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Occupational branch, educational level and gender differences in regional mobility

-Sweden 1998-2003

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Abstract: Previous research indicates that educational level affects men's but not women's regional mobility. Sex segregation on the labor market however makes it essential to widen the focus to also include occupational branch when studying these gender differences. This is the focus of this paper. Multinomial logistic models are applied on Swedish register data, with a sample containing all Swedish dual-earner couples with common children, 1998-2003. Analyses reveal that men and women in various male dominated high level occupations are more prone to move to a new local labor market region with their partner than others are. The partner's occupational branch has a slightly stronger impact on women's mobility than on men's. Finally, even after controlling for occupational branch, it is mainly the man's educational level that affects the couple's regional mobility. This indicates that couples consider the man's investment in a high education more worth relocating for than the woman's high education.

Keywords: Internal migration, Regional mobility, Bargaining power, Gender, Occupation, Branch, Educational level, Sex segregated labor market

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INTRODUCTION

Research from several western countries has demonstrated how the gains from internal migration differ by sex. Men gain considerably more from being regionally mobile than women, both economically (see e.g. Åström and Westerlund 2007; Nilsson 2001; Jacobsen and Levin 2000) and occupationally (Mulder and van Ham 2005).

Most of the previous research done on the topic is based on differential effects of men's versus women's educational level on the propensity to make a regional move. Educational level is considered a proxy for possibilities on the labor market, for the possible gains one might experience from a move as well as for the bargaining power one partner has vis-à-vis the other. Educational level has been shown to affect men's and women's migration propensities differently. While a high education is associated with greater regional mobility for men, it has lower or no effect at all on women's migration propensities (see e.g. Lundholm 2007; Jacobsen and Levin 2000; Shihadeh 1991). The stronger effect of education on men's than on women's propensity to move is viewed as evidence for the subordinate role that women's employment plays by couples considering a regional move.

This explanation might however be insufficient, because it only focuses on the internal gender order of the couple. When only including educational level one fails to acknowledge that men and women are educated within different fields (Bygren and Kumlin 2004). This results in men and women, regardless of educational level, working in difference branches, with the plausible consequence that men's and women's occupations differ in bargaining power, geographical mobility as well as in the possible gains from it. If this is the case, one additional reason for the gender differences in the effect educational level has on regional mobility might be that men more often are educated in occupations which demand (or encourages) more regional mobility. And one reason for women not gaining as much from internal migration as men do might hence be that women already work in occupations that don't gain from neither migration or non-migration.

With this as starting point, I will use Swedish register data between 1998 and 2003 to study whether men's and women's occupational branch have equal impact on Swedish couples' regional mobility. I will also study if there remain any gender differences in the effect educational level has on migration propensities when I control for both partners' occupational branch. If no gender differences remain, this challenges previous research and implies that the earlier measured gender differences in how educational level affects regional mobility are attributable to the fact that educational level leads to different occupations for men and women. If there still remain gender differences, this implies that Swedish couples don't regard the man's and the woman's education and/or occupation equally, and that couples' regional mobility partly is the result of gender based bargaining power. I will throughout the study focus on couples' characteristics and behavior, which is a great advantage to many connected studies.

Initially, I will discuss theories on couple migration and couples' bargaining power, and proceed by connecting bargaining power to sex segregation on the labor market. This is followed by a discussion on the importance of including occupational branch in research on tied moving, resulting in three research questions, answered with multinomial logistic models on Swedish register data.

WHY DO COUPLES MOVE?

In general, people make long distance moves when the benefits of the present region are lower than the probable benefits of another region, and when there are enough economic and social preconditions for a move to be possible (Lee 1966)[2]. For couples, the process is somewhat more complex and two different approaches are possible to distinguish; to see couples as a unit of shared interests, choosing what most benefits the couple as a whole (Mincer 1978) or to focus on bargaining in the couple and how the power distribution between the two partners affect migration decisions (see e.g. Lundberg and Pollak 2003; Bielby and Bielby 1992; Shihadeh 1991).

Mincer (1978) was one of the first to discuss couple migration compared to migration in general and is a good starting point for understanding this process. He claims that if the couple's pooled benefits of the present region are lower than the pooled probable benefits of another region, a move will take place. Mincer sees the couple as a unit of shared interests, who shares all income and hence chooses what most benefits the couple as a whole. If one spouse wouldn't benefit at all from a migration this may be compensated by a benefit for the other spouse. Within Mincer's framework, a specific individual don't need to gain at all from a migration to have the willingness to move. It is the couple's utility maximizing, not the individual's, which affect the migration decision. And gender as such has nothing to do with it.

Mincer has however been widely questioned, because he sees the couple as a unit of shared interests and because he doesn't take the disagreement and bargaining within the couple into account (see e.g. Lundberg and Pollak 2003; Bielby and Bielby 1992; Shihadeh 1991). Lundberg and Pollak (2003) argue that even though a relationship might be seen as tied together by love and the couple's mutual interest of each other's well being, it is also an arena of constant bargaining, e.g. regarding childcare, paid work, the place to live and other everyday practices. The two partners therefore do not necessarily see their pooled income and well being as their main interest. Rather, their own income and well being is prime focus. Therefore the distribution of the bargaining power of the two partners becomes crucial to understand why couples act the way they do. And it is therefore the relative resources prior to the move, not the summarized outcome of the move, which are of importance for the migration decision. A couple's migration decision is with this perspective not only a utility maximizing process, but mainly the result of bargaining between the partners. The partner with the most bargaining power is the one who will decide the new home region and the other partner will become a tied mover/stayer, adapting to the partner's whishes (Lundberg and Pollak 2003). This approach has been tested against Mincer's (see e.g. Bielby and Bielby 1992) and gained empirically support. Probably both theories jointly attribute to the full explanation.

The bargaining power leading to couples' migration decisions can be seen as consisting of three kinds of resources; economic, social and gender ideological (Takahashi 2003). The distribution of power in the couple, and hence the outcome from disagreement, is the result from how much the man and the woman has of each resource. The two prior types of resources don't need much explanation. *Economic resources* are the monetary resources each partner has control over, whereas *social resources* include factors which aren't monetary but which still work as a resource in bargaining, such as education or social networks.

Further, the gender order between men and women function as a resource in couples' bargaining regarding migration decisions, i.e as a *gender ideological resource*. Hirdman (2004) argues that even though Sweden is as relatively gender equal society, women still have a

[2] These benefits may be economic and social. Further, they are limited to what an individual has information on, and hence what the individual even has the possibility to consider.

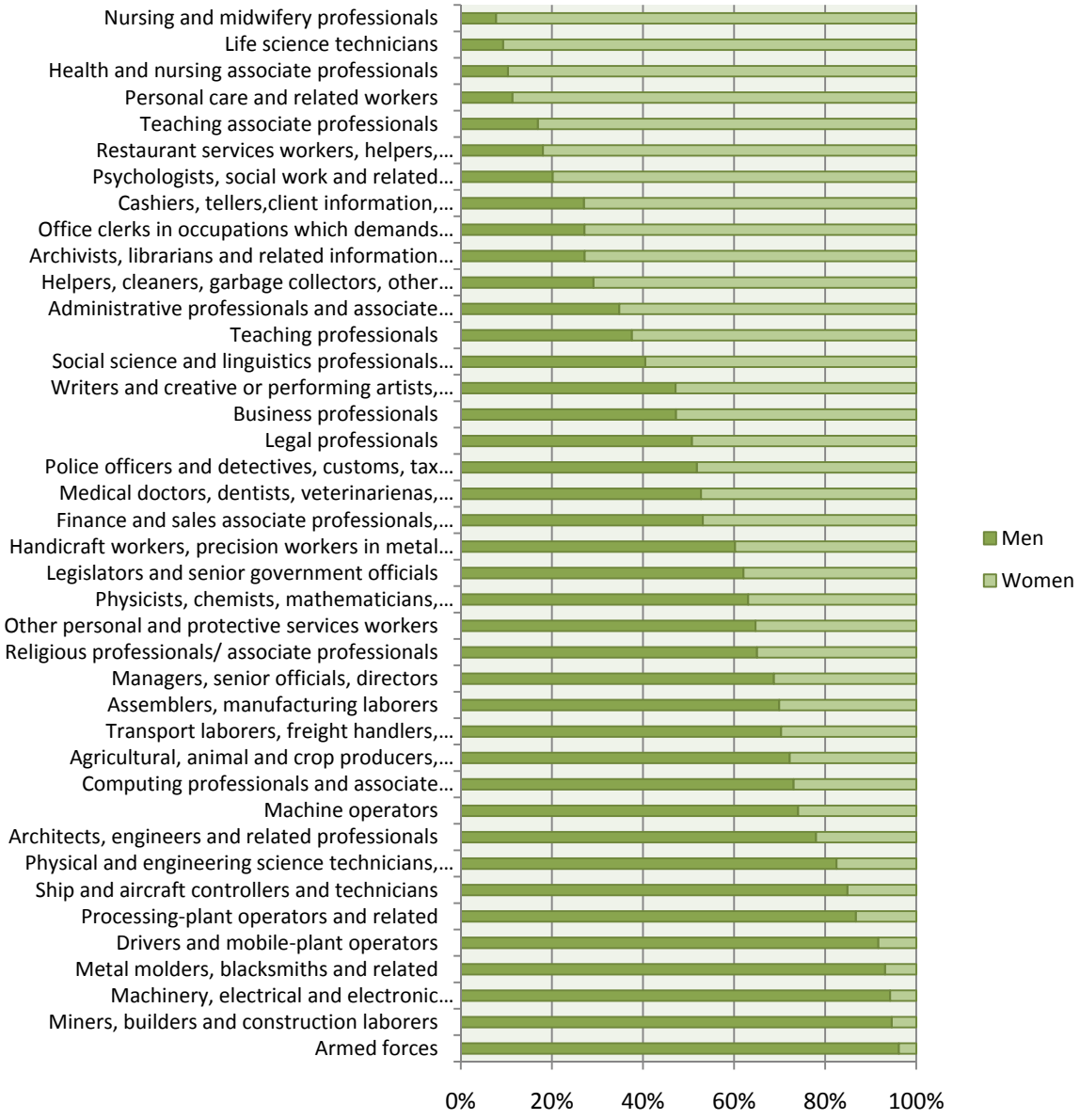
subordinate position. She claims that a substantial part of the explanation for women's subordinate position can be found in the everyday separation between the male and female spheres, i.e. that men inhabit the high status public, paid sphere while women (although working in paid labor) are more strongly connected to the low status private, unpaid, sphere (Hirdman 2004). Women do the bulk of the unpaid work at home, especially when there are children present (Ahrne and Roman 1997). Women take 80 percent of the total parental leave (Duvander et al. 2008) and more often than men work part time while their children are young (Sundström 1997). Takahashi (2003) argues that one essential component of bargaining power is gender ideology such as this; that patriarchal gender ideology gives men more power in couple decisions while it decreases women's power in similar situations. For migration decisions, where both the man and the woman's labor market situation are likely to be affected by the outcome, the man's wishes are hence likely to be considered more important than the woman's.

THE SEX SEGREGATED LABOR MARKET

Theories on bargaining power suggest that couples' migration decisions will be the consequence of the distribution of economic, social and gender ideological resources in the couple, as well as the possible gains from a move for the partner with the greater resources. The gender ideological resources are bound to differ by sex, but also the economic and social resources often do so, and one important reason for this is the sex segregated labor market.

In today's Sweden, men and women on average have the same level of education which might imply equal levels of economic and (some kinds of) social bargaining power. This is however not the case, because the fields men and women educate in differ widely. Men more often have degrees in engineering and other technical educational fields, while women more often have degrees in care related fields, as well as in teaching (own calculations on data extracted from http://hsv.se). These gender differences in educational field are the major reasons of Sweden's sex segregated labor market (Bygren and Kumlin 2004). Sweden's sex segregated labor market is evident when looking at the distribution of men and women in Sweden's occupational branches, in Graph 1.

Graph 1: The sex segregation of Sweden's labor market in 2003, n=2,290,250



Source: Swedish register data, my calculations. See Appendix 1 for full occupational grouping.

Women are clearly overrepresented as (1) nursing and midwifery professionals, (2) life science technicians, (3) health and nursing associate professionals, (4) personal care and related workers, and as (5) teaching associate professionals. Men, on the other hand, are overrepresented in (1) armed forces, as (2) miners, builders and construction laborers, (3) machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters, (4) metal molders, blacksmiths and related, and as (5) drivers and mobile-plant operators. Women are overrepresented in the local public sector[3] and the regional public sector[4], where 79 percent of the employed were women in 2005. Men were during the same year overrepresented in the

[3] Kommun.
[4] Landsting.

private sector, where 63 percent were men. The national public sector[5] had a quite gender equal distribution, with 49 percent women and 51 percent men (Statistics Sweden 2006). The labor market hence has an evident segregation in regard to field, i.e. *vertical segregation*.

Further, if I only select out "high level" occupational branches [6], in Table 1, we see that this vertical segregation remains also in high level occupations.

Table 1: Sex segregation within Sweden's "high level" occupational branches, by female ratio

		% Men	% Women
Female dominated	**Nursing and midwifery professionals**	8	92
	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	20	80
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	27	73
	Teaching professionals	38	62
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	35	65
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	40	60
	Business professionals	47	53
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	47	53
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	53	47
	Legal professionals	51	49
Male dominated	**Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals**	63	37
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals	65	35
	Legislators and senior government officials	62	38
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	73	27
	Managers, senior officials, directors	69	31
	Architects, engineers and related professionals	78	22

Source: Swedish register data, my calculations. See Appendix 1 for full occupational grouping.

Table 1 only includes occupational branches which are considered "high level". The fields of the high level occupations that men and women are overrepresented in differ, indicating vertical segregation also in the high level occupational branches. Women are overrepresented in care related high level occupations, teaching, as archivists, librarians and similar and as social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals). Men are on the other hand overrepresented as architects or engineers, managers, computing professionals among others. These occupational groups are more often in the private sector, and are in general also more likely to have greater career opportunities than the high level occupations women are overrepresented in.

So what consequences might the sex segregated labor market have in respect to migration decisions and the bargaining power in couples? Initially, we must try distinguishing what

[5] Staten.

[6] The SSYK codes, which Table 1 is based on, are structured hierarchically and include the level of education which is assumed to be needed to work in the occupation in question. The occupational branches which here are defined as "high level" are those where at least one of the occupations included in the group demands theoretical specialist competence.

characterize male and female dominated occupations from each other. Female dominated occupations, regardless of level, are often similar to domestic work traditionally performed by women, which gives them low status (Hirdman 2004). They are often associated with low wages and low income trajectories compared to male dominated occupations with equal educational requirements (Gordon 1995). Further, they are often in the local and regional public sector (Statistics Sweden 2006), with the geographical ubiquity characterizing these kinds of occupations. All these factors suggest that the vertical segregation might have the consequence of women more easily adapting to their partner than men in an occupation at a similar level. This might make women more mobile, if they are with a partner in a more mobile occupation, or less mobile, if they are with a partner in a less mobile occupation.

Halfacree (1995) has discussed the importance of combining internal migration perspectives (i.e. the individual/couple/family, gender roles, power distribution etc.) with an external perspective, by focusing on the individual's place in society in general and the patriarchal structures on the labor market in particular. He argues that the common internal perspectives are vital components for understanding women's tied moving, but that they need to be complemented with more structural analyses, to acknowledge and understand how and why women are crowded in occupations associated with a more secondary migration status. He hence claims that it isn't enough to only focus on structures *within* the couple, such as differences in educational (or occupational) level. He concludes that women's tied moving isn't due to women's wishes to maximize her family's utility, nor is it only due to traditional gender roles. Instead, he argues, is it the consequence of the sex segregated labor market and its' inherent structures of patriarchal discrimination as well as capitalistic forces benefiting from it, leaving women crowded in jobs which are detached from "the 'geographical mobility occupational upward mobility' linkage" (Halfacree 1995:177), that is common for jobs that men are crowded in (Halfacree 1995).

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND REGIONAL MOBILITY

Most research up until now has focused on differential effects of men's versus women's educational level on the propensity to make a regional move. This is because education is assumed to measure the possibilities an individual has on the labor market, the possible gains an individual might experience from a move as well as the bargaining power an individual have vis-à-vis his/her partner. The focus is hence on the horizontal differences between men and women, and on whether educational level has the same effect on women's as on men's migration propensities.

Analyses on American panel data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, 1983-1989, show that it is only the man's age and educational level which has significant impact on a couple's propensity to migrate. The wife's educational characteristics have no impact at all on the propensity to migrate (Jacobsen and Levin 2000). Similar results are shown for Canada when analyzing surveys answered by 1761 couples migrating to and from Alberta, Canada in 1987. The results indicate that wives with greater educational level than their husbands only have a slightly higher propensity to take a dominant position in the migration decision, compared to women with lower education than their partners. For men, the differences depending on educational level are considerably larger (Shihadeh 1991). Studies based on analyses on register data for the entire Swedish population in 1970 and 2001 report similar results as those found for the US and Canada. Hence, high education has a greater impact on men's migration propensities than on women's, meaning that men with high education have a higher propensity

to migrate than their female counterparts (Lundholm 2007). This indicates that women more often adapt to their partner in migration decisions than vice versa (something which is also supported by survey studies on the topic, see e.g. Bielby and Bielby 1992; Markham and Pleck 1986).

To focus on educational level is probably an efficient way to include the horizontal differences which exist between men and women, as well as it probably indeed captures how men and women consider the man's career opportunities more than the woman's. However, if it isn't combined with including the vertical segregation between men and women's occupations, with all the differences in possibilities and power this implies, it will not catch the whole picture. If men and women are crowded in different occupational branches, on the same educational level but with different mobility patterns, their educational level will have different effect on their migration propensities because of the different occupation their education has resulted in. To extract the real gender differences in migration propensities, it is therefore essential to include occupational branch in the model. This is an important gap to fill, and what I will do here.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND REGIONAL MOBILITY

To focus on the effect occupational characteristics (both on level and field) have on migration propensities instead of focusing on educational level is so far very rare. One probable reason for this is the lack of register data including information on occupational branch, as well as the large samples which are needed to be able to separate between wide ranges of occupational groups. In the Swedish context, there are to the best of my knowledge no studies including occupational branch, even if Lundholm (2007) addresses the need for this in her study "Are movers still the same" and Hedberg (2005) does the same in her report "Geografiska perspektiv på arbetsmarknadsrörlighet".

Gordon (1995) has studied how occupational characteristics affect regional mobility in his analyzes based on the UK Labour Force Survey. His results show that in the UK individuals working in occupations with a high rate of females are more probable to do unsponsored moves, meaning a migration where the old employer doesn't give any financial support to the migration. Further, women were less likely to do sponsored moves compared to men. People in stable jobs, where the turnover rates are below the median, are more likely to do sponsored moves, compared to people in occupations where the turnover rates are higher. Gordon connects this to the fact that women are overrepresented in unstable jobs while men are more common in stable jobs (Gordon 1995).

To the best of my knowledge, the only study exploring occupational characteristics' and educational level's effect on migration propensities by using couple data is by Smits et al. (2003). It covers the Dutch context, and focus on how the male dominance in migration decisions has changed over time. Analyses on data from the Dutch Labour Force Surveys (LFS) in 1977 and 1995/1996 show that in 1977 occupational prestige, measured by the U&S occupational prestige scale, had an impact on married/cohabiting men's migration propensities while it didn't affect married/cohabiting women's migration propensities. Further, occupational sector, divided into (1) manufacturing and construction, (2) agriculture, (3) commercial services and (4) non-profit sector, had an impact on men's migration propensities, with men in commercial services as the most mobile group and men in manufacturing and construction as the least mobile group. Occupational sector however didn't affect women's migration propensities. This indicates that occupational characteristics affect men and women differently. Further, even after controlling for these occupational characteristics, educational level remained less important for women

than for men. However, in 1995/1996 there weren't any significant differences in how occupational prestige and occupational sector affected men's and women's migration propensities. The same accounted for educational level, affecting men and women similarly, indicating that migration has become more gender equal in the Netherlands over the studied period (Smits et al. 2003).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Theories on bargaining power suggest that in couple's migration decisions, the partner with the most economic, social and gender ideological resources will decide the home region, based on his/her preferences and his/her probable benefits from moving or staying.

Many scholars have interpreted the gender differences in how educational level affects migration propensities as if couples consider the man's career more important than the woman's, and that hence this pattern mainly is the result of gender based bargaining power. This interpretation is likely to have explanatory power. Because a long distance move is likely to have consequences on both the man's and the woman's labor market situation, and because the woman's occupation often risks being considered secondary to that of the man, it is likely that the man in the couple will have a greater gender ideological resource in this kind of decisions, purely by being a man whose career is seen as essential for the couple.

We however question whether this covers the whole picture, and argue that educational level means different kinds of occupations for men and women, because of the vertical segregation on the labor market. A high education is likely to be a greater resource in migration decisions for men than for women, because of the field it implies. If one want to extract the full gender differences in migration, and understand where the bargaining power is established, one hence need to take occupational branch into account.

In this study I will examine how mobile different occupational branches are and whether the man's and the woman's occupational branch have an equal impact on their couple's regional mobility. I will proceed by studying whether some of the earlier measured gender differences in educational level's effect on regional mobility are because educational level leads to different occupations for men and women. If there are gender differences in how occupational branch and/or educational level affect regional mobility, this implies that men and women have different gender ideological resources in bargaining for or against a migration. If all the effect from educational level diminishes after controlling for branch, this indicates that the sex segregated labor market is the reason for the gender differences found in previous research.

The research questions I aim to answer are;

1. Are men and women in the same occupational branch equally mobile?
2. Is the mobility of men in a certain occupation as affected by the partner's occupation as vice versa?
3. Is educational level still important, when controlling for man and woman's different occupational branches?

DATA AND METHODS

SAMPLE

To understand the interplay between occupational branch, gender and geographical mobility it is crucial to have a large dataset. This is necessary both because people (and especially couples) rarely migrate and because the inclusion of occupational branch is likely to lead to a small number of observations in each occupational branch.

Here, the data used is the *Sweden in Time: Activities and Relations* (STAR) database. The STAR database is a collection of register data extracted from several Swedish official registers. It includes information on e.g. migration, civil status (as well as links to partners), children, parental leave, income, occupation and unemployment for the whole Swedish population. The data stretches between 1968 and 2003 at the most. Here, I will use data between 1997 and 2003 to get comparable estimates of the different variables.[7] Using the STAR database will both ensure a large sample, and give the possibility to include the whole couples' characteristics.

A new sample will be defined each year. It will consist of all cohabiting or married individuals who have at least one common child with their partner, and where both partners are aged between 16 and 65 during the year in question. Both partners must be registered as working at the point in time where occupation is measured for the individual's sector in the year of interest (September for the private and the national public sector, and November for the local and regional public sector). This however doesn't exclude the possibility that they may have been unemployed at some other point in time during the year (see the variable measuring unemployment below). The reason for only including individuals who have a common child with their present partner is that it is the only way to detect non-married couples in Swedish register data, and it is important that married and cohabitants appear in the data set on the same conditions. However, it is a useful sample from a gender perspective as well, because of the traditionalizing impact the birth of a child has been shown to have on couples' gender role attitudes as well as on their distribution of unpaid labor in the household (Ahrne and Roman 1997).

The availability of couple data is of great advantage when studying gender differences in regional mobility. It makes it possible to define whether the partner's occupational branch affects men and women similarly, or if the partner's occupation has a greater impact on the effect of women's occupational branch than vice versa. It also makes it possible to discover whether any gender differences in the effect educational level has on migration propensities remain even when controlling for both partner's occupation.

MULTINOMIAL LOGIT MODEL (MNLM)

The main interest of this study is to compare couples that stay at their home region with couples that move to a new region. However, these two outcomes aren't the only ones possible. A third outcome, where the couple experiences a separation move where only one partner moves, or both moves but to separate destinations is also important to distinguish. The analyses will be performed using a multinomial logit model (MNLM), because of these three outcomes; (0) Both

[7] Because some municipality borders were redefined in 1997, and because information on occupational branch only exists from this year, this was a necessary limitation.

stay, (1) Both move together, and (2) Only one of the partners moves or both partners move, but to separate locations. MNLM is a method which is useful when analyzing a dependent variable that is nominal but not dichotomous or ordinal, which makes it impossible to use a binary logistic model or an ordered logit model.

With a MNLM, one compares all the possible outcomes to each other. This is done by comparing each of the outcomes to a "base outcome", here (0) Both stay. Therefore, the samples differ between the different comparisons. When comparing outcome (0) to outcome (1), the sample consists of all couples where both stay and all couples where both move. When comparing outcome (0) to outcome (2) the sample consists of all couples where both stay and all couples where the spouses end up in separate labor market regions.

My theoretical focus is on couple migration, and therefore I will only present and discuss the estimates from comparing outcome (0) to outcome (1). I mainly use the MNLM to separate couples who make separation moves from couples who make a joint move. To study how occupational branch affect separation moves is a study in itself.

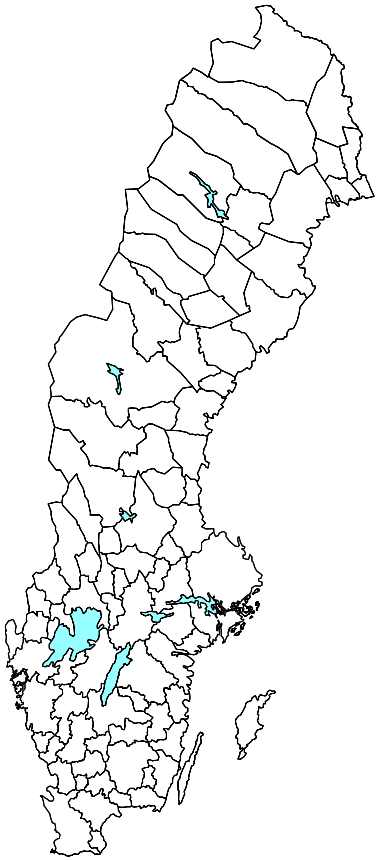
Apart from that it is simultaneously estimated for more than two outcomes, the MNLM works quite similar to a binary logit model, and the result is interpreted the same way. The odds ratios hence represent the propensity for an individual to move with his/her partner (compared to a situation where both partners stay) for an individual in a certain category compared to an individual from the reference category, controlling for all other included variables (Long and Freese 2003).

VARIABLES

MIGRATION

The dependent variable, migration, is measured in December each year between 1998 and 2003, using the Swedish total population register. If the home municipality has changed between December year t-1 and December year t, and the new municipality is in a new local labor market, a migration has taken place. I distinguish between three different events; (0) Both stay, (1) Both move together, and (2) One of the partners move or both partners move, but to separate locations. For each individual who experience outcome (1), there is thus a mobile, employed, partner.

Figure 1: Sweden's local labor markets in 2005-04-01



Source: Statistics Sweden

The definition of local labor markets is based on the level of commuting into and from a municipality, and re-defined yearly by Statistics Sweden. See Figure 1 for the boundaries of the local labor markets in 2005. The process to distinguish local labor markets goes as follows. Initially, all the local centers in Sweden (called the type 11 municipalities) are identified as municipalities which (1) have less than 20 percent of the working population commuting to outside the municipality, and (2) have less than 7.5 percent of the working population commuting to one single municipality. The municipalities which don't fulfill these criteria are defined as type 20 municipalities (if the municipality has its largest stream of out commuting to a type 11 municipality), type 30 municipalities (if the municipality has its largest stream of out commuting to a type 20 municipality), or type 50 municipalities (if the municipality has its largest stream of out commuting to a type 30 municipality). The municipalities which are connected to each other, i.e. share a local center (a type 11 municipality), form a local labor market (http://www. scb.se). In 1995 the number of local labor markets in Sweden was 106, and in 2003 the number had decreased to 87, because of increased commuting.

The reason for using local labor markets for the definition of migration is that it makes it possible to take commuting into account when defining whether a move should be considered a migration or not. Therefore I know that the move is likely to have the consequence of a change in workplace for both the partners, or if it is over such a short distance that one of the partners is likely to continue to commute back to his/her old work place.

OCCUPATIONAL BRANCH

The independent variables of greatest importance for this thesis are the ones measuring the occupational branch. These are based on the SSYK (Standard for Swedish Occupational Characterization) codes from the earnings structure statistics.[8] The SSYK codes have many advantages, such as that they categorize occupations both due to type of work being performed, and due to the qualifications which are normally needed for the occupation. This makes the measure independent of what education a person actually has. Only the qualifications assumed to be needed for the occupation, and the occupational characteristics are included. One issue with the registers including the SSYK codes is that the codes for different sectors are collected at different points in time. Whereas the SSYK codes for employees in the private and the national public sector are collected in September, the SSYK codes for employees in the local and the regional public sector are collected in November. This makes it difficult to distinguish between those who have changed their occupation between these points in time and those who have had all occupations parallel. Here, I've dealt with the problem by always letting occupations in the local and the regional public sector (which are collected at the later point in time) dominate over occupations in the private and the national public sector. If an individual is registered in the private or the national public sector in September, and in the local or the regional public sector in November, I hence choose the occupation from November, assuming that the individual has changed work between these two points in time. For multiple occupations in any of these two categories, I've chosen the occupation which the respondent works most in.

The SSYK codes are at the most 4 digits. However, some work places only report them with 3 digit accuracy. Therefore, this is the level of accuracy which will be used here. All the occupations have been categorized into 40 broader categories of branch. These are mainly based on the field of occupation. See Table 2 for the number of men and women in the different categories, and Appendix 1 for a list of the occupations included in each occupational branch.

[8] The SSYK codes are based on the international division of occupations (ISCO-88) and the EU version of it (ISCO-88(COM)).

Table 2: Occupational branch by sex, 1997-2002. Person years, n=3,436,728.

	Men	Women	Total
Armed forces	23,609	503	24,112
Legislators and senior government officials	2,045	630	2,675
Religious professionals/ associate professionals	6,073	1,897	7,970
Managers, senior officials, directors	182,804	45,316	228,120
Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	13,007	5,383	18,390
Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	1,721	1,436	3,157
Legal professionals	8,337	4,558	12,895
Architects, engineers and related professionals	51,298	8,486	59,784
Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarienas, pharmacists, speech therapists	44,956	27,343	72,299
Nursing and midwifery professionals	4,179	39,738	43,917
Psychologists, social work and related professionals	11,027	30,313	41,340
Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	4,135	8,933	13,068
Administrative professionals and associate professionals	57,545	68,119	125,664
Business professionals	44,465	32,608	77,073
Computing professionals and associate professionals	61,664	17,908	79,572
Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	15,011	10,400	25,411
Teaching professionals	142,563	178,881	321,444
Teaching associate professionals	24,780	121,881	146,661
Health and nursing associate professionals	15,198	124,224	139,422
Life science technicians	1,160	11,012	12,172
Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	155,668	23,693	179,361
Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	5,737	738	6,475
Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	83,583	55,724	139,307
Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	42,940	26,850	69,790
Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	7,399	57,141	64,540
Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors	15,083	61,524	76,607
Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	50,814	152,893	203,707
Personal care and related workers	42,396	437,332	479,728
Other personal and protective services workers	27,718	8,378	36,096
Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	16,185	3,513	19,698
Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	71,830	6,069	77,899
Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	8,149	4,109	12,258
Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	36,831	4,322	41,153
Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	48,688	22,849	71,537
Miners, builders and construction laborers	127,511	4,639	132,150
Machine operators	82,129	32,083	114,212
Processing-plant operators and related	57,940	9,212	67,152
Drivers and mobile-plant operators	63,922	3,663	67,585
Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	39,332	14,820	54,152
Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	18,932	49,243	68,175

THE TWO PARTNERS' EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Educational level is included as a combination variable between the man's and the woman's education. [9] It is measured in June each year as the highest achieved education up until then. I distinguish between primary and lower secondary education (low) upper secondary education or post-secondary education less than two years (medium), and post-secondary education, two years or longer (high). The variable is coded as (1) Both low, (2) Woman medium, man low, (3) Woman high, man low, (4) Woman low, man medium, (5) Both medium, (6) Woman high, man medium, (7) Woman low, man high, (8) Woman medium, man high, and (9) Both high.

ADDITIONAL CONTROL VARIABLES

Because the sample consists of cohabiting and married individuals, all of the control variables are on couple level.

The age of the oldest common child is measured by a variable distinguishing between (1) 0 years, (2) 1 years, (3) 2-3 years, (4) 4-6 years, (5) 7-10 years, (6) 11-17 years, and (7) 18 years or older.

Civil status is defined as (0) Unmarried (i.e. cohabiting), and (1) Married. The sample doesn't include singles.

Type of municipality is included because couples living in some areas might have better possibilities for dual careers in the present region than couples living in other areas. The variable is based on the local labor market definition, measured in December, and separates between (11) Local centers, (20) Municipality with largest stream of commuting to local center, (30) Municipality with largest stream of commuting to a type 20 municipality, and (50) Municipality with largest stream of commuting to a type 30 municipality.

Age of woman and age of man is included, because age is probable to affect both career possibilities and migration propensities. The variables are categorical, separating between (1) less than 30 years, (2) 30-39 years, (3) 40-49 years, (4) 50-59 years, and (5) 60 years and older.

Unemployment is an important variable when studying the impact of occupational branch on migration. This is both because people often change region to find job and because the unemployment of one partner might make the migration for the sake of the other partner easier. Unemployment will be based on unemployment codes from the Swedish Public Employment Service, and everyone who at any time during the year has been categorized as unemployed of any kind (it hence doesn't matter whether the individual has received unemployment benefits or not) will be categorized as unemployed. The variable is categorized as (1) No one has been unemployed during the year, (2) The woman has been unemployed during the year, (3) The man has been unemployed during the year, and (4) Both have been unemployed during the year.

A variable measuring whether any of the partners have used any parental leave days during the year is constructed by information collected from the Swedish National Social Insurance Agency. This variable is also categorized as (1) No one has used parental leave during the year, (2) The woman has used parental leave during the year, (3) The man has used parental leave during the year, and (4) Both has used parental leave during the year.

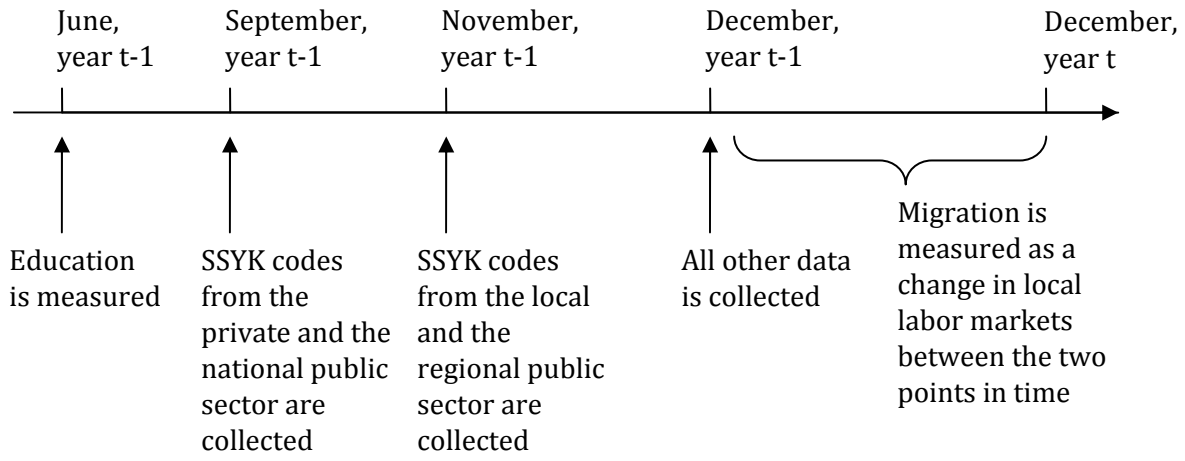
[9] The addition of an interaction term between both partner's educational level doesn't add anything to a model only containing the man's educational level and the woman's educational level. The analyses which focus on educational level are however on couple level, and to be able to distinguish gender differences in how educational level affects regional mobility, I have chosen to include education as a combined variable.

Finally, a variable measuring whether any of the partners have received any study grants during the year is constructed, as (1) No one has studied during the year, (2) The woman has studied during the year, (3) The man has studied during the year, and (4) Both has studied during the year.

THE MODEL

To be able to distinguish the order of the events, all the independent variables will be measured in year t-1, while migration will be measured as a change in local labor market between December year t-1 and December year t. Each two years for each individual thus looks like the illustration in Figure 2. This leaves us with studying migration for the years 1998-2003, and measuring the independent variables in1997-2002.

Figure 2: Years t-1 and t for an individual



NOTES ON DATA

The SSYK codes which are used to construct the variable measuring occupational branch are collected in different months for different sectors. The way I have dealt with this problem (see discussion above) makes it likely to give occupations in the local and the regional public sector a somewhat disproportionally importance over occupations in the private and the national public sector. Even though this is important to keep in mind, there are no good other alternative ways of dealing with this problem.

Further the SSYK codes, or mainly the earnings structure statistics, have the problem that for private companies with less than 50 employees, the SSYK codes are collected on employees of a randomized sample of work places. This might constitute a problem, because it makes employees at small workplaces somewhat underrepresented in the data set. An example is medical doctors. For medical doctors it is common with both large and small companies. It is common with working at large private or public hospitals, but also common to be a private

general practitioner. In this dataset, medical doctors working at large scale hospitals (i.e. with more than 50 employees) will be overrepresented, and the estimates of mobility of medical doctors will risk being more representative of this group.

The measure of migration is defined as "crossing a local labor market border", instead of moving a certain distance. If a person lived close to the local labor market border and moves 1 km over to the other side, it will hence count as a migration. However, to base migration on moved distances instead would also have been problematic, because of how distances might mean different things in different parts of Sweden. E.g. would moving 200 km not necessarily mean needing to change workplace in parts of Sweden with a good infrastructure, while it might do so in other parts of Sweden. With local labor markets, I adjust the measure of migration to commuting patterns in the area, and am hence somewhat controlling for this potential problem.

One possible negative implication by using register data for studying migration is the risk of inconsistency in reporting moves to the Swedish National Tax Board, something which has been shown to be especially common when leaving home (National Tax Board 2006). However, because the focus here is co-residing couples[10] with children and who therefore are probable to have quite stable housing arrangements (Mulder 2006) this problem should not be too severe.

RESULTS

The aim of this study is to examine whether men's and women's occupational branch have an equal impact on their couple's regional mobility. It is also to study whether some of the earlier measured gender differences in educational level's effect on regional mobility are because educational level leads to different occupations for men and women.

[10] Married and cohabiting

Table 3: The distribution of outcomes for the various occupational branches

	No move, %	Couple move, %	Separation move, %	Total, person years
Armed forces	97.980	1.696	0.003	24,112
Legislators and senior government officials	97.944	1.607	0.004	2,675
Religious professionals/ associate professionals	95.056	4.555	0.004	7,970
Managers, senior officials, directors	98.816	0.951	0.002	228,120
Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	98.706	1.131	0.002	18,390
Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	98.575	1.014	0.004	3,157
Legal professionals	98.216	1.512	0.003	12,895
Architects, engineers and related professionals	98.846	1.007	0.001	59,784
Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarienas, pharmacists, speech therapists	97.776	1.912	0.003	72,299
Nursing and midwifery professionals	98.971	0.799	0.002	43,917
Psychologists, social work and related professionals	98.553	1.130	0.003	41,340
Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	98.799	1.033	0.002	13,068
Administrative professionals and associate professionals	98.996	0.779	0.002	125,664
Business professionals	98.978	0.823	0.002	77,073
Computing professionals and associate professionals	99.042	0.783	0.002	79,572
Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	98.788	0.996	0.002	25,411
Teaching professionals	98.819	0.955	0.002	321,444
Teaching associate professionals	99.080	0.706	0.002	146,661
Health and nursing associate professionals	98.727	1.041	0.002	139,422
Life science technicians	99.178	0.649	0.002	12,172
Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	99.181	0.639	0.002	179,361
Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	98.517	1.205	0.003	6,475
Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	99.047	0.739	0.002	139,307
Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	98.862	0.865	0.003	69,790
Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	99.190	0.601	0.002	64,540
Cashiers, tellers,client information, demonstrators, vendors	99.013	0.726	0.003	76,607
Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	99.225	0.571	0.002	203,707
Personal care and related workers	99.195	0.561	0.002	479,728
Other personal and protective services workers	98.906	0.759	0.003	36,096
Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	99.330	0.482	0.002	19,698
Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	99.394	0.398	0.002	77,899
Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	99.388	0.441	0.002	12,258
Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	99.239	0.488	0.003	41,153
Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	98.889	0.772	0.003	71,537
Miners, builders and construction laborers	99.495	0.325	0.002	132,150
Machine operators	99.174	0.549	0.003	114,212
Processing-plant operators and related	99.535	0.268	0.002	67,152
Drivers and mobile-plant operators	99.223	0.509	0.003	67,585
Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	99.287	0.480	0.002	54,152
Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	99.243	0.513	0.002	68,175

Table 3 presents the distribution of outcomes for the different occupational branches. As can be noted, couple migration is very rare for all the occupational groups. On average, there are 0.7 percent couple moves. It is also possible to distinguish some differences between occupational branches, with religious professionals/ associate professionals, medical doctors and related, armed forces, and legislators/senior government officials being more mobile than others. Further, separation moves are rare, with between 0.002 and 0.004 percent separation moves for all the occupational groups.

The three questions I stated in the beginning of the thesis are (1) Are men and women in the same occupational branch equally mobile? (2) Is the mobility of men in a certain occupation as affected by the partner's occupation as vice versa? And (3) Is educational level still important, when controlling for men's and women's different occupational branches?

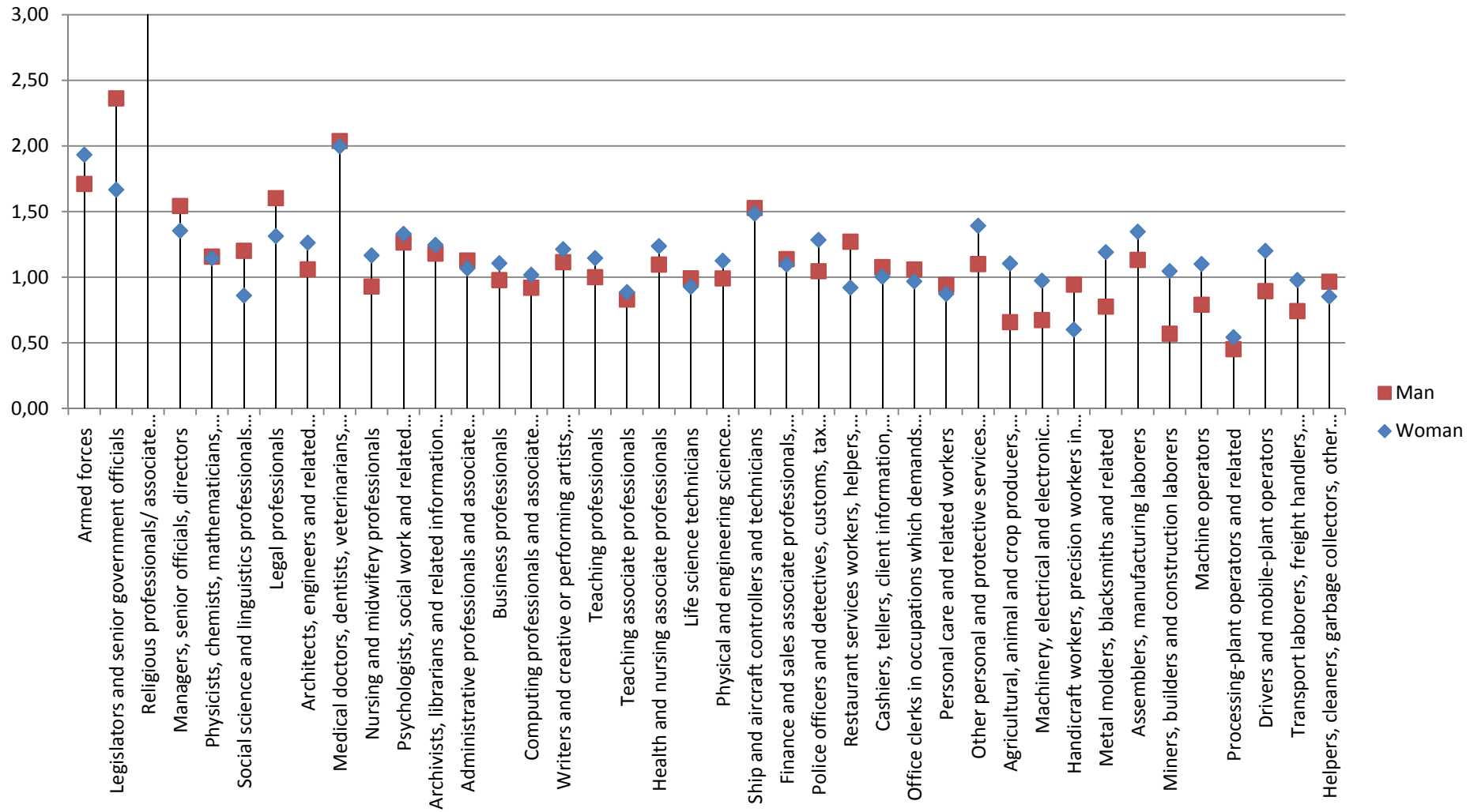
We will now proceed with presenting the results for these three questions, one at a time.

OCCUPATIONAL BRANCH, GENDER AND REGIONAL MOBILITY

Graph 2 (as well as Table 1 in Appendix 2) present estimates for the interaction between occupational branch and sex for the propensity to move with ones partner.[11]

[11] See Appendix 3 for a discussion of the control variables.

Graph 2: MNLM on migration propensities. Occupational branch's impact on migration propensities for men and women. Reference category; male teaching professionals.



The general pattern, with some exceptions, seems to be that couples where either the man or the woman has a high level male dominated occupation are more geographically mobile than others. This is the case for men and women working as religious (associate) professionals, legislators/senior government officials, or medical doctors or related. However, not all high level male dominated occupations are regionally mobile. If either the man or the woman works as a physicist or related, a life science technician or as a computing (associate) professional, the couple has quite modest mobility. This is also the case for couples where the woman works as a business professional or the man works as an architect, engineer or in a related profession.

Further, couples where the man works in a low level male dominated occupation are the least prone to make a couple migration. This is the case for couples where the man is working as a processing-plant operator, miner, construction laborer, or as an animal and crop producer or related. Couples are also immobile when the woman works in a low status occupation, regardless of female or male dominance (or if the woman works as a social science or linguistics professional).

Graph 2 reveals some gender differences regarding migration propensities for women and men in the same occupational branch. These differences seem to be somewhat in favor of men, because men are more mobile than women when working as e.g. legal professionals, legislators/senior government officials and as managers and related; occupations where it might be beneficial to relocate for career reasons. Women are more mobile than men mainly in low level occupations such as when working as miners/construction laborers, animal and crop producers or related, and as metal molders and related. However, they are also more mobile than men when working as nursing and midwifery professionals or as architects, engineers and related. However, hardly any of these differences are significant. The only significant gender difference is that couples where the woman is a miner, construction laborer or related are more geographically mobile than couples where the man works in this occupational branch.

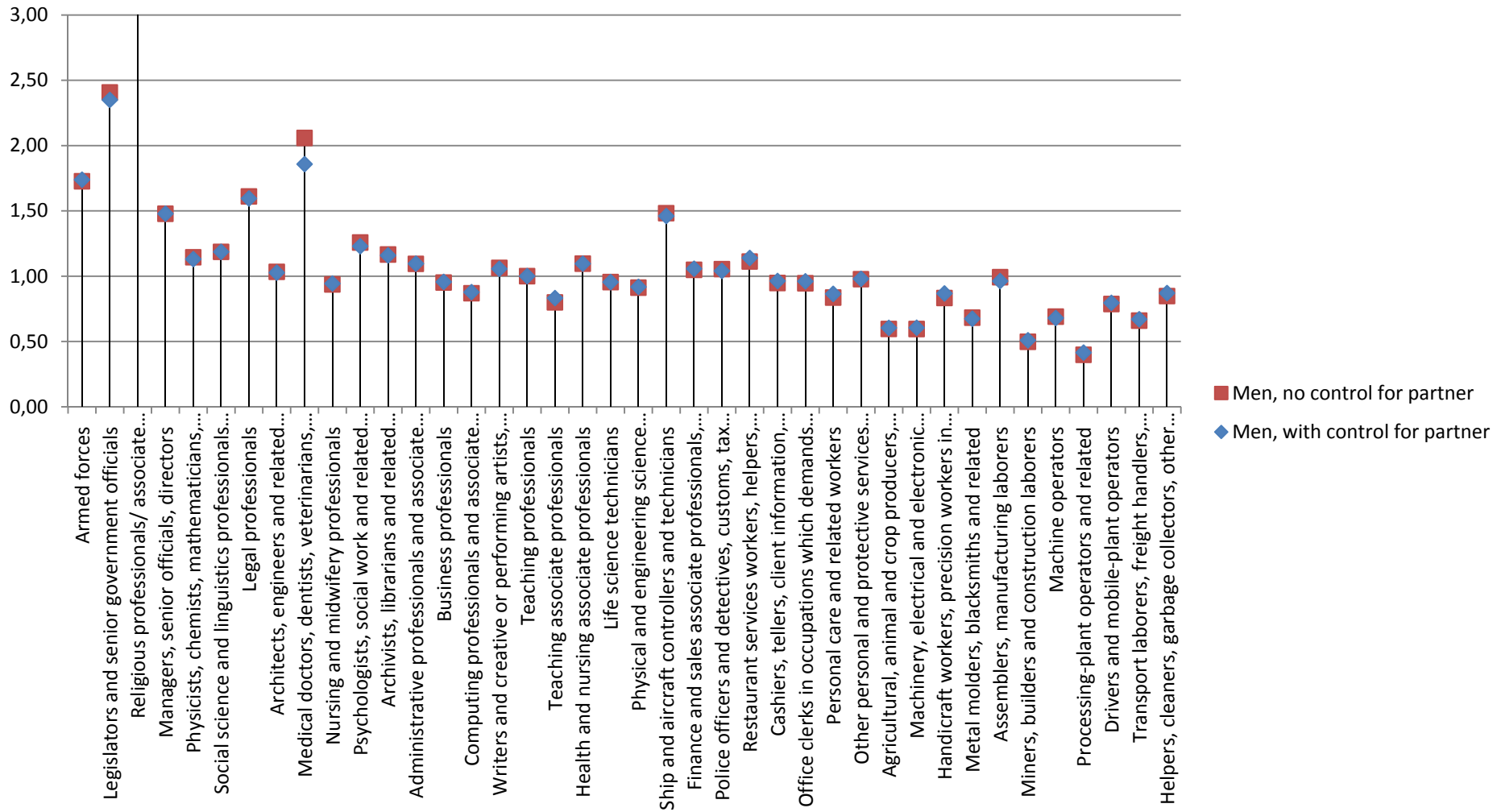
It is however important to acknowledge the small number of women in many of the male dominated occupations, as well as the small number of men in many of the female dominated occupations, making it difficult to get any significant differences between the two groups (see Appendix 4 for the distribution of person years over occupation and sex). However, the interaction between occupation and sex do add to the likelihood of the model, compared to a model with the plain effect of the both variables ($p=0.000$). Further, the analyses are made on population level, making discussions on significances somewhat redundant.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTNER'S OCCUPATION FOR REGIONAL MOBILITY

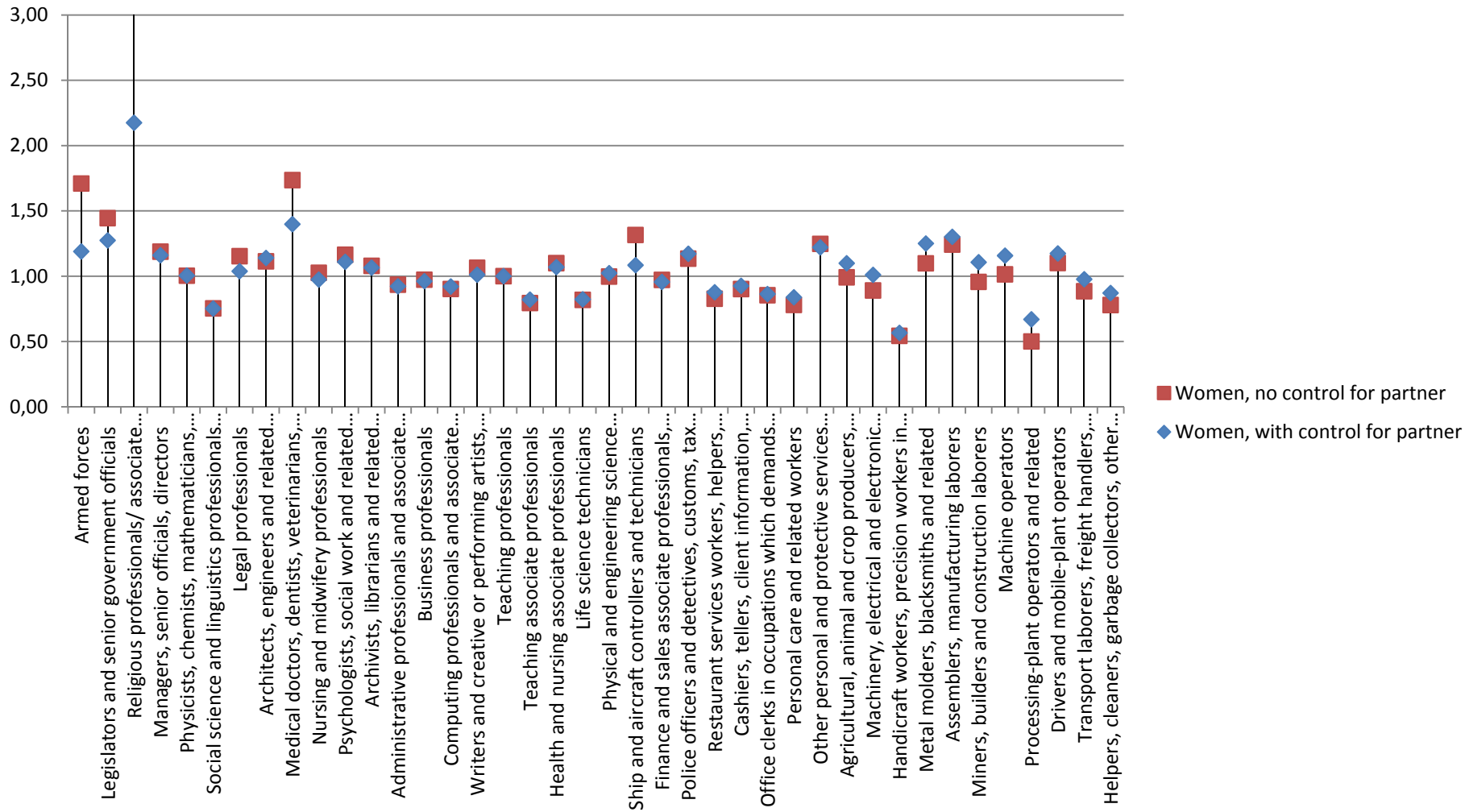
The next step is to study the impact the partner's occupation has on the mobility for men and women in different occupational branches. To do this, I estimate separate models by sex. These analyses are performed on couple level. Graph 3 includes estimates for men and Graph 4 estimates for women.

I begin with models without controlling for the partner's occupation, and compare these estimates to the ones when controlling for the partner's occupation. If the estimates change, it is interpreted as if the mobility of the certain occupational group to some extent is due to the partner's occupation. See Table 2 (men) and Table 3 (women) in Appendix 2 for full models.

Graph 3: MNLM on migration propensities. Compare estimates for men's occupational branch's effect on couple's regional mobility when controlling for partner's occupation. Reference category; teaching professionals.



Graph 4: MNLM on migration propensities. Comparing estimates for women's occupational branch's effect on couple's regional mobility when controlling for partner's occupation. Reference category; teaching professionals.



Graph 3 shows how the estimates of regional mobility for men in different occupational branches change when adding a control of the partner's occupational branch in the model. The estimates hardly change at all. The only change (although non-significant) is for medical doctors and related, where the odds ratio decrease when adding a control for the partner's occupation. This indicates that some of the regional mobility of men in this branch is due to the fact that their partners are in mobile occupations (perhaps other medical doctors and related).

Graph 4 shows the same estimates for women. There seems to be a tendency towards greater changes in these estimates compared to those of men. Many of the estimates change, although only two of the changes are significant. Those for religious (associate) professionals and those for medical doctors and related. For these occupations, the odds ratios decrease significantly when adding partner's occupation to the model. Hence, female religious (associate) professionals and medical doctors and related are mobile, but this mobility is to a large extent due to being cohabiting or married with a partner with a mobile occupation.

THE IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL LEVEL ON COUPLE'S MIGRATION PROPENSITIES

Finally, I aim to answer whether the reason that earlier studies show that mainly men's educational level affects migration propensities is that men and women work in different occupational branches. These analyses are, as the ones above, performed on couple level. I compare a model only including the man's and the woman's educational levels and the control variables with a model where both partners' occupations are added. If the gender differences in the effect educational level has on migration propensities disappear when adding occupational branch, this is interpreted as if the earlier measured gender differences are due to the fact that high education means different things for men and women, because it leads to different kinds of occupations.

In Table 4 the odds ratios for couples' migration propensities, without and with control for occupation, are presented (see Appendix 2, Table 4 for full models). In tables 5 to 8, I have changed the reference categories from Table 4, to give a better view of the gender differences without and with a control of occupational branch.

Table 4: Educational level's effect on couple's mobility, without and with control for occupational branch

		Without occupation				**With occupation**			
		OR	**p**	**CI**		**OR**	**p**	**CI**	
Education	Both low	1				1			
	Woman med, man low	0.89	0.107	0.78	1.02	0.90	0.154	0.79	1.04
	Woman high, man low	1.15	0.134	0.96	1.39	1.05	0.594	0.87	1.28
	Woman low, man med	1.16	0.046	1.00	1.34	1.06	0.450	0.92	1.22
	Both med	1.09	0.160	0.97	1.23	0.99	0.919	0.88	1.12
	Woman high, man med	1.52	0.000	1.34	1.72	1.21	0.005	1.06	1.39
	Woman low man high	1.92	0.000	1.56	2.35	1.40	0.002	1.13	1.72
	Woman med, man high	2.01	0.000	1.78	2.28	1.42	0.000	1.25	1.63
	Both high	2.94	0.000	2.61	3.30	1.74	0.000	1.52	1.99

Tables 5 and 6: Extracts from Table 4, without control for occupational branch
Woman low education resp. man low education as reference categories

		Woman		
		Low	**Medium**	**High**
Man	**Low**	1	0.89	1.15
	Medium	1	0.94	1.31
	High	1	1.05	1.46

		Woman		
		Low	**Medium**	**High**
Man	**Low**	1	1	1
	Medium	1.16	1.22	1.32
	High	1.92	2.26	2.56

Tables 5 and 6 show that when not controlling for occupational branch, educational level has a somewhat different impact on the couple's mobility, depending on whether it is the man or the woman who is more or less educated. The differences between the three levels of women's education, in Table 5, are considerably less than the differences between the three levels of men's education, in Table 6.

If the man for instance has low education, the couple's migration propensities change from 1 to 0.89 to 1.15 if the woman has low, medium respectively high educational level. The couple hence remains quite immobile, regardless of the woman's educational level. If the woman on the other hand has low education, the couple's migration propensities change from 1 to 1.16 to 1.92 if the man has low, medium respectively high educational level. Similar patterns exist for all educational levels. The pattern hence is towards larger differences in mobility depending on the man's educational level than the woman's.

Tables 7 and 8: Extracts from Table 4, with control for occupational branch
Woman low education resp. man low education as reference categories

		Woman		
		Low	**Medium**	**High**
Man	**Low**	1	0.90	1.05
	Medium	1	0.93	1.14
	High	1	1.01	1.23

		Woman		
		Low	**Medium**	**High**
Man	**Low**	1	1	1
	Medium	1.06	1.10	1.15
	High	1.40	1.58	1.66

When controlling for occupational branch, these gender differences remain very stable. The differences between the educational levels for both men and women decrease, probably because the categories on occupational branch to some extent also include level. The man's educational level however continues having a substantial larger effect on the couple's propensity to relocate, whereas the woman's educational level continues having a secondary role in affecting the couple's migration propensities.

If the man for instance has low education, the couple's migration propensities change from 1 to 0.90 to 1.05 if the woman has low, medium respectively high educational level. The couple hence remains almost exactly as immobile, regardless of the woman's educational level. If the woman on the other hand has low education, the couple's migration propensities change from 1 to 1.06 to 1.40 if the man has low, medium respectively high educational level.

If the man has high education, the couple's migration propensities change from 1 to 1.01 to 1.23 if the woman has low, medium respectively high educational level. If the woman on the other hand has high education, the couple's migration propensities change from 1 to 1.15 to 1.66 if the man has low, medium respectively high educational level. The pattern hence remains, the man's educational level continues affecting the couple's migration propensities substantially more than the woman's, even after controlling for occupational branch.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Men and women are regionally mobile when working in roughly the same kinds of occupations. Individuals who work in some of the most male dominated high level occupations are more prone to move to a new region with their partner than others are. Even when women are in these kinds of occupations, they are mobile, and their partner hence move with them. For all we know maybe the move is even initiated because of the woman's own career.

However there are considerably less women than men working in this kind of male dominated high level occupations. The total number of women working in these branches and experiencing a move (and the potential gains from it) is therefore less than the total number of men. The absence of clear gender differences between the occupational branches is therefore interesting, because it indicates that when women early in their life decide on their occupation[12], they also choose whether they will have an occupation which makes it possible to adapt to their partners occupation or not. This is supported by the pattern of the few women who have chosen to work in a high level male dominated occupation, and who have roughly the same mobility patterns as the men in these occupations. This further support Halfacree (1995) by emphasizing the notion that tied moving must be seen from a structural perspective, on the patriarchal structures of the labor market, and not only as a process within the couple.

Even though men and women are geographically mobile in roughly the same kind of occupational branches, some gender differences remain. For men it is only high level occupations which are the most geographically mobile[13] , this isn't the case for women. Further, the partner's occupational branch has a different impact on the geographical mobility of men and women in certain occupations. For men, the partner's occupation had no effect at all on the geographical mobility of certain occupations. For women on the other hand, the partner's occupation seems to have a somewhat larger effect. This indicates that women adjust more to their partner's occupational mobility than vice versa, and that hence gender ideological bargaining power (Takahashi 2003) operates within the couple, with the man's occupation affecting the couple's mobility more than the woman's.

The gender difference in the effect educational level has on regional mobility remains after controlling for occupational branch. After controlling for occupational branch, it is still mainly the man's educational level that affects the couple's mobility. From their educational level, it

[12] This is obviously also affected by gender structures.
[13] Except the army which doesn't have a level specified in SSYK codes.

therefore seems as if women with low education, living with a partner with high education suffer the risk of becoming a tied mover. It also seems as if highly educated women, living with a partner with low education, suffer the risk of being a tied stayer. And the pattern isn't due to the fact that men and women educate and later on work in different fields. Instead, this indicates that couples consider a man's investment in a high education more worth relocating for than a woman's high education.[14] It is hence likely to be a question of gender ideological resources operating within the couple, in favor of the man.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE STUDIES

Couple migration and tied moving remains being a complex topic and seems to be the result of both gender typical occupational choices as well as gender ideological bargaining power within the couple. The results suggest that some of the reason of women not benefiting from regional mobility is that they work in other branches than men, and that these branches don't have regional mobility as a natural part and/or that working in these occupations doesn't function as bargaining power in the couple. However, this isn't the whole explanation, because high educational level continues having effect on regional mobility only if it belongs to a man. Further, not all high level male dominated occupational branches are regionally mobile. It hence seems as if there are other characteristics than level and male/female dominance in occupations that are affecting the regional mobility of the individuals working in them. These might be wage trajectories, unemployment rates, and geographical ubiquity, which are distinctions which would be interesting to include in future studies of the topic. Further, to acknowledge the destination of the move, with all the differences in possibilities for dual-earner couples over the country would be an important expansion of the study.

More insight in the field would be given if one focused more on these specific characteristics within certain occupations, and developed the analyses by looking at interaction effects between the man's and the woman's occupational characteristics. It is also essential to focus more on the actual gains and losses a long distance move have for men and women in different occupations and with different educational level. By this, it would be possible to gain knowledge in whether men and women in the same occupational branch gain as much (economically and/or socially) from their regional mobility. Or if the reason for the high regional mobility of women in some high level male dominated occupations still is that they are cohabiting or married with men in the same occupational branch, and that the move is initiated by the man anyway.

[14] Another option is that highly educated men get offered more possibilities of relocation than highly educated women, and that the result hence is a consequence of some kind of statistical discrimination against women.

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APPENDIX 1: CATEGORIZATION OF OCCUPATIONAL BRANCHES

SSYK	Occupation	New categorization
1	Armed forces	Armed forces
111	Legislators and senior government officials	Legislators and senior government officials
246	Religious professionals	Religious professionals/ associate professionals
348	Religious associate professionals	
100		Managers, senior officials, directors
112	Senior officials of special-interest organizations	
121	Directors and chief executives	
122	Production and operations managers	
123	Other specialist managers	
124		
131	Managers of small enterprises	
211	Physicists, chemists and related professionals	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals
212	Mathematicians and statisticians	
221	Life science professionals	
244	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)
242	Legal professionals	Legal professionals
214	Architects, engineers and related professionals	Architects, engineers and related professionals
222	Health professionals (except nursing)	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists
223	Nursing and midwifery professionals	Nursing and midwifery professionals
249	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	Psychologists, social work and related professionals
243	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals
247	Public service administrative professionals	Administrative professionals and associate professionals
248	Administrative professionals of special-interest organizations	
343	Administrative associate professionals	
241	Business professionals	Business professionals
213	Computing professionals	Computing professionals and associate professionals
312	Computer associate professionals	
245	Writers and creative or performing artists	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
347	Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	
231	College, university and higher education teaching professionals	Teaching professionals
232	Secondary education teaching professionals	
233	Primary education teaching professionals	
234	Special education teaching professionals	
235	Other teaching professionals	
330		Teaching associate professionals
331	Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals	
332	Other teaching associate professionals	
333		
334		
346	Social work associate professionals	
320		Health and nursing associate professionals
322	Health associate professionals (except nursing)	
323	Nursing associate professionals	
324	Life science technicians	Life science technicians
311	Physical and engineering science technicians	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality

		inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators
313	Optical and electronic equipment operators	
315	Safety and quality inspectors	
314	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
341	Finance and sales associate professionals	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers
342	Business services agents and trade brokers	
344	Customs, tax and related government associate professionals	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals
345	Police officers and detectives	
512	Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related
741	Food processing and related trades workers	
913	Helpers in restaurants	
421	Cashiers, tellers and related clerks	Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors
422	Client information clerks	
521	Fashion and other models	
522	Shop and stall salespersons and demonstrators	
911	Street vendors and market salespersons	
400		Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most
411	Office secretaries and data entry operators	
412	Numerical clerks	
413	Stores and transport clerks	
414	Library and filing clerks	
419	Other office clerks	
513	Personal care and related workers	Personal care and related workers
511	Travel attendants and related workers	Other personal and protective services workers
514	Other personal services workers	
515	Protective services workers	
321	Agronomy and forestry technicians	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers
611	Market gardeners and crop growers	
612	Animal producers and related workers	
613	Crop and animal producers	
614	Forestry and related workers	
615	Fishery workers, hunters and trappers	
921	Agricultural, fishery and related laborers	
723	Machinery mechanics and fitters	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
724	Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	
731	Precision workers in metal and related materials	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers
732	Potters, glass-makers and related trades workers	
733	Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials	
734	Craft printing and related trades workers	
742	Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related trades workers	
743	Garment and related trades workers	
744	Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers	
721	Metal molders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers and related trades workers	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related
722	Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades workers	
828	Assemblers	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers

932	Manufacturing laborers	
700		Miners, builders and construction laborers
711	Miners, shot firers, stonecutters and carvers	
712	Building frame and related trades workers	
713	Building finishers and related trades workers	
714	Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers	
931	Mining and construction laborers	
821	Metal- and mineral-products machine operators	Machine operators
822	Chemical-products machine operators	
823	Rubber- and plastic-products machine operators	
824	Wood-products machine operators	
825	Printing-, binding- and paper-products machine operators	
826	Textile-, fur- and leather-products machine operators	
827	Food and related products machine operators	
829	Other machine operators and assemblers	
811	Mineral-processing-plant operators	Processing-plant operators and related
812	Metal-processing-plant operators	
813	Glass, ceramics and related plant operators	
814	Wood-processing- and papermaking-plant operators	
815	Chemical-processing-plant operators	
816	Power-production and related plant operators	
817	Industrial-robot operators	
831	Locomotive-engine drivers and related worker	Drivers and mobile-plant operators
832	Motor-vehicle drivers	
833	Agricultural and other mobile-plant operators	
834	Ships' deck crews and related workers	
415	Mail carriers and sorting clerks	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related
914	Doorkeepers, newspaper and package deliverers and related workers	
933	Transport laborers and freight handlers	
900		Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations
910		
912	Helpers and cleaners	
915	Garbage collectors and related laborers	
919	Other sales and services elementary occupations	

APPENDIX 2: TABLES

Table 1: MNLM on migration propensities
Only estimates for "Couple move" vs. "No move"

n = 3,430,806
LL=-196738.050

		Man				Woman			
		OR	**p**	**CI**		**OR**	**p**	**CI**	
Occupation	Armed forces	1.71	0.000	1.52	1.92	1.93	0.000	3.93	6.09
	Legislators and senior government officials	2.36	0.000	1.69	3.30	1.67	0.000	1.21	1.51
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals	4.97	0.000	4.34	5.70	4.89	0.011	1.17	3.20
	Managers, senior officials, directors	1.54	0.000	1.43	1.66	1.35	0.031	1.03	1.68
	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	1.16	0.108	0.97	1.38	1.14	0.540	0.73	1.18
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	1.20	0.421	0.77	1.88	0.86	0.002	0.37	0.80
	Legal professionals	1.60	0.000	1.33	1.93	1.31	0.016	1.03	1.32
	Architects, engineers and related professionals	1.06	0.288	0.95	1.18	1.26	0.041	1.01	1.54
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	2.04	0.000	1.87	2.22	2.00	0.181	0.79	3.52
	Nursing and midwifery professionals	0.93	0.668	0.66	1.30	1.17	0.008	0.81	0.97
	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1.26	0.012	1.05	1.52	1.33	0.000	1.80	2.21
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	1.18	0.303	0.86	1.61	1.25	0.222	0.96	1.18
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	1.13	0.028	1.01	1.25	1.07	0.946	0.90	1.13
	Business professionals	0.98	0.713	0.87	1.10	1.11	0.179	0.83	2.64
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	0.92	0.129	0.83	1.02	1.02	0.000	0.81	0.94
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	1.11	0.246	0.93	1.34	1.21	0.836	0.86	1.20
	Teaching professionals	1				1.15	0.000	1.14	1.34
	Teaching associate professionals	0.83	0.017	0.71	0.97	0.89	0.817	0.71	1.54
	Health and nursing associate professionals	1.10	0.257	0.94	1.28	1.24	0.122	0.97	1.26
	Life science technicians	0.99	0.979	0.51	1.92	0.93	0.366	0.82	1.74
	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	0.99	0.831	0.91	1.08	1.13	0.123	0.97	1.31
	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1.53	0.001	1.19	1.96	1.48	0.279	0.90	1.46
	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	1.14	0.010	1.03	1.26	1.10	0.210	0.81	1.05
	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	1.05	0.457	0.93	1.17	1.28	0.000	1.18	1.50

	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	1.27	0.039	1.01	1.59	0.92	0.000	1.15	1.58
	Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors	1.08	0.435	0.89	1.30	1.00	0.004	1.11	1.74
	Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	1.06	0.377	0.93	1.20	0.97	0.059	0.35	1.02
	Personal care and related workers	0.94	0.337	0.83	1.07	0.87	0.216	0.95	1.28
	Other personal and protective services workers	1.10	0.234	0.94	1.29	1.39	0.607	0.49	1.53
	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	0.66	0.001	0.51	0.84	1.10	0.113	0.98	1.23
	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	0.67	0.000	0.59	0.77	0.97	0.873	0.70	1.36
	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	0.94	0.721	0.69	1.30	0.60	0.839	0.79	1.21
	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	0.78	0.002	0.66	0.91	1.19	0.000	1.07	1.23
	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	1.13	0.047	1.00	1.28	1.35	0.012	1.05	1.52
	Miners, builders and construction laborers	0.57	0.000	0.51	0.64	1.05	0.482	0.88	1.06
	Machine operators	0.79	0.000	0.70	0.89	1.10	0.001	1.11	1.48
	Processing-plant operators and related	0.45	0.000	0.38	0.54	0.54	0.030	0.74	0.98
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	0.89	0.084	0.79	1.02	1.20	0.046	1.00	1.47
	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	0.74	0.000	0.63	0.87	0.98	0.594	0.77	1.59
	Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	0.97	0.725	0.79	1.18	0.85	0.343	0.82	1.75
Year	1998	1							
	1999	0.99	0.730	0.95	1.04				
	2000	0.94	0.004	0.90	0.98				
	2001	0.88	0.000	0.84	0.92				
	2002	0.97	0.136	0.93	1.01				
	2003	0.76	0.000	0.73	0.80				
Civil status	Married vs. cohabiting	1.36	0.000	1.31	1.41				
Type of region	Type 11 region	1							
	Type 20 region	0.99	0.281	0.96	1.01				
	Type 30 region	1.00	0.896	0.95	1.06				
	Type 50 region	1.06	0.612	0.85	1.31				
Parental leave	No parental leave	1							
	Woman parental leave	0.95	0.027	0.91	0.99				
	Man parental leave	1.00	0.878	0.94	1.07				
	Both parental leave	0.98	0.321	0.93	1.02				

Study	No study	1			
	Woman study	1.32	0.000	1.24	1.40
	Man study	1.36	0.000	1.24	1.50
	Both study	1.91	0.000	1.56	2.33
Unemployment	No unemployed	1			
	Man unemployed	1.66	0.000	1.59	1.72
	Woman unemployed	1.64	0.000	1.54	1.75
	Both unemployed	2.46	0.000	2.24	2.69
Age of woman	<30	1			
	30-39	0.89	0.000	0.85	0.94
	40-49	0.74	0.000	0.69	0.79
	50-59	0.73	0.000	0.67	0.80
	60+	0.96	0.536	0.85	1.09
Age of man	<30	1			
	30-39	0.73	0.000	0.69	0.78
	40-49	0.57	0.000	0.53	0.61
	50-59	0.48	0.000	0.44	0.52
	60+	0.47	0.000	0.42	0.53
Education	Both low	1			
	Woman med, man low	0.89	0.020	0.81	0.98
	Woman high, man low	1.06	0.413	0.92	1.21
	Woman low, man med	1.11	0.049	1.00	1.23
	Both med	1.03	0.442	0.95	1.13
	Woman high, man med	1.32	0.000	1.20	1.44
	Woman low man high	1.66	0.000	1.43	1.92
	Woman med, man high	1.71	0.000	1.56	1.87
	Both high	2.21	0.000	2.02	2.41
Age of oldest common child	Child 0 years	1			
	Child 1 year	0.75	0.000	0.70	0.82
	Child 2-3 years	0.60	0.000	0.56	0.64
	Child 4-6 years	0.41	0.000	0.38	0.44
	Child 7-10 years	0.25	0.000	0.23	0.27
	Child 11-17 years	0.18	0.000	0.16	0.19
	Child 18+ years	0.28	0.000	0.26	0.31

Table 2: MNLM on migration propensities, men
Only estimates for "Couple move" vs. "No move"

		Men, no control for partner				Men, with control for partner			
		n=1,715,403				n=1,715,403			
		LL=98080.907				LL=97921.587			
		OR	**p**	**CI**		**OR**	**p**	**CI**	
Occupation	Armed forces	1.73	0.000	1.54	1.94	1.74	0.000	1.55	1.96
	Legislators and senior government officials	2.41	0.000	1.72	3.37	2.35	0.000	1.68	3.29
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals	5.04	0.000	4.40	5.78	4.37	0.000	3.78	5.06
	Managers, senior officials, directors	1.48	0.000	1.37	1.59	1.48	0.000	1.37	1.60
	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	1.14	0.135	0.96	1.37	1.13	0.178	0.95	1.35
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	1.19	0.453	0.76	1.85	1.19	0.454	0.76	1.86
	Legal professionals	1.61	0.000	1.34	1.94	1.60	0.000	1.32	1.93
	Architects, engineers and related professionals	1.03	0.551	0.93	1.15	1.03	0.636	0.92	1.14
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	2.06	0.000	1.88	2.25	1.86	0.000	1.69	2.04
	Nursing and midwifery professionals	0.94	0.708	0.67	1.32	0.94	0.737	0.67	1.32
	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1.26	0.014	1.05	1.51	1.23	0.029	1.02	1.48
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	1.17	0.337	0.85	1.60	1.16	0.362	0.84	1.59
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	1.09	0.099	0.98	1.22	1.10	0.097	0.98	1.22
	Business professionals	0.95	0.422	0.84	1.07	0.96	0.473	0.85	1.08
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	0.87	0.013	0.78	0.97	0.88	0.021	0.79	0.98
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	1.06	0.511	0.89	1.28	1.06	0.565	0.88	1.27
	Teaching professionals	1				1			
	Teaching associate professionals	0.80	0.004	0.69	0.93	0.83	0.019	0.71	0.97
	Health and nursing associate professionals	1.10	0.258	0.94	1.28	1.10	0.263	0.93	1.29
	Life science technicians	0.96	0.892	0.49	1.85	0.95	0.891	0.49	1.85
	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	0.91	0.048	0.83	1.00	0.92	0.067	0.84	1.01
	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1.48	0.002	1.15	1.90	1.46	0.004	1.13	1.89
	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	1.05	0.363	0.95	1.16	1.06	0.290	0.95	1.17
	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	1.05	0.378	0.94	1.18	1.04	0.519	0.92	1.17

	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	1.11	0.364	0.88	1.40	1.14	0.267	0.90	1.44
	Cashiers, tellers,client information, demonstrators, vendors	0.95	0.580	0.79	1.14	0.96	0.697	0.80	1.16
	Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	0.95	0.397	0.83	1.08	0.96	0.544	0.84	1.09
	Personal care and related workers	0.84	0.006	0.74	0.95	0.86	0.027	0.76	0.98
	Other personal and protective services workers	0.98	0.775	0.83	1.15	0.98	0.803	0.83	1.15
	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	0.60	0.000	0.46	0.77	0.60	0.000	0.47	0.78
	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	0.60	0.000	0.52	0.68	0.61	0.000	0.53	0.70
	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	0.83	0.262	0.61	1.15	0.87	0.385	0.63	1.20
	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	0.68	0.000	0.58	0.81	0.67	0.000	0.57	0.80
	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	0.99	0.906	0.87	1.13	0.96	0.563	0.85	1.10
	Miners, builders and construction laborers	0.50	0.000	0.44	0.56	0.51	0.000	0.45	0.58
	Machine operators	0.69	0.000	0.61	0.78	0.68	0.000	0.60	0.77
	Processing-plant operators and related	0.40	0.000	0.33	0.47	0.41	0.000	0.35	0.49
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	0.79	0.000	0.69	0.90	0.80	0.001	0.70	0.91
	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	0.66	0.000	0.56	0.78	0.67	0.000	0.57	0.79
	Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	0.85	0.106	0.69	1.04	0.87	0.177	0.71	1.06
Year	1998	1				1			
	1999	0.99	0.807	0.94	1.05	0.99	0.815	0.94	1.05
	2000	0.94	0.036	0.88	1.00	0.94	0.053	0.89	1.00
	2001	0.88	0.000	0.83	0.93	0.88	0.000	0.83	0.93
	2002	0.97	0.349	0.92	1.03	0.98	0.417	0.92	1.04
	2003	0.76	0.000	0.72	0.81	0.77	0.000	0.72	0.82
Civil status	Married vs. cohabiting	1.33	0.000	1.27	1.40	1.32	0.000	1.26	1.39
Type of region	Type 11 region	1				1			
	Type 20 region	0.99	0.514	0.95	1.02	0.99	0.563	0.95	1.03
	Type 30 region	1.01	0.822	0.93	1.09	1.01	0.778	0.93	1.09
	Type 50 region	1.05	0.750	0.78	1.42	1.06	0.704	0.78	1.44
Parental leave	No parental leave	1				1			
	Woman parental leave	0.93	0.040	0.88	1.00	0.94	0.046	0.88	1.00
	Man parental leave	1.03	0.467	0.95	1.13	1.03	0.525	0.94	1.12
	Both parental leave	1.00	0.922	0.93	1.06	0.99	0.835	0.93	1.06
Study	No study	1				1			
	Woman study	1.31	0.000	1.20	1.42	1.33	0.000	1.22	1.45

	Man study	1.38	0.000	1.20	1.59	1.38	0.000	1.20	1.59
	Both study	1.90	0.000	1.43	2.52	1.92	0.000	1.45	2.54
Unemployment	No unemployed	1				1			
	Man unemployed	1.62	0.000	1.54	1.72	1.70	0.000	1.61	1.80
	Woman unemployed	1.74	0.000	1.58	1.90	1.75	0.000	1.60	1.92
	Both unemployed	2.51	0.000	2.20	2.85	2.60	0.000	2.29	2.96
Age of woman	<30	1				1			
	30-39	0.89	0.002	0.83	0.96	0.88	0.000	0.82	0.94
	40-49	0.73	0.000	0.66	0.81	0.72	0.000	0.65	0.79
	50-59	0.72	0.000	0.63	0.81	0.70	0.000	0.62	0.80
	60+	0.93	0.410	0.77	1.11	0.91	0.334	0.76	1.10
Age of man	<30	1				1			
	30-39	0.73	0.000	0.67	0.79	0.72	0.000	0.66	0.79
	40-49	0.56	0.000	0.51	0.62	0.56	0.000	0.50	0.62
	50-59	0.47	0.000	0.42	0.53	0.46	0.000	0.41	0.52
	60+	0.47	0.000	0.40	0.55	0.46	0.000	0.40	0.54
Education	Both low	1				1			
	Woman med, man low	0.87	0.041	0.75	0.99	0.90	0.154	0.79	1.04
	Woman high, man low	1.07	0.449	0.89	1.29	1.05	0.594	0.87	1.28
	Woman low, man med	1.05	0.543	0.91	1.21	1.06	0.450	0.92	1.22
	Both med	0.96	0.462	0.85	1.08	0.99	0.919	0.88	1.12
	Woman high, man med	1.25	0.001	1.10	1.41	1.21	0.005	1.06	1.39
	Woman low man high	1.34	0.005	1.09	1.66	1.40	0.002	1.13	1.72
	Woman med, man high	1.35	0.000	1.19	1.55	1.42	0.000	1.25	1.63
	Both high	1.84	0.000	1.62	2.08	1.74	0.000	1.52	1.99
Age of oldest common child	Child 0 years	1				1			
	Child 1 year	0.74	0.000	0.66	0.82	0.75	0.000	0.67	0.84
	Child 2-3 years	0.59	0.000	0.53	0.65	0.60	0.000	0.54	0.67
	Child 4-6 years	0.40	0.000	0.36	0.44	0.41	0.000	0.37	0.46
	Child 7-10 years	0.24	0.000	0.22	0.27	0.25	0.000	0.23	0.28
	Child 11-17 years	0.17	0.000	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.000	0.16	0.20
	Child 18+ years	0.27	0.000	0.24	0.31	0.29	0.000	0.25	0.33
Occupation, partner	Armed forces					1.19	0.507	0.71	1.98

	Legislators and senior government officials	1.27	0.527	0.60	2.70
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals	2.18	0.000	1.72	2.75
	Managers, senior officials, directors	1.16	0.008	1.04	1.29
	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	1.00	0.968	0.79	1.28
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	0.75	0.330	0.42	1.33
	Legal professionals	1.04	0.771	0.81	1.34
	Architects, engineers and related professionals	1.14	0.160	0.95	1.37
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	1.40	0.000	1.26	1.56
	Nursing and midwifery professionals	0.97	0.674	0.86	1.10
	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1.11	0.087	0.99	1.25
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	1.07	0.557	0.86	1.32
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	0.92	0.127	0.83	1.02
	Business professionals	0.96	0.545	0.85	1.09
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	0.92	0.335	0.78	1.09
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	1.01	0.908	0.83	1.23
	Teaching professionals	1			
	Teaching associate professionals	0.82	0.000	0.75	0.89
	Health and nursing associate professionals	1.07	0.079	0.99	1.15
	Life science technicians	0.82	0.113	0.65	1.05
	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	1.02	0.765	0.88	1.19
	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1.08	0.788	0.60	1.96
	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	0.96	0.447	0.85	1.07
	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	1.17	0.033	1.01	1.35
	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	0.88	0.057	0.77	1.00
	Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors	0.93	0.208	0.82	1.04
	Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	0.86	0.003	0.78	0.95
	Personal care and related workers	0.84	0.000	0.77	0.91
	Other personal and protective services workers	1.22	0.083	0.97	1.53
	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	1.10	0.614	0.76	1.59
	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	1.01	0.952	0.72	1.42
	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	0.57	0.036	0.33	0.96
	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	1.25	0.253	0.85	1.84
	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	1.30	0.002	1.10	1.54

	Miners, builders and construction laborers	1.11	0.608	0.75	1.63
	Machine operators	1.16	0.075	0.99	1.36
	Processing-plant operators and related	0.67	0.043	0.45	0.99
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	1.17	0.410	0.80	1.72
	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	0.98	0.831	0.78	1.22
	Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	0.87	0.073	0.75	1.01

Table 3: MNLM on migration propensities, women
Only estimates for "Couple move" vs. "No move"

		Women, no control for partner				Women, with control for partner			
		n=1,715,403				n=1,715,403			
		LL=-98616.258				LL=-97921.587			
		OR	**p**	**CI**		**OR**	**p**	**CI**	
Occupation	Armed forces	1.71	0.037	1.03	2.83	1.19	0.507	0.71	1.98
	Legislators and senior government officials	1.44	0.335	0.68	3.05	1.27	0.527	0.60	2.70
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals	4.29	0.000	3.45	5.32	2.18	0.000	1.72	2.75
	Managers, senior officials, directors	1.19	0.002	1.07	1.32	1.16	0.008	1.04	1.29
	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	1.00	0.976	0.79	1.28	1.00	0.968	0.79	1.28
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	0.75	0.332	0.43	1.34	0.75	0.330	0.42	1.33
	Legal professionals	1.15	0.257	0.90	1.48	1.04	0.771	0.81	1.34
	Architects, engineers and related professionals	1.11	0.243	0.93	1.34	1.14	0.160	0.95	1.37
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	1.74	0.000	1.57	1.92	1.40	0.000	1.26	1.56
	Nursing and midwifery professionals	1.03	0.678	0.91	1.16	0.97	0.674	0.86	1.10
	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1.16	0.011	1.03	1.31	1.11	0.087	0.99	1.25
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	1.08	0.476	0.88	1.33	1.07	0.557	0.86	1.32
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	0.93	0.199	0.84	1.04	0.92	0.127	0.83	1.02
	Business professionals	0.97	0.673	0.86	1.10	0.96	0.545	0.85	1.09
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	0.90	0.224	0.76	1.07	0.92	0.335	0.78	1.09
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	1.06	0.513	0.88	1.29	1.01	0.908	0.83	1.23
	Teaching professionals	1				1			
	Teaching associate professionals	0.79	0.000	0.73	0.86	0.82	0.000	0.75	0.89
	Health and nursing associate professionals	1.10	0.012	1.02	1.18	1.07	0.079	0.99	1.15
	Life science technicians	0.82	0.104	0.64	1.04	0.82	0.113	0.65	1.05
	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	1.00	0.971	0.86	1.16	1.02	0.765	0.88	1.19
	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1.32	0.350	0.74	2.34	1.08	0.788	0.60	1.96
	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	0.97	0.627	0.87	1.09	0.96	0.447	0.85	1.07
	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	1.13	0.080	0.98	1.31	1.17	0.033	1.01	1.35

	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	0.83	0.006	0.72	0.95	0.88	0.057	0.77	1.00
	Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors	0.90	0.089	0.80	1.02	0.93	0.208	0.82	1.04
	Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	0.85	0.001	0.78	0.94	0.86	0.003	0.78	0.95
	Personal care and related workers	0.78	0.000	0.72	0.85	0.84	0.000	0.77	0.91
	Other personal and protective services workers	1.25	0.053	1.00	1.56	1.22	0.083	0.97	1.53
	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	0.99	0.964	0.69	1.43	1.10	0.614	0.76	1.59
	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	0.89	0.502	0.64	1.25	1.01	0.952	0.72	1.42
	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	0.54	0.024	0.32	0.92	0.57	0.036	0.33	0.96
	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	1.10	0.628	0.75	1.61	1.25	0.253	0.85	1.84
	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	1.24	0.010	1.05	1.47	1.30	0.002	1.10	1.54
	Miners, builders and construction laborers	0.96	0.821	0.65	1.41	1.11	0.608	0.75	1.63
	Machine operators	1.01	0.858	0.87	1.19	1.16	0.075	0.99	1.36
	Processing-plant operators and related	0.50	0.000	0.34	0.74	0.67	0.043	0.45	0.99
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	1.10	0.619	0.75	1.61	1.17	0.410	0.80	1.72
	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	0.88	0.268	0.71	1.10	0.98	0.831	0.78	1.22
	Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	0.78	0.001	0.67	0.90	0.87	0.073	0.75	1.01
Year	1998	1				1			
	1999	0.99	0.804	0.94	1.05	0.99	0.815	0.94	1.05
	2000	0.94	0.052	0.89	1.00	0.94	0.053	0.89	1.00
	2001	0.88	0.000	0.83	0.93	0.88	0.000	0.83	0.93
	2002	0.97	0.260	0.91	1.03	0.98	0.417	0.92	1.04
	2003	0.76	0.000	0.72	0.81	0.77	0.000	0.72	0.82
Civil status	Married vs. cohabiting	1.38	0.000	1.31	1.45	1.32	0.000	1.26	1.39
Type of region	Type 11 region	1				1			
	Type 20 region	0.98	0.380	0.95	1.02	0.99	0.563	0.95	1.03
	Type 30 region	1.00	0.977	0.92	1.08	1.01	0.778	0.93	1.09
	Type 50 region	1.06	0.690	0.79	1.44	1.06	0.704	0.78	1.44
Parental leave	No parental leave	1				1			
	Woman parental leave	0.96	0.236	0.90	1.03	0.94	0.046	0.88	1.00
	Man parental leave	0.98	0.704	0.90	1.07	1.03	0.525	0.94	1.12
	Both parental leave	0.96	0.225	0.90	1.03	0.99	0.835	0.93	1.06
Study	No study	1				1			
	Woman study	1.34	0.000	1.23	1.46	1.33	0.000	1.22	1.45

	Man study	1.35	0.000	1.18	1.55	1.38	0.000	1.20	1.59
	Both study	1.92	0.000	1.45	2.54	1.92	0.000	1.45	2.54
Unemployment	No unemployed	1				1			
	Man unemployed	1.69	0.000	1.60	1.79	1.70	0.000	1.61	1.80
	Woman unemployed	1.57	0.000	1.43	1.71	1.75	0.000	1.60	1.92
	Both unemployed	2.43	0.000	2.14	2.76	2.60	0.000	2.29	2.96
Age of woman	<30	1				1			
	30-39	0.89	0.002	0.83	0.96	0.88	0.000	0.82	0.94
	40-49	0.74	0.000	0.67	0.82	0.72	0.000	0.65	0.79
	50-59	0.74	0.000	0.65	0.84	0.70	0.000	0.62	0.80
	60+	0.99	0.897	0.83	1.18	0.91	0.334	0.76	1.10
Age of man	<30	1				1			
	30-39	0.73	0.000	0.67	0.80	0.72	0.000	0.66	0.79
	40-49	0.57	0.000	0.52	0.64	0.56	0.000	0.50	0.62
	50-59	0.48	0.000	0.43	0.54	0.46	0.000	0.41	0.52
	60+	0.48	0.000	0.41	0.56	0.46	0.000	0.40	0.54
Education	Both low	1				1			
	Woman med, man low	0.92	0.223	0.80	1.05	0.90	0.154	0.79	1.04
	Woman high, man low	1.05	0.609	0.87	1.28	1.05	0.594	0.87	1.28
	Woman low, man med	1.16	0.047	1.00	1.33	1.06	0.450	0.92	1.22
	Both med	1.10	0.111	0.98	1.25	0.99	0.919	0.88	1.12
	Woman high, man med	1.37	0.000	1.20	1.57	1.21	0.005	1.06	1.39
	Woman low man high	1.92	0.000	1.56	2.36	1.40	0.002	1.13	1.72
	Woman med, man high	2.01	0.000	1.77	2.29	1.42	0.000	1.25	1.63
	Both high	2.47	0.000	2.17	2.82	1.74	0.000	1.52	1.99
Age of oldest common child	Child 0 years	1				1			
	Child 1 year	0.77	0.000	0.69	0.86	0.75	0.000	0.67	0.84
	Child 2-3 years	0.61	0.000	0.55	0.68	0.60	0.000	0.54	0.67
	Child 4-6 years	0.42	0.000	0.38	0.46	0.41	0.000	0.37	0.46
	Child 7-10 years	0.25	0.000	0.23	0.28	0.25	0.000	0.23	0.28
	Child 11-17 years	0.18	0.000	0.16	0.20	0.18	0.000	0.16	0.20
	Child 18+ years	0.29	0.000	0.25	0.33	0.29	0.000	0.25	0.33
Occupation, partner	Armed forces					1.74	0.000	1.55	1.96

	Legislators and senior government officials	2.35	0.000	1.68	3.29
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals	4.37	0.000	3.78	5.06
	Managers, senior officials, directors	1.48	0.000	1.37	1.60
	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	1.13	0.178	0.95	1.35
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	1.19	0.454	0.76	1.86
	Legal professionals	1.60	0.000	1.32	1.93
	Architects, engineers and related professionals	1.03	0.636	0.92	1.14
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	1.86	0.000	1.69	2.04
	Nursing and midwifery professionals	0.94	0.737	0.67	1.32
	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1.23	0.029	1.02	1.48
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	1.16	0.362	0.84	1.59
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	1.10	0.097	0.98	1.22
	Business professionals	0.96	0.473	0.85	1.08
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	0.88	0.021	0.79	0.98
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	1.06	0.565	0.88	1.27
	Teaching professionals	1			
	Teaching associate professionals	0.83	0.019	0.71	0.97
	Health and nursing associate professionals	1.10	0.263	0.93	1.29
	Life science technicians	0.95	0.891	0.49	1.85
	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	0.92	0.067	0.84	1.01
	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1.46	0.004	1.13	1.89
	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	1.06	0.290	0.95	1.17
	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	1.04	0.519	0.92	1.17
	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	1.14	0.267	0.90	1.44
	Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors	0.96	0.697	0.80	1.16
	Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	0.96	0.544	0.84	1.09
	Personal care and related workers	0.86	0.027	0.76	0.98
	Other personal and protective services workers	0.98	0.803	0.83	1.15
	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	0.60	0.000	0.47	0.78
	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	0.61	0.000	0.53	0.70
	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	0.87	0.385	0.63	1.20
	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	0.67	0.000	0.57	0.80
	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	0.96	0.563	0.85	1.10

	Miners, builders and construction laborers	0.51	0.000	0.45	0.58
	Machine operators	0.68	0.000	0.60	0.77
	Processing-plant operators and related	0.41	0.000	0.35	0.49
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	0.80	0.001	0.70	0.91
	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	0.67	0.000	0.57	0.79
	Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	0.87	0.177	0.71	1.06

Table 4: MNLM on migration propensities, couple
Only estimates for “Couple move” vs. “No move”

		Without occupation				**With occupation**			
		n=1,715,403				n=1,715,403			
		LL=-98894.666				LL=-97921.587			
		OR	**p**	**CI**		**OR**	**p**	**CI**	
Education	Both low	1				1			
	Woman med, man low	0.89	0.107	0.78	1.02	0.90	0.154	0.79	1.04
	Woman high, man low	1.15	0.134	0.96	1.39	1.05	0.594	0.87	1.28
	Woman low, man med	1.16	0.046	1.00	1.34	1.06	0.450	0.92	1.22
	Both med	1.09	0.160	0.97	1.23	0.99	0.919	0.88	1.12
	Woman high, man med	1.52	0.000	1.34	1.72	1.21	0.005	1.06	1.39
	Woman low man high	1.92	0.000	1.56	2.35	1.40	0.002	1.13	1.72
	Woman med, man high	2.01	0.000	1.78	2.28	1.42	0.000	1.25	1.63
	Both high	2.94	0.000	2.61	3.30	1.74	0.000	1.52	1.99
Year	1998	1				1			
	1999	0.99	0.831	0.94	1.05	0.99	0.815	0.94	1.05
	2000	0.94	0.036	0.88	1.00	0.94	0.053	0.89	1.00
	2001	0.88	0.000	0.83	0.93	0.88	0.000	0.83	0.93
	2002	0.96	0.214	0.91	1.02	0.98	0.417	0.92	1.04
	2003	0.76	0.000	0.71	0.81	0.77	0.000	0.72	0.82
Civil status	Married vs. cohabiting	1.41	0.000	1.34	1.48	1.32	0.000	1.26	1.39
Type of region	Type 11 region	1				1			
	Type 20 region	0.98	0.267	0.94	1.02	0.99	0.563	0.95	1.03
	Type 30 region	0.99	0.809	0.92	1.07	1.01	0.778	0.93	1.09
	Type 50 region	1.05	0.767	0.77	1.42	1.06	0.704	0.78	1.44
Parental leave	No parental leave	1				1			
	Woman parental leave	0.96	0.253	0.90	1.03	0.94	0.046	0.88	1.00
	Man parental leave	0.99	0.787	0.90	1.08	1.03	0.525	0.94	1.12
	Both parental leave	0.96	0.261	0.90	1.03	0.99	0.835	0.93	1.06
Study	No study	1				1			
	Woman study	1.30	0.000	1.20	1.42	1.33	0.000	1.22	1.45
	Man study	1.35	0.000	1.18	1.55	1.38	0.000	1.20	1.59

	Both study	1.87	0.000	1.42	2.48	1.92	0.000	1.45	2.54
Unemployment	No unemployed	1				1			
	Man unemployed	1.60	0.000	1.51	1.69	1.70	0.000	1.61	1.80
	Woman unemployed	1.54	0.000	1.41	1.68	1.75	0.000	1.60	1.92
	Both unemployed	2.29	0.000	2.02	2.60	2.60	0.000	2.29	2.96
Age of woman	<30	1				1			
	30-39	0.91	0.015	0.85	0.98	0.88	0.000	0.82	0.94
	40-49	0.77	0.000	0.69	0.85	0.72	0.000	0.65	0.79
	50-59	0.77	0.000	0.68	0.87	0.70	0.000	0.62	0.80
	60+	1.03	0.771	0.86	1.23	0.91	0.334	0.76	1.10
Age of man	<30	1				1			
	30-39	0.74	0.000	0.68	0.80	0.72	0.000	0.66	0.79
	40-49	0.58	0.000	0.53	0.65	0.56	0.000	0.50	0.62
	50-59	0.49	0.000	0.44	0.55	0.46	0.000	0.41	0.52
	60+	0.49	0.000	0.42	0.57	0.46	0.000	0.40	0.54
Age of oldest common child	Child 0 years	1				1			
	Child 1 year	0.75	0.000	0.68	0.84	0.75	0.000	0.67	0.84
	Child 2-3 years	0.60	0.000	0.54	0.66	0.60	0.000	0.54	0.67
	Child 4-6 years	0.40	0.000	0.36	0.45	0.41	0.000	0.37	0.46
	Child 7-10 years	0.24	0.000	0.22	0.27	0.25	0.000	0.23	0.28
	Child 11-17 years	0.17	0.000	0.15	0.19	0.18	0.000	0.16	0.20
	Child 18+ years	0.27	0.000	0.23	0.30	0.29	0.000	0.25	0.33
Occupation, woman	Armed forces					1.19	0.507	0.71	1.98
	Legislators and senior government officials					1.27	0.527	0.60	2.70
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals					2.18	0.000	1.72	2.75
	Managers, senior officials, directors					1.16	0.008	1.04	1.29
	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals					1.00	0.968	0.79	1.28
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)					0.75	0.330	0.42	1.33
	Legal professionals					1.04	0.771	0.81	1.34
	Architects, engineers and related professionals					1.14	0.160	0.95	1.37
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists					1.40	0.000	1.26	1.56
	Nursing and midwifery professionals					0.97	0.674	0.86	1.10

	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1.11	0.087	0.99	1.25
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	1.07	0.557	0.86	1.32
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	0.92	0.127	0.83	1.02
	Business professionals	0.96	0.545	0.85	1.09
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	0.92	0.335	0.78	1.09
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	1.01	0.908	0.83	1.23
	Teaching professionals	1			
	Teaching associate professionals	0.82	0.000	0.75	0.89
	Health and nursing associate professionals	1.07	0.079	0.99	1.15
	Life science technicians	0.82	0.113	0.65	1.05
	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	1.02	0.765	0.88	1.19
	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1.08	0.788	0.60	1.96
	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	0.96	0.447	0.85	1.07
	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	1.17	0.033	1.01	1.35
	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	0.88	0.057	0.77	1.00
	Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors	0.93	0.208	0.82	1.04
	Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	0.86	0.003	0.78	0.95
	Personal care and related workers	0.84	0.000	0.77	0.91
	Other personal and protective services workers	1.22	0.083	0.97	1.53
	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	1.10	0.614	0.76	1.59
	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	1.01	0.952	0.72	1.42
	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	0.57	0.036	0.33	0.96
	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	1.25	0.253	0.85	1.84
	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	1.30	0.002	1.10	1.54
	Miners, builders and construction laborers	1.11	0.608	0.75	1.63
	Machine operators	1.16	0.075	0.99	1.36
	Processing-plant operators and related	0.67	0.043	0.45	0.99
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	1.17	0.410	0.80	1.72
	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	0.98	0.831	0.78	1.22
	Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	0.87	0.073	0.75	1.01
Occupation, man	Armed forces	1.74	0.000	1.55	1.96

	Legislators and senior government officials	2.35	0.000	1.68	3.29
	Religious professionals/ associate professionals	4.37	0.000	3.78	5.06
	Managers, senior officials, directors	1.48	0.000	1.37	1.60
	Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	1.13	0.178	0.95	1.35
	Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	1.19	0.454	0.76	1.86
	Legal professionals	1.60	0.000	1.32	1.93
	Architects, engineers and related professionals	1.03	0.636	0.92	1.14
	Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	1.86	0.000	1.69	2.04
	Nursing and midwifery professionals	0.94	0.737	0.67	1.32
	Psychologists, social work and related professionals	1.23	0.029	1.02	1.48
	Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	1.16	0.362	0.84	1.59
	Administrative professionals and associate professionals	1.10	0.097	0.98	1.22
	Business professionals	0.96	0.473	0.85	1.08
	Computing professionals and associate professionals	0.88	0.021	0.79	0.98
	Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	1.06	0.565	0.88	1.27
	Teaching professionals	1			
	Teaching associate professionals	0.83	0.019	0.71	0.97
	Health and nursing associate professionals	1.10	0.263	0.93	1.29
	Life science technicians	0.95	0.891	0.49	1.85
	Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	0.92	0.067	0.84	1.01
	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	1.46	0.004	1.13	1.89
	Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	1.06	0.290	0.95	1.17
	Police officers and detectives, customs, tax and related government associate professionals…	1.04	0.519	0.92	1.17
	Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	1.14	0.267	0.90	1.44
	Cashiers, tellers, client information, demonstrators, vendors	0.96	0.697	0.80	1.16
	Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	0.96	0.544	0.84	1.09
	Personal care and related workers	0.86	0.027	0.76	0.98
	Other personal and protective services workers	0.98	0.803	0.83	1.15
	Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	0.60	0.000	0.47	0.78
	Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	0.61	0.000	0.53	0.70
	Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	0.87	0.385	0.63	1.20

	Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	0.67	0.000	0.57	0.80
	Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	0.96	0.563	0.85	1.10
	Miners, builders and construction laborers	0.51	0.000	0.45	0.58
	Machine operators	0.68	0.000	0.60	0.77
	Processing-plant operators and related	0.41	0.000	0.35	0.49
	Drivers and mobile-plant operators	0.80	0.001	0.70	0.91
	Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	0.67	0.000	0.57	0.79
	Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	0.87	0.177	0.71	1.06

APPENDIX 3: GENERAL PATTERNS SHOWED BY THE CONTROL VARIABLES

Estimates from Table 1, Appendix 2

The geographical mobility is roughly the same during the studied period, although it is significantly lower in 2000, 2001 and 2003 compared to 1998.

Being married compared to being cohabiting has a positive effect on the propensity to move with one's partner. This is an interesting pattern since the sample only includes individuals with at least one common child with their present partner, and who hence should be quite stable, regardless of marital status.

Type of region, i.e. commuting frequency to and from the region, doesn't have any effect on the propensity to move with ones partner.

Couples where the woman has used parental leave during the year are somewhat less mobile than couples where no one has used any parental leave during the year.

Couples where the man or the woman has studied during the year are more prone to move than other couples, and even more so when both have studied. The same pattern is found regarding unemployment during the year.

The woman's age has a negative effect on the couple's regional mobility, with a significant increase in the migration propensities for women aged 60 and older. For men, the decrease in migration propensity by age is even faster, with no significant increase for older ages.

Age of oldest common child has a negative effect on couple migration, with the highest couple migration propensity being when the child is 0 years and then gradually lowering with a sharp decrease when the child starts school. After the child has turned 18 the couple's migration propensity increases somewhat again.

APPENDIX 4: THE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON YEARS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX, BY FEMALE DOMINANCE

	Men	Women	Total
Personal care and related workers	42,396	437,332	479,728
Nursing and midwifery professionals	4,179	39,738	43,917
Life science technicians	1,160	11,012	12,172
Health and nursing associate professionals	15,198	124,224	139,422
Restaurant services workers, helpers, housekeepers and related	7,399	57,141	64,540
Teaching associate professionals	24,780	121,881	146,661
Cashiers, tellers,client information, demonstrators, vendors	15,083	61,524	76,607
Office clerks in occupations which demands secondary school at most	50,814	152,893	203,707
Psychologists, social work and related professionals	11,027	30,313	41,340
Helpers, cleaners, garbage collectors, other services elementary occupations	18,932	49,243	68,175
Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	4,135	8,933	13,068
Teaching professionals	142,563	178,881	321,444
Administrative professionals and associate professionals	57,545	68,119	125,664
Social science and linguistics professionals (except social work professionals)	1,721	1,436	3,157
Business professionals	44,465	32,608	77,073
Writers and creative or performing artists, artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	15,011	10,400	25,411
Finance and sales associate professionals, business services agents and trade brokers	83,583	55,724	139,307
Police officers and detectives, custom services…	42,940	26,850	69,790
Medical doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, speech therapists	44,956	27,343	72,299
Legal professionals	8,337	4,558	12,895
Handicraft workers, precision workers in metal and related materials, potters, glass-makers, garment, leather and shoemaking trades workers	8,149	4,109	12,258
Assemblers, manufacturing laborers	48,688	22,849	71,537
Physicists, chemists, mathematicians, statisticians, life science professionals	13,007	5,383	18,390
Machine operators	82,129	32,083	114,212
Transport laborers, freight handlers, deliverers, mail carriers and related	39,332	14,820	54,152
Religious professionals/ associate professionals	6,073	1,897	7,970
Legislators and senior government officials	2,045	630	2,675
Other personal and protective services workers	27,718	8,378	36,096
Computing professionals and associate professionals	61,664	17,908	79,572
Managers, senior officials, directors	182,804	45,316	228,120
Agricultural, animal and crop producers, forestry technicians, fishery workers and laborers	16,185	3,513	19,698
Architects, engineers and related professionals	51,298	8,486	59,784
Processing-plant operators and related	57,940	9,212	67,152
Physical and engineering science technicians, safety and quality inspectors, optical and electronic equipment operators	155,668	23,693	179,361
Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	5,737	738	6,475
Metal molders, blacksmiths and related	36,831	4,322	41,153
Machinery, electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	71,830	6,069	77,899
Drivers and mobile-plant operators	63,922	3,663	67,585
Miners, builders and construction laborers	127,511	4,639	132,150
Armed forces	23,609	503	24,112