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Demographic profile of Moldova



Годы Years	Численность населения, тыс. человек Number of population, thou. inhabitants			В % к общей численности In % to the total		per 1 km ²
	всего total	городское urban	сельское rural	городское	сельское	
				urban	rural	
2012 (Moldova)	3559,5	1485,7	2073,8	41,7	58,3	117,2
2012 (Transnistria)	513,4	354,4	159	69,0	31,0	123,3

RESIDENT POPULATION BY SEX, In % to the total

Moldova (2011): males - 48,1, females – 51,9
 Transnistria (2011): males - 46,1, females – 53,9

LIFE EXPECTANCY (ОЖИДАЕМАЯ ПРОДОЛЖИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ ЖИЗНИ)

Moldova (2011): males - 67,1, females – 75,0
 Transnistria (2011): males - 63,6, females – 73,4

Demographic profile of Moldova

Естественное движение населения / VITAL STATISTICS RATES
на 1000 человек населения / per 1000 inhabitants

	<i>Родившиеся</i> <i>Live-births</i>	<i>Умершие</i> <i>Deceased</i>	<i>Естественный прирост</i> <i>Natural increase</i>
	Total population		
Moldova (2011)	11,0	11,0	0,0
Transnistria (2012)	10,1	14,1	-4,0
	Городская местность / Urban area		
Moldova (2011)	9,8	8,4	1,4
Transnistria (2012)	11,0	13,3	-2,3
	Сельская местность / Rural area		
Moldova (2011)	11,8	12,9	-1,0
Transnistria (2012)	8,1	16,0	-7,9

Demographic profile of Moldova

The ethnic composition of the population according to the census

	MSSR, 1989*	Moldova, 2004**	Transnistria, 2004***	MSSR, 1989*	Moldova, 2004**	Transnistria, 2004***
<i>Всего / Total</i>	4 335 360	3 383 332	555 347	100	100	100
<i>Молдоване / Moldovans</i>	2794749	2564849	177 382	64,5	75,8	31,9
<i>Украинцы / Ukrainians</i>	600366	282406	160 069	13,8	8,4	28,8
<i>Русские / Russians</i>	562069	201218	168 768	13	5,9	30,4
<i>Гагаузы / Gagauzs</i>	153458	147500	4096	3,5	4,4	0,7
<i>Румыны / Romanians</i>	2477	73276	imperceptibly	0,1	2,2	0,0
<i>Болгары / Bulgarians</i>	88419	65662	13 858	2	1,9	2,5
<i>Евреи / Jews</i>	65836	3628	1259	1,5	0,1	0,2
<i>Цыгане / Gipsy</i>	11571	12271	imperceptibly	0,3	0,4	0,0
<i>Немцы / Germans</i>	7335	1616	2071	1,6	0,4	0,4
<i>Поляки / Poles</i>	4739	2383	about 300	1,0	0,7	0,5
<i>Чехи / Czechs</i>	591	less than 200	imperceptibly	0,1	0,0	0,0
<i>Венгры / Hungarians</i>	299	less than 100	imperceptibly	0,0	0,0	0,0
<i>Словаки / Slovaks</i>	18	imperceptibly	imperceptibly	0,0	0,0	0,0

* Данные приведены в целом по стране / Data are presented in total for the country

** Без учета Приднестровья / Excluding Transnistria

*** По данным переписи населения Приднестровья / According to Transnistria Census

Citizenship of inhabitants of Moldova

Legislation in Moldova (and Transnistria) allow dual citizenship to its residents

Moldovan citizenship

The population according to the census in October 2004 – about 3 383 300
The number of people registered SRP (State register of the population of the Ministry of information development and communication) in 2004 - about 2 334 600. A significant part of the natives of Moldova does not have citizenship of Moldova.

Romanian citizenship

The number of Moldovans have received Romanian citizenship is estimated at **226,507** (to August 15, 2011).
At the present day about 800,000 inhabitants of Moldova applying for Romanian citizenship.

The vast majority wishing to receive the passport of another state obviously is expanded the opportunities in the face of bad economic prospects in Moldova.
In accordance with the recommendations of the UN and international practice, the main criterion for excluding migrants is citizenship. In the case of Moldova, it is advisable to take into account migrants by country of birth.

Russian citizenship

About **160 000** citizens of the Russian Federation took place at the Embassy in Moldova consular registration (according to the Russian Ambassador to Moldova, June 30, 2011). Most of them are residents of Transnistria.

Ukrainian citizenship

On consular registration in the Republic of Moldova is about **90 000** citizens of Ukraine, 80% - from Transnistria (according to the Ukrainian Ambassador to Moldova, October 2010).

Bulgarian citizenship

Bulgaria by 2011, granted citizenship to about **20 000** people in Moldova (for ethnic Bulgarians and Gagauz).

Demographic profile of Moldova

Migration scale

Republic of Moldova	Transnistrian region
<p>More than 700 thousand of people (about 50 % from economically active population of the country) are involved in processes of temporary labor migration.</p> <p>Migration losses of population are 6-7 thousand people a year.</p> <p>There are more than 240 thousand Moldavian citizens legally in the European Union (Moshnyaga, 2012).</p>	<p>Over the last two decades, the Region has left about 200,000 people, or almost one third of the population.</p> <p>Migration losses of population are 2.5-3.5 thousand people a year.</p>

Retrospective review of migration in Moldova

Becoming Moldova as an independent state has led to external migration, based on the constitutional right of every citizen to freely leave the country. In the difficult socio-economic situation in the country, the low standard of living in Moldova emigration was common. It takes two forms: long (leaving for permanent residence) and temporal (international labor migration) emigration. A total of about 1 million people emigrated from Moldova. Migration processes are adversely affecting demographic security of the country, its socio-economic development (Mosneaga, 2012).

The Republic of Moldova has also been actively involved in the growing migration processes in the post-Soviet space and in the whole world because of its geographical position between Russia and the EU. In the early 1990s, part of the republic's international migration was carried out by the presence of several forms of migration, but later, and especially at the present time, the predominant role is played by labor migration, thus, Moldova became a donor for migrant workers. (Ursachi, 2008).

Ethnic migration or repatriation (peaking in the first half of the 90s.)

At the initial stage of ethnic migration was significant but at this stage it can be defined as the gradual fading.



first half of the 90s.

Among the most attractive countries of emigration in Moldova-Transdnistria identified Israel, the U.S., Germany, Russia, and Ukraine, which account for the vast majority (nearly 98%) of immigrants.

The share of each of the states in the outflows of Moldova amounts to: Russia - 28.5%, Israel - 24.6%, Ukraine - 22.5%, USA. - 11.7%, Germany - 9.4% (Mosneaga, 2009).

1996-2006

The combined share of Russia and Ukraine increased from 55.2% (2000) to 78.4% (2006). Moreover, in the period 1998-2006. Russia's share rose to 37.2% (1990-1996 was 24.5%), Ukraine - to 23.5% (1990-1996 was 22.1%). At the same time, the share of Israel dropped from 32.1% to 8% (the vast majority of the Jewish population has already carried out their plans), at the same time, the U.S. share has grown from 10.6% to 14.1%, Germany - from 7.9 % to 12.6% (Mosneaga, 2009).

Forced migration

(during the Moldovan-Transnistrian military conflict, 1992)

Forced migration emerged in Moldova is rather weak and not turned up significant proportions



Courtesy Photo

From Moldovan side
51,289 people (including 28,746 children) were internally displaced persons in the right bank of the Republic of Moldova. About 80% of the internally displaced persons were ethnic Moldovans (Mosneaga, 2009).

From Transnistrian side

There were about 100,000 refugees, including in Ukraine (61 000 people, of which more than 30 000 children), Russia (17.346), Belarus (859) and the state abroad CIS (about 20 thousand people). After hostilities almost all the refugees from the Ukraine returned to their places of permanent residence.



Commercial migration (shuttle trading) 1992-1995

The OECD defines shuttle trade as the activity in which individual entrepreneurs buy goods abroad and import them for resale in street markets or small shops. Often the goods are imported without full declaration in order to avoid import duties.

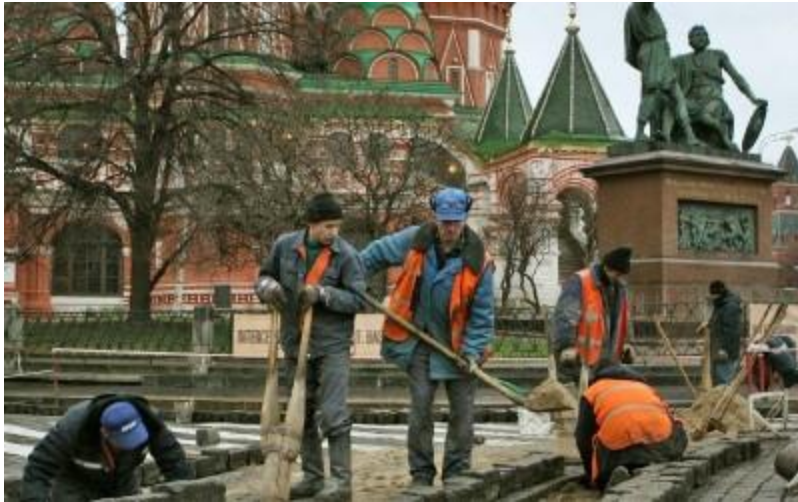


Commercial (or shuttle) migration was a typical form of temporary migration for the economic and political environment of Moldova in 1992-1995 (Ursakhi, 2008).

Labor migration

(from the mid-90's. XX c.)

Since the second half of the 90 years of the twentieth century, social and economic reasons for emigration become dominant for population of Moldova.



In labor migration involved about 600,000 people, almost (one in three of economically active population of the Republic of Moldova) (Mosneaga, 2012).



The medium-term forecast shows that the Republic of Moldova for any trends of socio-economic situation will be the growth of labor migration.

Educational migration (widespread in the 2000s.)

A significant portion of high school graduates from Moldova (as citizens of Romania, Russia, Ukraine and Bulgaria) become students at universities and colleges in the place of citizenship.

The Romanian government annually provides scholarships to Moldovan citizens in 1500 for pre-university education and more than 3000 scholarships for higher education first cycle.

In 2012, Russia provided 220 budget places for students from Moldova (including more than 160 students from Transnistria).

In 2012, Ukraine provided about 100 budget places to students from Moldova (mainly through the national Ukrainian communities of Transnistria).



Educational migration was used as an escape channel for permanent residence in another country. Often the desire to leave Moldova, where there are problems with jobs and other economic problems pushes students to go to study abroad rather than a desire to diversify their knowledge of experience and achievements of other countries (Ursakhi, 2008).

Illegal transit migration

One of informal routes of illegal transit migration to Western Europe is via Moldova. However, in contrast to other routes (through Belarus or Ukraine), Moldavian route less popular. The number of illegal migrants in transit is low.



Most come from the countries of Central and South-East Asia, coming from Ukraine and Russia ("great Eurasian migratory transit"). Most often it is the Afghans, Pakistanis, Iraqis, citizens of Senegal, Mali and other African countries are trying to find new routes of entry to the European Union (Strengthening..., 2010).

Data sources and providers

Administrative sources.

Statistics based on administrative procedures, shows how much of the beginning and end of the year there were foreigners with work permits, or - the current contract

Republic of Moldova	Transnistria region
National Bureau of Statistics – central statistical authority that manages and organizes the statistical activity in Moldova.	State Statistics Service of the Pridnestrovian Moldavian Republic (further as PMR) - central statistical authority
Ministry of Information Technology and Communications , SE “SIRC “Registru” - is responsible for providing statistical data. Centre for State Information Resources "Registru" is also the owner State Register of Population.	State service of communication, information and mass media of the PMR. Realization of a state policy in the sphere of information technologies
Border Guard Service - provider of information on state border crossing (entry/exit RM)	Committee for State Security of the PMR. Border Guard Service
Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family - Prevention of Violence and Insurance of Gender Equality Policy Department, Protection of Family and Children s Rights Department, Migration Policy Section, National Coordination Unit of the National Referral System for Assistance and Protection of Victims and Potential Victims of Trafficking (NRS), National Employment Agency	Ministry of Social Protection and Labor of the PMR (since the beginning of 2013). Ministry of Economic Development of the PMR. State service of Social Policy and Labor. The State service of Social Policy and Labor of PMR cooperates with the Russian firm "Rostrudkomplekt" for official employment of inhabitants of PMR in Russia.

Data sources and providers

Administrative sources.

Republic of Moldova	Transnistria region
Ministry of Internal Affairs - Bureau for Migration and Asylum in charge of the SIIAMA and the Centre for Combating Trafficking of Persons	Ministry of Internal Affairs of the PMR. Migration Board. The main objectives of the Migration Board include realization of measures for the prevention and suppression of illegal migration, activation of fight against crime and terrorism in PMR territory, development of short-term and long-term forecasts of internal and external migration in the republic, implementation of registration.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Education	Ministry of Education
Ministry of Health	Ministry of Health and Social Protection
Ministry of Health National Company for Health Insurance	Is absent in the region
National Social Insurance House	State Social Insurance Fund (since the beginning of 2013)
National Bank of Moldova - Balance of Payments Department	Transnistrian Republican Bank is the central bank of Transnistria. It issues its own currency, the Transnistrian ruble

Data sources and providers.

Sociological studies.

Since the beginning of the twenty-first century, the country conducted case studies on the subject of migration. It uses a whole arsenal of empirical sociology (questionnaires, in-depth interview respondents, experts, focus groups, content analysis).

Extensive experience in conducting research on labor migration has gained such polling firm as CBS AXA, CIVIS, sociological structures of Moldova State University (Department of Sociology and Social Work, International Relations, Political and Administrative Sciences). There is an experience of sociological research (CBS AXA - 2004, 2006, 2008 and 2009).

Research is funded by international organizations (International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the World Bank, UNICEF, and others).

Since 2004, the "Barometer of Public Opinion", which is held twice a year since 1998, including the issue of labor migration.

Data sources and providers

Census and population-based survey.

Censuses and surveys can provide partial information on foreigners who were in the country to work, or how many members of the households (citizens) at the time of the survey were working abroad.

Labour Force Survey - permanent survey conducted by NBS, quarterly covers 12 thousand households.

International organizations (the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Bank (WB), the European Commission, etc.) funded study on emigration and remittances sent by migrants.

Other sources of data on migrant

According to UNICEF and the Center for Information and Documentation on the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Moldova, there are about 200,000 minors who are left alone as a result of migration or being raised by one parent. In 2000, the figure was 20% in 2005. - 38%.

Now, according to the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova: in the central zone of the country more than 40% of the students are children of migrant workers, and brought up in single-parent families (41.5%). In the northern zone of the country, this proportion is 35.8%, in the South zone of the country - 22,7% (Buciuceanu 2011).

Citizens of Moldova are often recorded among violators of border regime in statistics of Soderkoping Process. By the number of infiltrators Moldova ranked third after Russia and Ukraine. Such comparison between Moldova and Ukraine and Russia (countries, far exceeding it in population), suggests that the Moldovan population is more mobile (Mosneaga 2008).

EMIGRANTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION / persons

(According NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>Left the Republic of Moldova – total</i>	7166	6827	6685	7172	6988	6663	4714	3920
<i>of them to:</i>								
Ukraine	1853	2057	2350	2663	3163	2952	2227	1827
Russia	3252	3310	2890	3110	2663	1866	1162	858
USA	1082	568	612	695	588	899	523	538
Israel	218	220	201	140	137	278	232	204
Germany	487	373	253	253	195	264	220	179
Belarus	128	184	222	187	122	125	100	74
Czech Republic	5	9	27	24	40	77	57	43
Kazakstan	24	19	22	20	14	31	33	27
Austria	15	15	42	13	1	10	15	22
Romania	17	15	8	4	5	11	15	14
Bulgaria	1	5	2	4	14	26	19	9
Canada	60	20	18	12	5	10	5	6
Poland	–	5	8	4	3	4	2	3
Netherlands	1	3	2	8	–	12	12	2
Australia	2	3	–	1	–	1	1	–
Other countries	21	21	28	34	38	97	91	114

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY CITIZENSHIP человек / persons

(According NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>Arrived to the Republic of Moldova – total</i>	1706	2056	1968	2070	2749	2010	2512	2704
<i>of which, the citizens of:</i>								
<i>Israel</i>	90	94	72	56	183	278	482	455
<i>Ukraine</i>	283	393	354	394	579	436	375	384
<i>Romania</i>	83	111	171	197	353	186	309	360
<i>Turkey</i>	273	462	443	462	514	224	287	266
<i>Russia</i>	152	168	182	256	300	230	294	240
<i>USA</i>	85	111	112	90	56	39	59	75
<i>Syria</i>	153	101	43	31	36	34	34	34
<i>China</i>	13	13	23	13	16	8	23	21
<i>Bulgaria</i>	70	86	75	48	45	28	43	21
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	23	26	19	9	21	14	17	18
<i>Jordan</i>	52	33	20	9	13	7	3	8
<i>Sudan</i>	26	19	5	4	4	3	4	3
<i>Palestine</i>	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
<i>Other countries</i>	402	439	448	501	629	523	582	819

SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF THE IMMIGRANTS / persons

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<i>Number of immigrants – total</i>	1706	2056	1968	2070	2749	2010	2512	2704
<i>of which:</i>								
<i>men</i>	1224	1421	1320	1437	1876	1318	1726	1950
<i>women</i>	482	635	648	633	873	692	786	754
<i>children under 16 years</i>	20	45	43	20	43	28	33	43
<i>pensioners</i>	30	30	71	70	109	84	69	32
<i>Purpose of arrival:</i>								
<i>family immigration</i>	551	648	695	847	1100	906	905	854
<i>for studies</i>	615	672	445	221	513	514	794	720
<i>for work</i>	540	731	828	1002	1136	590	813	865
<i>other reasons</i>	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	265

International migrants by country of previous residence and duration of permanent residence in the Republic of Moldova, by sex and area (according to the census, 2004)

<i>Страна</i> <i>Country</i>	<i>Всего</i> <i>Total</i>	<i>till 1 year</i> <i>under</i>	<i>Продолжительность / Duration/ лет / years</i>			<i>не указана</i> <i>not stated</i>
			<i>2 - 5</i>	<i>6 - 9</i>	<i>more 10 years</i>	
<i>Всего / Total</i>	180255	5127	8292	7984	157870	982
<i>CIS and Baltic states</i>	173200	3860	7041	7481	153956	862
including						
Ukraine	78830	1579	3258	3243	70330	420
Russia	76345	1945	3011	3081	67942	366
Kazakhstan	6808	78	260	435	6007	28
Belarus	3769	50	117	147	3436	19
Other countries	7055	1267	1251	503	3914	120
including						
Romania	1972	339	533	218	859	23
Germany	1482	40	48	61	1330	3
V4						
Hungary	285	9	10	5	260	1
Poland	212	8	15	6	182	1
Czech Republic	195	28	16	9	142	-

Migratory movement of the population of Transnistria

Years	Arrived	Departed	Migration growth (migration loss)	Years	Arrived	Departed	migration growth (migration loss)
1990	36029	32926	3103	2001	12000	18090	-6090
1991	30359	29095	1264	2002	11360	16797	-5437
1992	21478	32242	-10764	2003	9457	15418	-5961
1993	22658	21539	1119	2004	8597	12793	-4196
1994	18326	20184	-1858	2005	8364	11660	-3296
1995	14513	22777	-8264	2006	7418	10908	-3490
1996	12416	23139	-10723	2007	6996	10826	-3830
1997	14707	20311	-5604	2008	6883	10226	-3343
1998	14507	17239	-2732	2009	6366	9083	-2717
1999	13669	16820	-3151	2011	7260	9531	-2271
2000	12081	17448	-5367	2012	7616	9472	-1856

Temporarily absent population, went abroad, by main country of the current location and reason for absence by sex and area / persons

Country	Total	Причина / Reason			В % к итогу / In % to the total		
		for work	for studies	other	for work	for studies	other
<i>Bcezo / Total</i>	273056	242243	17731	13082	88,7	6,5	4,8
Rusia	153356	142331	4512	6513	92,8	2,9	4,2
Italia	53010	49498	1792	1720	93,4	3,4	3,2
România	10515	3247	6708	560	30,9	63,8	5,3
Portugalia	9467	8660	314	493	91,5	3,3	5,2
Ucraina	8582	6171	1163	1248	71,9	13,6	14,5
Turcia	8228	7694	216	318	93,5	2,6	3,9
Grecia	5584	5019	259	306	89,9	4,6	5,5
Spania	3868	3458	219	191	89,4	5,7	4,9
Franța	3504	2890	412	202	82,5	11,8	5,8
Israel	2633	2455	63	115	93,2	2,4	4,4
Germania	1906	1364	308	234	71,6	16,2	12,3
Czech Republic	1786	1694	46	46	94,8	2,6	2,6
Marea Britanie	1399	1090	244	65	77,9	17,4	4,6
Irlanda	1235	1080	53	102	87,4	4,3	8,3
S. U. A.	1184	619	371	194	52,3	31,3	16,4
Cipru	855	780	21	54	91,2	2,5	6,3
Bulgaria	698	205	432	61	29,4	61,9	8,7
Belgia	660	536	60	64	81,2	9,1	9,7
Austria	505	422	46	37	83,6	9,1	7,3
Canada	387	219	93	75	56,6	24	19,4
Bielorusia	356	257	31	68	72,2	8,7	19,1
Poland	234	136	68	30	58,1	29,1	12,8
Hungary	67	53	11	3	79,1	16,4	4,5

Temporarily absent population, went abroad, by educational attainment, sex and age group / persons

Age group, years	Total	Of them, with university, specialized, secondary and obligatory educational level	including:			
			university	seconda ry spe- cialized	secondary general	general obligatory
Total / Bcezo / Total	262532	251681	22993	28225	110909	89554
15 - 19	23406	21850	-	149	7445	14256
20 - 24	55315	50983	3091	3266	23287	21339
25 - 29	47759	46669	5468	4612	18844	17745
30 - 34	35038	33879	3279	4377	15836	10387
35 - 39	28060	27534	2451	4166	13427	7490
40 - 44	30641	30020	3037	4657	14550	7776
45 - 49	23104	22631	2718	3898	10336	5679
50 - 54	12439	12071	1879	2240	4839	3113
55 - 59	3385	3194	713	576	1141	764
60 - 64	1004	879	191	149	279	260
65 - 69	430	346	78	52	104	112
70 +	395	222	46	41	63	72
nedeclarată	1556	1403	42	42	758	561

Share of the temporary absent population in the total number of resident population of Transnistria (According to population census of Transnistria, 2004.)

Administrative and territorial unit of Transnistria	Total resident population, persons	Including temporarily absent population	
		persons	%
Tiraspol	159163	4548	2,9
Bendery	105010	11916	11,3
Rayons (districts)			
Kamenka	27284	2540	9,3
Rybnitsa	82699	5277	6,4
Dubossary	37449	3092	8,3
Grigoriopol	48000	4299	9,0
Slobodzeya	95742	4640	4,8
Urban population	377667	23793	6,3
Rural population	177680	12519	7,0
Transnistria, total	555347	36312	6,5

The geography of migration flows

Moldova "sandwiched" between Romania and Ukraine, two large European states, which together with Poland almost cover the eastern and south-eastern areas of transit migration to Western Europe ("the great Eurasian migratory transit").

Moldovan labor migrants work mostly in Russia or in the Mediterranean countries (Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Israel), where there is the informal sector. Neighboring Romania and Ukraine are little interest for Moldovan migrants.

At the end of the last decade, the presence of Moldovan labor migrants expressed most widely in Russia (60%), Italy (20%), Portugal (5%), Spain, Turkey, Greece, France, Romania, and Ukraine (Mosneaga, 2008)

Main poles of attraction of Moldovan labor migrants are Russia and Italy. Changes in migration policies of host countries affect the number and proportion of migrants. The share of Russia, which since 2007 holds more liberal migration policies, increased to 63%, while the share of Italy, which started to tighten immigration policy, declined to 14%. However, in Italy remains a large number of labor migrants from Moldova (Mosneaga 2012).

The Visegrad countries are not particularly attractive to the Moldovan migrants. The most representative among them is the presence of labor migrant in the Czech Republic. There are about 10000 Moldovan citizens working in this country. Also, the Czech Republic provides annually 4-6 high education scholarships for Moldova students (Analysis, 2007).

The tendency of the concentration of migrants in major cities cities. In 10 cities as part of the regional migration systems (Moscow, Rome, St. Petersburg, Paris, Lisbon, Padua, Milan, Istanbul, Odessa, Tyumen) focused the vast majority of Moldovan labor migrants (Lucke, 2007).

Is the gender division of reception: there are country-attractors for male migrants (Russia, Ukraine, France, Czech Republic, Portugal), and for women workers (Italy, Turkey, Spain, Greece, etc.) (Mosneaga, 2012)

Social, gender and age characteristics of Moldovan migrants

The structure of Moldovan migrants looks basically as follows:

- Young people of Moldovan migrants are economically active population, the highest proportion of migrants (79%) aged between 18 and 44 years.
- essential part of Moldovan migrants are family people (71%), although the proportion of families where both husband and wife live together is low (21%);
- The distinguishing feature of migration from Moldova is the fact that a large proportion of migrants are well-educated, 28% of all workers are graduates of universities, 63% had secondary education or vocational / technical education.
- The prevalence of male migration. Male migrant workers are (63% of total labor force) tend to go in the direction of the CIS, and settle mainly in the construction, repair, transport, industry and agriculture. Women tend to migrate to the EU and Turkey to work in the service industry, household, commercial, care for older people and children (Strengthening..., 2010).

Sociological studies show that in the modern labor migration processes affect and permeate all Moldovan society, all the localities of the country. The vast majority of migrant workers are residents of rural areas or small towns. Therefore, the migration of people from rural areas, more intense than people from urban areas in 2010 was approximately 70.9% of all emigrants (Mosneaga, 2012)

As the results of case studies, the most numerous are the unemployed in labor migration, workers, teachers, engineers, doctors, construction workers and drivers. But the great mass of migrant workers is not working in their field. However, in contrast to Western Europe, Russia employment opportunities in the specialty are more people (agriculture, transport, construction, industry, services, trade) (Ursakhi, 2008).

Ethnic characteristics of migration

At the initial stage, more active in the migration were the representatives of national minorities. Today, it includes representatives of all ethnic groups. At the same time, migration identified certain country preferences of the population, due to linguistic features. Transnistria in its migration practice focused more on Russia, Gagauzia - to Russia and Turkey. Right Bank, Moldovans - to Russia and the countries of the European Union.

Excluding Transnistria and Gagauzia, oriented in international labor migration, mainly to Russia and Russia / Turkey, in other regions and areas of Moldova, the ethnic / linguistic component does not determine migratory behavior of the Moldovan population. A more important role in the choice of destination, international labor migration, played by social networks, there is a successful family, villagers, friends, being a migrant worker in the country. This affects the country and gender orientation of international labor migration of entire communities (Mosneaga 2012)

Impact of economic crisis on migration flows

Motivation population displacement as a result of the crisis impact

The global financial and economic crisis of 2008-2010 worsened the situation in the labor market in the Republic of Moldova.

Migration potential of the population is growing in difficult social and economic conditions. According to sociological studies, one-third of respondents intend to seek work abroad. Among the family members of the respondents, this figure is even higher, about 50% (Mosneaga, 2012).

The results of the survey in Transnistria (New Age, 2008) indicate that almost half of the respondents believe that the current economic situation "can not be endured" (46.6%). Noted that "can still endure" 43.8%. Only 4.4% of respondents said that the economy of the state " , so good." («New Age», 2008)

Impact of the crisis on Moldovan labor migrants abroad

Migrants face shorter hours, reduced income, job loss, difficulty in finding a job.

Official figures indicate the decline in remittances. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, by reducing the amount of remittances, as well as due to other factors, the total volume of Moldova's GDP fell by 6.5% in 2010.

The crisis of 2008-2010 has shown that there is no large-scale return of Moldovan labor migrants (Mosneaga, 2010).

Lack of skilled labor force caused by outmigration

Industry

Mass labor migration leads to the fact that the country has a chronic shortage of the specialists. There are many cases where due to lack of qualified personnel suffer production projects, foreign investors lose all interest in the Moldovan economy (Mosneaga 2012).

Skilled industrial workers Transnistria (electrical engineering, metallurgy) go to work on specialized industrial companies in Russia and Ukraine.

Public health

The mass exodus of Moldovans abroad negative impact on health.

More than 40% of qualified health personnel in Moldova went abroad over the past twenty years. According to the interviewed persons in health shortage of staff, especially in rural areas. Low salaries make migration more attractive alternative classes of medical activities in Moldova. Shortage of doctors limit the provision of high quality and appropriate services (Strengthening..., 2010).

Education

The negative impact of migration outflow of teachers from the Moldovan education system and, as a consequence, the destruction of the educational process (Strengthening..., 2010).

Scientific and academic potential

The "brain drain" effect on the future of scientific and academic potential of Moldova. Migration rate of young graduates is growing. Loss of teaching and research capacity of Moldova occurs in areas such as physics, mathematics, computer science and chemistry.

Circular (or return) migration

Circular (or return) migration has spread. This is reflected in regular trips abroad to work and back to the country of origin. There is a trend of gradual transition of short-term and circular migrants to migrate permanently to a country where they already have some work experience and social connections. (Chudinovskaya, 2011).

Moldovan migrants, in general, show a strong desire to return home and live permanently in their homeland. No matter how much they are hard-working or how much time they spent abroad, many Moldovan migrants feel in the country of migration as strangers. Return home depends on several factors, the most important and frequently mentioned are:

- Reliable and well-paid
- Improving the economic, political and social climate in Moldova
- Achieving savings and migration purposes the required amount of savings
- Continued global economic crisis
- Other factors: the longing for home, health, family, etc.

(Strengthening..., 2010)

Programs to reduce high skilled workforce outmigration

Outflow of intellectual capital of Moldova is regarded as significant, but to date, no systematic and detailed studies on the "brain drain."

In Moldova, there are no policies to support returning migrants. On returning home workers face a lack of funding in science, education and medicine, not to mention the current economic situation and imperfect legislation, reducing the desire to do business and promote the transfer of knowledge, skills or know-how, human capital acquired by returning migrants.

IOM Mission to Moldova in cooperation with the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, initiated the program "Fight against the" brain drain "and the strengthening of Moldova as a center of research and development through the temporary return of expatriated Moldovan scientists." The program is aimed at enabling scientists born in Moldova and currently living abroad to contribute to the development of scientific and economic sector of the Republic of Moldova (Strengthening..., 2010).

Migration policy in Moldova

The Government of Moldova declares that the regulation of migration, an assessment of its volume, flow patterns, the description (and forecasting) effects are among the priorities of foreign and domestic policy.

In 2008, the Parliament of Moldova adopted a new law on labor migration which provides that national legislation in line with European and international standards and regulations. The new law replaces the outdated and untrue piece of legislation passed in 1990. However, due to the lack of adequate statistical assessment of the extent and consequences of migration, such as in the donor countries and the recipient countries is often based on the data quality is low. In these circumstances, it must be recognized that the migration policy in Moldova is not well-founded or well-designed. In Transnistria, a special law regulating migration has not been adopted.

Government plan to stimulate the return of Moldovan migrant workers from abroad accepted. It provides information to workers on job opportunities and business development in Moldova, the strengthening of ties with the Diaspora, improving the environment to start a business.

Unfortunately, the results of regulation are inadequate. Illegal immigration remains high. Many States, recipient of the Moldovan labor force do not go towards the Moldovan government agencies. There is no trust in the population to public assistance in finding employment.

International agreements on migration

Moldova participates in the Mobility Partnership with the European Union. In 2008 signed the Declaration on Mobility Partnership between the Republic of Moldova and the EU-15 countries that participate in the partnership. Partnership is to promote legal migration patterns, strengthen the positive effect of migration, as well as promotion of policies to return migrant workers and protect their rights.

The Republic of Moldova has signed a readmission agreement with the EU to establish procedures for returning aliens staying in violation of the law to his native country of origin or to a transit country from which they came. A readmission agreement aimed at creating the legal conditions necessary for coordination and cooperation in preventing and combating illegal migration and human trafficking in the Republic of Moldova and the States.

An intergovernmental agreement on labor migration signed between Moldova and Italy. Italy provides social support to labor migrants from Moldova.

The Republic of Moldova and the Russian Federation signed an agreement on employment and social protection of workers from the two countries. Agreement provides for the exchange of information on working conditions, job vacancies among the citizens of countries that are willing to work abroad.

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