The Criteria Underlying The Romanians Emigration Intent

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Abstract

For the twenty-first century, the emigrants' earnings compared with those of the local population decreased due to the current economic climate and changes in the labour market of the country of destination. According to official statistics provided by Eurostat, in developed countries, compared to the previous years, as a result of the increase in the share of low skilled immigrants, the migrants' wages are very low or nonexistent in some cases - if they do not work. Although some of the emigrants have a high level of training or higher education acquired in their country of origin, they sometimes accept certain jobs regarded perhaps even as lowering in their own country. In this article we aimed the evolution of the Romanians migration from the past years, based on a quantitative research conducted in the city of Focsani (Vrancea County).

Key words: labour market, emigration, country of destination.
J.E.L. Classification: J61; J62.

1. Introduction

The international trend of emigrants in the countries of destination, is to handle the jobs relatively poorly paid (in areas where unskilled trades are required: domestic services, industry, agriculture). It is important that we talk about two forms of migration: one that is unskilled (without studies undertaken by the emigrant in the country of origin) and a qualified one (with undergraduate and graduate studies undertaken by the emigrant in the country of origin). (Cristian. E. R; Moise. E; Dârzan. M., 2011)

Being positioned at the basis of the social scale, the emigrants from destination countries were among the first affected by the effects of the economic crisis. Under these circumstances, some Romanian emigrants have decided to return to their country, and others, who intended to take the foreign path decided to remain in the country. For all these emigrants and situations, we may discuss their own economic and social costs incurred by them. All these determinants (economic, social, political, religious) contribute to the increase in labour mobility, namely: (Zamfir.C; Stanescu.I; Ilie.S.,2010,p.23)

a. the segmentation of the labour market in the two sectors (primary and secondary);

b. the need for much higher wages;

c. demographic changes that are taking place at the level of regions, countries and continents;

d. labour market liberalisation and labour force;

e. development of multinational companies and attracting foreign investors, that encourage the creation of jobs;

f. the development of trade between states and of the regional infrastructure.

In the 19 questions of the questionnaire (Q1-Q19),the Romanian urban residents have been asked to respond about major economic and social causes that could determine them to emigrate to another country.

This test involved the use of independent samples of subjects, residents in the city of Focsani, the dedicated research period being October-December of 2016. The sample analized was represented by a total of 520 male and female subjects with residency in Focsani (Vrancea County).

The analysis followed 2 situations in which the Romanian emigrants that intend to emigrate to another country are found. The two situations analysed in the framework of the research are the following:

1.1. the intention to emigrate to another country, depending on the gender of the respondent (male and female)

1.2. the intention to emigrate to another country, depending on the respondent's education (post secondary studies, undergraduate, postgraduate)

2. The intention to immigrate to another country, depending on the gender of the respondent

In order to annalize the emigration intent, a quantitative research has been conducted based on a SPSS Questionnaire, whereas the Independent Samples Test (Test t) has been applied, to analize *the influence of the independent variable – the intention to emigrate to another contry over the dependent variable the respondent's gender (male and female).*

The data were introduced and processed by using of an aid program for quantitative research-SPSS, in order to realise a descriptive analysis and to verify the veracity of the hypothesisand objectives proposed within the research.

Table no. 1 Statistics Group (Descriptive Statistics)

	Gender of the respondent	N	Group average	Standard deviation	Average standard error
Intention to emigrate to another country	Male	267	2.85 (Mgr1)	1.698	.104
	Female	252	3.23 (Mgr2)	1.820	.115

Source: SPSS own processing

In the table above is presented the group1 average Mgr 1 = 2.85 (male) and Mgr 2 (female) = Standard Deviation 3.23 with 1.698 and 1.820 respectively.

For this situation a number of 267 male subjects and 252 female respondents have been identified; in what followed the Levene test was applied in order to identify exactly which group is more willing to emigrate (the female or male respondents).

Table no. 2. Levene Test appplied for Test - t Independent

Levene Test		t - test for Equality of Means				95% Diff. Interval	
F Value	Sig.(p)	t-test value	Df	Sig. (2-tailed) - p	Average difference	Standard Difference	Lower
3.284	0.071	2.511	517	0.012 (p)	0.388	0.154	0.691
		2.506	508.786	0.013(p)	0.388	0.155	0.692

Source: SPSS own processing

The value of the Levene test (F) is of 3.284 and the significance threshold (p) registered is 0.071 (gretare than the normal admitted one of 0.05). Due to this situation, the hypothesis of nulity is being rejected because the variants are not equal, therefore significant differences appear between the intetion to emigrate and between the male and female subjects.

In column 3, we have t 2.511, for a dif. of 517 and a significance threshold (p) of 0.012. On the first line we have the t-test results for the situation in which the variance (Aver difference) of the two groups is equal.

In our case, a p (Sig) of 0.071 has been registered, which means that an equality of the variants is being accepted whereas the result: t= 2.511, df=517, p=0.012 is being registered. The equality of the variants was tested in the model with help from the Levene test, if the probability

associated to the Levene test is over p=0.05. In conclusion the test results have shown that the intention to emigrate to another country is more striking on th male gender respondents, as opposed to the female respondents.

3. Verification of the emigration intent depending on the respondent's education

If in the first part of our study we came to the conclusion, after applying of the t- Independent test and of the Levene test, that the intention to emigrate of the male gender respondents is more striking than the one of the female ones, in the following we will analize the intention to emigrate depending on the respondents education.

In the following, the relationship between the respondents education was analyzed, that were compared so in the following groups:

* high school studies –undergraduate studies – postgraduate studies;
* high school studies –undergraduate studies – post secondary studies;
* post secondary studies – high school studies – postgraduate studies;
* post secondary studies – high school studies – undergraduate studies

Table no. 3. Multiple comparisons Post - Hoc

(I) Respondent's education	(J) Respondent's education	Av. Diff. (I-J)	(Strd. Error)	Sig. (p) (0,05)	95% Trust interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Post secondary studies	high school studies	0.959	0.519	**0.251**	-0.38	2.30
	undergraduate studies	0.637	0.515	**0.603**	-0.69	1.96
	postgraduate studies	1.381	0.690	**0.188**	-0.40	3.16
high school studies	post secondary studies	-0.959	0.519	**0.251**	-2.30	0.38
	undergraduate studies	-0.323	0.381	**0.832**	-1.31	0.66
	postgraduate studies	0.422	0.597	**0.895**	-1.12	1.96
undergraduate studies	post secondary studies	-0.637	0.515	**0.603**	-1.96	0.69
	high school studies	0.323	0.381	**0.832**	-0.66	1.31
	postgraduate studies	0.744	0.594	**0.593**	-0.79	2.27
postgraduate studies	post secondary studies	-1.381	0.690	**0.188**	-3.16	0.40
	high school studies	-.422	0.597	**0.895**	-1.96	1.12
	undergraduate studies	-.744	0.594	**0.593**	-2.27	0.79

Source: SPSS own processing

Table no. 4. Test Tukey HSD

Respondent's education	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05
		1
Post graduate studies	51	7.08
High school studies	192	7.50
Undergraduate studies	203	7.82
Post secondary studies	74	8.46
Sig.		**0.065**

Source: SPSS own processing

For the column Sig (p) of the above table the values are greater than the significant threshold value 0.05. From comparing of the first analized situation (postsecondary studies), respectively p = 0.,251, p = 0.603 and p = 0.188 we can see that the values are over 0.05.

Due to the different significant threshold it may be observed that there are notable differences between each respondent's education and the criteria depending upon which the Romanians choose their country of destination.

The Tukey test (HSD) is mostly used as a multiple comparison procedure, being known in the specialized literature as the test of honest significant difference.

We may observe from the above table that the group's dimensions are not equal, whereas a signficant threshold (Sig) of $0.065 > 0.05(p)$.

We may also observe from the above table that the values for each one of the respondent's education level are greater than the admitted alpha (p) value of 0.05. In the table, the values obtained, for each education level were of: 7.08 for post graduate; 7.50 for high school studies; 7.82 for undergraduate studies; 8.46 for post secondary studies.

From the resulted data it may be observed that there is a major tendency among the respondents with post secondâry education (8.46) to choose the country of destination depending on some criteria: the accesibility of the spoken language; the latin spirit of the people; obtaining some reliable financial gains; accessibility in finding a job; the existence of relatives and friends in the country of destination; ethnic motifs; cultural affinities; depending on the climate and geographic location; political and religious criteria.

It may be observed that a relatively mild ascending trend is found also for the postgraduated ones. The respondents with postgraduate studies have chosen their migration criteria according to the degree of economic development; the economic stability of the respective country and, obviously, real professional opportunities.

The decreasing trend occurs among those with postgraduate studies (where it is assumed that they have a different status on the labour market in Romania and get a much higher income). Those with secondary-school studies are situated under the level of those with higher education levels, the latter having other criteria according to which they would choose the country of destination (the accessibility of the spoken language, the existence of some relatives in the country of destination, earning safety).

For those who have secondary-(high)school studies the labour market is likely to create jobs relatively easily, with an existing greater capacity of their integration in the labour market, in various fields of activity (agriculture, construction, garments, etc.), compared to those with higher education who have other expectations regrading the salary and the professional labour market.

The more a country is open to emigrants, the more the standard of living is higher in that country, which is why many of the undesirable jobs remain unaken by the citizens, and so they are taken over by emigrants with various studies (secondary-school-colleges). (Cristian. E. R; Baragan. L. G., 2015)

Romania is increasingly being confrounted with the so-called phenomenon of "brain migration"; the Eurostat statistics from the past years have shown that over a quarter of the emigrated work force that has left has higher education; for the qualified workforce there is some optimism regarding the accesibility to a relatively easy employment seeking.

The most representative categories within the migrant workforce are constituted by: workers, nurses, doctors, economists, professors, engineers, architects, IT professionals;which are searchable on the labour market in Romania but also with a salary grid much reduced in comparison to the average of the European Union countries.The economic crisis hit not only Romania, but also the most developed countries in the European Union: Germany, France, Italy and even Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland - states which were, before the major changes occurring at global level, for the numerous Romanian emigrants, supplier countries for jobs in various fields and activities. (Cristian. E. R; Dârzan. M.,2011)

4. Conclusions

In this model the degree of influence of the two factors (independent variables) has been pursued,to be added also how they can influence a decisive intent and the pre-selected data criteria which underlie emigration according to the studies carried out in Romania. For the respondents with post-secondary studies, the criteria according to which they choose the destination country are more pronounced as opposed to those with postgraduate studies.

Visible are the criteria for choosing the country of destination depending on the determinant economic main causes also in individuals with secondary and undergraduate education.

According to the respondents the most important reasons underlying the decision to immigrate are: (Cristian. E. R; Baragan. L.G., 2015)

• a considerably improvement in the financial situation of the family left behind;
• ensuring a better future for the children;
• the opportunity of a better social life;
• professional opportunities.

Generally, the mostly prone to emigrate to another country are the young persons aged between 25-43-years-old, unmarried and that have high school, post-secondary and higher education; for them, the labour market from Romania does not offer alternatives in finding a job in a short period of time.

The factors affecting this migrationist phenomenon are numerous and have increased complexity; what is observed easily is the magnitude of this phenomenon in an era of speed, in which the social, economic and cultural transformations quickly brand over the way in which the individuals respond. Changes in the business environment, together with the changes that occur on all levels affecting the life of the individual, were studied over time both under the desire to understand that single phenomena,as well as the desire to observe what are their effects on certain other phenomena. (Cristian. E.R; Moise. E; Bărăgan. L, G, 2013)

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