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The steadiness of migration plans and expected length of stay: based on a recent survey of Romanian migrants in Italy

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Abstract

The study analyses migration intentions and expected length of stay in the host country, taking account of the propensity to change (or retain) migration plans during the course of the migration experience in the host country. We analyse the particular case of Romanian migrants in Italy using a survey conducted in 2011 in the context of the TEMPO/NORFACE project. We used different specifications to analyse the exogeneity vs endogeneity of steady/ changing migration plans on expected length of stay and migration intentions. The survey and the analysis showed that Romanian migrants, both men and women, who arrived in Italy after May 2004, have modified their migration plans and the main determinants have been employment and family reasons. Migrants who have maintained similar migration plans to the ones upon arrival are mostly those with preference for long-term and permanent migration. Counting for gender differences in analysing migration plans matters because diverse patterns emerge for men compared to women. Differently from women, men plan their length of stay based on the employment context, especially on whether the job is adequate to the level of qualification and whether earnings match expectations. For women, on the other hand, family context variables play a significant role. In conclusion, migration intentions could be a good predictor of migration behaviour if we account for the endogeneity of steadiness/switching of such plans.

Keywords: *migration, temporary/permanent, Romanian migrants, applied econometrics, bivariate ordered probit, migrants in Italy*

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The steadiness of migration plans and expected length of stay: based on a recent survey of Romanian migrants in Italy[1]

1. Introduction

The mobility of people is an important factor of development (Burda, 1995, 1998). Freedom of movement and decline of transport costs make people more mobile, thus changing migration modes. The free access to the labour market in the EU countries is presumed to facilitate and make more frequent temporary and circular migration. The underlying assumption is that migrants are being driven by the 'saving motive' (see Galor and Stark, 1990; Berninghaus and Seifert-Vogt, 1993); after achieving this target they will choose to return home with subsequent short spells of stay abroad as long as the option to return or move back and forth is open to them. Nevertheless this is a hypothesis that has to be tested and as such would require an extensive analysis of the principal determinants of migration plans, change of migration plans and how the change of plans affects the length of stay.

One group of studies argue that the intentions before migration are good predictors of realizations (see Steiner and Velling, 1994; De Jong, 2000; Van Dalen, 2008). Other studies argue that changes in post-migration intentions are very likely to occur (Waldorf, 1995; Baalen and Müller, 2008; Adda et al., 2006). In particular, the study of Adda et al. (2006) suggests that migration policies or change of migration regimes might moderate the migration plans during the experience in the host country. Mostly, however, research on international migration focuses on observed behaviour while migration intentions/plans are less explored. The literature assumes that the factors that influence the current behaviour of individuals similarly affect their migration intentions/plans. However, this is not always the case and the change of migration plans may be the cause of different migration modes which in the literature are defined as permanent migration, return or circular migration or onward migration (van Baalen and Müller, 2008).

The purpose of our study is firstly to contribute to the literature on migration intentions looking at different migration preferences with regard to expected length of stay in the host country distinguishing short-term, medium-term, long-term and permanent stay. Secondly, we analyse the expected length of stay conditioning on endogeneity of maintaining current migration plans similar to the ones held upon arrival or switching plans. Thirdly, this paper aims to produce new empirical evidence on the particular case of Romanian migrants in

[1] This study is part of the Tempo Project, NORFACE (see http://www.norface-migration.org/index.php). Financial support from NORFACE research programme on Migration in Europe - Social, Economic, Cultural and Policy Dynamics is acknowledged. The survey used in this research has been carried out by Foundation ISMU, Milano, Italy. We are grateful to Professor Gian Carlo Blangiardo and his team at ISMU for carrying out this survey and to Professor Alessandra Venturini for initiating this collaboration and also for very useful comments and suggestions regarding this paper.

Italy examining whether migration is becoming more fluid or more permanent, especially after the change from free visa regime to full accession to the EU.

The contribution of the paper adds conceptually to the current body of knowledge regarding the dynamics of migration plans and how they condition the expected length of stay. Furthermore, it analyses the factors which contribute to steadiness in migration intentions and thus checks whether these could be seen as good predictors of actual migration behaviour. The analysis can provide policy makers with relevant insights concerning modes of migration, length of stay and measures that can make the movement of people more predictable.

The research reported in this paper is based on a new survey conducted with Romanian migrants in Italy. The survey was carried out in 2011 in the context of the TEMPO/NORFACE project[2]. This database is unique as it provides information concerning migration plans upon arrival and current intentions (the latter refers to the point of time when the survey was conducted) of migrants that moved to Italy between 2004 and 2011. The survey covers migrants who arrived before and after the change in the migration regime due to Romania's accession to the EU in 2007 and covers different geographic locations, in particular Rome, Turin and Milan. The data show that over the span of time (the interval from the arrival moment until the survey was carried out) individuals may have changed their intentions which includes preference change towards more permanent migration but also shortening of planned migration stay or keeping plans open.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. The next section presents a brief literature review, followed by a description of the database and the main statistics on Romanian migrants in Italy. Section three introduces the estimation approach. The last two sections present the estimation results and the main conclusions.

2. Brief literature review

Most of the studies that look at expected migration intentions/plans and how these evolve over time focus on the main determinants of such plans and whether migrants have kept to their initial plans. Steiner and Velling (1994), who analysed the expected duration of stay of guest-workers in Germany, showed that, apart from employment, the expected length of stay is strongly affected by the family context in the host country, e.g. education stage of the children, the migration decision of the partner, possessing a property at home or abroad, the amount of remittances delivered to the country of origin etc. Besides, the study stresses the importance of the determinants of expected duration of stay abroad as good predictors of future migration behaviour because of the close match between expectation and concrete action.

[2] See http://www.norface-migration.org/currentprojectdetail.php?proj=10

Similar to that study, Constant and Massey (2003) confirmed the importance of employment on expected length of stay and showed not only that the choice to remain permanently is strongly related to occupational attainment but also that employment is more important than earnings. Besides, social and economic connections both with the host and sending country are considered important in the migration decision whether to stay permanently or not and this finding is gender neutral. The role that networks play, especially through the support and information they provide concerning economic and labour market conditions of the host country, is well documented (Massey, 2003). However, with respect to the duration of stay in the host country, Bauer et al. (2002) showed that the effect of social and migration networks is not clear-cut and controlling for the economic situation of the host country network links might negatively affect the duration of stay.

Other studies address the issue of migration intentions in the destination country in particular related to return to the country of origin. For example, Waldorf (1995) analyses migration intentions as important elements for understanding migration decisions in the host country. The study shows that the year of arrival, age and length of stay abroad shape the intentions of migrants in particular with respect to return intentions or the change of initial intentions.

In addition, job satisfaction and residency affects significantly the deviation of migration intentions from the ones upon arrival. Massey and Akresh (2006), who analyse the experience of migrants in the USA and their expected migration intentions, demonstrate that satisfaction with life as migrants and owning property in the host country are important determinants in the decision concerning the length of stay. The study also suggests that at the international level the preference for maximizing earnings in the short run prevails over the preference for longer and permanent stays particularly among the highly skilled and better educated who prefer to not attach themselves to a specific location.

Furthermore, one stream of the literature suggests that in general individuals' expectations are on average correct and determine the actual migration behaviour (Steiner and Velling, 1995). However, the intentions to emigrate and current actions diverge 'whenever information available to the respondents at the time of stating the intention is more limited than the information they possess at the time when behaviour is determined'. The underlying idea is that after having experienced migration one would expect that, with more information available, the hypothesis of convergence between intentions and behaviour would be supported (Van Dalen and Henkens, 2008).

The literature suggests that the decision about the expected length of stay deviates from initial expectations because of various factors. The study of Adda et al. (2006) suggests that migration policies or change of migration regimes might moderate the migration plans during the experience in the host country. Another study of Van Baalen and Müller (2008)

that looked at return intentions of temporary migrants in Germany suggests that the stay decision is steadily prolonged, especially among the low-skilled. They argue that the bias in the projection of migration plans can be explained by the quasi-hyperbolic nature of migration preferences. Soon (2010), who analyses the change of intentions among graduate students, suggests that the movement away from initial intentions is also more likely to be in the direction of prolonging the migration stay and that this choice is strongly determined by the perception of matching of skills and jobs and working opportunities upon return to the country of origin.

An important factor related to steadiness of plans is the satisfaction with the undertaken migration experience. The failure or perceived success of a migration experience is an important determinant for the future migration plan. The former might shorten the migration plans while the latter might inject the will to continue the course of migration experience and stay permanently in the host country. De Jong (2002) shows that migration experience can be accompanied not only by higher post-migration satisfaction or dissatisfaction related to employment, but also due to social factors. In addition he argues that permanent migrants seem to be happier than migrants who choose temporary migration, due to the increased satisfaction from employment which is more likely to improve for permanent migrants compared to temporary ones.

As recognized in the literature reviewed above, the main drivers of migration are better employment and economic opportunities in the host country compared to the country of origin. Nevertheless, destination countries differ not only in terms of economic opportunities but also access to the social and welfare system offered to their citizens as well as immigrants (IZA and ESRI, 2011). In this respect, countries with a more generous welfare system, compared to the country of origin, could be another magnet that attracts migrants and consequently determines their migration plans and expected length of stay in the host country. But the literature conveys contradictory results; e.g. Gensler (1996) has found confirmation of the effect of welfare on the migration decision for poor single females, but this effect is very small. Furthermore, at EU level, De Gorgi and Pelizzari (2009) maintain that the role of welfare as migration magnet is relatively small.

In the EU context, the accession of new Member States to the European Union has changed migration patterns. The study of Fouarge and Ester (2008) indicates that the length of stay in the host country, the access to the welfare system of the host country, geographic proximity, monetary costs of return or the possibility to re-migrate to the host country in times of economic expansion are important determinants of migration plans. Besides, the study points out that in spite of an increase in the intentions for mobility among the Member States, the migration plans are good indicators rather than perfect predictors of future migration decisions.

The particular example of Romanian migrants and the mobility patterns before and after the EU enlargement is a very interesting case. During the past decade Romanians have shown to be very mobile, especially after Romania's accession to the EU in 2007 (WIIW, 2010). The relaxation of restrictions on the movement of Romanian immigrants in the EU led to the generation of considerable migratory flows particularly to Spain in 2004 and to Italy in 2007. The Romanian migrants in Italy represent the largest migrant community and the stock of migrants continues to rise. After the EU enlargement in 2007, the migratory flows became more intensive, the stock almost doubled and migration has been predominantly female oriented. Circularity, short spells of stay abroad, has characterized the mobility of Romanians during the free visa regime, the location choices of most recent migrants have been predominantly to those areas where most of the Romanian migrants were settled. However, the change of migration regimes and free mobility might also change the length of stay abroad (Sandu, 2006; Pittau et al., 2008, 2010).

In this context, to gain insight into migration plans, their main determinants and expected length of stay, we explore the recent survey conducted in Italy with Romanian migrants living in the cities of Rome, Milan and Turin. The interviews took place during the months of January and February 2011. Our representative sample consisted of 420 migrants interviewed in the Rome area, 370 migrants in Turin, and 210 migrants in Milan. The information about the expected length of stay is clustered by: demographic characteristics; variables related to migration experience; employment, income and subjective assessment concerning the current job, income expectations and outcomes; and lastly, welfare-related determinants.

3. Survey data of Romanian migrants in Italy

a. Expected migration plans of Romanian migrants

In terms of demographic characteristics, the breakdown by expected length of stay in Italy (see Table 1 in the Appendix) shows that 5% have a preference for short-term migration, 10% for medium-term migration, 17% prefer long-term, 19% prefer permanent migration and 49% have no plans about the expected duration of stay.[3] Among migrants with preference for short-term migration 53% are men and 47% are women and amongst migrants with preference for permanent migration 66% are women and 34% are men.

The breakdown by marital status confirms that amongst short-term planners the largest group are singles (33%) and consequently compared to other groups fewer of them are married. Among long-term and permanent planners we find the highest share of those who

[3] Short-term means preference for 1-12 months, medium-term means preference for 1-5 years, long-term means preference of stay for more than 5 years and permanent stay includes migrants who intend to definitely settle in the host country.

are married or live with a partner.[4] Besides migrants who plan to stay longer in the country are the ones that have migrated with a partner and children while among short-term and medium-term planners, apart from having fewer children, the share of those who have moved with child(ren) and partner is lower. Thus migrants who plan to stay longer or permanently in the host country are the ones that live in a family context.

Regarding the level of education, medium-term planners compared to short-term planners account for a lower share of migrants with low and high levels of education and for higher share of migrants within the category of medium level of education.[5] Among permanent planners the share of those with primary and high levels of education is respectively the lowest and highest. Thus migrants with long-term and permanent migration intentions appear to have a higher level of education compared to other planners.[6]

As concerns migration experience, among short-term planners 6% have previously migrated to Italy at least once, 16% twice and 8% more than twice. On the other hand, the breakdown of long-term and permanent planners shows that 80% of the migrants have not previously migrated to Italy, demonstrating that circularity is more pronounced among short-term planners.[7]

The placement of Romanian migrants in the Italian labour market (see Table 2 in the Appendix) shows that the share of those working full time is the highest among long-term planners, the share of part-time is higher among medium-term planners while the share of unemployed and those looking for work is higher among short-term planners. The distribution by occupation shows that the three main occupations of short-term planners are 'Home-based personal care' (21%), 'Domestic helpers/cleaners' (18%) and 'Construction workers' (18%) while for permanent migrants the main categories are 'Service, shop and market sale worker' (15%), 'Domestic helpers/cleaners' (14%) and 'Nursing and midwifery professionals' (12%). This breakdown indicates that most migrants have jobs which do not require high skills and qualification levels. Nevertheless, the self-assessment of migrants whether their job corresponds to their level of qualifications shows that permanent planners are the most satisfied, 57% versus 38% of short-term planners.

As concerns the level of income and how it matches expectations, around one third confirm to receive an income below their expectations; interestingly, there is almost no differ-

[4] Interestingly the non-planners, in this context, show a distribution similar to that of permanent migrants.

[5] The category 'medium level of education' includes migrants with secondary and vocational education level; the category 'high level of education' includes migrants with undergraduate and postgraduate level of education.

[6] As concerns migrants in the category of non-planners, their distribution by level of education shows them to be similar to migrants with preference for long-term and permanent migration.

[7] In this respect the patterns of non-planners match mostly with the profile of medium-term planners where 84% have no migration experience and the rest have at least one to two migration episodes in Italy.

ence among short-term and permanent planners.[8] Overall, the satisfaction with the migration experience in Italy is more pronounced among migrants who intend to stay longer in the country, as confirmed by approximately 80%, against 30% of short-term planners. As regards the behaviour related to remittances (see Table 3 in the Appendix), those who plan to stay for the medium and long term remit more, between 61% and 63%. In contrast, amongst those who plan to stay permanently, only 30% send remittances.[9] The average amount delivered home each month is found to be the highest among migrants with short- and medium-term migration intentions; as the expected migration plan is lengthening, the average amount remitted goes down.

As for the attitude of migrants with respect to the welfare system (see Table 4 in the Appendix), the longer migrants plan to stay in the country the higher is their share in those who have access to a general practitioner/doctor as well as in those whose migration decision is affected by access to such services. Besides, migrants who demonstrate a higher preference for long-term migration are the ones who consume the benefits of the social security system in the destination country, even though such cases represent less than one fifth of migrants.

b. Steady versus switching migration plans

The matching matrix of current migrants' plans with the plans upon arrival indicate that the longer the intention of stay upon arrival, the higher is the share of those who keep the same intentions (see Tables 5.a-5.b and Figures 1-5 in the Appendix). Romanian migrants, positioned along the diagonal, are the ones who show to have stable migration plans, and current intentions match the ones upon arrival. Migrants that are positioned in the upper part of the diagonal are the ones that have shortened their stay and those below the diagonal are the ones that have extended their migration plans to longer periods of stay. Interestingly, most of the migrants with long-term migration intentions have conserved their initial plans while amongst those with short-term migration intentions only a small fraction reconfirmed the same plans. Thus migrants who initially or upon arrival are oriented towards long-term and permanent migration have not deviated from their plans, whereas those with preference for medium-term and short-term stays have massively changed their plans towards longer migration spells – keeping in mind that there is a share of migrants that moved to the pool of non-planners (see Table 5.b in the Appendix). Shortening of migration plans is less frequent; more often the preference shifts towards longer and permanent migration. Looking at the main motives that induced migrants to change their migration plans, we find that: for men, the main motives are employment related (18%), standard

[8] Non-planners have the highest share of dissatisfaction, as more than 53% confirm that their income does not match expectations.

[9] Non- planners show to have a similar attitude as short-term migrants as concerns the share of those who send remittances.

of living (15%), family related (13%), economic crisis in the country of origin (11%), and earnings related (8%); for women, the main motives are family (28%), work (15%), earnings (11%), standard of living (10%), and both work and family reasons (6%).

Disaggregating the sample by migration plans and migrants who reached Italy prior to and after the EU enlargement in 2007 shows significant differences (see Figure 1). Pre-EU enlargement migrants show a high preference for long-term and permanent migration, 16% and 15% respectively. In contrast, not more than 14% and 8% respectively of post-EU enlargement migrants have those preferences. The preference for medium-term migration is around 20% for both groups of migrants and the preference for short-term migration or less than a year is 8% among the former and 13% among the later group. These figures show that both groups have a similar share of migrants that prefer medium-term migration. However, pre-EU enlargement migrants have a higher preference for long-term and permanent migration; the post-EU enlargement migrants have a higher preference for short-term migration.

Migrants were also asked about their migration plans upon arrival. Thus we can check how the migration plans have changed for these groups of migrants. Figure 2 shows that among pre-EU enlargement migrants almost half are undecided about the length of stay, 26% have maintained the same intentions and 24% have changed their initial plans. Amongst post-EU enlargement migrants we find fewer migrants who are undecided, more than 30% have maintained similar plans and only 20% of them have changed their initial migration plans. Thus we find that the switching of migration plans has been more intensive among the former group of migrants while steadiness of plans has been more common among the latter group.

The disaggregation of migration plan dynamics for each group of migrants, respectively planners, switchers and undecided, indicates that there are important differences among pre- and post-EU enlargement migrants.

First, pre-EU enlargement planners show a higher preference for permanent and long-term migration while post-EU enlargement migrants are more inclined to medium-term and long-term migration (see Figure 3). Second, pre-EU enlargement switchers show to have modified their plans in favour of long-term and permanent migration, whereas post-EU enlargement migrants have switched to medium-term and long-term migration (see Figure 4). Lastly, we find that the switch to the group of undecided migrants has been higher among pre-EU enlargement migrants (see Figure 5). The new pool of undecided is mostly composed of migrants who upon arrival had medium-term and short-term migration plans; this is true for both groups, pre- and post-EU enlargement migrants. Conversely, the frequency is lower among the group of migrants who initially planned to stay long-term and permanently; this is particularly confirmed for post-EU enlargement migrants.

In conclusion, the comparison of pre-EU with post-EU enlargement migrants indicates that the former group is expected to stay longer than the latter one because not only do they show a higher preference for long-term and permanent migration but also because a larger share from this group of migrants has switched their plans to long-term and permanent migration.

4. Methodology: Modelling the expected length of stay

As already explained in the data section, the preference of migrants concerning the length of stay in Italy varies from short-term to permanent ones. Moreover, the matching of intentions upon arrival with the ones at the moment of the survey demonstrated that in particular long-term and permanent planners have kept their plans over time while short-term planners have switched their preferences. Consequently, the purpose is to find out what determines the length of stay and analyse the dynamics of migration plans, and to which extent plans might be good predictors of migration duration. The expected length of stay falls into one of the categories of short-term (preference for 1-3 months and 3-12 months), medium-term (preference for 1-5 years), long-term (preference for more than 5 years) and permanent stay. Accordingly the modelling of intentions can be constructed in the frame of a discrete choice model with ordinal responses. The investigation of the main determinants of such choices consists first in estimating separately the equations of migration plans (expected length of stay) and the propensity of steady migration plans through an ordered probit model. Secondly, we assume that the choice of expected length of stay and the propensity to conserve the same intentions over time are correlated and the aim is to test whether initial migration plans are good predictors of future behaviour. Besides, we intend to take account of the endogeneity of the steadiness of migration plans with respect to the expected length of stay.

Specification 1

Current migration intentions are defined as the intentions at the time of the survey. The switching of intentions is defined as the difference between migrants' initial intentions upon arrival in Italy and migrants' current intentions, correspond to the ones at the time of the survey. The deviation of intentions upon arrival (m_a) from the current migration intentions (m_c) is the propensity to change one´s migration intentions while the steadiness in migration plans is asserted under the condition of (m_a) being equal to (m_c) . The steadiness of migration plans of Romanian migrants concerning the length of stay will depend on several determinants which are related to demographic characteristics, human capital, employment status, migration experience, household structure and other socio-cultural measures as suggested by the literature. We model the individual decision to switch or not the migration plans as follows:

$$SMP_i = x_{1i}^{'} * \beta_1 + \varepsilon_{1i}$$

where i=1,2 ….N and

$$SMP_i = \begin{cases} 1 & if \quad m_c = m_a \\ 0 & if \quad m_c \neq m_a \end{cases}$$

Note that the steadiness of migration intention is denoted by SMP_i which takes the value 1 if $m_c = m_a$. As shown in Table 5.b in the Appendix, we can observe the steadiness of migration plans with respect to the length of stay which allows us to specify this choice as ordered and categorical taking the value 1 if migrants continue to be non-planners, and values 2, 3, 4 and 5 respectively if they have maintained the same plans being respectively short-term, medium-term, long-term and permanent.

Thus the ordered stability of migration plans as regards the expected length of stay is given by:

$$SMP_i = \begin{cases} 1 & if \quad SMP_i \leq s_1 \\ 2 & if \quad s_1 < SMP_i \leq s_2 \\ 3 & if \quad s_2 < SMP_i \leq S_3 \\ 4 & if \quad s_3 < SMP_i \leq s_4 \\ 5 & if \quad s_4 < SMP_i \end{cases} \qquad \text{where} \qquad s=1, 2…5$$

In this specification β_1 is a vector of unknown coefficients corresponding to the determinants of changes in migration preference; ε_{1i} is the error term which is assumed to be normally distributed and uncorrelated to x_{1i}. The explanatory variables entering the equation of the SMP_i are:

- *demographic variables* (age category 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45+. The group 16-24 is left out as the control group; gender: female = 1, male = 0; education categories: the control group is primary level of education; migrated with partner to Italy, migrated with children and living in Italy);
- *Migration and network-related variables* (duration of stay in Italy, duration squared (check for the concavity or convexity), previously migrated to Italy; change of plans about the length of stay due to employment motive, change of plans about the length of stay due to family motives; network support in Turin, network support in Milan – the reference group are migrants in Rome[10]);

[10] Network_Turin: interaction of location choice variable (motive of location choice is the network, e.g. presence of family and friend) with the respective city of Turin; Network_Milan (motive of location choice is the network, e.g. presence of family and friend) with the respective city of Milan.

- *employment, income* (working full-time, part-time, self-employed – the control group are the unemployed; log income for different brackets where the reference group is below 1000 euro, frequency and purpose of sending remittances).

The estimation results of the ordered probit model are presented in Table 6.1 in the Appendix.

The expected length of stay corresponding to the current migration intentions will be categorized as non-planners, short-term, medium-term, long-term or permanent plans. Migrants who have not specified any time span are defined as non-planners, those who have a preference for short-term migration are the ones classified in the category '1 up to 12 months', the category '1-5 years' is considered to reveal medium-term migration preference, category 'above five years' is a long-term migration preference and the last category includes 'migrants with preference for permanent migration'.

The choice of a certain migration plan falls within one of the categories which have an increasing order from short-term to permanent migration. Thus we model the expected length of stay through an ordered probit model, a typical discrete choice model where the dependent variable is categorical and ordered upward.[11] The functional form is as follows:

$$\mathrm{EMP_i} = \mathrm{x_{2i}'} * \beta_2 + \varepsilon_{2i} \qquad \text{where} \qquad \text{i=1,2 ….N}$$

The expected length of stay is denoted by EMP_i and x_{2i} is a vector of explanatory variables that affect this intention. In this specification β_2 is a vector of unknown coefficients corresponding to the determinants of migration preference; ε_{2i} is the error term which is assumed to be normally distributed and uncorrelated to x_{2i}. More specifically, the migration intention variable EMP_i is of increasing order *l=1,2,3,4,5* where *l=1* means that the individual is a non-planner, *l=2* indicates a preference for short-term migration, *l=3* means that the individual prefers medium-term migration, *l=4* means that the individual prefers long-term migration, and *l=5* indicates individuals preferring permanent migration. Thus, we assume that migrants who prefer to remain permanently in the host country attach the highest value to this option. Thus the ordered structure of expected length of stay is given by:

$$\mathrm{EMP_i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{EMP_i} \le \mathrm{l}_1 \\ 2 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_1 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \le \mathrm{l}_2 \\ 3 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_2 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \le \mathrm{l}_3 \\ 4 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_3 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \le \mathrm{l}_4 \\ 5 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_4 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \end{cases} \qquad \text{where} \qquad \text{l=1, 2…5}$$

[11] Steiner and Velling (1995) modelled the expected length of stay following an ordinal approach. Differently from Steiner and Velling (1995) we assume that expected length of stay is correlated and endogenous to the steadiness of migration plans.

Current migration intentions of Romanian migrants will depend on the likelihood of switching or preserving the same intentions during the migration experience as well as several other determinants which are related to demographic characteristics, employment, income and matching of the expectations, satisfaction with the migration experience and welfare-related variables. The explanatory variables entering the equation of the EMP_i are:

- *demographic variables* (age category 25-34, 35-44 and 45+. Age group 16-24 is left out as the control group; gender: female = 1, male = 0; education categories: the control group is primary level of education; migrated with partner in Italy, migrated with children who live in Italy);
- *migration and network-related dummies* (duration of stay in Italy, duration squared (check for the concavity or convexity), come only for seasonal/temporary work (on this last occasion), previously migrated to Italy; change of plans about the length of stay due to employment motive, change of plans about the length of stay due to family motives; network in Turin, network in Milan, level of knowledge of Italian language):
- *employment, income and satisfaction variables* (working sector, self-assessment of match job to qualifications, self-assessment of match income-expectations, joint match job-qualifications and income-expectations; satisfaction with the decision to live in Italy; frequency and purpose of sending remittances);
- *welfare-related dummies* (child education is important, access to health service is important in the decision to remain in Italy, access to social assistance influences decision to remain in Italy).

The estimation results are presented in Table 6.1 in the Appendix.

Specification 2

In the second specification we allow that the expected length of stay and steadiness of migration plans are correlated. The current migration intentions of Romanian migrants will depend on the likelihood of changing such intentions/keeping them similar to the intentions upon arrival as well as on several determinants related to demographic characteristics, employment, and welfare-related variables. Similar to Specification 1 we define the equation of migration plans in increasing order. We take account of the simultaneity of steadiness of migration intentions/plans and expected length of stay.

The steadiness of migration plans and expected length of stay are modelled similar to the structure of equations as in Specification 1. The difference is that while in the previous specification the respective equations were estimated separately, in the second specification we, first, assume that the expected length of stay is considered to be correlated with the steadiness of migration plans and, second, we account for the endogeneity of steadi-

ness of migration plans to the expected length of stay. The system of equations is the following:

$$\begin{cases} \mathrm{SMP_i} = \mathrm{x_{1i}'} * \beta_1 + \varepsilon_{1i} \\ \mathrm{EMP_i} = \mathrm{x_{2i}'} * \beta_2 + \gamma * \mathrm{SMP_i} + \varepsilon_{2i} \end{cases} \quad \text{hhand} \quad \begin{pmatrix} \varepsilon_{1i} \\ \varepsilon_{2i} \end{pmatrix} \sim \mathrm{N} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \rho \\ \rho & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

In this specification, β_1 and β_2 are the coefficients with regard to the exogenous explanatory variables entering the respective equations. The error terms ε_{1i} and ε_{2i} are assumed to be correlated and bivariate normally distributed.

The assumption that ε_{1i} and ε_{2i} are normally distributed and $\gamma = 0$ allow the system of equations to be estimated simultaneously but the endogeneity of SMP_i would be ignored. Such an approach corresponds to the specification of seemingly unrelated equations which has the advantage to produce consistent and efficient estimates, even with small samples as in our case, by implementing the general full-information maximum likelihood (FIML).

For values of γ different from zero the specification is defined as a simultaneous bivariate ordered probit model. This specification accounts for the endogeneity of steadiness of migration plans with regard to the expected length of stay, by allowing SMP_i to enter as an explanatory variable in the equation of EMP_i under the condition that $\gamma \neq 0$. Such an approach, by taking account of full covariance structure, produces more consistent and efficient estimates.[12] Accordingly the structure of the dependent variables is given as follows:

$$\mathrm{SMP_i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{SMP_i} \leq \mathrm{s}_1 \\ 2 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{s}_1 < \mathrm{SMP_i} \leq \mathrm{s}_2 \\ 3 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{s}_2 < \mathrm{SMP_i} \leq \mathrm{S}_3 \\ 4 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{s}_3 < \mathrm{SMP_i} \leq \mathrm{s}_4 \\ 5 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{s}_4 < \mathrm{SMP_i} \end{cases} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\mathrm{EMP_i} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{EMP_i} \leq \mathrm{l}_1 \\ 2 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_1 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \leq \mathrm{l}_2 \\ 3 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_2 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \leq \mathrm{l}_3 \\ 4 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_3 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \leq \mathrm{l}_4 \\ 5 & \text{if} \quad \mathrm{l}_4 < \mathrm{EMP_i} \end{cases}$$

[12] The implementation of the bivariate ordered probit model, for $\gamma \neq 0$ and $\gamma = 0$ is achieved by the Stata command bioprobit introduced by Sajaia (2008) and cmp introduced by Roodman (2009).

The thresholds l_j must satisfy the condition that $l_1<l_2<l_3<l_4$ and $s_1<s_2<s_3<s_4$.[13] The probability of observing $EMP_i = j \ and \ SMP_i = k$ is:

$$\begin{aligned}\Pr(\mathrm{EMP_i = j, SMP_i = k}) = {} & \Phi\left(m_k - x_{1i}' * \beta_1, \left(l_j - \gamma * x_{1i}' * \beta_1 - x_{2i}' * \beta_2\right) \xi, \overline{\rho}\right) \\ & - \Phi\left(m_{k-1} - x_{1i}' * \beta_1, \left(l_j - \gamma * x_{1i}' * \beta_1 - x_{2i}' * \beta_2\right) \xi, \overline{\rho}\right) \\ & - \Phi\left(m_k - x_{1i}' * \beta_1, \left(l_{j-1} - \gamma * x_{1i}' * \beta_1 - x_{2i}' * \beta_2\right) \xi, \overline{\rho}\right) \\ & + \Phi\left(m_{k-1} - x_{1i}' * \beta_1, \left(l_{j-1} - \gamma * x_{1i}' * \beta_1 - x_{2i}' * \beta_2\right) \xi, \overline{\rho}\right)\end{aligned}$$

where Φ is the bivariate standard normal cumulative distribution function having ξ and $\overline{\rho}$ defined as: $\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2*\gamma*\rho+\gamma^2}}$ and $\overline{\rho} = \xi(\gamma + \rho)$. The log-likelihood of individual *i* is given as:

$$\ln \mathcal{L} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{5} \sum_{k=1}^{5} \mathrm{I}(EMP_i = j, SMP_i = k) * \ln \Pr(EMP_i = j, SMP_i = k)$$

The estimation results are presented in Table 6.1 in the Appendix.

5. Estimation results

Our purpose is to analyse the migration plans concerning the length of stay in the host country while checking for the propensity to stick to plans over time, thereby controlling for the main determinants that can be economic, social and family related. As the primary statistics showed, however, a number of migrants modify their migration plans. Thus our representative sample is composed of planners, the ones with steady migration plans, and switchers, the ones who modified their initial migration plans. As already explained in Section 4, since we are referring to the migration plans about the length of stay in the host country, our dependent variable can be specified as categorical and of an increasing order for the planners as well as for the switchers. Concerning planners, as demonstrated in Table 5.b, the steadiness in migration plans can be short-term, medium-term, long-term and permanent. The estimation results for the planners, for the entire sample and separately for males and females, are presented in Tables 6.1-6.2 in the Appendix. For the switchers, see Table 6.3, the change in migration plans can be towards short-term, medium-term, long-term and permanent stay. Table 6.4 presents the estimation results for males and females.

a. Estimation results for the planners

The comparison of estimation results of the first specification (simple ordered probit model) with the results of the second specification (seemingly unrelated ordered probit and simul-

[13] Note that the specification allows giving an order of preference to the change of migration plans (as shown also in Table 5.b): the switchers modify their plans to short-term, medium-term, long-term and permanent.

taneous bivariate ordered probit) in Table 1.1 suggests that significant estimates of ρ confirm the correlation and simultaneity of planned length of stay with the decision of maintaining similar migration plans over time. For significant values of ρ =0.473, the likelihood ratio test attained by the seemingly unrelated ordered probit rejected the null hypothesis of independence of equations. The estimated values of $\gamma = 0.576$ attained through the simultaneous bivariate ordered probit model confirm the endogeneity of steadiness on migration plans and its positive effect on the expected length of stay. In addition coefficient estimates of the exogenous variables entering the steadiness equation improved for several determinants resulting in more efficient estimates.

Economic determinants

According to migration theory, economic determinants are the main pulling factors of moving to a destination country and we would expect that employment, income and satisfaction with job placement would induce migrants to stay longer and extend the duration of stay in the host country. Thus, simply by using a number of explanatory variables which determine the expected length of stay, we find that migrants who work in the health sector are more likely to choose permanent migration while the opposite is true for those who work in the service sector, especially those that provide home-based services. Furthermore, subjective determinants, e.g. self-assessment whether the skills required for the current job match the level of qualification and whether the earnings level matches the expectations, are important and migrants would be induced to remain permanently if they attain a good match not only for the job to skill level but also for the level of earnings to income expectations. In addition, migrants who remit more on a yearly/monthly basis are those who are less prone to choose permanent migration, confirming that the migration decision is driven by raising consumption levels in the country of origin and achieving a saving target.[14] Moreover, migrants who are happy with the migration experience are also more inclined to stay longer and choose permanent migration (see Table 6.1).

Family-related determinants

Family- and network-related determinants have been stressed by several studies as very important pull factors on the migration decision especially as concerns the joint decision of couples or the effect of the partner, family member, friends and networks on the decision to migrate to a particular location. Our results confirm that migrants who have moved to the destination country together with their partner are more likely to choose staying permanently so that the permanence in the host country is also strongly dependent on the partner's migration plan and as such is a consensual decision. As concerns migration with children, it is shown that in spite of the fact that education of the children in the host country matters, migrating only with the child reduces the chances of staying permanently. Thus to

[14] This is also in line with the finding of other studies which maintain that migrants who remit more are the ones who have shorter duration of stay abroad (Dustmann and Mestres, 2010).

some extent the joint decision with the partner increases the likelihood to migrate permanently while the opposite is true if the migrant is accompanied by the child only. The effect of networks, in particular the influence that friends, family members or acquaintances exercise on the location choice, confirms that for those migrants who move to Turin it is less likely that the decision to migrate is of a permanent type while for those who moved to Milano there is no significant effect. This finding is in line with other studies which maintain that the effect of a network on permanent migration could be also negative, especially if the information provided by the network is not always consistent with expectations. Besides, skilled migrants compared to those less skilled appear to be less affected by the network or the flow of other migrants from the country of origin (Bauer et al., 2006) (see Table 6.1).

Personal and demographic characteristics

The literature attributes an important role to age for the decision to migrate and consequently for the migration plans/expected length of stay because of the flexibility and degrees of risk-averse behaviour that individuals have in different age groups. Moreover, age of migration is relevant because the younger you are when you migrate, the lower are the costs of mobility and the longer is the period that you might obtain the benefits from migration (Goss and Paul, 1984). However, our first results show no significant effect of age on the expected length of stay. In terms of gender, we find that for males the choice of permanent migration is less likely to happen. As concerns education, the estimates indicate that migrants who have a secondary and vocational level of education are more likely to choose permanent migration while no significant effect is found for the highly skilled. Thus, we can discern that migration plans can be oriented towards long-term and permanent migration especially among migrants with a medium level of education.

Welfare-related determinants

The migration literature has addressed the issue of the welfare magnet and how it might influence migration decisions. The results indicate that, overall, having access to the health and/or social services does not play a significant role in the migration decision regarding the length of stay. By comparison, as concerns accommodation and the effect that this factor has on migration plans, it is shown that migrants who have their own accommodation in the host country show also a higher preference for settlement in the host country and consequently permanent migration is more likely to be observed. Furthermore, migrants who state that they are very happy or relatively happy with the migration experience in Italy, as expected, are more prone to migrate permanently.

b. Gender estimation results for planners

The estimation results of the bivariate ordered probit model undertaken separately for males and females (Table 6.2) capture important differences. Comparing the results for

males and females, we find that there are gender differences in terms of age, education, employment, family-related variables, network, remittances and motives of switching migration plans. In terms of age, the coefficient estimates for females show to be positive for the age groups 25-34 and 35-44. For men, in contrast, the coefficient estimates are not significant. These results suggest that particularly women in these age groups are more likely to choose more permanent migration. In addition, we find that positive/negative estimates for those working in the health/services sectors were driven by females as the separate estimates yield significant results for women but not for men. Certainly, an explanation of this result could be the fact that there are more women than men working in these sectors. On the other hand, the coefficient estimates about educational attainment turn positive and significant for males but remain insignificant for females, implying that male migrants with a secondary level of education are more inclined to permanent migration, but no effect is found for women. As regards the match job to skill level the results are positive and significant for males but not for females, suggesting that better job adequacy to the level of qualification is an important determinant for the permanent migration of males but not for females. On the other hand, what emerges to be relevant for the migration plans of women are family-related variables; e.g. migration with the partner affects positively the permanent stay for women but no effect is found for men. Education of the children in the host country matters particularly for women but migrating with a child only would reduce the probability of choosing to stay permanently. This difference with respect to family-related determinants might be related to the fact that the decision of women strongly follows the decision of the partner while the opposite is not true. As the descriptive statistics showed, the majority of women who migrated with a child were also migrating with the partner, thus the migration of the partner matters mostly for females but not for males. Moreover, to explain why women who migrated with children are less likely to choose permanent migration, we looked at the employment situation separately for women who migrated with a child and those who did not. The disaggregation of the data revealed that women who migrated with children mostly work part-time, are less satisfied with their current jobs and consequently have a less advantageous employment status compared to women who migrated without children. Such differences might explain this result.

From the comparison we also find that the monthly amount of remittances appears to be significant among women but not among men, suggesting that the higher the monthly amount of remittances sent by women, the less likely it is that women choose to stay permanently. This result confirms other studies that find a negative correlation between the attitudes related to remittances or higher preference for consumption in the country of origin and expected duration of stay in the host country.

The second equation, on the steadiness of migration plans, demonstrates that males in the age group of 35-44 are less likely to keep the same migration plans while no effect is found for women. These results suggest that men, especially those who are young and of work-

ing age, are more likely to change their migration plans. Another relevant difference in terms of gender is that for men employment-related changes affect negatively the maintenance of the same migration plans, whereas for women not only employment-related but also family-related changes exercise a significant and negative effect on the steadiness of migration plans.[15] This finding is in line with the findings above, about the expected length of stay, where it was shown that mostly women´s migration plans are affected by family-related determinants. Looking at previous migration experience variables, we find that women who have previously migrated to Italy during the past ten years are more likely to preserve their migration plans. One explanation of this result could be attributed to the fact that especially before the EU accession the migration of Romanians has been predominantly female. Accordingly, women having the comparative advantage of prior information regarding the destination country make a choice which is closer to the original migration intentions. Finally, in terms of location choice, women who moved to Milano because family and friends were there are more likely to maintain the same migration plans while no such effect is found for men.

c. Estimation results of switchers

The comparison of estimation results for the switchers (see Tables 6.3-6.4 in the Appendix) demonstrates that the migration intentions of switchers are similarly affected by those determinants that appeared to be significant for the planners (see top half of the table).

Moving to the equation of the propensity to change the migration plans towards permanent migration (second half of the table) it is shown that such choice is positively determined by the duration of stay in the first order and second order. This result suggests that migrants are more likely to revise their plans towards permanent migration as the duration of stay abroad lengthens.

As concerns family-related determinants, migrating with the partner increases the likelihood to switch to permanent migration while the opposite is true for migrants moving to Italy together with their children. Estimates related to changes in employment, family and better standard of living conditions raise the probability to modify migration plans in favour of permanent stay.

Another determinant of the probability of switching migration plans towards permanent migration is location choice because of the network support. It appears that migrants who moved to Milan are less likely to modify their plans in favour of permanent stay versus migrants in Rome. Certainly, this effect may be because of differences in information con-

[15] Family-related changes include family reunification, marriage, child birth, engagement etc. Employment-related changes include change related to work contract from short-term to permanent, change of employment status, starting of an activity on one's own, change to a better and more satisfactory job etc.

cerning employment or type of support that the network provides in the host country. This finding is also in line with other studies' findings (see e.g. Bauer et al., 2002), which suggest that in certain cases networks might have a negative influence on migration plans if we do not control for the economic conditions of the host region.

d. Gender estimation results for switchers

As concerns the estimates of expected length of stay, the results in Table 6.4 show similar patterns with the previous findings. The main difference in terms of gender is found in the equation of switching of migration plans. We find that women are more likely to modify their migration plans in favour of permanent stay for long migration spells. As concerns men, the younger ones and particularly those in the age groups 25-34 and 35-45 and those who moved with the partner are more likely to modify their intentions towards permanent migration, indicating that among male switchers the family context is relevant. This finding is also in line with the findings that migration with the partner and child leads to steadiness of migration plans suggesting that migrating with the partner might erode the possibility to maintain the same migration intentions over time but migrants are more likely to choose permanent migration if they migrate with the partner.

6. Findings and conclusions

We know quite a lot about the reasons why people migrate and what makes them move, but we know very little about migration plans, expected length of stay and propensity to maintain stable or switch migration plans over time while in migration. This study addressed the questions of what plans do migrants have, what determines the expected length of stay in the destination country and how keeping or changing migration plans influences such decisions. We tried to provide answers through bivariate order probit modelling.

The main findings of the study are that, first, almost half of the migrants do not have a predefined migration plan; this is particularly true for those migrants that moved to Italy after the accession of Romania to the EU. There is a higher preference for long-term and permanent migration among pre-EU accession migrants. Second, in particular Romanian migrants who arrived in Italy after May 2004 have modified their migration plans; the main determinants have been employment and family reasons. Third, pre-EU accession planners have the highest frequency in the category of permanent migration, whereas post-EU accession planners have similar shares in the category of short-term and permanent planners and the bulk is in the category of medium-term and long-term migrants. Lastly, pre-EU accession switchers have modified their migration plans from short- and medium-term to

long-term and permanent ones, whereas post-EU accession switchers have been mostly moving to medium-term and long-term stays and less frequently to permanent ones.

Thus we find that temporary migration has become more prevalent amongst post-EU accession migrants whereas long-term and permanent migration still remains the main choice of pre-EU accession migrants. One explanation to this new phenomenon can be attributed to the EU enlargement in 2007 which contributed to relax the restrictions on mobility. Under the regime of free movement and access to the labour market migrants have the flexibility to freely choose and adopt their migration plans. Such opportunity might induce migrants to not make any plans on length of time to be spent abroad.

Based on migration plans, we classified migrants into planners, those who preserve the same migration intentions over time, and switchers, those who changed their migration plans over time. As, expected, the estimation results confirmed that the main determinants of expected length of stay are similar for both groups of migrants. In particular, education level, employment and family related determinants, satisfaction with the migration experience, networks and remittances strongly affect the expected length of stay. In addition, migrants who mutually confirm to have a job appropriate to their level of qualifications as well as a level of earnings fitting to the expectations are more likely to have permanent migration intentions. This result suggests that a satisfactory match job-qualification or income-expectation will increase the probability to choose permanent migration if both conditions are achieved. In terms of remittances, migrants who remit frequently for consumption purposes or for satisfying the daily needs of family members left behind are less likely to choose permanent migration suggesting that preference for temporary migration is saving and consumption oriented.

As concerns the steadiness/switching of migration plans the study revealed that among planners/switchers the younger ones are less/more likely to preserve/change the migration intentions about the length of stay. Changes related to employment and family conditions raise the probability to switch to permanent migration. The convexity of the duration of stay suggests that during the initial phase of the migration experience it is more possible to switch migration plans to permanent migration the longer is the spell of stay in the destination country.

In terms of gender differences, respective estimates for males and females suggest that younger women differently from men have a higher probability to prefer permanent migration. It emerges that family-related variables, e.g. migration with the partner, positively affect the more permanent stay for women but no effect is found for males. In addition, we find significant results for women but not for men working in the health/services sectors. On the other hand, education levels seem to affect positively men but not women's preference for permanent migration. As regards the match of jobs and skill levels, the results appear to

be positive and significant for males but not for females, suggesting that adequacy of jobs to the level of qualification are an important determinant for more permanent migration of males but not for females. Among women, apart from employment determinants, the family context plays a significant role for the migration plan.

In conclusion, migration intentions could be a good predictor of migration behaviour if we account for the endogeneity of steadiness or switching of such intentions.

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Appendix 1

Table 1

Demographic characteristic of Romanian migrants by current migration intentions

	Migration intention	short term	medium term	long term	permanent	don't know
	Total	47	103	166	185	499
	in %	4,70%	10,30%	16,60%	18,50%	49,90%
Age	16-24	14,37	11,86	6,8	16,89	16,5
	25-34	27,68	36,8	44,71	42,23	34,16
	35-44	33,8	35,38	32,36	31,87	34,62
	45+	24,16	15,97	16,13	8,61	14,59
	Refused				0,41	0,14
Gender	Male	53,47	47,93	52,11	33,5	47,12
	Female	46,53	52,07	47,89	66,5	52,88
Education	left school at 15Primary	13,32	4,22	2,36	2,16	5,61
	Vocational	25,06	36,84	23,85	25,71	27,19
	Secondary	41,38	45,57	45,04	46,79	43,71
	Undergraduate degree (e.g. BA/BSc)	6,67	5,97	15,16	12,09	9,08
	Masters degree (e.g. MSc/MA)	12,09	6,37	13,35	12,79	13,74
	Doctorate (e.g. PhD)	1,49	0,21	0,24	0,33	0,19
	I am still studying full time in Romania		0,83			
	Refused				0,14	0,48
Marital status	married	50,19	59,85	68,54	52,95	53,75
	divorced	10	10,61	9,37	7,02	11,02
	widow	1,61	2,62	2	1,44	2,24
	living with partner	4,95	10,24	4,67	14,45	11,42
	single	33,26	16,68	12,51	21,33	19,53
	divorced/live with partner			2,9	2,8	2,04
Migrated with partner	yes	52,48	54,45	85,18	95,38	80,19
	no	47,52	45,55	14,82	4,62	19,81
Have children	yes 1	15,46	27,65	34,04	25,32	27,31
	yes 2	9,38	13,99	20,3	15,3	17,4
	yes 3	1,38	3,43	1,07	1,42	3,08
	yes 4			0,76	0,9	0,65
	no	73,78	54,93	43,83	57,06	51,56

Table 1 (continued)

	Migration intention	short term	medium term	long term	permanent	don't know
Migrated with children in Italy	yes	40	43,81	70,68	92,84	76,75
	no	58,17	53,3	28,2	6,15	23,09
	some do	1,83	2,89	1,12	1,01	0,16
Type of accommodation in Italy	Own it outright		5,1	2,5	7,15	5,36
	Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan	8,01		12,58	15,16	3,89
	Rented from a private landlord	45,05	62,71	56	61,03	66,59
	Rented from an agency	6,03	3,43	9,14	2,87	5,65
	Rented from council or housing association		2,57	0,86	0,68	1,41
	Accommodation provided by employer	29,24	18,25	11,58	5,79	8,56
	with family/friend					
	other	11,67	7,95	7,34	7,32	8,54
Level of Italian language knowledge	level	6	6,4	7,3	8,2	7,3
Came with the intention for seasonal work	yes	65,95	34,25	23,64	17,58	24,18
	no	34,05	57,78	74,32	79,84	70,33
	refusal		7,97	2,04	2,59	5,48
Migrated previously to Italy	None	70,22	83,97	73,59	81,04	84,31
	1	6,09	12,51	16,23	12,83	12,56
	2	15,71	3,52	9,31	4,39	2,23
	3 or more	7,99		0,88	1,74	0,9
	Don't know					
Reason of migration to Italy	to look for work	47,82	50,38	54,1	55,34	54,49
	to take a job i been offered	26,22	27,33	20,78	8,81	13,35
	better career prospects	4,21	4,1	5,62	10,05	4,53
	to earn more money	10,69	6,28	8,13	6,77	10,58
	to save money to invest in Romania		1,1	1,18	0,14	0,45
	higher standard of living	1,49	0,64	0,54	3,19	2,97
	to study	5,43	2,59	0,99	1,85	3,27
	to learn a language					0,3
	to live with or be closer to friends or	2,53	5,28	7,91	6,97	5,52
	accompany family or friends who were mo		0,76	0,76	0,29	0,53
	better prospects for children		0,85			0,62
	personal reasons				1,17	2,32
	to experience living abroad/another cul	1,61	0,9		2,03	0,56
	political situation in Romania					0,27
	other					

Table 2

Employment and income of Romanian migrants in Italy

	Migration intention	short term	medium term	long term	permanent	don't know
Employment status	Working full-time for an employer	51,99	49,93	62,87	47,59	51,38
	Working part-time for an employer	12,77	24,14	10,18	18,12	15,22
	Self-employed	4,45	6,43	10,73	11,41	8,22
	Working for an agency/Agency worker	0,87	5,1	1,99		1,58
	Looking for work	17,48	12,11	6,89	10,46	13,89
	Staying at home or looking after children	2,6	1,17	6,11	5,37	4,39
	Studying full-time in the Italy	5,58	0,84	0,76	5,59	4
	Studying part-time in the Italy				0,37	0,05
	Other	4,26	0,28	0,47	1,09	1,26
1- Officials and managers				3,08	3,24	2,72
2-Professionals	Nursing and midwifery professionals, 2230	2,87	7,32	11,09	12,32	6,51
3-Technicians and associate professionals		1,06	1,82	2,74	5,59	0,52
4-Clerks	Secretaries	2	0,69	6,02	9,14	2,94
	Secretaries,4115					
5-Service worker, shop and market sale worker	Child-care workers ,5131	7,87	12,08	2,62	15,29	4,16
	Home-based personal care workers, 5133	21,22	18,38	10,72	5,39	24,27
6-Skill agricultural and fishery	Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers, 6112		1,49	2,1	1,21	0,6
7-Craft and related workers	Building frame and related trades workers, 7120	9,27	13,94	7,55	9,52	9,14
	Builders,7121	18,2	7,75	9,57	5,57	10,36
	Bricklayers and stonemasons, 7122	7,37		3,25	1,95	3,47
	Floor layers and tile setters, 7132			2,73	0,15	0,65
	Building and related electricians, 7137	2,68	1,52	1,98	3,81	1,74
	Painters and related workers, 7141		1,52	1,71		1,22
	Machinery mechanics and fitters ,7230			3,33		1,21
8-Plant and machine operator	Heavy truck and lorry drivers, 8324	4,87	9,85	10,82	9,12	6,46
9-Elementary occupations	Street vendors and related workers, 9110		6,77	4,99	4,11	6,77
	Domestic helpers and cleaners ,9131	17,84	12,94	13,92	13,58	15,41
	Building construction labourers, 9313	1,13	3,88	0,73		1,75
	total	38	100	154	165	435
Match job to qualification	yes	37,66	42,71	52,21	56,85	43,13
	no	57,19	45,19	41,32	32,76	42,9
	dont know	5,15	12,1	6,47	10,39	13,97
	total	36	91	145	150	393

Table 2 (continued)

	Migration intention	short term	medium term	long term	permanent	don't know
Match income to expectation	yes	43,19	51,26	52,03	43,76	46,62
	no	34,12	33,89	35,61	32,27	53,38
	hard to say	22,69	14,85	12,36	23,97	
Satisfied with the migration experience in Italy	Strongly agree	7,65	4,53	13,53	41,07	14,22
	Agree	21,63	44,67	49,23	40,71	41,68
	Neither agree nor disagree	31,26	33,52	20,36	9,63	21,73
	Disagree	8,36	6,05	3,65	1,84	4,65
	Strongly disagree	5,71	1,83	0,82	1,17	3,18
	Difficult to say	8,77	9,39	11,45	5,18	13,42

Table 3

Romanian migrants in Italy and behaviour related to remittances

	Migration intention	short term	medium term	long term	permanent	don't know
Transfer money	yes	46,62	62,77	61,95	30,9	46,81
	no	53,38	36,38	35,65	66,18	49,49
	refusal		0,85	2,4	2,93	3,7
		47	103	166	185	499
often	once a week		1,92	1,05	1,42	0,87
	once a month	52,22	54,86	30,58	21,79	30,34
	very irregularly	36,73	33,98	56,61	64,47	54,54
	other			1,86		1,79
	refusal	11,05	4,22	9,89	12,32	12,46
	total		5,03	108	68	252
	average amount of transfer each time (in Euro)	399,33	369,95	206,97	144,91	240,8
	average amount transferred last 12 months (in Euro)	2232,83	2964,58	1965,9	1107,5	2085,3
purpose of transfer	To support my family with daily living expenses	78,96	74,68	65,23	73,8	74,37
	To save for specific goods (e.g. car, home appliances)		7,33	7,82	4,47	1,19
	To fund my education		1,98			
	To fund dependants'/family member's education	4,69	8,25	1,7	5,73	3,47
	To pay off my mortgage in Romania			5,52		0,88
	To save for investment in property (existing or future)		2,98	7,68	1,56	7,73
	To save for business investment			1,38		1,74
	To save without specific purpose	16,35	2,03	2,42	3,38	2,42
	Other, please specify		1,42	3,14	5,93	0,98
	refused		1,33	5,11	5,13	7,22

Table 4

Romanian migrants in Italy and relationship with social security system

	Migration intention	short term	medium term	long term	permanent	don't know
Social assistance receivers receive	not receiving benefits	96,24	86,61	80,19	80,19	83,92
	Unemployment benefit		2,07	2,34	2,33	0,85
	Regional benefit			2,52	1,66	1,36
	Child benefit		0,99	0,14	3,54	1,49
	Housing benefit			1,9	1,24	0,33
	Family allowance	3,76	4,31	9,45	8,14	7,24
	Maternity grant			0,49	0,98	1,37
	other		6,01	2,97	1,91	3,43
	total	47	102	165	183	493
Effect of soc. assistance in Italy on migration decision	YES, a very strong impact, the assistance here is substantial	1,49	1,03	3,32	0,92	3,18
	YES, it was a factor but not a major one		3,02	8,72	12,87	7,16
	NO, it had no influence	61,75	56,42	48,62	55,75	54,06
	NO, I do not receive any social benefits	32,21	39,27	38,82	29,46	34,74
	Refusal	4,56	0,26	0,52	1	1,86
Effect of accessing health care on migration decision	YES, the NHS provides free care and I won't have it upon return	3,87	16,36	16,74	25,69	21,68
	YES, but it isn't a major factor; care is as good as in Romania	4,92	8,36	18,01	15,34	8,8
	NO, it has no influence on my decision	67,56	59,43	49,14	53,94	56,72
	NO, in many respects health care is better in Romania	8,16	7,4	6,38	0,3	3,12
	NO, I go to Romania for health issues/checks		6,03	4,81	0,7	1,49
	negative opinion about NHS	15,49	2,41	4,92	4,03	8,19

Table 5.a

Matching matrix of current and upon arrival migration plans

Duration of stay in the country: less than 3 months								
upon arrival intentions of stay								
Current intentions of stay	Less than	Between 3-12 months	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	dont know	Total
Less than 3 months	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Between 3-12 months	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	9
Between 1 and 3 years	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Between 3 and 5 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
More than 5 years	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5
Permanently	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
don't know	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	12
Total	4	7	6	1	5	2	11	36
Duration of stay in the country: more than 3 and less than 12 months (arrived after January 2010)								
	Less than	Between 3-12 months	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	dont know	Total
Less than 3 months	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Between 3-12 months	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	9
Between 1 and 3 years	1	0	11	0	0	0	1	13
Between 3 and 5 years	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
More than 5 years	0	1	0	0	10	0	1	12
Permanently	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	6
don't know	1	2	4	3	2	1	33	46
Total	3	12	16	8	13	3	37	92
Duration of stay in the country: 1-3 years (Arrived January 2007 - December 2009)								
	Less than	Between 3-12 months	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	dont know	Total
Less than 3 months	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Between 3-12 months	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Between 1 and 3 years	1	2	4	3	0	0	7	17
Between 3 and 5 years	0	1	4	6	1	0	2	14
More than 5 years	0	0	4	4	26	3	14	51
Permanently	1	0	2	1	1	18	4	27
don't know	5	8	8	7	5	3	79	115
Total	8	14	22	22	33	24	106	229
Duration of stay in the country: 3-6 years (Arrived May 2004 – December 2006)								
	Less than	Between 3-12 months	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	dont know	Total
Less than 3 months	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Between 3-12 months	0	3	4	2	2	0	3	14
Between 1 and 3 years	0	5	7	3	2	3	6	26
Between 3 and 5 years	1	2	3	10	4	1	4	25
More than 5 years	2	3	7	9	63	1	13	98
Permanently	6	5	16	8	7	81	27	150
don't know	13	17	41	16	23	11	205	326
Total	22	35	78	48	104	97	259	643

Table 5.b

Share of migrants by stable planers and switchers

Stable planners						
Prior EU enlargement	Don´t know upon arrival – Don´t know currently	Short term upon arrival – Short term currently	Medium-term upon arrival – Medium-term currently	long -term upon arrival – long-term currently	Permanent upon arrival – per-manent currently	Total
	205	3	17	63	81	369
	56%	1%	5%	17%	22%	1
Post EU enlargement	Don´t know upon arrival – Don´t know currently	Short term upon arrival – Short term currently	Medium-term upon arrival – Medium-term currently	long -term upon arrival – long-term currently	Permanent upon arrival – per-manent currently	Total
	123	21	29	41	22	236
	52%	9%	12%	17%	9%	1

Switchers								
Prior EU enlargement								
switch short term (less 1 year) to don´t know	Switch medium term (1-5 years) to don´t know	Switch long term to don´t know	Switch permanent to don´t know	Switch to short term	Switch to medium term	Switch to long term	Switch to permanent	total
30	57	23	11	29	21	34	69	274
11%	21%	8%	4%	11%	8%	12%	25%	1
Post EU enlargement								
switch short term (less 1 year) to don´t know	Switch medium term (1-5 years) to don´t know	Switch long term to don´t know	Switch permanent to don´t know	Switch to short term	Switch to medium term	Switch to long term	Switch permanent	total
16	23	7	4	14	20	24	13	121
13%	19%	6%	3%	12%	17%	20%	11%	1

Figure 1

Current intentions by the length of stay, prior versus post EU enlargment

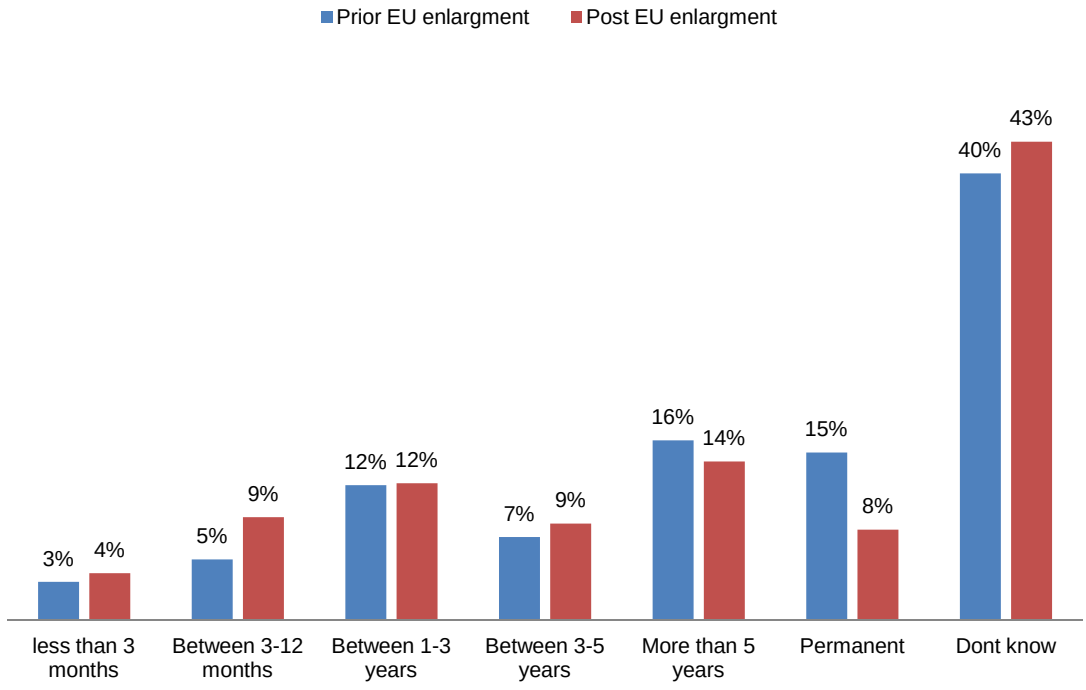

Figure 2

Migration intentions dynamics: prior versus post EU enlargement migrants

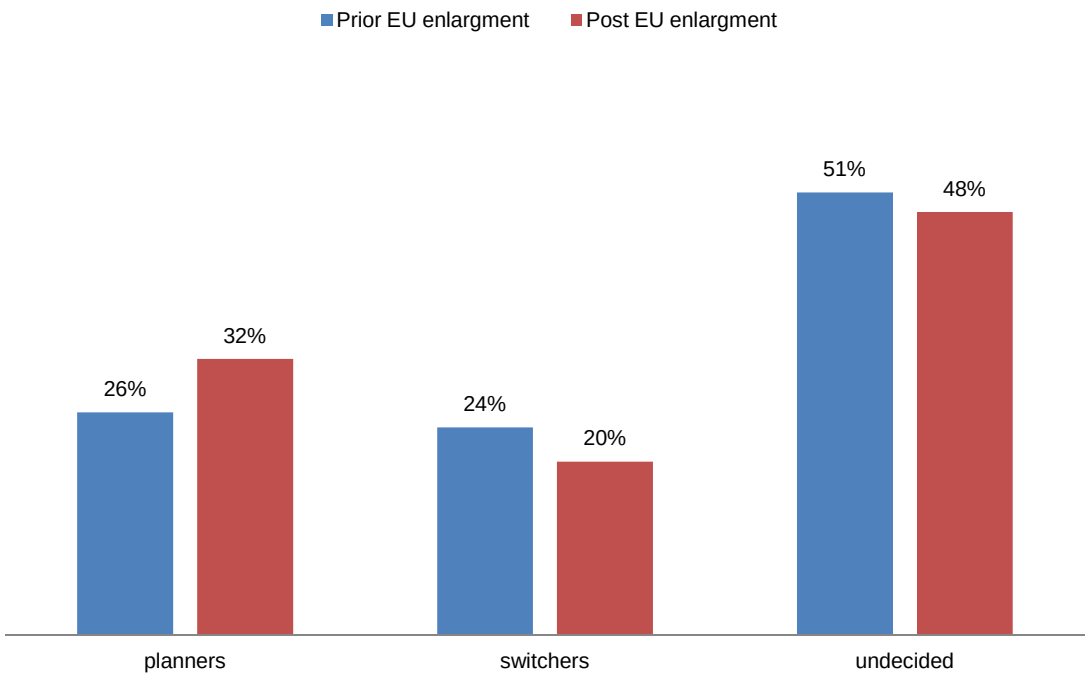

Figure 3

Stable planners by expected length of stay, prior versus post EU enlargment

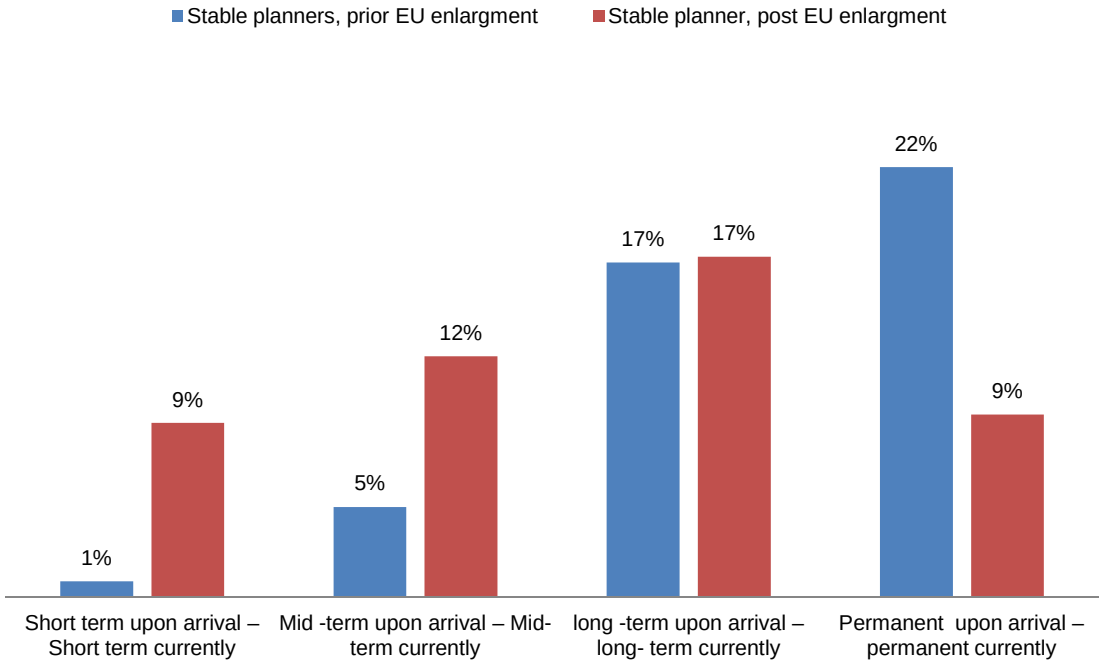

Figure 4

Switchers by expected length of stay, prior versus post EU enlargment

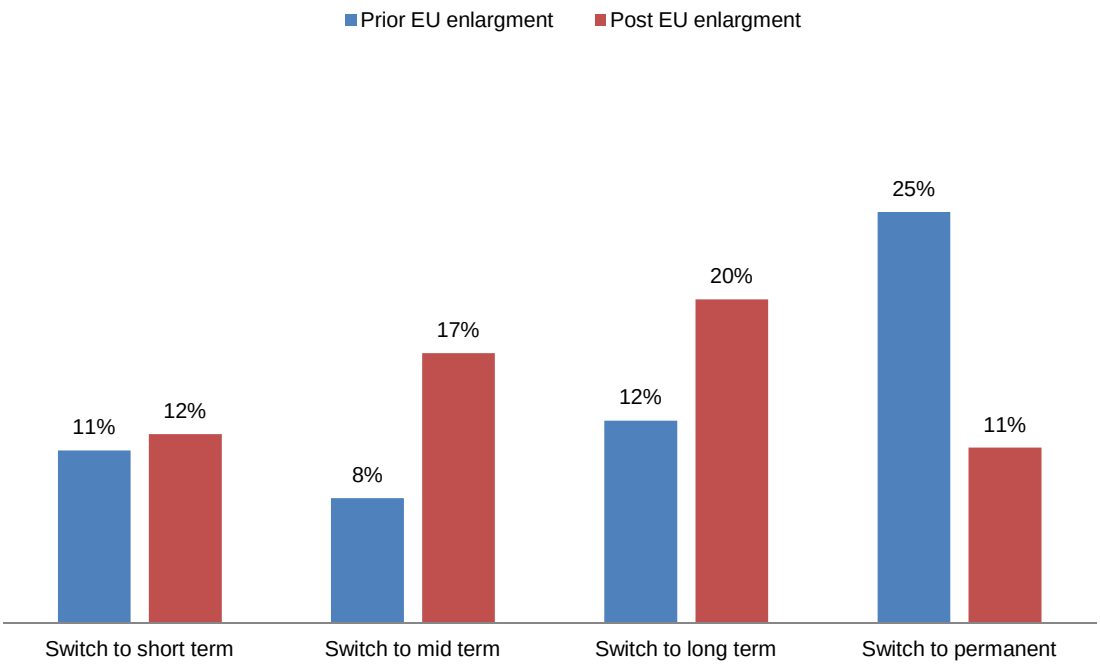

Figure 5

Switches among undecided migrants by expected length of stay, prior versus post EU enlargment

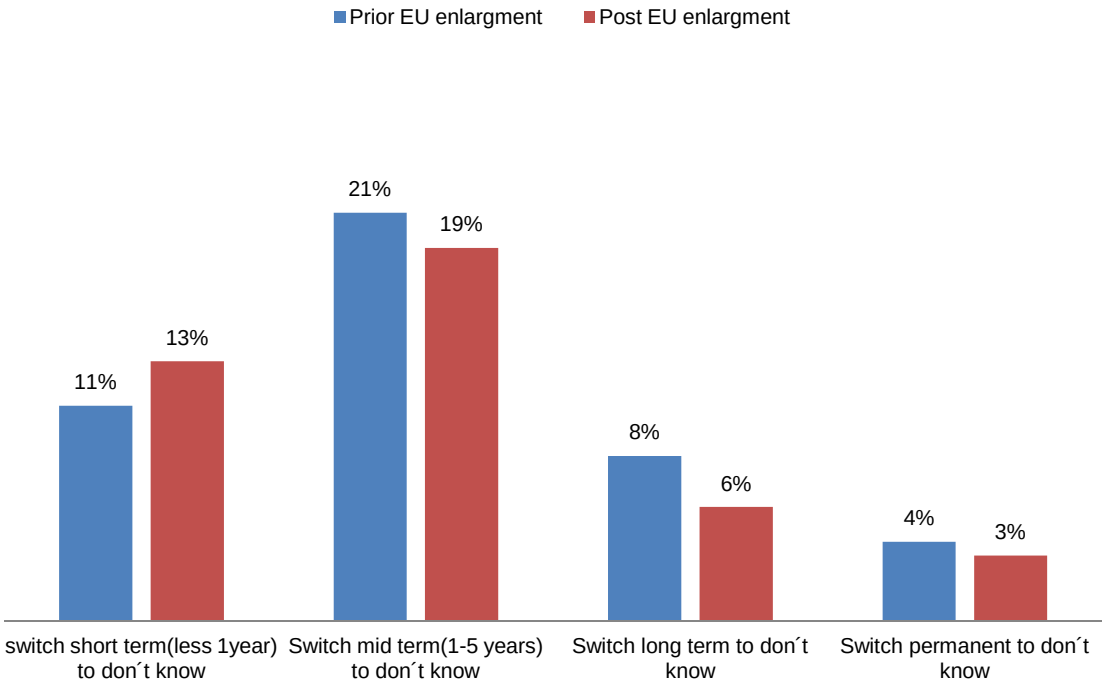

Table 6.1

Estimation results – Ordered current migration plans, and ordered stable migration plans

Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay	Specification 1 Current migration plans Ordered probit regression	Stable migration plans: Ordered probit regression	Specification 2 Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression
age25_34	0.210		0.216	0.206
age35_44	0.170		0.183	0.169
age45	0.193		0.202	0.194
duration	0.069		0.100	0.109
duration^2	0.050		0.074	0.088
Working sector_construcion	0.008		-0.010	0.006
commercial	-0.025		-0.037	-0.034
hotel	-0.054		0.009	-0.115
Health	0.398*		0.425**	0.356*
Services home based	-0.277*		-0.223*	-0.281*
Education secondary	0.417*		0.402*	0.402*
vocational	0.450*		0.451*	0.447*
graduate	0.242		0.235	0.232
Male	-0.317**		-0.272**	-0.332**
match_1_income	0.025		0.061	0.007
match_2_job	0.053		0.083	0.035
match_1_2	0.240*		0.173	0.257**
Education_child	0.321*		0.288*	0.286
Mig_with_partner	0.210*		0.226*	0.218*
Mig_with_child	-0.416**		-0.392**	-0.393**
Access to health	-0.072		-0.051	-0.086
Mig_exp_happy	0.261**		0.282***	0.255**
Access to social service	0.055		0.073	0.030
Network Turin	-0.200*		-0.185*	-0.195*
Network Milan	0.133		0.153	0.129
Knowledge Italian lang.	0.078		0.091	0.080
Own accommodation_It	0.285*		0.192	0.299*
Remit monthly	0.104		0.100	0.105
log_am_remit_yearly	-0.028*		-0.030*	-0.030*
cut1	0.328	-0.549*		
cut2	0.452	0.504*		
cut3	0.739**	0.567*		
cut4	1.311***	0.680**		
Dep. Var. Stable plan, ordered				
age25_34		-0.257*	-0.236*	-0.384**
age35_44		-0.296*	-0.280*	-0.408**
age45		-0.216	-0.194	-0.294
change of emplyment		-2.425***	-2.206***	-2.482***
change_family ralated		-2.458***	-2.453***	-2.761***
change standard of living		-5.859	-8.799	-9.061
duration		-0.207	-0.183	-0.294*
duration^2		-0.295*	-0.253*	-0.345**
secondary		0.254	0.313	0.099
vocational		0.250	0.293	0.050
graduate		0.243	0.271	0.087
Male		-0.128	-0.149	-0.056
Mig_exp_happy		0.351***	0.361***	0.190
Network Turin		-0.144	-0.126	-0.057
Network Milan		0.409***	0.404***	0.329*
Mig_with_partner		-0.054	-0.035	-0.183
Mig_with_child		0.375***	0.336***	0.471***
Temporary mig_plans		-0.388***	-0.337***	-0.361***
Income bracket_below1000 Euro		0.190	0.075	0.150
Income bracket_1000-1500 Euro		0.340**	0.255*	0.272*
Remit monthly		-0.007	0.005	-0.044
amount_remit_yearly		-0.031*	-0.033**	-0.019
prev_migrated_It		0.264**	0.196*	0.222*
full_time empl		-0.079	-0.026	-0.087
self_empl		0.066	0.009	-0.057
part_time empl		-0.202	-0.154	-0.188
atanhrho_12			0.473***	-0.094

Table 6.1 (continued)

Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay	Specification 1 Current migration plans Ordered probit regression	Stable migration plans: Ordered probit regression	Specification 2 Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression
cut_1_1			0.414	0.283
cut_1_2			0.535	0.404
cut_1_3			0.827**	0.697*
cut_1_4			1.423***	1.293***
cut_2_1			-0.558*	-0.822**
cut_2_2			0.465	0.315
cut_2_3			0.538*	0.397
cut_2_4			0.670**	0.545
cut_2_5			1.281***	1.232***
gamma				0.576***
Number of observations	1000	1000	1000	1000
Log likelihood	-1277.2042	-1195.7344	-2418.8162	-2414.2311

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

Table 6.2

Ordered current migration plans, ordered stable migration plans by gender

Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay	Male Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression (cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression	Female Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression
age25_34	0.041	0.036	0.326*	0.329*
age35_44	-0.052	-0.085	0.368*	0.370*
age45	0.197	0.196	0.258	0.255
duration	-0.136	-0.109	0.286	0.292
duration^2	-0.113	-0.085	0.239	0.246
Working sector_construcion	0.028	0.055	0.521	0.683
commercial	-0.003	0.129	-0.047	-0.084
hotel	-0.302	-0.069	0.041	-0.073
Health	0.247	-0.166	0.387*	0.391*
Services home based	0.615	0.496	-0.308*	-0.361**
Education secondary	0.404	0.448	0.408	0.391
vocational	0.523*	0.527*	0.387	0.376
graduate	0.397	0.499	0.149	0.108
match_1_income	-0.048	-0.323	0.120	0.133
match_2_job	0.357*	0.049	-0.225	-0.230
match_1_2	0.148	0.349**	0.217	0.208
Education_child	0.045	0.288	0.422*	0.397*
Mig_with_partner	0.175	0.195	0.264*	0.255*
Mig_with_child	-0.242	-0.336	-0.471*	-0.464*
Access to health	-0.021	-0.093	-0.130	-0.159
Mig_exp_happy	0.373**	0.284*	0.254*	0.245*
Access to social service	0.196	-0.006	0.030	0.027
Network Turin	-0.037	-0.007	-0.333**	-0.345**
Network Milan	0.067	0.006	0.197	0.181
Knowledge Italian lang.	0.116	0.114	0.100	0.097
Own accommodation_It	0.347*	0.165	0.108	0.208
Remit monthly	0.005	0.025	0.111	0.117
amount_remit_yearly	-0.023	-0.017	-0.037*	-0.037*
Dep_var_stable_plan ordered				
age25_34	-0.317	-0.331	-0.167	-0.286
age35_44	-0.396*	-0.294	-0.184	-0.301
age45	0.003	-0.245	-0.244	-0.320
Change employment	-2.032***	-1.720**	-2.359***	-2.566***
Change family related	-10.422	-7.427	-2.388***	-2.588***
Change standard of living	-5.732	-7.287	-8.998	-8.836
duration	-0.212	-0.140	-0.146	-0.267
duration^2	-0.360	-0.253	-0.217	-0.320
Education secondary	0.306	-0.195	0.323	0.179
vocational	0.233	-0.412	0.381	0.265
graduate	0.312	-0.249	0.229	0.131
Mig_exp_happy	0.396**	-0.081	0.330**	0.240
Network Turin	-0.103	-0.091	-0.148	-0.077
Network Milan	0.303	0.121	0.447**	0.376*
Mig_with_partner	-0.360*	-0.535**	0.120	0.040
Mig_with_child	0.576***	0.630**	0.225	0.295*
Temporary mig_plans	-0.311*	-0.264*	-0.343**	-0.363**
Income bracket_below1000 Euro	0.108	0.157	0.099	0.150
Income bracket_1000-1500 Euro	0.246	0.225	0.246	0.228
Remit monthly	-0.010	-0.104	-0.011	-0.040
amount_remit_yearly	-0.018	0.009	-0.045**	-0.035
prev_migrated_It	0.166	0.068	0.271*	0.312*
full_time empl	0.082	-0.102	-0.097	-0.137
self_empl	-0.030	-0.139	0.135	0.080
part_time empl	-0.102	-0.242	-0.207	-0.225
atanhrho_12	0.601***	-0.866	0.408***	0.080
cut_1_1	0.710*	0.740*	0.869*	0.802*
cut_1_2	0.854**	0.885**	0.976**	0.909**
cut_1_3	1.183***	1.209***	1.253***	1.187***
cut_1_4	1.950***	1.966***	1.766***	1.700***
cut_2_1	1.183***	-0.334	1.253***	-0.477
cut_2_2	-0.347	0.484	-0.349	0.712*

Table 6.2 (continued)

	Male		Female	
Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay	Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression (cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression	Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression
cut_2_3	0.596	0.538	0.753*	0.801*
cut_2_4	0.658*	0.691*	0.835**	0.914**
cut_2_5	0.834**	1.347**	0.939**	1.484***
gamma		1.131***		0.331
Number of observations	409	409	591	591
Log likelihood	-992.48411	-987.14071	-1391.8013	-1390.6957

Table 6.3

Ordered current migration plans, and ordered change of migration plans

Variable	Specification 1 Current migration plans: Ordered probit regression	Specification 1 Change of migration plans: ordered probit regression	Specification 2 Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Specification 2 Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression
Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay				
age25_34	0.210		0.211	0.209
age35_44	0.170		0.163	0.165
age45	0.193		0.154	0.169
duration	0.069		0.073	0.055
duration^2	0.050		0.040	0.028
Working sector_construcion	0.008		0.051	0.034
commercial	-0.025		-0.034	-0.027
hotel	-0.054		-0.106	-0.062
Health	0.398*		0.224	0.325
Service_home based	-0.277*		-0.281**	-0.293**
Education secondary	0.417*		0.437*	0.428*
vocational	0.450*		0.443*	0.435*
graduate	0.242		0.294	0.262
Male	-0.317**		-0.341***	-0.336**
match_1_income	0.025		-0.009	0.004
match_2_job	0.053		-0.008	0.021
match_1_2	0.240*		0.259**	0.260**
Education_child	0.321*		0.253	0.308*
Mig_with_partner	0.210*		0.200*	0.194*
Mig_with_child	-0.416**		-0.361*	-0.404**
Access to health	-0.072		-0.081	-0.072
Mig_exp_happy	0.261**		0.272***	0.262**
Access to social service	0.055		0.025	0.046
Network Turin	-0.200*		-0.197*	-0.202*
Network Milan	0.133		0.114	0.115
Knowledge Italian lang.	0.078		0.019	0.047
Own accommodation_It	0.285*		0.322**	0.326**
Remit monthly	0.104		0.097	0.097
log_am_remit_yearly	-0.028*		-0.024*	-0.024
cut1	0.328	1.050***		
cut2	0.452	1.610***		
cut3	0.739**	1.718***		
cut4	1.311***	2.032***		
Dep. Var. change_plan_ordered				
age25_34		0.339**	0.395**	0.382**
age35_44		0.371**	0.412**	0.415**
age45		0.226	0.256	0.261
Change employment		1.074***	1.133***	1.262***
Change family related		1.332***	1.317***	1.487***
Change standard of living		1.194***	1.146***	1.294***
duration		0.484***	0.439***	0.463***
duration^2		0.506***	0.457**	0.497***
Education secondary		-0.053	-0.025	-0.148
vocational		-0.018	0.021	-0.100
graduate		-0.046	-0.020	-0.125
Male		-0.007	-0.017	0.035
Mig_exp_happy		-0.109	-0.078	-0.192
Network Turin		0.020	0.019	0.064
Network Milan		-0.290*	-0.257*	-0.337*
Mig_with_partner		0.216*	0.199*	0.161
Mig_with_child		-0.386***	-0.384***	-0.392***
Temporary mig_plans		0.250**	0.272***	0.309***
Income bracket_below1000 Euro		-0.042	-0.165	-0.153
Income bracket_1000-1500 Euro		-0.089	-0.193	-0.222
Remit monthly		0.086	0.079	0.069
amount_remit_yearly		0.005	0.006	0.014
prev_migrated_It		-0.038	-0.131	-0.150
full_time empl		0.054	0.115	0.102
self_empl		0.135	0.102	0.087
part_time empl		0.095	0.132	0.143

Table 6.3 (continued)

Variable	Specification 1 Current migration plans: Ordered probit regression	Specification 1 Change of migration plans: ordered probit regression	Specification 2 Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Specification 2 Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression
Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay				
atanhrho_12			0.615***	0.342
cut_1_1			0.273	0.269
cut_1_2			0.400	0.397
cut_1_3			0.683*	0.680*
cut_1_4			1.235***	1.233***
cut_2_1			0.979***	1.006***
cut_2_2			1.513***	1.606***
cut_2_3			1.630***	1.738***
cut_2_4			1.978***	2.132***
cut_2_5			2.408***	2.620***
Gamma				0.281
Number of observations	1000	1000	1000	1000
Log likelihood	-1277.2042	-1465.7958	-2696.4922	-2696.3775

* p<0.05; ** p<0.01;*** p<0.001

Table 6.4

Ordered current migration plans, ordered change of migration plans by gender

	Male		Female	
Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay	Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression (cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regres-sion	Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regres-sion
age25_34	0.053	0.063	0.318*	0.307
age35_44	-0.071	-0.060	0.343*	0.343*
age45	0.180	0.182	0.193	0.213
duration	-0.159	-0.124	0.244	0.218
duration^2	-0.161	-0.139	0.183	0.174
Working sector_construcion	0.103	0.095	0.815	0.809
commercial	0.154	0.126	-0.150	-0.103
hotel	-0.111	-0.012	-0.158	-0.022
Health	-0.019	-0.134	0.254	0.368
Services home based	0.686	0.463	-0.361**	-0.368**
Education secondary	0.480	0.499	0.415	0.401
vocational	0.523*	0.555*	0.333	0.327
graduate	0.518	0.564	0.148	0.121
match_1_income	-0.384	-0.347	0.168	0.156
match_2_job	0.178	0.049	-0.126	-0.202
match_1_2	0.387**	0.359**	0.140	0.201
Education_child	0.337	0.306	0.243	0.411*
Mig_with_partner	0.145	0.159	0.237*	0.240*
Mig_with_child	-0.464	-0.392	-0.330	-0.443*
Access to health	-0.071	-0.086	-0.163	-0.158
Mig_exp_happy	0.317*	0.316*	0.261*	0.239*
Access to social service	0.112	0.037	0.067	0.053
Network Turin	-0.023	-0.007	-0.348**	-0.354**
Network Milan	-0.015	-0.000	0.174	0.160
Knowledge Italian lang.	0.105	0.058	0.028	0.066
Own accommodation_It	0.397*	0.250	0.283*	0.216
Remit monthly	-0.007	0.030	0.106	0.104
amount_remit_yearly	-0.015	-0.014	-0.031	-0.030
Dep. Var. change_plan_ordered				
age25_34	0.420*	0.342	0.409*	0.324
age35_44	0.450*	0.330	0.408*	0.335
age45	0.184	0.211	0.303	0.311
Change employment	1.251***	0.960**	1.166***	1.419***
Change family related	1.060***	0.785**	1.343***	1.689***
Change standard of living	1.141***	0.825**	1.189***	1.461***
duration	0.344	0.224	0.515**	0.495*
duration^2	0.478*	0.312	0.491*	0.505*
Education secondary	0.054	0.210	-0.114	-0.388
vocational	0.298	0.448	-0.268	-0.520
graduate	0.109	0.281	-0.142	-0.331
Mig_exp_happy	-0.086	0.087	-0.070	-0.274
Network Turin	0.109	0.084	-0.044	0.095
Network Milan	-0.218	-0.125	-0.277	-0.471*
Mig_with_partner	0.533***	0.472**	0.037	-0.092
Mig_with_child	-0.627***	-0.524**	-0.248*	-0.244
Temporary mig_plans	0.270*	0.200	0.247*	0.313*
Income bracket_below1000 Euro	-0.094	-0.111	-0.222	-0.194
Income bracket_1000-1500 Euro	-0.230	-0.180	-0.105	-0.191
Remit monthly	0.081	0.098	0.112	0.105
amount_remit_yearly	-0.008	-0.013	0.015	0.035
prev_migrated_It	-0.087	-0.043	-0.202	-0.237
full_time empl	-0.011	0.052	0.174	0.173
self_empl	0.072	0.086	0.061	-0.020
part_time empl	0.057	0.088	0.188	0.235
atanhrho_12	0.495***	0.965**	0.726***	0.208
cut_1_1	0.813**	0.830**	0.743*	0.735*
cut_1_2	0.967**	0.983**	0.856*	0.848*
cut_1_3	1.284***	1.297***	1.127***	1.119***
cut_1_4	1.984***	1.991***	1.604***	1.598***

Table 6.3 (continued)

Dependent variable: ordered expected length of stay	Male		Female	
	Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression (cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression	Seemingly unrelated bivariate ordered probit regression(cmp)	Simultaneous bivariate ordered probit regression
cut_2_1	1.097**	0.818*	0.941**	1.030*
cut_2_2	1.707***	1.281**	1.432***	1.640***
cut_2_3	1.880***	1.411**	1.516***	1.745***
cut_2_4	2.256***	1.694**	1.851***	2.166***
cut_2_5	2.831***	2.124***	2.218***	2.629***
gamma		-0.393		0.548*
Log likelihood	-1561.932	-1102.5208	-733.52922	-525.13039
N	409	409	591	591
		legend: * p<0.	05; ** p<0.01;	*** p<0.001

Table 7

Post-estimation results

Joint predicted probabilities all sample		Planner	Switcher	Marginal probabilities of changing migration plans % change in the predicted probabilities (dy/dx) in %	
migration plan	non-planer	0,47	0,032	0,507	-0,21
	short term	0,042	0,009	0,0513	0,02
	medium term	0,079	0,023	0,103	0,103
	long term	0,102	0,052	0,155	0,294
	permanent	0,0718	0,11	0,1824	0,9577
	Total	0,7648	0,226	0,9987	
Male					
migration plan	non-planer	0,463	0,039	0,503	0,19
	short term	0,049	0,011	0,061	-0,067
	medium term	0,086	0,027	0,113	-0,105
	long term	0,11	0,064	0,18	-0,154
	permanent	0,054	0,086	0,141	-0,175
	Total	0,762	0,227	0,998	
Female					
migration plan	non-planer	0,403	0,026	0,43	-0,337
	short term	0,035	0,007	0,042	0,007
	medium term	0,075	0,02	0,095	0,151
	long term	0,099	0,0464	0,145	0,504
	permanent	0,109	0,175	0,28	2,29
	Total	0,721	0,2744	0,992	