Supplemental material - "Sociocultural, economic and ethnic homogeneity in residential mobility and spatial sorting among couples"

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## Mapping socio-cultural categories

Map 1 gives an overview of the four regions analysed. Maps 2.1-2.5 show the five socio-cultural groups as *shares of all couples* in the neighbourhood. To get a better sense of their spatiality, we use a different denominator than in the analyses in our paper (share of all households) to better highlight and analyse how the geographies of the five groups compare to each other.

The maps show overlapping yet distinct socio-cultural geographies. Both *modern* and *traditional highly educated* couples show high shares of own group in the most recently built locations on the edges of the Amsterdam and Utrecht regions. An important difference is that *traditional higher educated couples* are far less likely to be concentrated in pre-war urban neighbourhoods. While socially diverse, these neighbourhoods are relatively affluent within the urban municipalities, or they are gentrifying (see Hochstenbach and Van Gent 2015).

Couples in the category *modern, not highly educated* are concentrated in relatively poor neighbourhoods in new town developments, such as Almere near Amsterdam and Leidsche Rijn in Utrecht, but also in older, relatively poor parts of the four largest cities. As mentioned, *traditional, not highly educated* couples typically live outside the inner cities of the four large urban cities. They tend to settle more peripherally, in selected suburban milieus. Finally, there are no neighbourhoods with large shares of *not active* couples.
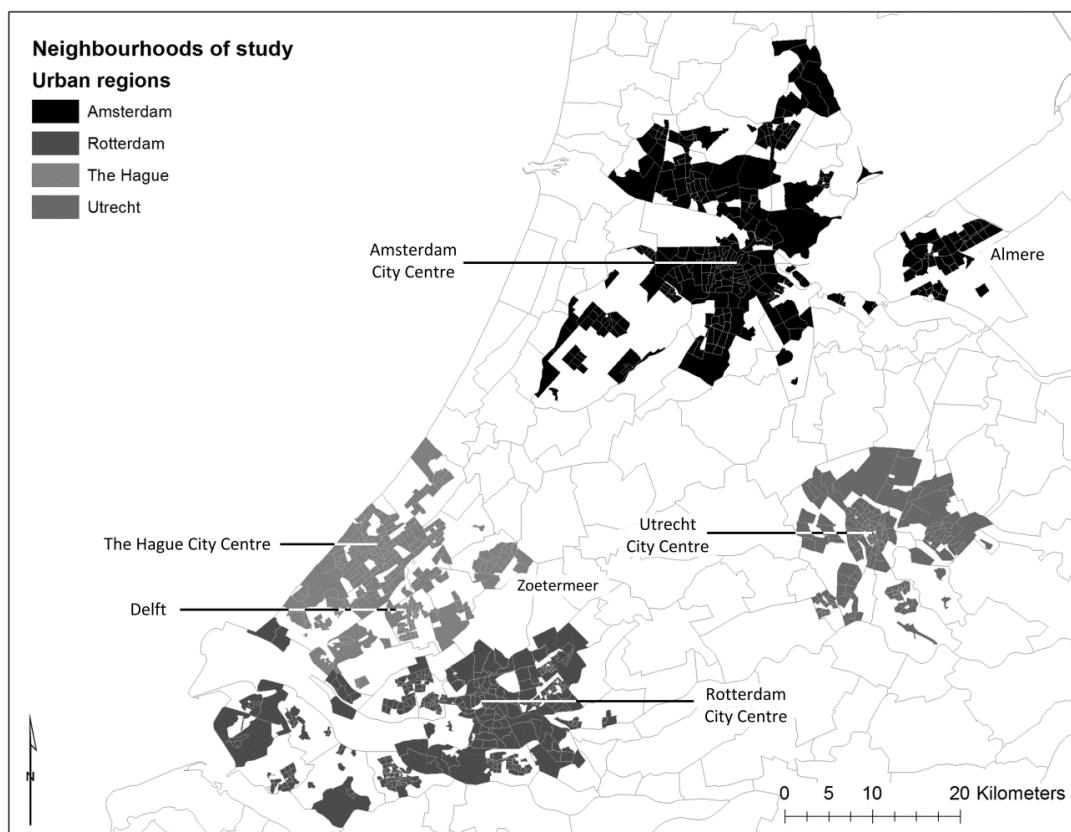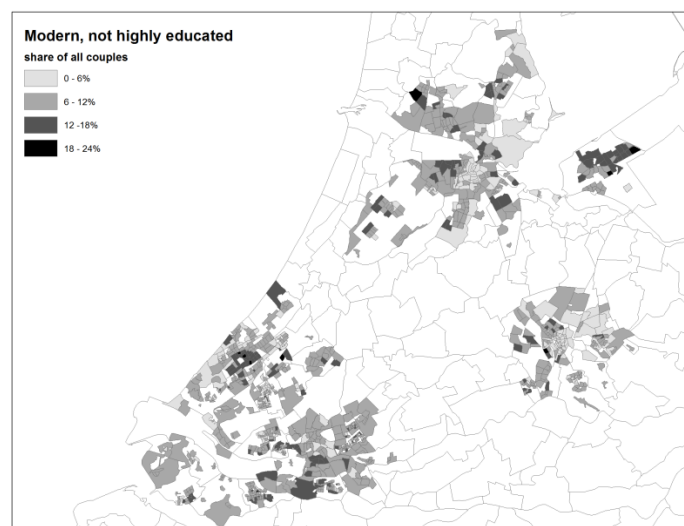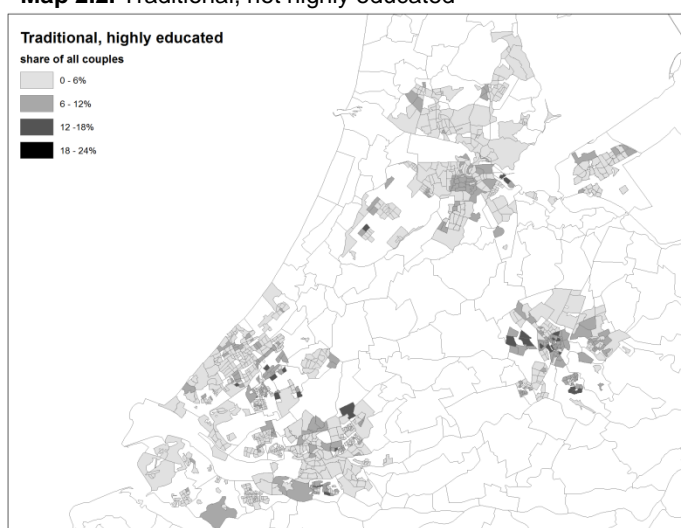

Map 1. Overview of regions
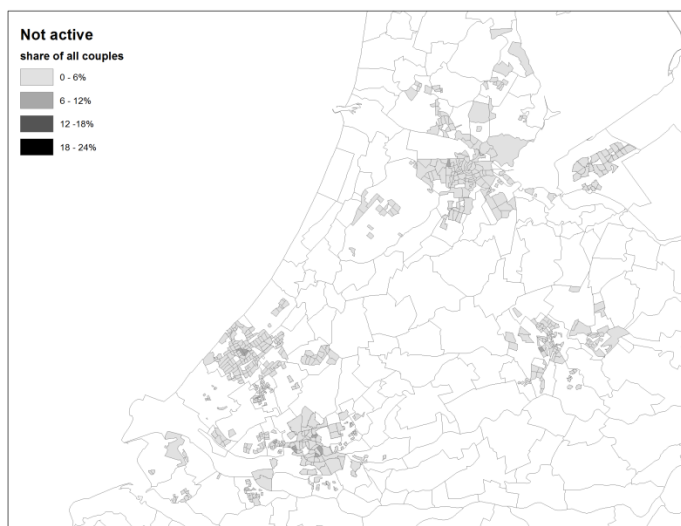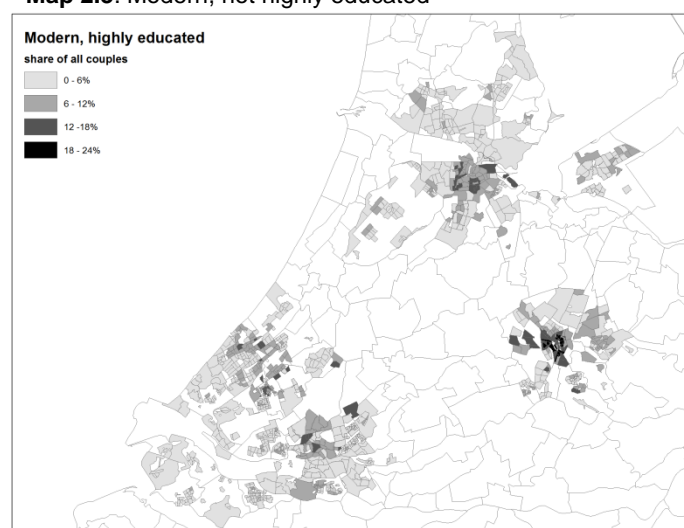
Map 2.1. Not active
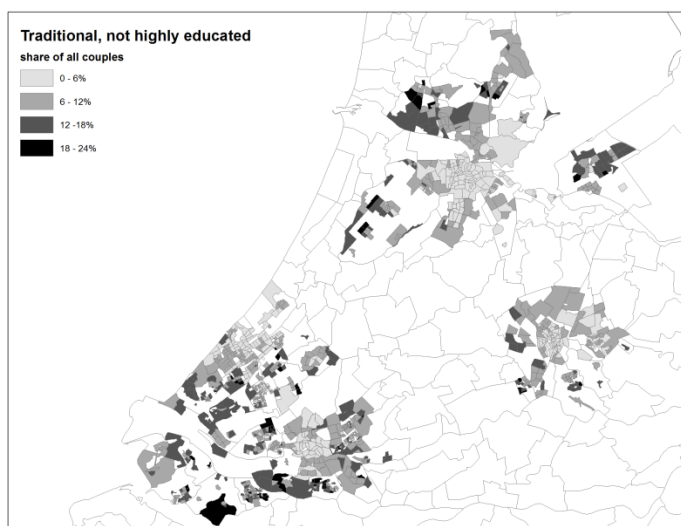
Map 2.2. Traditional, not highly educated

Map 2.3. Modern, not highly educated

Map 2.4. Traditional, highly educated

Map 2.5. Modern, highly educated

Matching behaviour

The presented models in the article estimated the probability of moving out of neighbourhoods depending on neighbourhood characteristics. This supplemental section zooms in on moving couples and compares the level of matching in the destination neighbourhood with matching in the neighbourhood of origin using paired t-tests. Table 1 shows that there is matching behaviour with regard to socio-cultural group and ethnicity: on average, destination (arrival) neighbourhoods have higher percentages of the own group compared to the neighbourhood of origin (departure). Interestingly, for income, the pattern is reversed: in the destination neighbourhood there is a lower share of couples in the same income group than in the neighbourhood of origin. Possibly, this negative trend reflects aspiration as found by Musterd et al. (2016). Couples may be inclined to move to 'better' neighbourhoods in which they are slightly below average with respect to socio-economic position, especially as most couples expect income gains over the years and choose new dwellings based on these expectations.

Table 1. Descriptives and paired T-test for movers within urban region

				T-test (paired)		
		Mean	St. dev	t		df
own sociocultural group	arrival n'hood (2009)	5.2%	3.5%	31.20	***	11394
	departure n'hood (2008)	4.2%	2.9%			
own income group	arrival n'hood (2009)	27.4%	10.5%	-22.50	***	15878
	departure n'hood (2008)	29.7%	11.2%			
own ethnic group	arrival n'hood (2009)	51.6%	33.9%	19.96	***	15855
	departure n'hood (2008)	49.7%	39.1%			

* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < .001$.

When we examine the behaviour of the five socio-cultural groups separately (Table 2), we see that movers of all groups exhibit, on average, a matching tendency with respect to socio-cultural group: they tend to move to neighbourhoods where there are more couples like them. Notably, 'not active' couples, in which neither partner has a job, are the exception: they exhibit the opposite trend, which indicates that, on average, this group is defying tendencies towards social segregation.

Table 2. Movers within urban region: share of own socio-cultural group in 2009 and 2008. Descriptives and paired t-test for each socio-cultural group.

		Mean	St. dev	T-test (paired) t		df
Not active	arrival n'hood (2009)	0.9%	0.7%	-2.64	**	451
	departure n'hood (2008)	1.1%	0.8%			
Traditional – not highly educated	arrival n'hood (2009)	7.1%	4.4%	16.46	***	2430
	departure n'hood (2008)	5.5%	3.9%			
Modern – not highly educated	arrival n'hood (2009)	5.7%	2.7%	14.88	***	3437
	departure n'hood (2008)	4.9%	2.3%			
Traditional – highly educated	arrival n'hood (2009)	4.4%	3.1%	19.16	***	2057
	departure n'hood (2008)	3.0%	2.3%			
Modern – highly educated	arrival n'hood (2009)	4.3%	2.8%	13.77	***	3015
	departure n'hood (2008)	3.6%	2.2%			

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<.001.

References

Hochstenbach C and Van Gent WPC (2015) An anatomy of gentrification processes: Variegating causes of neighbourhood change . *Environment and Planning A* 47(7): 1480-1501.

Musterd S, Van Gent WPC, Das M, et al. (2016) Adaptive behaviour in urban space: Residential mobility in response to social distance. Urban Studies 53(2): 227–246.