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Author

Centre for Sociological, Politological and Psychological Analysis and Investigations CIVIS (CIVIS Centre)
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Maria Cebotari str. 61, of. 1
MD-2012
Chișinău
Republic of Moldova
Email: office@civis.md
www.civis.md

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to explore various aspects of life among the different ethnic groups in Moldova, how Moldova's multi-ethnic society functions, and the role of the State as a manager of diversity. The study was conducted in the form of a survey of representative random and non-random samples of all major ethnic groups across Moldova, except Transdnistria. The total number of individuals interviewed was 2,622. Moldovans and Romanians are two constituent groups of the majority group and, as a combined category, are referred to as the "majority population".

National minorities feel Moldovan, but with multiple identities

The majority of Moldovans, Gagauz and Roma identify themselves solely with their primary ethnic group, while the majority of Romanians, Russians, Ukrainians and Bulgarians associate themselves with other ethnic groups as well; mainly with Moldovans. In general, inter-ethnic marriages are uncommon. Russians and Ukrainians, however, have a higher frequency of mixed families.

Respondents across the different ethnic groups overwhelmingly define themselves by their citizenship and ethnic identity in almost equal proportions, with one notable exception: the Roma. The Roma people visibly attach more weight to their ethnicity than their civic association with Moldova. Other identities, such as European, post-Soviet, or global identities do not play a strong role. Territorial determinants of identity or localized identities are most prominent among the national minorities. They allocate significantly greater importance to their sense of belonging to particular localities and communities compared to the majority population. Gagauz and Bulgarians, more than any of the other ethnic groups, are attached to their place of residence and have a strong territorialized sense of home. This sentiment could derive from the fact that these ethnic groups live in compact territorial settlements, as well as from their experience of enjoying a certain degree of self-governance.

All of the ethnic groups in Moldova feel that they have special ties with other countries. The Moldovan and Romanian majority are strongly attached to Romania, but over a third of Moldovans also feel that they are linked to Russia. National minorities exhibit the strongest links with their kin-States, however they also have other affinities with, for example, Russia and Ukraine. The relationship between the cultural affinity of national minorities to other States and their loyalty to the State in which they reside is complex. All national minorities feel close cultural ties with a number of States, which could be interpreted as a normalization of multiple identities. At the same time, minorities espouse their loyalty to the State and overwhelmingly see Moldova as their only home. Very few people among the national minorities consider Moldova and another country to be their home at the same time, while over a third of the Romanian majority does.

Most respondents from all of the groups are proud of being Moldovan citizens but, at the same time, share a critical view of their State's performance. Interestingly, Romanians are the least proud of all. The level of trust in all social and formal institutions, except the church and the local administration, is minimal among the majority population. Conversely, Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Gagauz and Roma have a higher level of trust in State institutions. Among the national minorities, the Russians are the least trustful of all institutions, but still more so than the majority.

The intention to migrate is very high among all ethnic groups. Yet, most of the people who were interviewed would rather consider short-term migration. This trend is quite high among the Roma people. Every fifth Russian and Roma representative would be willing to leave the country and not return. Gagauz and Ukrainians are least inclined to emigrate.

Linguistic compartmentalization is not detrimental to civic and cultural unity

The second dominant language in Moldova is Russian: nearly all of the Russian, half of the Ukrainian and a third of the Gagauz and Bulgarian respondents identified the Russian language as their mother tongue, while the rest considered their ethnic group's language to be their mother tongue. Bilingualism or multilingualism among national minorities means that they speak both their ethnic mother tongue and Russian, not the State language. A miniscule share of national minority representatives who took part in the survey identified

Moldovan or Romanian as their mother tongue, with the notable exception of 20 per cent of Roma. The majority of Romanians see themselves as monolingual, while one-fifth of the Moldovan majority admit that they use Russian in their daily communication.

The overwhelming majority of national minority respondents studied in Russian schools. Roma children attend Russian and Moldovan schools in nearly equal proportions. This result points to the remarkable linguistic compartmentalization of Moldova's national minorities.

The national minorities overwhelmingly consume Russian media, while the majority population adheres predominantly to the Romanian-language media.

However, even when socializing in their own linguistic communities, national minorities in Moldova demonstrate an equally remarkable attachment to Moldova, viewing it as both their home and their State. The majorities and minorities construct their civic identity in a very similar way and attribute comparable importance to the civic signifiers of their civic identity, such as place of birth, place of residence, and holding Moldovan citizenship. Another criterion that stands out is having family from Moldova. Proficiency in the State language is a rather important criterion for the Moldovan and Romanian ethnic groups, while feeling part of Moldova also seems to be an important criterion for all of the ethnic minorities.

Culturally, the majority Moldovans and national minorities are very similar: they celebrate the same holidays, and a mix of religious dates and dates passed down from Soviet times can be found in their holiday calendar. Victory Day is still important for Moldovans and for nearly half of those who identify themselves as Romanians, but to a lesser degree than for the minorities. National minorities and ethnic Moldovans alike do not consider Europe Day, which coincides with Victory Day, to be as important a holiday. Ethnic Moldovans and minorities celebrate post-independence instituted holidays, such as Independence Day and Language Day, relatively less than other more traditional holidays, yet these are primary holidays for Romanians.

Representation and political ambitions: intent and barriers among the majority and national minorities

Only the majority ethnic Moldovans are satisfied with their representation in State institutions. In all other ethnic groups, including Romanians, dissatisfaction prevails. Out of all the ethnic groups, the Roma feel least represented. However, all of the ethnic groups share the same view that substantive representation is unsatisfactory. The highest level of dissatisfaction occurs among the Roma, Bulgarian and Romanian ethnic groups. The rate of dissatisfaction increases when respondents assessed the extent to which their nominal representation serves the interests of their ethnic group. The disparity is most visible in the case of the Moldovan majority.

Overall, national minorities feel that they are less capable of influencing politics than the majority population. Among the national minorities, the Gagauz are most confident that they can impact politics. This may be related to their experience of territorial self-governance. Interest in running for public office is highest among Romanians, Moldovans and Roma. National minorities consider the majoritarian population (Moldovan) to be by far the most influential politically. However, Moldovans themselves, and to a larger extent Romanians, give precedence to Russians in terms of political influence; a conviction that Russians appear to disagree with by allotting themselves a far more modest place in the hierarchy of political influence. The Roma people are considered to be the least politically influential by all of the ethnic groups, and to the greatest extent by the Roma themselves. All of the groups tend to perceive themselves as being noticeably less influential than others perceive them to be.

A willingness to work for State institutions correlates with confidence in one's own competence in politics and one's ability to influence politics: groups that perceive themselves as being more competent in politics are also more willing to work for State institutions than those who consider themselves to be incompetent and without any influence. Roma are a notable exception. Their assessment of their own competence is comparable to other national minorities, but their confidence in being capable of impacting politics is the same as in the case of the majority. The Roma express an above average willingness to work for State institutions at all levels. A discrepancy between the desire to enter political competition and dissatisfaction with the current representation is greatest in the case of the Roma minority.

More people take part in civic organizations than in political parties. One out of ten people in Moldova is a member of an NGO or trade union. Bulgarians and Ukrainians are most active out of all of the national minorities in this respect. Their civil society presence is comparable to that of the majority Moldovans and Romanians. Membership of a political party is more popular among ethnic Moldovans than among national minorities.

Representatives of all ethnic groups demonstrate a high level of voting activity. More people vote in the local elections than in the Parliamentary elections. Roma are relatively less active voters than all of the other groups, but still show an impressive 70 per cent commitment to vote in the next election.

All ethnic groups show a greater interest in joining local administrations than national-level State institutions and in standing for office in the local elections compared to the parliamentary ones. Roma show the greatest interest among all of the national minorities in entering politics or the State administration. This is in line with the finding that the local administration and the church enjoy the greatest level of trust among the entire society.

Compared to other ethnic groups, more Roma and Russians believe that there are barriers preventing them from accessing the civil service. Gagauz and Bulgarians see fewer barriers and more opportunities to join the civil service, akin to the majority Romanians. One possible explanation of the perception of accessibility to the civil service is advanced self-governance arrangements in the areas of compact settlements of these ethnic groups.

The relative significance of perceived barriers that prevent access to the civil service varies across the ethnic groups: the Roma highlight ethnicity and education, the Moldovan majority refer mainly to ethnicity as an obstacle, while other ethnic groups refer to language. The Roma feel most discriminated against based on their ethnicity and educational status. Other minorities appear to feel less discriminated against on ethnic, social or educational grounds, but nevertheless feel strongly that their language skills limit their prospects of joining the civil service in Moldova. Interestingly, both Romanian-speaking majority respondents who position themselves as Romanians and the Russian-speaking minorities cited language as a barrier. Thus, all groups seem to perceive language as being an obstacle to their employment in the public sector – for their own particular reasons.

Inter-ethnic relations and diversity: a positive outlook

Acceptance of 'others' significantly outweighs non-acceptance among all ethnic groups. In general, non-acceptance is not reciprocal for almost all of the ethnic groups in relation to the other ethnic groups. The Roma and Romanians are the two ethnic groups with the highest level of non-acceptance by other ethnic groups, while the majoritarian Moldovan population is the least rejected ethnic group. Moldovans are the most socially distant group from all the other ethnic groups, while Bulgarians are socially closest to all of the other groups.

The Roma feel that they are the most discriminated against on ethnic grounds in every sphere of life. All ethnic groups agree that the Roma are most often stereotyped in the media. Russians experience the most significant level of discrimination in the labour market, while the Gagauz feel more discriminated against in the health sector. With the notable exception of the Roma, the percentage of respondents that encounter discriminatory practices is minimal. National minorities cite language as a prominent reason for discrimination in employment and education, while all groups present corruption as a dominant reason for discrimination when receiving public and health services. For the majority of Moldovans and Romanians, corruption is the key reason for discrimination.

Regardless of the relatively widespread perceptions of discrimination on either ethnic or linguistic grounds, the majority and minorities overwhelmingly agree that Moldova is a society where diversity is welcome and protected. The percentage of those who are concerned about their identity being under threat is around 30-40 per cent across all ethnic groups. The Roma people are the most concerned, while the Gagauz are the least concerned about the preservation of their identity. There is almost an equal level of openness from all ethnic groups for multi-ethnicity and the involvement of all ethnic groups in the administration of State

affairs. National minorities tend to attach greater importance to the obligation of the State to preserve identity and consider the opinions of various groups, compared to the Moldovan majority.

A miniscule minority of five per cent rate ethnic conflicts and tensions as an important problem, as opposed to more than half of the respondents across all of the ethnic groups that see corruption, unemployment, and low salaries as pressing problems. Overwhelmingly, all groups believe in peaceful co-existence in ethnically diverse societies, but about a third think that conflicts between different ethnic groups are inevitable. The Roma are the most concerned of all about conflicts looming large.

When assessing the dynamic of inter-ethnic relations, the Gagauz and Bulgarians are positive about the overall tendency towards their steady improvement, while Russians and Ukrainians are divided in their evaluation of the evolution of inter-ethnic relations over the course of the last 15 years, as are the Moldovan and Romanian majority. Overall, more people think that inter-ethnic relations deteriorated in the year preceding the study (2019-2020). Members of the younger generation have a more positive view of the evolution of inter-ethnic relations compared to their older compatriots.

It is striking that ethnicity and language as primary identity markers appear to be less divisive than politics and economic status. These results corroborate the fact that Moldovan society has embraced its multi-ethnic and multilingual composition, and that identity differences are managed relatively well compared to political and geopolitical rifts. The Roma are most vulnerable to ethnic divisions.

A barrier-free language space in Moldova: a dream in stark contrast to the reality

National minorities are less convinced that knowing the State language should be made mandatory for all citizens, as opposed to the majority. In practical terms, around half of the national minority respondents experience language difficulties in their encounters with public services and the courts. Around a third cannot read legal acts and official information, including information about social services. Difficulties in reading instructions on how to take medicines are also widespread.

Only one out of four Russians, Ukrainians and Bulgarians speak and understand the State language well, while the proportion is even lower among the Gagauz group – one out of ten. Every third Russian, Ukrainian and Roma and every second Bulgarian and Gagauz barely understands the State language at all.

In stark contrast to the extraordinarily poor State language skills, all national minorities rated knowledge of the State language, the Russian language and foreign languages highly, and view this as having a positive impact on a person's professional prospects, just like the majority. At the same time, the overwhelming majority of the population, regardless of their ethnicity, think that the main problem lies in the lack of willingness to acquire better skills in the State language. The other two main reasons are the poor quality of State language teaching at the school level and the low priority given by people to learning the State language, which they blame on a lack of spare time. Half of them would be willing to attend courses to learn the State language, provided they were offered free of charge. However, a more fundamental obstacle is the fact that between one third and half of the people belonging to national minorities do not want to learn the State language. The data does not provide any explanation for this formidable lack of interest. An inability to communicate in the State language does not create insurmountable problems for those who do not work in public services or other areas where proficiency in the State language is a requirement. Furthermore, it is young people who are largely motivated to learn the State language.

Bilingual and multilingual education seems to offer a way out of this linguistic segregation. All ethnic groups overwhelmingly support this option. While over 95% of national minorities had Russian as the language of instruction at school, this number drops to around 50% when respondents are asked about their own education preference or education for their children. With the notable exception of the Gagauz minority that still prefers Russian as the language of instruction at school (70%), about a third of other national minorities opt for the Romanian language. This trend becomes even more remarkable when parents opt for the Romanian-Russian-English triad with varying hierarchy of the languages in bilingual schools. About a fifth of all respondents want the Russian language to be the second school language. It appears that everyone wants their children to live and study in a more diverse linguistic environment than the current one.

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SURVEY DESIGN

Goals and coverage

Main objective: to measure, monitor and analyze the perceptions, attitudes and beliefs of the major ethnic groups in the Republic of Moldova regarding: (1) one's own self-identification; (2) relation to the Moldovan State; (3) relation to kin-States; (4) relation to other ethnic groups; (5) integration into Moldovan society, including the use of languages, and (6) relation to the Mass Media.

The survey was conducted throughout the whole country (excluding the Transdnestrrian region) and covered both rural and urban areas.

Research strategy

Methodology:	Quantitative study, representative at the national level for each ethnic group.
Interviewing method:	Initially, the field work started with the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) method. However, due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, the CATI method (Computer Assisted Telephone Interview) was added in order to continue with the data collection process. Therefore, 1,237 interviews (47%) were conducted using the CAPI method and 1,385 Interviews (53%) were conducted using the CATI method. Data were collected on tablets which were connected online to a central server.
Target groups:	General population (18 years old and over); representatives of seven ethnic groups: Moldovans, Romanians, Russians, Ukrainians, Gagauzians, Bulgarians and Roma.
Interview length:	The average length of the interview was 36 minutes. The working language was Romanian (30%) and Russian (70%).
Pilot stage:	The questionnaire was piloted before the main field work began.
Coverage:	National, including rural and urban localities. Overall, the survey covered 309 localities.
Sample size:	The ethnobarometer includes the major ethnic groups in the Republic of Moldova according to the 2014 Census, as well as less numerous ethnic groups where targeted State policies exist to support these communities. As such, the survey was conducted for the following ethnic groups: Moldovan, Romanian, Ukrainian, Gagauz, Russian, Bulgarian and Roma. The Moldovan/Romanian ethnic group was oversampled to highlight the differences between Moldovans that identify as Romanians. In total, 2,622 respondents were interviewed: Moldovan group – 403 respondents Romanian group – 201 respondents Russian group – 402 respondents Ukrainian group – 407 respondents Bulgarian group – 406 respondents Gagauz group – 401 respondents Roma group – 402 respondents
Field work period:	7 March – 19 August 2020.

Sample profile:	<p>CAPI method – semi-probabilistic, stratified (two stratification criteria used – by region and type of settlement) and with multiple stages (primary sampling unit – locality, secondary sampling unit – streets/routes, tertiary sampling unit – household and ultimate sampling unit – respondent).</p> <p>CATI method – probabilistic, using simple random selection procedure of phone numbers from the register of phone numbers assigned to mobile phone service providers (Orange, Moldcell and Unite) with proportional distribution of selected ranges per each provider and landline numbers for specific localities where a higher proportion of specific ethnic groups resides.</p> <p><u>Reference population:</u> all targeted ethnic groups residing in Moldova. The information for sample design was based on the 2014 Census. No administrative unit of the population was excluded from the sample, except the Transdnistrian region.</p> <p>The households refusing to participate were replaced with neighbouring households/phone numbers from a generated list.</p>
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Survey distribution of interviews following stratification:

National level	Moldovan	Romanian	Ukrainian	Russian	Gagauz	Bulgarian	Roma	Total
Chişinău Municipality	64	61	42	123	6	25	9	330
Balti Municipality	16	6	39	66	0	0	5	132
Cahul, Cantemir	26	20	9	7	11	43	4	120
Taraclia	3	1	3	7	13	220	5	252
ATU Gagauzia	4	1	15	31	368	57	16	492
Basarabasca, Cimislia, Hincesti, Leova	31	19	21	28	2	41	22	164
Causeni, Stefan Voda	20	4	0	10	0	17	3	54
Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Dubasari, Ialoveni, Straseni	57	34	11	12	0	2	0	116
Orhei, Rezina, Soldanesti, Telenesti	40	18	10	4	0	1	10	83
Calarasi, Nisporeni, Ungheni	31	16	6	2	0	0	27	82
Falesti, Glodeni, Riscani, Singerei	37	2	83	47	0	0	47	216
Drochia, Floresti, Soroca	38	13	51	25	0	0	76	203
Briceni, Donduseni, Edinet, Ocnita	36	6	117	40	1	0	178	378
Total	403	201	407	402	401	406	402	2,622

Urban level	Moldovan	Romanian	Ukrainian	Russian	Gagauz	Bulgarian	Roma	Total
Chişinău Municipality	54	59	41	121	6	25	9	315
Balti Municipality	16	6	39	66	0	0	5	132
Cahul, Cantemir	5	1	6	5	1	4	0	22
Taraclia	1	0	2	2	1	109	5	120
ATU Gagauzia	1	0	7	22	119	25	8	182
Basarabasca, Cimislia, Hincesti, Leova	4	4	0	16	2	11	9	46
Causeni, Stefan Voda	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Dubasari, Ialoveni, Straseni	9	2	6	7	0	0	0	24
Orhei, Rezina, Soldanesti, Telenesti	11	8	0	4	0	1	10	34
Calarasi, Nisporeni, Ungheni	10	7	0	1	0	0	5	23
Falesti, Glodeni, Riscani, Singerei	9	1	23	11	0	0	32	76
Drochia, Floresti, Soroca	10	10	12	10	0	0	23	65
Briceni, Donduseni, Edinet, Ocnita	13	4	38	23	1	0	178	257
Total	148	104	174	288	130	175	284	1,303

Rural level	Moldovan	Romanian	Ukrainian	Russian	Gagauz	Bulgarian	Roma	Total
Chişinău Municipality	10	2	1	2	0	0	0	15
Balti Municipality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cahul, Cantemir	21	19	3	2	10	39	4	98
Taraclia	2	1	1	5	12	111	0	132
ATU Gagauzia	3	1	8	9	249	32	8	310
Basarabasca, Cimislia, Hincesti, Leova	27	15	21	12	0	30	13	118
Causeni, Stefan Voda	15	2	0	10	0	17	3	47
Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Dubasari, Ialoveni, Straseni	48	32	5	5	0	2	0	92
Orhei, Rezina, Soldanesti, Telenesti	29	10	10	0	0	0	0	49
Calarasi, Nisporeni, Ungheni	21	9	6	1	0	0	22	59
Falesti, Glodeni, Riscani, Singerei	28	1	60	36	0	0	15	140
Drochia, Floresti, Soroca	28	3	39	15	0	0	53	138
Briceni, Donduseni, Edinet, Ocnita	23	2	79	17	0	0	0	121
Total	255	97	233	114	271	231	118	1,319

Distribution of data collection by day of the week:

Day of week	Number	Per cent
Monday	321	12.2%
Tuesday	340	13.0%
Wednesday	434	16.6%
Thursday	402	15.3%
Friday	399	15.2%
Saturday	383	14.6%
Sunday	343	13.1%
Total	2,622	100%

Distribution of data collection by time:

Time	Number	Per cent
8:00 - 9:00	14	0.5%
9:00-10:00	42	1.6%
10:00-11:00	73	2.8%
11:00-12:00	143	5.5%
12:00-13:00	200	7.6%
13:00-14:00	191	7.3%
14:00-15:00	251	9.6%
15:00-16:00	284	10.7%
16:00-17:00	330	12.6%
17:00-18:00	316	12.1%
18:00-19:00	280	10.6%
19:00-20:00	248	9.5%
20:00-21:00	170	6.5%
21:00-22:00	80	3.1%
Total	2,622	100%

Socio-demographic profile of respondents by ethnic group

TOTAL	Moldovan		Romanian		Russian		Ukrainian	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
GENDER								
Male	184	46%	96	48%	175	44%	162	40%
Female	219	54%	105	52%	227	56%	245	60%
AGE GROUP								
18-34 years	147	36%	48	24%	130	32%	87	21%
35-59 years	157	39%	83	41%	131	33%	138	34%
60 years +	99	25%	70	35%	141	35%	182	45%
LEVEL OF EDUCATION *								
Low	117	29%	38	19%	85	21%	140	34%
Middle	180	45%	51	25%	152	38%	164	40%
High	104	26%	112	56%	165	41%	101	25%
Refused to answer	2	0.5%					2	0.5%
TYPE OF LOCALITY								
Urban	148	37%	104	52%	288	72%	174	43%
Rural	255	63%	97	48%	114	28%	233	57%
REGION								
North	127	32%	27	13%	178	44%	290	71%
Centre	143	35%	72	36%	22	5%	38	9%
South	69	17%	41	20%	79	20%	37	9%
Chişinău	64	16%	61	30%	123	31%	42	10%
CIVIL STATUS								
Unmarried, single	79	20%	30	15%	90	22%	50	12%
Unmarried, living together	22	5%	12	6%	17	4%	16	4%
Married	238	59%	130	65%	200	50%	238	58%
Divorced/separated	25	6%	8	4%	31	8%	27	7%
Widow	38	9%	21	10%	62	15%	76	19%
Refused to answer	1	0.2%			2	0.5%		
LEVEL OF INCOME **								
Low	187	46%	62	31%	183	46%	216	53%
Middle	144	36%	88	44%	168	42%	154	38%
High	60	15%	44	22%	41	10%	31	8%
Refused to answer	12	3%	7	3%	10	2%	6	1%
CITIZENSHIP STATUS								
Only Moldovan	345	86%	86	43%	359	89%	379	93%
Other countries (Moldovan and another State or only another State)	57	14%	115	57%	41	10%	27	7%
Refused to answer	1	0.2%			2	0.5%	1	0.2%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS								
Employed	190	47%	123	61%	164	41%	148	36%
Unemployed	213	53%	78	39%	237	59%	258	63%
Refused to answer					1	0.2%	1	0.2%

*** Level of education:**

Low level – up to 11th grade in general education

Middle level – high school, vocational school, college

High level – university, master, PhD

**** Self-assessed level:**

Low level – Income is not enough to afford to buy food, or income is enough for food but not enough to afford to buy clothes

Middle level – Can afford to buy food and save a little, but not enough to afford more expensive items for the household (TV, fridge, etc.)

High level – Can afford to purchase more expensive items

Ethnobarometer Moldova - 2020

TOTAL	Bulgarian		Gagauz		Roma	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
GENDER						
Male	186	46%	176	44%	213	53%
Female	220	54%	225	56%	189	47%
AGE GROUP						
18-34 years	132	33%	125	31%	138	34%
35-59 years	158	39%	138	34%	210	52%
60 years +	116	29%	138	34%	54	13%
LEVEL OF EDUCATION *						
Low	87	21%	145	36%	356	89%
Middle	163	40%	150	37%	28	7%
High	153	38%	106	26%	12	3%
Refused to answer	3	1%			6	1%
TYPE OF LOCALITY						
Urban	175	43%	130	32%	284	71%
Rural	231	57%	271	68%	118	29%
REGION						
North			1	0.2%	306	76%
Centre	3	1%			37	9%
South	378	93%	394	98%	50	12%
Chişinău	25	6%	6	1%	9	2%
CIVIL STATUS						
Unmarried, single	88	22%	82	20%	50	12%
Unmarried, living together	10	2%	9	2%	67	17%
Married	239	59%	247	62%	221	55%
Divorced/separated	21	5%	15	4%	24	6%
Widow	43	11%	46	11%	38	9%
Refused to answer	5	1%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%
LEVEL OF INCOME **						
Low	142	35%	187	47%	285	71%
Middle	200	49%	150	37%	87	22%
High	55	14%	48	12%	22	5%
Refused to answer	9	2%	16	4%	8	2%
CITIZENSHIP STATUS						
Only Moldovan	327	81%	367	92%	386	96%
Other countries (Moldovan and another State or only another State)	73	18%	32	8%	10	2%
Refused to answer	6	1%	2	0,5%	6	1%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS						
Employed	195	48%	143	36%	78	19%
Not employed	209	51%	257	64%	309	77%
Refused to answer	2	0.5%	1	0,2%	15	4%

*** Level of education:**

Low level – up to 11th grade in general education
 Middle level – high school, vocational school, college
 High level – university, master, PhD

**** Self-assessed level:**

Low level – Income is not enough to afford to buy food, or income is enough for food but not enough to afford to buy clothes
 Middle level – Can afford to buy food and save a little, but not enough to afford more expensive items for the household (TV, fridge, etc.)
 High level – Can afford to purchase more expensive items

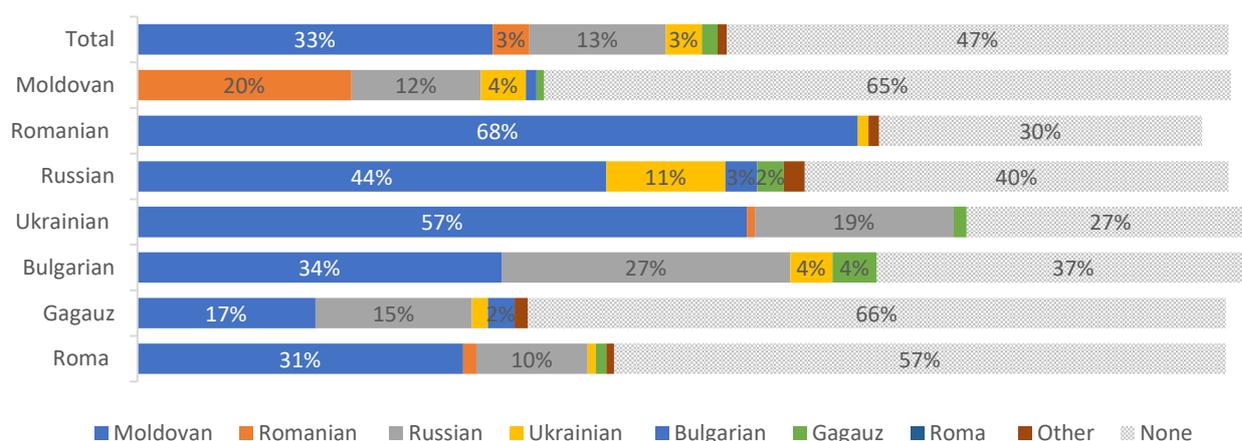
I. ETHNIC GROUPS' SELF-IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Ethnic self-identification

Self-identification with other ethnicities

The majority of Moldovans, Gagauz and Roma identify themselves predominantly with their primary ethnic group, while the majority of Romanians, Russians, Ukrainians and Bulgarians associate themselves with other ethnic groups as well, mainly with Moldovans (Figure 1).

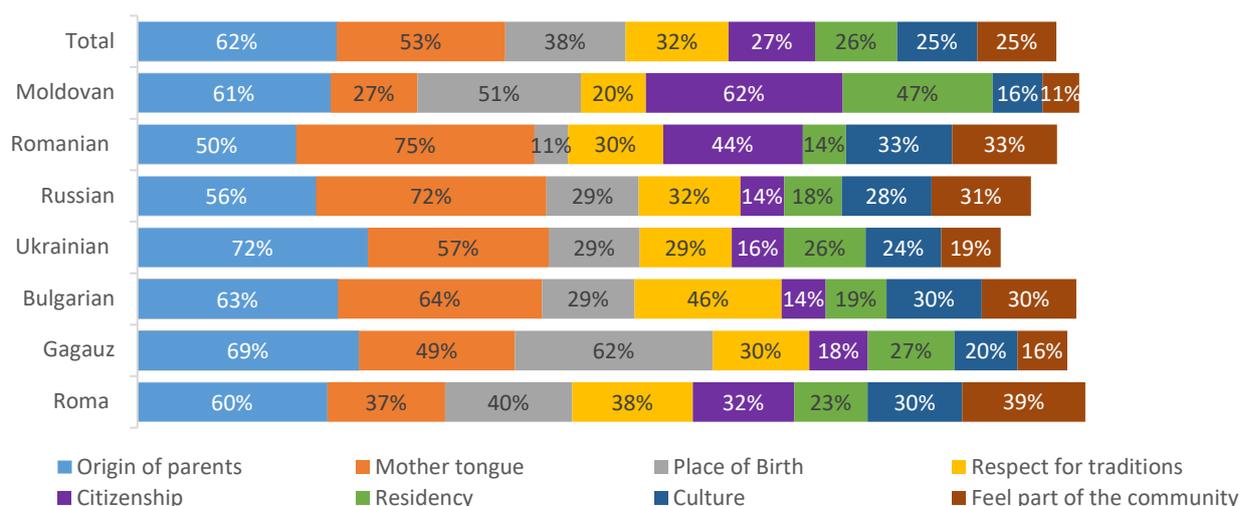
Figure 1. Do you consider yourself to belong to another ethnic group or ethnic groups, besides your dominant ethnicity?



Defining elements of belonging to an ethnic group

The key elements for defining belonging to an ethnic group are **origin of parents and mother tongue**. However, mother tongue is less important for Moldovans and Roma (Figure 2). Citizenship is also an important element, mainly for Moldovans and Romanians, while place of birth is very important for the Moldovan and Gagauz ethnic groups.

Figure 2. Which criteria do you use to define belonging to an ethnic group?¹ Three choices possible



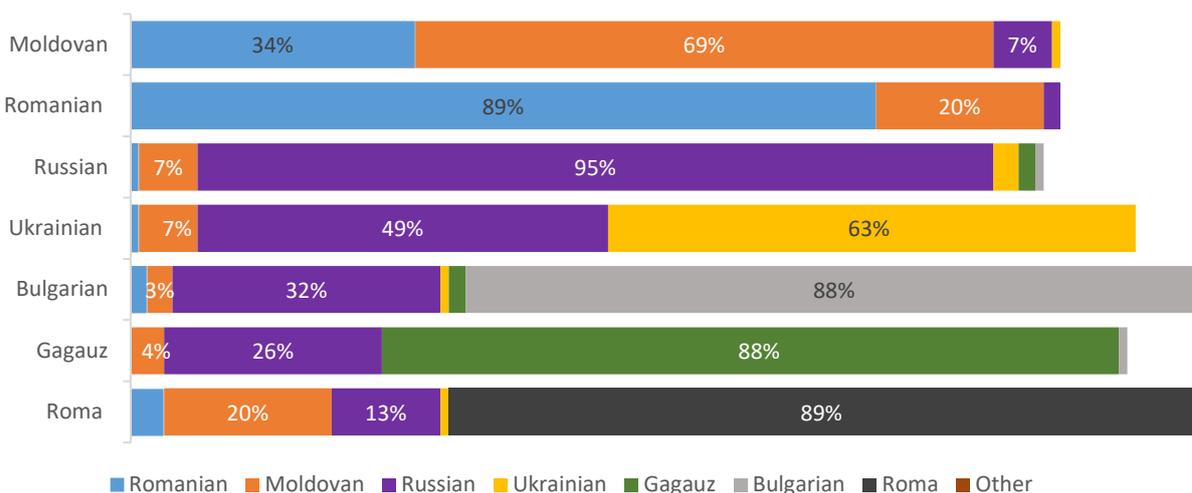
¹ In all figures of this type data are represented horizontally in percentage points given that it was possible to answer the question with more choices.

1.2. Linguistic self-identification

Mother tongue

Ethnic affiliation correlates strongly with the mother tongue for almost all of the ethnic groups, except for the Ukrainian group (Figure 3). At the same time, the Russian language prevails over the State language as the mother tongue language for all of the minority groups, except for the Roma.

Figure 3. Which language(s) is/are your mother tongue(s)? Multiple answers possible

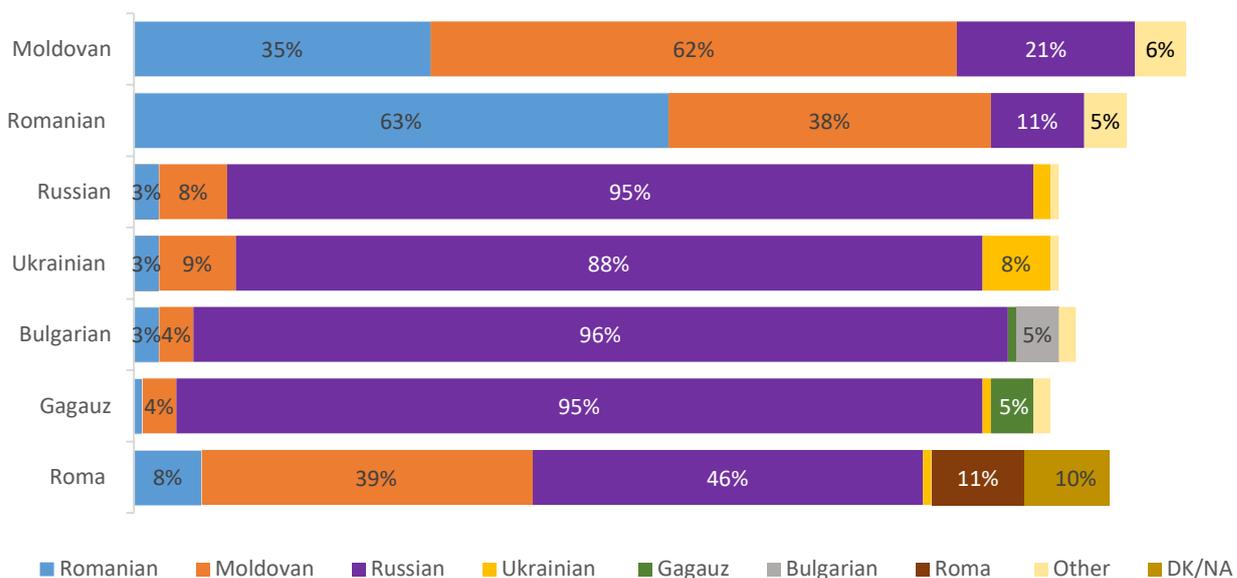


Language of education

The main language of education for ethnic minorities was the Russian language, except for the Roma (Figure 4). Aside from the Moldovan, Romanian and Russian ethnic groups, the incidence of ethnic groups studying in their native language is very small.

Within the Moldovan/Romanian ethnic group, the language of education correlates strongly with the age of the respondents: the elderly preponderantly answered that the language of education was Moldovan (from 23% for the 18-34 years age group to 79% for the 60 years + age group).

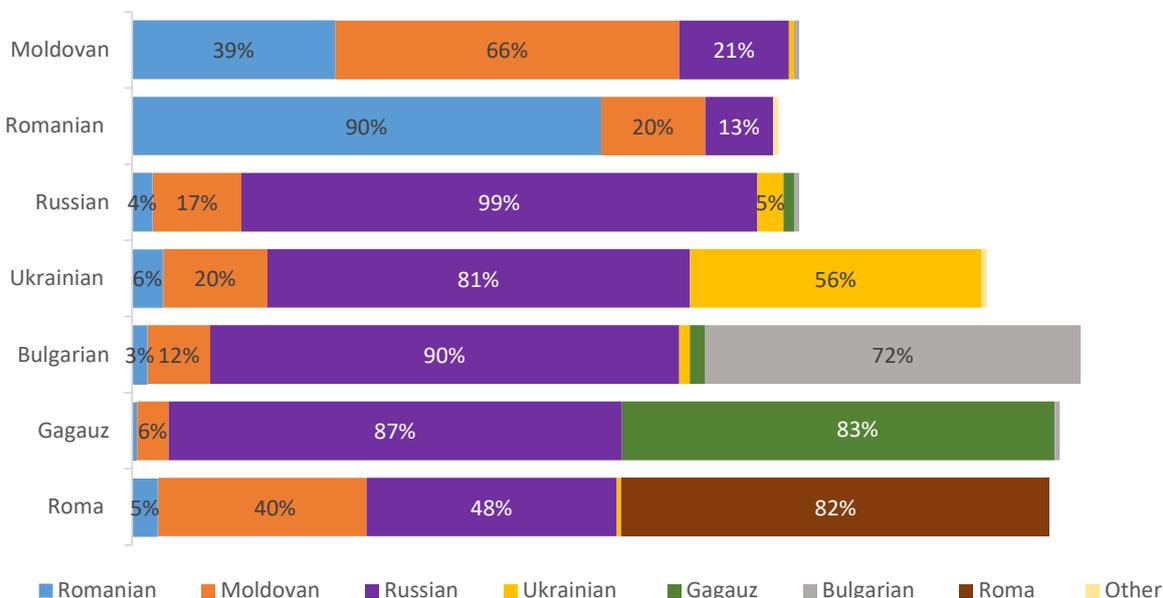
Figure 4. In which language(s) did you study in school? Multiple answers possible



Language of daily use

The majority of the ethnic groups (except Moldovan, Romanian and Russian) use two languages in their daily communication: their mother tongue and the Russian language (Figure 5). Almost every second Roma communicates daily in three languages.

Figure 5. Which language do you use in your day-to-day communication? Multiple answers possible

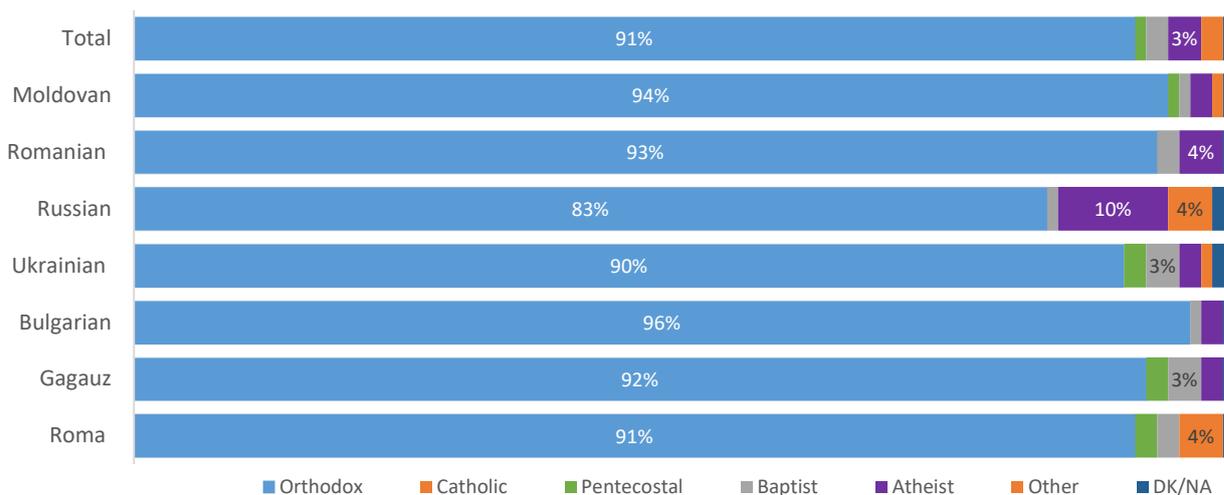


1.3. Religious self-identification

Dominant religion

The dominant religion for all ethnic groups is Orthodox (Figure 6). Every tenth Russian respondent considers him/herself as atheist, which is at least two times higher compared to the other groups.

Figure 6. What is your religion? Multiple answers possible

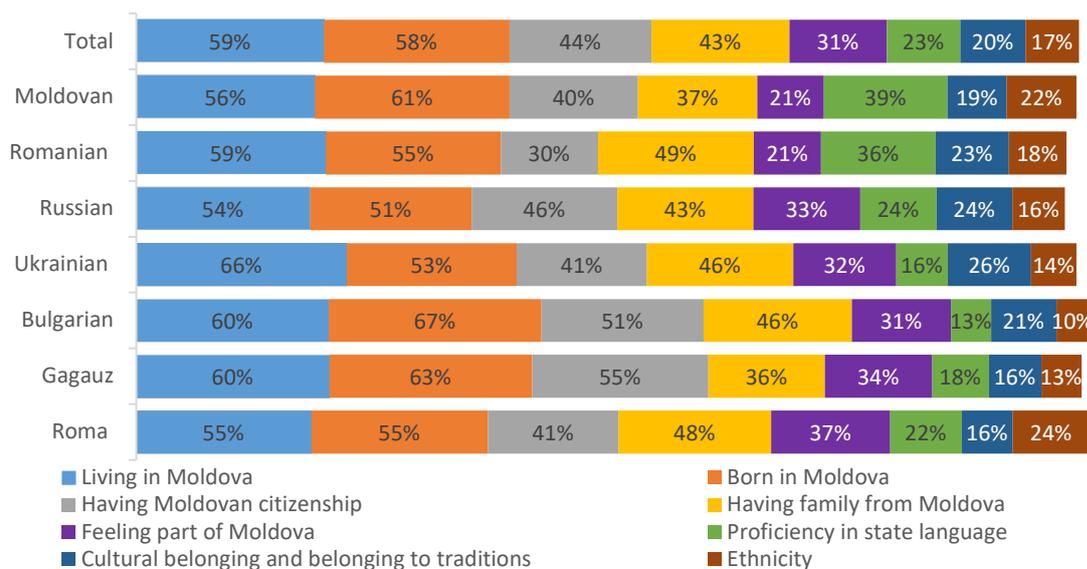


1.4. Civic self-identification

Definition of “Moldovan”

The term “Moldovan” is defined mainly in civic terms. It correlates with the *place of birth, place of residence and holding Moldovan citizenship* (Figure 7). Another criterion that stands out is *having family from Moldova*. *Proficiency in the State language* is a rather important criterion for the Moldovan/Romanian ethnic group, while *feeling part of Moldova* also seems to be an important criterion for all ethnic minorities.

Figure 7. In your opinion, what defines a person as being Moldovan? Three choices possible

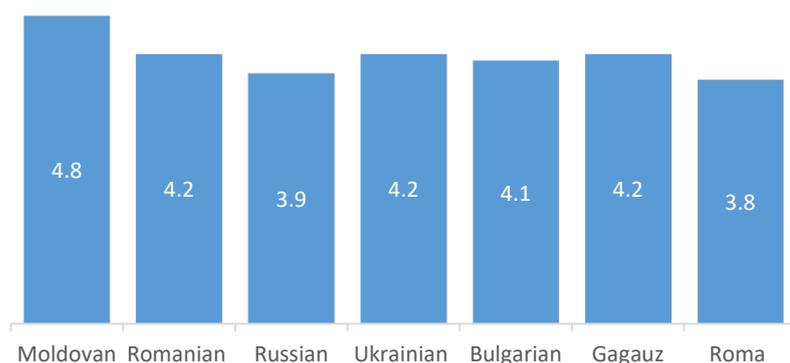


Feeling part of the Moldovan people

Figure 8. To what extent do you feel part of the Moldovan people?

Average score

1-5 points scale, where 1 = not at all and 5 = entirely

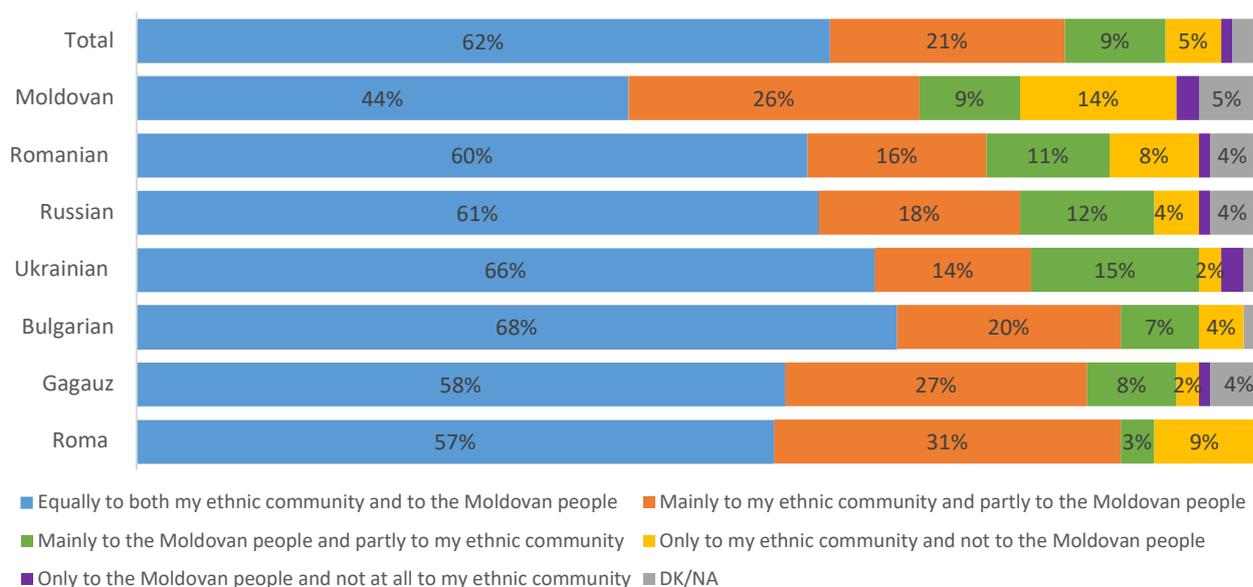


The extent of feeling part of the Moldovan population may be described as high for all of the ethnic minority groups, since all ethnic groups rated at an average score close to 4 or above, on a 5-point scale (Figure 8). It is interesting to note that 10 per cent of Moldovans do not feel as if they are entirely part of the Moldovan people. Roma and Russians feel least Moldovan out of all of the groups surveyed.

Association with ethnic community vs. Moldovan people

Most respondents from all of the ethnic groups showed a balanced association between their ethnic community and the Moldovan people (Figure 9). Surprisingly, this is not the case for the majoritarian ethnic Moldovan population: 40% consider their ethnic origin as their main or only affiliation. For ethnic Moldovans, Roma and Gagauz their ethnic origin is of greater significance compared to the other groups.

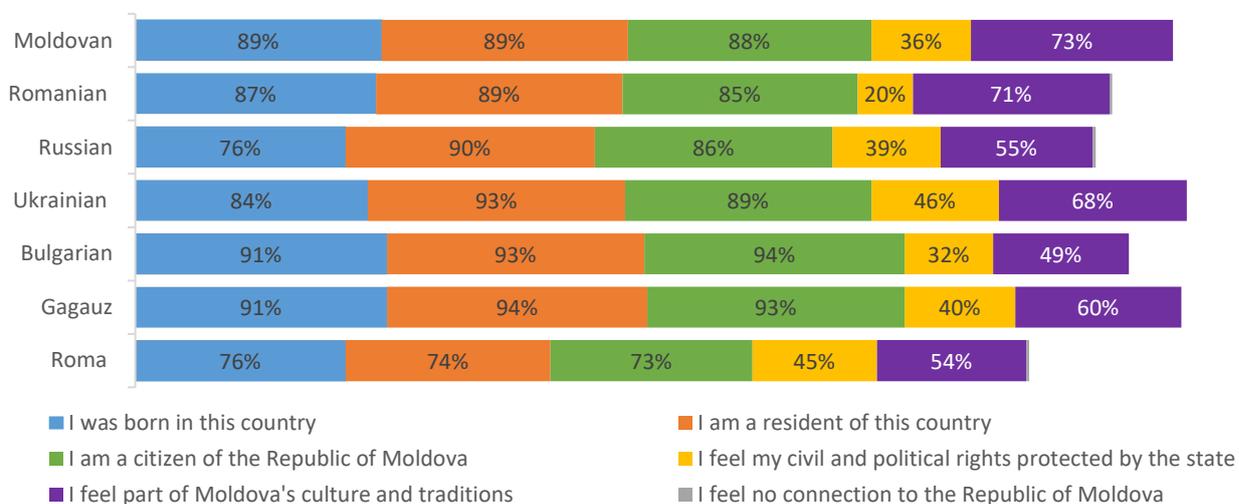
Figure 9. In Moldova there are people with different ethnic backgrounds; together they all constitute the people of Moldova. If you think of yourself as a representative of a certain ethnic community and as a member of the Moldovan people, how do you consider which one you associate with?



Connection to the State

Connection to the Republic of Moldova is perceived through three key elements: residence, place of birth and citizenship (Figure 10). Only less than 1% of respondents from the various ethnic groups claimed they feel no connection to the State. Interestingly, fewer Moldovans and Romanians consider that their civil and political rights are protected by the State compared to the representatives of national minorities, except Bulgarians.

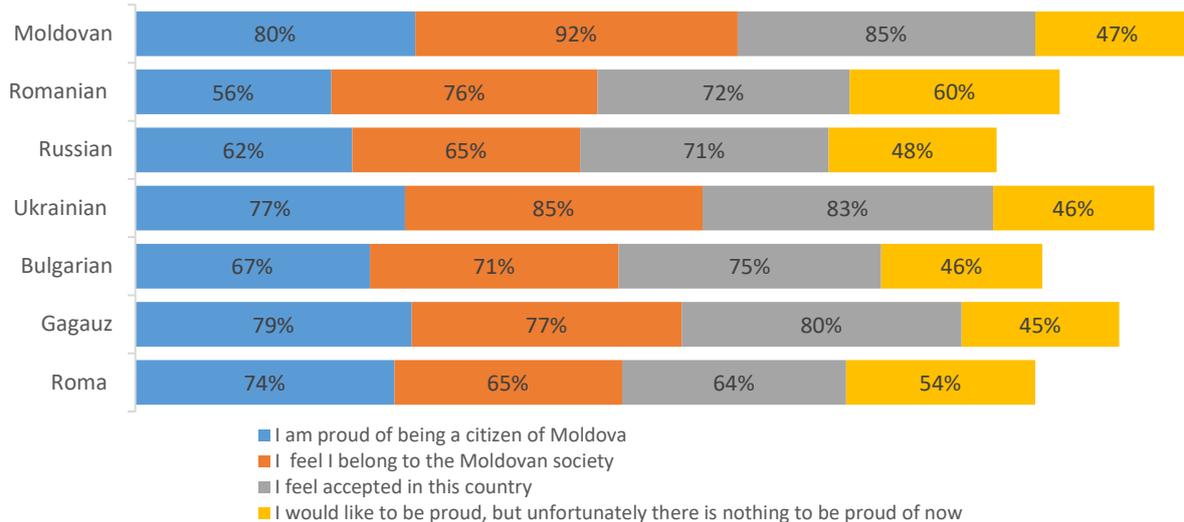
Figure 10. In what ways do you feel connected to the State of the Republic of Moldova? Please indicate all options that apply. **Multiple answers**



Feeling part of society

The majority of respondents from all ethnic groups confirm that they are proud and feel that they belong to and are accepted by Moldovan society, with the highest incidence among the Moldovan ethnic group (Figure 11). Yet, fewer Romanians are proud and fewer Roma and Russians feel that they belong to, and are accepted by, society. At the same time, about every second respondent, irrespective of ethnicity, believes that there is nothing to be proud of at present.

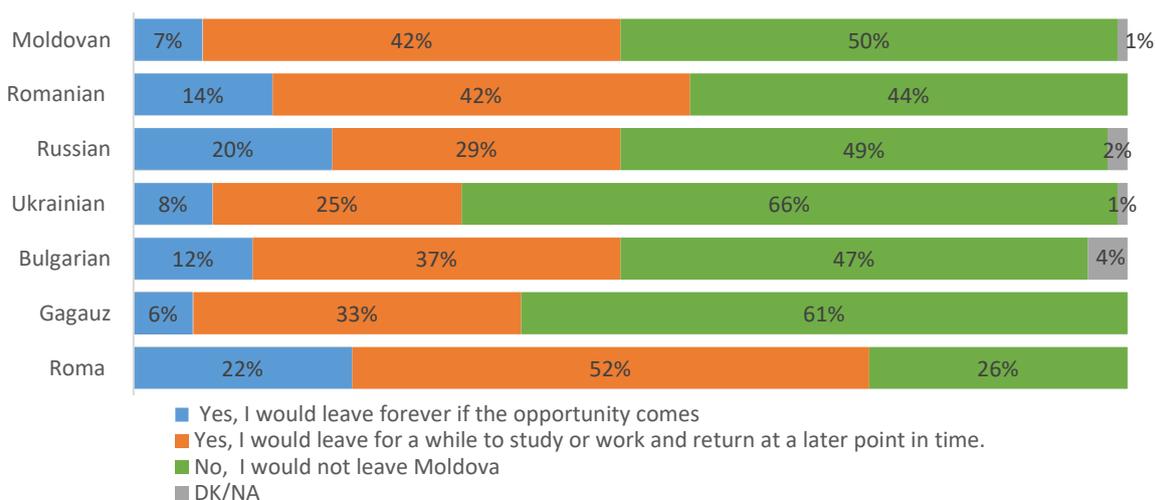
Figure 11. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Answer options totally agree/agree reflected only²



Readiness to leave Moldova

The intention to migrate is very high among all ethnic groups. Yet, most of the people interviewed would rather consider short-term migration. This trend is quite high among the Roma people (Figure 12). Every fifth Russian and Roma representative would be prepared to leave the country and not come back. Gagauz and Ukrainians supersede ethnic Moldovans in their resolve to never leave Moldova. The lowest level of intention to migrate is found among the Gagauz and Ukrainian ethnic groups.

Figure 12. Would you ever leave Moldova?



² Detailed answers for each question are presented in Annex 1.

Importance of national holidays

The top five most important holidays for all ethnic groups are Easter, Christmas, New Year's Eve, Parent's Day and Women's Day (Figure 13).

The most important are, by far, the religious holidays, and this trend is universal across all of the ethnic groups. Holidays which were popular during Soviet times are equally popular today among the minority groups, though the Moldovan majority also celebrates International Women's Day. Victory Day is still important for Moldovans, but to a lesser degree than for the minorities. Europe Day, which coincides with Victory Day, is not celebrated by the national minorities and is less popular among the ethnic Moldovans. National holidays that were introduced after independence, such as Independence Day and Language Day, are celebrated at a comparable rate by both ethnic Moldovans and national minorities.

Figure 13. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? Only answer options very important/important are reflected.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
New Year's Eve	88%	85%	92%	93%	95%	87%	90%
Christmas	96%	98%	91%	97%	97%	99%	91%
Easter	96%	97%	92%	97%	97%	98%	91%
Parent's Day	92%	86%	87%	92%	94%	93%	85%
Independence Day - 27 August	66%	77%	55%	60%	63%	70%	53%
Victory Day - 9 May	74%	45%	93%	94%	95%	97%	66%
Europe Day - 9 May	41%	65%	20%	19%	18%	15%	35%
Language Day - 31 August	74%	90%	58%	62%	67%	71%	50%
Labour Day - 1 May	57%	43%	65%	74%	72%	73%	54%
Women's Day - 8 March	89%	72%	86%	93%	95%	85%	72%

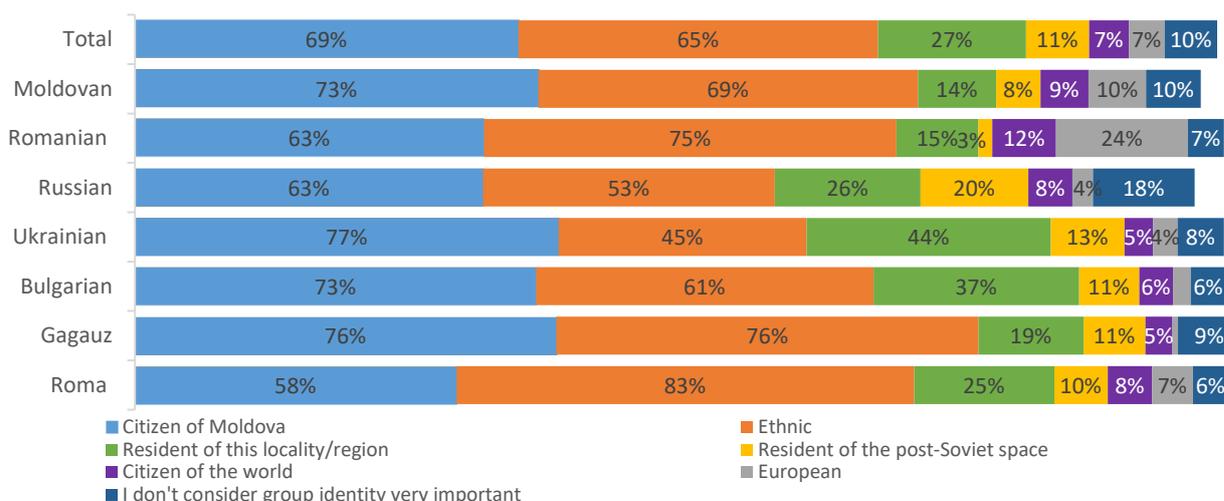
Ethnic Romanians celebrate post-independence holidays at a markedly higher rate compared to other ethnic groups. These results indicate that Moldovan society is more consolidated than divided on how different groups relate to their past and recent history as well as national milestones. The 9th of May is the only day when some ethnic groups overwhelmingly celebrate Victory Day, while others – namely, Roma and Romanians – celebrate it on a significantly lower scale.

1.5. Ordering of identities, if multiple

Dominant level of identity

Results showed that all ethnic groups attach importance to two dominant dimensions of identity: ethnicity and citizenship (Figure 14). Yet, there is no clear trend among ethnic groups: within some groups, ethnicity is dominant (Romanian and Roma), while for other groups – citizenship is dominant. Global identities attached to a symbolic collectivity, such as post-Soviet and European identities, are of no significance for all, both the majority and minorities, with the exception of the Romanians who surpass others in their sense of belonging to Europe.

Figure 14. People attach importance to different kinds of identity. Which of the following statements best describe what you feel you are? I mainly consider myself... Two choices possible

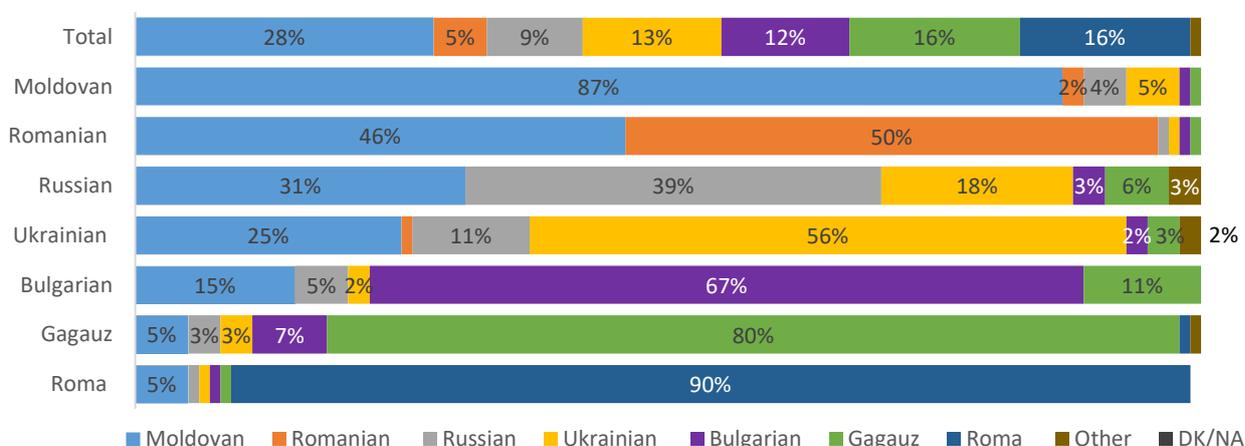


Ethnicity of partner/spouse

Monoethnic marriages are by far most common within the Roma, Moldovan and Gagauz communities, while the most diverse marriages take place among the Russians (Figure 15).

Figure 15. What is/was the ethnicity of your partner/spouse?

Sample: TOTAL – 1,612; Moldovan – 249; Romanian – 135; Russian – 206; Ukrainian – 245; Bulgarian – 244; Gagauz – 248; Roma – 285



Ethnicity of parents

Behaviour around marriage in terms of ethnicity seems to be transmitted across generations. Yet this trend is slightly decreasing from generation to generation. These results do not allow us to draw any conclusions on whether or not monoethnic marriage or mixed marriage is a deliberate individual choice, a collective norm, or a result of social segregation.

Figure 16. What is/was the ethnicity of your mother?

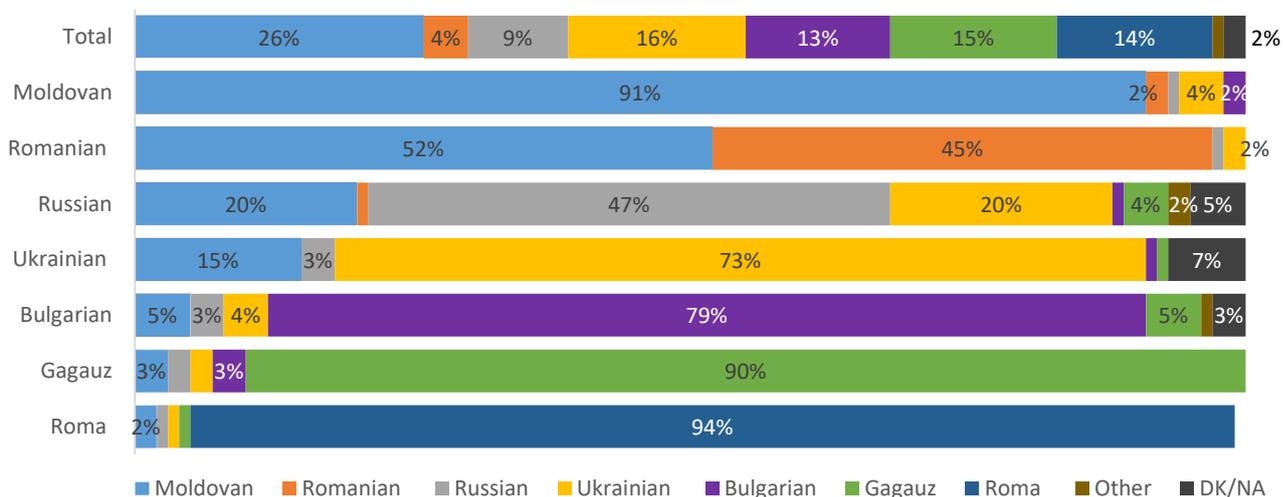
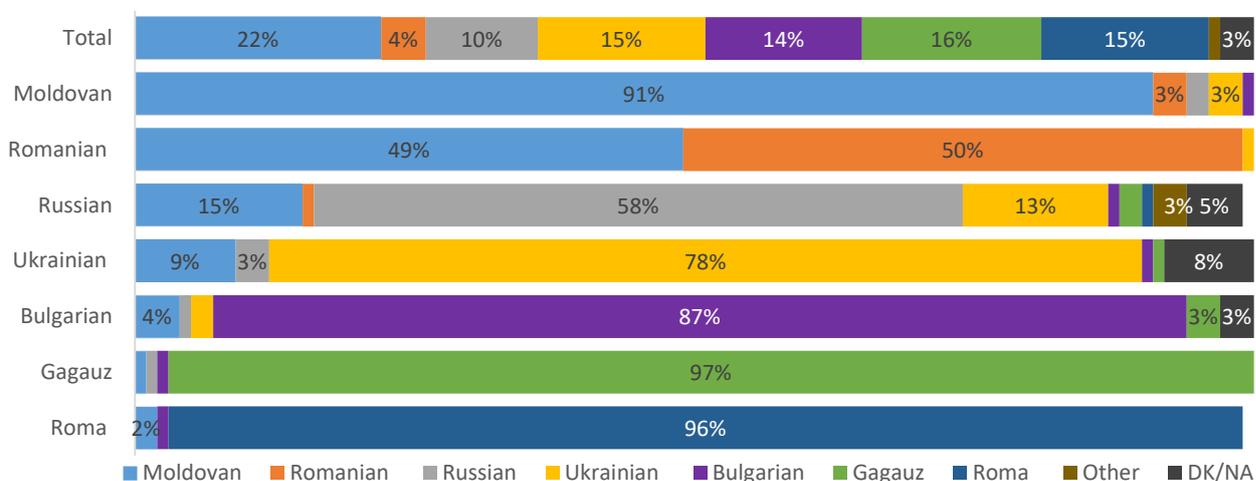


Figure 17. What is/was the ethnicity of your father?



II. ETHNIC GROUPS' RELATION TO THE MOLDOVAN STATE – PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE

2.1. Participation in Moldovan politics

Trust in State institutions

The highest level of trust, on average, is in the Church and the local administration, while the lowest is in the judicial system and Parliament (Figure 18). Ukrainians, Bulgarians, Gagauz and Roma have a higher level of trust in State institutions, compared to Moldovans, Russians and Romanians.

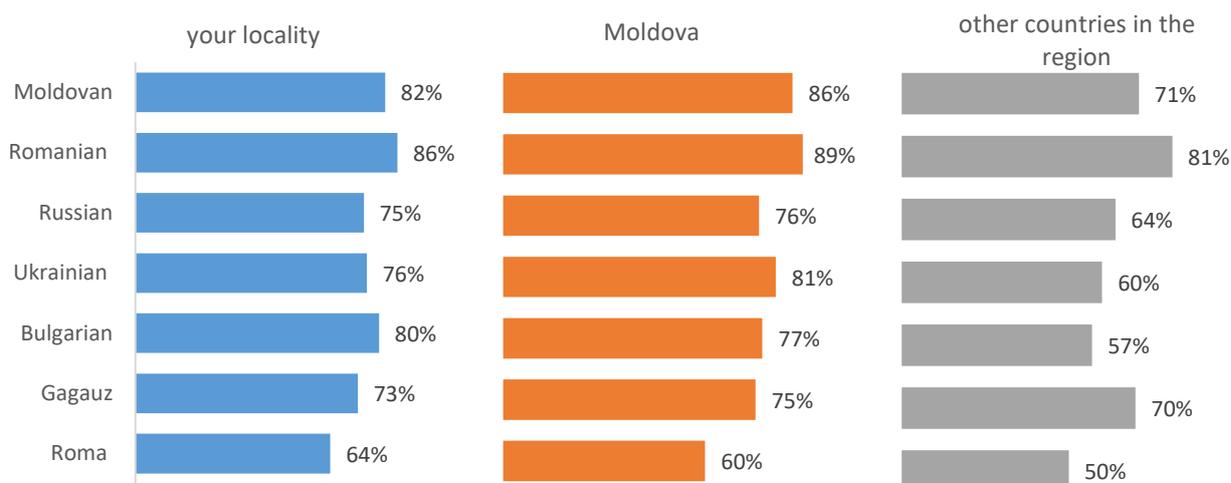
Figure 18. To what extent do you trust the following institutions? *Answer options completely trust/trust reflected only*

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Institution of the President	27%	5%	41%	56%	58%	62%	49%
Government	25%	12%	31%	43%	44%	49%	41%
Parliament	21%	10%	25%	32%	38%	36%	40%
Regional administration	18%	19%	27%	29%	48%	68%	32%
Local administration	61%	50%	52%	72%	68%	74%	58%
Police	45%	32%	43%	52%	49%	53%	52%
Judicial system	28%	17%	29%	32%	37%	34%	48%
Army	53%	40%	43%	57%	46%	59%	56%
Church	75%	54%	58%	78%	74%	85%	82%
Mass media	38%	34%	28%	29%	37%	37%	40%

Self-declared level of awareness

All ethnic groups (Roma to a lesser extent) are relatively well informed about the situation at all geographical levels (Figure 19). Overall, respondents are slightly better informed about what is happening at the local and country-wide level compared to other countries in the region.

Figure 19. How would you assess how informed/uninformed you are concerning what is happening in ...? *Only answer options: I am very well informed I am generally informed are reflected*

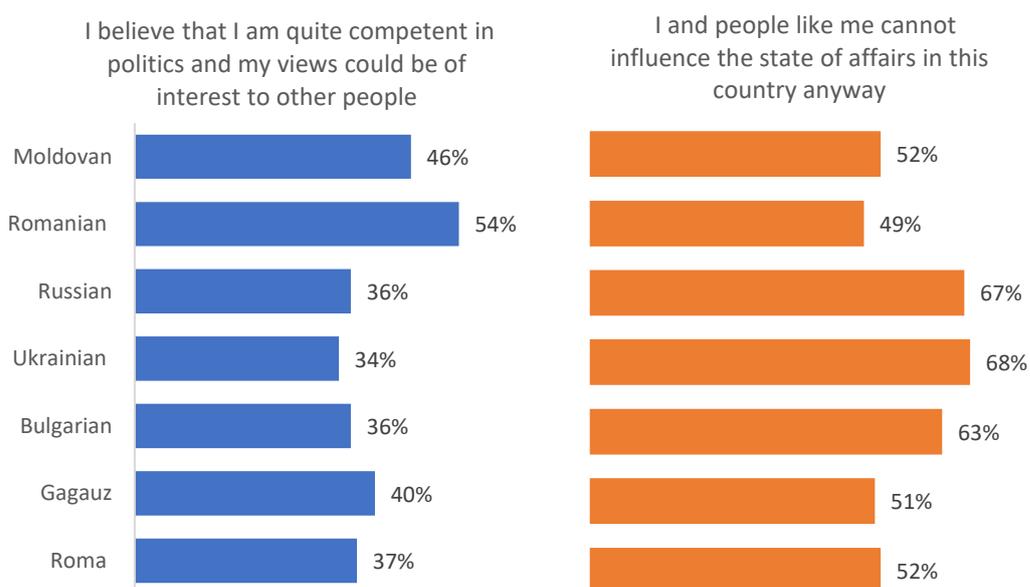


Belief in one's own ability to influence internal politics

With the exception of the Romanians, representatives of all the ethnic groups do not believe they are sufficiently competent or influential enough to have an impact on internal politics (Figure 20). Moldovans rank second after Romanians with regard to their level of self-confidence in politics. The Gagauz demonstrate a comparable level of belief in their own capacity to impact politics. This may be related to their experience of territorial self-governance. Other national minorities do not see themselves as being politically influential.

Overall, more than half to two thirds of the respondents, irrespective of their ethnicity, believe that they have no power to influence the state of affairs in the country. The highest incidence in this respect is among the Russian, Ukrainian and Bulgarian ethnic groups.

Figure 20. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Answer options *Totally agree/Agree only* are reflected

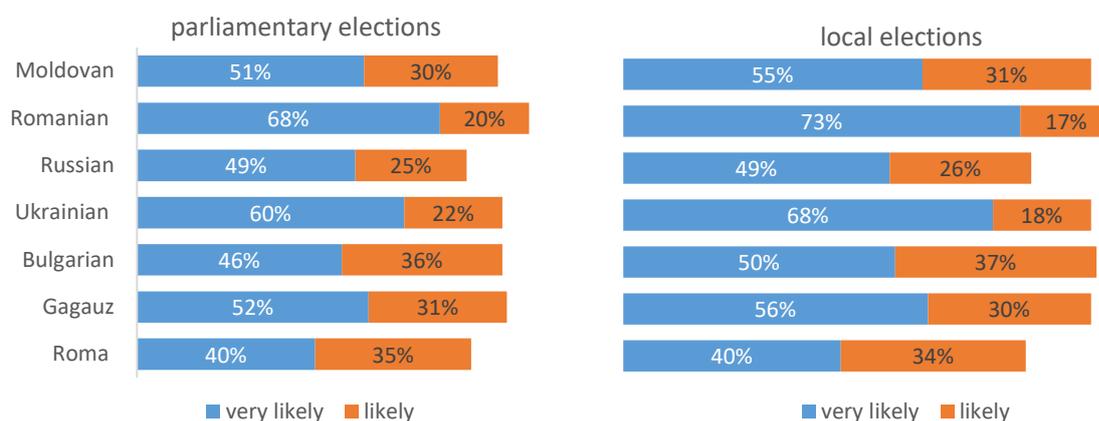


2.2. Electoral and civic participation

Likelihood to vote in the next election

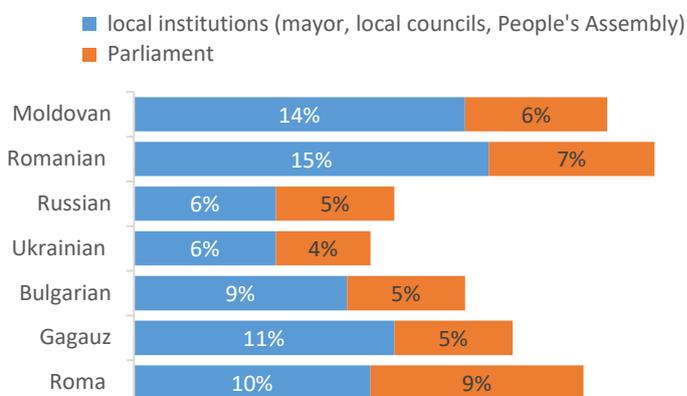
All ethnic groups seem to be active voters, yet the incidence is relatively lower among the Roma and Russians (Figure 21). People, irrespective of their ethnicity, would be slightly more willing to cast their vote for elected representatives at the local level rather than at the national level, but the difference is minimal.

Figure 21. How likely is it that you will vote in the next ...? Answer options *Very likely/Likely* reflected only



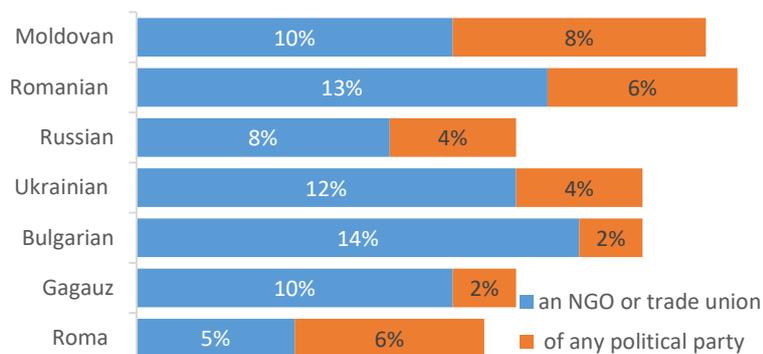
Willingness to run for public office and Party/NGO membership

Figure 22. Would you run for public office in ...? Answer options *Yes* reflected only



An interest in running for public office is highest among the Romanians and Moldovans, followed by the Gagauz and Roma. The level of interest is generally higher for a position with the local administration than for representation at the national level (Figure 22). However, the overall percentage of those who are intent on this ranges between 5 and 15 per cent.

Figure 23. Are you a member of ...? Answer options *Yes* reflected only



The pattern of membership in political and no-political/civic organizations is identical across all of the ethnic groups: more people take part in civic organizations. More ethnic Moldovans are members of political parties compared to national minorities. The general level of civic engagement is perceived to be high for Moldovan society, almost 1 in 10 people in Moldova have taken up membership with an NGO

or trade union (Figure 23). The most active groups in this respect are Bulgarians, Moldovan/Romanians and Ukrainians.

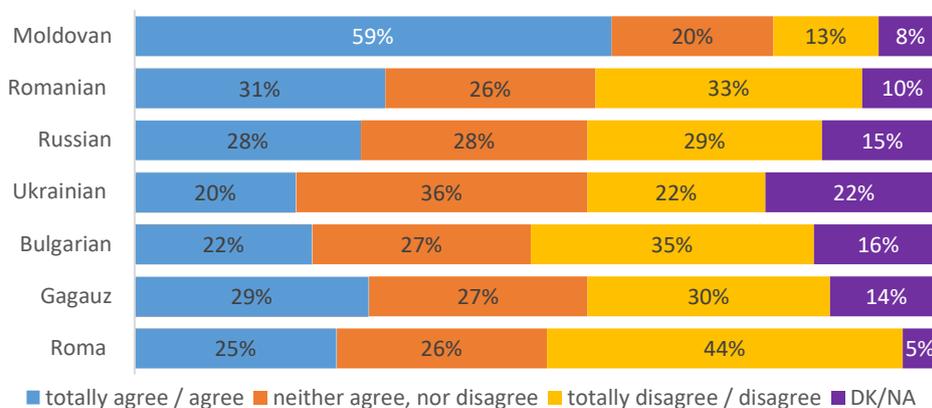
2.3. Representation in decision-making bodies

Perception of nominal representation in decision-making bodies

Moldovans consider themselves to be sufficiently represented in State institutions. On the opposite side of the spectrum of self-perceived representation are the Roma people (Figure 24).

It is only among the majority ethnic Moldovans that the percentage of those satisfied with their level of representation in the State institutions outweighs the percentage of those who are dissatisfied. In all of the other ethnic groups, including the Romanians, dissatisfaction prevails.

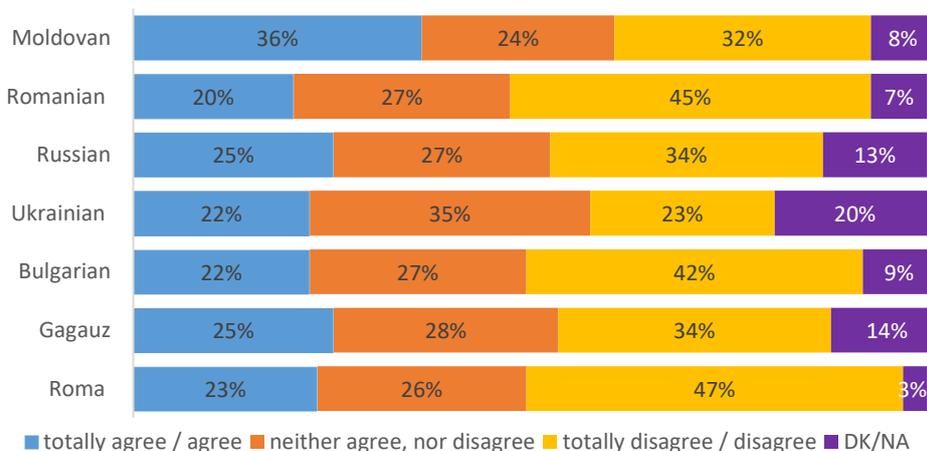
Figure 24. To what extent do you agree with the following statements: My ethnic group is sufficiently represented in State institutions (such as government, parliament, local councils, etc.)?



Perception of substantive representation in decision-making bodies

The picture looks totally different in terms of substantive representation: here the discrepancy between the majoritarian and minoritarian ethnic groups decreases significantly (Figure 25).

Figure 25. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: The interests of my ethnic group are sufficiently represented in the decision-making process in this country?



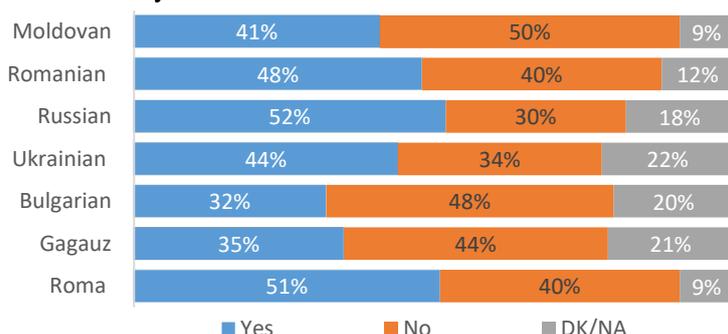
Yet, a similar trend to nominal representation is valid for substantive representation: only among the majority ethnic Moldovans does the percentage of those satisfied with the level at which their interests are represented in the decision-making process slightly outweigh the percentage of those who are dissatisfied.

In all other ethnic groups, dissatisfaction prevails. The highest level of dissatisfaction is among the Roma, Bulgarian and Romanian ethnic groups.

2.4. Access to public administration and public services

Perceived barriers for ethnic groups to join the civil service

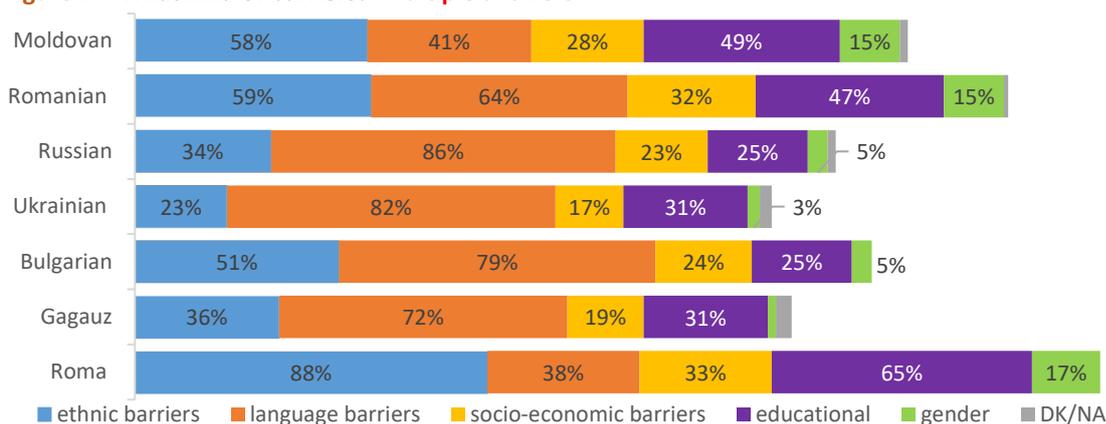
Figure 26. Do you think there are barriers for certain ethnic groups in Moldova to join the civil service?



There is a high incidence of people (almost every second person) in most ethnic groups (except Bulgarians and Gagauz) who believe that there are different sorts of barriers to joining the civil service (Figure 26).

The perception of barriers varies significantly across the ethnic groups: the Roma point to barriers related to ethnicity and education, the Moldovans to ethnic barriers mainly, while other ethnic groups refer to language-related barriers (Figure 27). More research is needed to unpack the perception of barriers among the majority and minorities. The Roma feel most discriminated against on the basis of their ethnicity, while other minorities appear to feel less discriminated against on purely ethnic grounds, but feel strongly that language limits their prospects of joining the civil service in Moldova. Interestingly, both the Romanian-speaking and Russian-speaking minorities listed language as a barrier. All groups seem to perceive language policy and practice as an obstacle to their employment in the public sector.

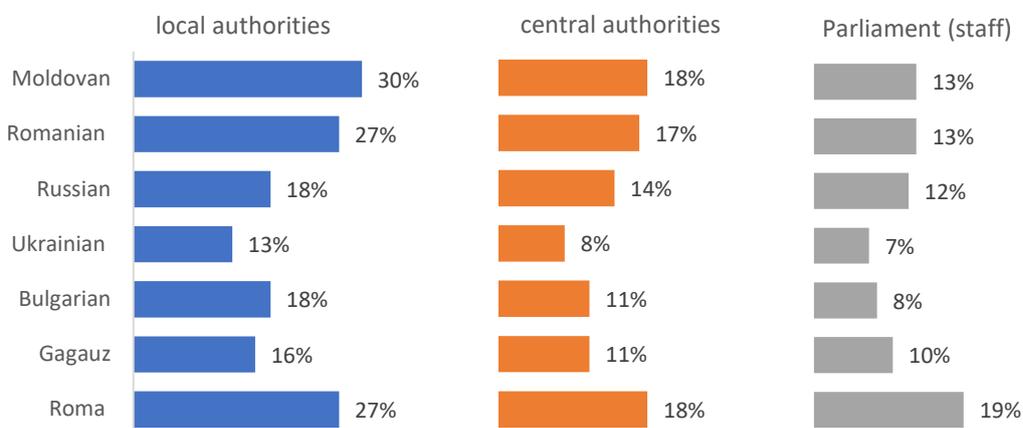
Figure 27. What kind of barriers? Multiple answers



Willingness to work for State institutions

There is relatively high level of interest in working for State institutions, especially at the local level (Figure 28). The highest level of interest was expressed by Moldovans/Romanians and Roma. Overall, the Roma expressed a relatively high level of willingness to work at all levels of State institutions, compared to other ethnic minorities. The lowest level of interest was expressed by Ukrainians.

Figure 28. Would you work for the following institutions ...? Answer option Yes reflected only



Willingness to work for State institutions correlates strongly with a belief in one's own competence in politics and ability to influence politics: respondents who consider themselves competent in politics tend to a much higher extent to work for State institutions compared to those who consider themselves to be incompetent – the average ratio is 1.8 times higher in favour of those competent. The highest difference of ratio is among Romanians (3.9 times), Ukrainians (2.2 times) and Moldovans (2.0 times).

2.5. Perceived discrimination

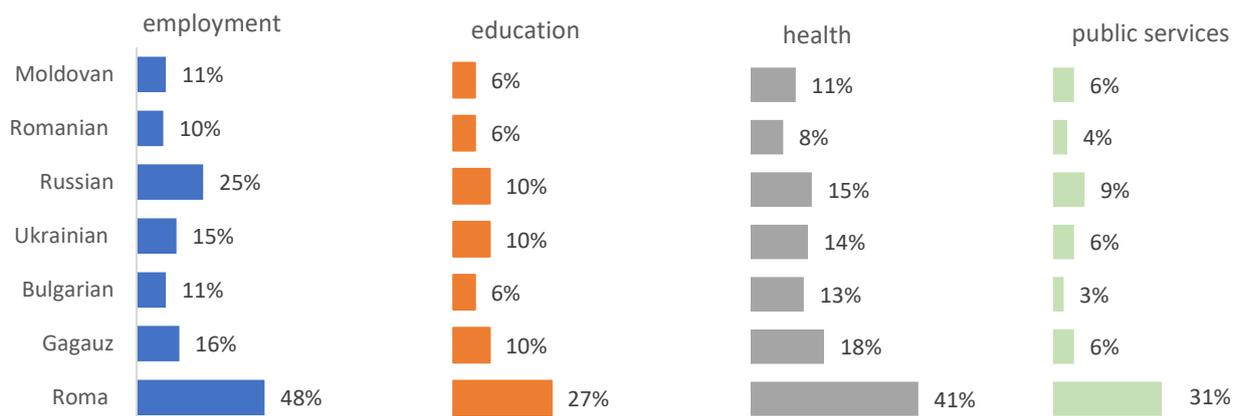
2.5.1. State discrimination based on ethnicity

Personal experience with unequal treatment in different sectors

By far the most discriminated against ethnic group is perceived to be the Roma (followed by Russians, Gagauz and Ukrainians) in all of the surveyed sectors (Figure 29).

The cases of discrimination that were mentioned most often were in employment and the health services.

Figure 29. Have you personally, or has somebody from your family, experienced discrimination in the following situations? Answer options Yes reflected only

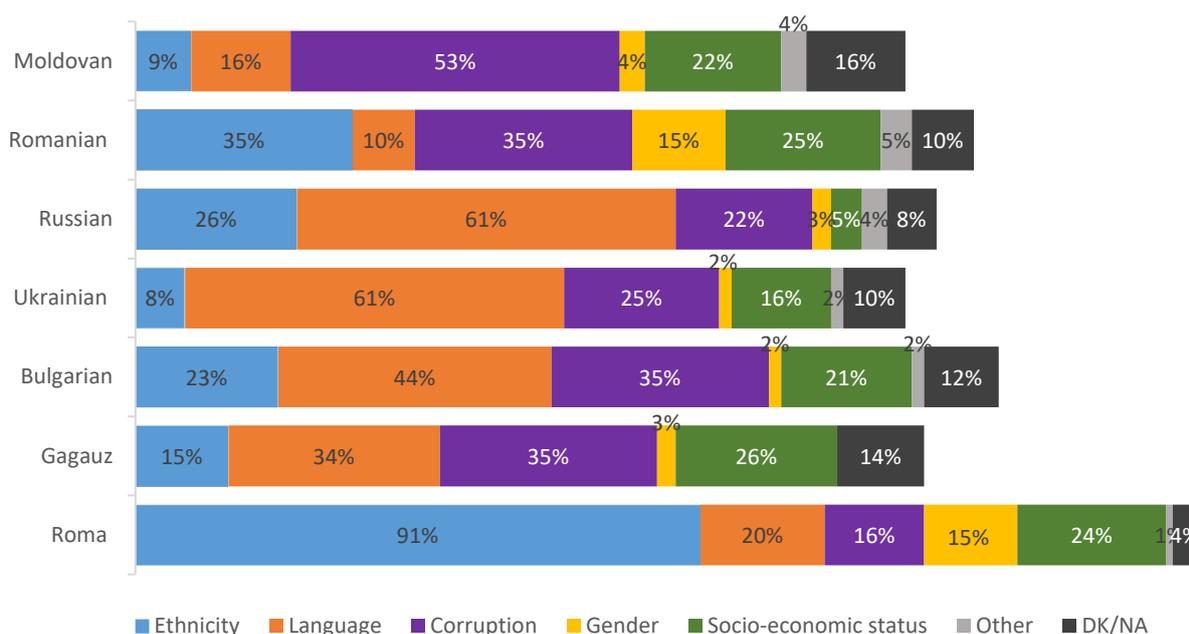


Perceived reason for unequal treatment

The top three factors of discrimination in employment are language, corruption and socio-economic status (Figure 30.1). Language was most often cited by Russians and Ukrainians, while corruption was most often cited by Moldovans. Socio-economic status is an important barrier for most of the ethnic groups. Ethnicity is by far the most important factor linked to discrimination for Roma.

Figure 30.1. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment in employment? Multiple answers

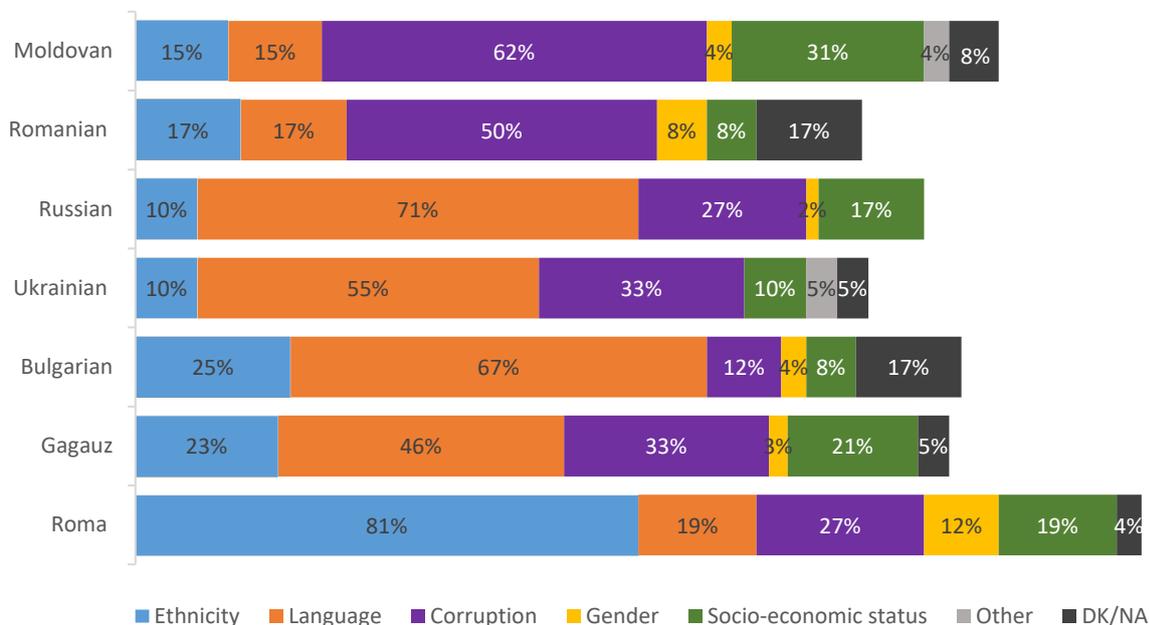
Sample: TOTAL – 526; Moldovans – 45; Romanians – 20; Russians – 99; Ukrainians – 61; Bulgarians – 43; Gagauz – 65; Roma – 193



The top three factors of discrimination in education are also language, corruption and socio-economic status (Figure 30.2). Language is most often stated by Russians, Bulgarians and Ukrainians, while corruption – by Moldovans and Romanians. Ethnicity is the key factor of discrimination for Roma. Socio-economic status is second by importance for Moldovans.

Figure 30.2. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment in education? Multiple answers

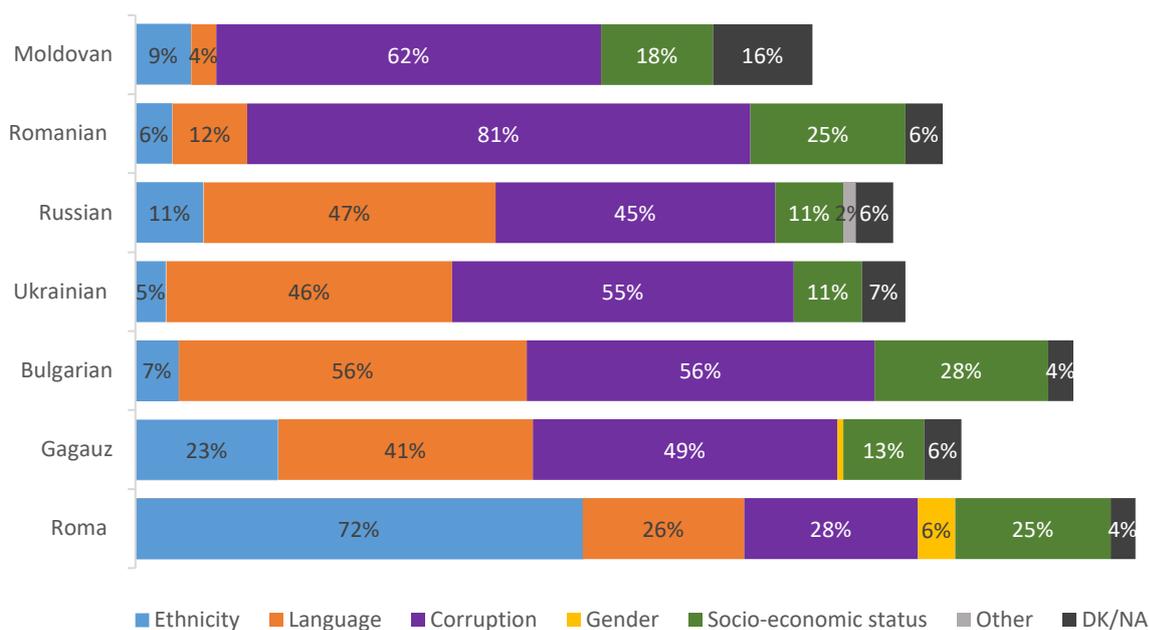
Sample: TOTAL – 292; Moldovans – 26; Romanians – 12; Russians – 41; Ukrainians – 42; Bulgarians – 24; Gagauz – 39; Roma – 108



The top three factors of discrimination in public health are corruption, language and socio-economic status (Figure 30.3). Compared to the above-mentioned two sectors, corruption is the dominant factor of discrimination in public health for all ethnic groups, except Roma, which rather feels discriminated based on ethnic affiliation.

Figure 30.3. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment in health? Multiple answers

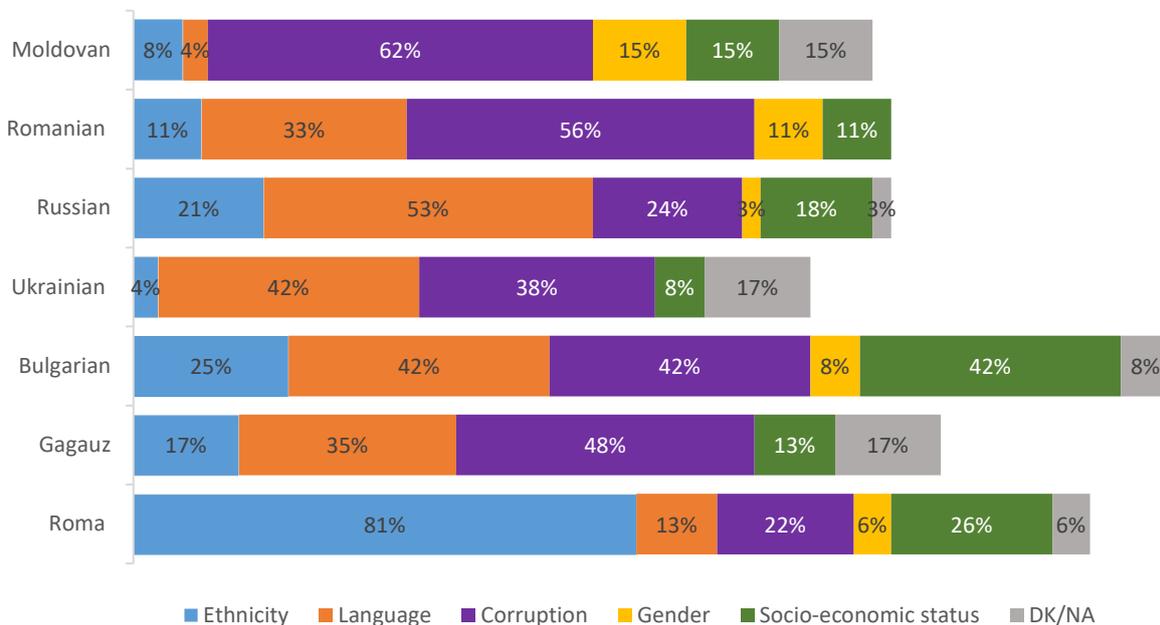
Sample: TOTAL – 470; Moldovans – 45; Romanians – 16; Russians – 62; Ukrainians – 56; Bulgarians – 54; Gagauz – 71; Roma – 166



The top three factors of discrimination in public services are also corruption, language and socio-economic status (Figure 30.4).

Figure 30.4. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment in receiving public services? Multiple answers

Sample: TOTAL – 256; Moldovans – 26; Romanians – 9; Russians – 38; Ukrainians – 24; Bulgarians – 12; Gagauz – 23; Roma – 124



Perceived influencing factors for career growth in Moldova

The key positive factors influencing career growth in Moldova are considered to be: hardworking attitude, professional experience, proficiency in the State language and in foreign languages (Figure 31.1.).

Figure 31.1. How do these factors affect your career growth ...?

		Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Social background	doesn't matter	44%	34%	30%	33%	35%	41%	27%
	matters positively	37%	47%	44%	43%	45%	39%	44%
	matters negatively	13%	12%	8%	6%	8%	10%	14%
Professional experience	doesn't matter	9%	8%	8%	10%	9%	7%	13%
	matters positively	86%	87%	84%	83%	85%	88%	65%
	matters negatively	4%	4%	1%	2%	2%	2%	8%
Proficiency in the State language	doesn't matter	11%	7%	5%	6%	8%	11%	18%
	matters positively	86%	89%	87%	86%	85%	83%	63%
	matters negatively	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	6%
Proficiency in the Russian language	doesn't matter	20%	13%	10%	12%	23%	5%	25%
	matters positively	73%	77%	81%	83%	72%	93%	56%
	matters negatively	4%	6%	4%	1%	2%	1%	7%
Proficiency in foreign languages	doesn't matter	12%	3%	5%	8%	5%	7%	25%
	matters positively	83%	95%	89%	85%	90%	90%	51%
	matters negatively	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%
Hardworking attitude	doesn't matter	9%	9%	8%	9%	13%	5%	11%
	matters positively	89%	88%	85%	86%	82%	94%	72%
	matters negatively	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%

Overall, gender and ethnicity are not considered to affect career growth either positively or negatively (Figure 31.2.).

Figure 31.2. How do these factors affect your career growth ...?

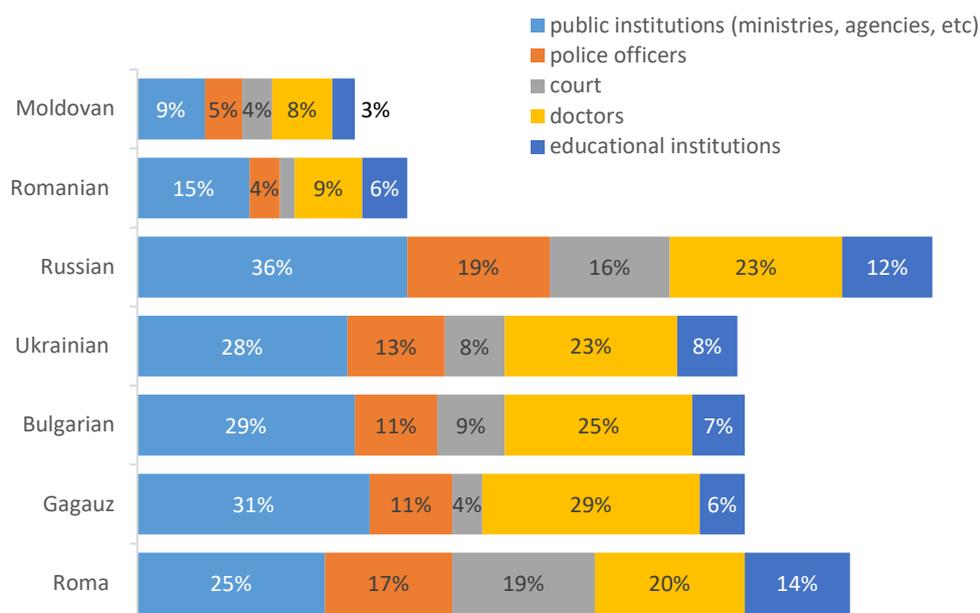
		Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Networks and connections	doesn't matter	15%	14%	11%	10%	13%	15%	14%
	matters positively	70%	70%	73%	71%	75%	65%	65%
	matters negatively	11%	14%	5%	7%	6%	13%	8%
Gender	doesn't matter	69%	72%	64%	67%	74%	81%	42%
	matters positively	23%	16%	16%	18%	11%	8%	33%
	matters negatively	4%	6%	6%	3%	4%	5%	10%
Ethnicity	doesn't matter	59%	53%	47%	47%	58%	62%	27%
	matters positively	23%	20%	22%	25%	19%	17%	29%
	matters negatively	11%	16%	15%	11%	9%	13%	29%
Level of education	doesn't matter	15%	5%	9%	9%	8%	10%	14%
	matters positively	77%	85%	81%	81%	85%	86%	59%
	matters negatively	7%	8%	4%	5%	4%	2%	14%
Political affiliation	doesn't matter	37%	23%	28%	27%	33%	31%	34%
	matters positively	36%	39%	38%	39%	41%	38%	38%
	matters negatively	17%	26%	11%	11%	9%	13%	12%

2.5.2. Language-related issues

Experienced language-related communication problems

Language-related problems are generally faced by all of the ethnic minority groups (Figure 32). The most frequent instances were highlighted in communications with State bodies and when addressing a medical doctor.

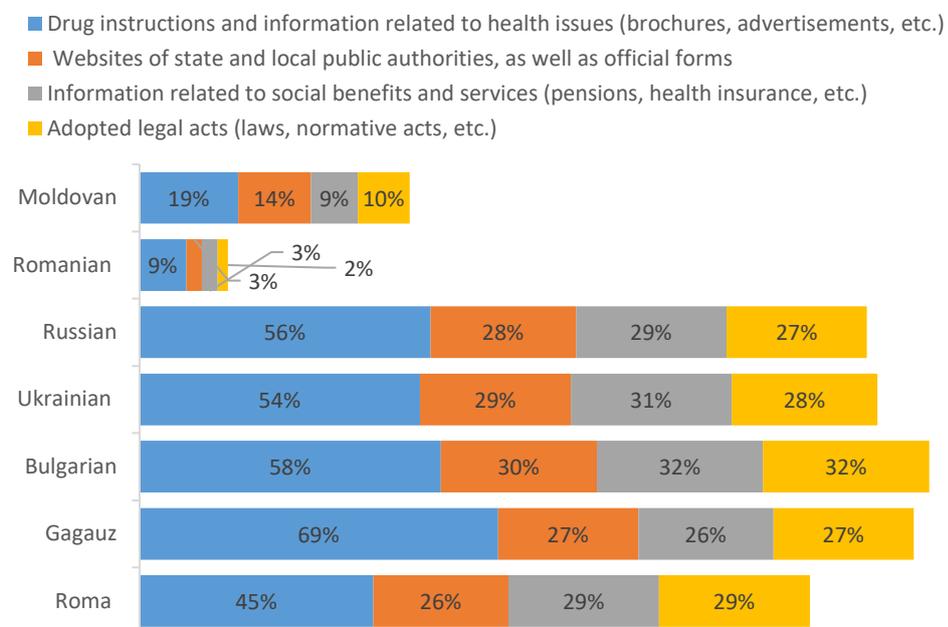
Figure 32. Have you experienced language-related problems in your communications with ...? Answer option Yes reflected only



Experienced language-related problems in accessing information

The same trend is valid when accessing information of public interest (Figure 33). Understanding instructions on how to take medicines and other health-related information has been mostly highlighted by all minority groups.

Figure 33. Have you faced language-related problems in accessing information regarding ...? Answer option Yes reflected only



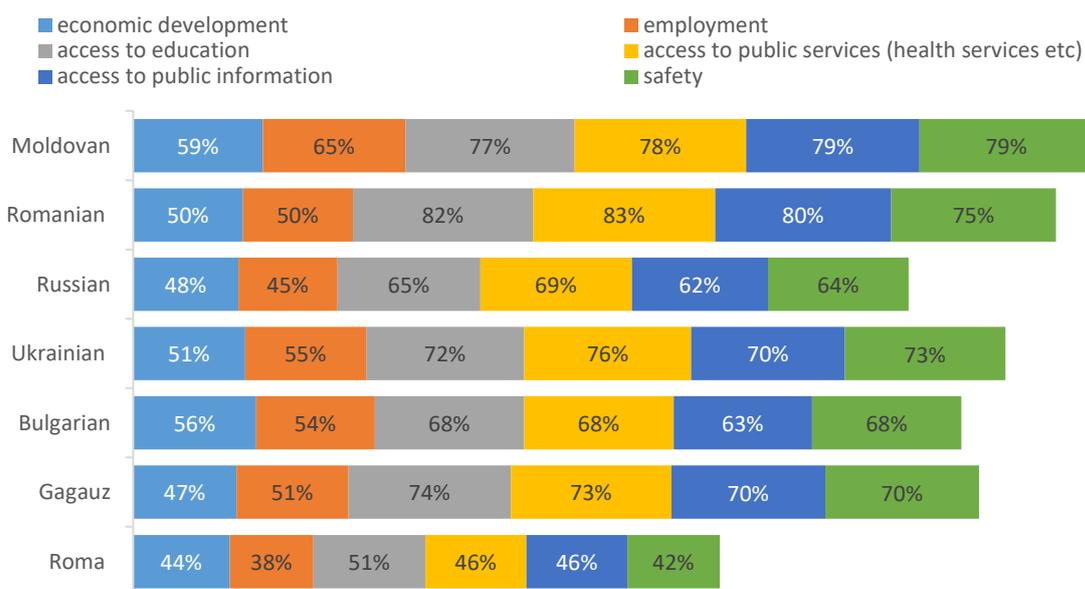
2.5.3. Perceived inequalities for social and economic participation

Assessment of equal opportunities in the different spheres

Among all of the assessed spheres, economic development and employment are considered less equal in terms of opportunities provided to the different ethnic groups (Figure 34).

The most vulnerable groups with respect to equal opportunities are perceived to be the Roma and the Russians.

Figure 34. Do you think all ethnic communities in Moldova have equal opportunities when it comes to...? Answer option Yes reflected only



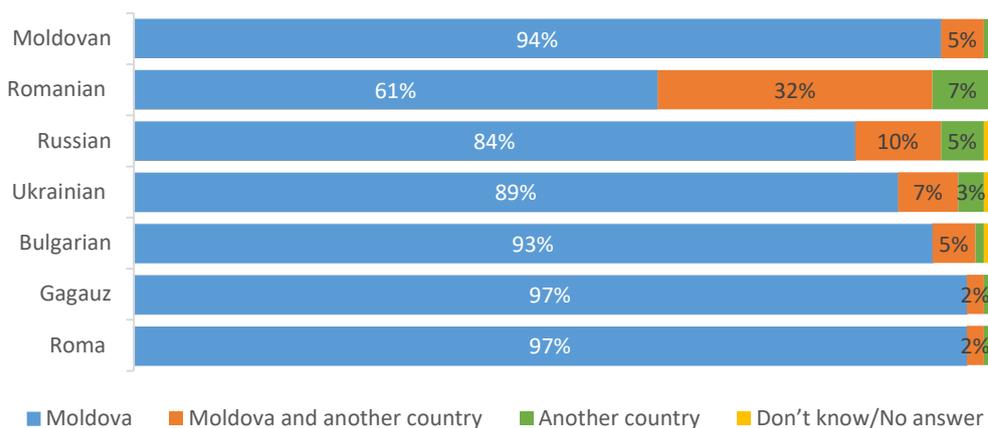
III. ETHNIC MINORITY RELATION TO KIN-STATES

3.1. Cultural origin

Homeland

The vast majority of ethnic groups representatives consider the Republic of Moldova as their homeland (Figure 35). A significant number of those identifying themselves as Romanians also consider another country as their homeland along with the Republic of Moldova. These results indicate that national minorities espouse their loyalty to the State and overwhelmingly see Moldova as their home.

Figure 35. Which country do you consider to be your homeland?



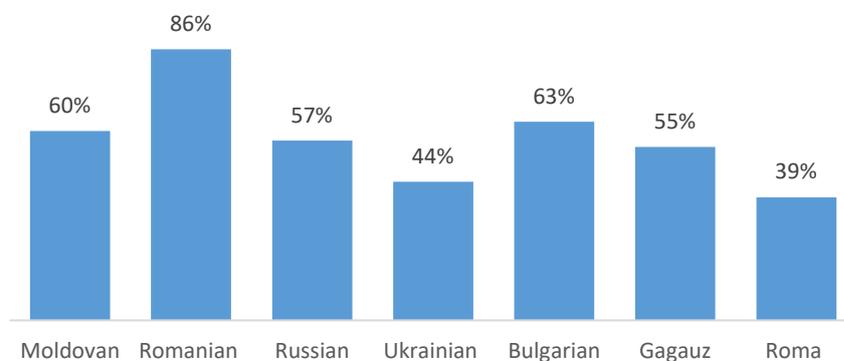
3.2. Cultural affinities

Special relations with kin-States

There is strong connection between ethnicity factor and perceived relationship with historical/cultural kin-States (Figure 36), with some exceptions (i.e., among Roma and Ukrainian representatives).

The strongest linkages with kin-States can be observed within the Romanian, Russian and Bulgarian ethnic groups.

Figure 36. In your opinion, does your ethnic group have a special relationship with another country (based on history/culture, etc.)?

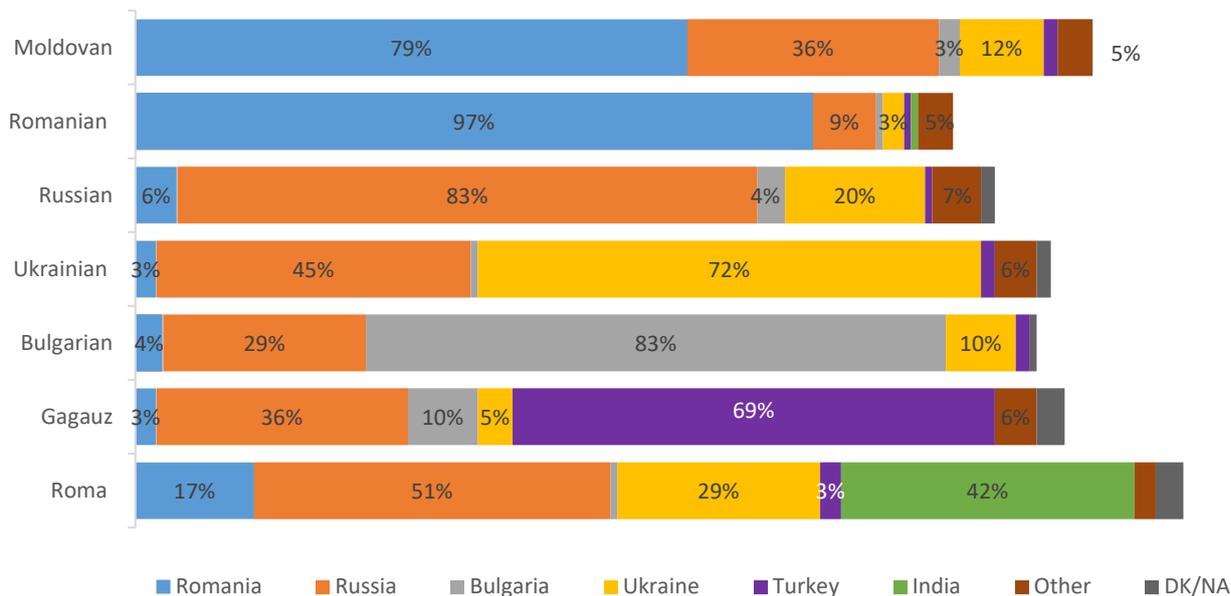


At the same time, a significant part of most ethnic groups, except Romanians, feel special ties with Russia. (Figure 37). The Gagauz, for their part, regard Turkey as the State that is closest to them culturally. The relationship between the cultural affinity of national minorities to other States and loyalty to the State where

they reside is complex. All of the national minorities feel close cultural ties with a number of States, and not just one single State, which could be interpreted as the normalization of multiple identities. This is good news for diversity management in Moldova.

Figure 37. With which country?

Sample: Moldovans – 241; Romanians – 171; Russians – 230; Ukrainians – 181; Bulgarians – 256; Gagauz – 219; Roma – 158

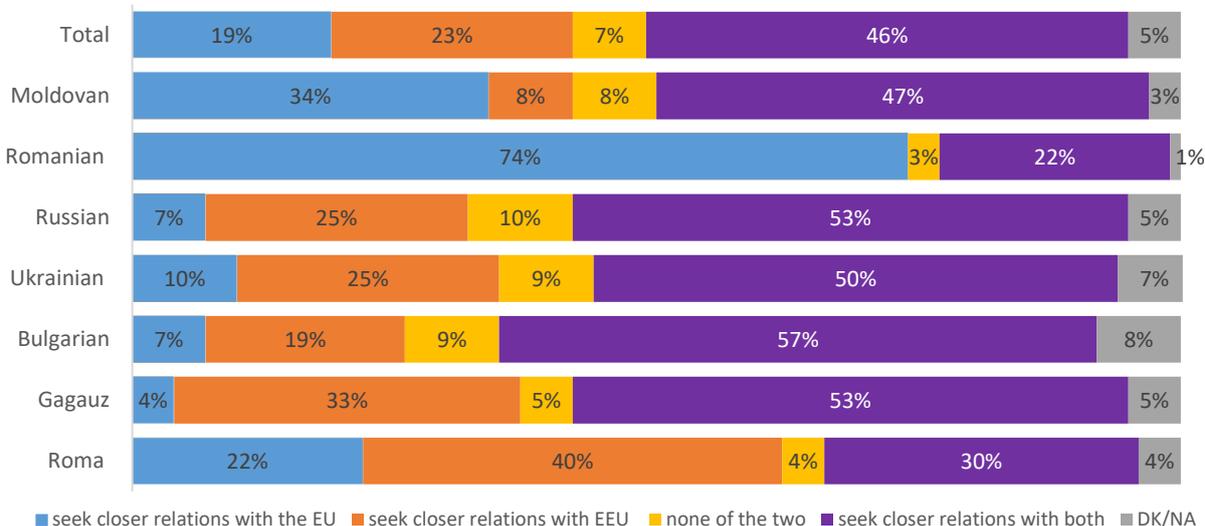


3.3. Geopolitical orientation

Preferred direction of the country (EU – EEU)

A large majority of those interviewed would prefer the country to develop closer ties with both the European Union (EU) and the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) (Figure 38). The Romanian ethnic group shows a clear preference for the European Union while a significant segment of the Roma population would be in favour of a closer relationship with the EEU. The national minorities are less enthusiastic about closer ties with the EU compared to the Moldovans, but all groups, except the Romanians, are interested in developing close ties with the EEU. These data suggest that national minorities are not necessarily pro-EEU and anti-EU, but instead are against being forced into making a choice and favour a balanced approach in order to benefit from both markets, similar to the Moldovan majority.

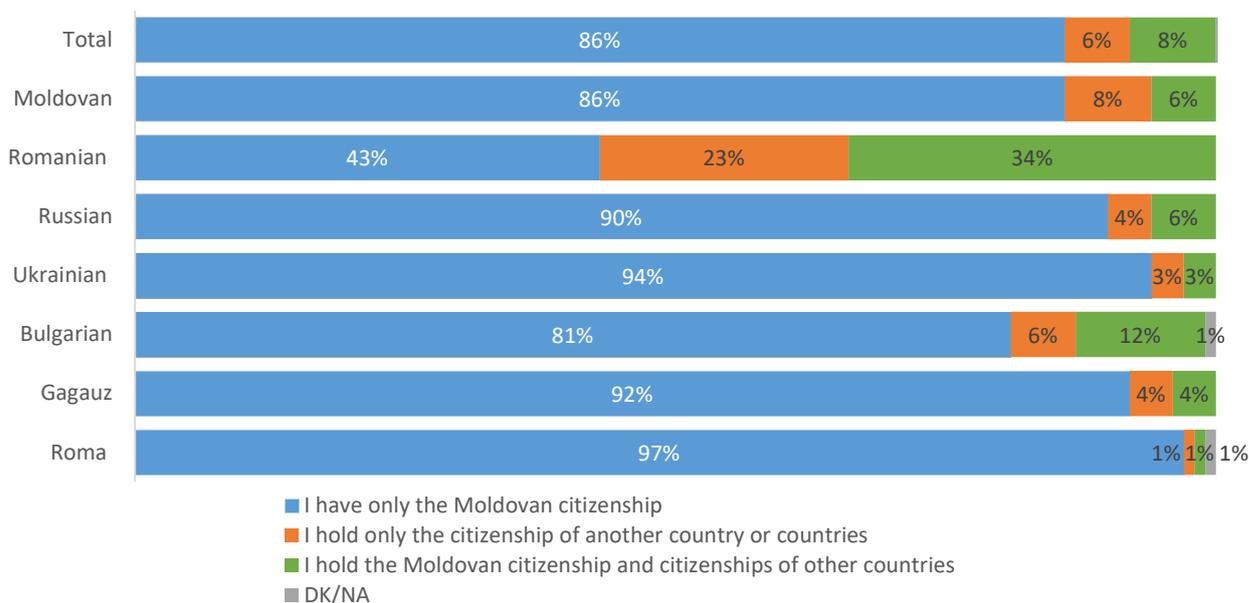
Figure 38. In your opinion, what direction should the Republic of Moldova take?



3.4. Multiple citizenship

The vast majority of Russians, Ukrainians, Moldovans, Gagauz and Roma are holders of Moldovan citizenship only (Figure 39). Romanians have by far with highest incidence of multiple citizenships or only one citizenship of another State, followed by Bulgarians.

Figure 39. Are you a holder of one or more citizenships?



Moldovans and Romanians described themselves mainly as holders of Romanian citizenship. Russians hold Russian and Romanian citizenship. Ukrainians hold Ukrainian and Romanian citizenship. Bulgarians referred mainly to having Bulgarian citizenship and Gagauz described having Russian and Bulgarian citizenship.

IV. INTER-ETHNIC RELATIONS IN MOLDOVA

4.1. Social distance

Attitudes towards people of other ethnic groups

Social distance among ethnic groups was measured by a set of six questions about the degree of acceptance of seven ethnic groups in six different situations: living in Moldova, living in a locality, being your colleagues, being your neighbours, being your friends and being part of your family.

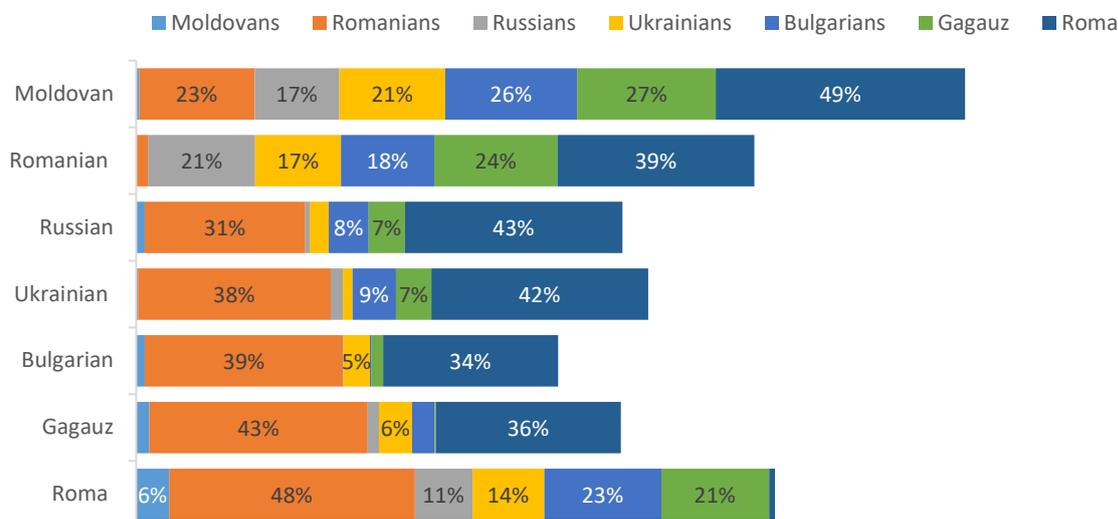
Figure 40 illustrates the average percentage of non-acceptance in all six situations among each ethnic group surveyed. In this respect, data shows that the Romanian and Roma ethnic groups are more likely not to be accepted by the other ethnic groups. Romanians are the least accepted by the Roma (48%) and Gagauz (43%), while the Roma are the least accepted by the Moldovans (49%), Russians (43%) and Ukrainians (42%).

Other most distant relationships are as follows:

- Russians are not accepted mainly by Romanians (21%) and Moldovans (17%);
- Ukrainians are not accepted mainly by Moldovans (21%), Romanians (17%) and Roma (14%);
- Bulgarians are not accepted mainly by Moldovans (26%), Romanians (18%) and Roma (23%);
- Gagauz are not accepted mainly by Moldovans (27%), Roma (21%) and Romanians (24%);

Figure 40. Average social distance indicator for 6 variables/situations (living in Moldova, living in your locality, being your colleagues, being your neighbours, being your friends, being part of your family) **Answer options would rather not accept/would not accept at all reflected only**

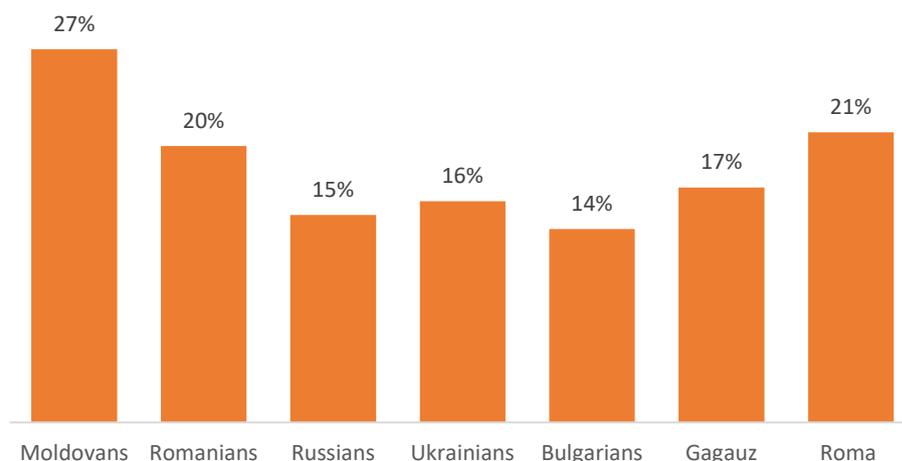
Note! Independent variables (surveyed ethnic groups) are reflected horizontally and dependent (ethnic groups towards which level of acceptance is expressed) are reflected vertically. In this respect, data are to be interpreted by line.



When comparing the level of non-acceptance with the level of acceptance (difference to 100% in Figure 40 for each coloured segment represent basically the percentage of those who would accept other ethnic groups) it turns out that, overall, the level of acceptance is significantly higher than the level of non-acceptance among all the ethnic groups in relation to almost all of the other ethnic groups.

Another finding is that, in general, non-acceptance is not reciprocal for almost all of the ethnic groups in relation to the other ethnic groups.

When calculating the average percentage of non-acceptance for each ethnic group towards other ethnic groups in all six situations, it appears that the Moldovans have the highest level of social distance towards all other ethnic groups, while the Bulgarians have the lowest (Figure 41).

Figure 41. Total social distance indicator Average percentage

The Figures 42.1-42.6 show the level of non-acceptance in percentage points for each ethnic group surveyed (by column) against a particular ethnic group (by row) in each of the six situations separately.

The main finding identified in these tables is that the closer the level of interaction is, the higher the social distance between the ethnic groups. This is particularly evidenced in relation to family ties, (Figure 42.6), especially regarding the Roma people.

Figure 42.1. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Living in Moldova? Answer options would rather not accept/would not accept at all reflected only

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Moldovans	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Romanians	24%	3%	32%	42%	42%	44%	46%
Russians	17%	22%	1%	3%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	20%	17%	3%	2%	4%	6%	11%
Bulgarians	24%	16%	6%	8%	1%	4%	19%
Gagauz	24%	21%	5%	6%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	42%	31%	35%	38%	31%	30%	1%

Figure 42.2. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Living in your locality? Answer options would rather not accept/would not accept at all reflected only

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Moldovans	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%
Romanians	23%	3%	32%	41%	42%	45%	47%
Russians	16%	22%	1%	2%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	20%	18%	4%	2%	5%	6%	10%
Bulgarians	14%	15%	9%	11%	0%	4%	13%
Gagauz	26%	24%	5%	6%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	46%	35%	37%	39%	32%	32%	1%

Another finding is that the Romanian and Roma ethnic groups are constantly kept at a distance that is significantly higher compared to the other ethnic groups in all six situations.

Figure 42.3. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being your colleagues? Answer options would rather not accept/would not accept at all reflected only

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Moldovans	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%
Romanians	22%	2%	30%	37%	38%	41%	46%
Russians	16%	19%	1%	2%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	19%	15%	3%	2%	5%	6%	11%
Bulgarians	24%	19%	8%	8%	0%	4%	20%
Gagauz	26%	24%	6%	6%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	46%	40%	42%	42%	33%	34%	1%

Figure 42.4. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being your neighbours? Answer options would rather not accept/would not accept at all reflected only

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Moldovans	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%
Romanians	22%	2%	30%	38%	38%	42%	46%
Russians	16%	18%	1%	3%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	20%	15%	3%	2%	5%	7%	11%
Bulgarians	26%	18%	8%	8%	0%	4%	20%
Gagauz	27%	24%	7%	7%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	51%	41%	45%	44%	36%	37%	1%

Figure 42.5. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being your friends? Answer options would rather not accept/would not accept at all reflected only

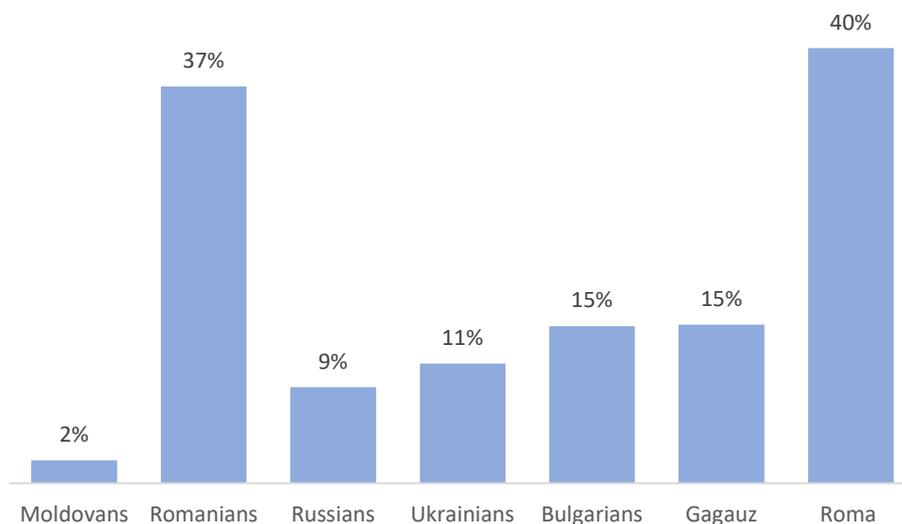
	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Moldovans	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Romanians	21%	2%	30%	32%	36%	39%	46%
Russians	16%	19%	1%	2%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	21%	16%	4%	2%	6%	6%	10%
Bulgarians	27%	18%	8%	8%	1%	4%	20%
Gagauz	28%	24%	7%	7%	2%	0%	19%
Roma	53%	41%	45%	43%	35%	37%	1%

Figure 42.6. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being part of your family? Answer options would rather not accept/ would not accept at all reflected only

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Moldovans	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	4%	22%
Romanians	24%	3%	35%	37%	38%	45%	58%
Russians	19%	25%	1%	4%	0%	3%	28%
Ukrainians	25%	21%	5%	2%	6%	8%	31%
Bulgarians	31%	24%	12%	12%	0%	6%	40%
Gagauz	33%	29%	12%	11%	3%	0%	37%
Roma	59%	46%	54%	50%	40%	50%	3%

When calculating the average percentage of non-acceptance in all six situations combined for each ethnic group, it appears that the Roma and the Romanians are the two ethnic groups with the highest level of non-acceptance by the other ethnic groups (Figure 43), while the majoritarian population (Moldovans) is the least rejected ethnic group.

Figure 43. Ethnic groups by level of rejection in society



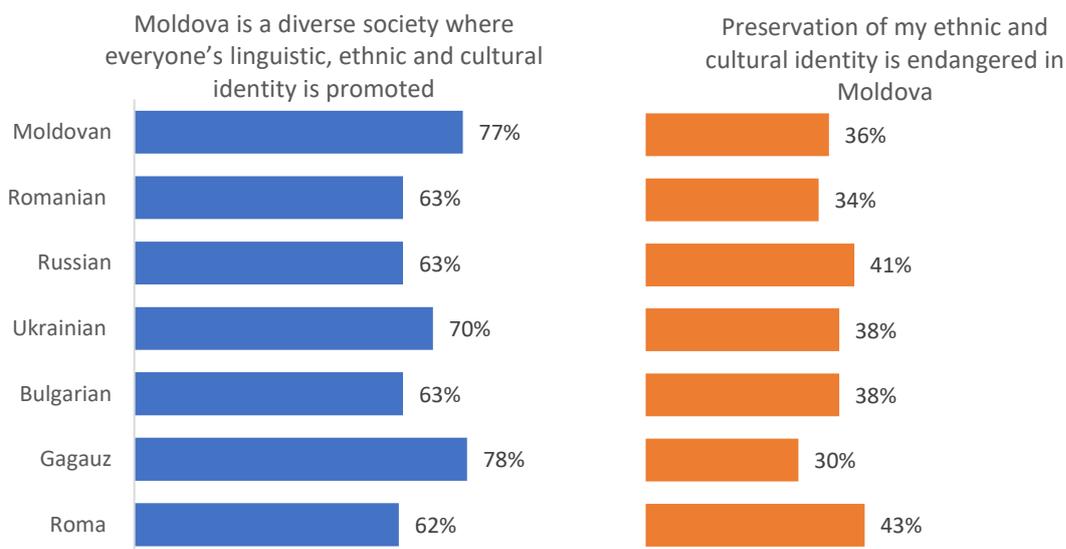
4.2. Openness to diversity

4.2.1. Openness to ethnic and cultural diversity

Preservation of ethnic and cultural identities

Most respondents out of all the ethnic groups believe that their identity is being promoted, while a smaller percentage consider that the preservation of their identity is endangered (Figure 44).

Figure 44. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Answer options fully agree/agree reflected only

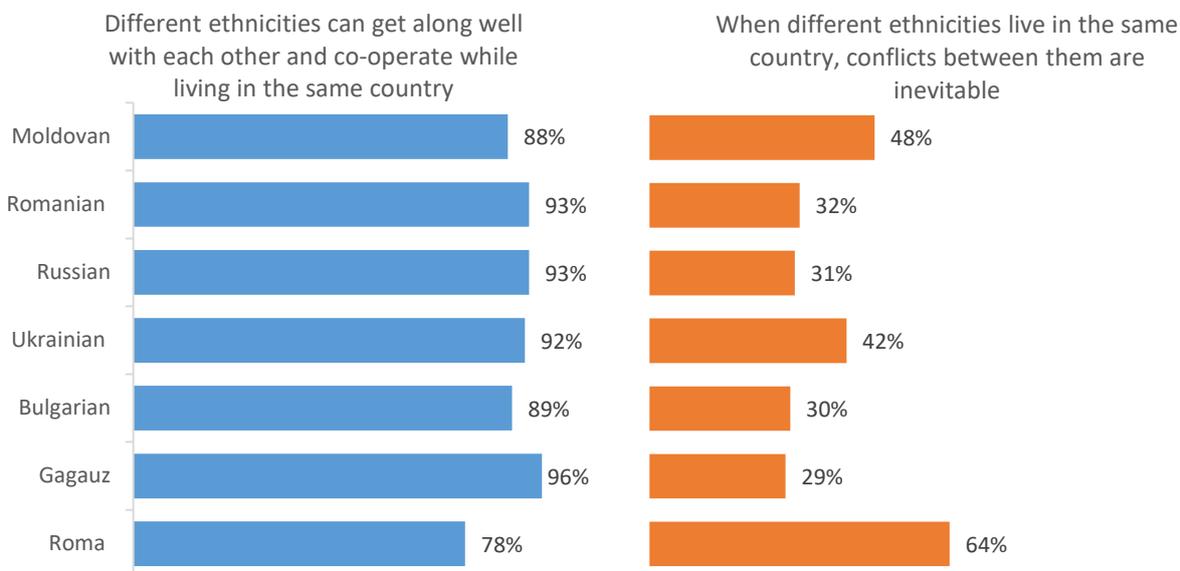


Among the national minorities, the Gagauz are the least fearful of their identity being eroded. The existing autonomy arrangements may be an explanation for their stronger than average perception of their identity being preserved. The Moldovan majority does not feel much safer with regard to their identity compared to the minorities. Overall, both the majority and the minorities alike consider Moldova to be a State where diversity is embraced and promoted.

Level of tolerance in a multi-ethnic society

The vast majority of the ethnic groups' representatives (and to a lesser extent the Roma) show tolerance for a multi-ethnic society (Figure 45). Yet, 2/3 of Roma people believe that inter-ethnic conflicts are inevitable in a multi-ethnic society. Their perception of being the group that is systematically excluded and discriminated against could have made them more aware of, and less hopeful about, the difficulties of inter-ethnic co-existence. However, a strong majority of Roma, compared with the other groups, still believes that inter-ethnic peace, in principle, is possible.

Figure 45. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Answer options fully agree/agree reflected only

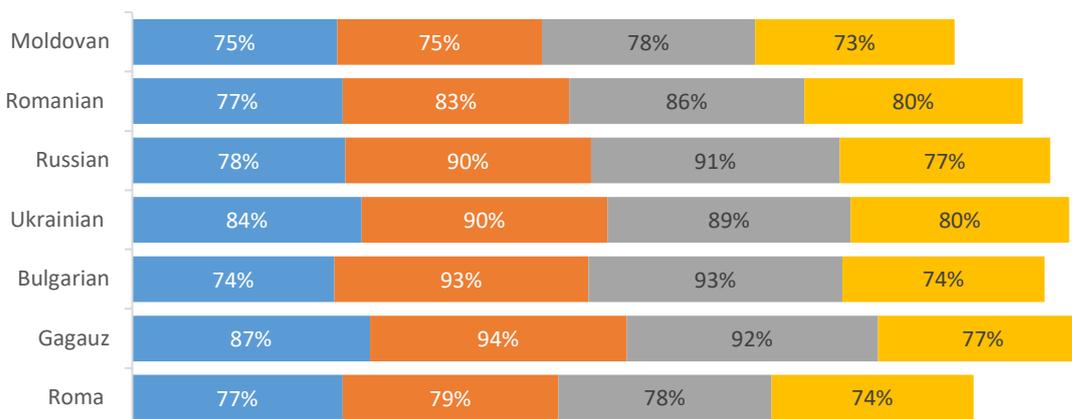


Attitudes towards the promotion of multi-ethnicity and the involvement of all ethnic groups

There is an almost equal level of openness from all ethnic groups for multi-ethnicity and for involving all ethnic groups in the administration of State affairs (Figure 46). National minorities tend to attach greater importance to the obligation of the State to preserve identity and consider the opinions of various groups, compared to the Moldovan majority.

Figure 46. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Answer options fully agree/agree reflected only

- It is important to know the history and culture of different ethnic groups in Moldova
- The Moldovan state should preserve the identity, language and culture of the different ethnic groups
- It is necessary to consider the opinions of all ethnic communities living in Moldova, since they are an important part of the Moldovan society
- The involvement of all ethnic communities living in Moldova in the administration of the state is beneficial for the country

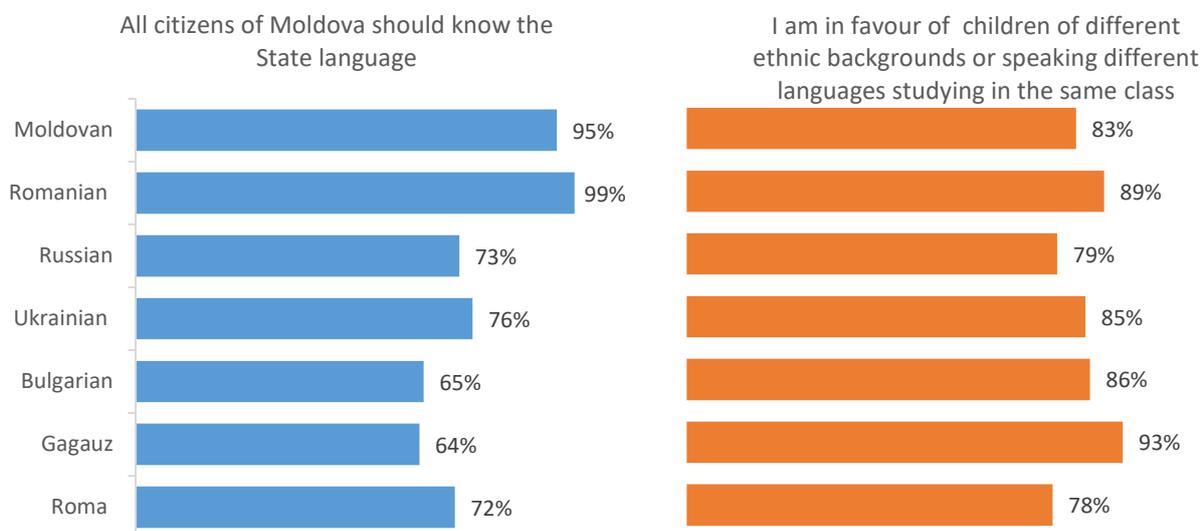


4.2.2. Openness to linguistic diversity

Attitudes towards State language requirements and mixed classes

Not all representatives of national minorities (especially from among the Gagauz and Bulgarians) believed that knowing the State language is a must for all citizens. Yet, there is almost equal openness from all ethnic groups for studying in mixed classes (Figure 47).

Figure 47. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? Answer options fully agree/agree reflected only



4.3. Societal common issues and level of inter-ethnic concord

4.3.1. Perceptions regarding societal problems

Overall, there is a common understanding of the most pressing problems in society among all the ethnic groups (i.e., high level of corruption, low wages and low living standards, unemployment, etc.). The risk of inter-ethnic tensions is not generally perceived as an imminent problem (Figure 48).

Figure 48. Which of these problems you consider to be the most important ...? Three answer options

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Unemployment	39%	27%	40%	53%	59%	58%	62%
Low salaries	58%	38%	45%	60%	58%	58%	54%
Low living standards	44%	36%	51%	47%	46%	46%	59%
Limited access to health, education and other social services	11%	10%	13%	11%	18%	23%	23%
Corruption	63%	70%	55%	50%	51%	51%	27%
Crime level/insecurity	10%	9%	6%	7%	7%	7%	9%
Ethnic conflicts/tensions	5%	7%	5%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Lack of rule of law	20%	28%	16%	19%	12%	11%	11%
Lack of press freedom	6%	8%	2%	1%	2%	1%	7%
Relations with the Transdnistrian region	8%	19%	11%	5%	5%	8%	8%
Gender inequality	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	8%
Political instability	26%	42%	33%	28%	31%	23%	15%
Other	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
DK/NA	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%

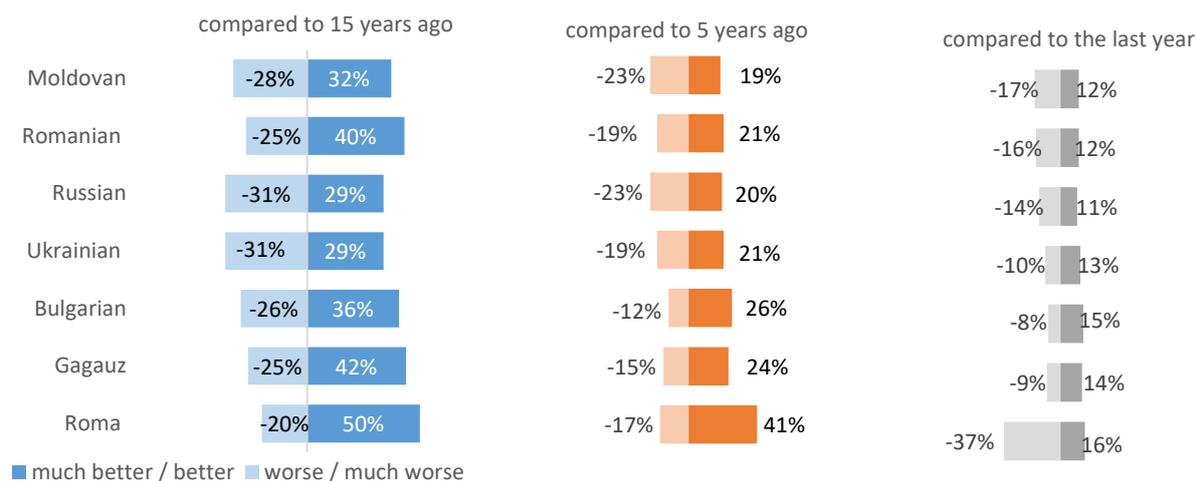
4.3.2. Assessment of the current state of inter-ethnic relations

There is a common perception that inter-ethnic relations in Moldova have relatively improved in the long term and to a lesser extent in the short term (Figure 49). However, different groups assess the dynamic differently. Russians and Ukrainians are split in half in their evaluation of the evolution of inter-ethnic relations in the last 15 and 5 years. The Moldovan majority and Romanians appreciate the improvement of inter-ethnic relations in the last 15 and 5 years, but tend to negatively assess the developments in this sphere in the last year. The Gagauz and the Bulgarians are positive about the overall tendency towards improvement, while the Roma demonstrate a somewhat striking attitude: the majority view inter-ethnic relations as having improved during that course of the last 15 to 5 years, but signal concern over the deterioration during the last year.

Generally, a higher percentage of Russian and Ukrainian ethnic groups believe that relations became worse rather than better in both the long term and the short term. Also, Moldovans, Romanians, Russians, and Roma all have more people among them who think it has got worse in the last year rather than better.

Perceptions about inter-ethnic relations in both the long term and the short term vary depending on the age group of the respondents: generally speaking, the younger generation tends to assess a worsening of relations to a lesser extent compared to the older generation.

Figure 49. In your opinion, is the current relationship between the ethnic groups living in Moldova better or worse ...?

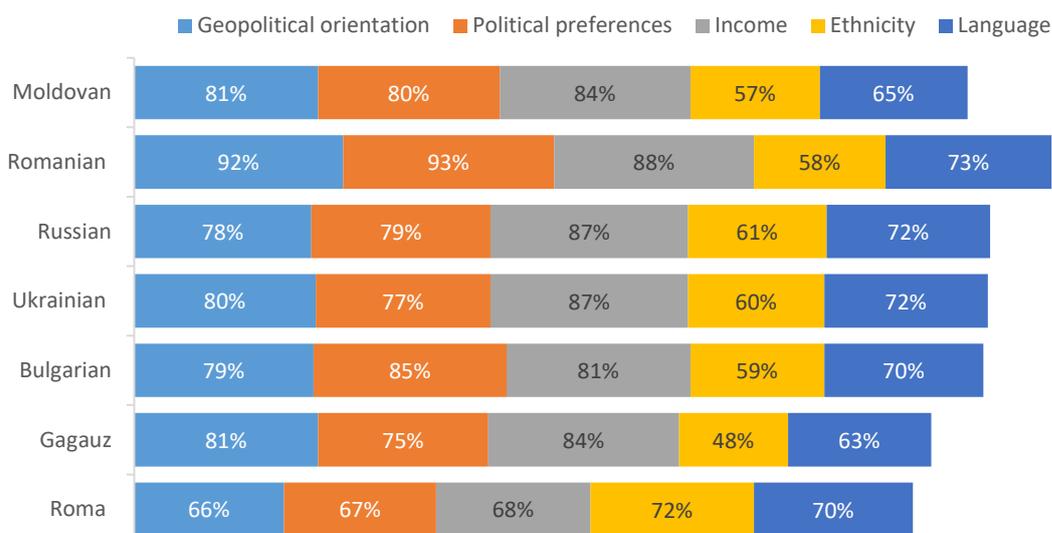


4.4. Differences between ethnicities

4.4.1. Dividing lines between ethnic groups

Overall, there is a common perception among all ethnic groups that Moldovan society is highly divided by geopolitical orientation, political preferences and income, followed by linguistic and ethnicity criteria (Figure 50). It is striking that ethnicity and language as primary identity markers appear as less divisive than politics and economic status. These results corroborate that Moldovan society has embraced its multi-ethnic and lingual composition, and identity differences are managed relatively well compared to political and geopolitical rifts.

Figure 50. To what extent do you think that Moldovan society is divided along the following lines ...? Answer options fully agree/agree reflected only

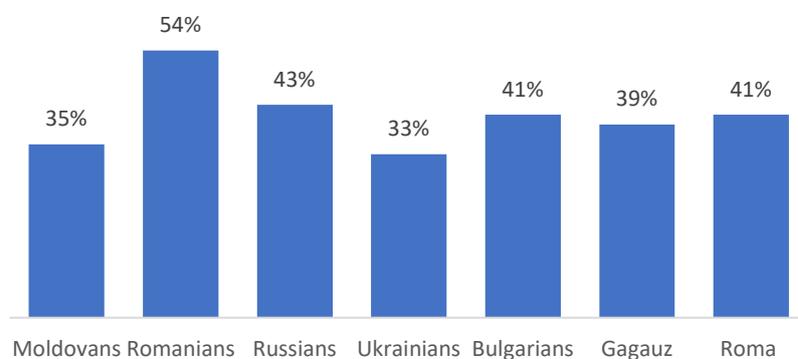


4.4.2. Perceived differences between ethnic communities

Attitudes about the political influence of certain ethnic groups

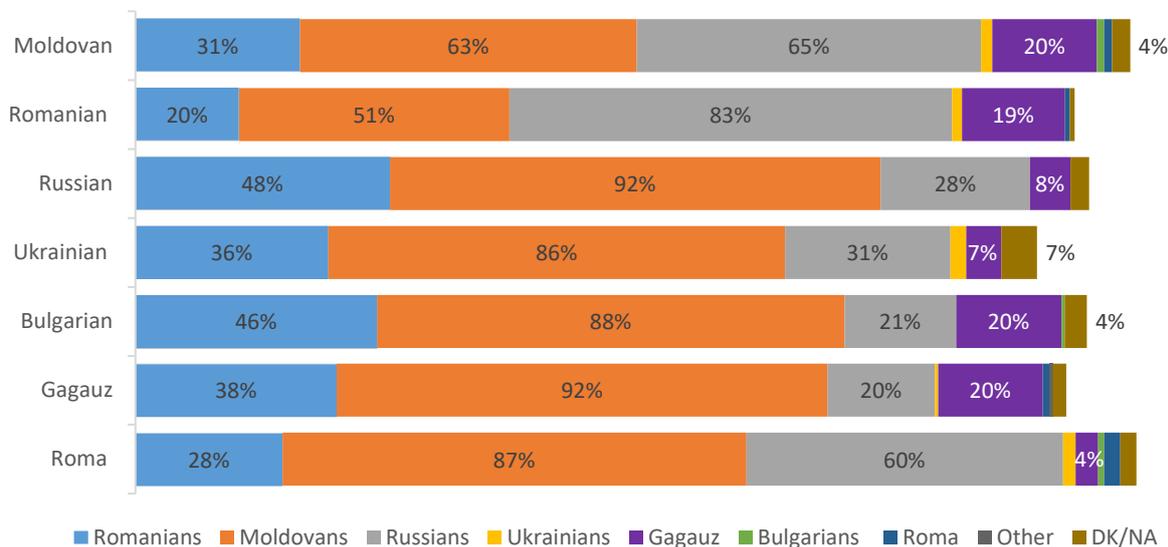
At least every third respondent believes that certain ethnic groups are more politically influential (Figure 51).

Figure 51. Do you think that certain ethnic groups are, generally speaking, more politically influential than others in Moldova? Answer options Yes reflected only



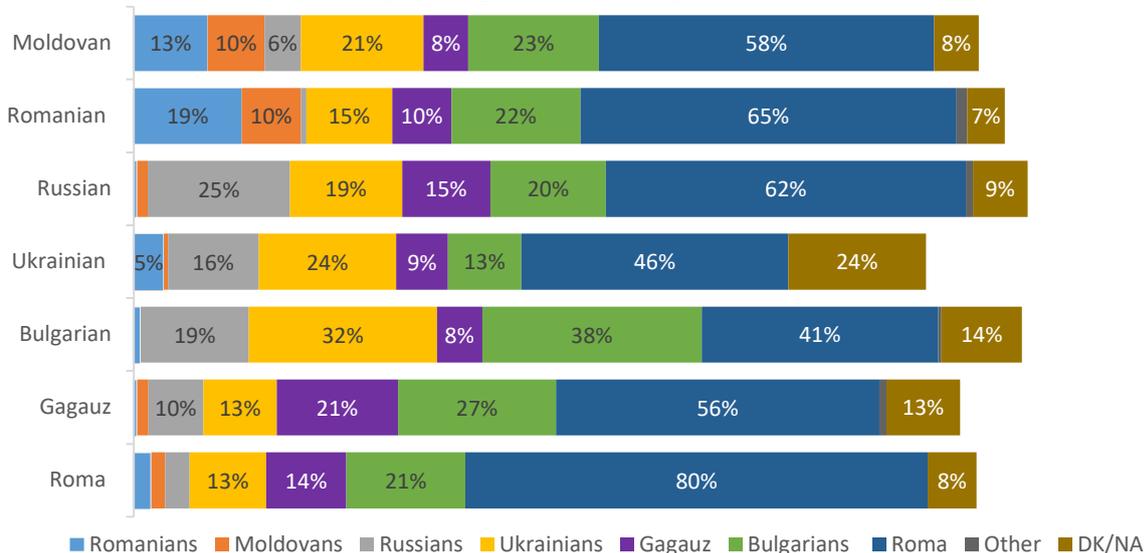
National minorities consider the majoritarian population (Moldovan) to be by far the most influential politically. However, Moldovans themselves, and to a larger extent Romanians, give precedence to Russians in terms of political influence; a conviction that Russians appear to disagree with by allotting themselves a far more modest place in the hierarchy of political influence. (Figure 52.1.)

Figure 52.1. In your opinion, which group is generally speaking the MOST politically influential? Two choices



Roma people are considered to be the least politically influential by all the ethnic groups, and to the largest extent by the Roma themselves. All groups tend to perceive themselves as being noticeably less influential than others perceive them to be.

Figure 52.2. In your opinion, which group is generally speaking the LEAST politically influential? Two choices



V. INTEGRATION OF MOLDOVAN SOCIETY

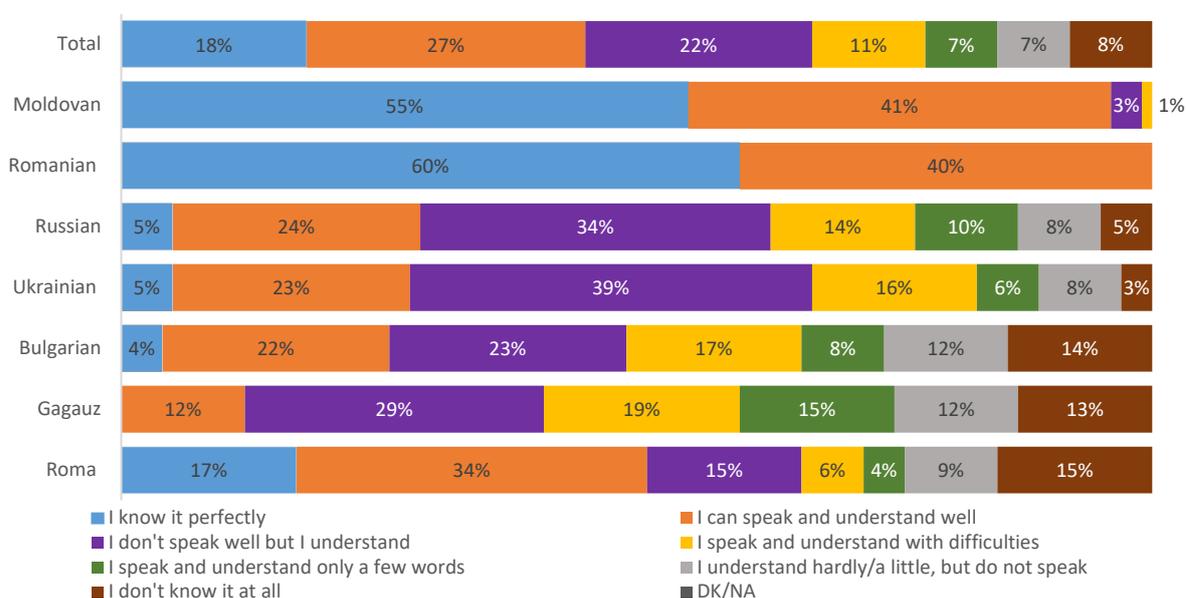
5.1. Language as a means of integration

Proficiency in the State language

Proficiency in the State language is low among ethnic minorities, except for the Roma group, where every second can speak and understand the State language well. Accordingly, only one out of four Russians, Ukrainians and Bulgarians speak and understand the State language well, while the proportion among the Gagauz group is much lower – one out of 10 people (Figure 53).

Every third Russian, Ukrainian and Roma and every second Bulgarian and Gagauz barely understands the State language at all.

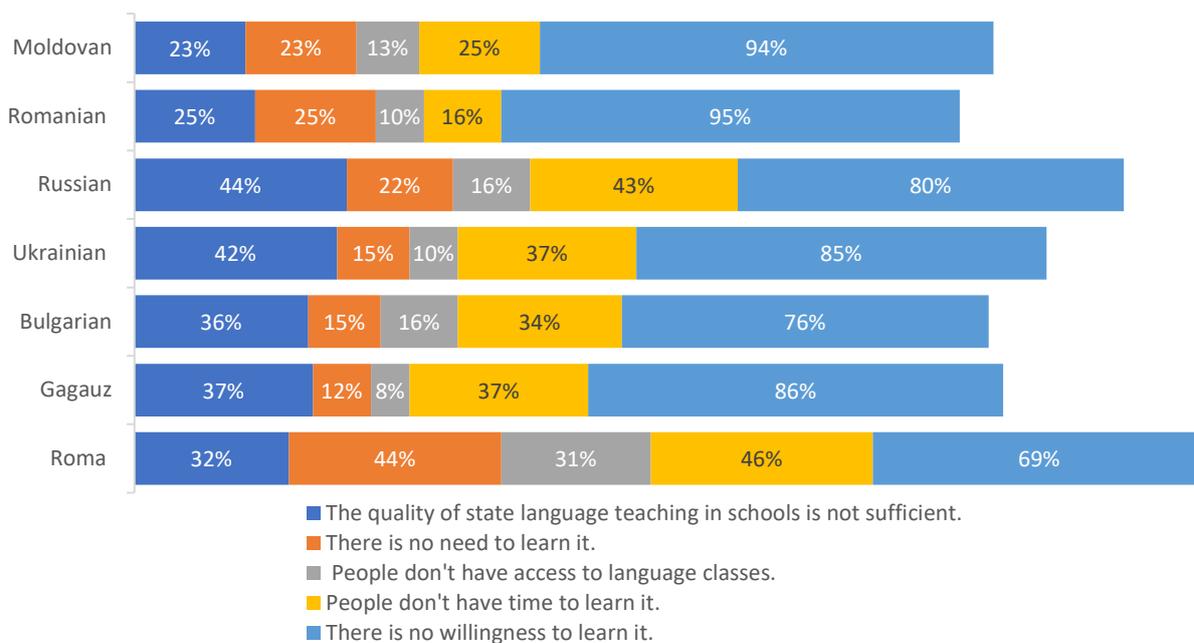
Figure 53. How well do you know the Romanian/Moldovan language?



Reasons for lacking skills in the State language

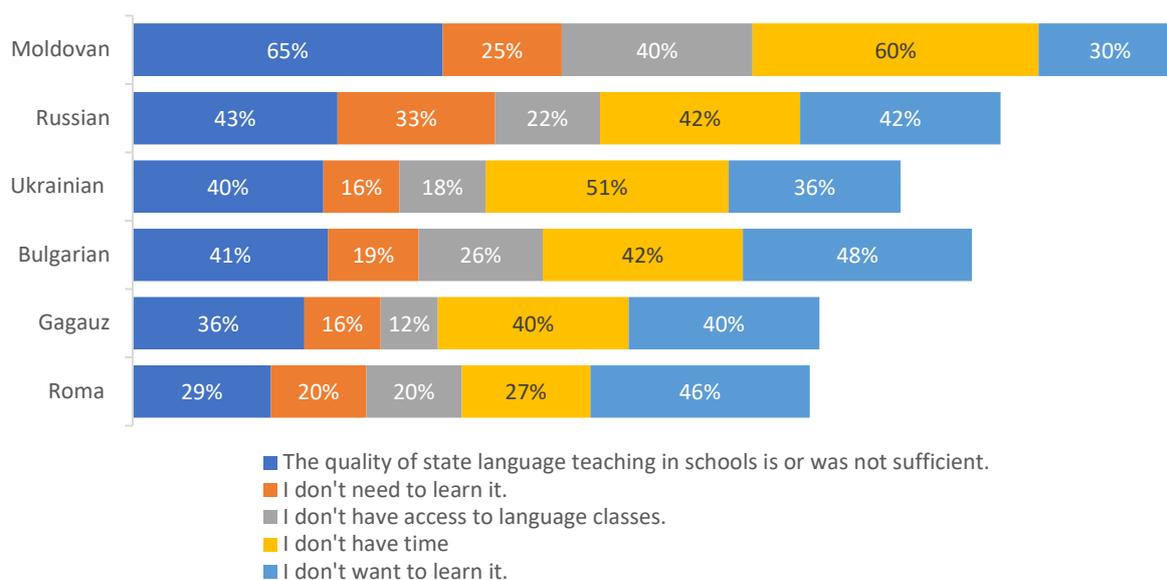
An overwhelming majority of the population, regardless of their ethnicity, thinks that the main problem lies in a lack of willingness to acquire better skills in the State language. The other two main reasons are the poor quality of State language teaching at school level and the low priority given to learning the language, justified by a lack of personal spare time. The three reasons are similar from both a perceived and personal view (Figure 54 and 55).

Figure 54. Some citizens of Moldova do not speak the State language. In your opinion, what are the main reasons for this?



Sample: Moldovans – 383; Romanians – 201; Russians – 118; Ukrainians – 111; Bulgarians – 104; Gagauz – 52; Roma – 205 who speak state language

Figure 55. You indicated that you don't speak Romanian/Moldovan very well. In your opinion, what is the reason for that?



Sample: Moldovans – 20; Russians – 284; Ukrainians – 296; Bulgarians – 300; Gagauz – 348; Roma – 197 who do not speak the State language

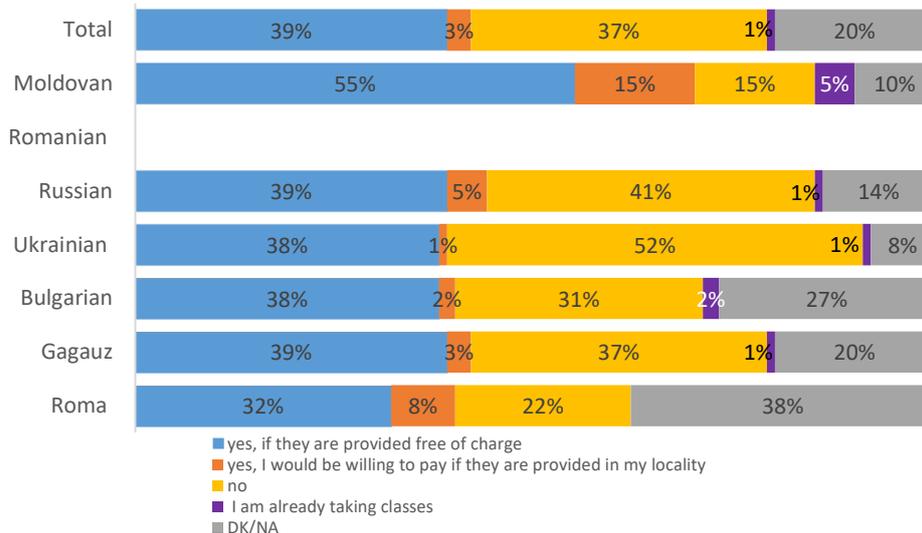
Readiness to learn the State language

The level of readiness to learn the State language is moderate. Only four out of ten ethnic minorities would like to learn it, and mainly if the lessons were provided free of charge (Figure 56.1).

A higher reluctance to learn the State language can be found among the Russian and Ukrainian groups.

Figure 56.1. Would you be willing to take Romanian/Moldovan language classes?

Sample: TOTAL – 1445; Moldovans – 20; Russians – 284; Ukrainians – 296; Bulgarians – 300; Gagauz – 348; Roma – 197 who do not speak state language

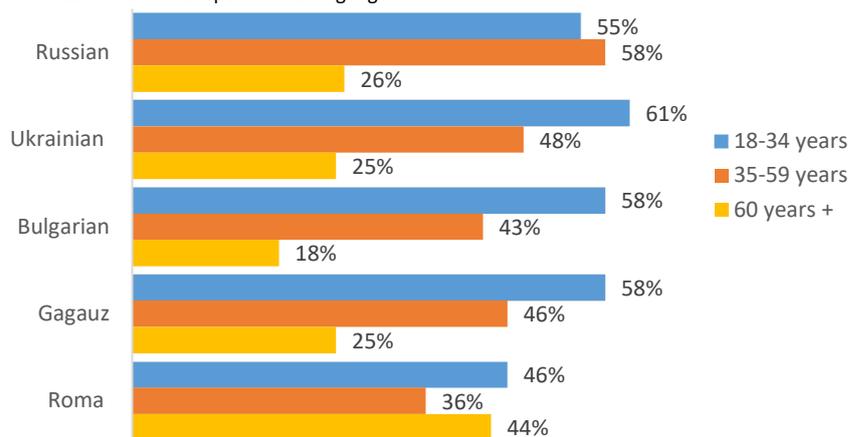


A willingness to learn the State language correlates strongly with age among all the ethnic minorities, except for the Roma group: the younger a person is, the higher their readiness to take language classes in the State language (Figure 56.2). An average of about 60% of the younger generation is ready to take State language courses, compared to only a quarter of 60 year old and older.

Figure 56.2. Willingness to take Romanian/Moldovan language classes by age group

Only answer Yes is reflected

Sample: TOTAL – 1445; Moldovans – 20; Russians – 284; Ukrainians – 296; Bulgarians – 300; Gagauz – 348; Roma – 197 who do not speak state language



Proficiency in other languages

The highest level of proficiency in a language other than the State language is in Russian – almost all of the respondents of the different ethnic groups can speak and understand it. For some ethnic minorities, their level of proficiency in Russian is higher than in their mother tongue (Figure 57). Possession of English is higher among the Romanian and Russian groups.

Figure 57. How well do you speak the following languages?

		Russian language	Ukrainian language	Gagauz language	Bulgarian language	Turkish language	English language
I know it perfectly	Moldovan	27%	1%	0%	0%		2%
	Romanian	28%					5%
	Russian	81%	7%	2%	1%	0%	2%
	Ukrainian	62%	31%	1%	0%		1%
	Bulgarian	73%	2%	2%	57%	1%	1%
	Gagauz	49%	1%	54%	2%	4%	1%
I can speak and understand it well	Roma	32%	6%	1%	0%	1%	0%
	Moldovan	56%	8%	0%	1%	0%	7%
	Romanian	51%	4%				13%
	Russian	19%	16%	2%	2%	1%	9%
	Ukrainian	37%	46%	1%	0%	1%	6%
	Bulgarian	27%	7%	5%	33%	1%	5%
I don't speak it well, but I understand it	Gagauz	49%	4%	40%	4%	23%	6%
	Roma	56%	18%	2%	0%	1%	1%
	Moldovan	12%	18%	1%	1%	0%	10%
	Romanian	15%	16%	0%	3%		10%
	Russian		27%	2%	2%	1%	15%
	Ukrainian	1%	17%	2%	2%	0%	6%
I speak and understand it with some difficulties	Bulgarian		18%	7%	5%	3%	13%
	Gagauz	1%	23%	2%	13%	26%	8%
	Roma	8%	33%	2%	2%	0%	1%
	Moldovan	3%	12%	1%	0%	0%	8%
	Romanian	4%	8%	1%	1%	1%	11%
	Russian		15%	1%	2%	1%	8%
I only speak and understand a few words	Ukrainian		3%	2%	1%	0%	8%
	Bulgarian	0%	12%	4%	2%	2%	10%
	Gagauz		11%	0%	7%	10%	8%
	Roma	2%	7%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	Moldovan	1%	7%	1%	1%	1%	6%
	Romanian		8%	2%	2%	0%	18%
I understand it a little, but do not speak it	Russian		7%	0%	3%	1%	9%
	Ukrainian		1%	2%	2%	1%	8%
	Bulgarian	0%	11%	11%		4%	10%
	Gagauz		6%	1%	9%	4%	5%
	Roma	0%	1%	1%	1%		1%
	Moldovan	1%	11%	5%	4%	4%	9%
I don't know it at all	Romanian	1%	19%	6%	7%	6%	7%
	Russian		3%	5%	3%	4%	6%
	Ukrainian		1%	2%	3%	2%	4%
	Bulgarian		11%	8%	1%	6%	7%
	Gagauz	0%	6%	1%	4%	3%	4%
	Roma	0%	6%	5%	4%	5%	7%
I don't know it at all	Moldovan	1%	42%	90%	90%	93%	59%
	Romanian		44%	90%	86%	92%	35%
	Russian		24%	86%	86%	91%	50%
	Ukrainian		1%	90%	90%	96%	67%
	Bulgarian		39%	62%	2%	83%	53%
	Gagauz	1%	48%	2%	61%	29%	65%
Roma	1%	25%	83%	85%	86%	83%	

Use of languages

Ethnic minorities communicate with their social circles outside their family predominantly in Russian. Russian is also mainly used by minorities to communicate with the public authorities (Figure 58).

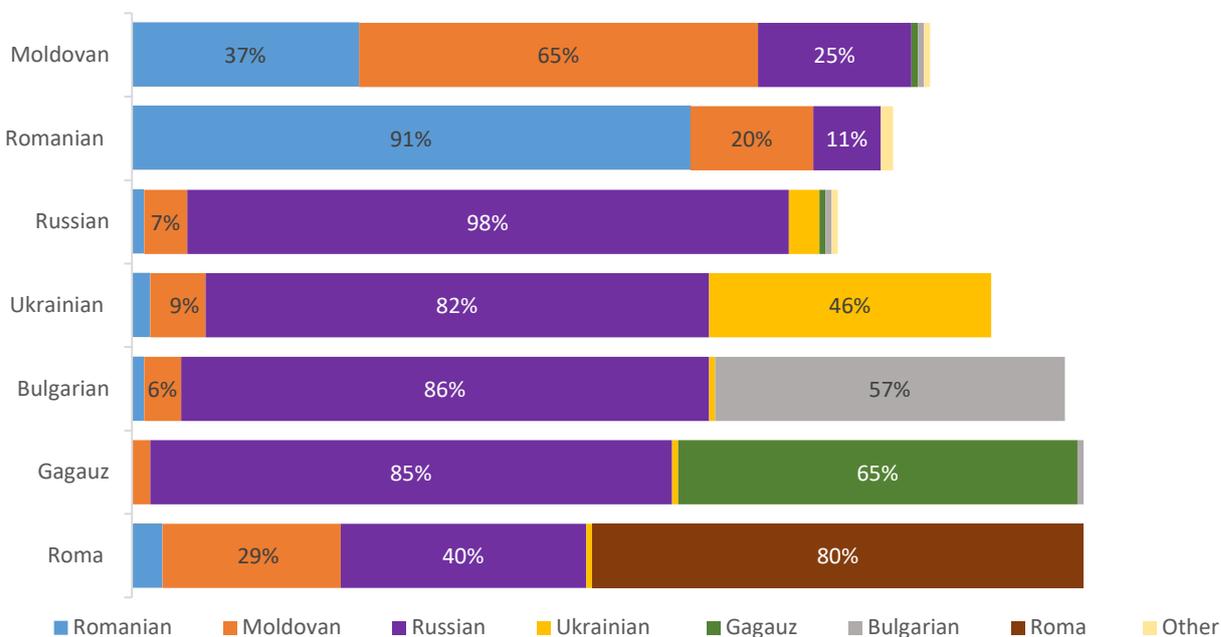
Figure 58. What language or languages do you usually use to communicate with different interlocutors?

Language/Ethnicity		Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
With family members and relatives	Romanian	41%	92%	1%	5%	3%	1%	6%
	Moldovan	64%	17%	12%	13%	8%	4%	21%
	Russian	20%	9%	97%	73%	64%	68%	20%
	Ukrainian	1%	1%	6%	62%	1%	1%	0%
	Gagauz	0%		3%	1%	3%	83%	1%
	Bulgarian	1%		1%	0%	79%	1%	
	Roma			0%				87%
	Other	1%		0%				1%
With Colleagues at work/ university /school	Romanian	41%	89%	9%	9%	5%	3%	8%
	Moldovan	63%	17%	26%	23%	16%	10%	42%
	Russian	37%	31%	92%	76%	87%	86%	53%
	Ukrainian	1%	0%	4%	44%	1%	1%	1%
	Gagauz	0%		2%	0%	3%	60%	0%
	Bulgarian	0%			0%	44%	3%	
	Roma							29%
	Other	1%	3%	4%	5%	4%	6%	3%
With public authorities	Romanian	42%	90%	10%	11%	6%	2%	8%
	Moldovan	61%	16%	25%	23%	17%	6%	44%
	Russian	30%	25%	91%	84%	90%	94%	58%
	Ukrainian	0%		1%	21%	1%	0%	1%
	Gagauz	0%		0%		1%	36%	0%
	Bulgarian	0%				13%	1%	
	Roma					0%		8%
	Other	0%	1%	3%	1%	3%	0%	1%

Preferred language(s) for communication

The Moldovan, Romanian, Russian and Roma ethnic groups prefer to communicate in their native languages, while the Ukrainian, Bulgarian and Gagauz groups feel most comfortable about communicating in Russian (Figure 59). Out of these groups, the Gagauz have the strongest preference for speaking in Gagauz.

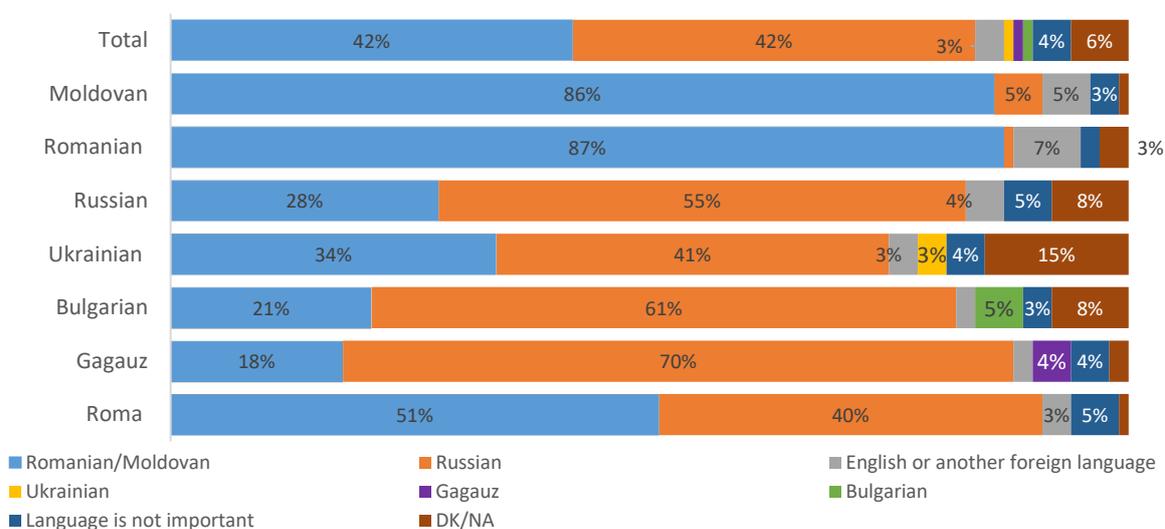
Figure 59. Which language or languages do you feel most comfortable speaking? Multiple answers possible



Language preference in education

The preferred language of education for minorities is Russian, especially for Bulgarians and Gagauz (Figure 60). Every second Roma, and every third Ukrainian and Russian would also opt for education in the State language.

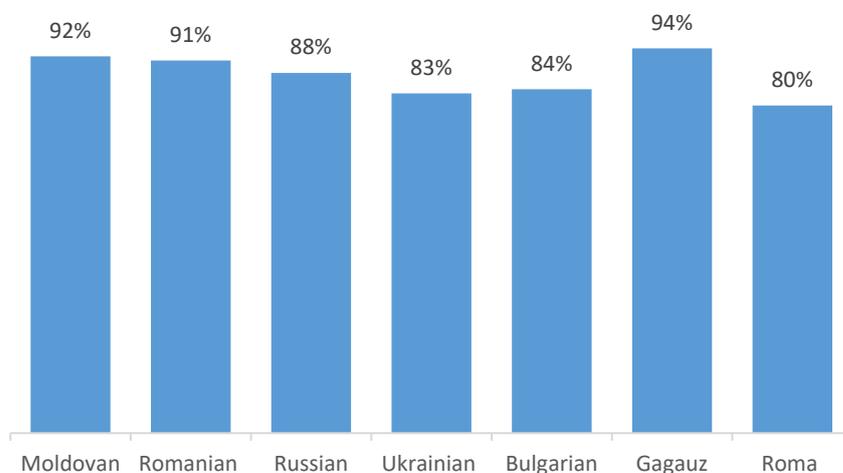
Figure 60. If you want to obtain an education for yourself or for your children/grandchildren, what would your preference be in terms of the language of instruction?



Support for bilingual education

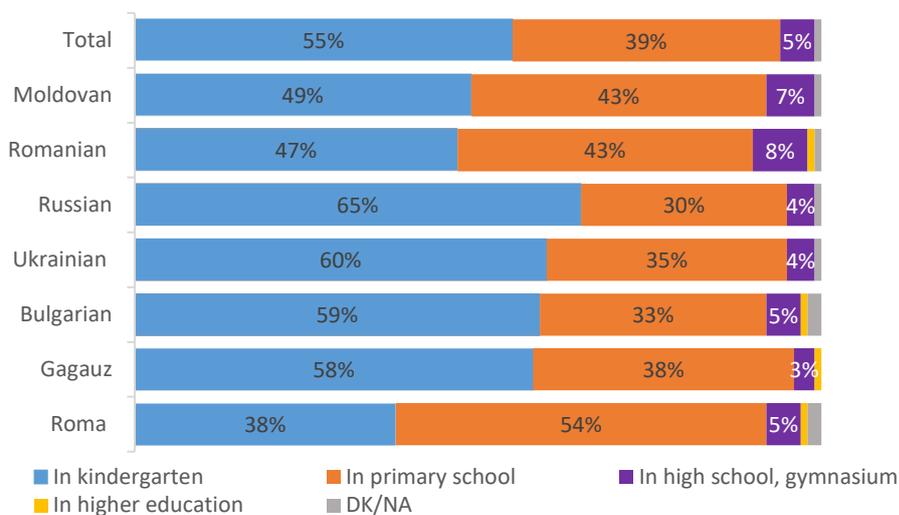
There is a very positive attitude towards bilingual education among all the ethnic groups (Figure 61).

Figure 61. Would you agree to your children learning bilingually in school?



According to the survey results, bilingual education should start at the earliest stage of education. About 55% of respondents on average would send their children to bilingual kindergartens (Figure 62).

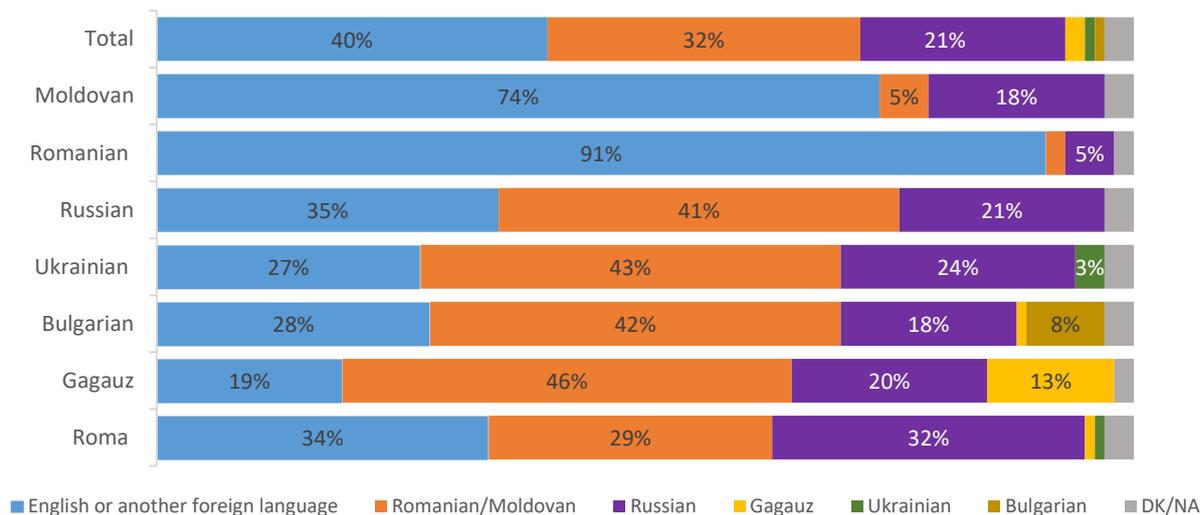
Figure 62. In your opinion, at what level should bilingual education be provided?



Language preferences in bilingual education

Within the majoritarian ethnic group, the preference for the second language in bilingual education is English or another foreign language, while ethnic minorities would rather choose the State language as the second language of instruction, except the Roma who give preference to both English (or another foreign language) and Russian (Figure 63).

Figure 63. What second language should your children learn at school?

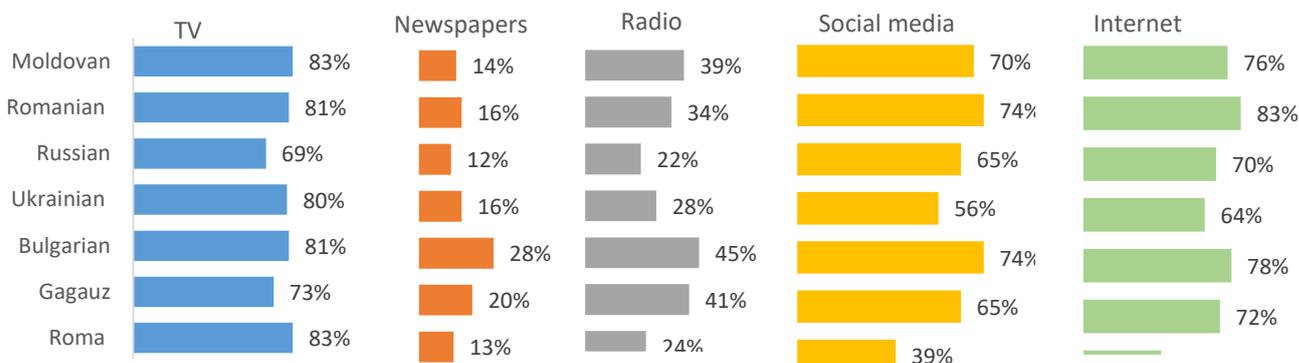


5.2. Mass Media

Media consumption

Television and the internet are the main media channels used by all of the ethnic groups, with the exception of the Roma who use the Internet less than the traditional media (Figure 64). Newspapers are consumed less nowadays, but are still somewhat popular though predominantly among the Bulgarian population.

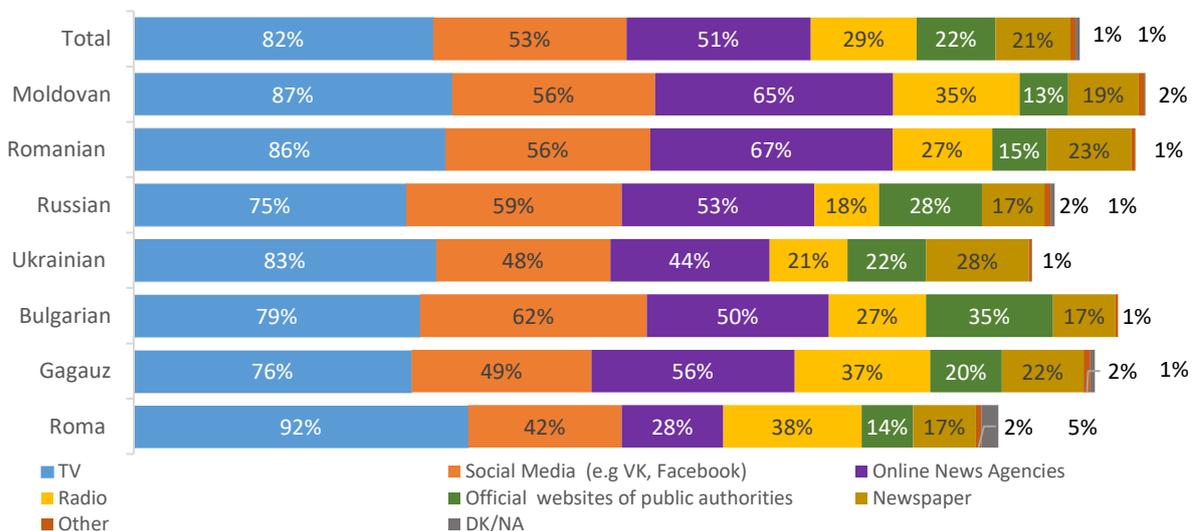
Figure 64. How often do you consume the following media? Options – daily/several times a week



Preferred information sources

Television also remains the main preferred information source used by all ethnic groups, followed by social media and online news agencies, except for the Roma, who prefer to choose broadcasted radio over online news. (Figure 65).

Figure 65. What are your most preferred sources of information?



The main source of information for all ethnic groups is national media from Moldova (Figure 66). A significant portion of minority groups follows media sources from Russia. Locally produced content is mainly popular among Moldovans/Romanians and Gagauz.

Figure 66. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? Options – daily/several times a week

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Mass media from Moldova - national outlets	95%	96%	85%	85%	83%	86%	67%
Mass media from Moldova - local outlets	75%	83%	68%	54%	63%	82%	54%
Mass media from Romania	40%	75%	9%	7%	8%	5%	18%
Mass media from Russia	47%	41%	72%	61%	63%	73%	59%
Mass media from Ukraine	10%	9%	18%	33%	16%	14%	25%
Mass media from Bulgaria	1%	1%	2%	1%	15%	7%	3%
Mass media from Turkey	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	15%	2%
International media	34%	49%	41%	32%	47%	52%	21%

Preferred language for media consumption

The majoritarian ethnic group consumes media predominantly in the Romanian language, while expressing a preference for Russian language media as well. On the other side of the spectrum, the national minorities consume mostly Russian language media and, to a much lesser extent, media content produced in Romanian or in their native language. This is the case for all four main types of media sources (Figures 67-70).

Figure 67. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - TV? Multiple answers

Sample: TOTAL – 2,330; Moldovans – 378; Romanians – 182; Russians – 331; Ukrainians – 359; Bulgarians – 374; Gagauz – 335; Roma – 371

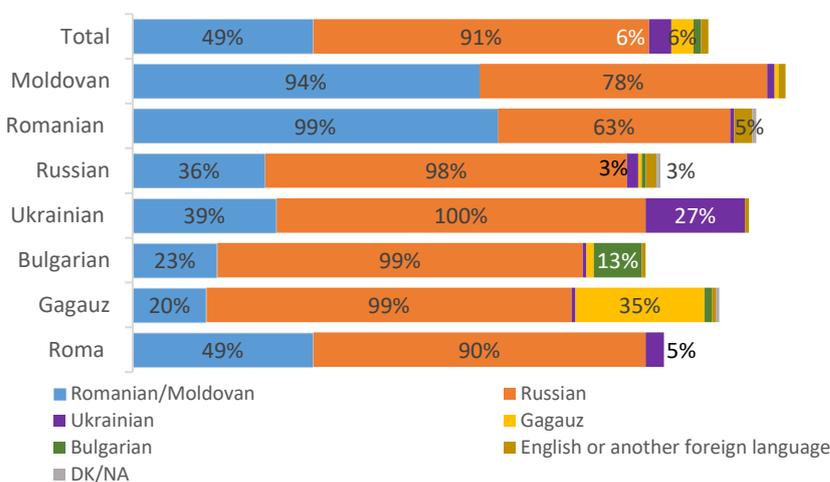
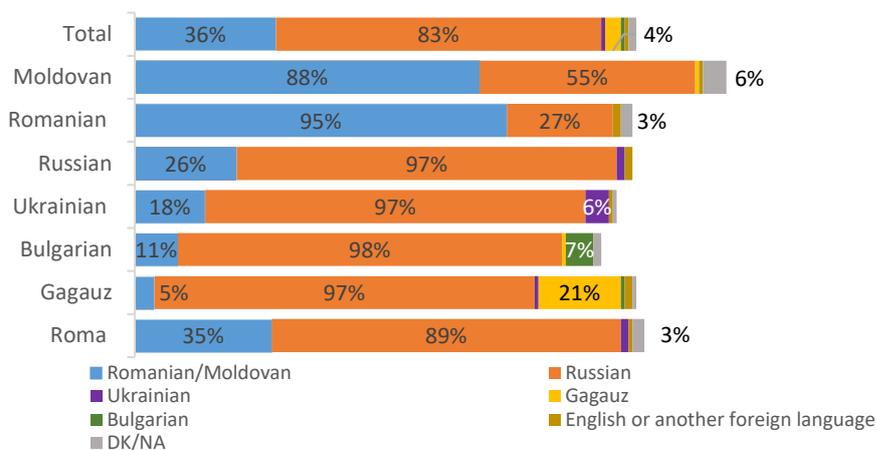


Figure 68. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - Newspaper? Multiple answers

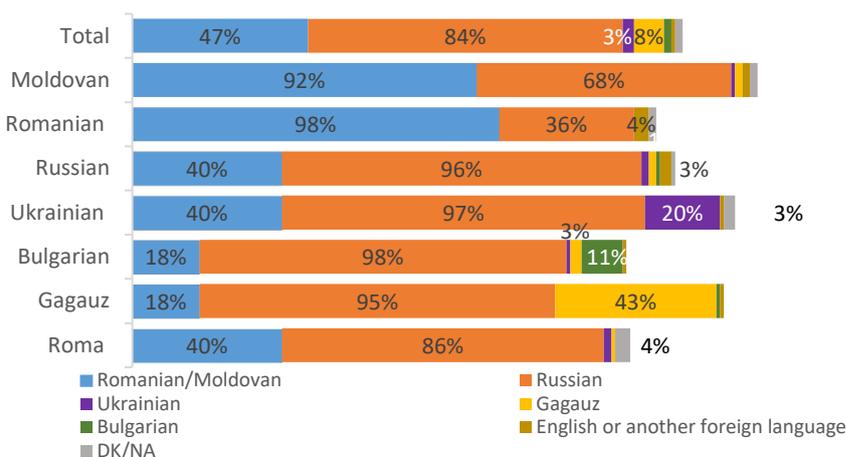
Sample: TOTAL – 1,145; Moldovans – 187; Romanians – 98; Russians – 143; Ukrainians – 178; Bulgarians – 229; Gagauz – 177; Roma - 133



The majoritarian group shows a more balanced preference in terms of media consumption from a language perspective, compared to the minority ethnic groups (Figures 67-70).

Figure 69. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - Radio? Multiple answers

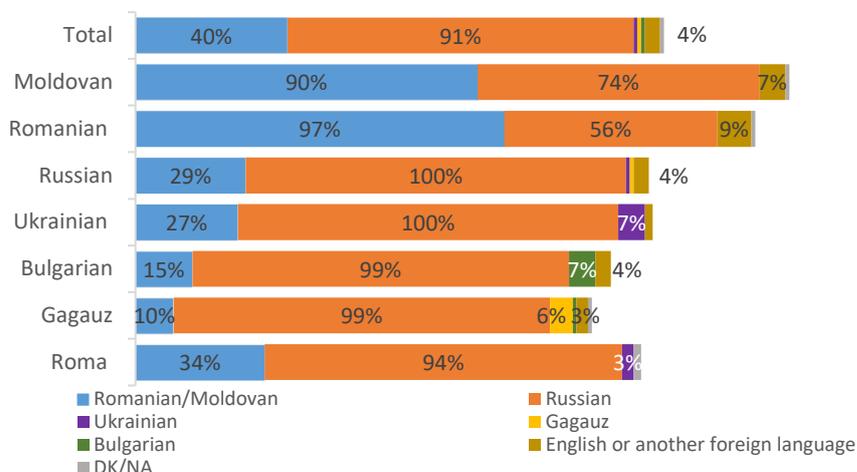
Sample: TOTAL – 1337; Moldovans – 255; Romanians – 120; Russians – 152; Ukrainians – 149; Bulgarians – 251; Gagauz – 225; Roma - 185



Out of all of the minority groups that took part in the survey, the Roma people, the Russians and the Ukrainians preferred media content that was produced in the State language, more so than the more compactly settled minorities: namely, the Gagauz and the Bulgarians (Figures 67-70).

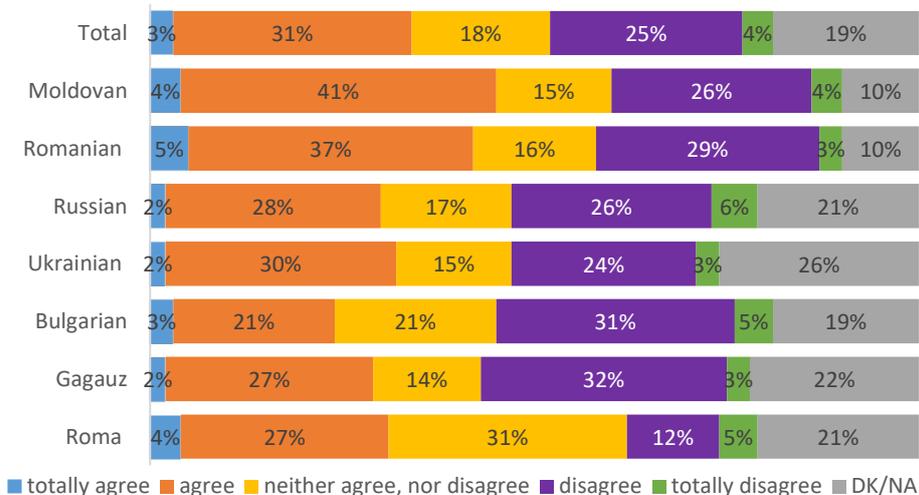
Figure 70. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - Social Media (e.g VK, Facebook, Odnoklassniki)? Multiple answers

Sample: TOTAL – 1,831; Moldovans – 307; Romanians – 158; Russians – 283; Ukrainians – 251; Bulgarians– 324; Gagauz – 277; Roma - 231



Role of the media in promoting intercultural dialogue

Figure 71. Is the multicultural aspect of Moldovan society reflected well/enough in the mass media?



On average, about 34 per cent of respondents believe that the multicultural aspect of Moldova is reflected enough in the mass media while only 24 per cent believe that the mass media is objective enough when covering issues related to different ethnic groups (Figures 71 and 72).

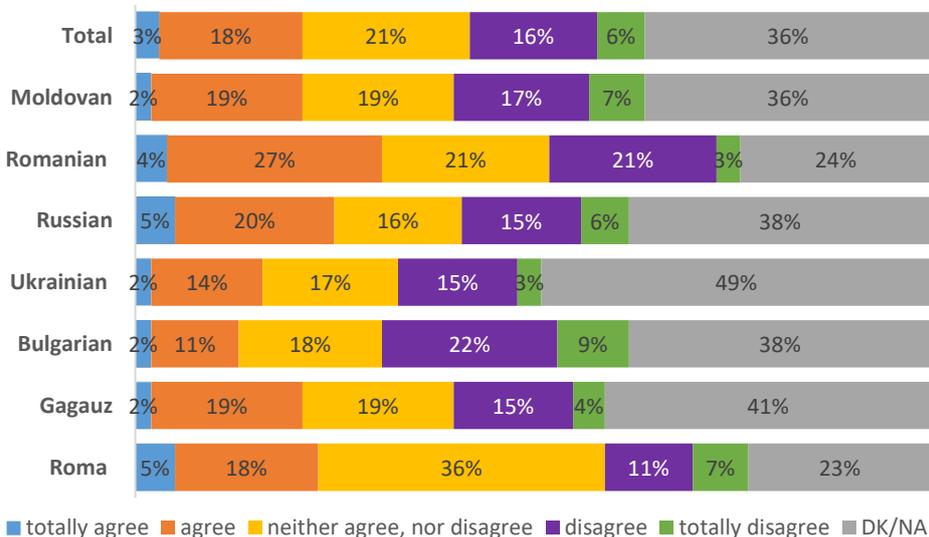
Figure 72. Does the mass media in Moldova report objectively on issues regarding different ethnic groups?



Role of the media in propagating stereotypes

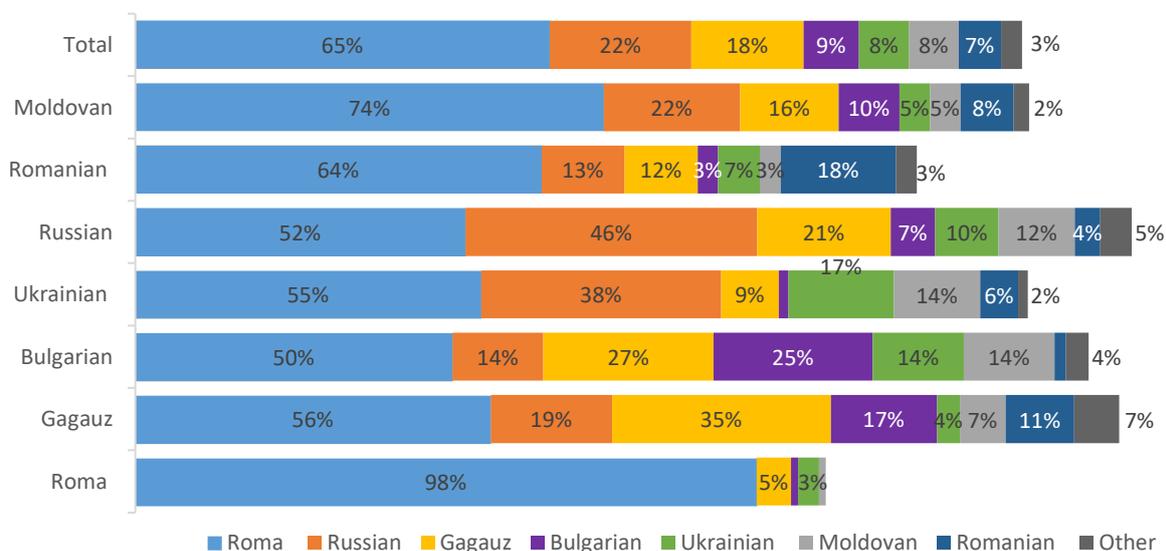
On average, 1 in 5 respondents believe that certain ethnicities are subjected to stereotyping in the Moldovan media (Figure 73).

Figure 73. Do you feel that certain ethnic groups are subjected to stereotyping in the mass media in Moldova?



The Roma ethnic group is, by far, perceived by everyone as the ethnic group that is most subjected to stereotyping in the media, followed by the Russians and the Gagauz (Figure 74).

Figure 74. Which groups are subjected to stereotyping in the mass media in Moldova?



Sample: TOTAL – 544; Moldovans – 84; Romanians – 61; Russians – 100; Ukrainians – 66; Bulgarians – 56; Gagauz – 84; Roma - 93

ANNEX: MARGINAL FREQUENCIES

Q2. Do you consider yourself to belong to another ethnic group or ethnic groups, besides your dominant ethnicity?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Moldovan		68%	44%	57%	34%	17%	31%
Romanian	20%			1%	0%		1%
Russian	12%			19%	27%	15%	10%
Ukrainian	4%	1%	11%		4%	1%	1%
Bulgarian	1%	0%	3%	0%		2%	0%
Gagauz	1%		2%	1%	4%		1%
Roma		0%	0%				
Other	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%
Does not belong to another ethnic group	62%	30%	38%	22%	31%	64%	55%

Q3. Which criteria do you use to define belonging to an ethnic group? First choice

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Origin of parents	23%	30%	29%	41%	37%	31%	23%
Respect for traditions	3%	6%	5%	5%	11%	5%	9%
Feeling part of the community	3%	6%	8%	5%	6%	2%	9%
Perceiving the culture as your own	5%	6%	4%	4%	5%	5%	10%
Residency	12%	5%	4%	8%	5%	9%	8%
Being a native speaker	7%	27%	36%	19%	21%	15%	13%
Citizenship	23%	16%	4%	6%	4%	6%	13%
Place of Birth	23%	4%	10%	10%	12%	28%	15%

Q3. Which criteria do you use to define belonging to an ethnic group? Three choices

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Origin of parents	61%	50%	56%	72%	63%	69%	60%
Respect for traditions	20%	30%	32%	29%	46%	30%	38%
Feeling part of the community	11%	33%	31%	19%	30%	16%	39%
Perceiving the culture as your own	16%	33%	28%	24%	30%	20%	30%
Residency	47%	14%	18%	26%	19%	27%	23%
Being a native speaker	27%	75%	72%	57%	64%	49%	37%
Citizenship	62%	44%	14%	16%	14%	18%	32%
Place of Birth	51%	11%	29%	29%	29%	62%	40%

Q4. In your opinion, what defines a person as being Moldovan? First choice

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnicity	6%	7%	6%	3%	3%	4%	7%
Cultural belonging and belonging to traditions	4%	3%	7%	3%	6%	5%	3%
Possession of the State language	15%	13%	6%	6%	3%	6%	7%
Having Moldovan citizenship	11%	11%	15%	12%	16%	16%	11%
Living in Moldova	21%	24%	18%	33%	22%	27%	26%
Having family from Moldova	8%	13%	9%	10%	10%	6%	12%
Born in Moldova	28%	23%	28%	23%	33%	28%	23%
Feeling part of Moldova	7%	5%	10%	10%	8%	9%	11%

Q4. In your opinion, what defines a person as being Moldovan? Three choices

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnicity	22%	18%	16%	14%	10%	13%	24%
Cultural belonging and belonging to traditions	19%	23%	24%	26%	21%	16%	16%
Possession of the State language	39%	36%	24%	16%	13%	18%	22%
Having Moldovan citizenship	40%	30%	46%	41%	51%	55%	41%
Living in Moldova	56%	59%	54%	66%	60%	60%	55%
Having family from Moldova	37%	49%	43%	46%	46%	36%	48%
Born in Moldova	61%	55%	51%	53%	67%	63%	55%
Feeling part of Moldova	21%	21%	33%	32%	31%	34%	37%

Q5. To what extent do you feel part of the Moldovan people?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Entirely	90%	61%	47%	56%	52%	56%	43%
4	4%	11%	15%	14%	17%	11%	17%
3	4%	17%	27%	26%	23%	28%	22%
2	1%	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%	11%
Not at all	1%	7%	5%	1%	4%	2%	6%
DK/NA	0%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%

Q6. In Moldova there are people with different ethnic backgrounds, together they all constitute the people of Moldova. If you think of yourself as a representative of a certain ethnic community and as a member of the Moldovan people, how do you consider which one you associate with?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Only to my ethnic community and not to the Moldovan people	14%	8%	4%	2%	4%	2%	9%
Mainly to my ethnic community and partly to the Moldovan people	26%	16%	18%	14%	20%	27%	31%
Equally to both my ethnic community and to the Moldovan people	44%	60%	61%	66%	68%	58%	57%
Mainly to the Moldovan people and partly to my ethnic community	9%	11%	12%	15%	7%	8%	3%
Only to the Moldovan people and not at all to my ethnic community	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%
DK/NA	5%	4%	4%	1%	1%	4%	0%

Q7. People attach importance to different kinds of identity. Which of the following statements best describe what you feel you are? I mainly consider myself to be... Two choices

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnic	69%	75%	53%	45%	61%	76%	83%
Resident of this locality/region	14%	15%	26%	44%	37%	19%	25%
Citizen of Moldova	73%	63%	63%	77%	73%	76%	58%
Resident of the post-Soviet space	8%	3%	20%	13%	11%	11%	10%
European	10%	24%	4%	4%	3%	1%	7%
Citizen of the world	9%	12%	8%	5%	6%	5%	8%
I don't consider group identity very important	10%	7%	18%	8%	6%	9%	6%

Q9. In what ways do you feel connected to the State of the Republic of Moldova? Please indicate all options that apply.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I was born in this country	89%	87%	76%	84%	91%	91%	76%
I am a resident of this country	89%	89%	90%	93%	93%	94%	74%
I am a citizen of the Republic of Moldova	88%	85%	86%	89%	94%	93%	73%
I feel that my civil and political rights are protected by the State	36%	20%	39%	46%	32%	40%	45%
I feel part of Moldova's culture and traditions	73%	71%	55%	68%	49%	60%	54%
I feel no connection to the Republic of Moldova	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%		1%

Q10a. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I am proud of being a citizen of Moldova.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	36%	29%	28%	37%	24%	21%	32%
Agree	44%	27%	34%	40%	43%	58%	42%
Neither agree, nor disagree / To a certain extent	15%	27%	24%	17%	22%	15%	16%
Disagree	4%	10%	7%	4%	7%	5%	8%
Totally disagree	1%	6%	5%	1%	2%	0%	2%
DK/NA	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	

Q10b. To what extent do you agree with the following statements: I feel I belong to Moldovan society.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	37%	32%	29%	37%	23%	26%	28%
Agree	55%	44%	36%	48%	48%	51%	37%
Neither agree, nor disagree/To a certain extent	6%	17%	19%	10%	20%	18%	22%
Disagree	2%	3%	10%	3%	6%	4%	10%
Totally disagree	0%	2%	4%	1%	2%	0%	2%
DK/NA	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Q10c. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I feel accepted in this country.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	33%	32%	30%	39%	23%	25%	26%
Agree	52%	40%	41%	44%	52%	55%	38%
Neither agree, nor disagree / To a certain extent	10%	20%	14%	11%	16%	14%	21%
Disagree	4%	6%	10%	4%	6%	4%	11%
Totally disagree	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	3%
DK/NA	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	1%

Q10d. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: I would like to be proud, but unfortunately there is nothing to be proud of now.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	15%	12%	26%	17%	14%	11%	9%
Agree	33%	35%	34%	31%	32%	35%	36%
Neither agree, nor disagree/To a certain extent	26%	28%	21%	21%	27%	29%	26%
Disagree	17%	17%	12%	17%	17%	17%	22%
Totally disagree	6%	7%	4%	11%	6%	4%	4%
DK/NA	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%

Q11. Would you ever leave Moldova?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes, I would leave forever if the opportunity comes.	7%	14%	20%	8%	12%	6%	22%
Yes, I would leave for a while to study or work and return at a later point in time.	42%	42%	29%	25%	37%	33%	52%
No, I would not leave Moldova.	50%	44%	49%	66%	47%	61%	26%
DK/NA	1%	0%	2%	1%	4%	0%	0%

Q12. In your opinion, does your ethnic group have a special relationship with another country (based on history/culture, etc.)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	60%	86%	57%	44%	63%	55%	39%
No	33%	9%	37%	49%	28%	39%	48%
DK/NA	7%	5%	6%	7%	9%	6%	13%

Q12.1 With which country?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romania	79%	97%	6%	3%	4%	3%	17%
Russia	36%	9%	83%	45%	29%	36%	51%
Bulgaria	3%	1%	4%	1%	83%	10%	1%
Ukraine	12%	3%	20%	72%	10%	5%	29%
Turkey	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	69%	3%
India		1%					42%
Other	5%	5%	7%	6%	0%	6%	3%
DK/NA	0%		2%	2%	1%	4%	4%

Q13a. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - New Year's Eve

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	39%	39%	44%	51%	47%	22%	58%
Important	49%	46%	48%	42%	48%	65%	32%
Not very important	10%	14%	6%	6%	5%	12%	7%
Not at all important	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	3%

Q13b. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Christmas

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	63%	70%	56%	78%	64%	56%	67%
Important	33%	28%	35%	19%	33%	43%	24%
Not very important	2%	2%	6%	2%	2%	1%	6%
Not at all important	2%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	3%
DK/NA							0%

Q13c. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Easter

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	68%	69%	60%	80%	68%	60%	69%
Important	28%	28%	32%	17%	29%	38%	22%
Not very important	2%	2%	4%	1%	2%	1%	4%
Not at all important	2%	0%	3%	1%	0%	0%	4%
DK/NA							0%

Q13d. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Independence Day: 27th of August

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	19%	32%	16%	14%	17%	12%	10%
Important	47%	45%	39%	46%	46%	58%	43%
Not very important	28%	17%	28%	28%	30%	22%	33%
Not at all important	7%	5%	15%	10%	6%	5%	13%
DK/NA	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%

Q13e. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Victory Day: 9th of May

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	28%	12%	64%	66%	53%	50%	20%
Important	46%	33%	29%	28%	42%	47%	46%
Not very important	19%	23%	4%	4%	4%	3%	24%
Not at all important	7%	30%	3%	1%	1%		9%
DK/NA		1%					1%

Q13f. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Europe Day: 9th of May

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	9%	20%	5%	4%	6%	2%	6%
Important	32%	45%	15%	15%	12%	13%	29%
Not very important	35%	23%	26%	36%	34%	35%	34%
Not at all important	21%	11%	47%	36%	40%	41%	26%
DK/NA	3%	1%	7%	9%	8%	9%	6%

Q13g. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Language Day: 31st of August

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	22%	37%	14%	13%	16%	9%	10%
Important	52%	53%	44%	49%	51%	62%	40%
Not very important	20%	9%	22%	23%	26%	22%	33%
Not at all important	6%	1%	19%	14%	6%	5%	16%
DK/NA			1%	1%	1%	2%	1%

Q13h. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Labour Day:1st of May

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	13%	6%	17%	21%	19%	11%	13%
Important	44%	37%	48%	53%	53%	62%	41%
Not very important	31%	36%	25%	20%	22%	24%	32%
Not at all important	12%	20%	10%	6%	5%	3%	13%
DK/NA		1%			1%		1%

Q13i. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Women's Day: 8th of March

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	38%	23%	37%	45%	42%	23%	23%
Important	51%	49%	49%	48%	53%	62%	49%
Not very important	8%	22%	10%	5%	4%	14%	20%
Not at all important	3%	6%	4%	2%	1%	1%	7%
DK/NA							1%

Q13j. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Parent's Day

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	59%	53%	51%	68%	57%	41%	60%
Important	33%	33%	36%	24%	37%	52%	25%
Not very important	4%	9%	7%	4%	4%	4%	10%
Not at all important	4%	5%	5%	3%	2%	3%	5%
DK/NA			1%	1%			

Q13k. How much importance do you attach to the following public holidays? - Other

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very important	2%		1%	1%	2%	6%	4%
Important	2%		1%		3%	2%	3%
Not very important						0%	0%
Not at all important							
DK/NA	96%	100%	98%	99%	95%	92%	93%

Q14a. To what extent do you trust the Institution of the President?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	4%		7%	9%	7%	11%	11%
Trust	23%	5%	34%	47%	51%	51%	38%
Don't trust very much	31%	31%	32%	21%	24%	23%	33%
Don't trust at all	41%	62%	21%	16%	14%	10%	16%
DK/NA	1%	2%	6%	7%	4%	5%	2%

Q14b. To what extent do you trust the Government?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	3%	1%	4%	7%	5%	7%	6%
Trust	22%	11%	27%	36%	39%	42%	35%
Don't trust very much	35%	29%	35%	29%	33%	33%	36%
Don't trust at all	39%	58%	26%	20%	19%	10%	20%
DK/NA	1%	1%	8%	8%	4%	8%	3%

Q14c. To what extent do you trust Parliament?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	2%	0%	3%	3%	2%	5%	6%
Trust	19%	10%	22%	29%	36%	31%	34%
Don't trust very much	37%	33%	36%	34%	35%	39%	38%
Don't trust at all	40%	56%	31%	23%	23%	17%	19%
DK/NA	1%	0%	8%	10%	4%	8%	3%

Q14d. To what extent do you trust the regional administration (e.g., Bashkan)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	1%	3%	3%	3%	5%	14%	6%
Trust	17%	16%	24%	26%	43%	54%	26%
Don't trust very much	23%	32%	17%	17%	14%	20%	28%
Don't trust at all	25%	26%	16%	11%	8%	9%	15%
DK/NA	34%	23%	40%	43%	30%	3%	25%

Q14e. To what extent do you trust the local administration?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	13%	11%	13%	21%	11%	18%	12%
Trust	48%	39%	39%	51%	57%	56%	46%
Don't trust very much	24%	30%	26%	18%	18%	18%	27%
Don't trust at all	15%	19%	16%	7%	11%	6%	12%
DK/NA		1%	6%	3%	3%	2%	3%

Q14f. To what extent do you trust the Police?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	4%	3%	4%	7%	5%	5%	10%
Trust	41%	29%	39%	45%	44%	48%	42%
Don't trust very much	26%	41%	28%	23%	28%	27%	30%
Don't trust at all	25%	24%	21%	16%	14%	12%	16%
DK/NA	4%	3%	8%	9%	9%	8%	2%

Q14g. To what extent do you trust the judicial system?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	1%	1%	3%	4%	3%	3%	8%
Trust	27%	16%	26%	28%	34%	31%	40%
Don't trust very much	34%	35%	24%	21%	28%	27%	33%
Don't trust at all	29%	39%	29%	24%	18%	19%	14%
DK/NA	9%	9%	18%	23%	17%	20%	5%

Q14h. To what extent do you trust the Army?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	9%	3%	5%	9%	6%	7%	12%
Trust	44%	37%	38%	48%	40%	52%	44%
Don't trust very much	27%	32%	21%	19%	25%	19%	25%
Don't trust at all	12%	17%	18%	9%	14%	9%	12%
DK/NA	8%	11%	18%	15%	15%	13%	7%

Q14i. To what extent do you trust the Church?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	38%	24%	23%	43%	23%	34%	43%
Trust	37%	30%	35%	35%	51%	51%	39%
Don't trust very much	16%	27%	19%	12%	14%	9%	11%
Don't trust at all	8%	18%	17%	8%	7%	4%	5%
DK/NA	1%	1%	6%	2%	5%	2%	2%

Q14j. To what extent do you trust the mass media?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Completely trust	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	8%
Trust	34%	31%	26%	27%	34%	34%	32%
Don't trust very much	40%	51%	42%	44%	44%	46%	43%
Don't trust at all	21%	12%	25%	22%	13%	13%	13%
DK/NA	1%	3%	5%	5%	6%	4%	4%

Q17a. How would you assess how informed/uninformed you are concerning what is happening in your locality?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I am very well informed	26%	26%	19%	22%	29%	17%	10%
I am generally informed	56%	60%	56%	54%	51%	56%	54%
I am not very well informed	17%	13%	22%	21%	19%	26%	32%
I am not informed at all	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%	1%	4%
DK/NA							

Q17b. How would you assess how informed/uninformed you are concerning what is happening in Moldova?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I am very well informed	20%	26%	14%	14%	12%	11%	9%
I am generally informed	66%	63%	62%	67%	65%	64%	51%
I am not very well informed	14%	10%	20%	16%	22%	23%	36%
I am not informed at all		1%	4%	3%	1%	1%	4%
DK/NA						1%	

Q17c. How would you assess how informed/uninformed you are concerning what is happening in other countries in the region?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I am very well informed	10%	17%	10%	9%	6%	9%	7%
I am generally informed	61%	64%	54%	51%	51%	61%	43%
I am not very well informed	24%	16%	27%	30%	37%	27%	40%
I am not informed at all	3%	3%	8%	9%	5%	2%	10%
DK/NA	2%		1%	1%	1%	1%	0%

Q18a. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? - I believe that I am quite competent in politics and my views could be of interest to other people.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	8%	14%	6%	7%	5%	5%	4%
Agree	38%	40%	30%	27%	31%	35%	33%
Disagree	40%	34%	44%	43%	43%	43%	49%
Totally disagree	9%	9%	16%	18%	15%	12%	8%
DK/NA	5%	3%	4%	5%	6%	5%	6%

Q18b. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? - I and people like me cannot influence the state of affairs in this country anyway.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	11%	20%	24%	26%	20%	9%	10%
Agree	41%	29%	43%	42%	43%	42%	42%
Disagree	34%	34%	24%	24%	27%	38%	37%
Totally disagree	11%	15%	6%	4%	6%	4%	7%
DK/NA	3%	2%	3%	4%	4%	7%	4%

Q19a. How likely is it that you will vote in the next parliamentary election?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very likely	51%	68%	49%	60%	46%	52%	40%
Likely	30%	20%	25%	22%	36%	31%	35%
Rather unlikely	11%	5%	14%	11%	11%	11%	15%
Very unlikely	6%	6%	9%	5%	6%	5%	8%
DK/NA	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%

Q19b. How likely is it that you will vote in the next local election?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Very likely	55%	73%	49%	68%	50%	56%	40%
Likely	31%	17%	26%	18%	37%	30%	34%
Rather unlikely	8%	4%	13%	9%	8%	9%	16%
Very unlikely	5%	5%	9%	4%	4%	4%	7%
DK/NA	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	3%

Q20a. Are you a member of an NGO or trade union?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	10%	13%	8%	12%	14%	10%	5%
No	90%	87%	92%	88%	86%	90%	95%

Q20b. Are you a member of any political party?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	8%	6%	4%	4%	2%	2%	6%
No	92%	94%	96%	96%	98%	98%	94%

Q22a. Would you run for public office in the local institutions (mayor, local councils, People's Assembly)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	14%	15%	6%	6%	9%	11%	10%
No	86%	84%	93%	93%	87%	89%	88%
DK/NA		1%	1%	1%	4%		2%

Q22b. Would you run for public office in Parliament?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	6%	7%	5%	4%	5%	5%	9%
No	94%	91%	94%	95%	93%	95%	89%
DK/NA		2%	1%	1%	2%		2%

Q23a. Would you work for the following institutions: local authorities?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	30%	27%	18%	13%	18%	16%	27%
No	69%	69%	80%	85%	77%	82%	73%
DK/NA	1%	4%	2%	2%	5%	2%	0%

Q23b. Would you work for the following institutions: central authorities?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	18%	17%	14%	8%	11%	11%	18%
No	81%	78%	85%	91%	85%	88%	81%
DK/NA	1%	5%	1%	1%	4%	1%	1%

Q23c. Would you work for the following institutions: Parliament (staff)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	13%	13%	12%	7%	8%	10%	19%
No	85%	83%	87%	92%	88%	89%	81%
DK/NA	2%	4%	1%	1%	4%	1%	

Q24a. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - My ethnic group is sufficiently represented in the State institutions (such as government, parliament, local councils, etc.).

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	14%	3%	6%	1%	2%	2%	2%
Agree	45%	28%	22%	19%	20%	27%	23%
Neither agree, nor disagree	20%	26%	28%	36%	27%	27%	26%
Disagree	12%	28%	22%	17%	29%	26%	38%
Totally disagree	1%	5%	7%	5%	6%	4%	6%
DK/NA	8%	10%	15%	22%	16%	14%	5%

Q24b. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - The interests of my ethnic group are sufficiently represented in the decision-making process in this country.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	8%	2%	6%	1%	2%	2%	3%
Agree	28%	18%	19%	21%	20%	23%	20%
Neither agree, nor disagree	24%	27%	27%	35%	27%	28%	26%
Disagree	23%	35%	25%	17%	35%	28%	40%
Totally disagree	9%	10%	9%	6%	7%	6%	7%
DK/NA	8%	7%	13%	20%	9%	14%	3%

Q25. Do you think there are barriers for certain ethnic groups in Moldova to join the civil service?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	41%	48%	52%	44%	32%	35%	51%
No	50%	40%	30%	34%	48%	44%	40%
DK/NA	9%	12%	18%	22%	20%	21%	9%

Q25.1 What kind of barriers?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnic barriers	58%	59%	34%	23%	51%	36%	88%
Language barriers	41%	64%	86%	82%	79%	72%	38%
Socio-economic barriers	28%	32%	23%	17%	24%	19%	33%
Educational	49%	47%	25%	31%	25%	31%	65%
Gender	15%	15%	5%	3%	5%	2%	17%
DK/NA	2%	1%	2%	3%		4%	

Q26. Which of these problems you consider to be the most important? 3 choices

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Unemployment	39%	27%	40%	53%	59%	58%	62%
Low salaries	58%	38%	45%	60%	58%	58%	54%
Low living standards	44%	36%	51%	47%	46%	46%	59%
Limited access to health, education and other social services	11%	10%	13%	11%	18%	23%	23%
Corruption	63%	70%	55%	50%	51%	51%	27%
Crime level/insecurity	10%	9%	6%	7%	7%	7%	9%
Ethnic conflicts/tensions	5%	7%	5%	4%	3%	4%	10%
Lack of rule of law	20%	28%	16%	19%	12%	11%	11%
Lack of press freedom	6%	8%	2%	1%	2%	1%	7%
Relations with the Transnistrian region	8%	19%	11%	5%	5%	8%	8%
Gender inequality	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	8%
Political instability	26%	42%	33%	28%	31%	23%	15%
Other	1%	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	0%
DK/NA	1%	0%	3%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Q27a. In your opinion, is the current relationship between the ethnic groups living in Moldova better or worse compared to 15 years ago?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Much better	3%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	11%
Better	29%	37%	27%	28%	32%	39%	39%
No change	32%	28%	29%	32%	27%	23%	28%
Worse	23%	19%	24%	29%	23%	25%	18%
Much worse	5%	6%	7%	2%	3%	0%	2%
DK/NA	8%	7%	13%	8%	11%	10%	2%

Q27b. In your opinion, is the current relationship between the ethnic groups living in Moldova better or worse compared to 5 years ago?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Much better	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	8%
Better	18%	21%	19%	21%	24%	24%	33%
No change	53%	58%	49%	55%	55%	55%	41%
Worse	21%	15%	21%	19%	11%	14%	16%
Much worse	2%	4%	2%	0%	1%	1%	1%
DK/NA	5%	2%	8%	5%	7%	6%	1%

Q27c. In your opinion, is the current relationship between the ethnic groups living in Moldova better or worse compared to last year?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Much better	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%		3%
Better	11%	11%	10%	13%	13%	14%	13%
No change	68%	70%	68%	73%	70%	73%	45%
Worse	13%	10%	11%	9%	7%	8%	33%
Much worse	4%	6%	3%	1%	1%	1%	4%
DK/NA	3%	2%	7%	4%	7%	4%	2%

Q28a. To what extent do you think that Moldovan society is divided along the following lines: Geopolitical orientation?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	23%	53%	36%	40%	32%	25%	18%
Agree	58%	39%	42%	40%	47%	56%	48%
Disagree	13%	4%	11%	10%	11%	12%	22%
Totally disagree	1%		2%	1%	2%	1%	3%
DK/NA	5%	4%	9%	9%	8%	6%	9%

Q28b. To what extent do you think that Moldovan society is divided along the following lines: Political preferences?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	22%	51%	37%	39%	30%	25%	16%
Agree	58%	42%	42%	38%	55%	50%	51%
Disagree	14%	4%	9%	9%	7%	12%	21%
Totally disagree	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
DK/NA	5%	3%	10%	13%	7%	12%	10%

Q28c. To what extent do you think that Moldovan society is divided along the following lines: Income?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	27%	43%	45%	46%	31%	30%	17%
Agree	57%	45%	42%	41%	50%	54%	51%
Disagree	11%	6%	6%	6%	13%	12%	23%
Totally disagree	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
DK/NA	4%	4%	6%	6%	5%	4%	8%

Q28d. To what extent do you think that Moldovan society is divided along the following lines: Ethnicity?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	13%	22%	19%	26%	17%	14%	15%
Agree	44%	36%	42%	34%	42%	34%	57%
Disagree	34%	34%	22%	26%	29%	40%	19%
Totally disagree	3%	4%	5%	3%	6%	4%	2%
DK/NA	6%	4%	12%	11%	6%	8%	7%

Q28e. To what extent do you think that Moldovan society is divided along the following lines: Language?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	16%	31%	23%	35%	21%	19%	16%
Agree	49%	42%	49%	37%	49%	44%	54%
Disagree	28%	22%	16%	20%	22%	30%	22%
Totally disagree	3%	2%	4%	2%	5%	1%	2%
DK/NA	4%	3%	8%	6%	3%	6%	6%

Q29a. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - Moldova is a diverse society in which everyone's linguistic, ethnic and cultural identity is promoted.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	13%	12%	12%	11%	10%	14%	10%
Agree	64%	51%	51%	59%	53%	64%	52%
Disagree	14%	27%	20%	18%	22%	12%	28%
Totally disagree	2%	3%	8%	2%	6%	1%	5%
DK/NA	7%	7%	9%	10%	9%	9%	5%

Q29b. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? – The preservation of my ethnic and cultural identity is endangered in Moldova.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	4%	3%	7%	6%	5%	3%	8%
Agree	32%	31%	34%	32%	33%	27%	35%
Disagree	41%	51%	33%	43%	43%	56%	44%
Totally disagree	16%	11%	20%	11%	13%	7%	9%
DK/NA	7%	4%	7%	8%	6%	7%	4%

Q30a. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Living in Moldova.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	24%	3%	32%	42%	42%	44%	46%
Moldovans	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Russians	17%	22%	1%	3%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	20%	17%	3%	2%	4%	6%	11%
Bulgarians	24%	16%	6%	8%	1%	4%	19%
Gagauz	24%	21%	5%	6%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	42%	31%	35%	38%	31%	30%	1%

Q30b. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Living in your locality.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	23%	3%	32%	41%	42%	45%	47%
Moldovans	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Russians	16%	22%	1%	2%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	20%	17%	3%	2%	4%	6%	11%
Bulgarians	24%	16%	6%	8%	1%	4%	19%
Gagauz	24%	21%	5%	6%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	42%	31%	35%	38%	31%	30%	1%

Q30c. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being your colleagues.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	22%	2%	30%	37%	38%	41%	46%
Moldovans	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%
Russians	16%	19%	1%	2%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	19%	15%	3%	2%	5%	6%	11%
Bulgarians	24%	19%	8%	8%	0%	4%	20%
Gagauz	26%	24%	6%	6%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	46%	40%	42%	42%	33%	34%	1%

Q30d. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being your neighbours.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	22%	2%	30%	38%	38%	42%	46%
Moldovans	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%
Russians	16%	18%	1%	3%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	20%	15%	3%	2%	5%	7%	11%
Bulgarians	26%	18%	8%	8%	0%	4%	20%
Gagauz	27%	24%	7%	7%	2%	0%	18%
Roma	51%	41%	45%	44%	36%	37%	1%

Q30e. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being your friends.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	21%	2%	30%	32%	36%	39%	46%
Moldovans	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	2%	3%
Russians	16%	19%	1%	2%	0%	2%	8%
Ukrainians	21%	16%	4%	2%	6%	6%	10%
Bulgarians	27%	18%	8%	8%	1%	4%	20%
Gagauz	28%	24%	7%	7%	2%	0%	19%
Roma	53%	41%	45%	43%	35%	37%	1%

Q30f. What is or would be your attitude towards persons belonging to the following ethnic groups in Moldova in the following situations: Being part of your family.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	24%	3%	35%	37%	38%	45%	58%
Moldovans	1%	0%	5%	1%	2%	4%	22%
Russians	19%	25%	1%	4%	0%	3%	28%
Ukrainians	25%	21%	5%	2%	6%	8%	31%
Bulgarians	31%	24%	12%	12%	0%	6%	40%
Gagauz	33%	29%	12%	11%	3%	0%	37%
Roma	59%	46%	54%	50%	40%	50%	3%

Q31a. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - Different ethnicities can get along well with each other and co-operate while living in the same country.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	32%	47%	45%	50%	35%	37%	40%
Agree	56%	46%	48%	42%	54%	59%	38%
Neither agree, nor disagree	9%	6%	5%	6%	7%	3%	17%
Disagree	2%		1%	1%	3%	1%	3%
Totally disagree	0%				0%		1%
DK/NA	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%

Q31b. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - When different ethnicities live in the same country, conflicts between them are inevitable.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	10%	10%	7%	13%	5%	3%	24%
Agree	38%	22%	24%	29%	25%	26%	40%
Neither agree, nor disagree	27%	38%	28%	29%	30%	28%	24%
Disagree	17%	34%	31%	21%	32%	35%	8%
Totally disagree	3%	4%	7%	5%	4%	5%	3%
DK/NA	5%	2%	3%	3%	4%	3%	1%

Q31d. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - It is important to know the history and culture of the different ethnic groups in Moldova.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	25%	39%	32%	37%	22%	26%	35%
Agree	50%	38%	46%	47%	52%	61%	42%
Neither agree, nor disagree	17%	19%	15%	12%	17%	9%	17%
Disagree	6%	4%	5%	3%	6%	3%	4%
Totally disagree	1%	0%	0%		1%	0%	0%
DK/NA	1%	0%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%

Q31e. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - The Moldovan State should preserve the identity, language and culture of the different ethnic groups.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	24%	37%	47%	44%	41%	40%	37%
Agree	51%	46%	43%	46%	52%	54%	42%
Neither agree, nor disagree	13%	11%	7%	7%	5%	4%	16%
Disagree	8%	5%	1%	1%	1%	1%	4%
Totally disagree	2%	1%		0%			0%
DK/NA	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%

Q31f. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - It is necessary to consider the opinions of all ethnic communities living in Moldova, since they are an important part of Moldovan society.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	27%	37%	44%	40%	37%	39%	36%
Agree	51%	49%	47%	49%	56%	53%	42%
Neither agree, nor disagree	14%	13%	6%	7%	4%	6%	16%
Disagree	6%		1%	1%	1%	1%	4%
Totally disagree	1%	1%					0%
DK/NA	1%	0%	2%	3%	2%	1%	2%

Q31g. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - Involving all ethnic communities living in Moldova in the administration of the State is beneficial for the country.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	23%	39%	33%	33%	26%	27%	33%
Agree	50%	41%	44%	47%	48%	50%	41%
Neither agree, nor disagree	12%	14%	11%	9%	13%	12%	17%
Disagree	10%	3%	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%
Totally disagree	2%	1%	0%	0%	0%		0%
DK/NA	3%	1%	7%	6%	8%	6%	4%

Q31h. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - All citizens of Moldova should know the State language.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	66%	80%	34%	40%	23%	17%	37%
Agree	29%	19%	39%	36%	42%	47%	35%
Neither agree, nor disagree	3%	1%	17%	17%	25%	24%	21%
Disagree	1%		7%	6%	8%	10%	5%
Totally disagree			2%	1%	1%	1%	1%
DK/NA	1%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%

Q31i. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? - I am in favour of children of different ethnic backgrounds, or speaking different languages, studying in the same class.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	32%	48%	35%	36%	28%	37%	43%
Agree	51%	41%	44%	49%	58%	56%	35%
Neither agree, nor disagree	9%	6%	11%	8%	8%	3%	15%
Disagree	6%	4%	5%	4%	3%	2%	5%
Totally disagree	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%		1%
DK/NA	1%	0%	4%	3%	3%	2%	1%

Q32a. Do you think all ethnic communities in Moldova have equal opportunities when it comes to economic development?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	59%	50%	48%	51%	56%	47%	44%
No	32%	39%	36%	33%	32%	38%	47%
DK/NA	9%	11%	16%	16%	12%	15%	9%

Q32b. Do you think all ethnic communities in Moldova have equal opportunities when it comes to employment?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	65%	50%	45%	55%	54%	51%	38%
No	31%	42%	44%	37%	38%	40%	56%
DK/NA	4%	8%	11%	8%	8%	9%	6%

Q32c. Do you think all ethnic communities in Moldova have equal opportunities when it comes to access to education?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	77%	82%	65%	72%	68%	74%	51%
No	21%	16%	27%	22%	25%	22%	44%
DK/NA	2%	2%	8%	6%	7%	4%	5%

Q32d. Do you think all ethnic communities in Moldova have equal opportunities when it comes to access to public services (health services, etc.)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	78%	83%	69%	76%	68%	73%	46%
No	19%	14%	23%	20%	25%	23%	48%
DK/NA	3%	3%	8%	4%	7%	4%	6%

Q32e. Do you think all ethnic communities in Moldova have equal opportunities when it comes to access to public information?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	79%	80%	62%	70%	63%	70%	46%
No	18%	17%	28%	21%	27%	21%	48%
DK/NA	3%	3%	10%	9%	10%	9%	6%

Q32f. Do you think all ethnic communities in Moldova have equal opportunities when it comes to safety?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	79%	75%	64%	73%	68%	70%	42%
No	16%	18%	23%	16%	23%	18%	49%
DK/NA	5%	7%	13%	11%	9%	12%	9%

Q33. Do you think certain ethnic groups are, generally speaking, more politically influential than others in Moldova?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	35%	54%	43%	33%	41%	39%	41%
No	42%	33%	31%	35%	34%	31%	37%
DK/NA	23%	13%	26%	32%	25%	30%	22%

Q33.1 In your opinion, which group is generally speaking the most politically influential? First choice

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	14%	7%	22%	13%	13%	10%	8%
Moldovans	44%	28%	70%	72%	75%	82%	75%
Russians	35%	60%	4%	6%	2%	3%	8%
Ukrainians							
Gagauz	2%	4%		2%	3%	1%	3%
Bulgarians	1%				1%		
Roma	1%					1%	2%
Other						1%	
DK/NA	4%	1%	4%	7%	4%	3%	3%

Q33.1 In your opinion, which group is generally speaking the most politically influential? Two choices

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	31%	20%	48%	36%	46%	38%	28%
Moldovans	63%	51%	92%	86%	88%	92%	87%
Russians	65%	83%	28%	31%	21%	20%	60%
Ukrainians	2%	2%	0%	3%	0%	1%	2%
Gagauz	20%	19%	8%	7%	20%	20%	4%
Bulgarians	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%
Roma	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
DK/NA	4%	1%	4%	7%	4%	3%	3%

Q33.2 In your opinion, which group is generally speaking the least politically influential? First choice

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	10%	17%		2%			2%
Moldovans	7%	4%	2%	1%		1%	2%
Russians	4%		19%	12%	10%	5%	2%
Ukrainians	8%	7%	10%	15%	11%	4%	4%
Gagauz	4%	2%	7%	3%	3%	13%	2%
Bulgarians	8%	5%	4%	4%	24%	12%	3%
Roma	41%	54%	43%	36%	29%	37%	66%
DK/NA	8%	7%	9%	24%	14%	13%	8%

Q33.2 In your opinion, which group is generally speaking the least politically influential? Two choices

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanians	13%	19%	1%	5%	1%	1%	3%
Moldovans	10%	10%	2%	1%	0%	2%	2%
Russians	6%	1%	25%	16%	19%	10%	4%
Ukrainians	21%	15%	19%	24%	32%	13%	13%
Gagauz	8%	10%	15%	9%	8%	21%	14%
Bulgarians	23%	22%	20%	13%	38%	27%	21%
Roma	58%	65%	62%	46%	41%	56%	80%
Other	0%	2%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%
DK/NA	8%	7%	9%	24%	14%	13%	8%

Q35a. Have you personally or somebody from your family experienced discrimination in the following situations? - Employment: for example, not being accepted for a job

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	11%	10%	25%	15%	11%	16%	48%
No	89%	89%	74%	84%	86%	83%	51%
DK/NA	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%

Q35b. Have you personally or somebody from your family experienced discrimination in the following situations? - Education: for example, could not enter the educational establishment

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	6%	6%	10%	10%	6%	10%	27%
No	93%	93%	87%	88%	92%	89%	72%
DK/NA	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%

Q35c. Have you personally, or somebody from your family, experienced discrimination in the following situations? - Health: for example, couldn't receive medical treatment

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	11%	8%	15%	14%	13%	18%	41%
No	89%	91%	85%	85%	85%	82%	58%
DK/NA	0%	1%		1%	2%	0%	1%

Q35d. Have you personally, or somebody from your family, experienced discrimination in the following situations? - Public services: for example, was denied a public service

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	6%	4%	9%	6%	3%	6%	31%
No	93%	92%	88%	92%	92%	90%	68%
DK/NA	1%	4%	3%	2%	5%	4%	1%

Q36a. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment? - employment

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnicity	9%	35%	26%	8%	23%	15%	91%
Language	16%	10%	61%	61%	44%	34%	20%
Corruption	53%	35%	22%	25%	35%	35%	16%
Gender	4%	15%	3%	2%	2%	3%	15%
Socio-economic status	22%	25%	5%	16%	21%	26%	24%
Other	4%	5%	4%	2%	2%		1%
DK/NA	16%	10%	8%	10%	12%	14%	4%

Q36b. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment? - education

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnicity	15%	17%	10%	10%	25%	23%	81%
Language	15%	17%	71%	55%	67%	46%	19%
Corruption	62%	50%	27%	33%	12%	33%	27%
Gender	4%	8%	2%		4%	3%	12%
Socio-economic status	31%	8%	17%	10%	8%	21%	19%
Other	4%			5%			
DK/NA	8%	17%		5%	17%	5%	4%

Q36c. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment? - health

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnicity	9%	6%	11%	5%	7%	23%	72%
Language	4%	12%	47%	46%	56%	41%	26%
Corruption	62%	81%	45%	55%	56%	49%	28%
Gender						1%	6%
Socio-economic status	18%	25%	11%	11%	28%	13%	25%
Other			2%				
DK/NA	16%	6%	6%	7%	4%	6%	4%

Q36d. What do you think the reasons were for this unequal treatment? - public services

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Ethnicity	8%	11%	21%	4%	25%	17%	81%
Language	4%	33%	53%	42%	42%	35%	13%
Corruption	62%	56%	24%	38%	42%	48%	22%
Gender	15%	11%	3%		8%		6%
Socio-economic status	15%	11%	18%	8%	42%	13%	26%
Other	15%		3%	17%	8%	17%	6%
DK/NA	8%	11%	21%	4%	25%	17%	81%

Q37a. Have you experienced language-related problems in your communication with: Public institutions?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	9%	15%	36%	28%	29%	31%	25%
No	90%	85%	62%	70%	68%	65%	74%
DK/NA	1%		2%	2%	3%	4%	1%

Q37b. Have you experienced language-related problems in your communication with: Police officers?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	5%	4%	19%	13%	11%	11%	17%
No	94%	95%	72%	80%	85%	81%	83%
DK/NA	1%	1%	9%	7%	4%	8%	0%

Q37c. Have you experienced language-related problems in your communication with: The courts?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	4%	2%	16%	8%	9%	4%	19%
No	92%	96%	73%	81%	83%	81%	80%
DK/NA	4%	2%	11%	11%	8%	15%	1%

Q37d. Have you experienced language-related problems in your communication with: Doctors?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	8%	9%	23%	23%	25%	29%	20%
No	92%	91%	76%	77%	75%	71%	79%
DK/NA	0%		1%		0%	0%	1%

Q37e. Have you experienced language-related problems in your communication with: Educational institutions?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	3%	6%	12%	8%	7%	6%	14%
No	97%	94%	85%	90%	92%	93%	84%
DK/NA	0%		3%	2%	1%	1%	2%

Q38a. Have you faced language-related problems in accessing information regarding: Instructions on how to take medicines and information related to health issues (brochures, booklets, advertisements, etc.)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	19%	9%	56%	54%	58%	69%	45%
No	81%	90%	43%	45%	41%	30%	52%
DK/NA	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%

Q38b. Have you faced language-related problems in accessing information regarding: Websites of State authorities and local public authorities, as well as official forms?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	14%	3%	28%	29%	30%	27%	26%
No	82%	90%	60%	58%	61%	60%	69%
DK/NA	4%	7%	12%	13%	9%	13%	5%

Q38c. Have you faced language-related problems in accessing information regarding: Information related to social benefits and services (pensions, health insurance, etc.)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	9%	3%	29%	31%	32%	26%	29%
No	89%	91%	64%	62%	62%	69%	68%
DK/NA	2%	6%	7%	7%	6%	5%	3%

Q38d. Have you faced language-related problems in accessing information regarding: Adopted legal acts (laws, normative acts, etc.)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	10%	2%	27%	28%	32%	27%	29%
No	86%	90%	62%	60%	60%	64%	66%
DK/NA	4%	8%	11%	12%	8%	9%	5%

Q40a. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Social background (for example wealth or parents' status)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	44%	34%	30%	33%	35%	41%	27%
Matters positively	37%	47%	44%	43%	45%	39%	44%
Matters negatively	13%	12%	8%	6%	8%	10%	14%
DK/NA	6%	7%	18%	18%	12%	10%	15%

Q40b. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Professional experience

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	9%	8%	8%	10%	9%	7%	13%
Matters positively	86%	87%	84%	83%	85%	88%	65%
Matters negatively	4%	4%	1%	2%	2%	2%	8%
DK/NA	1%	1%	7%	5%	4%	3%	14%

Q40c. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Proficiency in the state language

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	11%	7%	5%	6%	8%	11%	18%
Matters positively	86%	89%	87%	86%	85%	83%	63%
Matters negatively	2%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	6%
DK/NA	1%	1%	6%	4%	3%	2%	13%

Q40d. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Proficiency in the Russian language

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	20%	13%	10%	12%	23%	5%	25%
Matters positively	73%	77%	81%	83%	72%	93%	56%
Matters negatively	4%	6%	4%	1%	2%	1%	7%
DK/NA	3%	4%	5%	4%	3%	1%	12%

Q40e. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Proficiency in foreign languages (English and others)

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	12%	3%	5%	8%	5%	7%	25%
Matters positively	83%	95%	89%	85%	90%	90%	51%
Matters negatively	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	9%
DK/NA	2%	1%	6%	6%	4%	2%	15%

Q40f. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Hardworking attitude

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	9%	9%	8%	9%	13%	5%	11%
Matters positively	89%	88%	85%	86%	82%	94%	72%
Matters negatively	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%
DK/NA	1%	2%	6%	5%	4%	1%	14%

Q40g. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Networks and connections

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	15%	14%	11%	10%	13%	15%	14%
Matters positively	70%	70%	73%	71%	75%	65%	65%
Matters negatively	11%	14%	5%	7%	6%	13%	8%
DK/NA	4%	2%	11%	12%	6%	7%	13%

Q40h. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Gender

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	69%	72%	64%	67%	74%	81%	42%
Matters positively	23%	16%	16%	18%	11%	8%	33%
Matters negatively	4%	6%	6%	3%	4%	5%	10%
DK/NA	4%	6%	14%	12%	11%	6%	15%

Q40i. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Ethnicity

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	59%	53%	47%	47%	58%	62%	27%
Matters positively	23%	20%	22%	25%	19%	17%	29%
Matters negatively	11%	16%	15%	11%	9%	13%	29%
DK/NA	7%	11%	16%	17%	14%	8%	15%

Q40j. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Level of education

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	15%	5%	9%	9%	8%	10%	14%
Matters positively	77%	85%	81%	81%	85%	86%	59%
Matters negatively	7%	8%	4%	5%	4%	2%	14%
DK/NA	1%	2%	6%	5%	3%	2%	13%

Q40k. In your opinion, how do these factors affect your career growth (e.g., not being hired or promoted) in Moldova: Political affiliation

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Doesn't matter	37%	23%	28%	27%	33%	31%	34%
Matters positively	36%	39%	38%	39%	41%	38%	38%
Matters negatively	17%	26%	11%	11%	9%	13%	12%
DK/NA	10%	12%	23%	23%	17%	18%	16%

Q41. How well do you know the Romanian/Moldovan language?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I know it perfectly	55%	60%	5%	5%	4%	0%	17%
I can speak and understand it well	41%	40%	24%	23%	22%	12%	34%
I don't speak it well but I do understand it	3%		34%	39%	23%	29%	15%
I speak and understand it with some difficulties	1%		14%	16%	17%	19%	6%
I only speak and understand a few words	0%		10%	6%	8%	15%	4%
I understand a little/hardly anything, but do not speak it	0%		8%	8%	12%	12%	9%
I don't know it at all	0%		5%	3%	14%	13%	15%
DK/NA					0%	0%	

Q42A.a Some citizens of Moldova do not speak the State language. In your opinion, what are the main reasons for this? - The quality of State language teaching in schools is not sufficient.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	6%	7%	10%	13%	12%	12%	6%
Agree	17%	18%	34%	29%	24%	25%	26%
Disagree	49%	29%	37%	34%	37%	44%	42%
Totally disagree	23%	44%	17%	19%	19%	17%	19%
DK/NA	5%	2%	2%	5%	8%	2%	7%

Q42A.b Some citizens of Moldova do not speak the State language. In your opinion, what are the main reasons for this? - There is no need to learn it.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	9%	11%	6%	5%	4%	2%	21%
Agree	14%	14%	16%	10%	11%	10%	23%
Disagree	42%	27%	46%	47%	43%	65%	44%
Totally disagree	33%	48%	29%	37%	37%	23%	5%
DK/NA	2%	0%	3%	1%	5%		7%

Q42A.c Some citizens of Moldova do not speak the State language. In your opinion, what are the main reasons for this? - People don't have access to language classes.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	2%	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%	9%
Agree	11%	9%	14%	9%	12%	6%	22%
Disagree	45%	38%	47%	50%	43%	59%	45%
Totally disagree	36%	50%	33%	36%	33%	31%	17%
DK/NA	6%	2%	4%	4%	8%	2%	7%

Q42A.d Some citizens of Moldova do not speak the State language. In your opinion, what are the main reasons for this? - People don't have time to learn it.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	4%	4%	4%	6%	4%	4%	13%
Agree	21%	12%	39%	31%	30%	33%	33%
Disagree	41%	34%	32%	36%	38%	36%	35%
Totally disagree	31%	48%	22%	25%	21%	23%	12%
DK/NA	3%	2%	3%	2%	7%	4%	7%

Q42A.e Some citizens of Moldova do not speak the State language. In your opinion, what are the main reasons for this? - There is no willingness to learn it.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	52%	65%	35%	40%	24%	23%	25%
Agree	42%	30%	45%	45%	52%	63%	44%
Disagree	4%	1%	14%	8%	11%	8%	18%
Totally disagree	1%	4%	2%	4%	4%	6%	7%
DK/NA	1%	0%	4%	3%	9%		6%

Q42B.a You indicated that you don't speak Romanian/Moldovan very well. In your opinion, what is the reason for that? - The quality of State language teaching in schools is or was not sufficient.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	30%		16%	10%	9%	13%	7%
Agree	35%		27%	30%	32%	23%	22%
Disagree	25%		23%	33%	24%	32%	21%
Totally disagree			20%	19%	29%	26%	39%
DK/NA	10%		14%	8%	6%	6%	11%

Q42B.b You indicated that you don't speak Romanian/Moldovan very well. In your opinion, what is the reason for that? - I don't need to learn it.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	5%		10%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Agree	20%		23%	12%	15%	14%	17%
Disagree	40%		38%	39%	42%	55%	30%
Totally disagree	25%		27%	44%	36%	29%	39%
DK/NA	10%		2%	1%	3%	0%	11%

Q42B.c You indicated that you don't speak Romanian/Moldovan very well. In your opinion, what is the reason for that? - I don't have access to language classes.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	5%		3%	2%	3%	2%	5%
Agree	35%		19%	16%	23%	10%	15%
Disagree	50%		32%	34%	29%	58%	29%
Totally disagree			41%	45%	41%	29%	38%
DK/NA	10%		5%	3%	4%	1%	13%

Q42B.d You indicated that you don't speak Romanian/Moldovan very well. In your opinion, what is the reason for that? - I don't have time.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	5%		7%	7%	3%	3%	7%
Agree	55%		35%	44%	39%	37%	20%
Disagree	35%		24%	21%	19%	36%	24%
Totally disagree			30%	25%	35%	23%	38%
DK/NA	5%		4%	3%	4%	1%	11%

Q42B.e You indicated that you don't speak Romanian/Moldovan very well. In your opinion, what is the reason for that? - I don't want to learn it.

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree			18%	18%	29%	21%	34%
Agree	30%		24%	18%	19%	19%	12%
Disagree	45%		33%	34%	36%	44%	31%
Totally disagree	15%		20%	23%	8%	13%	10%
DK/NA	10%		5%	7%	8%	3%	13%

Q43. Would you be willing to take Romanian/Moldovan language classes?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes, if they are provided free of charge	55%		39%	38%	38%	39%	32%
Yes, I would be willing to pay if they are provided in my neighbourhood	15%		5%	1%	2%	3%	8%
No	15%		41%	52%	31%	37%	22%
I am already taking classes	5%		1%	1%	2%	1%	
DK/NA	10%		14%	8%	27%	20%	38%

Q44. Which language(s) is/are your mother tongue?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian	34%	89%	1%	1%	2%	0%	4%
Moldovan	69%	20%	7%	7%	3%	4%	20%
Russian	7%	2%	95%	49%	32%	26%	13%
Ukrainian	1%	0%	3%	63%	1%	0%	1%
Gagauz	0%		2%	0%	2%	88%	0%
Bulgarian	0%		1%		88%	1%	0%
Roma			0%		0%		89%
Other			0%				0%

Q45a. How well do you speak the following languages? - Russian

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I know it perfectly	27%	28%	81%	62%	73%	49%	32%
I can speak and understand it well	56%	52%	19%	37%	27%	49%	57%
I don't speak it well but I understand it	12%	15%		1%		1%	8%
I speak and understand it with some difficulties	3%	4%			0%		2%
I only speak and understand a few words	0%	0%					0%
I understand it a little/hardly at all, but do not speak it	1%	1%				0%	0%
I don't know it at all	1%					1%	1%
DK/NA							

Q45b. How well do you speak the following languages? - Ukrainian

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I know it perfectly	1%		7%	31%	2%	1%	6%
I can speak and understand it well	8%	4%	16%	46%	7%	4%	18%
I don't speak it well but I understand it	18%	16%	28%	17%	18%	23%	33%
I speak and understand it with some difficulties	12%	8%	15%	3%	12%	11%	7%
I only speak and understand a few words	7%	8%	7%	1%	11%	6%	1%
I understand it a little/hardly at all, but do not speak it	11%	19%	3%	1%	11%	6%	6%
I don't know it at all	43%	45%	24%	1%	39%	49%	25%
DK/NA	0%				0%		4%

Q45c. How well do you speak the following languages? - Gagauz

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I know it perfectly	0%		2%	1%	2%	54%	1%
I can speak and understand it well	0%		2%	1%	5%	40%	2%
I don't speak it well but I understand	1%	0%	2%	2%	7%	2%	2%
I speak and understand it with difficulties	1%	1%	1%	2%	4%	0%	1%
I only speak and understand a few words	1%	2%	0%	2%	11%	1%	1%
I understand it a little/hardly at all, but do not speak it	6%	6%	6%	2%	8%	1%	5%
I don't know it at all	91%	91%	87%	90%	63%	2%	83%
DK/NA	0%		0%	0%	0%		5%

Q45d. How well do you speak the following languages? - Bulgarian

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I know it perfectly	0%		1%	0%	57%	2%	0%
I can speak and understand it well	1%		2%	0%	33%	4%	0%
I don't speak it well but I understand it	1%	3%	2%	2%	5%	13%	2%
I speak and understand it with difficulties	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	7%	1%
I only speak and understand a few words	1%	2%	3%	2%		9%	1%
I understand it a little/hardly at all, but do not speak it	5%	7%	3%	3%	1%	4%	4%
I don't know it at all	92%	87%	87%	92%	2%	61%	87%
DK/NA	0%			0%	0%	0%	5%

Q45e. How well do you speak the following languages? – Turkish

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I know it perfectly			0%		1%	4%	1%
I can speak and understand it well	0%		1%	1%	1%	23%	1%
I don't speak it well but I understand it	0%		1%	0%	3%	26%	0%
I speak and understand it with difficulties	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	10%	1%
I only speak and understand a few words	1%	0%	1%	1%	4%	4%	
I understand it a little/hardly at all, but do not speak it	4%	6%	4%	2%	6%	3%	5%
I don't know it at all	95%	93%	92%	96%	83%	30%	87%
DK/NA	0%		0%	0%	0%		5%

Q45f. How well do you speak the following languages? - English

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
I know it perfectly	2%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%
I can speak and understand it well	7%	13%	9%	6%	5%	6%	1%
I don't speak it well but I understand it	10%	10%	15%	6%	13%	8%	1%
I speak it and understand it with some difficulties	8%	11%	8%	8%	10%	8%	2%
I only speak and understand a few words	6%	18%	9%	8%	10%	5%	1%
I understand it a little/hardly at all, but do not speak it	9%	7%	6%	4%	7%	4%	7%
I don't know it at all	58%	36%	51%	66%	53%	66%	83%
DK/NA	0%		0%	1%	1%	2%	5%

Q46. In which language(s) did you study in school?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian	35%	63%	3%	3%	3%	1%	8%
Moldovan	62%	38%	8%	9%	4%	4%	39%
Russian	21%	11%	95%	88%	96%	95%	46%
Ukrainian	0%		2%	8%	0%	1%	1%
Gagauz					1%	5%	0%
Bulgarian			0%		5%		
Roma			0%				11%
Other	6%	5%	1%	1%	2%	2%	
DK/NA					0%		10%

Q47. Which language do you use in day-to-day communication?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian	39%	90%	4%	6%	3%	1%	5%
Moldovan	66%	20%	17%	20%	12%	6%	40%
Russian	21%	13%	99%	81%	90%	87%	48%
Ukrainian	1%		5%	56%	2%	0%	1%
Gagauz	0%		2%	0%	3%	83%	0%
Bulgarian	1%		1%	0%	72%	1%	0%
Roma	0%		0%		0%	0%	82%
Other	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	
DK/NA	39%	90%	4%	6%	3%	1%	5%

Q48. Which language or languages do you feel most comfortable speaking?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian	37%	91%	2%	3%	2%	0%	5%
Moldovan	65%	20%	7%	9%	6%	3%	29%
Russian	25%	11%	98%	82%	86%	85%	40%
Ukrainian	0%	0%	5%	46%	1%	1%	1%
Gagauz	1%		1%		0%	65%	0%
Bulgarian	1%		1%	0%	57%	1%	
Roma	0%		0%		0%		80%
Other	1%	2%	1%	0%		0%	
DK/NA	37%	91%	2%	3%	2%	0%	5%

Q49a. What language or languages do you usually use in order to communicate with different interlocutors? - Family members and relatives

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian	41%	92%	1%	5%	3%	1%	6%
Moldovan	64%	17%	12%	13%	8%	4%	21%
Russian	20%	9%	97%	73%	64%	68%	20%
Ukrainian	1%	1%	6%	62%	1%	1%	0%
Gagauz	0%		3%	1%	3%	83%	1%
Bulgarian	1%		1%	0%	79%	1%	
Roma			0%				87%
Other	1%		0%				

Q49b. What language or languages do you usually use in order to communicate with different interlocutors? - Colleagues at work/university/school

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian	41%	89%	9%	9%	5%	3%	8%
Moldovan	63%	17%	26%	23%	16%	10%	42%
Russian	37%	31%	92%	76%	87%	86%	53%
Ukrainian	1%	0%	4%	44%	1%	1%	1%
Gagauz	0%		2%	0%	3%	60%	0%
Bulgarian	0%			0%	44%	3%	
Roma							29%
Other	0%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	

Q49c. What language or languages do you usually use in order to communicate with different interlocutors? - Public authorities

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian	42%	90%	10%	11%	6%	2%	8%
Moldovan	61%	16%	25%	23%	17%	6%	44%
Russian	30%	25%	91%	84%	90%	94%	58%
Ukrainian	0%		1%	21%	1%	0%	1%
Gagauz	0%		0%		1%	36%	0%
Bulgarian	0%				13%	1%	
Roma					0%		8%
Other	0%						

Q50. If you want to get an education for yourself or for your children/grandchildren, what would your preference be in terms of the language of instruction?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian/Moldovan	86%	87%	28%	34%	21%	18%	51%
Russian	5%	1%	55%	41%	61%	70%	40%
Ukrainian				3%			0%
Gagauz						4%	
Bulgarian			0%		5%		
English or another foreign language	5%	7%	4%	3%	2%	2%	3%
Language is not important	3%	2%	5%	4%	3%	4%	5%
DK/NA	1%	3%	8%	15%	8%	2%	1%

Q51. Would you agree to your children learning bilingually at school?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Yes	92%	91%	88%	83%	84%	94%	80%
No	5%	6%	5%	2%	7%	4%	11%
DK/NA	3%	3%	7%	15%	9%	2%	9%

Q51.1 What should be the second language your children learn at school?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian/Moldovan	5%	2%	41%	43%	42%	46%	29%
Russian	18%	5%	21%	24%	18%	20%	32%
Ukrainian				3%			1%
Gagauz				0%	1%	13%	1%
Bulgarian					8%		
English or another foreign language	74%	91%	35%	27%	28%	19%	34%
DK/NA	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%

Q51.2 In your opinion, at what level should bilingual education be provided?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
In kindergarten	49%	47%	65%	60%	59%	58%	38%
In primary school	43%	43%	30%	35%	33%	38%	54%
In high school, gymnasium	7%	8%	4%	4%	5%	3%	5%
In higher education		1%		0%	1%	1%	1%
DK/NA	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%		2%

Q53a. How often do you consume the following media - TV?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	68%	67%	53%	65%	62%	58%	62%
Several times a week	15%	14%	16%	15%	19%	15%	21%
Several times a month	5%	3%	5%	4%	5%	5%	5%
Rarely	6%	7%	8%	4%	6%	6%	4%
Not at all	6%	9%	18%	12%	8%	16%	7%
DK/NA							1%

Q53b. How often do you consume the following media - Newspaper?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	4%	6%	4%	4%	10%	3%	5%
Several times a week	10%	10%	8%	12%	18%	17%	8%
Several times a month	9%	14%	10%	15%	8%	11%	10%
Rarely	23%	18%	13%	13%	21%	13%	10%
Not at all	54%	52%	65%	56%	43%	55%	64%
DK/NA	0%	0%	0%			1%	3%

Q53c. How often do you consume the following media - Radio?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	26%	25%	13%	16%	30%	29%	11%
Several times a week	13%	9%	9%	12%	15%	12%	13%
Several times a month	5%	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	9%
Rarely	19%	21%	12%	5%	13%	10%	13%
Not at all	37%	41%	61%	63%	38%	44%	52%
DK/NA			1%				2%

Q53d. How often do you consume the following media - Social Media (e.g., VK, Facebook, Odnoklassniki)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	60%	65%	54%	45%	65%	55%	28%
Several times a week	10%	9%	11%	11%	9%	10%	11%
Several times a month	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	1%	8%
Rarely	4%	3%	3%	1%	4%	3%	10%
Not at all	24%	21%	28%	38%	20%	30%	40%
DK/NA	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%

Q53e. How often do you consume the following media - Internet?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	67%	76%	63%	55%	70%	65%	31%
Several times a week	9%	7%	7%	9%	8%	7%	10%
Several times a month	0%	1%	3%	2%	2%	0%	6%
Rarely	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	11%
Not at all	20%	14%	24%	33%	18%	26%	39%
DK/NA	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%

Q54a. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - TV?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian/Moldovan	94%	99%	36%	39%	23%	20%	49%
Russian	78%	63%	98%	100%	99%	99%	90%
Ukrainian	2%	1%	3%	27%	1%	1%	5%
Gagauz	1%		1%		2%	35%	0%
Bulgarian			1%		13%	2%	
English or another foreign language	2%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	
DK/NA	0%	1%	1%			1%	0%

Q54b. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - Newspaper?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian/Moldovan	88%	95%	26%	18%	11%	5%	35%
Russian	55%	27%	97%	97%	98%	97%	89%
Ukrainian			2%	6%		1%	2%
Gagauz	1%				1%	21%	
Bulgarian					7%	1%	
English or another foreign language	1%	2%	2%	1%		2%	1%
DK/NA	6%	3%		1%	2%	1%	3%

Q54c. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - Radio?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian/Moldovan	92%	98%	40%	40%	18%	18%	40%
Russian	68%	36%	96%	97%	98%	95%	86%
Ukrainian	1%		2%	20%	1%		2%
Gagauz	2%		2%		3%	43%	1%
Bulgarian			1%		11%	1%	
English or another foreign language	2%	4%	3%	1%	1%	1%	
DK/NA	2%	2%	1%	3%	0%	0%	4%

Q54d. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - Social Media (e.g., VK, Facebook, Odnoklassniki)?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian/Moldovan	90%	97%	29%	27%	15%	10%	34%
Russian	74%	56%	100%	100%	99%	99%	94%
Ukrainian			1%	7%			3%
Gagauz	0%		1%		0%	6%	
Bulgarian					7%	1%	
English or another foreign language	7%	9%	4%	2%	4%	3%	
DK/NA	1%	1%			0%	1%	2%

Q54e. In which language or languages do you usually consume the following media - Internet?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Romanian/Moldovan	89%	98%	28%	26%	16%	10%	34%
Russian	73%	56%	99%	100%	99%	99%	94%
Ukrainian			1%	7%			5%
Gagauz	0%				0%	6%	
Bulgarian					8%	1%	
English or another foreign language	11%	14%	7%	5%	5%	4%	
DK/NA	0%	1%	0%			0%	2%

Q55. What are your most preferred sources of information?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
TV	87%	86%	75%	83%	79%	76%	92%
Newspaper	19%	23%	17%	28%	17%	22%	17%
Radio	35%	27%	18%	21%	27%	37%	38%
Social Media (e.g., VK, Facebook)	56%	56%	59%	48%	62%	49%	42%
Online News Agencies	65%	67%	53%	44%	50%	56%	28%
Official websites of public authorities	13%	15%	28%	22%	35%	20%	14%
Other	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%
DK/NA	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	5%

Q56a. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - mass media from Moldova - national outlets

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	75%	81%	59%	60%	52%	67%	44%
Several times a week	20%	15%	26%	25%	31%	19%	23%
Several times a month	1%	2%	4%	5%	4%	2%	8%
Rarely	3%	1%	4%	3%	8%	4%	6%
Not at all	1%	1%	7%	6%	4%	7%	13%
DK/NA	0%		0%	1%	1%	1%	6%

Q56b. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - mass media from Moldova - local outlets

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	55%	58%	45%	34%	36%	57%	34%
Several times a week	20%	25%	23%	20%	27%	25%	20%
Several times a month	3%	3%	6%	4%	5%	2%	9%
Rarely	4%	6%	5%	8%	7%	2%	9%
Not at all	16%	8%	20%	31%	23%	13%	22%
DK/NA	2%		1%	3%	2%	1%	6%

Q56c. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - mass media from Romania

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	20%	44%	4%	4%	3%	2%	8%
Several times a week	20%	31%	5%	3%	5%	3%	10%
Several times a month	12%	6%	5%	5%	4%	2%	5%
Rarely	14%	9%	10%	7%	14%	4%	16%
Not at all	33%	10%	74%	79%	72%	85%	54%
DK/NA	1%	0%	2%	2%	2%	4%	7%

Q56d. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - mass media from Russia

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	24%	17%	46%	33%	33%	53%	31%
Several times a week	23%	24%	26%	28%	30%	20%	28%
Several times a month	11%	10%	7%	11%	9%	6%	8%
Rarely	16%	15%	5%	7%	9%	4%	10%
Not at all	25%	33%	16%	19%	19%	15%	19%
DK/NA	1%	1%	0%	2%	0%	2%	4%

Q56e. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - mass media from Ukraine

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	3%	3%	7%	14%	6%	6%	13%
Several times a week	7%	6%	11%	19%	10%	8%	12%
Several times a month	6%	5%	6%	10%	7%	3%	5%
Rarely	13%	8%	9%	11%	17%	9%	13%
Not at all	69%	76%	66%	44%	59%	71%	51%
DK/NA	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	6%

Q56f. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - mass media from Bulgaria

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	1%		1%		5%	3%	1%
Several times a week	0%	1%	1%	1%	10%	4%	2%
Several times a month	1%	2%	2%	1%	9%	2%	1%
Rarely	8%	7%	5%	2%	21%	6%	5%
Not at all	88%	88%	89%	94%	55%	82%	82%
DK/NA	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	3%	9%

Q56g. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - mass media from Turkey

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	1%		0%	0%	0%	6%	1%
Several times a week	0%	1%	2%	1%	2%	9%	1%
Several times a month	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	7%	1%
Rarely	7%	8%	4%	1%	8%	7%	5%
Not at all	88%	87%	90%	95%	85%	68%	81%
DK/NA	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	11%

Q56h. How often do you access media content (watch TV, listen to the radio, read online resources) from the following sources? - international media

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Daily	17%	26%	22%	13%	23%	35%	13%
Several times a week	17%	23%	19%	19%	24%	17%	8%
Several times a month	6%	7%	8%	6%	5%	3%	7%
Rarely	11%	11%	8%	8%	12%	3%	6%
Not at all	44%	31%	40%	50%	33%	38%	55%
DK/NA	5%	2%	3%	4%	3%	4%	11%

Q57a. How would you respond to the following questions: Is the multicultural aspect of Moldovan society reflected well/enough in the mass media?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	4%	5%	2%	2%	3%	2%	4%
Agree	41%	37%	28%	30%	21%	27%	27%
Neither agree, nor disagree	15%	16%	17%	15%	21%	14%	31%
Disagree	26%	29%	26%	24%	31%	32%	12%
Totally disagree	4%	3%	6%	3%	5%	3%	5%
DK/NA	10%	10%	21%	26%	19%	22%	21%

Q57b. How would you respond to the following questions: Does the mass media in Moldova report objectively on issues regarding different ethnic groups?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	3%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	4%
Agree	34%	24%	19%	22%	19%	19%	19%
Neither agree, nor disagree	18%	28%	28%	24%	25%	22%	39%
Disagree	23%	27%	20%	19%	28%	27%	13%
Totally disagree	3%	4%	10%	3%	8%	4%	6%
DK/NA	19%	15%	20%	31%	18%	27%	20%

Q57c. How would you answer the following questions: Do you feel that certain ethnic groups are subjected to stereotyping in the mass media in Moldova?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Totally agree	2%	4%	5%	2%	2%	2%	5%
Agree	19%	27%	20%	14%	11%	19%	18%
Neither agree, nor disagree	19%	21%	16%	17%	18%	19%	36%
Disagree	17%	21%	15%	15%	22%	15%	11%
Totally disagree	7%	3%	6%	3%	9%	4%	7%
DK/NA	36%	24%	38%	49%	38%	41%	23%

Q58. In your opinion, what direction should the Republic of Moldova follow?

	Moldovan	Romanian	Russian	Ukrainian	Bulgarian	Gagauz	Roma
Seek closer relations with the EU	34%	74%	7%	10%	7%	4%	22%
Seek closer relations with EEU	8%	0%	25%	25%	19%	33%	40%
None of the two	8%	3%	10%	9%	9%	5%	4%
Seek closer relations with both	47%	22%	53%	50%	57%	53%	30%
DK/NA	3%	1%	5%	7%	8%	5%	4%