Tenure Trajectories of Immigrants and their Children in France: Between Integration and Stratification

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Abstract

Immigrants have been found to exhibit different tenure patterns than the rest of the population in a number of contexts. This paper tests whether observed differences in tenure in France can be explained by differences in socio-demographic characteristics or whether unexplained differences might result from housing market mechanisms that affect immigrants differentially from the rest of the population and extents it to second generation. The paper relies on data from TeO, a survey of 21,761 persons designed to oversample and identify immigrants and their children, providing information about the outcomes of children of immigrants that are otherwise lacking in French statistics. The results indicate that while immigrants are significantly less likely to be homeowners, even after controlling for compositional difference, the gap homeownership between second generation and the rest of the population is smaller and not statistically significant. This suggests a progressive integration in the housing market over time and over generations rather than overall stratified housing trajectories. Differences in terms of the share of social housing residents and experience of overcrowding also decline across generation. However, children of immigrants from some non-European origins are experiencing higher levels of stratification than other groups with continued significant differences in tenure.

Keywords: Immigrants; Tenure; Homeownership; Housing Trajectories; France

I. Introduction

Immigrants and second generation make up a substantial percentage of the French population and there are indications of significant structural and institutional barriers that limit the housing options of immigrants and in particular their access to homeownership. Due to lack of data, the housing trajectory of immigrants has been the object of a limited number of papers (Gobillon and Solignac 2015; Verdugo 2016) and the trajectory of their children in France has not been examined. This paper studies the housing outcomes of immigrants and their children in France and examines whether the evidence support overall assimilation or stratification between immigrants, their descendants and the rest of the population in terms of tenure in particular.

France received an influx of immigrants during the post-World War II economic boom. At the time, immigrants were filling pressing labor needs and a substantial proportion was originally provided worker housing (Levy-Vroelant 2004). As they settled and were able to bring their families in the 1970s and 1980s, many moved to public housing estates built on the periphery of urban agglomerations (Levy-Vroelant 2014).[1] As of 2007, there were 5.3 million immigrants[2] living in France, or 8.3% of a population of 61.8 million (INSEE 2007). In addition, 6.5 million French citizens, or 11% of the population, were second generation,[3] individuals born and living in France with one or two immigrant parents (Borrel and Lhommeau 2010). In total, about one fifth of France's residents are immigrants or second generation with the primary immigrant groups coming from Southern Europe, Northern Africa, Turkey, Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

In recent decades, as in countries throughout Europe, a debate has emerged about the ability of France society to integrate these immigrants and their descendants. The housing estates, which house a sixth of the overall French population, have become a source of particular concerns due to disrepair, concentration of poverty and co-ethnic concentration. Since the early 2000s, a number of programs have been developed to break the existing housing estates down and replace them with mixed-income developments that would include a share of homeowners, similar to the HOPE VI program in the US. More broadly, housing policies to support homeownership as the preferred form of tenure have been implemented going back at least to the 1970s such as subsidized savings account to facilitate access to mortgage credit and zero interest rate loans for first time homeowners implemented after 1995 (Bonvalet and Bringé 2013). As of 2007, about 57 percent of French households owned their home, a proportion that has been slightly increasing in recent years (INSEE 2014). Despite a robust private and social renting sector, homeownership is a marker of a successful housing trajectory in France, similar to what has been found in other countries.

This paper's analysis of the housing tenure, housing type and experience of overcrowding of immigrants and their children uses results from a survey specifically designed to oversample and identify not only immigrants but also second generation respondents and their country of origin. The findings indicate that immigrants, especially those from non-European countries are less likely to be homeowners than the rest of the French population (population of reference)[4] and more likely to experience overcrowding even after controlling for observational characteristics. Second generation overall do not have a significantly lower chance to be homeowners than the population of reference. However, they have higher chances to be in social housing than the population of reference and those with parents from a number of non-European countries are found to also have lower levels of homeownership than the population of reference (even if the residual gaps are substantially lower than for immigrant groups).

[1] Immigrants and their children remain particularly concentrated in the Paris region that concentrates over a third of immigrants and second generation and in large urban agglomerations more broadly, which tend to have lower homeownership rates (Appendix A).

[2] The French census bureau (INSEE) defines immigrants as individuals who are not French at their time of birth and were born in a foreign country.

[3] Referred to in this paper as "second generation" or "children of immigrants."

[4] Given that second generation are born in France, the rest of the paper uses indiscriminately "rest of the population" or "population of reference" but avoid terms such as natives.

These findings contribute to the literature on integration by providing evidence not only on the housing of immigrants that has been studied in a number of countries but of their children, which is not easily identified in most countries.[5] The findings indicate that while in France (as has been found in other countries) immigrants experience less favorable housing conditions in terms of tenure, experience of overcrowding and neighborhood condition than the rest of the population, the situation of second generation is broadly similar to that of the rest of the population. These results are consistent with an overall pattern of multi-generational integration in the housing market rather than stratification despite widespread concerns about the capacity of France and other European countries to integrate immigrants. Nonetheless, the fact that differences remain among some of the second generation groups raises concerns of potential segmented assimilation for some groups and further examination of the dynamics at play is required (Portes and Zhou 1993; Zhou 1997; Safi 2006; Portes et al 2008).

The first section reviews the existing literature on immigrants' outcomes in France and some of the findings on the housing trajectories of immigrants and integration and stratification theories. The second section provides a brief overview of the French housing market and data availability. The third section defines the model used to examine the differences in the housing situation of the groups studied controlling for compositional differences and presents results showing that compositional differences explain an important part of the housing differences but are not sufficient. Section four concludes.

II. Evidence on housing outcomes of immigrants and second generation

A number of recent studies contribute to depict a more comprehensive picture of the trajectories of immigrants in France. Particular attention has been paid to the participation of immigrants to the labor market (Fougère and Safi 2009), their cultural integration (Safi 2009) and the educational achievements of their children (Lagrange 2009; Vallet 2005). Evidence about changes in immigration over time have also been provided by Rathelot and Safi (2014), Pan Ke Shon and Verdugo (2015) and Gobillon and Solignac (2015). The housing situation of immigrants has also been studied, with a particular focus on residential segregation and exclusion in particular neighborhoods or cities (Barou 2002; Kirszbaum 1999; Lévy-Vroelant 2004) and on the use of social housing by immigrants (Fougère et al 2013; Lévy-Vroelant 2014; Verdugo 2011; 2016). More recently, quantitative research projects analyzing the spatial concentration of various immigrant groups and the evolution of the levels of segregation have emerged (Préteceille 2009; Safi 2009; Rathelot and Safi 2013) or measuring discrimination in the housing market (Bonnet et al 2016; Acolin et al 2016). These studies generally find that immigrants, especially those from non-European origins experience significant levels of segregation and discrimination in the housing market.

Yet, evidence on immigrant housing outcomes remain limited in France. According to Lévy-Vroelant (2004: 161), this is because the question of the particularities of the housing experience of immigrants 'disappears behind a strictly social preoccupation' for French social researchers, causing the inequalities in immigrants' housing tenure, access to housing, and housing quality to be analyzed as a reflection of their socio-economic situation rather than as reflecting issues of direct and indirect discriminations. In addition, France remains 'a society that refuses to recognize 'races'' (Simon 2003: 42). The desire to preserve the idea of a color-blind society has contributed to limit the collection of data on ethnicity [6];and the place of birth parent or grandparents is not included in public surveys; as a result, public statistics collect data on foreign birth status but not ethnicity making it difficult to study stratification based on origin.

Gobillon and Solignac (2015) contribute to remediate to the lack of information about the housing outcomes of

[5] This paper uses the terms integration rather than assimilation to capture the broad incorporation of immigrants and their descendants into French society but uses assimilation when referring specifically to assimilation theory, drawing in particular on Alba and Logan (1992), and segmented assimilation drawing on Portes and Zhou (1993) and Zhou (1997).

[6] Developing a system of ethnic classification has been depicted as presenting a risk of reinforcing the exclusion of immigrants and their descendants (Amiraux and Simon 2006).

immigrants by looking at the difference in homeownership rates between immigrants and natives over the 1975 to 1999 period. They find a large and growing homeownership gap, particularly for non-European immigrants. They provide evidence that this homeownership gap is not only due to differences in characteristics but also to different return to these characteristics. They also find that immigrants who become homeowners live in dwellings that are less likely to be detached houses and with lower number of rooms per person than natives. Information about the housing situation of immigrant children is still lacking and important to assess the question of integration, which this study aims to address.

The question of the differentiated housing experience of immigrants has been the object of studies in the United States (Alba and Logan 1992; Myers and Lee 1998; Flippen 2001; Friedman and Rosenbaum 2004; Krivo and Kaufman 2004), and more recently in Europe: in the Netherlands (Zorlu and Mulder 2008), Germany (Drever and Clark 2002; Constant, Roberts and Zimmermann 2007; Davidov and Weick 2011) in the United Kingdom (Robinson et al 2007) and in a comparative perspective (Pala Sala et al 2005). Most studies primarily use tenure, particularly homeownership to measure the housing position of a particular group (Alba and Logan 1992; Borjas 2002; Constant, Roberts and Zimmermann 2007; Myers and Lee 1998; Flippen 2001). Tenure is sometimes complemented with measures of housing conditions such as overcrowding, dwelling type or dwelling quality as in Verdugo (2016) or Gobillon and Solignac (2015).

In these studies, homeownership is presented as the tenure of choice while rental options (both in the private and social sector) are considered to be reserved for certain periods in life or for those who cannot access homeownership (Evans et al 2000; Green 2001; Friedman and Rosenbaum 2004). The homeownership rate becomes a marker of the group's degree of integration, long-term migratory projects, and capacity to locate in better neighborhoods and accumulate wealth. In France, despite the availability of stable and affordable private and social rental options, homeownership is still likely to be the preferred form of tenure for most households with public housing either serving as a pathway to homeownership (Goffette-Nagot and Sidibé 2016) or a more permanent tenure if individuals are unable to gather the resources necessary to exit the social housing sector (Viet 1999; Fougère et al 2013). Housing tenure can therefore serve as a proxy to measure economic and social assimilation on the housing dimension and, in reverse, to identify if stratification mechanisms are at play (Alba and Logan 1992).

In Europe and in the US, most studies conclude that observable socio-economic characteristics cannot fully explain the differences in the housing situations of immigrants and native-born, notably the gap in homeownership rates (Myers and Lee 199; Painter et al 2001; Flippen 2001; Borjas 2002; Drever and Clark 2002; Coulson 2004; Constant, Roberts and Zimmermann 2007). In addition, immigrants have been found to have higher chances of living in overcrowded and substandard conditions (Constant, Roberts and Zimmermann 2007; Gobillon and Solignac 2015).

The main factors influencing the probability of homeownership in standard tenure choice models (employment status, income, education, marital status, and age) are expected to affect immigrants and second generation similarly to the rest of the population with potentially some differences in levels.[7] Context variables such as the local homeownership rate might affect immigrants and native differently, but Gobillon and Solignac (2015) do not find statistically significant differences. Homeownership rates in immigrants' country of origin has also been shown to affect homeownership rate, potentially acting through differences in preference for homeownership (Huber and Schmidt 2016). Other factors specific to immigrants such as a lack of mastery of the local language,

[7] As pointed out by a referee, it is possible that for a given level of education or marital status market participants have different expectations about the rental or credit risk of immigrants (higher likelihood of unemployment or more children for example) resulting in differences in treatments as found by Schaeffer, Höhne and Teney (2016) in the German labor market (2016). If the signaling from these variables is different for immigrants and for the rest of the population, there might be some heterogeneity in their effect on tenure that would contribute to the residual observed in this paper and could be explored by restricting the sample used in tenure choice models to immigrants and to the rest of the population.

limited work and income history, the potential temporary nature of their stay, lesser familiarity with the local housing market can contribute to lower immigrant homeownership rate (Constant, Roberts and Zimmermann 2007: 3) but are not expected to affect second generation making them an important group on which to focus to identify integration in the housing market.

This paper contributes to the housing dimension of the immigration debate on integration versus stratification by using a French dataset that include information about immigrants as well as second generation. It also breaks down immigrant and second generation by country of origin to look at heterogeneity across groups, which might be linked to ethno-racial discrimination or cultural preferences. The integration and assimilation perspectives postulate that the situation of immigrants should improve the longer they stay in a country (Alba and Logan 1992; Myers and Lee 1998). The housing situation of second generation is expected to be largely indistinguishable from that of the population of reference when controlled for socio-economic differences. The segmented assimilation and stratification perspectives postulate that individual or institutional discrimination significantly limit the housing choices of immigrants or that cultural preferences can affect their choices and that these differences can persist and be carried across generations (Porter and Zhou 1993; Zhou 1997). According to this perspective, life-cycle and socio-economic characteristics cannot fully account for the immigrant position in the housing market and the housing trajectory of descendants of immigrant can remain different from that of other natives for several generations for example because of lower access to resources affecting homeownership such as parental wealth (Spilerman and Wolff 2012), due to discrimination or to the persistence of different preferences for homeownership (Huber and Schmidt 2016).

III. Data and Methodology: TeO, a purpose-built public survey on immigrants and second generation

A- Data

The French population census survey is conducted every 5 years, with an annual 8% survey in municipalities with more than 10,000 residents. The information collected includes limited variables about the respondent's housing situation and does not include any racial or ethnic characteristics or information about a parent's place of birthe. Since the census does not ask about the migratory background of ones' parents, data about the situation of second generation can only be collected through surveys specifically designed for this purpose.

This paper relies instead on data from *Trajectoires et Origines (*TeO), a custom survey conducted in 2008 by the French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and National Institute of Demographic Studies (INED). It provides detailed information about immigrants and for the first time in France, second generation. The study has a sample size of 21,761 individuals living in continental France, with an oversampling of immigrants, second generation, individuals from French oversea territory (DOM) and their children.[8] This dataset is particularly important because it identifies children of immigrants, who are usually not identified in public datasets in France but also in many countries (Beauchemin et al 2010). TeO contains detailed information about tenure status (homeownership, private rental, and social rental) and housing outcomes more broadly by national or regional groups for immigrants and second generation. It also contains rich life-cycle and socio-economic variables enabling for extensive controls of the compositional differences that can explain housing outcomes for immigrants, second generation and the rest of the population.

Table 1 reports summary statistics in four categories: life-cycle, resources, employment and location that were selected because they have been shown to create particular housing needs and to influence an individual's choice

[8] The data collected took place through in-person interviews that collected 21,761 long form surveys. Overall, 62% of the individuals that were part of the original sampling were interviewed. This represents a 70% success rate among the 75% of individuals who had not moved and a 79% success rate among the households who had moved (25%) and were located (46% of those who had moved).

of tenure and their ability to meet their housing demands (Flippen 2001).[9] In terms of life-cycle, differences between immigrants and second generation are significant. Immigrants are on average the same age (38.2) than the rest of the population (38.2) while second generation are younger (35.8). Immigrants are more likely to be married and have more children on average than the other two groups. Second generation have a lower likelihood of being married with children (linked to their overall younger age). Homeowners tend to be older and are more likely than individuals in other tenures to be married and have more children. The older age, higher likelihood to be married and larger family size is expected to create a higher demand for homeownership among immigrants while the characteristics of second generation is expected to result in a lower demand for homeownership relative to the rest of the population.

Differences between these three groups in terms of their resources are also significant. Immigrants are substantially more likely to have never completed any degree (as a proxy for their permanent income) and to be in the lower income quintiles than the other two groups, reducing their demand for homeownership. Differences between second generation and the population of reference, in terms of education and income, are more limited but persist with second generation less likely to have completed college or to be in the highest income quintile.

Immigrants and second generation are more likely to be inactive and less likely to be in high level professional occupations. Immigrants are also less likely to be in high and middle level occupations and more likely to be blue collar workers while second generation have employment profiles more similar to the rest of the population. Overall, the position on the labor market is expected to negatively impact immigrant and second generation homeownership outcomes.

In terms of location, 44% of immigrants and 31% of second generation live in the Paris Metropolitan region, as compared to 16% of the rest of the population. In addition, immigrants and second generation are more likely to live in low-income areas characterized by a high proportion of social housing (ZUS). This particular spatial distribution of immigrants and second generation has consequences on the type of tenure and housing stock available to them. Bigger metropolitan areas where immigrants and second generation are concentrated, have lower homeownership rates (Appendix A).

B- Methodology

To test whether an individual's origin and/or link to migration origin impacts housing tenure several life-cycle and socio-economic characteristics as well as location variables thought to influence the housing situation are included in a probit model.[10]

The following model is estimated: $Y_i = \beta_1 \,.\, M_i + \beta_2 \,.\, \mathbf{X}_i + \beta_3 \,.\, R_i + \beta_4 \,.\, L_i + \beta_5 \,.\, S_i + \varepsilon_i$

The dependent variable *Y* is a categorical variable that for each individual *i* identifies its tenure: owning, renting in the public sector, renting in the private sector or living at home with one's parents[11] relative to any other tenure. The main variable of interest *M*, captures individual *i*'s relation to migration. Several models are run to look at immigrants vs. second generation vs. the population of reference and breaking down these categories to explore heterogeneity among subgroups (immigrants who arrived before or after age 10, second generation with one or two immigrant parents, and the region of origin). In addition, three sets of control variables are used to predict the probability of experiencing a particular tenure. A

[9] The sample is restricted to individuals between 25 and 50 year old.

[10] To take into account the survey nature of the data, observations are weighted according to their sample weights in all analyses.

[11] Keeping the individuals living with their parent in the sample avoids a potential selection bias if immigrants and second generations have lower headship rates as found in the US (Painter and Zhou 2014). However, restricting the sample to individuals living independently provides qualitatively similar results in terms of the magnitude and direction of the differences in homeownership (Appendix D)

vector of life-cycle variables X_i (age, sex, marital status and number of children) form the first set. These variables influence the type of tenure desired by impacting housing demand. The ability to then translate this demand into the desired tenure has been shown to be influenced by an individual's resources. Thus, education, income and occupation are included in the second set of control variables in order to proxy for permanent and transitory income. It would have been valuable to include information on parental financial support, since individuals whose parents live abroad often lack these resources; however, neither information on the tenure of an individual's parents nor on inherited capital is available in TeO. Instead, the social class of the father, R_i is included as a proxy for parental resources. Immigrants who have been in France for an extended period are expected to have a greater demand for homeownership however length of residence for second generation and the population of reference would be the same as their age so it is not included, following Gobillon and Solignac (2015).[12]

Finally, concentration of immigrants and second generation in certain location has a potentially large impact on the tenure. Due to immigration drivers (economic opportunity, existing community of individuals from the same origin), patterns of location for immigrants are not the same as for the rest of the population, and these different patterns are reproduced among second generation, as seen in Appendix A and B. There is also evidence that the local supply of social housing has an impact on immigrant location choice (Verdugo 2016). At the same time, Flippen (2001: 126) points out that 'regional and metropolitan location is another important source of housing inequality. Regions and urban/suburban locations vary widely in the stock and prices of housing'; therefore, a region fixed effect L and the size of the agglomeration S were included to capture differences in the propensity to own across urban areas and housing markets.

In order to measure the effect of the interactions between immigrant status and location in certain neighborhoods, variables of context that measure unemployment rate and the percentage of foreigners in the census tract (IRIS) in which the individual resides were also added. Interactions between these context variables and immigrant status were tested in an effort to measure the 'enclave effect' (Painter and Zhou 2004), but the effect turned out to be insignificant and the interactions are therefore not included.[13]

Selection issues arise from the cross-sectional nature of the data. Gobillon and Solignac (2015) point out that among immigrants, recent immigrants have a negative effect on homeownership while those who leave have a positive effect (since they are more likely to be renter) but that effect is smaller. Given the nature of the data it is not possible to address the issue of censoring associated with immigrants who leave and it is likely the measured gap is underestimated. However, these issues should not arise with second generation, for whom cross-sectional data are able to capture multi-generational integration outcomes.[14]

IV. Results: Large and persistent differences in tenure

Table 2 shows the important heterogeneity in tenure outcomes between immigrants, second generation and the population of reference (French citizens born in continental France without immigrant parents or ties to DOM).[15] Immigrants and second generation are substantially more likely than the rest of the population to live in social or

[12] Testing the effect of length of residence on a sample restricted to immigrants finds a positive and significant effect of homeownership on the likelihood to own.

[13] As pointed out by a referee, a general model that would look jointly at the location and housing decision of households would enable to look at the role of location choices in housing outcomes. Such a model is beyond the scope of this paper and would require longitudinal data. In this paper, location is taken as a given and the fixed effects aim to control for the existing spatial distribution, comparing immigrants and second generation to households in the population of reference in the same region The results therefore compare differences in outcomes given their location.

[14] The situation of second-generation is not expected to capture the future outcomes of current immigrants but rather reflect the potential persistence of differences across generation. It is also possible that the children of current immigrants will fare differently than current second generation whose parents migrated in a different economic and social environment.

[15] Comparisons of raw differences must be made with some reservations given the compositional differences between subgroups shown in Table 1.

private rental housing and less likely to be homeowners or housed for free. Immigrants are more than 20 percentage points less likely to be homeowners (33.0%) than the population of reference (54.5%) and 20 percentage points more likely to live in social housing: 32.2% as opposed to 11.9%. In addition, immigrants are less likely than the rest of the population to be housed for free by family, friends or employers, with the exception of European immigrants. In general, immigrants who arrived in France before age 10 (generation 1.5) and who have socialized there are in a situation more similar to the rest of the population than immigrants who arrived at or after age 10.

The situation of second generation is intermediate between that of immigrants and of the rest of the population for all tenures except private renting, where the percentage is higher than for the two other groups. 38.3% of second generation are homeowners, and 22.0% are social renter. The meaningfulness of these raw differences is limited by the age structure mentioned above, as illustrated by the much higher proportion of second generation still living with their parents (11.9%) compared to 5.7% in the population of reference.

The fact that the tenure of second generation is more similar to that of the population of reference is consistent with the integration theory's perspective in which differences would narrow from one generation to another (and even disappear). In addition, the integration process—measured by having grown up in France by arriving before age 10, or by being born from a mixed couple—also appears to result in a diminution of the differences in the housing situation. Nevertheless, differences in tenure remain between immigrants, second generation and the rest of the population. The regression results control for compositional variables to establish whether standard life-cycle and socio-economic variables that drive tenure choice can explain these differences, or if they come from other factors associated with being immigrant or second generation.

The differences in the distribution across tenures are even more pronounced for certain sub-groups created by breaking down immigrants and second generation by country of origin. Homeownership rates range from 13.1% among immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa to 52.7% among immigrants from South East Asia. Among second generation, it ranges from 16% for children of immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa to 52.1% for children of immigrant from European Union countroes. In addition, second generation with parents from countries with immigrants displaying a high or low rate of ownership or social rental tend to exhibit the same characteristics. This latest point is consistent with a certain level of stratification, suggesting that the position of one group on the housing market is at least partially transmitted from one generation to another (but possibly through non-housing market mechanisms).

In addition to differences across tenures, there are also important differences in the level of overcrowding experienced and in the type of housing and neighborhoods in which immigrants, second generation and the rest of the population live (Appendix B). Immigrants from all origins are substantially more likely to experience overcrowding (defined as having more than 1.5 person per room) (11.2% compared to 3.2% for second generation and 1.6 % for the rest of the population) and to have lived in precarious housing (11.1% compared to 5.6% for second generation and 4.7% for the rest of the population). They are less likely than the rest of the population to live in single-family houses and more likely to live in apartment buildings with over 9 units. They are generally more likely to live in public housing estates than the rest of the population and less likely to live in isolated houses. Overall, differences remain between second generation and the population of reference but are less pronounced. Important variations exist across groups, pointing to the needs to differentiate the experience of immigrants and their children. The situation of immigrants and second generation from EU countries and to some extent Southeaster Asian countries is more similar to that of the rest of the population in the type of housing and neighborhood they live in than the situation of immigrants and second generation from Sub-Saharan Africa, Northern Africa and Turkey.

Table 3 Panel A, B and C present the marginal effects and standard deviations of the probit models, which looked at the likelihood of living in a given tenure (homeownership, social rental, private rental and living with parents) with all other forms of tenure as the category of reference. The same model was run successively with different categorization of the link to migration. The first categorization, reported in Panel A, coded individuals as immigrant, second generation and population of reference. The second, reported in Panel B, coded individuals as immigrant

arrived at or after 10, immigrant arrived before 10, second generation with two immigrant parents, second generation with one immigrant parent and population of reference. The third, reported in Panel C, coded individuals as immigrants and second generation by origins and population of reference. Table 3 only reports the marginal effects for these variables. See Appendix C for results of the full models.

Controlling for compositional differences, immigrants remain significantly less likely than the rest of the population to own their home. The marginal effects indicate that immigrants are 10.7 percentage points less likely to own than the rest of the population. On the other hand, second generation overall are not significantly less likely to own their residences (and the point estimate is only 1.1 percentage points). Some significant differences remain among some subgroups but overall, the differences between second generation and the rest of the population are smaller than the differences between immigrants and the rest of the population.[16]

Second generation benefit from having immigrant parent(s) who have been in France for at least 18 years (since they were already in France when they were born) and have had time to see their situation improve. The situation of immigrants arrived as children, before age 10, who have done most of their education and socialization in France is also expected to be more similar to that of the rest of the population, relative to those arrived later. As shown in Appendix B, immigrants are much more likely than second generation to have experienced precarious situations that could limit their abilities to accumulate the social and financial capital needed to buy a house. In contrast, second generation who do not experience those extreme conditions face fewer barriers to access homeownership.

Significant variations in tenure outcomes exist between groups by origin. Immigrants from Southeastern Asia are significantly more likely than the rest of the population to own their dwellings (6.4 percentage points), once controlled for compositional differences. This result is different from what has been found in most other contexts where immigrants are not substantially more likely to be homeowners. In reverse, immigrants from most origins (Northern Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and other EU and non-EU countries) remain significantly less likely to own their dwellings after controlling for compositional difference with the exception of immigrants from Portugal, Turkey and Spain or Italy who have lower homeownership rates but for whom the relationship is not statistically significant. Immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa experience the largest remaining gap (29.7 percentage point) followed by immigrants from Northern Africa and other countries as well as former residents from DOMs. Children with parent(s) from the DOM, Algeria and Sub-Saharan Africa are also significantly less likely to be homeowners although the magnitude of the difference is substantially smaller in the last two cases. The results indicate that these sub-groups are not only in an unfavorable position in terms of resources but are also facing barriers in the housing market that limit their access to homeownership or have migratory projects that makes homeownership undesirable.

The coefficients that predict the likelihood of second generation to own is negative but not significant for those whose parents came from Morocco and Tunisia, Turkey, Spain or Italy is positive and insignificant for other groups (Southeastern Asia, Portugal, and from other EU and non-EU countries). For these subgroups, integration on the housing market in terms of homeownership seems largely complete. Compositional differences can explain their lower ownership rather than mechanisms in the housing market that are specific to their link to immigration. And overall, for all groups, second generation have more favorable homeownership outcomes than immigrants (or similar in the case of those with ties to Southeaster Asia).

Overall immigrants and second generation are significantly more likely to live in public housing than the population of reference (by 4.1 and 3.4 percentage points respectively) but there is substantial heterogeneity across origins. In particular, individuals belonging to some subgroups (DOM, Northern Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa) are significantly more likely to be social housing renters. For these groups the higher likelihood to live in social housing

[16] The marginal effect for the main control variables are consistent with ownership being the absorbing state with owners being older, more likely to be married, having higher income. The marginal effects on these variables are all in the other direction.

persists across generation. In reverse, immigrants from Portugal, and other EU countries are significantly less likely to live in social housing than the population of reference (by 4.5 and 3.6 percentage point respectively). Evidence suggest that the availability of public housing plays a role in immigrants' location decision (Verdugo 2011; 2015). More research is needed to understand how and why this influence might vary across groups and how residing in public housing has an impact on the housing trajectory of immigrant and second generation. Goffette-Nagot and Sidibé (2012; 2016) provide evidence that over the period from 1979 to 2006 having resided in social housing increased the likelihood to be a homeowner, with the lower rent in social housing effectively enabling households to save for a downpayment. However, more evidence is needed to establish whether for immigrants and their children public housing also acts to support access to homeownership or whether they remain in public housing in the long run.

In terms of the two other form of tenure considered, private rental and housed by parents, the results also point to some remaining differences with immigrants more likely to live in private rental and second generation significantly more likely to be housed by their parents (even with the sample being restricted to individuals 25 year and older). Immigrants arrived after age 10 are marginally less likely to be housed by their parents reflecting the fact that their parents might not have immigrated. Immigrants arrived before age 10 and second generation are actually more likely to live with their parents.

The persistence of a homeownership gap after controlling for life-cycle and socio-economic characteristics that affect demand for homeownership may be explained by a lack of access to social and financial capital in an immigrant's first years as well as potentially by migratory projects that involve only temporary stay in France (Constant, Roberts and Zimmerman 2007). Discriminatory forces are another factor that might affect both immigrants and their children, particularly those from non-European countries. A variable indicating whether the respondents perceived having been victim of discrimination was added to the model with an interaction term with the origin variable (see Appendix C). This variable reports whether households feel they have experienced discrimination. It captures only the most direct kinds of discrimination that were obvious enough to be identified by the respondent. Its inclusion significantly increases the explanatory power of the model based on an F-adjusted mean residual test and decreases the size of the coefficients expressing the tenure gap between immigrants, second generation, and the rest of the population.[17] Overall, individuals who declared they have faced discrimination are less likely to be homeowners and more likely to be living with their parents. This means that discrimination appear to be explaining some of the residual homeownership gap between immigrants and second generation and .[18] These results are consistent with discrimination, which has been measured in the rental sector in France (Bonnet et al 2016; Acolin et al 2016) and in the home buying sector in some other countries.

In addition to the differences in terms of tenure that are the focus of this article, immigrants are also living in dwelling with significant higher number of people per room after controlling for compositional differences but second generation are experiencing overall similar levels of overcrowding as the rest of the population (Appendix E). Again the marginal effects are generally smaller for second generation than for immigrants but remain significant. This suggests that immigrants and second generation might be overall worse off in terms of their housing situation relative to what their characteristics would predict. Further work is needed to understand the mechanisms driving these inferior outcomes.

V. Conclusion

Immigrants and, to a lesser extent second generation, experience a housing situation that is different from individuals born in France with two French parents. Immigrants and second generation are more likely to be social renters, to

[17] Table 3 reports the coefficients of the models without the discrimination variable included to focus on differences in tenure that cannot be explained by differences in demand factors for homeownership and endowment to act on that demand.
[18] The source of discrimination can be statistical or taste-based representing either the use of connection to immigration as a predictor of performance in the first case or based on landlord or lender preferences in the second (Oh and Yinger 2015).

live in urban environments in apartment buildings with 10 units or more, and to experience overcrowding. They are less likely to be homeowners, to live in rural or suburban environments. The differences diminish considerable when compositional differences are taken into account, and even go away with regard to the likelihood for second generation to be owners.

As predicted by integration theory, differences over time and across generations narrow for all groups (except for second generation with parents from Turkey), and there is a convergence between the housing situation of second generation and the rest of the population. The fact that these differences largely go away when controlling for characteristics such as education, income and employment suggests that forces in other sphere (education, labor) need to be addressed in order to close the homeownership gap between immigrants, children of immigrants and the rest of the population. In addition, the stratification approach is relevant given the persistence of significant differences between second generations with immigrant parents from the DOM, Sub-Saharan Africa and Turkey and the population of reference. Additional data on third generations would allow to explore if the process of convergence continues or plateaus.

The housing integration of second generation can be studied as one dimension in a segmented assimilation framework (Portes et al 2008). On that dimension, it appears that children of immigrants in France have tenure outcomes that largely reflect their life-cycle and socio-economic attributes. However, one of the things the data reveal is the heterogeneous housing situation of immigrants and second generation from different origins. These differences are not entirely correlated with their economic or demographic situations, as seen in the case of individuals with Portuguese or Turkish backgrounds. Concentrating on the differences between immigrants, second generation and the rest of the population can obscure the diversity of situations experienced. Further work is needed to understand what is driving the observed differences in tenure outcomes and how they relate to other housing outcomes.

Policymakers must acknowledge and measure these factors when designing housing policies that address the particular housing needs and the challenges faced by immigrants and second generation, in order to facilitate their integration in the housing sphere.

This paper tests whether immigrants to France originally experience an unfavorable situation in the housing market, but their situation improves over time and the housing situation of second generation becomes similar to that of native-born without any immigrant parent. Factors specifically linked to immigration may explain the inequalities in housing tenure, quality and access originally encountered by immigrants. However, differences for long installed immigrants and even more second generation, controlling for compositional differences in terms of life cycles and socio-economic characteristics, indicate a lack of integration that might be suggestive of barriers in the housing market that limit their housing choice or of the persistence of different preferences for tenure than the rest of the population. If children of immigrants continue to experience different housing tenures, which cannot be explained only by outcomes from other areas (such as schools and labor markets), this would signal the existence of mechanisms of stratification that operate in the housing market and need to be addressed specifically.

VI. References

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Table 1: Characteristics of immigrants, children of immigrant and the population of reference.

	All Respondents			Homeowners Only		
	Immigrants	Children of Immigrant(s)	Pop. of Reference	Immigrants	Children of Immigrant(s)	Pop. of Reference
Life Cycle						
Age (mean)	38.2	35.8	38.2	40.7	38.6	40.0
Marital status						
% Never married	28.9%	51.2%	45.4%	16.9%	31.3%	30.2%
% Married	63.6%	41.8%	47.0%	77.6%	62.8%	64.6%
% Divorced or widowed	7.5%	7.1%	7.5%	5.4%	5.9%	5.2%
Number of children (mean)	1.8	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.7
Resources						
Higher diploma attained						
% None	22.3%	14.5%	9.3%	17.4%	10.9%	6.0%
% Primary or middle school certificate	13.5%	8.9%	8.2%	10.7%	7.6%	7.4%
% High school degree	32.3%	44.3%	46.7%	34.5%	44.9%	46.3%
% Associate degree	9.1%	13.9%	15.0%	10.1%	16.0%	17.0%
% Bachelor degree or above	22.8%	18.4%	20.8%	27.1%	20.6%	23.3%
Income quintile (by consumption unit)						
% Lowest	33.1%	21.2%	15.2%	18.2%	9.6%	9.4%
% 2nd	26.9%	26.5%	24.1%	23.6%	25.7%	22.9%
% 3rd	13.8%	19.6%	20.3%	16.9%	21.7%	22.1%
% 4th	14.0%	19.7%	22.2%	18.6%	22.4%	23.6%
% Highest	12.2%	13.0%	18.2%	22.8%	20.6%	22.0%
Employment Characteristics						
Occupation						
% Business and shop owners	5.5%	4.9%	5.2%	8.3%	6.5%	6.7%
% High level professional	11.4%	13.1%	15.7%	17.8%	19.6%	18.0%
% Middle level professional	14.5%	22.8%	24.6%	18.7%	24.5%	27.5%
% Clerical	26.6%	28.5%	26.9%	21.3%	24.6%	24.3%
% Blue collar	26.2%	21.2%	18.7%	20.1%	17.5%	15.2%
% Farmer	0.2%	0.2%	1.9%	0.6%	0.5%	2.5%
% Inactive	15.5%	9.2%	6.9%	13.0%	6.7%	5.9%
Location Characteristics						
% Agglomeration > 20,000	83.1%	74.9%	52.3%	70.0%	61.0%	43.2%
% Parisian region	44.5%	30.9%	16.0%	38.7%	26.1%	13.4%
% Low incoma areas (ZUS)	18.2%	12.4%	3.5%	7.0%	3.8%	1.4%
N	6,325	5,732	2,551	2,316	2,186	1,414

Note: All descriptive statistics are weighted using provided sampling weights. Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals. Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008.

Table 2: Relation to Migration and Origin: Differences in Tenure

	Individuals Independent from their Parents								% Housed by Parents		Age (mean)		(N)	
	% Owner		% Social Renter		% Private Renter		% Housed for Free							
Relation to Migration														
All Immigrants	33.0%		32.2%		27.5%		3.2%		4.0%		38.2		6,325	
Immigrants arrived at or after 10	31.2%		34.0%		29.2%		3.6%		2.0%		38.4		4,946	
Immigrants arrived before 10	39.3%		26.0%		21.9%		2.0%		10.7%		37.5		1,379	
Second Generations	38.3%		22.0%		24.0%		3.8%		11.9%		35.8		5,732	
Children of 2 Immigrants	32.7%		27.1%		21.3%		3.4%		15.5%		35.0		3,059	
Children of 1 Immigrant	43.8%		17.0%		26.7%		4.3%		8.3%		36.6		2,673	
Population of Reference	54.5%		11.9%		23.3%		4.5%		5.7%		38.2		2,551	
Detailed Origin	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2
Overseas Departments (DOM)	27.9%	25.5%	36.9%	28.4%	27.0%	28.0%	5.2%	3.7%	3.0%	14.4%	37.7	33.1	484	392
Algeria	23.2%	24.6%	49.1%	39.6%	20.5%	21.5%	1.1%	1.6%	6.2%	12.8%	38.1	35.2	622	951
Morocco and Tunisia	28.4%	28.3%	41.0%	27.5%	23.9%	22.0%	1.3%	2.7%	5.3%	19.5%	37.8	32.8	821	654
Sub-Saharan Africa	13.1%	16.0%	53.3%	34.9%	28.2%	23.1%	3.0%	3.7%	2.4%	22.3%	37.5	31.7	1,071	341
Southeastern Asia	52.7%	39.4%	21.6%	10.1%	15.1%	30.9%	2.9%	2.7%	7.7%	17.0%	38.8	33.0	514	237
Turkey	37.0%	16.8%	36.4%	31.6%	18.0%	28.5%	1.6%	0.1%	7.1%	23.0%	35.6	29.7	649	190
Portugal	49.8%	44.1%	16.1%	16.9%	25.0%	23.4%	6.5%	4.0%	2.6%	11.7%	41.3	33.3	521	657
Spain or Italy	50.6%	49.6%	18.3%	13.5%	23.9%	24.1%	6.0%	5.5%	1.2%	7.3%	41.8	39.0	216	1,471
Other EU 27 Countries	51.3%	52.1%	7.8%	12.5%	34.5%	25.7%	4.6%	5.2%	1.7%	4.5%	38.9	39.1	503	526
Other Countries	31.4%	40.0%	23.2%	9.6%	38.7%	28.6%	3.4%	4.4%	3.3%	17.4%	37.4	34.7	924	313

Note: All descriptive statistics are weighted using provided sampling weights. Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals. Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008.

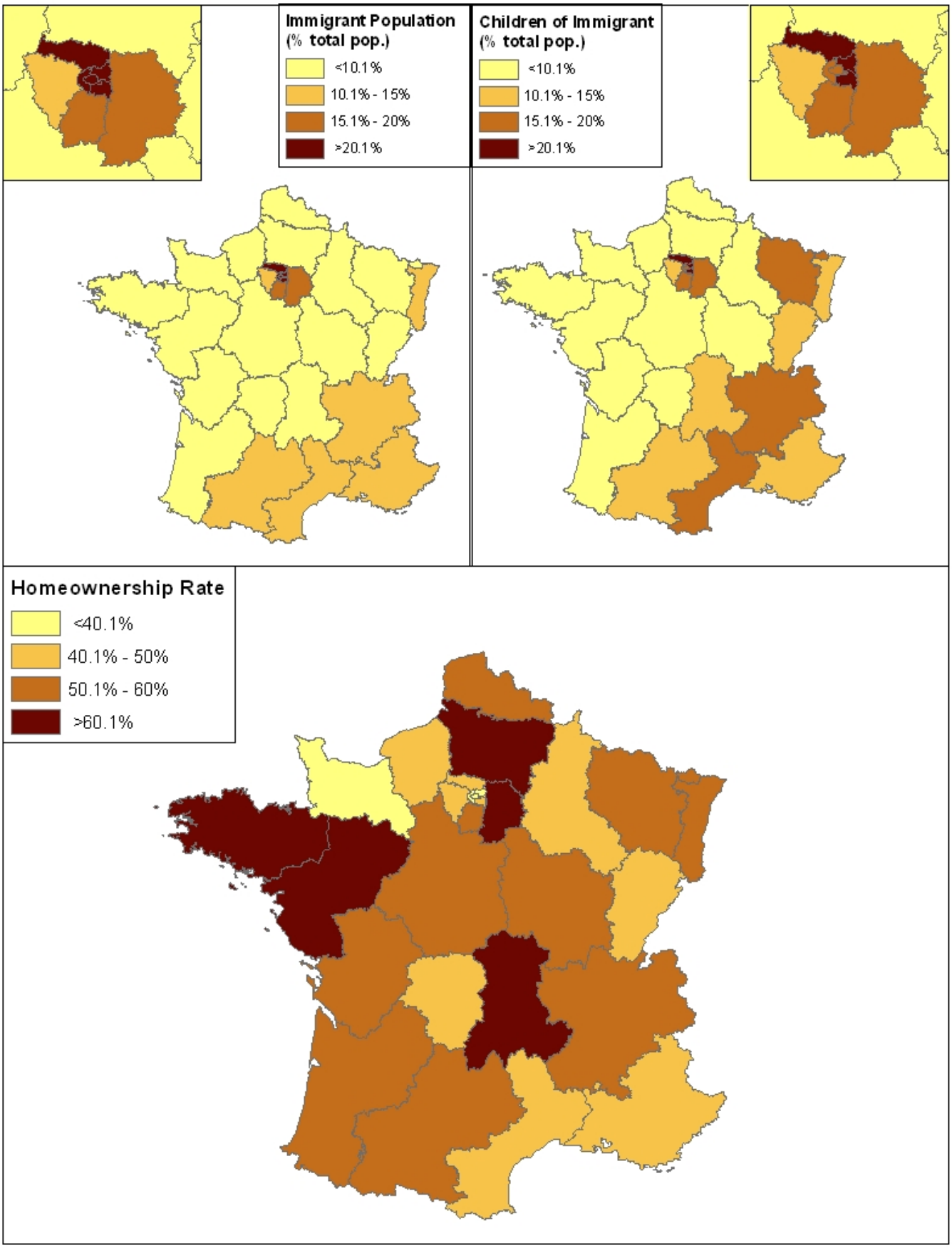
Table 3: Impact of relation to immigration on tenure, probit models

Panel A: Relation to migration								
	Owner (ref. all other)		**Social Renter (ref. all other)**		**Private Renter (ref. all other)**		**Housed by Parents (ref. all other)**	
	Coef.	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**
Relation to migration (ref. Pop. Of Ref.)								
Immigrant	-0.107***	(0.0164)	0.0407***	(0.0121)	0.0347**	(0.0164)	0.00693	(0.00800)
Second Generation	-0.0113	(0.0149)	0.0339***	(0.0110)	-0.0327**	(0.0145)	0.0214***	(0.00726)
Panel B: Detailed relation to migration								
	Owner (ref. all other)		**Social Renter (ref. all other)**		**Private Renter (ref. all other)**		**Housed by Parents (ref. all other)**	
	Coef.	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**
Relation to migration (ref. Pop. Of Ref.)								
Immigrant arrived at or after 10	-0.133***	(0.0176)	0.0423***	(0.0132)	0.0534***	(0.0179)	-0.0148*	(0.00801)
Immigrant arrived before 10	-0.0315	(0.0197)	0.0389***	(0.0141)	-0.0257	(0.0196)	0.0541***	(0.0123)
Child of 2 Immigrants	-0.00918	(0.0182)	0.0484***	(0.0133)	-0.0599***	(0.0170)	0.0420***	(0.0101)
Child of 1 Immigrant	-0.0127	(0.0160)	0.0178	(0.0118)	-0.00671	(0.0155)	0.00248	(0.00696)
Panel C: Detailed origin								
	Owner (ref. all other)		**Social Renter (ref. all other)**		**Private Renter (ref. all other)**		**Housed by Parents (ref. all other)**	
	Coef.	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**	**Coef.**	**S.E.**
Detailed Origin (ref.= Pop. Of Ref.)								
G1 from Overseas Departments (DOM)	-0.162***	(0.0285)	0.0945***	(0.0217)	0.0154	(0.0280)	-0.0164	(0.0122)
G2 from DOM	-0.131***	(0.0320)	0.123***	(0.0288)	-0.0299	(0.0339)	0.0102	(0.0177)
G1 from Algeria	-0.170***	(0.0263)	0.116***	(0.0219)	-0.0382	(0.0262)	0.0335*	(0.0193)
G2 from Algeria	-0.0751***	(0.0238)	0.0889***	(0.0176)	-0.0812***	(0.0203)	0.0213**	(0.0107)
G1 from Morocco and Tunisia	-0.120***	(0.0251)	0.0679***	(0.0192)	-0.0102	(0.0243)	0.0302**	(0.0149)
G2 from Morocco and Tunisia	-0.0122	(0.0287)	0.0651***	(0.0201)	-0.0843***	(0.0235)	0.0574***	(0.0154)
G1 Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.297***	(0.0250)	0.123***	(0.0227)	0.0401	(0.0265)	-0.0165	(0.0121)
G2 from Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.132***	(0.0432)	0.182***	(0.0439)	-0.102***	(0.0327)	0.0566***	(0.0201)
G1 from Southeastern Asia	0.0642**	(0.0289)	0.00698	(0.0205)	-0.0863***	(0.0295)	0.0594***	(0.0209)
G2 from Southeastern Asia	0.0571	(0.0402)	0.0354	(0.0448)	-0.0667*	(0.0342)	0.0289*	(0.0174)
G1 from Turkey	-0.00383	(0.0333)	0.0330	(0.0202)	-0.0697**	(0.0276)	0.103***	(0.0343)
G2 from Turkey	-0.00527	(0.0570)	0.0458	(0.0354)	-0.0755*	(0.0436)	0.0965***	(0.0317)
G1 from Portugal	-0.0114	(0.0274)	-0.0445***	(0.0170)	0.0929***	(0.0298)	0.00644	(0.0148)
G2 from Portugal	0.0220	(0.0247)	0.0117	(0.0196)	-0.0262	(0.0240)	0.0190	(0.0131)
G1 from Spain or Italy	-0.0696*	(0.0368)	0.0295	(0.0270)	0.0435	(0.0398)	-0.0323**	(0.0134)
G2 from Spain or Italy	-0.00216	(0.0202)	-0.00994	(0.0146)	0.0210	(0.0197)	0.00440	(0.00858)
G1 from Other EU 27 Countries	-0.0929***	(0.0289)	-0.0337	(0.0252)	0.130***	(0.0294)	-0.0270**	(0.0123)
G2 from Other EU 27 Countries	0.00319	(0.0286)	-0.0355**	(0.0174)	0.0409	(0.0286)	-8.68e-05	(0.0113)
G1 from Other Countries	-0.135***	(0.0244)	-0.000946	(0.0161)	0.116***	(0.0253)	-0.00296	(0.0121)
G2 from Other Countries	0.0501	(0.0373)	-0.0229	(0.0201)	-0.0214	(0.0372)	0.0611***	(0.0224)

Note: Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals. Observations are weighted using provided sampling weights.

Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008

Appendix A: Repartition of Immigrants and Children of Immigrants and Homeownership rates by Region



Appendix B-1: Experience of overcrowding, precariousness and level of equipment by relation to migration and origin

	Average Number of Person per Room		% > 1.5 Person per Room		% Lived in Precarious Housing		% Without Washer in Home		(N)	
Relation to Migration										
All Immigrants	1.1		10.8		10.7		8.6		6,918	
Immigrant arrived at or after 10	1.1		12.6		12.1		9.6		5,299	
Immigrant arrived before 10	0.9		3.6		6.5		5.5		1,619	
All children of immigrant(s)	0.9		3.4		4.8		5.8		8,760	
Children of 2 Immigrants	0.9		4.8		4.4		5.5		4,944	
Children of 1 Immigrant	0.8		2.2		5.2		6.1		3,816	
Population of Reference	0.8		1.5		4.5		6.0		3,186	
Detailed Origin	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2
Overseas Departments (DOM)	0.9	0.9	3.4	2.9	7.9	4.9	7.5	6.7	545	650
Algeria	1.1	0.9	10.9	6.1	11.6	7.5	8.4	5.8	673	1,306
Morroco and Tunisia	1.1	0.9	12.1	4.8	4.9	5.2	6.9	7.4	908	1,122
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.3	1.0	20.4	10.0	17.8	4.7	19.2	10.5	1,209	813
South East Asia	1.0	0.9	7.1	2.9	24.1	4.1	5.4	4.5	529	573
Turkey	1.1	0.9	9.3	2.2	4.8	6.3	4.8	6.5	727	447
Portugal	1.0	0.8	4.7	2.5	4.5	2.5	3.2	5.6	547	933
Spain or Italy	0.8	0.8	5.5	1.8	10.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	219	1,692
Other EU27 Countries	0.9	0.8	5.4	1.8	10.7	4.2	5.7	3.9	542	649
Other	1.1	0.8	14.6	2.6	15.7	2.7	11.7	11.2	1,019	575

Note: All descriptive statistics are weighted using provided sampling weights. Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals. Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008

Appendix B-2: Type of housing by relation to migration and origin (%)

	Single detached house		Attached or 2-familly house		Flat in building with <10 units		Flat in building with 10+ units		(N)	
Relation to Migration										
All Immigrants	18.0		11.4		16.5		53.4		6,918	
Immigrant arrived at or after 10	16.3		10.2		16.7		56.0		5,299	
Immigrant arrived before 10	24.6		15.8		15.9		43.3		1,619	
All children of immigrant(s)	23.6		16.3		18.6		40.9		8,760	
Children of 2 Immigrants	20.3		14.5		18.8		45.4		4,944	
Children of 1 Immigrant	26.7		17.8		18.4		36.9		3,816	
Population of Reference	40.2		19.2		15.4		24.4		3,186	
Detailed Origin	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2
Overseas Departments (DOM)	14.6	14.7	12.0	12.6	15.7	16.3	56.7	56.2	545	650
Algeria	10.7	13.7	9.1	11.8	17.1	19.4	62.5	55.0	673	1,306
Morroco and Tunisia	12.6	14.6	11.7	10.5	16.4	19.3	58.5	54.6	908	1,122
Sub-Saharan Africa	6.3	8.2	5.6	4.2	19.4	18.8	68.0	66.1	1,209	813
South East Asia	22.2	14.3	16.1	16.4	9.4	19.1	52.0	50.2	529	573
Turkey	17.3	8.5	12.9	4.3	19.7	32.7	50.1	54.5	727	447
Portugal	36.1	29.9	17.7	19.8	14.6	18.0	31.5	32.2	547	933
Spain or Italy	32.4	34.0	19.0	20.3	15.7	18.5	32.4	26.2	219	1,692
Other EU27 Countries	34.1	28.0	16.8	24.1	18.8	18.4	28.8	29.1	542	649
Other	15.3	24.6	7.3	13.5	15.0	15.9	61.9	45.9	1,019	575

Note: All descriptive statistics are weighted using provided sampling weights. Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals.

Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008

Appendix B-3: Type of Neighborhoods in which the house is located (%)

	Isolated houses		Suburban		Appartment buildings		Public housing estates		Mixed neighborhoods		(N)	
Relation to Migration												
All Immigrants	6.4		23.4		37.7		26.7		5.7		6,918	
Immigrant arrived at or after 10	6.7		27.9		35.5		22.9		7.1		5,299	
Immigrant arrived before 10	10.7		33.5		35.4		12.9		7.5		1,619	
All children of immigrant(s)	8.8		30.8		35.4		17.6		7.3		8,760	
Children of 2 Immigrants	5.7		21.2		39.2		27.9		5.9		4,944	
Children of 1 Immigrant	9.0		31.9		31.8		22.4		5.0		3,816	
Population of Reference	19.0		41.7		26.1		7.1		6.1		3,186	
Detailed Origin	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2	G1	G2
Overseas Departments (DOM)	6.1	5.9	21.5	22.7	34.2	43.3	31.1	21.8	7.1	6.4	545	650
Algeria	2.8	2.4	17.5	21.9	38.1	38.3	36.2	30.9	5.4	6.6	673	1,306
Morroco and Tunisia	3.1	5.2	20.5	21.3	37.3	41.7	33.6	26.5	5.5	5.3	908	1,122
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.8	4.0	9.5	8.8	40.9	51.9	40.8	29.7	5.9	5.6	1,209	813
South East Asia	4.6	5.1	33.2	24.7	34.0	50.6	24.8	14.8	3.4	4.8	529	573
Turkey	2.1	1.5	27.5	11.8	27.8	45.8	37.9	32.4	4.6	8.5	727	447
Portugal	11.6	11.9	42.3	39.5	29.1	28.1	11.2	11.8	5.9	8.6	547	933
Spain or Italy	15.0	14.1	35.7	39.5	32.4	29.2	11.8	9.0	5.0	8.2	219	1,692
Other EU27 Countries	18.3	11.9	34.0	38.0	31.0	31.9	7.7	9.2	8.9	9.0	542	649
Other	5.2	6.8	19.0	29.5	49.8	43.0	21.6	14.8	4.4	5.9	1,019	575

Note: All descriptive statistics are weighted using provided sampling weights. Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals.

Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008

Appendix C: Tenure by origin controlled for life cycle, socio-economic and context variables

Panel A: Relation to migration

	Owner		Social Renter		Housed for Free		Housed by Parents	
ref= Renter Other	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Life Cycle								
Age	0.076***	0.007	0.034***	0.009	0.025*	0.014	-0.099***	0.014
Number of children	0.339***	0.064	0.399***	0.064	-0.168	0.112	-1.600***	0.193
Sex (ref=male)								
Women	0.194*	0.117	0.032	0.136	-0.289	0.223	-0.401***	0.149
Marital status (ref=never married)								
Married	0.957***	0.131	0.159	0.154	0.364*	0.215	-2.242***	0.290
Divorced or Widowed	-0.876***	0.216	-0.191	0.226	-0.425	0.409	-0.573	0.477
Resources								
Occupation Status (ref=employed)								
Unemployed	-0.611***	0.216	-0.329	0.201	-1.096***	0.399	0.992***	0.240
Student	-1.641**	0.643	-1.275**	0.619	-0.171	1.871	-0.196	0.468
Other Inactive	-1.168**	0.486	-0.737**	0.321	-1.228	1.723	0.285	0.463
Income	0.157***	0.025	-0.111***	0.030	-0.033	0.047	0.160***	0.030
Employment Characteristics								
Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	0.929	0.884	-1.474	1.043	1.994**	1.009	3.267***	1.027
Business and Shop Owners	0.339	0.306	-0.865*	0.452	-0.216	0.580	-1.144**	0.577
High Level Professional	-0.103	0.206	-1.720***	0.285	-0.494	0.451	-1.567***	0.302
Middle Level Professional	0.190	0.172	-0.529***	0.192	0.058	0.333	-0.739***	0.230
Clerical	0.039	0.169	-0.250	0.171	0.719**	0.312	-0.303	0.209
Inactive	1.012*	0.517	0.192	0.346	0.960	1.870	1.013**	0.444
Father's Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	-0.000	0.245	-0.457	0.292	-0.196	0.415	-0.458	0.439
Business and Shop Owners	0.106	0.170	0.025	0.195	0.440	0.288	-0.167	0.252
High Level Professional	0.545***	0.192	-0.554*	0.292	0.088	0.369	-0.649**	0.258
Middle Level Professional	0.291*	0.164	-0.217	0.209	-0.175	0.297	-0.167	0.202
Clerical	0.263	0.172	-0.005	0.191	-0.393	0.350	0.174	0.215
Context Variables								
Unemployment Rate in Census Tract	-0.101**	0.045	0.186***	0.056	0.012	0.086	-0.082	0.059
Pct. Immigrants in Census Tract	0.002	0.069	0.247***	0.081	-0.045	0.123	0.021	0.088
Size of the agglomeration (ref= rural municipality)								
Less than 5,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	-0.417**	0.193	0.721**	0.309	-0.024	0.327	0.086	0.279
20,000 to 199,999 inhabitant	-0.954***	0.181	0.987***	0.275	-0.283	0.321	-0.267	0.245
More than 200,000 inhabitants	-0.767***	0.175	1.158***	0.277	-0.647**	0.311	-0.446*	0.256
Paris Metropolitan Area	-1.446***	0.477	1.609***	0.571	-1.317*	0.705	0.662	0.552
Region (reference= Paris)								
Rest of Paris Metropolitan Area	1.554***	0.301	1.124***	0.268	-0.622	0.396	0.721**	0.346
Nord East	0.872	0.559	1.619***	0.592	-1.832**	0.841	1.412**	0.641
Nord West	1.151**	0.555	1.615***	0.588	-1.674**	0.823	0.773	0.631
South West	0.879	0.567	0.856	0.612	-1.533*	0.821	1.434**	0.648
South East	0.866	0.552	0.800	0.586	-1.336*	0.806	1.434**	0.631
Link to Migration								
Relation to Migration (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)								
Immigrant	-0.532***	0.104	-0.009	0.121	-0.615***	0.201	-0.178	0.145
Second Generation	-0.000	0.096	0.245**	0.112	-0.360**	0.176	0.515***	0.126
Constant	-4.230***	0.651	-4.756***	0.745	-0.344	1.108	1.443*	0.759
N			16327					
Chi Squared			3524.1					
Pseudo R2			0.3169					

Panel B: Detailed relation to migration

ref= Renter Other	Owner		Social Renter		Housed for Free		Housed by Parents	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Life Cycle								
Age	0.076***	0.007	0.035***	0.009	0.025*	0.014	-0.098***	0.014
Number of children	0.338***	0.064	0.398***	0.064	-0.168	0.112	-1.599***	0.194
Sex (ref=male)								
Women	0.196*	0.117	0.031	0.136	-0.287	0.223	-0.397***	0.150
Marital status (ref=never married)								
Married	0.964***	0.132	0.155	0.155	0.367*	0.217	-2.240***	0.294
Divorced or Widowed	-0.871***	0.216	-0.191	0.226	-0.422	0.410	-0.520	0.481
Resources								
Occupation Status (ref=employed)								
Unemployed	-0.611***	0.216	-0.329	0.201	-1.098***	0.399	0.988***	0.242
Student	-1.650**	0.646	-1.275**	0.619	-0.179	1.889	-0.231	0.478
Other Inactive	-1.174**	0.489	-0.738**	0.323	-1.238	1.740	0.253	0.474
Income	0.157***	0.025	-0.110***	0.030	-0.033	0.047	0.163***	0.031
Employment Characteristics								
Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	0.912	0.885	-1.472	1.041	1.987**	1.010	3.221***	1.030
Business and Shop Owners	0.328	0.307	-0.869*	0.452	-0.222	0.580	-1.205**	0.580
High Level Professional	-0.115	0.206	-1.724***	0.286	-0.500	0.452	-1.612***	0.305
Middle Level Professional	0.175	0.173	-0.531***	0.193	0.051	0.334	-0.778***	0.233
Clerical	0.031	0.169	-0.250	0.171	0.714**	0.312	-0.321	0.211
Inactive	1.022**	0.520	0.197	0.348	0.971	1.889	1.043**	0.455
Father's Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	0.027	0.247	-0.457	0.295	-0.185	0.416	-0.395	0.446
Business and Shop Owners	0.127	0.172	0.033	0.197	0.447	0.290	-0.111	0.257
High Level Professional	0.572***	0.194	-0.541*	0.294	0.097	0.372	-0.555**	0.262
Middle Level Professional	0.312*	0.165	-0.206	0.210	-0.169	0.298	-0.098	0.205
Clerical	0.279	0.173	0.006	0.192	-0.387	0.350	0.235	0.218
Context Variables								
Unemployment Rate in Census Tract	-0.100**	0.045	0.185***	0.056	0.012	0.087	-0.087	0.060
Pct. Immigrants in Census Tract	0.001	0.069	0.246***	0.081	-0.045	0.123	0.018	0.088
Size of the agglomeration (ref= rural municipality)								
Less than 5,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	-0.419**	0.194	0.719**	0.309	-0.027	0.326	0.066	0.279
20,000 to 199,999 inhabitant	-0.956***	0.182	0.983***	0.275	-0.284	0.321	-0.286	0.246
More than 200,000 inhabitants	-0.765***	0.176	1.154***	0.277	-0.647**	0.311	-0.458*	0.257
Paris Metropolitan Area	-1.448***	0.478	1.600***	0.571	-1.321*	0.706	0.614	0.557
Region (reference= Paris)								
Rest of Paris Metropolitan Area	1.549***	0.302	1.117***	0.269	-0.621	0.396	0.660*	0.355
Nord East	0.861	0.561	1.613***	0.592	-1.837**	0.841	1.362**	0.650
Nord West	1.139**	0.556	1.610***	0.587	-1.679**	0.823	0.724	0.641
South West	0.865	0.569	0.848	0.612	-1.538*	0.822	1.397**	0.657
South East	0.852	0.553	0.791	0.586	-1.341*	0.806	1.376**	0.641
Link to Migration								
Relation to Migration (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)								
Immigrant arrived at or after 10	-0.662***	0.111	-0.034	0.129	-0.633***	0.216	-0.782***	0.173
Immigrant arrived before 10	-0.114	0.134	0.107	0.147	-0.554**	0.281	0.842***	0.186
Child of 2 Immigrants	0.074	0.120	0.388***	0.130	-0.370*	0.219	0.984***	0.155
Child of 1 Immigrant	-0.061	0.100	0.117	0.119	-0.354**	0.178	0.061	0.125
Constant	-4.227***	0.653	-4.757***	0.744	-0.342	1.106	1.478*	0.768
N			16327					
Chi Squared			13082.41					
Pseudo R2			0.3223					

Panel C: Detailed origin

ref= Renter Other	Owner		Social Renter		Housed for Free		Housed by Parents	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Life Cycle								
Age	0.076***	0.008	0.037***	0.009	0.024*	0.014	-0.097***	0.014
Number of children	0.345***	0.064	0.394***	0.065	-0.168	0.113	-1.580***	0.194
Sex (ref=male)								
Women	0.197*	0.118	0.035	0.137	-0.290	0.223	-0.401***	0.150
Marital status (ref=never married)								
Married	0.957***	0.132	0.148	0.158	0.391*	0.218	-2.399***	0.303
Divorced or Widowed	-0.870***	0.217	-0.181	0.228	-0.409	0.406	-0.718	0.506
Resources								
Occupation Status (ref=employed)								
Unemployed	-0.601***	0.215	-0.323	0.203	-1.095***	0.400	0.978***	0.243
Student	-1.559**	0.646	-1.246**	0.627	-0.196	1.887	-0.220	0.478
Other Inactive	-1.136**	0.489	-0.731**	0.319	-1.237	1.741	0.228	0.475
Income	0.159***	0.025	-0.104***	0.030	-0.036	0.047	0.166***	0.031
Employment Characteristics								
Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	0.920	0.889	-1.503	1.041	1.995**	1.012	3.222***	1.037
Business and Shop Owners	0.327	0.308	-0.880*	0.458	-0.210	0.580	-1.238**	0.580
High Level Professional	-0.102	0.207	-1.745***	0.287	-0.509	0.454	-1.589***	0.306
Middle Level Professional	0.200	0.173	-0.537***	0.194	0.054	0.335	-0.762***	0.234
Clerical	0.053	0.170	-0.261	0.173	0.716**	0.312	-0.307	0.211
Inactive	0.980*	0.521	0.180	0.345	0.979	1.886	1.032**	0.455
Father's Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	-0.003	0.248	-0.481	0.300	-0.179	0.418	-0.432	0.449
Business and Shop Owners	0.123	0.172	0.016	0.199	0.450	0.290	-0.141	0.256
High Level Professional	0.602***	0.197	-0.538*	0.302	0.081	0.375	-0.586**	0.262
Middle Level Professional	0.329**	0.165	-0.211	0.212	-0.181	0.296	-0.110	0.205
Clerical	0.317*	0.177	-0.012	0.196	-0.376	0.350	0.212	0.217
Context Variables								
Unemployment Rate in Census Tract	-0.099**	0.045	0.168***	0.056	0.019	0.086	-0.095	0.060
Pct. Immigrants in Census Tract	-0.001	0.069	0.247***	0.081	-0.048	0.123	0.013	0.088
Size of the agglomeration (ref= rural municipality)								
Less than 5,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	-0.428**	0.194	0.712**	0.310	-0.022	0.324	0.070	0.280
20,000 to 199,999 inhabitant	-0.957***	0.181	0.982***	0.275	-0.275	0.319	-0.283	0.246
More than 200,000 inhabitants	-0.761***	0.176	1.142***	0.279	-0.623**	0.309	-0.477*	0.257
Paris Metropolitan Area	-1.417***	0.480	1.628***	0.574	-1.280*	0.707	0.591	0.558
Region (reference= Paris)								
Rest of Paris Metropolitan Area	1.549***	0.305	1.062***	0.273	-0.634	0.400	0.752**	0.354
Nord East	0.863	0.563	1.618***	0.596	-1.859**	0.844	1.419**	0.648
Nord West	1.147**	0.559	1.603***	0.591	-1.702**	0.825	0.769	0.639
South West	0.892	0.570	0.879	0.616	-1.566*	0.824	1.457**	0.656
South East	0.884	0.556	0.810	0.591	-1.375*	0.811	1.428**	0.640

(continued)

(end)

Link to Migration								
Detailed Origin (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)								
G1 from Overseas Departments (DOM)	-0.642***	0.189	0.338*	0.185	-0.278	0.317	-0.942***	0.268
G2 from DOM	-0.548***	0.210	0.424**	0.197	-1.141***	0.402	0.087	0.243
G1 from Algeria	-0.413**	0.189	0.560***	0.193	-1.358***	0.469	0.605**	0.304
G2 from Algeria	-0.122	0.156	0.626***	0.155	-0.938***	0.326	0.805***	0.189
G1 from Morroco and Tunisia	-0.491***	0.169	0.195	0.174	-1.288***	0.433	0.526**	0.258
G2 from Morroco and Tunisia	0.072	0.188	0.424**	0.178	-0.361	0.330	1.266***	0.203
G1 Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.506***	0.180	0.191	0.176	-0.481	0.319	-0.482*	0.261
G2 from Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.606**	0.294	0.867***	0.286	-0.604	0.500	1.113***	0.262
G1 from Southeastern Asia	0.548**	0.235	0.179	0.266	-0.562	0.490	1.078***	0.407
G2 from Southeastern Asia	0.168	0.237	0.097	0.358	-0.382	0.444	0.719***	0.215
G1 from Turkey	0.132	0.205	0.281	0.211	-1.090**	0.469	1.436***	0.377
G2 from Turkey	-0.531*	0.294	0.122	0.301	-1.189*	0.714	0.887*	0.460
G1 from Portugal	-0.433**	0.181	-0.823***	0.226	-0.222	0.288	-0.376	0.365
G2 from Portugal	0.205	0.161	0.145	0.197	-0.301	0.291	0.265	0.204
G1 from Spain or Italy	-0.186	0.253	0.215	0.302	0.377	0.423	0.057	0.544
G2 from Spain or Italy	-0.075	0.131	-0.164	0.161	-0.143	0.215	-0.029	0.174
G1 from Other EU 27 Countries	-0.651***	0.178	-0.827***	0.284	-0.019	0.366	-1.150***	0.359
G2 from Other EU 27 Countries	-0.045	0.171	-0.448**	0.225	-0.027	0.331	-0.005	0.225
G1 from Other Countries	-0.863***	0.156	-0.561***	0.180	-1.242***	0.315	-0.501**	0.237
G2 from Other Countries	-0.107	0.238	-0.190	0.248	-0.324	0.361	0.832***	0.246
Constant	-4.240***	0.657	-4.769***	0.751	-0.284	1.112	1.409*	0.769
N			16327					
Chi Squared			4608.83					
Pseudo R2			0.3188					

Note: Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals. Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008

Observations are weighted using provided sampling weights.

Appendix E: Tenure by origin controlled for life cycle, socio-economic, context variables and experience of discrimination

Panel A: Relation to migration

	Owner		Social Renter		Housed for Free		Housed by Parents	
ref= Renter Other	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Life Cycle								
Age	0.041***	0.008	0.021**	0.009	0.007	0.016	-0.145***	0.014
Number of children	0.364***	0.066	0.404***	0.065	-0.147	0.113	-1.404***	0.201
Sex (ref=male)								
Women	0.146	0.120	0.012	0.137	-0.298	0.224	-0.354**	0.173
Marital status (ref=never married)								
Married	0.909***	0.133	0.157	0.154	0.339	0.217	-1.838***	0.316
Divorced or Widowed	-0.689***	0.220	-0.124	0.229	-0.344	0.410	-0.241	0.539
Resources								
Occupation Status (ref=employed)								
Unemployed	-0.500**	0.207	-0.317	0.202	-1.059***	0.395	0.841***	0.267
Student	-1.875***	0.661	-1.392**	0.654	-0.326	1.997	-0.090	0.652
Other Inactive	-1.207**	0.490	-0.722*	0.371	-1.221	1.830	0.414	0.584
Income	0.180***	0.025	-0.103***	0.030	-0.018	0.046	0.202***	0.038
Employment Characteristics								
Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	0.786	0.860	-1.589	1.022	1.854*	0.980	2.204*	1.228
Business and Shop Owners	0.388	0.300	-0.841*	0.452	-0.213	0.574	-0.582	0.487
High Level Professional	-0.003	0.212	-1.690***	0.285	-0.455	0.450	-1.104***	0.339
Middle Level Professional	0.233	0.180	-0.504***	0.193	0.080	0.336	-0.317	0.282
Clerical	0.025	0.173	-0.252	0.172	0.710**	0.310	-0.104	0.239
Inactive	1.043**	0.524	0.169	0.398	0.981	1.989	0.426	0.627
Father's Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	-0.058	0.246	-0.490*	0.292	-0.239	0.412	-0.283	0.449
Business and Shop Owners	0.122	0.177	0.045	0.198	0.458	0.291	-0.022	0.301
High Level Professional	0.642***	0.200	-0.519*	0.291	0.143	0.374	-0.242	0.295
Middle Level Professional	0.336**	0.169	-0.205	0.211	-0.160	0.302	0.105	0.234
Clerical	0.401**	0.174	0.037	0.192	-0.317	0.355	0.294	0.267
Context Variables								
Unemployment Rate in Census Tract	-0.110**	0.046	0.184***	0.057	0.012	0.087	-0.094	0.070
Pct. Immigrants in Census Tract	0.013	0.070	0.256***	0.082	-0.040	0.124	0.023	0.106
Size of the agglomeration (ref= rural municipality)								
Less than 5,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	-0.386**	0.194	0.718**	0.309	-0.027	0.323	0.108	0.347
20,000 to 199,999 inhabitant	-0.919***	0.186	1.004***	0.274	-0.284	0.319	-0.161	0.272
More than 200,000 inhabitants	-0.728***	0.182	1.164***	0.278	-0.654**	0.313	-0.354	0.280
Paris Metropolitan Area	-1.488***	0.499	1.536***	0.567	-1.307*	0.691	0.278	0.512
Region (reference= Paris)								
Rest of Paris Metropolitan Area	1.525***	0.302	1.074***	0.274	-0.629	0.399	0.455	0.444
Nord East	0.873	0.579	1.554***	0.594	-1.777**	0.830	1.185*	0.649
Nord West	1.123*	0.575	1.547***	0.589	-1.642**	0.806	0.546	0.632
South West	0.918	0.587	0.793	0.613	-1.459*	0.808	1.043	0.666
South East	0.849	0.573	0.725	0.588	-1.317*	0.794	1.196*	0.629
Housing Discrimination (ref=was not refused a dwelling to rent or buy)								
Experienced Housing Discrimination	-0.722***	0.269	0.042	0.215	-0.762	0.596	0.485	0.347
Link to Migration								
Relation to Migration (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)								
Immigrant	-0.415***	0.109	0.022	0.123	-0.548***	0.201	-0.130	0.165
Second Generation	0.024	0.099	0.249**	0.112	-0.347**	0.174	0.418***	0.140
Constant	-3.530***	0.680	-4.457***	0.765	-0.017	1.134	1.325*	0.805
N			16327					
Chi Squared			4027.25					
Pseudo R2			0.372					

Panel B: Detailed relation to migration

ref= Renter Other	Owner		Social Renter		Housed for Free		Housed by Parents	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Life Cycle								
Age	0.041***	0.008	0.022**	0.009	0.007	0.016	-0.145***	0.014
Number of children	0.362***	0.066	0.403***	0.065	-0.147	0.113	-1.405***	0.202
Sex (ref=male)								
Women	0.149	0.120	0.012	0.137	-0.296	0.224	-0.347**	0.174
Marital status (ref=never married)								
Married	0.914***	0.134	0.152	0.155	0.341	0.218	-1.842***	0.318
Divorced or Widowed	-0.687***	0.220	-0.126	0.230	-0.343	0.410	-0.225	0.546
Resources								
Occupation Status (ref=employed)								
Unemployed	-0.501**	0.207	-0.318	0.202	-1.061***	0.395	0.834***	0.268
Student	-1.884***	0.663	-1.394**	0.654	-0.334	2.009	-0.122	0.660
Other Inactive	-1.217**	0.493	-0.727*	0.372	-1.232	1.842	0.388	0.589
Income	0.180***	0.025	-0.102***	0.030	-0.018	0.046	0.205***	0.039
Employment Characteristics								
Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	0.776	0.860	-1.585	1.022	1.852*	0.981	2.169*	1.229
Business and Shop Owners	0.378	0.300	-0.846*	0.452	-0.218	0.575	-0.632	0.490
High Level Professional	-0.014	0.212	-1.693***	0.286	-0.459	0.451	-1.144***	0.341
Middle Level Professional	0.220	0.180	-0.506***	0.194	0.075	0.337	-0.351	0.284
Clerical	0.020	0.173	-0.252	0.172	0.708**	0.310	-0.117	0.241
Inactive	1.056**	0.527	0.177	0.399	0.991	2.002	0.461	0.635
Father's Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	-0.034	0.247	-0.487*	0.295	-0.230	0.413	-0.218	0.452
Business and Shop Owners	0.141	0.179	0.054	0.200	0.464	0.293	0.034	0.305
High Level Professional	0.668***	0.202	-0.504*	0.294	0.151	0.377	-0.149	0.298
Middle Level Professional	0.357**	0.170	-0.191	0.212	-0.153	0.303	0.173	0.237
Clerical	0.418**	0.175	0.048	0.193	-0.311	0.355	0.356	0.270
Context Variables								
Unemployment Rate in Census Tract	-0.109**	0.046	0.184***	0.057	0.012	0.087	-0.097	0.070
Pct. Immigrants in Census Tract	0.012	0.070	0.255***	0.082	-0.040	0.124	0.019	0.106
Size of the agglomeration (ref= rural municipality)								
Less than 5,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	-0.386**	0.194	0.718**	0.309	-0.028	0.322	0.093	0.348
20,000 to 199,999 inhabitant	-0.922***	0.186	1.002***	0.274	-0.286	0.319	-0.177	0.273
More than 200,000 inhabitants	-0.728***	0.182	1.160***	0.278	-0.655**	0.313	-0.365	0.281
Paris Metropolitan Area	-1.492***	0.500	1.527***	0.566	-1.311*	0.691	0.243	0.516
Region (reference= Paris)								
Rest of Paris Metropolitan Area	1.522***	0.303	1.065***	0.274	-0.628	0.400	0.417	0.451
Nord East	0.865	0.580	1.548***	0.594	-1.779**	0.831	1.162*	0.655
Nord West	1.114*	0.576	1.541***	0.589	-1.645**	0.806	0.511	0.637
South West	0.907	0.588	0.786	0.613	-1.462*	0.808	1.021	0.672
South East	0.837	0.574	0.714	0.588	-1.322*	0.794	1.154*	0.636
Housing Discrimination (ref=was not refused a dwelling to rent or buy)								
Experienced Housing Discrimination	-0.724***	0.269	0.040	0.215	-0.761	0.596	0.480	0.351
Link to Migration								
Relation to Migration (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)								
Immigrant arrived at or after 10	-0.527***	0.117	0.001	0.131	-0.557***	0.216	-0.624***	0.189
Immigrant arrived before 10	-0.046	0.137	0.129	0.149	-0.506*	0.280	0.764***	0.214
2 parent immigrants	0.129	0.123	0.406***	0.131	-0.333	0.218	0.902***	0.178
1 parent immigrant	-0.064	0.104	0.105	0.121	-0.358**	0.178	-0.040	0.140
Constant	-3.533***	0.682	-4.457***	0.764	-0.018	1.133	1.336*	0.811
N			16327					
Chi Squared			4254.75					
Pseudo R2			0.3731					

Panel C: Detailed origin

ref= Renter Other	Owner		Social Renter		Housed for Free		Housed by Parents	
	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.	Coef.	S.E.
Life Cycle								
Age	0.041***	0.008	0.024**	0.010	0.006	0.016	-0.143***	0.014
Number of children	0.370***	0.067	0.402***	0.066	-0.146	0.114	-1.386***	0.202
Sex (ref=male)								
Women	0.151	0.121	0.018	0.139	-0.298	0.224	-0.357**	0.175
Marital status (ref=never married)								
Married	0.904***	0.134	0.145	0.158	0.361*	0.220	-1.956***	0.329
Divorced or Widowed	-0.692***	0.222	-0.118	0.232	-0.333	0.408	-0.321	0.544
Resources								
Occupation Status (ref=employed)								
Unemployed	-0.496**	0.207	-0.313	0.205	-1.057***	0.396	0.827***	0.269
Student	-1.801***	0.666	-1.363**	0.662	-0.349	2.016	-0.068	0.652
Other Inactive	-1.190**	0.494	-0.715*	0.367	-1.240	1.852	0.407	0.588
Income	0.182***	0.025	-0.097***	0.030	-0.020	0.046	0.208***	0.039
Employment Characteristics								
Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	0.775	0.865	-1.626	1.021	1.852*	0.984	2.142*	1.230
Business and Shop Owners	0.370	0.302	-0.866*	0.458	-0.213	0.575	-0.633	0.488
High Level Professional	-0.004	0.213	-1.714***	0.287	-0.471	0.453	-1.131***	0.342
Middle Level Professional	0.241	0.180	-0.512***	0.194	0.074	0.338	-0.330	0.285
Clerical	0.037	0.174	-0.265	0.174	0.707**	0.311	-0.088	0.242
Inactive	1.019*	0.529	0.148	0.397	1.002	2.009	0.436	0.627
Father's Occupation (ref=blue collar)								
Farmer	-0.063	0.249	-0.520*	0.299	-0.223	0.414	-0.264	0.452
Business and Shop Owners	0.138	0.179	0.032	0.202	0.466	0.293	0.014	0.305
High Level Professional	0.697***	0.205	-0.500*	0.301	0.135	0.381	-0.166	0.299
Middle Level Professional	0.372**	0.170	-0.197	0.214	-0.168	0.301	0.160	0.237
Clerical	0.449**	0.178	0.028	0.196	-0.303	0.355	0.342	0.271
Context Variables								
Unemployment Rate in Census Tract	-0.108**	0.046	0.168***	0.057	0.017	0.087	-0.103	0.070
Pct. Immigrants in Census Tract	0.012	0.070	0.256***	0.082	-0.042	0.124	0.024	0.107
Size of the agglomeration (ref= rural municipality)								
Less than 5,000 to 19,999 inhabitants	-0.399**	0.195	0.710**	0.310	-0.027	0.320	0.090	0.348
20,000 to 199,999 inhabitant	-0.927***	0.186	0.994***	0.275	-0.280	0.317	-0.171	0.274
More than 200,000 inhabitants	-0.728***	0.183	1.146***	0.280	-0.635**	0.311	-0.372	0.281
Paris Metropolitan Area	-1.460***	0.502	1.549***	0.570	-1.280*	0.694	0.253	0.517
Region (reference= Paris)								
Rest of Paris Metropolitan Area	1.524***	0.305	1.005***	0.280	-0.642	0.403	0.457	0.452
Nord East	0.873	0.582	1.546***	0.599	-1.804**	0.834	1.202*	0.657
Nord West	1.127*	0.578	1.526**	0.594	-1.671**	0.808	0.555	0.639
South West	0.937	0.589	0.814	0.618	-1.491*	0.811	1.080	0.675
South East	0.875	0.577	0.730	0.595	-1.356*	0.799	1.212*	0.640
Housing Discrimination (ref=was not refused a dwelling to rent or buy)								
Experienced Housing Discrimination	-0.733***	0.272	-0.025	0.222	-0.743	0.599	0.445	0.351

(continued)

(end)

Link to Migration								
Detailed Origin (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)								
G1 from Overseas Departments (DOM)	-0.566***	0.201	0.362*	0.189	-0.252	0.320	-0.703**	0.321
G2 from DOM	-0.504**	0.204	0.427**	0.193	-1.137***	0.405	-0.056	0.241
G1 from Algeria	-0.191	0.194	0.617***	0.197	-1.179**	0.475	0.678**	0.325
G2 from Algeria	-0.068	0.161	0.623***	0.157	-0.898***	0.329	0.531**	0.221
G1 from Morroco and Tunisia	-0.324*	0.176	0.247	0.177	-1.178***	0.437	0.524*	0.289
G2 from Morroco and Tunisia	0.159	0.196	0.449**	0.182	-0.257	0.330	1.194***	0.242
G1 Sub-Saharan Africa	-1.306***	0.188	0.242	0.180	-0.358	0.322	-0.555**	0.259
G2 from Sub-Saharan Africa	-0.519*	0.300	0.902***	0.287	-0.504	0.499	1.052***	0.301
G1 from Southeastern Asia	0.642***	0.240	0.219	0.270	-0.554	0.496	0.899**	0.437
G2 from Southeastern Asia	0.194	0.234	0.111	0.367	-0.371	0.436	0.358	0.257
G1 from Turkey	0.189	0.212	0.285	0.214	-1.060**	0.468	1.362***	0.426
G2 from Turkey	-0.552*	0.308	0.098	0.307	-1.143	0.696	0.477	0.491
G1 from Portugal	-0.449**	0.191	-0.859***	0.230	-0.271	0.289	-0.590	0.401
G2 from Portugal	0.222	0.165	0.160	0.197	-0.299	0.288	0.305	0.232
G1 from Spain or Italy	-0.167	0.262	0.218	0.304	0.395	0.423	-0.217	0.805
G2 from Spain or Italy	-0.075	0.135	-0.177	0.163	-0.166	0.217	-0.127	0.194
G1 from Other EU 27 Countries	-0.514***	0.185	-0.785***	0.287	0.045	0.365	-0.806**	0.387
G2 from Other EU 27 Countries	-0.032	0.176	-0.463**	0.226	-0.019	0.329	-0.041	0.243
G1 from Other Countries	-0.751***	0.162	-0.524***	0.180	-1.192***	0.312	-0.782***	0.244
G2 from Other Countries	-0.092	0.242	-0.168	0.250	-0.342	0.362	0.678**	0.321
Constant	-3.559***	0.686	-4.455***	0.772	0.035	1.140	1.244	0.816
N			16327					
Chi Squared			4722.6					
			37.65					

Note: Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals. Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008

Observations are weighted using provided sampling weights.

Appendix F: Impact of relation to immigration on number of person per room

Panel A: Relation to migration

	Person per Room	
	Coef.	**S.E.**
Relation to Migration (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)		
Immigrant	0.136***	0.012
Second Generation	0.038***	0.010

Panel B: Detailed relation to migration

	Person per Room	
	Coef.	**S.E.**
Relation to Migration (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)		
Immigrant arrived at or after 10	0.161***	0.013
Immigrant arrived before 10	0.070***	0.014
2 parent immigrants	0.073***	0.013
1 parent immigrant	0.005	0.010

Panel C: Detailed origin

	Person per Room	
	Coef.	**S.E.**
Detailed Origin (ref= Pop. Of Ref.)		
G1 from Overseas Departments (DOM)	0.019	0.020
G2 from DOM	-0.003	0.020
G1 from Algeria	0.165***	0.022
G2 from Algeria	0.083***	0.017
G1 from Morocco and Tunisia	0.143***	0.019
G2 from Morocco and Tunisia	0.094***	0.019
G1 Sub-Saharan Africa	0.242***	0.031
G2 from Sub-Saharan Africa	0.198***	0.029
G1 from Southeastern Asia	0.118***	0.026
G2 from Southeastern Asia	0.066***	0.022
G1 from Turkey	0.096***	0.025
G2 from Turkey	0.069**	0.029
G1 from Portugal	0.093***	0.023
G2 from Portugal	0.014	0.018
G1 from Spain or Italy	0.053**	0.025
G2 from Spain or Italy	0.011	0.012
G1 from Other EU 27 Countries	0.103***	0.026
G2 from Other EU 27 Countries	-0.009	0.015
G1 from Other Countries	0.201***	0.021
G2 from Other Countries	0.017	0.020

Note: Sample restricted to 25-50 year old individuals.

Observations are weighted using provided sampling weights.

Source: TeO, INSEE, INED, 2008