

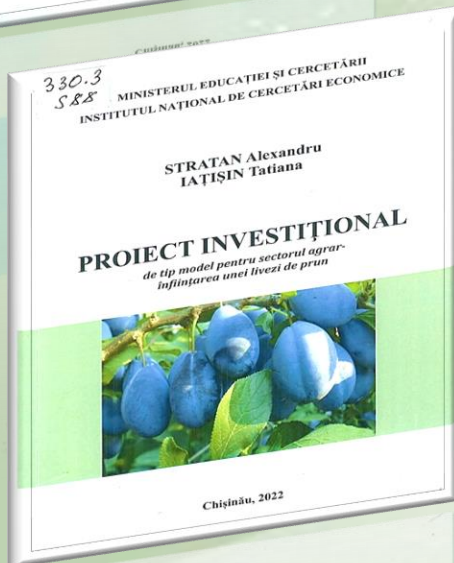
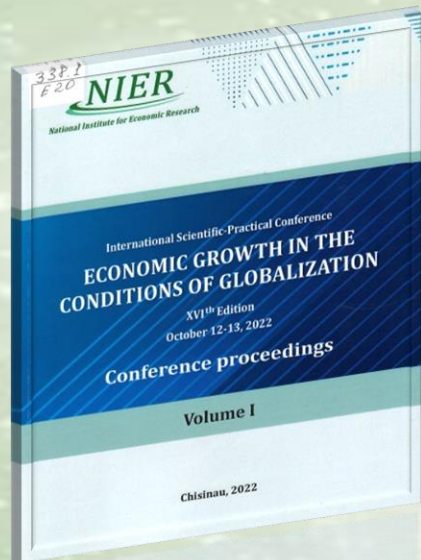
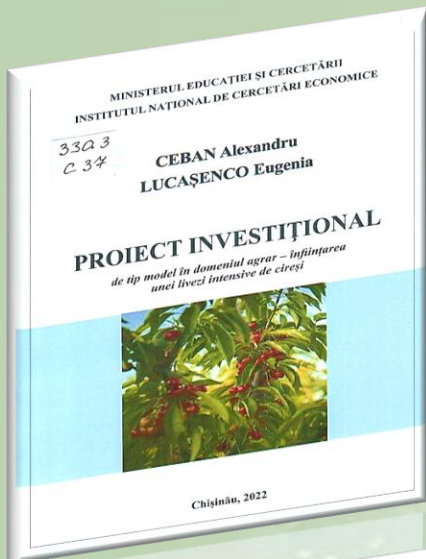
„Sunt tânăr. Vreau să studiez lumea”

Festivalul cercetării și inovării „Știința pentru pace și dezvoltare: creativitate, experiență, perspective”, ediția a doua.

Chișinău 2023

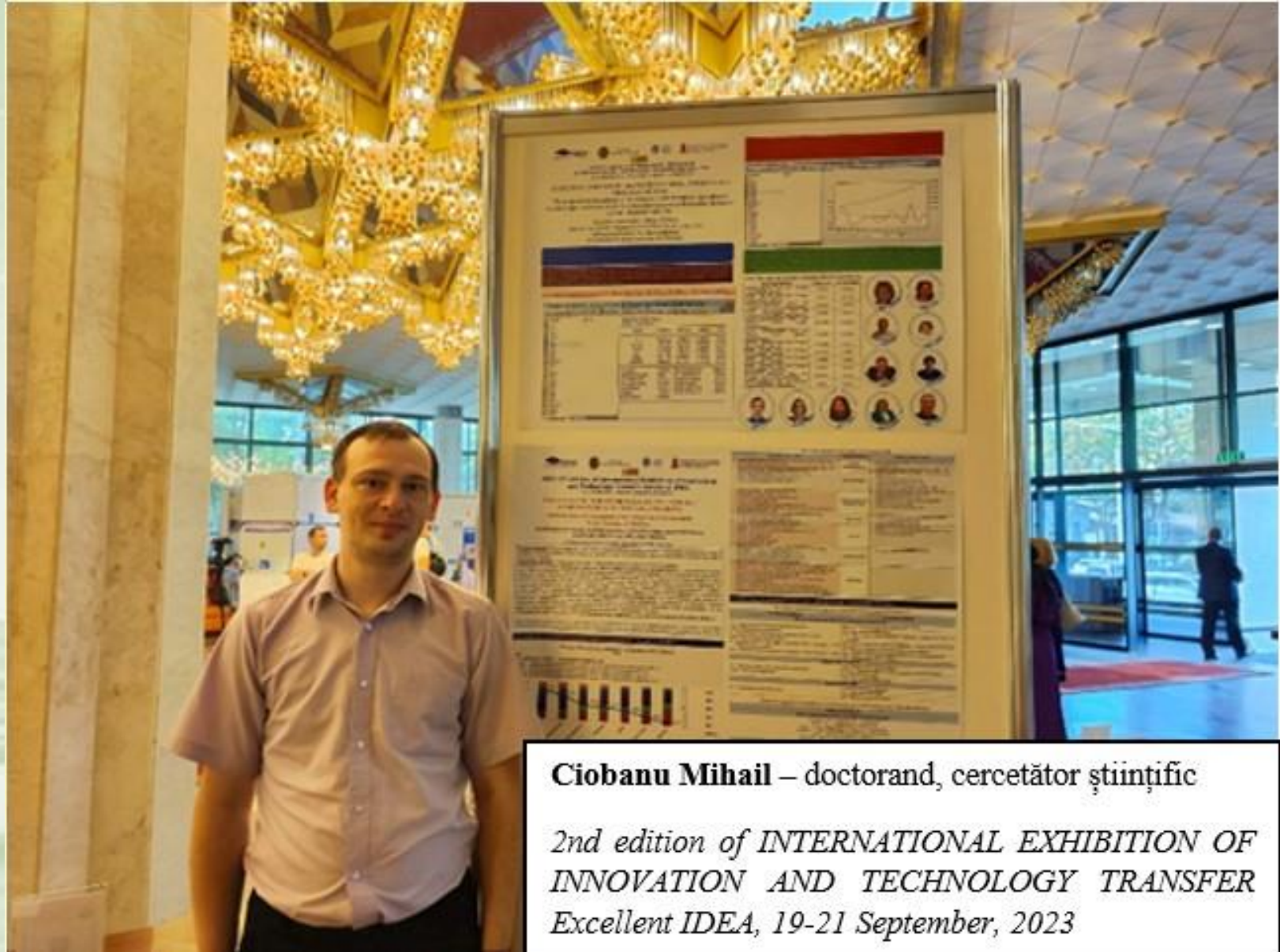
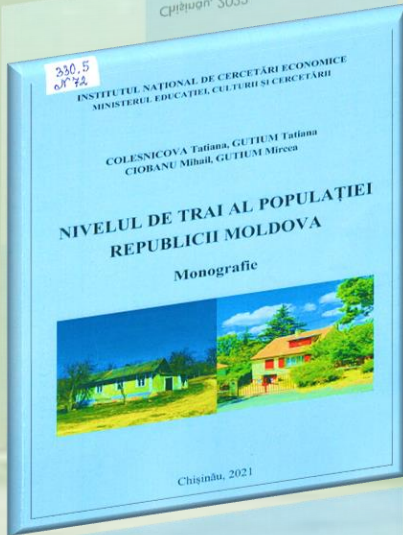
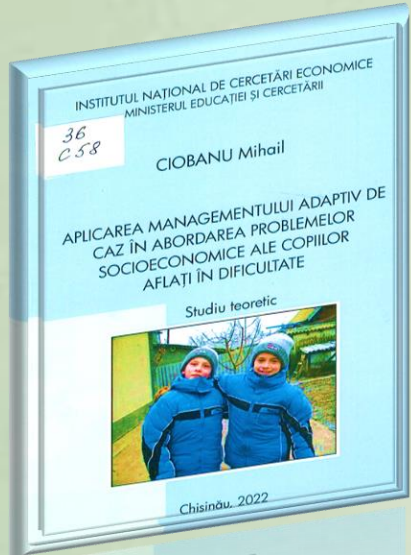


Eugenia Lucașenco, doctorand Iațișin Tatiana, doctorand



Eugenia LUCĂȘENCO, drd. (stânga); Tatiana Iațișin, drd. Secția de cercetare Agroalimentară și dezvoltare rurală. INCE. "Workshop on STEAM fields and SOCIAL challenges". Cahul.

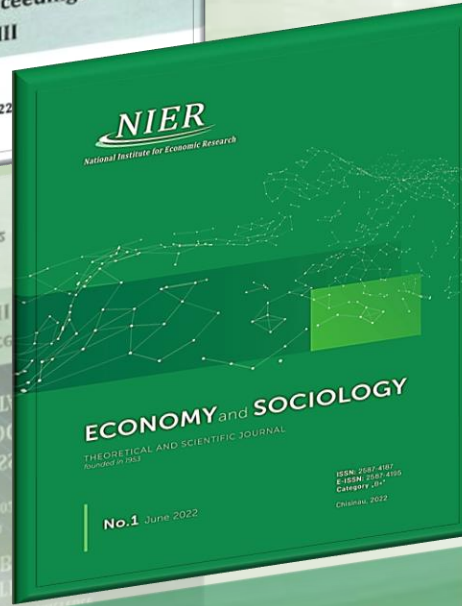
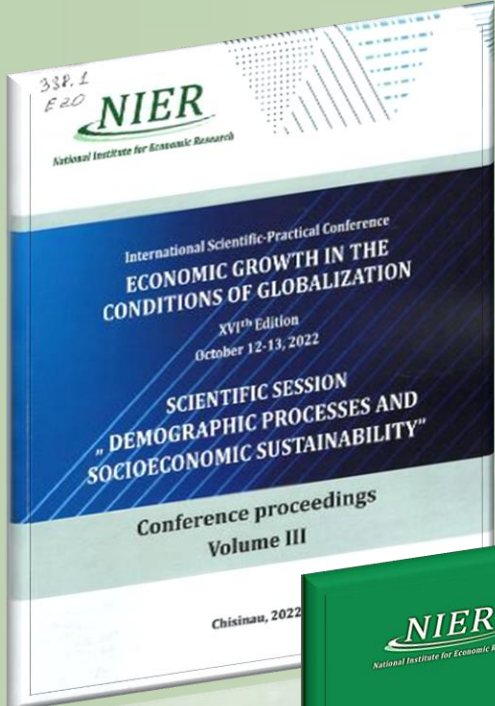
Ciobanu Mihail, doctorand



Ciobanu Mihail – doctorand, cercetător științific

*2nd edition of INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
 Excellent IDEA, 19-21 September, 2023*

Ecaterina Grigoraș, doctor în științe sociologice



FERTILITY DRIVERS ACROSS GENERATIONS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Ecaterina GRIGORAS, PhD in sociology
National Institute for Economic Research, Center for Demographic Research

Abstract

In the last decades, in the Republic of Moldova, there have been significant changes in the reproductive behavior of the young generations. The observed trends are based on a radical transformation of the calendar of births, which is a determinant of the differences in the level of fertility. Thus, differences in intergenerational fertility rates and younger generations, as well as those associated with the level of education, the place of residence, and the age of women, are determined by changes in the calendar of births, especially the age of the mother at the first birth. Following the analysis, the specifics of determining fertility, its sociodemographic differences, and the impact on the formation of reproductive behavior patterns of women from the Republic of Moldova were highlighted. The upward trend in maternal age at first birth is clearly related to low fertility. Postponing the birth of the first child causes a low probability for women to have children of higher orders. Two and three children at most, and consequently a low level of fertility. Women who give birth to their first child after the age of 30, register the probability of going on to have two children at 43.8% and only a little less than three children only 33.3%, and the average number of children they have remains below 1.58, which does not ensure simple reproduction of generations. At the same time, the probability of going on to have at least one child during the reproductive life of women with different educational levels and to the economic of residence is high. The fertility of women's reproductive behavior in the Republic of Moldova evidences the trend of modification of traditional reproductive behavior and the alignment towards the modern one. Although the total fecundability is characterized by traditional reproductive behavior, about 57.5% of the respondents demonstrate a preference for the family model with at most two children, being mostly women with medium and low education and who, even if they marry at a younger age, they limit on the number of children born. The decrease in the average number of children per woman and an increase in the age of the mother at first birth is characteristic of modern reproductive behavior in which there is more rigorous control of the births of children and the choice of women between fertility.

Methodology

Aim of the study: identification of fertility factors and analysis of intergenerational dynamics of reproductive behavior.
Goals: determining the particularities of changing the fertility behavior in different social groups of women; analyzing intergenerational dynamics of reproductive behavior; defining the typology of women's reproductive behavior models.
Data and research methods: CBS 2020 dataset, demographic analysis methods, the cluster analysis method.

Results

Fertility postponement and mean number of children born

Mother's age at birth of first child	Women's age groups (age at the time of the study)				Total
	30-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	
Up to 19 years	2.39	2.17	2.42	2.50	2.43
20-24 years	2.17	2.15	2.24	2.36	2.26
25-29 years	1.81	1.92	1.86	2.08	1.93
30 years old and more	1.57	1.58	1.60	1.62	1.60

The results show a clear link between the mother's age at first birth and the average number of children born during her reproductive life. Having a first child at a younger age is associated with a higher number of children born. Women who give birth to their first child before the age of 20, by the age of 30-39 already have a lower average number of children born than women who give birth after the age of 30. The average number of children born is significantly reduced by 1.83 children.

Changing reproductive behavior

In the 20-29 age group, the proportion of women who give birth to three children or more is 41.6%. Compared to the average age generations, who have completed their reproductive period 20-29 years, the proportion is lower at 36.0%, and for the 40-49 age generation it is only 31.3%. At the same time, the increase in the proportion of women who have given birth to only one child and two children is observed in the younger generations of women. About 30.3% of women aged 20-29 do not have children, while those in the age that mark the end of the reproductive period, the proportion of childless women is to be 5.9%. For women aged 30-39, the change in the reproductive cycle is observed in the generation aged 30-39 years by the significant change in the age at which women give birth to their first child, which registers the mother age of 29 years, while those of 40-49 years and 50-59 years is the mother age of 23 years.

Conclusion

Postponing first births demonstrates a significant impact both on the fertility and on the average age of the women at the time of the first birth, favoring the change of reproductive behavior towards the modern one.

Figure 1: Women's probability of having at least one child at a given age, based on their level of education.

Figure 2: Women's probability of having at least one child at a given age, based on their place of residence.

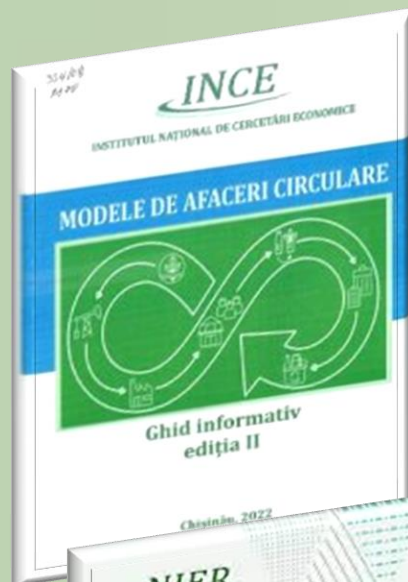
Figure 3: Patterns of reproductive behavior (MFSM).

Reproductive patterns	Age groups		Education level			Place of residence	
	20-24	25-29	Low level	Medium level	High level	Rural	Urban
Traditional with a large family	21.1	17.1	24.7	9.1	3.0	23.0	7.2
Traditionally with at most two children	35.4	36.1	33.2	1.8	29.9	42.1	43.9
Transitional to modern	36.5	36.5	27.2	1.8	19.2	26.3	26.7
Modern model	1.1	6.7	14.9	1.3	7.6	6.3	33.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Ecaterina GRIGORAȘ, dr., cercet.șt.superior, INCE
The 7th GGP User Conference, Școala de Economie

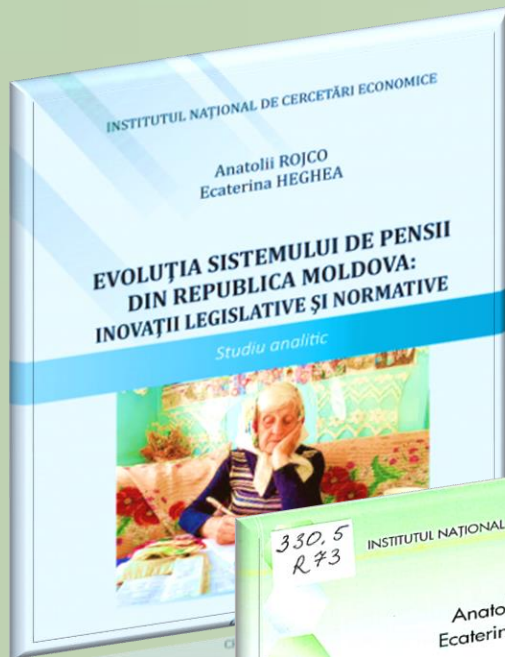


Corina Gribincea, doctor în științe economice



Corina GRIBINCEA, dr. în șt. economice, cercetător științific coordonator, INCE (stângă)

În cadrul mesei rotunde: „Dezvoltarea capacităților și a echipelor multidisciplinare în domeniul coeziunii sociale în contextul crizei refugiaților din Ucraina”, organizator Caritas Austria, Chișinău, 20 iulie 2023.

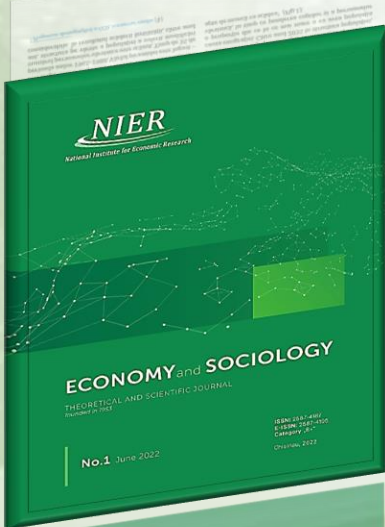
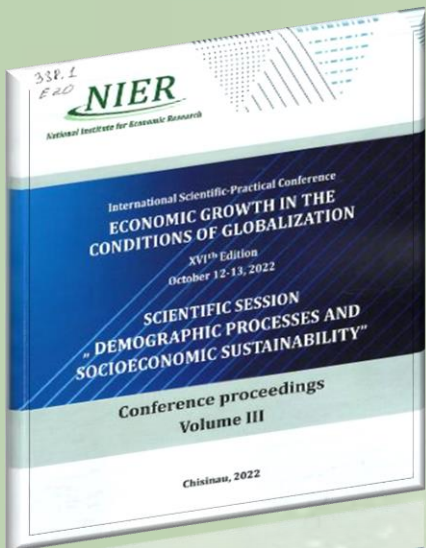


Ecaterina Heghea, doctorand

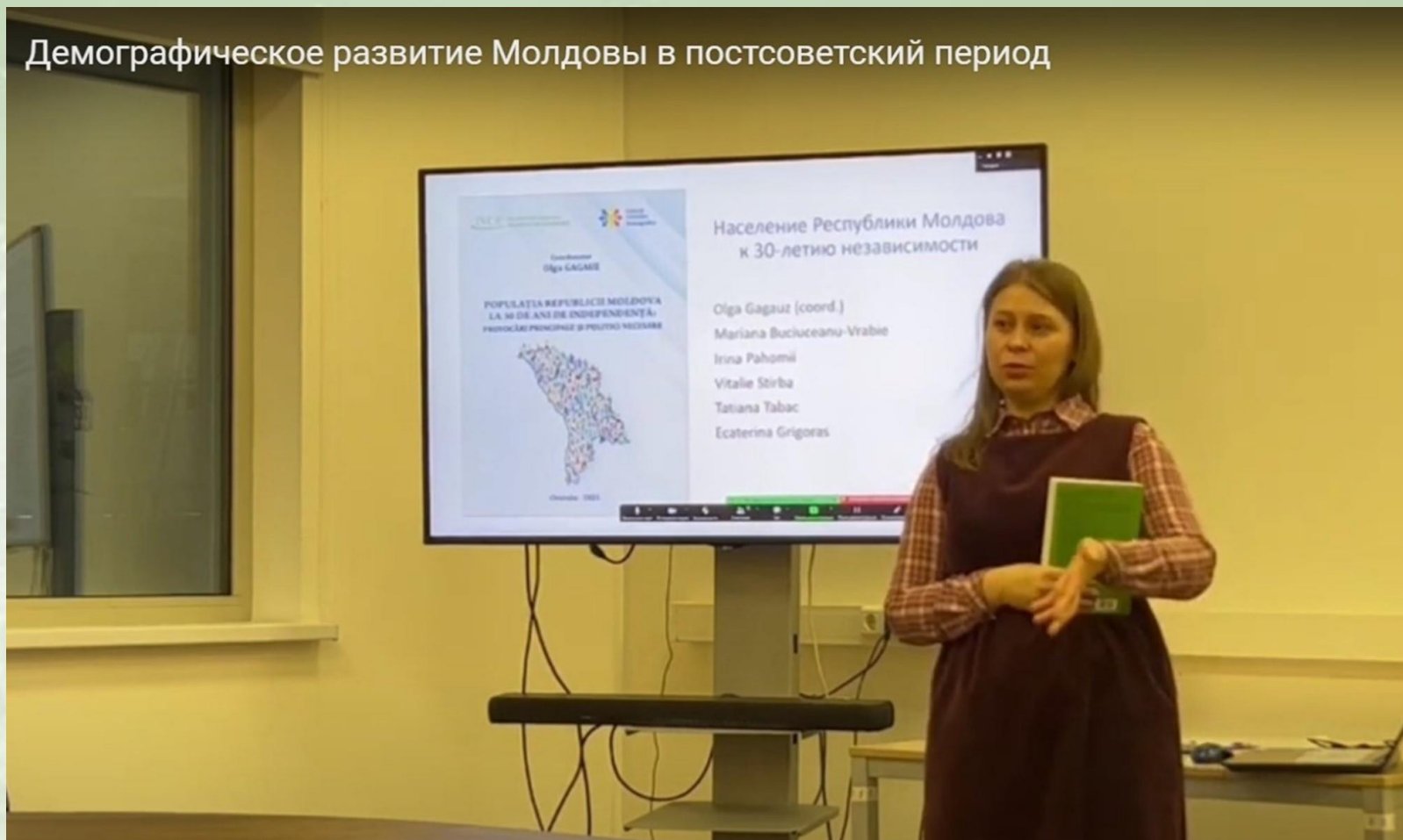


Ecaterina HEGHEA, drd., cercetător științific, INCE
Management financiar pentru IMM-uri. Eveniment de închidere.

Tatiana Tabac, doctorand

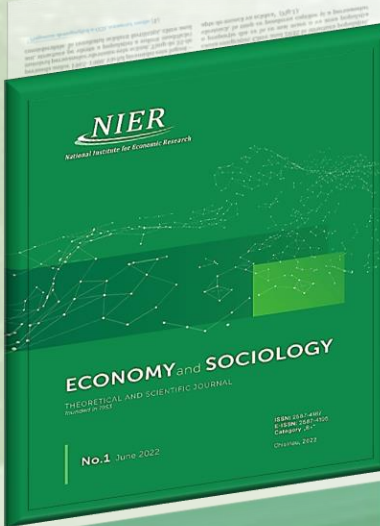
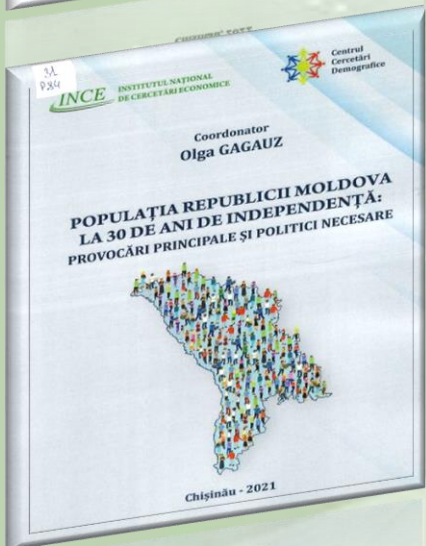
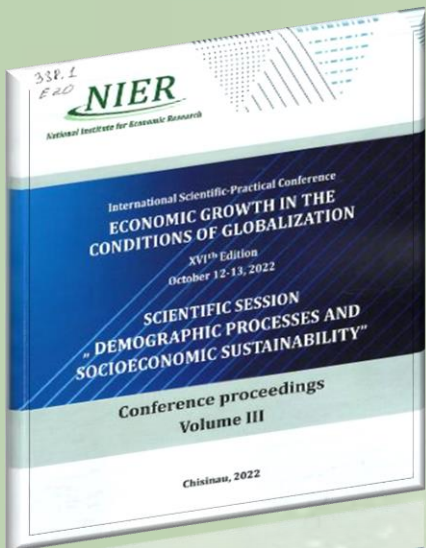


Демографическое развитие Молдовы в постсоветский период



Tatiana TABAC, drd., cercet.șt-ic INCE
în cadrul seminarului societății studențești "Demograf" al Școlii Superioare de Economie a Universității Naționale de Cercetare, Moscova (Rusia), Prezentarea "Dezvoltarea demografică a Moldovei în perioada post-sovietică", 26.11.2022.

Tatiana Tabac, doctorand



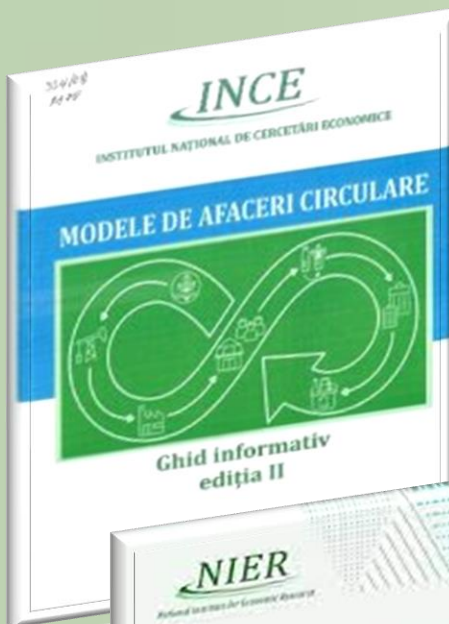
Dezbateri publice „Migrația și implicațiile demografice asupra fertilității în Republica Moldova” Înregistrat în direct UNFPA Moldova

Factorii socioeconomi

- Există un nivel similar al intenției de emigrare între angajați și cei care încă studiază sau sunt șomeri. Categoria pensionarilor și cei care sunt în concediu de îngrijire al copilului – sunt **de două ori mai puțin** orientați să emigreze comparativ cu persoanele angajate.
- Populația cu venituri mai ridicate de 20 mii de lei sunt **de 1.4 ori** mai înclinați să emigreze decât să rămână în țară.
- De două ori mai puțin** orientată spre emigrare este populația cu venituri disponibile să le acopere cheltuielile necesare.

Tatiana TABAC, drd., cercet.șt-ic INCE
în cadrul dezbaterii publice „Migrația și implicațiile demografice asupra fertilității în RM”,
Prezentarea ”Factori determinanți ai intențiilor migratorii în Republica Moldova”, 20.09.2022

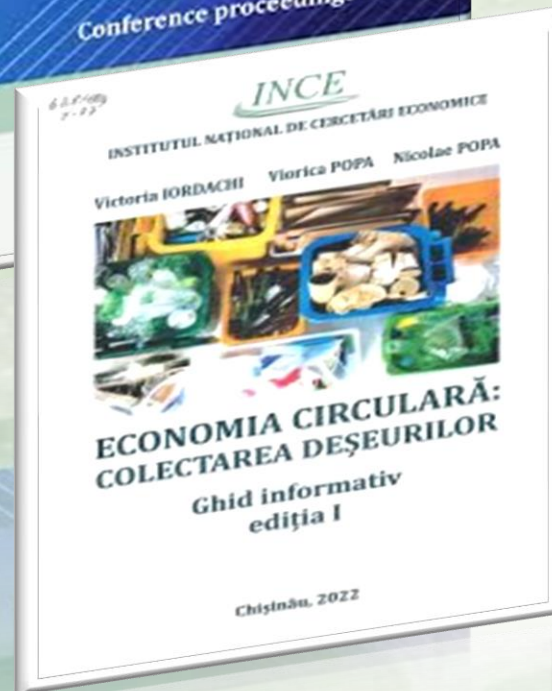
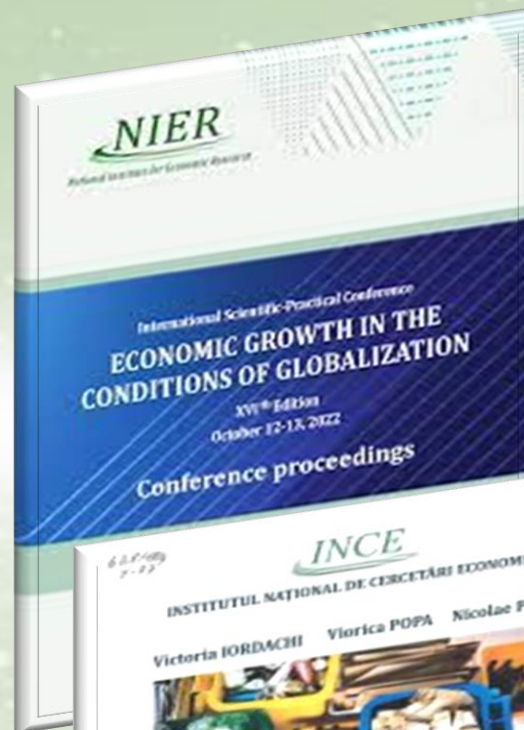
Cristina Ungur, doctor în științe economice



Cristina UNGUR, dr., cercetător șt. coordonator, INCE
În cadrul Seminarului "Modele de afaceri circulare. Rolul APL în proiectarea unei tranziții spre o economie circulară", Primăria s. Vatra, 2022

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Viorica Popa, doctor în științe economice



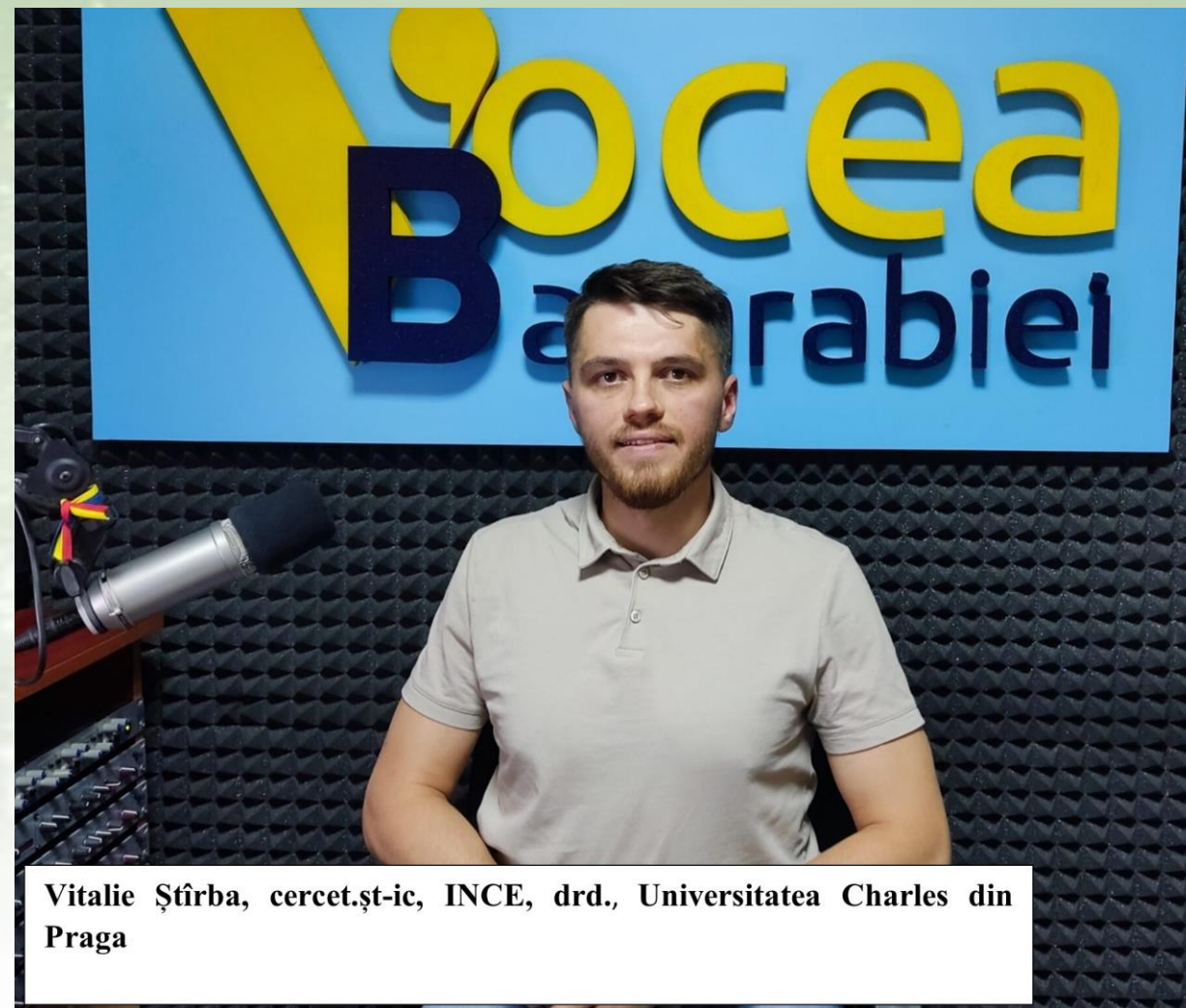
Viorica POPA. Dr. în științe economice. Secția Cercetări Financiare și Monetare. Conferirea certificatului de abilitare cu drept de conducător de doctorat, ANACEC, 2023

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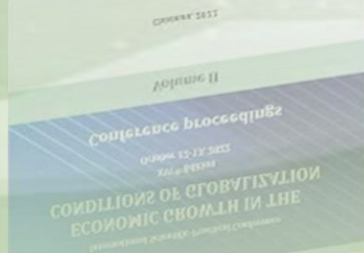
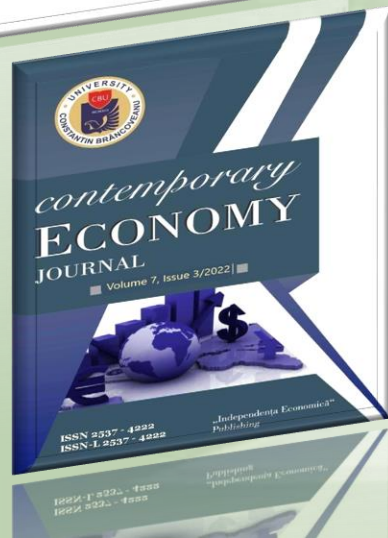
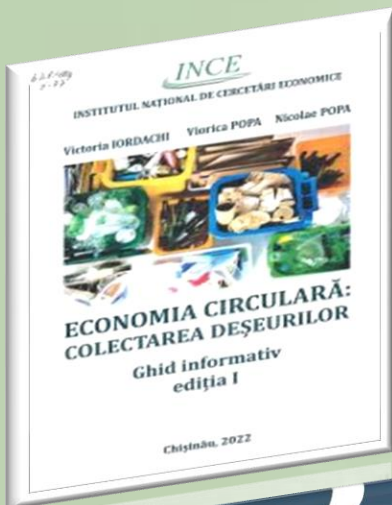
Vitalie Știrba, cercet.șt-ic, INCE, drd. Universitatea Charles din Praga
Conferința Internațională *The 2023 (eng)aging!* – 6th International Conference on Aging

Vitalie Știrba, doctorand



Vitalie Știrba, cercet.șt-ic, INCE, drd., Universitatea Charles din Praga

TINERI ÎN MASS-MEDIA



Victoria Iordachi, doctor în științe economice



Victoria IORDACHI. Dr. științe economice INCE, la emisiunea Spatiul Public, 2022. Cum se dezvoltă economia circulară în R. Moldova, economia care reduce, reutilizează, reciclează deșeurile. În platou, Iordachi Victoria (stânga), Adașan, D.

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ALINA IANIOGLO^{1,2}
LUDMILA FRUMUSACHI¹



¹AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF MOLDOVA
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*Alina Ianioglo,
doctor în științe economice*



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Alexandru Ceban, drd. INCE, Alina Ianioglo, doctor în științe economice, Tatiana Tabac, doctorand



Alexandru Ceban, drd. INCE cu Alina Ianioglo dr.,si Tatiana Tabac în Neuchatel, Switzerland. Graduate Conference of Migration and Mobility Studies, 2022.

Cercetarea și comunicarea științifică la nivel global sunt esențiale pentru pacea și dezvoltarea durabilă, căci știința se află în centrul înțelegerii problematicii globale, prin intermediul acesteia este explorat și descifrat întreg universul.

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