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## Working papers

### **WHERE IS THE FUTURE?**

### **The mobility propensity and perceptions of young people living in Turin.**

**Irene Ponzo, FIERI<sup>1</sup>**

**Roberta Ricucci, Università di Torino & FIERI**

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<sup>1</sup> We have to acknowledge Laura Bartolini for her support in statistical analyses. E-mail: ponzo@fieri.it; roberta.ricucci@unito.it

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## ***Abstract***

The paper presents the main findings of the first stage of the research programme carried out by FIERI in 2014 on the intention of young people living in Turin to leave the country. A first specific aim of the paper is to highlight the differences between those who plan to move and those who intend to remain in Italy by analysing the main determinants of the intention to leave the country (social class, level of education and type of studies, personal previous experience of mobility, mobility of one's parents, migrant background). The paper also investigates expectations and reasons for mobility (better professional perspectives than what can be expected in Italy, lifestyle predilections, better welfare provisions than Italy can offer, emotional and social links, etc.) and preferences and plans regarding mobility (destinations, most desired support services, chances/wishes of return, etc.). This allows us to better understand whether nowadays mobility is potentially different from the emigration of the 1950s-1960s. The findings are based on a survey submitted to a sample of around 1,334 interviewees (15-35 years old) clustered in two main groups: students attending the last year of vocational schools and young people attending events addressed to job seekers.

## **Where is the future? The mobility propensity and perceptions of young people living in Turin.**

In recent years, an abundant number of initiatives (from studies and research to workshops and research-policy events)<sup>2</sup> have been planned in several European countries focussed on the topic of intra-EU youth mobility from Southern Europe (Bell, Blanchflower 2011; Einchhorst, Noeler 2014). Among the topics discussed, some issues are constantly recalled: the traditional issue of mismatch between training and practice, the lack of career opportunities, difficult entry into the labour market (it is no longer only about not being able to get the job for which one has been trained, but not finding a job at all) (Gros 2013; Pastore 2012; Pellens 2013; Bräuning 2014).

This paper fits in this research field and it aims at contributing to the debate investigating in depth, through a survey, the intention to move abroad of youth living in Turin, an Italian city which is undergoing a deep economic transformation and where the current economic crisis strongly affects its labour market, and especially youth employment possibilities. This is part of a larger module-based research programme carried out by FIERI on youth mobility. As we explain in the following sections, this first two modules are focused on young people seeking for a job and students attending the last year of upper secondary schools whereas the subsequent modules will concern university students and young people already inserted in the labour market.

### **1. Framing the issue: Italian youth mobility**

Outflows from Italy has significantly increased during the economic crisis, though reliable estimates are lacking due to the intrinsic shortcomings of existing statistical sources, especially in recording movers within the EU and distinguishing between natives and descendants of former emigrants to Third Countries who have kept or acquired Italian citizenship and have been then moved within Europe as EU citizens (Recchi and Favell 2009; Benton and Petrovic 2012; Milio et al. 2012; Tintori and Romei 2014). Although Italians living abroad have to cancel their names from municipal Italian registers and have to register with AIRE (Registry of Italian Citizens Residing Abroad) provided they have the intention of staying in the country for at least one year, many movers fail to do that because of the lack of sanctions and the loss of welfare benefits in Italy: estimates indicate that only 50% fulfil this duty (Tirabassi and Del Prà 2014)<sup>3</sup>. Despite these limits and the consequent underestimations, the growth of outflows has

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<sup>2</sup> For a review of the initiatives focused on various issues dealing with current youth mobility see Ricucci 2015.

<sup>3</sup> Concerning difficulties in having data about this recent youth mobility concern both sending and receiving countries see Balduzzi, Rosina 2011; Beltrame 2007; Eichorst, Hinte and Rinne 2013.

been particularly significant in recent years: 82,000 Italian nationals cancelled from Italian municipal registers in 2013, the highest number in the last ten years and 20% higher than in 2012. To these figures, we should add 44,000 foreigners who cancelled their residency in Italy, raising the total number of people leaving the country in 2013 to 126,000 (ISTAT 2014)<sup>4</sup>. As for the socio-demographic profiles, outflows are rather gender balanced with a slight predominance of men, the main age-group is 18-34 years old and, within this age-range, the majority of movers have a secondary or tertiary school degree (Fondazione Migrantes 2014). The growing educational level of those who leave is confirmed not only when considering the so-called “brain drain” but also when focusing on less-educated movers whose average level of education is in any case higher than in the past<sup>5</sup> (SVIMEZ 2014; Ricucci 2014). These data confirm a trend of Italian people who have decided in these recent years to leave Italy, adding young people with vocational qualifications to the so-called “brain drain” phenomenon (Milio 2012).

The main destinations of Italians leaving Italy are (similarly to the 1950-60s), Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland and France, whereas the sending areas are no more the southern Italian regions but northern, including Piedmont, where Turin is located (ISTAT 2014; Fondazione Migrantes 2014). At the city level, outflows mainly originate from Italian metropolitan areas, with Rome, Milan and Turin rank at the first places, reflecting their population size (Censis 2013; Fondazione Migrantes 2014).

Besides aggregated figures, discussing Italian youth mobility means taking into account different paths, motivations and opportunities. These unfold differently depending on different individual factors such as age, level of education, social class and characteristics of the family<sup>6</sup>, migratory background, previous experience of mobility (e.g. within the Erasmus programme<sup>7</sup>, language-courses, see Støren, Wiers-Jenssen 2010), the ability to rely on family members or friends abroad (Balduzzi and Rosina 2011; Rosina 2012).

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<sup>4</sup> Censis (2013) estimates that 59% of people already abroad have been there for less than 5 years and among them 26% for less than 2 years, confirming the recent increase of outflows

<sup>5</sup> During the 2000s, several studies have investigated the so-called brain drain, trying to quantify the phenomenon (Monteleone, Torrisi 2011; Conti 2012). Little attention has been paid to other forms of youth mobility.

<sup>6</sup> As recently shown by some scholars, young people face their entry into the labour market conditioned (or not) by the cultural, social and economic capital of the family of origin (Savage et al. 2013) and the interplay of these endowments not only affects the level of qualification that characterizes the first job, but also the ability to defer entry into the world of work, waiting for the best opportunity which would ensure a position suitable to the level of education attained.

<sup>7</sup> Experiences within study programmes affect positively both the aptitude to leave home-country and the decision to live in another country (Parey and Waldinger 2011; Kuhn 2012).

The context matters as well: the city of residence and employment opportunities<sup>8</sup> intervene in defining mobility plans (Istituto Toniolo 2014)<sup>9</sup> as well as the opportunity to collect information on potential countries of destination and to receive orientation on their labour markets and welfare systems. Generally, flexibilization of the labour market, successive school reforms, accompanied by a public devaluation of the national education system, profound changes in local economies and the social fabric of urban contexts are some of the transformations that characterize the context of Italian young people's lives (Bell, Blanchflower, 2012; ILO 2013; European Commission 2010). Alongside these structural changes, the most relevant and contingent context change which pushes young people to leave the country is the economic crisis. As a matter of fact, southern Europe is the area most severely hit by the economic downturn with long-term unemployment, risk of poverty, and estimated numbers of unemployed people not covered by any social protection scheme higher than the European average (European Commission 2012; Eichhorst, Hinte, Rinne 2013).

As a consequence, looking for better job opportunities seems to be the main reasons for leaving Italy (Gualtieri 2014). Specifically, the economic reasons for mobility have to be read both in terms of professional fulfilment and recognition of the study one has completed, and in terms of job search (Baronio, Gualtieri, Linfante 2011; Cedefop 2012, Cappelli, 2012; Tarvid 2012). These are migratory projects designed to achieve professional goals on the one hand, and on the other to look for a job which young people have little hope of getting in Italy, at least under the conditions and in the sectors to which they aspire<sup>10</sup>.

Nevertheless, in comparison with migratory waves in the 1950s-1960s, several more complex motivations intertwine<sup>11</sup> (Braun and Arsene 2009; O'Reilly, Benson 2009; King, Conti 2013).

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<sup>8</sup> According to a 2013 Gallup CATI survey submitted to a sample of 15-29-year-old young EU people, 92% of Italians believe that they will find less secure jobs than their parents against 63% of British and 62% of Germans, and 92% think they will have a lower salary than their parents (<http://www.gallup.com/poll/165935/nearly-half-younger-southern-europeans-underemployed.aspx>). A more recent survey, carried out in 2014 on a sample of 18-30-year-old young people in six European countries reveals that "43% of German respondents assume that they will have a better life than their parents' generation. In Spain, only 29% of young adults have the same optimism about the future, and the figure for Italy is just 23%" (<http://www.vodafone-institut.de/economic-participation/17/european-vodafone-institute-survey-on-the-labour-market-careers-and-digitisation.html>).

<sup>9</sup> Survey carried out on an Italian sample of 4,500 young people (18-29-year-olds).

<sup>10</sup> This aspiration, which continues to be part of the imaginary in which young graduates see their future, is contradicted by the data (Banca d'Italia 2012) and leads to disappointment (and disillusiones), feeding the imagination that young people can become adults and workers only by going abroad, and that Italy is a country where there is no concern or action taken for young people, from the weaker ones (the already mentioned NEETs) to those with respectable educational credentials (e.g. PhDs).

The economic crisis of 2008 changed the game, urging institutions to a greater commitment towards young people: it is no longer (or not only) about achieving the objectives of Europe 2020, but dealing with an increasing number of young people who are struggling to enter the labour market and if they do succeed, they are precariously and occasionally employed, as exemplified by the term "yo-yo generation" (Checchi, 2012).

Alongside economic rationales, other reasons are also important in driving young people's mobility choices: the desire to gain experience, to measure oneself, to move to countries more open to diversity (of sexual orientation, skin colour, religion) or where policies addressing youth and supporting the transition to adulthood (e.g. post-graduate training, reconciling family and work, support during periods of unemployment, etc.) are more developed (Censis 2013; Ricucci, Premazzi, Scali 2013; Tirabassi and Del Prà 2014). In addition to this, hitherto research findings have concluded that these new mobility is complex also because it is characterized by step-wise or temporary projects so that the periods abroad could be meant to have a deadline and they serve more as another skill to add to their CV than to plan a real existence in another country (King et al. 2014; OECD 2012)<sup>12</sup>. All these features, together with the abovementioned difficulties to track outflows in general and mobility within the EU free-movement area specifically, make the study of this phenomenon a challenging task. This paper is meant as a small contribution in this regard through the analysis of the intention to leave the country of youth living in Turin.

## **2. The research outline and hypotheses**

This research fits in the above-mentioned framework. We studied the intention of young people (15-35 years old) to leave Italy. Our aim is not to foresee the future behaviours being aware that often intention do not turn into action. On the contrary, we investigated reasons and expectations of mobility intention and the differences between those who plan to leave and those who intend to remain in Italy by analysing the main determinants of the intention to go to work abroad<sup>13</sup>.

As we explained in the previous section, the fieldwork is carried out in Turin which is at third place in the ranking of Italian cities for people cancelled from the municipal registers and moved abroad. Thus, our case study, tough not being representative, can be regarded as significant.

Similarly, our target age-group is the larger among movers (see Section 1). Besides this, our decision about the age range is due to the fact that, given the extended duration of education, and the later transition to economic independence, first birth and family formation (Blossfeld et al 2005), scholars and politicians have enlarged time frames when referring to youth: starting with a first definition of youth as up to 24 years (Eurostat), to an extension up to the

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<sup>12</sup> As a matter of fact, according to a survey carried out by Censis (2013), most Italians living abroad seem to have temporary or uncertain projects about their stay and only 45% live there on a stable basis and intend to remain there.

<sup>13</sup> Our project fits the same research area of Eurobarometer survey on mobility which investigates mobility intention (Eurobarometer 2010)

threshold of 30 years of age (Eurofound and Europe2020), reaching an even broader definition stretching from 15 to 35 years, which is indeed a large range that includes very heterogeneous living conditions and biographical paths (Galland 2003, 2005; Blossfeld et al. 2008; Cook and Furstenberg 2002; Lopez Blasco, Mcneish and Walther 2003). In order to mirror this trend and to encompass the variation of youth experience, in our research programme on youth mobility we consider young people from 15 to 35.

Finally, given the importance of the current economic crisis in pushing outflows, as explained in the previous section, and the consequent relevance of economically-drivers in mobility choices, we decided to focus the questionnaire on the intention to work abroad for more than 3 months<sup>14</sup> - although we left open the possibility of identifying other reasons besides work in order to include the interviewing of motivations mentioned above<sup>15</sup>. The choice of a three-month limit is due to the fact that it is the threshold beyond which generally, in not-free circulation areas, tourist visas expire and people are required to apply for a residence permit. Furthermore, in this way we excluded, for instance, short stays for summer jobs that are rather usual among very young people making up a large part of our sample, as we will better explain in the following section.

Given this focus and starting from the literature, we have formulated some hypotheses, which can be distinguished in descriptive ones about characteristics of mobility plans and explicatory ones concerning independent variables which impact on mobility intention.

### *Descriptive hypotheses*

We hypothesize that the intention to work abroad tends to be:

Hyp-a - “Self-oriented” rather than “family-oriented” so that migration is not a project to improve the economic condition of the family, but rather to ensure a process of self-fulfilment (Tirabassi and del Prà 2014);

Hyp-b - Multi-purpose where drivers related to employment coexist with many others such as the improvement of quality of life, the willingness to gain international experience or to leave in a country perceived as opener to diversity, sentimental relations, improvement of language skills, etc. (Censis 2013, Braun and Arsene 2009).

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<sup>14</sup> It is worth saying that also the Eurobarometer survey on mobility mentioned in the previous footnote (Eurobarometer 2010) investigated the future mobility intention by asking people if they envisaged working abroad at some time in the future.

<sup>15</sup> For the sake of “fluency”, when we analyze the survey data, we will use the term “mobility” without always specifying that we asked about the propensity to work abroad.

Hyp-c. EU-oriented, given that barriers to movement are lower within the European Union (no visa requirements or work permit, few bureaucratic hurdles, relatively short geographical distances) (Benton and Petrovic 2012).

Hyp-d. Lowly oriented to return with the traditional idea of emigration shifting toward that of global mobility (Censis 2013; Conti 2012; Biondo et al. 2012)

### *Explicatory Hypotheses*

We hypothesize that intention to work abroad is increased by the following factors:

HypA – Aging given that mobility for working reasons generally is not the first choice, i.e. people start thinking about this option after a prolonged period of failures to find a satisfying job in Italy (AGE).

HypB – Living alone given that being a member of a household with children and/or partner (especially if employed) may make it more difficult to move (Benton and Petrovic 2012)<sup>16</sup> (HOUSEHOLD).

HypC - The status of unemployment whereas the status of employed or the acquisition of qualifications for which the demand in the local/national labour market is high should lower intention to go to work abroad (JOB OPPORTUNITIES).

HypD - Previous foreign experiences which are expected to provide knowledge and skills able to lower the cognitive and practical costs of mobility<sup>17</sup> (Conti 2012; European Commission 2010) (PREVIOUS EXPERIENCES ABROAD);

HypE- Higher social class of origin given that better-off families are expected to provide an economic and cultural capital which makes mobility easier (see also Recchi 2009) (SOCIAL CLASS).

HypF- Migration background (i.e. being born abroad or from at least one parent born abroad) which is supposed to provide suitable cognitive frameworks where mobility is viewed as one of the options to maintain or improve one's status (Jendrissek 2014; Jauer et al. 2014) (MIGRATION).

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<sup>16</sup> We consider the household, i.e. people living together, not the marital status given the high share of not married couples especially among young people.

<sup>17</sup> We asked respondent whether they had spent at least one year abroad. In case of people born abroad, when the country where he/she spent this period coincided with the country of birth, we did not consider this as a previous experience abroad.

HypG – Experiences abroad of one’s friend or family member since social milieu can provide cognitive frameworks and social networks suitable to mobility (EXPERIENCES ABROAD OF ONE’S SOCIAL MILIEU).

HypH - EU citizenship which gives access to free circulation within the EU and to most nationals’ rights endowment when moving to another Member State (King et al. 2014; Jauer et al .2014) (EU CITIZENSHIP);

HypI - Received information about mobility following the hypothesis that it can act as one of the factors driving mobility and make it more viable (RECEIVED INFORMATION ABOUT MOBILITY).

In order to verify these hypotheses we carried out a survey based on a self-compiled questionnaire mainly made up of closed questions and dividend into two parts, the first focusing on intention to work abroad<sup>18</sup>, and more specifically on expectations, reasons, preferences and plans regarding mobility, while the second section focuses on socio-demographic information about the respondent and his/her family (see Attachment 1).

## **2.1 The sample**

As said at the beginning, this paper illustrates the results of the first two modules of a larger research programme on the mobility of Turin youth. The first module is focused mainly on young people seeking for a job. The second module addresses young people attending the last year of two different tracks of the upper secondary schools leading directly to professional qualification (technical and vocational schools). The third module, now under implementation, concerns university students, whereas the last module, to be implemented in 2015, will mainly address employed people.

Consistently with the focus of this first two research modules, the questionnaire was submitted to a sample of 1,334 people living in Turin aged 15-35 and clustered in two main groups: 1) students attending the last year of technical and vocational schools and 2) young

people attending EURES<sup>19</sup> seminars and “Io Lavoro”<sup>20</sup>, an event held in Turin twice a year where people seeking for a job can meet enterprises and job agencies, gain information and leave their CV. Specifically, the survey was submitted to schools and EURES seminars between September and November 2014 and at the two sessions of “Io Lavoro” held in April and November 2014. The two sub-samples are balanced: 659 respondents were contacted at the above-mentioned upper secondary schools and 629 respondents at EURES seminars and “Io Lavoro”<sup>21</sup>.

The questionnaires were filled by respondents themselves. However, researchers delivered the questionnaires in person and stayed available for clarifying possible doubts of respondents and checking that all the questions were answered. This has limited the drop rate and the distortions which are usually generated by self-compilation techniques<sup>22</sup>.

Before illustrating the main findings, we briefly account for the main features of our sample<sup>23</sup>. The sample is gender balanced (47% F and 53% M). Consistently with the target of the second module of FIERI’s research programme on youth mobility, the large majority of our sample is concentrated on age-groups 15-18 (33%) and 19-24 (48%), whereas 25-30-year-old respondents make up 16.8% and over-30s are a small minority.

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<sup>19</sup> EURES - European Employment Services - is a cooperation network designed to facilitate the free movement of workers within the European Economic Area; Switzerland is also involved. Partners in the network include public employment services, trade union and employers' organisations. The network is coordinated by the European Commission. Its objectives include informing, guiding and providing advice to potentially mobile workers on job opportunities as well as living and working conditions in the European Economic Area ([www.europa.eu/eures](http://www.europa.eu/eures)).

<sup>20</sup> A meeting that first started in 2005, in which the Piedmont Region organizes an exhibition dedicated to orientation and work, aimed primarily at young people (about 13,000 people participated in 2013 and around the same number in 2014). Despite being little advertised, in recent years this initiative had enjoyed a boom in participants (even older ones). Through participant observation conducted during the event and interviews with the operators and representatives of the companies present, one can use this event as a prism through which to reflect on the questions of young people and the relation between representation and the reality of their relationship with education and work. A constant emerges: the need for information, even of basic kind. This seems paradoxical in an age of massive information available online and it raises serious questions about the role of the school system facing this kind of basic but essential information needs.

<sup>21</sup> We focused on places where the changes to find individuals with the intention to leave the country were higher (the EU employment services, an event which hosts enterprises with activities and branches abroad, last year of the technical and vocational schools which lead to qualifications for which the demand by foreign companies is consistent, according to the interviews with key informants) in order to oversample people oriented to leave the country and thus to be able to investigate perceptions, reasons, preferences and determinants of mobility.

<sup>22</sup> In this regard, it is worth saying that in high school classes the drop rate was zero since all the students filled the questionnaire in. Concerning “Io Lavoro”, according to official data, 13,000 young people attended the edition held in April and around 10,000 in that in November, ([www.agenziapiemontelavoro.it/news](http://www.agenziapiemontelavoro.it/news))

<sup>23</sup> In the following elaborations, only valid cases are counted. For this reason totals vary, given that the number of missing answers is different for different questions.

Table 1 Respondents by sex (%).

F	47.2
M	52.8
Tot (No. cases 1,271)	100

Source: Fieri 2014.

Table 2 Respondents by age (%).

15-18	33.4
19-24	47.6
25-30	16.8
31+	2.2
Tot (No. cases 1,246)	100

Source: Fieri 2014.

The occupational status of respondents is related to their young age. As shown in the Table below, 70% of respondents are high-school or university students. Unemployed people are a significant proportion (23%) whereas workers (seeking for a job<sup>24</sup>) are a tiny minority (6%). However, 8% of students hold a job.

Table 3 Respondents by occupational status (%)

Unemployed	23.3
Employed seeking for a job	6.4
Fulltime student	47.9
Student seeking job	14.2
Working student	8.2
Tot. (No.cases 1,286)	100

Source: Fieri 2014.

As expected, the large majority of the sample is made up of natives. Nevertheless, first and second generation respondents together account for 18% of the total sample.

Table 4 Respondents by generational belonging (%)

1G	9.1
2G	9.1
Natives	81.8
Tot (No. cases 1,246)	100

Source: Fieri 2014.

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<sup>24</sup> They were picked up at “Io Lavoro” that is specifically devoted to favour the match between labour demand and supply, as we explained above.

We are aware that our sample is not representative of youth living in Turin. Nevertheless, it can provide some interesting insights into youth’s intention to mobility and, especially, it can offer reliable comparisons between sub-groups of our sample which, being affected by the same bias, are largely comparable. Specifically, as we better explain in the next section, we will compare “mobility dreamers”, who said they had thought of working abroad for more than 3 months, and “mobility planners”, who answered that it was probable or extremely probable that they would leave to work abroad within 6 months.

**3. The empirical results: youth’s mobility intention**

In the following sections, we will illustrate the empirical findings of the survey, verifying the hypotheses explained in Section 2. In doing so, we will analyse the abovementioned hypotheses with regard to two types of dependent variables, as anticipated. The first is a generic intention to leave the country, i.e. a positive answer to the question “Have you ever thought of working in a country other than Italy for a period longer than 3 months?”. The second, though constituting ongoing behaviour, concerns more concrete and short-term plans for leaving Italy, i.e. the answers “extremely likely” and “likely” to the question “How likely are you to work abroad within the next 6 months?”.

Answers to the two questions outline different typologies (and aptitudes) towards the issue of mobility among the interviewees.

Table 5 Have you ever thought of working in a country other than Italy for a period longer than 3 months? (%)

No	18.0
Yes	82.1
Total (N. of cases 1,237)	100

Source: Fieri 2014.

Table 6 How likely are you to work in a country other than Italy within the next 6 months? (%)

Unlikely / Extremely unlikely	39.3
Likely / Extremely likely	29.8
I don't know	30.9
Total (N. of cases 1,233)	100

Source: Fieri 2014.

To verify to what extent we can pinpoint different characteristics and trends in answers to the two above-mentioned questions, we run two distinct logit models. The first tests the probability of answering yes to the question “Have you ever thought of working in a country other than Italy for a period longer than 3 months?”, which identifies those that we call

“mobility dreamers” as they show up a rather vague perspective about the possibility of going abroad. Around 82% of our sample (1,015 respondents out of 1,237) answered “yes” to this question. The second model, still in the form of a logit regression, tries to describe the main characteristics associated with the group of those who responded that it was likely or extremely likely for them to go and work abroad with the next 6 months. They account for 30% of the total sample (367 out of 1,233) and we call them “mobility planners”, as mobility seems to be a viable, actual solution for them in the near future.

### **3.1 The descriptive hypotheses: how mobility is dreamed and planned**

Before testing the empirical relationship between a set of explanatory variables and our dependent variables, we first present some descriptive features about “mobility dreamers”, i.e. people who have just thought about the possibility of going to work abroad for more than 3 months, and “mobility planners”, i.e. people who state that they are likely or extremely likely to leave Italy within 6 months.

It is worth remembering that “mobility planners” represent a sub-sample of the “mobility dreamers” For this reason, “mobility planners” are obviously fewer (367 respondents) than “mobility dreamers” (1,015).

*Mobility “planners” do not differ significantly from “dreamers” as far as the descriptive hypotheses are concerned (Section 2):*

Hyp-a - “Self-oriented” rather than “family-oriented” mobility

Hyp-b - Multi-purpose mobility

Hyp-c. EU-oriented mobility

Hyp-d. Lowly return-oriented mobility

In order to understand whether the current youth mobility is more “self-oriented” than in the past, i.e. driven by personal aspirations rather than by family needs (Hyp-a), we asked how respondents would use the money earned abroad after having satisfied their basic needs by choosing among the following options: to improve the quality of your life and/or to set aside savings, to help relatives, to live on your own or with your partner, other. The distribution of answers among who said they had thought about working abroad is shown in Table 7. The large majority (65% of “dreamers” and 71% of “planners”) answered that they would use the money to improve their quality of life whereas a small minority (16% of “dreamers” and 15%

of “planners”) intended to help relatives, thus *confirming the idea that mobility is “self-oriented” rather than “family oriented”*.

Table 7 If working abroad you earned more than what you need to live, how would you use the money? (%)

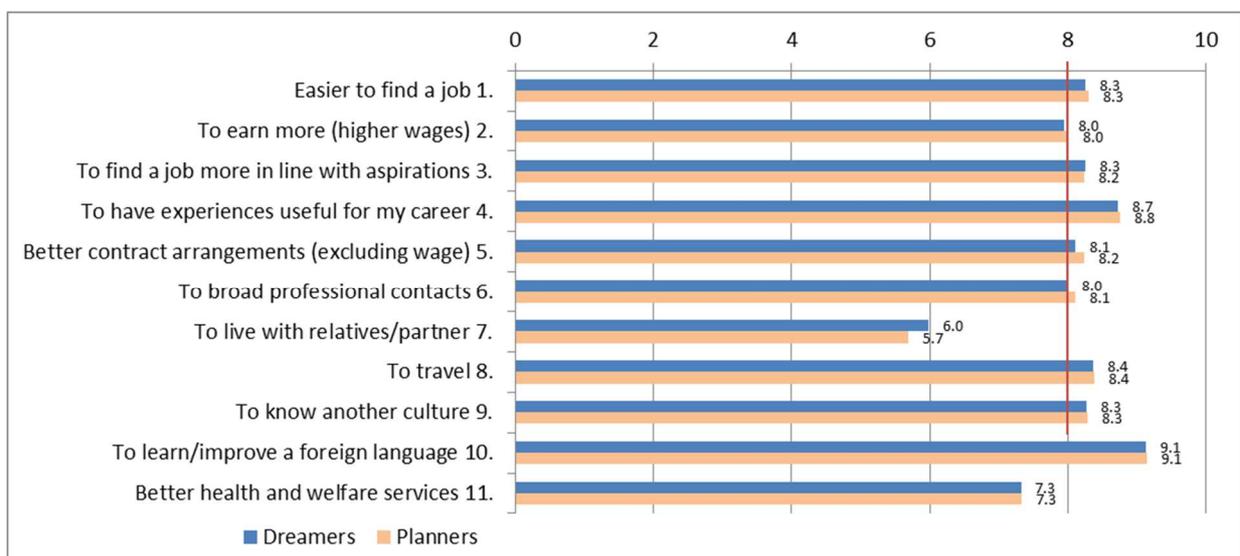
	Dreamers	Planners
To help my relatives	16.3	14.8
To get independence from the family of origin	17.1	13.1
To improve the life quality	65.2	71.2
Mixed answers	1.4	0.8
Tot	100 (N=1,016)	100 (358)

Source: Fieri 2014.

In order to test the multi-purpose nature of current youth mobility (Hyp-b) we posed two questions to our sample respondents.

The first one concerns the gains wished from mobility: we asked respondents to assign a rating (from 1 to 10) to the importance of different aspects in case of a work experience abroad. Below we report the medium values given to each aspect.

Figure 1 When choosing to work in a country other than Italy, how would you rate the following aspects? (1 Not important at all, 10 Very important)



Source: Fieri 2014.

As we see, the average values are almost the same with the exception of item 10 which scores higher, and items 7 and 11 which score lower. The higher interest in learning foreign language and the lower interest in living with partners are likely due to the fact that a large part of the

sample is made up of high school students. Also the lower interest in health and welfare services available abroad is likely to be influenced by the supposedly scarce interest of young students in these aspects. Said that, *thinking of their possible stay abroad, the expectations of both mobility “dreamers” and “planners” mainly concern the possibility of gaining a better job than in Italy, to improve one’s own skills and to gain a culturally and socially enriching life experience.*

The main destination countries identified by our respondents are Germany and the UK, consistent with statistical data illustrated in Section 1. However, what matters more for testing Hyp-b are the *reasons for the preference for the identified destination*. Our respondents are mostly concerned with *the characteristics of the labour market* (job offers, contractual protections, etc.), which is a priority for 48% of both “mobility dreamers” and “mobility planners”. It is followed by *the life style of the country*, with 25% of respondents among both “dreamers” and “planners”, and *the language spoken in the country*, with 10% of respondents among “dreamers” and 12% among “planners”, whereas the other options (the presence of people you know, the protections offered by the social and health system, the proximity to Italy) were chosen by less than 8% of the respondents. These answers are consistent with those to the questions about the wished gains previously analysed, as they confirm that *job opportunities, lifestyle and the language spoken in the prospective country are crucial factors in orienting the choice of destinations and that mobility is figured out by youth as multi-purpose* (Hyp-b).

Table 8 Reasons for the choice of destination country\* (%)

	Dreamers	Planners
Acquaintances	3.5	5.1
Language	10.8	11.9
Mixed answers	4.0	2.0
Labour market	47.5	47.9
Lifestyle	24.7	24.7
Proximity/distance	2.1	1.4
Welfare	7.5	7.1
Tot	100 (N=1,011)	100 (N=353)

\* Multiple answers.

Source: Fieri 2014.

In order to test Hyp-c, we asked respondents to rate – on a scale from 1 (irrelevant) to 10 (extremely important) – the weight of a country’s EU membership as a factor influencing their choice of country of destination. The respondents are equally distributed among the three score categories 1-3, 4-6, 7-10 (though “planners”, compared to “dreamers”, are slightly more

concentrated in the highest score category) while the average value is 5. *Free circulation and rights enjoyed by EU citizens when moving within the EU do not seem to be extremely significant aspects in the choice of the destination countries* or, at least, they are less relevant than expected.

Table 9 In the choice of the country, how important is that it belongs to the European Union on a scale from 1 (not important at all) to 10 (extremely important)?

	Dreamers	Planners
1-3	32.9	30.3
4-6	30.7	28.4
7-10	36.4	41.3
Tot	100 (N= 1,075)	100 (N=363)

Source: Fieri 2014.

Concerning our Hyp-d, mobile “dreamers” and “planners” who said that they would come back to Italy are more than 35% while more than 13% answered negatively and around a half replied that they did not know. Therefore, results confirm our Hyp-d which states that *current movers are different from traditional migrants who are strongly oriented towards coming back to the home country* and usually see migration as a project finalized to a successful return.

Table 10 Would you go back? (%)

	Dreamers	Planners
No	13.3	14.3
Yes	35.5	36.3
I don't know	51.2	49.5
Tot	100 (N= 1,044)	100 (N=364)

Source: Fieri 2014.

Finally, looking at *the services considered most useful* in the case of mobility, 62.0% of “mobility dreamers” and 55% of “mobility planners” chose *information on job offers abroad*. *Support in carrying out administrative formalities* (registry office, recognition of educational qualifications, etc .) follows with 19% among “dreamers” and 14% among “planners” while respondents who chose other options (such as help in the search for adequate housing, help in access to welfare, support in the transfer of social security contributions such as pension, help in returning to Italy) are negligible.

## 3.2 The explicatory hypotheses: what makes youth mobile-oriented

### 3.2.1 What makes youth dreaming mobility

After the descriptive features of the previous section, here we discuss the results of our econometric analysis to explain the observed intention to go to work abroad of “mobility dreamers”, i.e. respondents who have thought of working abroad for more than 3 months.

As we illustrated in the Section 1, we hypothesized that the intention to mobility is influenced, beyond the usual demographic characteristics, by the five following factors:

HypA – Age

HypB- Living alone

HypC – Job opportunities

HypD - Previous experiences abroad

HypE - Social class

HypF - Migration background

HypG – Experiences abroad of one’s social milieu

HypH - EU citizenship

HypI - Received information about mobility

Table 11 “Mobility dreamers” – most significant variables<sup>25</sup>

	Sign
<b>Age (base 15-18y)</b>	
19-24y	+
25-30y	++
31+y	
<b>Education level (base: secondary school) <sup>26</sup></b>	
- Professional vocational school ongoing (3 years track completed)	

<sup>25</sup> Among the various variables which are not statistically significant, there is sex. This survey confirms findings already emerged in other studies and outlines another difference in comparison with previous Italian migratory mobility (Barbieri 2011).

<sup>26</sup> In the Italian system, after the completion of secondary school (11-14 years), one can enroll in a high school or in a vocational school. Vocational school can be ‘professional’ or ‘technical’ and they both issue a 3-year track certificate and, after a further 2 years, a 5-year diploma. Interviewed students at their last (fifth) year of vocational school have already obtained the 3-year track certificate.

- Technical vocational school ongoing (3 years track completed)	--
- High school completed	
- Tertiary education (BA and above)	
<b>Occupational status (base: Full-time student)</b>	
- Working student	
- Job-seeking student	++
- Employed	
- Unemployed	
<b>Ever lived abroad for at least 1 year</b>	+
<b>Ever received information on the possibility of working abroad?</b>	+++
<b>Occupational level of the parents (base: Low-skilled)</b>	
- Medium-skilled	++
- Highly-skilled	+++
<b>Your parents have lived at least 1 year outside Italy</b>	++
<b>Migratory background (base: Natives)</b>	
- First generation	++
- Second generation	
<b>Citizenship (base: Italian)</b>	
- UE	++
- Non-UE	

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Source: Fieri 2014.

According to our regression results (see Annex 2 for the detailed table), specific social profiles related to hypotheses HypA and HypB are not confirmed: the family composition (living with parents, alone or with partner and/or children) is not a significant independent variable in explaining the intention to work abroad whereas the probability of being a “mobility dreamer” is even higher in under-31-years-olds, contrary to our hypothesis.

Concerning job opportunities (HypC), students enrolled in technical high schools show a negative correlation with our dependent variable: hence a lower intention to mobility compared to those who only have completed secondary and tertiary schools. This might reveal a perception of having higher chances of finding a job among technical students given the consistent demand for this kind of profile in the Italian labour market (Amerio 2010; Filandri, Negri, Parisi 2013). More generally, *students* (either in a vocational school or undergraduate

or graduate courses) *looking for a job are more likely than full-time students to be “mobility dreamers”*. We could thus say that our HypC is partially confirmed since, at least among students, the probability of “dreamed mobility” reaches the highest values when seeking a job and the lowest values when attending a school track which provides good employment chances after school. The other occupational status (employed, unemployed) have not significant correlations with our independent variable. As we will see in Section 4.1.2, this is partially due to the connection between age and occupation status<sup>27</sup>.

As shown in the summary Table 10, *past experiences abroad* (HypD) – which do not include the first years of life prior to migration of respondents born abroad – *is weakly correlated with the intention to work outside Italy*.

As for the migratory background, we distinguished among natives, first-generation migrants (born abroad) and second generations (born in Italy from migrant parents). *Compared to young natives, the first generation is more oriented toward mobility whereas the second generation is not significantly different from natives*. Hence, HypF is only partially confirmed: the propensity to mobility supposedly provided by a migration background holds only for first-generation migrants but not for the next. This results are consistent with what has emerged in other FIERI research projects (Ricucci, Premazzi, Scali 2013) about the similarity between native and second-generation youth.

Concerning the class of the family of origin (HypE), we included in the regression both the educational level and the professional status of parents. While the first is not correlated with the intention to work abroad, the second shows that the higher the professional status of parents is, the more mobility-oriented respondents are. It thus seems that *rather than family cultural capital related to the educational levels of parents, what matters in making mobility a possible “dreamed” option are material resources associated with higher-level employment of parents*.

Also *one’s parents foreign experience*<sup>28</sup> (either because they are migrant parents or because they spent more than a year outside Italy for other reasons) *is a significant variable*. We may hypothesize that possible “cognitive mobility frameworks” provided by parents depend more on their foreigner experience than on their education.

As assumed in HypH, *EU citizenship is positively correlated with the intention to work abroad*: our HypH seems to be confirmed. However, the large majority of EU foreign citizens in our sample are Romanians, mirroring their large presence in Turin. Therefore it might be difficult

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<sup>28</sup> Experiences abroad of friends and family members different from parents are not correlated in a significant way with mobility intention, thus they were not included in the regression

to say if the higher propensity to mobility is due to EU citizenship or to other factors specifically linked to Romanian migration. In any case, among foreigners, they are more oriented towards mobility than non-EU, who are in turn more similar in their intention to work abroad to Italian citizens.

Finally, *having received information on work abroad is also positively correlated to the mobility intention*, as supposed in HypI. Nevertheless, we are not able to distinguish the direction of causality between our dependent variable (the intention to leave the country) and the fact of having received information about working abroad which we included as an independent, explanatory factor, as those who are thinking about leaving are more likely to look for information prior to making their decision.

### **3.2.2 What makes youth planning mobility**

In this Section we will analyse the “mobility planners”, i.e. people who state that they are likely or extremely likely to leave Italy within 6 months. Specifically, we will illustrate regression results concerning our explanatory hypotheses:

HypA – Age

Hyp B- Living alone

HypC – Job opportunities

HypD - Previous experiences abroad

HypE -Social class

HypF - Migration background

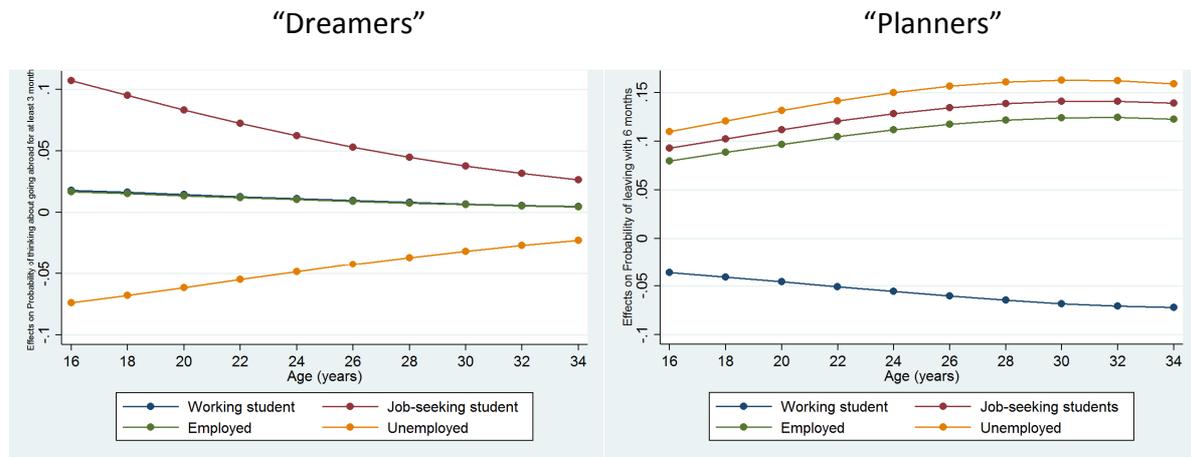
HypG – Experiences abroad of one’s social milieu

HypH - EU citizenship

HypI - Received information about mobility

Figure 2 compares the average marginal effects of the occupational status for “dreamers” and “planners” at different ages, graphically combining the information on age and on occupational status in determining mobility “dreams” and “plans”.

Figure 2 Average Marginal Effects of occupational status on the intention of leaving the country in 6 months at different ages.



Source: Fieri 2014.

Looking at HypA, the impact of age on “mobility plans” is different from that on “mobility dreams”. The probability of being “mobility dreamers” decrease with age whereas the probability to be a “planner” increase with age, so that “mobility dreamers” are likely to be under 31 years old, while “mobility planners” are mainly people in their thirties who intend to leave the country, probably after a prolonged unsatisfactory situation in Italy.

Focusing on occupational status, people enrolled in professional and technical vocational schools are the least oriented to leave the country in 6 months. On the contrary, plans about mobility are more likely not only among job-seeking students than among full-time and working students, as for “dreamers”, but also among unemployed individuals, supporting our HypC. Therefore, we can affirm that our HypC holds more in the case of “mobility planners” than of “dreamers” confirming how the lack of satisfying job opportunities at local/national level is a relevant pushing factor especially when passing from “dreams” to “plans”.

Differently from “dreamers”, people who live with partner and/or children are slightly less oriented to leave the country within 6 months confirming our HypB.

Past experience abroad (HypD) is much more significant in increasing the probability of being “planners” than of being “dreamers”.

As for the other explanatory variables, one’s parents previous experience abroad<sup>29</sup> (HypG), received information (HypI), and being a first-generation migrant (HypF) keep to be significant independent variables though less relevant than in the case of “dreamers”.

<sup>29</sup> As for the dreamers, experiences abroad of friends and family members different from parents are not correlated in a significant way with mobility intention, thus they were not included in the regression

Differently from “mobility dreamers”, *social class as identified by educational level and the occupational status of parents doesn’t seem to have an effect. Nor is the EU citizenship variable any longer significant* in determining the probability of having actual plans to leave in the near future. Therefore, differently from “dreamers”, in the case of “planners” neither HypE and Hyp H are confirmed.

Table 12 “Mobility planners” – most significant variables

VARIABLES	6 months
<b>Age (base 15-18y)</b>	
19-24y	+++
25-30y	+++
31+y	+++
<b>Education level (base: secondary school)<sup>30</sup></b>	
- Professional high school ongoing (3-year track completed)	---
- Technical high school ongoing (3-year track completed)	---
- High school completed	-
- Tertiary education (BA and above)	
<b>Occupational status (base: full-time student)</b>	
- Working student	
- Job-seeking student	+++
- Employed	
- Unemployed	+++
<b>Ever lived abroad for at least 1 year</b>	+++
<b>Ever received information on the possibility of working abroad</b>	+
<b>Have your parents lived at least 1 year outside Italy</b>	++
<b>Migratory background (base: Natives)</b>	
- First generation	+
- Second generation	

Source: Fieri 2014.

<sup>30</sup> See Note n.11.

These results suggest that the main factor which transforms “dreamers” into “planners” is the difficulty of finding jobs in Italy and the hope of finding better opportunities abroad when already in one’s thirties, i.e. when the transition from youth to adulthood cannot be postponed. Other relevant factors are one’s own mobility experiences, whose importance increases in explaining the probability of becoming a “mobility planner”. On the contrary, characteristics such as social class and EU citizenship lose relevance.

To sum up, it seems that *life experience* (long-standing difficulties in finding a job and past stay abroad) *counts more than individual and ascribed characteristics* (class of origin and EU citizenship) in increasing the intention to go to work abroad among youth, especially when passing from “dreams” to “plans”. Obviously things can change greatly when passing from dreams and plans to actual behaviours since actual available means might then prove crucial in making mobility a viable option and a rewarding solution. Nevertheless, we think that these findings confirm that nowadays the idea of mobility traverses different social groups and is becoming a structural feature of possible futures figured out by Italian youth.

#### **4. Conclusions**

According to media reports, Italy is facing a new diaspora. Italy, along with the other Southern European countries, is among the main countries which are facing outflows of youth going to other EU countries as well as to America and Australia. The framing of such new phenomenon is not univocal. Some voices, at EU and national levels, tend to focus mainly on its positive aspects in terms of individual opportunities and macro-economic rebalancing effects. Other observers and stakeholders, both in sending and in destination contexts, highlight and stress the negative implications of enhanced intra-EU youth mobility, in terms of the drain of human resources from sending places. Scholars are cautious in commenting on this new phenomenon: in fact, in contrast with an increasing interest in the issue, accompanied by pervasive, though uneven, mediatisation and politicization, research on this new trend among Italian young people is still scarce (Tirabassi and Da Prà 2014; Tintori and Romei 2014). In the backstage of this mediatisation, there are well-known leitmotifs: in the knowledge society and in the persisting effects of the economic crisis, various research (both at European and Italian levels) points out how young people need more education and training accompanied by a wealth of on-the-job experience in order to enter the labour market, to be competitive in a scene that is described as global and international (Baronowska and Gebel, 2010; Baronio, Gualtieri, Linfante, 2011; Cedefop, 2012, Cappelli, 2012). In this framework, political and public rhetoric has emphasized the need to better investigate the phenomenon of current youth mobility, as a new phenomenon deals with both the big issue of the increasing

unemployment among young people and the growing mismatch between education and job opportunities (Ricucci 2015). As a matter of fact, the results of our survey confirm this connection of mobility with both education and unemployment since students enrolled in educational tracks which provide higher job opportunities are less oriented to go to work abroad whereas unemployed and students looking for a job have are more likely to be “mobility planners”.

Given this situation, in recent years, political and public rhetoric have emphasized the need to bring about closer connections between high school, tertiary education, work and employment services. It is not just about offering more training but rather broadening the range of knowledge and experience that young people must have from the economic and productive fabric of the context in which they live. Of course, not all post-diploma experiences are disorientating nor disillusioning compared to stereotyped images of university or work (Donato, Abburrà 2013). Some young people are better equipped when they go to their job interview. In fact, a careful look reveals a certain dynamism at the level of both high school and university education in young people’s approach to the labour market and its opportunities, both in Italy and abroad (Olagnero 2013; Almadiploma 2014). These are opportunities – along with those organized by the local authorities – which always gather a large audience, bearing witness to the need for information, orientation and interest in what the labour market is offering outside the national borders.

Concerning mobility pushed by difficulties in entering the labour market, some are anxious to speak of a revival of Italian emigration. The phenomenon exists, but it is different from past emigration not only in terms of numbers and the socio-demographic profile of movers, as statistics show, but also because of its motivations. As we saw in the previous sections, mobility “plans” and “dreams” are oriented to self-fulfilment and improvement of quality of life rather than to matching the family’s needs. Furthermore, our “dreamers” and “planners” appear less concerned about return, suggesting that emigration is shifting toward mobility meant as more experimental and step-wise movement. In this regard it is surprising that, to our respondents, the belonging of the prospective destinations to the European Union is not viewed as very relevant, suggesting that young people are not fully aware – or do not fully appreciate - the benefits related to EU citizenship.

Finally, we have seen that life experience such as long-standing difficulties in finding a job, and past stays abroad count more than individual and ascribed characteristics in increasing the intention among young people to go to work abroad. This means that policies, including the abovementioned ones, have high chances of being effective. Measures supporting the transition from youth to adulthood through education, non-formal training and policies for families may prevent mobility being a “forced plan” instead of a “dreamed option”. On the

other hand, policies may smooth mobility instead of preventing it by lowering the related costs and increasing the benefits. In this regard, career guidance and orientation both towards both the national and the foreign labour markets might be crucial. Similarly, strengthening and further developing current national and EU mobility programmes for youth appears important since, according to our results, it seems that past experience abroad allows one to consider mobility as one ordinary option among others.

This prevalence of acquired experience over ascribed characteristics, though concerning perceptions and not necessarily behaviours, can be regarded as good news if it should come about.

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## Annex 1

### Questionnaire for the research project VIVERE A TAPPE

The questionnaire is anonymous and the data collected will be used in an anonymous and aggregated way with the purpose of implementing the research project "Vivere a tappe", carried out by FIERI with the financial support of Compagnia di San Paolo. For information on the research study and data processing please refer to: Irene Ponzo, FIERI, C.so Marconi 4, 10125 Torino, tel. 011 5160044, email: fieri@fieri.it

**Which of the following describes your occupational status? (you can choose more than one option)**

You are doing an internship

You have a permanent employment

You have a temporary employment

How many hours did you work over the last week?

< 20 hs  20-40 hs  > 40 hs

What is your job?  
\_\_\_\_\_

You do not work and you have been looking for a job over the last 4 weeks

You do not work and you haven't been looking for a job over the last 4 weeks

You are a student

What is your degree course?  
\_\_\_\_\_

What year of study are you in?  
\_\_\_\_\_

Other (\_\_\_\_\_)

**Have you ever lived out of Italy for at least one year?**

No  Yes

↓

When? From (month/year)\_\_\_\_\_ To? (month/year)\_\_\_\_\_

Where? (municipality and country) \_\_\_\_\_

What were the reasons of your stay? \_\_\_\_\_

When? From (month/year)\_\_\_\_\_ To? (month/year)\_\_\_\_\_

Where? (municipality and country) \_\_\_\_\_

What were the reasons of your stay? \_\_\_\_\_

When? From (month/year)\_\_\_\_\_ To? (month/year)\_\_\_\_\_

Where? (municipality and country) \_\_\_\_\_

What were the reasons of your stay? \_\_\_\_\_

**Have you ever thought of working abroad for a period of more than 3 months?**

Yes                       No

**Why?**

---

**If you had to work in a country other than Italy, how would the following aspects be important for you?**

**Assign each statement a rating from 1 (not important at all) to 10 (extremely important)**

To find work more easily

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To earn more

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To do a job more in line with my aspirations

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To gain useful experience for my career

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To benefit from better contractual conditions (salary excluded)

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To broad personal contacts

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To live with relatives / partner

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To travel

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To learn about another culture

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To learn/improve a foreign language

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

To benefit from better health and welfare services

1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

**If you think about working abroad, how likely are you to find a job that matches your qualifications?**

- Extremely likely
- Likely
- Unlikely
- Extremely unlikely
- I don't know

**If you think about going to work abroad, which of these services do you consider more useful? (choose up to 2 options)**

- Information on job offers abroad
- Support in carrying out administrative formalities (register office, recognition of educational qualification, etc .)
- Help in the search for adequate housing
- Help in the access to welfare (health, contributions for the rent , school for the children , etc.).
- Support in the transfer of social security contributions (pension)
- Help in returning to Italy
- Other (specify \_\_\_\_\_)

**What country, apart from yours, would you like to work in? (choose up to 2 options)**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Which is the aspect that matters the most for you in the choice of the country? (choose one option only)**

- The presence of people you know
- The characteristics of the labor market (job offers, contractual protections, etc.)
- The protections offered by the social and health system (support for family, home, income support, etc.)
- The language spoken in the country
- The proximity to Italy or to your country of origin
- The lifestyle and culture of the country
- Other (specify \_\_\_\_\_)

**In the choice of the country, how important is that it belongs to the European Union on a scale from 1 (not important at all) to 10 (extremely important)?**

- 1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10

**If working abroad you earned more than what you need to live, how would you use the money? (choose only one option)**

- To improve the quality of your life and / or to set aside savings
- To help some relatives (who? \_\_\_\_\_)
- To live on your own or with your partner
- Other (specify \_\_\_\_\_)

**Have you ever received information about the possibilities and ways of working out of Italy by organizations and services ?**

- No       Yes → Which of them? (es. school, career counselling services of the Province of Turin, information centres - *Informagiovani*, professional associations, etc.)
- 

**Have you ever received information about the possibilities and ways of working out of Italy by relatives / friends / acquaintances?**

- No       Yes

**How likely are you to work in a country other than Italy within the next 6 months?**

- Extremely likely
- Likely
- Unlikely
- Extremely unlikely
- I don't know

**How likely are you to work in a country other than Italy once you have finished your studies?**

- Extremely likely
- Likely
- Unlikely
- Extremely unlikely
- I don't know



Master's degree

PhD

**Did you get your educational qualification in Italy?**       Yes  No

**In what country was your father born?** \_\_\_\_\_

**In what country was your mother born?** \_\_\_\_\_

**What is your father's level of education?**

None

Primary school education

Lower secondary school education

Higher secondary school education

University degree

Other ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

**What is your father's current (or latest) job?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**What is your mother's level of education?**

None

Primary school education

Lower secondary school education

Higher secondary school education

University degree

Other ( \_\_\_\_\_ )

**What is your mother's current (or latest) job?**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Is there anyone among the people listed below who has lived at least 1 year out of his/her country of birth?**

Your parents             Yes             No

Other relatives         Yes             No

Your friends             Yes             No

**THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS COMPLETED. THANKS FOR YOUR COLLABORATION!**

In order to better understand the trajectories of youth mobility, we would like to re-submit the questionnaire to the same students who have just completed it in a year or so, in order to monitor if their mobility projects have changed in the meantime and why. Since the questionnaire is anonymous, we can do this only if you leave us your email address here after \_\_\_\_\_. If you accept, the questionnaire will no longer be anonymous, but the data will still be processed according to the privacy law. For this purpose, we kindly ask you to read and sign the following privacy policy. Thank you.

FIERI Corso Marconi 4 10125 Torino	Information regarding the treatment of personal data in compliance with Legisl. Decree 30/06/2003 No. 196 (Privacy Policy)	PC/IP 11.09.14
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*Dear Sir/Madam,*

*FIERI – Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazione, within the project ‘Vivere a tappe’, is doing research on young people intentions to work abroad.*

In compliance with art. 13 Legisl. Decree 30/6/2003 No. 196 (Privacy Code), in relation to personal information acquired in the course of the questionnaire, that FIERI will treat anonymously at the only purpose of implementing scientific research, we inform you of the following:

1. The treatment that all personal data, requested or acquired in the course of the questionnaire, will undergo, has the only purpose of implementing scientific research. The person in charge for the treatment of personal data is mentioned below.
2. Data treatment can be done also by computerised means.
3. Your answer is optional and any refusal has no consequences.
4. You, in your capacity of person concerned, shall be entitled to all the rights provided for by Article 7 of the Policy, among which:
  1. to obtain confirmation by the data holder of the existence or not of personal data at FIERI, including their communication in intelligible form;
  2. to be informed of the origin of personal data, of the purposes and logic applied to their processing;
  3. to obtain the cancellation, transformation into anonymous form or blocking of data processed unlawfully
  4. to obtain the updating, rectification or, when interested, integration of the data;
  5. to object to the processing of your personal data.
  5. Data will be communicated and circulated only anonymously and as aggregated data.
  6. The holder of the data treatment is FIERI and the person in charge is Prof. Giovanna Zincone, President and Legal Representative, Corso Marconi, 4 10125 TORINO.

**CONSENT**

**I agree to participate in this study at the abovementioned conditions and declare that its objectives were clearly explained to me.**

NAME AND SURNAME \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex 2

### Logit: 'Have you ever thought about working abroad for more than 3 months?'

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Female</b>	-0.152	-0.194	-0.208	-0.206	-0.180
	(0.161)	(0.163)	(0.163)	(0.176)	(0.181)
<b>Age (base 15-18y)</b>					
19-24y	0.376**	0.276	0.290	0.214	0.175
	(0.185)	(0.191)	(0.194)	(0.211)	(0.218)
25-30y	0.931**	0.829**	0.833**	0.831*	0.749*
	(0.361)	(0.375)	(0.377)	(0.427)	(0.442)
31+y	0.840	0.614	0.632	0.534	0.458
	(0.753)	(0.724)	(0.726)	(0.763)	(0.782)
<b>Education level (base: secondary school)<sup>31</sup></b>					
- Professional high school ongoing (3 years track completed)	-0.615	-0.580	-0.567	-0.618	-0.499
	(0.386)	(0.390)	(0.391)	(0.424)	(0.453)
- Technical high school ongoing (3 years track completed)	-0.863**	-0.844**	-0.813**	-0.865**	-0.846*
	(0.368)	(0.373)	(0.373)	(0.410)	(0.438)
- High school completed	-0.280	-0.248	-0.236	-0.387	-0.369
	(0.326)	(0.331)	(0.332)	(0.361)	(0.379)
- Tertiary education (BA's and above)	0.291	0.301	0.314	0.406	0.687
	(0.407)	(0.403)	(0.402)	(0.470)	(0.511)
<b>Occupational status (base: full-time student)</b>					
- Working student	0.204	0.128	0.0918	0.313	0.313
	(0.298)	(0.302)	(0.303)	(0.356)	(0.377)
- Job-seeking student	0.696***	0.653**	0.698**	0.604**	0.576**
	(0.262)	(0.268)	(0.274)	(0.288)	(0.294)
- Employed	0.165	0.147	0.175	0.0929	0.102
	(0.499)	(0.512)	(0.511)	(0.565)	(0.565)
- Unemployed	-0.365	-0.324	-0.344	-0.395	-0.430
	(0.320)	(0.323)	(0.324)	(0.355)	(0.370)
<b>Have you ever lived abroad for at least 1 year? (base: No)</b>					
	1.018*	0.977	0.960	1.903*	1.820*
	(0.609)	(0.613)	(0.612)	(1.041)	(1.046)
<b>Have you ever received information on the possibility of working abroad? (base: No)</b>					
	0.614***	0.643***	0.640***	0.575***	0.538***

<sup>31</sup>See Note 11.

	(0.166)	(0.170)	(0.171)	(0.183)	(0.190)
<b>With whom do you live? (base: Parents and/or other relatives)</b>					
- Partner and/or children	0.216	0.229	0.232	0.0533	
	(0.532)	(0.532)	(0.559)	(0.562)	
- Alone	0.169	0.100	0.494	0.279	
	(0.441)	(0.440)	(0.577)	(0.607)	
<b>Migratory background (base: Natives)</b>					
- First generation		0.678*	0.874**	0.161	
		(0.355)	(0.392)	(0.492)	
- Second generation		0.127	0.439	0.00353	
		(0.319)	(0.459)	(0.546)	
<b>Education level of the parents (base: Low)</b>					
- Medium			-0.0648	-0.0991	
			(0.192)	(0.200)	
- High			-0.0991	0.105	
			(0.315)	(0.351)	
<b>Occupational level of the parents (base: Low-skilled)</b>					
- Medium-skilled			0.441*	0.579**	
			(0.239)	(0.252)	
- Highly-skilled			0.718**	0.896***	
			(0.294)	(0.313)	
<b>Citizenship (base: Italian)</b>					
- UE		1.001**			
		(0.474)			
- Non-UE		0.548			
		(0.423)			
<b>Have your parents lived at least 1 year outside Italy? (base: No)</b>					
				0.862**	
				(0.346)	
Constant	1.445***	1.417***	1.407***	1.113**	0.871*
	(0.382)	(0.388)	(0.391)	(0.469)	(0.500)
Observations	1,194	1,163	1,147	1,018	950

Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1

### Logit: 'How likely are you to work abroad within the next 6 months?'

VARIABLES	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Female</b>	-0.00278 (0.139)	0.0410 (0.142)	0.0355 (0.143)	0.0279 (0.153)	0.0923 (0.160)
<b>Age (base 15-18y)</b>					
19-24y	0.710*** (0.187)	0.621*** (0.194)	0.627*** (0.196)	0.641*** (0.214)	0.599*** (0.221)
25-30y	0.841*** (0.290)	0.838*** (0.302)	0.855*** (0.304)	0.679** (0.330)	0.604* (0.346)
31+y	1.957*** (0.532)	2.069*** (0.531)	2.088*** (0.544)	1.942*** (0.571)	1.884*** (0.618)
<b>Education level (base: secondary school)<sup>32</sup></b>					
- Professional high school ongoing (3 years track completed)	- 0.774*** (0.286)	- 0.774*** (0.297)	-0.754** (0.298)	-0.743** (0.321)	-0.676** (0.341)
- Technical high school ongoing (3 years track completed)	- 0.870*** (0.264)	- 0.851*** (0.273)	- 0.882*** (0.276)	- 0.919*** (0.302)	-0.806** (0.320)
- High school completed	-0.395 (0.243)	-0.417* (0.248)	-0.389 (0.249)	-0.343 (0.268)	-0.378 (0.283)
- Tertiary education (BA's and above)	-0.259 (0.293)	-0.262 (0.298)	-0.221 (0.298)	-0.138 (0.319)	-0.183 (0.336)
<b>Occupational status (base: full-time student)</b>					
- Working student	-0.391 (0.318)	-0.390 (0.327)	-0.354 (0.334)	-0.477 (0.353)	-0.393 (0.358)
- Job-seeking student	0.604*** (0.205)	0.582*** (0.215)	0.595*** (0.217)	0.532** (0.237)	0.642*** (0.248)
- Employed	0.455 (0.307)	0.493 (0.315)	0.498 (0.312)	0.600* (0.339)	0.770** (0.354)
- Unemployed	0.634*** (0.235)	0.732*** (0.239)	0.674*** (0.239)	0.724*** (0.263)	0.913*** (0.288)
<b>Have you ever lived abroad for at least 1 year? (base: No)</b>	1.184*** (0.317)	1.143*** (0.328)	1.135*** (0.329)	0.993*** (0.343)	1.143*** (0.356)
<b>Have ever received information on the possibility of working abroad? (base: No)</b>	0.274* (0.139)	0.228 (0.142)	0.256 (0.143)	0.368** (0.153)	0.358** (0.160)

<sup>32</sup> See Note 11.

	(0.151)	(0.155)	(0.156)	(0.168)	(0.178)
<b>With whom do you live? (base: Parents and/or other relatives)</b>					
- Partner and/or children	-0.650	-0.645	-0.571	-0.347	
	(0.411)	(0.409)	(0.426)	(0.453)	
- Alone	0.247	0.211	0.442	0.310	
	(0.277)	(0.282)	(0.298)	(0.315)	
<b>Migratory background (base: Natives)</b>					
- First generation		0.407*	0.424*	0.00242	
		(0.238)	(0.256)	(0.301)	
- Second generation		0.446*	0.484	0.0782	
		(0.254)	(0.352)	(0.385)	
<b>Education level of the parents (base: Low)</b>					
- Medium			0.0529	0.0651	
			(0.176)	(0.184)	
- High			0.106	0.180	
			(0.273)	(0.285)	
<b>Occupational level of the parents (base: Low-skilled)</b>					
- Medium-skilled			0.0332	0.205	
			(0.223)	(0.242)	
- Highly-skilled			0.00499	0.175	
			(0.264)	(0.283)	
<b>Have your parents lived at least 1 year outside Italy? (base: No)</b>					0.478**
					(0.206)
<b>Citizenship (base: Italian)</b>					
- UE		0.214			
		(0.293)			
- Non-UE		0.470			
		(0.293)			
Constant	-	-	-	-	-
	1.346***	1.369***	1.414***	1.566***	1.935***
	(0.278)	(0.287)	(0.290)	(0.386)	(0.421)
Observations	1,194	1,162	1,146	1,018	950

Robust standard errors in parentheses. \*\*\* p<0.01, \*\* p<0.05, \* p<0.1