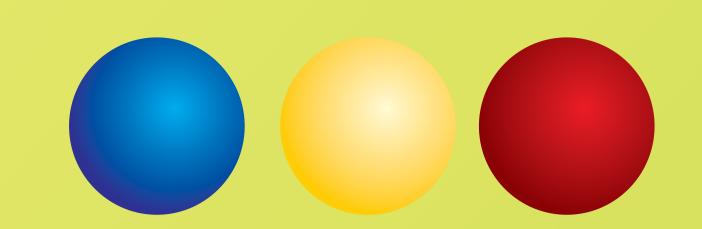


Migration has become an increasingly important phenomenon for European societies. Patterns of migration flows can change greatly over time, with the size and composition of migrant populations reflecting both current and historical patterns of migration flows. Combined with the complexity and long-term nature of the migrant integration process, this can present challenges to policymakers who need good quality information on which to base decisions. It is important that the statistics should go beyond the basic demographic characteristics of migrants and present a wider range of socio-economic information on migrants and their descendants.

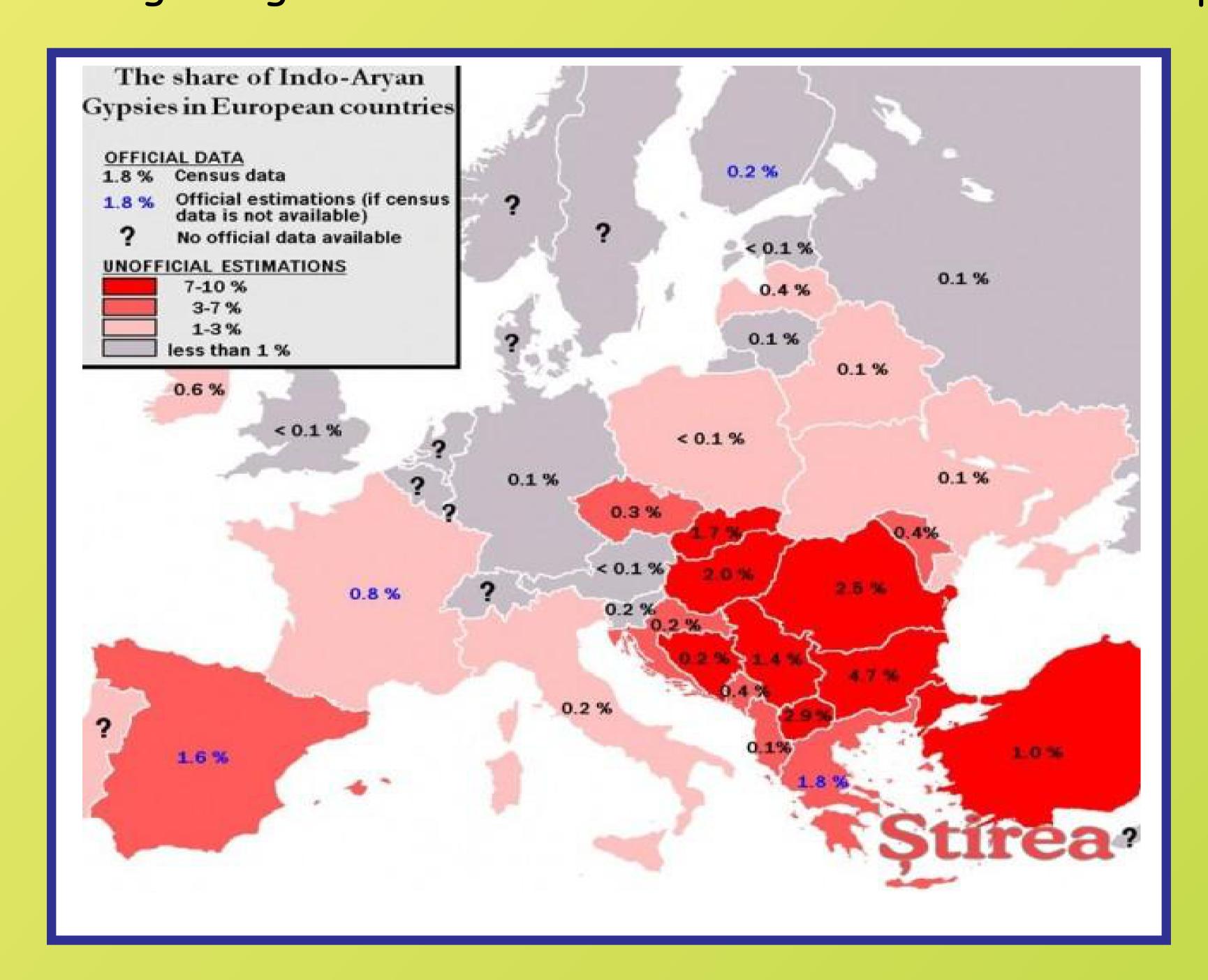
ROMANIA



Romanians the biggest group of immigrants to EU Member States

In 2008 EU Member States received nearly two million migrants of other EU nationalities. Among them Romanians ranked first, followed by Poles and Germans (note that these migrants were not necessarily previously residing in their country of citizenship). If returning nationals are excluded from the analysis, Romanians still ranked first, followed by Poles and Bulgarians. EU Member States received 384 000 citizens of Romania, 266 000 citizens of Poland and 91 000 citizens of Bulgaria.

The main destinations of Romanian citizens in the EU were Italy and Spain. Italy received 46% of all Romanians migrating to another EU Member State in 2008 and Spain 19 %



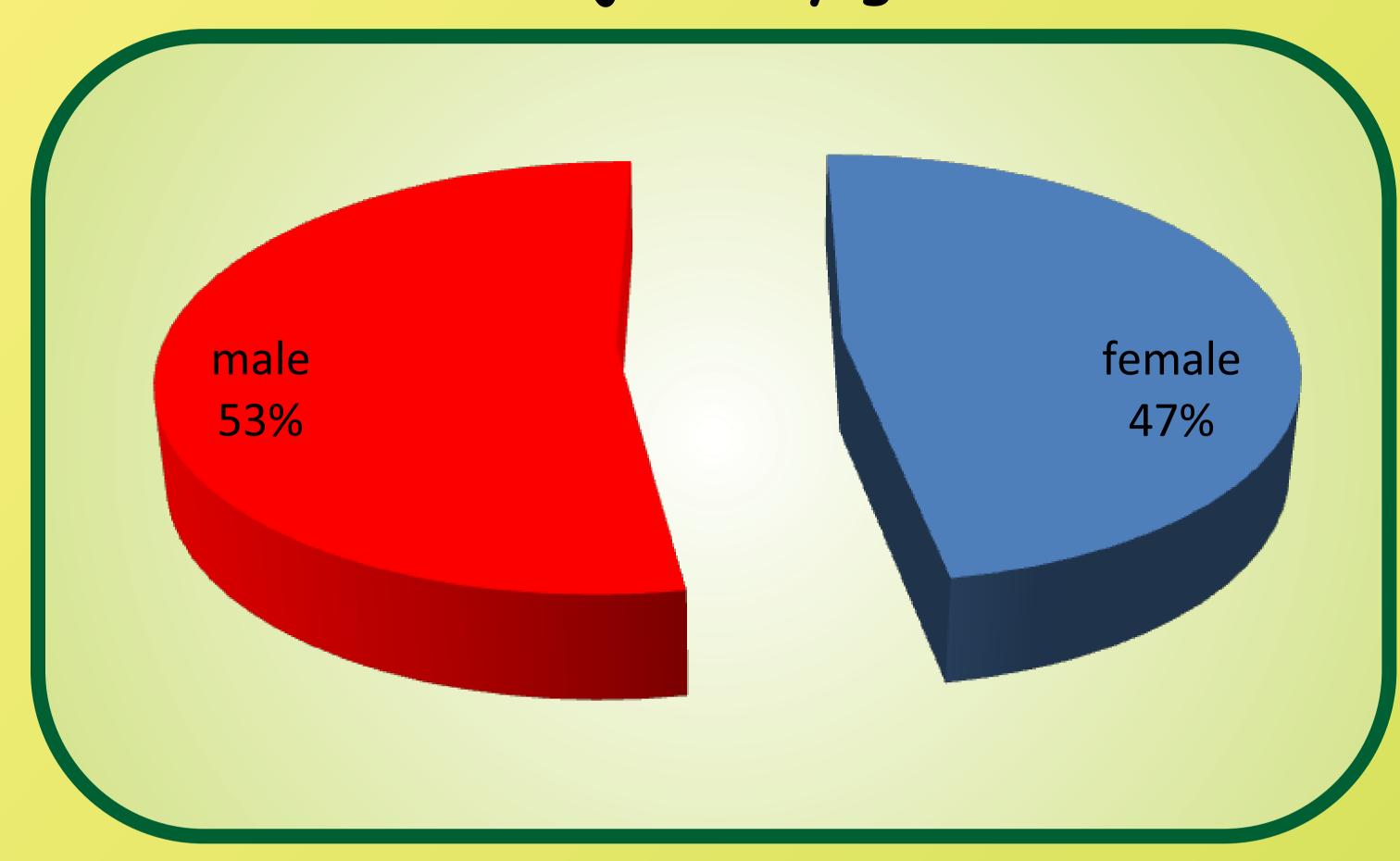
Roma emigration from Romania, Bulgaria or other European country needs to be addressed in a twofold perspective. First, Romani migrants are a specific component of larger Eastern European migration flows and one has to take into account the Romanian or Bulgarian migrant flows when dealing with Romanian Roma migrants in Italy or with Bulgarian Roma in Spain.

Roma Migration a problem in Romania

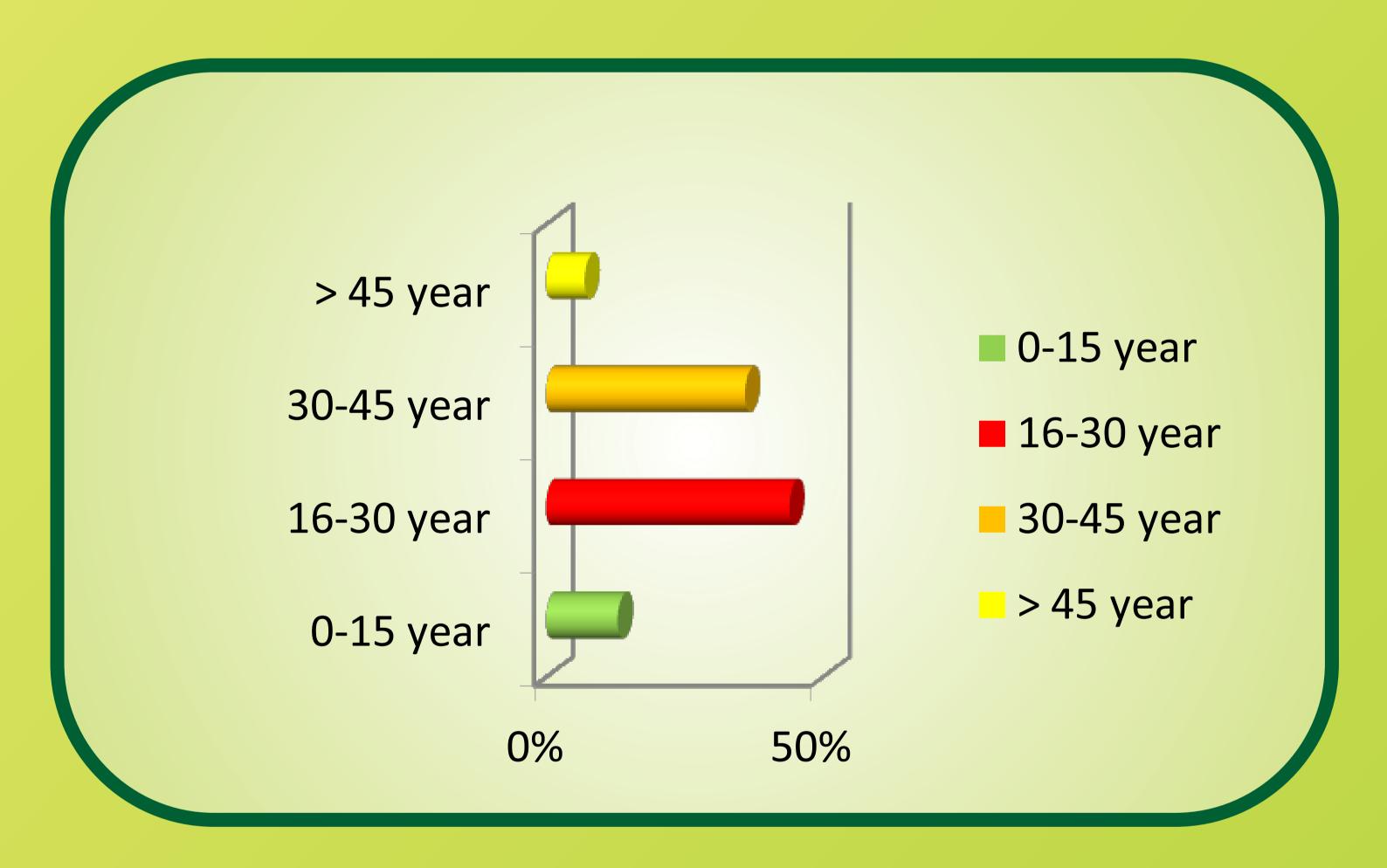
There were also identified three main chronological phases during which migration took different forms: first, prior to the mid 1970s Roma migrants seeking job opportunities abroad succeeded in taking on jobs and acquiring legal residence; second, between late 1970s and early 1990s, migration by Roma from Eastern countries was possible by either applying for political asylum, or by entering and staying irregularly; third, since 1992-1993 Romani migrants, mostly from Romania, Bulgaria, or other Eastern European no longer meet the criteria of asylum seekers since their origin countries were considered 'safe countries', and therefore Romani migrants employed two strategies common to other migrant groups from Eastern Europe, that is, entering irregularly Western Europe or entering with a tourist visa and becoming visa overstayers. While, as a general rule, Western European countries treat them all as irregular migrants, some differences are found to characterize Spain's and Italy's policies toward this migrant ethnic group.

Distribution of the inWestigated population in the 6 counties of Romania, Vaslui and Vrancea (Moldova), Buzau (Muntenia), Dolj (Oltenia), Arad (Crișana-Maramures) and Cluj (Transylvania), distributions by sex, age and age ranges, by residence and migration periods are presented in the following graphs.

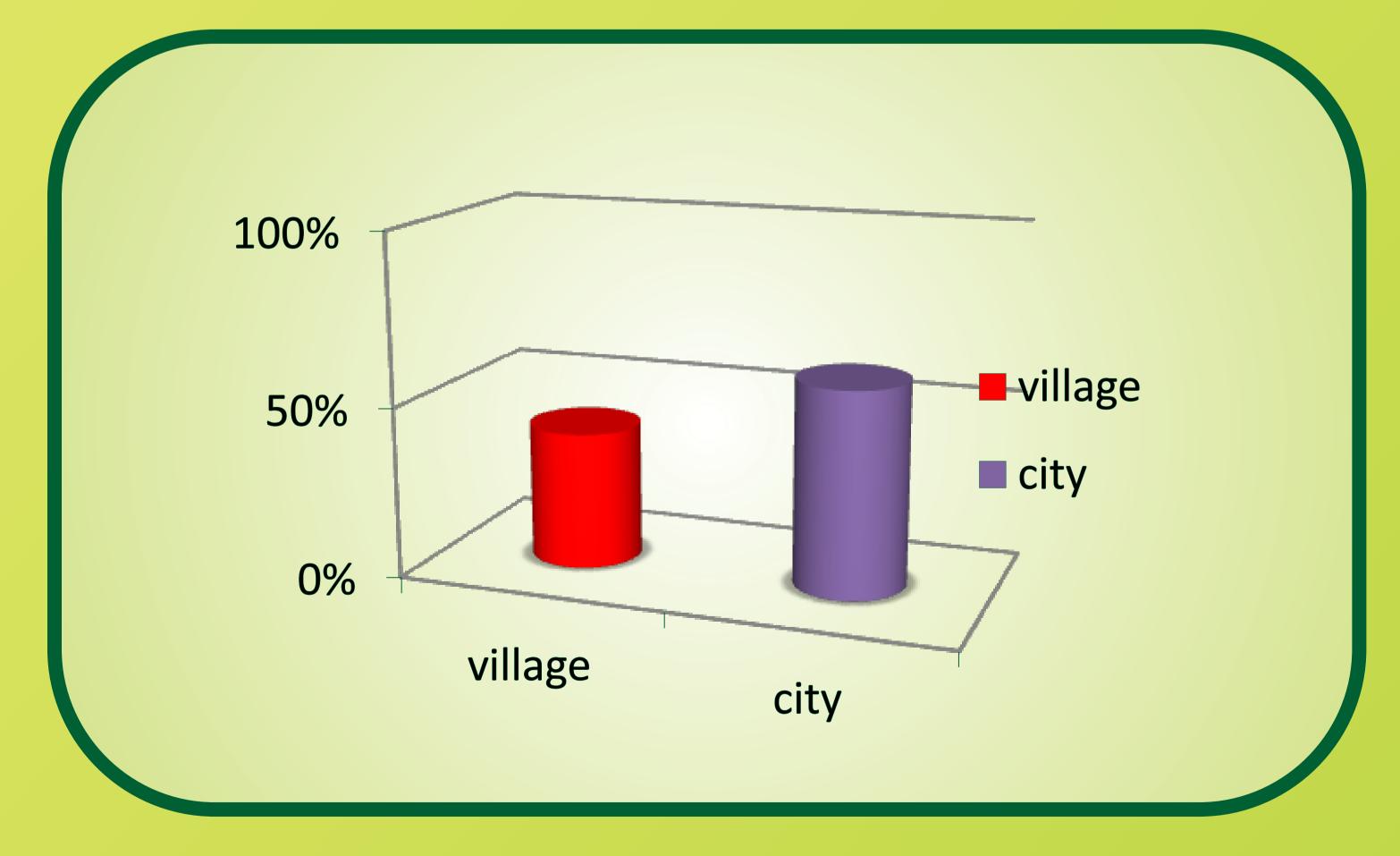
Distribution of the subjects by gender:



Distribution of the subjects by age:



Distribution of the subjects by area of strength:



village	city/town		
40%	60%		

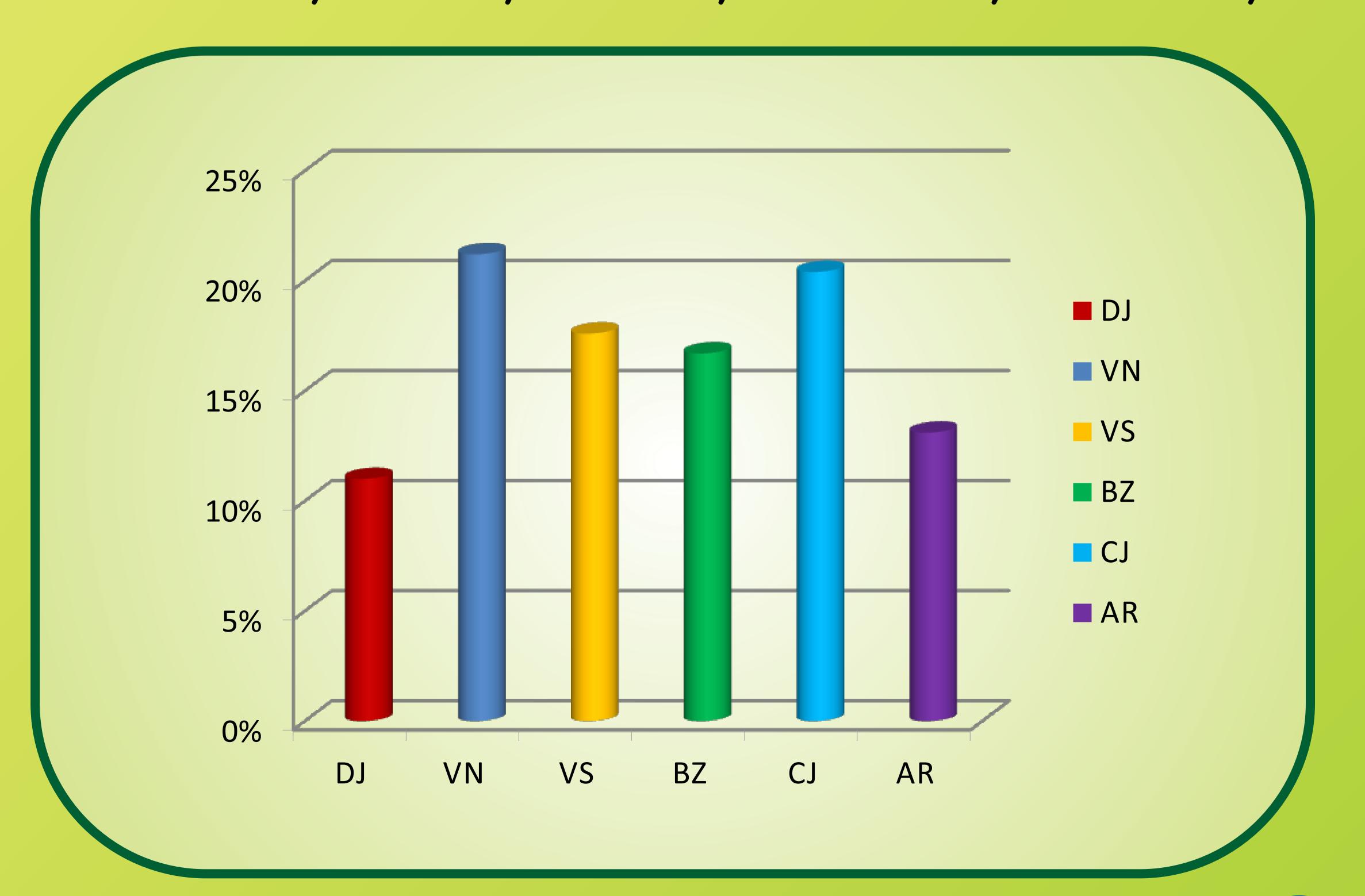
Although comparative analysis of the residence abroad compared to the area of strengh in Romania confirms the general trend of migration to urban areas (and consequently remigration mainly in urban areas).

Distribution of the subjects according to the periods of migration:



Distribution of the subjects by counties:

DJ	VN	VS	BZ	CJ	AR
11%	21,20%	17,60%	16,70%	20,40%	13,10%

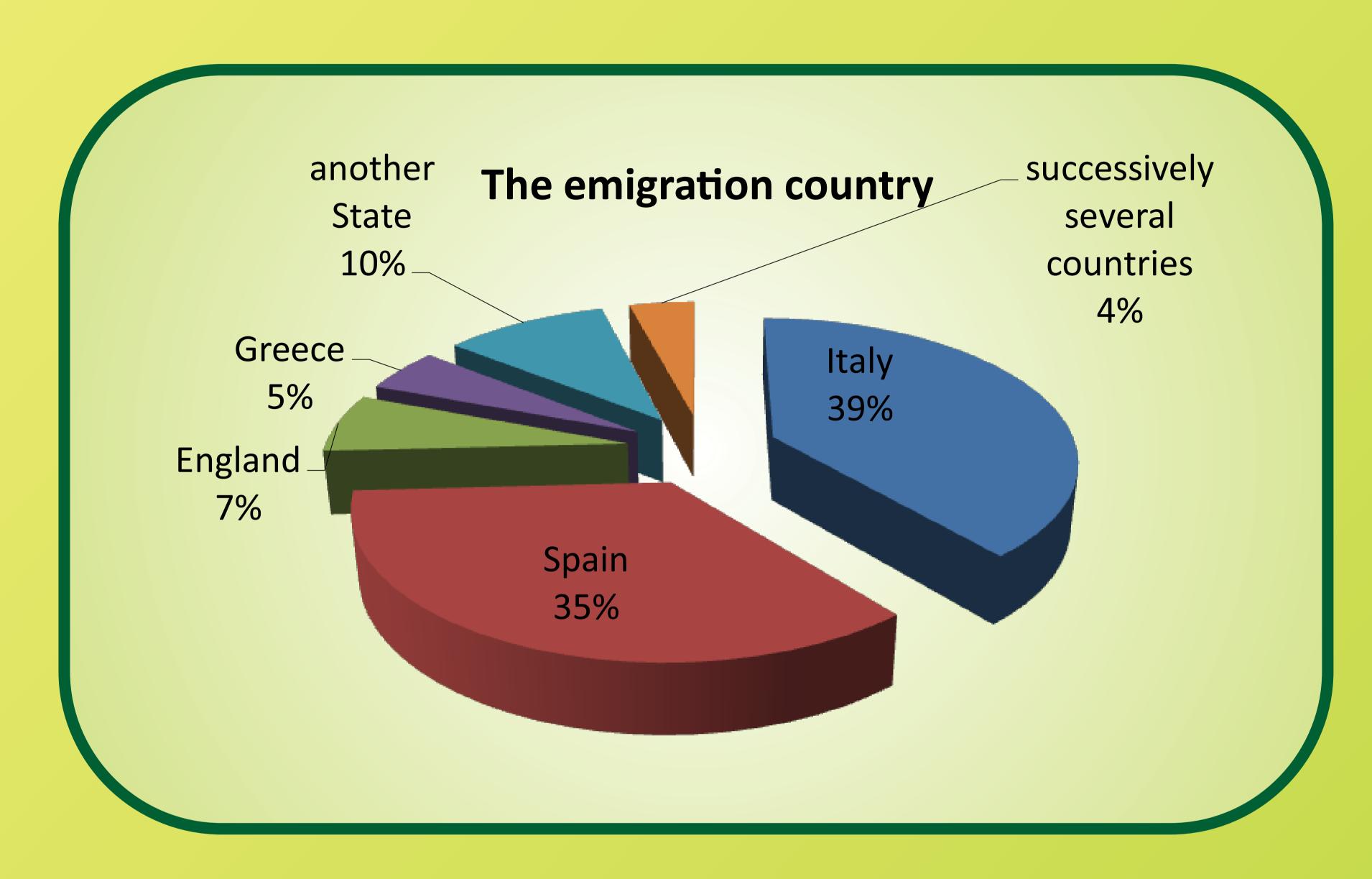


The emigration country

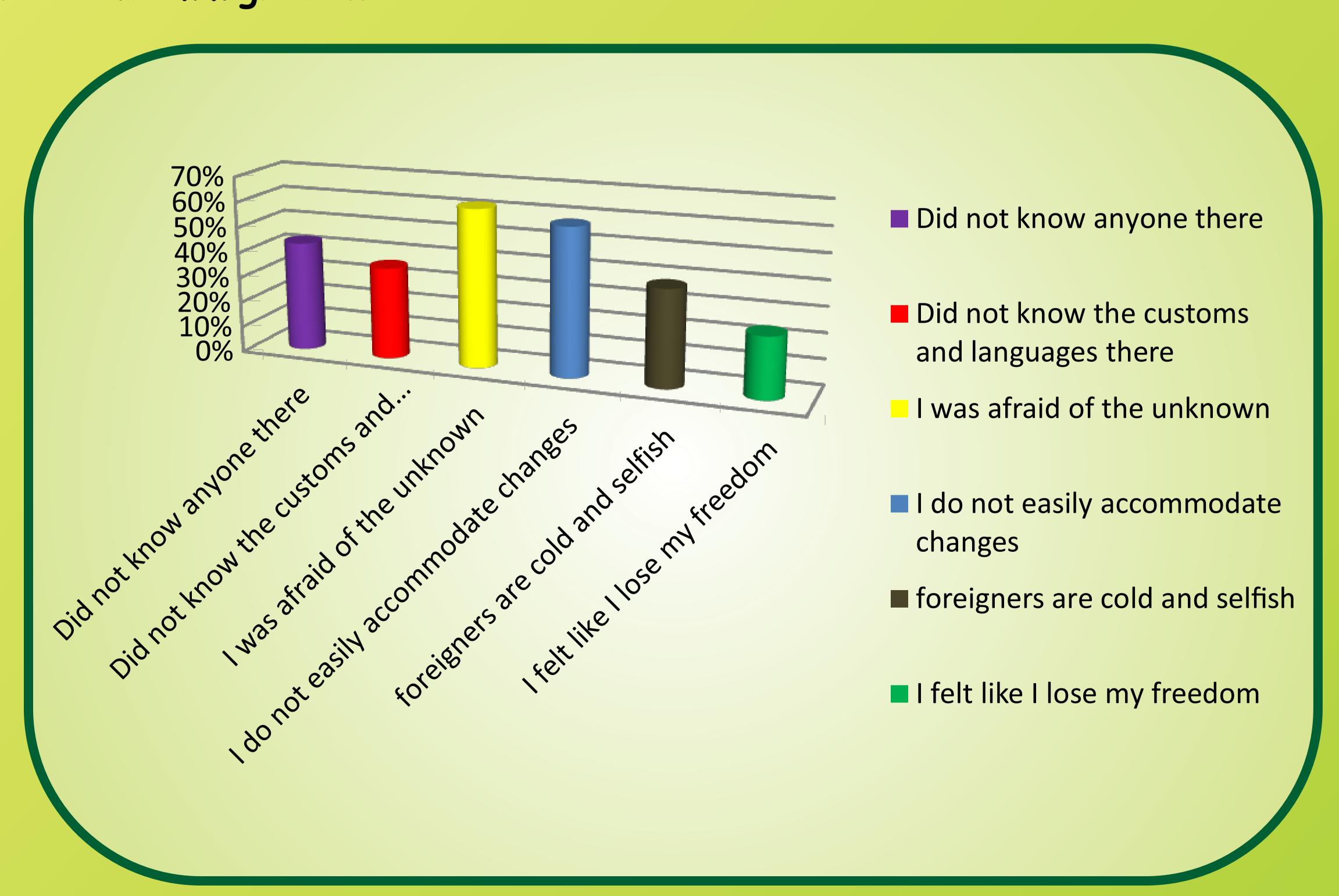
Analysis of the graphic information shows that remigration follows statistical characteristics of emigration, migration from Romania, taking place mainly to Italy and Spain - 43% of Romanians immigrants left for Italy, 23% for Spain (Soros Foundation Romania, IASC, 2011).

It is worth mentioning the existence children' families and thus declaring that migrated successively in several countries.

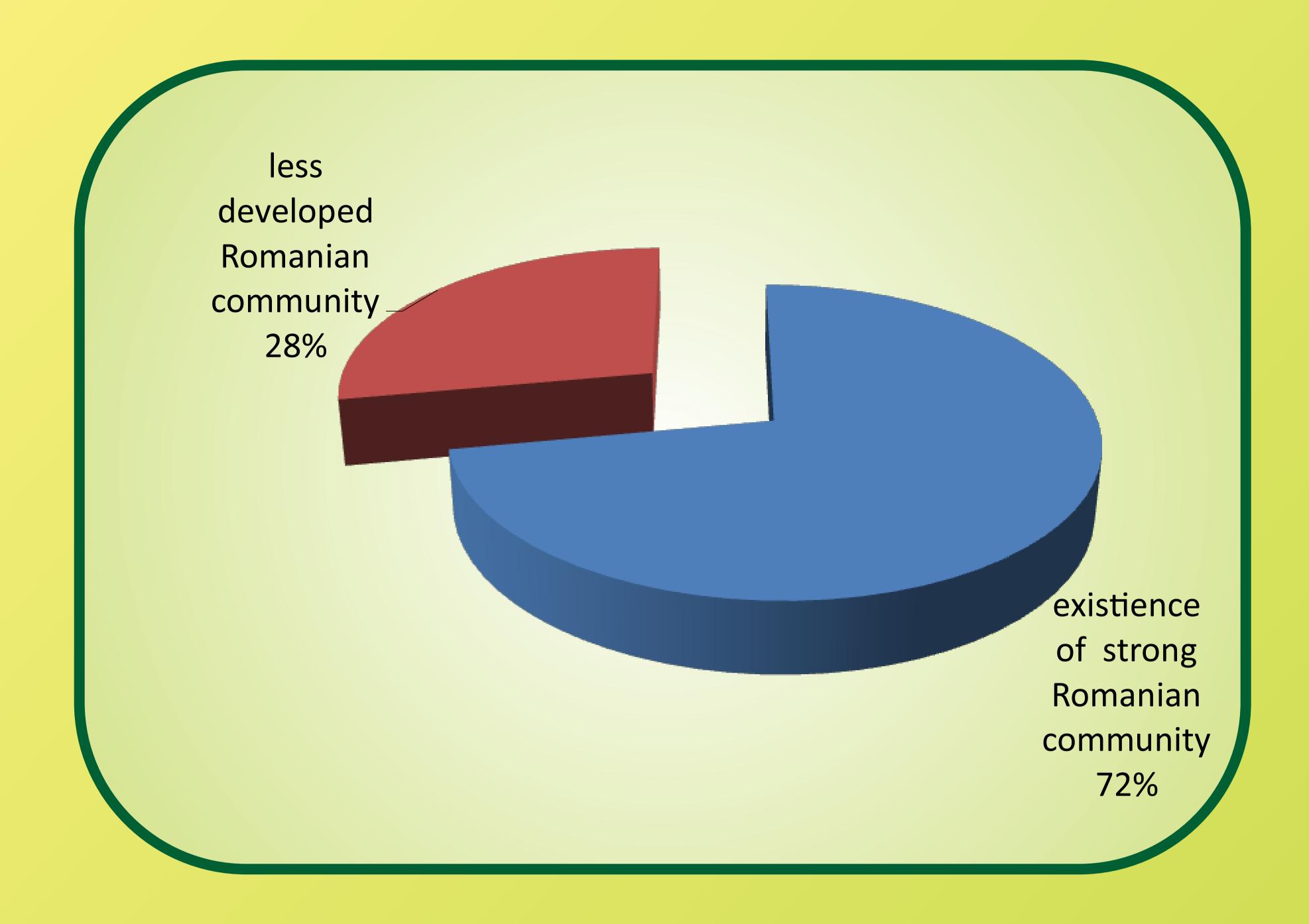
			Greece	another State	successively	
		England			in several countries	
Italy	Spain					
38,93%	35,25%	6,56%	4,92%	10,25%	4,10%	



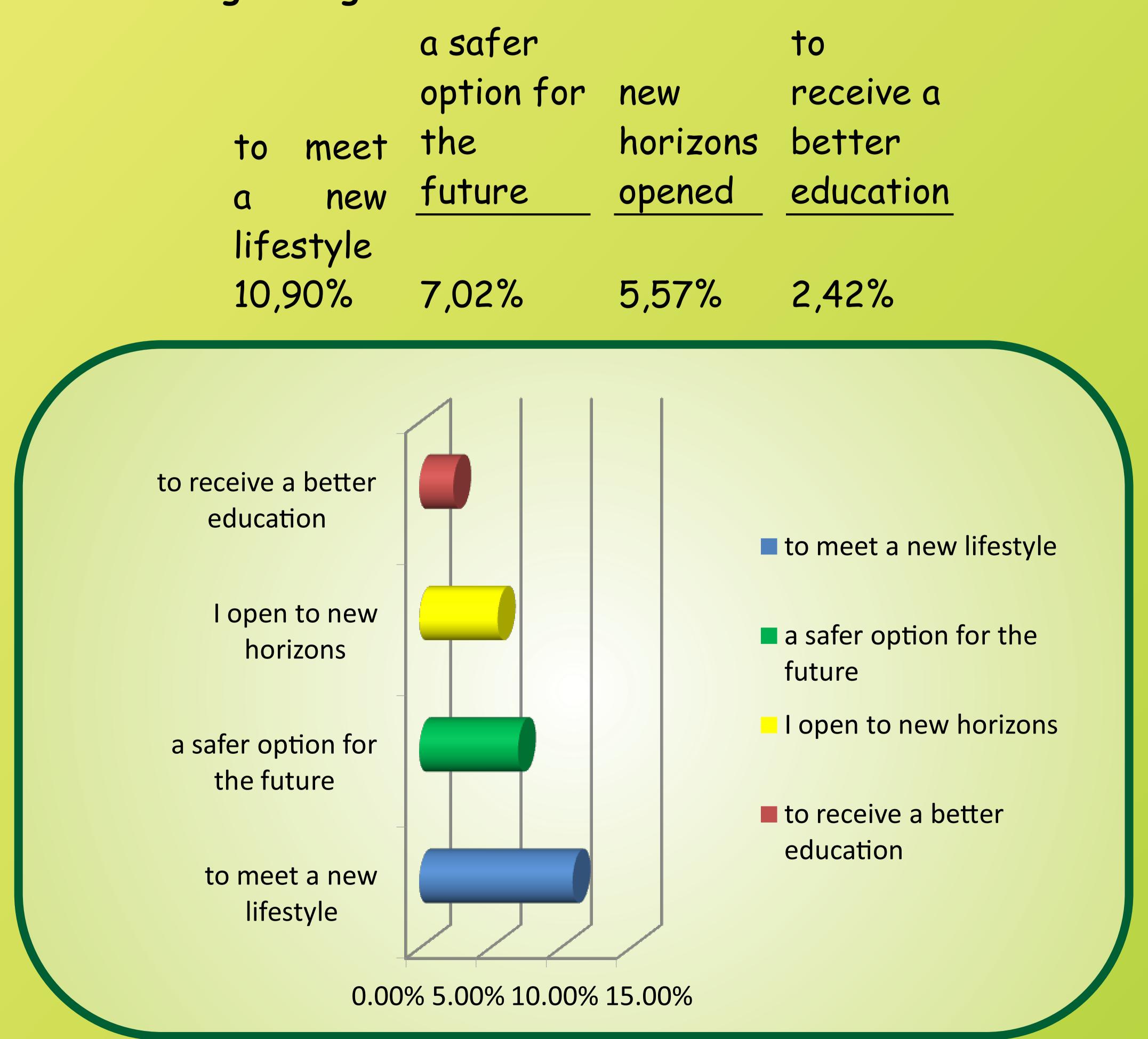
Concerns about immigration



Migration in economic developed countries with strong Romanian community



Expectations concerning Immigration:



Whatever the case, given the size and scale of contemporary migration flows, and given the potential for misunderstanding and conflict inherent in the emergence of diverse, multi-ethnic societies around the world, political decisions about international rnigration will be among the most important made over the next two decades.