

# Women and Men on the labor market of the Republic of Moldova

**ANALYTICAL**

**REPORT**

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Author:

*Victoria Trofimov, PhD, University Lecturer*

With the support of the representatives of the National Bureau of Statistics in the Republic of Moldova:

*Elena Vatcarau, Chief of Division of Labor Force and Demographic Statistics*

*Elena Basarab, Chief of Section of Labor Force Statistics*

*Cristina Verdes, Consultant, Section of Labor Force Statistics*

*Vladimir Ganta, Consultant, Section of Labor Force Statistics*

Coordination and contribution:



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Cover and design: *Simion Coadă, Mihai Sava*

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# Foreword

The given paper presents an analysis of women's and men's situation on the labour market of the Republic of Moldova through gender analysis perspective.

The statistical data used in the paper are obtained based on the statistical research carried out within households – Labour Force Survey. In accordance with the international recommendations, LFS is the main data source which reflects gender aspects relations in labour market statistics.

Labour Force Survey was launched in the Republic of Moldova by the National Bureau of Statistics starting with the 4th quarter of 1998 as a continuous survey with quarterly and annual dissemination of data. The methodological and organizational concept of the survey was carried out in accordance with the international standards with the technical assistance from the European experts within the framework of Tacis Program, as well as the experts from the Statistical Office of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

The analytical report “Women and Men on Republic of Moldova Labour Market” is developed within the framework of the Technical Assistance Project within NBS from behalf of the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland „Improvement of Social and Agricultural Statistics” (ISAS/DFID). The author expresses her gratitude and acknowledgement to ISAS/DFID Project for the opportunity to carry out the given study for the Republic of Moldova.

The author also is highly appreciating the academic environment and support granted during the development of the “Women and Men on Republic of Moldova Labour Market” study by the employees of the National Bureau of Statistics, particularly the specialists of the Demography and Labour Market Statistics Department.

**Author,  
Victoria TROFIMOV,  
PhD, University Lecturer**



# Abbreviations

<b>LFS</b>	Labour Force Survey
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organisation
<b>ECE</b>	UN Economic Commission for Europe
<b>CEDAW</b>	UN Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women
<b>CIS</b>	Community of Independent States
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom
<b>Eurostat</b>	European Union Statistical Body
<b>ISAS</b>	Improvement of Social and Agricultural Statistics
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>UN</b>	United Nations Organisation
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>EU</b>	European Union



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# Introduction

„Women empowerment and gender equality between women and men represent the preconditions for obtaining security for people in political, social, economic, cultural and environment field”.

*Beijing Platform for Action,  
IV World Conference in regards to Women  
Beijing, 4 – 15 September 1995*

## Gender Equality

Gender equality<sup>1</sup> represents a socio-economic concept and an integral part of human rights and aims to promote fully and unconditionally women and men in the society. Human genders' equality is one of the most present-day problem in world states' political, economic and social life. The aim of the modern society is to develop and implement measures leading towards the de facto fulfilment of gender equality between men and women, that is to contribute to liquidating gender discrimination of men and women under all aspects of social and economic life and to eliminate/alley the inequities between men and women in society.

The divers definitions of *gender equality* point out the fact that this term does not mean only the fact that women and men should be treated equally. Moreover, equal treatment of men and women does not immediately imply *de facto* equality.

„The main substance of *gender equality* does not refer simply to the existence of some differences, but to the fact that these differences should not produce a negative impact on living conditions of women and men, should not discriminate women and men and should contribute to an equal division of power in economy, society and decision making process”<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> **Gender** refers to the differences between sexes set up in the society and social correlations between women and men. These differences between sexes are developed beyond the social relations history and get changed in time depending on a number of factors. Gender identity depends on circumstances in which women and men live and work and which include economic, cultural, historical, ideological and religions factors. Gender relations also vary depending on social and economic conditions of the society and differ among social, ethnic and other kinds of groups.

Source [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/---stat/documents/publication/wcms\\_087883.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---integration/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_087883.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Gender Mainstreaming, Conceptual framework, methodology and presentation of good practices - Final report of Activities of the Group of Specialists on Mainstreaming (EG-SMS).

Source: [http://www.humanrights.coe.int/Equality/Eng/WordDocs/eeg\(99\)%203%20Summary%20of%20gender%20mainstreaming.doc](http://www.humanrights.coe.int/Equality/Eng/WordDocs/eeg(99)%203%20Summary%20of%20gender%20mainstreaming.doc)

It is generally accepted that gender inequality between women and men starts from attitude, prejudices and stereotypes regarding the roles attributed to women and men in society. These are better known as *gender roles*. Gender roles determine the type of activities that often are perceived as „female” and „male” ones. They may vary depending on persons' age, social segment, culture, ethnics or religion, geographical, economical and political environment, etc.

Presently it is recognised the fact that gender aspect should be extended to all society fields and gender equality may be obtained only through *gender mainstreaming*<sup>3</sup> - introducing gender perspective in all policies and areas. Gender issue tells us about the differences and likenesses that exist between women and men as related to *their contribution to economic and social development, labour conditions, their needs, constraints and opportunities*.

## Gender Statistics

In the context of the above mentioned, it is necessary to note that governments of many countries have developed their activity plans in line with the Action Platform from Beijing (1995), which provides for the strategy on gender equality promotion in the fields having a direct impact on women's and men's wellbeing, including poverty, human rights, impact on macroeconomic policies and globalisation. Analysis, monitoring and evaluation of women's and men's situation, on one hand, and their inter-correlation in all these fields, on the other hand, constitute an important and present-day problem. In this context, the Action Platform from Beijing, calling the countries and international organisations to collect and analyze statistics that would reflect the problems dealing with men's and women's role and importance in society.

Thus, *gender statistics* have an important role in the monitoring and analysis of the progress obtained in the field of gender sensitizing.

*Gender statistics* represent a complex of data about women and men reflecting their situation in all the fields of society life. They represent one of the important tools that allow taking evidence of women's and men's characteristics as specific social-demographical groups, developing optimal social-demographical policies, fulfilling the principle of equality in women's and men's rights and possibilities.

At the level of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) there were identified the following *key policy areas*, that are common for the countries from the region: *population, family and household, **work and economy**, education and communication, public life and decision making, health condition, crimes and violence*. For the purpose of monitoring women's and men's situation in a certain field from the ones listed above, there were established sets of statistical indicators which include the main, additional and secondary indicators.

<sup>3</sup> *Gender mainstreaming* became an international concept established as a main strategy for fulfilling gender equality between men and women when the Action Platform from Beijing was adopted in 1995.

Source: [www.unece.org/stats/gender/genpols-1.htm](http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/genpols-1.htm)

## Gender aspect in “Work and Economy” field

The significant changes undertaken in world economy and the globalisation process and the quick rhythm for IT progress development have influenced the development of economic relations of men and women. Although women's participation rate and employment rate during 2000-2006 practically did not change, the share of women in remunerated non-agricultural activities increased at international level, thus constituting a positive trend. At the same time, according to the ECE assessments<sup>4</sup>, when analyzed on international level, women continue to be in a more unfavourable economic situation than men, although the level of this difference varies within and among the countries. The rhythm and the size of the transition to market economy during the '90s in Central and Eastern Europe countries and CIS had a major impact on gender relations and life of women and men. Women were subject to a higher level of personnel-cut and dismissal during the transition period, and the gap in wages had a higher negative influence on women's economic situation.

At the same time, employment has a essential importance, as women's and men's access to economic resources is determined by their participation in labour force, work type, employment-related incomes, social protection, performed work, work regime, etc. Women's participation in labour force is also important not only due to the fact that it reduces directly poverty level among women, but it also represents an important step that contributes to the increase of family's common income and country's economic growth in general. A less relevant aspect refers to the fact that the economically active life make better women's image in society and contributes to their self-affirmation and social and political activities increase.

In the field of work, gender statistics reflect the differences and likenesses between labour activities and conditions of women and men, the level of the remuneration for the performed work as related to their personal and family situation, as well as other factors that help to explain these differences.

At ECE level, the major subjects for international analysis and comparison<sup>5</sup>, which reflect the gender aspect as related to women's and men's economic activity are the following:

### 1. Participation in labour force and type of activity

The gap between women's and men's participation in labour force is widespread in a number of countries. Women and men do not have equal access to a remunerated working place during the whole life-period, particularly this is true for certain groups of women (e.g. women during reproductive age or the ones who come back from maternity leave). According to the estimates<sup>6</sup>, women are in average employed in a share of 15% less than men, and the remuneration level is also lower by 15%.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/genpols/keyinds/genpols-2work.htm>

<sup>5</sup> For the given purposes ECE has launched the web page on Gender Statistics: <http://www.unece.org/stats/gender/Welcome.html>

<sup>6</sup> [www.ec.europa.eu/eurodirect](http://www.ec.europa.eu/eurodirect)

## 2. Segregation on labour market

Women and men are focused in different sectors of economy and in different activities frequently according traditional perceptions and stereotypes based on women's and men's social roles. This thing influences social and economic security of persons and families, as a rule in women's disadvantage, reducing their possibilities to prosperity, career promotion, self-affirmation, etc.

## 3. Unemployment

Generally women on international level are affected by unemployment to a bigger extent than men. In case of the Republic of Moldova, gender aspect of unemployment is manifested in an opposite way, being higher in case of men.

## 4. Entrepreneurship activity

In some countries with economies in transition, the number of business women has considerably increased. Recently more women became employers of micro, small and medium enterprises. In spite of all this, at international level, the number of women from this category continue to be low as compared to that of men.

In the context of important analysis directions set above, we should mention on selective basis some indicators established for the field of *Work and Economy*, through gender statistics perspective:

- A. Main indicators (activity rate, labour force, incomplete employment, unemployment rate, time used on weekly basis for remunerated and non-remunerated work, annual average salary earning of women, weight as against men (complete and incomplete program);
- B. Additional indicators (employment in those three main sectors of economy - agriculture, industry, services; employment by 9 major activity groups according to ISCO, long-term unemployment rates, youth unemployment rates (15-24 years old), annual average salary earning of women, weight as against men by level of education, activity rates by age groups by every five years);
- C. Secondary indicators (non-remunerated activities, employment in public/private sector).

For producing gender-sensitive indicators, it is recommended to use all existent statistical data sources: administrative registers, surveys of enterprises and household surveys, each of them allowing obtaining a certain set of indicators. Nevertheless, household surveys, like *Labour Force Survey* and *Time Use Survey*<sup>7</sup>, allow obtaining direct information from those

<sup>7</sup>

It is not yet carried out in the Republic of Moldova.

who work by filling in standard questionnaires according to methodologies that provide the statisticians with possibilities to analyze type and diversity of collected information. Thus, household surveys are considered to be the most relevant sources of statistical data meant for gender analyses.

## Context of the Republic of Moldova

In the Republic of Moldova, gender equality promotion in development policies and programs is considered to be a precondition for sustainable development in the context of Millennium Development Goals<sup>8</sup> and National Development Strategy<sup>9</sup>.

In this context, it should be mentioned the adoption in 2006 of the *Law on Assurance of Equal Chances for Women and Men*, which refers to political, economic, social, cultural areas and other life fields, rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova for preventing and eliminating all forms of sex-related discrimination.

In the field of labour relations, via this *Law* the state guarantees equal rights, chances and treatment for women and men when being employed on labour market, thus constituting one more step forward for gender equality. *The Law* clearly defines such provisions as: employers' obligations to assure gender equality for women and men when employing according to the profession held, in case of career promotion without sex-related discrimination, to ensure equal remuneration for performing work of equal value, to ensure equal conditions for combining duty obligations with family responsibilities etc.

It should be also mentioned the important recommendations of CEDAW Committee<sup>10</sup> of the Government of the Republic of Moldova developed in 2006 as a result of reviewing unified periodical reports 2 and 3 of the Republic of Moldova (CEDAW C/MDA/2-3) during its 749 and 750 meetings on August 16, 2006 (see CEDAW /C/SR. 749 and 750). These recommendations refer to a large range of important problems, in case of which our country has to undertake efforts regarding gender equality between men and women on labour market, persistence of some patriarchal opinion on women's role in society, domestic violence and work violence, marriage age, women' representativeness in decision making bodies etc. The given document pays important attention to the need to improve and produce gender statistics.

An important document relating to labour market is the *National Strategy on labour force employment policies for 2007-2015*. One of the three tasks, harmonised with the European Strategy for Revised Employment is the „enhancement of social cohesion and inclusion, particularly by combating any form of discrimination on labour market, reduction of disparities between sexes ... ”.

<sup>8</sup> MDG, Strategic Goal 3 „Gender equality promotion and women's empowerment”:  
– Increase of women representativeness in decision making functions.  
– Decrease of gender inequality in labour employment.

<sup>9</sup> NDS, Medium term national priority (No. 4) „Development of human resources, increase of employment level and promotion of social inclusion” provides for measures of *preventing and eliminating discrimination on labour market: observance of equality of chances in economy and politics; promotion of women in employment structure etc.*

<sup>10</sup> Final comments of the Committee regarding elimination of women discrimination: Republic of Moldova. Committee on elimination of women discrimination, 36<sup>th</sup> sessions, August 7-25, 2006.

The leading direction 6 provides for „promotion of equality of chances and combating of discrimination on labour market” having the following policy leads:

- Encouragement of women promotion in leading positions in private and public sectors, ensuring public monitoring of chances equality, extension of types of specialties possible to be taken by women and levelling integrally the wage gap;
- Re-examination of the legislation in force so as to cancel the acts that facilitate (or prohibit) women’s access to work in certain production sectors and to acquire certain professions (abilities) etc.

In the field of labour market related gender statistics there are forecasted some actions to *develop and apply some indicators for assessing and monitoring the progress and efficiency of policies related to gender equality in employment.*

At the moment, one of the main data sources that reflect gender relations in labour market statistics is the household statistical survey – Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is a modern method for statistical research of labour force market aiming to measure the active population (employed and unemployed) and inactive population.

Created as an important source of information regarding labour force, the survey supplies in a coherent manner essential data about all segments of population, providing a number of possibilities to correlate and structure the data by diverse demo-socio-economic characteristics under international comparability conditions.

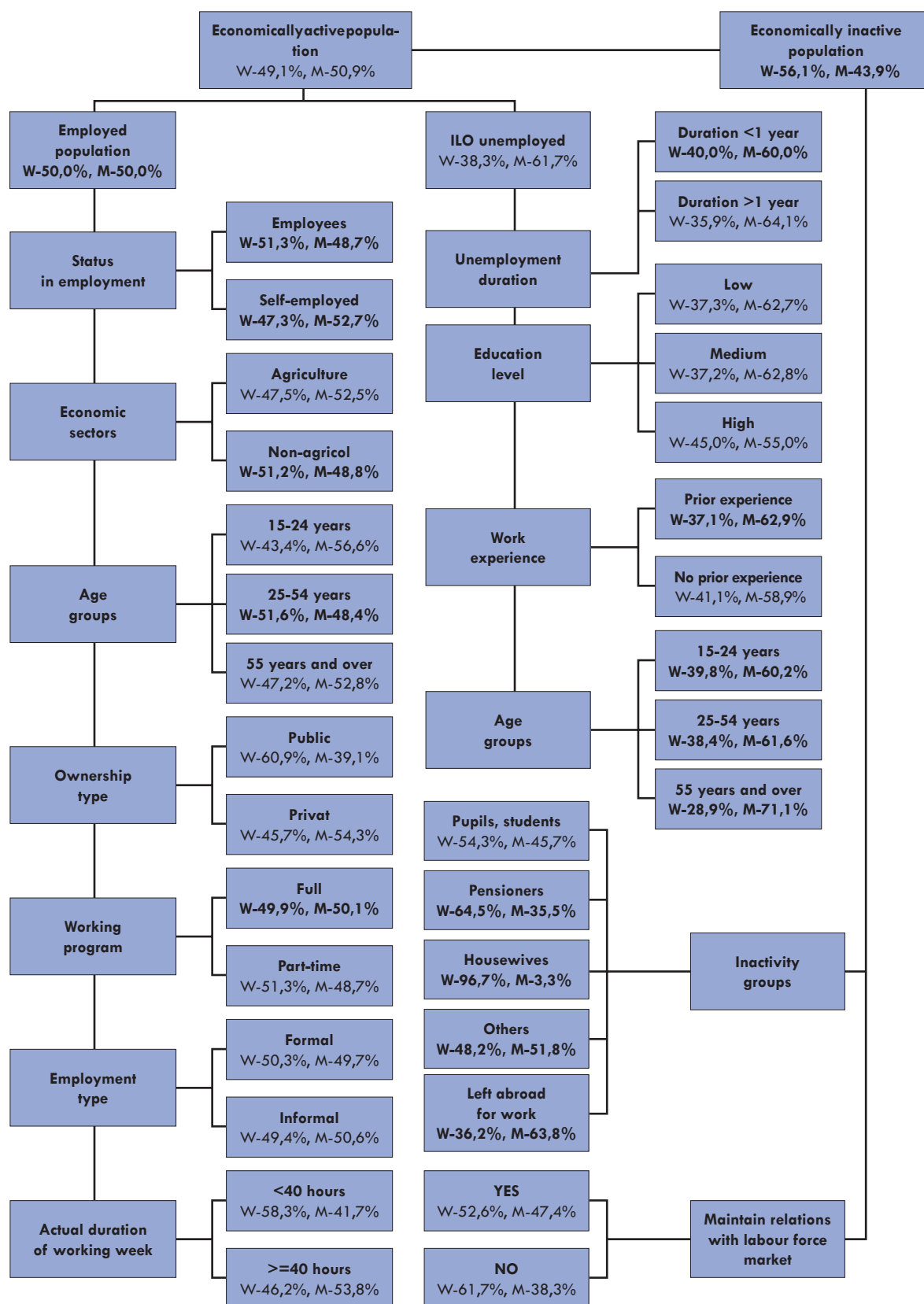
Starting with the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of 1998, LFS is carried out on quarterly basis as a continuous survey with quarterly and annual dissemination of data, allowing thus obtaining data on the size and structure of labour force and pointing out phenomena of seasonal nature which take place on labour market.

The data obtained based on LFS give the possibility to estimate indicators that are harmonised with international (ILO) standards and European norms (Eurostat):

The **main** obtained indicators are:

- **Indicators on participation in economic activity:**
  - Activity rate
  - Economic dependence rate
- **Indicators on employment:**
  - By economic sectors
  - By ownership forms
  - By professional status
  - By working program
  - By working program regime in case of employees
  - Employment rate

General overview of labour force in gender perspective in the Republic of Moldova, 2006





- Indicators on ILO unemployment:
  - Unemployment rate
  - Long-term unemployment rate
  - Youth long-term unemployment rate
  - Long-term unemployment incidence
  - Youth long-term unemployment incidence
  - Unemployment share among youth

The **additional** indicators are:

- Employment in informal sector
- Informal employment
- Time-related underemployment / Underemployment volume
- Work conditions
- Inadequate employment
- Labour force migration
- Atypical labour (ad-hoc module)

Taking into account the fact that the Republic of Moldova did not yet adopted the specific indicators for monitoring progress and efficiency of gender-related policies, the given paper analyzes women's and men's situation on labour market, this situation evolution and trends emerging during 2000-2006, using the above-mentioned indicators existent in LFS.

# I. ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

**L**abour market represents a specific field the importance of which derives from the fact that namely here population self-affirmation abilities are fulfilled, thus strongly impacting the economic, social, psychological and individual comfort and determining the higher or lower wellbeing level of the community as whole – of the family and of the society. The impact of the market relations on every person is multidimensional and strong, as it is determined by the pluri-dimensional characteristics of labour force which enshrines gender dimension as a separate characteristics that emerges from the physiological and behavioural differences of persons.

The Republic of Moldova is not an exception in this context, of general trends that characterise the demographic and labour market processes that are strongly interrelated at this millennium crossing. Nevertheless, our country is an exception, if we refer to the reality where a number of these trends manifest themselves with a high level of bias from the general world trends, and sometimes being even totally opposite.

The population represents the feeding source for the labour market, that's why the demographic processes outlining labour force development trends and phenomena. In the Republic of Moldova the number of women had always exceeded that of men by about 10% - this implying important social problems. Without getting into historical or biological details, it should be mentioned that the respective trend has objective causes, being determined in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by the two world wars in which our country was involved and which resulted with mass losses of male population – the discrepancy being maintained during post-war generations. During the peace period, there is an objective trend, which is characteristic for the whole world, when there is a higher number of boys newborn than girls. In the Republic of Moldova the birth share represents respectively 51,4% and 48,6%. But the number of women exceeds that of men only till the age of 30 years old. After which, the shares change: at 16 years old the shares count already for 50,8% for men and 49,2% for women, and by 40 years old - respectively 48,3% and 51,7%.

Another trend peculiar for our country is the drop of the number of population, that is induced by objective causes that are common for other countries as well. Among these would be the urbanisation process, the increase of the education level and the number of schooling years – compulsory and on volunteer basis, including women, the increase of economic, social and politic increase of women etc. All of these have led inevitably to decrease birth-rate. But, as a consequence, also to the reduction of the number of labour force in case of women and men (*Diagrams 1 and 2*).

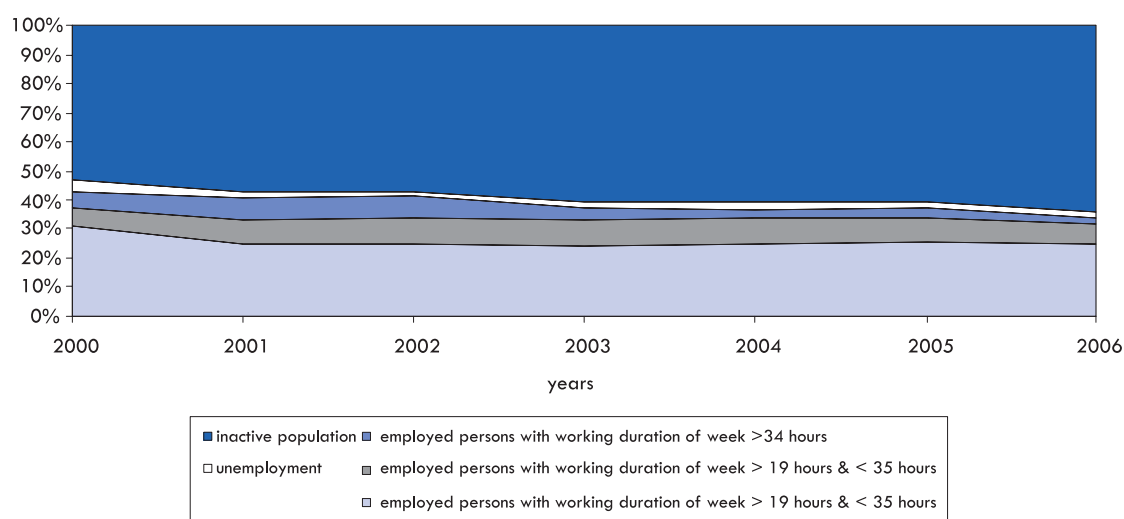


Diagram 1. Distribution of women by participation in economic activity and actual duration of working week

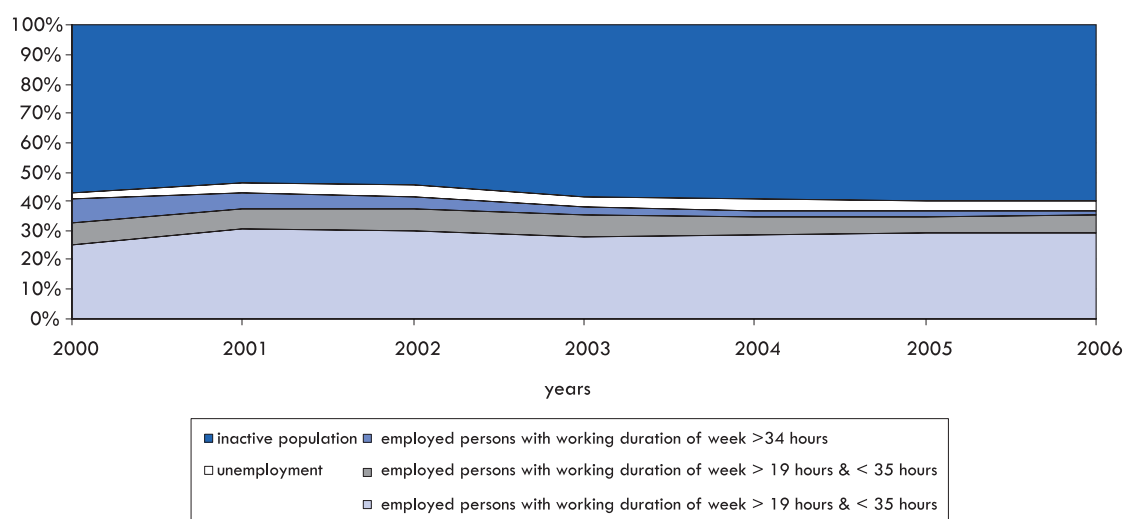


Diagram 2. Distribution of men by participation in economic activity and actual duration of working week

During 2000-2006 in the Republic of Moldova, the total number of economically active population has dropped significantly of about 300 thousand persons or 18%, this meaning that one in five men and one in four women left the national labour force market (Annex No 10). At the beginning of the mentioned period there were no notable difference between the number of men and that of women, but starting with 2002, the number of women starts to increase and exceed that of men reaching in 2005 a surplus of 6% (in 2006 – 3%). But, in the total number of economically active population, both men and women have approximately equal shares (Diagram 3).

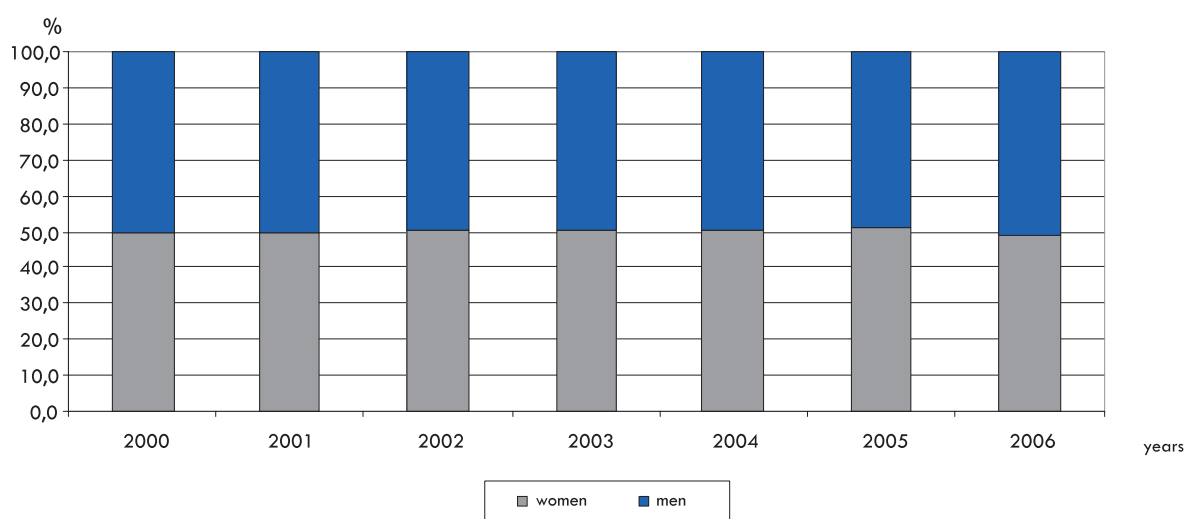


Diagram 3. Population by participation in economic activity by gender

### Participation rate in economic activity

The analysis of the evolution in case of the participation rate in labour force reveals the fact that this indicator registers a dropping trend. In 2000 in the Republic of Moldova, the participation rate at country level accounted for 59,9%; for men there was registered the value of 63,9% and for women – 56,3%. In 2006 this indicator drops by 13 p.p. for both sexes. The participation rate in the Republic of Moldova remains to be significantly low as compared with the values of this indicator at international level (Annex No 1), which registers a general decreasing trend for the given indicator. If in case of women the gap between the national and the global rates is of 9,5 p.p., the difference between the indicators for the total figures is of - 19,4p.p. In case of men, this indicator registers a new value that is lower than the global one – with 28,9 p.p. lower. We consider that such an important gap is due to the retirement age which is higher in other countries, but also due to the differences that exist in the assessment of the maximum age for participation in economic activity.

Another moment that should be mentioned is the fact that the dropping rhythm of the participation rate for men and women does not differ significantly. The lines of the graphic that characterises the activity rates has a parallel dynamic, with an exception in 2006, when the participation rate for women dropped with 5%, while that of men remained the same. Thus, there is a trend for getting closer the participation rate of both sexes. But this movement of differences emerges on the basis of total labour force participation rate reduction. The gender gap of the participation rate has a decreasing trend during the period of 2000-2005. If in 2000 the participation rate for men was higher than that of women with 7,6 p.p., then in 2005 this differences drops down till 2,7 p.p.(Diagram 4). In our opinion, the general decrease of the participation rate is due to the economic crises in the '90s and the interdependent processes of economically active population emigration.

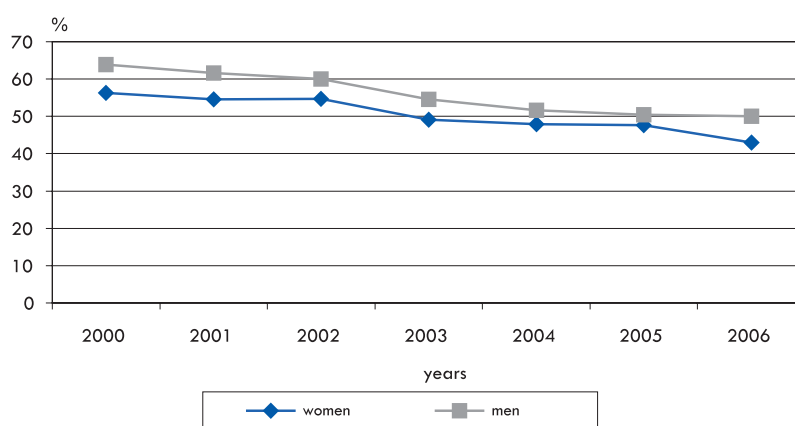


Diagram 4. Evolution of the activity rate by gender

When referring to the economic activity by quarters, during the given period there is a trend of a more intense activity during the second and the third quarters and a lower activity in the third and fourth quarters – a fact that is determined by the peculiar character of the agrarian sector of the national economy and the seasonal nature of this sector.

The distribution of the participation rate by age groups reveals that men are active on the labour market during a longer period than women (*Diagrams 5 and 6*). The highest values (over 70%) for both sexes are registered by the age group of 35-49 years old. But in case of men, these values are maintained during a longer period of time – up till 64 years old and this phenomenon is related, partially, to the older age for retirement. In case of women, the value of the given indicator drops to 50% when reaching this age level. Even after the retirement age, men are active on the labour market for a longer period of time than women. Out of the total number of young women, one in five women is economically active and out of the total of young men – one in four is economically active. In case of young men (15-24 years) the reduced rate of participation is determined by the continuous increase of the schooling period.

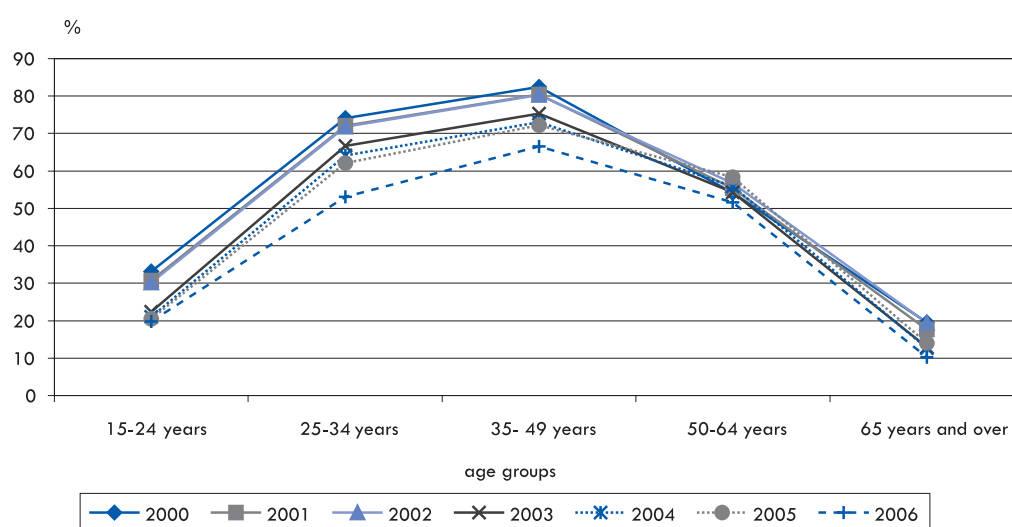


Diagram 5. Evolution of the activity rate for women by age groups

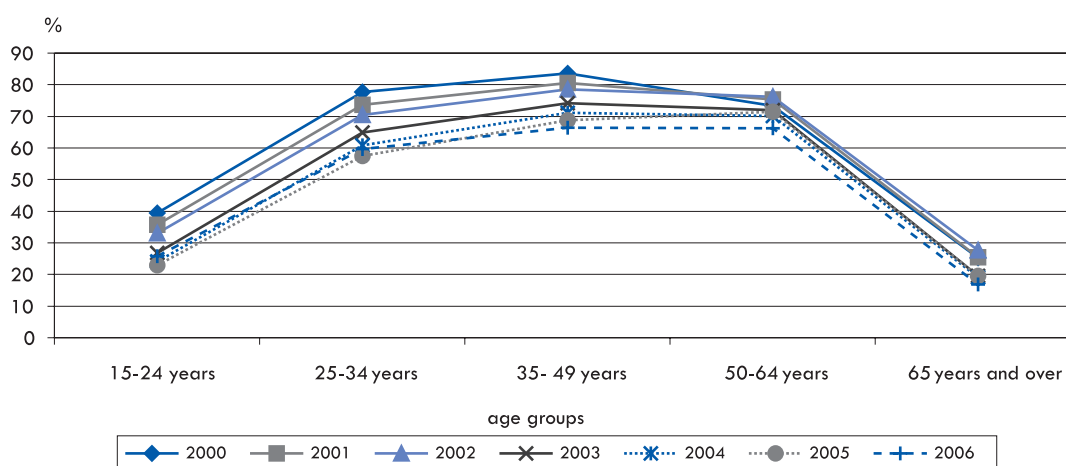


Diagram 6. Evolution of the activity rate for men by age groups

As a rule, the low activity rate registered for young women (15 – 24 years) may be associated with the high schooling rate of men, difficulties for finding a job (especially in case of women with small children) and the trend to leave the job due to maternity leaves and leaves for taking care of children. The problem of young women to find a job, especially in the countries with young market economies, has induced the appearance and the intensification of the women's emigration processes and thus inducing for them great dangers that have negative consequences also at macroeconomic level – depopulation, children with no parental care, destroyed families, etc.

The slow drop of the activity rate for women of 50-64 years old partially reflects the modifications induced in the retirement age. Although the activity of 55 years old and over women has increased significantly during the transition period, the probability to be economically active is significantly lower for them than for men (respectively about 10 and 20%). At the same time, it should be mentioned that relatively many persons stay economically active also when getting older as the incomes from pensions are very small (in average 442,3 lei in 2006) as compared with the subsistence minimum for this segment of population - 935,1 lei.

The trend of decreased participation rate is also maintained in case of able-bodied persons (15-64 years old)<sup>1</sup>. The total participation rate and the rate registered for men dropped with 15 p.p. In case of women there is a difference of 14 p.p. (Diagram 7).

<sup>1</sup> At European Union level, the EU states use the able bodied age for statistical purposes so as to make comparisons among states.

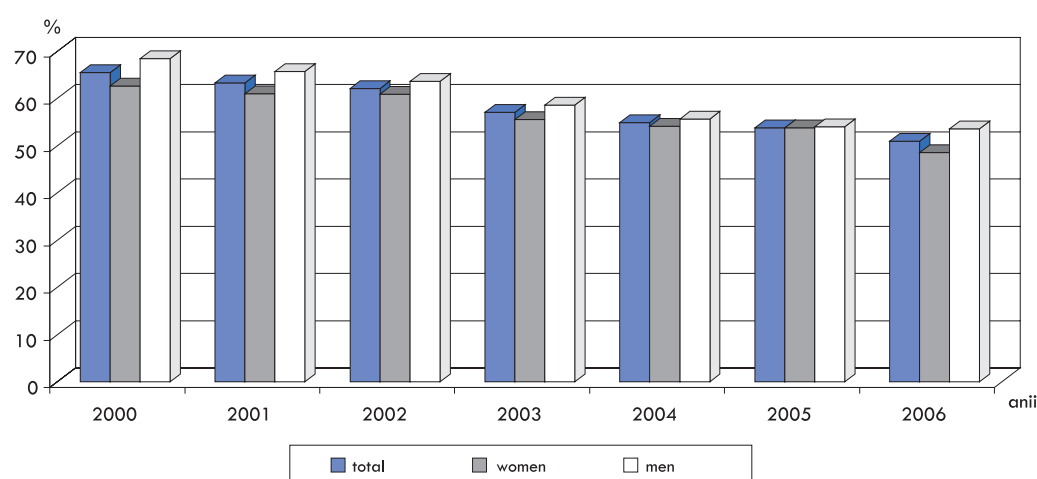


Diagram 7. Evolution of the activity rate for persons in age 15-64 years by gender

We have mentioned already the increasing trend for the schooling period. In this context a special interest is given to the participation in economic activity of men and women according to the education level. The trend is obvious and shows a directly proportional dependency: the higher the education level, the higher the participation rate is.

Another general trend reveals that for every level of education women hold an activity rate that is lower than that of men (Diagram 8). Although women with higher education are more numerous as compared to men (with about 17%), nevertheless only 2/3 of them are economically active, while the share of economically active men with higher education accounts for 3/4 out of the total number. Notable differences between the activity rates are also observed in case of persons with vocational and gymnasium education. And only in case of women and men practically with no education, the participation rate is actually the same.

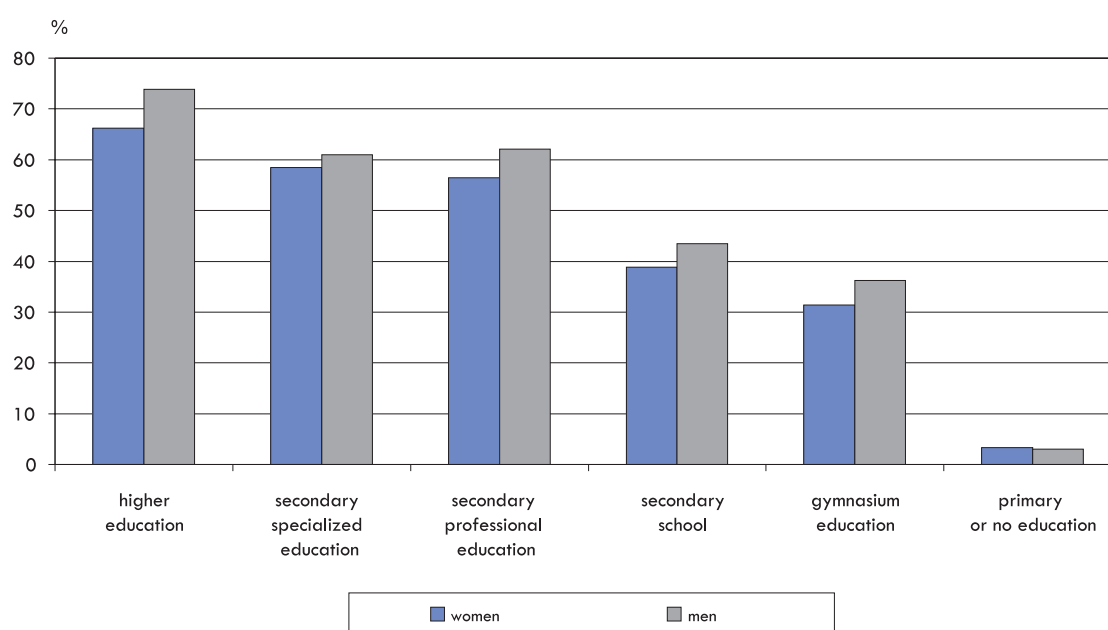
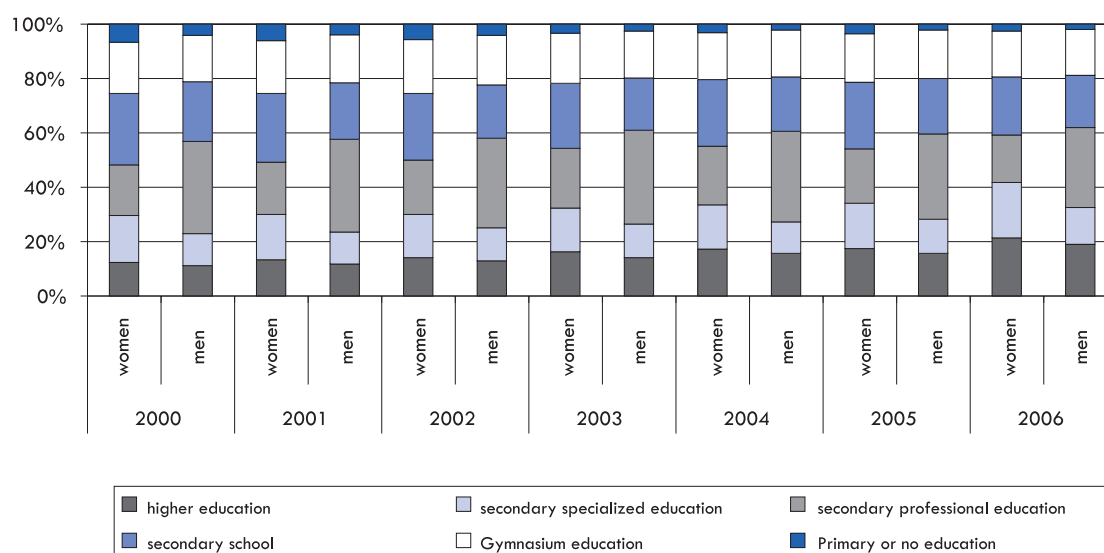


Diagram 8. Distribution of the activity rate by gender and level of education, in 2006

Analyzing the evolution of economically active persons distribution by education level (*Diagram 9*), it can be noted that among persons with vocational secondary education women account for three out of five persons, while men account for about 2/3 out of the total number of persons graduating from a secondary professional school. Women are more numerous among persons with primary school or no education at all. Out of the total number of economically active persons with higher education, the share of women with higher education exceeds that of men, the difference varying in between 6p.p. and 9p.p.



*Diagram 9. Distribution of the active population by gender and level of education*

The analyzed data show a rather high level of interest from women behalf for the increase of their professional level, thus confirming our country's alignment to the world trend for increase of economic activity in case of women. We consider that this fact is also very important from the point of view of the efforts made by women for an increased economic activity which are higher than those made by men, as the family tasks that women have to perform are traditionally more numerous than those of men.

When analyzing the participation in economic activity according to marital status (*Annex No 11*), we may see that women, as well as men register higher activity rates in case of married and unmarried persons, as compared to the divorced persons and the widows/widowers (*Diagram 10*).

The distribution by sex shows that the share of unmarried men exceeds that of unmarried women, but in the case of divorced and widow(er) – the number of women exceeds that of men with the same marital status. The situation can be assessed as being normal, as we may say that the unmarried persons are mainly young persons, and the widow(er) – are mainly elderly people: both groups registering low activity rates.



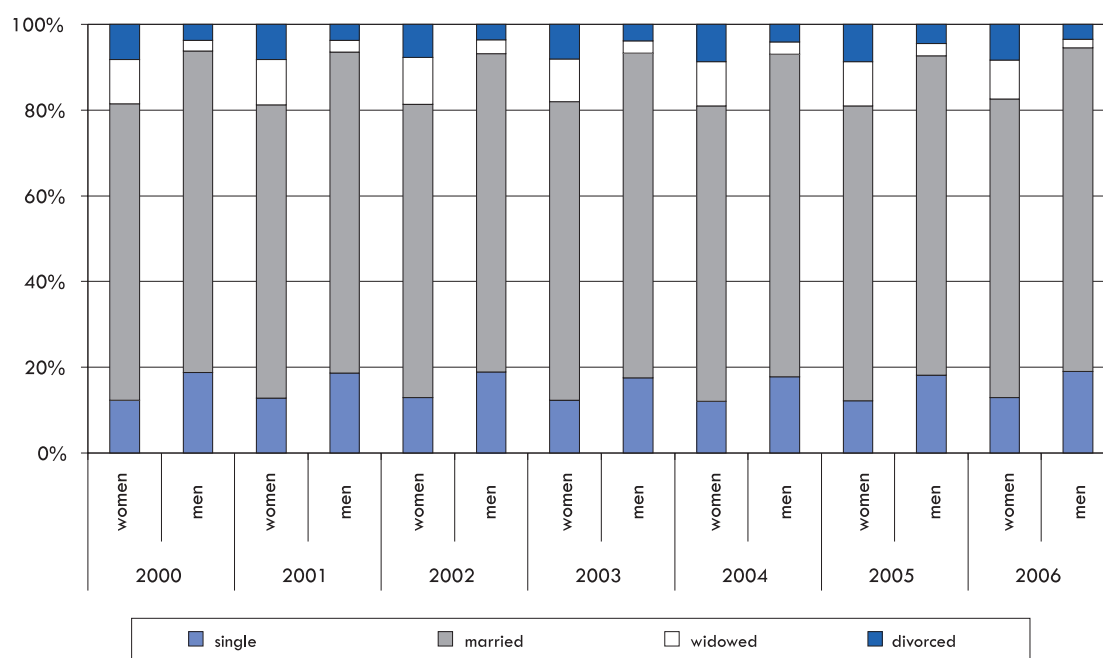


Diagram 10. Distribution of the active population by age and marital status

## II. EMPLOYED POPULATION

Significant and rapid changes are taking place in the world economy, thus the globalisation and the development with dynamic rhythms of the technical-scientific progress have influenced the economic behaviour of men and women on labour market. Although the participation rate and the employment rate of women during 2002-2006 practically did not change, at the international level there is an increase for share of women in non-agricultural remunerated activities – this being a positive trend (Annex 1-3). In European Union (27) the mentioned changes are expressed through decrease of the gender gap in employment from 17,6% in 2000 down to 15,2% in 2006. And in EU (15) – respectively from 18,8% down to 15,6% (Annex 6-7). Unfortunately, the trend for the Republic of Moldova differs, as here during 2002-2006 the participation rate and the employment rate both: for women and men has dropped significantly.

Women in the Republic of Moldova have kept traditionally the high level of employment, inheriting this tradition from the soviet period (Annex No 12). *Diagram 11* reveals the fact that the share of women out of the total number of employed persons exceeds the share of men and is registering an increasing trend: from 1,3 p.p. in 2000 up to 4,5 p.p. in 2005, being practically equal in 2006.

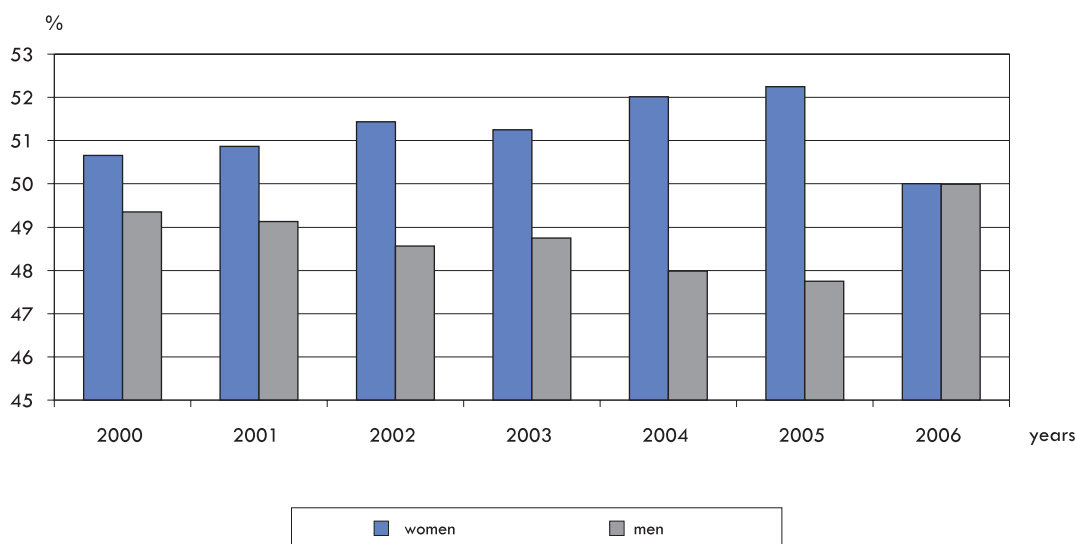


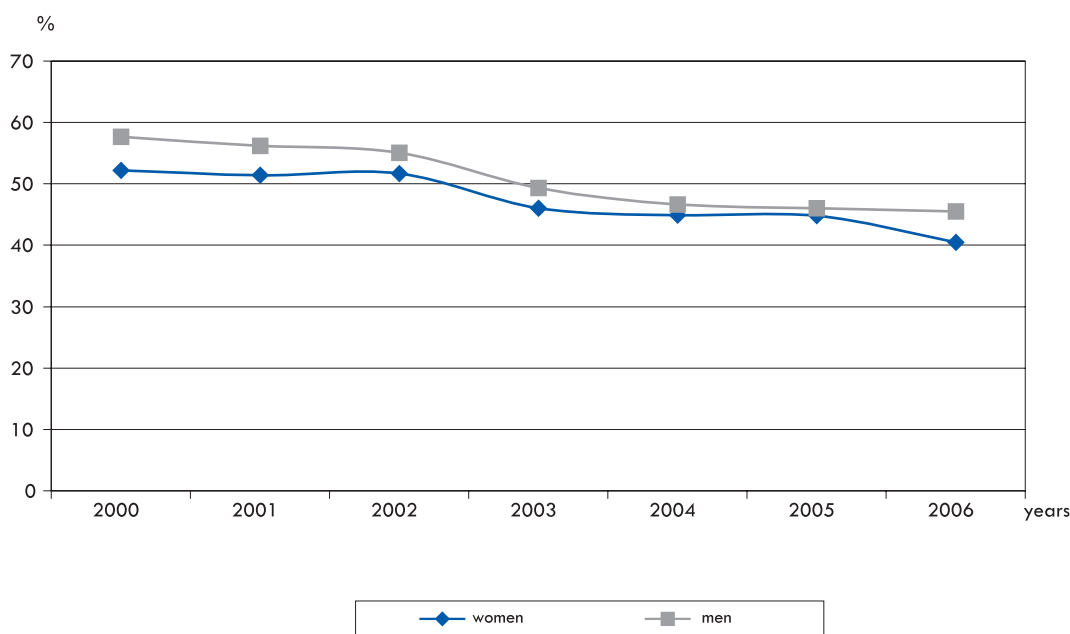
Diagram 11. Distribution of employment by gender

## Employment Rate

On one hand, the employment rate represents the indicator that reflects the capacity of the economy to supply working places or to create employment opportunities for the able bodied population (usually of 15 years old and over). On the other hand, it characterizes the level of economy efficiency for productive usage of its able-bodied population potential. The higher the employment rate, the higher the number of population who works is. Although the total number of employed women is higher when compared with that of men, the employment rate in case of women is a little bit lower than that of men – a situation registered also in other regions of the world. The smallest gender gap is registered in Eastern Asia, in the developed countries and EU states as well as in the countries with economies in transition where women traditionally participated on labour market at an equal level with men (Annex No 2).

Distribution by sex of the given indicator for the Republic of Moldova reveals two important moments (*Diagram 12*):

1. There are no significant discrepancies between the employment rate for women and men. Moreover, the last years are characterised by a trend to get closer the values of this indicator. If in 2000 the gender gap counted for 5,5 p.p., then in 2005, this difference accounted only for 1,2 p.p., in other words the share of employed men out of the total number of men of 15 years old and over and the same share for women have close values;
2. The total employment rate and the employment rate by sex, just line the participation rate in labour force are further on decreasing.



*Diagram 12. Evolution of the employment rate by gender*

The analysis of the employment rate evolution by age groups and sex reveals that there are no significant discrepancies between men and women (*Diagrams 13 and 14*). At the same

time, for the marginal age groups (15-24 years and over 55 years old), the employment rate for men is higher than the one registered for women.

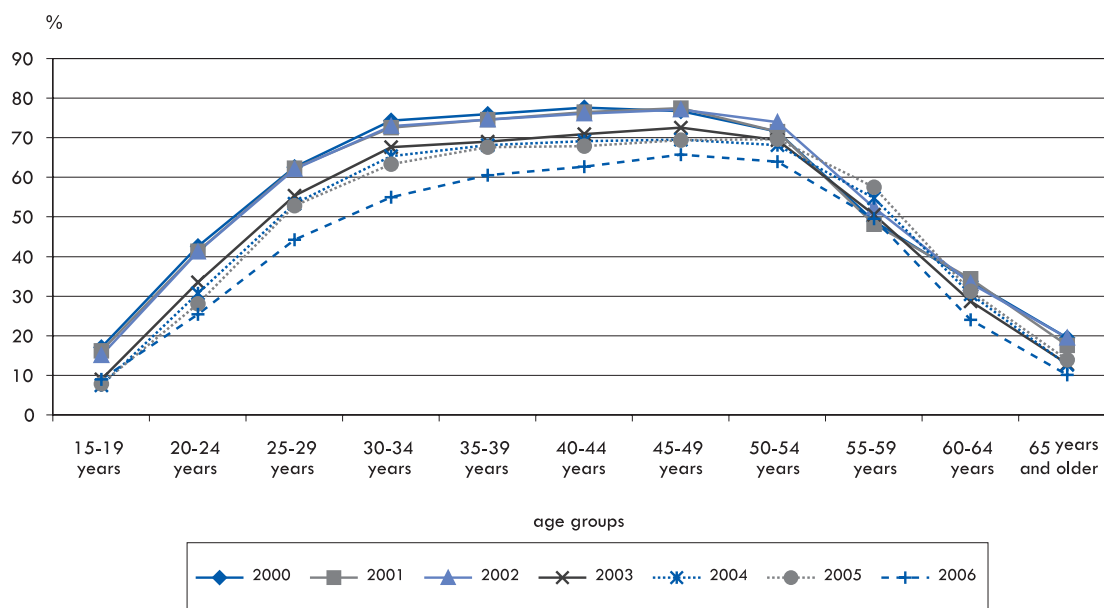


Diagram 13. Distribution of women employment rate by age groups

The characteristics for women employment rate show that young women start working later, this being conditioned by the reproductive and care for children functions of women, and in case of the age group of 55 years and older – one of the reasons may be the earlier retirement age for women.

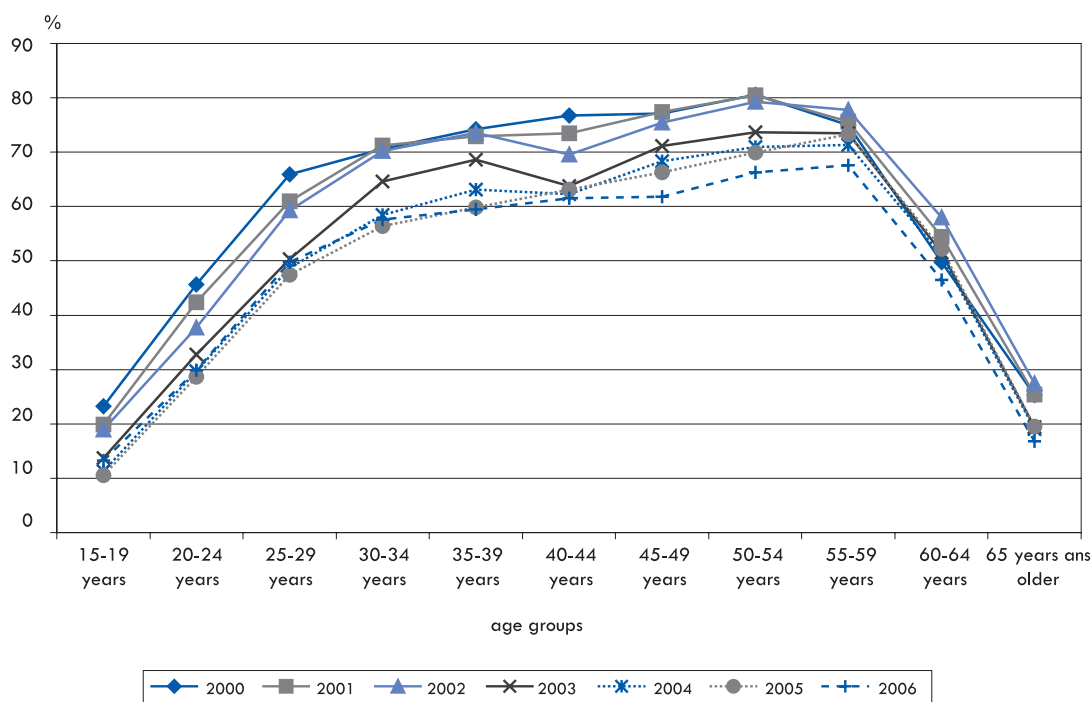


Diagram 14. Distribution of men employment rate by age groups

In case of men, the employment rate is high for the age group of up to 64 years old, and afterwards it starts decreasing. In the age segment of 35-54 years, women employment rate is getting equal with that of men, and in some cases it even exceeds it insignificantly – this fact proves that the employment level in this age group is the same for women and men. This trend of the employment rate is kept during a period of years.

The group of able bodied (according to EU) persons - 15-64 years old – there are no significant discrepancies in gender perspective (*Diagram 15*). Notable differences are seen only in the age group of 55-64 years old, the reasons being mentioned above.

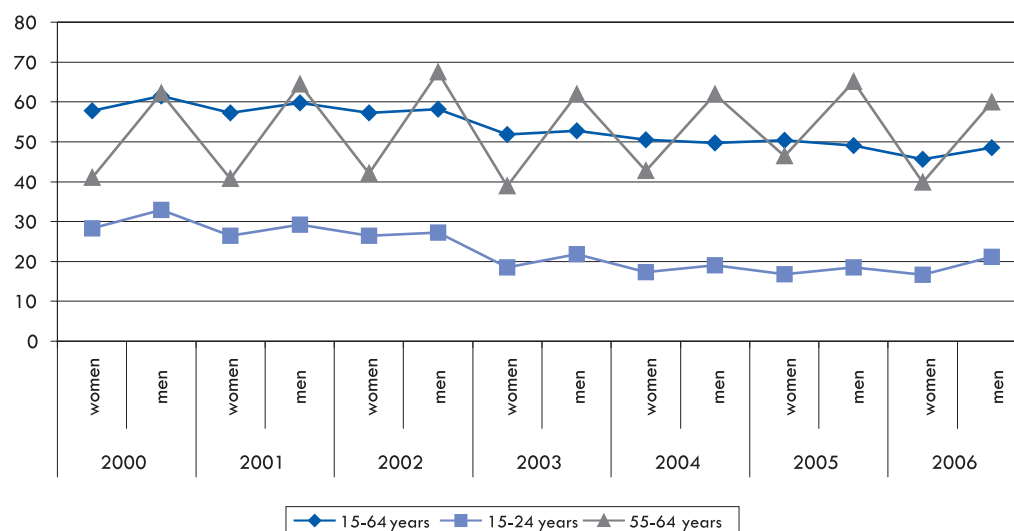


Diagram 15. Distribution of the employment rate by gender and age groups according EU classification

The evolution of the employment rate for able bodied persons according to the legislation in force in the Republic of Moldova (16-56 years for women and 16-61 years for men) is illustrated bellow (*Diagram 16*).

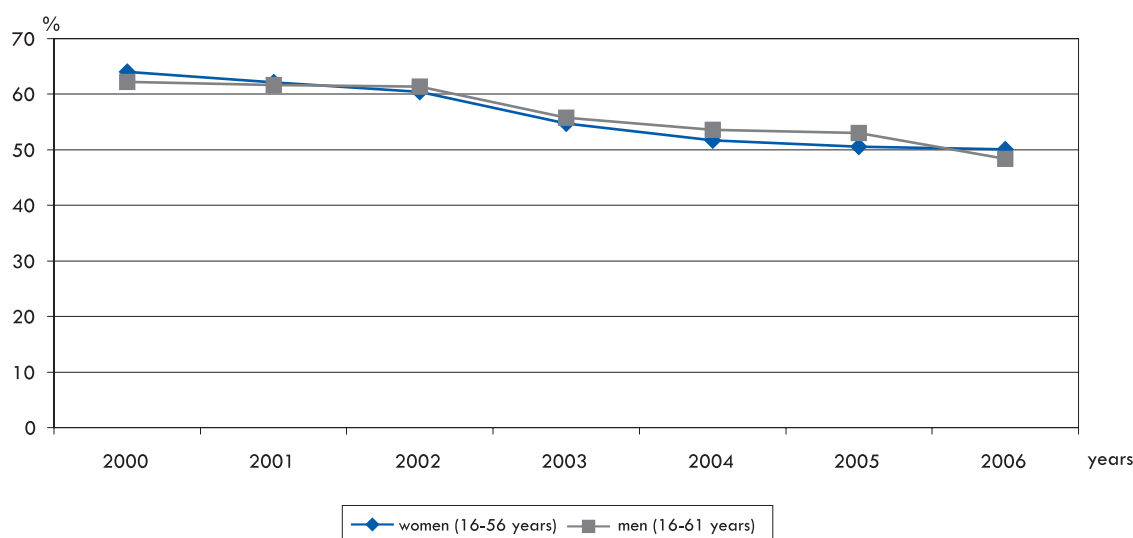


Diagram 16. Evolution of the employment rate by gender for population in working age

## Economic Activities

The distribution of employed persons by economic activities reveals that the Republic of Moldova has traditionally the peculiar character of a mainly agrarian country. The agricultural sector focuses one third of the total of employed population. 35,3% of the total of employed men and 32% of the total of employed women are active in the given sector (Annex No 14). Traditionally, women more frequently than men find jobs in Services sector and less frequently in Industry. The share of men in the total of employment prevails in agriculture (52,5%), industry (55,7%), transport (72,1%) and construction (90,5%) (Diagram 17). At the same time, women prevail in public administration, education and health care (67,7%), trade, hotels and restaurants (57,6%) and in financial, banking activities and services (51,2%).

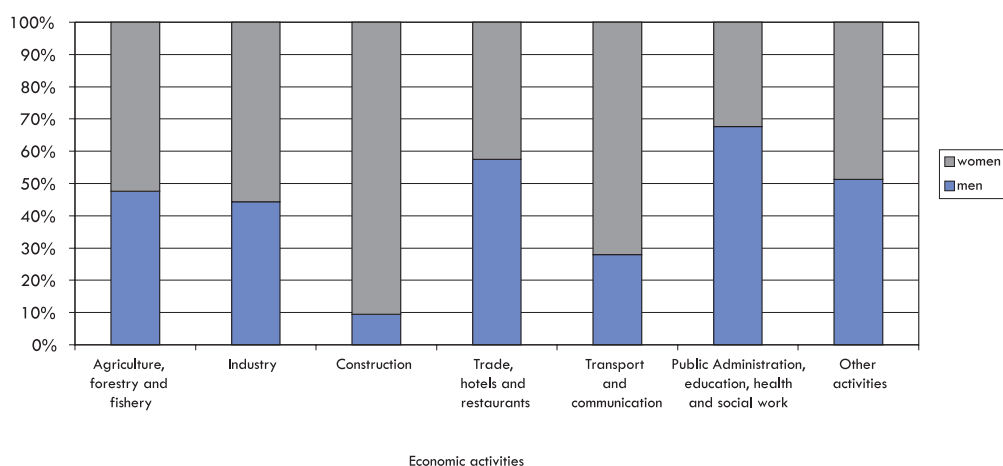


Diagram 17. Distribution of the employment by gender and economic activities, 2006

This segregation of women and men by economic activities is maintained during the entire period of 2000-2006 (Diagrams 18 and 19).

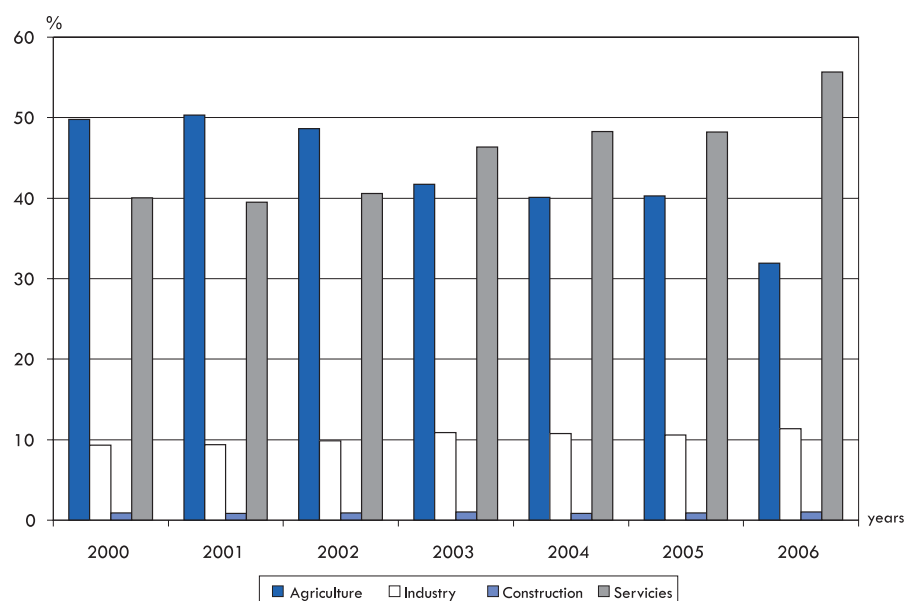


Diagram 18. Distribution of employed women by sectors

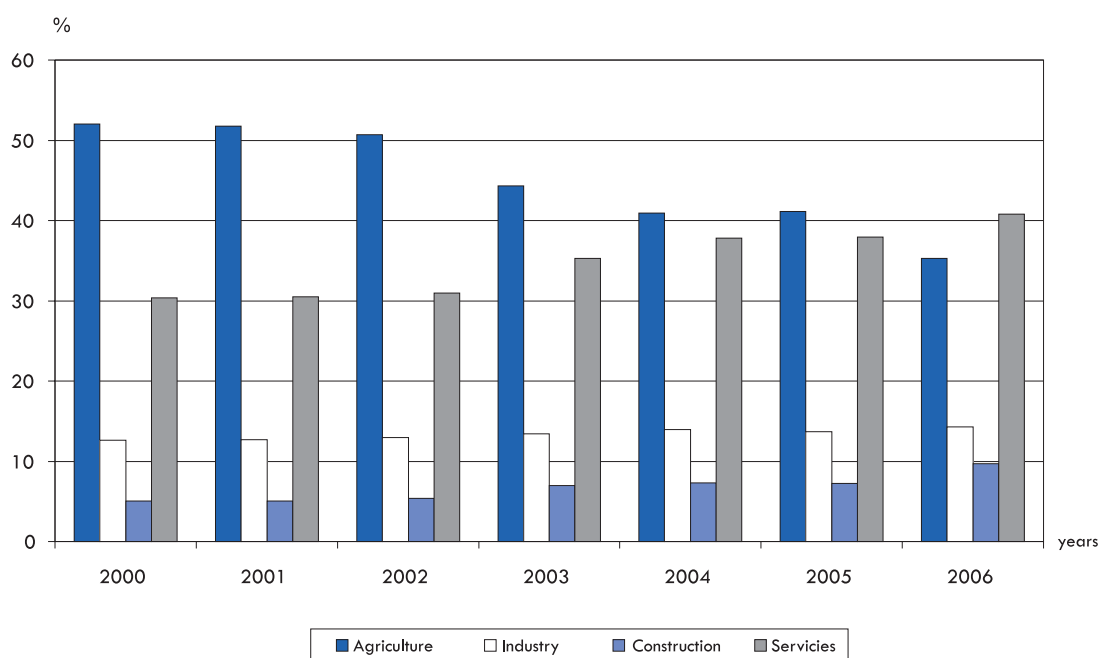


Diagram 19. Distribution of employed men by sectors

## Remunerated non-agricultural activities

Special attention is paid to the share of women in remunerated non-agricultural activities, as it is one of the indicators of Goal 3 *Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment* of the Millennium Development Goals. According to the World Report on Millennium Development Goals<sup>1</sup>, in all the regions of the world, women participation in remunerated non-agricultural activities continues to increase, but nevertheless it is still lower as compared with that of men. Thus, the global value of this indicator in 2005 accounted for 39%, in CIS countries – 51% (Annexe No 3).

In the Republic of Moldova, just like in CIS states, women employed in non-agricultural activities account for a higher share than men, about 54,9%. This situation is rather stable during 2000-2006: the share of employed women in non-agricultural activities varies in between 53-55%, and that of men in between 45-47% (Diagram 20).

<sup>1</sup> [http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2007/UNSD\\_MDG\\_Report\\_2007e.pdf](http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2007/UNSD_MDG_Report_2007e.pdf)

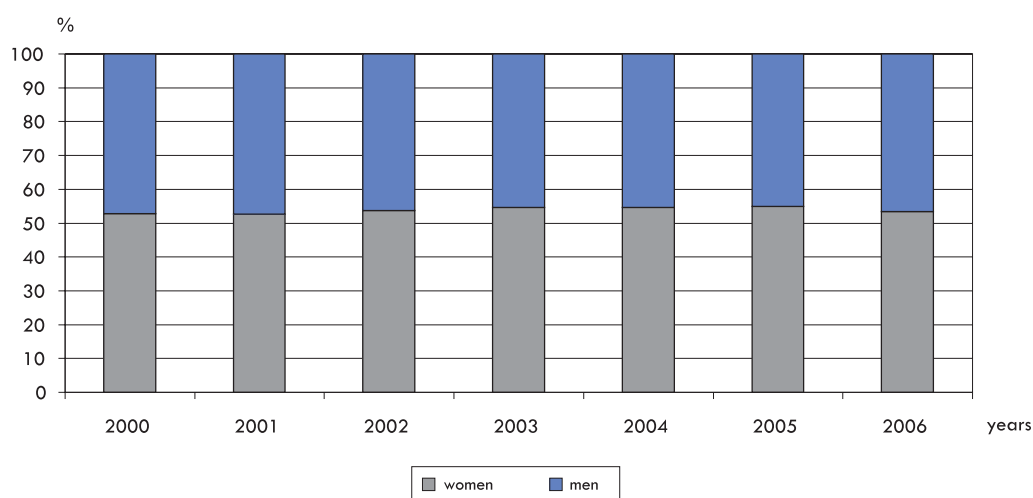


Diagram 20. Distribution of paid employment in non/agriculture by gender

## Employment in Agriculture

Separate attention is given to women's and men's employment in agriculture. Employment in this field is also influenced by specific factors: the works with seasonal character predominate and the performed works depend a lot on the weather conditions. These factors influence the working hours and program, as well as the possibilities to obtain income. An important feature that differs the agriculture sector from other fields relates to the fact that private sector prevails in the given sector. As a result, self-employed are the main persons who are involved in the sector, their share increased a lot during the period of 2000-2006 (Diagram 21). If in 2000 the ratio between the self-employed persons and employees accounted for 2:1, then in 2006 it was already of 3:1, in other words three thirds from the total number of employed persons were the self-employed ones. The distribution by sex of the persons employed in agricultural activities reveals the fact that only one in three men and one in five women out of the total numbers were employees.

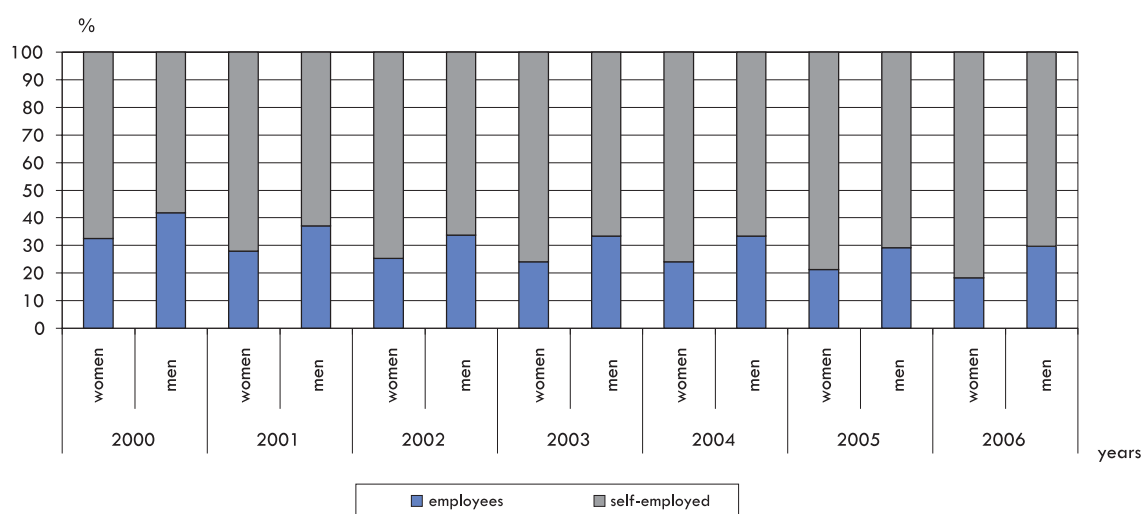
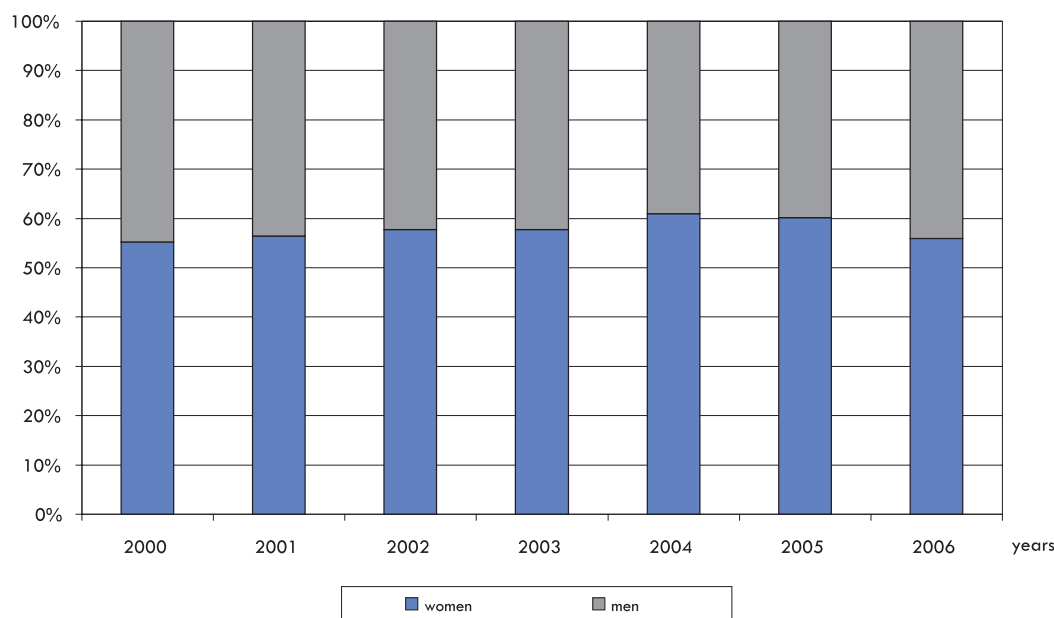


Diagram 21. Distribution of the employment in agriculture by gender and status in employment

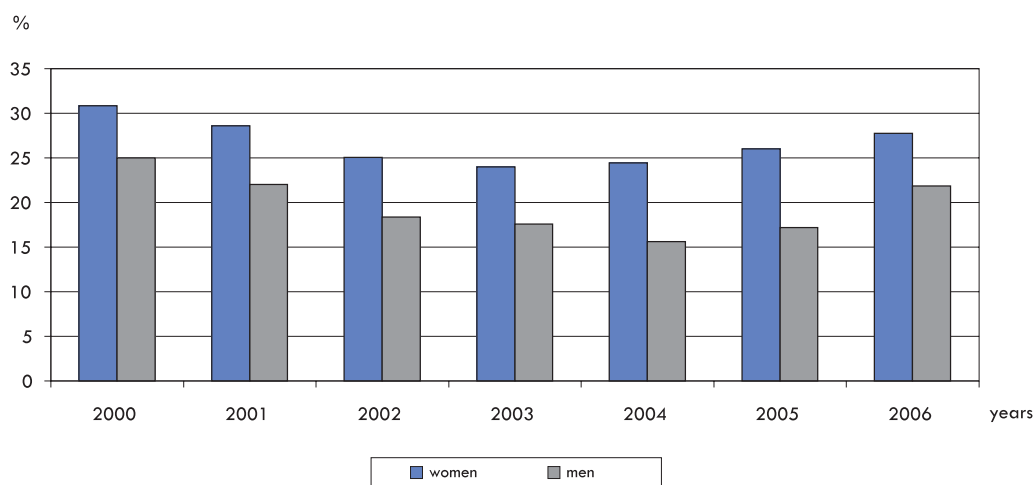


The share of the self-employed persons in agriculture is also due to the fact that one in two persons in agriculture works in his/her own auxiliary plot (*Diagram 22*). The share of women that practice this type of activity is higher: three women per two men working on the auxiliary plot. Women have a higher share in activities with low productivity and those that generate unessential income, most frequently only to meet the needs of the household with agricultural and animal products.



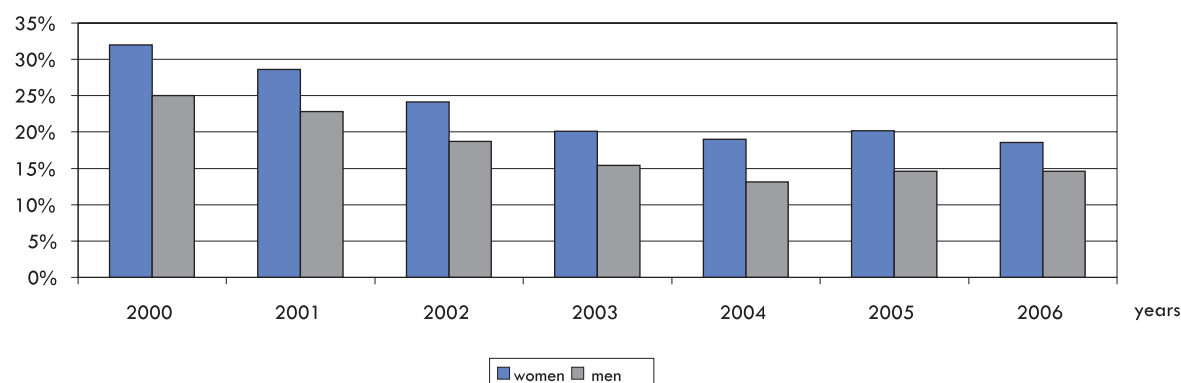
*Diagram 22. Distribution by sex of the persons who worked in the auxiliary plots*

The dynamics of the share of persons employed in auxiliary plots as related to the total number of persons employed in agriculture reveals the fact that during these years the given share is constantly dropping - from 31% down to 24% for women and from 25% down to 16% for men. At the same time, the differences between sexes remains to be stable, about 6-7 p.p. (*Diagram 23*).



*Diagram 23. Share of the persons who worked in the auxiliary plots in total agriculture*

Nevertheless, the share of persons whose working place is on their own auxiliary plot is rather high within the total of employed population (*Diagram 24*).



*Diagram 24. Share of employment in the auxiliary plot out of the total employment*

In 2000 the share of these persons accounted for a third for women and a fourth for men. In 2001-2002 there was the trend to reduce the respective shares, and starting with 2003, these shares got stable and continued to remain more significant for women: one in five women and one in seven men continue to have their main working activity within their auxiliary plot.

## Employment in informal economy: informal sector and informal employment

A characteristic feature for the labour market of the Republic of Moldova refers to the presence of the so-called phenomenon as *informal sector*. Informal sector is rather wide spread in countries with transitional economies, including the Republic of Moldova. Although during the recent period there was a trend to drop the share of this type of production out of the total of employment (from 14,5% in 2003<sup>2</sup> down to 10,0% in 2006), nevertheless one in ten employed person continues to work in the informal sector (Annex 18). When analyzing the distribution by sex, it might be seen that men employed in informal sector continue to hold high shares in the total of employment as compared to women (12,% in case of men as against 7,6% in case of women in 2006).

Another phenomenon related to informal economy and largely spread in the Republic of Moldova refers to *informal employment* (Annex 19), that during all this period covered more than one third of the employed population (38% in 2003 and 35% in 2006). In 2006 the share of women employed in informal sector registered a value of 34,7% out of the total of employed women, the share of men accounted respectively for 35,6% (*Diagram 25*).

<sup>2</sup> Employment in *Informal Sector and Informal Employment* is estimated in LFS database starting with 2003

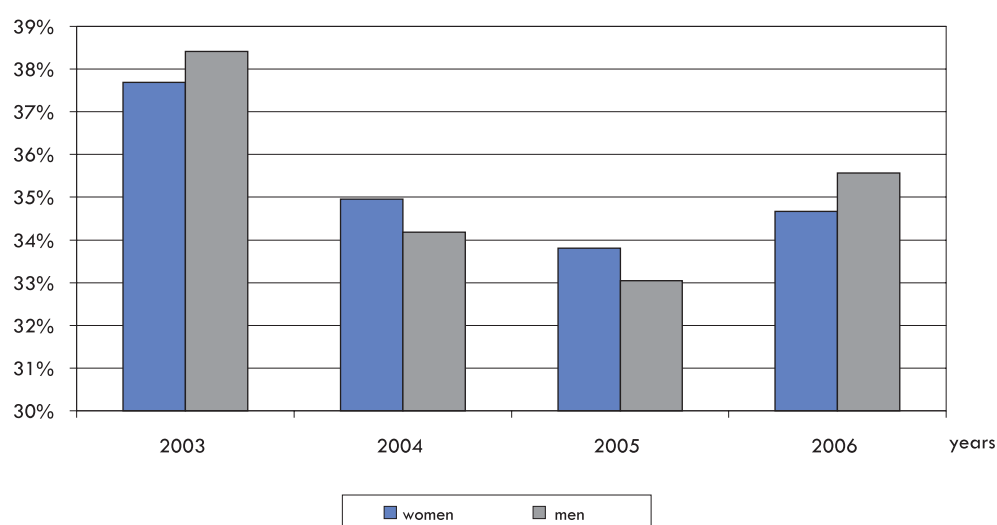


Diagram 25. Share of informal employment in total employment

As for the structure of informal employment by sex – there are no significant discrepancies between men and women (Diagram 26).

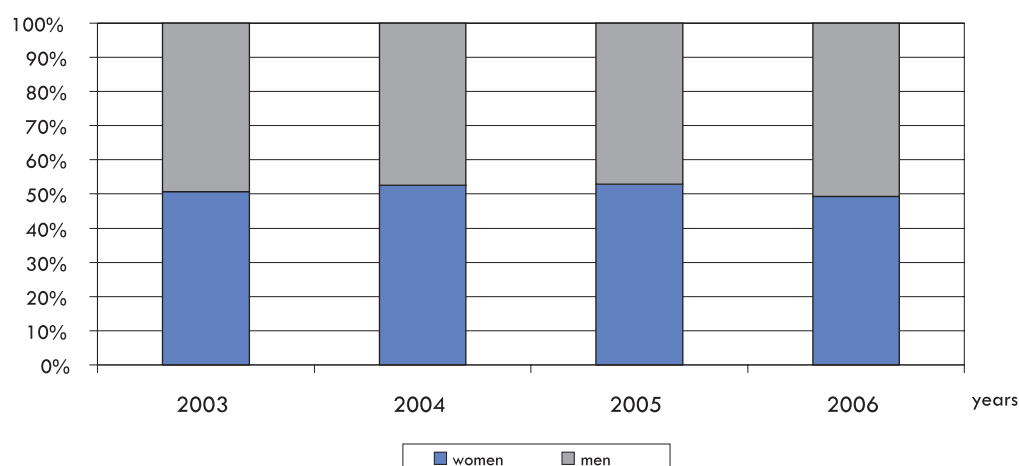


Diagram 26. Distribution of the informal employment by sex

An important factor that contributes to generating informal working places is the presence in the economy of the Republic of Moldova of the employment in agricultural sector with a share that exceeds one third.

Another factor influencing the presence of informal employment in our country relates to the increased share of own-account work. Significant discrepancies are registered between informal employment of employed and self-employed persons in the distribution of the informal employment by categories of professional status: there are four self-employed persons per each employed one. In other words, out of the total number of persons employed in the informal sector 1/5 are employees and 4/5 – self-employed persons: 20% and 80%. This distribution is kept during a period of four years, 2003-2006 (Diagram 27).

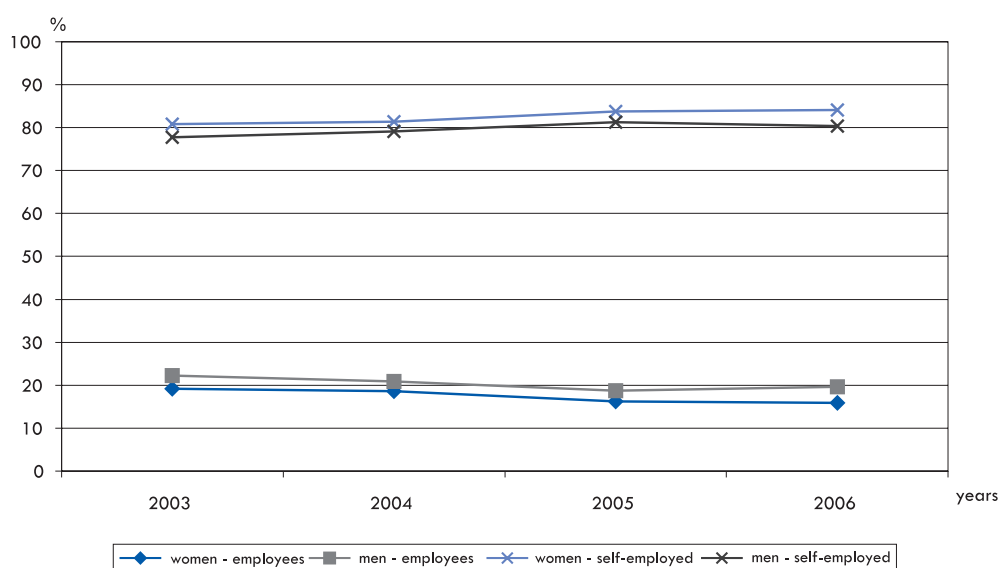


Diagram 27. Distribution of the informal employment by sex and status in employment

Informal employment is not uniformly distributed by age groups (Diagram 28) representing big shares for the marginal groups: 15-24 years old and 55 years old and over. Among young persons (15-24 years old) the share of persons employed informally is within the segment of 40-50%, the share of men being with 3 p.p. higher than that of women. During 2003-2006 within the age group of 55 years old and over, the share of persons employed informally out of the total of employed population in the same age group is significantly higher and varies in between 50-60%, being considerably higher for women than for men. In this case, the difference between women and men accounts for 15 p.p. Thus, the elderly people, especially women, are more frequently undergo the danger to get employed in a working place lacking some important social benefits, as the annual paid leave or the sick paid leave or transfer of adequate contributions to the social fund. The age group of 25-54 years old, one in three persons works informally. Among adult persons, the share of men exceeds that of women (1 p.p.-3p.p.).

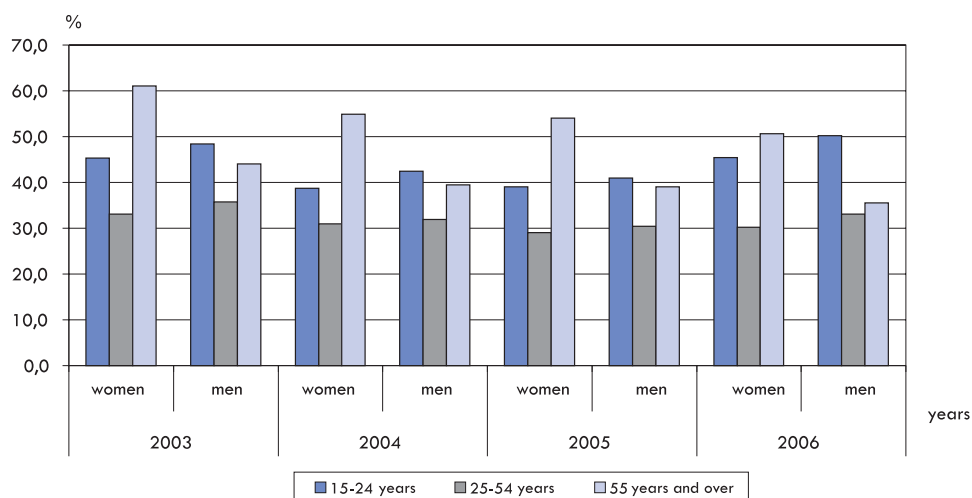
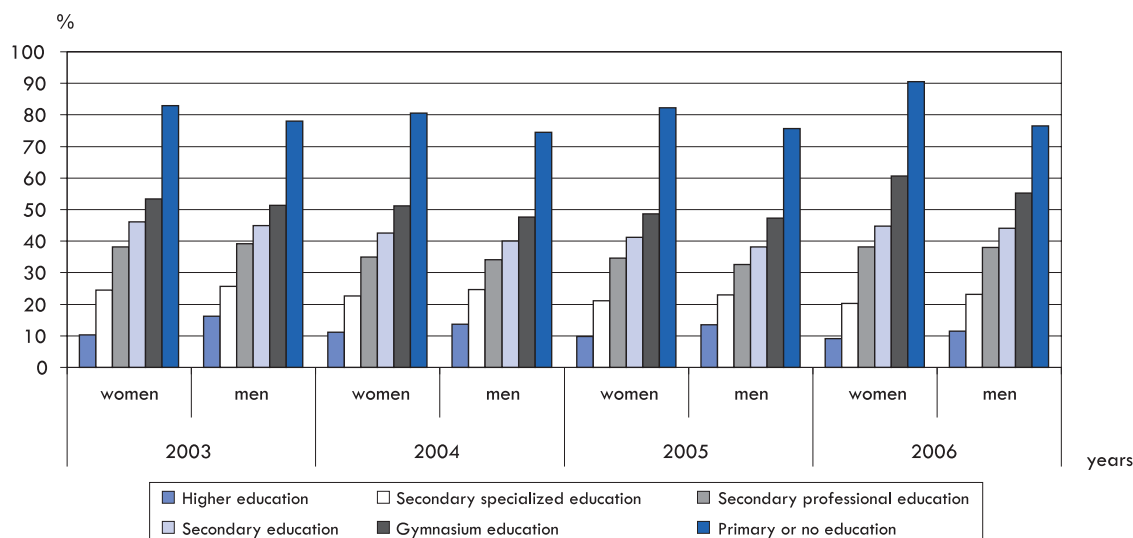


Diagram 28. Distribution of the informal employment by sex and age groups

An important feature for employed persons is the education level (*Diagram 29*). The analysis of the evolution of employed persons distribution by this criterion reveals the following: the higher person's lower level of education, the higher the probability that the respective persons could be among the informally employed persons is.



*Diagram 29. Distribution of the informal employment by sex and level of education*

Out of the total of employed persons with or without primary school, four persons out of five are employed informally, the share of women being with 6 p.p. higher than that of men. One in two persons out of the total employed persons with incomplete secondary education, two out of five persons who have graduated from lyceum or secondary school and more than a third of persons who have graduated a professional school are employed informally. The share of persons with vocational secondary education employed informally exceeds 20%, and that of persons with higher education is a little bit over 10%. Another trend emerging during the recent years is the fact that within the category of persons with a low level of education, the weight of women prevails over that of men and while the level of education increases, the discrepancies between women and men are decreasing: in case of persons with secondary vocational education and higher education the highest shares go for men. As a consequence, the conclusion can be drawn that while the education level increases, the probability to get employed in an informal job is higher for men than for women. We consider that this happens because women acknowledge that they need more social protection system which is assured by formal employment and which offers social guarantees (paid sick leaves, paid annual leaves, leaves for taking care of children, pensions, etc.). As for men who are the heads of families, they pay more attention to the value of earnings. This determines the gap between the preference for informal labour.

## Profession groups

The correlation between the activity and the profession of persons is reflected in the way the persons are distributed by profession groups (*Annex 15*). Taking into account the fact

that the Republic of Moldova is a country where agriculture has an important share in economy and distribution by profession groups (in line with the Profession Classifier of the Republic of Moldova<sup>3</sup>, harmonised with ISCO-88), the top is taken by profession specific to agricultural sector: *unqualified workers* and *agricultural workers* represented equally by men and women. The level of segregation by profession in these groups is much more lower than in the rest of profession groups. The difference between women and men under the category of *agricultural workers* counts for 5 p.p., the highest share goes for women, and in the group of *unqualified workers* the difference is lower counting for 3 p.p., the highest share being that of women (Diagram 30).

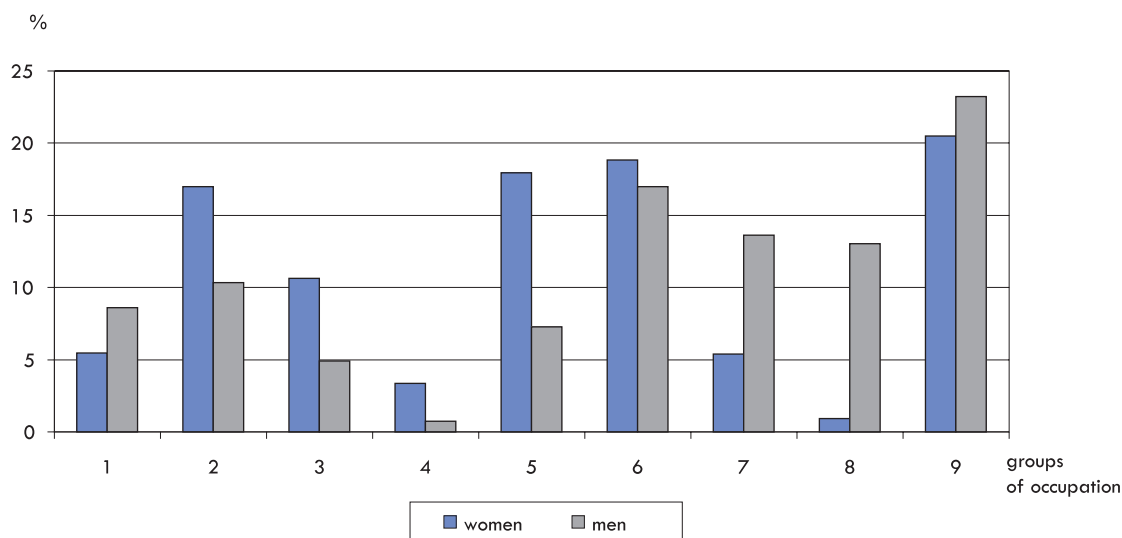


Diagram 30. Distribution of employment by sex and groups of occupation, 2006

The structure of employed population analyzed by profession groups and sex points out that the share of women is higher than that of men in the group of *specialists with senior level of qualification* and of *specialists with medium level of qualification*, and in the group of *workers in services* and *group of administrative officials*. Men represent the big majority of those who are employed in the group of *qualified workers* (71,7%) and of *mechanics and operators* (93,4%). In the group of *senior officials and leaders* from public administration and from *social-economic units* the share of men exceeds the level of 60%.

<sup>3</sup> Profession groups: According to the Profession Classifier of the Republic of Moldova

1. Leaders of public authorities at all levels, senior officials and leaders of political and social-economic units
2. Specialists with a senior level of qualification
3. Specialists with a medium level of qualification
4. Administrative officials
5. Workers in housing service, utility service, trade and other assimilated services
6. Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fish breeding and fishing
7. Qualified workers in big and small industrial enterprises, in handicraft fields, in constructions, transports, telecommunications, geology and geological prospecting
8. Other professions
9. Out of which: unqualified workers

## Status in employment

Out of the total number of employed persons, *employees* constitute about two thirds (Annex 17). Unlike the characteristics features of labour markets from other countries, where the number of employees prevails in case of men, in the Republic of Moldova there are no notable differences between the share of men-employees and women-employees (*Diagram 31*).

The share of *own account workers* registers values lower than one third out of the total employed persons during 2000 - 2006. Significant differences between women and men are not registered in this category either.

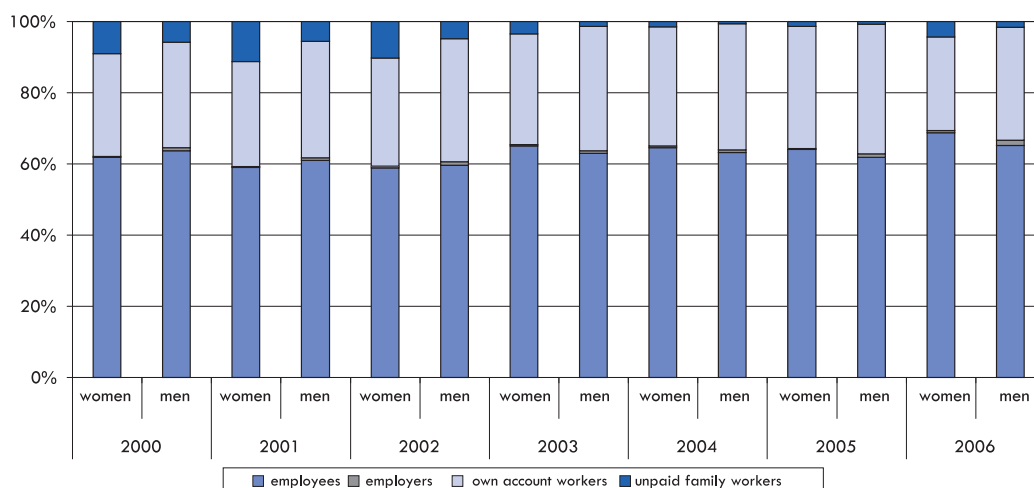


Diagram 31. Structure of employment by gender and status in employment

The number of *employers* and *non-remunerated domestic workers* as related to the total number of employed population remains to be insignificant as compared with the employees and own-account workers. On the other hand, there are significant discrepancies by sex within these categories. Out of the total of non-remunerated domestic workers, three thirds are women (*Diagram 32*).

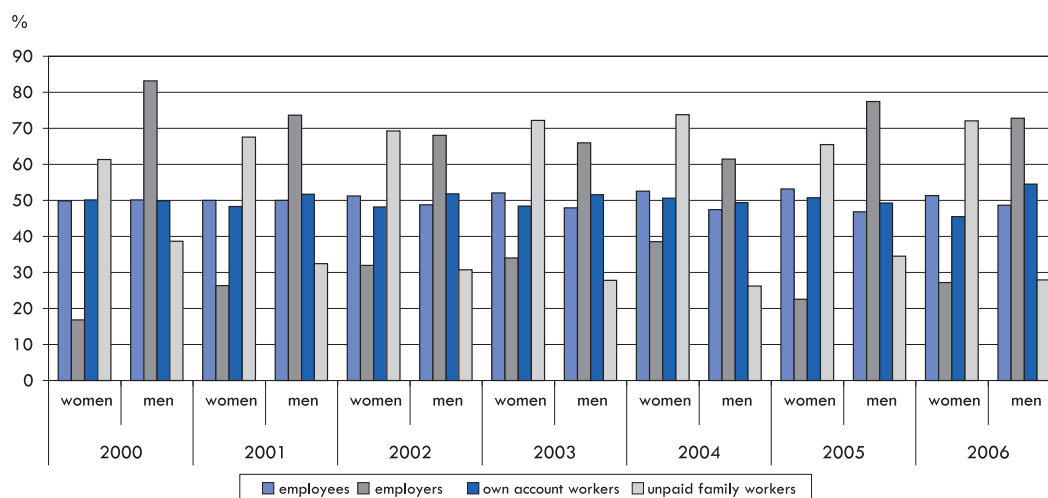


Diagram 32. Distribution of employment by gender and status in employment

The number of employers varies between 0,5% out of the total number of employed population in 2000, up to 0,7% in 2005. Even though in 2006 the number of employers exceeded the figure of 12 thousand, their share out of the total counts for 1%. Women-employers represent one third in 2003-2004, and in 2005-2006 this share decreases, getting equal to one fourth out of the total number of employers.

In case of women, the probability to open a new business is lower than in the case of men; whenever women launch business, they tend to open small enterprises. Thus, this can serve as reason for the fact that in the Republic of Moldova the most significant share of women-employers is within services, especially in such activities as trade, hotels, restaurants. At the same time, women are less numerous in agriculture, and are missing totally in industry and constructions (Diagram 33).

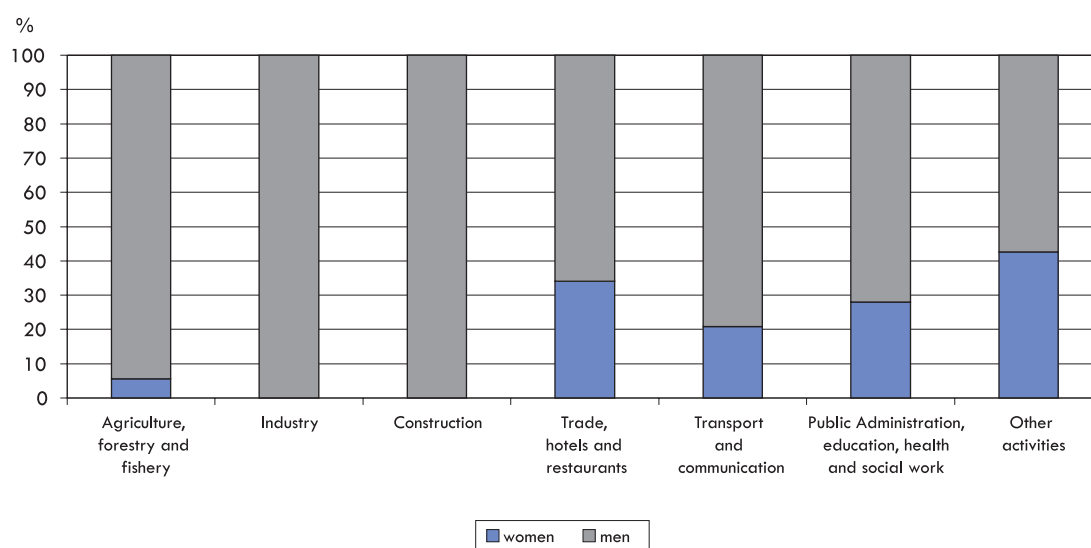


Diagram 33. Distribution of the employers by gender and economic activities, 2006

Distribution of employers by age groups (Diagram 34) reveals that in every group there are differences between women and men. In the group of young people, women were five times more numerous than men and their share in the total number of employers accounted for about 7%, while that of men was lower than 1%. The same goes for the age group of 25-34 years old, where the share of women exceeds that of men with 10 p.p. In the following age groups the picture differs: after 35 years old, in every group men hold higher shares. This thing is visible in case of persons after 55 years old. The number of women is almost 10 times lower than that of men.



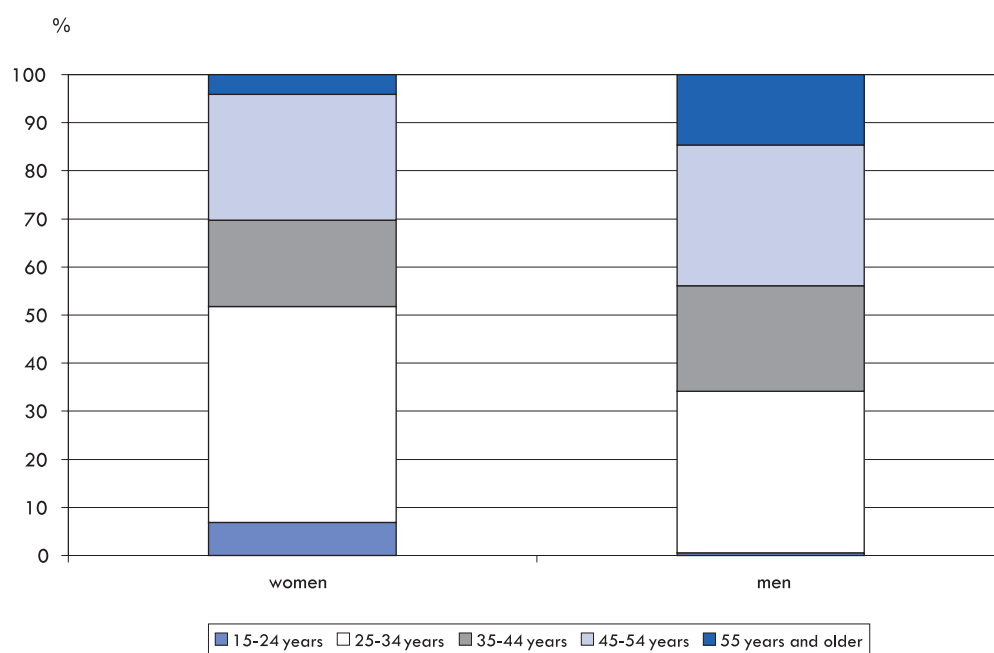


Diagram 34. Distribution of the employers by gender and age groups, 2006

Distribution of employers by sex is not strongly influence by level of education of employed persons (Diagram 35). Both: in case of women and men, three fourths of employers are persons with higher education or secondary vocational education.

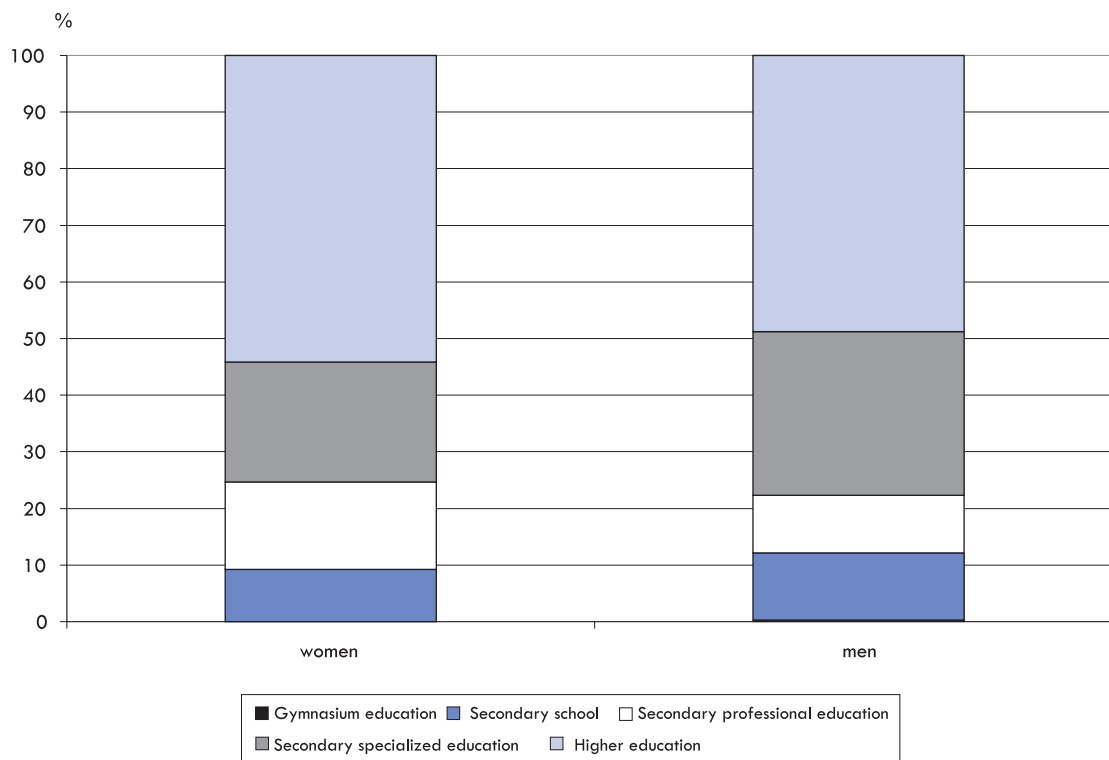


Diagram 35. Distribution of the employers by gender and level of education

According to LFS results for 2006, practically all women-employers had small enterprises with 1-2 employees (Diagram 36).

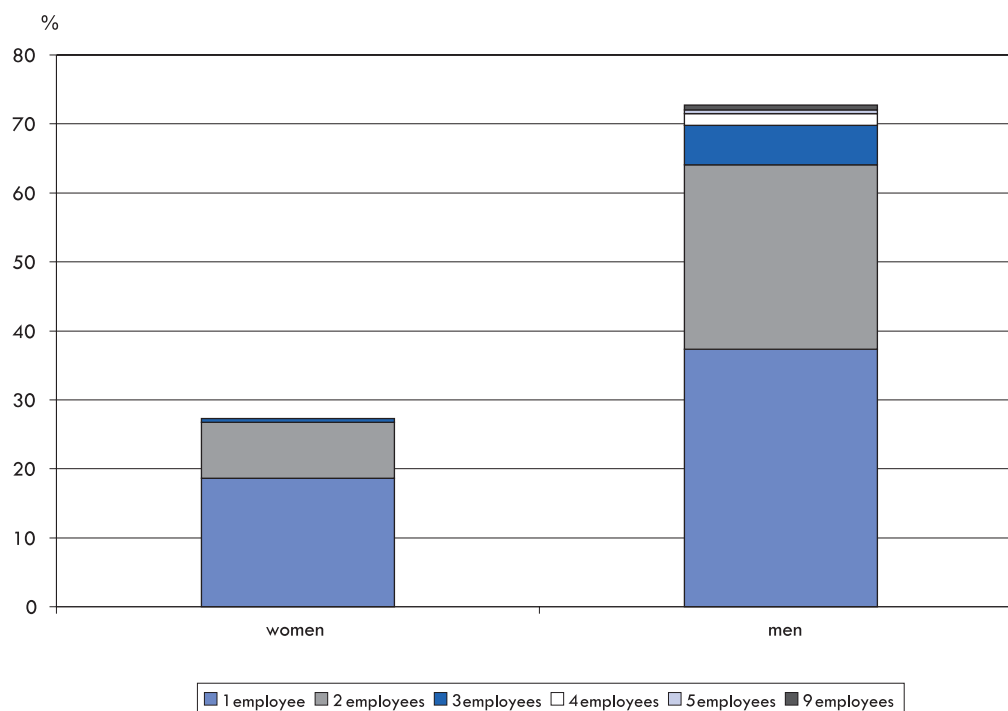


Diagram 36. Distribution of the employers by gender and number of employees

Out of the total number of men-employers about two thirds had enterprises with 1-2 employees. The share of employers with 3-4 employees exceeded 7%, and that with 5 or more employees represented a very low number.

## Working hours

Measuring in society the level and the trend of worked hours by different profession groups is important for monitoring the working and living conditions and for analyzing the economic development.

Thus, another important topic related to gender aspect refers to *hours worked per week*. Analyzing the evolution of the real duration of the working week during the period of 2000-2006, it may be noted that there is an increasing trend for men and women (Diagram 37). In 2000 women were working in average 30 hours and men – 34 hours per week. By 2006, the average duration of the week accounted for 38 hours for women and 41 hours for men. If at the beginning of this period the difference between the real duration of the week for women and men counted for 4 hours, during the last years women work only 3 hours less on weekly basis.

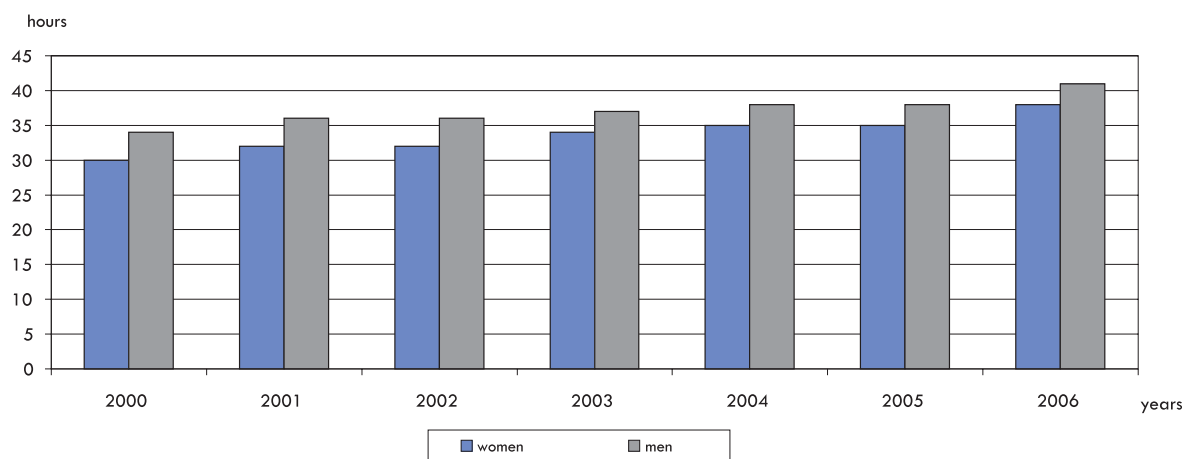


Diagram 37. Distribution of employment by gender and actual duration of working week

The trend of the population to work more hours per weeks is confirmed through the increase of the population share with the working week duration exceeding 30 hours, while the share of those who work less than 30 hours decreases. This thing is valid for men and for women (Diagrams 38 and 39). In 2000 more than one third of women had a working week less than 30 hours, by 2006 the share of these persons is lower than one fourth. In 2000 one out of four men worked weekly less than 30 hours and in 2006 only one out of six had an incomplete working week.

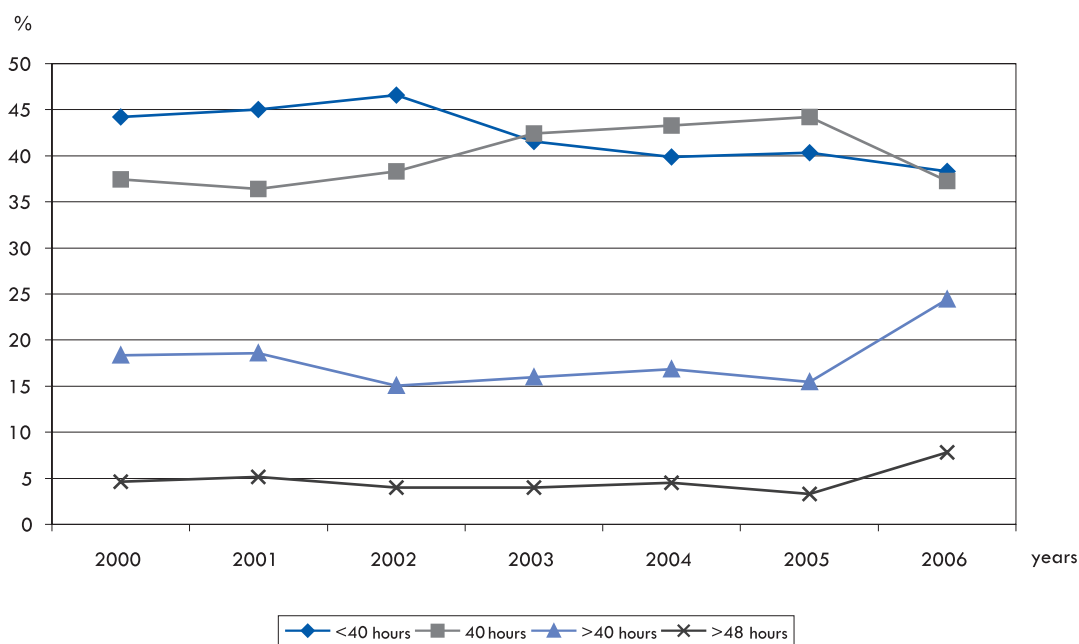


Diagram 38. Distribution of women by actual duration of working week

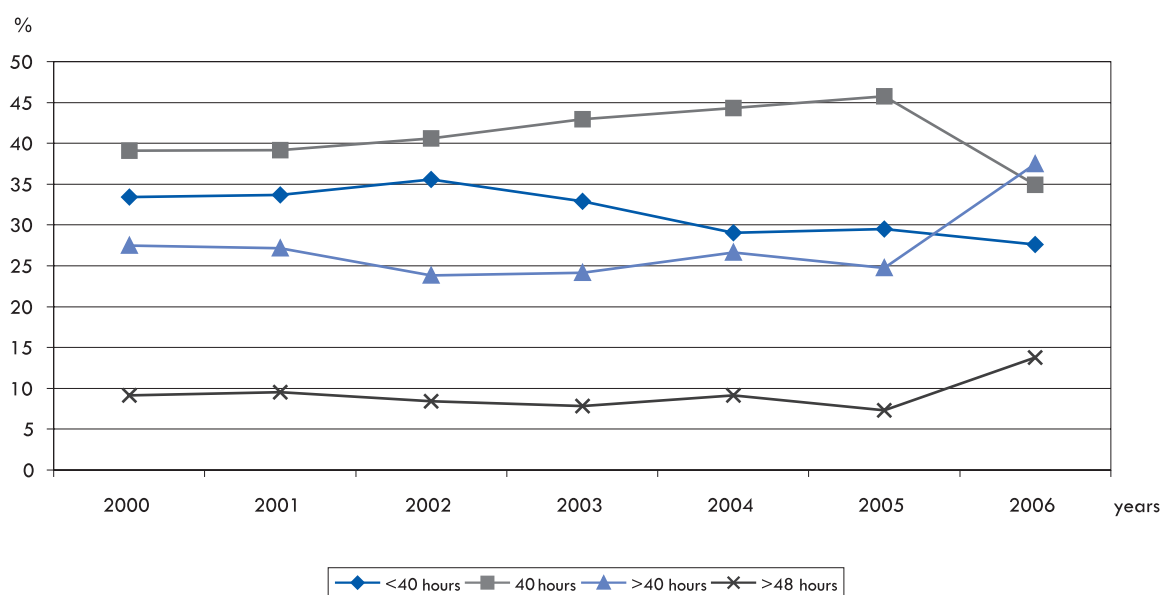


Diagram 39. Distribution of men by actual duration or working week

During 2000-2006 the evolution of the real duration of the working week as related with the duration of 40 hours per week<sup>4</sup> was similar for women and men. The main difference was the fact that a higher share of men worked over 40 hours per week.

In average, the difference between the share of men working over 40 hours per week and the same share of women during 2000-2005 was of 8-9 p.p. In 2006, this difference accounted for 13 p.p.

The difference between the share of women and men who work excessive hours (over 48 hours per week) was also very significant. During 2000-2006, it accounted for an average of 4-5 p.p.

During the last years, although in case of both sexes the share of those who work less than 40 hours per week dropped, the difference between these shares remained unchanged - about 11%. This is explained by the fact that women work more with a reduced working program than men.

When analyzing the distribution by reasons why persons had a working program with a duration of more than 40 hours, it can be noted no big differences between women and men. The main reason why persons work more than 40 hours is the fact that this working regime was a usual regime for their working places. Women and men, on equal basis accept this working program. One out of five men and one out of five women are willing to have a higher earning and this is the reason for them working more than 40 hours. In case of seasonal workers, the share of those who work more than 40 hours counts for 15% in both case: women and men.

<sup>4</sup> Established in Labour Code

The main reason for persons working less than 40 hours is the same for women and men: these persons were employed at working places where the working program was less than 40 hours per week. Women accounted for 60% out of the total of women, and men accounted for over 40% out of the total of men who work less than 40 hours. The seasonal nature of the working place is reflected through the duration of the working week of less than 40 hours as well. One out of five men and one out of eight women work less, because they have a working place influenced by the season. Out of them, there were over 10% of men and 3% of women in technical unemployment.

## Part-time working program

The part-time program usually is associated with low qualification, lack of security at working place and low remuneration level. On the other hand, this program offers to women possibilities to return to work after a long-term absence. In other cases, such a working program may be an efficient method for combining work and family life.

Analyzing the evolution of the number of persons who worked in a part-time program (Diagram 40), it is necessary to mention that their share out of the total of employment tends to get diminished, registering a drop from 16,5% in 2002 down to 8,6% in 2006. The distribution by sex shows that the share of men who did not worker the whole week out of the total number of employed men is higher than that of women, but during the period of 2000-2006 this trend decreases and in 2006 practically disappears.

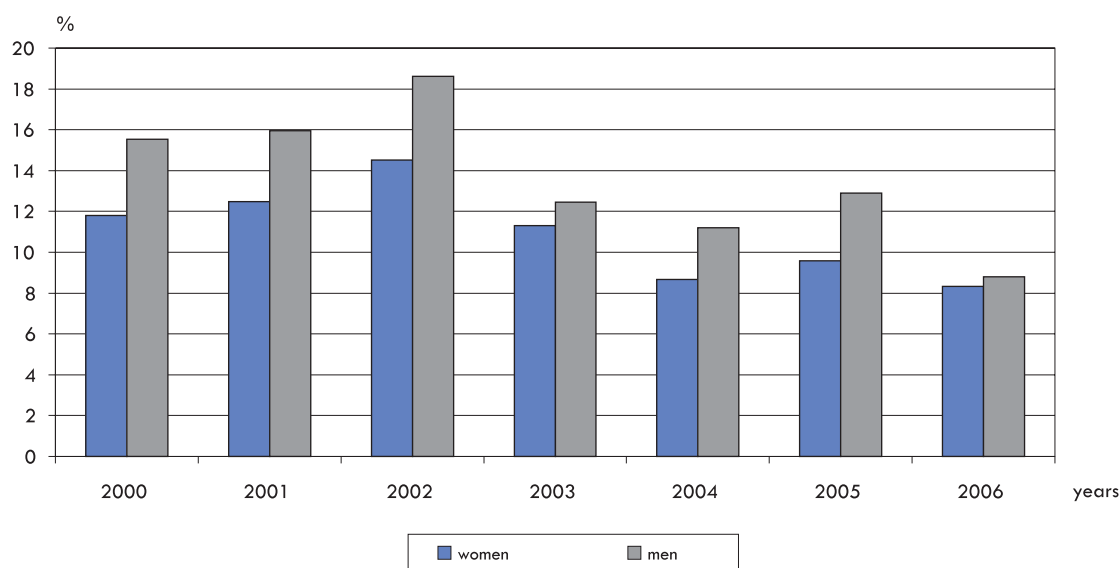


Diagram 40. Distribution of part-time employment by gender in total employment

The highest share of part-time employed persons goes for those from agriculture: in 2003-2005 the share of these persons counted for three fourths out of the total, and in 2006 there share dropped down to 3/5 out of the total. The distribution by sex reveals the fact that the share of women who worked in agriculture with a part-time working program

during 2000-2005 exceeds the share of men (56% and respectively 44%). In 2006 these shares are getting practically equal (Diagram 41).

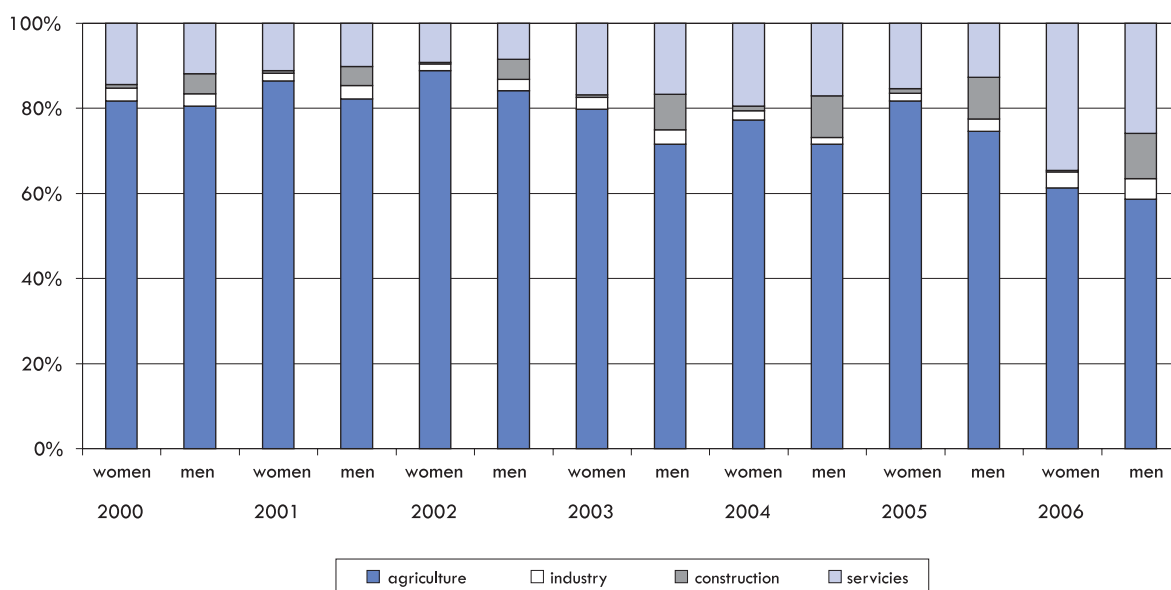


Diagram 41. Distribution on part-time employment by gender and economic activities

The reasons for working an incomplete week are diverse and are not the same for men and women (Diagram 42). Because of the family responsibilities, one out of eight women (about 14%) prefers part-time working program, while the share of men assuming such responsibilities accounts only for 2%. The most wide spread reason for not having a full working program for men and women is lack of working places with full program. A serious problem for one out of five men is lack of orders or clients. Women encounter such problems less. On the other hand, one out of five women does not wish to have a job with full working program.

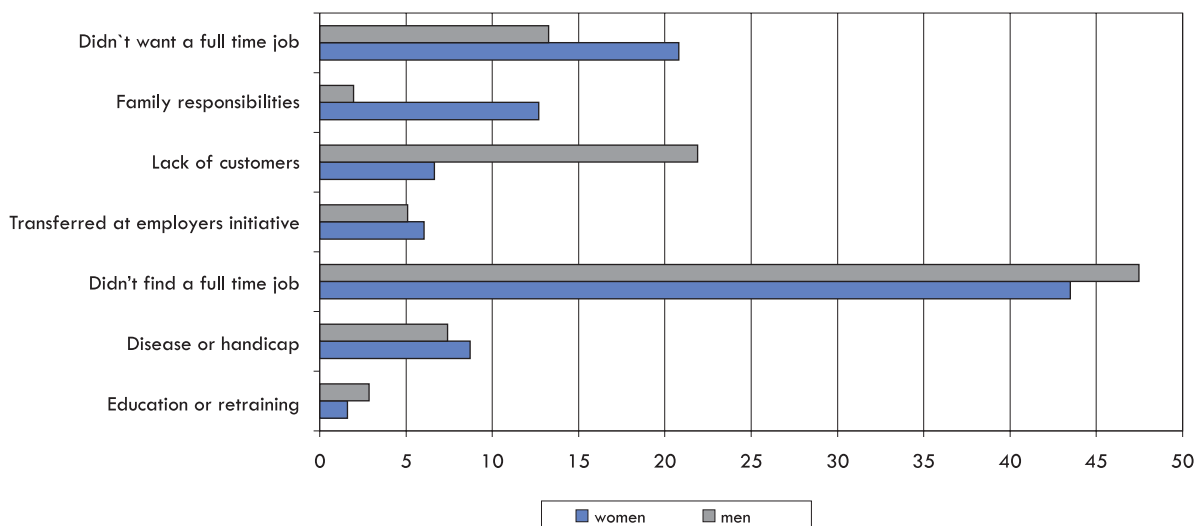


Diagram 42. Distribution of part-time employment by gender and reasons for accepting part-time job, 2006

Persons having part-time working program are not distributed uniformly by age groups (Diagram 43). The part-time program is more frequently emerging in the age group of 55 years old and over. Here the share of women exceeds 40% and it is twice higher than that of men. While men prevail in the age group of 45-54 years old, exceeding the share of women with 6 p. p.

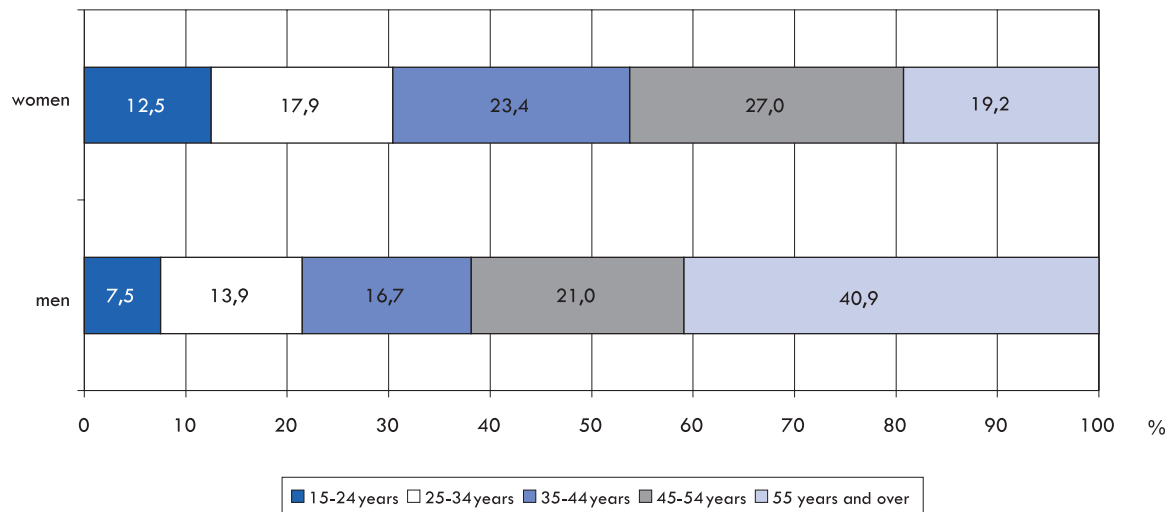


Diagram 43. Distribution of the part-time employment by gender and age groups, 2006

It is also interesting to pay attention to the category of persons who have a real working week of less than 30 hours (Diagram 44).

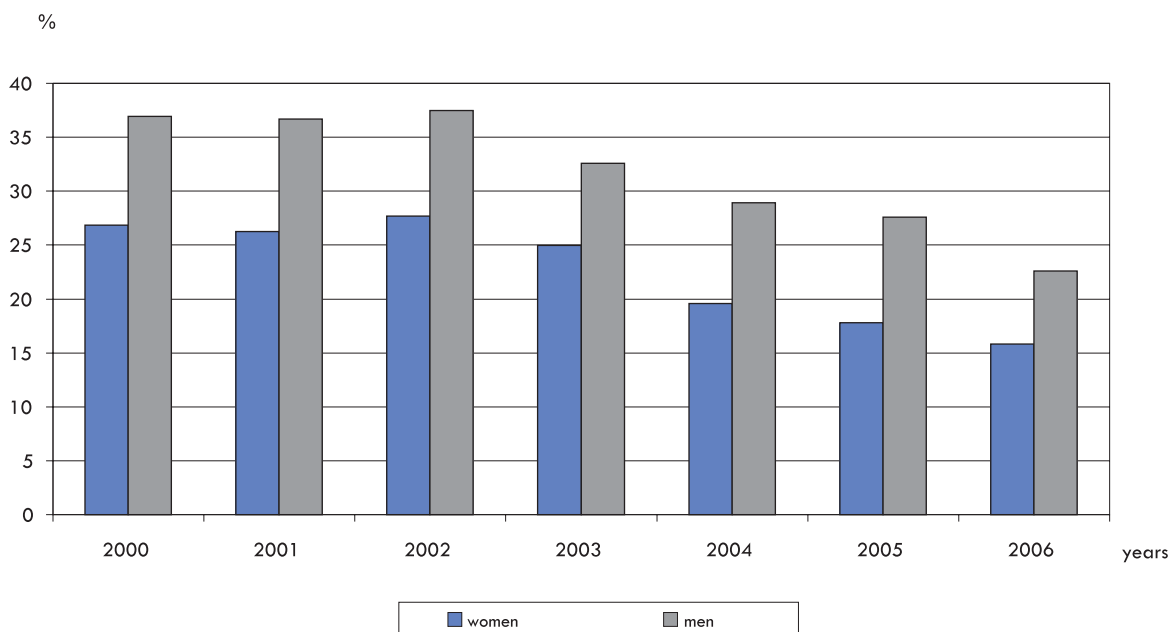
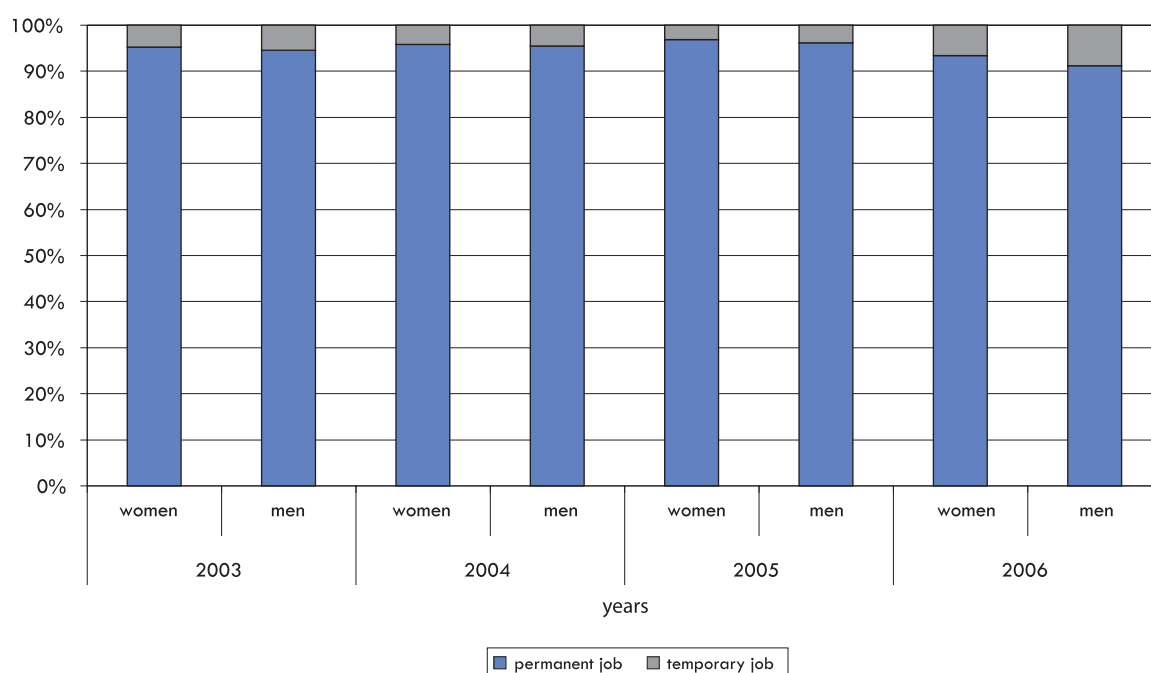


Diagram 44. Distribution of employment by gender and whose actual duration of working week was less than 30 hours

In 2000 women exceeded the share of one third, while men registered the share of one fourth. The share of these persons out of the total employed persons is increasing in both cases: for men and for women. By 2006, the respective shares drop, about 23% for women and 16% for men.

## Employment Modality

Practically all the employees, women and men, had a permanent place of work. The number of employees employed for a determined period of time accounts for 4-5%. In 2006, the share of these persons increase twice. The share of men during the period of 2003-2006 exceeds a little the one of women (*Diagram 45*).



*Diagram 45. Distribution of employees by gender and type of job*

In the distribution of employees by employment modality, the highest share is held by persons employed on contract basis (*Diagram 46*).

In 2006 the share of persons who worked with no work contract accounted for 12% for women and 13% for men, registering a light increase as compared to the previous years.



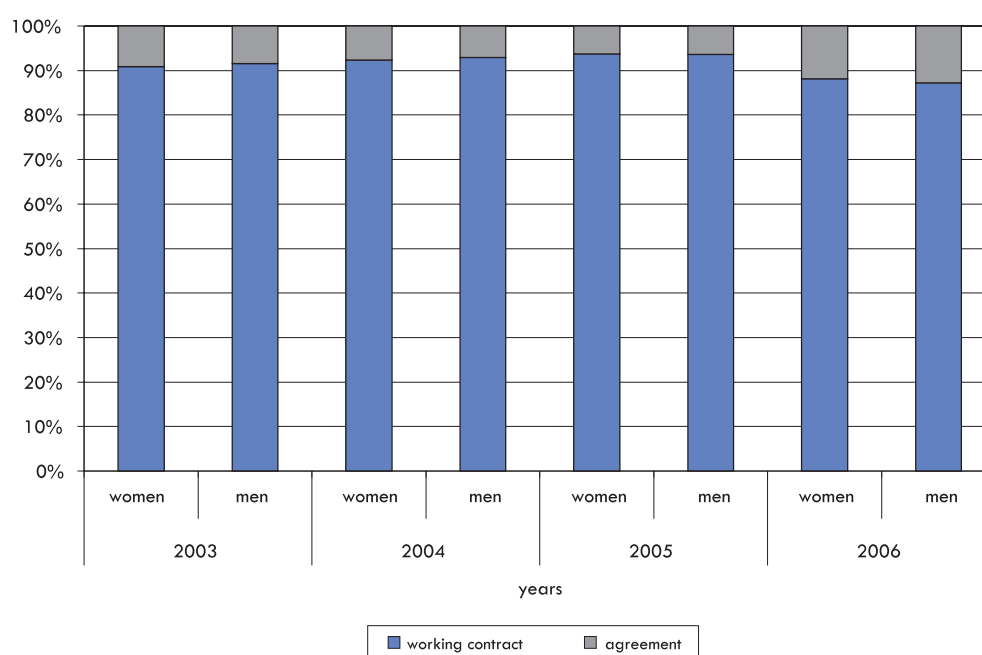


Diagram 46. Distribution of employees by gender and type of contract

## Work Conditions and Inadequate Employment

Conform to the data from 2006, about 113 thousand of men and 84 thousand of women, respectively 18% and 13% from the total number of men and women consider that they work in conditions that influence negatively their health. Out of the total of women that work in harmful working conditions, two thirds were persons of 25-49 years old. The men from this age group registered a majority share, which is nevertheless lower than that of women – 63%. 22% of such respondents were registered within the age group of 50-64 years old for women and men.

A special place in the total number of population is given to persons who have an inadequate work place due to different reasons. The distribution of persons with inadequate work place by sex, the share of men (25%) exceeds that of women (22%). For half of men having an inadequate work place the main reason was the low remuneration. The same cause – low remuneration – is a serious problem also for 60% out of the total of women with an inadequate work place. One fourth out of the total number of women who had an inadequate work place had general secondary education, another fourth had professional or vocational secondary education. Women with higher education accounted for 18%. In case of men the distribution by level of education is slightly different: one third were persons with professional secondary education and 18% were persons with incomplete secondary education and another 18% were persons with general secondary education.

## Non-standard Program Labour

One in two employed women work on *Saturday, Sunday, during the evening and the night*. For more than a half of these persons, the work place related to atypical activity is not convenient for their family life. Out of the total of employed men, three out of five persons

have an atypical work. Like in case of women, for more than a half of them, such a working program is not convenient for their family life.

One in five women and one in seven men work in *shifts*. For a third of men and a fourth of women, the work in shifts is not convenient for their family life.

The number of persons who work *upon request* is considered to be lower than that of persons who have other types of non-standard works. Such women and men account for 3% each out of the total number of employees. For one in three women and men, such a working program is not convenient for their family life.

## Underemployment

There are no notable differences by sex between the number of underemployed persons (*Diagram 47*). Out of the total of underemployed persons, the highest share goes for men. The difference between the share of men and that of women accounts for about 6 p.p.

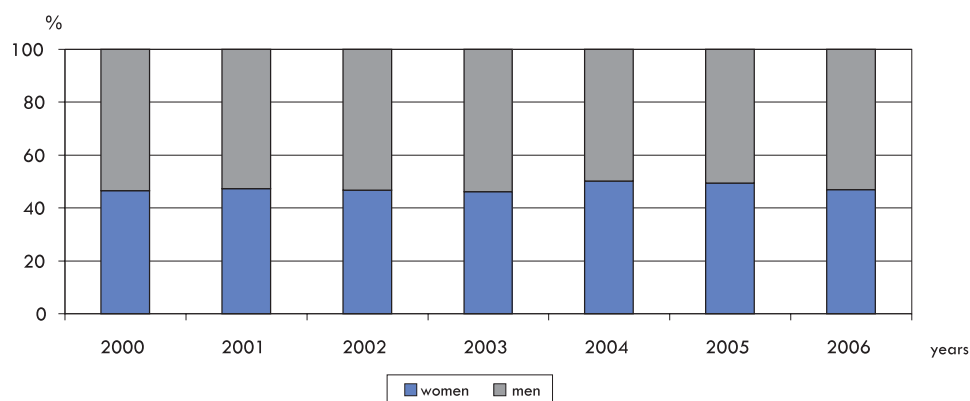


Diagram 47. Distribution of underemployment by gender

At the same time, there are important disparities in case of the underemployment volume by activity categories (*Diagram 48*).

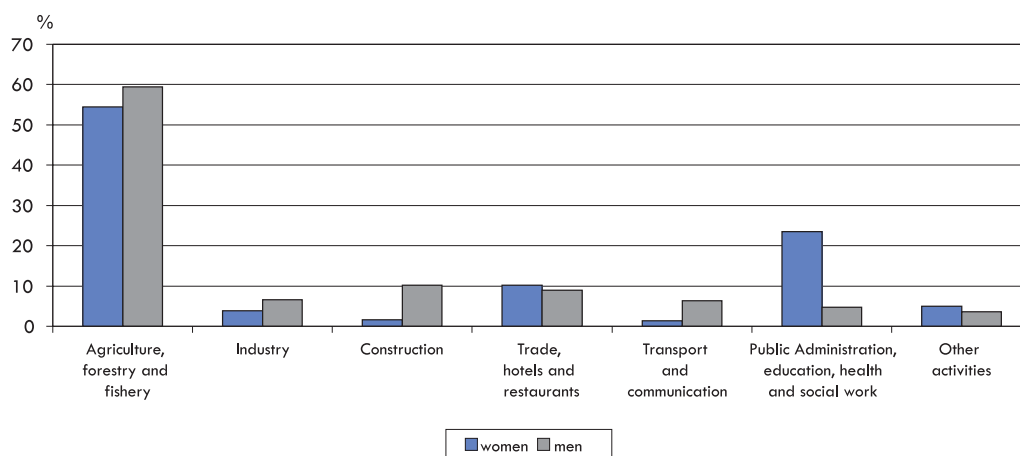
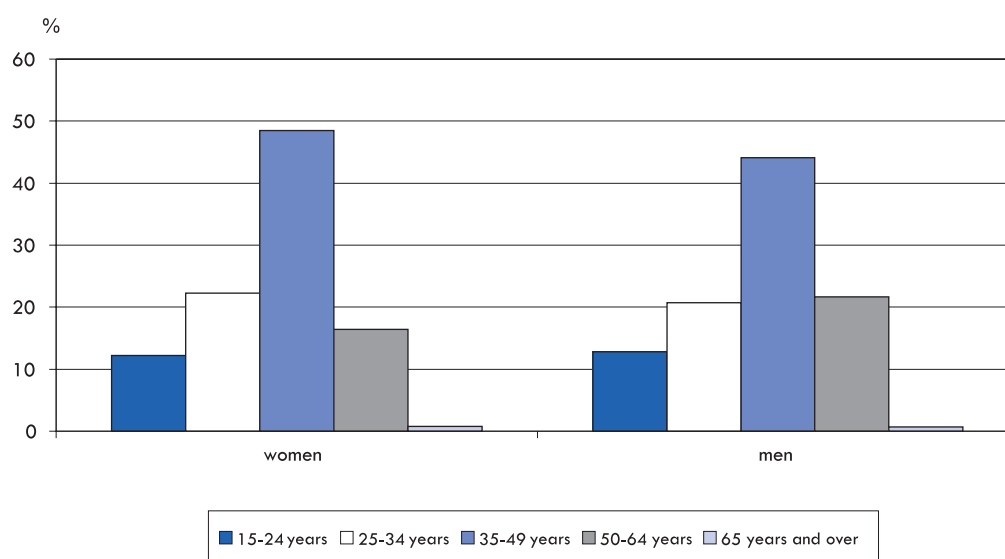


Diagram 48. Distribution of underemployment by gender and economic activities, 2006

Underemployment is strongly represented in agriculture. On in two underemployed persons was in agriculture. Out of the total number of women in agriculture, one in two and three in five men worked less regardless of their own will. Notable discrepancies are registered for education, where the share of women counts for 17%, while for men - only 3%. Out of the women employed in trade and hotel, one in 10 persons was underemployed, and in case of men – one in 11 persons.

In the age group of 35-49 years old, women were more numerous than men, while in the age group of 50-64 years old, men were numerous (*Diagram 49*). In the marginal age groups (15-24 years old and 65 and over) the shares are practically equal.



*Diagram 49. Distribution of underemployment by gender and age groups, 2006*

This indicator registers higher values for men as compared to women, but significant discrepancies are not registered. In 2006 **the underemployment rate** was of about 9% for men and 8% for women.

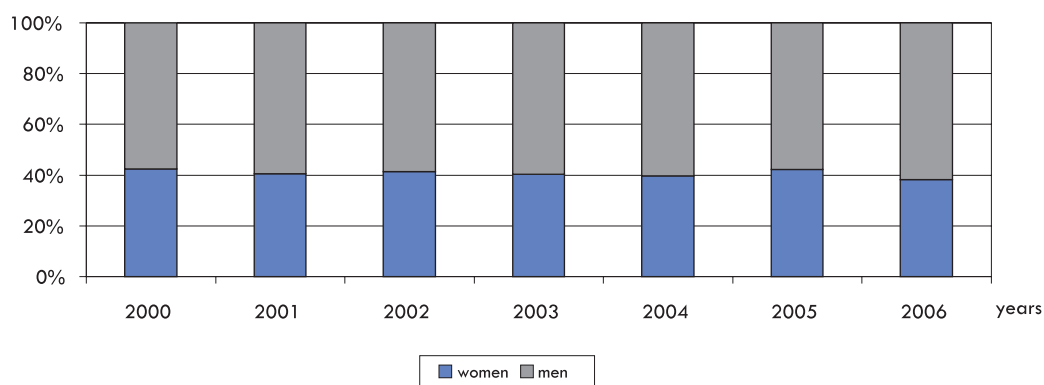
In 2006, the total number of hours which women would have like to or were available to work but did not work was of 600 thousand hours for the entire national economy. When transferred into full working programs, 40 hours per week, this number equals to 15 thousand un-worked full working programs, this being the **underemployment volume**. In case of men, this indicator exceeded the figure of 19 thousand. The prevailing reason was the fact that one in two women and one in tree men out of the total number of underemployed persons has a work place where he/she works less than 40 hours. The second implied reason was the fact that the work place is of seasonal nature (for a fifth of underemployed women and for more than one fourth of men from the same category).

### III. UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment represents the second component of the economically active population, and the intensity of this phenomenon reveals how labour market is functioning and respectively how efficient are the results of employment policies. At international level, the unemployment rate shows a dropping trend for women and men. Nevertheless, in certain regions, it stays rather high (*Annex 4*).

At the same time, unemployment incidence in case of women has a separate specific character. It is obvious that not all women wish to work. But from the simple conclusion that there is unemployment among women, it comes out that women who wish to work not always are able to do so and find a working place adequate to her social situation in the society. Because in the world (with small exceptions) unemployment in case of women is higher, it is obvious that it is necessary to have more opportunities for women employment so as to meet their willingness to work and be independent.

In the Republic of Moldova, during 2000 – 2006 the number of unemployed persons, calculated in line with ILO methodology, varies in between 140 – 100 thousand person. But there were some gender disparities, the ratio between unemployed men and unemployed women being practically constantly of: 3 to 2 (*Diagram 50*).



*Diagram 50. Distribution of unemployment by gender*

The highest share out of the total of unemployed persons goes for young persons (15-24 years old) and the age group of 35-44 years old, each group representing more than one quarter from the total (*Diagram 51*).

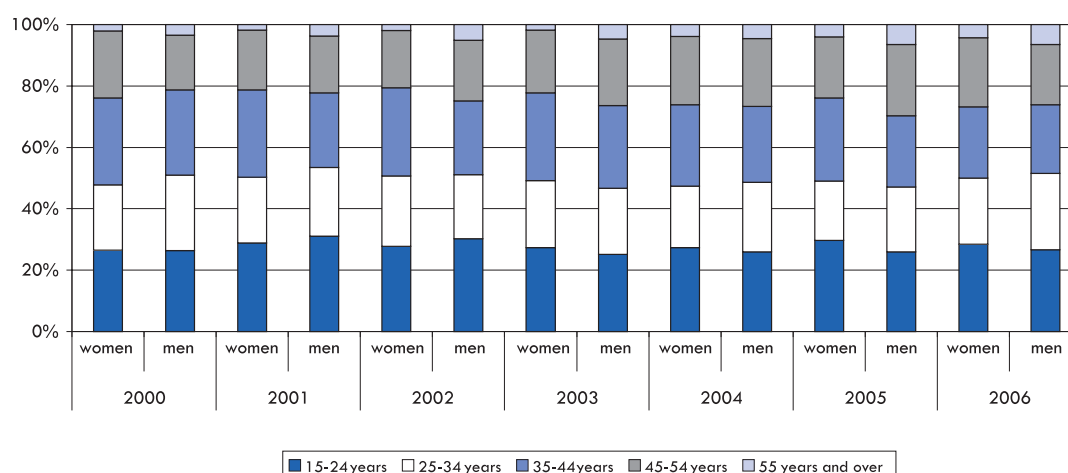


Diagram 51. Distribution of the unemployment by gender and age groups

The structure of unemployed persons shows that the share of women as compared to that of men by age groups registers no significant differences (*Annex No 20*). The age groups of 25-34 years old and 45-54 years old register 20% each out of the total number of unemployed, without registering discrepancies between men and women. The less significant out of the total of unemployed are the persons of 55 years old and over, the share of women being of 2-4%, and that of men 3,5-6,5%. To a big extent the given situation is actually natural, as just after 55 years old the retirement age comes and the persons with no employment pass to the economically inactive population group.

## Unemployment Rate

During the whole period of 2000-2006, the unemployment rate is higher for men than for women. The highest unemployment rate for men is registered at the rate of 10%, and for women – 7,2%. The gender gap for unemployment rate varies in between 2,5p.p. and 3,7p.p. (*Diagram 52*).

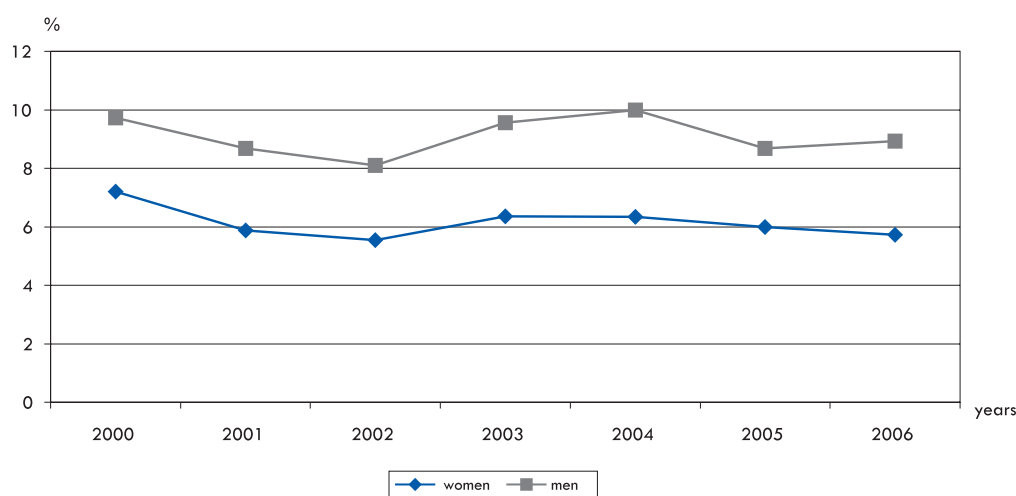


Diagram 52. Evolution of the unemployment rate

The analysis of unemployment rate distribution by age groups (*Diagrams 53 and 54*) reveals that in case of women as well as in case of men, the unemployment rate is higher within the younger age groups.

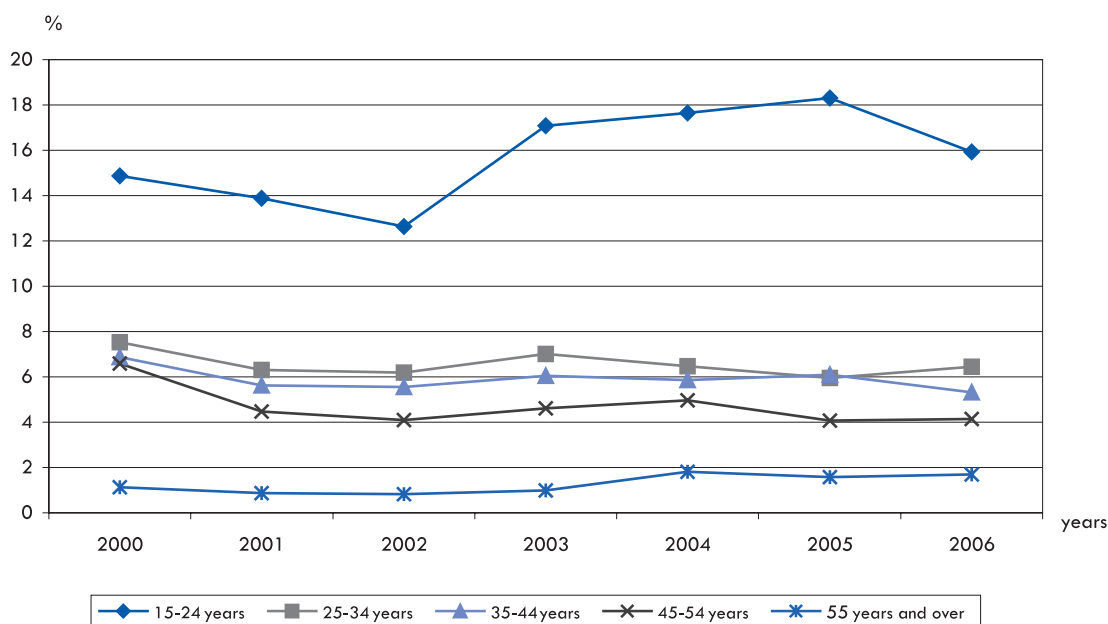


Diagram 53. Distribution of women unemployment rate by age groups

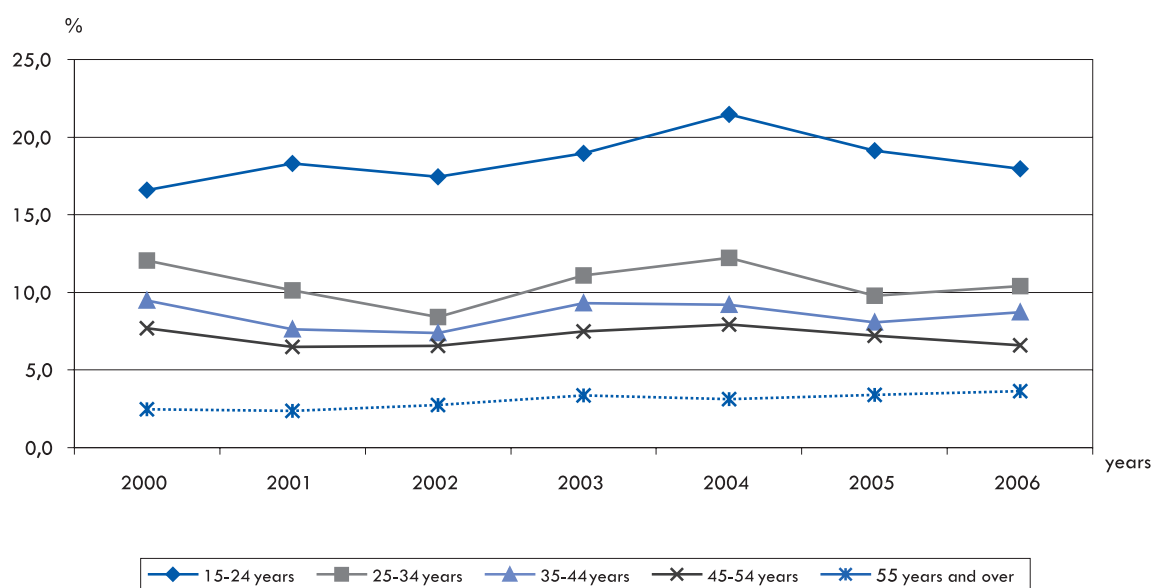


Diagram 54. Distribution of men unemployment rate by age groups

The unemployment rate registered for men of 15–24 years old in 2006 accounted for 18%, while for women from the same age group – 16%. Persons exceeding the age of 54 years old registered the lowest value: in 2006 for men - 3,7% and women – 1,7%. Although the employment rate continues to increase, there is no adequate increase for the unemployment rate, which continues to be constant. Thus, the values of the activity rate are influenced prac-

tically only by the employment rate. As a result, the persons who due to certain reasons do not work do not pass to the category of unemployed, but leave the labour market and find themselves in the economically inactive population.

## Long-term Unemployment

The ratio between the number of long-term unemployed women and men is constant during the entire period of 2000-2006 and counts for 2:3 (Diagram 55).

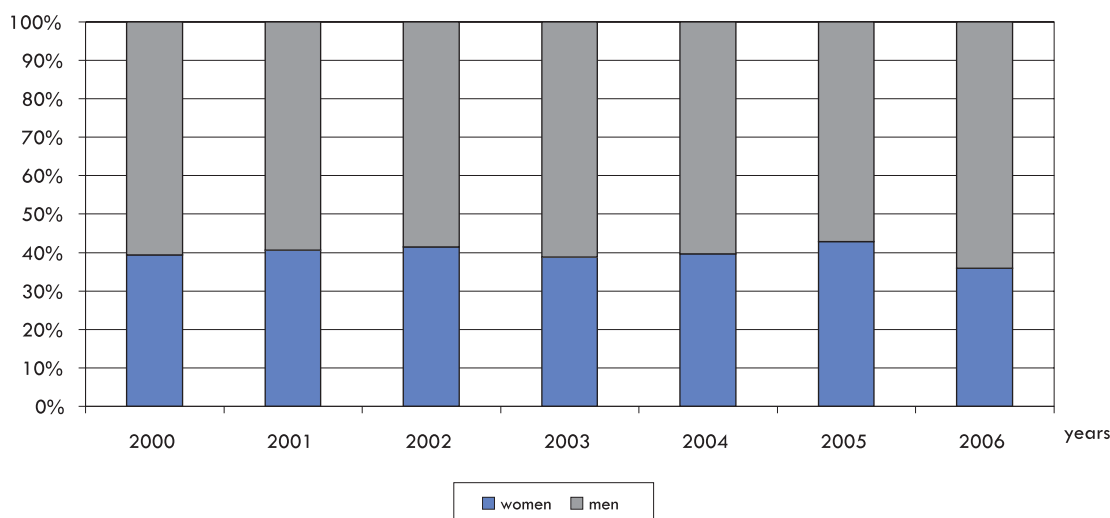


Diagram 55. Incidence of long-term unemployment by gender

The share of long-term unemployed persons registers rather high values, although the differences by sex are not significant. During 2000-2006 the share of unemployed persons who are unemployed more than one year tend to get dropped, continuing to keep, nevertheless, rather high values. In 2000-2002, three of five unemployed persons were in long-term unemployment, in 2003 - 2005 – one in two persons and in 2006 – two in three persons. The presence of long-term unemployment is specific for a labour market with a low level of flexibility, where no sufficient number of work places is created and where persons pass with great difficulty from the category of unemployed to that of *employed*. Moreover, some persons could actually leave for ever the labour market and pass to the category of *economically inactive persons*, and this can lead to serious individual and social problems of different connotation: problems in the family, poverty increase, disqualification, discouragement, etc.

Such negative consequences of the unemployment are more serious whenever the duration of non-willing unemployment is longer, which is rather long, although during the last years there is a trend of decrease (Diagram 56).

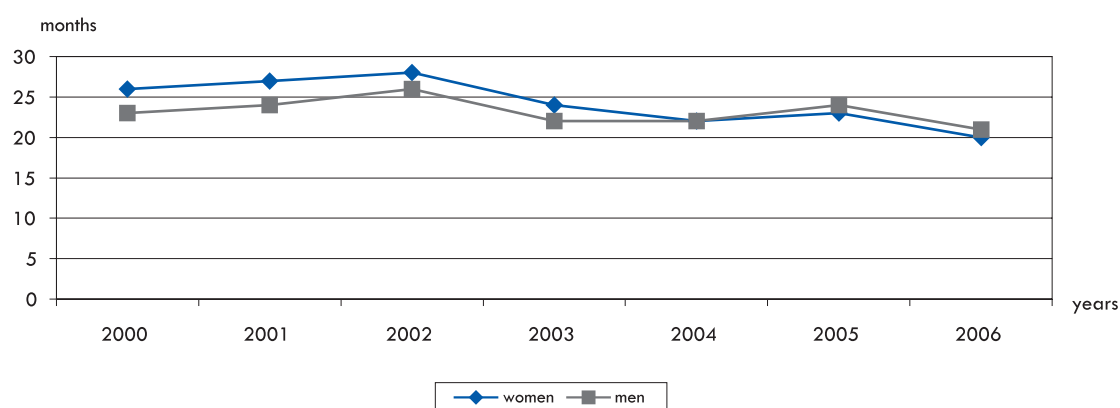


Diagram 56. Evolution of the unemployment duration by gender

The average duration of unemployment reached the highest values in 2002: 28 month for women and 26 months for men. Up till 2002, it registered a longer duration for women, the difference being of 2-3 months as compared with the duration in case of men. This fact notes that women stay in the category of unemployed for a longer period than men. After 2002, there is a trend to decrease the period of stay in unemployment, its duration reaching in 2006, 20 months for women and 21 months for men.

The long-term unemployment rate decreased from the share of 6% for men and respectively 4% for women in 2000 down to 3,5% for men and 2% for women in 2006.

There are gender disparities in the distribution of unemployed persons according to the level of education (Diagram 57).

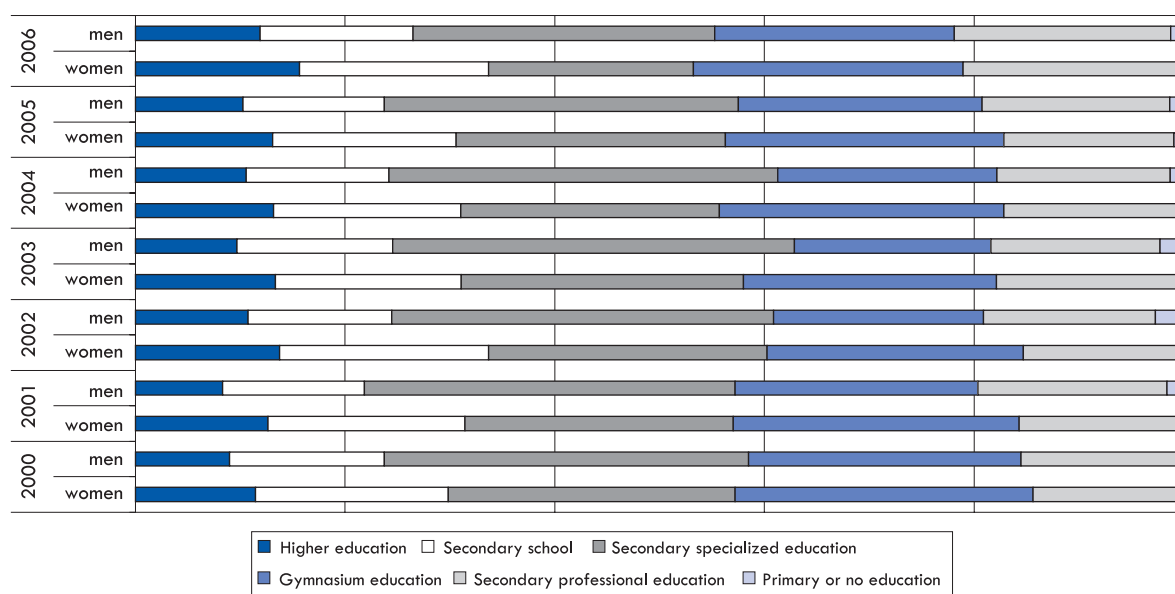


Diagram 57. Distribution of the unemployment by gender and level of education



The share of women with higher education and with secondary vocational education prevails the share of men from the same category. Out of the total number of unemployment men, the persons with professional studies more frequently exceed the level of one third, while in case of women, this category registers the level of one fourth. In the category of persons with general secondary studies and lyceum the share of women is higher than that of men.

## Youth Unemployment

The youth unemployment is a rather problematic issue, as youth is the life period when people have to fulfil a number of important objectives, like career performance and creation of a family. The share of unemployed persons of 15-24 years old, for women and for men, out of the total number of unemployed varies in between 25% and 30% (Diagram 58). The deviations registered between the number of male unemployed and female unemployed counts for an average of 3 p.p. and differs each year, with not rigid correlation: in some period women prevail in other periods men do.

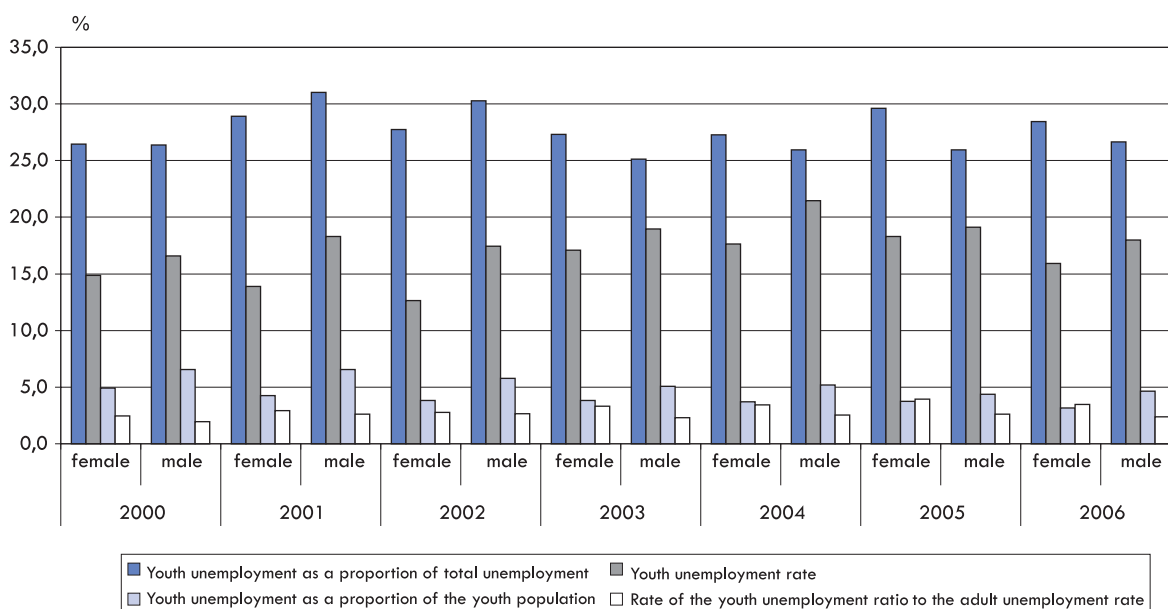


Diagram 58. Distribution of the youth unemployment rate by gender

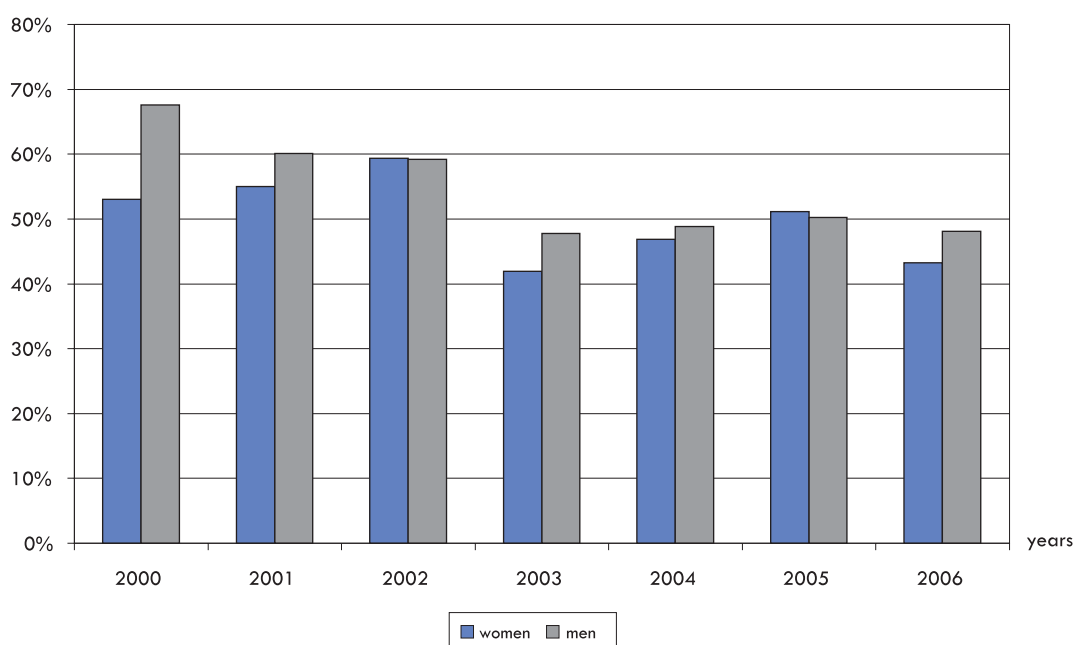
Youth unemployment rate is one of the indicators of Goal 8 *Develop a global partnership for development* from Millennium Development Goals. In the majority of world regions, youth unemployment for women and men is twice higher as compared to the total unemployment rate (Annex No 5). Thus, the value of this indicator in 2006 in the world is 13,2% (13,4% for women and 13,1% for men), as compared to the unemployment average for all the age groups of 6,3%. In the countries of Central and South-eastern Europe and CIS, youth unemployment rate was of 18,5% (18,3% for women and 18,6% for men).

In the Republic of Moldova, during 2000-2006, youth unemployment rate registered values from 13% up to 22%, being higher for men. The gender gap in case of youth unemploy-

ment rate varies in between 2p.p. and 4p.p (-2,1p.p. in 2006). At the same time, the unemployment rate for young men is 2-2,4 times higher as compared with unemployment rate for adult men. In case of young women, the unemployment rate is 2,4-3,5 times higher as compared with this rate for adult women.

### Long-term unemployment incidence among people

A very alarming situation is registered for long-term unemployment persistence among young persons. The specific character of the unemployment type is the fact that according to the international standards, its period is of 6 months longer (as compared with 12 months assessed for total unemployed). The share of sustainable unemployment in the total of young unemployment (*Diagram 59*) evolves varying during 2000-2006, with a slight trend of decrease. In 2006, it accounted for 48,1% in case of men and 43,3 % in case of women.



*Diagram 59. Incidence of youth long-term unemployment by gender*



## IV. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE POPULATION

**T**he category of economically inactive population registers a higher number of women than men: 56% women and 44% men (Annex No 22). This ratio was practically kept unchanged during 2000-2006 (Diagram 60).

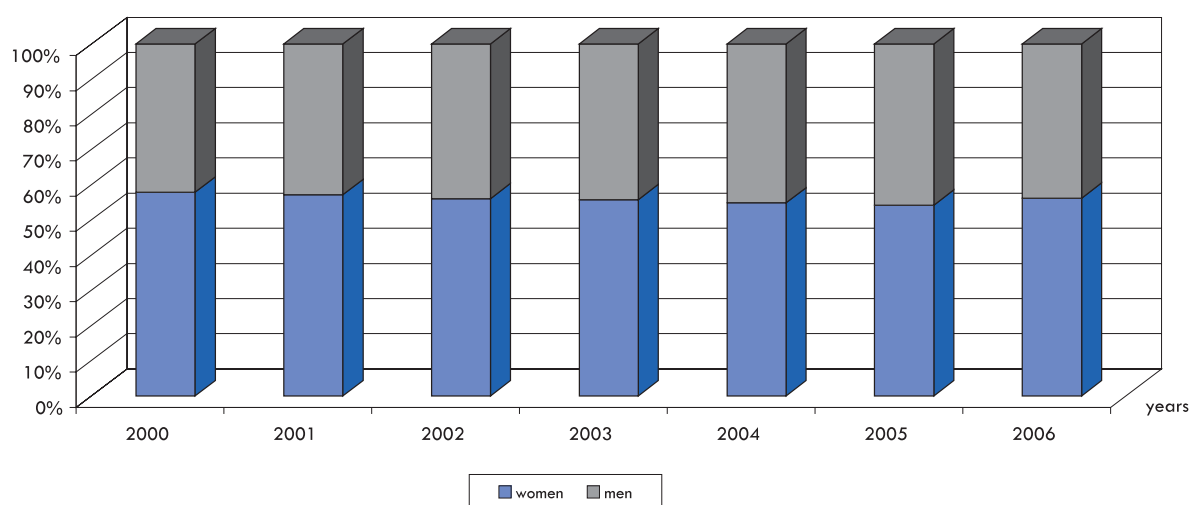


Diagram 60. Distribution of economically inactive population by gender

The inactivity rate in case of women is higher as compared with that of men. The difference counts for an average of 7p.p. Another feature of this indicator is the fact that it evolves in ascension for both women and men (Diagram 61). In case of women the inactivity rate increases from 44% in 2000 up to 57% in 2006, and in case of men – from 36% up to 50%. In 2003 the inactivity rate for women exceeds the level of 50% and becomes higher than the activity rate. In case of men, this situation comes true in 2006: one in two men of 15 years old and over is under the inactive persons category. This indicator reflects the situation which is created on the labour force market of the Republic of Moldova: the employment rate decreases and the unemployment rate does not increase, the unemployed persons do not pass to the category of unemployed persons but to the group of inactive persons. Because in case of women the inactivity rate increase more, it appears that women leave easily the labour market and find themselves among the economically inactive population.

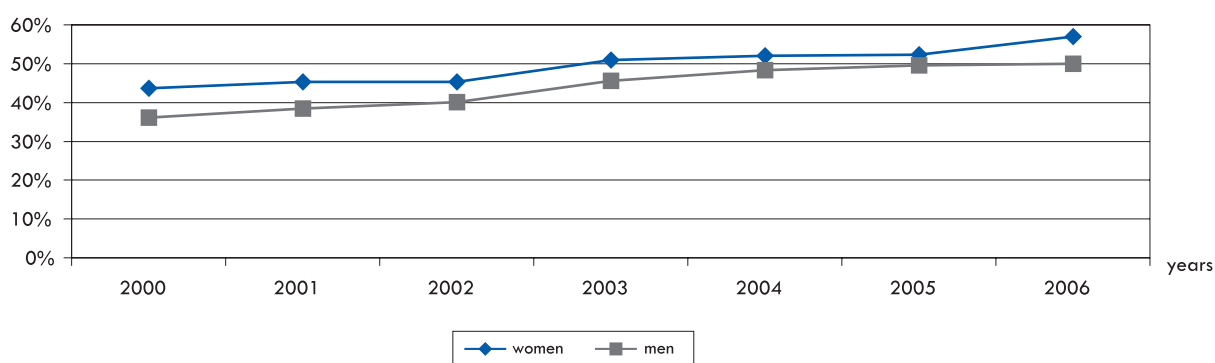


Diagram 61. Evolution of the inactivity rate by gender

The category of inactive persons<sup>1</sup> registers a more significant share for the young people of 15-24 years old (Diagram 62). One in three persons out of the total of inactive women is a young woman. The share of men of 15-24 years old out of the total number of inactive men counts for 40%. The persons of 64 years old and over also have a significant share in the total of inactive persons. Here women register a higher share (25%) as compared to men (18%). The remaining categories register shares that vary in between 9-12% and gender differences are less significant here.

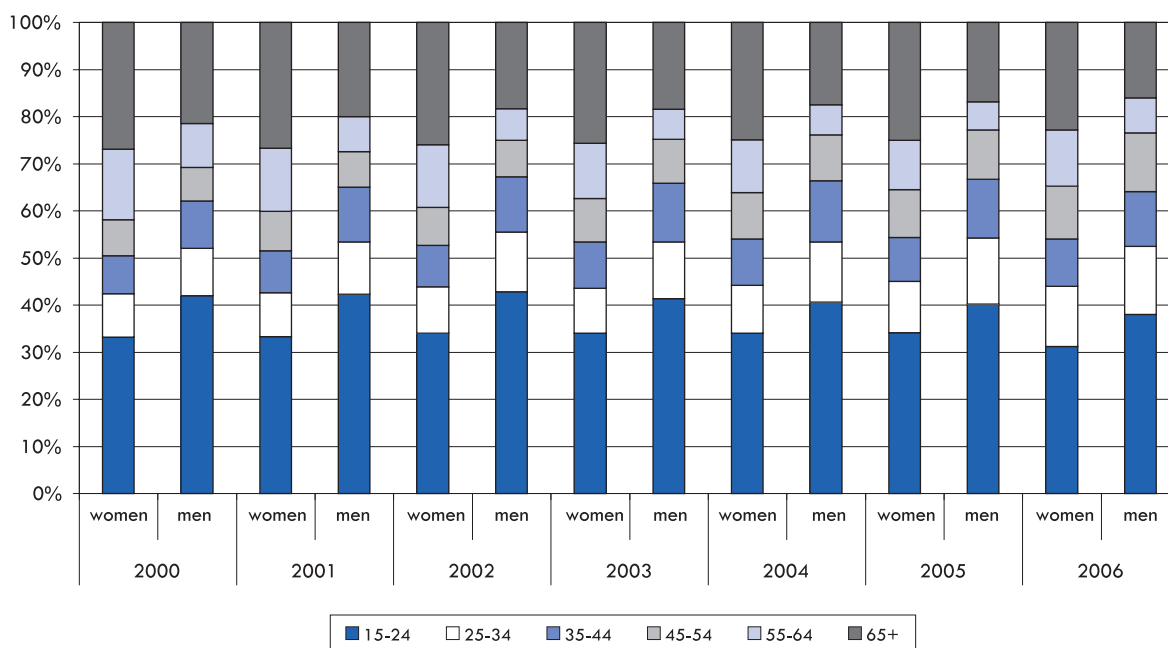


Diagram 62. Distribution of inactive population by gender and age groups

<sup>1</sup> Further on the persons left abroad are excluded.

The analysis by inactivity categories (Annexe No 23) reveals that the biggest group in case of women and men goes for *pensioners* (42,4% women and 36,5% men in 2006). As compared to 2000 there is a trend to reduce the share of these categories out of the total inactive population (-8,5p.p. for women and -9,1 p.p. for men).

A significant share goes for the category of *pupils and students* (25,6% women and 33,8% men in 2006). During 2000-2006 the share of women pupils and students varied in between 25 and 30%, and in case of men pupils and students – in between 33 and 41% (Diagram 63).

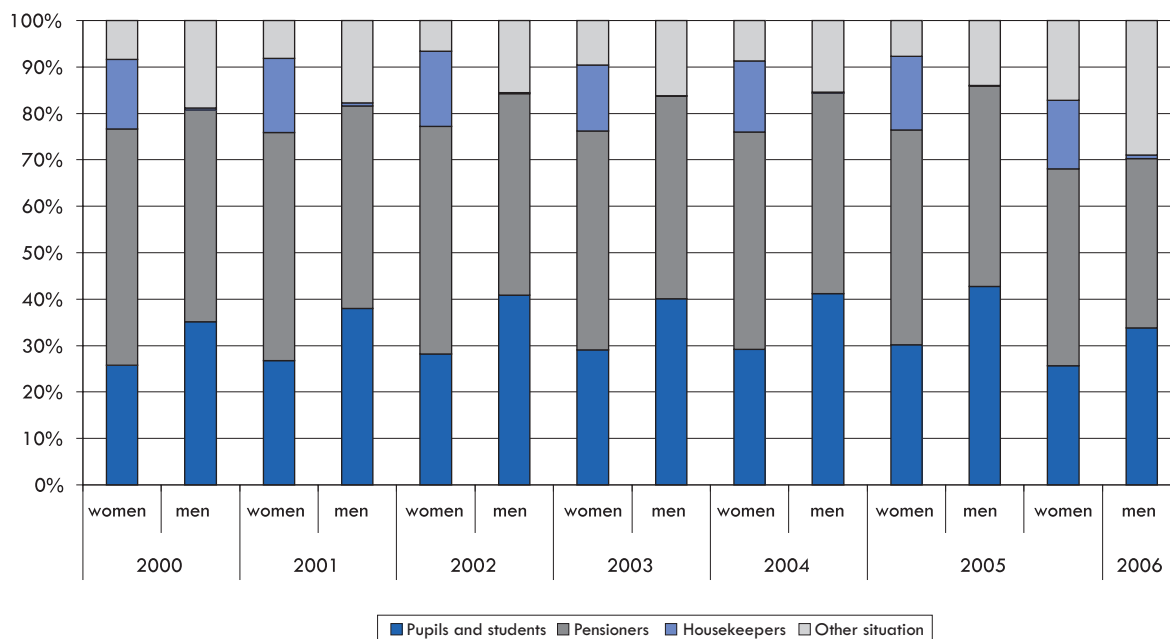


Diagram 63. Distribution of inactive population by gender and categories of inactivity

The distribution of economically inactive persons by level of education reveals that the highest share goes to persons with incomplete secondary education (Diagram 64). When comparing the situation of women with that of men, it can be seen that men have a higher share (in this group) counting for a third out of the total number. Women with the same level of education have a lower share with 3-4p.p. The category of persons with primary school or no education registers a decrease of the share in case of women and men. In 2000 women counted for 28% and men – 21%, dropping in 2006, down to 20% and 17%. No sex differences are registered for the persons with higher education who register a share of 5% for each sex.

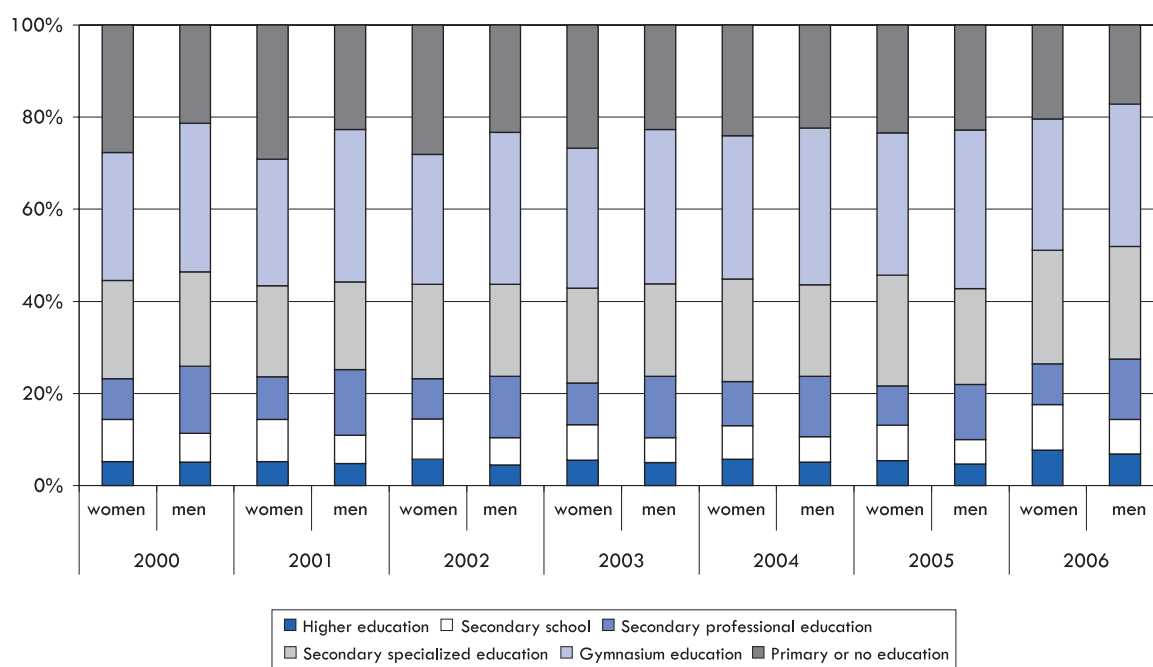


Diagram 64. Distribution of inactive population by gender and level of education

## Relation with the Labour Market

An important aspect in the characteristics of inactivity goes for the category of persons who *keep a relation with the labour market*. The number of these persons diminished a lot starting with 2000 with about 30 thousand, counting 99 thousand persons in 2006 (a number practically equal to the number of ILO unemployed for the same year!), or 8% out of the total of inactive. In gender perspective, the share of women keeping a relation with the labour market out of the total of inactive women decreased from 10,1% in 2000 down to 6,7% in 2006, and the share of men – from 13,1% down to 9,5% (Diagram 65).

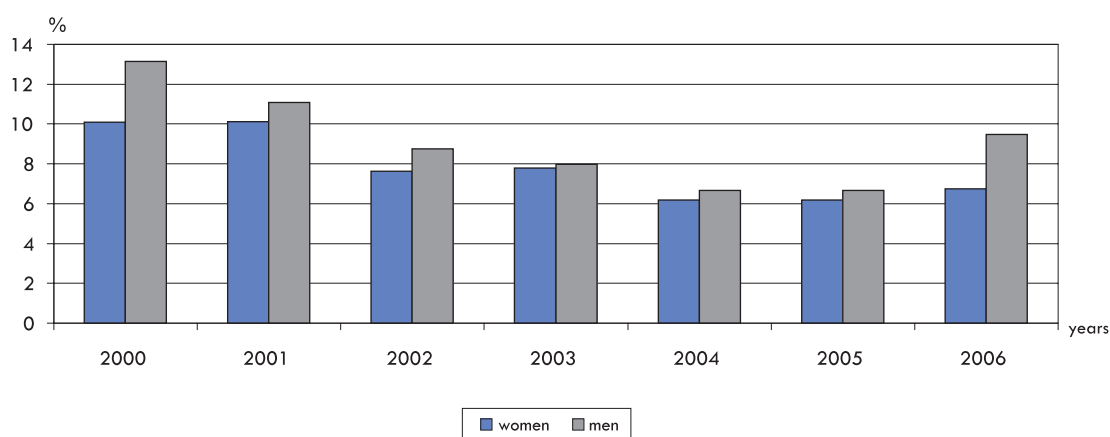


Diagram 65. Share of inactive population who keep relationship with labour market

The persons keeping relations with the labour market are interesting to be analysed as they are on the edge from *unemployment* and *inactivity*, and in certain condition they may come back to the *employed persons*. At the same time, they may not be reported to the unemployed group, as they do not meet one of the specific unemployment criteria: they are not looking for a job. There are three inactive groups within this category: *persons looking for a job, but who are not available*; *persons who wish to work but are not looking for a job and are not available to work*; *persons willing to work but are not available to accept a working place*. Namely the third category constitutes the biggest majority of inactive persons who keep relations with labour market.

The share of persons who *don't keep relations with the labour market* for both sexes tends to be more than 90%.

## Discouraged Persons

The group of inactive population who keeps relation with the labour market is prevailed by *discouraged persons* (54% for women and 65% for men in 2006) – these are persons who wish to work but don't do anything for this. The lack of working places in general and well-paid working places in particular represents the most frequent cause that determines these persons to leave the labour force market. A considerable number of persons from this category will come back within labour force when the economic situation is improved, or in case their qualification is increased or in case they re-qualify themselves. In case of women and men there is a trend of decreasing the number of discouraged persons (the ones that keep a level of link with the labour force market) and their pass to the group of inactive persons (they abandoned the labour force market fully: they don't wish to work and don't look for a job and are not available to accept a job).

Out of the total number of discouraged persons, women and men have approximately equal shares (*Diagram 66*). The big majority, in case of women and men is represented by persons who are discouraged because they *looked for a job but did not find any*.

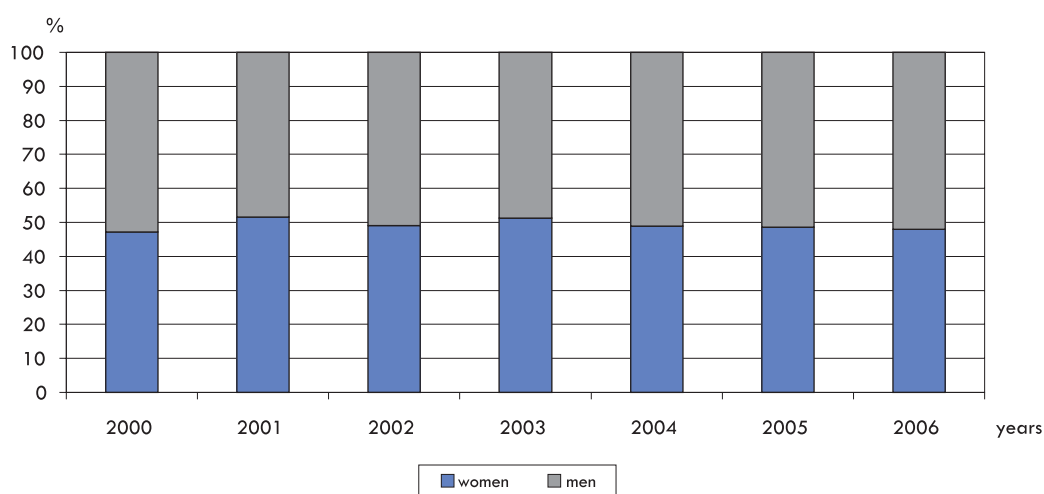
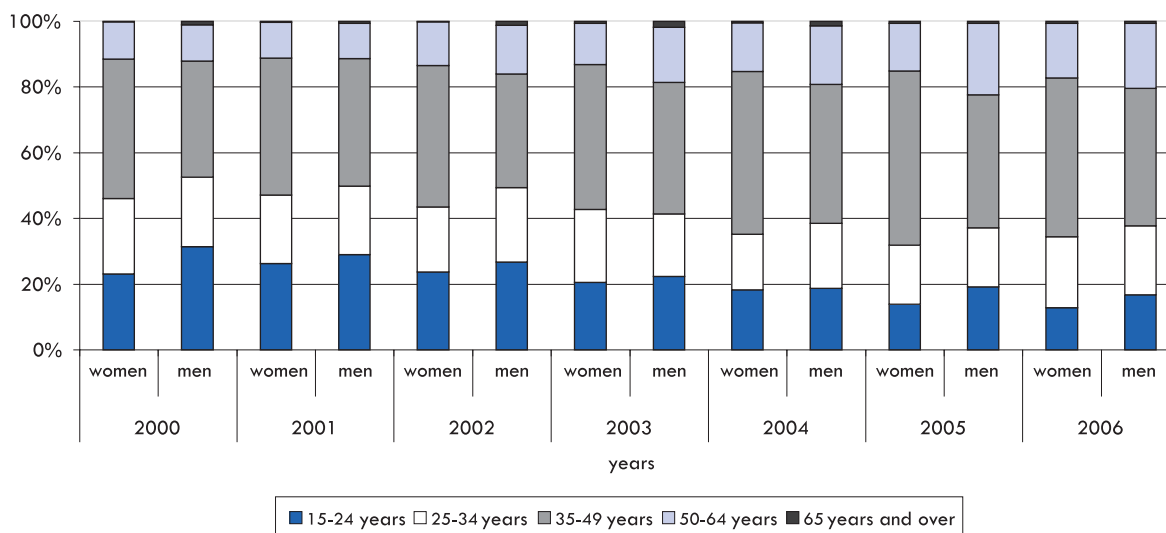


Diagram 66. Distribution of discouraged persons by gender



The distribution of discouraged persons by age groups (*Diagram 67*) point out the persons of 35-49 years old who in other circumstances would represent a high level of offer of labour force on the labour force market. Their share out of the total of discouraged persons exceeds 40% for men and 50% for women.



*Diagram 67. Distribution of discouraged persons by gender and age groups*

## Non-standard indicators of unemployment

The persons who keep relations with the labour market, including the discouraged persons represent an essential category in the total of inactive persons who set up the so-called group of „potential unemployed”, because they do not meet only one condition for being included within unemployed.

If we make the unemployment definition more flexible and add these persons to the number of ILO unemployed, the “correct” rate of unemployment for women becomes twice higher and in case of men – 1,5 times higher. Another category of persons who have characteristics close to unemployment are the employed persons who worked in the auxiliary plot only for their own consumption. This number of persons have to be active in this way, as it is very difficult to find a job in rural areas. From this type of activity they obtain a subsistence income. In case when adding this number of people to the number of unemployed persons, the unemployment rate for women would increase for 3,4 times and for men – 2,4 times. It is necessary to take into consideration the fact that employment on the auxiliary plot is an activity which is practiced by the population in general way as they have no other alternative, because the low labour productivity and the unfavourable weather conditions from the last years do not contribute to income increase for such households. Employment on auxiliary plot may be treated as a “hidden” form of unemployment. When adding to ILO unemployed the inactive persons who keep relations with labour market and the persons whose main activity is on their auxiliary plot, the unemployment rate for women would increase for 4 times and that of men for 3 times. (*Diagrams 68 and 69*).

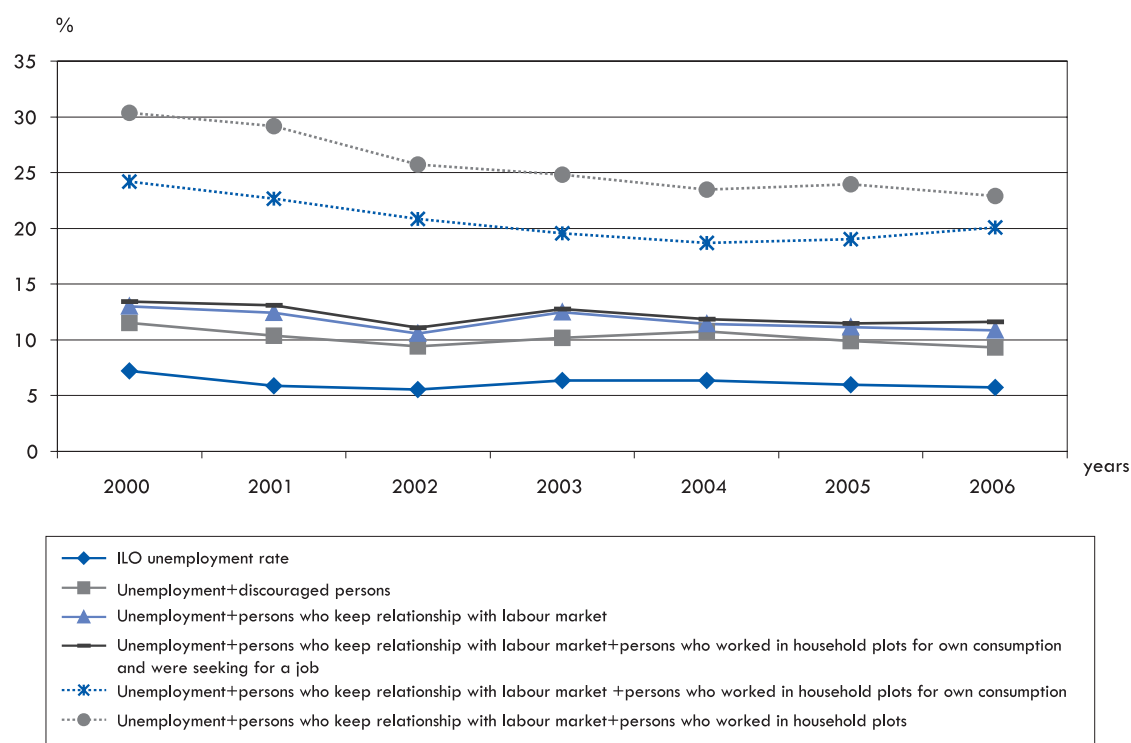


Diagram 68. Evolution of additional women unemployment rate

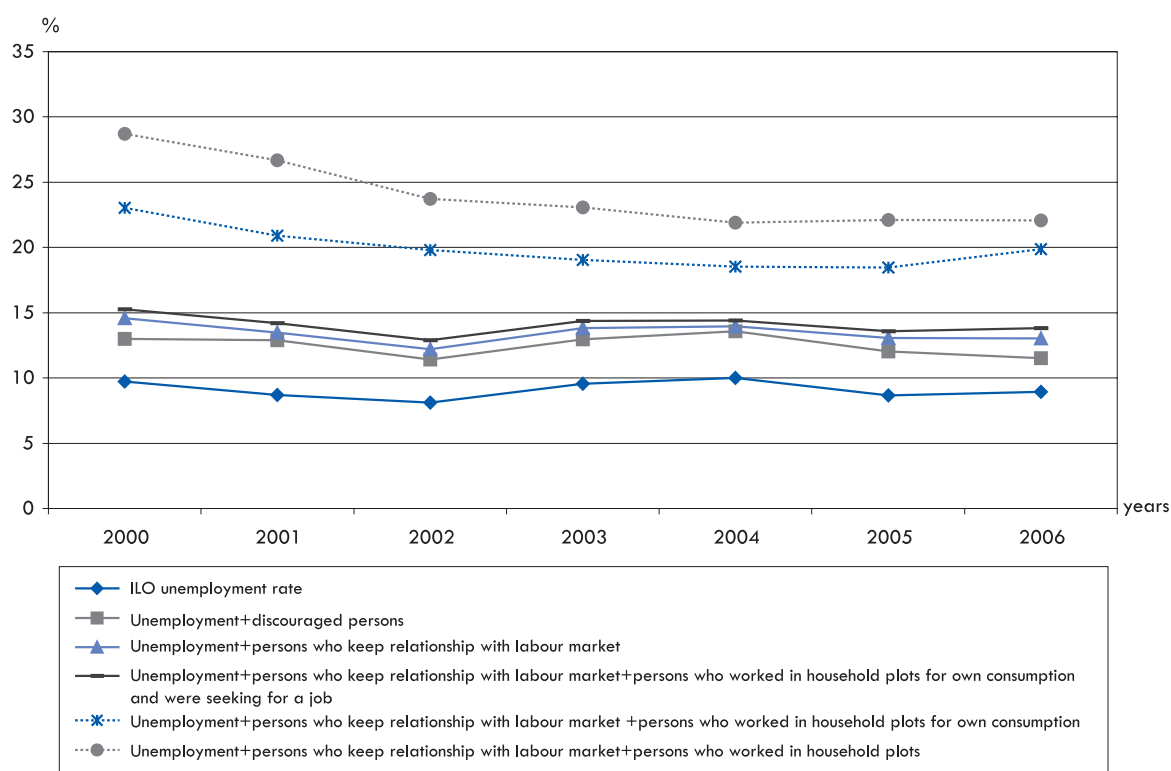


Diagram 69. Evolution of additional women unemployment rate

We consider that unemployment rate thus calculated reflects more adequately the reality, as it takes into consideration more situations that are specific to non-voluntary unemployment, and this should actually lead to the improvement of employment policies (Annex No 25).

## Persons left abroad

Out of the total of persons left abroad for work or looking for a job (Annexe No 24) women register one third and men two thirds (*Diagram 70*). The number of these persons, both women and men during 2000-2005 was in continuous increase<sup>2</sup>, and this constitutes a negative trend and a negative characteristics for the national labour market, which in future would imply long-term negative consequences.

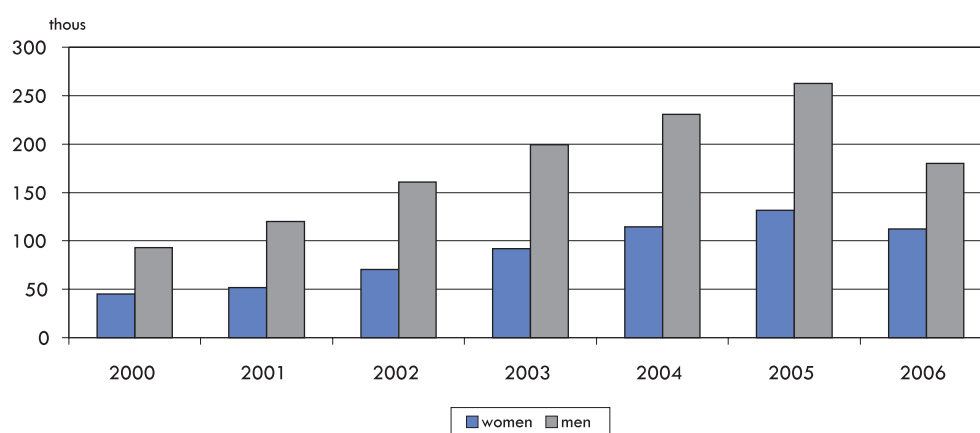


Diagram 70. Distribution of persons who left abroad for working or seeking work by gender

The distribution by level of education reveals that women have almost equal shares as men in the category of persons with *higher* education (respectively 51,3% women and 48,7% men), while in the category of persons with a *low* level of education (respectively 32% women and 68% men) and *medium* education (respectively 36% women and 64% men) the main share goes to men.

<sup>2</sup> For these indicators the data of 2006 are not comparable with the previous periods, as starting with 2006 the LFS is carried out on a new sample of households according to improved methodology in line with ILO recommendations.

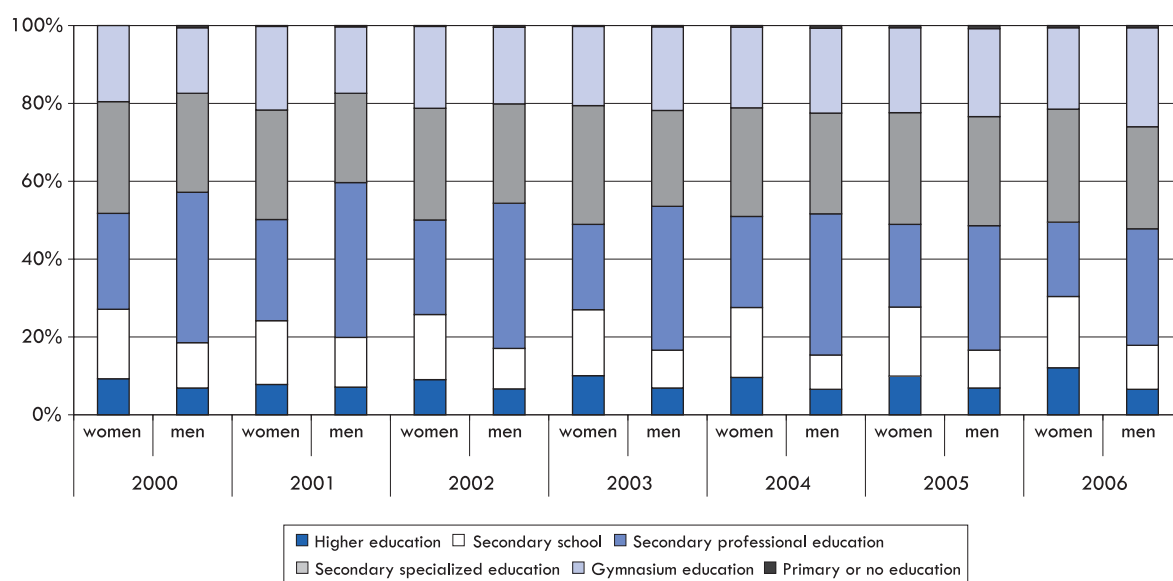


Diagram 71. Distribution of persons who left for abroad for working or seeking for a job by gender and level of education

## Economic dependence relation

The economic dependence relation is an important indicator that shows economic functionality in general. It is determined by the evolutions which take place within the employed population and unemployed population. In the Republic of Moldova there are two trends for the evolution of this indicator: the increase of values in case of men and in case of women as well on one hand, and the decrease of discrepancies by sex, on the other hand (Diagram 72).

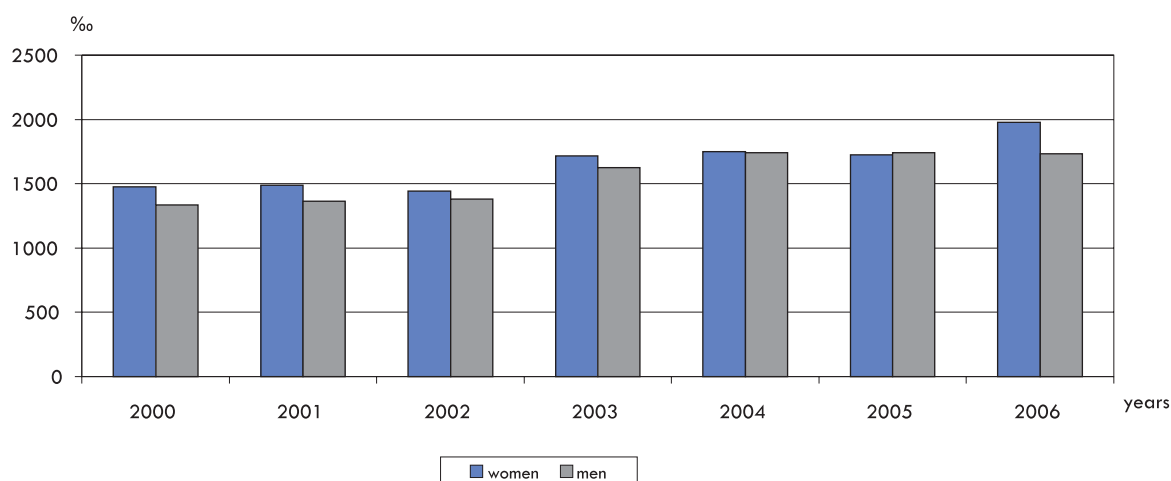


Diagram 72. Evolution of ratio of economic dependence

The trend for decrease of employed population number is reflected directly through the increase of economic dependence relation. If in 2000 the value of this indicator registered values under 1500‰, by 2006, its value tends towards the level of 2000‰. During the period of 2000-2005 the differences by sex tend to get close and practically are levelled<sup>3</sup>.

The continuous increase of the value of the economic dependence relation may be considered as a cumulated results of the unfavourable processes and trends from the labour force market in particular and from national economy in general.

<sup>3</sup> For this indicator the data from 2006 are not compatible with the previous periods, as there were introduced some modification in the methodology for long-term absences treatment in *Employment*.

# V. CONCLUSIONS

„Women and Men on Republic of Moldova Labour Market” paper aimed to analyse an specific and important aspect of labour force usage and namely to investigate the employment status of female and male population in the national economy, determining the likenesses and the differences in their behaviour for addressing the labour market, by leveraging a huge volume of statistical data that are obtained from the quarterly survey carried out by NBS - Labour Force Survey.

As a result of the carried out researches, the following relevant conclusions may be generalised.

The significant and quick changes which take place in the world economy, such as globalisation and dynamic development of the technical-scientific progress, have marked the economic behaviour of men and women on the labour market. Although the participation rate and the employment rate of women during 2002-2006 did not practically change, at the international level there is an increase of the share of women involved in remunerated non-agricultural activities – this being a positive trend. In the European Union (27) the mentioned changes are expressed through decrease of the gender gap in employment from 17,6% in 2000 down to 15,2% in 2006. And in EU (15) – respectively from 18,8% down to 15,6%.

The trends of the labour market in the Republic of Moldova, under this perspective, get closer to the world trends in general and to the European ones in particular - a fact that is manifested through the increase of woman's role in society, with special national peculiarities that are mentioned below.

## **Economically active population:**

- Out of the total of economically active population, women and men have practically equal shares (respectively 49,1% women and 50,9% men).
- Women participation rate in economic activity registers lower values than that of men (respectively 43,0% women and 50,0% men), pointing out a slight trend to decrease the gender gap (-7,6p.p in 2000 as compared to -7,0p.p. in 2006).
- The activity rate for both sexes is continuously decreasing (respectively 56,3% for women and 63,9% for men in 2000; and 43,0% for women and 50,0% for men in 2006).

## Employment:

- The number of employed women is practically equal to that of men from this category (628,7 thousand women-employees and 628,6 thousand men-employees in 2006).
- The distribution by employment status reveals a share of women-employees that exceeds insignificantly that of men-employees (51,3% women and 48,7% men in 2006). Men prevail the category of non-employees (own account and self-employed) (52,7% men in 2006).
- During the period of 2000-2006 women are more and more active in service sector (57,7% in 2006), and men's activity is more pointed out in constructions and industry (65,9% in 2006) – we consider this is a rather logical segregation based on gender principle.
- The category of employed persons of 25-54 years old, the share of women exceeds that of men (52% women), while men are more numerous in the category of young persons (57% men ) and in the category of persons of 55 years old and over (53% men).
- Women employment rate (40,5%) is lower than that of men (45,5%), by just like in the case of activity rate, there is a decreasing trend for the value of this indicator for both sexes, the gender gap being reduced (-5,5p.p in 2000 as against -5,0p.p. in 2006).
- The enterprises with public property are prevailed by women (61% in 2006), while the enterprises with private property are prevailed by men (54% in 2006).
- There are no significant differences in the distribution by sex of the working program, nevertheless in case of women there is a preference for the part-time working program (full working program is registered for 49,9% women and 50,1% men in 2006; part-time working program is registered for 51,3% women and 48,7% men in 2006).
- There are no significant discrepancies by sex in the distribution of employed persons depending on the nature of the working place (respectively 50,3% - share of women in formal employment and 49,% in informal activities in 2006).
- The distribution by type of production is prevailed by men in the informal sector (62,3%), while women prevail in the domestic workers group (85%). In formal sector there are no significant discrepancies (50,5% women and 49,5% men in 2006).
- The distribution by the real duration of the working week is prevailed by women with a working week duration of less than 40 hours (60,3% in 2006), while men are more numerous among those who work over 40 hours per week (60,0% in 2006).

### **Unemployment:**

- Men prevail in the total number of unemployed persons (61,8% in 2006), and in the number of long-term unemployed persons (64% in 2006).
- The higher the level of education, the higher women share out of the total number of unemployed persons, trying to reach the level registered by men: among unemployed persons with *higher education* the share of women is of 45% in 2006. And vice versa, the lower the level of education – the higher the share of men out of the total number of unemployed persons (among the unemployed persons with low level of education, the share of men is of 62% in 2006).

### **Economically Inactive Population:**

- The distribution of economically inactive population by categories of inactivity, women prevail among housewives (96,7%), pensioners (64,5%) pupils and students (54,3%), while men prevail among persons left abroad for work or looking for a job (63,8% in 2006).
- Out of the total number of inactive persons that keep relations with the labour market, women prevail (52,6% in 2006), while men prevail among discouraged persons (52,0% in 2006).

The general conclusion is that in the Republic of Moldova, the gender gap on labour market between women and men is not very stringent, this being a consequence of the gender equality objective promoted starting with the period of centralised-type of economy which resulted in a equal female and male economic activity.

At the same time we consider that although gender equality objective represents a priority for the international bodies and for the national economy, when promoting gender equality it should be taken into account the specific role of women in society and especially her role of reproduction and her role for the education of the younger generation – roles that induce additional difficulties especially in young market economies which encounter a number of problems dealing with the national economy development and functioning.

In this context, we consider that in the Republic of Moldova there was developed and continuously improved a rather adequate and complex legal framework for employment policies. At the same time, in our opinion, together with the support of women economic activity – which constitutes an important factor for women population development from economic and moral-psychological points of view – it is necessary to improve continuously women economic activity framework for it to ensure a harmonious correlation of the economic life with the family one. For the given purpose, an important role goes for the improvement of the employment and social policies, of the social infrastructure and last but not least of real gender equality promotion based on logical principles and in line with the sustainable interests of the society.



This fact is very important for the Republic of Moldova, as its economy encounters a number of stringent problems, one of the most serious being the size of labour migration and trafficking in human beings that register a considerable share of women. And one of the most negative consequences of the given situation are destroyed families and children left with no parental care.

Taking into consideration the results of the given study and the social and economic conditions in the Republic of Moldova, we consider that the national policies have the possibility and should leverage to a better extend the set up of equal conditions for women and men in economic activity and social life.

Thus, based on the national trend of decreasing women employment rate and women activity rate going hand in hand with the rates registered for men, it is necessary to focus the efforts on improving the access to remunerated work for women and for men. And in case of women, we consider that there is a need to have a better directed and more diversified access to children care by extending the real possibilities to have flexible working programs - a fact that would give women an opportunity to work in formal sector and to avoid the insecure jobs as well as the poorly paid working places from the informal sector.

Another conclusion is that when promoting the objective of economic activity increase for women and men and to ensure real gender equality on labour market, it is necessary to take into account another world and national trend and namely the drop of birth-rates and the demographic ageing of the population, and in our country – also depopulation, especially in total area. In this context it becomes necessary for the compensation system for parents, as well as for the duration and conditions of parental labour to be improved and correlated with such trends so as to set up more equitable working conditions that would allow parents combining career, work, family life and family responsibilities.

As well, we consider it necessary and timely to look for new solution and to try untraditional solution that would allow combining the economic activity with the domestic one. Thus, our opinion is that one of the most successful recent measures is the program „Family type orphanage” through which some families bring up foster (institutionalised) children together with their own children and women get for this work seniority (length of service) that entitles them to adequate social protection and social rights.

In the end we would like to mention that the data that are collected within the Labour Force Survey are very complex and multidimensional, and the given study made it possible to reveal just the general picture of women's and men's situation on the national labour market. At the same time, this survey gives the possibility to obtain very different and multi-aspect characteristics of labour force in the Republic of Moldova. That's why we consider it very timely to launch some analytical studies in narrower fields, like „Employment in informal economy”, „Behavioural aspects of the unemployed population”, „Valence of inactive population” etc. These studies would give the possibility to identify / confirm some important trends on the national labour force market and would lead to the improvement of public policies inducing benefits for the entire society.

# Annexes

Annex nr. 1

## Evolution of the participation rate to economic activity at regional and international levels

	percent				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
<b>TOTAL</b>					
WORLD	66,0	65,8	65,8	65,7	65,7
Developed Economies & European Union	60,4	60,3	60,4	60,4	60,3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	58,9	58,4	58,9	58,9	59,0
Republic of Moldova	57,2	51,6	49,7	49,0	46,3
East Asia	76,0	75,4	75,2	74,9	74,6
South East Asia & the Pacific	70,4	70,3	70,5	70,6	70,7
South Asia	60,3	60,3	60,0	59,9	59,8
Latin America & the Caribbean	65,1	65,4	65,4	65,5	65,6
North Africa	49,6	49,9	50,3	50,5	50,7
Sub-Saharan Africa	74,6	74,4	74,4	74,3	74,2
Middle East	54,7	55,1	55,6	56,0	56,4
<b>Women</b>					
WORLD	52,6	52,5	52,5	52,5	52,5
Developed Economies & European Union	51,8	51,9	52,3	52,4	52,6
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	50,1	49,5	49,5	49,5	49,6
Republic of Moldova	54,7	49,1	47,9	47,7	43,0
East Asia	68,9	68,4	68,1	67,7	67,4
South East Asia & the Pacific	58,1	58,0	58,4	58,6	58,9
South Asia	36,5	36,7	36,1	36,1	36,1
Latin America & the Caribbean	50,0	50,7	51,3	51,8	52,4
North Africa	24,5	25,1	25,3	25,5	25,8
Sub-Saharan Africa	63,0	62,7	62,8	62,7	62,7
Middle East	29,1	29,8	30,9	31,7	32,5
<b>Men</b>					
WORLD	79,4	79,2	79,2	79,0	78,9
Developed Economies & European Union	69,6	69,2	69,1	68,8	68,5
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	68,8	68,4	69,6	69,5	69,6
Republic of Moldova	60,0	54,5	51,7	50,4	50,0
East Asia	82,7	82,2	82,0	81,7	81,5
South East Asia & the Pacific	83,1	82,9	82,8	82,8	82,8
South Asia	82,7	82,4	82,5	82,3	82,2
Latin America & the Caribbean	80,9	80,9	80,2	79,8	79,5
North Africa	74,9	74,9	75,7	75,7	75,8
Sub-Saharan Africa	86,7	76,4	76,4	76,3	76,2
Middle East	77,9	78,1	78,0	78,1	78,2
<b>Youth</b>					
WORLD	57,5	57,0	56,7	56,1	55,6

	percent				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
Developed Economies & European Union	52,9	53,1	53,0	53,1	52,3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	45,3	44,9	43,8	42,5	42,1
Republic of Moldova	31,6	24,6	22,6	21,8	22,8
<i>women</i>	30,2	22,4	21,0	20,5	19,8
<i>men</i>	33,0	26,9	24,2	22,9	25,8
East Asia	73,8	72,7	71,6	70,6	69,4
South East Asia & the Pacific	57,6	56,8	58,1	57,4	58,2
South Asia	49,5	49,2	48,8	48,5	48,3
Latin America & the Caribbean	55,8	56,2	56,2	55,8	55,3
North Africa	38,4	38,1	39,4	37,6	36,1
Sub-Saharan Africa	67,6	67,4	67,1	66,8	66,5
Middle East	69,6	39,8	40,1	40,4	40,8

\* Preliminary data

**Source:** ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme, KILM 1 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/index.htm>

### Evolution of employment rate at international and regional levels

	percent				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
WORLD	61,6	61,5	61,5	61,5	61,5
Youth	47,5	47,1	47,3	47,4	47,3
Developed Economies & European Union	56,0	55,8	56,1	56,2	56,5
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	53,1	52,9	53,4	53,6	53,8
Republic of Moldova	53,3	47,5	45,7	45,4	42,9
Youth	26,8	20,2	18,1	17,7	18,9
East Asia	73,0	72,6	72,4	72,1	71,9
South East Asia & the Pacific	66,2	65,9	65,9	66,3	66,3
South Asia	57,3	57,4	56,8	56,7	56,7
Latin America & the Caribbean	59,3	59,7	59,9	59,9	59,9
North Africa	42,8	43,2	44,0	44,7	44,8
Sub-Saharan Africa	67,0	66,8	67,2	67,1	67,0
Middle East	47,6	48,3	49,1	49,2	49,6
<b>Women</b>					
WORLD	49,0	48,9	48,9	49,0	49,0
Youth	39,6	39,3	39,5	39,6	39,7
Developed Economies & European Union	47,9	47,9	48,4	48,6	49,0
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	45,3	44,9	45,0	45,2	45,4
Republic of Moldova	51,7	46,0	44,9	44,8	40,5
Youth	26,4	18,6	17,3	16,8	16,7
East Asia	66,7	66,2	66,0	65,6	65,3
South East Asia & the Pacific	54,4	54,2	54,5	54,7	54,8
South Asia	34,3	34,7	33,8	33,9	34,0
Latin America & the Caribbean	44,3	45,0	45,6	46,2	46,6
North Africa	19,7	20,2	20,6	21,2	21,4
Sub-Saharan Africa	56,5	56,4	56,7	56,6	56,6
Middle East	23,9	24,7	26,0	26,5	27,2
<b>Men</b>					
WORLD	74,3	74,1	74,2	74,1	74,1
Youth	54,9	54,5	54,7	54,7	54,6
Developed Economies & European Union	64,7	64,2	64,3	64,3	64,3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	61,9	61,8	62,9	63,1	63,3
Republic of Moldova	55,1	49,3	46,6	46,0	45,5
Youth	27,2	21,8	19,0	18,6	21,2
East Asia	79,1	78,7	78,6	78,3	78,2
South East Asia & the Pacific	78,2	77,9	77,6	78,2	78,0
South Asia	78,8	78,7	78,4	78,3	78,2
Latin America & the Caribbean	75,1	75,2	74,9	74,4	74,0
North Africa	66,1	66,4	67,7	68,4	68,6
Sub-Saharan Africa	77,9	77,7	78,0	77,9	77,8
Middle East	69,1	69,7	70,0	69,9	70,0
<b>Difference between the female and male ratio, percentage points</b>					
WORLD	-25,4	-25,2	-25,3	-25,2	-25,1
Youth	-15,3	-15,2	-15,2	-15,1	-14,9
Developed Economies & European Union	-16,8	-16,3	-15,9	-15,6	-15,3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	-16,6	-16,9	-17,8	-17,9	-17,9
Republic of Moldova	-3,4	-3,3	-1,7	-1,2	-5,0
Youth	-0,8	-3,2	-1,7	-1,8	-4,5
East Asia	-12,4	-12,5	-12,6	-12,7	-12,9

	percent				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
South East Asia & the Pacific	-23,7	-23,6	-23,1	-23,5	-23,2
South Asia	-44,5	-44,0	-44,6	-44,4	-44,2
Latin America & the Caribbean	-30,9	-30,3	-29,3	-28,1	-27,4
North Africa	-46,5	-46,2	-47,0	-47,3	-47,2
Sub-Saharan Africa	-21,3	-21,3	-21,2	-21,2	-21,2
Middle East	-45,2	-45,0	-44,0	-43,4	-42,8

\* Preliminary data

**Source:** ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme, KILM 2 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/index.htm>

Annex nr. 3

### Share of women in remunerated non-agricultural activities at international and regional levels

	percent	
	2000	2005
WORLD	37,8	38,9
Developed Regions	45,7	46,6
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)	50,2	51,2
Republic of Moldova	52,8	54,9
Eastern Asia	39,5	40,5
Southern Asia	16,7	18,1
South-Eastern Asia	38,6	38,7
Western Asia	19,4	21,2
Oceania	35,2	37,8
Latin America & the Caribbean	40,4	42,1
Northern Africa	18,6	20,1
Sub-Saharan Africa	30,3	31,6

**Source:** MDG Report Statistical Annex, The Millennium Development Goals Report, United Nations, 2007, <http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Data/2007%20Stat%20Annex%20current%20indicators.pdf>

## Evolution of the unemployment rate at international and regional levels

	percent				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
<b>TOTAL</b>					
WORLD	6,6	6,5	6,5	6,4	6,3
Developed Economies & European Union	7,3	7,4	7,2	6,9	6,4
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	9,8	9,4	9,3	9,0	8,8
Republic of Moldova	6,8	7,9	8,1	7,3	7,4
East Asia	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,7	3,6
South East Asia & the Pacific	6,1	6,2	6,4	6,1	6,2
South Asia	5,1	4,8	5,4	5,3	5,1
Latin America & the Caribbean	8,8	8,7	8,3	8,4	8,6
North Africa	13,7	13,4	12,5	11,6	11,5
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,2	10,1	9,7	9,7	9,7
Middle East	13,0	12,4	11,7	12,2	12,1
<b>Women</b>					
WORLD	6,9	6,8	6,8	6,7	6,6
Developed Economies & European Union	7,6	7,6	7,5	7,2	6,7
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	9,6	9,2	9,0	8,7	8,4
Republic of Moldova	5,5	6,4	6,3	6,0	5,7
East Asia	3,3	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,0
South East Asia & the Pacific	6,2	6,4	6,6	6,8	6,9
South Asia	5,9	5,5	6,3	6,1	5,9
Latin America & the Caribbean	11,5	11,3	11,0	10,8	11,0
North Africa	19,7	19,5	18,4	17,2	17,1
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,2	10,2	9,7	9,7	9,7
Middle East	17,8	17,0	15,9	16,5	16,3
<b>Men</b>					
WORLD	6,4	6,3	6,3	6,2	6,1
Developed Economies & European Union	7,1	7,2	6,9	6,6	6,1
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	10,0	9,7	9,6	9,3	9,0
Republic of Moldova	8,1	9,6	10,0	8,7	8,9
East Asia	4,4	4,2	4,2	4,2	4,1
South East Asia & the Pacific	5,9	6,1	6,3	5,6	5,7
South Asia	4,7	4,6	5,0	4,9	4,8
Latin America & the Caribbean	7,1	7,0	6,6	6,8	6,9
North Africa	11,7	11,3	10,6	9,6	9,6
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,2	10,1	9,7	9,7	9,7
Middle East	11,3	10,8	10,3	10,6	10,5
<b>Difference between the male and female ratio, percentage points</b>					
WORLD	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Developed Economies & European Union	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,6
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	-0,4	-0,5	-0,6	-0,6	-0,6
Republic of Moldova	-2,6	-3,2	-3,7	-2,7	-3,2
East Asia	-1,1	-1,1	-1,1	-1,1	-1,1
South East Asia & the Pacific	0,3	0,3	0,3	1,2	1,2
South Asia	1,2	0,9	1,3	1,2	1,1
Latin America & the Caribbean	4,4	4,3	4,4	4,0	4,1
North Africa	8,0	8,2	7,8	7,6	7,5
Sub-Saharan Africa	0	0,1	0	0	0
Middle East	6,5	6,2	5,6	5,9	5,8

\* Preliminary data

Source: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme, KILM 8 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/index.htm>

## Evolution of the youth unemployment rate at international and regional levels

	percent				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006*
<b>WORLD</b>	13,9	13,8	13,7	13,3	13,2
Developed Economies & European Union	14,4	14,6	14,2	13,8	12,7
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	19,7	19,2	18,8	18,2	18,5
Republic of Moldova	15,2	18,1	19,7	18,7	17,1
East Asia	8,0	7,8	7,7	7,6	7,5
South East Asia & the Pacific	16,2	16,7	17,3	15,9	16,5
South Asia	10,7	10,4	10,6	10,2	9,9
Latin America & the Caribbean	17,0	16,9	16,8	16,7	17,2
North Africa	29,0	28,8	27,5	25,6	25,7
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,7	18,6	17,8	17,8	17,8
Middle East	25,5	24,5	23,5	24,5	24,6
<b>Women</b>					
WORLD	14,1	14,0	13,8	13,5	13,4
Developed Economies & European Union	13,7	13,9	13,7	13,1	12,4
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	19,9	19,5	19,2	18,7	18,3
Republic of Moldova	12,6	17,1	17,6	18,3	15,9
East Asia	6,7	6,5	6,4	6,3	6,3
South East Asia & the Pacific	16,7	17,3	17,8	16,9	17,0
South Asia	11,6	11,0	11,4	10,7	10,3
Latin America & the Caribbean	21,8	21,9	21,7	21,1	21,7
North Africa	34,4	36,4	35,3	33,4	33,6
Sub-Saharan Africa	18,2	18,1	17,2	17,3	17,3
Middle East	32,2	31,0	29,3	30,7	30,7
<b>Men</b>					
WORLD	13,9	13,7	13,6	13,2	13,1
Developed Economies & European Union	14,9	15,3	14,6	14,5	13,0
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	19,6	19,0	18,5	17,9	18,6
Republic of Moldova	17,5	19,0	21,5	19,1	18,0
East Asia	9,3	9,0	8,9	8,8	8,7
South East Asia & the Pacific	15,9	16,3	17,0	15,2	16,1
South Asia	10,3	10,1	10,3	10,0	9,7
Latin America & the Caribbean	13,8	13,6	13,5	13,6	14,0
North Africa	26,8	25,7	24,3	22,4	22,5
Sub-Saharan Africa	19,0	18,9	18,3	18,2	18,3
Middle East	22,6	21,7	20,9	21,7	21,7
<b>Ratio of youth to adult unemployment rates</b>					
WORLD	3,0	3,0	3,0	2,9	3,0
Developed Economies & European Union	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,4	2,3
Central & South-Eastern Europe (non-EU) & CIS	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,7
Republic of Moldova	2,8	2,7	2,9	3,2	2,8
East Asia	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,8	2,8
South East Asia & the Pacific	5,4	5,3	5,2	4,8	4,8
South Asia	3,3	3,3	2,9	2,7	2,7
Latin America & the Caribbean	2,7	2,7	2,9	2,7	2,7
North Africa	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,5	3,5
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,0
Middle East	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,1

\* Preliminary data

Source: ILO, Key Indicators of the Labour Market Programme, KILM 9 <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/strat/kilm/index.htm>

### Evolution of employment rate for women of 15 years old and over, in European Union countries

	percent						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
European Union (27 countries)	42,9	43,3	43,3	43,6	43,7	44,4	45,2
European Union (25 countries)	42,4	42,9	43,2	43,6	43,7	44,5	45,2
European Union (15 countries)	42,4	43,1	43,6	44,1	44,3	45,2	45,8
European Community (12 countries, including ex-GDR)	41,9	42,6	43,0	43,6	43,8	44,8	45,4
Euro area (EA11-2000, EA12-2006, EA13-2007, EA15)	40,4	40,9	41,4	42,0	42,2	43,3	44,0
Belgium	40,0	39,0	39,3	39,5	40,6	41,3	41,6
Bulgaria	37,6	37,7	38,0	38,9	40,2	40,0	42,0
Czech Republic	46,1	46,2	46,4	46,0	45,6	45,7	46,1
Denmark	57,2	56,8	57,6	56,3	57,1	57,2	58,2
Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)	44,8	45,5	45,3	45,1	44,5	46,3	47,2
Estonia	45,5	45,1	46,3	46,4	47,9	49,3	51,7
Ireland	45,1	45,9	47,0	47,2	47,5	49,7	50,8
Greece	33,5	33,3	34,1	35,0	35,5	35,7	36,7
Spain	32,4	33,6	34,8	36,3	37,7	40,3	42,0
France	43,1	43,7	44,3	45,8	45,3	46,0	46,2
Italy	30,4	31,5	32,1	32,9	34,3	34,1	34,8
Cyprus	45,5	48,8	50,3	51,4	50,6	49,8	51,4
Latvia	42,5	44,5	45,5	45,5	45,5	46,5	49,2
Lithuania	47,5	46,0	45,9	47,8	45,7	46,9	48,1
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	40,1	41,5	41,9	41,6	42,2	43,7	46,3
Hungary	39,3	39,1	39,3	40,1	39,8	39,9	40,0
Malta	27,8	27,2	28,4	27,7	26,2	27,9	28,9
Netherlands	52,3	53,7	54,3	54,3	54,1	54,5	54,7
Austria	47,1	47,3	48,4	48,6	47,3	49,0	50,1
Poland	40,9	40,2	38,9	38,4	38,0	38,6	39,6
Portugal	50,2	50,9	51,3	50,9	50,6	50,8	50,8
Romania	54,5	53,7	47,4	45,9	45,7	43,9	44,9
Slovenia	47,8	48,1	48,6	46,7	49,4	49,2	49,4
Slovakia	42,6	43,1	42,5	43,6	42,3	42,5	43,2
Finland	51,3	52,2	52,7	52,5	51,7	51,9	52,5
Sweden	53,6	56,0	56,0	56,0	54,9	54,6	54,9
United Kingdom	51,6	51,9	52,3	52,4	52,7	53,0	53,1
Croatia	:	:	36,4	36,1	37,0	36,7	37,4
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	22,3
Iceland	77,7	76,7	76,2	75,6	74,7	75,2	75,4
Norway	66,9	67,0	67,6	66,4	66,4	65,6	66,0
Switzerland	55,8	56,8	57,5	56,8	56,3	56,3	56,9
Republic of Moldova	52,2	51,4	51,7	46,0	44,9	44,8	40,5

Source: Eurostat

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=0,1136184,0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)



# Evolution of the employment rate for men of 15 years old and over, in European Union countries

	percent						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
European Union (25 countries)	60,5	60,6	60,2	60,0	59,7	60,2	60,7
European Union (15 countries)	61,2	61,5	61,2	61,0	60,6	61,0	61,4
European Community (12 countries, including ex-GDR)	61,2	61,4	61,1	60,9	60,5	60,9	61,2
Euro area (EA11-2000, EA12-2006, EA13-2007, EA15)	60,3	60,5	60,3	60,0	59,5	60,0	60,4
Belgium	58,2	57,1	56,6	55,8	56,3	56,7	56,4
Bulgaria	46,9	44,9	45,5	47,6	49,1	49,7	51,8
Czech Republic	64,3	64,3	64,9	64,3	63,3	64,3	64,6
Denmark	68,2	68,3	68,2	67,8	68,1	67,9	68,7
Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)	61,6	61,1	60,0	58,7	57,5	58,6	59,6
Estonia	56,7	58,2	58,6	59,7	59,1	59,5	63,1
Ireland	68,1	68,5	67,5	67,2	67,5	69,0	69,8
Greece	60,0	59,7	60,2	60,9	60,8	60,9	61,2
Spain	59,4	60,5	60,8	61,2	61,6	63,1	64,0
France	57,6	58,3	58,0	58,2	57,8	57,7	57,5
Italy	56,5	56,9	57,4	57,9	58,0	57,4	57,7
Cyprus	70,2	70,7	70,3	70,7	70,9	70,7	70,6
Latvia	55,2	55,1	56,7	58,4	60,0	60,1	62,7
Lithuania	54,4	52,8	56,8	58,1	57,1	57,9	58,2
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	64,9	64,7	65,2	63,2	62,5	62,8	58,2
Hungary	54,3	54,1	54,1	54,6	54,4	54,2	54,7
Malta	66,0	67,2	66,3	66,1	65,6	64,7	65,2
Netherlands	71,6	72,2	72,4	70,7	69,9	69,4	69,7
Austria	65,6	65,3	64,6	64,7	62,3	64,2	65,2
Poland	54,8	53,2	50,9	50,2	50,6	52,4	54,1
Portugal	67,5	68,2	68,1	66,4	65,9	64,8	65,1
Romania	65,8	64,9	59,2	58,6	57,3	56,7	57,5
Slovenia	59,5	61,2	61,1	59,3	61,8	62,0	62,5
Slovakia	54,7	55,0	55,1	56,6	56,2	57,8	59,9
Finland	61,4	61,7	60,8	60,3	59,9	59,7	60,5
Sweden	60,7	63,6	63,2	62,7	61,9	62,2	62,9
United Kingdom	65,8	65,8	65,4	65,7	65,6	65,7	65,5
Croatia	:	:	51,5	51,3	52,3	50,9	50,8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	64,6
Iceland	86,7	87,1	84,4	83,8	82,4	83,3	84,6
Norway	75,5	75,2	74,6	73,1	72,5	72,4	72,8
Switzerland	76,0	76,1	74,6	73,9	73,0	72,2	72,8
Republic of Moldova	57,7	56,2	55,1	49,3	46,6	46,0	45,5

Source: Eurostat

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=0,1136184,0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

### Evolution of the unemployment rate for women of 15 years old and over, in European Union countries

	percent						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
European Union (25 countries)	10,7	9,7	9,8	9,9	10,0	9,8	9,1
European Union (15 countries)	9,9	8,5	8,7	8,8	9,1	8,9	8,6
European Community (12 countries, including ex-GDR)	10,1	8,7	8,9	9,0	9,2	9,0	8,7
Euro area (EA11-2000, EA12-2006, EA13-2007, EA15)	11,1	9,7	9,8	10,1	10,3	10,0	9,5
Belgium	8,3	6,9	7,8	8,0	8,3	9,5	9,3
Bulgaria	15,8	18,9	17,4	13,2	11,6	9,8	9,3
Czech Republic	10,5	9,6	8,6	9,6	9,7	9,8	8,8
Denmark	5,0	4,8	4,3	5,7	5,4	5,3	4,5
Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)	8,3	7,8	8,2	9,3	10,1	10,7	10,1
Estonia	11,5	13,1	8,5	10,4	8,7	7,1	5,6
Ireland	4,3	3,5	3,7	4,0	3,8	4,0	4,1
Greece	17,0	15,9	15,2	14,3	15,9	15,3	13,6
Spain	20,3	15,0	16,3	15,9	15,2	12,2	11,6
France	12,2	10,5	9,8	9,5	10,4	9,8	9,6
Italy	14,9	13,0	12,6	11,9	10,2	10,1	8,8
Cyprus	7,3	5,7	4,2	4,6	5,4	6,5	5,4
Latvia	13,4	11,5	11,6	10,8	10,4	8,7	6,2
Lithuania	13,6	14,1	12,8	13,2	11,6	8,3	5,4
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	3,1	2,2	3,6	4,7	7,1	5,8	6,2
Hungary	5,8	4,9	5,1	5,4	5,9	7,4	7,8
Malta	6,5	8,1	8,3	9,9	8,3	8,9	8,9
Netherlands	3,5	2,5	2,9	3,8	5,0	5,1	5,0
Austria	4,6	4,1	4,5	4,3	5,3	5,5	5,2
Poland	18,3	20,0	20,7	19,9	19,8	19,1	14,9
Portugal	4,7	4,9	5,3	7,2	7,2	8,7	9,0
Romania	6,4	6,0	7,6	6,4	6,2	6,4	6,1
Slovenia	7,1	6,0	6,3	7,0	6,4	7,0	7,2
Slovakia	18,6	18,6	18,8	17,3	19,6	17,2	14,7
Finland	12,0	10,8	10,2	9,9	10,6	8,6	8,1
Sweden	5,0	4,4	4,6	5,0	6,2	7,7	7,3
United Kingdom	4,8	4,1	4,4	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,9
Croatia	:	:	17,3	15,6	15,3	13,8	12,7
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,4
Iceland	2,6	2,2	2,6	4,0	2,8	2,5	3,1
Norway	3,3	3,6	4,1	4,0	3,9	4,2	3,3
Switzerland	3,1	3,5	3,1	4,5	4,8	5,1	4,7
Republic of Moldova	7,2	5,9	5,5	6,4	6,3	6,0	5,7

Source: Eurostat

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=0,1136184,0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

# Evolution of the unemployment rate for men of 15 years old and over, in European Union countries

	percent						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
European Union (25 countries)	8,1	7,6	8,1	8,4	8,5	8,3	7,5
European Union (15 countries)	7,2	6,4	6,9	7,4	7,6	7,5	7,1
European Community (12 countries, including ex-GDR)	7,3	6,5	6,9	7,4	7,6	7,5	7,1
Euro area (EA11-2000, EA12-2006, EA13-2007, EA15)	7,5	6,7	7,3	7,8	8,2	8	7,4
Belgium	5,3	5,6	6,2	7,4	6,6	7,6	7,4
Bulgaria	16,6	20,9	18,8	14,2	12,4	10,3	8,6
Czech Republic	7,3	6,7	5,8	5,9	7,1	6,5	5,8
Denmark	4	3,6	4,2	5,1	5	4,4	3,3
Germany (including ex-GDR from 1991)	7,6	7,8	8,7	10,2	11,3	11,4	10,3
Estonia	14,6	11,8	10,3	11	11,3	8,8	6,2
Ireland	4,4	3,8	4,5	4,8	5	4,6	4,6
Greece	7,4	6,9	6,4	6	6,3	6,1	5,6
Spain	9,5	7,3	7,8	8,2	8,2	7	6,3
France	8,5	7	7,8	7,7	8,2	8	8,1
Italy	8,3	7,4	7	6,9	6,3	6,2	5,4
Cyprus	3,2	2,6	2,6	3,8	3,5	4,4	3,9
Latvia	15	14,6	14,8	10,4	9,5	9,1	7,4
Lithuania	18,2	19,5	13,2	12,6	11,1	8,2	5,8
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	1,8	1,6	1,9	3	3,7	3,5	3,5
Hungary	7,2	6,3	6	6,1	5,8	7	7,2
Malta	6,2	6,7	6,3	6,4	6,9	6,6	6,5
Netherlands	2,2	1,8	2,3	3,4	4,3	4,4	4,1
Austria	4,8	3,9	5,1	5,1	5,3	4,9	4,3
Poland	14,6	17	19,2	18,9	18,5	16,6	13
Portugal	3,1	2,9	3,8	5,2	5,6	6,7	6,5
Romania	7,5	7	8,6	7,4	9	7,8	8,2
Slovenia	6,8	5,4	5,6	6	5,7	6,1	4,9
Slovakia	19,4	20,1	18,7	17	17,7	15,5	12,3
Finland	10,3	9,9	10,7	11	10,2	8,2	7,4
Sweden	5,9	5	5,3	6,1	7,2	7,9	6,9
United Kingdom	6,1	5,2	5,6	5,4	4,9	5,1	5,7
Croatia	:	:	13,2	12,5	12,3	11,6	9,8
Turkey	:	:	:	:	:	:	8,4
Iceland	1,3	1,6	3,3	4	5,1	2,6	2,6
Norway	3,6	3,8	4	4,5	4,6	4,5	3,4
Switzerland	2,3	1,7	2,8	3,8	3,9	3,9	3,4
Republic of Moldova	9,7	8,7	8,1	9,6	10,0	8,7	8,9

Source: Eurostat

[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?\\_pageid=0,1136184,0\\_45572595&\\_dad=portal&\\_schema=PORTAL](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page?_pageid=0,1136184,0_45572595&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL)

**Evolution of the economically active population by sex and age groups\***

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>826,7</b>	<b>810,1</b>	<b>819,7</b>	<b>742,4</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>732,8</b>	<b>666,9</b>
15- 24	105,9	99,3	99,9	75,4	71,8	71	68,3
25-34	168,7	160,7	168,6	146,9	143,6	143,4	127,8
35- 44	244,5	241,4	236,1	222,6	210,9	194,6	166,4
45- 54	197,1	207,3	205,6	209,6	207	214,7	208,9
55 years old +	110,5	101,4	109,5	87,9	97,7	109,3	95,5
<b>Men</b>	<b>828,0</b>	<b>806,6</b>	<b>795,3</b>	<b>731,2</b>	<b>701,6</b>	<b>689,5</b>	<b>690,2</b>
15- 24	128,1	118,8	111,8	92,8	84,8	81,3	91,4
25-34	164,3	154,8	160,1	136	130,6	129,4	147,9
35- 44	236,5	223,8	208,7	201,5	188,6	171,9	157,4
45- 54	187,1	199,5	195,1	202,8	194,8	192	184,3
55 years old +	112	109,6	119,6	98,1	102,8	114,9	109,2

\*Here and in the further on annexes the data from the Republic of Moldova are presented

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

**Evolution of the economically active population by sex and marital status**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women (th persons)</b>	<b>826,7</b>	<b>810,1</b>	<b>819,7</b>	<b>742,4</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>732,8</b>	<b>666,9</b>
in % out of the total							
Unmarried	12,3	12,8	13,0	12,3	12,1	12,2	13,0
Married	69,1	68,4	68,3	69,6	68,8	68,8	69,6
Widow	10,4	10,6	11,0	10,0	10,3	10,3	9,1
Divorced	8,2	8,2	7,7	8,0	8,8	8,7	8,3
<b>Men (th persons)</b>	<b>828,0</b>	<b>806,6</b>	<b>795,3</b>	<b>731,2</b>	<b>701,6</b>	<b>689,5</b>	<b>690,2</b>
In % out of the total							
Unmarried	18,8	18,7	18,9	17,5	17,7	18,2	19,1
Married	74,9	74,8	74,2	75,7	75,3	74,5	75,5
Widower	2,6	2,7	3,3	2,9	2,9	2,8	1,9
Divorced	3,7	3,8	3,6	3,9	4,1	4,5	3,5

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of employed population by sex and age groups

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>767,2</b>	<b>810,1</b>	<b>819,7</b>	<b>742,4</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>689,0</b>	<b>628,7</b>
15- 24	90,2	99,3	99,9	75,4	71,8	58	57,4
25-34	156	160,7	168,6	146,9	143,6	134,8	119,6
35- 44	227,7	241,4	236,1	222,6	210,9	182,7	157,5
45- 54	184,1	207,3	205,6	209,6	207	206	200,3
55 years old +	109,2	101,4	109,5	87,9	97,7	107,5	93,9
<b>Men</b>	<b>747,4</b>	<b>806,6</b>	<b>795,3</b>	<b>731,2</b>	<b>701,6</b>	<b>629,7</b>	<b>628,6</b>
15- 24	106,8	118,8	111,8	92,8	84,8	65,7	75
25-34	144,5	154,8	160,1	136	130,6	116,8	132,6
35- 44	214	223,8	208,7	201,5	188,6	158	143,6
45- 54	172,7	199,5	195,1	202,8	194,8	178,1	172,1
55 years old +	109,3	109,6	119,6	98,1	102,8	111	105,3

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of employed population by sex and level of education

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>767,2</b>	<b>762,5</b>	<b>774,2</b>	<b>695,2</b>	<b>684,6</b>	<b>689,0</b>	<b>628,7</b>
Higher	95,0	102,0	109,5	114,7	120,2	122,4	136,4
Secondary vocational	131,4	125,6	120,8	111,5	109,9	114,8	129,7
Secondary professional	139,0	144,6	152,5	149,7	147,2	135,0	108,8
Secondary general, lyceum	199,7	190,8	189,0	166,4	166,0	168,5	132,4
Gymnasium	147,4	150,7	156,5	127,8	118,7	123,4	105,0
Primary or with no education	54,6	48,8	45,8	25,1	22,6	25,0	16,3
<b>Men</b>	<b>747,4</b>	<b>736,5</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>661,3</b>	<b>631,5</b>	<b>629,7</b>	<b>628,6</b>
Higher	85,8	88,9	95,6	96,6	103,3	101,4	124,1
Secondary vocational	85,3	85,8	88,7	79,7	70,8	79,5	84,5
Secondary professional	252,0	249,2	238,3	225,6	208,0	196,3	185,4
Secondary general, lyceum	160,7	151,6	142,2	127,7	125,3	126,4	118,2
Gymnasium	130,3	129,4	135,1	114,6	110,0	111,5	103,9
Primary or with no education	33,3	31,6	30,9	17,2	14,1	14,5	12,5

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

**Evolution of employed population by sex and activities of national economy**

	thousand persons						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>767,2</b>	<b>762,5</b>	<b>774,2</b>	<b>695,2</b>	<b>684,6</b>	<b>689,0</b>	<b>628,7</b>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	381,8	383,6	376,6	290,0	274,4	277,5	200,8
Industry	71,6	71,5	76,6	75,8	73,6	73,0	71,5
Constructions	6,7	6,3	6,8	7,2	5,9	6,2	6,4
Retail sale and wholesale trade; hotels and restaurants	95,8	95,7	102,4	104,2	108,5	108,9	112,8
Transportation and communication	15,8	15,5	15,6	15,1	16,5	18,6	18,2
Public administration; education; health and social assistance	161,6	157,6	162,7	165,3	162,9	163,4	173,7
Other activities	33,9	32,3	33,5	37,7	42,8	41,4	45,3
<b>Men</b>	<b>747,4</b>	<b>736,5</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>661,3</b>	<b>631,5</b>	<b>629,7</b>	<b>628,6</b>
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	388,6	381,2	370,5	293,2	258,6	259,1	221,6
Industry	94,4	93,6	94,8	88,7	88,2	86,3	89,8
Constructions	37,6	37,0	39,2	46,0	46,1	45,5	60,9
Retail sale and wholesale trade; hotels and restaurants	69,5	68,0	72,4	71,6	70,2	73,9	83,2
Transportation and communication	48,0	48,8	46,1	52,7	56,9	52,4	47,0
Public administration; education; health and social assistance	78,7	79,9	80,6	78,7	77,8	75,9	83,0
Other activities	30,5	27,9	27,3	30,4	33,7	36,6	43,1

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of employed population by sex and profession groups

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>767,2</b>	<b>762,5</b>	<b>774,2</b>	<b>695,2</b>	<b>684,6</b>	<b>689,0</b>	<b>628,7</b>
Leaders of public authorities of all levels, leaders and senior servants from political and social-economic units	16,8	20,5	24,3	25,4	26,4	29,1	34,5
Specialists with high level of qualification	83,6	82,5	84,4	92,3	96,7	95,5	106,7
Specialists with medium level of qualification	81,5	74,1	71,0	68,2	68,2	67,2	66,8
Administrative officials	20,8	21,7	22,5	21,4	21,4	22,8	21,0
Workers in services, housing, utility services, trade and the ones assimilated to such	88,1	95,2	110,0	109,0	109,8	107,3	112,9
Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fish breeding and fishing	343,9	295,8	282,0	221,6	228,7	212,9	118,4
Qualified worker in small and big industrial enterprises, handcraft workers, in constructions, transportation, telecommunication, geology and geological prospecting	38,8	39,3	39,0	39,7	39,7	37,2	33,8
Other activities	93,8	133,3	141,1	117,6	93,7	116,9	134,7
<b>Men</b>	<b>747,4</b>	<b>736,5</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>661,3</b>	<b>631,5</b>	<b>629,7</b>	<b>628,6</b>
Leaders of public authorities of all levels, leaders and senior servants from political and social-economic units	33,8	34,3	36,1	39,0	41,3	45,8	54,2
Specialists with high level of qualification	48,9	49,7	55,5	54,6	58,9	56,3	65,1
Specialists with medium level of qualification	32,6	31,7	30,3	29,9	26,6	29,2	30,9
Administrative officials	4,9	4,9	4,6	3,9	4,3	4,0	4,6
Workers in services, housing, utility services, trade and the ones assimilated to such	42,2	42,0	42,2	44,5	41,4	40,5	45,8
Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fish breeding and fishing	280,4	249,0	237,2	183,9	177,8	169,6	106,7
Qualified worker in small and big industrial enterprises, handcraft workers, in constructions, transportation, telecommunication, geology and geological prospecting	73,7	74,9	80,1	77,6	76,8	77,5	85,7
Other activities	230,8	250,1	244,8	228,0	204,6	206,6	235,5

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of employed population by sex and ownership forms

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>767,2</b>	<b>762,5</b>	<b>774,2</b>	<b>695,2</b>	<b>684,6</b>	<b>689,0</b>	<b>628,7</b>
Public	223,5	198,4	200,1	198,0	199,5	202,7	206,2
Private (including other forms of ownership)	543,7	564,0	574,2	497,2	485,1	486,3	422,4
<b>Men</b>	<b>747,4</b>	<b>736,5</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>661,3</b>	<b>631,5</b>	<b>629,7</b>	<b>628,6</b>
Public	163,7	146,3	136,8	129,9	133,5	134,9	132,6
Private (including other forms of ownership)	583,7	590,3	594,2	531,3	497,9	494,8	495,9

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of employed population by sex and professional status

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>767,2</b>	<b>762,5</b>	<b>774,2</b>	<b>695,2</b>	<b>684,6</b>	<b>689,0</b>	<b>628,7</b>
Employee	474,8	449,9	456,2	452,2	442,0	441,5	432,6
Employer	1,3	1,9	3,7	2,6	3,2	2,0	3,3
Own account worker	222,2	225,4	234,6	216,5	229,2	235,9	165,8
Other	68,8	85,2	79,8	23,9	10,1	9,6	27,0
<b>Men</b>	<b>747,4</b>	<b>736,5</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>661,3</b>	<b>631,5</b>	<b>629,7</b>	<b>628,6</b>
Employee	476,1	449,3	435,6	416,0	398,9	389,1	410,1
Employer	6,6	5,4	7,8	5,1	5,2	6,8	8,9
Own account worker	221,4	240,8	252,2	231,0	223,8	228,8	199,1
Other	43,3	41,0	35,3	9,2	3,6	5,0	10,5

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey



### Evolution of employed population by sex and types of production units

thousand persons

	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>695,2</b>	<b>684,6</b>	<b>689,0</b>	<b>628,7</b>
Enterprises from formal sector	525,2	528,8	529,4	490,8
Out of which				
Public	198,0	199,5	202,7	206,2
Private	327,3	329,3	326,7	284,5
Enterprise from informal sector	91,6	79,6	76,6	47,6
Households	78,4	76,2	83,0	90,4
<b>Men</b>	<b>661,3</b>	<b>631,5</b>	<b>629,7</b>	<b>628,6</b>
Enterprises from formal sector	500,5	496,6	493,7	481,8
Out of which				
Public	129,9	133,5	134,9	132,6
Private	370,6	363,1	358,8	349,2
Enterprise from informal sector	105,1	88,2	82,5	78,5
Households	55,7	46,6	53,4	68,2

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

**Evolution of employed population by sex and nature of the working place**

thousand persons

	2003	2004	2005	2006
<i>Formal activities</i>	433,2	445,3	456,0	410,7
Out of which:				
Employees	365,6	359,8	369,6	363,7
Non-employees	67,6	85,5	86,4	47,0
<i>Informal activities</i>	262,0	239,3	232,9	218,0
Out of which:				
Employees	86,6	82,2	71,9	68,9
Non-employees	175,4	157,1	161,0	149,1
<b>Men</b>				
<i>Formal activities</i>	407,3	415,6	421,6	405,0
Out of which:				
Employees	323,2	315,6	316,1	329,4
Non-employees	84,1	100,0	105,5	75,6
<i>Informal activities</i>	254,0	215,8	208,0	223,5
Out of which:				
Employees	92,8	83,3	73,0	80,7
Non-employees	161,2	132,5	135,0	142,8

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

**Evolution of unemployed persons number by sex and age groups**

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>59,5</b>	<b>47,6</b>	<b>45,4</b>	<b>47,2</b>	<b>46,4</b>	<b>43,9</b>	<b>38,2</b>
15 - 24	15,7	13,8	12,6	12,9	12,7	13,0	10,9
25 - 34	12,7	10,1	10,4	10,3	9,3	8,5	8,2
35 - 44	16,8	13,6	13,1	13,5	12,3	11,8	8,9
45 - 54	13,0	9,2	8,4	9,7	10,3	8,8	8,6
55 years old +	1,2	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,8	1,7	1,6
<b>Men</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>70,1</b>	<b>64,4</b>	<b>69,9</b>	<b>70,1</b>	<b>59,8</b>	<b>61,7</b>
15 - 24	21,2	21,7	19,5	17,6	18,2	15,5	16,4
25 - 34	19,8	15,7	13,4	15,1	16,0	12,7	15,4
35 - 44	22,4	17,1	15,4	18,8	17,3	13,9	13,7
45 - 54	14,4	13,0	12,8	15,2	15,5	13,8	12,2
55 years old +	2,8	2,6	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,9	4,0

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of unemployed persons number by sex and level of education

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>59,5</b>	<b>47,6</b>	<b>45,4</b>	<b>47,2</b>	<b>46,4</b>	<b>43,9</b>	<b>38,2</b>
Higher	6,8	6,0	6,2	6,3	6,1	5,7	6,0
Secondary vocational	10,9	8,9	9,1	8,4	8,3	7,7	6,9
Secondary professional	16,3	12,2	12,1	12,7	11,4	11,3	7,5
Secondary general, lyceum	16,9	13,0	11,1	11,4	12,6	11,7	9,8
Gymnasium	8,2	7,2	6,8	8,2	7,9	7,1	7,9
Primary or with no education	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Men</b>	<b>80,6</b>	<b>70,1</b>	<b>64,4</b>	<b>69,9</b>	<b>70,1</b>	<b>59,8</b>	<b>61,7</b>
Higher	7,2	5,8	6,9	6,8	7,4	6,1	7,3
Secondary vocational	11,9	9,5	8,8	10,4	9,6	8,1	9,0
Secondary professional	28,0	24,8	23,5	26,8	26,0	20,2	17,8
Secondary general, lyceum	20,9	16,2	12,9	13,1	14,7	13,9	14,1
Gymnasium	12,1	12,7	10,6	11,3	11,6	10,7	12,8
Primary or with no education	0,0	0,0	1,7	1,6	0,0	0,0	0,0

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of economically inactive population of 15 years old and over by sex and age groups

thousand persons

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>642,1</b>	<b>672,5</b>	<b>774,2</b>	<b>769,6</b>	<b>794,1</b>	<b>804,2</b>	<b>884,8</b>
15 - 24	213,1	224,2	87,2	261,5	270,6	274,6	276,3
25 - 34	59,1	62,1	158,2	73,5	80,2	87,5	113,1
35 - 44	51,9	59,8	223,0	75,8	78,2	75,1	88,7
45 - 54	49,3	56,8	197,2	71,4	78,5	81,5	98,9
55 years old +	268,7	269,5	108,6	287,4	286,6	285,6	307,9
<b>Men</b>	<b>467,3</b>	<b>503,5</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>610,9</b>	<b>654,5</b>	<b>679,0</b>	<b>691,2</b>
15 - 24	196,0	213,2	92,3	252,5	265,9	272,8	262,8
25 - 34	47,2	55,6	146,7	73,8	83,9	95,6	100,1
35 - 44	47,0	58,6	193,3	76,1	84,8	84,5	79,8
45 - 54	33,3	37,7	182,3	57,1	63,6	71,0	86,2
55 years old +	143,8	138,4	116,3	151,3	156,2	155,0	162,4

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of the economically inactive population of 15 years old and over by sex and categories of inactivity

	thousand persons						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>642,1</b>	<b>672,5</b>	<b>774,2</b>	<b>769,6</b>	<b>794,1</b>	<b>804,2</b>	<b>884,8</b>
Pupils, students	153,6	165,8	171,0	197,0	198,5	203,0	197,9
Pensioners	303,7	305,4	297,7	319,7	317,7	311,0	327,6
Housewives	89,8	98,6	98,2	96,1	104,4	106,8	114,0
Left abroad	45,2	51,9	70,3	91,8	114,4	131,7	112,3
Other situation	49,8	50,9	40,4	65,0	59,1	51,7	133,0
<b>Men</b>	<b>467,3</b>	<b>503,5</b>	<b>730,9</b>	<b>610,9</b>	<b>654,5</b>	<b>679,0</b>	<b>691,2</b>
Pupils, students	131,5	145,5	151,0	165,3	174,6	177,6	166,7
Pensioners	170,7	167,1	160,8	179,5	182,9	179,8	179,9
Domestic worker	1,7	2,6	0,6	0,4	0,8	0,6	3,9
Left abroad	93,1	120,1	160,9	199,1	230,8	262,8	197,9
Other situation	70,3	68,1	57,6	66,6	65,4	58,1	143,0

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

### Evolution of the persons left abroad for work or looking for a job by sex and marital status

	thousand persons						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>	<b>45,2</b>	<b>51,9</b>	<b>70,3</b>	<b>91,8</b>	<b>114,4</b>	<b>131,7</b>	<b>112,3</b>
in % out of the total							
Unmarried	36,9	35,3	37,3	33,2	35,1	35,9	32,4
Married	49,4	54,5	52,2	54,2	53,5	52,4	52,6
Widow	1,8	1,9	3,8	3,4	2,9	3,3	4,3
Divorced	11,9	8,3	6,7	9,2	8,5	8,3	10,7
<b>Men</b>	<b>93,1</b>	<b>120,1</b>	<b>160,9</b>	<b>199,1</b>	<b>230,8</b>	<b>262,8</b>	<b>197,9</b>
in % out of the total							
Unmarried	45,4	42,9	44,1	43,0	43,4	43,4	44,3
Married	52,9	54,5	53,6	54,6	53,8	54,2	54,2
Widower	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,3
Divorced	1,5	2,4	2,2	1,9	2,2	1,7	1,2

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

**Distribution by sex of the ILO unemployment rate and the derived rates depending on the relations of the persons with the Labour Market**

	percent						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Women</b>							
ILO unemployment rate	7,2	5,9	5,5	6,4	6,3	6,0	5,7
Derived unemployment rates							
ILO unemployed + discouraged persons	11,5	10,4	9,4	10,2	10,8	9,9	9,3
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market	13,0	12,4	10,6	12,5	11,4	11,1	10,9
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market + workers in the auxiliary plot for own consumption looking for a job	13,4	13,1	11,1	12,8	11,8	11,5	11,6
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market + workers in the auxiliary plot for own consumption	24,2	22,7	20,8	19,5	18,7	19,0	20,1
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market + workers in the auxiliary plot (for own consumption and for trade)	30,4	29,2	25,7	24,8	23,5	24,0	22,9
<b>Men</b>							
ILO unemployment rate	9,7	8,7	8,1	9,6	10,0	8,7	8,9
Derived unemployment rates							
ILO unemployed + discouraged persons	13,0	12,9	11,4	13,0	13,6	12,0	11,5
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market	14,6	13,5	12,2	13,8	14,0	13,1	13,0
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market + workers in the auxiliary plot for own consumption looking for a job	15,3	14,2	12,9	14,4	14,4	13,6	13,8
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market + workers in the auxiliary plot for own consumption	23,0	20,9	19,8	19,1	18,5	18,5	19,9
ILO unemployed + persons keeping relations with labour market + workers in the auxiliary plot (for own consumption and for trade)	28,7	26,7	23,7	23,1	21,9	22,1	22,1

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

Calculated by the author on the basis of NBS and Labor Force Survey data

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# Glossary

**Economically active population** (or **labour force**) comprises all the persons providing labour force, available for the production of goods and services during the reference period, including **employment and unemployment**.

Population distribution in categories by participation in economic activity is undertaken in line with the principle of employment priority over to unemployment and unemployment priority over the inactivity.

**Activity rate (or participation rate):** the share of active population aged of 15 years and over in the total population of the same age group, expressed in percentage.

**Employed population:** in accordance with the methodology of the *Labour Force Survey*, covers any person who **worked** during the 7 days of the **reference week**, that is the **week prior to the interview, from Monday till Sunday**, and carried out on a regular basis or in exceptional and occasional case an economic or social activity producing goods or services for at **least one hour**, in order to achieve certain incomes in form of salary, in kind remuneration or other benefits.

According to this definition, the following categories of persons are considered to be *employed*:

- all individual farmers or members of agricultural enterprises or associations, even though they did not harness the products for which they worked during the last week so as to obtain them but used them for own consumption;
- re-employed pensioners or the pensioners who rendered some occasional activities;
- those persons who help a family member or a relative on the agricultural plot, in the shop, in the farm or in the enterprise of that family member of relative, when they did not do this only for *charity* purposes;
- members of consumption and production cooperatives;
- remunerated apprentices and those working on probation time;
- occasional or seasonal workers, if they worked during the last week;
- the self-employed who did not carry out their usual activities due to lack of orders or clients, but they:
  - spend time for these activities (*for instance an architect who spent his time in the office waiting for clients to come, a driver who repaired his truck*),
  - either spent time for administrating new enterprises or for renovating the existent ones (*for instance purchase and installation of new equipment, order of supplies for carrying out activities, improvement of outhouses*);



- persons who declared that they worked during the week of reference, at the same time pupils, students and pensioners;
- persons who declared that during the week of reference they were in technical unemployment or in an unpaid leave for child care and were sure that they will come back to work in at least 3 months;
- seasonal employees who receive salaries out of the season and are sure that will come back to work in at least 6 months.

**Employment rate:** the share of employed population aged of 15 years and over in the total population of the same age group, expressed in percentage.

**Employment gender gap:** difference between women employment rate and men employment rate, expressed in percentage points.

**Economic activities:** the share of employed population aged of 15 years and over distributed by those three activity sectors, expressed in percentage:

- primary: agriculture, forestry, fishery;
- secondary: industry (extractive, processing, electricity and thermal energy, gas and water) and constructions;
- tertiary: utility services (trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, stocking and communications, financial mediation, real estate transaction, etc.) and social services (public administration and defence, education, health and social assistance, personal services, etc.).

**Types of production units** are defined according to the National Accounts System. The three sectors are:

- Production units of the *formal sector*;
- Production units of the *informal sector*;
- *Households* sector.

**Employment in formal sector** is defined as employment in:

- Corporative enterprises, organizations and institutions (economic units that are legal entities) or
- Non-corporative enterprises that are not registered.

**Employment informal sector** includes all persons, regardless of their status in employment, who during the reference week were employed in enterprises that belong to the informal sector having this job as their main activity or as secondary activity. Enterprises of the informal sector are defined as non-corporative enterprises (without legal status), which are not registered.

**Employment in households** includes all persons employed in production of agricultural products exclusively for household consumption, if they were employed in this activity for 20 hours or more during the reference week as well as the paid family workers employed by the households.

**Type (nature) of the working place** may be *formal* or *informal*.

**Formal employment includes:**

- Own account workers working in formal sector enterprises;
- Employers working in formal sector enterprises;
- Members of cooperatives for formal production;
- Employees for whom employers pay social contributions and who benefit from paid annual leaves and sick leaves.

**Informal employment includes:**

- 1) Own account workers working in informal sector enterprises;
- 2) Employers who work in informal sector enterprises;
- 3) Members of informal production cooperatives;
- 4) Domestic workers who were employed in formal sector enterprises of informal sector enterprises;
- 5) Employees employed in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises or in citizens' households who meet at least one of the below criteria:
  - employer does not pay the social contributions for them;
  - do not benefit from paid annual leave;
  - do not benefit, in case of sickness, from paid sick leave.
- 6) Persons employed with production of agricultural products within households, exclusively for own consumption with a work week duration of 20 hours and more.

**Employment groups:** represents the share of employed population aged 15 years old and over by employment groups, expressed in percentage. The employment groups represent the major employment groups according to the Employment Classifier of the Republic of Moldova harmonised with the international classifier (ISCO-88, ILO):

- 1 Leaders of public authorities of all levels, leaders and senior officials from political and social-economic units
- 2 High level qualification specialists
- 3 Average level qualification specialists
- 4 Administrative officials
- 5 Workers in services, housing and utility services, trade and other assimilate services
- 6 Qualified workers in agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing and fish breeding
- 7 Qualified workers in small and big industrial enterprises, in handcrafting, in constructions, transport, telecommunication, geology and geologic prospecting
- 8 Other occupations
- 9 Out of which: unqualified workers

**Employment status:** share of employed population aged 15 years old and over by professional status, expressed in percentage. The professional status may be grouped in two categories:

- employees;
- non-employees: employers, own account workers, unremunerated domestic workers, members of cooperatives.

**Employee** is considered to be the person carrying out an activity under a working contract within an economic or social unit – irrespective of ownership type – or for private persons (based on a contract or an agreement), receiving remuneration in form of salary, in cash or in kind, commission, etc. People under military service were also registered with the same status.

**Employer** is the person carrying out the activity (craft) within his own unit (enterprise, agency, workshop, shop, office, farm etc.) having one or several permanent employees.

**Own account worker** – is the person carrying out an activity within his own enterprise or business, without hiring any permanent employee, being helped or not, by unpaid family workers. This status comprises as well the individual entrepreneurs (haberdashers, private tutors, private taxi drivers etc.), professional men (strolling players, artists, lawyers), occasional daily workers, and individual farmers. The own account worker may have temporary employees.

**Unpaid family worker** – is the person carrying out the activity within a family economic unit, headed by a family member or by a relative, for which he does not receive remuneration in form of salary or of payment in kind. The agricultural household is considered as such unit. If several persons from a household are working within their own agricultural household, one of them – generally the household head – is considered as self-employed and the others are considered as unpaid family workers.

**Member of a co-operative** – is the person who worked as member of a co-operative, where every member has equal rights in decision-making process, solution of problems on production/sale, etc.

**Working program** of employed persons is defined as being **full** and **part-time**, according to respondents' statements. On general basis, it is considered to have a *full* working program when you work the full time that is provided for in the working contract (normal duration) and *part-time* program, the duration of which provided for in the working contract is significantly shorter than the normal duration.

**Employment means** do employee may be the following:

- individual work contract (in written);
- agreement (verbally)

**Inadequate employment** includes employed persons who are willing to change or try to change the situation at the present working place (so as to use more largely his/her qualifications and abilities; so as to have an increase in salary; etc.) and are available to do so.

**Labour in non-standard program** includes: a) atypical labour – persons who work during the evenings (in between 18<sup>00</sup>-22<sup>00</sup>), during the night (in between 22<sup>00</sup>-06<sup>00</sup>), during Saturdays and Sundays; b) work on shifts (in two or three shifts, etc.), c) work „upon request” etc.

**Time related underemployment:** employed persons who met the following criteria:

- are willing to work additional hours;
- are available to work additional hours;
- the really worked hours carried out within all activities during the reference period are under an established limit; there was established the threshold of 40 hours per week in accordance with the legislation in force.

**Underemployment rate** represents the share of underemployed population in the total of employed population.

**Underemployment volume** represents the additional time which the underemployed persons would be willing and would be available to work additionally to the number of hours really worked during the reference period up till the established threshold (in our case – 40 hours per week).

**Unemployed according ILO** are people aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period, are simultaneously meeting the following conditions:

- they do not have a job and they are not carrying out an activity aiming at achieving incomes;
- they are seeking for a job during the last four weeks using different methods with this aim: registration at the employment offices or at private employing agencies, taking the necessary steps in order to become self-employed, publishing and answering announcements, applying for help to friends, colleagues, relatives, trade unions;
- they are ready to start working during the next 15 days, if they could find immediately a job.

In this category of population are also included:

- people without job, available to work, waiting for being called back to work or who found a work place and will restart working at a date following the reference period;
- people who are usually included in inactive population (pupils, students, pensioners), but who stated they are seeking for a job and are available to start working.

**Unemployment rate:** the ratio between the unemployed persons (defined according to the criteria of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)) and the active population, expressed in percentage.

**Unemployment gender gap:** difference between the ILO unemployment rate for women and the ILO unemployment rate for men, expressed in percentage points.

**Long term unemployment:** situation when the unemployed person has no work and does not look for a work for a year and more.

**Long term unemployment rate:** the ratio between the ILO unemployed persons who are unemployed for a period of 12 months and more and the active population, expressed in percentage.

**Youth unemployment:**

- the ratio between the number of ILO unemployed persons (15-24 years) and the total number of active persons from the same age group, expressed in percentage;
- the ratio between the youth unemployment rate and the unemployment rate for adults;
- the share of youth unemployment in the total unemployment;
- the share of youth unemployment in the total of 15-24 years old population.

**Youth long term unemployment:** the situation when the young unemployed persons (15 – 24 years old) did not work and are looking for a job during a period of 6 months and more.

**Incidence of long term unemployment within youth:** the ratio between the number of ILO unemployed of 15-24 years old who are unemployed for 6 months and more and the number of unemployed persons from the same age group (15-24 years old), expressed in percentage.

**Economically inactive** population from economic point of view comprises all the persons, irrespective of age, who neither have worked at least one hour, nor were they unemployed during the reference period.

Economically inactive population includes the following categories of population:

- pupils or students;
- pensioners (of all kinds);
- housewives (carrying out only domestic work within the household);
- persons supported by other people or by state, or from other incomes (rents, interests, etc.);
- persons which left for abroad for work or for looking for work<sup>1</sup>.

**Discouraged persons** are inactive persons available for working during the next 15 days, who do not have a job, and who stated they are seeking for a job, but took no steps with this aim during the last 4 weeks, or who stated they are not seeking for a job for the following reasons:

- they thought there are no free jobs or did not know where to seek;
- they do not feel like being skilled;
- they think that they will not find a job because of the age or who have previously seek for a job and did not find any.

**Economic dependence ratio:** the ratio between the non-employed persons (inactive or unemployed) and the employed persons, expressed in promiles.

**Structure of population by level of education.** The level of education may be grouped in:

- *low:* gymnasium, primary, with no primary education;
- *average:* lyceum, general secondary, vocational secondary, professional secondary;
- *high:* university, post-graduate education.

<sup>1</sup>

This category of persons conventionally are considered as economic inactive population



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UNIFEM Regional Office for CIS  
67, Tole bi Str., UN House,  
Almaty 480091, Kazakhstan

Tel: +7 (3272) 58-26-43

Fax: +7 (3272) 58-26-45

e-mail: [root@unifemcis.org](mailto:root@unifemcis.org)

Website: [www.unifemcis.org](http://www.unifemcis.org)

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UNIFEM Moldova Program Office  
Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child  
1 Vasile Alecsandri Str,  
Chisinau, MD-2009  
Republic of Moldova

Tel: +373 22 280775

Tel: +373 22 721490

Fax: +373 22 721490

Website: [www.unifemcis.org](http://www.unifemcis.org)