Pathways out of the Parental Home:
Contextual Determinants Across Second Generation Immigrant Origins in France

Haley McAvay & Ariane Pailhé
Institut national d'études démographiques

Preliminary draft

Abstract

This paper uses the *Echantillon démographique permanent*, a large longitudinal data set from France, matched with contextual characteristics from the census, to explore the neighborhood-level determinants of leaving the parental home among second generation immigrants and French natives. We focus on both the role of the ethnoracial and socioeconomic composition of the original neighborhood on types of departure, and whether these effects are similar across second generation origins and natives. The findings show that moving out is less likely in neighborhoods with higher shares of immigrants and among the second generation, particularly of North and Sub-Saharan African origin. The effect of neighborhood ethnoracial composition is particularly salient for the second generation. Moreover, patterns vary considerably when the type of decohabitation pathway is considered. Youth from co-ethnic immigrant neighborhoods are more likely to leave the home for more traditional arrangements such as marriage, as are Turks. These findings offer new contributions to the broader literature on transitions to adulthood and neighborhood effects as well as on second generation outcomes in France.

Keywords: leaving the parental home, residential segregation, neighborhood effects, second generation, transition to adulthood

Introduction

One of the main features of the Second Demographic Transition is the postponement of the transition to adulthood, and especially of residential independence (Lesthaeghe 1998, 1983; Brückner and Mayer 2005). The routes of departure from the family of origin have also become varied: cohabitation outside marriage and independent living, rather than direct marriage, are increasingly chosen as possible destinations (Goldscheider & Goldscheider 1999).

Within this general pattern, there exists considerable diversity across ethnic groups in decohabitation patterns (Goldscheider, Hofferth, and Curtin 2014; Mulder and Clark 2000; Zorlu & Mulder 2011; De Valk & Billari 2007). This research shows differences between home-leaving behaviors of (most) children of immigrants and the majority population, and across ethnic groups (Nielsen 2014; Lei and South 2016; Zorlu & Mulder 2011). These studies generally show a lower propensity to leave home among minority youth (Lei and South 2016) as well as striking differences in the type of union at the time of leaving home (Goldscheider & Goldscheider 1999, Zorlu & Mulder 2010; Windzio 2011). Several factors are highlighted to explain these disparities: some authors attribute these ethnic differences to cultural factors linked to their parents' countries of origin (Impicciatore 2015); others emphasize the material constraints that prevent some groups from acquiring their independence (Treas & Batalova 2011); still others underline the effect of the broader national context, such as the welfare state, on departure patterns (Iacovou 2002).

Fewer studies have considered how local contextual characteristics shape departures out of the family home. Given that ethnic groups tend to concentrate in certain neighborhoods, residential environments could play a decisive role in both moving out and the types of destinations chosen. Although a broad literature examines neighborhood effects on demographic, socioeconomic and health outcomes (Diez Roux 2001; Ellen and Turner 1997; Sampson 2012; Sharkey and Faber 2014), there has not been extensive investigation of how departures and union styles vary by neighborhoods and how these local characteristics impact immigrant origin groups differently.

This article draws on data from France to explore the role of local context on leaving the parental home as well as differences across second generation immigrant origins. The residential segregation of immigrants has been an increasing focus of research in France, with studies pointing to high levels of segregation of non-European immigrants and their offspring, restricted residential mobility over the life course, and negative effects of living in deprived neighborhoods on educational and job market outcomes (Préteceille 2009; Safi 2009; Pan Ké Shon 2010; Rathelot and Safi 2014; McAvay 2018). Merging perspectives from urban research and life course studies, this analysis focuses specifically on the effects of the ethnoracial and socioeconomic composition of the neighborhood on decohabitation patterns. We assume that ethnoracial segregation implies a more intense degree of socialization within the co-ethnic group and that it may accentuate structural constraints which will shape types of departures. Local socioeconomic context may further influence leaving the home due to material or institutional constraints that inhibit or favor moves. Moreover, we look to the ways that these neighborhood effects may engender different decohabitation patterns for the second generation and the majority, such as living as an unmarried couple, moving in with a married spouse, or living independently.

To test these hypotheses, we use data from the French panel *Echantillon Démographique Permanent* (1990-2013). EDP is a rich longitudinal source with a large sample size that makes it possible to study detailed second generation origin groups. In addition to a wide range of socio-demographic characteristics on individuals and their households measured over time, EDP can be matched with the French census to retrieve contextual variables at the neighborhood level. The use of longitudinal data containing both individual and contextual-level variables is one of the main contributions of this article. This article also aims to shed light on the role of contextual effects on departure patterns in a context such as France where residential segregation and its effects have received growing attention in recent years.

Background and hypotheses

The main determinants of leaving home

Cultural factors, such as family values, attitudes and aspirations about family relationships are important determinants of patterns of residential autonomy (Aassve et al. 2013, Billari & Liefbroer 2007). The context of socialization, including the degree of familialism or religiosity, has been shown to influence young adult behavior (Liefbroer and Elzinga 2012; Barber 2000; Goldscheider and Goldscheider 1999; Lehrer 2004). Immigrants' specific family values or particular expectations regarding key life course transitions (de Valk and Liefbroer 2007) may influence the type of union or choice of independent residence. Cultural influences thus produce substantial differences in the timing and routes of leaving home between ethnic groups.

Leaving home also depends on the material resources or constraints that young people face (Furstenberg 2008; Sironi & Furstenberg 2012; Sironi et al. 2015; Iacuvu 2002). Previous literature has shown that the socio-demographic position of the migrant family is a strong determinant of young people's cohabitation with their parents (de Valk and Billari 2007). Living conditions during childhood and adolescence shape the process of leaving home. The poor quality of the youth-parent relationship or poor housing conditions can, for example, be an incentive to leave home. Limited parental financial resources reduce access to independent housing (Mulder and Clark 2000) or higher education (Lee 2013). Entering higher education or obtaining a first job may involve relocating geographically and therefore leaving home. Access to employment also provides financial resources that can trigger the decision to leave the parental home. Further, departures are intertwined with transitions in family life such as couple formation (marriage or cohabitation). As young people leave home for various reasons, it is important to distinguish the possible pathways of departure of the family of origin, as different mechanisms may intervene in the choice to leave home for an independent life or to live with a partner, whether married or cohabiting (Goldscheider & Goldscheider 1999, Zorlu & Mulder 2010, Iacovou 2010).

Neighborhood effects on routes out of the parental home

The role of local context in shaping departures has not received much attention in the literature compared to cultural or socioeconomic determinants, despite the increasing interest in neighborhood effects in recent years. Extensive research has explored how local environments influence individual outcomes as diverse as education, employment, delinquency, health and demographic behaviors (Diez Roux, 2001; Ellen and Turner, 1997; Sampson, 2012; Sharkey and Faber, 2014). The bulk of this research has emphasized the negative impact of growing up or living for extended periods of time in segregated and

disadvantaged neighborhoods on outcomes later in life. Neighborhoods are assumed to have effects for two primary reasons: first, because the quality of local material resources, institutions and amenities shape individual opportunities, and second, because as sites of socialization, neighborhoods influence people's values, expectations and preferences. Only a few studies have looked at local contextual effects during the transition to adulthood, but most of these focus on neighborhood outcomes after leaving the parental home, not at departure patterns (Sharkey 2012; Swisher et al. 2013; Lagrange 2016), or at extra-local effects, such as housing prices, on departures (Mulder & Clark 2000).

Exploring the effects of context on leaving the home seems particularly relevant in France, where growing evidence points to the ethnoracial and socioeconomic segregation of immigrants as well as their offspring (Préteceille 2009; Safi 2009; Pan Ké Shon 2010; Rathelot and Safi 2014; McAvay 2018). This research shows that first and second generation immigrants, especially non-Europeans, are more likely to reside in deprived areas, often in public housing, and that mobility out of such areas is low. Living in immigrant neighborhoods may delay departures due to a more intense degree of socialization within the co-ethnic group, and a stronger hold of traditional ethnic group norms over individuals. For these same reasons, when they do move out, youth of segregated areas may prefer to enter more traditional forms of union such as marriage over independent living. On the other hand, residents of segregated neighborhoods face specific structural constraints which may influence decohabitation patterns. Reduced educational and labor market opportunities or tight housing markets in such areas might discourage young people from achieving economic independence and leaving home. Transitions out of the home may further be hindered by job and housing market discrimination against immigrants and their offspring from stigmatized neighborhoods (Jacquemet 2013; Bunel et al. 2017; Bonnet et al. 2016). This leads us to the following two hypotheses:

H1: Individuals originating from neighborhoods with higher shares of immigrants will be less likely to move out of the parental home.
H1b: When they do leave, they will be more likely to enter more traditional types of unions (i.e. marriage).

The local socioeconomic context may also affect leaving the parental home via individuals' perceptions of their economic perspectives. A more disadvantaged socioeconomic situation may affect those who remain in work via a more pessimistic perception of their own future employment prospects. Local economic insecurity may thus give rise to a waiting period during which decisions to decohabit are postponed. An opposite mechanism, however, might push youth to leave home earlier in deprived neighborhoods, namely lower housing prices in poor areas. Broadly speaking, an unfavorable local economic environment may encourage individuals to move out of these areas as soon as possible. Thus:

H2: We might expect two opposite effects of the local socioeconomic context. Either growing up in disadvantaged neighborhoods has a negative effect on moving out because residential opportunities are more restricted, or it has a "flight" effect, triggering early departures from the parental home.

Immigrant origin disparities

Ethnic groups are more or less culturally distant from France, with different attitudes toward marriage and the family across countries (Pailhé 2015). Normative constraints are stronger in

the traditions of North and sub-Saharan Africa and Turkey than in those of Southeast Asia or Southern Europe. However, in the familialist Southern European model, family ties and obligations are also stronger than in France (Reher 1998; Dalla Zuanna 2001) and leaving home occurs at later ages and is more closely linked to partnership formation (Holdsworth 2000; Billari and Liefbroer 2010; Mencarini et al. 2017). However, marital practices are more similar to that of France compared to other immigrant origins. The Turkish community is considered to be the least integrated immigrant community, largely due to the high degree of Turkish language maintenance, strong religiosity and strong attachment to their country of origin. Direct endogamous marriage remains a main route of leaving home for Turkish descendants of immigrants (Windzio 2011; Hamel et al. 2015; Thiriat 1998; Collet and Santelli 2012). In North and Sub-Saharan Africa, young people also stay with their parents until they get married. The traditional marriage witnessed profound changes when emigration started in South East Asia. Immigrant children living in France postpone union formation and have a low likelihood of direct marriage (Pailhé 2015).

Beyond cultural mechanisms, structural factors impacting immigrant origin groups in different ways may also results in disparate trajectories. Children of European immigrants tend to have more favorable labor market positions, with higher income and lower unemployment, than other groups, which may favor early decohabitation (Dos Santos 2005; Meurs et al. 2006). On the other hand, labor market and housing market discrimination faced by non-Europeans could hinder the transition to independent living (Jacquemet 2013; Bunel et al. 2017; Bonnet et al. 2016).

Finally, we expect to observe differential effects of the neighborhood across second generation immigrants. Past literature shows contrasting residential outcomes linked to origin. Non-Europeans, specifically from North Africa, sub-Saharan Africa and Turkey, are more segregated with respect to French natives, live in more disadvantaged areas and have greater chances of remaining in such spaces between generations (McAvay 2018). In contrast, European immigrants and their children face lower segregation and disadvantage, and while they do live in neighborhoods with higher immigrant shares than natives, they are relatively sheltered from spatial disadvantage (McAvay and Safi 2018). Based on this discussion:

H3: We expect to find differences between origin groups in departures and types of decohabitation, with the most culturally-distant groups more likely to leave the parental home for more traditional unions.

H3b: The effect of the neighborhood might be stronger for more traditional or discriminated groups.

Data and Methods

We use data from the *Echantillon démographique permanent* (EDP), an on-going French panel produced by INSEE (French Statistical Bureau) since 1968. EDP compiles data over time on individuals from each consecutive French census as well as civil registries on births, marriages and deaths. The sampling design relies on days of birth[1] to ensure a representative sample of the French population. EDP currently contains seven waves (1968, 1975, 1982,

---

[1] From 1968 to 1999, individuals born on the first four days of October were included in the panel; since 2006, 16 birthdays are used (in January, April, July and October).

1990, 1999, 2008, 2013[2]) and over 2 million individuals. In addition to a wide range of socio-demographic variables on individuals and members of their households, EDP can be matched with the French census using available zip codes to retrieve a number of variables on the sample's neighborhoods (*IRIS*) and municipalities.

The sample

Due to the unreliability of neighborhood-level zip codes prior to 1990, only the most recent years of the panel are used in this analysis, namely 1990, 1999, 2008, and 2013. We draw on the longitudinal nature of the data to identify departures from the parental home between two panel waves (*t* and *t+1*) of EDP individuals who are first observed as children in a household[3]. The sample is thus restricted to children in *t* who are observed at the next panel wave (*t+1*) either again as children or as adults.[4] A departure is considered to have occurred when an EDP individual is observed in the panel as a child in *t* and then as an adult in *t+1*. Childhood and adulthood status is identified using a variable defining the individual's position within the household[5]. Individuals for whom the position in the household is missing are excluded.[6] Finally, to ensure homogeneity of the sample in terms of age of departure, the sample is restricted to EDP individuals who are between 19 and 31 in *t+1*.

We use this definition of departures, i.e. changes in household position between panel waves, because EDP does not report the actual date or age of decohabitation. Moreover, the time frame between panel waves is quite broad and not homogenous according to the period of observation. As shown in Table 1, some departures are observed 9 years later (i.e. between 1990 and 1999) while others may be observed 5 years later (i.e. between 1999 and 2004) or less (i.e. between 2005 and 2009). To account for this heterogeneity, as a robustness test, we run models separately on departures according to the time elapsed between *t* and *t+1*. These alternative specifications are included in Tables A4-A6 in the appendix and show similar results as the main models.

Table 1. Panel Structure

t and t+1 periods:	
1990 and 1999	76,206
(9 years)	48%

---

[2] The periodicity of EDP follows that of the French census. From 1968 until 1999, the French census was conducted on the entire population at an interval of every 7 to 9 years (1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 1999). As of 2004, the French census is conducted every year on 20% of the population. A cycle of five years is thus required for the census to be completed. Likewise, while EDP data is now updated annually with each new census, 5 years must be aggregated to obtain a complete wave. In addition to the five previous waves (1968, 1975, 1982, 1990 and 1999), we compile years 2004-2008 and 2009-2013 to form the most recent panel waves and control for period of observation in all models.

[3] An alternative strategy would be to take the children of EDP individuals as units of analysis. However, we opted against this as information is no longer collected on the children of EDP individuals once they leave the parental home, making it impossible to observe types of decohabitation pathways (cohabitating couple, married cohabitation, independent living).

[4] Restricting the sample to individuals who are observed at least twice over time (*t* and *t+1*) introduces concerns related to panel attrition. Attrition is endemic to panel designs and may undermine representativeness if loss is non-random. We compared descriptive statistics on the characteristics of EDP children before and after the sample restriction and found no substantial differences between samples. While these are not included here for concision, tables can be obtained upon request from the authors.

[5] Households refer to non-institutional households ("*logement ordinaire*").

[6] Missing values on this variable represent less than 3% of the full panel sample.

1999 and 2004-2008	42,290	
(5-9 years)	27%	
2004-2008 and 2009-2013	40,509	
(1-9 years)	25%	
Total	159,005	
	100%	
Number of periods observed:		
One	114,023	
	72%	
Two	43,308	
	27%	
Three	1,674	
	1%	
Total	159,005	
	100%	

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013
Table shows i*t observations.

The final sample includes a total of 159,005 *i*t* observations (136,235 individuals). Each observation refers to children in *t* who are observed over one of the three periods. It is possible for people to be observed over several periods as individuals may appear in the panel as children at more than one date. See Table 1 for descriptive statistics on the structure of the panel.

Dependent variables

Two dependent variables are used to estimate a) a departure from the parental home and b) the type of decohabitation pathway. A departure from the parental home is a dichotomous variable coded 1 when an EDP child is observed as an adult in *t+1* and 0 if she remains a child in *t+1*. Decohabitation pathways are measured using a 4-level categorical variable combining household status and marital status in *t+1*: no departure (i.e. still a child), cohabitating couple, cohabitating with a married spouse, and independent living. Independent living refers to adults living alone or adults living with roommates. Adults observed in *t+1* as single parents are excluded from this analysis (N=2,266).

Table 2 provides descriptive statistics on both dependent variables. 51% of the sample leaves the parental home during one of the three periods. Moving out to live with an unmarried partner is the most frequent decohabitation pathway (21% of the sample).

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics on Departures from Parental Home

	N	%
Departure from parental home		
No	78,364	49
Yes	80,641	51
Total	159,005	100
Decohabitation pathway		
Still child	78,364	49
Unmarried cohabitating couple	32,923	21
Married cohabitating couple	15,982	10

Independent living	29,470	19
Total	156,739	100

Immigrant generation and origin

Analyzing differences in departure patterns between children of immigrants and French natives is a primary aim of this paper. EDP, like most French statistical sources, does not include variables on race/ethnicity or on migrant background beyond the first generation. Immigrants can be identified by referring to country and nationality at birth: in France, all persons born abroad without French citizenship at birth are considered immigrants. As EDP includes data on the parents of EDP children, the French-born second generation can also be identified according to the country and nationality of birth of their parent(s). Based on parental immigrant status, we create a four-level categorical immigrant generation variable. The "G1.5" generation refers to EDP children who are immigrants[7], the "G2" generation are French-born children with two immigrant parents, while the "G2.5" generation are French-born children with one French and one immigrant parent. Finally, French natives are children for which no migrant background could be identified.

Further, we assign these immigrant generations an origin based on country of birth (G1.5) or parental nationality at birth[8] (G2 and G2.5). Table 3 provides descriptive statistics on immigrant generation and origin. 14% of the sample are second generation immigrants (G1.5, G2 or G2.3). Most EDP individuals with a migrant background are of North African (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia) or Southern European (Spain, Portugal, Italy) origin. These origins represent the largest migrant groups to France (Beauchemin et al. 2018). As sample sizes for individuals from other parts of the world are small and too heterogeneous to group into aggregate categories, they are removed from the analysis.

Table 3. Sample by Generation and Origin

	N	%
Natives	136,040	86
Second Generation	22,965	14
G2.5	*9,430*	
G2	*9,879*	
G1.5	*3,656*	
Total	159,005	100
Western Europe	1,278	6
Eastern Europe	869	4
Spain	2,098	9
Portugal	4,170	18
Italy	2,553	11
Algeria	4,305	19
Morocco	3,486	15

---

[7] Immigrant age of arrival is not reported in EDP. For this reason, we use presence in the panel of immigrants as children as a proxy for the G1.5 generation.

[8] For children of immigrants, the origin of the father is used first; if the origin of the father is not reported or if he is French, the origin of the mother is used.

Tunisia	1,098	5
Southeast Asia[9]	755	3
Turkey	1,067	5
Africa	1,286	6
Total	22,965	100

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013. All years pooled.
Table shows i*t observations.

Contextual variables

The main independent variables of interest are contextual characteristics measured at the level of the neighborhood, capturing both the ethnoracial and socioeconomic composition of the local area. The neighborhood scale used is the IRIS (an acronym for "aggregated units for statistical information"), a commonly used unit of spatial analysis in France. IRIS are infra-municipality units of between 1,800 and 5,000 inhabitants, somewhat smaller than U.S. census tracts on average. All French municipalities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and the majority of those with more than 5,000 inhabitants, are broken down into IRIS.[10]

Neighborhood characteristics are retrieved from the census and matched with EDP using zip codes. These variables are measured in *t* to capture the effects of the childhood environment on departures. The immigrant share refers to the proportion of the foreign-born population out of the entire IRIS population. The share of second generation immigrants is not included in this indicator due to the impossibility of identifying this population in the census. In some models, we explore more specifically the effect of immigrant origin at the neighborhood level. The neighborhood co-ethnic share indicates the proportion of the foreign-born population from a similar ethnoracial group as the EDP individual out of the entire IRIS population. Each second generation immigrant is assigned, according to their origin, the combined share of immigrants from Western and Eastern Europe; the combined share of immigrants from Spain, Portugal and Italy; the combined share of immigrants from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam; or the combined share of immigrants from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Sub-Saharan Africa and Turkey.

To measure the effects of the socioeconomic composition of the neighborhood, we use the unemployment rate which refers to the proportion of unemployed persons out of the working population of the IRIS. In some descriptive analyses, these continuous variables are divided into quartiles to facilitate interpretation. Two municipality-level controls are also included to account for broader characteristics of the residential environment and the structure of the housing market: municipality size and the the share of renters out of the entire municipal population in *t*.

Table 4 shows descriptive statistics on the contextual variables by origin. All second generations live in neighborhoods with more immigrants compared to French natives, however differences are the most pronounced for non-Europeans, who live in areas with high immigrant shares and co-ethnic rates. Like natives, European second generations live in areas with relatively low unemployment, while higher spatial disadvantage is again observed for

---

[9] Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam

[10] IRIS are not implemented until 1999. Prior to this date, the infra-municipality division used was the *îlot*. We use the *îlot*/IRIS correspondence table provided by INSEE to match the 1990 *îlots* with the 1999 IRIS code.

non-Europeans. Finally, non-Europeans live in cities where the housing market is dominated by renter-occupied dwellings.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics on Contextual Variables

	Neighborhood immigrant share		Neighborhood unemployment rate		Neighborhood co-ethnic share		Municipality share of renters	
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD
French natives	0.05	0.06	0.10	0.07	-	-	0.33	0.18
Western Europe	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.02	0.04	0.35	0.18
Eastern Europe	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.41	0.20
Spain	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.36	0.18
Portugal	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.40	0.18
Italy	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.38	0.18
Algeria	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.50	0.15
Morocco	0.15	0.10	0.16	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.50	0.18
Tunisia	0.16	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.51	0.15
Asia	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.47	0.15
Turkey	0.14	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.49	0.16
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.15	0.11	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.50	0.18

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013. All years pooled.

Covariates

Other variables included in the model refer either to the EDP child or her household. Those referring to the EDP child include age and age-squared, sex, employment status (studying, unemployed, employed, inactive) and period of observation. Household covariates are as follows: parental education and occupation[11], number of children in the family, type of household (couple, female single parent household, male single parent household), housing (type and tenure), and number of rooms. All variables are again measured in t prior to departure. Descriptive statistics on all covariates are provided in Table A1 in the Appendix separately for natives and children of immigrants.

Estimation strategy

To explore neighborhood effects and generational differences, we first constructed a series of logistic and multinomial regression models to estimate departures from the parental home and types of decohabitation pathways. Model 1 is a logistic regression model predicting the log-odds of leaving the home between t and $t+1$, while Model 2 predicts decohabitation pathways between t and $t+1$ using a multinomial design. Four outcomes are possible: no departure, cohabitating couple, married and living with spouse, and independent living. The focus of these models is specifically on the effects of immigrant generation and the neighborhood variables. To test whether contextual effects on departures are similar across generations, we run alternative specifications of these models, including an interaction term between immigrant generation and the neighborhood immigrant share.

---

[11] For parental occupation and education, we take the highest level achieved by the father or the mother.

Second, we look more specifically at the effects of immigrant origin at the individual and contextual level. Model 3 is a multinomial logistic regression that predicts the four decohabitation pathways described above, this time on the immigrant sample only, controlling for immigrant origin and the neighborhood co-ethnic share.

All models include the same battery of independent variables listed above. To facilitate interpretation, model results included in the core of the analysis are systematically presented as marginal effects tables or predicted probability graphs.

Results

Home-leaving patterns by neighborhood characteristics and generation

Table 5 provides descriptive statistics on departures by generation, neighborhood characteristics and age. At 53%, French natives have a higher likelihood of moving out compared to second generation immigrants. G2 and G2.5 immigrants have similar rates of departure (38%), while G1.5 tend to leave at a somewhat more frequent rate (45%). Moving out also varies by the share of immigrants in the original neighborhood: as the immigrant population grows, children are less likely to leave the parental home. On the other hand, the unemployment rate in the original neighborhood does not appear to impact departures. Unsurprisingly, leaving the parental home is positively correlated with age.

Table 5. Rates of Departure by Generation, Contextual Variables and Age

	% Departure
Generation	
Native	53
G2.5	38
G2	38
G1.5	45
Quartiles of the neighborhood immigrant share in t	
<25th (Low immigrant share)	55
25-50th	52
50-75th	49
>75th (High immigrant share)	47
Quartiles of the neighborhood unemployment rate in t	
<25th (Low unemployment)	51
25-50th	50
50-75th	52
>75th (High unemployment)	51
Age in t	
10-14	26
15-18	51
19-24	73
25-30	69

Table 6 explores these relationships net of other factors by showing the marginal effects from Model 1, a logistic regression predicting departures out of the parental home. Consistent with H1, the neighborhood immigrant share does shape the propensity to leave home over the period. The greater the immigrant share in the original neighborhood, the lower the probability of exiting the parental home. This variable moreover exerts the strongest effect on departures compared to all other contextual factors and most individual-level variables included in the model. The neighborhood unemployment rate, on the other hand, is positively associated with moving out (H2), though this factor is weaker in terms of effect and significance. Finally, in line with H3, the findings confirm that relative to French natives, first and second generation immigrants are less likely to move out. The G1.5, G2 and G2.5 generations all have about a 10% lower probability of leaving than natives.

Table 6. Logistic Regression (Model 1) Predicting Departures from the Parental Home

	Departure (yes/no)
Neighborhood immigrant share in t	-0.160***
	(0.0209)
Neighborhood unemployment rate in t	0.0315†
	(0.0174)
Municipality share of renters in t	0.112***
	(0.00818)
Generation/Ref: Natives	
G2.5	-0.111***
	(0.00476)
G2	-0.104***
	(0.00519)
G1.5	-0.110***
	(0.00775)
Female	0.148***
	(0.00214)
Age	0.142***
	(0.00322)
Age-squared	-0.00259***
	(8.89e-05)
Employment status/Ref: Students	
Unemployed	-0.00970
	(0.00618)
Active	0.0759***
	(0.00413)
Inactive	-0.00430
	(0.00434)
Parents' occupation/Ref: Managers	
Unemployed/Inactive	-0.00581
	(0.00615)
Blue collar	-0.0355***
	(0.00479)
White collar	-0.0237***
	(0.00451)
Farmers	-0.0383***
	(0.00651)
Small business owners/Artisans	-0.0128*
	(0.00527)
Intermediary professions	-0.0203***
	(0.00406)

Parents' education/Ref: University	
No education	-0.0487***
	(0.00489)
Primary/middle school	-0.0488***
	(0.00437)
Professional certificate	-0.0393***
	(0.00381)
Bac	-0.0254***
	(0.00404)
Number of children in the household	0.00105
	(0.00103)
Number of rooms/Ref: 2 or less	
3	-0.0359***
	(0.0107)
4	-0.0329**
	(0.0104)
5 or more	-0.0253*
	(0.0105)
*Family status/*Ref: Couple	
Single parent (male)	0.0622***
	(0.00734)
Single parent (female)	0.0266***
	(0.00379)
*Housing/*Ref: Owner-house	
Owner-apartment	-0.00632
	(0.00540)
Renter-house	0.0354***
	(0.00417)
Renter-apartment	0.0212***
	(0.00517)
Public housing	0.00883*
	(0.00385)
Other	0.0209**
	(0.00671)
*City size/*Ref: <100,000 inhabitants	
>100,000 inhabitants	-0.0621***
	(0.00289)
Paris region	-0.119***
	(0.00426)
*Period/*Ref: 1990	
1999	-0.111***
	(0.00267)
2004	-0.173***
	(0.00732)
2005	-0.220***
	(0.00573)
2006	-0.257***
	(0.00569)
2007	-0.303***
	(0.00555)
2008	-0.335***
	(0.00328)
Observations	155,780

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013
Table shows marginal effects. Standard errors in parentheses
*** $p<0.001$, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$, † $p<0.10$

Most covariates also correlate significantly with departures in ways consistent with the literature. Women are more likely to leave than men, and the probability of moving out increases with age. Compared to students, those who are already in employment are more

likely to move out. Parental socioeconomic status further shapes children's trajectories. Children coming from high-education (university) and high-occupation (managers) backgrounds are more likely to leave compared to lower status households. Other household characteristics also matter: children coming from single parent homes leave more than those with two parents. Renters and public housing residents are more likely to leave, while those coming from dwellings with more rooms are less likely to leave.

Figure 1. Predicted Probabilities of Leaving the Parental Home by Generation and the Neighborhood Immigrant Share (Model 1)
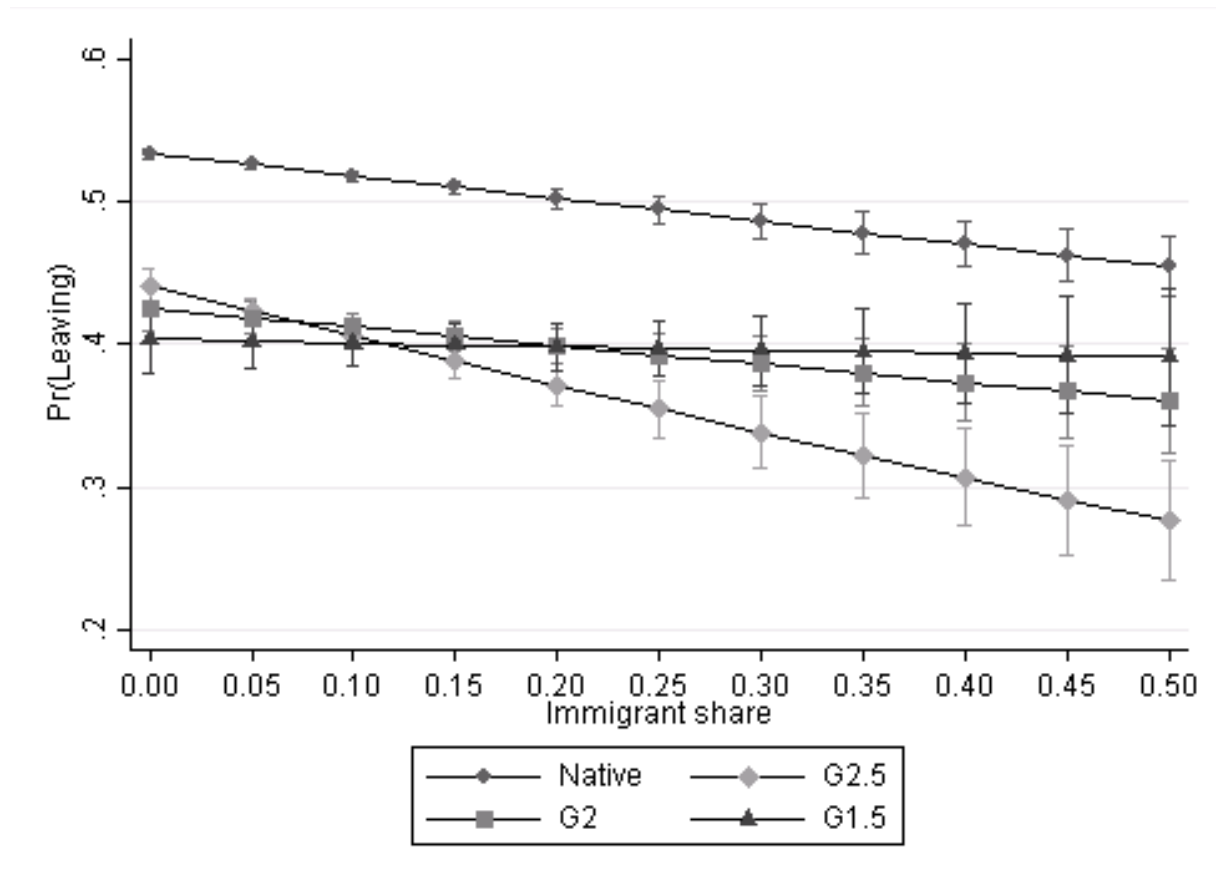
Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013

Are the effects of the local immigrant share different for the second generation and natives? Figure 1 illustrates the interaction between immigrant generation and the neighborhood immigrant share included in an additional specification of Model 1. The results lend some support to H3b, as we see a more pronounced negative effect of the immigrant share on departures for second generations compared to natives, particularly for G2.5 immigrants. For the G1.5 generation, however, departures do not appear to vary considerably by neighborhoods.

Decohabitation pathways

We now turn to analyze different types of decohabitation pathways using a multinomial design in Model 2[12]. Results for the variables of interest are reported as marginal effects in

---

[12] Full model results are included in Table A1 in the Appendix.

Table 7, for 4 possible outcomes: no departure, cohabitating couple, married and cohabitating with a spouse, and independent living. Interestingly, the share of immigrants in the original neighborhood does not have the same effect according to the type of departure. Individuals coming from areas with higher shares of immigrants are less likely to leave the parental home to live independently or to move in with an unmarried partner, yet when it comes to marriage, the effect tends to be positive albeit not significant. The reduced likely of moving into less traditional types of union, such as unmarried cohabitation and independent living, among inhabitants of immigrant neighborhoods points in favor of H1b.

Table 7. Marginal Effects of Variables of Interest from Model 2 Predicting Four Pathways out of the Parental Home

	Outcome 1: No departure	Outcome 2: Cohabitating couple	Outcome 3: Married cohabitating	Outcome 4: Independent living
Neighborhood immigrant share in t	0.174***	-0.144***	0.0203	-0.0504**
	(0.0214)	(0.0199)	(0.0126)	(0.0195)
Generation/Ref: Natives				
G2.5	0.109***	-0.0566***	-0.0183***	-0.0346***
	(0.00479)	(0.00407)	(0.00297)	(0.00404)
G2	0.0992***	-0.114***	0.0174***	-0.00304
	(0.00536)	(0.00364)	(0.00337)	(0.00507)
G1.5	0.111***	-0.133***	0.0242***	-0.00203
	(0.00810)	(0.00487)	(0.00478)	(0.00773)
Observations	153,588	153,588	153,588	153,588

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013
Standard errors in parentheses.
*** $p<0.001$, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$, † $p<0.10$
Table shows marginal effects. Model covariates include: municipality share of renters, gender, age, age-squared, working status, parents' occupation, parents' education, number of children in the household, number of rooms, family status, housing, city size and period.

Furthermore, disparate trends across immigrant generations are again found. G1.5, G2 and G2.5 all have a lower probability than natives of moving in with an unmarried partner. This is particularly the case for G1.5 and G2, for whom the gap with natives is the strongest. Yet, when it comes to moving in with a married partner, G1.5 and G2 are *more* likely to follow this traditional trajectory compared to natives, while G2.5 are less likely to pursue this path. Generational differences are not as pronounced as concerns independent living.

To what extent does the effect of the local immigrant share on types of decohabitation differ for immigrant groups compared to French natives? Figure 2 shows the interaction between immigrant generation and the neighborhood immigrant share for the three outcomes of interest included in an additional specification of Model 2.

Figure 2. Predicted Probabilities of Three Pathways out of the Parental Home by Generation and the Neighborhood Immigrant Share
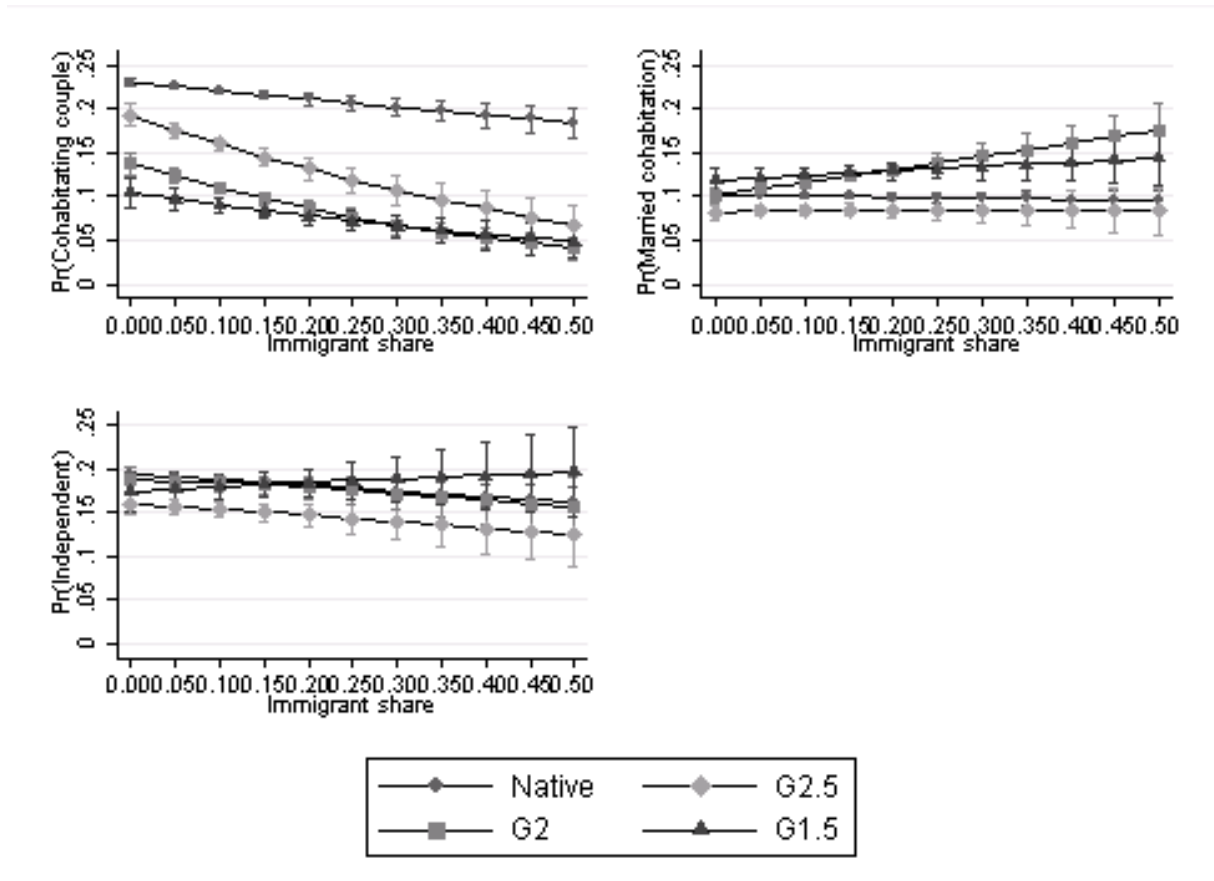
Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013

First, in the top-left hand graph, it is noteworthy that the reduced probability of moving in as a cohabitating couple in high-share immigrant neighborhoods is salient especially for the second generation, providing further evidence for H3b. The downward slopes are particularly strong for these groups as the immigrant share increases. Second, as concerns the more traditional pathway of moving in with a married partner (top-right hand graph), the positive effect of the immigrant share is only significant for the G1.5 and G2 generations, but does not appear to influence other groups. Leaving the parental home for marriage seems to be therefore a pattern that is specific to children of immigrants who grew up in immigrant neighborhoods. Finally, while the likelihood of leaving for independent living is generally reduced in immigrant areas, this pattern does not differ in significant ways between immigrant generations and French natives.

Departure patterns in co-ethnic areas and across origins

We finally turn to Model 3, which is run on the immigrant sample only (excluding French natives) in order to delve further into the role of origin in shaping decohabitation patterns. Table 8 shows the marginal effects of variables of interest from the model[13], this time controlling for the neighborhood share of co-ethnics and detailed immigrant origin groups. Similar to previous results, we find a negative effect of originating in areas with higher shares of co-ethnics on leaving, yet this effect again differs according to the type of decohabitation. Originating in areas with higher shares of co-ethnics reduces the probability of moving in as

---

[13] Full model results are included in Table A2 in the Appendix.

an unmarried couple, yet it increases the likelihood of transitioning from the home to a married union. Effects are not significant when it comes to independent living.

Moreover, providing further evidence in favor of H3, the chances of moving out are not homogenous across origin groups. The most salient differences are found between European and non-European second generations. Compared to Italians, second generations of North African, Southeast Asian and Sub-Saharan African origin are more likely to remain with their parents. Portuguese and Turkish second generations, however, are more likely to move out, but with different pathways. Children of Portuguese immigrants are the most likely to move in as an unmarried couple, while Turks have the greatest odds of entering into a married union. North Africans have low odds compared to Italians of entering unmarried cohabitation. Origin differences are not however salient on the independent living outcome.

Finally, we tested an interaction between the neighborhood co-ethnic share and second generation immigrant origin, but the findings did not show differential effects of living in co-ethnic areas on departures across groups.

Table 8. Marginal Effects of Variables of Interest from Model 3 Predicting on Four Pathways out of the Parental Home

	Outcome 1: No departure	Outcome 2: Cohabitating couple	Outcome 3: Married cohabitating	Outcome 4: Independent living
Neighborhood co-ethnic share in t	0.104*	-0.158***	0.0716*	-0.0170
	(0.0527)	(0.0458)	(0.0321)	(0.0432)
Origin/Ref: Italy				
Western Europe	-0.0178	0.0226†	-0.0233*	0.0185
	(0.0154)	(0.0120)	(0.0112)	(0.0121)
Eastern Europe	0.0178	-0.00335	-0.00962	-0.00485
	(0.0169)	(0.0124)	(0.0118)	(0.0132)
Spain	-0.00511	0.0144	-0.0211*	0.0119
	(0.0126)	(0.00935)	(0.00855)	(0.0102)
Portugal	-0.0429***	0.0491***	0.00169	-0.00787
	(0.0113)	(0.00884)	(0.00795)	(0.00899)
Algeria	0.0701***	-0.0548***	-0.0272***	0.0119
	(0.0121)	(0.00851)	(0.00814)	(0.00991)
Morocco	0.0567***	-0.0728***	0.0195*	-0.00345
	(0.0130)	(0.00882)	(0.00956)	(0.0104)
Tunisia	0.0611***	-0.0560***	0.00908	-0.0142
	(0.0164)	(0.0116)	(0.0119)	(0.0130)
Southeast Asia	0.0426*	-0.0110	-0.0355**	0.00388
	(0.0190)	(0.0149)	(0.0125)	(0.0152)
Turkey	-0.0516**	-0.0817***	0.164***	-0.0312*
	(0.0168)	(0.0108)	(0.0148)	(0.0127)
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.0371*	-0.00288	-0.0515***	0.0173
	(0.0169)	(0.0138)	(0.0113)	(0.0136)
Observations	22,184	22,184	22,184	22,184

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013

Table shows marginal effects. Model covariates include: municipality share of renters, gender, age, age-squared, working status, parents' occupation, parents' education, number of children in the household, number of rooms, family status, housing, city size and period.

Conclusion

Using a rich longitudinal data set from France, this article aimed to explore neighborhood-level determinants of home-leaving patterns and union formation across second generation immigrant origin groups and natives. We looked at the ways in which the ethnoracial and socioeconomic composition of the original neighborhood influence types of departures and whether these effects are more salient for certain origin groups.

In line with H1 and H1b, the findings show that leaving the home is less frequent as the local immigrant share increases, as are less traditional forms of union formation, such as independent living and unmarried cohabitation. While this pattern is found for all groups, specific effects of the neighborhood immigrant share are observed for second generation immigrants, supporting H3b. When these groups grow up in neighborhoods with high shares of immigrants, they are more likely to enter into married unions, and less likely to live as an unmarried couple than comparable groups in low-share immigrant areas. However, we did not find strong effects of neighborhood socioeconomic disadvantage on departures, as stipulated in H2.

Analyses that took into account the origin of the second generation at the individual and contextual level revealed disparate trajectories as well. Youth from areas with a high presence of members of a similar ethnoracial group are less likely to move out, and when they do leave, they are more likely to enter into marriage and less likely to enter unmarried cohabitation. This provides further support for H1b, and confirms that these contextual mechanisms are specifically related to own-group processes, rather than linked to the overall presence of the immigrant population. The stronger transmission of traditional group norms among youth in co-ethnic neighborhoods might explain the transition to more traditional forms of cohabitation. On the other hand, structural constraints in segregated neighborhoods, such as difficult housing and labor markets and stronger discrimination, might create barriers to early home-leaving and independent living.

Finally, origin differences at the individual-level further reveal unique patterns by groups net of other factors (H3). North Africans and Sub-Saharan Africans have the lowest chances of leaving. Portuguese second generations enter less traditional forms of unions, while Turks have a high likelihood of entering marriage. These disparities are consistent with the French literature on second generation outcomes: the labor market disadvantage and higher segregation of youth of African origin might explain their delayed departures; the strong traditionalism of Turkish communities is concordant with higher marriage rates; and the more favorable labor market outcomes and greater cultural proximity to the mainstream among European second generations could explain their higher likelihood of moving out to less traditional forms of cohabitation.

This study nonetheless presents some drawbacks due to data limitations. Our analysis relies on a measure of the share of immigrants in the neighborhood, but this does not include populations with a migrant background beyond the first generation. Given that French research has pointed to a strong continuity of neighborhood environments between first and

second generation immigrants, it is likely that the contextual effects observed would be similar and even accentuated by including these populations. Moreover, this study does not focus on differences in decohabitation styles linked to gender or socioeconomic status or how these factors interact with contextual characteristics and origin. Future research could go in this direction. Finally, drawing on not just two points in time but using multiple panel waves, possible extensions of this research could estimate whether different lengths of exposure to segregated and disadvantaged neighborhoods during childhood impact decohabitation trajectories.

Bibliography

Aassve, A., Arpino, B., & Billari, F. C. (2013). Age norms on leaving home: Multilevel evidence from the European Social Survey. *Environment and Planning A*, *45*(2), 383-401.

Aassve, A., Iacovou, M. and Mencarini, L. (2006). "Youth poverty and transition to adulthood in Europe". *Demographic Research* 15, article 2, pp21-50.

Barber, J. S. (2000). Intergenerational influences on the entry into parent-hood: Mothers' preferences for family and non-family behavior. *Social Forces*, 79, 319–348.

Beauchemin, C., Hamel, C. & Simon, P. (Eds). (2018). *Trajectories and Origins: Survey on the Diversity of the French Population.* Collection: INED Population Studies, Springer.

Billari, F. C., & Liefbroer, A. C. (2007). Should I stay or should I go? The impact of age norms on leaving home. *Demography*, 44(1), 181-198.

Billari, F.C. and Liefbroer, A.C. (2010). Towards a new pattern of transition to adulthood? *Advances in Life Course Research*, 15(2-3), 59-75.

Bonnet, F., Lalé E., Safi, M. & Wasmer, E. (2016). Better Residential than Ethnic Discrimination! Reconciling Audit and Interview Findings in the Parisian Housing Market. *Urban Studies 53* (13), 2815-2833.

Brückner, H., & Mayer, K. U. (2005). De-standardization of the life course: What it might mean? And if it means anything, whether it actually took place?. *Advances in Life Course Research*, *9*, 27-53.

Bunel, M., L'Horty Y., Du Parquet, L. & Petit, P. (2017). Les discriminations dans l'accès au logement à Paris: une expérience contrôlée, Paris: TEPP.

Collet, B., and Santelli, E. (2012). *Couples d'ici, parents d'ailleurs. Parcours de descendants d'immigrés*, Paris, PUF.

de Valk, H. A. G., & Billari, F. C. (2007). Living Arrangements of Migrant and Dutch Young Adults: The Family Influence Disentangled *Population Studies*. 61(2):201-217 DOI: 10.1080/00324720701340129

De Valk, H.A.G., and Liefbroer, A. (2007). Timing preferences for women's family-life transitions: Intergenerational transmission among migrants and Dutch, *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 69, 190–206.

Dalla Zuanna G. (2001). The banquet of Aeolus: A familistic interpretation of Italy's lowest low fertility. *Demographic research*, *4*, 133-162.

Diez Roux, A.V. (2001). Investigating Neighborhood and Area Effects on Health. *American Journal of Public Health 91*(11), 1783–1789.

Dos Santos, M. D. (2005). Travailleurs maghrébins et portugais en France. *Revue économique*, *56*(2), 447-464.

Ellen, I.G. & Turner, M.A. (1997). Does Neighborhood Matter? Assessing Recent Evidence. *Housing Policy Debate 8* (4), 833-866.

Furstenberg, F. F. (2008). The intersections of social class and the transition to adulthood. *New directions for child and adolescent development*, *2008*(119), 1-10.

Goldscheider, F., and Goldscheider, C. (1999). *Understanding Families: The changing transition to adulthood: Leaving and returning home.* Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications,

Goldscheider, F. K., Hofferth, S. L., & Curtin, S. C. (2014). Parenthood and leaving home in young adulthood. *Population research and policy review*, *33*(6), 771-796.

Hamel, C., Lhommeau, B., Pailhé, A., and Santelli, E. (2015). Rencontrer son conjoint dans un espace multiculturel et international. in C. Beauchemin, Ch. Hamel and P. Simon (eds), *Enquête Trajectoires et origines*, Paris, Collection Grandes enquêtes, Ined.

Holdsworth C. (2000). Leaving home in Britain and Spain, *European Sociological Review*, 16(2):201-222.

Iacovou, M. (2002). Regional Differences in the Transition to Adulthood. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 580(Early Adulthood in Cross-National Perspective), 153-171.

Iacovou, M. (2010). "Leaving home: independence, togetherness and income". Advances in Life Course Research 15(4) pp147-160

Impicciatore, R. (2015). The Transition to Adulthood of the Italian Second Generation in France. European *Journal of Population*, 31(5), 529-560

Jacquemet, N. (2013). Discriminations à l'embauche: quelle ampleur, quelles solutions?. *Regards croisées sur l'économie*, *1* (13), 49-63.

Lagrange, H. (2016). Proximités résidentielles entre parents et enfants entrant dans l'âge adulte. In *Trajectoires et origines. Enquête sur la diversité des populations en France.* Chapitre 12. Eds. Cris Beauchemin, Christelle Hamel and Patrick Simon.

Lee, R. (2013). Intergenerational Transfers, the Biological Life Cycle, and Human Society. *Population and Development Review*, 38(s1), 23-35.

Lehrer 2004 Religion as a Determinant of Economic and Demographic Behavior in the United States" in *Population and Development Review*, 30(4): 707-726, 2004

Lei L., South S. J. (2016). Racial and ethnic differences in leaving and returning to the parental home: The role pf life course transitions, socioeconomic resources, and family connectivity, Demographic Research, 34(4): 109-142

Lesthaeghe, R. (1983). A century of demographic and cultural change in Western Europe: An exploration of underlying dimensions. *Population and development Review*, 411-435.

Lesthaeghe, R. (1998). On theory development: applications to the study of family formation. *Population and development review*, 1-14.

Liefbroer, A. C., and Elzinga, C. H. (2012). Intergenerational transmission of behavioural patterns: How similar are parents' and children's demographic trajectories? *Advances in Life Course Research*, *17*(1), 1-10.

McAvay, H. (2018). How Durable Are Ethnoracial Segregation and Spatial Disadvantage? Intergenerational Contextual Mobility in France. *Demography, 55(4),* 1507-1545. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13524-018-0689-0

McAvay, H., & Safi, M. (2018). Is there really such thing as immigrant spatial assimilation in France? Desegregation trends and inequality along ethnoracial lines. *Social Science Research*, *73*, 45-62.

Mencarini L., Pailhé A., Solaz A., Tanturri M.L., 2017, The time benefits of young adult home stayers in France and Italy: A new perspective on the transition to adulthood?, *Genus Journal of Population Sciences*, **73**:6 https://doi.org/10.1186/s41118-017-0021-7

Meurs, D., Pailhé, A., & Simon, P. (2006). The persistence of intergenerational inequalities linked to immigration: Labour market outcomes for immigrants and their descendants in France. *Population*, *61*(5), 645-682.

Mulder, C. H., & Clark, W. A. (2000). Leaving home and leaving the state: Evidence from the United States. International *Journal of Population Geography*, 6(6), 423-437.

Nielsen 2014 Leaving home in Denmark: a comparison of differences between Turks, Somalis and Danes, *J Hous and the Built Environ*, DOI 10.1007/s10901-014-9433-2

Pailhé A., (2015). Partnership Dynamics across Generations of Immigration in France: Structural vs. Cultural Factors. *Demographic Research*, 33(16): http://www.demographic-research.org/volumes/vol33/16/default.ht

Pan Ké Shon, J.-L. (2010). The ambivalent nature of ethnic segregation in France's disadvantaged neighbourhoods. *Urban Studies, 47,* 1603–1623.

Préteceille, E. (2009). La segregation ethno-raciale a-t-elle augmenté dans la métropole parisienne? *Revue Française de Sociologie, 50,* 489–519.

Rathelot, R., & Safi, M. (2014). Local ethnic composition and natives' and immigrants' geographic mobility in France, 1982–1999. *American Sociological Review, 79,* 17–42.

Reher, D.S. (1998). Family ties in Western Europe: Persistent contrasts. *Population and Development Review*, 24(2), 203–234.

Safi, M. (2009). La dimension spatiale de l'intégration: Évolution de la ségrégation des populations immigrées en France entre 1968 et 1999. *Revue Française de Sociologie, 50,* 521–552.

Sampson, R. J. (2012). *Great American city: Chicago and the enduring neighborhood effect*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.

Sharkey, P. 2012. "Temporary Integration, Resilient Inequality: Race and Neighborhood Change in the Transition to Adulthood." Demography 49:889-912.

Sharkey, P., & Faber, J. W. (2014). Where, when, why, and for whom do residential contexts matter? Moving away from the dichotomous understanding of neighborhood effects. *Annual Review of Sociology, 40,* 559–579.

Sironi, M., & Furstenberg, F. F. (2012). Trends in the economic independence of young adults in the United States: 1973-2007. *Population and development Review*, 609-630.

Sironi, M., Barban, N., & Impicciatore, R. (2015). Parental social class and the transition to adulthood in Italy and the United States. *Advances in Life Course Research*, *26*, 89-104.

Swisher, R. R., Kuhl, D. C., & Chavez, J. M. (2013). Racial and ethnic differences in neighborhood attainments in the transition to adulthood. *Social Forces*, *91*(4), 1399-1428.

Thiriat, M.-P., 1998. *Faire et défaire les liens du mariage. Évolution des pratiques matrimoniales au Togo*. Paris, CEPED, 295 p.

Treas, J., & Batalova, J. (2011). Residential independence: Race and ethnicity on the road to adulthood in two US immigrant gateways. *Advances in Life Course Research*, *16*(1), 13-24.

Windzio, M. 2011. Linked Life-Events. Leaving Parental Home in Turkish Immigrant and Native Families in Germany, in Wingens et al. (eds) *A Life Course Perspective on Migration and Integration*, Springer Dordrecht Heidelberg London New York.

Zorlu, A. & C.H. Mulder (2010). Location choices of migrant nest-leavers: spatial assimilation or continued segregation? *Advances in Life Course Research* , 15, 109-120

Zorlu, A. & C.H. Mulder (2011). Ethnic differences in leaving home: timing and pathways. *Demography* , 48: 49-72

Table A1. Descriptive Statistics on All Covariates

		Natives	G2	Total
Individual variables				
	Female	0.47	0.47	0.47
	Age	16.69	16.62	16.68
	Number of children in the household	2.27	3.19	2.40
Working status	Students	0.51	0.49	0.50
	Unemployed	0.04	0.05	0.04
	Active	0.14	0.13	0.14
	Inactive	0.31	0.33	0.32
Parents' occupation	Unemployed/Inactive	0.06	0.14	0.07
	Blue collar	0.18	0.39	0.21
	White collar	0.24	0.19	0.24
	Farmers	0.05	0.01	0.04
	Small business owners	0.08	0.08	0.08
	Intermediary professions	0.23	0.12	0.22
	Managers	0.15	0.07	0.14
Parents' education	No education	0.10	0.44	0.15
	Primary/middle school	0.19	0.16	0.18
	Professional certificate	0.36	0.21	0.34
	Bac	0.16	0.08	0.15
	University	0.19	0.11	0.18
Housing	Owner-house	0.65	0.39	0.61
	Owner-apartment	0.05	0.06	0.05
	Renter-house	0.08	0.06	0.08
	Renter-apartment	0.06	0.10	0.06
	Public housing	0.13	0.35	0.16
	Other	0.03	0.03	0.03
Number of rooms	2 or less	0.01	0.03	0.01
	Three	0.09	0.12	0.09
	Four	0.29	0.35	0.30
	Five or more	0.61	0.50	0.59
Family status	Single parent household (father)	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Single parent household (mother)	0.13	0.10	0.12
	Two parent household	0.85	0.88	0.85
Contextual control				
Municipality size	<100,000	0.66	0.45	0.63
	>100,000	0.24	0.31	0.25
	Paris region	0.10	0.24	0.12

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013
Table shows means. Pooled sample.

Table A2. Multinomial Logistic Regression (Model 2) Predicting Four Pathways out of the Parental Home

	Base outcome: No departure		
	Cohabitating couple	Married cohabitating	Independent living
Neighborhood immigrant share in *t*	-1.283***	-0.472**	-0.761***
	(0.149)	(0.182)	(0.142)
Neighborhood unemployment rate in *t*	0.239*	0.401**	-0.0466
	(0.119)	(0.149)	(0.118)
Municipality share of renters in *t*	0.441***	0.412***	0.813***
	(0.0559)	(0.0746)	(0.0537)
Generation/Ref: Natives			
G2.5	-0.663***	-0.653***	-0.499***
	(0.0342)	(0.0485)	(0.0331)
G2	-1.043***	-0.233***	-0.283***
	(0.0406)	(0.0448)	(0.0365)
G1.5	-1.268***	-0.213***	-0.305***
	(0.0646)	(0.0621)	(0.0558)
Women	0.953***	1.307***	0.432***
	(0.0154)	(0.0211)	(0.0148)
Age	1.092***	1.814***	0.425***
	(0.0252)	(0.0443)	(0.0204)
Age-squared	-0.0221***	-0.0356***	-0.00697***
	(0.000669)	(0.00115)	(0.000559)
Employment status/Ref: Students			
Unemployed	-0.0297	-0.325***	-0.128**
	(0.0382)	(0.0475)	(0.0430)
Active	0.513***	0.468***	0.159***
	(0.0254)	(0.0308)	(0.0284)
Inactive	-0.0452	-0.0244	0.0349
	(0.0314)	(0.0533)	(0.0276)
Parents' occupation/Ref: Managers			
Unemployed/Inactive	0.184***	0.172**	-0.273***
	(0.0424)	(0.0574)	(0.0404)
Blue collar	0.0855*	0.0437	-0.492***
	(0.0333)	(0.0458)	(0.0312)
White collar	0.0833**	0.0185	-0.315***
	(0.0315)	(0.0441)	(0.0284)
Farmers	-0.147***	0.0456	-0.275***
	(0.0447)	(0.0589)	(0.0418)
Small business owners/Artisans	0.0376	0.0916†	-0.155***
	(0.0368)	(0.0498)	(0.0330)
Intermediary professions	0.0234	0.00257	-0.204***
	(0.0290)	(0.0403)	(0.0246)
Parents' education/Ref: University			
No education	0.0904**	0.0812†	-0.617***
	(0.0343)	(0.0471)	(0.0327)
Primary/middle school	0.0719*	0.0247	-0.545***
	(0.0307)	(0.0425)	(0.0284)
Professional certificate	0.130***	0.0123	-0.461***
	(0.0272)	(0.0394)	(0.0240)
Bac	0.0877**	-0.0160	-0.258***
	(0.0290)	(0.0418)	(0.0248)
Number of children in the household	0.0160*	0.0519***	-0.0345***
	(0.00708)	(0.00901)	(0.00716)

Number of rooms/Ref: 2 or less			
3	-0.104	-0.123	-0.256***
	(0.0751)	(0.0979)	(0.0690)
4	-0.0810	-0.0757	-0.245***
	(0.0729)	(0.0949)	(0.0668)
5 or more	-0.0488	-0.0110	-0.205**
	(0.0733)	(0.0955)	(0.0672)
*Family status/*Ref: Couple			
Single parent (male)	0.293***	0.108	0.417***
	(0.0480)	(0.0682)	(0.0479)
Single parent (female)	0.0635*	-0.166***	0.271***
	(0.0254)	(0.0361)	(0.0246)
*Housing/*Ref: Owner-house			
Owner-apartment	-0.0725†	-0.0653	0.000581
	(0.0380)	(0.0477)	(0.0343)
Renter-house	0.294***	0.138***	0.0894**
	(0.0280)	(0.0409)	(0.0279)
Renter-apartment	0.138***	0.0780	0.0845*
	(0.0359)	(0.0480)	(0.0336)
Public housing	0.112***	0.0600†	-0.0416
	(0.0262)	(0.0351)	(0.0265)
Other	0.127**	0.0694	0.105*
	(0.0458)	(0.0615)	(0.0432)
*City size/*Ref: <100,000 inhabitants			
>100,000 inhabitants	-0.344***	-0.208***	-0.372***
	(0.0200)	(0.0266)	(0.0192)
Paris region	-0.565***	-0.650***	-0.703***
	(0.0306)	(0.0394)	(0.0290)
*Period/*Ref: 1990			
1999	-0.559***	-1.324***	-0.405***
	(0.0188)	(0.0256)	(0.0184)
2004	-0.872***	-2.323***	-0.571***
	(0.0490)	(0.0876)	(0.0479)
2005	-1.108***	-2.452***	-0.833***
	(0.0398)	(0.0679)	(0.0397)
2006	-1.353***	-3.015***	-0.929***
	(0.0412)	(0.0800)	(0.0399)
2007	-1.612***	-3.489***	-1.133***
	(0.0425)	(0.0891)	(0.0411)
2008	-1.804***	-3.685***	-1.325***
	(0.0271)	(0.0535)	(0.0263)
Constant	-12.69***	-22.00***	-4.868***
	(0.251)	(0.441)	(0.200)
Observations	153,588	153,588	153,588

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013

Table shows coefficients. Standard errors in parentheses.

*** $p<0.001$, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$, † $p<0.10$

Table A3. Multinomial Logistic Regression (Model 3) Predicting Four Pathways out of the Parental Home

| | Base outcome: No departure | | |
	Cohabitating couple	Married cohabitating	Independent living
Neighborhood share of co-ethnics in *t*	-1.603***	0.357	-0.383
	(0.485)	(0.404)	(0.386)
Neighborhood unemployment rate in *t*	0.212	0.770*	-0.0363
	(0.325)	(0.314)	(0.295)
Municipality share of renters in *t*	0.267	0.378*	0.667***
	(0.168)	(0.186)	(0.155)
Origin/Ref: Italy			
Western Europe	0.188†	-0.196	0.164
	(0.109)	(0.153)	(0.104)
Eastern Europe	-0.0824	-0.155	-0.0813
	(0.123)	(0.153)	(0.122)
Spain	0.0989	-0.212†	0.0894
	(0.0890)	(0.114)	(0.0899)
Portugal	0.452***	0.183†	0.0588
	(0.0803)	(0.0982)	(0.0835)
Algeria	-0.736***	-0.550***	-0.0995
	(0.0973)	(0.108)	(0.0874)
Morocco	-0.903***	-0.0236	-0.164†
	(0.113)	(0.112)	(0.0944)
Tunisia	-0.692***	-0.120	-0.256*
	(0.149)	(0.142)	(0.124)
Southeast Asia	-0.235	-0.551**	-0.0862
	(0.151)	(0.186)	(0.134)
Turkey	-0.621***	1.259***	-0.0860
	(0.172)	(0.132)	(0.132)
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.171	-0.777***	0.0115
	(0.134)	(0.185)	(0.114)
Generation/Ref: G2.5			
G2	-0.0942	0.389***	0.216***
	(0.0576)	(0.0674)	(0.0533)
G1.5	-0.0650	0.349***	0.242***
	(0.0817)	(0.0860)	(0.0708)
Female	0.699***	1.227***	0.325***
	(0.0467)	(0.0515)	(0.0422)
Age	1.114***	1.328***	0.382***
	(0.0832)	(0.0930)	(0.0612)
Age-squared	-0.0232***	-0.0253***	-0.00619***
	(0.00218)	(0.00242)	(0.00165)
Employment status/Ref: Students			
Unemployed	0.236*	0.0561	-0.0218
	(0.0987)	(0.102)	(0.102)
Active	0.625***	0.590***	0.191*
	(0.0716)	(0.0754)	(0.0769)
Inactive	-0.139	-0.0146	-0.194*
	(0.104)	(0.111)	(0.0815)
Parents' occupation/Ref: Managers			
Unemployed/Inactive	0.197	0.165	-0.148
	(0.133)	(0.163)	(0.110)
Blue collar	0.103	0.158	-0.315**
	(0.117)	(0.151)	(0.0983)
White collar	0.196†	0.198	-0.0856

	(0.117)	(0.154)	(0.0976)
Farmers	-0.146	0.315	-0.0263
	(0.251)	(0.281)	(0.224)
Small business owners/Artisans	0.108	0.165	-0.0488
	(0.130)	(0.165)	(0.109)
Intermediary professions	0.132	0.125	-0.136
	(0.115)	(0.154)	(0.0944)
Parents' education/Ref: University			
No education	-0.122	-0.0815	-0.588***
	(0.105)	(0.128)	(0.0852)
Primary/middle school	0.0253	-0.118	-0.553***
	(0.107)	(0.133)	(0.0905)
Professional certificate	0.171†	-0.102	-0.505***
	(0.0987)	(0.129)	(0.0823)
Bac	0.0878	-0.0175	-0.241**
	(0.112)	(0.146)	(0.0902)
Number of children in the household	-0.0232	0.0313†	-0.00834
	(0.0185)	(0.0182)	(0.0161)
Number of rooms/Ref: 2 or less			
3	0.0160	-0.216	-0.377**
	(0.174)	(0.175)	(0.137)
4	0.0961	-0.116	-0.384**
	(0.170)	(0.169)	(0.133)
5 or more	0.226	-0.174	-0.450**
	(0.173)	(0.174)	(0.137)
*Family status/*Ref: Couple			
Single parent (male)	0.368*	0.383*	0.586***
	(0.167)	(0.190)	(0.150)
Single parent (female)	0.192*	-0.235*	0.358***
	(0.0797)	(0.0996)	(0.0709)
*Housing/*Ref: Owner-house			
Owner-apartment	0.172†	-0.166	0.0543
	(0.103)	(0.120)	(0.0942)
Renter-house	0.230*	0.134	0.0902
	(0.0975)	(0.113)	(0.0913)
Renter-apartment	0.151	0.164	0.0641
	(0.0961)	(0.100)	(0.0848)
Public housing	0.156*	0.118	-0.0270
	(0.0709)	(0.0749)	(0.0647)
Other	0.341*	0.241	0.0371
	(0.141)	(0.158)	(0.135)
*City size/*Ref: <100,000 inhabitants			
>100,000 inhabitants	-0.269***	-0.186**	-0.353***
	(0.0576)	(0.0619)	(0.0523)
Paris region	-0.625***	-0.501***	-0.725***
	(0.0729)	(0.0759)	(0.0659)
*Period/*Ref: 1990			
1999	-0.377***	-0.775***	0.0537
	(0.0581)	(0.0635)	(0.0529)
2004	-0.856***	-1.496***	-0.285*
	(0.155)	(0.187)	(0.140)
2005	-0.877***	-1.561***	-0.622***
	(0.119)	(0.145)	(0.116)
2006	-1.023***	-1.972***	-0.449***
	(0.130)	(0.171)	(0.115)
2007	-1.160***	-2.344***	-0.649***
	(0.128)	(0.185)	(0.116)
2008	-1.472***	-2.626***	-0.749***
	(0.0951)	(0.126)	(0.0818)
Constant	-13.59***	-17.40***	-5.068***

	(0.825)	(0.930)	(0.596)
Observations	22,184	22,184	22,184

Table shows coefficients. Standard errors in parentheses.
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, † p<0.10

Table A4. Alternative Specification of Model 1 According to Time Elapsed Between t and t+1

	Departure (yes/no) Observed 9 years after *t*	Departure (yes/no) Observed <9 years after *t*
Neighborhood immigrant share in *t*	-0.625***	-1.283***
	(0.139)	(0.197)
Neighborhood unemployment rate in *t*	0.0965	0.148
	(0.112)	(0.175)
Municipality share of renters in *t*	0.318***	1.009***
	(0.0585)	(0.0692)
Generation/Ref: Natives		
G2.5	-0.855***	-0.312***
	(0.0373)	(0.0361)
G2	-0.593***	-0.520***
	(0.0385)	(0.0417)
G1.5	-0.715***	-0.311***
	(0.0527)	(0.0716)
Female	0.842***	0.763***
	(0.0167)	(0.0177)
Age	0.825***	0.722***
	(0.0282)	(0.0315)
Age-squared	-0.0151***	-0.0130***
	(0.000849)	(0.000809)
Employment status/Ref: Students		
Unemployed	-0.247***	0.0470
	(0.0567)	(0.0400)
Active	0.270***	0.487***
	(0.0367)	(0.0274)
Inactive	0.0178	-0.0683*
	(0.0312)	(0.0344)
Parents' occupation/Ref: Managers		
Unemployed/Inactive	-0.0659	0.0198
	(0.0468)	(0.0478)
Blue collar	-0.219***	-0.146***
	(0.0365)	(0.0375)
White collar	-0.149***	-0.0896**
	(0.0354)	(0.0341)
Farmers	-0.320***	-0.0794
	(0.0488)	(0.0512)
Small business owners/Artisans	-0.0575	-0.0734†
	(0.0398)	(0.0415)
Intermediary professions	-0.143***	-0.0670*
	(0.0314)	(0.0312)
Parents' education/Ref: University		
No education	-0.313***	-0.193***
	(0.0380)	(0.0381)
Primary/middle school	-0.287***	-0.258***
	(0.0339)	(0.0349)
Professional certificate	-0.260***	-0.184***
	(0.0315)	(0.0278)
Bac	-0.135***	-0.152***
	(0.0325)	(0.0302)
Number of children in the household	0.00756	0.00801
	(0.00743)	(0.00851)
Number of rooms/Ref: 2 or less		
3	-0.202**	-0.244*
	(0.0723)	(0.0982)

4	-0.186**	-0.233*
	(0.0703)	(0.0953)
5 or more	-0.133†	-0.206*
	(0.0710)	(0.0955)
*Family status/*Ref: Couple		
Single parent (male)	0.480***	0.253***
	(0.0663)	(0.0509)
Single parent (female)	0.157***	0.119***
	(0.0296)	(0.0284)
*Housing/*Ref: Owner-house		
Owner-apartment	-0.0536	-0.0177
	(0.0363)	(0.0497)
Renter-house	0.170***	0.202***
	(0.0317)	(0.0325)
Renter-apartment	0.0738*	0.184***
	(0.0358)	(0.0454)
Public housing	0.0766**	0.0108
	(0.0279)	(0.0313)
Other	0.0930*	0.136*
	(0.0467)	(0.0581)
*City size/*Ref: <100,000 inhabitants		
>100,000 inhabitants	-0.362***	-0.278***
	(0.0214)	(0.0232)
Paris region	-0.639***	-0.612***
	(0.0296)	(0.0399)
*Period/*Ref: 1990		
1999	0.0803**	
	(0.0259)	
2004	1.556***	
	(0.139)	
*Period/*Ref: 1999		
2004		-0.438***
		(0.0435)
2005		-0.364***
		(0.0328)
2006		-0.567***
		(0.0335)
2007		-0.833***
		(0.0344)
2008		-1.013***
		(0.0231)
Constant	-8.568***	-8.603***
	(0.250)	(0.319)
Observations	86,934	68,846

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013
Table shows coefficients. Standard errors in parentheses.
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, † p<0.10

Table A5. Alternative Specification of Model 2 According to Time Elapsed Between t and t+1

	Observed 9 years after *t* Base outcome: No departure			Observed <9 years after *t* Base outcome: No departure		
	Cohabitating couple	Married cohabitating	Independent living	Cohabitating couple	Married cohabitating	Independent living
Neighborhood immigrant share in *t*	-0.825***	-0.359†	-0.710***	-2.209***	-0.542	-0.829***
	(0.181)	(0.208)	(0.178)	(0.267)	(0.399)	(0.244)
Neighborhood unemployment rate in *t*	0.125	0.246	-0.0774	0.438†	0.384	-0.273
	(0.141)	(0.167)	(0.142)	(0.227)	(0.352)	(0.218)
Municipality share of renters in *t*	0.132†	0.164†	0.525***	0.856***	0.788***	1.215***
	(0.0733)	(0.0888)	(0.0710)	(0.0899)	(0.147)	(0.0841)
Generation/Ref: Natives						
G2.5	-0.946***	-0.906***	-0.762***	-0.372***	-0.271***	-0.242***
	(0.0498)	(0.0617)	(0.0494)	(0.0478)	(0.0786)	(0.0449)
G2	-0.977***	-0.436***	-0.316***	-1.175***	0.164*	-0.264***
	(0.0529)	(0.0562)	(0.0514)	(0.0650)	(0.0752)	(0.0524)
G1.5	-1.367***	-0.374***	-0.412***	-1.082***	0.255*	-0.0723
	(0.0791)	(0.0738)	(0.0725)	(0.113)	(0.113)	(0.0889)
Female	0.934***	1.296***	0.489***	1.010***	1.366***	0.382***
	(0.0211)	(0.0258)	(0.0204)	(0.0232)	(0.0390)	(0.0218)
Age	1.579***	2.084***	0.572***	1.345***	1.997***	0.209***
	(0.0439)	(0.0787)	(0.0326)	(0.0427)	(0.0804)	(0.0368)
Age-squared	-0.0373***	-0.0439***	-0.0107***	-0.0275***	-0.0392***	-0.00183†
	(0.00127)	(0.00215)	(0.000990)	(0.00108)	(0.00195)	(0.000948)
Employment status/Ref: Students						
Unemployed	-0.136*	-0.492***	-0.392***	0.0246	-0.175*	-0.00957
	(0.0647)	(0.0679)	(0.0775)	(0.0478)	(0.0723)	(0.0522)
Active	0.323***	0.295***	0.0359	0.615***	0.633***	0.220***
	(0.0415)	(0.0429)	(0.0477)	(0.0328)	(0.0504)	(0.0357)
Inactive	0.0775†	0.0297	0.162***	-0.126*	-0.0391	-0.174***
	(0.0422)	(0.0687)	(0.0384)	(0.0508)	(0.102)	(0.0412)
Parents' occupation/Ref: Managers						
Unemployed/Inactive	0.149*	0.169*	-0.349***	0.231***	0.111	-0.172**
	(0.0589)	(0.0714)	(0.0571)	(0.0631)	(0.102)	(0.0580)
Blue collar	0.0556	0.0535	-0.552***	0.121*	-0.0309	-0.395***
	(0.0464)	(0.0567)	(0.0435)	(0.0496)	(0.0830)	(0.0457)
White collar	0.0528	0.0404	-0.358***	0.126**	-0.0737	-0.245***

	(0.0450)	(0.0552)	(0.0410)	(0.0457)	(0.0782)	(0.0401)
Farmers	-0.268***	-0.0402	-0.412***	-0.0160	0.0987	-0.119†
	(0.0614)	(0.0724)	(0.0579)	(0.0667)	(0.109)	(0.0614)
Small business owners/Artisans	0.0663	0.121*	-0.172***	0.00676	-0.00261	-0.116*
	(0.0505)	(0.0610)	(0.0457)	(0.0556)	(0.0926)	(0.0487)
Intermediary professions	-0.0151	-0.0296	-0.239***	0.0627	0.0221	-0.155***
	(0.0406)	(0.0499)	(0.0349)	(0.0429)	(0.0730)	(0.0356)
Parents' education/Ref: University						
No education	0.0567	0.0373	-0.700***	0.139**	0.196*	-0.485***
	(0.0485)	(0.0592)	(0.0463)	(0.0506)	(0.0816)	(0.0471)
Primary/middle school	0.0486	0.0190	-0.563***	0.0728	-0.0117	-0.532***
	(0.0434)	(0.0535)	(0.0394)	(0.0456)	(0.0750)	(0.0427)
Professional certificate	0.0550	0.00469	-0.488***	0.185***	-0.0175	-0.447***
	(0.0408)	(0.0509)	(0.0359)	(0.0376)	(0.0656)	(0.0327)
Bac	0.0926*	-0.0206	-0.242***	0.0727†	0.00823	-0.286***
	(0.0422)	(0.0530)	(0.0361)	(0.0412)	(0.0720)	(0.0349)
Number of children in the household	0.00926	0.0450***	-0.0288**	0.0319**	0.0722***	-0.0375***
	(0.00937)	(0.0109)	(0.00961)	(0.0111)	(0.0170)	(0.0109)
Number of rooms/Ref: 2 or less						
3	-0.101	-0.0347	-0.312***	-0.132	-0.541**	-0.231*
	(0.0922)	(0.115)	(0.0868)	(0.131)	(0.183)	(0.115)
4	-0.103	0.00867	-0.283***	-0.0737	-0.493**	-0.262*
	(0.0898)	(0.112)	(0.0841)	(0.128)	(0.176)	(0.112)
5 or more	-0.0703	0.1000	-0.227**	-0.0435	-0.481**	-0.238*
	(0.0906)	(0.113)	(0.0849)	(0.128)	(0.177)	(0.112)
*Family status/*Ref: Couple						
Single parent (male)	0.481***	0.232*	0.538***	0.178**	0.0481	0.344***
	(0.0769)	(0.0935)	(0.0780)	(0.0635)	(0.108)	(0.0613)
Single parent (female)	0.119**	-0.127**	0.283***	0.0146	-0.210**	0.244***
	(0.0362)	(0.0450)	(0.0359)	(0.0366)	(0.0644)	(0.0342)
*Housing/*Ref: Owner-house						
Owner-apartment	-0.0767	-0.0693	-0.0191	-0.0591	-0.101	0.0137
	(0.0467)	(0.0549)	(0.0429)	(0.0667)	(0.101)	(0.0585)
Renter-house	0.304***	0.125*	0.0470	0.283***	0.178*	0.127**
	(0.0390)	(0.0502)	(0.0392)	(0.0412)	(0.0753)	(0.0401)
Renter-apartment	0.117*	0.0197	0.0401	0.170**	0.211*	0.168**
	(0.0456)	(0.0562)	(0.0433)	(0.0603)	(0.0951)	(0.0542)
Public housing	0.157***	0.0469	-0.0134	0.0592	0.125†	-0.0744†
	(0.0350)	(0.0425)	(0.0357)	(0.0404)	(0.0647)	(0.0398)

Other	0.0913	0.0665	0.0924†	0.194**	0.0495	0.109
	(0.0589)	(0.0715)	(0.0554)	(0.0745)	(0.129)	(0.0698)
*City size/*Ref: <100,000 inhabitants						
>100,000 inhabitants	-0.379***	-0.223***	-0.409***	-0.281***	-0.167***	-0.309***
	(0.0271)	(0.0324)	(0.0263)	(0.0304)	(0.0485)	(0.0285)
Paris region	-0.559***	-0.609***	-0.706***	-0.548***	-0.718***	-0.678***
	(0.0379)	(0.0457)	(0.0366)	(0.0543)	(0.0828)	(0.0495)
*Period/*Ref: 1990						
1999	0.238***	-0.215***	0.0407			
	(0.0314)	(0.0421)	(0.0312)			
2004	1.712***	0.615**	1.573***			
	(0.152)	(0.218)	(0.146)			
*Period/*Ref: 1999						
2004				-0.442***	-1.091***	-0.295***
				(0.0558)	(0.101)	(0.0534)
2005				-0.336***	-0.832***	-0.275***
				(0.0419)	(0.0709)	(0.0407)
2006				-0.592***	-1.409***	-0.368***
				(0.0433)	(0.0827)	(0.0410)
2007				-0.874***	-1.905***	-0.570***
				(0.0445)	(0.0916)	(0.0422)
2008				-1.057***	-2.095***	-0.753***
				(0.0299)	(0.0574)	(0.0286)
Constant	-16.24***	-24.04***	-6.071***	-16.56***	-25.67***	-3.374***
	(0.396)	(0.729)	(0.288)	(0.443)	(0.848)	(0.373)
Observations	85,478	85,478	85,478	68,110	68,110	68,110

Source: EDP (INSEE), 1990-2013
Table shows coefficients. Standard errors in parentheses.
*** $p<0.001$, ** $p<0.01$, * $p<0.05$, † $p<0.10$

Table A6. Alternative Specification of Model 3 According to Time Elapses Between t and t+1

	Observed 9 years after *t* Base outcome: No departure			Observed <9 years after *t* Base outcome: No departure		
	Cohabitating couple	Married cohabitating	Independent living	Cohabitating couple	Married cohabitating	Independent living
Neighborhood share of co-ethnics in *t*	-1.248*	0.449	-0.691	-1.980*	0.115	0.0342
	(0.593)	(0.485)	(0.514)	(0.867)	(0.815)	(0.629)
Neighborhood unemployment rate in *t*	-0.0330	0.661†	-0.0894	0.761	0.661	-0.148
	(0.388)	(0.363)	(0.368)	(0.623)	(0.680)	(0.517)
Municipality share of renters in *t*	-0.0728	0.171	0.390†	0.657*	0.587†	0.987***
	(0.223)	(0.232)	(0.217)	(0.269)	(0.326)	(0.227)
Origin/Ref: Italy						
Western Europe	0.126	-0.0591	0.264†	0.225	-0.409	0.0847
	(0.158)	(0.191)	(0.152)	(0.156)	(0.275)	(0.145)
Eastern Europe	-0.205	-0.285	-0.225	0.0661	0.0481	0.0255
	(0.163)	(0.185)	(0.172)	(0.192)	(0.277)	(0.178)
Spain	-0.0438	-0.282*	-0.00503	0.233†	-0.0999	0.186
	(0.122)	(0.139)	(0.128)	(0.132)	(0.210)	(0.128)
Portugal	0.487***	0.293*	0.0724	0.405***	-0.0347	0.0599
	(0.111)	(0.122)	(0.119)	(0.120)	(0.181)	(0.119)
Algeria	-0.618***	-0.580***	0.0395	-0.908***	-0.361†	-0.223†
	(0.129)	(0.135)	(0.123)	(0.154)	(0.187)	(0.127)
Morocco	-0.711***	-0.155	0.0486	-1.022***	0.224	-0.242†
	(0.156)	(0.149)	(0.137)	(0.169)	(0.184)	(0.132)
Tunisia	-0.663***	-0.253	-0.151	-0.674**	0.170	-0.298†
	(0.198)	(0.184)	(0.174)	(0.229)	(0.230)	(0.178)
Southeast Asia	-0.468*	-0.616**	-0.117	0.0965	-0.413	0.0491
	(0.224)	(0.236)	(0.199)	(0.211)	(0.319)	(0.186)
Turkey	-0.0477	1.441***	0.363†	-1.126***	1.271***	-0.339†
	(0.229)	(0.182)	(0.193)	(0.277)	(0.207)	(0.184)
Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.209	-0.616*	-0.359†	-0.0975	-0.914**	0.190
	(0.206)	(0.249)	(0.200)	(0.183)	(0.291)	(0.148)
Generation/Ref: G2.5						
G2	0.178*	0.472***	0.398***	-0.393***	0.267*	0.0327
	(0.0785)	(0.0859)	(0.0773)	(0.0892)	(0.115)	(0.0752)
G1.5	0.0122	0.387***	0.290**	-0.0987	0.316*	0.205†
	(0.109)	(0.110)	(0.100)	(0.131)	(0.146)	(0.105)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female	0.627***	1.194***	0.331***	0.832***	1.324***	0.335***
	(0.0629)	(0.0653)	(0.0600)	(0.0717)	(0.0868)	(0.0601)
Age	1.456***	1.550***	0.332**	1.348***	1.289***	0.136
	(0.151)	(0.172)	(0.103)	(0.136)	(0.156)	(0.102)
Age-squared	-0.0335***	-0.0317***	-0.00355	-0.0282***	-0.0237***	-0.000212
	(0.00425)	(0.00477)	(0.00304)	(0.00339)	(0.00384)	(0.00262)
Employment status/Ref: Students						
Unemployed	0.120	-0.0623	-0.266	0.334*	0.179	0.101
	(0.155)	(0.148)	(0.174)	(0.133)	(0.148)	(0.128)
Active	0.548***	0.581***	0.219†	0.747***	0.667***	0.178†
	(0.109)	(0.106)	(0.122)	(0.0995)	(0.117)	(0.101)
Inactive	-0.0765	0.0106	-0.208†	-0.0863	0.0415	-0.255*
	(0.140)	(0.150)	(0.118)	(0.167)	(0.184)	(0.115)
Parents' occupation/Ref: Managers						
Unemployed/Inactive	0.196	-0.0313	-0.111	0.226	0.326	-0.156
	(0.199)	(0.220)	(0.173)	(0.188)	(0.256)	(0.146)
Blue collar	0.0750	-0.0324	-0.248	0.109	0.274	-0.405**
	(0.182)	(0.205)	(0.157)	(0.161)	(0.240)	(0.130)
White collar	0.222	0.0173	-0.113	0.160	0.337	-0.0725
	(0.184)	(0.210)	(0.161)	(0.157)	(0.241)	(0.125)
Farmers	-0.180	0.130	-0.0179	-0.166	0.379	-0.115
	(0.359)	(0.354)	(0.323)	(0.356)	(0.499)	(0.317)
Small business owners/Artisans	0.263	0.0117	0.0666	-0.0619	0.364	-0.133
	(0.196)	(0.222)	(0.171)	(0.181)	(0.262)	(0.145)
Intermediary professions	0.129	-0.0326	-0.0962	0.115	0.261	-0.158
	(0.180)	(0.209)	(0.154)	(0.155)	(0.243)	(0.121)
Parents' education/Ref: University						
No education	-0.326*	0.0369	-0.688***	0.0329	-0.142	-0.478***
	(0.164)	(0.191)	(0.143)	(0.144)	(0.178)	(0.109)
Primary/middle school	-0.126	0.0732	-0.516***	0.140	-0.312	-0.598***
	(0.165)	(0.193)	(0.146)	(0.148)	(0.193)	(0.122)
Professional certificate	0.0260	0.125	-0.501***	0.268*	-0.294	-0.494***
	(0.161)	(0.193)	(0.143)	(0.129)	(0.180)	(0.102)
Bac	-0.0131	0.131	-0.247	0.168	-0.127	-0.226*
	(0.179)	(0.214)	(0.154)	(0.148)	(0.207)	(0.113)
Number of children in the household	-0.0362	0.0155	-0.0167	-0.0267	0.0757*	-0.00909
	(0.0242)	(0.0231)	(0.0223)	(0.0302)	(0.0308)	(0.0242)
Number of rooms/Ref: 2 or less						
3	-0.0477	-0.149	-0.614***	0.325	-0.367	0.00962

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(0.198)	(0.203)	(0.171)	(0.389)	(0.356)	(0.249)
4	-0.0142	-0.00227	-0.495**	0.485	-0.322	-0.152
	(0.195)	(0.198)	(0.164)	(0.380)	(0.342)	(0.243)
5 or more	0.201	-0.0194	-0.531**	0.537	-0.375	-0.216
	(0.201)	(0.205)	(0.172)	(0.382)	(0.347)	(0.247)
*Family status/*Ref: Couple						
Single parent (male)	0.293	0.361	0.687**	0.478*	0.408	0.521**
	(0.273)	(0.283)	(0.253)	(0.217)	(0.265)	(0.188)
Single parent (female)	0.249*	-0.229†	0.387***	0.208†	-0.234	0.332***
	(0.112)	(0.130)	(0.109)	(0.117)	(0.160)	(0.0947)
*Housing/*Ref: Owner-house						
Owner-apartment	0.261*	-0.267†	0.0540	-0.0239	-0.0221	-0.0196
	(0.133)	(0.152)	(0.128)	(0.172)	(0.198)	(0.142)
Renter-house	0.243†	0.0292	0.0950	0.156	0.257	-0.0209
	(0.131)	(0.142)	(0.126)	(0.150)	(0.195)	(0.136)
Renter-apartment	0.238†	0.187	-0.0731	0.0138	0.0644	0.231†
	(0.123)	(0.124)	(0.118)	(0.162)	(0.178)	(0.124)
Public housing	0.308**	0.0951	-0.0284	-0.124	0.155	-0.0728
	(0.0949)	(0.0964)	(0.0922)	(0.112)	(0.121)	(0.0926)
Other	0.207	0.144	-0.0911	0.661**	0.398	0.198
	(0.183)	(0.188)	(0.182)	(0.223)	(0.301)	(0.206)
*City size/*Ref: <100,000 inhabitants						
>100,000 inhabitants	-0.266***	-0.217**	-0.372***	-0.284**	-0.119	-0.332***
	(0.0784)	(0.0802)	(0.0751)	(0.0878)	(0.100)	(0.0741)
Paris region	-0.583***	-0.456***	-0.646***	-0.729***	-0.611***	-0.838***
	(0.0930)	(0.0938)	(0.0892)	(0.124)	(0.138)	(0.102)
*Period/*Ref: 1990						
1999	0.481***	0.286**	0.645***			
	(0.0982)	(0.109)	(0.0888)			
2004	2.008***	1.668**	2.352***			
	(0.547)	(0.625)	(0.479)			
*Period/*Ref: 1999						
2004				-0.500**	-0.692***	-0.383*
				(0.171)	(0.204)	(0.151)
2005				-0.302*	-0.535***	-0.516***
				(0.125)	(0.150)	(0.117)
2006				-0.438**	-0.938***	-0.315**
				(0.136)	(0.176)	(0.116)

2007				-0.600***	-1.331***	-0.533***
				(0.133)	(0.190)	(0.117)
2008				-0.837***	-1.587***	-0.579***
				(0.102)	(0.133)	(0.0851)
Constant	-16.08***	-19.19***	-4.819***	-17.33***	-18.47***	-3.012**
	(1.374)	(1.583)	(0.920)	(1.416)	(1.630)	(1.023)
Observations	12,495	12,495	12,495	9,689	9,689	9,689

Table shows coefficients. Standard errors in parentheses.
*** p<0.001, ** p<0.01, * p<0.05, † p<0.10