REPORT ON LABOUR FORCE MIGRATION, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL DIMENSIONS
Evolutions on labour force market(1)

In 2000-2012 employment rate decreased with 16%  
Source: LFS
Evolutions on labour force market (2)

Migration is not the main factor contributing to the decline in "activism" of Moldovan economic labor market.

- Increasing of 15+ aged population: 196,6 ths
- Increasing of economically Active population: 397.2 ths
- "Released" labour force: 593.8 ths
- Increasing of migrational contingent: 252,5 ths
- Increasing of 5/62 aged Population (retired): 24.6 ths
- Became economically Inactive, having <56/62: 316.7 ths
The migration contingent is about 460 000 people in 2012, or 17.6% of the population aged 15-64.

Source: LFS
Definitions

**Current Migrants:** individuals who at the moment of the survey were abroad for work purposes, those who were abroad for work purposes during the past 12 months and intended (YES OR POSSIBLE) to leave for abroad in the following 6 months also for work purposes.

**Returned Migrants:** individuals who at the moment of the survey were in Moldova, and were abroad for work purposes during the past 24 months, but did not intend to leave for abroad for work purposes in the following six months.

**Potential Migrants:** individuals who at the moment of the survey were in Moldova, had not been abroad for work purposes during the past 24 months, but intended (YES OR POSSIBLE) to leave for abroad for work purposes in the following 6 months.
Types of migrants (% from population 15-64)

- Current migrants: 13.9%
- Returned migrants: 2.6%
- Potential migrants: 2.0%

NBS, LFSM, q. IV, 2012
Profile of migrants by gender

**BNS, AMFM, tr. IV, 2012**

**NBS, LFSM, q. IV, 2012**
Labour migration is slowly getting older, having more characteristics of a half closed group.
Prospective
Profile of migrants by residence area in Moldova

The tendencies of migration according to residence areas can stabilize or inverse on short term.
Profile of migrants by level of education

- No education / Primary education: 1% (Current migrants), 1% (Retired migrants), 2% (Potential migrants)
- Gymnasium: 27% (Current migrants), 22% (Retired migrants), 21% (Potential migrants)
- Lyceum, secondary general education: 21% (Current migrants), 22% (Retired migrants), 25% (Potential migrants)
- Secondary vocational: 32% (Current migrants), 29% (Retired migrants), 25% (Potential migrants)
- Secondary professional: 11% (Current migrants), 16% (Retired migrants), 11% (Potential migrants)
- Higher education: 8% (Current migrants), 12% (Retired migrants), 16% (Potential migrants)
- Post-university education: 0% (Current migrants), 0% (Retired migrants), 0% (Potential migrants)

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Years: 2000 to 2012
- Low: 0% to 18%
- Medium: 7% to 27%
- Higher: 7% to 27%
Potential migrants, how clear are their intentions

Share of households with potential migrants

- 2004 (IOM, CBS-AXA): 11.6%
- 2012 (ILO, NBS): 3.6%

Intentions:
- Searching for a job: 72.9%
- Existent job/employment already found: 10.4%
- Business interest: 4.7%
- Visiting relatives/friends: 4.3%
- Family reintegration: 2.0%
- Study: 1.8%
- Tourism: 1.6%
- Other: 2.4%

Undirect intentions: 16.8%

Not even the case of potential migrants their statute does not have to be treated with absolute certainty.
Some conclusions

- The profile of returned migrants didn’t differs from the current migrants, so outside of declared intentions on short-term (6 months) there is no evidence to indicate that they will not revive in migration.

- It is certain that there are no preconditions for a new “boom” of emigration.

- Increased the share of migrants with low education level.

- At the same time the profile of potential migrants reveals some possible changes in the upcoming migration. It is possible that in the short and medium term migration profile record tendencies through “masculinization”, ”urbanization” and increasing emigration of young people with higher education.
The group of returned migrants was concentrated to a bigger extent in the CIS.

Overall this group is more associated with short term migration (17 vs 7 months the length of the last departure).

Migration of the potential will be one that is “more dispersed” in the sense of directions of emigrations.
The legal status in the host country

- **Citizen of host country**: 1.6% (2012) - 1.4% (2008)
- **Residence and work permit**: 27.5% (2012) - 42.9% (2008)
- **Residence permit only**: 5.9% (2012) - 4.9% (2008)
- **Temporary registration only**: 46.6% (2012) - 33.2% (2008)
- **Without official status granted**: 11.5% (2012) - 15.5% (2008)
- **Do not know**: 6.9% (2012) - 2.1% (2008)

**EU**
- Citizen of host country: 51.2%
- Residence and work permit: 49.3%
- Residence permit only: 22.3%
- Temporary registration only: 65.9%
- Without official status granted: 15.6%
- Do not know: 7.2%

**CIS**
- Citizen of host country: 3.2%
- Residence and work permit: 17.8%
- Residence permit only: 0.4%
- Temporary registration only: 0.0%
- Without official status granted: 8.3%
- Do not know: 7.2%

**Other countries**
- Citizen of host country: 12%
- Residence and work permit: 7.7%
- Residence permit only: 0.5%
- Temporary registration only: 0.0%
- Without official status granted: 32.5%
- Do not know: 6.4%
Just 9.8% from the total present migrants have a permanent employment contract and 16.4% a temporary one.

Both the formalization of the stay and work abroad increases the level of social protection of the migrant in the host country, but it does not fully ensure this protection.

Half of the migrants that have an employment contract do not have social benefits (medical insurance, paid (medical, annual) leaves, unemployment and work accidents allowances, contributions to the pension fund).
Profile of employments abroad

- Construction works: 56.8%
- Housekeeping: 19.8%
- Trade: 13.0%
- Transport and…: 3.3%
- Manufacturing: 2.7%
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing: 2.6%
- Services: 1.3%
- Health: 0.4%
- Education: 0.1%
Connection between the employment abroad and before the departure

Did not change | Changed | No activity prior to leaving
---|---|---
11.3% | 43.4% | 43.0% | 45.3% | 45.3%

The lack of jobs and poor retribution of work are the main determinants of the migration for working purposes.
The connection between the employment abroad and before the departure

The migrants with a high level of qualification are disadvantaged and the unqualified ones are advantaged.
The connection between the employment abroad and before the departure (3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Before departure</th>
<th>Abroad</th>
<th>&quot;Pierderi&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highly skilled professionals</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium skilled professionals</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>-1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employees</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in the area of trade, services</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled workers in agriculture</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled workers in other areas</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operators, device checkers, machinists</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled workers</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The migrants with a high level of qualification are disadvantaged and the unqualified ones are “.advantaged” on the other hand.
Qualification area (migrants that did not work before migration)

Qualifications

- Transport: 28.0%
- Services: 20.0%
- Manufacturing: 18.6%
- Construction: 12.7%
- Agriculture: 6.3%
- Education: 5.0%
- Justice: 3.7%
- Trade: 3.0%
- Health: 1.6%
- IT: 0.7%
- Armed forces: 0.4%

Sector

- Construction: 57.4%
- Housekeeping: 18.5%
- Trade: 14.6%
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing: 2.7%
- Manufacturing: 2.6%
- Transport and telecommunications: 2.5%
- Services: 1.3%
- Health: 0.4%
Employment abroad: intentions and final fact

- Construction: 57% (56% intentions)
- Housekeeping: 20% (18% intentions)
- Trade: 13% (5% intentions)
- Transport and telecommunications: 3% (5% intentions)
- Services: 1% (4% intentions)
- Agriculture: 3% (2% intentions)
- Other: 3% (6% intentions)
- N/A: 4%
## Determinants of employment abroad

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictor</th>
<th>Constructions</th>
<th>Housekeeping</th>
<th>Trade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male (+)</td>
<td>Female (+)</td>
<td>Female (+)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>CIS (+)</td>
<td>CIS (-)</td>
<td>EU (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>Weak relationship (-)</td>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>Weak relationship (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Weak relationship (-)</td>
<td>Weak relationship (-)</td>
<td>Weak relationship (-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R²</td>
<td>0.377</td>
<td>0.542</td>
<td>0.035</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employmens abroad are easily predictable

The sex of the person and the emigration direction are the most powerful prediction factors

The level of education influences insignificantly the profile of employment abroad
Education obtained for departing or abroad

- Trained abroad: 1.8%
- Prior to departure training during the last 12 months: 2.9%
- Prior to departure training ever received for to live or work overseas: 4.4%

- Current migrants
- Returning migrants
- Potential migrants
Thank you!