

# Job vacancy

Metadata

National Bureau of Statistics (NBS)

## 1. Contact Information

### 1.1. Responsible subdivision within NBS

Labour Market Statistics Division

### 1.2. Contact person

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## 2. Metadata Update

### 2.1. Last certification of metadata

13.05.2025

### 2.2. Last update of metadata

13.05.2025

## 3. Statistical Presentation

### 3.1. General description

Data on job vacancies provides a detailed overview of short-term labour demand trends and structure, which is essential for developing employment strategies and policies, assessing the country's economic development level, and formulating economic forecasts.

Data is collected in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) No. 453/2008 concerning quarterly statistics on job vacancies in the Community and implementing regulation – Regulation (EC) No. 19/2009 concerning quarterly statistics on job vacancies in the Community as regards the definition of a vacancy, the reference calendar periods for data collection, specifications on data transmission and feasibility studies.

### 3.2. Concepts and definitions

#### 3.2.1. Definitions

**A job vacancy refers to a paid position**, newly created, unoccupied or about to become vacant, for which:

- employer is taking active steps to find a suitable candidate (examples: notifying the existence of the job vacancy through employment services, advertising through newspapers, media, Internet, direct contact with possible candidates, using internships etc.);
- the employer intends for the position to be filled either immediately or within a specified time frame, established by the employer. The specific period of time refers to the maximum period required to fill the vacant position.

Are considered job vacancies the jobs meant for persons outside the units (although internal candidate may also apply), regardless of their definite or indefinite duration, full or part time program.

The following unoccupied positions are not considered job vacancies:

- positions intended exclusively for the promotion of internal staff;
- positions blocked by a legal or regulatory act.

The positions occupied by people who are absent for a certain period of time (maternity leave, child care leave, medical leave, leave without pay, other absences) are considered vacant, if the employer wishes the substitution for a definite (temporary) period and if he takes active steps to find candidates.

**An occupied post** refers to the paid post within the organisation to which an employee has been assigned and involves the fulfilment of specific responsibilities in exchange for an established compensation. The number of occupied posts corresponds to the indicator "Number of employees at the end of the quarter

(excluding employees with suspended individual employment contracts/service agreements and external collaborators).

**The job vacancy rate** represents the ratio between the **number of job vacancies** to the **total number of posts** (occupied and vacant), expressed as a percentage.

### **3.2.2. Unit of measurement**

Data on *job vacancies* are presented in units.

Data on the *job vacancy rate* are presented as percentages.

### **3.2.3. Formula of calculation**

**Total number of posts** = number of **occupied posts** + number of **job vacancies**;

**Job vacancy rate** = number of **job vacancies** / **total number of posts** (occupied and vacant) \* 100%.

## **3.3. Used classifications**

Data are broken down by economic activity according to the Classification of Economic Activities in Moldova (CAEM-2), fully harmonized with the Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Community NACE rev.2.

Restrictions: In cases where disaggregated data contain confidential information (see point 7.1), their dissemination is not carried out; they are aggregated at the minimum available level to ensure data confidentiality.

## **3.4. Scope**

### **3.4.1. Sector coverage**

The data cover all units which employ employees regardless of economic activity, form of ownership, organizational-legal form (except for sections T and U according to CAEM). The data are collected for the main activity and secondary activities of the unit.

### **3.4.2. Statistical population**

Units from real sector with 4 and more employees and all budgetary institutions, regardless of the number of employees, carrying out economic activities from A to S according CAEM-2 classification.

### **3.4.3. Geographical coverage**

The statistical data do not cover the territory on the left side of the River Nistru and Bender municipality.

### **3.4.4. Time coverage**

Starting from 2025, the data are not comparable with previous years due to the coverage scope:

- Starting with 2025, the data include economic and social units with 4 or more employees, and all budgetary institutions regardless of the number of employees;
- For the years 2018-2024, the data include economic and social units, and budgetary institutions with 1 or more employees;
- For the years 2015-2017, the data include economic and social units with 4 or more employees, and all budgetary institutions, regardless of the number of employees.

## **3.5. Level of disaggregation**

Data are broken down by economic activity according to the Classification of Economic Activities in Moldova (CAEM-2), fully harmonized with the Nomenclature of Economic Activities in the European Community NACE rev.2.

Restrictions: In cases where disaggregated data contain confidential information (see point 7.1), they are not disseminated; they are aggregated at the minimum available level to ensure data confidentiality.

## **3.6. Periodicity of dissemination**

Quarterly.

## **3.7. Submission (dissemination) deadlines**

Data are published at the 65th day after the reference quarter.

## **3.8. Revision**

Data revision policy is available on the NBS website.

[https://statistica.gov.md/files/files/despre/planuri/Politici/Politica\\_revizuire\\_2022\\_en.pdf](https://statistica.gov.md/files/files/despre/planuri/Politici/Politica_revizuire_2022_en.pdf).

Data are considered final when they are disseminated for the first time.

### **3.9. Period of reference**

End of reference quarter.

## **4. Data Collection and Processing**

### **4.1. Data source**

#### **4.1.1. Statistical surveys**

Job vacancies and number of occupied posts are collected through the Quarterly Survey on Earnings and Job Vacancies (M1).

#### **4.1.2. Administrative sources**

Not used.

#### **4.1.3. Estimations**

Not applicable.

### **4.2. Characteristics of the statistical survey**

#### **4.2.1. Objective and background**

The main objective is to provide information on employee mobility and jobs by economic activity. For the years 2015-2017, the data include economic and social units with 4 or more employees and all budgetary institutions, regardless of the number of employees.

Starting with 2018, the data include economic and social units and budgetary institutions with 1 or more employees.

#### **4.2.2. Statistical unit**

The observation unit is the legal unit which employ employees - enterprise, institution or organization using the employees' work, regardless of the economic activity, ownership form and organizational-legal form.

Enterprises carrying out several types of economic activities have been divided into separate statistical units, to ensure homogeneity of activities. The data are collected by kind-of-activity unit.

#### **4.2.3. Circle of units covered in the survey**

– The number of units included in the survey is approximately 10,000 quarterly.

#### **4.2.4. Survey periodicity**

Quarterly.

#### **4.2.5. Data collection**

The reports can be completed online, or presented on paper at regional statistical office by included in survey units until the 25th day after the reporting period. The self-registration method is used for registering information in the statistical survey questionnaire, the persons assigned by the selected units fill in the variables of the questionnaires according to the detailed instructions accompanying the forms. The technical and methodological assistance is provided by the employees of the territorial statistical bodies.

### **4.3. Data processing and compilation**

#### **4.3.1. Data validation**

The quality of data is observed during all the stages of the survey.

Data validation goes through three stages: at the level of data entry, at the level of territorial statistical offices and at the level of the central statistical office.

At the level of data entry, the software contains a set of mathematical and logical control conditions and correlations for identifying the reporting errors and namely:

- mathematical control conditions;
- conditions of logical control between indicators;
- control conditions with the previous reporting;

- conditions for integrity of data;
- statistics on reporting/non-reporting, by reasons.

#### **4.3.2. Compilation/extrapolation of data**

To extrapolate the results, the following steps are taken:

- Attaching a selection weight to every selection unit. The selection weight is a Horvitz-Thompson weight and it is calculated as the inverse of the selection probability;
- Calculation of redressing coefficients. The redressing coefficients are calculated at the level of each selection cell separately, as a reverse of the response probability. These coefficients serve to compensate the non-responding units under the assumption that such units behave similarly to the responding units within their respective strata.
- Calculation of the extension coefficient.

#### **4.3.3. Adjustments**

No adjustments are made.

#### **4.3.4. Quality assurance**

The quality of statistical data is assured by observing the fundamental principles of official statistics approved by the UN Economic Commission for Europe in 1992 (and Statistical Commission/UN in 1994), as well as those set forth in the Republic of Moldova Law on Official Statistics.

In its activity of producing statistical information, NBS places primary importance on ensuring high data quality. For this purpose, a number of measures for quality assurance are carried out at every stage of the statistical process: organization of statistical surveys, collection, processing, and development of statistical information.

Important efforts are undertaken to ensure the plenitude and quality of data presentation by the respondents included in the statistical surveys.

Errors, inconsistencies, and suspicious data are brought to light so as to be verified and corrected.

The primary data are verified and analysed from internal coherence point of view (within the questionnaire), temporal coherence (with data from previous periods).

The data are disseminated on the official website of the National Bureau of Statistics [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md), through press releases, the [statistical data bank](#), etc.

### **4.4. Data accuracy**

#### **4.4.1. Non-response rate**

The non-response rate is approximately 2-3%.

#### **4.4.2. Sampling errors**

The sample size was planned to provide maximum permissible error of + -2% guaranteeing results with a probability of 95%.

## **5. Comparability and Coherence**

### **5.1. International comparability**

International comparability is ensured.

### **5.2. Comparability over the time**

The data are not comparable with previous years due to the coverage scope:

- starting from 2025, the data include social and economic units with 4 or more employees and all budgetary institutions regardless of the number of employees;
- for 2018-2024, the data include units with 1 and more employees;
- for 2015-2017, the data include social and economic units with 4 or more employees and all budgetary institutions regardless of the number of employees.

### **5.3. Coherence with other statistics**

There are no other comparable sources available to analyse job vacancies. The information held by the National Employment Agency is limited to the positions declared by employers who request assistance in the recruitment process.

## 6. Institutional Mandate (normative-legal basis)

The Law on Official Statistics of the Republic of Moldova no. 93 of 26 May 2017 is the main national legal act regarding official statistics. The Law stipulates that producers of official statistics collect, process, systematize, centralize, analyse, assess and disseminate statistical information according to the fundamental principles of official statistics;

The annual statistical work program approved by a Government decision is the basic tool by which the central statistical authority and other producers of official statistics carry out the production of official statistical information in order to provide users with the necessary information.

The Law No 186/2011 for the ratification of the Convention of the International Labor Organization, no. 160 on labour statistics;

Law no. 112/2014 for the Ratification of the Association Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community (Chapter 6, "Statistics").

Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on quarterly statistics on Community job vacancies;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 19/2009 of 13 January 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quarterly statistics on Community job vacancies, as regards the definition of a job vacancy, the reference dates for data collection, data transmission specifications and feasibility studies;

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1062/2008 of 28 October 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 453/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on quarterly statistics on Community job vacancies, as regards seasonal adjustment procedures and quality reports.

## 7. Confidentiality

### 7.1. Principles

According to art. 19 of the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, producers of official statistics shall take all regulatory, administrative, technical and organizational measures to protect confidential data and prevent their disclosure.

Chapter VII of the above-mentioned law stipulates that the data collected, processed and stored for the production of statistical information are confidential if they allow the direct or indirect identification of the respondents.

According to the Law on Official Statistics, art. 20, access to confidential information is granted to the persons who, according to their official functions, participate in the production of statistical information and shall have access to individual data in so far as individual data are necessary for producing this information.

The same article stipulates that the access to individual data, which do not allow the direct identification of respondents, may be given for scientific survey projects, whose expected results do not refer to identifiable individual units, under the regulation approved by the central statistical authority.

Art. 23 (5) of the Law stipulates that the statistical information cannot be disseminated to users if it refers to 1-3 statistical units.

### 7.2. Practical assurance of the confidentiality rules

To ensure the protection of confidential statistical data in compliance with the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 dated 26.05.2017, the National Bureau of Statistics undertakes all the regulatory, administrative, technical, and organizational measures to protect the confidential statistical information and prevent its disclosure.

In compliance with the above-mentioned law, the employees of producers of official statistics, including temporary employees who, according to their official functions, have direct access to individual data shall be obliged to observe the confidentiality of these data during and after termination of employment.

Before being disseminated, the statistical data are verified if they meet the protection requirements set for

confidential data. If the statistical data contain confidential information (see p. 7.1), they are not disseminated, but aggregated at the minimum available level which ensures the protection of data confidentiality.

## 8. Access to Information and Dissemination Format

### 8.1. Access to information

#### 8.1.1. Calendar of statistical publications

Statistical information is published in accordance with Release Calendar.

#### 8.1.2. Access to the calendar of statistical publications

The Release Calendar is published on the NBS official page [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md).

#### 8.1.3. Access to statistical data

According to the Law on Official Statistics No. 93 from 26.05.2017, art. 23:

(1) Producers of official statistics shall be obliged to disseminate the statistical information within the deadlines specified in the programme of statistical works and in the release calendar.

(2) The dissemination of statistical information laid down in the programme of statistical works (PSW) to all categories of users shall be made free of charge and under equal access conditions in terms of volume, quality and time of dissemination

The program of statistical work may be accessed on the web page [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md), under About NBS / legislative and normative acts (<http://www.statistica.gov.md/pageview.php?l=en&idc=323&> ).

All news-releases, time series, as well as the statistical publications developed by NBS are placed on official web page.

The NBS web page [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md) and Statistical databank represents the most important information source for ensuring users' access to different statistical information and transparency about the NBS activity.

At the same time the news release is also e-mailed to the media.

Non-standard tables that are not foreseen in the PSW can be obtained for a fee that covers the cost of the additional processing necessary to generate the data.

### 8.2. Dissemination format

#### 8.2.1. News releases / Analytical reports

Statistical releases are published on the official page of NBS: [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md) in the *News releases* section, according to the *Release calendar*.

#### 8.2.2. Publications

The statistical yearbook of the Republic of Moldova.

Access to publications in electronic format, on NBS official page [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md) under *Products and services / Publications*.

#### 8.2.3. Databases/time series

Statistical databank <https://statbank.statistica.md/PxWeb/pxweb/en/> with open and free access. Data is available under *Social statistics / Labour force and earnings*.

#### 8.2.4. Questionnaires/data sent upon request from international organizations

International questionnaires: CISSTAT.

#### 8.2.5. Requests for additional data

Data requests may be submitted by mail, email, or through the online form available on the NBS website.

## 9. Useful References (links)

### 9.1. Accessibility of documentation on methodology

The methodology is available on the official page [www.statistica.gov.md](http://www.statistica.gov.md), under *Products and services / Metadata and classifications/ Statistical methodologies*.

### 9.2. Accessibility of documentation on Evaluation Reports

The NBS assessment reports are available on the official page <https://statistica.gov.md/en>, under *About / External assessments and user surveys / Assessment reports*. (<https://statistica.gov.md/en/assessmentreports-9930.html>).

### **9.3. Accessibility of information on user surveys**

User surveys are available on the official page <https://statistica.gov.md/en>, under About / External assessments and user surveys / User surveys (<https://statistica.gov.md/en/user-surveys-9933.html>).

### **9.4. Other useful references**

Eurostat database – <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database>.