



Migration in Romania

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Introduction

When we think about Romania in terms of migration, we naturally link it to its history as a Country of emigration; in effect, since the end of the communist period, the Country has seen a great outflow of its population to third countries, mainly for economical reasons. We can distinguish three periods: between 1990 and 1995, where emigrants left the Romania for Israel, Turkey, Italy, Hungary, and Germany; between 1996 and 2001, for which destinations were mainly Spain, United States, and Canada and then the period after 2000. Compared to previous ones, this last period saw a further increase of the outflow of Romanians for two main reasons: at a first stage, on January 2002 Romanians could free circulate in the Schengen space, secondly, the Country entered the EU in 2007¹. Nevertheless, when we deal with migration in Romania, we should consider also the flows in the opposite direction. This work shows that reality is more complex. It aims to study different aspects about emigration but, in particular, immigration in the Country. Our research will focus on joining some dots about the present situation of the Romanian migration phenomenon, finding out changes and trajectories especially in the last ten years.

In the first place, we provided some background information about the Country, such as data on the total population, his growth and projections, GNP, HDI and total and youth unemployment.

Then, we examined the migration stock and flows in the last 10 years, willing to consider Romania both as a departure and a destination country; also, we focused on migrants' characteristics, that is to say sex, age, country of birth and reason for migration.

In the third and last part, we looked at data about labor, educational and economical aspects to understand the degree of integration of migrants residing in the Country.



In order to assure reliable migration data, we've based our work on Eurostat, MIPEX, International migration outlook 2018 and UNDP statistics; then we used the data collected for creating tables and graphs with the aim to explain the migration phenomenon in Romania. When data were missing, we tried to integrate using some scientific articles.

¹ D. Sandu, "Romanian migration fields on the move", Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, University of Bucharest, 2018



1. Background information

1.1 Total population on 1 January 2018

On 1 January 2018, Romania counted a stock of population of around 19 million people: 19.530.631 in total. The number is taken from the data available on Eurostat.

In addition, table 1 shows the number of foreign-born people in comparison to the people who are born in the reporting country, Romania in this case. Around 500.000 people are born outside Romania.

	Total population	Reporting country	Foreign country
2018	19,530,631	19,013,651	508,625

Table 1. Romania's population on 1 January by age group, sex and country of birth. Foreign country indicates the number of people born in a foreign country. Reporting country is the total number of people born in Romania. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

Table 2 shows that the foreign born constitute just 3% of the total population, compared to 97% of people who are born in Romania, on 1 January 2018.

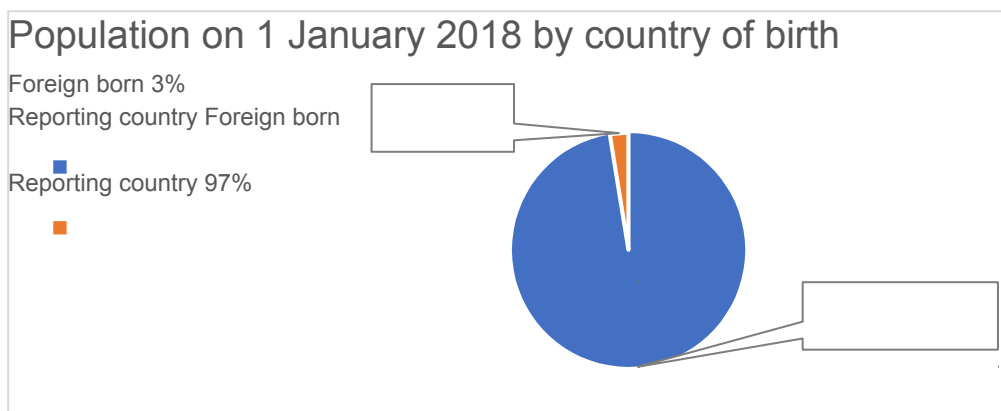


Table 2. Romania's population on 1 January 2018 by age group, sex and country of birth. Percentage calculated from the data shown in table 1. Source: Eurostat [migr_pop3ctb]

1.2 Population growth (annual % last year)

We decided to indicate the stock of population every 10 years, starting from 2018 and going backwards, with the purpose to show the change in the stock of population during a longer period. The result shows that total population decreased in Romania during the last 30 years, since 1988 to 2018.



	1988	1998	2008	2018
Romania	23,003,802	22,526,093	20,635,460	19,530,631

Table 3. Romania's total population calculated every 10 years, on 1 January 1988, 1998, 2008 and 2018. Source: Eurostat, [demo_pjan], last update 15.04.2019

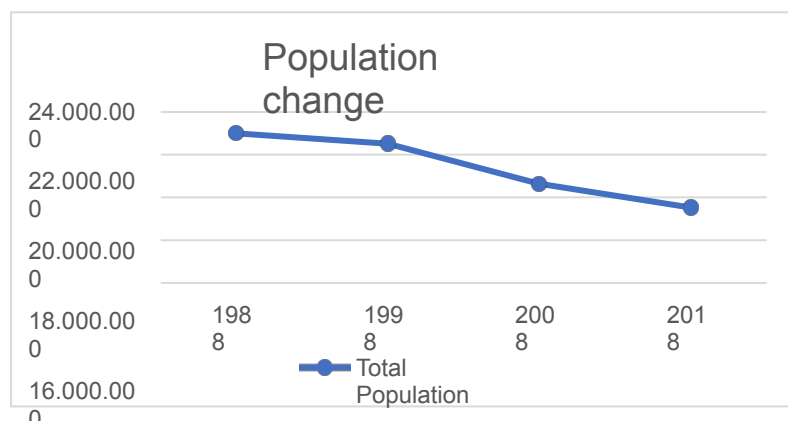


Table 4. Romania's population change captured by indicating the stock of the total population every 10 years, on 1 January 1988, 1998, 2008, 2018, according to the data in Table 3. Source: Eurostat, [demo_pjan], last update 15.04.2019

Moreover, in table 5 we show the population change that occurred last year. It becomes clear that population decreased even further from 2017 to 2018. According to Eurostat data the crude rate of total population change corresponds to an annual percentage of -5,8% in the year 2017.

	2017	2018
Total population	19,644,350	19,530,631
Crude rate of total population change	-5.8	

Table 5. Romania's Population change - Demographic balance and crude rates at national level. Population on 1 January 2017 and on 1 January 2018 . Crude rate on the year 2017. Source: Eurostat, [demo_gind], INDIC_DE: Population on 1 January - total, Crude rate of total population change, last update 15.04.2019

1.3 GNI per capita last year

If we consider the GNI, gross national income, per capita in PPS, table 6 and 7 show how it increased since 2014. In 2017 (the data available on Eurostat don't go further) it has a value of 18.355 \$.

	2014	2015	2016	2017
GNI per capita	15,072	15,964	16,647	18,355

Table 6. Romania's GNI (gross national income) per capita in PPS. Source: Eurostat, [nama_10_pp], last update 22.03.2019

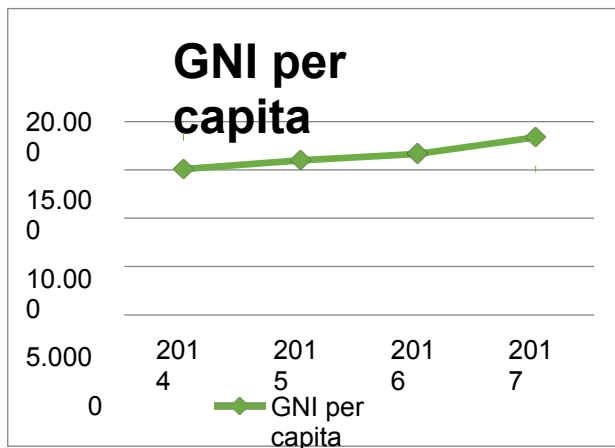


Table 7. Romania's GNI (gross national income) per capita in PPS, for the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017. Source: Eurostat, [nama_10_pp], last update 22.03.2019.

GNI per capita represents total primary income by resident institutional units: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, property income (receivable less



payable), gross operating surplus and gross mixed income. It is equal to GDP + primary income receivable by resident institutional units from the rest of the world - primary incomes payable to the rest of the world (Eurostat). It is generally used to measure the economic activity of the countries and it is usually related to the Human Development Index.

1.4 Human Development Index at present

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Between 1990 and 2015 Romania's HDI value increased from 0.700 to 0.802, an increase of 14.6%. The 2017 HDI covers 189 countries and ranks the countries from 0 to 189. Minimum and maximum values are translated into an index between 0 and 1. At present Romania's HDI value for 2018 is 0.811, which puts the country in the very high development category, positioning it at 52 out of 189 countries and territories. All data is taken from UNDP official website.

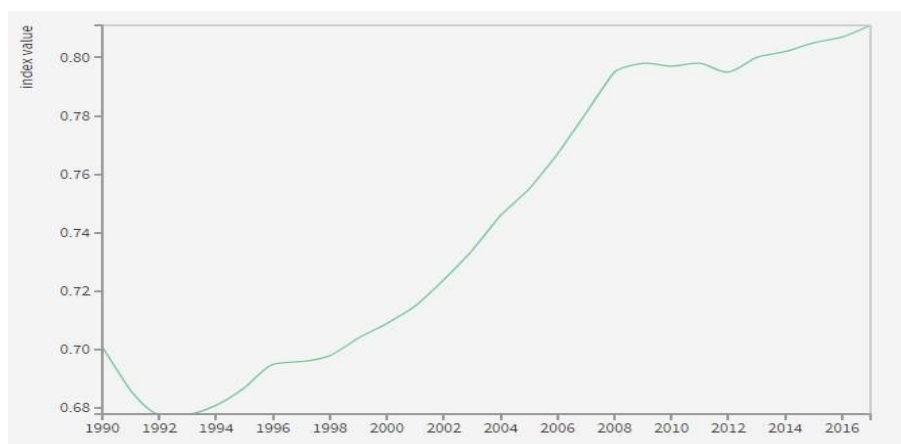
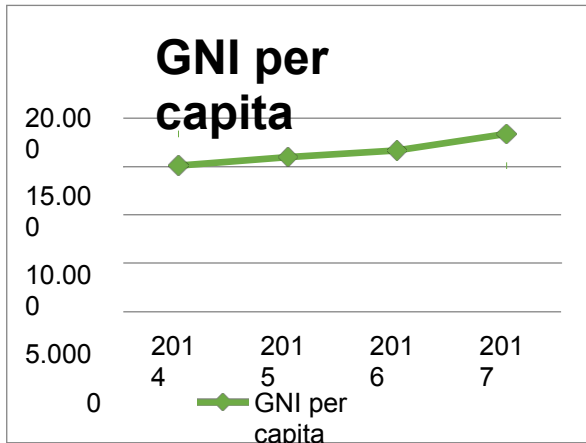


Table 8. Romania's Human Development Index from 1990 to 2017. Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

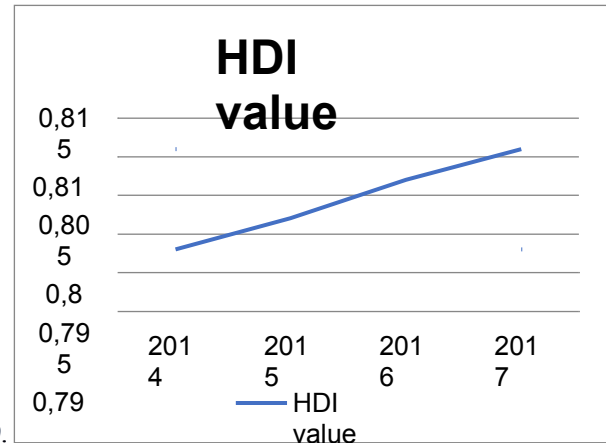
It is interesting to compare the value of GNI per capita and the Human Development Index. For the years 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 we can see an increase of both.

	GNI per capita	HDI value
2014	15,072	0.798
2015	15,964	0.802
2016	16,647	0.807
2017	18,355	0.811

Table 9. Romania's HDI and GNI per capita trends based on time series data. The data for the GNI per capita are taken from Eurostat. For the HDI value from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>



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11.

Table 10. Romania's GNI per capita for each year from 2014 to 2017.

Source: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

Table 11. Romania's HDI value each year from 2014 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [demo_gind], last update 15.04.2019

1.5 Unemployment rate of total population and youth unemployment last year

Table 12 shows that in percentage, the annual average of youth unemployment rate is higher than total unemployment rate for the year 2018, with youth unemployment at 4.8% and total unemployment at 2.5%.

	Total unemployment rate	Youth Unemployment rate
2018	2.5	4.8

Table 12. Romania's unemployment by sex and age - annual average. The table shows Total unemployment rate for the year 2018 and youth unemployment rate (less than 25 years) for the same year. Source: Eurostat, [une_rt_a], last update: 23.04.2019



1.6 Total population projection for 2050

1.7

	2020	2030	2040	2050
Baseline projection	19,259,049	18,023,954	17,069,777	16,331,359
Higher migration	19,149,476	17,665,784	16,575,861	15,798,671
No migration	19,588,009	19,097,386	18,546,620	17,922,369

Table 13. Romania's population on 1st January 2020, 2030, 2040 and 2050, considering three scenarios: baseline projection, higher migration and no migration. Source: Eurostat, [proj_15npms], last update 05.02.2019

Romania's population is expected to decrease in the future. In 2050 it is expected to decrease to 16 million people. In a scenario with higher migration the stock would be a bit lower, but it stays around 16 million people. Whereas in a scenario with no migration, the stock in 2050 would be higher than the scenario with higher migration, about 18 million people. In any case, with higher migration or without any migration, the population is expected to decrease.

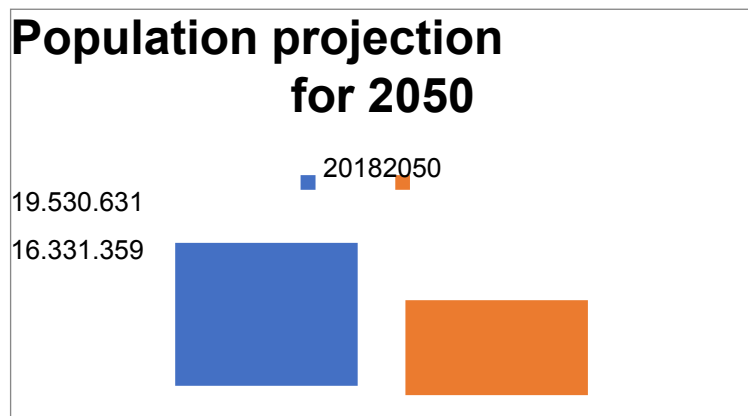


Table 14. Romania's population projection on 1st January 2050, compared to the population stock on 1 January 2018.

Source: Eurostat, [proj_15npms], last update 05.02.2019

2. Migration stock and flows in the last 10 years

2.1 The total number of international migrants residing in the Country

As tables 15 and 16 show, the stock of international migrants residing in Romania has increased through time. The only data available on Eurostat are those from 2013; there are no data for the previous years. However, if we compare the stock of the total number of foreign-born residents and the total stock of the population in the same years, if total population decreased, the stock of international migrants increased. In 2018 the total number of foreign-born migrants in Romania reached 508.625 people.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Foreign country	182.939	211.210	281.048	347.344	421.801	508.625

Table 15. Romania's population on 1 January by country of birth. Number of people resident in Romania but born in a foreign country from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

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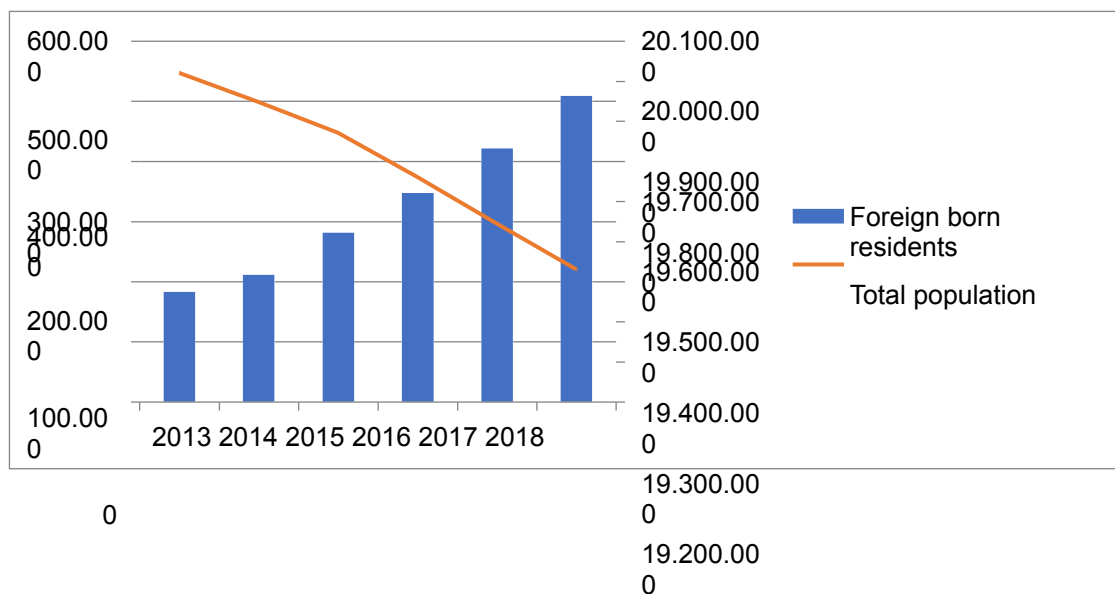


Table 16. The total number of international migrants residing in the country and total population from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019



2.2 International migrant stock as percentage of population

	Population on 1 January 2018	Population on 1 January 2017	Population on 1 January 2016	Population on 1 January 2015	Pop. on 1 January 2014
Nationals	19.013.651	19.214.480	19.400.311	19.580.034	19.726.031
EU28 Mobile	210.522	180.099	144.638	112.350	81.527
Non-EU28 Mobile	298.103	241.702	202.706	168.698	129.683

Table 17. Romania's population on 1 January 2018 by country of birth. Nationals = residents born in Romania; EU28 Mobile = Foreign born residents from EU28; Non-EU28 Mobile = foreign born residents born outside EU28. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

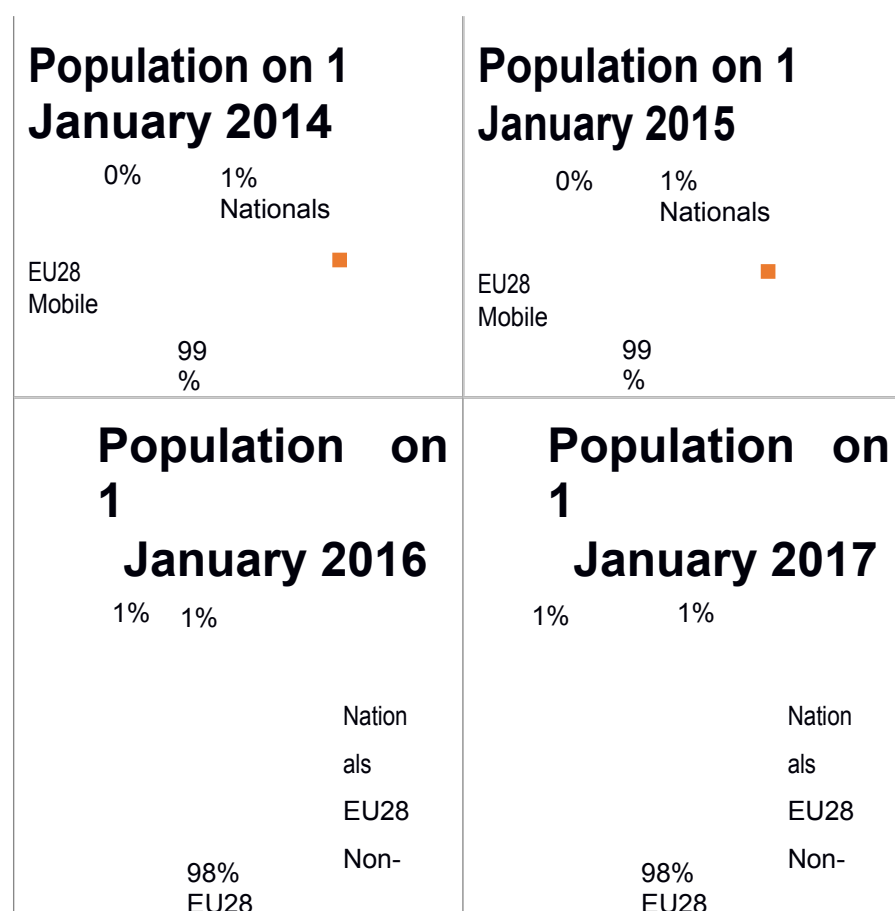


Table 18. Romania's population on 1 January 2014 by country of birth. International migrant stock as percentage of population, divided into EU28 Mobile and Non-EU28 Mobile. The data are: EU28 mobile: 81.527; Non-EU28 Mobile: 129.683. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

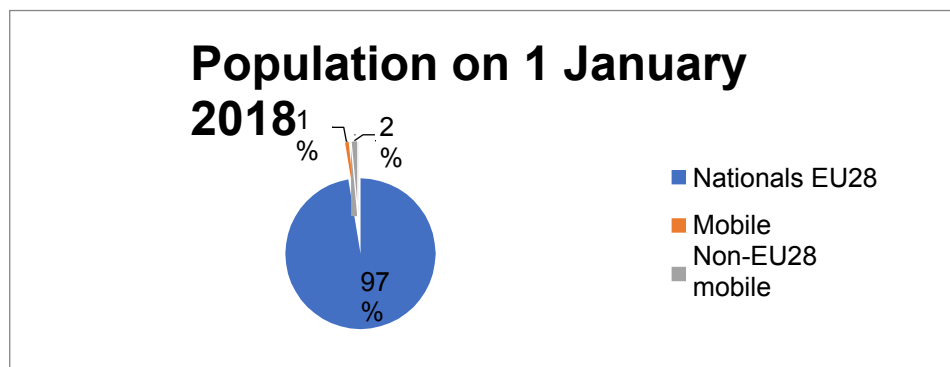


Table 19. Romania's population on 1 January 2018 by country of birth. International migrant stock as percentage of population, divided into EU28 Mobile and Non-EU28 Mobile. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update 17.04.2019

As the tables show, Romania's international migrant stock on 1 January 2018 constitutes 3% of total population. 1% is represented by EU28 Nationals, that means people born in other countries of the European Union, excluded Romania. 2% is represented by Non-EU migrants, coming from other countries outside the European Union. In the previous years the percentage has always stayed under 3% of total population. The percentage of EU Mobile people increased between 2016 and 2018.



2.3 Proportion of female migrants of the international migrant stock

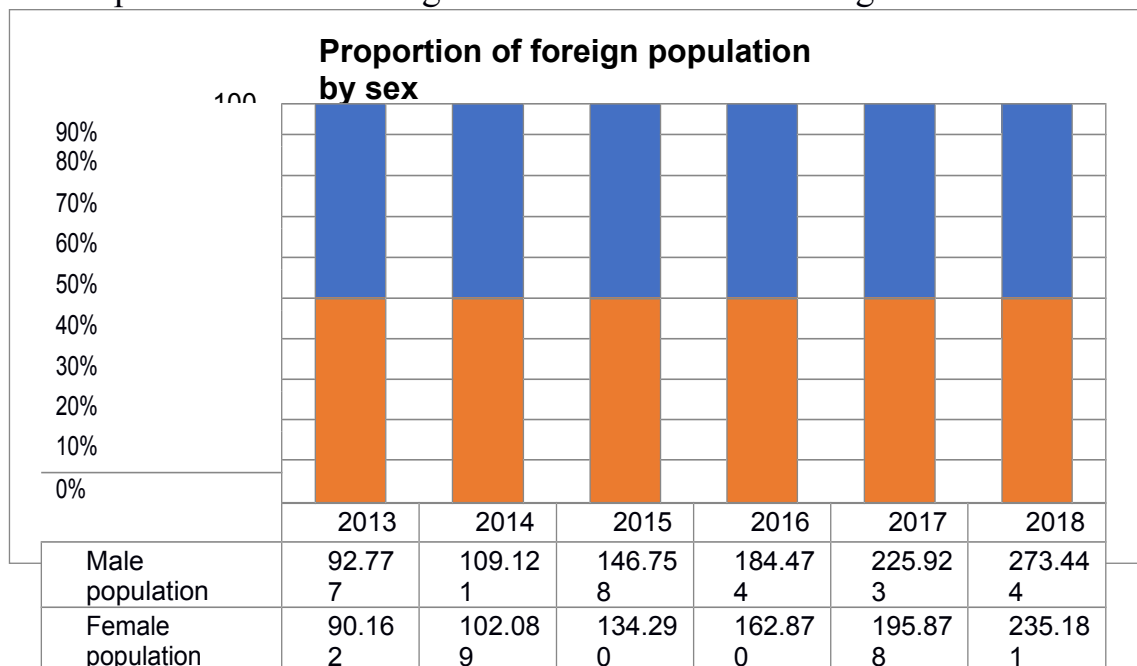


Table 20. Romania's stock of foreign population on 1 January by sex, from 2013 to 2018. Percentage of male and male foreign population on the total stock of foreign population. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

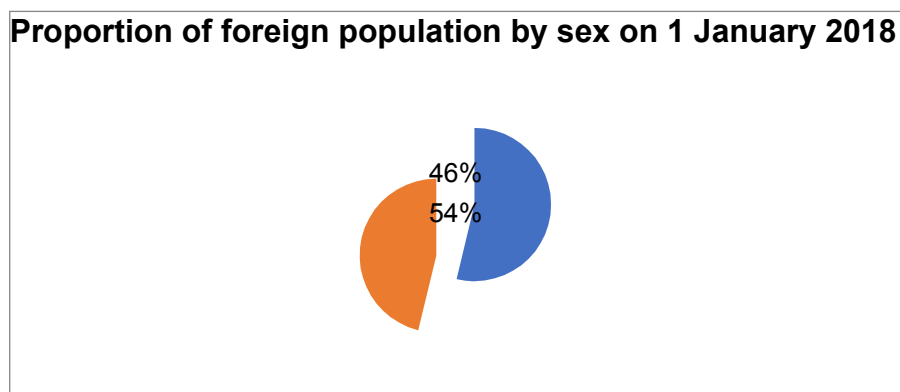


Table 21. Romania's stock of foreign population by sex on 1 January 2018. Percentage of male and female foreign population on the total stock. In orange the proportion of female population, in blue male population. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019.

Table 20 shows the percentage of male and female migrants on the total stock of international migrants in Romania. Their proportion has reduced over the years. If in 2013 female migrants were almost half of the international migrant stock, in 2018 they represent less than 50% of the total stock.

In table 21 we can observe that on 1 January 2018 female migrants represents 46% of the total stock of foreign population in Romania.



2.4 Immigration stock by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

2.4.1 Immigration stock by sex

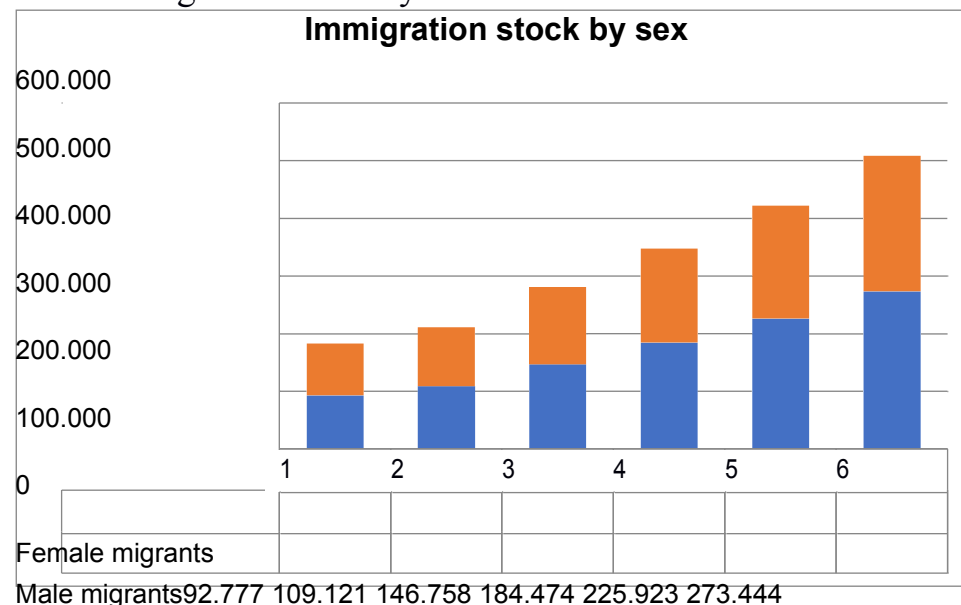
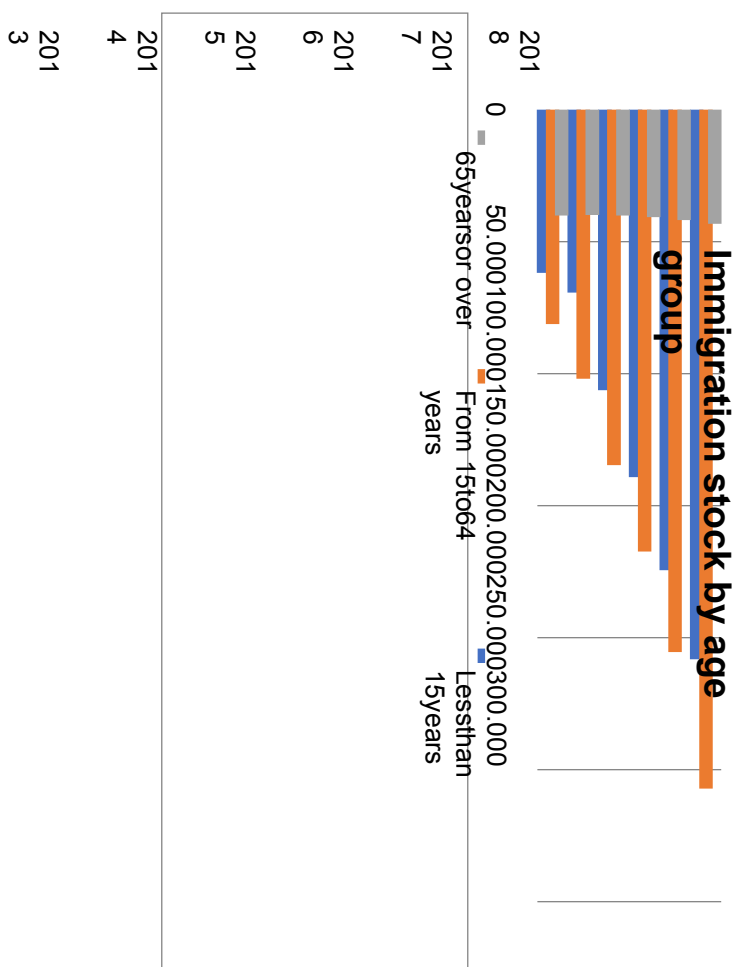


Table 22. Romania's stock of foreign Population on 1 January by sex, from 2013 to 2018.
Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

As seen previously, we can confirm that males constitute the majority of Romania's immigration stock.

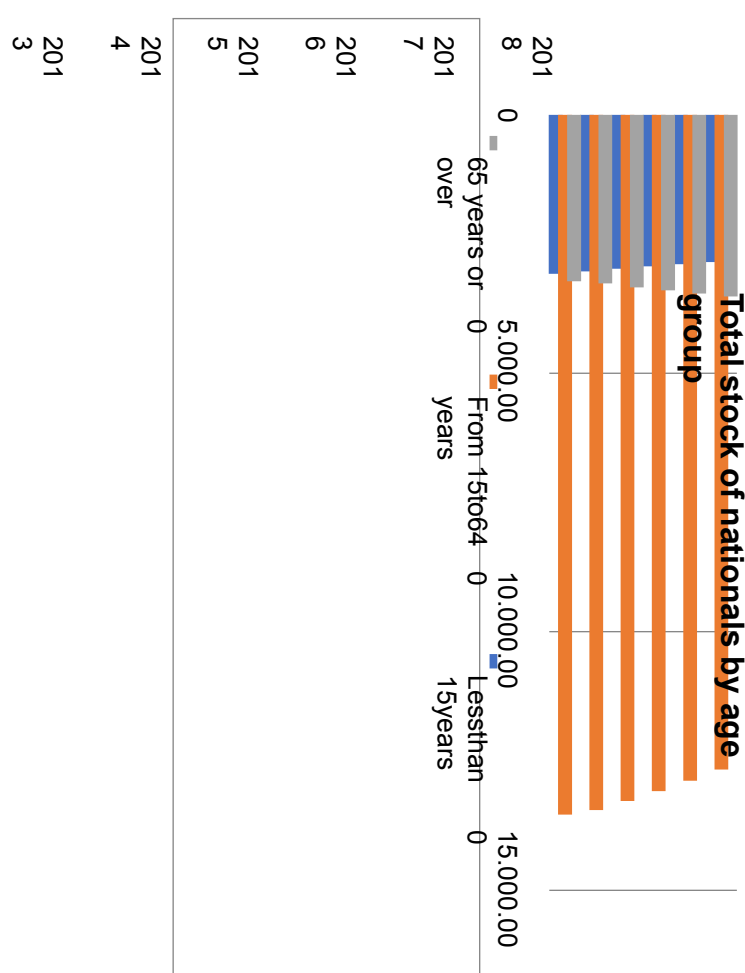




2.4.2 Immigration stock by age group

Table 23. Romania's stock of foreign population by age group on 1 January of each year, from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

Table 23 shows the immigration stock by age group. Romania's immigrants are mainly from 15 to 64 years old. It is interesting to note that there are many immigrants who have less than 15 years, and very few with 65 years or over. That means that immigrants are mainly people in working age and children.

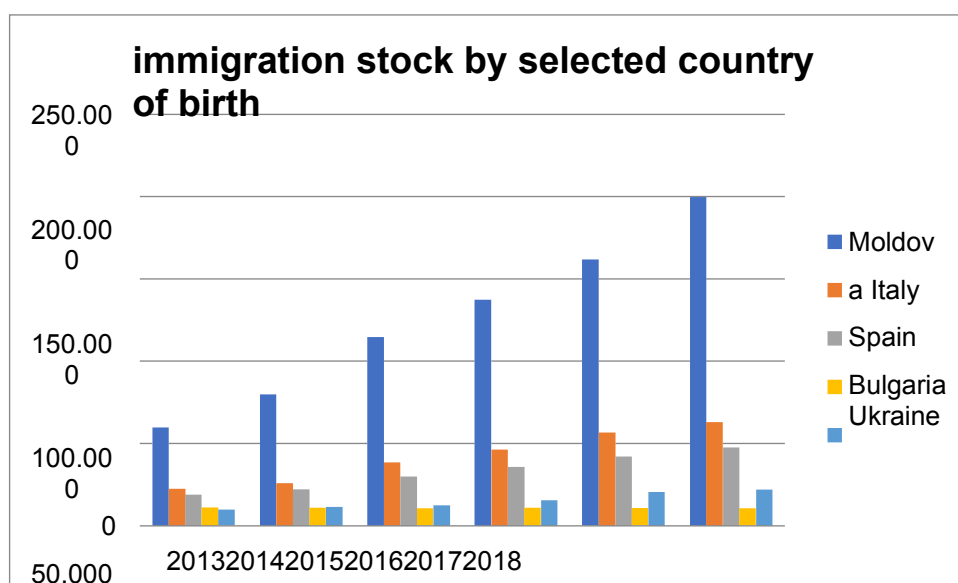




The stock of immigrants who are 64 or less years old has increased over time. On the other side, the stock of immigrants aged 65 years or over has stayed more or less the same in the last 5 years.

Table 24. Romania's total stock of population born in the country on 1 January each year, from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

If we compare the age structure of the immigrant population and the age structure of the nationals (people resident and born in Romania), we can observe that immigrants are much younger than the nationals. In proportion there are more young immigrants than young people born and resident in Romania.



2.4.3 Immigration stock by country of birth

Table 25. Romania's immigration stock by country of birth on 1 January each year, from 2013 to 2018. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

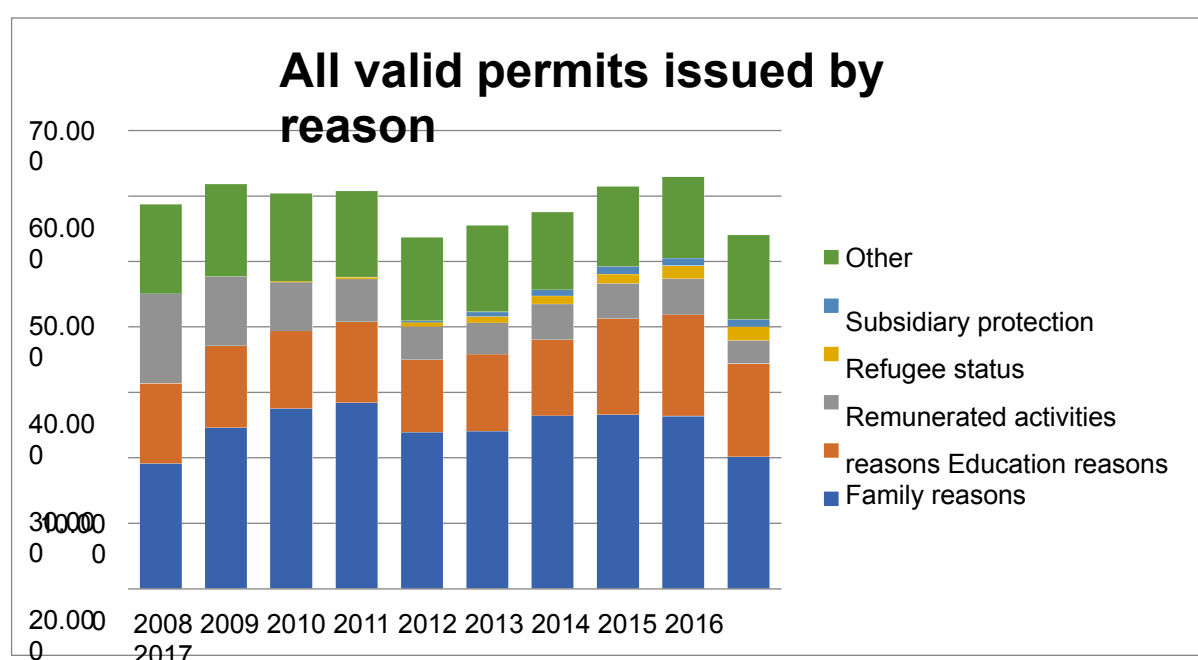
In table 25, we have selected the first 5 countries of origin of Romanian immigrants in 2013 and we have observed how the stock changed over the years, until 1 January 2018. In 2018, the main countries of origin are the same as in 2013: Moldova, Italy, Spain, Bulgaria and Ukraine.



Moldova is the European country of origin of most of the migrants resident in Romania. This country has a land border in common with Romania and it shares also the language, so we can imagine that both the communication and the migration cost for these migrants are lower.

Italy is at the second place, followed by Spain. Migrants from Ukraine increased in the last 5 years, overcoming those from Bulgaria in 2014.

This data includes also the foreign born who are Romanian citizens.



2.4.4 Immigration stock by reason of migration

Table 26. All valid permits issued in Romania by reason on 31 December each year, from 2008 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvalid], last update 16.04.2019

Table 26 shows that the main channel of entrance for Romanian residents with foreign citizenship is family reunification, followed by education reasons and job reasons.

Moreover, the table shows that the stock of refugees increased starting from 2011.

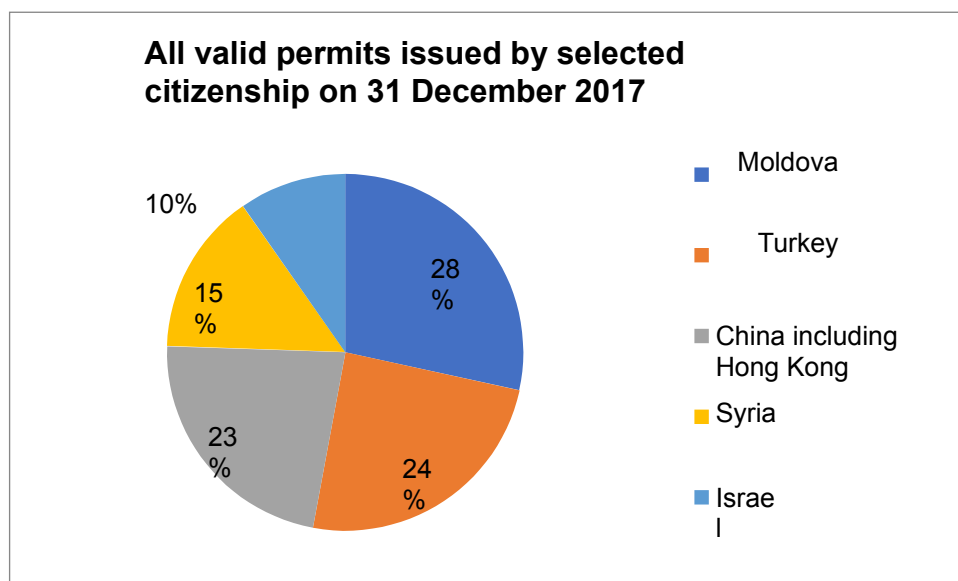


Table 27. All valid permits issued in Romania by selected citizenship on 31 December 2017.
Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvalid], last update 16.04.2019

In table 27, we show the main countries of citizenship of the foreign citizens resident in Romania that own a resident permit. Moldova is in the 1st place, followed by Turkey, China, Syria and Israel. On December 2017 the main channel of entrance for Turkish resident citizens seems to be family reunification, Moldovan and Israeli citizens are staying in Romania for education reasons, whereas Syrian are mostly there for family reunification or for the refugee status, as shown in the following table.

CITIZEN/REASON	Total	Fam ily reaso ns	Educatio n reasons	Remunerate d activities reasons	Refugee status	Subsidi ary protecti on	Other
Turkey	7.218	3.382	252	651	15	3	2.915
Moldova	8.383	2.858	5.008	98	0	0	419
China including Hong Kong	6.671	2.440	86	761	0	2	3.382
Israel	2.868	258	2.451	65	0	0	94
Syria	4.348	1.235	228	52	1.085	689	1.059

Table 28. All valid permits issued in Romania by selected citizenship on 31 December 2017.
Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvalid], last update 16.04.2019



2.5 Immigration flow by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

2.5.1 Immigration flow by sex

Male migrants entering the country are the most numerous through the whole period.

SEX/TI ME	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	149.885	147.685	167.266	153.646	136.035	132.795	137.455	177.435
Males	85.486	83.931	94.047	84.790	70.841	73.670	79.387	101.036
Females	64.399	63.754	73.219	68.856	65.194	59.125	58.068	76.399

Table 29. Romania's immigration flow by sex from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update: 30.10.2018

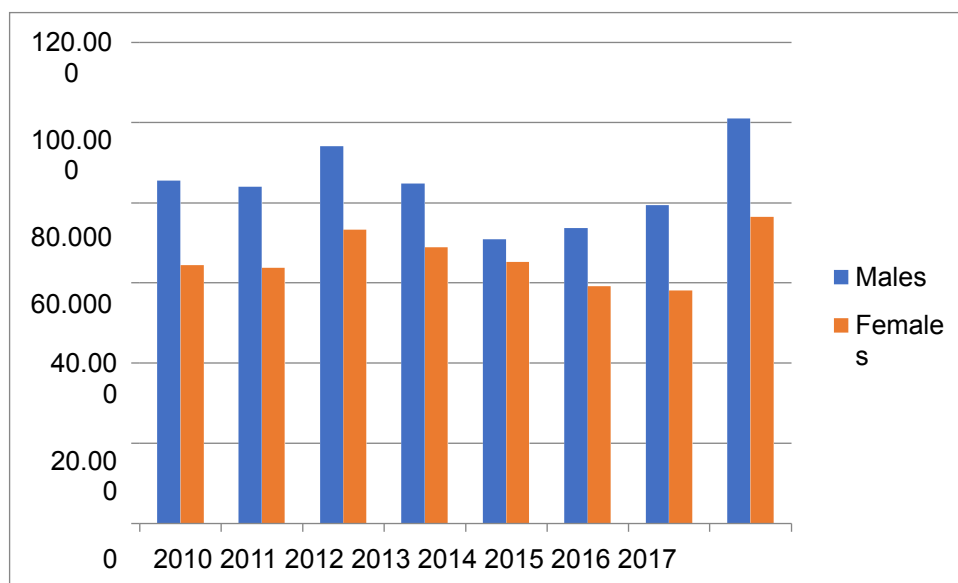


Table 30. Romania's immigration flow by sex from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update: 30.10.2018

2.5.2 Immigration flow by age

Thanks to the following graph, we can understand that most migrants coming to Romania are between 15 to 34 years old.

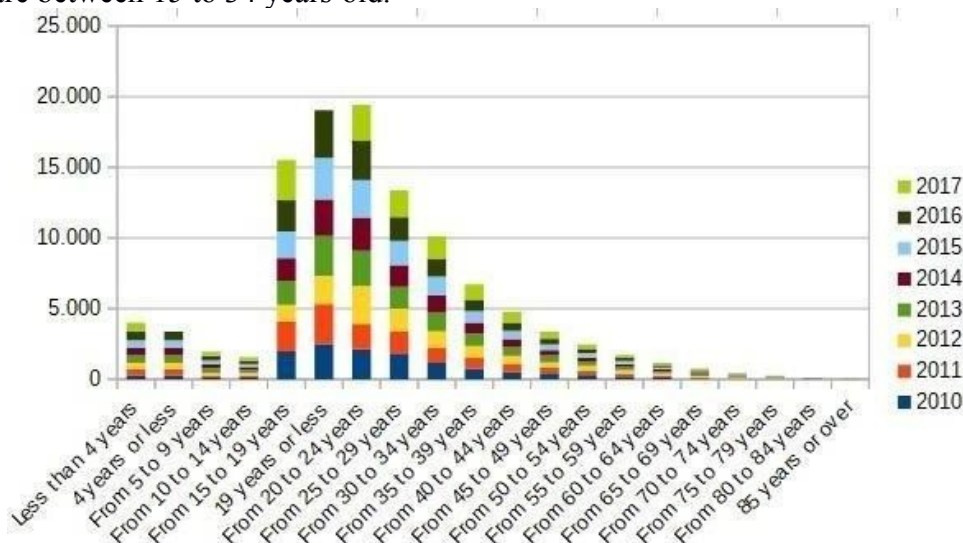


Table 31. Romania's immigration flow by age, for each year from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_resvas], last update: 30.10.2018



2.5.3 Immigration flow by country of birth

Table 32 shows that from 2010 to 2017 the major immigration flow is that of Romanian citizens coming back to the country.

Table 33 shows that, except from Romania, most migrants arrived from Europe. The flow decreased in 2011 and increased again in 2014. The main country of origin of the flow of migrants is Moldova.

There is a significant flow of migrants also coming from Asia, such as Chinese and Vietnamese.

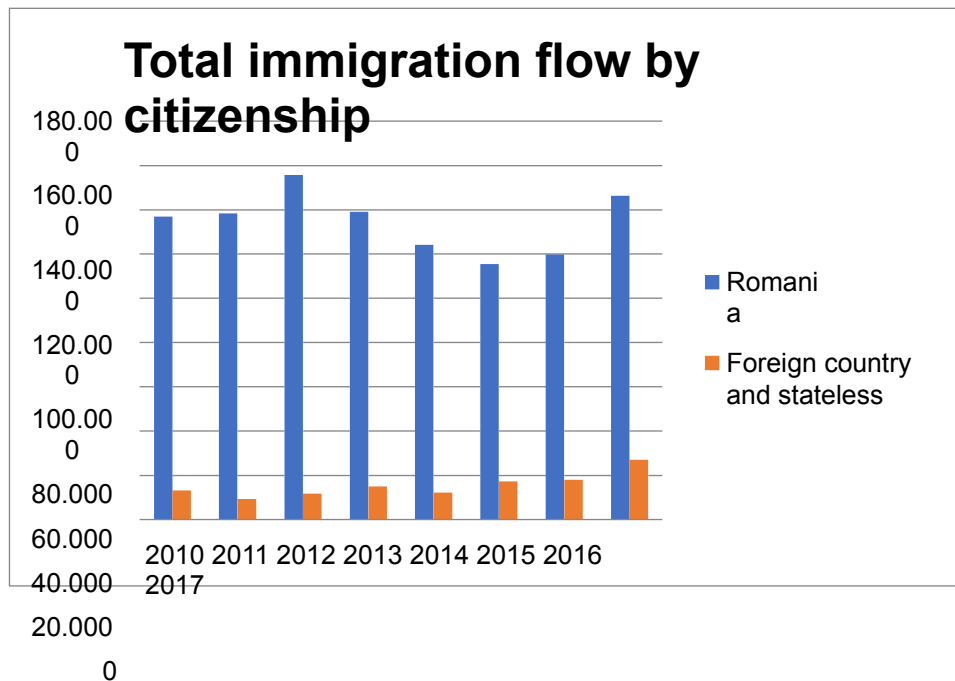


Table 32. Total immigration flow by citizenship from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

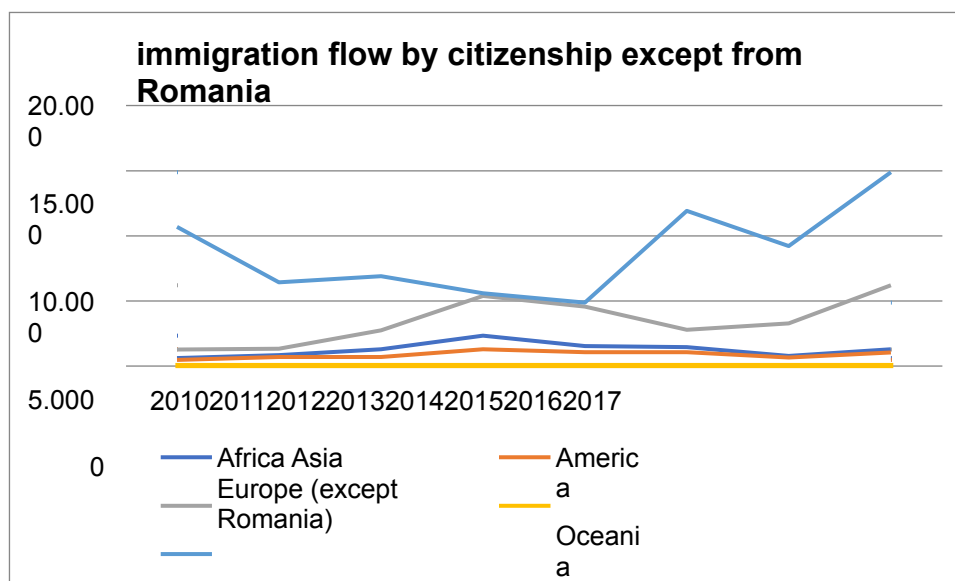


Table 33. Immigration flow by continent of citizenship from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019



Immigration flows in Romania by country of citizenship in 2017

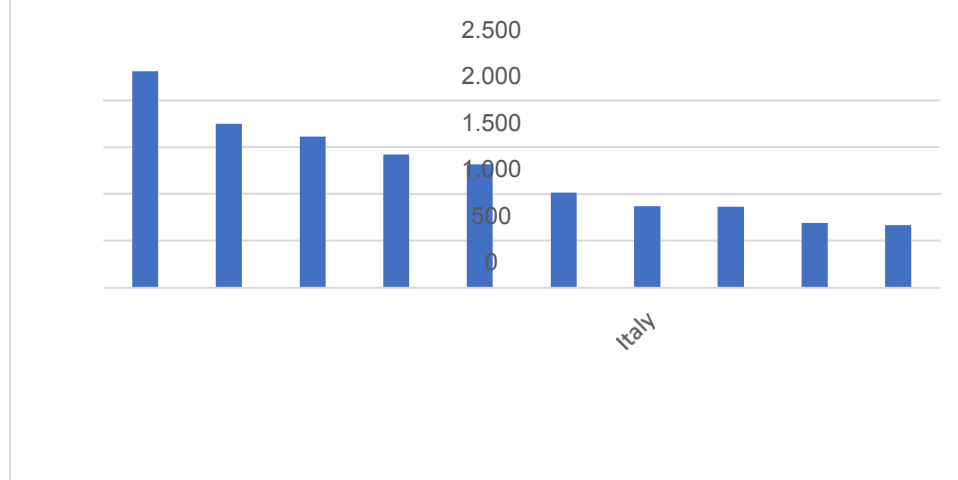


Table 34. Romania's immigration flow by citizenship in 2017. The 10 main countries of citizenship of the immigration flow are taken into consideration. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

2.5.4 Immigration flow by reason for migration

REASON/TI	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Family reas	4.642	3.920	3.899	4.155	3.331	3.770	3.871	3.578
Education r	3.265	3.179	3.429	3.692	3.535	4.374	4.631	4.448
Remunerate	1.700	1.971	1.656	1.542	1.803	1.680	1.766	2.952
Other	611	670	1.141	1.771	1.625	1.465	1.599	2.286

Table 35. First permits issued in Romania by reason from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat.[migr_resfirst] last update: 11.03.2019

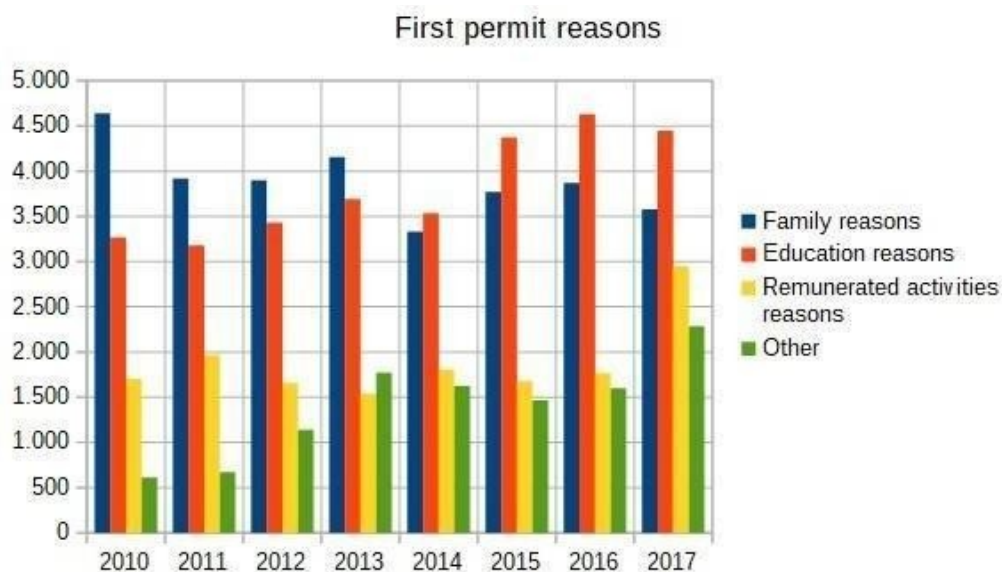


Table 36. First permits issued in Romania by reason from 2010 to 2017. Source: Eurostat.[migr_resfirst]
last update: 11.03.2019

As we can notice from the graph, family reasons and education reasons are the most relevant causes of the first residence permits. The only cause which has decreased over the period is the family reason, meanwhile the other three causes have increased from 2010 to 2017.



2.6 Total stock of emigrants who have left the country

Romanian born residents in selected EU 28 countries on 1 January 2018

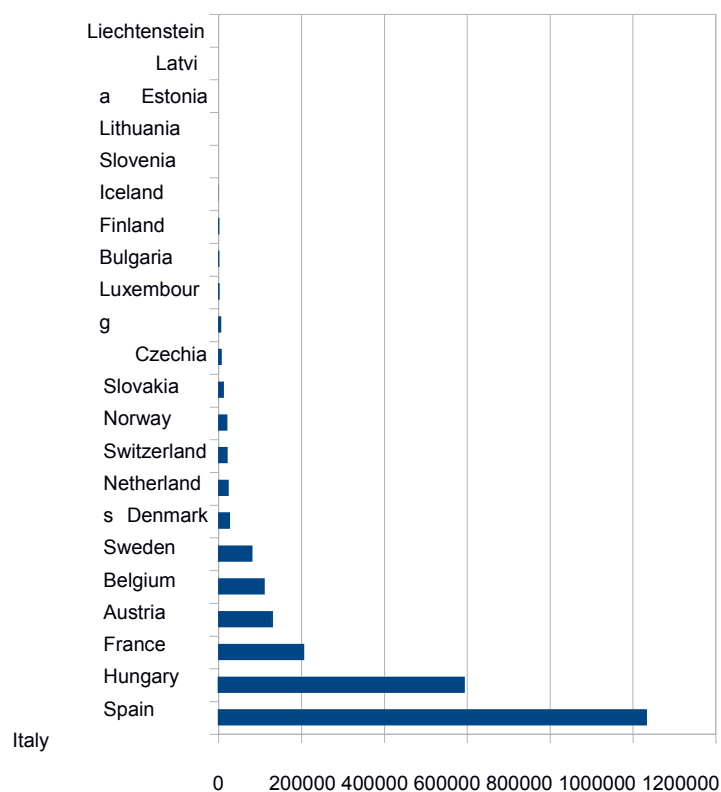


Table 37. Foreign born population in selected EU 28 countries on 1 January 2018. Country of birth selected: Romania. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

As we didn't find any data about the total stock of Romanian emigrants in the world, we decided to look through Eurostat to the stock of Romanian immigrants in EU28 countries on 1 January 2018. We found updated results for 22 countries.

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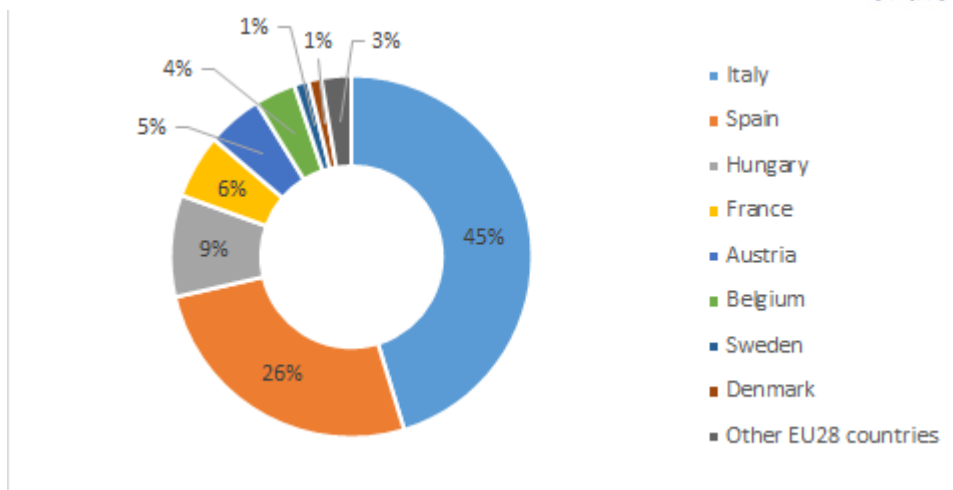


Table 38. Percentage of the total stock of Romanian born immigrants in 22 out of 28 EU countries. Source: Eurostat, [migr_pop3ctb], last update: 17.04.2019

As figures show, the largest stock of Romanian born immigrants in Europe could be found in Italy (1.032.975), Spain (595.662), Hungary (207.423), France (130.745), Austria (113.267). Therefore, through available data, we estimated the existence of a Romanian diaspora in Europe of 2.311.851 individuals.

Although having a large Romanian community, we didn't consider UK in this count as Eurostat didn't provide recent data.

2.7 Outflows

Emigration flows from Romania decreased from 2008 to 2014. Then they started increasing again in 2014. In 2017 the number of people who left the Country was around 240.000 people.

If we look at the immigration flows of Romanian citizens in EU28, we can observe that the 10 main countries of immigration in 2017 (table 40) are: the UK, Italy, Spain, Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Denmark, Hungary and Switzerland.

GEO/TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Romania	302.796	246.626	197.985	195.551	170.186	161.755	172.871	194.718	207.578	242.193

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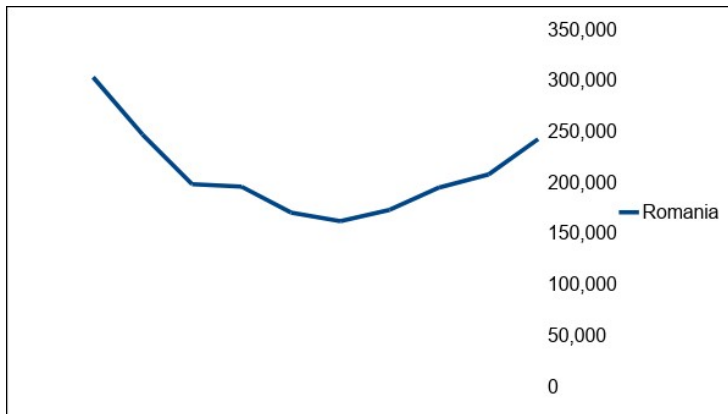


Table 39. Romania's Emigration flows from 2008 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_emi2]

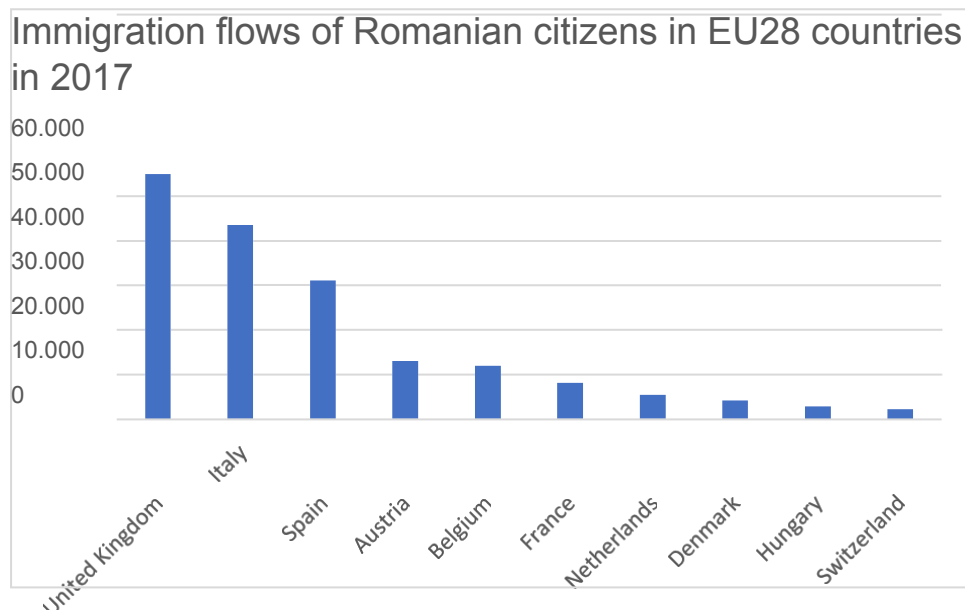


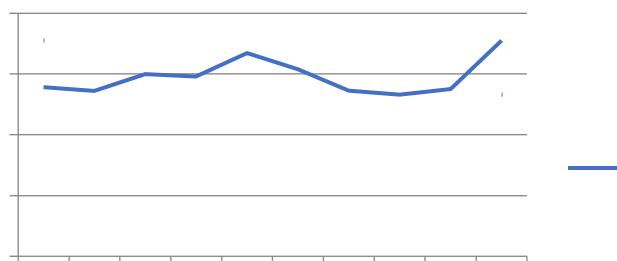
Table 40. Immigration flows in EU28 by country of citizenship. The country of citizenship selected is Romania. The countries in EU28 shown are the 10 main countries of the immigration flow of Romanian citizens. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

2.8 Inflows

In the following tables there are the immigration flows for each year from 2008 to 2017.

Table 42 shows that in 2017 Romanian immigration is mainly composed by Romanian citizens (83%), 10% are coming from non-EU28 countries and 5 % are coming from EU28 countries.

GEO/TI ME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Romania	138.9 29	135.8 44	149.8 85	147.6 85	167.2 66	153.6 46	136.0 35	132.7 95	137.4 55	177.4 35



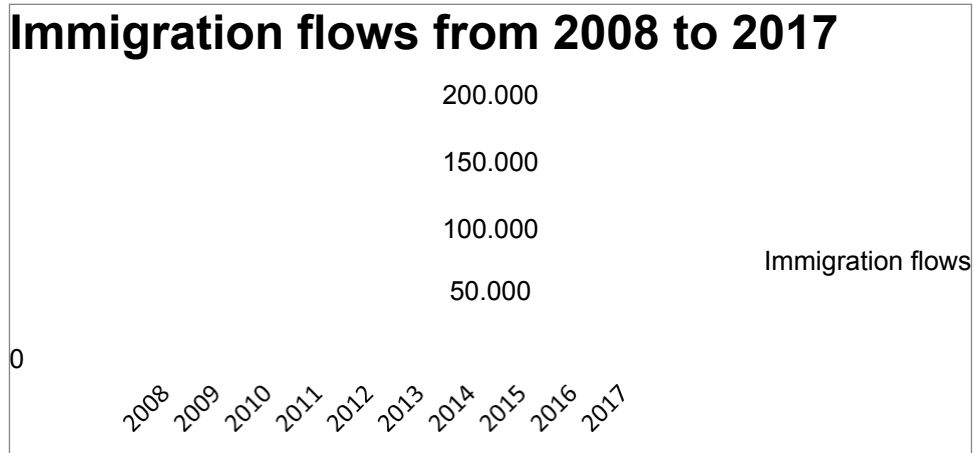


Table 41. Romania's immigration flow from 2008 to 2017. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], last update 16.04.2019

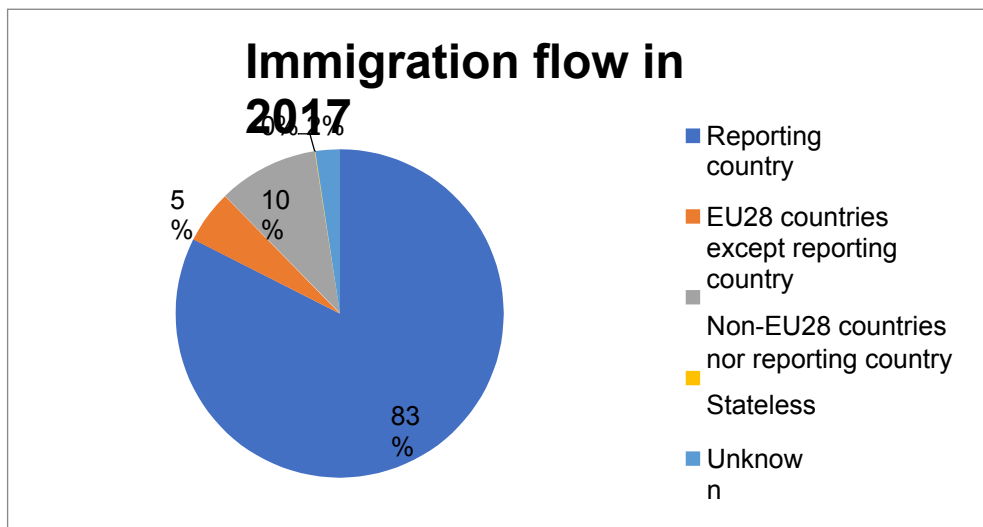


Table 42. Immigration flow in Romania by citizenship. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz]

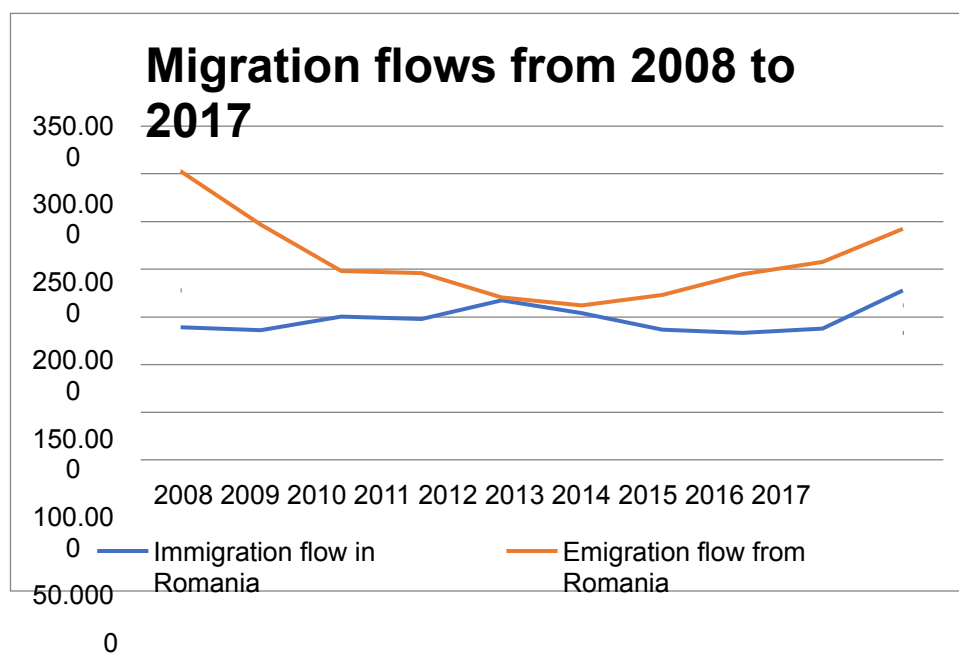


Table 43. Migration flows in Romania from 2008 to 2017: Inflows and Outflows. Source: Eurostat, [migr_imm1ctz], [migr_emi2]

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Migration flows (foreigners) National definition	2005	2010	2015	2016	Average		Level ('000)
					2006-10	2011-15	2016
Per 1000 inhabitants							
Inflows	0.2	0.3	1.2	..	0.4	1.2	..
Outflows	0.5	0.4	0.8	..	0.5	0.8	..

Table 44. Migration outflows from Romania and inflows in Romania per 1000 inhabitants each year, from 2005 to 2015. Source: International Migration Outlook 2018, available at: <https://www.oecd.org/migration/international-migration-outlook-1999124x.html>, published on June 20, 2018

Table 44 shows the data about inflows and outflows taken from the International Migration Outlook. Data are available only until 2016. Outflows in 2005 were 0.5 per 1'000 inhabitants. In 2010 the outflow decreased to 0.4 per 1000 habitants and later on it increases to 0.8 per 1000 inhabitants (2015).



However, immigration flows are increasing since 2017. As seen for the outflow data, also the inflow data taken from the International Migration Outlook are missing for 2016. It's interesting to note that inflows grow from 2005 to 2015, respectively from 0.2 per 1'000 inhabitants to 1.2 per 1'000 inhabitants. The main countries of origin of the immigrant flows are: Moldova, Italy, Ukraine, the USA, Germany, Canada, Hungary, as shown in table 42.

The Moldavian immigrants are the most important percentage of the total inflows, it accounts in fact of almost 60% of the total immigrant flow. Italy is the second country in the list with almost 5% of the immigrant inflow and then Ukraine is at the third place with probably 2% of the inflow.

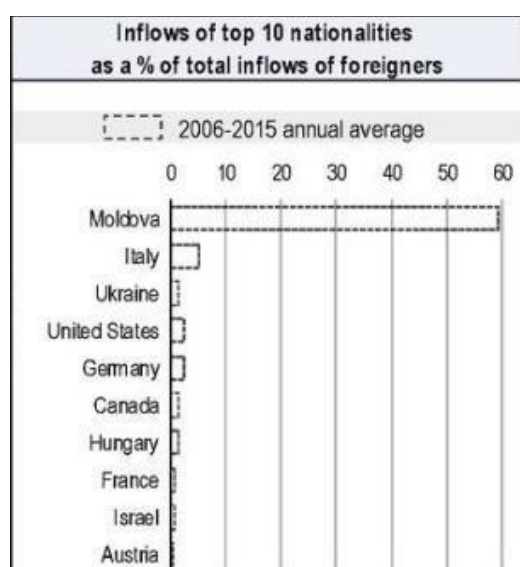


Table 45. Inflows of top 10 nationalities as % of total inflows of foreigners. Source: International Migration Outlook 2018

2.9 Total number of refugees

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Romania	540	425	1.080	1.625	1.435	1.585	1.320	1.295	2.065	1.295

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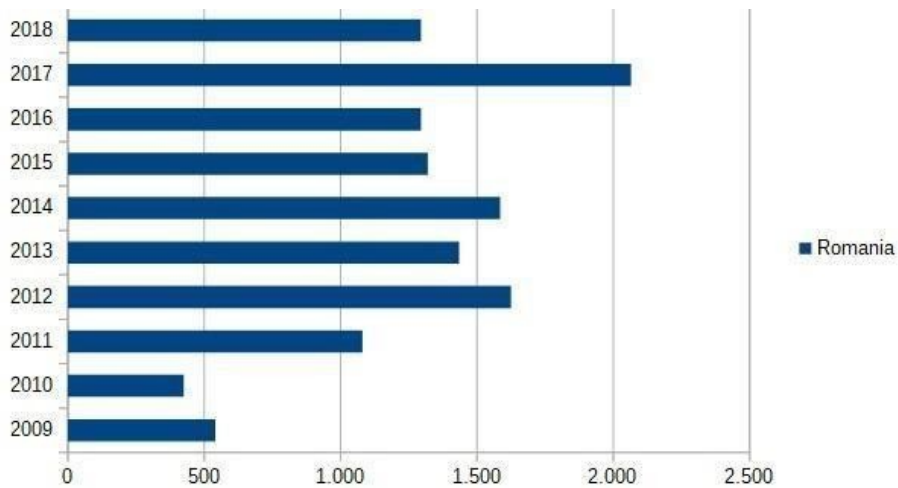


Table 46. Total number of refugees, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19; Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfsta]



The graph and the table above show the increasing rate of total asylum claimants in Romania from 2009 to 2018. The most considerable peak has happened between 2016 and 2017. A part of the total applications has seen their rejections.

In the following table we show the number of positive decisions.

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Romania	115	70	75	230	915	740	480	805	1.245	595

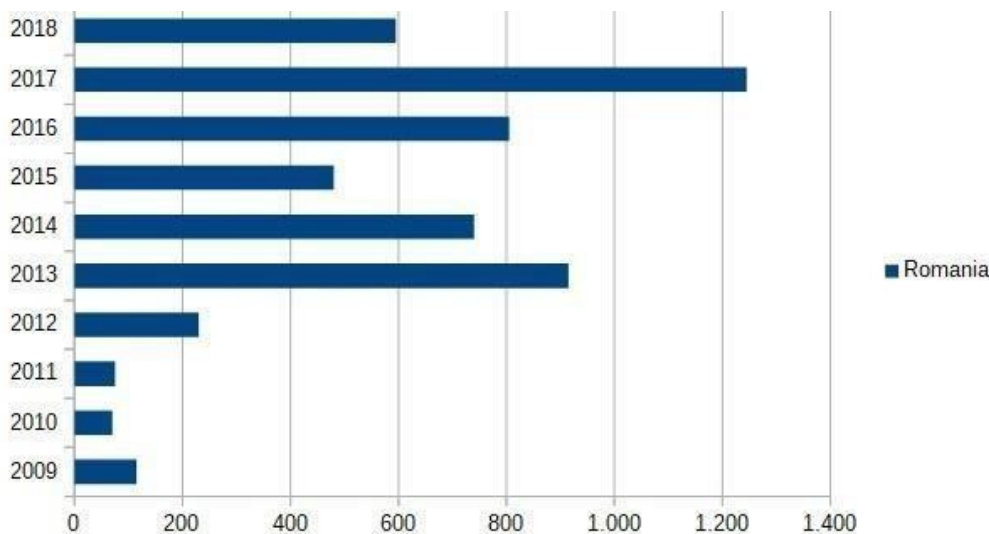


Table 47. Number of positive decisions, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19; Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfst]

Few asylum claimants have received a positive response to their application: only in 2017, 925 applications were rejected. The lowest numbers of affirmative applications were received in 2010 and 2011 when respectively 70 and 75 claimants have been accepted: in 2010 425 forms were filled, while in 2011 1'080 claimants were asking for a protection in Romania. In 2018 700 claimants were rejected on 1295 applications, which represents almost of 54% of the entire applications filled in 2018.

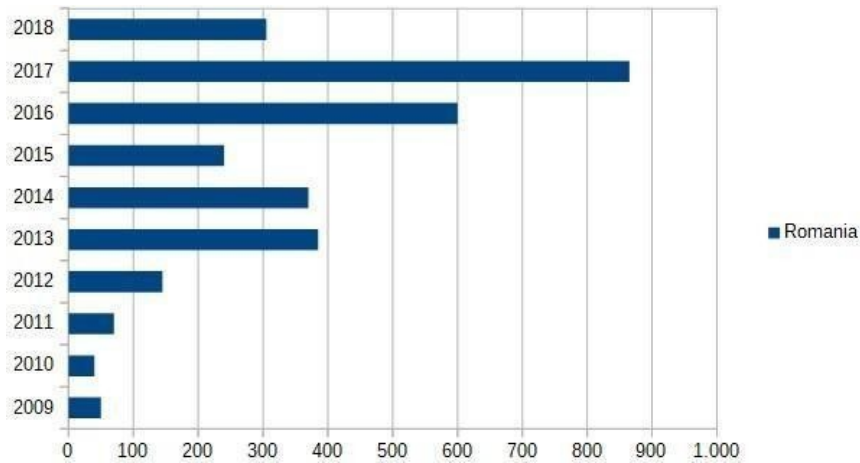
It's also interesting to focus on the refugee status.

GEO/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Romania	50	40	70	145	385	370	240	600	865	305

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Table 48. Number of Geneva Convention Status, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19;
Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfsta]



Here we can observe that in the first three years the Geneva protection status were given to few claimants, whereas the numbers increased, reaching the peak in 2017 and then lowered again in 2018. In fact, in 2009 only 50 asylum seekers were accepted as refugees in the Romanian territory. The enlargement was still a recent episode. In 2017 the number raised up to 865 refugees and in 2018 the refugees admitted were 305.

In the following table we show a holistic percentage perspective.

DECISION/TIME	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total	540	425	1.080	1.625	1.435	1.585	1.320	1.295	2.065	1.295
Total positive decisions	115	70	75	230	915	740	480	805	1.245	595
Geneva Convention status	50	40	70	145	385	370	240	600	865	305
Humanitarian status	55	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Subsidiary protection status	10	30	10	85	530	370	235	200	380	290
Temporary protection status	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

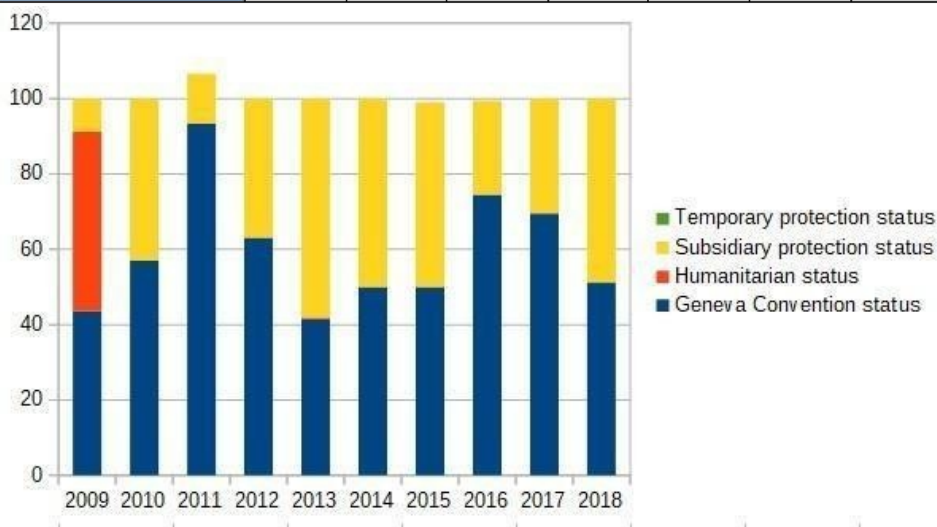


Table 49. Percentage perspective of the "Other" channel of entrance, Source: Eurostat, last update: 08.04.19; Citizens: Extra-EU28, Sex Total, Age Total, GEO Romania, Unit Person, [migr_asydcfsta]

Temporary protection status has not been used in these last ten years. Humanitarian status has only been used in 2009 with 55 people taken into this category and in 2013, when 5 people met the requirements for this status. The Geneva Convention status (refugees) is the only one who seems the most relevant during the whole period. It's interesting to note that in 2011, 70 people out of 75 were refugees, while 10 people out of 75 were under the subsidiary protection: $70+10=80$, not 75 as written. It's because of these data that in 2011 we have the colored column which is higher than 100%.²



3. Migrants integration indicators

3.1 Migrants by education level

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	;(u)	;(u)	;(bu)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)	;(bu)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)

Table 50. Migrants by education level. UNIT: Percentage, SEX: Total, ISCED11: Less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2), C_BIRTH: Foreign country, AGE: From 15 to 64 years. Source: Eurostat, last update: 25.04.2019

² All the data used for the refugee analysis is taken from EUROSTAT. The last update was on 4th April 2019. The label is [migr_asydcfst]. The percentage was calculated by us.



TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	50.2 ^(u)	50.2 ^(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	61.7 ^(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	48.7 ^(u)

Table 51. Migrants by education level. UNIT: Percentage, SEX: Total, ISCED11: Upper secondary and post-secondary non tertiary education (levels 3 and 4), C_BIRTH: Foreign country, AGE: From 15 to 64 years. Source: Eurostat, last update 25.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	43.7 ^(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	62.3 ^(u)	:(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	50.8 ^(u)	39.6 ^(u)

Table 52. Migrants by education level. UNIT: Percentage, SEX: Total, ISCED11: Tertiary education (levels 5-8), C_BIRTH: Foreign country, AGE: From 15 to 64 years. Source: Eurostat, last update: 25.04.2019

Analyzing the previous tables from Eurostat, we can observe that for the percentage of less-than-primary, primary and lower-secondary educated migrants, aged from 15 to 64, no data are available. Instead, for the upper-secondary and post-secondary (non-tertiary) educated migrants, there is a general decrease in the last decade and, in particular, from 2014 to 2018 (-13%).

An even higher decrease could be noticed for the tertiary educated migrants, with the highest percentage in 2012 (62.3%) and the lowest one in 2018 (39.6%): in six years, there has been a decrease of 22.7% of tertiary educated migrants.

It is important to highlight that all these data have low reliability due to the small numbers of observations.

3.2 Labor force participation in the last 10 years

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	14.4	10.1 ^(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	8.2 ^(u)	10.1 ^(u)

Table 53. Romania's population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status. Foreign country citizens, from 15 to 64 years, Active persons. Source: Eurostat, [ifsa_pganws], last update: 24.04.2019



TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GEO										
Romania	9,457.4	9,485.2	8,957.9 ^(b)	8,798.7	8,848.6	8,831.8	8,882.7	8,858.2	8,695.7	8,811.9

TIME	2018
GEO	
Romania	8,761.0

Table 54. Romania's population by sex, age, citizenship and labour status. Total population, from 15 to 64 years, Active persons. Source: Eurostat, [ifsa_pganws], last update: 24.04.2019

Considering the period between 2008-2018, Eurostat database shows a decrease of foreign active persons, aged from 15 to 64. However, these data are not reliable and the fact that they are declining could be linked to a more general decline of the total active persons in the Country, as shown in table 54.

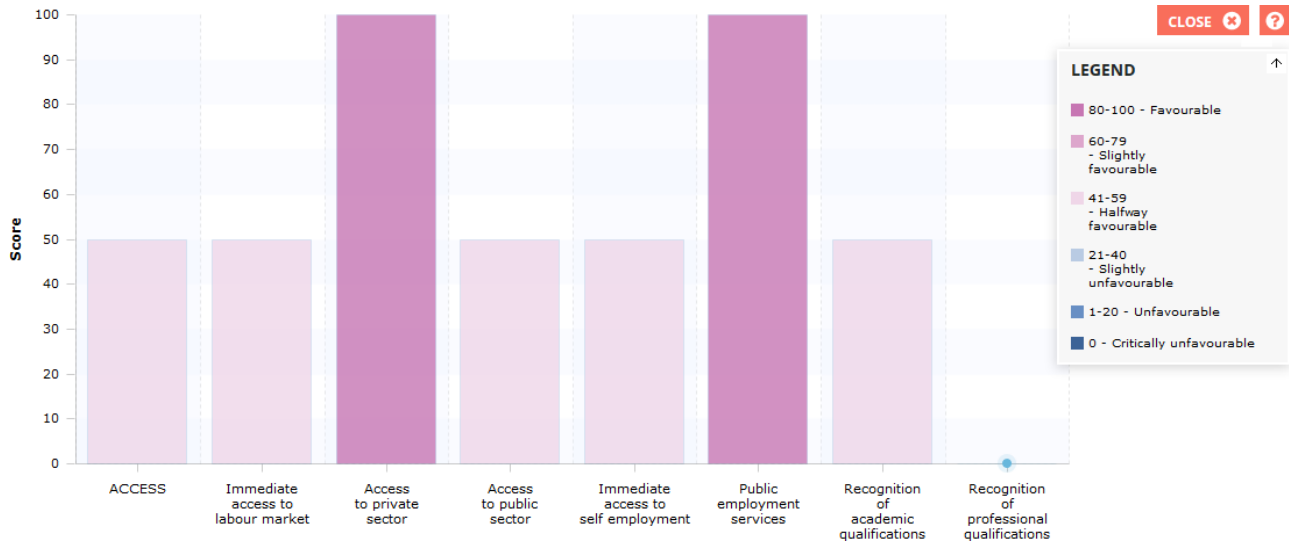


Table 55. Migrant's labour market access in Romania, 2015. Source: MIPEX 2015.

To have a more complete view of the migrants' labour market access in Romania, we decided to rely on some other types of information, offered by the MIPEX website. As we can see from the table above, the access to the labour market is halfway favourable, with a score of 50; however, the access to private sector seems to be very favourable, with a score of 100.

3.3 Employment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

3.3.1 Employment by sex group

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	62.6 ^(u)	72.2	78.3 ^(bu)	:(u)	68.5 ^(u)	59.6 ^(u)	54.7 ^(u)	:(u)	:(u)	69.6 ^(u)	66.8 ^(u)

Table 56. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	78.8 ^(u)	78.6 ^(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	77.0 ^(u)	72.4 ^(u)

Table 57. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Males. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

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TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	;(u)	;(u)	;(bu)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)	;(u)

Table 58. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Females. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

As we can see in the previous tables, we have no data about female foreigner percentage in employment rates. The tables show a decrease in the percentage of foreigner males employment in the period 2008-2018, linked with the increase of the total (both males and females) percentage in



employment rates, which could be explained with an increase of female migrant employment in the country.

3.3.2 Employment by country of birth

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	:(u)	:(bu)	:(u)	:(u)	:	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)	:(u)

Table 59. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: EU28 countries except reporting country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	59.0	58.6	60.2 ^(b)	59.3	60.2	60.1	61.0	61.4	61.6	63.9	64.8

Table 60. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: Total, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	62.6 ^(u)	72.2	78.3 ^(bu)	:(u)	68.5 ^(u)	59.6 ^(u)	54.7 ^(u)	:(u)	:(u)	69.6 ^(u)	66.8 ^(u)

Table 61. Employment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64 years, country of birth: Foreign country, unit: percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_ergacob], last update: 24.04.2019

Reading the tables above, we can observe that in the last decade there has been an increase of the migrants' employment rate (from 62.6% to 68.8%), comparable with the increase of the employment rate of the total population in the Country.

No data about the differences between third country nationals and European citizens are available.

3.4 Unemployment in the last 10 years by sex group, age, country of birth and reason for migration

TIME	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
GEO											
Romania	:(u)	:(u)	:(b)	:	:(u)	:(u)	:	:	:	:(u)	:(u)

Table 62. Unemployment rates in Romania by sex, age and country of birth (%). Sex: Total. Age: from 15 to 64. Country of birth: foreign country. Unit: Percentage. Source: Eurostat, [Ifsa_urgacob] last update 24.04.2019



As we can see in the section of Eurostat “Unemployment rates by sex, age and country of birth” we don’t have any reliable data for Romania. The same situation is noticeable for indicators about employment / unemployment rates and reasons for migration. Unfortunately, no data about migrants’ employment and unemployment rates by age, sex, country of birth and reason for migration were available on the Eurostat website.

In order to better understand the migrant integration indicators in Romania, we decide to use the MIPEX 2015. We have considered the labour market mobility and the access to the labour market, by comparing the data with other European countries. We also considered the education system, the access to education and the access to pre-primary education and compulsory education.

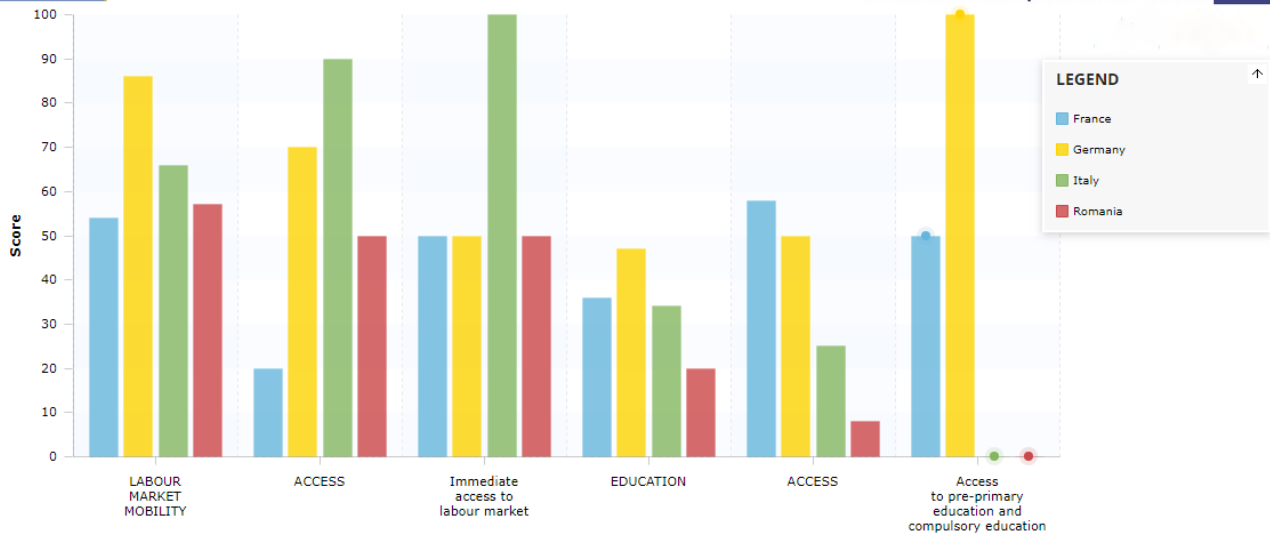


Table 63. Migrant's Access to labour market and education in France, Germany, Italy and Romania.
Source: MIPEx 2015

3.5 Social inclusion: income distribution and monetary poverty, risk of poverty

MIPEx 2015 uses as points of reference eight policy areas, with a series of factual indicators (Huddleston et al.:2015):

1. labour market mobility (quantifying the access to the labour market, access to general support, the targeted support, workers' rights);
2. family reunion for foreigners (investigating eligibility, conditions for acquisition of status, security of status, and rights associated with status);
3. education (focusing on access, targeting needs, new opportunities, intercultural education for all);
4. political participation (analysing electoral rights, political liberties, consultative bodies, and implementation policies);
5. permanent residence (addressing eligibility, conditions for acquisition of status, security of status, and rights associated with status);
6. access to nationality (eligibility, conditions for acquisition of status, security of status, and dual nationality);
7. anti-discrimination (based on definitions and concepts, fields of application, enforcement mechanisms, equality policies);
8. health (entitlement to health services, policies to facilitate access, responsive health services, measures to achieve change).

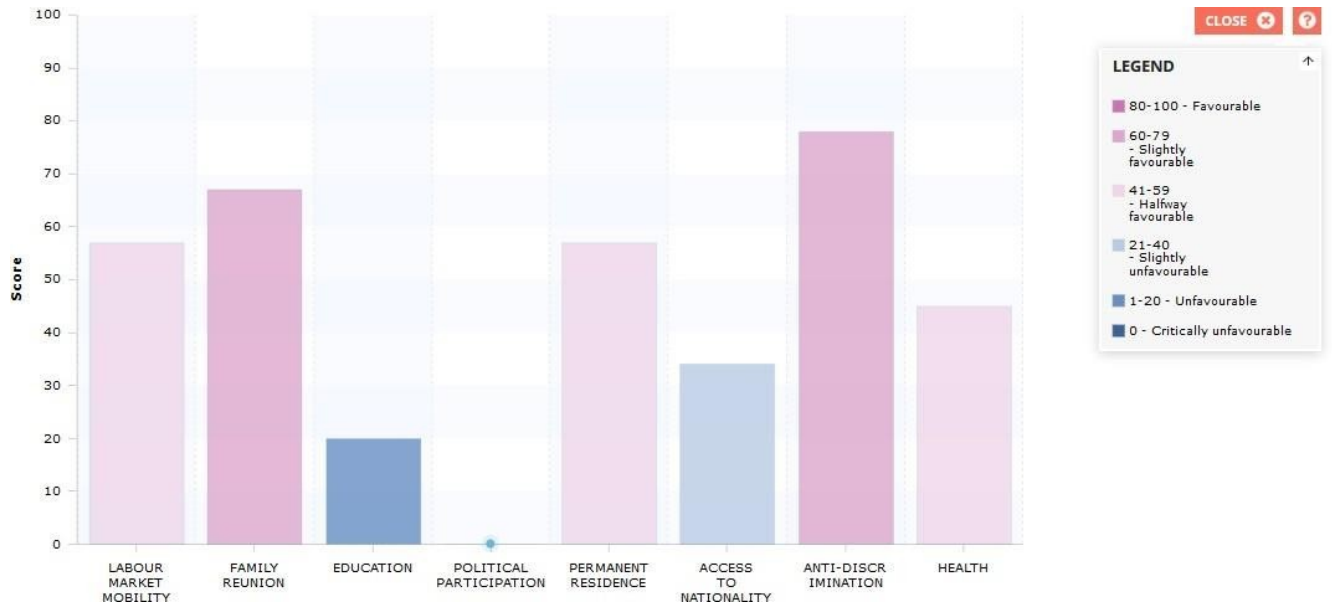


Table 64. Social inclusion indicators in Romania. Source: MIPEX 2015

As we can see from the chart above, the anti-discrimination area is the only one that results favorable according with MIPEX points of reference. Areas that include family reunion, labor market mobility permanent residence and health are also favorable, instead access to nationality is slightly unfavorable and education is unfavorable. We have no data about political participation.

Conclusion

The aim of this paper was to investigate the migration phenomenon in Romania, both as a destination and a departure Country through different aspects.

The first assumption we drew through the latest data available is about the low percentage of immigrants on the total Romanian population, as on around 19 million habitants, approximately half a million are foreign-born. Romanian population has been characterized, and still will be in future projections, by a pretty high pace decline in terms of stock. Even a situation of no migration couldn't avoid the Country to lose a few millions of its actual habitants. Nevertheless, in the last years there would be seem to be an increasing of both GNI per capita and Human Development values. At once, through the graphs, we stressed the idea that the stock of foreign-born living in Romania is growing over the time.



In the second part, we focused on data about stock, showing that as we said, immigration in Romania is a small phenomenon (less than 3% of the total population). We divided all immigrants by sex, age, origin and reason for entrance in the Country. We pointed out some characteristics: the stock is composed especially by males and people in working age; the most of immigrants are coming from Moldova, and then Italy, Spain, Bulgaria and Ukraine and, in order, family reunification, education and job represent the main reasons they move. Then, we check the same characteristics for the flows, finding out again that males and people in working age represent the majority of immigration flows. An interesting thing to stress is the number of Romanian citizens coming back to the Country, which largely overcomes all other foreign citizenships; moreover, family reasons and education reasons are the most relevant causes of the first residence permits issued.

With regard to emigration, we estimated the existence of a Romanian diaspora in Europe of a total of 2.311.851 individuals, living especially in Italy, Spain, Hungary, France and Austria. In fact, Romanians are emigrating since the Ceausescu era. At that time emigration was seen as a phenomenon which weakens national identity. After the fall of Communist regime and the enlargement of the European Union in 2007, Romania has benefited both from the internal free market and the internal free mobility.

On the third part, we investigate on a few aspects for measuring integration of immigrants in the Country of destination. Nevertheless, we faced some difficulties as many data were not available or the one available had low reliability. However, it's interesting to highlight the work of M.D.



Vasileusce, M. E. Popescu and N. Cataniciu. As they pointed in “Migration and earnings in Romania”³:

even if Romania is a developing country and its economic pattern is marked by emigration, the results show that it’s worth taking into consideration the immigrants as they have a statistically significant impact on labor market. The immigrants coming to Romania have distinct profiles. A large number are coming from Moldova, due to similar language and culture. In recent years, the shortages of labor force due to massive emigration were substituted with foreign workers, most of them from Turkey or China for construction and services industries. With business visa are the immigrants from Germany, Italy and other developed countries. Therefore, the results of our econometric analysis indicate that the immigrants participating on the Romanian labor market are mostly high-skilled or good professionals that increase the average wage.



³ M.D. Vasileusce, M. E. Popescu, N. Cataniciu, “Migration and earnings in Romania”, Science Direct, 2014



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