Surveying Romanian migrants in Italy before and after the EU Accession: migration plans, labour market features and social inclusion

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by Isilda Mara

February 2012

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Executive Summary

This report describes the migration patterns of Romanian migrants in Italy before and after the accession of Romania into the European Union (EU). The findings and the main results presented throughout the report were collected by carrying out a survey in three main cities of Italy: Milan, Turin and Rome which are recognized as the main destination regions of Romanians who have migrated to Italy since free visa liberalization in May 2004.

The report focusses on four broad areas: the profile and migration plans of migrants, regional differences and basic characteristics; labour market patterns during the migration experience, including income and remittances; social inclusion of migrants and access to social security and the health system; and, self-assessment of the migration experience and results of moving to Italy.

The survey demonstrated that the mobility of migrants during the free visa regime was initially labour supply driven, whereas more recently, it has been labour demand that moved the migrant from his country of origin. However, the survey points out that almost half of Romanian migrants in Italy have indefinite migration plans. The remainder of the migrants express a preference for permanent migration, followed by long term migration while a preference for short term migration is the least popular. The accession of Romania into the EU was accompanied by a flow of migrants with a higher preference for permanent and long term migration, especially among those who arrived immediately after January 2007. Half of migrants who had defined migration plans demonstrate that their current migration preference, compared to the ones they had upon arrival, have shifted towards permanent migration. This is particularly true among women. As concerns remigration, or return to Romania, the survey reveals that migrants who are more likely to return to the country of origin or move to another country are those living in Rome while migrants who prefer to remain permanently are those living in Turin.

Labour market patterns and regional differences demonstrate that four-fifths of migrants are employed. The highest share of migrants working full-time is in Rome, followed by Turin and Milan. Unemployment among Romanian migrants seems to be the highest in Milan and the lowest in Turin. A significant proportion of migrant women have jobs in the categories "Sales and services elementary job", "Personal care and related workers" and "Housekeeping and restaurant services". Men mostly work as "Extraction and building trades workers", "Drivers and mobile plant operators" and "Metal, machinery and related trades workers". A non-negligible share of migrants work without a fixed contract which makes their employment position more vulnerable and open to exploitation. In addition, the survey shows that occupational switches occurred within all categories of occupational skill levels. In particular, there has been a trend towards jobs distinguished as medium and low skilled. Moreover, comparison between education level and occupational skill level demonstrated

that highly skilled migrants, especially men, are employed in jobs below their level of educational achievement.

A concern which is often expressed is that migrants who have access to health and social security services are more encouraged to enter or stay in a country. However, the survey rejected this hypothesis and suggests that neither receiving social security benefits nor the availability of accessing health care drives migrants' decision to enter and remain in the destination country. Access to healthcare, however, appears to have some potential effect on migration plans. We find that the longer migrants plan to stay in the country, the higher the percentage of them who have access to a general practitioner/doctor and the higher the number of them whose migration decision is affected by access to such services. Accordingly, it emerges that the length of stay in the destination country matters and it confirms that there is a correlation between the duration of stay and the effect on migration plans attributed to access to social security and health services, even though such cases represent less than one-fifth of migrants.

Self-assessment of the migration experience and outcomes from moving to Italy demonstrated that overall most of Romanian migrants are happy with their migration experience in Italy. The self-assessment indicated "making more money", "finding a better job" and "learning a new language" as the main positive outcomes from the migration experience. In contrast, "insecurity about the future", "discrimination", "negative impact on family relationships" and "doing work under the level of qualification" are listed among main negative outcomes.

1. Introduction and background information

The immigration of Romanians to Italy, firstly in the context of the free visa regime in 2004 and secondly by the entrance of Romania into the European Union in 2007, started a large and continuous movement of Romanians over a five-year period. While the first phase was typified by casual migration, that is repetitive and short stays in Italy, the relaxation of restrictive mobility following the accession into the EU in 2007 was characterized by a continuous increase in the number of Romanian migrants to Italy to the point that it became the largest immigrant community with more than one million immigrants. The expectations are that the number of Romanian migrants will continue to rise and, in 2015, the proportion of Romanian migrants to the total number of immigrants in Italy will rise from the current level of 20% to 40 % (ISMU, 2009).Italy seems to be the preferred destination country of Romanian migrants, as the majority of Romanians who migrate to Italy feel a strong connection to it moreso than to other European Union Member States (EUMS),

Accordingly, the abolishment of restrictive mobility and a more flexible participation in the labour market highlights the potential change of migration perspectives for a lot of Romanian immigrants in Italy. So far, it has been demonstrated that the main feature of Romanian migration to Italy has been circularity. The main regions where the immigrants are located are Lazio, Piedmont, Lombardy, Veneto and Tuscany. In particular, between 2006 and 2010 the number of Romanian migrants in the region of Lazio more than doubled, while Lombardy recorded the highest increase after the enlargment, with six times as many Romanian imimigrants in 2010 than in 2006.[2] One possible result of free mobility could be a higher preference for permanent migration in the destination country rather than a continuous back and forth between destination and country of origin. Such a preference would imply a change in migration plans from temporary towards longer term ones.

From Italy's perspective, the high mobility of Romanian migrants to Italy has contributed to meeting a high labour demand in certain employment sectors where the flexible labour supply of migrants coming from Central Eastern Europe, and in particular from Romania, has supplemented the work force for which the labour supply of natives was insufficient. Consequently, the Romanian migrants have made an important contribution to balance the occupational restructuring of the Italian labour market. Among male Romanian migrants, almost 40 % work as craft and related trade workers, one quarter work in manufacturing and less than one-fifth work in elementary occupations. In addition, the expansion of working quotas for certain jobs which are mainly occupied by women, e.g. care related or at home/domestic services, led to women dominating mobility. Another feature of Romanian migrants in Italy is their relatively medium and high level of education. However those who are employed in highly qualified jobs, e.g. legislators or professionals, are very few which suggests that most of the Romanian migrants work in lower-skilled and under-qualified jobs.

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[2]   See Annex 3.

In addition to employment opportunities created through mobility and migration, the welfare system, such as access to social security benefits, is another factor which can influence migration decisions. With regard to the relationship of Romanian migrants with the social security system, we have to accept that it is widely believed that migrants act as beneficiaries rather than contributors to the social security system. However, migrants with different characteristics may react differently to similar conditions. As such, for the arguments mentioned above, and the fact that migration is a behavioural phenomenon, the issue of how welfare interrelates to migrants requires investigation of individual and microdata. In addition, relevant aspects of integration and satisfaction with the migration experience play important roles in shaping future migration perspectives and therefore merit to be addressed.

Accordingly, in 2011 we organized a survey which aimed to investigate the impact of the free visa regime in 2004 and Romania accession to the EU in 2007 and how these have affected the migration plans of Romanian immigrants in Italy, the potential implications for employment and job mobility and how such developments relate to the welfare system. We designed a questionnaire and launched a survey to collect information about:

- the main socio-demographic and economic characteristics of Romanian immigrants distinguished by arrival time and migration plans
- the motives of Romanian migrants for choosing a particular location and the main areas of origin
- labour market characteristics; employment and occupational distribution; occupational switches from origin to destination country; level of earnings and remittances;
- relationships with the social security system and its effect on migration plans
- self-characterization of the migration experience and the subjective assessment of the impact which migration has had on the quality of life.

In view of the importance and influence of the migration dynamics of the Romanian community in Italy, the survey is a very relevant tool as it provides a multidimensional representation of immigration features of Romanians in Italy.

The study reports the main results of the survey conducted by ISMU in January 2011 with Romanian migrants who migrated to Italy starting from May 2004. The survey was conducted mainly in Rome, Turin and Milan including some other sub-urban areas of the respective cities. The results are based on interviews with 1000 individuals.

This report is structured as follows: firstly, it presents the methodology used in carrying out the survey. Secondly, it provides the main results of the survey divided into five broad areas: i) Migration plans; ii) Location choice and regional differences; iii) Labour market features and dynamics; iv) social issues, access to social security - health system and the effect on migra-

tion decision and v) self-assessment of the migration experience. Finally, the report summarizes the main findings, conclusions and policy implications derived from the analysis.

2. Methodology

a. The sampling and surveying method[3]

In order to address the issues related to the migration decision and developments corresponding with the free visa liberalization and the EU accession of Romania and the consequent flow of Romanian migrants to Italy, a survey was carried out at the beginning of 2011. The survey aimed to cover those themes and areas which appear to have important policy implications related to mobility, temporary or permanent migration, labour market performance and migration experience outcomes, social inclusion, and access to public services and the social welfare system.

The method used for the sample selection was through quotas and aggregation centers. Firstly, considering the complexities of the above themes, the survey attempted to select a representative sample of 1000 individuals, with a proportional geographical coverage. The quotas of interviews for the respective regional areas are defined according to the Italian National Statistics Office. In order to meet the proportional quota, 208, 370 and 418 interviews took place in Milan, Turin and Rome respectively. These quotas represent the Romanian immigrants residing in Italy in 2010 following the momentum created by visa liberalization.[4] Secondly, the methods of Centre Sampling[5] and Snowball Sampling have been applied to randomize the target interview populations in Rome, Turin and Milan. The sample has been randomly selected among those who frequented the aggregation centers which are the main gathering places such as institutions, places of worship, entertainment, care, meeting or similar places. In such cases, the interviewers had prior information regarding the most popular public places or centers frequented by the Romanian community. The interviews were carried out in the selected regions during the period January 2011 – March 2011.

b. The design of the questionnaire

As already emphasized above, the survey addresses questions on:
- the migration histories and migration plans of Romanian immigrants arriving in Italy in or after May 2004; previous migratory experiences in Italy, temporary or seasonal of working plans, remigration or intentions to repatriate, etc.

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[3]   The questionnaire is attached in Annex 2.

[4]   For each area, the number of "sample units" was fixed according to the following rule: 50% of the total uniformly distributed (1/3 of 500 units to any single area) and 50% proportional to the number of Romanian residents as at 1st January, 2010 according to the statistics of National Statistical Institute (ISTAT). According to ISTAT, Romanians resident on 1st January 2010 were 65,099 in Rome, 51,017 in Turin and 11,233 in Milan.

[5]   See Blagiardo (2009).

- Main push and pull factors of migration and motives affecting choice of a particular location

- demographic characteristics (age, gender, marital status, number of children, family composition, residency in the host country, areas of origin, potential migration of family members, etc)

- Labour market features, e.g. previous and current occupation, employment status, occupational switch from country of origin to the host country, self-assessment of the match between current occupation and education/qualification level, satisfaction with the current occupation, level of earnings, remittances (frequency, amount, share of savings or earnings, motive, recipients, means of delivery etc.)

- Social aspects and access to the social security and health system, tax system registration, local elections, potential effect of the benefits of such services on migration plans.

- Self-assessment of the migration experience, potential positive or negative outcomes and social inclusion aspects, etc. [6]

3. Profile of recent Romanian migrants in Italy and migration plans

This chapter focusses on Romanian migrants who moved to Italy after the visa liberalization in 2004 and after the EU accession in 2007, their motives for moving to Italy and why chose certain locations, what their migration plans were, and in cases where these have changed, how and why they changed, and finally, whether they intend to return to Romania and who could be the potential returnees.

3.1 Main socio-demographic characteristics of migrants

We start by presenting the main findings of the survey concerning the main socio-demographic characteristics of Romanian migrants distinguished by arrival time, before and after the accession of Romania to the EU in January 2007, current and retrospective migration plans and previous migration experiences in Italy. Detailed information on these characteristics is provided in Table A1 and Table 1 – Table 5. The results of Table A1 are presented in the following pages and the remainder of the tables are presented in the Annex 1.[7]

The breakdown by gender and length of stay in Italy shows that migrants arriving between 2004 and 2006 represent more than 65% of migrant arrivals in the country after the visa liberalisation while the remainder are those who arrived after the Romania´s accession in the EU. Post EU enlargement migrants, in particular those who were in the country less

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than a year and less than 3 months at the time of interview, were respectively 53% and 62% men, in contrast to pre-accession migrants of whom 55% were women. Thus we observe that during the time of the visa liberalization and immediately after the accession into the EU, the migration of Romanian migrants to Italy was mainly women driven, while the more recent trend showed that more Romanian men were coming to Italy.

Table A 1

Basic demographic characteristics by duration of stay

	Migration Duration	less than 3 months	3 months-1 year	1-3 years	between 3 and 6 years
	Total (1000)	36	92	229	643
	in %	3,43	9,22	22,15	65,19
Age	16-24	18,29	23,44	21,24	10,43
	25-34	45,32	30,37	38,51	37,42
	35-44	23,15	31,97	28,35	36,5
	45+	13,24	13,47	11,9	15,5
	Refused		0,75		0,1
Gender	Male	61,58	53,43	44,22	44,86
	Female	38,42	46,57	55,78	55,14
Education	Primary	16,17	7,08	5,42	3,5
	Vocational	28,76	31,41	28,24	26,4
	Secondary	32,09	38,24	45,07	45,92
	Undergraduate degree (e.g. BA/BSc)	8,77	5,89	8,33	11,44
	Masters degree (e.g. MSc/MA)	14,21	15,36	12,61	12,14
	Doctorate (e.g. PhD)		1,03	0,32	0,18
	I am still studying part time in Romania				
	I am studying full time in Romania		1		
	Refused				0,41
Marital status	married	51,8	38,51	53,35	60,85
	divorced	4,92	6,76	10,61	10,48
	widow	2,25	5,63	1,06	1,91
	living with partner	3,86	15,8	8,59	10,5
	single	37,17	31,91	24,34	14,38
	divorced/live with partner		1,39	2,05	2,16
Live with partner in Italy	yes	17,71	60,87	70,6	87,28
	no	82,29	39,13	29,4	12,72
Have children	yes 1	18,27	15,84	28,87	29,31
	yes 2	8,32	10,69	17,09	17,97
	yes 3		4,59	2,85	2,09
	yes 4				0,93
	no	73,41	68,88	51,2	49,69
children live with the	yes	20,44	51,79	62,2	80,6
migrant in Italy	no	79,56	48,21	34,45	18,66
	some do			1,35	0,73

Examining the data by age-groups indicates that there are some differences in terms of arrival time and age. For example, more than 72% of the early comers during visa liberali-

sation fall into the 25-34 and 35-44 age-groups.[8] In contrast, late comers corresponding with the EU accession are relatively younger with almost 60% in the 16-24 and 25-34 age-groups, and 28% in the 35-44 age-group. The data values in the upper left corner of the table shows the age composition of recent arrivals in the country, i.e. recent arrivals tend to be younger (under 35 years of age).

As concerns the education level of migrants, it was found that more than 45% of early comers and those who arrived immediately after the EU accession had achieved a secondary level of education versus one-third of the most recent arrivals and that 26% had achieved a vocational level of education versus 29%. The most noticeable differences can be seen for migrants at the upper and lower ends of educational achievement. Early comer migrants with Undergraduate and Masters degrees were 11% and 12 % respectively whereas late comers made up 9 % and 15%. This suggests that while there are more early comers with an undergraduate educational level, there are more late comers with a Masters degree. In addition, not only do the late comers have a higher share of migrants with a Masters degree, but also a higher share of those with a primary level of education. To some extent the late comers are from both ends of the educational distribution, the low and highly educated, implying that the flux of migrants attracted after the EU accession consisted of not only the more highly skilled but also the low skilled migrants.

Decomposition of the data by marital status indicates that more than 60% of early comers are married, 14% are single and 10% are divorced. The total percentage of migrants who report widowed, divorced and live with partner is 15 %. The late comers, in contrast, are less likely to be married with less than half in this category. Further, one-third of them belong to the single category and there are less divorced, at 7%. This difference might be firstly a reflection of circumstances that prevailed in the country of origin, e.g. during visa liberalization more married individuals were motivated to migrate, or secondly, that the marital status of migrants might have changed since arrival. Moreover, the data shows that 87% of early comers live with their partners and more than 50% of them have children who live with them in Italy in 80% of cases. These figures would indicate that the first comers live within a wider family context than the new arrivals.

3.2 Pulling and pushing factors to migrate

In this section we summarize the main drivers of the migration decision and what induces an individual to migrate and whether the migrant had previous migration experiences. We then discuss migration plans. Migrants were asked to indicate the main reasons for migrating to Italy and for choosing a particular location. There is rarely one single clear motive

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[8] By early comers we distinguish those migrants who arrived in Italy during visa liberalization, i.e. between May 2004 and December 2006, and by late comers we refer to those migrants who came after the EU accession, between January 2007and December 2010.

that induces individuals to migrate, rather there is a combination of reasons. Hence, multiple choice alternatives were available for responding to this question. Table 1 in the Annex, Figure 1- 2, presents the distribution of answers for the most relevant alternative disaggregated by gender and arrival time.

Figure 1

Migration motives - Male

Figure 2

Migration Motives - Female
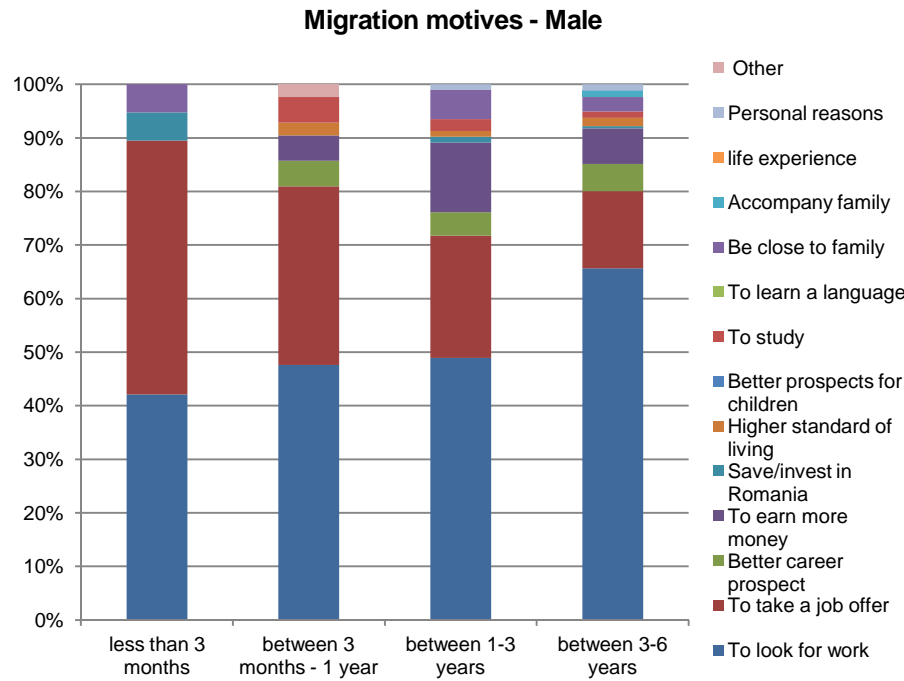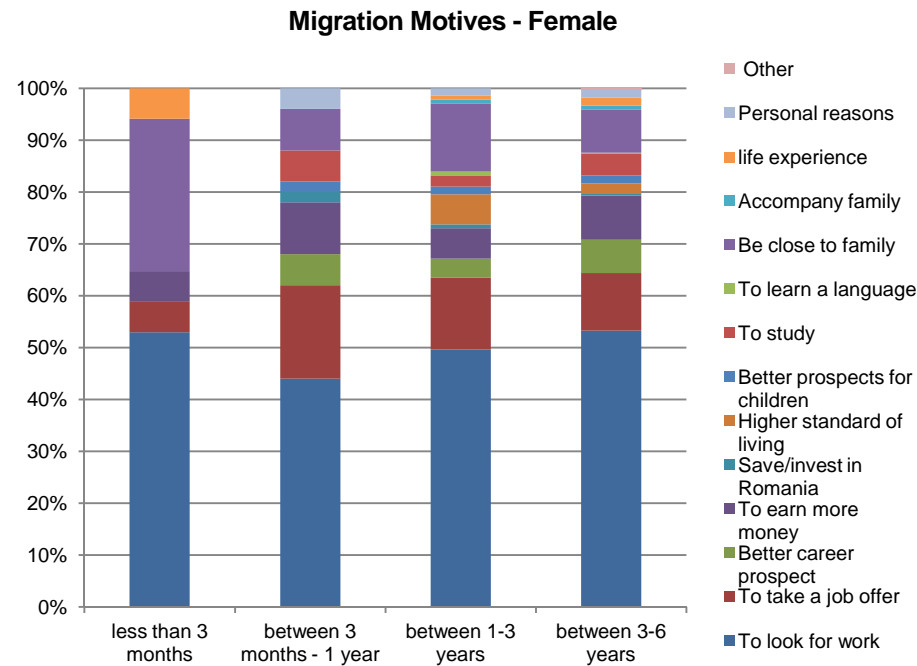
Figure 3

Motives of choosing a particular location by duration of stay: male
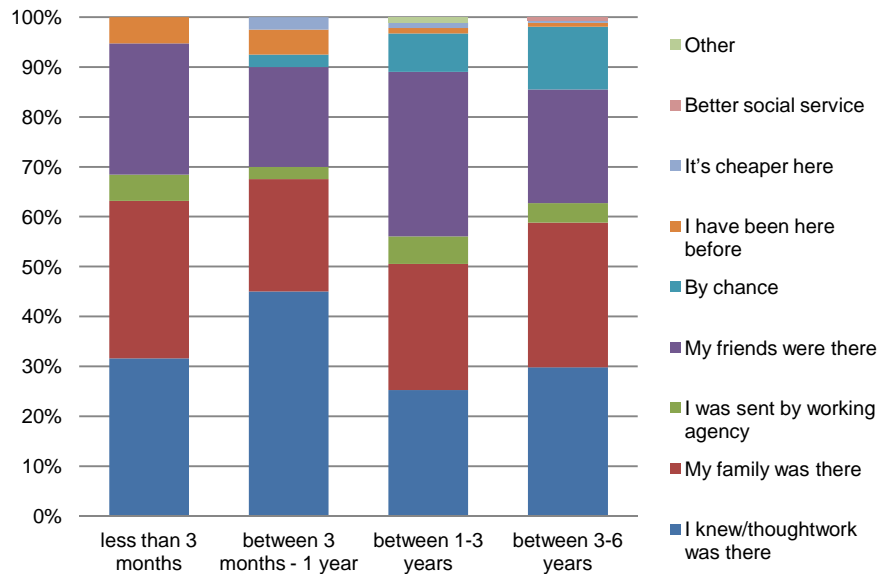
Figure 4

Motives of choosing a particular location by duration of stay: female
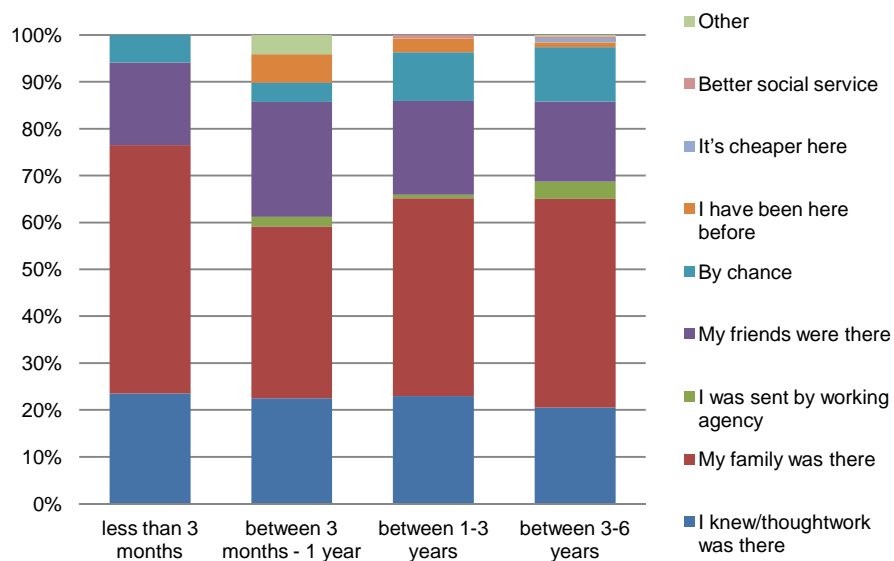
Firstly, as expected, the breakdown reveals that both men and women list economic and family motives as the main drivers of mobility. In particular, the motive "look for work" has the highest frequency, 59 % of men and 52% women respectively. Other relevant motives are "take a job offer" (20% of men and 12% of women), "earn more money" (8% each of men and women), "be close to the family" (3% of men and 10% of women) and "better

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career prospects" (5% of men and 6% of women). Other categories such as "better standard of living", " study purposes", "better prospects for children" or "save/invest in Romania" are listed among the pulling factors but seem to be less relevant.

Secondly, examining the motives by arrival time indicates that men who moved to Italy between 2004 and 2006 were driven by the motive " to look for work" while the late comers did so "to take a job offer". This result signals that the mobility of migrants during visa liberalization was labour supply driven, whereas later it was labour demand that moved the migrant from his country of origin. Thus, to some extent, labour market developments and structural changes in Italy as well as the transnational network of Romanian migrants have transformed the migration motives for men. Among women, in contrast, the motive "look for work" remained the main one, however among late comers, the drive "be close to the family" gained substantial ground.

Finally, it is clear that motives such as "look for work" and "take a job offer" were much more frequent among men while "be close to the family" and "better career prospects" were more true for women. One interpretation could be that the migration decision is more inclined to be taken individually by men while among women the decision tends to be a joint family decision. In addition, a priority for men might be to improve their immediate employment and economic situation while for women improving their labour market position and economic situation in the long-run is more important.

Figures 3 -4 show the breakdown of motives for choosing a particular location by gender and arrival time and confirms that the significant majority of responses fall into the categories "I knew work was there", "my family was there" and "my friends were there". The interpretation of this result is that support of an existing social network is a critical factor in the location choice, settling down in a new country and finding new employment. Therefore the help received by relatives, friends and family already in the country of destination determines the choice of location. In particular, one-third of men moved to a certain location because they were informed that work was there and one-third because the family was located there. Moreover, choosing to move to a specific location because "I knew work was there" became the main pulling factor for almost half of the Romanian migrants who moved to Italy immediately after Romania´s EU accession in 2007. Differently from men, 40% of women moved to a particular location because "my family was there". This motive became even more frequent among women late comers where half of them confirmed this motive as the main cause of location choice. It is also noticeable to observe that among migrants reaching Italy during visa liberalization, 2004-2006, there is a share of 12%, similar for men and women, who moved to the destination location "just by chance". However, among the later migrants this choice almost disappears for men and halves for women. Accordingly, these results confirm thestrong network effect on the mobility of Romanian migrants to Italy which is consistent with network theory of migration..

Figure 5

Previous migration to Italy by duration of stay: male

Figure 6

Previous migration to Italy by duration of stay: female
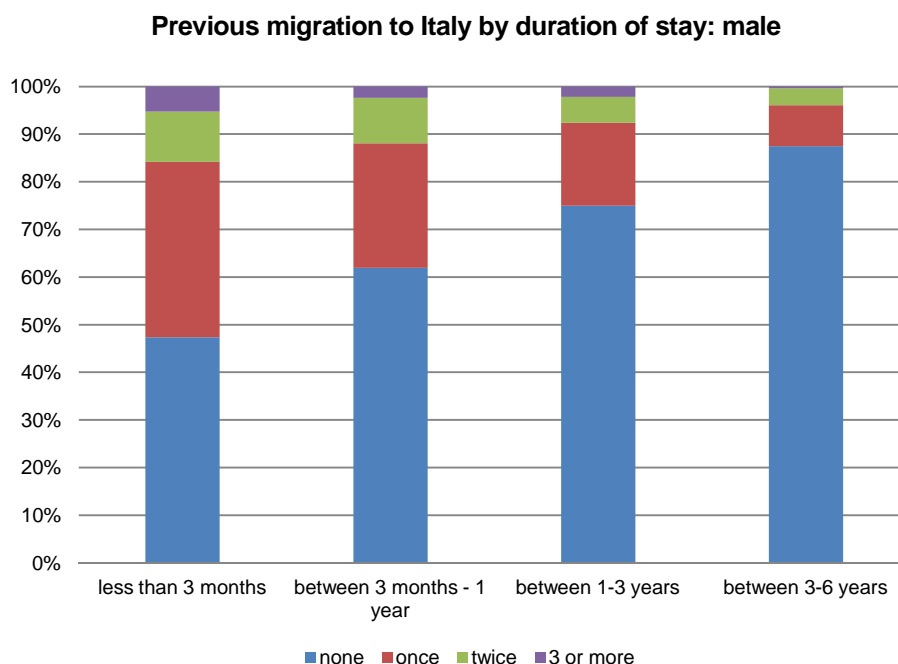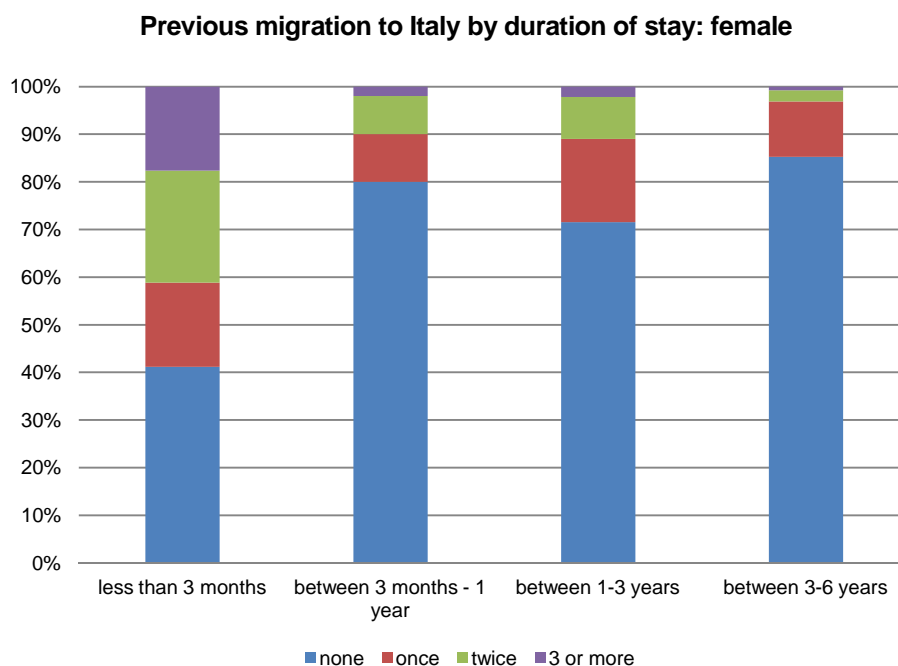
Figures 5 – 6 in the next pages and Table 1 in Annex 1 looks into the existence of previous migration experience of Romanian migrants to Italy. The results demonstrate that between 30 and 45% of migrants who moved to Italy after the EU accession of Romania in 2007 had previously lived in Italy whereas among the earlier migrants only between 14 and 28% had had such an experience. In terms of gender differences, it is interesting to observe that more than half, of both men and women, who later arrived in the destination country, had previously migrated to Italy.

Among recent male migrants one-third had migrated to Italy at least once during the previous 10 years, 10% migrated to Italy twice and the remainder had more than 3 migration experiences to Italy. With regard to women who recently moved to Italy, almost 60% had previous migration experiences: 18%, 24% and 18% previously migrated once, twice and more than three times to Italy respectively.

Moving to the category of migrants who have longer migration spells the share of of those who had previous migration experiences decreases to less than 40% among men and to only 20% among women. Thus to some extent the new comers are the circular migrants who choose to move back and forth and have experienced more than one migration spell in Italy. Potentially these migrants could be also seasonal workers.

Figure 7

Seasonal /Temporary migration: male

Figure 8

Temporary /seasonal migration: female
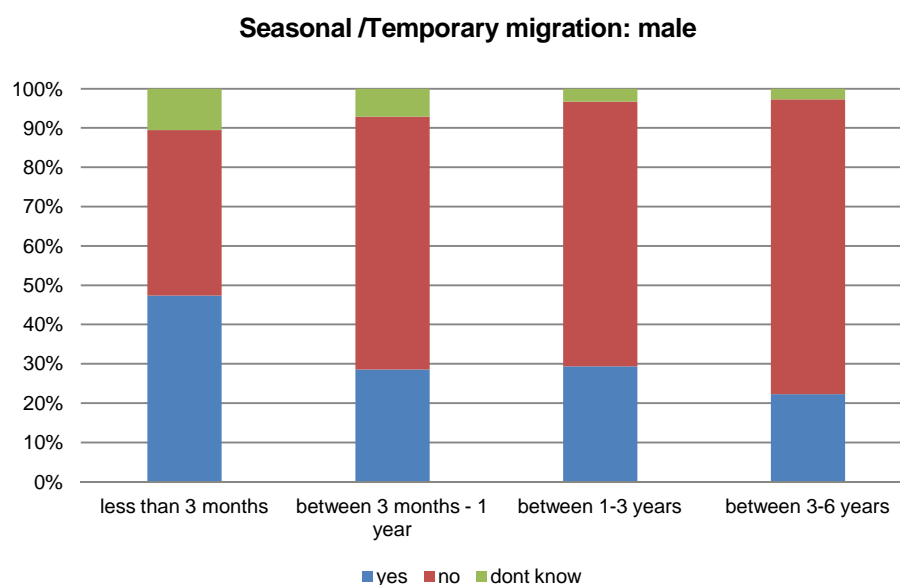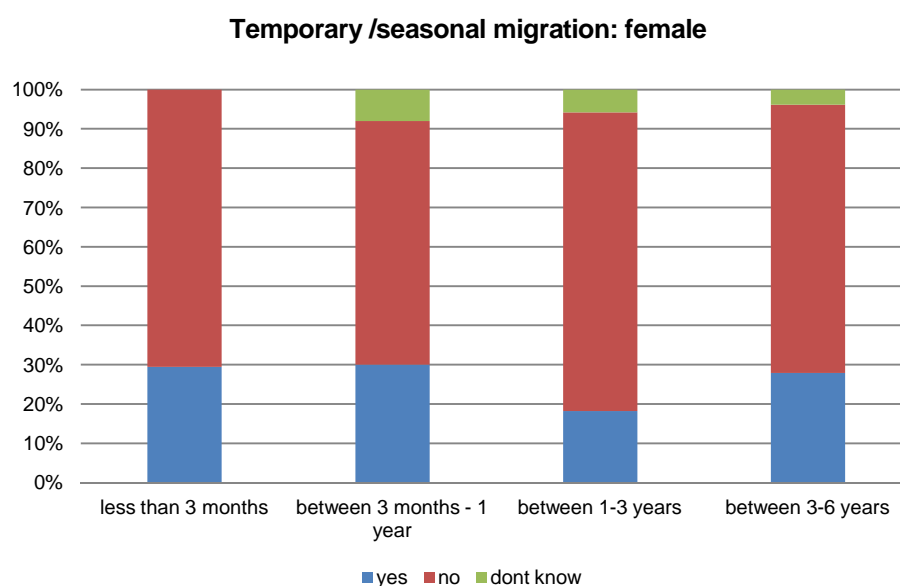
This can be verified through the next breakdown presented in Table 2 in Annex 1 and Figures 7-8 where the distribution of migrants by gender and temporary/seasonal migration plans are presented. Accordingly, as expected we find that among men more than 44% of late comers moved to Italy for seasonal employment. However, among women who migrated to Italy immediately after the joining of Romania into the EU, one third migrated for seasonal employment. One interpretation could be that this was due to the demand driven side of the labour market in the host country, in particular for temporary and seasonal jobs. [9]

In summary, the results confirm that the more recent migrants, or those with a short spell of migration in the country, are mostly migrants who are circular, having had more than one migration experience to Italy and who migrate temporarily to work in seasonal jobs. However, as the share of circular migrants represents only a small percentage, the numbers might not be very representative.

3.3 Migration plans

This section examines the migration plans of Romanian migrants taking into account differences in arrival time, intentions upon arrival and potential return to the country of origin or remigration to another country. The disaggregation of the data addresses several relevant issues, for example: is the migration of Romanians becoming more permanent or more fluid; do the migration plans change over time and how do their current intentions deviate from those upon arrival; is the return to the country of origin more likely than the permanent stay; who are the potential returnees and how do they differ from permanent migrants or those who prefer to migrate to another country; etc. Detailed disaggregated information concerning this issues is provided in Table 3 – Table 8 in Annex 1.

The breakdown of current migration plans by gender and migration spells is presented in Tables 3-4 and Figures 9-10. It is surprising how the vagueness about migration planning is prevalent, especially among migrants who had been in the country of destination longer and who arrived before the EU accession. Nevertheless the remainder of the migrants who had clearer ideas prove to have a higher preference for permanent and long term migration among early comers, whereas short term and mid-term migration seem to have been the preferences of late comers, at least at the time of interview. Thus almost half of early comers had no defined migration plans. The rest of migrants demonstrated a preference for long term and permanent migration implying that those migrants with longer migration spells are more likely to have invested time, human and probably physical capital, have built relationships and in consequence their preference leans toward long term and permanent migration. Later migrants with shorter migration experience, in contrast, initially lean toward short-term and mid-term migration because they have less experience and invest

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[9]   We will return to this issue later, in the section on employment and occupational distribution.

less into short stays abroad. In terms of gender differences the patterns are similar. How-ever, women who had recently arrived in Italy first show a much higher uncertainty com-pared to men, and further, their migration intentions fall into the category of short stays abroad while mens' fall into mid and long-term stays abroad, Figures 9-10.

Figure 9

Current intentions by duration of stay: male

Figure 10

Current intentions by duration of stay: female

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Figure 11

Upon arrival intentions by duration of stay: male

Figure 12

Upon arrival intentions by duration of stay: female
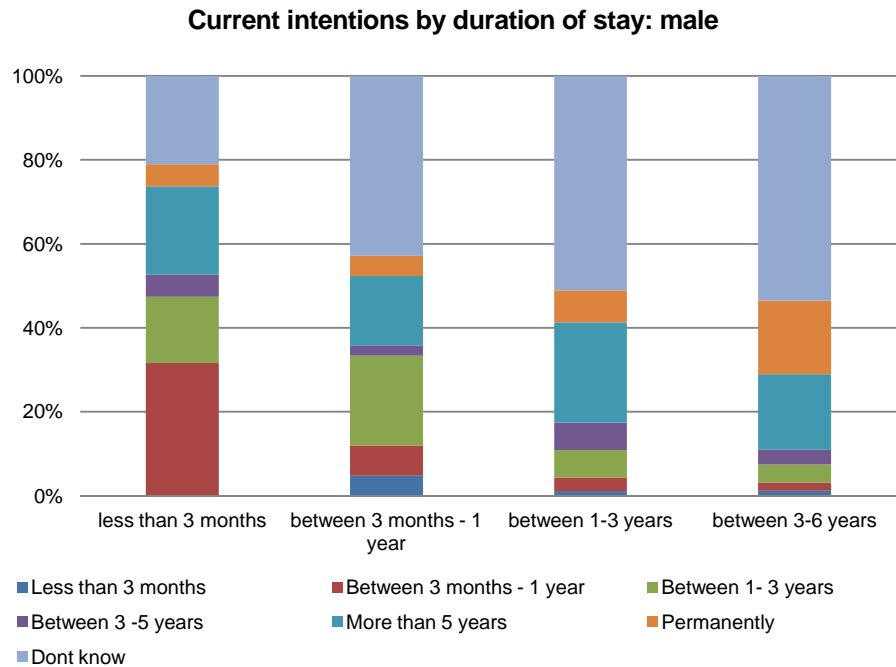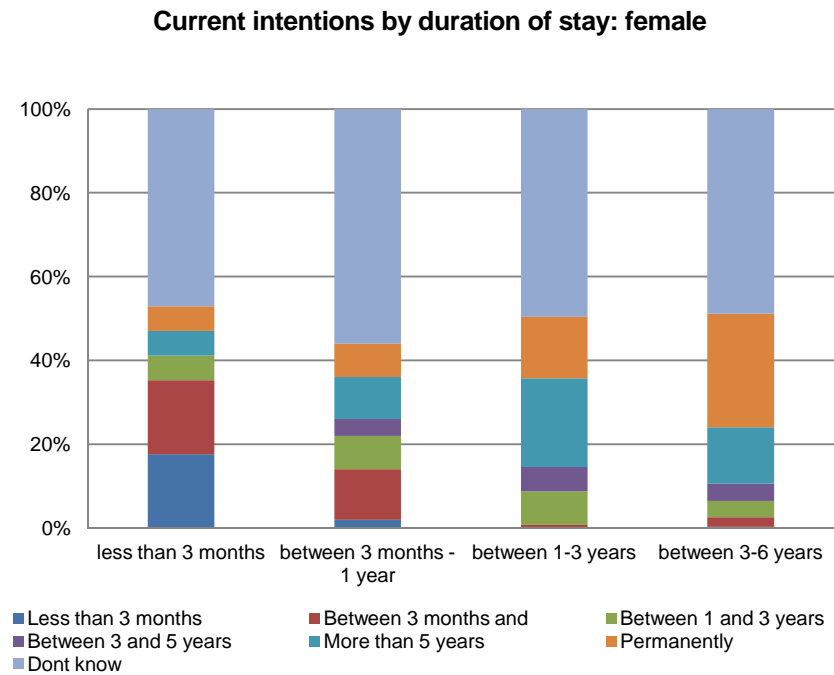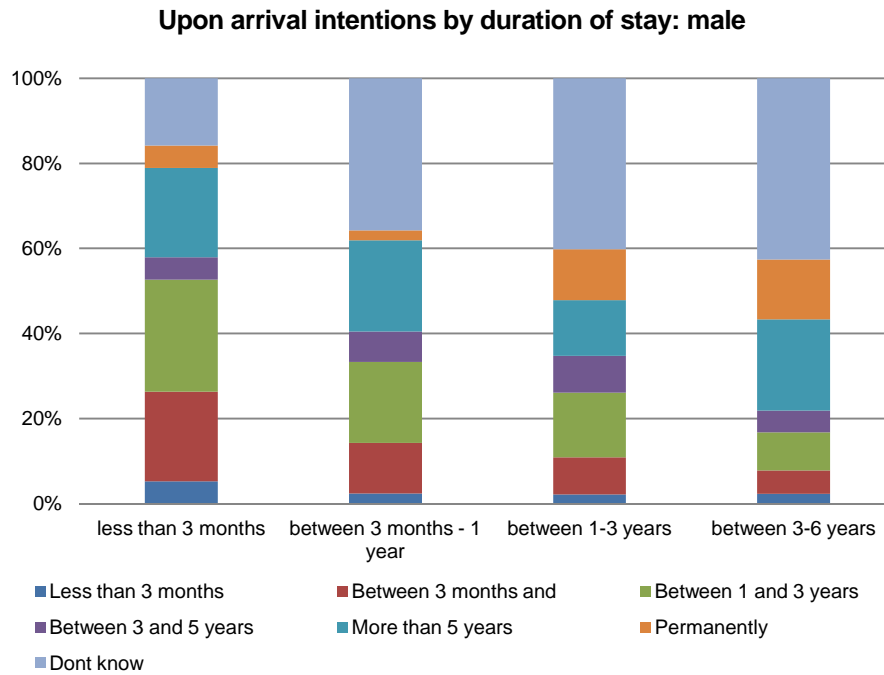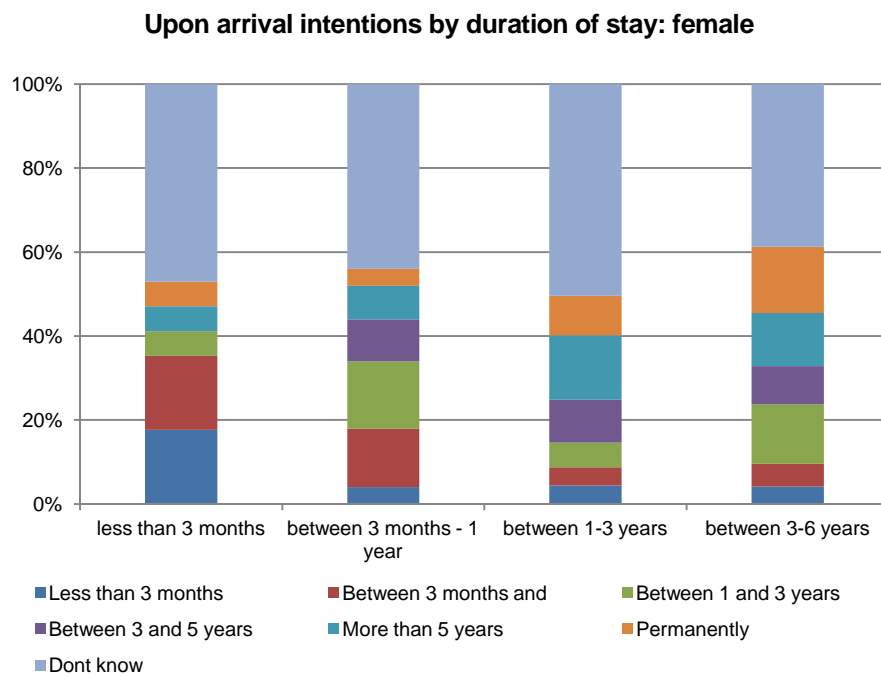
Comparing the migration intentions retrospectively upon arrival, disaggregated by duration of stay and gender, we find that among early comers the choice was concentrated on the right - lower corner of the table, i.e. long-term migration, while for the late comers the left – upper corner, which corresponds to short-term migration, was the more preferred one. (See Tables 3-5 in Annex 1 and Figures 11-12.) In addition, when looking at the upon arri-

val migration plans and length of stay in the country, the uncertainty about migration plans is significant, especially among male migrants who had been in the country longer, whereas women who arrived before the EU accession were less uncertain about their migration plans. However, if we are interested in knowing whether the migration plans shifted toward permanent migration or not, we have to look at the change in migration plans while taking differences in arrival periods into account.

3.4 Change of migration plans

The matching matrix of current and upon arrival migration plans presented in Table A2 following, Tables 6-7 in the Annex and Figures 13-14 below show that those in the diagonal are migrants who demonstrate persistence over time and their current intentions match the intentions upon arrival in Italy.

Table A 2

Matching matrix of current and upon arrival migration plans

In %		Upon arrival intentions						
		Less than 3 months	Between 3 months - 1 year	Between 1 -3 years	Between 3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanent	Don't know
current intentions	less 3 months	**7,4**	2,87		2,27	0,74		0,28
	3 months - 1 year	3,54	**28,4**	5,66	4,28	1,96		0,81
	1- 3 years	4,86	11,53	**24,37**	7,91	0,67	2,04	3,23
	3 -5 years	3,95	5,06	6,77	**27,51**	3,9	1,15	1,48
	More than 5 years	6,8	6,75	7,52	19,35	**67,9**	4,29	7,21
	Permanent	20,36	5,76	13,72	8,24	5,74	**78,54**	8,34
	Don't know	53,06	39,63	41,97	30,43	19,09	13,98	**78,63**
	Total	37	68	122	79	155	126	413
Total Numbers	Same intentions	4	20	26	20	104	103	328
	prolonged	33	46	90	48	39	15	71
	shorten	0	2	6	11	12	8	14

In Table A2 above, migrants who are located below the diagonal are those whose current migration preference in terms of length of stay is longer than their preference upon arrival. Thus the category of migrants who planned to stay "Between 3 months and 1 year" upon arrival but at the time of interview their preferences fell into the category "Between 3 and 5 years" are considered as migrants who have changed the migration preference toward longer term. In contrast, migrants who are located in above the diagonal are those who have shifted their migration preference toward a shorter spell, e.g. moving from preference for "Between 3 months and 1 year" to "less than 3 months".

Figure 13

Current versus upon arrival intentions

Figure 14

Change of migration plans
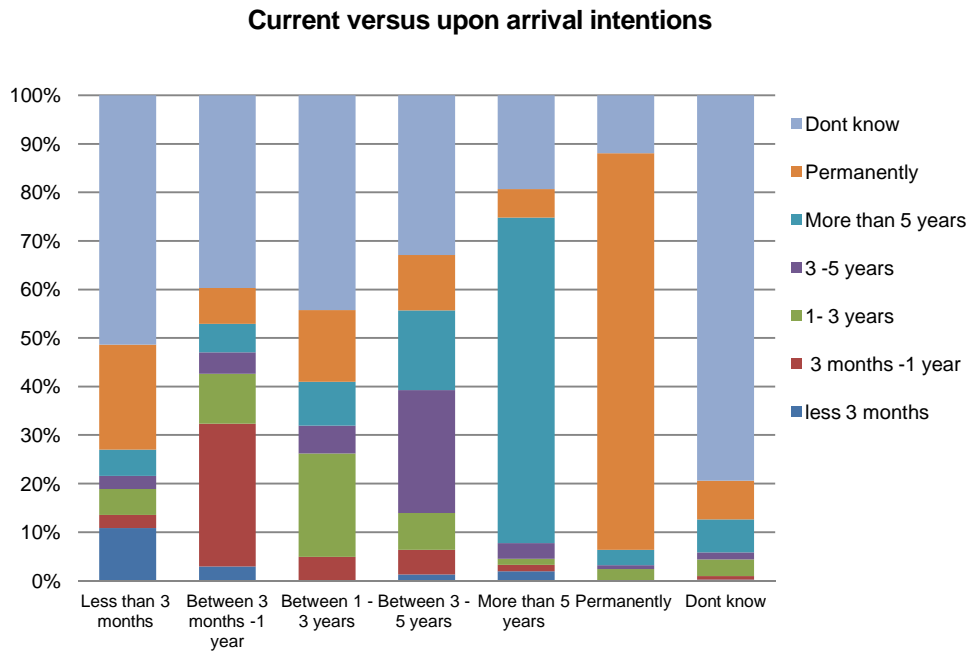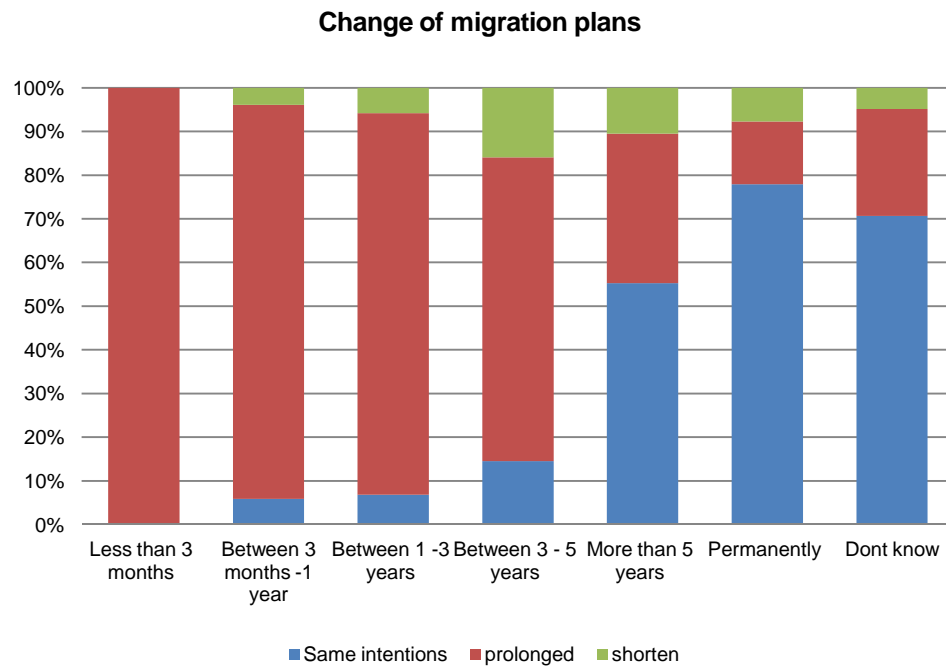
As expected, in Table A2 above we observe that longer is the intention of stay upon arrival higher is the share of those who kept the same intentions, 78% of permanent migrants express to continue being permanent, 68% of those who intended to stay longer than 5 years confirmed the same intentions, whereas of those with the intention upon arrival to stay "Between 3 and 5 years" only 27% confirmed it, "Between 1 and 3 years" only 24%,

"Between 3 months and 1 year" only 28%, and in the category "Less than 3 months" only 8% confirmed the same intentions.

The overall results show that those migrants who have reduced their length of stay in Italy is less than 3% among those who intended to stay "Between 3 months and 1 years" and currently prefer to stay "less than 3 months", 5.6% who intended to stay "Between 1 and 3 years" and currently prefer to stay "Between 3 months and 1 year", 14% who intended to stay "Between 3 and 5 years" and currently prefer to stay less and 7% who intended to stay "Permanently " and currently prefer to stay less. These figures indicate that the intentions of Romanian migrants are converging toward long-term and permanent migration. (See Figure 14).

Tables 6 – 7 in Annex 1 and Figures 15-18 below show the data broken down by gender and duration of stay and demonstrate that Romanian migrants, both men and women, who arrived in Italy after May 2004 have modified their migration plans. The share of those who intended to stay for short and medium spells of time upon arrival decreased compared to the share of those that expressed this as their current intention. This reduction is also reflected in the increased share of those who prefer to spend more than 5 years or migrate permanently to Italy. These patterns are common for men and women with the only difference being that while the preference of men falls into migration spells longer than 5 years, that of the women is toward permanent migration.

Figure 15

Current versus upon arrival migration intentions for male
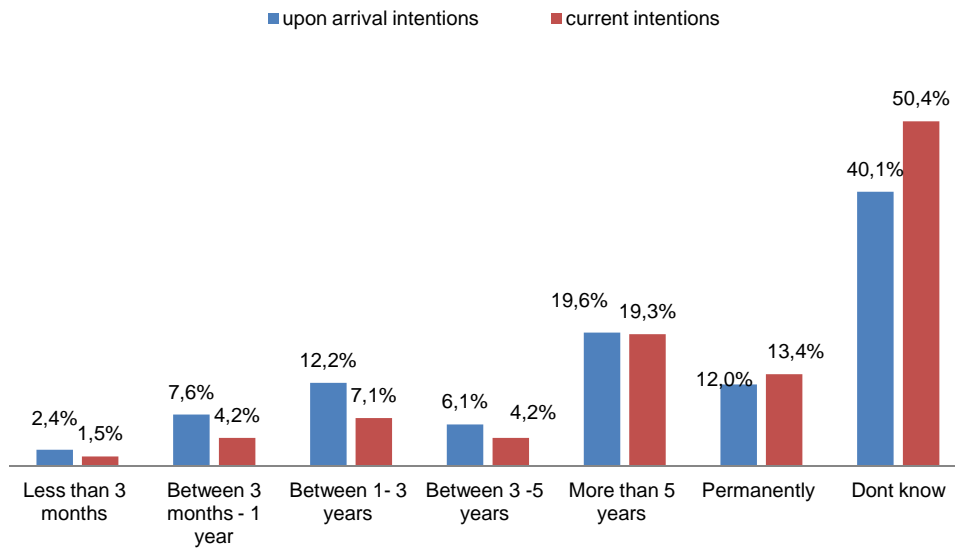
Figure 16

Current versus upon arrival migration intentions for female

18

Figure 17

Dynamics of migration intentions for male

same intentions   inceased   reduced

Figure 18

Dynamics of migration intentions for female

same intentions   inceased   reduced
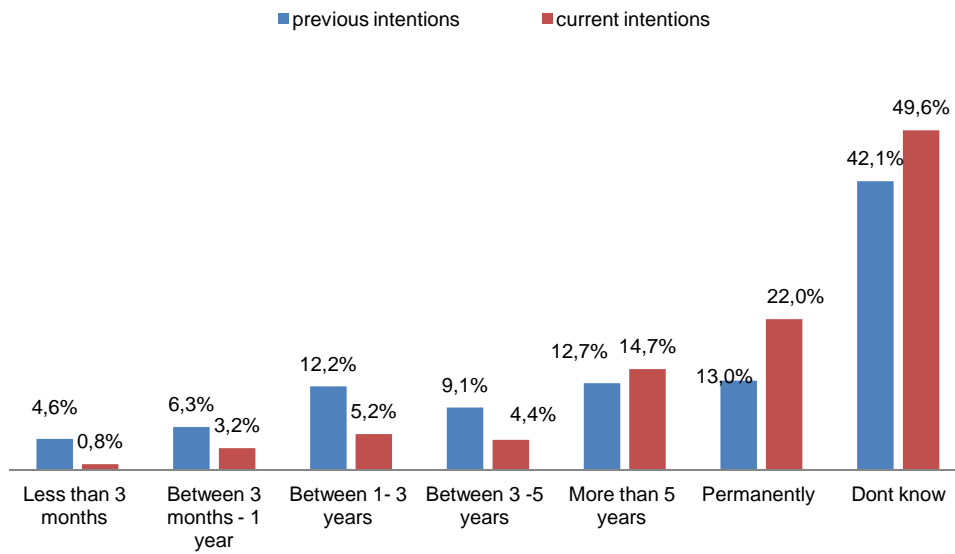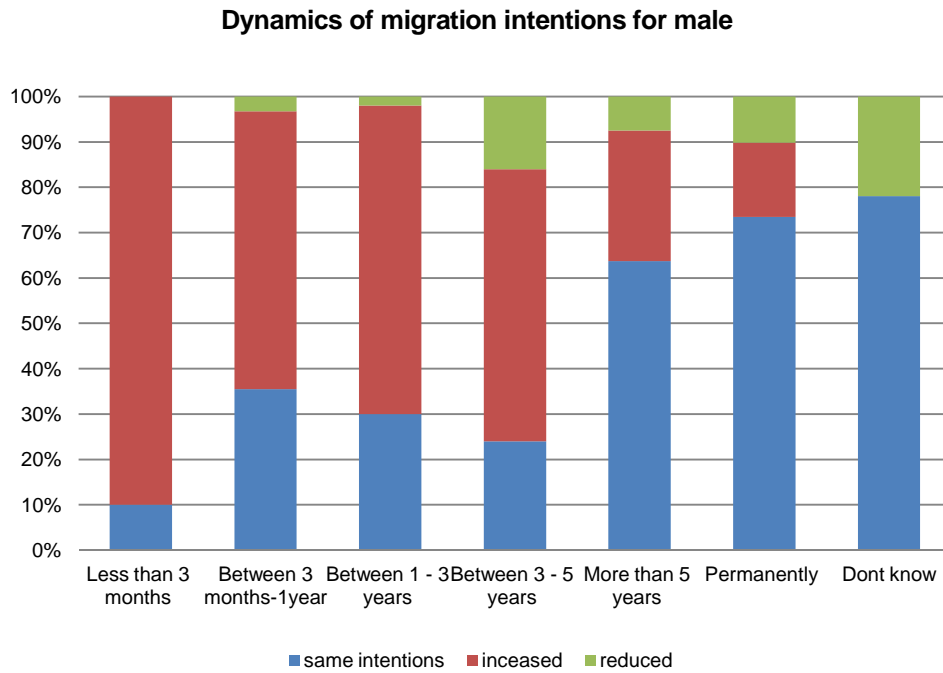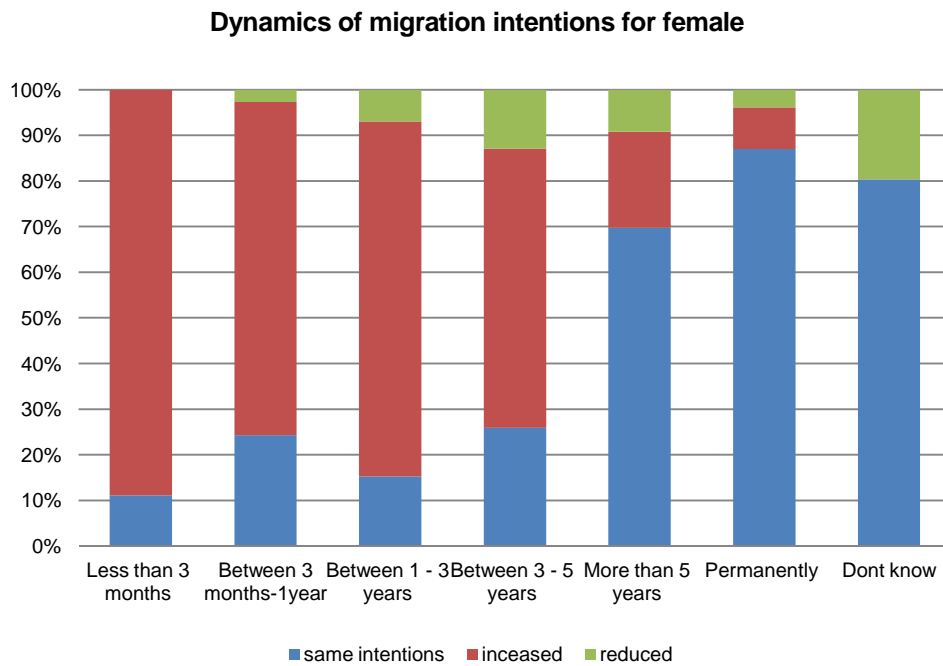
As regards the duration of migration experience abroad and the shift of the preferences, Table 7 and Figure 19 show the intentions matching matrix by broken down by arrival time.

Figure 19

Migration dynamics by duration of stay

duration of stay 3 months

duration of stay 3 months - 1 year

duration of stay 1 -3 year

duration of stay 3-6 year
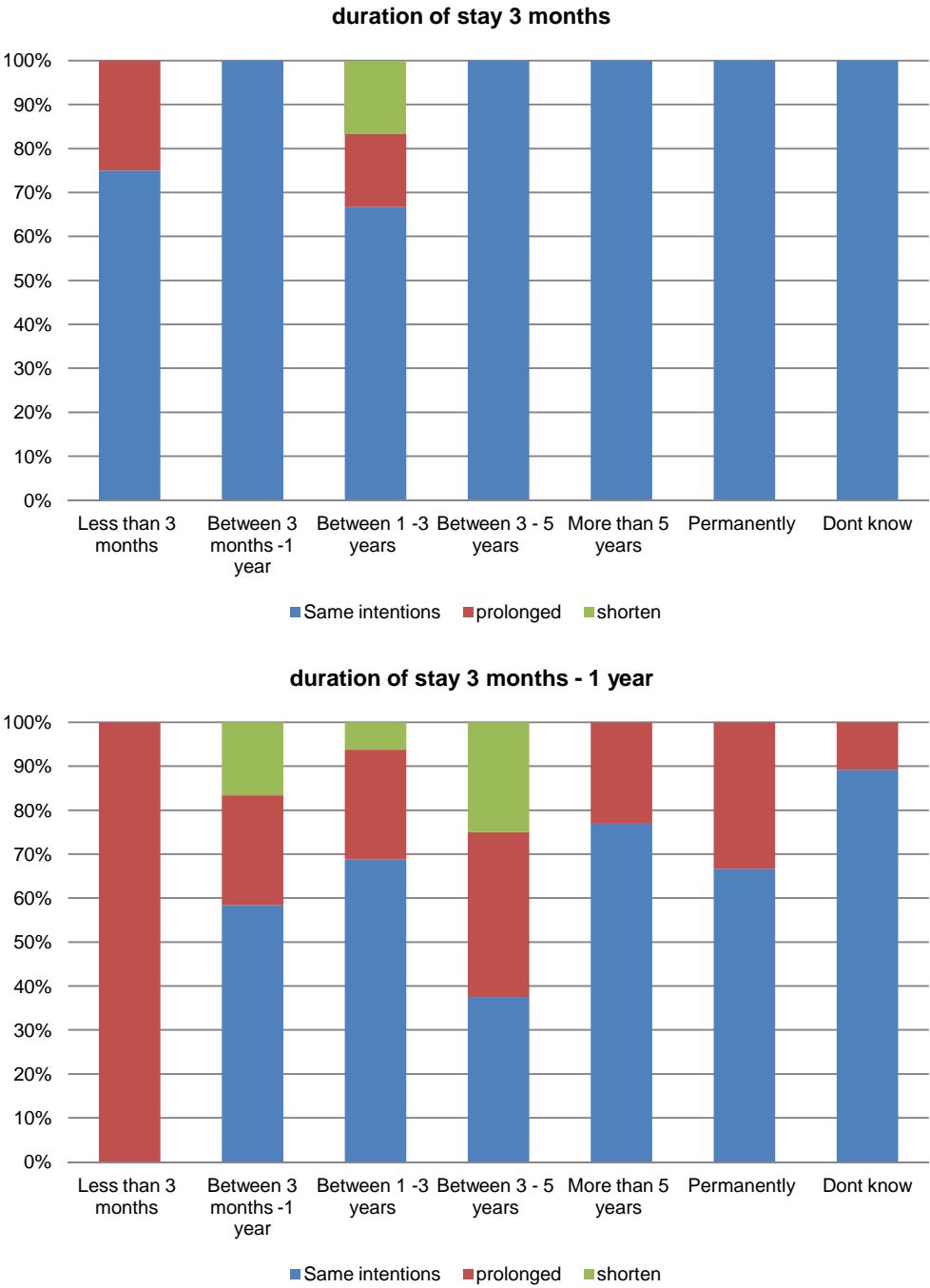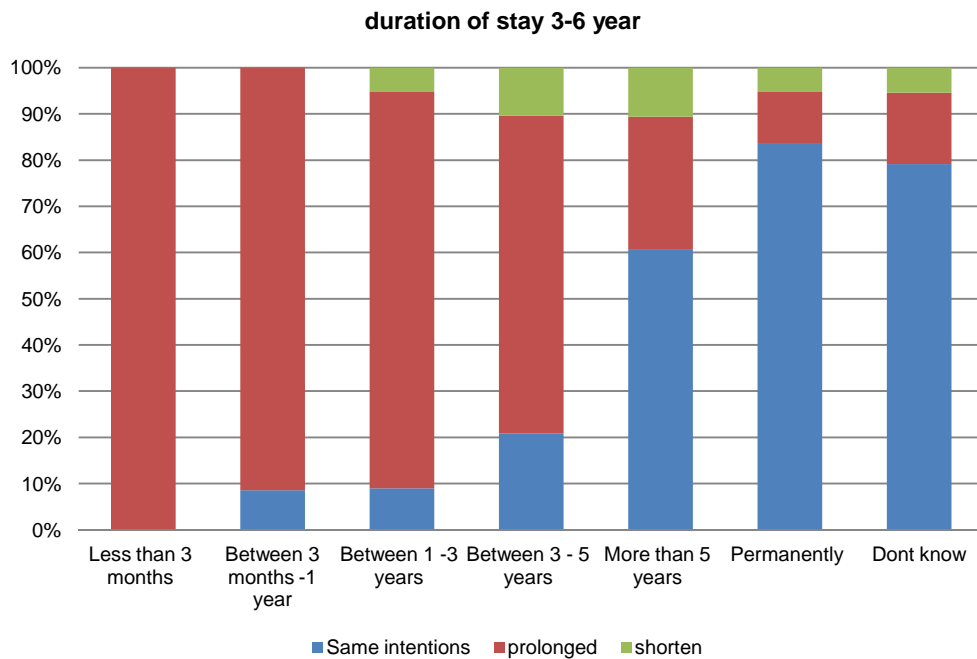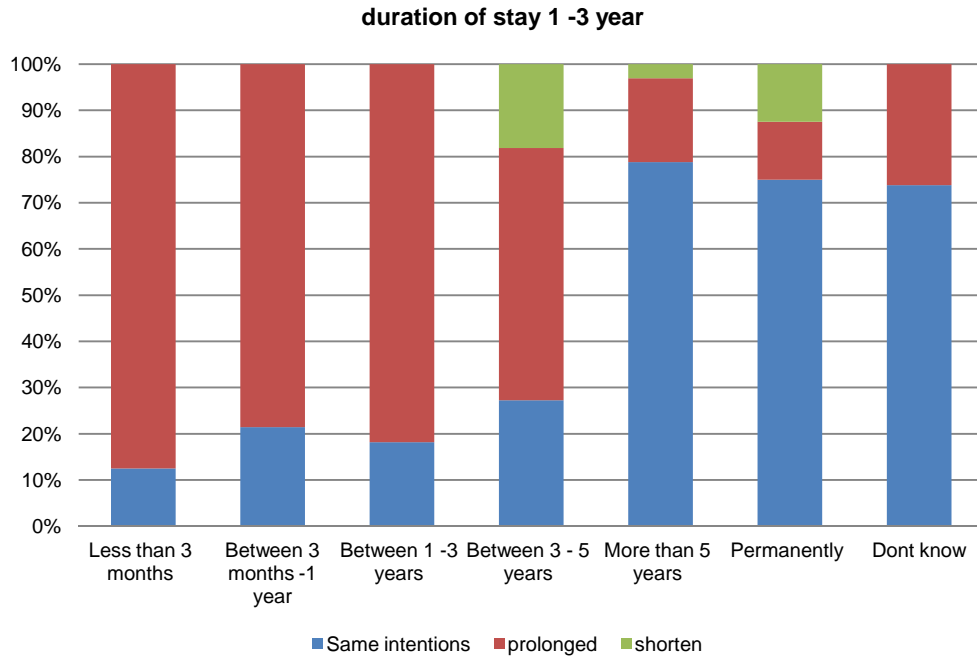
The decomposition of the matching matrix by duration of stay reveals that migrants with initial migration plans oriented toward long-term and permanent migration had not changed plans, whereas those with preferences for mid and short stays had changed their plans very significantly towards longer migration spells. Shorter migration plans were rare especially for migrants who had been in the country for one year. The patterns of migration plans changes were similar among early and late comers, however, the longer the migrants had been in the country, the more frequently their preference had shifted towards longer and permanent migration.

As our analysis and Table 8 in the Annex and Figures 20-21 show, almost one-quarter of the sample has changed their migration plans. Migrants who had changed their plans were asked to reveal the main motives that induced them to do so. Interestingly, the motives that caused the changes of migration plans among men are different from those for women. Ranking the motives that induced migrants to change their migration plans we find that:

- for men the main motives are work related (18%), better standard of living (15%), family related (13%), economic crisis in the country of origin (11%), earnings related (9%), work and family related (4%).

- for women the main motives are family related (28%), work related (15%), earnings related (11%), better standard of living (10%), both work and family reasons (6%), social and economic changes in Romania (5%). [10]

Figure 20

Change of migration plans: reasons for changing migration plans, male
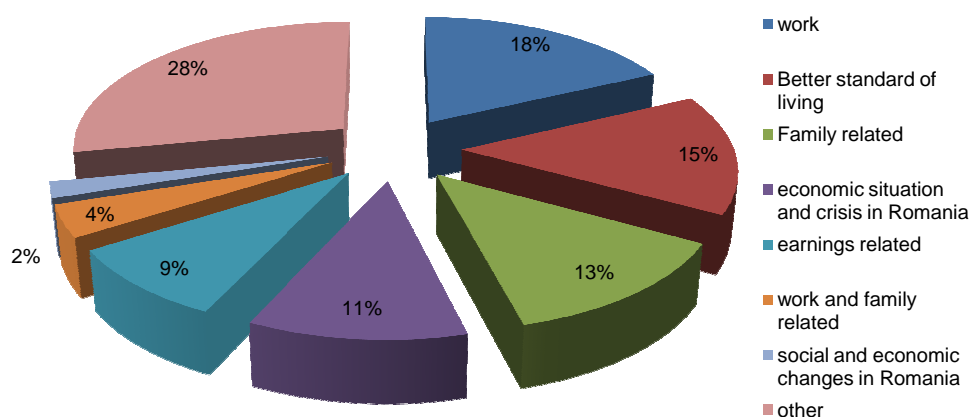
Figure 21

Change of migration plans: reasons for changing migration plans, female
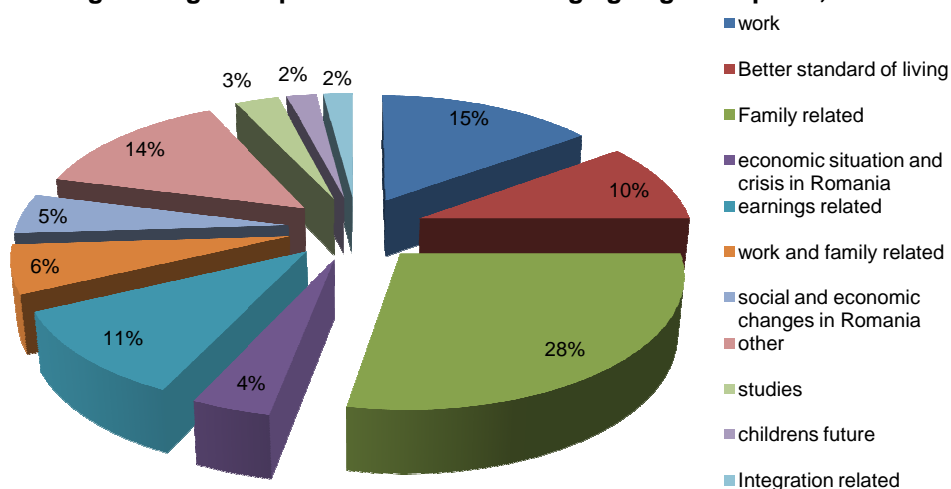
10   The category "other" includes (health problems, migration to another country, studies, network effects, unsatisfied with the life style, uncertainty about the future, investment in Italy or in Romania, etc). See Table 8 in Annex 1.

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The distribution of motives that caused the change of migration plans are mainly family related for women while work related for men (see Table 8). In other words, these findings confirm and highlight the significance of the family factor involved in the migration process of women and the work factor for men. Earnings motives and better standard of living rank among the main factors that change the migration plans of migrants and demonstrate that the wealth factor is also a determining factor in the decision making process concerning migration. Another important factor which affected the migration choice is that related to the crisis and socio-economic transformation in the country of origin. Thus the perception of the country of origin economic performance is not only one of the main factors that pushes migrants out of the country but also one which keeps them away.

3.5 Potential returnees

Migrants were also interviewed about their potential migration choice if they where to leave Italy. Among the options where return to the country of origin, remigration to another destination country or the choice to stay permanently in Italy. The responses presented in Table 3 in the Annex and Figures 22 – 23 below, demonstrated that if the new comers were to leave Italy, 46% would return to Romania, 33% would move to another country and only 8% would definitely stay permanently in Italy. As concerns those with longer migration spells the picture appears to be different. One-quarter of them would choose permanent stay in Italy, 39% would return to Romania and only 11% would move to another country. The comparison with other groups who had been in Italy "Between 1 month and 3 years" and "Between 1 and 3 years" indicates that there was less of a preference to return to Romania or move to another country among men who had been in the country longer. As concerns women, the patterns were similar, in particular for those who showed a preference for permanent stay.

The breakdown of return intentions by gender and duration of stay, age and regions provided in Figures 24-25 and Table 9 in the Annex indicate gender similarities in distribution for those migrants who moved to Italy during the free visa liberalization, 2004-2006, and immediately after the EU accession. These groups of migrants, who were supposed to be in the country longer, are the ones who had less preference to return to Romania and were more likely to stay permanently in Italy. As concerns the later comers, there was more uncertainty among women in their responses and almost 40% would choose the return to Romania, whereas among men, the move to another country became more preferred.

The distribution by age groups demonstrated that the uncertainty concerning the migration choice is similar for all age categories ranging between 27 and 30%. For other alternatives we observe that permanent stay in Italy or moving to another country was more preferred among the younger ones at 21% whereas return to Romania has a higher share among older age groups, in particular those above 45 where half of them would choose to return to Romania.

Figure 22

Potential returnees among male

Figure 23

Potential returnees among female

Figure 24
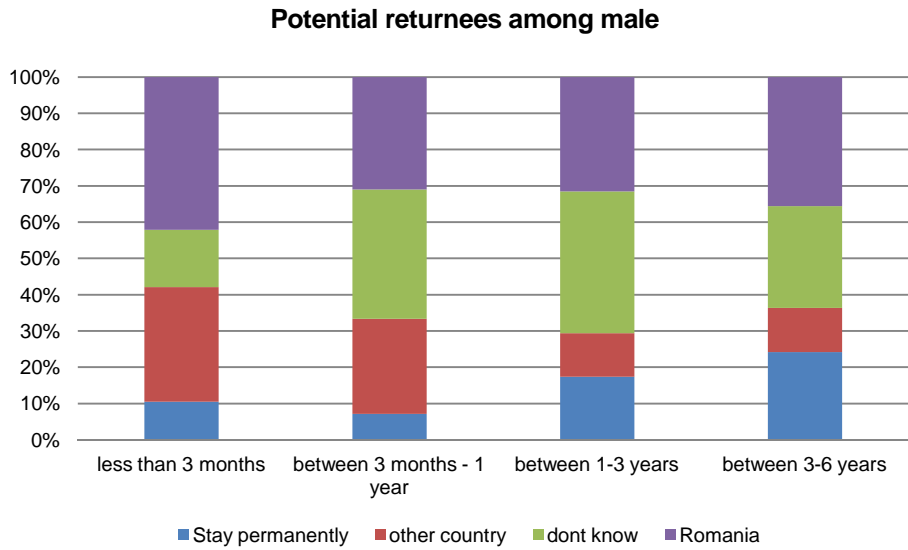
Return intentions by age groups
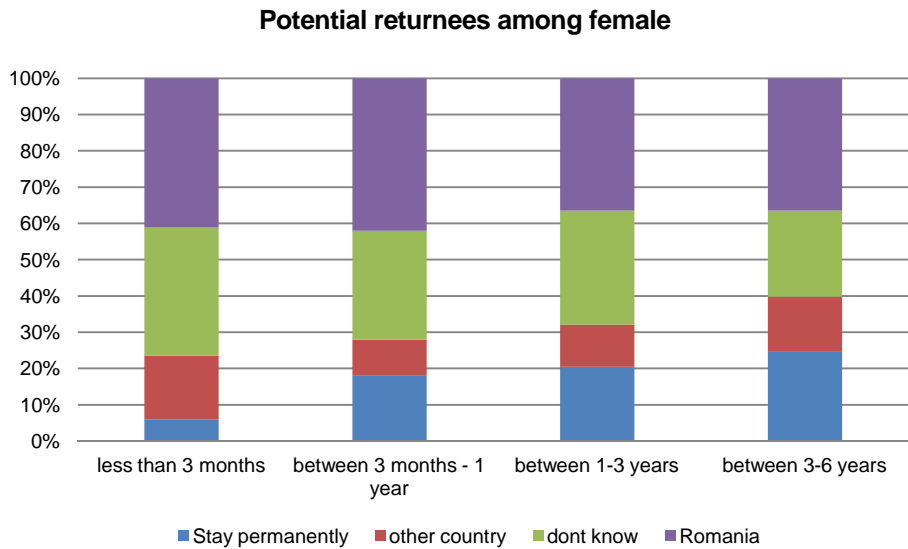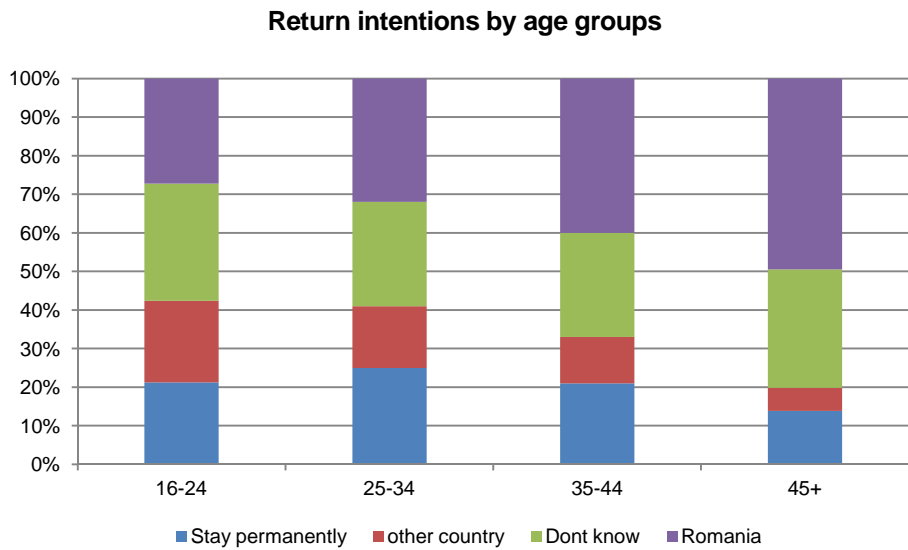
Figure 25

Return intentions by gender and region

Milan: male return intentions
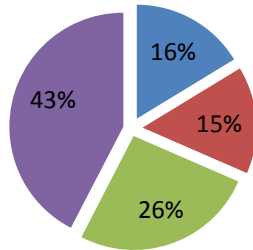
Milan: female return intentions
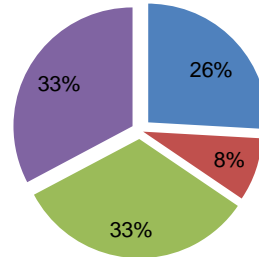
Turin: male return intentions
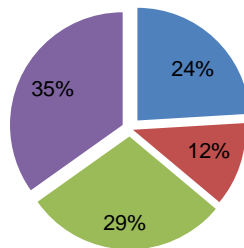
Turin: female return intentions
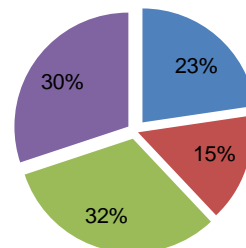
Rome: male return intentions
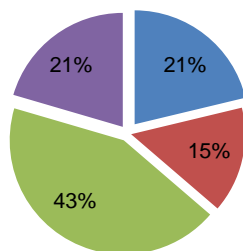
Rome: female return intentions
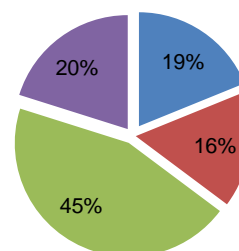
■ stay permanently ■ other country
■ Romania ■ Uncertain

Yet who are more likely to return, migrants living in Rome, Turin or Milan? The regional distribution shows that 43% of men and 45% of women living in Rome would choose to return to Romania while in Milan, the region that hosts the most recent migrants, only 26% of men and 33% of women would choose to return to Romania. However, migrants in Milan were those who expressed the highest uncertainty in making a choice. Those migrants who would prefer to remain permanently had the highest frequency in Turin as concerns

men, with 24%, and Milan as concerns women with 26%. Interestingly, the highest frequency of those who would choose to move to another country was among migrants in Rome. One interpretation could be found regarding labour market differences and seasonal employment which characterized different regions. However we will get back to this issue in the next section where we will analyze the labour market performance of Romanian migrants for regional patterns.

3.6 Basic characteristics and regional patterns

In this chapter we will investigate similarities or differences in characteristics, migration plans and profiles between migrants located in Milan, Turin and Rome. Starting with the basic demographic characteristics, i.e. gender and age, we find that Milan attracted the youngest migrants of both men and women. More than 48% of migrants living in Milano were in the 25-34 age-group, followed by 35-44 with 26%, 16-24 at almost 18% and those 45+ at 8%. See Tables 9-10 in Annex 1 and Figure 26.

The breakdown by education level shows that while Milan attracted the youngest migrants, Rome and Turin attracted the more educated migrants as shown in Table 10 in the Annex and Figure 27. Ranking the education level of migrants by areas of destination demonstrates that in Milan, half of migrants have a secondary level of education, 40% had an undergraduate level of education, 10% had a primary level of education and only 2% had a graduate or higher level of education. Compared to Turin and Rome we find that the share of those with a primary level of education was slightly lower while those with an undergraduate and graduate level of education was relatively higher.

Thus in Turin and Rome, the education level of migrants appeared to be higher than in Milan, particularly in Turin where almost half of migrants had an undergraduate level of education, 11% had a graduate level, and exceptionally, only 2% had a primary level.

Figure 26

Age groups by gender and region

Milan: male age

Milan: female age

Turin: male age

Turin: female age

Rome: male age

Rome: female age

■16-24 ■25-34 ■35-44 ■45+
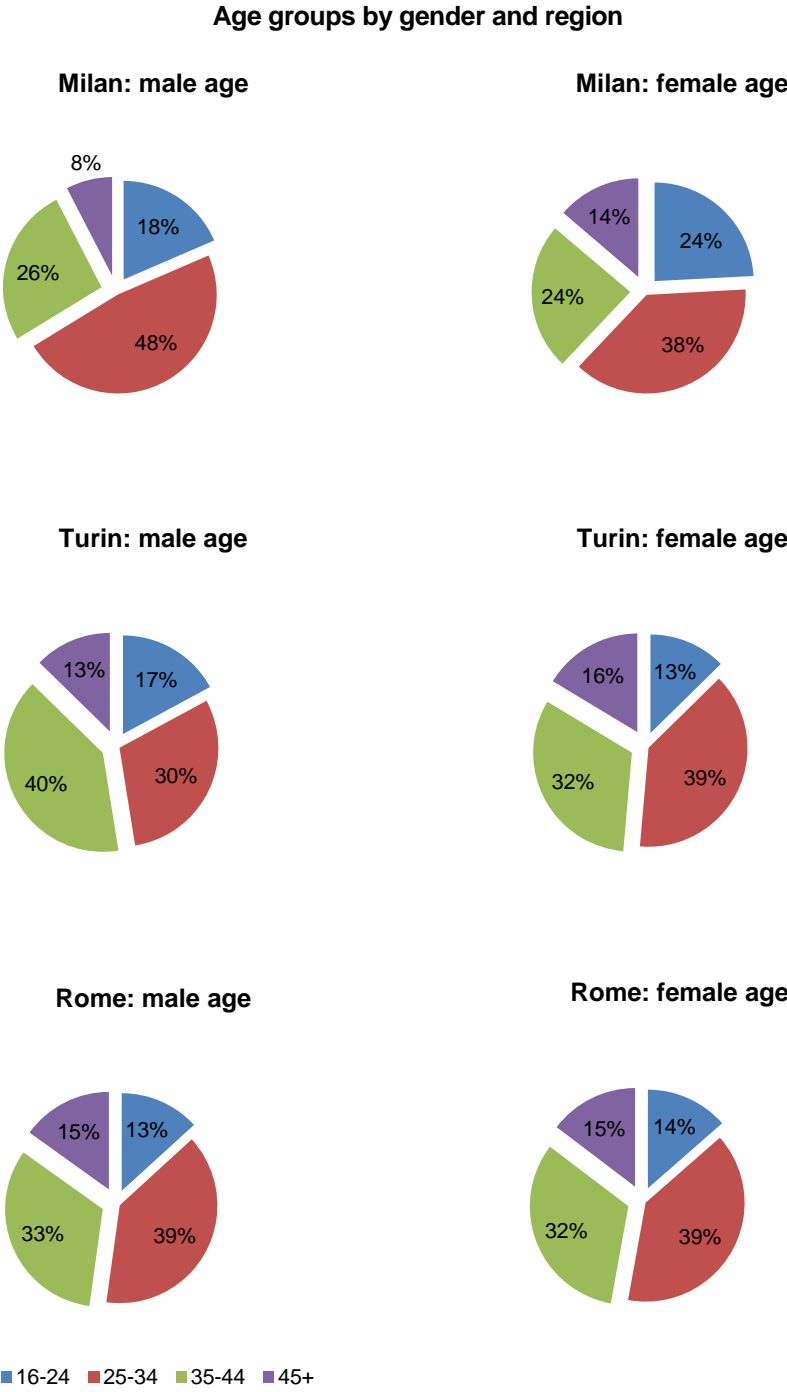
Figure 27

Education level by gender and region

Milan: male education level

Milan: female education level

Turin: male education level

Turin: female education level

Rome: male education level

Rome: female education level

■ Primary ■ Secondary
■ Undergraduate ■ Graduate
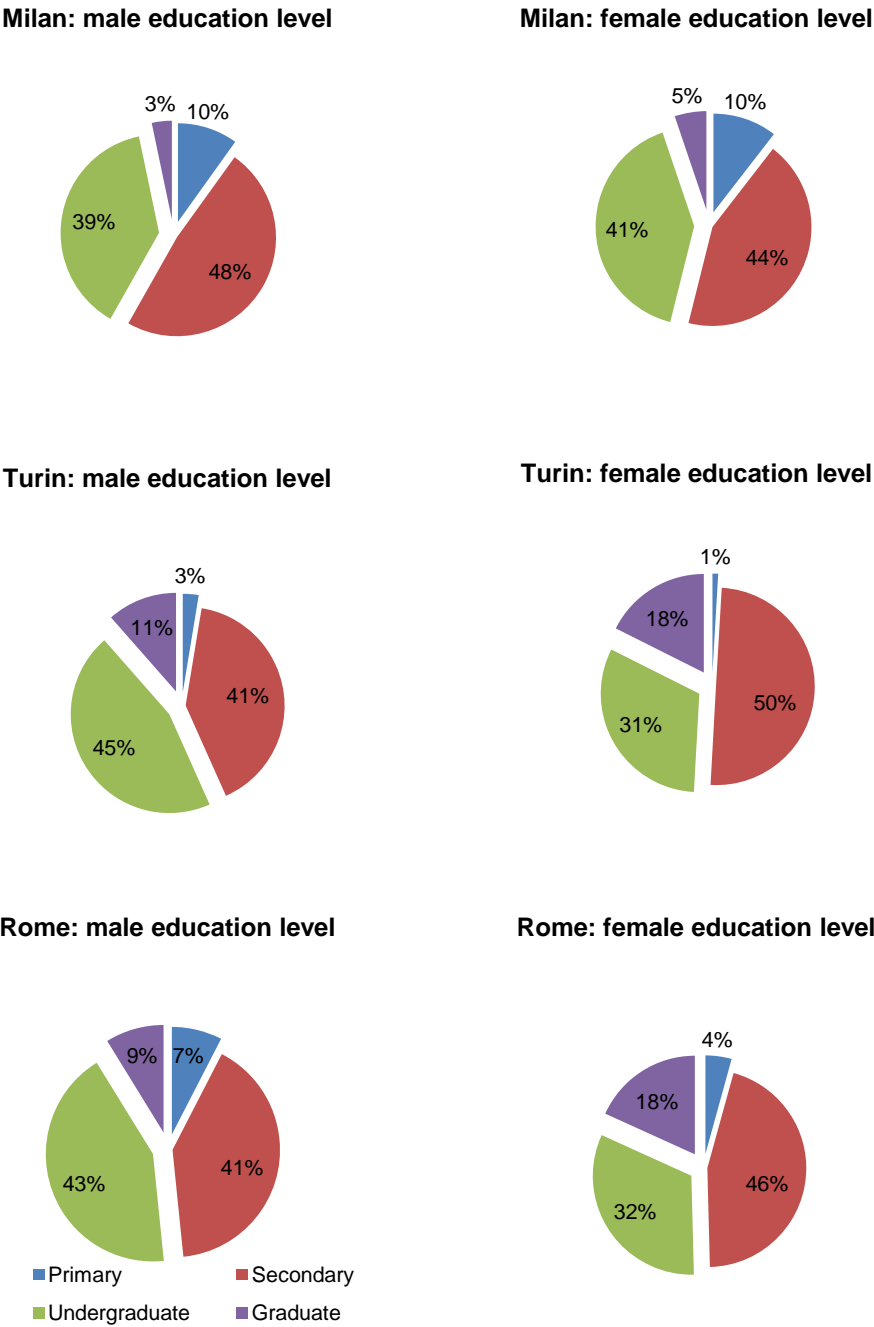
Figure 28

Main areas of origin by gender and regional location

Milan: male by area of origin
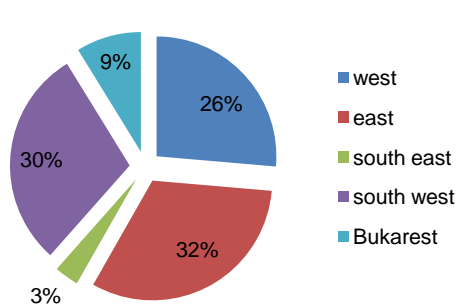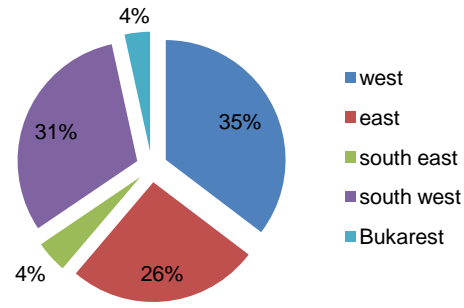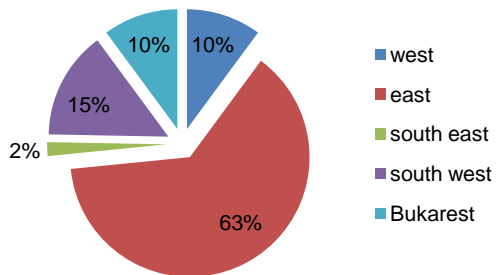
west	26%
east	32%
south east	3%
south west	30%
Bukarest	9%

Milan: female by area of origin

west	35%
east	26%
south east	4%
south west	31%
Bukarest	4%

Turin: male by area of origin

west	10%
east	63%
south east	2%
south west	15%
Bukarest	10%

Turin: female by area of origin

west	17%
east	56%
south east	4%
south west	16%
Bukarest	7%

Rome: male by area of origin

west	24%
east	53%
south east	1%
south west	16%
Bukarest	6%

Rome: female by area of origin

west	26%
east	52%
south east	2%
south west	13%
Bukarest	7%
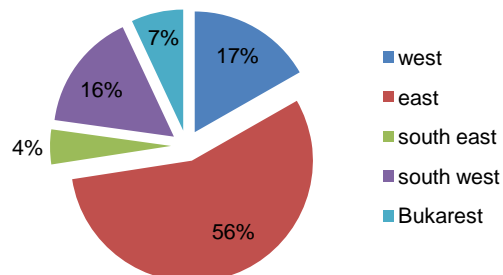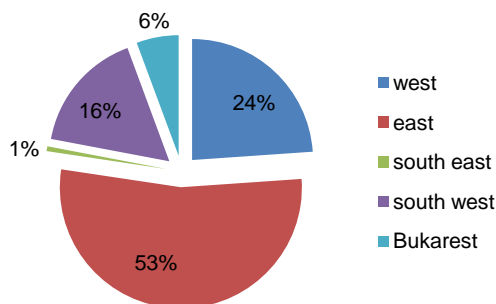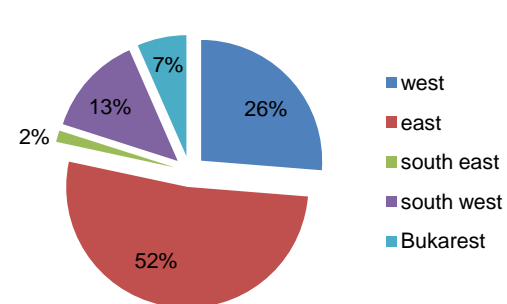
The figures presented above tell us where the more recent Romanian migrants living in Milan, Rome and Turin came from and whether they came from similar or different regions. In Turin more than 63% of men and 56% of women come from the eastern part of Roma-nia, while in Rome more than half of migrants also came from this area in contrast to Milan where only one-third of men and one-quarter of women came from this area. Milan differs from Turin and Rome in that the areas of origin were more evenly distributed: 32% of men

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originated from the eastern region of Romania, 30% from south west, 26% from west, 9% from Bucarest and only 3% from the south east of Romania. Similar percentages were found among Romanian migrant women in Milan. Regarding migrants who came from the eastern part of Romania, 21% originated from Bacău, 19% from Iaşi, 16% from Neamt, 14% from Suceava, and the remaining from other parts of the region.

While the first three regions are considered to be regions of intermediate urban - rural type, Suceava and a part of the other regions are predominantly of rural type. As concerns other regions in west and south west, the western part has the highest frequency from Brasov with 26 % of western Romanian migrants originating from there, 10% from Cluj, 10% from Sibiu, 9% from Timis, which are typically intermediate urban-rural areas, 8% from Mara-mures and 6% from Satu Mare, which are typically rural areas, and the rest in smaller shares came from other regions which are in between intermediate and rural areas. The south west had a similar wide spread distribution across the regions, in particular, 18% came from Dolj , 13% from Brăila, 7% from Prahova, which are typically intermediate rural – urban areas while 15% came from Covasna , 9% from Gorj, 9% from Buzău, 6% from Olt, and 5% from Dâmboviţa which are known as rural areas. The other regions repre-sented by smaller frequencies are also typically rural and intermediate urban-rural areas.

Now we look at the questions of what migration plans migrants from different regions had and do we find any particular differences between areas? Table 9 in Annex 1 and Fig-ure 29 below present the results by gender and migration plans separated into migrants coming from different areas. We find that there are no particular differences among them. Exceptionally, male migrants from south – east of Romania showed less vagueness about their migration plans at less than 40%. Meanwhile they had the highest share for perma-nent stay with 20%, followed by long term migration of "more than 5 years" with 16% and the rest chose short periods of stay.

Figure 29

Areas of origin by current intentions

Figure 30

Migration intentions by area of origin, west Romania

- Less than 3 months
- Between 3 months and
- Between 1 and 3 years
- Between 3 and 5 years
- More than 5 years
- Permanently
- Dont know

Figure 31

Migration intentions by area of origin, East Romania

- Less than 3 months
- Between 3 months and
- Between 1 and 3 years
- Between 3 and 5 years
- More than 5 years
- Permanently
- Dont know

Figure 32

Migration intentions by are of origin, south west Romania

- Less than 3 months
- Between 3 months and
- Between 1 and 3 years
- Between 3 and 5 years
- More than 5 years
- Permanently
- Dont know

4. Labour market features

4.1 Employment

This section presents the results of the survey that describe the employment status and occupation of migrants, taking into account regional and gender differences. Information is provided for the occupational changes from the origin to destination countries, whether migrants improved their employment position or moved to an occupation below their level of qualifications, whether they have secondary jobs and if they are informally employed in their current job.

Table A 3

Employment status by gender

	male	female	Total
Working full-time	58,0%	44,0%	49,7%
Working part-time	6,2%	24,6%	17,0%
Self-employed	12,8%	4,8%	8,1%
Working for an agency	1,7%	1,4%	1,5%
Looking for work	15,1%	11,2%	12,8%
Staying at home	0,7%	9,6%	6,0%
Studying full-time in Romania	3,7%	3,1%	3,3%
Studying part-time in Italy	0,0%	0,3%	0,2%
Other	0,2%	0,0%	0,1%
Refused	1,5%	1,0%	1,2%
Total	405	582	987

The difference between men and women regarding employment status is very noticeable, e.g. 58% of men worked full-time while only 44 % of women declared this as their employment status. This difference is also found in part-time employment where nearly one-quarter of women declared themselves in this category whereas only 6% of men did so. Self-employment was more common among men, 13% versus 5% of women. As concerns those looking for a job, the share was higher among men, 15% versus 11% of women. As expected, 10% of women took care of children at home and only 1% of men did so.

The results in Table A3 led us to come up with two basic findings. First, as might be expected, the great majority of migrants (80%) were employees and already integrated into the labour market. Second, self-employment, especially among men, was not negligible and it is highly probable that this status gave them more flexibility in the labour market not only for themselves but also for the possibility to employ other co-nationals or family members in their activities considering that the network is strong.

The distribution by age group, in Table A4, indicates that of the younger ones, in the 16-24 age-group, 32% worked full-time, 20% part-time and 18% were looking for a job. The dis-

tribution shows that with the advancement of age, the share of those working full-time rose, those working part-time declined and those working as self-employed was most common in the 34-44 age-group.

Table A 4

Employment status by age

	16-24	25-34	35-44	45+	Total
Working full-time	32,2%	49,6%	54,6%	58,4%	49,7%
Working part-time	19,7%	18,6%	15,2%	13,9%	17,0%
Self-employed	2,6%	8,1%	10,8%	8,0%	8,1%
Working for an agency	0,7%	1,6%	2,2%	0,7%	1,5%
Looking for work	17,8%	11,3%	13,0%	10,9%	12,8%
Staying at home	8,6%	6,6%	3,5%	7,3%	6,0%
Studying full-time Romania	17,8%	1,6%	0,0%	0,0%	3,3%
Studying part-time in Italy	0,0%	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%
Other	0,0%	0,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Refused	0,7%	1,8%	0,6%	0,7%	1,2%
	152	381	315	137	987

Table A 5

Employment status by region

	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total
Working full-time	44,8%	47,0%	54,6%	49,7%
Working part-time	16,9%	19,1%	15,2%	17,0%
Self-employed	6,0%	9,1%	8,2%	8,1%
Working for an agency	1,0%	2,4%	1,0%	1,5%
Looking for work	13,4%	14,5%	10,9%	12,8%
Staying at home	13,4%	1,6%	6,3%	6,0%
Studying full-time Romania	2,0%	4,3%	3,1%	3,3%
Studying part-time in Italy	0,5%	0,3%	0,0%	0,2%
Other	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
Refused	1,5%	1,6%	0,7%	1,2%
	201	372	414	987

In terms of regional distribution, shown in Table A5, the category of migrants working full-time was found to have the highest frequency in Rome, at 55%, followed by Turin with 47% and Milan at 45%. The share of those working part-time was the highest in Turin, at 19%, while this share was 17% in Milan and 15% in Rome. Self-employment was also higher in Turin where it was 1% above that in Rome and 3% above that in Milan; those looking for a job were 15% in Turin, versus 14% in Milan and 11% in Rome; and the most significant difference is found among those who stay at home where it was only 2% in Turin versus 6% in Rome and 14% in Milan.

Figure 33

Employment and labour market participation by region and gender

Milan: male

1% 2% 1%
1%
16%
1%
9%
9%
61%

Legend:
- Working full-time
- Working part-time
- Self-employed
- Working for an agency
- Looking for work
- Staying at home
- Studying full-time
- Other

Milan: female

3% 3%
23%
32%
12%
23%
1%
3%

Legend:
- Working full-time
- Working part-time
- Self-employed
- Working for an agency
- Looking for work
- Staying at home
- Studying full-time
- Other

Turin: male

4% 3%
0%
16%
2%
16%
8%
51%

Legend:
- Working full-time
- Working part-time
- Self-employed
- Working for an agency
- Looking for work
- Staying at home
- Studying full-time
- Other

Turin: female

3% 5% 1%
13%
3%
4%
44%
27%

Legend:
- Working full-time
- Working part-time
- Self-employed
- Working for an agency
- Looking for work
- Staying at home
- Studying full-time
- Other

Rome: male

1% 4% 1%
13%
2%
12%
3%
64%

Legend:
- Working full-time
- Working part-time
- Self-employed
- Working for an agency
- Looking for work
- Staying at home
- Studying full-time
- Other

Rome: female

3% 0%
9%
9%
1%
6%
49%
23%

Legend:
- Working full-time
- Working part-time
- Self-employed
- Working for an agency
- Looking for work
- Staying at home
- Studying full-time
- Other

4.2 Occupational distribution of Romanian migrants

Table A6 and Figures 34 – 36 present the distribution of migrants by gender and occupation in the host country and by professional status, gender and main location. The table and figures are self-explanatory, however, a clear observation is that one-third of women worked as "Sales and services elementary workers" (33%), "Personal care and related

workers" (27%) and "Housekeeping and restaurant services" (7.4%). Men, on the other hand, mostly worked as "Extraction and building trades workers" (47%), "Drivers and mobile plant operators" (9%) and "Metal, machinery and related trades workers" (6%).

Table A 6

Occupational distribution by gender

Occupation in %	Male		Female
Managers of small enterprises	3,18	Managers of small enterprises	1,17
Chemists	0,8	Physicists, chemists and related professionals	0,19
Geologists and geophysicists	0,8	Chemists	0,19
Nursing and midwifery professionals	1,59	Architects, engineers and related professionals	0,39
Other professionals	1,59	Life science professionals	0,58
Physical and engineering science associate professionals	0,27	Nursing and midwifery professionals	4,27
Life science and health associate professionals	1,06	Teaching professionals	0,78
Other associate professionals	0,8	Other professionals	3,88
Office clerks	0,8	Life science and health associate professionals	2,91
Customer services clerks	0,27	Other associate professionals	0,39
Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	3,71	Office clerks	5,05
Personal care and related workers	0,53	Customer services clerks	1,94
Protective services workers	0,27	**Housekeeping and restaurant services workers**	7,38
Models, salespersons and demonstrators	2,12	**Personal care and related workers**	26,8
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	1,86	Other personal services workers	0,97
Extraction and building trades workers	46,95	Models, salespersons and demonstrators	4,47
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	6,1	Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers	0,19
Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers	0,53	Other craft and related trades workers	1,94
Other craft and related trades workers	3,18	Stationary plant and related operators	2,52
Stationary plant and related operators	5,04	Drivers and mobile plant operators	0,39
Drivers and mobile plant operators	9,02	**Sales and services elementary occupations**	32,62
Sales and services elementary occupations	4,24	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	0,97
Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	1,33		
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	3,98		
Total	377		515

Figure 34

ISCO 4 digit occupational distribution by gender

Occupational distribution: male

- Managers of small enterprises
- Chemists
- Geologists and geophysicists
- Nursing and midwifery professionals
- Other professionals
- Physical and engineering science associate professionals
- Life science and health associate professionals
- Other associate professionals
- Office clerks
- Customer services clerks
- Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
- Personal care and related workers
- Protective services workers
- Models, salespersons and demonstrators
- Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- Extraction and building trades workers
- Metal, machinery and related trades workers
- Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers
- Other craft and related trades workers
- Stationary plant and related operators
- Drivers and mobile plant operators
- Sales and services elementary occupations
- Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
- Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport

Occupational distribution: female

- Managers of small enterprises
- Physicists, chemists and related professionals
- Chemists
- Architects, engineers and related professionals
- Life science professionals
- Nursing and midwifery professionals
- Teaching professionals
- Other professionals
- Life science and health associate professionals
- Other associate professionals
- Office clerks
- Customer services clerks
- Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
- Personal care and related workers
- Other personal services workers
- Models, salespersons and demonstrators
- Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers
- Other craft and related trades workers
- Stationary plant and related operators
- Drivers and mobile plant operators
- Sales and services elementary occupations
- Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport

36

Figure 35

Occupational distribution by gender and region: male

Milan: male current occupation

- Legislators, senior - officials and managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Clerks
- Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Skill agricultural and fishery workers
- Craft and related workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations

Turin: male current occupation

- Legislators, senior - officials and managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Clerks
- Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Skill agricultural and fishery workers
- Craft and related workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations

Rome: male current occupation

- Legislators, senior - officials and managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Clerks
- Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Skill agricultural and fishery workers
- Craft and related workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations

37

Figure 36

Occupational distribution by gender and region: female

Milan: female current occupation

0%

7%

11%

6%

40%

29%

7%

0%

0%

- Legislators, senior - officials and managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Clerks
- Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Skill agricultural and fishery workers
- Craft and related workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations

Turin: female current occupation

1%

12%

4%

6%

35%

35%

4%

3%

0%

- Legislators, senior - officials and managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Clerks
- Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Skill agricultural and fishery workers
- Craft and related workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations

Rome: female current occupation

2%

10%

0%

8%

30%

48%

0%

2%

0%

- Legislators, senior - officials and managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associate professionals
- Clerks
- Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Skill agricultural and fishery workers
- Craft and related workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations

Table A 7

Irregular employment by gender

If in work, main occupation, do you have a regular working contract with your employer?	male	female	Total
yes	81,1%	72,4%	76,1%
no	15,5%	24,5%	20,7%
Dont declare	3,4%	3,1%	3,2%
total	328	449	777

To investigate whether migrants were employed under a regular working contract we look at incidences of irregular employment and we find that informal employment was more common among women as 25% declared that they did not have a regular working contract. Moreover, 60% of women under such conditions had a part-time job. 16% of men had no regular working contract, and differently from women, 3/5 of them work full-time. In particular, most of the women without a regular working contract declard having an occupation that falls into the category "Sales and services elementary occupations" (49%), a category which includes occupations within "Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers". They declared further as "Personal care and related workers" (31%), "Models, salespersons and demonstrators" (6%) with the remainder distributed across other categories at a very low proportion.

Table A 8

Irregular occupation by gender

	Men		Women
Extraction and building trades workers	44%	Sales and services elementary occupations	49,10%
Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	10%	Personal care and related workers	31%
Stationary plant and related operators	8%	Models, salespersons and demonstrators	5,50%
Sales and services elementary occupations	6%	Office clerks	3%
Drivers and mobile plant operators	6%	Other craft and related trades workers	2%
Metal, machinery and related trades workers	6%	other	9,4%
other	20,0%		
Total	13,0%	total	24,0%
	50	observations	444

As regards men, irregular contracts were mostly present among "Extraction and building trades workers" (44%), followed by "Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport" (10%), "Stationary plant and related operators " (10%), "Sales and services elementary occupations" (6%), "Drivers and mobile plant operators" (6%), and "Metal, machinery and related trades workers" (6%). Overall most of women and men who were are employed irregularly were in those jobs where irregular working contracts are most usual.

The main findings from the tables and figures above are that:

- Both men and women were doing jobs which are classified most frequently in the categories of "low skilled jobs" while only 11% of men and 20% of women had jobs which belong to the category of "medium and high skilled jobs". As was previously pointed out, the three main categories, "Extraction and building trades workers", "Drivers and mobile plant operators" and "Metal, machinery and related trades workers" made up approximately 72% of the sample among men. Among women, however, "Sales and services elementary workers", "Personal care and related workers" and "Housekeeping and restaurant services" represented 67%.

- Regional distribution analysis reveals that the differences among Romanian migrants living in Rome, Milan and Turin also warrants attention. For example, the share of men than worked in "Craft and related work" was 68% in Rome, 64% in Milan and only 41% in Turin. In contrast, we find that 21% of men worked as "Plant and machine operators" in Turin, while only 10% of men in Milan and Rome carried out such jobs. "Elementary occupations" employed only 6% of men in Rome while approximately double this in Milan and Turin. In addition, 3% and 5% of men in Turin and Rome respectively declared the profession of "Legislator/ manager" and "Professionals" but in Milan none did so. Similarly there are also differences among occupations declared by women in different cities, e.g. "Service workers, market sales workers" had a frequency of 48% in Rome, 35% in Turin and only 29% in Milan, "Elementary" occupations had the frequency of 30, 35 and 40% in Rome, Turin and Milan respectively. The category of " Legislator/ manager" and "Professionals" was represented by 7, 12 and 13% of women in Milan, Rome and Turin respectively. Interestingly, we find 11% of women in the occupational category of "Technician and associate professionals" in Milan, a category that was almost non-existent in Rome and represented at only 4% in Turin.

- migrants employed under an irregular working contract were predominantly women with mostly part-time employment and employed in those working sectors where the occurrence of informal employment was more likely.

As an aid to interpreting these differences, not only in terms of gender and regions, we will investigate further the occupational distribution taking into account educational level, occupation of migrants before migrating to Italy, the incidence of occupational switching in the country of destination, the self-assessment of the migrant as to whether the current occupation matches the level of qualification and our assessment of the match between education level and the occupational skill level.

4.3 Occupational switches of Romanian migrants from the origin to destination country

For the purpose of investigating the occupational switches in the host country labour market compared to the occupation in the country of origin, we have used the ISCO-88 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) to classify the main occupational categories.

The matrix of current occupation versus occupation before migration, separately for men and women, is shown in Table 11 in Annex 1 and Figures 37-38. The results demonstrate that substantial alterations occurred in most occupational categories.[11] Regarding men and the switching of occupations in the destination country we find that of those migrants who worked as "Legislator/ manager" in the country of origin, none of them continued in the same occupation. Those who used to work as "Professionals" were better placed in the host country labour market as half continued to have the same occupation while the rest switched to a job which is at a lower level in terms of ISCO occupational skill level. As concerns "Technicians and associate professionals", almost 68% continued to have the same occupation while the remainder moved to jobs that require a lower skill level. For the occupations that are considered at medium skill level, the dynamics are mixed, e.g. 18% had improved their occupation among the category of "Clerks", but the majority of 72% had a job below their previous occupational skill level. Moving further to occupations considered as low skilled, the frequency of those continued in the same elementary job is 50% ("Skill agricultural and fishery workers", "Plant/machine operators", Elementary occupations"). However, there is a share that ranges between 40 and 45% who improved their occupational skill level and a relatively small share of 10% whose occupational position has decreased.

The picture appears to be different for women. The matrix of current occupation versus occupation before migration indicates that one-third of women who had worked as "Legislator/ manager" continued to have the same job, or at least a job in the same skill level. Further, 40% of "Professionals" continued to have the same occupation versus 60% who had downgraded, 40% of "Technicians and associate professionals" were classified in the equivalent occupational category, 40% in a lower one and 20% in a higher one. In occupations as "Clerks", 80% decreased their occupational level, only 4% improved it and the rest continued at the same level. Interestingly, downgrading has also been frequent among the categories which are already classified as low skilled, e.g. 49% of those women working in category "Plant/machine operators" experienced downgrading, 49% upgraded and only 2% continued in the same occupation. The category of "Elementary occupations" was dominated by women and 82% kept the same occupational level while only 18% improved it.

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[11] The switch from one occupation to the other will be considered as an upgrade if the new occupation is at a higher skill level according to ISCO classification and the switching of occupation is considered as downgrading if the current occupation belongs to a lower ISCO occupational skill level.

Figure 37

Occupational switches from the country of origin to the host country: male
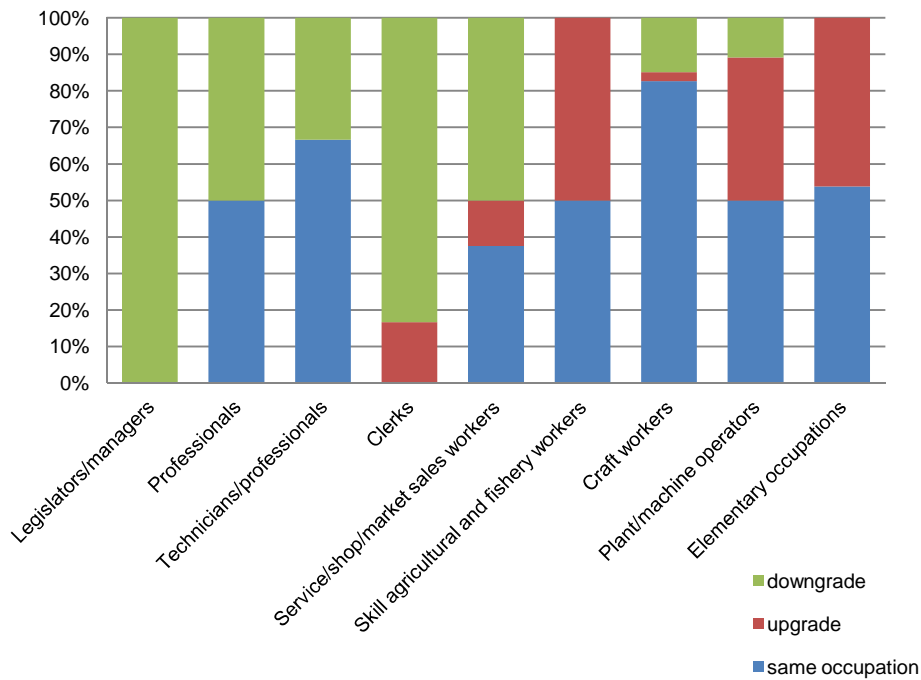
Figure 38

Occupational switches from the country of origin to the host country: female
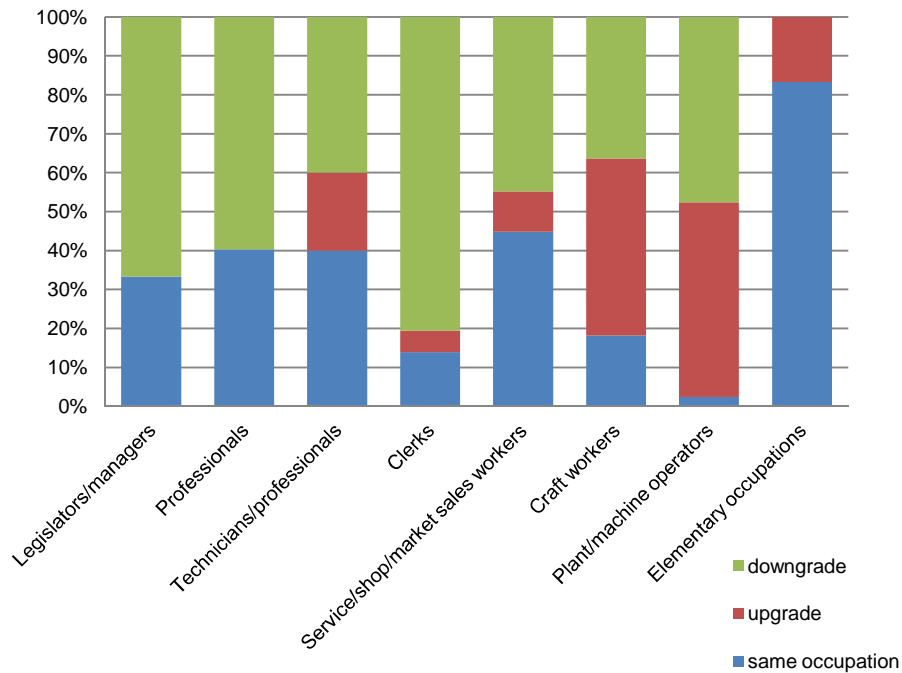
Overall both men and women experienced occupational switches for all categories of occupational skill levels. As concerns the highly skilled jobs, women rather than men were better placed in the category of "Legislator/ manager" as some of them continued to do so,

while men were better off in the categories "Professionals" and "Technicians and associate professionals".

In the categories of medium and low skilled occupations there was a higher frequency of men who continued in similar positions as in the country of origin while downgrading was more frequent for women.

Figure 39

Occupational switches: male versus female
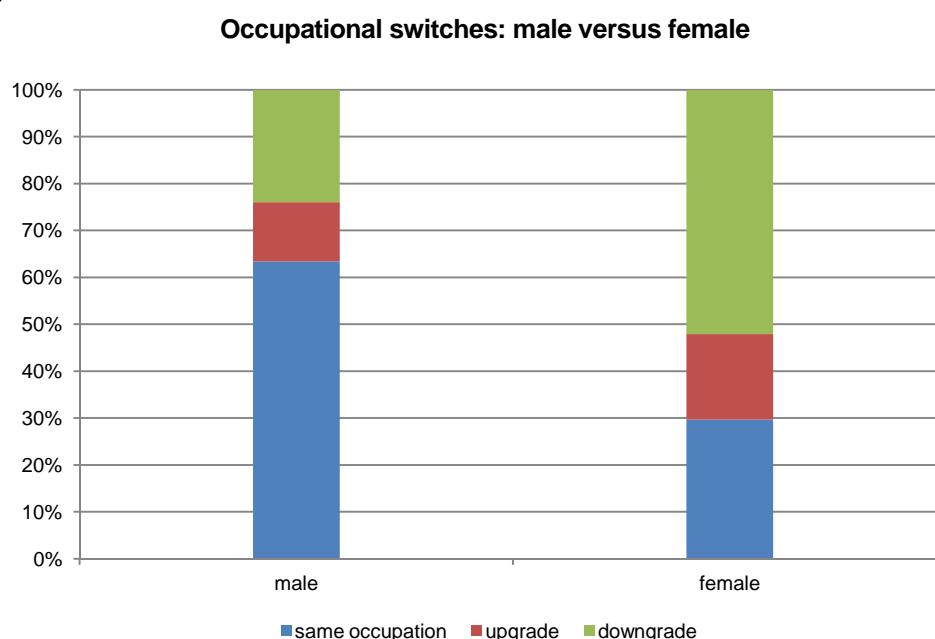
Figure 39 summarizes the results and shows that almost 62 % of men had not switched their occupation in the host country, 22% had moved to a job at a lower occupational skill level and 16% had upgraded their positions. The distribution appears to be the opposite among women where only 30% continued to be in equivalent occupations as in the country of origin, 51% downgraded and 19% upgraded their position.

In order to evaluate whether the switch was on a par with their level of education and qualifications, we will look at occupational choice distributed by level of education. This is presented in the following Figures and Tables.

ISCO (International Standard Classification of Occupations) and ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) were used in order to investigate labour market outcomes and decide whether there had been an upgrade of current occupation in the host country labour market compared to the occupation in the country of origin.

The breakdown by occupational categories and education level is shown in Table 12 in Annex 1 and Figures 40-41. These demonstrate that men with a primary level of education

had jobs that fell into the category of "Craft or related trades worker" in 60% of the cases, however, there is a share of 10% that worked as "Professionals" while the remainder had low skilled jobs. Moving on to the group of migrants with a secondary educational skill level, we find that more than half had an occupation in "Craft or related trades worker", 18% in "Elementary occupations", 12% in "Plant or machine operators assembler", 8% in "Service worker or shop and market sales worker " while only the remainder had a job in the medium and high skilled job categories.

The distribution by occupation and third level of education (i.e. high and undergraduate level of education) still shows a relatively low proportion of migrants having jobs belonging the categories considered as high skill level (Legislator, senior official and manager; Professional; Technician and associate professional). Interestingly, this category has a share of not more than 10% which is similar to the level of those with secondary education. Remarkably, we find a similar share of undergraduate migrants who worked in the "Craft or related trades worker" category, at almost 60%. Thus the group of migrants with high or undergraduate levels of education were worse off in terms of matching educational skill level with occupation skill level.

The final group are those with the highest level of education of whom a total of one-third were working as "Legislator, senior official and manager"(3%), "Professionals" (20%), or "Technicians and associate professionals" (6%). However, at 40%, the share of those who work as "Craft or related trades worker" is not negligible. We also find "Service worker or shop and market sales worker" (10%), "Plant or machine operators assembler" (9%), "Elementary occupations" (8%) and "Clerk" (3%).

As concerns women with a primary level of education, 55% of them worked in the category of "Elementary occupations" and for the remainder 39% worked in "Service worker or shop and market sales worker" and 6% in "Craft or related trades worker". A similar distribution is also observed among women with a secondary level of education with the only differences being that the share of those with "Elementary occupations" has reduced to 40% and that 10% of women do jobs of a high skilled level. Moving further with the level of education, as expected, the trend observed is that as the level of education goes up, the share of those in "Elementary occupations" reduces significantly, and the share of high – medium skilled jobs increases substantially. For example, the category "Service worker or shop and market sales worker" becomes more common among migrants at the undergraduate level and categories "Legislator, senior official and manager"(1%), "Professionals" (12%), and "Technicians and associate professionals" (6%) total 19%.

Finally, for women migrants with the highest level of education, i.e. graduate/post graduate ones, the occupational distribution indicates that more than one-third were in highly skilled jobs, i.e. Professionals" (33%), "Technicians and associate professionals" (2%) and "Legis-

lator, senior official and manager" (2%); one-fifth were in medium skilled jobs as "Clerks" (22%), 27% in "Service worker or shop and market sales worker" while only 14% were in "Elementary occupations".

Figure 40

Matching education-occupation skill level among male

Figure 41

Matching education-occupation skill level among female
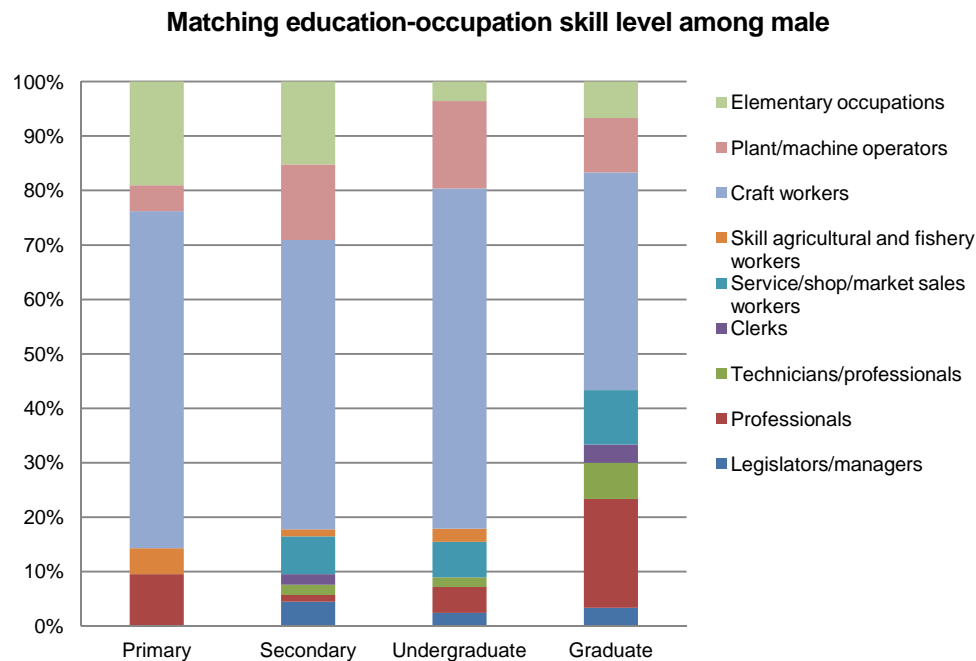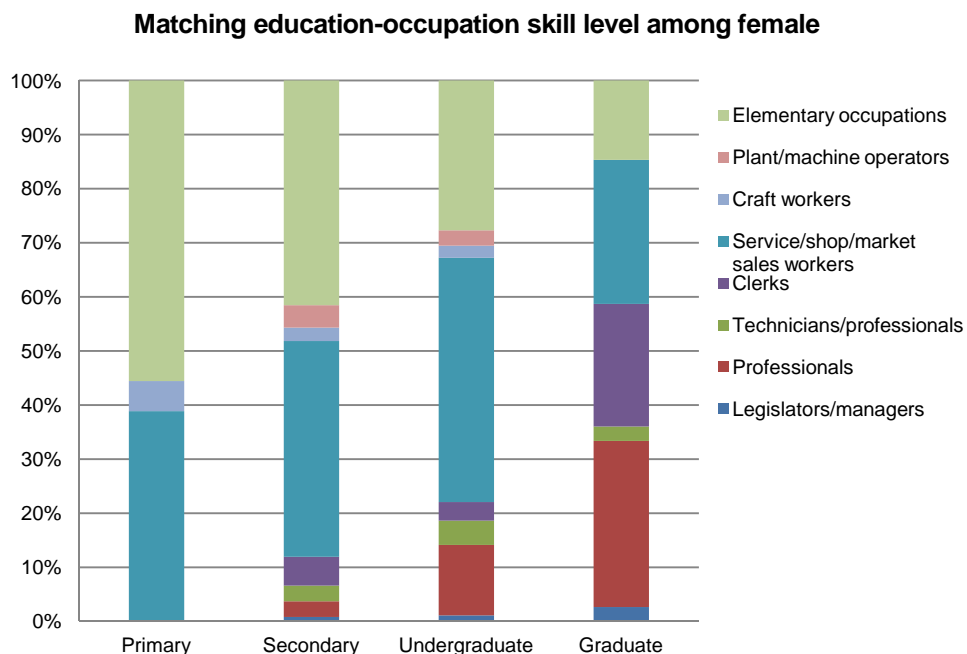
The comparisons by education level – occupational skill level shown in Table 12 in Annex 1 and Figures 40-41 indicate that some of the educated and highly skilled migrants

were employed in jobs which required a lower skill level than they had achieved. This outcome is particularly striking among men as for them the bulk of occupations were found to be in those jobs which were recognized as medium and low skill occupations.

In summary, we find that the mobility to lower skilled jobs was more frequent among women. However, the downgrading with respect to educational level was more common among men.

5. Income and Remittances

5.1 Average level of income

Migrants were asked about the most recent gross monthly earnings from their main work. We used the results to examine income distribution of average monthly income by gender in income brackets that start with less than 400 Euro and go up to above 2000 Euro.

As observed in Tables 13-14 in Annex 1 and Figures 42-43, the distribution of average monthly income among men was: 14% earned less than 900 euro per month; 10% 900-1000 Euro; 23% between 1000 and 1200 Euro; 31% between 1200 and 1500 Euro; 15% 1500-2000 Euro; and, 7% earned above 2000 Euro. It appears that men had a smooth income distribution, with the highest frequency in the level of earnings in the 1200-1500 Euro per month bracket. At the low end of income distribution, i.e below 1000 Euro, we find more than one-quarter of the men while almost one-quarter also earned more than 1500 Euro at the high end.

As concerns women we find that the distribution is more evenly spread across all income brackets where the highest frequency of income was at 1000-1200 Euro per month for 16% of the sample. However, the distribution points out that 71% of women earned less that 1000 Euro per month, while those who earned above 1200 Euro were no more than 13%. Thus the distribution of average monthly income was more unequal for women. On average men earned between 1200-1500 Euro while women, at between 900-1000 Euro, earned much less. This outcome could be explained by the differences in occupational distribution among men and women and types of jobs that women did. For example, women who provided service and care at home would have been normally paid less as the employer provided them with accommodation and daily living allowances.

Figure 42

Average income distribution among male

■	Less than € 400
■	€ 401 -€500
■	€ 501 -€600
■	€601 -€700
■	€701 -€800
■	€801 -€900
■	€901 -€1000
■	€1001 -€1200
■	€1201 -€1500
■	€1501 -€2000
■	Above €2000

Figure 43

Average income distribution among female

■	Less than € 400
■	€ 401 -€500
■	€ 501 -€600
■	€601 -€700
■	€701 -€800
■	€801 -€900
■	€901 -€1000
■	€1001 -€1200
■	€1201 -€1500
■	€1501 -€2000
■	Above €2000
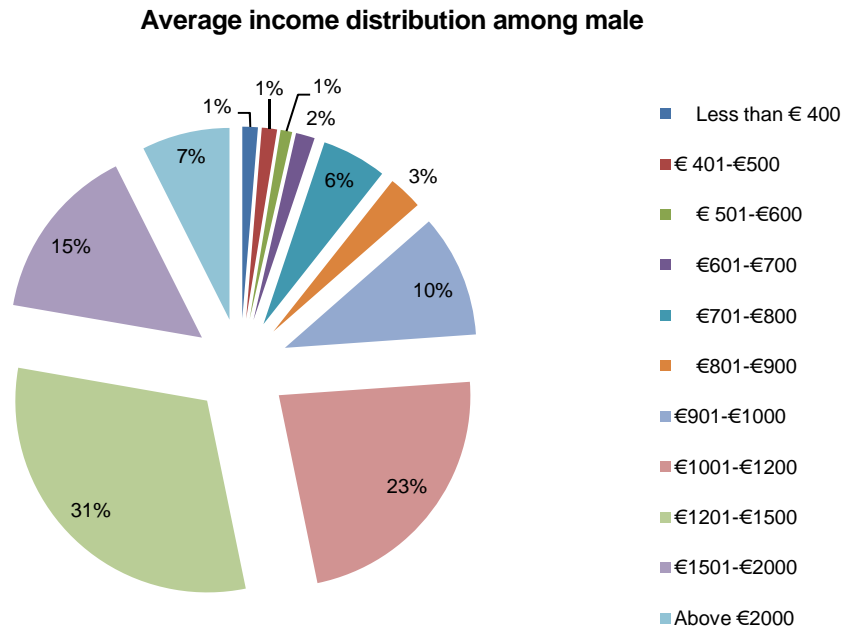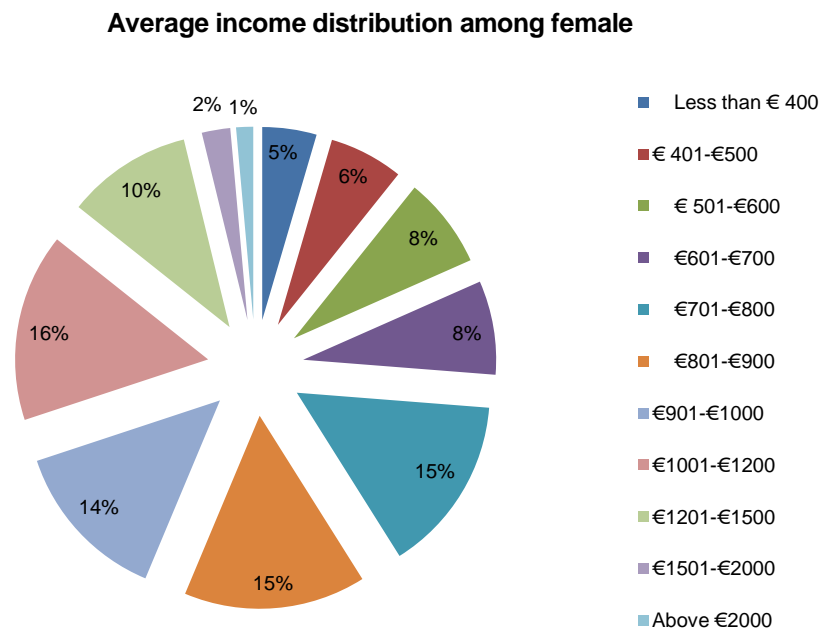
Figures 44-47 explore the income distribution by age categories and clearly shows that 20% of the youngest ones, aged 16-24, had the highest frequency of earnings in the 1000-1200 Euro bracket, 60% earned below this level and 21% earned above this level. The group of age 25-34 had the highest frequency in the bracket 1200-1500, with 21%, while there were 68% below this level and 11% above this level. In the next age group, 35-44, 38% of the sample earned between 1000 and 1500 Euro per month while 45% were under this level and 17% exceeded it. In the final age-group, the over 45s, 19% were in the 900-

1000 Euro per month bracket, 41% were below this level and 40% were above it. Thus, in terms of age differences, income distribution seemed to be concentrated in the low income brackets for the younger ones and the older ones. Those in the most active working age groups were better off. These results could be explained by the fact that most young people are just beginning their working life and they have to gain experience and qualifications before they can have higher earnings.

Figure 44

Average income distribution for 16-24 age group

Figure 45

Average income distribution for 25-34 age group
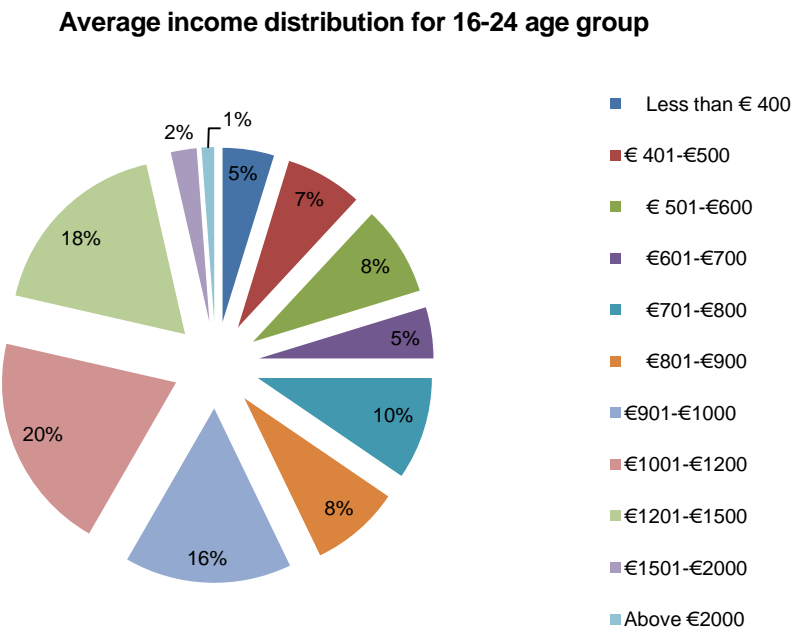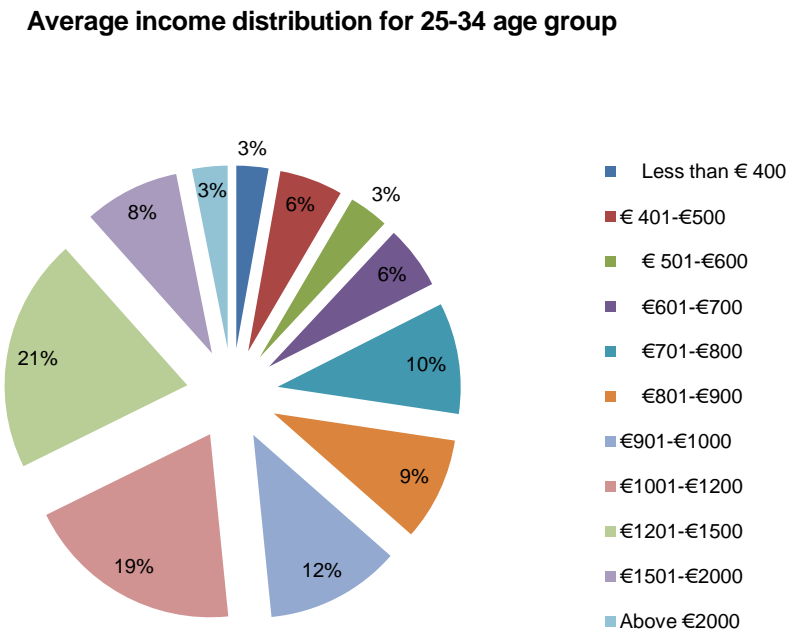
Figure 46

Average income distribution for 35-44 age group
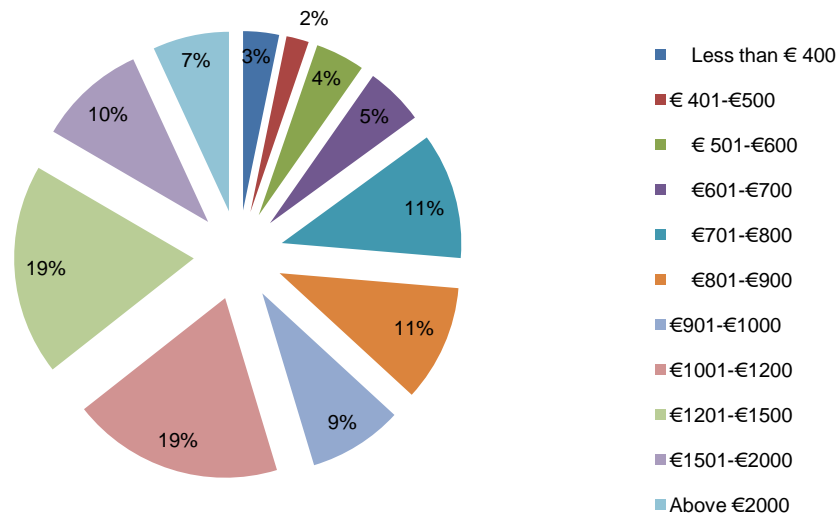
Figure 47

Average income distribution for 45+ age group
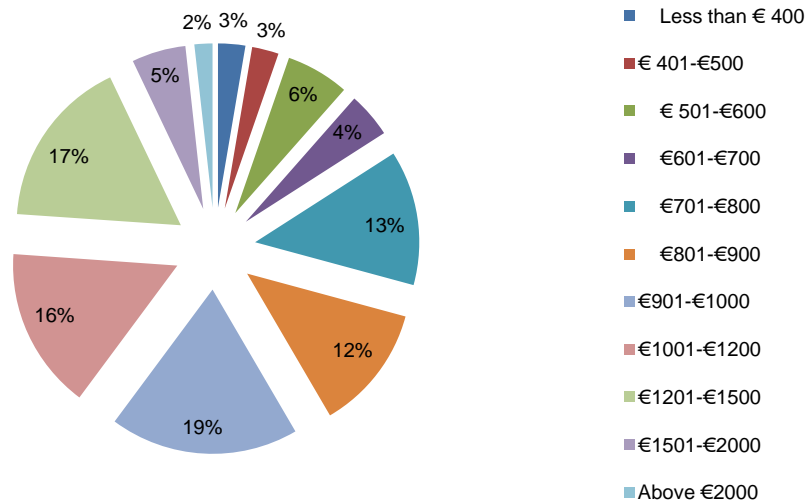
Further analysis of income distribution by regional location is presented in Table 15 and Figures 48-55. We observe that 41% of men earned between 1200 and 1500 Euro in Milan while 28% earned below this level and 31% above it. In Turin, 23% were in 1200–1500 income bracket but more than half were below this level and only 23% above it. In Rome 32% of men were also in the 1200-1500 income bracket while half were below this level and only 17% were above it. According to these findings, migrant men working in Milan were better off in terms of earnings than their counterparts in Turin and Rome.

Regarding women, the average monthly income by main locations shows that, in Milan, 27% earned between 1000 and 1200 Euro, 59% were below this and 12% above it. In Turin, the highest frequency is 19% at 900-1000 Euro while half earned below this level and only 32% above it. In Rome, the 700-800 bracket had the highest frequency with 21%, while 26% were below this and of those above it, 19% of women earned 800-900 Euro, 10% 900-1000 Euro, 14% 1000-1200 Euro, 9% 1200-1500 Euro and only 1% earned above 1500 Euro. The conclusion from these results would seem to be that the level of earnings for migrant women in Rome were lower than migrant women in Milan and Turin.

Figure 48

Average income distribution for male living in Milan

Figure 49

Average income distribution for female living in Milan

Figure 50

Average income distribution for male living in Turin

■	Less than € 400
■	€ 401-€500
■	€ 501-€600
■	€601-€700
■	€701-€800
■	€801-€900
■	€901-€1000
■	€1001-€1200
■	€1201-€1500
■	€1501-€2000
■	Above €2000

Figure 51

Average income distribution for female living in Turin

■	Less than € 400
■	€ 401-€500
■	€ 501-€600
■	€601-€700
■	€701-€800
■	€801-€900
■	€901-€1000
■	€1001-€1200
■	€1201-€1500
■	€1501-€2000
■	Above €2000

Figure 52

Average income distribution for male living in Rome

Figure 53

Average income distribution for female living in Rome

Figure 54

Regional comparison of average income distribution for male, in %

Figure 55

Regional comparison of average income distribution for female, in %

Tables 16-17 and Figures 56-64 provide comparisons of earning level with respect to educational level. They show that 29% of men with a primary level of education earned between 1200 and 1500 euro, another 29% earned between 1500 and 2000 Euro, 12% earned above this level and only 30% earned less than 1200 Euro. This seems surprising as it indicates that the level of earnings of men migrants with a primary level of education

was much higher than the average of men as a whole. However this data has to be interpreted very carefully and in the context that only 17 men and 12 women were used in this breakdown.

Figure 56

Income distribution for male with primary level of education
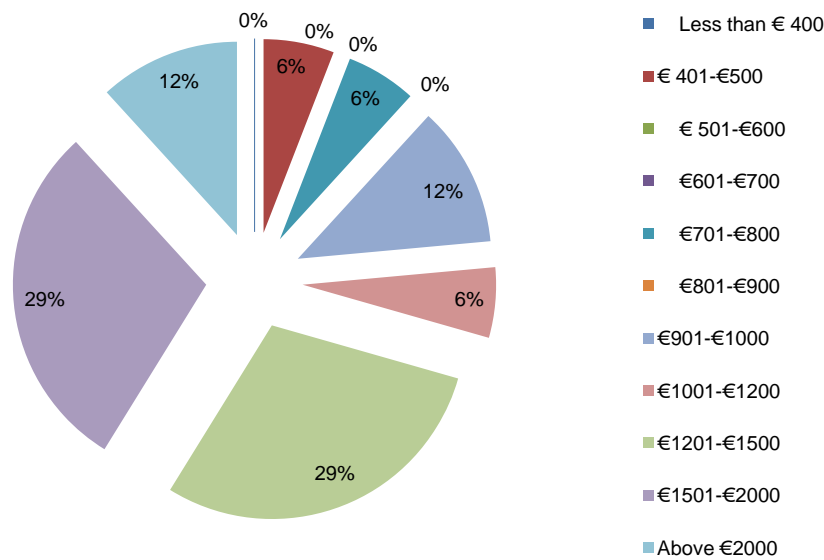
Figure 57

Income distribution for female with primary level of education

54
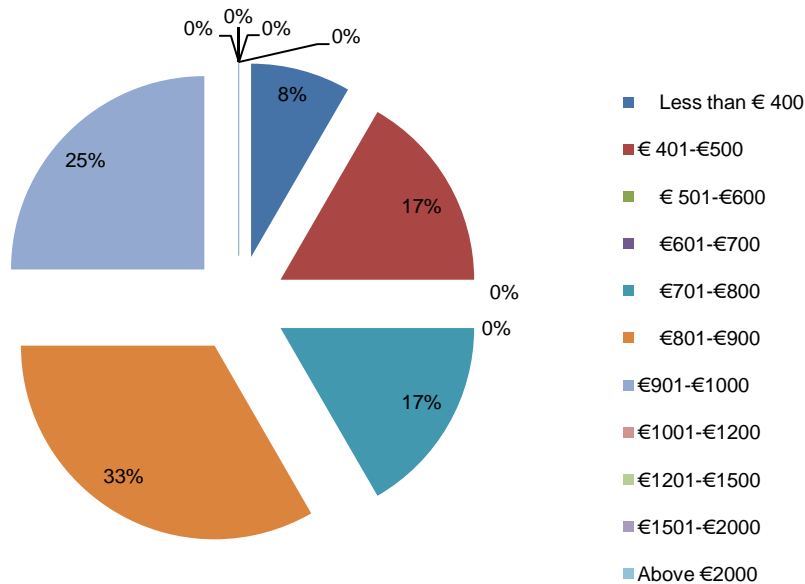
Figure 58

Income distribution for male with secondary level of education

Legend:
- Less than € 400
- € 401-€500
- € 501-€600
- €601-€700
- €701-€800
- €801-€900
- €901-€1000
- €1001-€1200
- €1201-€1500
- €1501-€2000
- Above €2000
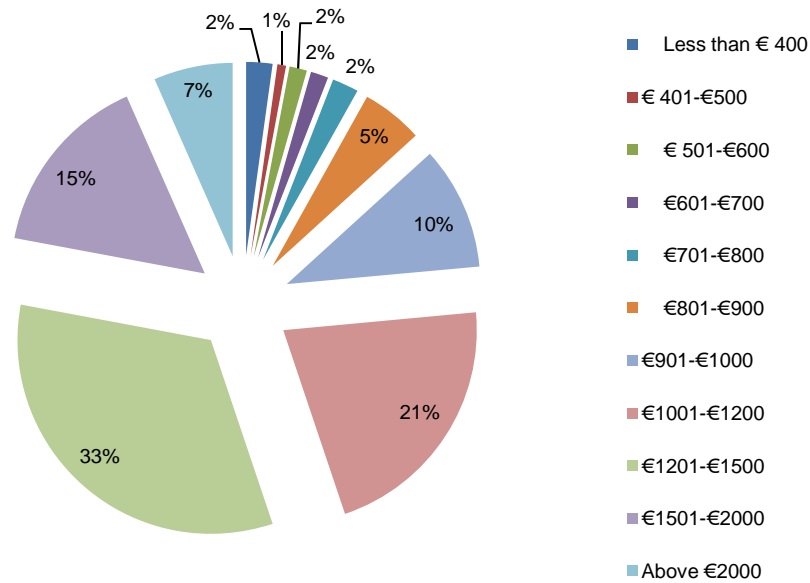
Figure 59

Income distribution for female with primary level of education

Legend:
- Less than € 400
- € 401-€500
- € 501-€600
- €601-€700
- €701-€800
- €801-€900
- €901-€1000
- €1001-€1200
- €1201-€1500
- €1501-€2000
- Above €2000
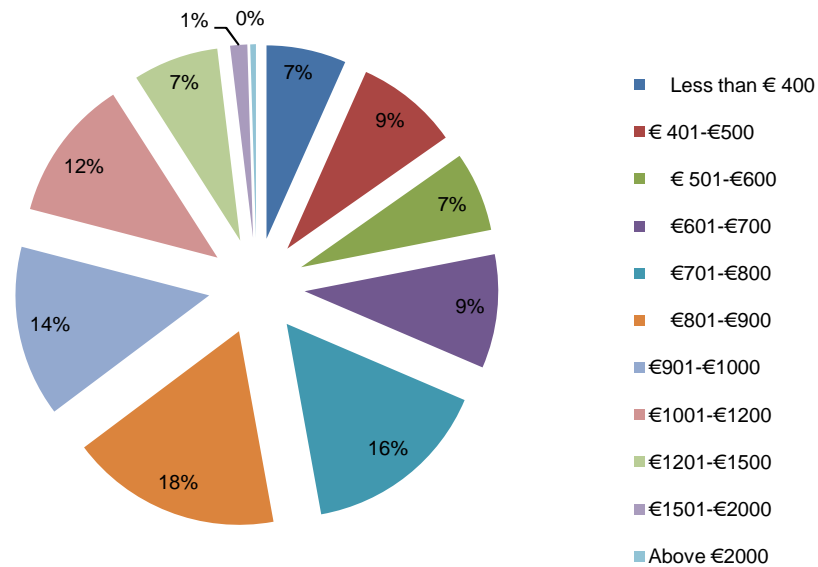
Of men with a secondary level of education, one-third earned between 1200 and 1500 Euro, 45% less than that and 22% more. As the level of education goes up a step, we find that 32% had the highest frequency at the same level as those with secondary education but with the difference that almost 50% were below this level and 19% above it. Thus this is another sign that the men migrants with a higher level of education were paid less com-

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pared to those with secondary education. To find a reason for this we also explore the level of earning distributed by occupations. See Figure 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64.

Figure 60

Income distribution for male with undergraduate level of education
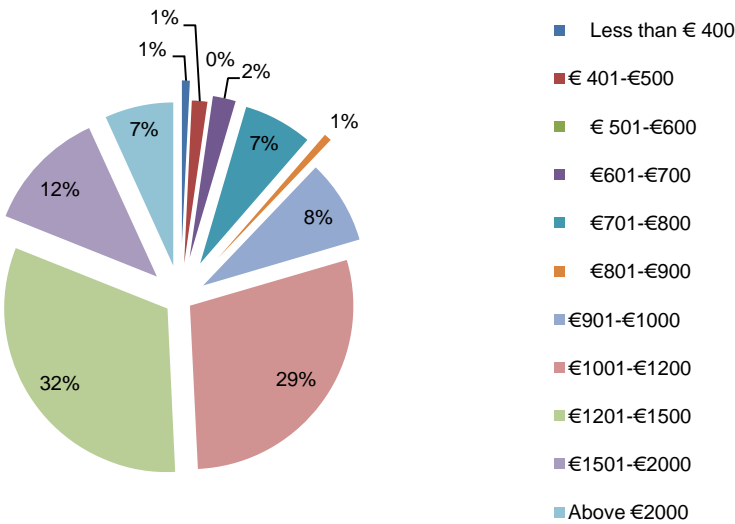
Figure 61

Income distribution for female with undergraduate level of education
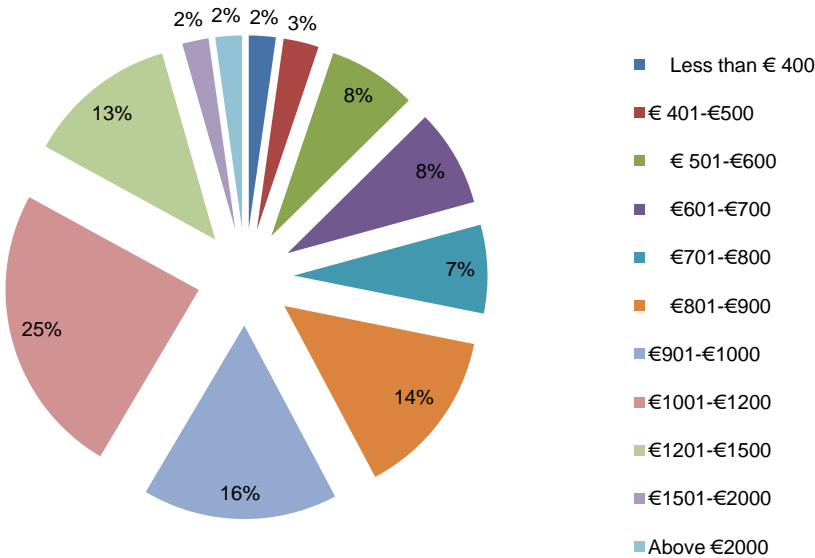
Having said that, when we look at the average monthly income of men migrants with the highest level of education we observe that the incomes were more widely spread across brackets implying that the distribution corresponded less to the level of education. Notably,

56

20% of men in this group earned between 900-1000 Euro, 12% 1000-1200 Euro,16% 1500-2000 Euro, 12 % above 2000 and 24% below 900 Euro.

Figure 62

Income distribution for male with graduate level of education
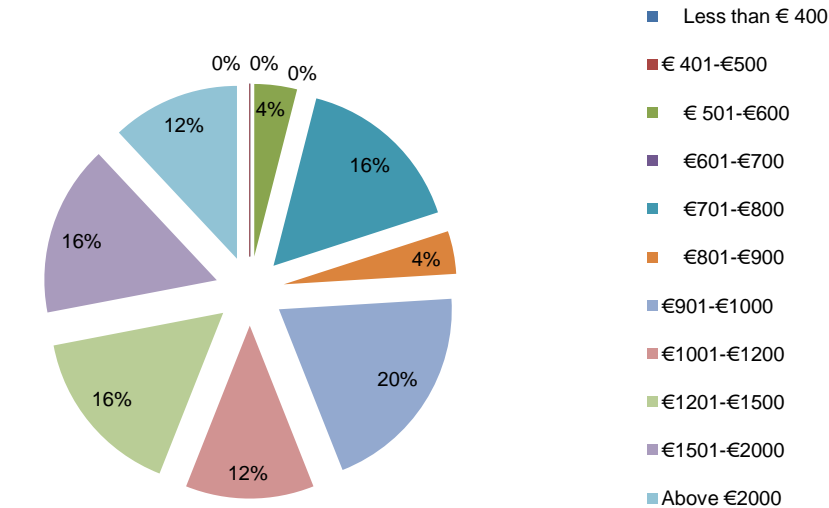
Figure 63

Income distribution for female with graduate level of education
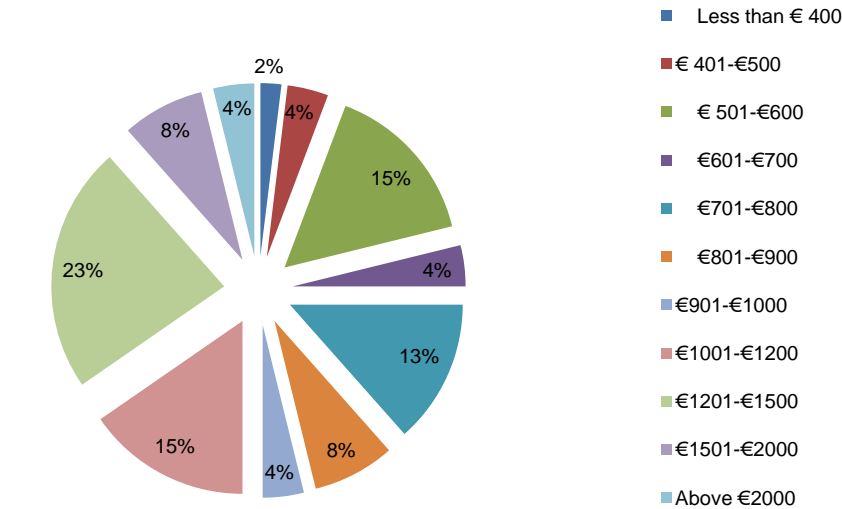
On average, men with primary, secondary and undergraduate levels of education earned between 1200 and 1500 euro whereas those with graduate level earned between 1000 and 1200 euro per month, see Table 17.

Figure 64

Average Level of earnings by gender and education, in Euro
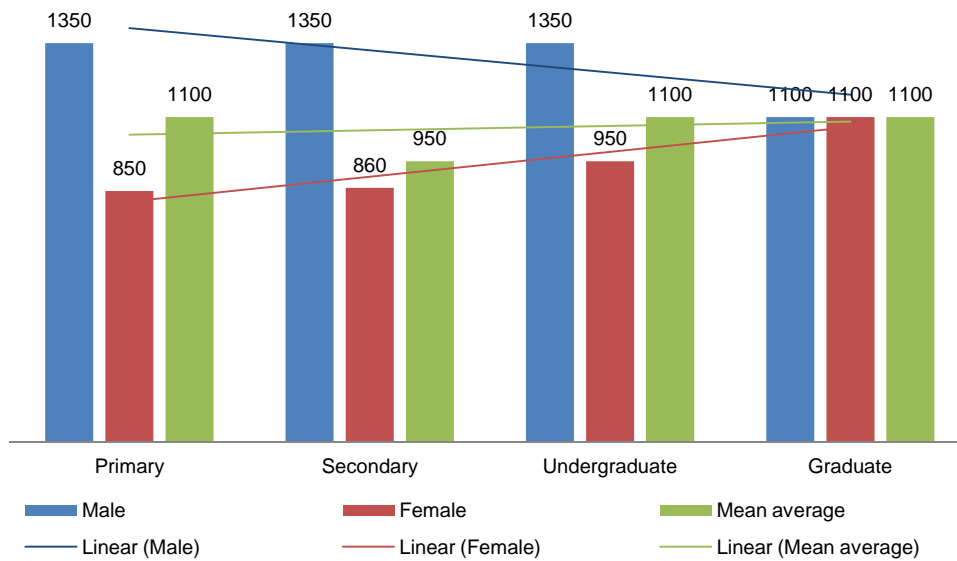
Figure 65

Average Level of earnings by gender and occupation, in Euro
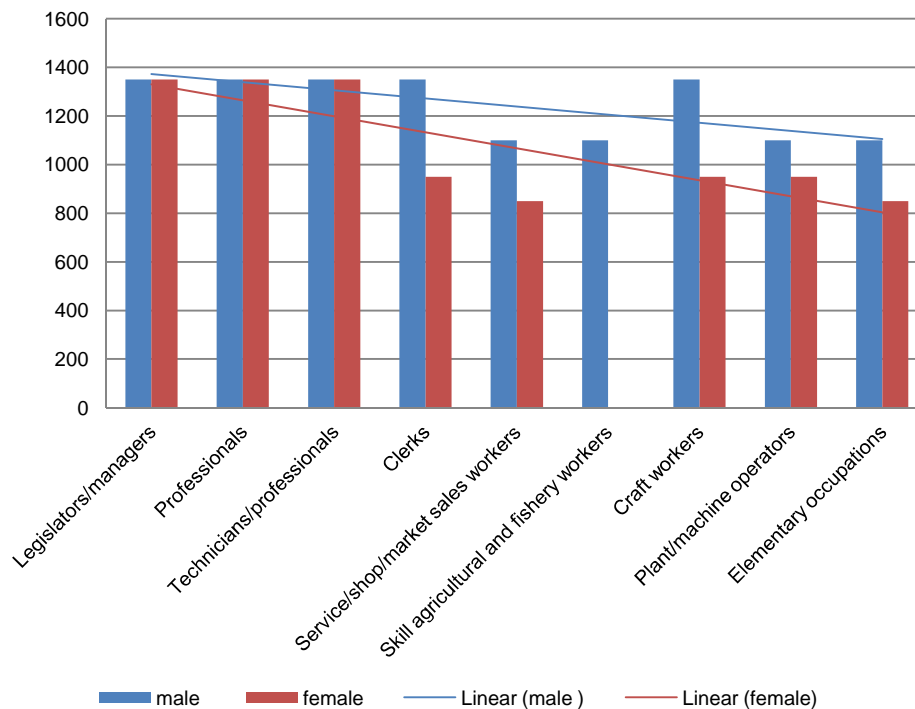
Women were represented differently in this context. The figures show that one-third of women with a primary level of education earned between 800 and 900 Euro per month, 42% earned below this level and 25% earned above this level; women with a secondary

level of education also had the highest frequency at the same level as women with a primary education but the share of those above this is 36% and below it is 48%; women with an undergraduate level of education 16% were mostly in the 900-1000 bracket , 25% in the 1000-1200 Euro income bracket, 17% were above 1200 Euroand 42% below 900 Euro. Lastly, 23% of the highest education level were in income bracket 1200 – 1500 Euro, 15% in income bracket 1000-1200 Euro, with half below these levels and 12% above 1500 Euro. Moreover, the average monthly earnings of women with primary and secondary education were between 800-900 Euro, women with undergraduate level of education earned between 900 and 1000 Euro and those at graduate level earned between 1000 and 1200 Euro per month. See Figure 57, 59, 61, 63 and 64.

To summarize, Figure 64 demonstrates that even though women earn less on average, the distribution by education shows an increasing trend in earnings for women and a decreasing trend for men among migrants that hold a high level of education. But does this trend depend on occupational choice? As we showed previously, we find that quite often migrants with a high skill level do a job which does not match their skill level.

Analyzing the income distribution by the then current occupation of migrants, both for male and female, as shown in Table 18 and Figure 65, we identify that the level of earnings for high skilled jobs was equal between men and women but as concerns low skilled jobs, the gap between men and women favoured men. Interestingly, among men migrants working as "Clerks" or "Craft workers", the pay was equal to those migrants who worked in highly skilled jobs, e.g. "Legislator/Managers", "Professionals" and "Technician/Professional".

Hence we find that women earned less than men, but among women there was a higher share of them doing high skilled jobs, they had a better match in terms of earnings and education level as well as jobs and education level. In contrast, even though men earnedmore, there was smaller share of them working in highly skilled jobs, they experienced more skill mismatches in terms of the pairs education – occupation and education - earnings, and those working as craft workers or clerks earned the same as those who had a job as a professional or a technician. But do migrants assess their situation as adverse as we do? We will address this question in the next chapter.

5.2 Remittances

This part of the analysis reports the information provided by the attitudes of migrants concerning remittances, e.g. monthly and average annual amount of remittances, frequency of sending remittances and means and purpose of transferring remittances, taking differences in migration intentions, gender, earnings and education level into account.

First we will present the share and amount of remittances distinguishing by migration inten-
tions and duration of stay in the host country. We will continue by presenting the frequency
of sending remittances by migration duration, gender and education level, means of trans-
fer by education level and average amount of remittances by level of earnings.

We start by looking at the shares of those who remit in Tables 19-25 in Annex 1 and Figure
66. The results are disaggregated by current migration intentions and indicate that of those
with short migration intentions, i.e. less than a year, only half of them remitted money to the
country of origin. Those who planned medium term stays and stays of more than 5 years
show high proportions, at between 60 and 63%, who remitted money back home. In con-
trast, of those who planned to stay permanently, only 34% sent remittances. Migrants with
vague migration plans demonstrated having a similar attitude as those with short term
plans with regard to the proportion of those who sent remittances.

Figure 66

The share of those who sent remittances by current intentions
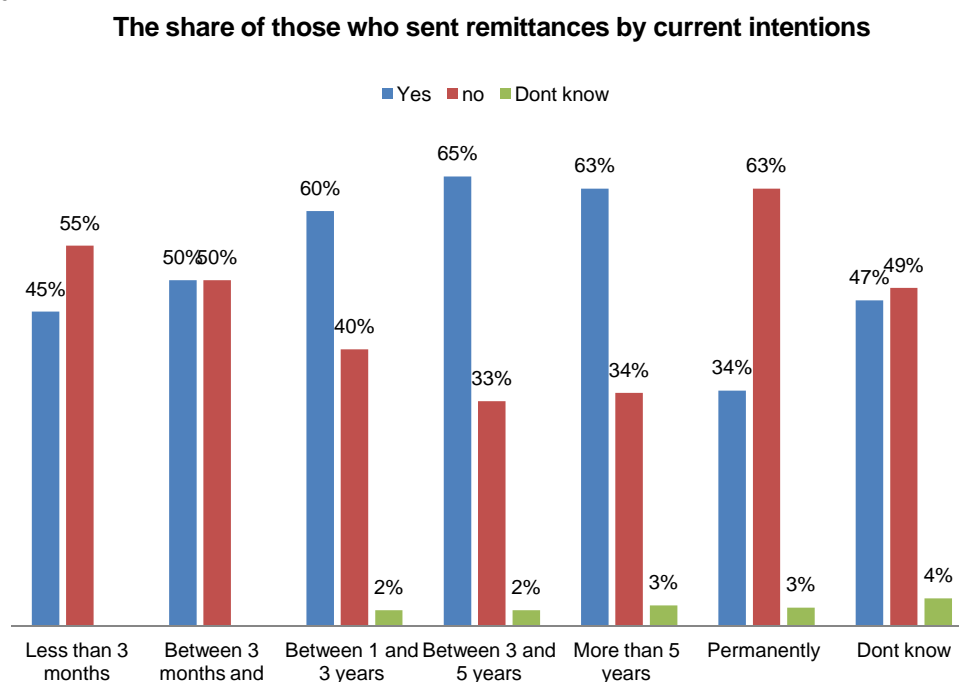
Hence to some extent, migrants who had no intentions to go back did not remit home while
those who still kept the option of temporary migration open continued to send money back
home. There could be several possible interpretations of these results which we will try to
clarify through further comparisons.

The average amounts sent home each month and during the previous 12 months distrib-
uted by migration intentions also indicate that migrants with short, medium and long term
migration intentions remitted much more than those with permanent intentions, see Figure
67. In particular, those who remitted the highest amount over the previous 12 months were

60

those migrants who planned to stay between 1 and 3 years. This is typically a temporary migrant who aims to work some years abroad, generate income and accumulate savings, then after having achieved this, decides to return home. As the migration plan lengthens over this time, the average amount remitted goes down.

Figure 67

Average amount of remittances by current intentions

Figure 68

The share of those who sent remittances by migration duration
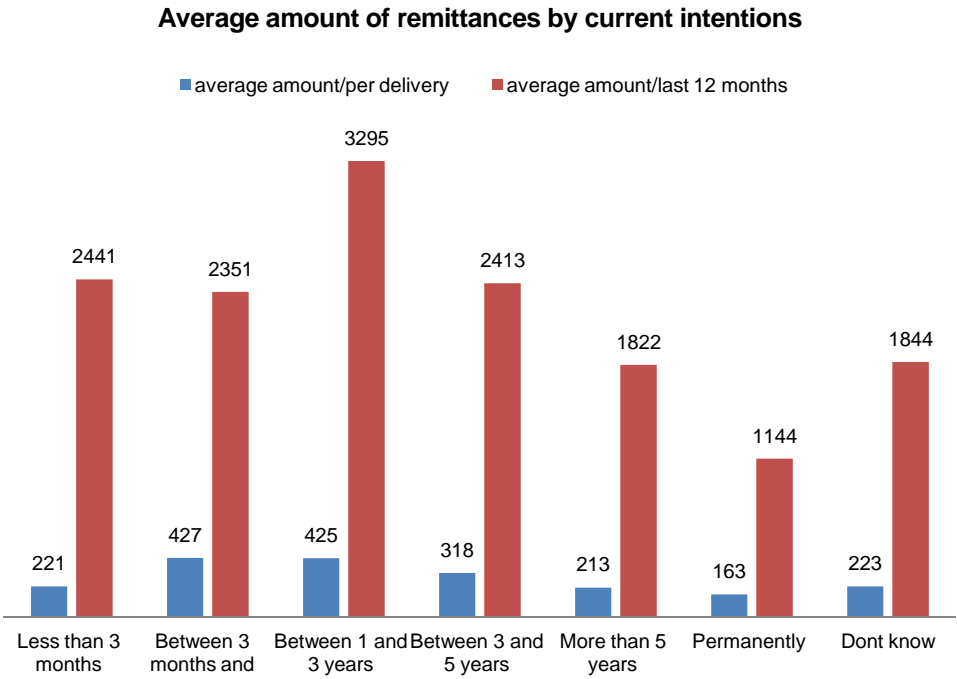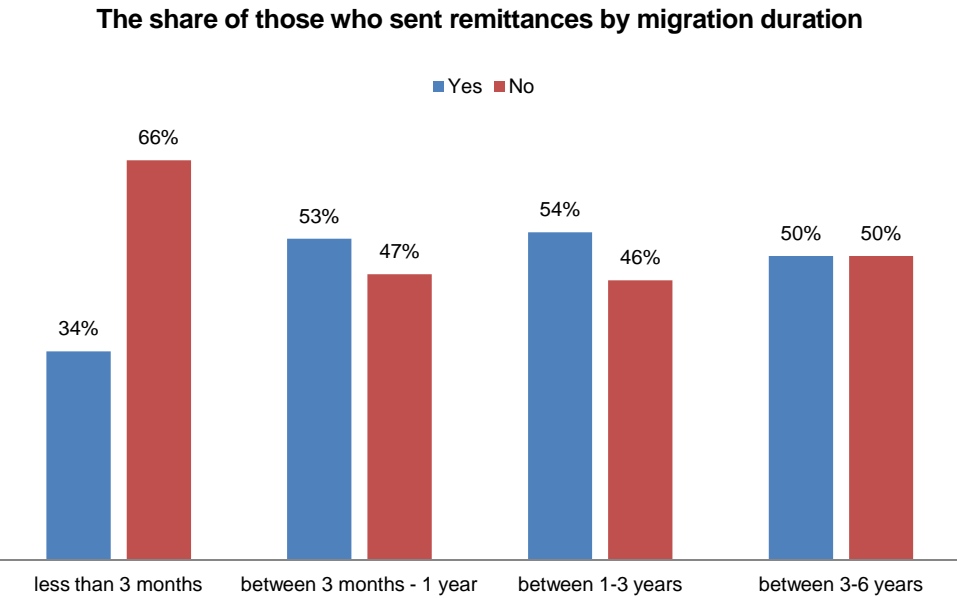
While we compare the share of remitters by duration of stay we find that the latest arrivals, having been in country only 3 months, have not remitted in more than 66% of the cases.

61

This is expected because of the short duration of stay in the country, which resulted in insufficient income sources to save and remit, see Figure 68. As we move to migrants who had been in the country for at least a year, more than 53% remitted. This share slightly increases to 54% for those who had been in Italy for between 1 and 3 years and finally goes down to 50% for those who arrived between 2004 and 2006. Hence, we can identify a trend, even though there are relatively small differences: the longer in the country, the less migrants sent remittances.

Another aspect of witnessing the trend identified above is firstly through the frequency of sending remittances by duration of stay, and secondly, through the average amount of remittances sent by duration of stay, see Figures 69-70.

Figure 69

Frequency of sending remittances by migration duration

Figure 70

Average amount of remittances by migration duration, in Euro

62
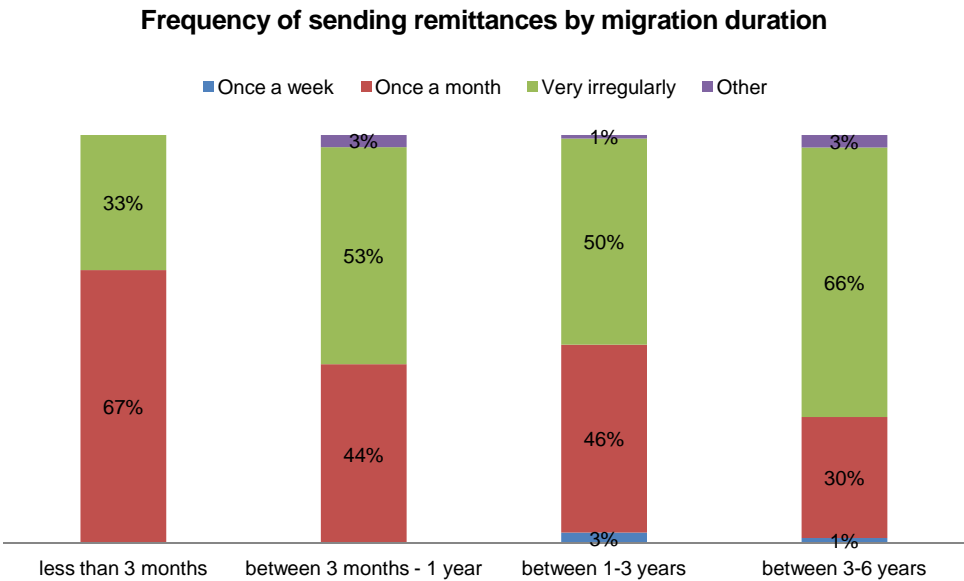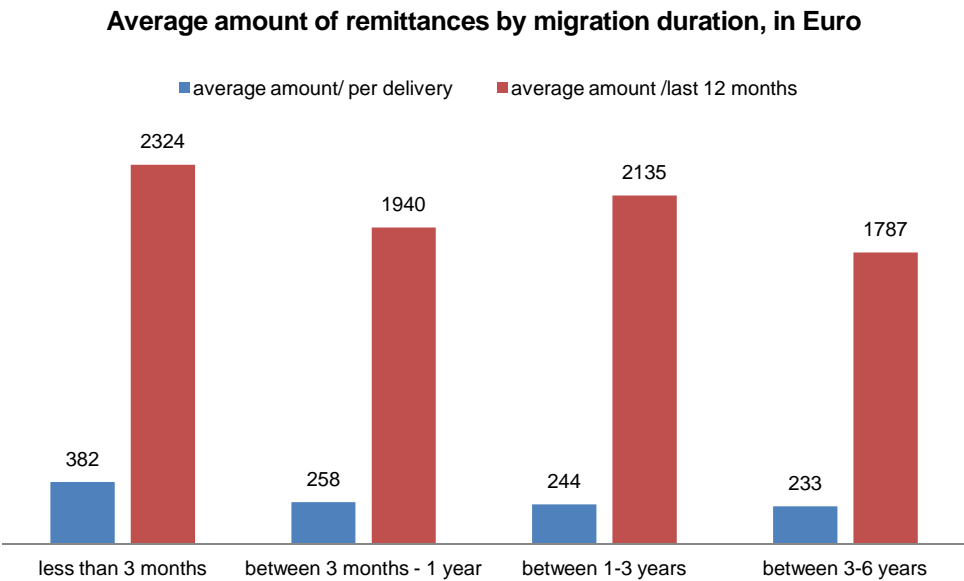
The first decomposition by frequency and duration of stay shows that the longer the duration of stay abroad was, the less frequently the migrants remitted. The second decomposition reveals that the average amount sent per delivery went down as the duration of stay abroad was extended, while there is a decreasing trend in the amount sent in the previous 12 months, except for those who had been in the country between 1-3 years. It is reasonable to conclude that the differences in remittance behaviour is the consequence of diverse migration plans, duration of stay in the host country and purpose of sending remittances.

Figure 71

The share of those who sent remittances by education level
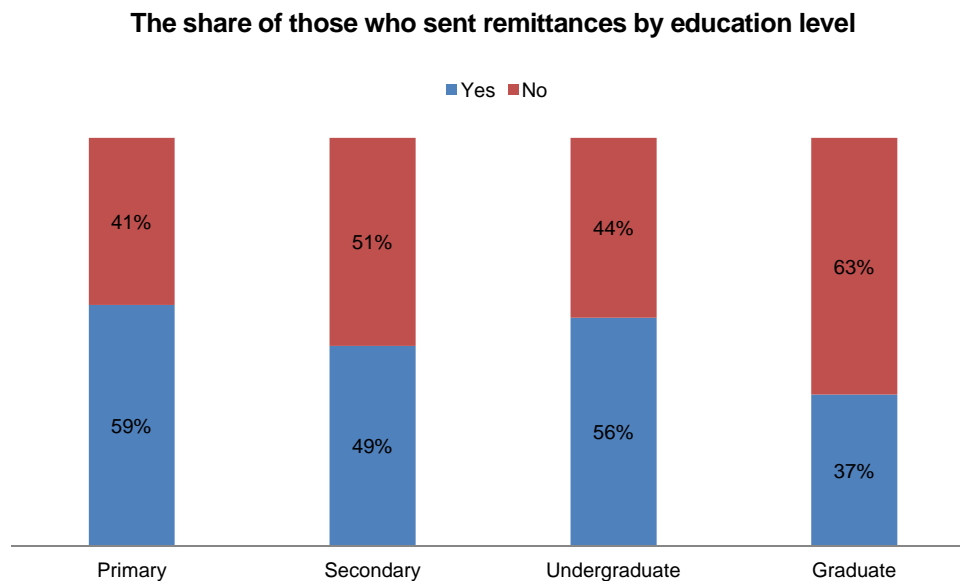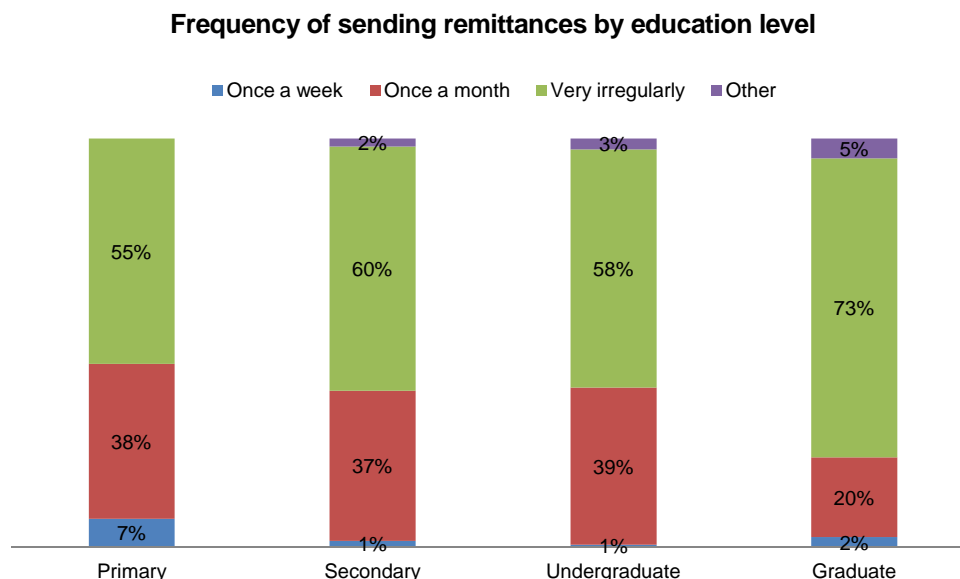
When we break down the remittances behaviour by level of education, we find diverse responses. However those who remitted the least were migrants with a graduate level of

education, whereas between 49 and 59% of those with primary, secondary or undergraduate education level remitted. The breakdown by frequency makes it very clear that graduate migrants are the ones who remitted less frequently, only 20% did so every month and 73% remitted very irregularly. This is the opposite to other educational levels where between 55 and 60% remitted every month. Furthermore, the average amount sent by educational level shows a declining trend as the level of education rises, with a small divergence at the undergraduate level.

Figure 73

Average amount of remittances by education

Figure 74

Means of remittances transfer by education level

Figure 75

Amount of remittances by level of earnings, in Euro

average amount/per delivery
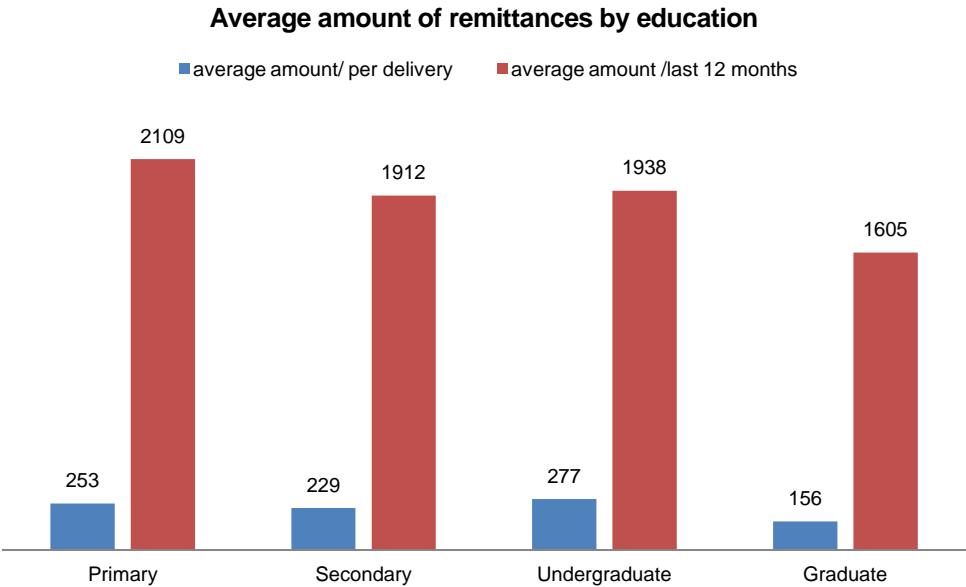
average amount/last 12 months
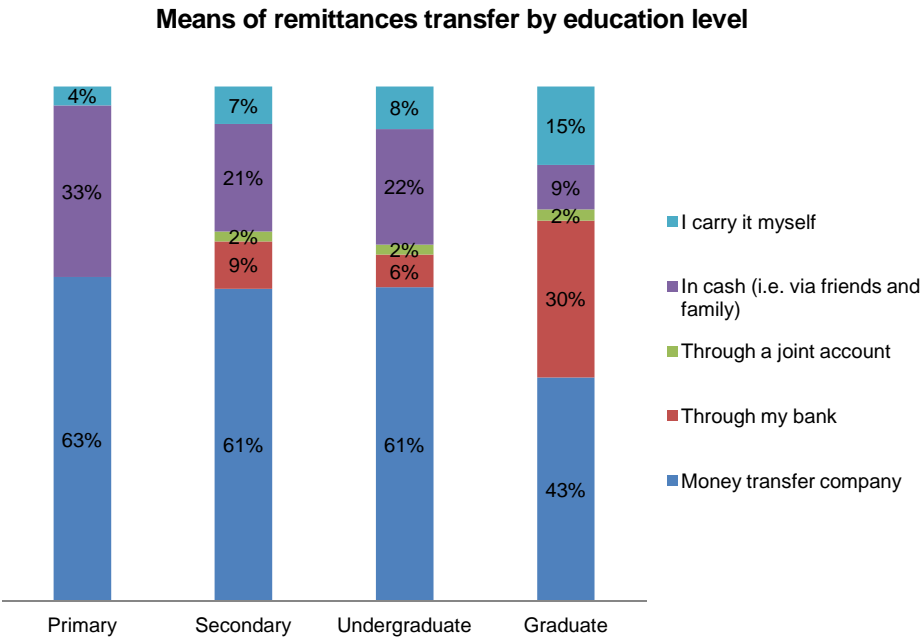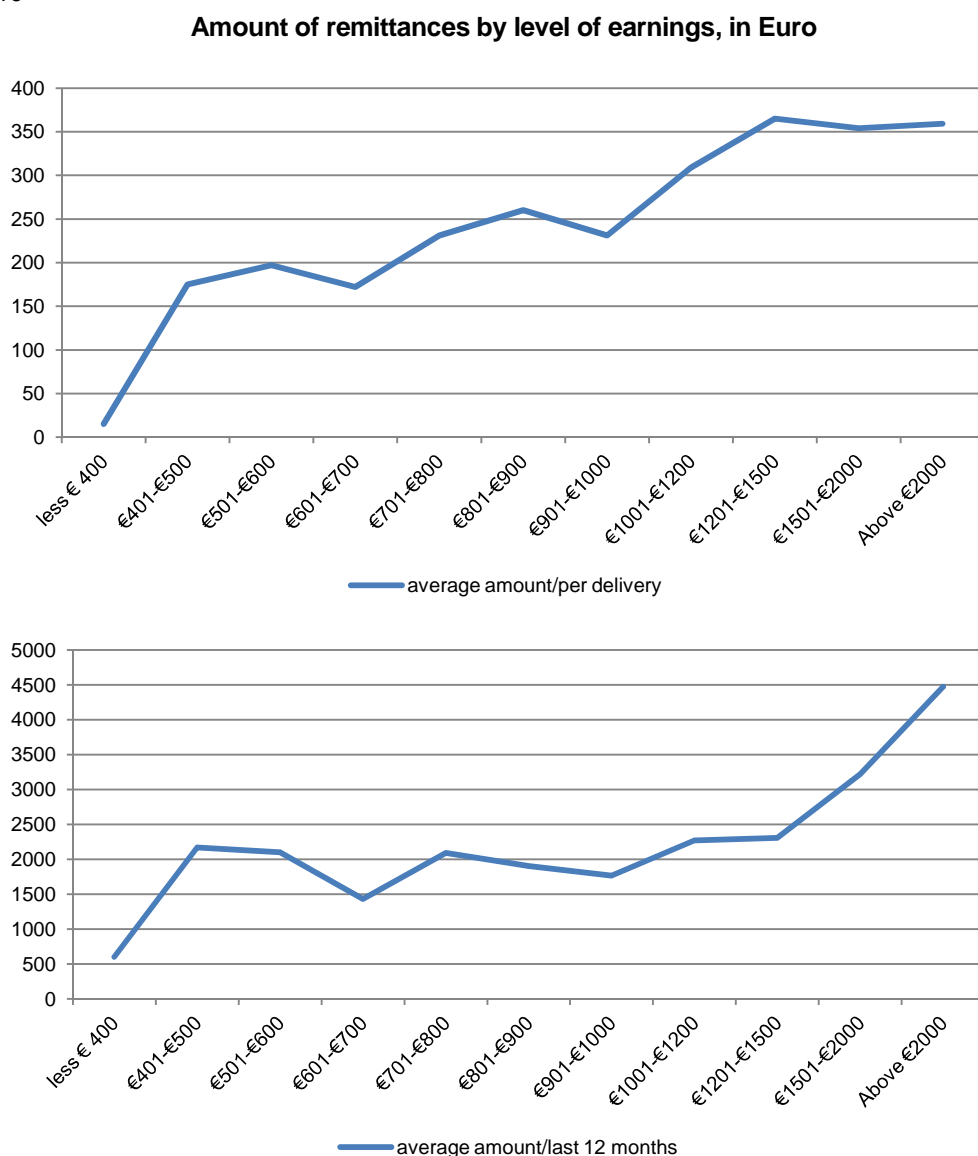
As concerns the correlation between the level of earnings and amount of remittances, we find that the amount sent for delivery as well as the average amount sent during the previous 12 months is positively related to income. In other words, there is a positive correlation between the amount of remittances and level of earnings. This trend is particularly true for those migrants whose income brackets were among the highest, e.g. for incomes above 1200–1500 Euro per month the amount sent per delivery was around 350 Euro and the amount sent during the previous 12 months was between 2000 and 4000 Euro.

Another relevant aspect of remittances is their purpose. Figures 76-77 show that the main reasons why men and women sent remittances home was to support and raise the standard of living of the family members in the country of origin.

Figure 76

Purpose of sending remittances: male

- To support amily with daily living expenses
- To save for specific goods (e.g. car, home appliances)
- To fund my education
- To fund dependants'/family member's education
- To pay off my mortgage in Romania
- To save for investment in property (existing or future)
- To save for business investment
- To save without specific purpose

Figure 77

Purpose of sending remittances: female

- To support amily with daily living expenses
- To save for specific goods (e.g. car, home appliances)
- To fund my education
- To fund dependants'/family member's education
- To pay off my mortgage in Romania
- To save for investment in property (existing or future)
- To save for business investment
- To save without specific purpose

The breakdown shows that both men (77%) and women (82%) primarily sent remittances to help their family to meet daily expenses needs. In addition, a small share of remittances were sent home to be allocated to various uses. For example, in addition to transfers for consumption purposes, 5% of men remitted for investing in a business activity at home,

6% for the purpose of paying off the mortgage in Romania, 5% for buying equipment or other goods and only 3% did it to invest in education. Women were similar to men, 82 % sent remittances to support and improve the standard of living of the family, 5% did it for acquisition of property purposes, 3% for specific equipment, 4% to invest in education of the family members and the rest for other investment purposes. What is properly considered as an investment, namely, "Investment in Business or Property" represented only 13% of the purposes among men versus 8% among women. While investment in human capital, e.g. education of children or own education, represented only 4% of the purposes for men as well as for women. Thus, when we rank the purposes of remitting, consumption clearly prevailed followed by investment in fiscal capital while the investment in human capital appeared to be less important.

6. Social features and self-assessment of migration experiences

6.1 Social indicators

Social aspects of migrant life is another dimension of the migration experience, the quality of which depends on the length of experience abroad and the personal characteristics of the migrant. The social dimension is interrelated to the economic one and therefore we have dedicated a relevant part of the survey to the collection of data related to social inclusion and the satisfaction of migrants with the migration experience.

To a substantial extent knowledge of the Italian language is a relevant indicator of the capability to adapt and integrate into the destination country. The statistics presented in Tables 26-27 in Annex 1, show that women in particular have an above average knowledge of Italian and, on a scale of 1 to 10, they self–assessed at level 8 while men did at level 7. There were no significant differences In terms of age, however, the age group 25-34 has the highest level of knowledge, at 8, while the other groups indicated the level of 7, which are also above average. When looking at knowledge of Italian by regions, we find that Turin had migrants with the highest level, at level 8, whereas in Milan and Rome the migrants declared to have level 7.

Another relevant aspect which is supposed to be strongly related to the duration of stay in the country and future migration plans is the accommodation arrangements in the host country. Breaking the numbers down by accommodation arrangement for men and women, shows that 65% of men and 59% of women had a rent contract, 5 % each for men and women own an apartment, 7% of each have bought an apartment with the help of a loan, and only 2% have rented an apartment through the municipality or the housing council. The most striking difference is observed in accommodation provided through an employer which appears to be the case for 14% of women and only 5% of men. This type of

accommodation is likely to be conditional on the type of job of the migrant; especially those who provide home based services, see Figures 78-79.

Figure 78

Accommodation by migration intentions

Figure 79

Accommodation by age group
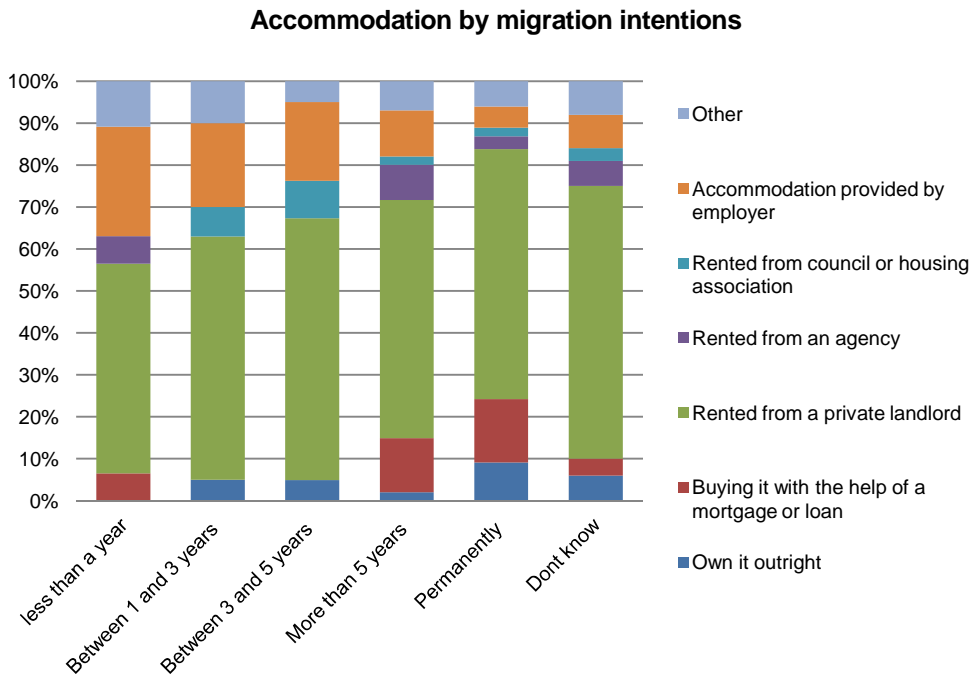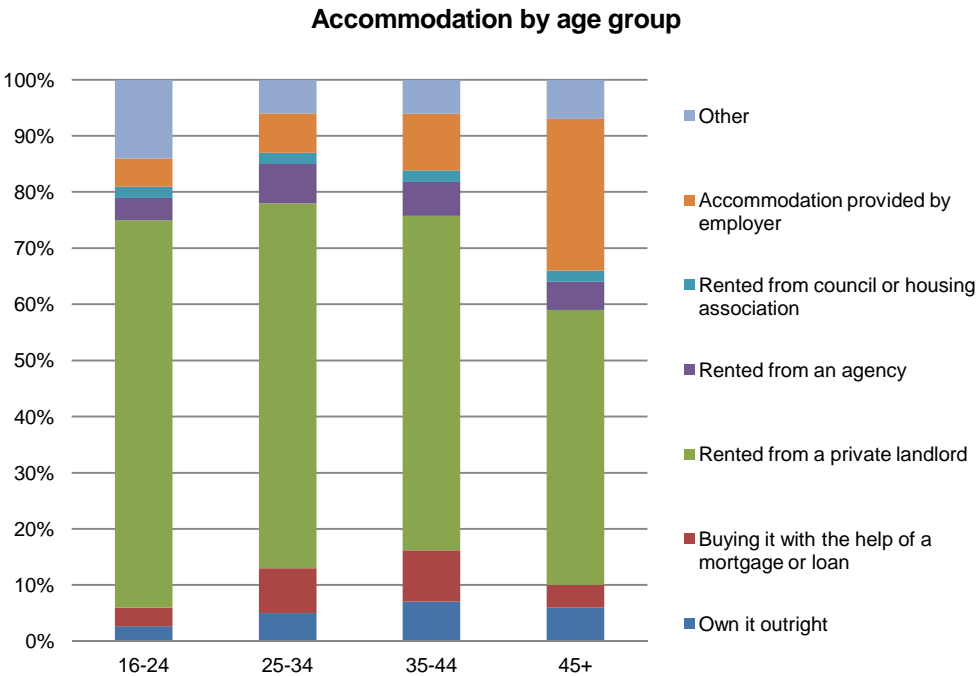
As we observed above, migrants have reported that they have a relatively good knowledge of Italian, which is of great help in learning about their own rights as well as in their in-

volvement in social – economic and political activities. For example, it is evident that more than 90% of migrants, in particular women, had an insurance number, meaning that they had registered with the financial and social insurance authorities. Moreover, more than 75% had registered with a doctor and had the opportunity to receive health care through the national health system. However, as concerns their right to vote in local elections, not everybody participated, and consequently only 22% of women and 16% of men were registered to exercise this right.

Figure 80

Accommodation by region
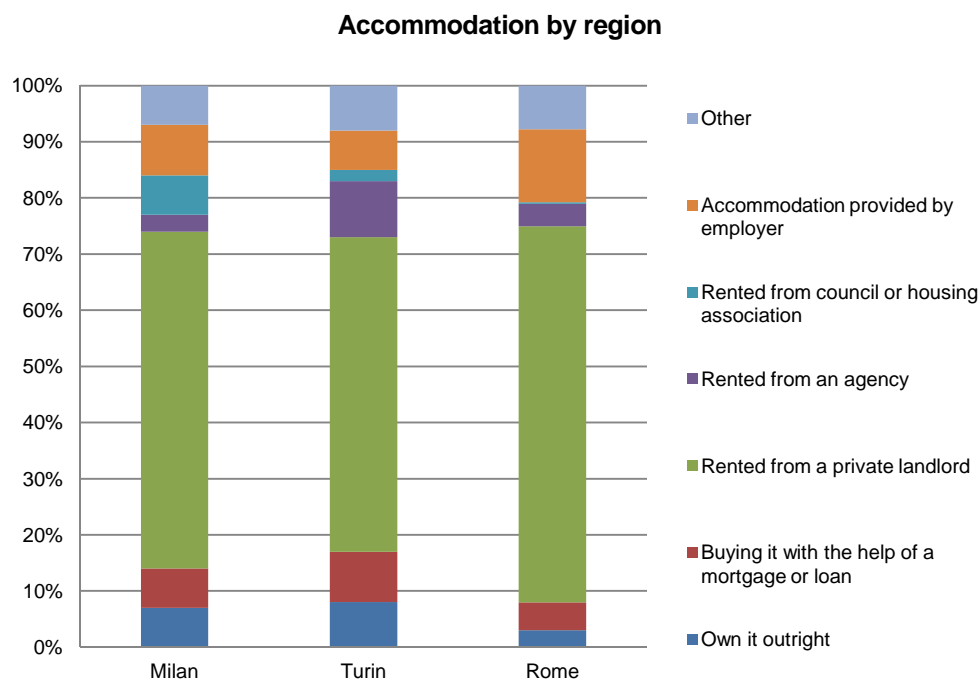
6.2 Self – assessment of migration experiences

Romanian migrants were asked to indicate whether their stay abroad has affected their quality of life positively or negatively and the results are given in Tables 28-29 in Annex 1. On the positive side for men, 32% answered that " They made more money", 28% learned a new language, 21% found a better job than at home, 8% improved their standard of living, 5% had more opportunities, and the remainder, learned new skills, paid off their debts etc. The positive responses for women appear slightly different as 41% mentioned the knowledge of a new language as the main positive outcome from the migration experience, 19% found a better job than at home, 18% made more money, 10% improved the standard of living, and the remainder, similarly to men, learned new skills, paid off their debts, etc.

In addition, more than half of men reported no negative outcomes while of those who reported experiences of negative outcomes, 17% placed "insecurity regarding the future" on top of the list, facing discrimination at 12%, negative impact on family relationship at 8%,

doing a job below the level of qualification at 7% and the remaining 5% had other negative experiences. Women, differently from men, at first seem to have had a smaller share of negative outcomes. However, those who reported negative outcomes expressed "doing a job below their level of qualification" or "feel more insecure about the future", with 16% in each case, 12% experienced a negative impact on family relationship and 8% had faced discrimination.

Figure 81

Male response about positive outcome from migration experience
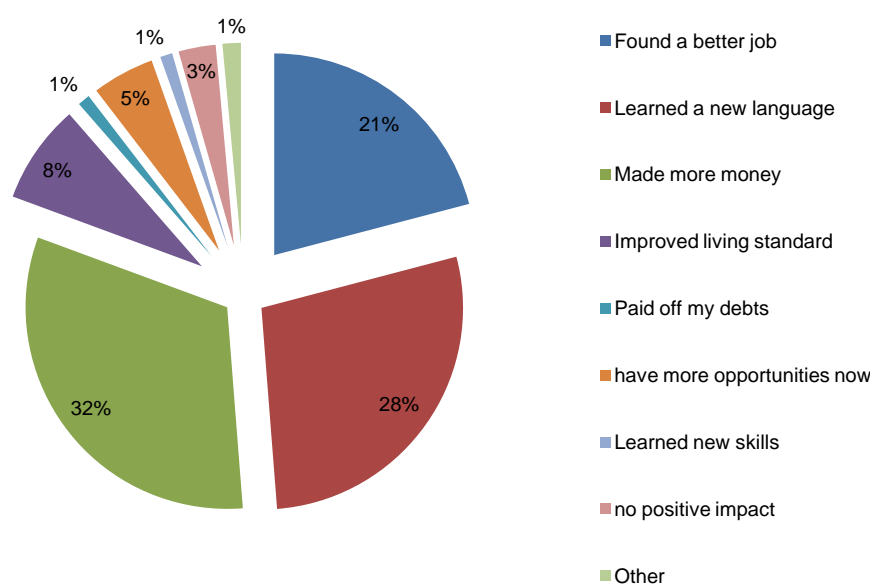
Figure 82

Female response about positive outcome from migration experience
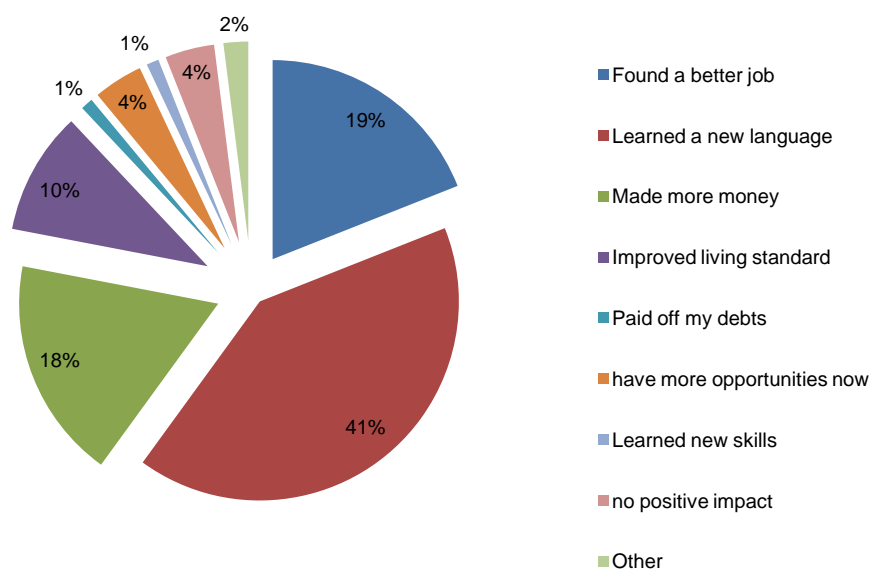
Figure 83

Male response about negative outcome from migration experience

- Yes, a negative impact on family relationship
- Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level
- Yes, insecurity regarding the future
- Yes, I've faced discrimination
- No, I can't see any negative impact
- Yes, other
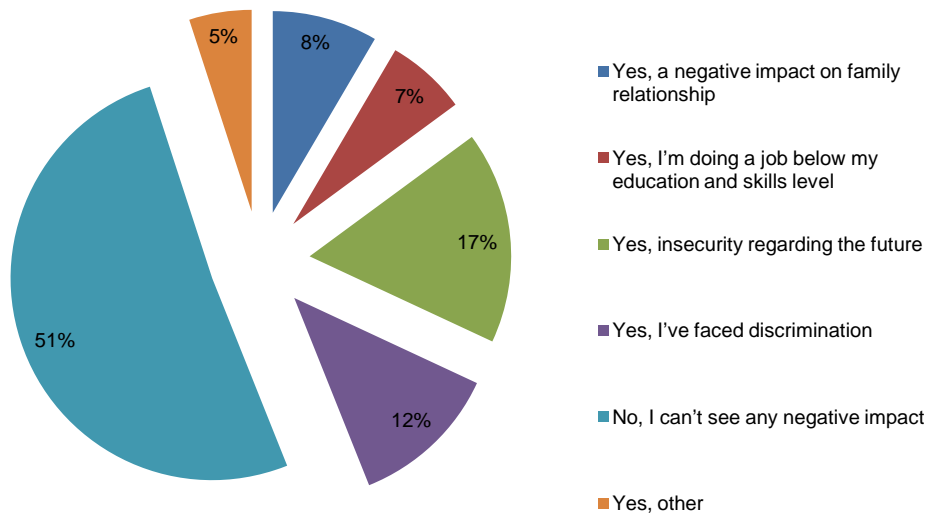
Figure 84

Female response about negative outcome from migration experience

- Yes, a negative impact on family relationship
- Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level
- Yes, insecurity regarding the future
- Yes, I've faced discrimination
- No, I can't see any negative impact
- Yes, other
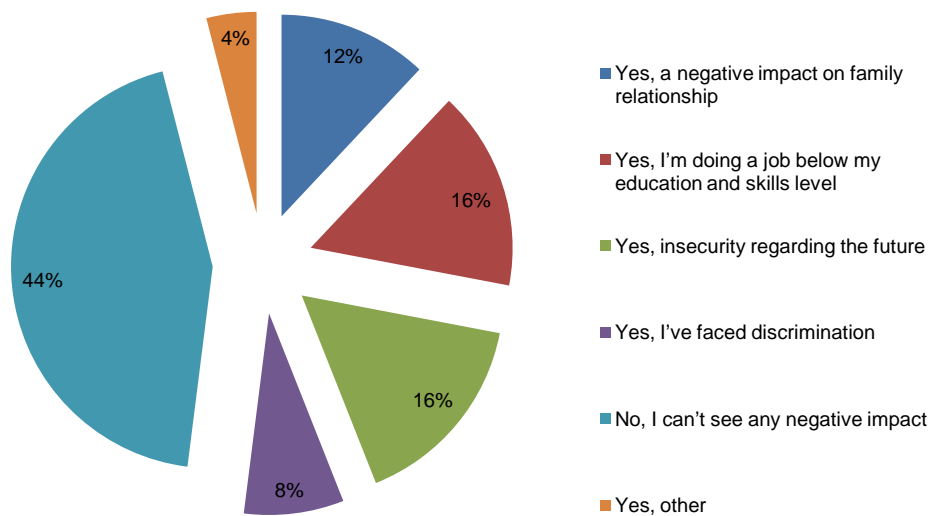
The breakdown by age groups, see Figure 85, shows a clear upward trend between increasing age and the positive outcomes of making more money and improvement of standard of living. In contrast, a downward trend is observed between elder age groups and the positive outcomes of learning a new language, paying off the debts, having more opportunities and learning new skills.

Figure 85

Positive outcome from migration experience: age group

Legend:
- Other
- no positive impact
- Learned new skills
- have more opportunities now
- Paid off my debts
- Improved living standard
- Made more money
- Learned a new language
- Found a better job
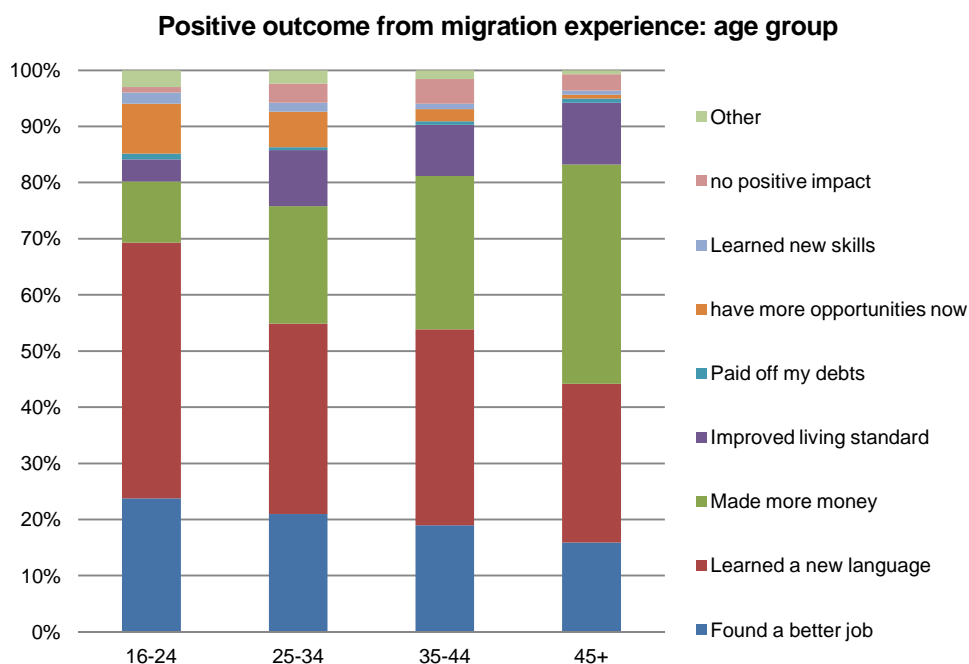
Moreover, the younger ones reported the lowest share of negative outcomes with 61% of them reporting no negative experiences, see Figure 86. 21% of those in age-group 25-34 were affected by higher insecurity about the future, and 12% by employment in underqualified jobs. Discrimination and doing a job below the level of qualifications seem to mainly affect those in the 35-44 age-group, with 11% and 16% respectively. The eldest age group, the over 45s, confirms the correlation between increasing age and the higher negative impact on family relationships.

Figure 86

Negative outcome from migration experience: age group

Legend:
- Yes, other
- No, I can't see any negative impact
- Yes, I've faced discrimination
- Yes, insecurity regarding the future
- Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level
- Yes, a negative impact on family relationship
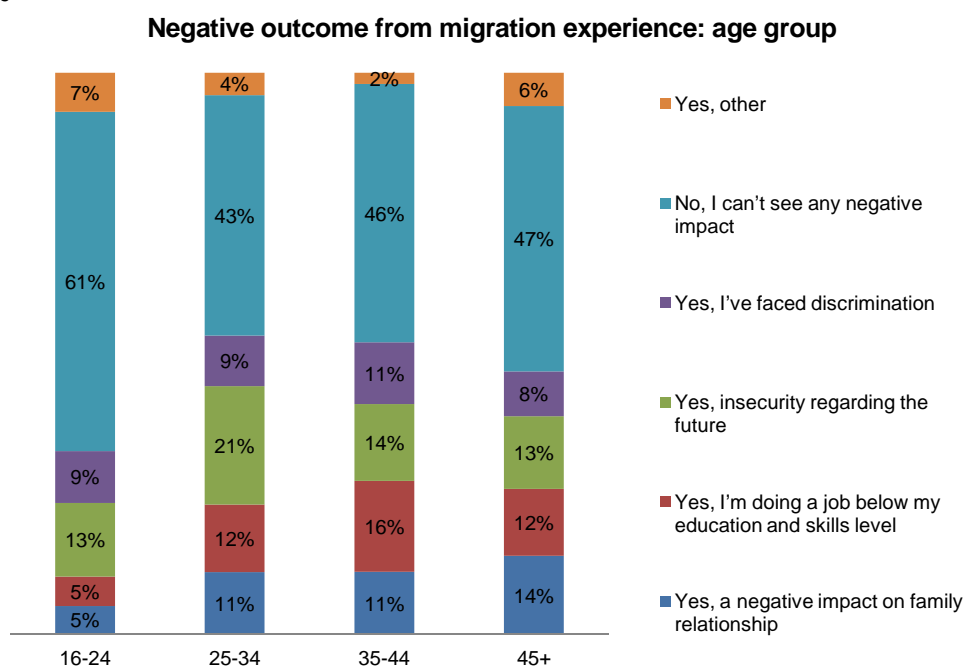
In examining the negative outcomes broken down by level of education, as shown in Figure 87, as expected, the perception of no negative migration experience is found mostly among those with a primary level of education, who at the same time, are those who reported the highest level of discrimination compared to migrants with higher levels of education. As the level of education goes up the share of migrants who reported no negative impact goes down, a trend which reflects higher shares of negative migration experience among the highly educated, in particular those who reported doing jobs below their education and skills level, at a share of 30 %.

Figure 87

Positive outcome from migration experience by education level

Figure 88

Negative outcome from migration experience: education level
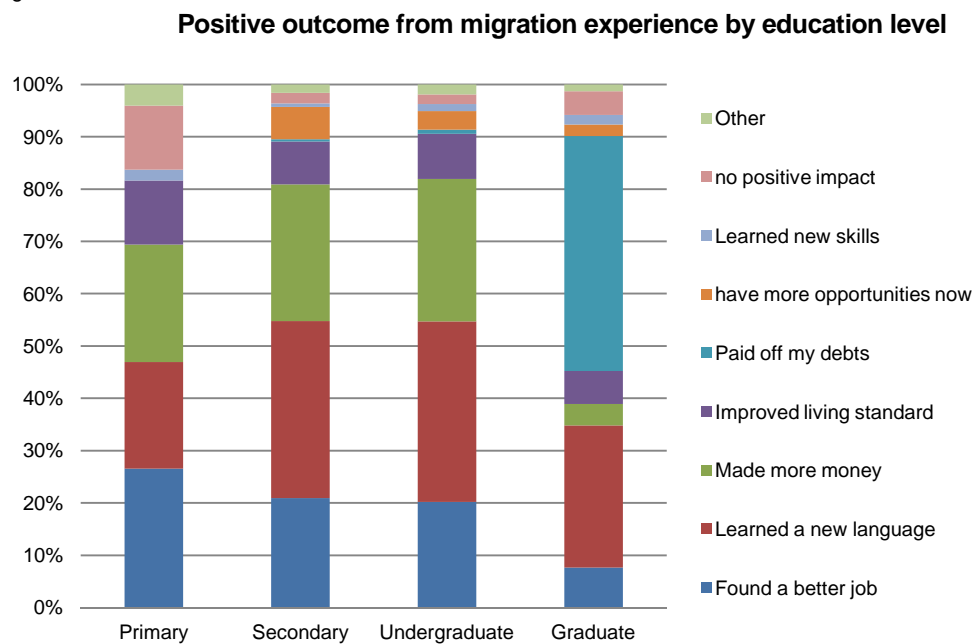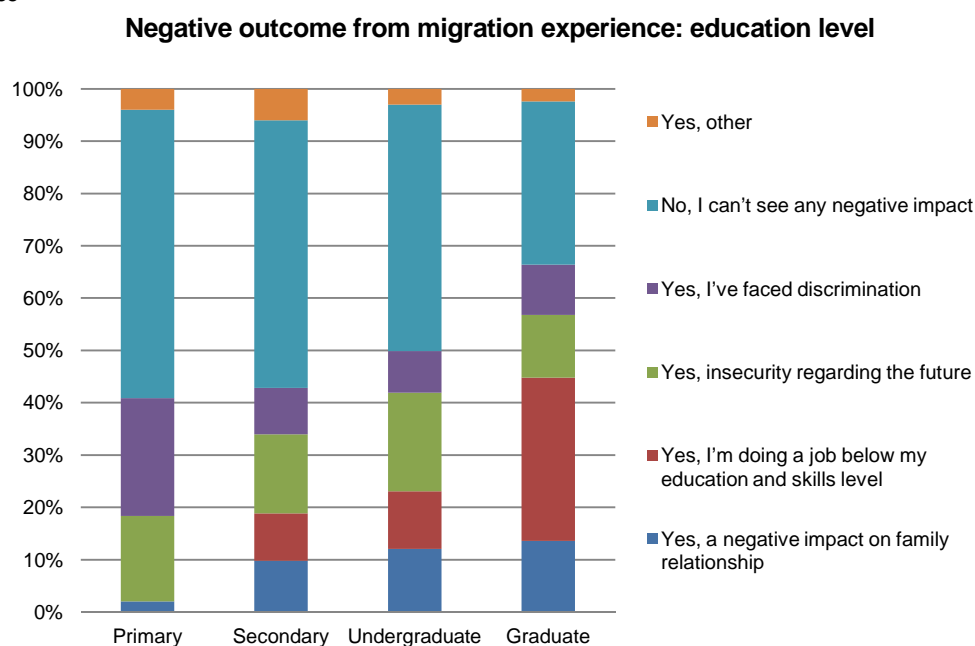
Interestingly, the disaggregation by level of education and positive outcomes of migration demonstrate diverse results for migrants with different levels of education as summarized in Figure 88. For example, among migrants with a primary level of education, finding a better job was among the most reported positive outcomes while for those with secondary and undergraduate levels of education, the learning of a new language appears to be on the top of the list. For the most educated, the payment of debts was the best outcome of the migration experience.

Figure 89

Positive outcome from migration experience: Milan

Legend:
- Found a better job
- Learned a new language
- Made more money
- Improved living standard
- Paid off my debts
- have more opportunities now
- Learned new skills
- no positive impact
- Other

Figure 90

Positive outcome from migration experience: Turin

Legend:
- Found a better job
- Learned a new language
- Made more money
- Improved living standard
- Paid off my debts
- have more opportunities now
- Learned new skills
- no positive impact
- Other

Figure 91

Positive outcome from migration experience: Rome

- Found a better job
- Learned a new language
- Made more money
- Improved living standard
- Paid off my debts
- have more opportunities now
- Learned new skills
- no positive impact
- Other

Figure 92

Negative outcome from migration experience: Milan

- Yes, a negative impact on family relationship
- Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level
- Yes, insecurity regarding the future
- Yes, I've faced discrimination
- No, I can't see any negative impact
- Yes, other

Next we look at the outcomes of the migration experience with respect to potential differences among the regions of destination as summarized in Figures 89-94. We see that the migrants in the city of Milan listed the attainment of a better job and making more money as the most positive outcomes at 28% for each category, followed by learning of a new language at 22%, 8% improved the standard of living and the remainder reported having more opportunities or learning new skills.

Figure 93

Negative outcome from migration experience: Turin

- Yes, a negative impact on family relationship
- Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level
- Yes, insecurity regarding the future
- Yes, I've faced discrimination
- No, I can't see any negative impact
- Yes, other
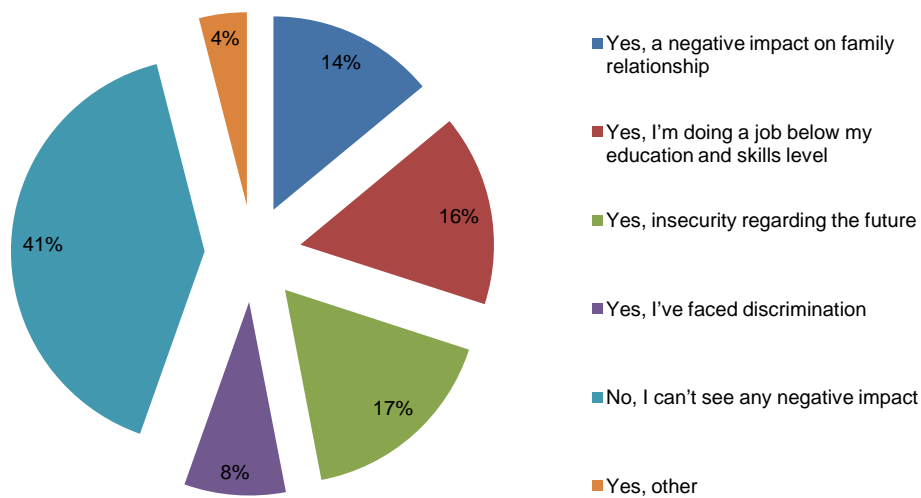
Figure 94

Negative outcome from migration experience: Rome

- Yes, a negative impact on family relationship
- Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level
- Yes, insecurity regarding the future
- Yes, I've faced discrimination
- No, I can't see any negative impact
- Yes, other
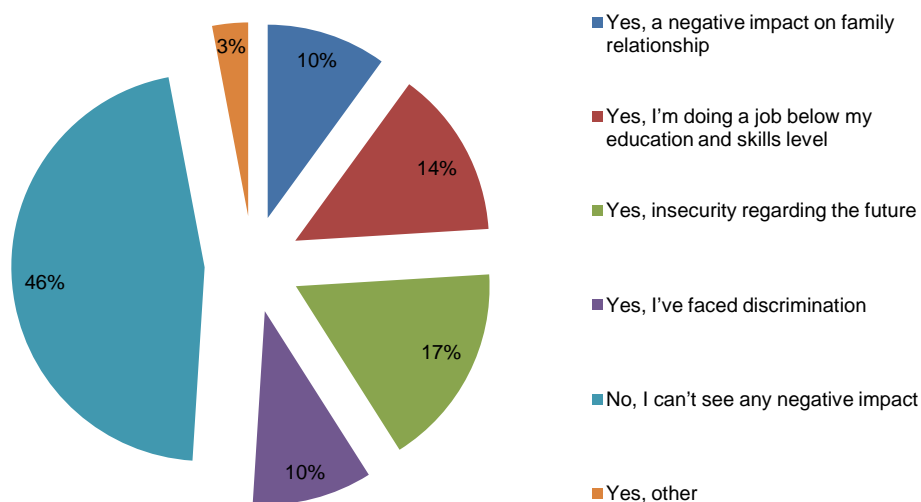
Differently, in Turin almost half of migrants listed learning of a new language as the most important positive outcome, 20% found a better job and 16% made more money, while other categories had lower shares. The distribution in Rome appears to be similar to the one in Milan. The share of migrants who made more money is similar, however those who found a better job were less frequent in Rome compared to Milan, while those who learned a new language and improved the standard of living have a higher share in Rome than in Milan.

As concerns negative outcomes, 60% of migrants in Milan declared no negative outcomes while this share is at 41% in Turin and 46% in Rome. Thus we could say that migrants in Milan self–assess the migration experience less negatively than their counterparts in Turin and Rome. Those who expressed negative effects reported "insecurity about the future" as the main one, followed by having a job below the level of qualification in Turin and Rome and discrimination in Milan. The negative impact on the family is found to be the highest in Turin in 14% of the cases, 10% in Rome, and lastly, 6% in Milan. So to summarize, migrants in Milan reported to be least affected negatively and those who reprted a negative impact experience it mostly in relation to future perspective and discrimination In Turin and Rome, the negative impact is felt with respect to future perspective, human capital underutilization and family relations.

As revealed in the analysis of the reported positive and negative outcomes of the migration experience, the underutilization of human capital, i.e. doing jobs below the level of education and skills was quite frequently expressed, especially among migrants with a high level of education. To explore the matches between jobs and qualifications we can take two approaches: firstly, by disaggregating the occupation of migrants by level of education, which we addressed in the previous chapters, and secondly, by looking at the self-assessment of the migrants and how they evaluated the match of their current jobs to their current level of qualifications. As the first approach was addressed previously, here we will look at the second one.

Consequently, we find that 62% of men assessed to having a job that matches their level of education while only 52% of women expressed this, as summarized in Table 30 in Annex 1 and Figure 95. Thus according to the self-assessment of job – qualifications match, men reported a better position than women among whom only approximately half as many of them expressed a positive match. In relation to age, different responses are observed, and as expected, the younger ones who had had less experience in the labour market, reported a match between qualification and job in 47% of the cases, while among the eldest age-group, the mismatch is observed to be the highest, with 60%. See Figures 95-98.

As concerns the match between the level of earnings and expectations, the differences between and women were less prominent. 54% of men reported that the level of earning matches their expectations while only 43% of women said so. The response of uncertain evaluation was higher among women, but also in this respect, women had a lower share of matching between current level of income and expected level of earnings. While we previously found that the match of the job to qualification with respect to age was less frequent among the elder age-groups, in terms of current level – expected level of earnings the match was slightly higher compared to other age groups. The self–assessment of mismatch was the highest among the youngest age groups, i.e. 16-24 and 25-34. See Figure 100.

Figure 95

Self-assessment of the match job - qualifications by gender

■Yes ■no ■dont know

Figure 96

Self-assessment of the match job - qualifications by age group

■Yes ■no ■dont know
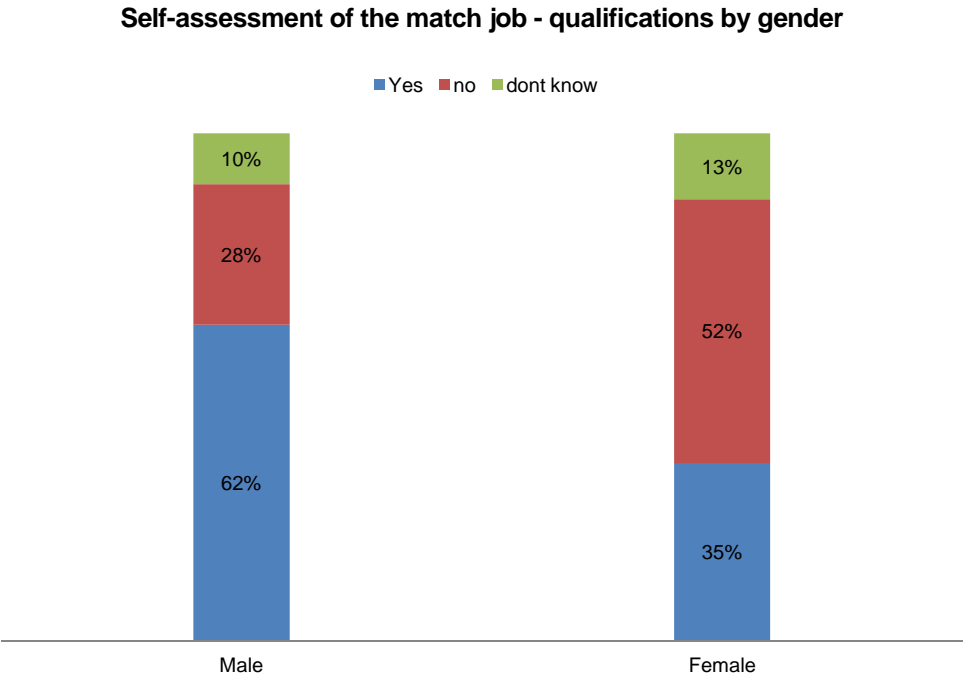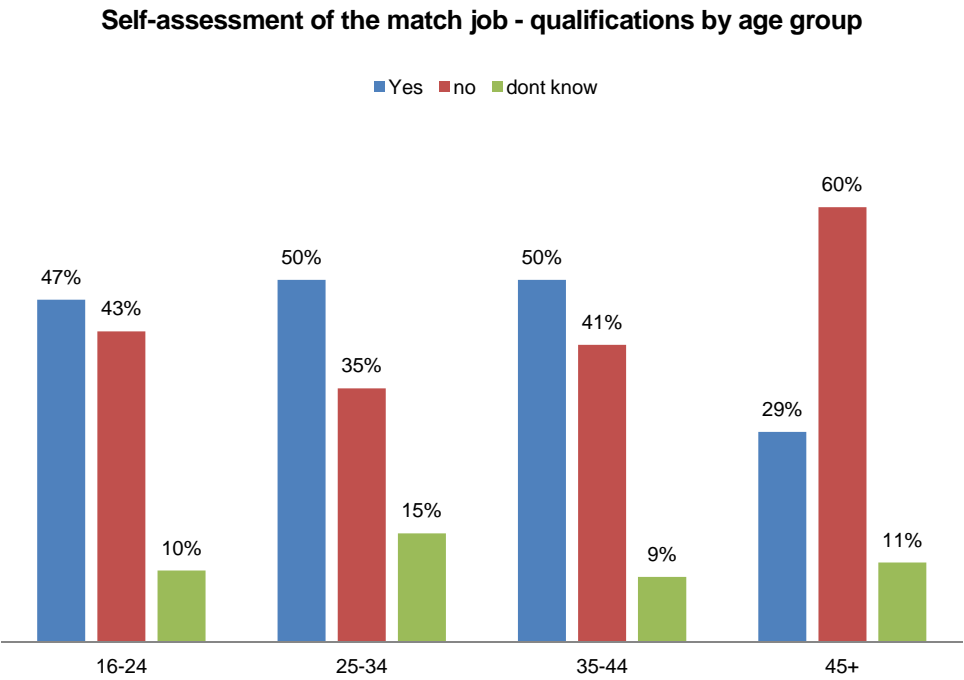
Figure 97

Self-assessment of the match job-qualifications by level of education
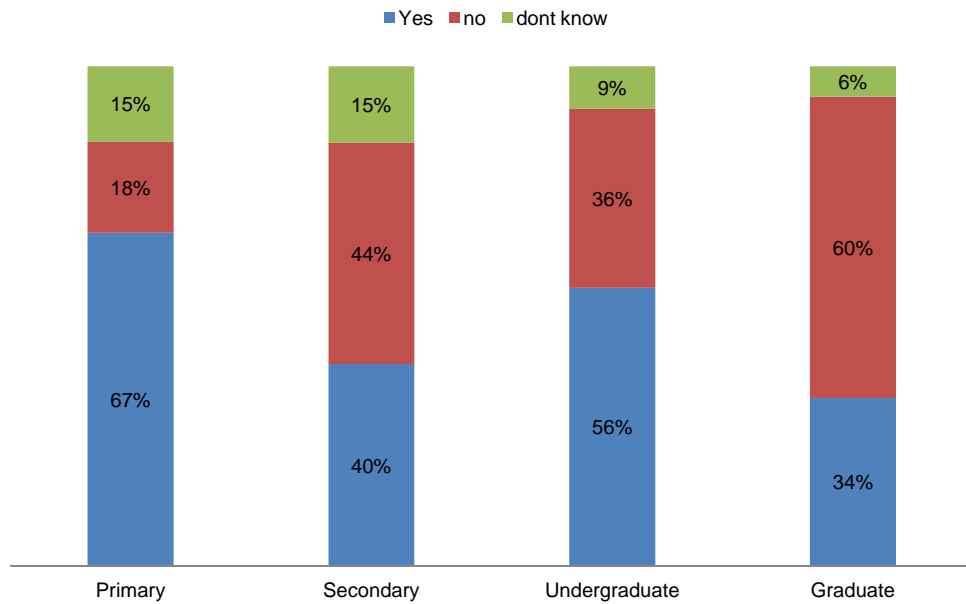
Figure 98

Self-assessment of the match job-qualifications by occupation
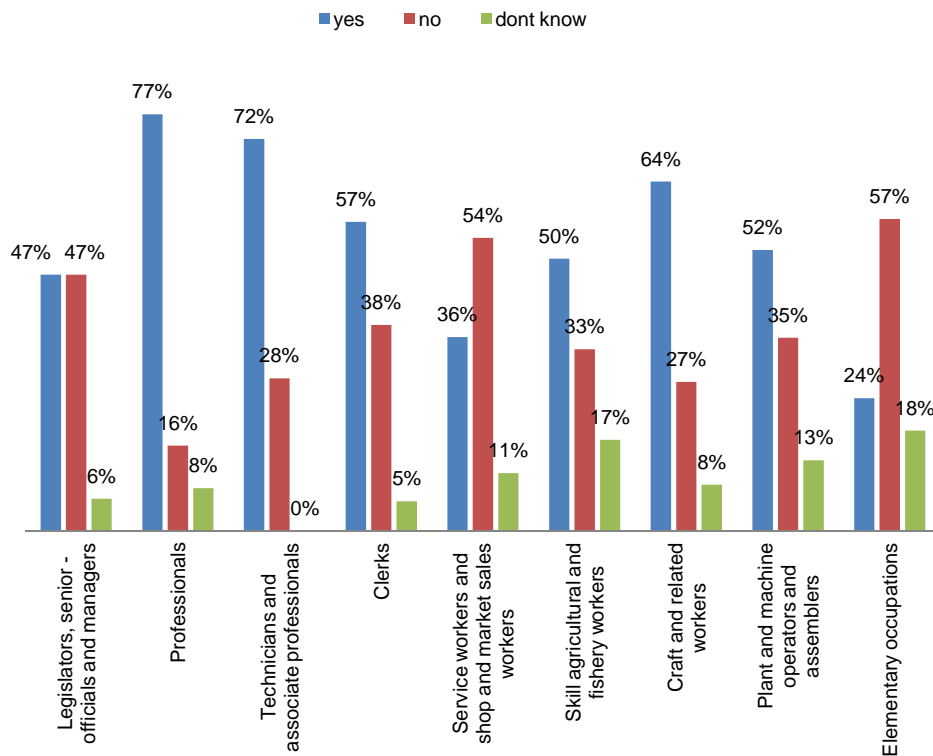
Figure 99

Self-assessment of the match earning level with expectations by gender
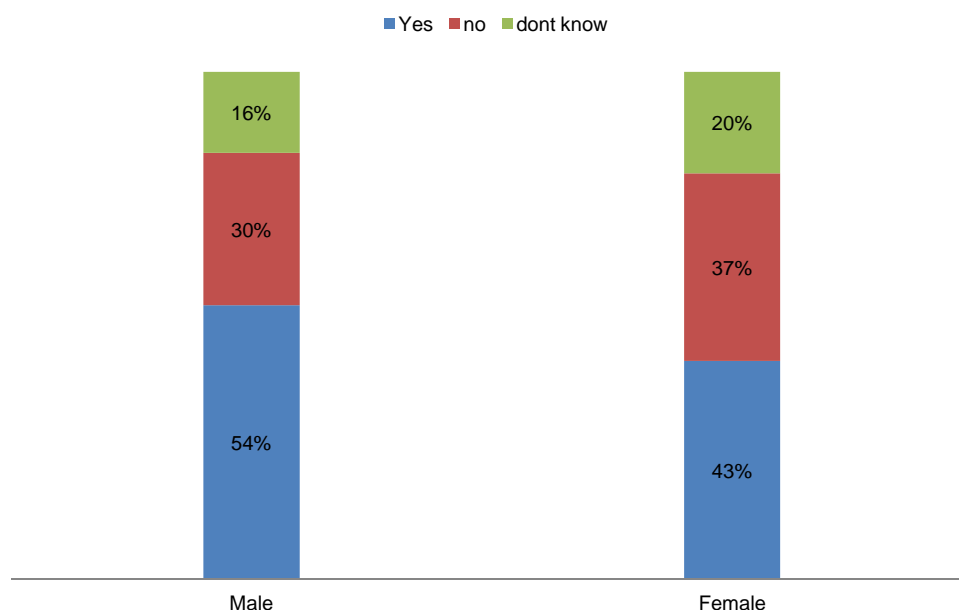
Figure 100

Self-assessment of the match of earning level with expectations by age group
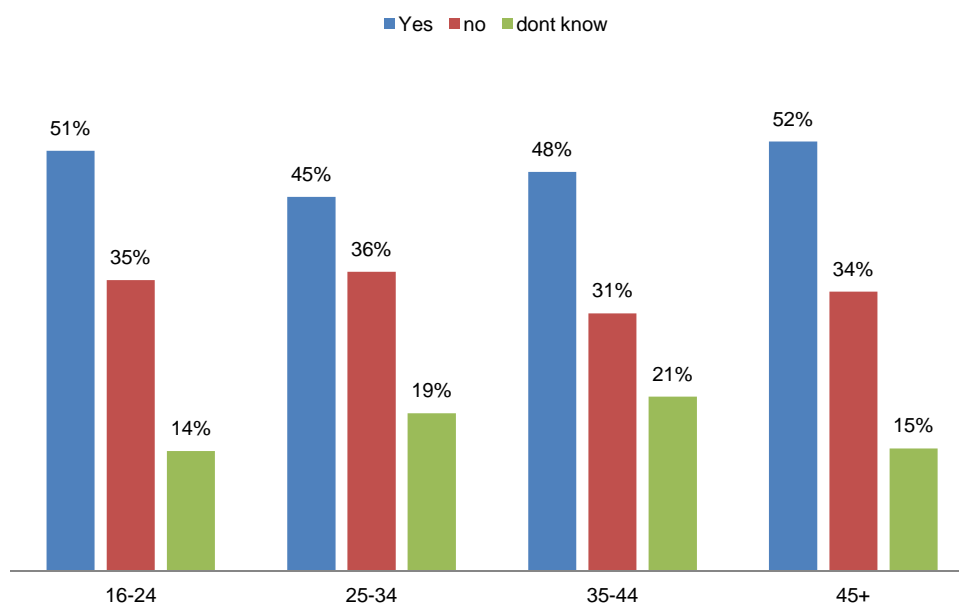
To disentangle the matches between job – qualifications and current level of income – expected level of income we disaggregated the data further by level of education. The results are presented in Figures 101-102 and Tables 29-30 and show that the responses were quite different. Interestingly, migrants with primary and undergraduate levels of education reported the highest share of not only the job – qualification matches, but also the current – expected level of income matches. In contrast, migrants with secondary and graduate lev-

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els of education are those who reported the lowest frequency for both matches added together. In particular, migrants with a graduate level of education reported that in 60% of the cases, the job did not match to the qualifications level and more than 52% reported that income did not match to the level of expectations. Accordingly, recalling the results attained for occupational distribution by level of education, we found that the groups of migrants with high level or undergraduate levels of education were worse off in terms of matching educational skill level – occupation skill level. However, the self-assessment of match job – qualification was considered to be adequate for 52% of them.

Figure 101

Self-assessment of the match earning level with expectations by level of education
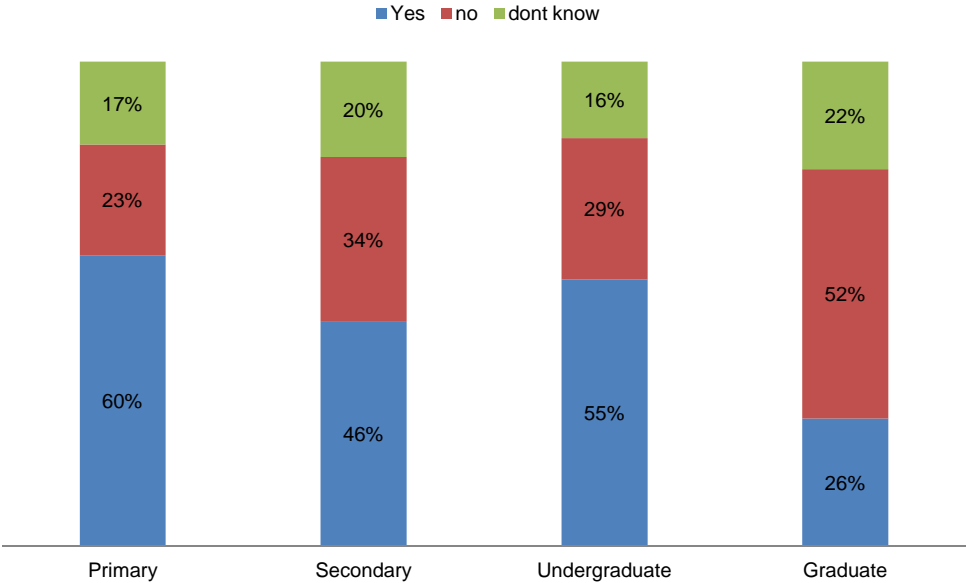
Figure 102

Self-assessment of the match earning level with expectations by region
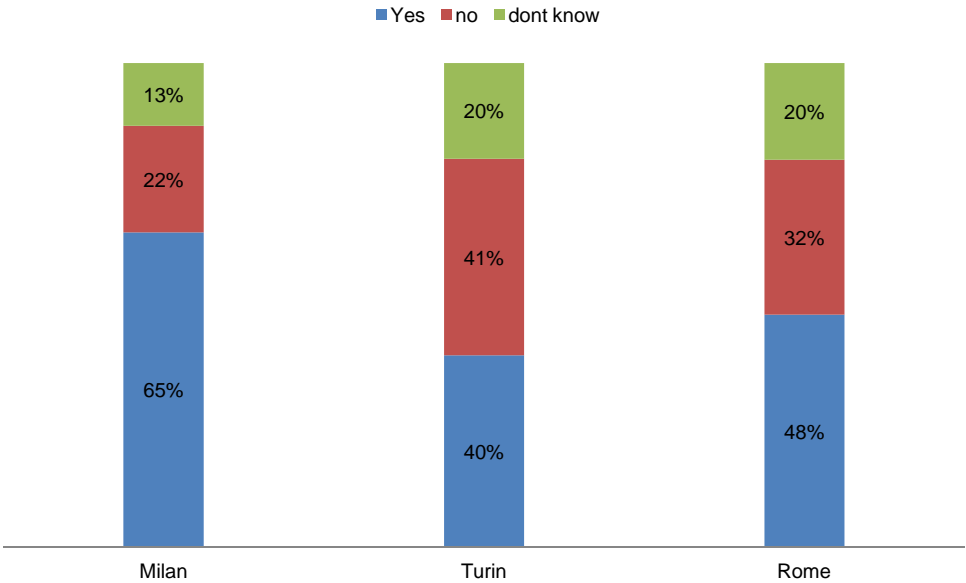
The explanation to this phenomenon may be found in three factors. First, the structure of labour demand may be different in the countries of origin and destination, and the composition may be such that the match is more likely for migrants with primary and undergraduate levels of education. As we have previously observed for categories of medium and low skilled occupations, there is a higher frequency of migrants that continued to be in similar positions as in the country of origin, in particular for men. Second, for migrants with higher education levels, the employment in lower qualified jobs may result in depreciation of their human capital. Third, the match current income – expected income is also reflected by the distribution of income earnings by level of education where on average, migrants with primary, secondary and undergraduate levels of education earn more than migrants with a graduate education level, particularly for men.

6.3 Access in social security and health system and the effect on migration plans

In order to assess the effect of accessing the social security services, health care and other benefits during the migration experience, we addressed questions related to the effect that these aspects might have on migration plans.

A concern often voiced is that migrants with access to health and social security sevices are more encouraged to enter or stay in a country. However, this survey contradicts the hypothesis of welfare magnets and suggests that neither receiving social security benefits nor the availability of health care drives migrants' decisions to enter and remain in the destination country. In specific terms, let us consider entitlements for social security benefits. Firstly, we find that only 15% of migrants who arrived in the country before Romania's EU accession enjoy this right, whereas of the migrants who arrived more recently, less than 10% do so; secondly, among recipients in the cases of specific benefits, almost half of long-term migrants received family allowance while the remainder is almost equally divided between unemployment benefits, regional benefits, housing benefit or maternity grants. Similarly, when we look at access to social security system by migration plans, we find that 20% of migrants with permanent intentions had access to such benefits, principally family allowances. Moreover, access to such benefits is reported as having affected the migration decision for only 10% of the migrants. In conclusion only one-fifth of migrants had access to social security benefits and this occurs mainly for family support motives, and as such, affects only a minor number of migrants.

As concerns access to healthcare and its potential effect to migration plans, it appears to have been more relevant. We find that longer the migrant planned to stay in the country, the higher the share of them who had access to a general practitioner/doctor as well as the share of those whose migration decision was affected by access to such services, e.g. first, 85% of migrants with permanent intentions are registered with a general practitioner versus

60% of those with short-term preferences of stay; second, 26% of the former group confirmed that accessing health care in Italy affected their migration plans because they didn't have such services at home while 15% confirmed that their decision was influenced but this was not the major factor; third, migrants with short term plans appear to have been less affected as only 16% confirmed this in addition to another 8% who confirmed although having been influenced, this was not the principal reason.

With respect to pension rights, it was identified that the longer in the country, the higher the share of those who confirmed that pension entitlement conditions affected the decision to live in Italy.

Tables 29-30 show that, similarly for men and women, more than half of migrants declared that accessing and receiving social assistance had no effect on their migration decision while almost one-tenth reported that this factor had an influence on their decision but was not the major one. Interestingly almost one-third reported having not been influenced because they didn't receive any social assistance. The breakdown by age-groups reveals slight differences for different age-groups. However the majority reported that accessing social assistance benefits had no effect on the decision, particularly for age-group 45+. With respect to education, there is an upward trend related to the response "no influence, because I do not receive any social benefit" and a downward trend for the response category "yes, it was a factor, but not a major one". Overall, for migrants with lower levels of education we find some small effects but for those with the higher levels of education, this effect reduces as education level goes up.

Figure 103

Effect of social assistance to migration intentions

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Figure 104

The effect of social assistance to migration intentions

- Refusal
- NO, I do not receive any social benefits
- NO, it had no influence
- YES, it was a factor but not a major one
- YES, a very strong impact, the assistance here is substantial
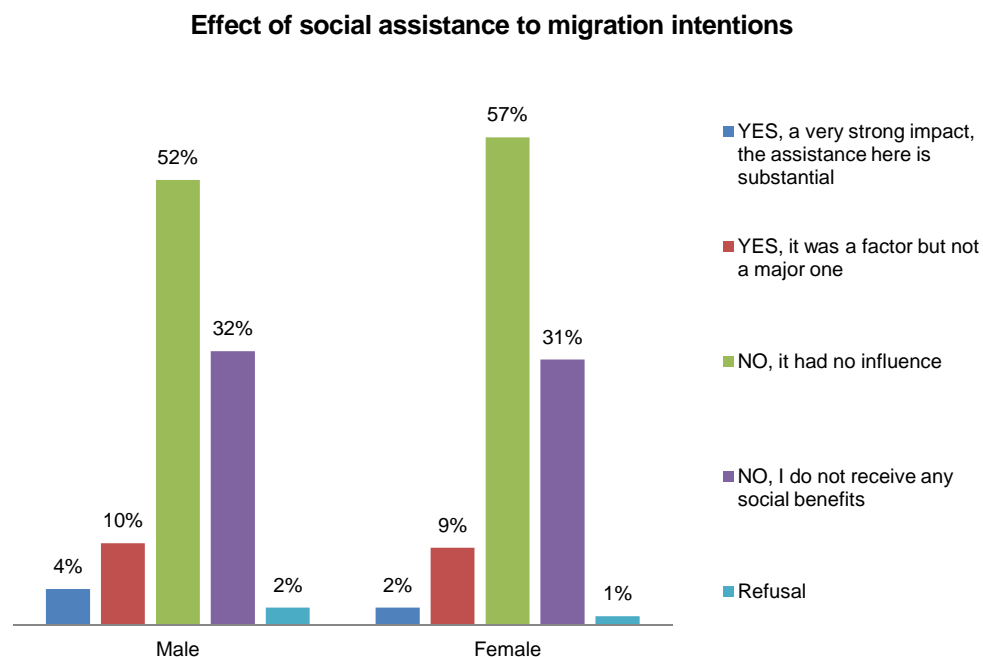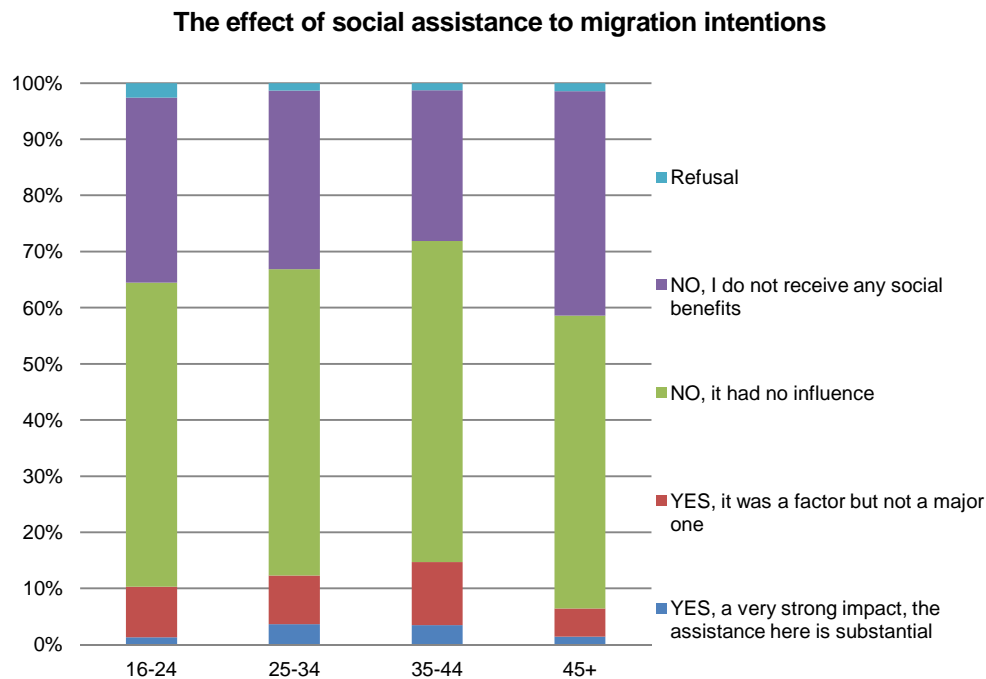
Figure 105

Effect of social assistance to migration intentions by level of education

- YES, a very strong impact, the assistance here is substantial
- YES, it was a factor but not a major one
- NO, it had no influence
- NO, I do not receive any social benefits
- Refusal
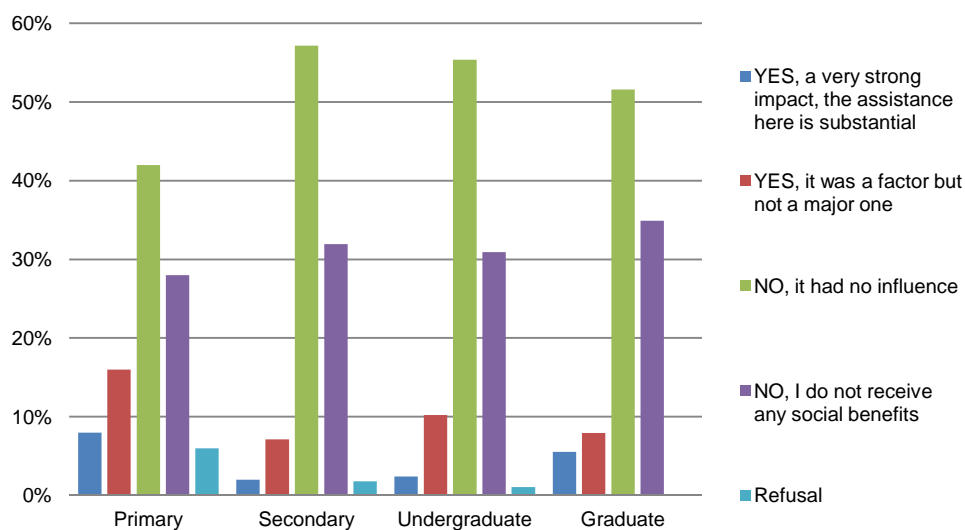
Accordingly, three main findings emerge: first, access to health care appears to be much relevant than access to social security and pension benefits; second, the length of stay in the destination country matters and it confirms that there is an upward correlation between the duration of stay and the effect of benefits on migration plans; lastly, migrants who demonstrate a higher preference for long term migration are the ones who are mostly estab-

lished in accessing the social security system in the destination country, even though such cases represent less than one-fifth of migrants.

Finally, migrants were asked to report whether they were generally happy with the migration experience. For both men and women, in almost 60% of the cases, they were happy with the migration experience, 20% were uncertain about it, 10% found it difficult to support this statement and the remainder disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement of a happy migration experience.

With respect to age distribution, those who strongly agreed with the statement of a happy migration experience were more than 25% of the younger ones. As the age goes up the share of those who agreed goes down, those who did not take a position increased while the share of those who had difficulty in confirming such statement went down. Thus the younger ones were the happiest while the elder ones were those less satisfied.

The distribution by satisfaction and education level confirms that the happiness characterized more migrants with a primary level of education and that the share of dissatisfaction or rejection of such a condition is higher among migrants with higher levels of education. Regional differences are noticeable with this respect, e.g. migrants in Milan appeared to be more satisfied that migrants in Turin and Rome.

Figure 106

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy
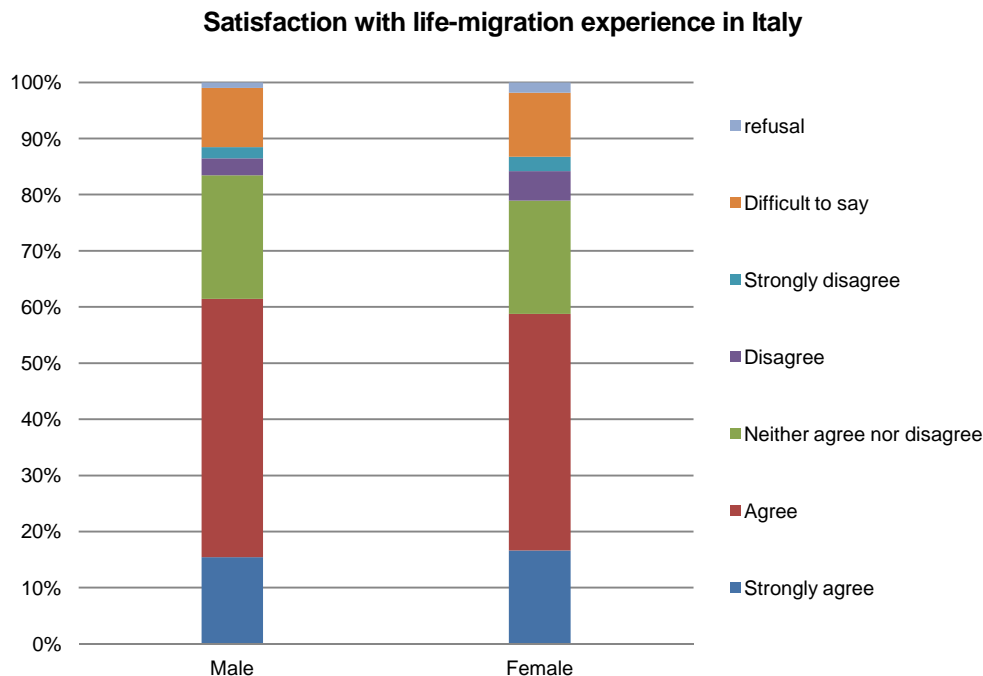
Interestingly, the comparisons of satisfaction by duration of stay and migration intentions show that first migrants who had been in the country longer were the most satisfied, with

more than 60% of them having agreed or strongly agreed with the statement of being happy, as shown in Tables 31-32 in Annex 1.

Figure 107

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy by age group

Figure 108

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy by education
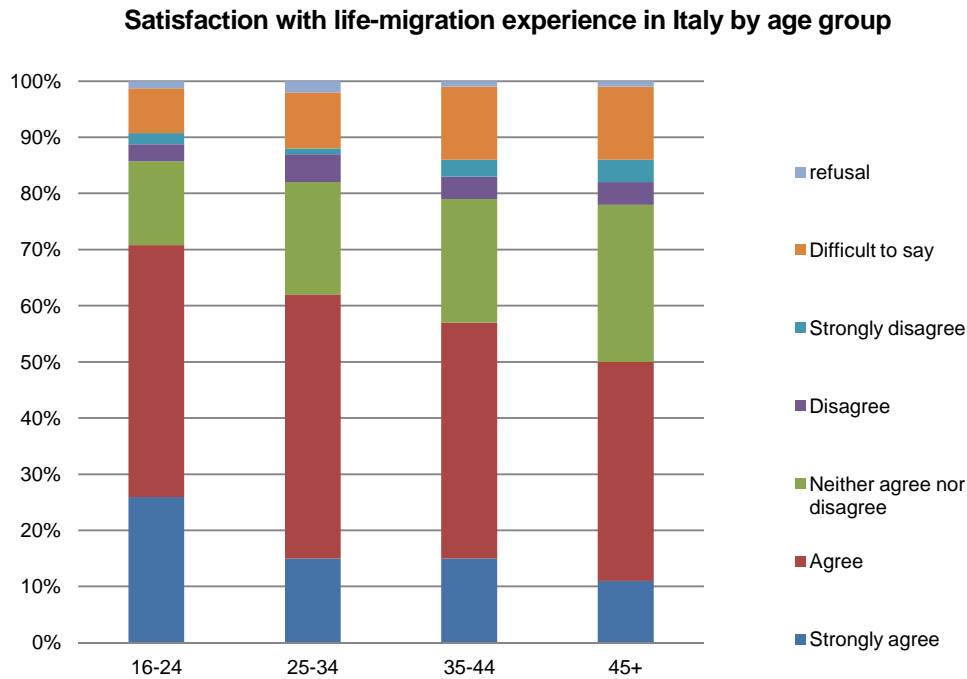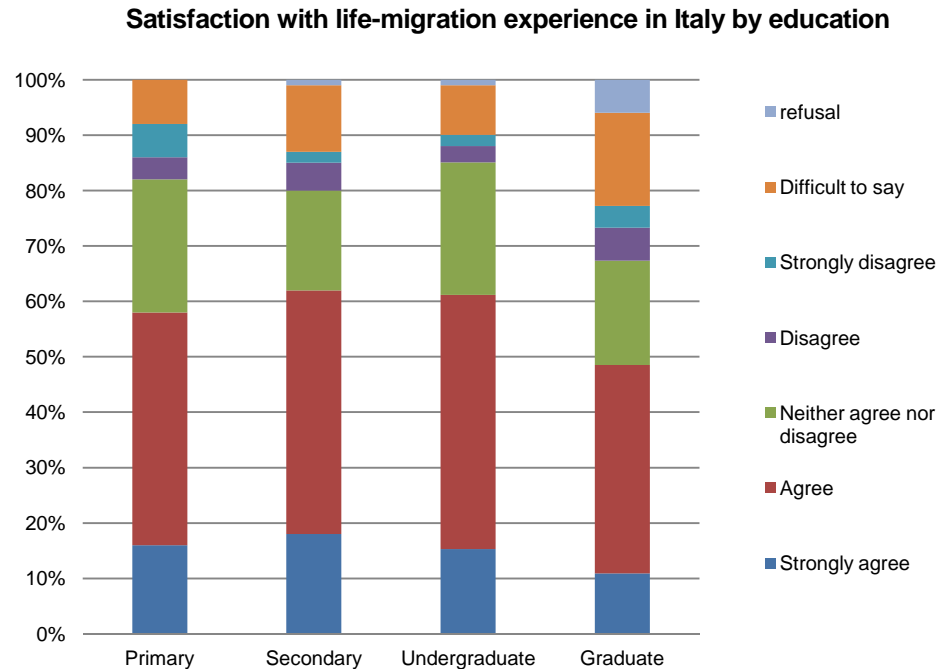
In terms of current migration intentions, we also observe that migrants who intended to stay longer in the country were also the ones with higher frequencies of happiness in this

category at approximately 80% compared to migrants with short-term migration intentions where only 40% reported being happy.

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy by region

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy by duration of stay

Concerning the breakdown of satisfaction and return intentions, Figure 112, we find that migrants who would prefer to stay were happy in more than 80% of the cases, those who

would prefer to return to Romania were happy in 50% of the cases but there was also a high share of those who were vague in their answer. Those who would prefer to move to another country were happy in more than 50% but there was a high shareof those who were uncertain is their response.

Figure 111

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy by current migration intentions
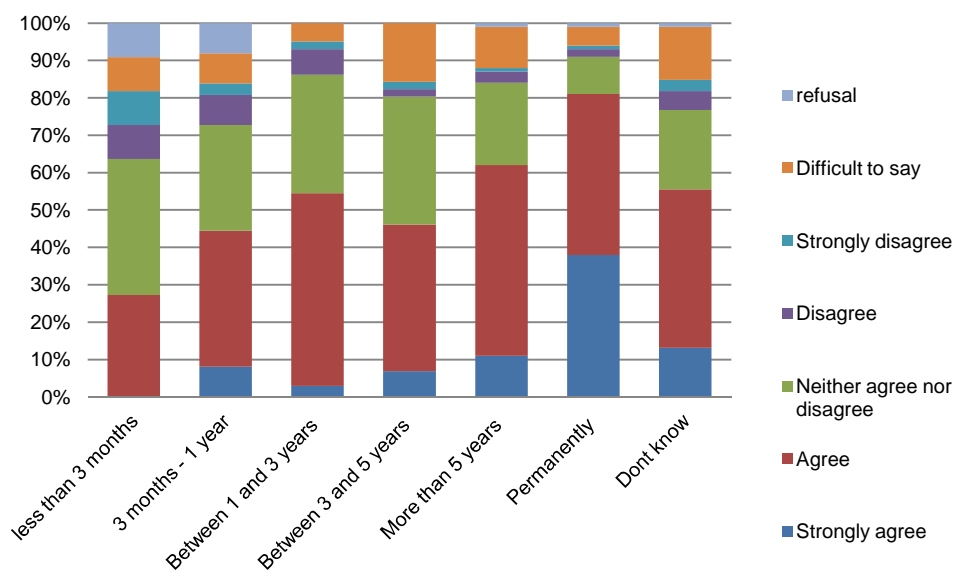
Figure 112

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy by return intentions
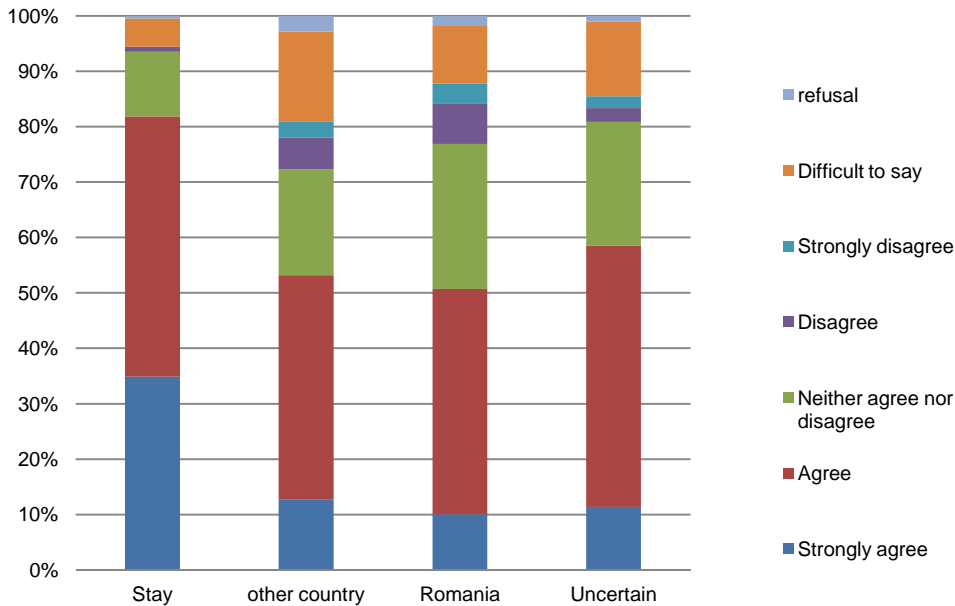
7. Main findings and conclusions

7.1 Main results of the survey

The main findings from surveying Romanian migrants in Italy are grouped as follows:

1. Basic characteristics and migration plans

   a) Romanian migrants who migrated to Italy between May 2004 and January 2011 showed that most are women (59%), 16% are aged 16-24, 38% are in the age-group 25-34, 32% in age-group 35-44 and 14% in age-group 45+. The disaggregation by length of stay in Italy showed that migrants arriving in the country after the visa liberalization represent 65% of the sample and the rest who arrived after the Romania´s accession in the EU represent one-third of migrants. During the former phase, the migration of Romanian migrants to Italy was mainly women driven while the trend was reversed during the later stage and more Romanian men reached Italy. Besides, almost two-thirds of early comers are married. This contrasts with late comers where nearly half were married and one-third of the sample were single. The fact that 87% of early comers versus 17% of later arrivals live with the partner/children in Italy confirms that migrants reaching the country after the visa liberalization live in a relatively consolidated family environment. Early comers had a higher share of migrants with an undergraduate educational level than late comers while the later ones had a higher share of migrants with a Masters degree. However, the late comers, apart from having a higher share of migrants with a Master degree also had a higher share of those with a primary level of education. Thus migrants arriving after the Romania´s accession into the EU were represented by migrants with not only the highest but also the lowest level of education.

   b) As expected, migration choice was mostly motivated by economic and family reasons, both for men and women. In particular, looking for a job pulled the largest group of migrants. Interestingly, among men the early comers moved to a specific location "to look for work" while the late comers did so because of "taking a job offer". As concerns women, "look for work" proved to be the main motive of migration among the early comers whereas "be close to the family" gained more ground among late arrivals. The interpretation might be that first labour market developments and structural changes in Italy transformed the migration motives for men and that second, the migration decision is more individualistic for men while for women a joint family decision prevails.

   c) In terms of previous migration experiences it was demonstrated that between 30 and 45% of late comers had had previous migration experiences in Italy whereas among the earlier migrants, only between 14 and 28% had. Accordingly, more recent migrants have had more than one migration experience to Italy and have migrated temporarily to work in seasonal jobs. In choosing a particular location, the

vast majority of responses fell into the categories "I knew work was there", "my family was there" and "my friends were there". The network in the destination country turns out to be critical for the location choice and settling down in a new country with the purpose of finding new employment. Moreover, choosing to move to a specific location because "I knew work was there" became the main pulling factor for almost half of Romanian migrants that moved to Italy immediately after the EU accession of Romania in 2007.

d) As concerns migration plans, almost half of late comers did not have predefined migration intentions and the vagueness about migration plans represented the largest share. Remarkably, more women than men who had arrived recently in Italy showed less certainty regarding migration intentions. In addition, among early comers the choice was concentrated on long-term migration, while for the late comers short-term migration was the more preferred one.

e) The change of migration plans was strongly dependent on duration of stay in the destination country and, interestingly, the preference for long stays upon arrival was characterized by a higher persistence over time, e.g. 78% of migrants with a preference for permanent migration reported having retained such intentions. In contrast, only 28% of migrants with the migration preference "Between 3 months and 1 year" retained the same intentions. The overall changes in migration plans indicated that the intentions of Romanian migrants were converging toward long-term and permanent migration. These patterns were common for men and women with the only difference being that while the preference of men fell into migrations spells longer than 5 years, the preference of women was toward permanent migration.

f) As almost one-quarter of the sample had changed their migration plans, the motives that caused these changes in migration plans were firstly predominantly work related for men and family related for women; secondly, earnings and standard of living related, and thirdly, related to crisis and socio-economic transformation in the country of origin.

g) As concerns migration plans to leave Italy, we find that 46% of new comers preferred to move back to Romania, one-third to another country and only 8% would definitely stay permanently in Italy. As concerns those with longer migration spells one-quarter of them would choose permanent stay in Italy, 39% would return to Romania and only 11% would move to another country. Thus migrants who were supposed to stay longer in the country were the ones that had less preference to return to Romania and who were more likely to stay permanently in Italy. As concerns women there was more uncertainty in their responses and almost 40% would choose the return to Romania, whereas among men the move to another country became more important. Permanent stay in Italy or moving to another country was more preferred among the younger ones, at 21%, whereas return to

Romania had a higher share among older age-groups, in particular those above 45, where half of them would choose to return Romania. Less than half of women living in Rome would choose to return to Romania while in Milan, the region that hosts the most recent migrants, only 26% of men and 33% of women would choose to return to Romania. Migrants what would prefer to remain permanently had the highest frequency in Turin while those who would choose to move to another country were found mostly among migrants in Rome.

h) The investigation by regional distribution and identification of similarities or differences in characteristics revealed that Milan attracted the younger migrants, both for men and women, while Rome and Turin attracted the more educated ones. In Turin and Rome compared to Milan, the frequency of migrants with primary level of education was slightly lower while the ones with undergraduate and graduate level of education were relatively higher. Almost two-thirds of men and more than half of the women migrants in Turin came from eastern part of Romania, in Rome more than half of migrants also came from this area while in Milan only one-third of men and one-quarter of women came from this area. Further, among migrants who came from eastern part of Romania, one-fifth originated from Bacău, 19% from Iaşi, 16% from Neamt, 14% from Suceava, and the remainder from the rest of the region. While the first three regions are considered to be intermediate regions of urban - rural classification, Suceava and a part of the other regions are predominantly of rural classification. The western region is mostly represented by typical intermediate urban-rural areas such as Brasov, Cluj, Sibiu, and typical rural areas such as Timis, Maramures and Satu Mare. The south west, similarly, has a higher representation from typical intermediate rural – urban areas, particularly from Dolj , Brăila, Prahova and typical rural areas such as Covasna , Gorj, Buzău, Olt, and Dâmboviţa. In terms of migration plans migrant coming from different areas show no particular differences. Exceptionally, one-fifth of male migrants from the south – east of Romania preferred to migrate permanently, 16% preferred long-term migration of "more than 5 years", 40 did not have a migration plan and the rest chose short period of stay.

2. Labour market characteristics, employment and occupational choice

a) As concerns the employment status the majority of migrants were employed, more precisely, four-fifths of them worked full-time, part-time or were self-employed. In terms of regional distribution, full-time working was found to be the highest in Rome where 55% worked full-time, followed by Turin with 47% and Milan with 44%. In contrast, the share of those working part-time was the highest in Turin where 19% worked part-time, followed by 17% in Milan and 15% in Rome. Self-employment was also higher in Turin where the differences were 1% more than Rome and 3 % more than Milan. 15% were looking for a job in Turin, however, the most significant

difference was found among "those who stay at home" where in Turin it was only 2%, in Rome 6% and in Milan 14%.

b) One-third of women worked as "Sales and services elementary workers", 27% as "Personal care and related workers" and 8% as "Housekeeping and restaurant services". Men mostly worked as "Extraction and building trades workers" (47%), "Drivers and mobile plant operators" (9%) and "Metal, machinery and related trades workers" (6%). Both men and women were doing jobs which were most frequently classified in the categories of "low skilled jobs" and only 11% of men and 20% of women had jobs which were classified as "medium and high skilled jobs".

c) Irregular employment was much higher among women with 25% declaring not to have a regular working contract and 60% of women who worked without contract have a part-time job. 16% od men had no regular working contract and, differently from women, three-fifths worked full-time. Migrants employed under an irregular working contract were more frequent among part-time jobs and in those working sectors where the occurrence of informal employment is more likely.

d) Overall, both men and women had experienced occupational switches for all categories of occupational skill levels. As concerns the highly skilled jobs, women were better placed than men in the category of "Legislator/ manager" as some of them continued to do so, while men in "Professionals" and "Technicians and associate professionals" categories were better off. As concerns the categories of medium and low skilled occupations there was a higher frequency of men who continued in the similar positions as in the country of origin while for women downgrading was more frequent.

e) The comparison by education level – occupational skill level shows that the educated and highly skilled migrants were employed in jobs which required a lower skill level than they had achieved. This outcome is particularly striking among men as for them the bulk of occupations were found to be in those jobs which are recognized as medium and low skilled ones.

3. Income and remittances

a) Migrants were asked about the most recent gross monthly earnings from their main work, and thus we could build the income distribution of average monthly income by gender for income brackets starting with less than 400 Euro and rising to above 2000 Euro. At the low end of income distribution, below 1000 Euro, we find more than one-quarter of the men and at the high end of income distribution, over 1500 Euro, we also find almost one-quarter. As concerns women, we find that the distribution was more spread across all income brackets where the highest frequency bracket of income was at 1000-1200 Euro per month for 16% of the sample. Differently from men, the distribution for women of average monthly income was very unequal. On average men earned between 1200-1500 Euro whereas women

earned much less, between 900-1000 Euro. This result could be explained by the difference in occupational distribution among men and women and the types of jobs that women do. In particular, women who provide service and care at home are normally paid less as the employer provides them with accommodation and daily living basics.

b) In terms of regional differences, migrant men working in Milan were better off in terms of earnings compared to their counterparts in Turin and Rome, whereas for women, the level of earnings in Rome seemed to be less advantageous compared to migrant women in Milan and Turin.

c) The disaggregation of income level by education shows that although women earned less on average, there was an increasing trend of earnings for women and a decreasing trend for men among migrants that hold high levels of education. Consequently women earned less than men, but among women there was a higher share of them doing high skilled jobs. Women had a better matching in terms of earnings and education level as well as jobs and education level, whereas even though men earned more there was a smaller share of them working in highly skilled jobs. Hence, they experienced more skill mismatches in terms of the educa-tion – occupation and education – earnings pairs.

d) As concerns remittances, the disaggregation by current migration intentions indi-cates that of those with short migration plans, e.g. less than a year, only half had remitted money to the country of origin. Moreover, migrants who preferred perma-nent migration were less likely to remit while those with temporary migration inten-tions continued to send money back home.

e) Migrants with short, medium and long-term migration intentions remitted much more than those with permanent intentions in terms of average amounts. As the migration plan lengthened over time, the average amount remitted went down.

f) When we compare the share of remitters by duration of stay we find that the longer in the country, the less likely migrants will remit. In conclusion, the differences in remittance behaviour were dependent on diverse migration plans, duration of stay in the host country and purpose of sending remittances.

g) Furthermore, the average amount sent taking account of educational level indi-cates that there was a declining trend with the level of education. As concerns the level of earnings, we find that the amount sent for delivery as well as the average amount sent during the last 12 months was positively related to income and there was an increasing trend between the amount of remittances delivered for higher level of earnings.

h) The use of remittances played a substantial role. However, as the breakdown shows, men and women sent remittances mainly to help their family meet daily ex-penses or to alleviate capital constraints. Other needs that took up smaller shares

of remittances were investing in a business activity at home, paying off the mortgage in Romania, buying equipment or other goods or investing in education.

4. Relationship with the social security system

    a) More than half of migrants declared that accessing and receiving social assistance had no effect on their migration decision and almost one-tenth agreed that this factor had an influence on their decision but was not the major one. Interestingly almost one-third declared not being influenced because they didn't receive any social assistance. In general, we find some small effects for migrants with lower levels of education but less for those with the higher levels of education. This effect reduced as education level went up.

    b) Social inclusion indicators and social aspects in the lives of migrants indicate that the knowledge of the Italian language was a relevant indicator of the capability of adapting and integrating to the destination country to a substantial extent. The statistics show that women in particular had a knowledge of Italian above the average and on a scale of 1 to 10 they self–assessed their knowledge of Italian at grade 8 while men chose grade 7.

    c) Another indicator of social inclusion which is supposed to be strongly related to the duration of stay in the country and future migration plans is the accommodation arrangement in the host country. In examining accommodation arrangements for men and women, the first finding is that 65% of men and 59% of women had a renting contract, 5% each for men the women owned an apartment, 7% each had bought an apartment with the help of a loan, and only 2% had rented an apartment through the municipality or housing council. The most striking difference is observed for the accommodation provided by an employer which appeared to be the case for 14% of women and only 5% of men. This type of accommodation is likely to be conditional on the type of job of the migrant; especially those who provide home based services.

    d) Migrants reported that they had an insurance number in more than 90% of cases, and that they had registered with the financial and social insurance authorities. Moreover, more than 75% were registered with a doctor and had the opportunity to receive health care through the national health system. However, as concerns their right to vote in local elections, only 22% among women and 16% among men had exercised this right.

5. Self- characterization of migration experience

    a) The self-assessment of migration experience showed the top positive outcomes for men were "made more money", "learned a new language" and "found a better job than at home". The outcomes for women appeared slightly different as 41% mentioned the knowledge of a new language as the main positive outcome from the

migration experience, followed by "found a better job than at home", "made more money" and "improved the standard of living". More than half of men reported no negative outcomes while the remainder expressed "insecurity regarding the future", "discrimination", "negative impact on family relationship" and "doing a job below the level of qualification".

b) Interestingly, among migrants with primary level of education finding a better job was among the most important positive outcomes, for those with secondary and undergraduate level of educations the learning of a new language appeared to be on the top of the list and for the most educated, the payment of debts was the best outcome from the migration experience. When we looked at the level of education and negative impacts, at least one-third of highly educated complained about having to do jobs below their level of education and skills level.

c) As revealed by the analysis of the migration experience and potential positive or negative impacts, the underutilization of human capital or doing jobs below the level of education and skills was quite frequently reported, especially among migrants with a high level of education.

d) The self-assessment of matching between jobs and qualifications showed a better position for men compared to women where approximately half of them perceived a positive match.

e) As concerns the match between the level of earnings and expectations, 54% of men reported that the level of earnings matched their expectations while only 43% of women reported so.

f) To disentangle the job – qualifications and current level of income – expected level of income matches, we disaggregated further by level of education and the results show that migrants with primary and undergraduate levels of education reported the highest share of migrants that matched not only in job –qualification but also the current – expected level of income. In contrast, migrants with secondary level of education and the graduate ones report the lowest frequency when totalling the evaluation of both matches. In particular, migrants with graduate level of education reported that the job did not match the qualifications level in 60% of the cases and more than 52% reported that income did not match the level of expectations.

g) Whether migrants are happy with the migration experience revealed that 60 % of migrants were happy, 20% were uncertain about it, 10% found it difficult to support this statement and the rest disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement of a happy migration experience. The younger ones are the happiest while the elder ones are those least satisfied.

h) Migrants that had been longer in the country are the most satisfied and more than 60% of them agreed or strongly agreed with the statement of being happy. Migrants who intended to stay longer in the country were also the ones with a higher

frequency of happiness in this category at approximately 80% compared to migrants with short term migration intentions where only 40% reported being happy.
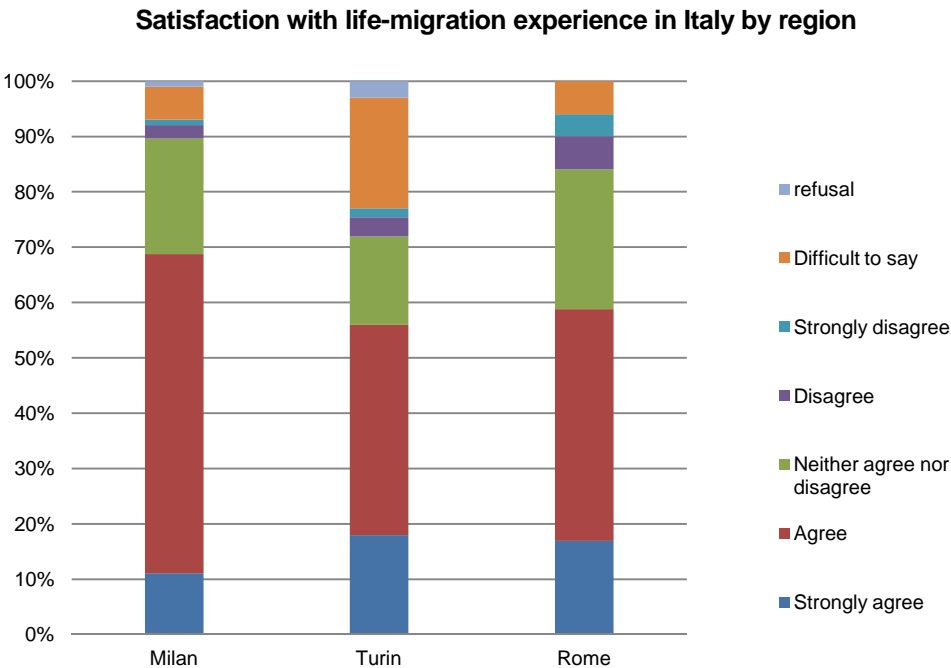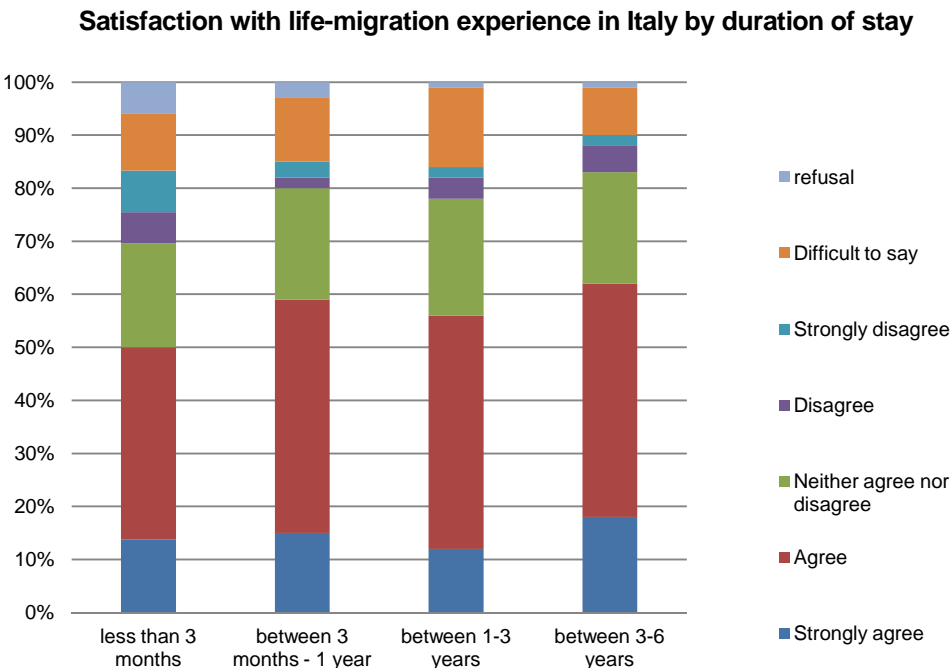
i) Concerning the breakdown of satisfaction and return intentions we find that migrants who preferred to stay were happy in more than 80% of the cases, those who preferred to return to Romania or move to another country were happy in half of the cases although there was also a high share who were uncertain in their answer.

7.2 Concluding remarks

Migration intentions, arrival time and change of plans

It was shown that almost half of late comers did not have a predefined migration plan to Italy whereas the early comers preferred long term migration. To some extent the change of migration plans was strongly dependent on duration of stay in the destination country and the preference for long term migration was positively correlated with the length of residence. Moreover, the motives for altering migration plans, being mostly for work and family purposes, suggests the implementation of more coherent migration policies which address and facilitate, firstly, the employment of migrants into those working sectors that match with their migration preferences, (e.g. migrants with temporary migration intentions can be incentivized and channeled to work on temporary/seasonal jobs), and secondly, support family unification and family members of migrants in integrating into the labour market. Such policies would require coordination at national as well as international level and closer cooperation between destination and sending country with the aim to balance labour migration by offering the labour demanded to the destination country while at the same time protecting the needs of temporary workers.

As concerns the potential return to Romania or moving to other destination countries, migrants expressed a preference for moving back to Romania and only one-third would migrate to another country indicating that temporary migration is more desirable than chain migration. In this respect, programs that promote and motivate temporary migration could accentuate circular migration. Additionally, incentives could be designed to encourage return home under hostile economic conditions or long-term unemployment, e.g. introducing voluntary return programs, agreements on transferability of pension or unemployment benefits in the country of origin.

Labour market integration: Participation and irregularity aspect

As observed four-fifths of migrants worked full-time, part-time or were self-employed, and particularly in Rome, we found the highest share of migrants working full-time, followed by Turin and Milan. In contrast, those who worked part-time are mostly in Turin, followed by Milan and Turin. Those looking for a job had different frequencies in different regions, the highest being in Milan and the lowest in Turin. As concerns occupational distribution, a

significant proportion of migrant women had a job in the categories "Sales and services elementary job", "Personal care and related workers" and "Housekeeping and restaurant services" while men mostly worked as "Extraction and building trades workers", "Drivers and mobile plant operators" and "Metal, machinery and related trades workers" where a non-negligible share of them worked without a regular working contract, a condition that made their employment position more vulnerable and exploitable. Consequently, policy instruments and labour market measures that firstly impede the irregular employment and secondly protect workers in these categories by providing social security and income benefits would counteract the vulnerability and inequality for these groups of migrants.

Occupational dynamics

Occupational switches occurred for all categories of occupational skill levels, in particular, the mobility toward jobs distinguished as medium and low skilled. Comparison by education level – occupational skill level demonstrated that highly skilled migrants were employed in jobs below their level of qualification, especially for men. These facts advocate labour market policies which facilitate the mobility and matching between the demand and supply side, more opportunities for participation in training and education courses which would allow a better allocation of existing and acquired knowledge abroad in suitable occupations.

Income and remittances

On the basis of these results although women earned less than men on average, there was an increasing trend of earnings for women and a decreasing trend for men. As concerns remittances, migrants who preferred permanent migration were less likely to remit in terms of frequency as well as in terms of amount. Moreover, the highly educated was the category of migrants who mostly chose the banking systems to transfer the remittances. Another fact is that only a very small proportion of migrants were channeling their remittances into investments. In this respect, information regarding investment opportunities should be made available not only in the host country but also in the country of origin. The banking system and the money markets should offer financial instruments that make the utilization of the system more attractive and the channeling of remittances more effective.

Social integration and self-assessment of migration experience

The findings which emerged from the survey show that of the half of imigrants receiving social assistance, their migration decision was not affected by this fact. Almost a third declared having been influenced by receiving some social assistance, particularly those with a low level of education. A good knowledge of the Italian language is a an asset and a pertinent advantage in adapting and integrating into the country of destination. Romanian migrants claimed to possess an above average level. Despite that good knowledge of Italian enables one to become familiar with the rights/duties in the host country and actively par-

ticipate in the economic, social and political life, the Romanian migrant demonstrated a lack of involvement in local elections. The self-assessment of the migration experience showed focus on the positive outcomes of "making more money", "finding a better job" and "learning a new language" while at the top of the list for negative outcomes we find "insecurity about the future", "discrimination", "negative impact on the relation of family" and "doing work under the level of qualification". Such findings highlight the importance of economic and social integration issues. In this respect, comprehensive integration programs which guarantee social, economic, education and political rights would facilitate the involvement and integration of migrants and furthermore would be a significant step toward their social inclusion. In addition to anti-discrimination measures and interventions in favour of affordable housing, access to healthcare and family unification are considered important for migrant workers and this kind of support is necessary in accomplishing a satisfactory migration experience.

Migration motives, location choice, previous migration experience by duration of stay

	less than 3 months			between 3 months - 1 year			between 1-3 years			between 3-6 years		
	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Migration motives												
To look for work	8	9	17	20	22	42	45	68	113	168	206	374
To take a job offer	9	1	10	14	9	23	21	19	40	37	43	80
Better career prospect				2	3	5	4	5	9	13	25	38
To earn more money	0	1	1	2	5	7	12	8	20	17	33	50
Save/invest in Romania	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
Higher standard of living				1	0	1	1	8	20	4	8	12
Better prospects for children				0	1	1	0	2	2	0	6	6
To study				2	3	5	2	3	5	3	16	19
To learn a language							0	1	1	0	1	1
Be close to family	1	5	6	0	4	4	5	18	23	7	32	39
Accompany family							0	1	1	3	3	6
life experience	0	1	1				0	1	1	0	6	6
Personal reasons				0	2	2	1	2	3	3	6	9
Other				1	0	1				0	1	1
Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**42**	**50**	**92**	**92**	**137**	**229**	**256**	**387**	**643**
Motives of moving to a certain location												
I knew/thought work was there	6	4	10	18	11	29	23	31	54	76	78	154
My family was there	6	9	15	9	18	27	23	57	80	74	169	243
I was sent by working agency	1	0	1	1	1	2	5	1	6	10	14	24
My friends were there	5	3	8	8	12	20	30	27	57	58	65	123
By chance	0	1	1	1	2	3	7	14	21	32	44	76
I have been here before	1	0	1	2	3	5	1	4	5	2	4	6
It's cheaper here				1	0	1	1	0	1	1	3	4
Better social service							0	1	1	2	2	4
Other				0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1
Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**40**	**49**	**89**	**91**	**135**	**226**	**255**	**380**	**635**
Previous migration to Italy												
none	9	7	16	26	40	66	69	98	167	224	330	554
once	7	3	10	11	5	18	16	24	40	22	45	67
twice	2	4	6	4	4	8	5	12	17	9	9	18
3 or more	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	3	5	1	3	4
Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**42**	**50**	**92**	**92**	**137**	**229**	**256**	**387**	**643**

Table 2

Seasonal and temporary work intentions in Italy

Did you come only for seasonal/temporary work (on this occasion)?		Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and a year (Arrived after January 2010)	Between 1 and 3 years (Arrived January 2007 - December 2009)	Between 3 and 6 years (Arrived May 2004 – December 2006)
Male	Yes	44.82	26.51	25.15	23.33
	No	43.68	66.86	70.11	73.31
	Don't know	11.5	6.63	4.74	3.36
	Total	19	42	92	256
Female	Yes	33.38	35.02	18.66	28.72
	No	66.62	57.44	75.83	67.37
	Don't know		7.54	5.51	3.91
	Total	17	50	137	387

Table 3

Migration intentions by duration of stay in the host country

Duration of stay		less than 3 months			between 3 months - 1 year			between 1-3 years			between 3-6 years		
		male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total	male	female	total
Current migration plans													
	Less than 3 months	0	3	3	2	1	3	1	0	1	3	1	4
	Between 3 months – 1 year	6	3	9	3	6	9	3	1	4	5	9	14
	Between 1 and 3 years	3	1	4	9	4	13	6	11	17	11	15	26
	Between 3 and 5 years	1	0	1	1	2	3	6	8	14	9	16	25
	More than 5 years	4	1	5	7	5	12	22	29	51	46	52	98
	Permanently	1	1	2	2	4	6	7	20	27	45	105	150
	Dont know	4	8	12	18	28	46	47	68	115	137	189	326
	Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**42**	**50**	**92**	**92**	**137**	**229**	**256**	**387**	**643**
Upon on arrival migration plans													
	Less than 3 months	1	3	4	1	2	3	2	6	8	6	16	22
	Between 3 months and	4	3	7	5	7	12	8	6	14	14	21	35
	Between 1 and 3 years	5	1	6	8	8	16	14	8	22	23	55	78
	Between 3 and 5 years	1	0	1	3	5	8	8	14	22	13	35	48
	More than 5 years	4	1	5	9	4	13	12	21	33	55	49	104
	Permanently	1	1	2	1	2	3	11	13	24	36	61	97
	Dont know	3	8	11	15	22	37	37	69	106	109	150	259
	Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**42**	**50**	**92**	**92**	**137**	**229**	**256**	**387**	**643**
Return and move to a third country intention													
	Stay permanently	2	1	3	3	9	12	16	28	44	62	96	158
	Other country	6	3	9	11	5	16	11	16	27	31	58	89
	Don´t know	3	6	9	15	15	30	36	43	79	72	92	1647
	Romania	8	7	15	13	21	34	29	50	79	91	141	232
	Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**42**	**50**	**92**	**92**	**137**	**229**	**256**	**387**	**643**
Return intentions by three main locations													
	Milan	7	6	13	8	17	25	28	32	60	49	61	110
	Turin	2	7	9	18	16	34	39	51	90	99	142	241
	Rome	10	4	14	16	17	33	25	54	79	108	184	292
	Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**42**	**50**	**92**	**92**	**137**	**229**	**256**	**387**	**643**
Return intentions by main areas of origin													
	west	6	4	10	13	14	27	17	40	57	42	87	129
	east	10	8	18	22	18	40	47	57	104	135	202	337
	south east				0	2	2	2	3	5	5	14	19
	south west	3	4	7	2	14	16	21	28	49	50	59	109
	Bucharest	0	1	1	5	2	7	4	9	13	24	24	48
	Total	**19**	**17**	**36**	**42**	**50**	**92**	**91**	**137**	**228**	**256**	**386**	**642**

Table 4

Current migration intentions by gender and duration of stay, in %

How long do you intend to stay in Italy?	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and a year (Arrived after 01/ 2010)	Between 1-3 years (Arrived 01/ 2007 - 12 2009)	Between 3-6 years (Arrived 05/ 2004 – 12/2006)	Male	Female
Less than 3 months	7.75	4.07	0.18	0.36	1.25	0.62
Between 3 months and a year	27.44	11.15	1.42	2.47	4.32	3.53
Between 1 and 3 years	14.38	16.83	9.67	3.39	7.01	5.88
Between 3 and 5 years	4.8	2.63	6.94	4.29	4.58	4.88
More than 5 years	12.27	14.1	22.41	15.8	19.21	15.09
Permanently	2.13	5.49	9.68	21.49	12.17	20.64
Don't know	31.22	45.74	49.7	52.2	51.47	49.36
Total	36	92	229	643	409	591

Table 5

Upon arrival migration intentions by gender and duration of stay, in %

How long did you intend to stay upon arrival to Italy?	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and a year (Arrived after 01/ 2010)	Between 1-3 years (Arrived 01/ 2007 - 12 2009)	Between 3-6 years (Arrived 05/ 2004 – 12/2006)	Male	Female
Less than 3 months	12.02	3.69	3.2	4.09	3.16	4.96
Between 3 months and a year	18.33	16.11	5.49	6.12	8.04	6.71
Between 1 and 3 years	21.27	19.06	10.25	12.11	12.39	12.88
Between 3 and 5 years	4.8	7.1	9.21	6.76	5.56	8.73
More than 5 years	12.27	13.62	13.54	16.15	17.92	12.88
Permanently	2.13	2.03	8.81	13.67	10.48	11.67
Don't know	29.14	39.38	49.5	41.09	42.44	42.17
Total	36	92	229	643	409	591

Table 6

Current versus upon arrival migration intentions and change of plans by gender

Male

		Upon arrival intentions							
		Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Don't know	Total
current intentions	Less than 3 months	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	6
	Between 3 months and	1	11	1	3	1	0	0	17
	Between 1 and 3 years	1	2	15	0	2	2	7	29
	Between 3 and 5 years	1	2	4	6	1	0	3	17
	More than 5 years	2	1	2	7	51	3	13	79
	Permanently	0	0	4	0	3	36	12	55
	Don't know	4	14	24	8	20	8	128	206
	Total	10	31	50	25	80	49	164	409
Change of plans	Same plans	1	11	15	6	51	36	128	248
	Prolonged plans	9	19	34	15	23	8	0	108
	Shortened plans	0	1	1	4	6	5	36	53

Female

		Upon arrival intentions							
		Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know	Total
current intentions	Less than 3 months	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
	Between 3 months and	0	9	5	1	1	0	3	19
	Between 1 and 3 years	1	5	11	6	0	1	7	31
	Between 3 and 5 years	0	1	3	14	4	1	3	26
	More than 5 years	0	3	9	6	53	1	15	87
	Permanently	8	5	14	9	6	67	21	130
	Dont know	15	13	30	18	10	7	200	293
	Total	27	37	72	54	75	77	249	591
		Less than 3 months	Between 3 months-1year	Between 1 - 3 years	Between 3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know	
Change of [12]plans	Same plans	3	9	11	14	53	67	200	357
	Prolonged plans	24	27	56	33	16	7	0	163
	Shortened plans	0	1	5	7	7	3	49	72

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[12] Shto komentin sesi klasifikohen ato nga dont know ne shortening

Table 7

Current versus upon arrival migration intentions by duration of stay and change of plans by arrival time

Duration :less than 3 months

	Upon arrival intentions	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months - 1 year	Between 1 -3 years	Between 3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know	Total
Current intentions	less 3 months	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	3 months -1 year	1	7	1	0	0	0	0	9
	1- 3 years	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
	3 -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
	Dont know	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	12
	Total	4	7	6	1	5	2	11	36
Change of plans	Same plans	3	7	4	1	5	2	11	
	Prolonged plans	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Shortened plans	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	

Duration :between 3 months and 1 year

	Upon arrival intentions	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months - 1 year	Between 1 -3 years	Between 3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know	Total
Current intentions	less 3 months	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
	3 months -1 year	0	7	1	1	0	0	0	9
	1- 3 years	1	0	11	0	0	0	1	13
	3 -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
	Dont know	1	2	4	3	2	1	33	46
	Total	3	12	16	8	13	3	37	92
Change of plans	Same plans	0	7	11	3	10	2	33	
	Prolonged plans	3	3	4	3	3	1	4	
	Shortened plans	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	

Duration :between 1 and 3 years

	Upon arrival intentions	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months - 1 year	Between 1 -3 years	Between 3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know	Total
Current intentions	less 3 months	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	3 months -1 year	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
	1- 3 years	1	2	4	3	0	0	7	17
	3 -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
	Dont know	5	8	8	7	5	3	79	115
	Total	8	14	22	22	33	24	106	229

Table 7 (continued)

	Upon arrival intentions	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months - 1 year	Between 1 -3 years	Between 3 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know	Total
Change of plans	Same plans	1	3	4	6	26	18	76	
	Prolonged plans	7	11	18	12	6	3	27	
	Shortened plans	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	
Duration :between 6 and 3 years									
Current intentions	less 3 months	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
	3 months -1 year	0	3	4	2	2	0	3	14
	1- 3 years	0	5	7	3	2	3	6	26
	3 -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
	Dont know	13	17	41	16	23	11	205	326
	Total	22	35	78	48	104	97	259	643
Change of plans	Same plans	0	3	7	10	63	81	205	
	Prolonged plans	22	32	67	33	30	11	40	
	Shortened plans	0	0	4	5	11	5	14	
Total sample									
Current intentions	less 3 months	4	2	0	1	3	0	1	11
	3 months -1 year	1	20	6	4	2	0	3	36
	1- 3 years	2	7	26	6	2	3	14	60
	3 -5 years	1	3	7	20	5	1	6	43
	More than 5 years	2	4	11	13	104	4	28	166
	Permanently	8	5	18	9	9	103	33	185
	Dont know	19	27	54	26	30	15	328	499
	Total	37	68	122	79	155	126	413	1000
Change of plans	Same plans	0	3	7	10	63	81	205	369
	Prolonged plans	33	46	90	48	39	15	71	342
	Shortened plans	0	2	6	11	12	8	14	53

Table 8

Change of migration plans: motives by gender

Motives	Male	Motives	Female
Work and employment	0,18	Work and employment	0,15
Better standard of living	0,15	Better standard of living	0,1
Family related	0,13	Family related	0,28
Economic situation and crisis in Romania	0,11	Economic situation and crisis in Romania	0,04
Earnings related	0,09	Earnings related	0,11
Work and family related	0,04	Work and family related	0,06
Social and economic changes in Romania	0,02	Social and economic changes in Romania	0,05
Other	0,28	Other	0,14
		Studies	0,03
		Children s future	0,02
		Integration related	0,02
Total	96	Total	156

Table 9

Regional distribution by areas of origin

		Male				Female			
	Judet	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total
	west	24	16	38	78	41	36	68	145
	east	29	100	85	214	30	120	135	285
	south east	3	3	1	7	5	10	4	19
	south west	27	23	26	76	36	34	35	105
	Bucharest	8	16	9	33	4	15	17	36
	Total	91	158	159	408	116	215	259	590
Current migration plans	Less than 3 months	3	1	2	6	4	0	1	5
	Between 3 months and	6	2	9	17	3	8	8	19
	Between 1 and 3 years	8	12	9	29	5	10	16	31
	Between 3 and 5 years	1	8	8	17	3	7	16	26
	More than 5 years	23	31	25	79	16	31	40	87
	Permanently	16	19	20	55	35	38	57	130
	Dont know	35	85	86	206	50	122	121	293
	Total	92	158	159	409	116	216	259	591
Current migration plans	Less than 3 months	4	4	1	2	0	11		
	Between 3 months and	8	20	1	6	1	36		
	Between 1 and 3 years	18	26	1	9	6	60		
	Between 3 and 5 years	7	25	0	10	1	43		
	More than 5 years	36	81	6	32	10	165		
	Permanently	44	88	7	29	17	185		
	Dont know	106	255	10	93	34	498		
	Total	223	499	26	181	69	998		
Current migration plans	Milano	65	59	8	63	12	207		
	Turin	52	220	13	57	31	373		
	Rome	106	220	5	61	26	418		
	Total	223	499	26	181	69	998		

Table 9 (continued)

	Male					Female			
	Judet	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total
Return intentions	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total	
Stay permanently	15	38	30	83	30	49	55	134	
Move to another country	14	19	26	59	10	33	39	82	
Romania	24	46	71	141	38	69	112	219	
Uncertain	39	55	32	126	38	65	53	156	
Total	92	158	159	409	116	216	259	591	

		stay permanently	other country	Romania	Uncertain	total	stay permanently	other country	Romania
	return intentions								
current intentions	Less than 3 months	0	2	4	0	6	0	0	5
	Between 3 months and	1	6	8	2	17	1	1	14
	Between 1 and 3 years	3	8	12	6	29	1	6	17
	Between 3 and 5 years	1	4	9	3	17	2	6	10
	More than 5 years	13	7	30	29	79	16	11	41
	Permanently	40	2	5	8	55	74	21	12
	Dont know	25	30	73	78	206	40	37	120
	Total	83	59	141	12: 6	409	134	82	219

Table 10

Regional distribution by socio-demographic characteristics, I

age	Male				Female			
	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total	Milan	Turin	Rome	Total
16-24	17	27	21	65	28	27	35	90
25-34	44	48	62	154	44	83	102	229
35-44	24	63	52	139	28	69	84	181
45+	7	20	24	51	16	35	38	89
Total	92	158	159	409	116	214	259	589
Duration of stay in Italy								
less than 3 months	7	2	10	19	6	7	4	17
3 months- 1 year	8	18	16	42	17	16	17	50
1-3 years	28	39	25	92	32	51	54	137
3-6 years	49	99	108	256	61	142	184	387
total	92	158	159	409	116	216	259	591
Educational skill level								
Primary	9	4	12	25	12	2	11	25
Secondary	44	64	65	173	50	108	117	275
Undergraduate	35	71	68	174	47	68	83	198
Graduate	3	18	14	35	6	38	47	91
	91	157	159	407	115	216	258	589
Marital status								
Married	49	98	87	234	64	120	141	325
Divorced	3	10	9	22	11	33	32	76
widow			2	2	5	4	10	19
Live with partner	11	16	16	43	21	24	26	71
single	29	34	41	104	15	31	41	87
div/live with partner			4	4		4	9	13
total	92	158	159	409	116	216	259	591
Employment status								
Working full-time	54	80	101	235	36	95	125	
Working part-time	8	13	4	25	26	58	59	
Self-employed	8	25	19	52	4	9	15	
Working for an agency	1	3	3	7	1	6	1	
Looking for work	14	26	21	61	13	28	24	
Staying at home	1		2	3	26	6	24	
Studying full-time	2	7	6	15	3	10	7	
Other	1	4	2	7	3	2	1	
	89	158	158	405	112	214	256	

Table 11

Occupational distribution by region and gender

Male
Previous occupation in the country of origin

Current occupation	Legislators/ managers	Professionals	Technicians /professionals	Clerks	Service/shop /market sales workers	Skill agricultural and fishery workers	Craft workers	Plant/machine operators	Elementary occupations	Total
Legislators/managers	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	6
Professionals	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Technicians/professionals	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Clerks	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Service/shop/market sales workers	1	0	1	1	6	0	1	1	0	11
Skill agricultural and fishery workers	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Craft workers	5	9	2	4	6	0	100	14	4	144
Plant/machine operators	0	2	0	0	1	0	9	23	0	35
Elementary occupations	1	2	0	0	1	0	9	5	7	25
Total	7	26	9	6	16	2	121	46	13	246
Same occupation	0	13	6	0	6	1	100	23	7	156
Upgrade of occupational level	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	18	6	31
Downgrade of occupational level	7	13	3	5	8	0	18	5	0	59

Female
Previous occupation in the country of origin

current occupation	Legislators/ managers	Professionals	Technicians/professionals	Clerks	Service/shop /market sales workers	Craft workers	Plant/machine operators	Elementary occupations	total
Legislators/managers	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
Professionals	1	27	2	2	1	1	0	0	34
Technicians/professionals	0	3	6	0	4	0	1	0	14
Clerks	0	5	1	5	1	0	2	0	14
Service/shop/market sales workers	1	22	2	16	26	13	17	1	98
Craft workers	0	0	0	2	0	6	1	0	9
Plant/machine operators	1	0		1	5	0	1	0	8
Elementary occupations	1	10	3	10	21	12	20	5	82
Total	6	67	15	36	58	33	42	6	263
Same occupation	2	27	6	5	26	6	1	5	78
Upgrade of occupational level	0	0	3	2	6	15	21	1	48
Downgrade of occupational level	4	40	6	29	26	12	20	0	137

Table 12

Matching educational level to current occupation by gender

current occupation	Male					Female				
	Primary	Secondary	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total	Primary	Secondary	Undergraduate	Graduate	total
Legislators/managers	0	7	4	1	12	0	2	2	2	6
Professionals	2	2	8	6	18	0	7	23	23	53
Technicians/professionals	0	3	3	2	8	0	7	8	2	17
Clerks	0	3	0	1	4	0	13	6	17	36
Service/shop/market sales workers	0	11	11	3	25	7	97	80	20	204
Skill agricultural and fishery workers	1	2	4	0	7					0
Craft workers	13	84	105	12	214	1	6	4	0	11
Plant/machine operators	1	22	27	3	53	0	10	5	0	15
Elementary occupations	4	24	6	2	36	10	101	49	11	171
total	21	158	168	30	377	18	243	177	75	513

Table 13

Average income/earnings distribution by gender

	male	**female**
Less than € 400	4	19
€ 401-€500	4	26
€ 501-€600	3	32
€601-€700	5	33
€701-€800	17	62
€801-€900	9	64
€901-€1000	32	57
€1001-€1200	71	66
€1201-€1500	96	44
€1501-€2000	46	10
Above €2000	23	6
	341	419

Table 14

Average income/earnings distribution by age groups

Average income

		16-24 age	25-34 age	35-44 age	45+ age
1	Less than € 400	4	8	8	3
2	€ 401-€500	6	16	5	3
3	€ 501-€600	7	10	11	7
4	€601-€700	4	16	13	5
5	€701-€800	8	28	28	15
6	€801-€900	7	26	26	14
7	€901-€1000	13	34	21	21
8	€1001-€1200	17	55	47	18
9	€1201-€1500	15	59	47	19
10	€1501-€2000	2	24	24	6
11	Above €2000	1	9	17	2
	total	84	385	247	113
	average	€901-€1000	€1001-€1200	€1001-€1200	€901-€1000

Table 15

Average income/earnings distribution by gender and region

	Male							**Female**			
	Milan	Turin	Rome	Milan	Turin	Rome	total	Milan	Turin	Rome	total
Less than € 400	8	4	11	2		2	4	6	4	9	19
€ 401-€500	6	12	12	1	2	1	4	5	10	11	26
€ 501-€600	5	18	12	1	2		3	4	16	12	32
€601-€700	4	15	19		3	2	5	4	12	17	33
€701-€800	7	27	45	3	9	5	17	4	18	40	62
€801-€900	9	25	39	1	5	3	9	8	20	36	64
€901-€1000	13	47	29	4	17	11	32	9	30	18	57
€1001-€1200	28	45	64	9	24	38	71	19	21	26	66
€1201-€1500	38	45	57	30	26	40	96	8	19	17	44
€1501-€2000	16	24	16	15	16	15	46	1	8	1	10
Above €2000	8	14	7	7	10	6	23	1	4	1	6
Total	142	276	311	72	114	123	309	69	162	188	419
Average income	€1001-€1200	€1001-€1200	€901-€1000	€1350	€1350	€1350		€850	€950	€850	
in %											
Less than € 400	5,6%	1,4%	3,5%	2,8%	0,0%	1,6%	1,3%	8,7%	2,5%	4,8%	4,5%
€ 401-€500	4,2%	4,3%	3,9%	1,4%	1,8%	0,8%	1,3%	7,2%	6,2%	5,9%	6,2%
€ 501-€600	3,5%	6,5%	3,9%	1,4%	1,8%	0,0%	1,0%	5,8%	9,9%	6,4%	7,6%
€601-€700	2,8%	5,4%	6,1%	0,0%	2,6%	1,6%	1,6%	5,8%	7,4%	9,0%	7,9%
€701-€800	4,9%	9,8%	14,5%	4,2%	7,9%	4,1%	5,5%	5,8%	11,1%	21,3%	14,8%
€801-€900	6,3%	9,1%	12,5%	1,4%	4,4%	2,4%	2,9%	11,6%	12,3%	19,1%	15,3%
€901-€1000	9,2%	17,0%	9,3%	5,6%	14,9%	8,9%	10,4%	13,0%	18,5%	9,6%	13,6%
€1001-€1200	19,7%	16,3%	20,6%	12,5%	21,1%	30,9%	23,0%	27,5%	13,0%	13,8%	15,8%
€1201-€1500	26,8%	16,3%	18,3%	41,7%	22,8%	32,5%	31,1%	11,6%	11,7%	9,0%	10,5%
€1501-€2000	11,3%	8,7%	5,1%	20,8%	14,0%	12,2%	14,9%	1,4%	4,9%	0,5%	2,4%
Above €2000	5,6%	5,1%	2,3%	9,7%	8,8%	4,9%	7,4%	1,4%	2,5%	0,5%	1,4%

Table 16

Income/earnings distribution by gender and level of education

	Primary	Secondary	Undergraduate	Graduate	total	Primary	Secondary	Undergraduate	Graduate	total
Less than € 400	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	8%	7%	2%	2%	5%
€ 401-€500	6%	1%	2%	0%	1%	17%	9%	3%	4%	6%
€ 501-€600	0%	1%	0%	4%	1%	0%	7%	7%	15%	8%
€601-€700	0%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	10%	8%	4%	8%
€701-€800	6%	2%	7%	16%	5%	17%	16%	7%	13%	12%
€801-€900	0%	5%	1%	4%	3%	33%	18%	13%	8%	15%
€901-€1000	12%	10%	8%	20%	10%	25%	14%	15%	4%	14%
€1001-€1200	6%	21%	29%	12%	23%	0%	12%	23%	15%	16%
€1201-€1500	29%	33%	32%	16%	31%	0%	7%	12%	23%	11%
€1501-€2000	29%	15%	12%	16%	15%	0%	1%	2%	8%	2%
Above €2000	12%	7%	7%	12%	7%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%
total	17	136	132	25	310	12	210	144	52	418

Table 17

Average income/earnings by gender and level of education

	Primary	Secondary	Undergraduate	Graduate
Mean average	1100	950	1100	1100
Male	1350	1350	1350	1100
Female	850	860	950	1100

Table 18

Average income/earnings distribution by gender and occupation

	Observations	male	Euro	Observations	female	Euro	Total Observations	Euro
current occupation								
1 Legislators/managers	12	9	1350	6	9	1350	9	1350
2 Professionals	17	9	1350	50	9	1350	9	1350
3 Technicians/professionals	8	9	1350	17	9	1350	9	1350
4 Clerks	4	9	1350	33	7	950	7	950
5 Service/shop/ market sales workers	23	8	1100	182	6	850	7	950
6 Skill agricultural and fishery workers	6	8	1100	0			8	1100
7 Craft workers	196	9	1350	10	7	950	9	1350
8 Plant/machine operators	48	8	1100	14	7	950	8	1100
9 Elementary occupations	33	8	1100	155	6	850	6	850
total	347			467				
average	350	9	1350	471	7	950		

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Table 19

Frequency of sending remittances, amounts by gender and age

		Gender		Age			
		Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45+
Sent remittances last year	Yes	53%	49%	31%	48%	56%	66%
	No	47%	51%	69%	52%	44%	34%
		392	577	153	370	310	135
Frequency	Once a week	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	
	Once a month	37%	35%	20%	30%	41%	46%
	Very irregularly	59%	61%	77%	65%	55%	51%
	Other	3%	2%		2%	3%	3%
		191	271	44	168	162	87
average amount/per delivery	Euro	246	241	151	208	262	333
	Observations	161	212	35	139	130	67
average amount/last 12 months		1819	1963	1047	1636	2022	2675
	Observations	221	293	50	189	179	94

Table 20

Means of transfer and purposes

Means of transfer

Money transfer company	51%	65%
Through my bank	12%	8%
Through a joint account	2%	2%
In cash (i.e. via friends and family)	23%	20%
I carry it myself	13%	5%
Total	207	278

Reasons

To support family with daily living expenses	77%	83%
To save for specific goods (e.g. car, home appliances)	5%	3%
To fund my education	3%	0%
To fund dependants'/family member's education	1%	4%
To pay off my mortgage in Romania	6%	1%
To save for investment in property (existing or future)	2%	5%
To save for business investment	5%	2%
To save without specific purpose	1%	3%
other		
Total	207	278

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Table 21

Frequency of sending remittances, amounts by migration intentions

		Current intentions						
		Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know
Sent remittances last year	Yes	45%	50%	60%	65%	63%	34%	47%
	No	55%	50%	40%	33%	34%	63%	49%
	refuse			2%	2%	3%	3%	4%
	Observations	11	36	60	43	166	185	499
average amount/per delivery	Euro	221	427	425	318	213	163	223
	Observations	5	15	28	22	79	45	179
average amount/last 12 months		2441	2351	3295	2413	1822	1144	1844
	Observations	5	16	35	29	108	67	254

Table 22

Frequency of sending remittances, amounts by duration of stay

		Duration of stay			
		less than 3 months	between 3 months - 1 year	between 1-3 years	between 3-6 years
Sent remittances last year	Yes	34%	53%	54%	50%
	No	66%	47%	46%	50%
		35	89	219	626
Frequency	Once a week			3%	1%
	Once a month	67%	44%	46%	30%
	Very irregularly	33%	53%	50%	66%
	Other		3%	1%	3%
		12	43	113	294
average amount/ per delivery	Euro	382	258	244	233
	Observations	10	41	102	220
average amount /last 12 months		2324	1940	2135	1787
	Observations	13	49	126	326

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Table 23

Frequency of sending remittances, amounts and means of transfer by level of education

	Education	Primary	Secondary	Undergraduate	Graduate
Sent remittances last year					
	Yes	59%	49%	56%	37%
	no	41%	51%	44%	63%
	Dont know	49	434	362	121
		7%	1%	1%	2%
		38%	37%	39%	20%
		55%	60%	58%	73%
			2%	3%	5%
		29	204	187	41
average amount/ per delivery	Euro	253	229	277	156
	Observations	22	165	152	32
average amount /last 12 months	Euro	2109	1912	1938	1605
	Observations	30	225	209	49
Money transfer company		63%	61%	61%	43%
Through my bank			9%	6%	30%
Through a joint account			2%	2%	2%
In cash (i.e. via friends and family)		33%	21%	22%	9%
I carry it myself		4%	7%	8%	15%
		27	206	205	46

Table 24

Average amount of remittances by level of earnings

	average amount/ per delivery	observations	average amount/ last 12 months	observations
less € 400	15	7	600	9
€401-€500	175	11	2170	15
€501-€600	197	12	2101	13
€601-€700	172	12	1433	15
€701-€800	231	33	2094	47
€801-€900	260	32	1905	45
€901-€1000	231	39	1766	54
€1001-€1200	309	58	2272	81
€1201-€1500	365	56	2307	85
€1501-€2000	354	18	3219	27
Above €2000	359	12	4472	18

Table 25

Frequency of sending remittances, amounts by areas of origin and destination

		Destination country			Origin country Judet				
		Milan	Turin	Rome	west	east	south-east	south-west	Bukarest
Sent remittances last year	Yes	55%	54%	46%	47%	55%	43%	50%	32%
	No	45%	46%	54%	53%	45%	57%	50%	68%
	dont know	203	355	411	216	483	23	175	69
Frequency	Once a week	2%	0%	2%	3%	0,4%		2%	5%
	Once a month	29%	27%	40%	28%	35%	15%	32%	27%
	Very irregularly	64%	54%	47%	57%	53%	46%	56%	55%
	Other (write in)	1%	3%	2%	3%	3%		1%	
	refusal	4%	16%	8%	10%	9%	39%	9%	14%
	Observations	115	205	194	109	280	13	88	22
average amount sent each time	Euro	227	223	288	219	276	85	213	160
	Observations	104	164	105	77	200	12	70	12
average amount sent last 12 months in Euro		1393	1539	2574	2069	1936	717	1839	1347
	Observations	109	210	195	107	282	13	90	20

Table 26

Social indicators by age, gender and region

	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45+	Milan	Turin	Rome
Knowledge of Italian, Level 1-10	7	8	7	8	7	7	7	8	7
Observations	403	582	152	378	317	136	203	367	415
Accommodation in Italy									
Own it outright	5%	5%	3%	5%	7%	6%	7%	8%	3%
Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan	7%	7%	3%	8%	9%	4%	7%	9%	5%
Rented from a private landlord	65%	59%	69%	65%	59%	49%	60%	56%	67%
Rented from an agency	6%	5%	4%	7%	6%	5%	3%	10%	4%
Rented from council or housing association	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	7%	2%	0,2%
Accommodation provided by employer	5%	14%	5%	7%	10%	27%	9%	7%	13%
Other	9%	7%	14%	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	7,8%
	403	588	151	380	319	138	204	373	413
Have insurance number- fiscal code									
Yes	92%	94%	90%	64%	95%	89%	92%	96%	91%
no	8%	7%	10%	6%	5%	11%	8%	4%	9%
obs	408	590	155%	382	320	140	207	374	417
Registered to vote									
Yes	16%	22%	9%	16%	22%	20%	12%	22%	16%
no	84%	78%	81%	84%	78%	80%	88%	78%	84%
obs	395	573	152	367	313	134	202	369	397
Registered with a doctor									
Yes	77%	74%	68%	78%	80%	71%	68%	86%	71%
no	23%	26%	32%	22%	20%	29%	32%	14%	29%
obs	402	594	151	381	315	139	204	370	414

Table 27

Social indicators and current migration intentions

| | **Current Intentions** | | | | | |
	less than a year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know
Accommodation in Italy						
Own it outright		5%	5%	2%	9%	6%
Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan	7%			13%	15%	4%
Rented from a private landlord	50%	58%	63%	57%	59%	65%
Rented from an agency	7%			8%	3%	6%
Rented from council or housing association		7%	9%	2%	2%	3%
Accommodation provided by employer	26%	20%	19%	11%	5%	8%
Other	11%	10%	5%	7%	6%	8%
	46	60	43	166	184	491
Have insurance number- fiscal code						
Yes	70%	90%	95%	96%	100%	92%
no	30%	10%	5%	4%		8%
observations	47	59	43	166	185	498
Registered with a doctor						
Yes	43%	60%	70%	83%	85%	75%
no	57%		30%	17%	15%	25%
observations	47	58	43	165	184	495
Yes	49%	57%	62%	71%	33%	48%
no	51%	43%	38%	29%	67%	52%
observations	35	56	41	156	174	467

Receiving benefits						
	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

Table 27 (continued)

	Migration Duration	less than 3 months	3 months- 1 year	1-3 years	between 3 and 5 year
migration and social aspects	not receiving benefits	91,86	96,39	85,67	80,6
receive	Unemployment benefit			1,7	1,65
	Regional benefit		0,46	1,37	1,61
	Child Benefit		1,22		2,08
	Housing Benefit			0,15	1,02
	Family Allowance		1,68	5,14	9,16
	Maternity Grant			2,15	0,71
	other	8,14	0,25	3,83	3,17
	total	36	91	224	639

Table 28

Dis/satisfaction with migration experience indicators by socio-demographic characteristics

	Gender		Age				Education				City		
	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45+	Primary	Secon-dary	Under-graduate	Graduate	Milan	Turin	Rome
Positive outcome from migration experience													
Found a better job	21%	19%	24%	21%	19%	16%	27%	21%	20%	14%	27%	20%	16%
Learned a new language	28%	41%	46%	34%	35%	28%	20%	34%	35%	49%	22%	47%	31%
Made more money	32%	18%	11%	21%	27%	39%	22%	26%	27%	7%	28%	16%	29%
Improved living standard	8%	10%	4%	10%	9%	11%	12%	8%	9%	11%	8%	7%	11%
Paid off my debts	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		0%	1%	81%		1%	1%
have more opportunities now	5%	4%	9%	6%	2%	1%		6%	4%	4%	5%	4%	5%
Learned new skills	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%
no positive impact	3%	4%	1%	3%	4%	3%	12%	2%	2%	8%	3%	3%	4%
Other	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	4%	2%	1,9%	2%	4%	1%	1%
	409	579	151	379	318	138	49	441	371	123	204	369	415
Negative outcome from migration experience													
Yes, a negative impact on family relationship	8%	12%	5%	11%	11%	14%	2%	10%	12%	14%	6%	14%	10%
Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level	6%	16%	5%	12%	16%	12%		9%	11%	31%	3%	16%	14%
Yes, insecurity regarding the future	17%	16%	13%	21%	14%	13%	16%	15%	19%	12%	14%	17%	17%
Yes, I've faced discrimination	12%	8%	9%	9%	11%	8%	22%	9%	8%	10%	10%	8%	10%
No, I can't see any negative impact	51%	44%	61%	43%	46%	47%	55%	51%	47%	31%	60%	41%	46%
Yes, other	5%	4%	7%	4%	2%	6%	4%	6%	3%	2%	7%	4%	3%
	403	583	152	380	315	137	49	441	367	125	205	367	414
Yes	62%	35%	47%	50%	50%	29%	67%	40%	56%	34%	66%	42%	42%
no	28%	52%	43%	35%	41%	60%	18%	44%	36%	60%	25%	48%	44%
Don't know	10%	13%	10%	15%	9%	11%	15%	15%	9%	6%	9%	10%	14%
Observations	346	469	91	324	278	120	33	366	319	98	151	311	353
Match earnings -expectations													
Yes	54%	43%	51%	45%	48%	52%	60%	46%	55%	26%	65%	40%	48%
no	30%	37%	35%	36%	31%	34%	23%	34%	29%	52%	22%	41%	32%
Don't know	16%	20%	14%	19%	21%	15%	17%	20%	16%	22%	13%	20%	20%
observations	352	476	97	325	282	122	35	370	322	99	150	320	358
Effect of receiving benefits													
YES, a very strong impact, the assistance here is substantial	4%	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%	8%	2%	2%	6%	5%	3%	2%
YES, it was a factor but not a major one	10%	9%	9%	9%	11%	5%	16%	7%	10%	8%	13%	12%	4%

Table 28 (continued)

	Gender		Age				Education				City		
	Male	Female	16-24	25-34	35-44	45+	Primary	Secon-dary	Under-graduate	Graduate	Milan	Turin	Rome
NO, it had no influence	52%	57%	54%	55%	57%	52%	42%	57%	55%	52%	62%	53%	54%
NO, I do not receive any social benefits	32%	31%	33%	31,85%	26,88%	40%	28%	32%	31%	35%	18%	32%	38%
Refusal	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	6%	2%	1%		2%		2%
Observations	409	591	155	383	320	140	50	448	372	126	208	374	418
Effect of accessing health service													
YES, the NHS provides free care and I won't have it upon return	20%	20%	22%	22%	19%	16%	28%	18%	23%	18%	17%	24%	18%
YES, but it isn't a major factor; care is as good as in Romania	11%	12%	14%	12%	9%	11%	10%	12%	10%	13%	14%	10%	11%
NO, it has no influence on my decision	56%	55%	48%	56%	60%	56%	40%	60%	56%	48%	57%	54%	56%
NO, in many respects health care is better in Romania	2%	4%	1%	3%	5%	4%	6%	2%	3%	7%	1%	1%	6%
NO, I go to Romania for health issues/checks	1%	3%	1%	3%	2%	3%		1%	2%	6%	48%	2%	3%
refusal	9%	6%	14%	5%	6%	9%	16%	7%	5%	8%	10%	8%	5%
Observations	409	591	155	383	320	140	50	448	372	126	208	374	418
Effect of receiving retirement pensions on migration decision													
Yes	19%	14%	8%	16%	18%	18%	16%	12%	20%	16%	14%	19%	14%
no	57%	62%	60%	60%	59%	65%	41%	62%	60%	65%	54%	58%	65%
Don't know	24%	24%	32%	24%	23%	17%	43%	26%	20%	20%	31%	23%	21%
Observations	408	588	154	383	317	140	49	448	370	125	207	373	416
Satisfaction with migration experience in Italy													
Strongly agree	15%	17%	26%	15%	15%	11%	16%	18%	15%	11%	11%	18%	17%
Agree	46%	42%	45%	47%	42%	39%	42%	44%	46%	38%	58%	38%	42%
Neither agree nor disagree	22%	20%	15%	20%	22%	28%	24%	18%	24%	19%	21%	16%	25%
Disagree	3%	5%	3%	5%	4%	4%	4%	5%	3%	6%	2%	3%	6%
Strongly disagree	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	4%	6%	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	4%
Difficult to say	11%	11%	8%	10%	13%	13%	8%	12%	9%	17%	6%	20%	6%
refusal	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%		1%	1%	6%	1%	3%	
Observations	408	589	154	382	319	140	50	446	371	126	207	372	418

Table 29

Dis/satisfaction with migration experience indicators by current migration intentions, duration of stay

	Duration of stay						Migration Intentions				
	less than 3 months	between 3 months - 1 year	between 1-3 years	between 3-6 years	less than 3 months	3 months - 1 year	Between 1 and 3 years	Between 3 and 5 years	More than 5 years	Permanently	Dont know
Positive outcome from migration experience											
Found a better job than I had in Romania	6%	22%	17%	22%	28%	17%	27%	10%	16%	25%	20%
Succeeded in learning a new language	26%	29%	39%	35%	18%	20%	28%	36%	34%	39%	37%
Made more money than in Romania	17%	24%	21%	26%	27%	43%	35%	33%	33%	17%	20%
Improved household standard of living	6%	5%	12%	8%	9%	6%	7%	7%	8%	8%	10%
Paid off my debts		9%		1%					1%		1%
Feel that I have more opportunities now	9%	2%	4%	4%				10%	4%	5%	5%
Learned new skills	3%	6%	0%	1%		3%		2%	1%	2%	1%
I can't see any positive impact	20%	1%	4%	2%	18%	11%	2%	2%	2%	1%	4%
Other, specify	15%	2%	2%	1%			2%		1%	2%	3%
	35	89	228	636	11	35	60	42	165	183	492
Negative outcome from migration experience											
Yes, a negative impact n family relationship	3%	9%	14%	10%	9%	20%	17%	9%	7%	10%	11%
Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level	12%	12%	8%	14%		14%	8%	9%	19%	11%	11%
Yes, insecurity regarding the future	9%	11%	21%	16%		14%	10%	28%	16%	11%	19%
Yes, I've faced discrimination	3%	7%	11%	10%	27%	9%	17%	7%	10%	11%	8%
No, I can't see any negative impact	58%	57%	41%	47%	64%	43%	48%	47%	44%	54%	45%
Yes, other	15%	3%	5%	4%					4%	3%	6%
	33	91	224	638	11	35	54	43	165	183	492
Job appropriate to qualification											
Yes	41%	44%	45%	48%	43%	38%	55%	28%	54%	58%	41%
no	35%	48%	39%	42%	43%	59%	37%	55%	39%	33%	44%
Don't know	24%	8%	16%	10%	14%	3%	8%	17%	7%	9%	15%
Observations	17	66	175	557	7	29	51	40	145	150	393
Match earnings -expectations											
Yes	59%	48%	43%	49%	25%	48%	58%	41%	54%	54%	43%
no	35%	36%	35%	33%	50%	35%	35%	38%	32%	34%	33%
Don't know	6%	16%	22%	18%	25%	17%	7%	21%	14%	12%	24%
Observations	17	70	176	565	8	29	54	39	145	150	403
Effect of receiving benefits											
YES, a very strong impact, the assistance here is substantial	8%	4%	4%	2%		3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	4%
YES, it was a factor but not a major one		6%	11%	9%			3%		10%	14%	9%

Table 29 (continued)

NO, it had no influence	50%	55%	47%	58%	45%	67%	65%	51%	49%	57%	55%
NO, I do not receive any social benefits	36%	35%	35%	30%	55%	25%	30%	44%	37	26%	31%
Refusal	6%		3	1		6%		2%	1%	2%	2%
	36	92	229	643	11	36	60	43	166	185	499
Effect of accessing health service											
YES, the NHS provides free care and I won't have it upon return	11%	13%	22%	21%	9%	3%	13%	19%	16%	25%	22%
YES, but it isn't a major factor; care is as good as in Romania	8%	11%	12%	12%		6%	12%	6%	17%	16%	10%
NO, it has no influence on my decision	58%	58%	50%	57%	64%	72%	62%	56%	53%	56%	55%
NO, in many respects health care is better in Romania	6%	4%	2%	4%		8%	5%	9%	6%	1%	3%
NO, I go to Romania for health issues/checks		2%	4%	1%			5%	7%	4%	1%	1%
refusal	17%	12%	10%	5%	3%	4%	3%	6%	4%	4%	9%
Observations	36	92	229	643	11	36	60	43	166	185	499
Effect of receiving retirement pensions on migration decision											
Yes	72%	13%	14%	17%	9%	6%	12%	7%	18%	21%	15%
no	28%	62%	59%	60%	64%	80%	75%	77%	56%	58%	58%
Don't know		25%	27%	23%	27%	14%	13%	16%	26%	21%	27%
Observations	36	91	227	643	11	35	60	43	165	184	498
Satisfaction with migration experience in Italy											
Strongly agree	14%	15%	12%	18%		8%	3%	7%	11%	38%	13%
Agree	37%	44%	44%	44%	3%	36%	52%	40%	51%	43%	42%
Neither agree nor disagree	20%	21%	22%	21%	4%	28%	32%	35%	22%	10%	21%
Disagree	6%	2%	4%	5%	1%	8%	7%	2%	3%	2%	5%
Strongly disagree	8%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Difficult to say	11%	12%	15%	9%	1%	8%	5%	16%	11%	5%	14%
refusal	6%	3%	1%	1%	1%	8%			1%	1%	1%
	36	92	227	642	11	36	60	43	165	184	498

Table 30

Perceived match of the job to qualifications by occupation

	Male				Female				All Sample			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total	Yes	No	Don't know	Total
Legislators, senior - officials and managers	42%	50%	8%	12	60%	40%	0%	5	47%	47%	6%	17
Professionals	88%	12%	0%	31	72%	17%	11%	47	77%	16%	8%	64
Technicians and associate professionals	75%	25%	0%	6	71%	29%	0%	17	72%	28%	0%	25
Clerks	75%	25%	0%	48	55%	39%	6%	33	57%	38%	5%	37
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	75%	21%	4%	191	30%	58%	11%	184	36%	54%	11%	208
Skill agricultural and fishery workers	50%	33%	17%	8				0	50%	33%	17%	6
Craft and related workers	64%	27%	9%	4	70%	30%	0%	10	64%	27%	8%	201
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	60%	25%	15%	24	21%	71%	7%	14	52%	35%	13%	62
Elementary occupations	42%	39%	19%	17	21%	61%	18%	154	24%	57%	18%	185

Table 31

Satisfaction with life-migration experience in Italy by return intentions

Satisfaction with migration experience in Italy	Stay	Move to other country	Return to Romania	Uncertain	Total
Strongly agree	75	18	36	32	161
Agree	101	57	146	133	437
Neither agree nor disagree	25	27	94	63	209
Disagree	2	8	26	7	43
Strongly disagree	0	4	13	6	23
Difficult to say	11	23	38	38	110
refusal	1	4	6	3	14
Total	215	141	359	282	997

Annex 2: The questionnaire

Questionnaire number ☐☐☐   Date: / /

Interviewer:...................................
Location:……………………………

Survey on Post-Enlargement Romanian Nationals living in Italy

On behalf of Vienna Institute of International Economic Studies, we are conducting a survey among Romanian nationals living in Italy. The survey is anonymous, should take no more than 15 minutes to complete and relates to peoples' life/work in the area, migration strategies and plans for the future. This survey takes place among 1000 Romanians living in 3 regions, Milano and provinces, Rome and Turin and among those that will leave their details, 3 iPods will be allocated from a prize draw. Details will be kept only for purpose of selecting winners of the draw and we are obliged by the Data Protection Act to destroy these details once the research is completed.

A. Migration history, strategies and plans

Q1. How long have you been in Italy on this occasion? SINGLE CODE

Less than 3 months	1	
Between 3 months and a year (Arrived after January 2010)	2	
Between 1 and 3 years (Arrived January 2007 - December 2009)	3	
Between 3 and 6 years (Arrived May 2004 – December 2006)	4	
I came before 1st of May 2004	end int.	

Q2. For how much longer do you intend to stay in Italy ? SINGLE CODE

Less than 3 months	1	
Between 3 months and a year	2	
Between 1 and 3 years	3	
Between 3 and 5 years	4	
More than 5 years	5	
Permanently	6	
Don't know	7	

Q3. For how long did you intend to stay when you arrived in Italy on this occasion? SINGLE CODE

Less than 3 months	1	
Between 3 months and a year	2	
Between 1 and 3 years	3	
Between 3 and 5 years	4	
More than 5 years	5	
Permanently	6	
Don't know	7	

ONLY IN CASE OF (notable) CHANGE OF PLANS
Q4. What were the main reasons behind that change of plans about the length of stay?

Q5. Did you come only for seasonal/temporary work (on this occasion)? SINGLE CODE

Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know/refusal	3	

Q6. How many times have you previously lived in Italy during the last 10 years? SINGLE CODE ONLY

None	1	
1	2	
2	3	
3 or more	4	
Don't know	5	

Q7. We would now like to ask about the history of these previous stays in Italy. Which year/how long were these stays and where were you living?

	Year:	*Length:*	*Location:*	*Employment status (work, student, not employed)*	*Occupation*
1st stay in ITALY					
2nd stay in ITALY					
3rd stay in ITALY					
Refused/Don't know/can't remember					

Q8 Have you ever lived in another country other than Italy and if yes, which country/countries?

Yes	(*names*)
NO	(Romania)

Q9. What were your main reasons for coming to Italy on this occasion? *A maximum of five answers are possible*

To look for work	1	
To take a job I'd been offered	2	
Better career prospects	3	
To earn more money	4	
To save money to invest in Romania	5	
Higher standard of living	6	
Better prospects for children	7	
To study	8	
To learn a language	9	
To live with or be closer to friends or family	10	
Accompany family or friends who were moving	11	
To experience living abroad/another culture	12	
Political situation in Romania	13	
Personal reasons	14	
Other (SPECIFY)	15	
Don't know	16	

Q10. What was the reason behind choosing this particular town/city? MULTICODE (max 5)

I knew/thought that work was there	1	
My family was there	2	
I was sent here by the agency; it wasn't my decision	3	
My friends were there	4	
By chance	5	
I have been here before	6	
It's cheaper here	7	
Better social services (health, education)	8	
Other	9	

Q11. If you were to leave Italy to which country do you think you will move to?

Don't intend to leave	1	
Don't know	2	
Country(write in)		

Q12. *Only in case of return intention (time unspecific)*
What do you think will be most useful for your return to the labour market in Romania, if/when you go back:
MULTICODE *(maximum of five answers are possible)*

My English language skills	1	
My experience of work in a different country	2	
My formal professional qualifications	3	
My experience of work with non-Poles	4	
My financial capital	5	
My connections/social network	6	
Other, specify	7	

Q13. What has been the best thing about your stay in Italy on this occassion?
MULTICODE*(maximum of five answers are possible)*

Found a better job than I had in Romania	1	
Succeeded in learning a new language	2	
Made more money than in Romania	3	
Improved household standard of living	4	
Paid off my debts	5	
Feel that I have more opportunities now	6	
Learned new skills	7	
I can't see any positive impact	8	
Other, specify	9	

Q14. Has there been anything bad about your stay in the Italy?
MULTICODE (max 5)

Yes, a negative impact on family relationship	1	
Yes, I'm doing a job below my education and skills level	2	
Yes, insecurity regarding the future	3	
Yes, I've faced discrimination	4	
No, I can't see any negative impact	5	
Yes, other (specify)	6	

B. Employment and financial issues

Q15. What is your status in the labour market/what are you doing currently? MULTICODE

Working full-time for an employer	1	
Working part-time for an employer	2	
Self-employed	3	
Working for an agency/Agency worker	4	
Looking for work	5	
Staying at home or looking after children	6	
Studying full-time in Italy	7	
Studying part-time in Italy	8	
Other	9	

Q16. If in work, do you have more than one job?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know	3	

Q16.a. If in work, do you have a regular working contract with your employer?		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know	3	

Q17. What is the main job do/did you do? WRITE IN		
ALSO CODE SECTOR FROM THE BELOW OPTIONS		
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	1	
MINING AND QUARRYING	2	
MANUFACTURING	3	
ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	4	
WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES	5	
CONSTRUCTION	6	
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	7	
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	8	
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	9	
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	10	
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	11	
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	12	
PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES	13	
ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES	14	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	15	
EDUCATION	16	
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES	17	
ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION	18	
OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	19	
ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; U0NDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE	20	
ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES	21	

Q18. What job did you do in Romania immediately before coming to Italy? SINGLE CODE		
Write in	1	
I didn't work	2	
I was studying	3	

Q19. Do you now think that your current job is appropriate to your qualifications? SINGLE CODE		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know	3	

Q20. Do you have a National Insurance Number? (*show card= codice fiscale*) SINGLE CODE		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know/can't remember	3	

Q21. Are you registered on the Workers Registration Scheme (WRS) if there is any? SINGLE CODE		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know/can't remember	3	

Q22. Are you registered to vote in Italy for local elections? SINGLE CODE		
Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know/can't remember	3	

Q23. Thinking about your most recent gross monthly earnings (from your main work) – could you point in which bracket your salary falls into?

Less than € 400	1	
€401-€500	2	
€501-€600	3	
€601-€700	4	
€701-€800	5	
€801-€900	6	
€901-€1000	7	
€1001-€1200	8	
€1201-€1500	9	
€1501-€2000	10	
Above €2000	11	

Q24. Does your level of earnings match with your expectations?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Hard to say	3	

Q25. In the last 12 months did you send/transfer/take money back to Romania?

YES	1	
NO (GO TO Q31)	2	
Refusal	3	

Q26. How often do you send/transfer money to Romania?

Once a week	1	
Once a month	2	
Very irregularly	3	
Other (write in)	4	
Refusal	8	

Q27. How much on average do you normally send/transfer each time?
(if sends/transfers very irregularly then go to Q28)

€…………………		
Refusal	3	

Q28. How much did you send in the last 12 months in total?

€…………………		
Refusal	3	

Q29. Could you tell us how you send/transfer funds to Romania? MULTICODE

By an established money transfer company (i.e. WU, MoneyGramm)	1	
Through my bank	2	
Through having a joint account (e.g. have two debit cards)	3	
In cash (i.e. via friends and family)	4	
I carry it myself while going to Romania	5	
Other, please specify	6	

Q30. Could you tell us what are the reasons for sending/transferring money to Romania? MULTICODE; CARD SHOWN (codice fiscale)

To support my family with daily living expenses	1	
To save for specific goods (e.g. car, home appliances)	2	
To fund my education	3	
To fund dependants'/family member's education	4	
To pay off my mortgage in Romania	5	
To save for investment in property (existing or future)	6	
To save for business investment	7	
To save without specific purpose	8	
Other, please specify	9	

Q31. Could you tell us which of the following social benefits you are currently receiving in Italy?
MULTICODE; CARD SHOWN(codice fiscale)

I have not received any benefits	1	
Unemployment benefit	2	
Regional benefit	3	
Child Benefit	4	
Housing Benefit	5	
Family Allowance	6	
Maternity Grant	7	
Other, please specify	8	

Q32. We would like to ask, whether the level of state support had an influence on your decision to move from Romania. Did the level of social benefits (state assistance) IN Romania have an impact on you deciding to migrate?

YES, a very strong impact, the assistance there is small/none	1	
YES, it was a factor but not major one	2	
NO, it had no influence	3	
Refusal	4	
Space for comment		

Q33. Does the level of social benefits (state assistance) IN ITALY have an impact on you deciding to stay/move to Italy?

YES, a very strong impact, the assistance here is substantial	1	
YES, it was a factor but not a major one	2	
NO, it had no influence	3	
NO, I do not receive any social benefits	4	
Refusal	5	
Space for comment		

Q34. Thinking about the health service in Italy – do you think its quality and access is a factor in deciding to remain in Italy?

YES, the NHS provides free care and I won't have it upon return	1	
YES, but it isn't a major factor; care is as good as in Romania	2	
NO, it has no influence on my decission	3	
NO, in many respects health care is better in Romania	4	
NO, I go to Romania for health issues/checks	5	
Space for comment		

Q35. Are you registered with a doctor in Italy?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Don't know/refuse	3	

Q36. Are you aware of pensions transferability procedures between Romania and Italy?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Space for comment		

Q37. Is your pension a factor in your decision about whether to live in Italy or Romania?

Yes	1	
No	2	
Space for comment		

Q38. Overall – are you satisfied with your decision to live in Italy? Please relate to the following sentence:
I am generally happy about my life in Italy

Strongly agree	1	
Agree	2	
Neither agree nor disagree	3	
Disagree	4	
Strongly disagree	5	
Difficult to say	6	
Space for comment		

C. Demographic Questions

Q39. Gender

Male	1	
Female	2	

Q40. Age

16-24	1	
25-34	2	
35-44	3	
45+	4	
Refused	5	

Q41. What is your marital status?

Married	1	
Divorced	2	
Widowed	3	
Living with a partner	4	
Single	5	

Q42. Does your partner or spouse live with you in Italy?

Yes	1	
No	2	

Q43. Do you have dependent children aged under 18?

Yes, 1	1	
Yes, 2	2	
Yes, 3	3	
Yes, 4	4	
Yes, more than 4	5	
No (go to Q45)	6	

Q44. Do they live with you in Italy?

Yes	1	
No	2	

Q45. *Only if has children.* **Would you like your children to obtain an education in Italy or in Romania?**

In Italy	1	
In Romania, but I will not move back because of that	2	
In Romania and this is one of the reasons why I'm moving back	3	
Other, specify	4	

Q46. Do you have any family members who are planning to come to live with you in Italy in the future? MULTICODE

No	1	
Yes, spouse or partner	2	
Yes, dependent children	3	
Yes, other family members	4	
Yes, friend(s)	5	
Other	6	

Q47. What is your highest educational qualification?

Primary	1	
Vocational	2	
Secondary	3	
Undergraduate degree (e.g. BA/BSc)	4	
Masters degree (e.g. MSc/MA)	5	
Doctorate (e.g. PhD)	6	
I am still studying full time in Romania	7	
I am studying part time in Romania	8	
Refused	9	

Q48. In which of the following ways do you occupy the house in which you live in Italy? SINGLE CODE

Own it outright	1	
Buying it with the help of a mortgage or loan	2	
Rented from a private landlord	3	
Rented from an agency	4	
Rented from council or housing association	5	
Accommodation provided by employer	6	
Other	7	
Don't know	8	

Q49. Do you also own property in Romania? SINGLE CODE

Yes	1	
No	2	
Refused	3	

Q50. On a 1 to 10 scale how do you judge your level of English?

1 (none)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 (fluent)

Q51. Could you point the area of Romania you come from (voivodships)

Q52. How large is the town you come from?

Less than 10,000 inhabitants	1	
10,000 – 50,000	2	
50,000 – 100,000	3	
100,000 – 500,000	4	
More than 500,000	5	

Thank you very much for you time. If you are willing to enter the prize draw (3 iPods to be won) please enter your email address or telephone number. These details will only be used for the purpose of prize draw and you will not be contacted for marketing or other purposes.

If you wish to know anything more about the study, please do not hesitate to contact the research team:

ISMU Team

....

WIIW Team
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ENTER EMAIL ADDRESS
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