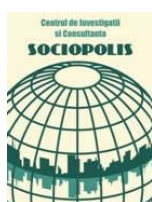


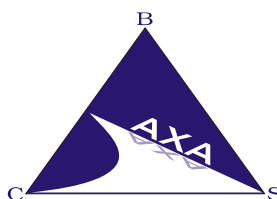
RESEARCH REPORT

Identification of secondary victims of drought in Moldova 2007

Client: Czech Humanitarian Aid



**Centre of Investigations
and Consultation SocioPolis**



CBS-Axa



**Caritas
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACSA – National Agency of Rural Development
ADA – Austrian Development Agency
ADP – Agribusiness Development Project
CBS-Axa – Centre of Sociological Investigations and Marketing CBS-Axa LTD
CIC SocioPolis – Centre of Investigations and Consultation “SocioPolis”;
CPA – Central Public Administration
ECHO – European Commission for Humanitarian Aid
FAO - United Nations Organization for Agriculture and Alimentation
GoM - Government of Moldova
LPA – Local Public Administration
NGO – Non Governmental Organization
OCHA – United Nation Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
RM – Republic of Moldova
SDC – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDA – Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation
UN – United Nations
UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF - United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID – United State’s Agency for International Development
WFP – World Food Program

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SUMMARY

Moldova was impacted by catastrophic droughts in 2007. The southern part of Moldova is perceived as less developed and suffering more from poverty than other regions of the country. It consequently means that the population from this region is more sensitive to impacts of ecological imbalance. Thus, we do not wish to separate the impacts of droughts from the current economic and social state of the southern region of Moldova and to conduct a separate analysis. However, if the identification of victims would show us some dynamism, we must take the current state into consideration. The results of the research show the temporal perspective – the situation of low income people in Southern Moldova before and after the drought. It yields material suitable for providing assistance to the region beyond the horizon of humanitarian aid.

The project is established as applied sociological research that includes qualitative and quantitative data. Approaches, expert and household survey are particularly targeted on the help given to the urban population from the south of the Republic of Moldova affected by drought and recommendations for strategies of necessary interventions.

The aim of the present research was to answer the questions:

Who are the secondary victims?

What is actually missing for these groups and consequently how do they approach this situation?

The main findings are:

1. The primary impact of the drought was damaging for people with small incomes from rural areas in the same way as for people from urban areas. In southern Moldova there is a widespread phenomenon of rurbanization in its economic sense.¹ Significant non-monetary income of the low income urban population comes from vegetable plots and rearing of animals. They have a similar problem with breeding animals and planting as small individual farmers in the country.
2. The most affected categories of inhabitants of southern towns are: alone retainers, families with low cultural capital (education), incomplete families, and individual farmers. A qualitative group definition shows us the vulnerable groups classified mostly by qualities of their social status or background: Old people, pensioners; People with disabilities; Families with many children; Families with one parent; Families with children with disabilities; Official and unofficial unemployed workers; Orphan children and children left without parental protection; Employees with a salary less than 600 lei per month. A quantitative group definition of a vulnerable group is naturally derived from an examination of empirical data by an established tool of data classification. Here, it means age, education and economical criteria examined by classification of the official poverty level. The largest (quantitative) impact of drought in the selected areas is revealed among single people over 60 years old – nearly half of those interviewed incomplete families, families with low culture capital (education) and unemployed people.
3. The drought reduced the quantity of production, determining a rise in prices. The prices were changing daily on the agricultural markets and reduced the buying possibilities of the population from towns. The rise in prices of food came in combination with a similar trend of increasing prices for utilities (gas, electric energy, water, sewerage services). Prices were increasing in a domino effect related to prices of alimentary commodities on the market.
4. The poor urban population in Southern Moldova reduced its food consumption. Nearly half of respondents perceive themselves as determined to cut down on consumption of meat, fruits and vegetables, and instead to choose pasta and groats. This fact contributed to a diet poor in calories and vitamins, which will lead to future health problems.

¹ Rurbanization is the process of diffusion of rural manners of social organization into an urban context. The economic and ideological aspects of the process were observed in most of the countries of the former Soviet Union (Humphrey) as well as in Romania (Bureavoi and Verdery).

5. High prices kept people from making provisions. Poor people from urban areas stocked up on very few food products for the winter period. The provisions are enough for a month for the large majority. More than half of the interviewed people had no stocks of firewood and coal for the cold period of the year. That means that half of the population that has a small income from the south of Moldova suffers from cold.
6. Most of the respondents had already spent their financial savings, if they had some, or they declared that they had borrowed money due to the increase in prices. Nearly half of the interviewed people declared that in the last 4 months their families were frequently in a situation where they were not able to pay for food products.
7. There are geographical differences in the subjective perception of the situation related to drought: the impact of droughts on families was heavy especially in Cainari, Leova, Basarabasca, Stefan Voda, and Iargara; the impact of rising prices on families is perceived as serious especially in Vulcanesti, Cimislia, Cainari, Leova, Comrat, Stefan Voda, and Iargara; the absence of well paid jobs is more acute in Cimislia, Cainari, Cahul, and Congaz.
8. There are differences in the current situation of household economies. There are noticeable problems with payments for medicine in Causeni, Ciadar Lunga, Cainari, and Taraclia; with payments for firewood or coal in Causeni, Taraclia, Vulcanesti, Ciadar Lunga.
9. A portion of the impacted people is forced to go abroad. The migration has a buffering effect for some families, but most low income respondents declared that their relatives abroad not supports families in Moldova.
10. Population from the urban area received a small amount of material assistance in order to overcome the consequences of the drought of summer 2007 – seeds, gasoil and fertilizers, as they have smaller plots of land than people from the countryside.

The main strategies of necessary interventions:

Short term interventions:

- to organize free meals in school for all children, diversification of the menu and its improvement in schools and kindergartens,
- to organize free public canteens for socially vulnerable people,
- to offer food packages which will contain the food products: flour, vegetable oil, canned fish, apples, dried milk, beans,
- distribution of fodder for animals, poultry,
- distribution of fuel materials: firewood, coal.

Medium term assistance:

- to make the pensions grow in conformity with the growth of prices;
- capitalization of agricultural business: allocation of credit,
- establishment of fuel materials production plants,
- to create new places of work by opening new enterprises, supporting the population in developing the business.

Long term assistance:

- prepare a national disaster strategy.

I. METHODOLOGY

The sociological study regarding the identification of the secondary victims of the drought in Moldova referred to the population from the urban area of the south of Moldova and had two components:

- local experts;
- households from the urban area.

A. Local Experts

The function of the qualitative survey was piloting of research team to determine the key effects of the drought in selected areas and definition of screening mechanisms of the following quantitative research – definition of target groups of the research.

The local experts' opinions were collected through the method of in-depth interviews. The following categories of local experts were interviewed:

- **mayors/vice-mayors of towns,**
- **representatives of the Economy Departments,**
- **heads of the Social Assistance Departments and social workers,**
- **headmasters,**
- **family doctors,**
- **representatives of the agricultural markets,**
- **sellers from the agricultural markets.**

In-depth interviews were also carried out with the representatives of the **State Agency for Material Reserves, Public Acquisitions and Humanitarian Aid; the Ministry of Social Protection, Family and Child; National Agency for Rural Development (ACSA),** and a **dietician.**

42 interviews were carried out within the period of 18-25 of December 2007 by the interviewers of CIC SocioPolis.

B. Households

In order to identify the most important problems and the needs of the victims of the drought from the south urban region of Moldova, and to find a way to help them, a survey was carried out in 14 urban localities from the south of the Republic of Moldova (Leova, Iargara, Cantemir, Cahul, Vulcanesti, Taraclia, Ciadir-Lunga, Cimislia, Basarabasca, Congaz, Causeni, Stefan Voda, Cainari, and Comrat). 100 households were interviewed from each locality; all of them below the poverty line.

The sampling methodology involved the following stages:

1. Each locality was divided into 4 parts. In each part of the town it was planned to conduct 25 interviews.

2. In each part of the town the streets were selected using the aleatory mode. The households were selected according to the 2nd statistic step.

3. Through a screening card the operator identified the households, the monthly income of which for each family member was less than 574 lei, as declared by the people.

The research is representative for the population from the south urban region of Moldova, which is below the poverty line, with a maximum error rate of $\pm 2.62\%$.

Data was collected from 2-12 January 2008. The interviews took place at respondents' residences and were conducted by the operators from the CBA Axa LTD network. The questionnaire was elaborated in the Romanian and Russian languages, giving the respondents the possibility to choose the variant.

The CBS Axa LTD checkers verified the quality and veracity of the collected data of 15% of interviews.

The SPSS 15 program was used for entry and processing of collected data.

While selecting the households affected by drought we were guided by the methodology of “*cost for basic necessities*,” which is well known and many countries use it. This methodology involves the establishing of the poverty line that takes into account the minimum needs according to the existing standards of the Republic of Moldova. This method identifies the minimum expenses based on nutritional necessities. According to this methodology, the poverty line is calculated in 2 stages:

1. Establishing the alimentary basket,
2. Calculating the non-alimentary basket.

The alimentary basket for the poverty line is based on the necessity of accepting some minimal food needs. The Academy of Sciences of Moldova has elaborated the minimum food necessity for people of different ages, sexes and occupation. The *minimum necessity* for a person is **2282 calories/person/day** (see Table 1)

Table 1.

Alimentary consumption in calories (Kcal)

Age	Minimum consumption in calories			% of the population			Calories
	Men	Both men and women	Women	Men	Both men and women	Women	
<i>Under 1 year old</i>		593			0.01		5
<i>1-6 years old</i>		1536			0.07		107
<i>7-16 years old</i>		2201			0.18		390
<i>17-54 years old</i>	2721		2334	0.24		0.27	1276
<i>55-59 years old</i>	2721		2041	0.03		0.03	143
<i>More than 60 years old</i>		2042			0.18		362
Total					1		2282

Source: The Academy of Sciences of Moldova, 2006.

However, instead of the minimum mean for a person *the mean for an adult person* (17-59 years) should be used, which implies more calories. In this case, the minimum of mean consumption of calories for *an adult person* is **3004 calories/person/day**.

We used the consumption of calories in order to establish the minimum expenses needed for food expenses. The poverty alimentary line/extreme poverty line was set at **404 lei**. The structure of an adult’s alimentary basket needs is represented in Table 2.

Table 2.

The structure of the extreme poverty line for an adult

	Quantities	Calories		Expenses	
	Monthly, kg/litres	Calories per day	% Calories	Lei per month	%
<i>Cereals and cereal products</i>	15.4	1510	50.3	78	19.2
<i>Meat and meat products</i>	2.8	182	6.1	92	22.6
<i>Fish</i>	1.0	22	0.7	18	4.5
<i>Milk and dairy products</i>	4.5	150	5.0	43	10.6
<i>Eggs</i>	0.3	6	0.2	2	0.5
<i>Oil</i>	18.9	473	15.7	39	9.7
<i>Fruits</i>	1.9	94	3.1	14	3.5

Vegetables	18.6	324	10.8	86	21.4
Sugar and sugar products	1.7	201	6.7	23	5.6
Spices, coffee, tea and drinks	21.9	42	1.4	10	2.4
Total		3004	100.0	404	100.0

The money spent on food can't constitute the poverty line by itself, because in that case we would be neglecting the expenses for accommodation, clothing, medical assistance etc., which represent non-alimentary expenses. The non-alimentary expenses were estimated at 343 lei (the poverty line announced by the National Bureau of Statistics for the year 2006 was 747 lei (404 lei + 343 lei = 747 lei). We have calculated the minimum non-alimentary expenses to be 170 lei (343 divided by 2 = 171.50 lei). We have reduced the great difference between the extreme poverty line – 404 lei and the absolute poverty line – 747 lei.

Respectively, households that were interviewed were selected in the following way: the declared incomes were divided by the number of family members. If the sum was smaller than 574 lei, we did the interview but in cases where the sum was bigger, we moved on to another household according to the statistic step. This was the way in which we have selected the households living below the poverty line, which we considered to be more vulnerable to the drought of 2007.

According to the number of the households where the incomes were smaller than 574 lei, and the number of households where the incomes were bigger than 574 lei, where we didn't do interviews, we came to the conclusion that the financial poverty in towns from the south region of the Republic of Moldova is about 88.5%.

The average declared incomes per person constitute 366 lei, the median being 400 lei and the mode – 500 lei. The income mode per person is very close to the minimum poverty line (574 lei).

II. CATEGORIES OF THE MOST AFFECTED PEOPLE FROM URBAN AREAS

A significant number of the interviewed experts mentioned that the drought affected all of the population as the prices for food products increased; for certain products the prices even doubled. *"If before you could buy brown bread with 2.60 lei, now it costs 5 lei. The prices for all the bread, which was in great demand, increased."* (Representative of the Economy Department, Cimislia). But, the experts underlined that not all categories of the population were equally affected by the drought from summer 2007 – *"some people look after themselves and don't do badly, but others suffer"*. According to the experts, such categories as the social strata of the population that are under the poverty threshold, the unemployed workers, are very abstract, a fact that entitles them to benefit from this aid.

The following categories of the population from the urban area were named as the most seriously affected by the drought:

Old people, pensioners:

"Old lonely people are the most helpless ones...they really remained alone and have no other help except what they received from the government – they have no-one to help them." (Representative of the Economy Department, Cahul);

"The pension is miserable and it is not even enough to pay for utilities. Even before they could not afford to buy anything except milk and bread but now they cannot even buy those as the products increased in price." (Head of the Social Assistance Department, Leova);

"When pensioners go to the market they ask for the cheapest products, usually of lower quality." (Representative of the agricultural market, Cantemir);

People with disabilities:

"The pensions for disability are small and many of these people have no other incomes and could not make any reserves for winter." (Social worker, Comrat);

Families with many children, families with one parent, families with children with disabilities:

"The price for food products increased and it affects the family budget as the parents have to feed more mouths." (Headmaster, Causeni);

“This means that at least one parent stays at home. They receive a small compensation but it is enough only for 1 day and not 30 days.”(Social worker, Vulcanesti);

Orphan children and children left without parents’ protection; Officially and unofficially unemployed workers:

“People that have no jobs very often become alcoholics...If you drink no-one wants to give you a job, but without money you cannot buy food.” (Representative of the agricultural market, Basarabasca);

Employees with a salary of less than 600 lei per month:

“They cannot even afford to buy a piece of meat as it costs 70-80 lei.”(Social worker, Cabul).

According to local experts’ opinions, families with migrants were less affected by the drought because, apart from their salaries, they have an additional income that gives them the possibility to face up to the increase in prices.

Humanitarian intervention

The law about humanitarian aid given to the Republic of Moldova (No. 1491-XV from 28 November 2002), article 15 and the Government Resolution No. 1001 from 10 September 2007 regarding the reserve fund of goods that represent the humanitarian aid stipulates the following disfavoured strata of the population that have the right to benefit from humanitarian aid: pensioners, orphan children and children left without parents’ supervision, children with disabilities, families with 3 or more children, families with one parent, unemployed workers, groups of the population that are under the poverty threshold, people who have suffered from natural disasters, people with disabilities, ill people, and other people that are not able by themselves to claim their rights and legal interests because of different circumstances and physical and intellectual characteristics.

Rural versus urban: Who are the secondary victims?

The representative of the of the Agency for Material Reserves, Public Acquisitions and Humanitarian Aid specified that *“the number of humanitarian aid applications of the countryside inhabitants and those who live in towns became equal... all invoke one and the same problems – small incomes, even if they have a job they cannot cover all their expenses”.*

Some experts did not agree with the idea that the inhabitants of the urban zone are secondary victims of the drought. They mentioned that people who live in towns have more expenses, especially for utilities – *“In a village you manage with a stove but in a town the prices for the services provided in winter are higher than the salaries some people who work in the public service receive.”(Family doctor, Stefan Voda).*

Representatives of the Social Assistance Departments informed us that they did not prepare any special lists of people from the urban area affected by the drought of 2007. They consider that all socio-vulnerable persons that are registered in these sections are victims of the drought. In this way, social workers visit their households and look for the poorest of the poor – *“Almost 90 % of the households are affected by poverty.” (Social worker, Cainari).*

III. GENERAL BACKGROUND OF PEOPLE WITH LOW INCOMES FROM THE SOUTH OF MOLDOVA AFTER THE DROUGHT

The research data reveal that the population of the urban area with small incomes is worried about, according to the synthetic indicator², poverty – 21.0%, prices – 19.4%, their children’s future – 9.0%, unemployment – 8.6%, illness – 5.6%, hunger – 3.6%, the absence of heat in the cold period of the year – 3.5% etc. (see Figure 1).

Small incomes, up to 574 lei, are most often found with people who are over 60 years old – 43.2% of cases, while people who are 30-44 years old and 45-59 years old have the largest ones. This situation is determined by the fact that the large majority of people who are over 60 years old are

²**Synthetic indicator** (the indicator of the answers’ importance) represents the sum of accumulated variants of answers taking into consideration the degree of importance (the ponderosa’s percentage from each answer from the section “firstly” receives 1 unit, from the section “secondly” – 0.75 unit, and from the section “thirdly” 0.5 unit).

retired³ and the average pension for the age limit in 2006 in the Republic of Moldova was 457.51 lei.⁴

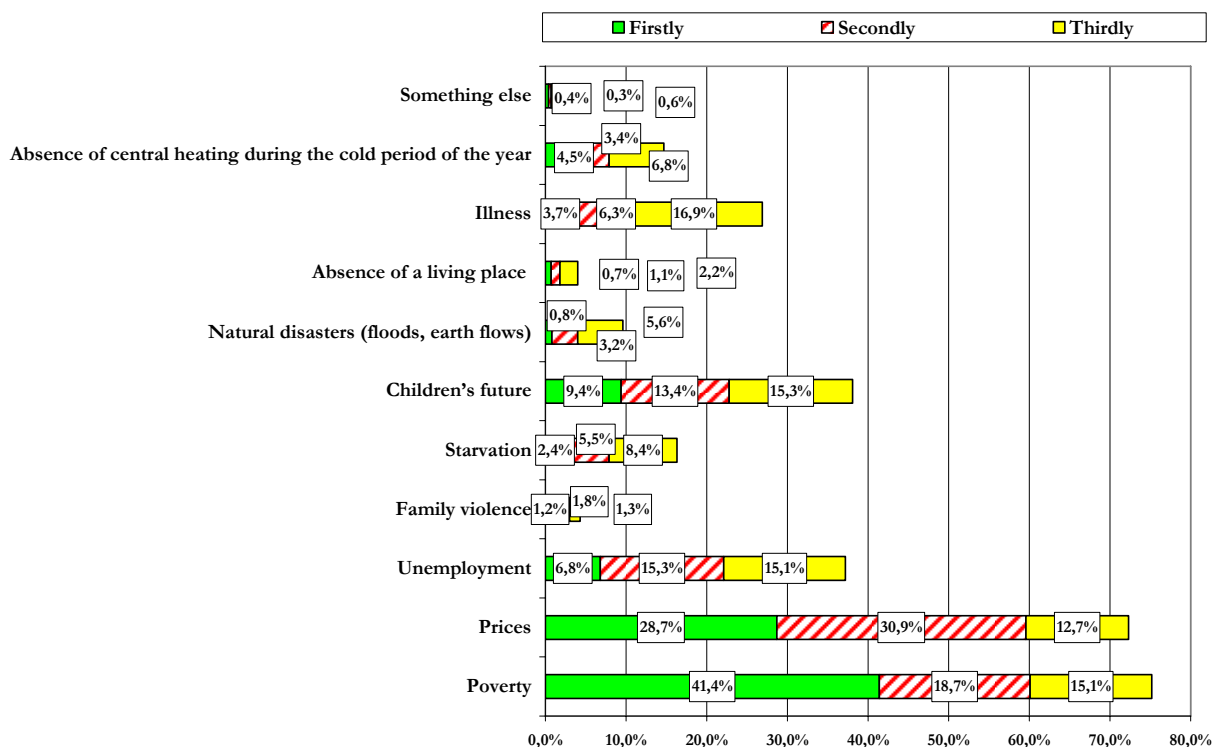


Figure 1. Things people are mostly worried about now.

The correlation between the incomes of households and the education of one of the heads of the household shows that members of the population with a college education have the biggest incomes and those without any education or primary education have the smallest ones.

Taking into consideration their occupation, we see that the smallest incomes are characteristic for pensioners, individual farmers, unemployed people and non-working people while the biggest incomes are characteristic for people who work in the private non-agricultural service and those from the public service.

According to the main sources of revenue, the smallest incomes are characteristic for people who receive a pension based on age limit or disability and also day workers.

43.9% of the respondents said their family's present day incomes are not even enough for the essentials of life; only 13.4% mentioned that their income is enough to have a decent life but they could not afford to buy more expensive goods. People who are over 60 years old, people who live alone and those from families with only one parent declared that most often their monthly income is not even enough for the essentials of life.

The small income of the population of the urban area in the Republic of Moldova means that they breed domestic animals and work the agricultural land that will permit them to produce some goods for their consumption (meat, eggs, milk, vegetables etc.), which represent an additional income besides money. 48.6% of the interviewed households said they have domestic animals and 38.8% agricultural land (see Figure 2). At the same time, 7% of the respondents that participated in the research do not have a TV set, 21% do not have a telephone, 24.1% – natural gas, 25.9% – a refrigerator, 38.8% – aqueduct and 43.7% do not have washing machines.

³ The age of retirement in the Republic of Moldova is of 57 years for women and 62 years for men.

⁴ The Social Annual Report 2006. – Chisinau, 2007, p. 30.

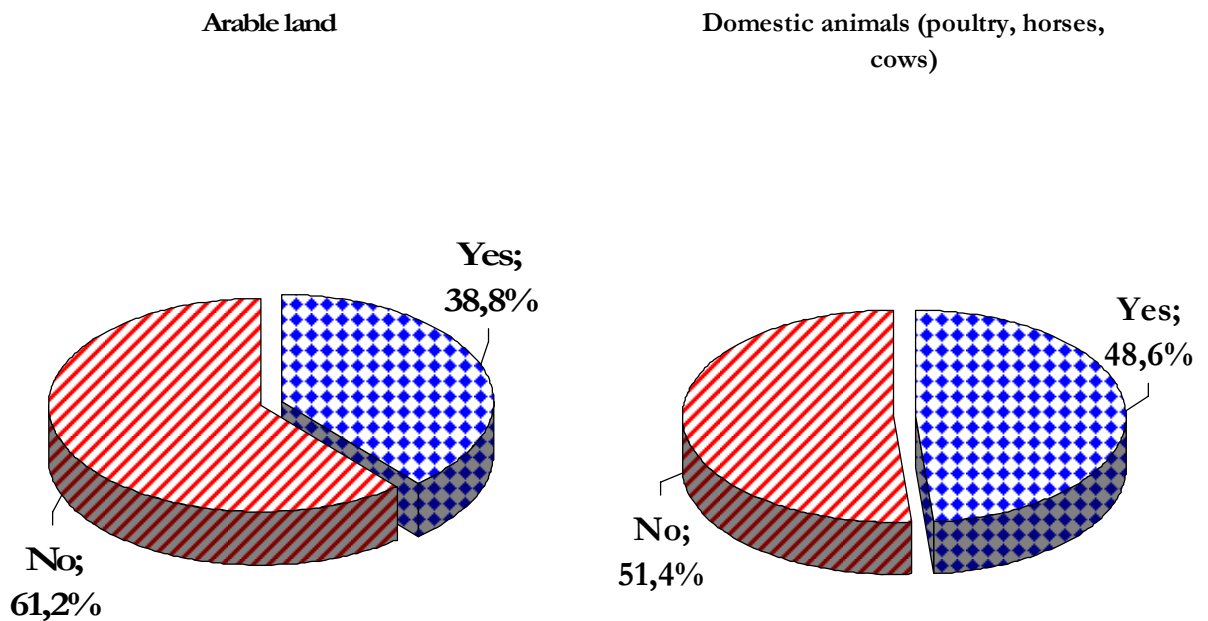


Figure 2. The presence of domestic animals, of fields.

While speaking about the family life people had one year ago and the one they lead now, we see that there are some differences depending on age, education, town, etc. People who are over 60 years old more often consider that this year life is “harder” and “much harder” than the previous one (62.6%). 64% of people who live alone also claim that life is harder and 80.6% of people without any education think so. Family life was appreciated as being “worse” and “much worse” by 83.0% of people from Cainari, 73.5% - Basarabasca, 69.2% - Cimislia, 67.3% - Vulcanesti, etc. At the same time, we see that people from such towns as Causeni and Ciadir-Lunga, are more optimistic and compared with the previous year the number of those who consider their life to be “harder” is smaller at 18.4% and 18.9% respectively. Comparing the appreciation of the family situation with the appreciation of the situation of people from the locality, we see almost the same tendencies – 90.0% of interviewed people from Cainari consider that their community members live “worse” and “much worse”, 73.1% - Cimislia, 67.3% - Basarabasca, 62.6% - Vulcanesti. But in such towns as Causeni and Ciadir-Lunga, which have a more developed infrastructure and more employment opportunities, the percentage of people who consider their life to be “worse” than the previous years is 22.4% and 20.0% respectively (see Table 3).

Table 3.

The appreciation of family life and the life of people from the community this year compared with the previous year, according to towns, %

		The appreciation of respondent's family's life (FL) versus people's life from the community (PL), compared to the situation of the previous year									
		Much better		Better		Almost the same		Worse		Much worse	
		FL	PL	FL	PL	FL	PL	FL	PL	FL	PL
CITIES	Leova	0	0	13.7	5.9	32.4	33.3	43.1	52.0	10.8	8.8
	Congaz	0	0	1.1		39.8	45.2	50.5	47.3	8.6	7.5
	Basarabasca	0	0	6.1	3.1	20.4	29.6	60.2	51.0	13.3	16.3
	Causeni	1.0	0	25.5	20.4	55.1	57.1	18.4	22.4	0	0
	Cainari	0	0	2.0	1.0	15.0	9.0	74.0	84.0	9.0	6.0

Taraclia	2.0	0	1.0	1.0	50.5	53.5	42.6	39.6	4.0	5.9
Cantemir	0	0	16.7	24.4	46.2	50.0	37.2	25.6	0	0
Cahul	2.7	0	5.3	2.7	54.7	44.0	34.7	46.7	2.7	6.7
Vulcanesti	0	0	5.1	3.0	27.6	34.3	62.2	62.6	5.1	0
Cimislia	1.1	0	4.3	1.1	25.5	25.8	68.1	72.0	1.1	1.1
Iargara	0	0	7.4	6.4	39.4	57.4	47.9	30.9	5.3	5.3
Comrat	2.1	0	4.2	9.5	29.5	35.8	57.9	52.6	6.3	2.1
Stefan Voda	0	0	12.7	9.8	35.3	40.2	49.0	47.1	2.9	2.9
Ciadir Lunga	0	0	0	0	81.1	80.0	18.9	20.0	0	0

IV. THE IMPACT OF THE DROUGHT

The representatives of the agricultural market have related that the market is not very rich, from the customer's point of view as well as from the merchant's.

"Last year 50-60 people were selling dairy products; this year there are about 10. Most of the places on the market are empty. This means that the peasant doesn't have anything to sell. They were coming and asking us to give them places at the market before, as there were no places before, now there is no one who can stay there." (Representative of the agricultural market in Cimislia).

"There were a lot of people at the market before. Nowadays, you can go through the market without many problems – there is nothing, no apples, no eggs, no dairy products..." (Representative of the agricultural market, Cainari)

The peasants are trying to sell their products at high prices, thinking about the fact that they have to survive the cold period of the year. More than this, they have been indifferent towards the situation of the customer, an untypical thing for the rural population of the Republic of Moldova, as they are usually very kind and wanting to help:

"The peasants used to dole out their products to poor people. There haven't been such situations this year. Even if something was left after the selling, they were taking it back home." (Representative of the agricultural market, Cantemir).

"Some days ago I've seen an old woman who was crying because she needed 3 lei more to buy a bottle of milk. They didn't want to sell it to her as she didn't have enough money and they said that they worked to get that milk...it's awful for an old person to get into such a situation." (Representative of the agricultural market, Leova).

The population with a small income has tried to cope with the conditions on the market and they very often buy products of low quality:

"An old person who has little money comes and buys what is cheaper. This autumn I've seen that they were buying very cheap tomatoes which were almost rotten...to make juice if it was possible." (Representative of the agricultural market, Ciadir-Lunga).

The salesmen said that a change in the behaviour of the buyers was observed:

"People were coming and buying 3kg of meat before; now they come and buy only a half; if they bought 2-3 fish before, now they buy only one little fish; if you have 3-4 children at home I don't know if it is enough for them." (Salesman, Stefan-Voda).

A great number of representatives of economic departments have mentioned that the indices of commercialization of agricultural products in the south regions of Moldova have lowered this year. This year more cereals were sold but less fruits and vegetables. The representatives of the APL have stated that the prices have risen and the population's capacity for buying has lowered, but the quality worsened.

"Before the drought, more good products were sold on the market, but now the products are worse." (Representative of the agricultural market, Cantemir).

The representatives of the regional direction of the economy and the representatives of agricultural markets have stated that there is little domestic produce on the market and the majority is imported from Poland, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine. Moreover, the imported produce is cheaper than the domestic.

A certain quantity of products was exported from Moldova during recent years, but not this year – *"The agents from Belarus want to buy vegetables and they come here but we have nothing to sell."* (Representative of the Economy Department, Cahul).

The local leaders have declared that the only products that were exported from Moldova this year were grapes and wine.

79% of the interviewed population claims that they are affected by prices, 67.5% - by the lack of well-paid jobs and 62.5% are affected by drought (see Figure 3). It shows us that a part of the population from urban areas doesn't perceive the drought as a determinant factor in the rise in prices.

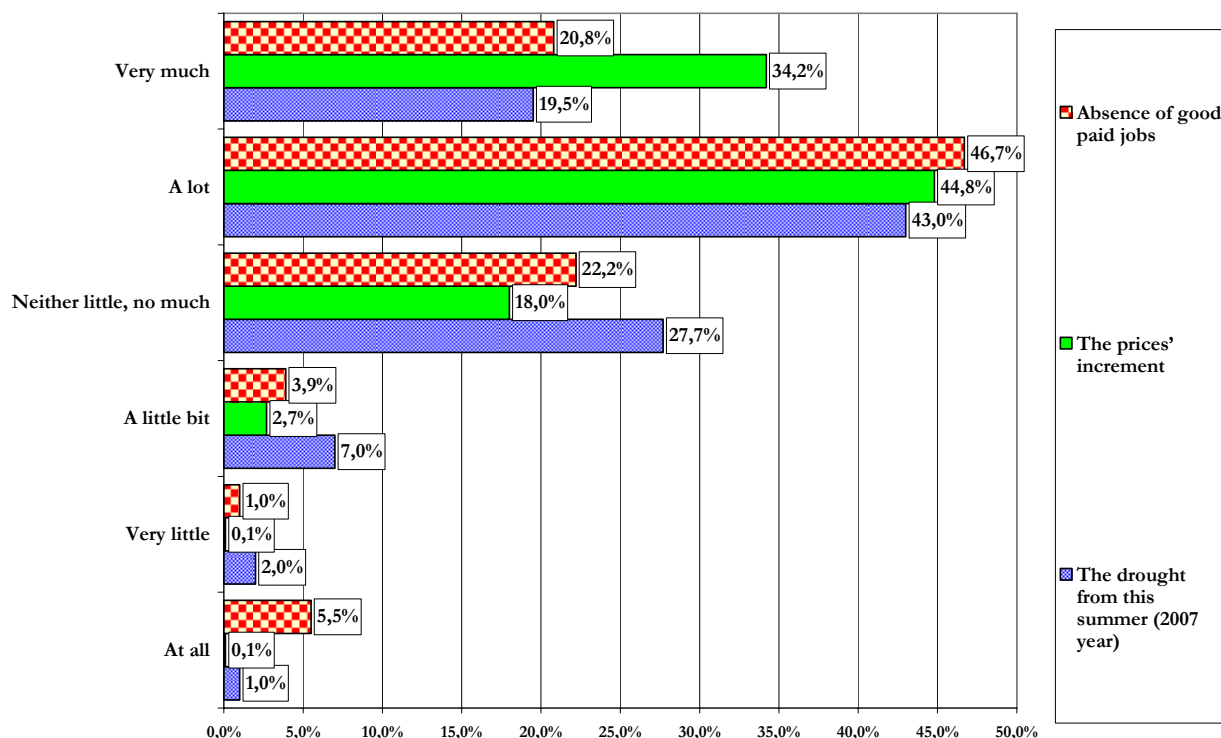


Figure 3. Evaluating the impact degree of drought, rise of prices and lack of jobs on population

Together with age, the number of people affected by the rise of prices also grows. 9% of 100% of people who said they were "very much" affected are aged 18-29 years, 22% are 30-44 years old, 34% - 45-59 years old and 35% are over 60 years old. Also, families with people with disabilities perceived the impact of the drought to a greater extent. 90% of these families said they were affected "a lot" and "very much". In a great number of towns, the number of population affected by prices exceeds 90% but in such towns as Ciadir-Lunga and Cantemir the percentage of those affected by prices is 16.8% and 28.2% respectively.

The respondents were asked to mention **the most important effects of the drought** on their families. They had the possibility to choose 3 of the most important effects. We see that 63.9% mentioned the drought **reduces their food consumption**, 48.9% say it made them **cut out meat, fruits and vegetables instead of pasta and groats**. 40.2% named the **impossibility of buying clothes, footwear**, 39.2% - **the impossibility of breeding animals, poultry**, 28.3% - **being taken ill**, 20.0% said they **could not pay for utilities** and 19.4% - **the necessity to go abroad**. In this way, we came to the conclusion that the drought of summer 2007 considerably reduced food consumption, especially consumption of meat, fruits and vegetables, which in the future will affect the population's health. The impossibility to buy clothes and footwear shows us that some of these families don't have any stocks of clothing or footwear, but also the Moldovan people's tendency to always be well dressed, in spite of the low incomes (see Figure 4).

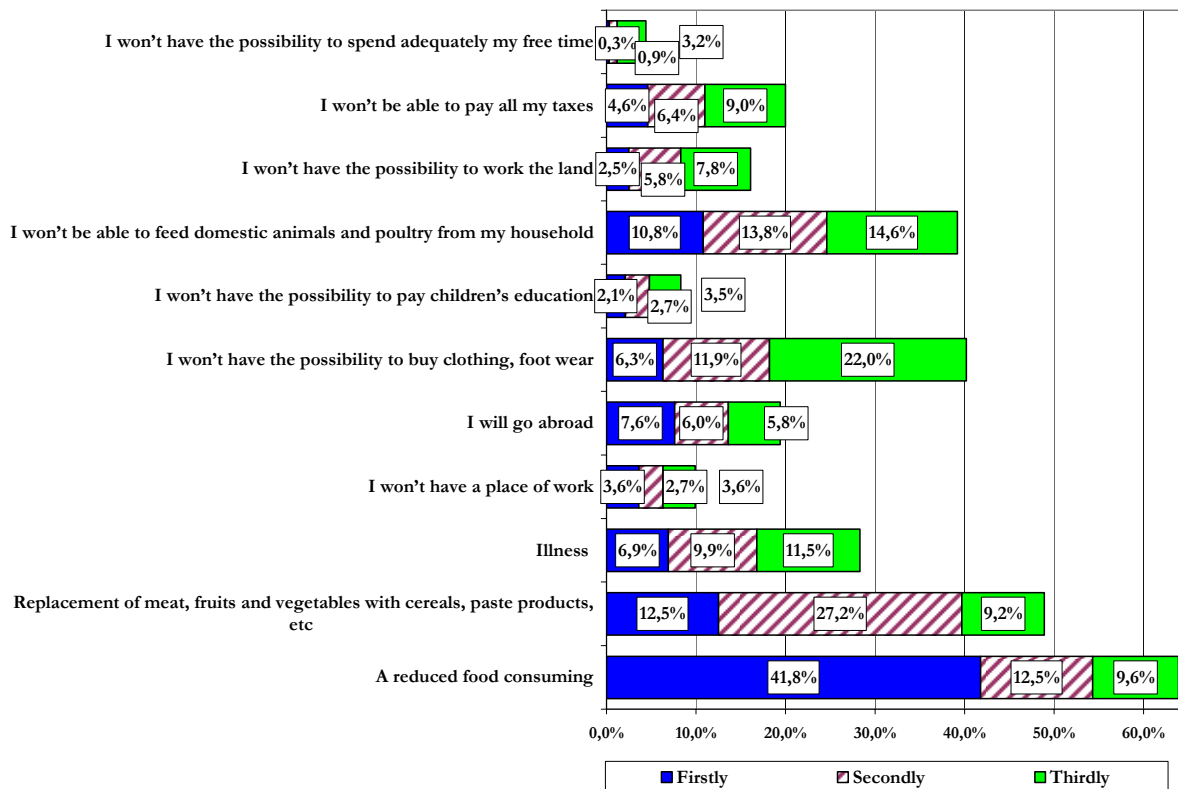


Figure 4. The effects of the drought on the family

The local experts also mentioned that the drought has **reduced consumption**:

“I have worked in commercialization for more than 10 years. There are about 20 food shops. If there is a growth in the prices there should also be a growth in the income. But it is not so, on the contrary the incomes are lower... this means that fewer products are bought.” (Representative of the agricultural market, Cantemir).

In the urban area, there is a little consumption of:

- **dairy products**

“If in 2006 a person was consuming about 35-40 litres of milk, in 2007 the same person consumed 10-15 litres”;

- **meat and sausages**

“A sausage can stay there for weeks and nobody buys it”;

- **fruits and vegetables**

“I don't know what family with what income can afford to have fruits and vegetables on the table”, “We had apples stored before, now we buy apples only little by little”. But increased bread consumption – “People eat more bread to stay full”.

The meals are less varied. Many people eat only potatoes or groats:

“People in the city can not even buy beans because a kilogram is 25-30 lei. As long as I have worked on the market I don't remember such prices.” (Representative of the agricultural market, Cantemir).

“I saw an old woman who came to the market and sold a duck and after that she bought a herring. I was shocked and I asked her: “Isn't the duck more tasty than the herring?” She said: “You know I miss herring.”” (Representative of the agricultural market, Basarabeasca).

The **non alimentary consumption is also reduced**, argue local experts. A number of members of the population are searching for a second place of work as they want to have money for the family. The experts have mentioned that they buy not so many clothes or shoes, or technical devices.

Old people try not to buy clothes or shoes at all, in comparison with the young generation who try to buy modern clothes and shoes.

A population with a small income will not allow themselves to buy new things; they buy only second hand things:

“Every week they (sellers) come to the market where second-hand things are sold. They are sold cheaper.” (Mayor, Cainari).

An important problem for old and ill people is the purchasing of medicines. They don't have money to buy medicines so their health is getting worse.

Some old people take medicines from the drug-store on credit.

“I know old people who take medicines on credit and when they receive their pension money they go and pay their debts.” (Director of the Social Assistance Department, Comrat).

The experts have mentioned that the prices for the utilities have grown during 2007, but the population tries to pay for these services first and then they try to think about food. Old people are the most disciplined – “They pay for the utilities even if they are then left without money for bread”. This situation is taking place as not paying for utilities means that they won't be able to use them any more. The old people try to pay for these services as they do not have any other sources of income and they can not afford to leave this payment for another day.

One of the effects of the drought is the lack of employment. This makes **people go abroad** to look for a job. We can differentiate between two types of migration:

- a) External migration, to other countries,
- b) Internal migration, from the villages to the cities.

The drought made the percentage of migration grow, especially external migration - “Those who didn't think about going abroad before, left,” “The drought made a lot of people go abroad as they didn't have another solution.”

The experts have stated that it is young people who go abroad more often.

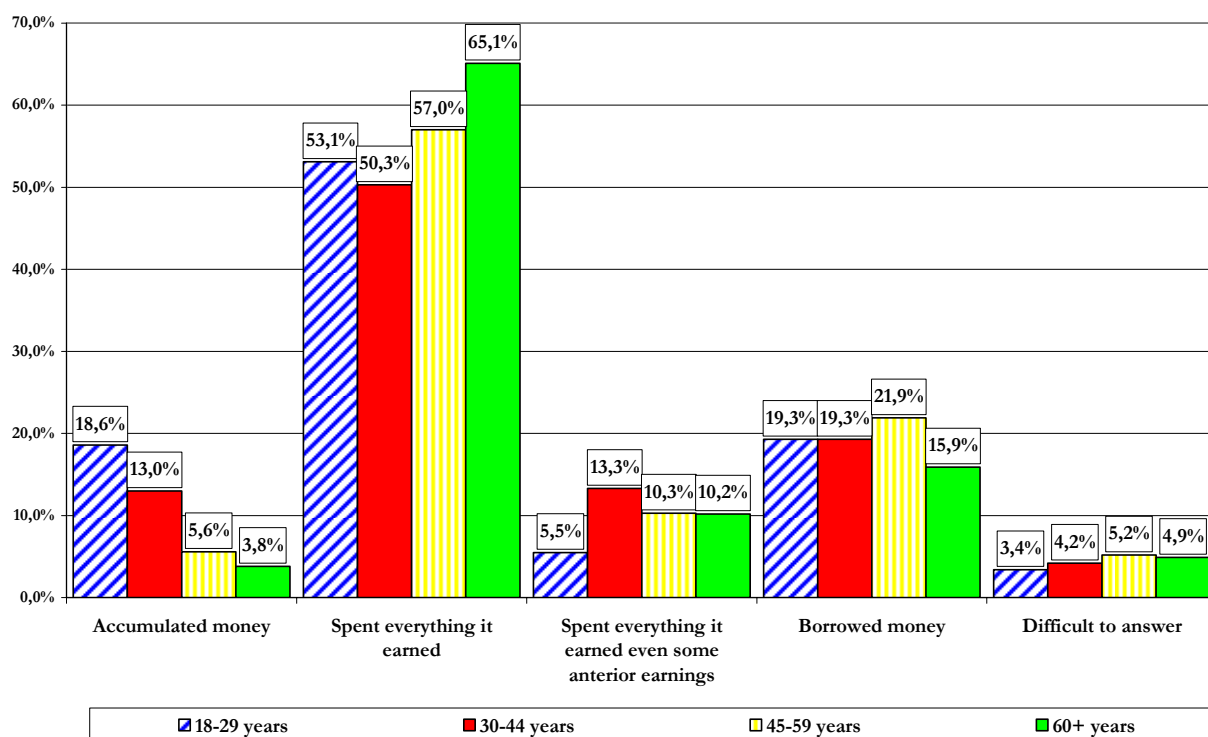


Figure 5. The accumulation of financial resources during 2007 according to age

Our population sample comprised 28.07% of families who had one family member abroad. 76.1% of those with migrants said they had one family member abroad, 19.3% - 2 members, and 4.6% - 3 and more members (28.07%=100%). When asked when their first family member had gone abroad 41.6% declared “more than a year ago”, 18.1% - “last year”, 17.6% - “this year, by the beginning of autumn” and 22.7% said it was “recently, in the last 3 months”. So, we might conclude that the drought also contributed to growth in the number with 10-12% of migrants from poor families of the urban areas of the south of the Republic of Moldova.

Only 64.4% of families with migrants said their family members who are abroad help them, a fact that shows us that the drought affected families with migrants differently. Some families have additional resources to face the drought; others do not.

We tried to find out if during 2007 the respondents saved money for difficult times. 57.1% said they spent everything they received, 10.5% spent all the money including the money saved before 2007 and 19.3% of respondents declared that they borrowed money. Only 8.4% of the respondents could save money and the large majority of them are people aged between 18-29 and 30-44 years old, but, in terms of households – those made up of 3 members (see Figure 5).

63.5% of people who did not manage to save money in 2007 said they have no-one to ask for help in the case of rainy days. 13.8% of respondents hope their family members who are abroad will help them and 8.6% think their relatives who work abroad will help them. People who are over 60 years old, households made up of 1 member and families with only one parent are those who most often do not have anyone to address for support.

In order to see what was the impact of the drought on people from the urban area that have reduced incomes we asked the respondents to say how much money they spent on food, utilities, medicine, clothes, footwear and education before the drought (spring 2007) and after drought (autumn 2007), (see Figure 6).

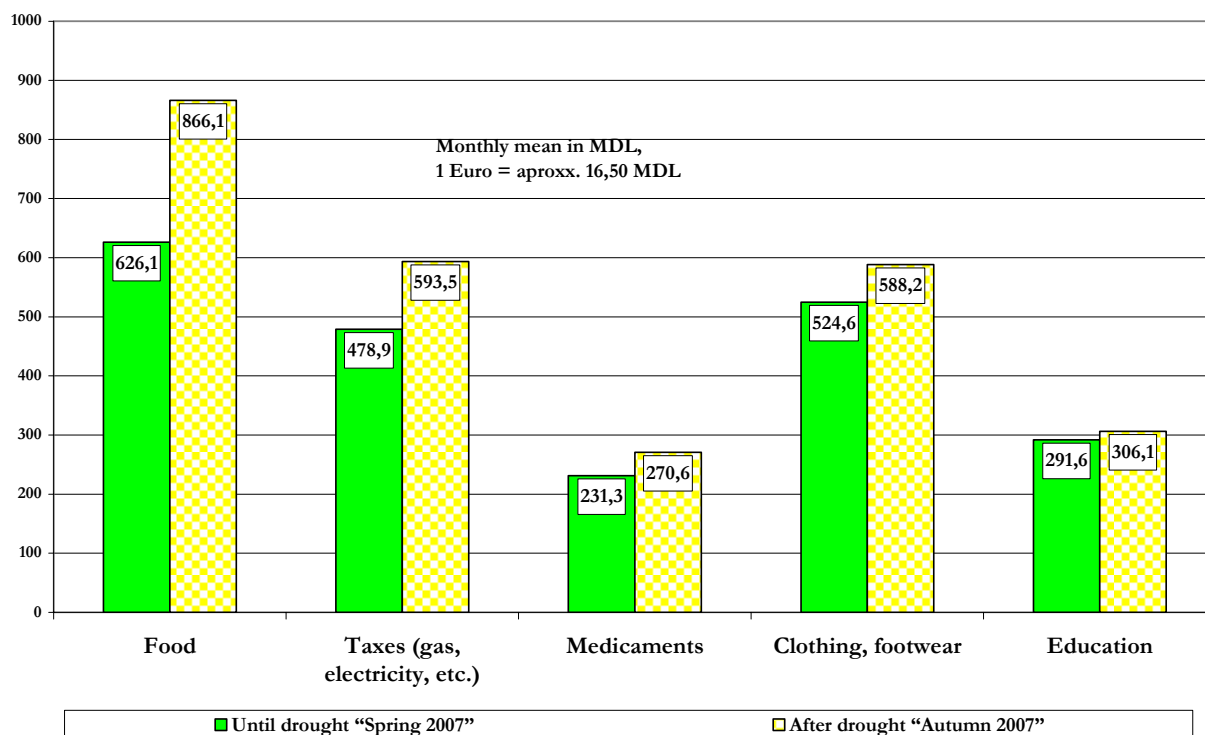


Figure 6. The expenses for food, utilities, medicine, clothes and footwear, before and after the drought.

The data show us that the sum for all categories of expenses got higher, even if the drought directly influenced only the prices for agricultural food products. The specific feature of the Moldovan market lies in the fact that if a product rises in price (even if it is justified) it determines a chain of rises in prices for other products. There is also inflation and the big volume of remittances keep up the market demand.

We see that people over 60 years old spent less money on food, utilities, clothes and footwear before and after the drought than people who are younger. But they spent much more money on medicines for both periods. At the same time, the expenses for clothes and footwear of the population over 60 years old lowered after the drought, something that is not characteristic for people who are younger (see Figure 7).

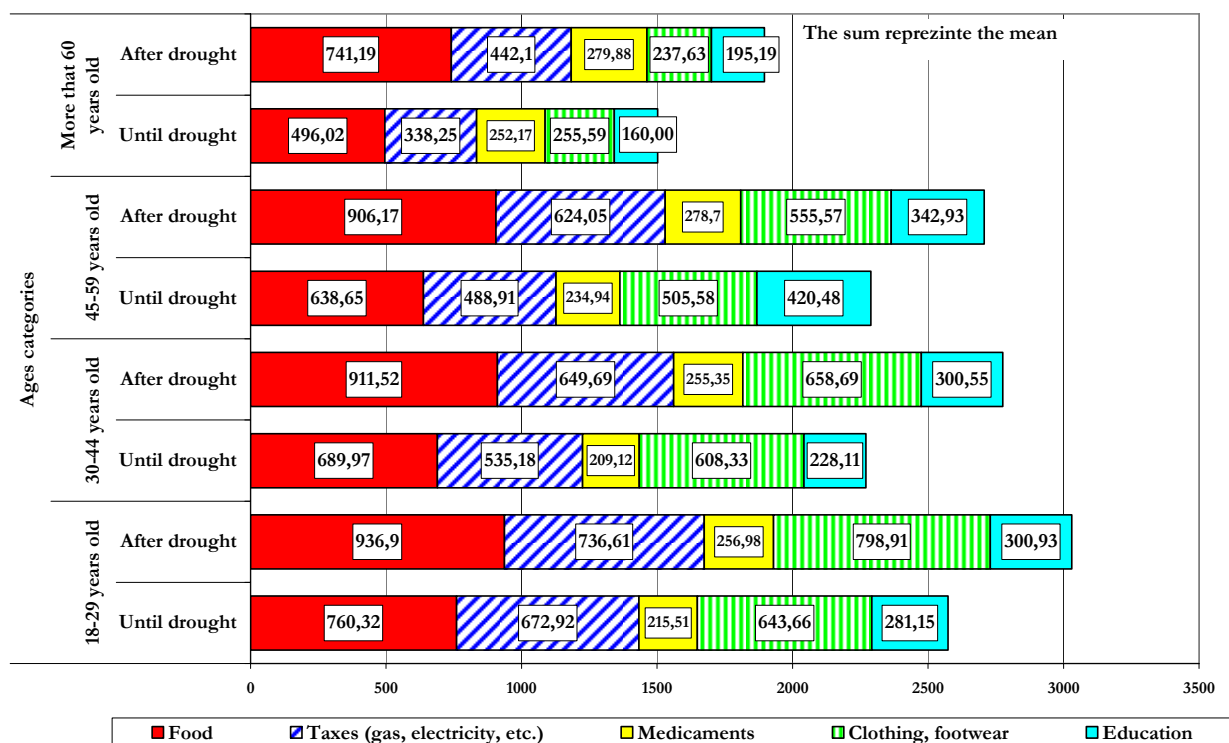


Figure 7. The expenses, before and after the drought for food, utilities, medicines, clothes and footwear according to the age, lei per month

The drought affected the possibilities of families with only one parent in terms of contributing to the children’s education. The expenses of these families for their children’s education remained practically the same.

We were interested to know what the interviewed population would do to overcome the effects of the drought. The respondents could opt for 3 types of strategies. So, as a multiple response we see that 51.7% of respondents declared that they will reduce non-alimentary consumption, 48.8% - food consumption, 43.5% - will cut out meat, fruits and vegetables, replacing them with pasta and cereals, 40.2% - “don’t know how they will face the drought”, 36.2% - will try to work harder and 24.4% of respondents will ask for help from the Government (see Figure 8).

People who are over 60 years old and the representatives of families with only one parent opted, in decreasing order of importance, for: the reduction of food consumption, cutting out meat, vegetables and fruits, reduction of non-alimentary consumption, help from the Government. But a great number of people of these two categories said they “Do not know how they will cope with the situation”.

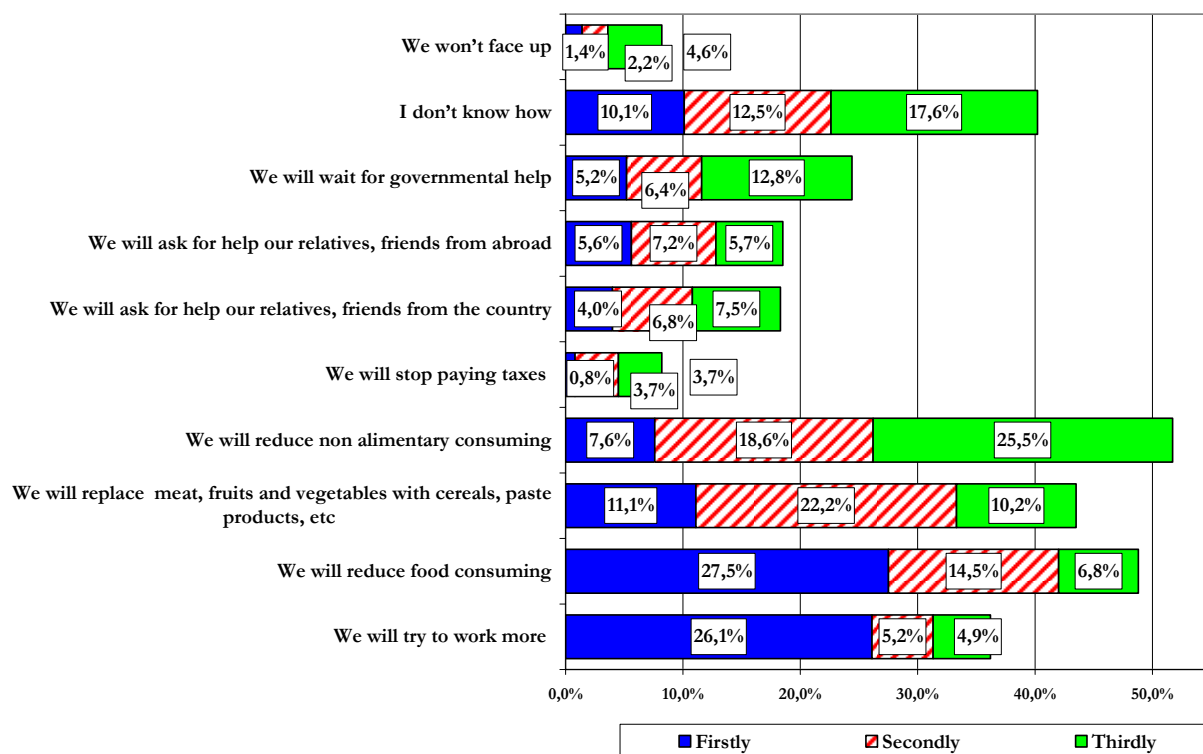


Figure 8. Actions to be taken in order to overcome the effects of the drought

39.8% of the interviewed people declared that in the last 4 months their families were frequently in the situation when they were not able to pay for food products, and 10.2% said this had always been the case.

62% of people manage to have 3 meals per day, 30.5% declared that they eat twice a day, and 4.2% have just one meal per day. In general, old people who live alone are those who more often limit their food consumption.

Vegetables and mainly potatoes became the most accessible products after the drought and nearly half of the population from the urban area consumes them. 24.6% of the respondents eat fruits 2-3 times a week, 19.7% - eggs, 18.3% - dairy products and 8.3% eat meat products. The data show that 19.7% of the population from the urban area can't afford to eat fish, not even once a month, 12.8% - can't afford dairy products, 10.6% - fruits, 10.3% - meat products and 9.9% - eggs. Fish is the least accessible product for the population (see Table 4).

Table 4.

How often do you eat:	Food consumption, %						
	Daily	2-3 times per week	Once a week	Once a 2 weeks	Once a month	Less then once a month	Never
Dairy products (milk, cheese, kefir, etc.)	5.9	18.3	26.0	16.8	16.7	12.8	3.7
Meat products	3.6	18.3	27.6	23.4	14.5	10.3	2.3
Fish products	0.7	7.7	21.2	22.8	22.3	19.7	5.7
Fruits	6.2	24.6	24.8	16.7	14.4	10.6	2.6
Vegetables (carrot, beet, cabbage, beans, potatoes)	48.2	25.2	14.6	6.0	3.2	2.6	0.4
Eggs	4.7	19.7	33.7	15.7	13.4	9.9	3.0

The experts have stated that the population from villages and even from towns previously prepared different canned food for the winter – potatoes, cabbage, carrots etc. but this year because of the high prices they haven't done this or they've made very little quantities of these canned food.

70.2% of the population has stocked up on some products for the cold period of the year, in comparison with 29.8% that had not. 82.9% of those who made provisions claim that these are “smaller” in comparison with last year, 15.0% said they are “the same” and 2.1% - “bigger”. The population stocked more potatoes, jam, pickles, oil, sugar, cereals, and less meat cans, food for animals/poultry, wine, and beans. The large majority has enough provisions for a month, which means that they will be finished before the end of the winter (see Figure 9).

People who live alone, families with one parent and old people rarely have guests because of the small incomes. Due to this we see that 56.4% of those who live alone, 48.9% of families with one parent and 39.2% of people who are over 60 years old last had a guest more than a month ago.

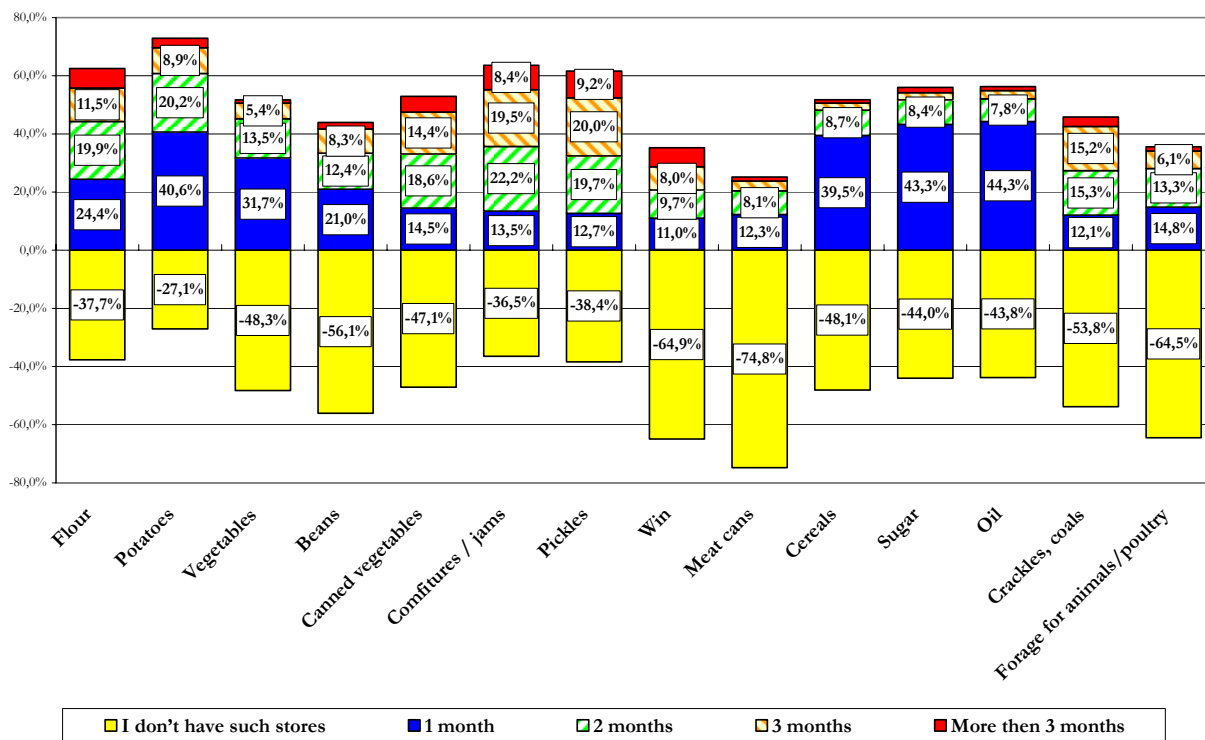


Figure 9. Household's provisions and the period of time they will last, lack of provisions

Besides the rise in the price of food products, the price of some utilities also got higher in 2007 – gas, water, energy, sewerage services. Also in this case the population tries to reduce its consumption. Research data confirm that a great number of families cannot afford to heat the house enough in the cold period. 40.3% of families said they very often saved the heat and 13.3% of respondents did it in the last 4 months. In the last months more often it was not warm enough in the households of people who live alone, those who are over 60 years old and families with only one parent.

The experts have mentioned that the poor population tries not to use gas because of high costs, for example they use some other heating methods like firewood or others instead of gas.

“A lot of people don't use gas for heating. They do not heat their houses at all, trying not to spend too much money on it.” (Representative of the Economy Department, Basarabeasca).

Moreover, 53.8% of interviewed people had no stocks of firewood and coal for the cold period of the year. That means that half of the population that has a small income from the south of Moldova suffers from cold.

But a great number of people try to regularly pay the bills for utilities. 30.1% of the respondents do not permit themselves to have debts, 28.1% - seldom don't pay the bills, in comparison with 32.3% who answered they do it “often” and 9.5% “always”. As usual, the population pays for energy and the telephone, in order to not be cut off, but they have big debts for water and canalization services.

Poor diet and poor quality of water has caused a decrease in immunity and causes the appearance of different diseases:

“People don’t have any source of water. They were forming a queue to take a pail of muddy water. This water is not good for the human body. The concentration of salts is high.” (Family doctor, Cimislia).

The experts have mentioned that the health situation is unsatisfactory and it will worsen in the future. The number of people who are suffering from oncological diseases, respiratory diseases (tuberculosis), and intestinal diseases will increase:

“Many of those who know about their disease would cure it but they don’t have money... as a consequence it gets worse.” (Family doctor, Cainari).

“The situation is bad. We’ve made a list of the ill people and ...unfortunately they are young people, who are able to work.” (Social worker, Cainari).

As has been mentioned by the local experts, the high number of ill people is caused by the wrong diet *“beginning with the period of pregnancy”*, and parents who are absent as a result of migration.

Family doctors have mentioned that the number of ill people has grown; the visits to the doctor are more frequent.

The representatives of the social assistance departments have stated that the number of people who ask for help in buying medicines has grown.

“If in 2006, there had been 800 requests for help in buying medicines, this year they are twice more.” (Head of the Social Assistance Department, Cabul).

Anyway, the health of poor people is getting worse.

“We have a family with 7 members who suffer from tuberculosis. The adults do not work. The drought had worsened their situation. They had nothing to eat...as we know the treatment is as important as the food in this case... a child died and they couldn’t even bury him. We helped them to bury the child. We’ve helped the other members of the family to buy food products. Today we have to decide, although it’s not legal, but it’s for the children’s sake to offer them money to buy firewood.” (Head of the Social Assistance Department, Cantemir).

It has been mentioned that the rate of mortality is higher this year.

The representatives of the agricultural market have declared that they have called the ambulance very often and there were cases when people died:

“This year, we were calling the ambulance 7 - 8 times a month; it wasn’t like this before. The people were tired, angry, hungry etc.” (Market representative, Cimislia);

“There are a lot of people who feel dizzy. We called the ambulance twice one day. A person has died and another was taken away...” (Market representative, Basarabeasca).

48.6% of poor people from towns from the south of Moldova said the drought led to the reduction of costs for medicines and medical treatment. 36% of them said they frequently could not follow their treatment and 12.6% - always. An important thing is that a great number of poor people suffer from “poverty diseases” like tuberculosis. In this case even if the medicines are free people need a special diet during the treatment but because of the drought from 2007 it was not possible.

The drought less influenced the possibilities of families to pay for their children’s education. 16.2% mentioned they rarely had such a possibility and 64.5% of respondents regularly fulfilled their obligations.

Only 25.1% of parents who have first form children and 16.1% of those who have children who are in the 5th to 9th forms declared that their children have free meals at school. 39.7% of the parents who have children at school declared that the drought has affected the meals’ composition.

Some schools have received food products to supply the ratio in schools in 1996-2006, from the government of the USA – pastry, oil, beans, and potatoes flakes. The project finished at the end of 2006, but there are some reserves in some schools:

“We have pastry the term of expiration of which has come. We’ve wrote a letter to the epidemiological centre to ask them to investigate these products and tell us if they can be used until the end of the school year.” (Headmaster, Cabul).

Many headmasters have mentioned that many children come to school hungry. This was the reason why they decided to offer children two meals, one in the morning and another at lunch. The first one is paid by the mayoralty, the other by parents (it’s 5 lei).

The drought has affected the ratio at school as the prices have risen; still the alimentary ratio has remained the same.

“The products are bought at a high price...the menu was more varied before, we could afford more things before.” (Headmaster, Taraclia);

“If we could give 90-100 gr. of meat to the children before, now we give them only 60-70 gr. as it is very expensive. The same thing can be said about fruits and vegetables.” (Vice mayor, Comrat).

Some representatives of educational institutions have related that they have proposed to offer food at school for all children beginning with the 1st form to the 12th – once a day for about 9 lei – *“It’s not so expensive, but some of them have nothing to eat at home.”* (Headmaster, Cantemir).

33.5% of the interviewed people think that in 3 months their family will lead a “worse” or “much worse” life. 45.8% think life will be “almost the same” and only 11.0% - “better”. But the optimistic feelings there are not in accordance with reality because a significant number of the poor people have insufficient provisions for winter. This indicates to us that the situation of the poor population of the urban area from the south of Moldova will get worse towards the end of winter/beginning of spring.

V. THE SUPPORT GIVEN TO THE POPULATION OF THE URBAN AREA IN ORDER TO DIMINISH THE DROUGHT’S CONSEQUENCES

According to Law No. 827 – XIV from 18 February 2000, the republican fund and 35 local funds of Support for the Population are active on the territory of the Republic, in order to help socially vulnerable people. These people can benefit from the help of the Fund once a year. As in 2007 the number of requests was big the given sums were small.

“If in the previous year the sum of allocation was 455 thousand lei, this year we reached the sum of one million lei. People ask for help as they have nothing to eat, and don’t have money to buy medicines...” (Head of the Social Assistance Department, Basarabasca).

According to the Law of Humanitarian Aids, each region has a territorial committee which chooses the ones who should benefit from this aid.

“We receive humanitarian aids – packages with food products which we give to the population.” (Vice mayor, Vulcanesti).

There are cases when people have very difficult situations in their families, but they do not ask for help and there are cases when people do not need it – *“but think that the state has to help them”*.

In some towns, the mayoralty has decided to give bread to the most affected people: *“The social assistants have selected the people and every month the mayoralty gives 10 loaves of bread to each of 300 people.”* (Head of the Social Assistance Department, Comrat).

In Basarabasca, a shop for retired people has been opened; there – *“the prices are at the same as from the caterer, but only people who receive social assistance can buy products there.”*

Some local leaders have declared that they are not satisfied with the way the aids are distributed: *“they are not distributed fairly”*.

The appearance of jobs would mean a solution for some problems in social assistance. In towns the population is helped to find a job. Favourable conditions are created for opening different work-shops.

Retired people are helped to buy firewood to use in the cold period of the year.

“We have a fund of supplies of firewood for the population. As it is requested we have to do it. They pay a little sum of money and we bring them the firewood at home. At least we try to help them with this.” (Head of the Social Assistance Department, Cahul).

The majority of the local leaders have recognized that the help they offer is not enough but they can not do anything else.

“The main income of the mayoralty comes from agriculture...but there was no crop, and this means that the income of the mayoralty is very small.” (Vice Mayor, Congaz).

The local leaders said there have been different organizations that saw the problems caused by the drought and promised to help:

“There have been representatives of the Red Cross and they proposed to open a canteen to feed about 50 people for free” (Head of the Social Assistance Department, Basarabasca).

To reduce the consequences of the drought some mayoralties have decided:

- to dig artesian wells to offer to the inhabitants of the towns better drinking water;
- to allocate some reserves of the local budget for national programs to fight against diseases;
- to buy fruits and vegetables for schools and kindergarten.

The population poll revealed that only 16.3% of all respondents (16 of 100) of the urban population sought help in order to diminish the drought's consequences. 11.1% requested help from the Local Public Administration (LPA), 2.8% from the Social Assistance Departments and the others asked the government and international organizations.

The interviewed people explained the fact that they did not ask anyone for help in this way: 41.7% said they tried to look after themselves, 24% think that others can do nothing for them, 15.7% said they do not know whom to ask and 12.7% of respondents think that there are poorer people who need help (see Figure 10).

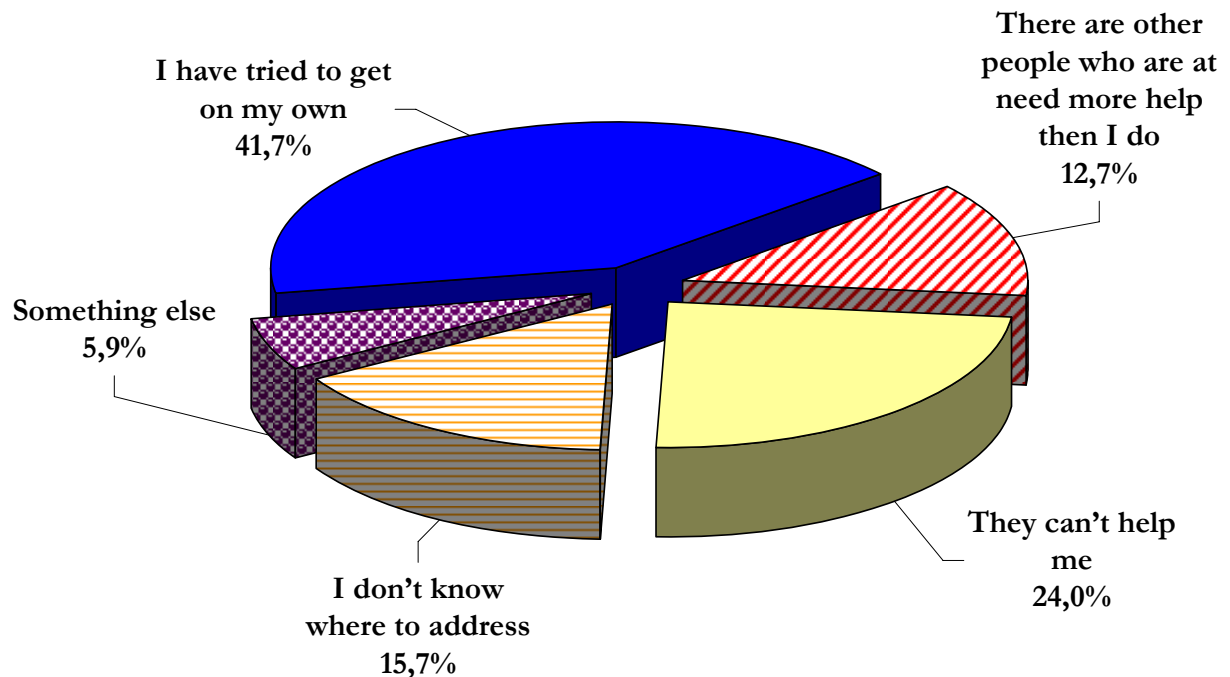


Figure 10. The reasons why people did not ask for help

Almost half of those who asked for help (7 from 16) received it. More frequently, it came from the LPA and the Department of Social Assistance. The large majority of the population received money from the Fund of Population Support. The sums vary between 200 and 1100 lei. Also, some of the interviewed people were given food products, firewood and coal, gifts, seeds, fertilizers or gasoil.

Very few are satisfied with the given support. It depends on the sum of money they received. People who received 1000 lei are contented but those who were given smaller sums of 200-500 lei are not. Some people are discontent with the way of selecting those who benefited from help, thinking it was incorrect.

We also asked our respondents to answer the question "Which, according to you, should be the aim of social policies?" 29.8% of respondents consider that it should focus on the poorest strata of society, 21.4% - assurance of the right to work, 20.1% - free medical assistance for everyone. We observed that those aged 18-44 years old, normal families, those with university and college education and families with migrants opted for assurance of the right to work, but old people, those with big families, one parent families, those without education and households without migrants – for concern for the poorest people in the country (see Figure 11).

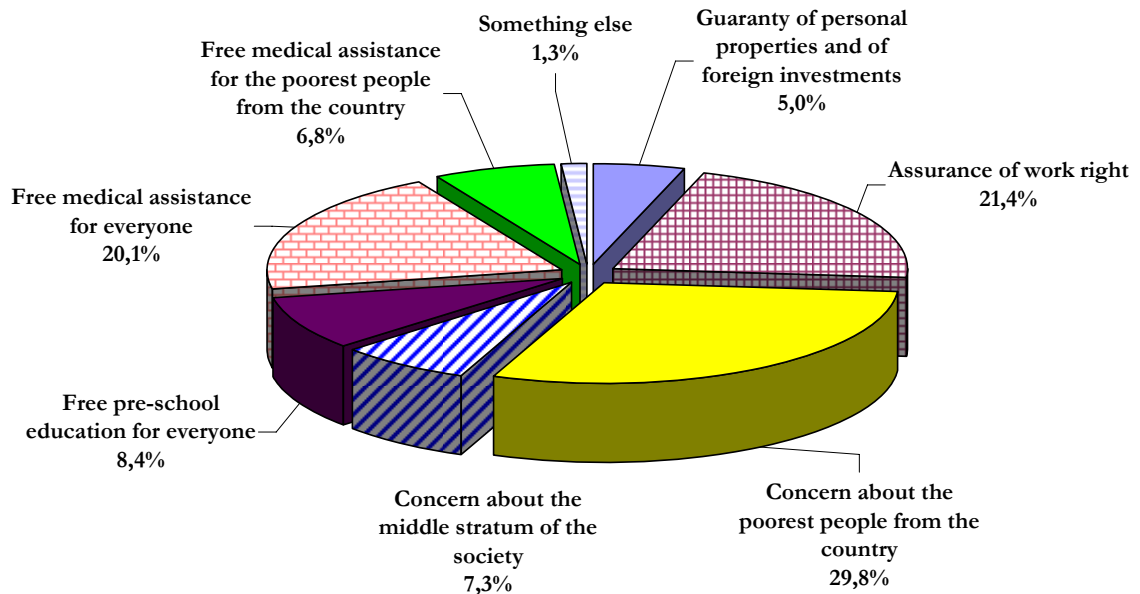


Figure 11. The aim of state social policies

Strategies of necessary interventions

The irrigation of the soil, its consolidation and the use of new technologies would allow a growth in productivity and the lessening of the consequences on the population of the future droughts, mentioned local experts. It's also necessary to offer credit to agricultural producers with low interest:

"When the peasants have products and will sell it here on the market, there will be a bigger amount of production and it will be cheaper...and then the inhabitants of the cities will have a better life."(Representative of the agricultural market, Cantemir)

It is necessary in the nearest future:

- to organize free meals in school for all children, diversification of the menu and its improvement in schools and kindergartens;
- to organize free public canteens for socially vulnerable people;
- to create new places of work by opening new enterprises, supporting the population in developing business;
- to make pensions and wages grow in conformity with the growth of prices;
- to reduce taxes;
- to offer food packages which will contain the main food products: flour, vegetable oil, sugar.

Such packages should be given to old people who live alone, people who are confined to bed, people with disabilities, and families with many children. The large majority of local leaders do not agree with the fact that humanitarian aid is given to a disfavoured strata of population who can work. They prompted this in this way: *"I feel shame that people are waiting to be given something"*.

CONCLUSIONS

- The reduction of fruits, vegetables, cereals and dairy products on the agricultural markets in the urban area determined by the drought contributed to the rise of prices of these products and to the reduction of the buying possibilities of the population from towns.
- The rise of prices of food products came with the rise of prices for the utilities (gas, energy, water, sewerage services) and determined the growth of the number of poor people. About 88.5% of the population from the urban localities of the south of Moldova are under the monetary poverty line, their monthly income per family member being under 574 lei.
- 48.6% of the poor population from the urban area from the south of Moldova breed animals and poultry and 38.8% work the land, which serves them as non-monetary revenue sources.
- As a result of the effects of the drought the number of the migrants has increased. 10-12% of poor families from the urban area in the south of the Republic of Moldova have at least one person who has gone abroad in 2007.
- The categories of people most affected by the drought are pensioners, especially single people, people with disabilities, families with many children, families with one parent, orphan children and children without parental supervision, ill people, people who work the land and those who practice entrepreneurial activity with an agricultural character. Families that have a member who has gone abroad are less affected, because they receive remittances.
- For the large majority of the urban population, the drought caused the reduction of food consumption by cutting out meat, fruits and vegetables and replacing them with pasta, and groats. It also led to the reduction of non-dietary consumption and eating the poultry and animals they had in their households. This fact contributed to a diet poor in calories and vitamins, which will lead in the future to some health problems.
- 70 % of the poor population of the urban area has some food provisions. But these are much smaller compared to those of the previous year and are mainly made up of potatoes, pickles, jam, vegetable oil, sugar, groats and pasta. The large majority of people have enough provisions for one month.
- A great number of poor people from the urban area save heat and suffer from cold. 53.8% of the interviewed people did not make any provisions of firewood and coals for winter.
- The large majority of the poor population of the urban area do not have money to get through winter or even close relatives to ask for help.
- The drought affected children's school menus and food was reduced as a result of the rise in prices. Besides this, the school provisions of humanitarian aid food products came to an end. The headmasters mentioned that without humanitarian aid they would not be able to offer a nourishing menu for school children.
- Social workers from the urban zone evaluate the situation of people who ask for material assistance by studying their social applications and later decide if the person will benefit from it or not. There are no well-established criteria to set the category of people that can benefit from it. The Social Assistance Department keeps lists of single old people, people with

disabilities, families with many children, orphan children, and children without parental supervision, official and unofficial unemployed workers and other vulnerable people.

- The number of people requesting help from the Fund of Population Support has also increased. It is a sum of money that is offered once a year. Because of the great number of applications of this kind and the limited resources of the LPA, it was impossible to offer great material support, and very often the sum of money was symbolic.
- Members of the population from the urban area received some material assistance in order to overcome the consequences of the drought of summer 2007 – seeds, gasoil and fertilizers as they have smaller plots of land than people from the countryside.
- The unhealthy diet weakens immunity and has caused the appearance of different diseases. A great number of the interviewed people said their expenses for medicines increased. The demand for family doctors also increased. People's health will get worse in future and also children's health will be affected because of the absence of the minimum necessary products for a good physical development.
- In order to reduce the drought's negative effects it is necessary: to provide free meals for all school children; to vary and improve the meals; to organize a social soup kitchen for vulnerable people; to offer food packages with the necessary products for old single people, people with disabilities, families with many children, families with one parent, and some categories of ill people who receive medical treatment.

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7. National Development Plan 2008-2011.
8. UNICEF Moldova, 2007. Drought after-effects upon population of Republic of Moldova.

General answer:

What are the main things that concern you at the moment? (<i>a single answer at: firstly, secondly, thirdly</i>)	Firstly	Secondly	Thirdly
a) Poverty	41.4%	18.7%	15.1%
b) Prices	28.7%	30.9%	12.7%
c) Unemployment	6.8%	15.3%	15.1%
d) Family violence	1.2%	1.8%	1.3%
e) Starvation	2.4%	5.5%	8.4%
f) Children's future	9.4%	13.4%	15.3%
g) Natural disasters (floods, earth flows)	0.8%	3.2%	5.6%
h) Absence of a living place	0.7%	1.1%	2.2%
i) Illness	3.7%	6.3%	16.9%
j) Absence of central heating during the cold period of the year	4.5%	3.4%	6.8%
k) Something else	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		The main things that concern people at the moment (multiple response, the main 6 from the 11)					
		Poverty	Prices	Unemployment	Starvation	Children's future	Illness
Town	Leova	29.2%	34.0%	10.8%	7.2%	9.2%	9.6%
	Congaz	26.5%	26.9%	12.5%	9.8%	20.5%	3.8%
	Basarabeasca	30.2%	27.9%	9.2%	9.2%	9.2%	14.5%
	Causeni	20.7%	30.1%	24.1%	2.6%	15.8%	6.8%
	Cainari	33.6%	36.3%	11.1%	6.5%	9.5%	3.1%
	Taraclia	34.9%	14.0%	13.3%	5.0%	14.0%	18.7%
	Cantemir	23.5%	13.3%	18.7%	13.9%	21.7%	9.0%
	Cahul	26.8%	32.8%	15.7%	4.0%	12.6%	8.1%
	Vulcanesti	27.1%	36.6%	20.9%	0.4%	9.9%	5.1%
	Cimislia	32.9%	31.7%	8.7%	12.3%	13.5%	0.8%
	Iargara	29.0%	30.6%	12.5%	4.8%	15.3%	7.7%
	Comrat	21.8%	28.6%	12.6%	7.1%	13.9%	16.0%
	Stefan Voda	21.1%	34.6%	13.0%	2.4%	18.3%	10.6%
Ciadir Lunga	35.6%	2.2%	13.7%	3.3%	19.3%	25.9%	
Gender	Male	28.8%	27.3%	16.4%	5.3%	13.6%	8.6%
	Female	27.9%	27.2%	11.9%	6.8%	14.9%	11.3%
Age group	18-29 years	26.4%	24.4%	18.3%	3.6%	18.1%	9.2%
	30-44 years	24.9%	24.7%	15.6%	5.3%	22.0%	7.5%
	45-59 years	28.8%	27.3%	16.9%	5.4%	13.1%	8.4%
	60+ years	31.5%	30.5%	6.7%	8.9%	7.3%	15.1%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	31.9%	29.3%	8.4%	12.5%	3.1%	14.8%
	Two persons	30.2%	31.1%	11.4%	6.6%	8.2%	12.5%
	Three persons	27.1%	27.1%	14.9%	5.9%	16.3%	8.8%
	Four and more persons	27.1%	24.9%	16.1%	4.5%	19.1%	8.4%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	27.5%	28.1%	14.5%	5.9%	15.8%	8.1%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	28.4%	23.4%	15.2%	4.2%	17.4%	11.5%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	28.4%	26.4%	15.3%	5.0%	11.9%	13.0%

Education	Higher education	27.2%	27.5%	13.5%	4.8%	19.1%	7.9%
	College / Vocational studies	26.4%	28.7%	16.5%	5.1%	15.1%	8.1%
	Lyceum / Primary school	29.5%	24.9%	13.4%	5.5%	15.1%	11.6%
	Gymnasium	30.1%	29.8%	9.8%	8.7%	6.9%	14.7%
	No studies	33.7%	25.9%	6.7%	15.5%	8.8%	9.3%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	30.9%	29.5%	10.5%	10.0%	8.0%	11.0%
	561-2000 MDL	28.0%	26.7%	14.7%	5.2%	15.3%	10.1%
	More than 2000 MDL	23.8%	25.6%	15.9%	3.4%	21.9%	9.4%
Migrant in household	Yes	26.8%	27.6%	16.2%	5.5%	15.1%	8.6%
	No	29.0%	27.0%	12.9%	6.4%	13.9%	10.8%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	26.1%	28.1%	13.3%	4.4%	21.3%	6.7%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	26.6%	23.4%	13.6%	7.6%	17.4%	11.4%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	27.8%	24.0%	17.2%	4.5%	17.2%	9.3%
	Individual farmer. not associated	34.5%	34.5%	24.1%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%
	Unemployed	26.8%	25.7%	22.1%	4.6%	13.8%	7.1%
	Pensioner	32.3%	29.0%	6.8%	9.4%	7.0%	15.5%
	Housewife	24.8%	26.7%	16.6%	4.9%	19.2%	7.8%
	Seasonal migrant	27.2%	22.3%	25.2%	3.9%	15.5%	5.8%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	29.4%	32.4%	14.7%	5.9%	14.7%	2.9%

Annex 2

General answer:

	Goods	Yes	No
Do you have in your household... (name just those things that function/which you use)	a) Aqueduct	61.2%	38.8%
	b) TV set	93.0%	7.0%
	c) Natural gas	75.9%	24.1%
	d) Telephone	79.0%	21.0%
	e) Mobil phone	32.4%	67.6%
	f) Washing machine	56.3%	43.7%
	g) Refrigerator / deepfreeze	74.1%	25.9%
	h) Automobile	19.2%	80.8%
	i) Computer	6.3%	93.7%
	j) Other kinds of transportations(motorbike, carriage)	8.1%	91.9%
	k) Domestic animals (poultry, horses, cows)	48.6%	51.4%
	l) Arable land	38.8%	61.2%

General answer:

How is your family's life in comparison with last year?	Much better	Better	Almost the same	Worse	Much worse
	0.6%	7.5%	39.0%	47.8%	5.1%

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		Family's life in comparison with last year?				
		Much better	Better	Almost the same	Worse	Much worse
Town	Leova		13.7%	32.4%	43.1%	10.8%
	Congaz		1.1%	39.8%	50.5%	8.6%
	Basarabasca		6.1%	20.4%	60.2%	13.3%
	Causeni	1.0%	25.5%	55.1%	18.4%	
	Cainari		2.0%	15.0%	74.0%	9.0%
	Taraclia	2.0%	1.0%	50.5%	42.6%	4.0%
	Cantemir		16.7%	46.2%	37.2%	
	Cahul	2.7%	5.3%	54.7%	34.7%	2.7%
	Vulcanesti		5.1%	27.6%	62.2%	5.1%
	Cimislia	1.1%	4.3%	25.5%	68.1%	1.1%
	Iargara		7.4%	39.4%	47.9%	5.3%
	Comrat	2.1%	4.2%	29.5%	57.9%	6.3%
	Stefan Voda		12.7%	35.3%	49.0%	2.9%
	Ciadir Lunga			81.1%	18.9%	
Gender	Male	0.5%	7.7%	40.5%	47.0%	4.3%
	Female	0.7%	7.3%	37.7%	48.5%	5.8%
Age group	18-29 years	0.7%	13.9%	54.9%	28.5%	2.1%
	30-44 years		12.0%	41.6%	43.4%	3.0%
	45-59 years	0.6%	4.8%	37.8%	52.7%	4.1%
	60+ years	1.1%	4.4%	32.0%	53.2%	9.4%
Total number of persons in the household	One person		4.0%	32.0%	56.0%	8.0%
	Two persons	1.0%	5.0%	33.7%	52.0%	8.3%
	Three persons	0.4%	9.3%	40.7%	45.0%	4.7%
	Four and more persons	0.7%	8.8%	42.6%	45.0%	2.9%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	0.6%	8.0%	40.9%	46.7%	3.9%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	1.3%	7.3%	37.6%	50.4%	3.4%
	Families with a single parent (a parent + a child)		11.5%	36.5%	40.6%	11.5%
Education	Primary education		10.0%	47.1%	40.7%	2.1%
	College / Vocational studies	0.4%	9.3%	39.3%	47.1%	3.9%
	Lyceum / Primary school	0.7%	7.2%	41.7%	44.5%	5.9%
	Gymnasium	1.5%	2.3%	30.3%	57.6%	8.3%
	No studies	1.5%	1.5%	16.4%	74.6%	6.0%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	0.7%	4.0%	32.0%	55.0%	8.3%
	561-2000 MDL	0.7%	7.4%	41.5%	46.1%	4.3%
	More than 2000 MDL		16.1%	44.1%	38.1%	1.7%
Migrant in household	Yes	1.2%	11.4%	41.9%	40.7%	4.8%
	No	0.3%	5.6%	37.7%	51.2%	5.2%

Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	0.3%	8.0%	43.4%	45.8%	2.4%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	1.4%	7.2%	43.5%	47.8%	
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	0.7%	13.9%	47.0%	35.8%	2.6%
	Individual farmer, not associated			30.0%	60.0%	10.0%
	Unemployed	1.0%	6.1%	32.0%	54.3%	6.6%
	Pensioner	0.5%	3.5%	31.6%	55.4%	8.9%
	Housewife		8.6%	49.1%	38.8%	3.4%
	Seasonal migrant		13.2%	47.4%	36.8%	2.6%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity		7.1%	35.7%	50.0%	7.1%

General answer:

How is people's life (from your locality) in comparison with last year?	Much better	Better	Almost the same	Worse	Much worse
		6.1%	42.3%	47.1%	4.5

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		People's (from locality) life in comparison with last year?				
		Much better	Better	Almost the same	Worse	Much worse
Town	Leova		5.9%	33.3%	52.0%	8.8%
	Congaz			45.2%	47.3%	7.5%
	Basarabasca		3.1%	29.6%	51.0%	16.3%
	Causeni		20.4%	57.1%	22.4%	
	Cainari		1.0%	9.0%	84.0%	6.0%
	Taraclia		1.0%	53.5%	39.6%	5.9%
	Cantemir		24.4%	50.0%	25.6%	
	Cahul		2.7%	44.0%	46.7%	6.7%
	Vulcanesti		3.0%	34.3%	62.6%	
	Cimislia		1.1%	25.8%	72.0%	1.1%
	Iargara		6.4%	57.4%	30.9%	5.3%
	Comrat		9.5%	35.8%	52.6%	2.1%
	Stefan Voda		9.8%	40.2%	47.1%	2.9%
	Ciadir Lunga			80.0%	20.0%	
Gender	Male		7.1%	41.9%	46.6%	4.4%
	Female		5.3%	42.6%	47.5%	4.6%
Age group	18-29 years		11.7%	53.8%	32.4%	2.1%
	30-44 years		9.9%	45.5%	40.7%	3.9%
	45-59 years		3.7%	39.1%	53.6%	3.5%
	60+ years		3.6%	38.8%	50.1%	7.4%
Total number of persons in the household	One person		3.3%	36.0%	54.0%	6.7%
	Two persons		3.0%	39.2%	50.8%	7.0%
	Three persons		9.3%	44.6%	41.9%	4.3%
	Four and more persons		7.0%	44.3%	45.8%	2.9%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)		6.8%	42.8%	46.6%	3.9%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)		7.3%	42.3%	48.3%	2.1%
	Families with a single parent (a parent + a child)		3.1%	51.0%	36.5%	9.4%
Education	Primary education		5.0%	42.9%	47.9%	4.3%
	College / Vocational studies		7.9%	43.7%	44.5%	3.9%
	Lyceum / Primary school		6.3%	44.9%	43.8%	5.0%
	Gymnasium		1.5%	36.4%	56.8%	5.3%
	No studies		3.0%	23.9%	67.2%	6.0%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL		4.0%	36.5%	52.8%	6.7%
	561-2000 MDL		6.1%	43.7%	46.3%	3.8%
	More than 2000 MDL		11.0%	47.5%	37.3%	4.2%
Migrant in household	Yes		7.9%	46.8%	40.3%	5.0%
	No		5.3%	40.2%	50.2%	4.3%

Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector		6.3%	48.6%	42.7%	2.4%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)		5.8%	37.7%	56.5%	
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)		10.6%	49.7%	36.4%	3.3%
	Individual farmer, not associated			20.0%	80.0%	
	Unemployed		4.1%	37.6%	50.3%	8.1%
	Pensioner		3.5%	37.7%	52.2%	6.6%
	Housewife		7.8%	45.7%	43.1%	3.4%
	Seasonal migrant		13.2%	42.1%	42.1%	2.6%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity		7.1%	35.7%	50.0%	7.1%

General answer:

How much was your family affected by the drought from this summer of 2007 year	At all	Very little	A little bit	Neither little, no much	A lot	Very much
	1.0%	2.0%	7.0%	27.7%	43.0%	19.5

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		How much was family affected by the drought from the summer of 2007 year					
		At all	Very little	A little bit	Neither little, no much	A lot	Very much
Town	Leova	2.0%	1.0%	3.9%	3.9%	49.0%	40.2%
	Congaz				34.4%	45.2%	20.4%
	Basarabeasca		1.0%	4.1%	11.2%	40.8%	42.9%
	Causeni	2.0%	10.2%	23.5%	32.7%	27.6%	4.1%
	Cainari				8.0%	72.0%	20.0%
	Taraclia			3.0%	50.0%	44.0%	3.0%
	Cantemir	1.3%	3.8%	38.5%	37.2%	19.2%	
	Cahul		1.3%	5.3%	36.0%	22.7%	34.7%
	Vulcanesti		4.1%	1.0%	31.6%	52.0%	11.2%
	Cimislia			5.3%	28.7%	63.8%	2.1%
	Iargara	2.1%	1.1%	6.4%	13.8%	47.9%	28.7%
	Comrat	1.1%	4.3%	5.3%	14.9%	56.4%	18.1%
Stefan Voda	5.0%	1.0%	6.9%	7.9%	34.7%	44.6%	
Ciadir Lunga				83.2%	16.8%		
Gender	Male	1.0%	2.5%	8.4%	28.9%	39.3%	19.9%
	Female	1.0%	1.5%	5.8%	26.5%	46.1%	19.1%
Age group	18-29 years	0.7%	3.5%	11.1%	43.8%	31.3%	9.7%
	30-44 years	1.2%	2.4%	10.9%	30.8%	39.9%	14.8%
	45-59 years	0.8%	1.7%	5.6%	24.8%	45.5%	21.7%
	60+ years	1.1%	1.4%	3.6%	22.2%	47.1%	24.7%
Total number of persons in the household	One person		0.7%	4.0%	19.5%	53.0%	22.8%
	Two persons	1.3%	1.7%	5.0%	23.8%	46.4%	21.9%
	Three persons	0.8%	1.9%	11.7%	31.9%	36.2%	17.5%
	Four and more persons	1.1%	2.5%	6.7%	29.8%	41.6%	18.2%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	0.6%	2.2%	9.2%	27.3%	41.5%	19.2%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	1.7%	1.3%	2.2%	32.3%	43.1%	19.4%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)		1.0%	4.2%	30.2%	40.6%	24.0%
Education	Primary education	1.4%	0.7%	10.1%	28.8%	41.0%	18.0%
	College / Vocational studies	1.2%	2.1%	7.0%	26.8%	43.1%	19.8%
	Lyceum / Primary school	1.1%	1.5%	7.6%	32.8%	36.9%	20.1%
	Gymnasium		3.0%	5.3%	23.5%	50.0%	18.2%
	No studies		3.0%		6.1%	72.7%	18.2%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	0.3%	1.0%	2.3%	18.1%	51.2%	27.1%
	561-2000 MDL	1.3%	1.9%	7.7%	31.2%	40.2%	17.8%
	More than 2000 MDL	0.9%	5.2%	11.2%	30.2%	41.4%	11.2%

Migrant in household	Yes	0.7%	3.3%	6.4%	27.9%	44.2%	17.4%
	No	1.1%	1.3%	7.2%	27.5%	42.4%	20.4%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	0.7%	1.7%	10.1%	31.8%	40.6%	15.0%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)		1.4%	8.7%	30.4%	47.8%	11.6%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	1.3%	4.7%	13.4%	38.3%	33.6%	8.7%
	Individual farmer, not associated				10.0%	30.0%	60.0%
	Unemployed	1.5%	1.5%	4.6%	25.9%	41.1%	25.4%
	Pensioner	1.0%	1.0%	2.3%	21.1%	49.7%	24.9%
	Housewife	1.7%		12.1%	20.7%	49.1%	16.4%
	Seasonal migrant		2.6%	10.5%	50.0%	31.6%	5.3%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity				35.7%	21.4%	42.9%

General answer:

How much was your family affected by the prices' increment	At all	Very little	A little bit	Neither little, no much	A lot	Very much
	0.1%	0.1%	2.7%	18.0%	44.8%	34.2%

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		How much was family affected by the prices' increment					
		At all	Very little	A little bit	Neither little, no much	A lot	Very much
Town	Leova	1.0%		1.0%	2.0%	52.9%	43.1%
	Congaz				15.1%	66.7%	18.3%
	Basarabeasca			2.0%	7.1%	37.8%	53.1%
	Causeni			5.1%	25.5%	41.8%	27.6%
	Cainari				3.0%	70.0%	27.0%
	Taraclia			3.0%	50.0%	20.0%	27.0%
	Cantemir		1.3%	24.4%	46.2%	28.2%	
	Cahul				9.3%	21.3%	69.3%
	Vulcanesti			1.0%		39.4%	59.6%
	Cimislia				3.2%	91.5%	5.3%
	Iargara			3.2%	5.4%	49.5%	41.9%
	Comrat				6.4%	56.4%	37.2%
	Stefan Voda			2.0%	1.0%	29.7%	67.3%
Ciadir Lunga				83.2%	16.8%		
Gender	Male		0.2%	3.6%	20.9%	41.9%	33.5%
	Female	0.1%		2.0%	15.6%	47.4%	34.9%
Age group	18-29 years	0.7%		2.8%	29.2%	38.9%	28.5%
	30-44 years			5.1%	19.6%	45.6%	29.6%
	45-59 years		0.2%	1.4%	17.8%	48.2%	32.3%
	60+ years			2.2%	12.4%	42.0%	43.4%
Total number of persons in the household	One person			2.7%	11.4%	46.3%	39.6%
	Two persons	0.3%		1.7%	12.3%	47.7%	38.1%
	Three persons			5.4%	22.2%	41.6%	30.7%
	Four and more persons		0.2%	2.1%	20.8%	44.4%	32.5%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)		0.1%	3.5%	17.0%	47.2%	32.2%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)			0.4%	24.5%	38.6%	36.5%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	1.0%		3.1%	16.7%	36.5%	42.7%
Education	Primary education			2.2%	12.9%	51.1%	33.8%
	College / Vocational studies		0.2%	2.9%	14.4%	45.9%	36.6%
	Lyceum / Primary school			2.8%	26.6%	39.5%	31.0%
	Gymnasium			3.0%	14.3%	45.9%	36.8%
	No studies	1.5%		1.5%	3.0%	60.6%	33.3%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	0.3%		1.7%	8.4%	49.2%	40.5%
	561-2000 MDL			3.0%	21.5%	43.6%	31.9%
	More than 2000 MDL		0.9%	3.4%	22.2%	38.5%	35.0%

Migrant in household	Yes	0.2%		2.2%	17.2%	47.6%	32.8%
	No		0.1%	3.0%	18.4%	43.6%	34.9%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector		0.3%	3.8%	19.9%	47.6%	28.3%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)			5.8%	29.0%	44.9%	20.3%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)			4.0%	25.3%	42.0%	28.7%
	Individual farmer, not associated					30.0%	70.0%
	Unemployed			2.5%	16.8%	40.6%	40.1%
	Pensioner	0.3%		1.3%	13.2%	45.2%	40.1%
	Housewife			1.7%	14.8%	51.3%	32.2%
	Seasonal migrant			5.3%	42.1%	36.8%	15.8%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity					57.1%	42.9%

General answer:

How much was your family affected by absence of well paid jobs	At all	Very little	A little bit	Neither little, no much	A lot	Very much
	5.5%	1.0%	3.9%	22.2%	46.7%	20.8

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:
(the percent are presented by rows)

		How much was family affected by absence of well paid jobs					
		At all	Very little	A little bit	Neither little, no much	A lot	Very much
Town	Leova	12.1%	2.0%	3.0%	12.1%	40.4%	30.3%
	Congaz				23.7%	58.1%	18.3%
	Basarabeasca	8.2%	3.1%	2.0%	15.3%	40.8%	30.6%
	Causeni	8.2%	2.0%	7.1%	14.3%	43.9%	24.5%
	Cainari				10.1%	82.8%	7.1%
	Taraclia			3.0%	50.0%	43.0%	4.0%
	Cantemir	1.3%	1.3%	20.5%	55.1%	21.8%	
	Cahul	4.0%	1.3%	2.7%	10.7%	33.3%	48.0%
	Vulcanesti	1.0%	2.0%	5.1%	18.2%	58.6%	15.2%
	Cimislia				2.1%	88.3%	9.6%
	Iargara	14.0%		4.3%	8.6%	55.9%	17.2%
	Comrat	11.8%		7.5%	11.8%	38.7%	30.1%
	Stefan Voda	15.0%	2.0%	1.0%		25.0%	57.0%
Ciadir Lunga			1.1%	83.0%	16.0%		
Gender	Male	4.3%	0.7%	4.6%	24.4%	45.4%	20.6%
	Female	6.5%	1.3%	3.3%	20.2%	47.8%	20.9%
Age group	18-29 years	2.1%		5.6%	31.9%	43.8%	16.7%
	30-44 years	1.5%	0.6%	4.5%	23.9%	45.6%	23.9%
	45-59 years	1.2%	0.4%	1.7%	18.7%	54.1%	23.9%
	60+ years	16.2%	2.5%	5.6%	21.3%	38.9%	15.4%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	15.5%	2.7%	6.1%	15.5%	41.9%	18.2%
	Two persons	11.4%	1.0%	2.7%	20.5%	46.3%	18.1%
	Three persons	3.5%	1.9%	5.4%	25.7%	40.9%	22.6%
	Four and more persons	1.0%	0.2%	3.1%	23.0%	50.7%	22.0%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	3.3%	1.0%	4.6%	21.3%	49.1%	20.7%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	2.6%	0.9%	2.6%	27.2%	48.7%	18.1%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	2.1%	2.1%	1.1%	20.0%	37.9%	36.8%
Education	Primary education	4.3%	0.7%	2.2%	16.5%	48.2%	28.1%
	College / Vocational studies	3.1%	1.0%	4.3%	19.2%	49.0%	23.3%
	Lyceum / Primary school	6.6%	0.7%	4.0%	27.7%	42.9%	18.2%
	Gymnasium	11.3%	1.5%	4.5%	22.6%	44.4%	15.8%
	No studies	7.6%	3.0%	3.0%	16.7%	54.5%	15.2%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	8.1%	1.0%	3.4%	13.4%	50.7%	23.5%
	561-2000 MDL	5.3%	1.2%	3.6%	25.7%	45.0%	19.3%
	More than 2000 MDL	2.6%		7.7%	23.1%	45.3%	21.4%

Migrant in household	Yes	6.7%	0.7%	4.1%	18.5%	50.2%	19.7%
	No	4.9%	1.1%	3.8%	23.9%	45.0%	21.3%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	1.1%	0.4%	3.9%	23.5%	49.8%	21.4%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)			4.3%	30.4%	58.0%	7.2%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	2.0%	1.3%	6.0%	31.3%	42.7%	16.7%
	Individual farmer, not associated	10.0%				50.0%	40.0%
	Unemployed	1.5%		2.6%	18.9%	41.3%	35.7%
	Pensioner	15.7%	2.3%	4.6%	22.4%	40.6%	14.4%
	Housewife	0.9%		1.7%	11.3%	60.9%	25.2%
	Seasonal migrant			7.9%	34.2%	50.0%	7.9%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity					64.3%	35.7%

General answer:

During the 2007 year, your family has...	8.4%	Accumulated money
	57.1%	Spent everything it earned
	10.5%	Spent everything it earned even some anterior earnings
	19.3%	Borrowed money
	4.7%	Difficult to answer

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:
(the percent are presented by rows)

		During the 2007 year, the respondent family has...				
		Accumulated money	Spent everything it earned	Spent everything it earned even some anterior earnings	Borrowed money	Difficult to answer
Town	Leova	7.8%	52.9%	5.9%	31.4%	2.0%
	Congaz	4.3%	32.3%	18.3%	41.9%	3.2%
	Basarabeasca	5.1%	52.5%	13.1%	23.2%	6.1%
	Causeni	30.6%	39.8%	9.2%	16.3%	4.1%
	Cainari		69.0%	3.0%	4.0%	24.0%
	Taraclia	1.0%	74.3%	12.9%	2.0%	9.9%
	Cantemir	57.7%	38.5%	1.3%		2.6%
	Cahul	4.0%	74.7%	6.7%	12.0%	2.7%
	Vulcanesti	5.1%	67.7%	18.2%	8.1%	1.0%
	Cimisia	3.2%	67.0%	18.1%	7.4%	4.3%
	Iargara	2.1%	56.4%	16.0%	25.5%	
	Comrat	3.2%	42.1%	8.4%	43.2%	3.2%
	Stefan Voda	2.0%	43.1%	7.8%	47.1%	
Ciadir Lunga		89.5%	6.3%	3.2%	1.1%	
Gender	Male	10.5%	57.9%	10.1%	16.7%	4.7%
	Female	6.6%	56.4%	10.8%	21.6%	4.6%
Age group	18-29 years	18.6%	53.1%	5.5%	19.3%	3.4%
	30-44 years	13.0%	50.3%	13.3%	19.3%	4.2%
	45-59 years	5.6%	57.0%	10.3%	21.9%	5.2%
	60+ years	3.8%	65.1%	10.2%	15.9%	4.9%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	3.3%	67.3%	8.0%	16.7%	4.7%
	Two persons	3.6%	61.3%	9.9%	19.9%	5.3%
	Three persons	14.7%	53.9%	9.3%	18.2%	3.9%
	Four and more persons	9.3%	53.8%	11.9%	20.2%	4.7%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	10.4%	56.1%	11.0%	17.6%	4.9%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	5.1%	60.9%	10.2%	20.4%	3.4%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	6.3%	54.2%	9.4%	28.1%	2.1%
Education	Primary education	5.7%	51.4%	17.1%	22.9%	2.9%
	College / Vocational studies	10.3%	53.0%	12.4%	19.3%	5.0%
	Lyceum / Primary school	8.7%	61.4%	6.8%	19.0%	4.1%
	Gymnasium	4.5%	60.9%	9.8%	19.5%	5.3%
	No studies	6.0%	59.7%	10.4%	16.4%	7.5%

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	3.0%	58.3%	12.0%	22.0%	4.7%
	561-2000 MDL	9.5%	57.5%	9.6%	18.4%	5.0%
	More than 2000 MDL	16.9%	55.1%	12.7%	11.0%	4.2%
Migrant in household	Yes	11.7%	52.6%	12.4%	19.3%	4.0%
	No	6.9%	59.2%	9.6%	19.3%	5.0%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	11.1%	56.1%	11.8%	17.4%	3.5%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	17.4%	40.6%	7.2%	23.2%	11.6%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	16.6%	57.6%	6.6%	16.6%	2.6%
	Individual farmer, not associated		70.0%		20.0%	10.0%
	Unemployed	2.0%	52.8%	15.7%	28.4%	1.0%
	Pensioner	3.8%	65.4%	9.8%	15.4%	5.6%
	Housewife	6.9%	49.1%	9.5%	25.9%	8.6%
	Seasonal migrant	23.7%	44.7%	15.8%	7.9%	7.9%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity		64.3%	14.3%	14.3%	7.1%

General answer:

How do you think, how will be your family's life like in 3 months?	0.7%	Much better
	10.3%	Better
	45.8%	Almost the same as now
	28.3%	Worse
	5.2%	Much worse
	9.7%	It is difficult for me to answer

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		During the 2007 year, the respondent family has...				
		Much better	Better	Almost the same as now	Worse	It is difficult for me to answer
Town	Leova	1.0%	18.6%	40.2%	16.7%	4.9%
	Congaz	1.1%	5.4%	24.7%	33.3%	12.9%
	Basarabasca		14.0%	28.0%	35.0%	14.0%
	Causeni	2.0%	24.5%	58.2%	12.2%	
	Cainari	1.0%	1.0%	39.0%	51.0%	3.0%
	Taraclia		1.0%	52.5%	39.6%	5.9%
	Cantemir		20.5%	76.9%	2.6%	
	Cahul		2.7%	42.7%	28.0%	8.0%
	Vulcanesti	1.0%	7.1%	46.5%	42.4%	2.0%
	Cimislia	2.1%	4.3%	30.9%	52.1%	3.2%
	Iargara		14.9%	52.1%	17.0%	6.4%
	Comrat		15.8%	37.9%	22.1%	5.3%
	Stefan Voda	1.0%	12.7%	26.5%	31.4%	6.9%
Ciadir Lunga		2.1%	91.6%	6.3%		
Gender	Male	0.5%	11.8%	48.8%	27.0%	4.1%
	Female	7.9%	9.1%	43.2%	29.4%	6.2%
Age group	18-29 years	11.3%	18.6%	53.8%	13.8%	0.7%
	30-44 years	11.7%	13.3%	50.0%	22.0%	4.2%
	45-59 years	10.2%	8.1%	44.2%	30.8%	6.0%
	60+ years	9.7%	7.4%	40.8%	36.4%	6.8%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	8.5%	6.6%	41.7%	35.1%	8.6%
	Two persons	7.3%	7.6%	42.4%	36.4%	5.3%
	Three persons	7.9%	15.5%	46.5%	22.9%	4.7%
	Four and more persons	9.7%	10.4%	48.0%	25.0%	4.6%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	11.3%	11.6%	45.9%	27.6%	4.0%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	10.1%	9.4%	52.8%	25.5%	4.3%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	8.1%	6.3%	40.6%	28.1%	8.3%
Education	Primary education	15.6%	11.4%	46.4%	21.4%	5.0%
	College / Vocational studies	15.0%	12.4%	45.1%	28.0%	4.3%
	Lyceum / Primary school	9.7%	8.7%	50.2%	26.2%	5.0%
	Gymnasium	9.0%	7.5%	44.4%	30.8%	9.0%
	No studies	8.3%	10.3%	22.1%	50.0%	7.4%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	8.8%	8.3%	41.2%	33.2%	6.6%
	561-2000 MDL	9.3%	9.6%	47.2%	28.0%	4.4%
	More than 2000 MDL	10.4%	20.3%	48.3%	19.5%	4.2%

Migrant in household	Yes	5.9%	13.6%	49.3%	21.7%	4.0%
	No	10.2%	8.8%	44.2%	31.3%	5.7%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	9.5%	10.1%	50.9%	24.0%	2.8%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)		15.9%	47.8%	26.1%	4.3%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	1.3%	13.9%	55.6%	16.6%	4.0%
	Individual farmer, not associated		10.0%	40.0%	20.0%	20.0%
	Unemployed	0.5%	10.2%	37.1%	31.5%	9.1%
	Pensioner	0.5%	6.8%	42.1%	35.8%	6.5%
	Housewife	0.9%	9.5%	47.4%	23.3%	4.3%
	Seasonal migrant	2.6%	18.4%	57.9%	18.4%	
	Individual entrepreneurial activity			50.0%	35.7%	

General answer:

Which of the following affirmations better fits your family?	14.1%	We save money for rainy days
	13.8%	We have members of our family who work abroad and who will help us in rainy days
	8.6%	We have relatives abroad who will help us in rainy days
	63.5%	We don't have sparing and we have anyone to whom we could appeal in rainy days

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		Which of the following affirmations better fits your family?			
		We save money for rainy days	We have members of our family who work abroad and who will help us in rainy days	We have relatives abroad who will help us in rainy days	We don't have sparing and we have anyone to whom we could appeal in rainy days
Town	Leova	14.7%	9.8%	1.0%	74.5%
	Congaz	30.4%	16.3%	2.2%	51.1%
	Basarabeasca	13.3%	4.1%	6.1%	76.5%
	Causeni	39.8%	20.4%	5.1%	34.7%
	Cainari	2.0%	7.0%	1.0%	90.0%
	Taraclia	2.0%	9.9%	14.9%	73.3%
	Cantemir	52.6%	17.9%	5.1%	24.4%
	Cahul	18.7%	22.7%	26.7%	32.0%
	Vulcanesti	8.1%	10.1%	14.1%	67.7%
	Cimisia	13.8%	23.4%	5.3%	57.4%
	Iargara	6.4%	13.8%	10.6%	69.1%
	Comrat	4.2%	8.4%	10.5%	76.8%
	Stefan Voda	1.0%	10.8%	8.8%	79.4%
Ciadir Lunga		23.2%	12.6%	64.2%	
Gender	Male	17.0%	14.6%	10.0%	58.4%
	Female	11.5%	13.2%	7.4%	67.9%
Age group	18-29 years	22.2%	22.9%	11.8%	43.1%
	30-44 years	18.7%	16.3%	9.6%	55.4%
	45-59 years	12.2%	13.0%	7.5%	67.3%
	60+ years	9.1%	9.1%	8.0%	73.9%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	10.7%	8.7%	4.7%	76.0%
	Two persons	9.9%	6.3%	9.9%	73.8%
	Three persons	22.6%	12.1%	9.3%	56.0%
	Four and more persons	13.4%	19.4%	8.7%	58.5%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	15.3%	14.3%	8.8%	61.6%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	8.5%	19.6%	10.2%	61.7%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	11.5%	15.6%	8.3%	64.6%
Education	Primary education	18.6%	18.6%	14.3%	48.6%
	College / Vocational studies	14.9%	14.3%	8.7%	62.0%
	Lyceum / Primary school	13.1%	13.3%	7.4%	66.1%
	Gymnasium	9.8%	7.5%	8.3%	74.4%
	No studies	14.9%	17.9%	4.5%	62.7%

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	8.0%	9.0%	7.7%	75.3%
	561-2000 MDL	16.1%	14.0%	8.2%	61.6%
	More than 2000 MDL	18.8%	23.9%	10.3%	47.0%
Migrant in household	Yes	15.5%	37.7%	14.6%	32.2%
	No	13.4%	2.8%	5.9%	78.0%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	17.4%	13.6%	8.4%	60.6%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	26.1%	11.6%	2.9%	59.4%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	21.2%	15.2%	11.9%	51.7%
	Individual farmer, not associated	10.0%		10.0%	80.0%
	Unemployed	10.2%	14.3%	10.7%	64.8%
	Pensioner	9.3%	9.3%	7.1%	74.2%
	Housewife	10.3%	18.1%	4.3%	67.2%
	Seasonal migrant	18.9%	43.2%	16.2%	21.6%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	35.7%	7.1%	14.3%	42.9%

General answer (multiple responses):

Which is, from your point of view, the main objective of state social politics?	5.0%	Guaranty of personal properties and of foreign investments
	21.4%	Assurance of work right
	29.8%	Concern about the poorest people from the country
	7.3%	Concern about the middle stratum of the society
	8.4%	Free pre-school education for everyone
	20.1%	Free medical assistance for everyone
	6.8%	Free medical assistance for the poorest people from the country

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:
(the percent are presented by rows)

		Which is the main objective of state social politics?						
		Guaranty of personal properties and of foreign investments	Assurance of work right	Concern about the poorest people from the country	Concern about the middle stratum of the society	Free pre-school education for everyone	Free medical assistance for everyone	Free medical assistance for the poorest people from the country
Town	Leova	5.3%	27.0%	32.9%	3.9%	3.9%	8.6%	12.5%
	Congaz	1.1%	15.8%	27.1%	10.2%	6.8%	20.3%	18.6%
	Basarabasca	2.7%	22.8%	30.2%	2.7%	2.7%	18.8%	16.8%
	Causeni	3.2%	32.0%	12.8%	7.2%	8.8%	29.6%	4.8%
	Cainari	0.8%	29.0%	22.1%	25.2%	0.0%	22.9%	0.0%
	Taracia	14.8%	1.8%	46.7%	4.1%	14.8%	16.6%	1.2%
	Cantemir	5.4%	20.8%	32.9%	8.7%	8.7%	20.1%	3.4%
	Cahul	6.7%	47.4%	12.6%	6.7%	4.4%	20.7%	1.5%
	Vulcanesti	18.1%	15.2%	32.2%	13.5%	4.1%	7.0%	5.8%
	Cimislia	3.4%	30.2%	17.4%	4.7%	7.4%	26.8%	10.1%
	Iargara	1.3%	21.3%	29.3%	1.3%	7.3%	29.3%	10.0%
	Comrat	4.7%	18.1%	29.9%	7.9%	4.7%	27.6%	4.7%
	Stefan Voda	0.6%	29.2%	27.9%	3.2%	2.6%	31.2%	4.5%
Ciadir Lunga	0.0%	2.2%	50.8%	4.4%	33.7%	8.8%	0.0%	
Gender	Male	5.5%	23.4%	30.4%	8.2%	8.2%	16.8%	6.6%
	Female	4.5%	19.6%	29.2%	6.4%	8.4%	22.9%	7.0%
Age group	18-29 years	7.0%	26.4%	26.0%	7.9%	10.3%	17.8%	4.1%
	30-44 years	4.6%	26.5%	26.3%	8.2%	9.4%	17.3%	6.9%
	45-59 years	5.4%	23.3%	29.2%	7.6%	7.5%	20.9%	5.0%
	60+ years	4.0%	11.5%	35.8%	5.6%	7.6%	22.7%	10.5%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	2.7%	14.2%	37.4%	5.0%	6.8%	20.5%	10.5%
	Two persons	4.0%	18.4%	31.8%	6.0%	5.1%	23.8%	8.4%
	Three persons	6.1%	22.2%	28.0%	7.0%	10.0%	19.4%	6.5%
	Four and more persons	5.5%	24.0%	27.9%	8.4%	9.4%	18.6%	5.4%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	5.5%	24.8%	27.6%	7.6%	7.4%	19.6%	6.6%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	5.6%	15.8%	34.2%	6.9%	12.0%	17.9%	6.9%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	2.0%	22.4%	27.9%	8.2%	6.8%	20.4%	9.5%

Education	Primary education	7.6%	31.4%	21.2%	6.8%	4.2%	22.0%	5.5%
	College / Vocational studies	6.1%	23.6%	26.8%	7.4%	8.4%	20.1%	6.5%
	Lyceum / Primary school	3.4%	18.7%	33.9%	7.5%	10.3%	18.3%	6.6%
	Gymnasium	5.2%	11.0%	37.6%	6.2%	9.0%	21.4%	7.6%
	No studies	1.9%	21.0%	27.6%	4.8%	2.9%	26.7%	14.3%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	2.9%	19.3%	32.4%	7.8%	5.8%	20.9%	8.9%
	561-2000 MDL	5.5%	21.2%	29.4%	7.3%	9.3%	20.0%	6.3%
	More than 2000 MDL	6.4%	24.8%	27.7%	6.4%	8.9%	19.3%	5.0%
Migrant in household	Yes	5.4%	22.8%	27.5%	7.2%	9.6%	19.3%	6.3%
	No	4.8%	20.8%	30.9%	7.3%	7.7%	20.4%	7.1%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	5.8%	23.6%	27.6%	9.2%	7.7%	20.0%	4.4%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	5.7%	22.1%	33.6%	6.6%	10.7%	14.8%	5.7%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	5.2%	23.5%	25.9%	10.0%	10.8%	19.5%	4.4%
	Individual farmer, not associated	15.8%	26.3%	15.8%	0.0%	0.0%	36.8%	5.3%
	Unemployed	5.5%	29.1%	27.8%	7.4%	6.5%	14.9%	8.4%
	Pensioner	3.7%	9.8%	37.7%	4.5%	9.0%	23.0%	10.5%
	Housewife	3.0%	30.2%	23.7%	7.7%	8.3%	22.5%	3.6%
	Seasonal migrant	5.8%	30.4%	29.0%	7.2%	8.7%	15.9%	2.9%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	4.5%	27.3%	9.1%	4.5%	9.1%	36.4%	9.1%

General answer:

How often do you consume lactate products (milk, cheese, kefir, etc.)?	5.9%	Every day
	18.3%	2-3 times a week
	26.0%	Once a week
	16.8%	Once in 2 weeks
	16.7%	Once a month
	12.8%	Less then once a week
	3.7%	Never

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:
(the percent are presented by rows)

		How often do you consume lactate products (milk, cheese, kefir, etc.)?						
		Every day	2-3 times a week	Once a week	Once in 2 weeks	Once a month	Less then once a month	Never
Town	Leova	7.8%	16.7%	19.6%	12.7%	15.7%	23.5%	3.9%
	Congaz	2.2%	7.5%	8.6%	20.4%	25.8%	20.4%	15.1%
	Basarabeasca	5.1%	12.1%	9.1%	8.1%	20.2%	32.3%	13.1%
	Causeni	7.1%	41.8%	37.8%	8.2%	5.1%		
	Cainari	10.0%	12.0%	19.0%	16.0%	26.0%	17.0%	
	Taraclia	4.0%	11.9%	37.6%	22.8%	17.8%	5.0%	1.0%
	Cantemir	1.3%	3.8%	56.4%	38.5%			
	Cahul	12.0%	33.3%	24.0%	9.3%	16.0%	5.3%	
	Vulcanesti	7.1%	18.2%	13.1%	19.2%	27.3%	15.2%	
	Cimislia	1.1%	41.5%	26.6%	19.1%	10.6%	1.1%	
	Iargara	14.9%	6.4%	24.5%	14.9%	11.7%	21.3%	6.4%
	Comrat	5.3%	13.7%	18.9%	16.8%	18.9%	18.9%	7.4%
	Stefan Voda	4.9%	15.7%	21.6%	9.8%	30.4%	13.7%	3.9%
Ciadir Lunga		22.1%	52.6%	22.1%	3.2%			
Gender	Male	5.1%	18.7%	27.7%	19.8%	14.8%	11.0%	3.0%
	Female	6.6%	17.9%	24.5%	14.1%	18.3%	14.3%	4.3%
Age group	18-29 years	13.1%	25.5%	33.8%	11.0%	7.6%	4.8%	4.1%
	30-44 years	6.6%	23.5%	27.4%	15.7%	16.3%	7.8%	2.7%
	45-59 years	5.6%	16.1%	27.1%	16.9%	16.7%	14.7%	2.9%
	60+ years	2.7%	13.5%	20.1%	19.8%	20.6%	17.9%	5.5%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	2.0%	11.3%	21.2%	19.2%	19.9%	20.5%	6.0%
	Two persons	3.0%	13.6%	21.9%	17.9%	18.5%	19.2%	6.0%
	Three persons	4.7%	18.7%	33.9%	19.8%	13.6%	7.8%	1.6%
	Four and more persons	8.8%	22.2%	25.9%	14.2%	16.2%	9.8%	2.9%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	5.9%	20.1%	27.1%	15.7%	16.5%	11.6%	3.0%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	8.5%	18.3%	29.4%	18.3%	13.6%	8.9%	3.0%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	5.2%	14.6%	17.7%	18.8%	24.0%	15.6%	4.2%
Education	Primary education	11.4%	30.0%	29.3%	9.3%	10.0%	7.9%	2.1%
	College / Vocational studies	6.6%	18.0%	25.5%	16.6%	17.2%	12.0%	4.1%
	Lyceum / Primary school	5.2%	16.6%	27.5%	19.9%	16.2%	11.6%	3.1%
	Gymnasium	1.5%	10.6%	22.0%	18.2%	22.7%	19.7%	5.3%
	No studies	2.9%	23.5%	17.6%	8.8%	17.6%	23.5%	5.9%

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	5.0%	13.3%	18.3%	17.9%	20.9%	19.3%	5.3%
	561-2000 MDL	5.3%	18.2%	28.4%	17.1%	16.7%	10.8%	3.5%
	More than 2000 MDL	11.9%	31.4%	30.5%	15.3%	5.9%	5.1%	
Migrant in household	Yes	7.1%	22.1%	26.0%	14.5%	15.2%	11.0%	4.0%
	No	5.3%	16.5%	26.0%	17.8%	17.3%	13.6%	3.5%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	6.6%	25.1%	31.4%	17.8%	10.8%	6.6%	1.7%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	5.8%	15.9%	21.7%	18.8%	23.2%	10.1%	4.3%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	6.0%	16.6%	36.4%	21.2%	11.9%	7.3%	0.7%
	Individual farmer, not associated	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%	20.0%		
	Unemployed	5.1%	15.2%	25.4%	15.7%	17.8%	16.2%	4.6%
	Pensioner	2.5%	13.4%	19.2%	19.2%	20.7%	19.4%	5.6%
	Housewife	15.5%	23.3%	25.0%	4.3%	13.8%	12.9%	5.2%
	Seasonal migrant	5.3%	21.1%	28.9%	18.4%	18.4%	5.3%	2.6%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity		28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	35.7%	7.1%	

General answer:

How often do you consume meat products?	3.6%	Every day
	18.3%	2-3 times a week
	27.6%	Once a week
	23.4%	Once in 2 weeks
	14.5%	Once a month
	10.3%	Less than once a week
	2.3%	Never

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:
(the percent are presented by rows)

		How often do you consume meat products?						
		Every day	2-3 times a week	Once a week	Once in 2 weeks	Once a month	Less than once a week	Never
Town	Leova	9.8%	10.8%	26.5%	22.5%	15.7%	13.7%	1.0%
	Congaz	1.1%	19.4%	41.9%	25.8%	4.3%	5.4%	2.2%
	Basarabeasca		12.1%	14.1%	13.1%	26.3%	23.2%	11.1%
	Causeni	1.0%	30.6%	39.8%	18.4%	10.2%		
	Cainari		6.0%	22.0%	11.0%	17.0%	40.0%	4.0%
	Taraclia		17.2%	30.3%	36.4%	16.2%		
	Cantemir		6.4%	33.3%	56.4%	3.8%		
	Cahul	13.3%	34.7%	17.3%	14.7%	10.7%	6.7%	2.7%
	Vulcanesti	5.1%	21.4%	15.3%	32.7%	17.3%	7.1%	1.0%
	Cimislia	2.1%	43.6%	30.9%	18.1%	4.3%	1.1%	
	Iargara	7.4%	16.0%	29.8%	13.8%	21.3%	11.7%	
	Comrat	7.4%	12.8%	17.0%	16.0%	23.4%	16.0%	7.4%
	Stefan Voda	3.9%	20.6%	32.4%	9.8%	15.7%	14.7%	2.9%
Ciadir Lunga		7.4%	34.7%	44.2%	13.7%			
Gender	Male	4.8%	19.4%	29.3%	23.2%	12.3%	9.2%	1.8%
	Female	2.5%	17.4%	26.1%	23.6%	16.4%	11.2%	2.8%
Age group	18-29 years	9.7%	29.9%	31.3%	17.4%	7.6%	2.8%	1.4%
	30-44 years	3.0%	22.6%	34.3%	21.4%	10.2%	7.5%	0.9%
	45-59 years	3.3%	18.7%	26.3%	24.7%	14.7%	10.4%	1.9%
	60+ years	1.9%	9.4%	21.5%	25.9%	20.9%	15.7%	4.7%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	2.0%	6.0%	15.9%	22.5%	27.2%	15.9%	10.6%
	Two persons	2.3%	12.7%	21.0%	27.3%	17.7%	16.7%	2.3%
	Three persons	3.1%	20.4%	29.0%	28.6%	11.4%	5.5%	2.0%
	Four and more persons	4.7%	23.3%	33.0%	19.4%	11.3%	7.8%	0.5%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	3.8%	20.6%	29.5%	24.1%	11.9%	8.8%	1.3%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	3.8%	20.5%	32.1%	21.4%	13.7%	7.7%	0.9%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	4.2%	13.5%	13.5%	28.1%	18.8%	14.6%	7.3%
Education	Primary education	7.9%	30.0%	32.1%	14.3%	9.3%	5.0%	1.4%
	College / Vocational studies	4.1%	20.8%	29.5%	21.6%	11.1%	10.1%	2.9%
	Lyceum / Primary school	2.4%	14.0%	28.5%	26.8%	16.2%	10.5%	1.5%
	Gymnasium	0.8%	12.1%	15.9%	29.5%	28.0%	11.4%	2.3%
	No studies	4.4%	17.6%	22.1%	17.6%	14.7%	17.6%	5.9%

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	2.0%	12.0%	16.7%	21.3%	23.7%	18.3%	6.0%
	561-2000 MDL	4.0%	18.5%	30.5%	25.5%	12.3%	8.1%	1.0%
	More than 2000 MDL	5.1%	36.4%	32.2%	14.4%	8.5%	3.4%	
Migrant in household	Yes	5.7%	22.7%	28.6%	21.0%	13.6%	6.4%	1.9%
	No	2.5%	16.3%	27.1%	24.5%	15.0%	12.1%	2.5%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	5.6%	23.8%	30.1%	25.5%	9.4%	5.2%	0.3%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	2.9%	15.9%	36.2%	21.7%	8.7%	10.1%	4.3%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	4.0%	21.9%	37.1%	21.9%	6.0%	7.9%	1.3%
	Individual farmer, not associated		40.0%	20.0%		30.0%	10.0%	
	Unemployed	2.6%	20.5%	25.1%	23.1%	19.0%	7.7%	2.1%
	Pensioner	1.5%	9.9%	21.0%	26.1%	20.3%	16.7%	4.6%
	Housewife	6.9%	17.2%	32.8%	14.7%	13.8%	12.1%	2.6%
	Seasonal migrant	2.6%	28.9%	28.9%	23.7%	10.5%	5.3%	
	Individual entrepreneurial activity		21.4%	28.6%	21.4%	14.3%	14.3%	

General answer:

How often do you consume fish products?	0.7%	Every day
	7.7%	2-3 times a week
	21.2%	Once a week
	22.8%	Once in 2 weeks
	22.3%	Once a month
	19.7%	Less then once a week
	5.7%	Never

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:
(the percent are presented by rows)

		How often do you consume fish products?						
		Every day	2-3 times a week	Once a week	Once in 2 weeks	Once a month	Less then once a week	Never
Town	Leova	3.9%	5.9%	20.6%	15.7%	19.6%	28.4%	5.9%
	Congaz		2.2%	7.5%	16.1%	23.7%	33.3%	17.2%
	Basarabeasca		5.1%	12.2%	12.2%	23.5%	34.7%	12.2%
	Causeni		5.1%	18.4%	19.4%	28.6%	27.6%	1.0%
	Cainari		6.0%	14.0%	15.0%	13.0%	29.0%	23.0%
	Taracalia		6.0%	13.0%	39.0%	31.0%	11.0%	
	Cantemir		12.8%	29.5%	48.7%	9.0%		
	Cahul		8.0%	33.3%	25.3%	26.7%	6.7%	
	Vulcanesti	2.1%	5.2%	11.3%	22.7%	30.9%	24.7%	3.1%
	Cimislia	1.1%	17.0%	48.9%	22.3%	8.5%	2.1%	
	Iargara		9.7%	23.7%	18.3%	28.0%	19.4%	1.1%
	Comrat	2.1%	6.4%	14.9%	12.8%	24.5%	31.9%	7.4%
	Stefan Voda		10.8%	20.6%	15.7%	27.5%	19.6%	5.9%
Ciadir Lunga		8.4%	33.7%	42.1%	15.8%			
Gender	Male	0.3%	8.5%	22.8%	24.3%	22.5%	16.4%	5.1%
	Female	1.0%	6.9%	19.7%	21.5%	22.1%	22.5%	6.2%
Age group	18-29 years	2.1%	13.8%	29.7%	19.3%	15.2%	15.9%	4.1%
	30-44 years	0.6%	8.1%	22.3%	22.9%	25.0%	17.8%	3.3%
	45-59 years	0.6%	7.5%	22.2%	25.3%	19.1%	19.1%	6.2%
	60+ years	0.3%	5.0%	15.3%	20.8%	26.9%	23.9%	7.8%
Total number of persons in the household	One person		2.7%	14.8%	20.1%	25.5%	26.8%	10.1%
	Two persons	0.3%	6.3%	17.3%	23.0%	24.0%	22.3%	6.7%
	Three persons	0.8%	7.8%	27.1%	26.7%	20.0%	13.3%	4.3%
	Four and more persons	1.0%	9.5%	22.0%	21.9%	21.7%	19.2%	4.7%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	0.6%	8.5%	24.1%	23.4%	21.4%	17.6%	4.5%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	1.3%	7.3%	22.6%	24.8%	17.5%	20.5%	6.0%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)		9.6%	7.4%	19.1%	28.7%	26.6%	8.5%
Education	Primary education	1.4%	12.9%	26.6%	23.0%	18.7%	15.1%	2.2%
	College / Vocational studies	1.2%	6.8%	22.0%	21.0%	22.6%	20.2%	6.2%
	Lyceum / Primary school	0.2%	7.6%	19.9%	26.9%	20.5%	18.6%	6.3%
	Gymnasium		3.1%	13.0%	22.1%	32.1%	25.2%	4.6%
	No studies		13.4%	28.4%	9.0%	16.4%	25.4%	7.5%

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL		5.7%	14.4%	17.7%	23.4%	29.8%	9.0%
	561-2000 MDL	0.7%	8.4%	21.6%	24.8%	22.1%	17.6%	4.8%
	More than 2000 MDL	2.5%	7.6%	35.6%	24.6%	16.1%	10.2%	3.4%
Migrant in household	Yes	1.7%	9.3%	22.4%	20.5%	22.6%	17.9%	5.7%
	No	0.2%	6.9%	20.6%	23.9%	22.1%	20.6%	5.7%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	1.0%	9.8%	29.0%	23.8%	18.5%	15.4%	2.4%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)		10.3%	13.2%	25.0%	16.2%	23.5%	11.8%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	0.7%	9.3%	22.5%	28.5%	17.2%	19.2%	2.6%
	Individual farmer, not associated		20.0%	10.0%	20.0%	40.0%	10.0%	
	Unemployed		7.6%	20.3%	23.4%	26.4%	16.8%	5.6%
	Pensioner	0.3%	4.6%	16.1%	21.9%	25.5%	24.5%	7.1%
	Housewife	2.6%	6.0%	20.7%	16.4%	21.6%	23.3%	9.5%
	Seasonal migrant		7.9%	36.8%	15.8%	21.1%	10.5%	7.9%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity		14.3%	7.1%	42.9%	21.4%	7.1%	7.1%

General answer:

How often do you consume fruits?	6.2%	Every day
	24.6%	2-3 times a week
	24.8%	Once a week
	16.7%	Once in 2 weeks
	14.4%	Once a month
	10.6%	Less then once a week
	2.6%	Never

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		How often do you consume fruits?						
		Every day	2-3 times a week	Once a week	Once in 2 weeks	Once a month	Less then once a week	Never
Town	Leova	15.7%	17.6%	27.5%	16.7%	11.8%	7.8%	2.9%
	Congaz	1.1%	17.2%	20.4%	7.5%	25.8%	20.4%	7.5%
	Basarabeasca	8.1%	6.1%	16.2%	12.1%	30.3%	19.2%	8.1%
	Causeni	17.3%	45.9%	28.6%	7.1%	1.0%		
	Cainari	5.0%	31.0%	9.0%	2.0%	23.0%	24.0%	6.0%
	Taracalia	1.0%	38.6%	23.8%	24.8%	10.9%	1.0%	
	Cantemir		30.8%	43.6%	25.6%			
	Cahul	13.3%	24.0%	34.7%	16.0%	9.3%	2.7%	
	Vulcanesti	4.1%	18.4%	22.4%	29.6%	23.5%	2.0%	
	Cimislia	4.3%	16.1%	41.9%	32.3%	4.3%		1.1%
	Iargara	4.3%	19.4%	18.3%	21.5%	15.1%	19.4%	2.2%
	Comrat	2.1%	14.7%	21.1%	15.8%	14.7%	25.3%	6.3%
	Stefan Voda	4.9%	14.7%	14.7%	14.7%	26.5%	22.5%	2.0%
Ciadir Lunga	5.3%	50.5%	32.6%	10.5%	1.1%			
Gender	Male	6.9%	26.2%	25.0%	17.4%	13.2%	9.7%	1.6%
	Female	5.6%	23.2%	24.6%	16.1%	15.5%	11.3%	3.5%
Age group	18-29 years	11.7%	28.3%	31.7%	14.5%	5.5%	6.2%	2.1%
	30-44 years	7.5%	28.6%	22.6%	16.9%	12.7%	10.5%	1.2%
	45-59 years	6.2%	26.3%	24.5%	14.1%	14.1%	11.4%	3.3%
	60+ years	2.8%	17.1%	24.5%	20.9%	20.1%	11.3%	3.3%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	3.3%	9.3%	27.8%	20.5%	17.9%	16.6%	4.6%
	Two persons	5.0%	20.3%	23.7%	16.7%	17.7%	13.7%	3.0%
	Three persons	8.6%	29.2%	24.5%	17.5%	12.8%	5.1%	2.3%
	Four and more persons	6.5%	28.6%	24.8%	15.4%	12.6%	10.0%	2.1%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	5.6%	25.9%	25.8%	17.4%	14.4%	8.8%	2.1%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	7.2%	27.2%	24.3%	15.7%	12.8%	9.4%	3.4%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	12.5%	19.8%	18.8%	9.4%	16.7%	20.8%	2.1%
Education	Primary education	12.9%	32.4%	23.7%	12.2%	9.4%	7.2%	2.2%
	College / Vocational studies	7.8%	23.9%	24.5%	14.2%	13.8%	12.6%	3.3%
	Lyceum / Primary school	4.8%	26.2%	25.3%	17.5%	14.0%	10.3%	2.0%
	Gymnasium		18.9%	23.5%	25.0%	18.2%	11.4%	3.0%
	No studies		14.7%	25.0%	26.5%	26.5%	4.4%	2.9%

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	3.0%	14.3%	22.3%	18.3%	21.3%	16.7%	4.0%
	561-2000 MDL	6.4%	27.3%	25.7%	17.0%	13.1%	8.3%	2.2%
	More than 2000 MDL	15.3%	33.1%	25.4%	11.9%	7.6%	5.9%	0.8%
Migrant in household	Yes	9.5%	26.9%	24.5%	15.2%	11.0%	10.5%	2.4%
	No	4.7%	23.5%	24.9%	17.4%	16.1%	10.6%	2.8%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	5.9%	28.7%	28.0%	18.5%	10.1%	8.0%	0.7%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	5.8%	24.6%	18.8%	15.9%	18.8%	13.0%	2.9%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	14.6%	29.8%	27.8%	13.2%	6.0%	6.0%	2.6%
	Individual farmer, not associated	10.0%	10.0%	20.0%	40.0%	20.0%		
	Unemployed	5.1%	24.5%	23.5%	13.3%	17.3%	13.3%	3.1%
	Pensioner	2.8%	17.7%	23.8%	20.8%	19.7%	11.6%	3.5%
	Housewife	5.2%	29.3%	22.4%	11.2%	12.9%	14.7%	4.3%
	Seasonal migrant	10.5%	26.3%	23.7%	15.8%	10.5%	13.2%	
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	7.1%	21.4%	28.6%	14.3%	7.1%	14.3%	7.1%

General answer:

How often do you consume vegetables?	48.2%	Every day
	25.2%	2-3 times a week
	14.6%	Once a week
	6.0%	Once in 2 weeks
	3.2%	Once a month
	2.6%	Less then once a week
	0.4%	Never

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		How often do you consume vegetables?						
		Every day	2-3 times a week	Once a week	Once in 2 weeks	Once a month	Less then once a week	Never
Town	Leova	59.8%	21.6%	16.7%			2.0%	
	Congaz	37.6%	29.0%	19.4%	8.6%	2.2%	3.2%	
	Basarabeasca	46.5%	19.2%	1.0%	8.1%	15.2%	9.1%	1.0%
	Causeni	45.9%	50.0%	3.1%	1.0%			
	Cainari	47.0%	16.0%	28.0%	8.0%	1.0%		
	Taraclia	70.3%	16.8%	5.0%	5.0%	3.0%		
	Cantemir	37.2%	16.7%	25.6%	20.5%			
	Cahul	69.3%	14.7%	13.3%	1.3%		1.3%	
	Vulcanesti	29.6%	36.7%	21.4%	8.2%	4.1%		
	Cimislia	56.4%	18.1%	21.3%	3.2%	1.1%		
	Iargara	28.7%	36.2%	11.7%	8.5%	6.4%	6.4%	2.1%
	Comrat	17.9%	30.5%	21.1%	10.5%	6.3%	11.6%	2.1%
	Stefan Voda	54.9%	25.5%	10.8%	2.9%	3.9%	2.0%	
Ciadir Lunga	73.7%	17.9%	8.4%					
Gender	Male	49.5%	24.3%	15.6%	6.2%	2.0%	2.1%	0.3%
	Female	47.1%	25.9%	13.7%	5.7%	4.2%	2.9%	0.4%
Age group	18-29 years	58.6%	24.8%	9.0%	2.1%	1.4%	2.8%	1.4%
	30-44 years	52.0%	23.0%	12.7%	7.9%	2.7%	1.8%	
	45-59 years	47.7%	24.8%	15.3%	6.4%	3.1%	2.3%	0.4%
	60+ years	41.2%	27.7%	17.6%	5.2%	4.4%	3.6%	0.3%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	40.4%	27.8%	16.6%	8.6%	2.6%	4.0%	
	Two persons	44.0%	24.8%	17.2%	5.6%	4.0%	4.0%	0.3%
	Three persons	46.5%	25.0%	14.8%	7.4%	4.7%	1.2%	0.4%
	Four and more persons	52.9%	24.6%	12.7%	4.9%	2.3%	2.1%	0.5%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	50.9%	23.5%	14.1%	5.7%	2.9%	2.4%	0.5%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	50.2%	25.1%	17.4%	3.8%	0.9%	2.1%	0.4%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	42.1%	23.2%	15.8%	6.3%	8.4%	4.2%	
Education	Primary education	57.9%	24.3%	8.6%	5.0%	2.9%	1.4%	
	College / Vocational studies	46.3%	26.9%	16.7%	4.3%	2.7%	2.3%	0.8%
	Lyceum / Primary school	53.9%	23.1%	13.1%	5.2%	2.4%	2.2%	
	Gymnasium	33.3%	24.2%	18.9%	14.4%	3.8%	4.5%	0.8%
	No studies	32.4%	27.9%	13.2%	8.8%	11.8%	5.9%	

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	39.7%	26.3%	17.0%	8.0%	4.0%	4.7%	0.3%
	561-2000 MDL	50.5%	24.1%	14.8%	5.3%	3.5%	1.4%	0.3%
	More than 2000 MDL	61.9%	26.3%	6.8%	5.1%			
Migrant in household	Yes	49.5%	26.7%	14.5%	5.2%	1.7%	1.9%	0.5%
	No	47.6%	24.4%	14.6%	6.3%	3.9%	2.9%	0.3%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	51.9%	22.3%	17.8%	4.9%	1.7%	1.4%	
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	36.2%	26.1%	24.6%	10.1%	2.9%		
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	53.6%	22.5%	12.6%	5.3%	4.0%	2.0%	
	Individual farmer, not associated	70.0%	10.0%	10.0%		10.0%		
	Unemployed	49.0%	28.6%	10.7%	5.6%	2.6%	3.1%	0.5%
	Pensioner	43.4%	27.5%	14.6%	6.1%	4.8%	3.3%	0.3%
	Housewife	46.6%	25.9%	13.8%	4.3%	1.7%	6.0%	1.7%
	Seasonal migrant	57.9%	15.8%	10.5%	13.2%	2.6%		
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	42.9%	28.6%	14.3%	7.1%			7.1%

General answer:

How often do you consume eggs?	4.7%	Every day
	19.7%	2-3 times a week
	33.7%	Once a week
	15.7%	Once in 2 weeks
	13.4%	Once a month
	9.9%	Less then once a week
	3.0%	Never

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:
(the percent are presented by rows)

		How often do you consume eggs?						
		Every day	2-3 times a week	Once a week	Once in 2 weeks	Once a month	Less then once a week	Never
Town	Leova	8.0%	19.0%	29.0%	13.0%	10.0%	17.0%	4.0%
	Congaz	8.7%	15.2%	8.7%	10.9%	28.3%	16.3%	12.0%
	Basarabeasca	3.0%	20.2%	16.2%	8.1%	18.2%	25.3%	9.1%
	Causeni	7.1%	19.4%	38.8%	21.4%	7.1%	4.1%	2.0%
	Cainari	1.0%	13.0%	24.0%	13.0%	45.0%	4.0%	
	Taracalia	1.0%	28.7%	50.5%	12.9%	6.9%		
	Cantemir		6.4%	59.0%	30.8%	3.8%		
	Cahul	12.0%	18.7%	26.7%	29.3%	9.3%	4.0%	
	Vulcanesti	4.0%	40.4%	31.3%	11.1%	12.1%	1.0%	
	Cimislia	2.1%	10.6%	55.3%	27.7%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%
	Iargara	2.1%	25.5%	18.1%	16.0%	13.8%	20.2%	4.3%
	Comrat	6.3%	12.6%	17.9%	12.6%	14.7%	29.5%	6.3%
	Stefan Voda	9.8%	24.5%	27.5%	10.8%	11.8%	13.7%	2.0%
Ciadir Lunga	1.1%	16.8%	72.6%	8.4%	1.1%			
Gender	Male	5.4%	19.9%	35.5%	15.9%	11.8%	8.9%	2.6%
	Female	4.1%	19.5%	32.3%	15.4%	14.7%	10.8%	3.2%
Age group	18-29 years	8.3%	18.1%	45.1%	11.1%	4.9%	7.6%	4.9%
	30-44 years	3.9%	21.1%	37.5%	14.8%	14.2%	6.9%	1.5%
	45-59 years	5.6%	20.3%	31.9%	16.1%	13.9%	10.1%	2.1%
	60+ years	2.7%	18.1%	28.3%	17.6%	15.4%	13.2%	4.7%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	3.3%	10.6%	25.2%	20.5%	17.9%	16.6%	6.0%
	Two persons	5.0%	18.5%	30.1%	16.6%	13.2%	13.6%	3.0%
	Three persons	3.5%	23.8%	35.9%	17.6%	9.8%	6.6%	2.7%
	Four and more persons	5.4%	20.8%	36.5%	13.3%	13.9%	7.9%	2.3%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	4.0%	20.2%	35.8%	16.6%	13.3%	8.4%	1.7%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	7.2%	21.7%	38.3%	10.2%	12.8%	5.5%	4.3%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	3.1%	22.9%	26.0%	14.6%	8.3%	18.8%	6.3%
Education	Primary education	9.4%	19.6%	36.2%	12.3%	10.9%	9.4%	2.2%
	College / Vocational studies	6.6%	22.8%	30.8%	13.7%	13.0%	9.7%	3.5%
	Lyceum / Primary school	2.0%	17.5%	38.9%	16.8%	13.6%	8.5%	2.6%
	Gymnasium	3.8%	15.9%	29.5%	18.9%	18.2%	12.1%	1.5%
	No studies	1.5%	16.2%	22.1%	22.1%	13.2%	19.1%	5.9%

Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	2.7%	13.7%	23.3%	20.0%	18.3%	16.3%	5.7%
	561-2000 MDL	5.0%	21.0%	36.2%	15.2%	12.4%	7.9%	2.2%
	More than 2000 MDL	9.3%	27.1%	42.4%	10.2%	8.5%	2.5%	
Migrant in household	Yes	6.0%	21.0%	34.6%	14.8%	12.4%	8.6%	2.6%
	No	4.1%	19.0%	33.3%	16.1%	13.8%	10.5%	3.1%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	3.5%	23.8%	42.3%	15.4%	9.4%	5.2%	0.3%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	10.1%	15.9%	27.5%	17.4%	17.4%	5.8%	5.8%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	6.0%	20.5%	43.7%	7.9%	12.6%	7.3%	2.0%
	Individual farmer, not associated		30.0%	30.0%	20.0%	10.0%	10.0%	
	Unemployed	5.1%	19.9%	29.1%	19.9%	10.7%	11.2%	4.1%
	Pensioner	3.0%	16.7%	29.5%	15.9%	16.9%	13.9%	4.0%
	Housewife	5.2%	17.2%	25.9%	19.0%	15.5%	12.9%	4.3%
	Seasonal migrant	10.5%	26.3%	31.6%	7.9%	15.8%	7.9%	
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	7.1%		21.4%	35.7%	21.4%	14.3%	

General answer:

In the last 4 months, did it happen to your family not to be able to pay for...	Always	Usually	Sometimes	Never
Food products	10.2%	39.8%	28.1%	21.8%
Central heating, so that it would be sufficiently warm in house	13.3%	40.3%	26.0%	20.5%
Taxes (gas, electricity, aqueduct, telephone, etc)	9.5%	32.3%	28.1%	30.1%
Expenses designated for medicines and medical treatment	12.6%	36.0%	24.7%	26.7%
Rent of the house	3.4%	11.0%	11.2%	74.4%
Children's education	4.3%	15.0%	16.2%	64.5%
Rates for credit, house, something else	2.5%	8.2%	9.0%	80.3%
Buying new clothes (not from second hand)	19.4%	39.2%	15.5%	26.0%
Spending your free time	24.3%	34.3%	12.7%	28.8%

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics: (the percent are presented by columns separately for distribution of "Always" and "Usually" options. Differences to 100% represent options "Sometimes", "Never").

		In the last 4 months, did it happen to your family not to be able to pay for...					
		Food products	Central heating, so that it would be sufficiently warm in house	Taxes (gas, electricity, aqueduct, telephone, etc)	Expenses designated for medicines and medical treatment	Buying new clothes (not from second hand)	Spending your free time
Town	Leova	65.7%	54.5%	45.1%	57.4%	68.7%	67.9%
	Congaz	51.1%	58.1%	44.6%	39.1%	63.7%	76.1%
	Basarabeasca	49.0%	38.8%	28.9%	51.5%	53.2%	56.0%
	Causeni	78.4%	84.7%	84.7%	86.7%	95.9%	43.9%
	Cainari	49.0%	41.0%	33.0%	62.2%	72.9%	94.1%
	Taraclia	63.4%	77.2%	52.5%	61.4%	79.2%	80.2%
	Cantemir	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	20.5%	78.2%
	Cahul	26.7%	53.3%	44.0%	31.5%	73.3%	78.7%
	Vulcanesti	43.4%	72.7%	6.1%	31.9%	96.9%	100.0%
	Cimislia	14.3%	29.0%	22.8%	5.4%	9.7%	5.5%
	Iargara	50.0%	44.7%	48.9%	52.1%	39.4%	41.5%
	Comrat	60.6%	54.3%	53.8%	50.0%	34.1%	22.7%
	Stefan Voda	52.0%	48.5%	33.3%	50.5%	38.2%	34.7%
Ciadir Lunga	70.5%	71.6%	71.6%	72.6%	74.5%	74.7%	
Gender	Male	47.5%	50.2%	37.8%	46.5%	58.1%	61.6%
	Female	52.3%	56.5%	45.3%	50.3%	58.9%	55.9%
Age group	18-29 years	30.3%	37.2%	29.9%	28.7%	43.0%	53.6%
	30-44 years	42.8%	47.7%	39.8%	41.7%	61.3%	63.8%
	45-59 years	51.7%	53.7%	43.5%	47.1%	59.2%	58.6%
	60+ years	62.4%	65.2%	46.3%	64.5%	61.7%	55.5%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	67.8%	68.5%	52.0%	64.4%	57.1%	52.8%
	Two persons	54.3%	58.0%	42.2%	59.5%	59.3%	54.8%
	Three persons	37.5%	47.7%	36.6%	35.8%	51.6%	59.0%
	Four and more persons	48.9%	50.2%	41.5%	44.7%	61.5%	61.4%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	43.6%	46.5%	35.8%	42.5%	54.0%	58.5%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	56.2%	62.1%	48.1%	49.4%	70.5%	63.8%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	52.1%	60.4%	44.8%	52.1%	66.7%	60.9%

Education	Primary education	28.3%	32.9%	29.3%	28.7%	45.1%	54.3%
	College / Vocational studies	46.1%	50.1%	38.5%	43.8%	60.1%	60.0%
	Lyceum / Primary school	57.8%	58.1%	46.0%	56.8%	61.9%	59.6%
	Gymnasium	64.7%	75.9%	57.6%	64.9%	68.2%	66.2%
	No studies	45.6%	48.5%	33.8%	36.8%	32.3%	30.2%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	64.1%	63.0%	48.6%	59.7%	60.1%	56.9%
	561-2000 MDL	46.4%	52.1%	39.4%	46.0%	58.1%	59.2%
	More than 2000 MDL	39.3%	39.0%	39.8%	39.7%	62.3%	62.3%
Migrant in household	Yes	44.6%	51.2%	39.6%	43.1%	57.8%	54.8%
	No	52.6%	54.7%	42.9%	51.1%	58.9%	60.3%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	35.0%	40.6%	31.1%	32.3%	49.6%	60.9%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	52.2%	47.8%	37.7%	44.1%	56.7%	70.7%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	41.1%	51.0%	45.0%	43.6%	65.3%	59.6%
	Individual farmer, not associated	50.0%	70.0%	50.0%	55.6%	77.8%	66.7%
	Unemployed	53.1%	62.8%	44.0%	50.8%	65.8%	62.0%
	Pensioner	63.4%	64.5%	50.0%	65.9%	60.3%	53.6%
	Housewife	57.8%	51.7%	44.3%	47.8%	62.9%	62.2%
	Seasonal migrant	51.4%	52.6%	48.6%	47.4%	62.9%	62.9%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	14.3%	21.4%	21.4%	28.6%	41.7%	36.4%

Annex 19

General answer:

How do you think, what will be the most important after drought effects on your family? (a single answer at : firstly, secondly, etc.)	Firstly	Secondly	Thirdly
1. A reduced food consuming	41.8%	12.5%	9.6%
2. Replacement of meat, fruits and vegetables with cereals, paste products, etc	12.5%	27.2%	9.2%
3. Illness	6.9%	9.9%	11.5%
4. I won't have a place of work	3.6%	2.7%	3.6%
5. I will go abroad	7.6%	6.0%	5.8%
6. I won't have the possibility to buy clothing, foot wear	6.3%	11.9%	22.0%
7. I won't have the possibility to pay children's education	2.1%	2.7%	3.5%
8. I won't be able to feed domestic animals and poultry from my household	10.8%	13.8%	14.6%
9. I won't have the possibility to work the land	2.5%	5.8%	7.8%
10. I won't be able to pay all my taxes	4.6%	6.4%	9.0%
11. I won't have the possibility to spend adequately my free time.	0.3%	0.9%	3.2%

General answer:

How do you think, which will be the actions your family will enterprise to come out the drought's effects? (a single answer at : firstly, secondly, etc.)	Firstly	Secondly	Thirdly
1. We will try to work more (in 2 places, etc.)	26.1%	5.2%	4.9%
2. We will reduce food consuming	27.5%	14.5%	6.8%
3. We will replace meat, fruits and vegetables with cereals, paste products, etc	11.1%	22.2%	10.2%
4. We will reduce non alimentary consuming	7.6%	18.6%	25.5%
5. We will stop paying taxes (for gas, electricity, etc.) in order to buy food	0.8%	3.7%	3.7%
6. We will ask for help our relatives, friends from the country	4.0%	6.8%	7.5%
7. We will ask for help our relatives, friends from abroad	5.6%	7.2%	5.7%
8. We will wait for governmental help	5.2%	6.4%	12.8%
9. I don't know how	10.1%	12.5%	17.6%
10. We won't face up	1.4%	2.2%	4.6%

Annex 21

General answer:

Which are the most frequent ways to obtain the necessary food for your family?	26.6%	The use of proper food products
	65.1%	The buying of food products
	2.8%	The commitment of performance some services instead of food products
	0.9%	Beggary of food
	2.5%	The borrowing of food products
	2.0%	Exchange of food products (barter)

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics:

(the percent are presented by rows)

		In the last 4 months, did it happen to your family not to be able to pay for...					
		The use of proper food products	The buying of food products	The commitment of performance some services instead of food products	Beggary of food	The borrowing of food products	Exchange of food products (barter)
Town	Leova	23.5%	71.6%		1.0%	2.9%	1.0%
	Congaz	53.8%	45.2%	1.1%			
	Basarabasca	26.3%	61.6%	2.0%		6.1%	3.0%
	Causeni	56.1%	43.9%				
	Cainari	87.0%	13.0%				
	Taracalia	30.7%	59.4%	1.0%	3.0%	4.0%	2.0%
	Cantemir	1.3%	94.9%	1.3%	2.6%		
	Cahul	60.0%	38.7%			1.3%	
	Vulcanesti	7.1%	92.9%				
	Cimislia	57.4%	36.2%	4.3%	2.1%		
	Iargara	29.8%	51.1%	13.8%		2.1%	3.2%
	Comrat	20.2%	68.1%		1.1%	5.3%	4.3%
	Stefan Voda	33.3%	64.7%			1.0%	1.0%
Ciadir Lunga	22.3%	75.5%	1.1%	1.1%			
Gender	Male	36.9%	57.9%	2.0%	0.3%	2.1%	0.8%
	Female	36.0%	58.5%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%

Age group	18-29 years	28.3%	69.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	
	30-44 years	36.9%	58.0%	1.5%	0.9%	1.2%	1.2%
	45-59 years	44.4%	50.8%	2.7%	0.2%	1.4%	0.4%
	60+ years	28.7%	63.6%	1.1%	1.4%	2.8%	2.2%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	27.8%	64.9%	2.6%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
	Two persons	35.3%	56.3%	2.0%	0.7%	3.7%	2.0%
	Three persons	32.6%	61.6%	3.1%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%
	Four and more persons	40.7%	56.0%	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	40.7%	54.9%	1.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	34.0%	61.7%	1.3%	0.4%	1.7%	0.9%
	Families with a single parent (a parent + a child)	30.2%	59.4%	4.2%		4.2%	2.1%
Education	Primary education	41.4%	55.0%	0.7%	2.1%	0.7%	
	College / Vocational studies	38.4%	56.8%	1.6%		1.6%	1.6%
	Lyceum / Primary school	39.4%	56.5%	1.3%	0.4%	1.5%	0.7%
	Gymnasium	18.9%	70.5%	3.8%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%
	No studies	25.0%	66.2%	4.4%	1.5%	2.9%	
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	32.0%	59.0%	4.0%	1.0%	1.7%	2.0%
	561-2000 MDL	37.2%	58.9%	0.8%	0.6%	1.6%	0.9%
	More than 2000 MDL	47.5%	51.7%		0.8%		
Migrant in household	Yes	37.9%	58.7%	1.7%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
	No	35.7%	58.0%	1.8%	0.9%	2.2%	1.2%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	27.4%	65.9%	2.5%	0.7%	1.7%	1.7%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	32.4%	61.9%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	26.3%	67.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	2.4%
	Individual farmer, not associated	41.2%	47.1%	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
	Unemployed	22.7%	62.6%	8.1%	1.5%	2.9%	2.2%
	Pensioner	23.6%	68.0%	1.4%	1.0%	3.1%	2.8%
	Housewife	33.7%	59.8%	0.6%	1.8%	3.0%	0.6%
	Seasonal migrant	32.8%	62.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
Individual entrepreneurial activity	36.4%	45.5%	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	9.1%	

General answer by products:

	The period of time you think you will have enough products				
	I don't have such stores	1 month	2 months	3 months	More then 3 months
1.Flour	37.7%	24.4%	19.9%	11.5%	6.7%
2. Potatoes	27.1%	40.6%	20.2%	8.9%	3.2%
3. Vegetables	48.3%	31.7%	13.5%	5.4%	1.1%
4. Beans	56.1%	21.0%	12.4%	8.3%	2.2%
5. Canned vegetables	47.1%	14.5%	18.6%	14.4%	5.4%
6. Comfitures / jams	36.5%	13.5%	22.2%	19.5%	8.4%
7. Pickles	38.4%	12.7%	19.7%	20.0%	9.2%
8. Wine	64.9%	11.0%	9.7%	8.0%	6.5%
9. Meat cans	74.8%	12.3%	8.1%	3.4%	1.4%
10. Cereals	48.1%	39.5%	8.7%	2.4%	1.2%
11. Sugar	44.0%	43.3%	8.4%	2.5%	1.8%
12. Oil	43.8%	44.3%	7.8%	2.8%	1.4%
13. Firewood and coal	53.8%	12.1%	15.3%	15.2%	3.2%
14. Forage for animals/poultry	64.5%	14.8%	13.3%	6.1%	1.4%

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics: (the percent are presented by rows)

		Did your family have enough products reserves?	
		Yes	No
Town	Leova	62.7%	37.3%
	Congaz	66.7%	33.3%
	Basarabasca	46.0%	54.0%
	Causeni	76.5%	23.5%
	Cainari	76.0%	24.0%
	Taraclia	89.1%	10.9%
	Cantemir	98.7%	1.3%
	Cahul	88.0%	12.0%
	Vulcanesti	97.0%	3.0%
	Cimislia	57.4%	42.6%
	Iargara	57.4%	42.6%
	Comrat	32.6%	67.4%
	Stefan Voda	53.9%	46.1%
	Ciadir Lunga	89.5%	10.5%
Gender	Male	72.8%	27.2%
	Female	68.0%	32.0%
Age group	18-29 years	73.1%	26.9%
	30-44 years	72.9%	27.1%
	45-59 years	72.5%	27.5%
	60+ years	63.6%	36.4%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	52.3%	47.7%
	Two persons	69.5%	30.5%
	Three persons	72.1%	27.9%
	Four and more persons	74.1%	25.9%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	71.6%	28.4%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	74.9%	25.1%
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	67.7%	32.3%

Education	Primary education	72.9%	27.1%
	College / Vocational studies	70.0%	30.0%
	Lyceum / Primary school	74.7%	25.3%
	Gymnasium	63.9%	36.1%
	No studies	47.1%	52.9%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	55.5%	44.5%
	561-2000 MDL	74.7%	25.3%
	More than 2000 MDL	83.9%	16.1%
Migrant in household	Yes	75.0%	25.0%
	No	68.0%	32.0%
Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	76.7%	23.3%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	85.5%	14.5%
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	82.1%	17.9%
	Individual farmer, not associated	70.0%	30.0%
	Unemployed	64.5%	35.5%
	Pensioner	62.7%	37.3%
	Housewife	68.1%	31.9%
	Seasonal migrant	71.1%	28.9%
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	64.3%	35.7%

General answer:

How many meals per day do you have?	4.2%	Ones per day
	30.5%	Twice per day
	62.0%	3 times per day
	3.0%	4 times per day
	0.5%	5 times and more

Answers by socio-demographic characteristics: (the percent are presented by rows)

		How many meals per day do you have?				
		Once per day	Twice per day	3 times per day	4 times per day	5 times and more
Town	Leova	4.9%	24.5%	62.7%	5.9%	2.0%
	Congaz	3.2%	22.6%	68.8%	5.4%	
	Basarabeasca	4.1%	44.3%	47.4%	3.1%	1.0%
	Causeni	3.1%	29.6%	61.2%	6.1%	
	Cainari		30.0%	70.0%		
	Taraclia	5.9%	19.8%	72.3%	2.0%	
	Cantemir	1.3%	3.8%	94.9%		
	Cahul	6.7%	22.7%	62.7%	8.0%	
	Vulcanesti	2.0%	26.5%	70.4%	1.0%	
	Cimisia	4.3%	45.2%	48.4%	1.1%	1.1%
	Iargara	4.3%	54.3%	39.4%	1.1%	1.1%
	Comrat	9.5%	36.8%	49.5%	3.2%	1.1%
	Stefan Voda	2.9%	35.3%	57.8%	3.9%	
Ciadir Lunga	6.4%	25.5%	67.0%	1.1%		
Gender	Male	3.6%	25.4%	67.2%	3.5%	0.3%
	Female	4.6%	34.8%	57.5%	2.5%	0.6%
Age group	18-29 years	2.1%	14.7%	74.1%	8.4%	0.7%
	30-44 years	2.7%	22.0%	71.7%	3.0%	0.6%
	45-59 years	3.7%	30.3%	63.9%	1.9%	0.2%
	60+ years	6.9%	44.6%	45.7%	2.2%	0.6%
Total number of persons in the household	One person	12.7%	56.0%	30.0%	1.3%	
	Two persons	4.0%	44.7%	48.3%	2.3%	0.7%
	Three persons	2.7%	23.9%	70.6%	2.4%	0.4%
	Four and more persons	2.8%	20.1%	72.9%	3.8%	0.5%
Type of family	Common family (parents and children)	2.8%	26.9%	66.8%	2.9%	0.6%
	Big family (parents, children, grandparents)	3.0%	23.4%	70.2%	3.4%	
	Families with a single parent(a parent +a child)	8.3%	40.6%	45.8%	4.2%	1.0%
Education	Primary education	2.9%	21.4%	67.9%	6.4%	1.4%
	College / Vocational studies	2.9%	27.0%	66.8%	2.7%	0.6%
	Lyceum / Primary school	4.8%	30.2%	63.0%	2.0%	
	Gymnasium	8.3%	45.9%	40.6%	5.3%	
	No studies	4.4%	45.6%	48.5%		1.5%
Monthly family income	Up to 560 MDL	9.7%	48.3%	40.3%	1.3%	0.3%
	561-2000 MDL	2.6%	26.0%	67.8%	3.3%	0.3%
	More than 2000 MDL	0.8%	13.6%	78.8%	5.9%	0.8%
Migrant in household	Yes	3.6%	21.5%	69.4%	4.3%	1.2%
	No	4.4%	34.6%	58.5%	2.3%	0.1%

Occupation	Labourer in the budgetary sector	3.1%	18.1%	75.6%	2.4%	0.7%
	Labourer in the agricultural sector (homestead)	2.9%	14.5%	81.2%	1.4%	
	Labourer in the private sector (not agricultural)	3.3%	18.0%	73.3%	5.3%	
	Individual farmer, not associated	30.0%	10.0%	60.0%		
	Unemployed	3.1%	36.2%	57.7%	2.0%	1.0%
	Pensioner	6.1%	49.7%	41.6%	2.3%	0.3%
	Housewife	4.3%	19.8%	71.6%	4.3%	
	Seasonal migrant		15.8%	81.6%	2.6%	
	Individual entrepreneurial activity	7.1%	50.0%	42.9%		

Annex 24

General answer:

How many MDL from your income do you spend on: (mean)	Until drought "Spring 2007"	After drought "Autumn 2007"
Food	626.06 MDL	866.12 MDL
Taxes (gas, electricity, etc.)	478.89 MDL	593.45 MDL
Medicaments	231.26 MDL	270.63 MDL
Clothing, footwear	524.56 MDL	588.18 MDL
Education	291.57 MDL	306.09 MDL
Something else	626.06 MDL	866.12 MDL

Annex 25

General answer:

Did the drought affect the possibility....	Yes	No
- to contribute to school's/kindergarten's activities?	29.2%	70.8%
- to receive some medical treatments?	44.6%	55.4%