

MIGRATION IN ROMANIA BETWEEN 1990 AND 2018

TTLA 2/ KALAMATA/ GREECE

APRIL, 2018

COLEGIUL ECONOMIC BUZĂU



Erasmus+



WHY?

OMIT

ODYSSEY- MIGRATION AND ITS INFLUENCE ON
TEENAGERS

PARTNERS

- Gymnasium Neue Oberschule/Braunschweig/ Germany,
- EBI Francisco Ferreira Drummond/ Angra do Heroísmo/ Portugal,
- IES LUIS SEOANE/ Pontevedra/ Spain,
- 3 Gymnasio Kalamatas/ Greece
- Colegiul Economic Buzău/ Romania

ACTIVITIES

- Discover facts about migration in the past,
 - Discover facts about migration in the present,
 - Research about the situation in every partner country,
 - Dissemination of activities and products,
 - Exhibitions,
 - Twinspace, Facebook group, Facebook page
-

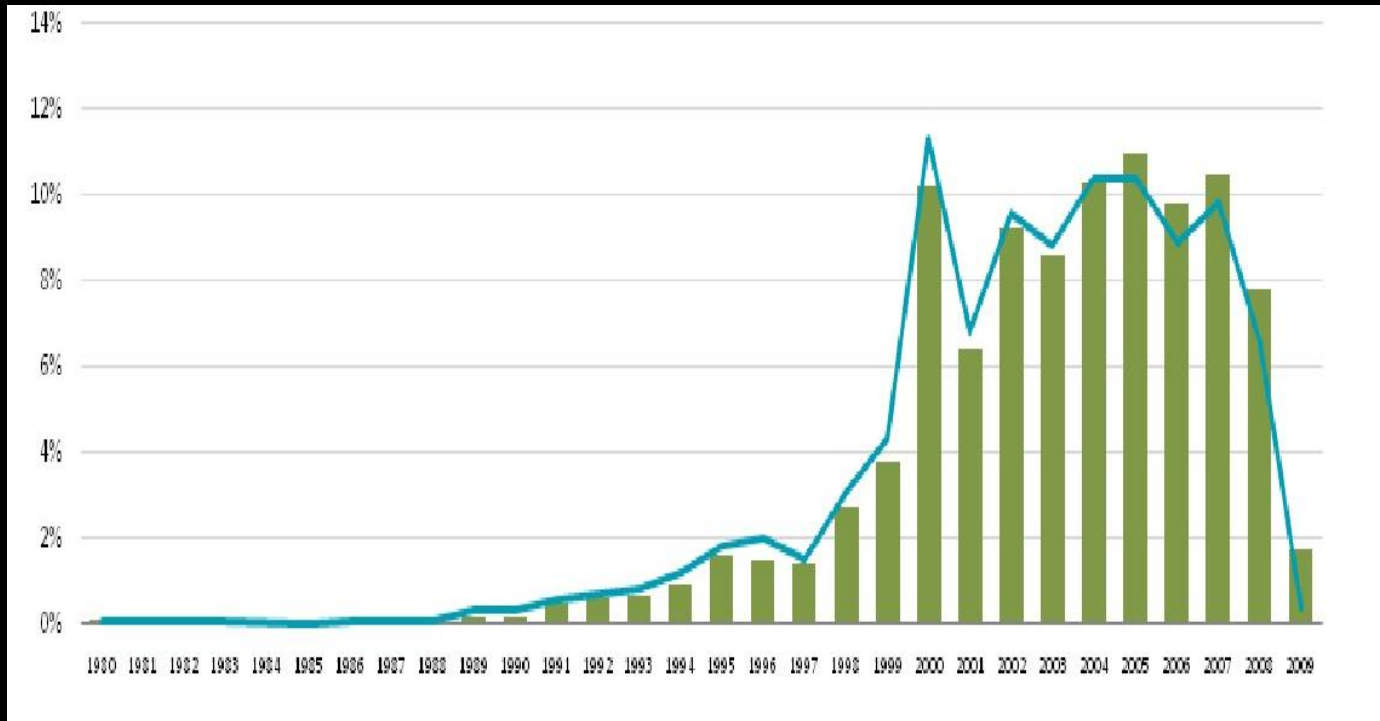
MIGRATION IN ROMANIA



- More than one-third of the country's households - 2 million and a half, had at least one of their members who went abroad after 1990, according to the study 'Temporary living abroad. The economic migration of the Romanians'.




- At the individual level, the proportion of people between 18 and 59 years of age who worked abroad after 1990 is 12%. However, the phenomenon has increased especially after 2002, with the liberalization of the circulation in the Schengen area for the Romanians.




**MIGRATION BEGAN TO RISE
VERY RAPIDLY AFTER 1990.**

ROMANIANS' ROUTES AROUND THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EUROPE

The first 90-95 stage, there were five destinations with a share of over 7% of total departures: Israel, Turkey, Italy, Hungary and Germany.

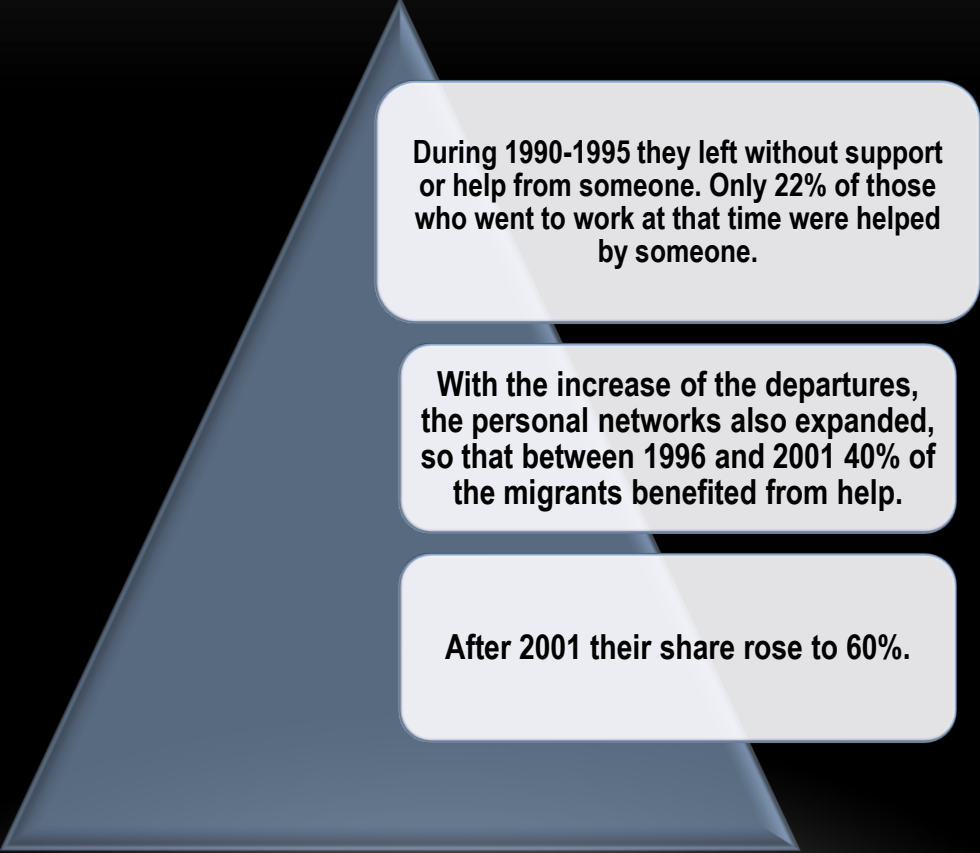


Second phase - '96 - 2002, Canada, Spain and the USA are added to the five countries in the first stage.



The third stage began in 2002, and the Romanians concentrated their departures to Spain and Italy.

HOW DID THEY GET TO WORK ABROAD?



During 1990-1995 they left without support or help from someone. Only 22% of those who went to work at that time were helped by someone.

With the increase of the departures, the personal networks also expanded, so that between 1996 and 2001 40% of the migrants benefited from help.

After 2001 their share rose to 60%.

THE MAIN OCCUPATIONS FOR ROMANIANS ABROAD

Constructions for men (98% worked at least once in this area), and are the main occupations of Romanians abroad.

Agriculture (72% men and 28% women)

Domestic work for women (88%)

The illegal practice of these occupations is particularly high in domestic and agricultural activities, and the share of clandestine workers rose from 34% between 1990-1995 to 53% in 2001.

PRESENT?

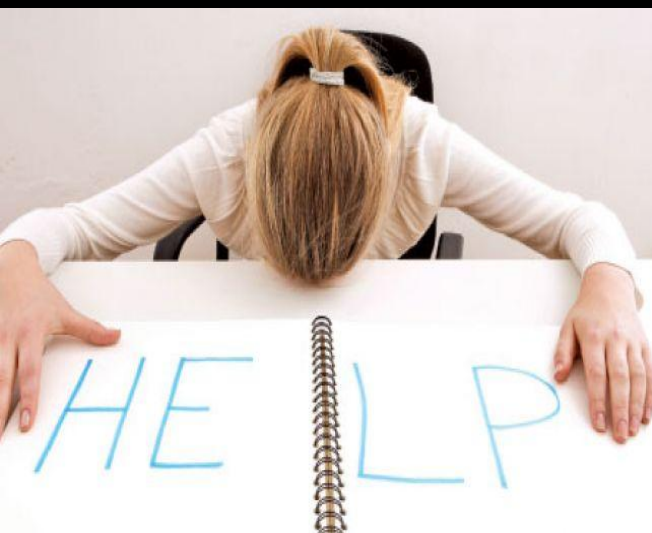
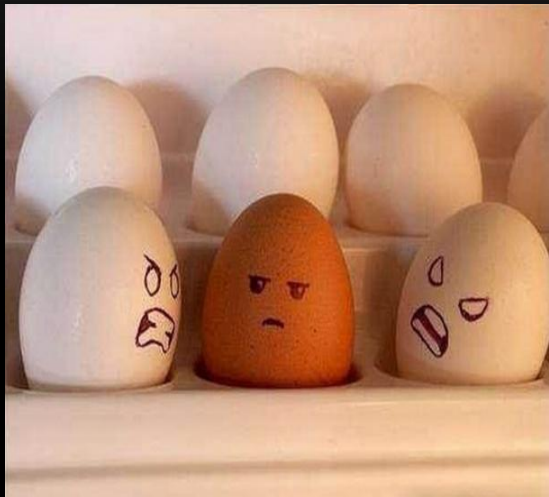
- At present, the phenomenon of temporary departure to work abroad is three times more intense than in 2002. Moldova, Muntenia and Oltenia are the regions where temporary labor migration prevails over temporary travel-type visits, more frequent in Banat, Transylvania, Dobrogea and Bucharest. In this respect, the relatives are most often used (23% of the migrants), followed by friends in the locality (16%) and knowledge (5%).
- At this point, Italy and Spain are the main destinations for Romanians working abroad: over the last five years, 50% of work abroad was in Italy and 25% in Spain.

MONEY IS THE MAIN REASON THAT INFLUENCES MIGRATION



MORE REASONS WHY ROMANIAN PEOPLE LEAVE THEIR COUNTRY

- - racial discrimination
 - - discrimination of people in the lgbt community
 - - heavy labor and small incomes
 - - underdeveloped policy
 - - badly constructed laws
 - - gender discrimination
-



IS ROMANIA A TARGET FOR MIGRANTS FROM OTHER POOR COUNTRIES, WHETHER FROM ASIA OR SOUTH AMERICA?

According to official data, most migrants with legal right to stay on the territory of Romania come from the

Republic of Moldova (28%),

Turkey (17%),

China (15%)

Syria (4%).

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THE END

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