

Master Thesis for Real Estate Studies at the University of Groningen

Moving at an older age: Encouragements & Obstacles

Empirical evidence from the Ruhr area in Germany

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Abstract

The group of the young-old, those aged between 55-75, show the lowest relocation behaviour in Germany, albeit the majority of this age group can imagine reducing the size of their residence with the increase of age. Therefore, the research investigates this disparity and the underlying reasons for this behaviour. Further, it analyses the conditions necessitating the young-olds to relocate.

The research applies a mixed-method design, using a combination of logistic and linear regression complemented with semi-structured in-depth interviews to investigate what factors do influence the relocation behaviour or the obstacles that deter moves. On the one hand, a survey has been conducted in Bochum and Essen (n=1008), on the other hand, nine interviews with members of the age group were held. The findings of this research are, that the suitability of the residence and the living environment now and in the future influence the desire to relocate. Moreover, if a person has a higher place attachment, he or she will have a lower desire of relocating. Additionally, if a suitable alternative exists, the desire of relocating is higher. The results show that many young-old have obtained a certain satisfaction with their residence and living environment, thus only if this satisfaction is challenged, a move becomes more likely, which depends on their circumstances with differences in location, income and housing type can be observed. This research provides a better insight into living desires, which can be beneficial for local policy and professional practice. Moreover, it gives a basis for further investigations into the desires of non-relocation of the young-old.

Key Words: Residential relocation, young-old, mixed methods, Ruhr area, non-movers

1. Introduction

1.1 Motivation

An important aspect of residential mobility that is often overlooked is its absence. While with increasing age of a person the requirements of a dwelling and its environment change, for instance, the children are leaving the household or there is a cease in the need to be located within a reasonable distance of the workplace. However, this change is not largely visible in relocation behaviour and thus in the housing consumption of older individuals.

One key influence on the residential mobility of a population is the changing composition of the population itself, owing to for instance the process of ageing or migration choices (Nijkamp *et al.*, 2002). The process of demographic transition describes the shift of a population, due to a decrease in the birth rate. Hence a large share of the population in several countries around the world is forming part of the population group of the elderly. This population shift is one of the major challenges for Germany in the coming years for instance the pension system is reliant on the steady contribution of the workforce of the population. The largest group of the population are the so-called young-old (Neugarten, 1974), individuals aged between 55 and 75. While these changes in the population and their composition are prevalent and noticeable, the changes in their housing consumption are not largely visible (Kramer and Pfaffenbach, 2016a). However, the majority of the concerned German population group can imagine adapting their residence to the needs of their stage of life, by reducing their dwelling size (Boekhoff, 2020). This trend is also observable in other locations (Angelini and Laferrère, 2012; Abramsson and Andersson, 2016)

This is especially interesting for the German case, as Germany holds a unique position in comparison to other countries in Europe since around half of the German population holds the tenancy status (Statista, 2021). Moreover, also the housing type in which German dwellers stay differs from the European average, as the majority lives in smaller apartment buildings, with less than ten units, whereas in most other European countries the detached single-family house is the most common housing type (Noll and Weick, 2009). In recent years, high demand, and shortage of supply of housing are dominating the real estate market in many regions in Germany. This is the result of an increase in space consumption per capita and a decrease in household size over the last decades, besides a higher demand for secondary dwellings and a change in the interest in the ownership of property (Waltersbacher and Kaltenbrunner, 2014). A consequence of this trend is a significant price increase, viz. with prices increasing over 35% in comparison to 2015 (Destatis, 2021b). In light of the aforementioned, the disparity between housing need, the societal challenges, and residential mobility seems peculiar, as there is for instance not the connection to a dwelling through a mortgage in many cases hindering a move and thus potentially higher flexibility of the Germans in terms of living locations.

In Germany, the young-old have a share of 27% of the total population in 2021, comprising of 22,7 million individuals, thus reaching the largest extent in terms of size so far (Destatis, 2021a). Further, people of this age group have different needs than previous generations, as among other

factors, they are being more physically active (Oostrom *et al.*, 2019), have sufficient financial means, are more likely to accept different forms of living and have a generally higher health status than previous generations. However, this change in behaviour and needs is not reflected in the housing consumption of the young-old, as their residential mobility is not considerably higher than for previous generations.

Further, the study provides a specific focus on Essen and Bochum, which offers a unique perspective. The two cities that are, in comparison to other German cities, not as drastically impacted by a substantial increase in house prices or depopulation. Both of the cities lie within the Ruhr Area, the largest agglomeration in Europe, therefore presenting a case for an area that is distinctive in its composition, but showing a demographic trend that is throughout the country. A better understanding of this trend forms the basis of predicting future living patterns and extends the, hitherto not extensive, literature on moving desire and its absence, in academia. These changes are also of interest for professional practice, as the higher understanding of the residential needs of the young-old can for instance be used as a basis for the design of better-suited residences and their locations for later stages in life.

For policy makers in Bochum and Essen, but also throughout Germany, a deeper understanding of the desires of living location and the reasoning behind them are incremental for facilitating the demographic transition. Additionally, the professional practice benefits from better knowledge of the age group to satisfy their residential demands. And lastly, this research aims to fill a gap in academic research, going beyond previous works, with a deeper focus on the reasons why no desire for relocation at the young-old stage in life exist and what could change this desire.

Hence, in this research, the unique characteristics of the age group of the young-old, in addition to the ones of Bochum and Essen are combined to provide the basis for the exploration of the drivers behind the desire for residential mobility.

1.2 Literature review

Earlier literature on residential mobility for individuals of age focuses on three themes: The life cycle, the connection of the individual to the living environment, and household characteristics.

Life cycle

First, residential mobility is related to the life cycle of an individual. Estiri, Krause, and Heris (2013), differentiate between three phases throughout the lifecycle of an individual, where in the first phase the residential mobility is the highest, due to life events such as the move towards educational facilities. In the second phase, the residential mobility is the lowest and mostly due to dwelling characteristics, for example, proximity to amenities, such as the workplace or the school of the children. However, when children leaving a household, people moving into retirement, the third phase is not directly initiated, as people tend to enjoy their residence if possible, not moving in such quantities as in the first phase but increases slightly with age. The third phase is coined by the reduction in housing consumption, due to moves to instance institutional facilities, which also increase the relocation rates as residences become unsuitable for ageing. Moreover, decisions throughout the lifecycle have a lasting impact on the willingness

to move of an individual. Figure 1 is a representation of these phases, with an indication of where the young-old can be placed. The young-old are placed at the end of the phase two and the beginning of phase three, as amenities remain of high importance. While a school might not be of high importance anymore, social, and physical factors remain important.

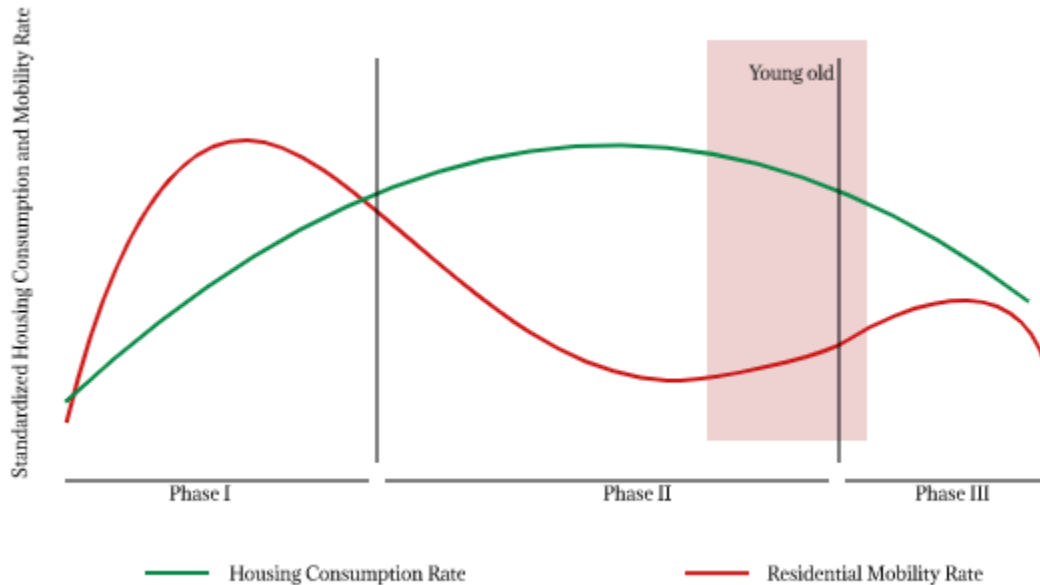


Figure 1 - Housing consumption and residential mobility rates at household lifecycle stages (Own elaboration based on Estiri, Krause and Heris, 2013).

Haacke *et al.* (2019) demonstrate, that the likelihood of moving increases if an individual has experienced a form of migration in the past. But also other life events that influence the moves of elderly people are for example the separation of a partner (Mulder and Malmberg, 2011) or widowhood (Bloem, Tilburg and Thomése, 2008).

Connection of the individual to the living environment

Previous literature established that the connection of individuals to their home and their surrounding environment is influencing their relocation behaviour. In general, there is the desire of the majority of individuals to ageing in place. In many cases, this is in the literal sense, that an individual wishes to age in their own home, but the concept also applies when the ageing person is still related to its place for instance (Pani-Harreman *et al.*, 2020). Ageing in place is preferred by many, as it does provide them with safety and independence, as well as the integration of a familiar surrounding (Mahmood *et al.*, 2008). Hence, when an individual loses autonomy, a forced move is a key reason in the planning of the residential mobility at age (Wagner, Shubair and Michalos, 2010).

Golant (2011) established the concept of residential normalcy, where an individual seeks to live in a place, where he or she is satisfied, either by staying in the current flat and seeking to make adjustments, relocation or ignoring the existence of a need for relocation (Golant, 2015).

To achieve residential normalcy, especially with increasing age, the accessibility to services in the environment nearby becomes more important. Thus in some areas, where driving is necessary to sustain oneself, such dependencies can be a driving force behind the decision to move (Weeks, Keefe and Macdonald, 2012). But also, the accessibility to green spaces in the neighbourhood can contribute to the relocation decision. Abramsson and Andersson (2016) display characteristics of the residence that are affecting relocation choices with age, such as the existence of a garden and the connected maintenance that can lead an individual to consider relocating with age. The economic connection an individual has to their dwelling, such as the existence of a mortgage can be a deterrent to move with age (Erickson, Call and Brown, 2012). Moreover, the type of housing in which the young-old live and could move to is influencing the relocation behaviour, as certain types are more suitable, and accessible, thus bungalows are very popular in an ideal setting for British individuals to age in (Mulliner, Riley and Maliene, 2020).

While there were ideas that with the entry into the retirement age, due to the proximity of services, people would move back to the city centres, which is not found in reality according to Glasze and Graze, (2007). But also city dwellers largely do not seek to move outside the city, once they reach an age where they are not bound by the proximity to the workplace (Kramer and Pfaffenbach, 2009). As mentioned in the previous section, the German housing market offers certain particularities due to its unique composition, and thus also influences the relocation behaviour of the population. In their study Kramer and Pfaffenbach (2016) explore the relocation behaviour of young-old in Germany and highlight that the trend of ageing in place is also visible in Germany, in addition to the desire to own a secondary home, where one could spend a certain period of the year.

Characteristics of the individual

Finally, the characteristics of the individual or the household are influencing residential mobility. According to (Clark and White, 1990), the most influential characteristic influencing relocation behaviour for older individuals is their disposable income, as this does determine the capabilities of housing consumption an individual does have. For instance, the gender of an individual is influencing the decision to move, as the stereotypical reproduction of gender images and socio-economic differences between women and men can lead to different forms of relocation (Mulder and Malmberg, 2011). Furthermore, in their literature review, Roy *et al.* (2018) establish that the social role of an individual and their identity or ethnic background are influential factors, as they shape the perception of an environment and their daily experience of it.

Whereas there has been substantial research in the field of determinants inducing and deterring moves and how those differ for multiple age groups, the age group of the young-old did not

receive that much attention¹, especially research on those who choose not to move. Moreover, as laid out in the previous section, the German case holds several unique properties on the real estate market, with a significantly higher share of renters than comparable countries. This research aims to close this gap, by focusing on deterring and promoting factors, in addition to the exploration of necessary conditions that would lead to a move.

1.3. Research problem statement

Based on prior studies, one can assume that several factors, such as the living environment or the age of an individual influence the residential mobility behaviour. Moreover, changes in housing choice can lead to a better fit for residential needs, while there is a disparity between the desire to relocate and the actual residential mobility by young-old. Nonetheless, previous research has only recently focused on the residential mobility of the young-old in Germany, however without giving much attention to promoting factors. This research aims to gain insight into the factors that are encouraging and discouraging the intention of relocating for the young-old.

The following research question is used to attempt to answer:

What influences promote or hinder the relocation desire of the young-old in Germany?

Through the use of three sub-questions exploring the context of the research area and the individuals, as well as the choices of the participants of the survey, empirical analysis can be achieved. The sub-questions are the following:

- SQ1: What influence does the connection to the residence and surrounding environment have on the relocation desire?
- SQ2: What influence does the satisfaction with the living situation have on the relocation desire?
- SQ3: What influence does the suitability of the living situation have on the relocation desire?

To answer the main research question and the presented sub-questions, triangulation is applied to present results from previous findings, regression analysis and in-depth interviews.

Based on previous literature, a conceptual model (Figure 2) aids in the visualisation of the research, by displaying the different drivers that can influence residential mobility. Residential mobility, as represented in the conceptual model does not only include the mobility of an individual, but also immobility. This could be due to modifications and adjustments or just the absence of desire to move. Thus, the desire for residential mobility will be used as the dependent variable in this research. A key determinant is the residential environment of the individual and how he or she experiences it. A part of this living environment is the physical dimension, which includes for

¹ Haacke *et al.*, (2019) highlight the focus on realized moves in academic literature, albeit the majority of the population does not move, since relocations happen only a few times throughout the life of an individual, especially in later stages of life.

instance the amenities in the neighbourhood or the type of residence. Further, the social environment, such as the proximity to family (Mulder and Cooke, 2009), but also the physiological dimension, with the feeling of connectedness to a living environment or the security at the current location influence the residential mobility. Partly influenced by the living environment, are the obstacles and encouragements to relocation. As indicated in the previous section, the current point of the life of individuals influences their life events (Bernard, Bell and Charles-Edwards, 2014) and therefore also their residential mobility. Thus, it can be argued, that time is a factor that is influencing all the variables that are going to be researched in this thesis. This conceptual model forms the basis for the literature review, highlighting the potential effects of the connection, satisfaction and suitability in the separate dimensions that are displayed in the conceptual model.

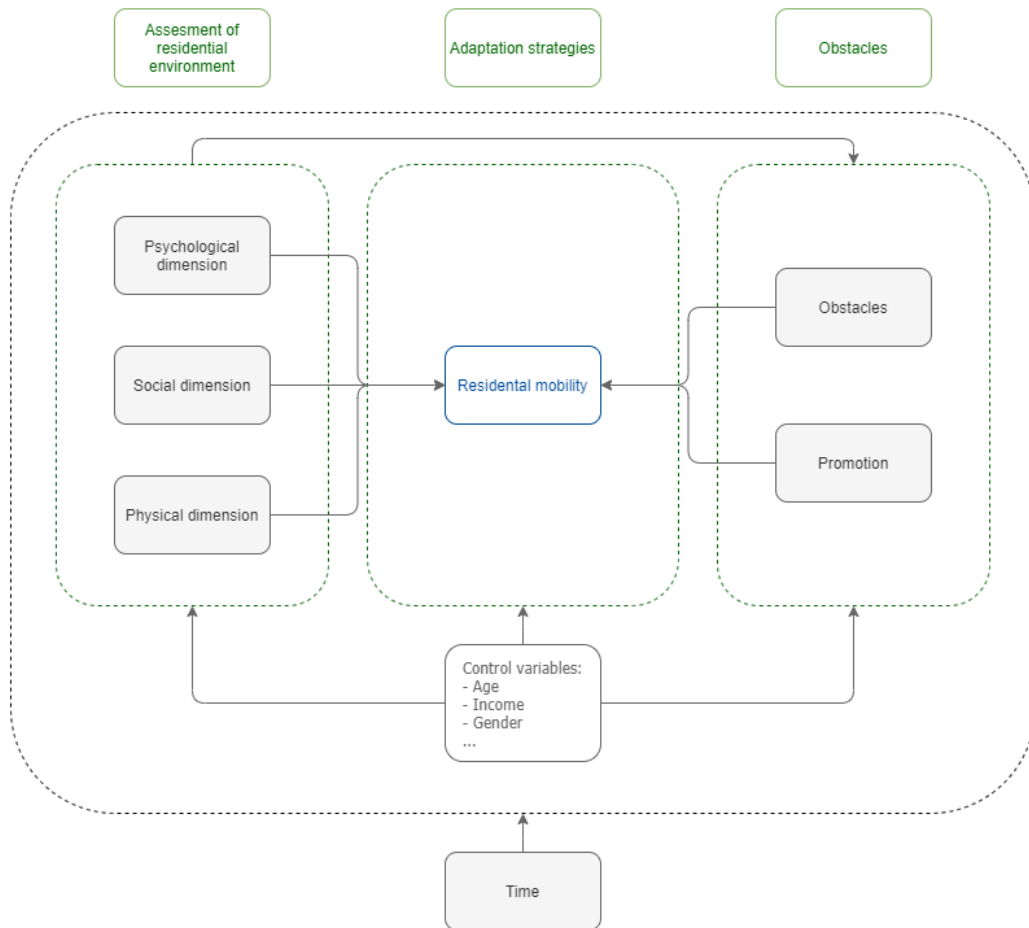


Figure 2 -Conceptual model explaining the different components contributing to residential mobility.

1.4 Outline

After having defined the research aim and highlighted previous studies, the remaining part of this thesis is structured as follows. In Section 2 the theoretical background will be linked to the conceptual model. In Section 3 the data and methods, to be used for the analysis will be

elucidated. In Section 4 the quantitative results will be presented. In Section 5, the qualitative results will be presented, which are then discussed, together with the results from the quantitative part and related to previous literature. Finally, Section 6 will conclude and highlight the implications of the findings, in addition to policy and research recommendations.

2. Theory

The following chapter highlights the theory the research is based upon and the assumptions that are derived from the latter for this research. The chapter follows the conceptual model (Fig. 2), with first the difference between life cycle and the life course and the motivation for using the life cycle approach in this research are clarified, forming the basis for the approach used. Secondly, following the conceptual model, the influence of individual characteristics on the location behaviour of the young-old, with factors such as income are presented, that influence every other step that is displayed. The third and fourth sections focus on the residential environment and obstacles that can lead to the desire of relocating. The physical dimension, i.e., the residence and the living environment, are discussed in the third section. Social and psychological factors are combined in the following section, thus concluding the theoretical background of this research. The factors having an influence are summarized in a table after the elaboration in the previous sections. Finally, this chapter concludes with four hypotheses that have been derived from previous research.

2.1 Life Cycle, Life Course and Life Events

As indicated in the previous section, the decision to relocate is related to certain events throughout the life of an individual, inducing a move to a different residence and or location (Mulder and Hooimeijer, 1999). These events in an individual's life can be considered as triggers for residential mobility. The most influential theories on the reasons influencing residential relocation behaviour are the periods of life an individual is experiencing and can be traced back to the studies of Rossi (1955) on the residential mobility of families. This work forms the basis for the life course and life cycle model (Atkins, 2018). The assumption of the life cycle model is that age has a coherent inverse relation to the relocation behaviour of an individual and that major life transitions are trigger events for relocations (Yee and Van Arsdol, 1977).

In contrast, the life course model is aiming to explain the dynamic nature of residential mobility. Thus, it differentiates from the life cycle model by accepting a non-uniformity of the occurrence of mobility triggering events throughout an individual's life. For instance, the context in which the individual lives differs across space, therefore leading to different relocation behaviours. Mulder and Wagner (1998) highlight this difference between Dutch and West German first-time homeowners, where for Germans, homeownership is more connected to life events, such as marriage and childbirth, the Dutch are more influenced by savings and parental homeownership.

These deviations not only occur within an age group but also between age cohorts. For instance, different generations experience altered forms of residential mobility behaviour, since the social and historical context changes throughout time. Throughout the 20th century, several societal changes shifted the prevalence of certain life events which influenced residential mobility in the past. In the United

Kingdom, the main reason for leaving the parental home shifted from marriage to attendance of higher education and therefore moving into a cohabiting household (Falkingham *et al.*, 2016).

In both models, life events or major life transitions, are investigated and turn out to be of great importance, as they are the drivers for the different types of residential mobility in the majority of cases. Thus, these life events are a trigger for a move, albeit the realization of moving can involve more factors, such as the condition of the individual (Mulder and Hooimeijer, 1999). These events can be attributed to a certain stage in life, with for instance the move from the parental home to the location of a higher education facility normally occurring in the first stage, and then move to an institutional facility in the last stage of life (Estiri, Krause and Heris, 2013).

In general, these life events induce a larger imbalance between the residential reality and the optimal residential location. Thus, such imbalance deems a residence as “unfit” for the housing requirements of the dwellers, creating a desire to relocate to a different location or residence.

This research has chosen the approach of detecting the triggers of relocation of a specific age group. Albeit several authors show that a life course approach can be more accurate, as life events cannot be fully attributed to a specific age, the aim of this study differs from this approach. Studying a particular age group that is defined large enough that important life events are most likely to occur within this period, in addition to the demographic uniqueness of the current German young-old leads to the use of the life cycle model in this study. Thus, as indicated in the previous chapter, reaching the stage of the young-old, has been connected to a comparably low residential mobility rate.

2.2 Individual Characteristics

As both the life cycle and the life course model imply, age is the underlying factor of the residential mobility preferences, shifting and adapting to the current and partly the future needs of an individual (e.g. Roy *et al.*, 2018). Nonetheless, apart from age, several other personal characteristics influence relocation behaviour and the assessment of the residential environment in general. These form the control variables as they are named in the conceptual model.

Firstly, the change in the number of household members can induce a move, as new needs arise. While for the group of the young-old, the addition of a household member is less likely than for a younger individual, as they are more likely to experience the opposite, as children are leaving for higher education (Estiri, Krause and Heris, 2013). Another aspect that is changing the number of household members is the separation from a partner. This is a life event that in most cases induces a move (Mulder and Malmberg, 2011). However, the realization of the relocation is influenced by the location, the existence of a common child, the urgency, and the financial possibilities of the concerned individuals (Feijten and van Ham, 2007). In such instances, the gender differences are reinforced as Feijten and Mulder (2010) report. While separation leads to an increased relocation probability for both females and males, females are more likely to change their tenure from owner-occupier to renter. Similarly, the decease of a spouse is an influential factor, creating a desire to relocate (Bloem, Tilburg and Thomése, 2008). The higher life expectancy of women leads to an increased chance of widowhood, thus an increased desire of women to relocate at an increased age (Abramsson and Andersson, 2012). Apart from changes in the household size, gender is found to be influential on the relocation behaviour in other instances. For example in Sweden, Abramsson and Andersson, (2012) indicate that women are more likely to move to an apartment at a later stage in life, in comparison to their male counterparts. Moreover, the financial situation is more unstable, as they receive smaller pensions.

Monetary reasons in general have a huge deciding influence, changing the capabilities of a person. In the case of income, previous studies do not paint a clear picture of how large the influence of income is on the relocation desire. While with a higher income, individuals are more likely to realize their residential desire, however, this can also imply that they are more likely to have fulfilled such desire already (De Groot, Mulder, and Manting, 2011). Nonetheless, a multitude of studies has shown that there exists a positive relationship between a higher income and realized relocations (Mulder and Hooimeijer, 1999). Income is according to Clark and White (1990) determined as the most important factor for the elderly, as it influences the capabilities of relocation in the most substantial way. Similarly, and often connected to the income of an individual, a higher level of education increases the likeliness of relocation, especially in the age group of the current young-old. (Abramsson and Andersson, 2012).

Adding to the capabilities, the knowledge of the impact of relocating on the individual can influence the number of moves an individual undertakes. In earlier studies, having experienced a form of migration in the past is found to be positively associated with a higher chance of relocating more often throughout life. In Germany, Haacke *et al.* (2019) find that for a sample of individuals of 60 and above, those with a migration history are more prone to relocate in later stages of life. Similar results have been found in Sweden, where individuals who were born outside of the country, were more likely to move more frequently (Abramsson and Andersson, 2012).

While employment changes cannot be attributed to a certain stage in the life course of an individual, the prevalence of such occurrences is more likely found at the beginning of a professional career, thus more likely at the beginning of the second stage. This can lead to the need to be located closer to the workplace as Estiri, Krause, and Heris (2013) concluded.

2.3 Physical Dimension

Moving to the assessment of the residential environment surrounding elements are among the most important explained variable in forming a desire to relocate or being satisfied with the current circumstances. In their systematic literature review, Roy *et al.*, (2018) determine that the physical dimension offers many explanations regarding the relocation desire of the young-old. The physical dimension is characterized on the one hand by the residence of an individual, but also on the other hand by its living environment, thus its neighbourhood and areas that an individual chooses to spend time in the proximity of its home frequently. This may include a workplace, the nearby park etc. Nonetheless, the drivers leading to the desire for relocation are not equal across space. Van der Vlist *et al.* (2002) demonstrate that there are substantial differences between urban and rural areas and that the local structure of the housing market and its size is influential on residential mobility. Therefore, the importance of certain features differs, based on the surrounding of the individual.

One important aspect regarding the physical aspects influencing the desire to relocate is the fit of the size of the residence to the needs of the dwellers. The dissatisfaction with the size of the residence is an influential reason in the consideration of relocating. If dissatisfaction with the size exists, individuals entering retirement are more prone to relocate (Schiamberg and Mckinney, 2003) On the one hand the lack of space or the feeling of crowdedness can create the desire for a new residence. This might be due to the addition of a household member, such as a child, that triggers the desire of relocating (Mulder and Wagner, 1998), typically found in an earlier stage of life. On the other hand, with the increase of age, contrary developments take place. For instance, Judd *et al.* (2014) show for Australia that at a later stage in life, downsizing the living space becomes more important than for younger generations. Negative

shocks and changes in the interaction of residence and the living environment are the most prevalent reasons for such a decision. For instance, the change in the composition of the household can lead to such a decision. This might be due to a child leaving for higher education, but also a (forced) separation can lead to such an outcome. Also, Clark, Deurloo and Dieleman, (1986) determine in the Dutch case, that at a later stage in life, the need for space decreases, hence if there is a disparity between available space, its use, the probability of a move becomes higher. Weeks, Keefe, and Macdonald (2012) offer an example for such behaviour, indicating that unmet heavy cleaning needs can be the causation for the decision to relocate. This can be due to physical constraints, not being able to maintain the level of cleanliness that affects individual desires.

However, also other, residence related factors can induce the desire to relocate. For instance, as with age, the physical abilities of an individual are becoming restricted and the desire to simplify its daily activities, a garden becomes more time and effort consuming with age. Thus reducing the size of the garden or moving to an apartment can become a viable option to reduce such efforts (Abramsson and Andersson, 2012). Nonetheless, the presence of a garden can also be a deterrent to a move, as Jong (2020) demonstrates. In her findings, differences are observed per age group, as older elderly report a higher desire to move if they own a garden. Furthermore, if relocating, the researcher finds that the new residence is more tailored towards ageing and does not include a garden. Moreover, other aspects of the residence can increase the likeliness of moving or an increased desire of doing so. The equipment of the residence itself is another aspect, that can have an influence. Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg (2014) establish that the existence of a long-term illness or being dissatisfied with facilities, such as heating, encourage more the desire about moving than individuals that do not experience this. Especially important for the individuals that are facing restraints due to their increased age, barrier-free living becomes vital. In Germany, only a fraction of residences is reportedly barrier-free and therefore more unsuitable for ageing. Nonetheless, the own subjective satisfaction with the personal health of an individual leads to a decrease in the desire to relocate with the increase in age, albeit the unsuitability of the residence for ageing increases (Teti *et al.*, 2013). Overall, to lead to residential relocation, the fit of the residence with the needs of an individual has to be present, if not the relocation does not take place.

On a broader level, certain characteristics of the living environment, so the neighbourhood or district, and the change of accessibility due to age-related restrictions are important factors. These influence the relocation behaviour and the thoughts about the suitability of the current residence for the future. The provision of services is crucial, as mobility decreases with age, thus need for walkability or good public transport increases. Among those is the proximity to grocery stores, preferably without the need for a car (Salihoglu and Türkoglu, 2019). This is also shown by Sergeant and Ekerdt (2008), where the proximity of the grocery and other services such as a bank or pharmacy, was highlighted as one of the reasons to choose a location for later stages in the life of an individual. Especially the need for personal assistance or the availability of medical services is a primary reason for relocation in later stages of life. Hence areas with a better provision of medical services and facilities, are influencing moving decisions for older individuals positively (Dorfman and Mandich, 2016). Tang and Pickard, (2008) find that the anticipation of future inabilities and need for help leads to earlier thoughts about relocating to better-suited areas, where the provision of services is guaranteed more easily. This indicates that the health of an individual and its development in the future play a role in the decision-making process of relocating, particularly for those entering the second half of their life.

Further, the ability to reach the necessary services, also at a later stage in life is highly influential on the assessment of the living quality and prospects of relocating. In areas with a high dependency on individual forms of transport, restricting one's autonomy of movement is accepted, to avert relocating to a

better-connected place. Yen *et al.* (2012) highlight that in an American context, relying on a family member is tolerated, albeit social activities and services were only reachable by car. Moreover, as people move towards more decentral locations to raise a family and have access to more living space, a decrease in the use of public transport is observable (Grimsrud and El-Geneidy, 2014). Therefore, if an individual does not decide to move as the physical abilities deteriorate, access to essential amenities of daily life becomes more difficult. Thus, with the increase of age, the unavailability of services, or the perception of it, due to transportation induces moves to better suitable areas (Tang and Pickard, 2008). Hence, more urban locations do not experience these constraints, as the mode choice is higher and not focused only on the car (Scheiner and Holz-Rau, 2013). Further, in some cases, relocation can become necessary, when individuals are living in so-called food deserts, areas without any supermarkets in closer proximity. Therefore in the case of losing the possibility to move autonomously, relocating is a solution to the under-provision of healthy nourishment opportunities (Shannon, 2016).

Amenities in the surroundings can be attributed to the desire to relocate or to refrain from such a desire. If the natural, cultural, or gastronomical amenities in a certain area are very highly appreciated, they might induce the desire to move closer to them. One form of migration, and thus with a form of residential mobility, is amenity migration. This form of residential mobility is particularly strong for individuals around the age of retirement (Gosnell and Abrams, 2011), as the financial implications, such as a worse job offer only play a secondary role if one at all. Natural amenities, such as the Austrian Alps (Bender and Kanitscheider, 2012) or the Rocky Mountains (Nelson, Nicholson and Stege, 2004) are of interest for the young-old, due to the high quality of life and local culture of a place. Especially for the group of the German young-old, secondary homes become of interest (Kramer and Pfaffenbach, 2016a), which are a form to benefit from natural amenities, such as warmer weather, or cultural ones, such as more diverse cultural offerings. Also, other amenities, such as the proximity of cafes, restaurants, or a diverse shopping environment can increase the appeal of an area (Bonvalet and Ogg, 2007). Further, the ability to have access to space outside where one can walk (Crisp *et al.*, 2013) increases the attractiveness of a location for young-old, making it more desirable to move to, as it allows older people to experience nature easily.

2.4 Social & Psychological Dimension

Apart from the physical aspect influencing moving decisions, social factors play another significant role in the desire to relocate for the young-old.

For the social dimension, the contact to other persons is incremental in feeling in place and to establish a form of connection to a place. The social integration of an individual is an important factor as if an individual feels the absence thereof, it promotes the desire to relocate. If individuals are less engaged with their living environment through social activities, that increases the likelihood of relocation (Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, 2014).

As already discussed, the connection to the family can become more important with age, as personal assistance in the household might be necessary or individuals need aid in other parts of their daily lives, such as transportation (Yen *et al.*, 2012). Therefore, promoting a move in later stages of life, the proximity of friends and family plays an essential role. Schiamberg and Mckinney (2003) highlight that for 51–60-year-olds, the proximity to family is an influential factor in the moving desire after retirement. On the contrary, for a sample of Australian young-old Crisp *et al.* (2013) find that not being a burden for the own family is a promoting factor for relocation towards more ageing friendly forms of living.

For individuals that have their direct family or friends, not in their direct vicinity, the ability to receive family in one's residence discourages people from downsizing. Albeit there might be rooms not in use due to a reduction in the size of the household, welcoming guests and family members repurposes the opened space (Judd *et al.*, 2014). In their study on family ties, Mulder and Cooke, (2009) show that family members are influential reasons in the relocation behaviour of an individual. They show that the proximity of a family member can prevent a relocation, but while exploring the options for relocation, the existence of a family member far away can trigger a relocation into their proximity. Kahn and Antonucci (1980), name the network of contacts a person maintains throughout his or her life, a convoy of a person. Mostly these consist of family and close friends and have high importance for an individual. Importantly, these relatively are resilient to geographical relocation (Badawy, Schafer and Sun, 2019), thus that albeit an individual decides to relocate, the personal convoy still exist and is not bound to a specific place.

Apart from friends and family, the interaction with other people in the surrounding can also be influential, even though there is no clear relation in one direction. Yen *et al.* (2012) prove that for older individuals in an American context, social ties with their neighbourhood are rare and often characterized by tensions, which is increased with higher rates of diversity in the living environment. The absence of social cohesion inside a neighbourhood also contributes to a higher desire of relocating. In a Dutch context, Jong (2020) observed a three times higher desire of relocating if the social cohesion in the neighbourhood was poor. Crisp *et al.* (2013) arrive at a similar conclusion in an Australian case, further indicating that the prospect of living in an area with a similar age structure can add to the decision to relocate. One explanation might be, that there is a higher sense of security if there is a higher social cohesion.

Although connected to the physical and social dimension, the psychological dimension is based on the feelings an individual shows towards a certain subject, in this case, the residential environment. For instance, the lack of a feeling of security in the living environment and the residence are leading to a higher contemplation of the desire to move (Crisp *et al.*, 2013). Another factor that can be connected to the psychological dimension is the decrease in the trust of the own ability, paired with the reduction of the physical ability of an individual can perpetuate the desire to move to a safer location (Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, 2014). While residential mobility can lead to a more interesting life, mitigate the change of abilities with increased age or deal with unsatisfactory living conditions, the act of moving itself is a stressful event, causing short-term negative effects, such as feelings of anxiety. Oishi and Talhelm, (2012) state that such feelings could be amplified in a more residentially stable society as Germany or Japan is, since relocating differs from the norm and occurs only in few instances throughout life. In general, emotional connection, paired with the physical connection to the living environment and the residence itself can create a place attachment, which can be expressed as a feeling of identity. Such feelings are perpetuating the desire to remain in the current environment and age in place (Wiles *et al.*, 2012), as the familiarity of the surroundings provides a sense of security and autonomy (Mahmood *et al.*, 2008).

Overall, the combination of the different dimensions' forms part of the place attachment of an individual. Whereas this can be due to social connections such as family or neighbours, a feeling of security and comfort in the residence depends on the personal preferences of an individual (Hummon, 1992). Additionally, they can also represent the suitability of the living situation in general. Koss and Ekerdt, (2017) reveal, that for the young-old, a high assessment of the living suitability decreases the desire for relocation, as the necessity for such moves was mitigated through pre amative adaption.

2.5 Influences on the residential desire to (not) relocate

The findings in previous studies are factors that can influence the desire for relocation, the central feature in the conceptual model and this study. To summarizing, several factors of different dimensions add or demote to a desire for relocation. The influences on the desire to relocate that have been highlighted in the previous parts of this chapter have been summarized in table 1. Based on these findings, the hypothesis and the questions for the participants of the survey have been devised.

Table 1 - Influences on the relocation desire in academic literature

Variable	Sources
Individual	
Age	Yee and Van Arsdol, 1977; Estiri, Krause and Heris, 2013; Atkins, 2018; Roy <i>et al.</i> , 2018
Gender	Feijten and Mulder, 2010; Abramsson and Andersson, 2012
Number of household members	Mulder and Wagner, 1998; Estiri, Krause and Heris, 2013
Marital status	Bloem, Tilburg and Thomése, 2008; Mulder and Malmberg, 2011; Abramsson and Andersson, 2012
Income	Clark and White, 1990; Mulder and Wagner, 1998; De Groot, Mulder and Manting, 2011
Education	Abramsson and Andersson, 2012
Health	Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, 2014
Locational differences	van der Vlist <i>et al.</i> , 2002
Living situation	
Type of residence	Mulder and Wagner, 1998
Residence size	Clark, Deurloo and Dieleman, 1986; Judd <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Maintenance residence	Weeks, Keefe and Macdonald, 2012
Maintenance garden	Abramsson and Andersson, 2012; Jong, 2020
Suitability of the residence now and in the future	Tang and Pickard, 2008; Teti <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, 2014
Amenities	
Medical	Sergeant and Ekerdt, 2008; Dorfman and Mandich, 2016
Grocery	Shannon, 2016; Salihoglu and Türkoglu, 2019
Gastronomical	Bonvalet and Ogg, 2007
Nature and parks	Crisp <i>et al.</i> , 2013
Infrastructure	Tang and Pickard, 2008; Yen <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Scheiner and Holz-Rau, 2013
Social	
Family	Schiamberg and Mckinney, 2003; Mulder and Cooke, 2009; Yen <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Crisp <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Judd <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Friends	Judd <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Social engagement	Crisp <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, 2014; Jong, 2020
Personal connection	Mahmood <i>et al.</i> , 2008; Wiles <i>et al.</i> , 2012; Pani-Harreman <i>et al.</i> , 2020
Security	Crisp <i>et al.</i> , 2013; Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, 2014
Stress of relocation	Oishi and Talhelm, 2012

2.6 Hypotheses

As discussed in the previous sections of this chapter, earlier research illustrated various factors that can influence relocation behaviour. Those factors reach from individual characteristics to physical, social, and psychological reasons for a move or the lack of it. Based on this theoretical framework, the following hypotheses can be formulated, indicating the strengths of different associations and relationships on the residential relocation behaviour of the young-old:

Following the findings of Kramer and Pfaffenbach, (2016) on the housing attachment in Germany, the first hypothesis is:

- 1) The more an individual is connected to their living environment and/or residence, the lower is the likelihood of having a desire of moving.

Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, (2014) clarify, that dissatisfaction with the housing environment is a major trigger for the moves of the young-old. Thus, the second hypothesis is:

- 2) The more dissatisfied an individual is with his or her living situation, the more likely he or she is to have a desire to relocate.

Further in line with the concept of Golant, (2011) on residential normalcy, the third hypothesis is the following:

- 3) If an individual does not perceive his or her living environment and/or residence as fit for the future, the more likely he or she is to consider a move to cope with the unsuitability.

And lastly, the change of suitability of a residence or the change in the personal circumstances is established as a trigger event, inducing a move (Franco *et al.*, 2013), leading to the fourth hypothesis:

- 4) If a more suitable option for an individual arises, the individual will choose to relocate.

3. Data & method

In this chapter, the context in which the research is undertaken is explored in the first section. Further in the second section, the argument for the choice of methods is elucidated, whereas the third section focuses on the data that were used in this research. This is followed up by the descriptive statistics of the quantitative part of the research and the models used in the statistical analysis. Similarly, the descriptive statistics and the method of analysis for the qualitative part are presented before the chapter concludes with a reflection on the limitations of the methods used and the trustworthiness of the researcher.

3.1 Context

Germany in the international comparison

The reasons for residential mobility at an increased age differ internationally. In a comparison of the OECD countries, Sanchez and Andrews, (2011), display the different drivers behind residential relocations and the frequency of residential mobility. In Germany, this was the case for 12 % of the

population. The most frequent reasons to relocate are housing preferences (37%), followed by family-related reasons (32%). Germany has a more or less average pattern, with no unique motivation standing out in comparison to the other countries.

Albeit these comparisons can give an interesting insight into the motivations of relocation and the differences behind such moves, the young-old have different preferences and distinguish themselves culturally in distinct ways between different countries. In their comparison Serow, Friedrich and Haas (1996) highlight the differences between relocation in the USA and Germany for the elderly. They highlight that for the German example, interpersonal reasons, such as the loss of a spouse or the distance of the family are the main motivations behind the consideration of a move. The notion that Germans move over a larger distance with increased age is mostly due to family reasons are confirmed by Winke, (2017). The diverse environment of the USA is creating a smaller hurdle to relocate to a more preferred climate and/or environment with age, as there is not a comparable location to Florida in Germany (Serow, Friedrich and Haas, 1996). Nonetheless, as Kramer and Pfaffenbach, (2016) demonstrate with age the interest of acquiring a secondary home, in or outside of Germany rises, where partly a warmer climate can be found.

In Europe, displays that the German young-old have one of the highest mobility rates in Europe, but as the individual gets older, the rates decline (Tatsiramos, 2006). For instance, for the Netherlands, the rate at the stage of entering retirement is not as high as in Germany, but also is more stagnant throughout the age groups and even declines with retirement. German homeowners have an average rate of moving with increased age. One explanation might be the lower share of homeowners in the German population compared to some European counterparts. Further, he provides the argument that Germans are less likely than other European counterparts, to decrease their housing consumption with age. Moreover, unsurprisingly, the higher the income in each country, the higher the likeliness to move at a later stage in life. In a comparison between Germany and Greece, Ranga (2013) demonstrates that there are considerable cultural differences in the preferences and practices of where and how to age. Such as the ideas on barrierless living differ, as Germans have a higher preference for a more substantial barrier-free living environment. Further, Germans prefer services that cater to their needs inside their homes.

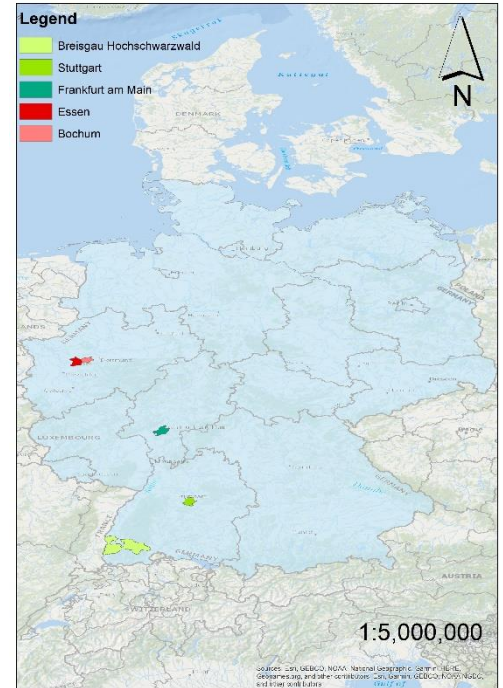
In Germany itself, geographical differences in the choice of the location are visible. In recent years, the attractiveness of cities and their vicinities has been relatively strong, but only in certain parts of the country. Whereas the south of Germany shows high attractiveness, particularly the east of the country contains several areas, that have a negative migration balance. Especially the emigration of East Germany to western Germany since the reunification has been carried out by a considerable number of individuals. While directly after the reunification in 1991, 269,000 people moved to western Germany, the numbers decreased over the last three decades, reaching a near equilibrium in the late 2010s and with a spike in the early 2000s. At the moment, there is a mild positive migration balance in east Germany. For Nord Rhine Westphalia, the state of concern in the quantitative part of the analysis, a slight negative migration rate is reported for 2015-2019. Over the last three decades, the migration balance of the state has been relatively stable, with a slightly negative development in the last decade.

Ageing Population & Characteristics of Germany

Although there are several definitions for the young-old, this research uses the definition by Neugarten (1974), who defined those between 55 and 75 as the young-old. This decision was based upon the relocation behaviour of the elderly, where after 75, the chance of relocation increases slightly, due to institutionalisation in elderly homes (Estiri, Krause and Heris, 2013). As the research is more focused on the desire to relocate, not the necessity

Figure 3 - Location of the participants of the research

due to physical constraints. The importance of the focus on the young-old is due to the change in the composition of the population in Germany, as in 1965, the number of births peaked and never reached the same height again. Moreover, Germany is, after Japan, the second oldest country in the world (Winke, 2017). Therefore, the generation of the young-old is the most populous in the history of Germany. As the demographic transition is a modern phenomenon, the larger social impact of a population with an elderly majority is going to be observed in the future (Frevel, 2013). Currently, the most mobile generation is young individuals, that move for educational purposes, leaving rural areas behind. This deficiency in the migratory balance is not met by young-old, that do not have the requirement to remain close to urban centres for professional purposes. Nonetheless, in the last few years, a trend of suburbanisation has become visible. Moreover, the majority of the moves remain nearby and only seldomly crosses the border of a state. The largest exception, in this case, is Berlin, as there is a lack of supply leading to moves into the comprising state of Brandenburg. For the young-old, no real unique trend in this sense is visible (Bundestinsitut für Bevölkerungsforschung, 2020). Part of the trend of suburbanisation is the young-old, who wish to live closer to their family, especially children and grandchildren (Klug, 2018).



Essen & Bochum

The quantitative part of this research focuses on the cities of Bochum and Essen. Both cities are located in the Ruhr area of North-Rhine Westphalia in the western part of Germany (see Figure 3) and are both classified as large cities with 370,899 inhabitants in Bochum in 2020 (Stadt Bochum, 2021) and 588,812 inhabitants in Essen in 2021 (Stadt Essen, 2021). In Bochum, 36.5% of the population is between 50 and 80 years old and the medium age is 44,6 years in 2019. In Essen, the medium population is 44.2 years old and 21.32% is older than 64, and 27.5% is between 45 and 64 years old.² Both cities have seen a decline in their population since the beginning of the 90ies, but also in a similar fashion have gained more inhabitants in the last decade, however not returning to the same numbers both cities had in the '90s. In this regard, they differ from several similar-sized cities in Germany, which have experienced constant population and economic growth. Further, Bochum and Essen are not affected that starkly by an increase in the housing prices over the last years, such as Stuttgart or Frankfurt, the house prices have increased. As the Ruhr area was characterized by coal mining, after their closure, the whole area declined economically. This historical feature, in addition to the large agglomeration of the Ruhr area, sets the cities apart from other German counterparts (Korte and Dinter, 2019).

The cities of Essen and Bochum do not represent the situation throughout Germany, as Germany is characterized by heterogenous population structures and a larger approach would be necessary to capture the overall desire for relocation on the national stage (see Kramer and Pfaffenbach, 2016). Therefore, this study is not representative of Germany, but for the two cities in which the study was conducted. The unique characteristics of the cities and their surroundings motivate a better understanding of the Ruhr area. Even though the qualitative part is not entirely focused on the Ruhr area, they were selected to represent spatial characteristics that can be found in the municipal area of the research area.

3.2 Mixed Method

This research aims to better understand the relocation behaviour of young-old Germans. Formulated more precisely, the focus is on the relationship between intentions of (not) moving, individual characteristics, such as household composition, age or income, their current living situation and environment and the obstacles preventing them to move, among others. To describe these relationships, a quantitative approach is suitable for these purposes. It allows for an objectivist conception of the social reality (Taylor, 2005) of young-old in their residential mobility behaviour. The use of a quantitative research method allows for the detection of relationships and influences of certain aspects on other factors and their strength (Dorling, 2010). Therefore, the use of a quantitative research method is suitable for this research, as it can offer a better understanding of the factors influencing the behaviour of the young-old.

However, as this research is focusing on the desires and experiences of individuals, the nature of collecting quantitative data leaves the room for potential sampling errors, by condensing the diverse nature of behaviours and motivations to simple choices. Further, the topic has a high complexity, as the respondents are asked to anticipate the (hypothetical) future of their life and the resulting relocation behaviour. The combination of these factors led to the decision to extend the research beyond the quantitative approach and include a qualitative part. This allows for a more in-depth understanding of the motivations of the sampled population (Longhurst, 2010).

² The difference in the composition of the shares of the age groups is due to the data availability at the municipal level.

By using a mixed-method design, the benefit of both methods can be combined. Therefore, the application of mixed research methods suits the nature of this research well.

3.3 Data

The use of mixed methods has been used in previous studies. Most notably, as mentioned in the previous section, the anticipated relocation behaviour of Germans was already examined by Kramer and Pfaffenbach (2016). They make use of triangulation, thus a literature review, a logistic regression and qualitative interviews; their analysis is based on a printed questionnaire and in-depth interviews. For this study, a questionnaire survey by phone has been carried out³, in addition to in-depth interviews. For both methods applied in this case, the data gathered is cross-sectional, as the observations are representing the responses from a single point in time.

By using a questionnaire, the attitudes, behaviours and or characteristics of the desired focus group can be gathered and then further analysed in for instance by applying statistical techniques (McLaffery, 2010), thus leading to the desired outcome in this case. The survey has been carried out in the city of Bochum and Essen in the Ruhr area of Germany. The questions that were asked in the research can be found in Appendix A. A stratified sample was gathered, with an equal number of individuals that indicated to have the desire to move and those who did not share this intention. Further, the participants were sampled equally from both cities of concern, leading to the following sample of the survey that is represented in table 2

Table 2 - Participants in the two investigated cities

Number of participants	Intention of moving	Location
306	Yes	Bochum
199	No	Bochum
248	Yes	Essen
255	No	Essen
Total: 1008 participants		

The equal division between the different groups and location enables an easier comparison between the groups. The survey was conducted in June of 2021 and includes individuals of the age of 18 or older. It contained questions on the residential situation of the participant at the moment and possible changes to it in the future. Further, the residential preferences of the individual were asked for, such as the classification of areas in the sampled locations for residential purposes or preferences for different types of housing. Additionally, information of the participant itself was included, with Indications on age, income, household composition etc. Due to external factors, not all the respondents were asked the same questions. Throughout the survey, content filters directed participants to different sections. Therefore, not

³ The survey has been carried out by a specialized market research organization. Statistics have been carried out by the author himself. The questionnaire for this research has been included in a larger survey, hence not all questions that were included in the questionnaire are of interest for the analysis

all variables from the questionnaire are analysed. Thus, the different variables are partly analysed with the use of logistical regression.

The quantitative part of the research extends a series of investigations by BPD Germany on living preferences in Germany, with previous studies, have focused more on residential preferences and different locations and or levels, with one focused on living preferences in the whole of Germany.

Contrary to the survey, the qualitative part, interviewees were selected from the whole of Germany by using a convenience sample. Nonetheless, the location in which the participants are located is similar to the ones that can be found in Bochum and Essen in several terms, that are important in the understanding of the group of the young-old. Most importantly, the participants that were not located in the area, are all located within a larger city or in the surrounding. Therefore, the level of amenities that are within reach is similar. Hence these interviews can add to the explanation of the individuals that are not located within Bochum or Essen, still provide an important perspective for the understanding of the quantitative findings. Firstly, individuals that fit the criteria, aged between 55-75, were approached and asked for an interview. The location of the residence of the respondents is displayed on a map in figure 2. For the interview, ten respondents were selected by the researcher. Among the ten participants was one couple, therefore resulting in one interview being conducted with two persons, hence resulting in 9 interviews in total.

3.4 Quantitative Data & Analysis

Quantitative Descriptive Statistics

From the questionnaire, the main variables of interest are, the intentions of moving, the assessment of the living environment and the obstacles of relocating. From the 1008 participants of the survey 289 are in the age group of the young-old. This led to 60 movers in Bochum and 47 movers in Essen, and 76 non-movers in Bochum and 106 non-movers in Essen, who fall within the group of the young-old.

Transformation of data

For all the data, non-response, or the indication of “I do not know” were coded as missing values. The questions: “How do you rate the suitability of your residence?”, “How do you rate the suitability of your residence in 10 years?”, “How do you rate the suitability of your living environment?”, “How do you rate the suitability of your living environment in 10 years?” experienced high levels of collinearity. To include the assessment of the suitability of these variables in the analysis, a mean of the four variables was computed and is represented by the variable *Living_Suitability*. This variable thus combines the different measures of the assessment of the residence and its surroundings, indicating if a person is considering their place of living as fit for their current and future needs.

The variable “How long do you live in your residence” was included after being transformed with a natural logarithm. This transformation was performed to mitigate the effects of an increased duration of living in their current residence having a larger impact than shorter durations of living in the residence. Further, durations of under a year were equated with the value of 0, due to a low number of cases for which this application was necessary.

For the variable on income, the variable was reclassified into three variables representing low, medium and high income. The distinction is based on the classification of the German Agency for Statistics (Destatis, 2020a), classifying household incomes below 2000€ as low, and those above 4000€ as high.

To observe locational effects, four variables were created using the MOSAIC milieus by BPD (2020) and the zip codes of the respondents. The reason for distinguishing locations into milieus, allows for a deeper analysis, as the social structure of a location is represented.

Milieus were first established by Hippolyte Taine in the 19th century as a form to distinguish individuals socially, by their cultural, religious and educational contexts (Rider, 2018). Currently, milieus are used in the field of sociology in social structure analysis, distinguishing between for example different levels of hierarchy, power, or lifestyles, thus enabling to show a differentiated image of the heterogeneity of society (Schneickert, 2018). In a similar approach, BPD's distinguishment has the aim to display the heterogeneity in society, not only on income, but also on education, residential location, size of the household, migratory background, and predominate residence type.

BPD calculates the milieus based on addresses, including residence characteristics and spatial structures, whereas in comparison to other milieu analyses personal beliefs and opinions do not have a high weight in the distinguishment of the milieus. They distinguish between nine milieus, differentiated by letters, which are partially divided into subgroups. In the Ruhr area, the four milieus: A, B, C and D are found predominantly.

BPD classifies the area where the upper-class dwells as the A milieu. They are in the surrounding cities and usually reside in more expensive condominiums or family homes. The B milieu is representative of individuals of established peri-urban dwellers, usually living in a detached house. The income of the A and B milieu is between high and very high, which can equally be found for the education of the inhabitants of the milieu. Both milieus are combined, as they are mostly located in proximity to each other and mainly distinguish each other through the size of the residence and the available income.

The C milieu is representational of city dwellers, mostly living in apartments in central locations. The income of this group is higher than average, with a medium to very high education.

Workers, low paid earners, and social climbers with lower education are usually found in the D milieu. Typical residence types are apartments, but also some owner-occupiers are found in this milieu. The income and education of this milieu are mostly below average and has a larger share of individuals with a migratory background. This milieu is widespread in the Ruhr area, and most of the zip codes, in which the investigation was conducted, are predominantly characterised by the D milieu.

Figure 4 shows the income structure and the location of the milieus that are predominant in the area of research. The grey boxes are representative of milieus, which are not dominant in Bochum and Essen.

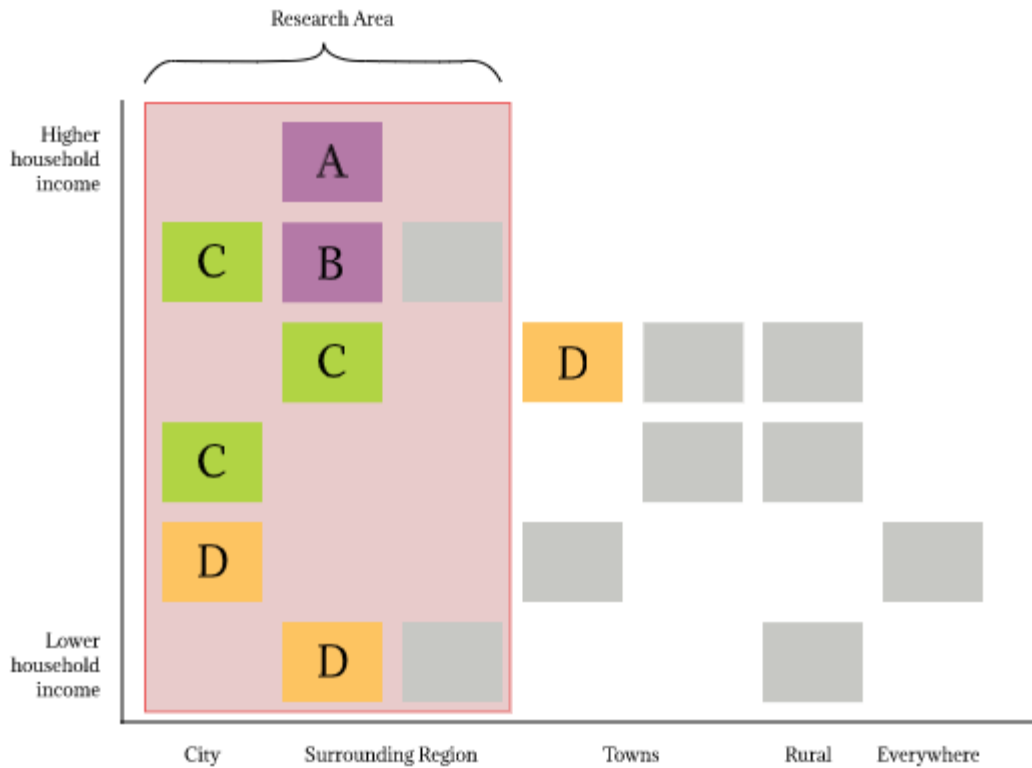


Figure 4 - Income and location structure of the milieus that are predominant in the area of research (Own elaboration, based on BPD, 2020).

In this analysis, the milieu composition of the zip codes of the respondents of the survey was in the creation of the variables. If a zip code had a share of larger than 50% of one milieu, this milieu was used to classify the variable. There the following variable was created: *Milieu_AB*, *Milieu_C* and *Milieu_D*.

The fourth variable is a heterogeneous composition of the milieu, where no milieu exceeds 50% of the share of inhabitants located in a zip code belonging to a single milieu. These zip codes form the basis for the variable: *Milieu_Mix*. The threshold of 50% was chosen since a homogenous spatial and socioeconomic structure in zip codes can be observed if they are characterised by a predominantly one milieu.

Descriptive Tables

Tables 4 and 3 represent the descriptive statistics relevant for the logistical regressions. The number of observations varies due to missing values for some variables.

Table 2 - Descriptive of the ratio and ordinal variables

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Age	289	55	75	63.78	5.660
Residence duration	289	-4	73	25.62	16.425
Household members	289	1	12	1.72	0.929
Income	237	1	8	4.04	2.139
<i>Living situation suitability</i>					
Size	289	-1.00	1.00	0.8443	0.47475
Floorplan	289	-1.00	1.00	0.8470	0.43000
Equipment / Furnishing	289	-1.00	1.00	0.8452	0.41024
Open space (Garden, Balcony, Terrace)	289	-1.00	1.00	0.7411	0.62797
Maintenance open space	285	-1.00	1.00	0.5216	0.75759
Maintenance residence	287	-1.00	1.00	0.7129	0.59662
Hosting guests	289	-1.00	1.00	0.9152	0.34021
Social contacts	289	-1.00	1.00	0.8633	0.41114
Grocery offerings	289	-1.00	1.00	0.8723	0.39514
Medical services	289	-1.00	1.00	0.8760	0.39298
Gastronomical offerings	287	-1.00	1.00	0.5879	0.62038
Parks	289	-1.00	1.00	0.7878	0.51259
Lack of nuisance	289	-1.00	1.00	0.6200	0.63248
Personal connection	289	-1.00	1.00	0.7818	0.50504
Feel secure	289	-1.00	1.00	0.8447	0.40871
Suitability residence now	288	-2.00	2.00	1.6873	0.59682
Suitability living environment now	289	-2.00	2.00	1.6362	0.59738
Suitability residence 10 y	287	-2.00	2.00	1.1822	1.00615
Suitability living environment 10 y	285	-2.00	2.00	1.4747	0.74281
ONLY NON-MOVERS					
<i>Not relocating reasons</i>					
Size fits	122	1	2	1.10	0.299
Location fits	121	1	2	1.07	0.263
Emotional connection	121	1	2	1.21	0.407
Effort of moving	121	1	2	1.51	0.502
Social connection in neighbourhood	120	1	2	1.30	0.460

Suitable alternative type of residence	116	1	2	1.55	0.499
Infrastructure fits	122	1	2	1.11	0.310
Increase in costs	121	1	2	1.42	0.496
No suitable offer	118	1	2	1.74	0.442
<i>What could drive to relocate?</i>					
Clarity on living location	122	1	2	1.60	0.492
Clarity on HH composition	121	1	2	1.63	0.485
Better financial situation	122	1	2	1.78	0.417
Find residence closer to family	122	1	2	1.73	0.446
Find residence closer to friends	121	1	2	1.79	0.407
Find residence with better infrastructure	122	1	2	1.71	0.454
Find residence closer to nature	122	1	2	1.70	0.458
Better suitability for ageing in new residence	122	1	2	1.50	0.502
Find better type of residence	119	1	2	1.85	0.360

Table 3 - Descriptive statistics of the nominal variables

Variable	Minimum	Maximum
Nominal Variables		
Action resulting from non-suitability	1 (move)	5 (Other)
Tenure (type)	1 (rented flat)	5 (other)
Marital status	1 (Married)	4 (widowed)
Income	1 (>15000 €)	6 (< 60000€)
Gender	1 (female)	2 (male)
Milieu	1 (Milieu_AB)	4 (Milieu_Mix)
Observations	289	

3.5 Binary logistic regression for movers and non-movers

For this research, a logistic regression analysis is used, examining the relationship between the desire of relocating and individual characteristics perceptions of the living environment.

Train (2009) states, that logistic regression can explain and forecast a dichotomous variable instead of a metric dependent variable, as is the case in other forms of regressions. This is the first statistic condition that the data has to meet to be applicable in a logistic regression (Train, 2009). In this case, the dependent variable that should be explained is the desire to relocate in the coming ten years or not. Therefore, the variable is changed into a dummy variable, distinguishing between movers and non-movers. The second condition that is necessary for the use of a logistic regression, is that the number of alternatives are mutually exclusive and the choice exhaustive.

The third condition that needs to be met is the absence of multicollinearity. Further, the errors should not be correlated. The necessary assumption, that no multicollinearity is present, has been tested through a correlation table, which can be found in Appendix C.

Based on these assumptions, the following model has been designed.

$$\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \alpha + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 T + \beta_3 \ln ResL + \beta_4 SutFut + \beta_5 R + \sum_{l=1}^l \beta_l X_l + \beta_6 Mil + \beta_7 E + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

As the backward command is used, all variables from the model are entered in the base model. The backward approach is chosen due to a large number of variables in the model. This results in a stepwise deletion of variables from the model, with the most significant variables remaining in the last iteration of a model. $\ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right)$ is the dependent variable, that characterizes the assessment of the existence of a desire to relocate. α is the constant, $\beta_1 X$ for the individual characteristics, such as gender, number of household members presence of household members under 18, marital status and the income of the household. $\beta_2 T$ accounts for the residence type of the individual.

In this model, the length of the residence has been added and accounted for by $\beta_3 \ln ResL$. Additionally, with, $\beta_4 SutFut$, the assessment of the suitability of the living environment and the residence now and in 10 years have been added. Further, $\beta_5 R$ accounts if an individual is below or above the medium pension age. By using a dummy variable, the participants are classified into two age groups. These are above and below 64, which is the median pension age in Germany (Destatis, 2020b), hence giving a proxy on the change due to the retirement. The latter is seen as an influencing event in life, potentially influencing the relocation desire. For the assessment of the living situation, $\sum_{l=1}^l \beta_l X_l$ is accounting for in the form of dummy variables. $\beta_6 Mil$ stands for the representation of the milieu, whereas $\beta_7 E$ represents the affiliation to the city of Essen. The error term is represented by ε .

3.6 Linear regression for non-movers

Four linear regressions are added to the binary logistic regression, examining the reasons for not having the desire of moving. As the variables included are only asked the non-movers, an additional form of analysis is necessary. The assumptions that have to be met by the OLS are that there is the existence of normality. Non-normally distributed error terms accounted for by theory the Central Limit Theorem, as the large enough sample size exists the models are likely to resemble a normal distribution. Further, the absence of multicollinearity is necessary. For the linear regressions, the VIF was calculated for all variables that were inserted into the models and no value above 2.33 was found in the initial models and the final models, the highest value was 1.539, considerably below the critical boundary value of 2.5, indicating acceptable multicollinearity in the different models between the separate variables. For all models, the omission of variables resulted in a reduction of the VIF. The tables can be found in Appendix D.

The first model used is the following:

$$Y = SutFut = \alpha + \beta_1 X + \beta_2 T + \beta_3 \ln ResL + \beta_4 SutFut + \beta_5 R + \beta_6 Mil + \beta_7 E + \varepsilon \quad (2.1)$$

In the first model, only the control variables are taken into account, with Y is the dependent variable, the assessment by the respondents of the suitability of the living environment and the residence now and in 10 years. α is the constant, $\beta_1 X$ for the individual characteristics, such as gender, number of household members, presence of household members under 18, marital status and the income of the individual. $\beta_2 T$ accounts for the residence type of the individual. In this model, the length of the residence has been added and accounted for by $\beta_3 ResL$. Additionally, with, $\beta_4 SutFut$, the assessment of the suitability of the living environment and the residence in 10 years have been added. Further, $\beta_5 R$ accounts for the age of the participant. By using a dummy variable, the participants are classified into two age groups. Above and

below 64, which is the median pension age in Germany (Destatis, 2020b). The error term is represented by ε . By adding the remaining variables, the following models arise:

$$Y = \alpha + \sum_{l=1}^l \beta_l X_l + \varepsilon \quad (2.2)$$

$$Y = \alpha + \sum_{j=1}^j \beta_j X_j + \varepsilon \quad (2.3)$$

$$Y = \alpha + \sum_{c=1}^c \beta_c X_c + \varepsilon \quad (2.4)$$

For 2.2, the assessment of the living situation, $\sum_{l=1}^l \beta_l X_l$ is accounted for in the form of dummy variables. In 2.3 the influence of certain factors for not having the desire to relocate is accounted for by $\sum_{j=1}^j \beta_j X_j$ in the form of dummy variables. These include the size of the residence, location, emotional attachment, effort of relocating, increase in living expenses, satisfaction with the infrastructure, social connection. For model 2.4 $\sum_{c=1}^c \beta_c X_c$ is representative of the events that could change the attitude towards relocating again in the form of dummy variables. In this case, these are, clarity on living location, clarity on household composition, change of financial situation, finding a residence closer to friends; - closer to a family member(s); -with better infrastructure; - better access to nature, - higher suitability for ageing and finding a different type of residence.

All of the models use the backward command, resulting in a stepwise deletion of variables from the model. In this case, as well, the large number of variables motivated this approach.

Reference categories

For the milieus, Milieu D, which is predominantly characterized by blue-collar workers, is chosen as the reference category, since it represents the majority of neighbourhoods in the sampled area of the Ruhr valley. Similarly, rented flats and married are chosen as a reference category, since they do represent the standard for the group of the young-old in Germany. Due to the higher size of the sample of the low-income group, this variable was chosen as the reference category.

3.7 Qualitative Data & Analysis

Qualitative descriptive

In total, 9 interviews were held, with the location of origin being indicated on the map in figure 2. All of them stem from western Germany, hence the experiences of the participants likely differ from those of other locations. Of the interviewees, 4 had actual plans of action to mitigate the effects of ageing, such as relocation or structural adaptation of the residence, with initial steps of action already being taken or a detailed plan having been laid out.

Table 4 - Participants of the in-depth interviews

Pseudonym	Age	Gender	Type of residence	Structure of the living environment	Location of residence	Actual plans of action
Ulrike	60	Female	Terraced house	Low density	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Yes
Jürgen	61	Male	Terraced house	Low density	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Yes
Sabine	56	Female	Detached house	Low density	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald	Yes
Sybille	64	Female	Condominium	High density	Frankfurt	Yes
Alexandra	57	Female	Flat	High density	Frankfurt	No
Markus	67	Male	Flat	High density	Frankfurt	No
Gabriele	64	Female	Terraced house	Medium density	Stuttgart	No
Hilde	67	Female	Flat	High density	Bochum	No
Irmgard	71	Female	Flat	High density	Bochum	No
Frederike	74	Female	Terraced house	Medium density	Bochum	No

All the interviews were conducted in German and are translated by the researcher. The interview guide can be found in Appendix G. Overall the duration of the interviews was around 25 minutes, with one lasting for 55 minutes. The interviewees were sampled using a convenience sample. Either they were directly approached by the researcher or were contacted through neighbourhood initiatives. The neighbourhood initiatives were chosen, as they can represent a more diverse representation of the population than other clubs or associations, if certain requirements are met, such as a smaller size (Glanville, 2004). Further, it allowed the inclusion of participants from the research area directly in the qualitative analysis of the research. The transcripts of the interviews can be found in Appendix I.

3.8 Trustworthiness and Limitations

Due to the integration of the questions into a larger survey and the nature of a telephone survey, the design of the research was restricted in some areas. Most prominently, the outline of the research and location of research was provided by BPD Germany and not actively chosen by the research himself. This extended to the design of the questionnaire, where for instance, due to the telephone survey, several questions only had two options to state their choice, whereas a Likert scale with 5 options would have been preferable.

The methodology used for this research allows for the misrepresentation of some results, as the qualitative nature is included, which only allows statements about the individual, not the population investigated. For instance, the selection of the interviewees can show a slight bias in the results, as they are all from the western states of Germany and of those only North-Rhine Westphalia, Baden Württemberg, and Hesse. Most notably, the perspective from a very rural location and east Germany could have added to the explanatory value of the research. These fallacies are due to the sampling method chosen by the researcher. On the other side, the generalisation of the quantitative approach leaves room for

misinterpretation and missing information. However, the use of mixed methods allows for the mitigation of both of the deficiencies of each approach.

Moreover, the gathering of data always involves ethical considerations. In the case of the quantitative data, no data were gathered that would allow for traceability of the respondents. Therefore, for instance, only the zip code of the respondents was gathered, allowing only for an approximation of the milieu the respondent is living in.

As for the qualitative part, ethical considerations had been taken into account. Firstly, the respondents were only contacted by the researcher and personal information was removed in this document, to guard the anonymity of the participants. Therefore, pseudonyms were used, and the location of the residence was only provided on the level of the administrative district. Further, the interviewees were informed in advance about the implications and intentions behind the interview and the research in general. A translation of the document was provided in advance of the interview to the participants and can be found in Appendix H.

4. Results

In chapter 2 the hypothesis was presented, indicating the directions of the expectations from the results from the regression models and the in-depth interviews. In this chapter, the hypothesis is revisited and reviewed for their accordance with the results from the regressions. The full table of the results can be found in Appendix E. Further, these are accentuated by the results of the qualitative part of this study.

4.1 Quantitative results

Model 1 shows the variables used in the first model of the first regression using the desire to relocate as a dependent variable. For model 1, the backward deletion of the variables is used, resulting in 24 separate models. In the 24th model, the variables left in the regression, result in the highest significance, due to the omission of other variables initially inserted into the model. The exponent of the coefficient ($\text{Exp}(B)$), represents the odds of the variable.

Model 2.1 to 2.4 show the linear regressions that use living suitability as the dependent variable. In this case, the backward deletion was applied as well, increasing the significances of the p-values.

4.2 Qualitative Results

The average age of the respondents is 64 years old. Further, four of the respondents are retired with a distribution of seven females participating in the interviews.

Albeit all the respondents claimed to be situated in the middle-income group, differences in income could be observed. These are manifested in the different types of dwellings the participants reside in, ranging from cooperative flats to single detached family homes.

Based on the analytic processes described in the previous chapter, the following key themes were identified

Coding of the interviews

While the questionnaire is analysed using logistic regression, the interviews are analysed with the help of Atlas.ti and finding codes in the interviews. For this purpose, a coding tree has been created, (see Figure 5), representing the main results that were shown during the analysis of the interviews.

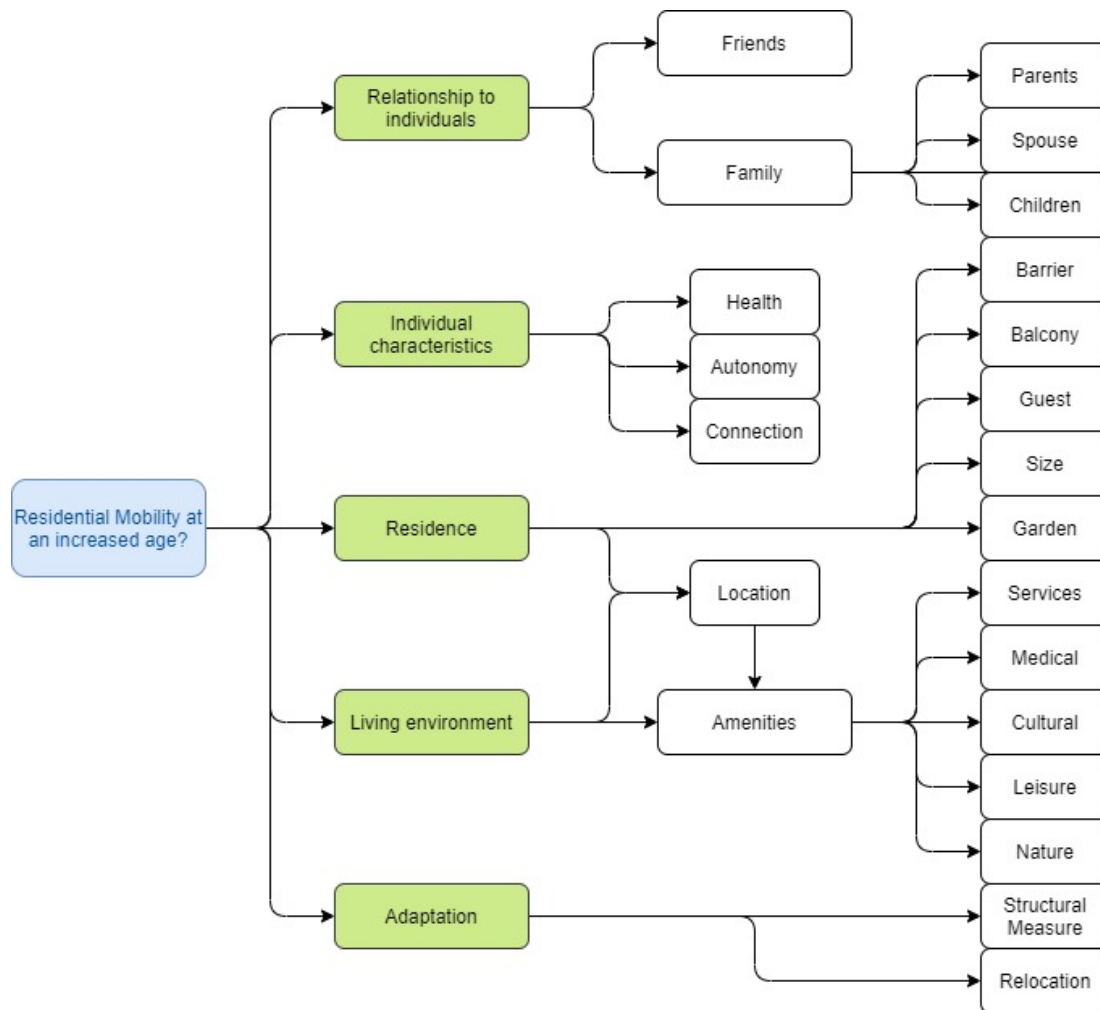


Figure 5- Coding tree

The main codes of the analysis are thus the following:

Table 5 – Main Codes used for the qualitative analysis

Code	Explanation
Adaptation	What does the individual plan for mitigating the effects of ageing
Relationship to individuals	What role do certain individuals play in the decision of relocation
Residence	How the individual describes and assesses their residence
Living environment	How the individual describes and assess its living environment, hence their neighbourhood, city or even region
Individual characteristics	Individual characteristics have a large influence on the desire or necessity of relocation; or the lack thereof

4.3 Connection to the location

The first established hypothesis was the following: “The more an individual is connected to their living environment and/or residence, the lower is the likelihood of having a desire of moving”.

In the regression of model 1, on the desire of moving, the variable on the personal connection did not yield any significance. Equally, the duration of residence is not a significant influence for the desire to relocate, as it could indicate the desire of relocating again. It can be observed if the individuals owned their residence, where single-family homeowners had 0.406 lower odds, and owners of a condominium 0.442 lower odds to have a desire to relocate than the reference category of the dwellers in a reference category. Additionally, the surrounding circumstances also influenced the relocation desire, with those who are living in a more urban milieu (Milieu C) have 3.709 higher odds of having a desire to relocate than the reference category of the milieu that is more dominated by lower-income and blue-collar workers (Milieu D).

Table 6 - Selected results on the connection to the location from model 1

Variables	Model 1		Model 24	
	B; (Exp(B))	Sig	B; (Exp(B))	Sig
Single-family home	-0.552 (0.576)	-	-0.817 (0.442)	**
Condominium	-0.999 (0.368)	**	-1.110 (0.330)	**
Milieu_C	1.313 (3.716)	*	1.311 (3.709)	**
Constant	2.690 (14.763)	**	1.131 (3.1)	*
Nagelkerke R ²		0.295		0.244
Observations				277

Further, model 2.3 on the assessment of the living suitability of non-movers, gives an indication, hinting at the confirmation of the hypothesis. The regression results state that the connection to the location of residence, represented by the emotional connection to the residence and the unwillingness to move away from neighbours and other acquaintances had a positive effect on the assessment of the living suitability, by 13.6 % and 14% respectively (see Table 8). Further, in model 2.2 (see table 11), if a personal connection to the living environment existed, it resulted in a 12.8% increase in the assessment of the living suitability. Thus, if the connection to the residence or the living environment is good, the desire to not move away due to this relationship is impacting the assessment of the living suitability at the moment and in the future.

Table 7 - Selected results on the connection to the location from model 2.3

Variables	Model 1		Model 5	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
No move – Emotional connection to the residence	0.149	*	0.136	*
No move – Not leave neighbours	0.138	**	0.140	**
Constant	1.324	***	1.639	***
R ²		0.130		0.126
Observations	122			

However, the results from the interviews offer a clearer picture of how their surroundings are having a direct influence on the desire, or most notably the disinterest, in relocating.

The results indicate that the type of connection has high importance. If the connection is directly related to the living environment or the location. For instance, the duration of living at a certain location was a deterrent for many participants, a result that was not significant in model 1. As Frederieke indicates

First, I was not sure if I want to stay in the Ruhr area for this long, but I moved here as a student and now am a retiree, [...] the chances of relocating to other places are thus quite slim.

Thus, she mentioned that the change of location is more unlikely, due to the time she has spent in the current place of residence, mostly because of the personal connection she and her husband have formed during the time of living in Bochum. During the time of residence and due to the location of the residence itself, the connection can come to a sense of identity. Notably, one participant mentioned, that her identity is influenced by her district and that she can identify herself with her place of residence.

Alexandra: This self-confidence of the [people from the district] can also be felt a bit. You belong to Frankfurt, of course, you also drive to the city centre, but actually, I have everything you need here in the neighbourhood. [...] It is certainly the case in [in my district], to be so self-confident, so a bit proud of the district.

In contrast, the absence of a connection can also be seen as a promoting factor for a possible future relocation. One interviewee stated that:

Sabine: I could imagine moving back to the larger city [...] I miss the feeling of it and do not feel a strong connection to the village I am living in right now.

This example shows that on a personal level, the place attachment, or better the lack thereof can make the thoughts about relocating somewhere else easier, in this case especially since she involuntarily had to locate there, due to missing suitable options within the city.

Sabine: Moving to the rural was not easy [...], but] we required something larger for three children and an au pair.⁴

Additionally, what was mentioned most frequently, and is in line with the general theme, is that personal connections to other individuals form the basis of the connections. First of all, the role of the spouse and his or her ideas about the future of living were influential on the relocation behaviour or the anticipated relocation behaviour and the connection to the residence. In two cases, the interviewees stated that their husbands were more connected to the house and would prefer to stay rather than searching for something closer to the city or with fewer barriers. Further, the actions following the spouse were stated in all the cases where a spouse was living with the participant.

However 5 of the interviewees were single or widowed, and thus the role of a spouse only played a minor role in the current desire to relocate. The participant who was widowed, the deciding factor to relocate was the passing of her husband, although she already had bought the flat previously and was renting it out as a holiday apartment and for guests that wanted to visit her, as the flat she was sharing with her husband did not have enough space.

⁴ Note: The participant sees the living environment as rural, she was included in the study as similar areas exist in the area of Bochum and Essen, best known as peri-urban or suburbs.

Not only the role of the current and former spouse but also the hypothesis about future spouses could influence having a desire to relocate:

Interviewer: What are possible barriers or things that could prevent you from living for a longer period in your current apartment?

Markus: [...] The other aspect would be living together, which means that I would already imagine living together with a partner. Then, however, the question would be whether we would live in this apartment or another, but this question is then rather secondary.

Generally, the connection played a significant role for the respondents, in both the interviews and the survey. While the results from the regressions only show some indication of why no move was desired, the qualitative part confirmed the notion, that the connection played a large role in the desire to remain at the current living location.

In both parts, the personal connection to other individuals was decisive in creating a connection that decreased the desire for relocation. Therefore, the first hypothesis has been confirmed by the results.

4.4 Dissatisfaction with the current circumstances

The second hypothesis stated: “The more dissatisfied an individual is with his or her living situation, the more likely he or she is to relocate.” The dissatisfaction with the living situation is assessed by several variables, among them the variable on living suitability, which is a combination of the assessment of the living suitability at the moment and in the future. The logistic regression on the effects influencing the desire to relocate displays, that the odds of having a desire to relocate are 0.271 lower if the living situation is seen as suitable (see Table 10).

Further, the satisfaction of certain elements of the living situation also affects the desire for relocation. If the size of the current residence is fit for the needs of an individual, the odds of having a desire to relocate are 0.444 lower and 0.406 lower if the residence is seen as fit for receiving guests.

Table 8 - Selected results on the dissatisfaction with the current circumstances from model 1

Variables	Model 1		Model 24	
	B; (Exp(B))	Sig	B; (Exp(B))	Sig
Living Suitability	-1.394 (0.248)	***	-1.306 (0.271)	***
Size of residence fits my needs	-0.753 (0.467)	**	-0.812 (0.444)	**
Can receive guests at my residence	-1.013 (0.363)	*	-0.901 (0.406)	*
Constant	2.690 (14.763)	**	1.131 (3.1)	*
Nagelkerke R ²	0.295		0.244	
Observations			277	

In a similar vein, the results of the linear regressions suggest that the hypothesis is true. In model 2.2, the impact of the living situation on the living suitability for non-movers is assessed. Similarly, the

satisfaction with the living suitability increases, that among others, by 22.6%, if the size of the residence fits their needs, by 37.2% if the location offers sufficient social contacts and if enough medical and gastronomical services are provided (by 26.8 and 13.9% respectively).

Table 9 - Selected results on the dissatisfaction with the current circumstances from model 2.2

Variables	Model 1		Model 5	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
Size of residence fits my needs	0.205	**	0.226	***
Can receive guests at my residence	-0.239	**	-0.259	**
Location of residence offers sufficient social contacts	0.318	***	0.372	***
Enough medical services in LE	0.266	***	0.268	***
Enough gastro. Offerings in living environment	0.150	***	0.139	***
Sufficiently quiet	0.188	***	0.200	***
Personal connection to living location	0.124	**	0.128	**
Feel safe	0.213	**	0.227	***
Constant	0.538	***	0.568	***
R ²				
Observations				

Further, the results from the interviews support the findings of the regressions and add to the effect of satisfaction on the relocation desire. Those who indicated that for instance the infrastructure or the accessibility to services and or amenities was seen as a hurdle, indicated that there moving closer to these amenities at a later point in life, where work does not play a dominant factor anymore, is treated as a possible option. For instance, Markus stated that:

There is another thing that I would like very much. That would be, I always say so beautifully; a ground floor apartment with a terrace to the rear and so bit green. So, no huge garden that requires year-round work. A bit of green, a bit of plant, growing a few tomatoes, sitting on the terrace, that would be a nice thing. That means that would be important to me, so to speak, that the connection to the outside exists.

While this does quote does not show that he has a high dissatisfaction with his current residence, but that another living situation that could bring him more satisfaction would be a reason for relocating. Similarly, Sabine is indicating, that the current cultural amenities and the lack of diversity of offerings in her surrounding are initiating thoughts towards relocating at a later stage in life, where work does not play a role for her anymore.

Individuals that are located closer to cultural amenities valued their proximity, and partly mentioned that the close location to them was one of the decisive factors of locating in the city.

On the contrary, those located in less dense areas named the difficulty of the accessibility of services and amenities as a negative factor.

Jürgen: If you lived in the big city, you would probably go somewhere for half an hour and without any problems go to the cinema or theatre or something; here we don't even think about it, here's just the thought of how to get there, either you then go in by bike or take public transport.

Then you have to think about when the last train leaves. So felt the distance to the larger city is greater than [...] as if you lived in the city itself. I find that a bit of a disadvantage. Not so big, because the bigger disadvantage I find that [the city close by] is culturally not so exciting for me.

While some of the services differed in their availability, none of the respondents indicated an insufficient provision of medical services, through pharmacies or doctors.

Apart from dissatisfaction, satisfaction with the current circumstances as well can influence the existence or absence of a desire for relocation. Thus, similar to the results from the regressions, where satisfaction with the current circumstances decreased the desire for relocation, this has been stated several times throughout the interviews. A distinction between the participants could be observed, as those that are located within a high-density environment had different perceptions and needs regarding their living environments. Whereas individuals within a high-density environment valued the proximity to services and cultural amenities, the participants living in a medium to low-density environment enjoyed close access to nature, in the forms of their gardens and or forests and fields.

A good example for the valuation of a high-density living environment and its benefits is Markus (67), who highlighted prominently, that the variety of choices makes his apartment very desirable for him and that he enjoys living inside the city:

Markus: Here I think of the infrastructural aspects that make this apartment ingenious. When I am I go out of the house I am within 3 minutes walking distance to a large Grocery Centre. This means that shopping is relatively easy. I walked to the Organic grocery store in five minutes or 7 minutes, there are a lot of these supply options here all around. Bakeries. Butcheries. In the district of [name of the district] also in all variants, such as organic butcher and organic supermarket and all such stores. There is diverse gastronomy. [... details on the access to cultural offerings...]. In other words, I have everything in front of my nose here, so to speak. Relatively quickly reachable a variety of cultural offers, leisure activities, shopping opportunities that are second to none. So that's an amazing location.

To sum up, the dissatisfaction with the current circumstances can lead to an increased desire for relocation, as the suitability for instance is not ideally assessed at the current location. Moreover, the participants of the in-depth interviews indicate a similar direction, that if certain features of their residence or surrounding environment are impacting their lives negatively, their contemplation about the relocation increases. However, if the contrary is the case, such thoughts are put off and the opposite effect can be observed. Hence, the second hypothesis is confirmed by the results.

4.5 Fit for future

“If an individual does not perceive his or her living environment and/or residence as fit for the future, the more likely he or she is to consider a move to cope with the unsuitability.”, was the third hypothesis presented in the second chapter. The logistic regression from model 1, indicates, as demonstrated in the previous section, that the living suitability is seen as more suitable, resulting in 0.271 lower odds of having a desire to relocate (see Table 9). Further, if the size of the residence is seen as fit for the current needs, the odds of having a desire to relocate are 0.444 lower.

Moreover, the results from the linear regressions are in line with the ones from model 1. As the dependent variable is the combination of the assessment of the current and future suitability of the residence and living environment, it includes the living suitability in the future. Thus, some of the results displayed in the previous section also can be applied for the confirmation of this hypothesis. Hence, leaning on these results, in general, if the satisfaction with the living situation is good at the moment, the living suitability for an individual in the future is impacted positively.

Apart from these results, model 2.4, offers a clearer picture, as non-movers are assessing their living suitability lower, by 27% if the reason why they would change their opinion on the desire to relocate when they would find a residence that is more suitable for ageing.

Table 10 - Selected results on the fit for future from model 2.4

Variables	Model 1		Model 4	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
Would move if: Find something with better infrastructure	-0.149	*	-0.168	**
Would move if: Find something more suitable for ageing	-0.266	***	-0.270	***
Would move if Find dwelling type, that I have not found yet	-0.162	**	-0.197	**
Constant	1.840	***	1.846	***
R ²	0.283		0.271	
Observations	222			

The results of the interview indicate a similar direction to the results. While most of the residences were suitable for the current circumstances, the suitability in the future was assessed more ambivalent. When asked about the suitability of living at the current residence, several stated that at the moment they have no big issues and that further, they do not expect any major issues in the future. For instance, Irmgard mentioned:

Irmgard: I have only three stairs in front to get to my flat and when I had my mother living here a few years ago, this was no problem. [...] I do not expect it to be a problem [for me].

Nonetheless, all of the respondents acknowledge, that at a certain stage, relocation due to increased physical impairments with age, is likely. In some cases, it is related to the residence, as it does not offer the personal health status in the future and in some cases the absence of the possibility of barrier-free living. However, the time, when such an event will take place, is seen as far in the future and mostly not too influential on the desire of relocating now if the physical constraints are not impairing living at the current residence. The case of Gabriele stands out as arthrosis, and her current residence requires her to take several stairs, making it unsuitable soon.

Gabriele: I could not even install enough stairlifts or other technical aids that would make it easier to get up the stairs. [...]

Thus, throughout the interview, she realized that she is starting to require finding a solution to her physical condition, which subsequently would be relocating to another residence that is more suitable for living with arthrosis.

The physical condition also impacted others, although not quite as severe, with one participant stating, that cleaning the house becomes more difficult, but this is *keeping [her] fit*. The remark that challenges that arise due to age are viewed as a challenge to maintain physical health is shared by most older participants, aged 69 or above. For Gabriele, only one option seems to be viable:

I have a health issue, I am suffering from severe arthrosis, which thus is connected to chronic pain and climbing stairs all the time is not helping in this regard. [...] And barrier-free living is not possible in this residence, [...therefore] we started thinking about alternative residences.

Others had a form of adaption strategy in place, ranging from having constructed a house that could be easily partitioned into a barrier-free flat, over renting the apartment below to be eligible for the right of first refusal, to relocating with friends, to increase the support needed with increased age. However, all respondents saw stairs as the main possible problem with increased age, with the three respondents living on the bottom floor stating that they do not see any major issues in the aptness of their residence for future needs and thus are not greatly concerned with relocating before the health status has worsened significantly. For those who indicated that they have unused space in their flat, it mostly was related to the leaving of children resulting in bedrooms that were used only infrequently. The size of the residence played a significant role for several people thinking about relocating, as the maintenance and cleaning would require a lot of work.

For the residence itself, the existence or lack of a garden is a decisive influence for moving, as all that have a garden do not want to relocate due to maintenance of it, at the moment. Partly they can see that in the long run, the garden could become a burden. Maintenance also played another role, as especially cleaning was difficult, due to physical or temporal constraints. As Sabine stated that either “*I am just closing the door and am not bothered too much*” but also that “*we have now a vacuum robot, which makes things easier*”. While technical support was only mentioned in another interview, where a robotic lawnmower was supporting them in the future, others mentioned that

Frederike: We would make use of services, from the garden to grocery shopping, nowadays you can order your groceries at the REWE (German supermarket) and they deliver it to your doorstep [...] this is an adaptation that we could imagine.

In summary, all participants were agreeing that if they would see future or existing difficulties related to their living situation, the thoughts of relocating, other forms of adaption and relocation itself became viable options. Hence not only do the regressions confirm the hypothesis, but also the results from the interviews.

4.6 More suitable options

The last hypothesis that has been presented was: “If a more suitable option for an individual arises, the individual will choose to relocate”. In this case, both the regressions and the interview aid in confirming this hypothesis. Personal financial capabilities influence the desire to relocate. Those who are better off than the reference category of the low income had 3.775- and 3.473-times higher odds for the high and medium-income respectively.

Table 11 - Selected results on more suitable options from model 1

Variables	Model 1		Model 24	
	B; (Exp(B))	Sig	B; (Exp(B))	Sig
Income medium	1.420 (4.136)	**	1.328 (3.775)	**
Income high	1.194 (3.300)	**	1.245 (3.472)	**
Constant	2.690 (14.763)	**	1.131 (3.1)	*
Nagelkerke R ²	0.295		0.244	
Observations			277	

The results of regression 2.4 indicate that a reason to relocate would be if the physical factors of the living circumstance are leading to a decrease in the assessment of the living suitability. These are a decrease of 16.8% in the living suitability, if an alternative would be found, a decrease by 27% if an alternative would be more suitable for ageing and a decrease of 19.7% if the alternative would have a better infrastructure. However, these results are stemming from the group of the non-movers, thus implying that the living suitability is lower since they did not come across the opportunity of having a more suitable option to reside in.

Similarly, from regression 2.3, the living suitability is assessed 13.4% more negatively, if the reason for not having a desire of relocation is the reason that no suitable offers can be found. Further, if the current living circumstances are favourable, not leaving neighbours and being satisfied with the infrastructure are determinants for not having a desire to relocate.

Table 12 - Selected results on more suitable options from model 2.3

Variables	Model 1		Model 5	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
No move – Emotional connection to residence	0.149	*	0.136	*
No move – Effort of moving	-0.143	**	-0.157	**
No move – Not leave neighbours	0.138	**	0.140	**
No move – Like infrastructure here	0.163	-	0.190	*
No move – Cannot find suitable offer	-0.127	*	-0.134	**
Constant	1.324	***	1.639	***
R ²	0.130		0.126	
Observations			277	

These results are confirmed by the majority of the interviewees. Several indicate that they are looking actively or passively for a more suitable apartment, but that their satisfaction with their current apartment is high enough, that only very special features, such as a minimal change in location, no substantial change in the residence size and the current autonomy and preferable friends as next-door neighbours. Alexandra states for instance

Alexandra: [Autonomy is...] very very important. You always have to differentiate between ages. If you become a nursing case, then if you are dependent on help, it is not far from autonomy to living with additional help

Overall, the idea that the autonomy would disappear at a certain stage in life was clear to all of the respondents, although all had the impression that this is a topic in the future, only partially affecting their current living situation.

Several participants realize, that finding another more suitable option is rather unrealistic, as the offers on the market are not falling in their definition of suitability, mainly due to the lack of alternatives. Markus mentions, that despite having had the opportunity to relocate to a more suitable apartment from various aspects, except the financial one:

And then there would be, of course, what is preventing me from relocating is that rental prices have been exploding. Two years ago, I had an opportunity or a contact through an acquaintance from our literary group who had a very nice offer. That would have meant that I would have reduced myself from my 95 to 65 square meters, while the rental price would have increased by a third. This is absurd. Because of this price development, this means that change requests are always very subdued.

As therefore the alternatives are seen as a utopic reality, that cannot be obtained, if certain factors are valued less.

For the couple that decided to relocate in the coming years, to live with a few friends, the move is seen as a form of prolonging the stay at a residence, that is more suitable for ageing, due to the constructive measures they are undertaking during the refurbishment. More importantly, however, the suitability of the new residence for ageing arises due to the possibility of sharing a caretaker at a later stage in life. Or at least this is the intention before the move.

And then you have to think about not getting fitter in old age, so you need support and then you are just two in this giant house, alone, we did not find this such an attractive thought. That's why we came up with the idea of doing this old people's flat with friends or in other words, sharing a house with three other friends. And then, what would also make things possible for us or that is the idea that such things as that you have support from the outside by a nurse or a caregiver. And that you can afford it more if you are five.

However, other respondents stated that such a concept would not be a suitable alternative for them, as they value their autonomy greatly and could only imagine living closer to friends, but not sharing a residence with them. In these cases, the situation of living closer to friends was more an ideal utopic idea, than actual plans, as on the one hand the situation in the current residence was fit for their needs and on the other hand, the difficulty of organizing such moves was acting as a deterrent.

Hence, the desire to find a more suitable alternative and the definition of it influence the desire for relocation. If, however, the expectations are adapted to the overall situation, a more suitable alternative can be found, despite having to make cutbacks in some areas. Therefore, as well, in this case, the hypothesis can be confirmed, both for the results from the interviews and regressions.

5. Discussion

In this chapter, the results from the regressions and the interviews are compared with previous findings. Special attention is given to results that deviate from those of earlier work in academia.

Summarising the other variables, the variable of living suitability, including an assessment of the current and future suitability of the living situation, is key to understand the influencing factors of the desire to relocate for the young-old. The results show if there is high suitability of the living circumstances, there is a reduced desire to relocate. These findings are in line with previous academic literature, with for instance Koss and Ekerdt (2017) demonstrating that those who assess their living situation as suitable for the later stages of life, having a lower incentive of relocation, due to adaptation or previous moves. Kramer and Pfaffenbach (2016) describe a similar relation and adding that while there might be an increase in moves of the young-old internationally, this does not translate to the German case, where only a fraction of the concerned age group has a desire to relocate. The main reason they provide is that most assess their current location of residence as ideal for them at the moment, but also for ageing in the years to come. Hence the hypothesis, that young-old would relocate if there is a more suitable alternative and that are better suited to ageing, might be true for some that have the access to a better alternative, but as the qualitative part of the research shows, the possible alternatives that exist are connected to a reduction of a key aspect valued by the individual. Judd *et al.* (2014), parallel to the responses of the interviews mention that financial aspects or the lack of the alternatives are the reasons for not expressing such a desire and assessing the current situation as suitable. Another aspect that is related to the satisfaction of the current situation is that if the services are good in an area they can act as a deterrent of having a desire for relocation (Tang and Pickard, 2008). The findings show that if services (medical and gastronomical) are provided or the infrastructure allows for good access to the necessary amenities, the living suitability is higher, and in turn, the desire for relocation is reduced. The infrastructure and the interaction with it has an impact on the wellbeing of an adult and thus indirectly on the desire to relocate. If certain features are suitable for the current living situation of a young-old, the interest in moving is subdued (Yen *et al.*, 2012).

However, as Golant (2015) describes in his work, this assessment of the suitability can also be a mental adaptation to the increasingly challenging circumstances rather than conventional suitability of for instance a residence, which does for example not require that much maintenance. First signs of this adaptation were visible in the results, with Sabine not bothering anymore about the cleanliness of parts of her house, as another form of adaptation would be too difficult for her.

The decision of classifying someplace as suitable for living is on the one hand a personally varying factor, yet still a composition of different factors at the location of residence. Among those is for instance the connection of the individual to their residence, which is one of the factors significant for the non-movers, increasing their assessment of the living suitability.⁵

As demonstrated in the previous chapters, the connection to the living circumstances can be attributed to different factors. Among them is the factor of identity. Wiles *et al.* (2012) describe identity as a form that gives meaning and structure to a dynamic landscape, resulting in a desire of remaining in place and not moving. Similarly, this is can also be found in the results of this study, where the identity with a place

⁵ Significant variables that express the connection are Model 2.2.: Personal connection to the living location (B = 0.128**); Model 2.3: No desire of relocation due to the emotional connection to the residence (B = 0.136*).

was described as a reason for not having any desire to relocate.

Apart from providing a structure, the identity exists through the familiarity of a place. As some respondents indicated, that the duration of the time people have spent in a place, decreased the desire of relocating, is also indicated in previous research as the attachment to a place can increase with the time an individual has spent in a residence (Yen *et al.*, 2012).

Place attachment, in general, is found to be a key deterrent from moving in previous studies and is similarly visible in this case. The attachment to a residence can be augmented by the financial investment undertaken to be in place. Therefore, owners of their houses or apartments are more likely to have a reduced desire to relocate (Herbers, Mulder and Módenes Cabrerizo, 2014). In line with the findings presented by Jong, (2020), the connection to other persons in the neighbourhood increases the desire to stay in that place. This assumption is supported by the results from the interviews as well, where the importance of certain friends was assessed as so important, that they would move several hundred kilometres away, despite having a good social network at their current location of residence. The friends they are locating with are friends that formed their personal convoy throughout their life and therefore have a higher importance than others that have not been part of this couple's life for so long.

However, one factor that can contribute to the place attachment, differs from the previous studies and is an outlier, as it is not in line with the hypothesis presented in this study. The result from model 1, that the existence of social contacts can increase the desire to relocate stands out. For instance, Hillcoat-Nallétamby and Ogg, (2014) state that if this engagement does not exist, the desire of relocating increases or that social cohesion can lower the desire for relocation (Jong, 2020), showing an opposite direction than the results in this case. To interpret this difference from previous findings and the expectations of the results, certain aspects have to be considered.

Not all social contacts are of the same importance for an individual, which is especially the case for the family, but also close friends, to such an extent, that they influence relocation patterns and choices (Mulder and Cooke, 2009). The personal convoy of a person is fairly robust to moves of a larger distance (Badawy, Schafer and Sun, 2019), possibly showing that the social contacts that are in the living environment of an individual exist but are not of higher importance. As the questionnaire only asks for social contact, there is no indication for, for instance, neighbours that might be seen as social contact, but not on an intimate level. Notably, the results of the regression for movers and non-movers indicate that the significance that is found for social contacts does not exist for friends or family.

One potential explanation offered by Frieze and Li (2010), who highlight the importance of personality traits in the decision and desire to relocate. Hence, if a person has higher ease of connecting to a network, they might see it easier connecting to a new network of social contacts. Nonetheless, for the non-movers, the living suitability increased, when there was a sufficient provision of social contacts, thus supporting the hypothesis that there is a difference in the type of social contacts.

Thus, in the end, the results on the social contacts are results on the personal preferences of the individuals, supporting the notion by Hummon (1992), that a weighting of the likings in the structure of the living situation is the determining factor of having a desire to relocate.

Among those preferences, significance was found for the ability to receive guests at home and that in general, the size of the residence fits the current needs (Schiamberg and Mckinney, 2003; Judd *et al.*, 2014). Mentioned frequently throughout the interviews, from those expressing a desire to relocate to those who are certain that have no desire in this direction, the autonomy of living on their own was valued very high and is a key feature for expressing a desire to age in place (Mahmood *et al.*, 2008).

Nonetheless, the preferences that one has, is shaped by their experiences and the clustering of certain likings. In line with the findings of Kramer and Pfaffenbach (2016), urban dwellers have a higher desire

of relocating. Similarly, the capabilities of a person have an influence, as the income affects the desire of relocation (Clark, Deurloo and Dieleman, 1986), with higher incomes expressing a higher desire to relocate (De Groot, Mulder and Manting, 2011), also confirmed in this case.

6. Conclusion

This research investigated what factors are influencing the relocation behaviour of the group of the young-old in Bochum and Essen, Germany. The results show that the connection to the residence and the living environment, their suitability and the satisfaction of the dwellers with these features influence relocation behaviour. Further, the research extended its scope and added to the understanding by investigating what could promote or hinder young-old from moving.

The main results from the research are the following: Firstly, the connection of a young-old individual to the living environment and residence is influencing the desire to relocate, with those having more and or stronger connections being less likely to voice a desire to relocate. The connection or place attachment can be obtained for instance through personal connections, but also the duration of residence at a location. Interestingly the results from one regression show that there is a higher likelihood of relocating if the living environment is providing sufficient social contacts. This finding does not fit with the hypothesis either with previous academic research. A possible explanation might be that people who indicated this are envisioning a move within the proximity of these social contacts. The connectedness can also be towards a former place of residence, resulting on the contrary effect of having a desire to relocate.

Secondly, the suitability of the living environment and the residence are also influential in the desire of relocating. A change in suitability can be induced by a change in the household composition or the if the composition is unclear in the future. Especially if the suitability is high, the desire for relocating is low. The reasons, therefore, are that an individual might not find a suitable offer that allows them to live an easier life in the later stages of life. Also, the connection to neighbours is shown to increase the suitability, as they provide a social network, that is connected to the residence itself. Non-movers also stated that their living suitability is lower if a reason to relocate would be if they would find a residence that is more suitable for ageing.

Finally, if a suitable alternative exists, an individual is more likely to relocate.

Participants of the in-depth interviews mentioned that the proximity to personal contacts would make an alternative more suitable, with several voicing the desire to share a house with more interaction. However, the existence of suitable alternatives is not always available, as an alternative might have very suitable features, but the current market situation would result in an increase in price if a move were realised. Additionally, pre-emptive actions can make current residences more suitable for the future or easier to convert into a residence that is suitable for ageing. For instance, the design of a house in such a way, that a separation of a barrier-free ground floor apartment is one of such strategies that could facilitate such increased suitability.

Overall, most of the findings are in line with previous literature, despite an extension of previous approaches used in this study, except for the positive influence of social contacts on the desire to relocate. The main limitation of this research is on the one hand the use of a telephone survey, restricting the variability and accurateness of the responses by the respondents and the use of convenience sampling for the in-depth interviews. However, the application of a mixed-methods design mitigates the impact of

these. Additionally, by using a manual omission of the variables, the R^2 , or in other words the explanatory value of the model could have been improved. To reduce these limitations, further research is necessary, to find a better understanding of the influence of the social connection to the living environment and the resulting desire to relocate.

What can be deduced from the findings of this research are that the obstacles for young-old to relocate are comparatively high. Thus, the incentive to realize a move is higher if the new residence excels in specific features, such as good access to amenities, personal networks and the design of the residence itself. While the combination of these factors might be more personal and need more attention in future studies. Therefore, to facilitate the desire of the majority of Germans to downsize with increased age, very attractive offers, including access to amenities and social networks is necessary. Albeit the change of relocation is rather low for this age group, the size and socioeconomic position of it makes it attractive for policy and the private market to further investigate the demand. For instance, many respondents were not against relocation per se, but rather all of the downsides that are connected to relocate personally. Hence the local promotion of the benefits of a more age-suitable residence is necessary, to capture the ones with a potential interest in relocating within their local. The local policy thus could focus additional efforts on increasing the attention towards the needs of the young-old, which have a demand for high-quality amenities and services, such as public transport.

Additional research could provide a clearer answer towards age-specific desires towards the residential environment and the residence of the young-old, as a basis to design and provide a desirable option to relocate to. Since several participants have indicated that they would like to live in close or very close proximity to friends (i.e., in the same house), more research is necessary about the feasibility and the actual willingness to relocate with friends at an increased age. This motivation for a move could be not only interesting for academia, but also professional practice, as it forms a type of residential supply, that did not receive much attention yet. Additionally, a more micro approach could result in other different, more location-specific findings. Also, a comparison between the relocation behaviour of young-old in different countries and contexts would allow for an interesting research setting.

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Appendices

- A. Questionnaire of the survey
- B. Correlation suitability of the living environment
- C. Correlation table for model 1
- D. Variance Inflation Factor
- E. Results of the regressions
- F. Syntax for SPSS
- G. Interview Guide
- H. Document provided to the participants of the
- I. Interview transcripts

Appendix A: Questionnaire of the survey

1 Which gender do you assign yourself to? (q100)	M	W	D
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2 Please tell us your age (q101)		years
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3 How many people live in your household in total, including yourself? (q6a)		persons
4 How many people in your household are under 18 years old? (q6b)		

5 Please tell us your postcode:		Zip code:
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6 Are you planning a move within the next 10 years? (q10)		
01 yes, sure		
02 yes, maybe		
03 no, probably not		<i>Screening out of cases without a tendency to move, when their number has reached 250 respondents.</i>
04 no, certainly not		

7 Let's start with your current housing situation: How many years have you lived in your current place of residence?	
	years

8 What best describes your current housing situation? <i>Please do not permute here</i>
01 flat
02 condominium
03 home
04 rented house
05 Other, e.B. shared flat, assisted living, dormitory

9 We are interested in how you assess your current housing situation. I shall read you a number of statements on this. Please tell me to what extent the statements apply to your current housing situation. You can choose from the following answer options: 01 "Is it true that 02 "Applies in part," 03 "Doesn't apply" <i>Please do not permute here</i>	
The size of my apartment fits	
The floor plan of my apartment, i.e. the number, size and layout of the rooms, fits	

The equipment of my apartment I find sufficient <i>[On request: think of heating, bathroom equipment, tiles and the condition of the floor]</i>	
My apartment offers me enough open spaces such as balcony, terrace or garden	
I don't find the maintenance of open spaces too time consuming and or straining <i>[on demand: Think of watering plants or seating integrating balconies]</i>	
The care of the apartment itself I do not find too laborious <i>[on demand: Think of cleaning or small repairs such as light bulb changes]</i>	
In my apartment I can welcome the guests I want	
My place of residence offers me the social contacts I want	
My living environment offers me sufficient food supply	
My living environment offers me adequate medical care such as doctors and pharmacies	
My living environment offers me a sufficient gastronomic and cultural offer	
My living environment offers me recreational areas such as parks or other natural open spaces	
I find my living environment sufficiently quiet	
I feel personally connected to my place of residence	
I feel safe at my home	

10 Let us sum up again. Consider your apartment suitable for your current needs. Please rate them as follows:

01 "perfectly suitable"
02 "Partially suitable"
03 "Neither suitable nor unsuitable"
04 "Rather unsuitable"
05 "Not suitable"

11 And how suitable for your current needs do you think your living environment? (same valuation scale).

12 Now imagine if they were 10 years older. What would your rating be like then? How suitable for your future needs do you think your apartment is?

01 "perfectly suitable"
02 "Partially suitable"
03 "Neither suitable nor unsuitable"
04 "Rather unsuitable"
05 "Not suitable"

13 And how suitable for your future needs do you think your living environment?

--> The following question only if in one of the two preceding questions is not appropriate or partially appropriate

14 You said your apartment/living environment is not or is not suitable for your current OR future needs: which of the following options do you consider most suitable to improve your living situation?		
01 A move		
02 A structural /technical adaptation of the apartment		
03 More staff support, e.g. by cleaners, domestic helpers or gardeners		
04 Other measures... specifically:		
05 None of the above options		

15 You have indicated a desire not to move. How do the following reasons play a role (NEW, q40)?

Please rank your opinion on each aspect between

(1) "plays more of a role",

(2) "doesn't matter."

Permutation of the items

Don't offer offensively as an option, but encode

01	The size of my apartment fits	
02	The location of my apartment fits	
03	I am emotionally attached to my previous apartment	
04	I shy away from the hassle of moving	
05	I don't want to leave my neighbors and other acquaintances in the neighborhood	
06	I can't find the right apartment type for me at my desired location	
07	I am satisfied with the infrastructure in the district	
08	A move would make my housing costs more expensive	
09	I can't find a suitable offer	
010	Other: _____	

16 What events could change your decision so that you move (NEW, q41)?

Please rank your opinion on each aspect between

(1) "it's more of a role," he said.

(2) "doesn't matter."

Permutation of the items

Don't offer offensively as an option, but encode

01	I get clarity on where I will live in the next few years	
02	I get clarity on what household composition I will live in in the next few years	
03	I can buy property due to more income or more favorable earning conditions	
04	I find an apartment closer to the home of a family member	
05	I find an apartment closer to the place of residence of friends	
06	I find an apartment in a neighborhood with better infrastructure	
07	I find an apartment with better access to nature or recreation areas	
08	I find an apartment that is better suited for the long term for my next phase of life (e.B. barrier-free, reduction of rooms, more space for children, etc.)	
09	I find a type of apartment that the market does not currently offer, namely: _____	
010	Other: :_____	

**Fehler!
Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**

17 What marital status do you have? (q)		
01	Married or registered civil partnership	
02	single	
03	divorced	
04	widowed	

18 For our statistics, it would still be important to know how much your household's <i>net</i> monthly income is, i.e. the net earnings of all household <i>members</i> added up. (q32)		
I read out income groups in EURO, please tell me which group your net household income belongs to.		
01	a) under €1,500	
02	b) 1,500 to less than 2,000 €	
03	c) 2,000 to less than 2,500 €	
04	d) 2,500 to less than 3,000 €	
05	e) 3,000 to less than 4,000 €	
06	f) 4,000 to less than 5,000 €	
07	g) 5,000 to less than 6,000 €	
08	h) €6000 and more	
09	g) no indication	

Appendix B: Correlation table suitability of living environment

Pearson Correlation

	Size	Grundriss Wohnung passt	Ausstattung ausreichend	Freiflächen Wohnung genug	Pflege Freiflächen nicht aufwändig	Pflege Wohnung nicht aufwändig	Kann Gäste empfangen	Wohnstandort bietet soziale Kontakte	WU genug Lebensmittelversorgung	WU genug medizinische Versorgung	WU genug gastronomische Möglichkeiten	WU genug Erholungsflächen	WU ausreichend	WS persönlich	Fühle mich sicher
Größe Wohnung passt	1	0.537	0.014	0.079	0.052	0.037	0.149	0.102	0.026	-0.028	0.009	0.031	0.002	0.153	0.021
Grundriss Wohnung passt	0.537	1	0.033	0.051	0.048	0.168	0.163	0.096	0.006	-0.014	0.026	0.009	0.044	0.140	0.073
Ausstattung ausreichend	0.014	0.033	1	0.264	0.089	0.062	0.134	0.195	0.049	0.064	0.066	0.154	0.216	0.094	0.173
Freiflächen Wohnung genug	0.079	0.051	0.264	1	0.276	0.047	0.046	0.119	0.048	0.000	-0.099	0.247	0.228	0.212	0.198
Pflege Freiflächen nicht aufwändig	0.052	0.048	0.089	0.276	1	0.354	0.101	0.044	0.042	0.053	-0.011	0.021	0.048	0.056	0.055
Pflege Wohnung nicht aufwändig	0.037	0.168	0.062	0.047	0.354	1	0.080	0.097	0.122	0.097	0.080	0.096	0.091	0.092	-0.001
Kann Gäste empfangen	0.149	0.163	0.134	0.046	0.101	0.080	1	0.186	0.178	0.217	0.165	0.140	0.186	0.095	0.124
Wohnstandort bietet soziale Kontakte	0.102	0.096	0.195	0.119	0.044	0.097	0.186	1	0.296	0.199	0.222	0.318	0.150	0.224	0.236
WU genug Lebensmittelversorgung	0.026	0.006	0.049	0.048	0.042	0.122	0.178	0.296	1	0.341	0.395	0.201	0.129	0.114	0.066
WU genug medizinische Versorgung	-0.028	-0.014	0.064	0.000	0.053	0.097	0.217	0.199	0.341	1	0.318	0.265	0.050	0.103	0.163
WU genug gastronomische Möglichkeiten	0.009	0.026	0.066	-0.099	-0.011	0.080	0.165	0.222	0.395	0.318	1	0.275	0.070	0.194	0.050
WU genug Erholungsflächen	0.031	0.009	0.154	0.247	0.021	0.096	0.140	0.318	0.201	0.265	0.275	1	0.198	0.342	0.250

WU ausreichend ruhig	0.002	0.044	0.216	0.228	0.048	0.091	0.186	0.150	0.129	0.050	0.070	0.198	1	0.227	0.230
WS persönlich Verbunden	0.153	0.140	0.094	0.212	0.056	0.092	0.095	0.224	0.114	0.103	0.194	0.342	0.227	1	0.335
Fühle mich sicher	0.021	0.073	0.173	0.198	0.055	-0.001	0.124	0.236	0.066	0.163	0.050	0.250	0.230	0.335	1

Appendix C: Correlation Table for Model 1

	HH members	Duration of residence	Over 65	Over 65	Child present	Single	Divorced	Widowed	Rented House	Single family home	Condominium	Income medium	Income high	Milieu_AB	Milieu_C	Milieu_Mix
HH members	1															
Female	-0.140	1														
Duration of residence	0.033	-0.005	1													
Over 65	-0.186	0.021	0.162	1												
Child present	0.437	-0.078	-0.074	-0.110	1											
Single	-0.320	-0.105	-0.028	-0.146	-0.055	1										
Divorced	-0.225	0.072	-0.244	-0.008	0.031	-0.201	1									
Widowed	-0.323	0.168	0.075	0.254	-0.058	-0.229	-0.184	1								
Rented House	0.087	0.042	-0.066	-0.043	-0.013	-0.044	0.032	-0.039	1							
Single family home	0.269	-0.032	0.168	-0.047	0.010	-0.229	-0.081	-0.045	-0.058	1						
Condominium	-0.068	0.024	0.047	0.104	-0.021	-0.001	-0.042	-0.051	-0.044	-0.346	1					
Income medium	0.029	0.084	0.036	-0.023	0.063	0.003	-0.124	0.086	-0.019	0.017	-0.035	1				
Income high	0.339	-0.141	-0.014	-0.119	0.032	-0.173	-0.093	-0.195	0.023	0.266	0.053	-0.534	1			
Milieu_AB	-0.055	-0.060	-0.154	-0.031	0.004	0.039	-0.022	0.060	-0.018	-0.028	-0.005	0.007	0.045	1		
Milieu_C	0.064	0.094	-0.014	-0.016	0.106	0.102	0.012	-0.085	-0.020	-0.098	0.064	0.044	0.052	-0.048	1	
Milieu_Mix	-0.009	0.008	0.040	0.074	-0.040	-0.025	0.001	-0.031	0.116	0.016	0.012	0.041	-0.032	-0.092	-0.102	1

	Size of residence fits	Equipment of residence	Enough open space (garden)	Not high maintenance	Not high maintenance	Can receive guests at my	Location of residence offers	Enough grocery stores in LE	Enough medical services in LE	Enough gastro. Offerings in	Enough parks / recreational	Sufficiently quiet	Personal connection to living location	Feel safe	Living Suitability	From Essen
Size of residence fits my needs	1															
Equipment of residence sufficient for current needs	0.011	1														
Enough open space (garden) at residence	0.056	0.256	1													
Not high maintenance open space	0.044	0.080	0.275	1												
Not high maintenance residence	0.026	0.073	0.059	0.357	1											
Can receive guests at my residence	0.151	0.108	0.019	0.095	0.069	1										
Location of residence offers sufficient social contacts	0.123	0.184	0.110	0.046	0.100	0.183	1									
Enough grocery stores in LE	0.019	0.052	0.039	0.045	0.119	0.139	0.289	1								
Enough medical services in LE	-0.027	0.062	0.010	0.055	0.097	0.189	0.186	0.323	1							
Enough gastro. Offerings in living environment	-0.002	0.054	-0.092	-0.024	0.070	0.131	0.206	0.395	0.334	1						
Enough parks / recreational areas	0.007	0.121	0.213	0.015	0.101	0.095	0.318	0.163	0.284	0.264	1					
Sufficiently quiet	0.010	0.208	0.212	0.041	0.079	0.175	0.172	0.099	0.047	0.064	0.195	1				
Personal connection to living location	0.141	0.074	0.207	0.072	0.104	0.068	0.223	0.100	0.135	0.205	0.364	0.193	1			
Feel safe	0.017	0.149	0.185	0.039	-0.012	0.101	0.248	0.050	0.142	0.061	0.222	0.206	0.296	1		
Living Suitability	0.229	0.271	0.224	0.147	0.226	0.102	0.421	0.178	0.261	0.285	0.346	0.328	0.420	0.321	1	
From Essen	-0.035	-0.083	-0.013	0.027	0.005	-0.010	-0.048	0.046	-0.046	0.057	-0.014	-0.005	-0.034	-0.104	-0.037	1

Appendix D: Variance Inflation Factor (VIF)

Model 2.1

Model		VIF
1	(Constant)	
	HH Member	2.330
	q102	1.250
	Ledig	1.841
	Geschieden	1.671
	Verwitwet	1.703
	n7_In	1.173
	Eigentumswohnung	1.385
	Eigenheim	1.591
	Einkommen_mittel	1.777
	Einkommen_hoch	2.158
	gemietetes_Haus	1.129
	Sonstige_WoVer	1.076
	From Essen	1.124
	Milieu_AB	1.103
	Milieu_C	1.135
	Milieu_Mix	1.087
	weiblich	1.147
15	(Constant)	
	Geschieden	1.000
	gemietetes_Haus	1.013
	Milieu_Mix	1.013

Model 2.2

Model	

	VIF
1 (Constant)	
Größe Wohnung passt	1.217
Grundriss Wohnung passt	1.227
Ausstattung ausreichend	1.060
Kann Gäste empfangen	1.196
Wohnstandort bietet soziale Kontakte	1.723
WU genug Lebensmittelversorgung	1.429
WU genug medizinische Versorgung	1.410
WU genug gastronomische Möglichkeiten	1.360
WU genug Erholungsflächen	1.566
WU ausreichend ruhig	1.102
WS persönlich Verbunden	1.395
Fühle mich sicher	1.161
5 (Constant)	
Größe Wohnung passt	1.122
Kann Gäste empfangen	1.181
Wohnstandort bietet soziale Kontakte	1.394
WU genug medizinische Versorgung	1.249
WU genug gastronomische Möglichkeiten	1.225
WU ausreichend ruhig	1.076
WS persönlich Verbunden	1.195
Fühle mich sicher	1.148

Model 2.3

Model	VIF
1 (Constant)	
No move - Size fits	1.171

	No move - Location fits	1.285
	No move - Emotional connection	1.142
	No move - Effort of moving	1.203
	No move - Not leave neighbours	1.080
	No move - Not find smth at desired location	1.227
	No move - Like infrastructure here	1.152
	No move - Move=Increase in costs	1.280
	No move - Cannot find suitable offer	1.254
5	(Constant)	
	No move - Emotional connection	1.083
	No move - Effort of moving	1.028
	No move - Not leave neighbours	1.070
	No move - Like infrastructure here	1.006
	No move - Cannot find suitable offer	1.053

Model 2.4

	O0b	VIF
1	(Constant)	
	Would move if: Clarity on future location	1.406
	Would move if: Clarity on HH compositon	1.381
	Would move if: Better fincial situation	1.419
	Would move if: Find smth close to family	1.142
	Would move if: Find smth close to friends	1.539
	Would move if: Find smth w/ better infrastructure	1.724
	Would move if: Find smth w/ better nature access	1.657
	Would move if: Find smth more suitable for ageing	1.455
	Would move if: Find dwelling type, that I have not found yet	1.266
4	(Constant)	

Would move if: Clarity on future location	1.295
Would move if: Clarity on HH compositon	1.350
Would move if: Find smth close to friends	1.449
Would move if: Find smth w/ better infrastructure	1.593
Would move if: Find smth more suitable for ageing	1.365
Would move if: Find dwelling type, that I have not found yet	1.194

Appendix E: Results of the Regressions

Variables	Model 1		Model 24	
	B; (Exp(B))	Sig	B; (Exp(B))	Sig
HH members	-0.305 (0.736)	-	-	
Female	-0.118 (0.889)	-	-	
Duration of residence	-0.216 (0.806)	-	-	-
Over 65	-0.275 (0.759)	-	-	
Child present	0.13 (1.013)	-		
Single	-0.524 (0.592)	-	-	
Divorced	-0.103 (0.902)	-	-	
Widowed	-0.492 (0.611)	-	-	
Rented House	1.139 (3.130)	-	-	
Single family home	-0.552 (0.576)	-	-0.817 (0.442)	**
Condominium	-0.999 (0.368)	**	-1.110 (0.330)	**
Income medium	1.420 (4.136)	**	1.328 (3.775)	**
Income high	1.194 (3.300)	**	1.245 (3.472)	**
Milieu_AB	0.702 (2.019)	-		
Milieu_C	1.313 (3.716)	*	1.311 (3.709)	**
Milieu_Mix	0.329 (1.389)	-	-	-
Size of residence fits my needs	-0.753 (0.467)	**	-0.812 (0.444)	**
Equipment of residence sufficient for current needs	-0.150 (0.861)	-	-	
Enough open space (garden) at residence	-0.147 (0.864)	-	-	
Not high maintenance open space	-0.121 (0.886)	-	-	
Not high maintenance residence	-0.025 (0.976)	-	-	
Can receive guests at my residence	-1.013 (0.363)	*	-0.901 (0.406)	*
Location of residence offers sufficient social contacts	1.176 (3.243)	**	0.967 (2.630)	**
Enough grocery stores in LE	0.554 (1.793)	-	-	-
Enough medical services in LE	0.177 (1.194)	-	-	-
Enough gastro. Offerings in living environment	-0.011 (0.989)	-	-	-
Enough parks / recreational areas	0.133 (1.142)	-	-	-

Sufficiently quiet	-0.218 (0.804)	-	-	-
Personal connection to living location	-0.075 (0.928)	-	-	-
Feel safe	-0.294 (0.745)	-	-	-
Living Suitability	-1.394 (0.248)	***	-1.306 (0.271)	***
From Essen	0.107 (1.114)	-	-	-
Constant	2.690 (14.763)	**	1.131 (3.1)	*
Nagelkerke R ²		0.295		0.244
Observations				277

Model 2.1

Variables	Model 1		Model 17	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
Members of HH	-0.054	-	-	-
Over 65	-0.009	-	-	-
Duration of residence	0.014	-	-	-
Female	0.027	*	-	-
Existence of child	0.122	-	-	-
Divorced	0.131	-	0.173	*
Widowed	-0.152	-	-	-
Single	-0.139	-	-	-
Income medium	0.084	-	-	-
Income high	0.154	-	-	-
Family home	0.018	-	-	-
Other living types	0.321	-	-	-
Rented house	-1.297	**	-1.499	**
Condominium	-0.026	-	-	-
From Essen	-0.066	-	-	-
Milieu AB	0.180	**	-	-
Milieu C	0.151	-	-	-
Milieu Mix	0.219	**	0.212	**
Constant	1.574	***	1.554	***
R ²		0.113		0.62
Observations				

Model 2.2

Variables	Model 1		Model 5	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
Size of residence fits my needs	0.205	**	0.226	***
Floor plan fits my needs	0.099	-	-	-
Equipment of residence sufficient for current needs	-0.022	-	-	-
Can receive guests at my residence	-0.239	**	-0.259	**
Location of residence offers sufficient social contacts	0.318	***	0.372	***
Enough grocery stores in LE	-0.017	-	-	-
Enough medical services in LE	0.266	***	0.268	***
Enough gastro. Offerings in living environment	0.150	***	0.139	***
Enough parks / recreational areas	0.050	-	-	-
Sufficiently quiet	0.188	***	0.200	***
Personal connection to living location	0.124	**	0.128	**
Feel safe	0.213	**	0.227	***
Constant	0.538	***	0.568	***
R ²				
Observations				

Model 2.3

Variables	Model 1		Model 5	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
No move – Size fits	-0.016	-	-	-
No move – Location fits	0.102	-	-	-
No move – Emotional connection to residence	0.149	*	0.136	*
No move – Effort of moving	-0.143	**	-0.157	**
No move – Not leave neighbours	0.138	**	0.140	**
No move – Not find something at desired location	-0.001	-	-	-
No move – Like infrastructure here	0.163	-	0.190	*
No move – Move=Increase in costs	-0.040	-	-	-
No move – Cannot find suitable offer	-0.127	*	-0.134	**
Constant	1.324	***	1.639	***
R ²	0.130		0.126	
Observations				

Model 2.4

Variables	Model 1		Model 4	
	B	Sig	B	Sig
Would move if: Clarity on future location	0.153	-	0.120	*
Would move if: Clarity on HH composition	-0.242	*	0.120	***
Would move if: Better financial situation	-0.122	***	-	-
Would move if: Find something close to family	0.053	-	-	-
Would move if: Find something close to friends	0.164	-	0.159	*
Would move if: Find something with better infrastructure	-0.149	*	-0.168	**
Would move if: Find something with better nature access	-0.026	-	-	-

Would move if: Find something more suitable for ageing	-0.266	***	-0.270	***
Would move if: Find dwelling type, that I have not found yet	-0.162	**	-0.197	**
Constant	1.840	***	1.846	***
R ²	0.283		0.271	
Observations	222			

Appendix F: Syntax for SPSS

Data: Telephone Survey in Bochum& Essen

Participants: 1008

```
// Preparation of the data
```

```
* Encoding: UTF-8.
```

```
*Weight of the responses*
```

```
weight by gewicht.
```

```
EXECUTE .
```

```
*Focus on the young-old*
```

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
```

```
FREQUENCIES q101.
```

```
*Create variable for distinction between older than 64 (avg. pension entry age)*
```

```
RECODE q101 (lowest thru 64=1) (65 thru highest=2) into q102.
```

```
VALUE LABELS q102 1'Unter 65' 2'Ab 65'.
```

```
Variable labels 'Altersklassen'.
```

```
EXECUTE.
```

```
*Create dummies for family status*
```

```
recode sc2 (99=99) (1=1) (else=0) into Verheiratet.
```

```
MISSING VALUES Verheiratet (99).
```

```
VALUE LABELS Verheiratet 1 ,Verheiratet o. eing. Partner'.
```

```
VARIABLE LABELS Verheiratet ,Verheiratet o. eing. Partner'.
```

```
Recode sc2 (99=99) (2=1) (else=0) into Ledig.
```

```
MISSING VALUES Ledig (99).
```

```
VALUE LABELS Ledig 1 ,Ledig'.
```

```
VARIABLE LABELS Ledig ,Ledig'.
```

```
Recode sc2 (99=99) (3=1) (else=0) into Geschieden.
```

```
Recode sc2 (99=99) (4=1) (else=0) into Verwitwet.
```

```
Missing values sc2 Verheiratet Ledig Geschieden Verwitwet (99).
```

```
VALUE LABELS Geschieden 1'Geschieden'.
```


VARIABLE LABELS Geschieden ,Geschieden'.

VALUE LABELS Verwitwet 1'Verwitwet'.

VARIABLE LABELS Verwitwet ,Verwitwet'.

Define missing values

MISSING VALUES n9a to n9o (99).

EXECUTE.

MISSING VALUES n7 (-1).

EXECUTE.

MISSING VALUES q32 (99).

MISSING VALUES sc2 (99).

MISSING VALUES n8 (99).

MISSING VALUES n17a to n17i (-2, 98, 99).

MISSING VALUES n18a to n18i (-2, 98, 99).

EXECUTE.

MISSING VALUES n10 to n14 (99).

Recode assessment of living situation variables to make it easier to interpret

RECODE n9a (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9a.

MISSING VALUES r9a (99).

VALUE LABELS r9a 1'Trifft zu' 0'Trifft teilweise zu' -1'Trifft nicht zu' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VARIABLE LABELS r9a ,Größe Wohnung passt'.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES r9a.

RECODE n9b (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9b.

MISSING VALUES r9b (99).

VALUE LABELS r9b 1'Trifft zu' 0'Trifft teilweise zu' -1'Trifft nicht zu' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VARIABLE LABELS r9b ,Grundriss Wohnung passt'.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9c (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9c.

MISSING VALUES r9c (99).

VALUE LABELS r9c 1'Trifft zu' 0'Trifft teilweise zu' -1'Trifft nicht zu' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VARIABLE LABELS r9c ,Ausstattung ausreichend'.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9d (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9d.

MISSING VALUES r9d (99).

VALUE LABELS r9d 1'Trifft zu' 0'Trifft teilweise zu' -1'Trifft nicht zu' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VARIABLE LABELS r9d ,Freiflächen Wohnung genug‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9e (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9e.

MISSING VALUES r9e (99).

VALUE LABELS r9e 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9e ,Pflege Freiflächen nicht aufwändig‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9f (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9f.

MISSING VALUES r9f (99).

VALUE LABELS r9f 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9f ,Pflege Wohnung nicht aufwändig‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9g (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9g.

MISSING VALUES r9g (99).

VALUE LABELS r9g 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9g ,Kann Gäste empfangen‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9h (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9h.

MISSING VALUES r9h (99).

VALUE LABELS r9h 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9h ,Wohnstandort bietet soziale Kontakte‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9i (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9i.

MISSING VALUES r9i (99).

VALUE LABELS r9i 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9i ,WU genug Lebensmittelversorgung‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9j (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9j.

MISSING VALUES r9j (99).

VALUE LABELS r9j 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9j ,WU genug medizinische Versorgung‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9k (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9k.

MISSING VALUES r9k (99).

VALUE LABELS r9k 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9k ,WU genug gastronomische Möglichkeiten‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9l (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9l.

MISSING VALUES r9l (99).

VALUE LABELS r9l 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9l ,WU genug Erholungsflächen‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9m (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9m.

MISSING VALUES r9m (99).

VALUE LABELS r9m 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9m ,WU ausreichend ruhig‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9n (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9n.

MISSING VALUES r9n (99).

VALUE LABELS r9n 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9n ,WS persönlich Verbunden‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n9o (1=1) (2=0) (3=-1) (99=99) into r9o.

MISSING VALUES r9o (99).

VALUE LABELS r9o 1‘Trifft zu‘ 0‘Trifft teilweise zu‘ -1‘Trifft nicht zu‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r9o ,Fühle mich sicher‘.

EXECUTE.

Recode suitability variables

RECODE n10 (1=2) (2=1) (3=0) (4=-1) (5=-2) (99=99) into r10.

MISSING VALUES r10 (99).

VALUE LABELS r10 2‘vollkommen geeignet‘ 1‘teilweise geeignet‘ 0‘weder geeignet noch ungeeignet‘ -1‘eher nicht geeignet‘ -2‘gar nicht geeignet‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r10 ,Bewertung Bedürfnisse Wohnung heute‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n11 (1=2) (2=1) (3=0) (4=-1) (5=-2) (99=99) into r11.

MISSING VALUES r11 (99).

VALUE LABELS r11 2‘vollkommen geeignet‘ 1‘teilweise geeignet‘ 0‘weder geeignet noch ungeeignet‘ -1‘eher nicht geeignet‘ -2‘gar nicht geeignet‘ 99‘Keine Angabe‘.

VARIABLE LABELS r11 ,Bewertung Bedürfnisse Wohnumfeld heute‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n12 (1=2) (2=1) (3=0) (4=-1) (5=-2) (99=99) into r12.

MISSING VALUES r12 (99).

VALUE LABELS r12 2'vollkommen geeignet' 1'teilweise geeignet' 0'weder geeignet noch ungeeignet' -1'eher nicht geeignet' -2'gar nicht geeignet' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VARIABLE LABELS r12 ‚Bewertung Bedürfnisse Wohnung 10y‘.

EXECUTE.

RECODE n13 (1=2) (2=1) (3=0) (4=-1) (5=-2) (99=99) into r13.

MISSING VALUES r13 (99).

VALUE LABELS r13 2'vollkommen geeignet' 1'teilweise geeignet' 0'weder geeignet noch ungeeignet' -1'eher nicht geeignet' -2'gar nicht geeignet' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VARIABLE LABELS r13 ‚Bewertung Bedürfnisse Wohnumfeld 10y‘.

EXECUTE.

Recode variables for residence duration

RECODE n7 (-4=0) (else= copy).

COMPUTE n7_ln= LN(n7+1).

EXECUTE.

Recode n7_ln (SYSMIS=99).

MISSING VALUES n7_ln (99)

Execute.

FREQUENCIES n7_ln.

Recode n8 to unique values

recode n8 (99=99) (1=1) (else=0) into Mietwohnung.

Recode n8 (99=99) (2=1) (else=0) into Eigentumswohnung.

Recode n8 (99=99) (3=1) (else=0) into Eigenheim.

Recode n8 (99=99) (4=1) (else=0) into gemietetes_Haus.

Recode n8 (99=99) (5=1) (else=0) into Sonstige_WoVer.

Missing values n8 Mietwohnung Eigentumswohnung Eigenheim gemietetes_Haus Sonstige_WoVer (99).

VALUE LABELS Altersklasse 1 ‚u30‘ 2 ‚ü30‘ 3 ‚ü40‘ 4 ‚ü50‘ 5 ‚ü60‘ 6 ‚ü70‘.

Frequencies n8 Mietwohnung Eigentumswohnung Eigenheim gemietetes_Haus Sonstige_WoVer.

*Code for location effects city level

RECODE regio (1=1) (2=1) (3=0) (4=0) into Essen.

MISSING VALUES Essen (99).

VALUE LABELS 0'Bochum' 1'Essen'.

VARIABLE LABELS Essen 'From Essen'.

FREQUENCIES Essen.

*Code for location effects milieus

* Define Variable Properties.

*qplze.

ALTER TYPE qplze(F15.0).

*qplzb.

ALTER TYPE qplzb(F15.0).

*qplze.

FORMATS qplze(F15.0).

*qplzb.

FORMATS qplzb(F15.0).

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES qplzb qplze.

COMPUTE PLZ=Sum(qplzb, qplze).

EXECUTE.

Frequencies PLZ.

RECODE PLZ (-2=99) (99=99) (80=99) (44797=1) (45133=1) (45134=1) (45239=1) (45259=1) (45289=1) (ELSE=0) into Milieu_AB.

RECODE PLZ (-2=99) (99=99) (80=99) (44798=1) (45128=1) (45130=1) (45131=1) (45136=1) (ELSE=0) into Milieu_C.

RECODE PLZ (-2=99) (99=99) (80=99) (44793=1) (44801=1) (44803=1) (44805=1) (44807=1) (44809=1) (44866=1) (44867=1) (44892=1) (44894=1) (45127=1)

(45139=1) (45141=1) (45143=1) (45144=1) (45145=1) (45279=1) (45307=1) (45309=1) (45326=1) (45327=1) (45329=1) (45355=1) (45356=1) (45357=1) (ELSE=0) into Milieu_D.

RECODE PLZ (-2=99) (99=99) (80=99) (44787=1) (44791=1) (44795=1) (44799=1) (44869=1) (44879=1) (45138=1) (45147=1) (45149=1) (45219=1) (45257=1) (45276=1) (45277=1) (45359=1) (ELSE=0) into Milieu_Mix.

MISSING VALUES Milieu_AB Milieu_C Milieu_D Milieu_Mix (99,-2, 80).

VALUE LABELS Milieu_AB 1'Milieu_AB' 0'0' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VALUE LABELS Milieu_C 1'Milieu_C' 0'0' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VALUE LABELS Milieu_D 1'Milieu_D' 0'0' 99'Keine Angabe'.

VALUE LABELS Milieu_Mix 1'Milieu_Mix' 0'0' 99'Keine Angabe'.

FREQUENCIES Milieu_Mix Milieu_AB Milieu_C Milieu_D.

*Recode variables 17 (why do not move)

RECODE n17a n17b n17c n17d n17e n17f n17g n17h n17i (1=1) (2=0) (99=99) (-2=99) (98=99) INTO r17a

r17b r17c r17d r17e r17f r17g r17h r17i.

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES r17a r17b r17c r17d r17e r17f r17g r17h r17i.

MISSING VALUES r17a r17b r17c r17d r17e r17f r17g r17h r17i (99).

VARIABLE LABELS r17a 'No move – Size fits'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17b 'No move – Location fits'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17c 'No move – Emotional connection'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17d 'No move – Effort of moving'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17e 'No move – Not leave neighbours'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17f 'No move – Not find smth at desired location'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17g 'No move – Like infrastructure here'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17h 'No move – Move=Increase in costs'.

VARIABLE LABELS r17i 'No move – Cannot find suitable offer'.

*Recode variables n18 (what would promote a move?)

RECODE n18a n18b n18c n18d n18e n18f n18g n18h n18i (1=1) (2=0) (99=99) (-2=99) (98=99) INTO r18a r18b r18c r18d r18e r18f r18g r18h r18i.

MISSING VALUES r18a r18b r18c r18d r18e r18f r18g r18h r18i (99).

VARIABLE LABELS r18a 'Would move if: Clarity on future location'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18b 'Would move if: Clarity on HH compositon'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18c 'Would move if: Better finacial situation'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18d 'Would move if: Find smth close to family'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18e 'Would move if: Find smth close to friends'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18f 'Would move if: Find smth w/ better infrastructure'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18g 'Would move if: Find smth w/ better nature access'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18h 'Would move if: Find smth more suitable for ageing'.

VARIABLE LABELS r18i 'Would move if: Find dwelling type, that I have not found yet'.

Create suitability variable

COMPUTE Living_Suitability=MEAN(r10,r11,r12,r13).

EXECUTE.

FREQUENCIES Living_Suitability.

//Descriptives

Frequencies for the variables

DATASET ACTIVATE DataSet1.

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=q100 q101 r9a r9b r9c r9d r9e r9f r9g r9h r9i r9j r9k r9l r9m r9n r9o r10 r11
r12 r13 n7 q10 n8 sc2 q32 q102
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

*Frequencies of young-old movers / non-movers

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
```

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```
Select if regio=3.
```

```
FREQUENCIES q10.
```

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
```

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```
Select if regio=1.
```

```
FREQUENCIES q10.
```

Frequency table ordinal & ratio variables

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
```

```
DESCRIPTIVES VARIABLES=q101 r9a r9b r9c r9d r9e r9f r9g r9h r9i r9j r9k r9l r9m r9n r9o r10
```

```
r11 r12 r13 q32 n17a n17b n17c n17d n17e n17f n17g n17h n17i n18a n18b n18c n18d n18e n18f n18g
```

```
n18h n18i n7 q6a q32
```

```
/STATISTICS=MEAN STDDEV MIN MAX.
```

Frequency table nominal variables

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
```

```
FREQUENCIES VARIABLES=sc2 q100 n8 n14
```

```
/PERCENTILES=10.0 90.0
```

```
/STATISTICS=STDDEV MINIMUM MAXIMUM MODE SKEWNESS SESKEW KURTOSIS SEKURT
```

```
/ORDER=ANALYSIS.
```

```
// Logistic Regression Non-Movers
```

*1 Socio- Demographic Variables

```
TEMPORARY.
```

```

SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
SELECT IF q10_bin=0.
REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Living_Suitability
/METHOD=BACKWARD
q6a q102 n7_In weiblich KIND
Verheiratet Geschieden Verwitwet Ledig
Einkommen_gering Einkommen_mittel Einkommen_hoch
Eigenheim Mietwohnung Sonstige_WoVer gemietetes_Haus Eigentumswohnung
Milieu_AB Milieu_C Milieu_D Milieu_Mix.

```

*2 Assessment of the living situation

```

TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
SELECT IF q10_bin=0.
REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Living_Suitability
/METHOD=BACKWARD
r9a r9b r9c r9g r9h r9i r9j r9k r9l r9m r9n r9o.

```

*3 Why not moving

```

TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
SELECT IF q10_bin=0.
REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)

```



```
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Living_Suitability
/METHOD=BACKWARD
r17a r17b r17c r17d r17e r17f r17g r17h r17i.
```

*4 What would make you move

```
TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
SELECT IF q10_bin=0.
REGRESSION
/MISSING LISTWISE
/STATISTICS COEFF OUTS R ANOVA
/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10)
/NOORIGIN
/DEPENDENT Living_Suitability
/METHOD=BACKWARD
r18a r18b r18c r18d r18e r18f r18g r18h r18i.
```

```
// Logistic Regression Movers - Nonmovers
*Regression movers / non-movers*
*Creation of the independent variable*
Recode q10 (1=1) (2=1) (3=0) (4=0) into q10_bin.
Missing values q10_bin (99).
VALUE LABELS q10_bin 0'Non-Mover' 1'Mover' 99'Keine Angabe'.
VARIABLE LABELS q10_bin 'Umzieher/Nicht-Umzieher'.
EXECUTE.
FREQUENCIES q10_bin.
```

```
*Logistic Regression*
TEMPORARY.
SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.
LOGISTIC REGRESSION VARIABLES q10_bin
/METHOD=BSTEP(COND) q6a weiblich n7_ln q102
Ledig Geschieden Verwitwet
gemietetes_Haus Sonstige_WoVer Eigenheim Eigentumswohnung
```

Milieu_AB Milieu_C Milieu_Mix

r9a r9c r9d r9e r9f r9g r9h r9i r9j r9k r9l r9m r9n r9o

Living_Suitability Essen

/CRITERIA=PIN(.05) POUT(.10) ITERATE(20) CUT(.5).

Correlation between variables?

TEMPORARY.

SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.

CORRELATIONS r9a r9b r9c r9d r9e r9f r9g r9h r9i r9j r9k r9l r9m r9n r9o.

TEMPORARY.

SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.

CROSSTABS r9a by r9b.

TEMPORARY.

SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.

CORRELATIONS r10 r11 r12 r13.

FREQUENCIES n8.

Logistic regression non movers correlation

TEMPORARY.

SELECT IF q101 >=55 AND q101 <=75.

Appendix G: Interview guide

As the interviews were semi-structured, this document was used as a basis for the interviews, but not always followed, if the interview deviated into another direction.

Qualitative interview guide

Consent

First of all, thank you for agreeing to participate in this interview!

This in-depth interview is part of my master's thesis I am at the University of Groningen, in collaboration with BPD Immobilienentwicklung, on the residential relocation behavior of the age group between 1966-1946.

I would like to remind them once again that participation is voluntary, and you can withdraw at all times. I would therefore like to stress that the participation is anonymous and that replies are treated confidentially. The result of this study will be published within the framework of my university and BPD. **All right?**

I will now ask them a few general questions about them before moving on to a more open question where you can share your personal situation and thoughts.

GENERAL QUESTIONS

1. How old are you?
2. Where do you currently live?
3. Who lives with you in a household?
4. What is your marital status?
 - a. Possible question for singles if due to separation / widowhood

Break and then pass into correct question part (So, now I would start with the actual questions...)

Apartment

1. Describe your apartment
 - a. What do you like? → Why?
 - b. → What do you not like? Why
 - i. How do you rate the size of your apartment? Does it fit for your current needs
 - ii. Also, in the future?
 - iii. And when guests come over?
 1. children
 2. grandson? (Future)
 - c. What could not be so in the future in their apartment (Barriers, stairs)

LIVING ENVIRONMENT

2. Describe their living environment.
 - a. What do you like?
 - i. → why?
 - b. What do you not like?
 - i. why?
 - c. What do you say about the amenities of the living environment (medical, food etc.)?
 - d. What might not be so easy in the future

→ACTION

1. How do you want to live the next few years?
 - a. Have you ever thought about it?
 - b. With whom?
 - c. And how?
 - d. What is important to you?
 - e. Do these ideas fit with their apartment / living environment?
2. What are the consequences for the future / what conclusions do you draw from this?
 - a. Nothing
 - b. Adaptation of the apartment
3. Have you ever thought about moving at your current age?

Factors that favor a move / Prevent

1. You said you didn't want to move; under what circumstances could you imagine it?
 - a. What would make this decision easier?
 - b. What would be most likely?
 - i. Amenity migration (would a move be conceivable due to nature, culture, weather, etc.
 - ii. Moving close to friends/family
 - iii. Return migration (to a place where you used to live before.)
 - iv. And why?
 - c. Where would you prefer to live?
 - i. urban
 - ii. rural
 - iii. Suburban etc.
 - d. What kind of housing would prefer

- i. apartment
- ii. house
- iii. ...

or

2. You said you wanted to move, what led them to that decision?
 - a. What ease making this decision?
 - b. What would complicate their decision?
 - c. What would be most likely?
 - i. Amenity migration (would a move be conceivable due to nature, culture, weather, etc.)
 - ii. Moving close to friends/family
 - iii. Return migration (to a place where you used to live before.)
 - iv. And why?
 - d. Where would you prefer to live?
 - i. urban
 - ii. rural
 - iii. Suburban etc.
 - e. What kind of housing would prefer?
 - i. Old FLAT?
 - ii. apartment
 - iii. house
 - iv. ...

Final Remarks

So that it would be it for me. Do you have anything else to add that you think is important or that is fundamental to understanding? Thank you for your time and the insight you gave me!

If you wish, then I can send them the final product and if you have e in the following e-mail, you can reach me at the following mail f.h.wagner@student.rug.nl

Thank you again and have a nice day!

Appendix H: Document provided to interviewees before the interview

Details about participating in an in-depth interview

Context of the interview

The interview is part of my master's thesis, which deals with the ideas of the so-called young and old with regard to their apartment and living environment. On the one hand, a telephone survey is conducted. In order to gain a better understanding and to capture personal motivations, in-depth interviews are also conducted. It is about such an interview.

Details of the interest representatives

Student	Felix Wagner
Title of the master's thesis	Moving at an older age: Encouragements & Obstacles – Empirical evidence from Germany
University	University of Groningen
Cooperating company	BPD Immobilienentwicklung GmbH.

My work is done in cooperation with BPD Immobilienentwicklung GmbH, where I am currently doing an internship. BPD has no influence on the results.

Anonymity of the participants

As a significant part of the interview is related to personal experiences and information, it is important that the anonymity of the participants is preserved. This means that every effort will be made to prevent the traceability of the participants. Therefore, the following points are taken into account:

- The participant can cancel the interview at any time.
- Personal content and content that is too specific, i.e. street names, names of families and acquaintances etc. are replaced by descriptions in order to impede traceability.
- Only the interviewer, i.e. me, knows the contact details of the participants and will not be passed on to any other person. The contact details will be deleted immediately after the interview, unless the person wishes to have the complete work sent to them.

I follow the Code of Conduct of the University of Groningen, which is based on the following principles: honesty, conscientiousness, transparency, independence and responsibility.

Kind regards

Felix Wagner

fhwagner@student.rug.nl

Appendix I: Interview transcripts

Interview 01

Where do you live?

Frankfurt am Main, Bornheim, Condominium

When where you born?

'57

How many people live in your household?

One

Marital status do you have?

Widowed

Can you just describe your apartment to me?

I have a flat of 65m², in a quiet street a supermarket nearby. The apartment has 3 small rooms, a large kitchen and 2 balconies. A bigger one to one side and one to the other side, so I can always be nice outside, depending on the position of the sun.

I have a shower and a toilet which are in one room. That's pretty small. And then I rented an apartment. It's exactly the same size and it still has a garden and it's down below. The hope is that I can buy them. That's why I rented them.

From the mainly, or also....

Because of the garden mainly and because it is downstairs.

And what do you like so much about your apartment? Are there any highlights?

Yes, my bathroom is great, that has to get better, but it's pretty great. Because it has a beautiful design. It has no tiles, it has tadelakt surface, this is a Moroccan lime plaster. And a continuous concrete floor. I like the balconies. I like the garden, I like the neighborhood, I like the old building. It is a house from 1900, with very high ceilings. And yes, I like that. And the people in the house are of course also very nice.

And what do you not like very much?

I would like to have a bathtub. And I would like to have the apartment in addition so that I can finally remodel.

How do you want to rebuild?

I would like to take out the fixtures that the ones below have built in. So that the floor plan is as similar as above.

And overall the size of the apartment, how is it for you?

So I would even get along with one of course, whereby I would rather have a little more storage space. But I'm already in the process of downsizing fundamentally. Throwing things away. I still have a warehouse, so I'm in the process of dissolving it bit by bit.

And does the size fit for you at the moment?

Good question. The 65m² will probably be enough for me in the future. At the moment I just have to rearrange myself. I started with a shared flat and then had a friend living here, and now I just have to see how it goes.

And what could be a little more difficult in the future? With stairs etc.?

That's why I have the lower apartment, if it is no longer possible with the stairs. But I strive to be very fit for a very long time and this one floor I will get for a very long time. Third floor I would think about it, but first floor, I get that up to 80 / maybe up to 90. A friend of my mother made it to 92/93 with her condominium in Stuttgart.

And you live in the condominium, but did the downstairs rent the other apartment?

Yes.

Good and now overall so apart from the apartment itself, around it, as it is this living environment, how would you describe that for the first time?

Very lively, very very great urban environment, I am in the theater in a very short time. The cinema has unfortunately closed due to COVID of which was here around the corner. I have the literature group around it, so I can visit ten people within 10 minutes of each one. Some with 5 minutes away. I'm there now within a short time.

Naturally beautiful and what do you not like so much about your living environment what are now aspects

The man opposite, he is so immensely designed. He has such a kitchen studio, he always comes very funny people and then everything still stinks grilled meat all the time and people are loud sometimes. It's been very pleasant due to COVID, but it's just starting out again.

And but overall from such amenities and supply location you find it good.

Perfect

I have almost everything right behind the house

And do you want you to have heard a little bit out, but you have to stay there in the next few years or can you imagine moving somewhere else?

I want to stay here, I like it here.

In the same constellation as now or would you like to somehow move into another form of living?

I know a person I could imagine moving in with, a friend I've known for a very long time, but otherwise I also think it's better if we don't live together. I now had a few experiments with shared flats or separate apartments, but still somehow shared apartment, so always didn't really work out. Would like to actually, but I don't want to shred myself for 10 years somehow, as it looks then. Then I'd rather leave it at that. I don't have that much time anymore.

Does moving mean for you, who would be the first if it would be necessary at some point, then in the apartment downstairs in the apartment below you?

So if that's possible, that's not sure that I can always keep them. The landlady has two daughters and if the daughters say they want to dress, I have to withdraw, that's clear. But yes, in principle rather yes.

And that's such an in-between thing for you good you can imagine moving, but ultimately moving properly, that's not you want to stay with yourself in your living environment, because you feel completely comfortable there?

So of course you never know how life plays, no idea. But basically yes. I wouldn't move to Stuttgart anymore, that's where I come from. I think Frankfurt is very cool.

So, you also want to stay in the urban or could you also imagine something rural a bit closer to nature?

A little bit. But I have it so close to nature here. I don't think I need that. For me, cultural closeness is more important than... Both are important. But I'm out quickly, I'm super fast at the Seckbacher Ried and in the Wetterau and now I'm just coming back from a trip by train by bike from the Hessian Ried and so on, that's not bad.

And in the vicinity of any other friends with whom you might prefer to be a little closer?

So actually I have a great environment here, so just the one girlfriend, who lives stupidly in Stuttgart, I would not like to move there, I don't like that so much anymore. From the people, from the way the people are.

With you it is already the case that you have already really thought about it and also have basic action strategy. But still seems quite satisfied with where you are right now. Do you have anything else that would be important to better understand your situation?

All good, everything perfect. So, I thought with a friend, whether we owned the house that belongs to my brother and comes from our parents, we have considered, an old story with young people. But a pure old story would be nothing for me, so only old would not be an option, old and young together, that would be possible under certain circumstances, but always with your own self-contained apartment.

May I briefly mention something about widowing, you moved into the apartment after the widowing?

Yes, exactly. Previously, we lived a little outside in an apartment that was larger than the current one above, 88 square meters 88.8 8 square meters and also with a balcony. The house was I think from the 70s, not so particularly nice as a house. The apartment was super nicely cut. Also had a bathtub, I still have the apartment, I rented it out. but it is no longer an option for me to live in this suburb, because the environment is not lively enough for me. They are very conservative and a little ideas about what he can do differently than families get and get old?

And you had the after the widowing you looked around the apartment afterwards, didn't you?

No, before.

Does that mean that it had already planned to move to the city center in the long term?

I have the apartment, which is quite funny and unique. I bought the apartment only because at my house, I was married to the artist and he filled everything. So a lot of books, but it wasn't all in the apartment, he still had a studio. And I couldn't have a visit anymore, I couldn't really have my life anymore. because it was so crowded. That's when I bought the apartment.

First of all, I have them so I have 10 years. And I first rented you out as a holiday apartment and whenever I wanted to go there with a visit. And if I wanted to go there, with friends, I reserved a time slot. And then I went there myself. And when my husband died in 2015, I really thought again about whether I really wanted to move in. Or if I stay in the old way, because the people were so nice there. In the time when he was sick. But then I decided relatively snowl to move here and am so happy and have not regretted a day and really happy here. And then I also found people with whom I have relationships here in this place.

And but and with guests now received everything is not a problem or is not?

Ah yes, with the 2 apartments it is easy. And also so, since this is mine it is also no problem, I do not need the huge party anymore, if a few people come, then two can sleep on the sofa and it can be pulled out to 1 meter 40. and if necessary also everyone in the middle small room, but that's all I want to have here.

And for you thought there would be a friend still living in the current time?

Yes,

you rented them halfway, didn't you?

I just gave him the room because he is in distress, but he will move out soon.

And then the plan is to rent it out again?

No, from time to time I have people who know that there is space here, they come for a weekend, and that's more of an expense allowance than a rental. I get 30 euros per night.

Interview 02

e: 64 year old

Gender: Female Location: Stuttgart Residence: Terraced House

Overall, I would start with the question, from which vintage do you come?

1957

And you live where?

In Stuttgart, in Stuttgart East

And how many people live in the household?

We have a small house, a small detached house, a terraced house. Very narrow, one room wide. And 5 rooms high. English. And here live, [name of husband], my husband and I. And [name of son], our youngest son also lives here at the moment. So there are three of us.

Do you want to know the square footage?

Can you tell me how many square meters you have. I just wanted to ask if you could describe your house to me a bit. But you can just tell what you can think of.

So as I said, it is very densely populated here, so the plot is not huge, these are three narrow single-family houses built next to each other. And as I said, they are narrow, that's always a that's a room owner wire upstairs.

This means that the whole house is crisscrossed by stairs. Topographically, Stuttgart has many hills, and this cottage is also located on the slope and to get to the front door you have to overcome a few stairs. Inside also. The rooms are relatively small, there is a large room. It is very bright, very light, very flooded with light, which I love you. And actually for our needs, it was as all still... When the children, we have three children, went to school and they could walk to school. I can walk to work in the quarter of an hour.

[My husband] is already retired, he was able to ride his bike to school, he was a teacher. That is, for a townhouse, this house is optimal. It is also relatively green. You can also sleep with the window open, but you are also quickly on public transport. All grocery stores, any basic needs, medical, everything there. Therefore, everything is actually optimal and we feel very comfortable here.

Do you have a garden?

We have two large terraces one out the front and one out the back.

And overall, what do you find the highlight of your house? Or what do you like very much?

So on the one hand that it is out the back, which is quiet, that is a lot of green. We are lucky with the neighborhood. Meanwhile there are again children of three families, which is a lot of fun with them. And as I said before, the light, it's very bright.

Yes, and then also in contrast, what are aspects that you may not like so much now?

So not ideal is certainly the staircase position. The stairs, especially in a few years, because I have a health problem. I have severe osteoarthritis and therefore pain. As a result, this is not so great to climb stairs all the time.

And what about the stairs in the future? Regarding accessibility? and is

Yes, of course, because I'm constantly thinking about it. Yes. Barrier-free access is not possible here due to the design. I could not even install enough strairlifts. And although it's small, it's too big for us. That also means a lot of cleaning, and it's funny that your interview is coming right now, because A few days ago I said to my husband, now it's going to be time to think about and downsizing and how do we want to have it?

Overall, it's rather too big for you, as I understand it?

So to have a lot of space is nice, the question is whether we need that and whether the effort that this makes is to maintain and so on and so forth the simply bought with me with laborious stairs which is increasingly painful.

But at the moment it fits?

We like to be here

And when guests come there is enough space?

Yes, yes. It gets a bit tight when our daughter is there. This is possible, but certainly not convenient. Although I think there is always something for it. Yes, so, I am my opinion not to choose the next 15 years of living space so that everyone can stay here, if they then come to us all children with family. That's beautiful, that's what I would like to see if everyone could always come. But it's unrealistic, so I can above all so I think we have to say goodbye to this little house after all.

I would go to the living environment, can you describe that a little more?
so that said, you have to go to Stuttgart East and you are relatively well connected...

Yes, of course, it's a big street in front of the house for me, but since we live further up on the hill, which doesn't really matter, you can sit on the terrace and are not very disturbed, you don't really hear the traffic. I can get to a central square in just under ten minutes rather 5 minutes, where there are a lot of shops, so grocery stores. Pharmacies doctors, everything. My GP is opposite, which is luxurious.

Two bus lines can be reached within five minutes, the metro within 8 minutes, with the neighbors now is how can I say, very friendly, but distant is the wrong word, so, we don't sit together every other day now. You meet each other, with everyone you have drunk coffee or something, but this is such a good togetherness, where it is also completely clear when we remember at night 9:30 o'clock, I want to bake a cake and need 2 more eggs, then that's no problem.

Yes, what do you like about the environment?

We feel very comfortable here.

Of course, this is great and what do you or you not like so much?

I'm thinking about what I don't like so much. Nothing nothing I do not like and I am very satisfied.

And access to nature? You already live in an urban location, right?

Yes, but Stuttgart is characterized by the fact that you are very quickly in the green from everywhere. So when I go to work I can go on again in a park, I am within 10 minutes in the forest in the world nearby. I also go there once a week. In five minutes I go to the bus stop and the bus is in 8 minutes at the edge of the forest. Since we don't have a car anymore.

And not having a car anymore, how does it work with the purchases etc.?

Not to have a car anymore and how does it affect no idea buyer et cetera, she is all quite good different reasons that actually no longer really needed the thomas did not drive anymore, then car also broke, then we have back and forth and that was at the beginning it will be about eight years ago,

But because we live the way we live and the environment like that with all the shops I have an incredibly grandiose pull-behind, I can easily pull it up the stairs. It's not a problem.

It's really interesting. exactly and you have already noted that you have been thinking about it lately, but what could you imagine, how could you live in the future or in the next few years or where do you want to be in the next few years?

So, I have had a wishful thinking for some time and have approached various people about it and there are many in our age group who live in a single-family house. And I ba the idea that you sell your house and buy together an apartment building with smaller residential units or larger ones depending on it. And we have a cleaning lady together, we have maybe a small apartment where all the children can come to visit every now and then. I think that's good, I can imagine that well, so it's not a multi-fermentation house. But only old people

Does that mean friends or any older people?

Good acquaintances and friends.

What do you think is important to keep such a current one in such a situation that you have now or maybe a little further out, what could you imagine?

So don't get any further out of it, because you don't become more mobile with increasing age. All the more important for me and some people I know who are also used to living in the big city for a long time. Then to get to certain things relatively uncomplicated, namely cinema theater opera and there the city is better.

And do you think your current district would be good for that? Or other cities even?

So, there are a few districts in Stuttgart you are certainly similarly well positioned against which I have an aversion. But in principle, to find something like this is difficult, but there is. And I think it's a dream.

What would be important then, what would be in the house, regarding no idea, since you are there is probably more of an investment in the future. And that you might not have so many stairs or something or what?

A train that is grown outside, that's all possible. That you have e.B. a very small apartment, in which a caregiver could move in.

There is already the idea that relocation will in principle be possible or will happen in the next few years and what would make the decision easier, right? What would make it difficult for you to decide what to do on these two points?

I don't even say it now, because I think I have no problem saying goodbye to this house, because I have known my physical situation very well for a very long time and my limitations, which of course are getting stronger and stronger, I come across quite well, I have already had to leave a lot. I can't play the ukulele or flute anymore, things like that. And there is if I find something adequate or we find something adequate, I think I can say goodbye.

*Very interesting and what would complicate the decision?
So, you currently live there with your son, for example.*

Everything I think has to be feasible. That's why I think... Unless we suddenly had financial problems.. For example, an expensive Therapie etc. and, you can no longer decide completely freely.

Are you from Stuttgart or did you move there?

No, I'm coming to Stuttgart, I was with the Reinhild in primary school and high school

Does that mean you always want to stay in Stuttgart?

[Laughin] That will probably stay that way now. That it was so far, I have been away with interruptions, in my studies, sometimes. But it sometimes amazes me that I'm still here. It seems to be a Stuttgart phenomenon. There are a lot of people in my circle of friends and acquaintances. They were gone and are back here.

That means you have already completed a return migration and then realized that Stuttgart is already in order?

Yes, you expressed that nicely

Yes, there are three different factors regarding migration. It is either migration in to friends and family, then towards amenities, such as culture and nature and then also the return has migration. These are the three main factors. And that's why I asked what would be interesting for you and you.

That's clear. So it would be safe, so culture, if you say that, is also a very important factor for me. So I think I would have a very hard time, now let's say move to a small town in the area. Where I need forever

until I am in the city with change or so on. Because I can be found very often, very often in concert or in the theater. I don't mean since March of last year, but it comes back in normal times. And yes, it's coming back, I already have the first cards.

Do you still have anything you think would be important for me to understand?

I am very aware that of course are luxury considerations. We paid off our house. Compared to many other people who can't think of a project in any way.

May I ask what you do for a living?

I am a librarian and I run the library in a small private school

Interview 03

Interview with married couple in Markgräflerland; Frieder 60 & Ulrike 60 (**bold**)

For the interview agrees that I will record the recording for you

Yes

And I'll ask you a few general questions first and then I'd move on to questions where he can tell you a little bit more about you.

Can you tell me what vintage you are from?

1960

1960

And he currently lives in Schallstadt.

Correct

And live in your household....

The two of us exactly

And you are married?

Yes

Okay it will be good it is actually with the general questions and then I would just continue with the fact that he describes with your current living conditions, so your house here.

Shall I?

Yes.

It is a single-family terraced house, 125 m² living space, small garden, 250-260 floor space, small garden and centrally located in Schallstadt. And we have genung space

Well, actually we have too much space to be honest for two people, because ultimately, and we have already thought a lot about it regarding our overall situation, but we have already noticed that the mainly use the rooms down here and is bedroom and study and the rest. At the very top of the attic, that's now because of office. Home office of course a bit different, but in general we use it very rarely and the room of *the name of the child*, our child, that is still there for him, but actually we do not use that and he is rarely there. And the room which is almost for me. in quotation marks, I rarely use that.

Maybe I'll just say how many rooms we have. So we have a dining/living room and a kitchen on the ground floor. Plus a guest toilet. On the first floor we have 4 rooms.

4 small

And then a converted room in the roof

And what do you like here? So at your house?

So on the one hand we have the feeling, so we live here in a terraced middle house and it is often the case that they are, so to speak, often boxed in by the houses that are on it. And we have the feeling that we have a great location because we are not directly on the road with our house. Because from the view and how dense the other building is have a lot of space. So a lot of greenery, first our garden and the next one comes out is just still in the garden and a walkway in between, the other houses are very far away and it will not change, that is firmly built.

Probably nothing will be demolished and rebuilt. And we already have a relative location here, with a middle house, a free, a green location. But somehow it still feels separate.

It's quiet, I think. It is also not here in the village a main street, but a pure residential street.

Exactly, and of course it's great that we are both cycling to our workplaces in Freiburg in half an hour. And have a public transport network, which works. We don't use that much, because we ride a lot by bike but basically so, it is of course good that this is so.

Are there aspects that you don't like so much?

And relatively close to Freiburg, but nevertheless it feels like you don't leave quickly in the evening. If you lived in the big city, you would probably go there for half an hour and without any problems to go to the cinema or theater or something; don't even think about it, here's just the thought, you then go in by bike or take public transport. Then you have to think about when the last train leaves. So felt the distance to the larger city is greater than

Like living in the city

As if you lived in the city itself. I find that a bit of a disadvantage. Not so big, because the bigger disadvantage I find that Freiburg is culturally not so exciting for me.

And overall Schallstadt itself, while we're at it, what is we so nice here?

So from my point of view it is the location, so you are totally fast in the green, So in 5 minutes we are in the fields. So for the basic supply there are shopping facilities.

Pharmacies, medicines, that's all there.

Supermarket

And in the past it was important that this is the school. Horrible with child is of course that there is a school.

What does not really exist at Schallstadt, there is no city or village center and there is a main street and two restaurants.

But it's a street village

It lacks the center, the center, where the café would then be located. That's a little bit missing, but that's not so dramatic either.

Want to tell us more about how you planned to live in the future?

We have some plans that are already very old. And a main motivation is that we can hardly imagine living in a detached house as a couple and growing old.

And not to work.

And then you have to think about not getting fitter in old age, so you need support and there is the second giant house, alone, we did not find so attractive. That's why we came up with the idea of doing this for an old people's flat with friends or sharing a house with three other friends. And then, what would also make things possible for us or that is the idea that such things as that you have support from the outside by a nurse or a caregiver. And that you can afford it more if you are five.

Or that hesitates longer, and then can help each other more.

You can help each other. And in extreme cases, we also imagine that where we live, we also have so much space that you can possibly live as a caregiver. Ultimately, the background is that we want to try to live as long as possible in our common walls and not have to in the old people's home.

And I had thought about it again when you asked, why is it actually important to live with other people. And it's not that I don't like my husband. And that's why I said it has to do with the fact that we don't work anymore. Because about working, it is just the case that everyone is confronted again and again in his context with good and not so good suggestions, but somehow with new things. And if you don't work anymore, then you have to

generating. And to live together with other people, it is already the case that I also have the hope that you will always find other aspects new.... Because people are different. And if you have several then get other suggestions. Or develop ideas together. Somehow, for example, we had on a hike together, let's see if we do something once a month we haven't done yet. And these are things that I think, or these are things for me that I am happy about and where I also feel like doing them. Gearde with people where we just have the feeling, where we notice that

there is a great deal of aertrauity. So we're not going to be like people who would say we ourselves put an ad in the newspaper and say they're looking for two people with whom we make an old shared apartment. I don't think we would do that, would we?

Nope, that has to do with a lot of trust.

It's because we like them and we'll know that for a long time and know what we're getting into with them. How they tick, what quirks they have, and do not have to get to know them

And that you don't have to build the relationship either. We have had a relationship with them for decades. we know them very well. We all know each other very well. We used to live together in some cases. In this respect, you don't start from scratch that you have to get to know each other. And then, of course, with those, from my point of view, higher risk, which you notice after 2-3 years, that does not fit so well.

That would be stupid.

Of course, this is also the case now. Or as a possibility, but I think the risk is much lower.

And you've already mentioned it with the caregiver, but how much does something like accessibility play into the decision?

Of course, this is now flowing in, because we are still rebuilding. Or we have to and want to rebuild. And that's a bit of an aspect; it's not like we say we're moving into a shared flat and everyone has a room there. And we have common areas. It is already the case that we have noticed that we also need private space. And what we are rebuilding now will, of course, also be rebuilt from the point of view of this; Is that barrierfree? Especially in the bathrooms. Or are the doors enough to push a rollator through. Or what is good to find, the former owners were sick, they then built stair lifts for the staircase to the attic. It's already there and it won't get away. It is already installed. We can build it up when one of us needs it.

So we bought the house, and as it is, we already have partly old-age-friendly furnishings, such as the Treppenlif, which we do not need yet. But partly not, so the bathrooms are not suitable for the elderly. But we have to rebuild it anyway to the two and a half parties, we are two couples plus a single one, there so that each party has its own personal area. And we will then have living room, kitchen and dining area as a common area. During the conversion, things like old-time conversion are implemented.

Would you like to describe a bit where you will move and what kind of place it is et cetera?

So, the place is close to Nuremberg. From the size is the first similar sound city, only the construct of the place is different. Because this is a place that has a town center. The place is so 1000 years old, which has a small city gate and behind it a small pedestrian zone with shops and ice cream parl. And what we are going to move where we are going to go now or what we have bought now, that's an old... I think it was an old slaughterhouse.

It was a farm, and there was also a slaughterhouse in it.

The house is a listed building. The residential building is basically located opposite the city gate, which means that it is virtually in the city center. Although small mini yard is. That's just totally great, because there is still a barn. And two outbuildings at the back behind the barn and with a huge garden. And that was what fascinated us so much, because we said we had everything there. We have like here, pharmacy doctors shopping ice cream parlor small library, a swimming pool, it is also in the train station. You'll be in Nuremberg in half an hour. It has a motorway connection, so by car is within half an hour in the city. So what then culturally or if you want to do things there, you can do everything there. And we already found that or we find it very attractive in the overall station wagon. And it's so big that we have what we imagine and I think everyone has such a private area, but we can also use common spaces, that there was definitely that. Not yet at the moment but that's coming. And it's a bit in the mountains, a bit hilly. That's in Franconia, yes.

In Franconia, exactly.

So not like here in the Black Forest, scenically totally beautiful

And also with good access to nature? Where can you go for a walk?

So that's like here in principle. So you probably have to go a little further until we're outside. Maybe 5 minutes more. It's all not so huge.

So, everything is within walking distance there. There is a village center, ah nee it is a city, counts as a city. And it's very nice, so everything is actually within walking distance. Even cabaret we have a bit in the village. And it is already significantly different in character, although it is similar in size.

And it's just not so distributed. Here you have with the other district a distance of 5km between the local borders. That's all more compressed

And your decision to move, what does he want to be made it easier, what ultimately led to it?

On the one hand, that we found this house. Of course, we looked through ads. We liked that quite a lot at the beginning. And then we expressed our interest and were also there and looked at it. And then, of course, the point, if you want to move together to five and the five come from a total of three different cities in Germany, then you have to agree on one place. Ultimately, a main reason was the attachment of a party, since in the Nuremberg region because of their parents. And that was considered, would we then move there? We know the area very well and then we said we'll do it. Well, we are moving there.

Well, you have to see that this is a process. We have been thinking about this topic for five years. Well, it's not like we came up with that the day before yesterday. We were together in Thuringia three years ago because they were considering whether there was a way to buy something relatively cheap, where we are all new, so to speak. Then we looked at each other and said, it's not, for different reasons. And so you always dealt a bit more intensively with it, what would that be really significant if we did that. And this connection, that this is now a bit attached to Nuremberg, that is related to the fact that the parents of us have moved there. Now just recently and of course it would be stupid if you then say, nice that you are here now, but we will move away in 2 years.

But we agreed and said that with each other beforehand. Yes, that's fine with us. That certainly has something to do with the distance to people; we have many relatively many friends who do not live here And so a distance of 400 kilometers Now e.b. To Bonn or here, that we have made the experience, you can do that well on weekends. And even to Hamburg it goes with 600, it would then probably go quite well if works and is then so far more central than Freiburg, that's already very far, to Hamburg, for example.

What is a bit more difficult for you about this decision?

To go away here!

We have never lived anywhere so long, we live here for 20 years, except with our parents.

And it's nice here, it's not like we'd say it's so terrible, we want to get out of here. Rather, it is the case that one has to say that it is not possible to do both. Bring all 5 together. And to have the region here,

And also our friends and acquaintances that we have here. You can't take everything with you.

That is still in a few years, but the thought that it has an end in the form is not easy.

But also there, but I mean it's only for us, because unlike that would normally be likely, we are lucky that we have made the decision, but that will only be in two and a half years. This means that we have a very long time and, so to speak, to sneak up on the new life situation. So I think that's a very good thing. Because for me it would be very difficult to agree in 3 months to give up zack the one and then do something else somewhere. I think it's very nice that it has such a long time.

I also find it spanned, it has of course also disadvantages, but also advantages and the weigh deshlab more now also. Because in addition to living with people you like to know very well, which I imagine is great, we have already had good experiences with it before. It's just the whole thing, the house we bought there, to rebuild the property in the next few years so that you can live there as a shared apartment suitable for the elderly. I see that as a really cool project, and what also welds the five who are involved together. Because of course we do it together. This is simply a new phase of life, I say. Not only stop working and then continue to live where you have lived for 20 years. Also change from work to retirement, Oh God

You're taking early retirement, aren't you?

In early retirement, that means yes, we leave early. And to use this change and then to start, which then also demands, I think that's cool.

I'm curious about it. Looking forward to it,

We will always curse it in between.

There will certainly be phases in which we will ask ourselves: Was that right? And then there are also points where you say, this is not as you imagined. But I think you always have to see the comparison. But it will also pder it would, but if you go out of professional life and then continue to live as before, a lot changes. Then you sit at home and have to redesign your life. Especially if you retire earlier than friends, then you sit at home and I friends are still working and you will like to do something nice and no one has time. That's already such an erosion, you just have to find something that you do there. I think we would do that too, but now we have just found a project, which is exciting.

Do you still have anything you think is important to understand for your decision, right?

What should be achieved with it, what should be achieved with it Finally it is about better understanding, what can in principle what would move people to move,

Interview 04

Yes, then I would start with a few general questions. First, what vintage are they from?

1954

And they currently live at which location?

In Frankfurt, [name of the street]

How many people live in their household?

I live alone in my household.

Your marital status is...?

Single.

What kind of activity are they currently pursuing?

None. So I'm retired.

I would now move on to the right questions part, so where is it about what they can tell so much more. And the first question I would have for them would be that they just describe their apartment.

Yes, this is one of those typical town houses in Frankfurt. So it is estimated that the turn of the century or a little later, that is, houses lined up next to each other that form a closed ensemble. The

house itself has three floors, which means that there are 4 tenants including the ground floor. So the apartment itself is 95 square meters in size has four rooms. ... What else could be described?

So what are I of course that interesting, but you can also go into his emotional speech goes in. For example, what do you like about your apartment?

I like the spaciousness of the apartment, I have lived a bit more cramped in earlier phases of life, I always expressed it with the fact that I do not like to come into a room and first have to walk around a table or an armchair to get in the back of the room. But I love spacious rooms in which you go in, in which space is available. Of course, this is very lavishly realized here, for one person with 95 square meters and also these four rooms. One is a very nice room, which has a light-flooded bay window in which an Art Nouveau sofa stands. There it is wonderful to sit and read. Of course, this is also just a piece of luxury that I have here, whereby is, I do not know if I am now pre-empting questions, although it was planned less so precisely than I moved in here 12 years ago. At that time I urgently had to find an apartment because I wanted to get out of another contract. And then back then in Frankfurt they very quickly took what was available. Otherwise it would have been very tight at that time, now everything is even more complicated.

If we are already at the size of their apartment... You described that he likes it quite well. Would you say it fits the size of them right now?

Yes.

Are you satisfied with it?

Yes yes I am satisfied. I could also be satisfied with a few square meters less. At the moment, however, I find it very pleasant how I can spread out. Also with bookshelves and with pictures on the walls and furniture and the like.

And how do they see the future? Do they think that the size of the apartment will still be good for them in 10 years or do they think, maybe that will be a bit much?

So, of course, in ten years I had to ask myself other questions in terms of age. So the questions of whether I still live alone or together with someone. I can ask myself what has happened to my physical condition in the meantime. The apartment is located here on the second floor currently it goes without problems. Of course, this can change, so that can be done under completely different conditions, but that's also a question of money.

Since the next question, what are so possible things that they even if we are already talking about the future they think. What are possible barriers or things that could prevent them from living longer in the apartment?

So there is one, the health development. At the moment everything is still quite good together, but realistically you have to assume that I will be able to do it very differently in ten years. So, then the question would be that the apartment in the fairer, so then no second floor with only stairs and the like. The other aspect would be living together, which means that I would already imagine living together with a partner. Then, however, the question would be whether this apartment is it or another rather secondary. You could now also organize a coexistence for two here on a lush 95 square meters. There is another thing that I would like very much. That would be, I always say so beautifully; a ground floor apartment with terrace to the rear and so bit green. So no huge garden that requires year-round work. A bit of green, a bit of plants, growing a few tomatoes, sitting on the terrace, that would be a nice thing. That means that would be important to me, so to speak, that the connection to the outside has. It consists of relatively small Lodgia, where you can sit in the summer, but that's not what the highlight of the apartment would be. But there is a minute's walk away, but on the Günthersburgpark, which I use very often in good weather.

They had just touched on, so easy, what are aspects that may be missing in their apartment at the moment or that they rate as not so great?.

Yes, that's all so these direct connections gardens. That's how I grew up, in an apartment, in a house, you're in the garden, you're in the countryside, I miss that a bit here.

And apart from that, nothing else or are there other aspects that maybe don't see them as not ideal?

No.

But interesting. You had just mentioned that you were about the proximity to Günthersburgpark it I think... Then I would go straight to it... Can you simply describe your living environment for me? So, what do they see as their living environment and just describe and how they interact with it etc.

Here I think of the infrastructural aspects that make this apartment ingenious. When I am I go out of the house I am in 3 minutes walking distance to a large Rewe Center. This means that shopping is relatively easy. I walked to Alnatura in five minutes or 7 minutes, there are a lot of these supply options here all around. Baker. Butcher. In the district of Bornheim according to also so in all variants, such as organic butcher and organic supermarket and all the stories. There is a diverse gastronomy. So what I have here directly a minute from the house the Prague Embassy so such a bohemian restaurant. An Indian, a pizzeria, for example. If I walk five minutes further, I am what may not say so much to outsiders, in the area of the upper Berger Straße. This is such a classic pub

district here in Frankfurt. So, next aspect, I went to metro line 4 in five minutes. On the subway line 4, for example, the Theater Willy Praml, the Naxoshalle, the Mousonturm are located after a few stops at Merianplatz. Only one stop further I am at the Konstablerwache, would be quasi on the Zeil for shopping. One stop further I am at Dom, Römer. Then historical museum. The schir exhibition hall. One more station further, Willy-Brandt-Platz I am at the schauspiel. In other words, I have everything in front of my nose here, so to speak. Relatively quickly reachable a variety of cultural offers, leisure activities, shopping opportunities that is second to none. So that's a crazy situation.

You have already really described what he likes very much. Are there perhaps aspects that they may not like so much?

Now from the environment?

Exactly

That would be small-minded now. So I always have to look for a parking space here. But, since I am now retired, I rarely need my car. So most of the time he stands around for two weeks, but that actually all works. This is less of a problem. No, there's no problem.

And when we talk about the future again, do you think there will continue to be no problems there? Or do they see points here where they think it might be a bit more difficult?

No. I can't think of anything now.

At the same time, they had already touched on slightly, but can they describe again: How do they want to live the next few years have they already given you thoughts with whom and how etc.?

Could I not tell them anything now beyond what I have already said. So live with someone. So maybe at ground level with terrace and garden. But otherwise there is actually no need for change.

And that would not actually entail a big adjustment of the apartment et cetera, but that would actually all remain rather similar, as I understood it?

So if I were to move in with someone now?

Yes, forexample.

Yes, of course this is all very speculative. It always depends on whether someone says I need a study. Conversely, I would like to see if my circumstances are still adequately depicted here. I don't think you can see it, but I have a relatively opulent study here with a large desk construction. Of course, this all comes from the times of professional activity, where I worked at home. And what is now recognizable here all empty spaces. On this desk top, everything was still full of paper two years ago. That means I could of course say for myself, well, you can certainly evaporate all this a whole bit. and then if you want to live together, you could also evaporate these areas.

Okay, now I would like to ask for a moment, have you ever thought about moving further? So overall thought made to move?

Oh well, I'll tell you, that's difficult. I have certainly asked all friends and acquaintances here and there if you know anything about the housing offer, which is my so-called preferences. So with ground floor and garden would come closer. But that is relatively hopeless. So if they work in this area, they know that you get almost no free apartment here. I have at Immoscout such a search run, since 15 years ago you got several offers monthly. In the meantime, you get some kind of result every quarter of a year. That means you only get apartments here directly. When you hear something somewhere and are the fastest and the first, or the one with the best relationships.

And then there would be, of course, what is preventing rental prices from exploding. Two years ago, I had an opportunity or a contact through an acquaintance from our literary group. That would have meant that I would have reduced myself from my 95 to 65 square meters, while the rental price would have increased by a third. This is absurd. In view of this price development, this means that change requests are always very subdued.

And overall, if you could move, to what extent would they move? Would you like to move somewhere else, perhaps to something rural or suburban? Or would you like to stay in such an urban location?

Well, it already holds me very strongly here. So of course my idea of the alternative somewhere. Yes, to go a bit like that in the direction of the village. Whereby as far as the Frankfurt districts are concerned, the price does not make things any easier anymore. But it keeps me very strong, what I described earlier, so this variety of possibilities, I know the situation as I have lived elsewhere.

That means I spent many years in Groß Gerau. And I grew up in the Ried, in the Hessian Ried, another 15 km south of Groß-Gerau. So I grew up in village structures. Lived according to small-scale circumstances and knows what that is like. And if you say to yourself now I'll go where it's nice, then you have to sit in the car. Have to go to Frankfurt Mainz and Darmstadt, you think about that three times. Then you look if you don't prefer to sit on the ofa. That is a completely different situation here. Even when I lived in Damrstadt, to insert this again as a station. There was a theater there was a cabaret stage and so where you can go. And if the program wasn't nice, you just stayed at

home. There are several theatres here in Frankfurt, including private institutions. There are several cabaret stages. That means I can choose from a program here, so what is not manageable at all. And I can say relatively spontaneously, I sit in the subway and be there in a quarter of an hour.

So for them is in particular the combination of people who are close to them, in particular friends and culture or accepted amenities in Frankfurt. These are the reasons for which they don't really want to move away?

Exactly

So, for example, return migration would not be such a big option for them? For example, back to Groß-Gerau or ried in Hesse?

No, certainly not!

Or to other places where they used to live, because there are several people who of course deal with something like that. We had already mentioned, but what kind of form of living would be most likely for them if they were to move, or have they already thought about alternative forms of living? For example, what is tomorrow together with people of their age? Some also call it Alten-WG et cetera or something like that?

So my preference is very clear with the beloved woman, so in a relationship to share an apartment. As far as the communal forms of living are concerned, this is sometimes discussed here and there in the circle of friends. I could imagine a concept of a building in which several people live, with whom I have a friendly contact, but in which everyone has their own self-contained apartment.

And it should, if necessary, as you can see here and there, there are such possibilities of the common areas. In which you can hold celebrations or meet and there are such common areas. Despite my specific age, I was never such a type of shared apartment. So by doing sharing kitchen and toilets and sharing bathroom and so on, is not my thing. So, I'd like to have that as my private room, where other people don't run around. Of course, the chances of realization are very difficult. I have acquaintances who are active in a community housing project, I think for over 10 years and still do not have a clever perspective where they want to realize it. Or can. So, they also said recently, about the project you can grow old and they said about the project we can die. So that's also very difficult to realize.

So all in all, to sum up, for them, it is your decision easier to have more offers on the market to find something better in principle. So, that's the biggest obstacle for them, that's not enough supply there are adequate prices for them.

I do not know how they take these social sociological aspects into account in order to differentiate this. When I talk about reasonable prices, it must be said that I am one of the higher earners. So I'm not voting for an FDP, but to call the term. Or to call it something else. I was in a managerial position, I had pay group 15 in the public sector. Get the highest pay group. Therefore, in Germany I belong to the 15%, top 15%, which does not mean that I am a really rich person. It says more about how little the majority of the population serves. Who can no longer afford anything here in Frankfurt. That means if I already feel my limits very clearly with my income level and with my pension and still with assets the background here, then it means that it is already a dramatic situation overall economically.

Yes, that would have been my last point to get this perspective again. Yes, but somehow they have already explained to him very well here.

Thank you very much overall I think I got a very good picture of her situation, was definitely very interesting to get such a short insight into her imagination. And that would actually be for me but do they still have points that they think they would still be important to understand you about your housing preference or your evaluation of your apartment and also towards the future?

No, I think we've discussed all of that.

Thank you very much!

Interview 05

Well, yes, then I would first ask a few general questions to understand who you are and then I would move on to more open questions so that I can better understand your experiences, why your living situation is. Can I first ask which year you come from and where do you live and how many people live in your household?

So I was born in 1964, live in Frankfurt and live here alone.

What marital status can you be assigned to?

Single

Then, what activity are you currently pursuing?

[works in public relations of a larger company]

And roughly how would you describe your social position, for example, middle class upper class lower class?

I realized with horror that I was one of the higher earners, but I would still call myself a middle class.

Okay, those would be questions in general, so you can put your remaining questions into context. Then I would just ask and could you tell if you could describe your apartment or your current working relationship?

3 rooms with Frankfurt bathroom, means I have such a niche in the bedroom and therefore the apartment is very very cheap.

What do you like about the apartment?

The location of the apartment is absolutely fantastic, I am in 5min by bike on Leipziger Straße, small shopping street here in Frankfurt, where I can buy practically everything I need. There are many pubs, restaurants around the corner, many of my friends live here; just around the corner also, as the social environment is very good here. Bockenheim is a very mixed district. So a few 100 meters further the diplomatic quarter begins. So a bit of upper class, high class neighborhood, if you go a little bit more west, there's a little bit more social housing, that's exactly what I like and why I'm going to stay here. With my apartment it is an old building, so one of those typical Wilhelminian buildings, which I like very much, because I perceive them as more individual aesthetic than new apartments, even if of course such an apartment has a lot of defects or flaws, including that it is a Frankfurt bathroom and not something really big anywhere else is usually standard. The rent is very very cheap, but this is also due to the fact that I have been living for 25 years. The neighbors get along well; you meet, talk yes...

I wanted to ask again briefly about the size of the apartment. Does it suit you right now? How would you rate the size?

It is 65 square meters, which is of course luxury, 3 rooms for individuals, I know, I am aware. On the other hand, because it is this Frankfurt bath, it is for one would live for a family. On the other hand, there are 8 tenants here in the house. Other neighbors have raised some children here. I don't really know how to do that. You always have to go through the bedroom in your sleep to take a shower or brush your teeth. For a person or a couple everything is not a problem, but if there are children who may get bigger and at some point and then teenagers and then the shame feeling arises in front of the parents, I wonder how those in the bedroom shower when the parents are just in bed. No idea.

I still wanted to ask questions and if you guests come it also fits or is then sometimes a bit complicated regarding the space in the apartment?

That's possible. I have a study, which of course is luxury. So a study and combined guest room when guests come, and then you just agree on who is going to the bathroom right now or not.

Yes exactly and overall, if we stay a bit with the apartment again, what are the aspects of the apartment that in principle will be more difficult for you in the future, could be like, if it is perhaps a bit too big? Or having to climb any stairs? What could you imagine as a problem with this?

My landlady, who lives in the house, who is in her late eighties, who has problems with climbing stairs, since I live on the ground floor, I assume that I will not have the problem. Of course, the apartment is zero handicapped accessible. Zero. So if I actually won't be so mobile in 20 years or 30 years, I won't be able to live in the apartment. Simply because there are door thresholds everywhere; Old building stop. As a disabled person, you would not get into the toilets because it is very very narrow. In such Wilhelminian buildings, the toilets were probably built in later, that's not a meter, you would never be able to get in with a walker or even crutch in life. This Frankfurt bath is zero handicapped accessible, as an old person you can not get in.

No, I had an interview, where the participant had health problems and had therefore thought earlier that it is, currently too many stairs for her. And was at a similar age.

Ok. I also don't think so far into the future. If I thought of something like that, then I would probably be glad that I live on the ground floor and don't have these stairs. But if there should actually be a serious illness, then this apartment here is not suitable for it. I don't think so.

You already told something about your district Bockenheim at the beginning. But could you say again so or briefly summarize what you really like about your living environment and maybe also what he does not like so much.

It is a very very mixed district, from student to social housing. from workers' settlement in one part to the diplomatic quarter. There are a lot of pubs, good restaurants, small shopping street by bike in 5 minutes, on foot 10 minutes, a quarter of an hour. It is a grown district. It is not a district that has been built out of the ground, which is more common in Frankfurt, such as the Riedberg, for example. It is an old part of the city, used to be independent, until a hundred years ago as far as I know. This self-confidence of the Bockenheimers can also be felt a bit. You belong to Frankfurt of course, you also drive to the city center, but actually I have everything you need here in the neighborhood. In Berlin, of course, it is very very pronounced, but I think in Frankfurt it is the same in some parts of the city. It is certainly the case in Bockenheim, in Bornheim, Nordend, to be so self-confident, so a bit proud of the district. You have that a little bit.

Does the supply situation mean that you need everything you need in principle?

Almost everything, almost everything yes.

At what point would you say that it is not given in your district?

Of course, Bockenheim, like many other parts of the city, has changed, so many small retailers have migrated; because the Zeil offers much more choice. Clothes, for example, are no longer very much to choose from. Of course there is now this Zalando outlet here, there are a few shoe shops. But it's not this large selection that you have on the Zeil.

Interesting!

Then I would just ask into the blue: Have you ever thought about how you want to live in the future? And if so, what are your ideas?

In terms of the housing situation?

To the living situation, exactly.

I cannot imagine... I actually want to stay here as long as I can. In fact. What I can imagine is a retirement home, an oldpeople's apartment or something like that. That you with several people together maybe buy or rent a house. But that everyone has their own floor. So a shared kitchen or

bathroom. But wants to continue to live autonomously. Together with others, however, to still have the opportunity to retreat into their own apartment.

Does that mean, to sum up briefly, autonomy is relatively important to you in old age?

Yes, yes, very very important. You always have to differentiate between age. If you actually become a nursing case, then if you are dependent on help, then it is not far from autonomy to living with additional help.

But I'm particularly interested in the phase where you could decide for yourself where to go in principle.

The autonomy, private bathroom, also its own kitchen. Simply because I think you are no longer so flexible and the cleanliness ideas in the kitchen, which you have to share with others, may be a bit different. So foresighted, that would be very very important I think.

Have you ever thought about moving in principle in the near future? Or did you want to move at some point, or not at all?

No, because the apartment is actually so ideal from the location as well as from the equipment and from the price, from the rent, that I honestly could not imagine that.

And what would be aspects that would favor this? So that in principle you would still decide to move?

Corona actually played a role as well, as I now work more remotely and am more in the home office; like so many, I have the thoughts, oh you could also live somewhere in the countryside. But I discarded it very quickly, because I need the state infrastructure. So it would mean if I move, within Frankfurt, but there is actually no reason for that.

The next question would have been whether you would rather live in the urban, suburban, but that was then clarified. And you have already answered the question of the form of living. That an old people's flat would probably be the most interesting, or are there other forms of living that you can imagine in principle.

If the old shared flat were in a house where everyone has their own part, perfectly clear.

Interesting. I would ask again briefly. So moving would be in principle, due to friends or family or even then in the direction of the countryside, or other culturally interesting places? But maybe also the return migration to a place where you may have lived before? What could you most likely imagine?

So the latter by no means, because I come from a small town where I would not move back under any circumstances. Although I own a house there. So an apartment with my brother together. And many actually keep asking why you don't move back to [place near Frankfurt]. Especially since this is also a very nice house. It's an old antique converted barn, but it's just a small town. Once you've moved out of the small town, you don't move back. I think a lot of people feel the same way. Now I'm single, if something comes up again in the future, I would actually prefer such a form of living as Living apart, Living together. Yes, then already a solid relationship, but still in separate apartments. I think that would be the ideal case. Even more ideal perhaps in the same house, but gladly in separate apartments. That is very, very important to me. So again, autonomy in every respect.

I think it's interesting. Yes, for me you are already really given a great overall picture. Are there any other points that you think would be important for me to understand?

Not necessarily. I don't necessarily know in which direction you're going. Therefore, it is difficult to add something.

So one of my hypotheses would be, for example, that people who are dissatisfied with one or more aspects of their apartment or living environment are more willing to move. But even if, for example, in your case, the entire family would still live in Flörsbach, for example, that then the consideration would be stronger to move after all.

My one brother is still alive, but my other brother lives in Berlin, for me there is no reason to move there.

Great, thank you very much.

Interview 06

How old are you?

56

Are you married?

Yes, I am married, and I have three children, all not living in at home anymore.

Oh, and where do you live?

We just build a house 3 years ago. The house is located in a neighborhood that has existed for 15 to 20 years now, in a small village south of Freiburg.

Which would interest me, since it is relatively newly built... Did you build it yourself?

Yes, we have.

What made you decide to build at your age?

Of course, this has resulted a bit from our life story. And from our discouragement, perhaps to acquire something beforehand. Not having found the ideal one. The work situation of my husband, who didn't have a secure job, but I also think a little bit: "Ah, it's not quite sure yet how long we'll stay there"; and the consideration of what to buy was not yet quite fixed. And we lived very nicely before, where we felt very very comfortable. We looked at things again and again, but since the living situation in the old house was so nice, it was not easy to find something suitable. And of course, building now was also the situation that we wanted to have a future-proof investment. And to have a security, you can either still live there, or you can sell it well. In this respect, it is also built in such a way that it can also be shared well, and is also well suited for a larger family. The need for security, that was certainly with the desire, perhaps this German desire, to have something of its own.

While we're at it, you seem to have planned it so that you can then share the house. Was this an integral part of the planning, or did it only come up during the construction process?

No, that was actually clear, because the house is just so big that it is clear, for two people is already clearly too big. There is the hope, or the idea, that when children come to visit, or possibly even grandchildren, that you not only have space in the living room to take off a sofa, but then it is also quite large. But it is relaxed not to have to worry about it. And, the idea that you don't necessarily have to move out if a partner somehow dies or, ... that you can then share it in such a way that you

can then live there with a second family. Or a second couple, or a foster family. Which would then perhaps then provide us with. So it was already the basic idea that if you build so big, you have to be kept in size, but reducible.

And overall the size at the moment, how do you rate the now - As too big, just right...

So in this Corona year as just right, it was of course great when everyone was there. But basically, so it's not that it burdens me. With some it is also so, I have so much to clean. Then I just close the rooms and then it's good. But it is not necessary. So it is of course an extreme luxury to have so much space. And I am very relaxed for myself to have my large study. It could also be smaller. But a study in my current situation and not having to share one with my husband is certainly super good for both of them.

Do you think it could be too big in the future?

That it could then be too much with cleaning or gardening?

You don't know how to develop; the garden is not huge. It's actually quite good handle bar. At some point it will certainly be too big somehow. And the concept of the staircase is also such that you may not be able to do it quite well in old age, then you have to make a certain redesign. I think at 80 it's certainly too big to take care of on its own. Then you either have to move out or have a cleaning assistant.

Could you just describe what you like about your house?

I really like the wooden floor, which I have always wanted. I really like to live on two levels; which would certainly be ok in an apartment that is one-storey, but that's something I really like to have, this separation. And then I absolutely enjoy having a garden. Although I would find a garden with an unobstructed view even more beautiful. That's something I criticize a bit. But to have garden, space and the house then already so, with a lot of light, as I like it well. Due to the fact that we have planned it ourselves, it already corresponds in many points to what I also like.

And since you planned yourself, what are aspects that were important to you in the planning process?

Enough space, now not over excessive, but enough space. So even this age suitability with ground level, that was already a very important aspect. Of course, creating value that can be sold again is that you build something, very far away or something. That it is only so individual that it could not fit for others. One... through photovoltaics, reasonably energetically cheap. Even with this more expensive

heating system, ne has a relatively good energy balance. Of course, these were aspects that are very important.

Are there any other aspects of sustainability or energy balance that you have incorporated? Where you think it was a good investment in the future?

I don't know what else would be there. So the heating a bit more efficient, that was just too expensive for us, this investment. That would have been much more. Otherwise, what we could still do is the battery, for example. That we make there another memory. Otherwise, I wouldn't know what I haven't already said.

We've already had the aspects that you really like; but, we had already touched on it, What are aspects that you do not like so much?

The location I would like to have a little higher and then a clearer view, that's something that actually bothers me are the; well relative to other houses this is all ok. But that around are only houses and you only have a view of houses. And basically only from the top room, which is my husband's study, you have the view of the Black Forest. That's one of the points that really bothers me. What I would also find attractive, of course, would be to be a little closer to Freiburg, so that you are not so dependent on the bad train connection later. Or overall, if you don't ride a bike as much anymore. And otherwise, actually small details, such as equipment stories.

What, for example?

So I would have done a few things differently. I wouldn't have made these deep windows everywhere. Since I would have made in two rooms I would have made windows in front of the desk, and no door. And also to the garden out, I think I would have closed sooner. But otherwise, yes, this stove. It's not good and I'm not so satisfied with that.

Then I would like to come back to the topic of sustainability. At what point do you think it will be divided up with you?

You can't say that now, that from, what do I know, the time... I actually believe that this is a process that arises. Personally, I rather believe that we will only separate it then, and then the question is whether I would even do that when you are alone. Then the house is really too big, then it depends on whether you would still like to live in the village. Or you say you sell it and really go to an apartment. Otherwise, I honestly can't imagine at the moment that we both live there and then there is a separation. And if someone is alone, I don't know. My husband might rather imagine staying in there, I can also imagine moving back somewhere else or [to my hometown]. No idea. Or close to the children, depending on the.

Then I would move on to the living environment, could you describe for me?

The living environment. In the words of my youngest son: Spießig. They are almost all single-family homes. No, that's not true. In any case, not very dense, with many apartments stocked neighborhood. Mixed by the age structure, which is very very nice because many children also live in the street. And overall, [residence] is a residential area that is not a social hotspot. It certainly isn't. This is all a very relaxed living situation and structure of society, which is a bit mixed with migration. Little. Already a typically German, well-off, community. Pleasant

The personal living structure for us in the neighborhood relationship is totally pleasant, very nice. With a neighbor it is not so cordial now, because it is a bit more distant. But otherwise there are also friends within walking distance, which is totally pleasant. And with the neighbors well exchanged. It's a bit too quiet. That is, if you are a bit louder, that you think of the consideration differently than in areas where it is a bit louder anyway and more social life is outside. Or traffic noise. Does it fit that way?

Yes. And so personal acquaintances directly in the environment consist mainly of? are they rather friends or family

With us, of course, these are more friends, because the family does not live nearby. And these are friends who live in the village that we have known for a long time. A new addition is that you meet someone like that. What is nice in this street, that there is a street festival once a year, which I find totally nice. That you really meet the neighbors privately and exchange ideas. That was cancelled last year because of Corona if it will take place this year, I don't know, no idea. But you can also deal with these... No new friendships have developed now, you can't say that in the neighborhood, but completely nice. And the other friends in the village, they have existed for some time. But this has not grown anew. This results rather outside the direct place of residence.

And clubs, church etc. Are there connections there?

Honestly, not at all. Neither of us is strongly rooted in the clubs. I go to sports, or used to be in a sports club. Of course, that has shifted. And I know some of them, but no friendships have developed. These are nice acquaintances with whom you can... Yes acquaintances, but no friendships. And not church at all, because we don't go to church at all and we are not very connected. So this village club life. There are always things that I would perhaps like to actively participate in. [An association for climate issues] here in the village, has already inspired me, and I could imagine participating. But that's not feasible at the moment with my time limit. Then I would have to delete other things, and I don't want that either.

Are you well involved in the work or are other priorities more important to you?

Of course, I am very much involved in my work, which takes up a lot of space. But I think I also manage to maintain social contacts. I'm more likely to do that. Sometimes further away, but also in our area there are several people with whom we like to meet. And of course it is not necessary that we only have to orient in Schallstadt in Schallstadt. So we don't live secluded.

Are there other things you could imagine doing when you have more time, at some point?

Yes, it has nothing to do with the club, but I would like to sing. Whether this is possible in Schallstadt, no idea. Since I like to do sports, I could imagine expanding this. But my discovery, the online sport is quite nice. But what I would not only find interesting are social projects, but also cultural projects. What there is here in the village is a cultural association, they just do really nice things. Even then, you can get involved or contribute in a different way. In anycase, you can go there more often and do something more later.

And what do you like about [place of residence] overall?

The proximity to the mountains, without long car jams, so in the Black Forest. So that's the free time, that you can then quickly go out of the front door, to be in the countryside, to hear birds. And if you want to go mountain biking quickly or go to Freiburg by bike, that's just really nice. Free time is certainly with the things I enjoy, such as swimming, cycling, hiking, cross-country skiing, all this is quickly accessible and we are super located for it.

And from the place itself, are there any points that you can think of explicitly for the place?

So yes, with the place, I'm not so connected now. I don't think Schallstadt is particularly pretty. So Schallstadt has a big advantage, it's close to Freiburg. It was previously very well connected by the train, now it is moderately connected, it is close to the bike, which is great. In Schallstadt per se.

Bicycle proximity also to work?

Yes, this is possible with the e-bike, but otherwise it is already so that for me it is free time for me to cycle to work, but not a realistic daily bike path. Since it is 1 1/2 hours are oneway. And with a working time of 8-6 actually not possible. And that would be possible with the

e-bike?

Rather, probably not. Realistically. But more often probably.

Yes, that's one of the points I might tackle after all.

And so the region?

It is simply scenically beautiful. And... There are of course many other beautiful landscapes in Germany and cities, but here is from the traffic volume, I find that very... If you compare it now with Munich or Stuttgart, there is simply a lot more traffic jamout of it. And then I also find this awareness here in the area, that you can already feel in the city that people already live values, because it is pleasant with environmental awareness or openness.

So far, you have addressed aspects more like nature. What about cultural aspects?

That is weak in Freiburg. The theater is nice, but it's not the highlight now. There is clearly more missing. And sometimes I miss the big city. So I also like to be in the big city. I also like such banal things about a big city, like the smell of the subway. That's why I always love visiting my sister in Frankfurt. What we rarely do is go to Basel. We were there once in the opera. Or museums in Basel and I think that's really nice. But you have to keep going. The cultural offer in Freiburg is also very very meagre. Freiburg is not cultural. I think it's also important to see that it is more important for me to move in nature and then drive the cultural things in Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Basel, Frankfurt and then also look at museums.

Other aspects that you don't like so much about the living environment?

That you have to be so considerate of the neighbors. So you really have to be quiet outside at 10. The living environment otherwise.... there is actually nothing else.

And the one with the volume is that such a neighborhood thing?

It is required by law and the neighbors call if it is too loud. There were also some who said, you can tell when we are back. You also notice that we are not only very quiet. But I think there are others as well. I find that a bit narrow-minded and not very open. And it would be nice if people were to be accepted talking. But...

But you haven't even touched on aspects of local supply yet...

Oh right, I had even thought of it. Since I work outside it is ok. It's not quite complex now, but the vegetable shop, which is very very nice. I think a real Turk with more choice is great. Just like in the city center or Stuttgart. But the local supply is actually sufficient. You could still have a bit of a competitive offer to which a supermarket. And the other, very small, is almost too small again. The bakers are not the crazy bakers now, but also ok. But of course this is also a small place. There are not so many shopping opportunities, that's clear. So if you live in Freiburg itself, or in Stuttgart Frankfurt or elsewhere, there is logically more to offer.

Does it bother you that you have to go out of the place for certain aspects?

And then can't do it on foot or by bike?

Not at the moment. For my tea I have to go downtown. But this is rather Corona conditionally a bit harder now, because then you come to the city every now and then. And that's not a distance now. It's a few kilometers to Freiburg if you need anything. And honestly, except for clothes, there is everything.

And medical care? So pharmacies...

There are enough pharmacies in Schallstadt. With the doctors, I can't say exactly, but there is already a large practice. I think there are enough dentists and normal family doctors too. Even in a relatively close environment. If not, you are also quickly in the neighboring town or in Freiburg. There is also school, which is of course also nice. For small children in particular, what good for the structure of the place if the children have a primary school. Where they can go directly. This used to be a very, very important aspect for us when we were looking for the place to live. And that there is no grammar school in the village and not very close or Realschule, is absolutely manageable.

Why did you choose the place?

We were looking for different things when my husband got the job in Freiburg, which had been targeted by his boss for some time. And then it turned out through a friend that we wanted to rent the one house, where we lived for a long time. And the other options we looked at just weren't... We just liked this one the most. And at that time in Freiburg it was too expensive. Since we have not found anything suitable in the size even with the possibility to have an au pair at home. With three children and au pair you need a certain size that is affordable. And there was nothing at all in Freiburg that would have fit. Moving to the countryside at that time was not easy. I was already used to the big city.

Does that mean you would classify the place of residence as rural?

Yes.

You spoke earlier about the connection to Freiburg and the poorer public transport. To what extent are you dependent on them?

Not so much in the summer, but it already limits me. So I have to say that. I could drive significantly less if the train connection is better. In times of a better timetable, I went by train more often. Then I rode my bike more often, and then arranged it. And now we don't have a monthly pass anymore, it's not worth it. And this combination makes it too time-consuming.

And do you think the reliance on public transport will increase in the coming years?

We are not dependent on it because we have the cars. But it is more environmental aspects that you want to use more local transport. We are not dependent at the moment. And if you can't drive more and the environmental conditions are, it would actually be nice if you could drive more train. You can adjust to it and say you drive then and then. But it is limited.

Are there other aspects that could become more difficult in the future?

Yes, on a personal level, that a friend will certainly move away. This cuts into our or my life. But also actually our life, which also has an impact on my life, because her husband is also a good friend of my husband. And if that disappears, it's even stronger for him, I don't know, because I have more friendships, while he doesn't have quite as many. Maybe it's something else. But it would be a bit nicer if a few friends lived a little closer so that they could reach them more easily without a car. It's not too complicated. With some you can also go there by bike. But we don't really do that.

That would be it now to the living environment actually. How do you want to live in the next ten years?

Not much will change during this period. It is now very nice in a house with garden. But I could also imagine that if it were financially possible, I could also imagine living in the city, or closer to the city. What would be quite optimal, that is also a security aspect again, would still have a three to four room apartment in Freiburg, in the city center or in a beautiful residential area, I would of course find that super relaxed, if you know, ok, you can still move there in old age. Or somewhere where you are more independent of trains and distances. That would certainly make sense from the age concept.

Does that mean there is an interest in this direction? And are you looking for what?

No, not really. We applied for this thing, a big construction project, which was now current, where a new residential area is being built. Which is certainly pleasant and would fit quite well from the location. So we don't have it at all.... So if something would come up, you could also imagine buying another apartment. Although we want that is probably too expensive. But of course that's a great story.

You said earlier that you could imagine a big city, but then rather Freiburg?

Yes, because this is also my current social environment. There is still a brother in Stuttgart. Not to move to Bavarian Swabia to the other brother and then to build up a new environment there. And I don't want to go to other sister in Frankfurt either. But that also changes, all our lives will change and at some point it is the case that you are nearby, when you are a whole lot older, that you see each other. We see our children and they don't have to drive very far, and then near where they are. But you can't plan something like that at the moment.

What are aspects that could be important to you in your future when it comes to how you want to live?

Independence. And this is not completely given in our current place of residence, because the transport connection is not quite ideal. In particular, to be independent of the car. From the conception it would be great if you had a possibility that you say.... There is also car sharing, but at some point you just don't drive a car anymore. And basically that you live in an environment where there is no traffic noise and fits with the environment. For example, there are a few corners in Stuttgart where I wouldn't like to live because it's just real, really dirty. In Freiburg I don't know if there is such a thing. And already a social environment, where you also feel comfortable, where you like to go out and then talk to the neighbors briefly. I find that very very pleasant. This is not the most important thing, but it already contributes to the feel-good factor. But I think independence is important. As has been asked earlier, for example, with regard to shopping connections. We have to go in a bit, but it's doable. In principle, even on foot, but in any case without problems with the bike.

You have the possibility to adapt your living conditions so that they are more age-appropriate. What could you rather imagine, since you also mentioned a move as possible?

If I decided for myself, without my partner, I would rather reduce, and it always depends on the offer... I find it very hypothetical... So I would not like to accept an absolute deterioration, I would rather take someone in. Certainly. But basically, if I find something adequate, where I also feel comfortable, but also significantly reduce, I would rather move.

And with moving, would you rather stay in the urban or suburban / rural?

Rather into the urban, but with really good connection to the city, but not further out.

And then the reasons to move. What would make you more likely to move, family and friends, or amenities like culture or nature? Or maybe the return migration to a place where you used to live.

So from the cities I know I could also imagine moving to Stuttgart, because I feel comfortable there and have a bit of a social environment. But it would certainly not be easy, because we simply have our circle of friends here. But otherwise I find it difficult to say it firmly, because it just depends. Basically, I would also like urban with cultural possibilities. But basically, Freiburg would also suffice for me in old age in the cultural offer.

Which form of living could you most likely imagine? Apartment? Or more alternative forms of living?

Ideal would be an apartment close to friends, preferably of course in the same house. So if you were to move with a couple of friends, that would of course be great. I could imagine very well. But otherwise you can build acquaintances and the neighborhood. If you have a certain openness.

Apart from that, do you have anything to add?

What I also think about again and again is whether I would like to live abroad again. Is certainly already a fulfilled dream. And we enjoyed that very much. And that's what I thought about, whether I would like to do that for another year or two or basically abroad and came to the conclusion that I don't think I want that. I like to live in Germany and wouldn't say like others that I would want to get out of Germany at some point. I feel comfortable

Other climatic places are not so interesting because of this?

I really appreciate the change of seasons. I enjoy that every time in all aspects and I see that as a great advantage of Germany, that we can experience this here. So I don't always want nice weather.

And life form, as I said, I could not imagine living in a retirement home, like few people. And such a real old shared apartment, I think that's a bit difficult. I can't imagine it that way, I like to have my independence.

Great, thank you very much.

Interview 07

Hilde, 67

Bochum

Due to technical difficulties, part of the interview was transcribed from records from memory of the interview.

So starting with the interview, first of all some general questions. Then I would ask how old are you / in which year were you born?

I was born in 54

With how many persons do you live in your household?

Just me alone

And your marital status is what?

I am single.

And personally, how would you classify yourself in terms of income group?

Uh this is difficult but let's say middle income could be it.

Alright, now to the questions regarding your living situation. Could you describe your dwelling for me?

I live in a cooperative flat (Genossenschaftswohnung), which is located south of the city centre in Bochum. It is 55 square meters large and has a kitchen, a living room, a bedroom. I am living in an old building, with several flats, but I am located at the bottom floor. Further I have a nice view on some gardens. I am not too far away from the city centre and located next to a larger street.

This of course is a bit noisy, as well at night, where I like to sleep with an open window and the busses drive by. But on the other side, this is also meaning that I have a bus stop directly in front of my house, which of course is quite nice to have. And in general, I am located quite close to a greenbelt, where one can easily go for a walk and spend some time. Further, not too far away, you can easily reach the river Ruhr in the south by bike and get to nature there.

And what are aspects that you like about your flat?

Uh, as I said, the location, oh and also the price is quite low, as it is a cooperative flat. Moreover, it is quite green around me. I am well connected, by car. Oh and the connection to the neighbourhood. I know who lives here and there is a sense of community here.

And more concerning the specific aspects of your flat? Such as it is quite light etc.

Oh, it is not so light since it is located on the first floor, but therefore it is not too hot in the summer months. My neighbours above me definitely suffer more during hot days.

Moreover, the single-story central heating system is great and that I have a gas stove is amazing.

And what are things that you do not like too much regarding your flat?

The fact, that, although it is not a main road, we used to have a bakery right around the corner, which is no longer the case.

And more regarding your own flat, what do you not like too much?

As already mentioned, at night the noise of the road, as my bedroom faces the road, and the buses drive all night.

Talking about the positioning of your rooms. Does the size of your apartment fit your current needs?

Oh definitely. The apartment has a rectangular design, which is fine. I have a balcony that is too small, I guess. It would be nicer if this would be a bit bigger.

And the floor partitioning is ok? What about when you receive guests?

Ah, this is ok as well. I do not feel that I don't have enough space. I do not need much more. And when guests come, I have a sofa bed in the living room. And kids could sleep on the floor, or they did when they visited me, but in general I do not get too many guests, so it is not the biggest issue.

Regarding the future, how do you think your flat is suitable for your too live in in the coming 10, 20, 30 years? With stairs or other difficulties in your flat?

As I am living on the ground floor, I do not have too many issues in this regard and I am hopeful that I can manage these few in the coming years. Or at least I intend to be healthy enough. And my mother was living here a few years back, and we even managed to get her wheelchair down these stairs, so even this is possible.

Was this ease of entering or the lack of many stairs a factor in your decision for an apartment on the ground floor?

No, back in the day I had a cat and I wanted for it to have the opportunity to enter and leave the flat. Further the price of the flat was good.

Can I get back to your living environment? You already mentioned that you are happy with it, but what are specific aspects you think are highlights?

I think the location is ideal, close to the centre and quite green, as I have access to the green belt of the city. I can reach most of the locations I need to go to by bike, such as the city centre, or walking with my dog. It is located south of the city centre, but not too far away, it is quite diverse. And as already mentioned, the connection and feeling of being able to identify with this neighbourhood. This is partly down to the neighbourhood initiative that I am involved in.

What is your role in this initiative? What is its goal?

Mostly we want to bring people from our neighbourhood together. I was one of the founding members back in 2007. Especially for older people, who are more lonely and need support. For instance if you want to send a parcel, and have problems carrying it, someone from the initiative could aid. I was always working with people with dementia, and knew that the support of others can be incremental, but not only for those with special conditions, but also for those that are around you.

Do you think there is something missing in the neighbourhood? Do you have to go to other places for some activities or other needs?

Yes of course there are things that I wish were here. Or still here. Back in the day, you would have many small shops. And they have disappeared over the years. On the one hand, it was easier to get there, but they also were a point of social interaction. You got to meet other people there, and especially for older people this is of course nice, as they do not meet too many in their daily lives.

But of course, I need to go to the city centre for several things. Or in order to get groceries, I walk half an hour to get to the organic grocer. For me, I can reach most of the things by foot, also another supermarket. Where I personally live, there is not too much around, but I can reach most of it with ease.

Walking 30 min is quite a long time.... Do you think that such a distance can be a difficulty in the future

Yes it is not very close, but this way I can already go for a walk with my dog and it does keep me fit, so I think it should not be a problem for now. And I am a pensioner, I have the time, I am not stressed, but you never know what is going to come.

Did you already spare a thought about how you want to live in the coming years (10 or 20 or what ever you think.

Here. Just here where I am to be honest. I like the interaction that takes place here, with my neighbours. However, I would like if there should be more integration and interaction with younger people, as for me it is mostly the people of 50 or 60 years that I interact with on a frequent basis.

Do you think you need to adapt your flat to fit your future needs?

Maybe the bathroom, but not much more. It is fine the way it is.

Can you imagine relocating to another place?

No. I want to stay where I live. The price, location and neighbourhood are too good.

What could move you to relocate?

If there would be house, with four free apartments, where I can move in with three other persons that I know. This would be ideal. But I do not want to live in a shared flat or with other person. I want to have my own space. And I would only consider it if it would be in a good location, preferably in this neighbourhood where I live right now. What I definitely would not want is to live in a shared flat, as younger people tend to, I want to maintain living independent, and make my own decisions.

Although you do not want to relocate, what could be most likely a reason for you to relocate: 1) Locating closer to family / friends; 2) Locating closer to amenities, cultural, natural, warmer weather, or; 3) returning to a place you lived at previously? 4) more urban or rural?

I quite like Bochum. And I do not have too much family, for whom I would consider relocating. And for the rest, I feel like I am not missing out on anything.

Alright

Oh and I have to add, as you asked about cultural amenities. Here in Bochum the cultural offerings are quite good. There [are two theatres] here and I am culturally satisfied. I do not need nor want much more. The offerings here include all I need.

[...Questions about the background of the research]

What I think is important, that efforts are made, to make neighbourhoods more friendly for dement persons. There should be a support of orientation, as they might get lost. The society for dementia recommends to improve the orientation in cities and I see a great potential also in Bochum. For instance, also for blind people, road crossings are not marked that easily. And people park their cars in front of them, which of course is stupid. I think that there could be much improvement. But also in the design of a flat.

I am personally connected to this issue, as formerly, before retiring I was a counsler for people with dementia and currently still aid a person if she gets lost for instance. Or if she looses her keys again in the restaurant she likes to go to, they call me, so I can pick them up for her.

And this level of cohesion and solidarity in the neighbourhood is something that is quite unique and you cannot easily find somewhere else.

Would you consider a move to neighbourhood that is more friendly for people with dementia to live in. Or just even with better infrastructure to cater to the needs of older persons?

Not really, in my current neighbourhood I have everything I might need and as already said, I don't want to move in the future.

Have you always lived in your neighbourhood or Bochum?

I have always lived in Bochum, but in several parts of the city. But I have to say here it is nice. There is a lot of potential here, there is always something happening and I feel at home.

These seem the perfect words to end the interview. Thank you very much and have nice day!

Interview 08

Irmgard, 71
Bochum

How old are you?

71 1/2

Where do you live?

In Bochum

How many people live in your household?

1

And now their marital status?

Unmarried

And how would you classify themselves socially?

Academic middle class.

I would like to ask them if you can describe their apartment for me?

I have 50m². I have a living room, a bedroom and a kitchen-living room.

What do you like about your apartment?

I like everything!

Can you specify what you like there?

I live on the ground floor. I have a balcony that goes directly into the garden. The garden is managed by the landlord, but I have my own bed there.

Are there any other aspects you like?

It's actually a family home. But divided into two residential parties. And in comparison, the road is very pleasant and the transport connections are very good great. Was a big stroke of luck when I found the apartment.

What aspects of such a thing might not have pleased him so much?

I can't say that I'm not at all now...

The size of the apartment fits that for you at the moment there is where do you sometimes think ok? It might be a bit difficult in the future with cleaning or something?

No

And if, for example, guests come by, do you find enough space there?

Yes in any case. I can sit at the kitchen table with 6 people.

Yes and if overnight guests come?

One can also stay overnight?

And what about them in the future? Do you think that size might play a bigger, more difficult role there?

No, the size is not decisive for me. I had 38m² before and that was ok too. So for me, the most important thing is actually.

And are there any other aspects that might be a bit more difficult in the future from which design aspects of the apartment, or how to look is divided towards stairs?

Oh yes, of course. It is an old house, so not barrier-free.

You need to climb stairs to get to your apartment?

A few steps at the entrance, with the wheelchair it was not easy, but we already managed that when my mother was here.

And apart from that?

The apartment is for someone without restrictions. The doors are a bit narrow.

Okay, yes, that's really interesting and otherwise she has already said that you have an interesting background regarding their apartment and the choice of their apartment.

I was dismissed from the last apartment for personal use, because the buyers have bought the house, which have completely remodeled as a single-family house. And unfortunately I'm afraid that this will happen again.

Of course, this is extremely unpleasant.

My current landlords are also over 80 and I don't know what happens when you are no longer there.

Is there a certain uncertainty for them? Does this uncertainty burden them that you do not know what will happen next?

Yes in any case.

And would you like to continue living in the house and or will you think in our maybe a move would be fine?

I would stay here. Absolutely. The housing situation for 1 person household is very bad here.

Can you describe the location of your apartment to me?

A quiet side street, with a pedestrian subway next to it. But still central. And the city center is also within walking distance.

What do you like about their living environment?

It is a loosened up development. Everything very individual, nothing off the shelf. Simply beautiful.

What's nice about it?

That it is very green. The construction. Very individual.

Do you have parks?

Yes, there are allotment gardens nearby. Park there is already but 10min away.

But you don't have a plot?

No.

What do you not like so much?

Nothing at all. All around satisfied.

What about offers? Be it food supply or medical care, what is the direction?

Great, everything you need. A discounter, a Rewe and organic shop. But there is no pharmacy. The two nearby have done too. But the pharmacies also deliver today.

And doctors?

Yes, no problem

And other things?

Yes, the Schauspielhaus, Musikforum, all within walking distance.

And what else is important?

My circle of friends also lives here.

Do you feel connected to the district?

Yes.

And can you identify with their district?

Yes in any case. The only problem I have is that it is highly gentrified. The old apartments will be demolished and replaced by new expensive apartments. You can't pay for that anymore.

And apart from the financial aspects? Do you feel changes?

It looks bad with us. The people are away all day, the driving away in the morning and then come back in the evening and there are no encounters on the road. But that's just the way it is.

And other things in their neighborhood where you say that could be a little more difficult in 10 years?

As I said, the transformation. The demolition of the old.

How long have you been living in their district? Did you live there before?

Yes. That was a huge luck that I found them.

And how did you find them?

About an advertisement I put on. I thought that nobody really doesn't want someone with little money, but I was lucky. But it worked out at some point. And the lady who was here before had to go to the old people's home.

And you are retired?

I am retired, but I still give courses at the adult education center. I give courses on nutrition and cooking.

How do you imagine living in the next 10 years.

I hope everything stays as it is. If the rents remain acceptable. Otherwise I won't be able to afford the big city anymore.

Have you also been similarly affected by the co-pass, their rents have risen in the short time in which you already live in their apartment. *Und do you want to continue living in their current form means now yes in their single household et cetera or can you imagine another form of living a shared apartment?*

I could also imagine a shared apartment. Such a shared apartment for the elderly.

With whom?

I have a girlfriend with whom I could imagine that. But she lives in Cologne. I can't imagine that.

Where could you imagine moving in?

Just outside the Ruhr area, in a small town. I could imagine that.

Do you come from the Ruhr area?

I came here as a student and then got stuck. I have no relatives here at all.

Do you think that you would have to make adjustments to their apartment in order to be able to live more easily later?

At the moment I don't see that yet.

You said you have already dealt with a move? How strong?

I mean, forced, of course. Since the burden that I have to move again exists. I would then hope to get into a social housing for pensioners, which is available here.

Have you informed yourself in this direction?

Yes three years ago, but nothing was free.

What would be an idea if you were to get into such a situation?

That is very, very difficult, with the offices. Since I don't get any social benefits. And then you don't understand at the offices that I am freelance and my annual income is always determined at the end of the year. You have to make that clear to someone. I don't know why it's so hard with them. This is not a problem with the health insurance companies.

In the event that it works out and you could get support, would you move?

I want to stay here. But I don't know what is, because my landlords are old and have no children.

And if you were to move, where could you most likely imagine moving?

Yes, I want to stay here, and there is also a senior living area here. But then something would have to be free.

Do you check every now and then if there is something free?

No, not at the moment. Since it is not yet relevant.

Could you also imagine moving close to any friends or family or a place where you used to live?

Yes, I think so. I can imagine moving in with my sister at some point. In Bavaria, I can imagine?

Could you also imagine moving to more cultural places or places with better weather?

It's hard for me to say. I would have to say that I would like to be well connected and public transport.

Does it mean urban?

Yes. Either with my sister or as I said with the one friend.

Have you moved relatively frequently?

I have moved many times. To France. In Bavaria.

And in recent years?

Yes, three years ago.

What else do you want to add to the interview?

I've never had a lot of money in my life, but I never mind. But now with the rents, it's something else. That's the only problem I have. Otherwise, I can get there well with my money. But because of my self-employment, I don't have a high pension. I can buy anything I want. Only the rising rents. And I haven't inherited a house or own a property

Thank you!

Interview 09

Pensioned teacher, 74

Bochum

how old are they?

74

Where do you live

Bochum

And how many people live in their household?

Exactly 2, my husband and I.

And they are married?

Exactly

Well, yes, that would be the information itself in general.

One thing she would ask herself into which social class if they classified themselves.

Middle class

Can you describe to me your apartment or house or where you live?

We live in a terraced house, which is a series of seven terraced houses, we moved here 30 years ago when our son was enrolled in school. When he was already in elementary school and we were looking for something that was affordable. That was thought I was ok is also in the sense of old-age security, if you have, so to speak, a house where the child has in the garden, that was the idea.

That it was already the idea that many have of our boyfriend and girlfriend, have had children, there was just that, that should be the home. So that you could invite friends, the children could play here, that you could barbecue in the garden. That was the idea that connected with it.

So they have in the garden and how many rooms or something do they have?

So we have almost 120m². This is spread over two floors and there is once again a room in the basement that we have expanded, as a computer room and guest room works, so to speak, and library. But otherwise everyone has their room, it is a bedroom, so also the upper level 3 rooms. Bathroom and large living room kitchen hallway guest toilet so in about.

And can you tell me what you like about your house?

What I like best is the location, we used to live in a beautiful house, which was architecturally much funnier. In a nature reserve. But unfortunately we didn't get along well with the neighbors and my husband said, I can't stand it, I said I'll stay here- Then my husband said I go to a gym and sleep on a mat. Yes, that's also tingling. Well, then we were looking for a house and of course we had to re-finance it. We have now built a house, which I would say it is architecturally not so attractive, but then it is very nice, we have a very nice garden, we have set up the house, I say according to our imagination. Yes, it works, but it's not like I would say, this is my house of my dreams of course not, but I say it is a very pleasant living I have to say, so mainly able and because the neighbors are very quiet and very peaceful still this is very nice and all the trappings.

How long have they been living, if I may ask?

We moved here in 1990.

And aspects that they do not like so much, so again explicitly?

I also couldn't say that I didn't like anything. I say because of my age is of course such that cleaning becomes more difficult. That means it up and down, when I say, then always. No, that's not a negative thing now, that I have to run up and down now. That you have to drag the stuff up and down, but it's just so I am I have to move. I take that now and then it's just like that, but of course I also know that the fact that at some point this is limited and at some point the limit comes from it doesn't work so well anymore, so, because it would be, such a level would then be more pleasant. Well?

Yes, so that would be the next question, what are the aspects in their house where they say they could get bad in a few years.

As I said, these are the several floors. Maybe in a few years they could be a bit more difficult, if I have forgotten something and I have already forgotten something like that iPhone or my calendar I have to go down I think crap, because I just have two floors above it also in the room, then the shit, you have to download that again.

A bungalow where everything is on one level..., that he may also annoyingly have no idea, so it's just the way it is, but I notice that it is already harder for me in old age.

In terms of size, it fits you right now or do you think it's a bit big?

So when visiting there, it's very pleasant that he's on one floor for them, so to speak, because you also get weird, tell me, everyone has their own idiosyncrasies. I have my idiosyncrasies, I want to have my area. He will have his area and there is already very pleasant. Visit then is so to speak in a floor for itself and you think okay, he is down there I can now have my peace for me up here. And not too big I don't have to say at the moment.

No, because they had already thought about cleaning, but.....

I'm also thinking about Tinyhouse. I think Tinyhouse would be awesome. But I think that I would have to part with three-quarters of two-thirds no idea, my clothes and then would be this constant re-clearing, I know that from the caravan and the tent, you have to constantly clean up the shit. Of course there is the problem of another place, so, I even think there is no optimum.

That which is personal. otherwise I may go directly to the question, could they describe to me their living environment, where they currently live?

In a small street, I would say rather call a village street. It has been a scenic district. Among other things, I also taught geography and there are the forests and the fields that you see and of course there is now the Ruhr University here. And we are, so to speak, the connection between these university centers, in that we can shop, and the residential city, so to speak, the city that has been built for the employees at the university, i.e. academic and also employee area. Of course, people have increasingly left the Ruhr-Universität, they have either found other places at other locations or have built their own home and there are just increasingly people, I say also unfortunately a lot of Hartz 4 recipients have been rented there, so rented by the city. Which has caused considerable social # problems, but from which we walk on this small street the people from the Uni-Center as from the shopping center then in their residential quarters. This used to be really such a small village Earth village road is still a small street. Still driving at a limited speed are so sleeping policeman built-in, when the cars try to board over it, that you then realize it just does not work. And there are also so I say so old buildings with half-timbered houses. It's all rather mixed. I like it.

What do they like in particular?

That you are very fast in the forest, by bike in a quarter of an hour at the Kemnader See on the Ruhr and you come there such a big round go for a walk. And that's all that they find me very pleasant and what for increasingly pleasant, we are directly connected to the subway line, we are in three minutes stop at the U35. And that's the way it is, my husband and I both have a bear ticket, so we use public transport and find it very pleasant. We are very fast at the train station and we are then of course very fast in Düsseldorf, in Dortmund, in Cologne in Essen, so.

And what about local supply?

There is a Rewe and a Rossmann nearby. There is McPaper, so we have everything we need there. And of course if we want something more special, then I go to the city or I go to Düsseldorf or I go to Essen, where I just have my shops, where I know I get the special thing I want.

Also medically?

Yes, our joy goes there. I don't go there yet, my family doctor at the main station and then football in 5 minutes, I was there yesterday, because yesterday a tick caught me in the garden and it had to go. I have called cancelled I can come. Yes, do you come by? So, I find that very pleasant.

She has already said that they are also very close to the forest, but of course what do cultural things look like, which is important for you and are they also easily accessible?

In Bochum it is great and everything is easily accessible. There is a schauspielhaus, a music forum, even these small theatres that have now opened up everywhere in Bochum. I join one, as a grandma against the right, there is now such a piece, we deal with everyday racism and try to make a small execution from scenes of everyday racism, so to speak, we try to make such small scenes and the thus connecting texts, a small execution.

Back to their living environment, what are things that he may not like so much, so where they think, should I be a little more difficult or could be a little more difficult in the future?

So, I think I think about it when we're older. We are even fitter at the moment we are at the moment on the fit old ones yes, but I about it, if we are less mobile, are less mobile, that maybe a living situation, I say so on one level would be pleasant. And I had already considered; So a house was built here, where I had also looked at an apartment. I would have liked that very much, but my husband is the one who is very attached to this house. Of course, also starting from hedge cutting to cutting ivy, which also has its social contacts. That is, my husband hangs more in the house than I actually do. So I could rather imagine going into a different living situation, which would be more pleasant for our age. But then we have different views, I always look for other projects. I would also be interested in multi-generational. So I would be very interested, but I'm a bit different from my husband and that's also our internal discussion.

And their social contacts exist through other activities?

We have friends who came into being through kindergarten. Or from school or university. I am active in a trade unionist. And I organize cultural excursions every four weeks. I am currently in the process of visiting a variety of museums. And I have a relatively large circle about that. I offer that, people sign up and when I know, ah so and so many drive with then I want to do a guided tour then I have of course then

my contacts. So a relatively large circle. So I can't complain about social contacts, but it's also because I make offers and is a bit on, but I also get something back.

And with her husband, it's more about the house and others...

With my husband, it's more about the house and the old contacts.

And even then rather location-specific?

Yes, but sometimes join in. But when I'm on the road with only women, it's a bit much for him.

Then I would ask now, how did you personally or with her husband imagine to live together in the next few years?

I imagine myself in a multi-generational house, so he so yes in each other. Yes, my husband, husband, my husband has the idea we stay here. In the past, you had the idea of selling the house and moving in with friends. But we are so rooted in our locations, through the neighborhood, through social interaction. In the pub and there you just meet the people. I can imagine starting again somewhere new, with mine in my husband it is more like that he says he stays here. And if he needs services, starting from gardening to shopping, then he would buy these services and they would come here That's something I also notice with our friends. That this mentality has spread very much.

And what kind of adjustment could they imagine or in which direction could they think, ok, if there is a desire to stay in the house now, what can you imagine?

To hire a cleaning lady. Garden still makes my husband. Neither of us would do that anymore. So we no longer have a car that has to do with green attitude. So our car broke down and I said, let's just let that be. But I was more of the protagonist. And of course it is the case, the bulk purchases at Aldi or something like that is no longer possible. That is, so there are purchases in smaller packages. But you can also order that. At Rewe or something. So these services are increasingly being used.

You can imagine moving, but here I am again on the point again, what would make such a decision easier?

So if my husband could bring himself to do so. So I say so I have now very concrete offer, this is just project, where you can live together. Inclusion is included, so there are people there who are no longer so mobile, who live in wheelchairs, so to speak, and I would find that exciting. And it was built barrier-free. But I also know experience of our first house which was beautiful beautiful beautiful location. That if that, if the chemistry is not right, then something that is very attractive from the outside can become hell. And that was really hell. We live here in peace and quiet and without problems. So, that's also a very important aspect. So in the imagination, with the idea that everything looks so great. But if the neighbors don't fit. Please, don't.

How long are they here in Bochum?

After graduation. 74.

My husband and I moved here together

Could they also imagine a return migration? To your child etc.?

I really enjoyed living in Hamburg. Many of my friends live there now. A brother of my husband lives there, I can imagine living in Berlin lives the other brother of my husband. Cologne is great, so, I can imagine a lot for you.

And then also to such larger cities because of amenities. Because there is perhaps a larger cultural offer there?

Yes, of course the culture is important. Also the surrounding area of course I find such a river quite doll. In Hamburg I find the Elbe, so to be able to go to the water. I was lucky enough to live in a quarter of an hour from the Alster. Grand! Great. I find it very appealing, but I'll put it this way, today I also have the feeling that I wanted to leave the Ruhr area. Meanwhile, it develops so much through the 3 Ruhr area universities. So much has developed.

But I'm also in Berlin or Hamburg in 3 1/2 hours, that's not a thing either.

And you have a son. Can you imagine moving near him?

I could imagine that we have such a granny flat and he goes into the house, so to speak. But that this plan, which is more like that in my head, I find very funny. We also thought about our son going into the house and then we would move into an apartment nearby. Because our granddaughter is now also coming to school, but that's still too... It's more in my head, it hasn't arrived in the family yet.

And your son also lives in Bochum?

Not far away. 6 stops by train.