

Facts about Migration in E.U.

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.

The Stockholm programme, adopted by the EU Member State governments at the December 2009 European Council, sets a framework and a series of principles for the ongoing development of European policies on justice and home affairs for the period 2010–14. Migration-related issues are a central part of this programme. One of the initiatives in the programme is ‘to consider how existing information sources and networks can be used more effectively to ensure the availability of the comparable data on migration issues’. The Stockholm programme represents a continuation of the efforts that have been made since the Amsterdam Treaty came into force in 1999; European policies on migration and asylum have evolved through the implementation of the Tampere programme (1999–2004) and the Hague programme (2004–09). A Commission communication issued in October 2008, ‘Strengthening the global approach to migration’, emphasises the importance of migration as an aspect of external and development policy. The ‘Pact on immigration and asylum’, formally adopted by the Council of the EU in October 2008, focuses on legal immigration, the control of illegal immigration, border controls, migration and development, the finalisation of a common European asylum system and migrant integration. A key element of these policy agreements is the importance of reliable statistical information to inform and monitor the effectiveness of policy actions.

Age focus group 25–54. The use of this age group minimises the effect of migration related to non-economic reasons such as study and retirement. It also reduces the effect of the very different age structures of the national/native born and the foreign/foreign-born populations. As a result, it creates a more homogeneous population group for comparisons to be made.

When looking at migrant populations and populations of recent migrant origin, it is necessary to take into account the changing nature and scale of migration over past decades, rather than just focusing on current migration patterns. National rules and practices differ, and have changed over time, as to the numbers and relative proportions of persons admitted from different countries and for different reasons. Other restrictions may be made, such as limitations on access to the labour market by particular migrant groups. Several major types of migration can be identified based on the intended reason for the migration. Labour immigration may be permitted or encouraged by destination countries as a way to fill gaps in the national labour market.

This labour migration may take a variety of forms, possibly being aimed at recruiting migrant workers from particular origin countries or workers with particular skills. Among other countries, Germany, France and the United Kingdom experienced significant labour immigration in the 1950s and 1960s. At the same time, several other countries such as Ireland, Spain and Italy were predominantly emigration countries. In the late 1960s and 1970s, tighter restrictions on immigration were gradually put in place in a number of countries that had previously permitted immigration. Generally, these restrictions were placed on labour migration, with migration for family formation and reunion with persons already living in the destination country still being permitted to a greater or lesser extent. More recently, countries such as Ireland and Spain have moved from being predominantly emigration countries to countries that have attracted large-scale immigration both from outside the EU and from other EU Member States.

Depending on the policy approach taken, labour migration may be intended to be permanent or semi-permanent or, instead, a temporary measure. It should be noted that a number of temporary migration programmes have in effect been permanent, with migrants later being allowed to remain permanently in the destination country.

More recently, certain migrant worker policies have focused on attracting highly skilled or educated migrants. Although the definitions of the target group of migrants have differed between countries, this approach has been seen in several national programmes (such as in Denmark, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom).

Student migration has become particularly important in some parts of the EU, with generally young adults migrating to take part in university courses and other educational opportunities. Although student migration may be seen as essentially temporary in nature, significant numbers remain within the destination country after the end of their studies either as labour migrants or following family formation with a person resident in the destination country. Many European countries have, or have had at different times, specific programmes allowing student migrants who have successfully completed their education to remain in the country to work. For the destination country, such programmes are particularly attractive as they offer the possibility of adding to the national labour force qualified young workers who already have a good level of linguistic and cultural integration.

The boundaries between different migrant groups are not always clear, particularly in the case of long-established migrants. For example, the original reason for migration may have been family formation or to seek international protection but, after a number of years, the socio-economic and legal situation of the person may not readily be distinguished from a person who arrived as a migrant worker.

Countries differ as to the main countries of origin of immigrants. Migration has often reflected historical or linguistic links between countries, as is seen from the migration flows in the 1950s and 1960s from the West Indies and the Indian subcontinent to the United Kingdom and from Algeria and Morocco to France. Alternatively, as in the case of the migrant worker schemes in Germany in the 1960s, major migration flows may result from

international agreements between countries that need more workers and countries that are experiencing unemployment.

A particular distinction must be made between intra-EU migration and migration from outside of the EU. Subject to some transitory restrictions on citizens of new Member States, EU citizens have the right to live and work in other EU Member States.

There are not only some appealing reasons for staying in a foreign country, but also certain drawbacks to migration.

Push Factors

- Not enough jobs
- Few opportunities
- Primitive conditions
- Desertification
- Famine or drought
- Political fear or persecution
- Slavery or forced labour
- Poor medical care
- Loss of wealth
- Natural disasters
- Death threats
- Lack of political or religious freedom
- Pollution
- Poor housing
- Landlord/tenant issues
- Bullying
- Discrimination
- Poor chances of marrying
- Condemned housing (radon gas, etc.)
- War

Pull Factors

- Job opportunities
- Better living conditions
- Political and/or religious freedom
- Enjoyment
- Education
- Better medical care
- Attractive climates
- Security
- Family links
- Industry
- Better chances of marrying

Recent migration patterns

The first decade of the 21st century has seen large waves of migration from both within the EU and from outside it. The inflow in that decade appears to have peaked in 2007. In 2008, 3.8 million people migrated to and between the EU 27 Member States.

International migration plays a significant role in the size and structure of the population in most EU Member States. The increase in the total population of EU Member States in recent years was mainly due to high net migration. From 2004 to 2008 the population of EU Member States increased, on average, by 1.7 million per year, solely because inflows outweighed outflows. Although immigration to the EU Member States fell in 2008 and emigration increased, they still resulted in net migration which contributed 71 % of the total population increase.

In 2008, the EU-27 Member States received nearly two million migrants of other EU nationalities. Romanians were the most mobile, followed by Poles and Germans (note that these migrants were not necessarily previously residing in their country of citizenship). The EU-27 Member States received 384 000 Romanian citizens, 266 000 Polish citizens and 91 000 Bulgarian citizens. The remaining 1.8 million immigrants to EU 27 Member States were non-EU citizens. Among them, Moroccans were the largest group, the only one to exceed 100 000 persons, followed by citizens of China, India, Albania and the Ukraine. Most Moroccans migrating in 2008 went to Spain (almost 94 000) or to Italy (37 000). In the same year, Spain also received the largest share of Chinese immigrants (28 % or 27 000 in absolute terms). The United Kingdom was the main destination for citizens of India. In 2008, there were more men than women in migration flows to and from EU Member States in general. Around 48 % of immigrants were women. By contrast, Cyprus, Italy, Spain, France and Ireland reported that women outnumbered men among immigrants.

According to U.N, *immigration* means an action by which a person establishes his or her usual residence in the territory of a country for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least twelve months, having previously been usually resident in another country.

Immigrant means a person undertaking immigration.

Emigration means an action by which a person, having previously been usually resident in the territory of a country, ceases to have his or her usual residence in that country for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least twelve months.

Emigrant means a person undertaking emigration.

Usual residence means the place at which a person normally spends the daily period of rest, regardless of temporary absences for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage or, in default, the place of legal or registered residence.

Citizenship means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means under national legislation.

National means persons who are citizens of the country in which they reside.

Non-national or *foreign citizen* mean persons who are not citizens of the country in which they reside, including persons of unknown citizenship and stateless persons.

Citizen of EU Member State or *EU national* mean persons who are citizens of an EU Member State.

Non-EU citizens or *non-EU nationals* or *third-country nationals* mean persons who are usually resident in the EU-27 and who hold the citizenship of a country outside the EU-27.

Immigrants per 1000 inhabitants means the ratio between the number of immigrants in the calendar year and the mid-year population of the receiving country, for a given year, multiplied by 1000.

Net migration means the difference between immigration to and emigration from a given area during the year (net migration is positive when there are more immigrants than emigrants and negative when there are more emigrants than immigrants).

Median age means the age that divides the population into two groups of equal size.

All European states are now net immigration countries. For more established host countries such as France, Germany, the United Kingdom (UK), Benelux countries, Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark, this has been the case since at least the 1960s. Despite a decline in migration after recruitment stops in 1973-4, immigration flows have been continuous, for the most part taking the form of family reunion, refugee flows and labour migration. Most have experienced particularly high levels of immigration since the 1990s. Austria, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the UK and Nordic countries are all examples of this trend. A notable exception is Germany, which has seen a decrease in flows since the early 1990s, although this can be attributed to the exceptionally high levels of influx in the early 1990s.

A second category of European countries became net receiving countries in the 1980s, in large part because of growing economic prosperity (Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Finland), as well as a redirection of migration flows following the introduction of more restrictive policies in north European receiving countries. These 'old new' immigration countries have also experienced increased migration since the 1990s, with recent inflows of labour migrants to Ireland, Italy and Portugal being particularly pronounced.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT	YEARS	POPULATION MIGRATION
➤ Economic prosperity in Northern and Western Europe: industrial development, increasing number of employment.	1950-1970	-Increased demand for European and extra-European labor: France, UK, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark. They have appealed to foreign labor, and so did the countries which were originally emigration countries such as Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece. -Anticommunist riot in Hungary.
	1956	-250,000 Hungarians fled the country because of the repression regime of Janos Kadar; most of them were able to establish themselves in the U.S. and others in Switzerland, France and the UK.
➤ Anticommunist riot in Hungary.	1961	-During the 28-year existence of the Berlin Wall, 239 people who tried to cross into West Berlin were killed by border guards and policemen. 5,000 East Germans were arrested at the border, and 4,000 were able to escape from the communist bloc.
➤ Construction of the Berlin Wall.	1960-1970	-People of former colonies, Europeans and natives migrate to former metropolitan cities.
➤ Full magnitude of the process of decolonization, the year 1960 is considered to be the "Year of Africa".	1968	- Refuge of those who backed the riot.
➤ Anticommunist riot in Czechoslovakia and the intervention of the Warsaw Pact troops.	1973-1974	-Limitations for economic immigrants; the phenomenon is compensated by family reunification and by illegal immigration for certain activity sectors: construction, public works, garments.
➤ Oil crisis and the need to restructure the Western economy.	1975	-The massive return in Portugal of those repatriated (retornados).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Romania begins the oppressive communist regime of Nicolae Ceausescu. ➤ Angola and Mozambique, former Portuguese colonies, proclaim their independence. ➤ The collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. ➤ Reunification of Germany ➤ The beginning of the civil war in the former Yugoslavia. ➤ Treaty of Maastricht, which established the European Union expansion. 	<p>1989</p> <p>1990</p> <p>1991</p> <p>1992</p>	<p>–Return of ethnic population to their native countries by leaving the country of birth, former communist states. Migration, either economical or political, of the inhabitants of the former communist countries, for example, in the years 1991 - 1993, between 300,000 and 400,000 Albanians fled their country, most of them being illegal immigrants in Italy and Greece.</p> <p>–Internal migration between the regions in the former FRG and GDR, and the arrival in Germany of ethnic Germans from the former communist countries of Europe. For example, between 1989 and 1999, approx. 186,000 ethnic Germans left Romania.</p> <p>–Refugees from ethnic, religious and military conflict zones: 1991, Croatia, 1992-1996 in Bosnia, 1998-1999 from Kosovo. Approx. 4.6 million people have fled either to neighboring countries (Macedonia, Albania, Greece), or in other European countries where they were granted refugee status. Most of them, approx. 150,000 are permitted in Germany, followed by Britain, France and the Netherlands.</p> <p>– Free movement of capital and labor in the EU, which is part of the globalization phenomenon. –Mobility of the elites, of the "brains" working in multinational companies.</p>
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<p>➤ Amsterdam Treaty, including EU Member States' policies in relation to asylum and migration, adopted by the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>➤ Assaults in New York.</p> <p>➤ EU Constitution is rejected by referendum in France and the Netherlands.</p>	1999	–The Signatory States perform activities in order to level the law regarding immigrants. In March 2005, the European Commission launches the Green Paper on economic migration, a document representing a new invitation to public debate for unifying the legislation of EU countries regarding these issues. That same year, the European Council of the Ministers’ Committee adopted a set of 24 guidelines detailing the forced repatriation of foreigners living illegally in the EU. The text is the first international document addressing all stages of the forced repatriation starting with the acknowledged illegal situation and ending with the actual repatriation.
	2001	- All countries, especially those affected by such threats, take additional measures for supervising foreigners entering the country.
	2005	– The media writes about “the fear of the East” as one of the causes of this rejection.

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.

Top ten citizenships of immigrants to EU Member States

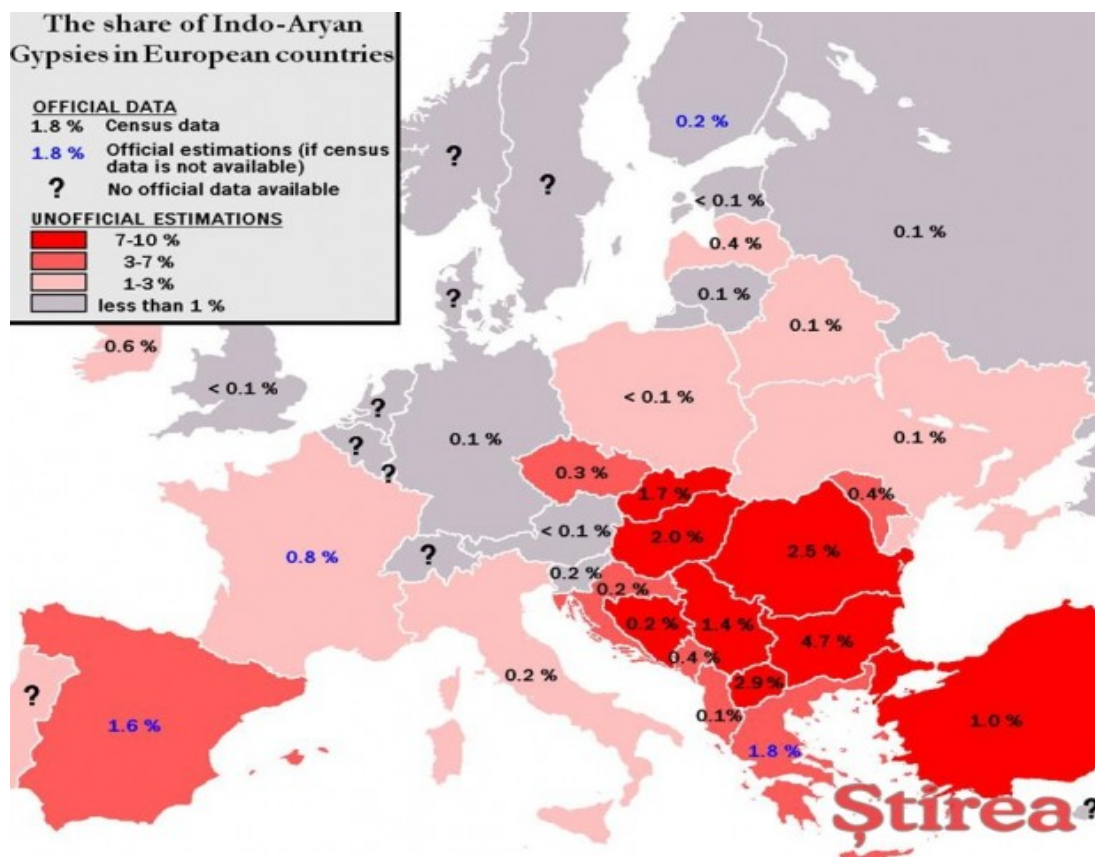
EU citizens (including nationals)		EU citizens (excluding nationals)		Non-EU citizens	
country of citizenship	in thousands	country of citizenship	in thousands	country of citizenship	in thousands
Romania	384	Romania	384	Morocco	157
Poland	302	Poland	266	China	97
Germany	196	Bulgaria	91	India	93
United Kingdom	146	Germany	88	Albania	81
France	126	Italy	67	Ukraine	80
Italy	105	France	62	Brazil	62
Bulgaria	92	United Kingdom	61	United States	61
Netherlands	81	Hungary	44	Turkey	51
Spain	61	Netherlands	40	Russian Federation	50
Belgium	48	Portugal	38	Colombia	49

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 %. The main destination of Polish citizens in the EU was Germany, which received 45% of all Poles migrating to another EU Member State, i.e. 120000 persons.

More than half of German, British, French, Dutch and Spanish citizens immigrating in 2008 were nationals returning after migrating. This was also the case for Austrian, Irish, Swedish, Danish and Finnish citizens. The remaining 1.8 million immigrants to EU Member States were non-EU nationals. Among them, the biggest group were Moroccans, the only one exceeding

100 000, followed by citizens of China, India, Albania and Ukraine. The majority of Moroccans migrating in 2008 went to Spain (60% of all Moroccan migrants or almost 94000 in absolute terms) or to Italy (24% or 37 000). In the same year Spain also received the largest share of all Chinese immigrants to the EU (28 % or 27000 in absolute terms). The United Kingdom was the main destination for citizens of India.

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.



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.

While in Spain most Roma from Romania live in "normal" city conditions, in Italy, especially in some regions like Lazio (region surrounding Rome), after 2001, local authorities established camps for Roma. Starting with February 18th, 2009 a new set of rules was introduced for authorised camps in Lazio (i.e. twenty-four hour police guards on the perimeter and inside the camps; permission to enter only for authorised residents; a log recording all movements in and out; no guests after 10 p.m.; the introduction of video surveillance) seriously limiting the agency of Roma migrants over their environment. Rome is the city of Italy known to count the highest number of Roma inhabitants (estimates range between 7,200 and 15,000) and it is the main destination of Roma from Romania, as well of Romanian migrants in general. Roma migrants in Europe are usually overestimated in policy makers' and media's discourses, due, in part, to their visibility in streets as musicians or beggars. Nonetheless, according to some scholars, for instance, since the 1990s, the share of Romanian Roma emigrants is comparable to the national rates of emigration of 10%, and Roma migrants display common labour migration pattern.

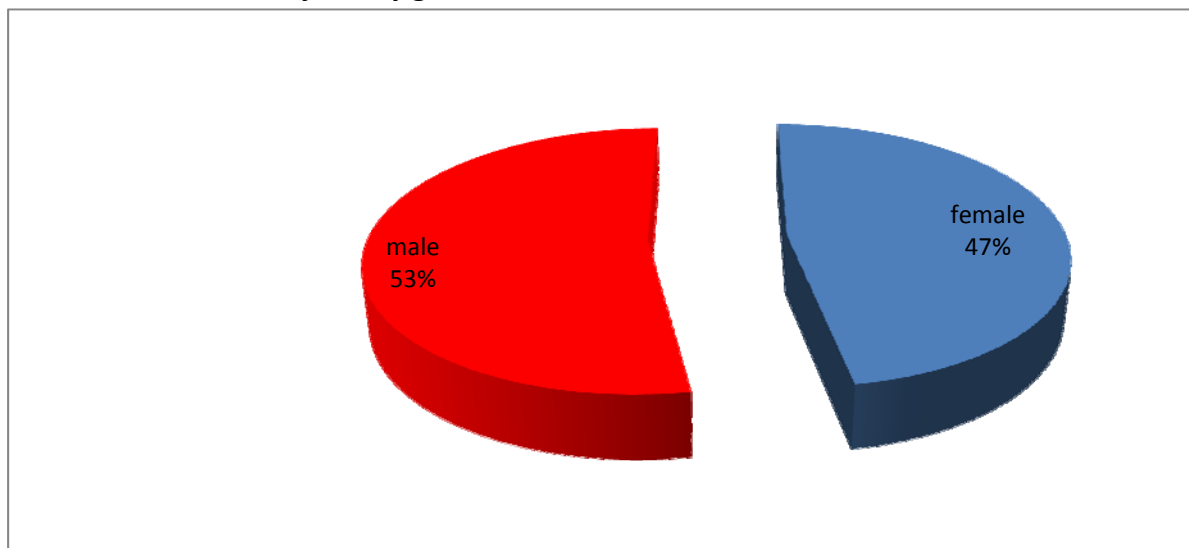
Almost as many women as men immigrants

In the last decade there were more men than women in migration flows to and from EU Member States in general. Around 48% of immigrants were women. By contrast, Cyprus, Italy, Spain, France and Ireland reported that women outnumbered men among immigrants. In Cyprus this was mainly down to females with Filipino, Sri Lankan and Vietnamese citizenship, whereas in Italy and Spain women outnumbered men in the biggest group of immigrants (with Romanian citizenship in the case of Italy and Moroccan citizenship in Spain). In Italy women also predominated strongly among immigrants holding the citizenship of Ukraine, Moldova, Poland and Russia and in Spain among citizens of Pakistan and Senegal.

Data on the reason for migration are not collected as part of the annual International Migration Statistics Data Collection. It is therefore not possible to analyse whether men and women migrate for different reasons. However, analysis of the 2008 Labour Force Survey data from an *ad hoc* module on migration showed that for foreign-born men aged between 25 and 54 employment was the primary reason for migration, whereas half of foreign-born women reported family-related reasons to migrate.

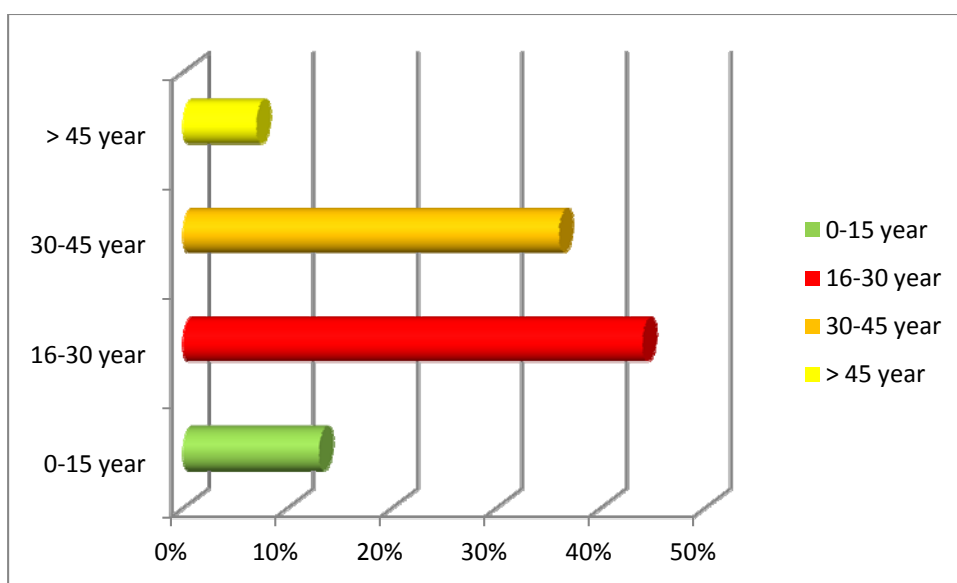
Distribution of the investigated population in the 6 counties of Romania, Vaslui and Vrancea (Moldova), Buzau (Muntenia), Dolj (Oltenia), Arad (Crişana-Maramures) and Cluj (Transylvania), distributions by sex, age and age ranges, by residence and migration periods are presented in the following graphs.

Distribution of the subjects by gender:



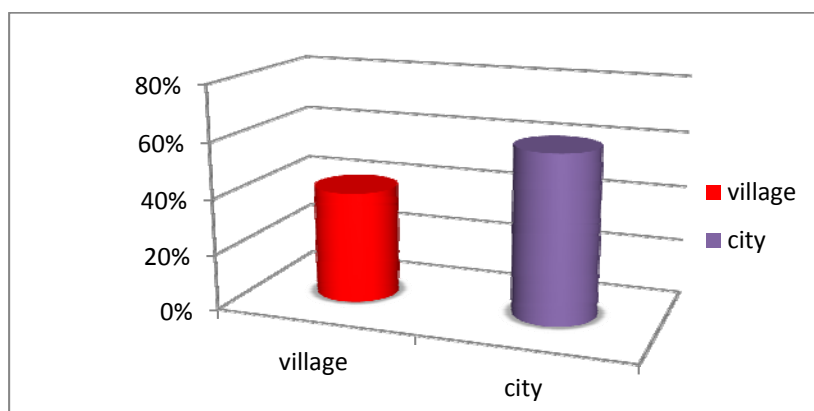
Distribution of the subjects by age:

0-15 years	16-30 years	30-45 years	> 45 years
13%	44%	36%	7%



Distribution of the subjects by area of strength:

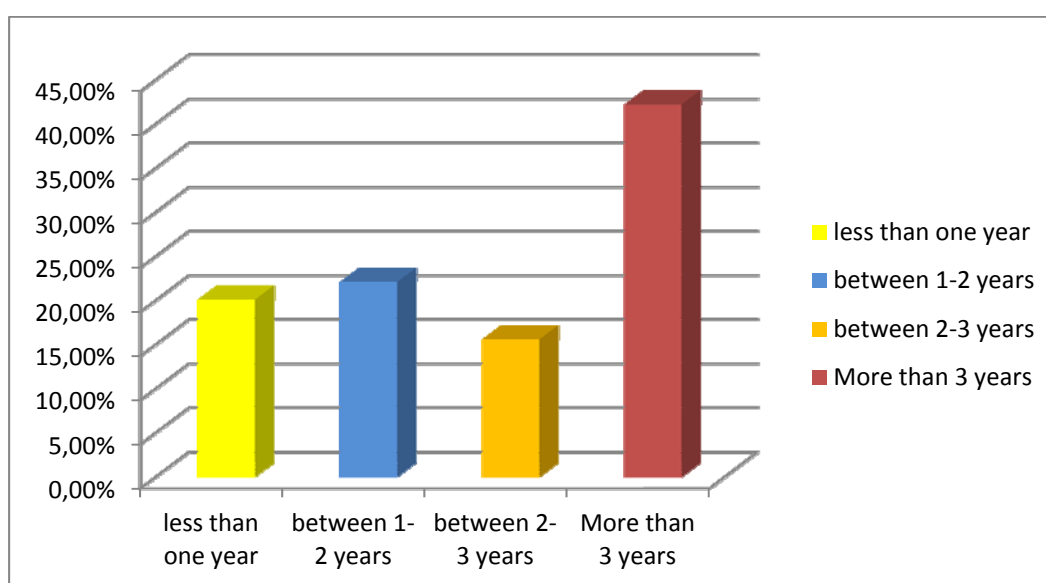
<u>village</u>	<u>city/town</u>
40%	60%



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

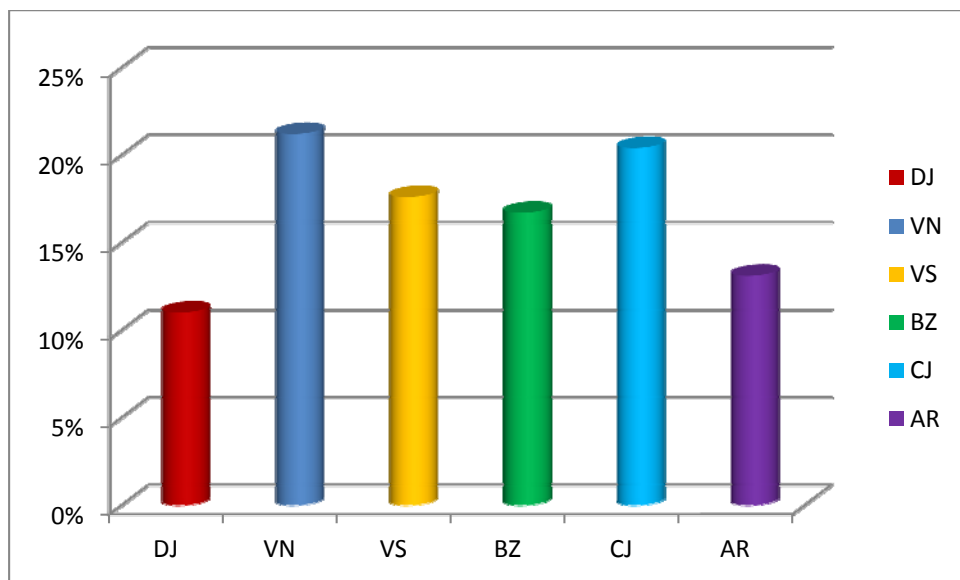
Distribution of the subjects according to the periods of migration:

<u>less than one year</u>	<u>between 1-2 years</u>	<u>between 2-3 years</u>	<u>More than 3 years</u>
20,10%	22,10%	15,60%	42,20%



Distribution of the subjects by counties:

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

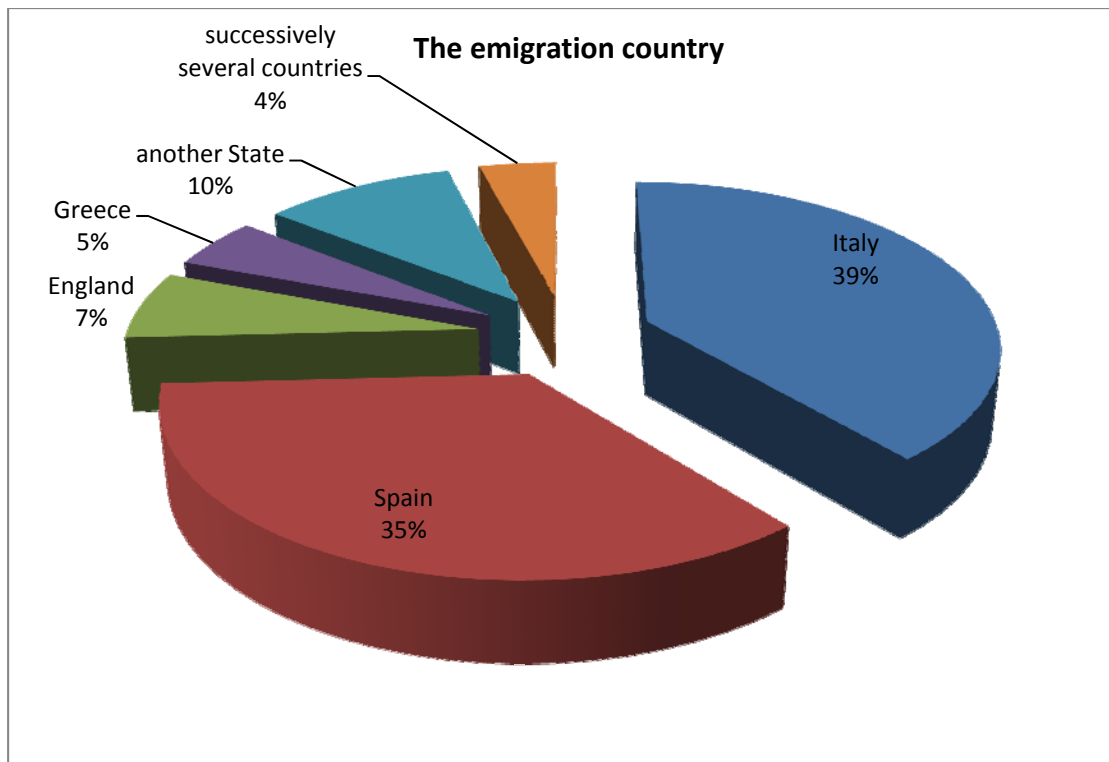


The emigration country

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).

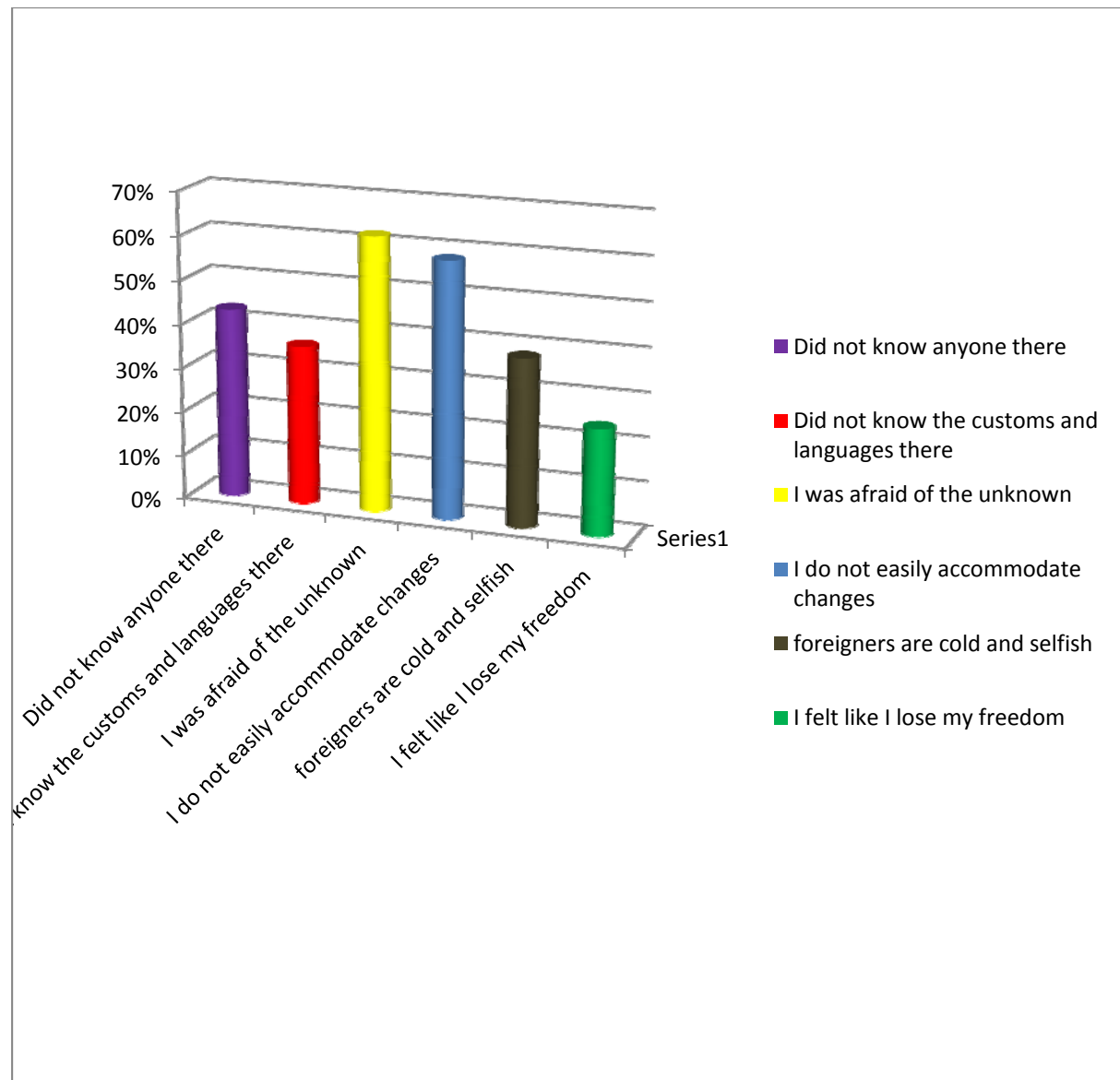
It is worth mentioning the existence children' families and thus declaring that migrated successively in several countries.

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

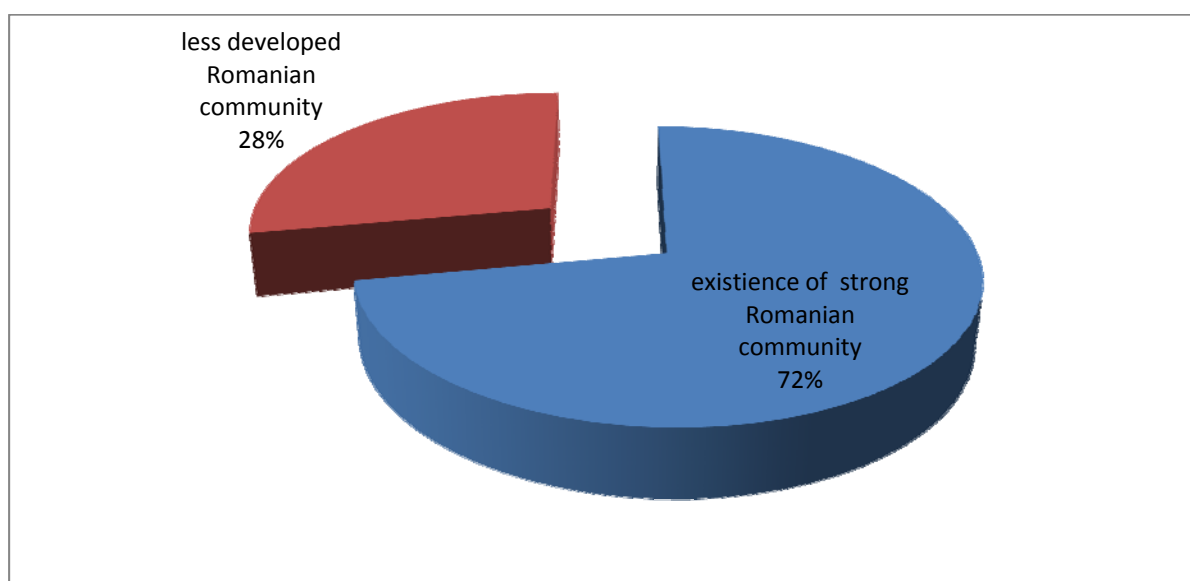


Concerns about immigration:

I did not know anyone there	I did not know the customs and languages there	I was afraid of the unknown	I do not easily accommodate to changes	Foreigners are cold and selfish	I felt like I lost my freedom
43%	36%	62%	58%	38%	24%

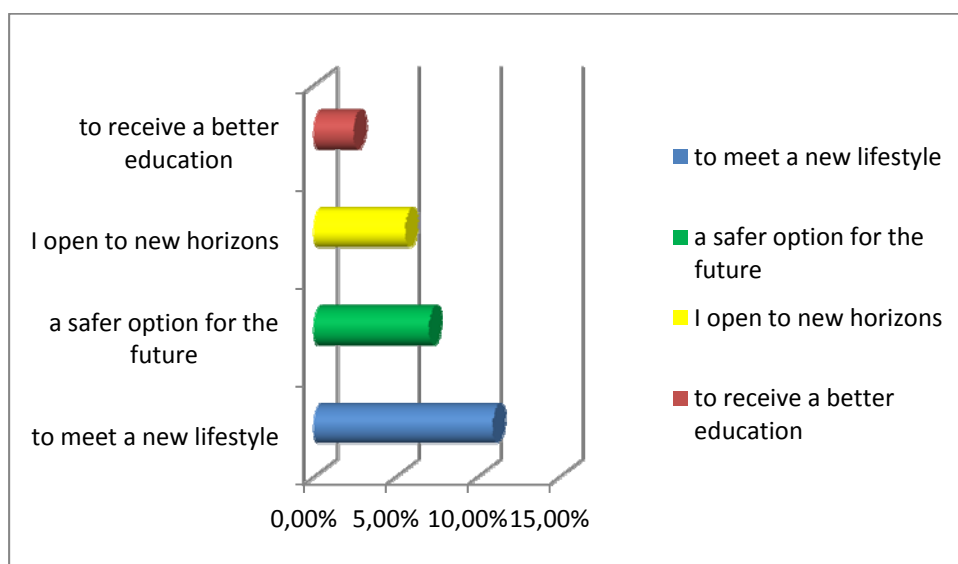


Migration in economic developed countries with strong Romanian community:



Expectations concerning Immigration:

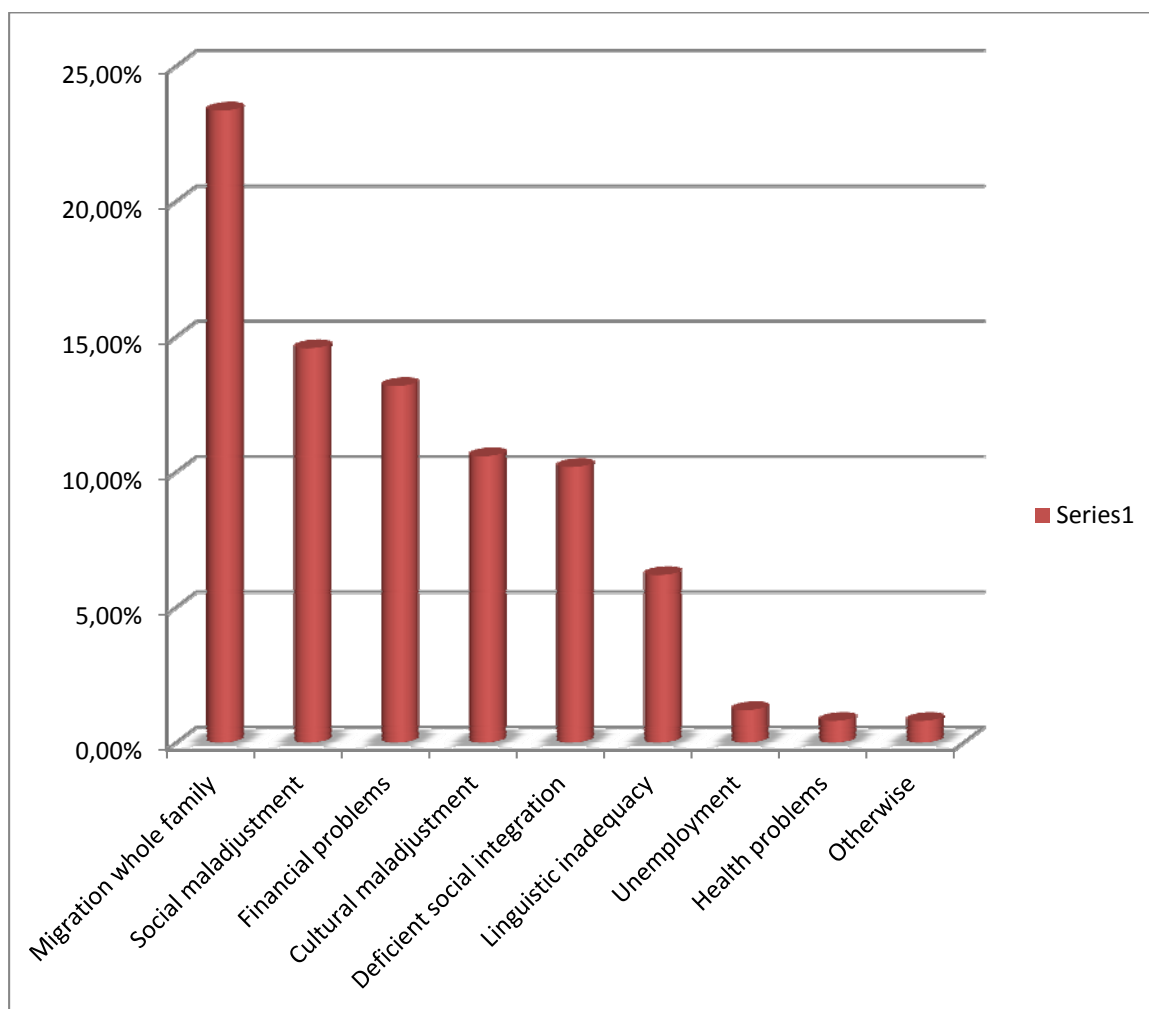
to meet a new lifestyle	a safer option for the future	new horizons opened	to receive a better education
10,90%	7,02%	5,57%	2,42%



Reasons for remigration:

Analyzing the children's answers and their vision on why they had to return to Romania we find that we deal, as a general trend, with the whole family remigration mainly due to inadequacy abroad (school maladjustment, social or cultural) or financial issues, this trend is reflected by the largest share of these responses (71.85%).

Migration of the whole family	Social mal-adjustment	Financial problems	Cultural mal-adjustment	Deficient social integration	Linguistic inadequacy	Unemployment	Health problems	Other
23,35%	14,57%	13,17%	10,58%	10,18%	6,19%	1,20%	0,80%	0,80%

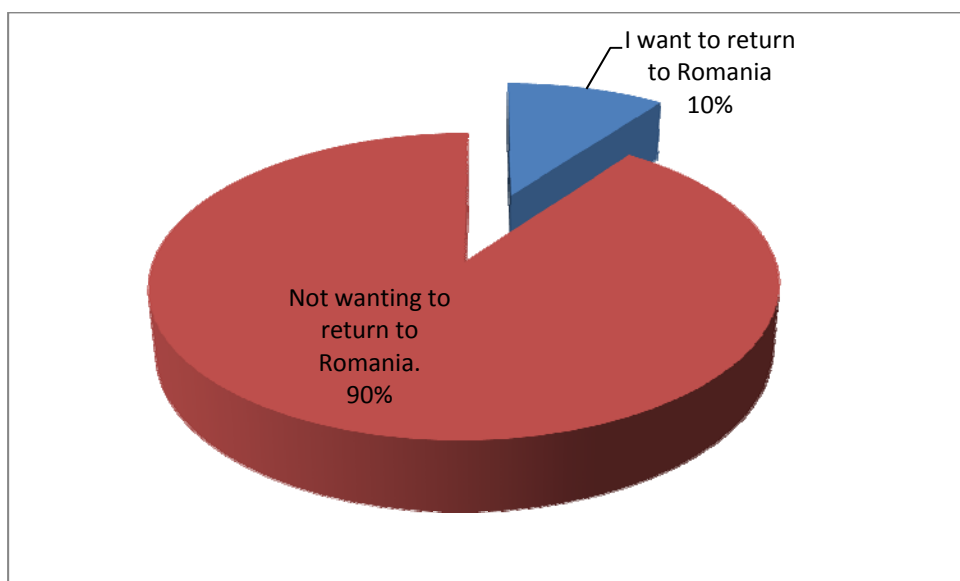


Personal choice to return to Romania:

<u>I want to return to Romania</u>	<u>I don't want to Romania.</u>
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10%

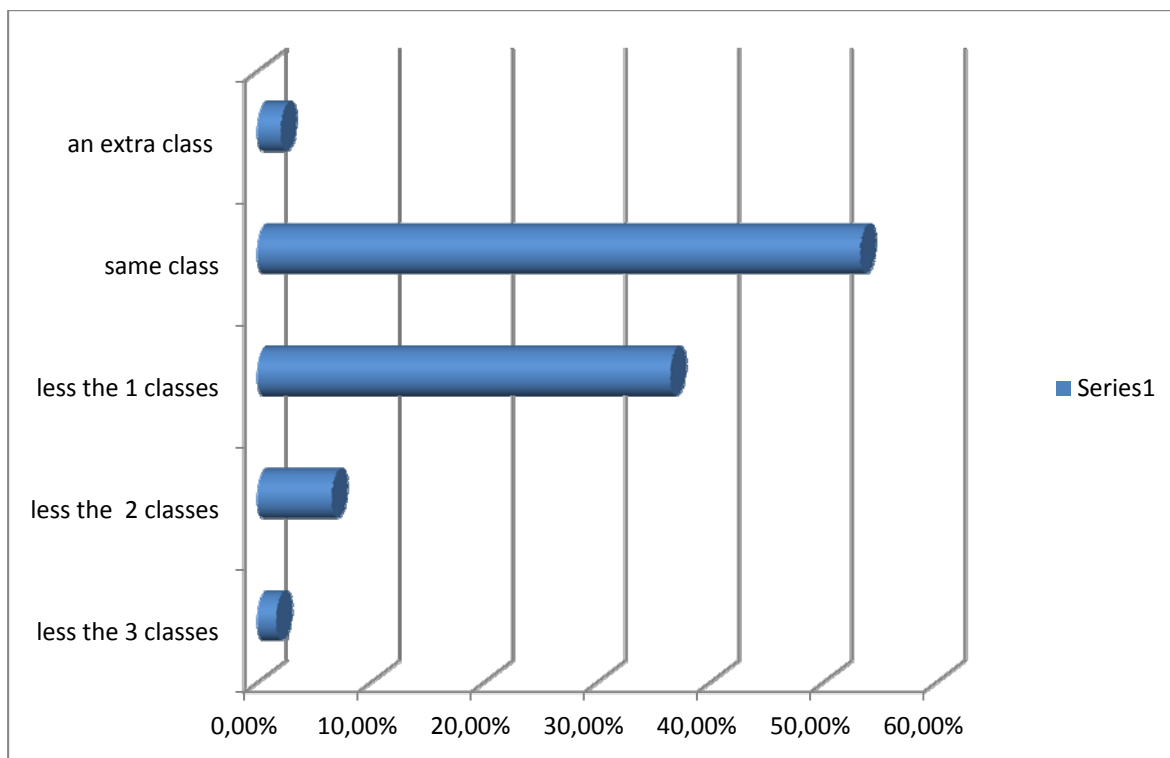
90%



The impact on the child's educational path:

In the chart below there are the percentages of information on children's educational path, ie the difference between class the child is now and the class the child would be if not going abroad:

<u>less the 3 classes</u>	<u>less the 2 classes</u>	<u>less the 1 classes</u>	<u>same class</u>	<u>an extra class</u>
1,64%	6,56%	36,48%	53,28%	2,05%



As it is shown in the graphic, although slightly more than half of the children are now at the same level of education than they should have been be if immigrants, **there is a great variability in how the child is reintegrated in the Romanian educational system, from children who are now 3 classes less than the "normal" educational path to children who are a class before that**, although these extreme variations are of a relatively small frequency.

Romania - Internal regional migration by sex, region of origin (GEO) and destination (PARTNER), excluding intra-regional migration

Last update 18.03.11

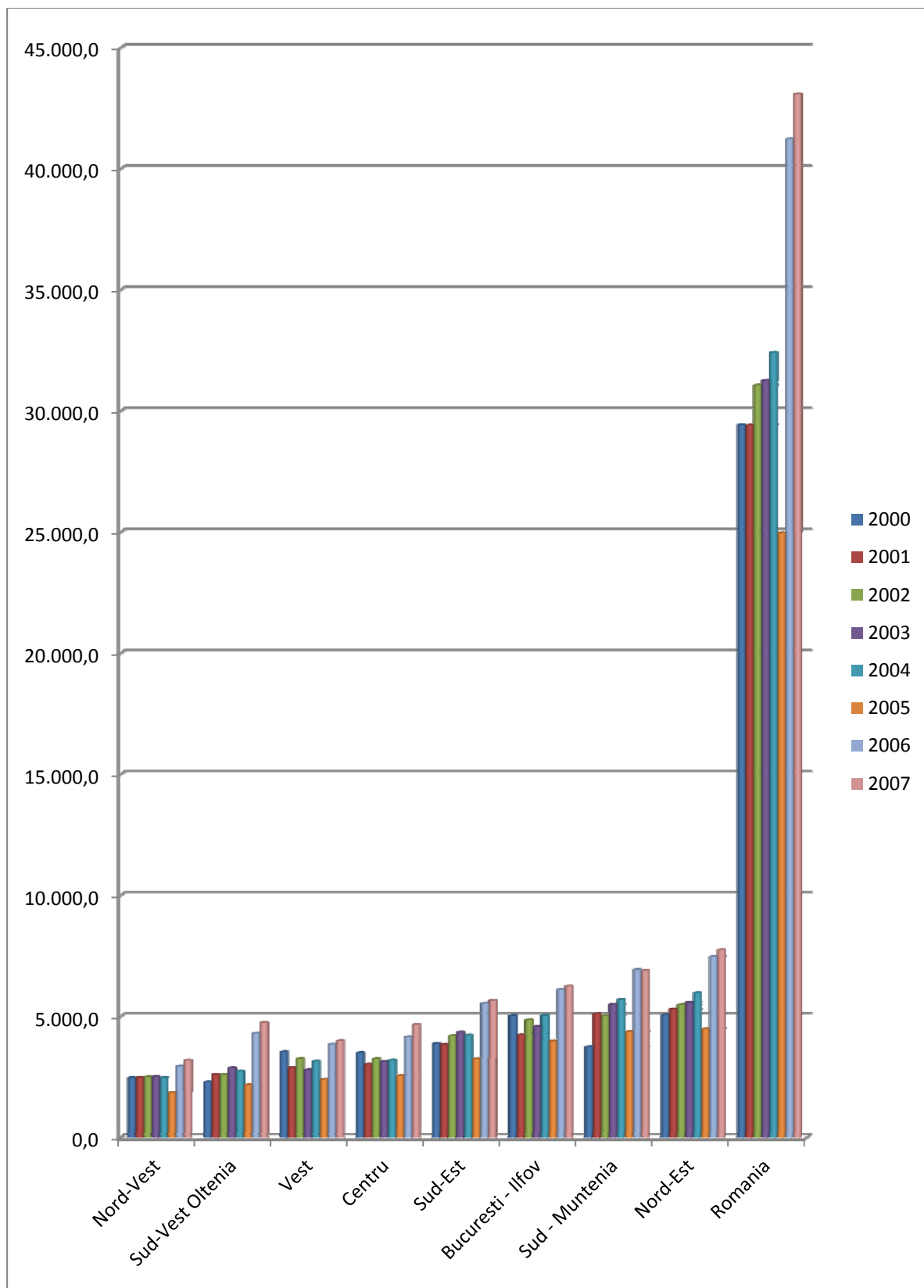
Extracted on 08.04.13

Source of
data Eurostat

PARTNER Romania

Gender Males

GEO/TIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
North- West	2.457,0	2.470,0	2.490,0	2.510,0	2.458,0	1.844,0	2.934,0	3.180,0
South-West Oltenia	2.281,0	2.595,0	2.581,0	2.864,0	2.728,0	2.158,0	4.294,0	4.738,0
West	3.524,0	2.881,0	3.241,0	2.782,0	3.140,0	2.393,0	3.841,0	3.979,0
Center	3.487,0	3.018,0	3.236,0	3.126,0	3.184,0	2.540,0	4.137,0	4.655,0
South-East	3.872,0	3.836,0	4.185,0	4.340,0	4.217,0	3.230,0	5.533,0	5.652,0
Bucuresti - Ilfov	5.020,0	4.221,0	4.843,0	4.572,0	5.030,0	3.970,0	6.098,0	6.242,0
South - Muntenia	3.728,0	5.091,0	5.008,0	5.487,0	5.688,0	4.354,0	6.923,0	6.890,0
North-East	5.046,0	5.286,0	5.468,0	5.566,0	5.960,0	4.471,0	7.460,0	7.737,0
Romania	29.415,0	29.398, 0	31.052,0	31.247,0	32.405,0	24.960,0	41.220,0	43.073,0

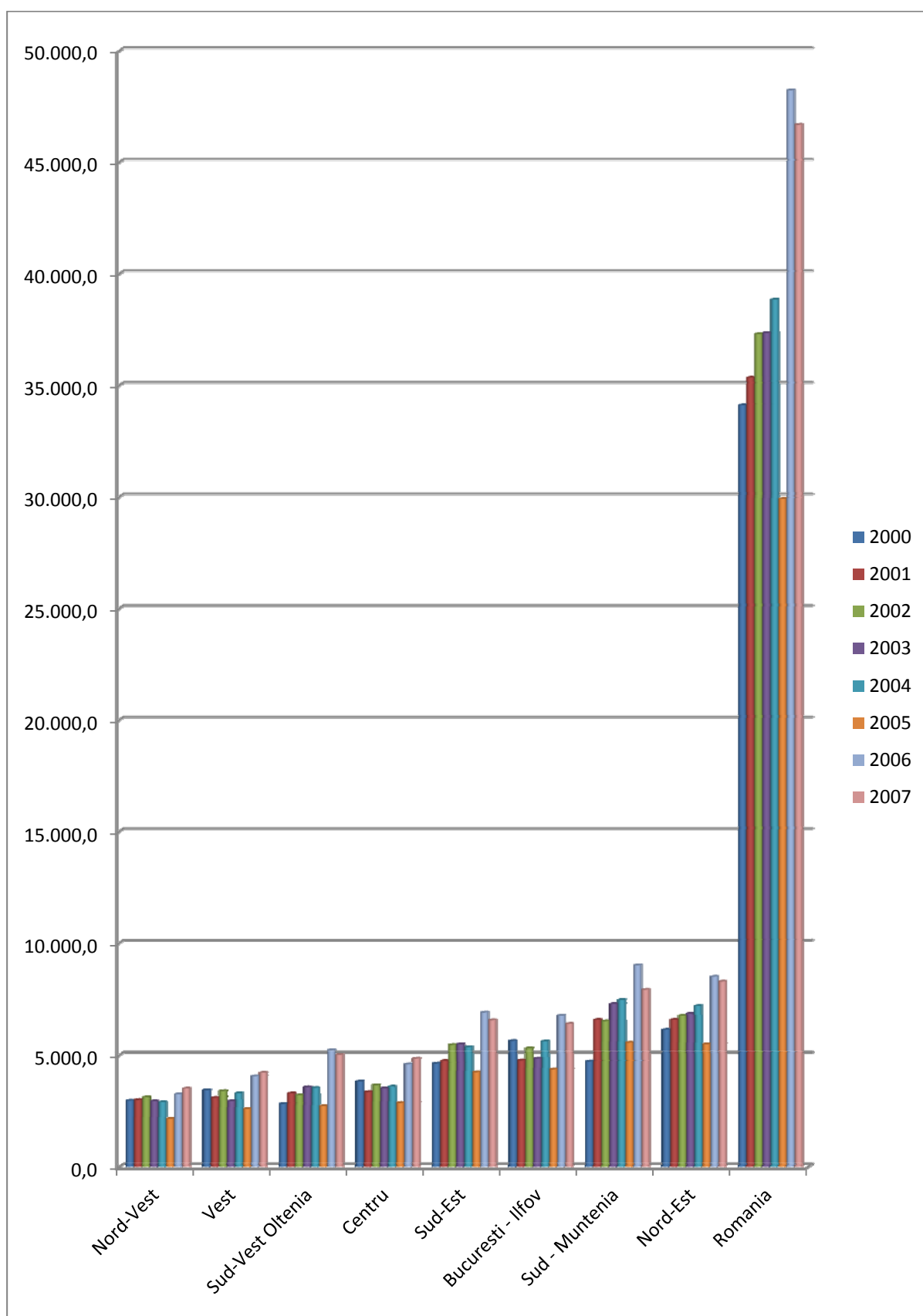


Romania - Internal regional migration by sex, region of origin (GEO) and destination (PARTNER), excluding intra-regional migration

Last update 18.03.11
Extracted on 08.04.13
Source of data Eurostat

PARTNER Romania
Gender Females

GEO/TIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
North-West	2.961,0	2.995,0	3.111,0	2.931,0	2.887,0	2.143,0	3.247,0	3.502,0
West	3.434,0	3.090,0	3.394,0	2.932,0	3.291,0	2.590,0	4.061,0	4.212,0
South-West Oltenia	2.816,0	3.285,0	3.197,0	3.570,0	3.535,0	2.712,0	5.200,0	5.024,0
Centre	3.821,0	3.352,0	3.655,0	3.511,0	3.590,0	2.863,0	4.596,0	4.856,0
South-East	4.632,0	4.742,0	5.434,0	5.462,0	5.338,0	4.239,0	6.889,0	6.542,0
Bucuresti - Ilfov	5.613,0	4.770,0	5.278,0	4.857,0	5.588,0	4.369,0	6.744,0	6.375,0
South Muntenia	4.722,0	6.554,0	6.496,0	7.265,0	7.447,0	5.531,0	9.005,0	7.910,0
North-East	6.110,0	6.556,0	6.736,0	6.829,0	7.174,0	5.463,0	8.492,0	8.272,0
Romania	34.109,0	35.344,0	37.301,0	37.357,0	38.850,0	29.910,0	48.234,0	46.693,0



Romania - Internal regional migration by sex, region of origin (GEO) and destination (PARTNER), excluding intra-regional migration

Last update 18.03.11

Extracted

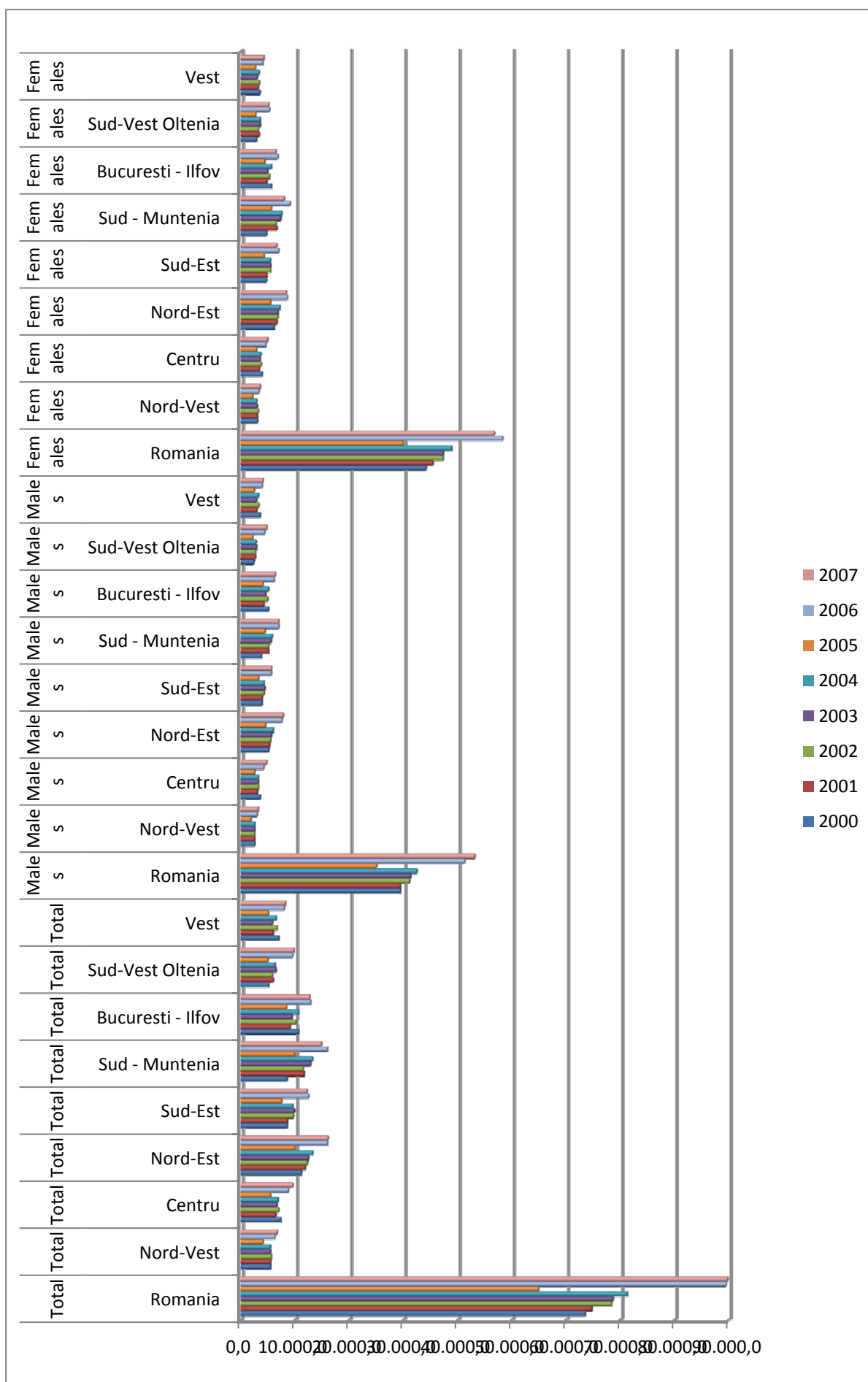
on 08.04.13

Source
of data Eurostat

PARTNER RO

Gender	GEO/TIME	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	Romania	63.524,0	64.742,0	68.353,0	68.604,0	71.255,0	54.870,0	89.454,0	89.766,0
Total	North-West	5.418,0	5.465,0	5.601,0	5.441,0	5.345,0	3.987,0	6.181,0	6.682,0
Total	Center	7.308,0	6.370,0	6.891,0	6.637,0	6.774,0	5.403,0	8.733,0	9.511,0
Total	North-East	11.156,0	11.842,0	12.204,0	12.395,0	13.134,0	9.934,0	15.952,0	16.009,0
Total	South-East	8.504,0	8.578,0	9.619,0	9.802,0	9.555,0	7.469,0	12.422,0	12.194,0
Total	South - Muntenia	8.450,0	11.645,0	11.504,0	12.752,0	13.135,0	9.885,0	15.928,0	14.800,0
Total	Bucuresti - Ilfov	10.633,0	8.991,0	10.121,0	9.429,0	10.618,0	8.339,0	12.842,0	12.617,0
Total	South-West Oltenia	5.097,0	5.880,0	5.778,0	6.434,0	6.263,0	4.870,0	9.494,0	9.762,0
Total	West	6.958,0	5.971,0	6.635,0	5.714,0	6.431,0	4.983,0	7.902,0	8.191,0
Males	Romania	29.415,0	29.398,0	31.052,0	31.247,0	32.405,0	24.960,0	41.220,0	43.073,0
Males	North-West	2.457,0	2.470,0	2.490,0	2.510,0	2.458,0	1.844,0	2.934,0	3.180,0
Males	Center	3.487,0	3.018,0	3.236,0	3.126,0	3.184,0	2.540,0	4.137,0	4.655,0
Males	North-East	5.046,0	5.286,0	5.468,0	5.566,0	5.960,0	4.471,0	7.460,0	7.737,0
Males	South-East	3.872,0	3.836,0	4.185,0	4.340,0	4.217,0	3.230,0	5.533,0	5.652,0
Males	South -	3.728,0	5.091,0	5.008,0	5.487,0	5.688,0	4.354,0	6.923,0	6.890,0

	Muntenia					0	0		
Males	Bucuresti - Ilfov	5.020,0	4.221,0	4.843,0	4.572,0	5.030,0	3.970,0	6.098,0	6.242,0
Males	South-West Oltenia	2.281,0	2.595,0	2.581,0	2.864,0	2.728,0	2.158,0	4.294,0	4.738,0
Males	West	3.524,0	2.881,0	3.241,0	2.782,0	3.140,0	2.393,0	3.841,0	3.979,0
Females	Romania	34.109,0	35.344,0	37.301,0	37.357,0	38.850,0	29.910,0	48.234,0	46.693,0
Females	North-West	2.961,0	2.995,0	3.111,0	2.931,0	2.887,0	2.143,0	3.247,0	3.502,0
Females	Center	3.821,0	3.352,0	3.655,0	3.511,0	3.590,0	2.863,0	4.596,0	4.856,0
Females	North-East	6.110,0	6.556,0	6.736,0	6.829,0	7.174,0	5.463,0	8.492,0	8.272,0
Females	South-East	4.632,0	4.742,0	5.434,0	5.462,0	5.338,0	4.239,0	6.889,0	6.542,0
Females	South - Muntenia	4.722,0	6.554,0	6.496,0	7.265,0	7.447,0	5.531,0	9.005,0	7.910,0
Females	Bucuresti - Ilfov	5.613,0	4.770,0	5.278,0	4.857,0	5.588,0	4.369,0	6.744,0	6.375,0
Females	South-West Oltenia	2.816,0	3.285,0	3.197,0	3.570,0	3.535,0	2.712,0	5.200,0	5.024,0
Females	West	3.434,0	3.090,0	3.394,0	2.932,0	3.291,0	2.590,0	4.061,0	4.212,0



Conclusion:

Theories developed to understand contemporary processes of international migration posit causal mechanisms that operate at widely divergent levels of analysis. Although the propositions, assumptions, and hypotheses derived from each perspective are not inherently contradictory, they nonetheless carry very different implications for policy formulation.

Depending on which model is supported and under what circumstances, a social scientist might recommend that policymakers attempt to regulate international migration by changing wages and employment conditions in destination countries; by promoting economic development in origin countries; by establishing programs of social insurance in sending societies; by reducing income inequality in places of origin; by improving futures or capital markets in developing regions; or by some combination of these actions. Or one might advise that all of these programs are fruitless given the structural imperatives for international movement growing out of market economic relations.

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 migration will be among the most important made over the next two decades.

Likewise, sorting out the relative empirical support for each of the theoretical schemes and integrating them in light of that evaluation will be among the most important tasks carried out by social scientists in ensuing years.

We hope that by explicating the leading theories of international migration and by clarifying their underlying assumptions and key propositions, we have laid the groundwork for that necessary empirical work.