

АНАЛИЗ ДИНАМИКИ РАБОЧЕЙ СИЛЫ В МОЛДОВЕ (ANALYSIS OF LABOR FORCE DYNAMICS IN MOLDOVA)

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***Аннотация.** В данной работе представлен анализ динамики рабочей силы в Молдове. В основном использовались данные Национального Бюро Статистики, а также Всемирного Банка. Исследуя данную тему, можно сделать вывод, что за последние десятилетия в Молдове понизился уровень участия в рабочей силе, уровень занятости и уровень безработицы, однако поднялся уровень экономического развития, что можно увидеть по росту средней заработной платы граждан.*

***Ключевые слова:** Динамика, рабочая сила, Республика Молдова, рынок труда, развитие, экономика, НБС.*

JEL CLASSIFICATION: J20, J30, J6.

INTRODUCTION

Labor force is the main productive force of society, one of the determining factors of socio-economic development of the national economy. The labor market of Moldova is experiencing a significant impact of the demographic decline caused by a massive outflow of the working-age population, low birth rate and high death level compared to economically developed countries. Existing population forecasts of Moldova, made by both national and international experts, indicate that there is a significant shortage of human capital, which threatens the stability of the country's development, both in the medium and long term.

BASIC CONTENT

This research aims to provide a brief analysis of labor force in the Republic of Moldova. The analysis was based on data concerning the labor market indicators provided by the National Bureau of Statistics. The examined time series correspond to the period of 2000-2018. Its stable disclosure is possible only if it is based on the most valuable resource which our country possesses: people [1].

In the case of Moldova, the analysis of labor resources remains a poorly studied area of research. Thus, the analysis of labor market aspects is a relevant topic in the literature, but also quite problematic, since it requires reliable estimates of the population.

According to data from the National Bureau of Statistics regarding the dynamics in the number of population is observed that during 2000-2018 the population decreased by 96.531 persons or around 3 percent [2].

From the available data provided by the National Bureau of Statistics regarding population and labor force we calculated the macroeconomic indicators relevant for labor market. These indicators are: labor force participation rate, the unemployment rate and employment rate (Table 1).

According to the unemployment rate dynamics analysis over the examined period we can mention that the unemployment rate in Moldova fell from 8.5 in 2000 till 3 percent in 2018. Also, we could mention that these are the highest and the lowest rates during the analyzed time series [3].

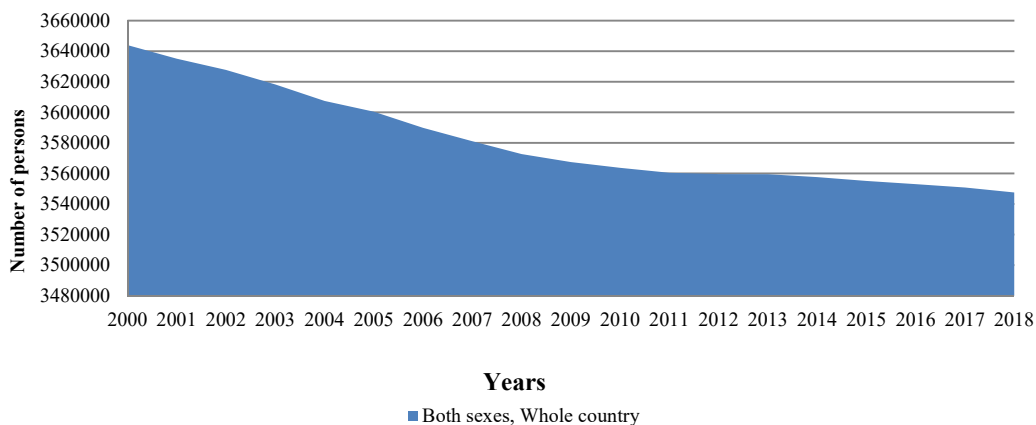


Figure 1. Population aged 15 and over, 2000-2018.

Source: based on data from National Bureau of Statistics.

According to the obtained results, we can see that the labor force participation rate decreased a lot during last 19 years – from 45 to 36 percent.

Also, using information from the diagram and data about employed population given by NBS regarding the employment rate in Moldova during 2000-2018 we observe it has decreased by 7 percent [4].

Table 1. Moldova's labor market indicators, 2000-2018.

Years	The Unemployment Rate	The Labor Force Participation Rate	The Employment Rate
2000	8,5%	45%	42%
2001	7,3%	44%	41%
2002	6,8%	45%	41%
2003	7,9%	41%	37%
2004	8,1%	40%	36%
2005	7,3%	40%	37%
2006	7,4%	38%	35%
2007	5,1%	37%	35%
2008	4%	36%	35%
2009	6,4%	35%	33%
2010	7,4%	35%	32%
2011	6,7%	35%	33%
2012	5,6%	34%	32%
2013	5,1%	35%	33%
2014	3,9%	35%	33%
2015	4,9%	36%	34%
2016	4,2%	36%	34%
2017	4,1%	35%	34%
2018	3%	36%	35%

Source: based on data from National Bureau of Statistics.

According to a research study of Rutkowski et. al. [6], was concluded that in 2015-2016 was the highest share of new hires (42 percent) in the group of middle-skilled workers (clerical support workers and sales and service workers). This growth in new hires was largely based on the hiring of service and sales workers (accounted for 40 percent of new hires). The second group, skilled and semi-skilled blue collar workers (craftsmen; machine operators and assemblers; skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers) constituted 23 percent of new hires. Third, highly-skilled white-collar workers (managers, professionals, and technicians) represented 18 percent of the new hires. The

smallest share of new hires was for unskilled, elementary workers, who accounted for 17 percent of the new hires [6].

In 2018, about 3,000 vacancies were available for people with higher and secondary education, which is about 20% of the total number of vacancies. Most of them are offered in the health and education sector. For people with specialized secondary education and unskilled workers, the National employment Agency offered more than 10,000 jobs, which represented an average of 75 percent of the total number of vacancies. About 3,000 of them are in the textile and clothing industry. And unskilled workers are offered the following jobs: auxiliary worker, laborer in agriculture, forestry and gardening, loader, assistant teacher [7].

Based on the data from NBS we can examine the dynamics in average monthly wages in Moldova during 2013-2018. In the Figure 2 is presented data for the total economy and in the Figure 3 separately for budgetary and real sectors. As we can see, during last 6 years average earnings for total economy increased by 2069,7 MDL (67 percent). From the data presented we can conclude that average monthly wages increased almost equally in both sectors of economy.

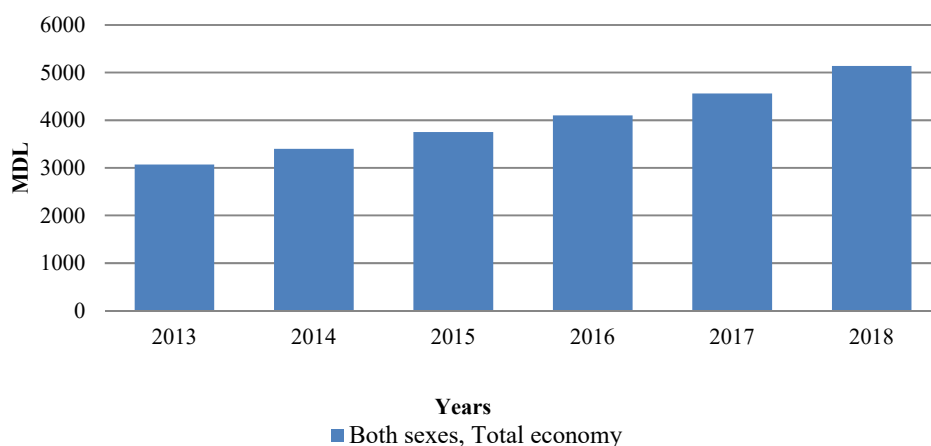
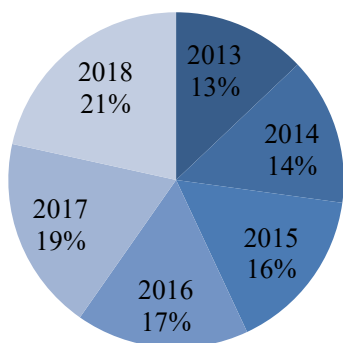


Figure 2. Average net monthly earnings for total economy, 2013-2018.

Source: based on data from National Bureau of Statistics.

Average net monthly earnings for both sexes in budgetary sector in 2013-2018



Average net monthly earnings for both sexes in real sector in 2013-2018

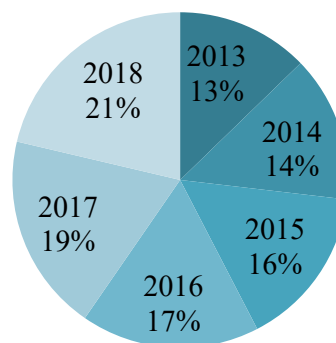


Figure 3. Average net monthly earnings in budgetary and real sector, 2013-2018.

Source: based on data from National Bureau of Statistics.

Due to the fact that not all Moldovan citizens have an average or high salary and many families are in a difficult financial situation, often one or more family members have to leave their homeland and migrate to earn money.

The current migration processes in the Republic of Moldova, dating back more than 20 years, have a significant impact on the demographic, social, labor, economic and political processes in the country. The international mobility of more than 1/3 of the country's 3.5 million population has determined the peculiar development of not only democratic processes, in terms of civic participation and the development of democratic institutions of the state, society and economy, but also the labor mood of the population. According to the NBS, in the period of 2014-2019, labor emigrants made up about 150 thousand people or about 13 percent of the economically active population (1.200.000). Generated by monetary and economic motivation, in the initial period of independence of the state, migration became the main life strategy of the population of Moldova. We can say that labor migration is a certain form of entrepreneurship for the residents of Moldova for a considerable period of time.

CONCLUSIONS

From all the above data, we can conclude that Moldova has a fairly large percentage of qualified, educated labor force. Unfortunately, the population decreases every year because of migration, but during last decades Republic of Moldova has passed a difficult, but successful path of economic and social development, which might continue in subsequent years.

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