

## GLOBALIZATION AND IMPACT ON DEMOGRAPHY

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### **Abstract**

*The present paper aims to present the global demographic evolution up to 2050 as a result of globalization and the various policies adopted by the countries of the world, as well as the economic and social implications resulting from the demographic decline.*

*The population of the planet reached 7 billion people in May 2011 and will reach as much as 9 billion in 2050 according to a United Nations forecast. The UN experts also show that the population of the planet will grow to 8 billion people in 2023, 9 billion by 2041, and 10 billion people after 2081. Population growth will mainly occur in the so-called "extremely fertile countries" Africa, Asia, Oceania and Latin America, according to UN data. Researchers have warned, however, that a very small variation in female fertility could lead to major changes in the evolution of the planet's population, according to UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs reviews. By 2095-2100, global life expectancy will increase from 68 to 81 years, especially in the context of new treatments for diseases that reduce the number of early deaths in parts of the Earth, including Africa.*

**Keywords:** globalization, demography, planetary evolution, economic and social implications

**Classification JEL:** J0, J1, J11

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

Europe is facing a demographic crisis that causes the decline and aging of the population, and it will be impossible to avoid some rural areas becoming completely depopulated. German researchers at the Institute for Population and Development in Berlin say that without immigration the population of the European Union will decrease by about 52 million people, reaching the horizon of 2050 to 447 million citizens. The team of experts, together with GEO, published in the summer of 2008 a detailed report on the demographic future of Europe, identified a number of regions in Poland, eastern Germany, northern Spain and southern Italy, which could become completely depopulated .

At the national level, Iceland, Switzerland and Sweden are the best demographic in the future, while Romania, Bulgaria and Poland are facing the worst problems from this point of view. With an average of 1.5 children per woman in the European Union, each new generation is down 25 percent from the previous one, and by 2050, the average retirement age in the 27 EU Member States will increase with 10 years, which is a matter of concern among some economists. "A shrinking labor force, combined with larger funds for pensions and health insurance, creates even more difficulties in competing with our rivals in other regions of the world with faster growth," I say experts from GEO magazine. "Certainly, there will be areas that people will leave in the next few years - in northern Spain, southern Italy, Bulgaria and East Germany," estimates Berlin's Institute for Population and Development Reiner Klingholz, reasons to leave and we can not compel them to return "; In this situation, the best policy is to let some regions go into decline, encouraging others, like big cities, to grow.

Both European responsables and EU Member States are increasingly concerned about taking measures to counter current demographic trends, resulting in population decline and birth rates, which have the effect of aging the population and reducing the number of active population, with direct consequences for the economies of those countries. The import of human resources,

which was the solution to these demographic effects, creates other demographic and social problems for those states. Another important issue to be addressed is the role that society generally attaches to the parent and the responsibilities of their parents and societies towards children

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### **Birth rates**

"Natural growth has begun to decline for 50 years, first in Western Europe, in countries like the Netherlands, Belgium and the United Kingdom. In the 1980s, this phenomenon spread to the Scandinavian countries, and then in the 1990s birth rates began to decline in Eastern Europe, where our country was located," says sociologist Bogdan Voicu.

Japan and Germany are ranked first in this ranking, with only 8 children per 1,000 inhabitants here in 2012. Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece, Hungary and Italy ranked second in the ranking of countries with the lowest births, with 9 children per 1,000 inhabitants.

The third place in the ranking is Thailand, Switzerland, Spain, Slovakia, Singapore, Romania, Poland, Malta, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Latvia, Korea, Denmark, Czech Republic, Cuba, Croatia, Bulgaria, San Marino and Andorra. In these countries, 10 children are born per 1,000 inhabitants. Fourth among the countries with the lowest births in the world are Belgium, Luxembourg, Mauritius, the Netherlands, Puerto Rico, Slovenia, Ukraine, the Virgin Islands, Finland, Macedonia and Canada, where only 11 children were born in 2012 to 1,000 inhabitants.

The best birth natal in 2012 is Niger, according to World Bank data for 2012. Thus, in this West African country, 50 children were born per 1,000 inhabitants. The second place is also occupied by a West African country - Mali - with 47 children living on 1,000 inhabitants. Chad is the next country in this ranking, with 46 children living on 1,000 inhabitants. The fourth place is occupied by Angola with 45 children per 1,000 inhabitants, followed in this Ugandan top with 44 children per 1,000 inhabitants.

### **Porosity of borders and some of its effects**

Statistics in 2005 showed that some 232,000 job seekers from eight countries - Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia and the three Baltic countries - were registered in the UK. More than 16,000 new East Europeans arrived in the UK every month looking for a job. This phenomenon, more than worryingly, concerns the British authorities. A government study in London to assess this impact of the last enlargement of the European Union on May 1, 2004 does not forecast the coming of more than 5,000 to 13,000 East Europeans a year, much more than surpassed in 2005. In the United Kingdom, newcomers usually work as drivers, builders or service workers. Through their demographic and human resources policies, Ireland and Sweden are two other European countries that allow unlimited access for citizens from the new Member States of the Union. Between May 2004 and August 2005, there were 128,000 East Europeans in Ireland, and 16,000 in Sweden.

The first nine months of 2005 brought to Spain an increase of 619,723 in the number of legal immigrants in this country, nearly double compared to 2004. Foreigners already represent 6% of the total population in Spain, a figure close to the percentages in countries such as France (8 percent) and in September 2005, the number of persons with valid residence permits was 2,597,014. The communities that recorded the most significant increases are those of non-EU Europeans (83.4 percent), Latin Americans (42.8 percent) and Africans (24.5 percent). The extraordinary process of regulating the situation of foreign workers in Spain, carried out by the Iberian Government between February and May 2005, also had a great significance in this increase in the number of foreign citizens who choose to settle in Spain.

Of the 2,597,014 foreigners legally registered in Spain on September 1, 2005, only 536,492 had a community status, and the other were legal residents, generally called immigrants. This increase in immigration figures brings Spain closer to the European countries, which have the largest number of legitimate foreigners and distances them from countries like the United Kingdom, which has an immigration rate of about 3 percent of the total population. As for the number of extra-community foreigners in Spain, which is on a permanent increase, there is a large number of Moroccans, followed by Ecuadorians, Colombians, while Romanians are on the other end of the list. Spaniards' attitude towards immigrants has increased fourfold only between - 1996-2004. A

study by the Center for Social Investigation shows that if in 1996 the immigrants' rejection rate was 8 percent, in 2004 it reached 32 percent. Immigrants least sympathetic to Iberians are Eastern Europeans (among them, natural, and Romanians), Africans, Asians and Moroccans. The most racist Iberian regions are Aragon, La Rioja, Murcia, Extremadura, Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, Castilla y Leon and Castilla-La Mancha, where many Romanian immigrants live. "Less and less Spaniards accept the idea of migrants maintaining their own traditions and habits," wrote the Spanish daily "Diario de Leon".

One of two foreign teenagers in Italy wants to attend a college after finishing high school. Most of them want to follow a doctor's career, as revealed by the study entitled "Foreign Teens and the World of Work: Transcultural Study of Inherent Work Value". The study was conducted in 2005 by the National Labor and Economic Council (CNEL) and the Silvano Andolfi Foundation in Italy on a sample of 545 adolescents from immigrant families from 53 different countries. According to survey results, 48 percent of immigrant adolescents going to Italian schools have proposed to go to college, while only 32 percent want to work. Among the professions that most young people think, the most preferred is the physician (18 percent), followed by the tour operator (15 percent) and the professions in the showbiz world. Of those surveyed, most immigrant youths are not born in Italy (90 percent), and many of them do not know whether they will remain definitive in that country. The quoted study has managed to partially break the stereotype of the trained and desperate immigrant, living in poverty.

Young foreigners who go to Italian schools come from high-educated families (71 percent of fathers and 64 percent of mothers have a higher education diploma or at least a baccalaureate). In many cases, their parents managed to earn an occupational level equivalent to that they had in their home country - 38 percent of mothers and 54 percent of fathers, and sometimes even improve it - 24 percent of mothers and 12 percent of fathers, although there are also cases where they have to accept a less important job than the one in the country of origin - 37 percent of mothers and 35 percent of fathers. The higher the level of parenting, especially the mother's, the higher the possibility for sons to go to high school and college. For 37 percent of foreign students surveyed in Italy, the baccalaureate diploma represents half of what they need to be able to hope for a good job, while for 28 percent it is important to gain as much knowledge as possible. It is taken into account by those who want to stay in Italy (32 percent) or those who want to return to their country of origin (22 percent). Instead, those who want to continue to emigrate are more oriented towards work. The study also reveals that 80 percent of young people want to get a safe, even independent job, and 50 percent want to claim their own merits. In all cases, however, the success (52 percent) and the career (43 percent) than the money (44 percent) and prestige (38 percent), according to the study findings, matter more.

Children whose parents go to work abroad and do not accompany their parents are subject to a new form of abandonment. As a rule, they reach the child protection system or are left in the care of the wider family in the countries where their parents emigrated. In Romania, the Federation of Children's Nongovernmental Organizations (FONPC) identified in 2005 about 27,000 such children, coming from families that have gone legally to work abroad. FONPC is a sum of non-governmental and non-profit organizations, whose main purpose is to increase the efficiency of activities in the field of child and family protection in Romania; the federation had at the end of 2005 56 members, non-governmental organizations, which have been working for more than a year in the fields of child and family protection, being a member of the European social networks. The Federation supports and promotes policies for the well-being and protection of children and families in difficulty, as well as for respecting children's rights.

Most "old" EU members have closed their labor markets before the ten Central and Eastern European countries have joined the union, as their unemployment rate was so high. The European Commission has data showing that newcomers in the Eastern European countries are declining salaries for employees in the countries concerned; In this regard, a mason's statement is quoted as saying that East Europeans work for a salary, even a quarter to a half lower than normal. Therefore, the Commission gathers comparable data from the Member States where transitional measures on

immigration have been applied with a view to drawing up a special report devoted to the free movement of labor in the EU, on the basis of which new measures will be taken in this field.

At least 5.5 million immigrants lived illegally in the European Union in June 2007, and most of them will remain in the EU, according to a report by the Council of Europe, which advocates regulatory programs. About 20 national programs of regularization allowed, since 1981, providing "evidence of residence and temporary permits employment for about four million immigrant status unregulated," the report said Briton John Greenway, presented at the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE). While the need to control illegal immigration "is critical" for Europe's future, such programs together with other measures, could be "an excellent way to control migration," says the document. The population with unregulated status reaches a level that can no longer be ignored, says the British MP. In Spain, for example, in need of a low skilled labor force, more than 570,000 immigrants entered the legal system in 2005. Italy has implemented in recent years, five regularization programs that have benefited 1.4 million immigrants and the Greek adjustment program for 2005-2006 was submitted 170,000 applications, a total of 200,000 - 400,000 clandestine immigrants. In France, the Migration Law, adopted in July 2006, favors the recruitment of qualified migrants, but imposes drastic limits on family reunification.

Instead, the UK, where many illegal immigrants are, has never initiated large-scale regularization programs. According to the National Statistics Office of the kingdom, Britain's population will increase by about a million people in 2008-2012 as a result of the influx of immigrants. The average annual immigration rate will exceed 240,000 people, the highest since the Labor Party came to power. At the beginning of year, authorities in London decided that unskilled workers from Romania and Bulgaria can work in the UK limit of 20 000 people, mainly seasonal workers in agriculture and food industry. In addition to the 20,000 workers, Romanians and Bulgarians can work in the UK only as highly qualified or self-employed workers.

A report by the British government, also since 2007, shows that immigration in Eastern Europe has generated problems in social, medical and education services. However, British employers consider immigrants to be better prepared and more laborers than locals. The so-called Migration Impact Forum - a commission formed in early 2007 - states in its final report that migration has created deficiencies in social services in most parts of the UK. The document was conducted in consultation with local medical authorities, schools and police stations. Another study by the British Ministry of the Interior, according to which migration has brought economic benefits of 6 billion pounds a year and has not caused additional unemployment among the British. But the Migration Impact Forum says the hundreds of thousands of immigrants, especially from Poland and Lithuania, who arrived in the UK after 2004, have made most of the UK regions complain that they do not have enough social housing. In East Midland and Scotland, there is already the problem of immigrants living on the streets. Most regions say they face a lack of places in schools for immigrant children and the problem of English teachers' inadequacy. Local police forces also say there is an increase in minor crimes, especially traffic accidents caused by immigrants who do not know the British rules, drive the wrong side of the road without a seat belt or under the influence of alcohol. The UK Ministry of the Interior report also shows a positive aspect, that of social cohesion. Immigrants from Eastern Europe seem to be absorbed quickly by local communities. The document is used by the British government for the ample reform of the immigration system in 2008, which includes the introduction of an "Australian" point system for immigrants from outside the European Union.

The prospect of a Europe that is aging and at risk of experiencing a labor shortage determines the European Commission to propose facilitating immigration for economic reasons. A "blue card" for qualified migrants, a one-stop shop for jobseekers and residents, rights for immigrants legally working in Europe - these are the measures proposed by the European Commission on 23 October 2007. The European Commission is planning a scheme simplified visa facilitation for qualified citizens outside the Union. Justice Commissioner Franco Frattini said in Brussels that the so-called "blue card" would help to fill the gaps in the labor market and facilitate better control of illegal immigration. According to Frattini, the "Blue Card" will be given to non-EU citizens with a high qualification and well paid in a Community state.

### **Trends in European demographic "norms"**

According to the EU Statistical Office (Eurostat) data, the EU population will increase from 495 million on January 1, 2008 to about 520 million in 2035, and then fall to 506 million in 2060. Between 2008 and 2060, the population will increase in 13 EU Member States and will fall to 14; the strongest growth will be recorded in Cyprus (66%), Ireland (53%), Luxembourg (52%), Great Britain (52%) and Sweden (18%). The largest decline will be recorded in Bulgaria (minus 28 percent), Latvia (minus 26 percent), Lithuania (minus 24 percent), Romania (minus 21 percent) and Poland (minus 18 percent). In 2060, the EU Member States with the largest population will be Britain (77 million), Germany (71 million), Italy (59 million) and Spain (52 million). The annual number of births will decrease during the period 2008-2060, while the annual number of deaths will continue to increase. By 2015, the number of deaths will exceed the number of births and therefore population growth due to natural growth will decrease. For this reason, for some time, migration will be the only factor of population growth. From 2035, migration will no longer be able to counterbalance the negative change and the population will begin to decline in the EU.

The birth rate in the EU - 1.5 per thousand - is "abnormally low," a report made in March 2008 by Françoise Castex, MEP from France to the European Parliament. The report highlighted that in the context of demographic change over the next 10 to 20 years, with which all scientists agree, a positive increase in demographic indicators through public policies is possible. These public policies should aim at creating a material and psychological environment favorable to family and children. That is why the European Parliament recommends that Member States promote fiscal measures that encourage the rise in the birth rate and draws attention to the need to guarantee adequate protection and support after birth. Protection and support should be provided especially to single mothers, given the increasing number of single parent families. In 85 percent of such cases, the woman is also the head of the family, which, through discriminatory treatment for women, is at higher risk of poverty than biparental families.

### **Negative Trends in Romanian Demography**

According to the latest census, since 2002, 21,680,974 souls live in Romania. By ethnicity, 19,399,597 are Romanians, 1,481,807 are Hungarians and 535,140 are Gypsies. These are the official figures. Unofficially, non-governmental organizations estimate that the figures above can only be corrected for Gypsy ethnicity, which estimates that there are between 1.5 and 2.5 million Gypsies in our country. At the beginning of 2006, Romania had a population of 21,610,200, of which 48 percent were men and the remaining 11,075,100 were women, according to a statement from the National Institute of Statistics (INS). More than half (55.2 percent) of the country's population lives in the urban area, which is made up of 310 municipalities and cities. Of these, more than 86 percent have a population of less than 50,000 (32.5 percent of the urban population). The population of cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants represents 56 percent of the urban population, and Bucharest, with 1,930,390 inhabitants, held 16.2 percent of the total population and 8.9 percent of the country's population. In terms of the number of inhabitants, the largest cities are Bucharest, Constanta (306,200 inhabitants), Iasi (306,000), Timisoara (303,200), Craiova (299,200), Cluj (297,600). Rural population lived 9,684,000 people, accounting for 44.8 percent of the country's population. The average size of a commune was 3397 inhabitants. The North-East Development Region (with counties: Bacău, Botoșani, Iași, Neamț, Suceava, Vaslui) had the highest number of inhabitants at the beginning of 2006, with 17.3 percent of the total population of the country, while the western development region (Arad, Caraș-Severin, Hunedoara, Timiș counties) is placed on the other extreme with a share of 8.9% in the country's population.

The Hungarians with 1,431,800 inhabitants (6.6%), followed by the Gypsies with 535,000 (2.5%), Germans, ranked first among the national minorities, both in number and as a share in the total population - 59,800 inhabitants (0.3 percent). The share of women in the active population is about 47 percent. Levels close to the above are also the share of women in the civilian population. In education, banking, financial and insurance, the share of female employment exceeds 65 percent of the total civilian population in each branch, and in the sector of health and social assistance the annual variations in the share are around 72 percent.

The population of Romania will decrease to 20.7 million inhabitants in 2015, from 23.2 million in 1990, by 2.5 million less than the level recorded in 1990. This is the first time in our country, in peace. The above estimate is derived from the World Bank's 2005 Annual Report. The trend of declining population in Romania is contrary to the world average, as well as to the average recorded in developed and developing countries, but is also found in some emerging countries in the region, such as Bulgaria, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova. An analysis of population dynamics in 33 European countries at regional level, taking into account the natural and migratory movement and covering the period 1990-2005 places Romania in the group of the 9 countries with the highest degree of depopulation.

The population of Romania will decrease by 20 percent by 2050, a similar decrease in the number of inhabitants registered in the middle of the century in Eastern Europe, according to another study conducted by the US Population Statistics Bureau PRB). According to the data presented, the population of Romania will decrease from 21.6 million people, as it currently stands up to 17.1 million in 2050. The number of inhabitants in Eastern Europe will also drop from 295 million in 2006, to 229 million people in 2050. The PRB study indicates that the percentage of infant mortality in Romania is the highest among Eastern European countries, ie 14 deaths per 1,000 births, while in the Czech Republic the lower level (3.3 per thousand births). Regarding the average life expectancy in Romania, the PRB study states that she is 71 years old, higher in women (75 years) than in males (68 years). Worldwide, the highest life expectancy is recorded in Japan (82), and the lowest in Swaziland (33).

### 3. CONCLUSIONS

The number of elderly in the EU will increase, the 65-year-old population will increase from 17.1 percent in 2008 to 30 percent in 2060 and the 80-year-old population will increase from 4.4 in 2008, to 12 percent in 2060. In this long-term perspective, the European Parliament called on Member States to promote the role of older workers in the labor market by highlighting the benefits of employing them and causing employers to adopt flexible which encourages older workers to re-enter the labor market. MEPs urge the European Commission and the Member States to pay urgent attention to support for the employment of older workers, given the planned increase in retirement age in many Member States. MEPs urge the Member States and the social partners to promote, not to hinder, the establishment of rules and conventions that allow for the prolongation of active life, at the request of workers, beyond the age of 65, with tax and social benefits for both workers and employers.

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