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### Navigating housing beyond arrival

*The trajectories of EU labour migrants in the Netherlands*

Loomans, D.

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## **Appendices**

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**Appendices chapter 2**

**Table A2.1** Full regression results from multinomial models predicted probabilities and confidence intervals: Rural locations

	Staying in rural			Moving from rural			Emigration from rural		
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
age									
18–24	<b>0,375</b>	0,363	0,387	<b>0,184</b>	0,175	0,193	<b>0,441</b>	0,429	0,453
25–34	<b>0,420</b>	0,411	0,429	<b>0,173</b>	0,167	0,180	<b>0,406</b>	0,397	0,416
35–44	<b>0,481</b>	0,467	0,495	<b>0,143</b>	0,134	0,153	<b>0,376</b>	0,362	0,390
>45	<b>0,527</b>	0,509	0,545	<b>0,121</b>	0,111	0,133	<b>0,351</b>	0,335	0,369
child									
no	<b>0,413</b>	0,406	0,419	<b>0,159</b>	0,154	0,164	<b>0,429</b>	0,422	0,436
Yes	<b>0,528</b>	0,512	0,543	<b>0,186</b>	0,175	0,198	<b>0,286</b>	0,271	0,301
partnership status									
no partner	<b>0,383</b>	0,375	0,391	<b>0,158</b>	0,153	0,164	<b>0,459</b>	0,450	0,467
Dutch partner	<b>0,599</b>	0,572	0,624	<b>0,176</b>	0,157	0,196	<b>0,226</b>	0,203	0,250
migrant partner	<b>0,497</b>	0,486	0,509	<b>0,167</b>	0,159	0,175	<b>0,336</b>	0,325	0,347
sex									
female	<b>0,465</b>	0,456	0,475	<b>0,188</b>	0,181	0,196	<b>0,346</b>	0,337	0,356
male	<b>0,406</b>	0,398	0,414	<b>0,147</b>	0,142	0,153	<b>0,447</b>	0,439	0,455
country of origin									
Poland	<b>0,436</b>	0,428	0,444	<b>0,170</b>	0,164	0,176	<b>0,395</b>	0,387	0,402
Belgium	<b>0,689</b>	0,660	0,717	<b>0,068</b>	0,055	0,084	<b>0,242</b>	0,216	0,271
Bulgaria	<b>0,420</b>	0,360	0,483	<b>0,314</b>	0,258	0,377	<b>0,266</b>	0,215	0,324
former CS	<b>0,354</b>	0,320	0,390	<b>0,117</b>	0,097	0,140	<b>0,529</b>	0,491	0,567
former SU	<b>0,362</b>	0,329	0,396	<b>0,200</b>	0,175	0,227	<b>0,438</b>	0,404	0,473
France	<b>0,254</b>	0,206	0,309	<b>0,168</b>	0,129	0,215	<b>0,579</b>	0,514	0,641
Germany	<b>0,383</b>	0,353	0,415	<b>0,106</b>	0,089	0,125	<b>0,511</b>	0,477	0,545
Greece	<b>0,363</b>	0,308	0,421	<b>0,231</b>	0,185	0,285	<b>0,406</b>	0,346	0,469
Hungary	<b>0,418</b>	0,390	0,446	<b>0,166</b>	0,147	0,188	<b>0,416</b>	0,388	0,445

**Table A2.1** Continued

	Staying in rural				Moving from rural				Emigration from rural			
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound		predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound		predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	
Italy	<b>0,295</b>	0,248	0,346		<b>0,277</b>	0,231	0,328		<b>0,428</b>	0,371	0,487	
other	<b>0,241</b>	0,202	0,285		<b>0,115</b>	0,089	0,147		<b>0,644</b>	0,592	0,693	
Portugal	<b>0,390</b>	0,355	0,426		<b>0,191</b>	0,164	0,221		<b>0,419</b>	0,381	0,457	
Romania	<b>0,443</b>	0,409	0,478		<b>0,213</b>	0,185	0,243		<b>0,344</b>	0,312	0,378	
Spain	<b>0,318</b>	0,273	0,367		<b>0,267</b>	0,225	0,313		<b>0,415</b>	0,361	0,471	
UK	<b>0,314</b>	0,280	0,350		<b>0,148</b>	0,124	0,176		<b>0,538</b>	0,496	0,579	
employment sector	<b>0,408</b>	0,398	0,417		<b>0,172</b>	0,165	0,179		<b>0,421</b>	0,411	0,431	
agencies												
unknown	<b>0,449</b>	0,434	0,463		<b>0,157</b>	0,147	0,167		<b>0,395</b>	0,381	0,409	
agriculture	<b>0,523</b>	0,499	0,548		<b>0,107</b>	0,094	0,122		<b>0,369</b>	0,345	0,394	
manufacturing/industry	<b>0,392</b>	0,368	0,417		<b>0,160</b>	0,143	0,178		<b>0,447</b>	0,421	0,474	
construction	<b>0,497</b>	0,464	0,530		<b>0,171</b>	0,149	0,197		<b>0,331</b>	0,301	0,364	
wholesale/retail	<b>0,486</b>	0,462	0,509		<b>0,160</b>	0,145	0,176		<b>0,354</b>	0,331	0,378	
transport/logistics	<b>0,407</b>	0,369	0,447		<b>0,174</b>	0,148	0,204		<b>0,418</b>	0,378	0,459	
hospitality	<b>0,451</b>	0,410	0,492		<b>0,176</b>	0,149	0,208		<b>0,373</b>	0,333	0,414	
creative	<b>0,487</b>	0,411	0,564		<b>0,217</b>	0,164	0,282		<b>0,295</b>	0,227	0,374	
financial/business services	<b>0,370</b>	0,333	0,408		<b>0,157</b>	0,133	0,184		<b>0,473</b>	0,432	0,515	
public services	<b>0,334</b>	0,294	0,377		<b>0,269</b>	0,231	0,311		<b>0,397</b>	0,349	0,447	
other services	<b>0,447</b>	0,420	0,474		<b>0,162</b>	0,145	0,182		<b>0,391</b>	0,364	0,418	

**Table A2.1** Continued

	Staying in rural			Moving from rural			Emigration from rural		
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
income class									
1st quartile	<b>0,288</b>	0,278	0,299	<b>0,107</b>	0,100	0,114	<b>0,605</b>	0,593	0,617
2nd quartile	<b>0,466</b>	0,455	0,477	<b>0,196</b>	0,187	0,204	<b>0,339</b>	0,328	0,349
3rd quartile	<b>0,533</b>	0,520	0,545	<b>0,210</b>	0,200	0,220	<b>0,257</b>	0,247	0,268
4th quartile	<b>0,552</b>	0,536	0,568	<b>0,186</b>	0,174	0,199	<b>0,262</b>	0,248	0,277
unknown/negative	<b>0,164</b>	0,148	0,182	<b>0,053</b>	0,045	0,064	<b>0,783</b>	0,763	0,801
year of arrival									
2011	<b>0,424</b>	0,412	0,436	<b>0,170</b>	0,161	0,179	<b>0,406</b>	0,393	0,419
2012	<b>0,442</b>	0,429	0,454	<b>0,170</b>	0,161	0,179	<b>0,388</b>	0,376	0,401
2013	<b>0,438</b>	0,426	0,450	<b>0,167</b>	0,158	0,176	<b>0,395</b>	0,383	0,408
2014	<b>0,425</b>	0,414	0,436	<b>0,152</b>	0,145	0,160	<b>0,422</b>	0,411	0,434
macro region									
Central	<b>0,340</b>	0,329	0,351	<b>0,221</b>	0,212	0,231	<b>0,439</b>	0,427	0,451
Intermediary	<b>0,449</b>	0,438	0,460	<b>0,169</b>	0,161	0,177	<b>0,382</b>	0,371	0,393
Periphery	<b>0,484</b>	0,475	0,494	<b>0,127</b>	0,121	0,134	<b>0,388</b>	0,379	0,398
share of migrants									
< 26%	<b>0,431</b>	0,018	0,422	<b>0,178</b>	0,023	0,172	<b>0,391</b>	0,018	0,382
26–32%	<b>0,459</b>	0,031	0,444	<b>0,168</b>	0,039	0,157	<b>0,373</b>	0,033	0,358
32–40%	<b>0,460</b>	0,032	0,444	<b>0,145</b>	0,042	0,135	<b>0,395</b>	0,033	0,380
>40%	<b>0,381</b>	0,034	0,366	<b>0,136</b>	0,045	0,126	<b>0,482</b>	0,033	0,466
share of social housing									
< 9%	<b>0,402</b>	0,015	0,395	<b>0,161</b>	0,020	0,156	<b>0,437</b>	0,015	0,430
9–12%	<b>0,472</b>	0,029	0,458	<b>0,172</b>	0,036	0,163	<b>0,355</b>	0,031	0,342
12–18%	<b>0,574</b>	0,049	0,551	<b>0,169</b>	0,059	0,154	<b>0,256</b>	0,057	0,236
> 18%	<b>0,762</b>	0,103	0,724	<b>0,094</b>	0,131	0,075	<b>0,143</b>	0,126	0,116
proximity of amenities									
isolated	<b>0,431</b>	0,413	0,448	<b>0,143</b>	0,132	0,155	<b>0,426</b>	0,409	0,444
not isolated	<b>0,432</b>	0,425	0,439	<b>0,167</b>	0,162	0,172	<b>0,401</b>	0,394	0,408

**Table A2.2.** Full regression results from multinomial models predicted probabilities and confidence intervals: Suburban locations and small towns

	Staying in suburban/smaller cities			Moving from suburban/smaller cities			Emigration from suburban/smaller cities		
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
age									
18-24	<b>0.394</b>	0.382	0.407	<b>0.106</b>	0.099	0.113	<b>0.500</b>	0.487	0.513
25-34	<b>0.447</b>	0.438	0.457	<b>0.093</b>	0.088	0.098	<b>0.459</b>	0.450	0.468
35-44	<b>0.500</b>	0.486	0.515	<b>0.079</b>	0.072	0.087	<b>0.421</b>	0.406	0.435
>45	<b>0.532</b>	0.512	0.551	<b>0.067</b>	0.058	0.076	<b>0.402</b>	0.383	0.421
child									
no	<b>0.427</b>	0.420	0.434	<b>0.091</b>	0.087	0.095	<b>0.482</b>	0.475	0.489
yes	<b>0.565</b>	0.550	0.580	<b>0.086</b>	0.079	0.095	<b>0.349</b>	0.334	0.364
partnership status									
no partner	<b>0.387</b>	0.379	0.395	<b>0.091</b>	0.087	0.096	<b>0.522</b>	0.514	0.530
Dutch partner	<b>0.644</b>	0.622	0.666	<b>0.092</b>	0.080	0.105	<b>0.263</b>	0.243	0.285
migrant partner	<b>0.517</b>	0.507	0.528	<b>0.086</b>	0.080	0.092	<b>0.397</b>	0.386	0.407
sex									
female	<b>0.505</b>	0.496	0.515	<b>0.097</b>	0.092	0.103	<b>0.397</b>	0.388	0.407
male	<b>0.411</b>	0.403	0.419	<b>0.085</b>	0.081	0.090	<b>0.503</b>	0.495	0.512
country of origin									
Poland	<b>0.525</b>	0.516	0.535	<b>0.082</b>	0.077	0.087	<b>0.393</b>	0.384	0.402
Belgium	<b>0.451</b>	0.410	0.492	<b>0.052</b>	0.038	0.071	<b>0.497</b>	0.455	0.540
Bulgaria	<b>0.576</b>	0.536	0.615	<b>0.171</b>	0.143	0.202	<b>0.253</b>	0.223	0.286
former CS	<b>0.364</b>	0.331	0.399	<b>0.076</b>	0.060	0.095	<b>0.560</b>	0.524	0.595
former SU	<b>0.452</b>	0.419	0.486	<b>0.117</b>	0.098	0.138	<b>0.431</b>	0.398	0.465
France	<b>0.254</b>	0.223	0.288	<b>0.089</b>	0.071	0.110	<b>0.657</b>	0.620	0.692
Germany	<b>0.402</b>	0.378	0.426	<b>0.065</b>	0.054	0.077	<b>0.534</b>	0.508	0.559
Greece	<b>0.394</b>	0.358	0.432	<b>0.162</b>	0.137	0.190	<b>0.444</b>	0.407	0.481
Hungary	<b>0.422</b>	0.396	0.449	<b>0.115</b>	0.099	0.132	<b>0.463</b>	0.436	0.490
Italy	<b>0.341</b>	0.311	0.372	<b>0.119</b>	0.101	0.140	<b>0.540</b>	0.507	0.572

**Table A2.2.** Continued

	Staying in suburban/ smaller cities			Moving from suburban/ smaller cities			Emigration from suburban/ smaller cities		
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
other	<b>0.265</b>	0.236	0.296	<b>0.069</b>	0.055	0.087	<b>0.666</b>	0.632	0.698
Portugal	<b>0.373</b>	0.340	0.407	<b>0.128</b>	0.107	0.152	<b>0.499</b>	0.464	0.534
Romania	<b>0.489</b>	0.455	0.522	<b>0.133</b>	0.113	0.156	<b>0.379</b>	0.347	0.412
Spain	<b>0.295</b>	0.269	0.324	<b>0.117</b>	0.100	0.136	<b>0.588</b>	0.557	0.617
UK	<b>0.267</b>	0.244	0.291	<b>0.069</b>	0.057	0.082	<b>0.664</b>	0.639	0.689
employment sector	<b>0.438</b>	0.427	0.449	<b>0.095</b>	0.089	0.102	<b>0.467</b>	0.456	0.478
agencies									
unknown	<b>0.469</b>	0.453	0.484	<b>0.093</b>	0.085	0.102	<b>0.439</b>	0.423	0.454
agriculture	<b>0.513</b>	0.470	0.556	<b>0.058</b>	0.041	0.081	<b>0.429</b>	0.386	0.473
manufacturing/ industry	<b>0.438</b>	0.416	0.461	<b>0.065</b>	0.055	0.076	<b>0.497</b>	0.474	0.520
construction	<b>0.470</b>	0.438	0.502	<b>0.114</b>	0.096	0.136	<b>0.416</b>	0.385	0.448
wholesale/retail	<b>0.504</b>	0.483	0.525	<b>0.080</b>	0.070	0.091	<b>0.416</b>	0.396	0.437
transport/logistics	<b>0.474</b>	0.437	0.511	<b>0.096</b>	0.077	0.119	<b>0.431</b>	0.393	0.469
hospitality	<b>0.463</b>	0.433	0.494	<b>0.091</b>	0.077	0.107	<b>0.446</b>	0.417	0.476
creative	<b>0.453</b>	0.397	0.511	<b>0.129</b>	0.099	0.166	<b>0.418</b>	0.363	0.475
financial/business services	<b>0.383</b>	0.359	0.407	<b>0.105</b>	0.092	0.120	<b>0.512</b>	0.487	0.537
public services	<b>0.406</b>	0.375	0.437	<b>0.113</b>	0.096	0.133	<b>0.481</b>	0.450	0.512
other services	<b>0.465</b>	0.440	0.489	<b>0.080</b>	0.069	0.092	<b>0.456</b>	0.432	0.480

**Table A2.2.** Continued

	Staying in suburban/smaller cities				Moving from suburban/smaller cities				Emigration from suburban/smaller cities				
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound		predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound		predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound		
income class													
1st quartile	<b>0,284</b>	0,273	0,295		<b>0,073</b>	0,067	0,080		<b>0,643</b>	0,631	0,655		
2nd quartile	<b>0,484</b>	0,472	0,496		<b>0,103</b>	0,096	0,111		<b>0,413</b>	0,401	0,425		
3rd quartile	<b>0,559</b>	0,547	0,571		<b>0,098</b>	0,091	0,105		<b>0,343</b>	0,332	0,355		
4th quartile	<b>0,580</b>	0,566	0,593		<b>0,096</b>	0,088	0,104		<b>0,325</b>	0,312	0,338		
unknown/negative	<b>0,164</b>	0,147	0,183		<b>0,037</b>	0,029	0,045		<b>0,799</b>	0,779	0,818		
year of arrival													
2011	<b>0,458</b>	0,445	0,470		<b>0,090</b>	0,083	0,097		<b>0,453</b>	0,440	0,465		
2012	<b>0,456</b>	0,443	0,469		<b>0,100</b>	0,093	0,108		<b>0,444</b>	0,431	0,456		
2013	<b>0,459</b>	0,447	0,471		<b>0,085</b>	0,078	0,091		<b>0,457</b>	0,444	0,469		
2014	<b>0,436</b>	0,424	0,447		<b>0,090</b>	0,084	0,096		<b>0,474</b>	0,463	0,486		
macro region													
Central	<b>0,405</b>	0,395	0,414		<b>0,111</b>	0,105	0,117		<b>0,484</b>	0,475	0,494		
Intermediary	<b>0,489</b>	0,477	0,500		<b>0,085</b>	0,079	0,091		<b>0,427</b>	0,416	0,438		
Periphery	<b>0,496</b>	0,482	0,509		<b>0,064</b>	0,058	0,071		<b>0,440</b>	0,426	0,454		
share of migrants													
< 26%	<b>0,470</b>	0,459	0,480		<b>0,084</b>	0,078	0,089		<b>0,447</b>	0,436	0,457		
26–32%	<b>0,469</b>	0,458	0,480		<b>0,091</b>	0,085	0,097		<b>0,440</b>	0,429	0,451		
32–40%	<b>0,428</b>	0,415	0,441		<b>0,103</b>	0,096	0,111		<b>0,469</b>	0,456	0,482		
>40%	<b>0,389</b>	0,369	0,409		<b>0,088</b>	0,078	0,099		<b>0,523</b>	0,503	0,544		
share of social housing													
< 9%	<b>0,458</b>	0,445	0,470		<b>0,078</b>	0,072	0,084		<b>0,465</b>	0,453	0,477		
9–12%	<b>0,473</b>	0,462	0,483		<b>0,085</b>	0,080	0,091		<b>0,442</b>	0,432	0,452		
12–18%	<b>0,442</b>	0,430	0,454		<b>0,111</b>	0,104	0,119		<b>0,447</b>	0,435	0,459		
> 18%	<b>0,384</b>	0,365	0,404		<b>0,101</b>	0,091	0,112		<b>0,514</b>	0,495	0,534		

**Table A2.3.** Full regression results from multinomial models predicted probabilities and confidence intervals: Urban locations

	Staying in larger city			Moving from larger city to suburban/rural			Emigration from larger city		
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
age									
18–24	<b>0.492</b>	0.482	0.501	<b>0.077</b>	0.072	0.081	<b>0.432</b>	0.422	0.441
25–34	<b>0.512</b>	0.506	0.518	<b>0.082</b>	0.078	0.085	<b>0.407</b>	0.400	0.413
35–44	<b>0.527</b>	0.516	0.537	<b>0.077</b>	0.072	0.082	<b>0.397</b>	0.386	0.407
>45	<b>0.503</b>	0.488	0.519	<b>0.065</b>	0.059	0.073	<b>0.431</b>	0.415	0.447
child									
no	<b>0.497</b>	0.492	0.502	<b>0.076</b>	0.073	0.078	<b>0.427</b>	0.422	0.432
yes	<b>0.585</b>	0.573	0.598	<b>0.096</b>	0.089	0.103	<b>0.319</b>	0.307	0.332
partnership status									
no partner	<b>0.491</b>	0.485	0.497	<b>0.072</b>	0.069	0.075	<b>0.437</b>	0.431	0.443
Dutch partner	<b>0.603</b>	0.585	0.621	<b>0.112</b>	0.102	0.124	<b>0.285</b>	0.268	0.302
migrant partner	<b>0.521</b>	0.514	0.529	<b>0.084</b>	0.080	0.088	<b>0.395</b>	0.387	0.402
sex									
female	<b>0.540</b>	0.533	0.546	<b>0.086</b>	0.083	0.090	<b>0.374</b>	0.367	0.381
male	<b>0.484</b>	0.478	0.489	<b>0.072</b>	0.069	0.075	<b>0.444</b>	0.438	0.450
country of origin									
Poland	<b>0.563</b>	0.554	0.572	<b>0.110</b>	0.105	0.116	<b>0.327</b>	0.318	0.335
Belgium	<b>0.458</b>	0.429	0.488	<b>0.072</b>	0.059	0.087	<b>0.470</b>	0.439	0.500
Bulgaria	<b>0.684</b>	0.667	0.701	<b>0.093</b>	0.082	0.105	<b>0.223</b>	0.209	0.238
former CS	<b>0.452</b>	0.424	0.479	<b>0.084</b>	0.070	0.099	<b>0.465</b>	0.437	0.493
former SU	<b>0.512</b>	0.488	0.536	<b>0.093</b>	0.080	0.107	<b>0.395</b>	0.372	0.419
France	<b>0.415</b>	0.398	0.433	<b>0.038</b>	0.032	0.045	<b>0.547</b>	0.529	0.565
Germany	<b>0.430</b>	0.414	0.446	<b>0.058</b>	0.051	0.065	<b>0.512</b>	0.496	0.529
Greece	<b>0.553</b>	0.533	0.573	<b>0.074</b>	0.065	0.085	<b>0.373</b>	0.353	0.393
Hungary	<b>0.495</b>	0.475	0.514	<b>0.092</b>	0.082	0.104	<b>0.413</b>	0.394	0.432

Table A2.3. Continued

	Staying in larger city			Moving from larger city to suburban/rural			Emigration from larger city		
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
Italy	<b>0,528</b>	0,513	0,543	<b>0,065</b>	0,058	0,072	<b>0,407</b>	0,393	0,422
other	<b>0,379</b>	0,360	0,398	<b>0,053</b>	0,046	0,062	<b>0,568</b>	0,548	0,587
Portugal	<b>0,511</b>	0,489	0,532	<b>0,098</b>	0,087	0,111	<b>0,391</b>	0,370	0,413
Romania	<b>0,554</b>	0,531	0,577	<b>0,117</b>	0,104	0,133	<b>0,328</b>	0,307	0,350
Spain	<b>0,444</b>	0,429	0,460	<b>0,058</b>	0,052	0,066	<b>0,497</b>	0,481	0,513
UK	<b>0,400</b>	0,386	0,415	<b>0,052</b>	0,046	0,059	<b>0,548</b>	0,533	0,563
employment agencies	<b>0,500</b>	0,490	0,511	<b>0,085</b>	0,080	0,091	<b>0,414</b>	0,404	0,425
unknown	<b>0,547</b>	0,535	0,558	<b>0,081</b>	0,076	0,088	<b>0,372</b>	0,360	0,383
agriculture	<b>0,513</b>	0,472	0,554	<b>0,044</b>	0,032	0,060	<b>0,442</b>	0,401	0,485
manufacturing/industry	<b>0,461</b>	0,442	0,481	<b>0,083</b>	0,074	0,094	<b>0,456</b>	0,436	0,476
construction	<b>0,560</b>	0,538	0,583	<b>0,070</b>	0,060	0,081	<b>0,370</b>	0,348	0,393
wholesale/retail	<b>0,484</b>	0,471	0,498	<b>0,076</b>	0,070	0,084	<b>0,439</b>	0,425	0,453
transport/logistics	<b>0,475</b>	0,444	0,506	<b>0,102</b>	0,087	0,120	<b>0,423</b>	0,392	0,454
hospitality	<b>0,515</b>	0,497	0,533	<b>0,096</b>	0,086	0,107	<b>0,389</b>	0,372	0,407
creative	<b>0,530</b>	0,508	0,552	<b>0,056</b>	0,046	0,068	<b>0,414</b>	0,392	0,436
financial/business services	<b>0,469</b>	0,457	0,481	<b>0,072</b>	0,066	0,078	<b>0,459</b>	0,447	0,472
public services	<b>0,525</b>	0,508	0,542	<b>0,065</b>	0,057	0,073	<b>0,411</b>	0,394	0,427
other services	<b>0,534</b>	0,517	0,550	<b>0,084</b>	0,076	0,094	<b>0,382</b>	0,365	0,398

**Table A2.3.** Continued

	Staying in larger city			Moving from larger city to suburban/rural			Emigration from larger city		
	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound	predicted probability	CI lower bound	CI upper bound
income class									
1st quartile	<b>0.378</b>	0.369	0.387	<b>0.054</b>	0.051	0.058	<b>0.568</b>	0.558	0.577
2nd quartile	<b>0.543</b>	0.533	0.553	<b>0.084</b>	0.079	0.090	<b>0.372</b>	0.362	0.382
3rd quartile	<b>0.583</b>	0.575	0.592	<b>0.096</b>	0.091	0.101	<b>0.321</b>	0.312	0.329
4th quartile	<b>0.584</b>	0.575	0.593	<b>0.095</b>	0.089	0.100	<b>0.321</b>	0.313	0.330
unknown/negative	<b>0.230</b>	0.216	0.245	<b>0.028</b>	0.023	0.033	<b>0.742</b>	0.726	0.757
year of arrival									
2011	<b>0.509</b>	0.500	0.518	<b>0.075</b>	0.070	0.079	<b>0.416</b>	0.407	0.426
2012	<b>0.509</b>	0.500	0.518	<b>0.079</b>	0.075	0.084	<b>0.412</b>	0.402	0.421
2013	<b>0.517</b>	0.508	0.526	<b>0.077</b>	0.073	0.082	<b>0.406</b>	0.397	0.415
2014	<b>0.502</b>	0.494	0.510	<b>0.081</b>	0.077	0.086	<b>0.416</b>	0.408	0.424
macro region									
Central	<b>0.522</b>	0.517	0.527	<b>0.069</b>	0.067	0.072	<b>0.409</b>	0.404	0.414
Intermediary	<b>0.457</b>	0.443	0.470	<b>0.145</b>	0.136	0.154	<b>0.399</b>	0.385	0.413
Periphery	<b>0.429</b>	0.412	0.446	<b>0.111</b>	0.101	0.122	<b>0.460</b>	0.442	0.478
share of migrants									
< 26%	<b>0.531</b>	0.517	0.546	<b>0.101</b>	0.093	0.109	<b>0.368</b>	0.354	0.383
26-32%	<b>0.512</b>	0.503	0.522	<b>0.094</b>	0.089	0.099	<b>0.394</b>	0.384	0.403
32-40%	<b>0.502</b>	0.494	0.509	<b>0.087</b>	0.083	0.091	<b>0.412</b>	0.404	0.419
>40%	<b>0.505</b>	0.497	0.513	<b>0.058</b>	0.055	0.062	<b>0.437</b>	0.429	0.444
share of social housing									
< 9%	<b>0.635</b>	0.604	0.665	<b>0.073</b>	0.061	0.088	<b>0.292</b>	0.263	0.322
9-12%	<b>0.524</b>	0.514	0.533	<b>0.088</b>	0.082	0.093	<b>0.389</b>	0.379	0.399
12-18%	<b>0.510</b>	0.502	0.518	<b>0.078</b>	0.074	0.082	<b>0.412</b>	0.404	0.420
> 18%	<b>0.495</b>	0.488	0.502	<b>0.075</b>	0.071	0.078	<b>0.430</b>	0.423	0.437

### Appendices Chapter 3

Table A3.1. Descriptive statistics per cluster

Cohort	Cluster						
	Overall, N = 123,686	Rent-to- homeownership, N = 20,430	Rent-to- emigration, N = 52,119	unregulated rent-to-social rent, N = 15,078	Long-term private rent, N = 16,938	Long-term informal housing, N = 2,722	Long-term shared housing, N = 16,399
2011	28,749 (23%)	4,581 (22%)	12,258 (24%)	3,748 (25%)	3,703 (22%)	642 (24%)	3,817 (23%)
2012	28,266 (23%)	4,911 (24%)	11,679 (22%)	3,744 (25%)	3,709 (22%)	576 (21%)	3,647 (22%)
2013	30,157 (24%)	5,108 (25%)	12,374 (24%)	3,644 (24%)	4,408 (26%)	628 (23%)	3,995 (24%)
2014	36,514 (30%)	5,830 (29%)	15,808 (30%)	3,942 (26%)	5,118 (30%)	876 (32%)	4,940 (30%)
<b>Sex</b>							
female	53,174 (43%)	10,375 (51%)	19,790 (38%)	7,662 (51%)	7,817 (46%)	1,044 (38%)	6,486 (40%)
male	70,512 (57%)	10,055 (49%)	32,329 (62%)	7,416 (49%)	9,121 (54%)	1,678 (62%)	9,913 (60%)
<b>Country of birth</b>							
Belgium	3,818 (3.1%)	1,979 (9.7%)	1,081 (2.1%)	270 (1.8%)	306 (1.8%)	50 (1.8%)	132 (0.8%)
Bulgaria	4,149 (3.4%)	372 (1.8%)	1,247 (2.4%)	376 (2.5%)	803 (4.7%)	79 (2.9%)	1,272 (7.8%)
former Czechoslovakia	3,181 (2.6%)	386 (1.9%)	1,614 (3.1%)	298 (2.0%)	360 (2.1%)	80 (2.9%)	443 (2.7%)
former SU	3,948 (3.2%)	513 (2.5%)	1,759 (3.4%)	545 (3.6%)	502 (3.0%)	71 (2.6%)	558 (3.4%)
France	4,597 (3.7%)	844 (4.1%)	2,534 (4.9%)	168 (1.1%)	679 (4.0%)	65 (2.4%)	307 (1.9%)
Germany	7,509 (6.1%)	1,659 (8.1%)	3,474 (6.7%)	526 (3.5%)	1,178 (7.0%)	125 (4.6%)	547 (3.3%)
Greece	3,700 (3.0%)	429 (2.1%)	1,601 (3.1%)	275 (1.8%)	673 (4.0%)	74 (2.7%)	648 (4.0%)
Hungary	5,819 (4.7%)	711 (3.5%)	2,719 (5.2%)	563 (3.7%)	712 (4.2%)	137 (5.0%)	977 (6.0%)
Italy	6,487 (5.2%)	1,207 (5.9%)	2,937 (5.6%)	331 (2.2%)	1,146 (6.8%)	101 (3.7%)	765 (4.7%)
Other	8,179 (6.6%)	1,408 (6.9%)	3,905 (7.5%)	478 (3.2%)	1,252 (7.4%)	158 (5.8%)	978 (6.0%)

**Table A3.1.** Continued

		<b>Cluster</b>					
<b>Overall,</b> N = 123,686	<b>Rent-to-homeownership,</b> N = 20,430	<b>Rent-to-emigration,</b> N = 52,119	<b>unregulated rent-to-social rent,</b> N = 15,078	<b>Long-term private rent,</b> N = 16,938	<b>Long-term informal housing, shared housing,</b> N = 16,399		
Poland	55,079 (4.5%)	7,922 (3.9%)	20,804 (40%)	10,051 (67%)	6,570 (39%)	1,547 (57%)	8,185 (50%)
Portugal	3,978 (3.2%)	570 (2.8%)	1,629 (3.1%)	480 (3.2%)	715 (4.2%)	57 (2.1%)	527 (3.2%)
Spain	5,913 (4.8%)	836 (4.1%)	2,942 (5.6%)	382 (2.5%)	1,050 (6.2%)	76 (2.8%)	627 (3.8%)
United Kingdom	7,329 (5.9%)	1,594 (7.8%)	3,873 (7.4%)	335 (2.2%)	992 (5.9%)	102 (3.7%)	433 (2.6%)
<b>Partnership status</b>							
no partner	74,157 (60%)	7,325 (36%)	37,605 (72%)	6,723 (45%)	8,372 (49%)	1,897 (70%)	12,235 (75%)
Dutch partner	7,656 (6.2%)	3,486 (17%)	1,628 (3.1%)	1,110 (7.4%)	1,023 (6.0%)	100 (3.7%)	309 (1.9%)
migrant partner	41,864 (34%)	9,619 (47%)	12,882 (25%)	7,244 (4.8%)	7,540 (4.5%)	725 (2.7%)	3,854 (2.4%)
<b>Migrated with child</b>							
Yes	18,493 (15%)	4,746 (23%)	4,614 (8.9%)	4,002 (27%)	3,369 (20%)	284 (10%)	1,478 (9.0%)
<b>Migrant Age</b>							
18–25	38,854 (31%)	4,970 (24%)	18,890 (36%)	4,405 (29%)	4,415 (26%)	787 (29%)	5,387 (33%)
25–38	62,221 (50%)	11,950 (58%)	24,382 (47%)	7,553 (50%)	9,482 (56%)	1,301 (48%)	7,553 (4.6%)
38–69	22,611 (18%)	3,510 (17%)	8,847 (17%)	3,120 (21%)	3,041 (18%)	634 (23%)	3,459 (21%)
<b>income</b>							
1st quartile	28,694 (23%)	1,918 (9.4%)	16,867 (32%)	2,680 (18%)	2,711 (16%)	618 (23%)	3,900 (24%)
2nd quartile	28,691 (23%)	3,450 (17%)	10,257 (20%)	5,134 (34%)	3,791 (22%)	844 (31%)	5,215 (32%)
3rd quartile	28,684 (23%)	5,795 (28%)	8,323 (16%)	5,004 (33%)	4,671 (28%)	661 (24%)	4,230 (26%)
4th quartile	28,687 (23%)	8,911 (44%)	9,768 (19%)	1,986 (13%)	5,261 (31%)	461 (17%)	2,300 (14%)
unknown/negative	8,930 (7.2%)	356 (1.7%)	6,904 (13%)	274 (1.8%)	504 (3.0%)	138 (5.1%)	754 (4.6%)
<b>Employment sector T1</b>							
unknown	24,275 (20%)	3,924 (19%)	11,866 (23%)	2,681 (18%)	2,629 (16%)	466 (17%)	2,709 (17%)

**Table A3.1.** Continued

<b>Cluster</b>		<b>Rent-to-homeownership, N = 20,430</b>	<b>Rent-to-emigration, N = 52,119</b>	<b>unregulated rent-to-social rent, N = 15,078</b>	<b>Long-term private rent, N = 16,938</b>	<b>Long-term informal housing, N = 2,722</b>	<b>Long-term shared housing, N = 16,399</b>
<b>Overall, N = 123,686</b>							
agriculture	3,252 (2.6%)	525 (2.6%)	1,080 (2.1%)	536 (3.6%)	409 (2.4%)	160 (5.9%)	542 (3.3%)
manufacturing and industry	7,089 (5.7%)	1,617 (7.9%)	2,951 (5.7%)	657 (4.4%)	1,052 (6.2%)	118 (4.3%)	694 (4.2%)
construction	4,486 (3.6%)	443 (2.2%)	1,504 (2.9%)	449 (3.0%)	923 (5.4%)	129 (4.7%)	1,038 (6.3%)
wholesale and retail	10,589 (8.6%)	2,371 (12%)	4,159 (8.0%)	956 (6.3%)	1,679 (9.9%)	199 (7.3%)	1,225 (7.5%)
transport and logistics	2,670 (2.2%)	586 (2.9%)	989 (1.9%)	295 (2.0%)	368 (2.2%)	55 (2.0%)	377 (2.3%)
hospitality	5,659 (4.6%)	684 (3.3%)	2,641 (5.1%)	548 (3.6%)	677 (4.0%)	128 (4.7%)	981 (6.0%)
creative	2,788 (2.3%)	567 (2.8%)	1,249 (2.4%)	186 (1.2%)	445 (2.6%)	53 (1.9%)	288 (1.8%)
financial and business services	11,286 (9.1%)	2,486 (12%)	5,204 (10.0%)	464 (3.1%)	2,154 (13%)	163 (6.0%)	815 (5.0%)
employment agencies	38,204 (31%)	4,956 (24%)	15,152 (29%)	6,866 (46%)	4,391 (26%)	936 (34%)	5,903 (36%)
public services	5,894 (4.8%)	1,149 (5.6%)	2,413 (4.6%)	493 (3.3%)	1,110 (6.6%)	86 (3.2%)	643 (3.9%)
other services	7,494 (6.1%)	1,122 (5.5%)	2,911 (5.6%)	947 (6.3%)	1,101 (6.5%)	229 (8.4%)	1,184 (7.2%)
<b>Average real estate value arrival city</b>							
120–182	25,386 (21%)	4,777 (23%)	10,037 (19%)	3,552 (24%)	3,898 (23%)	399 (15%)	2,723 (17%)
182–207	26,580 (21%)	4,519 (22%)	10,174 (20%)	3,554 (24%)	4,376 (26%)	473 (17%)	3,484 (21%)
207–231	22,814 (18%)	3,857 (19%)	9,411 (18%)	3,080 (20%)	2,841 (17%)	480 (18%)	3,145 (19%)
231–250	26,498 (21%)	4,219 (21%)	12,375 (24%)	2,443 (16%)	3,378 (20%)	567 (21%)	3,516 (21%)
250–630	21,856 (18%)	3,028 (15%)	9,862 (19%)	2,354 (16%)	2,403 (14%)	723 (27%)	3,486 (21%)
unknown	552 (0.4%)	30 (0.1%)	260 (0.5%)	95 (0.6%)	42 (0.2%)	80 (2.9%)	45 (0.3%)

**Table A3.1.** Continued

		<b>Cluster</b>					
<b>Overall,</b> <b>N = 123,686</b>	<b>Rent-to- homeownership,</b> <b>N = 20,430</b>	<b>Rent-to- emigration,</b> <b>N = 52,119</b>	<b>unregulated rent-to-social rent, N = 15,078</b>	<b>Long-term private rent,</b> <b>N = 16,938</b>	<b>Long-term informal housing,</b> <b>N = 2,722</b>	<b>Long-term shared housing,</b> <b>N = 16,399</b>	
<b>Tenure t1</b>							
homeownership	9,490 (7.7%)	2,077 (4.0%)	205 (1.4%)	455 (2.7%)	34 (1.2%)	258 (1.6%)	
social housing	9,411 (7.6%)	1,636 (3.1%)	5,881 (39%)	296 (1.7%)	29 (1.1%)	520 (3.2%)	
private rental housing	37,368 (30%)	15,014 (29%)	3,031 (20%)	10,466 (62%)	333 (12%)	2,366 (14%)	
informal registration	12,980 (10%)	1,178 (5.8%)	6,977 (13%)	1,044 (6.9%)	1,766 (65%)	1,238 (7.5%)	
shared housing	54,437 (44%)	5,584 (27%)	26,415 (51%)	4,944 (29%)	560 (21%)	12,017 (73%)	
emigration	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	
<b>Tenure t6</b>							
homeownership	22,588 (18%)	17,559 (86%)	263 (0.5%)	1,270 (8.4%)	2,815 (17%)	511 (3.1%)	
social housing	12,434 (10%)	270 (1.3%)	265 (0.5%)	10,107 (67%)	344 (2.0%)	1,375 (8.4%)	
private rental housing	16,489 (13%)	524 (2.6%)	1,010 (1.9%)	640 (4.2%)	10,533 (62%)	3,231 (20%)	
informal registration	2,031 (1.6%)	74 (0.4%)	466 (0.9%)	77 (0.5%)	132 (0.8%)	152 (0.9%)	
shared housing	14,547 (12%)	1,268 (6.2%)	1,356 (2.6%)	907 (6.0%)	1,566 (9.2%)	9,282 (57%)	
emigration	55,597 (45%)	735 (3.6%)	48,759 (94%)	2,077 (14%)	1,548 (9.1%)	1,848 (11%)	
<b>Urbanisation level of arrival location</b>							
very high	50,795 (41%)	8,385 (41%)	21,582 (41%)	4,152 (28%)	9,393 (55%)	6,505 (40%)	
high	26,300 (21%)	4,575 (22%)	10,850 (21%)	3,660 (24%)	3,374 (20%)	3,418 (21%)	
moderately high	20,534 (17%)	2,959 (14%)	9,406 (18%)	2,589 (17%)	2,010 (12%)	3,027 (18%)	
low	17,799 (14%)	2,915 (14%)	7,237 (14%)	3,086 (20%)	1,509 (8.9%)	2,435 (15%)	
very low	7,706 (6.2%)	1,566 (7.7%)	2,784 (5.3%)	1,496 (9.9%)	610 (3.6%)	969 (5.9%)	
unknown	552 (0.4%)	30 (0.1%)	260 (0.5%)	95 (0.6%)	42 (0.2%)	45 (0.3%)	

**Table A3.2.** Full multinomial logistic regression model

Predictors	Ref-Private rental sector trajectories																			
	Rent-to-homeownership				Rent-to-emigration				Unregulated rent-to-social rent				Long-term informal housing				Long-term shared housing			
	OR	CI	p	OR	CI	p	OR	CI	p	OR	CI	p	OR	CI	p	OR	CI	p		
Intercept	<b>0.52</b>	0.47–0.58	<0.001	<b>5.12</b>	4.71–5.57	<0.001	<b>1.27</b>	1.15–1.41	<0.001	<b>0.15</b>	0.13–0.18	<0.001	<b>1.37</b>	1.24–1.52	<0.001					
<b>Employment sector (ref. employment agencies)</b>																				
Unknown	<b>1.13</b>	1.05–1.21	0.001	<b>0.81</b>	0.76–0.86	<0.001	<b>0.78</b>	0.73–0.84	<0.001	<b>0.92</b>	0.81–1.05	0.223	<b>0.80</b>	0.75–0.87	<0.001					
agriculture	<b>0.80</b>	0.69–0.91	0.001	<b>0.60</b>	0.53–0.68	<0.001	<b>0.56</b>	0.49–0.64	<0.001	<b>1.10</b>	0.90–1.34	0.352	<b>0.80</b>	0.70–0.91	0.001					
manufacturing and industry	1.06	0.97–1.16	0.215	<b>0.83</b>	0.76–0.90	<0.001	<b>0.53</b>	0.47–0.59	<0.001	<b>0.64</b>	0.53–0.79	<0.001	<b>0.56</b>	0.50–0.63	<0.001					
construction	<b>0.48</b>	0.43–0.55	<0.001	<b>0.49</b>	0.44–0.53	<0.001	<b>0.42</b>	0.37–0.48	<0.001	<b>0.73</b>	0.60–0.90	0.003	<b>0.74</b>	0.66–0.82	<0.001					
wholesale and retail	<b>1.11</b>	1.02–1.21	0.011	<b>0.84</b>	0.78–0.91	<0.001	<b>0.62</b>	0.57–0.69	<0.001	<b>1.00</b>	0.86–1.17	0.979	<b>0.75</b>	0.68–0.82	<0.001					
transport and logistics	1.13	0.99–1.31	0.080	<b>0.81</b>	0.71–0.92	0.001	<b>0.62</b>	0.53–0.73	<0.001	<b>0.79</b>	0.59–1.05	0.101	<b>0.71</b>	0.60–0.83	<0.001					
hospitality	<b>1.13</b>	1.00–1.28	0.047	0.92	0.83–1.02	0.110	1.08	0.95–1.22	0.237	1.41	1.15–1.74	0.001	<b>1.19</b>	1.06–1.33	0.004					
creative	<b>1.25</b>	1.08–1.45	0.002	1.02	0.89–1.15	0.816	<b>0.76</b>	0.62–0.92	0.006	<b>1.74</b>	1.32–2.29	<0.001	1.00	0.84–1.17	0.958					
financial and business services	0.97	0.89–1.06	0.527	<b>0.89</b>	0.83–0.96	0.002	<b>0.45</b>	0.40–0.50	<0.001	<b>0.88</b>	0.73–1.06	0.190	<b>0.52</b>	0.47–0.57	<0.001					
public services	<b>0.80</b>	0.72–0.89	<0.001	<b>0.83</b>	0.76–0.90	<0.001	<b>0.71</b>	0.63–0.80	<0.001	<b>0.79</b>	0.62–1.00	0.055	<b>0.78</b>	0.69–0.87	<0.001					
other services	0.91	0.83–1.01	0.067	<b>0.79</b>	0.73–0.86	<0.001	<b>0.75</b>	0.68–0.83	<0.001	<b>1.33</b>	1.13–1.57	0.001	<b>0.89</b>	0.80–0.98	0.014					
<b>Income (ref. 1st quartile)</b>																				
2nd quartile	<b>1.29</b>	1.20–1.40	<0.001	<b>0.46</b>	0.44–0.49	<0.001	<b>1.16</b>	1.08–1.24	<0.001	<b>0.94</b>	0.84–1.05	0.286	1.01	0.95–1.08	0.692					
3rd quartile	<b>1.78</b>	1.65–1.92	<0.001	<b>0.32</b>	0.30–0.34	<0.001	1.03	0.96–1.11	0.406	<b>0.76</b>	0.67–0.86	<0.001	<b>0.84</b>	0.79–0.90	<0.001					
4th quartile	<b>2.22</b>	2.06–2.40	<0.001	<b>0.33</b>	0.31–0.35	<0.001	<b>0.56</b>	0.52–0.61	<0.001	<b>0.56</b>	0.49–0.64	<0.001	<b>0.54</b>	0.50–0.59	<0.001					
unknown/negative	1.08	0.93–1.25	0.314	<b>1.95</b>	1.76–2.16	<0.001	<b>0.62</b>	0.53–0.72	<0.001	1.36	1.12–1.66	0.002	0.95	0.83–1.08	0.407					
<b>Age (ref. 18–25)</b>																				
25–38	1.04	0.98–1.09	0.187	<b>0.87</b>	0.83–0.91	<0.001	<b>0.98</b>	0.93–1.04	0.571	0.95	0.86–1.04	0.256	<b>0.84</b>	0.79–0.88	<0.001					

**Table A3.2.** Continued

	Ref-Private rental sector trajectories				
	Rent-to-homeownership	Rent-to-emigration	Unregulated rent-to-social rent		
	Rent-to-homeownership	Rent-to-emigration	Long-term informal housing		
	Rent-to-homeownership	Rent-to-emigration	Long-term shared housing		
39-69	<b>0.80</b> 0.75 - 0.86 <0.001	<b>0.89</b> 0.84 - 0.94 <0.001	<b>1.29</b> 1.21 - 1.39 <0.001	<b>1.32</b> 1.18 - 1.48 <0.001	<b>1.13</b> 1.06 - 1.21 <0.001
<b>Child in household (ref. no)</b>					
yes	<b>1.16</b> 1.09 - 1.22 <0.001	<b>0.56</b> 0.53 - 0.59 <0.001	<b>1.27</b> 1.20 - 1.35 <0.001	<b>0.55</b> 0.48 - 0.63 <0.001	<b>0.55</b> 0.51 - 0.59 <0.001
<b>Partner status (ref. no partner)</b>					
Dutch partner	<b>2.49</b> 2.29 - 2.70 <0.001	<b>0.50</b> 0.46 - 0.55 <0.001	<b>1.82</b> 1.65 - 2.01 <0.001	<b>0.64</b> 0.53 - 0.79 <0.001	<b>0.35</b> 0.31 - 0.40 <0.001
migrant partner	<b>1.28</b> 1.22 - 1.34 <0.001	<b>0.63</b> 0.61 - 0.66 <0.001	<b>1.17</b> 1.11 - 1.23 <0.001	<b>0.60</b> 0.55 - 0.66 <0.001	<b>0.47</b> 0.44 - 0.49 <0.001
<b>Sex (ref. female)</b>					
male	<b>0.89</b> 0.85 - 0.93 <0.001	<b>1.52</b> 1.46 - 1.58 <0.001	<b>0.92</b> 0.88 - 0.96 <0.001	<b>1.26</b> 1.16 - 1.37 <0.001	<b>1.26</b> 1.20 - 1.32 <0.001
<b>Cohort (ref=2011)</b>					
2012	1.05 0.99 - 1.12 0.100	1.03 0.98 - 1.09 0.251	0.95 0.89 - 1.02 0.170	0.92 0.81 - 1.03 0.153	1.06 0.99 - 1.13 0.102
2013	<b>0.83</b> 0.78 - 0.88 <0.001	<b>0.88</b> 0.84 - 0.93 <0.001	0.74 0.69 - 0.79 <0.001	<b>0.85</b> 0.75 - 0.95 0.006	<b>0.88</b> 0.82 - 0.94 <0.001
2014	<b>0.90</b> 0.85 - 0.96 0.001	1.03 0.98 - 1.08 0.289	0.70 0.66 - 0.75 <0.001	1.04 0.93 - 1.16 0.480	1.00 0.94 - 1.07 0.982
<b>Country of birth (ref. Polish)</b>					
Belgium	<b>3.27</b> 2.86 - 3.74 <0.001	1.61 1.40 - 1.85 <0.001	0.53 0.44 - 0.63 <0.001	1.01 0.75 - 1.35 0.968	0.52 0.42 - 0.65 <0.001
Bulgaria	<b>0.67</b> 0.58 - 0.77 <0.001	0.58 0.52 - 0.64 <0.001	0.59 0.51 - 0.67 <0.001	0.83 0.65 - 1.04 0.108	1.65 1.48 - 1.84 <0.001
former	0.89 0.76 - 1.04 0.136	1.55 1.37 - 1.75 <0.001	0.59 0.50 - 0.70 <0.001	1.19 0.94 - 1.52 0.150	1.10 0.95 - 1.27 0.223
Czechslovakia					
former SU	0.95 0.83 - 1.08 0.431	1.13 1.02 - 1.26 0.025	<b>0.81</b> 0.71 - 0.93 0.002	0.85 0.66 - 1.08 0.179	0.95 0.84 - 1.09 0.486
France	1.10 0.98 - 1.23 0.123	<b>1.94</b> 1.75 - 2.14 <0.001	<b>0.39</b> 0.33 - 0.47 <0.001	1.10 0.85 - 1.41 0.469	<b>0.68</b> 0.59 - 0.80 <0.001
Germany	1.03 0.94 - 1.13 0.508	<b>1.36</b> 1.26 - 1.48 <0.001	<b>0.44</b> 0.39 - 0.49 <0.001	0.82 0.67 - 0.99 0.044	<b>0.67</b> 0.60 - 0.75 <0.001
Greece	<b>0.68</b> 0.59 - 0.77 <0.001	0.87 0.79 - 0.97 0.009	<b>0.36</b> 0.31 - 0.42 <0.001	<b>0.70</b> 0.55 - 0.91 0.007	0.97 0.86 - 1.09 0.593
Hungary	0.94 0.84 - 1.05 0.262	1.16 1.05 - 1.27 0.002	<b>0.62</b> 0.55 - 0.70 <0.001	1.00 0.83 - 1.21 0.987	1.22 1.10 - 1.36 <0.001
Italy	1.04 0.94 - 1.15 0.414	1.02 0.93 - 1.11 0.728	<b>0.39</b> 0.34 - 0.44 <0.001	<b>0.69</b> 0.56 - 0.86 0.001	0.75 0.67 - 0.84 <0.001

**Table A3.2.** Continued

Ref-Private rental sector trajectories		Unregulated rent-to-social rent	Long-term informal housing	Long-term shared housing	
Rent-to-homeownership	Rent-to-emigration				
Other	0.97 0.89 - 1.07 <0.001	1.31 1.21 - 1.42 <0.001	0.44 0.39 - 0.49 <0.001	0.87 0.73 - 1.05 0.144	0.99 0.90 - 1.09 0.817
Portugal	0.65 0.58 - 0.74 <0.001	0.86 0.78 - 0.95 0.003	0.51 0.45 - 0.57 <0.001	0.52 0.40 - 0.67 <0.001	0.74 0.66 - 0.84 <0.001
Spain	0.71 0.64 - 0.79 <0.001	1.21 1.11 - 1.32 <0.001	0.45 0.40 - 0.51 <0.001	0.67 0.54 - 0.85 0.001	0.75 0.67 - 0.84 <0.001
United Kingdom	1.36 1.23 - 1.49 <0.001	2.01 1.84 - 2.19 <0.001	0.47 0.41 - 0.54 <0.001	1.03 0.84 - 1.28 0.756	0.63 0.55 - 0.72 <0.001
<b>Urbanisation level (ref= very high)</b>					
high	1.61 1.52 - 1.71 <0.001	1.43 1.36 - 1.50 <0.001	2.19 2.06 - 2.33 <0.001	1.74 1.54 - 1.97 <0.001	1.33 1.25 - 1.41 <0.001
moderately high	2.04 1.89 - 2.20 <0.001	1.94 1.82 - 2.07 <0.001	2.38 2.20 - 2.58 <0.001	2.94 2.56 - 3.36 <0.001	1.52 1.40 - 1.64 <0.001
low	2.49 2.30 - 2.71 <0.001	2.21 2.05 - 2.37 <0.001	4.17 3.84 - 4.54 <0.001	4.64 4.04 - 5.33 <0.001	1.70 1.56 - 1.85 <0.001
very low	3.40 3.03 - 3.82 <0.001	2.60 2.34 - 2.90 <0.001	6.03 5.37 - 6.77 <0.001	6.96 5.85 - 8.28 <0.001	2.20 1.95 - 2.49 <0.001
unknown	2.00 1.43 - 2.81 <0.001	3.33 2.45 - 4.52 <0.001	3.38 2.47 - 4.63 <0.001	10.06 7.31 - 13.84 <0.001	2.21 1.57 - 3.11 <0.001
<b>Real estate value municipality (ref. &lt;182)</b>					
182-207	0.85 0.80 - 0.91 <0.001	0.94 0.89 - 0.99 0.027	0.82 0.77 - 0.88 <0.001	0.90 0.79 - 1.03 0.116	1.06 0.99 - 1.13 0.117
207-231	0.92 0.86 - 0.99 0.019	1.12 1.05 - 1.19 <0.001	1.01 0.94 - 1.08 0.828	1.10 0.96 - 1.27 0.158	1.46 1.35 - 1.57 <0.001
231-250	0.93 0.87 - 1.00 0.040	1.23 1.16 - 1.31 <0.001	0.80 0.74 - 0.86 <0.001	1.17 1.03 - 1.34 0.019	1.46 1.36 - 1.57 <0.001
250-630	0.62 0.57 - 0.67 <0.001	0.95 0.88 - 1.02 0.126	0.38 0.34 - 0.41 <0.001	0.92 0.79 - 1.06 0.239	1.31 1.20 - 1.43 <0.001
unknown	2.00 1.43 - 2.81 <0.001	3.33 2.45 - 4.52 <0.001	3.38 2.47 - 4.63 <0.001	10.06 7.31 - 13.84 <0.001	2.21 1.57 - 3.11 <0.001
<b>Observations</b>					<b>123677</b>

**Table A3.3.** Full outcome predicted probabilities

	Rent-to-emigration		Rent-to-homeownership		Long-term informal housing		Long-term private rent		Long-term shared housing		Unregulated rent-to-social rent							
	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI						
<b>employment sector</b>																		
unknown	<b>0.418</b>	0.410	0.426	<b>0.171</b>	0.165	<b>0.177</b>	<b>0.022</b>	0.020	0.024	<b>0.144</b>	0.138	0.149	<b>0.129</b>	0.124	0.134	<b>0.116</b>	0.112	0.121
agriculture	<b>0.433</b>	0.413	0.452	<b>0.148</b>	0.136	<b>0.161</b>	<b>0.037</b>	0.031	0.043	<b>0.143</b>	0.130	0.156	<b>0.146</b>	0.134	0.158	<b>0.094</b>	0.086	0.103
manufacturing and industry	<b>0.478</b>	0.465	0.491	<b>0.163</b>	0.155	<b>0.172</b>	<b>0.019</b>	0.016	0.023	<b>0.153</b>	0.144	0.162	<b>0.104</b>	0.096	0.112	<b>0.082</b>	0.076	0.089
construction	<b>0.402</b>	0.386	0.418	<b>0.096</b>	0.087	<b>0.106</b>	<b>0.027</b>	0.023	0.033	<b>0.208</b>	0.196	0.221	<b>0.173</b>	0.162	0.185	<b>0.093</b>	0.085	0.102
wholesale and retail	<b>0.445</b>	0.435	0.456	<b>0.166</b>	0.159	<b>0.174</b>	<b>0.022</b>	0.019	0.025	<b>0.152</b>	0.145	0.160	<b>0.123</b>	0.117	0.130	<b>0.090</b>	0.085	0.096
transport and logistics	<b>0.438</b>	0.417	0.458	<b>0.164</b>	0.151	<b>0.179</b>	<b>0.019</b>	0.015	0.025	<b>0.143</b>	0.129	0.157	<b>0.137</b>	0.124	0.151	<b>0.099</b>	0.089	0.111
hospitality	<b>0.417</b>	0.402	0.431	<b>0.143</b>	0.133	<b>0.154</b>	<b>0.031</b>	0.026	0.037	<b>0.127</b>	0.118	0.137	<b>0.165</b>	0.155	0.175	<b>0.117</b>	0.107	0.127
creative	<b>0.450</b>	0.429	0.471	<b>0.156</b>	0.143	<b>0.170</b>	<b>0.025</b>	0.019	0.033	<b>0.143</b>	0.130	0.156	<b>0.121</b>	0.108	0.136	<b>0.104</b>	0.091	0.119
financial and business services	<b>0.518</b>	0.507	0.529	<b>0.154</b>	0.147	<b>0.161</b>	<b>0.021</b>	0.018	0.025	<b>0.156</b>	0.149	0.164	<b>0.084</b>	0.079	0.090	<b>0.066</b>	0.060	0.072
employment agencies	<b>0.462</b>	0.456	0.468	<b>0.128</b>	0.124	<b>0.132</b>	<b>0.024</b>	0.022	0.026	<b>0.125</b>	0.121	0.129	<b>0.138</b>	0.134	0.142	<b>0.123</b>	0.120	0.127
public services	<b>0.467</b>	0.453	0.482	<b>0.125</b>	0.117	<b>0.133</b>	<b>0.022</b>	0.018	0.027	<b>0.154</b>	0.144	0.163	<b>0.122</b>	0.113	0.132	<b>0.111</b>	0.102	0.121
other services	<b>0.434</b>	0.422	0.447	<b>0.138</b>	0.130	<b>0.147</b>	<b>0.037</b>	0.032	0.042	<b>0.138</b>	0.130	0.147	<b>0.144</b>	0.136	0.153	<b>0.108</b>	0.101	0.116
<b>income</b>																		
1st quartile	<b>0.618</b>	0.612	0.624	<b>0.075</b>	0.072	<b>0.078</b>	<b>0.021</b>	0.019	0.023	<b>0.097</b>	0.093	0.101	<b>0.110</b>	0.107	0.114	<b>0.079</b>	0.076	0.082
2nd quartile	<b>0.398</b>	0.392	0.405	<b>0.132</b>	0.127	<b>0.136</b>	<b>0.027</b>	0.025	0.029	<b>0.142</b>	0.137	0.146	<b>0.159</b>	0.155	0.164	<b>0.142</b>	0.138	0.147
3rd quartile	<b>0.312</b>	0.306	0.317	<b>0.199</b>	0.194	<b>0.204</b>	<b>0.024</b>	0.022	0.025	<b>0.165</b>	0.160	0.169	<b>0.151</b>	0.147	0.156	<b>0.150</b>	0.146	0.155
4th quartile	<b>0.349</b>	0.342	0.355	<b>0.268</b>	0.262	<b>0.275</b>	<b>0.021</b>	0.019	0.023	<b>0.179</b>	0.173	0.184	<b>0.100</b>	0.096	0.104	<b>0.084</b>	0.080	0.088
unknown/negative	<b>0.796</b>	0.786	0.805	<b>0.035</b>	0.032	<b>0.040</b>	<b>0.018</b>	0.015	0.021	<b>0.059</b>	0.054	0.065	<b>0.062</b>	0.057	0.067	<b>0.030</b>	0.026	0.034

Table A3.3. Continued

	Rent-to-emigration		Rent-to-homeownership		Long-term informal housing		Long-term private rent		Long-term shared housing		Unregulated rent-to-social rent							
	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI						
<b>age</b>																		
18-25	<b>0.482</b>	0.476	0.487	<b>0.138</b>	0.134	0.142	<b>0.021</b>	0.020	0.023	<b>0.131</b>	0.128	0.135	<b>0.130</b>	0.126	0.134	<b>0.098</b>	0.095	0.101
25-38	<b>0.442</b>	0.437	0.446	<b>0.161</b>	0.158	0.164	<b>0.024</b>	0.023	0.026	<b>0.150</b>	0.146	0.153	<b>0.119</b>	0.116	0.122	<b>0.104</b>	0.102	0.107
38-69	<b>0.431</b>	0.424	0.439	<b>0.119</b>	0.115	0.124	<b>0.029</b>	0.027	0.032	<b>0.139</b>	0.134	0.144	<b>0.157</b>	0.152	0.163	<b>0.124</b>	0.119	0.129
<b>child</b>																		
no	<b>0.473</b>	0.470	0.477	<b>0.136</b>	0.134	0.138	<b>0.025</b>	0.024	0.026	<b>0.134</b>	0.132	0.137	<b>0.135</b>	0.132	0.137	<b>0.097</b>	0.095	0.099
yes	<b>0.333</b>	0.325	0.342	<b>0.201</b>	0.195	0.208	<b>0.019</b>	0.017	0.022	<b>0.185</b>	0.178	0.191	<b>0.097</b>	0.092	0.102	<b>0.164</b>	0.158	0.170
<b>partner status</b>																		
no	<b>0.497</b>	0.493	0.501	<b>0.111</b>	0.108	0.113	<b>0.027</b>	0.025	0.028	<b>0.123</b>	0.120	0.125	<b>0.158</b>	0.155	0.162	<b>0.084</b>	0.082	0.087
Dutch partner	<b>0.278</b>	0.266	0.290	<b>0.328</b>	0.316	0.339	<b>0.017</b>	0.014	0.020	<b>0.142</b>	0.134	0.151	<b>0.058</b>	0.052	0.065	<b>0.178</b>	0.168	0.188
migrant partner	<b>0.390</b>	0.384	0.395	<b>0.189</b>	0.184	0.193	<b>0.020</b>	0.019	0.022	<b>0.171</b>	0.167	0.175	<b>0.097</b>	0.094	0.100	<b>0.134</b>	0.130	0.138
<b>sex</b>																		
female	<b>0.398</b>	0.393	0.403	<b>0.171</b>	0.168	0.175	<b>0.022</b>	0.021	0.023	<b>0.161</b>	0.157	0.165	<b>0.123</b>	0.120	0.127	<b>0.124</b>	0.121	0.128
male	<b>0.494</b>	0.490	0.498	<b>0.127</b>	0.124	0.130	<b>0.026</b>	0.024	0.027	<b>0.128</b>	0.125	0.131	<b>0.133</b>	0.130	0.135	<b>0.093</b>	0.090	0.095
<b>cohort</b>																		
2011	<b>0.440</b>	0.434	0.447	<b>0.149</b>	0.145	0.154	<b>0.024</b>	0.022	0.026	<b>0.138</b>	0.134	0.143	<b>0.127</b>	0.123	0.131	<b>0.121</b>	0.117	0.125
2012	<b>0.442</b>	0.435	0.448	<b>0.153</b>	0.148	0.157	<b>0.022</b>	0.020	0.024	<b>0.135</b>	0.131	0.139	<b>0.129</b>	0.125	0.133	<b>0.120</b>	0.116	0.124
2013	<b>0.455</b>	0.448	0.461	<b>0.143</b>	0.139	0.148	<b>0.023</b>	0.021	0.025	<b>0.153</b>	0.148	0.157	<b>0.130</b>	0.126	0.134	<b>0.097</b>	0.093	0.100
2014	<b>0.469</b>	0.464	0.475	<b>0.138</b>	0.135	0.142	<b>0.027</b>	0.025	0.029	<b>0.142</b>	0.138	0.146	<b>0.130</b>	0.127	0.134	<b>0.093</b>	0.090	0.096

**Table A3.3.** Continued

country	Rent-to-emigration		Rent-to-homeownership		Long-term informal housing		Long-term private rent		Long-term shared housing		Unregulated rent-to-social rent							
	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI						
Belgium	<b>0.440</b>	0.421	0.460	<b>0.300</b>	0.284	0.317	<b>0.055</b>	0.047	0.065	<b>0.071</b>	0.062	0.080	<b>0.083</b>	0.072	0.095	<b>0.051</b>	0.045	0.058
Bulgaria	<b>0.271</b>	0.257	0.286	<b>0.122</b>	0.110	0.134	<b>0.021</b>	0.017	0.026	<b>0.186</b>	0.174	0.199	<b>0.281</b>	0.266	0.296	<b>0.119</b>	0.108	0.131
former Czechoslovakia.	<b>0.527</b>	0.508	0.546	<b>0.114</b>	0.103	0.126	<b>0.022</b>	0.017	0.028	<b>0.122</b>	0.111	0.135	<b>0.124</b>	0.113	0.136	<b>0.090</b>	0.080	0.100
former SU	<b>0.446</b>	0.429	0.463	<b>0.142</b>	0.130	0.154	<b>0.018</b>	0.014	0.023	<b>0.136</b>	0.125	0.148	<b>0.133</b>	0.122	0.144	<b>0.125</b>	0.115	0.136
France	<b>0.594</b>	0.578	0.609	<b>0.124</b>	0.115	0.134	<b>0.023</b>	0.018	0.029	<b>0.122</b>	0.113	0.131	<b>0.085</b>	0.076	0.095	<b>0.052</b>	0.045	0.060
Germany	<b>0.540</b>	0.527	0.553	<b>0.141</b>	0.133	0.148	<b>0.022</b>	0.019	0.026	<b>0.143</b>	0.135	0.151	<b>0.087</b>	0.080	0.094	<b>0.068</b>	0.062	0.074
Greece	<b>0.428</b>	0.411	0.446	<b>0.120</b>	0.109	0.132	<b>0.021</b>	0.016	0.026	<b>0.183</b>	0.170	0.196	<b>0.172</b>	0.159	0.185	<b>0.076</b>	0.068	0.086
Hungary	<b>0.470</b>	0.456	0.484	<b>0.129</b>	0.120	0.139	<b>0.023</b>	0.019	0.027	<b>0.130</b>	0.121	0.140	<b>0.155</b>	0.146	0.165	<b>0.092</b>	0.085	0.100
Italy	<b>0.452</b>	0.438	0.466	<b>0.168</b>	0.158	0.178	<b>0.019</b>	0.015	0.023	<b>0.160</b>	0.151	0.170	<b>0.132</b>	0.123	0.141	<b>0.069</b>	0.062	0.077
Other	<b>0.501</b>	0.489	0.513	<b>0.132</b>	0.125	0.139	<b>0.023</b>	0.019	0.026	<b>0.142</b>	0.134	0.150	<b>0.134</b>	0.126	0.142	<b>0.069</b>	0.063	0.075
Poland	<b>0.394</b>	0.389	0.399	<b>0.147</b>	0.143	0.151	<b>0.027</b>	0.025	0.029	<b>0.142</b>	0.138	0.145	<b>0.137</b>	0.134	0.141	<b>0.153</b>	0.149	0.157
Portugal	<b>0.441</b>	0.424	0.458	<b>0.128</b>	0.118	0.139	<b>0.014</b>	0.011	0.018	<b>0.167</b>	0.155	0.179	<b>0.139</b>	0.128	0.151	<b>0.111</b>	0.102	0.121
Spain	<b>0.544</b>	0.530	0.558	<b>0.103</b>	0.096	0.111	<b>0.018</b>	0.015	0.023	<b>0.148</b>	0.139	0.157	<b>0.112</b>	0.104	0.121	<b>0.074</b>	0.067	0.081
UK	<b>0.606</b>	0.593	0.618	<b>0.146</b>	0.138	0.154	<b>0.017</b>	0.014	0.021	<b>0.106</b>	0.099	0.113	<b>0.067</b>	0.061	0.073	<b>0.059</b>	0.053	0.065
<b>level of urbanity</b>																		
very high	<b>0.443</b>	0.438	0.449	<b>0.129</b>	0.125	0.132	<b>0.021</b>	0.019	0.022	<b>0.190</b>	0.186	0.195	<b>0.138</b>	0.135	0.142	<b>0.079</b>	0.076	0.081
high	<b>0.447</b>	0.440	0.454	<b>0.147</b>	0.143	0.152	<b>0.021</b>	0.019	0.023	<b>0.133</b>	0.129	0.138	<b>0.133</b>	0.128	0.137	<b>0.119</b>	0.115	0.123
moderately high	<b>0.478</b>	0.469	0.486	<b>0.157</b>	0.151	0.163	<b>0.026</b>	0.023	0.028	<b>0.113</b>	0.108	0.118	<b>0.119</b>	0.114	0.124	<b>0.109</b>	0.104	0.114
low	<b>0.447</b>	0.438	0.456	<b>0.161</b>	0.154	0.167	<b>0.032</b>	0.029	0.035	<b>0.099</b>	0.094	0.104	<b>0.113</b>	0.108	0.118	<b>0.149</b>	0.143	0.155
very low	<b>0.405</b>	0.392	0.418	<b>0.179</b>	0.169	0.189	<b>0.035</b>	0.031	0.040	<b>0.092</b>	0.085	0.099	<b>0.109</b>	0.102	0.117	<b>0.180</b>	0.171	0.189
unknown	<b>0.516</b>	0.491	0.540	<b>0.066</b>	0.054	0.081	<b>0.065</b>	0.058	0.074	<b>0.132</b>	0.115	0.151	<b>0.135</b>	0.119	0.153	<b>0.085</b>	0.076	0.095

**Table A3.3.** Continued

	Rent-to-emigration		Rent-to-homeownership		Long-term informal housing		Long-term private rent		Long-term shared housing		Unregulated rent-to-social rent							
	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI	PP	CI						
<b>real estate value</b>																		
120-182	<b>0.425</b>	0.418	0.432	<b>0.176</b>	0.170	0.181	<b>0.020</b>	0.018	0.022	<b>0.143</b>	0.138	0.148	<b>0.101</b>	0.097	0.105	<b>0.135</b>	0.131	0.140
182-207	<b>0.427</b>	0.420	0.434	<b>0.152</b>	0.148	0.157	<b>0.022</b>	0.020	0.024	<b>0.157</b>	0.153	0.162	<b>0.122</b>	0.118	0.127	<b>0.119</b>	0.115	0.124
207-231	<b>0.443</b>	0.436	0.450	<b>0.142</b>	0.137	0.147	<b>0.025</b>	0.023	0.027	<b>0.127</b>	0.122	0.132	<b>0.142</b>	0.137	0.147	<b>0.122</b>	0.117	0.127
231-250	<b>0.476</b>	0.469	0.483	<b>0.142</b>	0.138	0.147	<b>0.026</b>	0.023	0.028	<b>0.124</b>	0.120	0.129	<b>0.134</b>	0.129	0.139	<b>0.098</b>	0.094	0.102
250-630	<b>0.484</b>	0.475	0.492	<b>0.113</b>	0.108	0.117	<b>0.029</b>	0.026	0.031	<b>0.158</b>	0.152	0.165	<b>0.154</b>	0.149	0.160	<b>0.062</b>	0.059	0.065
unknown	<b>0.498</b>	0.474	0.523	<b>0.091</b>	0.074	0.110	<b>0.063</b>	0.055	0.071	<b>0.100</b>	0.087	0.115	<b>0.100</b>	0.087	0.114	<b>0.148</b>	0.133	0.164

## Summary

The housing difficulties faced by EU labour migrants in the Netherlands have consistently drawn concern, particularly regarding their reliance on intermediaries such as employment agencies. Current understanding of labour migrants housing conditions presents a uniform and static understanding, dismissing how housing struggles can accumulate, diverge, or recede over time. This dissertation provides a more fine-grained and dynamic perspective on housing struggles by answering the following research question: ***How do the housing conditions of EU labour migrants change over time in diverse ways?***

In **Chapter 1**, the introduction, I place this research within its theoretical context and outline its methodological design. This thesis brings together insights from a life course approach to housing and migration infrastructure scholarship to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of migrant housing trajectories. While life course studies are particularly suitable to explore the temporal dimensions of housing, they often focus on dominant and normative trajectories such as homeownership, leaving alternative tenures and marginalised populations like labour migrants underexplored. In addition, relational dynamics are frequently overlooked in this field thereby neglecting power-issues. By drawing on migration infrastructure literature instead, this dissertation aims to shed light on the dynamic role of intermediary actors and organisations in shaping migrant housing trajectories.

Methodologically, this dissertation employs a longitudinal mixed-methods approach. I use quantitative analysis of Dutch population data on all registered EU labour migrants to examine the longitudinal and chronological patterns of housing conditions. To capture less quantifiable aspects – such as unregistered housing arrangements and the lived experience of housing, as well as the lived experience of time – in-depth biographical interviews with Polish migrants are conducted.

In **Chapter 2**, I explore the spatial dimension of housing by examining migrants' geographical location within the urban hierarchy over time. The analysis, based on population register data, shows that a growing number of EU migrants are moving to rural and suburban areas, rather than exclusively urban areas. These new arrival locations are often regarded as temporary footholds, with limited attention given to secondary migration after arrival. However, the longitudinal analysis reveals that, among the migrants who stay, the majority continue to reside in the same type of locality where they first arrived, indicating that a substantial portion of labour migrants settle long-term in rural or suburban areas. This challenges the

assumption that non-metropolitan locations serve only as transitional steps and calls for a broader conceptualisation of migrant settlement beyond metropolitan contexts. As this pattern particularly concerns low-income and flexibly employed migrants, it reinforces the duality between more precarious migrants in rural areas and more well-off migrants in larger cities.

In **Chapter 3**, I examine longitudinal patterns in housing tenure, extending beyond conventional categories such as ownership and social housing, to include less frequently studied arrangements like shared housing and informal rentals. The quantitative analysis, using population register data shows that these alternative tenures are particularly common in the initial years following arrival. Significantly, they do not merely function as transitional stages on the way to more secure forms of housing, such as homeownership. For many migrants, shared and informal arrangements represent long-term housing situations. This finding challenges the dominant assumption in housing literature of a linear trajectory toward ownership. I also consider the role of socio-demographic variables in this chapter, revealing that older and lower-income migrants are more likely to remain in non-protected tenures over the long term. In addition, I assess the long-term influence of employment agencies, which are often linked to precarious housing conditions. However, this association is not confirmed by the quantitative analysis. While a notable share of migrants in informal and shared housing had long-term involvement with employment agencies, this was not significantly higher than among migrants who were employed directly without intermediaries. The findings contribute to the literature on migrant housing careers and underline the wide spread of labour migrants housing challenges that reach beyond employment agencies.

**Chapter 4** adopts a longitudinal perspective on migration housing infrastructures, focusing specifically on how various actors and institutions shape housing trajectories over time. Drawing on biographical interviews with Polish labour migrants in Noord-Holland, the analysis reveals how migrants' relationships with networks and intermediaries—such as friends, mortgage advisors, brokers, employers, and colleagues—remain influential well beyond the initial arrival phase. These connections can facilitate access to better housing by helping migrants navigate complex systems, but they can also 'lock' people into exploitation and create long-term dependencies. The chapter also highlights migrants' infrastructural agency: while some gradually improve their housing conditions or even become facilitators themselves, others disengage from these infrastructures entirely. Rather than solely indicating how infrastructures mediate migrants, my findings show how Polish migrants in the Netherlands actively contribute to, leverage, and transform these infrastructures over time.

**Chapter 5** explores the lived experience of housing precarity over time through qualitative interviews. Rather than viewing time purely as a chronological progression, this chapter examines how migrants experience temporality through non-linear processes. Firstly, previous precarious housing experiences can become a reference frame, leading people to accept present precarious conditions thinking that 'it can always be worse'. Secondly, memories of extreme precarity can stay with someone and change people's approach to life and influence future strategies and aspirations. Third, anticipations and aspirations for the future influence the experience of present housing conditions. Finally, in the case of homelessness, the extreme challenges of the present conflate time and push past and future times away. These findings highlight not only the temporal dynamics of housing, but also its affective and embodied dimensions, suggesting that housing precarity is not merely a material or temporary condition, but a deeply temporal and ontological experience.

In **chapter 6**, the conclusion, all chapters are brought together, summarising not only its findings and conceptual contributions, but also integrating the quantitative and qualitative research of this thesis. Together, these methodologies show how labour migrants' housing trajectories can be progressive, stable, and at times even profitable, but also non-linear, messy, and persistently precarious. Such differences are not only material, but also lived and felt; the same housing conditions can be experienced in profoundly different ways, depending on where one stands and aspires to go. Housing ties together past experiences, present circumstances, and imagined futures not yet lived. Crucially, these conditions are shaped not only by individual strategies but also by the need to navigate an infrastructure built towards employment and temporariness but rarely makes room for migrant housing stability. These findings therefore extend beyond the specific migrant case, arguing for the need to undertake housing and life course studies beyond a single chronological logic.

Two key policy implications follow from its findings. First, the assumption that EU labour migrants are merely temporary workers has legitimised substandard housing and informed policies focused on short-term accommodation, such as large-scale 'hotels' outside municipalities or on employers' premises. This dissertation challenged this logic and calls for serious reflection on migrants' access to the regular housing stock and participation beyond the work force. Labour migrants cannot simply be seen as cheap labour; many become long-term residents and citizens who need housing that supports not only material needs but also enables social participation and wellbeing. Second, housing challenges are not limited to the role of *mala fide* employment agencies but reflect deeper structural issues in the housing system and labour market. While the findings of this research show that the common practice

of tying employment and housing together is indeed problematic and can result in long-term dependency and vulnerability, it also found that housing instability persists even among migrants not working through such agencies. The extreme flexibilisation of employment, extending well beyond the realm of employment agencies, makes it difficult for labour migrants to secure stable contracts and sufficient income. Combined with an increasingly unaffordable housing market, this exacerbates housing insecurity and reinforces the role of intermediaries in accessing housing. In order to address EU labour migrant housing precarity, a comprehensive vision is thus required that also addresses broader housing accessibility and migrant labour market conditions.

## Nederlandse samenvatting

Er is veel aandacht voor de ondermaatse woonomstandigheden van arbeidsmigranten uit de Europese Unie (EU). Hun afhankelijkheid van uitzendbureaus voor huisvesting is breed bekend. Bestaand onderzoek schetst echter een uniform en statisch beeld van deze omstandigheden. Er is weinig oog voor de gedifferentieerde en longitudinale woonpaden van arbeidsmigranten. Dit proefschrift biedt een genuanceerder en temporeel-sensitief perspectief door de volgende onderzoeksvraag te beantwoorden: *hoe verandert de woonsituatie van EU-arbeidsmigranten in de jaren na aankomst en welke verschillen zijn daarin waarneembaar?*

In **Hoofdstuk 1**, de inleiding, bespreek ik het theoretische denkkader en de onderzoeksmethoden. Theoretisch verbindt dit proefschrift inzichten uit levensloopstudies met literatuur over 'migratie-infrastructuur'. Migratie-infrastructuur bestaat uit een combinatie van tussenpersonen en organisaties, regels en praktijken die een rol kunnen spelen bij het faciliteren van migratie. Hoewel levenslooponderzoek zeer geschikt is om de lange-termijn patronen van huisvesting te onderzoeken, beperken deze studies zich vaak vooral tot dominante en normatieve woonvormen zoals eigenwoningbezit. Alternatieve woonvormen en woonpaden van gemarginaliseerde groepen blijven daardoor onderbelicht. Daarnaast worden relationele processen, dat wil zeggen de manier waarop woonpaden worden gevormd door sociale contacten, vaak over het hoofd gezien in deze benaderingswijze. Door gebruik te maken van de literatuur over migratie-infrastructuur beoogt dit proefschrift licht te werpen op de dynamische rol die tussenpersonen en organisaties spelen bij het vormgeven van de woonpaden van arbeidsmigranten.

Methodologisch maakt dit proefschrift gebruik van een longitudinale mixed-methods benadering. Bevolkingsregistergegevens van geregistreerde EU-migrantenarbeiders in Nederland zijn kwantitatief geanalyseerd om de longitudinale én chronologische patronen van huisvesting te onderzoeken. Om de minder kwantificeerbare aspecten van woonpaden in beeld te brengen — zoals niet-geregistreerde woonvormen en de geleefde ervaring — zijn biografische diepte-interviews met Poolse migranten gehouden.

Voor **Hoofdstuk 2** onderzocht ik de ruimtelijke dimensie van huisvesting door te kijken naar waar mensen zich in de stedelijke hiërarchie vestigen en hoe dit in de jaren na aankomst verandert. De analyse, gebaseerd op de bovengenoemde registerdata, laat zien dat steeds meer EU-arbeidsmigranten zich bij aankomst vestigen in landelijke en suburbane gebieden. In beleidsdiscussies worden deze plekken vaak gezien als aankomstlocaties voor tijdelijke migranten, maar de longitudinale

analyse toont aan dat meer dan de helft van de geregistreerde arbeidsmigranten in werkelijkheid langdurig in Nederland blijft en dat zij vaak in hetzelfde type gebied blijven wonen als waar ze begonnen zijn. Landelijke en suburbane gebieden zijn dus niet alleen een tussenstop. Omdat dit patroon vooral voorkomt onder laagbetaalde migranten met onzekere arbeidsposities, versterkt het bovendien de tweedeling tussen migranten in precare posities in landelijke en suburbane gebieden en meer welgestelde migranten in grotere steden.

**Hoofdstuk 3** bestudeert hoe het type huisvesting van arbeidsmigranten zich na aankomst ontwikkelt. In dit onderzoek keek ik voorbij de gebruikelijke categorieën zoals koopwoningen en sociale huur en nam ik ook minder bestudeerde woonvormen mee, zoals woningdelen en informele huur. De kwantitatieve analyse van de eerdergenoemde registerdata laat zien dat deze alternatieve en minder beschermde woonvormen heel veel voorkomen in de eerste jaren van vestiging. Maar ook daarna blijven veel migranten langdurig afhankelijk van gedeelde en informele woonvormen. Dit maakt duidelijk dat de vaak veronderstelde vooruitgang naar woonstabiliteit voor een grote groep uitblijft. Tegelijkertijd zijn er wel grote verschillen tussen verschillende groepen arbeidsmigranten. Deze verschillen in woonpaden hangen samen met sociaal-demografische kenmerken. Vooral oudere migranten en migranten met een relatief laag inkomen hebben een grotere kans hebben om langdurig te wonen in minder beschermde woonvormen. Vaak wordt dit toegeschreven aan de rol die uitzendbureaus spelen in het huisvesten van arbeidsmigranten, maar mijn onderzoek toont aan dat geregistreerde arbeidsmigranten die via een uitzendbureau werken niet significant vaker langdurig in gedeelde of informele huisvesting verblijven. Deze bevindingen laten dus zien dat de huisvestingsproblemen waarmee geregistreerde arbeidsmigranten te maken hebben breed gedeeld zijn en niet alleen te herleiden zijn tot de rol van uitzendbureaus.

In **Hoofdstuk 4** werk ik de rol van de 'migratie-infrastructuur' verder uit en onderzoek hoe deze verandert in de jaren na aankomst. Op basis van biografische interviews met Poolse arbeidsmigranten in Noord-Holland laat deze analyse zien hoe de migratie-infrastructuur niet alleen belangrijk is kort na aankomst in Nederland maar ook blijft tot ver voorbij de eerste aankomstfase. Contacten met vrienden, familie, werkgevers en collega's kunnen nieuwkomers ondersteunen bij het navigeren van een onbekende context en zo bijdragen aan betere huisvesting. Ze kunnen mensen echter ook gevangen houden in situaties van uitbuiting en langdurige afhankelijkheid. Dit hoofdstuk benadrukt daarnaast de handelingsruimte van arbeidsmigranten: terwijl sommigen geleidelijk hun huisvestingsomstandigheden weten te verbeteren en zelfs zelf tussenpersoon worden voor nieuwe arbeidsmigranten, onttrekken anderen zich liever volledig aan deze netwerken. Zo maakt het onderzoek zichtbaar dat de

migratie-infrastructuur niet alleen de woonpaden van arbeidsmigranten vormt, maar dat arbeidsmigranten andersom ook zelf deze infrastructuur vormgeven en veranderen.

Voor **Hoofdstuk 5** onderzocht ik ten slotte de geleefde en temporele ervaring van kwetsbare woonomstandigheden op basis van de eerdergenoemde kwalitatieve interviews. Daarbij beschouw ik tijd niet als puur chronologisch (van verleden tot de toekomst), maar ook als een niet-lineaire beleving. Het hoofdstuk onderscheidt vier manieren waarop tijd een rol speelt in de ervaring van woonprecariteit. Allereerst hoe het verleden de ervaring van het heden vormt: eerdere onzekere of onveilige woonervaringen kunnen een referentiekader worden, wat ertoe leidt dat mensen huidige precare omstandigheden accepteren met de gedachte 'dat het beter is dan eerst'. Ten tweede hoe het verleden doorwerkt in de toekomst: extreem precare woonsituaties kunnen langdurige effecten hebben en iemands levenshouding of -wensen veranderen. Ten derde hoe de toekomst het heden beïnvloedt: verwachtingen over, en plannen voor de toekomst, bijvoorbeeld over het wel of niet in Nederland blijven, kunnen de ervaring van huidige woonomstandigheden verzachten of juist verergeren. Ten slotte kan woonprecariteit het verleden en de toekomst vervagen, bijvoorbeeld wanneer de extreme en acute uitdagingen van dakloosheid zowel toekomst als verleden wegduwen. Deze bevindingen leggen de affectieve dimensie van woonpaden bloot; zelfs als de materiële omstandigheden verbeteren, kan het gevoel van onzekerheid en onveiligheid nog lang voortduren.

**Hoofdstuk 6**, de conclusie, brengt de bevindingen uit voorgaande hoofdstukken en de verschillende methoden samen en reflecteert op de conceptuele en maatschappelijke implicaties van het onderzoek. Samen wijzen de kwantitatieve en kwalitatieve methoden op de uiteenlopende woonpaden van arbeidsmigranten, die stabiel en progressief kunnen zijn, maar ook chaotisch en langdurig precair. Deze verschillen zijn niet alleen materieel, maar ook geleefd. Dezelfde huisvestingsomstandigheden kunnen op verschillende manieren worden ervaren, afhankelijk van wat iemand heeft meegemaakt of waar iemand naar streeft. Woonpaden brengen herinneringen, huidige omstandigheden en toekomstdromen op verschillende manieren bij elkaar. Tot slot bespreek ik in de conclusie hoe de woonpaden van arbeidsmigranten niet alleen gevormd worden door individuele keuzes, maar ook door een migratie-infrastructuur die primair bedoeld is voor tijdelijk arbeid, en daardoor zelden ruimte geeft voor woonstabiliteit. Deze bevindingen zijn niet alleen relevant voor het begrijpen van de woonpaden van arbeidsmigranten, maar pleiten er ook voor om de belevingskant van wonen vanuit verschillende temporele perspectieven mee te nemen in breder levensloop- en woononderzoek.

Uit de bevindingen volgen twee belangrijke beleidsimplicaties. Ten eerste stelt het kanttekeningen bij de beleidsveronderstelling dat EU-arbeidsmigranten slechts tijdelijke werknemers zijn. Dit heeft de afgelopen jaren bijgedragen aan het legitimeren van ondermaatse huisvesting en geleid tot kortetermijnoplossingen. Grootschalige 'hotels' buiten de gemeentegrenzen of containers op het terrein van de werkgever zijn hier een duidelijk voorbeeld van. Dit proefschrift roept daarom op tot aandacht voor lange termijnoplossingen voor huisvesting en tot verbetering van de toegang van arbeidsmigranten tot de reguliere woningvoorraad. Arbeidsmigranten kunnen niet alleen gezien worden als goedkope, tijdelijke arbeidskrachten. Velen blijven langdurig en worden burgers die stabiele huisvesting nodig hebben, niet alleen een dak boven het hoofd, maar ook een plek die maatschappelijke participatie en welzijn bevordert.

Ten tweede maakt het onderzoek duidelijk dat de uitdagingen voor EU-arbeidsmigranten op het gebied van huisvesting niet beperkt zijn tot de rol van malafide uitzendbureaus, maar onderliggende, structurele problemen op de woning- en arbeidsmarkt weerspiegelen. Uit dit onderzoek blijkt dat de gangbare praktijk om werk en huisvesting aan elkaar te koppelen inderdaad problematisch is en kan leiden tot langdurige afhankelijkheid en kwetsbaarheid. Daarnaast blijkt echter ook uit de bevindingen dat woononzekerheid en -precariteit zélf s onder migranten die niet via dergelijke bureaus werken veelvuldig voorkomt. De extreme flexibilisering van de arbeidsmarkt, die veel verder reikt dan het domein van de uitzendbureaus, maakt het voor arbeidsmigranten moeilijk om vaste arbeidscontracten en voldoende inkomen te verkrijgen. In combinatie met een steeds ontoegankelijker woningmarkt verergert dit de onzekerheid op het gebied van wonen en versterkt het de rol van tussenpersonen bij de toegang tot huisvesting. Om de preciaire huisvestingssituatie van veel EU-arbeidsmigranten aan te pakken, is dus een alomvattende visie nodig die ook aandacht besteedt aan de bredere toegankelijkheid van huisvesting en het verbeteren van arbeidsmarktomstandigheden.





The housing difficulties faced by EU labour migrants in the Netherlands have consistently drawn concern, particularly regarding their reliance on intermediaries such as employment agencies. Current understanding of labour migrants housing conditions presents a uniform and static understanding, dismissing how housing struggles can accumulate, diverge, or recede over time. This dissertation provides a more fine-grained and dynamic perspective on housing struggles using a longitudinal mixed-method approach. It shows how labour migrants' housing trajectories can be progressive, stable, and at times even profitable, but also non-linear, messy, and persistently precarious. Crucially, these conditions are shaped not only by individual strategies, but also by the need to navigate an infrastructure built towards employment and temporariness yet rarely makes room for migrant housing stability.