

Department of Business and Management Course of Business Organization and Human Resources

Self-initiate Expatriation: a Focus on Italian and Portuguese students

SUPERVISOR

Prof. Luca Giustiniano

CANDIDATE

Assunta Casalaspro, 649171

CO-SUPERVISOR

Prof. Gabrielle Gabrielli

Summary

Abstract	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Literature review	4
2.1 Self-initiated Expatriation: Definition of the Phenomenon	4
2.2 Comparison of AEs and SIEs	7
2. 3 Career Capital Theory and International Experiences	7
2.4 Brain Drain and International Mobility	10
3. Methodology	12
3.1 Sample and data collection	12
3.2 Measures	13
4. Findings	13
4.1 Research Question Q1: Intention to Expatriate	13
4.2 Research Question Q2: Motivations and Intention to Repatriate	16
5. Discussion	21
6. Limitations	24
7. Conclusions	24
References	26
Appendix	29

Self-initiated expatriation: a focus on Italian and Portuguese students

Abstract

The purpose of this work project is to analyze the phenomenon of self-initiated expatriation

(SIE) through its link to the Protean Career and Career Capital theories, focusing in particular on

Italian and Portuguese students attending a Master in the business area. The main research questions

are to understand the reasons driving the intention to expatriate, after the conclusion of the

academic path, using three main categories (Adventure Motivation, Work Characteristic Motivation

and Instrumental Motivation) and the intention to repatriate. A sample of Italian and Portuguese

students was obtained. Italians show a higher intention to expatriate relative to Portuguese;

nevertheless, no other significant differences were found among the two populations, because of the

similar cultural background and economic situation. Additionally, several heterogeneities were

observed considering other clusters defined by Gender, Teaching Language of the Master and Past

International Experiences, across the two nationalities. Furthermore, possible future researches and

practical implications were discussed.

Keywords: Self-initiated Expatriation, Italians, Portuguese, Skilled Graduates, Career Capital,

International Career, Protean Career

2

References

Al.Ariss A., Crowley-Henry M. (2013), "Self-initiated expatriation and migration in the management literature", *Career Development International*, Vol.18 No.1, pp.78-96;

Altman Y., Baruch Y. (2012), "Global self-initiated corporation expatriate careers: a new era in international assignment?", *Personnel Review*, Vol.41 No.2; pp.233-255;

Andersen M., Biemann T., Pattie M.W. (2012), "What makes them move abroad? Reviewing and exploring differences between self-initiated and assigned expatriation", *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, pp.1-16;

Biemann T., Andresen M. (2010), "Self-initiated foreign expatriates versus assigned expatriates: two distinct types of international careers?", *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, Vol.25 No.4, pp.430-448;

Brett J.M, Stroh L. (1995), "Willingness to relocate internationally", *Human Resources Management*, Vol. 34, pp. 405-424;

Cao L., Hirschi A., Deller J. (2013), "The positive effects of a protean career attitude for self-initiated expatriates", *Career Development International*, Vol. 18 No.1, pp.56-77;

Carrington W., Detragiache E. (1998), "How big is the brain drain?", *International Monetary Fund Research Department*;

Cerdin J., Selmer J. (2014), "Who is a self-initiated expatriate? Towards conceptual clarity of a common notion", *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, Vol.25, pp.1281-1301;

DeFillippi R., Arthur M. (1994), "The boundaryless career: a competency-based perspective", *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Vol. 15, pp. 307-24;

Docquier B., Lowell B., Marfouk A. (2008), "A gendered assessment of the brain drain", *The World Bank Development Research Group*;

Doherty N. (2013), "Understanding the self-initiated expatriate: a review and directions for future research", *International Journal of Management Reviews*, Vol.15, pp.447-469;

Doherty N., Dickmann M., Mills T. (2010), "Mobility attitudes and behaviours among young Europeans", *Career Development International*, Vol.15 No.4, pp.378-400;

Doherty N., Dickmann M., Mills T. (2011), "Exploring the motives of company-backed and self-initiated expatriates", *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*; Vol.22, pp.595-611;

Doherty N., Richardson J., Thorn K. (2013), "Self-initiated expatriation: career experiences, processes and outcomes", *Career Development International*, Vol. 18 No.1, pp.6-11;

Doherty N., Richardson J., Thorn K. (2013), "Self-initiated expatriation and self-initiated expatriates", *Career Development International*, Vol. 18 No.1, pp.97-112;

Farndale E., Scullion H., Sparrow P. (2010), "The role of the corporate HR function in global talent management", *Journal of World Business*, Vol.45, pp.161-168;

Field A. (2009), Discovering Statistics Using SPSS for Windows, Sage, London;

Gubler M., Arnold J., Coombs C. (2014), "Reassessing the protean career concept: empirical findings, conceptual components and measurements", *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, Vol.35, pp. 23-40;

Howe-Walsh L., Schyns B.(2010), "Self-initiated expatriation: implications for HRM", *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, Vol.21 No.2, pp.260-273;

Inkson K., Arthur M., Pringle J., Barry S. (1997), "Expatriate assignment versus overseas experience: contrasting models of international Human Resource development", *Journal of World Business*, Vol.32 No.4, pp. 351-368;

International Labour Organization (Geneva, 2010), "A skilled Workforce for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth: A G20 Training Strategy";

Jokinen T. (2010), "Development of career capital through international assignment and its transferability to new contexts", *Thunderbird International Business Review*, Vol.52 No.4, pp.325-336;

Jokinen T., Suutari V., Brewster C. (2008), "Career capital during international work experiences: contrasting self-initiated expatriate experiences and assigned expatriation", *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*; Vol.19, pp.979-998;

Lamb M., Sutherland M. (2010), "The components of career capital for knowledge workers in the global economy", *The international Journal of Human Resources Management*, Vol. 21, pp. 295-312;

Mahroum S. (2000), "Highly skilled globetrotters: the international migration of human capital", *Institute for Prospective Technological Studies Joint Research Center of the European Commission, Seville*;

Myers B., Pringle J. (2005), "Self-initiated foreign experience as accelerated development: influences of gender", *Journal of World Business*, Vol.40, pp.421-431;

Özden Ç. and Schiff M. (2006), "International migration, remittances and the brain drain", The World Bank and Palgrave Macmillan;

Sargent L., Domberger S. (2007), "Exploring the development of a protean career orientation: Values and image violations", *Career Development International*, Vol.12, pp. 545-564;

Suutari V. (2003), "Global managers: career orientation, career tracks, life-style and career commitment", *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, Vol.18 No.3, pp. 185-207;

Suutari V., Brewster C. (2000), "Making their own way: international experience through self-initiated foreign assignments", *Journal of World Business*, Vol.35 No.4, pp.417-436;

Suutari V., Makela K. (2007), "The career capital of managers with a global career", *Journal of Managerial Psychology*, Vol.22 No.7, pp.628-648;

Tharenou P. (2003), "The initial development of receptivity to working abroad: self-initiated international work opportunities in young graduate employees", *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, Vol.76, pp.489-515;

Tharenou P. (2013), "Self-initiated expatriates: an alternative to company-assigned expatriates?", *Journal of Global Mobility*, Vol.1 No.3, pp.336-356;

Tharenou P., Caulfield N. (2010), "Will I stay or will I go? Explain repatriation by self-initiated expatriates", *Academy of Management Journal*, Vol.53 No.5, pp.1009-1028.