	57.6%	9255	42.4%
Single + Kids	5137	100%	2456	47.8%	2681	52.2%
Other	1555	100%	563	36.3%	991	63.7%
Educational Level						
Low	20893	100%	14771	70.7%	6122	29.3%
Middle	23534	100%	13217	56.2%	10317	43.8%
High	21047	100%	11834	56.2%	9213	43.8%

Employment						
Employed	40965	100%	23172	56.6%	17793	43.4%
Unemployed	26558	100%	18036	67.9%	8522	32.1%

Table 2. Distribution Independent- and Control Variables over Intention/No intention to move

Similar to the previous table, the partner variables consist of a smaller sample, and therefore the total count of respondents does not add up to the other variables. Although these percentages give an indication of the distribution, this variable is not used in the logistic regression analyses.

4.2.2 Actualisation of Moving Intentions

In table 3, the same categories of the independent- and control variables are used, but a distinction is made between the ability to actualise moving intentions or not. The second-right column presents the respondents who were unable to actualise their moving intentions. The far-right column shows the respondents who were able to actualise their moving intentions.

Ethnicity

Analysing the distribution of ethnicity on the ability to actualise moving intentions shows that Non-Western respondents are least often able to actualise their moving intentions, while native Dutch respondents are most often able to do so. This is in line with the expectation that is based on the research from Boschman et al. (2017), which concludes that Non-Western respondents experience more barriers to actualise their moving intentions, compared to Western respondents. In Boschman's (2017) research, it appeared that Western minority members are more comparable in their moving behaviour to native Dutch respondents. For the ethnicity of the partner of the respondent, the same distribution is visible. Looking at the generations of both the respondent and their partner, it shows that native Dutch respondents are most often able to actualise their moving intentions and that second-generation respondents are slightly more often able to actualise their moving intentions, compared to first generation respondents. This is also in line with the expectation, that second-generation respondents have assimilated more to the Dutch society and therefore face less barriers to actualise their moving intentions.

Housing Market Conditions

Looking at the housing market conditions, respondents in tight and loose have almost

the same ability to actualise their moving intentions. In loose housing markets, this ability increases. This was expected, since finding a new dwelling is more difficult in tight housing markets.

Urbanity

The difference between urban and rural areas is limited, but it shows that respondents residing in rural areas more often actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents living in urban areas. This could partly be related to the fact that urban areas often have tighter housing markets, compared to rural areas.

Control Variables (Income, Age, Household Composition, Educational Level and Employment)

Regarding the control variables, it appears that respondents with a high income are more often able to actualise their moving intentions. For respondents with a low income, it shows to be more difficult to actualise their moving intentions. This is in line with the expectation based on the research from Boschman & De Groot (2011) and Coulter (2013). They claimed to have found a positive relationship between these two variables. In terms of age, the percentages are similar, respondents between 35 – 65 show to slightly more often actualise moving intentions, compared to the other two age categories. This could, in turn, partly be explained by the expected income curve of age categories.

For couples and couples with kids, it shows that they are more often able to actualise their moving intentions. Singles, single-parent households and ‘other’ households have similar percentages and are less often able to actualise their moving intention, compared to couples and couples with kids. Looking at the educational level, it shows that the higher the education, the higher percentage of respondents who were able to actualise their moving intentions. Lastly, employed respondents more often actualise their moving intentions, compared to unemployed respondents. These last two variables can be, partly, explained by the expectation that employed and highly educated respondents have more financial resources to actualise their moving intentions.

Variables	Total		Unable to Actualise Intention		Actualised Intention	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ethnicity Respondent						
Native Dutch	7936	100%	6364	80.2%	1572	19.8%

Non-Western	1231	100%	1132	92.0%	99	8.0%
Western	1006	100%	3644	85.3%	2373	14.7%
Ethnicity Partner						
Native Dutch	2705	100%	1999	73.9%	706	26.1%
Non-Western	397	100%	356	89.7%	41	10.3%
Western	354	100%	285	80.5%	69	19.5%
Generation Respondent						
Native Dutch	7936	100%	6364	80.2%	1572	19.8%
First	1153	100%	1046	90.7%	107	9.3%
Second	1084	100%	944	87.1%	140	12.9%
Generation Partner						
Native Dutch	2705	100%	1999	73.9%	706	26.1%
First	433	100%	380	87.8%	53	12.3%
Second	318	100%	261	82.1%	57	17.9%
Housing Market Conditions						
Tight	5426	100%	4500	82.9%	926	17.1%
Average	1867	100%	1553	83.2%	314	16.8%
Loose	2880	100%	579	79.9%	2301	20.1%
Urbanity Municipality						
Urban	5818	100%	4894	84.1%	924	15.9%

Rural	4355	100%	3460	79.4%	895	20.6%
Urbanity Neighbourhood						
Urban	5529	100%	4688	84.8%	841	15.2%
Rural	4562	100%	3634	79.7%	928	20.3%
Income						
Low	3235	100%	2904	89.8%	331	10.2%
Middle	2005	100%	1711	85.3%	294	14.7%
High	4933	100%	3739	75.8%	1194	24.2%
Age						
< 35	5541	100%	4592	82.9%	5541	17.1%
35-65	3550	100%	2869	80.8%	3550	19.2%
> 65	1082	100%	893	82.5%	1082	17.5%
Household Composition						
Single	2660	100%	2327	87.5%	333	12.5%
Couple	1856	100%	1458	78.6%	398	21.4%
Couple + Kids	3913	100%	3059	78.2%	854	21.8%
Single + Kids	1277	100%	1097	85.9%	180	14.1%
Other	467	100%	413	88.4%	54	11.6%
Educational Level						
Low	2136	100%	1874	87.7%	262	12.3%
Middle	4200	100%	3461	82.4%	739	17.6%

High	3581	100%	2786	77.8%	795	22.2%
Employment						
Employed	7024	100%	5594	79.6%	1430	20.4%
Unemployed	3149	100%	2760	87.6%	389	12.4%

Table 3. Distribution Independent- and Control Variables over Unable to Actualise Moving Intention/Able to Actualise Moving Intentions

4.3 Relationship between Ethnicity, Housing Market Conditions, Urbanity and Moving Behaviour

In this section, cross tables are presented for the independent and dependent variables. This is done in order to determine whether a relationship between the predictors and predicted variables exist. The control variables are not included in the cross tables. Table 4 shows the percentages and distribution of respondents, divided by having no intention to move, or having an intention to move. The second left column shows the percentages of respondents that have no moving intentions, the second right column shows the percentages of respondents that have formed moving intentions. Table 5 shows the division of respondents who do have an intention to move but were unable to actualise these intentions in the second left column. The second right column shows the respondents who were able to actualise their moving intentions. For every crosstab, the value of Chi-Square is shown in the far-right column. If the Chi-Square value is significant, then there is a relevant difference between the independent variable categories and the dependent variable. The significance level of Pearson Chi-Square is established at 0.05. The strength of the relationship is determined by Cramer's V. The value of Cramer's V varies between 0 and 1, where 1 illustrates a perfect relationship and 0 no relationship. However, the direction of the relationship is not detectable from the value of Cramer's V. The significance level of the value of Cramer's V is similar to Chi-Square; namely 0.05. The value of Cramer's V is also presented at the far-right column, for every specific independents variable.

4.3.1 Moving Intentions

Ethnicity

Looking at the values that are presented in table 3, it appears that Non-Western minorities create relatively more intentions to move, and native Dutch form the least. However, the difference between native Dutch and Western respondents shows to be very limited. Both Chi-Square and Cramer's V are significant, which means that there is a relationship between moving intention and the respondent's ethnicity. However,

the value of 0.054 of Cramer's V, shows that there is only a weak relationship between the respondent's ethnicity and moving intention. Moreover, it shows that respondents with a Non-Western partner more often form an intention to move than respondents with a native Dutch or Western partner. Respondents with a Native Dutch partner form the least intentions to move. Again, Chi-Square and Cramer's V are significant, but the relationship between the respondent's partner's ethnicity and moving intentions is weak, looking at the low value of Cramer's V.

Looking at the difference between Native Dutch respondents, first and second generation ethnic minority respondents, it shows that again Native Dutch respondents have the least intentions to move. Respondents belonging to a second-generation ethnic minority have the most intentions to move. The Chi-Square value is significant, same as Cramer's V. The 0.044 value is close to zero, which indicates a weak relationship.

The fourth variable in table 4 shows the distribution of the respondent's partner's generation. Respondents with a partner belonging to a first generation ethnic minority have the least intentions to move. Respondents with a second generation ethnic minority partner form the most intentions to move. Again, the relationship is weak (0.041), but significant. Chi-Square is also significant, so there is a difference between native Dutch, first and second generations and their moving intentions.

Housing Market Conditions

Looking at the housing market conditions, it appears that respondents in loose housing markets form the least intentions and respondents in tight housing markets form the most intentions. The differences are limited, but both Chi-Square and Cramer's V are significant. However, the value of Cramer's V is close to zero (0.059), which indicates a weak relationship between housing market conditions and moving intentions.

Urbanity

The sixth variable is the relationship between moving intention and the urbanity level of the municipality the respondent lives in. It shows that respondents living in rural areas have fewer intentions to move, compared to respondents living in urban areas. Cramer's V's value is 0.078 which illustrates a weak relationship. Both Cramer's V and Chi-Square are significant, showing a difference between respondents from urban and rural areas, in relation to their moving intention. The urbanity level of the neighbourhood shows almost equal values as table 20, showing the relationship between moving intentions and the urbanity level of the municipality. Again, respondents living in rural areas form fewer intentions to move compared to

respondents living in urban areas. Chi-Square and Cramer's V are significant and Cramer's V has a value of 0.079.

	No Intention	Moving Intention	Characteristics
Ethnicity Respondent			
Native Dutch	61.9%	38.1%	Pearson Chi-Square: 197.977*** Cramer's V: 0.054***
Non-Western	51.8%	48.2%	
Western	60.6%	39.4%	
Ethnicity Partner Respondent			
Native Dutch	69.4%	30.6%	Pearson Chi-Square: 72.866*** Cramer's V: 0.046***
Non-Western	60.9%	39.1%	
Western	66.3%	33.7%	
Generation Respondent			
Native Dutch	61.9%	38.1%	Pearson Chi-Square: 131.229*** Cramer's V: 0.044***
First Generation	58.7%	41.3%	
Second Generation	54.3%	45.7%	
Generation Partner Respondent			
Native Dutch	69.4%	30.6%	Pearson Chi-Square: 58.575*** Cramer's V: 0.041***
First Generation	64.9%	35.1%	
Second Generation	63.0%	37.0%	
Housing Market Conditions			
Tight	58.7%	41.3%	Pearson Chi-Square: 232.181*** Cramer's V: 0.059***
Average	60.0%	40.0%	
Loose	65.0%	35.0%	
Urbanity Level Municipality			
Urban	57.1%	42.9%	Pearson Chi-Square: 411.428 Cramer's V: 0.078***
Rural	64.7%	35.3%	

Urbanity Level Neighbourhood			
Urban	56.8%	43.2%	Pearson Chi-Square: 424.111*** Cramer's V: 0.079***
Rural	64.6%	35.4%	

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics of Predicting Variables in Relation to Moving Intentions

4.3.2 Actualisation of Moving Intentions

Table 5 shows the relationship between the independent variables and the ability to actualise their moving intentions.

Ethnicity

The first variable presented is the respondent's ethnicity and their ability to actualise their moving intention. Non-Western respondents are least often able to actualise their moving intention and native Dutch respondents are most often able to actualise their moving intention. Cramer's V shows a value of 0.103, which is still close to 0 but indicates a stronger relationship than moving intention and respondent's ethnicity. Chi-square and Cramer's V are significant, meaning that there are significant differences between the ethnicity categories and their ability to actualise their moving intentions. Respondents who have a non-Western partner are relatively more often unable to actualise their intentions to move, compared to respondents with a Western partner and especially compared to respondents with a native Dutch partner. The value of Cramer's V is 0.122, which indicates a weak relationship.

Looking at the differences between generations, it shows that there is a limited variation between first and second generations, however second generation respondents have a slightly greater chance to actualise their intention to move. Native Dutch respondents are in general more often able to actualise their intention, compared to first and second generation ethnic minority respondents. Cramer's V and Chi-Square are both significant, which indicates the existence of a relationship between the ability to actualise moving intentions and the generation of the respondent. However, the value of Cramer's V (0.097) indicates a weak relationship. Respondent with a native Dutch partner are most often able to actualise their moving behaviour and respondents with a first-generation partner are least able to actualise their moving intentions. Again, Chi-Square and Cramer's V meet the required significance level of 0.05. Cramer's V has a value of 0.115 and thereby shows a weak relationship between the ability to actualise moving intentions and the respondent's partner's generation.

Housing Market Conditions

When looking at the relationship between the ability to actualise moving intentions and housing market conditions, it shows that there are very limited differences. Respondents have the highest chance to actualise their moving intention in loose housing markets. Interestingly, it shows that people in tight housing markets have a higher chance to actualise their moving intention, compared to average housing markets. Both Chi-Square and Cramer's V are significant, but 0.037 (Cramer's V) shows that it is a very weak relationship between the two variables.

Urbanity

The sixth variable in table 5 is the relationship between the ability to actualise moving intentions and the urbanity level of the municipality that the respondent currently resides in. It shows that respondents living in urban areas experience more difficulties while trying to actualise their moving intentions. The value of Cramer's V is 0.060 which shows that the differences are limited. However, both Cramer's V and Chi-Square are significant. The final predicting variable is urbanity level of the neighbourhood, which shows as similar score as urbanity level of municipality. This is because living in an urban neighbourhood, usually also means living in an urban municipality.

Overall, it shows that the independent variables, which are presented in chapter two, are statistically significantly related to the dependent variable. However, the relationships seem weak, which is not uncommon for a large dataset such as used in this research project. In the next section, a binary logistic regression analyses are presented, to have a better understanding of the relationship between the discussed variables.

	Unable to Actualise Moving Intention	Able to Actualise Moving Intentions	Characteristics
Ethnicity Respondent			
Native Dutch	80.2%	19.8%	Pearson Chi-Square: 108.115*** Cramer's V: 0.103***
Non-Western	92.0%	8.0%	
Western	85.3%	14.7%	
Ethnicity Partner Respondent			
Native Dutch	73.9%	26.1%	Pearson Chi-Square: 51.460 Cramer's V: 0.122***
Non-Western	89.7%	10.3%	
Western	80.5%	19.5%	

Generation Respondent			
Native Dutch	80.2%	19.8%	Pearson Chi-Square: 96.372*** Cramer's V: 0.097 ***
First Generation	90.7%	9.3%	
Second Generation	87.1%	12.9%	
Generation Partner Respondent			
Native Dutch	73.9%	26.1%	Pearson Chi-Square: 46.031*** Cramer's V: 0.115***
First Generation	87.8%	12.2%	
Second Generation	82.1%	17.9%	
Housing Market Conditions			
Tight	82.9%	17.1%	Pearson Chi-Square: 13.584*** Cramer's V: 0.037***
Average	83.2%	16.8%	
Loose	79.9%	20.1%	
Urbanity Level Municipality			
Urban	84.1%	79.4%	Pearson Chi-Square: 36.982*** Cramer's V: 0.060***
Rural	15.9%	20.6%	
Urbanity Level Neighbourhood			
Urban	84.1%	15.9%	Pearson Chi-Square: 36.982*** Cramer's V: 0.060***
Rural	79.4%	20.6%	

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics of Predicting Variables in Relation to Actualisation of Moving Intention

4.4 Multivariate Analyses

In this section, the multivariate analyses are presented. In section 4.4.1 the problem of multicollinearity is discussed, thereafter the results of the binary logistic regressions are shown. Similar to the previous tables and analyses, the independent variables will first be discussed, thereafter the role of the control variables is examined. Finally, interaction variables are included, in order to test the hypotheses presented in chapter two.

4.4.1 Multicollinearity

Before carrying out a logistic regression in SPSS, it is important to carry out a multicollinearity test to determine whether there are independent variables which are correlated. Within academics, there is an ongoing discussion on the problems occurring around multicollinearity and from which value the 'variance inflation factor(VIF)' becomes problematic. Some scholars argue that a score higher than 2.5 already points to multicollinearity, where others use 10 (see e.g. Ryan, 1997 and Alin, 2010). In table 6 and 7, it appears that there are four variables (ethnicity respondent, ethnicity partner respondent, generation respondent and generation partner respondent) might be problematic in terms of multicollinearity. The reason that their VIF score is relatively high, is because they are highly correlated. The explanation for these high levels is that native Dutch respondents, often have a Dutch partner (91.4%). Non-Western minorities also mostly have a Non-Western partner (69.9%). For Western respondents, it is different, they mostly have Native Dutch partners (67.0%), but they only account for about 8.9% of the total sample. The same correlation is found between generations. To assure the quality of the logistic regression analyses, three variables are excluded from the main analysis. Since the main hypothesis regards the ethnicity of the respondent, this variable is included in the analysis. The generation and partner variable are excluded. The analysis that includes all variables is presented in the appendix. The middle column in table 6 shows the VIF scores with all variables included. The right column shows the VIF scores after removing the problematic variables. For table 7 the same division of columns is used.

Variable	VIF (before removing variables)	VIF (after removing variables)
Ethnicity Respondent	8.4	1.0
Ethnicity Partner Respondent	7.9	
Generation Respondent	8.3	
Generation Partner Respondent	7.9	
Housing Market Conditions	1.1	1.1
Urbanity Municipality	1.6	1.1
Income	1.4	1.6
Age	1.9	1.6
Household Composition	1.9	1.3
Education	1.2	1.2
Employment	2.2	1.8

Table 6. Multicollinearity test for Logistic Regression of Moving Intentions

Variable	VIF (before removing variables)	VIF (after removing variables)
Ethnicity Respondent	6.6	1.0
Ethnicity Partner Respondent	6.3	
Generation Respondent	6.6	
Generation Partner Respondent	6.3	
Housing Market Conditions	1.1	
Urbanity Municipality	1.7	1.1
Income	1.4	1.4
Age	1.5	1.2
Household Composition	1.2	1.2
Education	1.2	1.1
Employment	1.8	1.4

Table 7. Multicollinearity test for logistic regression of Actualisation of Moving Intention

4.4.2 Logistic Regression for Intention and Actualisation of Moving Intentions

Before discussing the results of the binary logistic regression analyses, it is important to check whether the proposed model meets the pre-set conditions of a logistic regression model. The first check was done by carrying out the multicollinearity test in section 4.4.1. The model characteristics that are used here to check whether the model's use can be justified are: Chi-square, which indicates whether the proposed model is a better fit than a model without predicting variables. Wald, which (if significant), shows that the differences are not the result of chance. And -2 likelihood, which represents the deviance between the predicted and observed. To prevent an overload of tables, the results are presented in two tables, which include all variables. Table 8 presents the odds-ratios of the variables in relation to moving intentions in the middle column. The odds-ratios of the variables in relation to the ability to actualise moving intentions are presented in the right column. Odds ratios can only have a positive value. An odds-ratio value between zero and one means that respondents belonging to that specific category have a lower chance to fall in the calculated category than the reference category. If the odds-ratio value is higher than 1, this means that respondents belonging to that specific category have a higher chance to fall in the calculated category than the reference category. Table 9 presents a logistic regression model which included interaction variables that are used to test the hypotheses. Values that are marked with one asterisk meet the requirement of a 0.05 significance level, two asterisks 0.01 and three asterisks 0.001. Similar to the previous

analyses, the independent variables will first be discussed. Thereafter, the influence of the control variables is explained.

4.4.3 Intentions to Move

Ethnicity

Looking at the relationship between the independent variables and an intention to move, it shows that two out of five values are significant. In terms of ethnicity, there are no significant differences detected. The odds-ratios of Non-Western and Western respondents are respectively 1.006 and 1.031. The values are close to 1, which means a small difference to the reference category. In other words, the respondent's ethnicity is no significant predictor of the existence of moving intentions.

Housing Market Conditions

Looking at the housing market conditions in relation to moving intentions, it shows that respondents residing in loose housing markets have a lower chance to have moving intentions, compared to respondents residing in tight housing markets. Also in average housing markets this chance seems lower, compared to respondents in tight housing markets. However, the odds-ratio is not significant, which means that the relationship can not be confirmed.

Urbanity

Respondents residing in rural areas appear to have a significantly lower chance of forming moving intentions, compared to respondents residing in urban areas.

Control Variables

Regarding the control variables, it shows that respondents with a high income have a significant chance of forming fewer intentions to move, compared to respondents with a low income. The difference between middle and low incomes is limited (0.994) and not significant. Age shows to have a significant relationship with forming intentions to move. Respondents aged between 35 and 65 have a significant chance of forming fewer intentions to move compared to respondents under 35 (0.306). Comparing the 65+ respondents to respondents under 35, shows an even larger difference. Respondents over 65 have a significant chance to form fewer intentions to move compared to respondents under 35 (0.174).

The control variable household composition shows significant odd ratio values. Couples and Couples with kids have a significant chance to form fewer intentions to move, compared to singles. Singles with kids and other types of households have a

significant chance of forming more intentions to move, compared to singles. Respondents of 'other' types of households have the highest chance of forming moving intentions, while couples with kids have the lowest chance to form moving intentions.

Looking at the educational level, it shows that respondents with a middle educational level have a significantly higher chance of forming intentions to move, compared with low educated respondents. Highly educated respondents have an even higher chance of forming moving intentions (1.538). Both odds-ratios are significant, which means that these relationships can be confirmed.

Finally, unemployed respondents show to have a significantly higher chance to form moving intentions, compared to employed respondents. However, the odds-ratio score of 1.095 is relatively close to 1, which means that the difference is limited, although significant.

4.4.4 Actualisation of Moving Intentions

In the right column, the relationship between the independent- and control variables and the ability to actualise moving intentions is presented.

Ethnicity

Interestingly, the independent variable ethnicity shows to have a significant relation to the ability to actualise moving intentions. It appears that Non-Western respondents have a significantly lower chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to native Dutch respondents. Also Western respondents have a significantly lower chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to native Dutch respondents, however this difference is smaller than between native Dutch and Non-Western respondents.

Housing Market Conditions

For housing markets conditions, no significant odds-ratios can be detected. This means that no relationship can be confirmed between the housing market conditions and the ability to actualise moving intentions.

Urbanity

In terms of urbanity level, it appears that respondents residing in rural areas have a significantly higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents residing in urban areas.

Control Variables

Looking at the control variables, it appears that respondents with a high income have a significant higher chance of actualising their moving intentions, compared to respondents with a low income. The difference between respondents with a low and middle income is not significant. In terms of age, it shows that respondents between 35 and 65 years old have a significantly higher chance of actualising their moving intentions, compared to respondents under 35. Respondents over 65 years old have an even larger significant chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents under 35 years.

The household composition of respondents seems to have an influence on the ability to actualise moving intentions. Couples have a significantly higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to single households. Couples with kids and single parent households show to also have a higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to single household. However, this is not significant, which means that this relationship cannot be confirmed. 'Other' households seem to have a lower chance to actualise their moving intentions, but this value is also not shown to be significant.

In terms of education, it appears that respondents with a middle educational level have a significantly higher chance of actualising moving intentions, compared to respondents with a low educational level. High educated respondents have an even greater significant chance to actualise their moving intentions. In terms of employment, it appears that unemployed respondents have a significant lower chance of actualising moving intentions, compared to employed respondents.

	Intention to Move	Actualisation
Ethnicity Respondent (ref. = Native Dutch)		
Non-Western	1.006	0.472***
Western	1.031	0.760***
Housing Market Conditions (ref. = Tight)		
Average	0,990	0,995
Loose	0.868 ***	1.128
Urbanity Level Municipality (ref. = Urban)		
Rural	0.850***	1.131 *

Income (ref. = Low)		
Middle	0,994	1.176
High	0.898 ***	1.899***
Age (ref. = < 35 years)		
35 - 65 years	0.306 ***	1.211***
> 65 years	0.174 ***	1.593***
Household Composition (ref. = Single)		
Couple	0.871 ***	1.253 **
Couple + Kids	0.858 ***	1.188
Single + Kids	1.292 ***	1.059
Other	1.439 ***	0,797
Educational Level (ref. = Low)		
Middle	1.305 ***	1.419 ***
High	1.538 ***	1.810 ***
Employment (ref. = Employed)		
Unemployed	1.095 ***	0.760***
Model Characteristics		
Chi-Squared	7653.864***	446.860 ***
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)	0,150	0,072

Table 8. Binary Logistic Regression including Independent- and control variables

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

Model Characteristics

Regarding the model characteristics, it shows that both Chi-Squared and Wald are significant. A significant Chi-Squared value implies that the proposed model which includes the independent and control variables, is a better model than a model without any predicting variables. A significant Wald value means that the relationships in the model are significant and not a result of chance. The value of Nagelkerke is 0.150, which is relatively close to 0, this implies that these variables only explain 15% of the formation of moving intention. For the actualisation of moving intentions, this value is

even lower. However, a low Nagelkerke score is not uncommon for large datasets like WoON 2018. Since significant odds-ratios are detected, valuable conclusions can still be drawn off this model.

In table 9 the interaction variables are added in order to test the hypotheses presented in chapter 2. This model is analysed in the same order as table 8.

4.4.5 Interaction Effects and Moving Intentions

Ethnicity

Looking at table 9, it shows that the variable ethnicity has a significant influence on the creation of moving intentions. Non-Western respondents have a significant chance of forming more moving intentions, compared to Dutch respondents. Western respondents, on the other hand have a significantly lower chance to form moving intentions.

Housing Market Conditions

Respondents residing in loose housing markets show to form significantly less moving intentions, compared to respondents residing in tight housing markets. Respondents in average housing markets, also seem to have a lower chance to form moving intentions, however, this relationship is not significant, and can therefore not be confirmed.

Urbanity

Looking at the urbanity of the municipality the respondents reside in, it shows that respondents in rural areas have a significantly lower chance to form moving intentions, compared to respondents residing in urban areas.

Control Variables

In terms of the control variables, it shows that respondents with a high income have a significantly lower chance to form moving intentions, compared to respondents with a low income. The difference between respondents with a low and middle income is small and now significant relationship can be confirmed. Looking at the age of respondents, it shows that respondents between 35 and 65 have a significantly lower chance to form moving intentions, compared to respondent under 35. Respondents over 65 have an even lower chance of forming intentions to move, compared to respondents under 35 years.

The household composition shows to have a significant relation to the formation of moving intentions. Couples and couples with kids show to have a significantly lower chance of forming moving intentions, compared to single households. Single parents and respondents belonging to the 'other' category, on the other hand, have a significantly higher chance to form moving intentions, compared to single households.

Highly educated respondents show to have a significantly higher chance to form moving intentions, compared to low educated respondents. Respondents with a middle income also show to have a significantly higher chance to form moving intentions, but the difference is less. In terms of employment, it shows that unemployed respondents have a significantly higher chance to form moving intentions, compared to employed respondents.

Interaction Variables

Looking at the interaction variables that are added in this model, in order to test the hypotheses, it shows that only two relationships can be confirmed. The first significant relationship that can be detected, is that Non-Western respondents in loose housing markets have a significantly higher chance to form moving intentions, compared to native Dutch respondents. Western respondents have an even higher chance to form moving intentions in loose housing markets, compared to Native Dutch respondents. This relationship cannot be detected in average and tight housing markets. The interaction between ethnicity and urbanity has not shown to be significant, and a relationship can therefore not be confirmed.

Model Characteristics

In the final rows, it shows that both Chi-Squared and Wald are significant. This respectively implies that the proposed model which includes the independent, control variables and interaction variables, is a better model than a model without any predicting variables. A significant Wald value implies that the relationships in the model are significant and not a result of chance. The value of Nagelkerke is 0.150, which is relatively close to 0, this implies that these variables only explain 15% of the formation of moving intention.

4.4.6 Interaction Effects and Actualisation of Moving Intentions

Ethnicity

Looking at the relationship between ethnicity and the ability to actualise moving intentions, it shows that Non-Western respondents have a significantly lower chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to Native Dutch respondents. Also Western respondents have a significantly lower chance to actualise their moving

intentions, compared to native Dutch. However, the difference between Non-Western and Native Dutch respondents is larger.

Housing Market Conditions

For housing market conditions, no significant relationships are detected. This means that the relationship between housing market conditions and the ability of respondents to actualise their moving intentions cannot be confirmed. Looking at the odds-ratio values, it shows that respondents residing in average and loose housing markets seem to have a higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents residing in tight housing markets. However, this relationship is not statistically significant.

Urbanity

The difference between urban and rural areas has no significant influence on the ability of the respondents to actualise their moving intentions. It seems that respondents residing in rural areas have a higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents in urban areas. However, this relationship is not statistically significant, therefore this relationship cannot be confirmed.

Control Variables

Looking at the control variables. A few relationships can be confirmed. First, it shows that respondents with a high income have a significantly higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents with a low income. The difference between respondents with a low and middle income is limited and not significant.

Looking at the age of the respondents, it shows that respondents between 35 and 65 years old have a significantly higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents under 35. Respondents over 65 years old have an even bigger chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents under 35.

For the household composition, it appears that couples have a significantly higher chance of actualising moving intentions, compared to single households. For couples with kids, single parent households and other households, no significant relationships can be confirmed. However, it seems that respondents belonging to the 'other' category have a lower chance to actualise their moving intentions, but this is not significant.

In terms of education, it appears that respondents with a middle income have a significantly higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents with a low income. Respondents with a high income have an even higher chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to respondents with a low income. Finally, it shows that unemployed respondents have a significantly lower chance to actualise their moving intentions, compared to employed respondents.

Interaction Variables

Looking at the interaction variables, two relationships can be confirmed. First, it shows that Non-Western respondents have a significantly lower chance to actualise their moving intentions in tight housing markets, compared to Native Dutch respondents. This also seems to account for average and loose housing markets, but these relationships cannot be confirmed. Second, Western respondents show to have a significantly lower chance to actualise their moving intentions in loose housing markets, compared to Native Dutch respondents. For tight housing markets, it also seems that Western respondents have a lower chance to actualise their moving intentions, but this is not significant and can therefore not be determined.

In terms of urbanity and ethnicity, the values are not significant. However, it seems that Non-Western and Western respondents have a lower chance to actualise their moving intentions in rural areas and a higher chance in urban areas. These values are not significant, and can therefore not be confirmed.

Model Characteristics

Similar to the previous model, Chi-Squared and Wald values are shown to be significant. This means that the model is a better fit than a model without predictors. The low Nagelkerke R value of 0.073 shows that only a limited part of the model is predicted by the variables that are included in the model. However, since the dataset includes 67 000 respondents, this low score is not uncommon.

	Intention to Move	Actualisation
Ethnicity Respondent (ref. = Native Dutch)		
Non-Western	1.294***	0.474***
Western	0.822***	0.768**
Housing Market Conditions (ref. = Tight)		
Average	0,985	1.042
Loose	0.881***	1.139

Urbanity Level Municipality (ref. = Urban)		
Rural	0.907***	1.114
Income (ref. = Low)		
Middle	1.001	1.177
High	0.905***	1.904***
Age (ref. = < 35 years)		
35 - 65 years	0.307***	1.208***
> 65 years	0.174***	1.595***
Household Composition (ref. = Single)		
Couple	0.876***	1.251**
Couple + Kids	0.867***	1.186
Single + Kids	1.300***	1.061
Other	1.451***	794
Educational Level (ref. = Low)		
Middle	1.304***	1.421***
High	1.532***	1.812***
Employment (ref. = Employed)		
Unemployed	1.096***	0.759***
Interaction Effect Ethnicity / Tight Housing Market (ref. Native Dutch)		
Non-Western	0,932	0.583**
Western	1.039	0,725
Interaction Effect Ethnicity / Average Housing Market (ref. Native Dutch)		
Non-Western	0,921	0,709
Western	0,926	1.072
Interaction Effect Ethnicity / Loose Housing Market (ref. Native Dutch)		
Non-Western	1.207**	0,698
Western	1.441***	0.718**
Interaction Effect Ethnicity / Urban Municipality (ref. Native Dutch)		
Non-Western	1.197	1.068
Western	1.031	1.132

Interaction Effect Ethnicity / Rural Municipality (ref. Native Dutch)		
Non-Western	1.054	0,840
Western	1.102	0,686
Model Characteristics		
Chi-Squared	7665.477***	450.168***
Pseudo R Square (Nagelkerke)	0,150	0,073
Wald	3033.942***	3348.509***

Table 9. Binary Logistic Regression including Independent-, control- and interaction variables

* $p < 0.05$

** $p < 0.01$

*** $p < 0.001$

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

This chapter provides an overview of the research conclusions, recommendations and reflection. The first section will systematically answer the research question, by explaining to what extent the hypotheses were found to be true. Thereafter, the recommendations for future research will be presented. Finally, a reflection regarding the research process is given.

5.1 Conclusions

This research project was structured by eight research questions, formulated in chapter one. While carrying out these statistical tests, it was visible that the generation of the respondent or partner, had no statistical impact. These differences were too small to include in the research. In the next section, a recommendation of future research about the impact of generation will be given. In this section, the research questions one, two and three are answered. In chapter four, the statistical analyses were presented. In this section, these outcomes will be translated into comprehensive answers of the research questions.

5.1.1 Ethnicity

As described in section 2.1.2, ethnicity has proven to have an influence on moving behaviour. To determine to what extent this is true, the following research questions were formulated, with corresponding hypotheses:

1a. To what extent does ethnicity influence the ability to create an intention to move?

Hypothesis 1: Ethnic minorities more often create an intention to move

When interpreting the results of the statistical tests, it can be stated that Non-Western respondents significantly more often form intentions to move, compared to Native Dutch respondents. However, Western minorities, on the other hand form significantly fewer intentions to move, compared to native Dutch respondents.

1b. To what extent does ethnicity influence the ability to actualise an intention to move?

Hypothesis 2: Ethnic minorities less often actualise their intention to move

Looking at the results from the binary logistic regression analyses, it shows that Non-Western respondents have a significantly lower chance of actualising their moving intentions. This is in line with the expectations that were formed by previous academic research (see e.g. Coulter, 2013). Also Western minorities have a lower chance of realising their moving intentions, however this difference is smaller than between Non-Western and Native Dutch respondents.

5.1.2 Housing Market Conditions

3. To what extent do 'housing market conditions' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to create an intention to move?

Hypothesis 3: Ethnic minorities less often create an intention to move in a tight housing market, compared to a loose housing market

In previous literature about housing market conditions in relation to moving intentions, it was proven that respondents residing in tight housing markets, more often abandon moving intentions because the chance of finding a new dwelling is low (see e.g. Coulter, 2013). When looking at table 9, it shows that respondents residing in loose housing markets have a significantly lower chance of having moving intentions, compared to tight housing markets. This is in line with the expectation of Coulter's research. Moreover, table 9 shows that Non-Western and Western respondents have a significantly higher chance of having moving intentions in loose housing markets, compared to native Dutch respondents. However, these differences between ethnicity are not significant in tight and average housing market conditions. Therefore, the hypothesis cannot be accepted. In further research, it could be interesting to focus on tight housing markets only, so that the difference between ethnic groups could be investigated.

4. To what extent do 'housing market conditions' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to actualise an intention to move?

Hypothesis 4: Ethnic minorities less often actualise their intention to move in a tight housing market, compared to a loose housing market

Previous research has concluded that people residing in tight housing markets experience more difficulties when actualising their moving intentions. One explanation is that tight housing markets often produce higher prices, and therefore actualising moving intentions becomes more difficult (Coulter, 2013). However, when looking at table 9, it shows that housing market conditions in itself do not significantly influence the ability of respondents to actualise their moving intention. However, the interaction between ethnicity and housing market conditions produces some significant outcomes. First, it shows that non-Western respondents have a significantly lower chance of actualising moving intentions in tight housing markets, compared to Native Dutch respondents. Western respondents, on the other hand, show to have a significantly lower chance of actualising moving intentions in loose housing markets. For average housing market conditions, no significant differences are detected.

5.1.3 Urbanity

5. To what extent does the 'urbanity level' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to create an intention to move?

Hypothesis 5: Ethnic minorities less often create an intention to move in a rural area, compared to an urban area.

This hypotheses is based on previous research about differences in levels of tolerance between rural and urban areas. The rationale was that people in urban areas are more tolerant towards ethnic minorities, and therefore ethnic minorities feel less barriers to form intentions to move. When looking at table 9, it shows that there are no significant differences in the chance of forming intentions to move between ethnicity in both urban or rural municipalities. Therefore, the hypotheses cannot be confirmed.

6. To what extent does the 'urbanity level' reinforce the influence of ethnicity on the ability to actualise an intention to move

Hypothesis 6: Ethnic minorities less often actualise their intention to move in a rural area, compared to an urban area

This interaction effect also does not show any significant differences. Therefore, with these research outcomes, it can not be stated that the urbanity level reinforces the influence of ethnicity on the ability to actualise moving intentions.

The aim of this research was to determine the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour in The Netherlands. By answering all these questions and testing the hypotheses, the main finding was that Non-Western respondents had a significantly lower chance of actualising their moving intentions. This effect was not reinforced by the urbanity level of the municipality that the respondent was residing in. Housing market conditions, on the other hand, showed to have one reinforcing effect. In tight housing markets, non-Western respondents have a significantly lower chance of actualising their moving intentions, compared to native Dutch respondents.

5.2 Reflection

This reflection presents the main limitations of the research and the justification of these limitations. This justification entails a comprehensive explanation of the choices that were made while carrying out this research. It is important to critically reflect on the academic and personal process, in order to protect future researchers from making the same mistakes.

The main limitation of this study, is the broad definition of ethnic minority groups. Therefore, the research outcomes are rather broad. Especially when it comes to ethnicity, it is important to distinguish between different ethnic minority groups, because their position in the Dutch society is path dependent and context specific.

Another limitation is that the overall explanatory power of the proposed models is relatively low. This implies that there are other causes for forming intentions to move and the ability to actualise moving intentions. This means that more research is necessary in order to produce a more comprehensive framework that explains moving behaviour of people in The Netherlands. Although an extensive literature review was carried out previous to conducting the statistical analyses, apparently there are still variables missing in the model, which could explain moving behaviour more detailed.

A third limitation of this study is the construction of the dependent variable 'ability to actualise moving intentions'. This variable is based on one question from the questionnaire in the WoON 2018 dataset. However, there could be many reasons for respondents to be unable to actualise their moving intentions. By using this variable as the dependent variable, limited knowledge about the underlying reasons of this inability is produced.

Finally, since the microdata of the CBS was not available, it was impossible to track the actual moves of respondents. There was no data available about whether respondents moved between concentration neighbourhoods, or moved out of a concentration neighbourhood etc. Therefore, specific patterns of moving behaviour were impossible to detect.

5.3 Recommendations

Although this research project has resulted in some useful insights about the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour, it could be interesting for future research to have a sample which includes more first and second generation respondents. In that way, it could become visible to what extent generation impacts the formation of moving intentions or the ability to actualise moving intentions. As stated above, the sample of first and second generation respondents was relatively small and therefore their statistical impact was too small to include in the models.

Moreover, in general, it would be interesting to gain a deeper understanding of how different ethnic groups have different patterns moving behaviour. It could be that different ethnic groups live in different parts of the country and therefore experience different kinds of barriers when actualising or forming their moving intentions. Previous research has shown that for example Moluccans still live in segregated neighbourhoods throughout the country, while other ethnic minority groups are more dispersed over different neighbourhoods. The spatial distribution of specific ethnic groups could be researched in order to gain a more detailed understanding of how specific groups move around in the country, specific regions or cities.

Furthermore, it could be interesting to understand which factors influence the ability to actualise moving intentions. The current research outcomes imply more barriers for non-Western minorities when actualising their moving intentions, however the nature of these barriers is not detected in this research. Especially in the light of the current protests against systematic and institutional racism in the Netherlands, it could be useful to dive into these barriers.

To better understand the spatial patterns of ethnic segregation, it could also be interesting to look into the actual moves that take place. Microdata of the CBS could be used in order to track the spatial movements of native Dutch and ethnic minority respondents. In that sense, the theoretical standpoints about White flight, White avoidance, Ethnic attraction and Ethnic retention could be tested.

In general, this thesis could be seen as a starting point, in which the extent of the influence of ethnicity on moving behaviour is presented. From this thesis on, there are several ways to go. Crucial here is to include qualitative research methods in order to find underlying patterns. Furthermore, a next step should be to do research which is focused on policy making and adjusting existing policies.

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