



Migration in Romania



Doga Marta
Fusco Anna Laura
Mussa Ahmed
Pignatiello Edoardo
Storchi Letizia

Table of contents

1.	Introduction.....	3
1.1	Net Migration Rate	4
1.2	Stock of population in Romania in 2017.....	4
2.	Characteristics of Migrants.....	5
2.1	Foreign population by country of birth and sex	5
2.2	Foreign population by selected countries of birth	6
2.3	Immigration inflow by country of birth	6
3.	Reasons to migrate and main Channel of entrance	7
3.1	Residence permits	7
3.2	Family Reunifications.....	7
3.3	Education.....	8
3.4	Remunerated Activities	9
3.5	Asylum seekers and Refugees status.....	10
4.	Integration of migrants in the labour market	11
4.1	Unemployment and Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) Eurostat.....	11
4.2	Integration of migrants in labour market and educational system (%) MIPEX.....	13
5.	Conclusion	14

1. Introduction

Romania has been, and still is, a Country of emigration, as shown by its net migration rate. However the latter is actually reducing, showing that Romania has lately been chosen as a country of destination by more migrants than before the accession in the European Union.

In this research we will expose migration data of Romania after the EU entrance (2007) until the latest data available (2016-2017). We will begin with the net migration rate, which shows, as mentioned before, that Romania is a country of emigration, due to its economic conditions and political legacies. It was, indeed, a former communist regime, which transitioned to a capitalist and democratic State in 1990.

We have analysed migrations' inflow in latest years, through migrants' characteristics (country of birth and of citizenship, sex and age), but we have also analysed their reasons to migrate (family, education, remunerated activities and asylum). Later on, we have looked for data about the integration of migrants in Romanian labour market. Eventually, we have noted our conclusion, according to data and information collected.

We have based our research on Eurostat, MIPEX and UN Migrants databases, which had been used to create graphs and tables and to sum up the actual migration phenomenon in the Country.

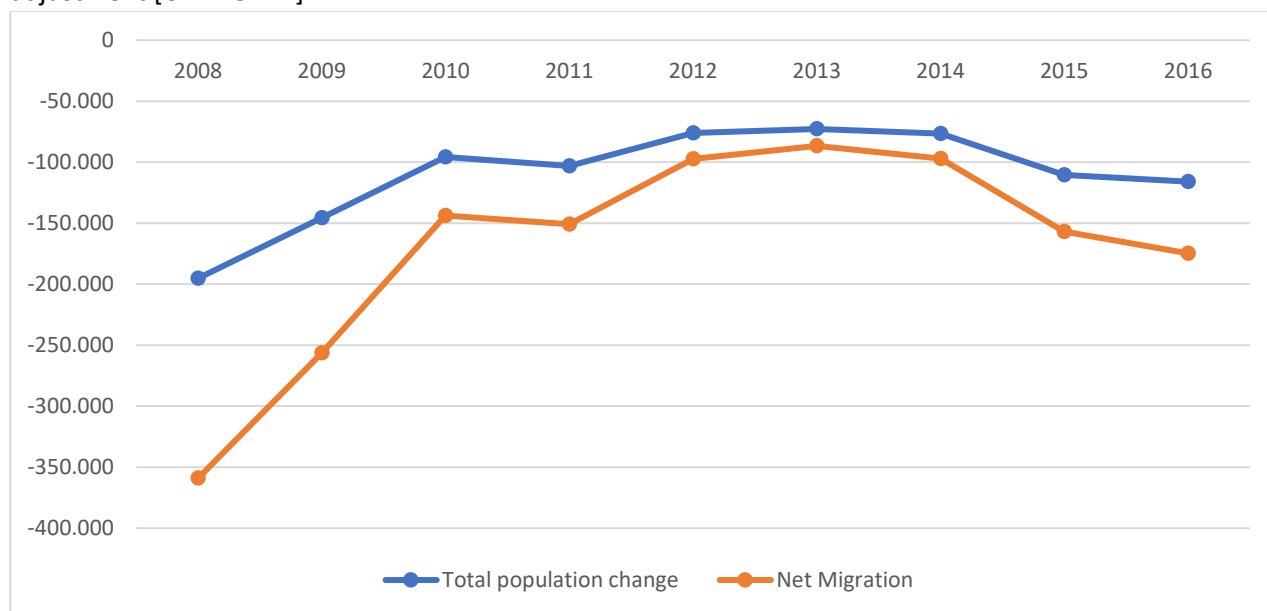
1.1 Net Migration Rate

Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level

[demo_gind]

Last update: 24/04/18

GEO: Romania [RO]; **INDIC_DE:** Natural change of population [ATGROW], Net migration plus statistical adjustment [CNMIGRAT]



1

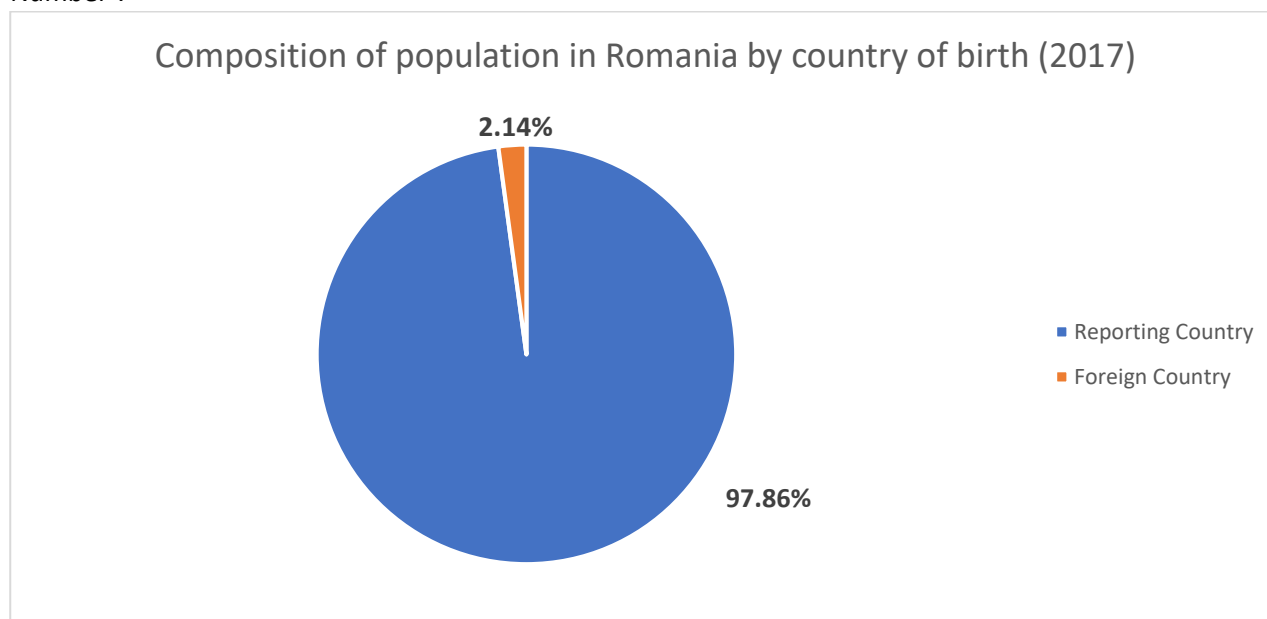
1.2 Stock of population in Romania in 2017

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]

Last update: 12/04/2018

GEO: Romania [RO]; **C_BIRTH:** Total, Reporting country, Foreign Country; **AGE:** Total; **SEX:** Total; **UNIT:** Number².



3

¹ Source : Eurostat [demo_gind]

² Percentage calculated from the following data: Reporting country (2017): 19214480; Foreign country (2017): 421801.

³ Source : Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]

2. Characteristics of Migrants

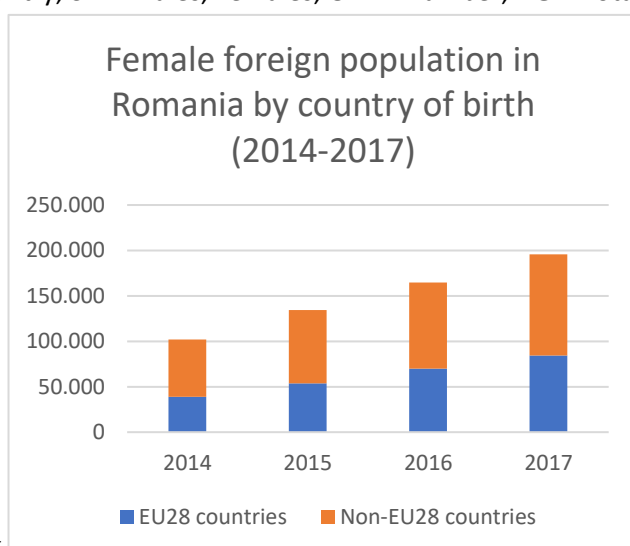
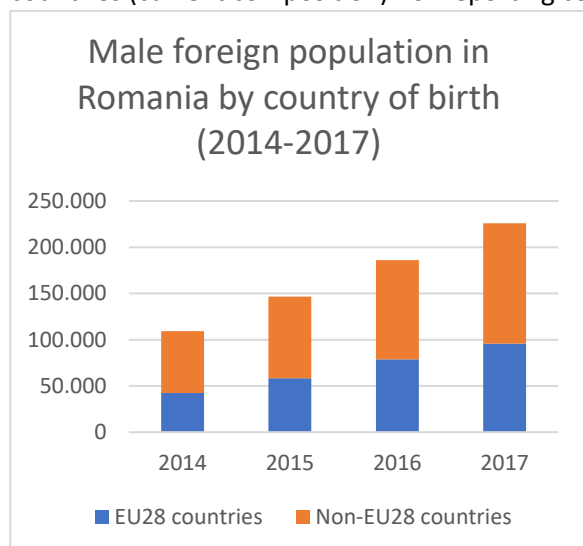
2.1 Foreign population by country of birth and sex

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]

Last update: 12/04/2018

GEO: Romania [RO]; **C_BIRTH:** EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country, Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country; **SEX:** Males, Females; **UNIT:** Number; **AGE:** Total.

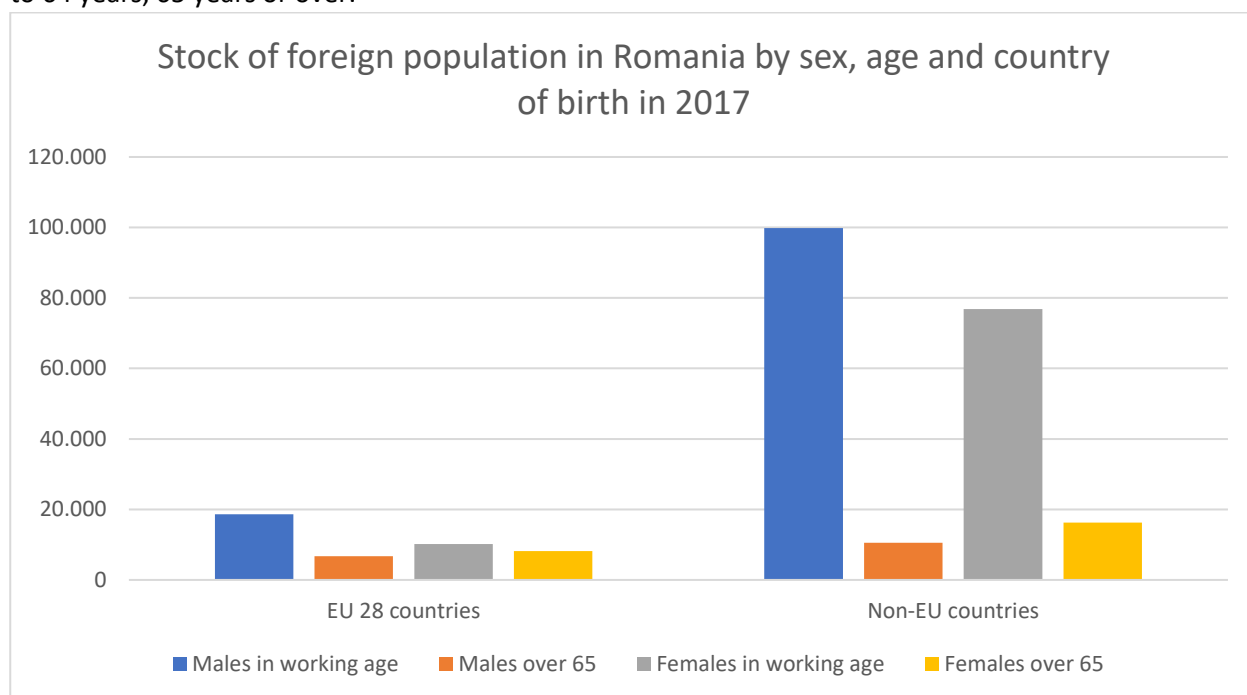


Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]

Last update: 12/04/2018

GEO: Romania [RO]; **C_BIRTH:** EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country, Non-EU28 countries (current composition) nor reporting country; **SEX:** Males, Females; **UNIT:** Number; **AGE:** From 15 to 64 years, 65 years or over.



⁴ Source: Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]

⁵ Source: Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]

⁶ Source: Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]

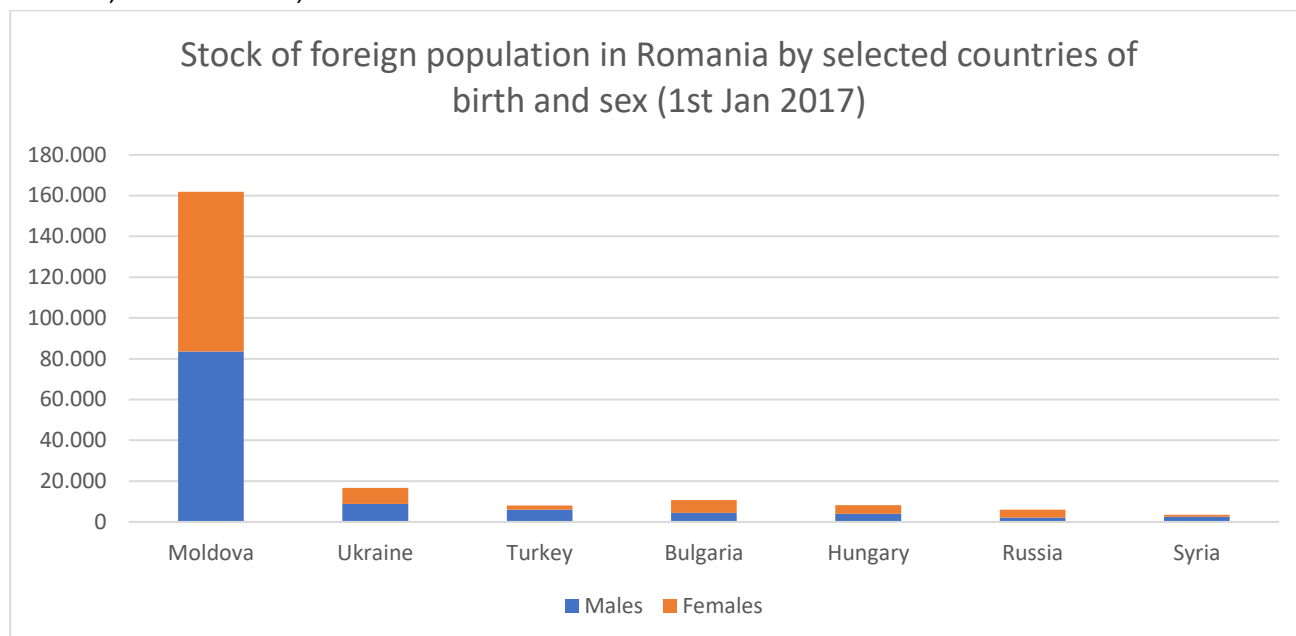
2.2 Foreign population by selected countries of birth

Population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_pop3ctb]

Last update: 12/04/2018

GEO: Romania [RO]; **C_BIRTH:** Moldova, Ukraine, Turkey, Bulgaria, Hungary, Russia, Syria; **SEX:** Males, Females; **UNIT:** Number; **AGE:** Total.



7

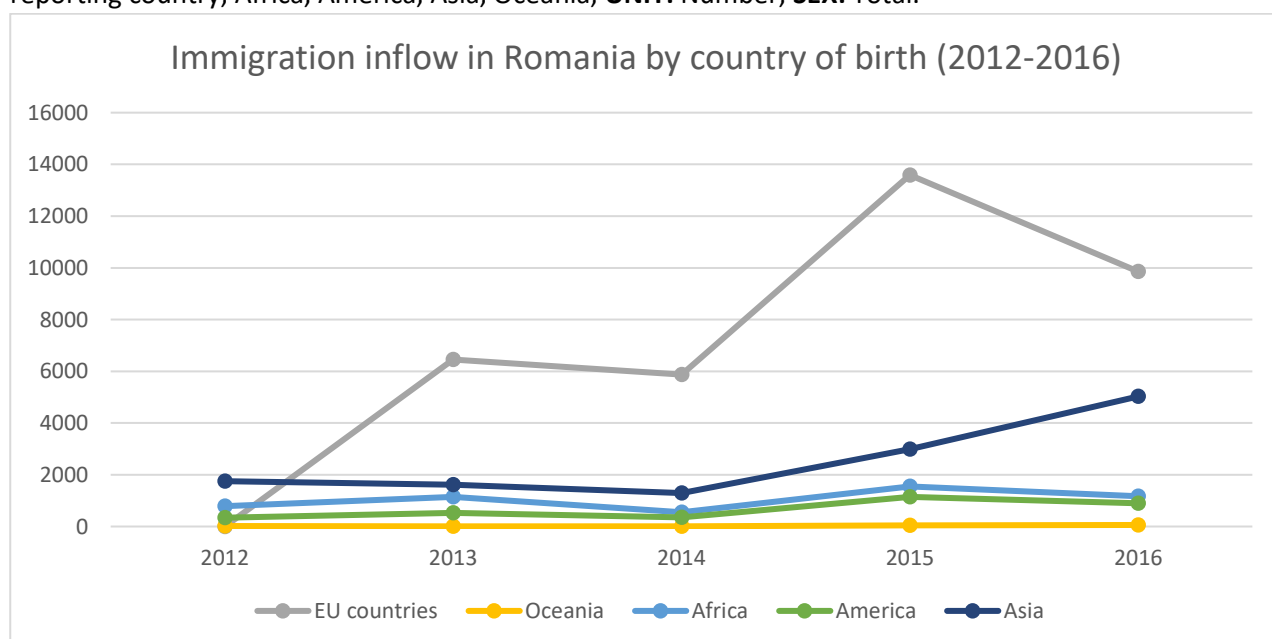
2.3 Migration inflow by country of birth

Immigration by age group, sex and country of birth

[migr_imm3ctb]

Last update: 09/04/2018

GEO: Romania [RO]; **AGE:** Total; **AGEDEF:** Reach; **C_BIRTH:** EU28 countries (current composition) except reporting country, Africa, America, Asia, Oceania; **UNIT:** Number; **SEX:** Total.



8

⁷ Source: Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]

⁸ Source: Eurostat [migr_imm3ctb]

3. Reasons to migrate and main Channel of entrance

3.1 Residence permits

First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship

[migr_resfirst]

Last update: 16/02/2018

GEO: Romania [RO] ; **C_CITIZENSHIP:** Total; **DURATION:** Total; **REASONS:** Family reunification, Education, Remunerated activities reasons; others; **UNIT:** Person

	2008	2012	2016
Family reunification	6,109	3,899	3,871
Education	2,969	3,429	4,631
Remunerated activities reasons	9,039	1,656	1,766
Others	1,237	1,141	1,599 ⁹

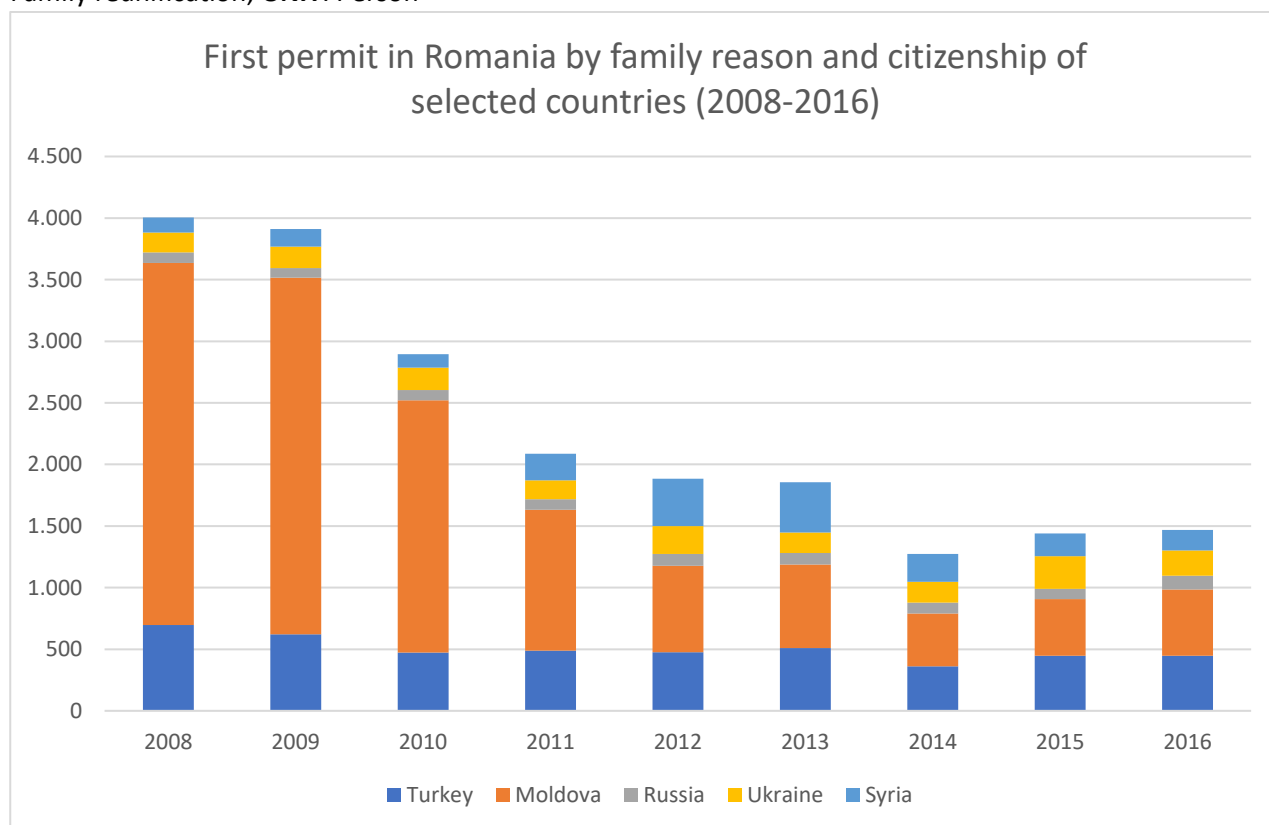
3.2 Family Reunifications

First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship

[migr_resfirst]

Last update: 16/02/2018

GEO: Romania [RO] ; **C_CITIZENSHIP:** Moldova, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Russia; **DURATION:** Total; **REASONS:** Family reunification; **UNIT:** Person



10

⁹ Source : Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

¹⁰ Source : Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

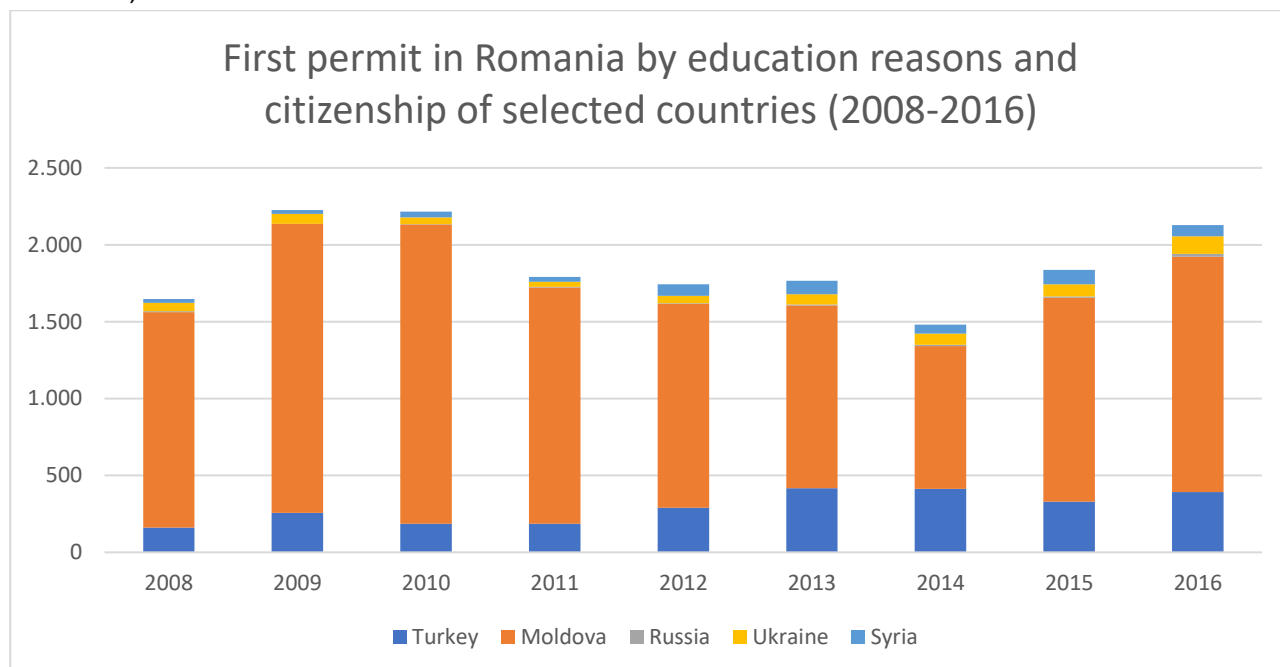
3.3 Education

First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship

[migr_resfirst]

Last update: 16/02/2018

GEO: Romania [RO] ; **C_CITIZENSHIP:** Moldova, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Russia; **DURATION:** Total; **REASONS:** Education; **UNIT:** Person



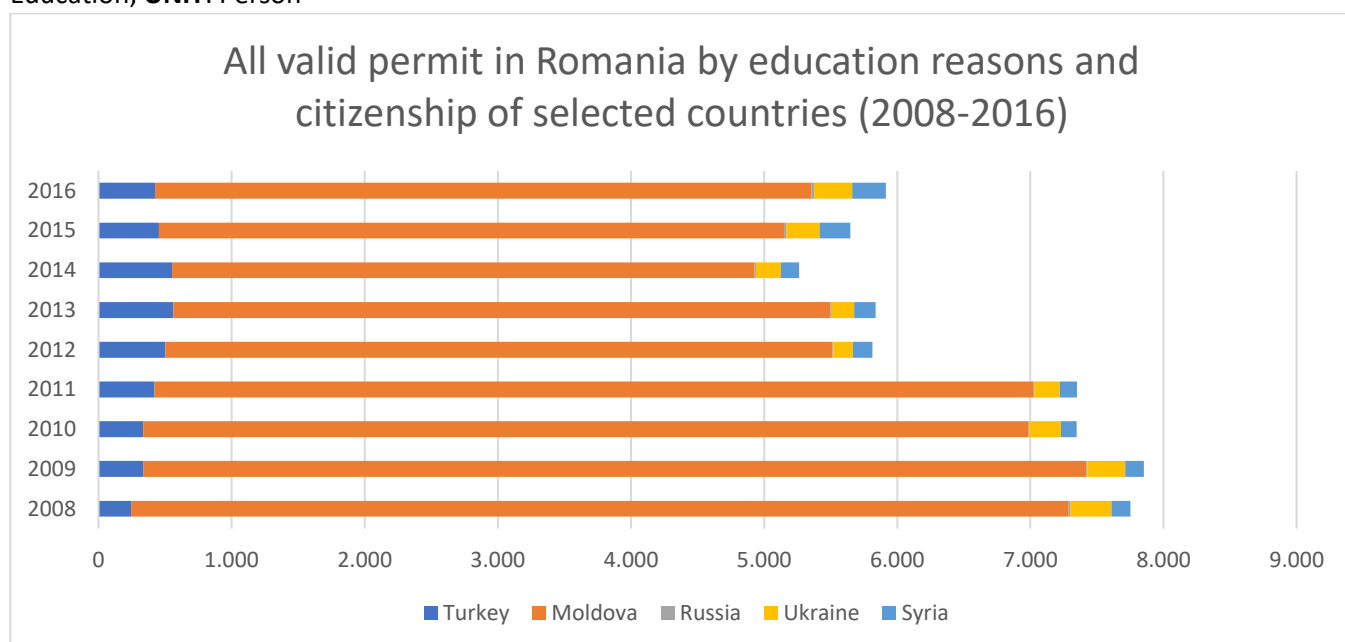
11

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year

[migr_resvalid]

Last update: 22/03/2018

GEO: Romania [RO] ; **C_CITIZENSHIP:** Moldova, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Russia; **DURATION:** Total; **REASONS:** Education; **UNIT:** Person



12

¹¹ Source : Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

¹² Source : Eurostat [migr_resvalid]

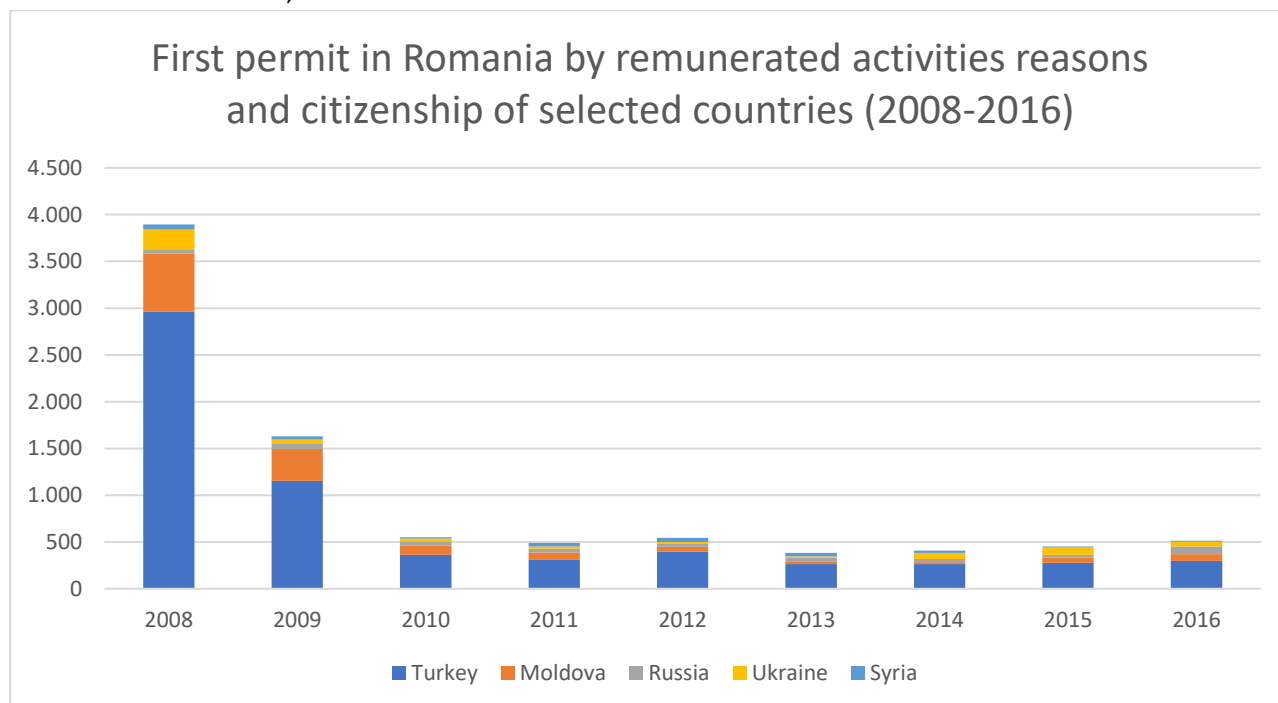
3.4 Remunerated Activities

First permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship

[migr_resfirst]

Last update: 16/02/2018

GEO: Romania [RO]; **C_CITIZENSHIP:** Moldova, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Russia; **DURATION:** Total; **REASONS:** Remunerated activities; **UNIT:** Person



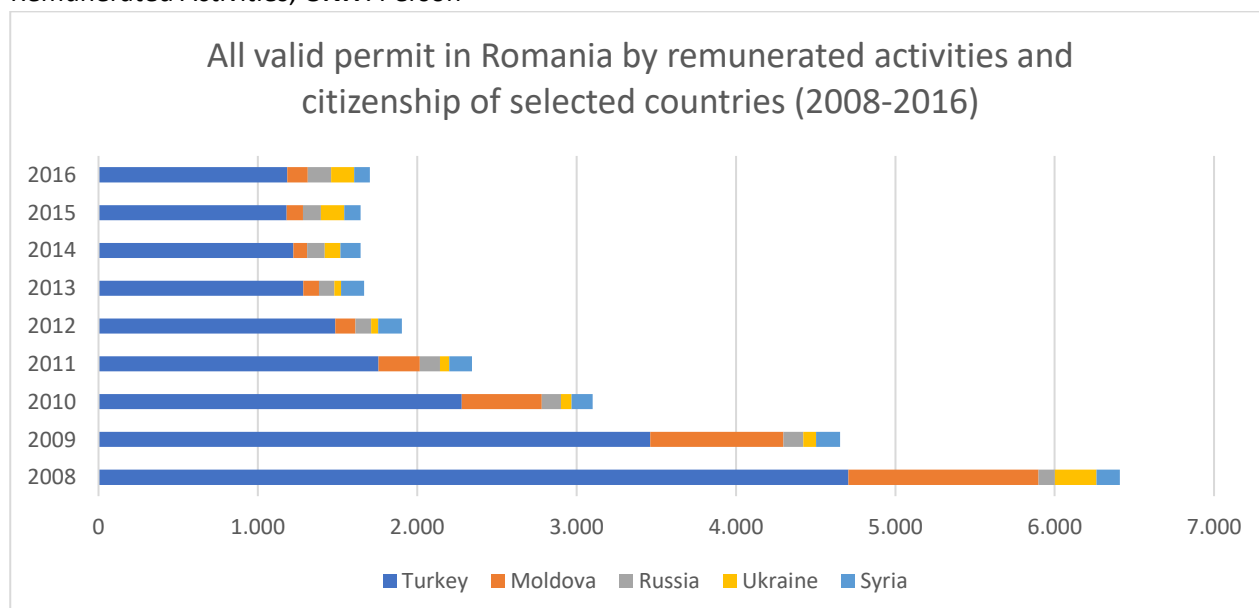
13

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year

[migr_resvalid]

Last update: 22/03/2018

GEO: Romania [RO] ; **C_CITIZENSHIP:** Moldova, Syria, Turkey, Ukraine, Russia; **DURATION:** Total; **REASONS:** Remunerated Activities; **UNIT:** Person



14

¹³ Source : Eurostat [migr_resfirst]

¹⁴ Source : Eurostat [migr_resvalid]

3.5 Asylum seekers and Refugees status

Asylum and first time asylum applicants by citizenship, age and sex Annual aggregated data (rounded) [migr_asyappctza]

Last update: 30/03/2018

CITIZEN: Extra-EU28 (current composition) **SEX:** Total; **AGE:** Total; **ASYL_APP:** Asylum applicant; **UNIT:** Person

	2008	2011	2014	2017
EU-28	225,150	309,040	626,960	705,705
Belgium	15,165	31,910	22,710	18,340
Germany	26,845	53, 235	202,645	222,560
Greece	19,885	9,310	9,430	58,650
Spain	4,515	3,420	5,615	31,120
France	41,840	57,330	64,310	128,850
Italy	30,140	40,315	64,625	128,850
Netherlands	15,250	14,590	24,495	18,210
Romania	1,175	1,720	1,545	4,815
Sweden	24,785	29,650	81,180	26,325
UK	:	26,915	32,785	33,780
Switzerland	16,520	23,615	23,555	18,015 ¹⁵

Available flags: b – break in time series; c – confidential; d – definition differs, see metadata; e – estimated; f – forecast; i – see metadata (phased out); n – not significant; p – provisional; r – revised; s – Eurostat estimate (phased out); u – low reliability; z – not applicable;

Special value: : not available

CITIZEN: Extra-EU28 (current composition) **SEX:** Total **AGE:** Total **ASYL_APP:** First time applicant **UNIT:** Person

	2008	2011	2014	2017
EU-28	152,890	263,160	562,680	650,970
Belgium	11,095	25,355	14,045	14,035
Germany	21,325	45,680	172,945	198,255
Greece	:	9,310	7,585	56,940
Spain	:	2,970	5,460	30,445
France	:	52,140	58,845	91,965
Italy	30,140	40,320	63,655	126,550
Netherlands	13,380	11,560	21,780	16,090
Romania	:	1,695	1,500	4,700
Sweden	24,275	29,630	74,980	22,190
UK	31,290	25,870	32,120	33,310
Switzerland	15,105	19,230	21,940	16,615 ¹⁶

Available flags: b – break in time series; c – confidential; d – definition differs, see metadata; e – estimated; f – forecast; i – see metadata (phased out); n – not significant; p – provisional; r – revised; s – Eurostat estimate (phased out); u – low reliability; z – not applicable;

Special value: : not available

All valid permits by reason, length of validity and citizenship on 31 December of each year [migr_resvalid]

Last update: 22/03/2018

GEO: Romania [RO]; **C_CITIZENSHIP:** Total; **DURATION:** Total; **REASONS:** Refugee Status; **UNIT:** Person

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
147	212	697	970	1.252	1.366	1.918 ¹⁷

¹⁵ Source: Eurostat [migr_asyappctza]

¹⁶ Source: Eurostat [migr_asyappctza]

¹⁷ Source : Eurostat [migr_resvalid].

4. Integration of migrants in the labour market

As we can see in the section of Eurostat (Indicators on migrants and migrants integration), we don't have a reliable data for Romania, especially in categories such as: employment/unemployment rates (CITIZEN: Non-EU28) or participation rate in education (C_BIRTH: Foreign) and training (last 4 weeks) by sex, age and country of birth or citizenship. If we search this kind of data on Eurostat Database, we don't find reliable data for Romanian case.

Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks) by sex, age and country of birth [trng_lfs13]

Last update: 20/04/2018

UNIT: Percentage; C_BIRTH: Foreign country; SEX: Total; AGE: from 18 to 64

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
EU28	14,4	14,1	14,8	14,6	15,1
Netherlands	24,4	24,4 ^(b)	22,7 ^(b)	22,9	23,2
Greece	5,7 ^(b)	5,0	5,2	5,0	4,7
Spain	10,7	12,3	12,4	11,2	11,8
France	8,9	8,5	15,7 ^(b)	16,8	17,0
Italy	6,5	6,5	6,6	6,8	7,2
Romania	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)
Sweden	25,9	29,7	33,0	32,1	33,0
UK	29,4	25,2	23,6	22,0	20,3
Switzerland	21,0	24,2	26,5	27,0	28,5 ¹⁸

Available flags: b – break in time series; c – confidential; d – definition differs, see metadata; e – estimated; f – forecast; i – see metadata (phased out); n – not significant; p – provisional; r – revised; s – Eurostat estimate (phased out); u – low reliability; z – not applicable;

Special value: : not available

4.1 Unemployment and Employment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%) Eurostat

Unemployment rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)

[Ifsa_organ]

Last update: 20/04/2018

SEX: Total; AGE: From 15 to 74 years; CITIZEN: Total; UNIT: Percentage

	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
EU28	8,9	9,6	10,8	9,4	7,6
Italy	7,8	8,4	12,2	11,9	11,2
Greece	9,6 ^(b)	17,9	27,5	24,9	21,5
France	8,7	8,8	9,9	10,4	9,4
Netherlands	3,4	5,0 ^(b)	7,3	6,9	4,9
Romania	6,9	7,2	7,1	6,8	4,9
Sweden	8,4	7,8	8,1	7,4	6,7
UK	7,6	8,1	7,5	5,3	4,4
Switzerland	4,1	4,4	4,8	4,8	4,8 ¹⁹

Available flags: b – break in time series; c – confidential; d – definition differs, see metadata; e – estimated; f – forecast; i – see metadata (phased out); n – not significant; p – provisional; r – revised; s – Eurostat estimate (phased out); u – low reliability; z – not applicable;

Special value: : not available

¹⁸ Source: Eurostat [trng_lfs13]

¹⁹ Source: Eurostat [Ifsa_organ]

Employments rates by sex, age and citizenship (%)**[Ifsa_ergan]**

Last update: 20/04/2018

SEX: Total; **AGE:** From 15 to 64; **CITIZEN:** Total; **UNIT:** Percentage

	2008	2011	2014	2017
EU28	65,7	64,2	64,8	67,6
Germany	70,1	72,7 ^(b)	73,8	75,2
Greece	61,4	55,1	49,4	53,5
Spain	64,5	58,0	56,0	61,1
France	64,9	63,9	63,8 ^(b)	64,7
Italy	58,6	56,8	55,7	58,0
Netherlands	77,2	74,2 ^(b)	73,1	75,8
Romania	59,0	59,3	61,0	63,9
Sweden	74,3	73,6	74,9	76,9
UK	71,5 ^(b)	69,3	71,9	74,1
Switzerland	79,5	78,3	78,8	79,8 ²⁰

Available flags: b – break in time series; c – confidential; d – definition differs, see metadata; e – estimated; f – forecast; i – see metadata (phased out); n – not significant; p – provisional; r – revised; s – Eurostat estimate (phased out); u – low reliability; z – not applicable;

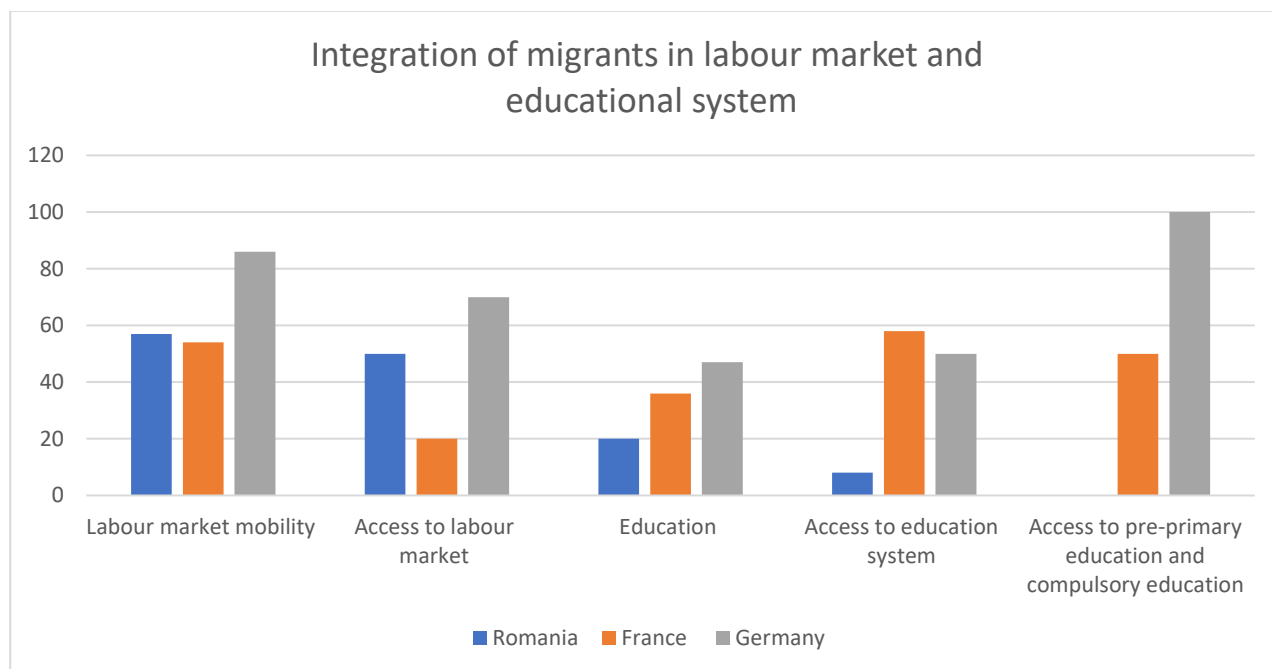
Special value: : not available

For this reason, we had to analyse the same kind of data from a different source: the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX 2015).

²⁰ Source: Eurostat [Ifsa_urgan]

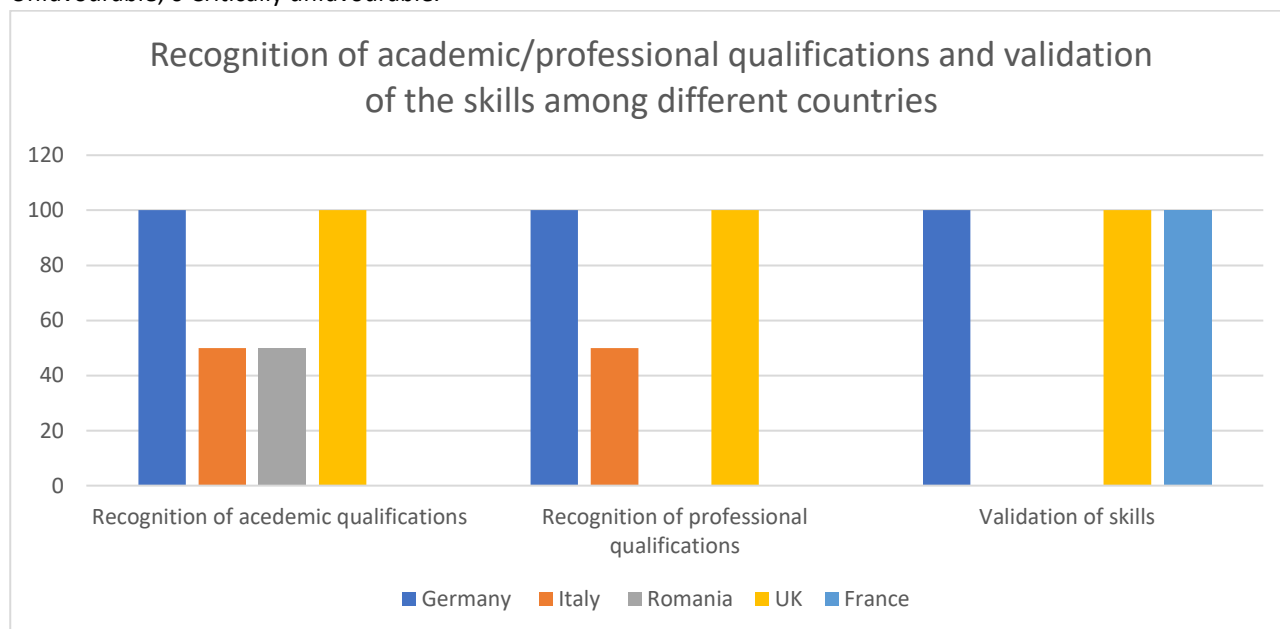
4.2 Integration of migrants in labour market and educational system (%) MIPEX

We have considered integration in labour market (in particular, labour market mobility and access to labour market). We have also considered integration in educational system, the access in education and the access to pre-primary education and compulsory education.



21

Legend: 80-100 Favourable; 60-79 Slightly favourable; 41-59 Halfway favourable; 21-40 Slightly unfavourable; 1-20 Unfavourable; 0 Critically unfavourable.



22

Legend: 80-100 Favourable; 60-79 Slightly favourable; 41-59 Halfway favourable; 21-40 Slightly unfavourable; 1-20 Unfavourable; 0 Critically unfavourable.

²¹ Source: MIPEX 2014

²² Source: MIPEX 2014

5. Conclusion

According to data collected in our research, Romania has a very low percentage of foreign population on its territory (2.14% of the total population). Nevertheless, Romania can be considered - since its entrance in the EU - to be a bridge between the European Union and its nearest Non-EU neighbouring countries, such as Moldova and Ukraine. Migrants coming from these two countries, indeed, may be attracted by their closer EU border (Romania) and the possibilities it may represent: protection, a better welfare system and better work conditions.

Taking into consideration “asylum” as a reason to migrate and as a channel of entrance, we noticed a slow increase of Syrian and Turk nationals’ asylum applications, since 2013, and an increase (but lower) in residence permits by refugees status for the same third-country nationals.

According to data collected, furthermore, the main channel of entrance in 2016 seems to be permits for educational reasons, even if the recognition of academic, professional qualification and the validation of other skills of third-country nationals have been labelled by MIPEX as “slightly unfavourable” and even “critically unfavourable”. In 2008 the first reason to migrate was to access the labour market of the Country, according to Eurostat. The official economic channel as a reason to migrate had a decrease and integration in the labour market is around 50%.

To conclude, migration in Romania is a recent phenomenon, and it has very low rate of inflow if compared to others EU countries such as Germany, while emigration from the Country has a long history, which we had not the chance to address here. Nevertheless, Romania is becoming a destination country for the neighbouring countries still outside the EU, even if real integration of migrants in the country system and labour market is still far from being totally assured.