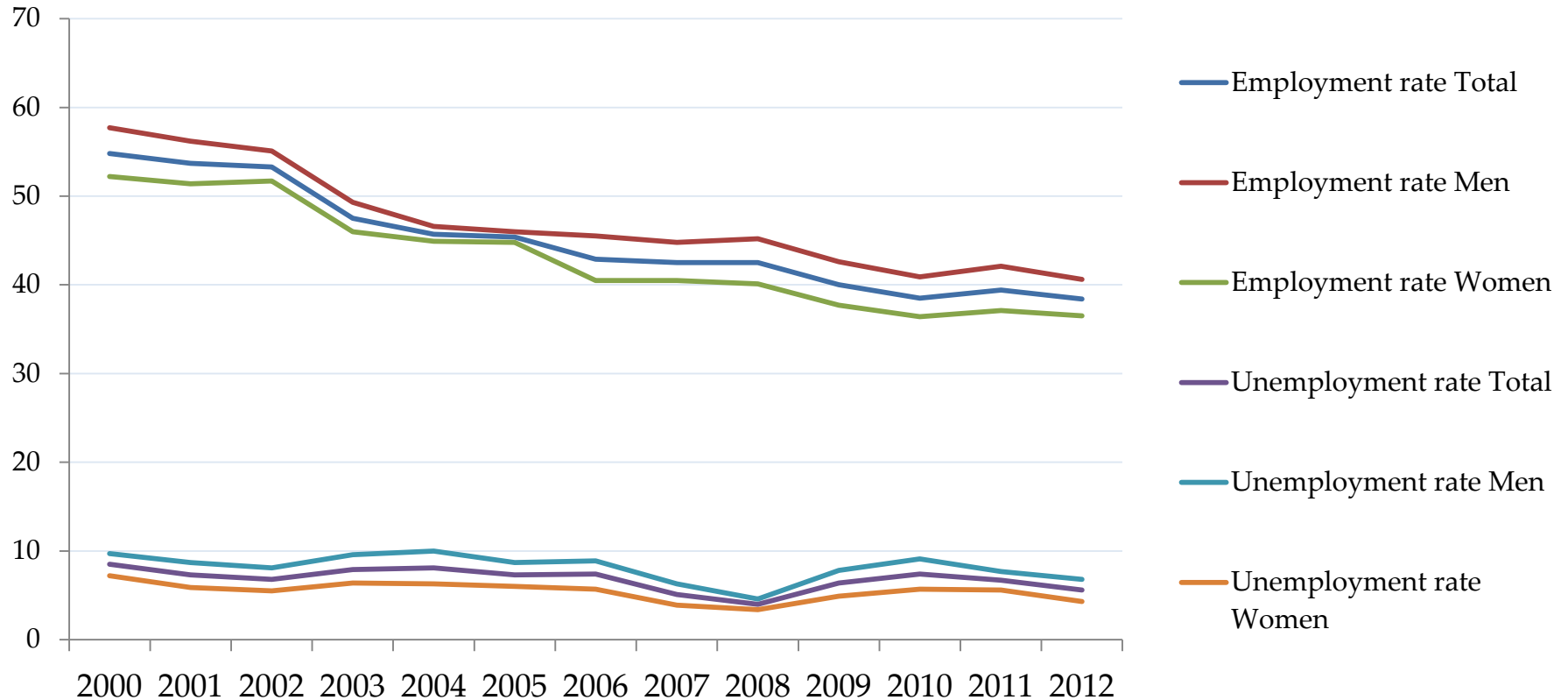


# REPORT ON LABOUR FORCE MIGRATION, KNOWLEDGE AND SKILL DIMENSIONS

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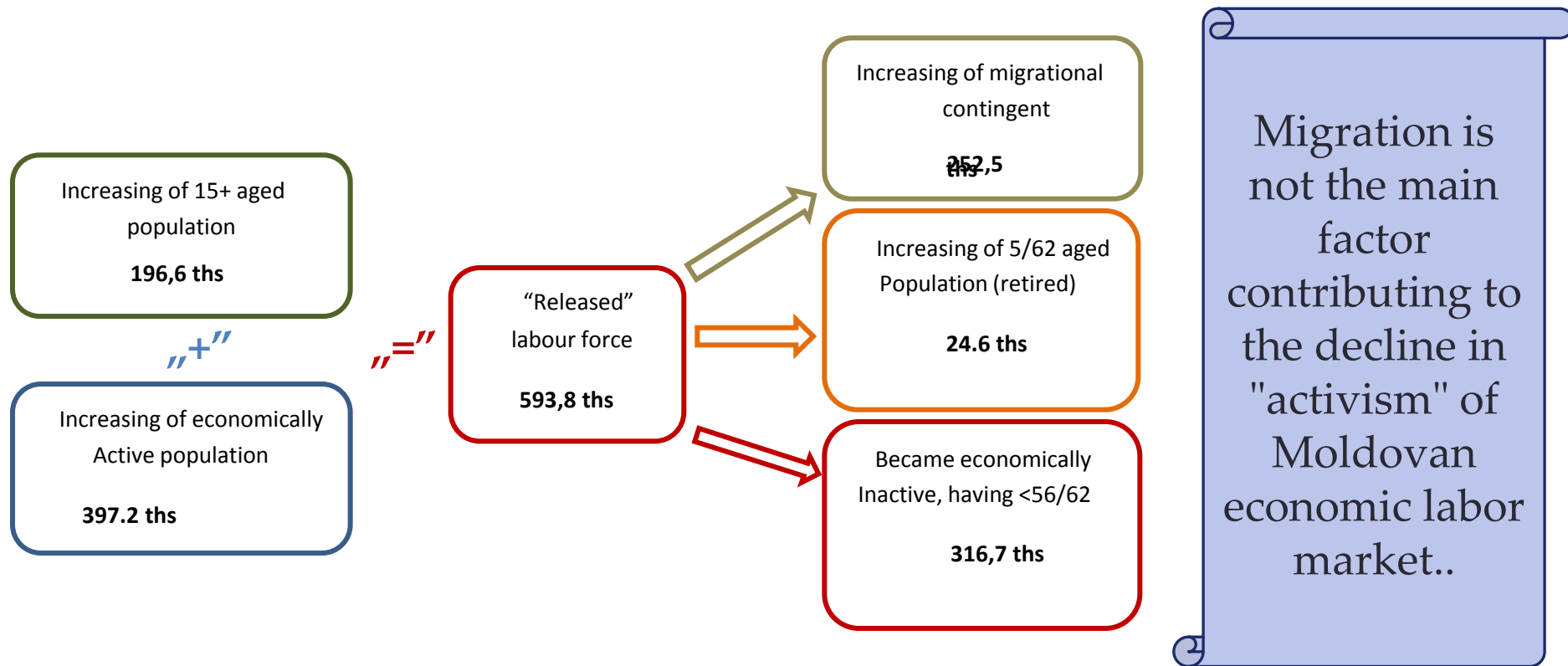
# Evolutions on labour force market(1)



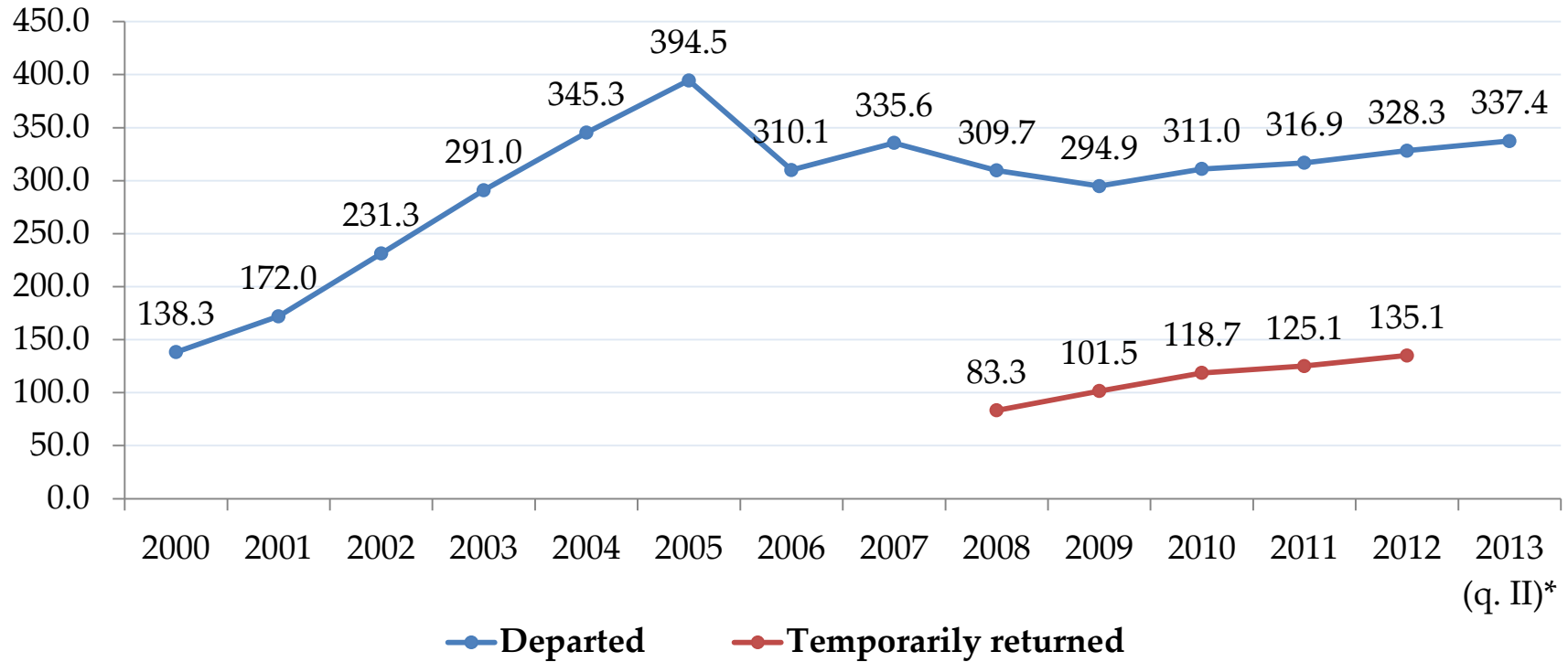
In 2000-2012 employment rate  
decreased with 16%

*Source: LFS*

# Evolutions on labour force market(2)



# Labour migration contingent



The migration contingent is about 460 000 people in 2012, or 17.6% of the population aged 15-64.

*Source: LFS*

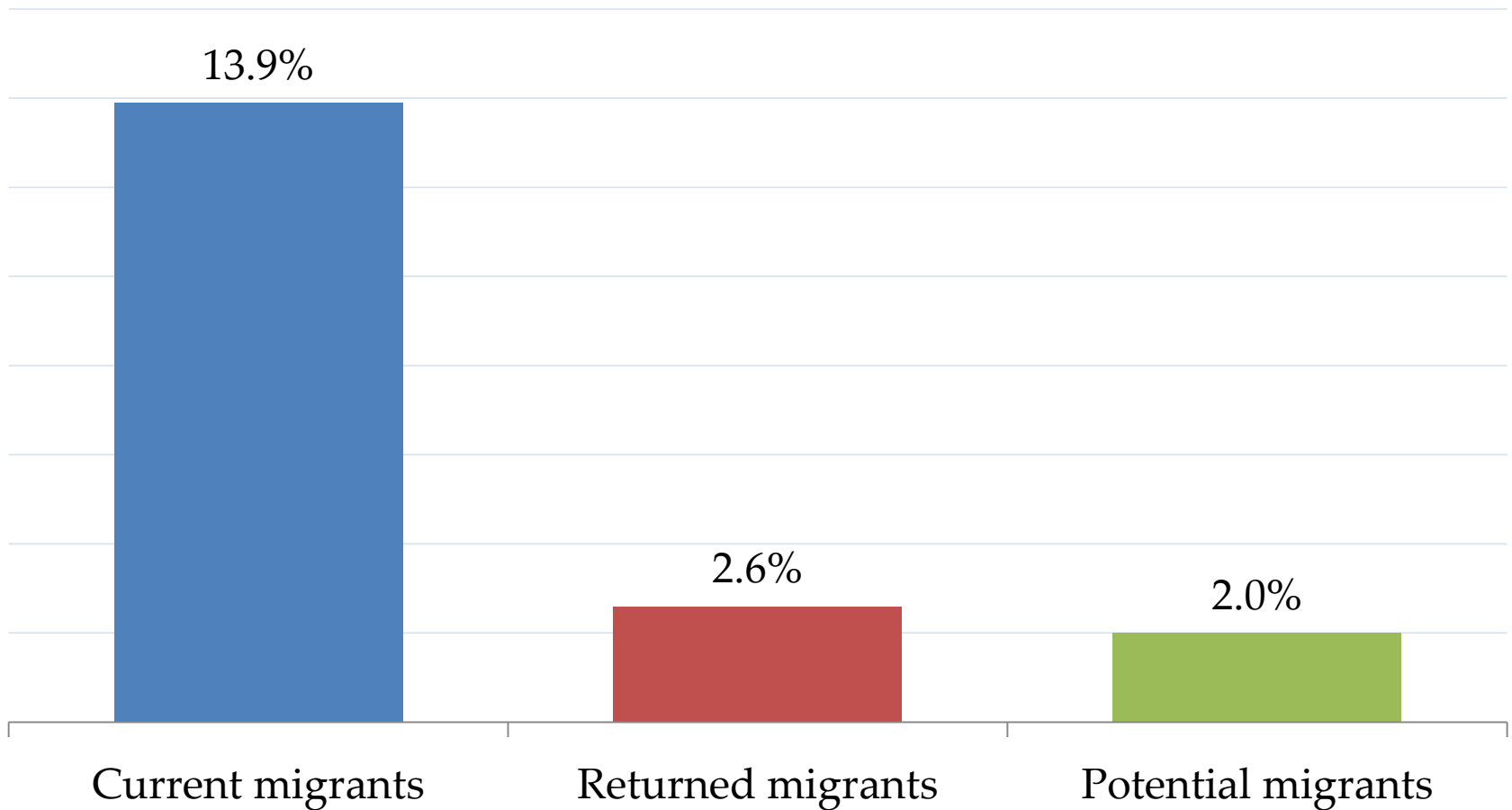
# Definitions

**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.

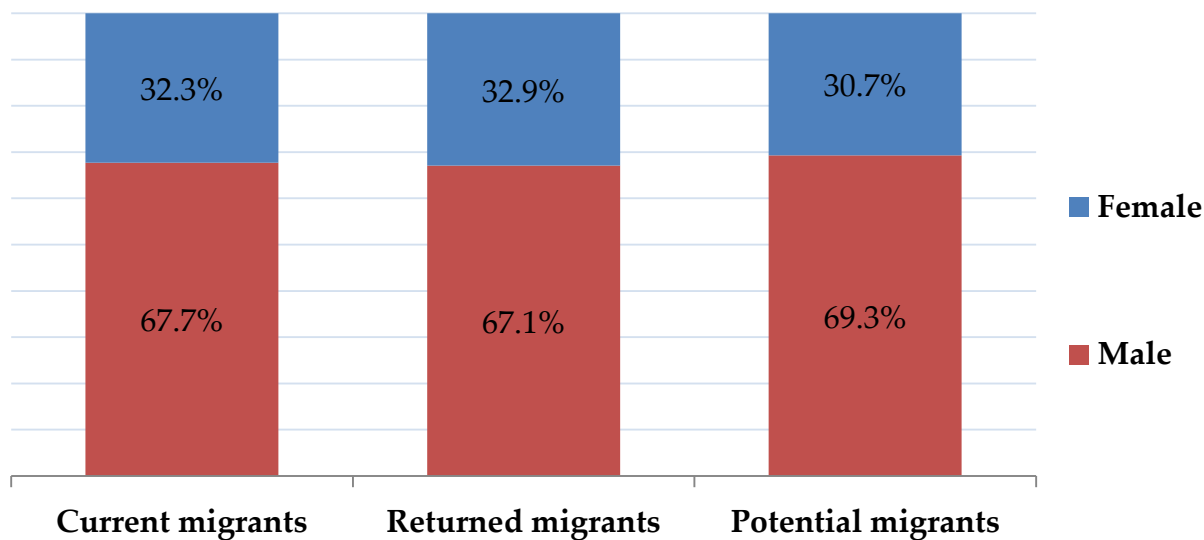
**Returned Migrants:** individuals who at the moment of the survey were in Moldova, and were abroad for work purposes during the past 24 months, but did not intend to leave for abroad for work purposes in the following six months.

**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.

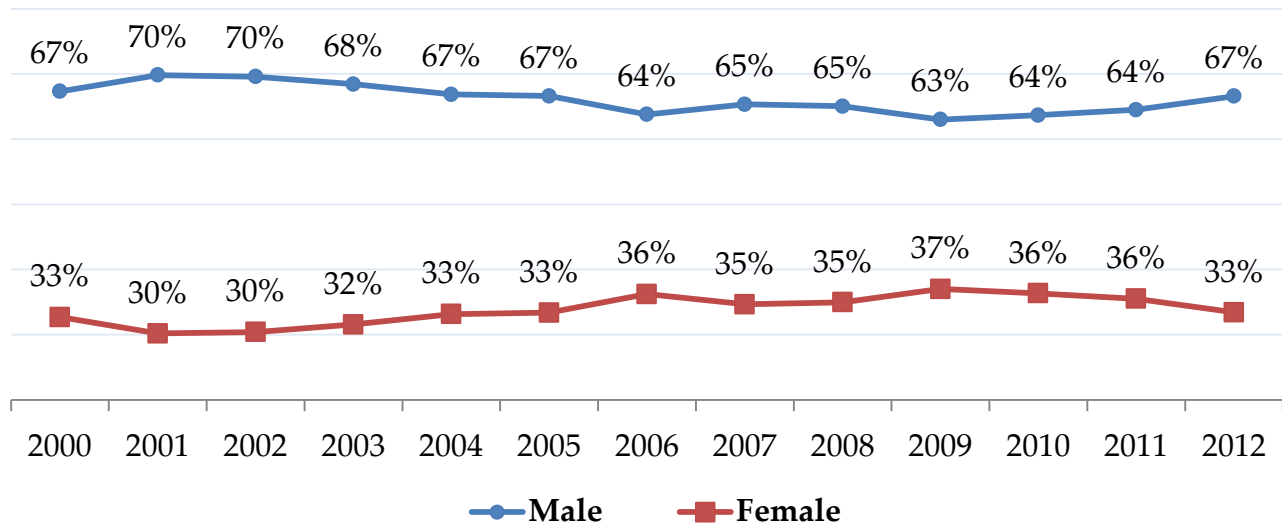
# Types of migrants (% from population 15-64)



# Profile of migrants *by gender*

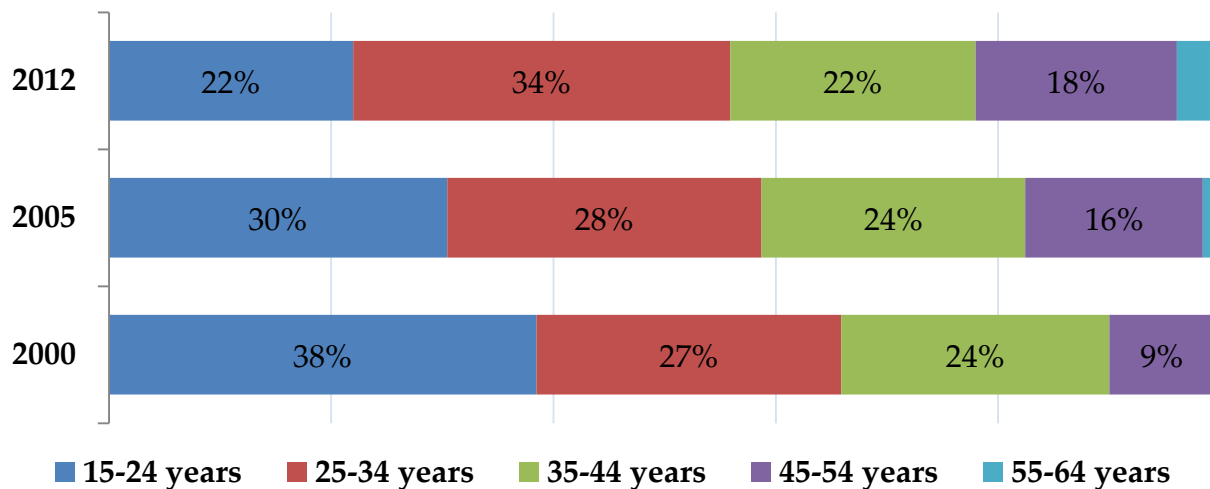
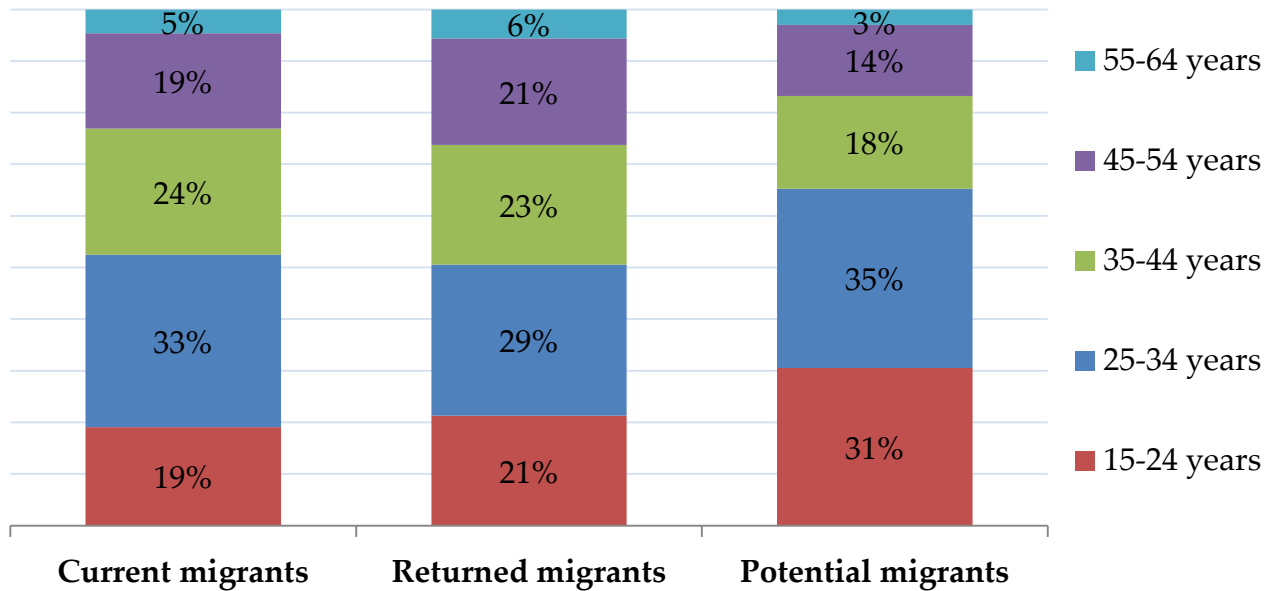


BNS, AMFM, tr. IV, 2012



NBS, LFSM, q. IV, 2012

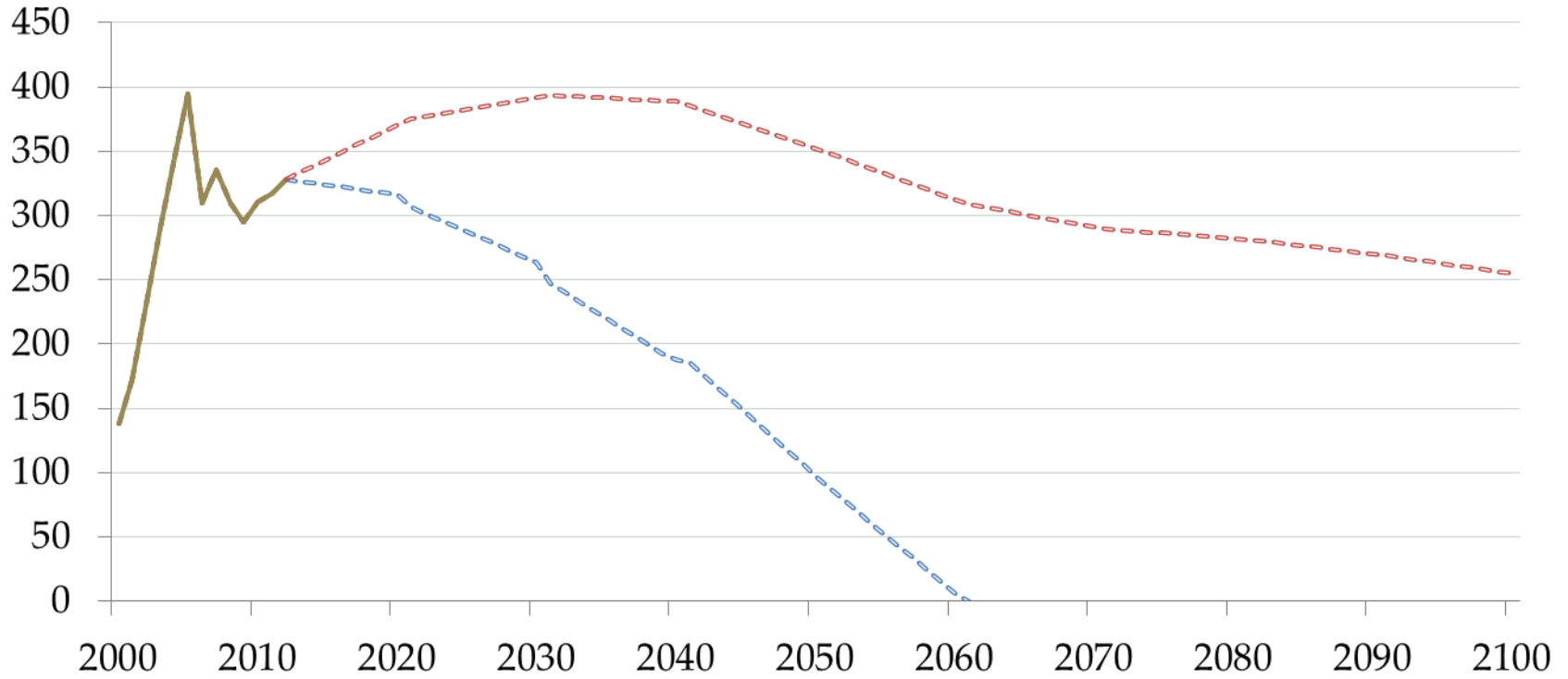
# Profile of migrants *by age*



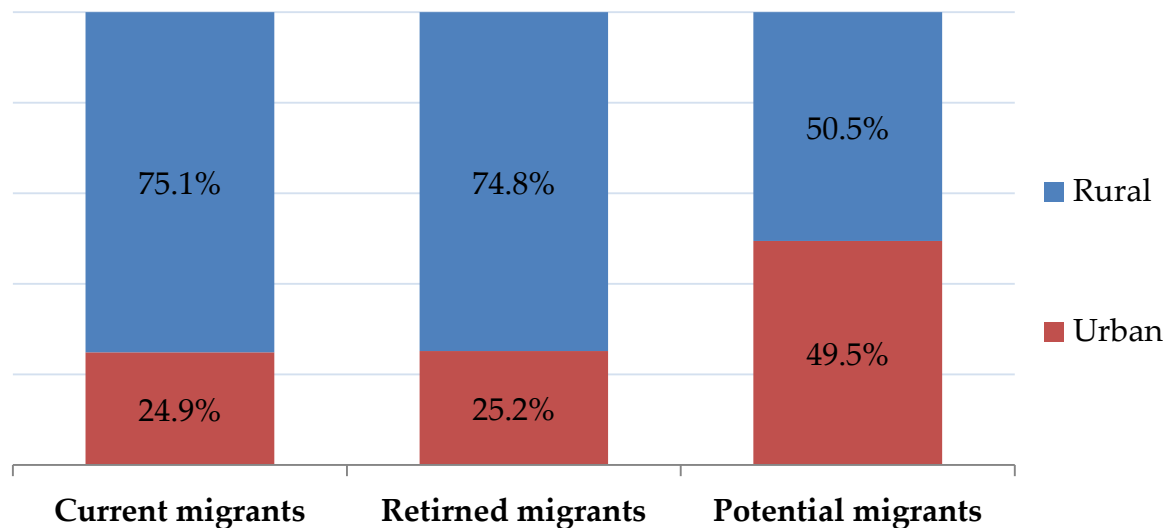
Labour migration is slowly getting older, having more characteristics of a half closed group



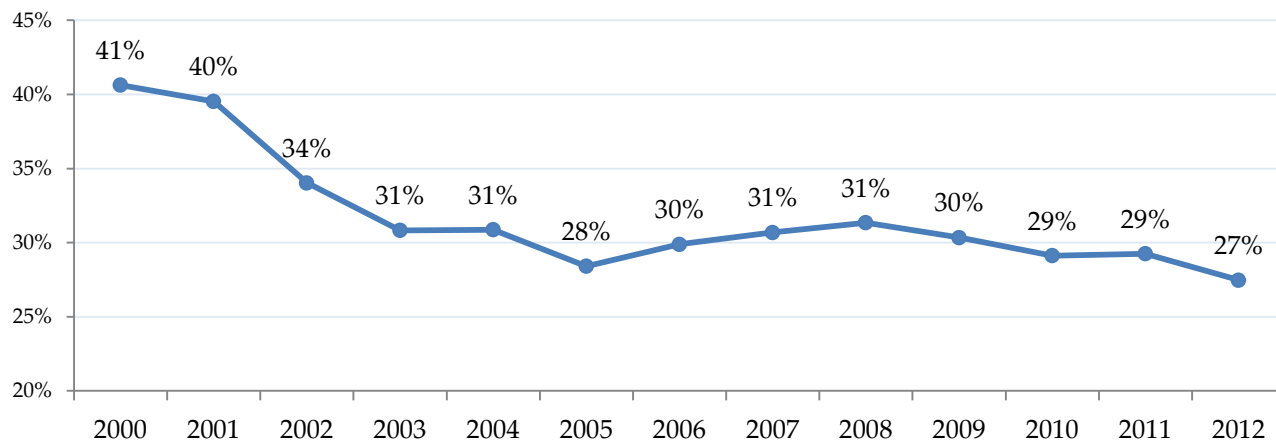
# Prospective



# Profile of migrants *by residence area in Moldova*

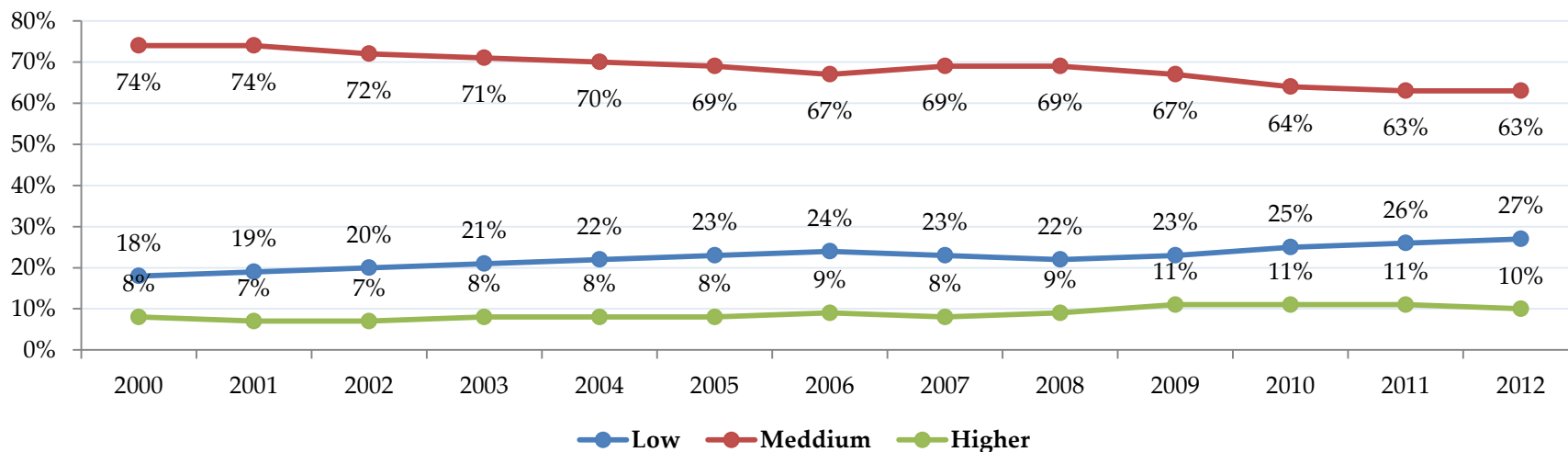
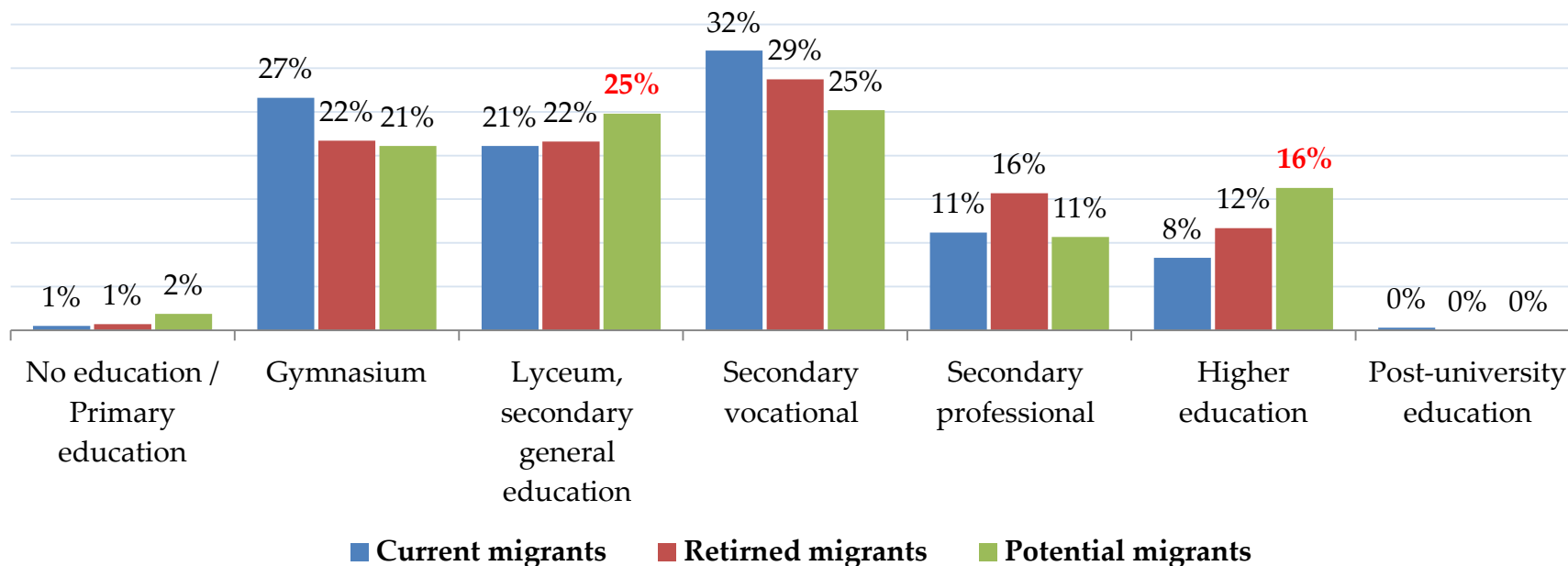


## Share of migrants from urban localities



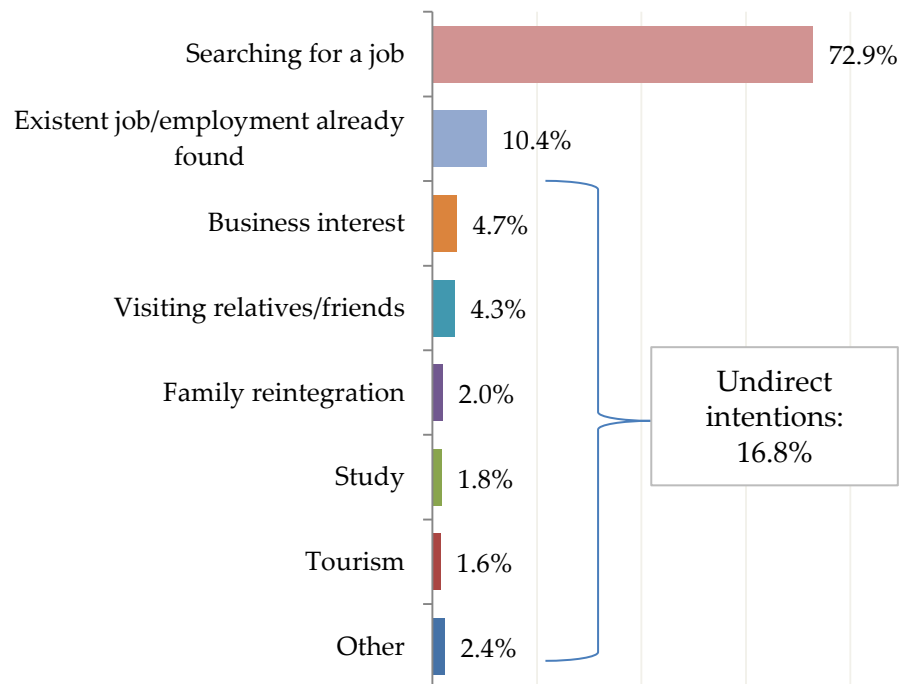
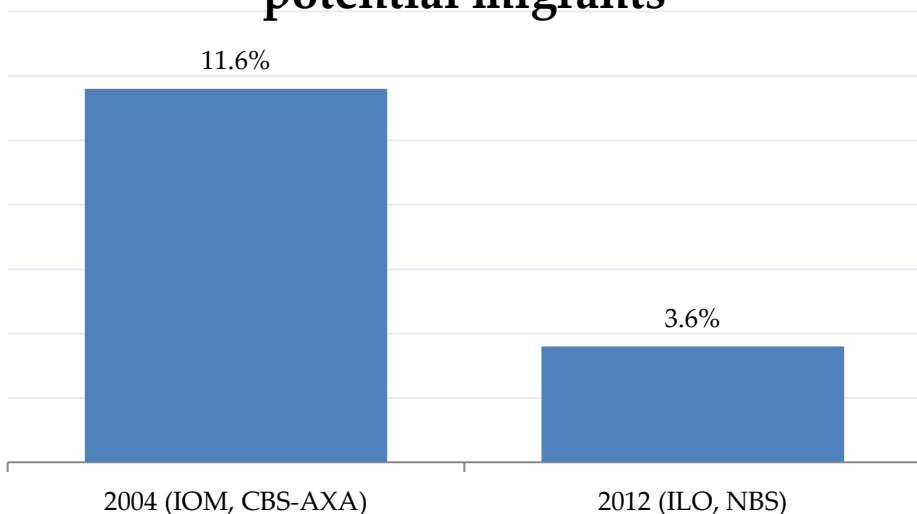
The tendencies of migration according to residence areas can stabilize or inverse on short term

# Profile of migrants *by level of education*



# Potential migrants, how clear are their intentions

## Share of households with potential migrants

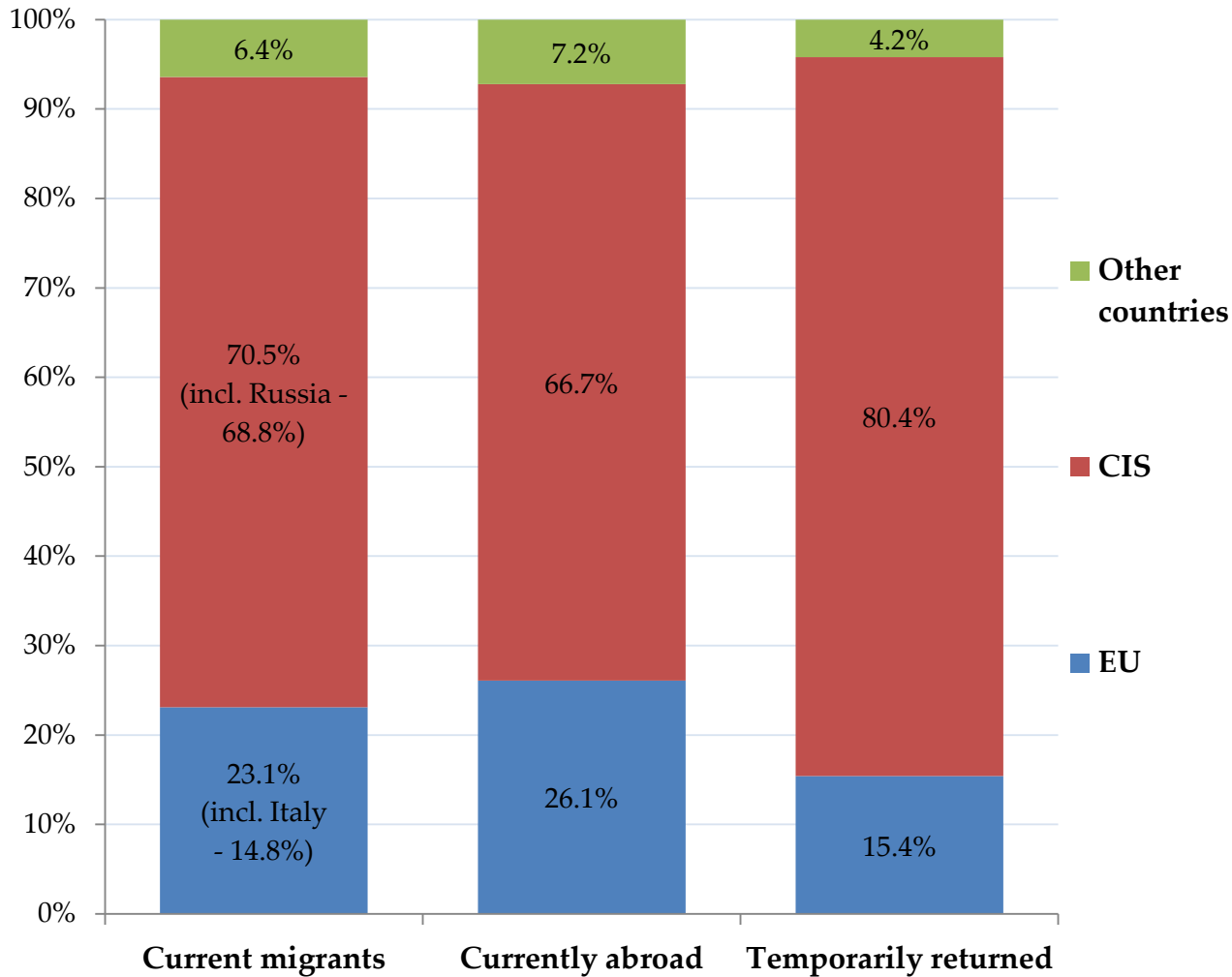


✓ *Not even the case of potential migrants their statute does not have to be treated with absolute certainty.*

# Some conclusions

- ✓ *The profile of returned migrants didn't differ 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*

# Directions of emigration

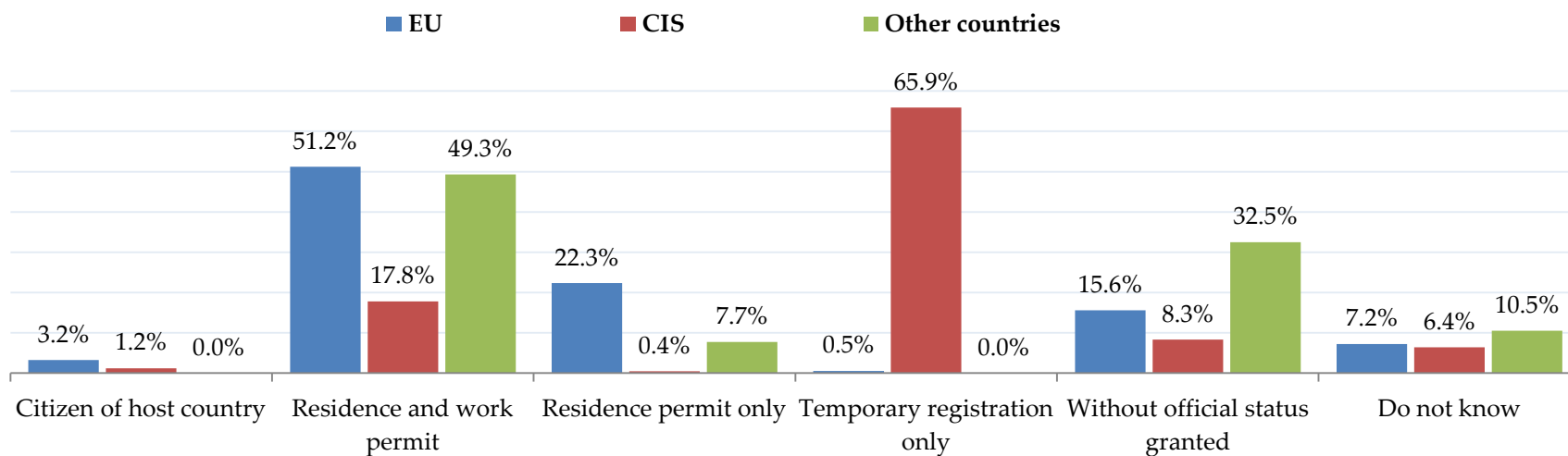
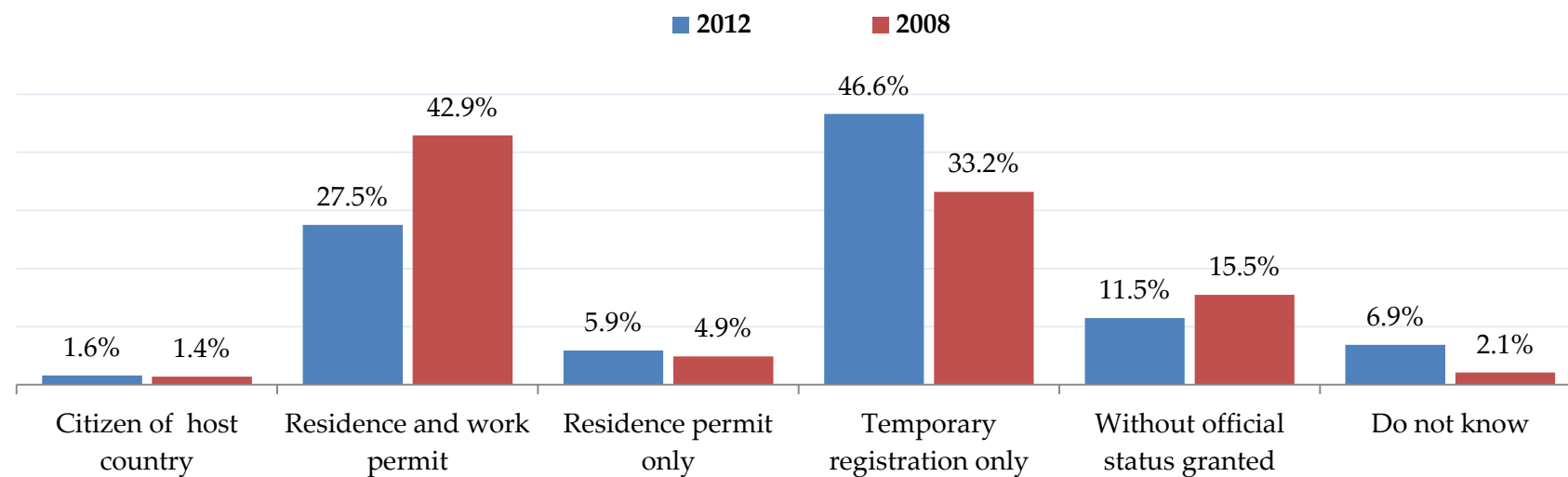


*The group of returned migrants was concentrated to a bigger extent in the CIS*

*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

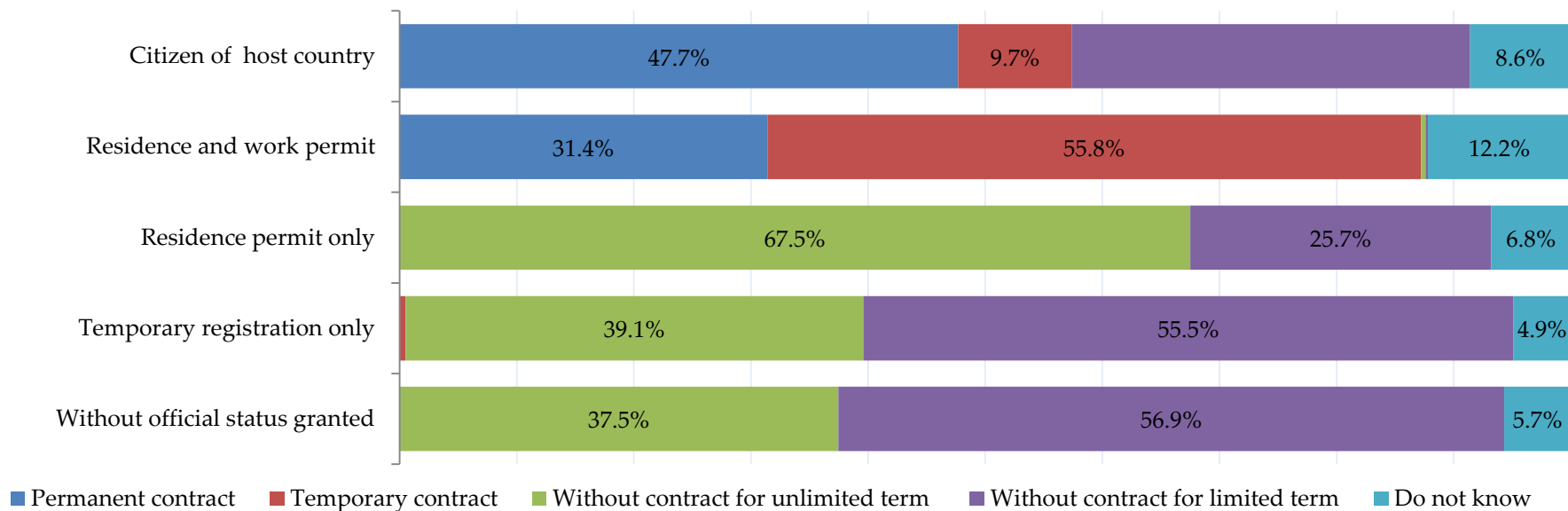


# The legal status in the host country 2

*Just 9,8% from the total present migrants have a permanent employment contract and 16,4% a temporary one.*

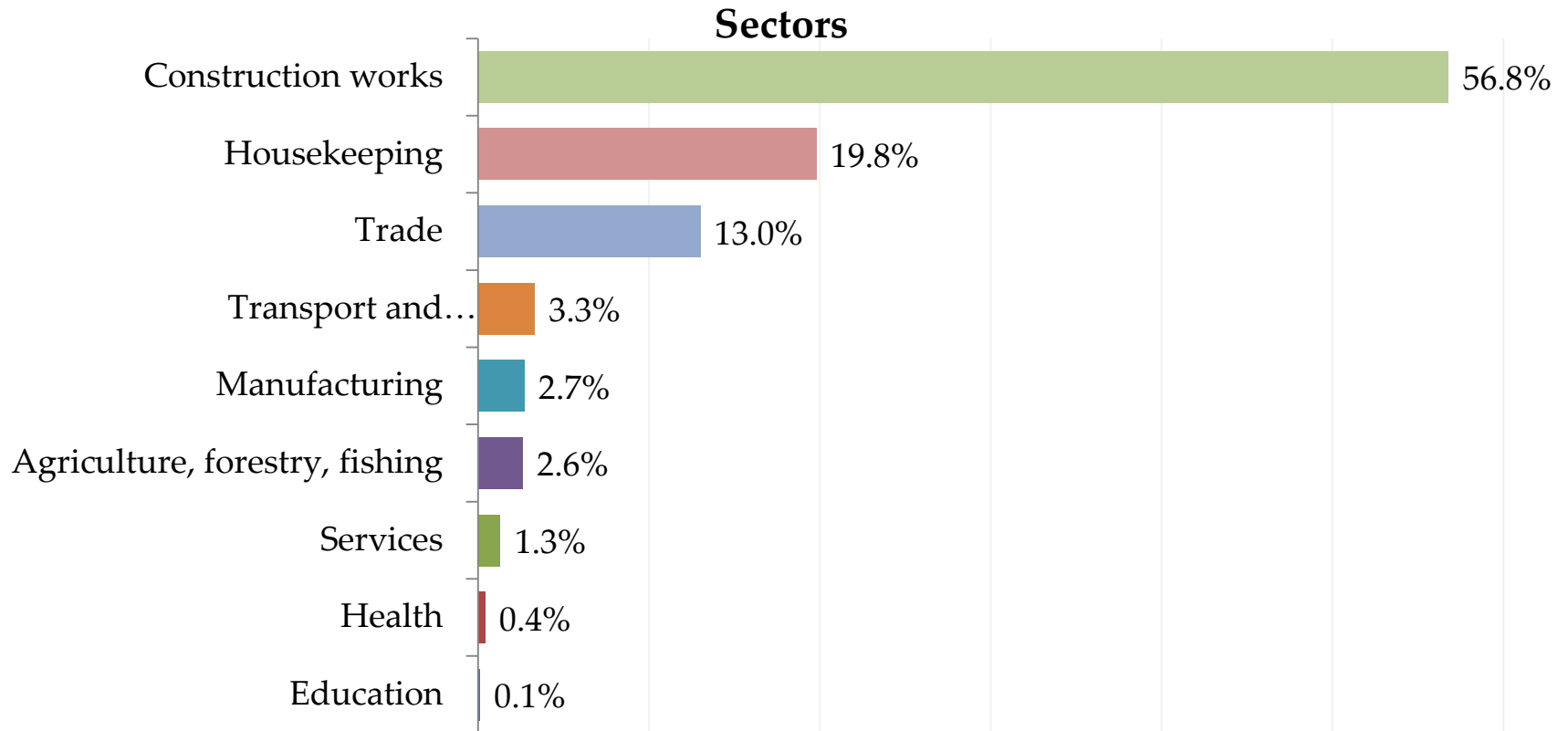
*Both the formalization of the stay and work abroad increases the level of social protection of the migrant in the host country, but it does not fully ensure this protection.*

*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).*

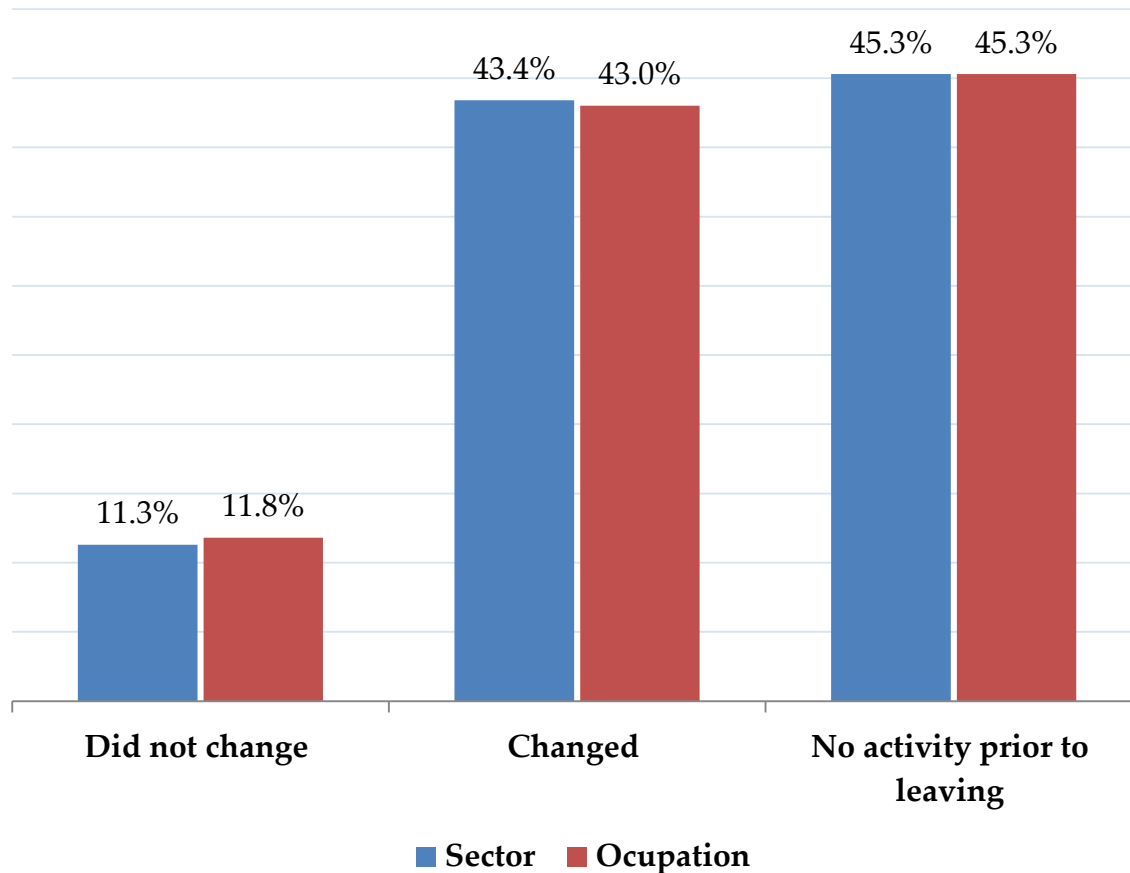




# Profile of employments abroad

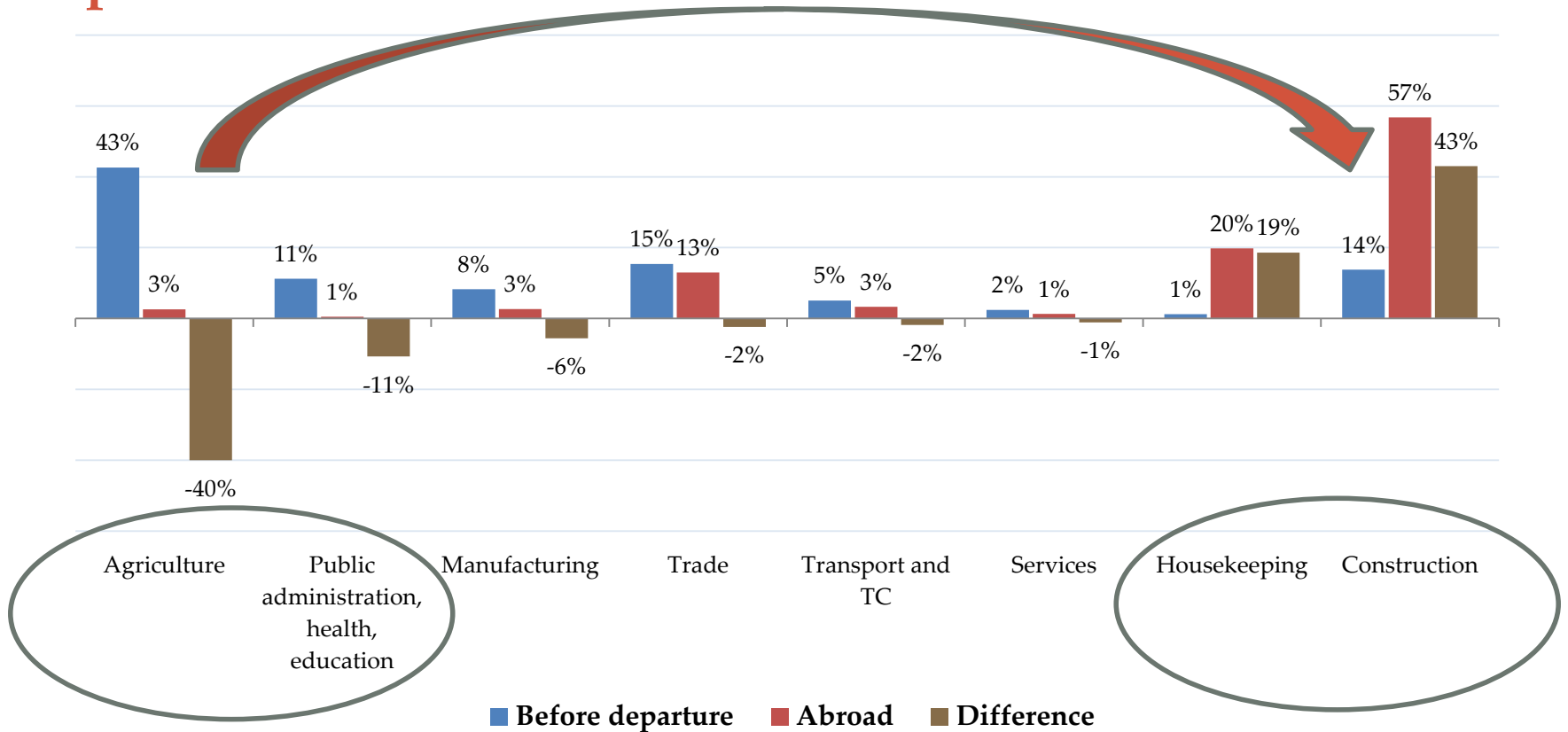


# Connection between the employment abroad and before the departure



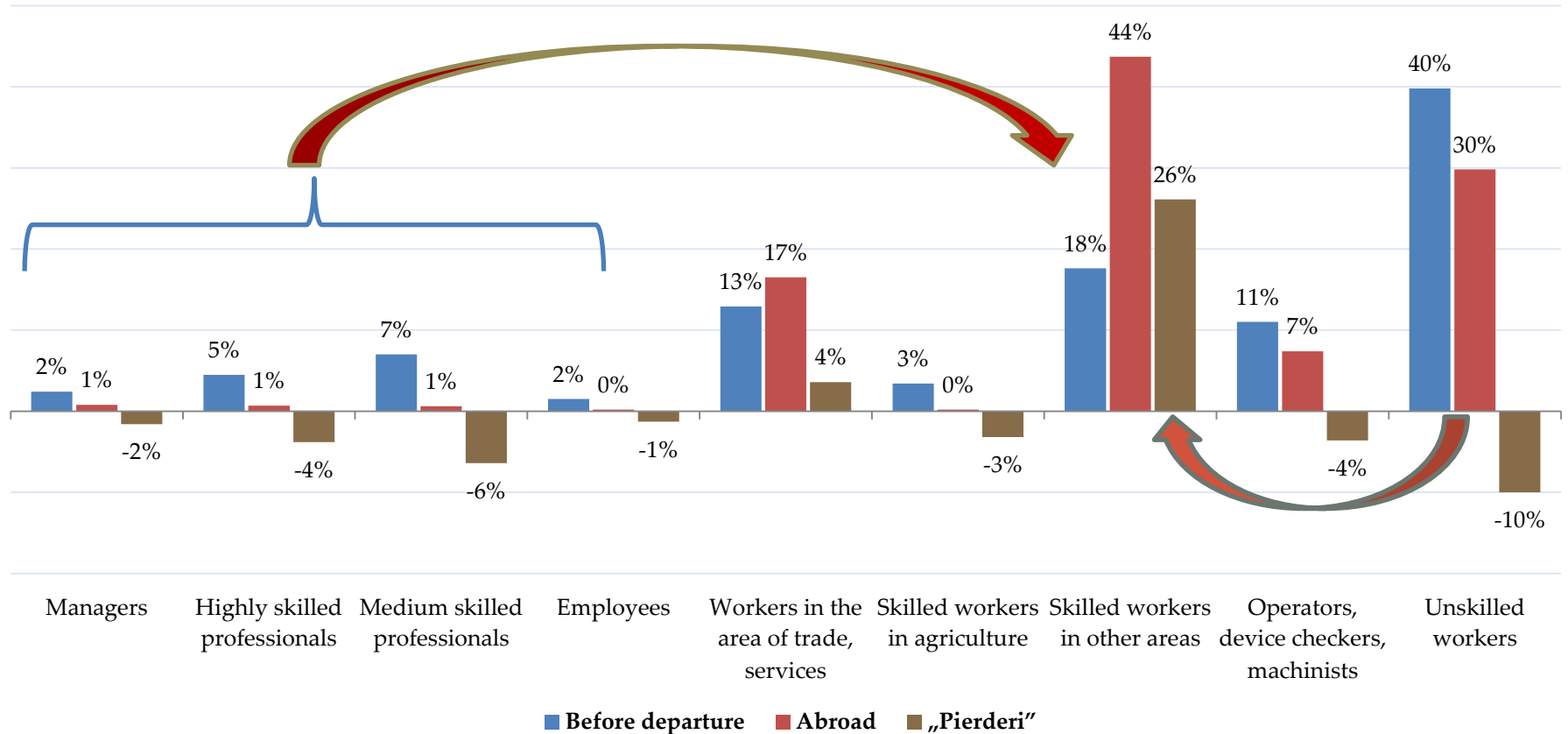
*The lack of jobs and poor retribution of work are the main determinants of the migration for working purposes*

# The connection between the employment abroad and before the departure 2



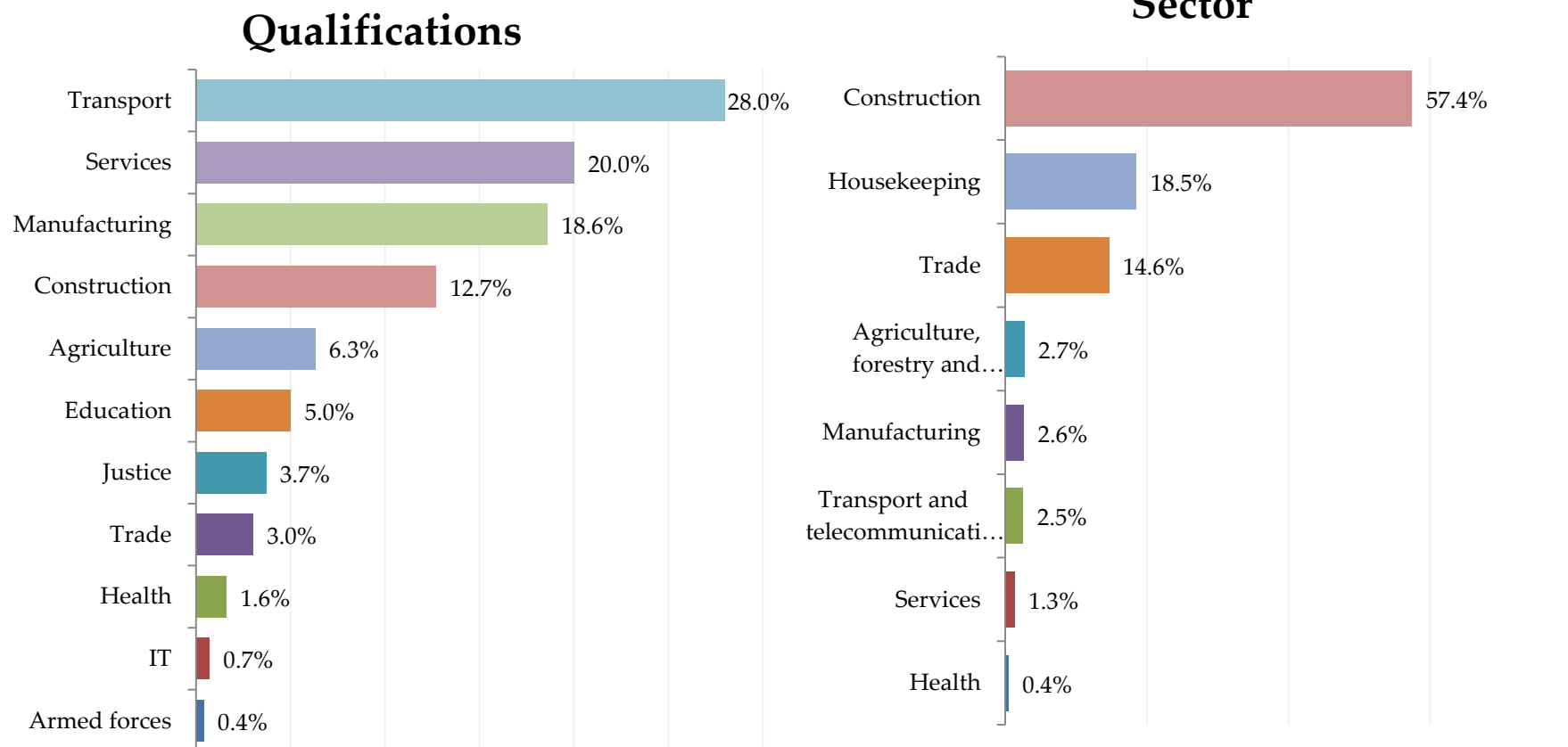
*The migrants with a high level of qualification are disadvantaged and the unqualified ones are advantaged*

# The connection between the employment abroad and before the departure (3)

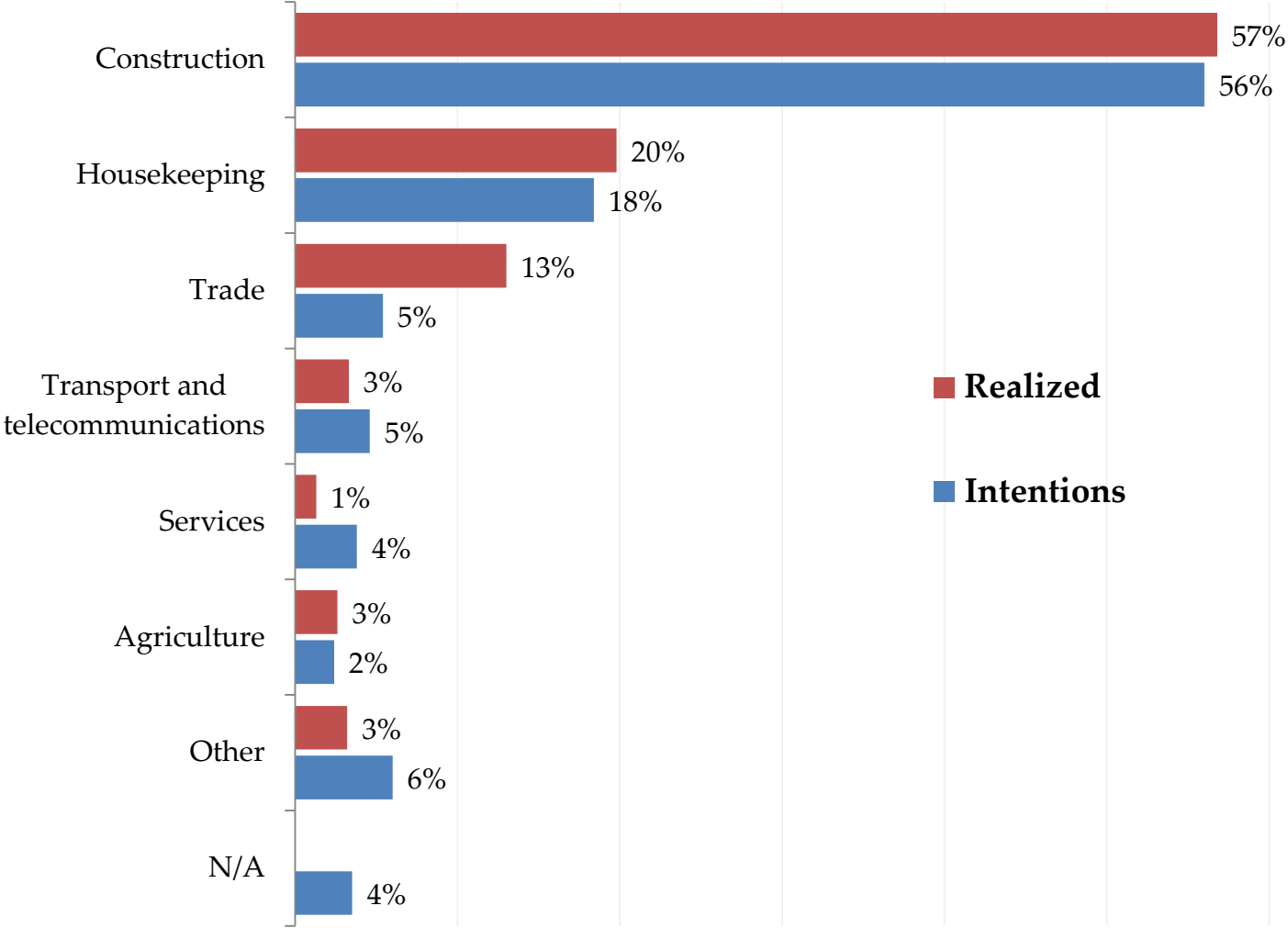


*The migrants with a high level of qualification are disadvantaged and the unqualified ones are “advantaged” on the other hand*

# Qualification area (*migrants that did not work before migration*)



# Employment abroad: intentions and final fact



# Determinants of employment abroad

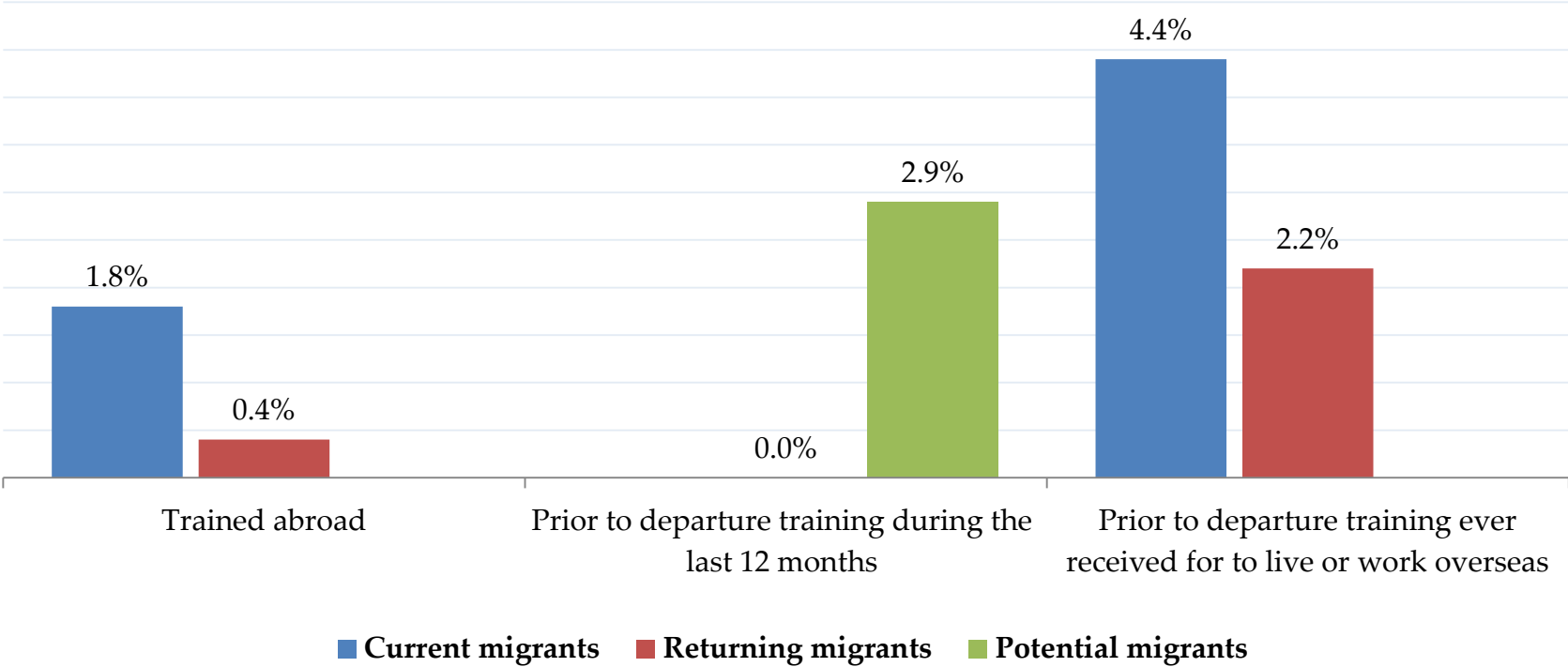
Predictor	Constructions	Housekeeping	Trade
<b>Gender</b>	Male (+)	Female (+)	Female (+)
<b>Direction</b>	CIS (+)	CIS (-)	EU (-)
<b>Age</b>	Weak relationship (-)	(+)	Weak relationship (-)
<b>Education</b>	Weak relationship (-)	Weak relationship (-)	Weak relationship (-)
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.377	0.542	0.035

*Employments 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





**Thank you!**