

ANALYSIS OF THE TEMPORARY EMIGRATION AT THE LEVEL OF SOUTH - WEST OLTENIA REGION OF ROMANIA - STUDY OF CASE: THE YOUNG ADULT

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Abstract

This study proposes an empirical territorial analysis of structural changes on the residence areas, and on gender, for young migrant population with temporary change of residence, at the level of South-West Oltenia Development Region of Romania (NUTS2 - RO04), but also at its counties level, for the period 2012-2015. With the aim of identifying endogenous causes that could arise from the specifics and level of development of the region, especially that economical and social disparity still manifest within the component counties. The possibility of controlling these factors can determine, even if emigrants do not return home, reducing migration phenomenon. In this regard, have been used statistical methods and techniques specific variation in territorial analysis.

Key Words: Temporary emigrants, gender, urban and rural areas, young population

Classification JEL: F20, F22, J16

1. INTRODUCTION

There are a lot of studies in topic literature regarding Romanian migration phenomenon based on theoretical description and empirical analysis (Poiovălișteanu and Badea, 2013, Pociovălișteanu and Dobrescu, 2014), and many of them warn about the imminent dangers with that will face the European States in the near future on the labor market (Alexe, I., Horváth, I., et. Al 2012), Carbonaro, G., Leanza, E., et. al., 2016). The warnings are about the insurance and social protection through the pressure on employment that is in continual decline, while we are witnessing of the demographic decline and the population aging, especially under the impact of migration (Bijak, J., Kupiszewska, D., et. al., 2007). The danger is all the greater for Romania as the developed EU countries are trying, in the last period, to change the trend of their population aging basing on the immigrant population. In the recent period, the region South-West Oltenia is characterize by an emigration predominantly of young population, as throughout Europe and all the other regions of Romania.

The young adults emigrants can be classified ”into three types based largely on educational status: students who are studying at university or some other educational institution in another European country; graduates who are working or seeking work abroad – ‘higher-skilled’; non-graduates who are working or seeking work abroad – ‘lower - skilled’” (R King, et.al., 2016, p.3). But, while the migration of skilled young individuals represents an opportunity for the destination countries there is a net loss for the countries of origin because diminish the economic growth and loss of social resource and labor market by ineffective the allocation of public resources for education the population occupied. (Vasile, V., Boboc, C., et. al., 2014).

2. DATASET AND METHODOLOGY

Temporary migration has become the most important component of Romanian migration in recent years. Unfortunately, official statistics provide relevant figures only since 2012. In this article, we use data on temporary emigrants who are resident in South-West Oltenia development region by counties, for the period 2012-2015 (estimates) available on database Tempo Online of Romanian National Institute of Statistics. According to the RNIS, temporary emigrants are the persons who emigrate abroad for a period of at least 12 months.

Emigration means the action by which a person who had previously been usually resident in the territory of Romania, ceases to have his/her usual residence in Romania for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least 12 months. 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. Most of those who emigrate are young, and their percentage is growing, so from this perspective, was taken into account the structure of emigration for young adults by gender, urban and rural areas, and 15-40 years age group to identify specific structural aspects for South-West Oltenia region and its counties.

According to Eurostat, the Region South-West Oltenia is the second lowest among the 5-th development regions of Romania included among the poorest 21 European regions (NUTS2) with below the 50 % of the EU average. Now,

the remittances and savings of emigrants can represent a breath for the region, but on medium and long term, the temporary emigration may become a potential danger by transforming into a permanent emigration. If we consider the age segment of the most emigrants, we can note the negative effects on the demographic recovery of region.

The research hypothesis envisages the existence of differences in emigrants' gender and residential areas at the level of counties component of the region. To verify the hypothesis has turned to specific indicators that measure the variation. The variables considered are regarding temporary emigrants (persons) by sex, urban and rural areas, development regions, and counties for all ages and age group 15-39 years.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Official data presented in the table below confirms an increase in temporary migrants at the national level, but also at the regional level (NUTS 2) by approximately 10% in 2015 than 2012. South-West Oltenia Region, in contrast to North East, only one the poorest region of Romania, according to Eurostat, ranks in 7th place in the total number of emigrants both 2012 and 2015 compared to the North-East Region, which is on the first rank.

Table no. 1 – Changes in structure of temporary emigrants on the period between the year 2012 and 2015

Development Regions	Year						Changes 2015-2012		Rank
	2012			2015			Absolute	Relative	
	persons	% in total	Rank	persons	% in total	Rank			
North – West Region	22069	12.97 %	3	24321	12.97 %	3	2252	10.20%	3
Center Region	20262	11.91 %	5	22366	11.93 %	5	2104	10.38%	2
North – East Region	27495	16.16 %	1	30233	16.13 %	1	2738	9.96%	7
South – East Region	21816	12.82 %	4	24023	12.81 %	4	2207	10.12%	6
South Muntenia Region	26556	15.60 %	2	29194	15.57 %	2	2638	9.93%	8
Bucharest – Ilfov Region	18636	10.95 %	6	20592	10.98 %	6	1956	10.50%	1
South-West Oltenia Region	17686	10.39 %	7	19480	10.39 %	7	1794	10.14%	5
West Region	15666	9.21 %	8	17257	9.21 %	8	1591	10.16%	4
Romania	170186	100 %		187466	100 %		17280	10.15%	

Source: author processing based on data from Tempo Online, <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>

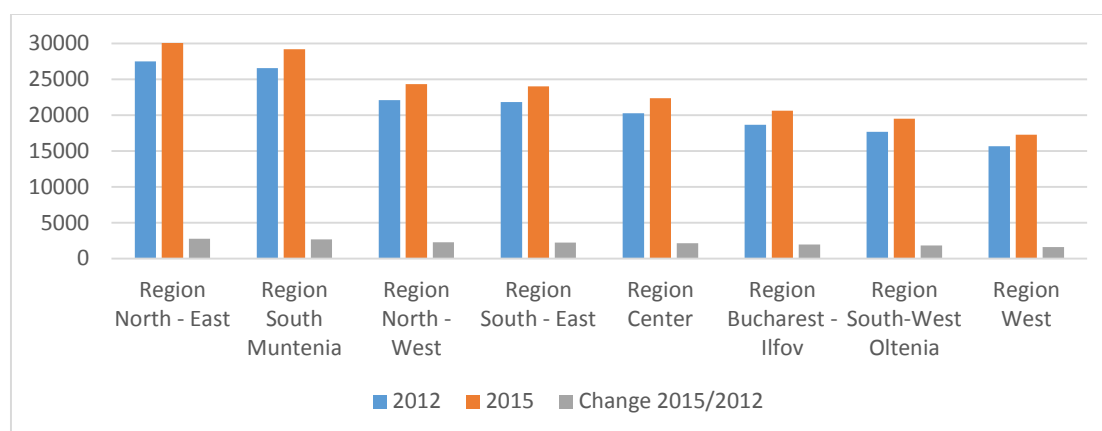


Figure no. 1 – Evolution of the number of temporary emigrants at the Romanian development regions level, on the period between the year 2012 and 2015,

If we consider that the fewest emigrants coming from West Region, one of the most developed Romanian region is in the 8th place in the hierarchy, the different behavior of the population in the South-West Oltenia could be associated with the total population residing in this region.

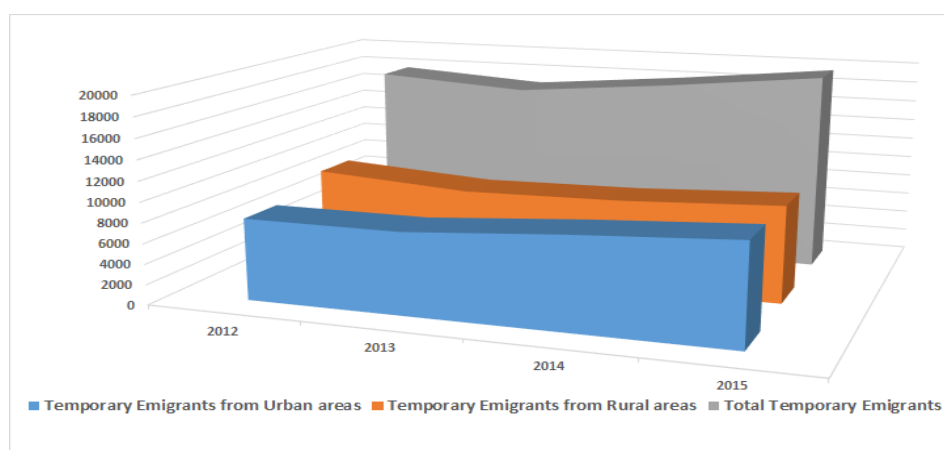
As for the relative change in time, there is an increase, which places the South-West Oltenia Region on the 5th place, with a similar change as the national average. From this perspective, we find that, for the entire period, the percentage of temporarily emigrants from the region considered, not exceeded 0.88 % on total population. However, appears percentage changes in terms of residential areas of emigrants, noting the increase in the share of those from urban in detriment of rural areas that have marked the first 2 years of the period considered. In addition, there is a constant growth starting with the year 2012 to 2015 of the young adult emigrants, from 59.09 % to 60.97 % of a total number of temporary emigrants (see Table no. 2).

That may indicate that in the last years, temporary emigrants from South-West Oltenia Region seem to be graduates who are working or seeking work abroad – ‘higher-skilled’.

Table no. 2 – The evolution of temporary emigrants by residential areas and age, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region

Year	Total Population	Temporary Emigrants		From which:					
				Residential areas				Age	
				Urban		Rural		Age group	
				Persons	%	Persons	%	15-39	%
2012	2264978	17686	0.78	8032	45.41	9654	54.59	10450	59.09
2013	2251542	16689	0.74	8029	48.11	8660	51.89	9593	57.48
2014	2237651	17963	0.80	9076	50.53	8887	49.47	11167	62.17
2015	2223112	19480	0.88	9914	50.89	9566	49.11	11876	60.97

Source: author processing based on data from Tempo Online, <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>

**Figure no. 2** - Evolution of temporary emigrants by residential areas, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region

Is obvious that the main factor that affecting the region on temporary emigration is the age of emigrants, young adults, which includes a potential of risk to transforming temporary emigration in definitive emigration. It showed specific aspects regarding the urban areas so, it was considered important to analyze the disparities within the 5th counties of South-West Oltenia Region by analyzing strictly this age group identifying specific features including gender, migration of women globally attracted attention lately.

In the table below is presents the dynamic of temporary emigration, persons of age group 15 – 39 years, by counties and residential areas, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region. To quantify for comparing the differences recorded annually at the county level were calculated simple and synthetic indicators of variation, for each of the categories of emigrants regarding their residential area - urban or rural.

Table no. 3 – Evolution of Temporary Emigrants of age group 15 – 39 years, by counties and residential areas, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region

Counties	Total Emigrants				Emigrants from Urban areas				Emigrants from Rural areas			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Dolj	3390	3131	3624	3852	1705	1701	1838	1952	1685	1430	1786	1900
Gorj	1699	1555	1818	1936	760	761	819	871	939	794	999	1065
Mehedinti	1336	1229	1432	1521	616	617	670	709	720	612	762	812
Olt	2200	2005	2347	2495	869	870	937	996	1331	1135	1410	1499
Valcea	1825	1673	1946	2072	799	802	859	913	1026	871	1087	1159
Total	10450	9593	11167	11876	4749	4751	5123	5441	5701	4842	6044	6435
Min	1336	1229	1432	1521	616	617	670	709	720	612	762	812
Max	3390	3131	3624	3852	1705	1701	1838	1952	1685	1430	1786	1900
Variance	789.58	732.37	843.22	895.79	432.16	429.80	464.95	494.04	375.27	319.28	397.53	421.90
Mean	2090	1918.6	2233.4	2375.2	949.8	950.2	1024.6	1088.2	1140.2	968.4	1208.8	1287
Coeff. of variation (%)	37.78	38.17	37.75	37.71	45.50	45.23	45.38	45.40	32.91	32.97	32.89	32.78

Source: author processing based on data from Tempo Online, <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>

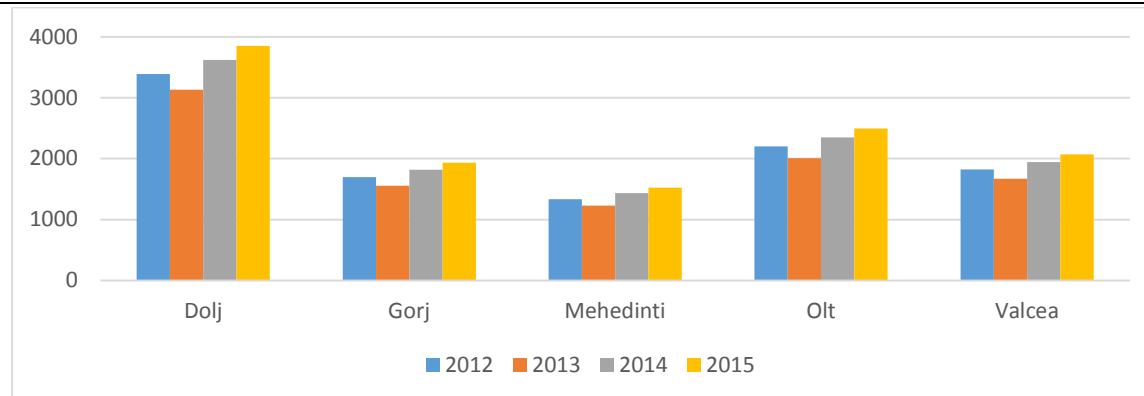


Figure no. 3 - Evolution of Temporary Emigrants of age group 15 – 39 years, by counties, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015

There is a tendency of increasing the number of temporary emigrants of this age group, during the study period, both in the region and for each county separately, both for emigrants coming from urban areas, and especially those from rural. This aspect show an evident opposition with the level of all temporary emigrants from to region that is preponderant from urban areas.

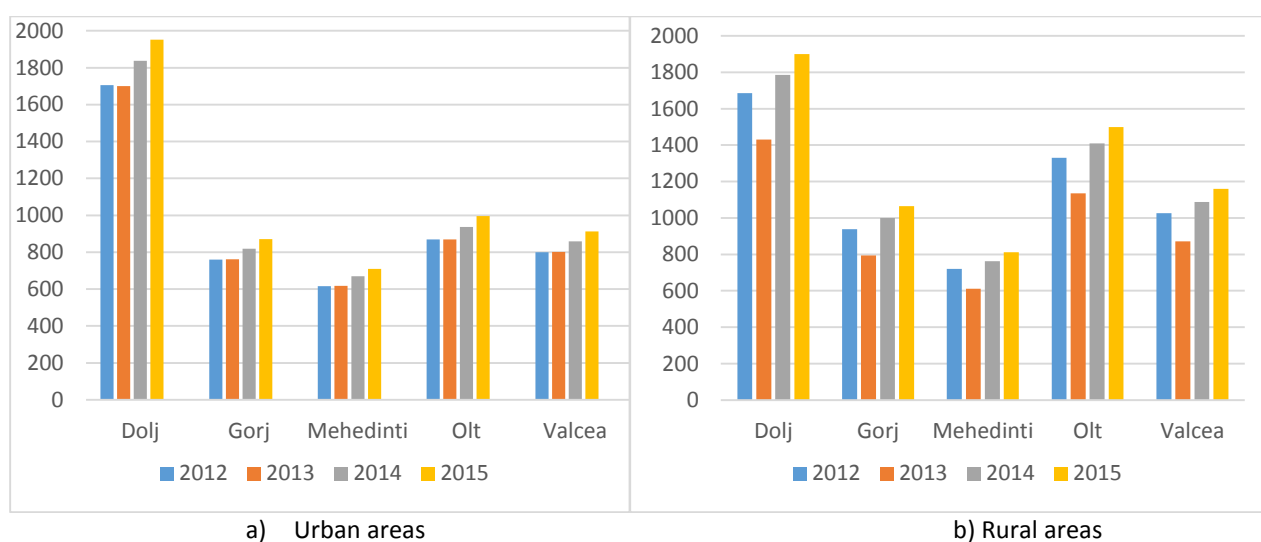


Figure no. 4 - Evolution of Temporary Emigrants of age group 15 – 39 years, by counties and residential areas – a) urban, b) rural, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015

In addition, even if considered for the entire period analyzed, counties are as quite homogeneous regarding rural areas as residential zones of emigrants there is a high variation for the urban criterion. County with the lowest number of emigrants throughout the period, both from urban and rural is Mehedinți, while county with the most emigrants is Dolj, the county that also determines a high level of variance and coefficient of variation across the region, gaps with the other four counties seeing high. (See Table no. 3)

To identify aspects of the gender differences we based on the data from table no 4. Increasing the number of emigrants of the age group considered continuously increased during the period analyzed, against the background of the significant increase in the number of emigrants - men in the last 2 years, while emigrants - men in the past 2 years, dwarfed the number of women dominant at the beginning of the review period, although in growth. The region is relatively homogeneous both for emigrants - men criterion and emigrants - women, too, significant gender differences are not recorded to determine the variation high-level group. A large number of migrant women, can be noted at the Dolj County.

Table no. 4 – Evolution of temporary emigrants of age group 15 – 39 years, by counties and gender, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region

Counties	Total emigrants				Emigrants - Men				Emigrants - Women			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Dolj	3390	3131	3624	3852	1492	1360	1952	2100	1898	1771	1672	1752
Gorj	1699	1555	1818	1936	749	674	977	1053	950	881	841	883
Mehedinti	1336	1229	1432	1521	589	532	772	828	747	697	660	693
Olt	2200	2005	2347	2495	969	869	1264	1359	1231	1136	1083	1136
Valcea	1825	1673	1946	2072	803	727	1047	1130	1022	946	899	942
Total	10450	9593	11167	11876	4602	4162	6012	6470	5848	5431	5155	5406
Min	1336	1229	1432	1521	589	532	772	828	747	697	660	693
Max	3390	3131	3624	3852	1492	1360	1952	2100	1898	1771	1672	1752
Variance	789.58	732.37	843.22	895.79	347.16	318.65	454.39	488.87	442.42	413.72	388.83	406.92
Mean	2090	1918.6	2233.4	2375.2	920.4	832.4	1202.4	1294	1169.6	1086.2	1031	1081.2
Coeff. of variation (%)	37.78	38.17	37.75	37.71	37.72	38.28	37.79	37.78	37.83	38.09	37.71	37.64

Source: author processing based on data from Tempo Online, <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>

Given the disparities relatively large at the county level regarding residency areas of temporary emigrants identified, we considered important to examine whether gender differences accentuate these differences. In Tables no. 5 and 6 are presented the dynamics of the number of temporary emigrants with age in the age group 15-39 years old, women and men, distributed by residence areas for the period 2012-2015.

Table no. 5 – Evolution of Men Temporary Emigrants of age group 15 – 39 years, by counties and areas of residence, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region

Counties	Total Emigrants Men				Emigrants Men from Urban Areas				Emigrants Men from Rural Areas			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Dolj	1492	1360	1952	2100	811	738	1061	1141	681	622	891	959
Gorj	749	674	977	1053	353	324	465	500	396	350	512	553
Mehedinti	589	532	772	828	278	262	386	413	311	270	386	415
Olt	969	869	1264	1359	408	358	537	581	561	511	727	778
Valcea	803	727	1047	1130	370	336	493	533	433	391	554	597
Total	4602	4162	6012	6470	2220	2018	2942	3168	2382	2144	3070	3302
Min	589	532	772	828	278	262	386	413	311	270	386	415
Max	1492	1360	1952	2100	811	738	1061	1141	681	622	891	959
Variance	347.16	318.65	454.39	488.87	210.53	190.30	269.86	290.20	145.54	138.69	197.16	211.40
Mean	920.4	832.4	1202.4	1294	444	403.6	588.4	633.6	476.4	428.8	614	660.4
Coeff. of variation (%)	37.72	38.28	37.79	37.78	47.42	47.15	45.86	45.80	30.55	32.34	32.11	32.01

Source: author processing based on data from Tempo Online, <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>

In the case of men emigrant, we noted a large variation at county level referring to urban residence areas, the region being more homogeneous in terms of men coming from rural areas. The county with very large gaps relative to the others, responsible for the heterogeneity of the region in this regard is still Dolj County with a significant number of emigrants - men, from both urban as well as rural even if one lesser extent. Mehedinti County is distinguished by the lowest number of emigrants in both cases. (See Table no. 5)

Table no. 6 – Evolution of Women Temporary Emigrants of age group 15 – 39 years, by counties and areas of residence, in the period between the year 2012 and 2015, at the level of South-West Oltenia Region

Counties	Total emigrants - Women				Emigrants - Women from Urban				Emigrants - Women from Rural			
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015	2012	2013	2014	2015
Dolj	1898	1771	1672	1752	894	963	777	811	1004	808	895	941
Gorj	950	881	841	883	407	437	354	371	543	444	487	512
Mehedinti	747	697	660	693	338	355	284	296	409	342	376	397
Olt	1231	1136	1083	1136	461	512	400	415	770	624	683	721
Valcea	1022	946	899	942	429	466	366	380	593	480	533	562
Total	5848	5431	5155	5406	2529	2733	2181	2273	3319	2698	2974	3133
Min	747	697	660	693	338	355	284	296	409	342	376	397
Max	1898	1771	1672	1752	894	963	777	811	1004	808	895	941
Variance	442.42	413.72	388.83	406.92	221.65	239.69	195.13	203.90	229.97	180.90	200.76	210.82
Mean	1169.6	1086.2	1031	1081.2	505.8	546.6	436.2	454.6	663.8	539.6	594.8	626.6
Coeff. of variation (%)	37.83	38.09	37.71	37.64	43.82	43.85	44.73	44.85	34.64	33.52	33.75	33.65

Source: author processing based on data from Tempo Online, <http://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>

In the case of women emigrant, we noted similar aspects, a large variation at county level referring to urban residence areas, region being more homogeneous in terms of men coming from rural areas. The county with very large gaps relative to the others, responsible for the heterogeneity of the region in this regard is still Dolj County with a significant number of emigrants - women, from both urban as well as rural even if one lesser extent. Mehedinti County has the lowest number of women emigrants in both cases.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The study highlighted several specific aspects of temporary emigration in South-West Oltenia Region regarding young adult age segment. There is a constant growth starting with the year 2012 to 2015 of the young adult emigrants, from 59.09 % to 60.97 % of a total number of temporary emigrants, and it may indicate that in the last four years, the temporary emigrants from South-West Oltenia Region seem to be graduates who are working or seeking work abroad – ‘higher-skilled’. Moreover, while at the nationwide is noting an increase in temporary emigrants from urban areas in South-West Oltenia Region, at this age segment dominates for both men and women, from the rural areas. We consisted that there are more pronounced disparities between counties in terms of urban emigrants both men and women. County with the high level of temporary young adult emigrants is Dolj County where large gaps recorded both compared to the other counties but even compared to the average of the region. The opposite is Mehedinti County with the fewest emigrants in the period considered.

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