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Extending the Social Security Coverage for Farmers in the Republic of Moldova

Findings and recommendations based on the social security assessment survey



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Foreword

Amidst the economic downturn and political instability and in the face of an aging population, the Republic of Moldova is facing a formidable task in maintaining a well-functioning social protection system that ensures effective access to basic health care and income security for all. To that end, “Enhanced social protection and conditions of work” is one of the priorities in the recently adopted Decent Work Country Programme of the Republic of Moldova for 2016–2020.

In the Republic of Moldova, agriculture is a major economic sector. It accounted for 14 percent of GDP and employed 31 percent of the workforce in 2014. However, farmers and agricultural workers are one of the most disadvantaged groups. The agricultural sector has one of the highest occurrences of informal employment. In Moldova, more than 80 percent of workers in the agricultural sector work informally. Agricultural workers, especially own-account farmers in rural areas, are not adequately covered by social security.

There are a number of advantages in extending social security to agricultural workers. However, in contrast to formal sector employees, the extension of coverage to agricultural workers may face various challenges due to the specific vulnerabilities they face. Their income depends on unpredictable environmental, climatic and natural conditions. Agricultural work is also often more hazardous than other work. These conditions make it all the more important to provide adequate social protection for this group.

In this context, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family and the social security institutions requested the ILO’s technical assistance on formulating policy recommendations on extending social security coverage for farmers.

Effective policies and strategies for extending social security coverage for farmers should be based on an in-depth analysis of the target groups, and an evaluation of their social security needs and the services currently available to them. To this end, a social security assessment survey was carried out in November 2015 to collect primary data on the living conditions, household income structures, and the current status of social security coverage of farmers.

This report was developed as a part of the ILO project, coordinated by Kenichi Hirose, Senior Social Protection Specialist in the ILO Decent Work Technical Support Team and Country Office for Central and Eastern Europe (ILO DWT/CO–Budapest). The surveys and interviews were carried out by the Centre for Sociological Investigations and Marketing (CBS–AXA) based in Chisinau. The final report was completed under the supervision of Kenichi Hirose. Technical comments were provided by the Social Protection Department of the ILO Geneva. Ala Lipciu, the ILO National Coordinator for Moldova, and Victor Gilca, National Project Coordinator, provided valuable assistance throughout the project and during the preparation of this report. Daria Copil, former intern at ILO DWT/CO–Budapest, provided statistical and editorial assistance in finalizing this report. Athena Bochanis provided English editing.

This report is organized as follows. Chapter 1 reviews the existing social security policies and related tax policies for farmers. Chapter 2 presents the main findings of the statistical survey as well as the focused group discussions. Chapter 3 summarizes the key issues in extending social security coverage for farmers, and discuss their policy implications. Three Annexes with explanations of detailed technical issues supplement the report. Annex 1 includes the questionnaires from the survey. Annex 2 summarizes the questions posed during focus group discussions. Annex 3 presents case studies of social security systems for farmers in selected EU member states. Finally, the Statistical Annex provides tables with detailed results of the statistical survey.

We trust that evidence-based policy recommendations developed in this report will contribute to the development of a national policy for ensuring adequate social security for all in the Republic of Moldova.

Budapest, June 2016

Antonio Graziosi
Director
ILO DWT/CO Budapest

Kenichi Hirose
Senior Social Protection Specialist
ILO DWT/CO Budapest

Summary

In the current economic downturn and political instability and in the face of an aging population, the Republic of Moldova is facing a formidable task in maintaining a well-functioning social protection system that ensures effective access to basic health care and income security for all.

In the Republic of Moldova, agriculture is a major economic sector. However, farmers and workers employed in agriculture are one of the most disadvantaged groups. The agricultural sector has one of the highest occurrences of informal employment. Agricultural workers, especially own-account farmers in rural areas, are not adequately covered by social security.

Although there are a number of advantages in extending social security to farmers, its implementation may face various challenges. Their income depends on unpredictable environmental, climatic and natural conditions. Agricultural work is often more hazardous than other work. These vulnerabilities make it all the more important to provide adequate social protection for this group.

To develop effective policies and strategies for extending the social security coverage for farmers, a social security assessment survey was carried out in November 2015. The survey collected primary data with regard to the living conditions, household income structure, and the status of the social security coverage from 869 respondents throughout Moldova. To supplement the survey, focus group discussions were carried out with farmers and employers in the agricultural sector.

Main findings of the survey

Household income

The farmers' households receive low income. In fact, 66.8 percent of respondents' households earn an income less than 25,000 MDL per year, and 67.0 percent of households received less than 20 percent of their income from agriculture in cash.

Farming is the main source of income for only 19.1 percent of respondents' households. Income from employment represents the main source of income for 29.7 percent of households. In addition, 42.5 percent of households depend on pensions and social benefits.

The survey also confirmed an irregular and seasonal income pattern in farmers' households. Only 51.0 percent of respondents' households receive regular income and many farmers are pensioners. Among own-account farmers, only 23.8 percent receive regular income. While 52.5 percent of households receive their highest income during the harvest, 63.0 percent earn the lowest income during the winter. Many households receive no income from December to February.

Social insurance

Employees in the agricultural sector are mandatorily covered by the social insurance system. The total contribution rate for employees in the agricultural sector is one percentage-point less than for employees in non-agricultural sectors.

The contribution rate for farmers is set at 25 percent of the flat-rate contribution for the self-employed. However, since the coverage of farmers became from mandatory to voluntary in 2009, almost all farmers (99.3 percent) have stopped paying social insurance contributions. Although farmers and self-employed persons have the possibility of retroactively paying social security contributions to establish the right to an old-age pension, this option is rarely used.

The survey results show that 25.9 percent of respondents' households have no one paying social insurance contributions. This share is 40.7 percent among own-account farmers. Among those who do not pay any social insurance contributions, 55.0 percent cannot afford it, 23.9 percent said that the pension amount is too low and 9.2 percent either do not need a pension or intentionally choose not to pay contributions.

This evidence indicates that, when farmers' participation in social insurance is voluntary, the existing preferential arrangements for farmers in the current social insurance legislation have very limited effects. Failure to contribute to the social insurance system will result in an increasing number of persons without adequate income protection.

There is a huge discrepancy between the desired pension amount and the amount actually paid to the current pensioners (950 MDL per month in 2014). According to the survey results, 64.1 percent of respondents stated that they would need a pension that is more than 2,500 MDL per month. A pension level below 1,500 MDL per month was considered suitable by only 7.2 percent of people with an annual household income of 25,000 MDL or less. While 47.8 percent of respondents would contribute more to receive a higher pension in the future, 51.9 percent would not agree to this.

The farmers interviewed in the survey exhibited very negative views towards the State social insurance system and health insurance system, and to State systems generally. Of those respondents who were delinquent in their contributions, 9.2 percent claimed they do not need any pension or intentionally chose not to pay contributions, and 10.4 percent responded that they do not need health insurance. Such distrust in the social security system could lead to serious negative impacts on the functioning of the systems and on future membership, which in turn could render farmers and their family members unprotected against various social risks.

Health insurance and access to health care

The Republic of Moldova has attained nearly universal health insurance coverage, protecting more than 80 percent of the total population. In fact, 72.3 percent of the survey respondents (67.5 percent of men and 75.2 percent of women) are covered by health insurance. Although almost all employees and pensioners are covered by health insurance, the coverage of own-account farmers stands at 43.8 percent.

However, 12.5 percent of respondents' households have no one covered by health insurance. In particular, this percentage is high for the unemployed, dependents, own-account farmers, and households whose main source of income is agriculture.

Of those respondents covered by health insurance, 40.1 percent pay contributions and 59.9 percent are covered by the State as pensioners, persons with disabilities, or for other reasons. Among own-account farmers, 41.2 percent paid contributions on their own, 24.1 percent are employed, and 34.7 percent have health insurance coverage by the State.

While 47.1 percent of respondents pay health insurance contributions regularly, 49.8 percent of respondents pay health insurance contributions only when they are in urgent need of medical assistance. For own-account farmers, 50.9 percent of them contributed because they urgently needed medical assistance, while 49.1 percent contribute every year.

Of those who are not covered by health insurance, 68.7 percent said that they cannot afford to pay contributions, and 10.4 percent said that they do not need health insurance. Among own-account farmers, financial reasons were cited by 82.2 percent of those who were not covered.

Farmers and self-employed persons are mandatorily covered by the health insurance. Farmers may receive a 75 percent discount on their contributions (a 50 percent discount is available for the self-employed) if they pay the annual contributions by the end of March. A total of 57.4 percent of respondents knew about the discount programme and about three-quarter of farmers apply it.

Of all respondents, 59.9 percent use health care services one to five times per year on average, while 25.4 percent of respondents use health care services more frequently. On the other hand, 14.7 percent said they never used health care services during the year. Persons aged 65 year or over, women, families with two or more children, people with higher education, and those who live in the Central region tend to use health care services more frequently.

Concerning out-of-pocket expenditure on health care, 61.8 percent of respondents spend more than 1,000 MDL per year. The out-of-pocket health spending is correlated with age; namely, almost all the elderly people aged 65 years or more spend a certain amount on health care services, and 66.0 percent of them spend more than 1,000 MDL a year.

Although 96.1 percent of respondents' households have access to a medical centre within 5 km, 69.7 percent must travel more than 10 km to visit the nearest hospital. The access to health care institutions also differs by region.

In the focus group discussions, participants expressed their dissatisfaction with the medical services they receive. In fact, some believe that health insurance is helpful only if one is hospitalized, because they do not have to pay for the medical stay. For most outpatient visits, however, patients have to pay extra costs for medical examinations and treatments.

Agriculture is one of the high risk industries for occupational safety and health. The results of the study show that 31.8 percent of households surveyed had at least one member who suffered from a work-related accident or disease in the last three years. Own-account farmers had the highest incidence of work-related accidents and diseases.

State subsidies and insurance

Small individual farmers receive very limited State assistance as more than 70 percent of the State subsidies are directed at large corporate farms for capital investment. The present survey reveals that only 0.5 percent of the respondents' households benefited from some kind of State assistance or subsidy

during the last three years. In the focus group discussions, many farmers commented that the State subsidies favour larger farms, and that the rules governing the provision of State assistance and subsidies are not transparent.

Although employers managing large agricultural lands are generally aware of the need to take measures against risks, taking out private insurance for one's land or for a particular harvest is not popular. The survey shows that although 22.8 percent of households with income exceeding 100,000 MDL had insurance, overall only 4.4 percent of all respondents had insurance. The private insurance market in Moldova is also underdeveloped.

Challenges in extending social security to farmers

The extension of social security to farmers needs to take into account the specific characteristics of the farmers. The following points summarize the main challenges in extending social security coverage to farmers based on the results of the social security assessment survey.

First, farmers' weak contributory capacity due to their low and irregular income is a major obstacle in ensuring revenues for the social security system. Although the farmers' social insurance contributions and health insurance contributions are set at a lower level than for other workers, many farmers cannot afford to pay the contributions on a regular basis.

Second, the existing benefits do not fully meet the priorities and needs of farmers and their family members.

Under the social insurance system, farmers (and the self-employed) are treated differently in the benefit provisions. Although employees in the agricultural sector are entitled to all benefits despite their lower contribution rate, farmers and the self-employed are entitled only to the minimum old-age pension and funeral grant based on the flat-rate contributions. Furthermore, the minimum old-age pension for farmers is set at a lower level. There is a huge discrepancy between the desired pension amount and the actual pension.

Although the health insurance system has attained relatively wide coverage, the system still suffers from significant out-of-pocket payments and inaccessibility to health care services for many people living in rural areas. It is necessary for the Republic of Moldova to improve the accessibility and quality of its primary and ambulatory health care.

Third, the social security institutions and local government authorities do not have sufficient capacity or administrative infrastructure to effectively enforce the law and efficiently collect contributions from farmers, particularly in rural areas. Due to their limited enforcement capacity, the social security coverage of farmers and the self-employed depends on voluntary compliance which has resulted in minimal coverage for social insurance.

Fourth, farmers are not fully informed of their rights and obligations under the existing social security system. Complex administrative procedures and the extensive number of documents required for the registration and payment of contributions represent a major obstacle for individually insured persons. Furthermore, a widespread distrust in social security could lead to serious negative impacts on the functioning of the systems and on future membership, which in turn renders farmers and their family members unprotected against various social risks.

Policies and strategies to extend social security coverage to farmers

Policy options available to improve farmers' social security coverage are limited. The long-term trend of demographic ageing further narrows the range of possible policy options. Nevertheless, there are measures that the Republic of Moldova can take to improve the social security coverage for farmers.

First and foremost, there is an urgent need to restore the farmers' confidence in the State social security systems. To build this confidence it is important to develop and foster a "social security culture" that promotes trust in social security systems. Clearly, such a culture cannot be built overnight; the continuous efforts and cooperation of all stakeholders are essential. For this purpose, awareness-raising and education play a key role in developing a better understanding of the value of social security and fostering positive attitudes towards full participation in social security systems. The survey results suggest that media is the most efficient communication tool to disseminate information about the social security systems, although informal communication still plays an important role in rural areas.

Second, the treatment of farmers in the existing social security legislation, notably the pension provisions, should be changed. In the current Moldovan legislation, farmers pay lower contributions and receive lower benefits. However, such an approach is opposite to practices in EU countries where the States play a crucial role in subsidizing farmers. Subject to the resource constraints, Moldova should consider subsidizing farmers in their social security. At the same time, the pension policy can also be better integrated with the national development policy to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

Third, social security organizations should adopt a flexible and progressive approach that takes into account the specific conditions of farmers. One case that has achieved visible results in increasing the number of insured persons is to require social insurance and health insurance contributions from patented workers when they need to renew their licenses. Such "piggybacking" measures could be used to improve the compliance and contribution of farmers. The State should also consider shifting the payment period of annual health insurance contributions to the harvest period, when most farmers receive cash income.

Fourth, social security organizations as well as local government authorities should improve their administrative and enforcement capacities. The staff of social security institutions and local governments need to be trained with the requisite knowledge and skills to better serve farmers. In rural or remote areas, greater efforts should be made to improve efficiency and the access to services. To improve administrative efficiency, one-stop shops that offer all services in one place are a recommendable option. In addition, coordination with other local networks (such as postal services, local commercial banks, community centres, and cooperatives) should be pursued. At the same time, administrative procedures should be made as simple and transparent as possible, while meeting all essential requirements. Longer opening hours and less bureaucracy will be appealing to potential members.

These recommended measures relate to each other. The Government should define major milestones in the short- and long-term and prioritize the course of action that considers the existing problems, the needs of the target groups, gender issues, resource constraints and its implementation capacities.

Concluding remarks

Farmers constitute one of the largest gaps in social security coverage in the Republic of Moldova. Taking no action in the current situation will leave a large number of farmers and their families outside the scope of health and income security. The Government, the social security organizations and the social partners should commit themselves to improving the current situation by developing and implementing effective measures to extend the social security coverage to farmers.

The policies and strategies to extend social security coverage to farmers should form part of a national strategy to achieve a comprehensive social security system, in compliance with the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 (2012) as well as the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation No. 204 (2015).

International experience tells us that the process of extending social security is complex, and that it usually requires a long time, sometimes decades, to achieve universal coverage. It requires the long-term commitment and continuous efforts of all the stakeholders. To assist in its achievement, the ILO is ready to provide further technical assistance as a follow-up to the recommendations made in this report. In particular, it would be prepared to assist in the formulation of effective policies for achieving a comprehensive social security system in the Republic of Moldova.

1. Review of the existing social security policies for farmers

1.1. National strategies for agricultural and rural development

In the Republic of Moldova, the National Development Strategy entitled “Moldova 2020,”¹ adopted in 2012, is the main strategic document for future national development. This document originally established seven priorities: (i) education for careers; (ii) improved roads; (iii) accessible finances; (iv) businesses with clear rules; (v) safe and efficient energy; (vi) an equitable and sustainable pension system; and (vii) responsible and incorruptible justice. Since 2014, agricultural and rural development has been added as the eighth priority for the country’s development,² with a view to increasing exports of agricultural products with high added value, increasing local and foreign investment in the national economy, developing a quality service sector, and improving access to finance for farmers. The Development Strategy of Rural Extension Services for 2012–2022³ also proposes various advisory and consulting services to extend the rural networks for subsistence farms, commercial farms and corporate farms.

The National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development for 2014–2020⁴ sets out the national priorities for developing the agricultural sector. The strategy aims to increase the competitiveness of the agro-food sector through extensive restructuring and modernization, and to improve the living standards in rural areas through the sustainable management of natural resources and environmental risks.

As in other countries, specific regulations are applied for workers in the agricultural sector with respect to social security and taxation. The remainder of this chapter summarizes the specific regulatory framework for agricultural workers.

1.2. Social insurance contributions

Under the supervision of the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, the National Office of Social Insurance (Casa Națională de Asigurări Sociale, CNAS) implements the national social insurance system. It covers old-age, disability and survivors’ pensions, employment injury benefits, sickness benefits, maternity benefits, unemployment insurance benefits and funeral grants. The main laws governing social insurance contributions are Law No. 489/1999 on the National Social Insurance System, and the Law on the National Social Insurance Budget for each year.

1. Law No. 166 of 11.07.2012.

2. Law No. 121 of 07.03.2014.

3. Government Decision No. 486 of 05.07.2012.

4. Government Decision No. 486 of 05.07.2012.

Table 1. Rates of social insurance contribution by category, 2010–15

Category of contributors	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employee:	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
– Employer	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
– Employee	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Employee in agriculture:	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
– Employer	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
– State	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
– Employee	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Self-employed (compulsory) annual contribution	4,044 MDL	4,368 MDL	4,704 MDL	5,220 MDL	5,748 MDL	6,372 MDL
Farmers (voluntary) annual contribution	996 MDL	1,080 MDL	1,164 MDL	1,296 MDL	1,428 MDL	1,584 MDL
Other voluntary insured persons annual contribution	4,044 MDL	4,368 MDL	4,704 MDL	5,220 MDL	5,748 MDL	6,372 MDL

Source: Laws on State Social Insurance Budget, 2010–2015.

Table 1 presents the social insurance contribution rates for different categories of workers.

(1) Employers and employees in agriculture

All employees residing in Moldova are mandatorily covered by the social insurance system. The total contribution rate for social insurance is 29 percent (23 percent by employers and 6 percent by employees).

Employers engaged solely in agricultural activities pay a reduced contribution rate of 16 percent, and the State contributes 6 percent. On the other hand, insured employees contributes 6 percent. Consequently, the total rate of social insurance contribution for agricultural sector employees is 28 percent, 1 percentage-point less than for employees in other sectors. Despite this difference in contribution rates, employees in the agricultural sector are entitled to all social insurance benefits.

In 2014, there were about 850,000 employees contributing to the social insurance system. Of these, about 95,000 were employed in the agricultural sector. However, a total of 337,900 persons worked in agriculture in 2013 according to the National Bureau of Statistics.

(2) Self-employed persons and farmers

Self-employed persons (such as individual entrepreneurs or lawyers) are also mandatorily covered by the social insurance system. Their contribution rate is a flat-rate amount. In 2015, this contribution equalled 6,372 MDL per person per year.⁵ Unlike employees, self-employed persons pay their total contribution amount themselves. At this contribution level, self-employed persons are entitled to the minimum old-age pension and funeral grant only.

It should be noted that legal amendments in 2010 made it mandatory for “patent holders” to pay social insurance and health insurance contributions as a condition for renewing their annual patent license. As

5. This contribution amount is almost the same as the total contributions paid by employers and workers at the minimum wage. In 2015, the minimum wage is 1,900 MDL per month. Assuming a 29 percent contribution rate, the contribution amount is 6,612 MDL per year.

a result, the number of self-insured persons within the health insurance system increased from 25,700 in 2009 to 33,548 in 2010, 52,699 in 2011, and 59,183 in 2013.

For farmers – owners and lessees of agricultural lands or founders of homesteads (excluding family members), who personally cultivate agricultural land – the contribution is set at 25 percent of the contribution level for self-employed persons. In 2015, this contribution equalled 1,584 MDL per year. At this contribution level, farmers are entitled to the minimum old-age pension and funeral benefits only.

Since 2009, farmers (owners and lessees of agricultural lands) have been covered by the social insurance system on a voluntary basis. This resulted in a sharp decline in the number of farmers covered by the social insurance system, decreasing from 197,778 persons in 2008 to only 3,033 persons in 2009. The number has been declining ever since, reaching 1,302 persons in 2015, which is 0.7 percent of the number of farmers covered in 2008.

For self-employed persons and farmers who have not contributed enough (or have never contributed) to be eligible for a pension, they can establish the right to an old-age pension (and funeral grant) if they pay social insurance contributions retroactively, based on the current year's rate. The limit of the retroactive payment period is 1999 for the self-employed and 2009 for farmers. However, it is reported that retroactive payments are rarely made by self-employed persons and farmers when they claim old-age pensions.

1.3. Pensions for workers in the agricultural sector

As mentioned earlier, pension benefits are administered by the national social insurance system. The basic legislation regulating the pension benefits includes:

- Law on State Social Insurance Pensions, No. 156/1998;
- Law on Public Social Insurance System, No. 489/1999; and
- the Government Decision No. 328/2008 on the calculation of State social insurance pensions.

In general, old-age pensions are payable to men at age 62 and women at age 57 with at least a 15-year contribution period. To receive the full pension, the required contribution period is 32 years for men (gradually increased to 35 years by 2021) and 30 years for women.

The pension amount depends on the contribution period, the average insurable income, and the actual age of retirement.⁶ If the pension amount for a retired worker with a full contribution period is lower than the minimum pension, then the pension is increased to the minimum pension level. The minimum pension is reduced proportionally if the contribution period is less than the full period.

The minimum pension for workers in agriculture is also set at a lower level than for workers in non-agricultural sectors. While the minimum old-age pension in 2015 was 861.80 MDL per month, the minimum old-age pension for workers in agriculture was 11 percent lower, at 767.22 MDL per month.

It should be noted that when the pension amount for self-employed persons and farmers is calculated, their insurable income for past contribution periods is regarded as zero, which means that they are entitled to the minimum old-age pension only.

6. In fact, the pension formula combines the formula based on the old law, which is applied to the period prior to 1999, and the formula explained here, which is applied to the period after 1999.

Under current law, an insured person who has been insured as a farmer for at least a half of his/her insurance period will receive a pension based on the farmers' pension formula (namely the farmers' minimum pension), regardless of any period insured as a self-employed or an employee in his/her career. This leads some farmers to stop their agricultural activities before the retirement age in order to receive a higher pension. See the example in section 2.4. (4).

Table 2. Key indicators of old-age pensions, 2011–14

		Units	2011	2012	2013	2014
Average net salary	(A)	MDL/month	2,554	2,832	3,072	3,399
Subsistence minimum for pensioners	(B)	MDL/month	1,306	1,303	1,327	1,344
Average old-age pension	(C)	MDL/month	901	987	1,050	1,115
Average replacement rate	(C)/(A)	%	35.3	34.8	34.2	32.8
Ratio of the average old-age pension to the subsistence minimum for pensioners	(C)/(B)	%	69.0	75.7	79.1	82.9
Minimum old-age pension (non-agriculture)	(D)	MDL/month	595	641	750*	750
Ratio of the minimum old-age pension (non-agriculture) to the subsistence minimum for pensioners	(D)/(B)	%	45.5	49.2	56.5	55.8
Average net salary in agriculture	(E)	MDL/month	1,588	1,825	2,083	2,312
Average old-age pension for agricultural workers	(F)	MDL/month	785	852	899	949
Average replacement rate	(F)/(E)	%	49.4	46.7	43.2	41.1
Ratio of the average old-age pension for agricultural workers to the subsistence minimum for pensioners	(F)/(B)	%	60.1	65.4	67.8	70.6
Minimum old-age pension for farmers	(G)	MDL/month	529	571	668*	668
Ratio of the minimum old-age pension for farmers to the subsistence minimum for pensioners	(G)/(B)	%	40.5	43.8	50.3	49.7

Notes: * As of 01.07.2013.

Table 2 presents key indicators for old-age pensions from 2010 to 2014.

These indicators clearly show low levels of old-age pensions. The average replacement rate of old-age pensions is only 33 percent with respect to the average net salary in 2014. The average old-age pension is even lower than the subsistence minimum (by 17 percent). The minimum pension covers only 56 percent of the subsistence minimum.

For old-age pensioners in agriculture,⁷ the replacement rate in 2014 was 41 percent, or 8 percentage-point less than in 2011. These rates are higher than the national average, mainly because the average salary in agriculture is about two-thirds of the national average salary. In monetary terms, the average pension for agricultural workers in 2014 was 949 MDL, or 15 percent less than the national average and 22 percent less than the average for non-agricultural workers. The average old-age pension for farmers was 71 percent of the subsistence minimum, and the minimum agricultural pension was only 50 percent.

Although low pension levels are a problem for all beneficiaries, agricultural workers are particularly vulnerable due to their low wages and lower minimum pension protection (although the difference in

7. Old-age pensioners of agricultural employees and farmers.

their minimum pension levels is much less than the difference in their contribution levels). The recent drastic decrease in farmer participation in the social insurance system due to the voluntary coverage could further deteriorate their pension levels in the future.

1.4. Health insurance contributions

The health insurance system in Moldova is administered by the National Social Health Agency (Compania Națională de Asigurări în Medicină, CNAM). The relevant legislation concerning health insurance includes:

- Law 1585/1998 on Mandatory Health Insurance;
- Law 1593-XV/2012 on Amount, Procedure and Terms of Payment of Mandatory Health Insurance Contributions;
- the Government Decision No. 1387/2007 on approval of the Programme of mandatory health insurance; and
- Law No. 74/2015 on Mandatory Health Insurance Funds for 2015.

Table 3. Rates of health insurance contribution by category, 2008–2015

Year	Employees (as % of salaries)			Non-employees	Discount for non-employees			
	Total	Employers	Employees		Self-employed		Farmers	
				Annual contribution	Annual contribution	Discount rate	Annual contribution	Discount rate
2008	6%	3%	3%	1,894 MDL	947 MDL	50%	947 MDL	50%
2009	7%	3.5%	3.5%	2,638 MDL	1,319 MDL	50%	1,319 MDL	50%
2010	7%	3.5%	3.5%	2,478 MDL	1,239 MDL	50%	620 MDL	75%
2011	7%	3.5%	3.5%	2,772 MDL	1,386 MDL	50%	693 MDL	75%
2012	7%	3.5%	3.5%	2,982 MDL	1,491 MDL	50%	746 MDL	75%
2013	7%	3.5%	3.5%	3,318 MDL	1,659 MDL	50%	830 MDL	75%
2014	8%	4%	4%	4,056 MDL	2,028 MDL	50%	1,014 MDL	75%
2015	9%	4.5%	4.5%	4,056 MDL	2,028 MDL	50%	1,014 MDL	75%

Source: Laws on Mandatory Health Insurance Funds, 2008–2015.

Table 3 presents the health insurance contribution rates for different categories of workers.

All employees in Moldova are mandatorily covered by the health insurance system. In 2015, the total contribution rate was 9 percent, shared equally by employers and employees. Similar to the social insurance system, there were about 850,000 employees contributing to the health insurance system.

Self-employed persons and farmers are also mandatorily covered by health insurance. The health insurance contribution for these groups is a fixed amount, which equalled 4,056 MDL in 2015. In 2014, there were 49,000 contributors in this category. Self-employed persons and farmers are eligible for discounted contributions if they pay their annual contributions by the end of March of that year. The rate of discount is 50 percent for self-employed persons and 75 percent for farmers. The rate of discount was 50 percent for both groups when it was first introduced in 2008, but was raised to 75 percent for farmers in 2010. About three-quarters of farmers apply this discount option.

Various groups outside the labour force are also covered by the health insurance system. These groups include children, pensioners, persons with disabilities, unemployed persons, pregnant women, mothers with four or more children, and families receiving social assistance. In 2014, a total of 1,620,000 persons were covered by the health insurance by the State funding. Irrespective of their health insurance coverage, everyone is entitled to receive free emergency health care services.

1.5. Taxation

The main legislation governing taxation is contained in the Tax Code of the Republic of Moldova, adopted by Law No. 1163/1997. This section will review the key features of the tax system with a focus on the agricultural sector.

(1) Value added tax

Value added tax (VAT) represented 36 percent of the State revenue in 2014. The Tax Code of 2015 stipulates a standard VAT rate of 20 percent for goods and services delivered in Moldova. A reduced rate of 8 percent applies for certain products for daily living, such as bread, milk, horticultural plants, chicken and other livestock, fresh beet sugar, and some medicines. The legislation also provides VAT exemptions for a range of goods and services, including agricultural tractors and agricultural machinery.

Agricultural production receives favourable tax treatment in respect of the VAT. However, these reduced tax rates do not benefit all equally; evidence shows that small and medium-sized businesses in agriculture benefit much less than large companies do. Additionally, about 90 percent of agricultural products are purchased by intermediaries.

(2) Income tax

Income tax accounted for 14 percent of the State revenue in 2014. Under the Tax Code and Law No. 71/2015, income tax for individuals and individual entrepreneurs is calculated by applying two progressive rates: 7 percent of taxable income below 29,640 MDL, and 18 percent of taxable income exceeding 29,640 MDL. In contrast, the income tax for farmers is a flat rate of 7 percent of their taxable income.

For legal entities, the corporate tax is 12 percent of their taxable income. A new economic stimulus measure introduced in 2012 stipulates that small and medium-sized businesses that are not registered as VAT payers will pay 3 percent of their income from operational activities. Due to the complex tax procedures, however, the new rule does not provide an effective incentive for reducing tax evasion.

(3) Land tax and property tax

Land and property taxes are collected by the local governments. Land tax rates for agricultural lands are determined each year by the local governments, taking into account the land area and its location, its structure and the soil quality. The taxes for houses and buildings are calculated from their real estate value. The tax rates depend on the type of construction and its location. Pensioners, persons with disabilities, war victims and Chernobyl victims are exempt from property tax.

Land and property taxes provide general revenue for local budgets and are not designed to promote agricultural development. In contrast, some countries link the tax policy with various public goals. For example, Latvia places a higher land tax for uncultivated lands, with uncultivated landowners paying a tax of 3 to 4.5 percent compared to the general tax of 1.5 percent.

1.6. State assistance and subsidies

In Moldova, State subsidies for the agricultural sector are regulated by the following legislation:

- the Government Decision No. 1305/2007 on the approval of the Concept of subsidizing agricultural producers for 2008–2015;
- the Government Decisions regarding the distribution of the fund for subsidizing agricultural producers (No. 135/2014 and No. 352/2015);
- Law on the State Budget 2015 No. 72/2015; and
- Law No. 243/2004 on subsidized insurance of production risks in agriculture.

All registered farmers meeting certain criteria are eligible to receive subsidies. State subsidies are provided to the priority development areas set out by the National Strategy for Agricultural and Rural Development 2014-2020, and are administered by the Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture. From 2010 to 2014, this agency disbursed over 2.5 billion MDL to over 19,000 farmers. The State subsidies for farmers have steadily increased since 2012, amounting to 565 million MDL in 2014 and 610 million MDL in 2015. State agricultural subsidies in 2014 represented 1.4 percent of GDP, or 3.6 percent of the State budget.

In 2014, more than 90 percent of State subsidies were directed towards capital investment, including the development of post-harvest infrastructure and processing, the purchase of agricultural equipment, investment in perennial plantations, and the renovation of livestock farms. However, the marketing infrastructure for agricultural producers, production lines and innovative processes received less funding, which would have a stronger impact on the productivity and long-term competitiveness of the sector.

More than 70 percent of State subsidies are provided to large corporate farms. While the average State subsidy for large enterprises is 315,000 MDL, the average subsidy received by the respondents' households is 84,000 MDL. However, 70 percent of the country's agricultural output is produced by small farmers. The State subsidy programme should shift its focus from supporting traditional, large-scale agricultural technologies and equipment to supporting small-scale farmers to produce more value added agricultural products.

2. Main findings of the study

To develop effective policies and strategies for extending social security coverage for farmers, a social security assessment survey was carried out to collect primary data on the living conditions, household income structures, and the current status of social security coverage of farmers in the Republic of Moldova. This chapter summarizes the methodological aspects of the social security assessment survey and presents its main findings.

2.1. Methodology

The research consists of a quantitative statistical survey and a qualitative study through focus group discussions. They are supplemented by a review of the existing research literature. The methodological designs of both components are explained below.

(1) Quantitative study – statistical survey

For the purpose of the survey, a group of survey respondents were chosen from the population aged 18 years and above in the following sampling method.

For each of the 13 geographical divisions (formerly called the administrative divisions) of the Republic of Moldova, the number of agricultural landowners was estimated based on the 2011 Agricultural Census.⁸ The Small Areas Deprivation Index established by the Ministry of Economy was used to classify the localities into three groups (large, medium, small) with respect to the agricultural land areas.

The samples have been chosen as follows. First, 85 localities were selected randomly from the geographical divisions. In each locality, five households were selected for interviews by the random route method. When there were several farmers in a selected household, the interviewed person was selected by the closest-birthday method. The sample represents the target group within a 3.3 percent error range.

The data collection was conducted between 16 and 30 November 2015. The interviews were conducted in respondents' residences. The questionnaires have been attached in Annex 1. The questionnaires were prepared in Romanian and Russian.

A group of 869 persons was chosen. The group was comprised of 38 percent males and 62 percent females. Table 4 summarizes the composition of the respondents of the quantitative survey by their key demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

8. National Bureau of Statistics (2011).

By education level, the respondents were divided into three groups:

- Primary: those without education, incomplete primary education, primary school education, or incomplete secondary education;
- Secondary: those with secondary education or vocational education; and
- Higher: those with college or higher education.

The status of their land was determined as follows:

- they cultivate the land themselves;
- they lend the whole lot to others;
- they lend a part of the lot to others, and cultivate other parts themselves; or
- they leave the land fallow.

The households were geographically divided into three regions: North, Central (including the Chisinau municipality), and South (including the Gagauzia autonomous territorial unit).

Table 4. Composition of the survey respondents by key characteristics

		Total respondents	
		Number	%
Total		869	100.0%
Sex	Male	329	38.0%
	Female	540	62.0%
Age	18-34 years	110	13.1%
	35-44 years	95	10.7%
	45-54 years	211	23.9%
	55-64 years	247	28.7%
	65 years or above	206	23.6%
Education level	Primary	269	30.9%
	Secondary	422	48.5%
	Higher	178	20.6%
Household type	Single person	122	14.4%
	Nuclear family	480	54.7%
	Extended family	267	30.9%
Number of family members	One	108	12.4%
	Two	239	27.5%
	Three	115	13.2%
	Four or more	407	46.8%
Number of elderly	None	357	41.2%
	One	228	26.4%
	Two or more	284	32.4%

		Total respondents	
		Number	%
Number of children	None	568	65.4%
	One	135	15.6%
	Two or more	166	19.0%
Employment status ⁹	Employed	179	20.7%
	Unemployed	133	15.2%
	Own-account farmer	116	13.1%
	Dependent (student, housewife)	82	9.8%
	Pensioner	359	41.2%
Main source of income	Employment	257	29.7%
	Harvest	164	19.1%
	Pension or other social benefits	370	42.5%
	Other income	78	8.8%
Annual household income	Up to 25,000 MDL	584	67.2%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	149	17.1%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	40	4.6%
	More than 100,000 MDL	13	1.5%
	Do not know/No answer	83	9.6%
Land status	Self-cultivation	327	38.1%
	Lease for farming	428	48.8%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease	58	6.6%
	Fallow	33	3.9%
	Do not know/No answer	23	2.6%
Language	Romanian	766	88.5%
	Russian	103	11.5%
Region	North	323	37.2%
	Central	330	40.5%
	South	216	22.3%

(2) Qualitative study – focused group discussions

To supplement the quantitative study, a qualitative study was carried out. The qualitative study consisted of focus group discussions with farmers and employers in the agricultural sector.

9. It should be noted that respondents' employment status is based on self-declaration, hence it is not fully consistent with the ILO definition of employment or unemployment. The share of respondents who claimed themselves as unemployed appears to be higher than the national statistical survey data. The qualitative study found some anecdotal cases in which farmers identify themselves as unemployed if they do not reach the retirement age but still work on their land.

The focus group discussions were conducted in the following four different groups of farmers and employers from different regions:

- owners of agricultural lands who are employed in other sectors;
- own-account farmers;
- farmers employed in other sectors; and
- employers with more than 10 employees.

The focus group discussions were conducted in October and November 2015. Annex 2 includes the questions asked at the focus group discussions, and summarizes the key characteristics of the participants.

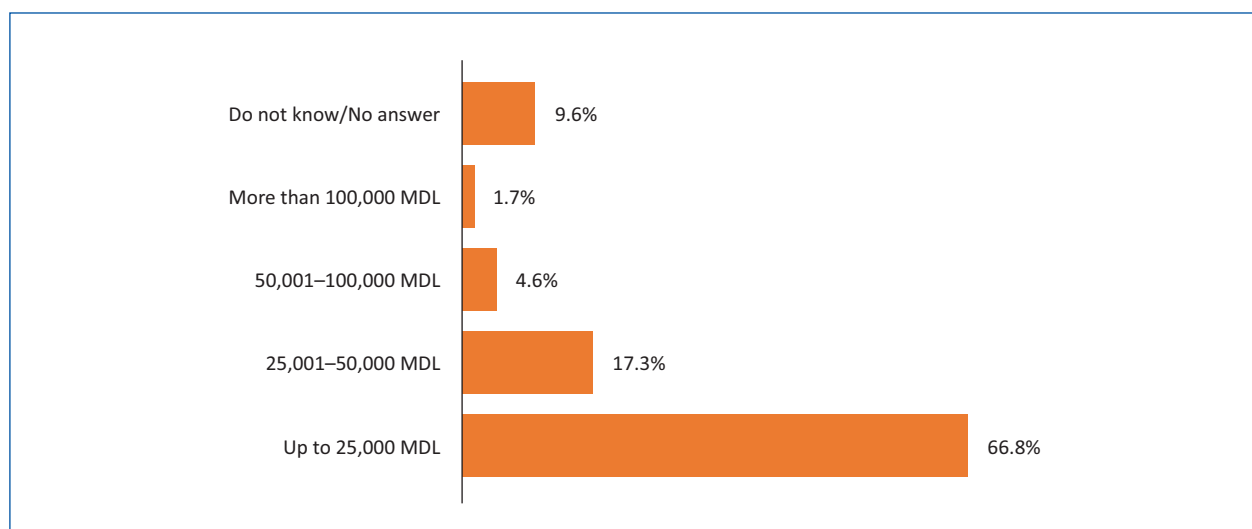
2.2. Household income

(1) Structure of household income

The present study confirms the low income levels of farmers. As Figure 1 shows, 66.8 percent of the households surveyed earned an annual income 25,000 MDL or less, 17.3 percent claimed their annual income was between 25,001 and 50,000 MDL, and only 6.3 percent claimed an income of more than 50,001 MDL. It should be noted that 9.6 percent of respondents did not answer.

In further detail, the respondents with household annual income exceeding 50,001 MDL are more likely to be employed (13.2 percent), aged 18 to 34 years (12.7 percent) and have completed higher education (13.8 percent) (Table A.8 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 1. Annual household income



As Table 5 shows, farming is the main source of income for only 19.1 percent of respondents' households. Income from employment represents the main source of income for 29.7 percent of households. Of the respondents, 42.5 percent depend on pensions and social benefits for their household income.¹⁰

10. The Household Survey conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics reveals that agricultural income in rural areas represents approximately 18.0 per cent of the total average disposable household income. For farmers, this indicator equals approximately 38.0 percent.

This confirms that farming does not provide sufficient income in most cases and households have to seek for other sources of income.

It should be noted that many owners of agricultural lands are elderly. According to the Agricultural Census of 2011, almost half of the farm leaders are over 55 years old, while almost a quarter of them are aged 65 years or over.¹¹ In the current study, 58.8 percent of respondents had at least one elderly person in their household, while 32.4 percent had two or more elderly people. These results are affected by the ageing population, which is more pronounced in rural areas. In 2014, the percentage of the population aged 65 and over was 16.4 percent in rural areas and 15.9 percent in urban areas.

Agriculture represents the main source of income for 66.9 percent of own-account farmers, 39.5 percent of the unemployed, and 25.5 percent of dependents. Wages are the main source of income for 93.4 percent of employed respondents, and for 11.3 percent of own-account farmers. A large number of employees in rural areas work in low-pay sectors. Of the pensioners surveyed, pensions and social benefits are the main sources of income for 88.8 percent of the respondents (Table A.1 in the Statistical Annex).

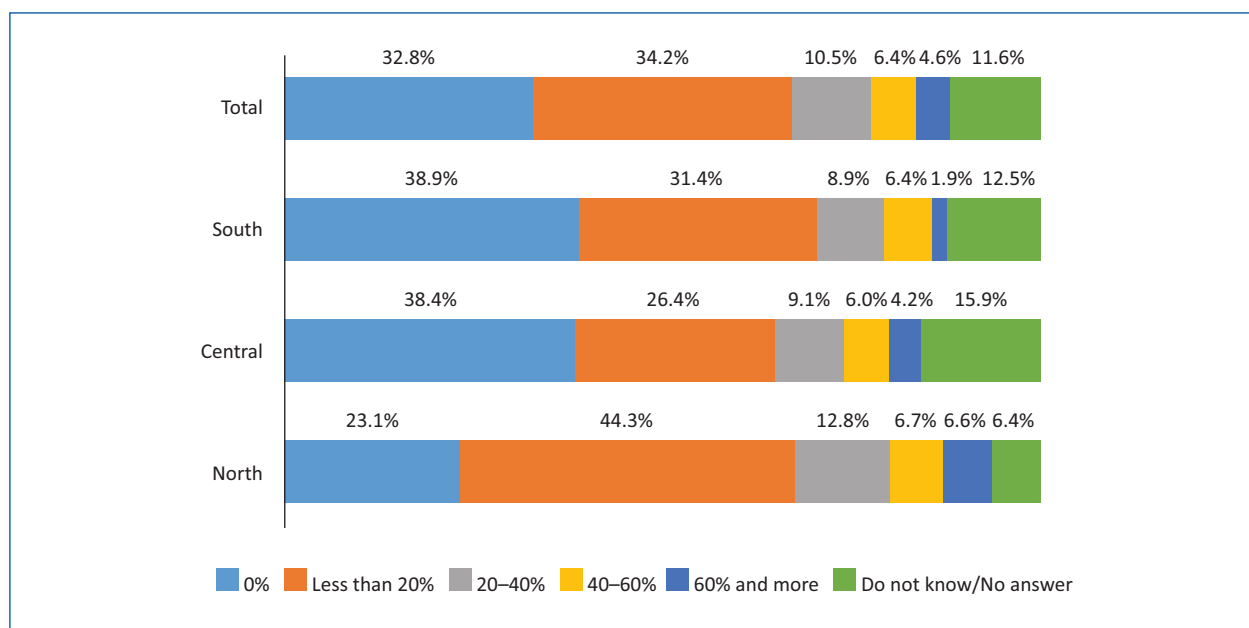
Table 5. Distribution of respondents by employment status and main sources of income

Employment status of the respondent	Main sources of household income				Composition
	Employment	Agriculture	Pension or social benefits	Others	
Employed	93.4%	3.0%	2.2%	1.5%	20.7%
Unemployed	23.1%	39.5%	13.1%	24.3%	15.2%
Own-account farmers	11.3%	66.9%	12.8%	9.1%	13.1%
Dependents (students, housewives)	31.0%	25.5%	18.4%	25.1%	9.8%
Pensioners	5.7%	2.8%	88.8%	2.7%	41.2%
Total	29.7%	19.1%	42.5%	8.8%	100.0%

As Figure 2 shows, 32.8 percent of respondents had no cash income, and 34.2 percent had less than 20 percent cash income after selling their unconsumed products. Only 21.5 percent of respondents had cash income of 20 percent or more, while 11.6 percent did not know or did not want to state their income. In more detail, cash income of 60 percent or more was declared by 10.1 percent of households whose main source of income is agriculture, and by 9.2 percent of own-account farmers (Table A.3 in the Statistical Annex). These findings suggest that most farmers' households are engaged in the auxiliary production of agricultural goods for their own consumption, operating on their own or with contributing family workers.

Income structures differ by region. As Figure 2 shows, the Northern region exhibits a relatively higher share of cash income: 23.1 percent of respondents in the Northern region had no cash income, while 6.6 percent had cash income of 60 percent or more (Table A.3 in the Statistical Annex).

11. National Bureau of Statistics (2011).

Figure 2. Percentage of cash income from the sale of agricultural products by region

The focus group discussions conducted with landowners who lend their land or leave it fallow confirm that it is very difficult to survive only on agricultural income. This is mostly due to a lack of machinery and equipment, which results in significant production costs. Most respondents who gave up working on their land claim that it is better to be employed rather than work on the land.

“If you are employed, you will pay contributions from your salary. On the other hand, if you cultivate your land, you have to pay a lot of expenses including taxes and social security contributions. It is better to be employed, but not everyone has an opportunity to be formally employed in villages.” ■ 49 years old, Female

Almost all day workers are engaged in informal employment. This is confirmed by workers who are reluctant to pay taxes from their low wages, and by employers who want to avoid the bureaucratic procedures for registering short-term employees.

“If I employ a person for less than a month, I do not register them. It would help us if an institution with a database, such as the Employment Agency, could manage the employment of day workers.” ■ 38 years old, Male

“It would be better if day workers also received labour books from the local office. We do not keep their electronic employment records.” ■ 65 years old, Male

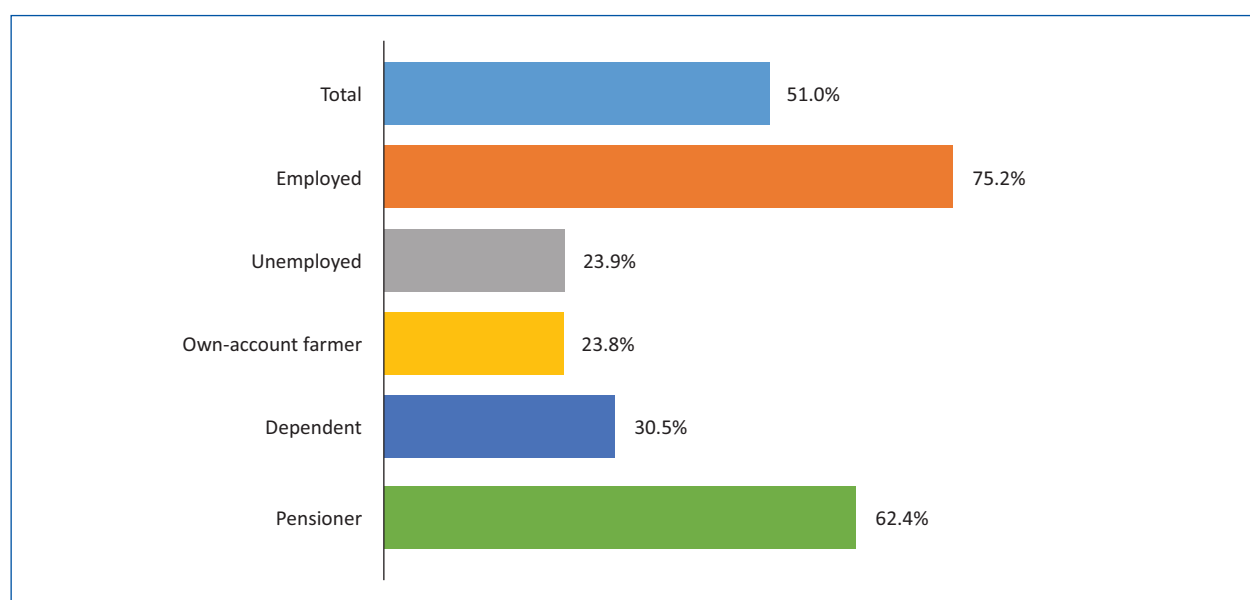
Employers also face difficulties in recruiting day workers. One employer mentioned that the social assistance benefits lead to adverse effects.

“It is difficult to find day workers nowadays. Many of them receive social assistance now. It would be more reasonable to give material aid to those who work and make efforts. Some people sell their land, live on social assistance and do not work.” ■ 51 years old, Male

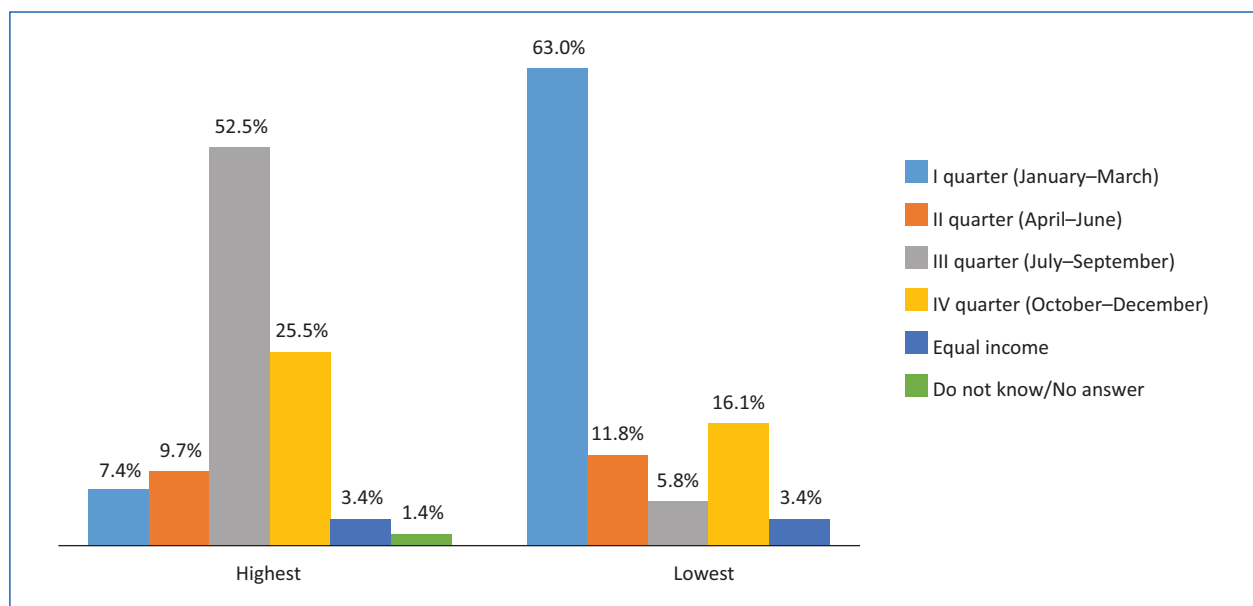
(2) Income patterns

As Figure 3 shows, 51.0 percent of respondents receive a regular income. Of those employed, 75.2 percent receive regular income, which is mainly wage income. Among pensioners, 62.4 percent receive a regular income, which mostly comes from their pensions. However, only 23.8 percent of own-account farmers receive a regular income. For respondents whose main source of income is agriculture, only 19.2 percent receive a regular income (Table A.2 in the Statistical Annex).

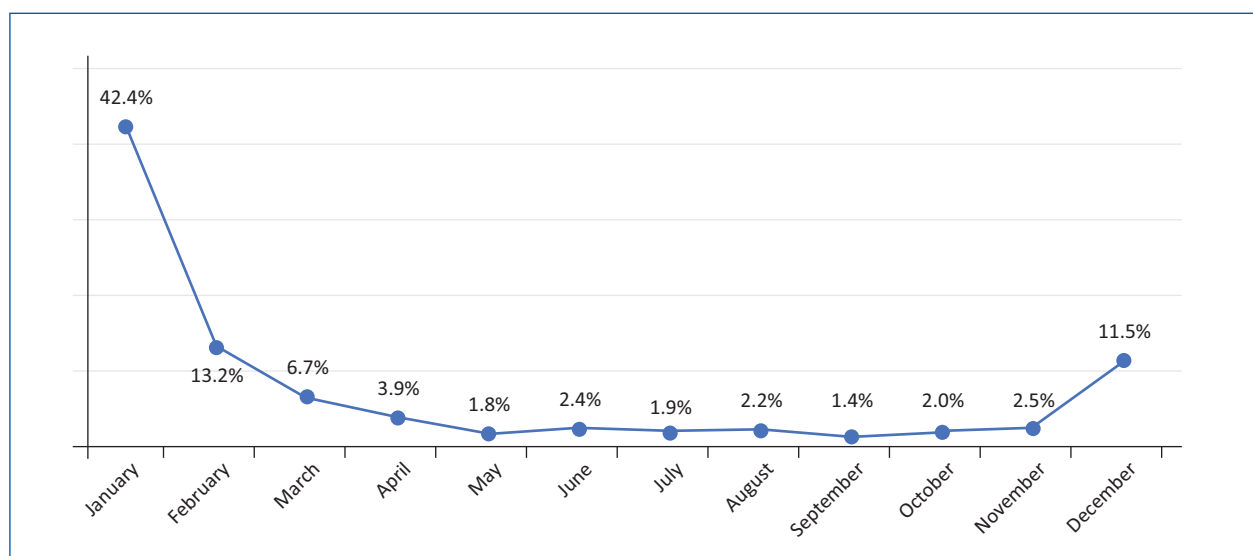
Figure 3. Availability of regular income by respondents' employment status



The study also highlights the seasonal characteristics of farmers' income. As Figure 4 shows, 52.5 percent of landowners earn their highest income in the third quarter of the year during the harvest, and 25.5 percent earn their highest income in the fourth quarter as a result of selling agricultural products. On the other hand, 63.0 percent of respondents' households earn their lowest income in the first quarter of the year during winter. Only 3.4 percent earn a constant income throughout the year due to activities other than agriculture. Indeed, 16.3 percent of constant income earners left their lands uncultivated (Tables A.4 and A.5 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 4. Period in a year with highest/lowest income (land owners)

As Figure 5 shows, most respondents' households generally receive no income in the winter months, particularly in January (42.4 percent receive no income), February (13.2 percent receive no income) and December (11.5 percent receive no income) (Table A.6 in the Statistical Annex).¹²

Figure 5. Month in a year with no income

The seasonality of the income of workers engaged in agriculture was also confirmed in the group discussions. Participants noted that their income and wages depend on the work intensity of the season, with harvest time in autumn being the most intense and winter the least intense. Although machine operators employed in agricultural enterprises have more consistent work, their work is also more intense during the harvest.

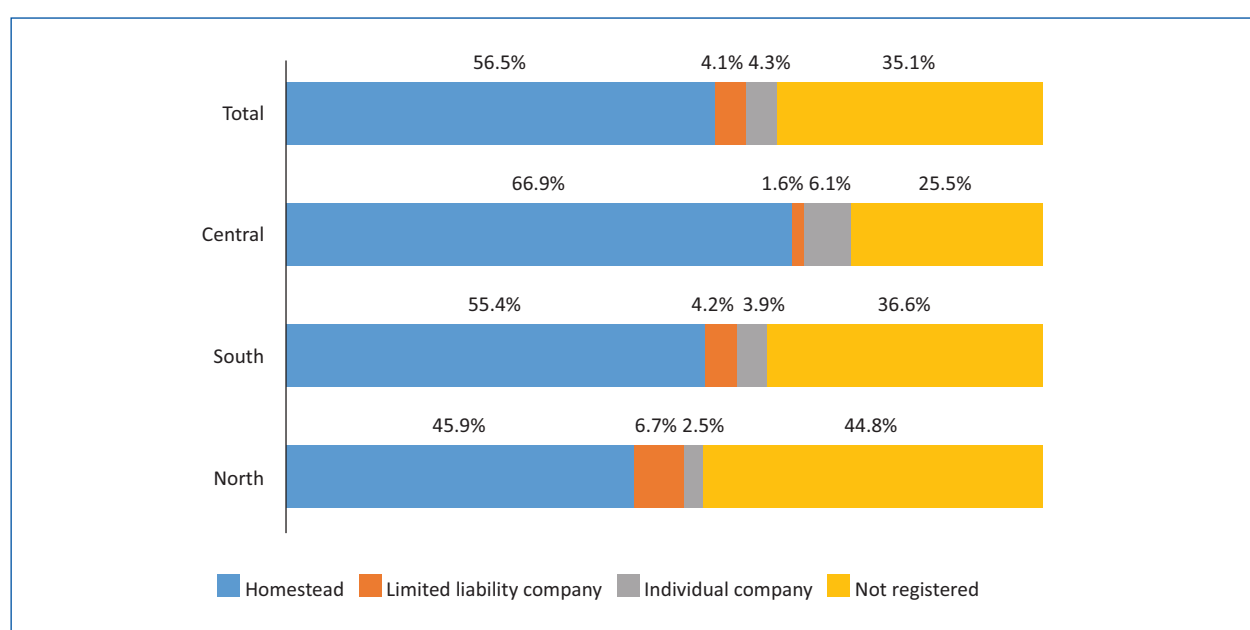
12. The respondents had to choose only one month in the year in which they were most likely to receive no income. If they were given multiple answers, the percentages indicated in this Figure would appear higher.

Most employers admit that employees' wages are minimal. Some employers officially pay the minimum wage and supplement with bonuses that depend on the results of the harvest. Other employers provide their employees with in-kind benefits, such as lunch or agricultural products.

2.3. Land ownership and utilization

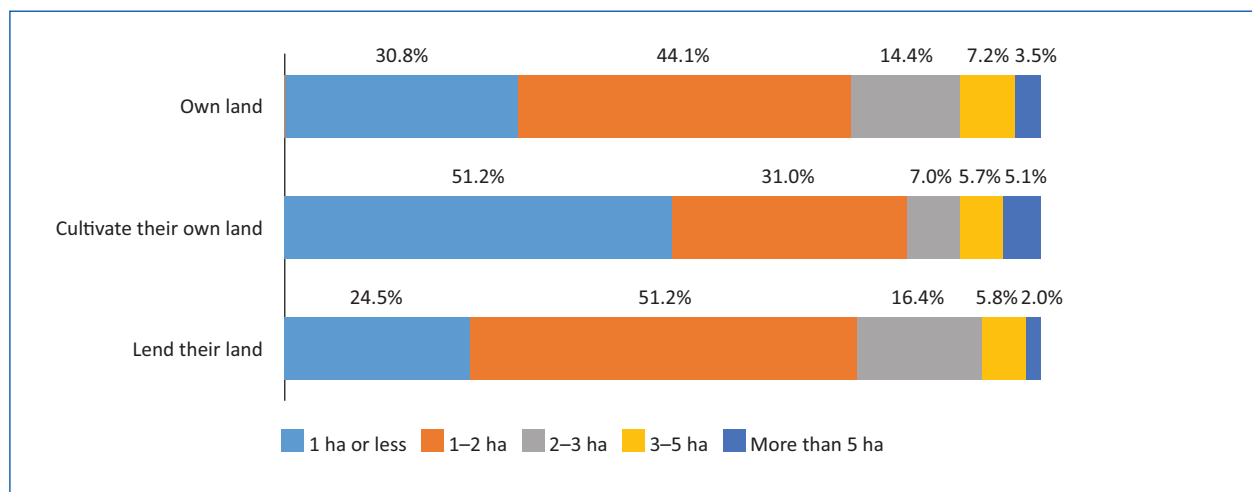
As Figure 6 shows, 64.9 percent of respondents are registered landowners. The main type of ownership is a homestead (56.5 percent of respondents). Individual company ownership and limited liability company ownership are rare, accounting for only 4.3 percent and 4.1 percent of respondents, respectively. The Central region had the largest share of landowners (74.6 percent), while the Northern region had the lowest (55.1 percent) (Table A.9 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 6. Registration of land ownership by region



In further detail, 44.7 percent of respondents who own land cultivate their land themselves, while 55.4 percent lend a part or their land to others and 1.1 percent rent land from others for farming. In addition, 80.6 percent register as landowners (71.8 percent as homesteads and 6.9 percent as individual companies). Other groups with high a percentage of registered landowners include those whose main source of income is agriculture (73.3 percent) and those who cultivate their own land (70.8 percent) (Table A.9 in the Statistical Annex).

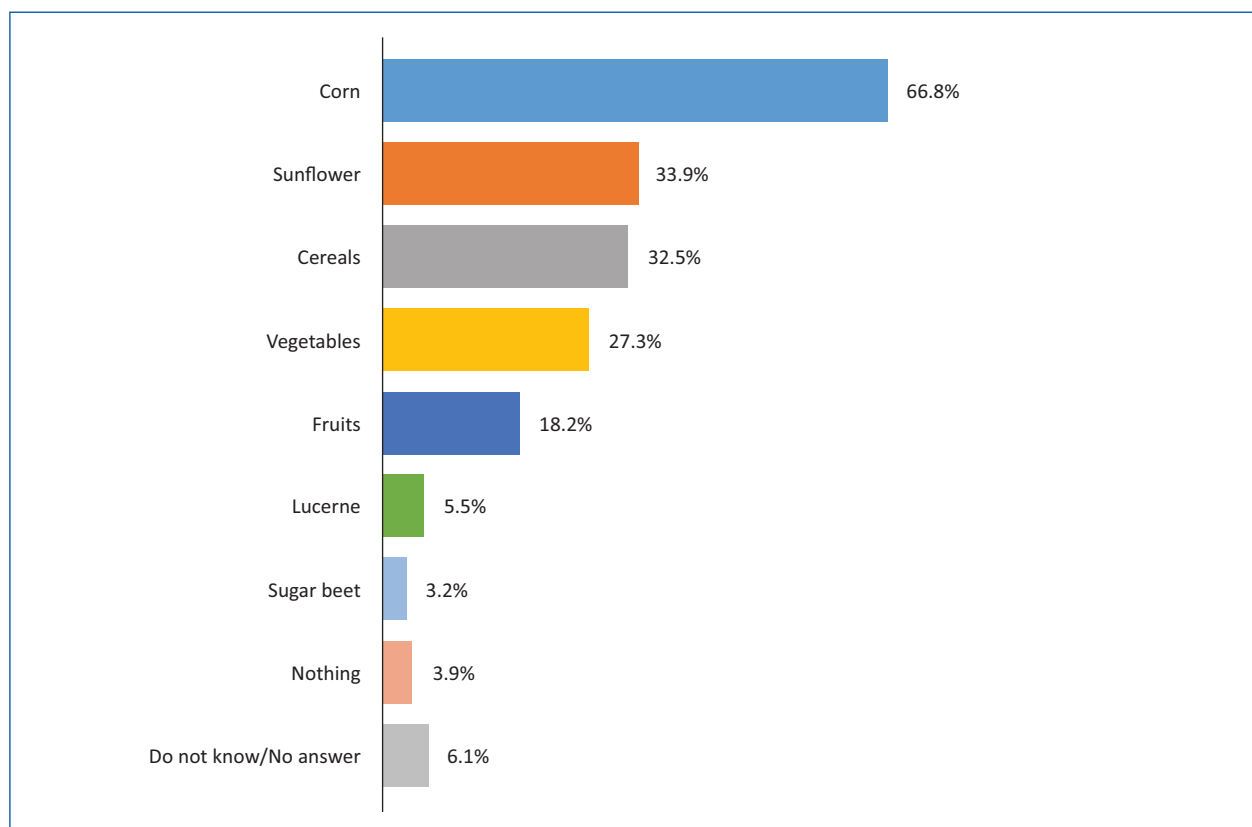
As Figure 7 shows, 30.8 percent of landowners own one hectare or less, 44.1 percent have one to two hectares, and 25.1 percent have more than two hectares. Around 51.2 percent of respondents who work on their own land have one hectare or less, while 31.0 percent have one to two hectares and 17.8 percent cultivate more than two hectares. Among those who lend their land, 24.5 percent lend less than one hectare, 51.2 percent lend one to two hectares, and 24.2 percent lend more than two hectares. The respondents who lease land from others for farming rent between 1 and 30 hectares (Table A.10 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 7. Distribution of land size by land status

The qualitative study interviewed employers who manage large areas of land. Most of them are renting land from people living in neighbouring locations. They pointed out that they face difficulties in land consolidation, which is very important for the profitability of agricultural land.

This study also identified that in 80 to 90 percent of cases the cultivated land does not coincide with the area indicated on the property title. This causes problems when an owner sells their land, in particular when it was leased by someone who made a significant investment in the land.

As Figure 8 shows, the main crops grown by the respondents are corn (66.8 percent), sunflowers (33.9 percent) and cereals (32.5 percent) (Table A.12 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 8. Types of crops grown on the land (multiple answers)

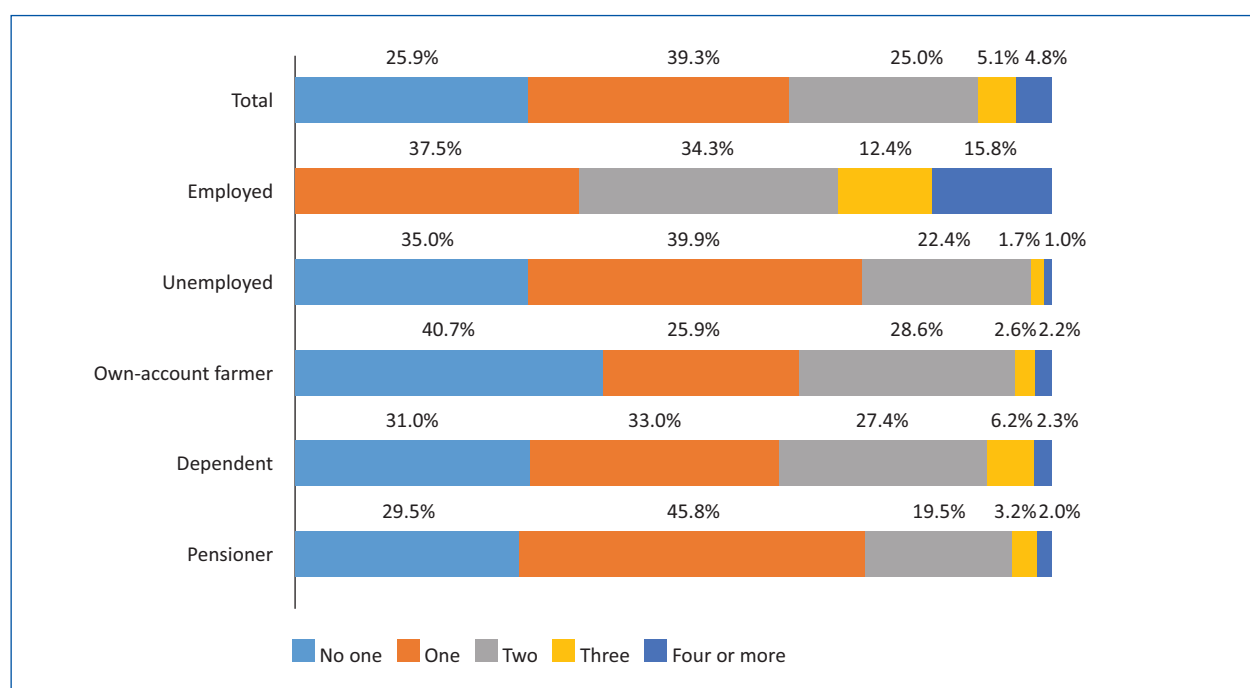
2.4. Social insurance

(1) Social insurance coverage

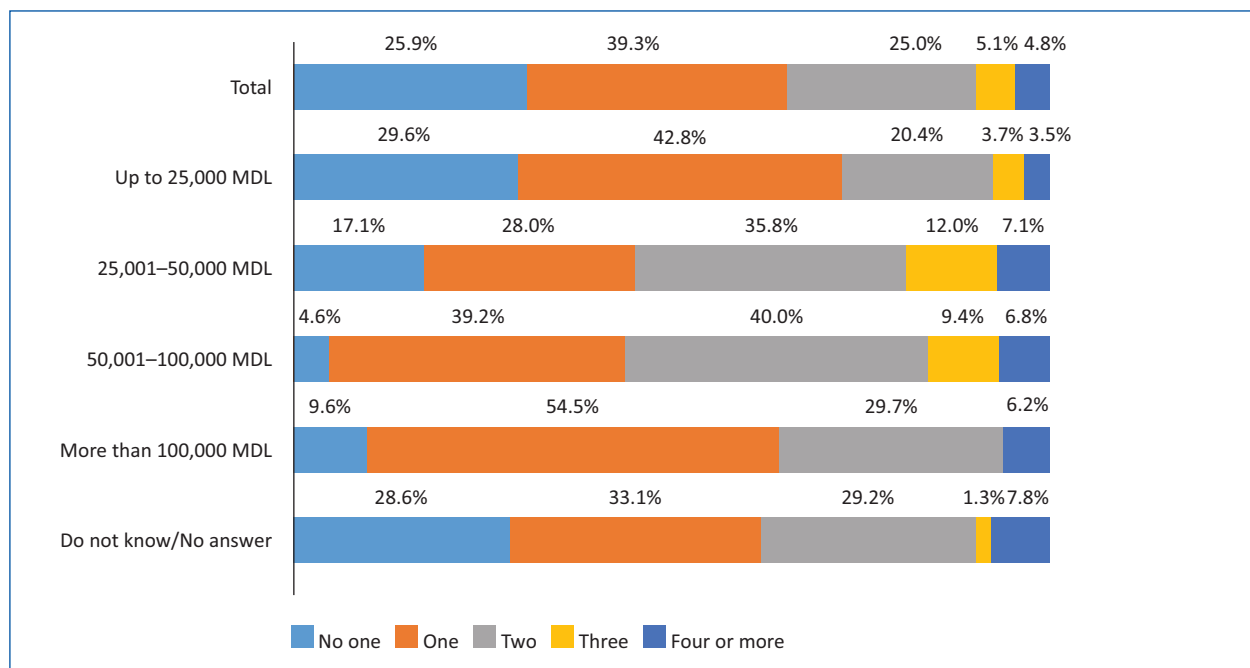
While conducting the survey, it became apparent that farmers are poorly informed of the social insurance system. Many respondents who were not employers or employees did not know about the National Office of Social Insurance (CNAS).

As Figure 9 shows, 25.9 percent of respondents have no family member insured by the social insurance system (contributing to the CNAS). This share is the highest when the respondents were own-account farmers: 40.7 percent of own-account farmer households have no one insured by the social insurance system (Table A.13 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 9. Number of family members paying social insurance contributions by respondents' employment status



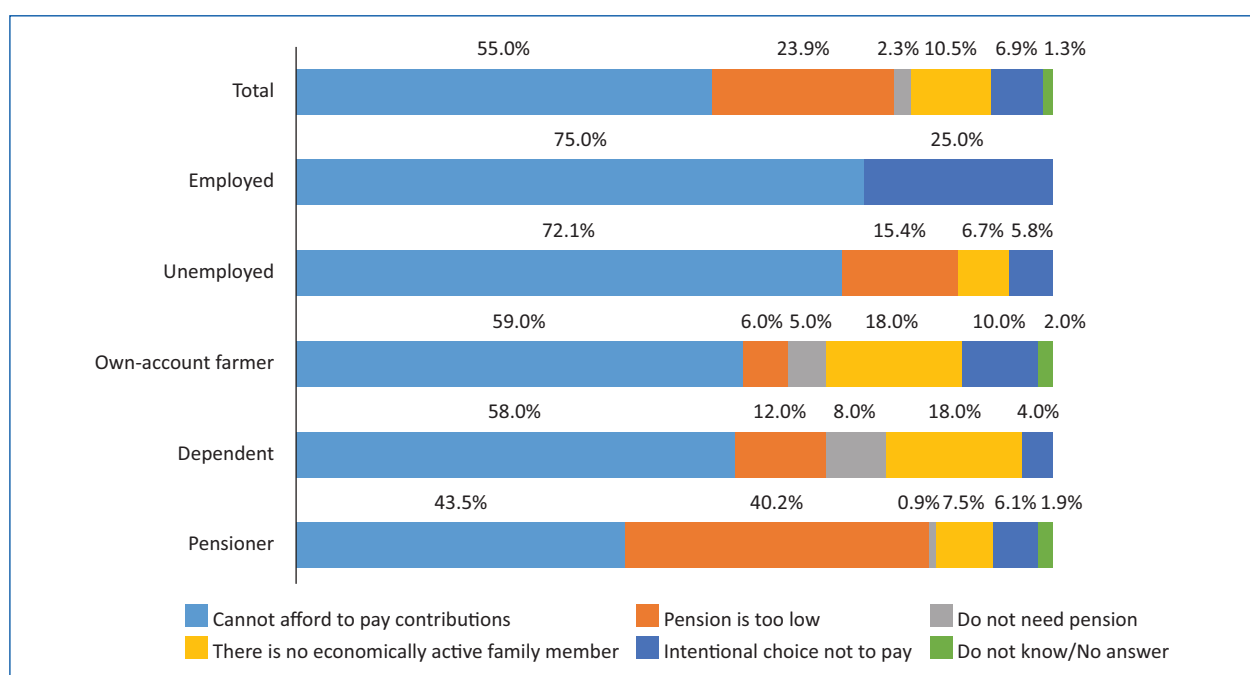
As Figure 10 shows, 29.6 percent of respondents' households with a total annual income up to 25,000 MDL have no family member paying social insurance contributions. For higher income levels, the share of households with no contributor equals 17.1 percent for households with an income range from 25,001 to 50,000 MDL, but is significantly lower (4.6 percent) for households with an income range from 50,001 to 100,000 MDL (Table A.13 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 10. Number of family members paying social insurance contributions by household income

(2) Payment of social insurance contributions

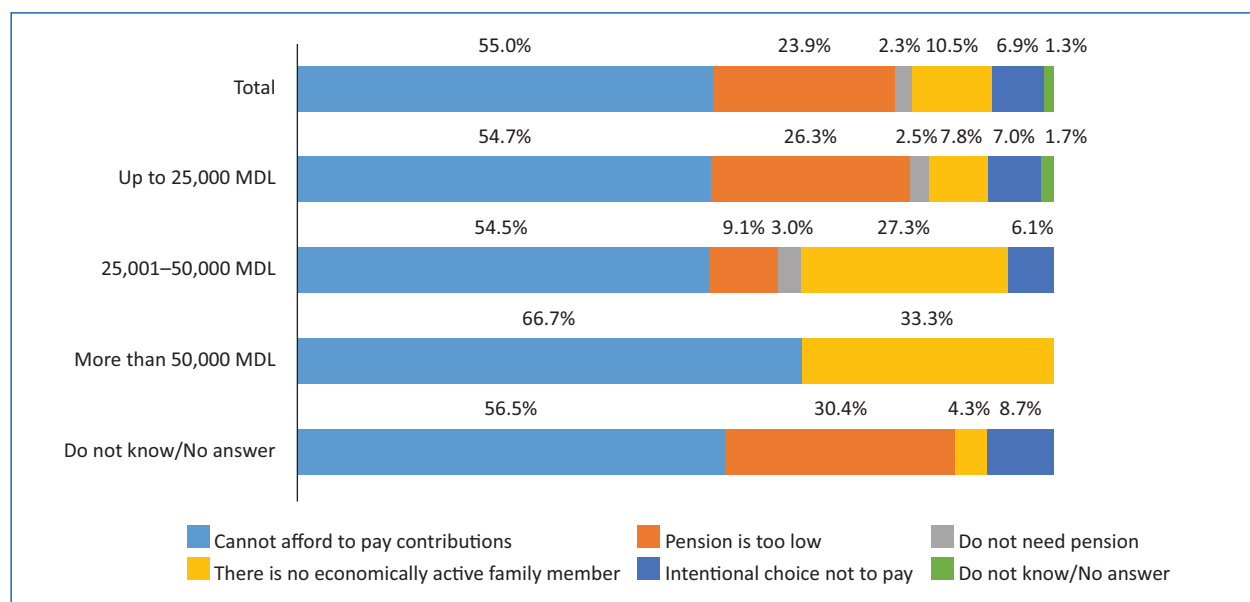
As Figure 11 shows, among those who do not pay any social insurance contributions, 55.0 percent said they cannot afford it, 23.9 percent said the pension amount is too low, and 9.2 percent either do not need a pension or intentionally chose not to pay contributions.

For own-account farmers who do not pay any social insurance contributions, 59.0 percent said they cannot afford it, 6.0 percent said the pension amount is too low, and 15.0 percent said they either do not need a pension or intentionally choose not to pay contributions (Table A.14 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 11. Reasons for not paying social insurance contributions by respondents' employment status

By income level, as Figure 12 shows, 54.7 percent of respondents' households with an income up to 25,000 MDL and 54.5 percent of households with an income from 25,001 to 50,000 MDL cannot afford to pay contributions. While 26.3 percent of households with an income up to 25,000 MDL do not pay contributions because the pension is too low, 9.1 percent of households with an income from 25,001 to 50,000 MDL cited this as a reason for not contributing (Table A.14 in the Statistical Annex).

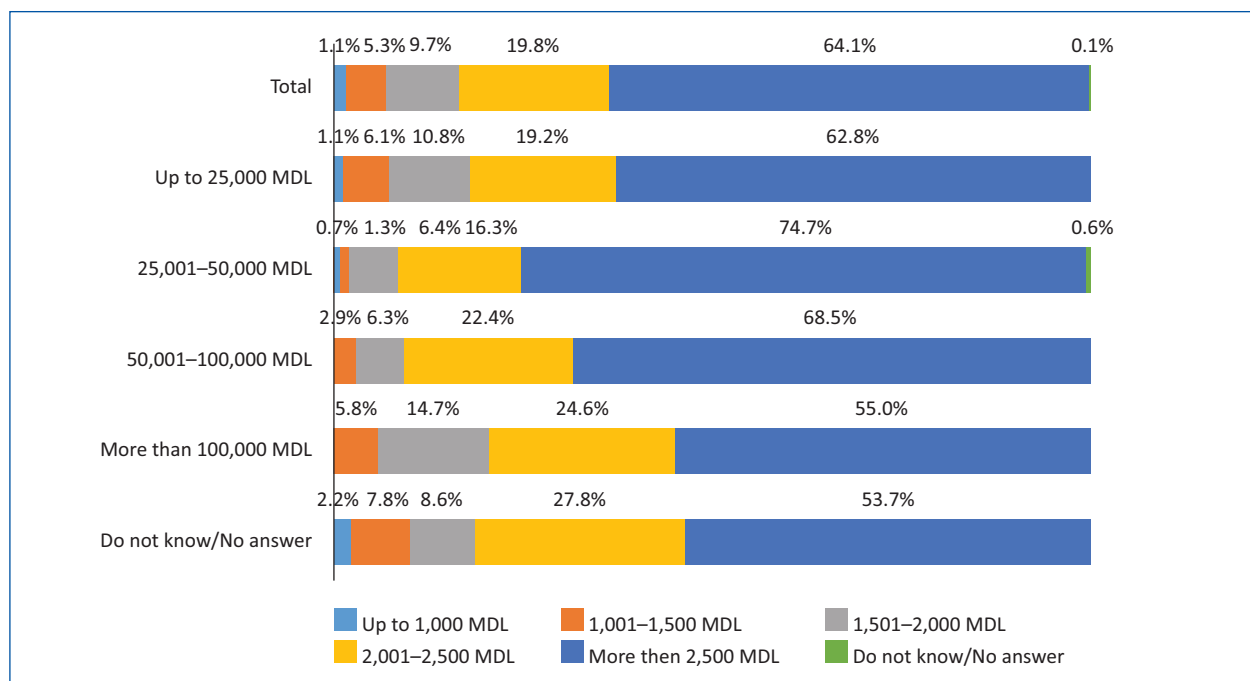
Figure 12. Reasons for not paying social insurance contributions by household income



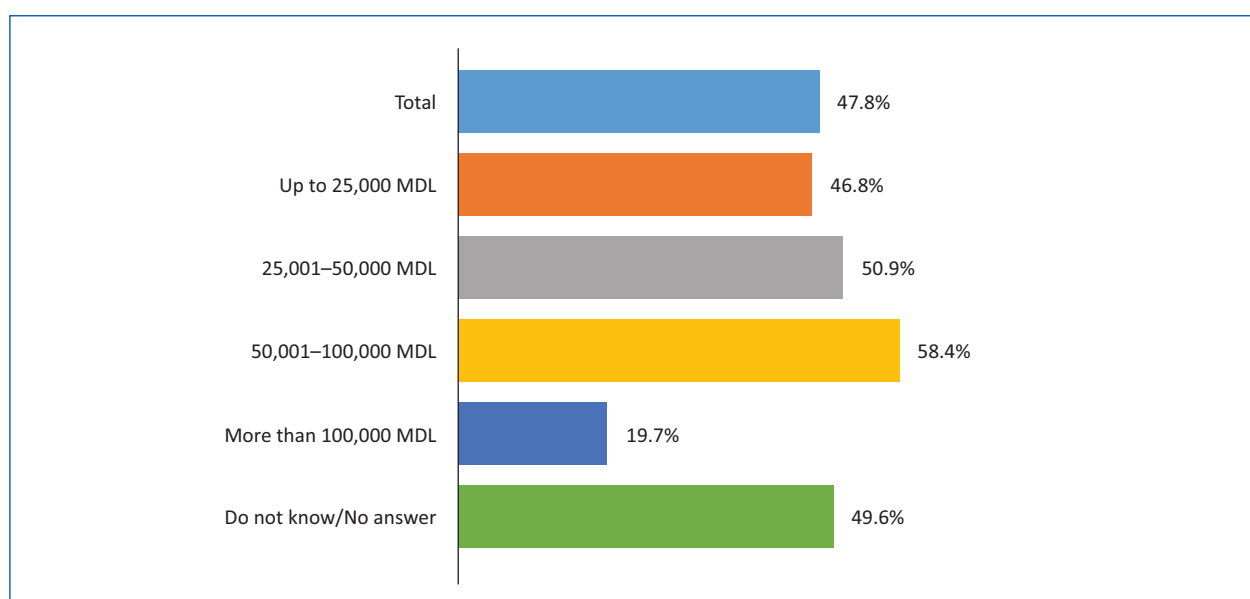
In one focus group discussion, it was reported that some agriculture employers failed to pay social insurance contributions for their employees, meaning that several years of work experience were not counted in those employees' contribution periods. They stated that they did not receive sufficient assistance to solve this problem from the local authorities, the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, or the CNAS to solve this problem.

(3) Desired pension amount, and willingness to pay more contributions for higher pensions

Respondents were asked to state a monthly pension amount that would be needed to cover their living expenses. As Figure 13 shows, 64.1 percent of respondents said that this should be more than 2,500 MDL, 19.8 percent consider that a pension of 2,001 to 2,500 MDL would be sufficient, 9.7 percent would be content with a pension of 1,501 to 2,000 MDL, and 6.4 percent chose a modest pension at 1,500 MDL or less. A pension exceeding 2,500 MDL was chosen by 77.3 percent of respondents with higher education, 74.9 percent of the employed, 74.1 percent of own-account farmers, and by 74.7 percent of respondents with an annual household income of 25,001 to 50,000 MDL. The pension level below 1,500 MDL was chosen by 7.2 percent of people with an annual household income of 25,000 MDL or less (Table A.15 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 13. Needed amount of pension to cover basic living expenses by household income

As Figure 14 shows, 47.8 percent of respondents would contribute more to the social insurance system in order to receive a higher pension in the future, while 51.9 percent would not. Among households with an income up to 25,000 MDL, 46.8 percent would agree to pay higher contributions, and in households with an income range from 50,001 to 100,000 MDL, 58.4 percent would agree to pay higher contributions. In more detail, the respondents willing to pay higher contributions included 61.1 percent of own-account farmers, 58.8 percent of households with two or more children, and 58.5 percent of households whose main income comes from agriculture (Table A.16 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 14. Willingness to pay higher contributions to receive a higher pension by household income

(4) Views from focus group discussions

The focus group discussions exposed a number of critical opinions from the interviewees.

Many participants complained of the low pension levels and the different treatment of agricultural workers compared to other categories of workers. In particular, complaints were directed to special groups who enjoy privileged pensions.

“People are reluctant to pay contributions because the pension amount is very low and few people reach the retirement age.” ■ 23 years old, Male, Employer

“A retired milkmaid who worked for 25 years and had the highest wage now receives a pension of 600 MDL, while a policeman receives a pension of 5,000 MDL or more. With due respect to policemen’s jobs, it is unfair that a milkmaid who worked long hours every day receives such a low pension.” ■ Employer

“There is no equity in the pension system. A person who worked their entire life on a farm receives a pension of 700 MDL, while someone who served only two years in the Parliament receives a very high pension. The pension system is not fair, and it tends to favour some special groups.” ■ 65 years old, Male

“I worked in a kolkhoz, but I had been an employee before. I was told that I would receive a pension of up to 800 MDL. When I gave up 5 years of experience of being a president of the kolkhoz, my pension was doubled. Now I receive 1,600 MDL.” ■ 65 years old, Male

The frequent changes made to the legislation also make people feel uncertain of future pension levels, which in turn discourages farmers to contribute to the system.

“In Moldova there are too many changes. The system lacks transparency.” ■ 30 years old, Female

“In order for the whole system to work, it should be based on a clear rule understood by everyone. But the pension formula is too complicated with too many indices.” ■ 63 years old, Male

“Before one reaches the retirement age, the pension system will be changed and the pensioner will receive less. The State should assure us of some guarantee for the future.” ■ Employer

Many interviewees expressed their lack of confidence in the State pension system. They consider their own savings or support from their children can better guarantee their lives in old age than the state pension system.

“Even if I contribute voluntarily, in 10 years I will be in the same position as someone who did not pay anything. I do not trust this system.” ■ 65 years old, Male

“I do not want to contribute to the pension system. I pay only the legal minimum. It is better to use the money to buy more land to save for old age.” ■ 38 years old, Male

“It is better to save money in a bank account and receive the interest every month.” ■ 23 years old, Male

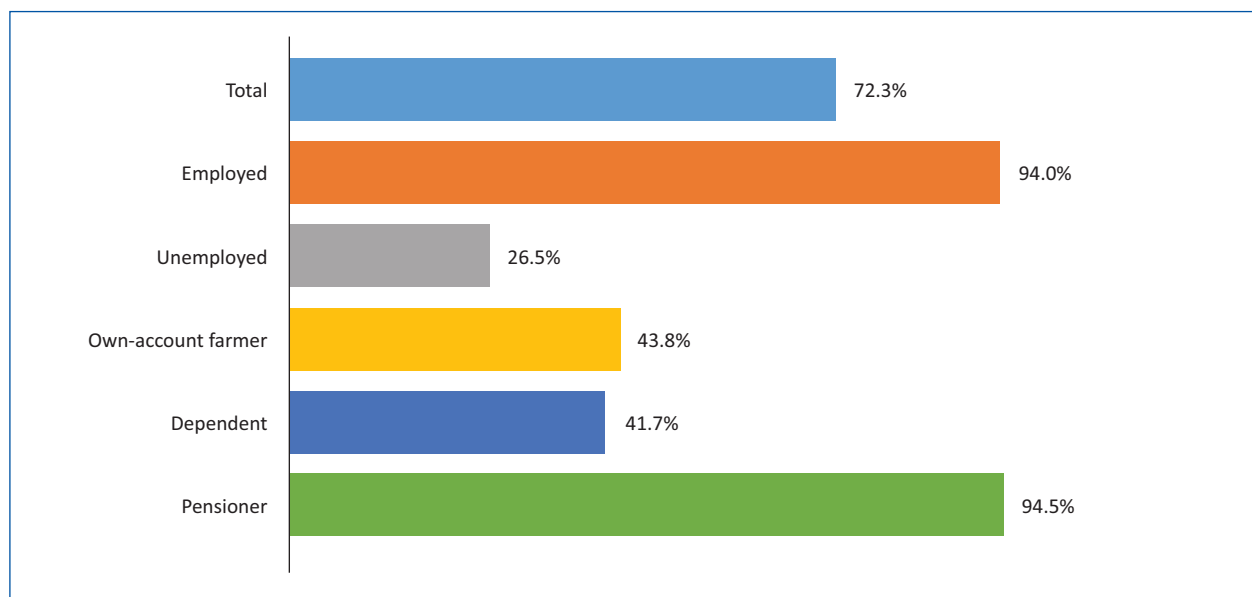
“Farmers should be incentivized. If the State provided support for us, I would agree to invest in my future.” ■ 63 years old, Male

2.5. Health insurance and access to health care

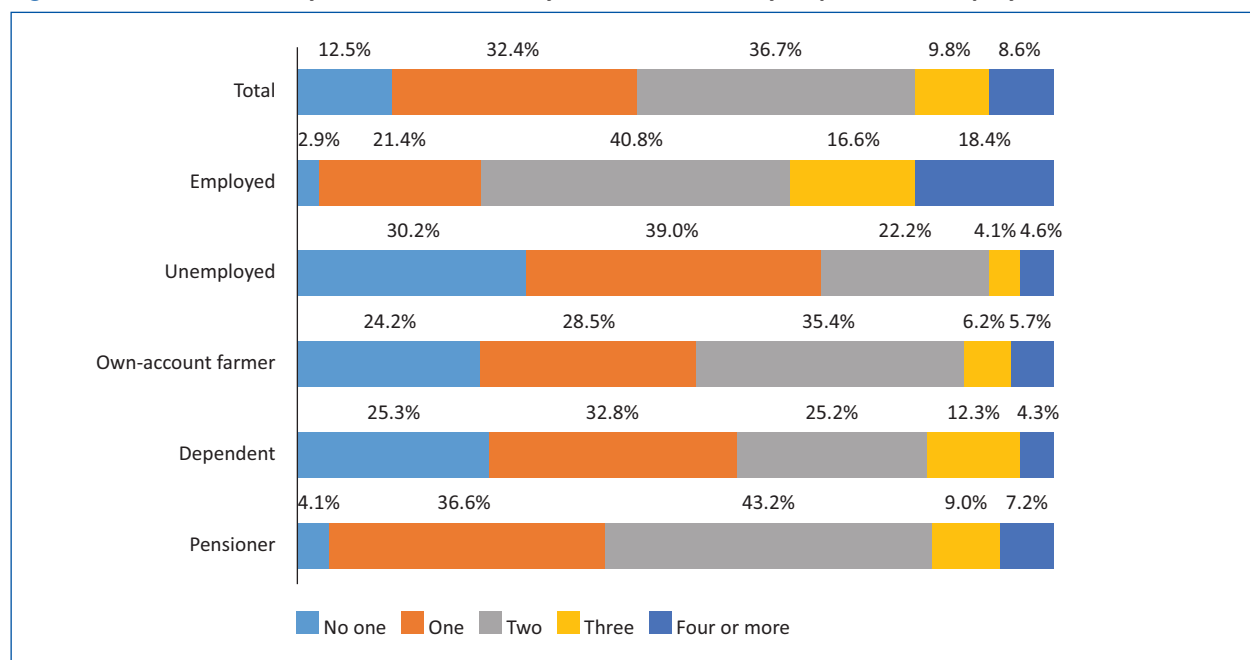
(1) Health insurance coverage

As Figure 15 shows, 72.3 percent of respondents (67.5 percent of men and 75.2 percent of women) are covered by health insurance. The coverage is almost universal for employees (94.0 percent) and pensioners (94.5 percent). However, only 43.8 percent of own-account farmers are covered by health insurance. The coverage of unemployed persons is also particularly low, at 26.5 percent (Table A.17 in the Statistical Annex).

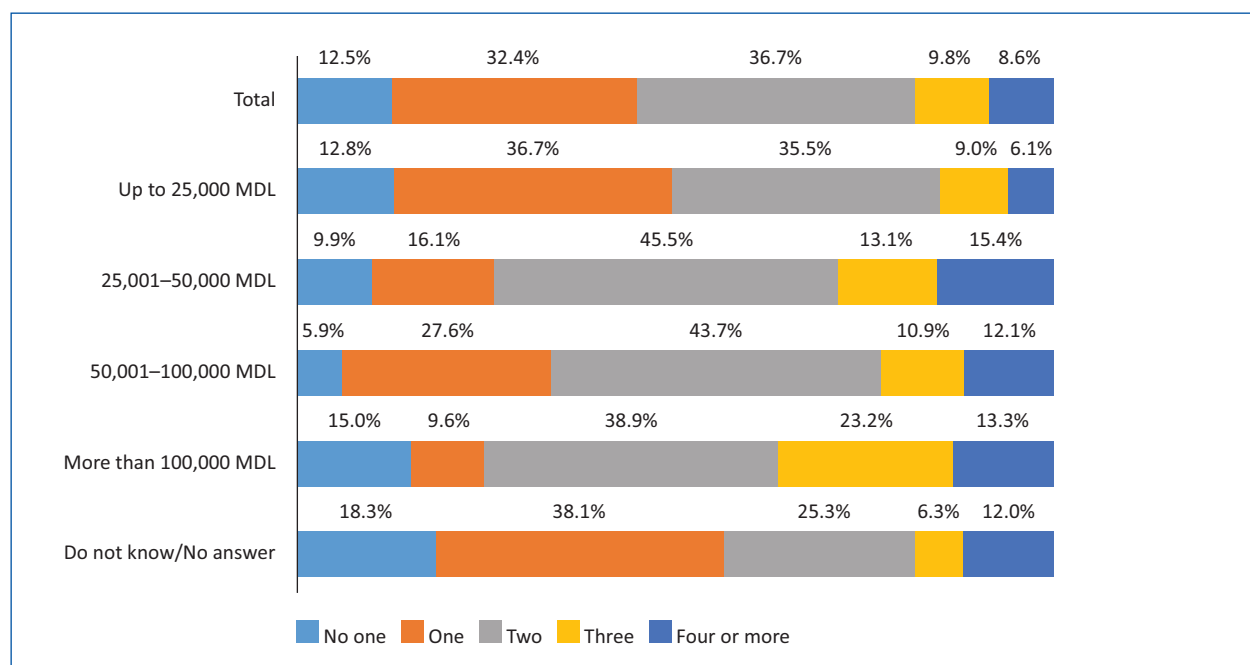
Figure 15. Health insurance coverage by respondents' employment status



As Figure 16 shows, 12.5 percent of respondents have no family member covered by health insurance. These figures are particularly high among the unemployed (30.2 percent), dependents (25.3 percent), own-account farmers (24.2 percent), and in households where agriculture is the main source of income (29.9 percent). These percentages decrease gradually as the respondent's age increases (Table A.18 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 16. Number of family members covered by health insurance by respondents' employment status

As Figure 17 shows, the number of family members covered by health insurance is positively correlated with household income. It should be observed, however, that 15.0 percent of the households with an annual income exceeding 100,000 MDL have no member covered by health insurance (Table A.18 in the Statistical Annex).

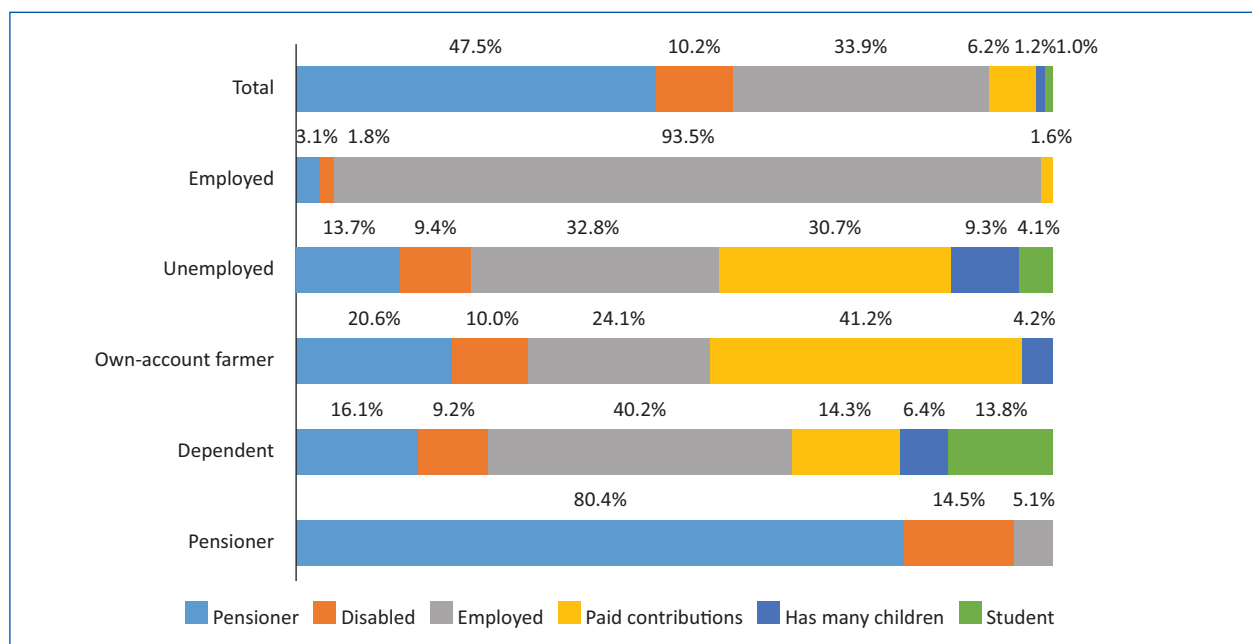
Figure 17. Number of family members covered by health insurance by household income

(2) Payment of health insurance contributions

As Figure 18 shows, for those covered by health insurance, 40.1 percent pay contributions (33.9 percent are employed, and 6.2 percent paid contributions), while a total of 59.9 percent are covered by the State, as pensioners (47.5 percent), persons with disabilities (10.2 percent) or others. Among the own-account

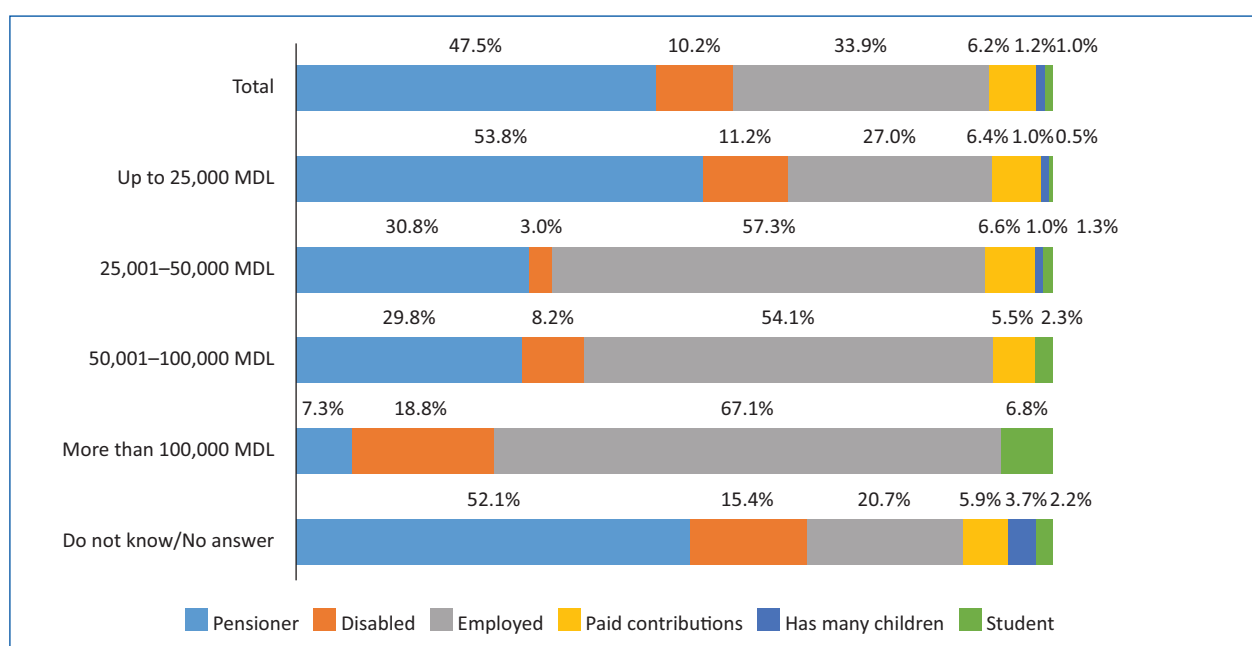
farmers, 41.2 percent paid contributions on their own, 24.1 percent are employed, and 34.7 percent receive health insurance coverage from the State (Table A.19 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 18. Social status of persons covered by health insurance by respondents' employment status



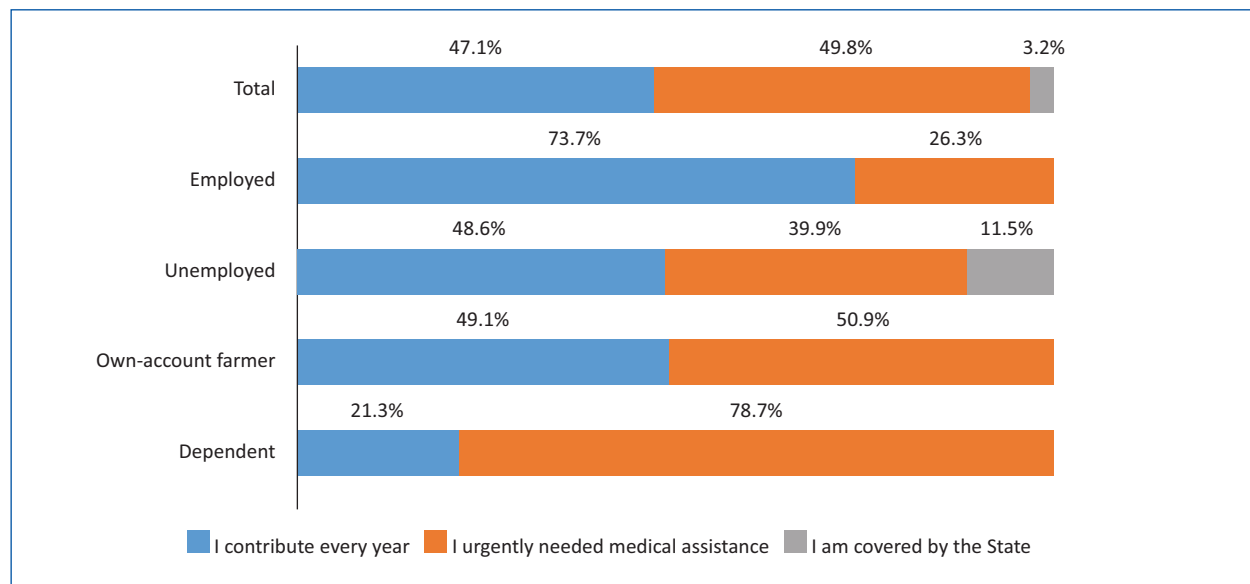
By income level, as Figure 19 shows, 53.8 percent of respondents' households with an income up to 25,000 MDL have health insurance because they are pensioners, and 27.0 percent have insurance because they are employed. The share of pensioners covered by health insurance is lower in households with higher income, equal to 30.8 percent for income ranging from 25,001 to 50,000 MDL, and 29.8 percent for income from 50,001 to 100,000 MDL. However, the share of employed persons covered by health insurance is higher in households with higher income. The percentage of households that paid their own contributions is almost constant in all income groups, except for the highest income group (Table A.19 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 19. Social status of persons covered by health insurance by household income



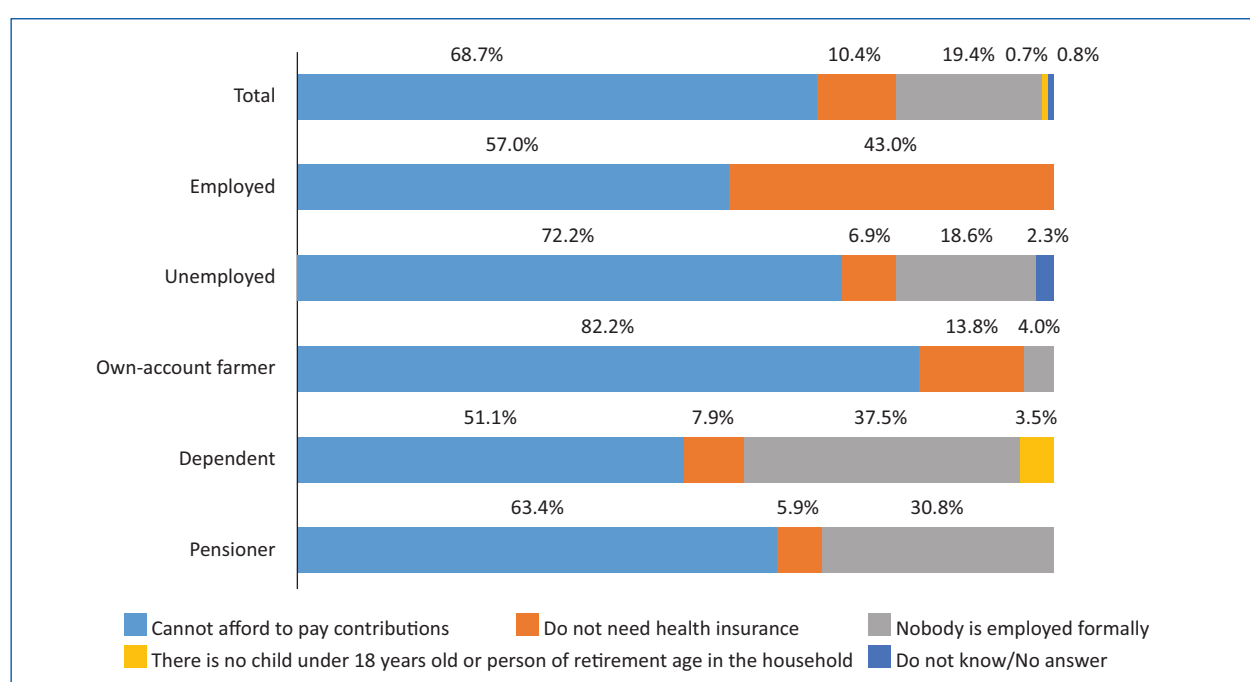
As Figure 20 shows, 47.1 percent of respondents pay health insurance contributions regularly, and 49.8 percent pay health insurance contributions only when they are in urgent need of medical assistance. For own-account farmers, 50.9 percent contributed because they urgently needed medical assistance, while 49.1 percent contribute every year (Table A.20 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 20. Reasons for health insurance coverage by respondents' employment status



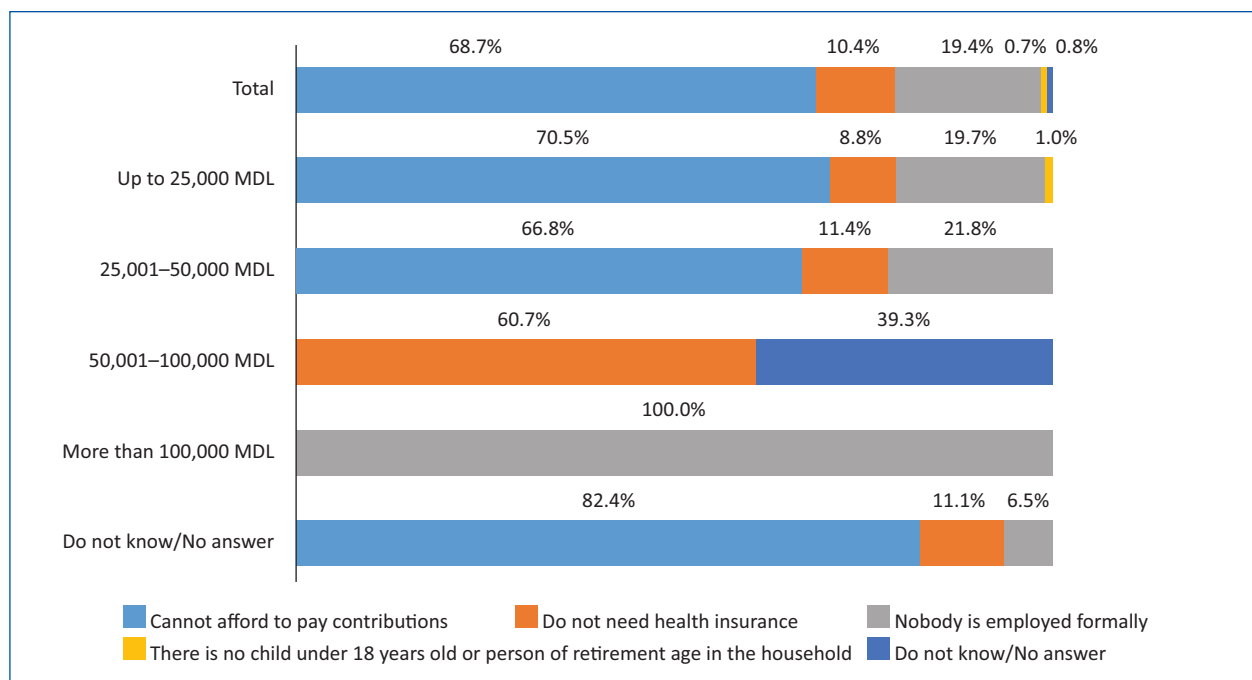
As Figure 21 shows, among those who are not covered by health insurance, 68.7 percent say they cannot afford to pay contributions, and 10.4 percent claim that they do not need health insurance. Among own-account farmers, 82.2 percent say they cannot afford to pay contributions. As Figure 11 shows, a total of 33.1 percent of those who are not covered by the social insurance system responded that the pension is too low or unnecessary or they do not pay contributions intentionally. Compared with this, less people consider that health insurance is unnecessary (Table A.21 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 21. Reasons for lack of health insurance by respondents' employment status



As Figure 22 shows, the percentage of households citing financial resources as a reason for their lack of health insurance decreases as the annual household income increases (Table A.21 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 22. Reasons for lack of health insurance by household income

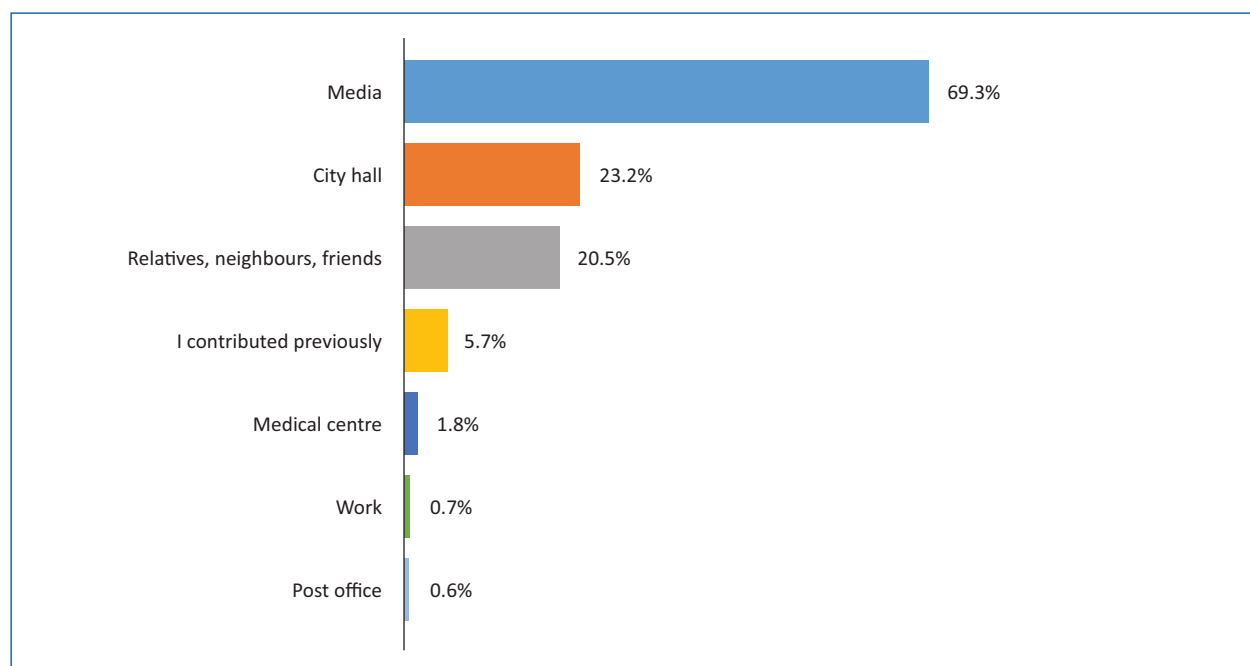


Most of the people interviewed in the focus group discussions were covered by health insurance. There were a small number of farmers who paid contributions. Most of them have some health problems. Some of the respondents, mostly elderly people, find it helpful to have health insurance in case of illness.

(3) Awareness of the health insurance contribution discount programme

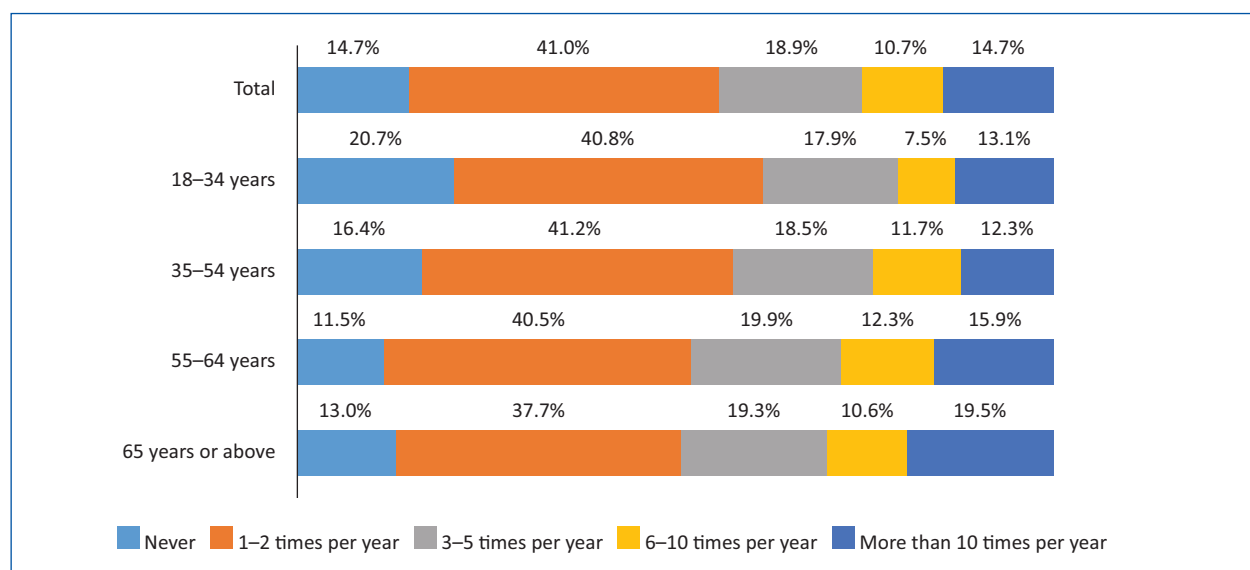
A total of 57.4 percent of respondents were aware that they are entitled to a 75 percent discount if they pay a whole year's health insurance contributions before 31 March. By respondents' employment status, this included 71.1 percent of employed persons and 61.5 percent of own-account farmers. Respondents with higher educational attainment were better informed of this measure (66.6 percent) than those with primary education levels (49.7 percent) (Table A.22 in the Statistical Annex).

As Figure 23 shows, 69.3 percent of the informed respondents learned about the discount through the media, 23.2 percent from City Hall, and 20.5 percent learned this through relatives, neighbours and friends. This indicates that the media is the most influential communication tool although informal communication still plays an important role in rural areas (Table A.23 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 23. Sources of information on the discount of health insurance contributions (multiple answer)

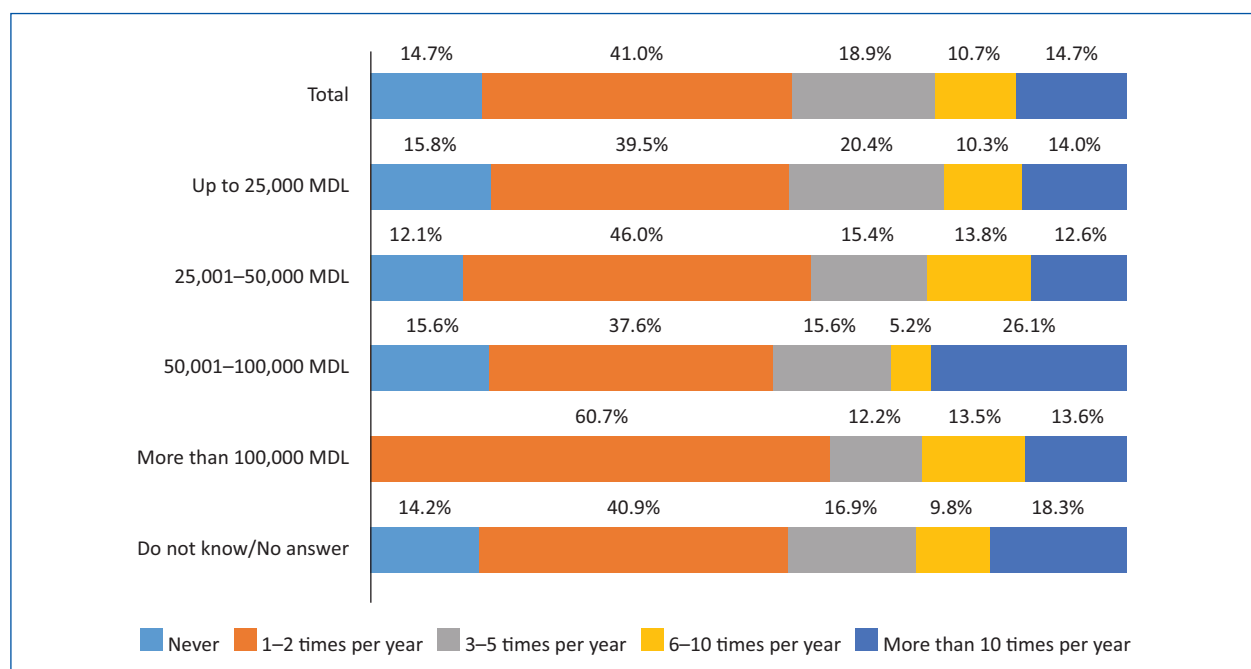
(4) Utilization and expenditure of health care services

As Figure 24 shows, 59.9 percent of respondents use health care services one to five times per year on average (41.0 percent use them one or two times per year, and 18.9 percent use them three to five times per year), while 25.4 percent of respondents use health care services more frequently, namely 10.7 percent use them six to ten times per year, and 14.7 percent use them more than ten times per year. On the other hand, 14.7 percent never use health care services during the year. By age group, 20.7 percent of respondents aged 18–34 years never use health care services, while 19.5 percent of respondents aged 65 or above use these services more than ten times per year. The groups who use health care services more frequently include women, families with two or more children, people with higher education, and those who live in the Central region (Table A.24 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 24. Utilization of health care services by age

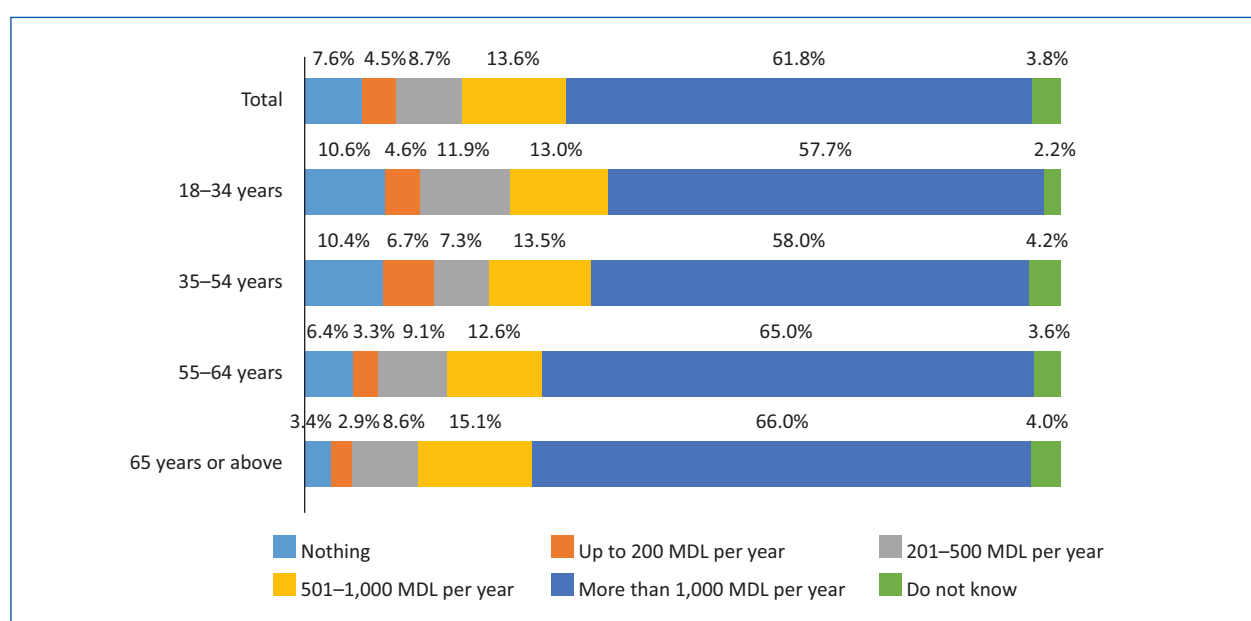
As Figure 25 shows, the utilization of health care services is not strongly correlated with income levels. The main exception is in the highest income group, who use health care services at least once a year (Table A.24 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 25. Utilization of health care services by household income



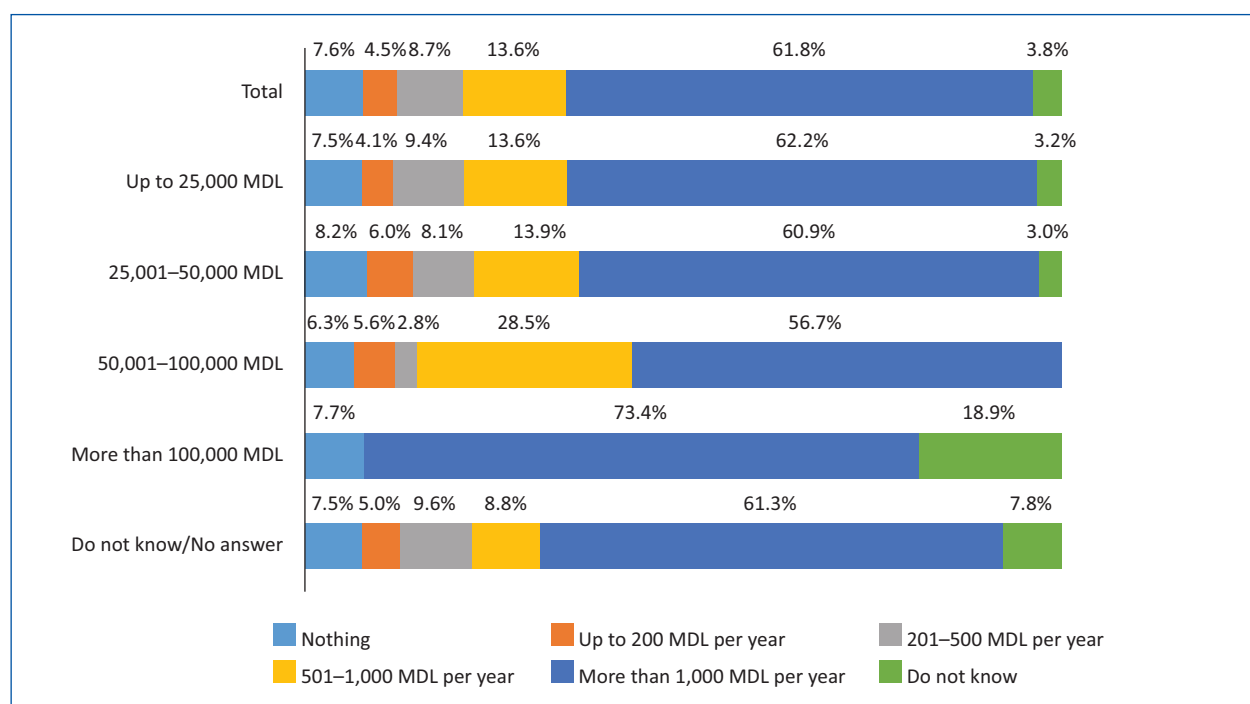
As Figure 26 shows, 61.8 percent of respondents spend more than 1,000 MDL a year on various health care services. Out-of-pocket spending is correlated with age; namely, almost all of the elderly respondents aged 65 years or more spend a certain amount on health care services, and 66.0 percent spend more than 1,000 MDL. In contrast, 57.7 percent of people aged 18–34 spend more than 1,000 MDL, and 10.6 percent spend nothing (Table A.25 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 26. Out-of-pocket expenditure on health care by age



As Figure 27 shows, out-of-pocket expenditure on health care is relatively constant for respondents whose income is up to 50,000 MDL. Income groups above 50,000 MDL are likely to spend more out-of-pocket payments on health care (Table A.25 in the Statistical Annex).

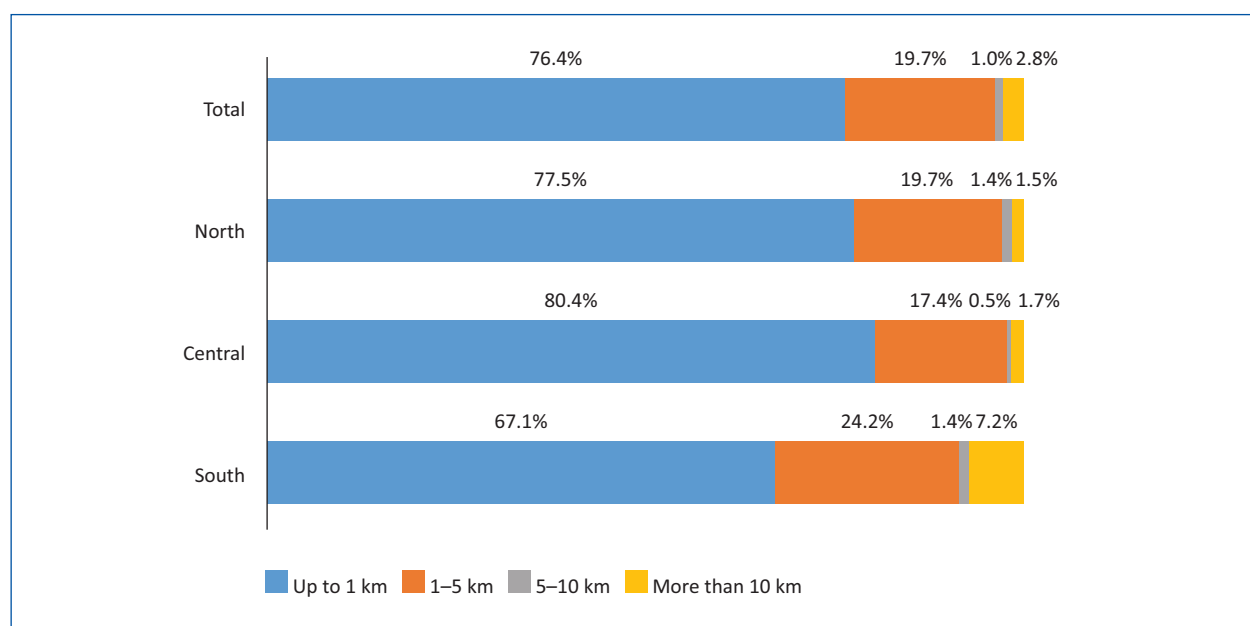
Figure 27. Out-of-pocket expenditure on health care by household income



(5) Access to health care institutions

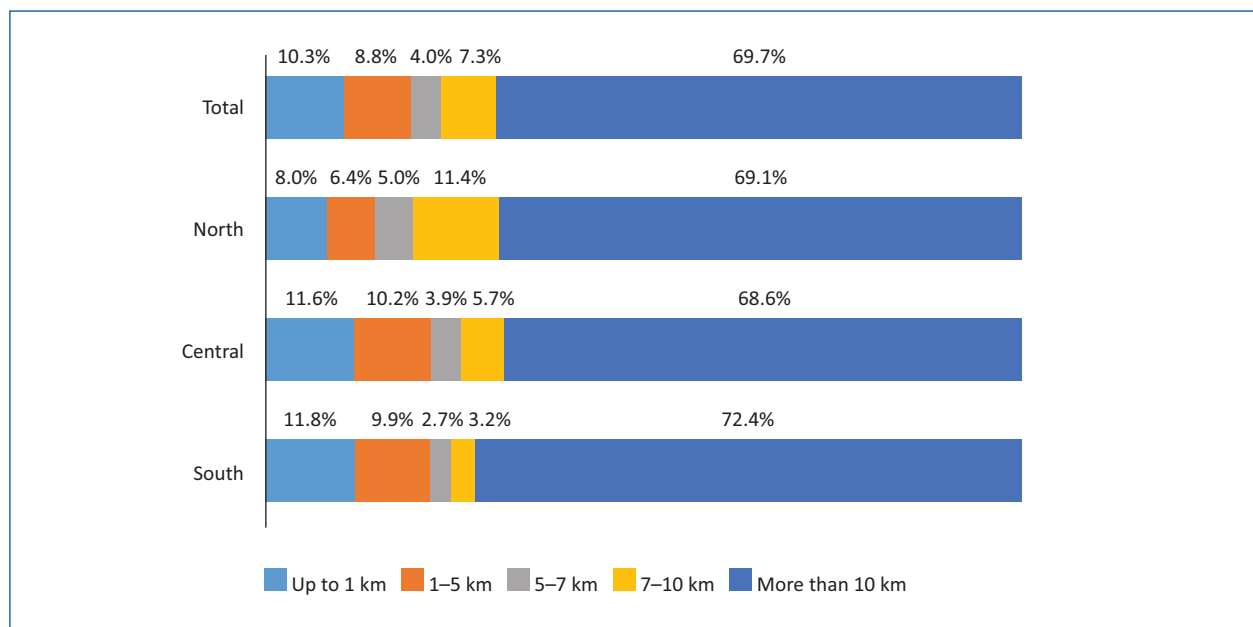
As Figure 28 shows, 76.4 percent of respondents have access to medical centre within 1 km of their homes, and 19.7 percent are 1–5 km away from the nearest medical centre. The greatest distances were mentioned by respondents from the Southern region, where 7.2 percent are more than 10 km away from the nearest medical centre (Table A.27 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 28. Distance to the nearest medical centre by region



In contrast, 69.7 percent of respondents need to travel more than 10 km to the nearest hospital, as seen in Figure 29. Only 10.3 percent can find a hospital within 1 km of their homes (Table A.28 in the Statistical Annex).

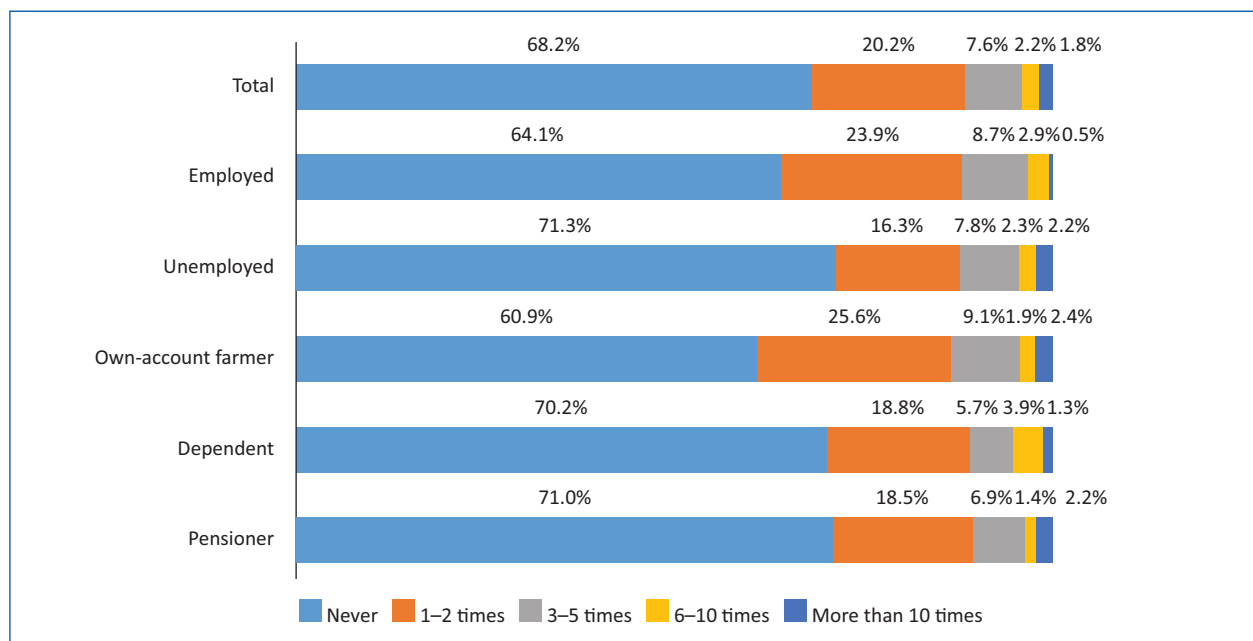
Figure 29. Distance to the nearest hospital by region



(6) Work accidents and occupational diseases

Agriculture is one of the high risk industries for occupational safety and health. As Figure 30 shows, 31.8 percent of households surveyed had at least one member who suffered from a work-related accident or disease in the last three years. Own-account farmers had the highest incidence of work-related accidents and diseases: 25.6 percent suffered from such accidents once or twice in the last three years, and 13.5 percent had three accidents or more (Table A.26 in the Statistical Annex).

Figure 30. Incidence of work-related accidents and diseases among family members in the last three years by respondents' employment status



(7) Views from focus group discussions

In the focus group discussions, participants expressed their dissatisfaction with the medical services they receive. In fact, some participants believe that health insurance is helpful only if one is hospitalized, because they do not have to pay for the medical stay. For most outpatient visits, however, patients have to pay extra costs for medical examinations and treatments.

“Both employers and employees pay health insurance contributions. But it is a pity that the quality of health care services is very poor.” ■ Employer

“Everyone thinks that health insurance helps in cases of illness. But it does not. When people visit a doctor, they have to pay out-of-pocket even if they have a health insurance.” ■ 51 years old, Male

Some participants described the mandatory health insurance system as unattractive, especially young people or people without health problems. In their view, those who do not use health care services should pay smaller contributions. Others suggested that accumulated contributions should be transferred to family members and close relatives.

“I do not agree that you are obliged to contribute even if you do not need health care services. If my children or relatives could receive this money, I would agree to it.” ■ 65 years old, Male

“It would be better if there was an account to which I could contribute whenever possible, and use that money in the future when I need health care services, for example, a surgery.” ■ 63 years old, Male

2.6. Other programmes

(1) State assistance and subsidies

The present study reveals that very limited State assistance is provided to landowners. Only 0.5 percent of respondents' households benefited from some kind of State assistance or subsidy during the last three years (Table A.29 in the Statistical Annex).

Furthermore, 70.5 percent of respondents say that State assistance and subsidies do not cover anything, while 12.6 percent of respondents believe that State subsidies cover 25 percent of the losses incurred by farmers (Table A.30 in the Statistical Annex).

Most respondents participating in the focus group discussions agreed that the rules governing State assistance and the provision of subsidies are not transparent.

“In 2004, I sowed 150 hectares of wheat. But there was a frost in the spring. I prepared some documents in order to ask for help from the State, but I did not receive anything.” ■ 65 years old, Male

Owners of small land lots believe that large landowners have advantages over them regarding State assistance and subsidies.

“A new combine harvester costs 250,000 Euro. The State subsidizes only 8,000 Euro. Formerly, the State subsidized 30–40 percent of the necessary amount. But today the State favours large farms, and the situation gets worse for small farmers.” ■ Employer

(2) Insurance for land or harvest

Taking out private insurance for land or a harvest is not a common practice among landowners. Only 4.4 percent of respondents had this insurance coverage. It was more common among households with income exceeding 100,000 MDL (22.8 percent), young people aged 18–34 years (10.1 percent), own-account farmers (9.8 percent) and respondents whose main income comes from agriculture (9.1 percent) (Table A.31 in the Statistical Annex).

Insurance for land or a harvest does not represent a full guarantee for farmers. Although employers managing large agricultural lands generally recognize the need to take measures against risks, many of them are not satisfied with the currently available insurance policies and poor customer service of the private insurance companies.

“It took me two years to prepare the documents to receive compensation. But after all of these efforts, the sum of money that I received was so small.” ■ 65 years old, Male

“When I was the director of an enterprise, I decided not to work with insurance companies anymore. Now I deposit money into a bank account, and I withdraw money from it to cover the company’s expenses and losses as necessary.” ■ 65 years old, Male

One employer expressed his desire to have some form of insurance, and proposed to create a regional association of farmers to collect resources to assist farmers in need.

“I think that everyone would contribute to a fund of farmers’ association. If something happens to its members, the resources from this common pool will be paid to them. If I had a good year, I would agree to contribute 50,000 MDL. If everyone contributed 50,000 MDL, we could help each other, knowing where the money went and how it was spent.” ■ 38 years old, Male

3. Summary and conclusions

Based on the evidence presented in the previous chapters, we summarize the key issues related to the social security coverage of farmers and discuss the policy implications derived from the results of this analysis.

3.1. Current status of the social security coverage of farmers

In the Republic of Moldova, farmers' social security coverage differs by system. The health insurance system covers a reasonable percentage of farmers and their family members, partly due to the fact that persons with no income and dependent family members are covered by the State. This indicates that health insurance is considered to be a priority among the social security benefits. In contrast, farmers are inadequately covered by the social insurance system. Although farmers are entitled to several advantages, actual membership is minimal. As a result, a large number of farmers and their family members remain unprotected against substantial social risks.

(1) Health insurance system

The Republic of Moldova has attained nearly universal health insurance coverage protecting more than 80 percent of the total population. This is also the case for farmers and their families. Of all survey respondents, 72.3 percent are covered by health insurance, though 12.5 percent have no family member covered by health insurance.

The State plays a crucial role in subsidizing the population with low contributory capacities. According to the survey results, among the respondents covered by health insurance, 40.1 percent pay contributions and 59.9 percent are covered by the State. Of the contributors, 47.1 percent pay health insurance contributions regularly, while 49.8 percent of them contributed when they urgently needed medical assistance.

Farmers and the self-employed are mandatorily covered by health insurance. Self-employed persons and farmers have an option for discounted contributions (from the full amount of 4,056 MDL in 2015) if they pay their annual contributions by the end of March. Farmers receive a 75 percent discount, and self-employed persons receive a 50 percent discount. From our survey, 57.4 percent of the respondents knew about this discount programme. About three-quarters of farmers apply this discount. Informed respondents mainly learned about the discount programme from the media, their local public authorities, and close relatives, friends and neighbours.

(2) Social insurance system

In contrast to the health insurance coverage, the farmers' coverage of the social insurance system exhibits a rather different situation. Employees in the agricultural sector are mandatorily covered by social insurance. The total contribution rate for agricultural employees is one percentage-point less than for employees in non-agricultural sectors.

The contribution for farmers is set at 25 percent of the flat-rate contribution for the self-employed. The annual social insurance contribution for farmers amounted to 1,584 MDL in 2015. However, when the coverage of farmers (excluding their family members) became from mandatory to voluntary in 2009, the number of farmers covered by the social insurance system decreased dramatically, by 99.3 percent. In the survey, 25.9 percent of respondents' households have no one paying social insurance contributions. Farmers and the self-employed have the possibility to retroactively pay social security contributions to establish their right to an old-age pension (and funeral grant), but it is reported that this option is rarely used.

Under current law, workers who have been insured as farmers for at least a half of their insurance period are entitled only to the farmers' minimum pension, regardless of their other insurance periods. This incentivizes some farmers to stop their agricultural activities before the retirement age in order to receive a higher pension.

This evidence indicates that, when farmers' participation in social insurance is voluntary, the existing preferential arrangements for farmers in the current social insurance legislation have very limited effects. Failure to contribute to the social insurance system will result in an increasing number of persons without adequate income protection. Although Moldova provides means-tested social assistance for the poor, its level is far less than the amount needed for a decent living and is vulnerable to further cuts under the austerity measures. Consequently, many farmers do not rely on social security pensions in their old age, but count on their own savings or support from their children.

(3) State subsidies and insurance

Small individual farmers receive very limited State assistance as more than 70 percent of the State subsidies are directed at large corporate farms for capital investment. The present survey reveals that only 0.5 percent of respondents' households benefited from some kind of State assistance or subsidy during the last three years. In the focus group discussions, many farmers commented that the State subsidies favour larger farms, and that the rules governing the provision of State assistance and subsidies are not transparent.

Although employers managing large agricultural lands are generally aware of the need to take measures against risks, taking out private insurance for one's land or for a particular harvest is not popular. The survey shows that although 22.8 percent of respondents' households with income exceeding 100,000 MDL had insurance, overall only 4.4 percent of all respondents had insurance. The private insurance market in Moldova is also underdeveloped.

3.2. Challenges in extending social security to farmers

In the rural areas in Moldova, farming does not provide sufficient income, and households have to rely on other income sources. Farming is the main source of income for only 19.1 percent of the households surveyed. Income from employment represents the main source of income for 29.7 percent of the households surveyed. Additionally, 42.5 percent of respondents depend mainly on pensions and social benefits for their household income, which is consistent with the fact that many agricultural landowners are elderly.

Historically, social security was first developed for wage and salary workers. However, if the same approach is applied to farmers without taking into account their different characteristics, the extension

of the coverage may face various obstacles. The following paragraphs summarize the main challenges in extending social security coverage to farmers based on the results of the social security assessment survey.

(1) Weak contributory capacity

The weak contributory capacity of farmers, due to their low income, is a major obstacle in ensuring revenue for the social security system. According to the survey, 66.8 percent of respondents' households earn an annual income of 25,000 MDL or less, and for 67.0 percent of households less than 20 percent of their agricultural income is paid in cash.

For these farmers, the total social security contributions – 1,584 MDL for social insurance and 1,014 MDL for health insurance in 2015 – are not affordable. According to the survey, 55.0 percent of respondents not paying social insurance contributions and 68.7 percent not paying health insurance contributions stated that they cannot afford to pay the contributions.

The survey also confirmed that agricultural households are affected by irregular and seasonal income patterns. Only 51.0 percent of the households surveyed receive regular income, and many farmers are pensioners. While 52.5 percent of households receive their highest income during the harvest (in the third quarter of the year), 63.0 percent earn their lowest income during the winter (in the first quarter of the year). Many households receive no income during December and February. This makes it difficult for the farmers to pay contributions on a monthly basis.

(2) Benefit design

The existing benefits do not fully meet the priorities and needs of farmers and their family members.

Under the social insurance system, farmers (and the self-employed) are treated differently in the benefit provisions. Although employees in the agricultural sector are entitled to all benefits despite their lower contribution rate, farmers and the self-employed are entitled only to the minimum old-age pension and funeral grant based on the flat-rate contributions. Furthermore, the minimum old-age pension for farmers is set at a lower level.¹³

According to the survey results, 64.1 percent of respondents would need a pension amount that is more than 2,500 MDL per month. A pension level below 1,500 MDL per month was considered suitable by only 7.2 percent of people with an annual household income of 25,000 MDL or less. This means that there is a huge discrepancy between the desired pension amount and the actual pension, since the average old-age pension for agricultural workers in 2014 was 950 MDL per month.

At the same time, considering the current deficit of the pension system and the long-term trend of demographic ageing, a substantial increase in the pension amount would be unrealistic without additional resources. The survey shows that 47.8 percent of respondents would contribute more to receive a higher pension in the future, while 51.9 percent would not.

Although the health insurance system has attained relatively wide coverage, the survey results suggest that the system still suffers from significant out-of-pocket payments and inaccessibility to health care

13. Given that the amount of contributions for the self-employed is almost equivalent to the total contributions paid by employers and workers at the minimum wage, it follows that the self-employed are facing even more unfavourable treatment than farmers. Farmers' contribution rate is 25 percent of the contribution rate of the self-employed.

services for many people living in rural areas. In the survey, 61.8 percent of respondents' households spend more than 1,000 MDL per year on out-of-pocket payments for health care. Although 76.4 percent of respondents' households have access to a medical centre located within 1 km, 69.7 percent must travel more than 10 km to visit the nearest hospital. Some farmers consider health insurance to be helpful only for hospitalization. It is necessary for the Republic of Moldova to improve the accessibility and quality of its primary and ambulatory health care.

(3) Weak compliance enforcement

The social security institutions and the local government authorities do not have sufficient capacity or administrative infrastructure to effectively enforce the law and efficiently collect contributions from farmers, particularly in rural areas. Due to the limited enforcement capacity, the social security coverage of farmers and the self-employed depends on voluntary compliance which has resulted in minimal coverage for social insurance.

(4) Ignorance and distrust in the State social security systems

The survey found that farmers are not fully informed of their rights and obligations under the existing social security system. Moreover, complex administrative procedures and the extensive number of documents required for the registration and payment of contributions represent a major obstacle for individually insured persons.

The farmers interviewed in the survey exhibited very negative views towards the State social insurance system and health insurance system, and to State systems generally. Of those respondents who were delinquent in their contributions, 9.2 percent stated that they do not need any pension or intentionally choose not to pay contributions, and 10.4 percent responded that they do not need health insurance. Such distrust in the social security system could lead to serious negative impacts on the functioning of the systems and on future membership, which in turn could render farmers and their family members unprotected against various social risks.

3.3. Policies and strategies to extend social security coverage to farmers

Policy options available to improve farmers' social security coverage are limited. The long-term trend of demographic ageing further narrows the range of possible policy options. Nevertheless, there are measures that the Republic of Moldova can take to improve the social security coverage for farmers.

First and foremost, there is an urgent need to restore the farmers' confidence in the State social security systems. If farmers are not convinced of the value of social security, it will be difficult to orient them towards participatory action. To build this confidence it is important to develop and foster a "social security culture" that promotes trust in social security systems. Clearly, such a culture cannot be built overnight; the continuous efforts and cooperation of all stakeholders are essential.

For this purpose, awareness-raising and education play a key role in developing a better understanding of the value of social security and fostering positive attitudes towards full participation in social security systems. The survey results suggest that media is the most efficient communication tool to disseminate information about the social security systems, although informal communication still plays an important role in rural areas. To this end, the ILO has conducted an awareness-raising campaign in Moldova on informal employment and undeclared work, which is summarized in the Box below.

Second, the treatment of farmers in the existing social security legislation, notably the pension provisions, should be changed. In the current Moldovan legislation, farmers pay lower contributions and receive lower benefits. However such an approach is opposite to practices in EU countries where the States play a crucial role in subsidizing farmers. Annex 3 summarizes the cases of France, Germany, Poland and Romania for comparison. Subject to the resource constraints, Moldova should consider subsidizing farmers' social security. At the same time, the pension policy can also be better integrated with the national development policy to improve the productivity and competitiveness of the agricultural sector.

Third, social security organizations should adopt a flexible and progressive approach that takes into account the specific conditions of farmers. One case that has achieved visible results in increasing the number of insured persons is to require social insurance and health insurance contributions from patented workers when they need to renew their licenses. In the Republika Srpska in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the payment of health insurance contributions is linked with other special benefits, such as discounted chemical materials. Such “piggybacking” measures could be used to improve the compliance and contribution of farmers. The State should also consider shifting the payment period of annual health insurance contributions to the harvest period, when most farmers receive cash income.

Fourth, social security organizations as well as local government authorities should improve their administrative and enforcement capacities. Even if the social insurance law is amended to mandatorily cover farmers, the implementation cannot be effective without the supporting administrative and enforcement capacities.

The staff of social security institutions and local governments need to be trained with the requisite knowledge and skills to better serve farmers. In rural or remote areas, greater efforts should be made to improve efficiency and the access to services. To improve administrative efficiency, one-stop shops that offer all services in one place are a recommendable option. In addition, coordination with other local networks (such as postal services, local commercial banks, community centres, and cooperatives) should be pursued. At the same time, administrative procedures should be made as simple and transparent as possible, while meeting all essential requirements. Longer opening hours and less bureaucracy will be appealing to potential members.

These recommended measures relate to each other. The Government should define major milestones in the short- and long-term and prioritize the course of action that considers the existing problems, the needs of target groups, gender issues, resource constraints and its implementation capacities.

3.4. Concluding remarks

Farmers constitute one of the largest gaps in social security coverage in the Republic of Moldova. Taking no action in the current situation will leave a large number of farmers and their families outside the scope of health and income security. The Government, the social security organizations and the social partners should commit themselves to improving the current situation by developing and implementing effective measures to extend the social security coverage to farmers.

The policies and strategies to extend social security coverage to farmers should form part of a national strategy to achieve a comprehensive social security system, in compliance with the ILO Social Protection Floors Recommendation No. 202 (2012) as well as the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation No. 204 (2015).

International experience tells us that the process of extending social security is complex, and that it usually requires a long time, sometimes decades, to achieve universal coverage. It requires the long-term commitment and continuous efforts of all the stakeholders. To assist in its achievement, the ILO is ready to provide further technical assistance as a follow-up to the recommendations made in this report. In particular, it would be prepared to assist in the formulation of effective policies for achieving a comprehensive social security system in the Republic of Moldova.

Box. Awareness-raising campaign on informal employment and undeclared work in the Republic of Moldova in 2016

The Republic of Moldova is committed to tackling its informal economy through the implementation of the National Action Plan, adopted in 2011. The Plan sets out the country's goals and concrete steps to reduce the informal economy. It aims to address undeclared work, especially the underreporting of wages to avoid tax and social security contributions.

To support this process, the ILO assists the Government and social partners in promoting the formalization of informal employment and in reducing undeclared work in accordance with

- the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, No. 202 (2012); and,
- the Transition from the Informal to the Formal Economy Recommendation, No. 204 (2015).

The main objective of the campaign is to increase awareness among the target groups about the benefits and advantages of formal employment and declared work, thereby promoting a culture of compliance and encouraging the transition to the formal economy.

The campaign has adopted three key messages to educate and inform the target groups, and for generating behavioural and attitude changes. These are:

Message 1: "I contribute, therefore I benefit from social security"

Message 2: "Ask for your labour contract"

Message 3: "Say NO to envelope wages"

The campaign broadcasts video and radio clips daily, publicizes billboard panels and posters in public places, and disseminates leaflets to reach a wide range of the population who are currently or potentially involved in informal employment across the country.



Annex 1.

Survey questionnaires

My name is _____. Currently we are carrying out a survey in order to estimate the level of social security coverage of farmers. You were randomly selected for the interview. We guarantee that no personal information about you will be disclosed, while your opinions will be analysed together with the opinions of other farmers. Only statistical data will be used to determine the overall situation.

I. Socio-demographic data

G1. Age	|_|_| years	G2. Sex	Male	1	Female	2
G3. Age of the head of household:	|_|_| years					

G4. Education level					
Primary school (grade 4) / Without education	Incomplete secondary education (grade 9)	Secondary school (grade 11–12)	Vocational education	College (2–5 years of study)	Higher education
1	2	3	4	5	6

G5. Household type				
Single person	Nuclear family	Single parent	Extended family, with several couples	Other (specify) _____ |_|_|
1	2	3	4	

G6. Number of males in the household:	|_|_| persons
G7. Number of females in the household:	|_|_| persons
G8. Number of economically active persons (working or unemployed):	|_|_| persons
G9. Number of dependents (elderly, disabled):	|_|_| persons
G10. Number of children (0–18 years old):	|_|_| persons

G11. The head of household is		
Myself	Another female	Another male
1	2	3

G12. Current employment status			
Employed	1	Pensioner / disabled	6
Unemployed	2	Housewife	7
Own-account farmer	3	Seasonal, casual or day worker	8
Student	4	Working abroad	9
Unpaid family worker	5	Other (specify) _____	|_|_|

	G13. Main source of income	G14. Other, secondary sources of income (multiple answer)
a. Employment	1	1
b. Harvest	2	1
c. Other own business	3	1
d. Social assistance or other social benefits	4	1
e. Remittances	5	1
f. Dividends, rent, interest	6	1
g. Pensions	7	1
h. Other (specify)	8	1
i. Do not know / No answer	99	99

G15. What percentage of cash income are you left with after selling your unconsumed products?					
100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	Less than 20%
1	2	3	4	5	6

G16. Do you receive regular income?	Yes	1
	No	2

G17. When do you earn your highest/lowest income?		1. Highest income	2. Lowest income
	I quarter (January–March)	1	1
	II quarter (April–June)	2	2
	III quarter (July–September)	3	3
	IV quarter (October–December)	4	4

G18. In which month do you have no income?	January	1	May	5	September	9
	February	2	June	6	October	10
	March	3	July	5	November	11
	April	4	August	6	December	12

G19. What is the annual income of the head of the household / the household?					
	Up to 25,000 MDL	25,001–50,000 MDL	50,001–100,000 MDL	More than 100,000 MDL	Do not know / No answer
1. Head of household	1	2	3	4	9
2. Household	1	2	3	4	9

G20. Indicate the home appliances (only the functioning ones) that you have in your household	Yes	No		Yes	No
1. Running water	1	2	6. Washing machine	1	2
2. TV	1	2	7. Radio	1	2
3. Automobile	1	2	8. Fridge / freezer	1	2
4. Landline telephone	1	2	9. Computer	1	2
5. Mobile phone (GSM)	1	2			

G21. Do you own...?		Yes	No
	a) Land	1	2
	b) Houses, besides the one in which you live	1	2
	c) Commercial units	1	2

G22. Under what type of ownership are you registered as a land owner?					
Homestead	Limited Liability Company	Individual Company	Other (specify) _____	Not registered	Do not know / No answer
1	2	3	|_|_|	88	99

G23. How many hectares of land does your household own?	|_|_|_|_|_|_| ha
G24. How many hectares of land owned by your household do you personally cultivate?	|_|_|_|_|_|_| ha
G25. How many hectares of land owned by your household do you lease to other persons or local leaders?	|_|_|_|_|_|_| ha
G26. How many hectares of land did you rent to cultivate it yourself in 2015?	|_|_|_|_|_|_| ha

G27. What kind of plants does your household usually cultivate? (multiple answer)			
Cereal crops (wheat, barley)	1	Fruits (apples, plums, pears, grapes, quince, etc.)	5
Corn	2	Sugar beet	6
Sunflower	3	Lucerne	7
Vegetables (tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, watermelon, melon, pumpkin, strawberry, etc.)	4	Other (specify) _____	_ _

G28. Language:	Romanian	1	Russian	2
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G29. Residence:	Urban	1	G30. Locality:	_____ _ _
	Rural	2	G31. District:	_____ _ _

II. Social security

Social insurance

PS1. How many members of your family are covered by CNAS (i.e. paying contributions to CNAS)?				
No one	One	Two	Three	Four or more
0 =>PS3	1 =>PS2	2 =>PS2	3 =>PS2	4 =>PS2

PS2. (For the family members insured by CNAS) The family members insured by CNAS are:					
Children	Elderly people	Women taking care of children of 3–6 years old	Employed persons	Landowners paying social contributions	People contributing to the Pension Fund
1	2	3	4	5	6

PS3. (For those not insured by CNAS) What is the reason for not paying pension contributions?				
Cannot afford to pay contributions	Pension is too low	Do not need pension	There is no economically active family member	Intentional choice not to pay
1	2	3	4	5

PS4. To cover all living expenses, how much should the amount of the monthly pension be?				
Up to 1,000 MDL	1,001–1,500 MDL	1,501–2,000 MDL	2,001–2,500 MDL	More than 2,500 MDL
1	2	3	4	5

PS5. Would you like to pay higher contributions in order to receive a higher pension in the future?	Yes	1
	No	2

Health insurance

PS6. How many members of your family are covered by CNAM (i.e. hold a health insurance card)?				
No one	One	Two	Three	Four or more
0=> PS7	1=> PS8	2=> PS8	3=> PS8	4=> PS8

PS7. (For those not insured by CNAM) What is the reason for non-coverage?				
Cannot afford to pay contributions	Do not need health insurance	Nobody is employed formally	There is no child under 18 years old or person of retirement age	Other (specify)
1	2	3	4	|_|_|

PS8. Are you covered by CNAM?	Yes	1 => PS9
	No	2 => PS11

PS9. How did you get a health insurance card?				
I am a pensioner	I am a disabled person (invalidity degree)	I am employed	I pay contributions voluntarily (purchased it)	Other (specify)
1=> PS11	2=> PS11	3=> PS11	4=> PS10	|_|_|

PS10. If you are a health insurance card holder, what is the reason for having it?				
I pay contributions every year	I urgently needed health care services	I am covered by the State	Other (specify)	Do not know / No answer
1	2	3	|_|_|	99

PS11. Do you know that if you pay whole year's health insurance contributions before 31 of March, you are entitled as a farmer to a 75% discount?	Yes	1=> PS12
	No	2=> PS13

PS12. How did you learn about the discount scheme when paying whole year's health insurance contributions before 31 of March? (multiple answer)				
I paid contributions previously	From media (TV, radio, newspapers)	From city hall	From relatives, neighbours, friends	Other (specify)
1	2	3	4	|_|_|

PS13. On average, how many times per year do you use health care services (medical centres, hospitals)?				
Never	1–2 times	3–5 times	6–10 times	More than 10 times
0	1	2	3	4

PS14. On average, how much do you spend per year on health care services out-of-pocket (medicines, consultations, hospitalization, dental care etc.)?					
Nothing	Up to 200 MDL	201–500 MDL	501–1,000 MDL	More than 1,000 MDL	Do not know / No answer
0	1	2	3	4	99

PS15. How many times in the last three years did your family members suffer from a work-related accident or disease?

Never	1–2 times	3–5 times	6–10 times	More than 10 times
0	1	2	3	4

	PS16. Distance to the nearest medical centre	PS17. Distance to the nearest hospital (providing secondary and tertiary care)
Up to 1 km	1	1
1–5 km	2	2
5–7 km	3	3
7–10 km	4	4
More than 10 km	5	5

State subsidies

PS18. Did you receive any State subsidies or assistance during the last three years?

Yes	1=> PS19
No	2=> PS21

PS19. What was the reason that you received State subsidies or assistance? (multiple answer)

Harvest loss due to spring frost	1
Harvest loss due to drought	2
Harvest loss due to downpour and hail	3
Harvest loss due to autumn frost	4
Harvest loss due to fire	5
Other (specify) _____	|_|_|

PS20. Did you receive any State subsidies or assistance in 2012–2014? If so, how much?

1. Yes	amount |_|_|_|_|_|_| MDL
2. No	

PS21. What percentage of your loss was covered by State subsidies or assistance?

100%	75%	50%	25%	0%
1	2	3	4	5

Land or harvest insurance

PS22. Have you taken out (private) insurance on your land or harvest?

Yes	1
No	2

Annex 2.

Focus group discussions

Facilitator's guide for focus group discussions

1. Introduction by the facilitator

- Introduce yourself and the participants
- Present the research topic
- Explain the discussion rules:
 - We appreciate candid responses
 - There is no wrong or right opinion, just different points of view
 - We assure confidentiality
 - We will record the discussion

2. Questions about social insurance

- What first comes to your mind when you hear “CNAS” (National Office of Social Insurance)?
- What are your biggest concerns regarding the pension? Would you agree to pay more in order to benefit from a higher pension?
- Who will look after you when you get old? What does your answer rely on?

3. Questions about health insurance

- What first comes to your mind when you hear “CNAM” (National Office of Health Insurance of Moldova)?
- What are your concerns regarding the health insurance system?
- If one does not have a health insurance card: why do you think that you do not need health insurance? In your opinion, what are the conditions under which you would be willing to join the health insurance system?

4. Other questions and opinions

- In your opinion, what are the main issues that face farm workers?
- What are the high priority problems that need to be addressed by the social protection system?
(a) sickness, (b) old-age, (c) income maintenance in case of bad weather, (d) child care, (e) maternity, etc.
- Any advice or suggestions on how the social security of farmers can be improved? To whom should these suggestions be addressed?

5. Additional questions for the employers of farmers

- How many people work on your land besides you? Who are they – family members, employees (permanent or temporary), or day workers?
- How many of them have signed a labour contract and are registered with the labour inspectorate? How many of them contribute to CNAS and CNAM?
- Who will look after them when they get old?
- What are your concerns with social insurance and health insurance?

Key characteristics of the participants of the focus group discussions

Focus group 1: Owners of agricultural land who are employed in other sectors			
Sex	Age	Education level	Land lot area (ha)
Female	53 years	Higher	1.50
Female	49 years	Secondary	1.87
Female	46 years	Secondary	1.20
Female	67 years	Secondary	2.00
Male	37 years	Higher	2.00
Male	66 years	Secondary	2.00
Male	24 years	Vocational	1.60

Focus group 2: Own-account farmers			
Sex	Age	Education level	Land lot area (ha)
Female	30 years	Higher	2.00
Male	65 years	College	3.00
Male	63 years	Higher	6.50
Male	65 years	Higher	1,450
Male	54 years	Secondary	4.00
Male	53 years	Vocational	2.50
Male	38 years	Higher	300
Male	18 years	Secondary	0.20

Focus group 3: Farmers employed in other sectors			
Sex	Age	Education level	Land lot area (ha)
Male	51 years	Higher	2.50
Male	51 years	Secondary	2.20
Male	23 years	Higher	9.00
Male	22 years	Higher	4.10
Male	42 years	Secondary	5.00

Focus group 4: Employers in the agricultural sector with more than 10 employees		
Sex	Year of establishment of the enterprise	Land lot area (ha)
Male	2000	2,040
Male	2002	550
Male	2012	100
Male	2010	1,400
Male	2004	600

Responses of the focus group discussions not included in the main text

“We cultivated the land ourselves for several years, but since we did not have the necessary equipment, we spent a lot of money on work that could have been done by using equipment. It was impossible to work. The land is fragmented, located far from the village, so one needs a transport.” ■ 49 years old, Female

“I spent five years (2001–2005) running 300 hectares of land, but then I gave up. The main problem was the lack of financial resources and qualified workers. The equipment was old and damaged. At the end, I still owed the State 300,000 MDL, so I had to sell the land.” ■ 62 years old, Male

“I lend my land, because the lot is located far from the village...it would require transport costs and many other expenses. In addition, I need to stay at home to take care of my child.” ■ 46 years old, Female

“I have 2 hectares of fallow land. But I am old. I have to take care of my children and grandchildren. I do not have time to cultivate the land, let alone money for fuel.” ■ 67 years old, Female

“I cultivated my land between 1996 and 2006. My children live abroad. The main problem is that I cannot afford to cultivate the land anymore. Moreover, I do not have the necessary equipment. This is why I had to give my land away to the leader.” ■ 66 years old, Male

“I gave my land away to a local leader, but he did not cultivate it either. When I asked him why, he told me that he could not afford it.” ■ 24 years old, Male

“The land lots are fragmented, and there is no equipment to cultivate them. There is only erosion and destruction of fertile land. Agriculture is in a very deplorable state in Moldova.” ■ Employer

“I think we have problems with selling our products because we do not produce products of international quality. But this happens because we do not have access to financial resources for the long term at a low interest rate. I would invest in advanced equipment if I could take out a loan for 10 years at 2-3 percent interest rate.” ■ 38 years old, Male

“We try to invest more in modern, high-quality equipment which does not require manual work. I think that the number of jobs will decrease considerably in the future.” ■ Employer

“I cannot invest as much as necessary. I use old equipment, which sometimes costs me even more, but I cannot afford to buy new equipment.” ■ Employer

“Employment has decreased because workers are no longer needed, so there are only several workers left.” ■ 49 years old, Female

“If these lands were consolidated into the hands of one or two landowners, it would be much easier, especially in terms of equipment.” ■ 66 years old, Male

“You have to go through so many bureaucratic procedures as a farmer in Moldova. I have my own land, and I do everything possible to avoid the local authorities and the State. Rather than helping us, the State creates more obstacles for us.” ■ 53 years old, Male

Annex 3.

International experiences of the social security for farmers

This Annex presents case studies of social security systems for farmers in four EU member states, including France, Germany, Poland and Romania.

France

In France, the Agricultural Social Insurance Mutual Benefit Fund (Mutualité Sociale Agricole) administers the social security for farmers, employers and employees in the agricultural sector, as well as their families. The benefits provided by the system include health insurance, pensions, family benefits and employment injury benefits.

The agricultural social security system is financed through contributions from insured workers (35 percent) and State subsidies (65 percent). Individual farmers pay contributions based on their taxable income. The contributions of farmers with specialized crops and livestock are determined based on their estimated income. The contributions of agricultural entrepreneurs are calculated based on their remuneration. The State subsidizes 82 percent of the expenditure of individual farmers, and 53 percent of the expenditure of employees the agriculture.

Germany

In Germany, farmers and their family members are mandatorily covered by social insurance through the Association of Social Insurance in Agriculture, Forestry and Horticulture (Sozialversicherung für Landwirtschaft, Forsten und Gartenbau). It was created in 2009 by consolidating the Federal Association of the Agricultural Employers' Liability Insurance, the Association of Old-age Insurance for Farmers, and the Federal Association of Agricultural Health Insurance Companies.

The system provides employment injury benefits, pensions and health insurance. The employment injury benefits cover employees in agriculture, own-account farmers as well as any assisting family workers. The contributions for employment injury insurance depend on the utilization of the land. Farmers cultivating less than 0.25 hectares of land can be exempt from paying contributions.

Pensions include old-age, disability, and survivors' pensions, as well as medical rehabilitation services. Coverage is conditional on the size of the land owned, and farming households must pay contributions if they own more than 4–5 hectares of agricultural land. The State subsidizes 75 percent of the total contributions.

Their health insurance provides the same benefits as the general health insurance system. The benefit package includes prevention and early diagnosis of illnesses, treatment, sickness cash benefits, maternity and family benefits, as well as death benefits. There are 20 contribution classes based on the economic

value of the land or land area. Retired farmers are supported by the State. Due to the age structure of the farmer population, the State subsidizes more than 80 percent of their health expenditure.

In total, the State subsidizes approximately 65 percent of the expenditure of the German agricultural insurance system.

Poland

The social insurance for farmers in Poland is administered by the Polish Agricultural Social Insurance Fund (KRUS). Farmers conducting agricultural activities on their own farms that are larger than one hectare of arable land are subject to compulsory social insurance coverage. Compulsory insurance also applies to farmers working in special sections of agricultural production, to farmers working in groups of agricultural producers, and to any family members working full-time on the farm who are not covered by any other social insurance. In addition, voluntary coverage is available for those who are not compulsorily covered by social insurance but whose main source of income is farming.

KRUS provides short- and long-term benefits. Long-term benefits are financed by State subsidies and farmers' contributions, whereas short-term benefits are financed solely by farmers' contributions. Contributions depend on the area of arable land owned.

Retirement pensions are payable to persons at 65 years old (men) or 60 years old (women) with at least a 25-year insurance period. Early retirement can be granted to persons at 60 years old (men) or 55 years old (women) who have at least a 30-year insurance period and have retired from agriculture. The retirement pension consists of contributory and supplementary parts. If the pensioner continues agricultural work, the supplementary part is partially or totally suspended. Those who are permanently or temporarily unable to work on a farm can receive a special agricultural pension. KRUS introduced a new training pension, payable to those who must requalify professionally due to their permanent incapacity to work on a farm. The training pension can be paid for six months, with the possibility of extension up to 36 months.

KRUS also provides voluntary medical rehabilitation. Farmers who have totally lost their ability to work can receive rehabilitation if they are covered by KRUS for at least 18 months. However, no insurance period is required if the person was injured while performing work-related activities.

Farmers are covered by the national health insurance. This provides sickness, injury, maternity, family and death benefits. The health insurance for farmers is financed from the State budget and contributions by farmers. The State subsidizes farmers who own less than six hectares of arable land. Farmers carrying out activities in special sectors of agricultural production must pay individual contributions, depending on the amount of their declared income.

The State subsidizes approximately 90 percent of expenditure of the agricultural insurance system in Poland.

Romania

In Romania, farmers and agricultural workers are covered by the general system of social insurance. In 2008, there was an attempt to create a separate social insurance system for farmers, financed by contributions and State subsidies. Under that proposal, a farmer could choose from five levels of individual contribution rates, ranging from 10 lei to 50 lei per month. The State would pay contributions twice as much as the farmers' individual contributions. In addition to pensions, the proposed system included provisions of rehabilitation, partly funded from the State budget, and a funeral grant. However, this proposal was not implemented due to political changes in the country.

The health insurance system is financed through contributions and State subsidies. Farmers' health insurance contributions amount to 5.5 percent of their taxable income from agricultural activities. For farmers whose income from agriculture is lower than the gross minimum salary and who do not receive social assistance, their contribution is calculated based on one-third of the gross minimum salary.

The pension system provides old-age pensions, early retirement pensions, disability pensions, survivors' pensions, rehabilitation services and death grants. The pension contribution is 10.5 percent of the insured's monthly income, of which 4.5 percent goes to the mandatory funded pensions.

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www.mec.gov.md (the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Moldova)

www.statistica.md (the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova).

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Anexa statistică

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Table A.1. Main sources of household income

Tabelul A.1. Principalele surse de venit ale familiei

		Wages <i>Venit din salariu</i>	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	Pension, benefits <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	Other income <i>Alte venituri</i>
Total		29.7%	19.1%	42.5%	8.8%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	48.5%	18.7%	10.2%	22.5%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	45.8%	31.0%	10.3%	12.9%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	41.9%	34.4%	14.5%	9.2%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	23.8%	15.7%	54.1%	6.4%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	6.7%	2.4%	89.3%	1.6%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	29.6%	24.8%	35.4%	10.3%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	29.7%	15.6%	46.9%	7.8%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	15.6%	17.1%	59.8%	7.5%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	33.3%	22.1%	33.7%	11.0%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	42.3%	14.9%	37.4%	5.4%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	9.9%	7.8%	73.3%	9.0%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	35.4%	23.5%	31.5%	9.7%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	28.8%	16.6%	47.7%	6.9%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	6.6%	6.9%	79.2%	7.3%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	22.9%	18.3%	53.0%	5.8%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	39.3%	23.3%	28.7%	8.7%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	37.0%	21.6%	30.6%	10.8%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	42.6%	29.7%	13.4%	14.3%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	23.8%	10.7%	57.9%	7.6%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	18.0%	12.3%	67.0%	2.7%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	24.4%	18.0%	51.8%	5.9%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	39.0%	21.7%	27.7%	11.5%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	40.3%	20.7%	22.7%	16.3%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	93.4%	3.0%	2.2%	1.5%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	23.1%	39.5%	13.1%	24.3%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	11.3%	66.9%	12.8%	9.1%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	31.0%	25.5%	18.4%	25.1%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	5.7%	2.8%	88.8%	2.7%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	24.7%	18.6%	48.0%	8.7%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	46.9%	22.2%	23.5%	7.5%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	50.0%	19.2%	28.1%	2.7%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	63.8%	13.2%	15.8%	7.3%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	17.4%	17.6%	50.3%	14.8%

		Wages <i>Venit din salariu</i>	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	Pension, benefits <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	Other income <i>Alte venituri</i>
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	31.6%	31.0%	30.7%	6.8%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	26.1%	11.6%	51.7%	10.6%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	35.2%	18.2%	39.0%	7.5%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	33.6%	0.0%	62.4%	4.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	49.6%	15.1%	22.0%	13.2%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	30.0%	19.1%	42.8%	8.1%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	27.2%	18.9%	39.9%	14.0%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	27.3%	19.8%	45.1%	7.8%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	32.5%	20.7%	39.5%	7.4%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	28.6%	15.0%	43.5%	13.0%

Table A.2. Availability of regular income**Tabelul A.2. Disponibilitatea venitului permanent**

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Total		51.0%	49.0%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	44.8%	55.2%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	45.7%	54.3%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	41.8%	58.2%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	55.6%	44.4%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	60.6%	39.4%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	44.6%	55.4%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	55.0%	45.0%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	47.2%	52.8%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	48.7%	51.3%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	62.3%	37.7%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	55.6%	44.4%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	48.7%	51.3%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	53.0%	47.0%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	56.8%	43.2%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	52.0%	48.0%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	47.3%	52.7%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	50.0%	50.0%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	43.1%	56.9%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	54.7%	45.3%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	58.2%	41.8%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	52.4%	47.6%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	45.1%	54.9%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	51.1%	48.9%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	75.2%	24.8%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	23.9%	76.1%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	23.8%	76.2%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	30.5%	69.5%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	62.4%	37.6%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la 25,000 MDL</i>	47.7%	52.3%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	61.6%	38.4%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	74.6%	25.4%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de 100,000 MDL</i>	59.9%	40.1%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	42.4%	57.6%

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	67.9%	32.1%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	19.2%	80.8%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	59.8%	40.2%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	20.5%	79.5%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	49.0%	51.0%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	50.7%	49.3%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	61.3%	38.7%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	56.1%	43.9%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	51.5%	48.5%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	51.2%	48.8%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	50.0%	50.0%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	54.2%	45.8%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	48.5%	51.5%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	50.2%	49.8%

Table A.3. Percentage of cash income from the sale of agricultural products
Tabelul A.3. Procentul venitului în bani cheș după realizarea producției

		100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	Less than 20% <i>Mai puțin de 20%</i>	0 %	Do not know or No answer <i>NȘ sau NR</i>
Total		0.8%	1.0%	2.8%	6.4%	10.5%	34.2%	32.8%	11.6%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	1.7%	1.4%	3.5%	8.7%	8.2%	31.8%	28.0%	16.8%
	35–44 years / ani	2.0%	0.0%	2.2%	10.9%	14.9%	34.4%	28.2%	7.4%
	45–54 years / ani	0.4%	1.1%	3.5%	7.9%	13.0%	39.3%	24.7%	10.1%
	55–64 years / ani	0.9%	1.5%	2.6%	5.7%	9.4%	30.7%	38.6%	10.5%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	0.0%	0.4%	2.3%	2.1%	8.4%	34.4%	38.8%	13.5%
Sex	Male / Masculin	1.1%	1.7%	2.9%	8.0%	9.9%	38.4%	30.0%	8.0%
Gen	Female / Feminin	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%	5.4%	10.8%	31.6%	34.5%	13.8%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	1.0%	1.1%	3.0%	5.8%	8.3%	32.1%	36.5%	12.3%
	Secondary / Medii	0.4%	0.9%	2.3%	6.1%	11.2%	36.8%	31.5%	10.7%
	Higher / Superioare	1.3%	1.0%	3.9%	7.7%	11.9%	31.2%	30.3%	12.8%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / Locuiește singur	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.4%	7.2%	38.7%	39.2%	10.9%
	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	1.4%	1.4%	3.3%	6.5%	10.6%	37.9%	29.1%	9.8%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	0.0%	0.7%	3.1%	7.4%	11.7%	25.4%	36.4%	15.2%
	One / O persoană	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	3.1%	7.1%	36.5%	42.0%	10.6%
Number of family members	Two / Două persoane	1.8%	1.1%	3.5%	3.7%	9.4%	45.1%	24.1%	11.4%
Numărul membrilor de familie	Three / Trei persoane	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	6.1%	7.9%	32.2%	34.6%	16.6%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	0.7%	1.4%	3.1%	8.8%	12.8%	27.9%	34.7%	10.6%
	None / Nici o persoană	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%	8.1%	11.7%	35.9%	31.3%	7.9%
	One / O persoană	0.0%	0.8%	2.7%	5.3%	8.0%	34.2%	34.1%	15.0%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	0.0%	0.6%	4.1%	5.1%	10.9%	32.0%	33.8%	13.6%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici un copil	0.7%	0.8%	3.3%	4.1%	10.3%	36.3%	31.7%	12.6%
	One / Un copil	0.0%	1.9%	2.9%	11.6%	13.5%	29.5%	31.9%	8.8%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	1.6%	0.7%	1.1%	9.6%	8.4%	30.6%	37.3%	10.7%

		100%	80%	60%	40%	20%	Less than 20% <i>Mai puțin de 20%</i>	0 %	Do not know or No answer <i>NŞ sau NR</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	0.0%	0.8%	2.9%	5.9%	10.3%	34.7%	34.9%	10.5%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	1.7%	0.6%	3.0%	11.7%	12.9%	39.0%	20.5%	10.5%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	3.0%	2.4%	3.8%	8.7%	14.2%	30.8%	30.9%	6.2%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	1.3%	1.8%	5.5%	9.9%	8.8%	28.0%	29.8%	14.9%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	3.0%	8.8%	34.7%	37.6%	13.5%
	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	0.8%	0.7%	2.9%	4.4%	9.5%	34.0%	36.7%	10.9%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	25,001–50,000 MDL	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	12.3%	14.2%	33.1%	28.5%	9.8%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	2.9%	7.6%	4.9%	7.5%	12.4%	41.1%	16.3%	7.3%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	15.1%	31.8%	38.0%	7.4%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	6.8%	5.7%	33.4%	25.8%	24.3%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	0.0%	0.9%	2.1%	6.9%	10.9%	36.3%	32.6%	10.3%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	3.4%	2.6%	4.1%	13.9%	13.2%	34.4%	21.2%	7.2%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	0.0%	0.5%	2.7%	3.4%	9.1%	32.7%	37.2%	14.3%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	1.5%	0.0%	3.0%	2.5%	9.4%	33.4%	37.4%	12.9%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	1.4%	2.2%	3.8%	9.3%	10.4%	30.8%	31.6%	10.5%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	0.5%	0.0%	2.3%	5.0%	9.8%	34.0%	34.7%	13.6%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	0.0%	1.7%	2.3%	2.0%	16.4%	42.4%	28.9%	6.4%
	Fallow / <i>Pârloagă</i>	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	4.1%	9.3%	61.7%	19.1%	3.6%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	9.7%	23.7%	45.1%	17.7%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	0.6%	0.9%	2.9%	6.4%	10.4%	33.4%	33.5%	12.0%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	2.4%	1.6%	1.9%	6.0%	11.3%	40.4%	27.5%	9.0%
	North / <i>Nord</i>	1.8%	1.3%	3.5%	6.7%	12.8%	44.3%	23.1%	6.4%
Region <i>Zona</i>	Central / <i>Centru</i>	0.3%	1.2%	2.7%	6.0%	9.1%	26.4%	38.4%	15.9%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	6.4%	8.9%	31.4%	38.9%	12.5%

Table A.4. Period in a year with highest income
Tabelul A.4. Perioada anului cu cel mai mare venit

		I quarter (Jan.–Mar.) <i>I trimestru (ian.–mart.)</i>	II quarter (Apr.–Jun.) <i>Al II-lea trimestru (apr.–iun.)</i>	III quarter (Jul.–Sept.) <i>Al III-lea trimestru (iul.–sept.)</i>	IV quarter (Oct.–Dec.) <i>Al IV-lea trimestru (oct.–dec.)</i>	Equal income <i>Venit egal</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>Nș sau NR</i>
Total		7.4%	9.7%	52.5%	25.5%	3.4%	1.4%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	6.1%	15.9%	52.6%	23.7%	1.7%	0.0%
	35–44 years / ani	5.1%	14.5%	61.6%	17.8%	1.0%	0.0%
	45–54 years / ani	6.0%	9.7%	54.3%	25.8%	2.3%	1.8%
	55–64 years / ani	9.1%	8.3%	51.6%	26.9%	2.9%	1.2%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	8.7%	6.0%	47.4%	28.1%	7.3%	2.6%
Sex	Male / Masculin	6.0%	11.1%	49.8%	28.8%	2.8%	1.5%
Gen	Female / Feminin	8.3%	8.9%	54.1%	23.5%	3.8%	1.3%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	5.3%	7.2%	54.8%	27.0%	3.9%	1.8%
	Secondary / Medii	6.8%	10.5%	54.1%	23.8%	3.5%	1.3%
	Higher / Superioare	12.2%	11.8%	45.2%	27.4%	2.6%	0.8%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	10.9%	6.3%	49.5%	23.9%	7.1%	2.3%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	5.7%	9.2%	52.9%	27.0%	3.5%	1.7%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	8.9%	12.3%	53.2%	23.7%	1.5%	0.4%
	One / O persoană	12.2%	4.5%	51.8%	21.6%	8.0%	1.8%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	Two / Două persoane	4.2%	8.0%	50.0%	27.5%	6.4%	3.9%
	Three / Trei persoane	5.5%	10.0%	48.0%	33.8%	2.6%	0.0%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	8.6%	12.1%	55.4%	23.0%	0.7%	0.2%
	None / Nici o persoană	6.2%	10.5%	55.2%	25.7%	1.3%	1.0%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	One / O persoană	9.1%	6.1%	53.0%	24.6%	6.0%	1.3%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	7.8%	11.8%	48.6%	26.1%	3.9%	1.9%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici un copil	7.1%	8.3%	49.9%	27.9%	5.0%	1.7%
	One / Un copil	6.1%	13.9%	56.6%	21.3%	0.7%	1.4%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	9.9%	11.2%	58.2%	20.7%	0.0%	0.0%

	I quarter (Jan.–Mar.) <i>I trimestru (ian.–mart.)</i>	II quarter (Apr.–Jun.) <i>Al II-lea trimestru (apr.–iun.)</i>	III quarter (Jul.–Sept.) <i>Al III-lea trimestru (iul.–sept.)</i>	IV quarter (Oct.–Dec.) <i>Al IV-lea trimestru (oct.–dec.)</i>	Equal income <i>Venit egal</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>Nş sau NR</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	11.4%	12.5%	51.4%	21.6%	0.0%
	Unemployed / Șomer	4.6%	12.1%	56.3%	24.8%	0.7%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	3.1%	5.5%	58.0%	33.4%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	4.9%	16.8%	56.7%	19.4%	2.3%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	8.5%	7.2%	48.9%	26.7%	2.5%
	Up to / Până la 25,000 MDL	6.7%	7.8%	53.2%	27.2%	1.2%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	7.8%	11.5%	52.8%	24.2%	1.6%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	10.4%	17.5%	39.5%	27.7%	2.4%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	7.5%	17.0%	62.9%	0.0%	6.4%
	Do not know or No answer / Nş sau NR	10.3%	15.4%	51.2%	18.9%	0.9%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / Venit din salariu	9.0%	11.1%	54.1%	22.8%	0.4%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	1.7%	10.7%	55.9%	31.6%	0.0%
	Pension, benefits / Pensie, alocații	8.8%	6.8%	49.2%	26.2%	3.0%
	Other incomes / Alte venituri	8.2%	17.4%	55.3%	18.0%	0.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / Prelucrează personal	5.6%	9.6%	54.8%	25.6%	1.9%
	Lease for farming / Dă în arendă	8.5%	8.7%	51.2%	27.3%	0.9%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă	11.3%	12.1%	49.1%	25.9%	0.0%
	Fallow / Pârloagă	5.1%	11.8%	58.9%	2.2%	5.6%
	Do not know or No answer / Nş sau NR	9.0%	21.9%	42.3%	26.8%	0.0%
	Romanian / Română	7.9%	9.7%	51.2%	26.8%	1.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / Rusă	3.9%	10.2%	62.4%	15.8%	3.9%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / Nord	6.2%	9.0%	51.1%	26.5%	0.2%
	Central / Centru	7.2%	9.2%	55.2%	24.8%	2.0%
	South / Sud	9.9%	12.1%	49.8%	25.1%	2.0%

Table A.5. Period in a year with lowest income
Tabelul A.5. Perioada anului cu cel mai mic venit

		I quarter (Jan.–Mar.) <i>I trimestru (ian.–mart.)</i>	II quarter (Apr.–Jun.) <i>Al II-lea trimestru (apr.–iun.)</i>	III quarter (Jul.–Sept.) <i>Al III-lea trimestru (iul.–sept.)</i>	IV quarter (Oct.–Dec.) <i>Al IV-lea trimestru (oct.–dec.)</i>	Equal income <i>Venit egal</i>
Total		63.0%	11.8%	5.8%	16.1%	3.4%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	63.1%	14.6%	2.5%	18.1%	1.7%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	69.4%	10.5%	4.8%	14.3%	1.0%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	66.4%	10.4%	3.7%	17.1%	2.3%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	57.3%	13.2%	9.5%	17.2%	2.9%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	63.4%	10.5%	5.6%	13.2%	7.3%
Sex	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	65.5%	12.9%	4.9%	13.8%	2.8%
Gen	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	61.4%	11.1%	6.3%	17.4%	3.8%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	64.8%	9.8%	6.5%	15.0%	3.9%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	63.0%	13.9%	3.6%	16.0%	3.5%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	60.1%	9.8%	9.7%	17.8%	2.6%
	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	56.9%	11.1%	7.5%	17.4%	7.1%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	66.1%	13.8%	3.7%	12.9%	3.5%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	60.1%	8.6%	8.6%	21.1%	1.5%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	55.9%	11.2%	7.6%	17.3%	8.0%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	65.5%	12.4%	4.7%	11.0%	6.4%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	65.2%	14.4%	4.1%	13.7%	2.6%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	62.8%	10.8%	6.4%	19.3%	0.7%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	65.7%	14.1%	3.7%	15.1%	1.3%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	58.8%	11.9%	5.8%	17.4%	6.0%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	62.9%	8.8%	8.3%	16.1%	3.9%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	62.5%	12.1%	5.6%	14.8%	5.0%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	65.9%	8.8%	5.5%	19.0%	0.7%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	62.3%	13.2%	6.4%	18.1%	0.0%

		I quarter (Jan.–Mar.) <i>I trimestru (ian.–mart.)</i>	II quarter (Apr.–Jun.) <i>Al II-lea trimestru (apr.–iun.)</i>	III quarter (Jul.–Sept.) <i>Al III-lea trimestru (iul.–sept.)</i>	IV quarter (Oct.–Dec.) <i>Al IV-lea trimestru (oct.–dec.)</i>	Equal income <i>Venit egal</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	56.9%	10.5%	6.5%	22.9%	3.1%
	Unemployed / Șomer	65.3%	15.7%	4.3%	13.3%	1.5%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	71.9%	11.6%	2.2%	14.3%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	62.7%	16.6%	4.3%	16.5%	0.0%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	62.4%	9.9%	7.4%	14.1%	6.2%
	Up to / Până la 25,000 MDL	65.2%	12.0%	4.8%	14.0%	3.9%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	65.6%	11.7%	7.3%	13.4%	2.1%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	62.1%	18.2%	5.9%	11.4%	2.4%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	53.6%	13.7%	6.4%	26.3%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / Nș sau NR	44.6%	6.9%	9.9%	35.2%	3.2%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / Venit din salariu	61.2%	10.1%	6.8%	19.4%	2.5%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	69.5%	16.8%	1.5%	12.2%	0.0%
	Pension, benefits / Pensie, alocații	60.5%	10.9%	7.2%	15.3%	6.0%
	Other incomes / Alte venituri	66.6%	10.9%	4.6%	16.8%	1.0%
	Self-cultivation / Prelucrare personală	62.8%	12.8%	5.6%	16.2%	2.5%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / Dă în arendă	64.4%	11.7%	5.8%	14.7%	3.5%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / O parte prelucrare, iar o parte o dă în arendă	60.3%	14.0%	12.2%	11.8%	1.7%
	Fallow / Pârloagă	50.0%	2.6%	0.0%	31.1%	16.3%
	Do not know or No answer / Nș sau NR	65.2%	7.6%	0.0%	27.2%	0.0%
	Romanian / Română	62.4%	12.1%	6.3%	15.8%	3.4%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / Rusă	67.3%	9.2%	2.0%	17.8%	3.7%
	North / Nord	62.0%	14.1%	4.1%	13.0%	7.0%
	Central / Centru	62.4%	9.7%	7.9%	18.5%	1.5%
	South / Sud	65.7%	11.8%	4.7%	16.8%	1.0%

Table A.6. Month in a year with no income
Tabelul A.6. Lună a anului fără venit

	Jan. <i>Jan.</i>	Feb. <i>Feb.</i>	Mar. <i>Mart.</i>	Apr. <i>Apr.</i>	May <i>Mai</i>	Jun. <i>Iun.</i>	Jul. <i>Iul.</i>	Aug. <i>Aug.</i>	Sept. <i>Sept.</i>	Oct. <i>Oct.</i>	Nov. <i>Nov.</i>	Dec. <i>Dec.</i>	None <i>Niciuna</i>
Total	42.4%	13.2%	6.7%	3.9%	1.8%	2.4%	1.9%	2.2%	1.4%	2.0%	2.5%	11.5%	7.9%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	40.1%	15.5%	6.5%	2.0%	3.6%	1.5%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	1.2%	14.8%	6.0%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	49.1%	16.1%	9.3%	3.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.9%	0.0%	0.8%	0.9%	7.1%	6.2%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	38.8%	12.7%	10.2%	3.3%	0.8%	1.3%	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%	4.0%	12.9%	6.8%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	44.0%	12.6%	5.3%	3.8%	1.1%	1.8%	2.3%	2.6%	1.3%	1.8%	13.4%	5.8%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	42.1%	11.9%	4.0%	5.9%	2.6%	2.7%	1.4%	1.0%	3.1%	3.3%	8.1%	13.5%
	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	45.8%	13.8%	6.9%	3.5%	2.1%	2.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.6%	2.6%	10.1%	6.2%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	40.2%	12.9%	6.7%	4.1%	1.7%	1.7%	2.7%	1.5%	2.3%	2.5%	12.4%	9.0%
	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	42.5%	13.3%	6.9%	4.3%	0.7%	1.6%	1.8%	1.1%	2.3%	2.3%	12.6%	8.4%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	43.2%	12.1%	6.5%	4.0%	3.4%	1.5%	1.8%	1.3%	1.7%	2.3%	11.9%	7.5%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	40.2%	15.6%	7.2%	3.0%	0.0%	3.2%	3.9%	2.1%	2.5%	3.2%	9.2%	8.2%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	35.0%	16.2%	2.0%	5.4%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.7%	4.4%	5.5%	13.2%	13.3%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	46.2%	11.1%	8.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	1.3%	1.2%	2.4%	8.7%	8.8%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	39.0%	15.6%	5.9%	5.3%	1.2%	3.2%	2.9%	2.0%	2.4%	1.4%	15.8%	3.8%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	37.4%	11.4%	1.5%	6.1%	0.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	4.4%	6.2%	14.0%	13.9%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	45.3%	11.3%	6.3%	4.1%	0.7%	2.2%	2.6%	1.4%	1.5%	1.2%	6.8%	14.0%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	46.0%	12.7%	8.4%	1.9%	1.8%	3.8%	3.0%	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%	11.2%	6.5%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	40.9%	15.0%	8.0%	3.8%	2.8%	2.4%	2.4%	1.5%	2.3%	2.7%	13.7%	3.2%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	43.4%	13.1%	8.3%	2.9%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	1.4%	1.4%	3.0%	11.2%	5.6%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	38.9%	12.0%	5.5%	5.8%	0.8%	3.1%	0.8%	1.2%	2.3%	2.6%	14.6%	11.4%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	43.9%	14.5%	5.8%	3.6%	1.6%	1.6%	3.1%	1.6%	2.6%	1.7%	9.4%	8.0%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	41.4%	13.0%	6.1%	4.2%	1.1%	1.7%	2.4%	1.5%	2.1%	2.8%	11.5%	9.6%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	47.6%	14.0%	6.5%	2.3%	3.1%	1.4%	2.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.4%	9.3%	7.1%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	41.5%	13.3%	9.2%	4.1%	3.3%	2.2%	1.2%	1.2%	2.4%	2.5%	13.6%	2.7%

	Jan. <i>Jan.</i>	Feb. <i>Feb.</i>	Mar. <i>Mart.</i>	Apr. <i>Apr.</i>	May <i>Mai</i>	Jun. <i>Iun.</i>	Jul. <i>Iul.</i>	Aug. <i>Aug.</i>	Sept. <i>Sept.</i>	Oct. <i>Oct.</i>	Nov. <i>Nov.</i>	Dec. <i>Dec.</i>	None <i>Niciuna</i>	
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	35.1%	13.6%	4.6%	3.8%	1.5%	1.7%	2.8%	4.7%	1.4%	3.0%	3.5%	13.5%	10.9%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	46.5%	8.2%	10.8%	5.3%	2.2%	3.4%	1.4%	3.2%	1.5%	1.5%	2.6%	9.3%	4.2%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	45.3%	21.3%	8.6%	6.2%	1.5%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	1.7%	1.6%	9.0%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	43.1%	19.3%	9.8%	0.0%	3.7%	3.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.1%	2.3%	1.7%	12.4%	1.2%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	43.4%	10.9%	5.0%	3.6%	1.6%	2.0%	2.4%	1.6%	1.2%	1.8%	2.5%	12.0%	11.9%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	41.3%	12.4%	6.9%	3.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%	2.9%	12.2%	9.3%	
	25,001–50,000 MDL	48.0%	16.0%	8.1%	4.1%	0.8%	0.8%	2.4%	3.1%	0.0%	2.3%	1.6%	8.0%	4.9%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	48.2%	19.2%	9.9%	5.6%	2.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	4.2%	2.4%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	55.8%	12.6%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	34.6%	11.6%	3.2%	5.9%	2.4%	3.7%	1.7%	3.6%	2.2%	3.1%	3.0%	17.1%	8.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	36.9%	12.6%	6.3%	3.7%	2.0%	3.1%	2.7%	3.3%	2.5%	2.6%	2.1%	13.2%	9.0%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	43.5%	18.6%	13.0%	5.7%	0.5%	2.6%	1.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	2.6%	9.0%	1.0%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	44.5%	12.1%	4.4%	3.2%	1.5%	2.1%	2.2%	1.6%	1.2%	2.2%	2.4%	11.7%	11.1%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	47.6%	9.5%	6.0%	4.0%	5.6%	1.3%	0.0%	4.0%	2.1%	1.1%	4.1%	10.9%	3.8%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	43.3%	13.8%	8.0%	3.3%	2.3%	3.4%	2.3%	2.8%	1.2%	1.4%	1.7%	12.1%	4.3%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	40.6%	12.7%	6.9%	3.5%	2.0%	2.2%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	3.8%	11.0%	11.2%	
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	44.6%	14.8%	2.1%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	5.3%	2.3%	4.4%	0.0%	14.2%	3.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	43.6%	9.1%	0.0%	10.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	7.7%	16.3%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	54.3%	16.1%	8.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	41.7%	13.4%	7.3%	4.1%	2.0%	2.3%	2.1%	2.5%	1.6%	1.9%	2.2%	11.5%	7.3%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	47.3%	11.9%	2.7%	2.7%	1.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	4.6%	11.8%	12.6%
	North / <i>Nord</i>	33.6%	16.5%	7.4%	3.9%	1.3%	1.9%	1.0%	2.1%	0.9%	2.9%	3.0%	9.4%	16.1%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	46.9%	12.0%	5.8%	3.7%	2.1%	2.9%	3.1%	2.7%	1.9%	1.2%	1.6%	14.6%	1.5%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	48.7%	10.0%	7.4%	4.3%	2.3%	2.3%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%	2.1%	3.5%	9.6%	6.0%

Table A.7. Annual income of the head of household
Tabelul A.7. Venitul anual câștigat de capul familiei

		Up to/Pînă la 25,000 MDL	25,001– 50,000 MDL	50,001– 100,000 MDL	More than/ Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	Do not know or No answer NȘ sau NR
Total		77.7%	8.7%	3.5%	0.4%	9.8%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	67.7%	12.4%	4.4%	2.9%	12.6%
	35–44 years / ani	71.9%	13.2%	2.7%	0.0%	12.2%
	45–54 years / ani	76.5%	10.5%	3.5%	0.0%	9.6%
	55–64 years / ani	80.6%	6.8%	3.2%	0.0%	9.4%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	83.4%	5.0%	3.7%	0.0%	7.8%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / Masculin	74.5%	10.7%	6.5%	0.7%	7.6%
	Female / Feminin	79.6%	7.5%	1.6%	0.2%	11.1%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	85.9%	4.5%	1.5%	0.0%	8.1%
	Secondary / Medii	77.0%	7.6%	2.9%	0.5%	12.0%
	Higher / Superioare	66.9%	17.5%	7.8%	0.8%	7.0%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	85.7%	3.4%	2.1%	0.0%	8.8%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	77.4%	10.0%	4.7%	0.5%	7.3%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	74.3%	8.8%	1.9%	0.3%	14.7%
	One / O persoană	87.2%	3.0%	2.4%	0.0%	7.4%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	Two / Două persoane	77.8%	10.7%	5.6%	0.0%	5.9%
	Three / Trei persoane	77.5%	8.9%	2.2%	1.1%	10.3%
	Four or more Patru persoane sau mai mult	75.0%	9.0%	2.9%	0.5%	12.5%
	None / Nici o persoană	74.5%	12.3%	4.3%	0.7%	8.1%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	One / O persoană	77.8%	5.7%	3.4%	0.0%	13.1%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	81.5%	6.5%	2.4%	0.3%	9.2%
	None / Nici un copil	79.3%	7.8%	3.7%	0.2%	9.1%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	One / Un copil	71.6%	12.4%	3.7%	1.0%	11.3%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	77.1%	8.8%	2.7%	0.7%	10.8%

		Up to / Până la 25,000 MDL	25,001– 50,000 MDL	50,001– 100,000 MDL	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	Do not know or No answer NŞ sau NR
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	68.4%	15.5%	6.7%	0.8%	8.6%
	Unemployed / Șomer	77.1%	5.2%	1.7%	0.0%	15.9%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	79.2%	12.2%	1.2%	0.0%	7.4%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	70.0%	11.2%	6.4%	2.3%	10.1%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	83.8%	4.8%	2.5%	0.0%	8.8%
	Up to / Până la 25,000 MDL	96.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	25,001–50,000 MDL	57.7%	37.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	12.1%	39.8%	48.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	7.4%	7.5%	62.7%	22.4%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / NŞ sau NR	26.4%	3.4%	2.0%	0.0%	68.1%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / Venit din salariu	70.1%	13.4%	6.6%	0.5%	9.3%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	78.1%	10.7%	1.6%	0.5%	9.1%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Pension, benefits / Pensie, alocații	83.5%	4.6%	2.6%	0.0%	9.3%
	Other incomes / Alte venituri	73.8%	8.3%	1.4%	1.4%	15.1%
	Self-cultivation / Prelucrare personală	73.2%	12.5%	4.0%	0.3%	10.0%
	Lease for farming / Dă în arendă	82.2%	5.5%	3.0%	0.3%	9.0%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease <i>O parte prelucrare, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	87.9%	8.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
	Fallow / Pârloagă	68.3%	11.5%	9.2%	4.1%	7.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Do not know or No answer NŞ sau NR	45.4%	9.1%	4.9%	0.0%	40.7%
	Romanian / Română	78.0%	8.6%	3.7%	0.3%	9.4%
Region <i>Zona</i>	Russian / Rusă	74.8%	9.8%	1.7%	0.9%	12.9%
	North / Nord	80.1%	8.5%	4.3%	0.3%	6.8%
	Central / Centru	73.5%	10.2%	4.1%	0.4%	11.8%
	South / Sud	81.1%	6.2%	1.0%	0.4%	11.2%

Table A.8. Total annual household income
Tabelul A.8. Venitul anual câștigat de întreaga familie

		Up to/ <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	25,001– 50,000 MDL	50,001– 100,000 MDL	More than/ <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	Do not know or No answer <i>Nu șau NR</i>
Total		66.8%	17.3%	4.6%	1.7%	9.6%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	58.7%	13.9%	7.8%	4.9%	14.7%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	55.2%	32.9%	4.7%	1.5%	5.8%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	66.9%	21.1%	5.3%	0.5%	6.1%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	67.7%	15.6%	4.5%	1.9%	10.3%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	75.5%	10.1%	2.3%	1.0%	11.1%
Sex	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	62.2%	20.3%	6.1%	4.2%	7.2%
<i>Gen</i>	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	69.7%	15.4%	3.7%	0.2%	11.1%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	78.4%	10.0%	1.9%	0.0%	9.7%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	65.8%	16.9%	4.0%	1.9%	11.3%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	51.8%	29.1%	10.0%	3.8%	5.2%
	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	79.6%	4.5%	0.7%	0.0%	15.2%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	65.0%	19.8%	5.8%	2.2%	7.2%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	64.2%	18.7%	4.2%	1.6%	11.2%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	83.7%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	13.3%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	67.9%	14.8%	7.6%	1.4%	8.2%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	65.1%	21.4%	2.4%	2.1%	9.0%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	62.1%	21.5%	4.5%	2.2%	9.5%
	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	64.0%	20.6%	5.5%	2.4%	7.5%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	70.3%	12.1%	3.3%	1.5%	12.8%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	67.7%	17.2%	4.5%	1.0%	9.7%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	70.0%	14.5%	4.3%	1.5%	9.7%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	61.1%	21.7%	6.4%	2.1%	8.7%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	60.6%	23.1%	4.1%	2.1%	10.1%

		Up to/ <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	25,001– 50,000 MDL	50,001– 100,000 MDL	More than/ <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	Do not know or No answer <i>NŞ sau NR</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	48.4%	33.4%	9.7%	3.5%	5.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Şomer</i>	71.5%	11.0%	3.1%	1.7%	12.8%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	68.4%	20.3%	1.2%	1.2%	8.9%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	59.5%	17.7%	5.9%	4.7%	12.2%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	75.7%	10.4%	3.4%	0.3%	10.3%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	55.7%	27.3%	7.7%	3.7%	5.6%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	65.3%	20.1%	4.6%	1.2%	8.8%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	75.4%	9.5%	3.0%	.6%	11.3%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	66.3%	14.7%	1.4%	1.4%	16.2%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	61.9%	21.9%	5.3%	2.1%	8.8%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pămînt</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	72.7%	12.4%	4.6%	1.0%	9.4%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	65.3%	27.4%	2.0%	1.9%	3.4%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	55.9%	20.9%	2.2%	8.2%	12.8%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	49.8%	9.1%	4.9%	0.0%	36.3%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	67.0%	17.3%	4.6%	1.8%	9.3%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	65.6%	17.0%	4.6%	0.9%	11.9%
	North / <i>Nord</i>	68.9%	15.5%	6.2%	1.2%	8.2%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	62.1%	21.3%	3.8%	2.8%	10.0%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	72.1%	12.8%	3.5%	0.4%	11.2%

Table A.9. Registration of land ownership

Tabelul A.9. Forma de proprietate sub care este înregistrat terenul de pământ

		Homestead <i>Gospodărie țăărănească</i>	Limited Liability Company <i>SRL</i>	Individual Company <i>Întreprindere Individuală</i>	Not registered <i>Nu este înregistrată (cota)</i>
Total		56.5%	4.1%	4.3%	35.1%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	55.4%	2.3%	1.2%	41.0%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	54.2%	5.0%	8.1%	32.6%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	59.8%	2.6%	5.4%	32.1%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	58.6%	3.9%	5.5%	32.0%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	52.4%	6.2%	1.5%	39.9%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	51.7%	4.9%	5.9%	37.5%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	59.5%	3.6%	3.2%	33.7%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	56.4%	4.5%	2.6%	36.5%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	57.3%	3.0%	4.9%	34.8%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	54.8%	6.0%	5.3%	33.9%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	53.4%	4.4%	0.0%	42.2%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	54.8%	5.2%	4.7%	35.3%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	61.1%	2.0%	5.4%	31.6%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	52.0%	5.0%	0.0%	43.1%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	54.8%	6.5%	4.7%	34.0%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	54.3%	4.2%	3.4%	38.1%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	59.5%	2.4%	5.4%	32.8%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	58.2%	3.1%	4.3%	34.3%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	53.7%	4.3%	3.5%	38.5%
	Two or more <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	56.6%	5.1%	4.8%	33.5%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	55.4%	4.9%	4.6%	35.1%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	57.8%	2.2%	3.3%	36.6%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	59.2%	2.7%	3.9%	34.2%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	51.4%	3.3%	7.8%	37.5%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	51.6%	5.0%	2.7%	40.8%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	71.8%	1.9%	6.9%	19.3%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	65.0%	2.1%	2.8%	30.1%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	54.0%	5.3%	2.5%	38.1%

		Homestead <i>Gospodărie țăărăneasă</i>	Limited Liability Company <i>SRL</i>	Individual Company <i>Întreprindere Individuală</i>	Not registered <i>Nu este înregistrată (cotă)</i>
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	56.7%	3.7%	3.2%	36.4%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	59.8%	3.6%	8.4%	28.3%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	65.3%	12.5%	3.6%	18.6%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	60.1%	6.2%	9.6%	24.2%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	44.2%	3.3%	3.6%	48.9%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	53.8%	2.7%	6.8%	36.7%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	65.3%	2.4%	5.6%	26.7%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	54.2%	5.9%	2.7%	37.2%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	57.9%	3.9%	0.0%	38.2%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	64.1%	0.7%	6.0%	29.2%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	51.9%	7.6%	2.2%	38.3%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	55.8%	1.6%	8.5%	34.2%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	47.7%	0.0%	2.8%	49.5%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	47.0%	0.0%	8.1%	44.9%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	57.7%	4.5%	3.9%	33.9%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	47.7%	1.0%	6.9%	44.5%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	45.9%	6.7%	2.5%	44.8%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	66.9%	1.6%	6.1%	25.5%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	55.4%	4.2%	3.9%	36.6%

Table A.10. Land area utilization
Tabelul A.10. Utilizarea suprafeței de pământ

		Owned by the household Deținută în proprietate de gospodărie			Owned and cultivated by the household Deținută în proprietate și prelucrată de gospodărie			Leased for farming to other persons Dată în arendă altor persoane			Rented for cultivation in 2015 Arendată pentru prelucrare în anul 2015		
		Mean Media	Median Mediana	Max. Max.	Mean Media	Median Mediana	Max. Max.	Mean Media	Median Mediana	Max. Max.	Mean Media	Median Mediana	Max. Max.
Total		2.8	1.5	200	1.6	0.0	200	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	30
Age Vîrsta	18–34 years / ani	3.6	1.4	100	2.7	0.6	100	0.8	0.0	5.4	0.3	0.0	20
	35–44 years / ani	1.9	1.4	10	1.1	0.8	10	0.8	0.0	3.8	0.1	0.0	6
	45–54 years / ani	3.9	1.5	200	3.0	0.6	200	0.9	0.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	20
	55–64 years / ani	2.2	1.7	45	1.0	0.0	45	1.2	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	12
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	2.3	1.5	70	0.9	0.0	70	1.3	1.4	7.0	0.2	0.0	30
Sex	Male / Masculin	2.5	1.6	70	1.4	0.5	70	1.0	0.8	6.0	0.2	0.0	30
Gen	Female / Feminin	3.0	1.5	200	1.8	0.0	200	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	20
Education level Studii	Primary / Primare	1.8	1.5	20	0.5	0.0	20	1.2	1.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	2
	Secondary / Medii	2.7	1.5	200	1.7	0.5	200	1.0	0.8	8.0	0.1	0.0	20
	Higher / Superioare	4.4	1.8	100	3.2	0.7	100	1.1	0.8	8.0	0.4	0.0	30
	Single person / Locuiește singur	2.8	1.5	80	1.5	0.0	80	1.2	1.3	5.6	0.3	0.0	30
Household type Tipul gospodăriei	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	2.9	1.5	200	1.8	0.0	200	1.1	0.9	8.0	0.1	0.0	20
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	2.6	1.5	80	1.5	0.5	80	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	12
Number of family members Numărul membrilor de familie	One / O persoană	2.3	1.4	70	1.0	0.0	70	1.2	1.2	5.6	0.3	0.0	30
	Two / Două persoane	3.8	1.9	200	2.4	0.0	200	1.3	1.2	7.0	0.1	0.0	20
	Three / Trei persoane	2.0	1.4	8	0.8	0.0	8	1.0	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	6
Number of elderly Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	2.6	1.5	100	1.6	0.7	100	0.9	0.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	20
	None / Nici o persoană	2.5	1.5	100	1.6	0.6	100	0.9	0.7	8.0	0.3	0.0	30
	One / O persoană	2.0	1.4	32	0.9	0.0	32	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	3.7	1.8	200	2.4	0.0	200	1.2	1.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	12
Number of children Prezența copiilor în gospodărie	None / Nici un copil	3.2	1.6	200	2.0	0.0	200	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.2	0.0	30
	One / Un copil	2.3	1.4	80	1.2	0.0	80	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	2
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	1.8	1.5	14	0.9	0.7	14	0.9	0.7	4.0	0.1	0.0	20

		Owned by the household <i>Deţinută în proprietate de gospodărie</i>			Owned and cultivated by the household <i>Deţinută în proprietate şi prelucrată de gospodărie</i>			Leased for farming to other persons <i>Data în arendă altor persoane</i>			Rented for cultivation in 2015 <i>Arendată pentru prelucrare în anul 2015</i>		
		Mean <i>Media</i>	Median <i>Mediana</i>	Max. <i>Max.</i>	Mean <i>Media</i>	Median <i>Mediana</i>	Max. <i>Max.</i>	Mean <i>Media</i>	Median <i>Mediana</i>	Max. <i>Max.</i>	Mean <i>Media</i>	Median <i>Mediana</i>	Max. <i>Max.</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupaţia</i>	Employed / Angajat	3.8	1.5	100	2.6	0.5	100	1.1	0.7	7.0	0.3	0.0	30
	Unemployed / Şomer	1.9	1.4	32	0.8	0.0	32	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	3.0	1.8	45	2.5	1.2	45	0.5	0.0	6.0	0.3	0.0	20
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreţinută (student, casnică)</i>	5.8	1.5	200	4.8	0.0	200	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.2	0.0	20
	Pensioner / Pensionar	1.8	1.5	20	0.5	0.0	20	1.3	1.2	7.0	0.0	0.0	2
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / Până la 25,000 MDL	2.6	1.5	200	1.4	0.0	200	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	20
	25,001–50,000 MDL	4.1	1.5	80	3.1	0.8	80	0.9	0.0	7.0	0.4	0.0	30
	50,001–100,000 MDL	2.1	1.7	8	0.9	0.0	8	1.2	0.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	0
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	4.1	1.5	32	3.1	0.6	32	0.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Do not know or No answer / Nş sau NR	2.0	1.9	9	1.0	0.0	10.5	1.0	0.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / Venit din salariu	2.9	1.5	100	1.8	0.3	100	1.0	0.8	7.0	0.1	0.0	15
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producţia agricolă</i>	4.6	1.8	200	3.9	1.0	200	0.7	0.0	8.0	0.3	0.0	20
	Pension, benefits / Pensie, alocaţii	2.1	1.5	70	0.7	0.0	70	1.3	1.2	8.0	0.1	0.0	30
	Other incomes / Alte venituri	1.7	1.6	9	0.6	0.0	9	1.1	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Self-cultivation / Prelucează personal	4.0	1.2	200	4.1	1.2	200	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	30
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / Dă în arendă	1.9	1.7	8	0.0	0.0	0	1.9	1.7	8.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / O parte prelucează, iar o parte o dă în arendă	2.6	2.4	7	0.9	1.0	3	1.7	1.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Fallow / Pîrloagă	1.7	1.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
	Romanian / Română	2.7	1.5	200	1.6	0.0	200	1.0	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	30
	Russian / Rusă	3.1	1.8	100	1.7	0.0	100	1.4	1.2	7.0	0.1	0.0	15
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / Nord	3.8	1.6	200	2.5	0.0	200	1.2	1.1	8.0	0.3	0.0	30
	Central / Centru	2.0	1.4	80	1.2	0.7	80	0.7	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	1
	South / Sud	2.4	2.0	45	1.0	0.0	45	1.5	1.4	8.0	0.1	0.0	12

Table A.11. Lease contract with a person or an enterprise renting the land**Tabelul A.11.** Contract de arendă cu persoana sau întreprinderea care a arendat pământul

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Total		73.6%	26.4%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	60.5%	39.5%
	35–44 years / ani	81.0%	19.0%
	45–54 years / ani	73.8%	26.2%
	55–64 years / ani	79.8%	20.2%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	69.6%	30.4%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / Masculin	77.9%	22.1%
	Female / Feminin	71.4%	28.6%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	64.4%	35.6%
	Secondary / Medii	78.3%	21.7%
	Higher / Superioare	79.7%	20.3%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / Locuiește singur	73.2%	26.8%
	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	75.7%	24.3%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	70.3%	29.7%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / O persoană	71.6%	28.4%
	Two / Două persoane	82.5%	17.5%
	Three / Trei persoane	63.9%	36.1%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	71.2%	28.8%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici o persoană	75.8%	24.2%
	One / O persoană	70.7%	29.3%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	73.7%	26.3%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici un copil	76.2%	23.8%
	One / Un copil	68.3%	31.7%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	68.1%	31.9%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	80.8%	19.2%
	Unemployed / Șomer	79.2%	20.8%
	Own-account farmer / Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ	47.7%	52.3%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	70.1%	29.9%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	73.2%	26.8%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / Pînă la 25,000 MDL	75.0%	25.0%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	74.1%	25.9%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	69.3%	30.7%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	77.8%	22.2%
	Do not know or No answer / NȘ sau NR	63.4%	36.6%

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	76.6%	23.4%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	63.7%	36.3%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	72.9%	27.1%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	79.7%	20.3%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	...	...
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	73.2%	26.8%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	76.4%	23.6%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	...	...
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	...	...
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	72.3%	27.7%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	83.7%	16.3%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	84.2%	15.8%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	60.4%	39.6%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	73.4%	26.6%

Table A.12. Types of crops grown on the land (multiple answer)
Tabelul A.12. Culturi crescute pe pământul prelucrat (răspunsuri multiple)

		Cereals <i>Cereale</i>	Corn <i>Porumb</i>	Sunflower <i>Floarea soarelui</i>	Vegetables <i>Legume</i>	Fruits <i>Fructe</i>	Sugar beet <i>Sfeclă de zahăr</i>	Lucerne <i>Lucernă</i>	Nothing <i>Nimic</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>NȘ sau NR</i>
Total		32.5%	66.8%	33.9%	27.3%	18.2%	3.2%	5.5%	3.9%	6.1%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	26.6%	59.9%	29.9%	38.3%	23.2%	1.4%	6.1%	5.2%	6.2%
	35–44 years / ani	28.2%	73.8%	34.7%	26.3%	15.6%	0.0%	10.0%	2.3%	1.9%
	45–54 years / ani	34.8%	70.5%	38.4%	21.8%	15.7%	4.0%	7.4%	2.6%	6.3%
	55–64 years / ani	31.4%	71.7%	31.0%	25.4%	19.1%	3.5%	4.0%	2.4%	6.0%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	36.7%	57.8%	34.7%	29.5%	18.0%	4.3%	2.9%	7.1%	8.0%
Sex	Male / Masculin	33.0%	65.6%	37.6%	21.4%	15.5%	1.5%	5.0%	4.8%	9.0%
Gen	Female / Feminin	32.2%	67.5%	31.6%	30.9%	19.9%	4.2%	5.8%	3.4%	4.4%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	29.6%	68.4%	33.7%	24.2%	18.4%	3.1%	4.9%	5.6%	6.5%
	Secondary / Medii	32.9%	67.7%	34.2%	26.0%	15.6%	2.7%	4.9%	3.6%	6.2%
	Higher / Superioare	35.7%	62.2%	33.5%	35.2%	24.1%	4.5%	7.5%	2.2%	5.6%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	33.1%	57.0%	31.4%	27.4%	21.1%	5.2%	3.7%	8.8%	8.2%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	33.0%	61.9%	33.6%	27.5%	18.5%	1.9%	5.3%	4.2%	7.2%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	31.2%	80.1%	35.5%	26.9%	16.4%	4.5%	6.6%	1.3%	3.3%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / O persoană	36.5%	55.7%	32.0%	26.0%	21.3%	5.8%	4.2%	9.9%	7.2%
	Two / Două persoane	32.5%	60.3%	31.8%	25.8%	19.8%	2.7%	2.2%	4.2%	9.0%
	Three / Trei persoane	24.4%	63.8%	30.6%	32.7%	19.6%	2.7%	3.0%	6.2%	8.8%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	33.8%	74.5%	36.6%	26.9%	16.0%	2.8%	8.4%	1.4%	3.4%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrștrnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici o persoană	32.2%	63.5%	34.1%	29.3%	19.7%	2.3%	6.1%	3.3%	5.9%
	One / O persoană	29.5%	66.4%	32.6%	22.8%	17.1%	4.0%	4.8%	5.0%	8.7%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	35.2%	71.4%	34.7%	28.4%	17.2%	3.5%	5.2%	3.8%	4.3%
	None / Nici un copil	34.5%	65.1%	34.9%	26.9%	19.5%	2.9%	4.1%	4.9%	6.8%
	One / Un copil	28.5%	71.2%	31.3%	29.5%	14.9%	4.0%	5.6%	2.3%	5.0%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	28.7%	69.3%	32.5%	26.9%	16.4%	3.5%	9.9%	1.9%	4.7%

	Cereals <i>Cereale</i>	Corn <i>Porumb</i>	Sunflower <i>Floarea soarelui</i>	Vegetables <i>Legume</i>	Fruits <i>Fructe</i>	Sugar beet <i>Sfeclă de zahăr</i>	Lucerne <i>Lucernă</i>	Nothing <i>Nimic</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>Nș sau NR</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	64.2%	28.7%	31.2%	22.7%	1.4%	9.9%	5.1%	4.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	30.1%	35.7%	24.7%	17.9%	2.1%	4.6%	0.0%	7.8%
	Own-account farmer Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ	31.4%	36.9%	17.1%	19.5%	1.0%	6.3%	0.0%	3.3%
	Dependent (student, housewife) Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	31.6%	37.6%	32.3%	18.5%	5.3%	3.6%	1.6%	6.1%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	33.5%	34.0%	28.4%	15.6%	4.6%	3.8%	6.6%	7.5%
	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	30.5%	32.8%	24.9%	16.9%	3.4%	4.4%	3.3%	7.9%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	25,001–50,000 MDL	32.9%	29.8%	33.3%	20.9%	1.6%	10.0%	4.7%	4.5%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	37.8%	42.7%	37.1%	26.6%	2.0%	7.5%	1.9%	0.0%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	40.7%	43.2%	24.4%	17.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.9%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	41.1%	43.4%	29.0%	18.8%	5.3%	4.6%	5.2%	1.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	30.8%	28.8%	29.9%	22.1%	2.4%	7.6%	4.4%	5.6%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	33.1%	42.5%	19.4%	20.9%	4.1%	8.9%	0.0%	7.3%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	32.2%	32.9%	28.2%	15.3%	3.9%	3.3%	5.8%	5.9%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	38.1%	62.3%	37.6%	13.1%	0.0%	1.2%	1.8%	6.3%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	28.8%	81.7%	36.8%	25.1%	3.1%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	40.2%	58.8%	35.1%	14.1%	4.1%	2.1%	0.0%	12.4%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	23.7%	82.5%	30.1%	18.1%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	1.4%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	12.9%	60.8%	29.9%	21.8%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	31.8%	68.1%	35.2%	17.3%	3.0%	5.8%	3.4%	6.2%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	37.6%	56.6%	23.6%	25.4%	4.6%	2.5%	8.2%	5.9%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	35.3%	63.5%	36.8%	13.5%	5.5%	7.7%	2.7%	10.2%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	21.9%	65.1%	27.5%	25.1%	2.0%	4.2%	6.8%	5.1%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	47.0%	75.4%	40.6%	13.5%	1.4%	4.2%	0.7%	1.3%

Table A.13. Number of family members paying social insurance contributions**Tabelul A.13. Numărul membrilor de familie care achită contribuțiile de asigurări sociale**

		No one <i>Niciunul</i>	One <i>Unul</i>	Two <i>Doi</i>	Three <i>Trei</i>	Four or more <i>Patru sau mai mult</i>
Total		25.9%	39.3%	25.0%	5.1%	4.8%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	15.7%	41.3%	29.2%	3.9%	9.8%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	22.2%	31.6%	24.7%	14.5%	7.0%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	26.8%	33.2%	28.0%	6.4%	5.6%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	26.7%	40.7%	24.3%	3.7%	4.6%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	31.3%	46.3%	20.4%	1.8%	0.3%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	27.0%	33.0%	30.7%	4.6%	4.8%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	25.2%	43.2%	21.5%	5.4%	4.7%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	29.8%	46.7%	16.3%	3.5%	3.7%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	25.4%	36.0%	30.3%	5.2%	3.1%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	21.2%	36.0%	25.3%	7.1%	10.4%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	34.7%	62.3%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	26.1%	34.3%	32.2%	3.9%	3.5%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	21.3%	37.6%	22.3%	9.5%	9.3%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	34.4%	65.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	33.3%	32.4%	34.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	31.6%	39.8%	23.3%	5.3%	0.0%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	17.6%	35.9%	27.0%	9.3%	10.2%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	25.1%	38.2%	27.4%	5.0%	4.4%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	25.5%	50.4%	13.8%	5.3%	5.0%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	27.1%	31.8%	30.9%	5.0%	5.1%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	29.6%	41.2%	24.2%	3.7%	1.3%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	23.3%	43.4%	20.8%	4.7%	7.8%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	15.0%	29.5%	31.1%	10.2%	14.3%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	0.0%	37.5%	34.3%	12.4%	15.8%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	35.0%	39.9%	22.4%	1.7%	1.0%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	40.7%	25.9%	28.6%	2.6%	2.2%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	31.0%	33.0%	27.4%	6.2%	2.3%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	29.5%	45.8%	19.5%	3.2%	2.0%

		No one <i>Niciunul</i>	One <i>Unul</i>	Two <i>Doi</i>	Three <i>Trei</i>	Four or more <i>Patru sau mai mult</i>
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	29.6%	42.8%	20.4%	3.7%	3.5%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	17.1%	28.0%	35.8%	12.0%	7.1%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	4.6%	39.2%	40.0%	9.4%	6.8%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	9.6%	54.5%	29.7%	0.0%	6.2%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	28.6%	33.1%	29.2%	1.3%	7.8%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	5.6%	41.4%	33.5%	8.5%	11.0%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producţia agricolă</i>	38.0%	28.6%	26.5%	3.9%	3.0%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocaţii</i>	32.7%	44.4%	18.4%	2.9%	1.7%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	34.9%	31.4%	24.4%	6.7%	2.5%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pămînt</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	20.6%	37.8%	28.9%	5.9%	6.8%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	32.2%	40.1%	20.3%	4.7%	2.6%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	22.6%	38.1%	34.1%	5.2%	0.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	10.0%	46.1%	34.2%	4.5%	5.2%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	17.5%	39.7%	16.8%	0.0%	26.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	25.6%	39.6%	25.0%	4.8%	5.0%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	28.3%	37.5%	24.5%	7.0%	2.7%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	24.9%	43.1%	22.4%	5.0%	4.5%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	25.4%	38.1%	26.6%	4.9%	5.0%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	28.4%	35.3%	26.1%	5.5%	4.8%

Table A.14. Reasons for not paying social insurance contributions
 Tabelul A.14. Motive de neachitare a contribuțiilor pentru asigurări sociale

		Cannot afford to pay contributions <i>Nu își pot permite să achite contribuția</i>	Pension is too low <i>Pensia este prea mică</i>	Do not need pension <i>Nu avem nevoie de pensie</i>	There is no economically active family member <i>Nu avem membri activi economic</i>	Intentional choice not to pay <i>Conștient nu doresc să achit</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>NȘ sau NR</i>
Total		55.0%	23.9%	2.3%	10.5%	6.9%	1.3%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	50.0%	11.1%	0.0%	27.8%	5.6%	5.6%
	35–44 years / ani	65.4%	0.0%	5.8%	17.3%	11.5%	0.0%
	45–54 years / ani	72.3%	13.1%	3.1%	6.9%	4.6%	0.0%
	55–64 years / ani	51.6%	25.8%	3.1%	10.9%	8.6%	0.0%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	38.5%	46.2%	0.0%	6.2%	6.2%	3.1%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / Masculin	56.4%	22.9%	2.1%	12.2%	5.3%	1.1%
	Female / Feminin	54.2%	24.7%	2.4%	9.4%	8.0%	1.4%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	48.2%	30.6%	1.2%	8.2%	9.4%	2.4%
	Secondary / Medii	59.8%	20.5%	2.2%	12.5%	4.0%	0.9%
	Higher / Superioare	56.1%	19.5%	4.9%	9.8%	9.8%	0.0%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	53.4%	28.4%	2.3%	2.3%	11.4%	2.3%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	58.2%	20.1%	1.9%	12.7%	5.6%	1.5%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	49.2%	29.2%	3.3%	11.7%	6.7%	0.0%
	One / O persoană	48.7%	32.9%	2.6%	0.0%	13.2%	2.6%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	Two / Două persoane	52.5%	30.2%	1.9%	7.4%	6.8%	1.2%
	Three / Trei persoane	61.6%	15.1%	2.3%	16.3%	4.7%	0.0%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	57.2%	17.8%	2.6%	15.8%	5.3%	1.3%
	None / Nici o persoană	65.0%	13.0%	2.5%	12.0%	6.5%	1.0%
	One / O persoană	50.8%	27.3%	4.7%	9.4%	6.3%	1.6%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	45.3%	35.8%	0.0%	9.5%	8.1%	1.4%
	None / Nici un copil	53.4%	27.6%	2.0%	6.9%	8.9%	1.1%
	One / Un copil	54.5%	12.1%	6.1%	24.2%	3.0%	0.0%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	64.5%	16.1%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%	3.2%

		Cannot afford to pay contributions <i>Nu își pot permite să achite contribuția</i>	Pension is too low <i>Pensia este prea mică</i>	Do not need pension <i>Nu avem nevoie de pensie</i>	There is no economically active family member <i>Nu avem membri activi economic</i>	Intentional choice not to pay <i>Conștient nu doresc să achit</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>NȘ sau NR</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	72.1%	15.4%	0.0%	6.7%	5.8%	0.0%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	59.0%	6.0%	5.0%	18.0%	10.0%	2.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	58.0%	12.0%	8.0%	18.0%	4.0%	0.0%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	43.5%	40.2%	0.9%	7.5%	6.1%	1.9%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	54.7%	26.3%	2.5%	7.8%	7.0%	1.7%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	54.5%	9.1%	3.0%	27.3%	6.1%	0.0%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	56.5%	30.4%	0.0%	4.3%	8.7%	0.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	63.2%	26.3%	0.0%	5.3%	5.3%	0.0%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	62.7%	7.5%	5.2%	14.2%	10.4%	0.0%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	45.9%	36.6%	0.8%	8.9%	6.1%	1.6%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	70.7%	6.9%	3.4%	12.1%	3.4%	3.4%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	55.8%	15.9%	5.1%	13.8%	9.4%	0.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	56.8%	25.9%	0.7%	9.2%	6.1%	1.4%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	40.0%	40.0%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	0.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pirloagă</i>	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	75.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	52.9%	24.9%	2.6%	11.2%	7.4%	1.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	70.7%	17.2%	0.0%	5.2%	3.4%	3.4%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	56.7%	30.6%	2.8%	5.6%	3.3%	1.1%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	53.4%	19.3%	2.3%	16.5%	6.3%	2.3%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	55.0%	20.8%	1.7%	9.2%	13.3%	0.0%

Table A.15. Needed amount of pension to cover monthly basic living expenses
 Tabelul A.15. Volumul pensiei necesar pentru a acoperi cheltuielile lunare de bază

		Up to/Până la 1,000 MDL	1,001– 1,500 MDL	1,501– 2,000 MDL	2,001– 2,500 MDL	More than/ Mai mult de 2,500 MDL	Do not know or No answer NŞ sau NR
Total		1.1%	5.3%	9.7%	19.8%	64.1%	0.1%
Age Vîrstă	18–34 years / ani	0.0%	8.1%	11.7%	23.3%	56.9%	0.0%
	35–44 years / ani	0.8%	2.9%	4.4%	21.0%	69.9%	1.0%
	45–54 years / ani	2.2%	2.7%	9.2%	14.1%	71.8%	0.0%
	55–64 years / ani	0.7%	6.3%	10.5%	17.8%	64.7%	0.0%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	1.1%	6.1%	10.5%	25.4%	56.9%	0.0%
Sex Gen	Male / Masculin	1.2%	5.0%	7.4%	17.9%	68.5%	0.0%
	Female / Feminin	1.0%	5.4%	11.1%	20.9%	61.4%	0.2%
Education level Studii	Primary / Primare	1.4%	7.4%	12.4%	23.6%	55.2%	0.0%
	Secondary / Medii	1.3%	5.3%	9.6%	19.5%	64.2%	0.2%
	Higher / Superioare	0.0%	2.1%	5.8%	14.7%	77.3%	0.0%
	Single person / Locuieşte singur	1.1%	9.8%	17.5%	23.5%	48.1%	0.0%
Household type Tipul gospodăriei	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	1.1%	2.9%	9.4%	17.1%	69.3%	0.2%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	1.1%	7.3%	6.5%	22.7%	62.4%	0.0%
Number of family members Numărul membrilor de familie	One / O persoană	1.2%	10.2%	18.5%	22.2%	47.9%	0.0%
	Two / Două persoane	1.1%	2.7%	7.5%	19.4%	68.9%	0.4%
	Three / Trei persoane	0.0%	5.8%	9.8%	17.9%	66.6%	0.0%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	1.4%	5.2%	8.4%	19.9%	65.1%	0.0%
	None / Nici o persoană	1.2%	3.1%	10.7%	16.6%	68.2%	0.3%
Number of elderly Prezența vîrștrnicilor în gospodărie	One / O persoană	1.1%	7.0%	10.0%	21.7%	60.2%	0.0%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	1.0%	6.6%	8.1%	22.2%	62.0%	0.0%
Number of children Prezența copiilor în gospodărie	None / Nici un copil	0.8%	5.5%	11.5%	18.6%	63.4%	0.2%
	One / Un copil	2.1%	4.2%	5.7%	23.0%	65.1%	0.0%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	1.2%	5.2%	6.8%	21.2%	65.7%	0.0%

		Up to/Pînă la 1,000 MDL	1,001– 1,500 MDL	1,501– 2,000 MDL	2,001– 2,500 MDL	More than/ Mai mult de 2,500 MDL	Do not know or No answer NŞ sau NR
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	0.8%	3.1%	6.4%	14.8%	74.9%	0.0%
	Unemployed / Șomer	1.7%	7.1%	11.7%	16.1%	62.7%	0.7%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	0.0%	5.9%	6.6%	13.4%	74.1%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	2.0%	6.0%	13.3%	24.6%	54.1%	0.0%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	1.1%	5.3%	10.7%	24.5%	58.4%	0.0%
	Up to / Pînă la 25,000 MDL	1.1%	6.1%	10.8%	19.2%	62.8%	0.0%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	0.7%	1.3%	6.4%	16.3%	74.7%	0.6%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	0.0%	2.9%	6.3%	22.4%	68.5%	0.0%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	0.0%	5.8%	14.7%	24.6%	55.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / NŞ sau NR	2.2%	7.8%	8.6%	27.8%	53.7%	0.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / Venit din salariu	0.6%	2.6%	6.9%	17.1%	72.4%	0.4%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	0.5%	4.7%	9.0%	14.7%	71.1%	0.0%
	Pension, benefits / Pensie, alocații	1.6%	6.8%	11.2%	24.6%	55.7%	0.0%
	Other incomes / Alte venituri	1.4%	8.1%	12.8%	16.5%	61.2%	0.0%
	Self-cultivation / Prelucrare personală	1.1%	3.4%	11.7%	20.3%	63.1%	0.3%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pămînt</i>	Lease for farming / Dă în arendă	1.3%	7.4%	8.5%	18.5%	64.3%	0.0%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / O parte prelucrare, iar o parte o dă în arendă	0.0%	1.4%	8.4%	21.6%	68.6%	0.0%
	Fallow / Pîrloagă	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	30.8%	61.5%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / NŞ sau NR	0.0%	9.8%	9.0%	14.2%	67.0%	0.0%
	Romanian / Română	0.9%	5.5%	9.4%	19.7%	64.4%	0.1%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / Rusă	2.6%	3.6%	11.7%	20.4%	61.7%	0.0%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / Nord	0.9%	5.6%	8.8%	19.8%	64.9%	0.0%
	Central / Centru	1.0%	4.7%	9.7%	17.5%	66.8%	0.3%
	South / Sud	1.4%	5.8%	11.0%	24.0%	57.8%	0.0%

Table A.16. Willingness to pay higher contributions to receive a higher pension**Tabelul A.16. Disponibilitatea de a plăti contribuții mai mari pentru a beneficia de o pensie mai mare**

		Yes / <i>Da</i>	No / <i>Nu</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>NȘ sau NR</i>
Total		47.8%	51.9%	0.3%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	58.9%	41.1%	0.0%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	51.2%	46.9%	1.9%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	57.4%	42.6%	0.0%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	46.7%	53.3%	0.0%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	31.8%	67.8%	0.4%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	49.4%	50.6%	0.0%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	46.9%	52.7%	0.5%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	40.1%	59.6%	0.3%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	53.6%	46.2%	0.2%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	45.9%	53.7%	0.5%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	38.5%	61.5%	0.0%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	47.6%	51.8%	0.5%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	52.4%	47.6%	0.0%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	34.6%	65.4%	0.0%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	38.7%	60.6%	0.8%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	50.7%	49.3%	0.0%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	55.8%	44.0%	0.2%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	53.1%	46.4%	0.5%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	41.5%	58.5%	0.0%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	46.2%	53.5%	0.3%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	43.3%	56.4%	0.3%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	53.5%	46.5%	0.0%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	58.8%	40.7%	0.5%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	56.2%	43.8%	0.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	52.7%	46.0%	1.3%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	61.1%	38.9%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	35.4%	64.4%	0.2%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	46.8%	53.0%	0.3%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	50.9%	48.5%	0.6%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	58.4%	41.6%	0.0%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	19.7%	80.3%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	49.6%	50.4%	0.0%

		Yes / <i>Da</i>	No / <i>Nu</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>NŞ sau NR</i>
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	53.0%	46.3%	0.7%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producţia agricolă</i>	58.5%	41.5%	0.0%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocaţii</i>	37.8%	62.0%	0.2%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	55.5%	44.5%	0.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	52.6%	46.9%	0.5%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	45.8%	54.2%	0.0%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	39.6%	59.0%	1.4%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	40.9%	59.1%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	45.9%	54.1%	0.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	47.6%	52.1%	0.3%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	49.8%	50.2%	0.0%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	48.1%	51.9%	0.0%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	48.0%	51.7%	0.3%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	47.1%	52.1%	0.8%

Table A.17. Health insurance coverage

Tabelul A.17. Deținerea poliței de asigurare medicală

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Total		72.3%	27.7%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	44.2%	55.8%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	53.1%	46.9%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	57.4%	42.6%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	84.9%	15.1%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	96.2%	3.8%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	67.5%	32.5%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	75.2%	24.8%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	74.0%	26.0%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	66.7%	33.3%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	82.9%	17.1%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	84.6%	15.4%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	67.2%	32.8%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	75.4%	24.6%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	88.7%	11.3%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	79.3%	20.7%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	66.4%	33.6%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	65.5%	34.5%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	57.0%	43.0%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	79.5%	20.5%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	85.8%	14.2%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	78.2%	21.8%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	67.9%	32.1%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	55.3%	44.7%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	94.0%	6.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	26.5%	73.5%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	43.8%	56.2%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	41.7%	58.3%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	94.5%	5.5%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la 25,000 MDL</i>	71.2%	28.8%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	71.6%	28.4%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	85.6%	14.4%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de 100,000 MDL</i>	85.0%	15.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	72.4%	27.6%

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	80.2%	19.8%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	39.7%	60.3%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	90.1%	9.9%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	29.4%	70.6%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	68.0%	32.0%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	75.9%	24.1%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	72.7%	27.3%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	83.1%	16.9%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	48.1%	51.9%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	73.6%	26.4%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	62.1%	37.9%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	76.5%	23.5%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	70.5%	29.5%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	68.4%	31.6%

Table A.18. Number of family members covered by health insurance
Tabelul A.18. Numărul membrilor de familie cu asigurare medicală

		No one <i>Niciunul</i>	One <i>Unul</i>	Two <i>Doi</i>	Three <i>Trei</i>	Four or more <i>Patru sau mai mult</i>
Total		12.5%	32.4%	36.7%	9.8%	8.6%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	21.0%	32.8%	32.1%	7.9%	6.1%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	17.1%	23.5%	30.8%	17.0%	11.7%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	18.1%	36.9%	24.4%	11.0%	9.6%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	9.8%	23.5%	45.2%	8.8%	12.7%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	3.3%	42.4%	44.1%	7.5%	2.8%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	13.3%	23.9%	42.4%	10.7%	9.7%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	12.0%	37.6%	33.2%	9.2%	8.0%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	13.0%	40.0%	32.9%	8.6%	5.5%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	14.2%	29.3%	37.2%	10.0%	9.3%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	7.7%	28.2%	41.2%	11.1%	11.8%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	13.5%	83.8%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	14.2%	22.9%	50.1%	7.8%	4.9%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	9.0%	25.2%	29.6%	17.0%	19.2%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	10.6%	89.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	12.4%	23.7%	63.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	17.5%	27.5%	35.6%	19.3%	0.0%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	11.6%	23.2%	31.5%	15.2%	18.5%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	22.1%	31.0%	30.9%	9.4%	6.5%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	5.6%	55.8%	22.5%	10.3%	5.8%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	6.0%	15.0%	55.6%	9.8%	13.6%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	11.3%	36.1%	40.3%	8.0%	4.3%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	10.9%	33.6%	31.8%	10.2%	13.5%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	18.0%	18.7%	28.3%	15.4%	19.6%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	2.9%	21.4%	40.8%	16.6%	18.4%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	30.2%	39.0%	22.2%	4.1%	4.6%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	24.2%	28.5%	35.4%	6.2%	5.7%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	25.3%	32.8%	25.2%	12.3%	4.3%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	4.1%	36.6%	43.2%	9.0%	7.2%

		No one <i>Niciunul</i>	One <i>Unul</i>	Two <i>Doi</i>	Three <i>Trei</i>	Four or more <i>Patru sau mai mult</i>
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	12.8%	36.7%	35.5%	9.0%	6.1%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	9.9%	16.1%	45.5%	13.1%	15.4%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	5.9%	27.6%	43.7%	10.9%	12.1%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	15.0%	9.6%	38.9%	23.2%	13.3%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	18.3%	38.1%	25.3%	6.3%	12.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	4.5%	25.1%	41.3%	14.7%	14.4%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producţia agricolă</i>	29.9%	28.6%	29.7%	5.3%	6.5%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocaţii</i>	4.8%	40.4%	40.2%	8.5%	6.1%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	39.4%	26.5%	19.3%	8.9%	5.8%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pămînt</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	13.1%	27.9%	35.3%	11.4%	12.3%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	12.0%	35.3%	37.3%	8.8%	6.6%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	10.5%	26.5%	47.1%	8.3%	7.6%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	7.7%	42.9%	32.7%	14.1%	2.6%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	27.0%	43.3%	25.8%	0.0%	3.9%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	12.1%	32.4%	36.8%	9.9%	8.8%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	16.0%	32.3%	35.6%	8.8%	7.2%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	10.5%	35.3%	36.0%	10.4%	7.9%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	14.3%	32.3%	34.0%	10.3%	9.0%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	12.6%	27.5%	42.9%	7.7%	9.3%

Table A.19. Social status of persons covered by health insurance
Tabelul A.19. Statutul social al persoanelor care dețin poliță de asigurare medicală

		Pensioner <i>Pensionar</i>	Disabled <i>Invalid</i>	Employed <i>Angajat</i>	I paid contributions <i>Am achitat contribuții</i>	I have many children <i>Am mulți copii</i>	Student <i>Student</i>
Total		47.5%	10.2%	33.9%	6.2%	1.2%	1.0%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	2.3%	2.4%	68.7%	10.0%	4.0%	12.6%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	4.2%	4.8%	72.1%	14.4%	4.5%	0.0%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	6.4%	17.2%	63.4%	10.1%	2.9%	0.0%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	51.6%	15.1%	26.2%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	90.3%	3.9%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	40.1%	12.9%	35.7%	9.4%	0.5%	1.4%
Gen	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	51.5%	8.6%	32.9%	4.5%	1.6%	0.8%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	71.6%	8.0%	13.0%	5.8%	1.6%	0.0%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	34.7%	14.0%	42.0%	7.7%	1.2%	0.6%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	39.5%	5.9%	46.6%	4.1%	0.8%	3.2%
	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	71.6%	12.0%	11.7%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	41.1%	7.4%	42.8%	6.3%	1.3%	1.0%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	45.0%	13.5%	31.4%	6.8%	1.7%	1.5%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	76.9%	11.9%	7.8%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	59.7%	10.1%	24.9%	4.6%	0.0%	0.8%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	35.2%	7.4%	46.5%	8.5%	0.0%	2.4%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	31.8%	10.4%	46.0%	7.7%	2.9%	1.1%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	15.4%	8.4%	62.8%	10.2%	1.6%	1.6%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	58.1%	15.1%	22.7%	3.5%	0.6%	0.0%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	66.5%	7.9%	18.0%	5.0%	1.3%	1.2%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	54.7%	11.4%	26.2%	5.7%	0.5%	1.4%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	26.6%	8.8%	54.8%	7.3%	2.4%	0.0%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	33.1%	5.6%	50.3%	7.7%	3.4%	0.0%

		Pensioner <i>Pensionar</i>	Disabled <i>Invalid</i>	Employed <i>Angajat</i>	I paid contributions <i>Am achitat contribuții</i>	I have many children <i>Am mulți copii</i>	Student <i>Student</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	3.1%	1.8%	93.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	13.7%	9.4%	32.8%	30.7%	9.3%	4.1%
	Own-account farmer Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ	20.6%	10.0%	24.1%	41.2%	4.2%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	16.1%	9.2%	40.2%	14.3%	6.4%	13.8%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	80.4%	14.5%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	53.8%	11.2%	27.0%	6.4%	1.0%	0.5%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	25,001–50,000 MDL	30.8%	3.0%	57.3%	6.6%	1.0%	1.3%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	29.8%	8.2%	54.1%	5.5%	0.0%	2.3%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	7.3%	18.8%	67.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	52.1%	15.4%	20.7%	5.9%	3.7%	2.2%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	8.4%	3.2%	82.0%	3.9%	1.0%	1.6%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	22.4%	8.4%	27.4%	33.7%	3.5%	4.5%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	78.3%	14.7%	5.3%	1.3%	0.3%	0.0%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	24.9%	12.0%	33.5%	19.8%	9.8%	0.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	33.4%	11.3%	40.5%	11.0%	1.4%	2.4%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	56.8%	9.7%	28.7%	3.5%	1.0%	0.3%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	43.5%	8.8%	43.1%	1.9%	2.7%	0.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pârloagă</i>	66.7%	8.5%	24.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	28.6%	9.2%	40.6%	21.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	47.8%	9.6%	34.0%	6.3%	1.4%	1.0%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	44.4%	15.2%	33.2%	5.8%	0.0%	1.4%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	50.1%	8.7%	31.5%	6.8%	1.8%	1.1%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	44.9%	12.8%	35.0%	5.7%	0.5%	1.1%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	47.5%	7.9%	36.3%	6.2%	1.5%	0.6%

Table A.20. Reasons for health insurance coverage

Tabelul A.20. Motive de deținere a poliței de asigurare medicală

		I contribute every year <i>O procur în fiecare an</i>	I contributed because I urgently needed medical assistance <i>Am procurat fiindcă am avut urgent nevoie de asistență medicală</i>	I am covered by the State <i>O primesc din partea statului</i>
Total		47.1%	49.8%	3.2%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	75.6%	0.0%	24.4%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	23.8%	76.2%	0.0%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	36.2%	63.8%	0.0%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	57.2%	42.8%	0.0%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	...	...	...
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	60.2%	39.8%	0.0%
	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	32.0%	61.2%	6.8%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	32.8%	56.5%	10.7%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	49.0%	51.0%	0.0%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	67.2%	32.8%	0.0%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	27.7%	72.3%	0.0%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	55.7%	38.2%	6.1%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	41.4%	58.6%	0.0%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	41.8%	58.2%	0.0%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	43.5%	56.5%	0.0%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	47.1%	52.9%	0.0%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	49.3%	44.6%	6.0%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	45.3%	48.8%	6.0%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	56.4%	43.6%	0.0%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	45.2%	54.8%	0.0%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	54.1%	45.9%	0.0%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	28.1%	71.9%	0.0%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	39.7%	42.7%	17.6%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	73.7%	26.3%	0.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	48.6%	39.9%	11.5%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	49.1%	50.9%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	21.3%	78.7%	0.0%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	...	...	...

		I contribute every year <i>O procur în fiecare an</i>	I contributed because I urgently needed medical assistance <i>Am procurat fiindcă am avut urgent nevoie de asistență medicală</i>	I am covered by the State <i>O primesc din partea statului</i>
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	40.8%	54.5%	4.6%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	59.8%	40.2%	0.0%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	...	...	...
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	40.1%	59.9%	0.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	55.9%	29.0%	15.2%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	48.6%	51.4%	0.0%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	45.7%	54.3%	0.0%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	24.4%	75.6%	0.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	56.4%	43.6%	0.0%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	30.1%	69.9%	0.0%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	...	...	...
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	46.7%	0.0%	53.3%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	44.5%	52.1%	3.5%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	72.8%	27.2%	0.0%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	61.8%	38.2%	0.0%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	25.3%	65.9%	8.8%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	54.3%	45.7%	0.0%

Table A.21. Reasons for lack of health insurance
Tabelul A.21. Motive din care nici un membru de familie nu deține poliță medicală

		Cannot afford to pay contributions <i>Nu-mi pot permite să achit</i>	Do not need health insurance <i>Nu avem nevoie, suntem sănătoși</i>	Nobody is employed formally <i>Nimeni nu este angajat oficial</i>	There is no child under 18 years old or person of retirement age in the household <i>În gospodărie nu avem copii până la 18 ani și persoane de vîrstă pensionară</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>NȘ sau NR</i>
Total		68.7%	10.4%	19.4%	0.7%	0.8%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	59.9%	13.1%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	35–44 years / ani	89.8%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%
	45–54 years / ani	69.5%	17.6%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	55–64 years / ani	65.0%	3.5%	28.4%	3.1%	0.0%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	58.7%	0.0%	41.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex	Male / Masculin	66.2%	12.4%	19.7%	1.7%	0.0%
Gen	Female / Feminin	70.3%	9.1%	19.2%	0.0%	1.4%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	73.2%	11.7%	12.4%	0.0%	2.6%
	Secondary / Medii	61.7%	10.6%	26.4%	1.3%	0.0%
	Higher / Superioare	87.2%	6.2%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	60.8%	10.3%	28.9%	0.0%	0.0%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	74.8%	11.4%	12.4%	0.0%	1.4%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	56.9%	7.9%	32.1%	3.2%	0.0%
	One / O persoană	63.9%	14.8%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Number of family members	Two / Două persoane	72.6%	16.4%	7.8%	0.0%	3.2%
Numărul membrilor de familie	Three / Trei persoane	58.4%	18.4%	23.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	72.1%	2.1%	24.2%	1.6%	0.0%
Number of elderly	None / Nici o persoană	71.2%	11.9%	15.8%	0.0%	1.2%
Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie	One / O persoană	67.8%	7.2%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	57.4%	5.9%	32.2%	4.6%	0.0%
Number of children	None / Nici un copil	62.5%	13.4%	21.5%	1.2%	1.4%
Prezența copiilor în gospodărie	One / Un copil	81.7%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	75.7%	0.0%	24.3%	0.0%	0.0%

		Cannot afford to pay contributions <i>Nu-mi pot permite să achit</i>	Do not need health insurance <i>Nu avem nevoie, suntem sănătoși</i>	Nobody is employed formally <i>Nimeni nu este angajat oficial</i>	There is no child under 18 years old or person of retirement age in the household <i>În gospodărie nu avem copii până la 18 ani și persoane de vîrstă pensionară</i>	Do not know or No answer <i>NȘ sau NR</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	57.0%	43.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	72.2%	6.9%	18.6%	0.0%	2.3%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt</i>	82.2%	13.8%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	51.1%	7.9%	37.5%	3.5%	0.0%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	63.4%	5.9%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	70.5%	8.8%	19.7%	1.0%	0.0%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	66.8%	11.4%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	0.0%	60.7%	0.0%	0.0%	39.3%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	82.4%	11.1%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	71.0%	19.1%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	68.1%	14.2%	15.8%	0.0%	1.9%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	64.0%	4.8%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	71.3%	4.2%	21.9%	2.6%	0.0%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	81.8%	7.0%	11.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pămînt</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	62.7%	8.5%	25.5%	1.5%	1.8%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucurează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	48.4%	28.7%	22.9%	0.0%	0.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	52.7%	47.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	51.9%	16.4%	31.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	73.9%	7.3%	16.9%	0.8%	1.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	38.2%	28.3%	33.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	69.8%	10.9%	16.6%	0.0%	2.7%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	75.4%	8.5%	16.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	53.2%	13.7%	29.9%	3.1%	0.0%

Table A.22. Awareness of the discount scheme related to health insurance contributions for farmers
Tabelul A.22. Informarea asupra schemei de reducere referitoare la contribuția de asigurare medicală pentru agricultori

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Total		57.4%	42.6%
Age Vîrsta	18–34 years / ani	56.8%	43.2%
	35–44 years / ani	57.0%	43.0%
	45–54 years / ani	63.9%	36.1%
	55–64 years / ani	61.7%	38.3%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	46.0%	54.0%
Sex Gen	Male / Masculin	57.2%	42.8%
	Female / Feminin	57.5%	42.5%
Education level Studii	Primary / Primare	49.7%	50.3%
	Secondary / Medii	58.3%	41.7%
	Higher / Superioare	66.6%	33.4%
Household type Tipul gospodăriei	Single person / Locuiește singur	48.8%	51.2%
	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	59.4%	40.6%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	57.8%	42.2%
Number of family members Numărul membrilor de familie	One / O persoană	46.7%	53.3%
	Two / Două persoane	57.8%	42.2%
	Three / Trei persoane	59.0%	41.0%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	59.6%	40.4%
Number of elderly Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie	None / Nici o persoană	64.0%	36.0%
	One / O persoană	48.3%	51.7%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	56.3%	43.7%
Number of children Prezența copiilor în gospodărie	None / Nici un copil	55.3%	44.7%
	One / Un copil	61.1%	38.9%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	61.4%	38.6%
Employment status Ocupația	Employed / Angajat	71.1%	28.9%
	Unemployed / Șomer	54.9%	45.1%
	Own-account farmer / Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt	61.5%	38.5%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	51.4%	48.6%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	51.5%	48.5%
Annual household income Venitul anual al familiei	Up to / Pînă la 25,000 MDL	56.4%	43.6%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	59.1%	40.9%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	71.6%	28.4%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	45.1%	54.9%
	Do not know or No answer / NȘ sau NR	56.7%	43.3%

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	66.8%	33.2%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	60.4%	39.6%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	50.7%	49.3%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	51.2%	48.8%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	62.4%	37.6%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	54.7%	45.3%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	55.9%	44.1%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	52.1%	47.9%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	44.7%	55.3%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	57.8%	42.2%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	54.3%	45.7%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	59.5%	40.5%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	57.2%	42.8%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	54.1%	45.9%

Table A.23. Sources of information on the discount scheme of health insurance contributions (multiple answer)
 Tabelul A.23. Sursele de informație cu privire la schema de reducere a contribuției de asigurare medicală (răspuns multiplu)

		I contributed previously <i>Am procurat anterior</i>	Media <i>Mass-media</i>	City hall <i>Primăria</i>	Relatives, neighbours, friends <i>Rude, vecini, cunoscuți</i>	Medical centre <i>Policlinica</i>	Work <i>Serviciu</i>	Post office <i>Oficiul poștal</i>
Total		5.7%	69.3%	23.2%	20.5%	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	3.4%	65.4%	23.2%	24.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	35–44 years / ani	2.8%	58.8%	35.5%	17.6%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	45–54 years / ani	5.4%	61.4%	23.0%	20.0%	2.0%	1.9%	1.4%
	55–64 years / ani	10.3%	75.6%	16.7%	16.4%	1.3%	0.5%	0.9%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	1.7%	78.9%	27.4%	26.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Sex	Male / Masculin	6.2%	72.2%	25.6%	24.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
Gen	Female / Feminin	5.4%	67.6%	21.8%	17.9%	2.8%	1.1%	0.3%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	2.1%	70.2%	29.2%	26.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Secondary / Medii	7.2%	66.7%	20.3%	20.7%	1.9%	1.1%	0.8%
	Higher / Superioare	6.5%	73.9%	22.6%	13.1%	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	5.0%	77.6%	19.9%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	4.6%	66.9%	26.8%	22.7%	2.0%	1.2%	0.7%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	7.8%	70.5%	18.1%	15.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.9%
	One / O persoană	5.9%	81.7%	18.6%	23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Two / Două persoane	4.6%	68.6%	26.7%	24.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.4%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	Three / Trei persoane	1.9%	75.4%	26.0%	15.8%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	7.4%	65.3%	21.5%	19.2%	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici o persoană	5.3%	65.2%	24.5%	20.7%	2.1%	1.1%	0.8%
	One / O persoană	2.3%	68.5%	26.8%	24.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	8.6%	75.9%	18.9%	17.6%	2.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	None / Nici un copil	6.8%	72.5%	22.1%	21.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%
	One / Un copil	1.3%	72.8%	21.8%	9.7%	3.6%	1.3%	0.0%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	5.6%	56.6%	27.9%	27.4%	3.1%	0.5%	1.3%

		I contributed previously <i>Am procurat anterior</i>	Media <i>Mass-media</i>	City hall <i>Primăria</i>	Relatives, neighbours, friends <i>Rude, vecini, cunoscuți</i>	Medical centre <i>Policlinica</i>	Work <i>Serviciu</i>	Post office <i>Oficiul poștal</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	4.0%	69.0%	21.1%	11.9%	2.7%	2.6%	0.0%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	5.2%	63.9%	25.2%	28.3%	1.5%	0.0%	2.6%
	Own-account farmer <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	9.5%	60.5%	28.6%	17.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	5.3%	59.1%	20.6%	30.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	5.7%	77.4%	22.5%	22.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.7%
	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	5.2%	67.9%	22.6%	22.6%	2.1%	0.7%	1.0%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	25,001–50,000 MDL	6.2%	70.1%	24.6%	15.9%	2.2%	1.0%	0.0%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	7.8%	76.5%	20.0%	12.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	0.0%	100.0%	27.5%	13.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	7.3%	69.3%	26.3%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	5.1%	66.1%	21.1%	15.7%	2.0%	1.9%	0.0%
	Income from agricultural production <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	6.9%	67.2%	28.0%	24.1%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	5.2%	76.6%	20.5%	23.3%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	7.1%	54.0%	33.6%	18.6%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	6.5%	68.7%	18.5%	15.0%	2.6%	1.3%	0.4%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	4.1%	70.5%	27.3%	24.1%	1.5%	0.2%	0.4%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	13.2%	65.8%	15.4%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	0.0%	66.5%	52.7%	48.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	10.9%	71.2%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	5.3%	70.8%	21.6%	18.7%	1.6%	0.3%	0.5%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	8.8%	57.4%	36.9%	35.0%	2.9%	3.4%	1.8%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	5.8%	70.2%	30.8%	30.8%	2.4%	1.0%	0.0%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	4.9%	71.5%	20.0%	11.7%	1.5%	0.5%	1.1%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	6.9%	63.7%	15.5%	18.3%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%

Table A.24. Utilization of health care services
Tabelul A.24. Utilizarea serviciilor de asistență medicală

		Never <i>Niciodată</i>	1–2 times per year <i>ori pe an</i>	3–5 times per year <i>ori pe an</i>	6–10 times per year <i>ori pe an</i>	More than 10 times per year <i>Mai mult de 10 ori pe an</i>
Total		14.7%	41.0%	18.9%	10.7%	14.7%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	20.7%	40.8%	17.9%	7.5%	13.1%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	16.3%	33.9%	19.7%	14.7%	15.4%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	16.4%	48.4%	17.3%	8.7%	9.2%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	11.5%	40.5%	19.9%	12.3%	15.9%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	13.0%	37.7%	19.3%	10.6%	19.5%
Sex	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	16.6%	39.9%	18.9%	11.0%	13.6%
Gen	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	13.6%	41.7%	18.8%	10.5%	15.4%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	14.9%	42.6%	18.4%	9.4%	14.7%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	14.1%	40.6%	20.3%	10.8%	14.2%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	16.0%	39.6%	16.2%	12.3%	16.0%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	11.7%	50.6%	15.6%	7.0%	15.1%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	15.8%	40.0%	17.9%	11.3%	15.0%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	14.3%	38.4%	22.1%	11.2%	14.0%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	12.3%	49.2%	16.8%	6.0%	15.7%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	11.7%	44.1%	16.7%	11.8%	15.7%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	17.2%	35.3%	19.7%	11.4%	16.4%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	16.4%	38.7%	20.4%	11.1%	13.4%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	16.2%	43.8%	16.3%	10.8%	12.8%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	12.7%	44.6%	18.2%	8.5%	15.9%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	14.5%	34.5%	22.7%	12.2%	16.1%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	13.0%	42.9%	18.7%	10.7%	14.7%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	15.8%	40.6%	21.4%	9.7%	12.6%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	19.6%	35.1%	17.5%	11.4%	16.4%

		Never <i>Niciodată</i>	1–2 times per year <i>ori pe an</i>	3–5 times per year <i>ori pe an</i>	6–10 times per year <i>ori pe an</i>	More than 10 times per year <i>Mai mult de 10 ori pe an</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	17.5%	39.3%	20.4%	10.2%	12.6%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	17.9%	47.4%	11.8%	12.6%	10.3%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	15.2%	38.9%	27.4%	7.8%	10.7%
	Dependent (student, housewife) <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	16.7%	42.5%	11.1%	9.7%	20.0%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	11.5%	39.9%	19.8%	11.3%	17.4%
	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	15.8%	39.5%	20.4%	10.3%	14.0%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	25,001–50,000 MDL	12.1%	46.0%	15.4%	13.8%	12.6%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	15.6%	37.6%	15.6%	5.2%	26.1%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	0.0%	60.7%	12.2%	13.5%	13.6%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	14.2%	40.9%	16.9%	9.8%	18.3%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	16.3%	40.0%	22.4%	9.6%	11.7%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	19.7%	43.6%	15.6%	10.3%	10.7%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	11.6%	42.1%	19.7%	10.3%	16.3%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	13.6%	33.8%	9.7%	16.8%	26.1%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	15.3%	44.3%	15.8%	8.9%	15.7%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	14.7%	41.0%	18.5%	12.7%	13.1%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	15.9%	34.5%	20.1%	11.6%	17.8%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	1.6%	37.9%	40.4%	0.0%	20.2%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	22.7%	14.6%	35.9%	12.1%	14.6%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	14.0%	40.1%	18.8%	11.0%	16.1%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	20.1%	48.1%	19.8%	8.3%	3.8%
	North / <i>Nord</i>	17.3%	39.1%	20.1%	10.5%	13.1%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	12.5%	42.4%	16.5%	10.5%	18.1%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	14.3%	41.9%	21.2%	11.2%	11.4%

Table A.25. Out-of-pocket expenditure on health care
 Tabelul A.25. Cheltuielile din buzunarul propriu pentru asistență medicală

		Nothing <i>Nimic</i>	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 200 MDL	201–500 MDL	501–1,000 MDL	More than/ <i>Mai mult de</i> 1,000 MDL	Do not know <i>Nu știu</i>
Total		7.6%	4.5%	8.7%	13.6%	61.8%	3.8%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / <i>ani</i>	10.6%	4.6%	11.9%	13.0%	57.7%	2.2%
	35–44 years / <i>ani</i>	10.6%	6.8%	7.5%	12.8%	58.5%	3.9%
	45–54 years / <i>ani</i>	10.1%	6.5%	7.1%	14.2%	57.5%	4.5%
	55–64 years / <i>ani</i>	6.4%	3.3%	9.1%	12.6%	65.0%	3.6%
	65 years or above / <i>ani sau mai mult</i>	3.4%	2.9%	8.6%	15.1%	66.0%	4.0%
Sex	Male / <i>Masculin</i>	13.0%	5.8%	9.8%	11.1%	55.2%	5.1%
Gen	Female / <i>Feminin</i>	4.2%	3.8%	8.1%	15.2%	65.9%	2.9%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / <i>Primare</i>	5.6%	2.1%	10.0%	14.2%	65.2%	2.8%
	Secondary / <i>Medii</i>	8.4%	5.6%	8.3%	13.5%	59.9%	4.2%
	Higher / <i>Superioare</i>	8.4%	5.7%	7.6%	13.2%	61.2%	4.0%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / <i>Locuiește singur</i>	8.2%	2.2%	14.5%	16.4%	57.6%	1.1%
	Nuclear family / <i>Familie nucleară</i>	8.8%	4.7%	8.2%	13.8%	60.6%	3.9%
	Extended family / <i>Familie extinsă</i>	5.1%	5.3%	7.0%	12.0%	65.9%	4.7%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / <i>O persoană</i>	8.5%	2.5%	13.6%	15.4%	58.8%	1.2%
	Two / <i>Două persoane</i>	5.4%	4.9%	9.0%	17.1%	58.8%	4.8%
	Three / <i>Trei persoane</i>	7.3%	4.0%	11.5%	15.0%	56.9%	5.2%
	Four or more / <i>Patru persoane sau mai mult</i>	8.6%	5.1%	6.4%	10.8%	65.8%	3.4%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici o persoană</i>	11.3%	4.6%	9.2%	13.7%	58.5%	2.7%
	One / <i>O persoană</i>	5.5%	4.5%	8.0%	16.0%	61.1%	4.9%
	Two or more / <i>Două persoane sau mai mult</i>	4.4%	4.5%	8.7%	11.6%	66.6%	4.2%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / <i>Nici un copil</i>	7.3%	4.4%	9.7%	14.1%	60.2%	4.2%
	One / <i>Un copil</i>	6.9%	6.4%	7.6%	15.9%	59.4%	3.8%
	Two or more / <i>Doi copii sau mai mult</i>	8.9%	3.5%	6.3%	10.1%	69.1%	2.1%

		Nothing <i>Nimic</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 200 MDL	201–500 MDL	501–1,000 MDL	More than/ <i>Mai mult de</i> 1,000 MDL	Do not know <i>Nu ştiu</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	6.8%	6.3%	8.2%	17.1%	57.8%	3.8%
	Unemployed / <i>şomer</i>	13.8%	6.5%	7.6%	14.3%	53.3%	4.5%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	13.7%	4.8%	7.1%	9.3%	60.0%	5.2%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	10.3%	5.6%	10.6%	17.4%	55.0%	1.1%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	3.0%	2.6%	9.5%	12.2%	69.2%	3.6%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Pînă la</i> 25,000 MDL	7.5%	4.1%	9.4%	13.6%	62.2%	3.2%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	8.2%	6.0%	8.1%	13.9%	60.9%	3.0%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	6.3%	5.6%	2.8%	28.5%	56.7%	0.0%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	73.4%	18.9%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	7.5%	5.0%	9.6%	8.8%	61.3%	7.8%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	6.4%	6.1%	9.2%	14.9%	59.1%	4.3%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	19.4%	3.7%	5.3%	12.5%	57.2%	1.9%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	2.9%	2.5%	9.8%	13.5%	67.4%	3.8%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	8.3%	10.8%	9.0%	12.5%	53.7%	5.8%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	9.5%	4.9%	7.4%	12.1%	61.9%	4.4%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	7.1%	4.3%	10.1%	13.9%	61.6%	3.1%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	3.3%	6.1%	9.1%	22.3%	59.1%	0.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	1.6%	2.8%	9.9%	17.7%	61.7%	6.3%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	8.7%	2.4%	0.0%	4.1%	72.6%	12.1%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	7.1%	4.2%	8.9%	13.0%	62.6%	4.2%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	10.9%	7.5%	7.1%	18.7%	55.8%	0.0%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	9.7%	3.3%	12.3%	18.1%	54.6%	2.1%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	5.1%	4.8%	6.8%	12.2%	65.4%	5.6%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	8.5%	6.1%	6.2%	8.8%	67.3%	3.1%

Table A.26. Incidence of work-related accidents and diseases among family members in the last three years
Tabelul A.26. Incidența accidentelor de muncă și a bolilor profesionale în rândul membrilor familiei în ultimii trei ani

		Never <i>Niciodată</i>	1–2 times / ori	3–5 times / ori	6–10 times / ori	More than 10 times <i>Mai mult de 10 ori</i>
Total		68.2%	20.2%	7.6%	2.2%	1.8%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	62.3%	21.6%	7.9%	6.5%	1.7%
	35–44 years / ani	68.9%	14.3%	13.1%	2.5%	1.2%
	45–54 years / ani	68.2%	24.1%	6.4%	0.4%	0.9%
	55–64 years / ani	65.1%	23.0%	6.6%	2.6%	2.7%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	75.0%	14.9%	7.3%	0.9%	1.9%
Sex	Male / Masculin	68.9%	22.1%	6.7%	1.7%	0.6%
Gen	Female / Feminin	67.8%	19.1%	8.1%	2.5%	2.5%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	70.5%	16.6%	8.1%	3.1%	1.8%
	Secondary / Medii	68.0%	20.7%	7.8%	1.8%	1.7%
	Higher / Superioare	65.3%	24.6%	6.4%	1.7%	2.0%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	74.6%	20.0%	3.9%	0.8%	0.8%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	67.7%	20.4%	8.6%	2.2%	1.1%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	66.2%	20.1%	7.5%	2.8%	3.4%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / O persoană	73.4%	20.5%	4.3%	0.9%	0.9%
	Two / Două persoane	70.1%	18.3%	10.0%	0.8%	0.9%
	Three / Trei persoane	70.9%	21.6%	2.9%	2.1%	2.6%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	64.9%	20.9%	8.5%	3.4%	2.3%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici o persoană	65.3%	22.7%	8.5%	2.6%	0.9%
	One / O persoană	70.5%	17.1%	7.9%	1.5%	3.0%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	70.0%	19.7%	6.3%	2.1%	1.8%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici un copil	68.4%	19.8%	8.0%	1.8%	2.0%
	One / Un copil	65.3%	27.1%	6.8%	0.0%	0.8%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	69.9%	16.1%	6.8%	5.2%	1.9%

		Never <i>Niciodată</i>	1–2 times / ori	3–5 times / ori	6–10 times / ori	More than 10 times <i>Mai mult de 10 ori</i>
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	64.1%	23.9%	8.7%	2.9%	0.5%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	71.3%	16.3%	7.8%	2.3%	2.2%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier; lucrez propriul pământ</i>	60.9%	25.6%	9.1%	1.9%	2.4%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	70.2%	18.8%	5.7%	3.9%	1.3%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	71.0%	18.5%	6.9%	1.4%	2.2%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	69.1%	18.4%	8.5%	2.1%	1.8%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	70.2%	23.2%	4.8%	0.5%	1.2%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	59.9%	29.9%	7.8%	2.4%	0.0%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	19.9%	65.4%	7.4%	7.3%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	71.3%	14.9%	5.8%	4.5%	3.5%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	62.7%	24.1%	9.7%	2.5%	1.1%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	68.4%	21.4%	6.3%	2.7%	1.2%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	71.7%	17.7%	6.7%	1.6%	2.3%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	69.5%	17.2%	7.6%	3.0%	2.6%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	66.4%	22.3%	8.6%	1.5%	1.2%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	71.9%	18.0%	6.2%	2.0%	2.0%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	68.0%	15.7%	8.4%	4.0%	3.8%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	50.9%	35.4%	10.1%	3.6%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NȘ sau NR</i>	52.4%	20.7%	14.2%	9.3%	3.4%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	69.0%	19.3%	7.5%	2.3%	1.9%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	62.4%	27.3%	8.4%	1.0%	1.0%
	North / <i>Nord</i>	74.8%	16.4%	6.2%	1.5%	1.1%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	63.6%	21.5%	9.9%	2.4%	2.6%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	65.7%	24.4%	5.7%	2.8%	1.5%

Table A.27. Distance to the nearest medical centre
Tabelul A.27. Distanța pînă la cel mai apropiat punct medical, policlinică, centru al medicilor de familie

		Up to / Pînă la un 1 km	1–5 km	5–7 km	7–10 km	More than / Mai mult de 10 km
Total		76.4%	19.7%	0.7%	0.3%	2.8%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	77.1%	19.2%	1.0%	0.9%	1.9%
	35–44 years / ani	79.4%	18.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
	45–54 years / ani	81.3%	13.8%	1.1%	0.4%	3.4%
	55–64 years / ani	75.5%	20.3%	0.3%	0.0%	3.9%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	70.8%	26.1%	1.0%	0.5%	1.6%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / Masculin	74.7%	21.4%	0.6%	0.5%	2.8%
	Female / Feminin	77.4%	18.7%	0.8%	0.2%	2.9%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	73.7%	21.9%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%
	Secondary / Medii	79.1%	18.0%	0.8%	0.0%	2.1%
	Higher / Superioare	73.9%	20.7%	0.6%	1.6%	3.2%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	73.3%	21.3%	0.8%	0.9%	3.7%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	78.5%	18.0%	0.5%	0.4%	2.6%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	74.0%	22.2%	1.1%	0.0%	2.8%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / O persoană	72.7%	21.2%	0.9%	1.0%	4.2%
	Two / Două persoane	78.3%	17.7%	0.7%	0.4%	2.9%
	Three / Trei persoane	79.7%	16.4%	0.6%	0.0%	3.3%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	75.3%	21.5%	0.7%	0.2%	2.3%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici o persoană	80.3%	15.0%	0.2%	0.5%	4.0%
	One / O persoană	76.3%	21.4%	0.9%	0.5%	0.9%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	71.4%	24.4%	1.2%	0.0%	2.9%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici un copil	76.4%	19.3%	0.7%	0.4%	3.2%
	One / Un copil	79.4%	16.0%	1.6%	0.6%	2.4%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	73.9%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%

		Up to / Pînă la un 1 km	1–5 km	5–7 km	7–10 km	More than / Mai mult de 10 km
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	78.0%	15.8%	0.5%	1.0%	4.7%
	Unemployed / Șomer	77.6%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
	Own-account farmer / Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt	78.2%	16.9%	0.7%	0.0%	4.3%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	79.1%	14.4%	3.2%	0.0%	3.3%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	73.8%	23.5%	0.6%	0.3%	1.8%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / Pînă la 25,000 MDL	75.3%	20.3%	0.9%	0.4%	3.2%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	75.4%	20.0%	0.0%	0.5%	4.1%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	90.8%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	75.6%	24.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Do not know or No answer / Nș sau NR	78.8%	19.8%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / Venit din salariu	77.8%	17.4%	0.4%	0.7%	3.7%
	Income from agricultural production / Venit din producția agricolă	83.0%	13.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.7%
	Pension, benefits / Pensie, alocații	71.7%	24.7%	0.8%	0.3%	2.5%
	Other incomes / Alte venituri	79.7%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
	Self-cultivation / Prelucrare personală	78.1%	19.3%	1.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pămînt</i>	Lease for farming / Dă în arendă	75.1%	19.9%	0.7%	0.5%	3.7%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / O parte prelucrare, iar o parte o dă în arendă	68.1%	28.8%	0.0%	1.4%	1.7%
	Fallow / Pîrloagă	86.8%	9.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
	Do not know or No answer / Nș sau NR	80.0%	15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%
	Romanian / Română	76.2%	20.0%	0.7%	0.4%	2.8%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / Rusă	78.0%	18.1%	1.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / Nord	77.5%	19.7%	1.2%	0.2%	1.5%
	Central / Centru	80.4%	17.4%	0.2%	0.3%	1.7%
	South / Sud	67.1%	24.2%	0.9%	0.5%	7.2%

Table A.28. Distance to the nearest hospital
Tabelul A.28. Distanța până la cel mai apropiat spital

		Up to/Pînă la un 1 km	1–5 km	5–7 km	7–10 km	More than/ Mai mult de 10 km
Total		10.3%	8.8%	4.0%	7.3%	69.7%
Age Vîrsta	18–34 years / ani	12.7%	10.1%	7.4%	9.8%	60.1%
	35–44 years / ani	13.8%	12.0%	2.4%	6.8%	65.0%
	45–54 years / ani	15.4%	7.7%	2.4%	6.7%	67.9%
	55–64 years / ani	7.7%	10.8%	4.9%	5.0%	71.6%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	5.5%	5.0%	3.5%	9.4%	76.5%
Sex	Male / Masculin	8.6%	7.8%	3.7%	6.7%	73.4%
Gen	Female / Feminin	11.4%	9.4%	4.2%	7.6%	67.4%
Education level Studii	Primary / Primare	8.6%	7.8%	5.2%	6.1%	72.3%
	Secondary / Medii	14.2%	9.7%	3.2%	8.1%	64.8%
	Higher / Superioare	3.7%	7.9%	4.3%	7.1%	77.0%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	7.7%	3.4%	4.4%	10.0%	74.3%
Household type Tipul gospodăriei	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	11.0%	8.4%	3.8%	7.0%	69.8%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	10.3%	11.8%	4.2%	6.5%	67.2%
	One / O persoană	7.8%	3.9%	4.2%	10.5%	73.6%
Number of family members Numărul membrilor de familie	Two / Două persoane	8.4%	7.5%	3.6%	5.3%	75.3%
	Three / Trei persoane	11.8%	6.3%	8.2%	11.1%	62.6%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	11.6%	11.6%	3.0%	6.4%	67.5%
	None / Nici o persoană	14.2%	7.5%	4.5%	6.5%	67.3%
Number of elderly Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie	One / O persoană	9.1%	8.6%	3.9%	11.2%	67.2%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	6.4%	10.4%	3.5%	5.1%	74.6%
Number of children Prezența copiilor în gospodărie	None / Nici un copil	8.7%	7.9%	4.3%	7.0%	72.1%
	One / Un copil	15.7%	9.5%	4.8%	8.2%	61.8%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	11.6%	11.1%	2.3%	7.3%	67.8%

		Up to / Pînă la un 1 km	1–5 km	5–7 km	7–10 km	More than / Mai mult de 10 km
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	12.1%	6.5%	5.4%	13.1%	62.9%
	Unemployed / Șomer	12.2%	11.7%	2.1%	4.2%	69.8%
	Own-account farmer / Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt	19.1%	9.9%	3.2%	4.1%	63.8%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	8.9%	12.6%	6.5%	6.1%	65.9%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	6.2%	7.5%	3.7%	6.8%	75.8%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / Pînă la 25,000 MDL	10.7%	9.1%	4.1%	5.9%	70.1%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	7.3%	8.2%	3.5%	8.8%	72.3%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	8.6%	9.7%	9.5%	5.8%	66.4%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	16.9%	15.8%	0.0%	26.3%	41.1%
	Do not know or No answer / Nș sau NR	12.7%	5.3%	2.8%	11.1%	68.1%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / Venit din salariu	11.5%	8.4%	6.3%	8.7%	65.0%
	Income from agricultural production / Venit din producția agricolă	14.0%	10.2%	2.7%	7.3%	65.9%
	Pension, benefits / Pensie, alocații	7.0%	8.2%	3.8%	7.5%	73.5%
	Other incomes / Alte venituri	14.2%	9.7%		1.1%	75.0%
	Self-cultivation / Prelucrare personală	13.7%	10.1%	4.0%	5.6%	66.6%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pămînt</i>	Lease for farming / Dă în arendă	7.7%	7.3%	4.3%	7.3%	73.4%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / O parte prelucrare, iar o parte o dă în arendă	8.0%	6.7%	0.0%	8.1%	77.1%
	Fallow / Pîrloagă	5.2%	16.1%	10.7%	21.9%	46.2%
	Do not know or No answer / Nș sau NR	23.5%	10.0%	0.0%	6.4%	60.0%
	Romanian / Română	10.0%	9.0%	4.1%	6.6%	70.3%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / Rusă	12.7%	7.1%	3.4%	12.1%	64.7%
	North / Nord	8.0%	6.4%	5.0%	11.4%	69.1%
	Central / Centru	11.6%	10.2%	3.9%	5.7%	68.6%
	South / Sud	11.8%	9.9%	2.7%	3.2%	72.4%

Table A.29. State assistance or subsidies received during the last three years
Tabelul A.29. Ajutor sau subvenții din partea statului primite în ultimii trei ani

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Total		0.5%	99.5%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	2.4%	97.6%
	35–44 years / ani	1.3%	98.7%
	45–54 years / ani	0.0%	100.0%
	55–64 years / ani	0.0%	100.0%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	0.0%	100.0%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / Masculin	0.2%	99.8%
	Female / Feminin	0.6%	99.4%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	0.3%	99.7%
	Secondary / Medii	0.2%	99.8%
	Higher / Superioare	1.3%	98.7%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / Locuiește singur	0.0%	100.0%
	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	0.8%	99.2%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	0.0%	100.0%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / O persoană	0.0%	100.0%
	Two / Două persoane	0.0%	100.0%
	Three / Trei persoane	1.0%	99.0%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	0.7%	99.3%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici o persoană	1.1%	98.9%
	One / O persoană	0.0%	100.0%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	0.0%	100.0%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici un copil	0.2%	99.8%
	One / Un copil	0.0%	100.0%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	1.7%	98.3%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	1.3%	98.7%
	Unemployed / Șomer	0.0%	100.0%
	Own-account farmer / Fermier, lucrez propriul pămînt	0.7%	99.3%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	0.9%	99.1%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	0.0%	100.0%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / Pînă la 25,000 MDL	0.0%	100.0%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	2.1%	97.9%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	0.0%	100.0%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	0.0%	100.0%
	Do not know or No answer / NȘ sau NR	0.9%	99.1%

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	0.3%	99.7%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	1.9%	98.1%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	0.0%	100.0%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	0.0%	100.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	1.2%	98.8%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	0.0%	100.0%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	0.0%	100.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	0.0%	100.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	0.0%	100.0%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	0.3%	99.7%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	1.5%	98.5%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	1.0%	99.0%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	0.2%	99.8%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	0.0%	100.0%

Table A.30. Percentage of losses covered by state assistance or subsidies
Tabelul A.30. Procentul pierderilor acoperite de ajutorul sau subvențiile de stat

		100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	Do not know or No answer NȘ sau NR
Total		0.6%	2.6%	3.5%	12.6%	70.5%	10.1%
Age Vîrsta	18–34 years / ani	2.1%	3.3%	3.0%	19.3%	63.3%	8.9%
	35–44 years / ani	1.5%	2.1%	5.1%	13.2%	69.9%	8.3%
	45–54 years / ani	0.9%	3.7%	2.7%	12.3%	74.2%	6.2%
	55–64 years / ani	0.0%	2.0%	4.6%	8.8%	73.9%	10.8%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	0.0%	2.2%	2.5%	13.6%	67.1%	14.6%
Sex	Male / Masculin	1.4%	1.9%	3.2%	14.5%	68.1%	10.8%
Gen	Female / Feminin	0.1%	3.1%	3.7%	11.4%	72.0%	9.6%
Education level Studii	Primary / Primare	1.5%	4.3%	2.7%	11.9%	66.1%	13.5%
	Secondary / Medii	0.0%	1.9%	3.7%	13.1%	71.7%	9.6%
	Higher / Superioare	0.8%	1.8%	4.2%	12.6%	74.5%	6.1%
	Single person / Locuiește singur	0.0%	1.3%	4.0%	5.9%	76.6%	12.2%
Household type Tipul gospodăriei	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	0.5%	2.8%	3.4%	13.8%	69.0%	10.5%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	1.3%	2.9%	3.4%	13.6%	70.4%	8.4%
	One / O persoană	0.0%	1.5%	4.5%	5.9%	74.4%	13.7%
Number of family members Numărul membrilor de familie	Two / Două persoane	0.0%	3.0%	2.7%	13.0%	71.2%	10.1%
	Three / Trei persoane	0.0%	2.3%	3.8%	13.6%	68.9%	11.4%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	1.4%	2.8%	3.6%	13.9%	69.6%	8.6%
	None / Nici o persoană	0.6%	2.4%	3.5%	13.1%	72.6%	7.8%
Number of elderly Prezența vîrșnicilor în gospodărie	One / O persoană	0.6%	2.2%	3.9%	9.8%	71.0%	12.5%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	0.7%	3.3%	3.1%	14.2%	67.6%	11.0%
Number of children Prezența copiilor în gospodărie	None / Nici un copil	0.2%	2.6%	3.0%	12.3%	71.3%	10.6%
	One / Un copil	2.3%	0.6%	6.4%	14.5%	65.4%	10.7%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	0.8%	4.4%	2.8%	12.3%	72.1%	7.6%

		100%	75%	50%	25%	0%	Do not know or No answer NŞ sau NR
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / <i>Angajat</i>	0.5%	0.6%	3.2%	14.6%	73.7%	7.4%
	Unemployed / <i>Șomer</i>	1.8%	2.6%	3.0%	10.6%	73.6%	8.3%
	Own-account farmer / <i>Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ</i>	0.0%	6.2%	4.2%	10.7%	72.0%	7.0%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / <i>Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)</i>	2.5%	2.5%	5.7%	11.9%	67.2%	10.1%
	Pensioner / <i>Pensionar</i>	0.0%	2.6%	3.1%	13.1%	68.2%	13.0%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / <i>Până la</i> 25,000 MDL	0.6%	2.6%	3.2%	12.9%	70.8%	9.9%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	0.0%	1.5%	3.6%	10.9%	75.2%	8.9%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	0.0%	2.3%	6.2%	19.4%	64.8%	7.2%
	More than / <i>Mai mult de</i> 100,000 MDL	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.4%	65.2%	9.3%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	2.4%	5.9%	5.0%	8.0%	63.8%	14.9%
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	0.4%	1.2%	2.7%	12.1%	75.0%	8.6%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	1.1%	3.8%	5.4%	10.1%	69.2%	10.4%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	14.2%	67.1%	12.5%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	3.6%	3.0%	4.1%	11.9%	75.0%	2.4%
	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	0.8%	3.1%	3.5%	12.2%	72.4%	8.0%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	0.4%	2.3%	3.6%	12.2%	70.8%	10.6%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	0.0%	3.8%	6.0%	15.2%	68.6%	6.4%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	48.5%	30.8%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>NŞ sau NR</i>	4.4%	3.4%	0.0%	6.5%	77.0%	8.6%
	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	0.6%	2.6%	3.7%	12.9%	71.9%	8.3%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	1.0%	2.7%	1.7%	10.7%	60.5%	23.5%
	North / <i>Nord</i>	0.0%	2.3%	2.8%	15.0%	65.8%	14.1%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	1.0%	2.6%	4.8%	12.4%	70.4%	8.7%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	1.0%	3.3%	2.4%	8.9%	78.7%	5.8%

Table A.31. Private insurance on land or harvest

Tabelul A.31. Asigurarea pământului sau producției agricole

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Total		4.4%	95.6%
Age <i>Vîrsta</i>	18–34 years / ani	10.1%	89.9%
	35–44 years / ani	1.8%	98.2%
	45–54 years / ani	6.1%	93.9%
	55–64 years / ani	3.6%	96.4%
	65 years or above / ani sau mai mult	1.8%	98.2%
Sex <i>Gen</i>	Male / Masculin	5.2%	94.8%
	Female / Feminin	4.0%	96.0%
Education level <i>Studii</i>	Primary / Primare	4.4%	95.6%
	Secondary / Medii	4.5%	95.5%
	Higher / Superioare	4.3%	95.7%
Household type <i>Tipul gospodăriei</i>	Single person / Locuiește singur	0.0%	100.0%
	Nuclear family / Familie nucleară	4.4%	95.6%
	Extended family / Familie extinsă	6.6%	93.4%
Number of family members <i>Numărul membrilor de familie</i>	One / O persoană	0.0%	100.0%
	Two / Două persoane	3.4%	96.6%
	Three / Trei persoane	0.9%	99.1%
	Four or more / Patru persoane sau mai mult	7.3%	92.7%
Number of elderly <i>Prezența vîrstnicilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici o persoană	5.2%	94.8%
	One / O persoană	3.8%	96.2%
	Two or more / Două persoane sau mai mult	4.0%	96.0%
Number of children <i>Prezența copiilor în gospodărie</i>	None / Nici un copil	4.2%	95.8%
	One / Un copil	1.8%	98.2%
	Two or more / Doi copii sau mai mult	7.4%	92.6%
Employment status <i>Ocupația</i>	Employed / Angajat	5.6%	94.4%
	Unemployed / Șomer	7.0%	93.0%
	Own-account farmer / Fermier, lucrez propriul pământ	6.7%	93.3%
	Dependent (student, housewife) / Persoană întreținută (student, casnică)	6.5%	93.5%
	Pensioner / Pensionar	1.7%	98.3%
Annual household income <i>Venitul anual al familiei</i>	Up to / Pînă la 25,000 MDL	3.9%	96.1%
	25,001–50,000 MDL	4.9%	95.1%
	50,001–100,000 MDL	4.0%	96.0%
	More than / Mai mult de 100,000 MDL	22.8%	77.2%
	Do not know or No answer / NȘ sau NR	4.5%	95.5%

		Yes / Da	No / Nu
Main sources of income <i>Principalele surse de venit</i>	Wages / <i>Venit din salariu</i>	5.3%	94.7%
	Income from agricultural production / <i>Venit din producția agricolă</i>	9.1%	90.9%
	Pension, benefits / <i>Pensie, alocații</i>	2.3%	97.7%
	Other incomes / <i>Alte venituri</i>	1.7%	98.3%
Status of land <i>Statutul terenului de pământ</i>	Self-cultivation / <i>Prelucrează personal</i>	9.8%	90.2%
	Lease for farming / <i>Dă în arendă</i>	0.0%	100.0%
	Mix of self-cultivation and lease / <i>O parte prelucrează, iar o parte o dă în arendă</i>	0.0%	100.0%
	Fallow / <i>Pîrloagă</i>	0.0%	100.0%
	Do not know or No answer / <i>Nș sau NR</i>	28.1%	71.9%
Language <i>Limba de comunicare</i>	Romanian / <i>Română</i>	4.7%	95.3%
	Russian / <i>Rusă</i>	2.5%	97.5%
Region <i>Zona</i>	North / <i>Nord</i>	3.5%	96.5%
	Central / <i>Centru</i>	6.0%	94.0%
	South / <i>Sud</i>	3.2%	96.8%

