



## *Intra-EU Migration: new political realities*

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# *New Circular Mobility Patterns in the EU-27: The Case of Romanian Migration*

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## Mobility in Romania before 1989

-internal movements for occupation search. In the rural areas 60 % of households had at least one member participating to internal migration.

- mobility inside the COMECON area;

-Emigration of around 300.000 persons in the period 1980- 1989:

Dissidents

German “*Ausslieder*”

Ethnic Jewish

## **First Phase. Discovering western Europe (1989 - 1993)**

-The ethnic emigration: Hungarians, Jewish and Germans.

Germans going back to Germany numbered 100.000 between 1989 and 1992;

-cross border petty trade mobility;

-illegal immigrations:

migrants entered legally and overstaying;

migrants entering without any documents;

-main destination countries: Israel, Germany

## **Second phase. Consolidation of the phenomenon (1995-2001)**

- New destinations: Mediterranean area. Main countries are: France, Italy and Spain;
- strengthening family networks;
- There are studies on “pilot villages” : migration chains between Saparus (Arad) and Paris; between Borsa (Suceava) and Milan; between Marginea (Suceava) and Turin; between Dobrotesti (Teleorman) to Coslada (Madrid); between Dragasani (Valcea) and Jerusalem;

## Third Phase. Circular migration (2002-2006)

-Entry visa for Schengen area removed for periods up to three months;

-Massive increase of emigration and circular migration:

the number of passports issued to Romanian citizens increased of 40% between 2002 and 2004

the number of migrants reentering in Romania increased by 55%

A survey showed that in the period between 1990 and 2003 20% of Romanian families have had one member abroad (*CURS Survey, Bucharest*);

## **Bilateral and private agreements to facilitate mobility**

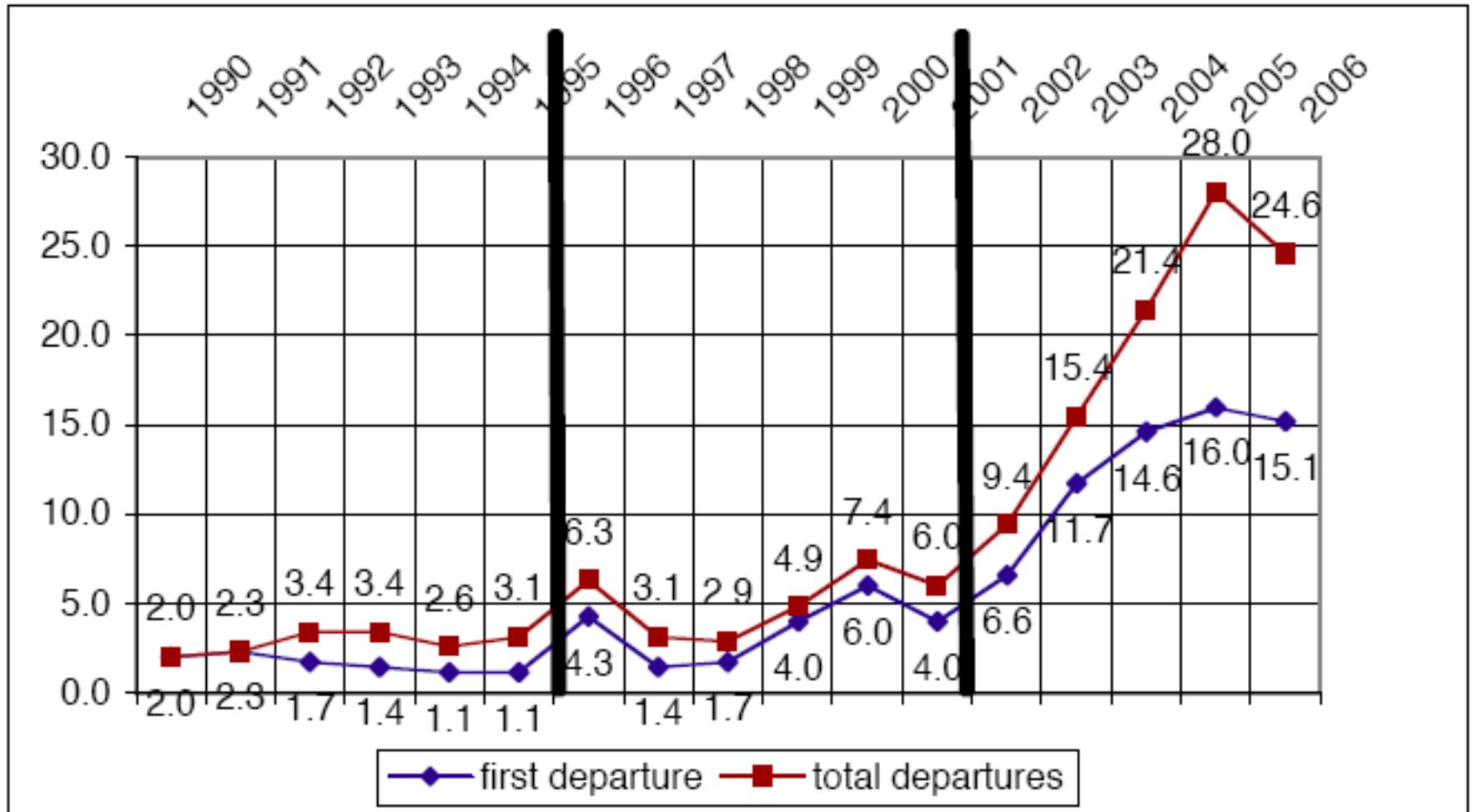
- In 2005: 52.000 Romanians migrated through jobs agreements  
60 % of which in Germany mainly for construction work  
25% in Spain mainly for agricultural jobs
- In 2005 100.00 workers were contracted through private international agencies

## **The Romanian government introduced rules to norm the mobility**

In 2001: health insurance, return ticket and possession of 100 Euro for each declared day of staying abroad

In 2003: passport confiscated for overstaying

# Temporary departures to work abroad in 1.000 inhabitants, 1990-2006



Source: TLA Survey, 2006

## Temporary departures to work abroad on countries and time (% 1990-2006)

Country of destination	Migration period			Total
	1990-1995	1996-2001	2002-2006	
Italy	8	22	50	40
Spain	2	9	24	18
Germany	7	6	5	5
Hungary	8	9	4	5
Israel	18	17	0	6
Turkey	10	7	1	3
Greece	2	4	2	2
Canada		7	1	2
Belgium	5	1	0	1
Russia	5		0	1
others	21	10	9	11
NR	15	8	3	5
Departures total	%	100	100	100
	N	61	107	528
People gone total		33	81	203
departures per migrant		1.84	1.32	1.77

Source: TLA Survey, folder of departures to work abroad between 1990 and 2006. N=528.



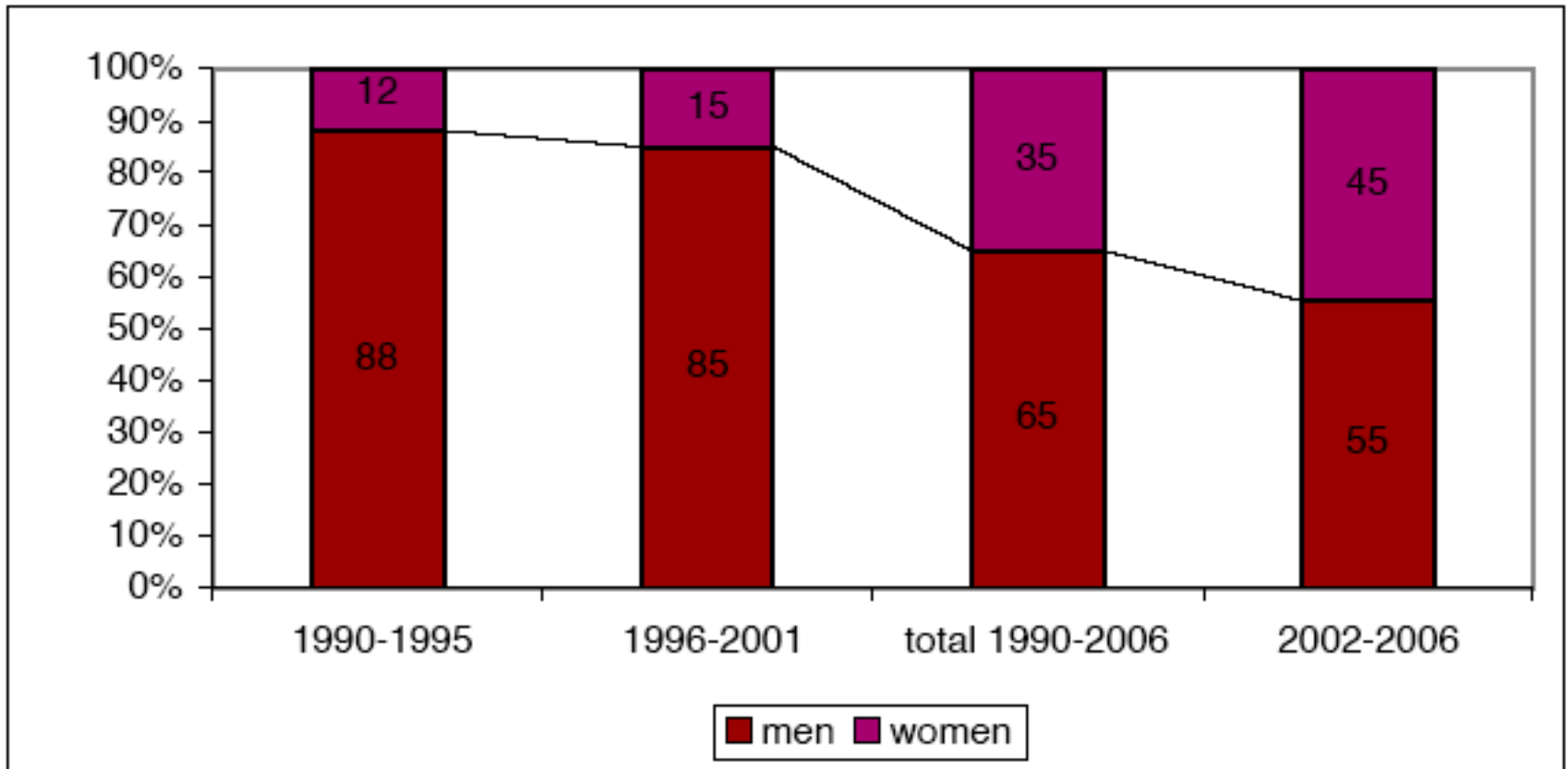
# Demographic characteristics of migrants (1990-2006)

		stages			Total
		1990-1995	1996-2001	2002-2006	
gender	women	12	15	44	34
	men	88	85	56	66
urban	rural	41	48	49	48
	urban	59	52	51	52
nationality	Romanians	92	89	94	93
	Magyars	8	10	4	6
	others		1	2	1
Civil status	married	88	76	60	66
	not married	7	19	31	26
	others (widow/widower, divorced etc.)	5	6	10	7
education	primary	3	3	1	2
	secondary	2	8	16	13
	vocational and high school	78	79	77	77
	university/college	17	9	7	9

*Source: TLA Survey, 2006*

- 1. The phenomenon becomes generalized in the country: rural and urban departures areas are equally represented in the period 2002-2006;**
- 2. The number of young singles among migrants increases, mainly after 2002**
- 3. Education levels decrease. The percentage of migrants with University/college degree goes from 17% in the period 1990-1995 to 7% in the period 2002-2006**

# Gender balance



*Source: TLA Survey, 2006*

**Men are the pioneers in migration but from 2002 the percentage of female migrants increases due to increased demands for care jobs**

# Migration trends after Romania entry in the EU

## Romanian citizens with residence permit by country in the years 2005-2006-2007

Paese	V.A. IN MIGLIAIA			% DELLA POP. IN ETÀ DA LAVORO		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
Austria	18	17	14	0,3	0,3	0,3
Belgio	...	5	10	...	0,1	0,1
Cipro	2	2	2	0,5	0,4	0,3
Francia	...	23	24	...	0,1	0,1
Germania	63	46	64	0,1	0,1	0,1
Grecia	16	16	20	0,2	0,2	0,3
Irlanda	5	...	...	0,2	...	...
Italia	...	273	306	...	0,7	0,8
Portogallo	7	12	12	0,1	0,2	0,2
Regno Unito	16	12	17	0,0	0,0	0,0
Spagna	336	445	555	1,1	1,5	1,8
Ungheria	22	21	21	0,3	0,3	0,3
Altri	17	8	7	...	...	...
<b>UE</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1.052</b>	<b>0,2</b>	<b>0,3</b>	<b>0,3</b>

*Fonte: Eurostat Labour Force Survey, 2007 spring results.*

- Limited increase of entries
- Seasonal jobs keep being prevalent
- Special programs for highly skilled persons are deserted by Romanian migrants: in the UK only 6 over 30.000 are permits issued to Romanians ( *Source: IPPR London 2007* )

## Employment by economic activity of the total labour force in EU-15 compared to recent immigrated persons from UE 10/UE-2 countries, in 2007 (Percentages of total employment by each group)

Economic activity	Total Labour Force (EU15)	Migrants (EU 10)	Recent migrants(EU-2) (Bulgaria/Romania)
A Agriculture	3,1	2,3	<b>7,1</b>
B Fishing	0,1	..	0,0
C Mining	0,2	..	..
D Manufacturing	17,5	25,3	10,0
E Utilities	0,7	..	..
F Construction	8,3	13,2	<b>28,4</b>
G Whole and retail trade	14,3	12,1	6,3
H Hotels and Restaurants	4,6	13,3	13,2
I Transports/warehousing and communications	6,1	7,7	(2,0)
J Banking and Finance	3,3	..	..
K Housing, Leasing , renting and entrepreneurial services	10,6	9,4	6,4
L Public Administration	7,4		
M Education	7,1	2,0	..
N Health services and social assistance	10,7	6,3	3,1
O Other public, social and personal services	4,9	4,0	(2,1)
P Private sector	1,3	2,1	19,4
Q Extraterritorial organizations	0,1		

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey, annual data

# Migratory potential

Young people expectations have changed.

The number of persons willing to go abroad have decreased in areas with higher past degree of migration.

In Eastern Romania the percentage has gone from 50% in 2005 to 30% in 2008

( Survey realized in the XII level of 3 Technical High Schools in Cluj Napoca, Craiova, Suceava, 120 qualitative interviews).

Among those that want to migrate, 70% would like to go for a short period ( one year maximum) and only for qualified jobs.

By contrast a similar survey showed that in Moldova Republic 90% of interviewed students would like to migrate and in Ukraine 70%.

*(Source: Veneto Lavoro 2008)*

Also the countries of destination have changed: only 2% indicated Italy as the preferred country. Meanwhile the percentage amounted to 30% for the UK , 22% for Germany and 14% for Sweden ( *Source: Dossier Caritas 2007*)

## **The social impact of the financial and economic crisis**

The Romanian economic boom of the last decade and the policy choices made by the government led to extraordinary opportunities for domestic capital accumulation, the expansion of the domestic market and the strengthening of the export base.

As a result, by 2008, Romania was better positioned than at any other point after 1989 to acquire the characteristics of an economically-dynamic capitalist country. Unfortunately, the economic crisis that began in 2008 squeezed both external and internal demand, which sent the country in a tailspin.

The GDP went from eight percent growth in 2008 to eight percent fall in 2009, unemployment rate is set to double by the end of the year to almost 10 percent and the value of remittances sent by emigrants dropped sharply.

## Return migration after 2007

Quantitative data are lacking.

From qualitative research (*Veneto Lavoro, 2009*) we know that:

- The number of permanently returned migrants is still very small ( about 2%);
- The permanently returned migrant is one who has been abroad for at least 10 years and is a self employed in Romania;
- Among those returned because of the entry in EU in 2007, there is a high percentage of new emigration;
- The circular migration becomes more generalized

## **Tentative preliminary conclusions**

-Migration rate is lower than in the period 2002 - 2007.

-Those already abroad are waiting a better economic situation in Romania before permanently going back.

- Those migrating now are from lower socio-economic conditions.

After 2007 the migrations of Roma population ( the poorest among the Romanians) have increased.



## A question mark:

### **Romania: from an emigration to an immigration country?**

For now we cannot speak of migration flux change, but the experience of other European countries show that Romania will become in the following years both an emigration and an immigration country and afterwards a destination country for workers from outside the communitarian space (the number of immigrants will surpass the emigrants number). This happened in the past in other countries such as Spain or Italy and is happening now in the 2004 integration weave (Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, etc).

The total number of foreign citizens in Romania is slightly above **50,000** (according to the official statistics and registered persons only). There are few cases publicly known - such as the Turks on the Bechtel building site, the Chinese at Buzău Confections Factory or at Europa Complex in Bucharest, the Dockers from Constanta coming from Asian countries, more similar cases, but which failed to retain the attention of the mass media and also many individual cases. There are no estimates regarding the immigration on informal ways and black market working force of the foreigners from Romania.

An interesting case in the intra - European mobility is represented by Italian businesses community in Romania. In 2008 there were 25,854 Italian companies registered in Romania (863 Millions of Euro Invested). In the first six months of 2008 there were 1,407 new Italian companies registered that would leave to expect an average of 3,000 yearly.

Meantime there are estimates of about 800.000 Romanians living in Italy in 2008.