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SOCIO-ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF MIGRATION OF LABOR FORCE ON SPANIA AND ROMANIA

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Miryam GONZALEZ RABANAL**

Abstract: *European Union economies are pressed by (i) a demographic change that induces population ageing and a decline of the workforce, and (ii) a split labour market that is characterized by high levels of unemployment for low-skilled people and a simultaneous shortage of skilled workers. This lack of flexible high-skilled workers and the aging process has created the image of an immobile labour force and the eurosclerosis phenomenon. In such a situation, an economically motivated immigration policy at the European level can generate welfare improvements. A selective policy that discourages unskilled migrants and attracts skilled foreign workers will vitalize the labour market, foster growth and increase demand for unskilled native workers.*

Keywords: *migracion, labour mobility, demographic change.*

After 1989 and, mainly, after 2007, migration reached the climax in Romania. Our country is a country of net emigration, and this has severe consequences at various levels: economic, social and, in particular, demographic.

Migration statistics only capture ordinary migrants who change permanent residence. Labor migration is hard to quantify, although in recent years it has become the most important component of Romanian migration.

Migration is usually defined as "the movement of a person or group of persons from one geographical unit to another across an administrative or political frontier, and who wishes to settle permanently or temporarily in a place other than the place of origin" . Since the movement between two geographical units must not occur directly, it is possible to distinguish between: place of origin or destination, transit regions, and destination or welcoming region (ILO, 2003, p.8).

Movements within a country are defined as internal migration and, as a result, cross-border movements are called international migration.

Romania is considered as a country of emigration and one of the most important labor force providers for the European market.

The literature on Eastern European countries is affected by the lack of statistical data on labor migration in most countries. For a better understanding of migration and its specificity in Romania it is important to know the trends of permanent migration after 1989.

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Specialist literature¹ is generous in analyzing the correlation between migration and economic growth from the perspective of immigration countries. However, there is a limited number of empirical studies on the subject. Most of the time, the results of these studies are contradictory.

Some authors² believe that there have been five phases of migration in Romania. The significant component of Romanian migration is the temporary migration of the workforce, with both positive and negative implications, both individually and collectively.

The topic of interest in current debates on the issue of migration is the nature of economic effects among countries that receive immigrants. However, neither the causes nor the consequences of migration are well understood. Immigration has become a complex phenomenon, generating controversy in the research effort, especially for the region of reception represented by Europe. In Europe, the free movement agreement within the European Union³ has opened the door to labor migration across national borders. The most common approach concerns the impact of immigration on the domestic labor market.

Numerous studies have estimated production functions to calculate the elasticity of substitution between immigrants and locals. Most existing studies refer to the effects of the immigrant labor market on the domestic labor market by estimating a reduced form of wage and unemployment, where the share of immigrants in a region or industry is the main explanatory variable of interest. To elucidate possible difficulties in isolating immigration as a cause, most authors rely on variable instrumental estimates.

Migration from the perspective of emigration countries has been less in the attention of researchers in recent decades but has captured interest over recent years through the "brain drain" process that it mitigates. This process is often addressed in a demographic context. Europe's societies face an aging process that is rather worrying, leading to the introduction of the pay-as-you-go social security system as a result of considerable demographic pressure. Public perceptions are increasingly aware that future immigration regulation is designed to attract young, economically competitive immigrants, thereby alleviating some of the demographic burden associated with the aging process. In the context of the uncertainties in the country, the alternative to study and even to build a career abroad becomes an increasingly attractive option for young

¹ Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992), for example, show that in the United States and Japan, migration has a positive, although low, effect on economic growth. However, the empirical results of Blanchard and Katz (1992) and Dolado et al. (1993) are in contradiction with those of Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992). They conclude that migration is negatively correlated with convergence between regions.

² Monica Roman, Cristina Voicu, *Several socio-economic effects of labor migration on emigration countries. Case of Romania*, Theoretical and Applied Economics Magazine Volume XVII (2010), No. 7 (548), Bucharest, pp. 50-65.

³ The free movement of workers is a fundamental principle enshrined in Article 45 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Subsequently, EU secondary legislation and the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice have developed this principle, under which EU citizens have the right: to seek employment in another EU country, to work in that country without the need of a work permit to reside in that country for that purpose, to remain in that country after the end of the period of employment, be treated in the same way as nationals of that country in respect of access to the labor market, working conditions and all other social and tax benefits.

people in Romania, and the number of those who choose this path increases from year to year.

This migration phenomenon of Romanian youth is already popular in the country and began with the end of the communist period. The phenomenon has evolved steadily, and now it is also applied to gymnasium or high school studies, as much as for university ones. Those who choose to study abroad strongly believe in a different lifestyle and a much more developed social culture.

International experience pushes them to expand their horizons and create a better lifestyle. For this reason, more and more parents opt for the future of their children to a foreign country and an internationally recognized educational program.

The interest in analyzing the effects of migration on emigration countries is highlighted in the OECD Report *Effects of Migration on Sending Countries: What We Know*, by Louka T. Katseli, Robert E.B. Lucas and Theodora Xenogiani (2006). It pays particular attention to the impact of remittances and presents their consequences at macroeconomic as well as microeconomic level.

Temporary migration tends to lead to an increase in remittances, as compared to permanent migration, especially when involving underprivileged migrants waiting to return to their country of origin.

Studies⁴ on the effects of migration in Romania show that if Western countries continue to attract labor from our country, economic growth will be greatly affected. Romania, a country with labor market distortions, will have short-term benefits from migration, but in the long run it will become an importing labor force country.

Other effects of migration, targeting human trafficking.

The changes that took place after 1989 in the demographic trends and in the structure of the Romanian population, as a consequence of the economic and political transition, are reflected by the demographic situation of the last decades.

The population of Romania has fallen in recent years and there are still no visible signs of recovery. Decrease in population may be the result of a separate or cumulative outcome of three factors: negative net external migration higher than natural growth; increasing the mortality rate that exceeds the birth rate; birth rate surge below mortality rate.

All these changes have taken place in Romania since 1989. In addition, the 1990s and 1991s are recognized for high emigration that has counterbalanced natural growth, and so moderate. Italy and Spain are the main destinations for Romanians working abroad. Over the past five years, 50% of work abroad went to Italy and 25% to Spain.

People who have worked abroad have a specific attitude profile: they are more critical about the situation in Romania, but at the same time they are more optimistic about the future. They come with higher aspirations, which both favor social criticism of the state of the locality in which they live and criticize the current social state in Romania. Also, people who have not worked abroad but who are going to work outside are the most dissatisfied with the locality and the country. Dynamic optimism –

⁴ León-Ledesma and Piracha (2004) analyze the case of eleven Eastern European countries in transition during 1990-1999 and look at the correlation between the level of remittances and the level of investment.

dissatisfaction with the present and trust in the future – is specific to those with the intention of migrating and those in migrant households. On the opposite side, chronic pessimism occurs mainly in households without migration experience.

A new term, defined as defined transnationalism, was born "as the process by which immigrants build social fields linking their country of origin with the country in which they settled."⁵ Immigrants building such social fields are called transmigrants. Transmigrants develop and maintain multiple relationships – family, economic, social, organizational, religious and political – that extend beyond the borders. Transmigrants act, make decisions, are concerned and develop identities within social networks that connect them simultaneously to two or more companies. " This is a transnational social field that is shaped by the development of transnational links between origin and destination both on the basis of family or community networks (through which immigrants keep in touch with those left behind) and by the involvement of official institutions (embassies, consulates , immigrant associations, etc. – which can stimulate the involvement of immigrants in activities and events taking place in their country of origin, or encourage regular visits to their country of origin. This new type of migration is characterized by the existence of a set of frequent connections between immigrants and their country of origin, and this is made possible by the type of globalized society in which we live.

Instant communication (much less expensive than in the past) to long-distance people, the increasing ease and accessibility of travel across national borders and, in the case of the European Union, the adoption of a permissive policy on intra- European are just a few of the factors that facilitate the development of the type of transnational migration.

From an identity point of view, transmigrants combine features of both reference companies (destination and origin).

While some migrants identify more with one of the societies than with the other, most of them retain several identities that bind them simultaneously to several nations. " Thus, the situation of transmigration and the simultaneous connection of individuals and groups to at least two national realities implies a certain degree of identity ambiguity and situations in which individuals adjust their identity to the context in which they are (not just ethnic identity, but and self-positioning in the social status hierarchy).

⁵ Croitoru, A. *About the Nature of the Relationship between Entrepreneurship and Migration*, Journal "Studies in Socio-Human Sciences", edited by Mihai Anita Liviu Papadima, Daniela Zaharia. Bucharest: University Publishing House of Bucharest.

Immigration by citizenship, 2017

	Total immigrants		Nationals		Total		Non-nationals					
	(thousand)	%	(thousand)	%	(thousand)	%	Citizens of other EU Member States		Citizens of non-member countries		Stateless	
							(thousand)	(%)	(thousand)	(%)	(thousand)	(%)
Belgium	126.7	17.5	13.8	10.8	108.5	85.6	60.2	47.5	48.3	38.1	0.0	0.0
Bulgaria	25.6	13.1	51.0	12.5	48.9	0.6	2.5	11.8	46.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Czechia	51.8	4.5	8.7	47.3	91.3	16.6	32.0	30.7	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Denmark	68.6	19.5	28.5	49.0	71.5	25.6	37.3	23.1	33.6	0.4	0.6	0.0
Germany (*)	917.1	124.4	13.6	788.9	86.0	395.0	43.1	391.5	42.7	2.4	0.3	0.0
Estonia	17.6	8.5	48.5	9.1	51.4	4.6	25.9	4.5	25.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ireland	78.5	26.4	33.7	51.2	65.2	28.5	36.3	22.7	28.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greece	112.2	31.7	28.3	80.5	71.7	17.2	15.3	63.3	56.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spain	532.1	78.2	14.7	454.0	85.3	139.4	26.2	314.2	59.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
France	370.0	128.0	34.6	242.0	65.4	74.5	20.1	167.5	45.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Croatia	15.6	7.9	50.9	7.6	49.1	2.2	14.1	5.4	35.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Italy	343.4	42.4	12.3	301.1	87.7	61.1	17.8	240.0	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cyprus	21.3	4.0	18.6	17.4	81.4	9.3	43.7	8.0	37.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Latvia	9.9	4.8	48.2	5.1	51.7	0.7	7.5	4.4	44.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Lithuania	20.4	10.2	49.9	10.2	50.1	0.7	3.4	9.5	46.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Luxembourg	24.4	1.2	4.9	23.2	95.0	16.7	68.3	6.5	26.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungary	68.1	31.6	46.4	36.4	53.5	11.2	16.4	25.3	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Malta	21.7	1.5	6.8	20.2	93.2	11.7	54.2	8.5	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Netherlands	189.6	44.6	23.5	143.7	75.8	72.6	38.3	68.6	36.2	2.5	1.3	0.0
Austria	111.8	9.7	8.7	102.0	91.2	64.4	57.6	37.4	33.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
Poland (*)	209.4	132.8	63.4	76.6	36.6	22.7	10.8	53.8	25.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Portugal (*)	36.6	20.2	55.3	16.4	44.7	7.6	20.8	8.8	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Romania (*)	177.4	146.3	82.5	26.8	15.1	9.2	5.2	17.5	9.9	0.1	0.1	0.0
Slovenia	18.8	3.3	17.5	15.5	82.5	3.3	17.6	12.2	64.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Slovakia	7.2	4.3	59.5	2.9	40.5	2.3	32.4	0.6	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Finland	31.8	8.1	25.4	23.1	72.6	6.5	20.3	16.5	51.8	0.2	0.5	0.0
Sweden	144.5	19.5	13.5	124.4	86.1	30.0	20.7	90.0	62.3	4.5	3.1	0.0
United Kingdom	644.2	80.9	12.6	563.4	87.4	242.7	37.7	320.7	49.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Iceland	12.1	2.5	20.3	9.7	79.7	8.4	69.3	1.3	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Liechtenstein	0.6	0.2	25.9	0.5	74.1	0.2	38.1	0.2	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norway	53.4	6.8	12.7	46.6	87.3	20.0	37.4	26.0	48.8	0.6	1.1	0.0
Switzerland	143.4	23.8	16.6	119.5	83.4	82.5	57.6	37.0	25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: The individual values do not add up to the total due to rounding and the exclusion of the 'unknown' citizenship group from the table.

(*) Break in series.

(*) Estimate.

(*) Provisional.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: migr_imm1ctz)



Migration flows: Immigration in the EU from third countries was 2.4 million in 2017 (fig.1)

A total of 4.4 million people emigrated to one of the EU-28 Member States in 2017, while at least 3.1 million emigrants declared they had left an EU Member State. However, these figures do not represent migration flows to / from the EU as a whole, as they also include flows between different EU Member States.

Of these 4.4 million immigrants in 2017, approximately 2.0 million citizens from non-EU countries, 1.3 million citizens of a Member State other than the one they emigrated, approximately 1.0 million people who migrated to a country outside the EU, a Member State where they held their nationality (for example, foreign nationals or nationals) and about 11 thousand stateless persons.

In 2017, the relative share of national immigrants (immigrants with EU citizenship) was the highest in Romania (82% of all immigrants), Poland (63%), Slovakia (60% 55%), Bulgaria (51%) and Croatia (51%). These were the only EU Member States in which national immigration accounted for more than half of all

immigrants – see figure 2. In contrast, in Luxembourg, national immigration did not represent more than 5% of total immigration in 2017⁶.

It is noted that demographic change in the last years has been influenced by a complex of factors, among which: the freedom of couples to decide on the number of children desired and the time period for children, the high level of economic costs and socially supported by the transition population, lack of housing and low access of young people to their own homes, changes in the behavior of the population as regards the formation and division of a family, social instability, unemployment. To these factors must be added the external migration, which contributed decisively to the decrease of the Romanian population. Romania subscribes to the phenomenon of global migration, having a history of migration marked by periods of ascension and decline, mainly based on domestic economic, social and political conditions. Human nature asks to try to find better living conditions, naturally the more developed regions attract people from the poorer parts of the world. The migration process involves a subject (immigrant or immigrant), at least two countries (the country of origin and the country of destination but also the transit countries) and the intention to obtain a residence permit or to find a job in the country of destination.

Romania's external migration has two faces: a legal one, statistically recorded as emigration and immigration, and migration for work. There is a high proportion of immigrants with university studies, which is close to 25%, the main destination countries being Germany, Italy, the USA and Canada. Immigration flows have two components: a reversible migration and a moderate number of immigrants from the Republic of Moldova. This is the country of origin for most of the Romanian immigrants; some of them are interested in obtaining Romanian citizenship in order to find opportunities for a better life in the European Union. Several stages can be identified in the history of migration in Romania, so after 1989 we are confronted with the following situation:

- 1990-1993: permanent mass emigration of ethnic minorities (German, Hungarian) and Romanians fleeing from political upheaval and poverty. Many have called for political asylum in the West, reaching a level of 116,000 applications in 1992⁷;

- 1994-1996: a low level of Romanian economic migration in Western Europe, mainly for seasonal or illegal work, but also very low levels of ethnic migrants and asylum seekers; – 1996-2001: Developing more parallel trends and increasing emigration, turning the phenomenon into a complex one for analysis: (a) Permanent migration has risen in the US and Canada, more than legal migration has taken place in European countries ; (b) the manifestation, particularly since 1999, of illegal, 'incomplete' or circular migration to European countries for illegal work; c) increased trafficking in migrants, a phenomenon that overlaps with illegal migration but is distinguished by violence and abuse by traffickers / employers. This type of migration is considered to have been encountered especially in the case of women. (d) in 1999, we see a reduction in the number of labor recruitment agreements with different

⁶ Source: Eurostat (migr_imm2ctz).

⁷ Ethnobarometer, 2004 (Barometer of Public Opinion) <http://ipp.md/old/lib.php?l=en&idc=156&year=2004>.

European countries (Germany, Spain, Portugal, Italy); (e) a small number of Romanian migrants returning from the Republic of Moldova, as well as a strong influx of Romanian migrants between Germany and Romania.

– 2002-2007: The abolition of the Schengen visa requirement promoted a rapid increase in circular migration, even to the extent that the Romanians who were previously "blocked" in the Schengen countries were able to return to Romania to enter the migration system circular. The existence of the possibility of legal stay for a period of three months as a tourist led to the development of a sophisticated circular migration system⁸, concentrated primarily on destinations such as Italy and Spain (IOM, 2005). This new strategy has allowed the European labor market to escape, so that migrants were illegally working for three months, dividing jobs with other Romanians.

– 2007 – to date: We are witnessing free access to the European labor market, which is favorable both for the creation of a European market Migration for employment has become the most important component of Romanian migration in recent years. Unfortunately, official statistics do not capture the whole phenomenon of migration and employment, with relevant figures only starting in 2005. According to the Romanian Office for Labor Migration estimates, there are about two million Romanians employed abroad, out of activity which represent more than 10% of the Romanian population.

From the demographic point of view, the consequences of migration, both temporary and definitive, are significant. The tendency to remain definitive in the destination countries is well known and leads to considerable losses among the population. This loss results in a decrease in the economic growth rate or even decline in economic activity. Recent studies show that international mobility is higher among people of the appropriate age for work. Consequently, emigration countries face an accelerated aging process of their own population. The human factor is the most important source of economic growth, growth rates are expected to be lower if left in the native country.

Most emigrants are young and their percentage is steadily rising, thus claiming that emigration affects the age groups with high fertility rates, thus reducing the potential of newborns in Romania. This is all the more worrying as emigration becomes permanent. The structure of gender emigration reveals some changes, so immigrant women are becoming more and more numerous in recent years. The implications of the migration phenomenon at the family level are multiple, these being part of both positive and negative effects. The money sent by emigrants to their families contributes to increasing the quality of their lives with positive implications for family relationships. On the other hand, we face family suffering for the loss of one or more members even temporarily. In fact, the longer the period is, the stronger the effects on the family. The departure of a member determines the reorganization of roles within the family. In this case, family members take over the roles / functions of that migrant, which can lead to family welfare losses and couple's imbalances. All this can easily lead to family breakdown (divorce).

⁸ OSF, Ethnobarometru, 2004 <http://ipp.md/old/lib.php?l=en&idc=156&year=2004>

One of the most important negative effects of labor migration seems to be relative to the children of migrants who remain (in the happiest case) only with one of their parents. There are a lot of cases where both parents migrate for the purpose of finding a job, and therefore grandparents, other relatives or friends take over children's guardianship. Sometimes, migrants abandon their children, who finally end up in the state's care. So children are badly affected (in some cases, by traumatizing situations) by their parents because the caregivers can not successfully fulfill the role of parent. Another social category that could be adversely affected is the elderly, especially in communities with a high level of migration. In situations where children leave the country together with their parents, they have to go through a period of accommodation, learn a new language and learn to live in a different social environment, which in most cases involves a certain degree of stress.

Temporary work abroad has a positive effect on the income that migrants receive when returning to their home country. The most important factor affecting income levels is education. The higher the level of higher education, the higher the income. Income is directly influenced by work experience and computer-related knowledge. The direct impact of international migration can easily be measured by analyzing investments made from money earned outside the country. Investment analysis also allows us to see to what extent households invest these amounts or simply spend those amounts on the purchase of consumer goods.

Migration of workforce and entrepreneurship are two very closely related life components. Work experience gained abroad alongside entrepreneurship is correlated when a person wants to develop a business. As the migrant accumulates financial, human and relational capital and meets its basic needs, it will tend to invest in productive activities, becoming an entrepreneur.

For a significant part of the Romanian migrants, cross-border work is an intermediary strategy for entrepreneurship strategy, which is related to the strong link between the experience gained on foreign territory and the entrepreneurial orientation, both at the behavioral and intention level.

In the context of the globalization and internationalization of the economy of the national rebirth of the impact of new technologies on the familiar environment (see social networks) and the cost of migration, the factors that generate migration are: demographic pressure, low level of economic development, lack of institutional development, aging population, environmental degradation, less pleasant climatic factors, but also a socially hostile⁹ climate. That is why the development of attractiveness factors to other countries has increased in particular employment opportunities, better living conditions (see social and health services here), permissive legal conditions (eg recognition of qualifications in the home country), proximity geographical affinity and cultural affinities (language, gastronomy, etc.).

A feature of the Spanish economy and society today is the phenomenon of immigration. Over the past decade, and especially in recent years, there has been a

⁹ Miryam de la Concepción González Rabana, *El control de las migraciones y la globalización de las economías: ¿ Fenómenos compatibles?*, Revista del Ministerio de Trabajo e Inmigración,, nr.51, Madrid, 2004, p.112.

steady influx of people from other countries, both from the European Union and from outside the EU¹⁰.

On 4 December 2018, the Commission published a progress report on the implementation of the European Migration Agenda¹¹, examining progress and weaknesses in its implementation. Focusing on how climate change, demographics and economic factors create new reasons for pushing people to move, it has confirmed that "the factors that have triggered migratory pressure on Europe have been structural, making the approach more important efficient and uniform problem".

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¹⁰ Montserrat Casado Francisco, Gonzalez Rabanal, Miryam de la Concepcion, Luis Molina Sanchez, Javier Oyarzun de Laiglesia, *Análisis económico de la inmigración en España: una propuesta de regulación*, Ed. UNED, Madrid 2005, p.10.

¹¹ *A European Agenda on Migration*, Brussels, 13.5.2015, COM(2015) 240 final, – 25 p.