

Formation and realisation of moving intentions across the adult life course

Lars Dommermuth, Sebastian Klüsener

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The final article version is published at:

Dommermuth, L. & Klüsener, S. (2019). Formation and realisation of moving intentions across the adult life course. *Population, Space and, 25*(5), e2212

<https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.2212>

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Dommermuth, L., & Klüsener, S. (2018). Formation and realisation of moving intentions across the adult life course. *Population, Space and Place*, Early View (e2212). doi:10.1002/psp.2212

Formation and realisation of moving intentions across the adult life course

Authors

Lars Dommermuth

Research Department, Statistics Norway

Sebastian Klüsener

Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research, Rostock, Germany

Federal Institute for Population Research, Wiesbaden, Germany

Centre for Demographic Research, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

Correspondence

Sebastian Klüsener

Max Planck Institute for Demographic Research

Konrad-Zuse-Str. 1,

18057 Rostock, Germany.

Email: kluesener@demogr.mpg.de

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank James Raymer, Mathias Lerch, Clara Mulder, and the anonymous reviewers for their important comments on earlier versions of the paper. In addition, this paper benefitted from comments and suggestions by participants of the symposium “Internal Migration and Commuting in International Perspective” in Wiesbaden, the 3rd Generations and Gender User Conference in Vienna, and the European Population Conference in Mainz. We also thank Miriam Hils for language editing. The longitudinal data were provided through the ACCESS Life Course Infrastructure Project funded by Norges Forskningsråd (grant no. 195403).

Abstract

Residential and migratory moves are frequently regarded as instruments to attain other life goals. Thus, empirical studies increasingly link moves to other life course events. However, to fully understand moving decisions, it is also necessary to consider prior plans in various life domains, as not all life course plans and potentially related moves are realised. On the basis of representative data for Norway, these aspects are analysed for four life phases: the young adult phase, the family phase, the middle age phase, and the retirement phase. For all four life phases, highly significant associations between intentions and events in various life domains and moving intentions and actual moves are obtained. The relevance of specific domains for the formulation of moving intentions and actual moves is subject to variation across the life course and dependent on whether all moves or only moves over longer distances are considered.

Keywords

life course events, migration, moving decisions, moving intentions, Norway, residential mobility

1 INTRODUCTION AND MOTIVATION

In the recent literature on migration and residential mobility, it is often stressed that the moving decisions of individuals are best understood from a life course perspective, as at each life stage events in various life domains can trigger or prevent moves (Findlay, McCollum, Coulter, & Gayle, 2015; Geist & McManus, 2008; Kley, 2011; Rossi, 1955). The number of empirical studies that have taken such a life course perspective has increased substantially in recent years (e.g., Coulter & Scott, 2015; De Groot, Mulder, Das, & Manting, 2011; De Jong & Graefe, 2008; Falkingham, Sage, Stone, & Vlachantoni, 2016; Kulu, 2008; Thomas, Stillwell, & Gould, 2016; Vidal, Huinink, & Feldhaus, 2017). At the same time, longitudinal life course research has made important strides in integrating both moving intentions and moving events into comprehensive analyses (e.g., Clark & Lisowski, 2018; De Groot, Mulder, Das, et al., 2011; Kley, 2011; Lu, 1998). So far, however, only a few empirical investigations have been able to take into account the possibility that the life course events that appear to trigger moving decisions are also the result of a planning process. Exceptions include Coulter & Scott (2015) and Kley (2011); but these studies do not investigate to what degree these links might vary in specific life course stages, such as young adulthood or the retirement phase, for both intentions and realised moves. Furthermore, many of the existing studies that link reasons for wanting to move with subsequent moving behaviour are based solely on information on the underlying reasons for moving of individuals who expressed the desire to move (Coulter & Scott, 2015; Geist & McManus, 2008). It is, however, likely that plans and intentions in various life domains have discrete effects on subsequent moving behaviour, even when no moving intention is stated. Such effects cannot be captured by taking into account only the stated reasons for existing moving intentions or completed moves. We thus do not yet fully understand the entire decision-making process for moving behaviour.

The main aim of this paper is to contribute to closing existing knowledge gaps. For our analysis, we linked the Norwegian Generations and Gender Survey (GGS) with follow-up data from the Norwegian population register. This combination of GGS survey data and longitudinal register data is very well suited to investigating how intentions and behaviour in different life domains relate to the formation and realisation of moving intentions across the whole adult life course. As stated above and in line with Thomas et al. (2016), we acknowledge that the factors that affect moving intentions and their realisation are likely to differ during specific stages of the adult life course. Therefore, in our multivariate analyses, we specify models not for the whole age range but for distinct stages of the adult life course. We distinguish in total between four phases that cover the whole adult life course up to age 70: the young adult phase, the family phase, the middle age phase, and the retirement phase. In addition to formulating our main models, which cover all moves, we specify alternative models in which we focus on intended and actual moves over longer distances. We decided to

incorporate these alternative models into our analysis because in the main models, moving intentions and moves over short distances dominate. Thus, these separate models allow us to explore whether the model outcomes differ if we focus on (intended) migration over larger distances. This comparison is another important contribution of our paper, as in the existing literature on links between intentions and behaviour this distinction is rarely made. As well as improving our understanding of determinants of moving intentions and behaviour, our findings can inform projections of future moving and migration intensities.

2 BACKGROUND

In our study, we generally follow Lindenberg's (1996) theory of subjective well-being, which postulates that people commonly strive for physical and social well-being (see also Kley, 2011). These forms of well-being are achieved by means of instruments that encompass goals in specific life domains, including partnership and family, education, work life, and housing. As the geographies of opportunities vary by place of residence, individuals or groups might form an intention to move to a location that they perceive as providing better opportunities for reaching these goals. From this perspective, moving intentions and decisions are seen primarily as instrumental behaviours (see De Jong & Fawcett, 1981; Sell & De Jong, 1978), which are related to goals in an individual's various life domains. For example, we expect to find that young adults seeking to enter the labour market, young couples with family formation intentions, middle-aged adults with job change intentions, or older employees considering retirement are more likely to plan and to realise a move than other individuals at a similar age without such intentions.

The understanding of moving intentions and decisions outlined above corresponds to the Theory of Planned Behaviour. This theory, which is a social-psychological model for explaining or predicting behaviour (Ajzen, 1991), guided to some degree the development of the GGS questionnaire. In the Theory of Planned Behaviour, performing a behaviour is seen as a reasoned action, as it is based directly on an intention, which is itself formed through a process of reasoning. The determinants of intentions include three background factors: (1) attitudes, (2) subjective norms, and (3) perceived behavioural control, whereas the realisation of intentions may also be affected by actual enablers and controls. Subjective norms can be understood as social norms. Perceived behavioural control and attitudes measure to what degree an individual relates the specific behaviour to different life domains. This includes, for example, the individual's assessment of the consequences a move would have on his or her housing, partnership, employment, and financial situation (attitudes), and to what degree moving itself depends on these factors (perceived behavioural control). According to the Theory of Planned Behaviour, the decision to perform a behaviour, such as moving to a new address, is directly linked to a positive (existing) intention. In addition, the theory posits that the effects of

attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioural control are channelled through the intention; that is, if we control for the intention, the three factors should have less or no impact on the behaviour. Finally, the theory asserts that actual enablers and controls can be understood as objective measures of factors related to the behaviour (e.g., the individual's actual income or actual housing situation) and may influence both the formulation of the intention and the actual behaviour. The GGS includes questions that capture moving intentions, but not on the three background factors for this intention, as outlined in the Theory of Planned Behaviour. However, different intentions in various life domains are measured in the survey, and we apply them as proxies for perceived behavioural control. For example, instead of asking whether moving is related to childbearing plans, we control for fertility intentions. Similarly, we use satisfaction with housing and with the neighbourhood as proxies for attitudes. A similar approach was taken by Lu (1998) in his analysis of moving intentions and behaviour in the United States. Although he also lacked direct measures of the three background factors, Lu used the Theory of Planned Behaviour as a theoretical model in his study. In line with our approach, Lu (1998) defined dissatisfaction with the current residence and with the neighbourhood as proxies for attitudes. We differ, however, from Lu (1998) in our interpretation of factors such as income and tenure status, which he considered to be proxies of perceived behavioural control. From our perspective, by contrast, such objective measures resemble the actual enablers and controls in the Theory of Planned Behaviour model. Yet apart from these small deviations, our approach is very similar to the approach followed by Lu (1998). We can, however, apply our approach to a much richer dataset that includes plans in various life domains. Existing research shows that intentions are a good predictor of moving behaviour (De Groot, Mulder, & Manting, 2011; Kley, 2011). It also provides support for the view that the relevance of different life domains for moving intentions and decisions shifts substantially across the adult life course (Coulter & Scott, 2015; Kan, 1999; Kley, 2011; Mulder, 1993; Thomas et al., 2016). These shifts still seem to occur in a rather systematic manner (Findlay et al., 2015; Geist & McManus, 2008), even though life courses are less standardised today than they were throughout much of the 20th century. Among young adults, leaving the parental home, partnership and family formation, gaining access to post-secondary and tertiary education, and entering the labour market are important goals, and the desire to achieve these goals may motivate young adults to move (Thomas et al., 2016). As people reach their mid-20s, employment-related moves remain relevant, whereas family formation plans tend to become increasingly important push and pull factors for moving decisions (Bielby & Bielby, 1992; Geist & McManus, 2008; Kulu, 2008; Kulu & Milewski, 2007). Couples who are not yet co-residing usually consider moving in together, which implies that at least one partner needs to change his or her place of residence. In addition, when co-residing couples split up, one of the partners tends to move out quickly, whereas the second partner is also at greater risk of moving (De Groot, Mulder,

Das, et al., 2011). Fertility intentions or the birth of a(nother) child might incentivise a couple to move to a larger home (Vidal et al., 2017). The characteristics of the neighbourhood, such as the quality of its schools and its safety levels, might be relevant in the early family phase in particular (see also Clark & Ledwith, 2006; Huinink & Kley, 2008; Landale & Guest, 1985). As children grow older, parents tend to become less willing to move over a longer distance, as a major move would mean that the children would have to change schools and lose access to their existing network of friends (Mulder & Hooimeijer, 1999; Scanlon & Devine, 2001). Nonetheless, employment-related factors, such as job opportunities, remain relevant (Geist & McManus, 2008).

The middle age phase represents a life stage at which the children are older and, in some cases, have left the household. Therefore, at this life stage, family-related considerations may have less relevance for moving decisions than plans in other life domains. When people approach the end of their employment career and are nearing retirement, their main motivations for moving tend to shift again (Duncombe, Robbins, & Wolf, 2001; Litwak & Longino, 1987). The retirement decision-making process—which includes imagining the possibility of retirement, assessing the best time to retire, and then making the transition (Feldman & Beehr, 2011)—seems to constitute a non-negligible push factor for moving decisions (Geist & McManus, 2008). This might be the case if, for example, the person's current housing situation is considered unsuitable for old age. Wanting to have better housing, to become a homeowner, or to move to a better neighbourhood may contribute to the formation of moving desires across all life phases (Coulter & Scott, 2015).

The reasons for and the implications of a move might differ substantially depending on the distance involved (Niedomysl, 2011). Even if individuals are just relocating within the same residential area, such moves can have tremendous implications for the quantity and quality of available housing. Other factors, such as access to social networks or to educational and employment opportunities, are, on the other hand, less likely to be strongly affected by moves over shorter distances. This implies that having ties to the local area—through, for example, the workplace, the children's school, and social networks—reduces the propensity to move over long distances. It has been pointed out that relocations or moves within the same city are more frequent than moves over longer distances, and that employment and economic reasons appear to be the most important drivers of moves over longer distances (Geist & McManus, 2008).

3 DATA AND ANALYTICAL STRATEGY

3.1 Data

The analyses presented in this paper are based on data from the Norwegian GGS, enriched with individual-level data from administrative registers. The Norwegian GGS is a representative survey of the Norwegian adult population (aged 18–79) carried out in 2007/2008, with a response rate of 60%

(Lappegård & Veenstra, 2010). The original dataset includes 14,891 respondents. Using the unique personnumbers that are assigned to each resident of Norway, we were able to add specific information for the respondents from different administrative registers for the period from 2008 to 2011, including their registered addresses. These addresses are of central relevance for our analysis, as in line with De Groot, Mulder, Das, et al. (2011), we define a moving event as a change in the address an individual reports as his or her main place of residence. To ensure that a move listed in the register had indeed occurred between the interview and the end of the observation period, it was important to check whether the address information for our respondents at the beginning of the observation period was consistent in the GGS and the register. We kept only those 11,278 respondents (76%) in the sample for whom this was the case.¹ The respondents' moving behaviour and changes in regard to a number of other characteristics were followed up until the end of 2011. Respondents who died within the observation period after the interview are excluded from all analyses. By relying on register data rather than survey data (e.g., Kley, 2011), we can ensure that any attrition in the follow-up period is not selective by whether respondents moved.

3.2 Analytical strategy

3.2.1 General considerations

In Section 4, we will first present descriptive statistics on the relationship between moving intentions and behaviour over the whole adult life course using the complete selected sample of 11,278 respondents aged 18–79 at the time of the interview. In addition, we investigate for the full sample how goal attainment levels differ if we also take into account the spatial nature of the intended and/or realised move (i.e., within the municipality, to another municipality in Norway, and abroad). Next, in the main part of Section 4, we provide insights into how plans in specific life domains and other potentially important determinants are related to moving intentions and how these intentions and potentially intervening events are linked to subsequent moving behaviour in our four life phases (young adult phase, family phase, middle age phase, and retirement phase). The analyses of the four life phases are based on subsamples that together cover all respondents of the full selected sample who were aged 18–70 years at the interview (93% of the complete selected sample).

¹ 1We investigated whether the excluded individuals represented a very select group, which might have affected our results. These checks showed that the proportion with a positive moving intention was somewhat lower among the excluded individuals and that the attrition was highest among the youngest respondents (under age 25). This is because the identification of the address in the registers was somewhat more problematic among respondents who moved around the time of the interview. De Groot, Mulder, Das, et al. (2011) found similar age patterns in mismatches due to delayed reporting of moves for the Dutch register. In line with our observation of a somewhat less frequent positive moving intention among the excluded cases, our analyses for young adults and the family phase show that respondents who moved within the last year were less likely to have a positive moving intention. Overall, the attrition was not higher than it was in comparable studies based on panel surveys.

We use the same modelling strategy for all four life phases by specifying two sets of three logistic regression models for each phase. In the first set (our main models), all moves and moving intentions regardless of their spatial dimension are included (Models 1–3). The second set shows results from models in which we focus on intended and implemented moves across municipal borders (Models 4–6). In each of the two sets, we take for the first model the moving intention as the dependent variable, whereas in the second and third models, we use whether respondents actually realised a move as the dependent variable (see also Lu, 1998). In the moving intention models (Models 1/4), the intentions in other life domains, attitudes towards moving, and actual enablers (e.g., income and housing situation) are the main explanatory variables. In the models for moving behaviour (Models 2/5 and Models 3/6), we replace, when possible, the intentions with the corresponding actual behaviour (e.g., the actual childbirths instead of the fertility intentions). In the third and sixth but not the second and fifth models, we control for whether the individuals reported a moving intention at the beginning of the observation period. According to the Theory of Planned Behaviour, factors related to moving intentions should have less impact on moving behaviour if moving intentions are controlled for. In our results tables, we report odds ratios (OR) as well as average marginal effects (AME). The latter are less affected or unaffected by unobserved heterogeneity and can thus be better compared across models, groups, and samples (Mood, 2010).²

3.2.2 Life phases

As we outlined in Section 2, the extent to which goals in various life domains can be used to explain variation in moving intentions and decisions shifts over the life course. We therefore decided to use a life course approach for our analyses and to construct subsamples for four life phases (for a descriptive overview, see Table A1). These subsamples are defined on the basis of age ranges, with the cut-off ages between different life phases being chosen by us on the basis of descriptive analyses of variation in intentions and life events or life trajectories in different life domains over age. While the age ranges of the life phases are distinctive, some of the same intentions and events can be observed in several life phases. For example, job change intentions are found to be relevant for moving intentions and behaviour across the whole employment career (Geist & McManus, 2008). Young adults comprise respondents who were aged 18–24 at the time of the interview (N = 829). Among the events and/or conditions that characterise this life course stage are leaving the parental home, entering the labour market, participating in higher education, and partnership and family formation (Billari & Liefbroer, 2010). In a comparative perspective, the upper age limit of this stage, 24, might be considered quite low (see Kley, 2011; Thomas et al., 2016). However, individuals in

² We used SAS/STAT® software for data preparation and analyses (PROC LOGISITC and PROC QLIM).

Norway are comparatively young when they move out of the parental home (the median age is under 20) and when they form their first co-residential union (Dommermuth, 2009; Dommermuth & Wiik, 2014).

The family phase covers respondents who were aged 25–44 at the time of the interview (N = 4,675). By age 25, most individuals in Norway would have left the parental home. In line with previous findings (Geist & McManus, 2008), we control in this phase for intentions related to union and family formation as well as employment opportunities.

The middle age phase covers respondents aged 45–59 at the time of the interview (N = 3,274). At this stage, most individuals have finished the family formation process, as very few still have fertility intentions or actually have a(nother) child. Partnership trajectories and employment opportunities are relevant reasons for moves in this life phase (Geist & McManus, 2008).

The retirement phase includes respondents aged 60–70 at the time of the interview (N = 1,683). As labour force participation is high in Norway, and the standard retirement age is 67 years (Syse, Solem, Ugreninov, Mykletun, & Furunes, 2014), most individuals plan or experience the transition to retirement in this age range. This event may act as a push factor for moving intentions and behaviour.

3.2.3 Dependent and independent variables³

In the first logistic regression model for each life phase, holding a moving intention is the dependent variable. The variable for the moving intention is based on a question from the GGS: “Do you intend to move within the next three years”; with the valid response categories “yes” or “no.” If respondents stated a positive moving intention, this was followed up by questions on the direction of the intended move (within the same municipality, to another municipality in Norway, or abroad). In the second and third models, moving behaviour between the GGS interview and the end of 2011 is the dependent variable. The variable capturing the moving behaviour is based on administrative register data, including an individual's registered address at the time of the interview and at the end of the years 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011. If the addresses differ at any of these points, the respondent is considered to have moved. On the basis of the address data, we distinguish between first moves within a municipality or across municipal boundaries (in order to have coherence with the intention question, we could not explore alternative approaches to separate between residential and migratory moves discussed by Nedomysl, Ernstson, & Fransson, 2017). The second group of moves also includes registered emigrants from Norway.

³ Table A1 provides a descriptive overview of the distribution of the dependent and independent variables for each life phase.

In line with the theoretical framework that defines moving as an instrument to achieve other goals (De Jong & Fawcett, 1981), the most important covariates in our models are other intentions and events in various life domains of an individual. After transferring these covariates to the decision-making model of the Theory of Planned Behaviour, we apply them as proxies for perceived behavioural control and expect to find that they have a direct impact on the formulation of moving intentions. The other intention variables are also based on the GGS and respondents were asked whether they have specific intentions, which they want to realise within the next 3 years. This includes intentions related to education, union status, childbearing, and employment, and we combine them with respondents' status in these life domains. Some intentions appear across the whole adult life course, whereas others are only relevant in certain life phases. The intention to graduate within the next 3 years is relevant among young adults and in the family phase. In all four life phases, we control for a combination of the respondents' union status at the interview and related intentions (intention to live together with a partner, intention to marry). Fertility intentions are relevant among young adults and in the family phase, combined with information on children in the household. Job change intentions, combined with respondents' employment status, are included in the models for the first three life phases. Very few respondents in the retirement phase expressed the intention to change job, whereas descriptive analyses showed that the intention to retire was relevant for respondents aged 60 or older. Thus, we consider a combination of retirement intentions and employment status when we model the retirement phase.

In the models on the moving behaviour, wherever possible, we decided to use information on actual behaviour after the interview instead of intentions at the interview. With the permission of the GGS respondents, we were able to identify whether an individual respondent had a(nother) child or achieved a different level of education in the period after the interview (up to the end of 2011). Furthermore, we control for average income after the interview instead of income in the year of the interview. The reasoning behind this approach is that actual life changes and circumstances are assumed to be more relevant for the actual moving behaviour than related intentions. As a robustness check, we included the intention variables instead of the actual life changes in the models on moving behaviour. The model fit either declined or remained stable, as the intentions had compared with the events either a similar or a lower predictive power for actual moves (results available on request).

As we see moving primarily as an instrument to attain goals in other life domains, we believe that the causal direction of the vast majority of moves is from the latter to the former (see also Mulder & Wagner, 1993; Willekens, 1991). However, relevant events, such as the birth of a child, are not always precisely synchronised with actual moves, as individuals may intend to move or actually move in anticipation of an event, or in response to an event. Given the limited observation time after the

interview in our study, we believe that the order of the moving events and events in other life domains is not immediately relevant to the interpretation of our analyses. Thus, we place no restrictions on the order of the (first) moving event and the other life course events we observe in the period after the interview. A similar approach has been used successfully in previous research, such as in studies of the link between moving and marriage (Mulder & Wagner, 1993). Intentions are always measured before the occurrence of a subsequent event.

We also account for respondents' levels of satisfaction with their housing and their neighbourhood at the time of the survey, as these factors are important reasons for the formulation of moving desires (Coulter & Scott, 2015) and moving intentions (Lu, 1998). We apply these measures as proxies for attitudes towards moving in the Theory of Planned Behaviour framework and expect to find that dissatisfaction with housing or the neighbourhood increases the likelihood of having a positive moving intention. No appropriate covariate is available for subjective norms, which is the third background factor for an intention identified in the Theory of Planned Behaviour. Furthermore, so-called enablers and constraints may affect both the forming of intentions and the behaviour itself. This includes income as an indicator of the actual ability to undertake a move and measures of the housing situation at the time of the interview (homeownership vs. renting; living with parents in the first two life phases; whether the housing is suitable for older people in the retirement phase). Compared with people who own their home, those who rent are more likely to move, presumably because they are less financially tied to their current housing situation (De Groot, Mulder, Das, et al., 2011). Homeownership is the preferred housing form in Norway, as more than 75% of Norwegians are homeowners, and housing policies are biased towards homeownership (Aarland & Nordvik, 2009). Age, sex, the centrality of the municipality,⁴ and whether the respondent has moved within 1 year prior to the interview are included as control variables in all of the models.

[FIGURE 1]

4 RESULTS

In Figure 1, we display the distribution of moving intentions and subsequent moving behaviour by the ages of the respondents at the time of the interview. This distribution allows us to investigate to what degree positive or negative moving intentions are realised. The outcomes show that intentions and behaviour, as well as levels of realisation or nonrealisation of intentions, vary substantially across

⁴ Centrality is a measure of a municipality's geographical position in relation to a centre where higher-order services are available (banks, post offices, etc.). We distinguish between the most central municipalities (which normally have a population of at least 50,000 and fulfil the function of a regional centre) and all other municipalities.

the adult life course. The proportions of individuals who reported a positive moving intention are highest among the youngest respondents: that is, about 80% of respondents aged 18–20 and more than 55% of respondents aged 21–29 said they intended to move. Interestingly, among the respondents aged 22 or younger, the proportion who reported a positive moving intention exceeds the proportion who actually moved; primarily because a relatively large share of the young respondents did not realise their stated moving intentions.

Although the proportion of respondents with a positive moving intention at the time of the interview is very large among younger adults, it decreases sharply across those aged 18–39. The share of respondents who actually moved peaks among those aged 20–24, but falls rapidly with age among those aged 25–39. Among the respondents aged 40 or older, we observe few differences across ages. If we look at goal attainment, we find that the portion of respondents whose subsequent moving behaviour is consistent with their positive or negative moving intentions is lowest at young adult ages (app. 60%). This share gradually increases with age to more than 80% at ages 50 and older. However, the largest proportions of respondents with unintended moves are found not among those at the youngest ages, but among those aged 23–35, at more than 20% (see Figure 1).

[TABLE 1]

The extent to which individuals attain their moving goals might differ depending on whether the intended and/or realised move is to a location within the same municipality, to another municipality in Norway, or to another country. In Table 1, we present the relationship between moving intentions and subsequent behaviour for these different types of moves for the full selected sample. The table shows that when the type of move is considered as well, the share of respondents who attained their goals is lower, but is still quite substantial in most subcategories. Among the respondents who stated an intention to move within the same municipality, 56.8% actually relocated within the same town or city in their first move after the interview. Among the respondents who said they intended to move to a different municipality, the share who made such a move as their first move is 53.5%. We find very low levels of goal attainment only for intended moves to other countries. Of the respondents who reported an intention to move abroad, just 13.5% actually moved abroad, whereas 36.1% did not move at all.

4.1 Young adult phase

As shown in Figure 1, young adults (18–24 years) are more likely than individuals in any of the other three life course phases to hold moving intentions and to realise moves (for more details, see Table A1). This result is in line with previous findings (e.g., Geist & McManus, 2008). The model results for

this phase are presented in Table 2 (full version: Table A2). For the young adulthood phase, we control for two intentions related to the activity status (intention to change job; intention to finish education), two intentions related to the union status (cohabitation with the intention to marry; nonresidential union with the intention to live together with the partner), and the intention to have a child. We first look at the intention to move in the next 3 years independent of the distance moved (Model 1). All five of our intention controls are found to have odds ratios above one, and three are shown to be significantly associated with the intention to move. These are the intention to live with a nonresidential partner (reference group: cohabitation, no marriage intention), the intention to change job, and the intention to graduate among those in education. For the latter two intentions, employed individuals with no intention to change job form the reference group. From the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behaviour, these three intentions are part of the so-called background factor perceived behavioural control, which means that the moving decision is affected by these three life domains.

[TABLE 2]

Dissatisfaction with the housing situation and the neighbourhood, which we consider as attitudes towards moving in the framework of the Theory of Planned Behaviour, are both found to be significantly positively correlated with moving intentions. Those who were at interview still living in the parental household (compared with those who moved out and were already homeowners), as well as those who were renting, are in our models more likely to intend to move within the next 3 years. For income—which, like for homeownership, we interpret as being an actual enabler or a constraint—we observe a significant negative gradient, with individuals with higher income being less likely to state an intention. We find such a significant negative gradient of income for moving intentions in the young adult phase only. We come back to this issue in Section 5. Both the second and the third models focus on whether a respondent moved in the follow-up period after the interview, but in the third model we also control for whether individuals stated a moving intention. According to the Theory of Planned Behaviour, measures that predict intentions (perceived behavioural control and attitudes) should have less or no impact on the behaviour (here: the actual moves) if the intention (here: the moving intention) is controlled for. For two of the five intentions, we can control for the eventual realisation (changes in the highest level of education and whether the respondent had a child). We find that four of the five intentions/ events are positively related with a move, but that none is significant. However, having a child is shown to have a significant positive association with moving behaviour, if we control for the moving intention (Model 3). And this is even though no significant association between fertility intentions and moving intentions is

found (Model 1). In addition, we see that cohabiters who stated the intention to marry are in our models significantly less likely to have moved than our reference group of cohabiters without such an intention. This result is in line with the outcomes for married couples, who are also found to be significantly less likely to have moved. Dissatisfaction with housing is shown to be positively related with subsequent moves, whereas dissatisfaction with the neighbourhood is not. In contrast to the intention model, we obtain for our enabler income significant positive odds ratios for the second to fourth quartiles in comparison with our reference group (first quartile). Renters are also shown to be more likely to have moved.

As outlined in the analytical strategy, we also calculated alternative models that focus on intentions to move at least across municipal borders and on (first) moves in which the respondents crossed at least a municipal border (see Table 2, Models 4–6; full version: Table A2). In these models, the same three intentions are found to be significantly related to the moving intention. However, the results also show that the average marginal effects for the job change intention and the intention to finish education are further elevated, whereas the average marginal effect and significance level for individuals in nonresidential unions intending to live together are reduced. These outcomes are in line with previous findings indicating that family reasons are less relevant for longer distance moves in this age group (Geist & McManus, 2008). The assumption that job change intentions are of higher relevance for longer distance moves in this phase is further confirmed by the outcomes of the first behaviour model, in which the job change intention is shown to be significantly positively associated with the decision to move across a municipal border (Model 5). In line with the Theory of Planned Behaviour, we find that the impact of these intentions is reduced when we control for the intention to move across municipal borders. The average marginal effect of 0.26 obtained for the moving intention indicates that among young adults, moving intentions over longer distances (Model 6) have higher predictive power than general moving intentions independent of the distance moved (AME = 0.13 in Model 3).

4.2 Family phase

The family phase (ages 25–44) appears to be a transitional phase, as the share of respondents with positive moving intentions or moves decreases rapidly with age (Figure 1, Table A1). The model results are presented in Table 3 (full version: Table A3). We again focus first on the intentions for all moves independent of distance moved (Model 1). As almost all of the individuals in education indicated that they intended to finish education within the next 3 years, the few respondents in education without such an intention are covered by the category that captures other main activities.

[TABLE 3]

In the family phase, all five intention-related variables are found to be positively and significantly related to having a moving intention. Looking at attitudes towards moving, we observe that, as among the young adults, dissatisfaction with the housing situation and the neighbourhood as well as still living with their parents has a significant positive impact on the intention to move. Turning to the enablers, we see that people who were renting at interview are also more likely to have moved. Unlike for young adults, we find for these respondents for income a positive gradient, with individuals in the higher income groups being increasingly likely to state a moving intention. In the moving behaviour Models 2 and 3, we are again able to control for whether there was a change in the highest level of education or whether a childbirth occurred. Unlike for the young adults, for individuals in the family phase, we find that many intentions/events have positive odds ratios and are significantly related with a move (Model 2). This is shown to be the case for respondents who were in a nonresidential union and said they intended to live with a partner (with cohabiters with no marriage intention again being the reference group), for those who had a child after the interview, and for those who said they intended to change job or finish their education (reference group: employed, no job change intention). However, among the controls for union status, we find that also individuals in a nonresidential union without an intention to live together are more likely to have moved and that, overall, the two groups of respondents in a nonresidential union who differed significantly in terms of whether they intended to move do differ less in terms of their moving behaviour. In line with the Theory of Planned Behaviour, we observe that the outcomes for these four intentions are reduced or are no longer significant when we control in addition for the moving intention (Model 3).

Dissatisfaction with housing and the neighbourhood are found to be significantly positively associated with the moving behaviour. When we control for the moving intention, we observe that the odds ratios and the marginal effects are reduced in Model 3 and that dissatisfaction with the neighbourhood is no longer significant. Looking at income, we see that the odds ratios increase over the income quartiles but that only individuals in the fourth income quartile are significantly more likely to have moved than the reference group (first income quartile). As among the young adults, we find that renters are significantly more likely to have moved than homeowners.

We again turn to our alternative Models 4–6, in which we focus on moving intentions and moving events that at least crossed municipal boundaries. People who already had children at the time of the interview are generally less likely to have moved and are especially unlikely to have moved over longer distances. In the models with the moving behaviour as a dependent variable, the average marginal effects tend to be smaller than in our main models for the union and family-related intentions and for the activity-related intentions. Unlike in the young adult phase, in the family

phase, the moving intention seems to be a better predictor if all moves (Model 3), rather than long-distance moves alone (Model 6), are considered.

4.3 Middle age phase

In the middle age phase (ages 45–60), we see that the share of individuals with a moving intention or at least one moving event is rather low (see Figure 1 and Table A1). The model results are shown in Table 4 (full version: Table A4).

[TABLE 4]

We still control for the two union-related intentions and the intention to change job, whereas at this age, relatively few people were in education or still intended to have a child. The outcomes for the intentions for all moves independent of distance moved (Model 1) exhibit many parallels to the two life phases discussed above. For example, we find that the intention to change employment and the intention to live with a nonresidential partner are significantly positively associated with a moving intention. As in the family phase models, we see in these models that cohabiters with a marriage intention are significantly more likely to have stated a moving intention than cohabiters with no marriage intention. When we look at attitudes towards moving, we find that dissatisfaction with housing and the neighbourhood are again significantly positively associated with the intention to move. In this phase as well, renters are more likely than homeowners to have a positive moving intention. For income, we see a positive gradient, with all odds ratios being significantly higher than the reference group with the lowest income quartile.

In our models of moving behaviour, we observe for this life phase a significant positive association with an actual move for the job change intention only. The average marginal effect becomes smaller when we control for the moving intention (Model 3 versus Model 2). As in the previous life phases, we find that married respondents and cohabiters with a marriage intention resembled each other in their moving behaviour. Although among individuals in a nonresidential union those with an intention to live together are more likely to express a moving intention (if we use those without this intention as the reference category), these two groups do not differ significantly in their subsequent moving behaviour. In Model 2, the average marginal effects for dissatisfaction with housing and the neighbourhood are found to be both positive and significant. In Model 3, we see that the average marginal effects are reduced, and the neighbourhood variable is no longer significant. For our income variable, no clear-cut outcomes in this life phase are found. As in the other life phases, we observe that renters are more likely to have moved than homeowners.

In our alternative models on moving intentions and moving events that at least crossed municipal boundaries, the positive association between job change intentions and moving intentions and moving behaviour is corroborated (Models 4–6). As in the family phase, the average marginal effects indicate that the predictive power of a moving intention independent of the distance moved (AME = 0.20 in Model 3) is higher than the predictive power of a moving intention for a long-distance move (AME = 0.11 in Model 6).

4.4 Retirement phase

Of the respondents, those in the retirement phase (ages 61–70) are found to be the least likely to intend or realise a move (Figure 1, Table A1). Here, we focus on the model results in Table 5 (full results: Table A5), again beginning with the outcomes of the intention model for all moves independent of distance moved (Model 1).

[TABLE 5]

For this life phase, we can control for two intentions only: the intention to retire and the intention of individuals in nonresidential unions to live together. Individuals with such intentions are found to be significantly more likely to hold a moving intention than the respective reference groups.⁵ However, the outcomes are not significantly different from respondents in nonresidential unions without an intention to live together, if we use them as the reference category. As in the models for the other life phases, dissatisfaction with housing and the neighbourhood as well as renting are shown to be significantly positively associated with the intention to move. When individuals believe their housing is not suitable for old age, they are also significantly more likely to have a moving intention. For income, the odds ratio of the highest income quartile is particularly elevated; but none of the outcomes is significantly different from the outcomes of the reference group (lowest income quartile).

When we look at the first model for moving behaviour (Model 2), we see that respondents in a nonresidential union who intended to live with a partner were significantly more likely to move than the reference group (cohabiting persons). In contrast to the family phase, those in a nonresidential union without the intention to live together did not differ significantly from cohabiters. Our finding that this intention is a better predictor of moving decisions in this life phase than at younger ages

⁵ Only a fraction of the cohabiters in this life phase expressed a marriage intention. Thus, cohabiters with and without such an intention are included in the reference category for the union-related intentions.

might be related to the situation that intervening events or moves driven by other motivations are less likely to occur at this age. In line with the Theory of Planned Behaviour, we observe that the association of this union-related intention is reduced and is no longer significant when we control for the moving intention itself (Model 3). Although retirement intentions are shown to be positively associated with moving intentions, this is not found to be the case for moving behaviour, regardless of whether we control for moving intentions.

Again, we see that dissatisfaction with housing and the neighbourhood are important predictors of the likelihood of actually moving and that the average marginal effects are reduced when we control for the moving intention (Model 2 vs. Model 3). We obtain a similar outcome for the control of whether the housing is considered suitable for old age. As in all other life phases, we observe that renters are more likely than homeowners to have moved. The results for income are inconclusive and nonsignificant.

Looking at our alternative models on intentions for moves and moving events that at least crossed municipal boundaries (Models –6), we note that unlike in the main models, these models show that the intention to retire is significantly related not only to the moving intention but also to the move. These findings suggest that this intention is especially relevant as an indicator for the likelihood of moves over longer distances. We also observe that respondents in retirement at the time of the interview are significantly more likely to have moved across municipal borders than people who were still employed at the time of the interview and had no intention to retire, as long as we do not control for the moving intention (Model 5). As in the family and middle age phases, we see that the moving intention is a better predictor of moves independent of the distance (AME = 0.23 in Model 3) than of moves over longer distances (AME = 0.09 in Model 6).

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Our analyses have provided detailed insights into the relationship between intentions in various life domains and the formation and eventual realisation of moving intentions. To our knowledge, this is the first time such analyses have been performed for a nationally representative dataset by comparing different adult life course phases and distinguishing between all moves (usually dominated by residential mobility) and moves over somewhat longer distances. In line with our theoretical understanding of moves as an instrument for pursuing various life goals (De Jong & Fawcett, 1981; Sell & De Jong, 1978) and the Theory of Planned Behaviour, we found in all four life phases highly significant positive associations between intentions related to the union status and main activities such as employment and education on the one hand, and moving intentions and events on the other. We were able to provide detailed insights into the extent to which these associations, as well as the predictive power of moving intentions, vary across the life course, and

depending on whether we considered all moves or only moves over longer distances. However, next to variation, we also observed some stability over the life course in the related intentions in various life domains. We found, for example, that throughout the life course, the intention of people in nonresidential unions to live together with a partner is an important motivation for forming a moving intention. Union- and family-related intentions also seem to play a more dominant role in short-distance residential moves, whereas job-related intentions seem to be more relevant in moves over longer distances. These results are in line with the findings of Geist and McManus (2008) for the United States. We also corroborated existing findings that childbearing is an important trigger for moves (Kulu & Milewski, 2007). On the other hand, we found that if respondents were already parents at the time of the interview, they were less likely to move, especially over longer distances. These outcomes are aligned with theoretical considerations that parents of somewhat older children would be less inclined to move, as they might fear that a move would disrupt the social development of their children (Mulder & Hooimeijer, 1999).

Like our findings on intentions, our other results are generally in line with the framework of the Theory of Planned Behaviour. First, we found that dissatisfaction with the current housing situation and the neighbourhood are important background factors for the formation of moving intentions in all four life phases. This observation corresponds to the results of previous analyses showing that feeling less satisfied with housing and the neighbourhood is positively associated with moving intentions (Lu, 1998) and that concerns about housing and the area are the two most important reasons for wanting to move (Coulter & Scott, 2015). Second, as expected, we found that moving intentions are highly predictive of subsequent moving behaviour (e.g., Coulter & Scott, 2015; Kley, 2011; Lu, 1998), both when regressing on moves of all kinds or moves over longer distances. Over most life phases, intentions to move over all kinds of distances were shown to have higher predictive power than intentions to move over longer distances, except among young adults. Our descriptive results also suggest that intentions to move abroad have low predictive power.

Third, the impact of intentions in other life domains on moving behaviour was frequently reduced when we included the moving intention as a control variable in the models. This was especially the case for activity intentions in the family life phase and union-related intentions in the retirement phase. Among young adults, this pattern is less pronounced, which might be related to the higher uncertainty in this life phase compared with other life stages, so that plans and intentions might change more often. Furthermore, the impact of intentions in other life domains was not channelled completely through the moving intention in all cases. For example, we found that job change intentions remain significantly associated with moving behaviour in the middle age phase. This was also shown to be the case for some background factors such as dissatisfaction with housing in the first three life phases and dissatisfaction with the neighbourhood in the fourth life phase. Although

the latter two findings are not strictly in line with the Theory of Planned Behaviour, applying the framework nevertheless provided important insights into the interplay of intentions in various life domains and their eventual realisation with the formation of moving intentions and actual moving behaviour. By contrast, most existing studies of moving reasons capture only one (Geist & McManus, 2008) or a small number of possible reasons for moving (Coulter & Scott, 2015), limited to those who actually moved.

We used income and housing characteristics as proxies for actual enablers and constraints in the framework of the Theory of Planned Behaviour. In the theoretical framework, such variables can affect both the formation of intentions and the behaviour itself. For the family phase and the middle age phase, our results show a positive gradient between income and moving intentions. Respondents in these two life phases were found to be more likely to intend to move if they have a higher income. However, the opposite was shown to be the case among young adults. One possible explanation for this pattern is that young adults with higher incomes are more likely than those in the lowest income quartile to have already left the parental home and/or bought their own dwelling, and are thus less inclined to plan another move. Looking at moving decisions, we found that the importance of income as a trigger seems to decrease as people age. Among young adults having a higher income is significantly related with moving decisions, whereas this is not the case in the other life phases. This might be because 80% of the respondents in the family phase were already homeowners. Thus, among those respondents, the value of their home might play a bigger role than their income level in determining moving decisions. Looking at the housing situation as an enabler, we detected that in all life phases renters are more likely than homeowners to have moving intentions. This pattern might reflect lower transaction costs and/or the greater importance of homeownership in Norway (Aarland & Nordvik, 2009).

Even though we had access to rich data, we were not able to implement all aspects of the Theory of Planned Behaviour. Future longitudinal surveys should seek to capture not only intentions in different life domains but also the degree to which they are perceived as relevant for moving decisions, actual moves, and residential stability among nonmovers. At the same time, our results indicate that, if possible, it is preferable to include other life events, rather than intentions (e.g., childbirths instead of fertility intentions). Because we lacked precise measures of the respondents' union status after the survey, we had to rely on information from the interview, including information about related intentions (e.g., intentions to marry or to live together). The comparison of our findings with research outcomes by Coulter and Scott (2015) for Great Britain, De Groot, Mulder, Das, et al. (2011) for the Netherlands, Kley (2011) for Germany, and Lu (1998) for the United States was very fruitful, and we hope that in the future, similar research based on longitudinal data will be conducted for other countries. An enriched cross-country comparative perspective is likely to further

increase our understanding of how the formation and realisation of plans in various life domains of individuals are relevant for the formation and realisation of moving intentions across the life course. One important message of our paper is that intentions in other life domains can serve as proxies for moving intentions in cases in which information about the latter is not available. But the degree to which these other intentions can be used as proxies varies across the life course and depends on whether we are looking at all moves or only at moves over longer distances. Our insights are also very valuable for research aimed at predicting future moving and migration patterns based on intention data.

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Table 1. Moving intentions and moving behaviour by type of move – all respondents
(N=11,278)

	No move	Moved within the same municipality	Moved to a different municipality	Moved abroad	Total
No intention to move	80.7%	15.0%	4.2%	0.1%	100%
Intention to move within the same municipality	32.3%	56.8%	10.5%	0.5%	100%
Intention to move to a different municipality	27.9%	18.3%	53.5%	0.3%	100%
Intention to move abroad	36.1%	32.8%	17.7%	13.5%	100%
Does not know where to move	43.6%	30.3%	22.9%	3.2%	100%
Total	70.3%	20.5%	8.9%	0.4%	100%

Note: Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded.

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Child born after the interview	-		1.52	0.08	1.55*	0.08	-		0.80	-0.04	0.99	0.00
Child born before the interview	-		0.89	-0.02	0.99	0.00	-		0.64	-0.09	0.75	-0.05
Not satisfied with housing at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	2.64***	0.15	1.80**	0.11	1.63*	0.09	1.15	0.03	1.59**	0.09	1.50	0.07
Not satisfied with neighbourhood at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	1.55*	0.07	0.97	-0.01	0.93	-0.01	1.51*	0.08	1.27	0.05	1.27	0.04
Housing situation at interview (Ref.: Moved out of parental home, homeowner)												
Moved out of parental home, rented	1.89***	0.10	2.50***	0.17	2.30***	0.16	0.91	-0.02	1.47	0.07	1.54	0.08
Living in parental household	5.20***	0.26	1.25	0.04	1.02	0.00	1.40	0.06	1.00	0.00	0.80	-0.04
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	0.66	-0.07	-		-		0.56**	-0.11	-		-	
3 rd quartile	0.56**	-0.09	-		-		0.34***	-0.20	-		-	
4 th quartile	0.48**	-0.11	-		-		0.24***	-0.26	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		3.10***	0.22	3.07***	0.21	-		1.45	0.07	1.59*	0.08
3 rd quartile	-		2.65***	0.19	2.83***	0.19	-		1.46	0.07	1.82**	0.10
4 th quartile	-		4.80***	0.30	5.11***	0.31	-		1.36	0.06	1.64	0.09
Sex (Ref.: Men)	1.34	0.05	1.49**	0.08	1.47**	0.07	2.34***	0.16	1.88***	0.12	1.70***	0.09
Intercept	0.54		0.28***		0.22***		0.27***		0.14***		0.08***	
R²	0.22		0.12		0.14		0.20		0.07		0.14	
Degrees of freedom	28		27		28		28		27		28	
N/N with intention	829/591		829/562		829/562		772/281		829/238		772/219	
N/N with move	829/591		829/562		829/562		772/281		829/238		772/219	

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains, and those marked with (e) to events in the follow-up period that are related to intentions stated in the survey. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6. Additional controls: age, centrality of place of residence, and whether respondent moved within one year prior to the interview (complete models are available in the online appendix).

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Youngest child born after the interview	-		1.67***	0.10	1.61***	0.08	-		1.68***	0.05	1.66***	0.04
Youngest child born before the interview, aged up to 6	-		0.81*	-0.04	0.84	-0.03	-		0.71*	-0.03	0.76	-0.02
Youngest child born before the interview, aged 7-12	-		0.74***	-0.06	0.81*	-0.04	-		0.52***	-0.06	0.55***	-0.04
Youngest child born before the interview, aged 13-17	-		0.82	-0.04	0.91	-0.02	-		0.54***	-0.06	0.62**	-0.04
Not satisfied with housing at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	2.68***	0.13	1.73***	0.10	1.32***	0.05	1.61***	0.03	1.36**	0.03	1.06	0.00
Not satisfied with neighbourhood at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	3.38***	0.16	1.64***	0.09	1.14	0.02	3.97***	0.09	2.44***	0.08	1.47***	0.03
Housing situation at interview (Ref.: Moved out of parental home, homeowner)												
Moved out of parental home, rented	4.69***	0.21	3.98***	0.26	2.76***	0.17	2.35***	0.06	2.45***	0.08	2.25***	0.06
Living in parental household	4.12***	0.19	1.14	0.02	0.71	-0.06	2.20**	0.05	0.98	0.00	0.49*	-0.05
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	1.13	0.02	-		-		1.38**	0.02	-		-	
3 rd quartile	1.28**	0.03	-		-		1.38*	0.02	-		-	
4 th quartile	1.46***	0.05	-		-		1.43*	0.02	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		1.07	0.01	1.05	0.01	-		1.12	0.01	1.15	0.01
3 rd quartile	-		1.09	0.02	1.05	0.01	-		1.03	0.00	1.02	0.00
4 th quartile	-		1.24**	0.04	1.13	0.02	-		1.09	0.01	1.05	0.00
Sex (Ref.: Men)	0.96	-0.01	1.02	0.00	1.03	0.01	0.97	0.00	1.03	0.00	1.00	0.00
Intercept	0.09***		0.38***		0.33***		0.02***		0.07***		0.06***	
R²	0.25		0.18		0.24		0.11		0.09		0.16	
Degrees of freedom	26		26		27		26		26		27	
N/N with intention	4675/1170						4573/401					
N/N with move			4675/1713		4675/1713				4675/531		4069/504	

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains, and those marked with (e) to events in the follow-up period that are related to intentions stated in the survey. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we

considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6. Additional controls: age, sex, centrality of place of residence, and whether respondent moved within one year prior to the interview (complete models are available in the online appendix).

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Rented or other	3.61***	0.11	3.02***	0.16	2.47***	0.13	2.27***	0.03	2.25***	0.04	2.07***	0.03
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	1.40*	0.03	-		-		1.13	0.00	-		-	
3 rd quartile	1.93***	0.05	-		-		1.16	0.01	-		-	
4 th quartile	2.23***	0.07	-		-		1.39	0.01	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		1.11	0.02	1.06	0.01	-		0.64*	-0.02	0.53**	-0.02
3 rd quartile	-		0.93	-0.01	0.86	-0.02	-		0.74	-0.01	0.71	-0.01
4 th quartile	-		1.21	0.03	1.09	0.01	-		0.90	-0.01	0.81	-0.01
Sex (Ref.: Men)	1.26*	0.02	1.06	0.01	1.03	0.00	1.22	0.01	0.79	-0.01	0.75	-0.01
Intercept	0.00***		0.07***		0.10***		0.00***		0.03***		0.04***	
R²	0.12		0.06		0.09		0.06		0.04		0.08	
Degrees of freedom	20		20		21		20		20		21	
N/N with intention	3274/374						3247/136					
N/N with move			3274/639		3274/639				3274/167		3242/163	

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6. Additional controls: age, sex, centrality of place of residence, and whether respondent moved within one year prior to the interview (complete models are available in the online appendix).

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Table 5. Logistic regressions: Retirement phase

	All moving intentions and actual moves						Moving intentions and actual moves across municipality borders					
	Moving Intention		Moving Behaviour		Moving Behaviour		Moving Intention		Moving Behaviour		Moving Behaviour	
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME
Positive moving intention (Ref.: No)	-		-		8.05***	0.23	-		-		26.37***	0.09
Main activity at interview (Ref.: Employed, no intention to retire)												
(i) Employed, intention to retire within three years	1.80**	0.04	1.20	0.02	1.02	0.00	2.42*	0.03	3.38***	0.04	3.00**	0.03
Early retirement, old age pension	1.37	0.02	0.76	-0.03	0.67*	-0.04	1.90	0.02	2.20*	0.02	1.95	0.02
Other main activity	0.41	-0.07	1.04	0.00	1.15	0.02	0.55	-0.02	0.44	-0.03	0.62	-0.01
Union status at interview (Ref.: Cohabitation)												
Married	2.43*	0.07	1.40	0.04	1.11	0.01	0.79	-0.01	0.94	0.00	1.06	0.00
(i) Non-residential union, intention to live together within three years	17.78***	0.22	6.07***	0.22	2.79	0.11	10.65***	0.07	12.22***	0.08	5.91*	0.05
Non-residential union, no intention to live together	3.01*	0.08	1.24	0.03	0.92	-0.01	0.36	-0.03	2.32	0.03	2.87	0.03
No union	3.68**	0.10	1.79	0.07	1.31	0.03	1.21	0.01	1.41	0.01	1.36	0.01
Children at interview (Ref.: No child in the household)												
Child under 18 years in the household	0.31	-0.09	-		-		1.15	0.00	-		-	
→ Children by 12/2011 (Ref.: No child in the household)												
Child under 18 years in the household	-		0.61	-0.06	0.52	-0.07	-		0.00	-0.47	0.00	-0.40
Not satisfied with housing at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)												
3.33***	0.09	1.89***	0.08	1.34	0.03	1.06	0.00	1.87	0.02	2.38*	0.02	
Not satisfied with neighbourhood at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)												
2.25***	0.06	2.13***	0.09	1.87***	0.07	2.81***	0.03	3.69***	0.04	2.53**	0.02	
Housing situation at interview (Ref.: homeowner)												
Rented	2.95***	0.08	2.11***	0.09	1.59*	0.05	1.31	0.01	1.17	0.00	0.88	0.00
Housing at interview not suitable for old age (Ref.: At least partly suitable for old age)												
4.69***	0.12	2.06***	0.09	1.32	0.03	4.95***	0.05	1.87*	0.02	0.95	0.00	

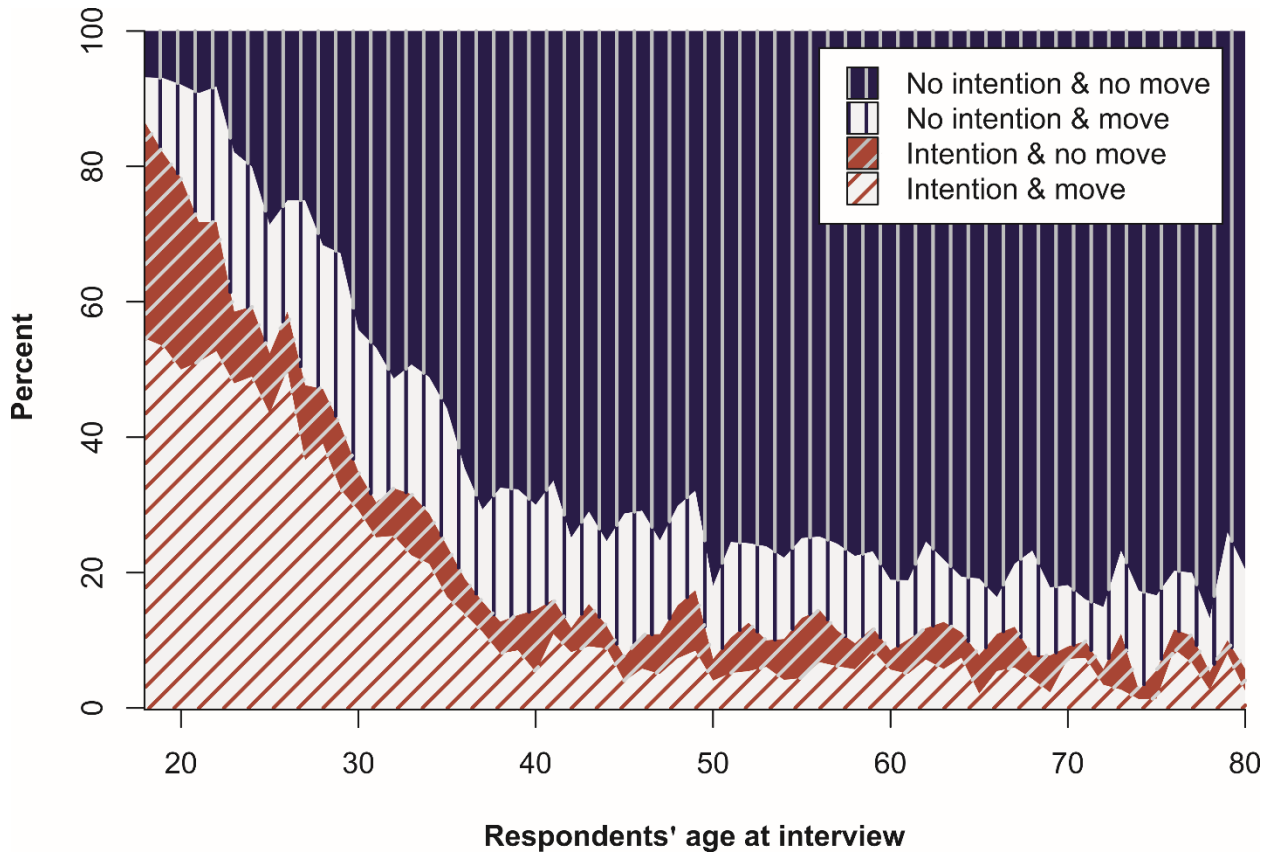
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	0.83	-0.01	-		-		1.32	0.01	-		-	
3 rd quartile	1.09	0.01	-		-		0.95	0.00	-		-	
4 th quartile	1.35	0.02	-		-		1.29	0.01	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		1.00	0.00	0.87	-0.01	-		1.27	0.01	0.98	0.00
3 rd quartile	-		1.02	0.00	0.92	-0.01	-		0.92	0.00	0.98	0.00
4 th quartile	-		1.03	0.00	0.89	-0.01	-		0.91	0.00	0.97	0.00
Sex (Ref.: Men)	0.89	-0.01	1.03	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.94	0.00	1.48	0.01	1.73	0.01
Intercept	0.01***		0.08**		0.19		0.00***		512.99		3629.00	
R²	0.10		0.05		0.11		0.04		0.04		0.08	
Degrees of freedom	28		28		29		28		28		29	
N/N with intention	1683/168						1670/53					
N/N with move			1683/258		1683/258				1683/60		1670/58	

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6. Additional controls: age, sex, centrality of place of residence, and whether respondent moved within one year prior to the interview (complete models are available in the online appendix).

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Figure 1. Moving intentions and moving behaviour by age



Note: All respondents (N = 11,278). Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008–2011. Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations.

APPENDIX

Table A1. Four life phases, descriptive overview

	Young adults	Family phase	Middle age	Retirement phase
Moving intentions and behaviour				
Intention and move	50.4%	18.5%	5.7%	5.3%
Intention and no move	20.9%	6.6%	5.7%	4.7%
No intention and move	17.4%	18.2%	13.8%	10.0%
No intention and no move	11.3%	56.8%	74.8%	80.0%
Main activity at interview				
Employed				
<i>Employed, no intention to change job</i>	22.3%	60.8%	72.8%	—
<i>Employed, intention to change job within three years</i>	26.2%	27.8%	12.5%	—
<i>Employed, no intention to retire</i>	—	—	—	26.3%
<i>Employed, intention to retire within Three years</i>	—	—	—	13.7%
Under education				
<i>Under education, no intention to graduate within three years</i>	29.0%	—	—	—
<i>Under education, intention to graduate within three years</i>	9.9%	3.9%	—	—
Early retirement, old age pension	—	—	—	55.3%
Other main activity	12.7%	7.5%	14.7%	4.8%
Change in highest level of education by 12/2011	50.9%	8.8%	—	—
Union status at interview				
Married	3.1%	48.8%	68.5%	68.9%
Cohabitation				
<i>Cohabitation, no marriage intention</i>	14.5%	21.5%	8.8%	—
<i>Cohabitation, intention to marry within three years</i>	2.8%	5.3%	1.3%	—
Non-residential union				
<i>Non-residential union, no intention to live together</i>	8.7%	2.9%	4.0%	1.1%
<i>Non-residential union, intention to live together within three years</i>	21.1%	4.7%	2.4%	4.4%
No union	49.8%	16.8%	15.0%	20.1%

Fertility intention at interview	21.2%	26.7%	—	—
Children at interview				
Pregnant or youngest child aged 0-1	6.9%	18.4%	—	—
Youngest child 2 years or older	2.7%	—	—	—
Youngest child aged 2-5	—	23.0%	—	—
Youngest child aged 6-12	—	25.7%	—	—
Youngest child aged up to 12	—	—	16.4%	—
Youngest child aged 13-17	—	6.2%	21.4%	—
Child under 18 years in household	—	—	—	1.8%
No child in household	90.5%	26.8%	62.2%	98.2%
Children by 12/2011				
Youngest child born after interview	20.5%	22.8%	—	—
Youngest child born before interview	3.0%	—	—	—
Youngest child aged up to 6	—	13.3%	—	—
Youngest child aged 7-12	—	26.8%	—	—
Youngest child aged 13-17	—	13.2%	—	—
Youngest child aged up to 12 years	—	—	6.6%	—
Youngest child aged 13-17	—	—	13.7%	—
Child under 18 years in household	—	—	—	0.8%
No child in household	76.5%	24.0	79.7%	99.2%
Not satisfied with housing at interview	14.0%	14.6%	9.6%	7.4%
Not satisfied with neighbourhood at interview	16.3%	12.6%	10.6%	10.8%
Housing not suitable for old age	—	—	—	11.5%
Housing situation at interview				
Living in parental household	49.8%	2.0%	—	—
Homeowner	19.7%	84.2%	92.7%	93.5%
Renting and other	30.5%	13.9%	7.3%	6.5%
Living in central municipality at interview	68.0%	66.6%	62.1%	64.5%
Moved within one year prior to interview	27.4%	13.9%	5.0%	4.0%
Annual income at interview (in 1000 NOK)				
1 st quartile	≤ 75	≤ 226	≤ 216	≤ 182
2 nd quartile	76-125	227-280	217-277	183-236
3 rd quartile	126-187	281-343	278-351	237-312
4 th quartile	>187	>343	>351	>312

Average annual income 2008-2011

(in 1000 NOK)

1 st quartile	≤ 122	≤ 261	≤ 239	≤ 201
2 nd quartile	123-186	262-321	240-308	202-255
3 rd quartile	187-257	322-390	309-390	256-329
4 th quartile	>257	>390	>390	>329
Female respondent	48.5%	52.9%	53.5%	50.4%
Age at interview				
18	5.3%	—	—	—
19	17.1%	—	—	—
20	17.7%	—	—	—
21	15.3%	—	—	—
22	13.0%	—	—	—
23	14.2%	—	—	—
24	17.3%	—	—	—
25-29	—	17.2%	—	—
30-34	—	24.5%	—	—
35-39	—	31.4%	—	—
40-44	—	27.0%	—	—
45-49	—	—	35.2%	—
50-54	—	—	33.8%	—
55-59	—	—	31.0%	—
60	—	—	—	12.5%
61	—	—	—	12.7%
62	—	—	—	11.5%
63	—	—	—	10.2%
64	—	—	—	7.8%
65	—	—	—	8.1%
66	—	—	—	7.6%
67	—	—	—	8.8%
68	—	—	—	6.8%
69	—	—	—	7.7%
70	—	—	—	6.4%
N	829	4675	3274	1683

Note: Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011.

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Table A2. Logistic regressions: Young adults phase

	All moving intentions and actual moves						Moving intentions and actual moves across municipality borders					
	Moving Intention		Moving Behaviour		Moving Behaviour		Moving Intention		Moving Behaviour		Moving Behaviour	
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME
Positive moving intention (Ref.: No)	-		-		2.04***	0.13	-		-		4.46***	0.26
Main activity at interview (Ref.: Employed, no intention to change jobs)												
(i) Employed, intention to change jobs within three years	2.49***	0.14	1.15	0.03	1.01	0.00	4.68***	0.29	1.64**	0.09	1.10	0.02
(i) Under education, intention to graduate within three years	1.79**	0.09	-		-		2.58***	0.18	-		-	
Under education, no intention to graduate	1.09	0.01	-		-		1.84	0.11	-		-	
Under education at interview	-		1.55*	0.08	1.45	0.07	-		1.34	0.06	0.96	-0.01
Other main activity	2.25**	0.13	1.04	0.01	0.93	-0.01	3.40***	0.23	1.46	0.07	1.17	0.03
(e) → Change in highest level of education by 12/2011	-		1.33	0.05	1.31	0.05	-		1.28	0.05	1.32	0.05
Union status at interview (Ref.: Cohabitation, no marriage intention)												
Married	1.02	0.00	0.43*	-0.16	0.42*	-0.16	0.99	0.00	0.81	-0.04	0.82	-0.03
(i) Cohabitation, intention to marry within three years	1.14	0.02	0.34**	-0.21	0.32**	-0.21	0.71	-0.06	0.72	-0.06	0.83	-0.03
(i) Non-residential union, intention to live together within three years	2.97***	0.17	1.27	0.05	1.10	0.02	1.80*	0.11	0.91	-0.02	0.90	-0.02
Non-residential union, no intention to live together	1.17	0.02	1.38	0.06	1.32	0.05	1.87	0.12	1.47	0.07	1.48	0.07
No union	0.94	-0.01	0.81	-0.04	0.78	-0.05	1.67	0.10	1.00	0.00	0.99	0.00
(i) Intention to have a(nother) child within three years (Ref.: No)	1.13	0.02	-		-		1.15	0.03	-		-	
Children at interview (Ref.: No child in the household)												
Pregnant or youngest child aged 0-1	0.51*	-0.10	-		-		0.34**	-0.20	-		-	
Youngest child 2 years or older	0.89	-0.02	-		-		0.44	-0.16	-		-	

(e) → Children by 12/2011 (Ref.: No child in the household)												
Child born after the interview	-		1.52	0.08	1.55*	0.08	-		0.80	-0.04	0.99	0.00
Child born before the interview	-		0.89	-0.02	0.99	0.00	-		0.64	-0.09	0.75	-0.05
Not satisfied with housing at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	2.64***	0.15	1.80**	0.11	1.63*	0.09	1.15	0.03	1.59**	0.09	1.50	0.07
Not satisfied with neighbourhood at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	1.55*	0.07	0.97	-0.01	0.93	-0.01	1.51*	0.08	1.27	0.05	1.27	0.04
Housing situation at interview (Ref.: Moved out of parental home, homeowner)												
Moved out of parental home, rented	1.89***	0.10	2.50***	0.17	2.30***	0.16	0.91	-0.02	1.47	0.07	1.54	0.08
Living in parental household	5.20***	0.26	1.25	0.04	1.02	0.00	1.40	0.06	1.00	0.00	0.80	-0.04
Living in central municipality at interview (Ref.: Less or non-central municipality)	1.65**	0.08	1.50**	0.08	1.43**	0.07	0.61***	-0.09	0.96	-0.01	1.13	0.02
Moved within one year prior to interview (Ref.: No)	0.53***	-0.10	1.01	0.00	1.11	0.02	1.10	0.02	1.32	0.05	1.25	0.04
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	0.66	-0.07	-		-		0.56**	-0.11	-		-	
3 rd quartile	0.56**	-0.09	-		-		0.34***	-0.20	-		-	
4 th quartile	0.48**	-0.11	-		-		0.24***	-0.26	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		3.10***	0.22	3.07***	0.21	-		1.45	0.07	1.59*	0.08
3 rd quartile	-		2.65***	0.19	2.83***	0.19	-		1.46	0.07	1.82**	0.10
4 th quartile	-		4.80***	0.30	5.11***	0.31	-		1.36	0.06	1.64	0.09
Age at interview (Ref.: 20 years)												
18 years	1.18	0.03	0.83	-0.04	0.81	-0.04	1.05	0.01	0.93	-0.01	1.01	0.00
19 years	0.98	0.00	1.02	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.83	-0.03	0.63*	-0.09	0.62	-0.08
21 years	1.08	0.01	0.99	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.84	-0.03	0.81	-0.04	0.85	-0.03
22 years	1.17	0.02	1.05	0.01	1.03	0.01	0.42***	-0.16	0.71	-0.06	0.77	-0.05
23 years	0.72	-0.05	0.90	-0.02	0.95	-0.01	0.72	-0.06	1.23	0.04	1.28	0.04
24 years	0.94	-0.01	0.75	-0.06	0.75	-0.05	0.92	-0.02	0.74	-0.06	0.65	-0.07
Sex (Ref.: Men)	1.34	0.05	1.49**	0.08	1.47**	0.07	2.34***	0.16	1.88***	0.12	1.70***	0.09
Intercept	0.54		0.28***		0.22***		0.27***		0.14***		0.08***	

R²	0.22	0.12	0.14	0.20	0.07	0.14
Degrees of freedom	28	27	28	28	27	28
N/N with intention	829/591			772/281		
N/N with move		829/562	829/562		829/238	772/219

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains, and those marked with (e) to events in the follow-up period that are related to intentions stated in the survey. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6.

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Youngest child born after the interview	-		1.67***	0.10	1.61***	0.08	-		1.68***	0.05	1.66***	0.04
Youngest child born before the interview, aged up to 6	-		0.81*	-0.04	0.84	-0.03	-		0.71*	-0.03	0.76	-0.02
Youngest child born before the interview, aged 7-12	-		0.74***	-0.06	0.81*	-0.04	-		0.52***	-0.06	0.55***	-0.04
Youngest child born before the interview, aged 13-17	-		0.82	-0.04	0.91	-0.02	-		0.54***	-0.06	0.62**	-0.04
Not satisfied with housing at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	2.68***	0.13	1.73***	0.10	1.32***	0.05	1.61***	0.03	1.36**	0.03	1.06	0.00
Not satisfied with neighbourhood at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)	3.38***	0.16	1.64***	0.09	1.14	0.02	3.97***	0.09	2.44***	0.08	1.47***	0.03
Housing situation at interview (Ref.: Moved out of parental home, homeowner)												
Moved out of parental home, rented	4.69***	0.21	3.98***	0.26	2.76***	0.17	2.35***	0.06	2.45***	0.08	2.25***	0.06
Living in parental household	4.12***	0.19	1.14	0.02	0.71	-0.06	2.20**	0.05	0.98	0.00	0.49*	-0.05
Living in central municipality at interview (Ref.: Less or non-central municipality)	2.05***	0.10	1.21**	0.04	1.02	0.00	1.01	0.00	1.27**	0.02	1.33**	0.02
Moved within one year prior to interview (Ref.: No)	0.63***	-0.06	0.86	-0.03	0.98	0.00	0.78	-0.02	0.94	-0.01	1.02	0.00
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	1.13	0.02	-		-		1.38**	0.02	-		-	
3 rd quartile	1.28**	0.03	-		-		1.38*	0.02	-		-	
4 th quartile	1.46***	0.05	-		-		1.43*	0.02	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		1.07	0.01	1.05	0.01	-		1.12	0.01	1.15	0.01
3 rd quartile	-		1.09	0.02	1.05	0.01	-		1.03	0.00	1.02	0.00
4 th quartile	-		1.24**	0.04	1.13	0.02	-		1.09	0.01	1.05	0.00
Age at interview (Ref.: 30-34 years)												
25-29 years	1.45***	0.05	1.43***	0.07	1.30**	0.04	1.53***	0.03	1.12	0.01	1.02	0.00
35-39 years	0.65***	-0.06	0.71***	-0.07	0.77***	-0.04	0.83	-0.01	0.74**	-0.03	0.79	-0.02
40-44 years	0.57***	-0.07	0.54***	-0.11	0.60***	-0.09	0.91	-0.01	0.68**	-0.04	0.67**	-0.03
Sex (Ref.: Men)	0.96	-0.01	1.02	0.00	1.03	0.01	0.97	0.00	1.03	0.00	1.00	0.00
Intercept	0.09***		0.38***		0.33***		0.02***		0.07***		0.06***	

R²	0.25	0.18	0.24	0.11	0.09	0.16
Degrees of freedom	26	26	27	26	26	27
N/N with intention	4675/1170			4573/401		
N/N with move		4675/1713	4675/1713		4675/531	4069/504

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains, and those marked with (e) to events in the follow-up period that are related to intentions stated in the survey. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6.

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Rented or other	3.61***	0.11	3.02***	0.16	2.47***	0.13	2.27***	0.03	2.25***	0.04	2.07***	0.03
Living in central municipality at interview (Ref.: Less or non-central municipality)	1.40**	0.03	0.87	-0.02	0.82**	-0.03	0.76	-0.01	0.94	0.00	1.04	0.00
Moved within one year prior to interview (Ref.: No)	1.20	0.02	1.74***	0.08	1.74***	0.08	1.53	0.02	2.77***	0.05	2.65***	0.04
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	1.40*	0.03	-		-		1.13	0.00	-		-	
3 rd quartile	1.93***	0.05	-		-		1.16	0.01	-		-	
4 th quartile	2.23***	0.07	-		-		1.39	0.01	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		1.11	0.02	1.06	0.01	-		0.64*	-0.02	0.53**	-0.02
3 rd quartile	-		0.93	-0.01	0.86	-0.02	-		0.74	-0.01	0.71	-0.01
4 th quartile	-		1.21	0.03	1.09	0.01	-		0.90	-0.01	0.81	-0.01
Age at interview (Ref.: 50-54 years)												
45-49 years	1.25	0.02	1.38***	0.05	1.35**	0.04	1.07	0.00	1.18	0.01	1.11	0.00
55-59 years	1.35*	0.02	1.08	0.01	1.02	0.00	1.27	0.01	1.06	0.00	0.99	0.00
Sex (Ref.: Men)	1.26*	0.02	1.06	0.01	1.03	0.00	1.22	0.01	0.79	-0.01	0.75	-0.01
Intercept	0.00***		0.07***		0.10***		0.00***		0.03***		0.04***	
R²	0.12		0.06		0.09		0.06		0.04		0.08	
Degrees of freedom	20		20		21		20		20		21	
N/N with intention	3274/374		3274/639		3274/639		3247/136		3274/167		3242/163	
N/N with move	3274/374		3274/639		3274/639		3247/136		3274/167		3242/163	

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011. For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6.

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations

Table A5. Logistic regressions: Retirement phase

	All moving intentions and actual moves						Moving intentions and actual moves across municipality borders					
	Moving Intention		Moving Behaviour		Moving Behaviour		Moving Intention		Moving Behaviour		Moving Behaviour	
	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3		Model 4		Model 5		Model 6	
	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME	OR	AME
Positive moving intention (Ref.: No)	-		-		8.05***	0.23	-		-		26.37***	0.09
Main activity at interview (Ref.: Employed, no intention to retire)												
(i) Employed, intention to retire within three years	1.80**	0.04	1.20	0.02	1.02	0.00	2.42*	0.03	3.38***	0.04	3.00**	0.03
Early retirement, old age pension	1.37	0.02	0.76	-0.03	0.67*	-0.04	1.90	0.02	2.20*	0.02	1.95	0.02
Other main activity	0.41	-0.07	1.04	0.00	1.15	0.02	0.55	-0.02	0.44	-0.03	0.62	-0.01
Union status at interview (Ref.: Cohabitation)												
Married	2.43*	0.07	1.40	0.04	1.11	0.01	0.79	-0.01	0.94	0.00	1.06	0.00
(i) Non-residential union, intention to live together within three years	17.78***	0.22	6.07***	0.22	2.79	0.11	10.65***	0.07	12.22***	0.08	5.91*	0.05
Non-residential union, no intention to live together	3.01*	0.08	1.24	0.03	0.92	-0.01	0.36	-0.03	2.32	0.03	2.87	0.03
No union	3.68**	0.10	1.79	0.07	1.31	0.03	1.21	0.01	1.41	0.01	1.36	0.01
Children at interview (Ref.: No child in the household)												
Child under 18 years in the household	0.31	-0.09	-		-		1.15	0.00	-		-	
→ Children by 12/2011 (Ref.: No child in the household)												
Child under 18 years in the household	-		0.61	-0.06	0.52	-0.07	-		0.00	-0.47	0.00	-0.40
Not satisfied with housing at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)												
3.33***	0.09	1.89***	0.08	1.34	0.03	1.06	0.00	1.87	0.02	2.38*	0.02	
Not satisfied with neighbourhood at interview (Ref.: Satisfied)												
2.25***	0.06	2.13***	0.09	1.87***	0.07	2.81***	0.03	3.69***	0.04	2.53**	0.02	
Housing situation at interview (Ref.: homeowner)												
Rented	2.95***	0.08	2.11***	0.09	1.59*	0.05	1.31	0.01	1.17	0.00	0.88	0.00
Housing at interview not suitable for old age (Ref.: At least partly suitable for old age)												
4.69***	0.12	2.06***	0.09	1.32	0.03	4.95***	0.05	1.87*	0.02	0.95	0.00	

Living in central municipality at interview (Ref.: Less or non-central municipality)	1.81***	0.05	0.68***	-0.05	0.56***	-0.06	1.79*	0.02	2.27**	0.03	1.99*	0.02
Moved within one year prior to interview (Ref.: No)	1.32	0.02	1.02	0.00	0.90	-0.01	0.92	0.00	1.28	0.01	1.62	0.01
Income at interview (Ref.: Lowest income quartile)												
2 nd quartile	0.83	-0.01	-		-		1.32	0.01	-		-	
3 rd quartile	1.09	0.01	-		-		0.95	0.00	-		-	
4 th quartile	1.35	0.02	-		-		1.29	0.01	-		-	
→ Income, average of period 2008-2011 (Same ref.)												
2 nd quartile	-		1.00	0.00	0.87	-0.01	-		1.27	0.01	0.98	0.00
3 rd quartile	-		1.02	0.00	0.92	-0.01	-		0.92	0.00	0.98	0.00
4 th quartile	-		1.03	0.00	0.89	-0.01	-		0.91	0.00	0.97	0.00
Age at interview (Ref.: 65 years)												
60 years	0.87	-0.01	1.04	0.01	1.06	0.01	1.29	0.01	1.65	0.02	1.47	0.01
61 years	1.88	0.05	1.06	0.01	0.90	-0.01	5.14**	0.05	2.49	0.03	1.46	0.01
62 years	1.63	0.04	1.51	0.05	1.40	0.04	4.27*	0.04	2.19	0.02	1.31	0.01
63 years	1.70	0.04	1.08	0.01	0.95	-0.01	1.03	0.00	0.38	-0.03	0.27	-0.03
64 years	1.15	0.01	1.09	0.01	1.05	0.01	1.42	0.01	0.64	-0.01	0.54	-0.02
66 years	1.60	0.04	0.79	-0.03	0.67	-0.04	2.32	0.02	0.98	0.00	0.61	-0.01
67 years	1.60	0.04	1.31	0.03	1.18	0.02	2.98	0.03	0.98	0.00	0.67	-0.01
68 years	0.72	-0.03	1.66	0.06	1.89*	0.07	0.82	-0.01	1.10	0.00	0.98	0.00
69 years	0.89	-0.01	0.98	0.00	0.98	0.00	1.62	0.01	0.83	-0.01	0.51	-0.02
70 years	1.07	0.01	1.39	0.04	1.40	0.04	0.61	-0.01	0.64	-0.01	0.66	-0.01
Sex (Ref.: Men)	0.89	-0.01	1.03	0.00	1.03	0.00	0.94	0.00	1.48	0.01	1.73	0.01
Intercept	0.01***		0.08**		0.19		0.00***		512.99		3629.00	
R²	0.10		0.05		0.11		0.04		0.04		0.08	
Degrees of freedom	28		28		29		28		28		29	
N/N with intention	1683/168		1683/258		1683/258		1670/53		1683/60		1670/58	
N/N with move	1683/168		1683/258		1683/258		1670/53		1683/60		1670/58	

* $p < 0.1$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Note: OR refers to odds ratios, and AME to average marginal effects. Controls marked with (i) refer to intentions in various life domains. Intentions were surveyed in the Norwegian GGS (2007/2008); information on the behaviour was obtained from the Norwegian population register for the period 2008-2011.

For the categorisation of the realised moves we considered the first move recorded. Variables related to information gathered after the interview are marked in the table with an arrow. Due to missing values related to the direction of the moving intention, the number of cases is somewhat lower in Model 4 and 6.

Source: Norwegian GGS, Norwegian Population Register; own calculations