

CHANGES IN LABOUR FORCE EXTERNAL MOBILITY MODEL FOR ROMANIANS. MAIN RESTRICTIONS AND CHALLENGES

Valentina Vasile¹

Mariana Bălan²

ABSTRACT: The strongest determination of external labour mobility is given by the economic development level from the country of destination and the superior equivalent income that might be obtained by wage employment or entrepreneurship, as compared with the country of origin. Labour immigrants represent the overwhelming share of immigrants (OECD, 2008). For less developed countries, labour migration generates potential losses that cannot be substituted by remittances or other “soft” advantages which pertain to the labour market due to the increasingly longer period of temporary migration.

In the present paper we highlight the shifts in size and intensity of labour mobility flows for Romanians in the last decade. It is underpinned that the highest mobility propensity was registered among youths who, paradoxically to the economic growth context couldn't find adequate jobs in the country and accepted employment abroad – under conditions of underemployment, over-qualification and sometimes even in other fields of activity than the professional training profile. The first 5 countries of destination change the hierarchy in the Romanians' preferences. This change of destinations signifies also a change of the structure according to educational level and profile, decreasing the share of those with tertiary training, but not also the absolute number which is increasing. Quantitatively, we lose more high-skilled youths.

Key words: labour force mobility, immigrant jobs, high skilled youth

JEL Codes: M5

Introduction

Currently, labour force mobility although declared as universal acknowledged right is realised either directly or indirectly based on the selective policies of host countries for covering the qualitative and numerical deficit of the labour force. The immigrant population is relatively younger and better trained, yet only to a small extent generates the replacement of the autochthonous labour force, as generally it completes vacancies not employed with autochthones (because these jobs are refused by them for considerations of too small incomes, low-skilled or “shameful” jobs) or those jobs based on contracts and/or contingents, respectively which are at the express demand of employers.

Labour immigrants represent the overwhelming share of immigrants, the population categories “youths and elderly” representing together around $\frac{1}{4}$ from total³ (OECD, 2008). A synthesis of socio-economic particularities for immigrants as compared with the autochthonous labour force highlights the **comparative advantage of potential labour force entering into countries of destination:**

¹ Institute of National Economy-Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, e-mail: valentinavasile2009@gmail.com

² Institute of National Economy-Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania, e-mail: dr.mariana.balan@gmail.com

³ The 15 to 24 year old foreign born population represents 13.2% and those over 65 years of age represent 13.9%, as average for OECD countries while the equivalent autochthonous population represents 17.9, respectively 17.1%. în timp ce populația autonomă echivalentă reprezintă 17,9 și respectiv, 17,1%

Table no. 1.

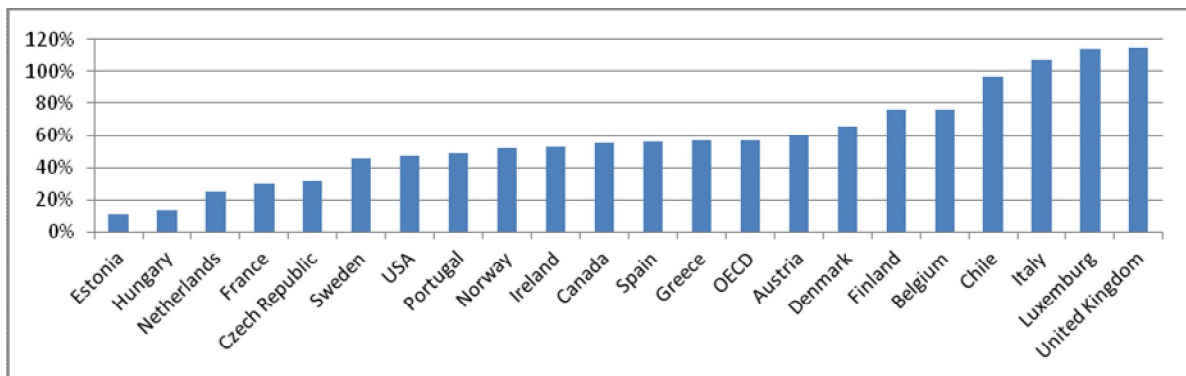
Comparative advantages and disadvantages of the foreign labour force against the autochthonous one in OECD countries

Advantage/disadvantage	Foreign labour force	Autochthonous labour force
Their share in total population in the country of destination is relatively low with high differences on countries	9% of those over 15 years of age and over (7.5% from total population). The highest share is in Luxembourg of 32.6%	Covers the demographic deficits due to ageing
Women share increases relatively	The share of women is by 51% higher in countries providing specific jobs in households and long-term care services	Unattractive and poorly remunerated jobs refused by autochthones (the “3D jobs”).
Younger	Covers the younger age groups of the segment 25 to 64 years of age – labour demand is addressed with predilection to the contingent up to 35 to 40 years of age.	Diminishment of demographic effects.
More skilled & more poorly educated	The share of those with tertiary education is of 23.6%. The share of those with lower education is higher than in the case of the natives (the distribution curve follows the shape of the letter U).	The share of those with tertiary education is of 19.1%’ they are fewer than the low-skilled ones
Unemployment rate	Higher: the employment of those aged 15 to 64 years of age is in average of 62.3%. Differences on countries with respect to performances on labour market, lower for the more recent migrants (around 2000)	Employment 66% with lower differences for women
The distribution on activities after the training level required on the job is asymmetric	Higher in low-skill services: agriculture and industry 28.2%, 12.4% in productive services, 20% in distribution services and 39.3% in social and personal services (including education and health)	Higher in services/high-skilled activities: agriculture and industry 33%, 10.6% in productive services, 21% in distribution services
Geographic concentration depending on the proximity of the country of destination	Bilateral labour mobility ⁴	Most attractive areas: USA, Germany, France, Canada and the United Kingdom

As result, the inflow of migrants represents a factor of rebalancing the labour market and additional potential of economic growth, a potential lost by the countries of origin and which is not compensated but partially by remittances sent in the country. The comparative advantages gained by the country of destination are amplified on medium- and long-term which justified and otherwise motivated naturalisation decisions of immigrants, in particular of the highly-skilled ones (Vasile, V., Vasile, L., 2011).

In the last decade, the new immigrants contributed by over 70% from employment increase on the European labour market and by 47% in the USA, thus being highlighted the increasing role of maintaining and rising employment in many developed countries that are facing demographic ageing and structural deficit of competences and skills.

⁴ About 60% from the foreign born population in the OECD European countries originate from other European countries (28% from EU15, 5.4% from EU10 and 24.7% from other countries of Europe, including Turkey). OECD 2008.



Source: OECD International migration Outlook 2012, www.oecd.org/migration/imo

Graph no.1. - Contribution of international migration to increasing labour force in some OECD countries in the period 2000-2010

In the past decade, in the period up to the crisis, mobility flows for labour increased significantly, especially in some countries from southern Europe and Ireland. In the first half of the years 2000, the increases of migrant population for labour were realised through:

- a) increase in the number of the countries of origin and change of flows' intensity on countries of destination, the increases of labour force flows within the EU area due to the 10+2 new member countries (flows from the pre- and post-accession period);
- b) higher average educational level of migrants and of the youths contingents with tertiary education;
- c) the increase in the labour force share aged 25 to 49 years of age and in some instances, in particular towards the end of the last decade, the increase in the share of individually and more educated migrant women;
- d) the change in the structure of migrant population on professions and training levels, as result of the special immigration policies promoted by the destination countries.

As result of the above-mentioned factors and in particular of the limiting and specialisation policy of immigration in some EU countries, **the migration dynamics and profile changed, adjusting more on covering employment deficits from countries of destination and generated a polarisation of migrant labour force structure (new migrants) at the extremes of the occupations' and professions' spectrum. Because the expectations of the migrants exceeded the demands and employment conditions of the local markets from the countries of destination, over-specialisation and underemployment turned into the predominant characteristic of the immigrants' labour market.** Also, the medium- and high-skilled population flows from medium developed countries have been more intense, even under conditions of economic growth (the Romanian case).

At the level of the new EU member states, the increase of migrant population was of 33% for Poland (about 70 thousand persons), for the Czech Republic and Slovakia 12% (79 thousand persons), 88% for Romania (740 thousand persons) and doubled for Bulgaria (180 thousand persons, +119%) (DIOC data 2005/6, Widmaier, S. and Dumont, J.-C., 2011)

Table no. 2

Characteristics of the migrant population from EU-27

EU 27	2000	2005/6	Differences 2005/6 against 2000
Migrant population aged 15 years and over (thousand persons)	19370	22096	+2726 persons (+14,1%)
Women share (%)	53,2	52,7	-0.5 pp with high differences on countries in both senses
Youths 15-24 years of age (%)	7,5	8,3	+0.8 pp
Persons aged 25-64 years (%)	69.4	69,0	-0.4 pp with high differences on countries in both senses, due to the age group 15 to 24 years of age
Recent migrants (%)	10.0	16.5	+6.5 pp

Source: OCDE database DIOC 2005/06.

If we would analyse the situation of migration from Romania, as compared with the flows from other countries considering only those destinations significant also for the labour markets from the host country (for countries where Romania is counted among the first 5 countries of origin), a clear influence is found for the bilateral policies from the period when free movement was limited – pre-accession. DIOC data 2005/6 highlight two broad trends:

- on one hand, mobility moderation as a continuation of the immigration policy from the last two decades, and this is the case for developed countries (such as Germany) and in the last decade Greece, and
- on the other hand, openness and significant contingents admission by yearly agreements of the countries of destination with Romania (through the Ministry of Labour), such as the case of Spain, or in the one of accessibility based on labour permits (the case of Italy).

The characteristic of these partial openness policies of the markets was the one of temporary employment supply, on short periods of time or seasonal work, which “stimulated” also the development of unregistered immigrant labour (remaining in the country of destination after termination of the labour contract or continuing labour relations but in the informal employment system). As result, social networks already shaped in the first migration decade are strengthened, new immigrant population from Romania concentrations emerge in certain areas from Spain, Italy, and Greece, and social support systems are developed for the temporary laid-off ones, re-employment is facilitated, including in the informal economy, etc.

General features and particularities for Romanian labour force’mobility in the first part of the past decade

At the level of the year 2000, the share of Romanians within EU member countries in total foreign born population was of 1.6%, lower than of Indians (1.8%), and higher than the one from Tunisia (1.3%) [(DEV/DOC (2006)04, p. 60)]. Romanians represented 1.4% of total highly-skilled foreigners and 1.3% of the low-skilled ones.

In Denmark, Finland, France, the United Kingdom and Netherlands, the share of Romanian migrants is low, and in turn Hungary, Slovakia, Austria and the Czech Republic hold the first 4 positions in the hierarchy of foreign citizens. Save for Hungary, where due to the proximity and presence of Hungarian ethnics in Romania the share of foreigners from Romania in Hungary is of about 49% from total foreigners, in all other countries of destination the foreigners originating from Romania do not exceed 4% from total. Even in Germany known for old links and tradition in mobility to this country, Romanians do not exceed 1%. In Spain and Greece, their presence varies around 2.5% (2.4% in Greece and 2.8% in Spain), similar to Czech R. and Slovakia (2.7%). In

Austria, Italy and Sweden around the year 2000 were more high-skilled Romanians than unskilled ones, and in Luxembourg, Belgium, Germany and Sweden high-skilled Romanians held positions in the hierarchy of their share in total category better than the ones of low-skilled ones. It should be mentioned that between highly-skilled foreigners from Austria, Romanian are most numerous (rank 1 in hierarchy with 3.9% from total), the first place which is also held in Hungary with 41.7%.

Table no. 3

Share of citizens born in Romania living in EU countries and place held among the first 12 countries of origin (2000)

Host country	Total foreign-born		Total foreign-born without the nationality of the host country		Low-skill training		Highly-skilled		Combined hierarchy (combined hierarchic ai score)
	Share in total	Position in hierarchy	Share in total	Position in hierarchy	Share in total	Position in hierarchy	Share in total	Position in hierarchy	
Austria	3,9	4	2,7	5	3,1	5	3,9	1	15
Hungary	49,1	1	39,4	1	47,2	1	41,7	1	4
Slovakia	2,7	2	4,2	2	4,3	2	1,3	5	11
Italy	3,9	4	6,0	3	2,4	8	3,0	5	20
Luxembourg	0,5	9	0,4	10	>12	0,7	7	39
Belgium	0,7	11	...	>12	...	>12	1,3	7	44
Germany	0,9	10	0,6	12	1,1	9	45
Greece	2,4	7	3,1	4	1,9	8	2,2	11	30
Czech R.	2,7	4	1,9	6	4,5	2	0,7	11	23
Poland	0,5	9	...	>12	0,6	9	0,4	12	43
Ireland	1,5	5	2,3	4	1,3	3	0,8	12	24
Spain	2,8	6	3,8	4	3,1	4	1,7	12	26
Sweden	...	>12	...	>12	...	>12	1,8	9	45
Portugal	...	>12	1,3	11	...	>12	...	>12	47

Note: for the combined hierarchical score, for holding a higher position than 12 or lack of data (see Germany) because the exact position within the hierarchy is not known, the value of 13 was taken into account in all instances presented in the table

Source: processing after source: Katseli T.L., Lucas E.B. R., Xenogiani Th., 2006, Effects of migration on sending countries: what do we know?, OECD Development Centre Working Paper No. 250, DEV/DOC(2006)04, p 63-69, based on OECD Database on Expatriates and Immigrants, 2004 (Census Data 1999-2003).

An image of **Romanian immigrants** within the EU area by the half of the past decade, when in Romania unfolded a period of intense economic growth, highlights the following aspects:

- For Germany, the demand of immigrants from Romania (a plus of about 100 thousand persons for the entire period) was centred on personnel with finalised studies, secondary education and preponderantly men, and by relatively maintaining their share in total immigrants of about 5%; it should be mentioned that the share of young immigrants of up to 25 years of age – in their majority graduates - increases by about 2 pp.

- The flows to Greece were numerically relatively low (6 thousand persons) and increased the share of youths up to 25 years of age with secondary or low education, preponderantly men, who took low-skilled jobs from services and the household industry.

- Romanian immigrants from Italy turn into the second nationality as importance between foreigners on the labour market of this country, their number increasing by 147thousand persons

and their share to 7.9% from total (against 3.7% in 2000). As qualification structure, a sensible increase is registered for those with secondary training, over 25 years of age.

- Romania's bilateral agreements with Spain for low- and medium-skilled activities from agriculture and services have triggered the increase of the temporary employed labour force by about 350 thousand persons, with preponderantly medium skills and a significant increase in the share of women (strawberry-pickers). The youths maintain in relative terms their share in total migrants.

The first 3 migration destinations have absorbed a flow on increase, the share of those leaving to Germany, Spain and Italy increasing to about 70% from total (on increase by 9 pp). A slight decrease is seen for those placed at the educational extremes due to those with secondary training who preponderantly head to Spain, more numerous being women. The share of youths going to Germany increases and for the highly-skilled ones it increases to 16.6% in Spain, yet remains inferior as representativeness as compared with Germany (18.6%).

Table no. 4.

Features of the migrant population from Romania to OECD countries, in the year 2000 and 2005/6 on countries of destination (in countries where the stock of migrant population is among the first 5 countries of origin)

Country of destination / Country of origin	Population				Educational level						Women		Youths 15-24 years of age	
	2000		2005/06		2000			2005/06			2000	05/6	2000	05/6
	Ths. pers	%	Ths. pers	%	Low	Secondary	High	Low	Secondary	High	%	%	%	%
GERMANY														
Natives	55099	87,5	61126	85,8	24,2	56,5	19,3	24,9	55,7	19,4	51,8	51,6	13,3	13,9
Foreign born	7832	12,5	10076	14,2	45,8	39,3	14,9	44,0	40,4	15,6	49,7	50,3	11,7	12,4
Turkey	1188	15,2	1569	15,6	74,8	21,6	3,6	71,6	23,9	4,5	47,7	48,1	6,7	8,9
Russian Federation	930	11,9	1403	13,9	39,8	43,1	17,1	39,7	43,5	16,8	53,0	53,3	18,5	19,0
Poland	1027	13,1	1257	12,5	30,4	53,2	16,5	28,9	54,2	16,9	53,8	54,4	12,8	13,5
Kazakhstan	372	4,8	646	6,4	35,7	49,1	15,3	40,5	48,0	11,5	52,0	51,7	14,9	19,5
Romania	388	5.0	492	4.9	30.7	50.7	18.6	29.9	51.5	18.6	53,7	54,9	9,0	10,9
GREECE														
Natives	8272	89,2	8442	88,7	52,5	33,5	14,0	50,2	34,3	15,5	51,0	51,3	16,4	13,3
Foreign born	1000	10,8	1075	11,3	42,7	41,4	15,9	45,4	39,4	15,1	49,9	51,7	20,4	17,7
Albania	337	33,7	461	42,9	57,3	36,0	6,7	57,8	33,9	8,3	40,1	44,7	28,3	21,6
Russian Federation	66	6,6	96	8,9	47,5	35,5	17,0	46,0	35,8	18,2	58,9	59,3	15,0	17,6
Bulgaria	36	3,6	47	4,4	49,0	38,1	12,9	46,5	42,7	10,8	62,2	66,8	15,8	10,1
Germany	91	9,1	43	4,0	22,4	53,3	24,3	21,2	48,6	30,2	54,4	59,5	18,5	11,1
Romania	25	2.5	31	2.9	30.9	55.6	13.5	33.7	55.1	11.1	22,7	15,8	47,7	52,7
ITALY														
Natives	46872	95,9	46974	94,4	63,6	28,3	8,1	58,6	32,4	9,0	52,0	51,8	13,0	12,2
Foreign born	2021	4,1	2813	5,6	54,3	33,5	12,2	50,4	38,5	11,2	54,4	53,7	13,9	13,1
Albania	135	6,7	274	9,7	60,3	31,9	7,8	60,2	34,1	5,7	42,9	46,2	24,1	22,4
Romania	74	3.7	221	7.9	35.4	54.7	9.8	31.3	61.8	6.9	57,8	55,7	17,1	15,8
Morocco	138	6,8	204	7,3	76,6	18,1	5,3	74,6	20,9	4,5	37,3	40,6	18,5	17,7
Switzerland	180	8,9	187	6,7	47,9	44,0	8,2	38,5	51,9	9,6	54,0	52,7	12,4	8,6
Germany	168	8,3	167	5,9	52,5	37,8	9,8	44,1	44,2	11,8	57,4	59,1	26,7	15,7
SPAIN														
Natives	32930	94,5	32886	88,5	66,4	15,6	18,0	61,4	17,5	21,1	51,5	51,1	16,2	14,0

Foreign born	1915	5.5	4255	11.5	56.3	22.6	21.1	45.5	30.9	23.6	49.7	50.8	16.8	16.1
Ecuador	190	9.9	609	14.3	65.0	23,5	11,4	54.1	35.2	10.7	51,3	52,6	27,9	21,7
Morocco	279	14.5	539	12.7	78.6	11.7	9.7	77.0	15.1	7.9	38,3	40.5	19,2	17.5
Romania	51	2.7	395	9.3	62.3	24.8	13.0	38.3	45.1	16.6	40.8	49.2	23,1	23.3
Columbia	144	7.5	322	7.6	53.8	28.6	17.6	38.2	42.6	19.2	59.7	59.8	21.8	16.9
Argentina	93	4.8	270	6.3	40.3	27.4	32.3	33.1	31.9	35.0	51.3	49.3	15.2	14.4

Source: Selection after Widmaier, S. and J-C. Dumont (2011), "Are recent immigrants different? A new profile of immigrants in the OECD based on DIOC 2005/06", OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 126, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD Publishing, p. 53-55, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5kg3ml17nps4-en>

What is important to mention is that the labour mobility flows have continued also in the period in which in Romania were registered the highest growth rates of GDP within the EU, when wages in the country of origin increased substantially, but without registering significant diminishments of the earnings differential as compared with the countries of destination.

The highest propensity for mobility was registered among youths who, paradoxically to the context of economic growth did not find adequate jobs in the country and accepted employment abroad – under conditions of under-employment, over-qualification and even in other fields of activity than the professional training profile.

Table no. 5.

Change of flows' intensity and of the migrant population features from Romania towards the first three destinations in 2005/6 as compared with 2000

	2005/06						Change against the year 2000					
	Romanian migrants thousand persons	%	Low education (pp)	Tertiary education (pp)	Women	Youths 15-24	Number	Structure (pp)	Low education (pp)	Tertiary education (pp)	Women (pp)	Youths 5-24 (pp)
Total	1586	0	29,4	22,7	53,4	15,4	741	0	-1,8	-1,2	0,8	3,1
First 3 countries of destination	1108	69,9	33,2	15,6	53,0	16,3	595	9,2	-1,3	-1,2	0,0	4,7
Germany	492	31,1	29,9	18,6	54,9	10,9	104	-14,8	-0,8	0	1,2	1,9
Spain	395	24,9	38,3	16,6	49,2	23,3	344	18,9	-24	3,6	8,4	0,2
Italy	221	13,9	31,3	6,9	55,7	15,8	147	5,1	-4,1	-2,9	-2,1	-1,3

Source calculations based on Widmaier, S. and J-C. Dumont (2011), "Are recent immigrants different? A new profile of immigrants in the OECD based on DIOC 2005/06", OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers No. 126, Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs, OECD Publishing, p. 53-55, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/5kg3ml17nps4-en>

Romania's economic growth in the period 2004-2008, otherwise a conjectural one, without a clear orientation of the fields of economic development and (as seen later on) unsustainable, associated with the structural deficit between the supply of the educational system (graduates) on fields and training levels and the demand of the business environment have stimulated external mobility.

Main shifts in migrant population flows for labour from Romania during the last years

A synthetic image of shifts in the model for Romanians' migration during the last years highlights both a significant quantitative change, and one of the main migration routes.

Table no. 6.

Synthetic image of migration from Romania

Emigration	2005	2010
Stock of migrants (thousand persons)	1244	2769
Migrants stock as percent in total population	5,7	13,1
Top countries of destination	Israel Hungary USA Spain Italy Germany Canada Austria France Grecia	Italy Spain Hungary Israel USA Germany Canada Austria France Regatul Unit
Skilled migrants		
Emigration rate for the population with tertiary education	14,1	11,8
Physicians' migration	5,1	6,9

Source: Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, 2005, World Bank, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTLAC/Resources/Factbook2011-Ebook.pdf>

The first 5 countries of destination change their hierarchy in Romanians' preferences, Israel and USA present on the first positions in 2005 make place for Italy and Spain. The hierarchy is maintained for the positions 5 to 9, and Greece on the 10th position in 2005 is replaced by the United Kingdom. This change of destinations brings along also a change of the structure according to the educational level and profile, as the share of those with tertiary education decreases, yet increases as absolute number. Quantitatively, we lose more highly-skilled youths, some of them with specialisations with high deficit also in Romania (Boboc C, Vasile V., Ghita S, 2011).

The mobility of Romanian citizens abroad for labour was in the last decade more intense than in the past, partially supported by the bilateral programmes and agreements and subsequently by Romania's accession to the EU area, situation in which, temporary and for some countries were developed selective and gradual opening programmes of the national labour markets (the restriction period of up to 7 years defined by the agreements regarding mobility of citizens from the new member states within the EU area). It should be mentioned that for immigrants from outside the EU area, these additional restrictions do not appear, the general policy is applied in regulating the circulation of labour force (including by bilateral agreements). Consequently, the labour force of the new member states had circulation restrictions within the EU area more important than in the pre-accession period (!). It should also be mentioned that, at least in the case of Romania, the massive and unmonitored exodus forecasted for the period immediately after 1 January 2007 did not take place, and not due to movement barriers imposed by the old EU member states, but because the migration geography proved to be relatively independent from the punctual changes within the legislative and institutional framework related to labour force mobility. This finding is supported also by the statistics regarding naturalisation or definitive residence settlement in countries with significant immigration from within the EU. Migration management by policy measures at the level of the immigration countries and in relation to the migrant flows, on countries of origin, were the main adjustment or even geography redefining components for the Romanian migrants' in the post-accession period. According to the OECD data, Romania holds the 2 position in top 25 migration countries within the OECD area in the period 2000-2010, Poland taking the 4th position, Bulgaria 15th, and Turkey the 23rd. The historical trend of the presence, preponderantly of immigrants from Europe to OECD countries is maintained and even a more marked increase takes

place for those from Asia, especially due to migration from China (placed on the first position), and India (3rd position). **The place held by Romania is justified also based on the mobility from the period 2000-2005, of pre-accession when as shown the main factor of stimulating the flows' intensification was constituted by the bilateral agreements with some member countries, especially Spain and Italy.**

Romania is registered with the highest dynamics in this period, yet the initial data for the year 2000 are lower than other statistical recordings done by the same organisation (88 thousand persons in 2000 – OECD 2012 against 1144.1 thousand persons of 15 years of age and over – OECD-DIOC-E about 2000). Yet, the data seem to be more coherent for the year 2010, being correlated, in our opinion with the other databanks, respectively the databank of the World Bank which highlights a migrant population stock from Romania of 2769.4 thousand persons with a rate of 13.1% (2010), WB 2011.

Table no. 7.

Selection from Top 25 immigration countries within the OECD area 2000-2010

Area/country (position in hierarchy)	Thousand persons				2010			
	2000	2005	2009	2010	% in total migrants	% 2009	% change against 2000	Migration rate to 1000 persons (population)
China (1)	282	438	450	508	9,5	11	80	0,4
Romania (2)	88	212	276	289	5,5	5	229	13,0
India (3)	113	212	227	252	4,8	11	123	0,2
Poland (4)	104	264	220	223	4,2	1	114	5,6
USA (7)	99	113	133	139	2,6	5	39	0,4
United Kingdom (9)	95	157	129	118	2,2	-9	24	1,8
Germany (10)	71	98	126	117	2,2	-7	64	1,4
France (12)	70	68	93	91	1,7	-2	29	1,4
Ukraine (14)	57	105	79	81	1,5	2	42	1,7
Bulgaria (15)	27	43	66	78	1,5	18	190	10,0
Italy (16)	61	53	73	78	1,5	6	27	1,2
Russian Federation (20)	84	86	66	68	1,3	2	-19	0,5
Turkey 23	83	75	63	62	1,2	-1	-25	0,9
Europe	1189	1609	1686	1759	33,3	4	48	2,3
Asia	1159	1562	1677	1823	34,5	9	56	0,4
Americas	809	979	970	925	17,5	-5	14	1,0
Africa	329	496	548	515	9,8	-6	5,7	0,5
Oceania	89	80	81	76	1,4	-5	-15	2,0

Source: OECD 2012 - International Migration Outlook 2012, Part I, Table 1.8.

But, irrespective of these differences (partially justified by the definition and statistical registration system of “immigrants” in each country) it should be mentioned that the population loss in Romania for the last decade is rather worrying under the aspect of labour force reduction, which was not done by de-pressuring the labour market and unemployment diminishment, but by de-structuring national supply on professions and trades, labour migration having firstly earnings differential reasoning. It is a certainty that Romanian migrants represented in the year 2010, 5.5% from total migrants in the OECD area, with a more tempered dynamic during the crisis, yet we can appreciate that the peak of the migrant wave was overcome and not just postponed by the crisis.

If we take into account the total number of Romanians in the countries of destination, the most attractive countries and the most permissive for Romanian workers are Italy and Spain, each with about 813, and respectively 810 thousand persons, followed at a large distance by Hungary with 189 thousand persons, Israel with 182 thousand persons, USA with 171 thousand persons, Germany with almost 135 thousand persons, and Canada with 96 thousand persons. In Austria, France and the United Kingdom there are about 53-57 thousand persons, and in Greece 45 thousand persons.

Table no. 8.

Labour mobility matrix, Romania 2010

Country	Left from Romania	Arrived to Romania	Loss (-)/ gain(+) of persons for Romania's labour market (persons)
TOTAL(persons)	2769053	132757	
From which, %			-2636296
EU 27	81,254	26,160	-2215230
Italy	29,362	1,894	-810523
Spain	29,269	0	-810471
Hungary	6,827	4,312	-183331
Germany	4,872	1,763	-132571
Austria	2,056	0	-56932
France	1,961	0	-54305
United Kingdom	1,917	0	-53081
Greece	1,636	3,314	-40890
Belgium	0,781	0	-21634
Sweden	0,584	0	-16184
Ireland	0,458	0	-12682
Czech R.	0,436	0	-12083
Netherlands	0,315	0	-8716
Cyprus	0,172	0	-4774
Denmark	0,151	0	-4186
Portugal	0,143	0	-3954
Poland	0,131	0	-3632
Slovakia	0,099	0	-2751
Finland	0,044	0	-1210
Luxembourg	0,025	0	-683
Slovenia	0,013	0	-369
Lithuania	0,001	0	-20
Bulgaria	0	14,878	19752
Rest of Europe	1,199	3,295	-28819
Switzerland	0,286	0	-7914
Norway	0,074	0	-2045
Turkey	0,839	2,145	-20384
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0,000	0	-2
Croatia		1,149	1526
Other countries	17.54	70.545	-392247
Israel	6,576	0	-182099
USA	6,185	1,092	-169803
Canada	3,474	0	-96209
Australia	0,630	0	-17449
Japan	0,096	0	-2660
Moldova	0	29,446	39091

Country	Left from Romania	Arrived to Romania	Loss (-)/ gain(+) of persons for Romania's labour market (persons)
Ukraine	0	10,463	13890
Russia	0	5,845	7760
China	0	1,610	2138
Brazil	0,128	0	-3548
New Zealand	0,090	0	-2497
Jordan	0,081	0	-2236
Venezuela	0,024	0	-675
Chile	0,023	0	-630
Georgia	0,017	0	-476
Uruguay	0,015	0	-424
Ecuador	0,015	0	-413
Mexico	0,013	0	-357
Philippines	0,007	0	-192
Peru	0,006	0	-179
Columbia	0,006	0	-179
Iceland	0,006	0	-171
Panama	0,004	0	-106
Bolivia	0,002	0	-67
Dominican R.	0,002	0	-45
Mauritania	0,001	0	-32
Bahamas	0,001	0	-23
Cayman Islands	0,000	0	-6
Syria	0	5,533	7346
Libya	0	0,767	1018
Iraq	0	0,766	1017
Others south	0,143	12,634	12799
Others north	0	2,391	3174

Note: Migrants 2010, Total world = 215763573, Romania in total departed = 1,283%; arrived = 0,062%; Remittances 2010, Total world = 440077, Romania in total entered remittances = 1,027; exited = 0,039%.

Source: WB 2011, Migration and remittances Factbook 2011, 2nd edition, 2011 The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank,

<http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:22803131~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

It is worrying that the stock of Romanian workers abroad exceeds 27% of the total labour force of Romania (!). In the year 2010, migrants from Romania were present in the most significant immigration countries from Europe, such as Germany, Spain, France, United Kingdom and Italy, yet the shares are different. As total number, the most numerous are in Spain and Italy and the lowest presence is in the United Kingdom and France. A whole image of the migrants' situation in countries with a high share of foreign-born workers mobility on the labour market underpins this broad situations' diversity, defined by the specific attributes of the labour market segments that allow for their employment (next table).

Migration from Romania can be regarded as a pressure factor on the labour market in Hungary where it holds about 50% from total migrants' labour market, yet it should be mentioned that in this country have migrated in majority Hungarian ethnics with family relationships and who speak the language of the country, hence their integration on the labour market was done under special conditions.

For Italy and Spain, the Romanians represent under 20% from total migrants, and are present on completion labour market segments (covering the deficits from agriculture and services), and knowledge of the national language is extremely easy due to linguistic similarities.

Additionally, there are also in these instances significant cultural relationships that facilitate social integration, which favoured also building-up/strengthening social networks between Romania and these countries, as well as the development of some relatively stable communities of Romanians in some regions, as presented in the two case-studies.

Table no.9.

Characteristics of the Romanian's presence in EU countries (2010)

Country (according to the hierarchy of the first EU states as destination for Romania)(*)	Total number of migrants from EU in <i>i</i> country (millions)	Share of migrants from EU countries in total migration of the <i>i</i> country (%)	Persons in <i>i</i> country living in other countries from EU (millions)	Net migration stock (entries-exits) in <i>i</i> country	Romanian migrants in total EU migrants in <i>i</i> country	Romanian migrants in total migrants in <i>i</i> country
Italy	1,22	27,3	1,73	-0,51	66,6	18,19
Spain	2,51	36,4	0,73	1,78	32,29	11,75
Hungary	0,25	67,7	0,25	0	75,62	51,20
Germany	3,7	34,4	1,52	2,18	3,65	0,93
Austria	0,55	41,9	0,38	0,17	10,35	4,34
France	2,4	35,9	1,03	1,38	2,26	0,81
United Kingdom	2,2	31,7	1,37	0,83	2,41	0,76
Greece	0,21	18,6	0,6	-0,39	21,57	4,01

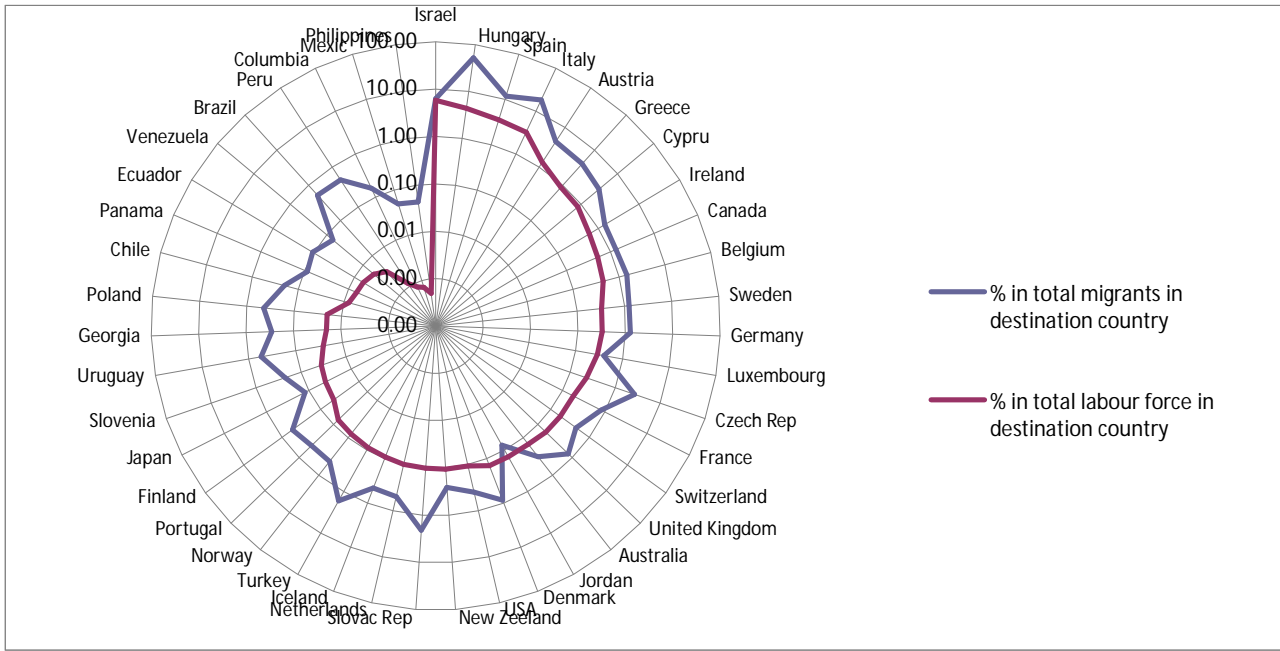
(*) in 2010 absorption of 77,89% from total migrant stock of Romania (2157081 persons)

Source: based on data from www.migrationobservatory.ox.ac.uk and own calculations using the databank World Bank: Bilateral Migration and Remittances 2010 Excel datasets.

For Austria and Greece, Romanians' migration is under 5% from total, and migrants from Romania to their vast majority know the language of the country or work in fields where is used an international language. The labour market restrictions limit the presence of Romanians and therefore we cannot appreciate that they exercise pressures and generate comparative disadvantages to natives on the local labour markets.

For Germany, France and the United Kingdom, migrant Romanians are less than 1%, their integration on the labour market is difficult but does not generate economic pressures or social tensions. The issues emerging in these countries are related to the illegal immigration segment of certain ethnic groups from Romania (Roma population, who by cultural profile and lifestyle have behavioural differences and a variety and volatility of their appurtenance to a group or community) and who do not make the object of the present study.

A minute account on countries of destination, where the number of migrants is between 100 persons (Panama) and over 810000 (Italy and Spain), indicates a low pressure exercised by the temporary migrants' presence on the labour markets from the countries of destination, if we analyse their share in total labour force (previous graph). After this last criterion, Romanians' migration represents fewer than 6% from the labour force in Israel, a bit over 4% in Hungary and about 3.2-3.5% in Italy and Spain.



Graph no.2.- Distribution of migration from Romania and importance for the labour market on countries of destination (2010)

Source: Processing based on Ratha and Shaw (2007) updated with additional data for 71 destination countries as described in the Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:22803131~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

Considering the numbers and shares of Romanian migrants on the labour markets in the countries of destination, is found that the first 5 positions in the cumulated score of the hierarchies are held, in order, by Hungary, Italy, Spain, Israel and Austria.

Table no. 10.

Importance of t Romanian migrants' presence on the labour markets in the destination countries (2010)

Country	Left from Romania (number of persons)	Place in hierarchy after the total number of Rumanian migrants	% in total migrants in the country of destination	Place in hierarchy after the share of Romanian migrants in total migrants in the country of destination	% in total labour force in the country of destination	Place in the hierarchy after the share of Romanian migrants in total labour force in the country of destination	Cumulated score of the hierarchy after the 3 criteria	Position in hierarchy after the cumulated score
Italy	813037	1	18,22	2	3,24	4	7	2
Spain	810471	2	11,75	3	3,49	3	8	3
Hungary	189055	3	51,36	1	4,38	2	6	1
Israel	182099	4	6,19	4	5,73	1	9	4
USA	171253	5	0,40	29	0,11	21	55	17
Germany	134911	6	1,25	14	0,32	12	32	8
Canada	96209	7	1,34	13	0,51	9	29	7
Austria	56932	8	4,35	5	1,31	5	18	5
France	54305	9	0,81	17	0,18	15	41	14
United Kingdom	53081	10	0,76	18	0,17	17	45	15
Greece	45289	11	4,00	6	0,86	6	23	6

Turkey	23232	12	1,65	10	0,09	26	48	16
Belgium	21634	13	1,48	11	0,44	10	34	10
Australia	17449	14	0,32	31	0,15	18	63	21
Sweden	16184	15	1,24	15	0,32	11	41	13
Ireland	12682	16	1,41	12	0,60	8	36	11
Czech R.	12083	17	2,67	8	0,23	14	39	12
Netherlands	8716	18	0,50	22	0,10	24	64	22
Switzerland	7914	19	0,45	25	0,18	16	60	20
Cyprus	4774	20	3,09	7	0,82	7	34	9
Denmark	4186	21	0,87	16	0,14	20	57	18
Portugal	3954	22	0,43	27	0,07	28	77	24
Poland	3632	23	0,44	26	0,02	34	83	27
Brazil	3548	24	0,52	21	0,00	40	85	29
Slovakia	2751	25	2,11	9	0,10	23	57	19
Japan	2660	26	0,12	37	0,04	30	93	33
New Zealand	2497	27	0,26	33	0,11	22	82	26
Jordan	2236	28	0,08	40	0,14	19	87	30
Norway	2045	29	0,42	28	0,08	27	84	28
Finland	1210	30	0,54	19	0,04	29	78	25
Luxembourg	683	31	0,39	30	0,29	13	74	23
Venezuela	675	32	0,07	42	0,01	39	113	39
Chile	630	33	0,20	35	0,01	36	104	36
Georgia	476	34	0,28	32	0,02	33	99	34
Uruguay	424	35	0,53	20	0,02	32	87	31
Ecuador	413	36	0,10	38	0,01	38	112	38
Slovenia	369	37	0,23	34	0,04	31	102	35
Mexico	357	38	0,05	43	0,00	47	128	43
Philippines	192	39	0,04	45	0,00	48	132	45
Peru	179	40	0,48	23	0,00	44	107	37
Columbia	179	41	0,16	36	0,00	46	123	42
Iceland	171	42	0,46	24	0,09	25	91	32
Panama	106	43	0,09	39	0,01	37	119	40
Bolivia	67	44	0,05	44	0,00	42	130	44
Dominican Republic	45	45	0,01	48	0,00	45	138	48
Mauritania	32	46	0,03	46	0,00	41	133	46
Bahamas	23	47	0,07	41	0,01	35	123	41
Lithuania	20	48	0,02	47	0,00	43	138	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	49	0,01	49	0,00	49	147	49

Source: Processing based on Ratha and Shaw (2007) updated with additional data for 71 destination countries as described in the Migration and Remittances Factbook 2011, <http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDEC-PROSPECTS/0,,contentMDK:22803131~pagePK:64165401~piPK:64165026~theSitePK:476883,00.html>

Nevertheless, according to mass-media, the greatest issues are created by Romanian migrants in France and Germany, where also the highest rejection is shown towards immigrants by the local communities. But, even in these cases, the issues are posed by certain groups that have an illegal presence and act on the black labour market, or don't work at all. **The social pressures are**

generated by the illegal immigration and the social behaviours associated to some population categories permanently on the move, the labour market being affected to the extent in which the employers practice illegal employment and approve such categories of workers (see also Boboc C, Vasile, V 2011b). In all these countries social networks were constituted, that support migration flows and, therefore, return migration estimated as outcome of the crisis did not occur to the expected shares being much lower.

Conclusions

Romanian migrants represented in 2010, 5.5% from total migrant within the OECD area, with a more tempered dynamic during the crisis, yet we can appreciate that the peak of the migrant wave was overcome not only postponed by the crisis.

Romanian citizens' mobility abroad for labour was in the last decade more intense than in the past, partially supported by the bilateral programmes and agreement and subsequently by Romania's accession to the EU area;

- Labour mobility represented the main reason of mobility;
- The labour force categories at the two extremes migrated: the highly-skilled and those in the category of the low-skilled or unskilled (in agriculture, in Spain), yet the differentiation on trades and professions and the accepted qualification level was imposed by the demand of the destination market (bilateral agreements, movement restrictions during a period of up to 7 years after accession);
- Migration was in particular recorded from among those working in fields such as education and health and who already were employed, which increased the structural deficits on the national labour market;
- Romanians' labour mobility exercises a low pressure on the labour markets in the countries of destination if we analyse their share in total labour force.

Another worrying aspect of temporary labour migration is that of the average duration of mobility stay. Working abroad brings along financial advantages because it is accompanied by remittances, yet the more the period of mobility expands, the more is the risk of permanent stay and hence net losses – of human capital, of household move, suspension or drastic diminishment of remittances flows', elimination of the return and re-employment possibility, with sustainable advantages for the labour market and business environment in the host country and definitive negative externalities for the labour market and the business environment in the country of origin (if not associated with bilateral commercial cooperation or business). Still, if return occurs, but not accompanied by re-employment or entrepreneurship but only by consumption and eventually by social services (pensions), then on long term incomes become flat and do not stimulate growth. In some instances, the poverty risk emerges again along with the dependency on social assistance. The comparative analysis of the average stay period of immigrants in the country of destination highlights the fact that the potential economic advantages resulting from mobility diminish substantially as the stay is expanded, and the advantages at national level in the country of origin are strongly limited or turn adverse.

Considering the cumulated effect of the Romanians' labour mobility, even if the estimates of the experts are based on the win-win principle, we can appreciate that Romania registered up to the present a net loss in material-financial terms, difficult to be quantified under all its aspects. The sustainable advantages are still expected and we appreciate that they will be felt on medium- and long-term.

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