The economical impact of migration in Romania
The main causes of migration in Romania are the economical difficulties and the low job opportunities. Therefore, people find it easier to emigrate to a different country where their work is better paid, thus being able to provide better life conditions for their families.

The money sent by the emigrants to their family left in the country of origin bring a significant contribution not only in the improvement on the standard of living, but also in the country’s economy. Every year, the Romanian emigrants who work abroad send approximately 9 billion EUR, money that manage to ameliorate the living standards of millions of people all around Romania. Also, this has led to an explosion in the construction sector and the construction tools’ market, it increased the number of cars and it raised the consumption.

The latest research show that in the last 5 years a significant part of the Romanian population has invested in long term goods: 50% of them have bought home appliances, 37% have extended/modernized their houses and 16% have bought automobiles.
Migration statistics

The registered number of Romanian citizens who settled their permanent residence abroad is of 395 637 people (1990-2007).

The estimated number of Romanian migrants for work:

The Romanian Foreign Affairs Minister suggests that 1,2 million Romanians are legally working outside the country.

Also, the Minister of Labour states that over 2 million Romanians are legally and illegally working abroad.

Currently, over two million Romanians are working abroad.

- The main countries in which the Romanians are working are Italy and Spain.
- Romanians’ remittances represent 5.7% of the Gross Domestic Product.
Positive impact of migration on Romania

- Remittances (income growth, increased consumption, long term investments); the annual remittances volume is of around 9 billion EUR; by World Bank data, Romania is the 8th recipient country.
- “Export” of unemployment; the unemployment rate is now 8%.
- Increased access to educational and health services for the migrants’ families.

Negative impact of migration on Romania

- Shortage of labour force in construction, textile industries, hotels, tourism, wood and furniture industries;
- Population decline and youth loss;
- Loss of educated/qualified labour force.
The profile of the Romanian emigrant

In general, the Romanians who go abroad represent a competitive working force, well trained. The emigrants with high qualification represent almost 1/5 of the total number of emigrants, while the persons who have graduated only from the primary or secondary school represent less than a third party.

According to the National Institute of Statistics, Romania, 2007
The evolution of the emigrants’ number according to age

One of the most important factors that influence the labour force is the age of the workers. We can notice an increase of the 26-40 years old Romanian emigrants from 1999 to 2005 in the chart below, determining a significant growth of the labour market in the country of immigration.
Impact on the economy of the country of immigration

Spain:

448,000 Romanian immigrants employed in 2008.

The contribution of Romanians to the Spanish economy can be estimated, strictly in terms of salaries, at 8,000 million EUR, representing 0.71% of Spain’s GNP.

It has been determined that immigration has a highly favourable impact regarding the contributions to the income taxes, respectively for the Spanish health insurance system.

Italy:

In 2008, 1.2% of Italy’s GNP was produced by the Romanians (18,866 mil. EUR out of a total of 1,572,243 mil. EUR).
Bibliography:

  - www.e-migration.ro/
  - www.muncainstrainatate.anofm.ro
  - www.worldbank.org