

The migration process by patterns, motivations and determinants in nine European countries

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3. THE TEORETICAL FRAME

The migration process by patterns, motivations and determinants

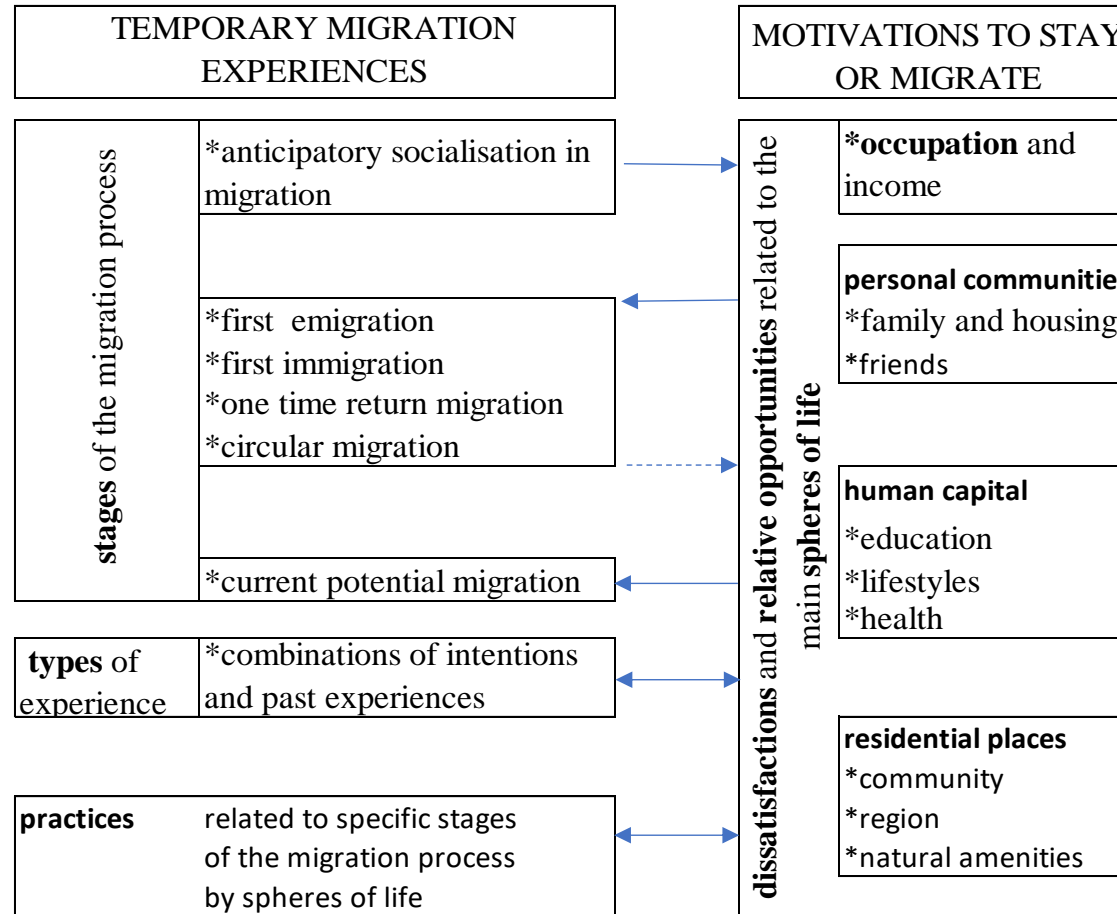
4. The migration process as a major conceptual frame for the analysis

Dimensions of the M process		Stages of the migration (M) process					Types of M experiences or relations among M stages or dimensions
		Pre-first migration	First migration (M1)	First return (M2)	Second emigration (M3)	Second return (M4) or more (circular migration)	
Subjective dimensions	Self-assessment of M. motivations, experiences and consequences						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stayers • high probab. potential migrants
	M. intentions						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one-time returnees • circular migrants
	M. motivation						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on time returnees on the move • circular migrants on the move
		motivations declared before M event or reconstituted after M; actual or reconstituted reasons: specification by spheres of life					
behavioural dimensions	Accumulating resources for M	information, channels, accumulating human, material, network or cultural capital					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • path dependency of motivations at different stages
	Change of usual/permanent residence						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M channels and motivations

5. Key options

1. Patterns , motivations and intentions are to be considered in the time frame of the **migration process**.
 - ▶ This is to be contrasted to other frames in understanding migration (one moment sequence, space, life course)
 - ▶ See next slide with stages of the migration process for this analysis
2. Migration motivation, a key dependent variable into YMOBILITY project, could be understood as part of a **nexus**, together with migration experience.
 - ▶ This is an internal nexus of the migration process, to be contrasted with the external nexus of migration and development.
 - ▶ What are the implications of the nexus approach.
3. Migration drivers are conceptualised within the frame of **dissatisfactions and relative opportunities** that are
4. ..associated to basic **spheres of life** (job&income, human capital, personal communities, types of residence)
 - ▶ The approach could be better understood by reference to relative deprivation on income (Stark and Taylor, 1999, De Jong 2000, Carling 2014, Stouffer 1949 etc.)

6 .The nexus of motivation-experience in the migration process



The migration process by patterns, motivations, and determinants.
Source: Sandu, Tudor, Toth, 2018



7.REASONS FOR THE FIRST MIGRATION

8. Mainly economic motivation for the first migration from emigration countries and amenities motivation for those leaving immigration

- **Higher salaries** is the main reason to emigrate temporarily for people from less developed countries of EU.
- **Investment in their human capital and better amenities** are the key motivations for emigrants from more developed states of EU.

Reasons for the first migration	New Member States (emig. countries) (%)	UE15 Immig. and emig.-immig. countries (%)	Total (%)
To improve my language skills	67	71	70
To acquire new job skills	69	68	69
Lifestyle or culture	53	64	62
Career advancement opportunity	64	62	63
Higher salaries than home	80	59	64
General welfare (quality of life)	66	56	58
To study for a degree	32	54	50
To study as an exchange student	30	51	47
Precarious job	57	44	47
To join my family	44	43	43
Escape personal problems	36	42	41
Climate	36	41	40
To join friends	38	37	37
Housing opportunities	40	37	38
Healthcare	39	36	36

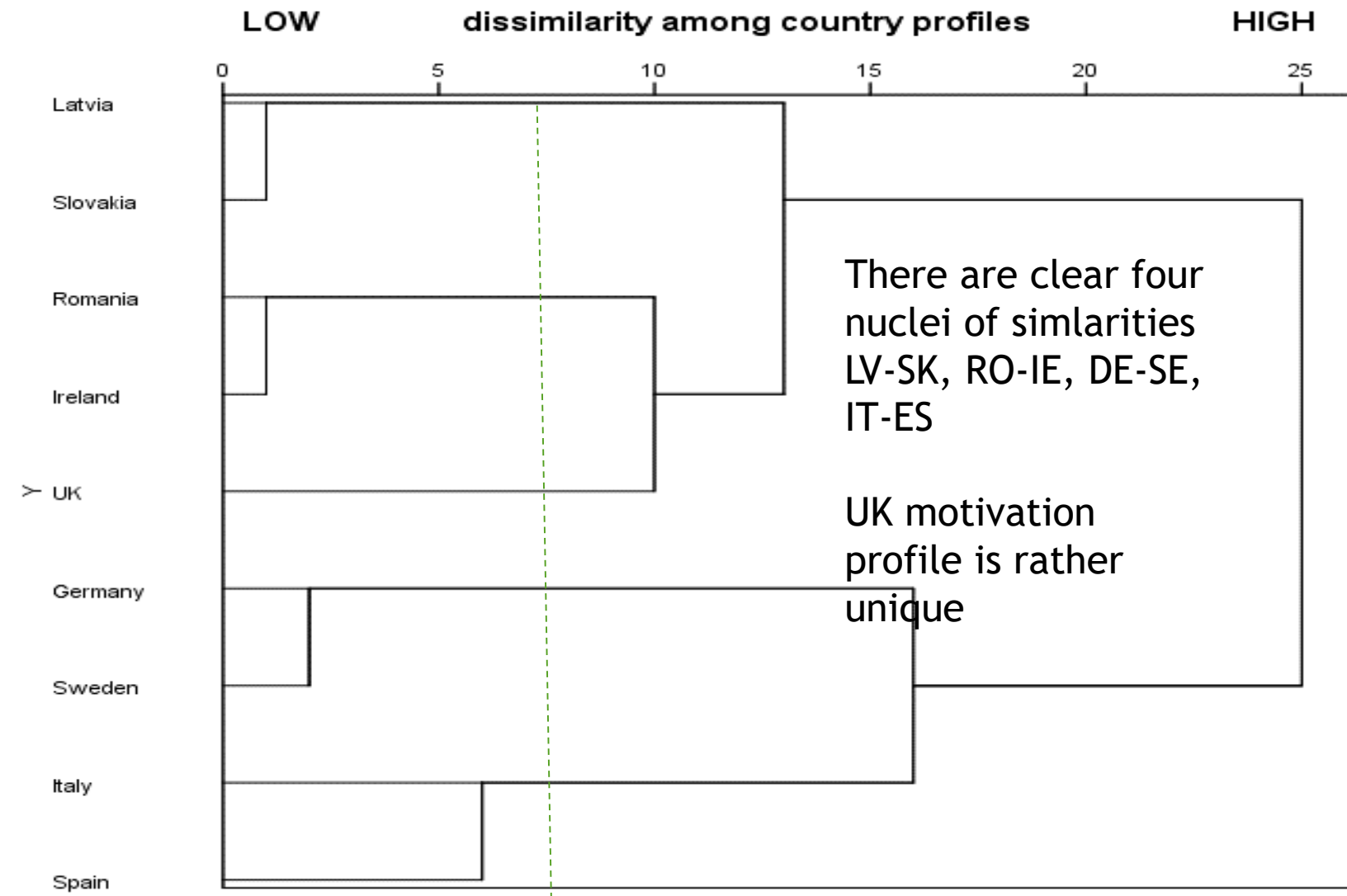
But what if one takes motivation pictures country by country and grouping motivations?



Types of the first migration motivation		Germany	Sweden	Italy	Spain	UK	Latvia	Slovakia	Romania	Ireland	Total
▶ one-dimensional	•mainly job	4	4	6	12	9	16	17	8	7	9
	•mainly education	10	19	18	16	9	3	4	4	11	11
	•mainly networks	9	14	4	9	9	7	9	10	9	9
bi-dimensional (lifestyle related)	•lifestyle and job	3	4	9	6	7	11	11	15	13	8
	•networks and lifestyle	8	6	13	12	16	16	16	27	14	14
	•escaping personal problems and getting new lifestyles	18	12	7	5	6	3	6	4	5	8
multi-dimensional	•cumulative upper middle motivation	13	17	22	13	21	11	10	11	13	15
	•cumulative middle level motivation	36	24	21	27	23	33	26	21	28	27
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		528	368	482	569	833	332	337	227	402	4078

- Majority of motivations for the first migration are cumulative, combining education, job, networks (personal communities) and lifestyle.
- Network capital motivation seems to play, in one- or dimensional motivation a role that is more important than job or lifestyle in motivating the first migration.
- Lifestyle seems to be more important than job in the series of one or multidimensional motivations.
- The distinction among immigration, emigration and emigration-immigration countries does not play in a cross-cutting way. Romania has a profile that is between Ireland, on the one hand and Slovakia-Latvia, on the other hand. UK is quite unique in the series of the nine countries. In fact, there are networks not groupings of similarity in motivation profiles (see next slide).

10. Dendrogram of similarity among first migration motivation profiles



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For technical details see figure 2A in the research report for D4

Selectivity of motives for the first migration (1)*

▶ Individual factors

- **Being younger within the youth category (16-35 years old) favours a higher mobility for education , networks and lifestyles** and in the category of cumulative upper middle motivation.
- **Gender does not seem to be a powerful discriminator or selector** among first migration motives. One could retain as a hypothesis to be tested with larger data sets of returned migrants that there could be a higher probability for women to migrate for education, networks and lifestyles and for escaping personal problems.
- **Being student favours a higher mobility for education and not so much for job or lifestyles.**
- **But having a manual occupation favours a job&lifestyle occupation.**

▶ Local community factors

- ▶ **Migration to reach places where one has friends or relatives (network mobility) is more frequent for people from small, rural communities.**
- ▶ Educational reasons for migration are specific for urban compared to rural residents.

▶ Regional NUTS2 factors

- ▶ **Living in a NUTS2 region of higher social development (as measured by life expectancy at birth) favours migration to escaping personal problems and reaching places with better amenities for a new style of life** but disfavours migration for job&lifestyle.

*This slide and the next one are interpretations of the results analysis from tabel 7 in D4 reasearch report.

Selectivity of motives for the first migration (2)

- ▶ **Country factors** are better identified in this multivariate analysis (table 7 in D4 research report) than by simple crosstabs as in the previously presented results.
 - Escaping personal problems and getting new styles of life continue to be significant motivations of emigration for the youth from **Germany and Sweden** even if one controls for a large array of socio-demographic predictors.
 - **Italy and Spain** continue to be a nuclei of similarity under the aspect of the high motivation of their migrants by education reasons.
 - It is also for the **Ireland and Romania** that the similarity continues to be high in motivations by job and lifestyles.
 - It is only for **Latvia and Slovakia** that the high similarity in job motivation for the first migration does not continue to be relevant in the context of the multivariate analysis.
- ▶ **Comparing clusters of determinants by types of motivation**
- ▶ Location in a certain country has the highest impact on educational motivation. It is specific for the youth from Italy, Spain and Sweden to be highly motivated by education in their temporary emigration. The opposite is true for the youth from Germany.
 - ▶ Gender has the highest specific impact on stimulating men's higher propensity for adopting a cumulative motivation for their emigration. Women seem to be more motivated by education, solving personal problems and new styles of life as key drivers of their migration.
 - ▶ Higher economic development of the NUTS2 region supports migration by education and network reasons.

.Selectivity of lifestyle as a reason for the first migration

types of motivation	predictors	Romania		Latvia and Slovakia		Old European Union	
		Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z	Coef.	P>z
lifestyle	man*	-0.845	0.081	0.158	0.560	-0.111	0.286
	age 26-35*	1.852	0.000	0.112	0.699	0.358	0.002
	friends&relatives abroad*	0.681	0.219	0.822	0.002	0.593	0.000
	single without children*	1.751	0.003	1.372	0.000	1.404	0.000
	employed full time*	-0.355	0.585	0.095	0.792	0.638	0.000
	manual worker*	1.018	0.142	0.428	0.248	0.681	0.000
	clerical job*	0.792	0.439	0.114	0.819	0.268	0.122
	tertiary education*	-0.758	0.141	-0.476	0.136	0.534	0.001
	post secondary, non-tert. Ed.	0.256	0.767	-0.138	0.684	0.498	0.005
	urban residence*	1.054	0.054	0.725	0.021	1.114	0.000
	student*	0.037	0.953	-0.088	0.804	0.548	0.000
	constant	-2.859	0.001	-2.292	0.000	-3.540	0.000

Excerpt from three multinomial regressions on motivations for the first migration.
 Other reasons, not presented here: education, job, networks, cumulative reasons.
 Residual reason – reference category.

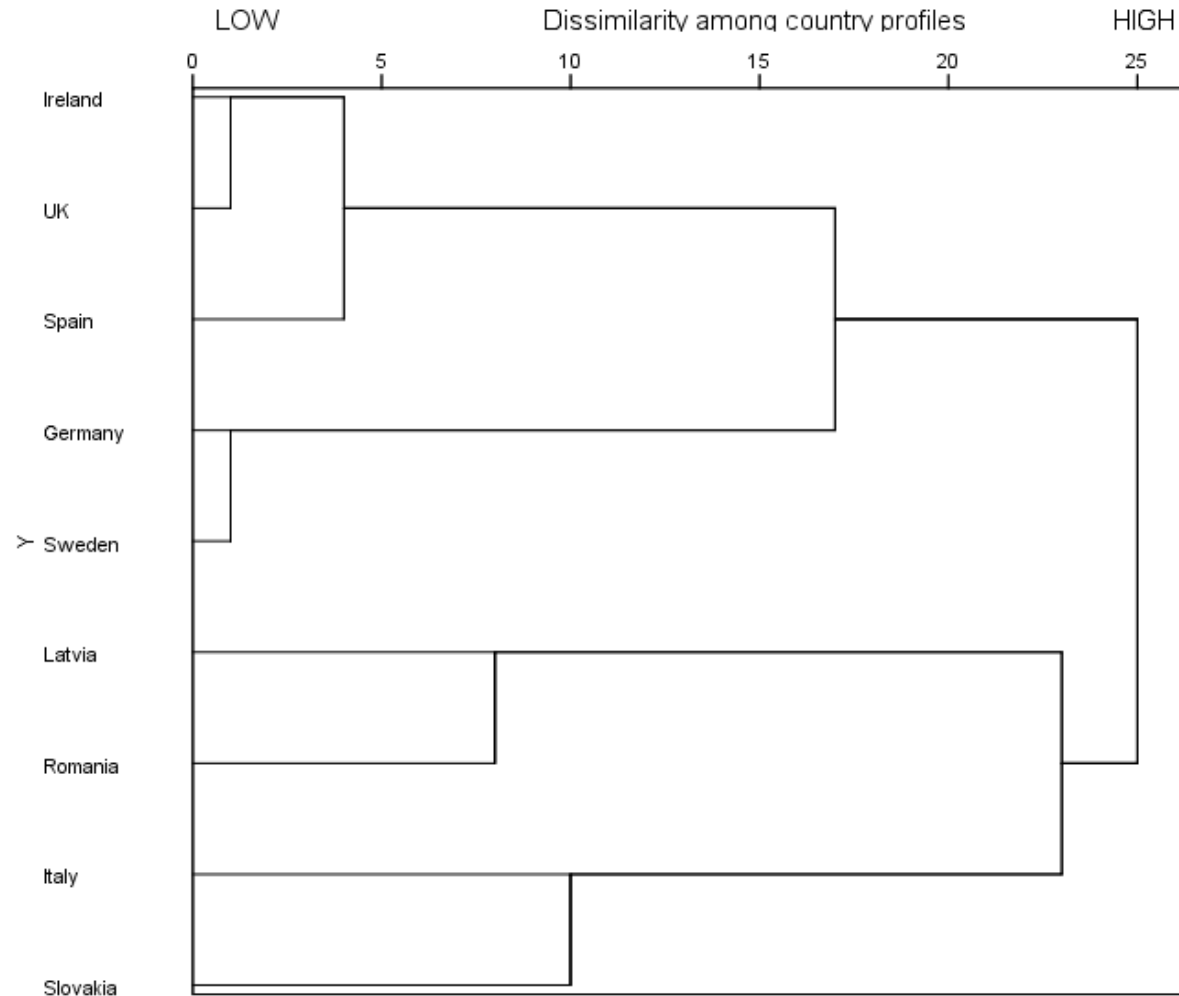
► 14. REASONS FOR THE RETURN MIGRATION

Typology of return motivations by countries

Types of return migration		Germany	Sweden	Spain	UK	Ireland	Italy	Slovakia	Latvia	Romania	Total
one-dimensional	family	4	4	6	3	2	7	15	20	20	7
	health	2	2	2	2	2	4	5	3	2	2
	accomplished plan	38	27	22	12	10	30	26	9	18	21
	business	2	3	3	2	2	9	8	4	11	4
	home and health	5	5	3	1	5	3	8	18	9	5
multi-dimensional	cumulative upper level motivation	5	4	5	6	3	12	4	2	6	5
	cumulative middle level motivation	45	55	59	73	76	36	35	44	35	55
Total		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

- Youth from Germany and Sweden are mainly similar by the fact that they return home with the reason of accomplished plans.
- UK and Ireland youth are similar by their high propensity of having a cumulative middle level motivation..
- Latvian and Romanian youth adopt frequently return motivations associated with family, home, and health..
- Spain is no more, as in the case of motivations for the first emigration, close to the profile of youth from Italy. Its youth is closer to the profiles of motivations for youth from UK and Ireland with their high propensity of returning by cumulative motivations.
- Italy and Slovakia form a rather residual group. The youth from the two countries are similar in their return motivation but to a low level.
- The grouping in this table is consistent with the grouping in the next slide cluster analysis.

16. Clusters of country profiles function of reasons for returning home



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Hyerarchical cluster analysis of similarity among motivations for return migration: furthest neighbour, correlation among profiles as measures of similarity, standardises values

17. MIGRATION INTENTIONS: PATTERNS , MOTIVATIONS AND DETERMINANTS

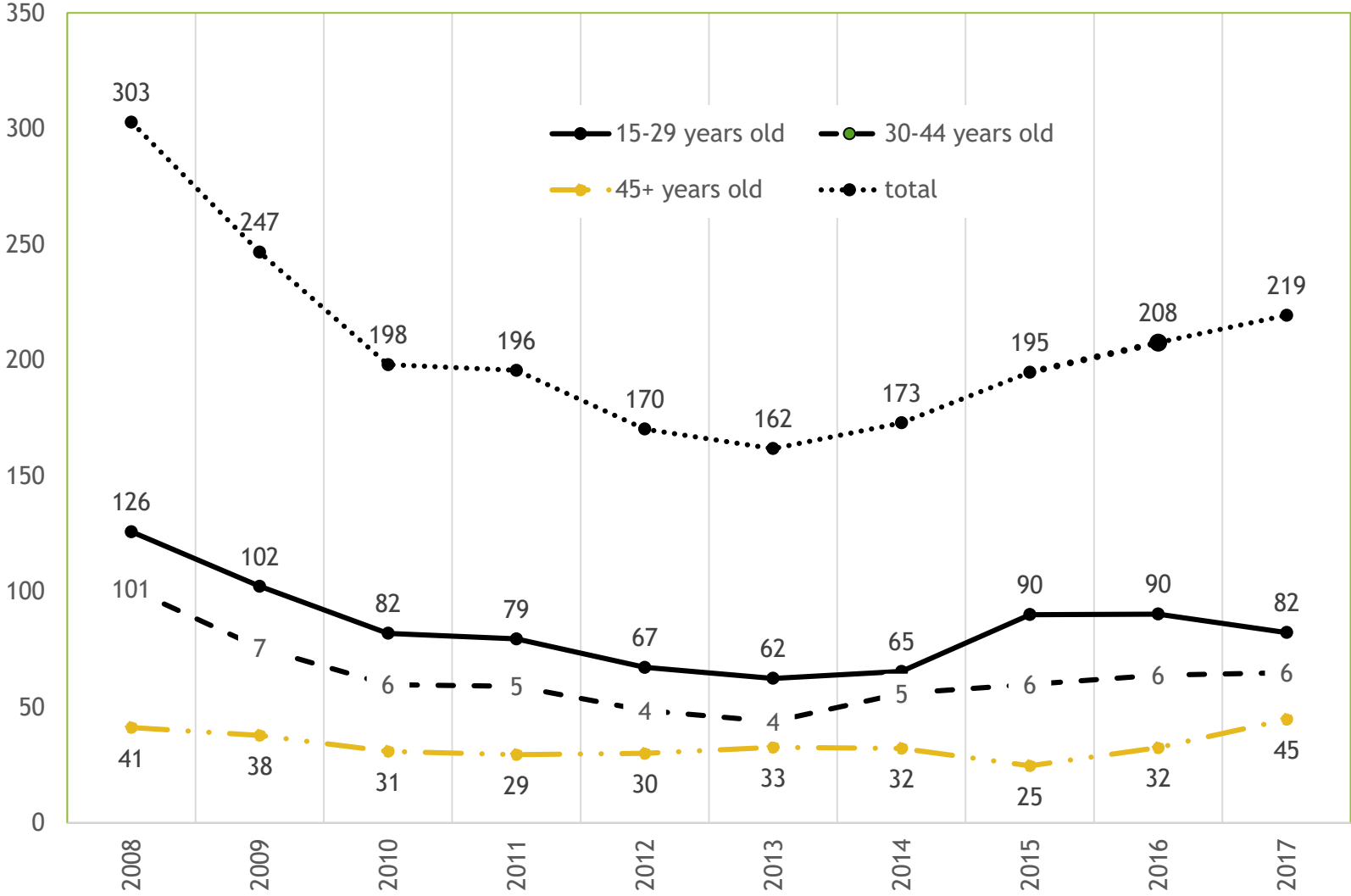
18. How structured are intentions to migrate abroad in the next five years

	Intention to migrate or to return home for the next 5 years (%)					Total
	no intention	unlikely	undecided	likely	arrangements done	
Romania	18	11	23	31	17	100
Italy	17	15	23	33	12	100
Ireland	25	14	22	27	12	100
Spain	24	15	22	28	11	100
Germany	25	18	22	25	10	100
Slovakia	26	19	23	23	9	100
Latvia	28	22	21	20	9	100
Sweden	29	16	24	21	11	100
UK	31	18	24	17	10	100
Total	25	16	23	25	11	100

Data source: YMOBILITY survey, 2015. Weighted data. N= 29677

Cells that are marked by shadow are for significant positive associations (adjusted standardised residuals, for $p=0.05$).

Temporary emigrants from Romania, 2008-2017 (thou)



The migration process by patterns, motivations and determinants

20. In any decision that you make about migrating or staying what is the importance of the following reasons?

Reasons that are important for migration/stability (cultural patterns of migration motivation)	Germany	Sweden	UK	Ireland	Romania	Latvia	Slovakia	Italy	Spain	Total
cumulative reasons	25	22	32	32	40	37	26	29	28	29
job	9	9	8	14	15	13	13	8	9	10
amenities	7	9	7	10	17	5	8	23	10	11
amenities, friends and family	16	17	18	20	10	17	10	7	6	12
friends and family	13	12	12	11	7	14	18	8	17	12
human capital investment	5	7	4	4	5	4	9	10	15	8
non of the above are important on the topic	25	24	19	10	5	11	16	15	14	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

How the criteria of importance for the ideology on migration/stability are grouping on the whole sample	AMENITIES – public services, transparency, housing, health, company, quality of life, climate, lifestyle
	JOB – employment, career, salaries, jobskills
	HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT – language skills, education, language barriers
	FAMILY&FRIENDS - being with friends, being with my family

Figures marked by shadow indicate positive associations between the survey country and the row category of reasons. Example: 18% out of the total interviewed Slovaks declare that family and friends are important factors for their stability/mobility residential decision. This percent is significantly higher than expected by the pure chances within the total sample.

21. Determinants of the socio-cultural models of migration/ stability motivations

- ▶ A more elaborate analysis in the next slide confirm, to a large degree, the similarity clustering among countries as far as it concerns their regrouping by reasons the youth are using for their decision making on residential stability/mobility:
- ▶ The reasons for migration for the emigration countries (UK, Germany, Sweden) are mainly related to solving personal problems or to other reasons than those connected to job, human capital, family&friends, or amenities.
- ▶ The youth from Romania , Latvia and Ireland is particularly associated with high importance of family, friends and amenities (more than in the case of Slovakia).
- ▶ The youth from Romania is the most fragmented one by significant reasons for migration, having specific subgroups around each of the key spheres of life and also for cumulative dimensions.
- ▶ Mobility culture is much more structured for women than for men.
- ▶ Unexpectedly, being a returnee does not count so much for the migration motivation. It is in this category of youth that reasons to emigrate related to amenities, friends and family are particularly low.
- ▶ Stability of non-movers is highly related to their higher satisfaction with local environment

22. Predicting reasons on migration/stability (cultural patterns) for potential movers and stayers

Predictors	Amenities		Friends and family		Human capital invest		Job		Amenities, friends, family		Cumulative support		
	stayers	movers	stayers	movers	stayers	movers	stayers	movers	stayers	movers	stayers	movers	
women*		+++	+++	+++	+	+		+++	+	+	+++	+++	
age	--				---	---							
unmarried*						++							
tertiary education*		+	++		++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	++	++	++
secondary education*		-								-			
returnee*		-								---			
city*													
small town*						+				-			
Latvia*									+	++	+	++	
Romania*	++	+++				+	+++	+++	+	+++	+++	+++	
Ireland*									++	+++			
Italy*	+	+++	---				---		--				
Spain*						++	--		---		-		
Germany*			---	--	---	---	---	-			-	-	
Sweden*			---		--	---	---	-			-		
UK*		-	---	---	---	---	---	--			-		
health satisfaction		---	++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	++	+++	+++	
house satisfaction											+	+	
family satisfaction			+++	+++			+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	
standard of life satisf.											+++	++	
environment satisf.	++		++		+	++		+	+++		++		
community satisfaction												+++	

Results of multinomial regression with typology of reasons for migration-stability as dependent variable. Weighted data. Reference category - low intensity of cumulative support for reasons of migration/stability. Control for NUTS3 regions. Robust standard errors. Slovakia as reference category for country.

The migration process by rural is reference category for residence type. Predictors in the model, insignificant and not included in the presentation: manual job, clerical job, student. * Dummy variable. The model was run separately for movers (people of structured intention to migrate in the next 1 or five years and on stayers. + significant positive regression and - significant negative relation. Significant level : 0.001 +++ or ---; 0.01 ++ or --; 0.05 + or -

23. SELECTIVITY OF MIGRATION PATTERNS AS PREDICTED BY A REGRESSION MODEL -ROMANIA

Regional migration culture brings returns and redy to move first migrants

Blocks of variables	Predictors	Ready to move stayers	One-time returnees (without migr. projects)	One-time returnees , on the move	Circular migrants (without migr.projects)	Circular migrants, on the move
1.age-gender	age	-0.040	0.177	0.061	0.225	0.111
	man*		0.591			-0.502
2. human capital	primary education*					0.875
	secondary education*					0.939
	manual job*			0.978	1.031	
	manager*				1.024	
3.migration-development nexus, NUTS3	migration experience	0.046	0.098	0.042		
	local human development index					0.086
4.NUTS2 residence (South - reference)	WEST					
	CENTRE		-1.441			
	Bucuresti	-1.563				
	NorthWest	-0.678	-0.993			1.067
	SouthWest					2.899
	SouthEast					
5.Locality type (small town - largecity)	rural					-1.686
	largecity		-1.201			-1.221
6.Subjective quality of life	"my life is close to ideal"	-0.684				
	satisfied with job or education		0.234			
7.Self estimated important factors for migration-stability decisions (5 levels scales)	salaries*					
	career advancement*					-1.054
	aquiring new job skills*		-1.158	1.165		1.071
	being with own family*	-0.466	-0.734			-0.803
	being with friends*			-0.952		
	healthcare*	0.398	-2.062	-0.843	-1.227	
	housing opportunities*			-1.421	-1.241	-1.118
	public services*			1.481		-0.878
	quality of life*				1.480	
	lifestyle/culture*		0.869	1.456		1.312
	willing to take risk*					
	corruption/transparancy*		1.068	-1.203		

Human capital esepcially relevant for circular migration

High human regional development favourable to circular migration on the move

NW, SW and NE have the largest regional impact on circular migration

Strategic types of migration are especially under the influence of migration culture

The migration process by patterns, motivations and determinants

24. There are national patterns to self-assessment of the importance of different criteria/values for deciding residential stability or migration*

- ▶ The YMOBILITY survey recorded **self-assessment evaluations** related to criteria to order reasons for residential stability or mobility (question q.IV.03 with 17 items) irrespective of time, migration experiences or intentions to leave the country. Making explicit and simplifying such patterns could be helpful not only for **understanding the migration process but, also, for orienting national migration policies.**
- ▶ **ON NATIONAL PATTERNS OF SELF-ASSESSING DECISION MAKING CRITERIA FOR MIGRATION/STABILITY**
 - The high diversity of reasons to migrate or stay could be reduced to four basic families of decision making criteria related to **job, amenities, friends&family, human capital investment**, and some of their combinations.
 - The highest share of **European youth takes migration/stability decision by cumulating all or several out of the for criteria (about 30%).**
 - **Each out of the four mentioned families of criteria correspond to specific subgroup of youth that are taking their stability or mobility decision function of one of them (migrants for job, migrants for amenities, personal communities or human capital investment.**
 - **Job as a decision criteria for mobility/stability counts mainly in the emigration countries (LT, SK, RO) of the survey plus the Ireland.**
 - **Having friends or family at the destination and valuating amenities there is basic in migration decisions for youth from immigration countries (DE, SE, UK) plus LT and IE.**
 - **Youth from Italy and Spain are mainly motivated for their stability/mobility decisions function of education reasons.**
 - **Italy and Romania are the only two countries in the survey with significant youth subgroups valuating to a high degree amenities as a decision criterion.**

There are evaluations that are done by migrants themselves for past or future reasons to migrate, for migration experiences and consequences. These could be specific for a certain sequence or component of own migration or more general for several sequences or for other migrants.



25.CHANNELS FOR THE FIRST MIGRATION

26. Distribution of the first migrants by channels and countries of origin

Origin country	Migration channels					Total	
	agencies at orig or dest	student mobility and recruitment	personal from origin	personal at destination	friends and relatives	%	N
Germany	20	23	10	33	14	100	538
Ireland	11	18	10	30	31	100	415
Italy	19	28	18	15	20	100	482
Latvia	15	10	17	10	48	100	334
Romania	15	13	11	9	52	100	228
Slovakia	33	12	19	13	24	100	338
Spain	19	30	9	22	20	100	570
Sweden	20	26	14	28	12	100	380
UK	21	21	11	30	17	100	873
Total	20	21	13	23	23	100	4158

Figures that are marked by shadow indicate significant association between column and row values (results of adjusted standardised residuals that are not presented for not complicating the reading of the data).

27.Motivation and channels for the first migration

- The use of agencies at home or at destination for finding opportunities is specific for those that have a high motivation (a cumulative upper middle motivation for migration).
- Education motivation is , normally, strongly associated with access to exchange programs of Erasmus type or to recruitment services for students.
- Those that are motivated to migrate by job and lifestyle are identifying opportunities mainly by personal search when still at home.

28.CONCLUSIONS (1)

►FIRST MIGRATION

1. Migration motives acts mainly in clusters, grouping four main **spheres of life** related to job, education (human capital), personal communities (networks of friends and family) and amenities (related to services, functioning of institutions, quality of life, climate etc.).
2. **Lifestyle motivation** of migration is rather widespread among youth (about 30%) but manifest mainly in association with job, networks and escaping personal problems. When associated with job reasons it acts mainly for youth from Romania, Ireland, Latvia and Slovakia. It is for the case of Germany and Sweden that lifestyle acts in association with reasons related to solving personal problems by migration.
3. Job and education reasons are specific for first migrations from the youth from Italy and Spain.
4. Even if the surveyed people are all young, **age** counts a lot in structuring their motivations. The younger they are , the higher the probability for them to adopt education networks and lifestyle motivations of migration.
5. **Gender** does not seems to a very important motivation for the first migration. More investigation is needed on the topic with larger samples of returned migrants. With the existing data one can support the hypothesis that men migrate more than women by cumulative reasons and women migrate more than men to solving personal problems.
6. Network migration towards locations of friends and relatives is more frequent for youth from small rural communities.

29.CONCLUSIONS (2)

►RETURN MIGRATION

1. Returning home is mainly determined by cumulative reasons related to accomplished plans, family , health, home and business. As a single factor, accomplished plans is in the second position of the returning reasons.
2. There is also a specific country distribution of reasons for home return. The youth from emigration countries (Latvia, Romania, Slovakia) is more inclined to return by home, family and health reasons. Accomplished plans are specific reasons to return for people from Germany , Sweden and Italy. Cumulative middle level intensity reasons are characteristic to the youth from Spain, UK and Ireland.

►SELF-ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF MIGRATION/STABILITY REASONS

1. As for the case of the first migration, the most important reason for any type of mobility/stability decision is related to **cumulative reasons** referring to job, human capital, personal communities and amenities.
2. **Job** as a family of specific criteria for migration is specific for the youth from **emigration countries** plus the youth from Ireland.
3. **Having friends or family at the destination** and valuating amenities there is basic in migration decisions for youth from **immigration countries** (DE, SE, UK) plus LT and IE.
4. Youth from Italy and Spain are mainly motivated for their stability/mobility decisions function of **education reasons**.
5. Italy and Romania are the only two countries in the survey with significant youth subgroups **valuating to a high degree amenities** as a decision criterion.

30.CONCLUSIONS (3)

►SELECTIVITY IN MIGRATION CHANNELS

1. The youth having high cumulative motivation for migration are more inclined to use agencies as privilege way to reach destinations.
2. Specific motivations of job or lifestyle are met especially by efforts of personal search.
3. There is, also, well structured territorial patterns in the migration channels selectivity:
 - Using friends and relatives to settle problems at destination is specific for youth from Romania, Latvia and Ireland.
 - Personal search at destination to solving work and accommodation problems is mostly practiced by youth from Germany, Swede, UK and Ireland.
 - Personal search when still being at origin is specific for youth from Slovakia, Italy, and Latvia.
 - The highest stare of persons using agencies to settle migration problems is for the youth from Slovakia.
 - Student mobility channels are specific for youth from Spain, Italy and Sweden.

►SELECTIVITY IN MIGRATION EXPERIENCE

1. Involuntary stayers, those that wanted to leave by did not do it, are specific for Italy and Spain.
2. One time returnees are specific to immigration countries plus Ireland
3. Circular migrants are mire than expected by chance in imigration countries but also in Ireland, Slovakia and Latvia.
4. Significant large shares of voluntary stayers are in all the countries, excepting Italy and Spain.

31. Annex: MIGRATION EXPERIENCE BY COUNTRIES



Types of migration experience	Romania	LV SK	IT ES	UK IE DE SE	Total
voluntary stayer	60	62	49	59	56
involuntary stayer	27	21	38	22	27
onetime returnee	7	10	9	13	11
circular migrant	6	7	4	7	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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