

# Migrația Forței de Muncă



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## Labor Force Migration

### Background

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2008 the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) launched the statistical survey on households of the population, “*Labor Force Migration*”, as a supplementary module to the basic survey Labor Force Survey (LFS).

Labor Force Migration (LFM) Survey was conducted by NBS in the framework of the project “Elimination of human trafficking from Moldova and Ukraine through labour market based measures”, implemented by International Labour Organization jointly with the International Centre for Migration Policy Development and in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Trade.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain additional characteristics<sup>1</sup> concerning the persons who left abroad for work or in search of work, such as: the reason of leaving, ways to emigrate for labour, emigration costs, ways to look for a job and work conditions, status of residence in the destination country, occupation and economic activity of the job, work relations, problems they faced, where did they go to solve the problems, etc.

The sample of the survey was formed of a) the basic LFS sample for the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2008<sup>2</sup> and b) the sample of LFS households, which in 2007 had at least one member who was abroad for work or looking for a job. In total, 12430 households took part in the survey. Data was collected from 5730 persons who “at the moment of the interview or during the last 12 months prior to the interview, were abroad, for work or looking for a job”.

Taking into account the specifics of the sample, the instrumentation comprised two questionnaires, and namely:

- Questionnaire for “absent migrants” – persons who were absent in the household at the moment of the interview, and the reason of absence was leaving abroad for work or looking for a job. The information needed to fill in this questionnaire was provided by other present members of the household during the interview; and
- Questionnaire for “returned migrants” – persons who at the moment of the interview were in the household and who stated that during the last 12 months prior to the interview there were abroad for work or looking for a job.

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<sup>1</sup> LFS includes on quarterly basis the question about the presence/absence of a person in the household at the moment of the interview, with some details that derive from that. Thus LFS allows the estimation of the number of persons declared by the households as being abroad for work or looking for a job, by: sex, areas, age groups, citizenship, civil status, duration of absence (less than 1 year, more than 1 year), and country of destination.

<sup>2</sup> Based on the basic sample, the NBS estimates the number of persons declared by the households as being abroad for work or looking for a job. This information presents the situation at the moment of the interview. Therefore, in 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2008 this number was estimated at over 253 thousands persons.

Thus the term "migrants", according to the methodology of LFM survey, includes all persons who were abroad, for work or looking for a job, at the moment of the interview or during the last 12 months prior to the interview.

The sampling shares were calculated based on a comprehensive system of probabilistic calculations and they ensured the representation of indicators and their convergence with the demographic data from external sources.

## Summary

Based on the data of the survey it was estimated that a number of 318.3 thousand persons worked or looked for a job abroad during the last 12 months prior to the interview. Out of these, at the moment of the interview 72.4 thousands (or 22.7%) were on the territory of the Republic of Moldova (they returned for good or for a certain period of time).

In the distribution by sex, the greatest share of migrants is formed of men, while in the distribution by residence area the greatest share is formed of people from the rural area. More than 3/4 are persons of 25-54 years of age. The average age of migrants is 35 years.

*Table 1. Distribution of migrants by residence area, sex, age groups, number of children, per cent*

	Residence area			Sex		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total (thousand persons)</b>	103.6	214.7	318.3	210.0	108.3	318.3
<b>Sex</b>	100	100	100	-	-	-
Male	62.0	67.9	66.0	-	-	-
Female	38.0	32.1	34.0	-	-	-
<b>Residence area</b>	-	-	-	100	100	100
Urban	-	-	-	30.6	36.4	32.5
Rural	-	-	-	69.4	63.7	67.5
<b>Age groups</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
15-24 years	15.1	24.1	21.2	24.5	14.6	21.2
25-34 years	27.9	27.8	27.8	29.2	25.2	27.8
35-44 years	27.4	26.9	27.0	24.9	31.1	27.0
45-54 years	25.6	19.1	21.2	18.9	25.7	21.2
55-64 years	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.8
<b>Average age</b>	37	34	35	34	37	35
<b>Civil status</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	25.4	33.8	31.0	36.1	21.3	31.0
Married	63.0	60.4	61.3	61.9	60.1	61.3
Widowed	3.4	1.9	2.4	0.5	6.0	2.4
Divorced	8.2	3.9	5.3	1.6	12.6	5.3
<b>Number of children of preschool age<sup>3</sup></b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
No children	83.7	80.7	81.7	78.7	87.4	81.7
At least one child	16.3	19.3	18.3	21.3	12.6	18.3
<b>Level of education</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100
High	15.1	6.0	8.9	7.3	12.1	8.9
Specialized secondary	18.1	11.4	13.6	11.1	18.4	13.6
Secondary vocational	33.5	27.9	29.7	33.2	22.9	29.7
General secondary	23.5	29.1	27.3	26.1	29.6	27.3
Unfinished secondary	9.5	25.3	20.2	21.9	16.7	20.2
Primary	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4

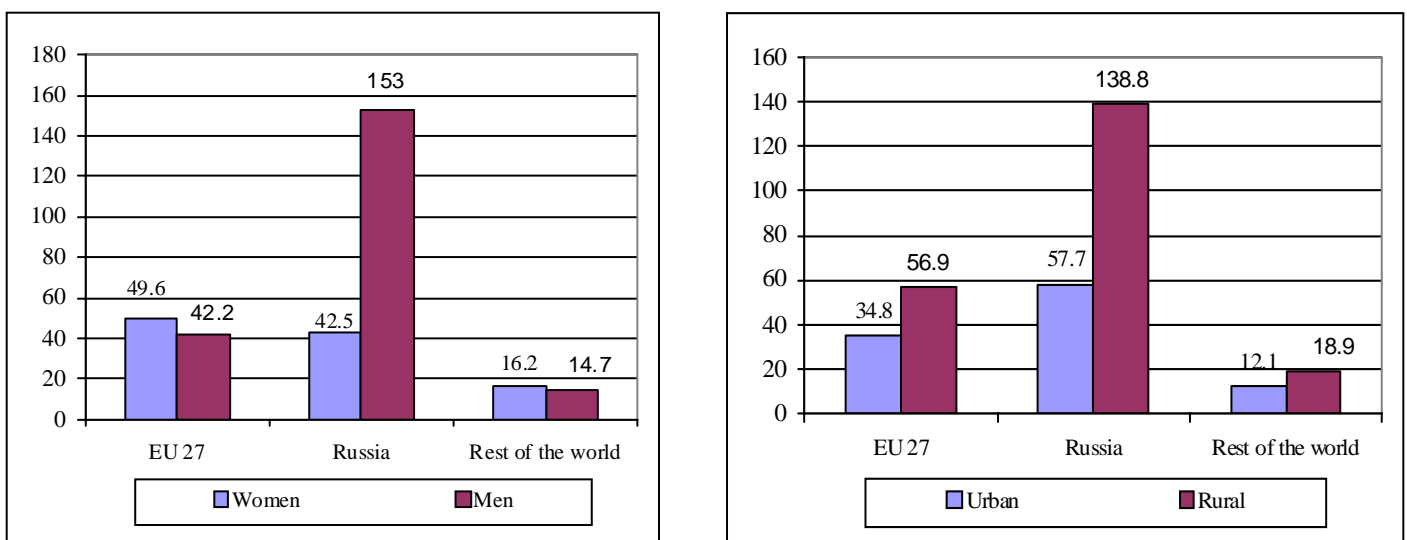
<sup>3</sup> Children of 0-7 years of age

Practically, all migrants left for the first time<sup>4</sup> abroad during the last 6 years (90.4%). Thus, the average period of time spent by a migrant abroad (including short-term returns) was of 2.1 years. At the moment of this survey, the women spent abroad more time than men (2.3 years versus 2.0 years). A similar situation is recorded for the migrants in rural areas, compared to those in urban areas.

The distribution of migrants by country shows that most migrants work in Russia (61.4%). The fact of such an imposing number of migrants leaving to Russia is caused by the relatively low expenses for travel, visa-free entry, knowledge of Russian language, etc. In this country, there worked mostly men and persons from rural areas (72.9% and, respectively, 64.6% of their total number). The average period of stay in Russia was of 1.8 years.

On the other side, in the countries of the European Union (EU 27)<sup>5</sup>, where the access is much more difficult due to the costs and visa regime, there were 28.8% migrants working. The share of migrant women and persons coming from urban areas is significantly higher than that of men and of persons coming from rural areas, the average period of stay being also longer, of 2.7 years.

*Diagram 1. Distribution of migrants by destination countries, by sex and residence area, thousand persons*



Out of EU countries the most popular destination is Italy, where there were 18.3% of migrants working. According to the data of the survey, in this country, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2008, there were 58.1 Thousand people working there, aged more than 14 years.

According to the data of the Italian National Institute of Statistics, on 31 December 2007, in Italy there were 68.66 Thousand citizens of the Republic of Moldova. At the same time, in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 2007, the Labour Force Survey conducted by NBS, estimated a number of 61.8 Thousand persons older than 15 years who worked in this country.

<sup>4</sup> The first time is considered: a) when the person reached the territory of a country for the first time, or b) returned to a country after a long absence, in the case the person worked before in that country.

<sup>5</sup> 27 Member States of the European Union starting with 1 January 2007 (EU 27)

The share of migrant women in Italy is of 70.1%. This share is higher only in Israel (86.6 %) and Turkey (81.5%).

Compared to migrants in Russia, those in EU are older, have a higher education level, and until they left abroad a great part of them had a job.

*Table 2. Distribution of migrants by socio-demographic characteristics and by destination countries*

	EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
	Total	Including Italy		
<b>Number of migrants, thousand persons</b>	91.5	58.1	195.5	31.2
<b>Average age, years</b>	37	38	34	36
<b>Share of young migrants (15-24 years), %</b>	16.6	16.4	23.1	22.5
<b>Situation before leaving, %</b>	100	100	100	100
<b>Economically active persons, out of which</b>				
Employed	40.7	40.2	33.7	32.4
Unemployed	39.2	35.7	55.8	42.2
<b>Economically inactive persons, out of which</b>				
Student	6.3	6.5	3.2	6.0
Housewife	12.5	16.2	5.9	16.1
Retired	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6
Other	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.6
<b>Share of persons with secondary specialized or high education, %</b>	37.1	37.2	15.6	23.1
<b>Share of persons having children of preschool age, %</b>	13.0	9.9	21.2	16.1

The intentions of migrants to return to Moldova also vary a lot, depending on the country where they work. A quarter of migrants (24.1%) have not decided yet when they will return to the home country, 22.5% intend to return after 3-5 years, 18.3% - after 1-2 years, 17.3% - in less than 1 year. Out of all migrants<sup>6</sup> 4.6 % said that they returned for good and do not wish to go abroad again, their number being of 14.5 thousand persons.

<sup>6</sup> Or 20.0% of the number of migrants, who in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2008 were in the country



*Diagram 2. Distribution of migrants by the period of time they intend to stay abroad and the destination country, per cent.*

	Total	Host country		
		EU 27 States	Russia	Rest of the world
		Per cent		
	100	100	100	100
Less than 1 year	17.3	5.1	23.4	14.7
1-2 years	18.3	17.2	19.0	17.3
3-5 years	22.5	28.2	19.9	21.8
More than 5 years	10.5	16.5	8.0	8.3
Settled down abroad or intend to do so	2.9	4.0	2.4	2.9
Do not intend to go abroad again	4.6	2.5	5.2	6.4
Does not know	24.1	26.6	22.2	28.5

The main reasons for which the migrants left abroad were: no jobs in the country (51.5%) and low salaries (45.8%).

More than a half (57.4%) of migrants was helped to go abroad by relatives or friends, 23% left abroad without anyone's help, about 13% - with the help of persons who deal with organization of departures or employment abroad.

The average amount of money paid by the migrants was USD 900<sup>7</sup>. This amount varies depending on the host country. Thus, leaving to Russia involved the lowest costs (about USD 140), while the highest – for leaving to EU 27 countries (about USD 2650).

About 60% of migrants borrowed money to leave. Over 3/4 of them borrowed money from relatives or friends. On average the borrowed amount was of USD 1324.

The most frequently used method to find a job was to address the friends and relatives. This was applied by about 60% of migrants. Every sixth person went directly to the employer, and every tenth – published or replied to an announcement. About 5% addressed the private employment agencies in Moldova and 3% - private employment agencies in the destination countries.

<sup>7</sup> This includes the costs related to obtaining the visa, obtaining the passport, purchase of travel tickets, etc.

Table 3. The main method to find a job abroad

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
<b>Method</b>		Per cent			
Private employment agency in Moldova	4.5	7.7	6.8	1.8	11.9
Private employment agency in the destination country	3.0	3.6	2.8	2.0	7.4
Publication/reply to announcements	10.3	11.8	10.4	9.7	10.1
Direct contacting of employers	16.9	11.7	11.8	19.0	19.5
Friends, relatives, acquaintances	58.6	55.9	58.3	62.9	39.3
Persons who facilitate departures or employment abroad	3.5	6.3	6.5	1.7	6.7
NGO, charity and religious organizations	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.2	2.4
Has not undertaken anything	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.8

Half of the migrants planned to work in constructions, 92% of them being men. A fifth of the total number of migrants wanted to work in the domestic sector, about 95% being women. The share of persons who planned to work in trade was of 8%, three persons out of for being women.

Out of the total number of migrants, 41.6% had a residence permit and a work permit in the host country, while some 19.0% did not have an official status. A third of migrants had temporary registration. These shares differ substantially in geographical terms. Out of the total number of persons working in the EU 27 more than a half (52%) had a residence and work permit, 22.6% did not have an official status and some 14% had temporary registration. Out of the total number of persons working in Russia some 46% had temporary registrations, 40.6% had residence and work permit, and 7.9% did not have an official status.

Table 4. Distribution of migrants by residence status in the host country

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
<b>Residence status,%</b>	100	100	100	100	100
Citizen of the host country	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.8
Residence and work permit	41.6	46.6	43.7	40.6	32.4
Residence permit	5.0	6.4	6.8	4.6	2.6
Temporary registration	33.2	12.0	11.1	45.7	17.7
No official status	18.8	32.9	37.2	7.9	46.4

Out of the total number of migrants who were in Moldova in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2008 60% declared that they faced some problems while being abroad. Out of them 2/3 did not address anyone to solve their problems, and 31% went to relatives, friends or co-citizens. The main problems faced by the migrants were:

- a) No access to health services (33%);
- b) Finding accommodation (27.6%);
- c) Bad work conditions (25.5%)

*Table 5. Distribution of migrants in the host country by problems faced during their stay abroad*

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
<b>Problems faced by migrants<sup>8</sup>, %</b>					
No access to health services	33.3	36.0	34.1	34.7	20.3
Accommodation problems	27.6	24.3	20.0	30.1	14.4
No communication with the family	3.8	5.8	3.9	3.7	1.9
No access to services provided to the migrants	16.1	21.0	18.2	16.3	8.5
No language knowledge	13.7	63.5	69.7	3.6	20.6
Bad work conditions	25.5	20.3	15.5	27.5	17.9
Misunderstandings with the employer	12.6	8.6	8.6	13.6	10.9
Misunderstandings with the work fellows	4.6	3.8	1.9	4.3	7.9
Problems with local authorities	15.2	13.0	15.5	16.2	11.4

Regardless of the country where they went and the methods they used for job search, almost all migrants found a job (98.2% of the total number). There are no significant differences depending on the sex, age groups or residence areas.

Migrants who found a job worked specifically in the field of constructions (53.0%), in private households of the citizens (19.6%) and in commerce (11.4%). This distribution however varies depending on the host country. Thus, in Russia 68.0% of migrants worked in the construction sector, while in EU 27 States only 28.8%. Almost a half (47.4%) of persons working in the EU 27 States worked in the domestic sector. The commercial sector is also more practiced in Russia than in the EU 27 States (14.4% versus 4.5%).

In the other countries of the world, where our co-citizens work, two persons out of five worked in the constructions and one out of three worked in the private households of citizens.

In the private households of citizens worked over a half (53.9%) of the total women residing abroad, in the commercial sector their share constituted 17.0% and in constructions about 13.0%. Men prevailed in the constructions domain (74%). The share of men in trade was of 8.4% of the total number of men left abroad.

<sup>8</sup> Multiple choice of answer was allowed

Table 6. Distribution of migrants by economic activity at their workplace abroad

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including, Italy		
		Per cent			
<b>Economic activity</b>	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture	2.4	5.9	3.5	0.7	3.1
Processing industry	5.1	4.4	2.6	5.5	4.7
Constructions	53.1	28.7	18.1	68.0	31.6
Commerce	11.4	4.6	2.3	14.4	12.2
Hotels and restaurants	2.7	3.8	4.1	2.0	3.8
Transport and communications	3.2	2.5	1.8	3.8	1.0
Private households of citizens	19.6	47.3	65.4	3.2	40.4
Other	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.2

Almost all migrants (94.3%) who found a job were employed. 35% of them were doing low-skilled jobs. There are substantial discrepancies in the distribution by sex of persons who were doing the low-skilled jobs. Out of the total number of men left abroad a quarter constituted low-skilled workers, while a half of the total number of women was employed at low-skilled jobs.

Table 7. Distribution of migrants by their occupation of the job abroad

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
		Per cent			
<b>Occupation</b>	100	100	100	100	100
Workers in services, commerce	13.2	13.5	16.6	12.3	17.7
Qualified workers in agriculture	0.9	2.2	1.7	0.2	1.6
Qualified workers in industrial companies, constructions, transport, telecommunications	42.5	25.8	16.2	53.0	25.8
Operators of equipment, machinery, mechanics-assemblers	5.8	3.4	2.4	7.3	3.2
Low-skilled workers	34.9	51.5	61.0	24.9	48.9
Other	2.2	2.7	1.1	1.9	2.0
Does not know	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7

Generally, Moldovan migrants enjoyed medical insurance, payment for not worked time (sick leaves, annual leaves) or social insurance at the workplace to a very low extent. The great majority of migrants enjoyed weekly days off. This situation differed a lot depending on the country where the migrants worked.

Table 8. Share of migrants that enjoy certain benefits at the workplace abroad, by groups of countries

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
		Per cent			
Medical insurance	12.5	33.1	35.0	9.1	9.0
Paid sick leave	9.3	26.1	28.8	6.5	6.5
Contributions to the pension fund	6.8	19.7	21.7	4.5	5.9
Allowances for accidents at the workplace	7.4	18.5	18.6	5.5	6.2
Unemployment allowances	3.5	11.1	9.2	2.3	1.9
Paid annual leave	12.9	30.0	36.0	9.9	11.7
Weekly days of	82.7	90.5	90.2	80.7	86.4
Paid overtime	44.3	64.5	65.8	42.8	28.2

The data in the table below complement the above mentioned picture, providing characteristics to the work conditions. Most respondents were receiving a salary that was lower in comparison to the salary paid to locals (44%). About 27% declared that the salaries were paid with delays, and each fifth person either worked overtime, or did not enjoy sick leave.

Table 9. Share of migrants who faced certain problems at their workplace, by groups of countries

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
		Per cent			
Lower salary, compared to that of locals	44.0	50.0	49.4	43.4	40.4
Salary paid with delay	26.9	11.7	9.6	31.0	17.2
Excessive working hours/days	22.2	18.0	11.4	22.6	24.2
Violence at the workplace	5.3	5.8	4.3	5.5	3.3
Dangerous working environment/tasks, without protections equipment	11.7	6.7	2.7	13.7	3.9
Refusal to allow sick leave	20.2	20.6	17.2	21.6	9.8

Most migrants (83.2%) sent the money to the families. Most frequently used ways to send money were the money transfer operators (45.2%) and bank transfers (18.4%). Persons who preferred to bring the money personally constituted 18.2%, with couriers – 10.7% and with relatives and friends – 7.4%.

Table 10. Distribution of migrants by ways to transfer money back home

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
		Per cent			
<b>Ways of money transfer</b>	100	100	100	100	100
Bank transfer	18.4	20.2	17.7	18.3	13.6
Money transfer operators	45.2	45.2	43.2	46.9	34.2
Courier	10.7	23.4	30.4	3.7	17.6
Personally brought	18.2	4.5	2.1	23.9	23.3
Friends/relatives	7.4	6.6	6.5	7.2	11.4

Three quarters of migrants sent on average up to USD 500 per month, each fifth person sent between USD 500 and USD 800, 5.4 % - between USD 800 and USD 1000, about 2% - over USD 1000.

The money earned abroad and sent back home by the migrants is used primarily to meet the daily needs (food, clothes, utilities, etc.) (46.2%). The second important use of remittances is the renovation/purchase of housing (20.9%), the third – paying off debts (9.8%).

Table 11. Distribution of migrants by ways of using remittances

	Total	Host country			
		EU 27 States		Russia	Rest of the world
		Total	Including Italy		
		Per cent			
<b>Usage</b>	100	100	100	100	100
Daily needs	46.2	40.1	39.6	48.6	49.2
Imperishable goods (cars, home appliances, etc.)	7.5	3.5	3.3	9.3	7.9
Renovation/purchase of housing	20.9	22.1	22.5	20.9	16.8
Paying off debts	9.8	18.1	18.3	5.4	12.6
Payment of studies of family members	5.0	6.4	6.8	4.4	4.3
Health services	2.4	2.1	1.6	2.4	3.2
Savings	6.5	5.3	5.4	7.4	3.7
Other	1.9	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.3

# Tables

**Note:**

Because of rounding the decimal part, occasionally there are small differences between the total figures in the tables and the result of summing up.

**Symbols used**

- the event did not exist
- 0.0 small number of cases

**Table 1. Distribution of migrants by statistical areas<sup>9</sup> where they lived in Moldova and by groups of countries where they worked during the period 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2007-3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2008, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Statistical areas	Total	Country groups		
		EU 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Chisinau Municipality	35.5	17.7	15.1	2.7
North	100.5	12.2	84.1	4.1
Center	99.3	40.5	52.8	6.0
South	83.0	21.1	43.5	18.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Chisinau Municipality	21.9	8.8	11.7	0.0
North	72.5	4.9	64.6	2.9
Center	63.4	18.0	43.0	2.4
South	52.2	10.4	33.8	8.1
<b>Women</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Chisinau Municipality	13.6	8.9	3.4	0.0
North	28.0	7.2	19.5	0.0
Center	35.8	22.4	9.8	3.6
South	30.8	10.8	9.8	10.3

<sup>9</sup> **Chisinau Municipality** – Chisinau city and the suburbs part of the municipality;

**North** – rayons of Briceni, Edinet, Ocnita, Donduseni, Soroca, Drochia, Rascani, Glodeni, Falesti, Sangerei, Floresti, Soldanesti and Balti municipality;

**Center** – districts of Ungheni, Telenesti, Rezina, Orhei, Calarasi, Nisporeni, Straseni, Criuleni, Dubasari, Anenii Noi, Ialoveni and Hancesti;

**South** – districts of Leova, Cimislia, Basarabasca, Causeni, Stefan Voda, Cantemir, Taraclia and Cahul, Gagauzia TAU



**Table 2. Distribution of migrants by the reason for leaving abroad and by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Reason for leaving abroad	Total	Country groups		
		EU 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Low salaries	145.7	45.3	87.8	12.6
No jobs	164.0	42.0	104.7	17.3
Other reason	8.6	4.2	3.1	1.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Low salaries	94.4	18.9	69.7	5.7
No jobs	111.9	21.5	81.7	8.7
Other reason	3.7	1.7	1.5	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Low salaries	51.3	26.3	18.0	7.0
No jobs	52.1	20.5	23.0	8.6
Other reason	4.9	2.5	1.5	0.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Low salaries	56.7	20.4	31.2	5.1
No jobs	43.4	12.6	24.3	6.5
Other reason	3.5	1.7	1.2	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>
Low salaries	88.9	24.9	56.5	7.5
No jobs	120.7	29.5	80.3	10.9
Other reason	5.1	2.5	1.9	0.0

**Table 3. Distribution of migrants by the period of time they intend to spend abroad and by groups of countries, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Period of time intended to be spent abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Less than 1 year	55.0	4.7	45.7	4.6
1-2 years	58.3	15.7	37.2	5.4
3-5 years	71.5	25.8	38.9	6.8
More than 5 years	33.3	15.1	15.6	2.6
Settled down abroad or intends to do so	9.2	3.7	4.6	0.0
Does not intend to go abroad again	14.5	2.3	10.2	2.0
Does not know	76.6	24.3	43.4	8.9
<b>Men</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Less than 1 year	40.2	3.0	35.4	1.8
1-2 years	40.5	7.8	30.4	2.4
3-5 years	43.1	10.5	30.0	2.6
More than 5 years	20.7	6.9	12.2	1.6
Settled down abroad or intends to do so	5.2	1.6	3.1	0.0
Does not intend to go abroad again	10.0	0.0	7.8	0.0
Does not know	50.2	11.3	34.2	4.7
<b>Women</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Less than 1 year	14.8	1.7	10.3	2.8
1-2 years	17.8	7.9	6.8	3.0
3-5 years	28.4	15.3	8.9	4.1
More than 5 years	12.7	8.2	3.4	0.0
Settled down abroad or intends to do so	3.9	2.1	1.5	0.0
Does not intend to go abroad again	4.4	0.0	2.4	0.0
Does not know	26.3	12.9	9.2	4.2

Thousand persons

Period of time intended to be spent abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Urban</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Less than 1 year	12.0	1.9	8.7	0.0
1-2 years	15.6	4.9	8.7	2.1
3-5 years	25.6	8.2	15.0	2.4
More than 5 years	12.3	4.7	6.1	1.5
Settled down abroad or intends to do so	4.9	1.8	3.0	0.0
Does not intend to go abroad again	5.6	0.0	3.2	0.0
Does not know	27.6	11.9	12.0	3.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>
Less than 1 year	43.0	2.8	36.9	3.3
1-2 years	42.7	10.8	28.5	3.4
3-5 years	45.9	17.6	24.0	4.4
More than 5 years	21.0	10.4	9.5	0.0
Settled down abroad or intends to do so	4.3	1.9	1.6	0.0
Does not intend to go abroad again	8.9	0.0	7.0	0.0
Does not know	49.0	12.4	31.4	5.2

**Table 4. Distribution of migrants by the way of going abroad and by groups of countries where they worked**

Thousand persons

Way of going abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Himself/herself	73.1	9.7	53.6	9.8
Private employment agency	9.5	4.7	0.0	4.1
Intermediaries natural persons	40.1	28.9	6.3	4.8
Relatives/friends	182.6	40.3	131.4	10.9
Other	13.0	7.9	3.5	1.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Himself/herself	51.8	5.3	40.6	5.9
Private employment agency	4.6	2.4	0.0	1.5
Intermediaries natural persons	17.7	11.3	5.2	1.2
Relatives/friends	128.9	19.4	103.8	5.7
Other	5.7	3.9	2.7	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Himself/herself	21.3	4.4	13.0	4.0
Private employment agency	4.9	2.3	-	2.6
Intermediaries natural persons	22.4	17.7	1.1	3.6
Relatives/friends	53.7	20.9	27.6	5.2
Other	5.9	4.1	0.0	1.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Himself/herself	23.0	3.6	16.1	3.3
Private employment agency	4.6	2.2	0.0	2.0
Intermediaries natural persons	8.4	5.7	1.8	0.0
Relatives/friends	62.3	19.6	37.2	5.5
Other	5.3	3.6	1.2	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>
Himself/herself	50.2	6.1	37.5	6.6
Private employment agency	4.9	2.5	0.0	2.1
Intermediaries natural persons	31.7	23.3	4.5	3.9
Relatives/friends	120.3	20.7	94.3	5.3
Other	7.7	4.3	2.3	1.1

Table 5. Average costs<sup>10</sup> of going abroad, way of going abroad and countries where they worked

USD

Way of going abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	901.9	2647.0	140.8	1271.2
Himself/herself	373.8	1982.0	134.7	304.2
Private employment agency	2573.6	2857.7	0.0	2754.6
Intermediaries natural persons	2643.6	3187.8	162.2	2701.3
Relatives/friends	579.2	2320.1	142.9	863.8
Other	1956.1	2534.7	118.2	2060.8

Table 6. Average amount of borrowed money, by categories of persons from whom the migrants borrowed the money to go abroad, and by groups of countries where they worked

USD

Persons/institutions from whom they borrowed the money to go abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>718.7</b>	<b>2155.9</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>1051.5</b>
Relatives/friends	1200.2	2684.2	162.3	1379.1
Intermediaries, natural persons	2798.9	3140.2	205.6	3530.3
Other	2650.8	3075.8	138.2	3479.2

<sup>10</sup> Includes all costs related to obtaining the visa, passport, tickets, etc.

**Table 7. Distribution of migrants by categories of persons from whom they borrowed the money to go abroad, by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Persons/institutions from whom they borrowed money to go abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Relatives/friends	146.2	54.7	75.2	16.3
Intermediaries, natural persons	9.9	6.9	0.0	1.6
Other	4.4	2.8	0.0	0.0
Did not borrow	157.7	27.2	118.2	12.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Relatives/friends	92.8	25.6	60.3	6.9
Intermediaries, natural persons	3.8	2.7	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not borrow	112.5	13.6	91.3	7.7
<b>Women</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Relatives/friends	53.4	29.1	14.9	9.4
Intermediaries, natural persons	6.1	4.2	0.0	1.5
Other	3.6	2.4	0.0	0.0
Did not borrow	45.2	13.6	26.9	4.7
<b>Urban</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Relatives/friends	44.3	17.3	20.7	6.3
Intermediaries, natural persons	3.5	2.7	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Did not borrow	54.9	14.1	35.5	5.3
<b>Rural</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>
Relatives/friends	101.9	37.3	54.5	10.1
Intermediaries, natural persons	6.5	4.2	1.0	1.3
Other	3.5	2.3	0.0	0.0
Did not borrow	102.8	13.1	82.7	7.0

Table 8. The average amount of money, by categories of persons from whom the migrants borrowed money to go abroad, and by groups of countries where they worked<sup>11</sup>

USD

Persons/institutions which organized the going abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>1323.5</b>	<b>2740.3</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>1655.0</b>
Relatives/friends	1200.2	2684.1	162.3	1379.1
Intermediaries, natural persons	2798.9	3140.2	205.6	3530.3
Other	2650.8	3075.8	138.2	3479.2

Table 9. Distribution of migrants by their residence status abroad and the year when they went abroad for the first time, sex and areas

Thousand persons

Legal residence status of migrants abroad	Total	The year the migrants went abroad for the first time					
		Until 2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
		<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>63.9</b>
Citizen of the host country	4.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Residence and work permit	132.2	23.8	9.2	15.5	26.7	39.0	18.0
Residence permit	15.7	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	5.5	2.4
Temporary registration	105.7	8.5	3.4	8.0	21.0	41.1	23.8
No official status	60.2	6.4	5.1	6.4	13.3	20.1	9.0

<sup>11</sup> In this table the average amounts are calculated taking into account only the number of migrants who borrowed money

**Table 10. Distribution of migrants, by residence status of migrants abroad, by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Residence status of migrants abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>
Citizen of the host country	4.4	1.9	2.3	0.0
Residence and work permit	132.2	42.8	79.4	10.0
Residence permit	15.7	5.9	9.0	0.0
Temporary registration	105.7	10.7	89.3	5.8
No official status	60.2	30.4	15.5	14.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
Citizen of the host country	2.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Residence and work permit	87.3	20.0	62.6	4.7
Residence permit	9.9	2.5	7.1	0.0
Temporary registration	78.7	5.3	69.5	3.9
No official status	31.7	13.6	12.3	5.8
<b>Women</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
Citizen of the host country	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residence and work permit	45.0	22.8	16.8	5.4
Residence permit	5.8	3.4	1.9	0.0
Temporary registration	27.0	5.3	19.8	1.9
No official status	28.5	16.8	3.3	8.4
<b>Urban</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Citizen of the host country	2.4	1.1	1.4	-
Residence and work permit	39.4	16.7	19.5	3.2
Residence permit	4.5	2.6	1.3	0.0
Temporary registration	39.8	5.7	30.9	3.1
No official status	17.5	8.5	31.0	5.3
<b>Rural</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>
Citizen of the host country	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residence and work permit	92.9	26.0	60.0	6.9
Residence permit	11.3	3.2	7.7	0.0
Temporary registration	65.9	5.0	58.3	2.7
No official status	42.7	21.8	11.9	9.0



**Table 11. Distribution of migrants who faced problems abroad, by type<sup>12</sup> of problems and groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Per cent

Type of problems faced by the migrants abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>318.3</b>	<b>91.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>31.2</b>
No access to health services	28.3	34.2	27.1	19.2
Accommodation problems	22.3	22.3	24.1	10.7
No communication with the family	2.9	4.2	2.5	1.7
No access to services provided to the migrants	15.7	22.3	13.9	8.0
No language knowledge	23.3	65.8	2.9	26.5
Bad work conditions	17.8	18.8	18.0	13.6
Misunderstandings with the employer	7.3	6.0	7.9	7.4
Misunderstandings with the work fellows	1.9	1.0	2.1	3.0
Problems with local authorities	10.6	7.9	12.0	10.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>153.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>
No access to health services	28.6	35.8	27.3	21.9
Accommodation problems	24.4	27.0	24.7	13.7
No communication with the family	3.0	5.2	2.6	1.1
No access to services provided to the migrants	15.7	25.0	13.7	9.4
No language knowledge	16.5	67.2	2.8	13.3
Bad work conditions	20.3	23.4	19.7	17.6
Misunderstandings with the employer	8.0	6.8	8.4	7.3
Misunderstandings with the work fellows	2.3	1.9	2.2	4.2
Problems with local authorities	11.7	8.5	12.5	12.2
<b>Women</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>
No access to health services	27.8	32.8	26.2	16.8
Accommodation problems	18.1	18.2	21.9	8.1
No communication with the family	2.7	3.4	2.0	2.1

<sup>12</sup> Migrants faced several problems

Type of problems faced by the migrants abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
No access to services provided to the migrants	15.8	19.9	14.4	6.8
No language knowledge	36.6	64.5	3.3	38.5
Bad work conditions	13.0	14.9	12.1	10.0
Misunderstandings with the employer	6.1	5.4	6.2	7.6
Misunderstandings with the work fellows	1.1	0.1	1.9	1.8
Problems with local authorities	8.6	7.4	10.1	8.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>
No access to health services	25.0	30.2	22.7	20.3
Accommodation problems	23.4	22.4	26.4	12.0
No communication with the family	1.5	2.1	1.4	0.5
No access to services provided to the migrants	9.0	13.4	7.8	2.0
No language knowledge	20.4	51.5	1.2	21.4
Bad work conditions	14.9	16.3	15.3	8.9
Misunderstandings with the employer	6.0	3.2	7.5	6.3
Misunderstandings with the work fellows	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0
Problems with local authorities	8.3	6.1	9.7	7.8
<b>Rural</b>	<b>214.7</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>138.8</b>	<b>19.0</b>
No access to health services	30.0	36.6	28.8	18.5
Accommodation problems	21.8	22.2	23.2	9.9
No communication with the family	3.6	5.5	3.0	2.4
No access to services provided to the migrants	19.0	27.7	16.4	11.9
No language knowledge	24.7	74.5	3.6	29.8
Bad work conditions	19.2	20.4	19.2	16.6
Misunderstandings with the employer	8.0	7.7	8.0	8.2
Misunderstandings with the work fellows	2.2	1.0	2.4	4.2
Problems with local authorities	11.8	9.0	13.0	11.4

Per cent

Type of problems faced by the migrants abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
authorities				

**Table 12. Distribution of migrants who faced problems, by institutions/persons they asked for assistance, and by groups of countries where they worked**

Thousand persons

Institutions/persons whose assistance was asked by the migrants	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>182.6</b>	<b>68.9</b>	<b>98.1</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Embassy/Consulate of RM	1.6	0.0	0.0	-
NGO, charity organization, church, etc.	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0
Public authorities in the host country	1.0	0.0	0.0	-
Public authorities in Moldova	0.0	-	0.0	-
Friends, relatives, co-citizens	59.0	22.9	31.7	4.3
Trade unions	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Did not ask for assistance	118.6	42.5	65.1	11.1

**Table 13. Distribution of absent migrants in the country<sup>13</sup>, by type of requested assistance from the family, and by groups of countries where they worked**

Thousand persons

The assistance requested by the migrants from the family	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Money	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Help to get rid of some situations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drugs	16.1	11.5	2.5	2.2
Information	5.5	2.4	2.8	0.0
Other	4.0	2.9	0.0	0.0
Did not ask for family's assistance	217.3	63.4	133.5	20.4

<sup>13</sup> At the moment of the interview

**Table 14. Distribution of absent migrants in the country<sup>14</sup>, by the time period from their last communication with the family and by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Time span from the last contact with the family	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>
Less than a week	167.5	55.6	95.6	16.2
One month	65.3	21.5	38.5	5.3
Two months and more	10.5	4.2	5.1	1.2
Has not communicated at all	2.6	0.2	1.8	0.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Less than a week	104.4	24.7	73.1	6.6
One month	45.7	10.1	32.5	3.1
Two months and more	6.5	2.3	3.7	0.6
Has not communicated at all	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.4
<b>Women</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>
Less than a week	63.1	30.9	22.5	9.6
One month	19.7	11.5	6.0	2.2
Two months and more	4.0	1.9	1.4	0.6
Has not communicated at all	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2
<b>Urban</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Less than a week	48.8	17.4	25.4	6.0
One month	25.6	10.1	12.8	2.7
Two months and more	7.2	3.1	3.4	0.8
Has not communicated at all	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4
<b>Rural</b>	<b>163.8</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Less than a week	118.7	38.2	70.2	10.2
One month	39.8	11.4	25.7	2.7
Two months and more	3.3	1.1	1.7	0.5
Has not communicated at all	2.0	0.2	1.6	0.3

<sup>14</sup> At the moment of the interview

**Table 15. Distribution of migrants by the way used to find the last job abroad and by groups of countries where they worked**

Thousand persons

Ways used to find the last job abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Relatives, friends	235.5	66.6	151.8	17.1
Publication of announcements	6.0	1.9	3.7	0.0
Private employment agency	9.1	3.0	1.7	4.4
National Employment Agency	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Intermediaries, natural persons	16.9	9.5	4.5	2.9
Directly contacting the employer	40.2	7.7	27.3	5.1
Another method	4.8	1.6	2.5	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Relatives, friends	159.1	30.8	119.0	9.3
Publication of announcements	3.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
Private employment agency	4.2	1.6	0.0	0.0
Intermediaries, natural persons	8.3	3.7	4.1	0.0
Directly contacting the employer	27.6	4.0	20.6	3.0
Another method	2.6	0.0	2.0	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Relatives, friends	76.4	35.8	32.8	7.8
Publication of announcements	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private employment agency	4.9	0.0	0.0	3.2
National Employment Agency	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Intermediaries, natural persons	8.6	5.8	0.0	2.3
Directly contacting the employer	12.6	3.8	6.7	2.1
Another method	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Thousand persons

Ways used to find the last job abroad	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Urban</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Relatives, friends	72.0	24.6	40.8	6.6
Publication of announcements	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private employment agency	4.3	1.6	0.0	1.9
Intermediaries, natural persons	6.0	3.5	1.7	0.0
Directly contacting the employer	15.0	3.1	9.5	2.4
Another method	2.8	0.0	1.5	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Relatives, friends	163.5	42.0	111.0	10.5
Publication of announcements	4.5	1.6	2.5	0.0
Private employment agency	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.5
National Employment Agency	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Intermediaries, natural persons	10.9	6.0	2.8	2.1
Directly contacting the employer	25.2	4.6	17.8	2.7
Another method	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 16. Distribution of migrants, by the economic activity of the job and by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Economic activity of the unit where the migrants worked	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	7.6	5.3	1.3	1.0
Industry	16.5	4.0	10.7	1.7
Constructions	165.8	25.9	130.2	9.7
Commerce	35.5	4.2	27.6	3.7
Hotels and restaurants	8.4	3.4	3.8	1.2
Transports and communications	9.9	2.3	7.3	0.0
Services in private households	61.2	42.7	6.0	12.4
Other activities	7.7	2.5	4.5	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	6.6	4.8	1.1	0.0
Industry	10.3	2.3	6.7	1.4
Constructions	152.1	25.8	117.4	8.9
Commerce	17.3	3.1	12.2	2.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transports and communications	9.4	2.0	7.1	0.0
Services in private households	3.4	1.0	2.0	0.0
Other activities	4.6	1.6	2.8	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>107.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industry	6.1	1.8	4.1	0.0
Constructions	13.7	0.0	12.7	0.0
Commerce	18.2	1.0	15.4	1.6
Hotels and restaurants	6.8	2.6	3.4	0.0
Transports and communications	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Services in private households	57.7	41.7	4.1	12.0
Other activities	3.1	0.0	1.7	0.0



Thousand persons

Economic activity of the unit where the migrants worked	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Urban</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.0
Industry	5.0	1.6	2.7	0.0
Constructions	46.7	9.3	33.8	3.6
Commerce	15.8	2.7	11.3	1.9
Hotels and restaurants	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transports and communications	4.3	0.0	3.1	0.0
Services in private households	21.1	15.3	1.5	4.3
Other activities	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	5.7	3.7	0.0	0.0
Industry	11.5	2.4	8.0	1.0
Constructions	119.1	16.6	96.3	6.1
Commerce	19.7	1.5	16.3	1.8
Hotels and restaurants	4.8	2.0	2.5	0.0
Transports and communications	5.6	1.2	4.2	0.0
Services in private households	40.1	27.4	4.6	8.1
Other activities	4.6	1.3	3.0	0.0

Table 17. Distribution of migrants by economic activity of the last job in Moldova, before going abroad and economic activity of the last job abroad

Economic activity of migrants at their last job in Moldova, before going abroad	Total, Thousand persons	Economic activity of migrants abroad, %							
		Agriculture, forestry, fishery	Industry	Constructions	Commerce and restaurant	Transports and communications	Services in private households	Other activities	
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	41.7	4.4	4.1	66.4	7.1	1.0	0.9	12.9	3.2
Industry	10.3	1.1	15.6	40.5	13.5	1.6	1.9	24.5	1.4
Constructions	17.1	2.4	3.5	85.9	1.0	0.8	2.3	2.4	1.5
Commerce	12.6	0.8	5.0	24.2	27.0	3.4	1.0	38.1	0.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	0.0	13.7	9.1	6.7	38.2	0.0	27.0	5.3
Transports and communications	6.0	0.0	2.2	44.3	5.9	0.3	41.8	4.1	1.5
Services in private households	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Other activities	22.8	1.3	2.1	28.5	7.0	4.3	0.8	49.1	7.0

**Table 18. Distribution of migrants by the occupation<sup>15</sup> at the last job abroad and by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Occupation at the last job	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Group 1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 2	2.2	1.1	1.0	0.0
Group 3	2.7	0.0	1.6	0.0
Group 4	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Group 5	41.2	12.2	23.6	5.4
Group 6	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.0
Group 7	132.6	23.3	101.4	7.9
Group 8	18.0	3.1	13.9	1.0
Group 9	111.2	47.3	48.6	15.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Group 1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 3	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Group 4	0.0	-	0.0	-
Group 5	8.4	2.5	4.4	1.5
Group 6	2.2	1.6	0.0	0.0
Group 7	118.9	22.1	89.7	7.1
Group 8	17.6	3.0	13.6	1.0
Group 9	54.0	10.6	39.2	4.2

<sup>15</sup> Major groups of the Classificatory of Occupations in Moldova, harmonized with ISCO-88:

Group 1 – Heads of public authorities of all levels, heads and high officials of economic-social and political units;

Group 2 – Specialists with high level of qualification;

Group 3 – Specialists with medium level of qualification;

Group 4 – Administrative public servants;

Group 5 – Workers in services, locative administration and community services, trade and assimilated;

Group 6 – Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fish farming and fishery;

Group 7 – Qualified workers in big and small industrial companies, handicraft, constructions, transport, telecommunications, geology and geologic prospecting;

Group 8 – Operators, machine operator, equipment and machinery operators, assembling mechanics;

Group 9 – Low-skilled workers

Thousand persons

Occupation at the last job	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Women</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Group 1	0.0	-	0.0	-
Group 2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Group 4	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Group 5	32.8	9.7	19.2	3.9
Group 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 7	13.8	1.2	11.8	0.0
Group 8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Group 9	57.2	36.8	9.4	11.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Group 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 2	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 4	0.0	-	0.0	0.0
Group 5	17.9	6.0	9.5	2.4
Group 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 7	41.8	9.2	29.8	2.8
Group 8	7.1	1.5	4.9	0.0
Group 9	30.4	15.5	9.2	5.7
<b>Rural</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Group 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Group 4	0.0	-	0.0	-
Group 5	23.3	6.2	14.1	3.1
Group 6	2.6	1.8	0.0	0.0
Group 7	90.9	14.1	71.6	5.2
Group 8	10.9	1.6	9.1	0.0
Group 9	80.8	31.8	39.4	9.6

**Table 19. Distribution of migrants by the last job in Moldova, before going abroad and the occupation at the last job abroad**

Per cent

Occupation of migrants at their last job in Moldova, before going abroad	Total	Occupation of migrants abroad								
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8	Group 9
Group 1	100.0	3.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	23.3	17.4	41.8
Group 2	100.0	0.8	7.5	1.2	0.0	16.0	0.0	24.9	1.6	48.0
Group 3	100.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.0	21.5	0.6	14.5	1.3	55.7
Group 4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	31.2
Group 5	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	32.2	0.3	20.8	1.1	44.2
Group 6	100.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.8	4.5	50.7	1.2	29.7
Group 7	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.3	0.4	76.5	2.5	17.1
Group 8	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	1.4	43.4	38.3	12.9
Group 9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	8.0	0.2	36.9	2.4	52.1

Table 20. Distribution of migrants by professional status at their last job abroad and by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas

Thousand persons

Professional status at the last job	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
Employees	297.9	89.1	179.2	29.7
Self-employed workers	14.6	0.0	12.4	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
Employees	192.8	40.2	139.1	13.5
Self-employed workers	12.7	0.0	10.5	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Employees	105.1	49.0	40.0	16.1
Self-employed workers	1.9	0.0	1.9	-
<b>Urban</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
Employees	97.5	33.5	52.4	11.6
Self-employed workers	4.1	0.0	3.1	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>
Employees	200.5	55.6	126.8	18.1
Self-employed workers	10.6	0.0	9.3	0.0

**Table 21. Distribution of migrants-employees, by type of labour contract and by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Type of labour contract	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>297.8</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>179.1</b>	<b>29.7</b>
Permanent employee with labour contract	38.5	19.7	13.9	5.0
Temporary employee with labour contract	43.9	12.2	27.6	4.1
Permanent employee on the basis of an agreement	68.0	24.9	38.0	5.1
Temporary employee on the basis of an agreement	125.8	24.3	88.8	12.8
Worker on a "day"/occasional basis	21.4	6.6	9.7	1.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>192.7</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>139.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>
Permanent employee with labour contract	22.5	9.4	10.7	2.4
Temporary employee with labour contract	31.5	7.1	22.4	1.9
Permanent employee on the basis of an agreement	37.8	8.3	27.6	1.9
Temporary employee on the basis of an agreement	87.9	11.1	70.5	6.3
Worker on a "day"/occasional basis	13.1	3.2	6.9	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>105.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>16.1</b>
Permanent employee with labour contract	16.0	10.2	3.2	2.5
Temporary employee with labour contract	12.5	5.1	5.1	2.3
Permanent employee on the basis of an agreement	30.3	16.6	10.4	3.3
Temporary employee on the basis of an agreement	38.0	13.2	18.3	6.5
Worker on a "day"/occasional basis	6.9	3.4	2.8	0.0

Thousand persons

Type of labour contract	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Urban</b>	<b>97.5</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>11.6</b>
Permanent employee with labour contract	13.4	7.3	4.9	0.0
Temporary employee with labour contract	14.3	5.1	7.6	1.6
Permanent employee on the basis of an agreement	26.1	7.6	15.4	3.1
Temporary employee on the basis of an agreement	35.0	10.1	20.7	4.2
Worker on a "day"/occasional basis	8.0	3.2	3.8	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>200.3</b>	<b>55.5</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>
Permanent employee with labour contract	25.1	12.4	9.0	3.7
Temporary employee with labour contract	29.7	7.2	19.9	2.6
Permanent employee on the basis of an agreement	42.0	17.3	22.6	2.0
Temporary employee on the basis of an agreement	90.8	14.2	68.1	8.5
Worker on a "day"/occasional basis	12.8	3.4	5.9	0.0



Table 22. Distribution of migrants by the average amount of money sent monthly to the family and by groups of countries where they worked

Thousand persons

The average amount sent monthly to the family	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>312.6</b>	<b>90.3</b>	<b>191.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>
USD 0	59.4	16.9	34.9	7.6
USD 1-500	183.6	48.6	117.1	17.9
USD 501-800	51.0	15.4	31.8	3.8
USD 801-1000	13.7	6.6	6.2	0.0
USD 1001 and more	4.9	2.7	1.6	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>149.6</b>	<b>14.6</b>
USD 0	38.9	7.8	26.7	4.3
USD 1-500	119.5	21.9	89.4	8.2
USD 501-800	35.1	6.8	26.8	1.5
USD 801-1000	8.9	3.2	5.3	0.0
USD 1001 and more	3.1	1.5	0.0	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>107.0</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>16.1</b>
USD 0	20.5	9.1	8.1	3.3
USD 1-500	64.2	26.7	27.7	9.8
USD 501-800	15.9	8.6	5.0	2.4
USD 801-1000	4.7	3.4	0.0	0.0
USD 1001 and more	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Urban</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>12.0</b>
USD 0	22.9	8.2	10.9	3.8
USD 1-500	57.3	17.4	33.5	6.4
USD 501-800	14.6	5.0	8.2	0.0
USD 801-1000	4.6	2.3	2.2	0.0
USD 1001 and more	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>136.1</b>	<b>18.8</b>
USD 0	36.4	8.7	23.9	3.8
USD 1-500	126.3	31.2	83.6	11.5
USD 501-800	36.4	10.4	23.6	2.5
USD 801-1000	9.0	4.3	4.0	0.0
USD 1001 and more	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0

**Table 23. Distribution of migrants by the main way of sending money to the family and by groups of countries where they worked, sex and areas**

Thousand persons

Main way of sending money to the family	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Bank account	46.6	14.8	28.6	3.1
Money transfer operator	114.5	33.2	73.4	7.9
Courier	27.1	17.2	5.9	4.1
Brought personally	46.2	3.3	37.5	5.4
Sent with relatives/friends	18.8	4.9	11.3	2.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Bank account	31.0	7.4	22.2	0.0
Money transfer operator	76.1	15.6	57.2	3.3
Courier	11.9	6.1	4.9	0.0
Brought personally	35.9	2.1	30.2	3.7
Sent with relatives/friends	11.7	2.3	8.5	0.0
<b>Women</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>12.9</b>
Bank account	15.6	7.4	6.4	1.8
Money transfer operator	38.4	17.6	16.2	4.6
Courier	15.2	11.1	0.0	3.1
Brought personally	10.2	0.0	7.3	1.7
Sent with relatives/friends	7.1	2.6	2.8	1.7
<b>Urban</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Bank account	14.5	5.4	7.8	0.0
Money transfer operator	34.4	12.5	19.7	2.2
Courier	7.8	4.3	2.4	0.0
Brought personally	13.5	0.0	9.9	2.4
Sent with relatives/friends	8.5	2.5	4.7	0.0
<b>Rural</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>112.2</b>	<b>14.9</b>
Bank account	32.1	9.4	20.8	1.8
Money transfer operator	80.2	20.6	53.8	5.7
Courier	19.3	12.9	3.5	3.0
Brought personally	32.7	2.1	27.6	3.0
Sent with relatives/friends	10.3	2.4	6.5	0.0

**Table 24. Distribution of migrants by main way of sending money to the family and by the average monthly sent amount**

Thousand persons

Main way of sending money to the family	Total	Sent amount of money			
		USD 1-500	USD 501-800	USD 801-1000	USD 1001 USD and more
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>183.6</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Bank account	46.6	33.6	9.2	2.9	0.0
Money transfer operator	114.5	81.2	23.1	7.5	2.7
Courier	27.1	19.7	5.7	1.6	0.0
Brought personally	46.2	33.4	10.5	0.0	0.0
Sent with relatives/friends	18.8	15.7	2.6	0.0	0.0

**Table 25. Distribution of migrants by main purpose of using remittances and by groups of countries where they worked**

Thousand persons

Main purpose of using migrant remittances	Total	Country groups		
		UE 27	Russia	Rest of the world
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>156.7</b>	<b>23.2</b>
Meeting daily needs	116.9	29.4	76.1	11.4
Purchase of imperishable goods	18.9	2.6	14.5	1.8
Agricultural investments	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.0
Investments in non-agricultural business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Purchase/renovation of housing	52.9	16.2	32.8	3.9
Paying off debts	24.7	13.3	8.5	2.9
Payment for studies/courses	12.5	4.7	6.9	0.0
Health expenses	6.0	1.5	3.8	0.0
Expenses related to organization of departure abroad of household members	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Savings	16.4	3.9	11.7	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	-

**Table 26. Distribution of migrants by the main purpose of using the money and by statistical areas<sup>16</sup> where they lived**

Thousand persons

Main directions of using migrant remittances	Total	Statistical areas			
		Chisinau Municipality	North	Center	South
<b>Total</b>	<b>253.2</b>	<b>87.7</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>
Meeting daily needs	116.9	41.9	32.3	27.4	15.3
Purchase of imperishable goods	18.9	8.3	4.6	5.0	0.0
Agricultural investments	3.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Investments in non-agricultural business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Purchase/renovation of housing	52.9	17.2	20.4	10.4	4.9
Paying off debts	24.7	5.6	8.9	8.7	1.5
Payment for studies/courses	12.5	4.3	4.1	3.0	0.0
Health expenses	6.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.0
Expenses related to organization of departure abroad of household members	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	0.0
Savings	16.4	7.7	4.4	3.2	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	-	0.0	-

<sup>16</sup> Chisinau municipality - Chisinau city and suburbs part of the municipality;

North – districts of Briceni, Edinet, Ocnita, Donduseni, Soroca, Drochia, Rascani, Glodeni, Falesti, Sangerei, Floresti, Soldanesti and Balti municipality;

Center – districts of Ungheni, Telenesti, Rezina, Orhei, Calarasi, Nisporeni, Straseni, Criuleni, Dubasari, Anenii Noi, Ialoveni and Hancesti;

South – districts of Leova, Cimislia, Basarabasca, Causeni, Stefan Voda, Cantemir, Taraclia and Cahul, Gagauzia UAT