

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF POPULATION FROM BOTOSANI COUNTY (MOLDOVA) IN MADRID CITY (SPAIN)

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The purpose of this article is to analyze the international migration characteristics of the population in Botosani county who emigrated to Madrid city after 1990. The international migration from Botosani has produced a demographic transformation of the entire county level. Today is observed a beginning aging population in the eastern part of the county and the birth rate and marriage are reduced, resulting a slight population decline. However, we can mention that, if the international migration had not intervened, Botosani county would face with an obvious economic and social crisis.

Keywords: international migration, temporary migration, Madrid city, labor force, Botosani county.

РАЗГЛЕЖДАНЕ НА МЕЖДУНАРОДНАТА МИГРАЦИЯ НА НАСЕЛЕНИЕ ОТ ОКРЪГ БОТОШАНИ (МОЛДОВА) В МАДРИД (ИСПАНИЯ)

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Целта на тази статия е да се анализира на миграцията на население от окръг Ботошани към Мадрид след 1990 г. и предизвиканите от нея демографски промени на ниво окръг. В резултат на миграцията днес се наблюдава започващ процес на застаряване на населението в източната част на страната. Намалването на броя на сключените бракове и ниската раждаемост води до лек спад на броя на населението. От друга страна, трябва да се спомене, че без тази международна миграция окръг Ботошани неизбежно ще се сблъска с икономическа и социална криза.

Ключови думи: международна миграция, временна миграция, Мадрид, работна сила, окръг Ботошани.

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INTRODUCTION

With the expansion of the European Union and the disappearance of borders it was automatically produced and a high intensity of the phenomenon of international migration of population in Europe. Eastern states became the main reservoir of labor for the west.

In this framework is reflected and Romania, that since 1989 and until 1994 to 1999, faced with international migration of ethnic communities to countries like Germany and Hungary (repatriation), after that appear new attractive destinations such as Italy, Spain, Greece. The main causes being loosening of the laws of European countries, Italy – laws Napoletano – Turco, Bossi – Fini in 2000, 2002 and Spain -1 January 1999 23 January 2001, laws that were intended to reduce illegal immigration and fast getting work permits for immigrants (Dimitriu, 2007).

Of course, integration of Romania into the European Union from 1 January 2007 has played an important role. But it should be noted that the period after accession (2007 and 2009) Spain and other countries have imposed a moratorium from 1 January 2007 to December 2008 – prevented Romania and Bulgaria to enter freely the labor market.

Spain lifted the moratorium on free movement for bulgarians and romanians from 1 January 2009, thus obtaining the right to free movement. By that time, these immigrants from the two countries had limited movement of up to three months to work without a residence permit in Spain (Silvia Marcu, 2011).

Compared to other counties in Moldova (Bacau, Neamt, Vrancea, Suceava) Botosani county joined later to international migration circuit; appearance is attributed to the time difference, reconstruction and readjustment, mental space necessary for onset and progress of the migration phenomenon (Muntele, 2003).

However, we can say that the county of Botosani had some experience migratory (at the time of the start of international migration), outlined before 1989 and after through internal migration, being an important source of migrant domestic oriented on industrialized regions in the west and southwest as well as to Suceava, Bucharest or Iasi (Bunduc and Dimitriu, 2015). The walkouts since 2000 are motivated by the financial aspect and the low standard of living of the population of the county (97 % of respondents believes that these are the main reasons for departure).

About the district's population emigration – has on the whole a temporary circulatory character (94 % of the emigrants) with returns several times a year (especially during the month of August or at the main Christian religious holidays).

The share of definitive emigration is much lower (6 %) and belongs to the people who left during 1990-2000 in the US, Canada or citizens which left early (1995-2002) and settled with his family in European countries.

For Botosani county, the effects of emigration phenomenon can be classified into two views: **one optimistic** – with real effects on short-term, evident in financial terms (remittances) through increasing investment, infrastructure, living standards and decreased unemployment (from 7.2 % in 2009 to 4 % in 2012); and **one pessimistic** – with catastrophic consequences in the long term, especially on socio-demographic aspects, through decreasing birth and marriage rates, the share of young people (workforce, specialists) and by increasing divorce (from 1.47 ‰ in 2004 to 2.02 ‰ in 2015).

All negative geodemographical effects mentioned above, initiated in the eastern part of the county, which is already subject to aging and dieback and can lead to a possible long-term depopulation of the territory.

In terms of research and analysis on agglomerations of romanian compatriots living in the Autonomous Community of Madrid, a special interest is represented by the many studies about romanian mobilities, conducted by Silvia Marcu (2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2014) and research projects of the *Foundation for Open Society*. In 2009 was realized a compact study coordinated by sociologist Dumitru Sandu, focused on four municipalities near the capital of Madrid (*Alcala de Henares, Coslada, Arganda del Rey, Torrejon de Ardoz*), areas known for a high percentage of romanian communities. Thus, eliminating the capital of Madrid, the main weights of romanian found in the 4 municipalities together for 2008 totaled over 50,000 people.

THE METHODOLOGY AND THE DATABASE

Given the insufficient quality of statistical data provided by population censuses and statistical yearbooks of Romania, which even helps us to identify areas of origin of migrants and directions destination, they remain weak for a detailed analysis of the phenomenon (at the micro-region).

In this context we are obliged to realize a series of surveys to provide us clear qualitative information, allowing to identify problematic areas in the county, the analysis being quite thorough and complicated.

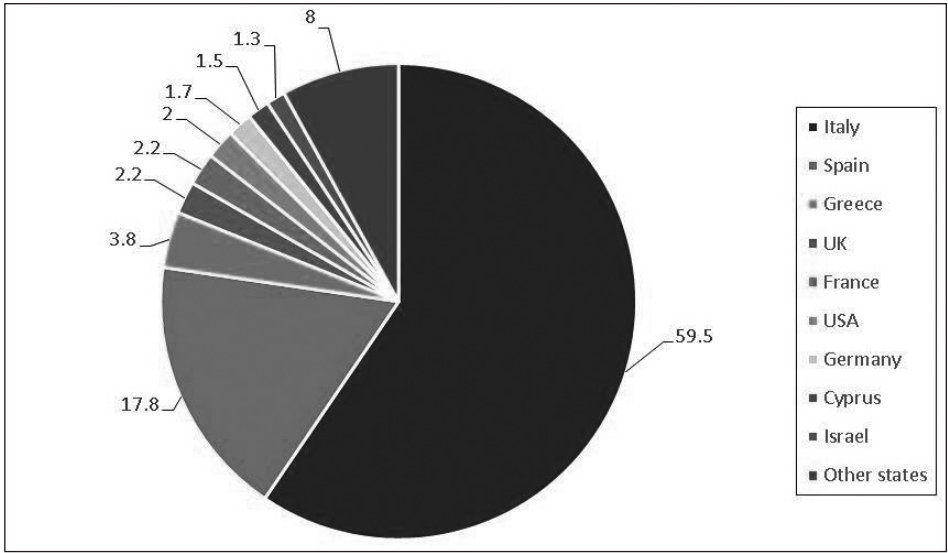
Thus, the study entitled "*Considerations on international migration of population from Botosani county in the city of Madrid*", is based almost entirely on data sources obtained by applying a general survey conducted during 2011-2014 in the Spanish state, where was interviewed about 780 emigrants (data being collected for the Phd thesis "*International migration of population from Botosani county*"). An important and productive moment for our study was the study tour undertaken in Madrid (2013), where questioning persons was done in subway stations, visits in some major districts (*Villa de Vallecas, Vicalvaro, Usera etc.*); the most significant number of people surveyed was at the bus station Mendez – Alvaro, at the transport company S.C. Voyager LLC. This location has been identified as the most productive for our questionnaire, as this was the only company at the time where the Botosani emigrants send parcels in the county.

Entire database was centralized and processed using various methods, such as mapping, multiscale and statistico – mathematical. Cartographic and thematic maps were made in ArcGIS programs, Philcarto, Illustration Adobe CS 6, Adobe Photoshop CS 6.

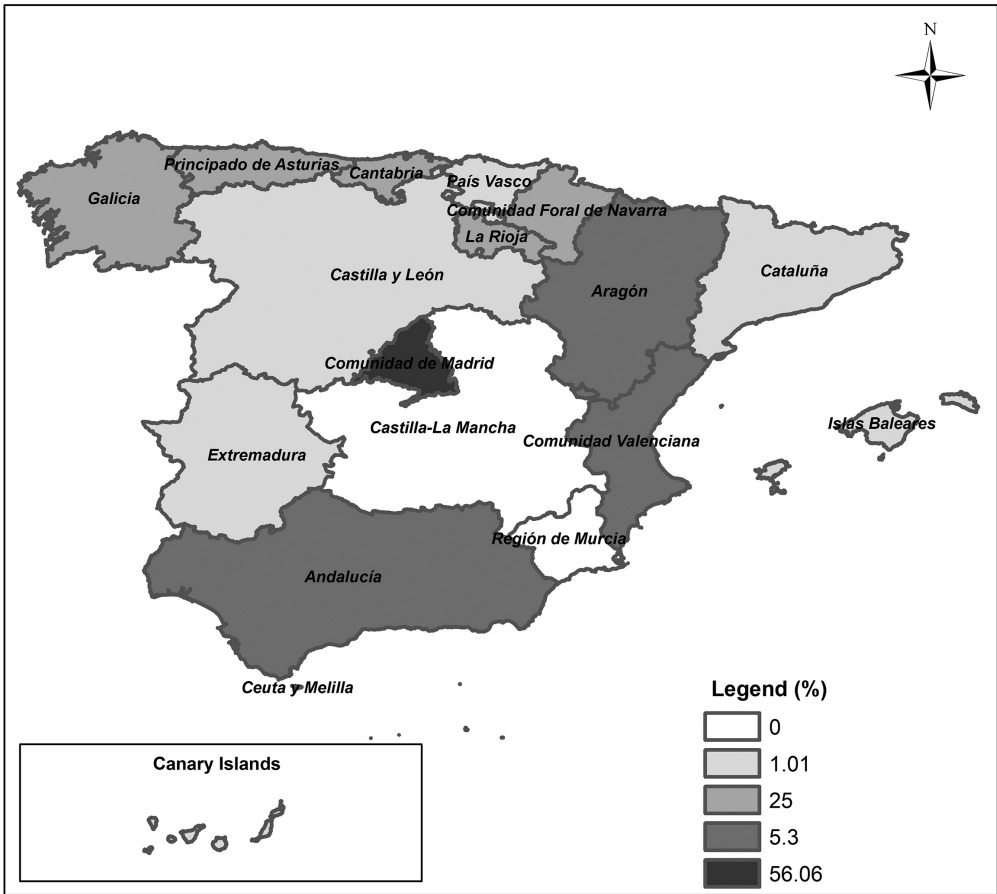
RESULTS

Madrid. The main destination in Spain. In our study, the main destinations of Botosani migrants are from Europe, with two poles of concentration in Italy (60%) and Spain (18%), other countries having lower shares (Fig. 1).

Spain plays an important role for romanian orientations flows, after Italy (920,000 Romanian citizens registered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Secu-



Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)
 Fig. 1. The main destinations of immigrants in Botosani County



Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)
 Fig. 2. The territorial distribution of immigrants from Botosani county in Spain

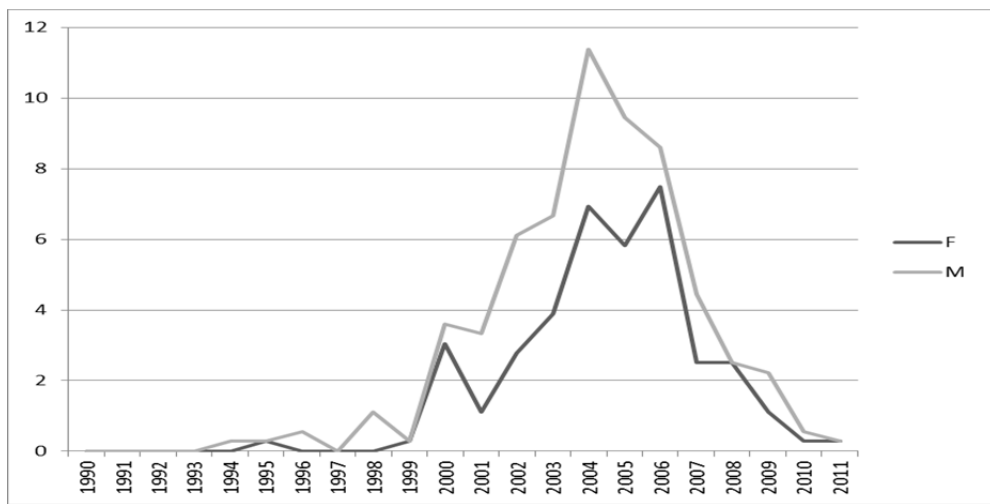
rity in Spain for 2012). Spain has become the latest area attractive, but very dynamic after 2002, with a significant 18 %. Actually, emigrants originally from Botosani county, oriented to four major autonomous communities of Madrid, Valencia, Andalusia and Aragon (Fig. 2).

Dynamic phenomenon of emigration from Botosani County, has grown in the Spanish state since 1998 and fades around 2006, and the maximum concentration takes place between 2003-2005 (male in 2004 and female in 2006) (Fig. 3). The peak of migration is recorded around 2004 and it should be noted that all stages are characterized by a predominance of male migration. Only in 2008, for the first time presents a balance of both sexes then in 2010-2011 predominate a very slight recovery of male, but far below the previous period. The share of women is becoming increasingly apparent amid the global crisis (started in 2008) and the progressive lack of jobs in construction for men.

Region of Madrid is an attraction area which absorbs a significant amount of 56 % of Botosani migrants who choose this destination (holding a total of 96 000 of romanian registered).

An important factor that encourages migration to the Spanish community is the call effect (*el efecto llamada*) generated by immigrants that had come with more time ago, and which is already have a very important migratory chain (Mark et al., 2008).

Migrants who arrived and were able to adapt, are calling in a short period their relatives, friends and neighbors, through the circular mobility phenomenon (Serban and Grigoraş, 2002); by this phenomenon will intensify and movement of various goods and services, remittances, information guide offering help for both migration time and for the adaptation, seeking employment, housing, rights and obligations (Sandu, 2000). The attraction for romanians, for the capital of Madrid is due to characteristics and peculiarities which he holds, being a city in full and continuous transformation, important economic center that recovers its dynamism within phenomenon of globalization (Méndez, 2002).

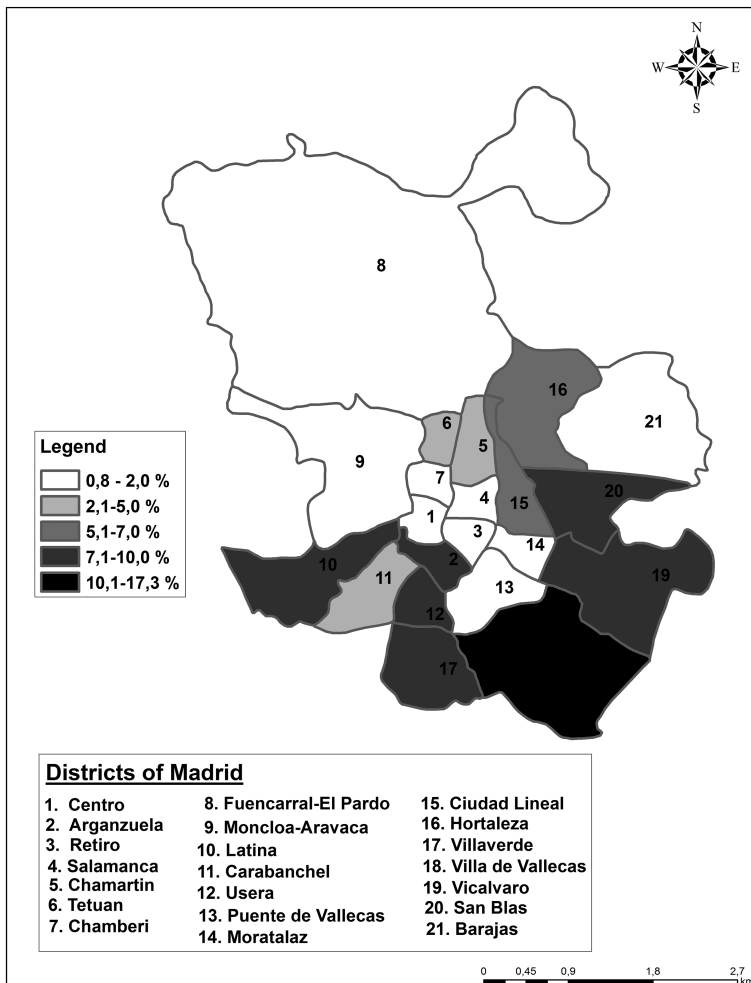


Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)

Fig. 3. The city of Madrid – the dynamics of immigrants born in Botosani County

Madrid is the capital and largest city in Spain, presents a territorial administrative organization divided into 21 districts, encompassing 128 neighborhoods. As in the case of Italy (Roma – Ostia North and Ostia South) the Botosani migrants generally oriented on the outskirts, avoiding high maintenance costs and those related to rental housing (Dimitriu et al., 2013).

The main district of concentration of population originating from Botosani county is Villa de Vallecas with 17.3 % of the surveyed population (Fig. 4). Here there are two main districts of attraction, Santa Eugenia 12% (several communities from Botosani, Darabani, Bucecea, Horns, Vorona, Tudor, Rauseni) and Casco Historico de Vallecas holding 5 % (with a population originating from the municipalities Albesti and Mihai Eminescu). These two districts are distinguished by the high share of activities in industry and construction for men and housework for women.



Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)
 Fig. 4. The territorial distribution of Botosani migrants in the districts of Madrid

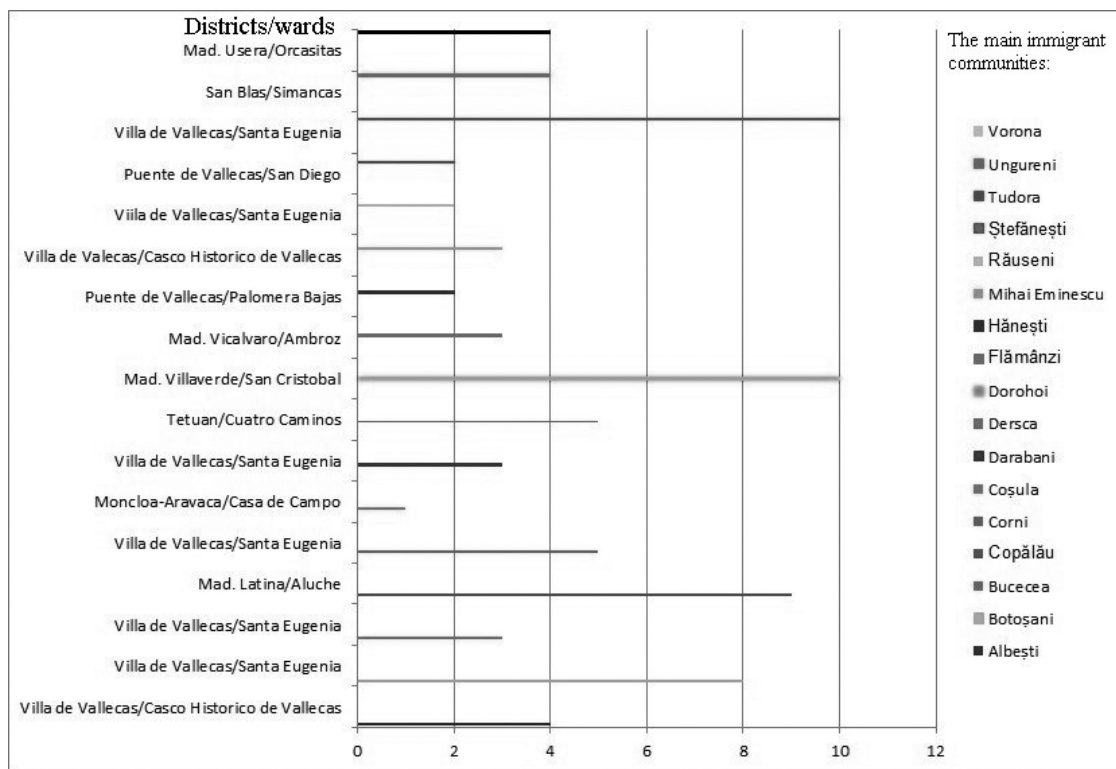
With a 10 % of surveyed population stands Vicalvaro district, where distinguished two neighborhoods, Casco Historico Ambroz 5 % and 5 % of Vicalvaro. Both districts have large communities from Flamanzi city, arrived here in early 2002. These migrants are working in industry, restaurants and construction activities.

The next region is Usera with 9.8 % and the main district with significant shares of migrants is Orcasitas (migrants from Hănești), followed by Almendrales (Avrămeni) Orcasur (migrants from Mileanca) and San Fermin (migrants from Bucecea), and the main activity being at restaurants, transport and construction.

With a value of 9.8 % stands out Latina region with Aluche district, which has a population originated mainly from the Copalau village, engaged in the construction and care of the elderly.

Villaverde region owns a share of 9.2 %, mainly focusing in San Cristobal district. The immigrants who arrived during the years 2002-2005 are most from the Dorohoi city, and the main activities of migrants are in construction (Fig. 5).

San Blas is the district occupying a share of 9% of the population surveyed. It notes in this region, Simancas district, where migrants are spread from the village Ungureni, who arrived here in 2003. The most activities are in services, transport and construction.



Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)

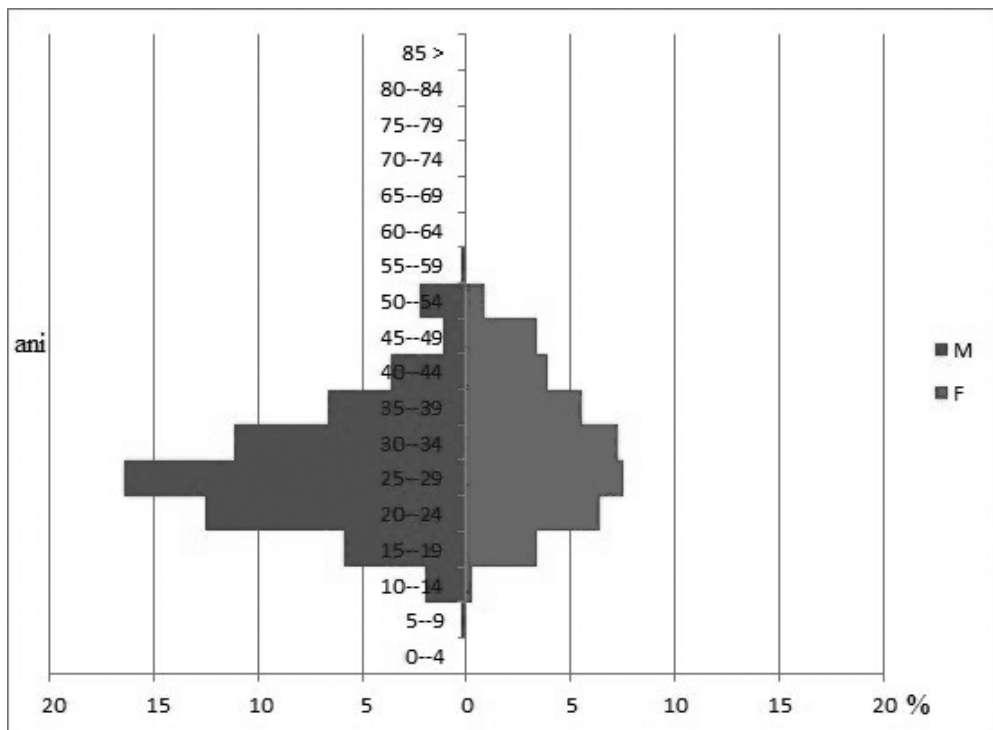
Fig. 5. Destination immigrants Botosani (communities) in neighborhoods districts of Madrid (Districts and wards)

Arganzuela region presents a value of 7 % and Lagazpi district is the main location for migrants from Dorohoi, Mihăileni and Gorbănești localities, most providing services in construction and restaurants. These seven main districts accumulate 78 %. To these are added other districts but with lower values, Hortaleza (4.2 %), Ciudad Lineal (3.6 %), Tetuan (2.8 %), Chamartin (2.5 %), Carabanchel (2,0 %), Salamanca (1.7 %), Fuencarral – El Pardo (1.7 %), Chamberi (1.7 %), Puente de Vallecas (1.4 %), Moratalaz (1.4 %), Moncloa – Aravaca (1.4 %), Barajas (1.1 %), Retiro (0.8 %), Centro (0.8 %).

THE STRUCTURE OF IMMIGRANTS BY AGE AND SEX

On the whole the structure by age and sex of migrants originating from Botosani county living in Madrid, is characterized by an obvious masculinity and lack almost all the floors of the pyramid extreme; this is attributed to complicated decision of emigrant that hold a child abroad, being a difficult question if took in terms of economic insecurity.

The structure by age and sex of migrants shows a pronounced asymmetric shape between the genders, with a high percentage of males – 61.9 % and only – 38.3 % of the female population (Fig. 6).



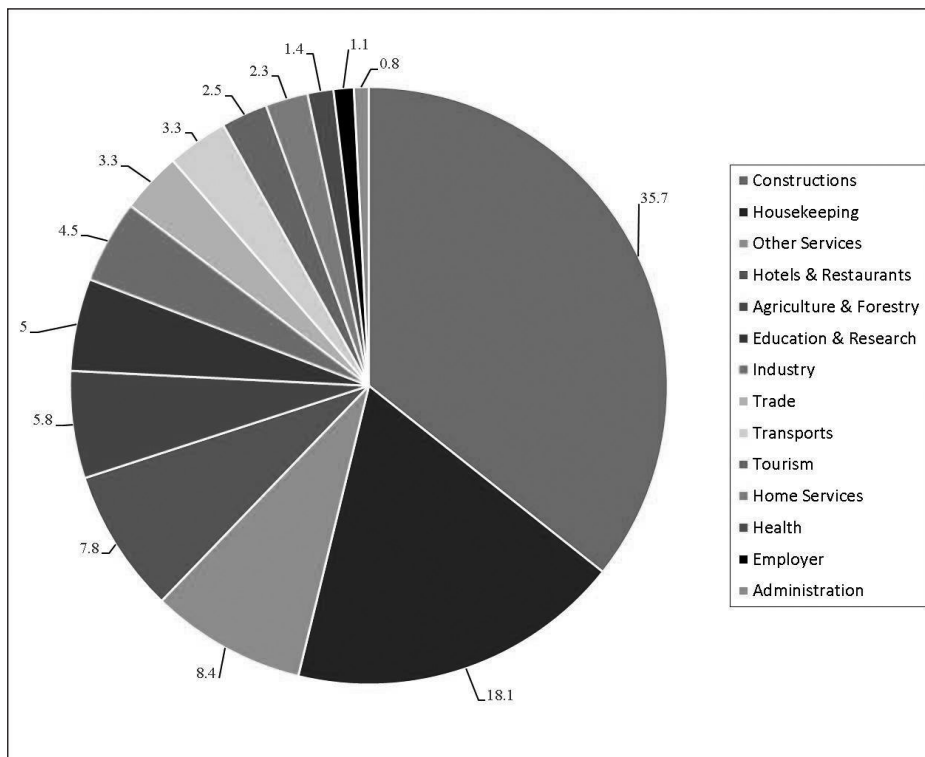
Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)
 Fig. 6. Structure by age and gender of Botosani migrants in Madrid

The 10-14 years age group holds a tiny share of 2.2 % belonging to males, and children who are brought under parental supervision and to be placed to the schools in Madrid city. The threshold of 15-19 years old (5.8 %) is occupied mainly of former high school students. The age group between 20-24 years (18.9 %) consists of masculine rate of 12.5 %, and only 6.4 % female, being active immigrants in services, restaurants, construction.

The most iconic and dynamic age group is between 25-29 years (23.9 %) and belonging males gender that providing in construction services. Resistance for work owns the age of 30-34, 35-39, 40-44 year and even those aged over 50 years, with a significant percentage of 45.8 % (male – 25 %, and female – 20,8 %). The exception is the age group of 45-49 years, where the share of men is much lower with only 1.1 % versus the 3.3% female, age threshold acceptable to women active in the household and care of the elders.

THE STRUCTURE OF IMMIGRANTS ACCORDING TO THE FIELD OF ACTIVITY IN THE MADRID CITY

Madrid has a wide range of fields for migrants originating from Botosani county, but is keeping the traditional preference for two special fields: construction and housework (Fig. 7). The new information made in this chapter, will complete pre-



Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)
 Fig. 7. The city of Madrid – Botosani migrants structure by field work

vious references mentioned above, related to occupational field, outlining a general overview regarding migrants from Botosani county in the capital of Madrid.

Thus, the analysis of these international flows show that there is a clear drop of men in construction domain in Madrid (35.4 %), compared to the rest of Spain (57.2 %). The same thing happens with women in housekeeping activities, in the capital much lower (17.6 %) compared to the national average (45.9 %). However, it draws attention the high percentage of men working in tourism services with a value of 5.8 % and in transport domain about 5 %. The tourism activities belong largely spanish or romanian agencies, that employs migrants for submission of tenders, sale of tickets and distribution of parcels within the country and from Madrid to all over Spain. The transport domain is quite broad for immigrants originating from Botosani county, from simple drivers at small companies dealing with distribution of food, to drivers of heavy vehicles (trucks) crossing weekly the Spanish state or even monthly European continent.

The agricultural sector is highlighted with a share of 5.8 %. This time we have to deal with those activities as classic fruit picking or packaging, but belong to migrants dealing with care and arrangement of green spaces in the Spanish capital.

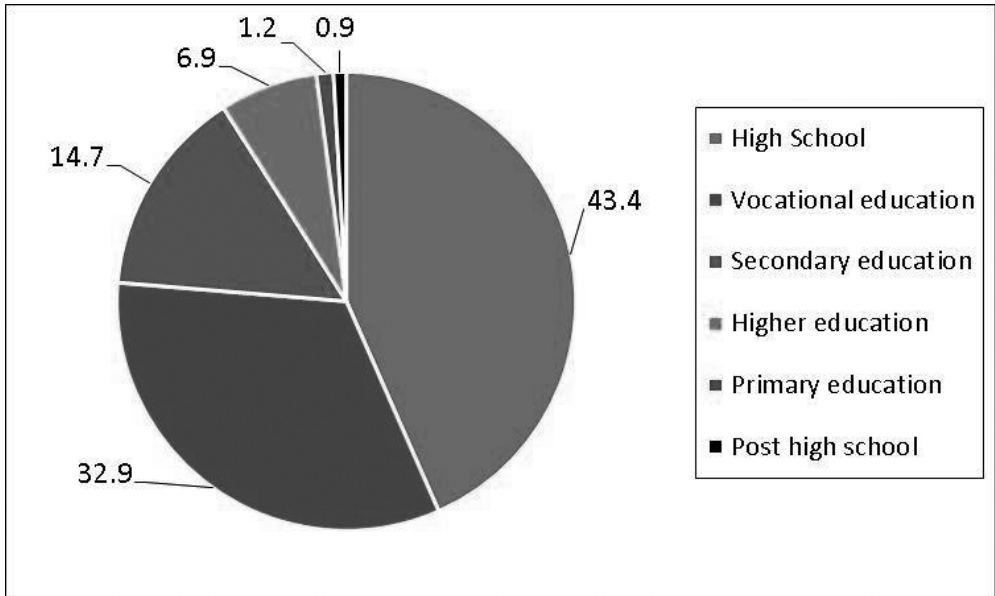
The immigrants entrepreneurs have an important role for men with 2.2 % (region of Madrid) compared to the national average of 0.5 %. These entrepreneurs are former workers that reached at a certain experience in the capital Madrid, and opening different construction or security companies and protection (especially for discos from Madrid, *Puerta del Sol*).

For women category, in addition to the prevailing housework, they also focus on hotel services, but more intensely in the restaurant and café (4.7 %). For the capital Madrid is pointed the suburb areas for activity of women in special in education and research (3.1 %), with preferably in kindergartens and primary schools.

THE TRAINING LEVEL OF EMIGRANTS FROM BOTOSANI COUNTY IN MADRID

The structure of emigrants by level of training is intended to bring new information to the migration process and can highlight understanding the mechanisms that underlie the adoption of behaviors and attitudes social, demographic and economic (Dimitriu, Ungureanu, 2005). According to a CURS poll in 2003, the romanian emigrant profile include, among other great representation of the average qualifications. Based on this understanding it is likely that the highest degree of representativeness within the migration to hold the graduates of high school and those of professional and apprentice school.

In our study, confirms this understanding and the capital Madrid, level of education of migrants originating from Botosani county is characterized by a dominance of secondary education, who hold a total share of 76.3 % (43.4 % high school, vocational schools 32.9 %). This applies to rural areas of the county (Horns, Vorona and Roma villages). Next is the gymnasium school with a share of 14.7 %. The academic cycle has a value of 6.9 % of the migrants interviewed, the majority of emigrants being from towns of Botosani, Bucecea and Săveni (Fig. 8). The primary school has a share of 1.2 % (migrants from villages of Tudora, Cristești and Ungureni) and the last cycle is represented by the post-school with a value of 0.9 %.



Data source: field investigation (2011-2014)
 Fig. 8. The city of Madrid – immigrants from Botosani county structure by level of education

From this analysis we draw attention to the value of labor shedding assets – important enough to those who have completed high school and professional schools. Given the fact that in high school you can not learn a trade practice that can create a future, especially today, and professional schools presents an uncertain future, the social class is the most prone to emigrate.

Unfortunately, these young people go abroad and are the main problem in the host state through theft, trafficking in prohibited substances and activities that sometimes endanger the image of the hometown.

Also, a topical issue for our county is the intellectual migration (brain drain), which has an average age of 30 years. Status of financial difficulties in the country and saturated labor market lead the intellectuals from the county to emigrate abroad (even if initially will have to work in construction).

Currently, the county is facing with a fairly active migration of doctors abroad (after that Romania entered in the European Union, from the county hospital “Mavromati” emigrated 40 doctors, 7 in Madrid). The empty places were filled to some extent by doctors born in Republic of Moldova (at county level were employed 30 doctors and nurses).

With these remarks, we must remember that intellectuals people represent the most important class in terms of socio-economic value of any state.

CONCLUSION

Through the analysis and survey conducted in the capital Madrid could be seen to some extent, the causes that determine international migration (economic factor); who are the main migrants who take this decision (25-29 age group); where immigrants are located in Madrid (at district and neighborhood) and some effects of the phenomenon of migration, which could obviously be positive or negative.

The residents of Botosani county decide to take the path of foreignness in the absence of better prospects at the place of origin. The emigration thus became, for the most people a way of hope for the better, constituting a sort of new horizon.

The capital of Madrid remains one of the favorite destinations for the people of Botosani county wishing to work in the Spanish state. This destination retains their attraction and timeliness because of training and keeping family tight networks, a wide range of fields of work and higher wages than those in the county.

It should be pointed out preserve of the younger age groups and adults in the phenomenon of international migration, their share in the total population directly influences migrant flows.

International migration of population produced a demographic transformation of the entire county level. Today, we see a beginning of population aging in the eastern part of the county. In recent years, the birth rate and the marriage is reduced, resulting a slight population decline.

If at least, some of these emigrants will return in Botosani county, with formed experience and investment remittances, will help improve the means of economic and social development in the county where could give rise to a standard of higher living and a faster reintegration of population; also can be encouraged and young people who want to achieve locally. In this regard, we wish that this study to represents an alarm for officials from county, who have not done any action in this regard yet.

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