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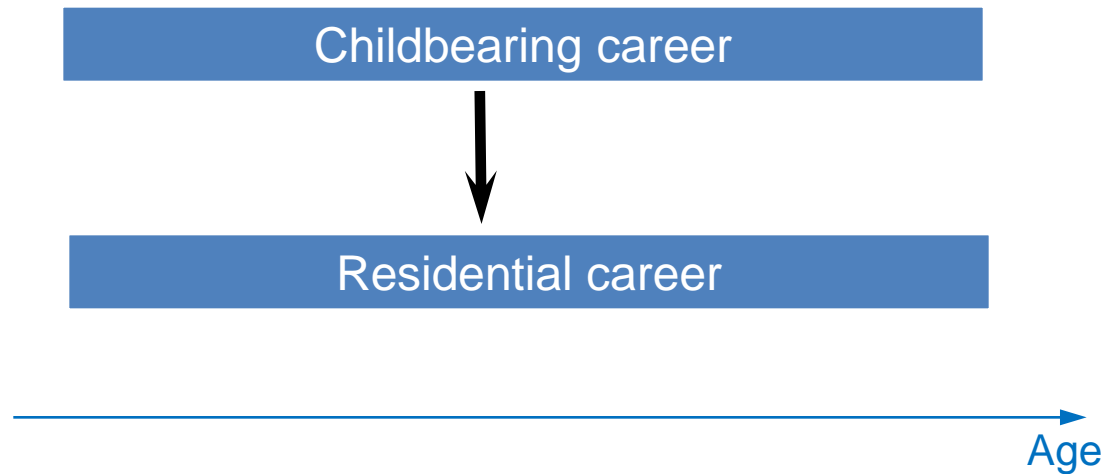
SCHOOL OF
ENVIRONMENTAL
SCIENCES

Fertility, Migration and Residential Mobility in Britain

Hill Kulu, *University of Liverpool*

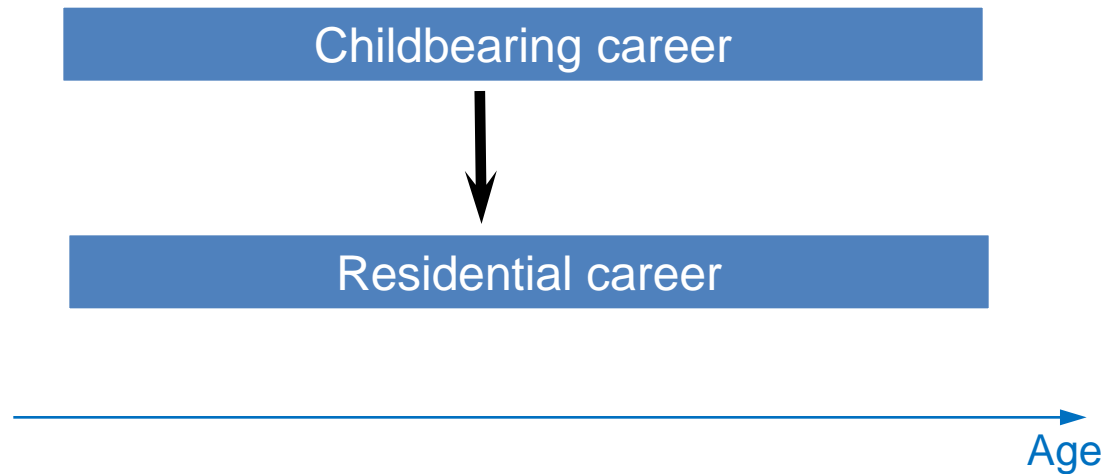
***Research supported by the Economic and Social Research
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Previous Research



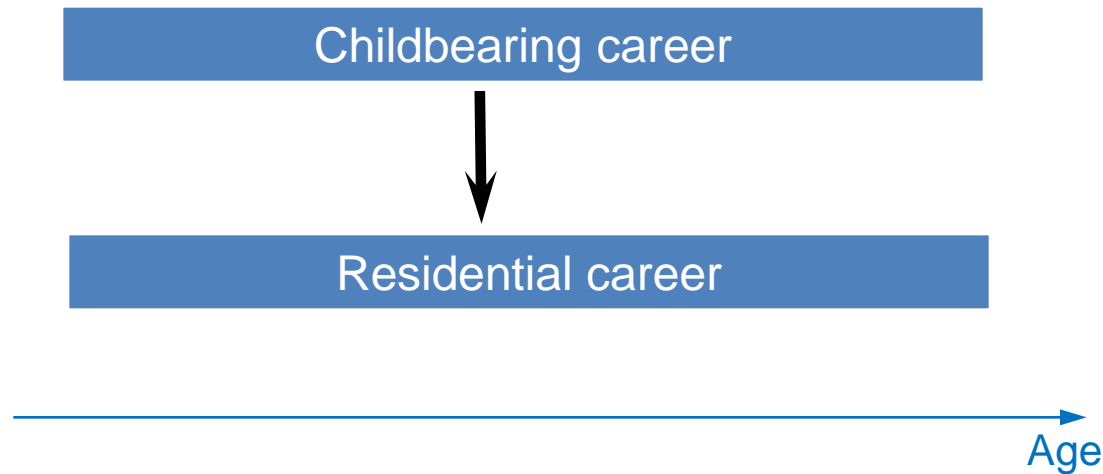
- Large literature on the determinants of migration and residential mobility of individuals and couples
- Growing literature on the effect of family changes on spatial mobility
- The life course approach – interplay between ‘parallel careers’

Previous Research



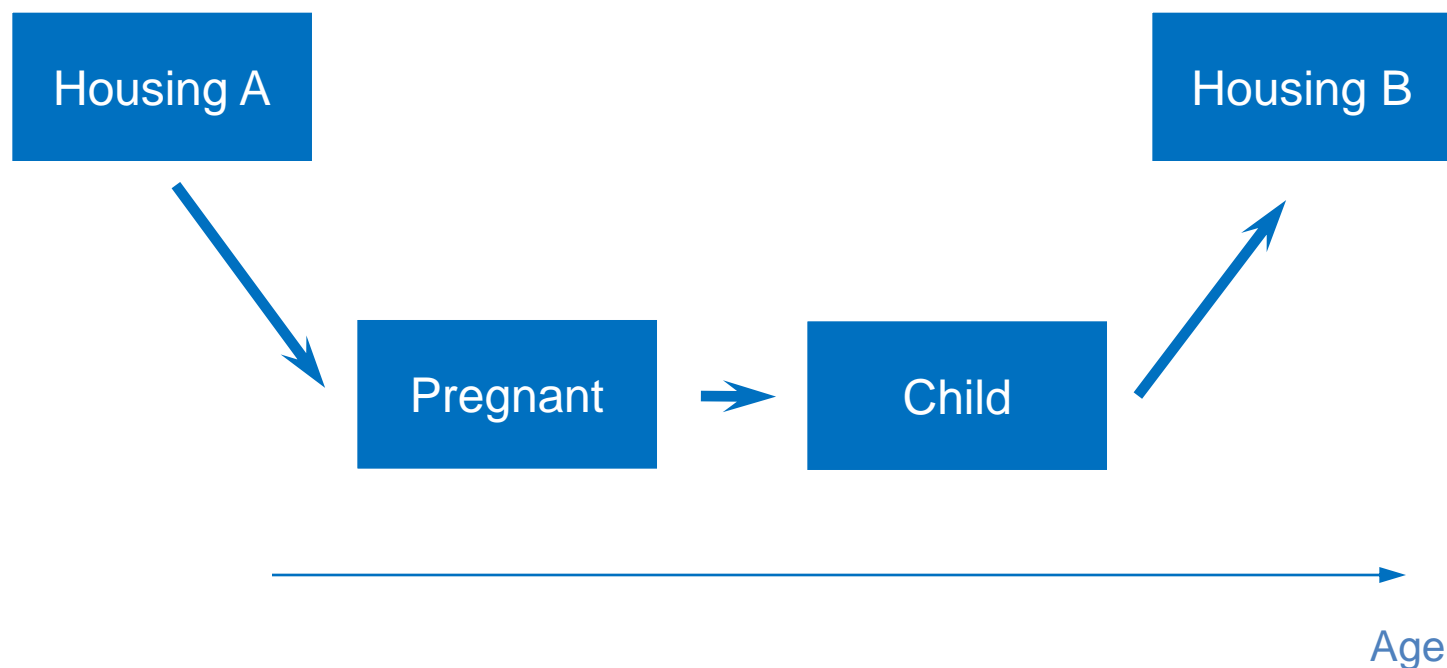
- Increasing family size diminishes couples' wishes and chances of making long-distance moves (Courgeau 1989; Andrews et al. 2011)
- The economic and psychological costs of moving from one region to another rise as the family grows, especially when some children are of school age (Sandefur and Scott 1981)

Previous Research



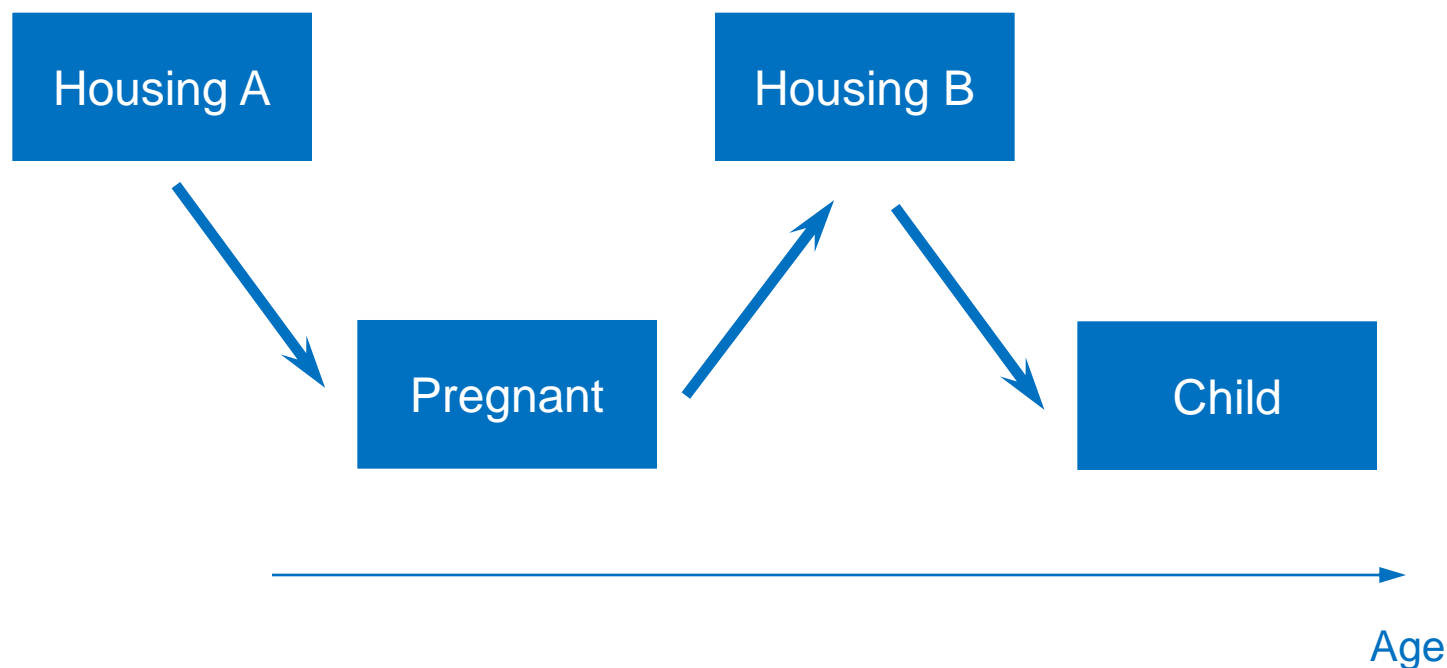
- Changes in family size trigger short-distance moves as couples wish to adjust their dwelling size to their family size (Murphy 1984; Davies Withers 1998; Clark and Huang 2003; Ermisch and Pevalin 2004; Rabe and Taylor 2010; Steele et al. 2012)

Adjustment of Housing Size to Family Size



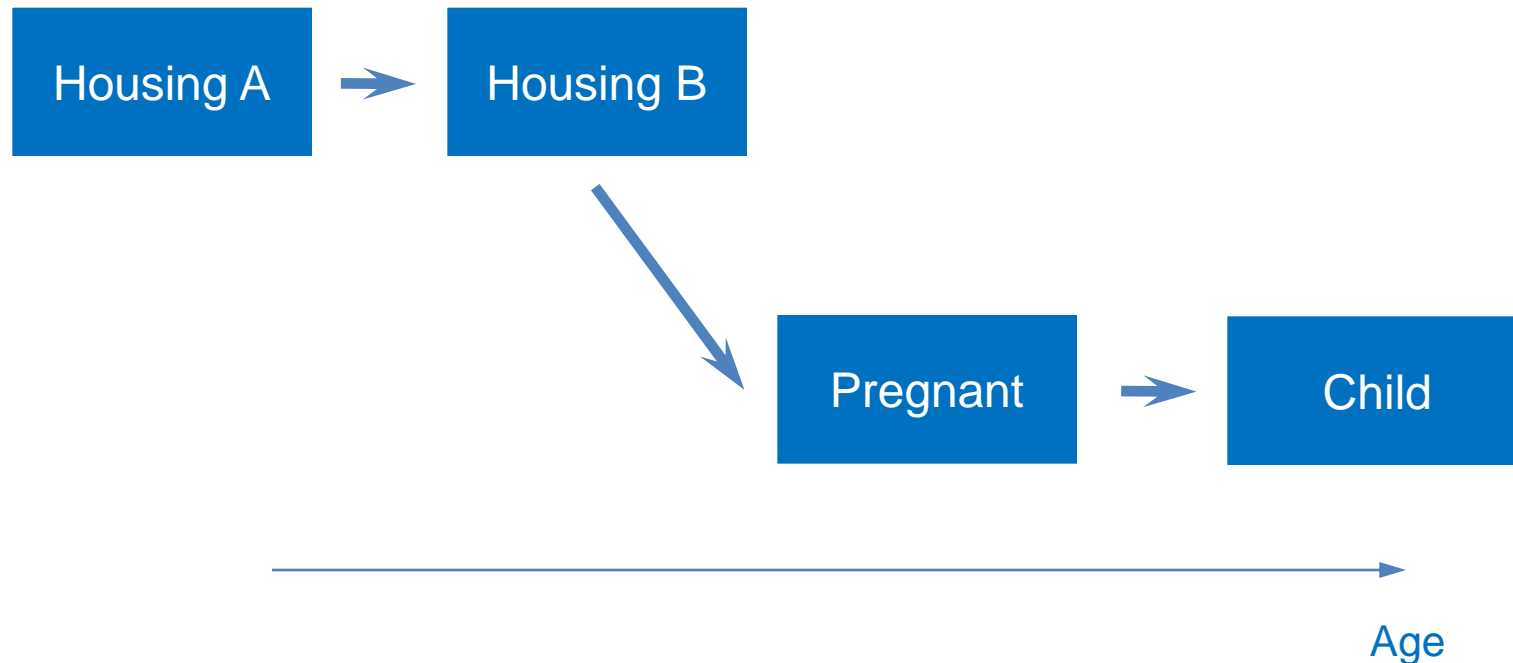
- Changes in family size trigger short-distance moves as couples wish to adjust their dwelling size to their family size (Murphy 1984; Davies Withers 1998; Clark and Huang 2003; Ermisch and Pevalin 2004; Rabe and Taylor 2010; Steele et al. 2012)

Adjustment of Housing Size to Expected Family Size



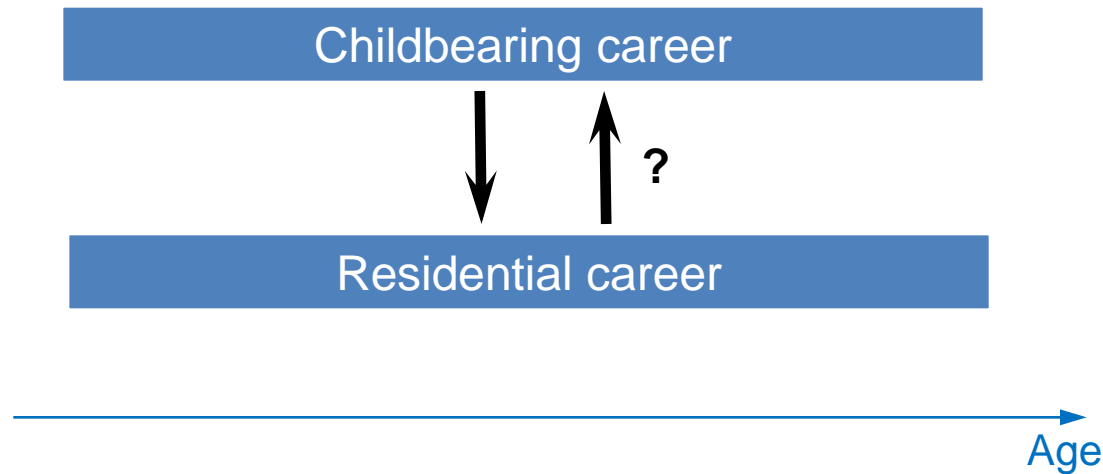
- Many couples move to a new house when waiting for their child to be born (Kulu 2008; Michielin and Mulder 2009)

Moving in Anticipation of Childbearing



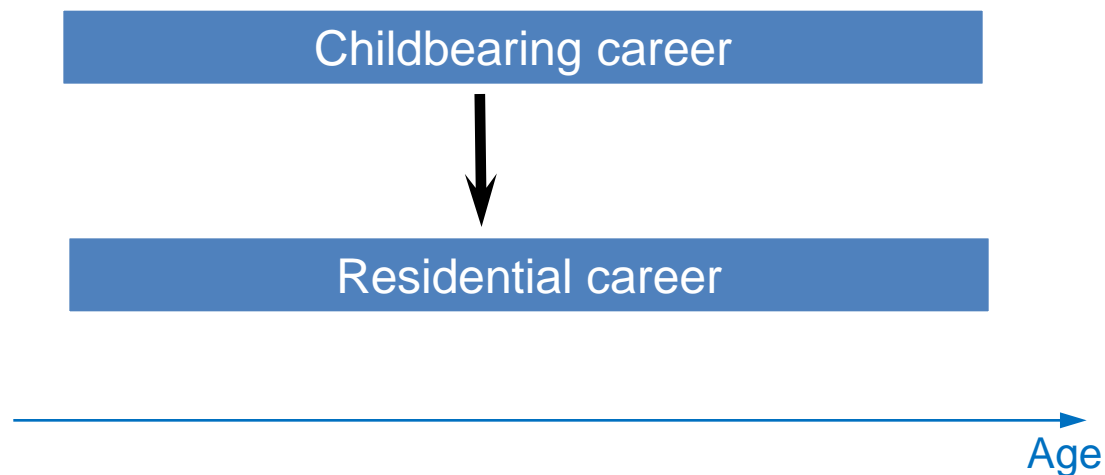
- Some couples move in anticipation of childbearing (Feijten and Mulder 2002; Michielin and Mulder 2009)

Previous Research



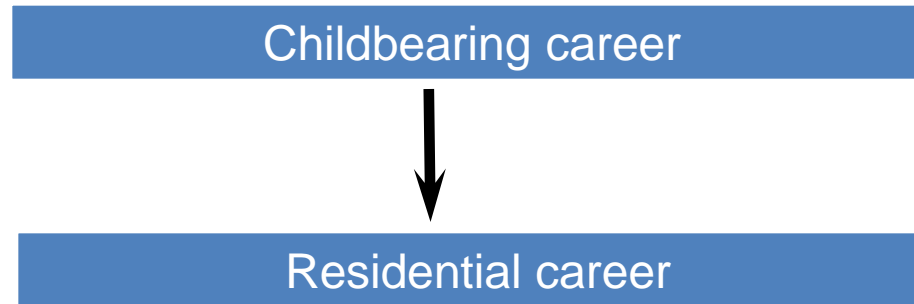
- Availability of appropriate housing – or the lack of it – may shape a couple's childbearing plans and behaviour
- Couples may delay starting a family (or having another child) until appropriate housing becomes attainable (Mulder 2006; Ström 2010; Clark 2012; Kulu and Steele 2013)

Objectives



- To study the effect of childbearing on migration and residential mobility in Britain

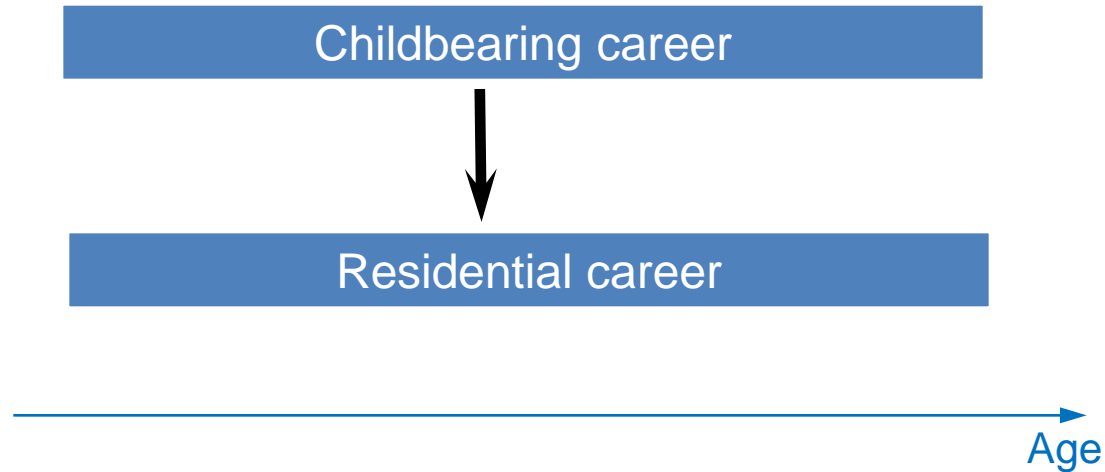
Why Britain?



—————→ Age

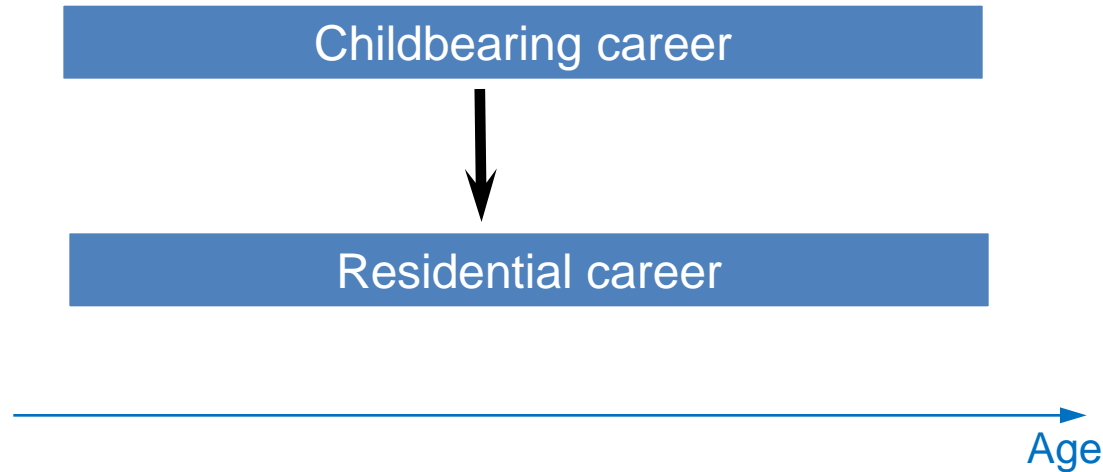
- Little research on spatial mobility by birth order and the timing of moves relative to childbearing
- Offers a good case to compare mobility patterns in a global city to those in other residential contexts
- “In an expensive and tight housing market such as that in London, the desire to move, as indicated by room stress and changes in household composition, may be difficult to fulfil” (Clark and Huang 2003)

Data and Sample



- British Household Panel Study (1991–2008)
- Women aged 16–49 (men aged 16–54)

Methods



- Continuous-time multilevel hazard regression
- The effect of first, second and third birth on migration and residential mobility
- Migration – a residential change between labour market areas
- Residential move – a move within a labour market area

The Definition of Residential Context

- Many cities / settlements extend beyond their LADs – we need to define urban regions
- Labour market areas ('daily activity spaces') used to define urban regions (central cities and suburbs of the cities)
- Suburbs usually defined as $n\%$ of employed population commute to work in the neighbouring city or town
- This study uses the criteria of 15% of employed population commute to work in the neighbouring city
- Commuting data from the 2001 census

The Definition of Residential Context

- Residential contexts:
 - 1) London
 - 2) Other large cities ($\geq 400,000$ inhabitants)
 - 3) Cities (200,000-400,000 inhabitants)
 - 4) Towns ($< 200,000$ inhabitants; population density $\geq 1,000$ individuals per km^2)
 - 5) Small towns ($< 200,000$ inhabitants; population density 250–1,000 individuals per km^2)
 - 6) Rural areas ($< 200,000$ inhabitants; population density < 250 individuals per km^2)

Female Population (15–49) by Residential Context in England and Wales

Residential context	%
London	25
Large cities	14
Cities	19
Towns	13
Small towns	16
Rural areas	14
Total	100

Source: Calculations based on the 2011 Census data

Descriptive Statistics

	Person-years	Moves	Rate
All moves	38220.6	5412	0.142
Migrations	38220.6	1486	0.039
Residential moves	38220.6	3926	0.103

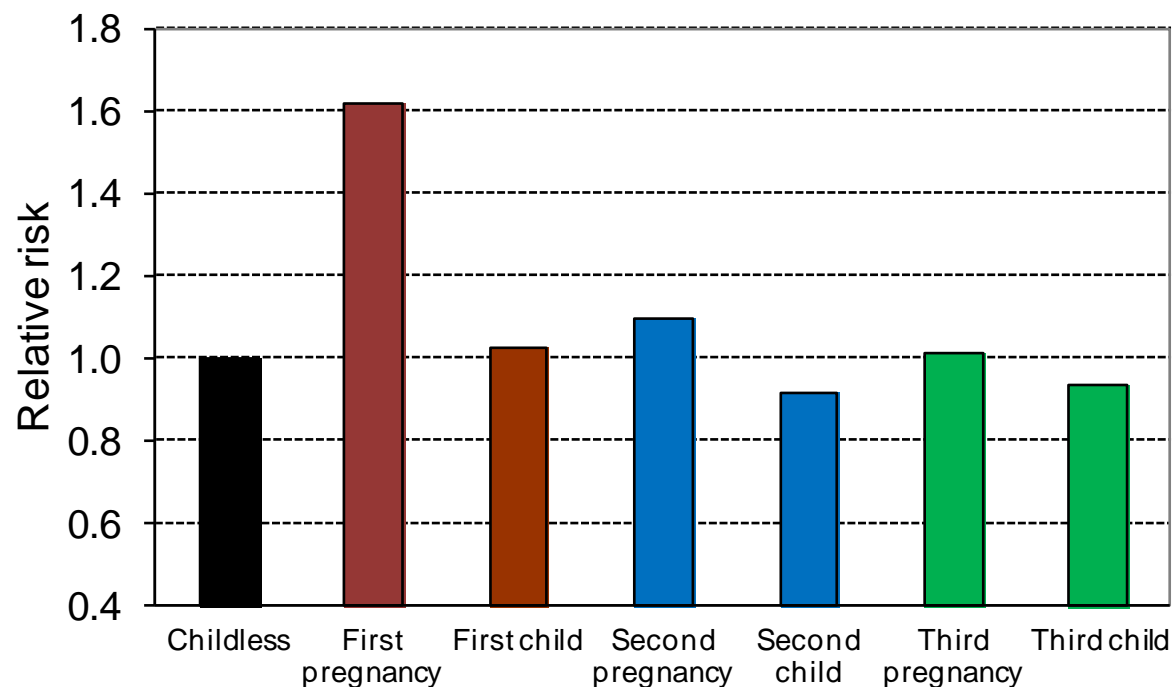
Data: British Household Panel Study, 1991–2008

Descriptive Statistics

	<i>Person-years</i>	<i>All moves</i>	<i>Migrations</i>	<i>Residential moves</i>
Childless	15904.07	3111	1023	2088
First pregnancy	604.83	168	36	132
First child	6649.71	849	162	687
Second pregnancy	517.79	94	15	79
Second child	12445.37	969	192	777
Third pregnancy	221.61	33	4	29
Third child	1877.21	188	54	134
Total	38220.60	5412	1486	3926

Data: British Household Panel Study, 1991–2008

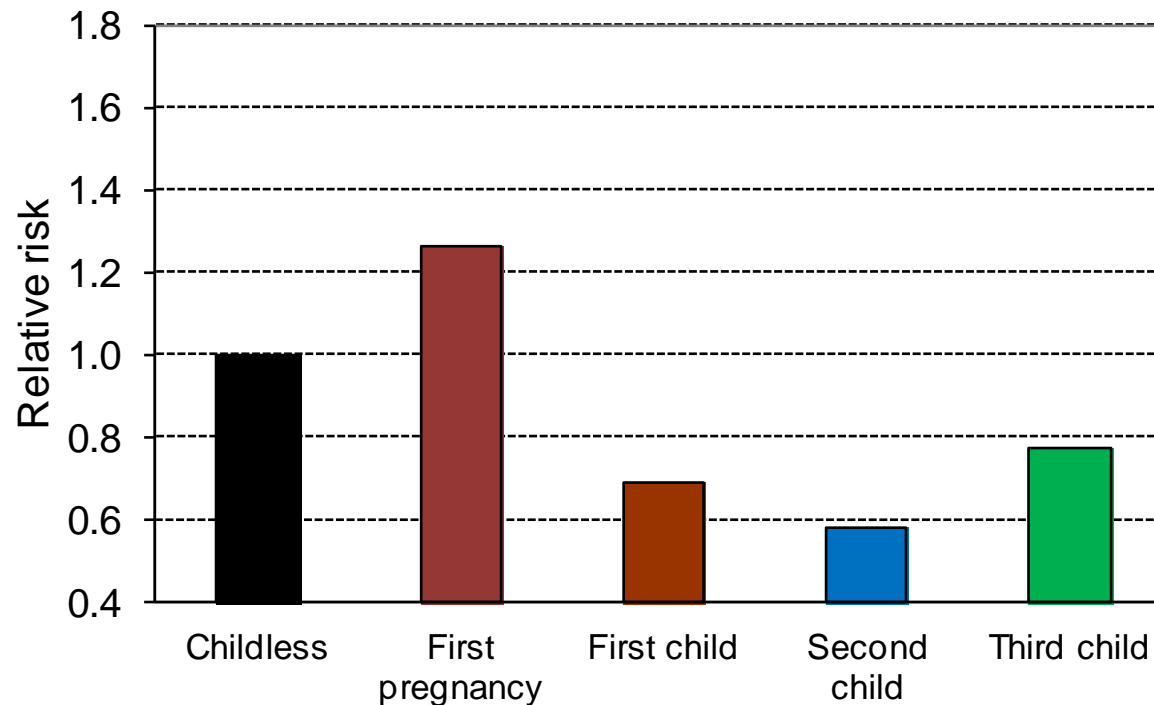
Relative Risks of Moving by Birth Order



Controlled for the women's age, time since move (if any), the number of moves, calendar period, partnership status, educational level, activity status, ethnic origin, place of residence, housing type, the number of rooms, tenure, woman-level random effect

Data: British Household Panel Study, 1991–2008

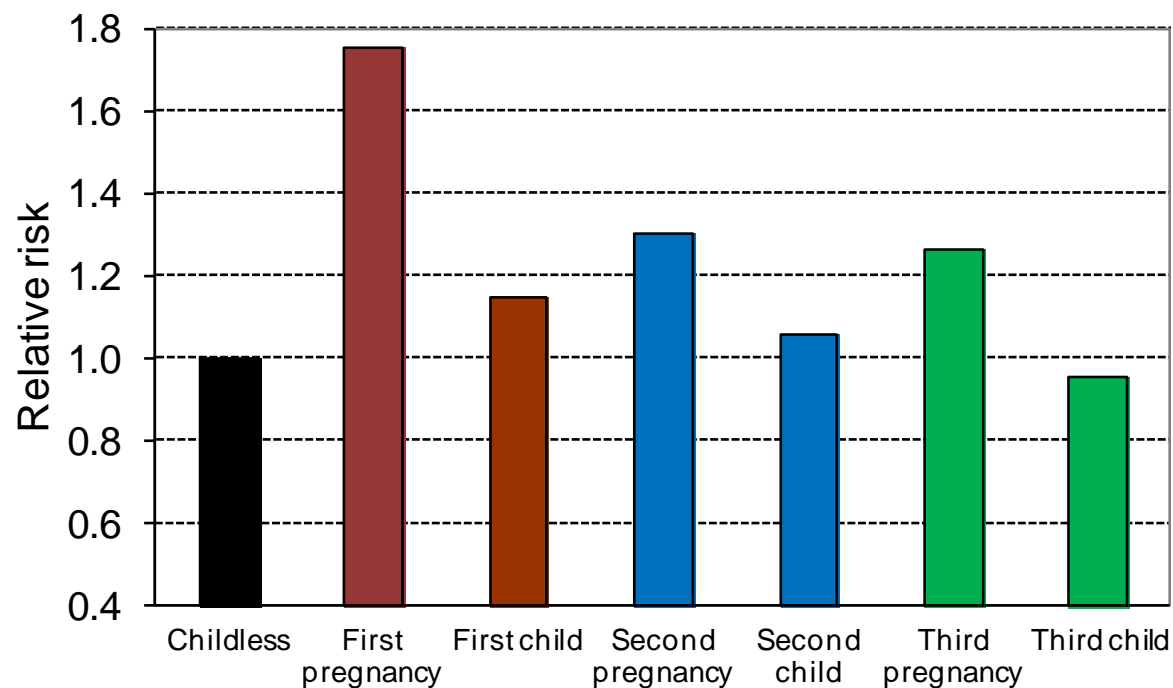
Relative Risks of Moving Between LMAs



Controlled for the women's age, time since move (if any), the number of moves, calendar period, partnership status, educational level, activity status, ethnic origin, place of residence, housing type, the number of rooms, tenure, woman-level random effect

Data: British Household Panel Study, 1991–2008

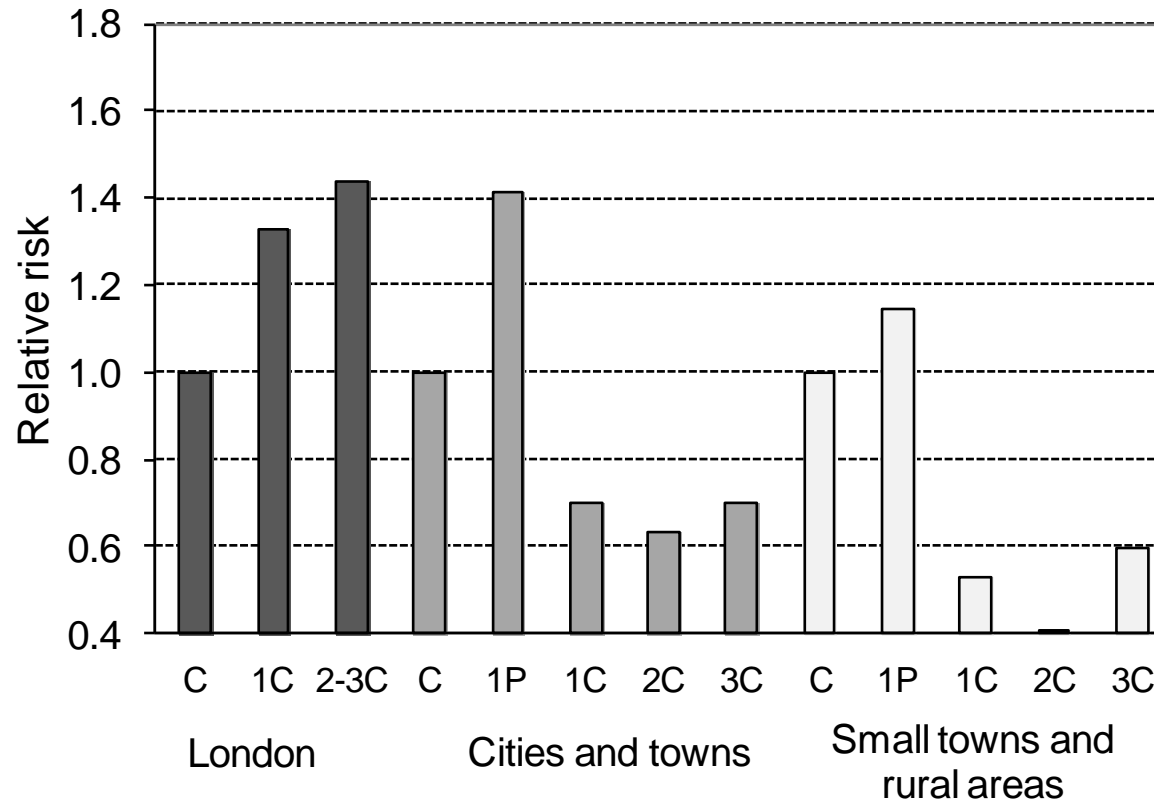
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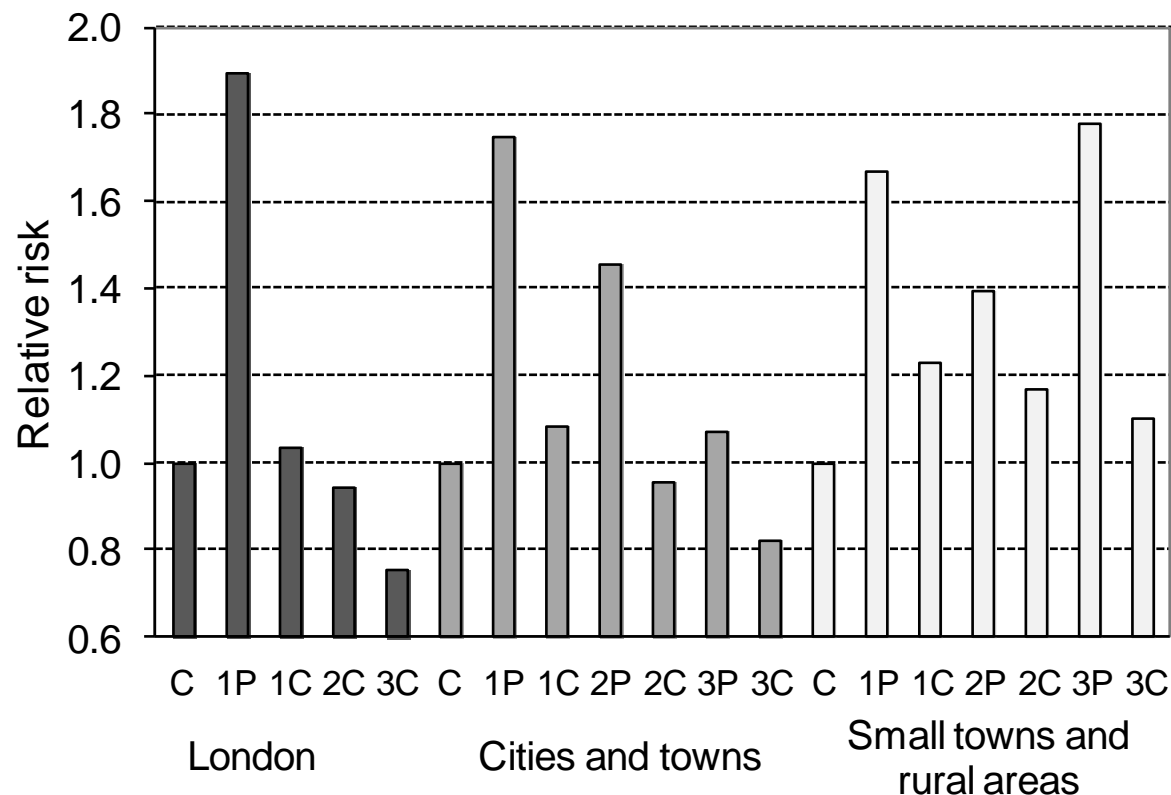
Relative Risks of Moving Between LMAs by Residential Context



Controlled for the women's age, time since move (if any), the number of moves, calendar period, partnership status, educational level, activity status, ethnic origin, place of residence, housing type, the number of rooms, tenure, woman-level random effect

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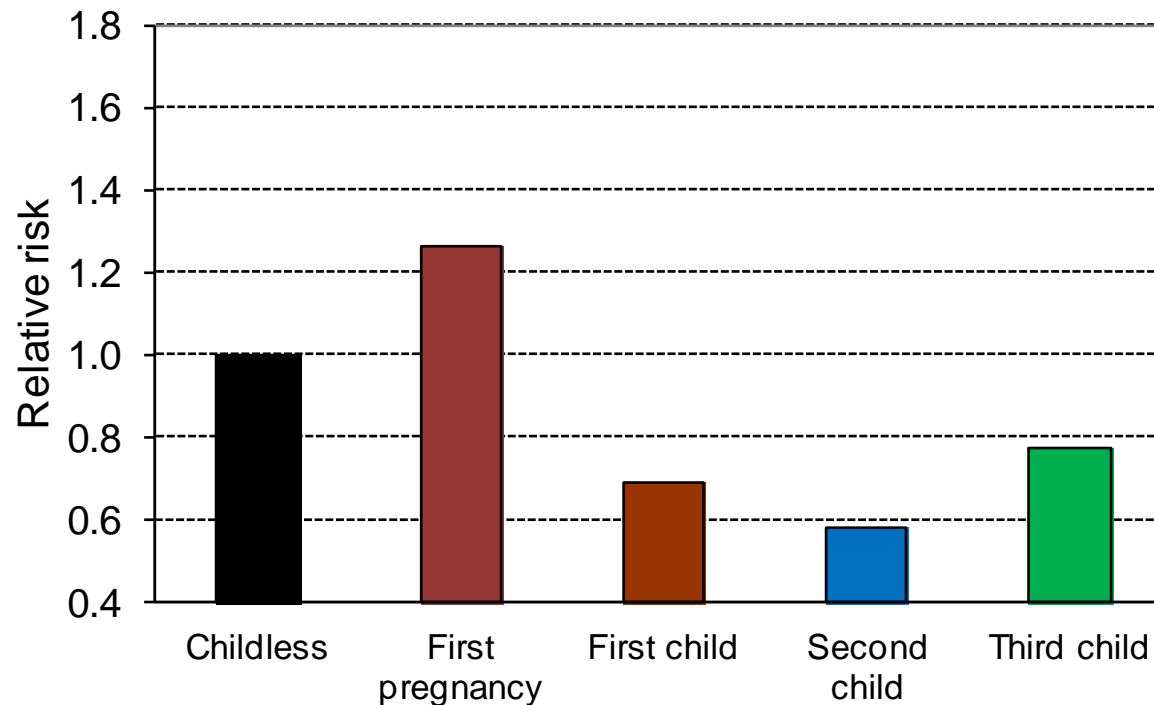
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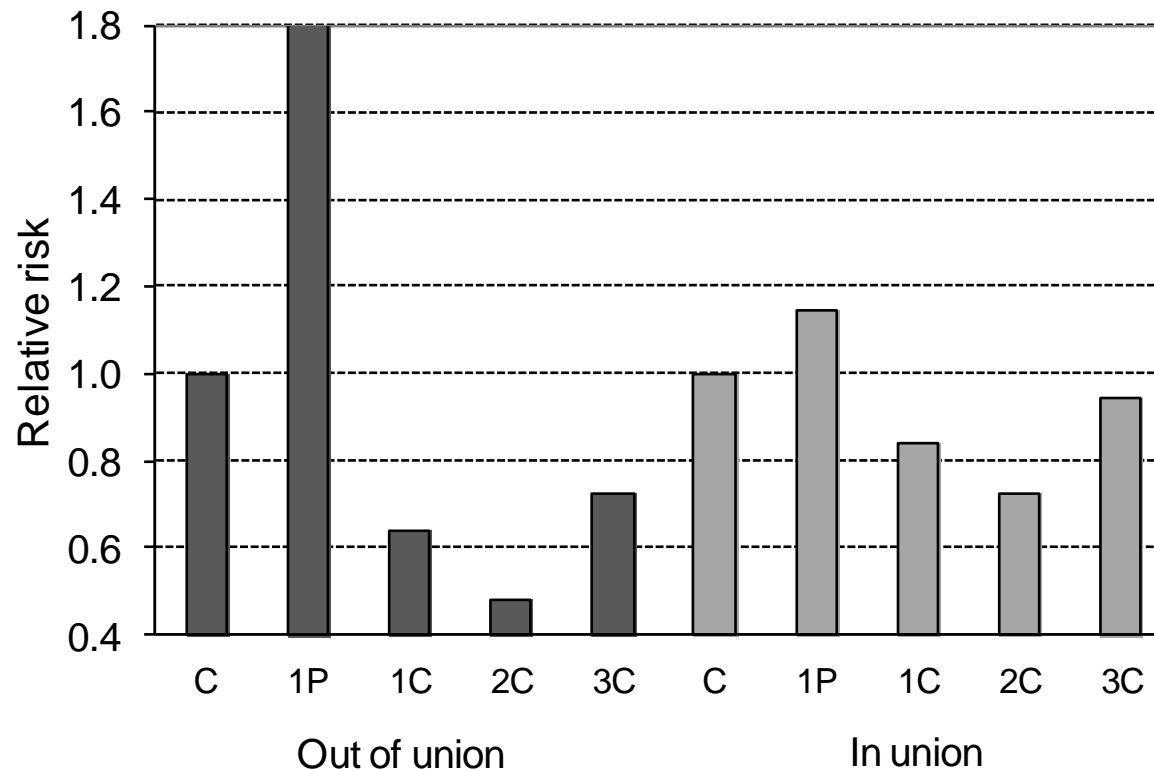
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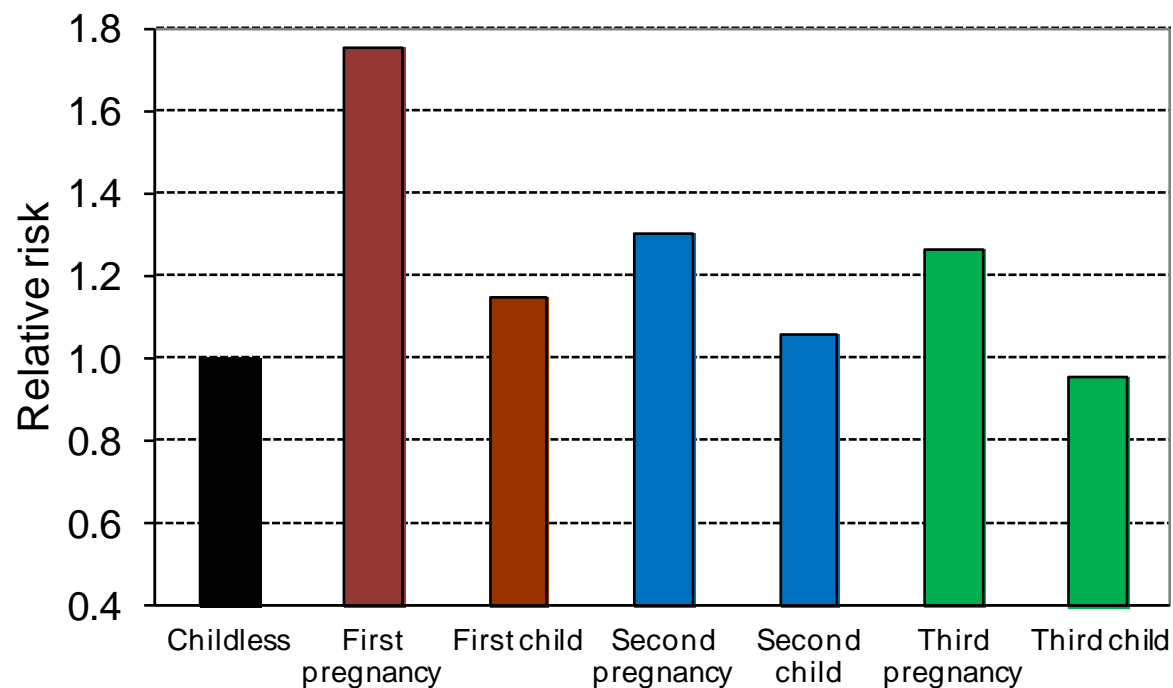
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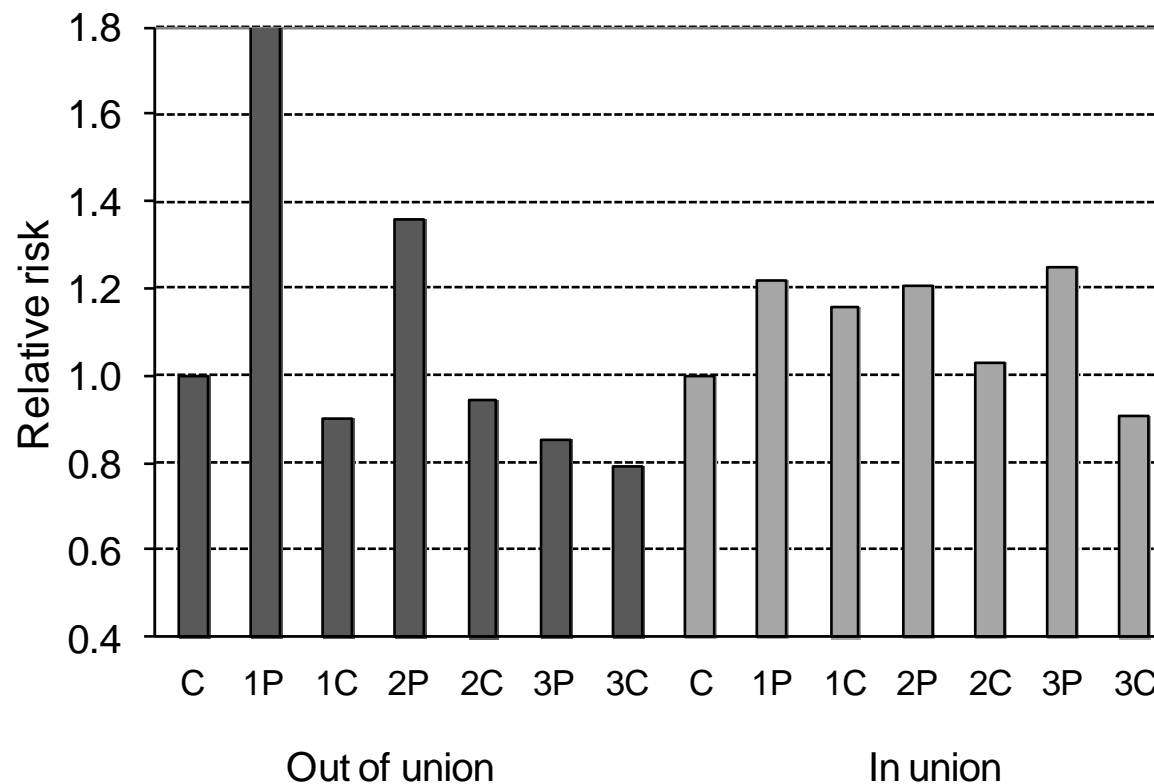
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Summary

- The presence of children reduces the likelihood of moving over long distances; the birth of a child triggers short-distance moves; many individuals / couples move when waiting for their child to be born
- The moves of singles explain elevated moving rates during the first pregnancy, although couples are also prone to move locally before the birth of their first child
- Couples with children living in London are less likely of moving locally than those living elsewhere in Britain

Thank you!

Families and Societies

Screenshot of the FamiliesAndSocieties.eu website interface.

Browser: Internet Explorer, Address bar: <http://www.familiesandsocieties.eu/>

Navigation Menu: HOME, ABOUT, PARTNERS, WORK PACKAGES, PUBLICATIONS, NEWS

Search: Search

Home

What will families look like in the future? Are existing social- and family policies compatible with changes in family patterns? These and related questions are addressed in the large-scale integrating project **FamiliesAndSocieties – Changing families and sustainable societies: Policy contexts and diversity over the life course and across generations**, coordinated by Stockholm University.

The collaborative research project is financed in the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (€6.5 millions in EU contribution; grant no. 320116). Launched in February 1, 2013 it will continue until January 31, 2017.

The main objectives of the project are:

- To investigate the diversity of family forms, relationships, and life courses in Europe.
- To assess the compatibility of existing policies with family changes.
- To contribute to evidence-based policy-making.

The project will extend our knowledge on how policies promote well-being, inclusion and sustainable societal development among families.



@FamiliesAndSocieties

Multidisciplinary approach: We combine a wide range of expertise in social sciences, law and the humanities represented in the consortium of 25 research partners from 15 European countries, and three transnational civil society actors.



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