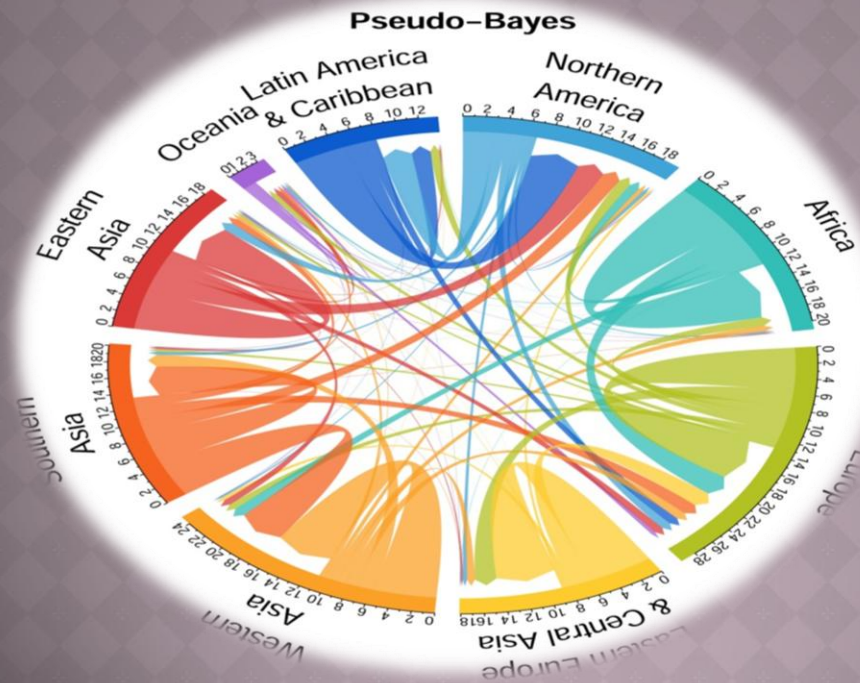


# OMIT-ODYSSEY MIGRATION AND IT'S INFLUENCE ON TEENAGERS



Presented by:  
Molnar Renata Diana

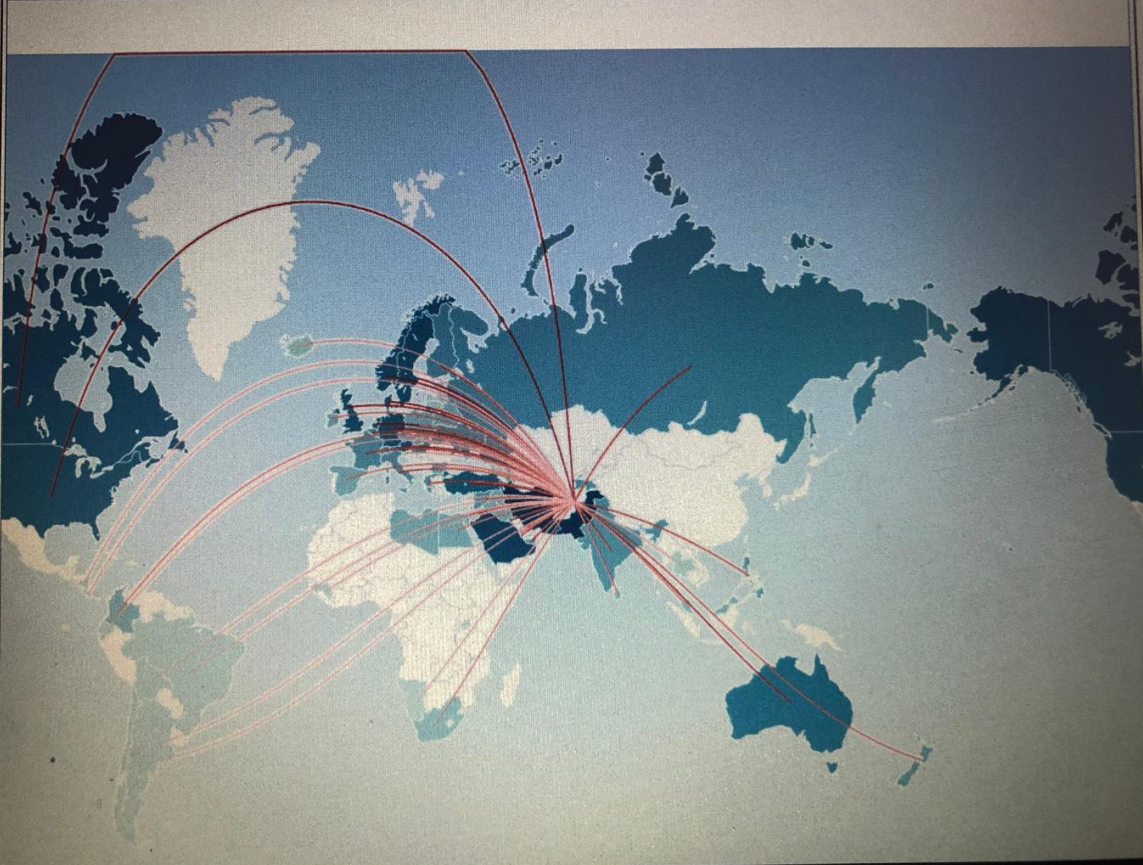
# WORLD MIGRATION

HOME ABOUT US MIGRATION OUR WORK COUNTRIES PRESS ROOM PUBLICATIONS CONTACT US

**4,826,464**  
migrants who left a country



**13.58%**  
of all citizens live outside their country  
(migrants who left a country  
divided by resident population)



# WORLD MIGRATION

- International migration- is a phenomenon which involves demographic, social, economic and political consequences that raised significantly starting with 1980.
- The interest for analyzing this process has become a priority and included all the regions of the world.

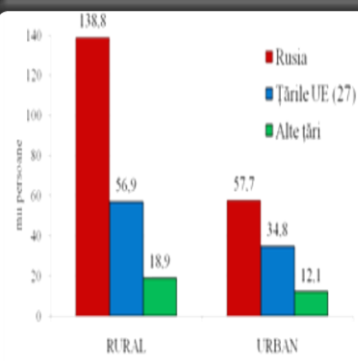


Figura 7. Orientarea fluxurilor migraționale, pe medii

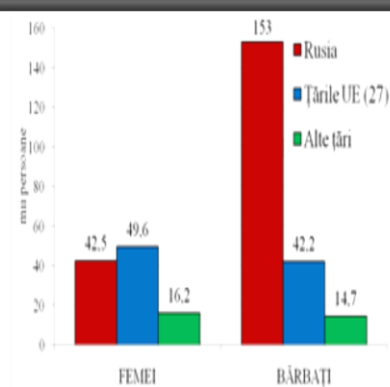
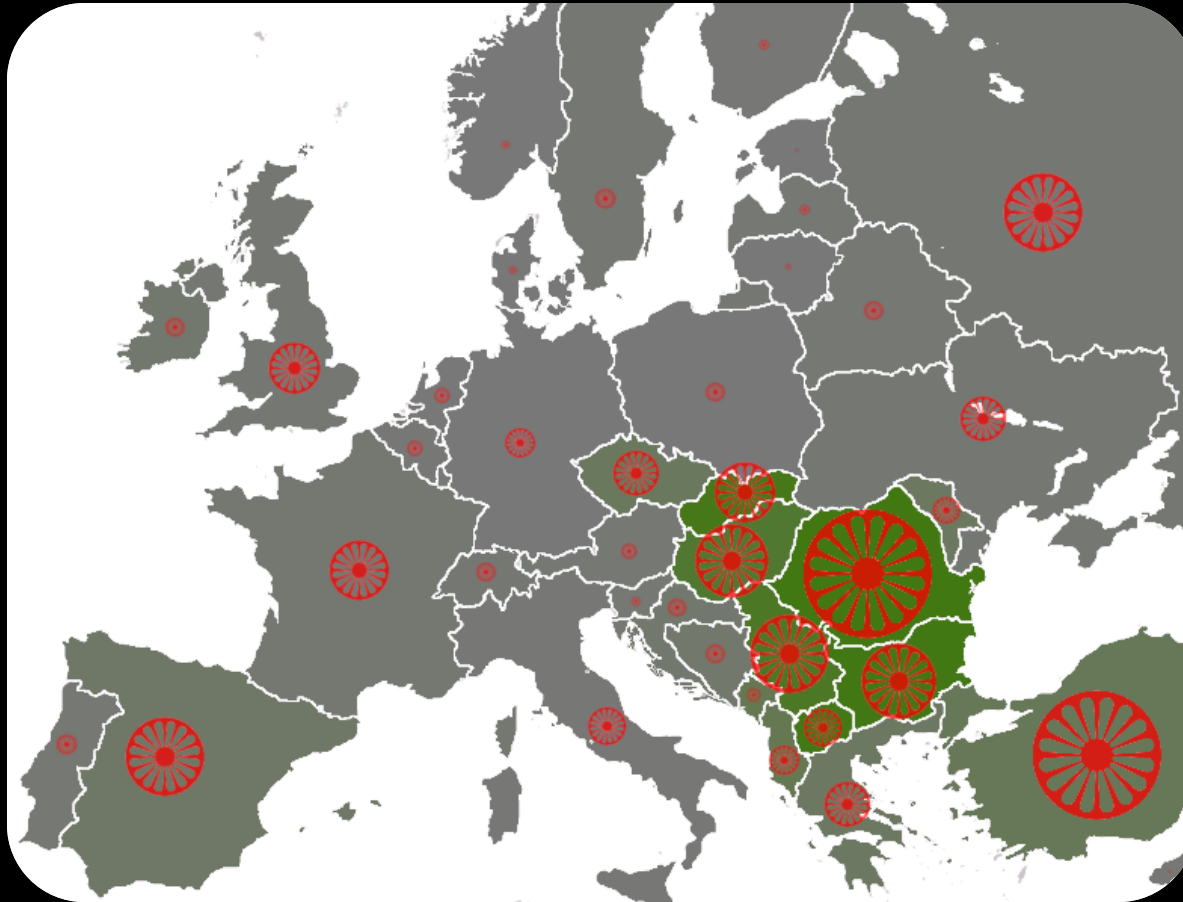


Figura 8. Orientarea fluxurilor migraționale, pe sexe



# WORLD MIGRATION



# WORLD MIGRATION

1,401,693,173  
emigrants

Female  
683,780,247



Male  
717,912,926

1,401,693,173  
immigrants

Female  
683,780,247



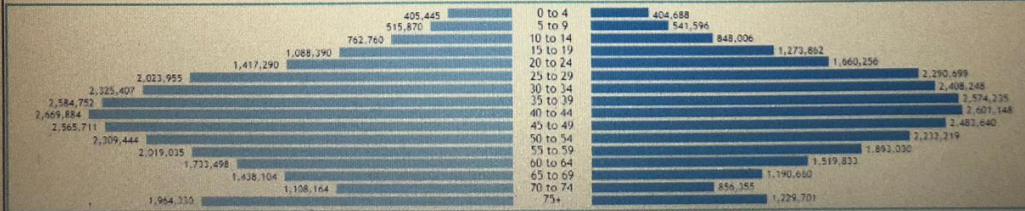
Male  
717,912,926

International migrants by location



About Maps

Number of immigrants by age group



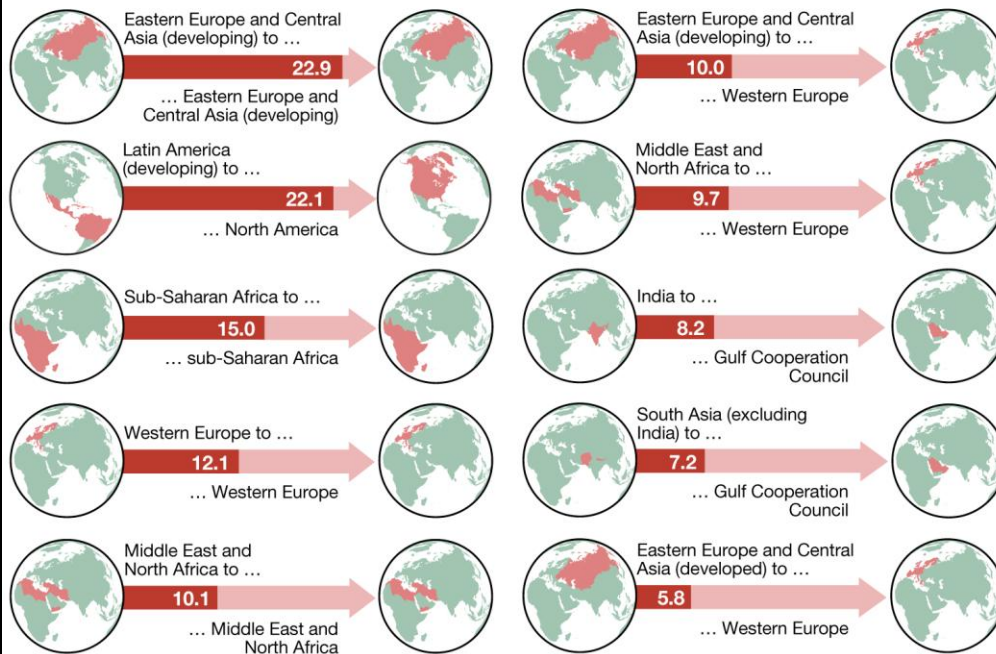
# WORLD MIGRATION



# WORLD MIGRATION

Most migration consists of people moving to another country in the same part of the world.

Top 10 regional movements,<sup>1</sup> total migrant population in millions, 2015

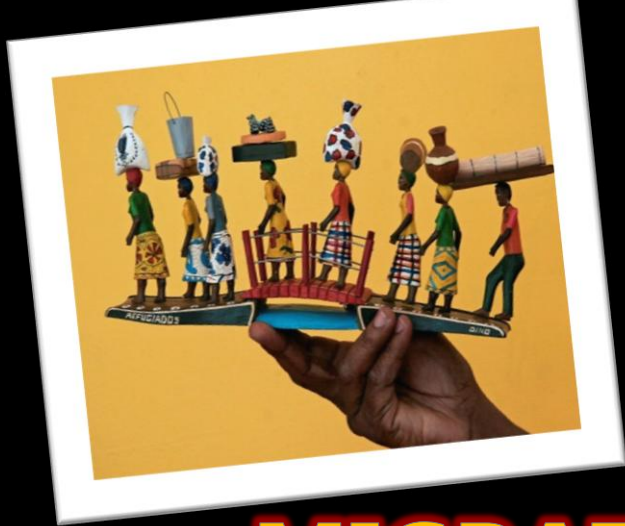


<sup>1</sup>Includes movement both between and within regions.

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; World Bank; McKinsey Global Institute analysis

McKinsey&Company





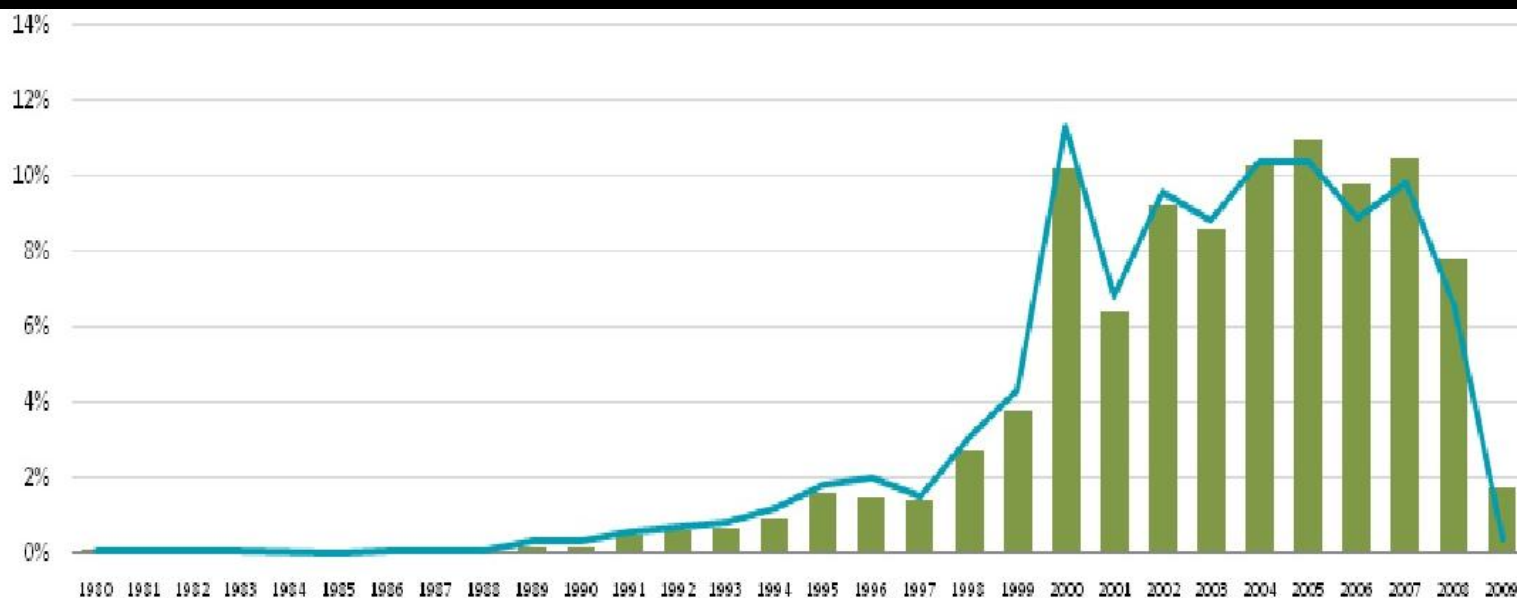
## **MIGRATION IN ROMANIA BETWEEN 1990 AND 2018**

More than one-third of the country's households - 2 million and a half, had at least one of their members gone abroad after 1990, according to the study 'Temporary living abroad'. The economic migration of the Romanians.



# MIGRATION IN ROMANIA

- At the individual level, the proportion of people between 18 and 59 years of age who worked abroad after 1990 is 12%. However, the phenomenon has increased especially after 2002, with the liberalization of the circulation in the Schengen area for the Romanians.



# THE ROADS OF ROMANIANS AROUND THE WORLD, ESPECIALLY IN EUROPE

- - the first 90-95 stage, over 7% of total departures: Israel, Turkey, Italy, Hungary and Germany.
- - second phase - '96 - 2002, Canada and the USA are added to the five countries in the first stage.
- - the third stage began in 2002: Spain and Italy.



# HOW DID THEY GET TO WORK ABROAD

- During 1990-1995 they left without support or help from someone. Only 22% of those who went to work at that time were helped by someone. With the increase of the departures, the personal networks also expanded, so that between 1996 and 2001, 40% of the migrants benefited from help, as after 2001 their share rose to 60%.



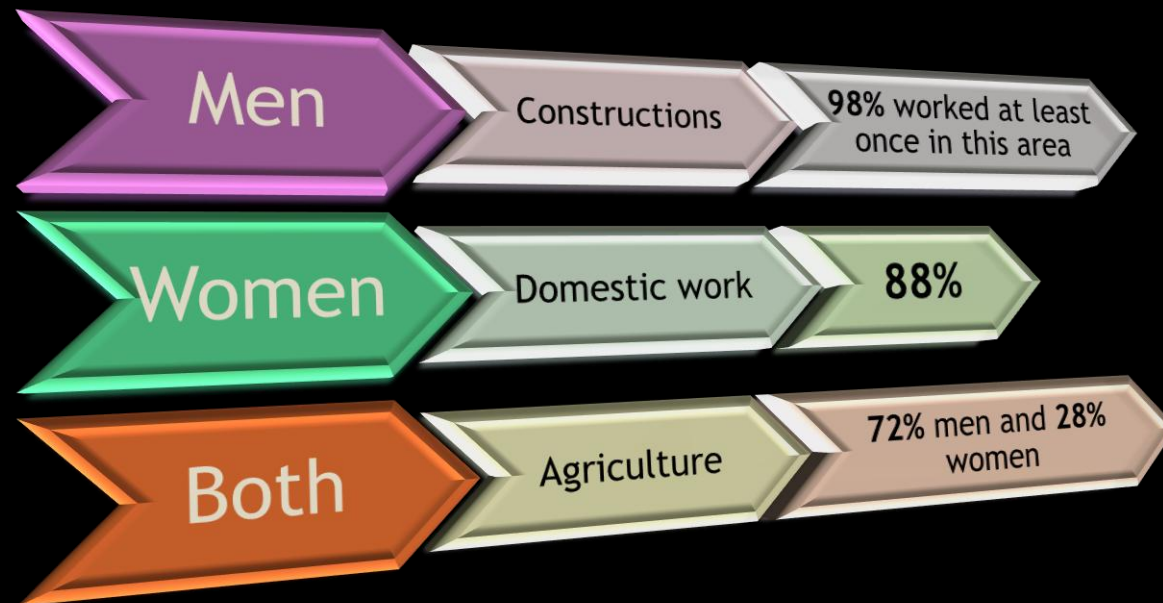


# WORKING ABROAD



# HOW DID THEY GET TO WORK ABROAD

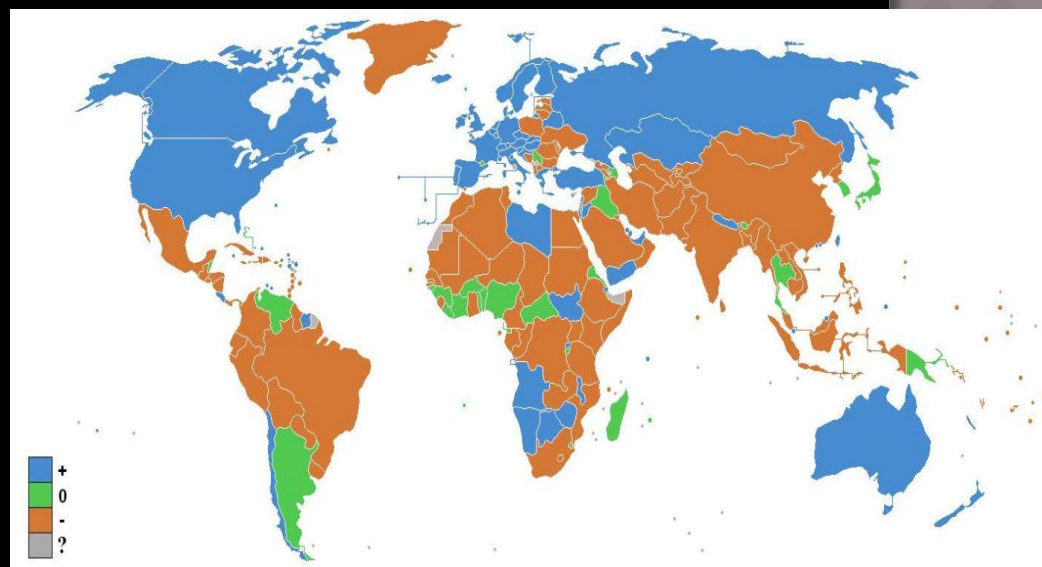
- ◉ The main occupations for the Romanians abroad.



- ◉ The illegal practice of these occupations is particularly high in domestic and agricultural activities, and the share of clandestine workers has risen from 34% between 1990-1995 to 53% since 2001.

# ROMANIA IN THE TOP OF THE COUNTRIES WITH THE LARGEST LEVEL OF MIGRATION

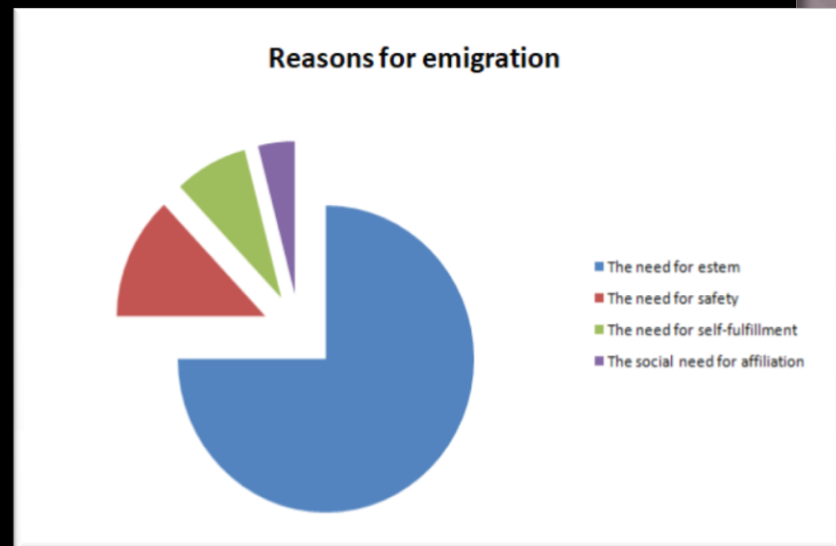
- The new report of the United Nations (UN) on migration show that the number of Romanians has increased annually by more than 7% from 2000 until 2015. Our country reaching first after Syria (13%) in the top of the migration, so Romania came to have the largest diaspora in the European Union after Romania in this ranking, is Poland (5.1%) and India (4.5%).



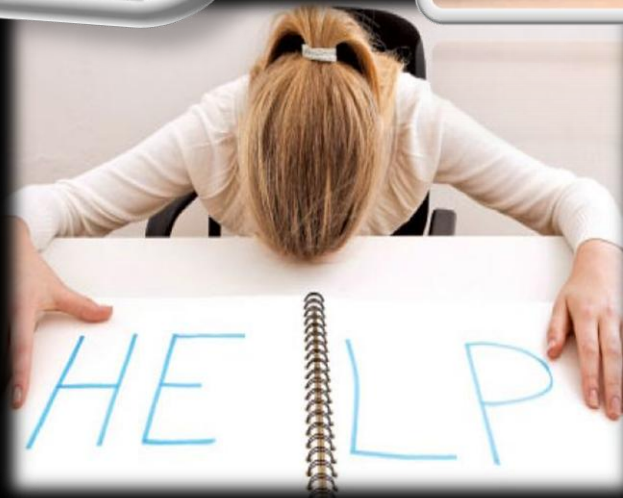
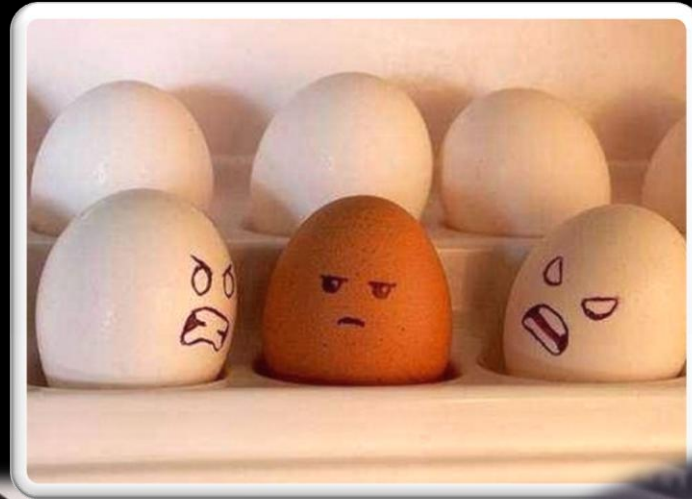


# MORE REASONS WHY ROMANIAN PEOPLE LEAVE THEIR COUNTRY

- - racial discrimination
- - discrimination of people in the lgbt community
- - heavy labor and small incomes
- - underdeveloped policy
- - badly constructed laws
- - gender discrimination



# MORE REASONS WHY ROMANIAN PEOPLE LEAVE THEIR COUNTRY



# POSITIVE IMPACT

- Unemployment is reduced
- Better job opportunities;
- Migration helps in improving the quality of people's lives;
- It helps to improve social life of people as they learn about new cultures, customs and languages, so improving the brotherhood among people;
- Greater economic growth of the region;
- Better opportunities for college or universities;
- The population density is reduced and the birth rate decreases;



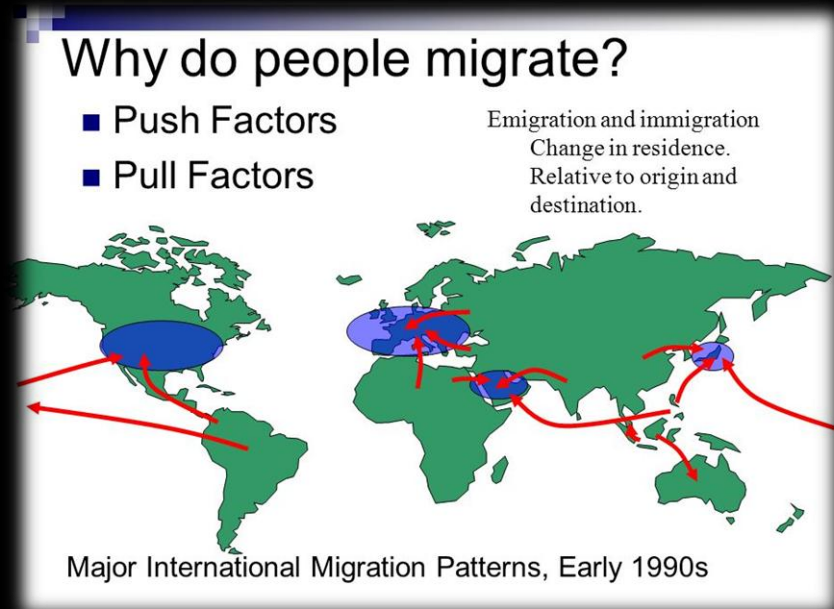


# NEGATIVE IMPACT

- The loss of people in the rural areas creates an impact on the level of development in the rural areas;
- The influx of people in the urban areas increases;
- The larger the population the higher the pressure put on the natural resources;
- The territorial changes that appear once came from the rural area to the urban one;
- The distribution of the population is getting uneven;
- Poverty makes them unable to live a normal life;
- The suburb areas in the cities increase significantly;
- Migrants are exploited;

# ECONOMIC COSTS

- ◎ The loss of young adults means loss of labour force;
- ◎ The loss of skilled and high educated people slows the economic development;
- ◎ The regions where-out migration takes place may suffer a spiral decline;



# ECONOMIC BENEFITS

- ◎ Reduced unemployment in the source country;
- ◎ Returning migrants bring new skills to their origin country;
- ◎ Less pressure put on the natural resources;





# THE END



# OMIT

Thank you for your attention!