

Landesmann, Michael; Mara, Isilda

Working Paper

Do I Stay because I am Happy or am I Happy because I Stay? Life Satisfaction in Migration, and the Decision to Stay Permanently, Return and Out-migrate

wiiw Working Paper, No. 103

Provided in Cooperation with:

The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw) - Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche (wiiw)

Suggested Citation: Landesmann, Michael; Mara, Isilda (2013) : Do I Stay because I am Happy or am I Happy because I Stay? Life Satisfaction in Migration, and the Decision to Stay Permanently, Return and Out-migrate, wiiw Working Paper, No. 103, The Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw), Vienna

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/203968>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

Working Papers | 103 | August 2013

Isilda Mara and Michael Landesmann

Do I Stay because I am Happy or am I Happy because I Stay? Life Satisfaction in Migration, and the Decision to Stay Permanently, Return and Out-migrate



wiiw Working Papers published since 2011:

- No. 103 I. Mara and M Landesmann: Do I Stay because I am Happy or am I Happy because I Stay? Life Satisfaction in Migration, and the Decision to Stay Permanently, Return and Out-migrate. August 2013
- No. 102 R. Falvey and N. Foster-McGregor: On the Trade and Price Effects of Preferential Trade Agreements. May 2013
- No. 101 R. Stehrer: Accounting Relations in Bilateral Value Added Trade. May 2013
- No. 100 K. Laski and H. Walther: Kalecki's Profit Equation after 80 Years. April 2013
- No. 99 N. Foster, A. Isaksson and F. Kaulich: Foreign Ownership and Labour Markets in Sub-Saharan African Firms. March 2013
- No. 98 N. Foster, A. Isaksson and F. Kaulich: Importing, Exporting and the Productivity of Services Firms in Sub-Saharan Africa. March 2013
- No. 97 N. Foster, A. Isaksson and F. Kaulich: Outward Foreign Direct Investment, Exporting and Firm-Level Performance in Sub-Saharan Africa. March 2013
- No. 96 N. Foster, A. Isaksson and F. Kaulich: Importing, Exporting and Performance in sub-Saharan African Manufacturing Firms. March 2013
- No. 95 S. M. Leitner and R. Stehrer: R&D and Non-R&D Innovators in the Financial Crisis: the Role of Binding Credit Constraints. February 2013
- No. 94 G. Streicher and R. Stehrer: Whither Panama? Constructing a Consistent and Balanced World SUT System including International Trade and Transport Margins. January 2013
- No. 93 M. Holzner: The Determinants of Income Polarization on the Household and Country Level across the EU. September 2012
- No. 92 M. Kelle: Crossing Industry Borders: German Manufacturers as Services Exporters. July 2012
- No. 91 S. M. Leitner, R. Stehrer and B. Dachs: The Gravity of Cross-border R&D Expenditure. July 2012
- No. 90 N. Foster, J. Pöschl and R. Stehrer: Offshoring and the Elasticity of Labour Demand. July 2012
- No. 89 N. Foster, J. Pöschl and R. Stehrer: Manufacturing Productivity: Effects of Service Sector Innovations and Institutions. July 2012
- No. 88 A. Breitwieser and N. Foster: Intellectual Property Rights, Innovation and Technology Transfer: A Survey. June 2012
- No. 87 N. Foster: On the Volume and Variety of Intra-Bloc Trade in an Expanded European Union. June 2012
- No. 86 N. Foster, R. Stehrer and G. de Vries: Offshoring and the Skill Structure of Labour Demand. June 2012
- No. 85 M. Holzner and F. Peci: Measuring the Effects of Trade Liberalization in Kosovo. June 2012
- No. 84 S. M. Leitner and R. Stehrer: Labour Hoarding during the Crisis: Evidence for selected New Member States from the Financial Crisis Survey. June 2012
- No. 83 E. Bekkers and J. Francois: Bilateral Exchange Rates and Jobs. June 2012
- No. 82 E. Bekkers, J. Francois and M. Manchin: Import Prices, Income, and Inequality. June 2012
- No. 81 R. Stehrer: Trade in Value Added and the Value Added in Trade. June 2012
- No. 80 R. Stehrer, N. Foster and G. de Vries: International spillovers in a world of technology clubs. June 2012
- No. 79 R. Stöckinger: International spillovers in a world of technology clubs. May 2012
- No. 78 S. Leitner and R. Stehrer: Access to Finance and Composition of Funding during the Crisis: A firm-level analysis for Latin American countries. February 2012
- No. 77 E. Bekkers and R. Stehrer: Reallocation Gains in a Specific Factors Model with Firm Heterogeneity. December 2011
- No. 76 M. Holzner and F. Peci: The Impact of Customs Procedures on Business Performance: Evidence from Kosovo. August 2011
- No. 75 C. Hornok: Need for Speed: Is Faster Trade in the EU Trade-Creating? April 2011
- No. 74 S. Leitner and R. Stehrer: Subgroup and Shapley Value Decompositions of Multidimensional Inequality – An Application to Southeast European Countries. March 2011
- No. 73 S. M. Leitner and R. Stehrer: Do Exporters Share Part of their Rents with their Employees? Evidence from Austrian Manufacturing Firms. February 2011
- No. 72 S. M. Leitner, J. Pöschl and R. Stehrer: Change begets change: Employment effects of technological and non-technological innovations – A comparison across countries. January 2011

Michael Landesmann is Director of Research of the Vienna Institute for International Economic Studies (wiiw) and Professor of Economics at Johannes Kepler University, Linz, Austria. Isilda Mara is a wiiw research economist.

This paper is part of the project 'Temporary migration, integration and the role of policies (TEMPO)'. Financial support from the NORFACE research programme on 'Migration in Europe – Social, Economic, Cultural and Policy Dynamics' (www.norface-migration.org) is gratefully acknowledged.

*Isilda Mara and
Michael Landesmann*

**Do I Stay because I am
Happy or am I Happy be-
cause I Stay? Life Satis-
faction in Migration, and
the Decision to Stay Per-
manently, Return and
Out-migrate**

Contents

<i>Abstract</i>	<i>i</i>
1. Introduction	1
2. The concept of life satisfaction	3
3. Literature review	4
3.1 Happiness, subjective well-being, and satisfaction	4
3.2 Life satisfaction and migration	6
4. Description of survey data and summary statistics.....	7
5. Empirical methodology	10
5.1 Specification 1: What determines life satisfaction in migration?	10
5.2 Specification 2: What determines the migration preference in the destination country?	11
5.3 Specification 3: Endogeneity of life satisfaction in migration.....	12
6. Estimation results	14
6.1. What determines life satisfaction in migration?	14
6.2. How life satisfaction affects migration intentions in the destination country	17
6.3. Endogeneity of life satisfaction in migration	18
Conclusions	19
References	21
Appendix.....	24

List of Tables and Figures

Table A1	Descriptive statistics, whole sample	24
Table A2	Descriptive statistics, women	25
Table A3	Descriptive statistics, men	26
Table A4	Descriptive statistics, migration intentions by life satisfaction in migration	27
Table A5	Estimation results: ordered probit estimation results of life satisfaction.....	28
Table A6	Multinomial logit estimates of migration intentions, whole sample and by gender ...	30
Table A7	CMP (conditional mixed process) estimation of life satisfaction and intentions to stay permanently, return home or out-migrate	32
Table B1	Estimation results: ordered probit estimation results of life satisfaction, by education and arrival time	34
Table B2	mlogit estimation results of migration intentions, by education	36
Table B3	CMP (conditional mixed process) estimation of life satisfaction and intentions to stay permanently, return home or out-migrate by gender	38
Figure 1	Satisfaction with migration experience and return intentions, in %	8
Figure A1	Severe material deprivation, in %, 2009	27

Abstract

Mobility in the form of permanent migration, return or out-migration can provide individuals with gainful employment, better jobs and a higher level of earnings. But as a growing number of studies are suggesting, the gains from migration should not be strictly evaluated from the utilitarian approach but subjective well-being indicators should be taken into consideration. The purpose of this study is to test how life satisfaction during the migration experience determines the preference to stay, return or out-migrate by controlling not only for economic but also for social and subjective well-being determinants. We aim to address this analysis by combining two streams of research: the one on migration and return decisions and the one on life satisfaction and subjective well-being, so as to broaden the analytical framework by adding some of the main findings from other social sciences. The results of the study confirm that, once in the destination country, migration intentions such as to stay permanently, to move to another country or to return home are strongly linked to the assessment of life satisfaction through diverse social and economic drivers. For women, life satisfaction is not only a good predictor of migration preferences but also a mediator, whereas for men this is not confirmed. Determinants that appear to be positively linked with life satisfaction are civic participation and housing which correlate with migrants reporting high levels of life satisfaction.

Keywords: *migration decision, life satisfaction, conditional mixed process*

JEL classification: *I31, J61*

Do I stay because I am happy or am I happy because I stay?

Life satisfaction in migration, and the decision to stay permanently, return and out-migrate

1. Introduction

There are a considerable number of studies that advocate the mobility of workers by particularly emphasising efficiency gains in economic terms (OECD, 2007). Mobility in the form of permanent migration, return or out-migration provides individuals with the prospects for gainful employment, better jobs and higher level of earnings. But as a growing number of studies are suggesting, the gains from migration should not be strictly evaluated from the utilitarian approach but subjective well-being indicators should be taken into consideration. As Layard (2005) argues, apart from strictly economic determinants, social and psychological ones should be integrated into the analytical framework to broaden our understanding of what makes an individual better off. Consequently, economists are looking more closely at the consequences of migration in terms of how life satisfaction relates to migration decisions.

Otrachshenko and Popova (2012) empirically show that life (dis)satisfaction affects intentions to migrate while theoretically Stark and Yitzhaki (1988) show that expectations of an increasing trend in relative deprivation are a strong incentive to migrate. Accordingly, migrants decide to move abroad with an expectation of higher earnings, better job opportunities and an improved standard of living. However, concerning the outcome it might be the case that some migrants achieve that target (to different extents) while others do not. Consequently, some decide to move further by out-migrating or returning home and others stay. In this context, what is the role of life satisfaction in migration? A group of studies have investigated the consequences of the decision to migrate and the outcomes of migration.¹ Quite often, migrants' expectations substantially differ from realisations, and this divergence may produce a lower level of life satisfaction than before migration (Schündeln and Fuchs-Schündeln, 2009); also, comparisons with the native population matters (Bartram, 2010, 2011). Furthermore, unrealistic expectations might generate larger dissatisfaction upon migration and quite often individuals face a trade-off between better employment opportunities and less satisfactory living standards (De Jong, 2002).

In a similar way as life satisfaction before migration affects the intentions to move abroad, life satisfaction upon migration will affect the preference to stay permanently, return or move to another country. Dustmann (2003) shows that short migration spells are optimal if wage differentials are high. Nevertheless, wage differentials only partly explain the dynam-

¹ See De Jong (2002), Bartram (2010, 2011), Schündeln and Fuchs-Schündeln (2009).

ics of the migration/return choice. A number of studies suggest that detrimental effects of non-monetary costs should not be neglected.² Monetary and non-monetary benefits and costs affect the level of satisfaction, which may induce the most satisfied migrants to stay permanently and those less satisfied to leave the destination country and return home or migrate to another country.

The purpose of this study is to test how life satisfaction during the migration experience determines the preference to stay, return or out-migrate, controlling not only for economic but also for social and subjective well-being determinants. We aim to address this analysis by combining two streams of research: the one on migration and return decision and the one on life satisfaction and subjective well-being, so as to broaden the analytical framework to add to economic thinking also some of the main findings from other social sciences. We shall look, firstly, at the causes of life satisfaction ranked according to the Likert scale and, secondly, we shall test whether the (dis)satisfaction in migration drives migrants' decision to return, re-migrate or stay permanently. One concern with estimating the effect of life satisfaction on migration intentions to stay or leave the country is the simultaneity and endogeneity of life satisfaction; i.e. there may be unobservable factors that simultaneously may affect both life satisfaction and migration intentions. We account for the endogeneity of satisfaction on migration intentions by using two instrumental variables (IVs) in the equation on life satisfaction. These instrumental variables are 1) civic participation proxied by the event of voting in the local elections and 2) housing conditions proxied by having own accommodation. The validity of these IVs is justified by a strand of literature (Layard, 2005; OECD, 2011; Dolan et al., 2008) which states that these IVs are important factors for determining life satisfaction while no evidence is found to prove their impact on migration intentions.

The dataset used in this analysis is extracted from a survey run among Romanian migrants in Italy during January 2011 as part of the TEMPO/NORFACE project. Only migrants who arrived in Italy between 2004 and 2010 were interviewed with the intention of capturing their behaviour during the period of the free visa regime introduced in 2004 and then after Romania's accession to the European Union in May 2007.

The structure of the paper is as follows: Section 2 consists of a brief discussion of the concepts of life satisfaction, subjective well-being and happiness. Section 3 presents a literature review on life satisfaction, migration decisions and the impact of migration on life satisfaction. Sections 4 and 5 continue with a description of the data and econometric approach. The last two sections, 6 and 7, present the estimation results and the main conclusions.

² See Easterlin (2009), Ahuvia (2008), Becchetti and Rossetti (2009).

2. The concept of life satisfaction

Starting with Veenhoven (1995), 'Life-satisfaction is the degree to which a person positively evaluates the overall quality of his/her life as-a-whole, meaning how much the person likes the life he/she leads'.³ The recent review of Selezneva (2011) on subjective well-being studies suggests that happiness 'reflects a degree to which the individual judges the overall quality of his own life as a whole favourably'; subjective well-being represents 'experienced utility' and is a retrospective evaluation of the utility attained; finally, life satisfaction is a 'judgment on objective conditions and different life domains'. According to an OECD compendium, a life satisfaction indicator measures 'the overall life satisfaction as perceived by individuals, how people evaluate their life as whole ...'.⁴

An overall evaluation of life satisfaction involves how the person feels, how realisations meet expectations and how likely one evaluates the achievement of certain goals. In this line of reasoning, different studies have referred to life satisfaction in terms of subjective well-being or happiness. Inter-temporal assessment of life satisfaction is another aspect which conditions its analysis since at a given moment in time individuals mix present, past and future expectations with an evaluation of overall life satisfaction (Veenhoven, 2000; Clark et al., 2008). This mixture in life satisfaction evaluation might depend on how far back in the past the individual will go in his/her assessment of the present quality of life. Schündeln and Fuchs-Schündeln (2009) show that migrants report different levels of life satisfaction after compared to before migration, depending on their preferences to stay short-term, temporarily or not at all. Nevertheless, such comparison is valid mostly for migrants who do not have a long migration experience abroad because at the beginning of the migration experience, migrants tend to evaluate their current level of satisfaction in comparison with the one before migration. Given the concepts of social comparisons, individuals compare themselves also with others, especially those considered similar to them, and this might have a moderating effect on the assessment of their life domains. Migrants will tend to have as reference groups co-nationals, other groups of migrants and natives, depending upon the years spent abroad (see Schündeln and Fuchs-Schündeln, 2009).

Another important aspect is the one about the types of measures, scales or scores, and their validity in analysing life satisfaction. Michalos and Kahlke (2010) state that single dimension statements of life satisfaction have lower validity over time compared to multi-dimensional measures that preserve a higher correlation over time. Further, Diener et al. (2012), reviewing life satisfaction measures used in research, find that measurement errors are reduced if life satisfaction indicators are complemented by other social and economic indicators.

³ See Veenhoven (1995) for a discussion of the definition of life satisfaction and conceptual issues.

⁴ See OECD (2011): <http://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org/>

In our context, we shall use the survey data conducted in Italy in January 2011 with Romanian migrants who moved to Italy between 2004 and 2010. In this paper, therefore, we refer to life satisfaction as stated at a given point in time that in our context corresponds to the time of the interview.⁵

3. Literature review

3.1 Happiness, subjective well-being, and satisfaction

The literature on the factors that determine subjective well-being is still inconclusive. As Dolan et al. (2008) show by analysing the factors that affect subjective well-being, the results are quite different in terms of outcomes, control groups, methodology, robustness and direction of causality. Determinants such as employment and marital status, relative income, personal and community relationships are well evidenced by the literature but other determinants such as education and social capital variables are under-explored and further research is needed in this respect. Regarding happiness, Layard (2005) refers to the 'Big Seven' factors that determine happiness, which in order of importance are: family relationships, financial situation, work related, community and friends, health, personal freedom and personal values. OECD, since 2004, has contributed new indicators, in particular the 'Better Life Index', which apart from employment, income and family-related variables includes also factors related to housing, civic participation and environmental impact, thus aiming to provide a wider spectrum of features that shape the well-being of individuals.

Life satisfaction and income

Authors dealing with happiness and life satisfaction, e.g. Easterlin (1974, 2001, 2006), Blanchflower and Oswald (2004), Blanchflower (2008) use longitudinal and survey data for different countries and show a positive relationship between higher level of earnings and happiness. This effect becomes particularly evident in transition countries and in those cases where interpersonal comparisons are involved (Selesneva, 2011). However, as Easterlin (1995, 2006) shows, there is a positive but diminishing marginal utility from income as relative income matters more than absolute income and hence social comparisons and norms used for the evaluation govern our happiness. Also Layard (2005) argues that one of the reasons that happiness and aggregate income levels have not gone up in parallel is because of social comparisons and habituations.

Life satisfaction and relationships

Relationships, including family relationships or socialising with family and friends, appear to positively affect the subjective well-being and happiness of individuals. Being married is

⁵ Besides, other subjective self-reporting indicators for different life domains, including earnings and job-related variables and family, community, society and migration-related domains, will be part of the puzzle to control for life satisfaction during migration.

associated with a positive and high level of happiness while the opposite is true for separations and divorces (Helliwell, 2003; Layard, 2005). Having children is shown to have a positive and a significant effect on life satisfaction but not on happiness (Haller and Hadler, 2006). However, the effect of children is investigated in the context of other circumstances, e.g. single parenthood, financial situation of the family, migration, poverty risk or health and need of care (Delan et al., 2008). Thus people living in a family context, being married and having children appear to be happier, even though the effect is different for men and women (Frijters et al., 2004, 2006). Contacts and interactions with other family members and friends positively affect happiness but the results are mixed if we control for age, quality of friendship and community (Layard, 2005).

Life satisfaction and employment

Blanchflower (2008) analyses life satisfaction for 15 European countries by using Eurobarometer survey data for the period 1996-2005. He finds that the assessment of life quality, employment and the job-related situation play a far-reaching role for life satisfaction. In terms of employment, we find that employed people have a higher level of satisfaction than the unemployed. Helliwell (2011), who looked at the spillover effects of unemployment on the subjective well-being in the US, finds that, particularly at the local level, unemployment has a negative effect on the well-being of the population including those who are employed. Men are found to be particularly suffering from being unemployed; the younger and the older are less affected compared to those who are in the 30s and 40s (see also Clark, 2003; Clark and Oswald, 1994). Layard et al. (2011) argue that the negative impact of unemployment on well-being is not only in term of earnings but also psycho-sociological, e.g. loss of social status, self-esteem or loss of social life through the workplace.

Other studies, such as Fasang et al. (2007) and Luttmer (2005), address the issue of employment, quality of job and life satisfaction and find that life satisfaction appears to be positively correlated with job satisfaction.⁶ However, the effect of job quality on life satisfaction becomes weaker especially during periods of transition (such as in Eastern Europe) or higher uncertainty.

At the country level, life satisfaction is a push factor towards migration stronger than GDP per capita (Blanchflower and Shadforth, 2009). However, as Blanchflower (2008) and Dolan et al. (2008) argue, income and work significantly affect the level of life satisfaction, but family, community and personality-related issues are also very important.

⁶ See Fasang et al. (2007). According to that study, 'labour market mobility is associated with higher satisfaction if it is connected to a low number of unemployment spells and the application of the same or more skills in the current job'.

3.2 Life satisfaction and migration

Neoclassical microeconomic models have adopted the seminal concepts introduced by Sjaastad (1962) and Todaro (1969) by assuming that individuals decide to migrate if their expected net gains from migration are positive. The theory of relative deprivation but also recent empirical studies have demonstrated that not only wage differentials, better educational and employment opportunities affect migration decisions but also life (dis)satisfaction can be a strong determinant of intentions to migrate (Stark, 1988; Otrachshenko and Popova, 2012).

From the perspective of how migration experience affects life satisfaction, at regional levels, Fasang et al. (2007) show that migration within the EU region might generate higher levels of satisfaction as migrants benefit from high wage differentials between the host and sending countries. Apart from the positive returns, mobile migrants also bear costs which could be monetary and non-monetary ones. While the monetary costs are related to the direct costs of mobility itself and foregone earnings, the non-monetary costs are related to opportunity costs for the choice made, e.g. the costs for changing location, looking for a new job, switching to new jobs and acquiring skills or accepting to do jobs not compatible with the given level of skills and education. In addition, the choice made bears also psychological costs which mostly relate to family, friends' absence, distance from the home country or feeling discriminated in the host country. Schündeln and Fuchs-Schündeln (2009) find that post-migration life satisfaction improves for permanent migrants but remains unaltered for return migrants. This different impact is strongly related to initial migration intentions, achieved outcomes upon arrival and psychological factors. Migrants who have permanent intentions and achieve positive outcomes by migrating to another country are more likely to experience a significant increase in life satisfaction, whereas temporary migrants, are supposed to be less affected if their stated initial purpose was to stay only temporarily in the host country. De Jong et al. (2002) find that migration negatively affects life satisfaction in the case of recent migrants. As this result emerges in the initial phase of migration, the cause could be unrealistic expectations about the quality of life in the host country. Anderson et al. (2006) investigate employment experiences of migrants from Central and Eastern European countries who reached the UK immediately before and after the 2004 enlargement and find that migrants in spite of being highly qualified do often accept low-wage jobs but better paid ones than at home. Similar results are found for the match between the qualification required for a given job and the level of competencies of the employees.

The causality between life satisfaction and migration has been quite well documented in the literature; however, how life satisfaction affects migrants' decisions to stay permanently, return or migrate to another country is less explored. It is often argued that in terms of life satisfaction migrants compared to natives appear to have lower levels of life satisfaction (Bartram, 2010, 2011). Migrants bear monetary and non-monetary costs which make

them dissatisfied with the migration decision and consequently they might decide to stay temporarily in the destination country, not excluding the option to return home or migrate to another country.

4. Description of survey data and summary statistics

The data used in this study are taken from a survey carried out with Romanian migrants in Italy in 2011 in the framework of the TEMPO/NORFACE project. This database provides information about the migration experience and migration plans of 1000 Romanian migrants who live in Rome, Turin and Milan and arrived in Italy between 2004 and 2011.

The migration of Romanian migrants to Italy is an interesting case to be investigated. Within a decade the number of Romanian migrants in Italy more than tripled, reaching more than a million in 2011 and becoming the largest community of immigrants with a share of more than 20%. The migration of Romanians to Italy was mainly driven by better employment prospects but also strong network effects (Mara, 2012).

The sample consists of 420 migrants interviewed in the area of Rome, 370 migrants in Turin, and 210 migrants in Milan. The majority of Romanian migrants in our sample (40%) originate from the North-Eastern part of Romania (mainly Bacau, Iasi and Neamt); 13% from the South East (e.g. Braila, Vancea and Galati); 11% from the central part of the country (Brasov and Sibiu); 9% from the South West (e.g. Dolj, Goj and Vrancea); 7% from Bucharest; 12% from the West of Romania; and the rest come from other Southern areas. According to Eurostat, the North-Eastern part of Romania is the region with the highest risk of poverty and severe material deprivation, respectively 31% and 42% in 2009, compared to a rate of 22% and 31% at the country level; with a long-term unemployment rate at 32% compared to 31% at country level. According to ISTAT (2011) the material deprivation in Italy during 2008-2009 was at a rate of 13%, 18% and 6% respectively for Romanian migrants, other groups of migrants and natives.⁷ Such figures confirm that Romanian migrants might be worse off compared to Italians but with reference to other groups of migrants and their area of origin they appear to be better off. (See also Figure A1 in Appendix A.)

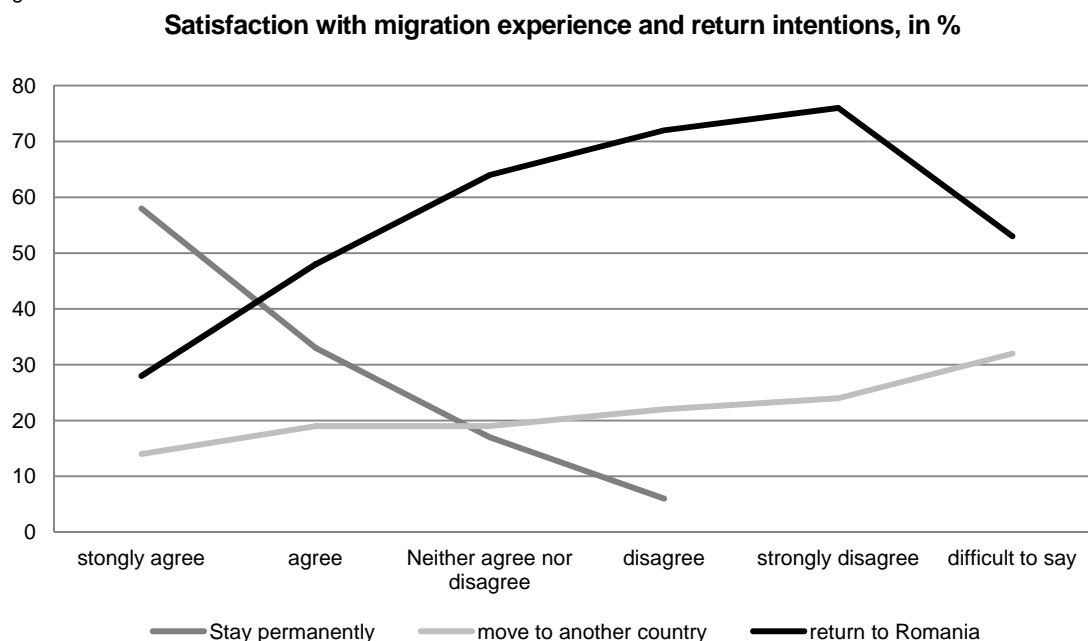
As our interest is to look at life satisfaction⁸ during migration and how it affects migration plans, below we provide the breakdown of different life satisfaction levels by migration

⁷ ISTAT used the same definition of severe material deprivation as suggested in Eurostat. For the definition of severe material deprivation see Eurostat, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Glossary:Material_deprivation_rate

⁸ The question on life satisfaction in migration in the survey was the following: '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'. The response categories are: 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'disagree', 'strongly disagree' and 'difficult to say'.

plans such as permanent stay, out-migration (to third countries) and return to the country of origin.⁹ The evidence indicates that migrants who prefer to stay longer in the country report a higher level of satisfaction. For low levels of life satisfaction the preference shifts mainly to the intention to return to Romania or to out-migrate to another country. The graphical representation in Figure 1 indicates that intentions to stay permanently go down as the dissatisfaction with the migration experience goes up, and the opposite is true for the return to Romania or migration to another country.

Figure 1



Source: Own calculations using the survey data.

The descriptive statistics presented in Tables A1-A3 are disaggregated by gender and migration preference to stay permanently, return to Romania and out-migration to another country. In terms of age we find a larger share of younger migrants, aged 16-24, who prefer to out-migrate, a larger share of older migrants, age 45+, who prefer to return to Romania, and mainly those in the age group 24-44 prefer to stay permanently. The educational level of migrants is predominantly secondary, ranging between 44% and 47% for the three categories of migration preference, with the main difference that among potential out-migrants more than 37% have bachelor or university/post-graduate degrees whereas among potential permanent stayers and returnees respectively 25% and 15% belong to the category of highly educated. As concerns family relationships, we find that more than 74% of migrants who prefer to stay permanently have migrated with their partners while migrants who prefer to out-migrate or return to Romania have migrated with their partners

⁹ We classify as potential permanent stayers those migrants whose response to the question of potential departure from the country was: 'don't intend to leave and prefer to stay permanently'; potential returnees are classified as those who answered 'prefer returning to Romania'; and potential out-migrants are those who 'prefer to move to another country'.

only in 57% and 55% respectively of the cases; migration with children characterises more than 45% of permanent migrants and only 22% and 32% respectively of migrants who prefer to out-migrate or return to Romania.

Employment-related indicators show that more than 53% of potential permanent stayers but also 54% of potential returnees work full-time while only 36% of potential out-migrants share this employment status; part-time employment and unemployment is much higher among potential out-migrants while self-employment is much higher among permanent stayers. Almost half of the permanent stayers also have a job conforming to their level of qualification while only 31% of out-migrants and 34% of returnees confirm such a match. Among the potential permanent stayers we find that more than 40% of migrants attain from employment an income level in line with expectations. Among potential returnees and out-migrants this is the case for not more than 27% of migrants in each group.

The survey provides also evidence about the positive and negative outcomes from the migration experience. Interestingly, in the self-assessment of the migration experience, regardless of migrants' preference to stay or to leave, the main positive outcomes are similar across groups: this is the case e.g. related to the outcome 'learned a new language', 'made more money than in Romania', 'found a better job than at home', 'improved household standard of living' and 'feel to have more opportunities now'. Regarding negative outcomes from migration, more than 46% of potential permanent stayers reported 'no negative outcome' while 42% of out-migrants and returnees confirmed so. As for the rest, 'insecurity regarding the future' was predominant among out-migrants; 'negative impact on family relationship' was similarly present among potential permanent stayers and returnees; 'doing a job below one's level of qualification' was higher among returnees and 'discrimination' was particularly high among out-migrants.

Other indicators related to the life in migration showed that more than 28% of permanent stayers participate in local elections while only 12% and 14% respectively of out-migrants and returnees confirmed to do so. As concerns housing, more than 25% of permanent stayers have their own accommodation but only 4% of out-migrants and 6% of returnees confirm to possess their own home.

As concern the connection with networks and that with friends and family members, it is shown that the co-nationals in Rome and Turin have been more important particularly for migrants who prefer to stay permanently or return to Romania.

Overall, the summary statistics indicate that there are significant and important differences among migrants depending on their migration preference, personal characteristics, and employment and earnings conditions, positive and negative outcomes from migration and how they evaluate their life satisfaction in migration. Naturally, these results bring up ques-

tions such as: What determines the decision to stay permanently, return or out-migrate? Is it the most satisfied who prefer to stay permanently? If yes, what determines the life satisfaction in migration? Is it the highly skilled or the low skilled that prefer to return or out-migrate?

5. Empirical methodology

5.1 Specification 1: What determines life satisfaction in migration?

The question concerning life satisfaction in migration is constructed following the Likert scale; it is categorical and ordered upward¹⁰ (see Table A.4 in Appendix A for further details). The response to life satisfaction being categorical and ordered allows us to evaluate the effect of personal characteristics and migration-related outcomes by using an ordered probit model. Besides, other subjective determinants such as self-assessment of individuals for different life domains, including earnings and job-related, family and community, social and migration-related domains, allow us to capture the effect that the migration experience has on life satisfaction.¹¹ Thus the life satisfaction variable which is categorical and ordered upward taking values 1 to 4 is given as follows:

$$S_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } S_i \leq s_1 \\ 2 & \text{if } s_1 < S_i \leq s_2 \\ 3 & \text{if } s_2 < S_i \leq s_3 \\ 4 & \text{if } s_3 < S_i \end{cases} \quad \text{where} \quad s_1 = 1, 2, \dots, 4$$

And life satisfaction is determined as:

$$S_i = x_i' * \beta_{i1} + POM_1 * \beta_{i2} + NOM_2 * \beta_{i3} + Vote * \beta_{i4} + Housing * \beta_{i5} + \varepsilon_i$$

The explanatory variables entering the equation of S_i are selected following the list of indicators suggested by the OECD for the definition of subjective well-being and further suggestions from the literature on life satisfaction and happiness.

The explanatory variables included in x_i' are as follows:

- Demographic characteristic such as age groups 16-24, 25-34, 35-44, leaving out age group 45+

¹⁰ See footnote 9 above.

¹¹ An overall evaluation of life satisfaction involves how the person feels, how realisations meet the expectations and how likely is the achievement of certain goals. According to the theory of social comparisons, individuals compare themselves especially with those considered similar to them, and this might have a moderating effect on the objective assessment of their life domains.

- Education categories such as secondary education, vocational education, tertiary education, having as a control group the group with a primary level of education
- Family-related controls such as migrating with the partner and/or with child/ren
- Employment and income-related such as working full-time, part-time, self-employed, having as the control group the unemployed; having an adequate job to the level of one's qualification, the match of current level of earnings to expectations
- Networks and connections with the community, family members and friends in Turin and Rome leaving out network connections in Milan.

Further included are:

- Migration-related variables such as positive outcomes from migration, *POM* , which include: 'learned a new language', 'made more money than in Romania' 'found a better job than at home', 'improved household standard of living'; and negative outcomes from migration, *NOM* , which include: 'insecurity regarding the future', 'negative impact on family relationships', 'doing a job below one's level of qualification' and 'discrimination'.
- Intentions on length of stay such as short-term (less than a year), medium-term (up to 5 years), long-term (more than 5 years) and permanently, leaving out the category of non-planners
- Civic participation such as voting (*Vote*) at local elections
- Housing-related indicators (*Housing*) such as having one's own accommodation

The estimation results of the ordered probit model are presented in Table A5 in Appendix A.

5.2 Specification 2: What determines the migration preference in the destination country?

The theory of relative deprivation but also recent studies have demonstrated that not only wage differentials, better educational and employment opportunities affect the migration decision but also life (dis)satisfaction can be a strong determinant on intentions to migrate (Stark, 1988, 2005; Otrachshenko and Popova, 2012). The theory of return migration argues that migrants will decide to go back after they have accumulated enough savings and have reached their targets (Dustmann, 1996). But it is often the case that migrants fail to achieve their targets or are dissatisfied with life during migration and they might decide to move from their current place, by returning home or migrating to another country. In analogy with the theory of how (dis)satisfaction affects migration (Stark, 1988; Otrachshenko and Popova, 2012) and in line with the theory of return migration we assume that individuals take those decisions where the expected net returns are positive.

Our statistics suggest that potential permanent stayers in more than 34% of cases strongly agree to be satisfied with life in migration, whereas among the potential out-migrants and

returnees only 12% and 10% respectively confirm this response. Conversely, those who strongly disagree to being happy with the migration experience are less than 1% among the permanent stayers and more than 10% among the potential out-migrants and returnees. So how does the migration preference in the destination country relate to life satisfaction in migration and what else determines this choice? We address this issue by running a multinomial logit where the dependent variable MP_i takes the value 1 if the alternative to out-migrate is chosen, value 2 for the alternative of returning to Romania, and value 3 for the alternative 'no plans'. As a reference category the alternative to stay permanently is chosen.

$$MP_i = \beta_0 + x_i' * \beta_{i1} + s_1 * \beta_{i2} + s_2 * \beta_{i3} + s_3 * \beta_{i4} + \varepsilon_i$$

The control variables, x_i' , include personal characteristics and migration-related outcomes. Life satisfaction in migration is represented by three dummy variables, s_1 if the migrant 'strongly agrees' to be happy, s_2 if the migrant 'agrees' to be happy and s_3 if the migrant 'neither agrees nor disagrees' to be happy with the migration experience, leaving out the category 'strongly disagree' to be happy with the migration experience.

The selection of control variables x_i' consists of demographic characteristics such as age and gender; socially and economically developed characteristics such as education, employment status, having an adequate job to the level of one's qualification and having a level of earnings that matches one's expectations; positive and negative outcomes from migration; migrating with the partner, with the child, network connection; duration of stay in the destination country and plans concerning the length of stay, remittances. The results are presented in Table A6, for the entire sample and separately for men and women, see Appendix A.

5.3 Specification 3: Endogeneity of life satisfaction in migration

As discussed above, the migration intentions in the destination country are not supposed to be exogenous to the level of life satisfaction in migration. As was shown, life (dis)satisfaction increases the intentions to migrate, but it could also be that life (dis)satisfaction in migration induces migrants to move to another country or even to return home. So we cannot ignore a priori that there are unobserved characteristics or determinants which are correlated and affect both migration intentions and the life satisfaction in migration. For example, migrants who tend to be more satisfied because they have a good command of the destination country's language might also tend to prefer staying permanently, or migrants who have more of a positive attitude towards mobility might also be tempted to choose out-migration.

Another crucial aspect when dealing with simultaneity is the endogeneity of the regressor which enters as an explanatory variable in the first migration equation, in this case the life satisfaction indicator. Technically, the solution to this problem is to introduce to the life sat-

isfaction equation instrumental variables which significantly affect life satisfaction but not the migration intentions. The idea here is that there may be migrants with high expectations who might decide to leave the destination country even though they are satisfied with life in migration. Under these circumstances it would be convenient to control for life satisfaction before migration or personality traits which appear to be important and capture part of the effect of the unobservables. As we demonstrated in the summary statistics, potential permanent stayers differ from potential returnees or out-migrants and consequently they could also differ in unobservable factors that affect life satisfaction and migration intentions.

We therefore proceed by allowing for a correlation between life satisfaction in migration and intentions to stay, moving to another country or returning home and estimating the system of equations simultaneously taking account of the endogeneity of life satisfaction in migration.¹²

To account for endogeneity, in our context, we propose two instrumental variables. The first instrument is constructed as a dummy variable depending on whether an individual owns an accommodation in the destination country. According to the OECD well-being indicators, 'housing is at the top of the hierarchy of human material needs'. Such condition affects positively the well-being of individuals which consequently might induce them to have a positive evaluation of their life in migration or as a whole. In fact recent studies show that particularly Romanian migrants in Italy have significantly invested in housing and they represent the largest group of migrants who in 2009 acquired property in Italy, particularly in large metropolitan areas. Romanian migrants accounted for 50% of acquisitions from immigrants in Turin, 21% in Rome and 19% in Milan.¹³ The summary statistics given in Table A1 indicate that potential permanent migrants in 25% of cases have their own accommodation in Italy, while amongst the potential out-migrants and returnees respectively only 4% and 6% belong to this category. Therefore, migrants who have their own accommodation have mostly chosen to make a long-term investment in the destination country. Such decision could be interpreted as signalling a long-term migration plan or preference for permanent stay. Consequently, the inclusion of this instrumental variable might not be sufficient. Hence, the next IV candidate is civic participation such as voting in the local elections. Voting might be a good instrument, as e.g. the OECD report (2011) states that civic participation, especially among migrants, is essential for individual well-being. It signals that individuals have a greater sense of engagement with the local com-

¹² Since one of our dependent variables (life satisfaction) is ranked and ordered and the other one is binary, in accordance the cmp (conditional mixed process) estimates a system of seemingly unrelated equations allowing for the endogenous life satisfaction variable entering as explanatory variable on the right-hand side of the other equation. The advantage of cmp versus independent estimation of equations, or 2SLS derives from the fact that the life satisfaction on migration enters the migration intention equation simply as explanatory and categorical variable, without controlling for the unobservables that affect life satisfaction, whereas through cmp the predicted value of life satisfaction is considered. Usually such an approach produces unbiased and more efficient estimates, especially if the error terms are assumed to be normally distributed.

¹³ Source: 'Scenari Immobiliari', Osservatorio Nazionale Immigrati e casa, 6th Edition, December 2009.

munity and consequently evaluate life in migration more positively. Civic participation might also be signalling social trust which is also positively related to life satisfaction (Bjornskov, 2007; Helliwell and Putman, 2004). As concerns the impact that civic participation might have on the preference to stay permanently, return or out-migrate, no empirical evidence exists so far. Therefore, these instruments are good candidates to control for the unobservables. We estimate through a CMP (conditional mixed process)¹⁴ the following system of equations:

$$\begin{cases} MP_i = x_i' * \beta_{i1} + \gamma * S_i + \varepsilon_{1i} \\ S_i = x_i' * \beta_{i1} + Vote * \beta_{i2} + Housing * \beta_{i3} + \varepsilon_{2i} \end{cases}$$

In this specification, β_{i1} are the parameters relating to the exogenous explanatory variables entering respectively both equations, β_{i2} and β_{i3} are the coefficients corresponding to the instrumental variables 'Voting' and 'Housing'. The error terms ε_{1i} and ε_{2i} are assumed to be correlated and normally distributed. For values of γ gamma different from zero the predicted value of S_i enters as an explanatory variable in the equation for MP_i . The estimation results are presented in Table A7 in the Appendix.

6. Estimation results

6.1. What determines life satisfaction in migration?

Before evaluating how satisfaction directly and indirectly affects migration preferences, we assess the impact of the migration experience on life satisfaction through the first specification, then continue by assessing the impact of life satisfaction on the preference to stay permanently, return home or out-migrate taking life satisfaction as exogenous and lastly we account for simultaneity and endogeneity of life satisfaction in migration through the use of instrumental variables. We account for gender differences, educational differences and duration of stay in the country of destination but we report only the results by gender in Appendix A and other results in Appendix B.

6.1.a. Estimation results by gender

In terms of gender differences, Table A5 in Appendix A, it is indicated that younger migrants tend to be more satisfied with their life in migration and the size of the coefficient indicates that this effect is much higher for women. This finding is in line with other studies that report higher levels of happiness for women, Di Tella and MacCulloch (2004). Other controls such as education and employment status do not have a significant effect on life satisfaction, both for men and women.¹⁵

¹⁴ See Roodman (2009).

¹⁵ The literature on education and its effect on life satisfaction is quite mixed. There are studies which report a positive effect of education on life satisfaction (Blanchflower and Oswald, 2004) but other studies maintain that education is also strongly related to social status and/or unobservable traits at the individual level which we do not control for. However, we will return to this issue when presenting the estimation results by education, in columns 4 and 5.

As concerns the employment situation, its effect on life satisfaction disappears when we control for the fact that the migrant is doing a job appropriate to its level of qualification. Thus, what mostly affects the level of satisfaction is not the employment status per se but rather having a job that is compatible with the skills and education level.¹⁶ This finding suggests that having a job that matches the level of skills is more rewarding and significantly affects happiness rather than the sole fact of being employed.

Another important determinant which strongly and mostly positively affects life satisfaction in migration is having a level of income that corresponds to expectations. This finding is in line with a huge literature on how income affects happiness and in this case life satisfaction in migration. Particularly, migrants are predominantly pulled to move abroad because of the high wage differential between the destination and origin countries. In consequence, the achievement of an income at the expected level induces migrants to evaluate positively life in migration. In this context expectation and goals are quite important and significantly affect happiness. As Campbell et al. (1976) state, 'happiness depends on what you have (in different domains) relative to your expectations'.

Other migration related determinants such as expected length of stay (short, mid or long term) also suggest that migrants with permanent plans of stay occupy a higher rank in the life satisfaction scale and this finding is also in line with Schündeln and Fuchs-Schündeln (2009). The estimates also show that these results are significant both for women and men implying no difference by gender.

The effect of network interacted with the location, in this case the cities of Rome and Turin, leaving as control group the city of Milan, indicates that the connection with co-nationals, friends and other family members from own country of origin makes migrants happier especially in Rome. However, once broken down in terms of gender, we do not find any significant effect. One explanation could be that there is a different effect between 'socialising with friends' and 'socialising with family members'. As Martin and Westerhof (2003) show, the latter positively affects life satisfaction while the former plays only a minor role. However, in our context we do not control for that but an important message is that strengthening networks in the destination country could positively affect the life satisfaction in migration.

In terms of positive or negative outcomes, interestingly we find that even though migration tends to have a negative impact on family relationships, migrants still report high levels of life satisfaction. This finding is very important because it reconfirms once more that expectation from migration and goals shape happiness or life satisfaction in migration. It may also be that negative outcomes are considered as transitory or temporary and the negative

¹⁶ In this context the literature suggests that being employed is much better than being unemployed but there is less evidence of how the match job qualification to skills affects life satisfaction (Layard, 2006).

impact on overall life satisfaction is negligible, as long as the main expectations, e.g. economic ones, are of priority concern.

Finally, other determinants that affect life satisfaction in migration positively are civic participation through voting at local elections and having one's own accommodation. Also in this case our findings confirm the results suggested by the literature that community involvement and participation positively affects life satisfaction (Helliwell and Putman, 2004). Similar to OECD (2011), housing appears to affect life satisfaction positively; in particular, that determinant makes women happier, while no significant effect is found for men.

6.1.b. Estimation results by education

As discussed above, the results about the impact that education has on life satisfaction is ambiguous. Therefore we tried to disentangle this ambiguity by further estimating the equation of life satisfaction separately for migrants with secondary and tertiary levels of education. The results presented in Table B1 suggest that there are important differences for diverse levels of education.

The effect of network interacted with the location, is confirmed to positively affect secondary educated migrants living in Rome and Turin, but no effect is found for migrants with tertiary education. Network is important and drives location choice and its effect on life satisfaction is important at least for secondary educated migrants. One interpretation may be provided by Layard (2006) who indicates that the quality of the network matters which would need to be further investigated.

Diverse effects are confirmed for migration plans concerning the expected length of stay. While for tertiary educated migrants, plans for permanent stay have a positive effect on life satisfaction, for secondary educated migrants plans for temporary migration are negatively correlated with life satisfaction.

Similarly the match job qualification – skill level and earnings – expectations positively affects life satisfaction for the whole group of migrants and independently of their education level.

Furthermore, the standard of living positively affects life satisfaction of migrants with tertiary education. Interestingly, a positive link is found between housing and life satisfaction for both groups of migrants, but civic participation through voting appears to make happier only migrants with tertiary education.

6.2. How life satisfaction affects migration intentions in the destination country

6.2.a. Estimation results by gender

The effects that certain determinants, including life satisfaction in migration, exercise on migration intentions are presented in Table A6. The dependent variable is migration preference: to stay permanently, to move to another country, to return to Romania or having no plans. The reference group is the group of migrants who prefer to stay permanently. The results confirm that migrants who have a job 'below the level of qualification', who work part-time, have secondary and vocational education, who remit more and have short migration plans are more likely to return to Romania. Put differently, permanent stay is more likely for migrants who have a job that matches their level of qualification and 'strongly agree' or 'agree' to be happy with life in migration. Furthermore, for all age groups below 45, with tertiary level of education, those who plan the stay no more than 5 years in Italy there is a higher preference to out-migrate than to stay permanently in Italy. However, the preference to migrate to another country is negatively linked to the condition of migrating with a child, having experienced an improvement in the standard of living in migration, planning to stay permanently and reporting high levels of satisfaction from the migration experience.

Separate estimates for men and women indicate that women aged 25-34 have less preference to return to Romania while men prefer returning to Romania or migrate to another country. However, controlling for education indicates men with secondary education show a higher preference to migrate to another country rather than staying permanently. As concerns employment, women working part-time are more prone towards out-migration while the self-employed prefer returning to Romania. The results on remittances are mainly driven by men, since we find a positive link to out-migrate or return to Romania only for men but not for women. Also, a positive migration outcome such as 'doing a better job than in Romania' discourages out-migration among men, and a positive outcome such as 'improvement of standard of living' discourages the out-migration of women. On the other side, a negative outcome such as 'impact on family relationship' strongly negatively affects the preference to out-migrate among men. As concerns life satisfaction in migration, for women it is found to have a negative link with the preference to return home and to out-migrate whereas for men it only negatively affects the preference to out-migrate but no significant effect is observed for the return to Romania.

6.2.b. Estimation results by education

Estimation results, disentangled for migrants with secondary and tertiary level of education, suggest that the main differences among these groups are observed for employment related determinants. In spite of the type of employment status, full-time, part-time or self-employed, there is a higher preference among migrants with secondary education to return to Romania or move to another country, suggesting a higher preference for temporary mi-

gration rather than permanent stay. Put differently, migrants with tertiary education who work full-time reveal to have a stronger preference to stay permanently than migrating to another country. Regarding the match job qualification-skill level we find that a better match would discourage the return to Romania for migrants with secondary educational level, whereas no significant effect is found for migrants with tertiary education. This last group of migrants considers important the match earnings to expectations which seem to strongly and negatively affect the preference to migrate to another country. However, no significant effect for this is found for the return to Romania.

Negative outcomes from the migration experience, such as the one on family relationships, mostly affects migrants with secondary education who tend to prefer the return to Romania. The highly educated seem to be undecided about their migration plans if they have a job which is not adequate for the level of skills they are endowed with. Controlling for positive outcomes, such as 'finding a job better than in your country of origin', the results suggest that migrants with secondary/tertiary education would be discouraged/encouraged to out-migrate.

Overall, by controlling for level of education significant differences emerge. It appears that several important determinants affect the preference to return to Romania for migrants with secondary education whereas out-migration (to third countries) seems to be a preferred option for migrants with tertiary education. These findings suggest that between the alternative of staying permanently, returning to Romania or out-migrating, the option to return or stay permanently is the main puzzle for migrants with secondary education. On the other hand, out-migrating or staying permanently is a major concern for the highly educated. While for the former group of migrants the choice is strongly determined by a good match job-qualification and employment, for the latter group the match of earnings to income expectations seems the more important. Still, the results about the effect of migration plans and life satisfaction in migration seem to be robust, having a high and significant effect on the preference to stay permanently, for both groups of migrants with secondary and tertiary education.

6.3. Endogeneity of life satisfaction in migration

In the last specification, we control for the endogeneity of life satisfaction in migration and the preference to stay permanently, out-migrate or return to the country of origin by estimating a system of equations; the first equation represents the intention to stay permanently/return/out-migrate and the second equation represents life satisfaction in migration. Housing, i.e. own accommodation, and civic participation, i.e. voting in local elections, are used as IVs to instrument endogenous life satisfaction.

The results presented in Table A7 show that the effect of life satisfaction in migration is a significantly high and positive determinant of the intention to stay permanently, negatively affecting the preference to out-migrate or return to Romania. Migrants happy with life in migration are less prone to move to another country. Disentangling the results by gender shows that this result is driven by significant parameter estimates for women, while these are not significant for men.

In the case of women, furthermore, where life satisfaction is revealed to be important not only for predicting the preference to stay permanently, out-migrate or return to Romania, we also find that the IVs, civic participation and housing, positively affect the life satisfaction of women while no significant effect is found for men. Negative outcomes such as the ones on family relationships are demonstrated to have a similar effect on satisfaction, but in the case of women it is also negatively linked to the intention to stay permanently. Even though it is true that a match between earnings level and expectations would positively affect satisfaction, at the same time it would go along with a lower probability to stay permanently for women but not for men. Intentions regarding the length of stay are confirmed to be both positively linked with life satisfaction in migration and preference to stay permanently for both genders.

Regarding the intentions to out-migrate, the results suggest that the more educated are the ones that tend to prefer moving to another country, but this finding is true only for men. However, having a job that matches the level of education positively affects life satisfaction, both for men and women, but only in case of women does a job match predict also a higher probability to move to another country. Other determinants such as civic participation and owning an accommodation seem to be linked positively with the life satisfaction of women but not of men. Negative outcomes from the migration such as the ones on family relationships, insecurity about the future and discrimination particularly affects women and can be a good predictor of their preference to out-migrate. However, no effect is found for men. As concerns positive outcomes from migration the results show that 'learning the Italian language' would be negatively linked with out-migration. These findings suggest that for women satisfaction is not only a good predictor of migration preferences but also affects it through other channels. Consequently, among women migration strongly correlates with life satisfaction in migration whereas for men this is not confirmed.

Conclusions

The results of the study confirm that the migration intentions in the destination country such as to stay permanently, out-migrate by moving to another country or to return to the country of origin are strongly linked to the life satisfaction in migration through diverse social, economic and individual subjective factors.

Per se, life satisfaction in migration strongly depends on economic drivers: firstly, having a job that is compatible with the level of skills and education and, secondly, earning a level of income that corresponds to expectations. Also, life satisfaction in migration seems to be positively linked with the migration plans concerning the length of stay, suggesting that migrants who plan to stay for a short period tend to report lower levels of life satisfaction while migrants who have long-term plans of stay tend to report higher levels of life satisfaction. Migrating with children or a partner seems not to affect life satisfaction in migration. Interestingly, migrants who experienced a negative impact on family relationships because of the decision to migrate also tend to report high levels of life satisfaction. One explanation of this result could be linked, first, to the initial migration aims which may be mainly economically driven (e.g. for reasons of employment and earnings) and, second, to the transitory phase of migration. A negative impact on family relationships might be expected because of the distance or absence from the family, but such effects might be temporary and be resolved through family reunification.

The results also suggest that intentions to return to the country of origin are endogenous to life satisfaction in migration, particularly for women, implying that there is a direct and negative link between life satisfaction in migration and intentions to return home or out-migrate but that life satisfaction covers both observable and unobservable determinants which relate to personal traits and subjective indicators of life in migration. As concerns men, intentions to return or out-migrate are exogenous to life satisfaction in migration suggesting that the latter variable does not constitute a good proxy of the unobservables that affect migration decision, i.e. personal traits or individual tastes that we do not observe, but which affect both outcomes.

The above finding is very important and contributes to the discussion on labour mobility which advocates greater mobility of workers. It might be true that moving from materially deprived to wealthier regions would provide individuals with better employment and earning opportunities. The mobility would certainly make them better off and consequently happier. However, there is a trade-off as concerns personal aspirations (e.g. negative outcomes such as deskilling) or family relationships (if negatively affected) which would not significantly influence the overall assessment of life in migration as satisfactory. But certainly more satisfied migrants would choose to stay permanently, whereas the less satisfied would return home or migrate to another country.

Lastly, the study showed that better housing conditions and civic participation strongly and positively affect life satisfaction in migration. Therefore in the EU context, a larger EU characterised by intensified labour mobility should not only advocate the advantages of mobility but also promote more equal rights and civic participation of migrant workers.

References

- Ahuvia, A. (2008), 'If money doesn't make us happy, why do we act as if it does?', *Journal of Economic Psychology*, Vol. 29, Issue 4, pp. 491-507.
- Alesina, A., R. Di Tella and R. MacCulloch (2004), 'Inequality and happiness: Are Europeans and Americans different?', *Journal of Public Economics*, Vol. 88, pp. 2009-2042.
- Anderson, B., M. Ruhs, B. Rogaly and S. Spencer (2006), 'Fair enough? Central and East European migrants in low-wage employment in the UK', The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, The Joseph Rowntree Foundation.
- Bjørnskov, C. (2007), 'The multiple facets of social capital', *European Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 22, pp. 22-40.
- Bartram, D. (2010), 'International migration, open borders debates, and happiness', *International Studies Review*, Vol. 12, pp. 339-361.
- Bartram, D. (2011), 'Economic Migration and Happiness: Comparing Immigrants' and Natives' Happiness Gains from Income', *Social Indicators Research*, Vol. 103, No. 1, pp. 57-76.
- Becchetti, L. and F. Rossetti (2009), 'When money does not buy happiness: the case of frustrated achievers', *Journal of Socio-Economics*, Vol. 38, pp. 159-167.
- Blanchflower, D. (2008), 'International evidence on well-being', *IZA Discussion Paper* No. 3354.
- Blanchflower, D. G. and A. J. Oswald (2004), 'Well-being over time in Britain and the USA', *Journal of Public Economics*, Vol. 88, pp. 1359-1386.
- Blanchflower, D. G. and Ch. Shadforth (2009), 'Fear, Unemployment and Migration', *Economic Journal*, Royal Economic Society, Vol. 119(535), pp. F136-F182, 02.
- Clark, A. (2003), 'Unemployment as a social norm: Psychological evidence from panel data', *Journal of Labor Economics*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp. 323-351.
- Clark, A., P. Frijters and M. Shields (2008), 'Relative income, happiness and utility: an explanation for the Easterlin paradox and other puzzles', *Journal of Economic Literature*, Vol. 46, pp. 95-144.
- Clark, A. and A. J. Oswald (1994), 'Unhappiness and unemployment', *Economic Journal*, Vol. 104, pp. 648-659.
- Constant, A. and D. S. Massey (2003), 'Self-selection, earnings, and out-migration: A longitudinal study of immigrants to Germany', *Journal of Population Economics*, Vol. 16, No. 4, pp. 631-653.
- Dayton-Johnson, J., L. T. Katseli, G. Maniatis, R. Münz and D. Papademetriou (2007), 'Gaining from Migration: Towards a New Mobility System', OECD.
- De Jong, G. F., A. Chamrathirong and Q. G. Tran (2002), 'For better, for worse: Life satisfaction consequences of migration', *International Migration Review*, Vol. 36, No. 3, pp. 838-863.
- Dolan, P., T. Peasgood and M. White (2008), 'Do we really know what makes us happy? A review of the economic literature on the factors associated with subjective well-being', *Journal of Economic Psychology*, Vol. 29, pp. 94-122.
- Diener, E., R. Inglehart and L. Tay (2012), 'Theory and Validity of Life Satisfaction Scales', *Social Indicators Research*, May.
- Dustmann, Ch. (2003), 'Return migration, wage differentials and the optimal migration duration', *European Economic Review*, Vol. 47, pp. 353-369.

- Easterlin, R. (1974), 'Does economic growth improve the human lot? Some empirical evidence', in: P. A. David and M. W. Reder (eds), *Nations and Households in Economic Growth: Essays in Honour of Moses Abramovitz*, Academic Press, New York, London, pp. 89-125.
- Easterlin, R. (1995), 'Will raising the incomes of all increase the happiness of all?', *Journal of Economic Behaviour and Organization*, Vol. 27, pp. 35-47.
- Easterlin, R. (2001), 'Income and Happiness: toward a unified theory', *Economic Journal*, Vol. 111, pp. 465-484.
- Easterlin, R. (2006), 'Life cycle happiness and its sources. Intersections of psychology, economics and Demography', *Journal of Economic Psychology*, Vol. 27, pp. 463-482.
- Easterlin, R. (2009), 'Lost in transition: life satisfaction on the road to capitalism', *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, Vol. 71, pp. 130-145.
- Easterlin, R. (2010), *Happiness, Growth, and the Life Cycle*, edited by H. Hinte and K. F. Zimmermann, Oxford University Press, New York.
- Easterlin, R. and A. C. Plagnol (2008), 'Life satisfaction and economic conditions in East and West Germany pre- and post-unification', *Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization*, Vol. 68, Nos. 3-4, pp. 433-444.
- Fasang, A., S. Geerdes, K. Schömann and L. Sairov (2007), 'Job satisfaction and labour market mobility', European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions.
- Frijters, P., J. P. Haisken-DeNew and M. A. Shields (2004), 'Money Does Matter! Evidence from Increasing Real Income and Life Satisfaction in East Germany Following Reunification', *American Economic Review*, Vol. 94, pp. 730-740.
- Haller, M. and M. Hadler (2006), 'How social relations and structures can produce happiness and unhappiness: An international comparative analysis', *Social Indicators Research*, Vol. 75, pp. 169-216.
- Harris, J. R. and M. P. Todaro (1970), 'Migration, unemployment and development: A two-sector analysis', *American Economic Review*, Vol. 60, pp. 126-142.
- Helliwell, J. F. (2003), 'How's life? Combining individual and national variables to explain subjective well-being', *Economic Modelling*, Vol. 20, pp. 331-360.
- Helliwell, J. F. (2006), 'Well-being, social capital and public policy: What's new?', *Economic Journal*, Vol. 116, pp. C34-C45.
- Helliwell, J. F. and H. Huang (2011), 'New Measures of the Costs of Unemployment: Evidence from the Subjective Well-Being of 2.3 Million Americans', *NBER Working Paper* No. 16829, February.
- Helliwell, J. F. and R. D. Putnam (2004), 'The social context of well-being', *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*, Vol. 359, pp. 1435-1446.
- ISTAT (2011), 'I redditi delle famiglie con stranieri. Anni 2008-2009', *Statistiche report*, ISTAT 12/2011.
- IZA & ESRI (2011), 'Study on Active Inclusion of Migrants', Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA) and The Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI).
- Landesmann, M. and I. Mara (2012), 'The steadiness of migration plans and expected length of stay: the recent survey of Romanian migrants in Italy', mimeo.
- Layard, R. (2005), *Happiness: Lessons from a new science*, Penguin Books/Penguin Group (USA), New York, NY.
- Layard, R., A. Clark and C. Senik (2011), 'The Causes of Happiness and Misery', in: J. Helliwell, R. Layard and J. Sachs (eds), *World Happiness Report*, The Earth Institute Columbia University, Canadian Institute for Advanced Research – CIFAR and Center for Economic Performance, pp. 59-89.

- Luttmer, E. F. P. (2005), 'Neighbors as negatives: Relative earnings and well-being', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 963-1002.
- Mara, I. (2012), 'Surveying Romanian Migrants in Italy Before and After the EU Accession: Migration Plans, Labour Market Features and Social Inclusion', *wiiw Research Reports*, No. 378.
- Martin, M. and G. J. Westerhof (2003), 'Do you have to have them or should you believe you have them? Resources, their appraisal, and well-being in adulthood', *Journal of Adult Development*, Vol. 10, pp. 99-112.
- Massey, D. S. and I. R. Akresh (2006), 'Immigrant Intentions and Mobility in a Global Economy: The Attitudes and Behavior of Recently Arrived U.S. Immigrants', *Social Science Quarterly*, Vol. 87, pp. 954-971.
- Michalos, A. C. and P. M. Kahlke (2010), 'Stability and sensitivity in perceived quality of life measures: Some panel results', *Social Indicators Research*, Vol. 98, pp. 403-434.
- OECD (2011), 'Compendium of OECD well-being indicators', OECD.
- Otrachshenko, V. and O. Popova** (2012), 'Life (Dis)satisfaction and the Decision to Migrate: Evidence from Central and Eastern Europe', CERGE working paper series 460, April.
- Roodman, D. (2009), 'Estimating Fully Observed Recursive Mixed-Process Models with cmp', Working Papers 168, Center for Global Development.
- Safi, M. (2010), 'Immigrants' Life Satisfaction in Europe: Between Assimilation and Discrimination', *European Sociological Review*, Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 159-171.
- Schündeln, M. and N. Fuchs-Schündeln (2009), 'Who stays, who goes, who returns? East-West migration within Germany since reunification', *Economics of Transition*, Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 703-738.
- Selezneva, E. (2011), 'Surveying transitional experience and subjective well-being: Income, work, family', *Economic Systems*, Vol. 35, pp. 139-157.
- Sjastaad, L. (1962), 'The costs and returns of human migration', *Journal of Political Economy*, Vol. 70, pp. 80-93.
- Stark, O. and S. Yitzhaki (1988), 'Labour migration and response to relative deprivation', *Journal of Population Economics*, Vol. 1, pp. 57-70.
- Van Dalen, H. P. and K. Henkens (2008), 'Emigration Intentions: Mere Words or True Plans? Explaining International Migration Intentions and Behavior' (30 June 2008), available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1153985>
- Van Dalen, H. P. and K. Henkens (2003), 'The Rationality Behind Immigration Preferences' (16 December 2003), Tinbergen Institute Discussion Paper No. TI 2004-002/1, available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=490602>
- Veenhoven, R. (1995), 'World Database of Happiness', *Social Indicators*, 1995, Vol. 34, pp. 299-313.
- Veenhoven, R. (2000), 'Well-being in the welfare state: Level not higher, distribution not more equitable', *Journal of Comparative Policy Analysis*, Vol. 2, pp. 91-125.
- wiiw (2010), 'Labour mobility within the EU in the context of enlargement and the functioning of the transitional arrangements. Country Study: Romania', www.wiiw.ac.at.

Appendix A

Table A1

Descriptive statistics, whole sample

Variable	whole sample					
	Permanent		out-migrate		return	
	Mean	Std.Dev	Mean	Std.Dev	Mean	Std.Dev
age16_24	0.152	0.360	0.234	0.425	0.117	0.321
age25_34	0.447	0.498	0.433	0.497	0.336	0.473
age35_44	0.309	0.463	0.277	0.449	0.353	0.478
age45	0.088	0.283	0.057	0.232	0.194	0.396
Migrated with child	0.452	0.499	0.220	0.416	0.325	0.469
Migrated with partner	0.742	0.439	0.567	0.497	0.553	0.498
Primary education	0.037	0.189	0.014	0.119	0.064	0.245
Vocational education	0.253	0.436	0.156	0.364	0.308	0.462
Secondary education	0.456	0.499	0.440	0.498	0.472	0.500
University degree	0.143	0.351	0.177	0.383	0.067	0.250
Post graduate education	0.106	0.309	0.206	0.406	0.086	0.281
Full time employment	0.530	0.500	0.355	0.480	0.542	0.499
Part-time employment	0.124	0.331	0.248	0.434	0.158	0.366
Self-employed	0.111	0.314	0.078	0.269	0.072	0.259
Agency employed	0.023	0.150	0.021	0.145	0.008	0.091
Unemployed	0.069	0.254	0.206	0.406	0.108	0.311
taking care after children	0.088	0.283	0.028	0.167	0.064	0.245
Studying	0.041	0.200	0.028	0.167	0.014	0.117
Match job qualification-skill	0.498	0.501	0.312	0.465	0.342	0.475
Match income – expectations	0.456	0.499	0.277	0.449	0.425	0.495
Plan to stay less than 1 year	0.009	0.096	0.064	0.245	0.086	0.281
Plan to stay less than 1 to 5 year	0.032	0.177	0.170	0.377	0.133	0.340
Plan to stay more than 5 years	0.134	0.341	0.128	0.335	0.197	0.398
Plan to stay permanently	0.525	0.501	0.163	0.371	0.047	0.212
No plans	0.300	0.459	0.475	0.501	0.536	0.499
Network Turin	0.230	0.422	0.191	0.395	0.172	0.378
Network Rome	0.253	0.436	0.241	0.429	0.267	0.443
Network Milano	0.143	0.351	0.085	0.280	0.106	0.308
Duration of stay in the country less 3 months	0.014	0.117	0.064	0.245	0.042	0.200
Duration of stay in the country 3-12 months	0.055	0.229	0.113	0.318	0.094	0.293
Duration of stay in the country 1-3 years	0.203	0.403	0.191	0.395	0.219	0.414
Duration of stay in the country 3-6 years	0.728	0.446	0.631	0.484	0.644	0.479
Positive outcome: <i>better job</i>	0.203	0.403	0.199	0.400	0.192	0.394
<i>Learned a new language</i>	0.300	0.459	0.305	0.462	0.361	0.481
<i>Higher income</i>	0.276	0.448	0.270	0.445	0.219	0.414
<i>Better standard of living</i>	0.097	0.296	0.064	0.245	0.083	0.277
<i>Paid off debts</i>	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.084	0.008	0.091
<i>Have more opportunities</i>	0.041	0.200	0.064	0.245	0.047	0.212
<i>Learned new skills</i>	0.014	0.117	0.014	0.119	0.011	0.105
<i>Other</i>	0.032	0.177	0.043	0.203	0.042	0.200
<i>Negative outcome: Family relationship</i>	0.115	0.320	0.092	0.290	0.114	0.318
<i>Under qualified job</i>	0.101	0.303	0.106	0.309	0.142	0.349
<i>Future insecurity</i>	0.166	0.373	0.184	0.389	0.167	0.373
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	0.088	0.283	0.128	0.335	0.094	0.293
<i>No negative outcome</i>	0.461	0.500	0.418	0.495	0.419	0.494
Civic participation: vote to local elections	0.281	0.451	0.128	0.335	0.136	0.343
Housing: own accommodation	0.249	0.433	0.043	0.203	0.061	0.240
<i>Life satisfaction in migration: strongly agree of being happy</i>	0.346	0.477	0.128	0.335	0.100	0.300
<i>agree of being happy</i>	0.465	0.500	0.404	0.492	0.406	0.492
<i>Neither agree not disagree of being happy</i>	0.166	0.373	0.355	0.480	0.367	0.483
<i>Strongly disagree of being happy</i>	0.009	0.096	0.085	0.280	0.108	0.311
observations	217		141		360	

Table A2

Descriptive statistics, women

Variable	Women					
	Permanent		out-migrate		return	
	Mean	Std.Dev	Mean	Std.Dev	Mean	Std.Dev
age16_24	0.157	0.365	0.244	0.432	0.100	0.301
age25_34	0.478	0.501	0.463	0.502	0.311	0.464
age35_44	0.306	0.463	0.244	0.432	0.333	0.472
age45	0.052	0.223	0.049	0.217	0.256	0.437
Migrated with child	0.425	0.496	0.220	0.416	0.333	0.472
Migrated with partner	0.739	0.441	0.610	0.491	0.571	0.496
Primary education	0.037	0.190	0.012	0.110	0.046	0.209
Vocational education	0.164	0.372	0.098	0.299	0.260	0.440
Secondary education	0.507	0.502	0.415	0.496	0.479	0.501
University degree	0.179	0.385	0.232	0.425	0.096	0.295
Post graduate education	0.104	0.307	0.244	0.432	0.114	0.319
Full time employment	0.478	0.501	0.280	0.452	0.493	0.501
Part-time employment	0.179	0.385	0.354	0.481	0.219	0.415
Self-employed	0.052	0.223	0.049	0.217	0.050	0.219
Agency employed	0.015	0.122	0.012	0.110	0.005	0.068
Unemployed	0.067	0.251	0.195	0.399	0.087	0.282
taking care after children	0.142	0.350	0.049	0.217	0.096	0.295
Studying	0.045	0.208	0.037	0.189	0.005	0.068
Match job qualification-skill	0.396	0.491	0.280	0.452	0.228	0.421
Match income – expectations	0.381	0.487	0.244	0.432	0.388	0.488
Plan to stay less than 1 year	0.007	0.086	0.012	0.110	0.087	0.282
Plan to stay less than 1 to 5 year	0.022	0.148	0.146	0.356	0.123	0.330
Plan to stay more than 5 years	0.119	0.325	0.134	0.343	0.187	0.391
Plan to stay permanently	0.552	0.499	0.256	0.439	0.055	0.228
No plans	0.299	0.459	0.451	0.501	0.548	0.499
Network Turin	0.209	0.408	0.232	0.425	0.174	0.380
Network Rome	0.291	0.456	0.268	0.446	0.279	0.449
Network Milano	0.149	0.358	0.098	0.299	0.100	0.301
Duration of stay in the country less 3 months	0.007	0.086	0.037	0.189	0.032	0.176
Duration of stay in the country 3-12 months	0.067	0.251	0.061	0.241	0.096	0.295
Duration of stay in the country 1-3 years	0.209	0.408	0.195	0.399	0.228	0.421
Duration of stay in the country 3-6 years	0.716	0.452	0.707	0.458	0.644	0.480
Positive outcome: <i>better job</i>	0.201	0.403	0.244	0.432	0.210	0.408
<i>Learned a new language</i>	0.276	0.449	0.293	0.458	0.370	0.484
<i>Higher income</i>	0.269	0.445	0.220	0.416	0.205	0.405
<i>Better standard of living</i>	0.134	0.342	0.061	0.241	0.059	0.237
<i>Paid off debts</i>	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
<i>Have more opportunities</i>	0.052	0.223	0.073	0.262	0.059	0.237
<i>Learned new skills</i>	0.015	0.122	0.000	0.000	0.018	0.134
<i>Other</i>	0.015	0.122	0.061	0.241	0.032	0.176
Negative outcome: <i>Family relationship</i>	0.082	0.276	0.134	0.343	0.114	0.319
<i>Under qualified job</i>	0.112	0.316	0.122	0.329	0.132	0.340
<i>Future insecurity</i>	0.179	0.385	0.183	0.389	0.169	0.376
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	0.090	0.287	0.122	0.329	0.096	0.295
<i>No negative outcome</i>	0.470	0.501	0.366	0.485	0.420	0.495
Civic participation: vote to local elections	0.284	0.452	0.122	0.329	0.151	0.359
Housing: own accommodation	0.246	0.432	0.049	0.217	0.064	0.245
Life satisfaction in migration:	0.328	0.471	0.171	0.379	0.087	0.282
<i>strongly agree of being happy</i>						
<i>agree of being happy</i>	0.478	0.501	0.451	0.501	0.347	0.477
<i>Neither agree not disagree of being happy</i>	0.157	0.365	0.268	0.446	0.406	0.492
<i>Strongly disagree of being happy</i>	0.015	0.122	0.085	0.281	0.132	0.340
	143		82		219	

Table A3

Descriptive statistics, men

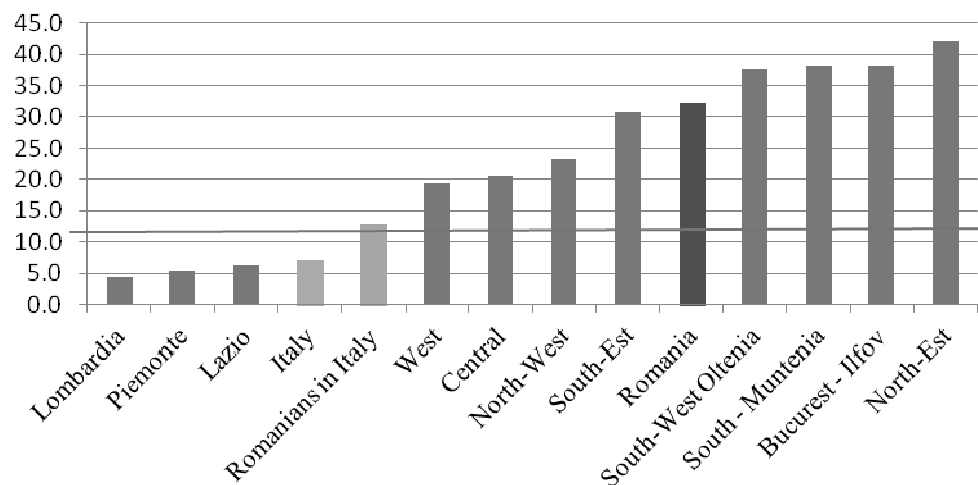
Variable	Men					
	Permanent		out-migrate		return	
	Mean	Std.Dev	Mean	Std.Dev	Mean	Std.Dev
age16_24	0.145	0.354	0.220	0.418	0.142	0.350
age25_34	0.398	0.492	0.390	0.492	0.376	0.486
age35_44	0.313	0.467	0.322	0.471	0.383	0.488
age45	0.145	0.354	0.068	0.254	0.099	0.300
Migrated with child	0.494	0.503	0.220	0.418	0.312	0.465
Migrated with partner	0.747	0.437	0.508	0.504	0.525	0.501
Primary education	0.036	0.188	0.017	0.130	0.092	0.290
Vocational education	0.398	0.492	0.237	0.429	0.383	0.488
Secondary education	0.373	0.487	0.475	0.504	0.461	0.500
University degree	0.084	0.280	0.102	0.305	0.021	0.145
Post graduate education	0.108	0.313	0.153	0.363	0.043	0.203
Full time employment	0.614	0.490	0.458	0.502	0.617	0.488
Part-time employment	0.036	0.188	0.102	0.305	0.064	0.245
Self-employed	0.205	0.406	0.119	0.326	0.106	0.309
Agency employed	0.036	0.188	0.034	0.183	0.014	0.119
Unemployed	0.072	0.261	0.220	0.418	0.142	0.350
taking care after children	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.014	0.119
Studying	0.036	0.188	0.017	0.130	0.028	0.167
Match job qualification-skill	0.663	0.476	0.356	0.483	0.518	0.501
Match income – expectations	0.578	0.497	0.322	0.471	0.482	0.501
Plan to stay less than 1 year	0.012	0.110	0.136	0.345	0.085	0.280
Plan to stay less than 1 to 5 year	0.048	0.215	0.203	0.406	0.149	0.357
Plan to stay more than 5 years	0.157	0.366	0.119	0.326	0.213	0.411
Plan to stay permanently	0.482	0.503	0.034	0.183	0.035	0.186
No plans	0.301	0.462	0.508	0.504	0.518	0.501
Network Turin	0.265	0.444	0.136	0.345	0.170	0.377
Network Rome	0.193	0.397	0.203	0.406	0.248	0.434
Network Milano	0.133	0.341	0.068	0.254	0.113	0.318
Duration of stay in the country less 3 months	0.024	0.154	0.102	0.305	0.057	0.232
Duration of stay in the country 3-12 months	0.036	0.188	0.186	0.393	0.092	0.290
Duration of stay in the country 1-3 years	0.193	0.397	0.186	0.393	0.206	0.406
Duration of stay in the country 3-6 years	0.747	0.437	0.525	0.504	0.645	0.480
Positive outcome: <i>better job</i>	0.205	0.406	0.136	0.345	0.163	0.371
<i>Learned a new language</i>	0.337	0.476	0.322	0.471	0.348	0.478
<i>Higher income</i>	0.289	0.456	0.339	0.477	0.241	0.429
<i>Better standard of living</i>	0.036	0.188	0.068	0.254	0.121	0.327
<i>Paid off debts</i>	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.130	0.021	0.145
<i>Have more opportunities</i>	0.024	0.154	0.051	0.222	0.028	0.167
<i>Learned new skills</i>	0.012	0.110	0.034	0.183	0.000	0.000
<i>Other</i>	0.060	0.239	0.017	0.130	0.057	0.232
Negative outcome: <i>Family relationship</i>	0.169	0.377	0.034	0.183	0.113	0.318
<i>Under qualified job</i>	0.084	0.280	0.085	0.281	0.156	0.364
<i>Future insecurity</i>	0.145	0.354	0.186	0.393	0.163	0.371
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	0.084	0.280	0.136	0.345	0.092	0.290
<i>No negative outcome</i>	0.446	0.500	0.492	0.504	0.418	0.495
Civic participation: vote to local elections	0.277	0.450	0.136	0.345	0.113	0.318
Housing: own accommodation	0.253	0.437	0.034	0.183	0.057	0.232
Life satisfaction in migration: <i>strongly agree of being happy</i>	0.373	0.487	0.068	0.254	0.121	0.327
<i>agree of being happy</i>	0.446	0.500	0.339	0.477	0.496	0.502
<i>Neither agree not disagree of being happy</i>	0.181	0.387	0.475	0.504	0.305	0.462
<i>Strongly disagree of being happy</i>	0.000	0.000	0.085	0.281	0.071	0.258
	83		59		141	

Table A4

Descriptive statistics, migration intentions by life satisfaction in migration ¹⁷

In %	strongly agree	agree	Neither agree nor disagree	disagree	strongly disagree	difficult to say
Stay permanently	58	33	17	6		15
move to another country	14	19	19	22	24	32
return to Romania	28	48	64	72	76	53
Total	129	304	146	36	28	72

Figure A1

Severe material deprivation, in %, 2009

Source: own elaboration using Eurostat and Instat statistics, 2011

¹⁷ The question on life satisfaction on migration was the following: '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'. The response categories are: 'strongly agree', 'agree', 'neither agree nor disagree', 'disagree', 'strongly disagree' and 'difficult to say'.

Table A5

Estimation results: ordered probit estimation results of life satisfaction

Dependent variable: life satisfaction	Whole sample oprobit coef/t	Female oprobit coef/t	Male oprobit coef/t
female	-0.037 (-0.474)		
age16_24	0.582*** (4.273)	0.676*** (3.742)	0.406* (1.804)
age25_34	0.131 (1.144)	0.150 (0.991)	0.067 (0.355)
age35_44	0.017 (0.146)	0.010 (0.068)	-0.008 (-0.040)
Migrated with child	-0.000 (-0.000)	-0.075 (-0.671)	0.213 (1.311)
Migrated with partner	0.047 (0.536)	0.089 (0.797)	-0.113 (-0.719)
Vocational education	-0.046 (-0.275)	-0.105 (-0.439)	0.106 (0.432)
Secondary education	0.088 (0.541)	0.153 (0.670)	0.081 (0.333)
Tertiary education	-0.097 (-0.562)	-0.100 (-0.422)	0.011 (0.038)
Employed full time	0.010 (0.104)	0.048 (0.364)	-0.049 (-0.303)
Employed part-time	-0.028 (-0.244)	0.003 (0.021)	-0.184 (-0.695)
Self Employed	0.126 (0.822)	0.183 (0.747)	0.034 (0.161)
match_job_qualification	0.366*** (4.148)	0.337*** (2.825)	0.321** (2.311)
match_income_expectation	0.495*** (5.826)	0.328*** (2.959)	0.832*** (5.977)
Plan to stay less than 1 year	-0.337* (-1.841)	-0.412 (-1.542)	-0.184 (-0.704)
Plan to stay 1 to 5 years	-0.227* (-1.867)	-0.193 (-1.178)	-0.183 (-0.957)
Plan to stay more than 5 years	0.009 (0.092)	-0.095 (-0.687)	0.178 (1.129)
Plan to stay permanently	0.659*** (6.395)	0.604*** (4.760)	0.779*** (4.161)
Network_Turin	0.139 (1.486)	0.111 (0.892)	0.231 (1.563)
Network_Rome	0.178** (1.995)	0.166 (1.472)	0.142 (0.935)
Duration of stay in the country 3-12 months	0.105 (0.464)	0.578* (1.737)	-0.340 (-1.060)
Duration of stay in the country 1-3 years	-0.095 (-0.448)	0.293 (0.929)	-0.411 (-1.371)
Duration of stay in the country 3-6 years	-0.122 (-0.589)	0.266 (0.858)	-0.367 (-1.239)
Negative outcome: <i>Family relationship</i>	0.282** (2.364)	0.284* (1.789)	0.316* (1.657)
<i>Under qualified job</i>	0.069 (0.610)	0.072 (0.482)	0.035 (0.188)
<i>Future insecurity</i>	0.107 (1.059)	0.177 (1.334)	0.007 (0.040)
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	0.126 (0.965)	0.081 (0.459)	0.245 (1.214)
Positive outcome: <i>better job than at home</i>	-0.103 (-0.805)	-0.117 (-0.711)	-0.019 (-0.090)

Table A5 (continued)

Dependent variable: life satisfaction	Whole sample oprobit coef/t	Female oprobit coef/t	Male oprobit coef/t
<i>Learned a new language</i>	-0.103 (-0.886)	-0.137 (-0.926)	-0.066 (-0.330)
<i>Higher income</i>	-0.060 (-0.480)	-0.090 (-0.554)	-0.105 (-0.514)
<i>Better standard of living</i>	0.070 (0.445)	0.145 (0.701)	-0.132 (-0.518)
Civic participation: vote	0.335*** (3.295)	0.365*** (2.747)	0.278* (1.653)
Housing: own accommodation	0.302*** (2.605)	0.422*** (2.774)	0.041 (0.217)
/cut1 ¹⁸	-1.074*** (-3.527)	-0.604 (-1.541)	-1.397*** (-3.176)
/cut2	0.305 (1.007)	0.701* (1.788)	0.186 (0.428)
/cut3	1.775*** (5.795)	2.125*** (5.336)	1.794*** (4.083)
Number of observations	983	578	405
Adjusted R2	0.101	0.101	0.132

Note: t-values in parenthesis,
significance *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

¹⁸ The cut points indicate the thresholds for different categories of choice observed for our sample, e.g. to 'disagree' to being happy, 'neither agree nor disagree' to being happy, 'agree' to being happy and 'strongly agree' to being happy with the migration experience.

In our case, the cut point 1 shows that the threshold between outcome 1 ('disagree' to being happy) and other outcomes of satisfaction is at value -1.074; cut point 2 shows that the threshold of outcome 2 ('neither agree nor disagree' to being happy) between the outcome 1 ('disagree' to being happy) and outcome 3 ('agree' to being happy) is at value 0.305; lastly, cut point 3 shows that the threshold between outcome 3 ('agree' to being happy) and outcome 4 ('strongly agree' to being happy) is at value 1.775. These boundaries determine the probabilities of each outcome concerning the satisfaction with the migration experience.

Table A6

Multinomial logit estimates of migration intentions, whole sample and by gender

	out-migration versus stay permanently	Whole sample Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Romania versus stay permanently	out-migration versus stay permanently	Female Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Romania versus stay permanently	out-migration versus stay permanently	Male Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Romania versus stay permanently
	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t
age16_24	1.166** (2.476)	-0.094 (-0.241)	-0.010 (-0.025)	1.064 (1.628)	-0.292 (-0.554)	-0.768 (-1.461)	2.060** (2.500)	0.412 (0.606)	1.327* (1.887)
age25_34	0.808* (1.936)	-0.182 (-0.555)	-0.031 (-0.095)	0.466 (0.770)	-0.386 (-0.829)	-0.899** (-2.010)	1.022 (1.497)	-0.100 (-0.192)	0.979* (1.785)
age35_44	0.805* (1.862)	0.025 (0.075)	0.331 (0.988)	0.354 (0.561)	-0.173 (-0.355)	-0.500 (-1.081)	1.367* (1.899)	0.156 (0.286)	1.384** (2.404)
female	0.352 (1.390)	0.405* (1.890)	0.196 (0.916)						
Migrated with partner	-0.180 (-0.617)	-0.507** (-1.970)	-0.111 (-0.433)	-0.118 (-0.319)	-0.493 (-1.530)	0.280 (0.855)	-0.036 (-0.063)	-0.211 (-0.423)	-0.349 (-0.698)
Migrated with child	-0.764** (-2.495)	0.121 (0.485)	-0.177 (-0.710)	-0.784** (-2.021)	0.386 (1.225)	-0.050 (-0.159)	-0.486 (-0.794)	-0.325 (-0.690)	-0.412 (-0.855)
Vocational education	0.048 (0.092)	0.421 (1.015)	1.001** (2.407)	-0.265 (-0.360)	0.649 (1.175)	1.475*** (2.680)	0.715 (0.828)	0.531 (0.782)	0.602 (0.887)
Secondary education	0.557 (1.211)	0.288 (0.743)	0.935** (2.399)	0.237 (0.378)	0.483 (0.956)	1.277** (2.496)	1.408* (1.714)	0.321 (0.488)	0.668 (1.020)
Tertiary education	0.969** (2.049)	0.376 (0.917)	0.371 (0.890)	1.008 (1.568)	0.779 (1.474)	0.951* (1.753)	1.170 (1.323)	-0.014 (-0.020)	-0.790 (-1.038)
Employed full time	-0.359 (-1.060)	0.028 (0.097)	0.172 (0.585)	-0.476 (-1.054)	0.328 (0.864)	0.388 (1.009)	-0.247 (-0.397)	-0.119 (-0.235)	0.143 (0.275)
Employed part-time	0.698* (1.861)	0.618* (1.796)	0.596* (1.694)	0.766* (1.791)	0.834** (2.127)	0.663 (1.629)	0.422 (0.417)	-0.274 (-0.302)	0.233 (0.255)
Self Employed	-0.401 (-0.810)	-0.262 (-0.609)	-0.004 (-0.010)	-0.255 (-0.325)	0.471 (0.660)	1.153* (1.723)	-0.407 (-0.518)	-0.691 (-1.105)	-0.429 (-0.663)
match_isco	0.063 (0.237)	0.160 (0.711)	0.138 (0.612)	0.255 (0.734)	0.158 (0.523)	0.200 (0.671)	-0.073 (-0.152)	-0.061 (-0.160)	-0.040 (-0.104)
match_job_qualification	-0.181 (-0.591)	-0.261 (-1.023)	-0.480* (-1.911)	0.051 (0.126)	-0.436 (-1.264)	-0.539 (-1.603)	-0.387 (-0.730)	-0.061 (-0.141)	-0.380 (-0.878)
match_income_expectation	-0.299 (-0.987)	0.074 (0.293)	0.320 (1.284)	-0.332 (-0.827)	0.162 (0.481)	0.473 (1.444)	-0.199 (-0.361)	0.004 (0.009)	0.070 (0.158)
Log(annual amount of remittances)	0.071* (1.941)	-0.037 (-1.151)	0.070** (2.322)	0.021 (0.436)	-0.058 (-1.360)	0.024 (0.583)	0.205*** (3.054)	-0.016 (-0.279)	0.127** (2.323)
Positive outcome: <i>better job than at home</i>	-0.128 (-0.309)	-0.260 (-0.753)	0.324 (0.968)	0.870 (1.625)	0.102 (0.210)	0.782 (1.643)	-2.172** (-2.369)	-0.749 (-1.438)	-0.505 (-0.972)
<i>Learned a new language</i>	0.131 (0.321)	0.036 (0.107)	0.590* (1.784)	0.311 (0.606)	-0.106 (-0.244)	0.315 (0.732)	0.031 (0.040)	0.342 (0.562)	0.923 (1.542)
<i>Higher income</i>	0.336 (0.987)	-0.222 (-0.744)	0.347 (1.184)	0.547 (1.236)	-0.452 (-1.168)	0.167 (0.441)	0.204 (0.316)	0.265 (0.484)	0.476 (0.855)
<i>Better standard of living</i>	0.350 (0.843)	-0.260 (-0.669)	0.243 (0.646)	0.466 (0.875)	-0.914 (-1.612)	0.159 (0.325)	0.774 (1.004)	0.640 (0.957)	0.730 (1.062)

Table A6 (continued)

	out-migration versus stay permanently	Whole sample Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Romania versus stay permanently	out-migration versus stay permanently	Female Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Romania versus stay permanently	out-migration versus stay permanently	Male Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Romania versus stay permanently
	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t
Negative outcome: <i>Family relationship</i>	-0.606 (-1.545)	0.285 (0.810)	0.002 (0.005)	-0.100 (-0.199)	-0.114 (-0.247)	0.030 (0.069)	-1.438* (-1.909)	0.928 (1.547)	-0.412 (-0.702)
<i>Under qualified job</i>	-0.425 (-1.183)	0.691** (2.120)	0.354 (1.120)	-0.298 (-0.650)	0.695* (1.694)	0.490 (1.215)	-0.470 (-0.715)	0.967* (1.694)	0.192 (0.358)
<i>Future insecurity</i>	-0.392 (-1.057)	0.340 (0.988)	0.206 (0.618)	-0.543 (-1.115)	0.220 (0.499)	0.274 (0.629)	-0.185 (-0.276)	0.767 (1.300)	0.088 (0.159)
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	-0.917* (-1.766)	0.571 (1.325)	0.082 (0.191)	-1.359** (-2.076)	-0.127 (-0.234)	-0.288 (-0.528)	-0.088 (-0.080)	2.348** (2.531)	1.284 (1.421)
Plan to stay less than 1 year	0.937 (1.109)	-0.106 (-0.120)	1.494* (1.920)	-0.368 (-0.246)	0.436 (0.361)	1.675 (1.536)	0.980 (0.827)	-1.067 (-0.811)	1.043 (0.920)
Plan to stay 1 to 5 years	1.122** (2.299)	0.076 (0.162)	0.629 (1.405)	1.640** (2.238)	0.576 (0.834)	0.714 (1.067)	0.407 (0.559)	-0.648 (-0.931)	0.357 (0.551)
Plan to stay more than 5 years	-0.418 (-1.129)	-0.353 (-1.205)	-0.102 (-0.362)	-0.069 (-0.136)	-0.677 (-1.625)	-0.204 (-0.529)	-0.826 (-1.301)	-0.007 (-0.015)	0.024 (0.050)
Plan to stay permanently	-1.434*** (-4.453)	-1.918*** (-7.126)	-2.602*** (-8.228)	-0.951*** (-2.435)	-1.794*** (-5.260)	-2.646*** (-6.646)	-3.151*** (-3.504)	-2.626*** (-4.960)	-2.985*** (-5.020)
Temporary migration	0.003 (0.012)	-0.386 (-1.510)	0.128 (0.532)	0.061 (0.159)	-0.663* (-1.897)	0.225 (0.712)	-0.301 (-0.586)	-0.166 (-0.390)	0.015 (0.036)
network_Turin	-0.382 (-1.190)	-0.083 (-0.320)	-0.253 (-0.943)	0.153 (0.363)	0.021 (0.058)	-0.098 (-0.267)	-1.042* (-1.777)	-0.438 (-1.011)	-0.545 (-1.208)
network_Rome	-0.041 (-0.138)	-0.315 (-1.176)	0.285 (1.113)	0.009 (0.023)	-0.148 (-0.447)	0.231 (0.715)	-0.125 (-0.214)	-0.829 (-1.618)	0.357 (0.747)
length_1-3 years	0.092 (0.224)	0.427 (1.160)	0.097 (0.261)	-0.606 (-1.036)	0.270 (0.570)	-0.158 (-0.326)	1.410** (1.974)	0.790 (1.226)	0.270 (0.413)
length_3-6 years	-0.486 (-1.554)	0.208 (0.827)	-0.102 (-0.399)	-0.411 (-1.007)	0.247 (0.741)	0.038 (0.114)	-0.273 (-0.468)	0.365 (0.814)	-0.342 (-0.726)
satisf_strongly agree	-1.627*** (-3.167)	-0.716 (-1.504)	-1.538*** (-3.368)	-1.145* (-1.872)	-0.142 (-0.248)	-1.471*** (-2.682)	-2.860*** (-2.745)	-0.995 (-1.142)	-1.370 (-1.610)
satisf_agree	-1.084** (-2.413)	0.097 (0.225)	-0.964** (-2.369)	-0.824 (-1.530)	0.359 (0.707)	-1.026** (-2.197)	-1.526* (-1.723)	0.557 (0.687)	-0.294 (-0.369)
satisf_neutral	-0.417 (-0.913)	0.511 (1.158)	-0.221 (-0.532)	-0.424 (-0.743)	0.870 (1.631)	0.111 (0.226)	-0.172 (-0.203)	0.990 (1.232)	0.021 (0.027)
Nr. observations	1000			591			409		

note: t-values in parenthesis, significance *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table A7

CMP (conditional mixed process) estimation of life satisfaction and intentions to stay permanently, return home or out-migrate

	Permanent stay (P=1)	Life satisfaction (categorical and ranked upward)	Life satisfaction (categorical and ranked upward)	Return (P=1)	Life satisfaction (categorical and ranked upward)	Out-migrate (P=1)
	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t
female	0.019 (0.176)	-0.041 (-0.527)	-0.037 (-0.466)	-0.213** (-2.251)	-0.040 (-0.509)	0.152 (1.316)
age16_24	-0.178 (-0.797)	0.588*** (4.322)	0.586*** (4.303)	-0.056 (-0.254)	0.585*** (4.293)	1.067*** (4.989)
age25_34	0.123 (0.730)	0.135 (1.185)	0.133 (1.168)	-0.181 (-1.283)	0.131 (1.148)	0.627*** (3.014)
age35_44	0.091 (0.542)	0.021 (0.184)	0.020 (0.177)	-0.083 (-0.622)	0.020 (0.170)	0.529** (2.441)
Migrated with partner	0.116 (0.981)	-0.003 (-0.038)	-0.007 (-0.081)	-0.096 (-0.879)	-0.005 (-0.052)	-0.284** (-2.007)
Migrated with child	0.111 (0.903)	0.046 (0.517)	0.043 (0.485)	0.064 (0.616)	0.043 (0.485)	0.116 (0.965)
Vocational education	0.061 (0.262)	-0.049 (-0.290)	-0.055 (-0.327)	-0.073 (-0.386)	-0.050 (-0.299)	0.204 (0.691)
Secondary education	-0.006 (-0.026)	0.082 (0.509)	0.077 (0.473)	-0.076 (-0.408)	0.084 (0.521)	0.592** (2.037)
Tertiary education	0.135 (0.575)	-0.101 (-0.588)	-0.104 (-0.601)	-0.564*** (-2.685)	-0.104 (-0.600)	0.837*** (2.554)
Employed full time	0.084 (0.624)	0.012 (0.124)	0.009 (0.087)	0.143 (1.202)	0.010 (0.103)	-0.133 (-0.955)
Employed part-time	-0.143 (-0.885)	-0.025 (-0.216)	-0.027 (-0.230)	-0.008 (-0.061)	-0.025 (-0.212)	0.202 (1.282)
Self Employed	0.050 (0.255)	0.136 (0.887)	0.129 (0.842)	0.198 (1.088)	0.128 (0.835)	-0.065 (-0.299)
match_job_qualification	-0.064 (-0.434)	0.362*** (4.112)	0.362*** (4.103)	0.027 (0.191)	0.361*** (4.091)	0.249* (1.752)
match_income_expectation	-0.334** (-2.371)	0.487*** (5.735)	0.491*** (5.784)	0.398*** (3.183)	0.495*** (5.825)	0.039 (0.211)
Plan to stay less than 1 year	-0.154 (-0.442)	-0.338* (-1.849)	-0.339* (-1.848)	0.471* (1.788)	-0.344* (-1.882)	-0.020 (-0.079)
Plan to stay 1 to 5 years	-0.059 (-0.292)	-0.225* (-1.850)	-0.226* (-1.857)	0.009 (0.061)	-0.227* (-1.860)	0.279 (1.450)
Plan to stay more than 5 years	0.088 (0.650)	0.011 (0.103)	0.010 (0.095)	0.112 (0.964)	0.009 (0.086)	-0.174 (-1.101)
Plan to stay permanently	0.733** (2.444)	0.650*** (6.324)	0.652*** (6.338)	-0.572** (-2.031)	0.642*** (6.229)	0.218 (1.040)
network_Turin	0.015 (0.112)	0.131 (1.402)	0.135 (1.450)	-0.058 (-0.463)	0.141 (1.505)	-0.010 (-0.071)
network_Rome	-0.032 (-0.254)	0.171* (1.928)	0.174* (1.954)	0.236** (2.262)	0.177*** (1.990)	0.042 (0.324)
length_1-3 years	0.208 (0.630)	-0.098 (-0.461)	-0.091 (-0.430)	0.000 (0.001)	-0.096 (-0.452)	-0.367 (-1.365)

Table A7 (continued)

	Permanent stay (P=1)	Life satisfaction (categorical and ranked upward)	Life satisfaction (categorical and ranked upward)	Return (P=1)	Life satisfaction (categorical and ranked upward)	Out-migrate (P=1)
	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t
length_3-6 years	0.132 (0.407)	-0.127 (-0.610)	-0.114 (-0.549)	0.114 (0.466)	-0.123 (-0.590)	-0.203 (-0.779)
Negative outcome: <i>Family relationship</i>	-0.115 (-0.702)	0.282** (2.363)	0.284** (2.376)	0.287** (1.984)	0.285** (2.389)	0.042 (0.226)
<i>Under qualified job</i>	-0.147 (-0.961)	0.070 (0.616)	0.074 (0.656)	0.266** (2.023)	0.076 (0.669)	0.069 (0.425)
<i>Future insecurity</i>	-0.035 (-0.261)	0.110 (1.083)	0.111 (1.097)	0.140 (1.168)	0.108 (1.064)	0.270* (1.938)
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	-0.092 (-0.521)	0.125 (0.960)	0.130 (1.000)	0.141 (0.920)	0.125 (0.963)	0.279* (1.648)
Positive outcome: <i>better job than at home</i>	0.237 (1.406)	-0.102 (-0.799)	-0.106 (-0.830)	-0.220 (-1.484)	-0.102 (-0.794)	-0.191 (-1.111)
<i>Learned a new language</i>	0.073 (0.470)	-0.102 (-0.872)	-0.106 (-0.911)	-0.169 (-1.255)	-0.104 (-0.891)	-0.325** (-2.049)
<i>Higher income</i>	0.149 (0.914)	-0.057 (-0.460)	-0.060 (-0.482)	-0.124 (-0.863)	-0.057 (-0.463)	-0.161 (-0.968)
<i>Better standard of living</i>	0.068 (0.323)	0.074 (0.473)	0.074 (0.472)	-0.122 (-0.657)	0.073 (0.468)	-0.363 (-1.542)
Life satisfaction	1.057*** (4.624)			-0.846*** (-3.069)		-0.777** (-2.473)
Civic participation: vote		0.344*** (3.578)	0.294*** (2.803)		0.319*** (3.178)	
Housing: own accommodation		0.332*** (3.109)	0.369*** (3.393)		0.356*** (3.205)	
_cons	-4.107*** (-7.628)			2.229*** (3.269)		0.010 (0.009)
/atanhrho_12	-0.675** (-2.011)		0.600* (1.783)		0.638* (1.707)	
/cut_2_1 ¹⁹	-1.087*** (-3.569)		-1.079*** (-3.536)		-1.086*** (-3.568)	
/cut_2_2	0.295 (0.972)		0.295 (0.971)		0.299 (0.986)	
/cut_2_3	1.770*** (5.779)		1.770*** (5.762)		1.765*** (5.766)	
Number of observations	983		983		983	

¹⁹ The cut points indicate the thresholds for different categories of choice/outcome observed for our sample, e.g. to 'disagree' to being happy, 'neither agree not disagree' to being happy, 'agree' to being happy and 'strongly agree' to being happy with the migration experience of migrants who have a preference for permanent migration/return/out-migrate versus those who have other preferences.

Appendix B

Table B1

Estimation results: ordered probit estimation results of life satisfaction, by education and arrival time

Dependent variable: life satisfaction	Secondary education oprobit coef/t	Tertiary education oprobit coef/t	Post EU accession migrants oprobit coef/t	Pre EU accession migrants oprobit coef/t
female	-0.152 (-1.273)	-0.023 (-0.128)	0.015 (0.110)	-0.077 (-0.760)
age16_24	0.645*** (3.263)	1.104*** (3.092)	0.921*** (3.967)	0.405** (2.224)
age25_34	0.135 (0.791)	0.470* (1.662)	0.361 (1.637)	0.062 (0.437)
age35_44	0.163 (0.932)	0.324 (1.131)	0.217 (0.962)	-0.072 (-0.511)
Migrated with child	0.142 (1.033)	-0.194 (-0.965)	0.191 (1.095)	-0.095 (-0.888)
Migrated with partner	-0.081 (-0.600)	0.241 (1.212)	0.050 (0.332)	0.035 (0.308)
Vocational education			-0.311 (-1.212)	0.243 (1.023)
Secondary education			-0.038 (-0.156)	0.278 (1.200)
Tertiary education			0.031 (0.118)	-0.030 (-0.126)
Employed full time	0.052 (0.329)	-0.294 (-1.377)	0.236 (1.399)	-0.144 (-1.101)
Employed part-time	-0.074 (-0.425)	0.058 (0.236)	0.222 (1.152)	-0.210 (-1.373)
Self Employed	0.034 (0.135)	0.220 (0.815)	0.119 (0.388)	0.077 (0.416)
match_job_qualification	0.414*** (3.142)	0.349* (1.716)	0.344** (2.062)	0.377*** (3.540)
match_income_expectation	0.350*** (2.714)	0.513*** (2.584)	0.557*** (3.500)	0.492*** (4.696)
Plan to stay less than 1 year	-0.601** (-2.161)	0.030 (0.060)	-0.169 (-0.679)	-0.365 (-1.311)
Plan to stay 1 to 5 years	-0.421** (-2.325)	0.171 (0.537)	-0.141 (-0.762)	-0.230 (-1.355)
Plan to stay more than 5 years	0.064 (0.417)	0.177 (0.826)	0.117 (0.683)	-0.081 (-0.617)
Plan to stay permanently	0.721*** (4.705)	0.479** (2.176)	0.637*** (2.887)	0.674*** (5.662)
Network_Turin	0.316** (2.282)	-0.162 (-0.811)	0.149 (0.914)	0.182 (1.538)
Network_Rome	0.354*** (2.672)	0.065 (0.327)	0.468*** (2.885)	0.057 (0.516)
Duration of stay in the country 3-12 months	-0.023 (-0.060)	-0.406 (-0.761)		
Duration of stay in the country 1-3 years	-0.439 (-1.195)	-0.327 (-0.651)		
Duration of stay in the country 3-6 years	-0.379 (-1.045)	-0.580 (-1.184)		
Negative outcome: <i>Family relationship</i>	0.231 (1.260)	0.522* (1.949)	0.159 (0.794)	0.420*** (2.736)
<i>Under qualified job</i>	0.159 (0.913)	0.227 (0.913)	0.063 (0.318)	0.076 (0.541)
<i>Future insecurity</i>	0.038 (0.245)	-0.106 (-0.463)	-0.105 (-0.586)	0.246* (1.952)
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	0.091 (0.488)	0.247 (0.921)	-0.074 (-0.305)	0.182 (1.146)
Positive outcome: <i>better job than at home</i>	-0.128 (-0.646)	-0.012 (-0.039)	-0.361* (-1.687)	0.060 (0.363)
<i>Learned a new language</i>	-0.149 (-0.828)	0.146 (0.521)	-0.237 (-1.226)	-0.042 (-0.279)
<i>Higher income</i>	-0.154 (-0.805)	0.074 (0.251)	0.115 (0.552)	-0.076 (-0.479)
<i>Better standard of living</i>	-0.171 (-0.748)	0.685** (1.997)	-0.182 (-0.636)	0.166 (0.858)
Civic participation: vote	0.230 (1.433)	0.588*** (3.050)	0.167 (0.588)	0.340*** (3.069)

Table B1 (continued)

Dependent variable: life satisfaction	Secondary education oprobit coef/t	Tertiary education oprobit coef/t	Post EU accession migrants oprobit coef/t	Pre EU accession migrants oprobit coef/t
Housing: own accommodation	0.325* (1.821)	0.716*** (3.052)	0.178 (0.657)	0.389*** (2.956)
/cut1 ²⁰	-1.575*** (-3.401)	-0.787 (-1.258)	-0.803** (-1.969)	-0.977*** (-2.926)
/cut2	-0.226 (-0.496)	0.621 (0.986)	0.682* (1.679)	0.381 (1.150)
/cut3	1.239*** (2.695)	2.043*** (3.210)	2.201*** (5.270)	1.878*** (5.576)
Number of observations	442	223	349	634
Adjusted R2	0.109	0.130	0.106	0.118

²⁰ The cut points indicate the thresholds for different categories of choice/outcome observed for our sample, e.g. to 'disagree' to being happy, 'neither agree not disagree' to being happy, 'agree' to being happy and 'strongly agree' to being happy with the migration experience.

Table B2

mlogit estimation results of migration intentions, by education

	Whole sample			Secondary education			Tertiary education		
	out-migration versus stay permanently coef/t	Undecided versus stay permanently coef/t	Return to Roma- niaversus stay permanently coef/t	out-migration versus stay permanently coef/t	Undecided versus stay permanently coef/t	Return to Roma- niaversus stay permanently coef/t	out-migration versus stay permanently coef/t	Undecided versus stay permanently coef/t	Return to Roma- niaversus stay permanently coef/t
age16_24	1.166** (2.476)	-0.094 (-0.241)	-0.010 (-0.025)	1.896*** (2.705)	0.242 (0.435)	-0.115 (-0.198)	2.533** (2.346)	0.621 (0.577)	1.591 (1.460)
age25_34	0.808* (1.936)	-0.182 (-0.555)	-0.031 (-0.095)	1.491** (2.158)	-0.453 (-0.875)	-0.211 (-0.411)	1.440* (1.821)	0.322 (0.443)	0.244 (0.333)
age35_44	0.805* (1.862)	0.025 (0.075)	0.331 (0.988)	1.920*** (2.634)	-0.138 (-0.249)	0.541 (0.998)	1.348* (1.742)	0.412 (0.559)	0.814 (1.112)
female	0.352 (1.390)	0.405* (1.890)	0.196 (0.916)						
Migrated with partner	-0.180 (-0.617)	-0.507** (-1.970)	-0.111 (-0.433)	-0.765 (-1.636)	-0.613 (-1.501)	-0.449 (-1.098)	1.053 (1.645)	0.904 (1.451)	0.837 (1.305)
Migrated with child	-0.764** (-2.495)	0.121 (0.485)	-0.177 (-0.710)	-1.272** (-2.539)	-0.482 (-1.194)	-0.699* (-1.751)	-0.576 (-0.948)	0.188 (0.327)	-0.334 (-0.539)
Vocational education	0.048 (0.092)	0.421 (1.015)	1.001** (2.407)						
Secondary education	0.557 (1.211)	0.288 (0.743)	0.935** (2.399)						
Tertiary education	0.969** (2.049)	0.376 (0.917)	0.371 (0.890)						
Employed full time	-0.359 (-1.060)	0.028 (0.097)	0.172 (0.585)	0.746 (1.298)	0.963** (2.010)	1.569*** (3.286)	-1.077* (-1.700)	-0.477 (-0.746)	-0.378 (-0.564)
Employed part-time	0.698* (1.861)	0.618* (1.796)	0.596* (1.694)	1.616*** (2.716)	1.503*** (2.919)	1.331** (2.488)	0.336 (0.466)	0.178 (0.241)	0.374 (0.468)
Self Employed	-0.401 (-0.810)	-0.262 (-0.609)	-0.004 (-0.010)	1.424* (1.779)	0.469 (0.614)	1.399** (2.004)	-1.130 (-1.361)	0.265 (0.336)	-0.007 (-0.008)
match_isco	0.063 (0.237)	0.160 (0.711)	0.138 (0.612)	0.019 (0.043)	-0.103 (-0.270)	0.448 (1.215)	-0.131 (-0.258)	0.078 (0.155)	-0.630 (-1.112)
match_job_qualification	-0.181 (-0.591)	-0.261 (-1.023)	-0.480* (-1.911)	-0.287 (-0.625)	-0.486 (-1.220)	-0.788** (-2.051)	0.419 (0.671)	0.037 (0.064)	0.508 (0.810)
match_income_expectati on	-0.299 (-0.987)	0.074 (0.293)	0.320 (1.284)	-0.776* (-1.653)	-0.496 (-1.232)	-0.586 (-1.493)	-1.774** (-2.502)	-0.272 (-0.463)	0.328 (0.534)
Log(annual amount of remittances)	0.071* (1.941)	-0.037 (-1.151)	0.070** (2.322)	0.012 (0.205)	-0.026 (-0.507)	0.052 (1.053)	0.097 (1.290)	-0.067 (-0.868)	0.012 (0.153)
Positive outcome: <i>better job than at home</i>	-0.128 (-0.309)	-0.260 (-0.753)	0.324 (0.968)	-2.210* (-1.936)	-0.315 (-0.596)	0.310 (0.597)	1.709** (2.087)	-0.235 (-0.248)	0.881 (0.961)
<i>Learned a new language</i>	0.131 (0.321)	0.036 (0.107)	0.590* (1.784)	1.408** (2.159)	0.085 (0.141)	1.208** (2.166)	-0.059 (-0.075)	0.220 (0.294)	0.401 (0.502)

Table B2 (continued)

	Whole sample				Secondary education		Tertiary education		
	out-migration versus stay permanently	Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Roma- niaversus stay permanently	out-migration versus stay permanently	Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Roma- niaversus stay permanently	out-migration versus stay permanently	Undecided versus stay permanently	Return to Roma- niaversus stay permanently
	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t	coef/t
<i>Higher income</i>	0.336 (0.987)	-0.222 (-0.744)	0.347 (1.184)	0.897* (1.720)	-0.100 (-0.216)	0.233 (0.492)	0.227 (0.290)	-0.702 (-0.956)	0.983 (1.325)
<i>Better standard of living</i>	0.350 (0.843)	-0.260 (-0.669)	0.243 (0.646)	0.669 (1.097)	-0.670 (-1.089)	0.559 (1.025)	0.444 (0.525)	1.174 (1.504)	0.534 (0.560)
Negative outcome: <i>Family relationship</i>	-0.606 (-1.545)	0.285 (0.810)	0.002 (0.005)	-0.382 (-0.611)	0.942* (1.736)	1.197** (2.276)	-0.673 (-0.797)	0.444 (0.521)	-0.066 (-0.078)
<i>Under qualified job</i>	-0.425 (-1.183)	0.691** (2.120)	0.354 (1.120)	-0.845 (-1.531)	0.650 (1.350)	0.615 (1.296)	0.283 (0.369)	2.076*** (2.603)	0.301 (0.377)
<i>Future insecurity</i>	-0.392 (-1.057)	0.340 (0.988)	0.206 (0.618)	0.149 (0.264)	0.684 (1.319)	0.532 (1.030)	-0.084 (-0.111)	1.251 (1.571)	0.371 (0.469)
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	-0.917* (-1.766)	0.571 (1.325)	0.082 (0.191)	-0.614 (-0.861)	0.630 (1.016)	0.421 (0.687)	-1.511 (-1.384)	1.008 (1.082)	-0.228 (-0.236)
Plan to stay less than 1 year	0.937 (1.109)	-0.106 (-0.120)	1.494* (1.920)	0.513 (0.401)	-0.109 (-0.084)	1.013 (0.887)	14.007 (0.017)	13.428 (0.017)	14.603 (0.018)
Plan to stay 1 to 5 years	1.122** (2.299)	0.076 (0.162)	0.629 (1.405)	1.026 (1.459)	-0.358 (-0.509)	0.532 (0.834)	1.363 (1.042)	-1.036 (-0.660)	1.855 (1.500)
Plan to stay more than 5 years	-0.418 (-1.129)	-0.353 (-1.205)	-0.102 (-0.362)	-0.517 (-0.833)	0.346 (0.749)	0.143 (0.312)	-0.072 (-0.110)	-1.296** (-2.053)	-0.316 (-0.499)
Plan to stay permanently	-1.434*** (-4.453)	-1.918*** (-7.126)	-2.602*** (-8.228)	-1.745*** (-3.464)	-1.638*** (-4.014)	-1.843*** (-4.211)	-1.638** (-2.434)	-3.226*** (-4.686)	-3.327*** (-3.663)
Temporary migration	0.003 (0.012)	-0.386 (-1.510)	0.128 (0.532)	0.281 (0.621)	-0.636 (-1.482)	0.243 (0.634)	-0.578 (-0.966)	-1.688** (-2.388)	-0.194 (-0.313)
network_Turin	-0.382 (-1.190)	-0.083 (-0.320)	-0.253 (-0.943)	0.026 (0.054)	0.219 (0.552)	-0.230 (-0.560)	-1.150* (-1.739)	-0.544 (-0.957)	-0.666 (-1.037)
network_Rome	-0.041 (-0.138)	-0.315 (-1.176)	0.285 (1.113)	-0.016 (-0.033)	-0.084 (-0.198)	0.294 (0.727)	-0.086 (-0.145)	-0.518 (-0.810)	1.069* (1.773)
length_1-3 years	0.092 (0.224)	0.427 (1.160)	0.097 (0.261)	-0.328 (-0.503)	-0.284 (-0.471)	0.158 (0.271)	0.341 (0.389)	0.302 (0.354)	0.449 (0.499)
length_3-6 years	-0.486 (-1.554)	0.208 (0.827)	-0.102 (-0.399)	-0.614 (-1.287)	0.154 (0.404)	-0.309 (-0.780)	-0.017 (-0.023)	1.144* (1.678)	0.272 (0.371)
satisf_stronlgy agree	-1.627*** (-3.167)	-0.716 (-1.504)	-1.538*** (-3.368)	-1.331* (-1.823)	-0.531 (-0.787)	-1.781*** (-2.727)	-2.151** (-2.012)	-0.243 (-0.245)	-2.108* (-1.943)
satisf_agree	-1.084** (-2.413)	0.097 (0.225)	-0.964** (-2.369)	-1.161* (-1.733)	0.788 (1.321)	-0.365 (-0.646)	-0.785 (-0.957)	-0.725 (-0.869)	-1.836** (-2.100)
satisf_neutral	-0.417 (-0.913)	0.511 (1.158)	-0.221 (-0.532)	0.156 (0.224)	1.718*** (2.683)	0.732 (1.206)	-0.354 (-0.434)	-0.699 (-0.852)	-0.708 (-0.870)
Nr.obs		1000			488			231	

note: *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Table B3

CMP (conditional mixed process) estimation of life satisfaction and intentions to stay permanently, return home or out-migrate by gender

	Female		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male	
	Permanent stay (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfac- tion coef/t	Permanent stay (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfac- tion coef/t	Life satisfac- tion coef/t	Return (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfac- tion coef/t	Return (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfac- tion coef/t	Out-Migrate (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfac- tion coef/t	Out-Migrate (P=1) coef/t	
age16_24	-0.026 (-0.085)	0.677*** (3.753)	-0.180 (-0.312)	0.403* (1.788)	0.676*** (3.741)	-0.354 (-1.070)	0.415* (1.849)	0.272 (0.943)	0.677*** (3.758)	1.285*** (4.197)	0.406* (1.804)	0.746 (1.281)	
age25_34	0.395 (1.599)	0.151 (0.996)	-0.033 (-0.116)	0.062 (0.327)	0.146 (0.960)	-0.539** (-2.517)	0.082 (0.435)	0.221 (1.004)	0.151 (0.998)	0.705** (2.343)	0.067 (0.354)	0.392 (1.145)	
age35_44	0.413* (1.703)	0.016 (0.102)	-0.197 (-0.685)	-0.008 (-0.040)	0.014 (0.090)	-0.391** (-2.032)	-0.003 (-0.014)	0.273 (1.171)	0.020 (0.130)	0.530* (1.703)	-0.008 (-0.040)	0.463 (1.381)	
Migrated with partner	0.075 (0.538)	-0.077 (-0.684)	0.321 (1.246)	0.221 (1.339)	-0.079 (-0.702)	-0.101 (-0.738)	0.190 (1.172)	-0.040 (-0.181)	-0.081 (-0.721)	-0.373** (-2.123)	0.213 (1.296)	-0.129 (-0.345)	
Migrated with child	0.033 (0.223)	0.093 (0.839)	0.156 (0.520)	-0.111 (-0.705)	0.090 (0.805)	0.276** (2.036)	-0.116 (-0.742)	-0.217 (-1.204)	0.085 (0.766)	0.044 (0.283)	-0.113 (-0.718)	0.162 (0.590)	
Vocational education	0.067 (0.215)	-0.099 (-0.413)	0.087 (0.219)	0.107 (0.433)	-0.120 (-0.499)	0.002 (0.007)	0.102 (0.415)	-0.224 (-0.776)	-0.101 (-0.422)	-0.135 (-0.313)	0.106 (0.432)	0.655 (1.345)	
Secondary education	-0.073 (-0.249)	0.151 (0.665)	0.078 (0.200)	0.083 (0.341)	0.137 (0.600)	0.011 (0.042)	0.069 (0.285)	-0.215 (-0.752)	0.152 (0.670)	0.318 (0.784)	0.081 (0.333)	1.079** (2.244)	
Tertiary education	-0.045 (-0.147)	-0.102 (-0.432)	0.528 (1.242)	0.012 (0.045)	-0.113 (-0.476)	-0.437 (-1.545)	-0.003 (-0.009)	-0.846** (-2.078)	-0.107 (-0.453)	0.523 (1.204)	0.010 (0.038)	1.349*** (2.698)	
Employed full time	0.040 (0.236)	0.050 (0.378)	0.094 (0.346)	-0.050 (-0.304)	0.047 (0.358)	0.125 (0.769)	-0.052 (-0.318)	0.204 (1.022)	0.047 (0.353)	-0.196 (-1.030)	-0.049 (-0.302)	-0.132 (-0.499)	
Employed part-time	-0.209 (-1.159)	0.005 (0.035)	0.055 (0.115)	-0.185 (-0.700)	0.006 (0.048)	0.008 (0.047)	-0.184 (-0.696)	0.071 (0.220)	0.008 (0.060)	0.167 (0.918)	-0.184 (-0.695)	0.219 (0.503)	
Self Employed	-0.311 (-1.053)	0.207 (0.840)	0.348 (1.057)	0.034 (0.159)	0.193 (0.787)	0.561** (1.966)	0.035 (0.165)	0.038 (0.149)	0.181 (0.739)	-0.173 (-0.504)	0.034 (0.161)	0.019 (0.055)	
match_job_qualification	-0.094 (-0.532)	0.331*** (2.780)	0.249 (0.792)	0.322** (2.319)	0.334*** (2.805)	-0.041 (-0.210)	0.318** (2.289)	0.052 (0.248)	0.329*** (2.760)	0.393** (2.266)	0.321** (2.310)	0.001 (0.002)	
match_income_expectation	-0.304** (-2.015)	0.316*** (2.846)	0.226 (0.271)	0.833*** (5.986)	0.324*** (2.922)	0.417*** (2.948)	0.824*** (5.927)	0.369 (1.112)	0.326*** (2.943)	-0.060 (-0.288)	0.832*** (5.977)	-0.141 (-0.148)	
Plan to stay less than 1 year	-0.022 (-0.048)	-0.410 (-1.535)	-0.314 (-0.570)	-0.181 (-0.693)	-0.414 (-1.550)	0.919** (1.974)	-0.193 (-0.737)	0.264 (0.791)	-0.416 (-1.560)		-0.184 (-0.702)	0.409 (1.046)	
Plan to stay 1 to 5 years	-0.104 (-0.366)	-0.189 (-1.149)	-0.010 (-0.030)	-0.178 (-0.930)	-0.191 (-1.162)	-0.124 (-0.623)	-0.191 (-1.003)	0.165 (0.684)	-0.192 (-1.173)	0.316 (1.208)	-0.183 (-0.954)	0.342 (1.094)	
Plan to stay more than 5 years	0.179 (1.014)	-0.092 (-0.666)	0.088 (0.306)	0.182 (1.145)	-0.094 (-0.680)	0.024 (0.149)	0.169 (1.068)	0.188 (1.025)	-0.095 (-0.684)	-0.011 (-0.054)	0.178 (1.127)	-0.532 (-1.507)	
Plan to stay permanently	0.538* (1.750)	0.606*** (4.782)	1.864*** (6.564)	0.787*** (4.152)	0.601*** (4.741)	-0.652* (-1.932)	0.754*** (4.035)	-0.508 (-0.931)	0.582*** (4.590)	0.428** (2.111)	0.779*** (4.132)	-0.857 (-0.913)	
network_Turin	-0.112 (-0.697)	0.104 (0.838)	0.416* (1.786)	0.235 (1.582)	0.111 (0.897)	-0.088 (-0.513)	0.224 (1.519)	0.030 (0.148)	0.111 (0.894)	0.154 (0.905)	0.231 (1.563)	-0.276 (-0.779)	
network_Rome	-0.094 (-0.641)	0.161 (1.429)	0.238 (0.968)	0.142 (0.933)	0.165 (1.462)	0.198 (1.422)	0.140 (0.929)	0.343** (1.968)	0.161 (1.426)	0.042 (0.253)	0.142 (0.929)	-0.068 (-0.250)	
length_1-3 years	0.010 (0.019)	0.284 (0.902)	-0.138 (-0.219)	-0.410 (-1.367)	0.290 (0.920)	0.323 (0.816)	-0.416 (-1.389)	-0.160 (-0.434)	0.290 (0.916)	0.253 (0.532)	-0.411 (-1.371)	-0.719 (-1.200)	
length_3-6 years	-0.013 (-0.024)	0.258 (0.833)	-0.212 (-0.377)	-0.363 (-1.223)	0.268 (0.864)	0.365 (0.933)	-0.374 (-1.265)	0.165 (0.424)	0.262 (0.842)	0.471 (1.011)	-0.367 (-1.239)	-0.683 (-1.294)	

Table B3 (continued)

	Female		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male	
	Permanent stay (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfaction coef/t	Permanent stay (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfaction coef/t	Life satisfaction coef/t	Return (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfaction coef/t	Return (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfaction coef/t	Out-Migrate (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfaction coef/t	Out-Migrate (P=1) coef/t	Life satisfaction coef/t
Negative outcome: Family relationship	-0.415** (-1.972)	0.288* (1.813)	0.586** (2.045)	0.317* (1.661)	0.286* (1.798)	0.320 (1.599)	0.313* (1.649)	0.137 (0.558)	0.290* (1.822)	0.423* (1.942)	0.316* (1.656)	-0.910 (-1.636)	
<i>Undequalified job</i>	-0.102 (-0.534)	0.068 (0.463)	-0.178 (-0.593)	0.030 (0.164)	0.071 (0.480)	0.172 (0.966)	0.051 (0.274)	0.319 (1.476)	0.076 (0.510)	0.228 (1.092)	0.035 (0.187)	-0.269 (-0.831)	
<i>Future insecurity</i>	-0.024 (-0.139)	0.181 (1.360)	-0.135 (-0.495)	0.004 (0.026)	0.180 (1.355)	0.141 (0.852)	0.016 (0.096)	0.070 (0.358)	0.176 (1.331)	0.422** (2.279)	0.007 (0.040)	0.051 (0.201)	
<i>Faced discrimination</i>	-0.058 (-0.262)	0.078 (0.444)	-0.089 (-0.204)	0.247 (1.219)	0.083 (0.476)	0.188 (0.869)	0.255 (1.259)	0.083 (0.332)	0.073 (0.414)	0.391* (1.661)	0.245 (1.213)	0.132 (0.328)	
Postive outcome: better job	0.276 (1.320)	-0.108 (-0.655)	0.161 (0.505)	-0.017 (-0.080)	-0.118 (-0.719)	-0.162 (-0.832)	-0.028 (-0.129)	-0.330 (-1.279)	-0.111 (-0.675)	-0.026 (-0.117)	-0.019 (-0.090)	-0.509 (-1.460)	
Learned a new language	0.082 (0.426)	-0.127 (-0.854)	-0.082 (-0.285)	-0.063 (-0.314)	-0.138 (-0.935)	-0.175 (-0.979)	-0.074 (-0.373)	-0.144 (-0.645)	-0.131 (-0.891)	-0.359* (-1.790)	-0.066 (-0.330)	-0.285 (-0.913)	
Higher income	0.205 (0.991)	-0.087 (-0.535)	-0.005 (-0.016)	-0.104 (-0.510)	-0.090 (-0.553)	-0.064 (-0.322)	-0.107 (-0.521)	-0.236 (-1.023)	-0.086 (-0.525)	-0.297 (-1.333)	-0.105 (-0.514)	-0.031 (-0.096)	
Better standard of living	0.291 (1.082)	0.152 (0.735)	-0.749 (-1.481)	-0.134 (-0.525)	0.147 (0.714)	-0.132 (-0.497)	-0.127 (-0.497)	-0.126 (-0.447)	0.162 (0.780)	-0.442 (-1.399)	-0.132 (-0.518)	-0.470 (-1.081)	
Life satisfaction	1.095*** (5.169)		-0.013 (-0.007)			-0.894*** (-2.707)		-0.747 (-1.294)		-0.798** (-2.432)		-0.234 (-0.131)	
Civic participation: vote		0.389*** (3.208)		0.269 (1.510)	0.323** (2.342)		0.287* (1.807)		0.369*** (2.924)		0.278 (1.558)		
Housing: own accommodation		0.407*** (2.838)		-0.003 (-0.012)	0.459*** (3.163)		0.171 (0.895)		0.460*** (3.200)		0.041 (0.163)		
_cons	-3.980*** (-6.279)		-1.685 (-0.348)			1.952** (2.442)		1.508 (0.997)		-0.221 (-0.177)		-0.766 (-0.180)	
/atanrho_12	-0.824** (-2.104)		0.383 (0.282)		0.553 (1.332)		0.653 (1.025)		0.752* (1.688)		-0.001 (-0.000)		
/cut_2_1 ²¹	-0.599 (-1.529)		-1.392*** (-3.163)		-0.620 (-1.576)		-1.407*** (-3.201)		-0.605 (-1.542)		-1.397*** (-3.176)		
/cut_2_2	0.701* (1.786)		0.189 (0.436)		0.681* (1.728)		0.174 (0.401)		0.700* (1.782)		0.186 (0.428)		
/cut_2_3	2.132*** (5.353)		1.795*** (4.083)		2.106*** (5.259)		1.784*** (4.057)		2.125*** (5.330)		1.794*** (4.084)		
Number of observations	578		405		578	405		578	405		578	405	
Adjusted R2													

Note: t-values in parenthesis, significance *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

²¹ The cut points indicate the thresholds for different categories of choice/outcome observed for our sample, e.g. to 'disagree' to being happy, 'neither agree not disagree' to being happy, 'agree' to being happy and 'strongly agree' to being happy with the migration experience of migrants who have a preference for permanent migration/return/out-migrate versus those who have other preferences.

Short list of the most recent wiiw publications (as of August 2013)

For current updates and summaries see also
wiiw's website at www.wiiw.ac.at

Do I Stay because I am Happy or am I Happy because I Stay? Life Satisfaction in Migration, and the Decision to Stay Permanently, Return and Out-migrate

by **Isilda Mara and Michael Landesmann**

wiiw Working Papers, No. 103, August 2013
40 pages including 10 Tables and 2 Figure
hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

Migration Patterns of Serbian and Bosnia and Herzegovina Migrants in Austria: Causes and Consequences

by **Isilda Mara, Hermine Vidovic and Michael Landesmann**

wiiw Research Reports, No. 389, August 2013
111 pages including 18 Tables and 9 Figures
hardcopy: EUR 24.00 (PDF: EUR 15.00)

Development Patterns of Central and East European Countries (in the course of transition and following EU accession)

by **Leon Podkaminer**

wiiw Research Reports, No. 388, July 2013
47 pages including 19 Tables
hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

Animal Spirits still Dimmed: Slow Recovery Expected

by **Vladimir Gligorov, Mario Holzner, Michael Landesmann, Olga Pindyuk, Sándor Richter, Hermine Vidovic et al.**

wiiw Current Analyses and Forecasts. Economic Prospects for Central, East and Southeast Europe, No. 12, July 2013
162 pages including 36 Tables and 35 Figures
hardcopy: EUR 80.00 (PDF: EUR 65.00)

wiiw Monthly Report 7/13

edited by **Leon Podkaminer**

- Unit labour cost developments in the EU: a structural analysis
 - The various 'faces' of the EU budget
 - Ukraine: always in between
 - Statistical Annex: Selected monthly data on the economic situation in Central, East and Southeast Europe
- wiiw, July 2013
37 pages including 11 Tables and 6 Figures
(exclusively for subscribers to the wiiw Service Package)
-

Mittel-, Ost- und Südosteuropa von der EU-Krise voll erfasst

by **Mario Holzner und Vasily Astrov**

wiiw Research Papers in German language, June 2013
(reprinted from: WIFO-Monatsberichte, Vol. 86, No. 5, May 2013)
10 pages including 5 Tables and 4 Figures
hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

wiiw Monthly Report 6/13

edited by **Leon Podkaminer**

- Real economic convergence within the EU
 - R&D and non-R&D innovators in the financial crisis: the role of binding credit constraints
 - Global output growth: likely to be wage-led rather than profit-led
 - Statistical Annex: Selected monthly data on the economic situation in Central, East and Southeast Europe
- wiiw, June 2013
28 pages including 13 Tables and 4 Figures
(exclusively for subscribers to the wiiw Service Package)
-

wiiw FDI Report, Central, East and Southeast Europe, 2013: Growth Engine Stutters

by **Gábor Hunya**. Database and layout by **Monika Schwarzhappel**

wiiw FDI Report, Central, East and Southeast Europe, June 2013
125 pages including 94 Tables, 8 Figures and 4 Boxes
hardcopy: EUR 70.00 (PDF: EUR 65.00)

International Fragmentation of Production, Trade and Growth: Impacts and Prospects for EU Member States

by **Neil Foster, Robert Stehrer and Marcel Timmer**

wiiw Research Reports, No. 387, May 2013
50 pages including 27 Tables and 14 Figures
hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

On the Trade and Price Effects of Preferential Trade Agreements

by **Rod Falvey and Neil Foster-McGregor**

wiiw Working Papers, No. 102, May 2013
27 pages including 10 Tables and 1 Figure
hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

Accounting Relations in Bilateral Value Added Trade

by **Robert Stehrer**

wiiw Working Papers, No. 101, May 2013
47 pages including 9 Tables
hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

wiiw Monthly Report 5/13

edited by **Leon Podkaminer**

- Regional investment policy impacts on FDI location in Poland
- Creating fiscal space in the European Monetary Union
- Is there evidence of increasing fragmentation in the banking system of the euro area?
- Statistical Annex: Selected monthly data on the economic situation in Central, East and Southeast Europe

wiiw, May 2013

26 pages including 9 Tables and 6 Figures

(exclusively for subscribers to the wiiw Service Package)

Kalecki's Profit Equation after 80 Years

by **Kazimierz Laski and Herbert Walther**

wiiw Working Papers, No. 100, April 2013

27 pages including 5 Figures

hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

wiiw Monthly Report 4/13

edited by **Leon Podkaminer**

- Croatia's EU membership and the dilemma of state aid
- Panel data analysis of the CEECs: tracing growth determinants over time
- Japan, the United States and the euro area
- Statistical Annex: Selected monthly data on the economic situation in Central, East and Southeast Europe

wiiw, April 2013

32 pages including 10 Tables and 10 Figures

(exclusively for subscribers to the wiiw Service Package)

Double-dip Recession over, yet no Boom in Sight

by **Vasily Astrov, Vladimir Gligorov, Doris Hanzl-Weiss, Mario Holzner, Michael Landesmann, Olga Pindyuk et al.**

wiiw Current Analyses and Forecasts. Economic Prospects for Central, East and Southeast Europe, No. 11, March 2013

157 pages including 31 Tables and 35 Figures

hardcopy: EUR 80.00 (PDF: EUR 65.00)

Does Trade Drive Global Growth?

by **Leon Podkaminer**

wiiw Research Reports, No. 386, March 2013

19 pages including 4 Tables and 6 Figures

hardcopy: EUR 15.00 (PDF: EUR 8.00)

Foreign Ownership and Labour Markets in Sub-Saharan African Firms

by **Neil Foster-McGregor, Anders Isaksson and Florian Kaulich**

wiiw Working Papers, No. 99, March 2013

34 pages including 11 Tables and 3 Figures

hardcopy: EUR 8.00 (PDF: free download from wiiw's website)

wiiw Service Package

The Vienna Institute offers to firms and institutions interested in unbiased and up-to-date information on Central, East and Southeast European markets a package of exclusive services and preferential access to its publications and research findings, on the basis of a subscription at an annual fee of EUR 2,000.

This subscription fee entitles to the following package of **Special Services**:

- A free invitation to the Vienna Institute's **Spring Seminar**, a whole-day event at the end of March, devoted to compelling topics in the economic transformation of the Central and East European region (for subscribers to the wiiw Service Package only).
- Copies of, or online access to, **The Vienna Institute Monthly Report**, a periodical consisting of timely articles summarising and interpreting the latest economic developments in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The statistical annex to each *Monthly Report* contains, alternately, country-specific tables or graphs with monthly key economic indicators, economic forecasts, the latest data from the wiiw Industrial Database and excerpts from the wiiw FDI Database. This periodical is not for sale, it can only be obtained in the framework of the wiiw Service Package.
- Free copies of the Institute's **Research Reports** (including *Reprints*), **Current Analyses and Forecasts**, **Country Profiles** and **Statistical Reports**.
- A free copy of the **wiiw Handbook of Statistics**, published in October/November each year and containing macroeconomic and structural indicators of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia, Serbia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine
- Free online access to the **wiiw Monthly Database**, containing more than 2000 leading indicators monitoring the latest key economic developments in ten Central and East European countries.
- **Consulting**. The Vienna Institute is pleased to advise subscribers on questions concerning the East European economies or East-West economic relations if the required background research has already been undertaken by the Institute (10 hours p.a.).
- Free access to the Institute's specialised economics **library** and documentation facilities.

There will be an new, Premium Service Package available starting in January 2014 that includes, in addition to the standard package, online access to the wiiw Annual Database and wiiw FDI Database, as well all country forecast tables in Excel format.

**For detailed information about the wiiw Service Packages
please visit wiiw's website at www.wiiw.ac.at**

To
The Vienna Institute
for International Economic Studies
Rahlgasse 3
A-1060 Vienna

- ☐ Please forward more detailed information about the Vienna Institute's Service Package
- ☐ Please forward a complete list of the Vienna Institute's publications to the following address

Please enter me for

- ☐ 1 yearly subscription of *Research Reports* (including *Reprints*) at a price of EUR 120.00 (hardcopy, Austria), EUR 135.00 (hardcopy, Europe), EUR 155.00 (hardcopy, overseas) and EUR 48.00 (PDF download with password) respectively
- ☐ 1 yearly subscription of *Current Analyses and Forecasts* at a price of EUR 150.00 (hardcopy, Austria), EUR 155.00 (hardcopy, Europe), EUR 170.00 (hardcopy, overseas) and EUR 120.00 (PDF download with password) respectively
- ☐ 1 combination of both yearly subscriptions (*Current Analyses and Forecasts* and *Research Reports*) at a price of EUR 225.00 (hardcopy, Austria), EUR 250.00 (hardcopy, Europe), EUR 265.00 (hardcopy, overseas) and EUR 140.00 (PDF download with password) respectively

Please forward

- ☐ the following issue of *Research Reports*
- ☐ the following issue of *Current Analyses and Forecasts*
- ☐ the following issue of *Working Papers*
- ☐ the following issue of *Research Papers in German language*
- ☐ the following issue of *wiiw Database on Foreign Direct Investment*
- ☐ the following issue of *wiiw Handbook of Statistics*
- ☐ (other)

.....
Name

.....
Address

.....
Telephone

Fax

E-mail

.....
Date

.....
Signature

Herausgeber, Verleger, Eigentümer und Hersteller:

Verein „Wiener Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftsvergleiche“ (wiiw),
Wien 6, Rahlgasse 3
ZVR-Zahl: 329995655

Postanschrift: A-1060 Wien, Rahlgasse 3, Tel: [+431] 533 66 10, Telefax: [+431] 533 66 10 50

Internet Homepage: www.wiiw.ac.at

Nachdruck nur auszugsweise und mit genauer Quellenangabe gestattet.

P.b.b. Verlagspostamt 1060 Wien