



MOLDOVA BETWEEN EAST AND WEST: VIEWS FROM GAGAUZIA AND TARACLIA

September-October 2021

INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC POLICY

MOLDOVA BETWEEN EAST AND WEST: VIEWS FROM GAGAUZIA AND TARACRIA

A socio-political survey conducted in Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district:
Identities and integration, socio-economic situation and political preferences

The Institute for Public Policy (IPP) regularly conducts opinion polls among the inhabitants of the Gagauz autonomy and Taraclia district. The first two surveys, which can be accessed on the IPP website, were conducted in 2011 and 2015. The September-October 2021 survey and this study were conducted as part of a project funded by The Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation, a project of The German Marshall Fund (USA).

Institute for Public Policy
16/1, Puşkin str, MD-2021
Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
E-mail: ipp@ipp.md
www.ipp.md

Opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily represent those of the Black Sea Trust or its partners.

MOLDOVA BETWEEN EAST AND WEST: VIEWS FROM GAGAUZIA AND TARACLIA

A socio-political survey conducted in Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district: identities and integration, socio-economic situation and political preferences

Chişinău, 2021

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| List of charts | 5 |
| Methodological aspects | 6 |
| Executive Summary | 7 |
| 1. Identity and integration | 9 |
| 2. Languages..... | 13 |
| 3. Sources of information..... | 23 |
| 4. Statehood and autonomy | 25 |
| 5. Politics: institutions and politicians..... | 28 |
| 6. Geostrategic orientations..... | 32 |
| Annex | 38 |

List of charts

| | |
|--|----|
| Chart 1. Primary identity | 9 |
| Chart 2. The perceived cultural affiliation..... | 10 |
| Chart 3. Acceptance of civic responsibilities..... | 12 |
| Chart 4. Assessing the integration into the Moldovan society..... | 13 |
| Chart 5. The most often spoken language at home | 14 |
| Chart 6. Two languages that young people should speak | 16 |
| Chart 7. The language in which the respondents would prefer their children to study..... | 17 |
| Chart 8. Level of command of languages..... | 17 |
| Chart 9. Level of command of Romanian/Moldovan* by social-demographic categories..... | 18 |
| Chart 10. The developments of the level of command of languages | 21 |
| Chart 11. The perceived need to be proficient in the official language..... | 21 |
| Chart 12. Difficulties caused by poor level of command of the official language | 22 |
| Chart 13. The level of satisfaction with the quality of teaching of the official language in institutions of the region | 23 |
| Chart 14. The language of the sources of information | 23 |
| Chart 15. Favourite TV channels for information..... | 24 |
| Chart 16. The level of trust in the mass media from different countries/regions..... | 24 |
| Chart 17. Views on the future of the Republic of Moldova's statehood | 25 |
| Chart 18. Assessment of the probability of specific developments for the Republic of Moldova | 26 |
| Chart 19. The probability of specific developments for the Republic of Moldova following the results of the 2020-2021 elections..... | 26 |
| Chart 20. The competencies of the Gagauz autonomy..... | 27 |
| Chart 21. Who hinders the process of the Transnistrian conflict settlement?..... | 27 |
| Chart 22. The future status of the Transnistrian region | 28 |
| Chart 23. The direction the country is moving towards | 28 |
| Chart 24. Level of satisfaction with the economic situation..... | 29 |
| Chart 25. Level of satisfaction with the work of the public authorities..... | 29 |
| Chart 26. Trust in institutions..... | 30 |
| Chart 27. Level of interest in politics..... | 31 |
| Chart 28. The political party that represents the interests of Gagauzia ATU / Taraclia district | 31 |
| Chart 29. The rating of regional leaders..... | 32 |
| Chart 30. The feeling of civilizational belongingness | 33 |
| Chart 31. Attitude towards the external partners | 34 |
| Chart 32. Preferences in terms of external integration of the Republic of Moldova | 34 |
| Chart 33. Who provides the most aid to the Republic of Moldova? | 35 |
| Chart 34. Migration destinations | 37 |

Methodological aspects

a) Quantitative survey

An opinion poll was conducted among the adult population (18+ years of age) in Gagauzia ATU (Autonomous-Territorial Unit) and the district of Taraclia.

- **Amount of the sample:** 620 people aged 18 or more
- **Type of the sample:** stratified, probabilistic, two-stage
- **Stratification criteria:** 2 geographical regions, residence (urban-rural), number of the population in rural communities (3 types of rural communities)
- **Sampling:** The amount of the strata was calculated proportionally to the number of the population provided by the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova.
- **Randomization stages:**
 - Locality: within the adjusted strata, the selected localities (35) were randomly established based on a table with random numbers;
 - Family: a maximum number of 5 interviews were conducted at a sampling point. The families in which interviews were conducted were selected based on the random route method, with a predetermined statistical step;
 - Individual: in selected families with several adults, the interviewee was established based on the next-birthday method.
- **Representativeness:** the sample is representative for the adult population of the surveyed regions, with a maximum error of ±3,9%.
- **Data collection period:** 18th of September - 5th of October 2021. The interviews were conducted at the respondents' domicile. The questionnaire was developed in Romanian and Russian languages, with the respondents having the possibility to choose the language of communication during the interview.

b) Qualitative survey

A series of in-depth interviews complemented the information obtained in the public opinion poll. People with a higher social status were interviewed: representatives of the associative sector, journalists, public authorities, teachers, social workers, both young, middle-aged and pensioners. For the most part, the interviews focused on issues similar to those covered in the survey, coming to substantiate and explain certain aspects revealed by the survey. A total of 10 interviews were conducted, 9 of them in Russian and 1 in Romanian, 6 with residents of ATU Gagauzia and 4 with residents of Taraclia district. The data collection period was October 2021.

c) Methodological note

Given that the name of the official language is a sensitive topic for the inhabitants of ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district, to avoid possible controversies, both in the survey and in the in-depth interviews, "official language" or "Moldovan language" was used instead of "Romanian language". All the indicators that reflect the use of the official language in ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district were measured both for the name "Moldovan language" and for the name "Romanian language".

Executive Summary

The opinion poll revealed that the primary identity of the inhabitants in ATU Gagauzia and the Taraclia district is uncertain. Three primary identities are coexisting - civic, regional-ethnic and community, none dominant. According to the 2021 opinion poll, the ethnicity-based primary identity became irrelevant.

The cultural identity in the researched regions is bidirectional - the respondents feel closer to the culture of their ethnicity and the Russian culture.

The subject of "historical homeland", investigated within the in-depth interviews, revealed that the interviewees do not refer to the historical origin of the ethnic group itself but define the "historical homeland" based on where they, their parents or their grandparents were born. Hence, the respondents mention the Republic of Moldova and the USSR almost every time, and association with Turkey or Bulgaria is mostly missing.

The respondents largely accept their civic duties, despite the fragmented identity and the lack of a prevailing civic identity. However, the obligation to know the state's official language by the inhabitants of ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district is a less accepted civic duty.

The respondents perceive the degree of integration into the "Moldovan society" as moderate. At the same time, there are at least three indicators that shape the degree of integration/feeling of integration:

- Knowledge of the official language boosts by almost 25% the indicator of the perceived degree of integration (53% in the case of those respondents who do not speak the official language at all and 77.2% in the case of those who speak it well).
- The high level of education boosts by over 20% the indicator of the perceived degree of integration (53.2% in the group with the lowest level of education, and 75.8% in the group with a high level of education).
- Economic integration also increases the indicator of the perceived degree of integration – with 7% between those economically inactive and the economically active, and by 12% between the group with the lowest income level and the group with the highest income level.

Linguistically, the researched regions remain bilingual. The Russian language prevails both from the viewpoint of the command of language and its use, being supplemented by the language of the ethnic group. The preference for the Russian language is explained by: use of Russian as a language of interethnic communication, large-scale migration to the Russian Federation for labour and studies, mixed marriages in the region.

At the same time, since the 2011 opinion poll, the share of respondents who speak the official language increased. Over the past decade, the percentage of respondents who affirm they speak Moldovan language* has doubled over (from 11.6% to 23.4%), and the share of people who stated they have a good command of Romanian has increased from 9.7% to 16.8%. The attitude towards those who succeed in learning the official language has changed, from negative to respectful.

The incidence of difficulties caused by the non-command of the official language remains constant over time.

Although the unsatisfactory quality of official language teaching is often mentioned among the causes for its low level of command by the Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district inhabitants, the respondents were not very critical about it. More than half of them expressed either content or moderate contentment with the process. Nevertheless, the in-depth interviews revealed that a large part of the official language courses

for civil servants is organized "for the show" without producing any real effects in terms of command of the official language.

Linguistic realities determine the primary sources of information in the researched regions, dominated by media production from the Russian Federation.

Subsequently, the specificity of the information space also determines the political and geopolitical perceptions of ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district inhabitants. Even if a large part of the respondents anticipates a future in which the Republic of Moldova remains an independent state, according to the 2015 and 2021 surveys, expectations of a state construction jointly with the Russian Federation persist.

When evaluating the activity of public authorities, the traditional inverse relationship between satisfaction and distance to the public authority is observed: respondents are mostly satisfied with the activity of local authorities and mostly dissatisfied with the activity of national authorities. Furthermore, national authorities are viewed with distrust, including because of their pro-European geopolitical orientation.

The population's political preferences in the researched regions further reveal unconditional support for political forces perceived as pro-Russian. At the same time, many respondents consider that no party represents the interests of UTA Gagauzia and Taraclia district. Almost half of the respondents (45.2%) do not trust any national politician. There is also a shortage of political offers at the regional level, and most respondents did not express trust in any political leader.

Geopolitical preferences have a solid emotional foundation. The population of ATU Găgăuzia and Taraclia district has a strong sense of belongingness to the so-called "Russian world". Thus, 34.3% of respondents consider that the Republic of Moldova is part of the Russian World. However, this indicator decreased significantly from the values recorded in the 2015 survey (64.6%).

If a referendum was held, the preferences of the inhabitants of Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district would have been overwhelmingly for the accession into the Eurasian Union. However, since the 2015 survey, the share of those who would prefer to join the European Union has increased relevantly.

Russian Federation is perceived as the leading development assistance provider for ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district. This perception is part of a larger view, impregnated in the collective consciousness, of what the Russian Federation is for the inhabitants of the researched regions—fuelled by the information provided constantly and uniformly by Russian media. Thus, the Russian Federation is perceived as the best partner, even though the interviewees cannot mention any case of financial assistance from it.

1. Identity and integration

The opinion poll revealed that the primary identity of the inhabitants in ATU Gagauzia and the Taraclia district is uncertain. Three primary identities are coexisting - civic, regional-ethnic and community, none dominant.

Almost 36% of respondents identify themselves primarily from the civic perspective – as "citizen of the Republic of Moldova".

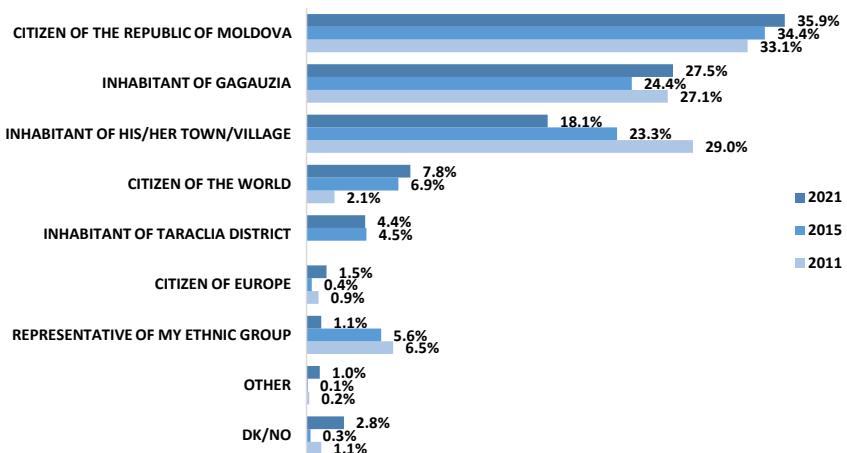
A considerable share of respondents, stable over time, self-identified from the regional perspective. Thus, 27.5% of respondents identify themselves primarily as "citizen of Gagauzia", and 4.4% of the sample, 17.3% if the indicator is recalculated exclusively for Taraclia district, identify themselves primarily as "inhabitant of Taraclia district".

The third primary identity, to which a significant share of respondents pertains, is the local community identity - 18.1% of the sample self-identified primarily with the town/village where they live. However, the share of this identity has decreased considerably from 2011 to the present.

The civic identity ("citizen of the Republic of Moldova") was specified by most respondents from all social-demographic categories. The regional identity is more characteristic of young people and women. The local, community-related identity is more characteristic of the inhabitants of Taraclia district, people living in rural areas, and people with lower levels of education and social-economic status.

It should be noted that over ten years, the primary ethnicity-based identity, which was not very pronounced, has practically disappeared (6.5% in 2011, 5.6% in 2015 and 1.1% in 2021).

CHART 1. PRIMARY IDENTITY



The data collected within the in-depth interviews confirm the findings of the opinion poll. The respondents who primarily self-identify as villagers are mostly elderly from areas. In the view of the interviewees, most people of this category do not have a higher education background and have a lower level of mobility, with low interest nor the possibility to visit other localities/countries.

"A villager, I've been living here since 1975. I got married here, got used to the people, my children were born here. I was born in a village, familiar with village life. We got used to it since childhood. Our village is our home. We're not townspeople. Everything we have at home is ours. Here is our household, our family". (F, 65 yo, rural, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"Most consider that if they have a house in a village, their horizon of activity and their existence are limited to it. As a social worker, I travel throughout Gagauzia. In discussion with the young people, I deduced that most of them prefer to affiliate with the area where they live. This disappoints me, of course". (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

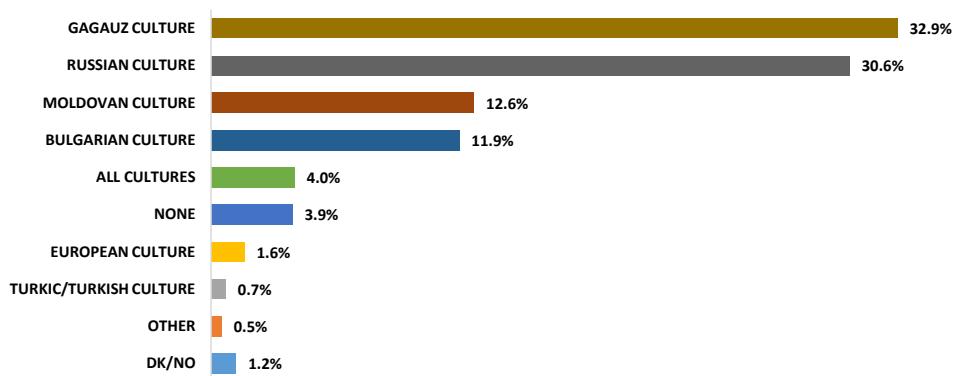
Most of the interviewees identify themselves primarily as inhabitants of the Republic of Moldova. Some of them invoked the fact that this is specified in their passport. Other respondents, mainly those whose professional activity is not territorially limited to Gagauzia ATU, used phrases such as "I think more broadly" and "I am open-minded" to justify this choice.

"I am a citizen of the Republic of Moldova. My parents have told it to me since I was a child. I was born during the USSR times, and I was a teenager when the regime fell, and we became an independent state. Our parents told us not to forget that we are inhabitants of the Republic of Moldova. I studied abroad and lived there, but my parents always told me not to forget my homeland". (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"I am a citizen of the Republic of Moldova. I see things more broadly - at the national level. Not only the town I live in, but the whole country is also involved in shaping my personality. I work in Gagauzia. But I study in Chișinău. So, my activity takes place not only in one locality, that's why I think like this". (M, 38 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

The cultural affiliation is also diffuse. 44.8% of respondents (32.9% chose Gagauz culture and 11.9% chose Bulgarian culture) feel closer to the culture of their ethnicity than other cultures. Attachment to Russian culture was indicated by almost 30.6% of respondents, and only 12.6% feel attached to the culture of the ethnic majority.

CHART 2. THE PERCEIVED CULTURAL AFFILIATION



Defining and identifying the "*historical homeland*" was one of the topics addressed during the in-depth interviews. The responses were different on a case by case basis, and respondents could not establish a single understanding of the concept. Some interviewees defined the historical homeland as where they and their children were born. Others refer to the place where their parents and their grandparents were born. As for the latter, some of them consider that their historical homeland is the Republic of Moldova. Others believe it to be the USSR.

"One should know one's history. Those who do not know history will step on the same rake and come back to revolutions and civil wars. It is essential to know these things and teach our children to respect their history and ancestors and be grateful to them. My historical homeland is where I live, I work, that's

"my historical homeland ... It's Gagauzia because I am living here, my children were born here. My family happiness is here". (F, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"My historical homeland is Ukraine, where my ancestors, my parents, were born. I was born here. 213 years ago, my ancestors settled in southern Bessarabia. From a historical point of view, it is the country where my lineage took roots. My homeland is Moldova, my historical homeland is Ukraine, because, to determine it, you have to go back at least four generations ago". (M, 65 yo, rural, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"I think that the historical homeland is the place where my parents, my ancestors were born. In my case, it's the USSR". (F, 50 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

For example, Bulgarians in Taraclia disregard Bulgaria as a historical homeland because many generations have passed since their ancestors emigrated from Bulgaria. Although they speak the same language and practice similar traditions and customs, no cultural-spiritual connection has been maintained with Bulgaria. The vast majority of their extended family members were born on the current Republic of Moldova territory.

"Studying history, we learn that our origins are different from those of the Bulgarians. Even though I am Bulgarian, I speak a dialect. However, I mastered the literary language because I studied it at school. Maybe, I don't consider Bulgaria my homeland because I was born and lived all my life in Moldova". (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"As a Bulgarian from Taraclia, I cannot consider Bulgaria is my historical homeland. Already several generations of my family lineage have been living on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. Those who came here later can consider Bulgaria as their historical homeland. 100 years means 4-5 generations, another 100, another 4-5 generations, a total of 8 generations, they can no longer even be called relatives, because they became genetically different". (F, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

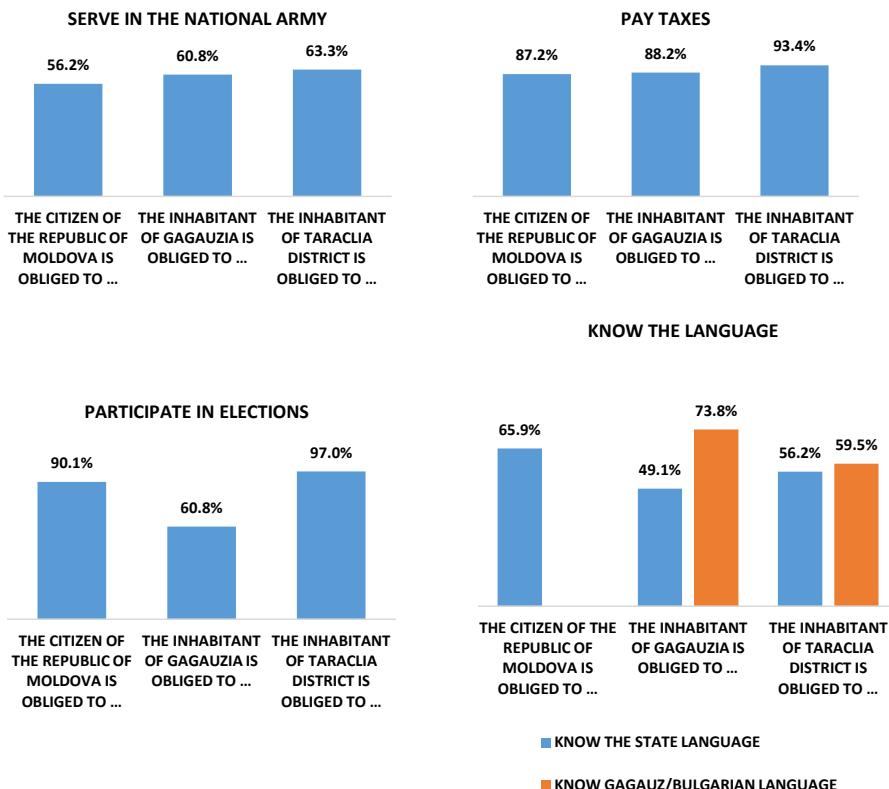
"I think that these roots (from Bulgaria) are too far away. Too many years have passed since they emigrated. Most of us remember the grandparents or great-grandparents who have integrated here, in the Republic of Moldova". (F, 50 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

The respondents largely accept their civic duties, despite the fragmented identity and the lack of a prevailing civic identity. Six out of ten respondents would accept the obligation of the region's inhabitants to perform military service in the National Army, and nine out of ten accept the obligation to pay taxes and participate in elections. Furthermore, respondents perceive voting in the elections held within the autonomy (for the Bashkan and the People's Assembly) as less important than voting in national-level elections.

The obligation to know the state's official language by the inhabitants of ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district is a less accepted civic duty. 65.9% of respondents acknowledge the obligation of command of the official language by citizens of the Republic of Moldova. However, only 49.1% accept it as an obligation for the inhabitants of the Gagauz autonomy, and only 56.2% accept it as an obligation for the inhabitants of the Taraclia district.

A significant share of respondents considers that command of the Gagauz language is an obligation of the inhabitants of the Gagauz autonomy (73.8%). However, such a trend was not displayed by the inhabitants of the district of Taraclia. The share of respondents who consider the inhabitants of the Taraclia district should speak the language of the majority ethnic group in the region (Bulgarian) does not differ substantially from the share of respondents who accept the obligation of command of the official language (59.5% and 56.2%).

CHART 3. ACCEPTANCE OF CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES

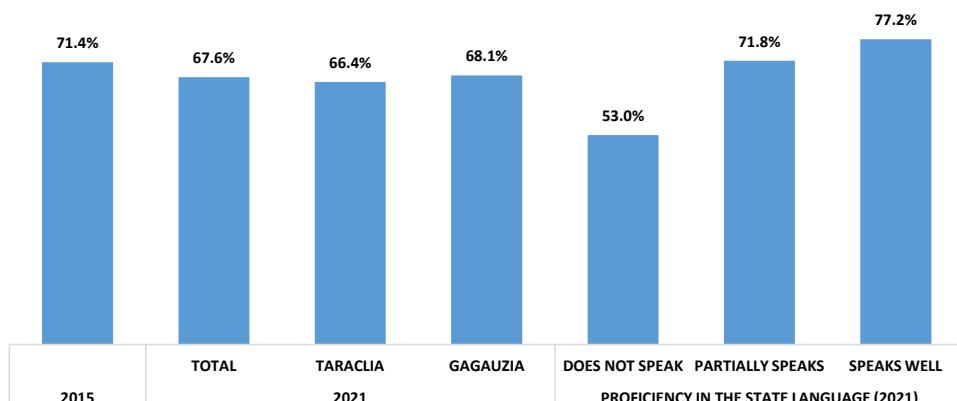


The respondents perceive the degree of integration into the “Moldovan society” as moderate. Only two out of three respondents stated they feel integrated, a level comparable to 2015. There are no differences between the regions, neither by age, gender, or residential environment.

There are at least three indicators that shape the degree of integration/feeling of integration:

- Knowledge of the official language boosts by almost 25% the indicator of the perceived degree of integration (53% in the case of those respondents who do not speak the official language at all and 77.2% in the case of those who speak it well).
- The high level of education boosts by over 20% the indicator of the perceived degree of integration (53.2% in the group with the lowest level of education, and 75.8% in the group with a high level of education).
- Economic integration also increases the indicator of the perceived degree of integration – with 7% between those economically inactive and the economically active, and by 12% between the group with the lowest income level and the group with the highest income level.

CHART 4. ASSESSING THE INTEGRATION INTO THE MOLDOVAN SOCIETY



The in-depth interviews confirmed that the inability to speak the official language is a significant barrier to assessing the integration into Moldovan society. Many respondents, who, by their position, benefited from courses for the study of the official language, assessed the classes as being organized "for the show". Their level of knowledge of the official language did not change significantly after attending these courses.

"Language is my big problem. It is even a barrier for me. As I do not speak the official language, I cannot obtain everything I want and realize that this is my weakness. There were several projects (for learning the official language). All social workers had the opportunity to learn Moldovan in the framework of a national project. I can't tell you how successful it was, because it was an online course and the participants weren't familiar enough with computer programmes (in 2014). I followed it, but I wouldn't say I learned much". (F, 39 years of age, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

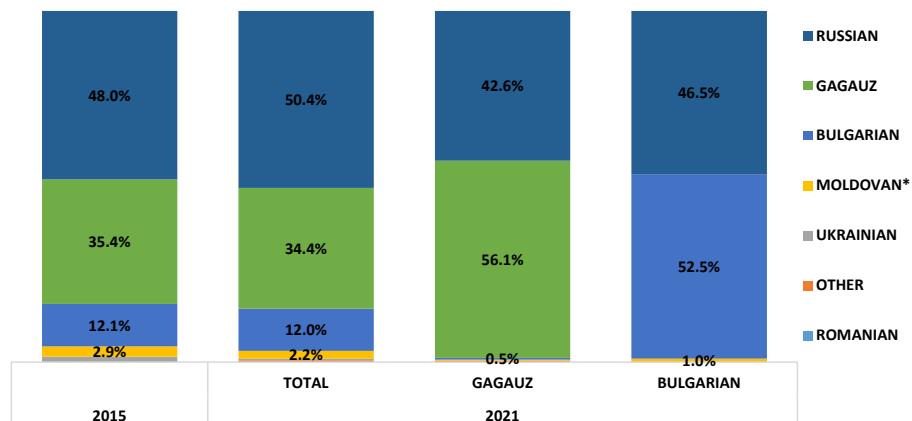
2. Languages

The language factor is one of the main barriers to strengthening the civic unity in the Republic of Moldova, whose population is a mosaic from the ethnic perspective.

Without any significant changes compared to the surveys in 2011 and 2015, Russian is the most used language in UTA Găgăuzia and Taraclia district, being spoken at home by 50.4% of respondents. The Gagauz language is most frequently spoken by Gagauz (56.1%) and Bulgarian language – by Bulgarians (52.5%). However, these ethnic groups also speak largely Russian at home. 42.6% of Gagauz respondents and 46.5% of Bulgarian respondents speak Russian at home.

Russian is mainly spoken by the middle-aged population (30-44 years of age) and people with a higher level of education living in the urban areas.

CHART 5. THE MOST OFTEN SPOKEN LANGUAGE AT HOME¹



Although most families prefer to communicate mainly in one language, some families in Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district are multi-ethnic, and therefore they use several languages simultaneously. The respondents were asked to specify which language they consider their mother tongue and why. Many Gagauzians, fluent in Russian and Gagauz, stated they could not mention just one language. Most respondents referred to the mother tongue as the language of communication in childhood, in the family in which they grew up.

"I think it is Russian. But I can't say it categorically, as we speak four languages in our family. I have an 84-year-old grandmother with whom I only speak Bulgarian. I speak Gagauz with my husband, speak only Russian with my four children, and speak only Turkish with my mother. That's it, I have an international family. So, it all depends on who I speak with. However, if I had to choose one of these four languages, I would rather choose Russian, the language in which I learnt at school, the language spoken in my family". (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"Bulgarian, of course (this is my mother tongue), because I was born in a Bulgarian village, in the Republic of Moldova. I learnt it at home, speaking with my parents. My current family speaks Russian, but we spoke Bulgarian in my parents' family." (M, 65 yo, rural, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"Because, as a child, I spoke only Russian, and my family spoke only Russian. I think that the mother tongue is the one in which the individual thinks. It is the language spoken by my mother. That is why my mother tongue is Russian. Yes, I speak the language of my ancestors, I love it, but my mother tongue is Russian". (F, 50 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

The in-depth interviews revealed a series of reasons why many Bulgarian and Gagauz families choose to communicate mainly in Russian in the family:

- a) Russian language is the only language of interethnic communication in Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district. The in-depth interviews pointed out that, over the past years, parents have decided that their

¹ Within the survey, all indicators related to the official language use in Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district were measured for the "Moldovan language" name and the "Romanian language" name. This was justified by the fact that the name of the official language is a very sensitive issue in the two surveyed regions. The respondents were asked what the official language name should be during the survey. The idea that the official language should be named Moldovan prevails (73.4% of respondents expressed it). Only 21.3% of the sample chose the response options implying that Romanian and Moldovan is the same language.

children do not need to learn the language of the ethnic group they belong to and tend to choose Russian as the language of communication in the family. Some young people prefer to speak Russian, a language unanimously accepted as a common one, in the community, with their friends, although they speak the language of the ethnicity in their family of origin. Many parents say they choose to speak Russian with their children to ensure it will be easier to adapt in kindergarten /school.

"Because Russian is an international language. In the past, most of the population spoke their mother tongue and also learned Russian. Now, Russian is spoken in schools. Therefore, this language is also spoken in families so that children also speak Russian. You can speak Gagauz at home, but the child will go to school and study everything in Russian there... The reason is simple, parents do not speak these languages and, certainly, children do not speak them either. Most of them speak Russian. In the past, speaking the mother tongue was a priority, now the scope of use of the Russian language has widened and the need to speak Russian has increased". (F, 58 yo, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"Gagauzia is a place where many nationalities live, and so it happened that the language of communication is Russian. This is the first point. Secondly, children learn Russian at school and, when they meet, young people talk in Russian. Obviously, the language of communication at home is Russian, too". (F, 50 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"I think it all depends on the environment. I speak Bulgarian with my parents because they also speak this language in their family. I speak Russian outside the house because Russian is a common language of communication". (F, 24 yo, rural, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

b) Migration to the Russian Federation for labour or education purposes results in substituting the ethnic language with the Russian language. It is valid both for families/individuals intending to emigrate and for those who already have migration experience and are aware of the advantages of the command of Russian.

"People started to go abroad, to Russia, and they understood it is necessary to speak Russian to be able to communicate and to achieve their goals. The inability to speak a language makes you feel like a person with limited abilities". (F, 58 yo, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

c) Interethnic marriages most often result in the transition to Russian-language communication in the family due to the accessibility of the Russian language for both members of the new family.

"I lived in a village for many years, until my marriage, and we spoke only Bulgarian there because most of the people around me spoke this language. There are a lot of mixed marriages now. As my grandmother told me, marriages between Bulgarians and Gagauzians were forbidden in the past. Since marriages between representatives of the two nationalities occur, people speak in a mix of languages." (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"This often occurs in mixed marriages. For example, my mother is Russian, and my father is Gagauzian. Obviously, the family will speak Russian because my mother did not have the opportunity to learn Gagauzian. Moreover, Russian is the language of instruction at school. This also happens frequently in families of Bulgarians and even of Moldovans". (M, 65 yo, rural, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

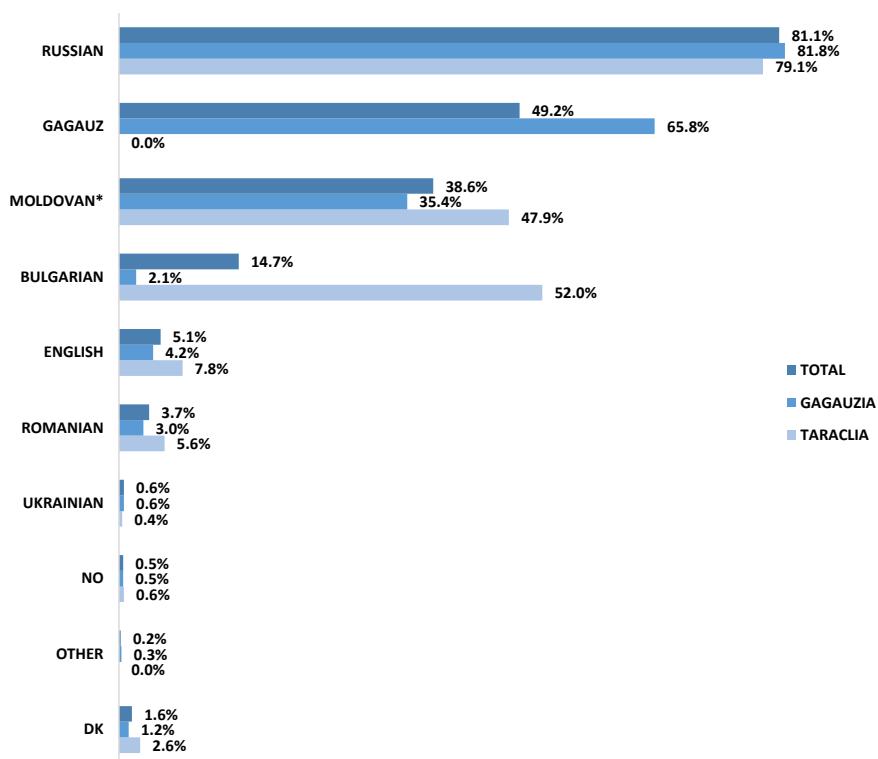
According to some interviewees, language preferences sometimes dictate the social circle, even the choice of the life partner. A number of respondents stated that the choice of the language of communication depends greatly on the region/locality/neighbourhood where the person lives and the language spoken in that community, rather than on the individual's mother tongue or ethnicity.

"I have a daughter, and I proposed to teach her Gagauz, but she didn't even want to hear about it. I don't know why she didn't like this language. In fact, I have two daughters. The younger daughter, on the other hand, liked the Gagauz language. They got married. The elder married a Moldavian, and the youngest — a Gagauz". (F, 65 yo, rural, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"I have a cousin with whom I have a very close relationship. I speak Bulgarian with her and her family, even though she is Gagauz. She lives in the Bulgarian part of the village, and they speak only Bulgarian in the family. Well, being a Gagauzian, she doesn't speak the Gagauzian language at all. So, it all depends on the environment in which you live". (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

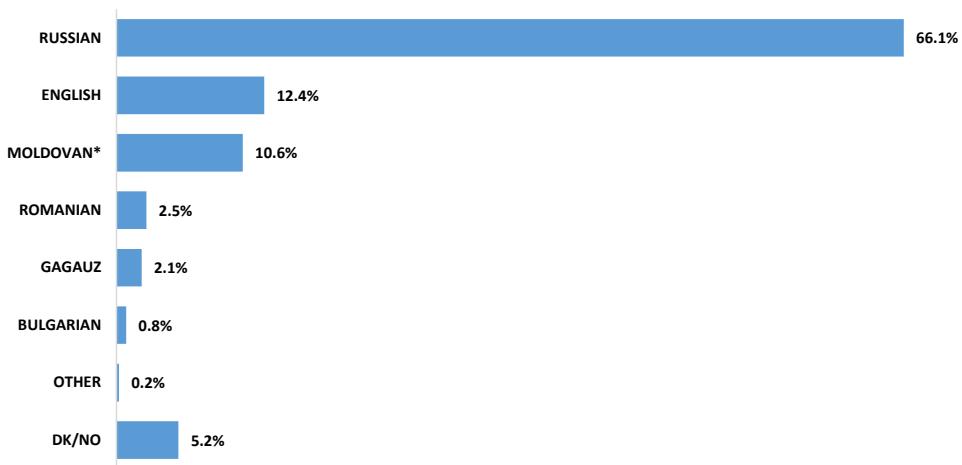
Being requested to name two languages that young people in the region should speak, eight out of ten respondents mentioned Russian. As for the second language - the ethnic language, Gagauz or Bulgarian, and the official language.

CHART 6. TWO LANGUAGES THAT YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD SPEAK



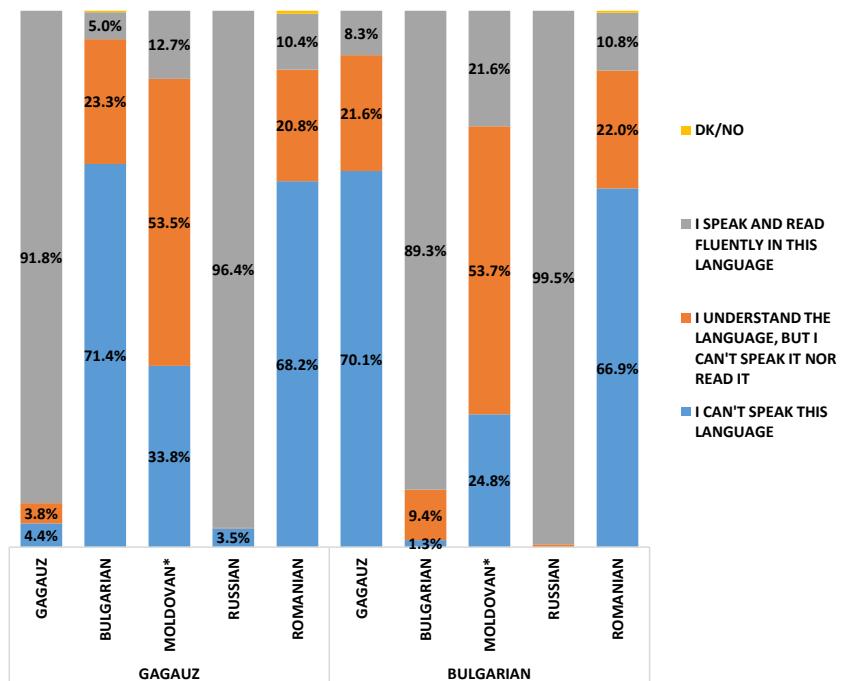
The respondents expressed clear preferences favouring Russian as the language for their children's instruction (66.1%). It should also be noted that English (12.4%) and the official language (10.6%) have almost equal preference among respondents as the language for their children's instruction, rather than the official language. Very few respondents would choose the language of their ethnicity as the language of instruction, which will seriously undermine the efforts to preserve and expand the use of the languages of ethnic groups countrywide and in the regions.

CHART 7. THE LANGUAGE IN WHICH THE RESPONDENTS WOULD PREFER THEIR CHILDREN TO STUDY



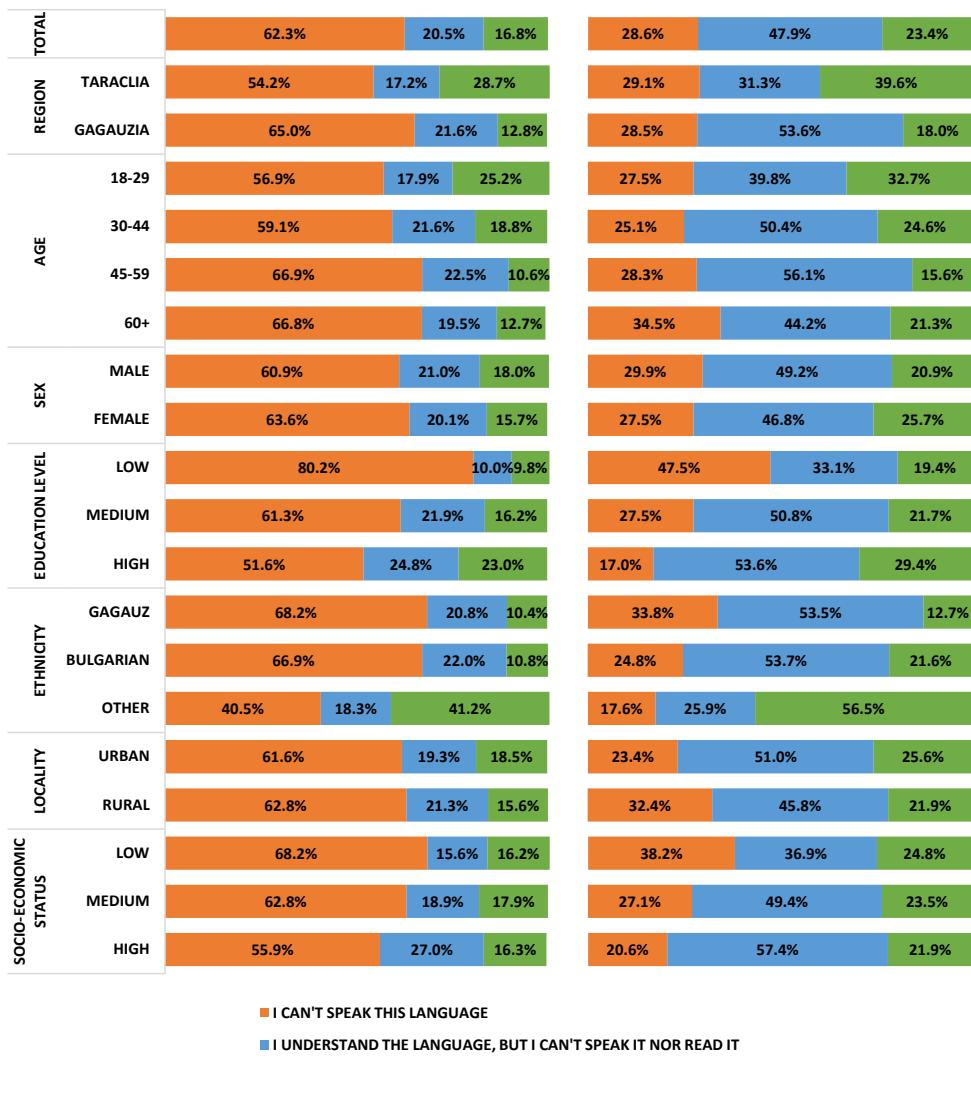
The command of Russian by the respondents reaches practically 100%, surpassing even the Gagauz language among the Gagauz and Bulgarian language among the Bulgarians. On the other hand, the official language is not much spoken in Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district.

CHART 8. LEVEL OF COMMAND OF LANGUAGES



The low level of command of the official language is characteristic of all social-demographic categories. There are practically no variations by age, gender, or residential environment. The only variations are related to the level of education, and the social-economic status - a higher level of education and a better social-economic situation is associated with a higher level of command of the official language.

CHART 9. LEVEL OF COMMAND OF ROMANIAN/MOLDOVAN* BY SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHIC CATEGORIES



Among the main reasons that would make the respondents personally or their family members learn the official language were mentioned:

a) Education. Young people are the most motivated to learn the official language. At the same time, there are no significant language-related barriers in UTA Gagauzia and the Taraclia district for children who do not speak Romanian when attending kindergarten and school. However, after receiving a baccalaureate a bachelor's degree, pupils who intend to continue their education in the Republic of Moldova need to learn the official language.

"Of course, (young people) are interested in speaking the official language, because it is a mandatory condition for those who want to get higher education. If they do not want to follow their studies, they do not learn the official language in depth. One of my sons is a bank manager, and he speaks the language perfectly, the second is a policeman, he also speaks the official language, the third lives in Germany, he doesn't need it, he doesn't speak it very well. So, if the situation demands it, people learn the official language". (M, 65 yo, rural, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"The first barrier is encountered by those who want to get higher education, at university, but do not master the official language, as it is necessary to speak Romanian. Therefore, an inhabitant of Gagauzia who does not speak the official language not only cannot be employed but cannot get a profession, either. In this case, a dilemma arises - to learn the official language or to apply for a higher education institution in either Russia or Turkey". (M, 38 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

b) Labour market. In-depth interviews revealed that proficiency in the official language depends on the desired employment area – it is a mandatory requirement for future civil servants and, for example, for the staff working in service provision. However, proficiency in the official language is less requested in other activity areas when seeking employment in Gagauzia ATU or Taraclia district.

"You can't force those who don't want to learn the language, but people who have graduated from an educational institution, who work in prestigious organizations, they want and make efforts to learn the official language, because they need it. In Comrat, Moldovan is the main language, they write with Latin letters everywhere, that's why everyone should speak the official language, as it is necessary at the workplace". (F, 58 yo, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"Many people live very well without any knowledge of the official language. They work. So, you can do without speaking the language; it all depends on the field of activity. For example, I have to speak the language, but others do not speak the language and do not feel any discomfort because of it". (F, 50 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

c) Personal development. The possibility to access training and international assistance projects is an additional incentive, especially for young people, to learn the official language.

"The mere fact that I need to learn it for myself because speaking several languages is an advantage. As for me, I applied for projects, and I made several experience exchange visits to Romania. As for other people, I don't know". (M, 32 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

d) Everyday comfort. The need to be proficient in the official language has become stringent for employees working with official documents and papers. For others, the command of the official language entails comfort in satisfying everyday necessities, such as the interaction with employees from the public sphere who speak the official language (teachers, doctors, etc.) or the ability to understand the information in medical leaflets.

"People would gladly attend free courses, if available. Not everyone can afford to attend paid courses. I think that if someone comes up with such an initiative, many people will agree to learn because most of the documents are in Moldovan. Some doctors speak only Moldovan at the hospital, so people need to speak this language". (F, 47 yo, rural, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"The medical leaflets are in Moldovan, and you need to have them translated in order to understand the information. They used to be written in Russian, but I cannot find them now. So, I have to look for the Russian version of the information on the computer". (F, 28 yo, rural, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

In the respondents' perception, most inhabitants of Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district, particularly the elderly and the people living in the rural areas, do not need to learn the official language or are not motivated to do it. ("My father has not been to Chișinău for 20 years, he knows that he lives in Moldova, but his life is limited to the village where he lives".) Some also believe that the memory of the tense relations between Moldovans and Gagauz in the early 1990s, followed by the proclamation of the Gagauz autonomy, continues to fuel the reluctance of the region's inhabitants to learn the official language.

"It's a situation determined by historical events. The attack of the Moldovan volunteers on the Gagauzians in 1991 or 1992, I do not remember exactly, also had its role. That is why the Gagauzians have a somewhat hostile, reluctant attitude towards the Moldovans, having the impression that they will invent something against them. There is a tense situation between Moldovans and Gagauzians. There is hence a cold attitude towards the official language. The Gagauzians even have a lot of jokes about Moldovans, with pejorative allusions". (M, 32 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

At the same time, some of the participants in the in-depth interviews pointed out that people who speak the official language are currently treated with a higher dose of respect compared to 10-15 years ago when the command of the official language was not a reason for pride in the community. Those who chose to study the official language preferred not to disseminate this fact publicly.

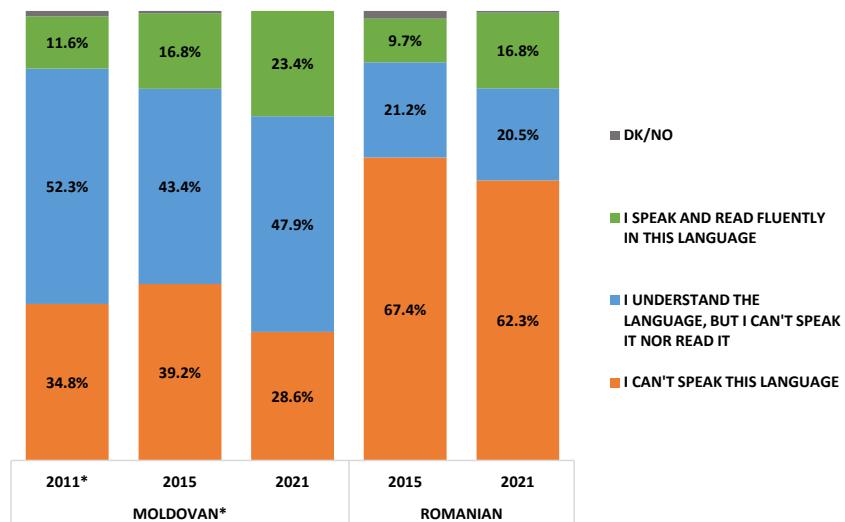
"It wasn't so popular in the past. It was even a shame to speak Romanian. Now, on the contrary, it is a matter of pride. The ability to speak Romanian is a kind of performance for a Gagauz. So, the attitude has changed radically. At least, this is what I see in my circle of acquaintances. After secondary school, I was enrolled in a high school with teaching in Romanian, then I went to the University, also with Romanian as a language of instruction. At that time, I felt a negative attitude towards my choice. Now, on the contrary, when Romanian language skills are requested at work, colleagues look at me with admiration". (M, 38 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

Most of the respondents stated they speak several languages and are proud of it. In Gagauzia ATU, if someone in a group of friends speaks only one language, the whole group will usually choose to speak in that language, avoiding the marginalization of the person because of the language.

"If you talk with a Moldovan speaker, you will obviously speak the same language as him. If you talk with a Russian speaker, you will speak Russian, too. It all depends on the situation, on the nationality of the interlocutor. In public institutions, all employees also know the official language". (F, 58 yo, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

There are also some positive developments concerning the command of the official language in ATU Găgăuzia and Taraclia district. The share of respondents who affirm they speak the official language has doubled over the past decade (from 11.6% to 23.4%). The share of people who stated they have a good command of Romanian has increased, exceeding the cumulative margin of error (from 9,7% to 16,8%).

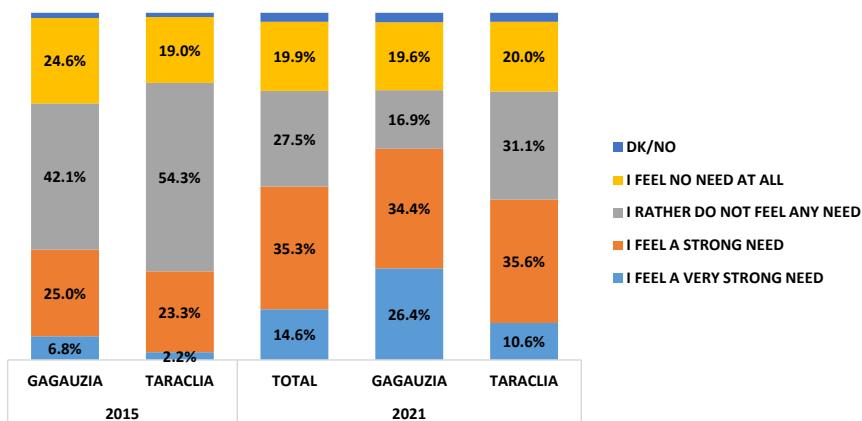
CHART 10. THE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE LEVEL OF COMMAND OF LANGUAGES



The geographical factor is an obstacle to accelerating the official language learning by ethnic Gagauz and Bulgarians. They live compactly in ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district, which keeps them in a language bubble formed over several generations. The inhabitants of these regions do not commonly need to speak the official language because they, on the one hand, use extensively Russian as a language of communication between the ethnic groups, and on the other hand, use the language of their ethnic group to communicate within the ethnicity.

However, although in 2015, only 1/3 of respondents said they felt the need to know the official language in everyday life; in 2021, every second respondent already stated that they felt such a need. The share of those who claim to feel this need "very much" increased in ATU Gagauzia from 6.8% to 26.4% and in Taraclia district from 2.2% to 10.6%.

CHART 11. THE PERCEIVED NEED TO BE PROFICIENT IN THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

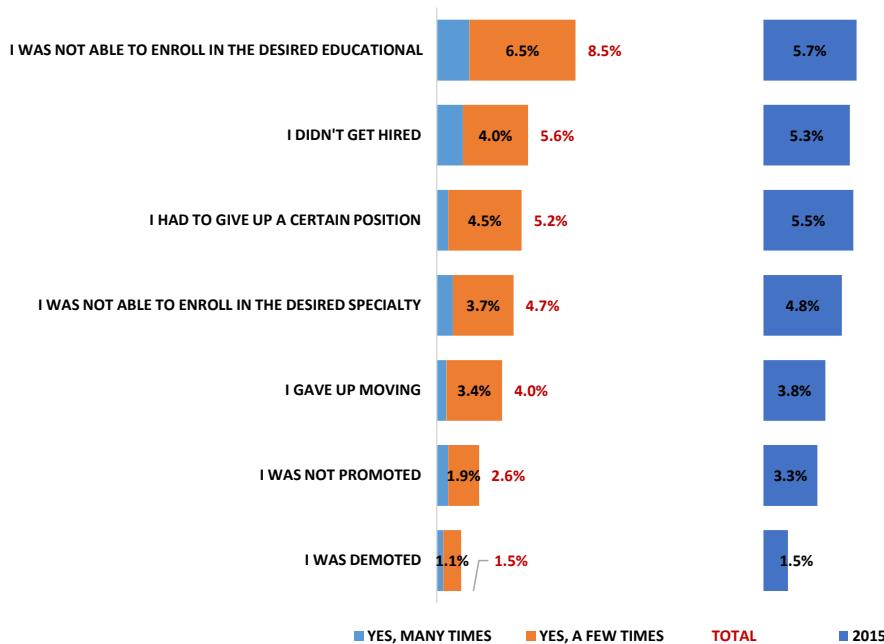


At the same time, some respondents are sceptical of the obligation to study the official language, citing the Regulation of Gagauzia, which stipulates that "In Gagauzia, the official languages are Gagauz, Moldovan and Russian."

"Of course, it would not be fair to require all the inhabitants of Gagauzia ATU to speak the official language because, in Gagauzia, we have the right to choose one of the three languages that are considered as official languages. In Gagauzia, we have a document similar to the Constitution, which states that we have three official languages: Gagauz, Russian and Moldovan". (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

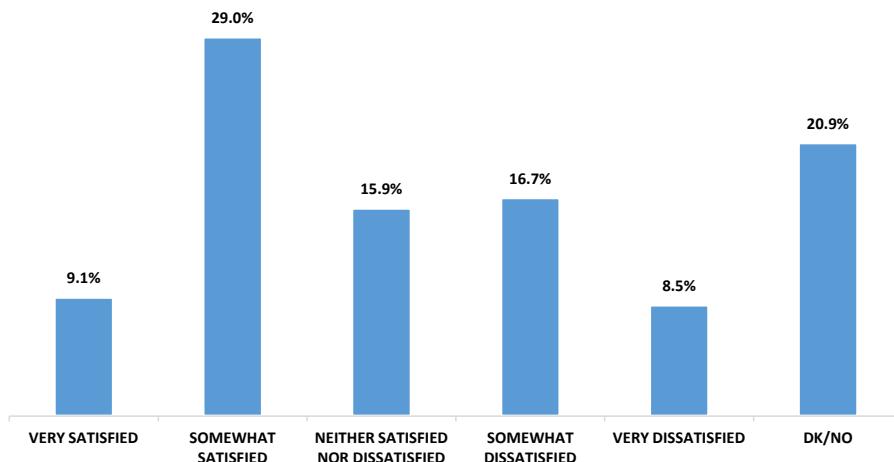
The incidence of difficulties caused by the non-command of the official language remains constant over time. Between 1.5% and 5.6% of respondents encountered such situations in their professional career, 4.7% failed to enrol in the speciality they wanted, 8.5% were unable to enrol in the desired educational institution.

CHART 12. DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THE POOR LEVEL OF COMMAND OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE



The unsatisfactory quality of official language teaching is often mentioned among the causes for its low level of command by the population of Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district. At the same time, only 8.5% of respondents are very critical of it, and more than half of them expressed either content or moderate contentment.

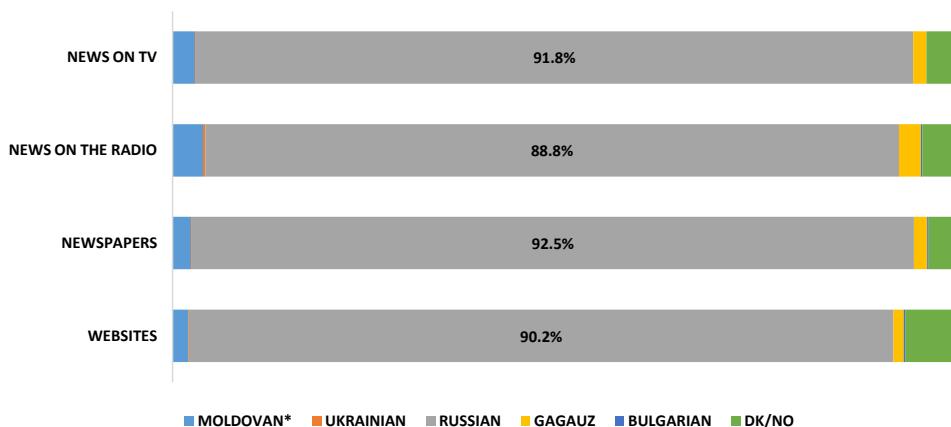
CHART 13. THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY OF TEACHING OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE IN INSTITUTIONS OF THE REGION



3. Sources of information

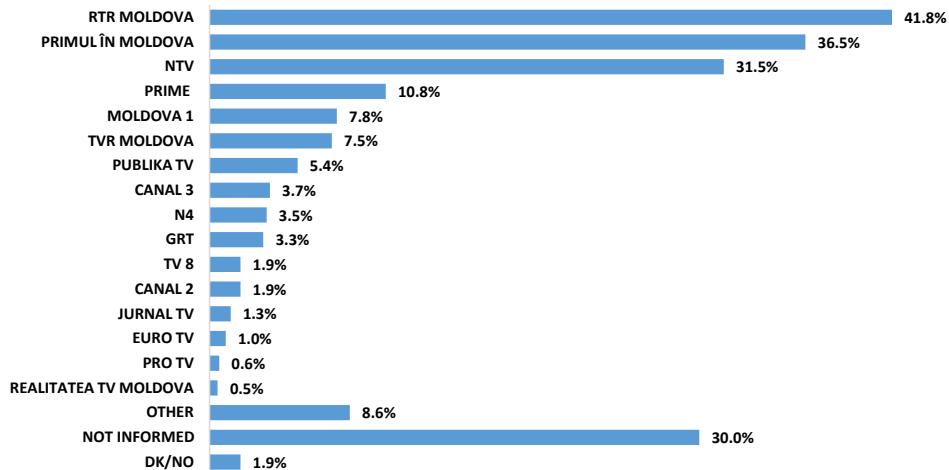
Language-related particularities impose a specific media consumption. The inhabitants of Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district consume media products almost exclusively in the Russian language. The share of respondents who stated that they consume media products in the official language is usually at the level of the error margin, while the percentage of those who prefer to get information in Gagauz or Bulgarian is even lower.

CHART 14. THE LANGUAGE OF THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION



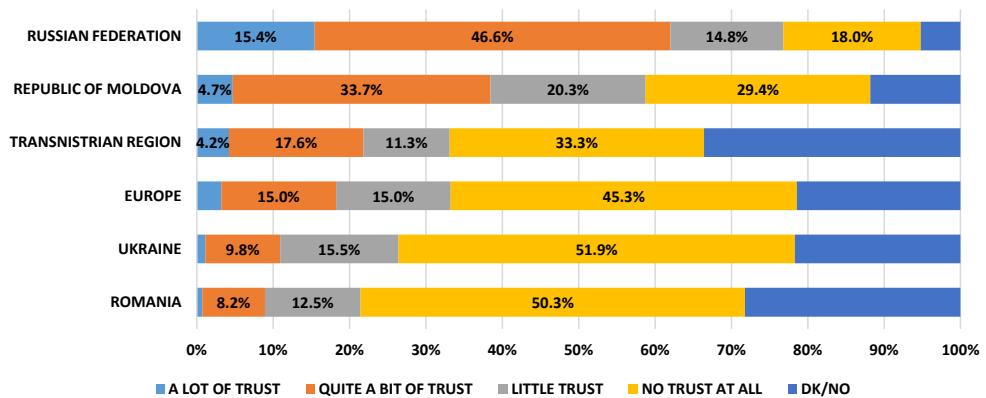
Consequently, the TV channels broadcasting exclusively or primarily in the Russian language by retransmitting media products from the Russian Federation — RTR Moldova, Primul în Moldova and NTV are the top TV channels accessed in the region.

CHART 15. FAVOURITE TV CHANNELS FOR INFORMATION



The Russian mass media enjoy the highest confidence level, the only with a positive balance of the confidence indicator (62% of respondents displayed trust versus 32.8% - lack of trust). 38.4% of the sample expressed trust in the mass media from the Republic of Moldova and 21.8% - in media outlets from the Transnistrian region. The mass media from Romania and Ukraine enjoy the lowest level of trust.

CHART 16. THE LEVEL OF TRUST IN THE MASS MEDIA FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES/REGIONS

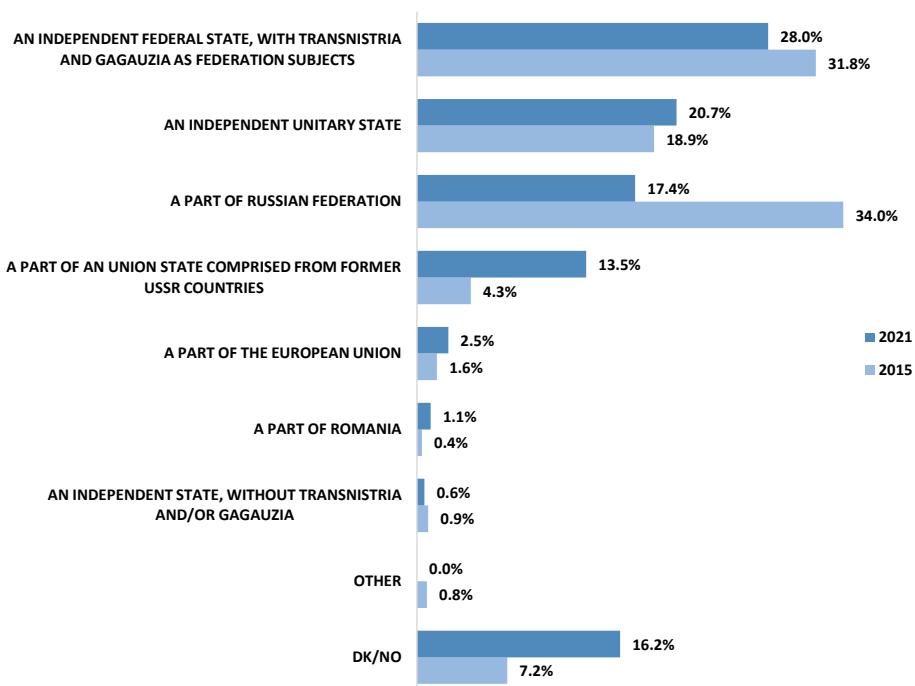


4. Statehood and autonomy

The high level, recorded in the 2015 survey, of the perception of the inhabitants of the surveyed regions that the Republic of Moldova will lose its sovereignty by joining the Russian Federation, was short-lived. These expectations were most likely determined by the events of 2014 in Russian-Ukrainian relations (the annexation of Crimea and the armed conflict in eastern Ukraine), and by a certain dose of wishful thinking. This showed up in 2021 through the increased share of those who expect that the Republic of Moldova will be part of a union state of the former USSR republics (13.5%).

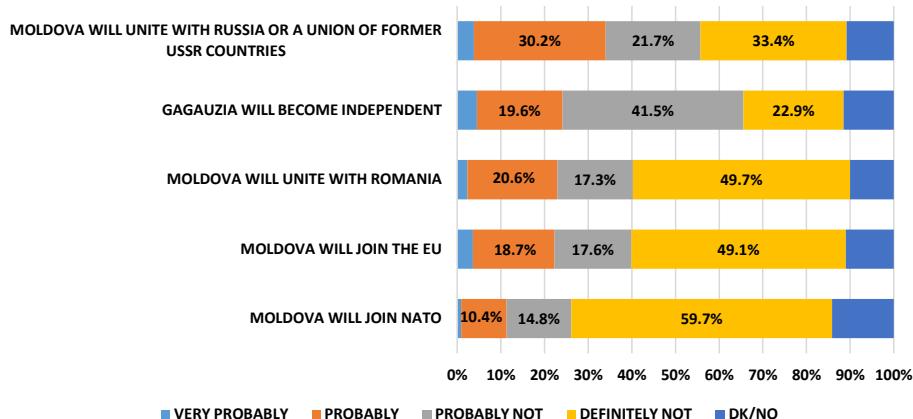
The 2021 survey shows that 28% of the respondents expect the Republic of Moldova to become a federal state with Transnistria and Gagauzia as federation subjects. 20.7% of respondents believe that Moldova will remain a unitary state in the future. On the other hand, only 0.6% of respondents predict the Republic of Moldova without Transnistria and Gagauzia in its composition.

CHART 17. VIEWS ON THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA'S STATEHOOD



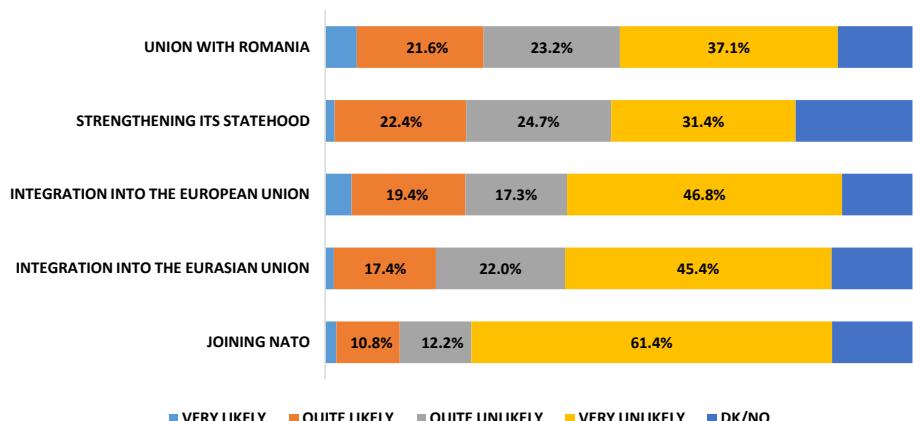
The respondents assessed the probability of specific developments, subject to public debates in the Republic of Moldova. 59.7% rule out (zero probability) that *Moldova will join NATO*, 47.7% rule out that *Moldova will join Romania*, and 49.1% rule out that *Moldova will join the EU*. At the same time, 33.4% rule out that the Republic of Moldova will *join the Russian Federation or a state union based on the former USSR*. Only 22.9% rule out that *Gagauzia will become an independent state*, but the prevailing perception (41.5%) is that this development has a small probability.

CHART 18. ASSESSMENT OF THE PROBABILITY OF SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



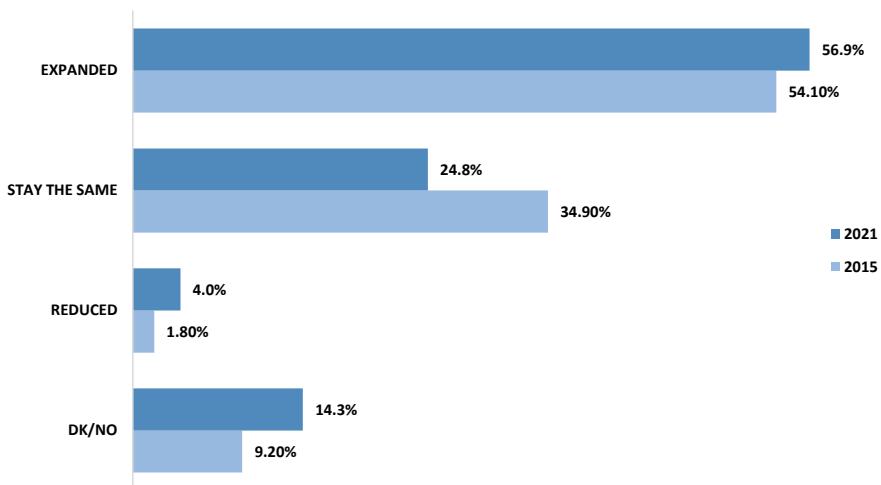
The political changes that occurred in 2020-2021 surprised most of the respondents. They were surprised both by the results of the 2020 presidential election (70.3%) and the parliamentary elections held in 2021 (64.4%). At the same time, given that the electoral political discourse propagated fear-mongering scenarios, targeting also inhabitants of Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district, the survey has also measured the perceptions of the respondents regarding the change in the probability of specific developments for the Republic of Moldova, as a result of presidential and parliamentary elections in 2020-2021. In respondents' perception, the results of the 2020-2021 elections did not significantly impact the probability or improbability of the occurrence of specific developments. The distribution of responses to the question which included the specification "following the results of the election" does not differ from the previous assessments made by the respondents (chart 18).

CHART 19. THE PROBABILITY OF SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA FOLLOWING THE RESULTS OF THE 2020-2021 ELECTIONS



Most of the respondents consistently claim that the competencies of the Gagauz autonomy should be extended. On the other hand, such claims do not seem to be based on an awareness of the subject, as only 29.9% of respondents confirmed they are familiar with the Law on autonomy adopted in 1994.

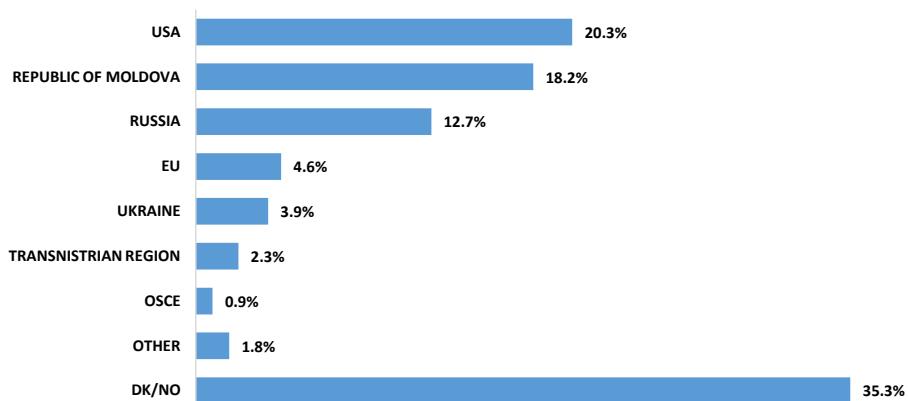
CHART 20. THE COMPETENCIES OF THE GAGAUZ AUTONOMY



Regarding the Transnistrian conflict, the majority of the inhabitants of ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district consider its settlement “very important” (47.9%) and “important” (38.2%).

At the same time, they consider that the USA (20.3%), the Republic of Moldova (18.2%) and the Russian Federation (12.7%) hinder the process of conflict settlement.

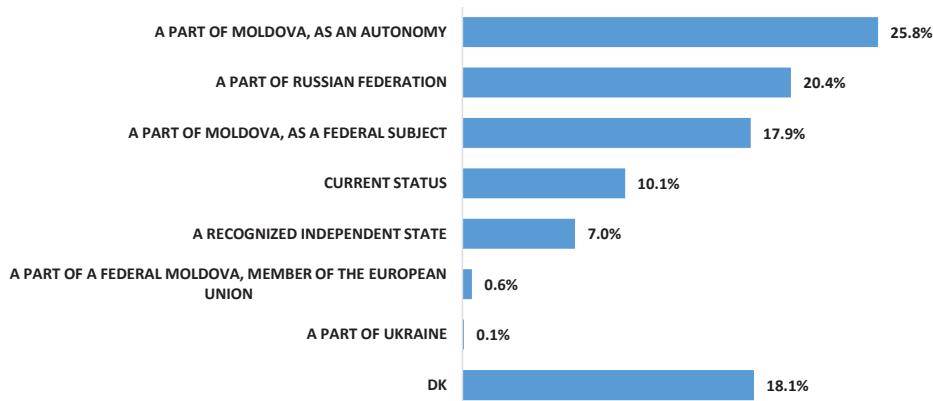
CHART 21. WHO HINDERS THE PROCESS OF THE TRANSNISTRIAN CONFLICT SETTLEMENT?



The participants in the survey expressed divided opinions over the future of the Transnistrian region. Every fourth respondent considers that the Transnistrian region will be reintegrated into the Republic of

Moldova as an autonomous region (20.3%). Almost 18% of the respondents think that reintegration will happen following the federalization of the Republic of Moldova outside the European Union. On the other hand, many respondents (20.4%) anticipate that the region will become part of the Russian Federation. Only 7% of the sample believe that the region will get the status of an internationally-recognized independent state.

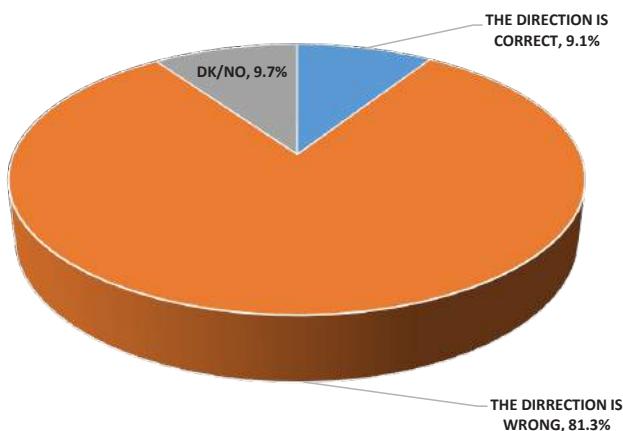
CHART 22. THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE TRANSNISTRIAN REGION



5. Politics: institutions and politicians

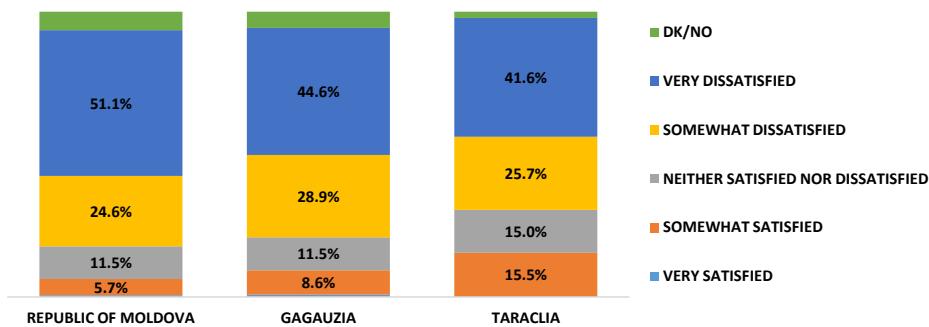
Compared to the national level (BOP June 2021), a higher share of respondents considers that the situation in the Republic of Moldova is moving towards a wrong direction. Eight out of ten respondents stated that the situation is oriented towards a wrong direction (BOP – 63.9%), and only 9.1% consider the direction is correct (BOP - 29.6%).

CHART 23. THE DIRECTION THE COUNTRY IS MOVING TOWARDS



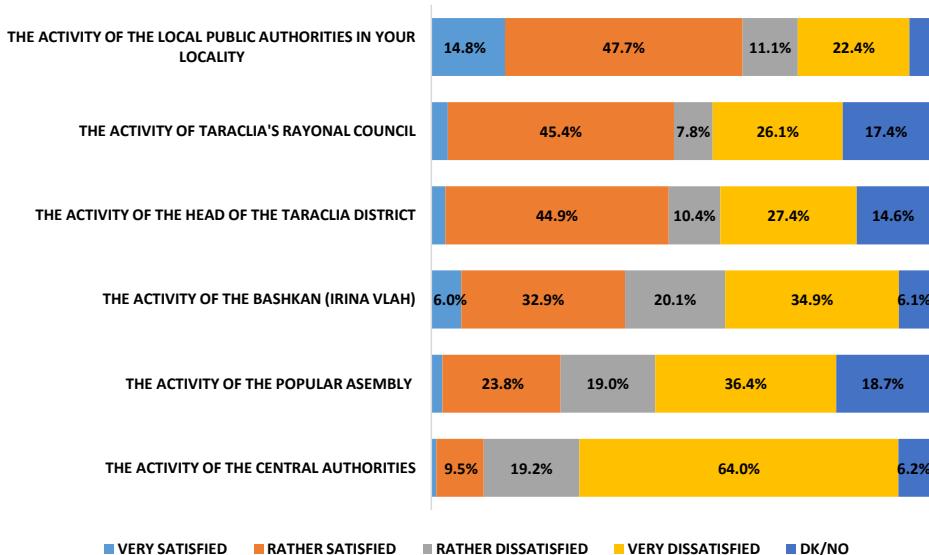
The economic situation is unsatisfactory both at the national level and at the level of the regions. Not more than 6% -15% of respondents gave positive assessments of the economic situation, while the negative assessments total 65%-75%.

CHART 24. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE ECONOMIC SITUATION



In terms of assessing the public authorities' work, an inverse relationship between the level of contentment and the distance to the public authority is traditionally noticed: the respondents are more content with the local authorities, and they display less contentment with the work of the national authorities. In contrast, the contentment with the regional authorities is average. Cumulatively, over 60% of respondents are content with the work of the local authorities, almost 50% are content with the activity of district authorities. 39% are content with Bashkan's work, 26% - with the work of the People's Assembly. Furthermore, only one in ten respondents displayed contentment with the work of the central authorities.

CHART 25. LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

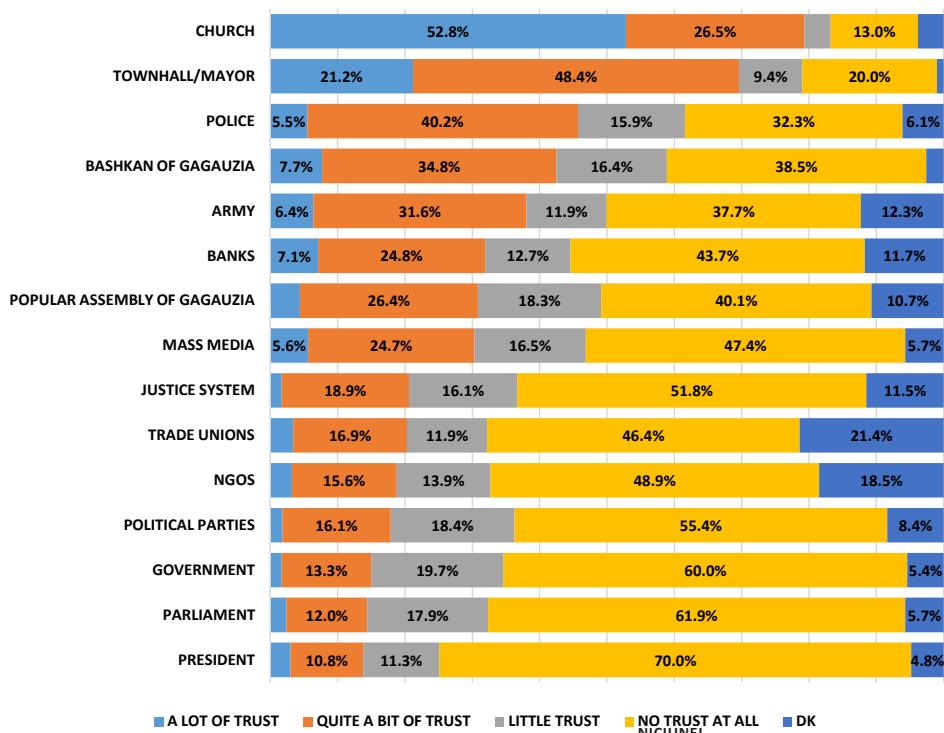


During the in-depth interviews, the respondents assessed the President of the Republic of Moldova's activity, mainly in comparison with the former head of state. The interviewees distrust the government, primarily due to its geopolitical orientation, which contradicts that of the Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district inhabitants. Inflation and the poor management of the pandemic situation also fuel the negative assessment of the President and the Government.

"People rely only on their own force. All prices have lately risen, including gas and electricity, thus violating human rights. People also relied only on themselves in the past, but now things have got even worse. If the President works, it's somewhat easier for the people. However, now the prices are rising every day, and the situation is getting worse ... We felt more protected when Dodon was a President because he collaborated with Russia and people felt more secure. However, now we feel directly having our hands tied, and the prices of all products are rising". (F, 28 yo, rural, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

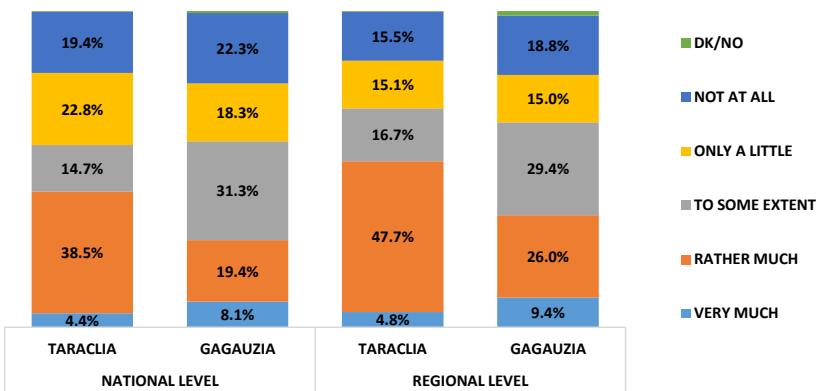
In terms of trust in institutions, the trust-related indicators are similar to those identified at the national level: the church, the local government and the police enjoy the highest level of trust, while the trust in central authorities and the political parties is low. At the same time, there are also some specific aspects: at the national level, the President, although being at the bottom of the rating, is still above other national institutions — the Government, the Parliament, the courts, while in this survey – the head of state ranks last. On the other hand, the Bashkan of Gagauzia is among the top 5 institutions that enjoy the highest trust level.

CHART 26. TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS



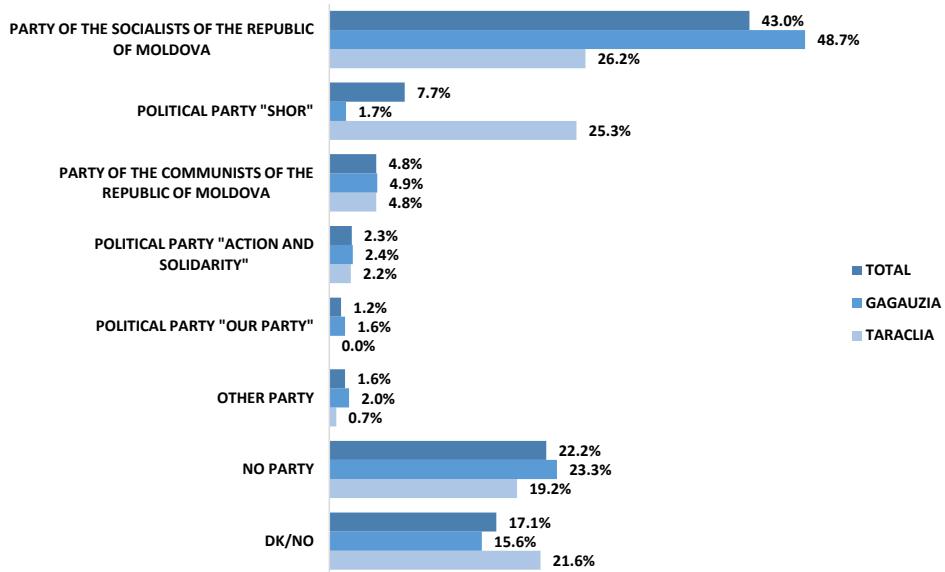
The respondents displayed a moderate interest in both national and regional politics. At the same time, the level of interest is much higher in the district of Taraclia than in Gagauzia ATU.

CHART 27. LEVEL OF INTEREST IN POLITICS



It is known that the Gagauzia ATU and the Taraclia district have usually displayed very distinct political preferences in favour of left-wing, pro-Russian political forces. This survey has reconfirmed such a state of affairs. The Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova (PSRM) is perceived as the main party representing the interests of Gagauzia ATU (48.7%), but preferences are shared between PSLR and Shor Party in the district of Taraclia (26.2% and 25.3%, respectively). At the same time, the share of respondents who believe that no party represents the interest of their region is high.

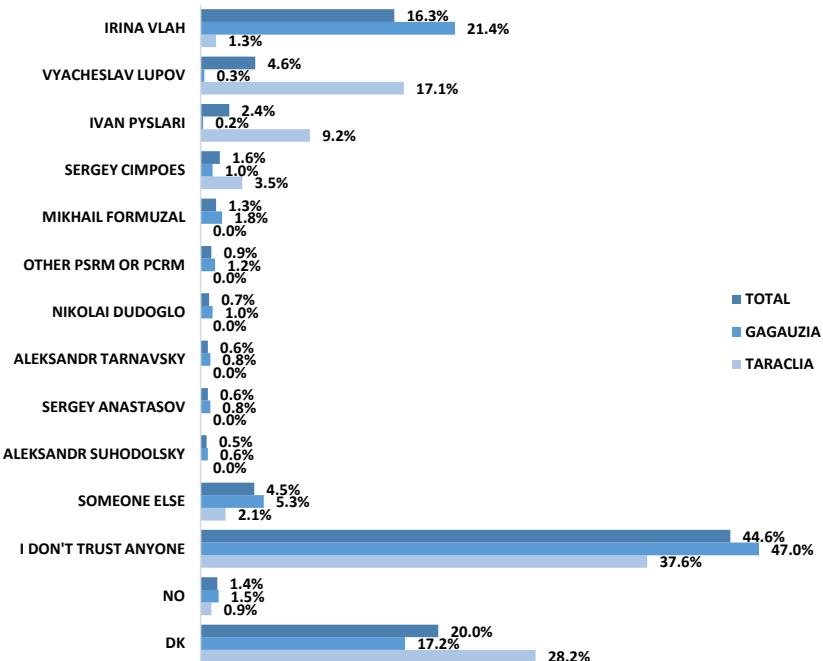
CHART 28. THE POLITICAL PARTY THAT REPRESENTS THE INTERESTS OF GAGAUZIA ATU / TARACLIA DISTRICT



Consequently, Igor Dodon is the politician who enjoys the highest level of trust (30.4%), followed at a considerable distance by Maia Sandu (3.8%) and Ilan Shor (3.0%). On the other hand, almost half of the respondents (45.2%) do not trust any national-level politician.

At the regional level, there is a shortage of political offers, too - most respondents did not express trust in any political leader, either stating straightforwardly that they do not trust anyone (44.6%) or not having any response (21.4%). Visible political figures are: in Gagauzia ATU - Irina Vlah, the Bashkan of Gagauzia, with 21.4% of confidence, and in Taraclia district - the mayor of Taraclia, Veaceslav Lupov (17.1%) and the President of the district, Ivan Pîslari (9.2%).

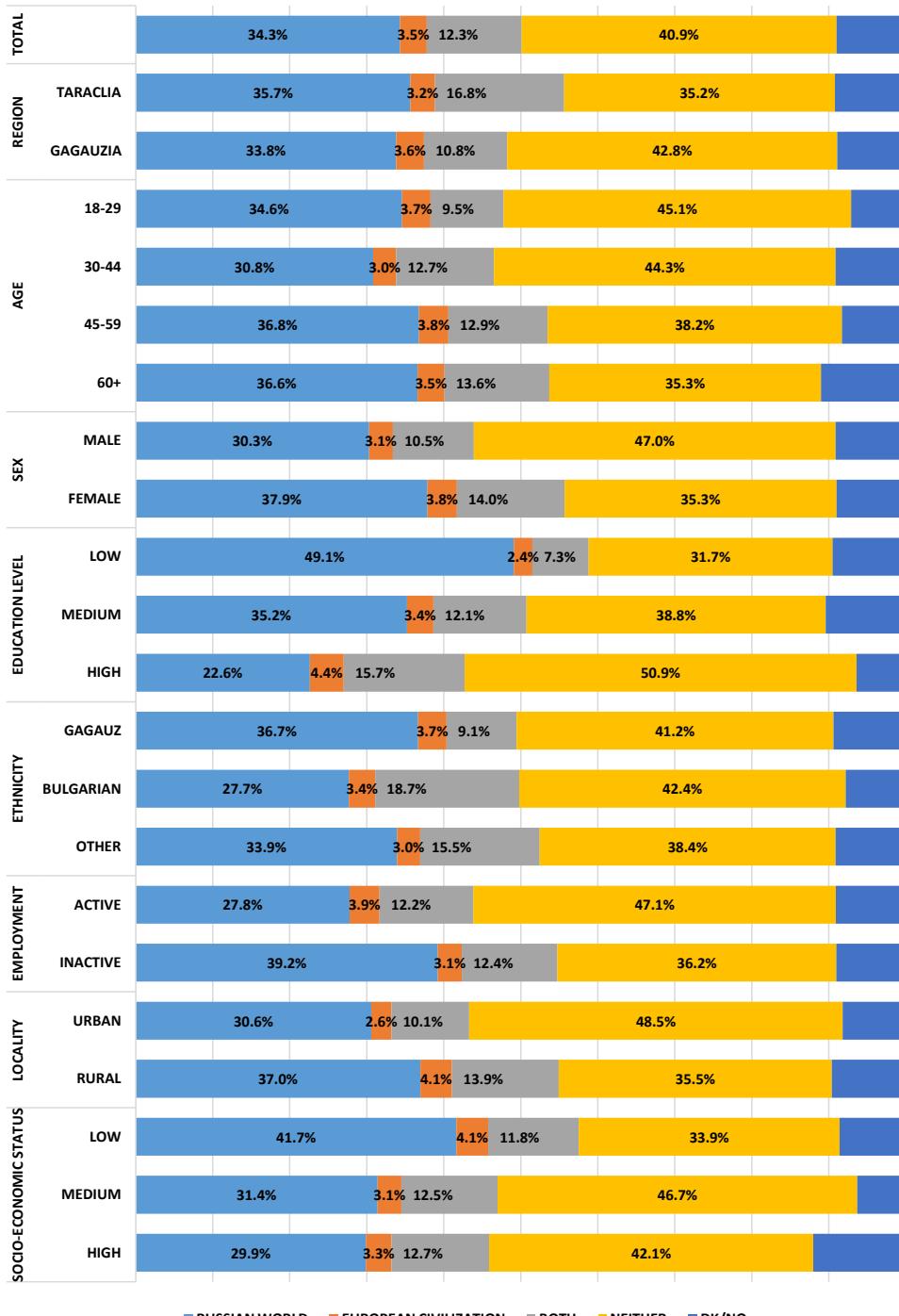
CHART 29. THE RATING OF REGIONAL LEADERS



6. Geostrategic orientations

The geostrategic orientation is like a demarcation line in the Republic of Moldova. In addition to economic, legal, or political factors, geopolitical preferences have a solid emotional foundation. The population of ATU Găgăuzia and Taraclia district has a strong sense of belongingness to the so-called "Russian world". Thus, 34.3% of respondents consider that the Republic of Moldova is part of the Russian World. However, this indicator decreased significantly from the values recorded in the 2015 survey (64.6%). At the same time, very few respondents (only 3.5%) believe that the Republic of Moldova is part of the European civilization. Four out of ten respondents consider that the Republic of Moldova does not belong to the Russian World or European civilization.

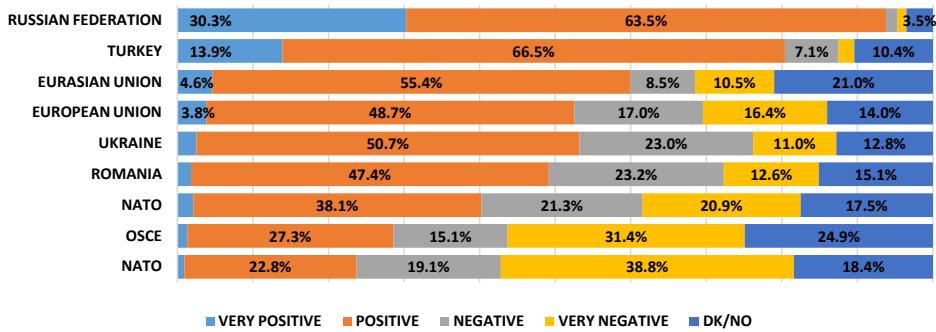
CHART 30. THE FEELING OF CIVILIZATIONAL BELONGINGNESS



■ RUSSIAN WORLD ■ EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION ■ BOTH ■ NEITHER ■ DK/NO

The Russian Federation is the most positively appreciated external partner of the Republic of Moldova - 93.8% of respondents have a "positive" and "very positive" attitude towards it. It is followed by Turkey, with over 80% of positive assessments, the Eurasian Union (60%), the European Union (52.5%). At the same time, respondents have a predominantly "negative" and "very negative" attitude towards NATO (57.9%) and the OSCE (46.5%). Attitudes towards the US and Romania are divided.

CHART 31. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE EXTERNAL PARTNERS



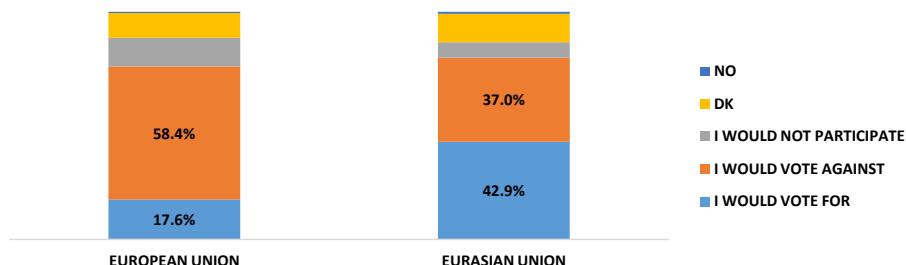
If a referendum were held, the preferences of the inhabitants of Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district would have been overwhelmingly for the accession into the Eurasian Union. However, since the 2015 survey, the share of those who would prefer to join the European Union has increased significantly. Thus, in separate referendums:

- 42.9% would vote for accession to the Eurasian Economic Union (83.8% - in 2015) and 37% - against it (5% - in 2015)
- 17.6% would vote for the accession to the European Union (3.6% - in 2015) and 58.4% - against it (80% - in 2015)

If requested to choose between joining the European Union and joining the Eurasian Economic Union, 44.1% of respondents would vote for the accession to the Eurasian Economic Union (86.9% – in 2015) and 19% – for the accession to the European Union (2.6% - in 2015).

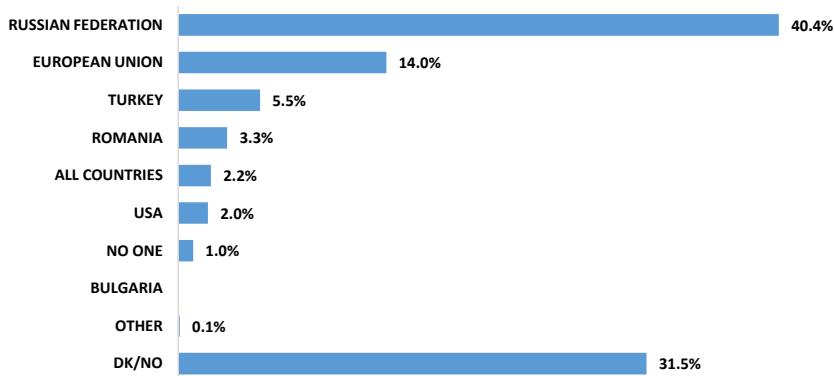
When asked what the Republic of Moldova should do concerning the Association Agreement with the EU, half of the respondents said that the Republic of Moldova should renounce this Agreement, not implement it. The renunciation of the Association Agreement is, in particular, suggested by the inhabitants of Gagauzia ATU, residents of the urban areas.

CHART 32. PREFERENCES IN TERMS OF EXTERNAL INTEGRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



Concerning the external aid received by the Republic of Moldova, 40.4% of respondents consider that the Russian Federation provides the most aid to the Republic of Moldova, 14% – that the European Union does. The respondents from the Gagauz autonomy consider that the region is most helped by Turkey (50.8%), followed by the Russian Federation (22.6%) and the European Union (5.2%). At the same time, the respondents from the Taraclia district consider that the district is most helped by the Russian Federation (18.1%), followed by Bulgaria (13.9%) and the European Union (13.7%).

CHART 33. WHO PROVIDES THE MOST AID TO THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA?



The topic of development assistance was also addressed in the in-depth interviews. Some respondents argued that aid received from other countries denotes the state's weakness in managing its resources and its inability to meet the basic needs of its citizens.

Confirming the opinion poll results, when asked to specify which country offers the most extensive support to UTA Gagauzia, most interviewees mentioned Turkey as the first option. In the perception of the inhabitants of ATU Gagauzia, Turkey is always the country that gives a helping hand in need, the projects implemented by Turkey are large and impressive, and the support provided is visible and tangible. The location of the Turkish embassy in Comrat shows, in the interviewees' view, close ties and a lasting partnership between ATU Gagauzia and Turkey.

"Turkey helps us a lot. They opened a school, a subsidiary. Playgrounds for children have been built; fountains have been repaired, roads have been paved, there is street lighting everywhere. In the city centre, we have a park and a fountain. We are close to European standards". (F, 58 yo, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"Turkey. Whenever Moldova asked for help, Turkey has always been receptive. They send us aid. A new maternity hospital has been built in Comrat. It would be good for our people to be more active, not ask other countries for help". (F, 28 yo, rural, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"Turkey. They give us humanitarian aid, contribute to infrastructure development, and help the hospitals, rehabilitation centres, libraries, and nursing homes. They also have an embassy in Comrat. They always do their best to help us when we need them. There is close cooperation with this State". (F, 50 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"They financed the construction of the stadium, of the pupil's creation house, of the first kindergarten in Comrat, as well as the construction of the aqueduct in Vulcăneşti. Twenty years ago, the water supply system was renovated in Comrat. In addition to it, funds were provided for many small things, such as purchasing equipment and traditional costumes for houses of culture, etc.". (M, 32 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

The respondents' perception is that the Russian Federation contributes to the development of ATU Gagauzia to a lesser extent than Turkey but more than the European Union. However, contrary to the assessments given to the cooperation with Turkey, it was difficult for the respondents to specify projects financed by the Russian Federation in the region.

The perception of the extensive support provided by the Russian Federation is created not by specific projects but it is molded through media and the Russian language as the primary language of communication. The dependence on financial remittances and energy resources from the Russian Federation and exports to the Russian Federation complete this perception. As a cumulative effect, there are certain perceptions, permeated in the collective consciousness, of what the Russian Federation is for the inhabitants of the researched regions, a perception fed mainly by the information provided constantly and uniformly by the Russian media. As a result, ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia district inhabitants tend to consider the Russian Federation a strategic partner.

"Russia is the country that gives us even air. From the times of the USSR, Russia has helped us and continues to do so. We exported everything there, apples, pears, but now the borders are closed, and the farmers cannot sell their products, so they sell them for a few pence to juice producers. It is very difficult. Now they do not help us, because all ways have been closed. Those who rule do what they want. The price of gas will rise". (F, 58 yo, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"Many indeed say Russia helps us the most. I think that historical ties play a key role in this regard. Secondly, many people have relatives who work in Russia and obviously, their family's financial sources come from there". (F, 50 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

Some civil servants mention European Union financed projects. In the opinion of the interviewees, one aspect that diminishes the European Union's contribution to the development of the regions refers to the scale of the implemented projects. They are considered undersized and more intangible than those implemented by Turkey. Only one interviewee mentioned Romania, but the person could not name any concrete project.

"Europe comes up with projects that contribute to youth development. The European grants helped develop the public institutions, young people were involved, they were provided training". (F, 39 yo, urban, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"Oh, there are many. Due to the EU projects, houses of culture were built, development projects were implemented in practically every rural locality. They have provided advice in various fields. For example, in administrative development strategy, they have made investments in the business sphere. There were also projects for infrastructure development, for the development of tourism". (M, 32 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

"I forgot to mention the European projects implemented in all rural localities. They are the most important ... I've missed it, the EU has done a lot, including our village. I think that the available information also determines this perception. If you asked me about small projects, I think I would have mentioned first the EU's ones. Hibiscus bushes were planted in our locality. Dumpsters were purchased, chairs were installed. Many contributions have been made. However, these are small projects at the level of the locality. If the EU had built an institution, I think I would have named it first". (F, 47 yo, rural, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

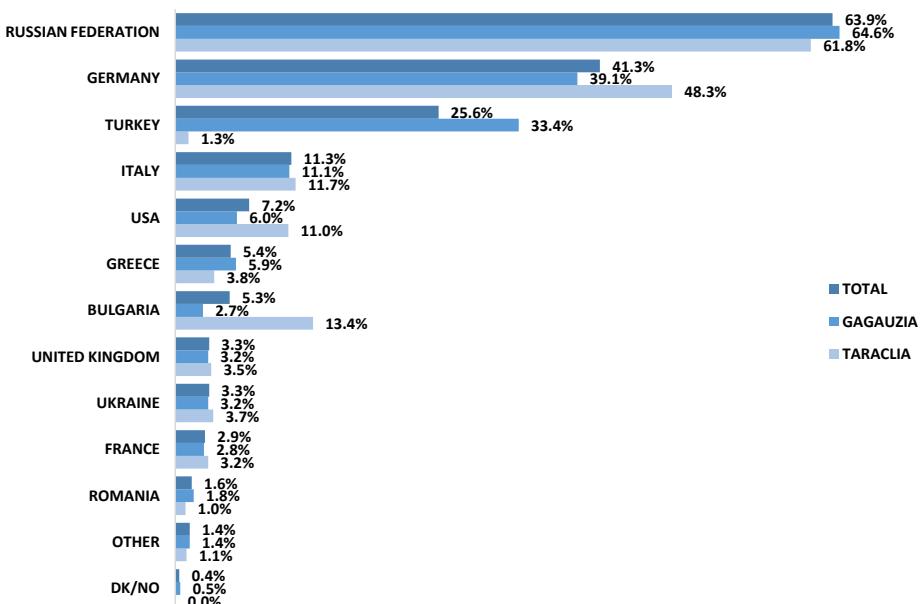
There are also opinions stating that the population assesses differently the support provided by partner countries, depending on the age. People aged 35-60 believe that the Russian Federation is omnipotent, as the USSR was, and the elderly perceive that the support provided during the USSR times is equivalent to that currently provided by Russia. Some young people, beneficiaries of various EU projects and consumers of independent and pro-EU online outlets believe that the European Union.

"The Russian Federation provides to us the most substantial help. It gives help to ordinary people living in the country. Those who grow grapes, apples, those who need gas, gasoline, fuel ... In the 1930s, when Russia entered Moldova, very few people could read and write, from 3 to 5%. So, the Russians have done so much for us. During the USSR times, the important positions in the State and society were held by the Russians, which is why 95% of children went to school at that time. Now we go backwards. Today, 20% of children cannot read or write, but they complete primary and even secondary school. They receive a certificate confirming they have attended classes, but they do not get a certificate of graduation". (M, 65 yo, rural, inhabitant of Taraclia district)

"I think this is genetically infiltrated propaganda, saying that the EU is bad, that Romania, in general, is our enemy, and that the USSR is our friend ... That's the result of television and of the inability to understand the official language. Most people watch Russian-speaking TV channels, namely those from Russia". (M, 32 yo, urban, inhabitant of Gagauzia ATU)

Gagauzia ATU and Taraclia district are, likewise the rest of the country, strongly affected by the phenomenon of labour migration - 63.7% of respondents stated they had close relatives working abroad when the survey was conducted. The geopolitical preferences and the language-related realities shape people's behaviour, including migration choices. Over the past decade, there has been a reorientation of migratory flows at the national level. However, at the level of the researched regions, the migratory flows continue to go towards the East, in the Russian Federation.

CHART 34. MIGRATION DESTINATIONS



Annex

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1. Sample structure | 41 |
| Table 2. How satisfied are you with the current economic situation in the Republic of Moldova?..... | 42 |
| Table 3. How satisfied are you with the current economic situation in Gagauzia?..... | 43 |
| Table 4. How satisfied are you with the current economic situation in the Taraclia district? | 44 |
| Table 5. Which of the following problems concerns you the most currently?..... | 45 |
| Table 6. Which of the following problems concerns you the most currently?..... | 46 |
| Table 7. How satisfied are you with ...? | 47 |
| Table 8. How satisfied are you with ...? | 48 |
| Table 9. How satisfied are you with ...? | 49 |
| Table 10. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 50 |
| Table 11. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 51 |
| Table 12. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 52 |
| Table 13. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 53 |
| Table 14. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 54 |
| Table 15. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 55 |
| Table 16. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 56 |
| Table 17. How much trust do you have in ...?..... | 57 |
| Table 18. When you think about yourself, who do you consider yourself to be, first of all?..... | 58 |
| Table 19. Do you agree that a citizen of the Republic of Moldova is obliged to ...?..... | 59 |
| Table 20. Do you agree that a citizen of the Republic of Moldova is obliged to ...?..... | 60 |
| Table 21. Do you agree that a resident of Gagauzia is obliged to ...?..... | 61 |
| Table 22. Do you agree that a resident of Gagauzia is obliged to ...?..... | 62 |
| Table 23. Do you agree that a resident of Gagauzia is obliged to ...?..... | 63 |
| Table 24. Do you agree that a resident of Taraclia is obliged to ...? | 64 |
| Table 25. Do you agree that a resident of Taraclia is obliged to ...? | 65 |
| Table 26. Do you agree that a resident of Taraclia is obliged to ...? | 66 |
| Table 27. Do you consider yourself integrated in the Moldovan society? | 67 |
| Table 28. Do you think that Moldova is a part of the Russian World or the European civilization? | 68 |
| Table 29. What culture do you identify with?..... | 69 |
| Table 30. What language do you usually (most often) speak at home?..... | 70 |
| Table 31. What two languages do you think young people living in Gagauzia / Taraclia should know first of all?..... | 71 |
| Table 32. How well do you speak the following languages?..... | 72 |
| Table 33. How well do you speak the following languages?..... | 73 |
| Table 34. How well do you speak the following languages?..... | 74 |
| Table 35. What language of instruction would you choose for your children/grandchildren?..... | 75 |
| Table 36. How satisfied are you with the quality of the official language classes in the schools of Gagauzia / Taraclia? | 76 |
| Table 37. How much do you feel the need to know the official language in your daily life and activities? | 77 |
| Table 38. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language? | 78 |
| Table 39. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language? | 79 |
| Table 40. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language? | 80 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 41. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language? | 81 |
| Table 42. Is the name of the official language essential for you - Moldovan or Romanian?..... | 82 |
| Table 43. What do you think can unite people living in the Republic of Moldova? | 83 |
| Table 44. Do you have relatives temporarily working abroad? | 84 |
| Table 45. In which countries do your relatives work? | 85 |
| Table 46. What will the future state structure of the Republic of Moldova be? | 86 |
| Table 47. The competencies of the Gagauz autonomy should be | 87 |
| Table 48. Are you familiar with the Law on the autonomy of 1994? | 88 |
| Table 49. Do you think the Law on the autonomy of 1994 is currently being properly implemented?.... | 89 |
| Table 50. In what language do you usually prefer to ...? | 90 |
| Table 51. In what language do you usually prefer to ...? | 91 |
| Table 52. How much trust do you have in mass media from ...?..... | 92 |
| Table 53. How much trust do you have in mass media from ...?..... | 93 |
| Table 54. How much trust do you have in mass media from ...?..... | 94 |
| Table 55. What TV channels do you watch the most?..... | 95 |
| Table 56. What TV channels do you watch the most?..... | 96 |
| Table 57. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations? | 97 |
| Table 58. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations? | 98 |
| Table 59. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations? | 99 |
| Table 60. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations? | 100 |
| Table 61. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations? | 101 |
| Table 62. How likely do you think it is that ... in the future? | 102 |
| Table 63. How likely do you think it is that ... in the future? | 103 |
| Table 64. How likely do you think it is that ... in the future? | 104 |
| Table 65. Which political system do you think is the best? | 105 |
| Table 66. What do you think the Republic of Moldova should do with the Association Agreement with the EU?..... | 106 |
| Table 67. If next Sunday there was a referendum on the accession of the Republic of Moldova to ..., would you vote for or against it? | 107 |
| Table 68. What would be your choice if you had to choose between the Republic of Moldova joining the European Union or the Eurasian Union? | 108 |
| Table 69. In your opinion, who provides the most assistance to the Republic of Moldova? | 109 |
| Table 70. Who do you think provides the most assistance to your region?..... | 110 |
| Table 71. Do you personally support the entry of Crimea into Russia?..... | 111 |
| Table 72. How important do you think it is for the future of the Republic of Moldova to resolve the Transnistrian conflict? | 112 |
| Table 73. In your opinion, which side of the negotiation process hinders the resolution of the Transnistrian conflict? | 113 |
| Table 74. How do you see the future political status of Transnistrian region? | 114 |
| Table 75. How do you think things are going in the Republic of Moldova: in the correct direction or the wrong direction? | 115 |
| Table 76. Were you surprised by the results of the ...? | 116 |
| Table 77. In your opinion, what is the likelihood that following the presidential and parliamentary elections results, the Republic of Moldova ...? | 117 |
| Table 78. In your opinion, what is the likelihood that following the presidential and parliamentary elections results, the Republic of Moldova ...? | 118 |
| Table 79. In your opinion, what is the likelihood that following the presidential and parliamentary elections results, the Republic of Moldova ...? | 119 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 80. How much are you interested in national-level politics?..... | 120 |
| Table 81. How much are you interested in local/regional-level politics?..... | 121 |
| Table 82. In your opinion, which party represents best the interests of the Gagauz autonomy / Taraclia district?..... | 122 |
| Table 83. In your opinion, which party represents best the interests of the Gagauz autonomy / Taraclia district?..... | 123 |
| Table 84. Which of the Moldovan politicians do you trust the most?..... | 124 |
| Table 85. Which politician from Gagauzia or Taraclia do you trust the most?..... | 125 |
| Table 86. Which politician from Gagauzia or Taraclia do you trust the most?..... | 126 |
| Table 87. How do you assess the activity of the members of the Popular Assembly of Gagauzia in the 2016-2021 mandate? | 127 |
| Table 88. Do you think that the elections in Gagauzia are free and fair?..... | 128 |
| Table 89. Are you going to participate in the Popular Assembly of Gagauzia elections on September 19, 2021?..... | 129 |
| Table 90. Who, in your opinion, was the best Bashkan of Gagauzia? | 130 |
| Table 91. Who do you think can become the next Bashkan of Gagauzia after the 2023 elections?..... | 131 |
| Table 92. In your opinion, what is the main cause of poverty in the Republic of Moldova?..... | 132 |
| Table 93. What do you mean when you talk about the danger of "romanization"?..... | 133 |
| Table 94. What is your ethnicity?..... | 134 |
| Table 95. What is the ethnicity of your wife/husband?..... | 135 |
| Table 96. What is the ethnicity of your mother? | 136 |
| Table 97. What is the ethnicity of your father? | 137 |
| Table 98. Why do you identify yourself as a representative of your ethnicity? | 138 |
| Table 99. How proud are you of your ethnicity? | 139 |
| Table 100. How do you feel about marriages between people of different nationalities?..... | 140 |

Table 1. Sample structure

| | | Number of respondents | % |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Total | | 620 | 100,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 156 | 25,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 464 | 74,8% |
| Age | 18-29 | 62 | 20,1% |
| | 30-44 | 122 | 33,0% |
| | 41-59 | 162 | 21,8% |
| Sex | 60+ | 274 | 25,1% |
| | Male | 271 | 47,5% |
| | Female | 349 | 52,5% |
| Level of education | Low | 141 | 21,8% |
| | Medium | 313 | 48,1% |
| | High | 164 | 30,0% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 372 | 59,2% |
| | Bulgarian | 133 | 20,4% |
| Employment status | Other | 115 | 20,4% |
| | Economically active | 212 | 43,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 408 | 57,0% |
| Locality | Urban | 254 | 41,5% |
| | Rural | 366 | 58,5% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 237 | 33,4% |
| | Medium | 201 | 33,0% |
| | High | 182 | 33,6% |

Table 2. How satisfied are you with the current economic situation in the Republic of Moldova?

| | Very satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied | DK/No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Total | 0,6% | 5,7% | 11,5% | 24,6% | 51,1% | 6,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 8,0% | 12,9% | 23,7% | 52,9% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,7% | 4,9% | 11,1% | 24,9% | 50,5% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 12,0% | 15,8% | 24,3% | 39,9% |
| | 30-44 | 0,7% | 4,8% | 9,7% | 29,2% | 49,5% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 1,4% | 0,5% | 9,6% | 23,9% | 57,8% |
| | 60+ | 0,0% | 6,2% | 12,2% | 19,5% | 56,4% |
| Level of education | Male | 1,2% | 6,2% | 11,1% | 18,2% | 55,8% |
| | Female | 0,0% | 5,2% | 11,9% | 30,4% | 46,9% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 0,7% | 7,5% | 13,3% | 14,6% | 52,6% |
| | Medium | 0,3% | 5,8% | 14,5% | 22,9% | 50,7% |
| | High | 0,8% | 4,1% | 5,3% | 34,1% | 51,3% |
| Employment status | Gagauz | 0,9% | 3,8% | 10,3% | 25,1% | 51,9% |
| | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 6,8% | 11,0% | 26,7% | 52,4% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 9,8% | 15,5% | 21,2% | 47,5% |
| Locality | Economically active | 0,7% | 4,8% | 10,6% | 28,3% | 49,6% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,4% | 6,3% | 12,2% | 21,9% | 52,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 0,6% | 7,2% | 8,1% | 24,3% | 55,2% |
| | Rural | 0,5% | 4,6% | 14,0% | 24,8% | 48,2% |
| | Low | 0,5% | 4,0% | 14,9% | 21,3% | 52,6% |
| High | Medium | 0,7% | 8,7% | 11,9% | 24,4% | 47,3% |
| | High | 0,5% | 4,3% | 7,8% | 28,2% | 53,4% |
| | | | | | | 5,8% |

Table 3. How satisfied are you with the current economic situation in Gagauzia?

| | | Very satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied | DK/NO dissatisfied |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Total | | 1,4% | 12,8% | 9,2% | 23,5% | 34,8% | 18,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 3,0% | 25,1% | 2,3% | 7,6% | 5,9% | 56,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,8% | 8,6% | 11,5% | 28,9% | 44,6% | 5,7% |
| Age | 18-29 | 2,4% | 13,3% | 8,4% | 28,8% | 26,6% | 20,4% |
| | 30-44 | 1,4% | 10,6% | 5,9% | 24,3% | 36,7% | 21,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 1,3% | 11,4% | 12,3% | 20,4% | 37,8% | 16,7% |
| | 60+ | 0,5% | 16,3% | 11,4% | 20,8% | 36,2% | 14,8% |
| Level of education | Male | 1,4% | 12,4% | 8,7% | 20,0% | 37,4% | 20,1% |
| | Female | 1,3% | 13,1% | 9,6% | 26,7% | 32,4% | 16,8% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 2,0% | 21,2% | 7,7% | 10,4% | 31,2% | 27,5% |
| | Medium | 0,9% | 13,4% | 10,0% | 23,7% | 37,0% | 15,0% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 1,6% | 5,8% | 9,1% | 31,7% | 34,3% | 17,4% |
| | Gagauz | 0,6% | 8,5% | 10,7% | 28,6% | 44,2% | 7,4% |
| Employment status | Bulgarian | 4,6% | 21,5% | 5,6% | 12,0% | 17,9% | 38,4% |
| | Other | 0,3% | 16,5% | 8,4% | 20,3% | 24,4% | 30,1% |
| Locality | Economically active | 0,9% | 10,1% | 7,9% | 28,8% | 35,3% | 17,1% |
| | Economically inactive | 1,7% | 14,8% | 10,2% | 19,5% | 34,4% | 19,4% |
| Local community | Urban | 0,7% | 15,4% | 7,3% | 18,2% | 40,7% | 17,7% |
| | Rural | 1,8% | 10,9% | 10,5% | 27,2% | 30,6% | 18,9% |
| Education level | Low | 1,0% | 17,5% | 9,9% | 19,8% | 32,8% | 18,9% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 12,0% | 13,8% | 22,6% | 33,0% | 18,6% |
| Income level | High | 3,0% | 8,9% | 3,9% | 28,0% | 38,6% | 17,7% |

Table 4. How satisfied are you with the current economic situation in the Taraclia district?

| | | Very satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Total | | 0,0% | 6,3% | 6,3% | 14,4% | 28,6% | 44,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 15,5% | 15,0% | 25,7% | 41,6% | 2,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,0% | 3,2% | 3,3% | 10,7% | 24,3% | 58,5% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 7,3% | 8,5% | 15,5% | 19,8% | 48,9% |
| | 30-44 | 0,0% | 5,5% | 4,4% | 20,5% | 31,7% | 38,0% |
| | 41-59 | 0,0% | 2,8% | 5,8% | 10,1% | 38,1% | 43,2% |
| | 60+ | 0,0% | 9,8% | 7,3% | 9,5% | 23,6% | 49,8% |
| Sex | Male | 0,0% | 6,5% | 5,2% | 12,7% | 30,1% | 45,4% |
| | Female | 0,0% | 6,1% | 7,2% | 16,0% | 27,3% | 43,3% |
| Level of education | Low | 0,0% | 13,1% | 8,5% | 7,6% | 31,2% | 39,7% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 5,3% | 6,6% | 15,9% | 25,2% | 47,1% |
| | High | 0,0% | 3,2% | 4,2% | 17,3% | 32,7% | 42,6% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 0,0% | 2,7% | 2,5% | 10,5% | 24,7% | 59,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 12,9% | 11,9% | 23,1% | 38,2% | 13,9% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 10,4% | 11,5% | 17,2% | 30,7% | 30,2% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 0,0% | 3,6% | 5,3% | 20,8% | 28,0% | 42,4% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,0% | 8,4% | 7,0% | 9,7% | 29,1% | 45,7% |
| Locality | Urban | 0,0% | 6,6% | 5,1% | 17,2% | 32,2% | 38,9% |
| | Rural | 0,0% | 6,1% | 7,1% | 12,5% | 26,1% | 48,1% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 0,0% | 6,5% | 8,4% | 13,0% | 27,7% | 44,5% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 8,7% | 5,5% | 11,5% | 25,5% | 48,8% |
| | High | 0,0% | 3,9% | 4,9% | 18,8% | 32,7% | 39,7% |

Table 5. Which of the following problems concerns you the most currently?

| | | Poverty | Prices | Unemployment | Crime | Corruption | Hunger | The future of my kids | Interethnic relations |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total | 30,7% | 50,4% | 47,8% | 5,7% | 24,5% | 2,3% | 33,4% | 1,1% | |
| Region | Taraclia district | 25,3% | 39,3% | 53,7% | 5,9% | 19,8% | 0,8% | 39,5% | 0,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 32,5% | 54,2% | 45,9% | 5,7% | 26,1% | 2,8% | 31,3% | 1,3% |
| | 18-29 | 17,9% | 59,4% | 58,8% | 5,7% | 37,7% | 3,5% | 31,3% | 0,0% |
| Age | 30-44 | 32,2% | 41,7% | 52,5% | 7,4% | 28,7% | 1,5% | 37,1% | 1,1% |
| | 41-59 | 31,8% | 50,1% | 47,9% | 4,6% | 16,3% | 1,6% | 37,8% | 1,3% |
| | 60+ | 38,0% | 55,1% | 32,9% | 4,6% | 15,6% | 3,1% | 26,2% | 1,8% |
| Sex | Male | 28,4% | 44,7% | 48,0% | 7,8% | 30,4% | 1,4% | 25,5% | 0,5% |
| | Female | 32,8% | 55,7% | 47,6% | 3,9% | 19,2% | 3,1% | 40,5% | 1,6% |
| | Low | 29,6% | 45,1% | 51,3% | 8,2% | 18,0% | 3,7% | 27,4% | 0,5% |
| Level of education | Medium | 30,1% | 50,5% | 50,6% | 4,1% | 25,9% | 2,6% | 36,8% | 1,0% |
| | High | 32,1% | 54,9% | 41,5% | 6,6% | 26,6% | 0,8% | 32,6% | 1,8% |
| | Gagauz | 33,4% | 55,0% | 49,0% | 5,4% | 26,3% | 2,4% | 28,8% | 1,1% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 27,8% | 50,7% | 45,8% | 10,1% | 19,5% | 1,6% | 40,5% | 0,5% |
| | Other | 25,8% | 36,9% | 46,5% | 2,2% | 24,5% | 2,7% | 39,4% | 1,6% |
| | Economically active | 27,4% | 49,0% | 48,7% | 8,8% | 32,5% | 2,2% | 36,6% | 2,2% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 33,2% | 51,6% | 47,2% | 3,4% | 18,5% | 2,4% | 30,9% | 0,3% |
| | Urban | 33,1% | 49,5% | 42,9% | 5,8% | 23,4% | 2,2% | 32,1% | 1,2% |
| | Rural | 29,0% | 51,1% | 51,3% | 5,7% | 25,3% | 2,4% | 34,3% | 1,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 34,4% | 51,3% | 49,1% | 4,1% | 18,2% | 4,7% | 32,1% | 0,5% |
| | Medium | 30,9% | 49,0% | 46,9% | 5,9% | 27,3% | 1,5% | 34,0% | 1,1% |
| | High | 26,8% | 51,0% | 47,5% | 7,2% | 28,2% | 0,7% | 34,0% | 1,7% |

Table 6. Which of the following problems concerns you the most currently?

| | | Natural disasters | Possibility of a war in the region | Dictatorship | Health issues | No heating during winter | Financial crisis | Other | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | | 1,1% | 5,4% | 5,0% | 17,8% | 12,0% | 30,2% | 7,4% | 1,9% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 1,9% | 9,1% | 2,7% | 19,6% | 14,8% | 32,9% | 6,3% | 2,5% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,9% | 4,1% | 5,8% | 17,2% | 11,1% | 29,4% | 7,8% | 1,8% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 7,2% | 7,0% | 14,2% | 4,8% | 36,9% | 3,5% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 0,7% | 4,7% | 5,2% | 17,6% | 10,3% | 26,8% | 5,2% | 1,9% |
| 60+ | 41-59 | 0,5% | 5,4% | 5,7% | 17,5% | 12,3% | 32,1% | 10,1% | 2,4% |
| | 60+ | 3,2% | 4,9% | 2,7% | 21,1% | 20,0% | 27,8% | 11,1% | 3,2% |
| Sex | Male | 0,9% | 7,4% | 4,8% | 20,3% | 8,6% | 25,4% | 9,4% | 2,5% |
| | Female | 1,4% | 3,6% | 5,3% | 15,5% | 15,1% | 34,6% | 5,6% | 1,5% |
| Level of education | Low | 2,7% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 14,4% | 16,3% | 28,2% | 8,7% | 5,4% |
| | Medium | 0,5% | 7,5% | 4,4% | 17,9% | 11,2% | 28,2% | 6,2% | 1,2% |
| | High | 1,0% | 5,1% | 9,7% | 19,6% | 10,5% | 35,0% | 8,4% | 0,6% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 0,5% | 6,3% | 5,7% | 18,7% | 10,5% | 29,9% | 8,2% | 1,9% |
| | Bulgarian | 2,5% | 4,1% | 4,0% | 12,1% | 16,4% | 28,9% | 5,5% | 1,5% |
| | Other | 1,6% | 4,2% | 4,1% | 20,9% | 12,2% | 32,6% | 6,9% | 2,4% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 0,8% | 5,9% | 6,8% | 19,0% | 9,9% | 28,0% | 4,0% | 1,9% |
| | Economically inactive | 1,4% | 5,0% | 3,7% | 16,8% | 13,6% | 31,9% | 10,0% | 2,0% |
| | Urban | 0,6% | 2,0% | 3,8% | 22,4% | 14,1% | 36,3% | 7,7% | 1,6% |
| Locality | Rural | 1,5% | 7,8% | 5,9% | 14,5% | 10,6% | 26,0% | 7,2% | 2,2% |
| | Low | 1,2% | 5,8% | 2,4% | 14,9% | 17,5% | 24,1% | 8,3% | 3,7% |
| | Medium | 0,6% | 4,9% | 7,3% | 15,9% | 12,2% | 31,9% | 8,4% | 0,6% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 1,6% | 5,5% | 5,3% | 22,4% | 6,5% | 34,7% | 5,5% | 1,5% |

Table 7. How satisfied are you with ...?

| | | The activity of the central authorities of the Republic of Moldova | | | | The activity of the Bashkan of Gagauzia (Irina Vlah) | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|----------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| Total | | Very satisfied | Rather satisfied | Rather unsatisfied | Very unsatisfied | DK/NO | Very satisfied | Rather satisfied | Rather unsatisfied | Very unsatisfied | DK/NO |
| Region | Taraclia district | 1,0% | 9,5% | 19,2% | 64,0% | 6,2% | 6,0% | 32,9% | 20,1% | 34,9% | 6,1% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,0% | 13,2% | 17,3% | 66,8% | 2,8% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 1,4% | 8,3% | 19,9% | 63,1% | 7,4% | 6,0% | 32,9% | 20,1% | 34,9% | 6,1% |
| | 30-44 | 0,0% | 9,6% | 35,6% | 47,6% | 7,2% | 6,0% | 46,4% | 18,4% | 18,9% | 10,3% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 2,2% | 9,0% | 15,8% | 69,0% | 4,0% | 5,6% | 27,6% | 22,1% | 40,9% | 4,0% |
| | 60+ | 0,7% | 5,6% | 18,2% | 68,0% | 7,4% | 6,6% | 27,2% | 19,8% | 40,9% | 5,5% |
| Level of education | Male | 0,6% | 13,4% | 11,5% | 67,2% | 7,3% | 6,1% | 33,3% | 19,2% | 35,7% | 5,8% |
| | Female | 2,0% | 8,0% | 15,0% | 68,4% | 6,5% | 5,9% | 32,6% | 19,0% | 37,2% | 5,3% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 0,2% | 10,9% | 23,0% | 60,0% | 5,9% | 6,1% | 33,3% | 21,0% | 32,8% | 6,8% |
| | Medium | 0,3% | 11,1% | 12,7% | 67,1% | 8,7% | 6,5% | 35,1% | 14,8% | 36,4% | 7,1% |
| Employment status | High | 1,3% | 8,3% | 19,2% | 65,0% | 6,2% | 3,9% | 36,7% | 18,8% | 34,2% | 6,3% |
| | Gagauz | 1,1% | 10,4% | 23,9% | 60,2% | 4,5% | 9,1% | 26,1% | 23,8% | 35,6% | 5,3% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 1,2% | 7,5% | 20,3% | 63,7% | 7,3% | 6,5% | 33,0% | 19,0% | 36,4% | 5,1% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 6,4% | 17,6% | 73,0% | 3,0% | 6,7% | 28,3% | 25,1% | 35,3% | 4,6% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 1,6% | 18,4% | 17,8% | 56,0% | 6,3% | 3,4% | 34,8% | 22,5% | 27,6% | 11,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 1,5% | 6,9% | 19,3% | 65,5% | 6,8% | 4,5% | 30,2% | 23,9% | 35,9% | 5,5% |
| Local | Urban | 0,7% | 11,5% | 19,2% | 62,9% | 5,7% | 7,2% | 35,1% | 17,1% | 34,1% | 6,6% |
| | Rural | 0,8% | 7,6% | 18,3% | 69,0% | 4,2% | 5,9% | 32,6% | 17,5% | 39,2% | 4,7% |
| Local | Low | 1,2% | 10,8% | 19,9% | 60,4% | 7,6% | 6,1% | 33,2% | 21,8% | 31,9% | 7,1% |
| | Medium | 1,2% | 11,2% | 16,4% | 64,8% | 6,4% | 6,2% | 35,9% | 13,7% | 38,2% | 6,0% |
| Local | High | 1,5% | 12,2% | 23,4% | 59,4% | 3,5% | 5,4% | 38,2% | 23,9% | 27,1% | 5,4% |
| | High | 0,5% | 5,1% | 17,9% | 67,8% | 8,7% | 6,4% | 25,1% | 22,0% | 39,6% | 6,9% |

Table 8. How satisfied are you with ...?

| | | The activity of the Popular Assembly of Gagauzia | | | | | The activity of the head of the Taraclia district | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
| | | Very satisfied | Rather satisfied | Rather unsatisfied | Very unsatisfied | DK/NO | Very satisfied | Rather satisfied | Rather unsatisfied | Very unsatisfied | DK/NO |
| Total | | 2,2% | 23,8% | 19,0% | 36,4% | 18,7% | 2,8% | 44,9% | 10,4% | 27,4% | 14,6% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 2,8% | 44,9% | 10,4% | 27,4% | 14,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 2,2% | 23,8% | 19,0% | 36,4% | 18,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 26,7% | 21,1% | 31,2% | 21,0% | 11,9% | 29,4% | 23,0% | 29,7% | 6,0% |
| | 30-44 | 3,5% | 20,8% | 18,9% | 38,2% | 18,7% | 0,0% | 52,1% | 5,0% | 30,3% | 12,6% |
| | 41-59 | 2,7% | 23,6% | 24,1% | 36,3% | 13,3% | 0,0% | 45,1% | 12,1% | 25,0% | 17,7% |
| | 60+ | 1,8% | 25,3% | 13,1% | 38,6% | 21,2% | 3,4% | 44,7% | 8,0% | 23,8% | 20,1% |
| Sex | Male | 3,0% | 24,4% | 15,2% | 38,0% | 19,3% | 4,1% | 47,2% | 1,3% | 35,1% | 12,3% |
| | Female | 1,4% | 23,2% | 22,3% | 34,9% | 18,1% | 1,6% | 42,7% | 18,9% | 20,1% | 16,7% |
| Level of education | Low | 6,4% | 29,1% | 10,3% | 31,9% | 22,3% | 0,0% | 62,2% | 3,8% | 14,5% | 19,5% |
| | Medium | 1,1% | 24,0% | 20,3% | 35,5% | 19,2% | 5,9% | 42,1% | 13,5% | 29,3% | 9,2% |
| Ethnicity | High | 1,6% | 20,8% | 21,7% | 39,9% | 16,1% | 1,6% | 27,1% | 13,9% | 40,7% | 16,7% |
| | Gagauz | 2,5% | 25,8% | 17,6% | 36,5% | 17,5% | 0,0% | 29,2% | 4,2% | 42,4% | 24,2% |
| | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 17,5% | 18,4% | 45,1% | 19,0% | 1,5% | 45,0% | 14,1% | 27,9% | 11,5% |
| | Other | 1,5% | 17,3% | 25,7% | 31,6% | 24,0% | 5,9% | 49,0% | 5,8% | 22,2% | 17,1% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 2,4% | 26,1% | 19,1% | 36,2% | 16,2% | 0,0% | 40,0% | 7,4% | 38,4% | 14,2% |
| | Economically inactive | 2,0% | 21,9% | 18,9% | 36,6% | 20,6% | 4,7% | 48,2% | 12,4% | 20,0% | 14,8% |
| Locality | Urban | 0,8% | 24,0% | 20,2% | 41,9% | 13,1% | 1,0% | 52,1% | 11,8% | 30,7% | 4,4% |
| | Rural | 3,1% | 23,6% | 18,1% | 32,5% | 22,6% | 4,2% | 39,4% | 9,3% | 24,9% | 22,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 3,1% | 23,3% | 17,2% | 35,8% | 20,6% | 1,0% | 50,6% | 11,8% | 19,8% | 16,7% |
| | Medium | 1,9% | 27,9% | 19,6% | 34,1% | 16,5% | 8,1% | 45,5% | 4,2% | 20,6% | 21,6% |
| | High | 1,5% | 20,2% | 20,0% | 39,2% | 19,0% | 0,0% | 36,9% | 14,4% | 43,7% | 5,0% |

Table 9. How satisfied are you with ...?

| | | The activity of the rayonal council | | | | | The activity of the local public authorities in your community | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|---|------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------|
| | | Very satisfied | Rather satisfied | Rather unsatisfied | Very unsatisfied | DK/NO | Very satisfied | Rather satisfied | Rather unsatisfied | Very unsatisfied | DK/NO |
| Total | | 3,3% | 45,4% | 7,8% | 26,1% | 17,4% | 14,8% | 47,7% | 11,1% | 22,4% | 4,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 3,3% | 45,4% | 7,8% | 26,1% | 17,4% | 14,0% | 61,4% | 8,0% | 11,9% | 4,7% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 15,0% | 43,0% | 12,2% | 26,0% | 3,7% |
| 18-29 | | 11,9% | 52,4% | 0,0% | 29,7% | 6,0% | 14,0% | 56,1% | 8,6% | 16,6% | 4,7% |
| 30-44 | | 0,0% | 46,6% | 2,5% | 30,3% | 20,6% | 11,0% | 44,5% | 14,1% | 24,8% | 5,6% |
| 41-59 | | 1,9% | 40,3% | 16,6% | 23,4% | 17,9% | 16,0% | 44,0% | 11,3% | 25,2% | 3,5% |
| 60+ | | 3,4% | 43,8% | 12,3% | 20,3% | 20,1% | 19,3% | 48,3% | 9,1% | 21,5% | 1,7% |
| Male | | 4,1% | 42,5% | 3,2% | 34,3% | 16,0% | 16,2% | 44,6% | 10,4% | 25,2% | 3,6% |
| Female | | 2,5% | 48,1% | 12,2% | 18,5% | 18,7% | 13,6% | 50,4% | 11,8% | 19,9% | 4,3% |
| Low | | 0,0% | 60,9% | 7,1% | 12,5% | 19,5% | 9,3% | 44,8% | 11,4% | 29,8% | 4,7% |
| Medium | | 7,0% | 38,6% | 9,3% | 28,9% | 16,2% | 14,0% | 47,8% | 13,9% | 20,9% | 3,5% |
| High | | 1,6% | 36,3% | 6,4% | 39,1% | 16,7% | 20,2% | 48,9% | 6,6% | 19,9% | 4,3% |
| Gagauz | | 4,8% | 20,3% | 8,4% | 42,4% | 24,2% | 14,1% | 43,1% | 12,5% | 25,7% | 4,6% |
| Bulgarian | | 1,5% | 41,9% | 11,1% | 28,0% | 17,6% | 20,8% | 53,3% | 8,6% | 15,5% | 1,8% |
| Other | | 5,9% | 58,6% | 1,9% | 18,3% | 15,2% | 10,8% | 55,2% | 9,8% | 19,9% | 4,4% |
| Economically active | | 1,1% | 39,3% | 7,9% | 37,4% | 14,3% | 14,0% | 50,2% | 9,7% | 20,2% | 5,8% |
| Economically inactive | | 4,7% | 49,5% | 7,8% | 18,5% | 19,6% | 15,4% | 45,8% | 12,2% | 24,1% | 2,6% |
| Urban | | 1,0% | 45,9% | 12,3% | 30,7% | 10,1% | 16,1% | 47,4% | 8,7% | 23,7% | 4,0% |
| Rural | | 5,0% | 45,0% | 4,4% | 22,6% | 22,9% | 13,9% | 47,8% | 12,8% | 21,5% | 4,0% |
| Low | | 1,0% | 52,3% | 9,7% | 17,7% | 19,3% | 9,1% | 48,6% | 15,2% | 23,5% | 3,6% |
| Medium | | 9,6% | 44,0% | 4,2% | 20,6% | 21,6% | 18,2% | 45,5% | 7,3% | 25,9% | 3,1% |
| High | | 0,0% | 37,8% | 8,8% | 42,4% | 11,0% | 17,1% | 48,9% | 10,8% | 18,0% | 5,3% |

Table 10. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | The Government | | | | | The Parliament | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 1,7% | 13,3% | 19,7% | 60,0% | 5,4% | 2,4% | 12,0% | 17,9% | 61,9% | 5,7% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,4% | 21,2% | 20,8% | 52,5% | 5,2% | 3,1% | 15,5% | 18,8% | 56,9% | 5,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 2,2% | 10,6% | 19,3% | 62,5% | 5,5% | 2,2% | 10,8% | 17,7% | 63,6% | 5,7% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 16,6% | 25,1% | 56,0% | 2,3% | 2,4% | 11,8% | 26,1% | 56,2% | 3,5% |
| | 30-44 | 2,7% | 12,4% | 20,8% | 58,4% | 5,7% | 2,7% | 14,5% | 14,3% | 62,9% | 5,6% |
| 60+ | 41-59 | 2,0% | 10,5% | 14,9% | 66,9% | 5,7% | 2,9% | 8,1% | 14,9% | 69,0% | 5,0% |
| | 60+ | 1,5% | 14,0% | 17,9% | 59,2% | 7,3% | 1,7% | 12,2% | 18,9% | 59,2% | 8,0% |
| Sex | Male | 2,6% | 13,9% | 17,5% | 61,0% | 5,1% | 2,6% | 12,7% | 17,5% | 62,3% | 4,8% |
| | Female | 0,9% | 12,7% | 21,6% | 59,0% | 5,7% | 2,3% | 11,4% | 18,3% | 61,6% | 6,4% |
| Level of education | Low | 2,7% | 16,7% | 14,4% | 59,6% | 6,6% | 3,6% | 21,0% | 9,4% | 59,4% | 6,6% |
| | Medium | 1,6% | 14,7% | 17,8% | 59,9% | 6,0% | 2,8% | 10,2% | 18,7% | 61,5% | 6,9% |
| Ethnicity | High | 1,2% | 8,2% | 26,6% | 60,2% | 3,7% | 1,1% | 8,5% | 23,2% | 64,1% | 3,1% |
| | Gagauz | 2,3% | 10,0% | 18,7% | 63,1% | 5,9% | 2,6% | 11,0% | 17,1% | 63,2% | 6,1% |
| Employment status | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 13,4% | 23,7% | 59,4% | 3,5% | 0,5% | 10,3% | 19,0% | 65,9% | 4,4% |
| | Other | 1,8% | 22,6% | 38,3% | 51,3% | 6,0% | 3,9% | 16,6% | 19,4% | 54,4% | 5,6% |
| Locality | Economically active | 2,8% | 11,0% | 38,4% | 60,4% | 7,4% | 2,5% | 11,4% | 17,3% | 61,6% | 7,1% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,9% | 15,0% | 20,6% | 59,6% | 3,9% | 2,3% | 12,4% | 18,5% | 62,2% | 4,6% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 1,2% | 7,4% | 16,6% | 69,0% | 5,7% | 1,4% | 7,6% | 12,5% | 70,9% | 7,6% |
| | Rural | 2,1% | 17,4% | 21,8% | 53,5% | 5,2% | 3,2% | 15,1% | 21,8% | 55,6% | 4,3% |
| Low | Low | 2,5% | 16,7% | 14,6% | 60,7% | 5,4% | 4,8% | 16,0% | 14,1% | 58,8% | 6,4% |
| | Medium | 2,2% | 14,5% | 21,8% | 58,0% | 3,6% | 2,1% | 13,8% | 20,7% | 59,8% | 3,6% |
| | High | 0,5% | 8,5% | 22,6% | 61,2% | 7,2% | 0,5% | 6,3% | 19,1% | 67,2% | 7,0% |

Table 11. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | The President of the Republic of Moldova | | | | The Bashkan of Gagauzia | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 3,0% | 10,8% | 11,3% | 70,0% | 4,8% | 7,7% | 34,8% | 16,4% | 38,5% | 2,6% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 1,3% | 15,5% | 11,0% | 67,2% | 5,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 3,6% | 9,3% | 11,4% | 71,0% | 4,7% | 7,7% | 34,8% | 16,4% | 38,5% | 2,6% |
| 18-29 | | 2,3% | 13,2% | 10,8% | 69,1% | 4,7% | 1,6% | 44,5% | 18,0% | 31,5% | 4,4% |
| 30-44 | | 4,4% | 8,1% | 13,0% | 68,7% | 5,9% | 6,6% | 28,9% | 17,0% | 46,8% | 0,7% |
| 41-59 | | 2,7% | 9,2% | 10,6% | 73,7% | 3,8% | 10,1% | 33,4% | 16,3% | 38,4% | 1,8% |
| 60+ | | 2,2% | 14,1% | 10,1% | 69,3% | 4,4% | 12,3% | 35,0% | 14,4% | 34,1% | 4,1% |
| Male | | 4,1% | 11,6% | 9,1% | 69,3% | 5,9% | 8,8% | 31,8% | 16,8% | 41,1% | 1,4% |
| Female | | 2,0% | 10,1% | 13,3% | 70,7% | 3,8% | 6,7% | 37,4% | 16,0% | 36,2% | 3,7% |
| Low | | 2,6% | 14,9% | 6,8% | 71,8% | 3,8% | 12,5% | 38,2% | 2,9% | 39,0% | 7,4% |
| Medium | | 2,2% | 10,1% | 10,0% | 71,0% | 6,8% | 6,3% | 39,5% | 19,5% | 33,8% | 0,8% |
| High | | 4,7% | 9,1% | 16,9% | 66,8% | 2,4% | 7,4% | 25,6% | 18,8% | 45,5% | 2,8% |
| Gagauz | | 3,4% | 8,9% | 12,0% | 71,4% | 4,3% | 8,0% | 32,9% | 17,2% | 39,2% | 2,7% |
| Bulgarian | | 1,2% | 13,1% | 10,5% | 72,1% | 3,2% | 17,0% | 28,0% | 11,0% | 40,5% | 3,5% |
| Other | | 3,8% | 14,2% | 10,3% | 63,9% | 7,8% | 1,9% | 46,7% | 15,4% | 34,5% | 1,5% |
| Economically active | | 4,3% | 8,6% | 12,6% | 68,8% | 5,7% | 7,0% | 31,8% | 18,5% | 40,4% | 2,4% |
| Economically inactive | | 2,1% | 12,5% | 10,3% | 70,9% | 4,1% | 8,3% | 37,1% | 14,8% | 37,1% | 2,7% |
| Urban | | 1,6% | 8,7% | 8,6% | 75,4% | 5,7% | 6,6% | 36,0% | 11,1% | 44,4% | 1,9% |
| Rural | | 4,1% | 12,4% | 13,2% | 66,2% | 4,2% | 8,5% | 33,9% | 20,1% | 34,5% | 3,1% |
| Low | | 3,0% | 13,9% | 7,1% | 72,5% | 3,5% | 9,0% | 41,1% | 12,9% | 35,2% | 1,8% |
| Medium | | 4,1% | 11,8% | 14,9% | 65,5% | 3,6% | 5,8% | 35,9% | 18,2% | 38,3% | 1,7% |
| High | | 2,0% | 6,9% | 11,9% | 71,9% | 7,3% | 8,4% | 27,9% | 17,8% | 41,7% | 4,1% |

Table 12. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | The Popular Assembly of Gagauzia | | | | | The Justice System | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | 4,4% | 26,4% | 18,3% | 40,1% | 10,7% | 1,7% | 18,9% | 16,1% | 51,8% | 11,5% | |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 22,3% | 11,7% | 57,0% | 8,6% | |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 4,4% | 26,4% | 18,3% | 40,1% | 10,7% | 2,1% | 17,7% | 50,1% | 12,5% | |
| Age | 18-29 | 1,6% | 27,8% | 25,5% | 36,1% | 9,0% | 1,2% | 21,2% | 18,0% | 51,4% | 8,3% |
| | 30-44 | 4,4% | 25,0% | 14,6% | 45,6% | 10,4% | 0,7% | 19,3% | 15,3% | 56,8% | 7,8% |
| | 41-59 | 4,5% | 28,1% | 19,6% | 37,8% | 10,0% | 2,0% | 15,0% | 15,6% | 54,2% | 13,2% |
| | 60+ | 6,9% | 25,5% | 16,0% | 38,5% | 13,2% | 3,2% | 19,9% | 15,9% | 43,6% | 17,4% |
| Sex | Male | 5,1% | 27,0% | 13,4% | 42,6% | 11,9% | 3,0% | 19,8% | 12,8% | 55,1% | 9,3% |
| | Female | 3,8% | 25,8% | 22,8% | 37,9% | 9,7% | 0,6% | 18,0% | 19,0% | 48,9% | 13,5% |
| Level of education | Low | 8,7% | 27,8% | 8,7% | 39,5% | 15,4% | 1,7% | 19,3% | 8,5% | 60,2% | 10,4% |
| | Medium | 3,3% | 29,7% | 21,2% | 34,2% | 11,6% | 1,5% | 17,2% | 16,3% | 50,0% | 15,0% |
| | High | 3,9% | 20,6% | 19,0% | 49,7% | 6,7% | 2,2% | 21,5% | 21,0% | 48,5% | 6,8% |
| | Gagauz | 4,9% | 26,6% | 19,2% | 38,8% | 10,4% | 2,6% | 17,5% | 17,0% | 50,0% | 13,0% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 7,8% | 27,6% | 8,1% | 42,9% | 13,6% | 0,3% | 19,7% | 10,7% | 60,6% | 8,7% |
| | Other | 0,7% | 24,6% | 19,1% | 44,9% | 10,6% | 0,7% | 22,2% | 18,9% | 48,3% | 9,9% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 3,1% | 26,2% | 18,6% | 41,5% | 10,5% | 1,6% | 19,0% | 19,4% | 51,2% | 8,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 5,5% | 26,5% | 18,1% | 39,0% | 10,8% | 1,8% | 18,8% | 13,5% | 52,3% | 13,5% |
| Locality | Urban | 4,2% | 23,6% | 15,4% | 45,8% | 11,0% | 0,8% | 16,8% | 14,6% | 58,2% | 9,6% |
| | Rural | 4,6% | 28,3% | 20,4% | 36,1% | 10,5% | 2,4% | 20,4% | 17,1% | 47,3% | 12,8% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 5,0% | 28,8% | 16,1% | 35,4% | 14,7% | 1,1% | 19,2% | 14,4% | 53,0% | 12,2% |
| | Medium | 5,3% | 25,2% | 17,6% | 42,9% | 9,0% | 2,3% | 23,3% | 15,3% | 48,8% | 10,4% |
| | High | 3,2% | 25,4% | 21,0% | 41,6% | 8,8% | 1,8% | 14,2% | 18,5% | 53,6% | 11,8% |

Table 13. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | The Army | | | | The Church | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 6,4% | 31,6% | 11,9% | 37,7% | 12,3% | 52,8% | 26,5% | 3,9% | 13,0% | 3,8% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 4,1% | 34,7% | 9,6% | 45,0% | 6,7% | 62,6% | 18,5% | 2,1% | 16,5% | 0,4% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 7,2% | 30,6% | 12,7% | 35,2% | 14,2% | 49,5% | 29,3% | 4,5% | 11,8% | 5,0% |
| 18-29 | | 4,7% | 35,7% | 16,5% | 33,7% | 9,4% | 45,5% | 34,6% | 8,1% | 9,6% | 2,3% |
| 30-44 | | 8,2% | 32,6% | 11,1% | 39,0% | 9,1% | 50,7% | 24,3% | 3,5% | 16,8% | 4,7% |
| 41-59 | | 4,1% | 27,4% | 13,4% | 43,0% | 12,2% | 52,5% | 24,8% | 2,3% | 15,3% | 5,1% |
| 60+ | | 7,6% | 30,9% | 8,0% | 34,6% | 18,9% | 61,6% | 24,6% | 2,4% | 8,6% | 2,9% |
| Male | | 6,3% | 31,1% | 11,0% | 42,9% | 8,6% | 49,0% | 28,0% | 2,7% | 14,9% | 5,4% |
| Female | | 6,5% | 32,1% | 12,8% | 33,0% | 15,6% | 56,2% | 25,2% | 4,9% | 11,2% | 2,4% |
| Low | | 9,0% | 30,7% | 3,6% | 46,7% | 10,0% | 66,6% | 19,6% | 0,5% | 11,7% | 1,5% |
| Medium | | 4,3% | 31,4% | 12,7% | 39,5% | 12,0% | 55,8% | 24,2% | 3,0% | 11,5% | 5,5% |
| High | | 8,0% | 33,1% | 16,4% | 27,9% | 14,6% | 38,1% | 35,7% | 7,8% | 15,5% | 2,8% |
| Gagauz | | 8,5% | 27,5% | 11,3% | 38,2% | 14,5% | 51,9% | 28,1% | 4,3% | 12,6% | 3,2% |
| Bulgarian | | 2,8% | 34,9% | 10,7% | 40,0% | 11,6% | 56,2% | 26,3% | 2,1% | 11,8% | 3,5% |
| Other | | 4,1% | 40,5% | 15,1% | 33,9% | 6,4% | 52,0% | 22,4% | 4,4% | 15,2% | 6,0% |
| Economically active | | 6,1% | 34,0% | 15,2% | 35,4% | 9,3% | 50,4% | 27,6% | 3,8% | 13,2% | 5,0% |
| Economically inactive | | 6,7% | 29,9% | 9,5% | 39,4% | 14,5% | 54,6% | 25,8% | 3,9% | 12,8% | 2,9% |
| Urban | | 6,8% | 35,4% | 8,4% | 39,2% | 10,1% | 47,1% | 26,0% | 5,3% | 17,0% | 4,7% |
| Rural | | 6,2% | 29,0% | 14,4% | 36,6% | 13,8% | 56,8% | 27,0% | 2,9% | 10,1% | 3,2% |
| Low | | 5,0% | 30,5% | 9,5% | 43,6% | 11,4% | 60,2% | 21,7% | 2,7% | 11,9% | 3,6% |
| Medium | | 8,3% | 36,0% | 11,0% | 31,8% | 13,0% | 53,2% | 26,3% | 5,5% | 10,6% | 4,5% |
| High | | 6,0% | 28,6% | 15,4% | 37,6% | 12,4% | 45,1% | 31,6% | 3,5% | 16,4% | 3,4% |

Table 14. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | The Town Hall | | | | | | Political Parties | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 21,2% | 48,4% | 9,4% | 20,0% | 1,0% | 1,8% | 16,1% | 18,4% | 55,4% | 8,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 22,8% | 56,5% | 6,4% | 13,8% | 0,4% | 3,6% | 26,2% | 24,1% | 39,9% | 6,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 20,6% | 45,7% | 10,4% | 22,0% | 1,2% | 1,2% | 12,7% | 16,5% | 60,6% | 9,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 23,9% | 47,6% | 9,6% | 18,9% | 0,0% | 3,6% | 18,9% | 21,7% | 50,2% | 5,7% |
| | 30-44 | 14,5% | 53,1% | 8,8% | 23,1% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 15,2% | 16,7% | 60,7% | 7,5% |
| | 41-59 | 22,8% | 47,0% | 7,2% | 21,9% | 1,2% | 2,2% | 10,6% | 16,9% | 61,4% | 8,9% |
| | 60+ | 26,5% | 44,2% | 12,0% | 15,0% | 2,4% | 2,3% | 19,8% | 19,4% | 47,3% | 11,2% |
| Sex | Male | 20,0% | 48,1% | 5,9% | 25,2% | 0,7% | 1,7% | 20,7% | 16,3% | 52,9% | 8,2% |
| | Female | 22,3% | 48,7% | 12,6% | 15,2% | 1,3% | 1,8% | 11,9% | 20,3% | 57,5% | 8,5% |
| Level of education | Low | 19,3% | 46,6% | 6,8% | 25,5% | 1,8% | 2,4% | 24,3% | 21,2% | 45,2% | 6,9% |
| | Medium | 22,5% | 49,9% | 9,5% | 17,5% | 0,6% | 2,2% | 15,9% | 18,3% | 55,5% | 8,1% |
| | High | 20,8% | 47,1% | 10,8% | 20,2% | 1,1% | 0,7% | 10,6% | 16,7% | 62,0% | 10,0% |
| | Gagauz | 21,3% | 43,9% | 9,9% | 23,8% | 1,1% | 1,8% | 14,1% | 15,2% | 59,3% | 9,5% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 21,4% | 57,3% | 7,3% | 13,4% | 0,5% | 1,0% | 16,7% | 27,0% | 48,8% | 6,4% |
| | Other | 20,7% | 52,6% | 10,0% | 15,4% | 1,3% | 2,4% | 21,2% | 19,0% | 50,4% | 7,0% |
| | Economically active | 20,1% | 52,7% | 7,1% | 19,5% | 0,6% | 0,9% | 15,0% | 16,0% | 58,3% | 9,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 22,0% | 45,2% | 11,1% | 20,3% | 1,4% | 2,4% | 16,9% | 20,2% | 53,1% | 7,4% |
| Locality | Urban | 15,9% | 57,2% | 9,1% | 16,1% | 1,7% | 0,5% | 12,6% | 18,6% | 60,9% | 7,3% |
| | Rural | 25,0% | 42,2% | 9,6% | 22,7% | 0,6% | 2,7% | 18,5% | 18,3% | 51,4% | 9,1% |
| | Low | 23,3% | 47,4% | 11,8% | 16,9% | 0,6% | 2,8% | 18,5% | 17,6% | 54,4% | 6,8% |
| | Medium | 16,6% | 46,8% | 10,8% | 24,0% | 1,8% | 1,6% | 16,5% | 17,4% | 54,8% | 9,8% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 23,5% | 51,0% | 5,7% | 19,0% | 0,8% | 1,0% | 13,3% | 20,2% | 56,9% | 8,6% |

Table 15. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | Banks | | | | Police | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 7,1% | 24,8% | 12,7% | 43,7% | 11,7% | 5,5% | 40,2% | 15,9% | 32,3% | 6,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 7,5% | 42,6% | 11,6% | 33,8% | 4,6% | 7,8% | 34,4% | 16,9% | 39,2% | 1,6% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 6,9% | 18,8% | 13,1% | 47,0% | 14,2% | 4,8% | 42,2% | 15,6% | 29,9% | 7,6% |
| 18-29 | | 7,3% | 26,4% | 20,1% | 36,9% | 9,4% | 7,4% | 35,5% | 21,1% | 27,7% | 8,2% |
| 30-44 | | 5,5% | 25,1% | 13,2% | 47,6% | 8,5% | 3,7% | 42,7% | 11,4% | 37,5% | 4,7% |
| 41-59 | | 10,1% | 23,0% | 9,4% | 46,9% | 10,7% | 6,6% | 38,4% | 15,3% | 35,0% | 4,7% |
| 60+ | | 6,2% | 24,6% | 9,2% | 41,2% | 18,8% | 5,4% | 42,5% | 18,2% | 26,6% | 7,3% |
| Male | | 8,5% | 23,5% | 9,8% | 47,2% | 11,0% | 4,5% | 39,2% | 14,5% | 36,3% | 5,4% |
| Female | | 5,8% | 25,9% | 15,4% | 40,4% | 12,4% | 6,4% | 41,1% | 17,2% | 28,6% | 6,6% |
| Low | | 8,0% | 31,2% | 5,4% | 43,0% | 12,4% | 3,7% | 39,6% | 8,0% | 40,5% | 8,3% |
| Medium | | 6,8% | 21,0% | 14,9% | 44,5% | 12,8% | 5,3% | 38,8% | 16,7% | 33,5% | 5,7% |
| High | | 6,1% | 26,4% | 14,3% | 43,4% | 9,8% | 7,2% | 43,6% | 19,3% | 24,8% | 5,1% |
| Gagauz | | 7,1% | 20,4% | 11,1% | 46,5% | 14,9% | 5,6% | 39,7% | 16,1% | 30,9% | 7,8% |
| Bulgarian | | 5,0% | 35,6% | 16,1% | 34,4% | 8,9% | 4,1% | 37,8% | 21,1% | 30,6% | 6,4% |
| Other | | 9,0% | 26,6% | 14,0% | 44,9% | 5,5% | 6,8% | 44,2% | 10,3% | 37,8% | 0,9% |
| Economically active | | 8,1% | 22,6% | 12,8% | 48,0% | 8,5% | 5,2% | 40,6% | 17,5% | 31,1% | 5,6% |
| Economically inactive | | 6,3% | 26,4% | 12,7% | 40,4% | 14,2% | 5,7% | 40,0% | 14,7% | 33,2% | 6,4% |
| Urban | | 4,4% | 25,9% | 14,0% | 47,2% | 8,5% | 2,8% | 43,8% | 16,5% | 33,9% | 3,0% |
| Rural | | 9,0% | 24,0% | 11,8% | 41,2% | 14,0% | 7,5% | 37,7% | 15,5% | 31,1% | 8,3% |
| Low | | 7,7% | 27,1% | 11,0% | 39,6% | 14,7% | 6,6% | 36,4% | 16,5% | 35,8% | 4,7% |
| Medium | | 7,4% | 27,2% | 11,8% | 42,9% | 10,6% | 6,1% | 44,8% | 13,5% | 29,3% | 6,3% |
| High | | 6,0% | 20,2% | 15,4% | 48,5% | 9,9% | 3,8% | 39,7% | 17,7% | 31,7% | 7,1% |

Table 16. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | Mass media | | | | | NGOs | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 5,6% | 24,7% | 16,5% | 47,4% | 5,7% | 3,2% | 15,6% | 13,9% | 48,9% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 4,2% | 25,8% | 21,2% | 44,9% | 3,9% | 1,5% | 25,7% | 14,9% | 43,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 6,0% | 24,3% | 15,0% | 48,3% | 6,4% | 3,8% | 12,1% | 13,6% | 50,9% |
| Age | 18-29 | 8,4% | 25,0% | 13,2% | 47,6% | 5,9% | 2,5% | 16,7% | 20,1% | 45,2% |
| | 30-44 | 3,7% | 18,3% | 16,0% | 58,0% | 4,1% | 3,4% | 16,2% | 14,3% | 53,2% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 6,0% | 22,3% | 16,1% | 47,3% | 8,3% | 2,6% | 13,5% | 8,7% | 54,7% |
| | 60+ | 5,5% | 35,0% | 20,3% | 33,6% | 5,6% | 4,2% | 15,5% | 13,0% | 41,0% |
| Ethnicity | Male | 5,9% | 26,1% | 14,6% | 47,4% | 6,0% | 4,3% | 16,7% | 13,2% | 48,2% |
| | Female | 5,3% | 23,4% | 18,3% | 47,5% | 5,5% | 2,2% | 14,5% | 14,5% | 49,5% |
| Level of education | Low | 4,7% | 29,5% | 8,5% | 48,6% | 8,7% | 5,3% | 12,8% | 6,7% | 45,1% |
| | Medium | 7,0% | 26,6% | 16,6% | 44,2% | 5,7% | 1,9% | 14,4% | 16,2% | 49,3% |
| Employment status | High | 4,1% | 18,5% | 22,0% | 51,6% | 3,7% | 3,9% | 18,3% | 15,7% | 51,5% |
| | Gagauz | 6,0% | 23,8% | 14,4% | 49,8% | 6,0% | 3,8% | 12,5% | 13,6% | 49,1% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 3,0% | 28,1% | 23,1% | 39,3% | 6,5% | 3,0% | 21,4% | 11,5% | 46,7% |
| | Other | 6,9% | 23,8% | 16,2% | 48,8% | 4,3% | 1,6% | 18,5% | 17,0% | 50,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 5,2% | 18,5% | 16,8% | 53,7% | 5,8% | 3,7% | 15,1% | 17,7% | 48,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 5,9% | 29,4% | 16,4% | 42,7% | 5,7% | 2,8% | 15,9% | 11,0% | 49,0% |
| Mass media | Urban | 2,3% | 24,2% | 18,3% | 52,3% | 2,9% | 1,9% | 14,9% | 12,8% | 55,7% |
| | Rural | 7,9% | 25,0% | 15,3% | 44,0% | 7,7% | 4,1% | 16,0% | 14,7% | 44,0% |
| NGOs | Low | 6,0% | 35,5% | 13,2% | 39,1% | 6,1% | 2,3% | 14,2% | 12,2% | 47,5% |
| | Medium | 5,5% | 20,5% | 17,5% | 52,0% | 4,5% | 3,7% | 17,5% | 11,7% | 48,5% |
| NGOs | High | 5,3% | 18,0% | 18,9% | 51,2% | 6,6% | 3,7% | 15,0% | 17,8% | 50,6% |

Table 17. How much trust do you have in ...?

| | | Trade Unions | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all |
| Total | | 3,4% | 16,9% | 11,9% | 46,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 3,6% | 24,1% | 14,6% | 39,9% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 3,3% | 14,4% | 10,9% | 48,7% |
| Age | 18-29 | 6,0% | 13,2% | 16,9% | 46,2% |
| | 30-44 | 1,1% | 17,3% | 13,0% | 51,8% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 4,9% | 17,9% | 6,7% | 47,5% |
| | 60+ | 3,0% | 18,3% | 10,8% | 38,7% |
| Level of education | Male | 3,4% | 17,6% | 10,7% | 45,8% |
| | Female | 3,4% | 16,2% | 12,9% | 47,0% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 3,0% | 14,5% | 7,1% | 41,8% |
| | Medium | 2,7% | 18,0% | 11,6% | 47,5% |
| Employment status | High | 4,8% | 17,0% | 15,5% | 47,9% |
| | Gagauz | 4,3% | 14,7% | 10,6% | 47,8% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 1,1% | 18,1% | 13,0% | 42,7% |
| | Other | 3,1% | 22,0% | 14,3% | 46,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 4,4% | 20,9% | 11,4% | 47,5% |
| | Economically inactive | 2,6% | 13,8% | 12,3% | 45,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 1,7% | 15,9% | 10,0% | 54,3% |
| | Rural | 4,6% | 17,5% | 13,2% | 40,9% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 3,5% | 17,5% | 10,6% | 42,5% |
| | Medium | 3,3% | 17,9% | 8,6% | 47,8% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 3,3% | 15,2% | 16,3% | 49,1% |

Table 18. When you think about yourself, who do you consider yourself to be, first of all?

| | Inhabitant of my town/village | Representative of my ethnic group | Citizen of Gagauzia | Inhabitant of Taradia district | Citizen of the Republic of Moldova | Citizen of Europe | Citizen of the World | Other | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | 18,1% | 1,1% | 27,5% | 4,4% | 35,9% | 1,5% | 7,8% | 1,0% | 2,8% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 25,5% | 1,2% | 4,4% | 17,3% | 40,1% | 0,6% | 6,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 15,6% | 1,0% | 35,4% | 0,0% | 34,4% | 1,8% | 8,4% | 4,8% |
| Age | 18-29 | 21,2% | 1,2% | 32,1% | 3,7% | 29,7% | 0,0% | 12,0% | 2,1% |
| | 30-44 | 12,8% | 0,7% | 27,4% | 3,5% | 40,0% | 3,3% | 7,7% | 0,0% |
| 60+ | 41-59 | 20,7% | 1,7% | 26,8% | 5,7% | 33,7% | 0,5% | 6,8% | 2,7% |
| | 60+ | 20,3% | 0,8% | 24,7% | 4,8% | 37,2% | 1,4% | 5,3% | 2,7% |
| Sex | Male | 15,7% | 1,5% | 23,2% | 2,9% | 39,0% | 2,3% | 10,0% | 4,6% |
| | Female | 20,2% | 0,7% | 31,5% | 5,7% | 33,0% | 0,8% | 5,9% | 4,4% |
| Level of education | Low | 26,0% | 0,9% | 24,5% | 9,1% | 32,0% | 0,4% | 3,3% | 3,2% |
| | Medium | 19,2% | 0,5% | 29,2% | 3,3% | 36,0% | 1,0% | 5,3% | 4,1% |
| Ethnicity | High | 10,8% | 2,0% | 27,0% | 2,7% | 39,0% | 3,3% | 14,3% | 0,5% |
| | Gagauz | 17,5% | 0,9% | 39,7% | 0,3% | 30,9% | 0,4% | 8,1% | 1,4% |
| Employment status | Bulgarian | 17,4% | 2,7% | 6,6% | 17,1% | 41,1% | 3,0% | 8,6% | 2,6% |
| | Other | 20,5% | 0,0% | 13,2% | 3,3% | 45,0% | 3,2% | 6,2% | 7,0% |
| Locality | Economically active | 14,5% | 1,1% | 28,7% | 4,3% | 39,7% | 2,1% | 5,7% | 1,1% |
| | Economically inactive | 20,8% | 1,0% | 26,6% | 4,4% | 33,0% | 1,1% | 9,4% | 2,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 7,1% | 1,0% | 29,8% | 7,6% | 37,8% | 1,8% | 9,9% | 2,8% |
| | Rural | 25,9% | 1,1% | 26,0% | 2,1% | 34,5% | 1,4% | 6,3% | 3,6% |
| Low | Low | 22,5% | 0,6% | 30,2% | 5,5% | 31,9% | 0,4% | 5,0% | 2,2% |
| | Medium | 17,9% | 1,0% | 25,1% | 4,0% | 39,2% | 2,3% | 9,4% | 2,4% |
| High | High | 13,8% | 1,5% | 27,3% | 3,6% | 36,5% | 1,9% | 9,0% | 5,5% |

Table 19. Do you agree that a citizen of the Republic of Moldova is obliged to ...?

| | | Serve in the National Army | | | | Participate in the parliamentary elections | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | Strongly agree |
| Total | | 42,1% | 14,1% | 11,8% | 24,4% | 7,5% | 79,7% | 10,4% | 3,0% | 4,4% | 2,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 40,9% | 11,6% | 5,5% | 38,7% | 3,4% | 94,3% | 3,2% | 0,0% | 2,5% | 0,0% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 42,5% | 15,0% | 13,9% | 19,6% | 8,9% | 74,8% | 12,8% | 4,0% | 5,0% | 3,3% |
| Age | 18-29 | 26,0% | 16,5% | 18,0% | 32,4% | 7,0% | 75,2% | 16,6% | 1,2% | 4,7% | 2,3% |
| 30-44 | 41,6% | 15,8% | 13,2% | 23,9% | 5,5% | 78,2% | 8,7% | 5,3% | 5,7% | 2,1% | |
| 41-59 | 45,4% | 12,1% | 14,4% | 24,3% | 3,8% | 85,7% | 7,8% | 1,9% | 2,9% | 1,9% | |
| 60+ | 52,9% | 11,8% | 2,7% | 18,9% | 13,7% | 80,1% | 9,9% | 2,5% | 3,7% | 3,7% | |
| Sex | Male | 44,5% | 12,2% | 10,9% | 28,3% | 4,0% | 77,1% | 11,4% | 5,1% | 4,8% | 1,6% |
| Female | | 39,9% | 15,8% | 12,6% | 20,9% | 10,7% | 82,1% | 9,5% | 1,1% | 4,0% | 3,3% |
| Level of education | Low | 43,5% | 7,4% | 3,7% | 31,0% | 14,4% | 77,2% | 3,7% | 2,0% | 7,9% | 9,1% |
| Medium | | 46,6% | 13,4% | 12,7% | 19,9% | 7,4% | 83,2% | 9,9% | 2,4% | 3,5% | 0,9% |
| High | | 34,4% | 19,9% | 15,6% | 27,2% | 2,9% | 75,6% | 16,2% | 4,7% | 3,2% | 0,3% |
| Gagauz | Gagauz | 41,3% | 12,0% | 14,7% | 22,7% | 9,3% | 76,9% | 10,4% | 3,8% | 4,9% | 3,9% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 41,7% | 19,3% | 4,7% | 28,8% | 5,5% | 86,2% | 9,0% | 2,2% | 2,5% | 0,0% |
| Other | | 44,8% | 15,2% | 10,6% | 25,0% | 4,4% | 81,2% | 11,8% | 1,5% | 4,7% | 0,8% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 39,0% | 16,6% | 15,9% | 22,3% | 6,0% | 76,0% | 10,9% | 4,8% | 5,0% | 3,3% |
| Economically inactive | | 44,4% | 12,3% | 8,7% | 26,0% | 8,6% | 82,5% | 10,0% | 1,7% | 3,9% | 1,8% |
| Locality | Urban | 39,3% | 16,1% | 15,3% | 23,6% | 5,7% | 81,4% | 11,2% | 3,6% | 3,4% | 0,4% |
| Rural | | 44,1% | 12,7% | 9,3% | 25,0% | 8,8% | 78,5% | 9,9% | 2,6% | 5,1% | 4,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 48,4% | 9,2% | 5,2% | 26,2% | 10,9% | 82,1% | 6,2% | 2,6% | 5,5% | 3,6% |
| Medium | | 40,2% | 14,4% | 11,1% | 26,8% | 7,5% | 76,8% | 13,1% | 3,5% | 5,1% | 1,4% |
| High | | 37,8% | 18,8% | 19,0% | 20,3% | 4,2% | 80,1% | 12,0% | 3,0% | 2,6% | 2,4% |

Table 20. Do you agree that a citizen of the Republic of Moldova is obliged to ...?

| | | Know the official language | | | | | Pay taxes | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO |
| Total | | 49,2% | 16,7% | 18,1% | 14,0% | 2,0% | 75,5% | 11,7% | 2,5% | 6,1% | 4,2% |
| Region | | 54,7% | 11,7% | 15,1% | 18,1% | 0,4% | 81,6% | 12,7% | 0,4% | 3,6% | 1,7% |
| Tatarlia district | | 47,4% | 18,4% | 19,1% | 12,6% | 2,5% | 73,4% | 11,3% | 3,2% | 7,0% | 5,0% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 47,6% | 19,0% | 11,8% | 20,4% | 1,2% | 67,8% | 15,5% | 4,8% | 9,4% | 2,5% |
| Age | | 42,9% | 15,8% | 25,7% | 13,5% | 2,1% | 75,2% | 11,8% | 1,4% | 5,6% | 6,1% |
| 41-59 | | 44,8% | 18,0% | 18,9% | 16,4% | 1,8% | 83,6% | 7,4% | 2,6% | 5,3% | 1,2% |
| 60+ | | 62,6% | 15,0% | 12,4% | 7,6% | 2,5% | 75,2% | 12,1% | 2,2% | 5,0% | 5,6% |
| Sex | | 50,0% | 15,6% | 18,8% | 12,6% | 3,1% | 77,2% | 9,6% | 2,8% | 6,1% | 4,3% |
| Male | | 48,5% | 17,7% | 17,5% | 15,4% | 0,9% | 74,0% | 13,6% | 2,3% | 6,1% | 4,1% |
| Female | | 58,5% | 3,4% | 15,4% | 18,4% | 4,3% | 68,1% | 9,8% | 1,2% | 10,5% | 10,4% |
| Level of education | | 44,7% | 20,1% | 19,4% | 14,2% | 1,6% | 77,6% | 10,1% | 3,9% | 5,5% | 2,9% |
| Low | | 49,4% | 20,7% | 18,1% | 10,8% | 1,0% | 77,6% | 15,7% | 0,9% | 4,1% | 1,8% |
| Medium | | 47,9% | 17,5% | 18,2% | 14,1% | 2,3% | 72,1% | 10,8% | 3,1% | 7,9% | 6,0% |
| High | | 47,6% | 18,4% | 17,2% | 15,5% | 1,3% | 85,3% | 9,9% | 0,5% | 3,5% | 0,8% |
| Ethnicity | | 54,5% | 12,7% | 18,8% | 12,5% | 1,6% | 75,5% | 15,9% | 2,8% | 3,7% | 2,1% |
| Bulgarian | | 49,7% | 15,7% | 19,2% | 12,5% | 2,8% | 77,0% | 8,8% | 3,7% | 7,6% | 3,0% |
| Other | | 48,8% | 17,5% | 17,3% | 15,1% | 1,3% | 74,4% | 13,9% | 1,7% | 5,0% | 5,1% |
| Employment status | | 45,9% | 15,7% | 23,2% | 13,8% | 1,3% | 85,7% | 7,1% | 2,1% | 3,2% | 1,9% |
| Economically active | | 51,5% | 17,4% | 14,5% | 14,2% | 2,4% | 68,3% | 14,9% | 2,8% | 8,2% | 5,8% |
| Economically inactive | | 51,4% | 11,7% | 16,8% | 16,6% | 3,6% | 68,5% | 15,1% | 2,5% | 6,1% | 7,7% |
| Locality | | 51,1% | 17,3% | 16,2% | 14,4% | 1,0% | 79,0% | 9,9% | 2,3% | 6,8% | 2,0% |
| Urban | | 45,1% | 21,2% | 21,2% | 11,1% | 1,3% | 79,0% | 10,0% | 2,7% | 5,5% | 2,7% |
| Rural | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Socio-economic status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Medium | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High | | | | | | | | | | | |

Table 21. Do you agree that a resident of Gagauzia is obliged to ...?

| | | Serve in the national army | | | | Participate in the election of the Bashkan and the Popular Assembly of Gagauzia | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO |
| Total | | 45,6% | 15,2% | 10,3% | 21,6% | 7,3% | 79,6% | 11,1% | 4,7% | 3,5% | 1,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 21,6% | 7,3% | 79,6% | 11,1% | 4,7% | 3,5% | 0,0% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 45,6% | 15,2% | 10,3% | 21,6% | 7,3% | 79,6% | 11,1% | 4,7% | 3,5% | 1,2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 29,9% | 19,5% | 16,3% | 28,2% | 6,1% | 68,7% | 22,1% | 4,6% | 4,6% | 0,0% |
| 30-44 | | 48,9% | 11,5% | 12,5% | 20,7% | 6,4% | 80,1% | 6,5% | 8,1% | 2,7% | 2,6% |
| 41-59 | | 46,4% | 17,8% | 9,5% | 23,1% | 3,2% | 86,1% | 8,0% | 1,7% | 4,1% | 0,0% |
| 60+ | | 54,0% | 14,0% | 2,9% | 16,0% | 13,1% | 82,6% | 10,3% | 2,8% | 3,0% | 1,3% |
| Sex | Male | 47,0% | 11,2% | 12,3% | 24,7% | 4,8% | 77,9% | 11,1% | 5,7% | 4,0% | 1,3% |
| Female | | 44,4% | 18,8% | 8,4% | 18,9% | 9,6% | 81,0% | 11,1% | 3,8% | 3,1% | 1,1% |
| Level of education | Low | 49,4% | 8,9% | 4,7% | 24,6% | 12,4% | 81,1% | 7,9% | 0,6% | 5,7% | 4,6% |
| Medium | | 47,6% | 15,6% | 9,1% | 19,0% | 8,7% | 81,9% | 10,4% | 3,7% | 3,5% | 0,5% |
| High | | 41,0% | 17,8% | 14,4% | 24,5% | 2,3% | 75,0% | 13,7% | 8,6% | 2,3% | 0,3% |
| Gagauz | | 43,9% | 12,8% | 11,7% | 23,3% | 8,3% | 79,8% | 10,3% | 4,3% | 4,0% | 1,5% |
| Bulgarian | | 47,2% | 18,5% | 13,3% | 19,6% | 1,4% | 73,3% | 10,9% | 11,7% | 4,1% | 0,0% |
| Other | | 53,0% | 24,8% | 2,1% | 14,5% | 5,6% | 81,4% | 14,9% | 3,0% | 0,7% | 0,0% |
| Economically active | | 43,7% | 13,5% | 12,5% | 24,3% | 6,0% | 81,7% | 5,8% | 6,8% | 4,3% | 1,4% |
| Economically inactive | | 47,1% | 16,5% | 8,5% | 19,5% | 8,4% | 77,9% | 15,2% | 3,0% | 2,9% | 1,0% |
| Employment status | Urban | 46,2% | 14,1% | 14,9% | 19,5% | 5,4% | 78,8% | 11,1% | 7,0% | 2,8% | 0,3% |
| Rural | | 45,2% | 15,9% | 7,0% | 23,1% | 8,7% | 80,1% | 11,1% | 3,0% | 4,0% | 1,8% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 48,7% | 13,0% | 4,2% | 19,2% | 14,7% | 77,1% | 11,4% | 5,4% | 3,4% | 2,6% |
| Medium | | 42,9% | 16,7% | 11,2% | 24,6% | 4,5% | 78,4% | 12,2% | 3,0% | 6,1% | 0,3% |
| High | | 45,4% | 15,6% | 14,7% | 20,8% | 3,4% | 82,9% | 9,8% | 5,6% | 1,0% | 0,7% |

Table 22. Do you agree that a resident of Gagauzia is obliged to ...?

| | | Know the Gagauz language | | | | Pay taxes | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO |
| Total | | 60,6% | 13,2% | 15,2% | 9,6% | 1,4% | 75,6% | 12,6% | 2,3% | 7,4% | 2,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 60,6% | 13,2% | 15,2% | 9,6% | 1,4% | 75,6% | 12,6% | 2,3% | 7,4% | 2,1% |
| | 18-29 | 59,2% | 14,0% | 17,5% | 7,6% | 1,6% | 74,2% | 10,8% | 1,5% | 11,9% | 1,6% |
| Age | 30-44 | 57,7% | 14,4% | 14,1% | 12,8% | 1,0% | 75,3% | 12,4% | 2,9% | 7,6% | 1,7% |
| | 41-59 | 59,0% | 14,2% | 15,8% | 10,1% | 0,9% | 78,8% | 15,2% | 1,8% | 4,3% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 66,7% | 10,3% | 14,1% | 6,8% | 2,1% | 74,7% | 12,1% | 2,5% | 5,9% | 4,8% |
| Sex | Male | 58,8% | 11,8% | 16,2% | 12,5% | 0,7% | 76,2% | 12,0% | 2,4% | 8,2% | 1,3% |
| | Female | 62,1% | 14,5% | 14,3% | 7,0% | 2,0% | 75,2% | 13,1% | 2,2% | 6,7% | 2,9% |
| | Low | 75,0% | 4,0% | 8,1% | 11,2% | 1,8% | 76,7% | 3,9% | 2,3% | 11,0% | 6,1% |
| Level of education | Medium | 60,0% | 12,7% | 15,9% | 10,7% | 0,7% | 73,8% | 14,7% | 2,3% | 7,3% | 1,8% |
| | High | 53,1% | 19,1% | 18,4% | 7,1% | 2,4% | 78,1% | 13,8% | 2,1% | 5,6% | 0,3% |
| | Gagauz | 68,8% | 11,5% | 12,3% | 6,5% | 0,9% | 72,9% | 12,8% | 2,8% | 8,8% | 2,6% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 28,4% | 21,7% | 14,0% | 31,9% | 4,1% | 85,1% | 10,9% | 0,0% | 4,1% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 37,5% | 17,1% | 29,7% | 13,1% | 2,6% | 83,8% | 12,2% | 0,7% | 2,6% | 0,7% |
| | Economically active | 55,7% | 14,5% | 13,8% | 14,8% | 1,2% | 73,8% | 13,3% | 3,4% | 9,6% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 64,4% | 12,2% | 16,3% | 5,5% | 1,6% | 77,0% | 12,0% | 1,4% | 5,7% | 3,8% |
| | Urban | 48,8% | 17,5% | 21,0% | 11,1% | 1,6% | 81,5% | 10,9% | 1,4% | 5,0% | 1,2% |
| | Rural | 68,8% | 10,3% | 11,1% | 8,5% | 1,3% | 71,5% | 13,8% | 2,9% | 9,1% | 2,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 63,5% | 10,9% | 13,6% | 11,3% | 0,7% | 72,6% | 14,4% | 2,1% | 6,7% | 4,2% |
| | Medium | 61,4% | 13,0% | 10,8% | 12,9% | 1,9% | 81,2% | 7,9% | 2,4% | 7,2% | 1,3% |
| | High | 57,2% | 15,6% | 21,0% | 4,8% | 1,5% | 72,9% | 15,6% | 2,3% | 8,3% | 1,0% |

Table 23. Do you agree that a resident of Gagauzia is obliged to ...?

| | | Know Moldovan*/Romanian language | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO |
| Total | | 29,0% | 20,1% | 27,3% | 19,2% | 4,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 29,0% | 20,1% | 27,3% | 19,2% | 4,4% |
| Age | 18-29 | 14,9% | 17,7% | 36,0% | 26,6% | 4,8% |
| | 30-44 | 25,7% | 20,5% | 32,2% | 18,2% | 3,4% |
| | 41-59 | 28,4% | 22,0% | 24,3% | 20,3% | 5,1% |
| | 60+ | 45,6% | 20,1% | 16,1% | 13,2% | 4,9% |
| Sex | Male | 31,2% | 19,2% | 26,9% | 20,2% | 2,6% |
| | Female | 27,0% | 20,9% | 27,7% | 18,3% | 6,1% |
| Level of education | Low | 31,7% | 12,2% | 23,6% | 23,6% | 9,0% |
| | Medium | 23,4% | 25,3% | 30,1% | 17,8% | 3,4% |
| | High | 35,9% | 16,6% | 24,8% | 19,2% | 3,5% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 28,4% | 22,0% | 24,4% | 20,3% | 4,9% |
| | Bulgarian | 26,8% | 17,0% | 24,9% | 30,0% | 1,4% |
| | Other | 32,9% | 12,6% | 42,0% | 8,7% | 3,8% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 27,5% | 21,6% | 29,0% | 18,2% | 3,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 30,2% | 18,9% | 26,0% | 20,0% | 4,9% |
| Locality | Urban | 28,4% | 11,5% | 35,1% | 21,3% | 3,7% |
| | Rural | 29,4% | 26,1% | 21,9% | 17,7% | 4,9% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 31,9% | 18,4% | 23,7% | 20,5% | 5,4% |
| | Medium | 35,9% | 12,6% | 28,0% | 20,4% | 3,0% |
| | High | 19,5% | 29,0% | 29,8% | 16,7% | 4,9% |

Table 24. Do you agree that a resident of Taraclia is obliged to ...?

| | | Serve in the National Army | | | | | Participate in the election of the rayonal council | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|--|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO |
| Total | | 54,9% | 8,4% | 1,9% | 30,6% | 4,2% | 94,0% | 3,0% | 1,0% | 2,0% | 0,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 54,9% | 8,4% | 1,9% | 30,6% | 4,2% | 94,0% | 3,0% | 1,0% | 2,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 29,8% | 11,5% | 0,0% | 52,7% | 6,0% | 94,0% | 0,0% | 6,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 46,3% | 10,2% | 0,0% | 35,8% | 7,8% | 94,7% | 2,5% | 0,0% | 2,8% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 60,4% | 0,0% | 8,0% | 29,7% | 1,9% | 98,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,7% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 79,1% | 12,0% | 0,0% | 8,9% | 0,0% | 88,7% | 8,6% | 0,0% | 2,6% | 0,0% |
| Sex | Male | 57,2% | 3,8% | 1,4% | 37,6% | 0,0% | 98,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 52,8% | 12,8% | 2,4% | 23,9% | 8,1% | 89,5% | 5,8% | 1,9% | 2,7% | 0,0% |
| | Low | 54,5% | 1,3% | 1,2% | 33,4% | 9,6% | 97,0% | 0,0% | 3,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Level of education | Medium | 68,3% | 4,2% | 1,1% | 23,9% | 2,5% | 96,4% | 1,0% | 0,0% | 2,6% | 0,0% |
| | High | 34,7% | 24,0% | 4,1% | 37,2% | 0,0% | 86,4% | 9,8% | 0,0% | 3,8% | 0,0% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 44,1% | 0,0% | 4,2% | 42,4% | 9,4% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Bulgarian | 57,5% | 9,3% | 2,6% | 28,1% | 2,5% | 92,3% | 5,2% | 1,7% | 0,7% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 53,5% | 9,4% | 0,0% | 31,5% | 5,6% | 95,1% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 4,9% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 59,9% | 6,7% | 1,0% | 28,8% | 3,6% | 96,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 51,6% | 9,6% | 2,5% | 31,7% | 4,6% | 92,3% | 5,0% | 1,7% | 1,1% | 0,0% |
| Locality | Urban | 59,5% | 6,3% | 0,9% | 32,3% | 1,0% | 96,7% | 1,0% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 51,5% | 10,1% | 2,6% | 29,3% | 6,5% | 91,9% | 4,5% | 0,0% | 3,6% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 56,0% | 3,1% | 2,1% | 33,0% | 5,8% | 93,8% | 2,1% | 0,0% | 4,1% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 63,8% | 11,7% | 2,3% | 16,0% | 6,3% | 87,9% | 7,3% | 3,4% | 1,4% | 0,0% |
| | High | 45,0% | 12,2% | 1,3% | 41,5% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |

Table 25. Do you agree that a resident of Taraclia is obliged to ...?

| | | Know Bulgarian language | | | | | Pay taxes | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO |
| Total | 53,6% | 5,9% | 10,8% | 28,1% | 1,5% | 90,2% | 3,2% | 1,3% | 3,7% | 1,5% | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taraclia district | 53,6% | 5,9% | 10,8% | 28,1% | 1,5% | 90,2% | 3,2% | 1,3% | 3,7% | 1,5% | |
| Gagauzia ATU | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 59,2% | 6,0% | 11,9% | 23,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| 30-44 | 38,1% | 2,5% | 15,8% | 41,1% | 2,5% | 89,8% | 2,5% | 0,0% | 5,2% | 2,5% | |
| 41-59 | 56,6% | 5,2% | 9,4% | 26,0% | 2,8% | 90,1% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 6,3% | 0,0% | |
| 60+ | 69,1% | 11,5% | 4,3% | 15,1% | 0,0% | 84,2% | 9,6% | 1,8% | 1,7% | 2,7% | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 56,6% | 1,4% | 10,5% | 30,1% | 1,4% | 93,1% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 6,0% | 0,5% | |
| Female | 50,8% | 10,1% | 11,1% | 26,3% | 1,7% | 87,6% | 5,8% | 2,5% | 1,6% | 2,6% | |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 69,5% | 4,0% | 4,2% | 19,8% | 2,6% | 87,4% | 0,0% | 2,5% | 6,8% | 3,3% | |
| Medium | 43,6% | 3,2% | 13,9% | 39,3% | 0,0% | 93,2% | 1,0% | 1,1% | 3,6% | 1,1% | |
| High | 48,8% | 12,6% | 14,5% | 21,5% | 2,6% | 89,3% | 10,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gagauz | 81,7% | 13,6% | 0,0% | 4,8% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | |
| Bulgarian | 61,6% | 6,2% | 12,6% | 19,6% | 0,0% | 89,2% | 5,6% | 2,2% | 1,8% | 1,2% | |
| Other | 31,8% | 3,2% | 10,8% | 49,6% | 4,6% | 89,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 8,1% | 2,6% | |
| Employment status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically active | 55,6% | 2,0% | 8,7% | 33,7% | 0,0% | 94,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 5,5% | 0,0% | |
| Economically inactive | 52,2% | 8,6% | 12,3% | 24,4% | 2,6% | 87,4% | 5,4% | 2,1% | 2,5% | 2,6% | |
| Locality | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 59,3% | 2,8% | 5,1% | 32,7% | 0,0% | 96,6% | 1,0% | 0,0% | 2,5% | 0,0% | |
| Rural | 49,3% | 8,2% | 15,1% | 24,7% | 2,7% | 85,5% | 4,9% | 2,2% | 4,7% | 2,7% | |
| Socio-economic status | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 49,1% | 7,3% | 9,7% | 31,7% | 2,2% | 82,5% | 2,1% | 3,2% | 8,4% | 3,9% | |
| Medium | 58,0% | 8,1% | 18,0% | 15,9% | 0,0% | 90,6% | 8,1% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 0,0% | |
| High | 55,1% | 2,0% | 5,5% | 35,2% | 2,2% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | |

Table 26. Do you agree that a resident of Taraclia is obliged to ...?

| | | Know Moldovan*/Romanian language | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | | Strongly agree | Somewhat agree | Somewhat disagree | Strongly disagree | DK/NO |
| Total | | 43,0% | 13,2% | 13,1% | 29,6% | 1,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 43,0% | 13,2% | 13,1% | 29,6% | 1,1% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 35,7% | 23,5% | 11,5% | 29,3% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 26,0% | 7,7% | 22,4% | 43,9% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 50,7% | 10,8% | 6,8% | 28,9% | 2,8% |
| | 60+ | 65,1% | 16,6% | 6,9% | 9,8% | 1,7% |
| Sex | Male | 40,7% | 8,7% | 15,3% | 33,0% | 2,2% |
| | Female | 45,2% | 17,5% | 11,0% | 26,3% | 0,0% |
| Level of education | Low | 40,5% | 8,2% | 6,4% | 44,9% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 43,5% | 9,9% | 11,6% | 34,0% | 1,0% |
| | High | 45,5% | 24,6% | 24,0% | 3,3% | 2,6% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 30,6% | 9,0% | 51,2% | 9,2% | 0,0% |
| | Bulgarian | 47,4% | 13,9% | 7,7% | 29,1% | 1,9% |
| | Other | 39,0% | 13,3% | 11,7% | 36,0% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 47,5% | 9,0% | 21,6% | 21,9% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 40,0% | 16,0% | 7,4% | 34,7% | 1,8% |
| Locality | Urban | 41,2% | 12,6% | 14,1% | 32,1% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 44,4% | 13,7% | 12,4% | 27,6% | 1,9% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 45,7% | 18,4% | 3,1% | 32,8% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 47,7% | 10,2% | 8,6% | 31,2% | 2,3% |
| | High | 35,1% | 9,4% | 30,4% | 23,7% | 1,3% |

Table 27. Do you consider yourself integrated in the Moldovan society?

| | | Yes | No | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | | 67,6% | 26,9% | 5,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 66,4% | 28,6% | 5,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 68,1% | 26,3% | 5,6% |
| Age | 18-29 | 64,1% | 34,7% | 1,2% |
| | 30-44 | 70,6% | 24,9% | 4,5% |
| | 41-59 | 67,5% | 24,6% | 7,9% |
| | 60+ | 66,8% | 25,1% | 8,1% |
| Sex | Male | 66,8% | 28,9% | 4,3% |
| | Female | 68,4% | 25,0% | 6,5% |
| Level of education | Low | 53,2% | 36,1% | 10,7% |
| | Medium | 68,9% | 25,8% | 5,3% |
| | High | 75,8% | 22,2% | 2,0% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 67,6% | 25,7% | 6,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 66,4% | 28,3% | 5,3% |
| | Other | 69,0% | 29,0% | 2,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 71,7% | 23,5% | 4,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 64,6% | 29,4% | 6,0% |
| Locality | Urban | 67,7% | 28,0% | 4,3% |
| | Rural | 67,6% | 26,1% | 6,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 60,1% | 32,3% | 7,6% |
| | Medium | 71,9% | 23,8% | 4,4% |
| | High | 71,0% | 24,5% | 4,4% |

Table 28. Do you think that Moldova is a part of the Russian World or the European civilization?

| | | Russian World | European civilization | Both | Neither | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Total | | 34,3% | 3,5% | 12,3% | 40,9% | 9,0% |
| Region | | 35,7% | 3,2% | 16,8% | 35,2% | 9,2% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 33,8% | 3,6% | 10,8% | 42,8% | 8,9% |
| 18-29 | | 34,6% | 3,7% | 9,5% | 45,1% | 7,1% |
| 30-44 | | 30,8% | 3,0% | 12,7% | 44,3% | 9,1% |
| Age | | 36,8% | 3,8% | 12,9% | 38,2% | 8,3% |
| 41-59 | | 36,6% | 3,5% | 13,6% | 35,3% | 11,0% |
| 60+ | | 30,3% | 3,1% | 10,5% | 47,0% | 9,1% |
| Sex | | 37,9% | 3,8% | 14,0% | 35,3% | 9,0% |
| Male | | 49,1% | 2,4% | 7,3% | 31,7% | 9,5% |
| Female | | 35,2% | 3,4% | 12,1% | 38,8% | 10,4% |
| Level of education | | 22,6% | 4,4% | 15,7% | 50,9% | 6,4% |
| Low | | 36,7% | 3,7% | 9,1% | 41,2% | 9,4% |
| Medium | | 27,7% | 3,4% | 18,7% | 42,4% | 7,8% |
| High | | 33,9% | 3,0% | 15,5% | 38,4% | 9,1% |
| Gagauz | | 27,8% | 3,9% | 12,2% | 47,1% | 9,1% |
| Bulgarian | | 39,2% | 3,1% | 12,4% | 36,2% | 9,0% |
| Other | | 30,6% | 2,6% | 10,1% | 48,5% | 8,2% |
| Economically active | | 37,0% | 4,1% | 13,9% | 35,5% | 9,6% |
| Economically inactive | | 41,7% | 4,1% | 11,8% | 33,9% | 8,6% |
| Locality | | 31,4% | 3,1% | 12,5% | 46,7% | 6,3% |
| Urban | | 29,9% | 3,3% | 12,7% | 42,1% | 12,0% |
| Rural | | | | | | |
| Low | | | | | | |
| Medium | | | | | | |
| High | | | | | | |

Table 29. What culture do you identify with?

| | Moldovan* | Russian culture | Turkic / Turkish culture | Gagauz culture | Bulgarian culture | European culture | Other | All cultures | None | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 12,6% | 30,6% | 0,7% | 32,9% | 11,9% | 1,6% | 0,5% | 4,0% | 3,9% | 1,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 21,1% | 34,2% | 0,7% | 4,8% | 33,7% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 0,6% | 3,5% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 9,7% | 29,4% | 0,7% | 42,4% | 4,6% | 1,7% | 0,7% | 5,2% | 4,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 13,1% | 28,9% | 0,0% | 41,2% | 10,8% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 4,7% | 1,3% |
| | 30-44 | 7,1% | 31,9% | 1,3% | 33,0% | 14,4% | 4,3% | 0,7% | 3,3% | 2,1% |
| 60+ | 41-59 | 11,0% | 35,2% | 0,8% | 30,1% | 10,8% | 0,6% | 1,3% | 6,3% | 4,1% |
| | Male | 20,6% | 26,2% | 0,6% | 28,6% | 10,6% | 0,2% | 0,0% | 6,3% | 5,4% |
| Sex | Female | 12,9% | 30,7% | 1,2% | 28,3% | 13,1% | 2,8% | 0,8% | 4,6% | 4,3% |
| | Low | 12,3% | 30,5% | 0,3% | 37,1% | 10,9% | 0,5% | 0,3% | 3,5% | 3,6% |
| Level of education | Medium | 14,8% | 39,4% | 0,3% | 28,9% | 11,1% | 0,0% | 0,6% | 0,4% | 4,3% |
| | High | 12,6% | 26,2% | 1,0% | 36,7% | 10,8% | 1,6% | 0,0% | 5,1% | 4,3% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 10,6% | 31,6% | 0,6% | 29,3% | 14,4% | 2,8% | 1,3% | 5,0% | 3,1% |
| | Bulgarian | 7,2% | 29,4% | 0,6% | 52,1% | 0,5% | 0,4% | 0,7% | 4,3% | 3,8% |
| Employment status | Other | 29,7% | 37,4% | 1,7% | 4,1% | 7,8% | 5,7% | 0,6% | 3,2% | 6,8% |
| | Economically active | 9,1% | 29,2% | 0,4% | 35,7% | 13,6% | 2,2% | 1,2% | 3,4% | 4,2% |
| Locality | Economically inactive | 15,1% | 31,7% | 1,0% | 30,8% | 10,7% | 1,1% | 0,0% | 4,5% | 3,7% |
| | Urban | 9,8% | 31,7% | 0,4% | 31,1% | 17,9% | 1,1% | 0,3% | 2,8% | 4,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Rural | 14,5% | 29,8% | 0,9% | 34,1% | 7,7% | 1,9% | 0,7% | 4,9% | 3,6% |
| | Low | 14,7% | 32,4% | 0,2% | 30,5% | 8,6% | 1,8% | 0,4% | 2,1% | 7,7% |
| | Medium | 13,6% | 32,5% | 1,5% | 30,9% | 9,4% | 2,9% | 1,2% | 4,2% | 3,1% |
| | High | 9,4% | 26,9% | 0,5% | 37,3% | 17,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 5,8% | 0,9% |

Table 30. What language do you usually (most often) speak at home?

| | Moldovan* | Romanian | Ukrainian | Russian | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Other |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Total | 2,2% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 50,4% | 34,4% | 12,0% | 0,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district Gagauzia ATU | 5,3% 1,2% | 0,0% 0,0% | 0,9% 49,9% | 51,7% 46,0% | 0,0% 1,9% | 42,1% 0,7% |
| Age | 18-29 30-44 41-59 60+ | 0,0% 0,0% 3,4% 5,9% | 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% | 0,0% 51,5% 62,5% 42,5% | 37,5% 27,3% 9,7% 38,7% | 9,8% 14,3% 0,0% 14,9% | 1,2% 0,5% 0,5% 0,3% |
| Sex | Male Female | 2,4% 2,1% | 0,0% 0,0% | 0,5% 0,5% | 44,6% 55,6% | 37,2% 31,9% | 14,7% 9,6% |
| Level of education | Low Medium High | 3,2% 2,4% 1,2% | 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% | 1,0% 43,9% 0,4% | 35,6% 47,5% 59,0% | 16,3% 10,8% 27,0% | 0,0% 0,2% 1,4% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz Bulgarian Other | 0,3% 1,0% 8,9% | 0,0% 0,0% 0,0% | 0,0% 42,6% 2,4% | 56,1% 0,0% 76,6% | 0,5% 52,5% 6,0% | 0,4% 0,0% 4,8% |
| Employment status | Economically active Economically inactive | 1,2% 3,0% | 0,0% 0,0% | 0,5% 0,5% | 53,1% 48,3% | 33,3% 35,2% | 10,9% 12,9% |
| Locality | Urban Rural | 1,5% 2,8% | 0,0% 0,0% | 0,0% 0,9% | 65,5% 39,6% | 17,3% 46,5% | 0,6% 9,8% |
| Socio-economic status | Low Medium High | 0,9% 1,0% | 0,0% 0,0% | 0,8% 0,4% | 53,6% 50,7% | 31,2% 36,0% | 0,2% 11,3% 15,4% |

Table 3.1. What two languages do you think young people living in Gagauzia / Taracia should know first of all?

| | Moldovan* | Romanian | Ukrainian | Russian | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Other | English | DK | NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 38,6% | 3,7% | 0,6% | 81,1% | 49,2% | 14,7% | 0,2% | 5,1% | 1,6% | 0,5% |
| Region | Taracia district | 47,9% | 5,6% | 0,4% | 79,1% | 0,0% | 52,0% | 0,0% | 7,8% | 2,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 35,4% | 3,0% | 0,6% | 81,8% | 65,8% | 2,1% | 0,3% | 4,2% | 1,2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 26,2% | 3,7% | 2,4% | 92,9% | 54,2% | 11,0% | 0,0% | 4,9% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 39,8% | 4,9% | 0,0% | 83,2% | 45,0% | 14,6% | 0,0% | 8,7% | 1,4% |
| | 41-59 | 36,0% | 2,7% | 0,5% | 79,6% | 53,8% | 16,8% | 0,7% | 2,7% | 1,6% |
| | 60+ | 49,1% | 2,7% | 0,0% | 70,2% | 46,8% | 15,8% | 0,3% | 2,7% | 3,0% |
| Sex | Male | 40,1% | 1,5% | 1,0% | 76,5% | 49,4% | 14,1% | 0,3% | 7,7% | 2,2% |
| | Female | 37,2% | 5,6% | 0,2% | 85,3% | 49,1% | 15,1% | 0,2% | 2,8% | 1,0% |
| Level of education | Low | 29,3% | 3,1% | 0,5% | 84,1% | 44,3% | 28,7% | 0,0% | 1,8% | 1,9% |
| | Medium | 35,8% | 1,6% | 1,0% | 82,0% | 54,0% | 11,3% | 0,3% | 6,8% | 1,7% |
| | High | 49,0% | 7,3% | 0,0% | 78,0% | 44,9% | 10,0% | 0,3% | 4,8% | 1,0% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 31,1% | 3,5% | 0,4% | 84,2% | 70,2% | 1,7% | 0,4% | 3,7% | 0,6% |
| | Bulgarian | 42,0% | 5,1% | 0,5% | 78,1% | 7,6% | 51,7% | 0,0% | 7,4% | 2,4% |
| | Other | 56,8% | 2,5% | 1,2% | 75,1% | 30,0% | 15,1% | 0,0% | 7,0% | 3,4% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 40,8% | 4,8% | 0,6% | 80,7% | 51,3% | 13,2% | 0,4% | 5,5% | 0,5% |
| | Economically inactive | 36,9% | 2,8% | 0,6% | 81,4% | 47,7% | 15,7% | 0,1% | 4,8% | 2,3% |
| Locality | Urban | 39,9% | 5,5% | 0,0% | 80,9% | 47,4% | 15,1% | 0,0% | 7,2% | 0,4% |
| | Rural | 37,6% | 2,4% | 1,0% | 81,3% | 50,5% | 14,3% | 0,4% | 3,6% | 2,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 39,7% | 3,2% | 1,0% | 81,2% | 45,9% | 17,5% | 0,0% | 3,4% | 1,4% |
| | Medium | 36,8% | 2,9% | 0,0% | 83,8% | 51,1% | 14,4% | 0,2% | 5,1% | 1,2% |
| | High | 39,2% | 4,9% | 0,7% | 78,2% | 50,7% | 12,1% | 0,5% | 6,8% | 2,0% |

Table 32. How well do you speak the following languages?

| | | Gagauz | | | | Bulgarian | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--|-------------|
| | | I can't speak this language | I understand the language, but I can't speak and read it | I speak and read fluently in this language | DK/NO | I can't speak this language | DK/NO | I understand the language, but I can't speak and read it | DK/NO |
| Total | | 26,2% | 12,8% | 60,9% | 0,0% | 53,9% | 20,3% | 25,7% | 0,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 75,4% | 14,3% | 10,3% | 0,0% | 15,1% | 14,4% | 70,5% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 9,7% | 12,3% | 78,0% | 0,0% | 66,9% | 22,3% | 10,6% | 0,2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 20,7% | 14,4% | 64,9% | 0,0% | 62,4% | 20,3% | 17,3% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 30,6% | 13,3% | 56,1% | 0,0% | 52,3% | 19,9% | 27,3% | 0,5% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 26,9% | 12,9% | 60,2% | 0,0% | 48,7% | 23,5% | 27,8% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 24,3% | 10,8% | 64,9% | 0,0% | 53,5% | 18,1% | 28,4% | 0,0% |
| Level of education | Male | 29,2% | 11,7% | 59,1% | 0,0% | 47,8% | 23,9% | 28,4% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 23,5% | 13,8% | 62,6% | 0,0% | 59,4% | 17,0% | 23,2% | 0,3% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 27,3% | 15,4% | 57,3% | 0,0% | 47,7% | 18,0% | 34,3% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 27,6% | 10,6% | 61,8% | 0,0% | 56,8% | 21,9% | 20,9% | 0,4% |
| Employment status | High | 23,6% | 14,6% | 61,8% | 0,0% | 53,6% | 19,1% | 27,3% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauz | 4,4% | 3,8% | 91,8% | 0,0% | 71,4% | 23,3% | 5,0% | 0,3% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 70,1% | 21,6% | 8,3% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 9,4% | 89,3% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 45,6% | 30,1% | 24,3% | 0,0% | 55,8% | 22,4% | 21,8% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 24,8% | 14,3% | 60,9% | 0,0% | 52,3% | 24,9% | 22,4% | 0,4% |
| | Economically inactive | 27,3% | 11,7% | 61,0% | 0,0% | 55,0% | 16,8% | 28,1% | 0,0% |
| Local | Urban | 30,0% | 18,0% | 51,9% | 0,0% | 53,3% | 15,8% | 30,9% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 23,5% | 9,2% | 67,3% | 0,0% | 54,3% | 23,4% | 22,0% | 0,3% |
| Low | Low | 30,2% | 12,1% | 57,7% | 0,0% | 57,1% | 19,3% | 23,6% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 26,1% | 14,9% | 59,0% | 0,0% | 52,9% | 21,9% | 25,2% | 0,0% |
| High | High | 22,4% | 11,5% | 66,1% | 0,0% | 51,6% | 19,7% | 28,2% | 0,5% |

Table 33. How well do you speak the following languages?

| | | Moldovan* | | | | Russian | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------|-----------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| | | I can't speak this language | I understand the language, but I can't speak and read it | I speak and read fluently in this language | DK/NO | I can't speak this language | I understand the language, but I can't speak and read it | I speak and read fluently in this language | DK/NO |
| Total | | 28,6% | 47,9% | 23,4% | 0,0% | 2,1% | 0,3% | 97,7% | 0,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 29,1% | 31,3% | 39,6% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 99,6% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 28,5% | 53,6% | 18,0% | 0,0% | 2,7% | 0,2% | 97,0% | 0,0% |
| | 18-29 | 27,5% | 39,8% | 32,7% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 98,7% | 0,0% |
| Age | 30-44 | 25,1% | 50,4% | 24,6% | 0,0% | 2,7% | 0,0% | 97,3% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 28,3% | 56,1% | 15,6% | 0,0% | 2,6% | 0,5% | 96,9% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 34,5% | 44,2% | 21,3% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 0,6% | 97,9% | 0,0% |
| Sex | Male | 29,9% | 49,2% | 20,9% | 0,0% | 2,6% | 0,0% | 97,4% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 27,5% | 46,8% | 25,7% | 0,0% | 1,5% | 0,5% | 98,0% | 0,0% |
| | Low | 47,5% | 33,1% | 19,4% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 1,3% | 98,4% | 0,0% |
| Level of education | Medium | 27,5% | 50,8% | 21,7% | 0,0% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 97,7% | 0,0% |
| | High | 17,0% | 53,6% | 29,4% | 0,0% | 3,0% | 0,0% | 97,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauz | 33,8% | 53,5% | 12,7% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 0,1% | 96,4% | 0,0% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 24,8% | 53,7% | 21,6% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 99,5% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 17,6% | 25,9% | 56,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 99,6% | 0,0% |
| | Economically active | 25,0% | 49,6% | 25,4% | 0,0% | 1,8% | 0,3% | 97,9% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 31,4% | 46,7% | 21,9% | 0,0% | 2,2% | 0,3% | 97,5% | 0,0% |
| | Urban | 23,4% | 51,0% | 25,6% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 0,7% | 98,1% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 32,4% | 45,8% | 21,9% | 0,0% | 2,6% | 0,0% | 97,4% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 38,2% | 36,9% | 24,8% | 0,0% | 0,8% | 0,6% | 98,6% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 27,1% | 49,4% | 23,5% | 0,0% | 4,1% | 0,2% | 95,7% | 0,0% |
| | High | 20,6% | 57,4% | 21,9% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 98,7% | 0,0% |

Table 34. How well do you speak the following languages?

| | | | I can't speak this language | I understand the language, but I can't speak and read it | Romanian | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|
| Total | | | 62,3% | 20,5% | 16,8% | 0,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | | 54,2% | 17,2% | 28,7% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | | 65,0% | 21,6% | 12,8% | 0,5% |
| Age | 18-29 | | 56,9% | 17,9% | 25,2% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | | 59,1% | 21,6% | 18,8% | 0,5% |
| | 41-59 | | 66,9% | 22,5% | 10,6% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | | 66,8% | 19,5% | 12,7% | 0,9% |
| Sex | Male | | 60,9% | 21,0% | 18,0% | 0,1% |
| | Female | | 63,6% | 20,1% | 15,7% | 0,6% |
| | Low | | 80,2% | 10,0% | 9,8% | 0,0% |
| Level of education | Medium | | 61,3% | 21,9% | 16,2% | 0,5% |
| | High | | 51,6% | 24,8% | 23,0% | 0,5% |
| | Gagauz | | 68,2% | 20,8% | 10,4% | 0,6% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | | 66,9% | 22,0% | 10,8% | 0,4% |
| | Other | | 40,5% | 18,3% | 41,2% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | | 56,3% | 23,8% | 19,5% | 0,4% |
| | Economically inactive | | 66,8% | 18,0% | 14,7% | 0,4% |
| Locality | Urban | | 61,6% | 19,3% | 18,5% | 0,6% |
| | Rural | | 62,8% | 21,3% | 15,6% | 0,3% |
| | Low | | 68,2% | 15,6% | 16,2% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Medium | | 62,8% | 18,9% | 17,9% | 0,5% |
| | High | | 55,9% | 27,0% | 16,3% | 0,8% |

Table 35. What language of instruction would you choose for your children/grandchildren?

| | Gagauz | Russian | Moldovan* | Romanian | Bulgarian | English | Other | DK/NO |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 2,1% | 66,1% | 10,6% | 2,5% | 0,8% | 12,4% | 0,2% | 5,2% |
| Region | 0,0% | 63,0% | 16,7% | 3,1% | 1,1% | 10,6% | 0,0% | 5,5% |
| | 2,8% | 67,2% | 8,6% | 2,3% | 0,7% | 13,0% | 0,3% | 5,2% |
| | 2,3% | 70,2% | 8,2% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 19,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Age | 1,3% | 63,5% | 11,6% | 4,3% | 0,7% | 15,6% | 0,0% | 2,9% |
| | 2,6% | 71,6% | 6,3% | 1,8% | 0,5% | 7,0% | 0,7% | 9,6% |
| | 2,6% | 61,6% | 15,1% | 2,7% | 1,7% | 7,3% | 0,3% | 8,7% |
| Sex | 2,1% | 57,8% | 16,5% | 1,8% | 1,2% | 14,6% | 0,3% | 5,8% |
| | 2,1% | 73,7% | 5,3% | 3,2% | 0,4% | 10,4% | 0,2% | 4,8% |
| | 3,6% | 69,2% | 8,1% | 0,9% | 1,8% | 9,4% | 0,0% | 7,0% |
| Level of education | 2,1% | 69,3% | 12,9% | 0,6% | 0,3% | 8,1% | 0,3% | 6,4% |
| | 1,1% | 58,4% | 8,9% | 6,7% | 0,8% | 21,6% | 0,3% | 2,1% |
| | 3,1% | 69,1% | 6,2% | 2,0% | 0,0% | 14,8% | 0,3% | 4,6% |
| Ethnicity | 0,0% | 66,2% | 12,7% | 1,5% | 3,2% | 11,9% | 0,0% | 4,4% |
| | 1,3% | 57,6% | 21,4% | 5,0% | 0,5% | 5,9% | 0,4% | 7,9% |
| | 2,3% | 63,0% | 12,5% | 3,3% | 0,9% | 14,6% | 0,0% | 3,5% |
| Employment status | 2,0% | 68,5% | 9,2% | 1,9% | 0,7% | 10,7% | 0,4% | 6,5% |
| | 1,7% | 64,6% | 12,0% | 2,6% | 0,6% | 11,4% | 0,4% | 6,7% |
| | 2,4% | 67,2% | 9,7% | 2,4% | 0,8% | 13,1% | 0,1% | 4,2% |
| Locality | 2,2% | 71,7% | 8,8% | 1,5% | 0,8% | 7,3% | 0,2% | 7,4% |
| | Low | 0,5% | 66,5% | 14,3% | 2,4% | 1,4% | 0,5% | 4,0% |
| | High | 3,7% | 60,3% | 8,8% | 3,6% | 0,0% | 19,4% | 0,0% |

Table 36. How satisfied are you with the quality of the official language classes in the schools of Gagauzia / Taraclia?

| | | Very satisfied | Somewhat satisfied | Neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied | Somewhat dissatisfied | Very dissatisfied | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| Total | | 9,1% | 29,0% | 15,9% | 16,7% | 8,5% | 20,9% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 7,2% | 24,0% | 18,2% | 19,1% | 12,1% | 19,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 9,8% | 30,7% | 15,1% | 15,9% | 7,2% | 21,4% |
| Age | 18-29 | 15,8% | 33,1% | 22,6% | 16,5% | 5,0% | 7,1% |
| | 30-44 | 8,6% | 31,5% | 15,6% | 18,9% | 11,2% | 14,2% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 6,9% | 24,1% | 12,3% | 17,6% | 6,4% | 32,7% |
| | 60+ | 6,5% | 26,7% | 13,9% | 20,8% | 11,9% | 30,5% |
| Level of education | Male | 9,5% | 20,4% | 13,6% | 12,9% | 5,4% | 23,8% |
| | Female | 8,8% | 36,8% | 17,9% | 12,9% | 4,6% | 18,2% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 9,7% | 22,0% | 21,7% | 18,0% | 4,6% | 23,9% |
| | Medium | 8,2% | 29,1% | 12,5% | 18,6% | 9,0% | 22,6% |
| | High | 10,2% | 34,2% | 17,3% | 12,4% | 9,7% | 16,2% |
| Employment status | Gagauz | 8,6% | 31,6% | 16,0% | 14,2% | 9,6% | 20,0% |
| | Bulgarian | 9,9% | 25,7% | 20,1% | 18,5% | 4,5% | 21,2% |
| | Other | 9,7% | 24,7% | 11,3% | 21,9% | 9,2% | 23,1% |
| Locality | Economically active | 8,9% | 28,6% | 14,3% | 20,8% | 11,1% | 16,3% |
| | Economically inactive | 9,2% | 29,3% | 17,1% | 13,5% | 6,5% | 24,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 5,5% | 29,0% | 17,3% | 15,6% | 9,7% | 23,0% |
| | Rural | 11,7% | 29,0% | 14,9% | 17,4% | 7,6% | 19,4% |
| Low | Low | 7,2% | 24,0% | 14,8% | 17,6% | 5,9% | 30,5% |
| | Medium | 8,4% | 33,0% | 16,5% | 17,1% | 9,3% | 15,7% |
| High | High | 11,7% | 30,0% | 16,3% | 15,3% | 10,2% | 16,5% |

Table 37. How much do you feel the need to know the official language in your daily life and activities?

| | | I feel a very strong need | I feel a strong need | I rather do not feel a need | I feel no need at all | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Total | | 14,6% | 35,3% | 27,5% | 19,9% | 2,6% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 26,4% | 34,4% | 16,9% | 19,6% | 2,7% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 10,6% | 35,6% | 31,1% | 20,0% | 2,6% |
| | 18-29 | 13,2% | 37,7% | 34,7% | 13,2% | 1,2% |
| Age | 30-44 | 18,7% | 34,7% | 24,6% | 18,7% | 3,2% |
| | 41-59 | 10,6% | 36,2% | 27,3% | 23,3% | 2,6% |
| | 60+ | 13,9% | 33,4% | 25,9% | 24,0% | 2,9% |
| Sex | Male | 17,3% | 32,0% | 26,1% | 22,4% | 2,1% |
| | Female | 12,2% | 38,3% | 28,8% | 17,7% | 3,0% |
| | Low | 11,7% | 37,5% | 11,7% | 32,7% | 6,4% |
| Level of education | Medium | 17,0% | 32,2% | 31,2% | 18,4% | 1,3% |
| | High | 13,0% | 38,8% | 32,8% | 13,4% | 2,0% |
| | Gagauz | 10,1% | 37,3% | 30,2% | 19,3% | 3,0% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 11,5% | 38,3% | 25,7% | 23,8% | 0,7% |
| | Other | 30,8% | 26,4% | 21,6% | 17,9% | 3,3% |
| | Economically active | 19,5% | 33,2% | 29,3% | 14,9% | 3,1% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 10,9% | 36,9% | 26,2% | 23,7% | 2,2% |
| | Urban | 12,0% | 38,7% | 27,9% | 20,1% | 1,4% |
| | Rural | 16,5% | 32,9% | 27,3% | 19,8% | 3,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 17,1% | 31,5% | 22,7% | 23,5% | 5,1% |
| | Medium | 10,6% | 39,0% | 29,2% | 19,9% | 1,2% |
| | High | 16,1% | 35,4% | 30,7% | 16,4% | 1,4% |

Table 38. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language?

| | | I was not able to enrol in the desired educational institution | | | | | I wasn't hired | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Yes, many times | Yes, a few times | Never | DK/NO | Yes, many times | Yes, a few times | Never | DK/NO |
| Total | | 2,0% | 6,5% | 91,1% | 0,3% | 1,6% | 4,0% | 94,4% | 0,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 1,8% | 6,1% | 92,1% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,7% | 98,3% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 2,1% | 6,7% | 90,8% | 0,4% | 2,1% | 4,7% | 93,1% | 0,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 2,3% | 8,3% | 89,5% | 0,0% | 2,5% | 3,5% | 94,1% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 4,5% | 8,1% | 87,4% | 0,0% | 2,8% | 4,4% | 92,8% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 0,0% | 5,3% | 94,0% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 6,4% | 93,6% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 0,3% | 4,2% | 94,9% | 0,6% | 0,5% | 1,7% | 97,5% | 0,3% |
| Sex | Male | 2,6% | 5,0% | 92,1% | 0,3% | 1,0% | 3,9% | 95,1% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 1,5% | 8,0% | 90,2% | 0,3% | 2,0% | 4,0% | 93,8% | 0,2% |
| Level of education | Low | 4,4% | 8,0% | 86,8% | 0,7% | 3,2% | 4,2% | 92,3% | 0,4% |
| | Medium | 0,4% | 7,3% | 92,0% | 0,3% | 0,3% | 4,7% | 95,0% | 0,0% |
| Ethnicity | High | 2,9% | 4,2% | 92,8% | 0,0% | 2,5% | 2,6% | 94,9% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauz | 2,3% | 7,5% | 89,6% | 0,5% | 2,6% | 5,1% | 92,2% | 0,1% |
| | Bulgarian | 2,3% | 5,5% | 92,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Other | 0,9% | 4,7% | 94,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 4,7% | 95,3% | 0,0% |
| | Economically active | 4,1% | 9,5% | 86,0% | 0,4% | 2,7% | 5,8% | 91,5% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,4% | 4,3% | 95,0% | 0,3% | 0,7% | 2,6% | 96,6% | 0,1% |
| Locality | Urban | 3,3% | 8,3% | 88,1% | 0,2% | 2,9% | 3,1% | 94,0% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 1,1% | 5,3% | 93,3% | 0,4% | 0,6% | 4,5% | 94,7% | 0,1% |
| | Low | 1,3% | 7,6% | 90,1% | 0,9% | 2,1% | 4,7% | 93,0% | 0,2% |
| | Medium | 2,8% | 6,0% | 91,2% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 1,1% | 97,8% | 0,0% |
| | High | 2,0% | 6,0% | 92,1% | 0,0% | 1,5% | 6,0% | 92,5% | 0,0% |

Table 39. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language?

| | | I was not able to enrol in the desired specialty | | | | I had to give up a certain post | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Yes, many times | Yes, a few times | Never | DK/NO | Yes, many times | Yes, a few times | Never | DK/NO |
| Total | | 1,0% | 3,7% | 95,0% | 0,3% | 0,7% | 4,5% | 94,5% | 0,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 3,1% | 96,9% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 5,0% | 95,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 1,3% | 3,9% | 94,3% | 0,4% | 0,9% | 4,3% | 94,3% | 0,5% |
| Age | 18-29 | 1,3% | 2,3% | 95,3% | 1,2% | 1,3% | 1,3% | 96,3% | 1,2% |
| | 30-44 | 2,0% | 6,5% | 91,5% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 7,9% | 91,4% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 0,0% | 3,2% | 96,8% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 6,4% | 93,6% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 0,3% | 1,7% | 97,7% | 0,3% | 0,8% | 0,8% | 97,8% | 0,6% |
| Sex | Male | 0,7% | 2,6% | 96,2% | 0,5% | 0,7% | 2,7% | 96,0% | 0,7% |
| | Female | 1,3% | 4,7% | 93,8% | 0,2% | 0,7% | 6,1% | 93,0% | 0,2% |
| Level of education | Low | 2,3% | 2,1% | 95,2% | 0,4% | 0,6% | 4,4% | 94,3% | 0,7% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 3,4% | 96,6% | 0,0% | 0,1% | 4,0% | 95,9% | 0,0% |
| | High | 1,7% | 5,4% | 92,1% | 0,8% | 1,7% | 5,3% | 92,2% | 0,8% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 1,7% | 3,6% | 94,1% | 0,5% | 1,2% | 4,5% | 93,7% | 0,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 0,6% | 99,4% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 4,2% | 95,8% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 7,1% | 92,9% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 4,7% | 95,3% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 2,2% | 4,5% | 92,7% | 0,6% | 1,2% | 4,9% | 93,3% | 0,6% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,1% | 3,1% | 96,6% | 0,1% | 0,3% | 4,1% | 95,3% | 0,3% |
| Locality | Urban | 2,4% | 5,0% | 92,6% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 5,9% | 92,8% | 0,2% |
| | Rural | 0,0% | 2,8% | 96,6% | 0,5% | 0,3% | 3,5% | 95,7% | 0,5% |
| | Low | 1,3% | 3,5% | 95,0% | 0,2% | 0,6% | 5,2% | 93,9% | 0,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Medium | 0,0% | 3,4% | 95,8% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 3,3% | 96,0% | 0,7% |
| | High | 1,7% | 4,2% | 94,1% | 0,0% | 1,5% | 4,9% | 93,4% | 0,2% |

Table 40. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language?

| | | I was not promoted | | | | I was demoted | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Yes, many times | Yes, a few times | Never | DK/NO | Yes, many times | Yes, a few times | Never | DK/NO |
| Total | | 0,7% | 1,9% | 97,0% | 0,4% | 0,4% | 1,1% | 98,2% | 0,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 3,3% | 96,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,9% | 1,4% | 97,1% | 0,5% | 0,5% | 1,5% | 97,6% | 0,4% |
| | 18-29 | 1,3% | 0,0% | 97,5% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 2,3% | 96,5% | 1,2% |
| Age | 30-44 | 0,7% | 3,2% | 96,0% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 1,1% | 98,2% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 0,0% | 3,2% | 96,8% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 98,6% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 0,8% | 0,4% | 98,1% | 0,6% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 99,2% | 0,3% |
| Sex | Male | 0,7% | 1,6% | 97,2% | 0,5% | 0,5% | 1,3% | 97,7% | 0,5% |
| | Female | 0,7% | 2,1% | 96,9% | 0,3% | 0,2% | 1,0% | 98,6% | 0,2% |
| | Low | 0,6% | 0,7% | 98,3% | 0,4% | 0,6% | 0,7% | 98,3% | 0,4% |
| Level of education | Medium | 0,1% | 1,8% | 98,1% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,6% | 98,4% | 0,0% |
| | High | 1,7% | 2,9% | 94,4% | 1,1% | 0,8% | 0,6% | 97,8% | 0,8% |
| | Gagauz | 1,2% | 1,2% | 97,1% | 0,5% | 0,6% | 1,3% | 97,5% | 0,5% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 3,6% | 96,0% | 0,4% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 2,2% | 97,8% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,7% | 98,3% | 0,0% |
| | Economically active | 1,2% | 2,1% | 96,2% | 0,6% | 0,6% | 1,4% | 97,5% | 0,6% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 0,3% | 1,8% | 97,6% | 0,3% | 0,2% | 0,9% | 98,7% | 0,1% |
| | Urban | 1,2% | 1,8% | 96,8% | 0,2% | 0,6% | 0,9% | 98,6% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 0,3% | 1,9% | 97,2% | 0,5% | 0,2% | 1,3% | 97,9% | 0,5% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 0,6% | 2,7% | 96,5% | 0,2% | 0,4% | 0,9% | 98,5% | 0,2% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 0,9% | 98,4% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 99,3% | 0,7% |
| | High | 1,5% | 2,1% | 96,2% | 0,2% | 0,7% | 2,4% | 96,9% | 0,0% |

Table 41. How often have you faced the following situations in your life due to not knowing the official language?

| | | I gave up moving to another region of the Republic of Moldova | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|------------------|-------|-------|
| | | Yes, many times | Yes, a few times | Never | DK/NO |
| Total | | 0,6% | 3,4% | 95,9% | 0,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 2,0% | 98,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,7% | 3,9% | 95,2% | 0,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 1,2% | 8,2% | 90,6% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 0,7% | 2,5% | 96,8% | 0,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 0,0% | 2,8% | 97,2% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 0,3% | 1,4% | 98,0% | 0,3% |
| Level of education | Male | 1,2% | 5,2% | 93,6% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 0,0% | 1,8% | 98,0% | 0,2% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 0,0% | 1,5% | 98,2% | 0,4% |
| | Medium | 0,1% | 4,6% | 95,3% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | High | 1,6% | 3,1% | 95,3% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauz | 0,9% | 3,2% | 95,8% | 0,1% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 5,8% | 94,2% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 1,7% | 98,3% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 1,1% | 3,5% | 95,4% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,1% | 3,4% | 96,3% | 0,1% |
| | Urban | 0,6% | 3,7% | 95,7% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 0,5% | 3,2% | 96,1% | 0,1% |
| | Low | 0,2% | 2,9% | 96,7% | 0,2% |
| | Medium | 0,7% | 2,1% | 97,2% | 0,0% |
| | High | 0,7% | 5,3% | 94,0% | 0,0% |

Table 42. Is the name of the official language essential for you - Moldovan or Romanian?

| | | "Yes, the official language should be called "Moldovan" | "Yes, the official language should be called 'Romanian" | "It does not matter, as these languages are alike" | "It does not matter, as it is the same language" | "DK/NO" |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|--|--|-------------|
| Total | | 73,4% | 0,2% | 5,9% | 15,4% | 5,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 75,1% | 0,7% | 3,8% | 15,5% | 5,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 72,9% | 0,1% | 6,6% | 15,4% | 5,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 65,4% | 0,0% | 4,9% | 24,7% | 5,0% |
| | 30-44 | 71,2% | 0,0% | 7,3% | 16,0% | 5,5% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 76,1% | 0,8% | 6,2% | 12,1% | 4,8% |
| | 60+ | 80,5% | 0,3% | 4,5% | 10,1% | 4,6% |
| Level of education | Male | 74,2% | 0,4% | 5,8% | 14,9% | 4,7% |
| | Female | 72,8% | 0,2% | 5,9% | 15,9% | 5,3% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 65,3% | 0,0% | 7,9% | 14,3% | 12,5% |
| | High | 73,3% | 0,8% | 5,9% | 14,6% | 2,9% |
| Employment status | Gagauz | 69,6% | 0,0% | 7,0% | 17,6% | 5,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 80,3% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 14,3% | 3,9% |
| Locality | Other | 77,7% | 1,2% | 6,9% | 10,1% | 4,1% |
| | Economically active | 68,3% | 0,0% | 7,5% | 18,4% | 5,8% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically inactive | 77,3% | 0,4% | 4,7% | 13,1% | 4,4% |
| | Urban | 78,3% | 0,2% | 5,4% | 13,3% | 2,8% |
| | Rural | 70,0% | 0,3% | 6,2% | 16,9% | 6,6% |
| | Low | 72,9% | 0,2% | 6,0% | 13,6% | 7,3% |
| | Medium | 74,5% | 0,0% | 7,2% | 15,1% | 3,1% |
| | High | 72,9% | 0,5% | 4,4% | 17,5% | 4,7% |

Table 43. What do you think can unite people living in the Republic of Moldova?

| | | Respect for the law | Language | Common religion | Culture | Belief in a common future | Historic memory | A threat for the statehood | Other | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------|
| Total | | 36,3% | 23,0% | 35,6% | 44,5% | 30,9% | 28,2% | 3,4% | 10,4% | |
| Region | Taraclia district | 20,8% | 16,1% | 23,2% | 16,3% | 29,8% | 12,2% | 18,4% | 4,0% | 14,1% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 41,6% | 25,3% | 39,6% | 42,1% | 49,5% | 37,2% | 31,5% | 3,3% | 9,2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 36,2% | 24,9% | 41,3% | 43,5% | 50,1% | 33,8% | 31,7% | 0,0% | 9,5% |
| | 30-44 | 40,0% | 22,7% | 26,1% | 36,2% | 48,4% | 35,5% | 35,9% | 2,1% | 12,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 36,3% | 22,8% | 42,0% | 36,9% | 45,8% | 34,9% | 26,8% | 3,8% | 8,7% |
| | 60+ | 31,5% | 22,1% | 37,2% | 27,4% | 33,9% | 19,0% | 16,4% | 7,6% | 10,5% |
| Level of education | Male | 33,4% | 20,5% | 32,4% | 31,1% | 40,4% | 30,2% | 23,3% | 4,6% | 14,1% |
| | Female | 38,9% | 25,2% | 38,2% | 39,6% | 48,2% | 31,5% | 32,6% | 2,4% | 7,1% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 15,8% | 15,1% | 25,5% | 20,0% | 29,6% | 16,7% | 18,9% | 5,1% | 20,1% |
| | High | 46,9% | 25,3% | 38,1% | 37,7% | 46,2% | 31,9% | 26,2% | 2,9% | 10,5% |
| Employment status | Gagauz | 37,4% | 24,8% | 38,5% | 41,3% | 50,7% | 34,5% | 28,3% | 2,8% | 8,4% |
| | Bulgarian | 28,3% | 20,6% | 27,5% | 25,1% | 35,2% | 20,7% | 23,2% | 7,7% | 12,6% |
| Locality | Other | 41,3% | 20,3% | 34,6% | 29,6% | 36,0% | 30,7% | 32,8% | 1,0% | 14,0% |
| | Rural | 28,2% | 23,3% | 35,6% | 30,3% | 42,6% | 26,8% | 20,8% | 3,4% | 11,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 22,8% | 17,1% | 34,4% | 27,5% | 34,3% | 25,6% | 23,6% | 4,2% | 15,5% |
| | Medium | 41,3% | 25,4% | 36,6% | 34,4% | 43,9% | 27,4% | 26,8% | 4,5% | 6,5% |
| | High | 44,8% | 26,5% | 35,4% | 44,9% | 55,3% | 39,6% | 34,1% | 1,6% | 9,2% |

Table 44. Do you have relatives temporarily working abroad?

| | | Yes | No | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | | 63,7% | 35,5% | 0,8% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 61,2% | 38,8% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 64,5% | 34,4% | 1,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 70,5% | 29,5% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 67,6% | 31,0% | 1,4% |
| | 41-59 | 60,9% | 38,5% | 0,6% |
| | 60+ | 55,4% | 43,8% | 0,8% |
| Sex | Male | 65,6% | 32,9% | 1,5% |
| | Female | 61,9% | 37,9% | 0,2% |
| Level of education | Low | 56,0% | 44,0% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 66,9% | 31,6% | 1,5% |
| | High | 63,6% | 36,1% | 0,3% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 64,7% | 34,9% | 0,4% |
| | Bulgarian | 68,1% | 31,9% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 56,3% | 41,1% | 2,6% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 65,1% | 34,6% | 0,3% |
| | Economically inactive | 62,6% | 36,3% | 1,2% |
| Locality | Urban | 61,5% | 38,3% | 0,2% |
| | Rural | 65,2% | 33,6% | 1,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 55,4% | 44,2% | 0,4% |
| | Medium | 70,0% | 29,7% | 0,2% |
| | High | 65,7% | 32,6% | 1,7% |

Table 45. In which countries do your relatives work?

| | Russia | Romania | Ukraine | Turkey | UK | Germany | France | Italy | Bulgaria | Other | Greece | USA | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 63,9% | 1,6% | 3,3% | 25,6% | 3,3% | 41,3% | 2,9% | 11,3% | 5,3% | 1,4% | 5,4% | 7,2% | 0,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 61,8% | 1,0% | 3,7% | 1,3% | 3,5% | 48,3% | 3,2% | 11,7% | 13,4% | 1,1% | 3,8% | 11,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 64,6% | 1,8% | 3,2% | 33,4% | 3,2% | 39,1% | 2,8% | 11,1% | 2,7% | 1,4% | 5,9% | 6,0% |
| | 18-29 | 69,4% | 0,0% | 1,8% | 35,5% | 1,8% | 51,9% | 4,9% | 7,0% | 6,6% | 0,0% | 1,7% | 10,2% |
| Age | 30-44 | 65,7% | 0,8% | 3,1% | 26,5% | 1,6% | 46,3% | 3,2% | 15,6% | 3,0% | 1,9% | 10,2% | 5,4% |
| | 41-59 | 66,7% | 0,9% | 6,1% | 21,7% | 8,2% | 38,5% | 1,3% | 6,6% | 6,2% | 2,4% | 3,6% | 4,3% |
| | 60+ | 52,7% | 5,3% | 2,6% | 17,7% | 2,7% | 25,3% | 1,8% | 13,2% | 6,7% | 0,9% | 3,2% | 9,7% |
| Sex | Male | 68,6% | 1,8% | 3,7% | 22,6% | 2,6% | 44,3% | 4,0% | 14,0% | 4,8% | 1,3% | 8,8% | 5,4% |
| | Female | 59,4% | 1,4% | 3,0% | 28,6% | 3,9% | 38,5% | 1,8% | 8,7% | 5,8% | 1,4% | 2,1% | 8,9% |
| | Low | 65,7% | 0,6% | 1,4% | 19,9% | 2,6% | 32,7% | 0,9% | 7,7% | 4,8% | 0,0% | 2,4% | 6,7% |
| Level of education | Medium | 63,4% | 1,6% | 2,6% | 25,2% | 2,7% | 37,5% | 3,2% | 14,7% | 5,9% | 1,0% | 3,9% | 9,1% |
| | High | 63,5% | 1,7% | 5,8% | 29,2% | 4,7% | 54,2% | 3,7% | 8,1% | 4,6% | 2,8% | 9,9% | 4,4% |
| | Gagauz | 65,8% | 0,8% | 3,4% | 35,7% | 1,5% | 38,5% | 2,8% | 8,3% | 2,1% | 1,2% | 6,2% | 5,2% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 61,2% | 0,4% | 4,3% | 5,1% | 6,2% | 57,6% | 2,8% | 5,2% | 18,3% | 1,2% | 5,9% | 8,8% |
| | Other | 60,7% | 6,0% | 1,8% | 16,7% | 5,6% | 31,1% | 3,1% | 28,4% | 0,0% | 2,1% | 2,1% | 12,0% |
| | Economically active | 65,3% | 0,7% | 3,0% | 26,9% | 2,9% | 42,9% | 3,3% | 14,2% | 5,6% | 0,9% | 7,9% | 5,9% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 62,8% | 2,3% | 3,6% | 24,6% | 3,5% | 40,1% | 2,6% | 9,0% | 5,1% | 1,7% | 3,5% | 8,2% |
| | Urban | 55,9% | 3,1% | 2,2% | 29,8% | 3,2% | 43,7% | 3,1% | 16,4% | 6,3% | 1,5% | 5,2% | 5,5% |
| | Rural | 69,2% | 0,7% | 4,1% | 22,8% | 3,3% | 39,8% | 2,7% | 7,9% | 4,6% | 1,2% | 5,5% | 8,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 59,7% | 3,6% | 4,0% | 17,9% | 3,0% | 24,9% | 0,4% | 10,3% | 5,1% | 0,8% | 1,9% | 10,1% |
| | Medium | 61,5% | 0,6% | 2,5% | 25,5% | 2,1% | 45,2% | 1,2% | 10,6% | 5,4% | 1,3% | 4,7% | 6,4% |
| | High | 69,9% | 1,1% | 3,6% | 32,2% | 4,6% | 51,1% | 6,7% | 12,8% | 5,3% | 1,9% | 9,1% | 5,5% |

Table 46. What will the future state structure of the Republic of Moldova be?

| | An unitary state | A federal state, with Transnistria and Gagauzia as federal subjects | An independent state, without Transnistria and/or Gagauzia | A part of the EU | A part of the Russian Federation | A part of Romania | A part of an union state comprised from the former USSR countries | Other | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|-------------|--------------|
| Total | 20,7% | 28,0% | 0,6% | 2,5% | 17,4% | 1,1% | 13,5% | 0,0% | 16,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 27,8% | 11,4% | 1,8% | 1,7% | 18,8% | 0,7% | 18,4% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 18,3% | 33,6% | 0,2% | 2,8% | 16,9% | 1,2% | 11,9% | 0,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 21,4% | 37,5% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 17,1% | 1,2% | 3,7% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 22,5% | 25,3% | 1,4% | 3,3% | 14,0% | 1,1% | 14,7% | 0,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 16,0% | 27,2% | 0,0% | 2,7% | 19,5% | 1,3% | 18,6% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 21,7% | 24,6% | 0,5% | 0,6% | 20,3% | 0,8% | 15,5% | 0,0% |
| Level of education | Male | 28,6% | 21,5% | 1,0% | 3,0% | 13,6% | 1,1% | 16,1% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 13,4% | 33,9% | 0,2% | 2,1% | 20,8% | 1,1% | 11,2% | 0,0% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 23,4% | 8,7% | 0,0% | 2,3% | 21,8% | 0,0% | 16,9% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 18,2% | 26,1% | 1,0% | 3,0% | 22,5% | 0,3% | 13,4% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | High | 22,0% | 45,4% | 0,4% | 2,0% | 6,4% | 3,2% | 11,1% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauz | 17,0% | 32,1% | 0,2% | 3,5% | 16,5% | 1,2% | 12,6% | 0,0% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 22,7% | 21,9% | 2,3% | 1,1% | 23,7% | 0,6% | 16,9% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 29,2% | 22,2% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 13,7% | 1,2% | 13,0% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 19,0% | 30,8% | 0,0% | 4,3% | 13,4% | 1,1% | 16,2% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 21,9% | 25,9% | 1,0% | 1,2% | 20,4% | 1,1% | 11,5% | 0,0% |
| High | Urban | 16,5% | 37,4% | 1,4% | 1,1% | 13,1% | 1,4% | 16,2% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 23,6% | 21,4% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 20,4% | 0,9% | 11,7% | 0,0% |
| Medium | Low | 20,0% | 17,7% | 0,4% | 2,4% | 23,9% | 1,1% | 12,7% | 0,0% |
| | High | 21,7% | 30,1% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 17,1% | 1,7% | 14,4% | 0,0% |

Table 47. The competencies of the Gagauz autonomy should be ...

| | | Expanded | Stay the same | Reduced | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | | 56,9% | 24,8% | 4,0% | 14,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 39,7% | 38,7% | 2,2% | 19,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 62,7% | 20,0% | 4,6% | 12,6% |
| Age | 18-29 | 68,9% | 21,6% | 1,2% | 8,3% |
| | 30-44 | 50,6% | 31,4% | 6,6% | 11,4% |
| | 41-59 | 57,2% | 18,4% | 3,1% | 21,3% |
| | 60+ | 55,4% | 24,0% | 3,7% | 16,9% |
| Sex | Male | 53,7% | 29,3% | 4,3% | 12,7% |
| | Female | 59,9% | 20,6% | 3,7% | 15,8% |
| Level of education | Low | 49,5% | 26,6% | 4,5% | 19,5% |
| | Medium | 58,7% | 25,7% | 2,5% | 13,1% |
| | High | 59,8% | 21,4% | 6,1% | 12,7% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 63,7% | 19,2% | 3,4% | 13,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 46,4% | 28,9% | 3,5% | 21,2% |
| | Other | 47,9% | 36,8% | 6,3% | 9,1% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 60,5% | 22,1% | 4,5% | 12,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 54,3% | 26,7% | 3,6% | 15,4% |
| Locality | Urban | 58,0% | 23,7% | 5,1% | 13,2% |
| | Rural | 56,2% | 25,5% | 3,2% | 15,1% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 60,3% | 21,8% | 3,3% | 14,5% |
| | Medium | 54,6% | 28,3% | 4,1% | 13,0% |
| | High | 55,9% | 24,2% | 4,5% | 15,4% |

Table 48. Are you familiar with the Law on the autonomy of 1994?

| | | Yes | No |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| Total | | 29,9% | 70,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 19,6% | 80,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 33,4% | 66,6% |
| Age | 18-29 | 16,5% | 83,5% |
| | 30-44 | 31,2% | 68,8% |
| | 41-59 | 33,1% | 66,9% |
| | 60+ | 36,1% | 63,9% |
| Sex | Male | 31,0% | 69,0% |
| | Female | 28,9% | 71,1% |
| Level of education | Low | 21,7% | 78,3% |
| | Medium | 25,7% | 74,3% |
| | High | 42,5% | 57,5% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 35,3% | 64,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 22,2% | 77,8% |
| | Other | 21,9% | 78,1% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 33,3% | 66,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 27,3% | 72,7% |
| Locality | Urban | 30,3% | 69,7% |
| | Rural | 29,6% | 70,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 25,6% | 74,4% |
| | Medium | 27,9% | 72,1% |
| | High | 36,1% | 63,9% |

Table 49. Do you think the Law on the autonomy of 1994 is currently being properly implemented?

| | | Yes | No | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total | | 25,5% | 63,1% | 11,5% |
| Region | Taradia district | 34,8% | 47,5% | 17,7% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 23,3% | 66,6% | 10,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 50,4% | 49,6% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 17,9% | 78,1% | 4,1% |
| 41-59 | | 21,6% | 60,0% | 18,4% |
| | 60+ | 27,8% | 54,0% | 18,1% |
| Male | | 25,3% | 66,5% | 8,3% |
| | Female | 25,6% | 59,8% | 14,6% |
| Level of education | Low | 40,3% | 45,0% | 14,8% |
| | Medium | 29,8% | 55,0% | 15,2% |
| | High | 15,5% | 78,0% | 6,6% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 23,3% | 67,9% | 8,8% |
| | Bulgarian | 30,6% | 55,7% | 13,7% |
| | Other | 29,7% | 49,1% | 21,2% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 19,4% | 71,5% | 9,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 30,8% | 55,5% | 13,7% |
| Locality | Urban | 19,0% | 73,4% | 7,6% |
| | Rural | 30,0% | 55,8% | 14,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 35,5% | 52,0% | 12,5% |
| | Medium | 23,4% | 64,7% | 11,9% |
| | High | 19,8% | 69,8% | 10,4% |

Table 50. In what language do you usually prefer to ...?

| | | Watch TV shows and news | | | | | | Listen to radio shows and news | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Gagauz | Bulgarian | DK/NO | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Gagauz | Bulgarian | DK/NO |
| Total | | 2,9% | 0,1% | 91,8% | 1,7% | 0,0% | 3,4% | 3,9% | 0,3% | 88,8% | 2,8% | 0,2% | 3,9% |
| | Region | 6,5% | 0,0% | 92,1% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 9,9% | 0,0% | 87,1% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 3,1% |
| Taraclia district | | 1,7% | 0,2% | 91,8% | 2,2% | 0,0% | 4,1% | 1,9% | 0,4% | 89,4% | 3,7% | 0,3% | 4,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,0% | 0,0% | 95,4% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 2,4% | 3,7% | 0,0% | 91,6% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 2,4% |
| Age | 18-29 | 3,9% | 0,0% | 89,8% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 5,0% | 4,0% | 0,0% | 90,6% | 2,6% | 0,0% | 2,9% |
| | 30-44 | 2,3% | 0,6% | 91,6% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 4,3% | 2,3% | 0,6% | 89,9% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 5,0% |
| 60+ | | 4,5% | 0,0% | 92,0% | 2,1% | 0,0% | 1,5% | 5,4% | 0,8% | 83,2% | 3,9% | 1,0% | 5,8% |
| | Male | 4,0% | 0,3% | 89,0% | 1,1% | 0,0% | 5,6% | 4,8% | 0,4% | 87,0% | 2,3% | 0,5% | 5,0% |
| Sex | Female | 2,0% | 0,0% | 94,4% | 2,2% | 0,0% | 1,5% | 3,1% | 0,2% | 90,4% | 3,2% | 0,0% | 3,0% |
| | Low | 1,9% | 0,0% | 90,6% | 4,3% | 0,0% | 3,3% | 1,7% | 0,0% | 86,6% | 4,5% | 0,6% | 6,6% |
| Level of education | Medium | 3,8% | 0,3% | 91,3% | 1,0% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 4,1% | 0,7% | 88,9% | 2,0% | 0,0% | 4,3% |
| | High | 2,4% | 0,0% | 93,5% | 0,9% | 0,0% | 3,2% | 5,3% | 0,0% | 90,4% | 2,4% | 0,4% | 1,5% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 1,1% | 0,2% | 93,1% | 2,5% | 0,0% | 3,0% | 1,4% | 0,5% | 90,1% | 4,2% | 0,0% | 3,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 0,3% | 0,0% | 99,1% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,6% | 0,9% | 0,0% | 93,2% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 4,7% |
| Employment status | Other | 10,8% | 0,0% | 80,8% | 0,9% | 0,0% | 7,5% | 14,1% | 0,0% | 80,6% | 1,5% | 0,0% | 3,8% |
| | Economically active | 3,3% | 0,3% | 88,2% | 2,0% | 0,0% | 6,1% | 3,9% | 0,3% | 88,6% | 2,2% | 0,3% | 4,8% |
| Locality | Economically inactive | 2,6% | 0,0% | 94,6% | 1,4% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 3,9% | 0,3% | 89,0% | 3,2% | 0,2% | 3,3% |
| | Urban | 3,6% | 0,0% | 92,5% | 0,8% | 0,0% | 3,0% | 4,6% | 0,0% | 90,2% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 4,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Rural | 2,4% | 0,2% | 91,3% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 3,4% | 0,6% | 87,8% | 3,9% | 0,4% | 3,9% |
| | Low | 4,1% | 0,4% | 88,1% | 1,7% | 0,0% | 5,7% | 3,7% | 1,0% | 87,1% | 3,2% | 0,4% | 4,7% |
| | Medium | 0,6% | 0,0% | 96,0% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 2,2% | 2,8% | 0,0% | 91,4% | 1,1% | 0,0% | 4,6% |
| | High | 4,0% | 0,0% | 91,6% | 2,1% | 0,0% | 2,4% | 5,2% | 0,0% | 87,9% | 4,0% | 0,4% | 2,6% |

Table 51. In what language do you usually prefer to ...?

| | Read newspapers | | | | | | Read websites | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Dk/No | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Dk/No |
| Total | 2,4% | 0,1% | 92,5% | 1,7% | 0,2% | 3,1% | 2,0% | 0,1% | 90,2% | 1,3% | 0,2% | 6,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 7,7% | 0,0% | 90,2% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 1,7% | 5,4% | 0,0% | 89,1% | 0,0% | 0,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,6% | 0,2% | 93,3% | 2,3% | 0,1% | 3,5% | 0,8% | 0,2% | 90,6% | 1,8% | 0,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 0,0% | 95,4% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 2,4% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 97,7% | 2,3% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 3,4% | 0,0% | 93,8% | 2,0% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 2,7% | 0,0% | 94,6% | 2,0% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 1,7% | 0,6% | 92,1% | 1,4% | 0,0% | 4,2% | 1,8% | 0,6% | 91,7% | 0,7% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 3,5% | 0,0% | 88,9% | 1,1% | 0,7% | 5,7% | 2,8% | 0,0% | 77,3% | 0,3% | 0,7% |
| Sex | Male | 3,3% | 0,3% | 90,6% | 1,9% | 0,0% | 3,9% | 3,1% | 0,3% | 89,1% | 1,2% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 1,5% | 0,0% | 94,3% | 1,5% | 0,4% | 2,3% | 0,9% | 0,0% | 91,3% | 1,5% | 0,4% |
| | Low | 2,4% | 0,0% | 89,6% | 4,2% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 81,1% | 3,5% | 0,4% |
| Level of education | Medium | 2,9% | 0,3% | 92,2% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 3,4% | 2,8% | 0,3% | 91,1% | 0,8% | 0,0% |
| | High | 1,7% | 0,0% | 95,0% | 0,6% | 0,6% | 2,1% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 95,9% | 0,6% | 0,4% |
| | Gagauz | 0,1% | 0,2% | 94,3% | 2,3% | 0,1% | 2,9% | 0,6% | 0,2% | 91,3% | 2,0% | 0,1% |
| | Bulgarian | 0,8% | 0,0% | 95,9% | 0,8% | 0,5% | 2,0% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 92,4% | 0,0% | 0,5% |
| | Other | 10,5% | 0,0% | 84,0% | 0,9% | 0,0% | 4,6% | 7,6% | 0,0% | 85,2% | 0,9% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 3,2% | 0,3% | 90,5% | 3,0% | 0,0% | 3,1% | 2,7% | 0,3% | 92,7% | 2,6% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 1,8% | 0,0% | 94,1% | 0,8% | 0,3% | 3,1% | 1,5% | 0,0% | 88,4% | 0,4% | 0,3% |
| Locality | Urban | 3,0% | 0,0% | 93,6% | 0,4% | 0,2% | 2,8% | 2,6% | 0,0% | 89,5% | 0,4% | 0,2% |
| | Rural | 2,0% | 0,2% | 91,8% | 2,6% | 0,2% | 3,2% | 1,5% | 0,2% | 90,8% | 2,0% | 0,2% |
| | Low | 3,0% | 0,4% | 89,8% | 1,1% | 0,6% | 5,1% | 1,7% | 0,4% | 82,3% | 0,2% | 0,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Medium | 0,7% | 0,0% | 96,3% | 1,4% | 0,0% | 1,6% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 96,2% | 1,2% | 0,2% |
| | High | 3,4% | 0,0% | 91,5% | 2,6% | 0,0% | 2,5% | 3,5% | 0,0% | 92,3% | 2,6% | 0,0% |

Table 52. How much trust do you have in mass media from ...?

| | | Russian Federation | | | | | Ukraine | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust at all | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 15,4% | 46,6% | 14,8% | 18,0% | 5,2% | 1,1% | 9,8% | 15,5% | 51,9% |
| Region | | 16,3% | 58,3% | 10,5% | 13,9% | 1,0% | 1,1% | 13,4% | 9,9% | 56,8% |
| Taraclia district | | 15,1% | 42,7% | 16,3% | 19,3% | 6,6% | 1,1% | 8,6% | 17,3% | 50,3% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 12,0% | 39,6% | 19,1% | 23,5% | 5,8% | 1,3% | 11,9% | 17,6% | 41,9% |
| Age | | 10,6% | 42,5% | 16,3% | 25,1% | 5,6% | 0,5% | 10,6% | 14,1% | 56,9% |
| 41-59 | | 18,7% | 51,2% | 13,9% | 12,7% | 3,6% | 1,7% | 8,1% | 17,3% | 54,6% |
| 60+ | | 21,6% | 53,7% | 10,4% | 8,8% | 5,6% | 1,1% | 8,6% | 14,0% | 51,1% |
| Male | | 14,4% | 44,2% | 12,8% | 25,9% | 2,7% | 0,7% | 12,5% | 13,5% | 58,6% |
| Female | | 16,3% | 48,8% | 16,7% | 10,8% | 7,4% | 1,4% | 7,4% | 17,3% | 45,9% |
| Low | | 19,2% | 48,4% | 9,7% | 12,1% | 10,6% | 1,3% | 9,6% | 9,6% | 60,3% |
| Medium | | 16,4% | 48,6% | 14,6% | 17,8% | 2,6% | 0,8% | 9,8% | 14,2% | 50,3% |
| High | | 11,1% | 42,3% | 18,3% | 22,7% | 5,5% | 1,4% | 10,2% | 21,9% | 47,8% |
| Gagauz | | 16,6% | 39,8% | 17,8% | 18,4% | 7,3% | 1,2% | 9,3% | 18,4% | 47,4% |
| Bulgarian | | 8,1% | 61,4% | 9,9% | 18,3% | 2,2% | 0,8% | 7,6% | 12,0% | 59,6% |
| Other | | 19,0% | 51,6% | 11,1% | 16,2% | 2,1% | 0,9% | 13,5% | 10,4% | 57,3% |
| Economically active | | 9,7% | 45,8% | 16,1% | 21,4% | 6,9% | 1,6% | 10,6% | 18,2% | 50,2% |
| Economically inactive | | 19,6% | 47,2% | 13,9% | 15,4% | 3,9% | 0,7% | 9,2% | 13,4% | 53,2% |
| Urban | | 9,1% | 50,5% | 16,4% | 19,6% | 4,4% | 0,4% | 8,4% | 16,2% | 55,4% |
| Rural | | 19,9% | 43,9% | 13,8% | 16,8% | 5,7% | 1,5% | 10,8% | 15,0% | 49,4% |
| Low | | 22,0% | 45,2% | 10,0% | 16,7% | 6,1% | 1,4% | 11,8% | 10,0% | 53,4% |
| Medium | | 9,8% | 48,4% | 17,0% | 19,6% | 5,2% | 0,4% | 12,0% | 14,4% | 46,0% |
| High | | 14,3% | 46,3% | 17,6% | 17,6% | 4,3% | 1,4% | 5,7% | 22,0% | 56,3% |
| | | | | | | | | | | 14,7% |

Table 53. How much trust do you have in mass media from ...?

| | | Europe | | | | | Republic of Moldova | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Total | | 3,2% | 15,0% | 15,0% | 45,3% | 21,4% | 4,7% | 33,7% | 20,3% | 29,4% | 11,8% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 3,4% | 18,5% | 9,1% | 46,3% | 22,6% | 3,6% | 44,6% | 14,8% | 32,7% | 4,3% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 3,2% | 13,8% | 17,0% | 45,0% | 21,0% | 5,1% | 30,1% | 22,2% | 28,2% | 14,4% |
| Age | 18-29 | 2,4% | 17,9% | 16,4% | 44,1% | 19,2% | 6,1% | 33,1% | 21,4% | 27,6% | 11,8% |
| | 30-44 | 4,1% | 15,1% | 16,0% | 46,8% | 18,0% | 3,3% | 26,7% | 22,8% | 39,7% | 7,5% |
| | 41-59 | 4,3% | 13,3% | 17,3% | 43,8% | 21,1% | 3,0% | 38,9% | 17,5% | 23,9% | 16,7% |
| | 60+ | 1,8% | 14,1% | 10,6% | 45,7% | 27,7% | 7,0% | 39,0% | 18,6% | 22,0% | 13,4% |
| Sex | Male | 3,8% | 16,6% | 11,5% | 51,8% | 16,3% | 4,3% | 33,7% | 17,8% | 36,6% | 7,6% |
| | Female | 2,8% | 13,6% | 18,2% | 39,5% | 26,0% | 5,2% | 33,8% | 22,6% | 22,8% | 15,6% |
| Level of education | Low | 1,3% | 9,4% | 5,5% | 60,1% | 23,8% | 3,3% | 32,9% | 10,4% | 40,1% | 13,3% |
| | Medium | 3,4% | 13,2% | 15,3% | 43,9% | 24,2% | 4,9% | 35,1% | 21,0% | 26,5% | 12,4% |
| | High | 4,4% | 22,3% | 21,7% | 36,2% | 15,4% | 5,6% | 32,5% | 26,2% | 25,7% | 10,0% |
| | Gagauz | 2,9% | 14,6% | 18,9% | 42,0% | 21,6% | 4,9% | 31,4% | 21,6% | 28,0% | 14,1% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 2,9% | 14,6% | 9,8% | 49,3% | 23,3% | 3,7% | 34,7% | 17,1% | 35,5% | 9,0% |
| | Other | 4,7% | 16,6% | 9,0% | 51,0% | 18,7% | 5,4% | 39,5% | 20,0% | 27,2% | 8,0% |
| | Economically active | 4,4% | 14,9% | 19,4% | 43,2% | 18,1% | 4,7% | 31,5% | 21,7% | 32,1% | 10,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 2,4% | 15,1% | 11,7% | 46,9% | 23,9% | 4,7% | 35,4% | 19,3% | 27,3% | 13,2% |
| Locality | Urban | 1,0% | 14,0% | 16,5% | 48,4% | 20,1% | 3,9% | 34,0% | 21,5% | 32,4% | 8,3% |
| | Rural | 4,8% | 15,8% | 14,0% | 43,1% | 22,3% | 5,3% | 33,5% | 19,5% | 27,2% | 14,4% |
| | Low | 3,1% | 12,1% | 6,8% | 51,9% | 26,2% | 7,3% | 34,6% | 11,5% | 32,8% | 13,8% |
| | Medium | 3,7% | 16,2% | 13,9% | 40,5% | 25,6% | 3,4% | 38,9% | 19,2% | 26,0% | 12,6% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 3,0% | 16,7% | 24,3% | 43,6% | 12,4% | 3,6% | 27,8% | 30,3% | 29,2% | 9,2% |

Table 54. How much trust do you have in mass media from...?

| | | Romanian | | | | | Transnistrian region | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------|
| Total | | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO | A lot of trust | Quite a bit of trust | Little trust | No trust at all | DK/NO |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,4% | 12,3% | 5,8% | 50,3% | 28,2% | 4,2% | 17,6% | 11,3% | 33,3% | 33,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,8% | 6,9% | 14,8% | 49,8% | 27,7% | 5,0% | 17,1% | 13,3% | 32,7% | 38,3% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 14,4% | 22,3% | 43,0% | 20,3% | 4,9% | 26,1% | 15,3% | 29,9% | 32,0% |
| | 30-44 | 0,5% | 9,1% | 12,5% | 51,2% | 26,7% | 3,1% | 14,8% | 10,8% | 41,3% | 30,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 1,7% | 4,4% | 9,4% | 53,7% | 30,8% | 5,2% | 17,1% | 10,4% | 27,8% | 39,4% |
| | 60+ | 0,6% | 5,5% | 7,5% | 52,1% | 34,3% | 4,4% | 14,8% | 9,5% | 30,1% | 41,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 0,5% | 9,1% | 11,1% | 55,6% | 23,7% | 3,5% | 20,6% | 9,4% | 37,3% | 29,3% |
| | Female | 0,9% | 7,4% | 13,8% | 45,5% | 32,3% | 5,0% | 14,9% | 13,0% | 29,6% | 37,5% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 1,3% | 3,8% | 4,8% | 62,8% | 27,3% | 2,9% | 20,9% | 4,9% | 41,3% | 30,1% |
| | Medium | 0,6% | 7,8% | 12,6% | 49,7% | 29,3% | 4,6% | 16,8% | 10,7% | 30,9% | 37,0% |
| Employment status | High | 0,5% | 12,3% | 18,1% | 41,6% | 27,4% | 4,7% | 16,7% | 16,6% | 30,9% | 31,2% |
| | Gagauz | 0,9% | 6,7% | 16,0% | 48,1% | 28,2% | 5,9% | 17,7% | 13,7% | 31,8% | 31,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 6,8% | 7,4% | 57,5% | 28,3% | 1,2% | 20,0% | 7,1% | 39,0% | 32,7% |
| | Other | 0,9% | 13,9% | 7,5% | 49,5% | 28,2% | 2,6% | 14,9% | 8,7% | 31,8% | 42,0% |
| Locality | Economically active | 1,1% | 9,1% | 15,1% | 46,3% | 28,5% | 3,9% | 17,6% | 11,9% | 34,0% | 32,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,4% | 7,6% | 10,6% | 53,3% | 28,0% | 4,5% | 17,6% | 10,9% | 32,8% | 34,3% |
| Employment status | Urban | 0,6% | 8,2% | 13,0% | 51,7% | 26,6% | 3,3% | 16,1% | 11,7% | 36,9% | 32,0% |
| | Rural | 0,8% | 8,3% | 12,3% | 49,4% | 29,3% | 4,9% | 18,6% | 11,0% | 30,7% | 34,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 1,4% | 8,1% | 4,3% | 59,2% | 26,9% | 6,8% | 16,3% | 4,9% | 37,9% | 34,1% |
| | Medium | 0,2% | 10,8% | 10,3% | 45,7% | 33,0% | 2,5% | 18,4% | 11,1% | 30,8% | 37,2% |
| Locality | High | 0,5% | 5,8% | 23,0% | 46,0% | 24,8% | 3,4% | 18,1% | 17,8% | 31,1% | 29,6% |

Table 55. What TV channels do you watch the most?

| | Moldova 1 | PRIME | Primul în Moldova | Canal 2 | Realitatea TV Moldova | Jurnal TV | Publika TV | PRO TV | TV 8 |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 7,8% | 10,8% | 36,5% | 1,9% | 0,5% | 1,3% | 5,4% | 0,6% | 1,9% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 9,2% | 10,3% | 44,5% | 1,1% | 0,0% | 5,6% | 1,1% | 0,5% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 7,3% | 11,0% | 33,8% | 2,1% | 0,6% | 1,8% | 0,4% | 2,4% |
| Age | 18-29 | 7,1% | 10,9% | 26,2% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 5,8% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 4,3% | 11,5% | 35,8% | 0,5% | 0,5% | 2,2% | 4,5% | 0,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 5,4% | 7,5% | 40,7% | 2,5% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 4,7% | 1,3% |
| | 60+ | 15,0% | 12,8% | 41,9% | 3,6% | 1,2% | 1,4% | 6,8% | 1,3% |
| Level of education | Male | 7,9% | 8,0% | 30,0% | 1,7% | 0,3% | 1,5% | 5,2% | 0,8% |
| | Female | 7,7% | 13,3% | 42,3% | 2,0% | 0,6% | 1,2% | 5,6% | 0,5% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 6,2% | 7,0% | 42,7% | 1,6% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 3,0% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 7,3% | 9,4% | 36,1% | 2,3% | 0,2% | 0,4% | 4,5% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 9,7% | 16,0% | 32,9% | 1,3% | 1,3% | 3,8% | 8,7% | 2,0% |
| | Gagauz | 6,4% | 10,2% | 33,3% | 1,8% | 0,3% | 1,2% | 5,1% | 0,3% |
| Employment status | Bulgarian | 13,0% | 14,7% | 46,6% | 2,3% | 0,4% | 2,2% | 8,1% | 1,2% |
| | Other | 6,4% | 8,8% | 35,5% | 1,6% | 1,2% | 0,7% | 3,5% | 0,8% |
| Locality | Economically active | 6,6% | 12,3% | 33,9% | 1,4% | 0,2% | 2,0% | 5,1% | 0,3% |
| | Economically inactive | 8,7% | 9,7% | 38,4% | 2,2% | 0,7% | 0,8% | 5,6% | 0,9% |
| Locality | Urban | 6,3% | 10,2% | 38,4% | 1,7% | 0,8% | 2,2% | 5,7% | 0,3% |
| | Rural | 8,8% | 11,2% | 35,1% | 2,0% | 0,3% | 0,7% | 5,2% | 0,8% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 8,4% | 10,7% | 33,8% | 2,4% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 5,6% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 6,7% | 8,0% | 35,7% | 2,2% | 0,2% | 1,5% | 4,5% | 0,4% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 8,2% | 13,7% | 39,9% | 1,0% | 1,2% | 2,0% | 6,2% | 1,4% |

Table 56. What TV channels do you watch the most?

| | NTV | CANAL 3 | RTR MOLDOVA | TVR MOLDOVA | Euro TV | N4 | Other channel | GRT | I don't watch TV | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| Total | 31,5% | 3,7% | 41,8% | 7,5% | 1,0% | 3,5% | 8,6% | 3,3% | 30,0% | 1,9% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 30,4% | 1,4% | 42,3% | 3,5% | 0,0% | 2,0% | 7,8% | 1,7% | 22,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 31,9% | 4,5% | 41,6% | 8,8% | 1,4% | 4,1% | 8,9% | 3,8% | 32,5% |
| Age | 18-29 | 15,8% | 7,1% | 27,5% | 3,6% | 2,3% | 3,6% | 0,0% | 46,3% | 2,4% |
| | 30-44 | 30,9% | 2,2% | 34,8% | 9,1% | 0,0% | 2,2% | 6,9% | 0,7% | 38,7% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 36,2% | 3,8% | 54,6% | 9,6% | 0,7% | 5,5% | 12,6% | 6,4% | 21,4% |
| | 60+ | 41,1% | 2,9% | 51,3% | 6,5% | 1,6% | 4,6% | 11,5% | 6,6% | 12,8% |
| Level of education | Male | 34,0% | 4,7% | 32,9% | 4,8% | 1,4% | 2,5% | 9,4% | 2,3% | 34,1% |
| | Female | 29,3% | 2,8% | 49,8% | 9,9% | 0,6% | 4,5% | 7,9% | 4,2% | 26,2% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 32,3% | 1,1% | 32,6% | 1,9% | 0,0% | 2,5% | 10,5% | 3,2% | 16,6% |
| | Medium | 29,9% | 5,8% | 44,7% | 6,7% | 1,4% | 3,1% | 7,5% | 4,6% | 31,6% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 33,6% | 2,2% | 43,8% | 12,8% | 1,1% | 5,1% | 9,1% | 1,4% | 36,8% |
| | Bulgarian | 32,2% | 4,7% | 43,0% | 7,7% | 1,4% | 4,0% | 9,0% | 4,4% | 30,1% |
| Employment status | Other | 25,5% | 2,2% | 26,7% | 7,0% | 1,0% | 1,6% | 9,4% | 1,8% | 39,3% |
| | Economically active | 30,0% | 4,3% | 39,0% | 8,7% | 1,7% | 4,9% | 5,5% | 2,2% | 35,2% |
| Locality | Economically inactive | 32,7% | 3,2% | 43,9% | 6,5% | 0,5% | 2,5% | 11,0% | 4,1% | 26,0% |
| | Urban | 32,9% | 2,7% | 41,9% | 9,4% | 0,5% | 1,8% | 7,0% | 1,9% | 35,8% |
| Local | Rural | 30,6% | 4,4% | 41,7% | 6,1% | 1,4% | 4,7% | 9,8% | 4,3% | 25,9% |
| | Low | 31,7% | 1,8% | 39,0% | 3,7% | 0,2% | 2,6% | 10,8% | 4,7% | 24,7% |
| Education | Medium | 28,7% | 3,6% | 37,3% | 5,5% | 0,8% | 2,7% | 7,0% | 3,8% | 36,1% |
| | High | 34,2% | 5,7% | 48,9% | 13,2% | 2,0% | 5,2% | 8,1% | 1,4% | 29,2% |

Table 57. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations?

| | Romania | | | | | Ukraine | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO |
| Total | 1,8% | 47,4% | 23,2% | 12,6% | 15,1% | 2,5% | 50,7% | 23,0% | 11,0% | 12,8% |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Taraclia district | 0,4% | 53,2% | 28,8% | 14,6% | 2,9% | 1,3% | 55,2% | 28,1% | 11,8% | 3,5% |
| Gagauzia ATU | 2,3% | 45,4% | 21,2% | 12,0% | 19,2% | 2,9% | 49,2% | 21,2% | 10,7% | 15,9% |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 2,3% | 53,3% | 22,8% | 7,2% | 14,4% | 3,5% | 63,6% | 13,6% | 3,6% | 15,6% |
| 30-44 | 1,5% | 50,5% | 19,0% | 14,4% | 14,6% | 2,2% | 52,8% | 23,6% | 10,5% | 10,9% |
| 41-59 | 2,0% | 40,2% | 26,5% | 14,4% | 16,9% | 2,5% | 46,1% | 25,8% | 14,0% | 11,6% |
| 60+ | 1,8% | 44,6% | 26,0% | 13,1% | 14,5% | 2,0% | 41,7% | 27,2% | 14,9% | 14,2% |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 2,6% | 53,2% | 21,5% | 12,3% | 10,4% | 2,3% | 56,1% | 22,4% | 11,0% | 8,2% |
| Female | 1,1% | 42,1% | 24,6% | 12,9% | 19,2% | 2,7% | 45,9% | 23,5% | 11,0% | 17,0% |
| Level of education | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 0,0% | 33,8% | 31,6% | 18,8% | 15,8% | 2,1% | 46,3% | 22,5% | 16,9% | 12,2% |
| Medium | 1,3% | 44,1% | 26,0% | 10,8% | 17,8% | 1,7% | 47,4% | 27,1% | 8,2% | 15,5% |
| High | 3,9% | 63,0% | 12,3% | 11,2% | 9,6% | 4,1% | 59,9% | 17,0% | 10,8% | 8,3% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gagauz | 1,7% | 43,8% | 21,7% | 13,3% | 19,5% | 2,6% | 48,3% | 20,6% | 12,5% | 16,0% |
| Bulgarian | 1,2% | 51,9% | 30,2% | 12,8% | 3,9% | 0,9% | 58,9% | 26,8% | 8,0% | 5,4% |
| Other | 2,9% | 53,1% | 20,3% | 10,4% | 13,2% | 4,0% | 49,5% | 26,1% | 9,5% | 10,8% |
| Employment status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Economically active | 2,3% | 51,4% | 17,8% | 11,6% | 16,9% | 3,7% | 55,1% | 18,7% | 9,8% | 12,7% |
| Economically inactive | 1,5% | 44,3% | 27,2% | 13,4% | 13,7% | 1,6% | 47,4% | 26,2% | 11,9% | 12,9% |
| Locality | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 1,5% | 48,5% | 24,7% | 9,5% | 15,7% | 2,5% | 50,9% | 24,1% | 8,8% | 13,7% |
| Rural | 2,0% | 46,5% | 22,1% | 14,8% | 14,6% | 2,5% | 50,6% | 22,2% | 12,5% | 12,2% |
| Socio-economic status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low | 2,2% | 31,1% | 31,6% | 16,4% | 18,6% | 2,6% | 43,5% | 24,2% | 16,1% | 13,5% |
| Medium | 3,2% | 56,6% | 19,5% | 9,2% | 11,4% | 4,0% | 59,3% | 20,2% | 6,1% | 10,5% |
| High | 0,0% | 54,4% | 18,3% | 12,2% | 15,0% | 1,0% | 49,4% | 24,6% | 10,7% | 14,4% |

Table 58. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations?

| | | Russian Federation | | | | | Turkey | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO |
| Region | Taraclia district | 30,3% | 63,5% | 1,5% | 1,2% | 3,5% | 13,9% | 66,5% | 7,1% | 2,1% | 10,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 33,4% | 63,0% | 0,5% | 0,4% | 2,7% | 5,1% | 64,3% | 15,1% | 4,4% | 11,1% |
| | 18-29 | 29,2% | 63,7% | 1,9% | 1,4% | 3,8% | 16,9% | 67,3% | 4,4% | 1,3% | 10,2% |
| | 30-44 | 29,8% | 60,8% | 1,3% | 2,3% | 5,9% | 11,7% | 72,6% | 7,3% | 1,2% | 7,2% |
| Age | 41-59 | 30,2% | 64,5% | 2,2% | 0,0% | 3,1% | 17,3% | 64,9% | 8,4% | 1,4% | 8,0% |
| Sex | Male | 30,4% | 65,7% | 0,7% | 0,7% | 2,5% | 14,2% | 66,3% | 6,3% | 2,4% | 10,7% |
| | Female | 30,5% | 62,6% | 2,1% | 1,5% | 3,3% | 10,9% | 64,0% | 5,6% | 3,3% | 16,1% |
| Level of education | Low | 30,1% | 64,4% | 1,0% | 0,9% | 3,7% | 14,8% | 64,5% | 7,0% | 1,6% | 12,1% |
| | Medium | 38,2% | 56,8% | 0,6% | 0,7% | 3,7% | 15,6% | 53,1% | 12,7% | 4,3% | 14,3% |
| | High | 31,0% | 61,7% | 2,1% | 1,0% | 4,2% | 13,0% | 68,0% | 5,9% | 2,2% | 10,9% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 23,8% | 71,7% | 0,4% | 1,8% | 2,3% | 14,3% | 74,0% | 4,5% | 0,3% | 7,0% |
| | Bulgarian | 28,6% | 64,8% | 1,5% | 1,2% | 3,9% | 18,6% | 67,0% | 3,3% | 0,8% | 10,2% |
| | Other | 27,3% | 68,0% | 1,5% | 0,8% | 2,4% | 5,4% | 63,5% | 14,9% | 6,1% | 10,2% |
| Employment status | Other | 38,1% | 55,4% | 1,5% | 1,5% | 3,5% | 8,7% | 68,1% | 10,1% | 1,7% | 11,4% |
| | Economically active | 29,9% | 62,4% | 1,7% | 1,4% | 4,7% | 17,2% | 65,4% | 5,1% | 2,5% | 9,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 30,5% | 64,4% | 1,4% | 1,0% | 2,7% | 11,4% | 67,4% | 8,6% | 1,7% | 10,9% |
| Locality | Urban | 30,1% | 64,5% | 1,6% | 0,7% | 3,2% | 16,3% | 68,3% | 7,4% | 0,9% | 7,2% |
| | Rural | 30,4% | 62,9% | 1,5% | 1,5% | 3,8% | 12,2% | 65,3% | 6,9% | 2,9% | 12,7% |
| | Low | 34,3% | 59,2% | 1,8% | 1,5% | 3,2% | 12,9% | 55,7% | 10,6% | 5,1% | 15,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Medium | 22,8% | 71,4% | 1,2% | 2,0% | 2,6% | 12,0% | 75,6% | 5,3% | 1,0% | 6,0% |
| | High | 33,6% | 60,2% | 1,5% | 0,0% | 4,8% | 16,8% | 68,4% | 5,2% | 0,0% | 9,6% |

Table 59. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations?

| | | USA | | | | EU | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| | | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO |
| Total | | 2,1% | 38,1% | 21,3% | 20,9% | 17,5% | 3,8% | 48,7% | 17,0% | 16,4% | 14,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,9% | 40,0% | 21,5% | 26,1% | 11,5% | 1,3% | 65,1% | 12,7% | 15,5% | 5,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 2,5% | 37,5% | 21,3% | 19,2% | 19,5% | 4,7% | 43,2% | 18,5% | 16,7% | 16,9% |
| | 18-29 | 2,3% | 60,3% | 18,3% | 4,8% | 14,4% | 3,5% | 56,6% | 18,2% | 8,5% | 13,2% |
| Age | 30-44 | 3,7% | 40,8% | 17,6% | 20,4% | 17,5% | 5,8% | 55,6% | 13,7% | 12,1% | 12,8% |
| | 41-59 | 0,7% | 28,4% | 26,3% | 26,1% | 18,5% | 2,5% | 44,2% | 19,4% | 21,7% | 12,3% |
| | 60+ | 1,2% | 25,2% | 24,4% | 30,2% | 19,0% | 2,7% | 37,4% | 18,4% | 23,8% | 17,7% |
| Sex | Male | 3,5% | 40,3% | 17,5% | 24,1% | 14,7% | 5,8% | 54,8% | 12,7% | 16,7% | 10,0% |
| | Female | 0,9% | 36,2% | 24,8% | 18,1% | 20,0% | 2,0% | 43,3% | 21,0% | 16,1% | 17,6% |
| | Low | 1,7% | 32,2% | 19,0% | 31,5% | 15,6% | 2,1% | 36,8% | 15,3% | 29,9% | 16,0% |
| Level of education | Medium | 2,2% | 32,0% | 26,4% | 21,1% | 18,4% | 2,9% | 46,7% | 19,1% | 15,3% | 15,9% |
| | High | 2,3% | 52,8% | 15,2% | 13,3% | 16,3% | 6,7% | 61,3% | 14,7% | 8,5% | 8,8% |
| | Gagauz | 2,8% | 36,7% | 21,5% | 18,9% | 20,1% | 4,1% | 44,0% | 18,5% | 17,0% | 16,4% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 0,5% | 39,1% | 21,1% | 27,7% | 11,6% | 2,3% | 60,2% | 15,4% | 12,8% | 9,3% |
| | Other | 1,7% | 41,5% | 21,2% | 20,0% | 15,7% | 4,6% | 51,1% | 14,3% | 18,3% | 11,7% |
| | Economically active | 3,3% | 42,7% | 17,6% | 18,1% | 18,2% | 5,8% | 55,0% | 12,6% | 13,2% | 13,3% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 1,2% | 34,7% | 24,1% | 23,1% | 16,9% | 2,4% | 44,0% | 20,4% | 18,8% | 14,5% |
| | Urban | 1,6% | 39,2% | 25,4% | 19,5% | 14,3% | 2,7% | 52,7% | 18,9% | 13,4% | 12,3% |
| | Rural | 2,5% | 37,4% | 18,5% | 22,0% | 19,7% | 4,6% | 46,0% | 15,7% | 18,5% | 15,2% |
| Locality | Low | 2,6% | 24,1% | 23,5% | 30,9% | 18,8% | 3,6% | 38,0% | 18,6% | 23,7% | 16,2% |
| | Medium | 3,1% | 44,9% | 20,1% | 18,6% | 13,4% | 5,0% | 48,2% | 20,3% | 15,8% | 10,7% |
| | High | 0,7% | 45,5% | 20,4% | 13,3% | 20,1% | 3,0% | 60,0% | 12,3% | 9,7% | 15,1% |

Table 60. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations?

| | | NATO | | | | | | OSCE | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------|-------|
| Total | | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,9% | 22,8% | 19,1% | 38,8% | 18,4% | 1,3% | 27,3% | 15,1% | 31,4% | 24,9% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,9% | 27,3% | 20,0% | 42,8% | 8,9% | 0,9% | 34,7% | 14,8% | 33,6% | 16,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 2,3% | 18,8% | 37,5% | 21,6% | 1,5% | 24,8% | 15,3% | 30,6% | 27,8% | |
| | 30-44 | 0,7% | 28,1% | 16,5% | 37,8% | 16,9% | 2,9% | 34,4% | 13,3% | 23,5% | 28,9% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 0,0% | 13,1% | 25,2% | 45,6% | 16,1% | 0,0% | 20,9% | 18,5% | 38,2% | 22,4% |
| | 60+ | 0,9% | 11,8% | 18,9% | 47,6% | 20,8% | 1,4% | 20,6% | 17,0% | 33,9% | 27,1% |
| Level of education | Male | 1,5% | 25,5% | 17,4% | 42,1% | 13,5% | 2,0% | 33,7% | 13,0% | 32,7% | 18,5% |
| | Female | 0,4% | 20,3% | 20,6% | 35,8% | 22,8% | 0,7% | 21,5% | 17,0% | 30,2% | 30,6% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 0,5% | 24,6% | 18,0% | 37,8% | 19,1% | 0,5% | 27,3% | 13,5% | 34,2% | 24,5% |
| | Medium | 0,2% | 16,6% | 21,2% | 41,2% | 20,8% | 1,2% | 20,9% | 16,4% | 30,9% | 30,5% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 2,3% | 31,5% | 16,3% | 36,3% | 13,6% | 2,0% | 37,8% | 14,1% | 30,5% | 15,6% |
| | Gagauz | 1,2% | 20,7% | 18,2% | 39,9% | 20,1% | 0,8% | 24,4% | 15,0% | 32,8% | 27,0% |
| Employment status | Bulgarian | 0,5% | 23,9% | 21,9% | 39,1% | 14,5% | 1,7% | 33,0% | 17,5% | 30,6% | 17,1% |
| | Other | 0,5% | 27,8% | 18,8% | 35,5% | 17,3% | 2,4% | 30,0% | 13,1% | 27,9% | 26,6% |
| Locality | Economically active | 1,1% | 26,6% | 14,7% | 39,1% | 18,6% | 1,4% | 34,7% | 11,1% | 31,1% | 21,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,8% | 19,9% | 22,4% | 38,6% | 18,3% | 1,2% | 21,7% | 18,2% | 31,6% | 27,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 0,6% | 19,1% | 23,8% | 39,0% | 17,5% | 0,6% | 28,2% | 17,2% | 32,9% | 21,1% |
| | Rural | 1,2% | 25,4% | 15,7% | 38,7% | 19,1% | 1,8% | 26,6% | 13,7% | 30,3% | 27,5% |
| Local | Low | 0,7% | 19,2% | 16,9% | 43,7% | 19,5% | 1,4% | 19,6% | 14,7% | 35,6% | 28,8% |
| | Medium | 2,1% | 24,5% | 21,9% | 36,7% | 14,8% | 1,8% | 31,1% | 15,9% | 29,8% | 21,3% |
| Local | High | 0,0% | 24,6% | 18,5% | 36,1% | 20,8% | 0,7% | 31,2% | 14,9% | 28,7% | 24,5% |

Table 61. What is your attitude towards the following states and organizations?

| | | Eurasian Union | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Total | | Very good | Good | Bad | Very bad | DK/NO |
| | | 4,6% | 55,4% | 8,5% | 10,5% | 21,0% |
| Region | Taracia district | 1,5% | 62,1% | 11,6% | 13,2% | 11,5% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 5,6% | 53,1% | 7,4% | 9,6% | 24,2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 1,3% | 58,8% | 8,6% | 10,8% | 20,6% |
| | 30-44 | 4,8% | 60,5% | 8,3% | 5,9% | 20,5% |
| | 41-59 | 6,4% | 50,1% | 9,8% | 14,9% | 18,8% |
| | 60+ | 5,5% | 50,4% | 7,6% | 12,7% | 23,9% |
| Sex | Male | 4,1% | 63,1% | 4,5% | 11,0% | 17,2% |
| | Female | 5,0% | 48,4% | 12,1% | 10,0% | 24,4% |
| Level of education | Low | 2,6% | 48,1% | 10,9% | 18,1% | 20,3% |
| | Medium | 4,5% | 50,7% | 9,2% | 9,9% | 25,7% |
| | High | 6,3% | 68,8% | 5,4% | 6,1% | 13,4% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 5,3% | 54,3% | 7,4% | 10,0% | 23,0% |
| | Bulgarian | 1,8% | 58,6% | 12,4% | 12,9% | 14,4% |
| | Other | 5,5% | 55,4% | 7,7% | 9,6% | 21,9% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 4,9% | 60,4% | 5,3% | 9,3% | 20,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 4,4% | 51,6% | 10,9% | 11,4% | 21,7% |
| Locality | Urban | 5,3% | 57,7% | 10,9% | 7,9% | 18,1% |
| | Rural | 4,1% | 53,7% | 6,8% | 12,3% | 23,1% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 3,0% | 46,4% | 10,1% | 13,5% | 26,9% |
| | Medium | 6,1% | 54,2% | 10,8% | 10,7% | 18,2% |
| | High | 4,7% | 65,5% | 4,6% | 7,4% | 17,9% |

Table 62. How likely do you think it is that ... in the future?

| | | Gagauzia will become independent | | | | | Moldova will unite with Romania | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Very probable | Probably not | Definitely not | DK/NO | Very probable | Probably not | Definitely not | DK/NO |
| Total | | 4,5% | 19,6% | 41,5% | 22,9% | 11,5% | 2,3% | 20,6% | 17,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 5,2% | 29,6% | 28,7% | 22,4% | 14,1% | 3,5% | 26,4% | 19,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 4,2% | 16,2% | 45,9% | 23,1% | 10,6% | 1,9% | 18,7% | 16,6% |
| | 18-29 | 3,7% | 26,3% | 55,5% | 8,3% | 6,2% | 1,2% | 26,1% | 18,3% |
| | 30-44 | 3,2% | 16,9% | 38,3% | 30,3% | 11,2% | 3,2% | 26,0% | 14,8% |
| Age | 41-59 | 7,3% | 18,5% | 42,2% | 19,0% | 13,0% | 3,5% | 14,0% | 21,4% |
| | 60+ | 4,4% | 18,6% | 33,9% | 28,3% | 14,7% | 0,9% | 14,9% | 16,4% |
| Sex | Male | 4,2% | 16,3% | 38,2% | 28,2% | 13,0% | 2,1% | 24,5% | 18,2% |
| | Female | 4,7% | 22,5% | 44,6% | 18,1% | 10,1% | 2,5% | 17,1% | 16,6% |
| Level of education | Low | 6,0% | 16,9% | 34,6% | 25,0% | 17,6% | 1,5% | 21,4% | 13,3% |
| | Medium | 5,7% | 24,0% | 38,4% | 19,7% | 12,1% | 2,0% | 22,0% | 13,4% |
| | High | 1,5% | 14,7% | 51,7% | 26,1% | 6,0% | 3,4% | 18,0% | 26,5% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 3,2% | 16,7% | 44,4% | 23,5% | 12,1% | 1,6% | 18,1% | 16,6% |
| | Bulgarian | 8,0% | 27,5% | 34,1% | 21,3% | 9,1% | 5,7% | 22,7% | 24,0% |
| Employment status | Other | 4,6% | 20,0% | 40,6% | 22,7% | 12,0% | 0,8% | 25,8% | 12,9% |
| | Economically active | 4,5% | 17,7% | 42,0% | 25,2% | 10,7% | 2,6% | 21,2% | 19,6% |
| Locality | Economically inactive | 4,5% | 21,0% | 41,2% | 21,2% | 12,1% | 2,1% | 20,2% | 15,7% |
| | Urban | 4,2% | 14,9% | 45,2% | 24,6% | 11,1% | 2,4% | 22,0% | 19,5% |
| Socio-economic status | Rural | 4,7% | 22,9% | 38,9% | 21,8% | 11,7% | 2,2% | 19,7% | 15,8% |
| | Low | 6,1% | 24,1% | 33,6% | 19,9% | 16,3% | 3,7% | 16,0% | 14,9% |
| | Medium | 4,5% | 20,1% | 43,0% | 24,1% | 8,4% | 2,5% | 23,8% | 19,6% |
| | High | 2,9% | 14,5% | 48,1% | 24,8% | 9,7% | 0,7% | 22,1% | 17,6% |

Table 63. How likely do you think it is that ... in the future?

| | | Moldova will join the EU | | | | | Moldova will join NATO | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Very probable | Probably not | Definitely not | DK/NO | Very probably | Probably not | Definitely not | DK/NO | Definitely not | DK/NO |
| Total | | 3,6% | 18,7% | 17,6% | 49,1% | 11,0% | 0,9% | 10,4% | 14,8% | 59,7% | 14,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 3,7% | 31,6% | 11,7% | 43,7% | 9,3% | 0,4% | 18,6% | 10,0% | 57,5% | 13,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 3,5% | 14,4% | 19,6% | 50,9% | 11,6% | 1,1% | 7,6% | 16,4% | 60,5% | 14,4% |
| Age | 18-29 | 4,7% | 27,3% | 10,9% | 50,9% | 6,2% | 0,0% | 8,2% | 21,6% | 59,0% | 11,2% |
| | 30-44 | 4,0% | 20,7% | 22,9% | 42,8% | 9,7% | 1,8% | 15,5% | 13,6% | 56,7% | 12,3% |
| | 41-59 | 5,0% | 14,0% | 14,0% | 54,7% | 12,2% | 1,2% | 9,5% | 10,1% | 64,2% | 15,0% |
| | 60+ | 0,8% | 13,4% | 19,2% | 51,0% | 15,6% | 0,3% | 6,1% | 14,9% | 60,5% | 18,2% |
| Sex | Male | 3,8% | 21,5% | 20,1% | 46,9% | 7,5% | 0,5% | 14,3% | 14,2% | 61,5% | 9,4% |
| | Female | 3,3% | 16,2% | 15,3% | 51,0% | 14,2% | 1,3% | 6,8% | 15,3% | 58,1% | 18,4% |
| Level of education | Low | 1,5% | 22,0% | 13,0% | 45,4% | 18,1% | 0,8% | 11,8% | 10,3% | 58,1% | 19,0% |
| | Medium | 3,1% | 20,6% | 14,6% | 51,5% | 10,2% | 0,0% | 10,6% | 13,2% | 61,4% | 14,9% |
| | High | 5,9% | 13,5% | 26,0% | 47,3% | 7,4% | 2,5% | 9,2% | 20,0% | 58,6% | 9,6% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 4,2% | 14,9% | 19,0% | 49,7% | 12,2% | 1,0% | 7,9% | 16,2% | 60,2% | 14,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 5,3% | 21,4% | 18,6% | 44,8% | 10,0% | 1,7% | 15,3% | 15,5% | 56,4% | 11,1% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 27,3% | 12,5% | 51,6% | 8,6% | 0,0% | 12,7% | 9,8% | 61,8% | 15,7% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 4,1% | 18,1% | 20,5% | 48,3% | 8,9% | 1,6% | 14,0% | 12,8% | 57,5% | 14,1% |
| | Economically inactive | 3,1% | 19,2% | 15,4% | 49,6% | 12,6% | 0,5% | 7,7% | 16,2% | 61,5% | 14,2% |
| Locality | Urban | 2,7% | 14,1% | 19,5% | 54,1% | 9,6% | 0,9% | 10,3% | 15,9% | 62,6% | 10,4% |
| | Rural | 4,2% | 22,0% | 16,3% | 45,5% | 12,0% | 1,0% | 10,5% | 14,0% | 57,7% | 16,8% |
| | Low | 4,3% | 17,7% | 11,8% | 49,8% | 16,4% | 0,8% | 9,6% | 9,9% | 60,1% | 19,6% |
| | Medium | 2,4% | 17,7% | 25,9% | 44,9% | 9,2% | 1,7% | 13,1% | 18,8% | 54,6% | 11,8% |
| | High | 4,0% | 20,9% | 15,2% | 52,4% | 7,5% | 0,3% | 8,6% | 15,7% | 64,5% | 10,9% |

Table 64. How likely do you think it is that ... in the future?

| | | Moldova will unite with Russian Federation or a union of former USSR countries | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|----------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Very probable | Probably | Probably not | Definitely not |
| Total | | 3,8% | 30,2% | 21,7% | 33,4% |
| Region | | | | | 10,8% |
| Taraclia district | | 1,5% | 41,2% | 18,2% | 32,5% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 4,6% | 26,5% | 22,9% | 33,7% |
| 18-29 | | 3,7% | 36,0% | 21,4% | 32,8% |
| 30-44 | | 2,0% | 29,3% | 21,4% | 35,7% |
| 41-59 | | 4,3% | 29,7% | 21,4% | 31,4% |
| 60+ | | 5,9% | 27,3% | 22,8% | 32,6% |
| Male | | 4,1% | 29,3% | 20,2% | 36,1% |
| Female | | 3,6% | 31,1% | 23,1% | 30,9% |
| Low | | 5,4% | 38,6% | 11,2% | 25,3% |
| Medium | | 3,7% | 35,1% | 22,3% | 29,3% |
| High | | 2,9% | 16,7% | 28,4% | 45,6% |
| Gagauz | | 3,9% | 26,9% | 21,4% | 34,1% |
| Bulgarian | | 4,0% | 32,7% | 24,4% | 33,4% |
| Other | | 3,4% | 37,3% | 20,1% | 31,6% |
| Economically active | | 2,9% | 24,6% | 25,9% | 36,8% |
| Economically inactive | | 4,5% | 34,4% | 18,6% | 30,9% |
| Urban | | 3,0% | 28,9% | 24,4% | 35,3% |
| Rural | | 4,4% | 31,2% | 19,8% | 32,1% |
| Low | | 4,7% | 31,1% | 16,3% | 30,4% |
| Medium | | 2,3% | 32,4% | 23,6% | 35,2% |
| High | | 4,5% | 27,2% | 25,3% | 34,7% |

Table 65. Which political system do you think is the best?

| | | The Soviet model, which we had until the 1990s | The current system in the Republic of Moldova | Democracy, following the model of the Western countries | Sovereign democracy, following the model of Russian Federation | Other | DK | NO |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | | 56,4% | 5,3% | 6,2% | 16,2% | 0,6% | 11,9% | 3,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 57,4% | 5,3% | 10,3% | 19,0% | 0,0% | 5,6% | 2,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 56,0% | 5,3% | 4,8% | 15,2% | 0,8% | 14,0% | 3,9% |
| Age | 18-29 | 36,0% | 17,4% | 9,4% | 17,1% | 0,0% | 14,1% | 6,0% |
| | 30-44 | 51,2% | 3,5% | 9,1% | 16,2% | 0,0% | 15,9% | 4,2% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 67,7% | 0,0% | 3,2% | 15,1% | 2,6% | 8,6% | 2,8% |
| | 60+ | 69,7% | 2,4% | 2,4% | 16,2% | 0,3% | 7,7% | 1,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 53,4% | 6,3% | 9,8% | 14,5% | 1,3% | 9,6% | 5,1% |
| | Female | 59,0% | 4,4% | 3,0% | 17,6% | 0,0% | 14,0% | 2,0% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 57,8% | 7,2% | 1,0% | 17,9% | 0,0% | 8,4% | 7,8% |
| | Medium | 60,3% | 5,2% | 5,7% | 15,6% | 0,8% | 9,8% | 2,6% |
| Employment status | High | 48,5% | 4,1% | 10,9% | 15,9% | 0,8% | 17,9% | 1,9% |
| | Other | 54,5% | 5,0% | 4,7% | 15,2% | 0,9% | 15,0% | 4,9% |
| Locality | Gagauz | 60,9% | 3,4% | 6,9% | 18,6% | 0,6% | 6,6% | 3,0% |
| | Bulgarian | 57,3% | 8,0% | 9,9% | 16,6% | 0,0% | 8,3% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 52,6% | 4,0% | 6,0% | 17,2% | 0,7% | 14,2% | 5,3% |
| | Economically inactive | 59,2% | 6,3% | 6,3% | 15,3% | 0,6% | 10,1% | 2,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 54,5% | 2,6% | 8,6% | 19,4% | 1,2% | 9,7% | 4,0% |
| | Rural | 57,7% | 7,2% | 4,5% | 13,9% | 0,2% | 13,4% | 3,1% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 61,9% | 3,4% | 2,0% | 15,9% | 1,3% | 10,5% | 4,9% |
| | Medium | 53,0% | 8,5% | 8,8% | 16,1% | 0,0% | 8,6% | 4,8% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 54,1% | 3,9% | 7,7% | 16,4% | 0,6% | 16,4% | 0,8% |

Table 66. What do you think the Republic of Moldova should do with the Association Agreement with the EU?

| | | Implement the Association Agreement | Denounce the Association Agreement | DK/No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total | | 22,2% | 49,5% | 28,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 30,9% | 44,4% | 24,7% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 19,3% | 51,2% | 29,5% |
| Age | 18-29 | 24,0% | 49,6% | 26,4% |
| | 30-44 | 22,1% | 51,9% | 26,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 19,5% | 53,7% | 26,8% |
| | 60+ | 23,3% | 42,6% | 34,1% |
| Level of education | Male | 26,9% | 51,3% | 21,8% |
| | Female | 18,0% | 47,8% | 34,2% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 16,6% | 49,7% | 33,7% |
| | Medium | 22,3% | 48,7% | 29,0% |
| Employment status | High | 26,5% | 50,0% | 23,6% |
| | Gagauz | 19,1% | 48,9% | 32,0% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 33,5% | 44,0% | 22,5% |
| | Other | 20,2% | 56,6% | 23,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 20,5% | 51,8% | 27,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 23,5% | 47,8% | 28,7% |
| Locality | Urban | 16,7% | 58,5% | 24,8% |
| | Rural | 26,2% | 43,1% | 30,8% |
| Locality | Low | 19,6% | 50,6% | 29,9% |
| | Medium | 25,0% | 51,4% | 23,6% |
| Locality | High | 22,2% | 46,5% | 31,3% |

Table 67. If next Sunday there was a referendum on the accession of the Republic of Moldova to ... would you vote for or against it?

| | | European Union | | | | Eurasian Union | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | I would vote for against | I would not participate | DK | NO | I would vote for | I would vote against | I would not participate | DK | NO |
| Total | | 17,6% | 58,4% | 12,6% | 10,9% | 0,5% | 42,9% | 37,0% | 6,7% | 12,5% |
| Region | | 25,8% | 57,4% | 5,7% | 11,1% | 0,0% | 48,9% | 34,8% | 3,0% | 12,9% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 14,8% | 58,7% | 15,0% | 10,8% | 0,7% | 40,9% | 37,7% | 8,0% | 12,3% |
| Age | | 18-29 | 17,7% | 65,4% | 12,0% | 4,9% | 0,0% | 24,1% | 52,1% | 9,5% |
| 30-44 | | 19,4% | 55,3% | 12,4% | 12,8% | 0,0% | 45,6% | 36,3% | 3,0% | 14,4% |
| 41-59 | | 15,5% | 60,5% | 9,9% | 13,4% | 0,7% | 46,8% | 34,6% | 6,6% | 11,3% |
| 60+ | | 16,9% | 55,0% | 15,8% | 11,0% | 1,3% | 51,0% | 27,8% | 9,5% | 9,5% |
| Sex | | Male | 25,1% | 57,4% | 9,1% | 7,8% | 0,6% | 50,6% | 36,4% | 4,1% |
| Female | | 10,8% | 59,3% | 15,8% | 11,6% | 13,7% | 0,4% | 35,8% | 37,5% | 9,1% |
| Level of education | | Low | 14,9% | 59,9% | 11,6% | 12,2% | 1,5% | 39,2% | 39,0% | 5,7% |
| Medium | | 16,3% | 59,6% | 12,1% | 11,8% | 0,3% | 44,2% | 37,7% | 4,7% | 14,3% |
| High | | 21,1% | 55,7% | 14,5% | 8,8% | 0,0% | 43,2% | 34,5% | 10,8% | 10,6% |
| Gagauz | | 15,4% | 59,6% | 14,8% | 9,5% | 0,6% | 40,6% | 39,1% | 8,3% | 10,7% |
| Bulgarian | | 21,4% | 54,2% | 11,7% | 12,1% | 0,6% | 54,1% | 32,2% | 4,0% | 8,9% |
| Other | | 20,2% | 58,9% | 7,2% | 13,7% | 0,0% | 38,3% | 35,8% | 4,9% | 21,1% |
| Economically active | | 17,6% | 58,5% | 12,7% | 11,3% | 0,0% | 42,1% | 39,2% | 5,8% | 12,0% |
| Economically inactive | | 17,6% | 58,3% | 12,6% | 10,7% | 0,9% | 43,4% | 35,4% | 7,4% | 12,8% |
| Urban | | 16,1% | 59,9% | 10,9% | 12,7% | 0,4% | 39,5% | 39,3% | 6,8% | 13,0% |
| Locality | | Rural | 18,7% | 57,3% | 13,9% | 9,6% | 0,6% | 45,3% | 35,4% | 6,7% |
| Low | | 13,0% | 59,2% | 14,8% | 12,0% | 1,0% | 42,7% | 34,4% | 7,1% | 14,4% |
| Socio-economic status | | Medium | 20,4% | 57,0% | 13,0% | 9,2% | 0,5% | 35,9% | 43,3% | 8,4% |
| High | | 19,4% | 58,9% | 10,1% | 11,5% | 0,0% | 49,9% | 33,4% | 4,7% | 11,5% |

Table 68. What would be your choice if you had to choose between the Republic of Moldova joining the European Union or the Eurasian Union?

| | | Definitely European Union | Probably European Union | Probably Eurasian Union | Definitely Eurasian Union | Both | Neither | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | | 6,7% | 12,3% | 10,9% | 33,2% | 3,2% | 27,7% | 6,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 9,0% | 20,1% | 17,7% | 26,3% | 3,4% | 13,3% | 10,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 5,9% | 9,7% | 8,6% | 35,5% | 3,1% | 32,5% | 4,6% |
| Age | 18-29 | 8,3% | 10,9% | 10,9% | 17,8% | 4,9% | 42,4% | 4,9% |
| | 30-44 | 7,3% | 19,8% | 8,1% | 35,0% | 3,0% | 22,3% | 4,6% |
| 41-59 | | 7,0% | 7,6% | 13,3% | 36,3% | 3,8% | 25,0% | 7,0% |
| | 60+ | 4,3% | 7,8% | 12,5% | 40,6% | 1,7% | 25,2% | 7,9% |
| Sex | Male | 8,0% | 13,9% | 11,5% | 34,4% | 3,2% | 26,1% | 2,8% |
| | Female | 5,5% | 10,9% | 10,4% | 32,1% | 3,2% | 29,1% | 8,9% |
| Level of education | Low | 3,5% | 9,1% | 21,5% | 24,9% | 1,4% | 30,9% | 8,6% |
| | Medium | 5,7% | 15,8% | 9,7% | 35,3% | 1,9% | 26,9% | 4,7% |
| | High | 10,7% | 9,3% | 5,3% | 35,5% | 6,7% | 26,4% | 6,1% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 6,3% | 8,9% | 11,0% | 33,9% | 3,3% | 31,9% | 4,6% |
| | Bulgarian | 10,2% | 12,9% | 13,3% | 35,0% | 4,3% | 16,2% | 8,0% |
| | Other | 4,3% | 21,8% | 8,1% | 29,3% | 1,8% | 26,9% | 7,9% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 5,4% | 14,5% | 11,0% | 31,2% | 4,1% | 28,7% | 5,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 7,7% | 10,7% | 10,8% | 34,7% | 2,5% | 26,9% | 6,7% |
| Locality | Urban | 6,5% | 14,6% | 8,9% | 35,3% | 1,0% | 27,7% | 6,1% |
| | Rural | 6,8% | 10,7% | 12,4% | 31,7% | 4,8% | 27,7% | 5,9% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 5,7% | 9,4% | 15,4% | 31,9% | 0,2% | 29,7% | 7,6% |
| | Medium | 6,5% | 14,9% | 11,3% | 26,5% | 5,8% | 29,5% | 5,4% |
| | High | 7,9% | 12,7% | 6,0% | 41,0% | 3,7% | 23,8% | 4,9% |

Table 69. In your opinion, who provides the most assistance to the Republic of Moldova?

| | | Russian Federation | Romania | European Union | Turkey | USA | Other | All countries | No one | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | | 40,4% | 3,3% | 14,0% | 5,5% | 2,0% | 0,1% | 2,2% | 1,0% | 31,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 33,2% | 1,7% | 21,3% | 0,8% | 2,7% | 0,0% | 0,8% | 0,4% | 39,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 42,8% | 3,8% | 11,5% | 7,1% | 1,8% | 0,1% | 2,7% | 1,1% | 29,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 52,6% | 5,7% | 9,5% | 2,5% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 1,3% | 22,7% |
| | 30-44 | 38,7% | 1,5% | 17,4% | 6,4% | 1,6% | 0,0% | 0,8% | 1,4% | 32,3% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 36,5% | 2,9% | 16,5% | 5,8% | 3,7% | 0,0% | 1,7% | 0,0% | 33,0% |
| | 60+ | 36,3% | 4,0% | 11,1% | 6,5% | 1,0% | 0,3% | 3,5% | 1,0% | 36,3% |
| Level of education | Male | 40,9% | 4,0% | 17,9% | 3,8% | 1,6% | 0,0% | 1,8% | 1,5% | 28,5% |
| | Female | 39,9% | 2,6% | 10,4% | 7,1% | 2,5% | 0,2% | 2,6% | 0,5% | 34,3% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 45,4% | 3,2% | 7,6% | 4,8% | 2,7% | 0,4% | 1,2% | 0,3% | 34,4% |
| | Medium | 43,0% | 1,9% | 15,2% | 5,9% | 2,5% | 0,0% | 1,7% | 0,9% | 29,0% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 33,1% | 5,6% | 16,5% | 4,7% | 1,0% | 0,0% | 3,8% | 1,5% | 33,8% |
| | Gagauz | 41,4% | 3,4% | 11,6% | 7,2% | 1,3% | 0,1% | 2,7% | 1,4% | 30,6% |
| Employment status | Bulgarian | 42,0% | 2,5% | 18,7% | 1,6% | 2,9% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 0,5% | 30,7% |
| | Other | 35,8% | 3,5% | 16,2% | 4,4% | 3,2% | 0,0% | 1,8% | 0,0% | 35,1% |
| Locality | Economically active | 37,5% | 4,3% | 15,3% | 5,5% | 2,9% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 1,7% | 31,6% |
| | Economically inactive | 42,6% | 2,5% | 13,0% | 5,5% | 1,4% | 0,1% | 3,0% | 0,4% | 31,4% |
| Local | Urban | 43,2% | 1,3% | 14,4% | 5,6% | 1,6% | 0,2% | 3,2% | 0,6% | 30,0% |
| | Rural | 38,4% | 4,7% | 13,7% | 5,5% | 2,4% | 0,0% | 1,5% | 1,2% | 32,6% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 37,9% | 2,8% | 10,8% | 4,0% | 1,9% | 0,2% | 2,2% | 1,0% | 39,3% |
| | Medium | 46,4% | 3,9% | 13,6% | 5,1% | 0,6% | 0,0% | 3,1% | 0,3% | 26,9% |
| Local | High | 37,0% | 3,0% | 17,6% | 7,4% | 3,6% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 1,6% | 28,4% |

Table 70. Who do you think provides the most assistance to your region?

| | Russian Federation | Romania | European Union | Turkey | USA | Bulgaria | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 21.5% | 0,8% | 7,3% | 39,2% | 0,3% | 3,5% | 27,4% |
| Region | Taradia district | 18,1% | 0,0% | 13,7% | 4,6% | 13,9% | 49,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 22,6% | 1,1% | 5,2% | 50,8% | 0,3% | 19,9% |
| Age | 18-29 | 31,0% | 2,3% | 8,2% | 34,2% | 0,0% | 21,8% |
| | 30-44 | 19,2% | 0,8% | 10,2% | 40,5% | 0,5% | 5,5% |
| 41-59 | 16,8% | 0,0% | 6,0% | 41,6% | 0,5% | 3,7% | 31,4% |
| | 60+ | 21,0% | 0,3% | 3,9% | 39,4% | 0,3% | 1,5% |
| Sex | Male | 21,4% | 0,0% | 11,0% | 38,6% | 0,1% | 5,5% |
| | Female | 21,6% | 1,5% | 3,9% | 39,7% | 0,5% | 1,7% |
| Level of education | Low | 23,5% | 2,5% | 2,7% | 20,7% | 1,3% | 7,8% |
| | Medium | 23,3% | 0,5% | 7,3% | 40,5% | 0,1% | 1,8% |
| | High | 17,0% | 0,0% | 10,7% | 50,2% | 0,0% | 3,1% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 22,2% | 1,3% | 5,3% | 50,5% | 0,4% | 0,2% |
| | Bulgarian | 24,4% | 0,0% | 10,0% | 13,0% | 0,0% | 7,0% |
| | Other | 16,7% | 0,0% | 10,4% | 32,5% | 0,5% | 9,7% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 17,8% | 1,1% | 10,6% | 44,9% | 0,0% | 4,6% |
| | Economically inactive | 24,3% | 0,6% | 4,8% | 34,9% | 0,6% | 2,7% |
| Locality | Urban | 25,2% | 0,2% | 8,9% | 39,3% | 0,4% | 4,0% |
| | Rural | 18,8% | 1,2% | 6,2% | 39,1% | 0,3% | 3,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 20,4% | 0,2% | 2,4% | 33,2% | 0,3% | 5,2% |
| | Medium | 22,7% | 0,0% | 8,5% | 39,7% | 0,2% | 1,8% |
| | High | 21,3% | 2,1% | 11,0% | 44,6% | 0,5% | 3,5% |

Table 71. Do you personally support the entry of Crimea into Russia?

| | | Yes | No | DK/NO |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | | 73,6% | 10,2% | 16,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 70,8% | 8,9% | 20,3% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 74,5% | 10,6% | 14,8% |
| Age | 18-29 | 64,4% | 14,2% | 21,4% |
| | 30-44 | 68,4% | 13,5% | 18,2% |
| | 41-59 | 82,0% | 6,9% | 11,1% |
| | 60+ | 80,5% | 5,6% | 13,9% |
| Sex | Male | 71,3% | 12,5% | 16,2% |
| | Female | 75,7% | 8,1% | 16,3% |
| Level of education | Low | 66,9% | 12,2% | 20,9% |
| | Medium | 77,0% | 8,9% | 14,1% |
| | High | 73,0% | 10,6% | 16,4% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 75,4% | 9,2% | 15,4% |
| | Bulgarian | 73,2% | 9,5% | 17,3% |
| | Other | 68,8% | 13,8% | 17,4% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 69,1% | 12,9% | 18,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 76,9% | 8,2% | 14,9% |
| Locality | Urban | 74,6% | 6,6% | 18,7% |
| | Rural | 72,8% | 12,7% | 14,4% |
| | Low | 72,3% | 9,9% | 17,8% |
| | Medium | 74,1% | 12,1% | 13,8% |
| | High | 74,4% | 8,6% | 17,0% |

Table 72. How important do you think it is for the future of the Republic of Moldova to resolve the Transnistrian conflict?

| | | Very important | Important | Not very important | Unimportant | DK/No |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | | 47,9% | 38,2% | 3,3% | 3,3% | 7,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 37,9% | 54,1% | 2,1% | 2,3% | 3,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 51,2% | 32,9% | 3,7% | 3,7% | 8,5% |
| Age | 18-29 | 52,0% | 31,0% | 7,1% | 3,8% | 6,1% |
| | 30-44 | 48,4% | 36,3% | 2,0% | 3,4% | 9,9% |
| 41-59 | 41-59 | 47,6% | 41,2% | 3,0% | 2,4% | 5,8% |
| | 60+ | 44,1% | 43,9% | 2,1% | 3,7% | 6,1% |
| Sex | Male | 48,4% | 38,8% | 2,9% | 3,1% | 6,8% |
| | Female | 47,4% | 37,7% | 3,6% | 3,6% | 7,7% |
| Level of education | Low | 31,2% | 42,5% | 6,5% | 7,5% | 12,2% |
| | Medium | 45,5% | 42,0% | 2,6% | 3,0% | 6,9% |
| | High | 64,5% | 28,2% | 2,1% | 0,9% | 4,4% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 48,3% | 35,6% | 4,1% | 3,8% | 8,2% |
| | Bulgarian | 51,4% | 38,9% | 2,9% | 3,7% | 3,1% |
| | Other | 43,2% | 45,1% | 1,2% | 1,7% | 8,7% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 56,8% | 30,1% | 2,7% | 1,6% | 8,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 41,2% | 44,3% | 3,7% | 4,6% | 6,2% |
| Locality | Urban | 57,6% | 28,9% | 3,5% | 3,5% | 6,4% |
| | Rural | 41,0% | 44,8% | 3,1% | 3,2% | 7,9% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 33,1% | 49,4% | 2,2% | 4,5% | 10,8% |
| | Medium | 50,1% | 35,9% | 3,4% | 3,5% | 7,1% |
| | High | 60,5% | 29,3% | 4,3% | 2,0% | 3,9% |

Table 73. In your opinion, which side of the negotiation process hinders the resolution of the Transnistrian conflict?

| | Russian Federation | Republic of Moldova | Transnistrian region | Ukraine | EU | USA | OSCE | Other | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Total | 12,7% | 18,2% | 2,3% | 3,9% | 4,6% | 20,3% | 0,9% | 1,8% | 35,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 10,6% | 23,1% | 3,6% | 4,4% | 10,5% | 16,4% | 0,7% | 0,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 13,4% | 16,5% | 1,9% | 3,7% | 2,6% | 21,6% | 1,0% | 2,3% |
| Age | 18-29 | 21,3% | 20,0% | 1,3% | 4,8% | 9,7% | 9,6% | 0,0% | 2,3% |
| | 30-44 | 11,1% | 17,0% | 2,2% | 3,6% | 2,9% | 24,7% | 1,3% | 2,8% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 8,7% | 21,9% | 3,2% | 4,0% | 3,3% | 22,9% | 1,3% | 0,6% |
| | 60+ | 11,2% | 15,2% | 2,7% | 3,6% | 3,7% | 20,6% | 0,8% | 1,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 16,3% | 19,4% | 2,2% | 2,4% | 4,4% | 23,1% | 1,3% | 2,9% |
| | Female | 9,3% | 17,1% | 2,4% | 5,2% | 4,7% | 17,8% | 0,6% | 0,8% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 16,4% | 19,1% | 1,8% | 6,5% | 2,0% | 13,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 11,7% | 17,8% | 2,3% | 3,7% | 5,2% | 19,9% | 1,3% | 1,7% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 11,6% | 18,4% | 2,8% | 2,4% | 5,4% | 25,7% | 0,6% | 3,3% |
| | Gagauz | 15,5% | 15,6% | 2,2% | 4,3% | 2,4% | 21,8% | 1,0% | 2,7% |
| Employment status | Bulgarian | 9,3% | 20,7% | 3,0% | 5,3% | 8,1% | 23,4% | 0,8% | 0,9% |
| | Other | 7,7% | 23,4% | 2,1% | 1,5% | 7,3% | 12,7% | 0,6% | 0,0% |
| Locality | Economically active | 9,0% | 17,5% | 2,8% | 4,2% | 5,8% | 22,1% | 0,4% | 3,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 15,4% | 18,7% | 2,0% | 3,7% | 3,6% | 18,9% | 1,3% | 0,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 12,1% | 22,8% | 1,7% | 3,1% | 5,0% | 23,4% | 1,1% | 1,5% |
| | Rural | 13,0% | 15,0% | 2,8% | 4,5% | 4,3% | 18,0% | 0,8% | 2,0% |
| Local | Low | 12,7% | 19,6% | 3,1% | 2,9% | 7,0% | 10,7% | 1,5% | 2,4% |
| | Medium | 16,4% | 14,4% | 1,0% | 5,6% | 2,0% | 21,7% | 0,5% | 1,4% |
| Education | High | 8,9% | 20,6% | 3,0% | 3,2% | 4,6% | 28,3% | 0,7% | 1,6% |

Table 74. How do you see the future political status of Transnistrian region?

| | | | A part of the Republic of Moldova, Republic of Moldova, as an autonomy | A part of a federal subject as a federal subject | A part of a federal part of the EU, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Moldova, part of the EU | A part of the Russian Federation | A part of Ukraine | NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|--------------------------|-------------|
| Total | | Current status | 7,0% | 25,8% | 17,9% | 0,6% | 20,4% | 0,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 7,6% | 9,4% | 38,9% | 11,2% | 0,4% | 20,2% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 11,0% | 6,2% | 21,4% | 20,2% | 0,6% | 20,4% | 0,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 16,5% | 8,5% | 25,1% | 15,2% | 0,0% | 17,9% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 8,4% | 11,5% | 29,0% | 16,3% | 0,8% | 14,6% | 0,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 10,6% | 4,3% | 23,3% | 22,4% | 1,1% | 24,7% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 6,9% | 2,3% | 24,4% | 18,3% | 0,3% | 26,1% | 0,3% |
| Level of education | Male | 9,0% | 9,7% | 32,2% | 16,1% | 0,1% | 18,7% | 0,0% |
| | Female | 11,1% | 4,6% | 20,0% | 19,5% | 1,0% | 21,9% | 0,2% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 6,9% | 8,5% | 15,3% | 10,1% | 0,5% | 37,7% | 0,4% |
| | Medium | 10,3% | 7,5% | 28,1% | 14,9% | 0,1% | 19,1% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | High | 11,5% | 5,3% | 30,1% | 28,6% | 1,4% | 9,7% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauz | 11,0% | 6,4% | 21,6% | 18,3% | 0,6% | 22,6% | 0,1% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 8,3% | 12,8% | 33,0% | 13,9% | 0,5% | 20,5% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 9,4% | 3,0% | 30,9% | 20,9% | 0,7% | 13,9% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 9,3% | 11,1% | 28,1% | 18,8% | 0,9% | 15,3% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 10,7% | 4,0% | 24,1% | 17,2% | 0,3% | 24,2% | 0,1% |
| Locality | Urban | 10,4% | 12,4% | 23,3% | 23,0% | 1,1% | 17,1% | 0,2% |
| | Rural | 9,9% | 3,2% | 27,6% | 14,3% | 0,2% | 22,7% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 11,9% | 8,3% | 16,8% | 12,7% | 1,5% | 27,5% | 0,2% |
| | Medium | 9,7% | 2,8% | 28,1% | 17,2% | 0,0% | 25,5% | 0,0% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 8,7% | 9,9% | 32,6% | 23,8% | 0,2% | 8,2% | 0,0% |

Table 75. How do you think things are going in the Republic of Moldova: in the correct direction or the wrong direction?

| | | The direction is correct | The direction is wrong | DK | NO |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|-------|------|
| Total | | 9,1% | 81,3% | 8,7% | 1,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 10,4% | 81,7% | 7,4% | 0,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 8,6% | 81,1% | 9,1% | 1,2% |
| | 18-29 | 10,7% | 83,1% | 6,2% | 0,0% |
| Age | 30-44 | 8,6% | 83,0% | 7,9% | 0,5% |
| | 41-59 | 7,9% | 81,9% | 9,0% | 1,3% |
| | 60+ | 9,4% | 77,0% | 11,5% | 2,1% |
| Sex | Male | 10,9% | 82,1% | 6,8% | 0,3% |
| | Female | 7,4% | 80,5% | 10,5% | 1,6% |
| | Low | 9,5% | 77,8% | 12,3% | 0,5% |
| Level of education | Medium | 9,9% | 82,6% | 6,7% | 0,9% |
| | High | 7,5% | 81,5% | 9,5% | 1,5% |
| | Gagauz | 8,2% | 82,0% | 9,3% | 0,6% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 8,5% | 80,4% | 10,6% | 0,5% |
| | Other | 12,1% | 80,1% | 5,2% | 2,6% |
| | Economically active | 6,8% | 83,6% | 8,3% | 1,3% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 10,8% | 79,5% | 9,0% | 0,7% |
| | Urban | 5,4% | 86,5% | 7,3% | 0,7% |
| | Rural | 11,6% | 77,5% | 9,7% | 1,2% |
| Locality | Low | 7,8% | 76,0% | 14,8% | 1,3% |
| | Medium | 14,8% | 77,8% | 7,0% | 0,4% |
| | High | 4,7% | 89,8% | 4,3% | 1,2% |

Table 76. Were you surprised by the results of the ...?

| | | Presidential elections in the Republic of Moldova | | | Parliamentary elections in the Republic of Moldova | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------|-------------|---|--------------|-------------|
| | | Yes | No | DK/NO | Yes | No | DK/NO |
| Total | | 70,3% | 28,8% | 0,9% | 64,4% | 33,4% | 2,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 84,1% | 15,9% | 0,0% | 77,2% | 22,8% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 65,7% | 33,1% | 1,2% | 60,1% | 37,0% | 2,9% |
| Age | 18-29 | 58,1% | 41,9% | 0,0% | 54,2% | 43,4% | 2,5% |
| | 30-44 | 69,5% | 30,5% | 0,0% | 59,7% | 40,3% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 74,2% | 23,8% | 2,0% | 71,8% | 24,9% | 3,3% |
| Sex | 60+ | 77,8% | 20,4% | 1,8% | 72,5% | 23,8% | 3,7% |
| | Male | 66,0% | 33,4% | 0,6% | 62,0% | 36,7% | 1,2% |
| | Female | 74,3% | 24,6% | 1,1% | 66,6% | 30,4% | 3,0% |
| Level of education | Low | 79,7% | 18,6% | 1,7% | 75,1% | 22,0% | 2,9% |
| | Medium | 72,5% | 27,2% | 0,3% | 65,9% | 32,2% | 1,9% |
| | High | 60,5% | 38,3% | 1,2% | 54,6% | 43,3% | 2,1% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 65,7% | 32,9% | 1,3% | 59,6% | 36,9% | 3,5% |
| | Bulgarian | 81,1% | 18,9% | 0,0% | 78,4% | 21,6% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 73,1% | 26,5% | 0,4% | 64,4% | 35,2% | 0,4% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 67,1% | 32,2% | 0,7% | 62,8% | 35,3% | 1,9% |
| | Economically inactive | 72,8% | 26,2% | 1,0% | 65,7% | 32,0% | 2,3% |
| Locality | Urban | 76,8% | 22,8% | 0,4% | 71,9% | 27,5% | 0,6% |
| | Rural | 65,8% | 33,0% | 1,2% | 59,1% | 37,6% | 3,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 72,3% | 26,2% | 1,5% | 66,5% | 30,4% | 3,1% |
| | Medium | 66,7% | 33,1% | 0,2% | 61,7% | 36,7% | 1,7% |
| | High | 72,0% | 27,1% | 0,9% | 65,0% | 33,2% | 1,7% |

Table 77. In your opinion, what is the likelihood that following the presidential and parliamentary elections results, the Republic of Moldova ...?

| | | Will unite with Romania | | | | | | | Will join the European Union | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Very likely | Quite likely | Quite unlikely | Very unlikely | DK/NO | Very likely | Quite likely | Quite unlikely | Very unlikely | DK/NO |
| Total | | 5,4% | 21,6% | 23,2% | 37,1% | 12,7% | 4,5% | 19,4% | 17,3% | 46,8% | 12,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 8,9% | 31,7% | 16,6% | 30,9% | 11,9% | 6,0% | 30,5% | 17,6% | 36,9% | 9,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 4,2% | 18,2% | 25,5% | 39,1% | 13,0% | 4,0% | 15,7% | 17,2% | 50,1% | 13,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 9,5% | 27,1% | 26,1% | 29,9% | 7,4% | 8,2% | 28,3% | 19,5% | 37,8% | 6,3% |
| | 30-44 | 5,7% | 21,7% | 26,2% | 33,0% | 13,4% | 5,7% | 17,9% | 21,0% | 44,9% | 10,5% |
| 41-59 | 5,1% | 24,5% | 19,4% | 37,9% | 13,1% | 3,1% | 17,8% | 15,7% | 50,8% | 12,5% | |
| | 60+ | 1,8% | 14,6% | 20,4% | 47,4% | 15,7% | 1,1% | 15,8% | 12,1% | 52,9% | 18,2% |
| Sex | Male | 5,8% | 18,6% | 26,1% | 40,3% | 9,2% | 6,8% | 19,7% | 18,8% | 46,7% | 8,1% |
| | Female | 5,0% | 24,4% | 20,6% | 34,2% | 15,9% | 2,4% | 19,2% | 16,0% | 46,8% | 15,6% |
| Level of education | Low | 6,6% | 12,9% | 15,9% | 45,3% | 19,3% | 6,9% | 13,1% | 16,2% | 47,2% | 16,6% |
| | Medium | 2,7% | 24,0% | 25,7% | 35,3% | 12,3% | 2,6% | 21,8% | 17,3% | 44,9% | 13,4% |
| Ethnicity | High | 8,8% | 24,5% | 24,5% | 33,6% | 8,6% | 5,7% | 20,5% | 18,1% | 49,2% | 6,5% |
| | Gagauz | 4,1% | 19,7% | 22,9% | 38,6% | 14,8% | 4,2% | 14,7% | 18,5% | 48,0% | 14,6% |
| Bulgarian | Bulgarian | 8,0% | 25,7% | 22,5% | 36,8% | 7,1% | 4,1% | 25,5% | 19,1% | 43,5% | 7,9% |
| | Other | 6,5% | 23,2% | 25,0% | 32,9% | 12,3% | 5,7% | 27,2% | 12,2% | 46,3% | 8,6% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 3,9% | 26,6% | 28,2% | 29,2% | 12,1% | 4,0% | 19,9% | 20,4% | 45,9% | 9,8% |
| | Economically inactive | 6,5% | 17,8% | 19,5% | 43,0% | 13,2% | 4,8% | 19,1% | 15,0% | 47,4% | 13,6% |
| Locality | Urban | 4,1% | 22,3% | 31,0% | 32,5% | 10,1% | 3,5% | 14,8% | 17,1% | 52,4% | 12,2% |
| | Rural | 6,3% | 21,2% | 17,7% | 40,3% | 14,5% | 5,1% | 22,7% | 17,5% | 42,8% | 11,9% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 7,5% | 21,8% | 20,8% | 31,0% | 19,0% | 7,1% | 17,7% | 14,3% | 42,0% | 18,9% |
| | Medium | 4,1% | 18,8% | 23,2% | 45,2% | 8,6% | 3,6% | 19,9% | 19,1% | 48,5% | 8,8% |
| | High | 4,5% | 24,2% | 25,7% | 35,1% | 10,5% | 2,7% | 20,7% | 18,5% | 49,8% | 8,2% |

Table 78. In your opinion, what is the likelihood that following the presidential and parliamentary elections results, the Republic of Moldova ...?

| | | Will join the Eurasian Union | | | | Will join NATO | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | Very likely | Quite likely | Quite unlikely | Very unlikely | DK/NO | Very likely | Quite likely | Quite unlikely | Very unlikely | DK/NO |
| Total | | 1.5% | 17.4% | 22.0% | 45.4% | 13.8% | 1.9% | 10.8% | 12.2% | 61.4% | 13.7% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0.4% | 18.7% | 16.7% | 53.7% | 10.5% | 1.8% | 16.6% | 13.9% | 53.3% | 14.4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 1.9% | 17.0% | 23.7% | 42.6% | 14.9% | 2.0% | 8.8% | 11.6% | 64.1% | 13.5% |
| | 18-29 | 1.3% | 7.1% | 36.7% | 43.8% | 11.2% | 0.0% | 11.7% | 23.9% | 54.5% | 9.9% |
| Age | 30-44 | 1.5% | 19.8% | 20.2% | 47.1% | 11.4% | 2.5% | 16.2% | 10.6% | 57.1% | 13.7% |
| | 41-59 | 1.4% | 25.6% | 15.9% | 43.7% | 13.4% | 4.6% | 8.3% | 7.6% | 66.1% | 13.4% |
| | 60+ | 1.8% | 15.5% | 17.6% | 46.0% | 19.2% | 0.5% | 5.1% | 8.9% | 68.5% | 17.1% |
| Sex | Male | 2.1% | 20.7% | 20.5% | 49.1% | 7.7% | 1.7% | 16.0% | 11.5% | 62.7% | 8.1% |
| | Female | 0.9% | 14.4% | 23.3% | 42.1% | 19.3% | 2.2% | 6.0% | 12.8% | 60.2% | 18.8% |
| | Low | 3.0% | 16.3% | 11.2% | 49.9% | 19.7% | 1.7% | 14.1% | 7.9% | 55.3% | 21.0% |
| Level of education | Medium | 0.7% | 20.7% | 21.3% | 42.7% | 14.4% | 1.1% | 7.8% | 14.0% | 63.0% | 14.0% |
| | High | 1.7% | 13.0% | 31.0% | 45.7% | 8.6% | 3.4% | 13.3% | 12.1% | 63.2% | 8.0% |
| | Gagauz | 1.5% | 16.7% | 22.2% | 43.6% | 16.0% | 2.3% | 11.1% | 12.0% | 59.3% | 15.3% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 2.4% | 22.3% | 17.9% | 48.1% | 9.4% | 2.9% | 12.0% | 11.6% | 62.4% | 11.2% |
| | Other | 0.5% | 14.6% | 25.4% | 47.8% | 11.7% | 0.0% | 8.6% | 13.3% | 66.5% | 11.6% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 2.4% | 18.5% | 24.1% | 43.3% | 11.7% | 2.5% | 13.9% | 12.7% | 57.0% | 13.9% |
| | Economically inactive | 0.8% | 16.6% | 20.3% | 47.0% | 15.4% | 1.5% | 8.4% | 11.8% | 64.7% | 13.5% |
| Locality | Urban | 0.6% | 15.4% | 23.8% | 49.5% | 10.6% | 1.2% | 9.5% | 12.7% | 66.8% | 9.7% |
| | Rural | 2.1% | 18.8% | 20.6% | 42.5% | 16.0% | 2.4% | 11.7% | 11.8% | 57.6% | 16.5% |
| | Low | 1.3% | 18.1% | 13.4% | 48.2% | 19.1% | 1.5% | 12.8% | 9.4% | 57.6% | 18.7% |
| Socio-economic status | Medium | 2.8% | 18.2% | 20.6% | 46.6% | 11.9% | 2.4% | 10.2% | 9.8% | 66.0% | 11.5% |
| | High | 0.5% | 15.9% | 31.9% | 41.4% | 10.3% | 1.8% | 9.4% | 17.3% | 60.7% | 10.8% |

Table 79. In your opinion, what is the likelihood that following the presidential and parliamentary elections results, the Republic of Moldova ...?

| | | Will strengthen its statehood | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | Very likely | Quite likely | Quite unlikely | Very unlikely |
| Total | | 1,6% | 22,4% | 24,7% | 31,4% |
| Region | Taracia district | 1,7% | 33,0% | 20,0% | 29,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 1,6% | 18,8% | 26,3% | 32,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 20,5% | 31,5% | 28,5% |
| | 30-44 | 0,5% | 25,4% | 23,8% | 32,6% |
| | 41-59 | 4,0% | 19,1% | 26,9% | 29,6% |
| | 60+ | 2,3% | 22,8% | 18,5% | 33,7% |
| Sex | Male | 1,5% | 26,4% | 24,7% | 32,0% |
| | Female | 1,7% | 18,7% | 24,7% | 30,9% |
| Level of education | Low | 2,1% | 25,9% | 12,6% | 38,9% |
| | Medium | 1,2% | 22,1% | 27,1% | 27,8% |
| | High | 2,0% | 20,5% | 30,1% | 30,8% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 1,5% | 15,0% | 26,8% | 35,2% |
| | Bulgarian | 2,2% | 36,0% | 18,8% | 25,9% |
| | Other | 1,4% | 30,2% | 24,5% | 25,7% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 0,3% | 20,8% | 28,4% | 31,1% |
| | Economically inactive | 2,7% | 23,5% | 22,0% | 31,6% |
| Locality | Urban | 0,9% | 25,0% | 30,3% | 31,3% |
| | Rural | 2,2% | 20,5% | 20,7% | 31,5% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 1,8% | 22,0% | 21,7% | 33,8% |
| | Medium | 2,3% | 26,6% | 19,6% | 32,6% |
| | High | 0,9% | 18,6% | 32,8% | 27,8% |

Table 80. How much are you interested in national-level politics?

| | | Very much | Rather much | To some extent | Only a little | Not at all | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| Total | | 7,2% | 24,2% | 27,1% | 19,4% | 21,5% | 0,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 4,4% | 38,5% | 14,7% | 22,8% | 19,4% | 0,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 8,1% | 19,4% | 31,3% | 18,3% | 22,3% | 0,6% |
| | 18-29 | 5,8% | 11,6% | 35,7% | 23,3% | 23,6% | 0,0% |
| Age | 30-44 | 9,5% | 26,7% | 23,5% | 17,8% | 22,5% | 0,0% |
| | 41-59 | 7,1% | 26,5% | 27,1% | 20,7% | 17,1% | 1,4% |
| | 60+ | 5,2% | 29,2% | 25,1% | 17,3% | 22,4% | 0,7% |
| Sex | Male | 9,4% | 27,5% | 23,7% | 19,8% | 18,7% | 0,8% |
| | Female | 5,1% | 21,2% | 30,2% | 19,1% | 24,1% | 0,2% |
| | Low | 3,5% | 23,0% | 14,3% | 25,7% | 33,2% | 0,3% |
| Level of education | Medium | 7,3% | 24,0% | 29,7% | 18,1% | 20,1% | 0,9% |
| | High | 9,3% | 25,8% | 32,8% | 17,2% | 14,8% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauz | 7,7% | 19,4% | 26,7% | 19,1% | 26,5% | 0,5% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 6,8% | 35,5% | 24,4% | 19,7% | 13,3% | 0,3% |
| | Other | 5,9% | 26,9% | 31,2% | 20,0% | 15,2% | 0,8% |
| | Economically active | 6,8% | 22,7% | 30,3% | 20,7% | 19,1% | 0,4% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 7,4% | 25,4% | 24,8% | 18,5% | 23,3% | 0,6% |
| | Urban | 8,5% | 26,9% | 28,8% | 16,5% | 19,1% | 0,1% |
| | Rural | 6,2% | 22,4% | 25,9% | 21,5% | 23,2% | 0,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 7,6% | 23,9% | 20,2% | 20,9% | 26,8% | 0,5% |
| | Medium | 5,5% | 22,1% | 29,4% | 23,0% | 19,7% | 0,4% |
| | High | 8,4% | 26,6% | 31,8% | 14,4% | 18,1% | 0,6% |

Table 81. How much are you interested in local/regional-level politics?

| | | Very much | Rather much | To some extent | Only a little | Not at all | DK/NO |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| Total | 8,2% | 31,5% | 26,2% | 15,0% | 18,0% | 1,1% | |
| Region | Taraclia district | 4,8% | 47,7% | 16,7% | 15,1% | 15,5% | 0,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 9,4% | 26,0% | 29,4% | 15,0% | 18,8% | 1,4% |
| Age | 18-29 | 3,7% | 29,7% | 27,3% | 17,0% | 22,2% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 12,1% | 28,0% | 26,4% | 15,0% | 18,5% | 0,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 8,2% | 36,7% | 25,7% | 12,8% | 14,4% | 2,1% |
| | 60+ | 6,7% | 33,0% | 25,5% | 15,4% | 16,9% | 2,6% |
| Level of education | Male | 9,4% | 32,1% | 25,0% | 15,8% | 16,6% | 1,0% |
| | Female | 7,1% | 30,9% | 27,3% | 14,3% | 19,2% | 1,2% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 6,1% | 28,9% | 13,7% | 24,5% | 26,5% | 0,3% |
| | Medium | 7,1% | 32,2% | 28,5% | 13,6% | 17,4% | 1,2% |
| | High | 11,2% | 32,7% | 31,9% | 10,7% | 12,0% | 1,5% |
| Employment status | Gagauz | 9,1% | 28,4% | 26,0% | 15,1% | 20,3% | 1,2% |
| | Bulgarian | 7,2% | 40,7% | 20,0% | 16,4% | 14,3% | 1,3% |
| | Other | 6,7% | 31,4% | 32,9% | 13,5% | 14,8% | 0,8% |
| Locality | Economically active | 8,0% | 28,9% | 30,1% | 15,9% | 16,4% | 0,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 8,4% | 33,4% | 23,3% | 14,3% | 19,1% | 1,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 9,9% | 31,9% | 26,2% | 13,6% | 17,8% | 0,6% |
| | Rural | 7,0% | 31,2% | 26,2% | 16,1% | 18,1% | 1,4% |
| Local government participation | Low | 8,0% | 32,1% | 18,7% | 17,3% | 22,7% | 1,3% |
| | Medium | 5,7% | 26,1% | 34,8% | 16,3% | 16,3% | 0,8% |
| | High | 10,9% | 36,2% | 25,3% | 11,5% | 14,9% | 1,2% |

Table 82. In your opinion, which party represents best the interests of the Gagauz autonomy / Taraclia district?

| | Action and Solidarity Party | Platform Dignity and Truth Party | Party of the Communists of the Republic of Moldova | Democratic Party of Moldova | Party of the Socialists of the Republic of Moldova | Our Party SHOR Party |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Total | 2,3% | 0,2% | 4,8% | 0,5% | 43,0% | 1,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 2,2% | 0,0% | 4,8% | 0,0% | 26,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 2,4% | 0,3% | 4,9% | 0,6% | 48,7% |
| Age | 18-29 | 4,5% | 1,2% | 1,3% | 2,3% | 35,7% |
| | 30-44 | 3,6% | 0,0% | 7,7% | 0,0% | 34,7% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 0,6% | 0,0% | 5,1% | 0,0% | 49,5% |
| | 60+ | 0,4% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 0,0% | 54,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 3,9% | 0,5% | 7,0% | 1,0% | 36,3% |
| | Female | 0,9% | 0,0% | 2,9% | 0,0% | 49,1% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 2,1% | 1,1% | 8,7% | 0,0% | 31,0% |
| | Medium | 0,7% | 0,0% | 3,2% | 1,0% | 49,6% |
| Employment status | High | 5,1% | 0,0% | 3,8% | 0,0% | 41,3% |
| | Gagauz | 2,6% | 0,4% | 4,0% | 0,8% | 47,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Bulgarian | 3,4% | 0,0% | 4,7% | 0,0% | 34,4% |
| | Other | 0,5% | 0,0% | 7,4% | 0,0% | 38,8% |
| Locality | Economically active | 3,8% | 0,0% | 5,7% | 1,1% | 39,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 1,2% | 0,4% | 4,2% | 0,0% | 46,0% |
| Local | Urban | 2,8% | 0,0% | 3,8% | 0,0% | 47,8% |
| | Rural | 2,0% | 0,4% | 5,6% | 0,8% | 39,6% |
| Local | Low | 1,0% | 0,0% | 7,4% | 0,0% | 36,6% |
| | Medium | 4,9% | 0,7% | 3,3% | 0,0% | 46,8% |
| Local | High | 1,1% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 1,4% | 45,6% |

Table 83. In your opinion, which party represents best the interests of the Gagauz autonomy / Taraclia district?

| | | Liberal Party | National Unity Party | Party of the Regions | Civic Congress Party | Other party | No party | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,3% | 0,5% | 0,1% | 22,2% | 17,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 19,2% | 21,6% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 0,5% | 0,2% | 23,3% | 15,6% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 25,0% | 17,9% |
| | 30-44 | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 24,5% | 20,7% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 1,3% | 0,6% | 18,9% | 13,3% |
| | 60+ | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 19,9% | 15,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 0,3% | 22,9% | 18,1% |
| | Female | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 21,7% | 16,2% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,8% | 0,0% | 20,3% | 21,5% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,3% | 0,0% | 20,9% | 16,6% |
| Employment status | High | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,9% | 0,8% | 0,4% | 26,1% | 15,0% |
| | Gagauz | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,2% | 0,2% | 0,2% | 25,6% | 14,9% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 2,0% | 0,0% | 17,8% | 13,1% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 17,1% | 27,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,3% | 0,7% | 0,3% | 25,9% | 14,4% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,2% | 0,4% | 0,0% | 19,5% | 19,2% |
| Local | Urban | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 1,0% | 0,3% | 20,4% | 10,6% |
| | Rural | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,2% | 0,2% | 0,0% | 23,5% | 21,8% |
| Education | Low | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 0,4% | 0,0% | 21,3% | 20,2% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 17,9% | 18,6% |
| Income | High | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 0,4% | 27,4% | 12,7% |

Table 84. Which of the Moldovan politicians do you trust the most?

| | Vladimir Voroni | Ilan Shor | Renato Usatii | Maia Sandu | Igor Dodon | Ion Chicu | Irina Vlah | Other from PSRM or PCRM | Someone else | I don't trust anyone | DK | NO |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | 1,9% | 3,0% | 0,3% | 3,8% | 30,4% | 0,5% | 0,3% | 1,0% | 0,5% | 45,2% | 12,3% | 0,7% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 1,9% | 6,8% | 0,0% | 2,9% | 27,8% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 45,8% | 13,7% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 2,0% | 1,7% | 0,4% | 4,1% | 31,3% | 0,6% | 0,4% | 1,4% | 0,3% | 45,1% | 11,8% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 4,7% | 1,2% | 4,5% | 21,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 59,9% | 7,1% |
| | 30-44 | 2,9% | 2,7% | 0,0% | 4,9% | 24,3% | 0,0% | 0,8% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 48,1% | 15,4% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 1,8% | 3,3% | 0,0% | 3,4% | 37,6% | 0,6% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 1,3% | 42,6% | 8,0% |
| | 60+ | 2,4% | 1,9% | 0,3% | 2,3% | 39,5% | 1,3% | 0,3% | 1,8% | 0,7% | 32,1% | 16,1% |
| Level of education | Male | 2,8% | 3,3% | 0,5% | 5,5% | 31,2% | 0,8% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 0,6% | 43,4% | 9,6% |
| | Female | 1,2% | 2,8% | 0,2% | 2,3% | 29,8% | 0,2% | 0,6% | 0,6% | 0,4% | 47,0% | 14,7% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 2,0% | 4,7% | 0,4% | 2,1% | 36,4% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 0,8% | 0,8% | 37,6% | 14,9% |
| | Medium | 0,9% | 4,2% | 0,5% | 1,6% | 34,7% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 0,9% | 0,0% | 43,5% | 11,9% |
| Employment status | High | 3,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 8,6% | 19,2% | 0,4% | 0,9% | 1,3% | 1,0% | 53,4% | 11,1% |
| | Gagauz | 1,1% | 2,1% | 0,5% | 3,8% | 31,3% | 0,4% | 0,6% | 1,3% | 0,2% | 45,9% | 12,5% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 4,8% | 5,8% | 0,0% | 3,4% | 31,7% | 0,6% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 42,1% | 9,6% |
| | Other | 1,6% | 2,9% | 0,0% | 4,3% | 26,8% | 0,4% | 0,0% | 1,3% | 0,4% | 46,4% | 14,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 3,1% | 3,1% | 0,6% | 4,6% | 26,2% | 0,3% | 0,6% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 49,5% | 10,2% |
| | Economically inactive | 1,1% | 2,9% | 0,1% | 3,2% | 33,6% | 0,6% | 0,1% | 1,8% | 0,3% | 42,0% | 13,8% |
| Local | Urban | 2,5% | 2,6% | 0,0% | 3,8% | 36,3% | 0,6% | 0,8% | 1,8% | 0,7% | 39,7% | 10,7% |
| | Rural | 1,6% | 3,3% | 0,5% | 3,8% | 26,2% | 0,4% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 0,3% | 49,1% | 13,4% |
| Education | Low | 2,1% | 6,1% | 0,2% | 4,4% | 29,8% | 0,6% | 0,2% | 0,8% | 0,6% | 39,3% | 15,2% |
| | Medium | 0,9% | 0,8% | 0,7% | 5,1% | 33,3% | 0,0% | 0,8% | 1,4% | 0,0% | 44,3% | 12,3% |
| | High | 2,8% | 2,2% | 0,0% | 2,0% | 28,3% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 0,9% | 0,9% | 52,0% | 9,4% |

Table 85. Which politician from Gagauzia or Taracia do you trust the most?

| | Aleksandr Sukhodolsky | Sergey Anastasov | Irina Vlah | Nikolai Dugglo | Sergey Chimpoeş | Aleksandr Tarnavsky | Mikhail Formuzal | Ivan Pyşlari |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Total | 0,5% | 0,6% | 16,3% | 0,7% | 1,6% | 0,6% | 1,3% | 2,4% |
| Region | Taradia district | 0,0% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 9,2% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,6% | 0,8% | 21,4% | 1,0% | 0,8% | 1,8% | 0,2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 1,2% | 8,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 0,7% | 0,5% | 17,9% | 0,7% | 2,7% | 0,5% | 4,1% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 0,7% | 0,7% | 18,0% | 1,9% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 2,0% |
| | 60+ | 0,3% | 0,0% | 19,1% | 0,3% | 1,8% | 0,8% | 2,6% |
| Level of education | Male | 0,5% | 0,8% | 16,2% | 0,9% | 2,4% | 0,5% | 2,1% |
| | Female | 0,4% | 0,3% | 16,4% | 0,6% | 0,9% | 0,7% | 0,6% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 0,0% | 0,0% | 19,4% | 0,0% | 0,6% | 0,0% | 1,1% |
| | Medium | 0,0% | 0,8% | 15,7% | 0,8% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 0,6% |
| Employment status | High | 1,6% | 0,6% | 14,9% | 1,2% | 3,9% | 2,1% | 2,6% |
| | Gagauz | 0,3% | 0,6% | 20,3% | 1,0% | 2,5% | 0,3% | 1,2% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 1,6% | 0,0% | 8,0% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 2,2% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 1,2% | 13,0% | 0,0% | 0,8% | 1,0% | 0,6% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 0,9% | 0,4% | 16,4% | 0,6% | 3,3% | 0,7% | 1,9% |
| | Economically inactive | 0,1% | 0,7% | 16,3% | 0,8% | 0,4% | 0,6% | 0,9% |
| Employment status | Urban | 0,2% | 1,4% | 16,3% | 1,6% | 0,6% | 0,8% | 2,0% |
| | Rural | 0,7% | 0,0% | 16,4% | 0,1% | 2,4% | 0,5% | 0,8% |
| Locality | Low | 0,0% | 0,0% | 13,5% | 0,7% | 1,1% | 0,0% | 1,1% |
| | Medium | 1,4% | 0,7% | 17,4% | 1,2% | 0,2% | 0,6% | 0,7% |
| Socio-economic status | High | 0,0% | 1,0% | 18,0% | 0,4% | 3,5% | 1,2% | 4,3% |

Table 86. Which politician from Gagauzia or Taraclia do you trust the most?

| | Vyacheslav Lupov | Grigori Uzun | Nikolai Topal | Kiril Tatarly | Other from PSRM or PCR M | Someone else | I don't trust anyone | DK | NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 4,6% | 0,2% | 0,4% | 0,2% | 0,9% | 3,7% | 44,6% | 20,0% | 1,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 17,1% | 0,0% | 0,9% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 37,6% | 28,2% | 0,9% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 0,3% | 0,2% | 0,5% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 4,6% | 47,0% | 17,2% |
| | 18-29 | 6,2% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 2,3% | 3,6% | 57,9% | 16,7% | 1,2% |
| Age | 30-44 | 5,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 2,7% | 43,6% | 18,3% | 1,2% |
| | 41-59 | 5,1% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 0,7% | 3,4% | 43,1% | 18,4% |
| | 60+ | 1,5% | 0,6% | 0,8% | 0,9% | 1,1% | 5,4% | 36,5% | 26,3% |
| Sex | Male | 5,6% | 0,0% | 0,3% | 0,2% | 1,3% | 3,6% | 43,8% | 16,9% |
| | Female | 3,6% | 0,3% | 0,4% | 0,2% | 0,5% | 3,8% | 45,3% | 22,8% |
| | Low | 7,2% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 0,3% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 34,5% | 31,3% |
| Level of education | Medium | 4,1% | 0,3% | 0,6% | 0,1% | 1,4% | 3,6% | 48,0% | 18,1% |
| | High | 3,4% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,4% | 0,7% | 5,8% | 46,2% | 15,1% |
| | Gagauz | 0,6% | 0,1% | 0,6% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 4,6% | 47,1% | 17,8% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 19,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 0,7% | 3,4% | 36,4% | 18,5% |
| | Other | 1,0% | 0,4% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 45,5% | 27,8% |
| | Economically active | 5,2% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 3,1% | 48,2% | 13,2% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 4,1% | 0,3% | 0,6% | 0,4% | 0,7% | 4,2% | 41,9% | 25,1% |
| | Urban | 10,5% | 0,4% | 0,9% | 0,3% | 0,3% | 2,9% | 44,6% | 12,4% |
| | Rural | 0,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,2% | 1,3% | 4,3% | 44,6% | 25,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 2,8% | 0,2% | 0,4% | 0,2% | 0,4% | 3,7% | 46,8% | 26,0% |
| | Medium | 3,6% | 0,2% | 0,7% | 0,3% | 0,7% | 3,4% | 46,8% | 19,1% |
| | High | 7,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,2% | 1,6% | 4,0% | 40,3% | 14,8% |

Table 87. How do you assess the activity of the members of the Popular Assembly of Gagauzia in the 2016-2021 mandate?

| | | Very good | Quite good | Fair | Quite poor | Very poor | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------|------------|-------|------------|-----------|-------|
| Total | | 2,3% | 15,3% | 37,2% | 18,4% | 14,6% | 12,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 2,3% | 15,3% | 37,2% | 18,4% | 14,6% | 12,1% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 20,5% | 36,3% | 17,0% | 14,7% | 11,6% |
| | 30-44 | 1,7% | 12,0% | 37,4% | 17,6% | 17,2% | 14,2% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 4,6% | 11,5% | 37,9% | 21,9% | 12,3% | 11,7% |
| | 60+ | 3,2% | 18,5% | 37,1% | 17,8% | 13,1% | 10,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 1,6% | 16,1% | 33,2% | 20,0% | 17,5% | 11,6% |
| | Female | 3,0% | 14,7% | 40,8% | 17,1% | 11,9% | 12,5% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 1,5% | 19,0% | 33,6% | 15,4% | 15,7% | 14,8% |
| | Medium | 2,3% | 14,8% | 37,3% | 19,5% | 13,4% | 12,6% |
| Employment status | High | 2,9% | 13,9% | 39,6% | 17,7% | 16,0% | 9,9% |
| | Gagauz | 2,6% | 16,6% | 38,3% | 18,0% | 13,7% | 10,8% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 2,1% | 18,1% | 29,3% | 12,3% | 25,9% | 12,3% |
| | Other | 1,2% | 8,1% | 36,0% | 23,3% | 13,4% | 17,9% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 2,9% | 15,0% | 37,9% | 20,3% | 12,0% | 12,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 1,9% | 15,6% | 36,7% | 17,0% | 16,6% | 12,2% |
| Low | Urban | 0,8% | 16,0% | 37,0% | 19,6% | 14,7% | 11,9% |
| | Rural | 3,4% | 14,9% | 37,4% | 17,6% | 14,5% | 12,2% |
| Medium | Low | 2,6% | 17,0% | 32,8% | 16,1% | 20,1% | 11,4% |
| | High | 1,1% | 17,9% | 43,2% | 17,5% | 9,4% | 11,1% |
| High | Low | 3,4% | 11,4% | 35,3% | 21,5% | 14,7% | 13,8% |

Table 88. Do you think that the elections in Gagauzia are free and fair?

| | | Yes | No | DK/No |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | | 59,5% | 30,3% | 10,2% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 59,5% | 30,3% | 10,2% |
| Age | 18-29 | 67,4% | 29,5% | 3,1% |
| | 30-44 | 53,4% | 34,1% | 12,5% |
| | 41-59 | 63,9% | 25,3% | 10,7% |
| | 60+ | 57,1% | 30,3% | 12,6% |
| Sex | Male | 57,5% | 32,8% | 9,7% |
| | Female | 61,4% | 28,1% | 10,6% |
| Level of education | Low | 53,0% | 33,4% | 13,6% |
| | Medium | 66,7% | 22,0% | 11,3% |
| | High | 52,6% | 41,0% | 6,4% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 61,1% | 30,2% | 8,7% |
| | Bulgarian | 43,3% | 36,5% | 20,2% |
| | Other | 60,0% | 27,9% | 12,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 56,1% | 34,0% | 9,9% |
| | Economically inactive | 62,2% | 27,4% | 10,4% |
| Locality | Urban | 61,3% | 32,3% | 6,4% |
| | Rural | 58,3% | 28,9% | 12,7% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 58,2% | 29,4% | 12,4% |
| | Medium | 56,6% | 32,8% | 10,7% |
| | High | 63,7% | 28,7% | 7,6% |

Table 89. Are you going to participate in the Popular Assembly of Gagauzia elections on September 19, 2021?

| | | Yes | No | DK/No |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | | 63,8% | 30,4% | 0,8% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 68,8% | 30,4% | 0,8% |
| Age | 18-29 | 66,8% | 33,2% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 61,0% | 37,1% | 1,9% |
| | 41-59 | 72,9% | 26,3% | 0,8% |
| | 60+ | 77,1% | 22,9% | 0,0% |
| Sex | Male | 62,1% | 36,6% | 1,3% |
| | Female | 74,9% | 24,8% | 0,3% |
| Level of education | Low | 68,0% | 32,0% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 65,3% | 33,1% | 1,5% |
| | High | 75,5% | 24,5% | 0,0% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 72,1% | 27,6% | 0,2% |
| | Bulgarian | 69,0% | 23,3% | 7,7% |
| | Other | 53,2% | 46,8% | 0,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 69,6% | 30,4% | 0,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 68,3% | 30,3% | 1,4% |
| Locality | Urban | 66,4% | 33,6% | 0,0% |
| | Rural | 70,6% | 28,1% | 1,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 71,7% | 28,3% | 0,0% |
| | Medium | 63,9% | 34,4% | 1,8% |
| | High | 71,2% | 28,3% | 0,5% |

Table 90. Who, in your opinion, was the best Bashkan of Gagauzia?

| | Georgiy Tabunshchik | Dmitri Croitor | Mikhail Formuzal | Irina Vlah | NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Total | 7,9% | 5,1% | 14,8% | 41,9% | 30,4% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 7,9% | 5,1% | 14,8% | 41,9% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 0,0% | 8,9% | 62,2% |
| | 30-44 | 10,7% | 4,8% | 15,4% | 33,8% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 8,1% | 4,3% | 13,6% | 45,1% |
| | 60+ | 10,7% | 10,4% | 20,0% | 32,3% |
| Level of education | Male | 10,1% | 6,3% | 16,5% | 34,3% |
| | Female | 5,9% | 4,1% | 13,2% | 48,7% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 10,3% | 3,1% | 11,1% | 42,6% |
| | Medium | 6,3% | 6,5% | 14,4% | 44,4% |
| | High | 9,2% | 4,1% | 17,7% | 37,5% |
| Employment status | Gagauz | 7,4% | 5,0% | 15,8% | 43,3% |
| | Bulgarian | 10,9% | 2,1% | 12,3% | 28,3% |
| | Other | 8,8% | 7,1% | 10,9% | 41,9% |
| Locality | Economically active | 6,7% | 4,5% | 16,9% | 39,2% |
| | Economically inactive | 8,8% | 5,6% | 13,1% | 44,0% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 6,8% | 6,0% | 14,0% | 42,2% |
| | Rural | 8,7% | 4,5% | 15,3% | 41,6% |
| | Low | 5,7% | 5,9% | 13,0% | 42,6% |
| High | Medium | 13,5% | 4,2% | 14,9% | 37,2% |
| | High | 4,3% | 5,2% | 16,2% | 45,8% |

Table 91. Who do you think can become the next Bashkan of Gagauzia after the 2023 elections?

| | Vadim Cheban | Sergey Chimpoeş | Ekaterina Jekova | Dmitri Manol | Sergey Chernev | Georgiy Leychu | Other | Irina Vlah | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 5,1% | 7,3% | 2,1% | 0,6% | 2,4% | 6,8% | 7,3% | 4,0% | 64,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 5,1% | 7,3% | 2,1% | 0,6% | 2,4% | 6,8% | 7,3% | 4,0% |
| | 18-29 | 1,6% | 7,2% | 1,6% | 2,9% | 1,5% | 7,6% | 5,9% | 6,0% |
| Age | 30-44 | 6,1% | 8,1% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 2,1% | 6,6% | 3,8% |
| | 41-59 | 3,5% | 8,2% | 2,7% | 0,0% | 1,6% | 6,2% | 9,6% | 3,7% |
| | 60+ | 8,1% | 5,4% | 3,6% | 0,0% | 2,4% | 12,9% | 7,6% | 2,9% |
| Sex | Male | 5,3% | 9,9% | 0,6% | 1,3% | 2,9% | 6,6% | 9,8% | 4,2% |
| | Female | 5,0% | 4,9% | 3,3% | 0,0% | 2,1% | 7,0% | 5,1% | 3,8% |
| | Low | 5,7% | 8,9% | 4,2% | 0,0% | 0,5% | 6,2% | 1,2% | 4,3% |
| Level of education | Medium | 5,5% | 6,3% | 1,9% | 1,2% | 1,8% | 5,6% | 3,6% | 5,4% |
| | High | 4,2% | 7,9% | 1,1% | 0,0% | 4,6% | 9,4% | 16,4% | 1,7% |
| | Gagauz | 6,0% | 8,2% | 2,7% | 0,8% | 2,8% | 8,1% | 6,6% | 2,6% |
| Ethnicity | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 8,1% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 2,1% | 5,1% | 20,6% | 5,4% |
| | Other | 3,4% | 2,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,0% | 1,9% | 4,2% | 9,9% |
| | Economically active | 6,8% | 10,4% | 1,5% | 1,4% | 3,8% | 6,4% | 6,0% | 4,1% |
| Employment status | Economically inactive | 3,8% | 4,8% | 2,5% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 7,2% | 8,4% | 3,9% |
| | Urban | 3,9% | 5,3% | 1,1% | 0,0% | 2,2% | 10,6% | 11,7% | 5,2% |
| | Rural | 5,9% | 8,7% | 2,8% | 1,0% | 2,6% | 4,2% | 4,3% | 3,2% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 4,3% | 5,6% | 2,2% | 0,0% | 1,6% | 9,4% | 3,9% | 5,2% |
| | Medium | 5,0% | 8,6% | 2,3% | 0,0% | 5,0% | 7,3% | 7,5% | 3,4% |
| | High | 5,9% | 7,4% | 1,7% | 1,8% | 0,7% | 4,0% | 10,3% | 3,6% |
| | | | | | | | | 64,7% | |

Table 92. In your opinion, what is the main cause of poverty in the Republic of Moldova?

| | | Lack of natural resources | Lack of processing industry | Poor state administration | Corruption | Theft of public money | Lack of support for SMEs | Lack of support for the farmers and agricultural producers | The migration of skilled labor | The citizens are not equal before the law | Laws do not work | Other | No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|------------------|-------------|-------|
| Total | 3,3% | 2,0% | 40,8% | 23,2% | 5,4% | 2,1% | 1,4% | 4,5% | 0,6% | 7,0% | 3,0% | 6,8% | |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 3,3% | 2,0% | 40,8% | 23,2% | 5,4% | 2,1% | 1,4% | 4,5% | 0,6% | 7,0% | 3,0% | 6,8% |
| Age | 18-29 | 0,0% | 3,1% | 38,7% | 21,0% | 7,3% | 1,5% | 1,5% | 7,3% | 0,0% | 7,5% | 4,7% | 7,4% |
| | 30-44 | 5,6% | 0,0% | 41,7% | 32,9% | 4,8% | 2,1% | 0,0% | 3,0% | 1,5% | 1,9% | 2,5% | 4,0% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 2,8% | 1,9% | 44,5% | 19,8% | 3,5% | 2,6% | 0,9% | 4,6% | 0,0% | 11,0% | 1,9% | 6,3% |
| | 60+ | 3,6% | 3,8% | 38,4% | 15,3% | 5,9% | 2,1% | 3,6% | 3,9% | 0,4% | 9,7% | 2,9% | 10,4% |
| Level of education | Male | 4,4% | 2,5% | 34,9% | 30,2% | 4,2% | 2,0% | 1,6% | 1,3% | 0,0% | 8,7% | 2,2% | 7,8% |
| | Female | 2,3% | 1,6% | 46,1% | 16,8% | 6,4% | 2,1% | 1,2% | 7,3% | 1,1% | 5,4% | 3,6% | 5,9% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 4,5% | 2,9% | 34,7% | 12,1% | 10,3% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 1,9% | 0,0% | 14,8% | 1,9% | 17,0% |
| | Medium | 3,4% | 1,7% | 42,3% | 25,7% | 4,4% | 2,2% | 1,6% | 2,4% | 0,9% | 5,4% | 3,9% | 6,0% |
| Employment status | High | 2,5% | 2,2% | 42,5% | 24,7% | 4,1% | 3,2% | 1,9% | 9,4% | 0,3% | 4,7% | 2,0% | 2,4% |
| | Gagauz | 2,2% | 1,6% | 38,7% | 23,0% | 4,8% | 2,7% | 1,5% | 5,7% | 0,3% | 8,0% | 3,6% | 7,8% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 17,0% | 3,5% | 34,7% | 21,7% | 14,1% | 0,0% | 1,4% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 2,6% | 3,0% | 2,1% |
| | Other | 1,9% | 3,2% | 53,8% | 24,5% | 3,4% | 0,0% | 1,1% | 1,1% | 2,1% | 4,5% | 0,0% | 4,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 3,7% | 0,9% | 41,1% | 29,8% | 6,1% | 0,4% | 1,2% | 5,2% | 0,5% | 2,9% | 2,6% | 5,7% |
| | Economically inactive | 3,0% | 2,9% | 40,6% | 18,0% | 4,8% | 3,4% | 1,6% | 3,9% | 0,6% | 10,2% | 3,2% | 7,7% |
| Local | Urban | 1,3% | 1,7% | 50,9% | 16,4% | 6,5% | 0,8% | 0,9% | 8,3% | 0,3% | 8,5% | 0,8% | 3,6% |
| | Rural | 4,7% | 2,3% | 33,8% | 27,9% | 4,6% | 3,0% | 1,8% | 1,8% | 0,8% | 5,9% | 4,4% | 9,0% |
| Local | Low | 6,2% | 1,9% | 37,9% | 17,6% | 7,6% | 0,5% | 1,7% | 3,4% | 0,8% | 8,6% | 4,3% | 9,5% |
| | Medium | 1,8% | 1,8% | 38,2% | 28,1% | 3,3% | 2,2% | 2,3% | 4,8% | 1,0% | 9,1% | 1,8% | 5,6% |
| Local | High | 2,3% | 2,3% | 46,0% | 23,3% | 5,4% | 3,4% | 0,3% | 5,2% | 0,0% | 3,4% | 2,9% | 5,6% |

Table 93. What do you mean when you talk about the danger of "romanization"?

| | | Right-wing parties governing | Unionists parties governing | Financial assistance from Romania | Union with Romania | The need to learn Romanian language | The need to speak Romanian language | The need to have a Romanian passport to work in Europe | EU integration | Something else | No |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Total | | 14,2% | 29,3% | 2,9% | 16,1% | 23,5% | 22,8% | 22,3% | 3,7% | 7,3% | 29,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 14,2% | 29,3% | 2,9% | 16,1% | 23,5% | 22,8% | 22,3% | 3,7% | 7,3% | 29,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 22,0% | 25,1% | 4,5% | 25,4% | 39,8% | 33,7% | 30,8% | 6,0% | 3,1% | 20,0% |
| | 30-44 | 13,0% | 32,7% | 1,8% | 16,7% | 21,1% | 24,2% | 25,3% | 0,7% | 7,0% | 27,3% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 13,3% | 29,6% | 1,6% | 11,4% | 20,1% | 21,1% | 20,3% | 7,4% | 6,4% | 34,6% |
| | 60+ | 9,7% | 28,1% | 4,0% | 11,3% | 15,6% | 13,4% | 13,0% | 2,3% | 11,9% | 34,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 11,5% | 30,9% | 2,4% | 16,4% | 19,6% | 18,5% | 19,6% | 4,9% | 6,5% | 26,7% |
| | Female | 16,5% | 27,8% | 3,3% | 15,7% | 26,9% | 26,7% | 24,8% | 2,5% | 8,0% | 31,1% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 9,6% | 21,6% | 4,0% | 13,6% | 14,1% | 14,3% | 10,1% | 5,9% | 8,3% | 41,4% |
| | Medium | 14,7% | 27,5% | 3,3% | 17,6% | 23,0% | 21,0% | 19,5% | 3,3% | 5,1% | 28,1% |
| Employment status | High | 16,0% | 37,1% | 1,6% | 15,2% | 30,0% | 31,0% | 34,4% | 3,0% | 10,5% | 22,2% |
| | Gagauz | 12,7% | 25,4% | 2,9% | 17,5% | 22,8% | 22,4% | 19,4% | 4,4% | 8,5% | 30,0% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 13,6% | 51,2% | 2,1% | 18,6% | 18,3% | 22,4% | 22,6% | 2,6% | 3,9% | 15,4% |
| | Other | 21,1% | 37,0% | 3,2% | 8,1% | 29,4% | 25,0% | 35,9% | 0,7% | 3,2% | 31,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 13,3% | 31,5% | 2,9% | 20,1% | 25,0% | 27,2% | 26,9% | 0,9% | 6,4% | 29,0% |
| | Economically inactive | 14,8% | 27,5% | 2,8% | 12,9% | 22,3% | 19,4% | 18,8% | 5,8% | 8,0% | 29,0% |
| | Urban | 20,5% | 40,0% | 3,7% | 10,0% | 33,5% | 33,7% | 37,0% | 1,7% | 8,2% | 24,6% |
| | Rural | 9,8% | 21,9% | 2,3% | 20,3% | 16,5% | 15,3% | 12,2% | 5,0% | 6,6% | 32,1% |
| | Low | 10,9% | 25,4% | 4,0% | 12,1% | 18,2% | 18,6% | 12,5% | 3,8% | 9,5% | 32,0% |
| | Medium | 17,3% | 22,3% | 1,8% | 21,9% | 25,9% | 22,2% | 23,3% | 4,8% | 6,3% | 30,5% |
| | High | 14,0% | 39,7% | 2,9% | 13,8% | 25,8% | 27,3% | 30,3% | 2,4% | 6,3% | 24,9% |

Table 94. What is your ethnicity?

| | | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Other | DK |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | | 59,2% | 20,4% | 10,2% | 2,9% | 4,2% | 0,9% | 2,3% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 9,3% | 57,5% | 20,5% | 1,7% | 7,4% | 0,0% | 3,5% |
| Gagauzia ATU | | 76,0% | 7,9% | 6,7% | 3,3% | 3,1% | 1,2% | 1,8% |
| 18-29 | | 67,3% | 14,8% | 13,2% | 1,3% | 3,5% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| 30-44 | | 53,3% | 20,8% | 9,2% | 3,1% | 5,6% | 1,9% | 6,0% |
| 41-59 | | 59,4% | 22,4% | 9,3% | 3,9% | 3,2% | 0,6% | 1,3% |
| 60+ | | 60,1% | 22,7% | 10,0% | 3,1% | 3,6% | 0,5% | 0,0% |
| Sex | Male | 56,9% | 22,6% | 9,4% | 1,2% | 4,2% | 1,5% | 4,4% |
| | Female | 61,3% | 18,5% | 11,0% | 4,5% | 4,1% | 0,3% | 0,3% |
| Level of education | Low | 55,1% | 24,4% | 13,5% | 1,5% | 3,7% | 1,1% | 0,7% |
| | Medium | 59,3% | 18,2% | 11,5% | 3,4% | 3,9% | 0,0% | 3,7% |
| | High | 61,9% | 21,4% | 5,9% | 3,1% | 5,0% | 2,1% | 0,6% |
| Ethnicity | Gagauz | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Bulgarian | 0,0% | 100,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 0,0% | 0,0% | 50,0% | 14,2% | 20,4% | 4,3% | 11,0% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 60,3% | 19,5% | 6,3% | 2,2% | 7,8% | 1,8% | 2,1% |
| | Economically inactive | 58,3% | 21,1% | 13,1% | 3,4% | 1,4% | 0,2% | 2,4% |
| Locality | Urban | 50,4% | 27,2% | 8,5% | 3,5% | 5,0% | 1,0% | 4,3% |
| | Rural | 65,4% | 15,6% | 11,4% | 2,5% | 3,6% | 0,8% | 0,8% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 54,9% | 18,9% | 16,3% | 2,9% | 5,8% | 0,7% | 0,4% |
| | Medium | 61,8% | 20,1% | 10,0% | 2,4% | 2,9% | 1,4% | 1,4% |
| | High | 60,8% | 22,3% | 4,3% | 3,4% | 3,7% | 0,5% | 5,0% |

Table 95. What is the ethnicity of your wife/husband?

| | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Other | I'm not married | DK |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Total | 49,4% | 18,4% | 7,0% | 2,4% | 2,7% | 0,9% | 18,7% | 0,5% |
| Region | 15,9% | 52,6% | 12,9% | 1,6% | 1,7% | 0,4% | 14,9% | 0,0% |
| | 60,7% | 6,9% | 5,0% | 2,6% | 3,1% | 1,0% | 20,0% | 0,7% |
| Age | 35,3% | 8,5% | 3,6% | 0,0% | 1,2% | 0,0% | 50,5% | 0,0% |
| | 46,8% | 21,6% | 8,5% | 2,4% | 1,8% | 1,9% | 17,0% | 0,0% |
| Sex | 59,0% | 19,0% | 5,9% | 1,2% | 3,0% | 1,2% | 9,4% | 1,3% |
| | 55,0% | 21,8% | 8,8% | 5,3% | 4,9% | 0,0% | 3,4% | 0,8% |
| Level of education | 44,5% | 20,0% | 7,3% | 1,1% | 2,4% | 0,3% | 23,8% | 0,6% |
| | 53,8% | 17,1% | 6,8% | 3,5% | 3,0% | 1,4% | 14,1% | 0,4% |
| Ethnicity | 51,4% | 19,8% | 5,1% | 3,2% | 1,3% | 1,6% | 16,8% | 0,7% |
| | 53,1% | 18,6% | 8,5% | 2,6% | 2,0% | 0,3% | 14,8% | 0,2% |
| Employment status | 42,7% | 17,4% | 6,1% | 1,5% | 4,2% | 1,2% | 26,6% | 0,4% |
| | 67,3% | 5,3% | 2,4% | 1,2% | 2,5% | 0,7% | 20,3% | 0,2% |
| Locality | 18,7% | 56,0% | 5,5% | 2,8% | 1,8% | 0,8% | 14,4% | 0,0% |
| | 28,1% | 19,0% | 21,8% | 5,4% | 4,2% | 1,4% | 18,4% | 1,8% |
| Socio-economic status | 53,4% | 21,0% | 6,1% | 1,3% | 2,9% | 0,4% | 14,9% | 0,0% |
| | 46,4% | 16,5% | 7,7% | 3,2% | 2,5% | 1,2% | 21,6% | 0,9% |

Table 96. What is the ethnicity of your mother?

| | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Other | DK |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Total | 61,8% | 21,1% | 9,1% | 2,6% | 3,6% | 0,8% | 1,0% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 21,1% | 57,3% | 13,7% | 0,9% | 5,7% | 0,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 75,5% | 8,9% | 7,6% | 3,2% | 2,9% | 1,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 73,4% | 13,3% | 7,3% | 2,5% | 2,3% | 1,0% |
| | 30-44 | 59,4% | 23,7% | 8,8% | 1,1% | 5,1% | 0,5% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 58,1% | 20,1% | 11,5% | 4,6% | 2,8% | 1,7% |
| | 60+ | 58,6% | 24,8% | 9,0% | 3,0% | 3,4% | 1,1% |
| Level of education | Male | 61,1% | 24,8% | 6,6% | 1,3% | 3,9% | 0,7% |
| | Female | 62,3% | 17,7% | 11,4% | 3,8% | 3,3% | 0,9% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 56,1% | 30,7% | 8,9% | 0,5% | 1,4% | 0,6% |
| | Medium | 64,6% | 17,8% | 9,9% | 3,5% | 2,6% | 0,6% |
| Employment status | High | 61,2% | 19,6% | 8,2% | 2,7% | 6,9% | 1,4% |
| | Gagauz | 94,0% | 2,8% | 2,1% | 0,1% | 0,3% | 0,6% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 9,8% | 82,1% | 2,3% | 0,7% | 3,8% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 20,2% | 12,9% | 36,4% | 11,7% | 12,8% | 2,4% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 63,9% | 16,3% | 10,1% | 3,3% | 4,9% | 1,6% |
| | Economically inactive | 60,1% | 24,7% | 8,4% | 2,1% | 2,6% | 0,3% |
| Education level | Urban | 52,7% | 26,4% | 10,4% | 1,9% | 5,7% | 1,6% |
| | Rural | 68,2% | 17,3% | 8,2% | 3,1% | 2,1% | 0,3% |
| Income | Low | 56,5% | 20,9% | 12,5% | 3,6% | 4,8% | 1,3% |
| | Medium | 63,3% | 21,8% | 10,5% | 2,4% | 0,9% | 0,3% |
| Occupation | High | 65,5% | 20,5% | 4,5% | 1,8% | 5,0% | 0,9% |

Table 97. What is the ethnicity of your father?

| | Gagauz | Bulgarian | Moldovan* | Ukrainian | Russian | Other | DK |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total | 58,1% | 20,7% | 10,2% | 3,5% | 4,6% | 1,8% | 1,2% |
| Region | 11,0% | 60,1% | 19,9% | 1,3% | 6,8% | 0,4% | 0,4% |
| Gagauzia ATU | 7,9% | 7,5% | 6,9% | 4,2% | 3,9% | 2,2% | 1,4% |
| 18-29 | 62,9% | 14,8% | 14,2% | 2,3% | 3,5% | 1,2% | 1,3% |
| 30-44 | 52,8% | 22,1% | 9,2% | 4,5% | 7,5% | 2,5% | 1,4% |
| 41-59 | 59,8% | 20,9% | 8,8% | 4,2% | 3,5% | 1,6% | 1,3% |
| 60+ | 59,6% | 23,6% | 9,5% | 2,4% | 2,8% | 1,5% | 0,7% |
| Male | 55,0% | 23,3% | 10,2% | 2,6% | 4,9% | 2,3% | 1,7% |
| Female | 60,8% | 18,4% | 10,1% | 4,2% | 4,4% | 1,3% | 0,7% |
| Level of education | | | | | | | |
| Low | 55,7% | 25,2% | 10,6% | 0,5% | 3,3% | 2,4% | 2,4% |
| Medium | 58,6% | 18,8% | 12,4% | 3,4% | 5,4% | 0,3% | 1,1% |
| High | 58,8% | 20,9% | 6,4% | 5,7% | 4,5% | 3,6% | 0,0% |
| Gagauz | 95,9% | 0,6% | 1,1% | 0,8% | 1,1% | 0,6% | 0,0% |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | |
| Bulgarian | 1,1% | 94,5% | 0,0% | 3,7% | 0,7% | 0,0% | 0,0% |
| Other | 5,4% | 5,4% | 46,7% | 11,0% | 18,9% | 6,9% | 5,7% |
| Economically active | 56,9% | 21,1% | 7,1% | 2,6% | 9,1% | 2,6% | 0,6% |
| Economically inactive | 58,9% | 20,5% | 12,4% | 4,1% | 1,3% | 1,1% | 1,6% |
| Locality | | | | | | | |
| Urban | 49,2% | 28,9% | 7,9% | 5,2% | 5,9% | 1,4% | 1,5% |
| Rural | 64,3% | 15,0% | 11,8% | 2,2% | 3,8% | 2,0% | 1,0% |
| Socio-economic status | | | | | | | |
| Low | 54,0% | 18,4% | 14,6% | 4,0% | 5,4% | 2,1% | 1,5% |
| Medium | 62,5% | 18,7% | 10,3% | 2,7% | 3,2% | 2,4% | 0,2% |
| High | 57,6% | 25,0% | 5,6% | 3,6% | 5,4% | 0,9% | 1,8% |

Table 98. Why do you identify yourself as a representative of your ethnicity?

| | | | | | | | | I was born and live among people of this ethnicity | I communicate with people of this ethnicity | Other | DK/NO |
|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|-------------|-------------|
| Total | My ancestors were of this ethnicity | Documents state that this is my ethnicity | I speak the language of this ethnicity | I follow the customs of this ethnicity | I profess the religion of this ethnicity | I belong to the culture of this ethnicity | I was born and live among people of this ethnicity | 57,5% | 9,6% | 1,3% | 2,5% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 90,4% | 33,6% | 28,2% | 25,2% | 6,8% | 18,7% | 51,7% | 2,2% | 1,3% | 3,9% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 87,5% | 34,6% | 26,6% | 13,8% | 7,9% | 24,5% | 59,4% | 12,1% | 1,3% | 2,0% |
| Age | 18-29 | 90,3% | 43,0% | 30,8% | 20,0% | 3,8% | 22,5% | 58,6% | 7,3% | 1,2% | 0,0% |
| | 30-44 | 86,8% | 36,3% | 25,2% | 16,6% | 6,0% | 23,4% | 59,8% | 12,1% | 0,7% | 4,8% |
| | 41-59 | 90,8% | 32,1% | 29,2% | 15,0% | 13,7% | 20,9% | 60,3% | 9,3% | 0,6% | 1,9% |
| | 60+ | 86,1% | 26,6% | 24,4% | 15,5% | 7,4% | 24,7% | 51,0% | 8,3% | 2,6% | 2,0% |
| Sex | Male | 87,3% | 33,1% | 25,0% | 19,4% | 6,5% | 22,9% | 57,6% | 8,2% | 2,0% | 4,9% |
| | Female | 89,0% | 35,5% | 28,8% | 14,2% | 8,6% | 23,1% | 57,4% | 10,8% | 0,6% | 0,4% |
| | Low | 94,4% | 32,0% | 30,4% | 18,8% | 5,8% | 21,1% | 54,2% | 7,0% | 0,6% | 1,1% |
| Level of education | Medium | 86,2% | 32,4% | 24,9% | 18,0% | 9,9% | 22,4% | 61,1% | 11,4% | 1,0% | 3,5% |
| | High | 87,9% | 39,4% | 28,1% | 13,2% | 5,2% | 25,7% | 54,8% | 8,6% | 2,2% | 0,7% |
| | Gagauz | 87,7% | 30,8% | 24,5% | 15,4% | 9,5% | 26,8% | 67,4% | 10,3% | 1,4% | 1,3% |
| | Bulgarian | 96,5% | 31,5% | 29,3% | 28,6% | 6,5% | 22,6% | 51,2% | 7,5% | 2,2% | 0,5% |
| | Other | 81,3% | 47,5% | 32,0% | 8,4% | 3,2% | 12,5% | 34,9% | 9,5% | 0,0% | 7,9% |
| Employment status | Economically active | 88,0% | 36,9% | 28,9% | 18,4% | 5,1% | 22,8% | 57,9% | 8,7% | 0,6% | 3,2% |
| | Economically inactive | 88,4% | 32,4% | 25,6% | 15,4% | 9,4% | 23,2% | 57,1% | 10,2% | 1,8% | 2,0% |
| Locality | Urban | 88,0% | 38,9% | 23,1% | 15,8% | 6,6% | 20,8% | 53,5% | 8,9% | 0,3% | 4,1% |
| | Rural | 88,3% | 31,1% | 29,7% | 17,3% | 8,3% | 24,6% | 60,3% | 10,0% | 1,9% | 1,3% |
| | Low | 91,0% | 35,4% | 29,5% | 18,1% | 8,7% | 14,7% | 57,4% | 8,5% | 0,4% | 1,0% |
| | Medium | 89,6% | 32,8% | 26,2% | 16,6% | 7,9% | 24,1% | 60,5% | 11,2% | 2,7% | 0,3% |
| | High | 84,1% | 34,8% | 25,2% | 15,4% | 6,2% | 30,2% | 54,5% | 9,1% | 0,7% | 6,1% |

Table 99. How proud are you of your ethnicity?

| | | Very proud | Somewhat proud | Fairly proud | Not very proud | Not proud at all | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| Total | | 40,9% | 17,4% | 35,9% | 1,6% | 1,5% | 2,6% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 37,2% | 22,1% | 33,5% | 1,9% | 0,8% | 4,5% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 42,2% | 15,9% | 36,7% | 1,6% | 1,8% | 1,9% |
| Age | 18-29 | 49,8% | 21,4% | 24,0% | 0,0% | 3,5% | 1,2% |
| | 30-44 | 37,2% | 9,3% | 47,2% | 0,5% | 0,5% | 5,3% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 39,1% | 18,4% | 37,3% | 3,5% | 0,5% | 1,3% |
| | 60+ | 40,4% | 24,2% | 29,3% | 2,8% | 2,2% | 1,1% |
| Level of education | Male | 43,6% | 12,9% | 36,3% | 1,1% | 1,7% | 4,3% |
| | Female | 38,5% | 21,5% | 35,5% | 2,1% | 1,4% | 1,0% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 40,6% | 21,6% | 32,8% | 0,6% | 2,2% | 2,2% |
| | Medium | 42,4% | 15,2% | 36,0% | 2,8% | 0,4% | 3,2% |
| Employment status | High | 39,4% | 18,3% | 38,3% | 0,5% | 2,9% | 0,6% |
| | Economically inactive | 41,2% | 18,9% | 34,9% | 1,5% | 1,9% | 1,5% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 48,2% | 13,4% | 36,5% | 1,4% | 0,5% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 32,8% | 17,2% | 38,1% | 2,2% | 1,4% | 8,3% |
| Socio-economic status | Urban | 43,3% | 12,2% | 38,3% | 0,7% | 2,3% | 3,2% |
| | Rural | 39,2% | 21,4% | 34,0% | 2,3% | 1,0% | 2,1% |
| High | Low | 38,1% | 16,3% | 36,2% | 2,8% | 1,2% | 5,4% |
| | Medium | 43,0% | 18,2% | 35,6% | 0,8% | 1,8% | 0,6% |
| High | High | 36,3% | 20,6% | 37,4% | 2,3% | 1,4% | 1,9% |
| | Medium | 44,6% | 13,0% | 36,5% | 1,9% | 2,7% | 1,4% |

Table 100. How do you feel about marriages between people of different nationalities?

| | This is normal, ethnicity should not play any role in choosing a partner | It would be better if marriages were concluded only among people of the same ethnicity | Marriages should only be concluded among people of the same ethnicity | DK/NO |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------|
| Total | 95,9% | 1,4% | 1,5% | 1,1% |
| Region | Taraclia district | 98,5% | 0,9% | 0,4% |
| | Gagauzia ATU | 95,0% | 1,6% | 1,9% |
| Age | 18-29 | 98,8% | 0,0% | 1,2% |
| | 30-44 | 95,2% | 2,0% | 2,1% |
| Sex | 41-59 | 97,0% | 1,7% | 0,0% |
| | 60+ | 93,6% | 1,6% | 2,2% |
| Level of education | Male | 94,4% | 1,5% | 2,0% |
| | Female | 97,3% | 1,4% | 1,1% |
| Ethnicity | Low | 95,0% | 2,4% | 1,1% |
| | Medium | 95,6% | 1,6% | 1,9% |
| Employment status | High | 98,2% | 0,6% | 1,2% |
| | Gagauz | 94,7% | 1,6% | 2,3% |
| Locality | Bulgarian | 98,3% | 1,1% | 0,0% |
| | Other | 97,1% | 1,5% | 0,5% |
| Socio-economic status | Economically active | 95,9% | 1,5% | 1,6% |
| | Economically inactive | 95,9% | 1,4% | 1,4% |
| Local | Urban | 95,9% | 1,4% | 1,3% |
| | Rural | 95,9% | 1,5% | 1,6% |
| Socio-economic status | Low | 93,0% | 1,9% | 2,9% |
| | Medium | 97,7% | 1,5% | 0,4% |
| Local | High | 97,0% | 0,9% | 1,2% |

Institutul de Politici Publice

