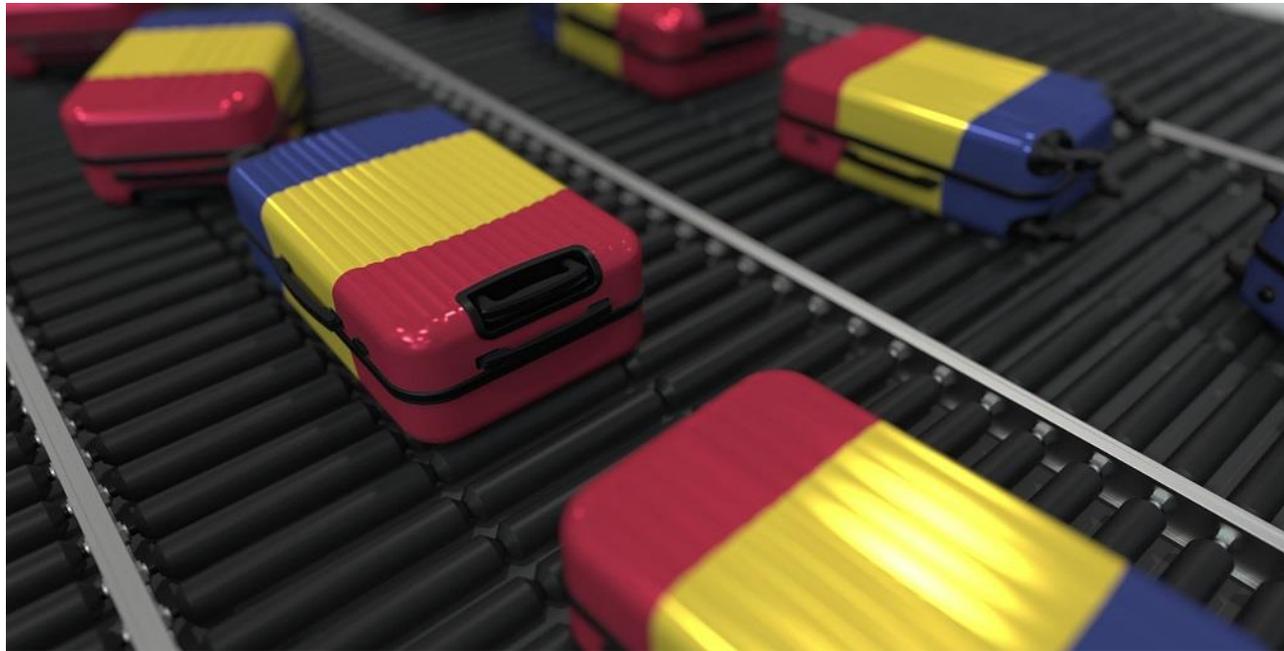


Romanian Emigration



Victor Cepoi

Institute for developmental and strategic analysis

Background

- During the socialist time, migration was relatively small, only some categories of people being able to get out of the country
- After 1990, the Romanian migration grew up in time
- Enhanced by the Romanians' accession to the EU and the extended mobility rights Romanians obtained over the years as European citizens
- Romanian migration evolved in the past twenty five years as one of the most important population flows in Europe (Anghel and Cosciug 2017)

Patterns of migration

- Romanian migration is today a very dynamic and highly complex process:
- Permanent emigration, labor circular
- Migration ending up with settling in host countries (long-term migration)
- Circular migration (short-term migration).

Permanent migration from Romania emerged during state socialism with the migration of ethnic migrants, Germans and Hungarians, brain drain, asylum seekers and family reunions

- **Long-term labor migration** represents the most significant part of the Romanian migration in terms of both number and remittances sent back to home communities (large-scale migration of Romanians towards Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece but also to France and the UK)
- **Short-term labor migration.** These are cases of incomplete (or circular) migration, where migrants have limited employment in countries of origin and destination. Migrants' main aim is to complement household incomes with earnings obtained in countries of destination (Germany or Austria)

Migration in present days

- From 2001/2002 to 2015/2016, Romania's emigrant population in OECD countries increased by 2.3 million, reaching a total of 3.6 million people (17 percent of people who were born in Romania)
- Country's population fell from 22.4 million in 2000 to 19.5 million in 2018, with outward migration responsible for more than 75 percent of the decline (OECD)

Three European countries accounted for 62 percent of all Romanian emigrants:

Italy had almost a third (over 1 million)

Germany (680,000)

Spain (573,000)

The next countries with the largest number of Romanian residents were the UK, the US, Hungary, France, and Canada.

Reasons for migration

- Employment (though only one in seven Romanian emigrants in the EU said they had a job offer prior to departure)
- Education - less than 2 percent of Romanians who moved to other EU countries (30 percent having a low education)
- “Between 2009 and 2018, more than a fourth (26 percent) of Romanians living in Romania expressed a desire to permanently settle abroad if they had the opportunity,” OECD writes. This is one of the highest percentages in the region, exceeded only by Moldova.

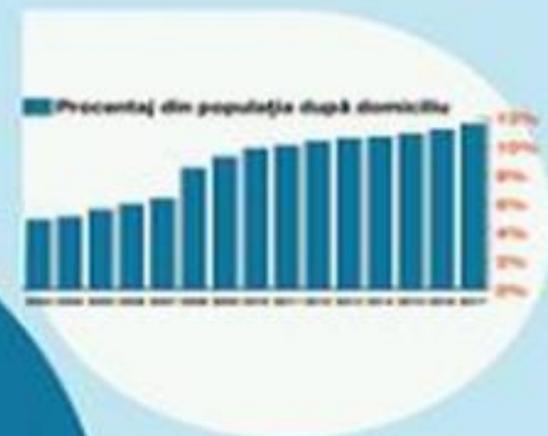
- “Between 2009 and 2018, 26 percent of Romanians living in Romania expressed a desire to permanently settle abroad if they had the opportunity,” OECD writes. This is one of the highest percentages in the region, exceeded only by Moldova.
- The desire to emigrate is especially high for young Romanians, with nearly half of people aged 15-24 saying they intended to leave the country.

Phases of post-socialist Romanian migration

Period	Time horizon for migration	Main goal of the emigrants	Major countries of destination	Main characteristic
1990-1993	Definitive	Relocation	Germany, Hungary, France, Belgium	Ethnic migration. Asylum seeking.
1994-1996	Temporary . Circular migration	Labor	Hungary, Israel, Turkey	Labor migration emerges
1997-2001	Circular migration Prospects for long term legal residence	Labor	Hungary, Italy, Spain, Ireland	Labor migration, strongly expands mostly irregular. Regularization programs are caught by Romanian migrants in Spain and Italy
2002-2006	Prospects for long terms legal residence	Long term residence.	Italy and Spain	Continuing processes of regularization involving a large number of Romanians.
2007 – 2009 (pre-crisis context)	Possibility for long term legal residence and formal employment	Long term residence, large Romanian communities in Italy and Spain especially	Spain, Italy, other European destinations	Labor migration continues, but at lower levels, limited return migration
2009 - present	Mixed – long term and temporary	Labor migration and long term residence	Decreasing communities in Spain and Italy, migration oriented towards German and the UK	Labor migration continues. New patterns: seasonal work in Germany, temporary migration to the UK; increasing return migration, double migrants from Spain and Italy moving towards the UK and Germany. Visible precarious migration in many European countries.

Horváth and Anghel (2009)

Ponderea persoanelor plecate din țară, pe regiuni 2017



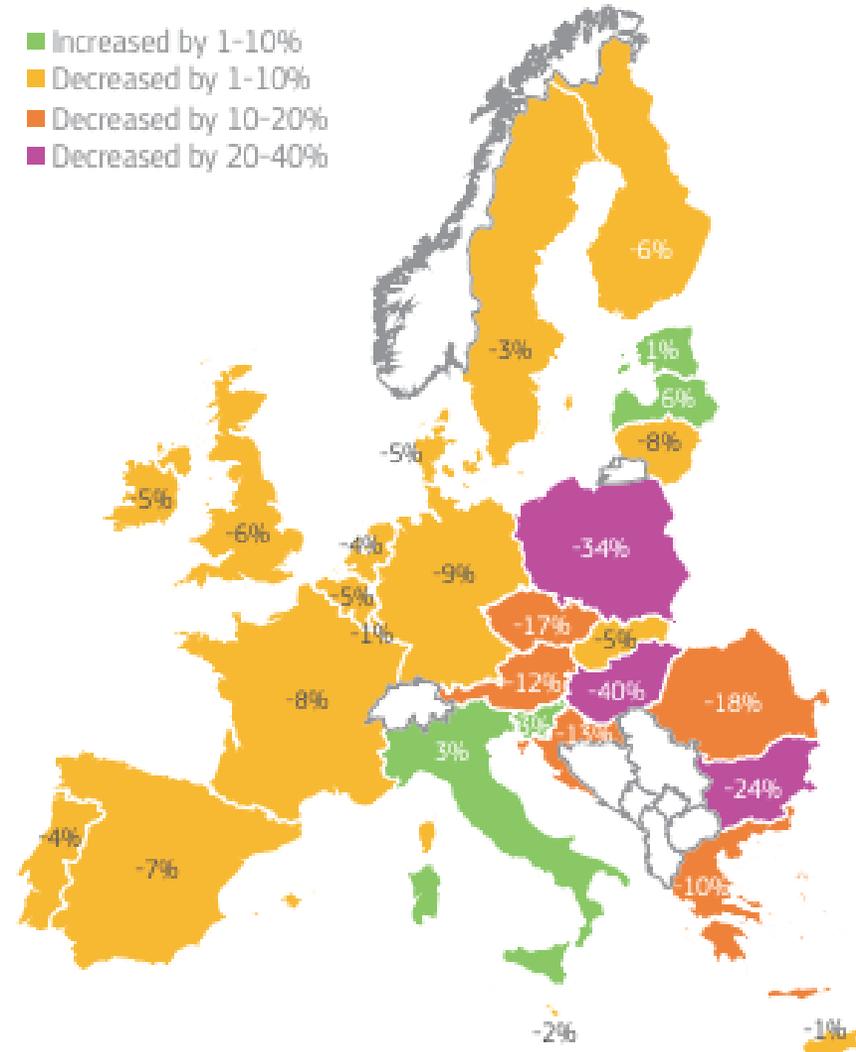
Romanians and support of strong leaders

Support for a strong leader in Romania - between 75% and 79% (Adam and Tomsic)

Quality of the democracy here is also quite low

Liberal Democracy Index, change per country, 2008-2018

- Increased by 1-10%
- Decreased by 1-10%
- Decreased by 10-20%
- Decreased by 20-40%



Source: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance

Note: Index composed of 5 indicators: electoral practice, freedom of expression & media, civil society, rule of law, checks on the executive.

Doubt in the efficiency of democracy and dissatisfaction with it

Importance of democracy

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all important	39	2.6	2.7	2.7
	2	15	1.0	1.0	3.7
	3	18	1.2	1.2	4.9
	4	16	1.1	1.1	6.0
	5	99	6.6	6.7	12.8
	6	56	3.7	3.8	16.6
	7	83	5.5	5.7	22.3
	8	143	9.5	9.7	32.0
	9	152	10.1	10.3	42.4
	Absolutely important	845	56.2	57.6	100.0
Total	1466	97.5	100.0		
Missing	No answer	4	.3		
	Don't know	33	2.2		
	Total	37	2.5		
Total		1503	100.0		

How democratically is this country being governed today

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all democratic	226	15.0	15.9	15.9
	2	106	7.1	7.5	23.4
	3	115	7.7	8.1	31.5
	4	125	8.3	8.8	40.3
	5	235	15.6	16.6	56.9
	6	154	10.3	10.9	67.8
	7	177	11.8	12.5	80.3
	8	115	7.7	8.1	88.4
	9	46	3.1	3.2	91.6
	Completely democratic	119	7.9	8.4	100.0
Total	1418	94.4	100.0		
Missing	No answer	11	.7		
	Don't know	74	4.9		
	Total	85	5.6		
Total		1503	100.0		

Government responsibility

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	The government should take more responsibility to ensure tha	383	25.5	26.0	26.0
	2	101	6.7	6.9	32.9
	3	84	5.6	5.7	38.6
	4	71	4.7	4.8	43.4
	5	173	11.5	11.7	55.1
	6	100	6.6	6.8	61.8
	7	94	6.2	6.4	68.2
	8	103	6.9	7.0	75.2
	9	76	5.1	5.2	80.3
	People should take more responsibility to provide for themse	290	19.3	19.7	100.0
Total	1474	98.1	100.0		
Missing	No answer	8	.5		
	Don't know	21	1.4		
	Total	29	1.9		
Total		1503	100.0		

**Political system: Having experts, not government, make decisions
according to what they think is best for the country**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very good	605	40.2	42.6	42.6
	Fairly good	592	39.4	41.7	84.4
	Fairly bad	172	11.5	12.1	96.5
	Very bad	49	3.3	3.5	100.0
	Total	1419	94.4	100.0	
Missing	No answer	9	.6		
	Don't know	76	5.0		
	Total	84	5.6		
Total		1503	100.0		

All in all again, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union?

	Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Not very satisfied	Not at all satisfied	Don't know	No answer
Austria	2.1%	37.0%	39.4%	17.0%	4.5%	0.0%
Belgium	2.1%	30.1%	37.4%	25.5%	4.9%	0.0%
Bulgaria	3.3%	39.2%	38.4%	13.7%	5.4%	0.0%
Croatia	4.2%	45.4%	29.7%	16.3%	4.5%	0.0%
Cyprus	4.4%	35.5%	38.1%	16.2%	5.4%	0.4%
Czech Republic	2.7%	38.1%	34.4%	20.5%	4.3%	0.0%
Denmark	6.4%	44.7%	24.4%	14.1%	10.4%	0.0%
Germany	4.1%	32.4%	40.2%	17.2%	6.1%	0.0%
Estonia	2.1%	39.5%	37.6%	11.4%	9.4%	0.0%
Finland	2.5%	39.1%	33.9%	14.3%	10.2%	0.0%
France	3.2%	28.6%	35.6%	26.3%	6.3%	0.0%
Greece	2.3%	23.3%	48.4%	24.6%	1.5%	0.0%
Hungary	3.9%	41.6%	36.3%	12.3%	5.9%	0.0%
Ireland	7.0%	49.1%	28.0%	11.2%	4.7%	0.0%
Italy	4.0%	26.5%	40.4%	26.2%	2.9%	0.0%
Latvia	1.8%	35.7%	40.0%	10.9%	11.6%	0.0%
Lithuania	3.1%	46.8%	35.0%	5.7%	9.4%	0.0%
Luxembourg	2.6%	38.0%	41.8%	14.7%	3.0%	0.0%
Malta	17.9%	40.4%	19.1%	4.8%	17.9%	0.0%
Netherlands	4.2%	37.0%	31.7%	19.4%	7.7%	0.0%
Poland	10.2%	55.7%	21.0%	7.2%	5.9%	0.0%
Portugal	2.4%	34.8%	45.9%	14.2%	2.7%	0.0%
Romania	5.6%	49.7%	30.2%	10.8%	3.7%	0.0%
Slovenia	3.7%	20.4%	49.7%	21.4%	4.8%	0.0%
Slovakia	3.5%	35.7%	44.2%	13.6%	3.0%	0.0%
Spain	5.6%	38.2%	41.7%	11.5%	3.0%	0.0%
Sweden	4.8%	34.1%	31.4%	19.7%	10.0%	0.0%
UK	5.8%	30.6%	28.1%	25.8%	9.7%	0.0%

EES 2019

Euroscepticism

QA19 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU?

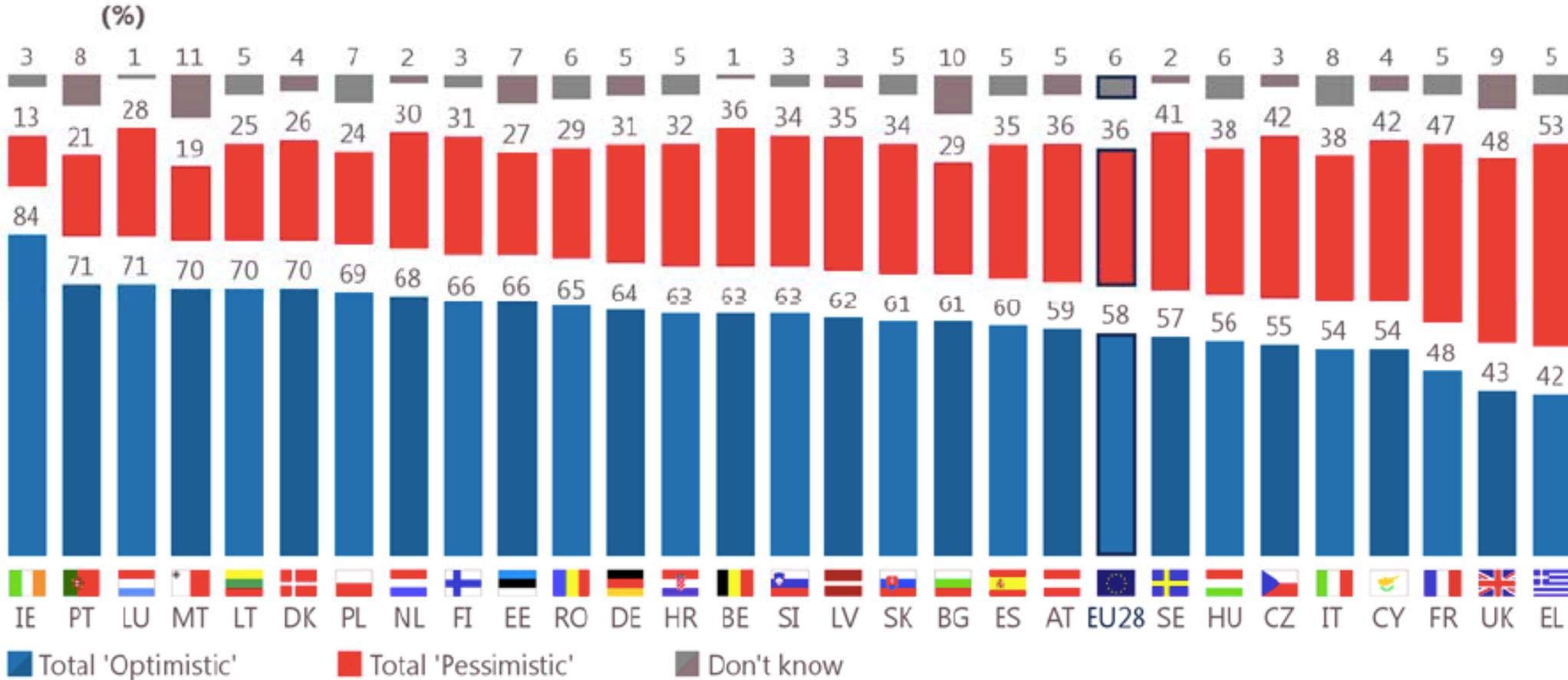
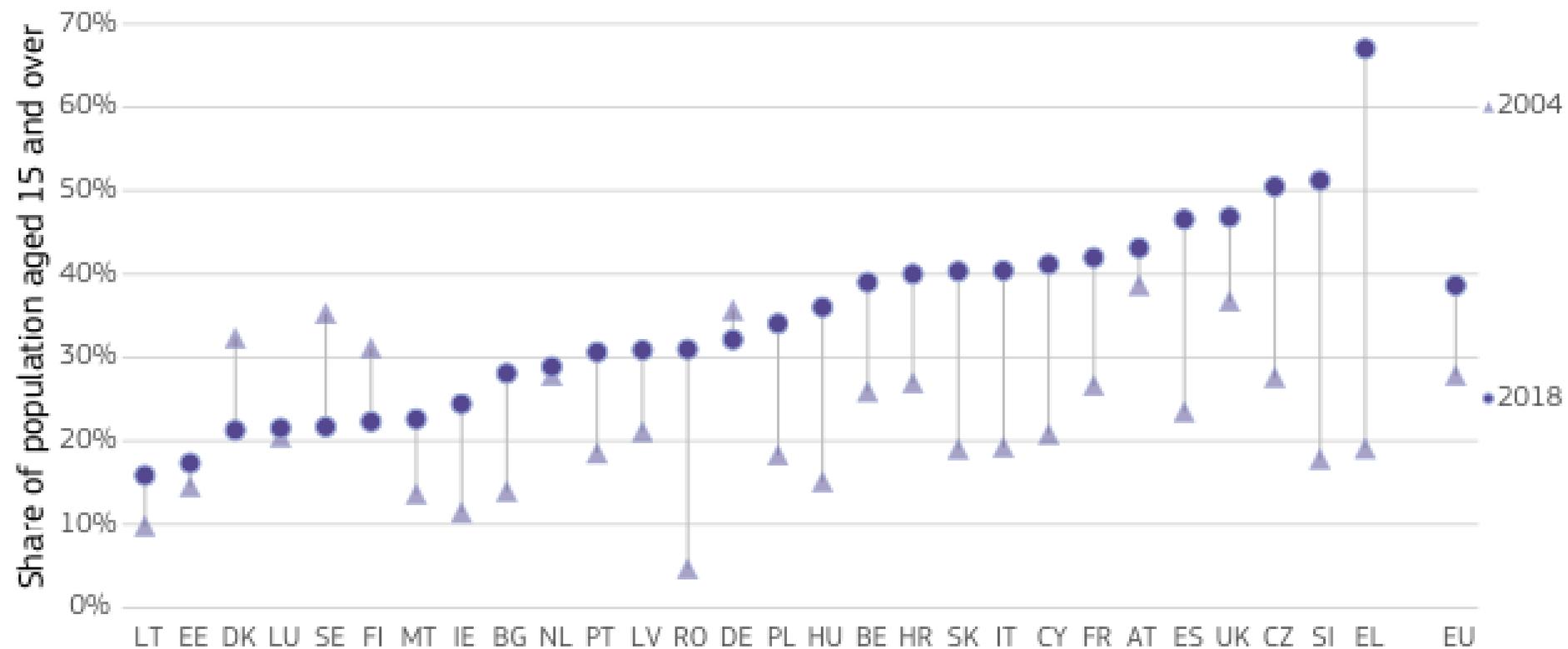


FIGURE 2: Share of the population tending not to trust the EU, 2004-2018



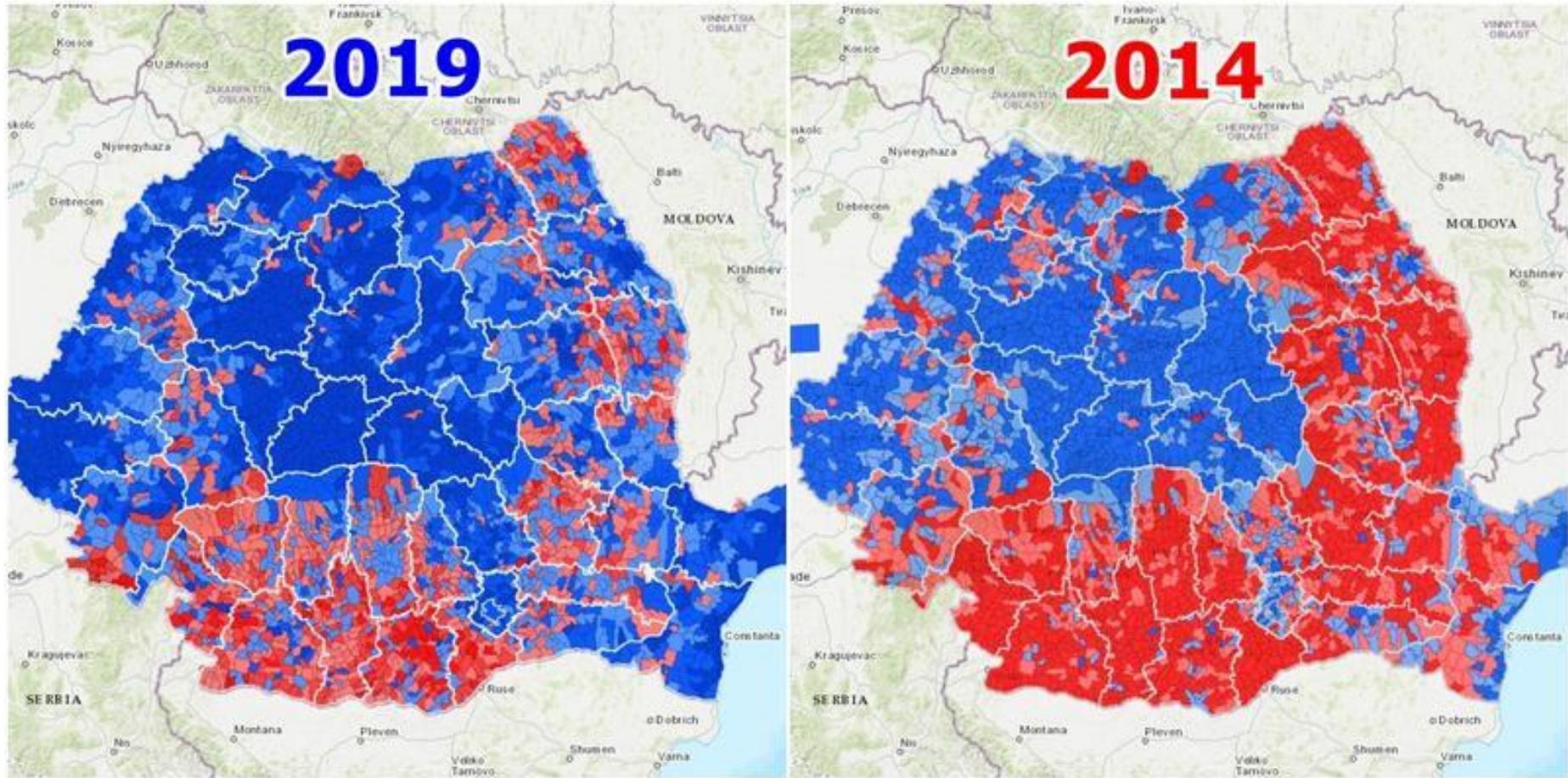
Source: Own elaborations based on Eurobarometer data

Parliamentary Elections 2016

Partid [ascunde] ⇅		Ideologie ^[5] ⇅	Lider ⇅	2016 (%)		Mandate în 2016	
				Senat ⇅	Camera Deputaților ⇅	Senat ⇅	Camera Deputaților ⇅
PSD	Partidul Social Democrat	Centru-stânga Social-democrație, conservatorism social	Viorica Dăncilă	45,68%	45,48%	67 / 136	154 / 329
PNL	Partidul Național Liberal	Centru-dreapta Liberalism conservator	Ludovic Orban Prim-ministru	20,42%	20,04%	30 / 136	69 / 329
USR	Uniunea Salvați România	Centru Progresism	Dan Barna Deputat	8,92%	8,87%	13 / 136	30 / 329
PLUS	Partidul Libertate, Unitate și Solidaritate	Centru Progresism	Dacian Cioloș Eurodeputat	<i>Partid nou</i>	<i>Partid nou</i>	<i>Partid nou</i>	<i>Partid nou</i>
ALDE	Partidul Alianța Liberalilor și Democraților	Centru-dreapta Liberalism progresist	Călin Popescu-Tăriceanu Președinte al Senatului (2014–2019)	6,01%	5,62%	9 / 136	20 / 329
PRO	PRO România	Centru-stânga Liberalism social	Victor Ponta Deputat	<i>Partid nou</i>	<i>Partid nou</i>	<i>Partid nou</i>	<i>Partid nou</i>
PMP	Partidul Mișcarea Populară	Centru-dreapta Conservatorism liberal	Eugen Tomac Deputat	5,65%	5,35%	8 / 136	18 / 329
UDMR/RMDSZ	Uniunea Democrată Maghiară din România Româniai Magyar Demokrata Szövetség	Centru Regionalism, conservatorism liberal	Hunor Kelemen Deputat	6,24%	6,19%	9 / 136	21 / 329

Authoritarianism in Romania, unlike in the West, was highly related to support for communism and was related to the endorsement of communist (socialist) principles of distributive justice (Krauss 2002)

Presidential Elections 2014 vs 2019









Thank you !