HOUSING MARKET AND MIGRATION REVISITED

A multilevel gravity model for Dutch regions

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Housing market and interregional migration: why bother?

- Current Dutch housing market:
  - large shortage of housing
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- Large literature of external effects of home-ownership (Dietz and Haurin, 2003)
  - negative: migration (by increased moving costs) and on aggregate labour market performance (Oswald, 1996, 1999)

My contributions to the literature

- Large empirical (economic) literature on impact home-ownership on migration, but:
  - usually concerns marginal effect of home-ownership
  - less attention to predictions for the whole network

- Literature on impact of social renting on migration flows is scarce (De Graaff et al., 2009)
  - In the Netherlands social renting is a large phenomenon ($\approx$ 24% of total housing stock)
  - Social renting rights only valid within city
  - Social renting is an urban phenomenon (e.g. $\approx$ 40–50% in Amsterdam)

So, this paper

Does what? Revisits the impact of housing market structure (with focus on social renting) on within-country migration flows using a Bayesian multilevel gravity model

- UK context by Congdon (2010)
- Social relations model *cf.* Koster and Leckie (2014)

And Predict all changes in incoming and outcoming migration flows when housing market structure changes

Why a multilevel approach for migration?

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Observed flows between region pairs migration from $i \to j$ is correlated with migration from $j \to i$ (obs $= R^2/2$)

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    - no two-stage models anymore
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  - no two-stage models anymore
  - precision (standard errors) is correct
- Partial pooling: origin and destination specific effects are draws from a distribution: usually $\sim$ Normal(α, σ)
  - $\sigma \longrightarrow 0$: complete pooling
  - $\sigma \longrightarrow \infty$: no pooling (fixed effects)

Data: migrations flows in 2018

- Panel for the period 2012–2018
- Migration flows between 40 Dutch regions ($1,560$ flows per year)
- Variance $\gg$ mean: over-dispersion

Data: regional housing structure in 2018

- Positive correlation between region size and share social renting (0.46)
- Negative correlation between share social renting and share home-ownership (-0.88)

Modeling framework: traditional gravity modeling

$$\log(\text{Migrants}_{ij}) = o_i + d_j + \gamma \log(\text{dist}_{ij}) + \epsilon_{ij}$$

Origin and destination specific fixed effects for multilateral resistance (Anderson and Van Wincoop, 2003) , but:

- what about zeros in Migrants_{ij}?
- how to incorporate housing structure in the presence of o_i and d_j?
- over-dispersion and heteroskedasticity (Silva and Tenreyro, 2006)

Poisson versus negative binomial[1]

- Counts of migrants

- With Poisson & regional effects of origin and destination the following origin and destination constraints automatically hold

$$\sum_{j=1}^{R} \widehat{\text{Migrants}}_{ij} = O_i \qquad \sum_{i=1}^{R} \widehat{\text{Migrants}}_{ij} = D_j$$

- Does not apply with negative binomial

- Multilevel model accounts for dispersion

[1] *We urge researchers to resist the siren song of the Negative Binomial (Head and Mayer, 2014)*

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\log(\lambda_{ij}) &= \alpha + o_{\text{mun}[i]} + d_{\text{mun}[j]} + && \text{(city effects)} \\
&\quad \beta_1 \log(\text{pop}_i) + \beta_2 \log(\text{pop}_j) + \\
&\quad \beta_3 \log(\text{home}_i) + \beta_4 \log(\text{home}_j) + \\
&\quad \beta_5 \log(\text{soc}_i) + \beta_6 \log(\text{soc}_j) + \\
&\quad \beta_7 \log(\text{dist}_{ij}) && \text{(explanatory variables)}
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\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} o_{\text{mun}} \\ d_{\text{mun}} \end{pmatrix} \sim \text{MVNormal}\left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \sigma_o^2 & \sigma_o \sigma_d \rho \\ \sigma_o \sigma_d \rho & \sigma_d^2 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

(varying region effects)

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(varying region effects)

$$\beta_7 \sim \text{Normal}(-1, 1) \qquad \text{(prior)}$$

$$\alpha, \beta_1, \ldots, \beta_6 \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2) \qquad \text{(priors)}$$

$$\sigma_o, \sigma_d \sim \text{HalfCauchy}(0, 1) \qquad \text{(priors)}$$

Estimation results

Parameter	mean	sd
Intercept	−0.34	0.05
$\log(\text{pop}_i)$	0.88	0.04
$\log(\text{pop}_j)$	0.91	0.05
$\log(\text{home}_i)$	−0.44	0.18
$\log(\text{home}_j)$	−0.69	0.22
$\log(\text{soc}_i)$	−0.08	0.03
$\log(\text{soc}_j)$	−0.08	0.04
$\log(\text{dist}_{ij})$	−1.88	0.01
σ_o	0.54	0.02
σ_d	0.43	0.02
ρ	0.88	0.01

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Assuming the following causal graph (*dag*)

Observed versus predicted flows

- maximum observed flow: 3,573
- maximum predicted flow: 3,584

Correlation between origin an destination $\rho = 0.88$

d_{mun} as measure of attractivity?

Home-ownership rate in Amsterdam increases with 10% and social renting decreases with 10%

Conclusions

Flexibel and powerful Bayesian multilevel gravity model:

- homeownership has a a high negative impact on migration
- social renting has elasticity close to zero (Boyle, 1998)
  - social housing is almost a different ball game
  - no interaction with homeowership, private renting or household size

Now what?

- additional model structure
  - correlation between dyads (Migrants$_{ij}$ and Migrants$_{ji}$)
  - spatial autocorrelation in regional varying effects
  - create panel data
- Additional covariates (age, income)

Supplementary materials

Paper, presentation, data and code can be retrieved from the project's GitHub page:

`https://github.com/Thdegraaff/migration_gravity`

Thank you!

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